

“Shape Optimization of Rotating Disks”

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1. Problem statement
2. Simulation details
3. pSeven – a tool for integration, automation and optimization
4. High speed rotating disk optimization in pSeven
5. Optimization Problem Statement
6. Results
7. Conclusion

1. **Problem statement**

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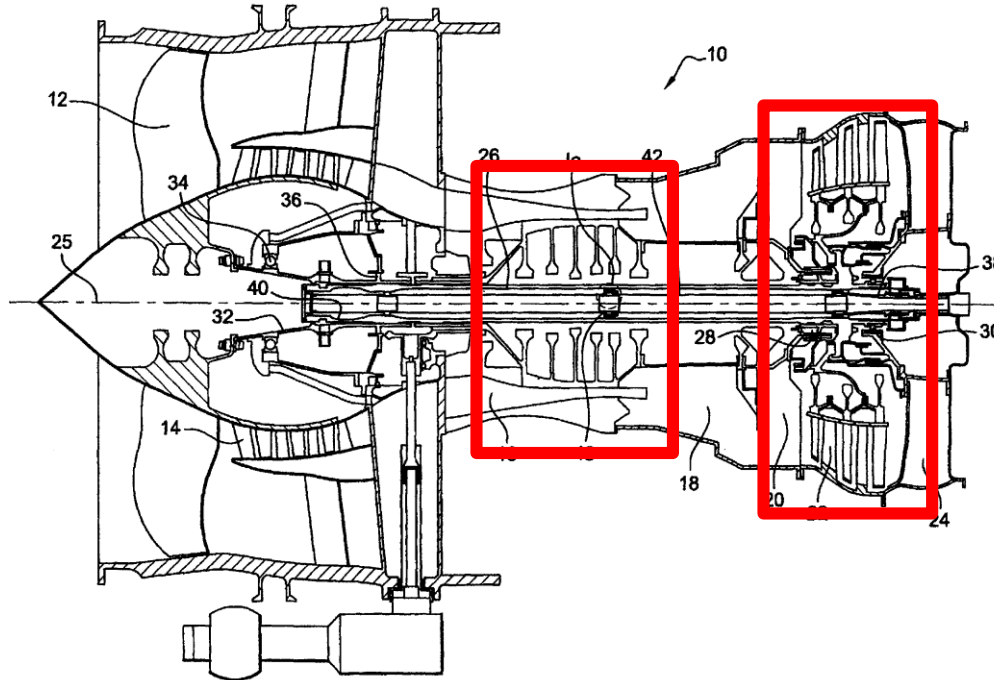
5. Optimization Problem Statement

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Introduction

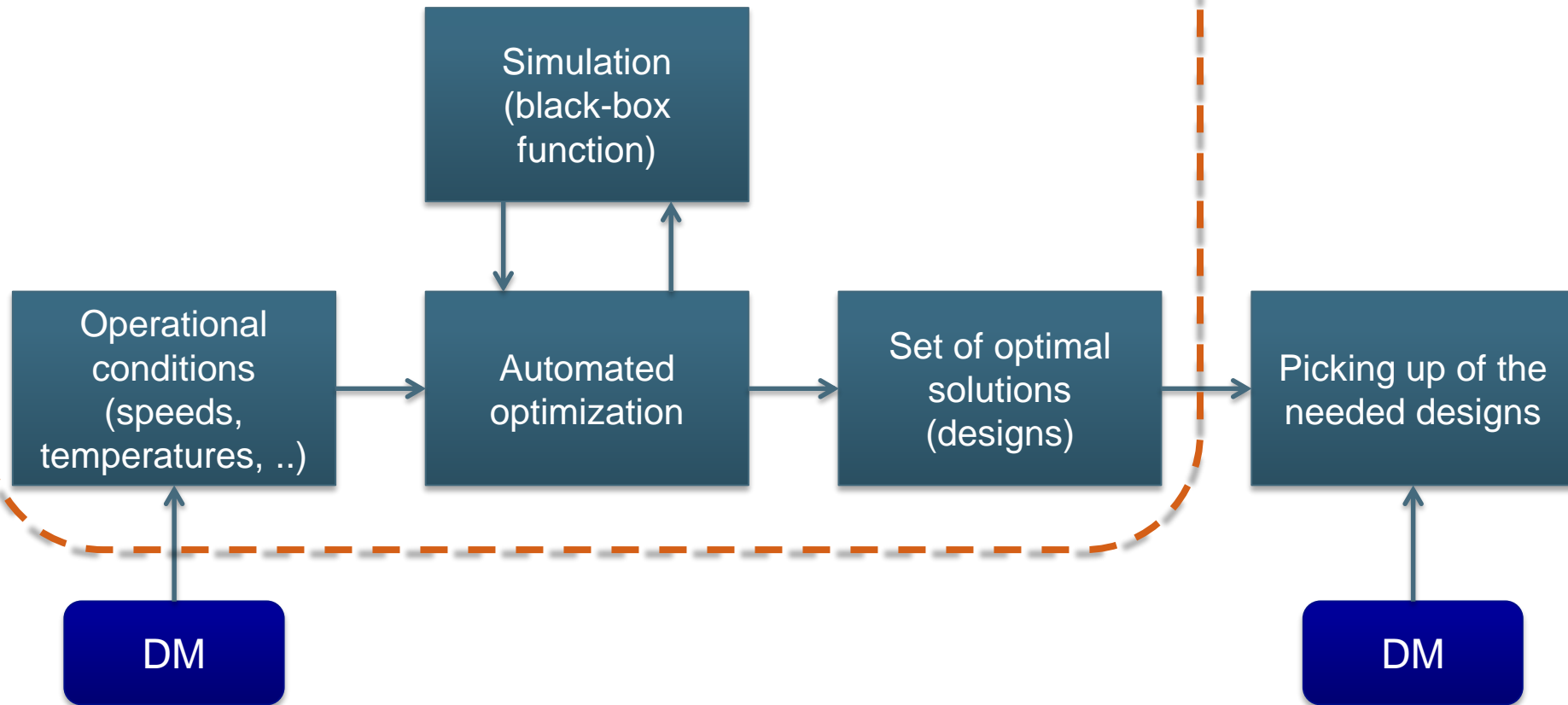
- rotating disks with blades are wide used in different constructions
- there are ~30 rotating disk in one gas turbine engine
- on conceptual design stage an engineer needs a tool to obtain optimal shape for a future design in short time intervals



a turbojet engine

A framework for conceptual design of disks

A program represented a framework



* DM – decision maker (designer)

