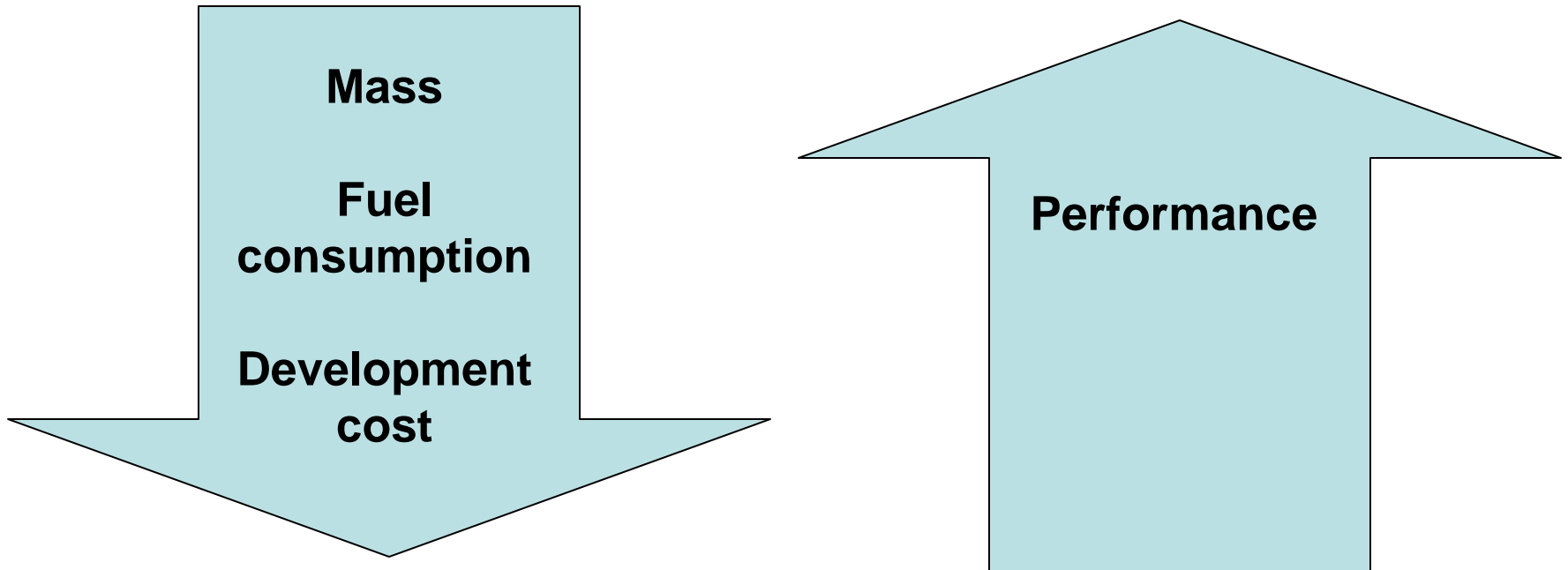


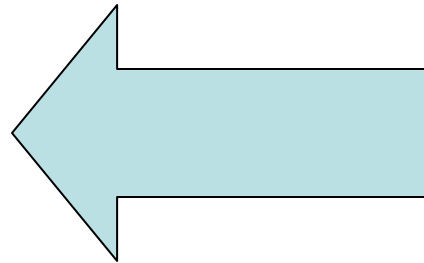
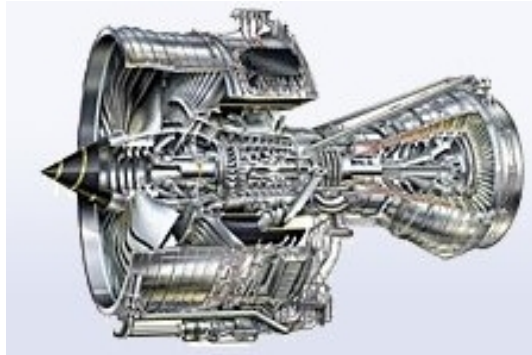
A knowledge-based master modelling approach for whole engine design

