

```

1 Subroutine Type5995
2 ! TRNSYS Type 5995: Lumped capacitance model - Modified by Daniel Marques to turn
   into a model of 1-D heat conduction in a PCM slab
3 !
   -----
4 ! This component calculates the transient behavior of a PCM slab, modeled with
   the finit difference method employing heat capacity method to deal
5 ! with phase change problem. It considers the PCM slab is like a wall. We employ
   the implicit scheme to solve 1-D heat conduction equation.
6 !-----
   -----
7 ! Copyright ♦ 2024 University of Aveiro, Portugal, Daniel Marques. All rights
   reserved.
8
9 !export this subroutine for its use in external DLLs.
10 !DEC$ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT :: TYPE5995
11
12 !-----
   -----
13 !Use Statements
14 Use TrnsysConstants
15 Use TrnsysFunctions
16 !-----
   -----
17
18 !Variable Declarations
19 Implicit None !force explicit declaration of local variables
20
21 !-----
   -----
22 !Define a derived type to hold multiple parameters - this is done to set the type
   of data each node will store
23 !real(8) is the same as Double Precision to declare variables as floating-point
   numbers
24 type :: NodeData
25     Double Precision :: temperature_init
26     Double Precision :: specific_heat
27     Double Precision :: thermal_conductivity
28     Double Precision :: liq_fract
29     Double Precision :: temperature_final
30 end type NodeData
31
32 !Define a derived type to hold multiple parameters - this is done to set the type
   of data each boundary condition needs
33 type :: BCsData
34     Double Precision :: environment_temperature
35     Double Precision :: heat_transfer_coeff
36 end type BCsData
37
38 !Declare an array of NodeData with n elements - this is used to have an array of
   multiple NodeData structures

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39 type(NodeData), allocatable :: NodesArray(:) !type(NodeData) :: NodesArray(11)
40 !Declare an allocatable array of BCsData with a size determined at runtime
41 type(BCsData) :: BCsArray(2) !previously I had: type(BCsData), allocatable ::
    BCsArray(:)
42
43 !-----
    -----
44 ! Declare all other values needed for the code
45
46 Integer :: ii,ee,nn
47 Double Precision Time,Timestep
48 Integer CurrentUnit,CurrentType,mode,nBCs,ninp,jj,AA,BB
49 Double Precision
    density,thickness,mass_PCM,volume,Cp_PCM,K_PCM,area,T_0,Q_PCM,T_inf,E_in,T_i,T_
    f,T_bar, &
50
    Cp_solid,Cp_liquid,K_solid,K_liquid,T_solidus,T_liquidus,Fusion_Enthalpy,Liquid_F
    raction,E_out,U_inf,deltaX,E_out_abs,volume_i
51 Logical found_end
52 Double Precision, allocatable :: aa_TA(:),bb_TA(:),cc_TA(:),dd_TA(:),xx_TA(:) !
    code to declare the arrays needed for the Thomas Algorithm for FDM - implicit
    scheme
53 Double Precision, allocatable :: c_prime(:), d_prime(:) !also needed fot the
    Thomas Algorithm
54
55 Double Precision :: temp !variable used also for Thomas Algorithm
56
57 !-----
    -----
58 !Get the Global Trnsys Simulation Variables
59 Time=getSimulationTime()
60 Timestep=getSimulationTimeStep()
61 CurrentUnit = getCurrentUnit()
62 CurrentType = getCurrentType()
63
64 !-----
    -----
65
66 !-----
    -----
67 !Set the Version Number for This Type
68 If(getIsVersionSigningTime()) Then
69     Call SetTypeVersion(17)
70     Return
71 Endif
72 !-----
    -----
73
74 !-----
    -----
75 !Do All of the Last Call Manipulations Here
76 If(getIsLastCallofSimulation()) Then

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77
78  !----- ↗
79  ! Deallocate BCsArray to ensure the code is not consuming memory resources in the ↗
    computer anymore - this is just a good practice
80  ! deallocate(BCsArray)
81  ! Deallocating the Thomas Algorithms arrays to ensure we stop consuming memory ↗
    resources
82  deallocate(aa_TA,bb_TA,cc_TA,dd_TA,xx_TA,c_prime,d_prime)
83  ! Deallocate NodesArray
84  deallocate(NodesArray)
85
86      Return
87  Endif
88  !----- ↗
89
90  !----- ↗
91  !Perform Any "End of Timestep" Manipulations That May Be Required