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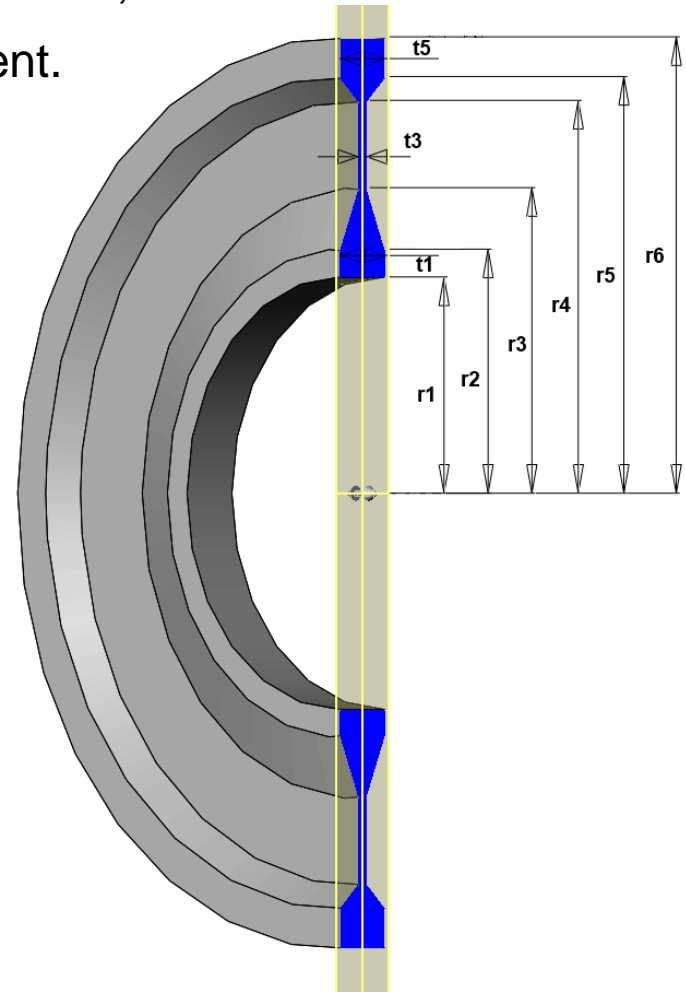
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Parametrization

- One of possible parameterization schemes of disk cross section;
- it contains 9 parameters (dimensions) in millimeters;
- 3 constraints are fixed due to problem statement.

Parameter	
r1	vary
r2	vary
r3	vary
r4	vary
r5	fixed
r6	fixed
t1	vary
t3	vary
t5	fixed



Calculation scheme

Loads:

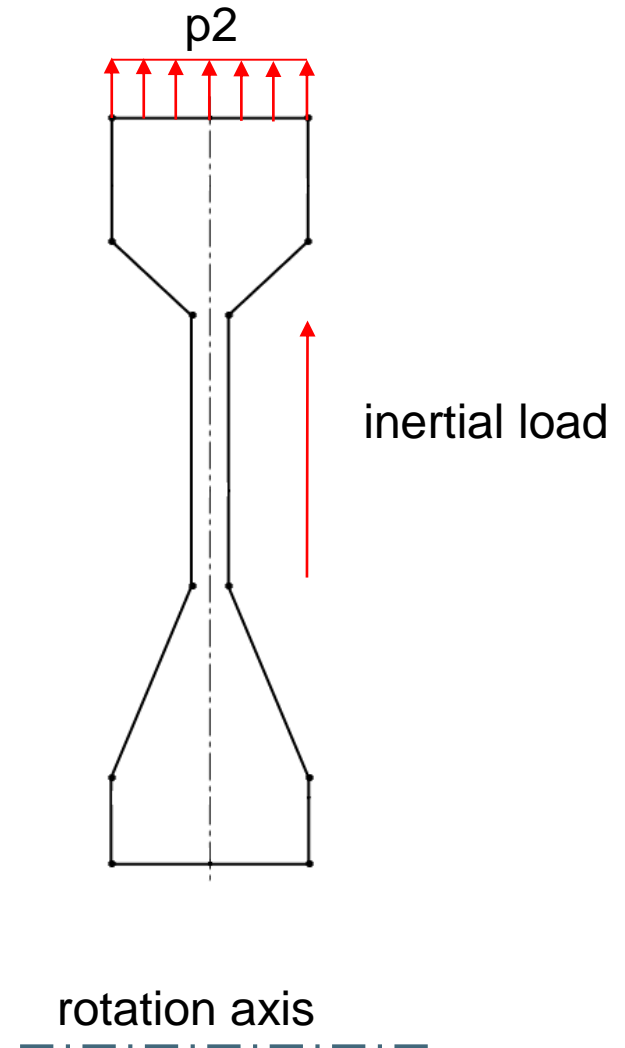
- Rotation rate (N rpm) \rightarrow inertial load;
- Uniform pressure load from blades (p_2).

Physics:

- Linear material model (E, ρ, μ)

Assumptions:

- Plane stress;
- Axisymmetric scheme;
- Small strains and displacements;
- The interaction with other rotating parts are neglected.

