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# **AUTHORS**





Enhanced Steady-State in Modelon Jet Propulsion Library – an Enabler for Industrial Design Workflows

➤ Industrial Design Workflows





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- ➤ Dynamic v/s Steady-state simulation





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- ➤ Component-level examples
- > System-level example





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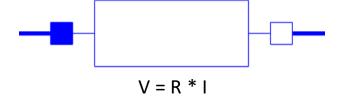
#### INDUSTRIAL DESIGN WORKFLOWS

#### A basic example:

"Typical" simulation

Off-Design Simulations

- ✓ R is a known parameter
- ✓ V (or I) is a known variable
- >I (or V) is computed



**On-Design Simulations** 

- ✓ Both V and I are known variables at design point
- > R is computed based on this point





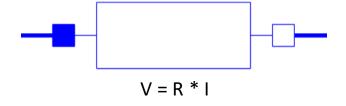
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**On-Design Simulations** 

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Wait... but there is no need to rearrange the equation?





Indeed, that is a-causality! And the best part... the Modelica compiler takes care of that!





#### INDUSTRIAL DESIGN WORKFLOWS



So, why do we need both on- and off-design modes?

So on-design should happen first?

And off-design simulation should use the sizing from on-design

If I understand correctly, the compiler will re-order the equations to solve a problem or the other... even if it's a single model?

That can be quite a mess, no?

Amazing! You should write a paper on the topic!

On-Design answers "what should be my system design?"

Off-Design answers "how does my designed system behave?"

Exactly! And both modes are done with a single model.

Yes, the compiler will prepare both cases so we can switch mode without re-doing all the equation processing!

We have a great compiler team, and we can even write insights in our models to guide the compiler with our knowledge of physics

Guess what...





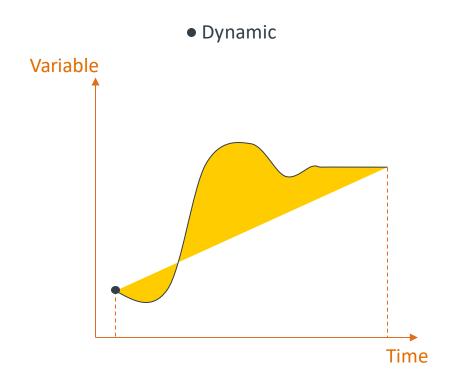


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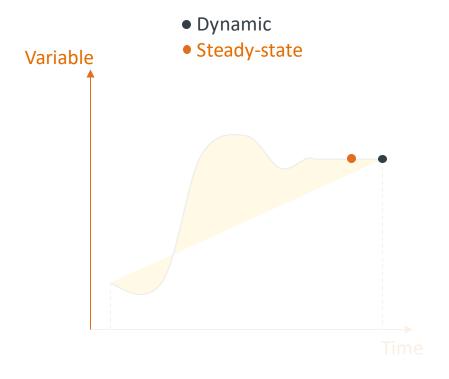
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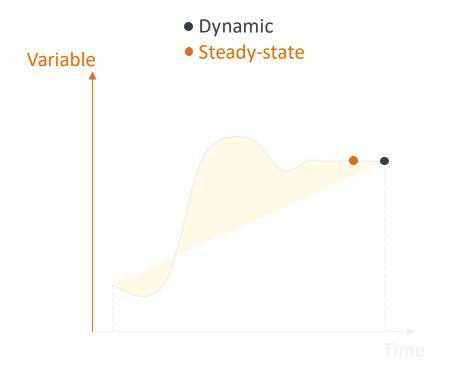


- 1. Define operating conditions of the modeled system
- 2. Solve the model to have all variables steady





#### STEADY-STATE SIMULATION: WHAT IS IT?



- 1. Define operating conditions of the modeled system
- 2. Solve the model to have all variables steady

- No notion of time, no history
- Direct results of interest
- Several magnitudes faster
- Easier results processing
- Facilitates sequential simulation





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Compiler

Rearrange the acausal equations into causal algorithms Automatically derive the sensitivities for optimization





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#### Solver

Scaling of residual equations and iteration variables Combination of residual and step norm as exit criterion





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Solver

Scaling of residual equations and iteration variables
Combination of residual and step norm as exit criterion

Debugging

Log messages in XML format

Python package for parsing the log and data extraction, and user interaction with the equation system





#### ENHANCED STEADY-STATE IN MODELON JPL



Physics-based Solving:

Vendor-specific language construct supported by Modelon's compiler Specify which equation should be a residual associated to which iteration variable Holding of residuals or iteration variables is possible through parameter conditions





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Physics-based Solving instructions at component level enables system assembly and solving is deduced from topology Use of generally accepted choices for iteration variables and residual equations from gas turbine community