92  If(getIsEndOfTimestep()) Then
93      Do ii=1,nn
94          Call SetStaticArrayValue(ii,getStaticArrayValue(ii))
95      End Do
96
97      !I have decided to comment and avoid this Report - this was from the older ↗
        version of Type59
98      !If (getIsIncludedInSSR()) Then
99          !Call updateReportMinMax(1,getOutputValue(1))
100          !Call updateReportIntegral(1,getInputValue(2))
101          !Call updateReportIntegral(2,getOutputValue(2))
102      !EndIf
103      Return
104  Endif
105  !----- ↗
106
107  !----- ↗
108  !Do All of the "Very First Call of the Simulation Manipulations" Here
109  If (getIsFirstCallOfSimulation()) Then
110      ninp = getNumberOfInputs() !set the number of INPUTS to the number found in ↗
        the deck
111      nn = getParameterValue(14) ! Retrieve nn from the proforma parameters
112
113  ! Tell the TRNSYS Engine How This Type Works
114      Call SetNumberOfParameters(14)
115      Call SetNumberOfInputs(ninp)
116      Call SetNumberOfDerivatives(0)
117      Call SetNumberOfOutputs(5+nn)
118      Call SetIterationMode(1)
119      Call SetNumberStoredVariables(nn,0)

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120
121 ! Set the Correct Input and Output Variable Types
122   Call SetInputUnits(1,'PW1')
123   Do jj=3,ninp,2
124     Call SetInputUnits(jj-1,'TE1')
125     Call SetInputUnits(jj,'HT1')
126   End Do
127   Call SetOutputUnits(1,'TE1')
128   Call SetOutputUnits(2,'PW1')
129   Call SetOutputUnits(3,'DM1')
130   Call SetOutputUnits(4,'AR1')
131   Call SetOutputUnits(5,'EN1')
132   Do jj=6,nn+5
133     Call SetOutputUnits(jj,'TE1')
134   End Do
135
136 ! Set up this Type's entry in the SSR - also decided to comment and avoid this ↗
    part of the code - it was from the original type59
137   !If (getIsIncludedInSSR()) Then
138     !Call setNumberOfReportVariables(2,1,4,0) !(nInt,nMinMax,nValues,nText)
139   !EndIf
140
141   Return
142 EndIf
143 !----- ↗
    -----
144
145 !----- ↗
    -----
146 !Do All of the "Start Time" Manipulations Here - There Are No Iterations at the ↗
    Intial Time
147 If (getIsStartTime()) Then
148
149 ! Read in the Values of the Parameters from the Input File
150   mode = jfix(getParameterValue(1) + 0.1)
151   density = getParameterValue(2)
152   thickness = getParameterValue(3)
153   mass_PCM = getParameterValue(4)
154   Cp_solid = getParameterValue(5)
155   Cp_liquid = getParameterValue(6)
156   T_0 = getParameterValue(7)
157   K_solid = getParameterValue(8)
158   K_liquid = getParameterValue(9)
159   Fusion_Enthalpy = getParameterValue(10)
160   T_solidus = getParameterValue(11)
161   T_liquidus = getParameterValue(12)
162   nBCs = getParameterValue(13)
163   nn = getParameterValue(14) !initializing this variable for the Thomas ↗
        algorith equal to the number of nodes
164
165 ! Check the Parameters for Problems
166   if (mode /= 1) Call FoundBadParameter(1,'Fatal','The mode must be 1.')

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167   if (density <= 0.0 ) Call FoundBadParameter(2,'Fatal','The density must be
      greater than 0.')
168   if (thickness <= 0.0 ) Call FoundBadParameter(3,'Fatal','The thickness of
      the PCM slab must be greater than 0.')
169   if (mass_PCM <= 0.0 ) Call FoundBadParameter(4,'Fatal','The mass of PCM must
      be greater than 0.')
170   if (Cp_solid <= 0.0 ) Call FoundBadParameter(5,'Fatal','The specific heat
      solid must be greater than 0.')
171   if (Cp_liquid <= 0.0 ) Call FoundBadParameter(6,'Fatal','The specific heat
      liquid must be greater than 0.')
172   if (K_solid <= 0.0 ) Call FoundBadParameter(8,'Fatal','The thermal
      conductivity solid must be greater than 0.')
173   if (K_liquid <= 0.0 ) Call FoundBadParameter(9,'Fatal','The thermal
      conductivity liquid must be greater than 0.')
174   if (Fusion_Enthalpy <= 0.0 ) Call FoundBadParameter(10,'Fatal','The fusion
      latent heat must be greater than 0.')