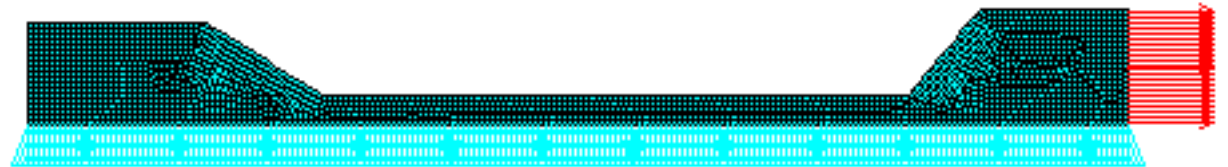


Ansys: Boundary Conditions

rotational speed



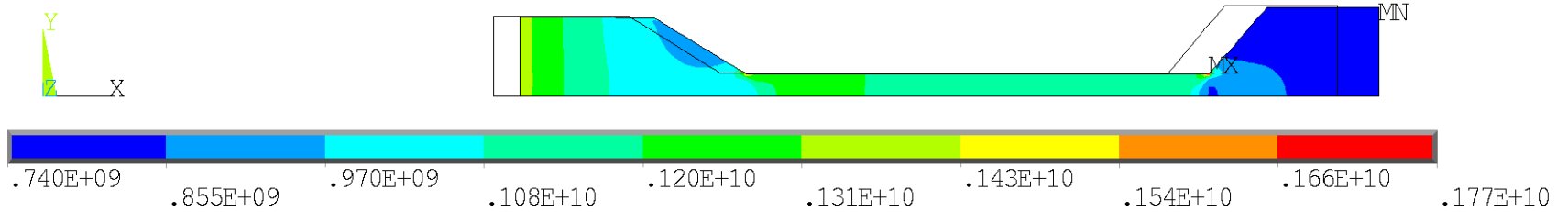
pressure load



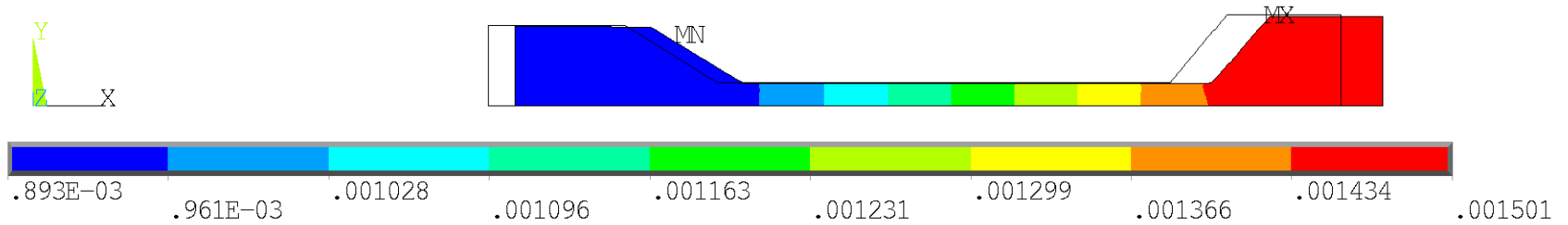
symmetric B.C.