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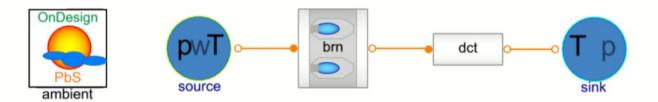


#### COMPONENT EXAMPLE: BURNER

#### Physics-based Solving with Jet Propulsion Library & OCT

#### 1. FMU generation

In this experiment, we will illustrate how it is possible to change the type of input on the burner from Fuel-to-Air-Ratio (FAR) to fuel mass flow rate (wFuel) after recompilation, on a burner instance:



```
In [1]: modelName = "JPL_PbS_Tests.Burner.PbS_far"
```

Run script that defines the library paths and compiler options:

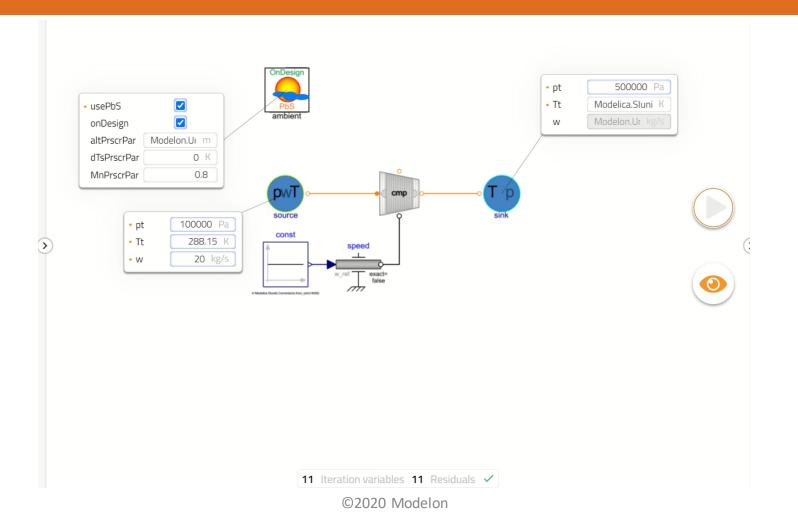
```
In [2]: import sys
    sys.path.insert(1, 'C:/Users/ClementCoic/Documents/0_Developement/P545-JPL/JetPropulsion/Resources/Python')
    import jplUtilities
    import importlib
    importlib.reload(jplUtilities)
    from pyfmi import load_fmu
    from oct.steadystate.nlesol import FMUProblem, Solver
```





Speed x1

### COMPONENT EXAMPLE: COMPRESSOR





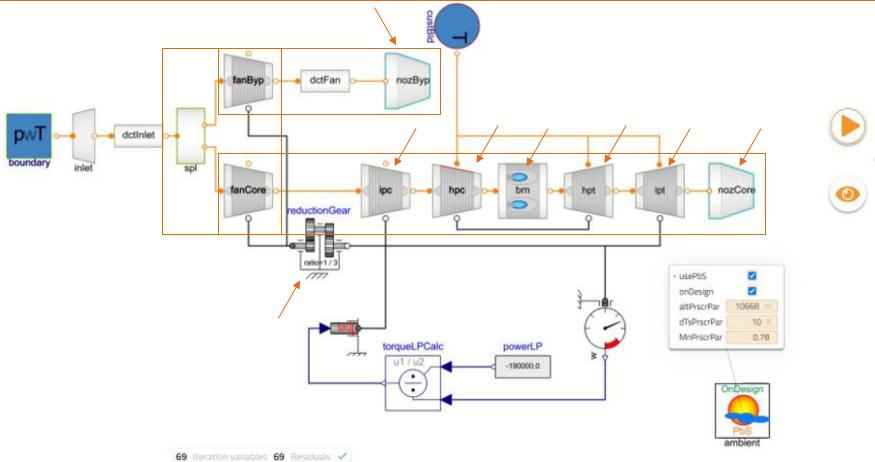


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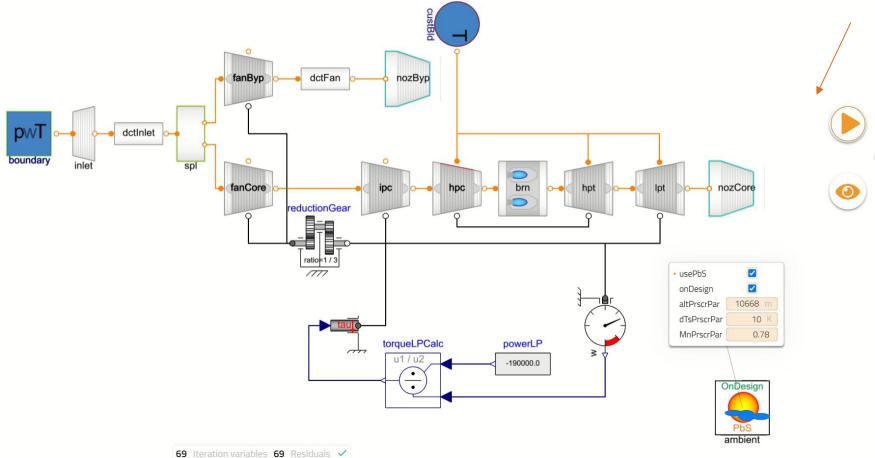
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### GEARED TURBOFAN: RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