175   if (nBCs <= 0.0 ) Call FoundBadParameter(13,'Fatal','The number of boundary
      conditions must be greater than 0.')
176
177 ! Set up the SSR array - Decided to comment the whole piece of code - it was
      originally from the type59
178   !If (getIsIncludedInSSR()) Then
179       !Call initReportValue(1,'Density',density,'kg/m3')
180       !Call initReportValue(2,'Volume',volume,'m3')
181       !Call initReportValue(3,'Specific Heat',Cp_PCM,'kJ/kg-K')
182       !Call initReportValue(4,'Surface Area',area,'m2')
183       !Call initReportMinMax(1,'Temperature','C')
184       !Call initReportIntegral(1,'Energy Input','kJ/hr','kJ')
185       !Call initReportIntegral(2,'Heat Transfer to Surroundings','kJ/hr','kJ')
186   !EndIf
187
188 !Allocating the vairable nn to the arrays (different classes of arrays)
189
190 allocate(NodesArray(nn)) !allocating the array of nodes with the size nn= number
      of nodes decided in the proforma
191 allocate(aa_TA(nn),bb_TA(nn),cc_TA(nn),dd_TA(nn),xx_TA(nn),c_prime(nn),d_prime
      (nn)) !allocating the arrays with the size nn = number of nodes
192
193 ! Initialize the array elements - since this is an initialization i placed it in
      the group of tasks to performe at getisstarttime()
194 Do ii=1,nn
195     NodesArray(ii)%temperature_init = 0.0
196     NodesArray(ii)%specific_heat = 0.0
197     NodesArray(ii)%thermal_conductivity = 0.0
198     NodesArray(ii)%liq_fract = 0.0
199     NodesArray(ii)%temperature_final = 0.0
200 End Do
201
202 ! Initialize all other arrays
203     aa_TA = 0.0
204     bb_TA = 0.0

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205     cc_TA = 0.0
206     dd_TA = 0.0
207     xx_TA = 0.0
208     c_prime = 0.0
209     d_prime = 0.0
210     BCsArray%environment_temperature = 0.0
211     BCsArray%heat_transfer_coeff = 0.0
212
213 ! Set the Initial Values of the Outputs
214     Call SetOutputValue(1,0.d0)
215     Call SetOutputValue(2,0.d0)
216     Call SetOutputValue(3,0.d0)
217     Call SetOutputValue(4,0.d0)
218     Call SetOutputValue(5,0.d0)
219     Do jj=6,nn+5
220     Call SetOutputValue(jj,0.d0)
221     End Do
222
223 ! Set Initial Values of Storage Variables - I use this to assign to the      ↗
    staticarrayvalues the T_0 (initial temperature of the PCM)
224 Do ii=1,nn
225     Call SetStaticArrayValue(ii,T_0)
226 End Do
227
228 ! Initialize cumulative energy at the start of the simulation - this is useful ↗
    for an output of the type
229     E_out = 0.0
230 ! Initialize temp variable at the start of the simulation - this is a variable ↗
    that will be used in the Thomas Algorithm for solving the equations' system ↗
    from the implicit scheme
231     temp = 0.0
232
233     Return
234 Endif
235 !----- ↗
    -----
236
237 !----- ↗
    -----
238 !ReRead the Parameters if Another Unit of This Type Has Been Called Last
239 If(getIsReReadParameters()) Then
240     mode = jfix(getParameterValue(1) + 0.1)
241     density = getParameterValue(2)
242     thickness = getParameterValue(3)
243     mass_PCM = getParameterValue(4)
244     Cp_solid = getParameterValue(5)
245     Cp_liquid = getParameterValue(6)
246     T_0 = getParameterValue(7)
247     K_solid = getParameterValue(8)
248     K_liquid = getParameterValue(9)
249     Fusion_Enthalpy = getParameterValue(10)
250     T_solidus = getParameterValue(11)

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251     T_liquidus = getParameterValue(12)
252     nBCs = getParameterValue(13)
253 Endif
254 !-----
255
256 !-----
257 !Perform one time calculations
258 volume = mass_PCM/density
259 area = volume/thickness
260 deltaX = thickness/(nn-1)
261 volume_i = area*deltaX
262 !-----
263
264 !-----
265 !Retrieve the Stored Variables - doing this to make sure that the Array of Nodes