Ansys: Postprocessing

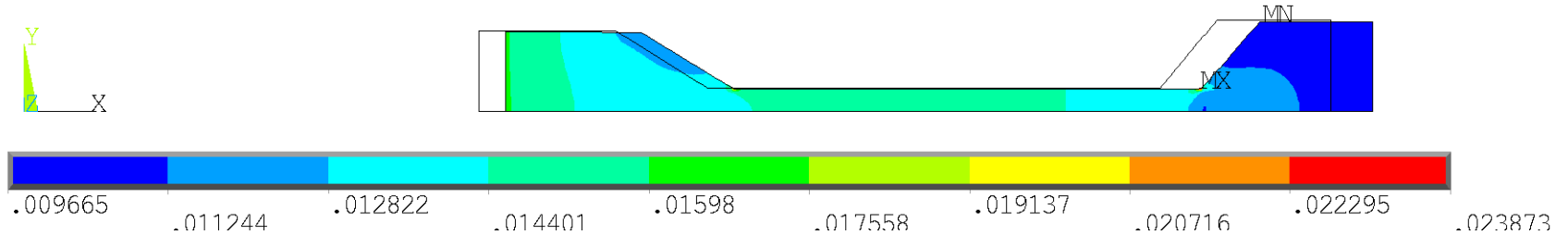
Equivalent stress, Pa



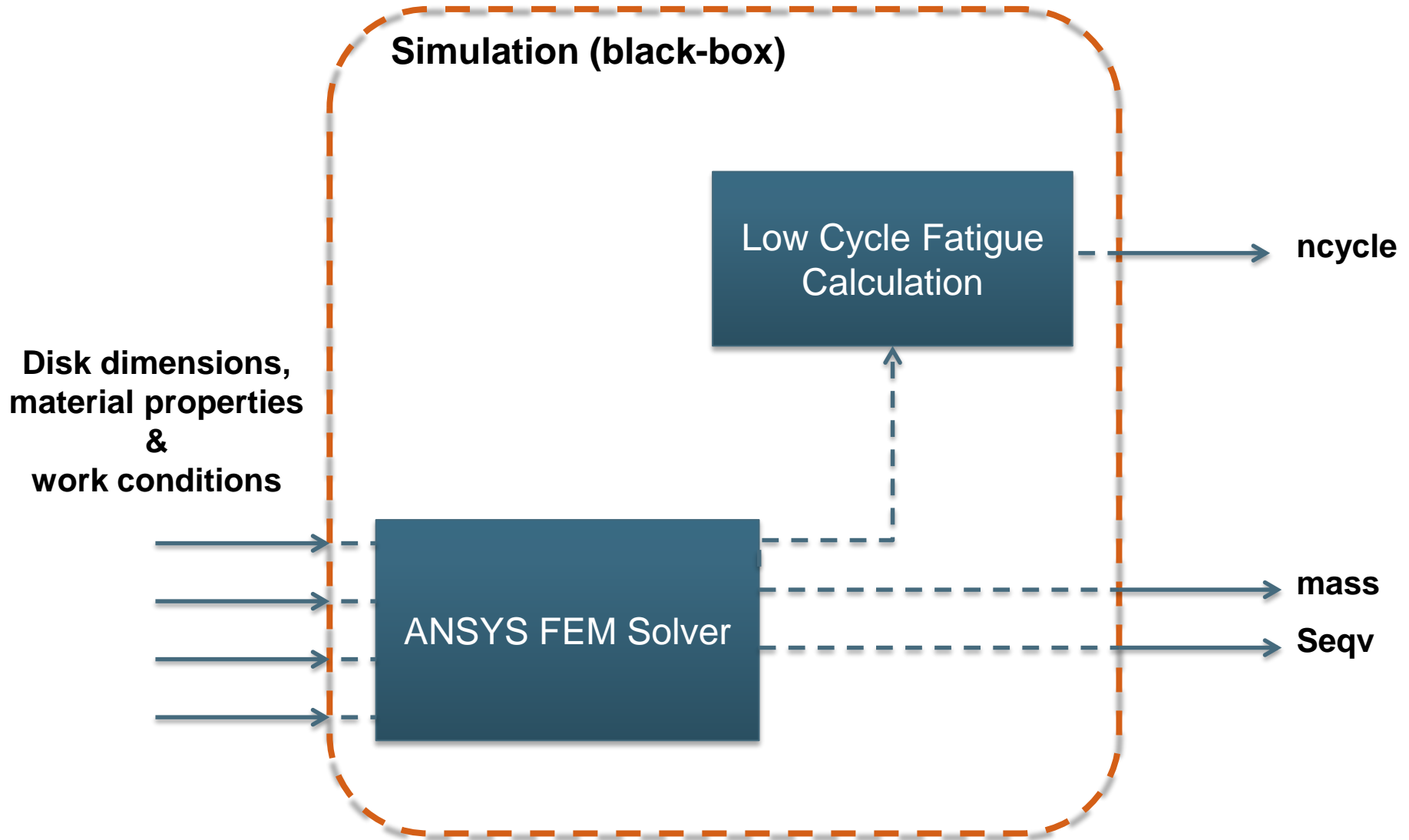
Displacements, mm



Strain intensity



Simulation responses



Low Cycle Fatigue: Manson Approximation

- Manson proposed a simplified formula known as the method of universal slopes

$$De = 3.5 \frac{S_u}{E} N^{-0.12} + D^{0.6} N^{-0.6},$$

where:

De - the amplitude of altering strains,

S_u - the ultimate tensile stress,

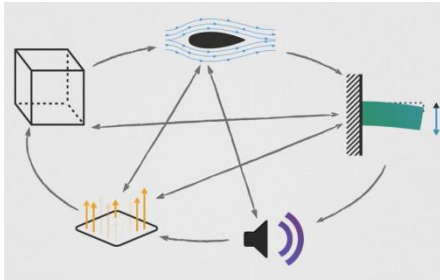
E - elastic modulus,

D - ductility.

Ref.: Manson SS. *Behavior of materials under conditions of thermal stress. Technical Report NACA-TR-1170, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; 1954*

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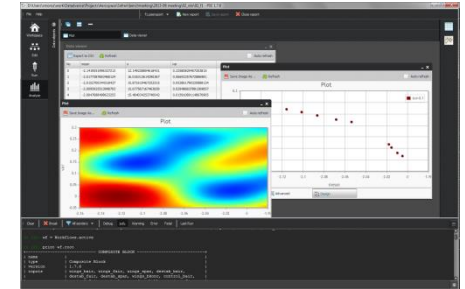
pSeven: Main Features



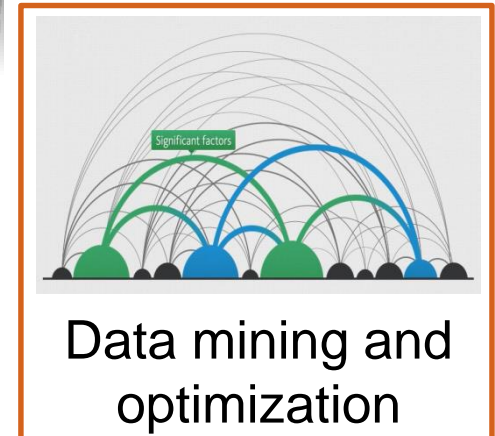
Visual process integration



Workflow execution



Results visualization and analysis



Data mining and optimization

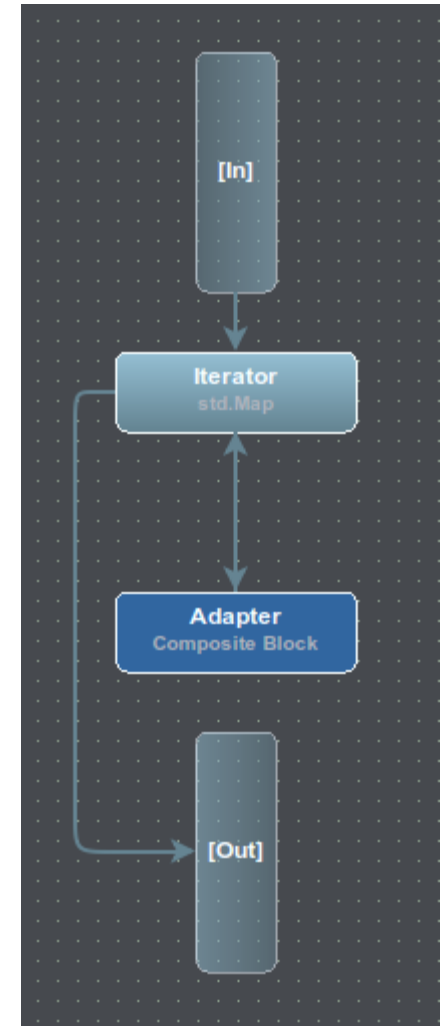
Key advantage

Graphical User Interface

The image displays a software interface for workflow design. On the left, a **Block Library** panel lists various components under 'Tags' (Beta, Composite, Data Processing, Flow Control, Interoperability, **MACROS**, Scripting) and a 'Workflow tree' showing 'OptimizationAdapter' (2 blocks) and 'Adapter' (3 blocks: Commander, InputGenerator, OutputParser). A **Toolbar** at the top includes icons for New, Save, Close, Copy, Edit, Properties, Uplink, Connectivity, and Validate. The main workspace shows a **Workflow name** field containing '<root>'. The **Workflow structure** diagram illustrates a flow from an input **[In]** to an **Adapter** (Composite Block), which then feeds into an **Optimizer** (macros.Optimizer), resulting in an output **[Out]**.