Marcus Sandberg
Luleå University of Technology

Some challenges of jet engine development

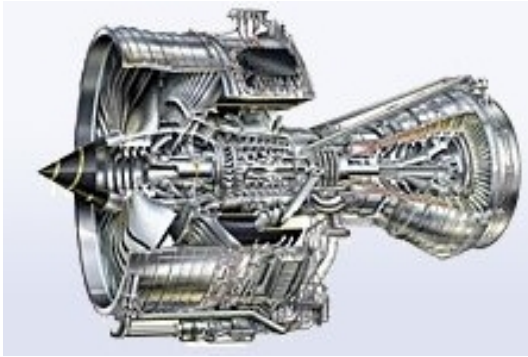


System-level performance



SYSTEM LEVEL

OEM vs. component developers



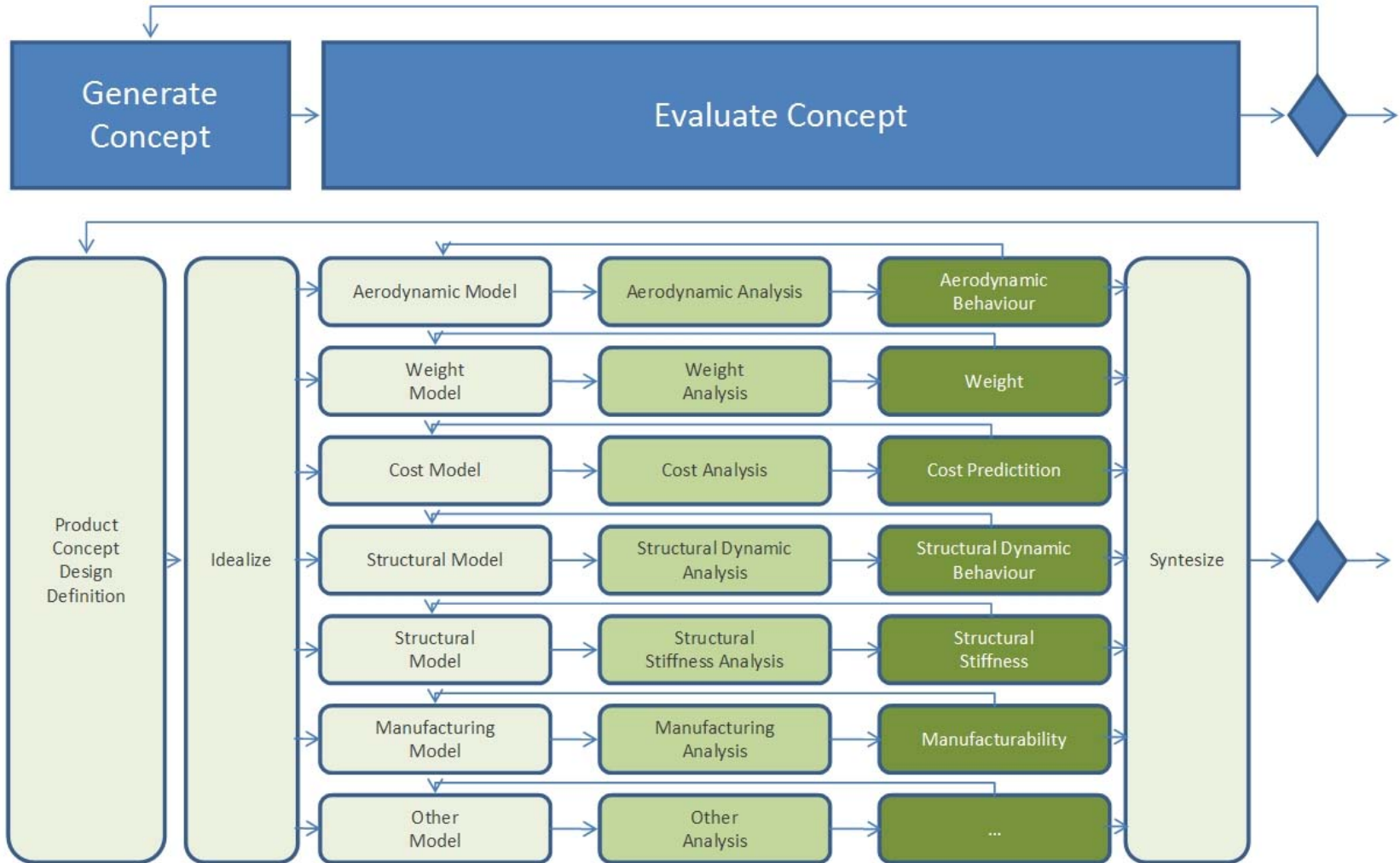
OEM



Component developer

- Continuous updates on configuration and design at system level not readily available
- Need for whole engine models for component developers