    is always being updated with the new Initial temperature values accurately
    stored in staticarrayvalues
266 Do AA=1,nn
267   NodesArray(AA)%temperature_init = getStaticArrayValue(AA)
268 End Do
269 !-----
270
271 !-----
272 !Allocate the rest of the initial values of the properties to the nodes, (Cp, K,
    fL), given the values it retrived of initial temperature in previous Do loop
273
274 Do AA=1,nn
275   If (NodesArray(AA)%temperature_init < T_solidus) Then
276     NodesArray(AA)%specific_heat = Cp_solid
277     NodesArray(AA)%thermal_conductivity = K_solid
278     NodesArray(AA)%liq_fract = 0.0
279   Else If (NodesArray(AA)%temperature_init > T_liquidus) Then
280     NodesArray(AA)%specific_heat = Cp_liquid
281     NodesArray(AA)%thermal_conductivity = K_liquid
282     NodesArray(AA)%liq_fract = 1.0
283   Else
284     NodesArray(AA)%specific_heat = (Cp_liquid+Cp_solid)/2.0 +
        Fusion_Enthalpy/(T_liquidus-T_solidus)
285     NodesArray(AA)%thermal_conductivity = (NodesArray(AA)%temperature_init-
        T_solidus)/(T_liquidus-T_solidus)*K_liquid + (1-(NodesArray(AA)%
        temperature_init-T_solidus)/(T_liquidus-T_solidus))*K_solid
286     NodesArray(AA)%liq_fract = (NodesArray(AA)%temperature_init-T_solidus)/
        (T_liquidus-T_solidus)
287   Endif
288 End Do
289 !-----

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-----
290
291 !-----
-----
292 ! Allocate the BCsArray based on the value of nBCs
293 ! allocate(BCsArray(nBCs))
294 !-----
-----
295
296 !-----
-----
297 ! Get the Current Inputs to the Model
298 E_in = getInputValue(1) ! variable where a heat gain or removal (W) to apply to
    all PCM domain is stored
299 Do ee = 1,nBCs
300     T_inf = getInputValue(ee*2)
301     U_inf = getInputValue(ee*2+1)
302     BCsArray(ee)%environment_temperature = T_inf
303     BCsArray(ee)%heat_transfer_coeff = U_inf
304 End Do
305 !-----
-----
306
307 !-----
-----
308 ! Performing calculations based on the FDM to calculate the final temperatures of
    each node
309
310 ! Defining the coefficients associated to nodes i-1 (aa), i (bb), i+1 (cc) and
    right-hand side of the equations (dd) to initialize and populate the arrays
    with size nn
311
312 ! Surface node #1 - exterior boundary condition
313 aa_TA(1) = 0.0
314 bb_TA(1) = area * (BCsArray(1)%heat_transfer_coeff + (NodesArray(1)%
    thermal_conductivity + NodesArray(2)%thermal_conductivity)/(2*deltaX) +
    (density * NodesArray(1)%specific_heat * deltaX / (2*Timestep)))
315 cc_TA(1) = -(NodesArray(1)%thermal_conductivity + NodesArray(2)%
    thermal_conductivity) * area / (2*deltaX)
316 dd_TA(1) = (density * NodesArray(1)%specific_heat * area * deltaX * NodesArray
    (1)%temperature_init) / (2*Timestep) + (BCsArray(1)%heat_transfer_coeff * area
    * BCsArray(1)%environment_temperature) + E_in/(2*(nn-1))
317
318 ! Interior nodes #2 - #nn-1
319 Do ii=2,nn-1
320     aa_TA(ii) = -(NodesArray(ii)%thermal_conductivity + NodesArray(ii-1)%
    thermal_conductivity) * volume_i / (deltaX*deltaX*2)
321     bb_TA(ii) = volume_i * (density*NodesArray(ii)%specific_heat/Timestep +
    (2*NodesArray(ii)%thermal_conductivity+NodesArray(ii+1)%
    thermal_conductivity+NodesArray(ii-1)%thermal_conductivity)/
    (deltaX*deltaX*2))
322     cc_TA(ii) = -(NodesArray(ii)%thermal_conductivity + NodesArray(ii+1)%

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        thermal_conductivity)*volume_i/(deltaX*deltaX*2)
323     dd_TA(ii) = density * NodesArray(ii)%specific_heat * volume_i * NodesArray
        (ii)%temperature_init / Timestep + E_in/(nn-1)
324 End Do
325
326 ! Surface node #nn - interior boundary condition
327 aa_TA(nn) = -(NodesArray(nn)%thermal_conductivity + NodesArray(nn-1)%