Workflow

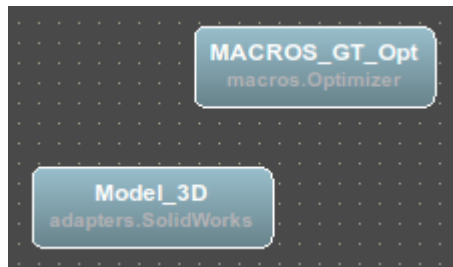
- Workflow – a representation of problem solving process, a combination of blocks and links
- Block – an independent functional component
Examples:
 - *std.Optimizer* – optimization problem solver
 - *std.PythonScript* – Python integration block
- Link – a data channel connecting blocks, links *implicitly* specify block execution order
- Grouping – ability to assemble composite blocks containing other blocks and links (sub-workflow)



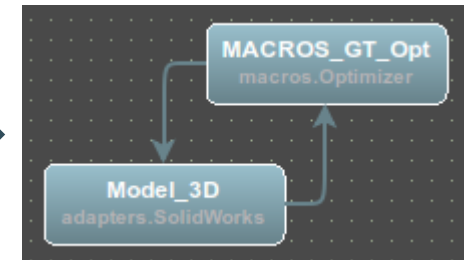
Creating Workflows

Principal steps:

- Add blocks to the workflow
- Configure blocks
- Connect ports with links



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MACROS_GT_Opt		Model_3D
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	x0	→	x0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	x1	→	x1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	f0	←	f0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	f1	←	f1



Variables

Name	Type	Size	Lower bound	Upper bound	Initial Guess	Hints	Del
x1	RealScalar	1				Continuous	✘
x0	RealScalar	1				Continuous	✘

