

MATLAB EXPO 2021
MathWorks Conference
4-5 May 2021
Online



Digital Twins for Embedded, Edge and Cloud Platforms

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Introduction

Cyber-Physical Systems and Digital Twin Technology

1

Product Digital Twin

Using digital twins for efficient design of new products

2

Production Digital Twin

Using digital twins in manufacturing & production planning

3

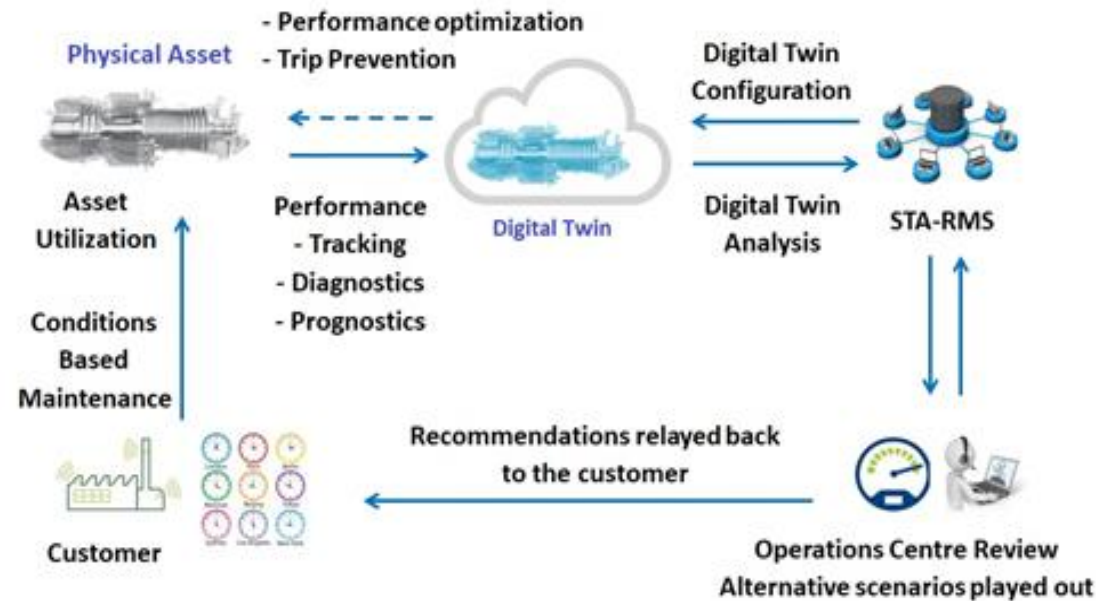
Performance Digital Twin

Using digital twins to capture, analyse, and act on operational data

Gas Turbine Digital Twins

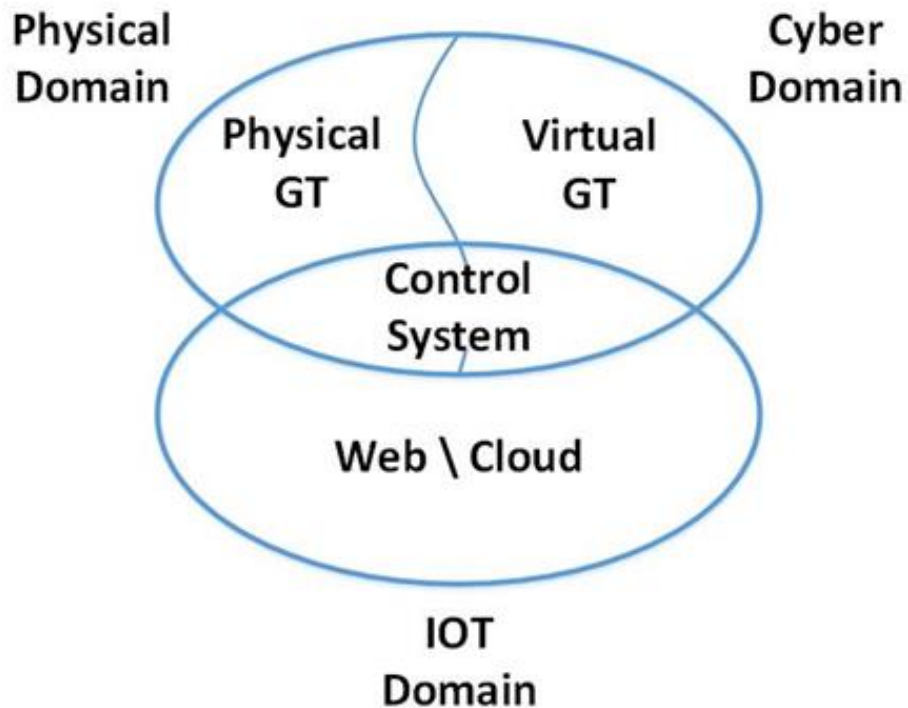
"A Digital Twin is defined as a virtual representation of a physical asset enabled through data and simulators for real-time prediction, monitoring, control and optimization of the asset for improved decision making through the life cycle of the asset and beyond" [*]

Performance Digital Twin



[*] Rasheed, A., San, O., Kvamsdal, T., 2019, "Digital Twin: Values, Challenges and Enablers", arXiv:1910.01719.