AS-IS: Unlinked simulation models



NFFP5 - METOPIA

- Mechanical whole engine conceptual design and analysis
 - **M**ethod for **O**ptimization **I**ntegration and **A**utomation
- Continuation of the pilot project NFFP4 Mechanical whole engine modeling
- Luleå University of Technology
- Volvo Aero Corporation

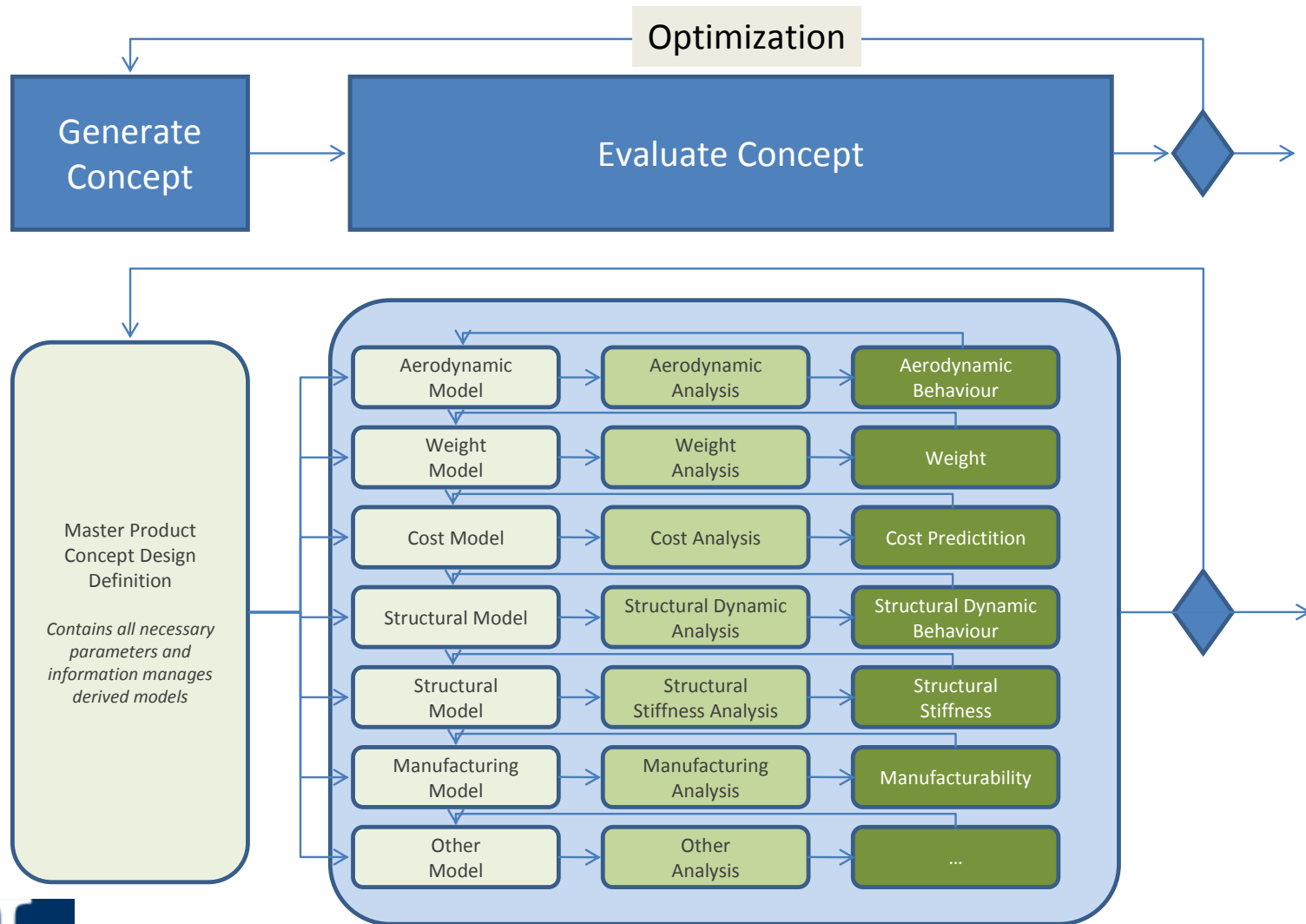
METOPIA research questions

- How to **integrate** the product definition with analysis models to enable effective mechanical optimisation of different jet engine architectures?
- How can a common information be **distributed** effectively between several disciplines during whole engine system optimisation?