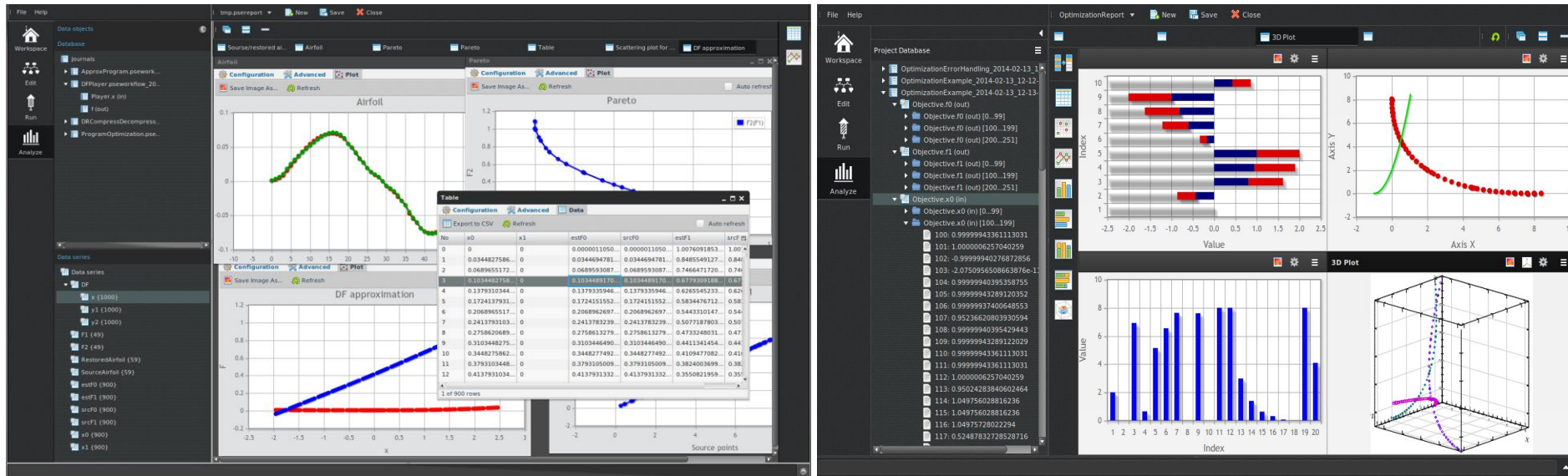
Objectives

Name	Type	Size	Hints	Del
f1	RealSc...	1	Cheap ...	✘
f0	RealSc...	1	Cheap ...	✘

Constraints

Name	Type	Size	Lower	Upper
------	------	------	-------	-------

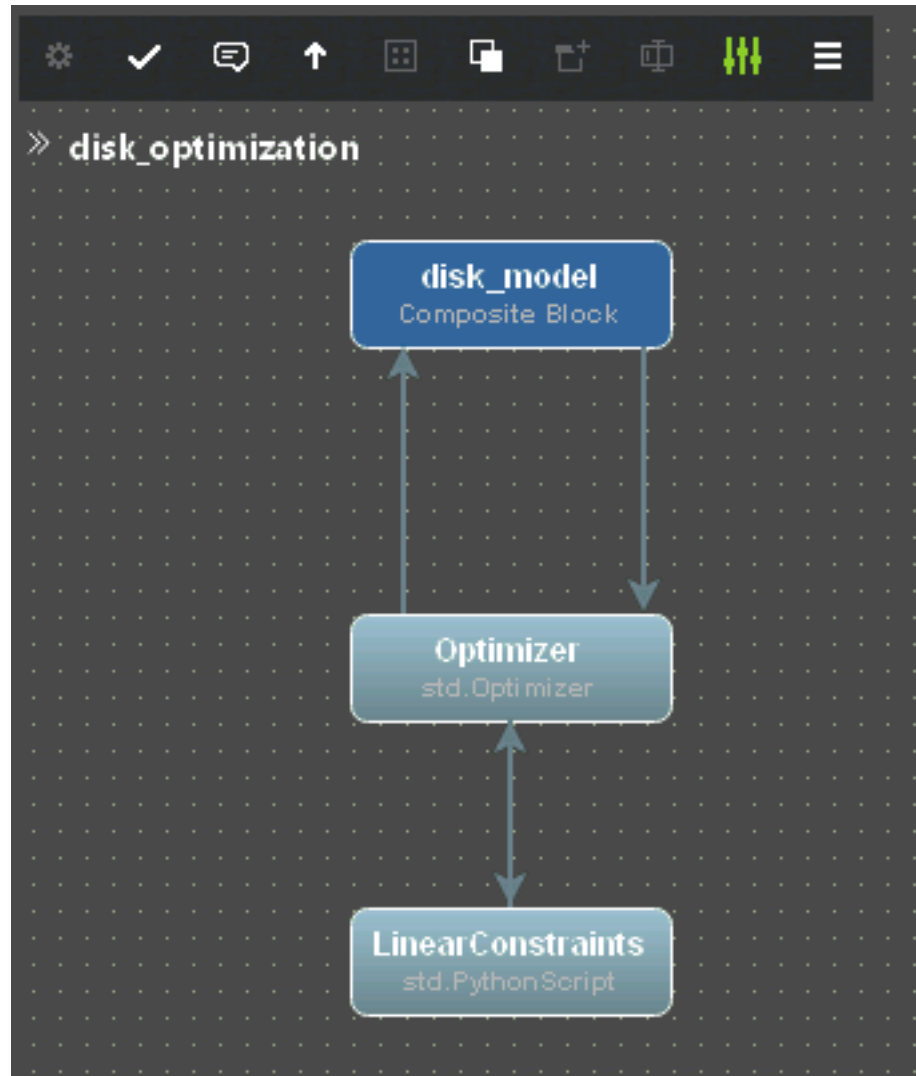
Results Visualization and Analysis



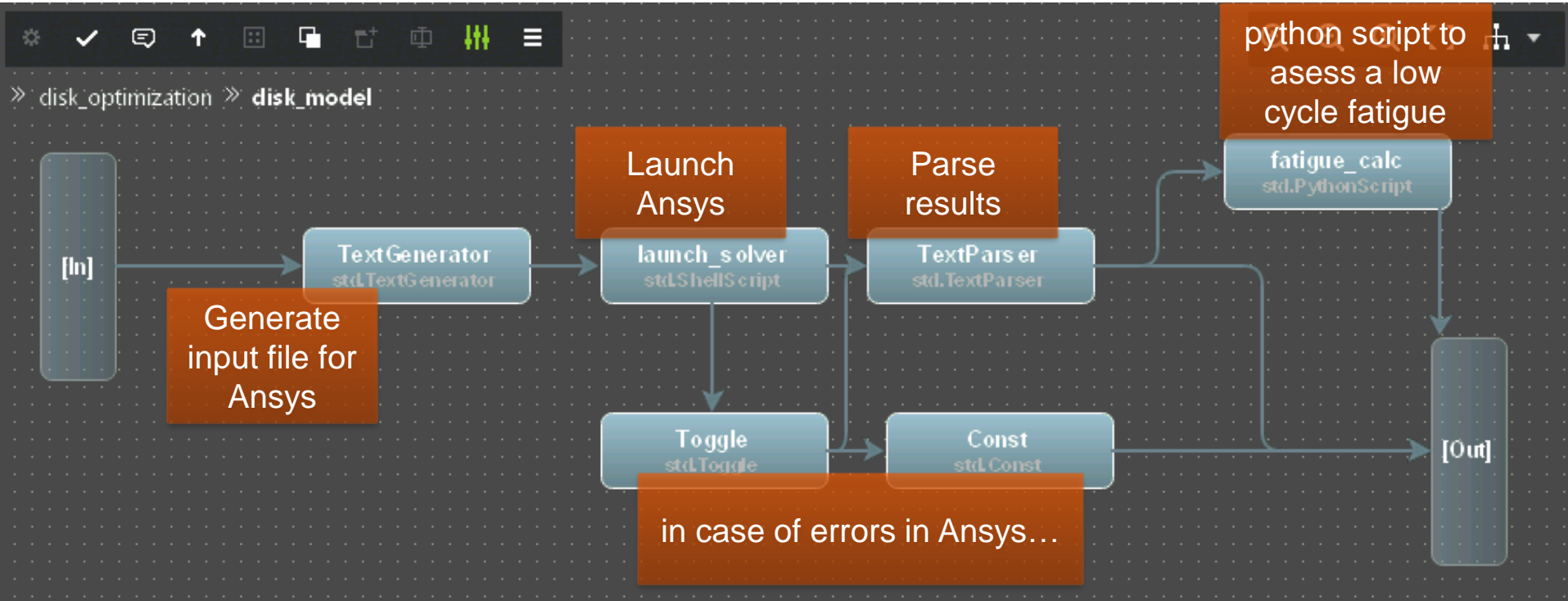
Rich post-processing and data analysis tools

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Workflow for HSRD optimization: top level



Workflow for HSRD optimization: disk_model



Workflow Configurations

Start optimization

disk_model
Composite Block

Optimizer
std.Optimizer

Linear Constraints
std.PythonScript

One can change work conditions, material properties and other constants before starting of optimization.

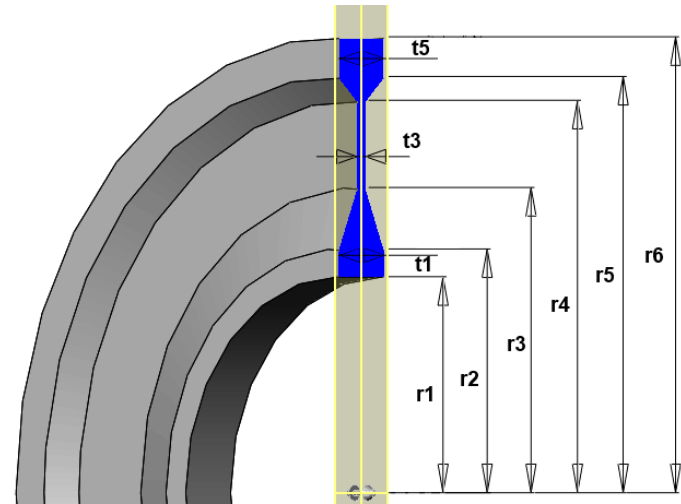
Name	Value
nrotate rotation speed, rpm	15000.0
E Elastic modulus	113800000000.0
Mb mass of blades	7.5
t5 Sets script variable value. Sets block variable value.	31.75
r5 Sets script variable value. Sets block variable value.	210.0

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Optimization Problem Statement

Parameters:

Parameter	MIN	MAX
r1, [mm]		
r2, [mm]		
r3, [mm]		
r4, [mm]		
t1, [mm]		
t3, [mm]		



Constraints:

Constraint	description	type
$r2 - r1 > 1$	geometry consistency	linear
$r3 - r2 > 1$		linear
$r4 - r3 > 1$		linear
$r5 - r4 > 1$		linear
$t1 - t3 > 0$	preferred thicknesses	linear
$Seqv < 1000$ [Mpa]	static strength requirement	general

Optimization Problem Statement

Objectives :