Cyber-Physical System and Internet-of-Things Domains



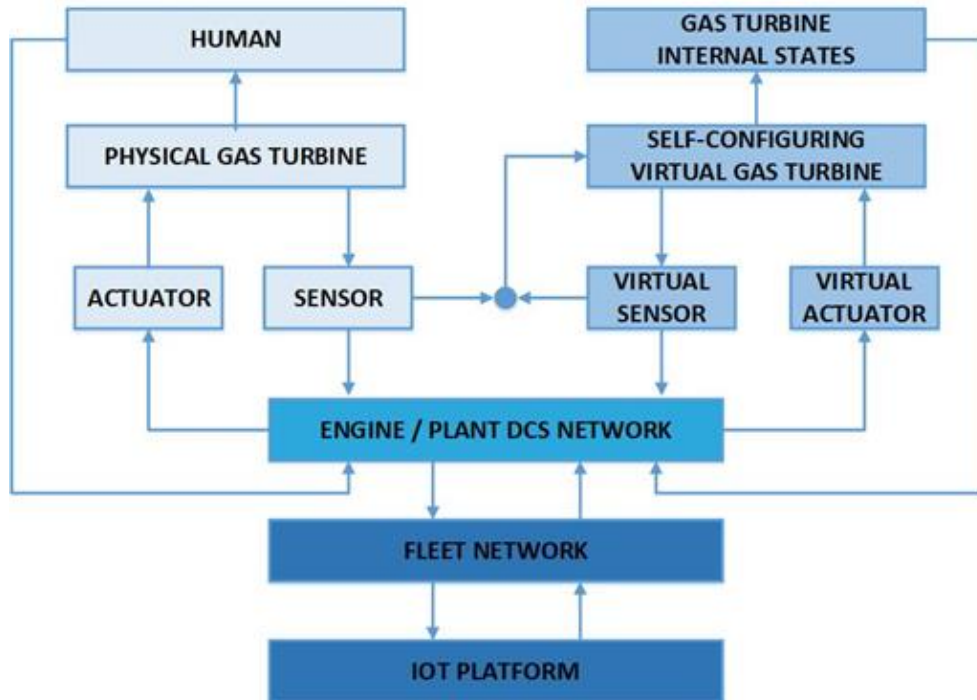
- Development of **Performance Digital Twin** for industrial **Small Gas Turbine** with objective to improve availability, increase reliability and optimize asset performance
- Digital Twin devised as a operational **Cyber-Physical System** based on **Virtual Gas Turbine** closely integrated with **Control System** of **Physical Gas Turbine** engine
- Extension of Digital Twin functionalities via connectivity of **Distributed Control System** to a **Internet-of-Thing** and **Remote Monitoring System** platforms

System of Systems

Building Blocks and Network Connectivity

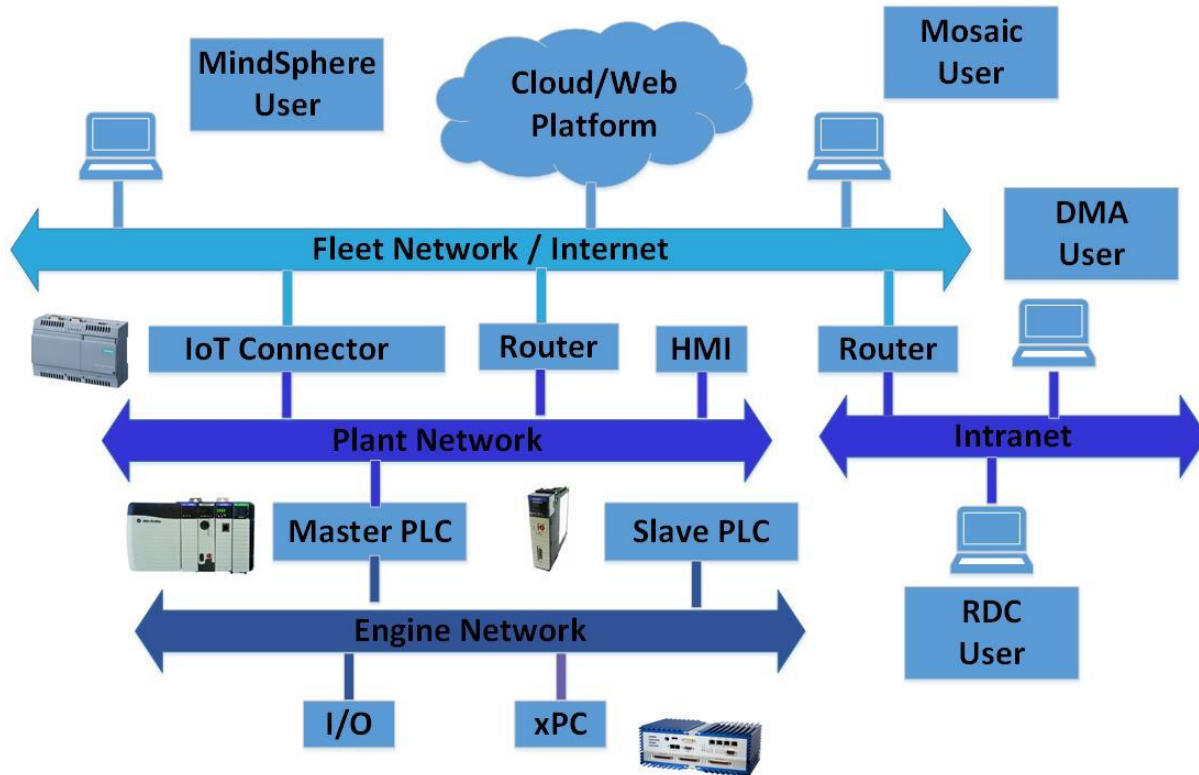


System of Systems Building Blocks



- 1 Physical Domain**
The Physical Gas Turbine unit connected to the automation system via multiple sensors and actuators
- 2 Cyber Domain**
The self-configuring Virtual Gas Turbine enables GT to be monitored and controlled via adaptation to external and internal health conditions
- 3 IoT Domain**
Network technologies based on interoperable communication protocols, offer seamless integration of data objects into the information network (physical engine trackable data and virtual engine smart data)

Network Connectivity



- **Engine Network:**

- Deployment of Digital Twins onto heterogenic platforms (PC and PLC based)

- **Plant Network:**

- Deployment of Digital Twins using hierarchical architecture – distribution of functionalities onto Slave (Stand-alone) and/or Master (Embedded) PLC platforms