State-of-the-practice

- VITAL, FP6
- VIVACE, FP6
- CRESCENDO, FP7

TO-BE: Knowledge-based master model approach



Knowledge based engineering (KBE)

- Fundamental concept of the Master-model approach
- KBE-definition by Stokes (2001):
 - *“the use of advanced software techniques to capture and re-use product and process knowledge in an integrated way”*
- KBE aims at making engineering design more effective by
 - Automating repetitive CAD/CAE tasks
 - Showing design change implications on downstream activities

The State-of-the-art

- Semi configurable finite-element models
 - Lacking effective integration with e.g. the CAD-definition
- Common limitation
 - Either stand-alone integrated solutions or
 - supports only domain specific applications
- Opportunity for modelling methods that handle and create models for multidisciplinary applications
- Knowledge-based master models: an upcoming topic

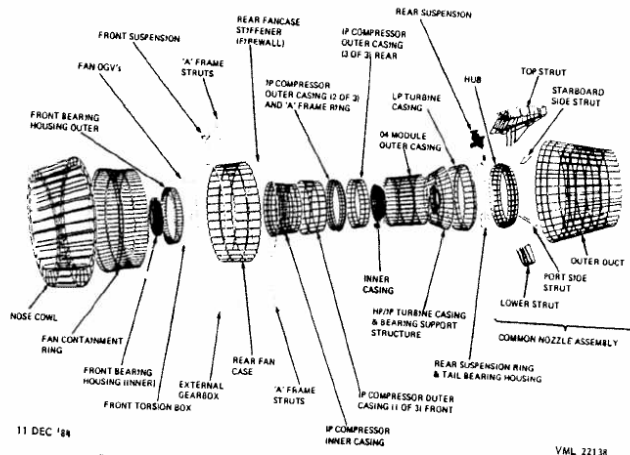
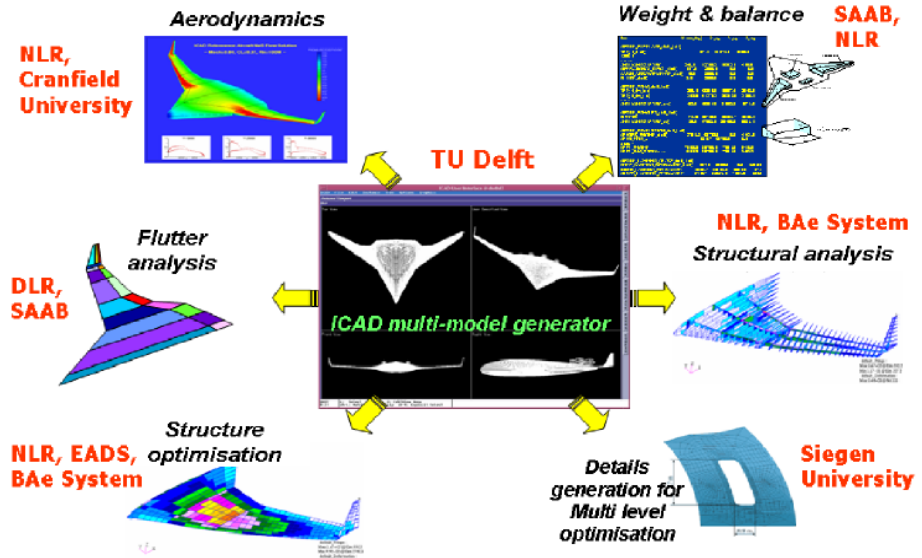