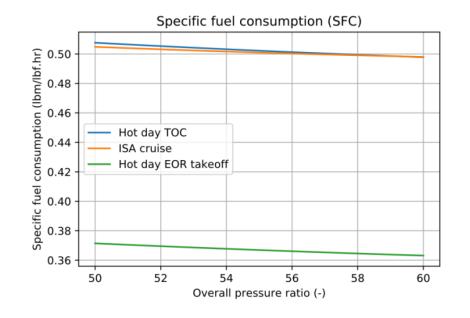
	Top of climb	Cruise	Take-off
Thrust	24 kN	18 kN	92.5 kN
Day type	ISA	ISA	Hot day (ISA+15 K)
Altitude	35000 ft	35000 ft	0 ft
Mach Number	0.78	0.78	0.25
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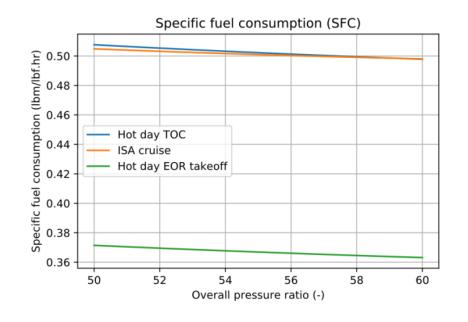


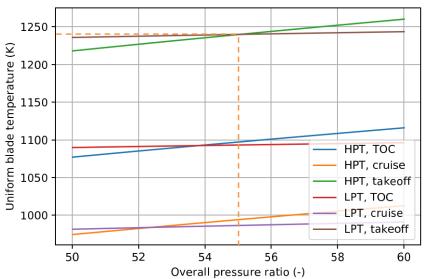




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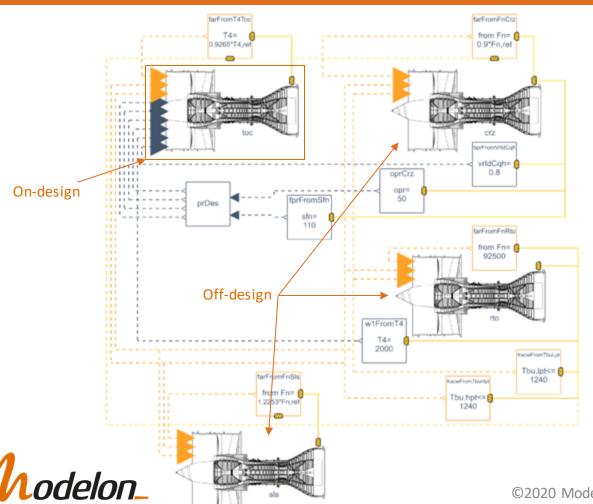


There are constrain requirements that could be violated on other mission profile points.





### GEARED TURBOFAN: MULTIPOINT DESIGN

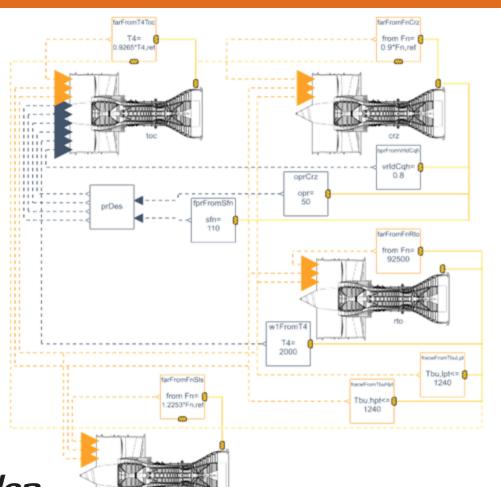


On-design and Off-Design simulations are modeled in a single model We ensure that the design meets the constrains in all off-design points If not, the design is automatically modified

(At each step of the convergence, the design is propagated to all off-design models)



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More about multi-point design at https://www.youtube.com/user/modelonweb



#### CONCLUSION

- Introduced terminology
  - Simulation modes: on- and off-design
  - Steady-state
- Industrial design workflow
- Robust and efficient steady-state simulation of JPL with OCT or Modelon Impact
- Demos at component and system levels
- Graphical multi-point design