- **Fleet Network:**

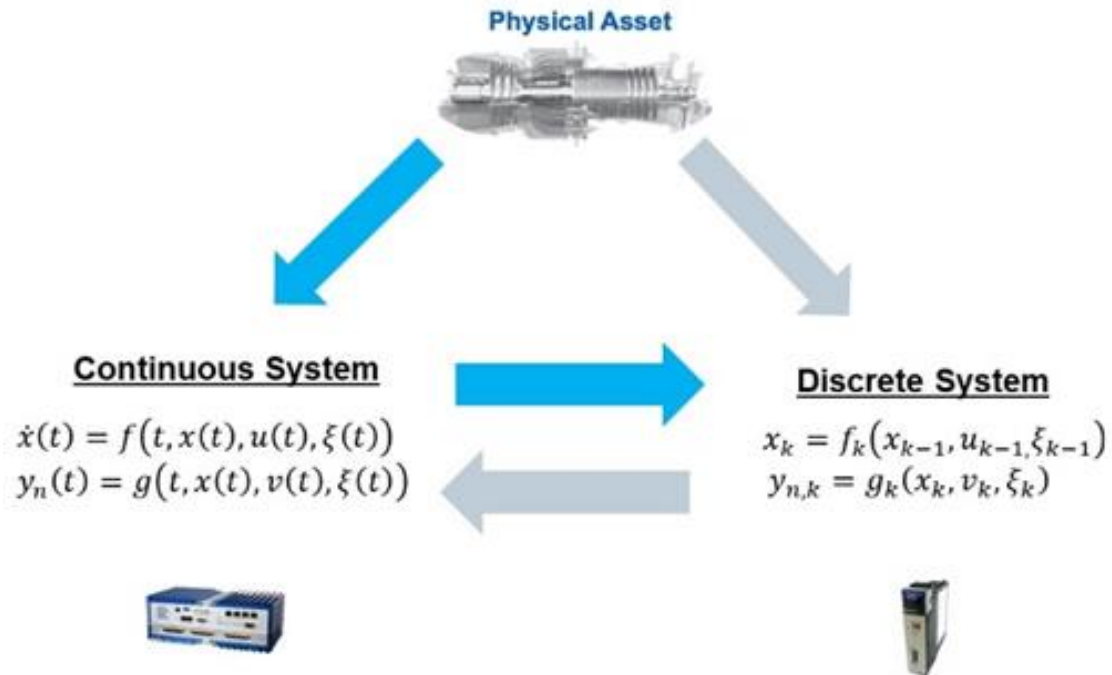
- Connectivity to IoT (Internet-of-Things) platforms via IoT connectors for hosting Cloud Digital Twin Agents
- Connectivity to RMS (Remote Monitoring System) platforms for deployment of Remote Digital Twin Agents in Enterprise Networks

Embedded, Edge & Cloud Platforms

Distributed System of Systems



Continuous vs Discrete System



1

Continuous System

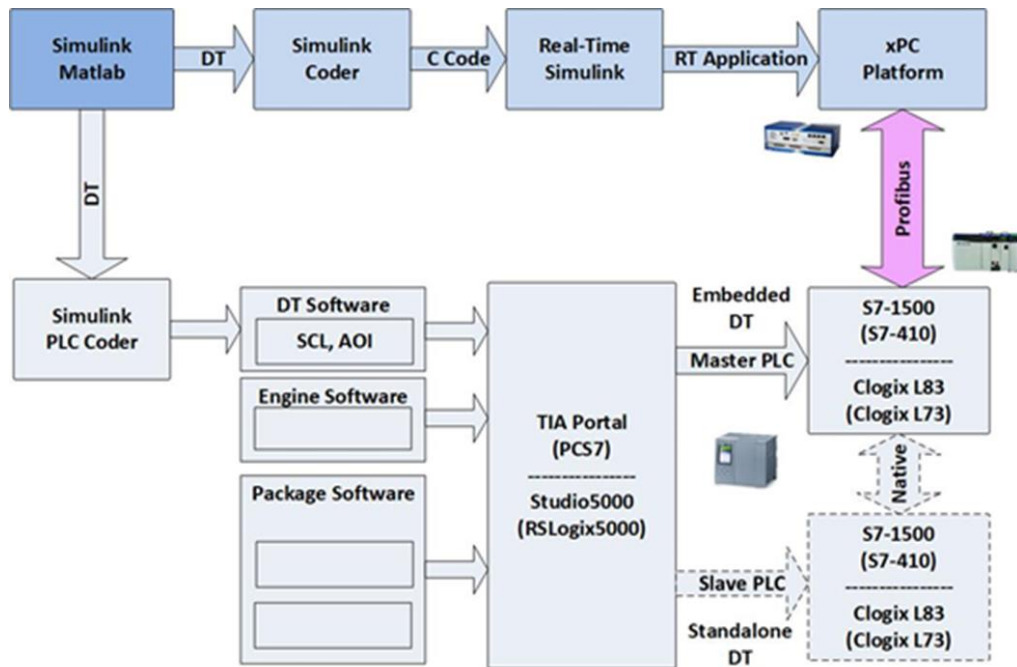
- Continuous Digital Twin simulation
- Deployment onto PC platform running Real-Time Operating System (RTOS)
- Hybrid integration
(Continuous DT – Discrete Controller)
- Networked with discrete PLC platform via Profibus communication protocol

2

Discrete System

- Discrete Digital Twin simulation
- Deployment onto Slave PLC
- Homogenic integration
(Discrete DT – Discrete Controller)
- Networked with Master PLC platform via Native communication protocols

Core Digital Twin Deployment



- **Digital Twin continuous implementation:**
 - Simulink continuous Digital Twin solution deployed onto PC by use of Real-Time Simulink tool
- **Digital Twin discrete implementation:**
 - Simulink discrete Digital Twin solution deployed onto PLC by use of Simulink PLC Coder tool
 - Generated software blocks imported into Integrated Development Environments compatible with Simatic and Allen-Bradley PLC platforms.
 - Digital Twin builds deployed in two configurations:
 - * Stand-alone solution deployed onto Slave PLC
 - * Embedded solution deployed onto Master PLC