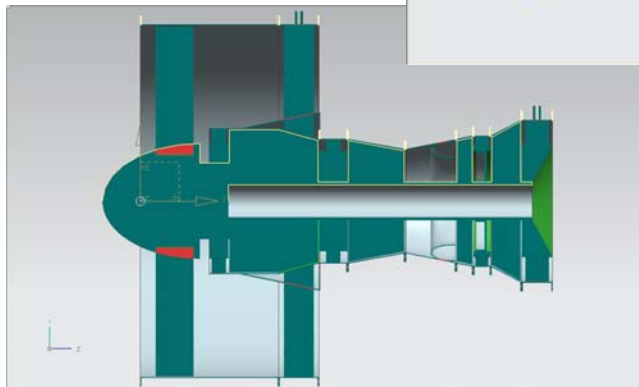
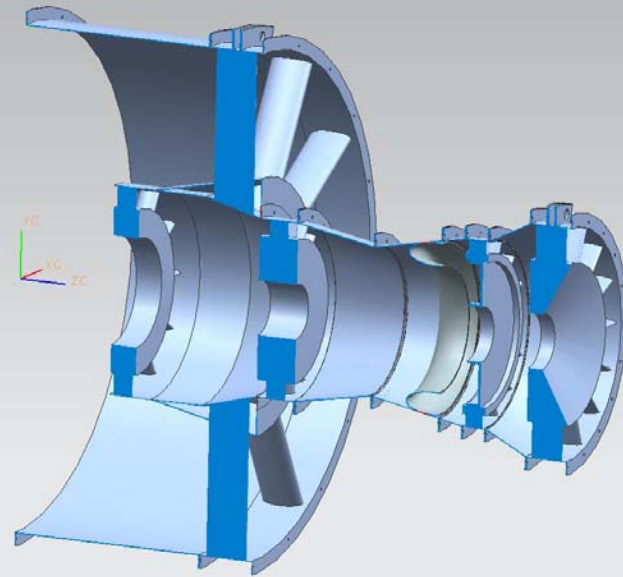
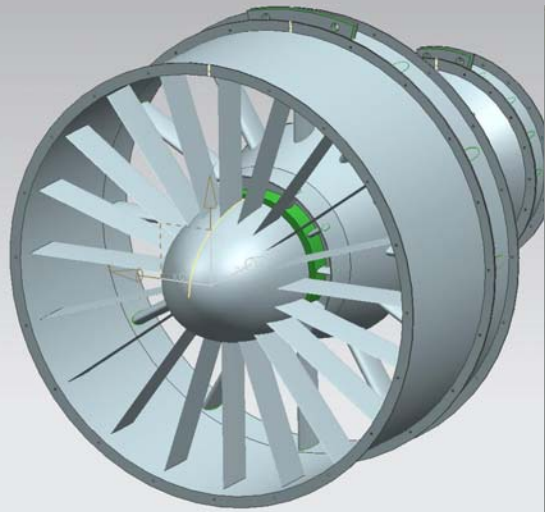
Fig 4 RB211-535E4 FINITE ELEMENT SUBSTRUCTURES