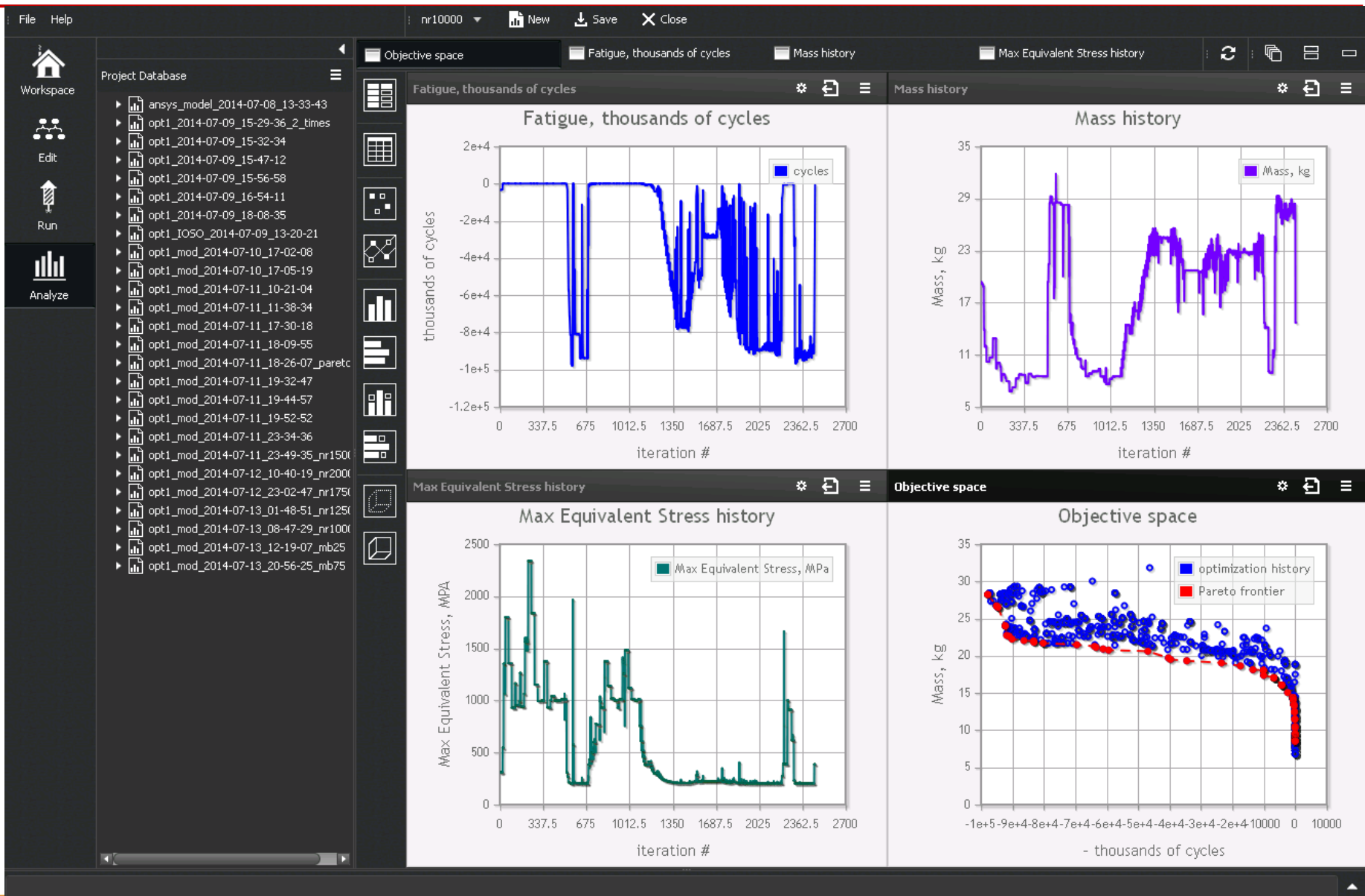
Objective	description	type
mass	mass of the disk	general
ncycle	number of cycle until failure	general

Optimization Method:

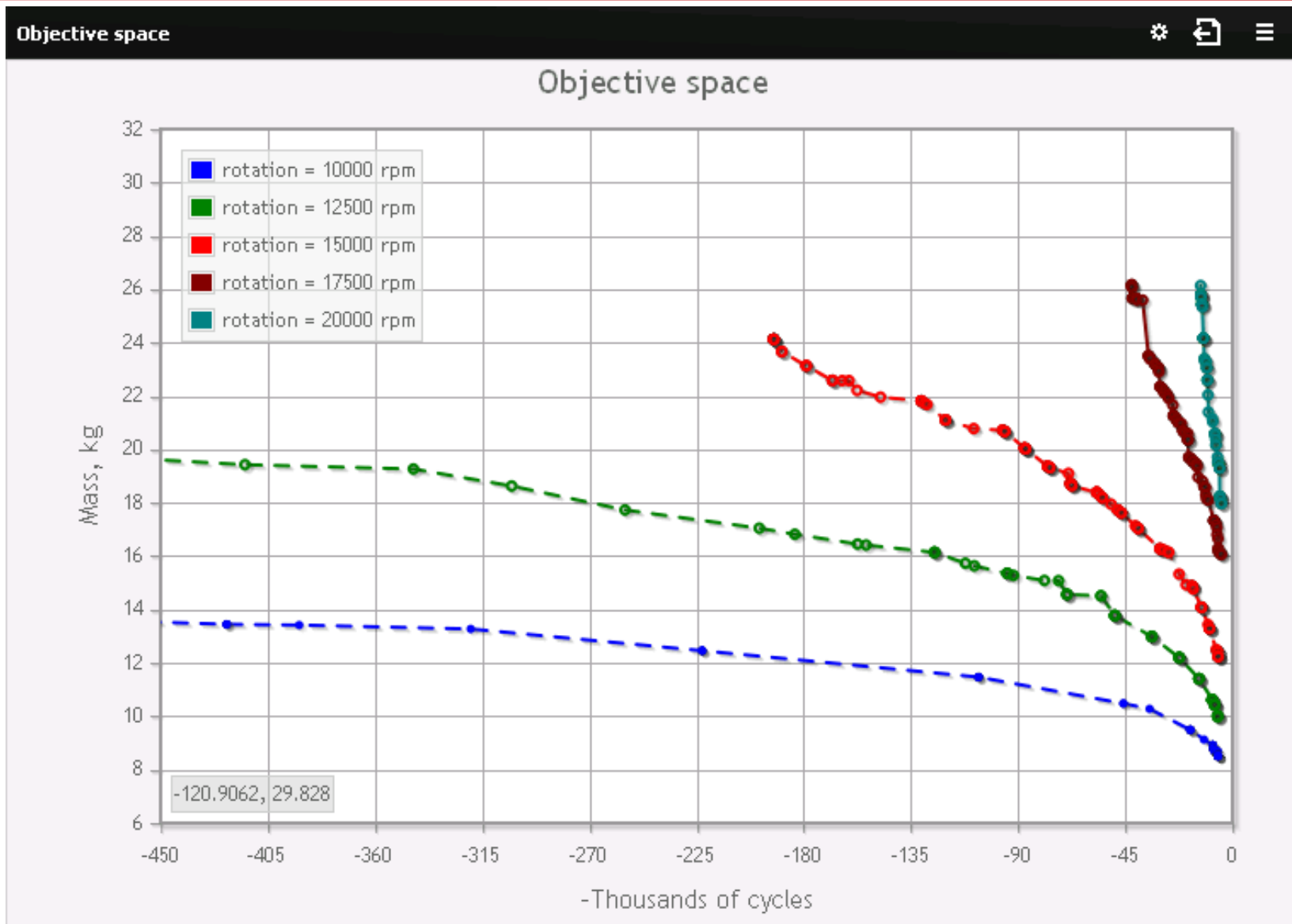
- **Descend-diffusion multi-objective optimization method** is incorporated in pSeven;
- This method allows to find exact predefined number of solutions on Pareto-front;
- Most calculations are laying near the Pareto-front.