Simulink Real-Time



1

Performance Real-Time Target Machine



- Test Bed Distributed Control System

2

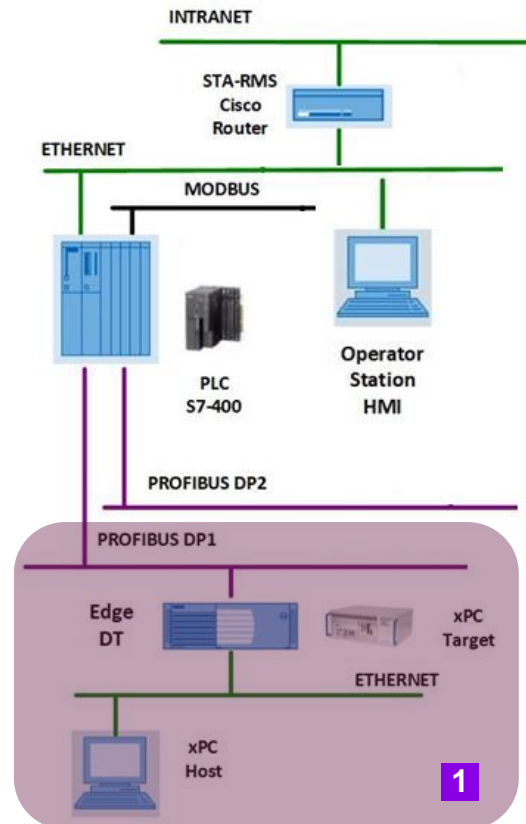
Mobile Real-Time Target Machine



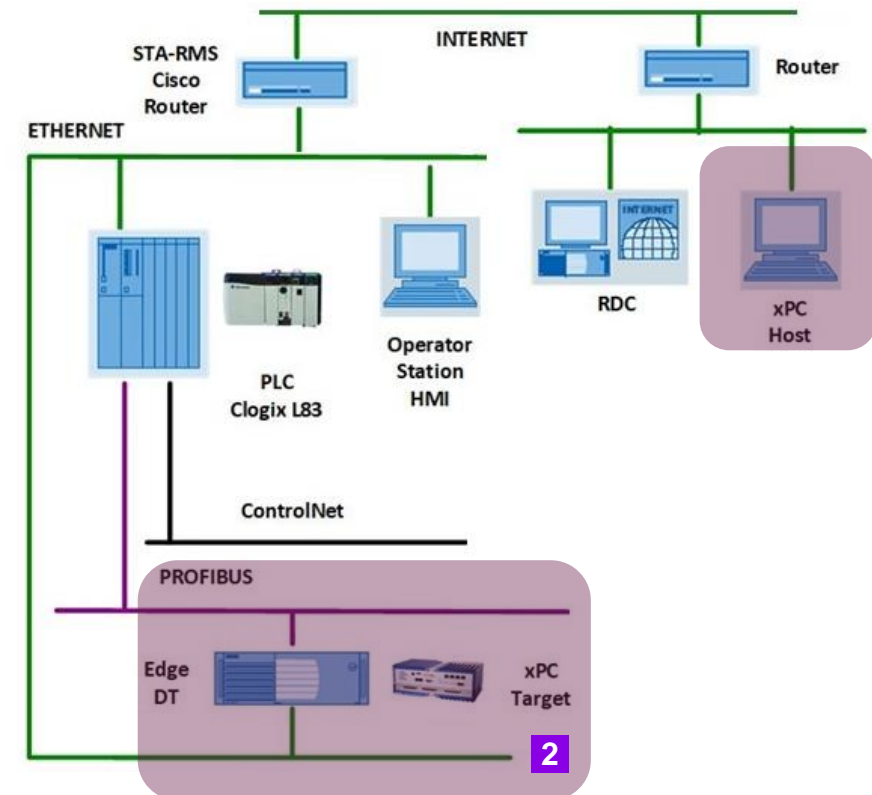
- Gas Turbine Distributed Control System