METOPIA technology

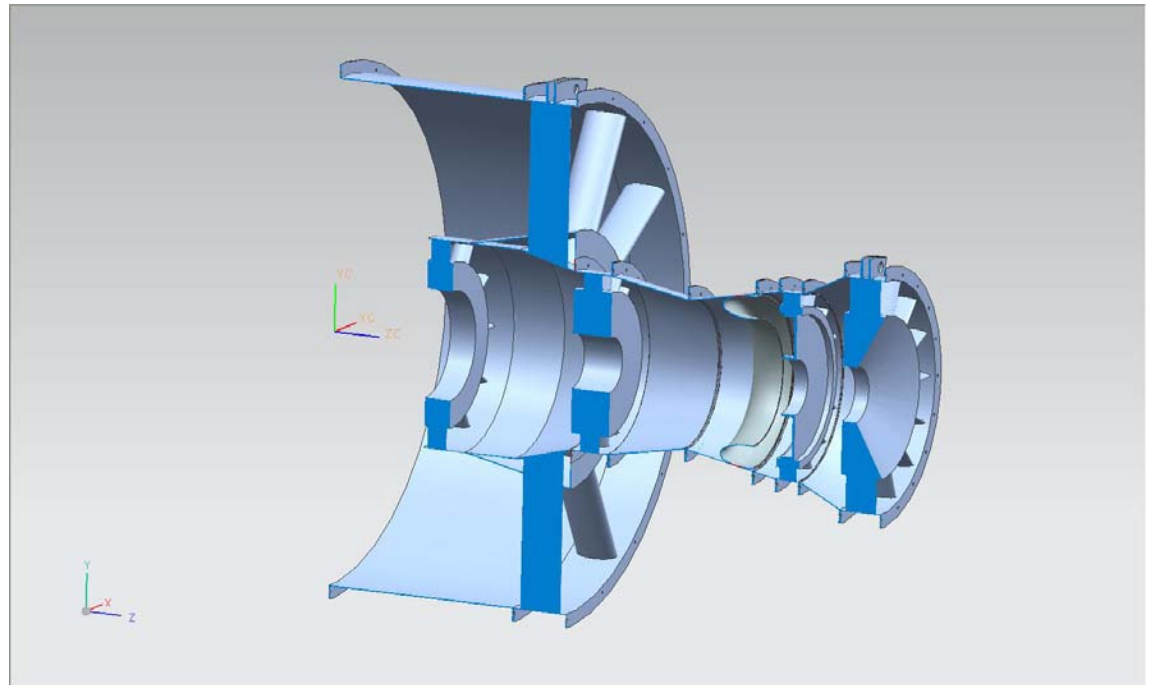
- Fully automated design and analysis process
- Analysis
 - Weight
 - Rotordynamics
 - Displacement

METOPIA geometry

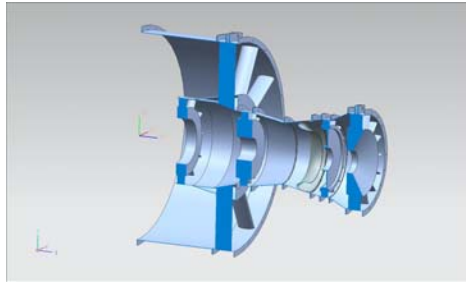


Automatic geometry configuration

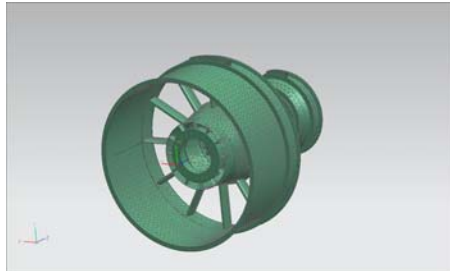
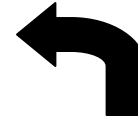
- Number of struts
- Thicknesses
- Radii
- Lengths
- Cone angles
- Mount lugs



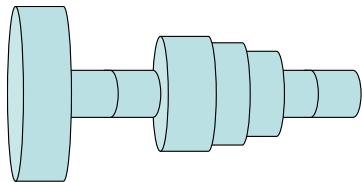
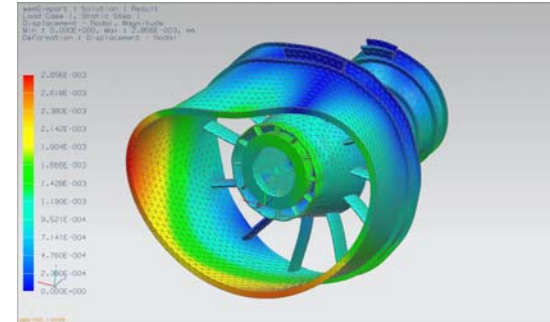
Automated design and analysis