        thermal_conductivity) * area / (2*deltaX)
328 bb_TA(nn) = area * (BCsArray(2)%heat_transfer_coeff + (NodesArray(nn)%
        thermal_conductivity + NodesArray(nn-1)%thermal_conductivity)/(2*deltaX) +
        (density * NodesArray(nn)%specific_heat * deltaX / (2*Timestep)))
329 cc_TA(nn) = 0.0
330 dd_TA(nn) = (density * NodesArray(nn)%specific_heat * area * deltaX * NodesArray
        (nn)%temperature_init) / (2 * Timestep) + (BCsArray(2)%heat_transfer_coeff *
        area * BCsArray(2)%environment_temperature) + E_in/(2*(nn-1))
331
332 ! Thomas algorithm step 1 - Forward sweep
333 c_prime(1) = cc_TA(1)/bb_TA(1)
334 d_prime(1) = dd_TA(1)/bb_TA(1)
335
336 Do AA = 2,nn
337     temp = bb_TA(AA) - aa_TA(AA)*c_prime(AA-1)
338     c_prime(AA) = cc_TA(AA)/temp
339     d_prime(AA) = (dd_TA(AA) - aa_TA(AA)*d_prime(AA-1))/temp
340 End Do
341
342 ! Thomas algorithm step 2 - Backward substitution
343 xx_TA(nn) = d_prime(nn)
344 Do AA = (nn-1),1,-1
345     xx_TA(AA) = d_prime(AA) - c_prime(AA) * xx_TA(AA+1)
346 End Do
347 !-----
348
349 !-----
350 ! Set the values in storage - after calculations
351 Do BB=1,nn
352     NodesArray(BB)%temperature_final = xx_TA(BB)
353     Call SetStaticArrayValue(BB,NodesArray(BB)%temperature_final)
354 End Do
355 !-----
356
357 !-----
358 ! Perform calculations after solving the FDM implicit scheme at each time step
359
360 ! Calculate average temperature_final of our PCM domain
361 T_f = 0.0 !Initialize T_f = 0.0
362 Liquid_Fraction = 0.0 !initialize Liquid_Fraction
363

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364 Do BB=1,nn
365   T_f = T_f + NodesArray(BB)%temperature_final
366
367   ! calculate the average liquid fraction of the all domain based on average
   temperature of all nodes
368   If (NodesArray(BB)%temperature_final < T_solidus) Then
369     Liquid_Fraction = Liquid_Fraction + 0.0
370   Else If (NodesArray(BB)%temperature_final > T_liquidus) Then
371     Liquid_Fraction = Liquid_Fraction + 1.0
372   Else
373     Liquid_Fraction = Liquid_Fraction + (NodesArray(BB)%temperature_final-
   T_solidus)/(T_liquidus-T_solidus)
374   Endif
375 End Do
376
377 T_f = T_f/nn !calculates the average of final temperatures for all the nodes
378 Liquid_Fraction = Liquid_Fraction/nn
379
380 ! calculate the absorbed/released energy during each time step
381 Q_PCM = 0.0 ! initialize
382 ! Loop through all nodes to calculate the total heat variation
383 ! node 1 first - surface node
384 Q_PCM = Q_PCM + density*area*deltaX*NodesArray(1)%specific_heat*(NodesArray(1)%
   temperature_final-NodesArray(1)%temperature_init)/(2*Timestep)
385 ! all other interior nodes then
386 Do BB=2,nn-1
387   Q_PCM = Q_PCM + density*area*deltaX*NodesArray(BB)%specific_heat*(NodesArray(BB)%
   temperature_final-NodesArray(BB)%temperature_init)/Timestep
388 End Do
389 ! final node - other surface node
390 Q_PCM = Q_PCM + density*area*deltaX*NodesArray(nn)%specific_heat*(NodesArray(nn)%
   temperature_final-NodesArray(nn)%temperature_init)/(2*Timestep)
391 ! Q_PCM now contains the total heat variation for the entire PCM domain
392
393 ! Calculate the cumulative energy absorbed/released by the PCM (E_out)
394 E_out = E_out + Q_PCM*Timestep
395
396 ! Calculate the absolute value of E_out
397 E_out_abs = ABS(E_out)
398
399 !-----
400
401 !-----
402 ! Set the Outputs from this Model
403 Call SetOutputValue(1,T_f)
404 Call SetOutputValue(2,Q_PCM)
405 Call SetOutputValue(3,Liquid_Fraction)
406 Call SetOutputValue(4,area)
407 Call SetOutputValue(5,E_out_abs) !Output the absolute value
408 Do jj=6,nn+5

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409      Call SetOutputValue(jj,NodesArray(jj-5)%temperature_final)
410  End Do
411  !-----
412
413  Return
414  End
```