Build and Deployment of Real-Time Code for Speedgoat Platforms

Test Bed Configuration Simatic & Speedgoat Platforms



Field Trial Configuration Allen-Bradley & Speedgoat Platforms



Simulink PLC Coder

1

Siemens IDE's

- TIA Portal
- PCS7 / Step 7

2

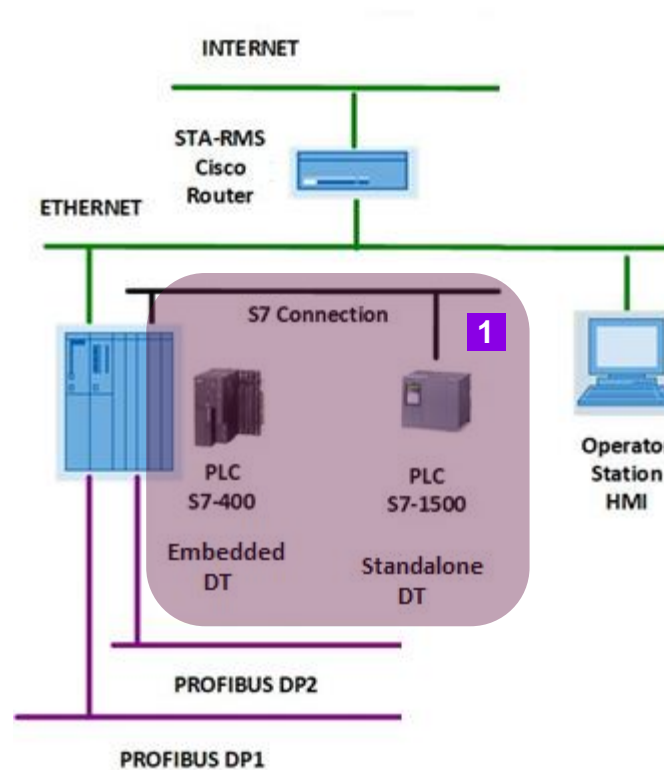
Rockwell Automation IDE's

- Studio 5000
- RSLogix 5000

Generation and Deployment of Code for PLC Platforms

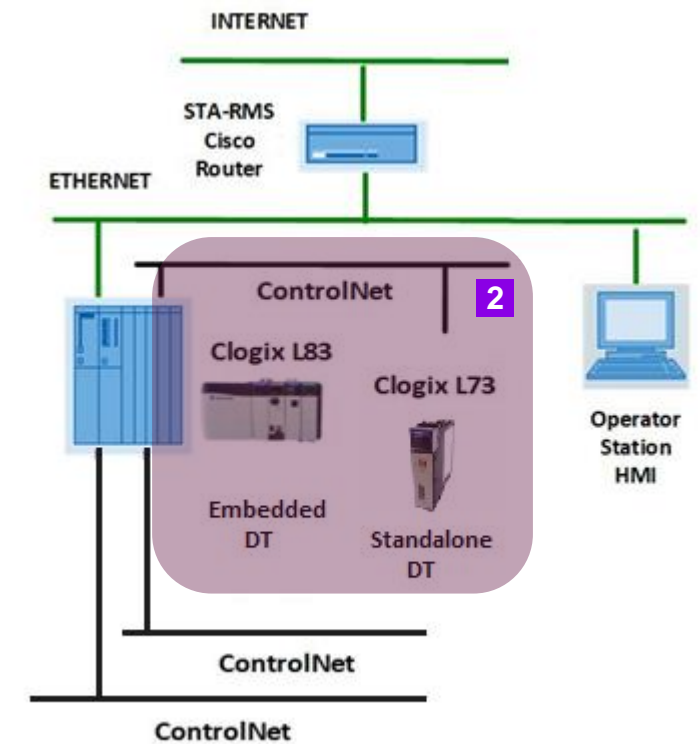
Test Bed Configuration

Simatic Platforms



Field Trial Configuration

Allen-Bradley Platforms





Matlab Compiler
SDK

Matlab Production
Server

1

AWS IoT Core

- Mosaic

2

Siemens IoT Core

- MindSphere

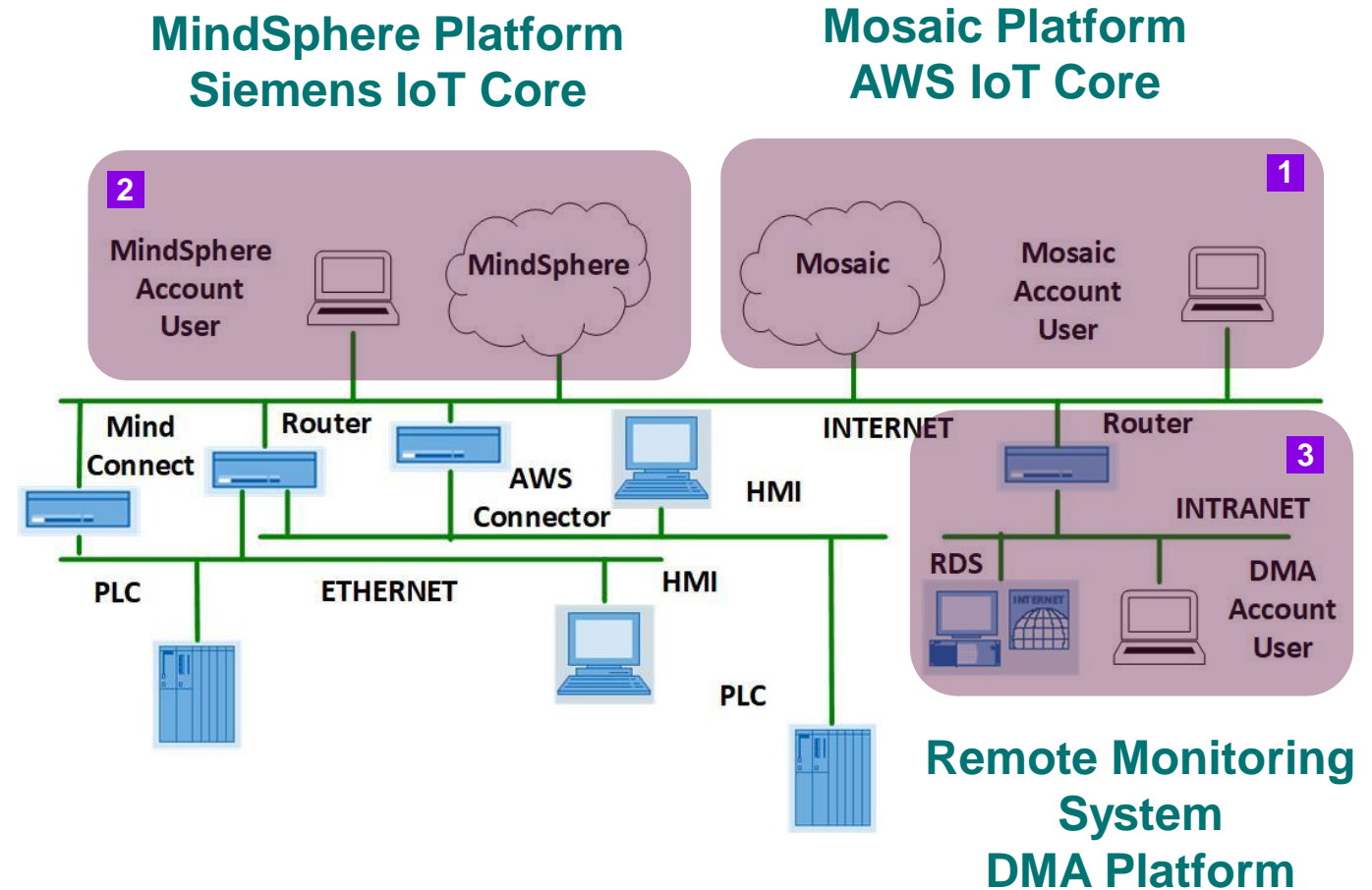
3

STA-RMS

- DMA Platform

May 2021

Generation and Deployment of Code for Cloud and Enterprise Platforms