Automatic geometry generation and weight analysis



Automatic finite element model generation



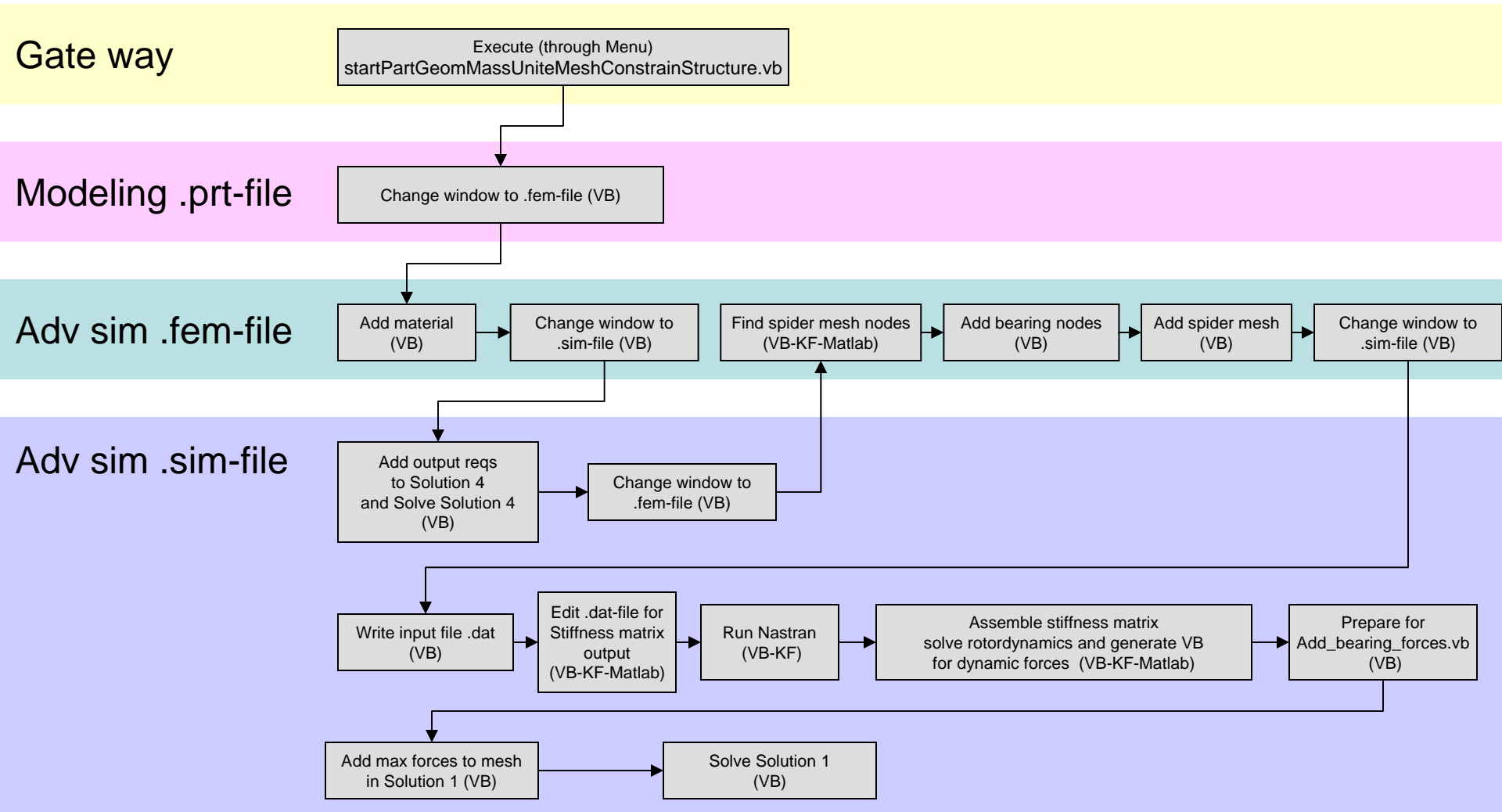
Automatic Rotordynamics analysis



Automatic displacement due to rotordynamical loads analysis

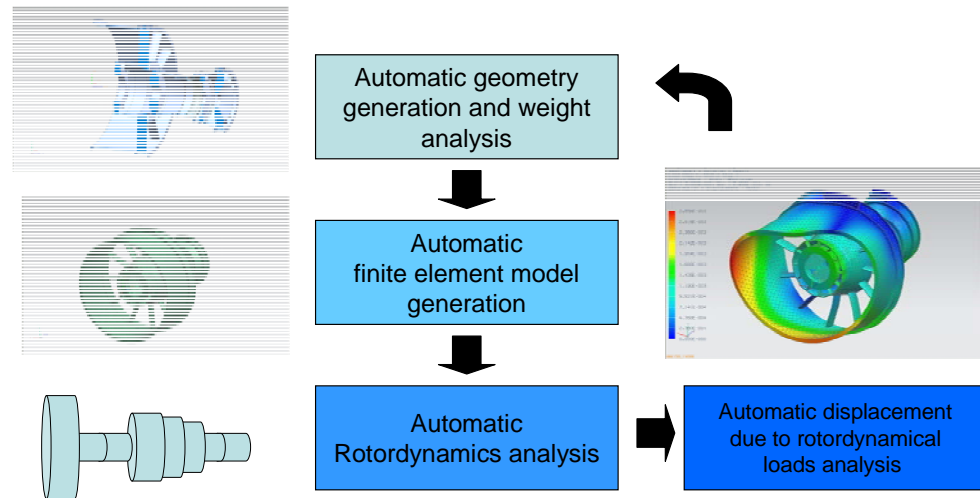
1-D cylindrical beam elements

Journal chain



Siemens PLM NX - Matlab

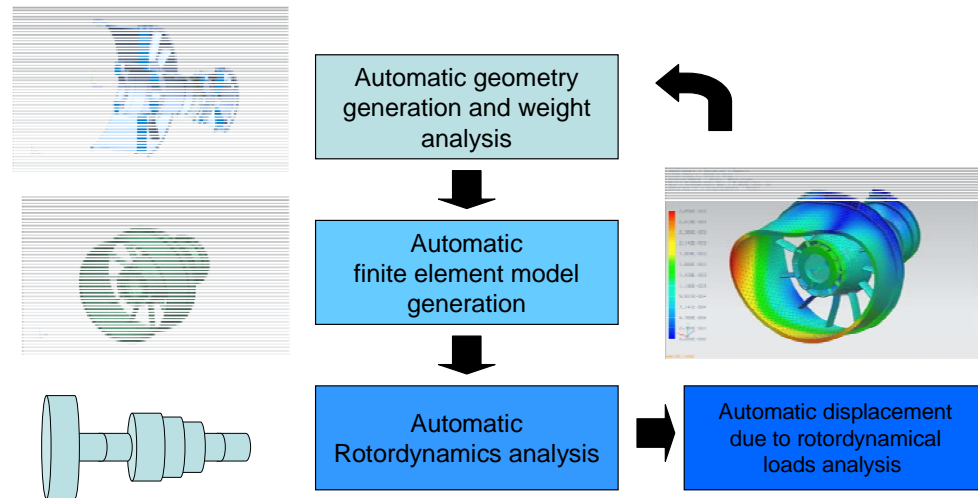
- Knowledge fusion (KF)
 - Generate geometry
 - 3D meshing
 - Constraints
 - Start Matlab-executables
 - Start Nastran for stiffness matrix
 - Calculate weight
- Journals
 - Add childrule (KF)
 - 1D meshing
 - Add material
 - Write Nastran input file
 - Add rotordynamical loads
 - Switch windows