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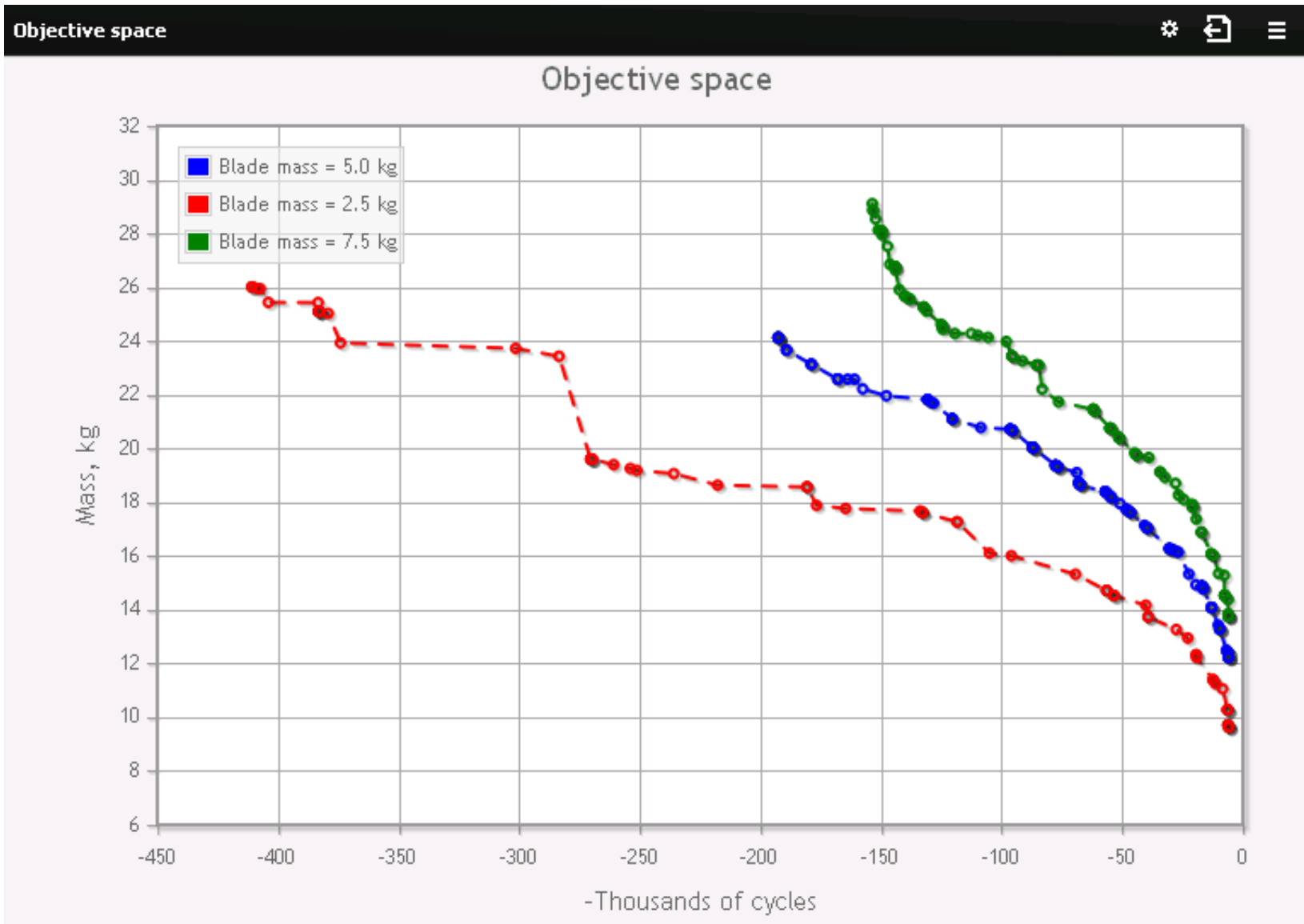
Single optimization



Different rotation speeds investigation



Different blade masses investigation



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Conclusion

- ◆ pSeven can be used to set up a framework for design analysis and optimization for some structural objects;
- ◆ The descend-diffusion optimization method shows good convergence speed and can be used for engineering purpose;
- ◆ The obtained results can be used in conceptual design stage of gas turbine engine designing.

Future improvements

- ◆ Improving in a simulation:
 - use real-flight mission conditions (regimes);
 - more comprehensive model for low cycle fatigue.

- ◆ Improving in an optimization:
 - calculations parallelization;
 - try different parameterization schemes.

Thanks for your attention!

Visit our website

www.datadvance.net

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