Hardware-In-The-Loop Development Facility

1
Gas Turbine Simulator

- PC Platform \ Speedgoat

2
Embedded Core Digital Twin

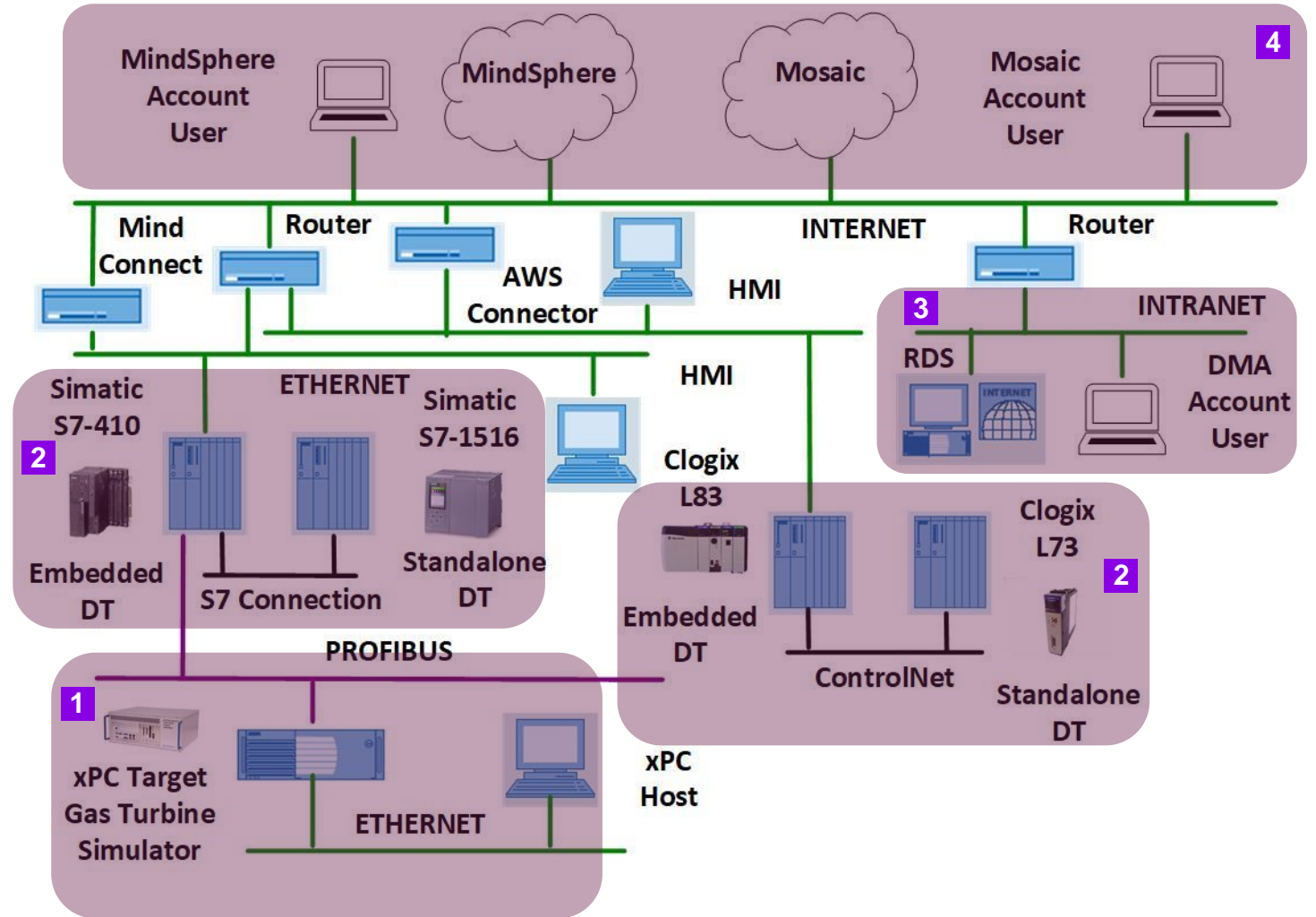
- PLC Platforms

3
RMS Digital Twin Agents

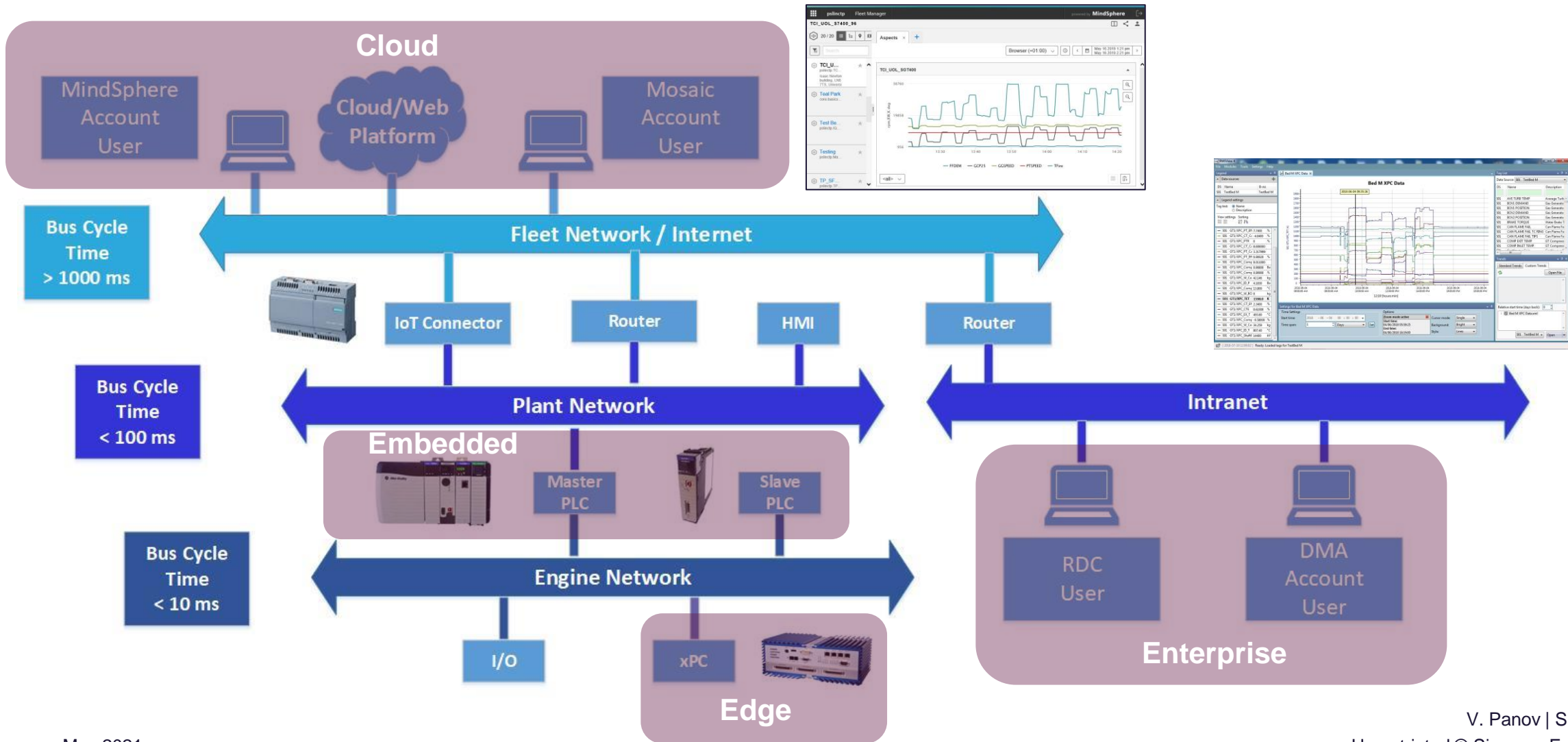
- DMA Platform

4
Cloud Digital Twin Agents

- MindSphere \ Mosaic Platforms



Embedded, Edge, Cloud & Enterprise Platforms

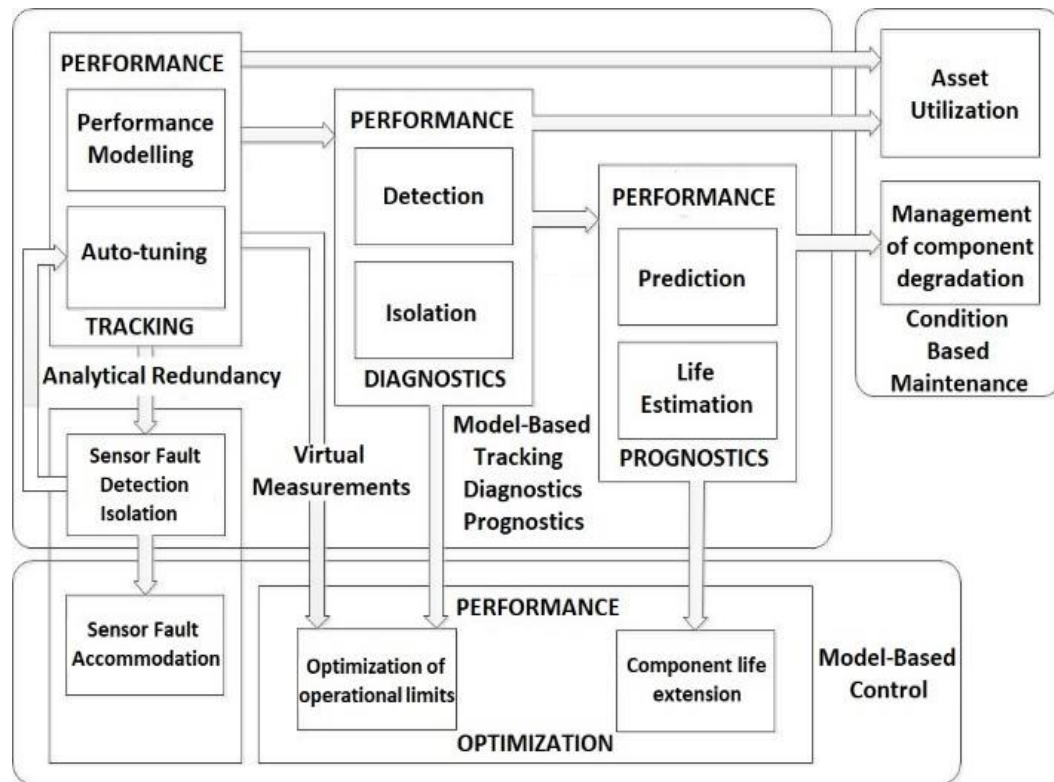


Performance Digital Twin

DT Core Configuration and Integration

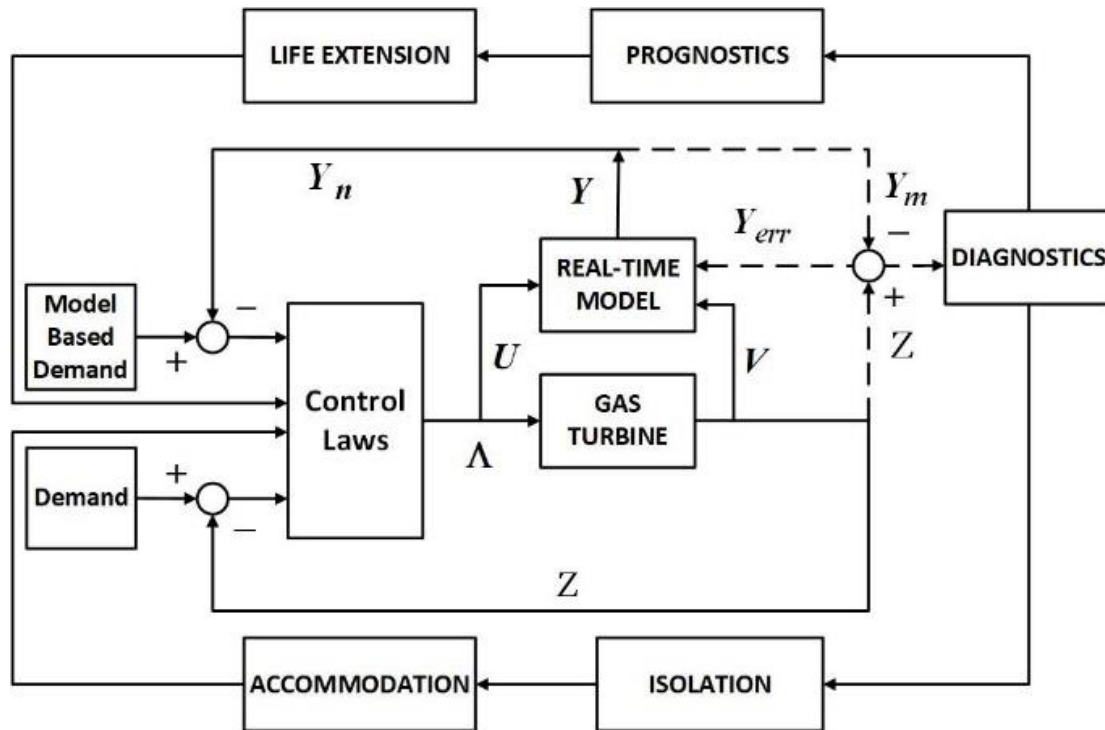


Performance Digital Twin



- **Tracking**
 - Accounting for engine-to-engine variation and engine deterioration based on alignment of DT
- **Diagnostics**
 - Diagnosing typical gas path degradation and fault modes based on health parameters generated by DT
- **Prognostics**
 - Estimation of remaining useful life of gas path components based on regression modelling of health indices deduced by DT
- **Optimization**
 - Performance optimization based on model-based control strategies utilizing DT virtual sensors
- **Analytical Redundancy**
 - Reduction of gas path related trips based on analytical sensor redundancy provided by DT

Digital Twin - Platform for Integration of MBC & PHM Systems



1 PHM System

- Tracking while performance deteriorate with time / component degradation
- Monitoring of deviations from expected / nominal conditions
- Detection by comparison of deviations with threshold values
- Isolation of particular fault / degradation modes
- Prediction of remaining useful component life based on actual engine performance