- Matlab
 - Write journals
 - Edit Nastran input file
 - Find spidermesh nodes
 - Assemble stiffness matrix



1-D cylindrical beam elements

Knowledge fusion classes

- Geometry
 - 17 classes
- Mass
- Meshing and constraints
 - 8 classes



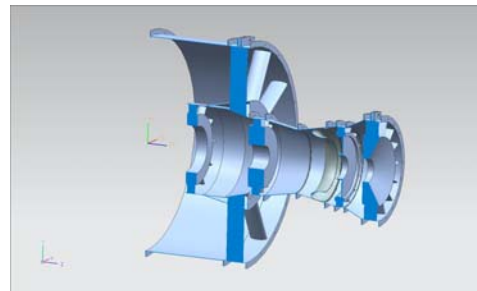
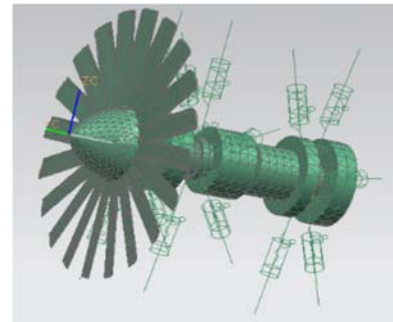
1-D cylindrical beam elements

Benifits

- Develop components to optimise whole engine
- Automatic design
- Get boundary load more frequently
 - Swift change of model according to OEM requirements
- One product definition to rule them all!

Ongoing work

- Optimisation
- 3D rotordynamics
- Validation
- More models
- More geometry
- Architectures



Thank you!