2 MBC System

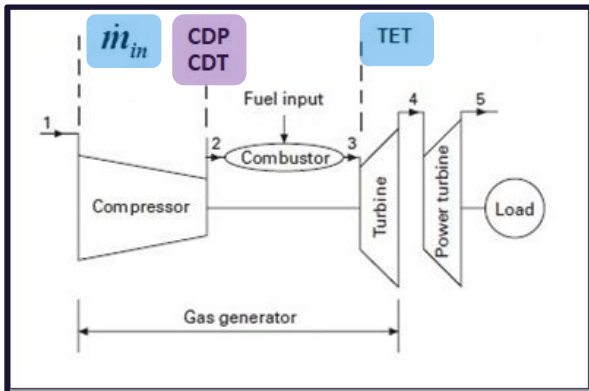
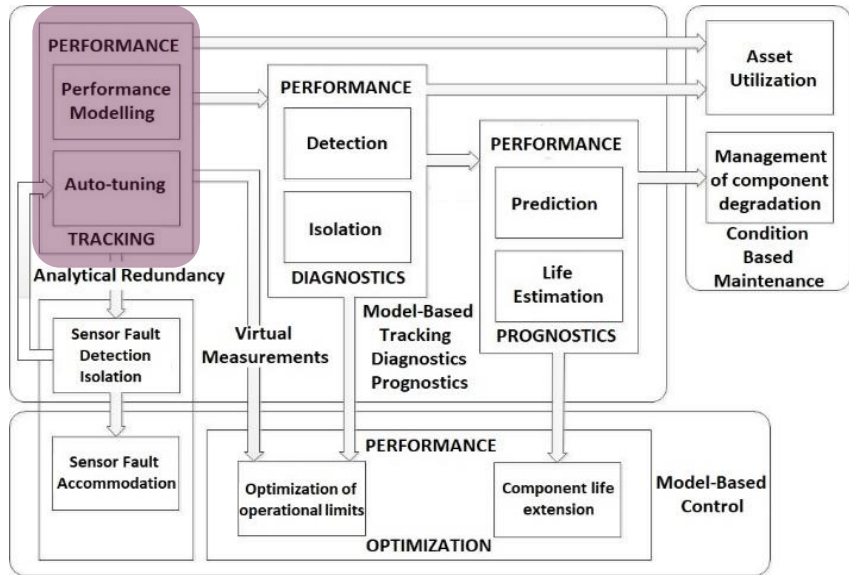
- Accommodation of fault / degradation modes to regain operability and maintain stability
- Life Extension by reduction of deterioration rates for most life limiting modes
- Virtual measurements of non-measured engine parameters
- Analytical redundancy

Deployment and Results

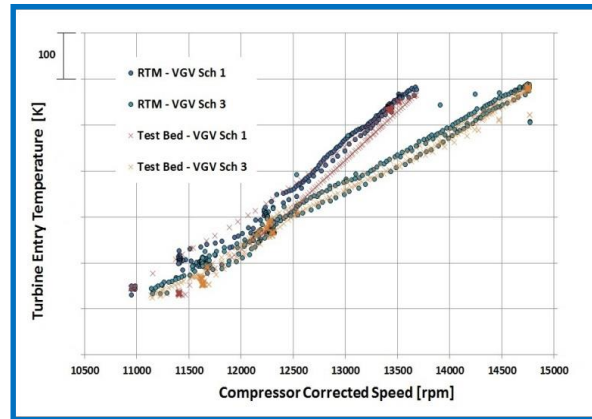
Test Bed and Field Trial Results



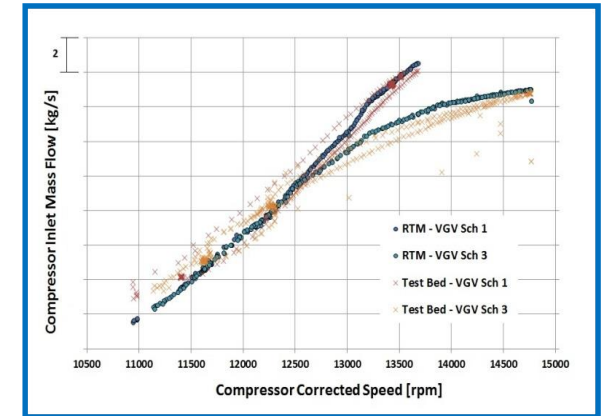
Performance Tracking



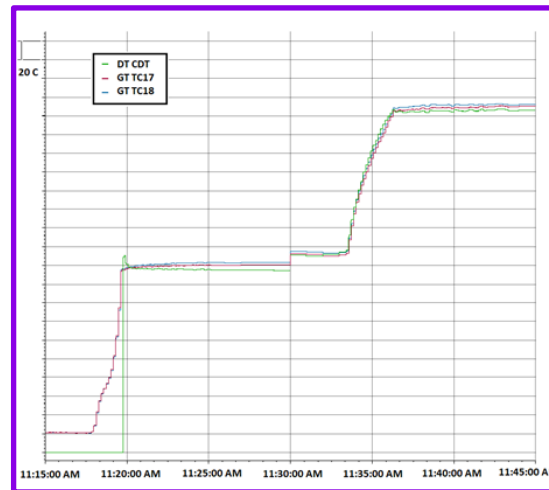
Turbine Entry Temperature



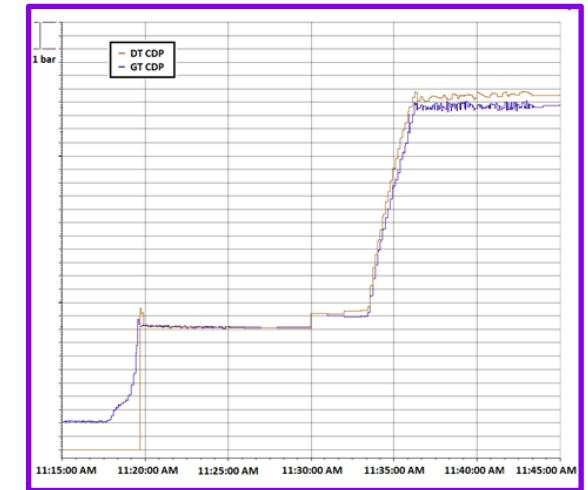
Compressor Inlet Mass Flow



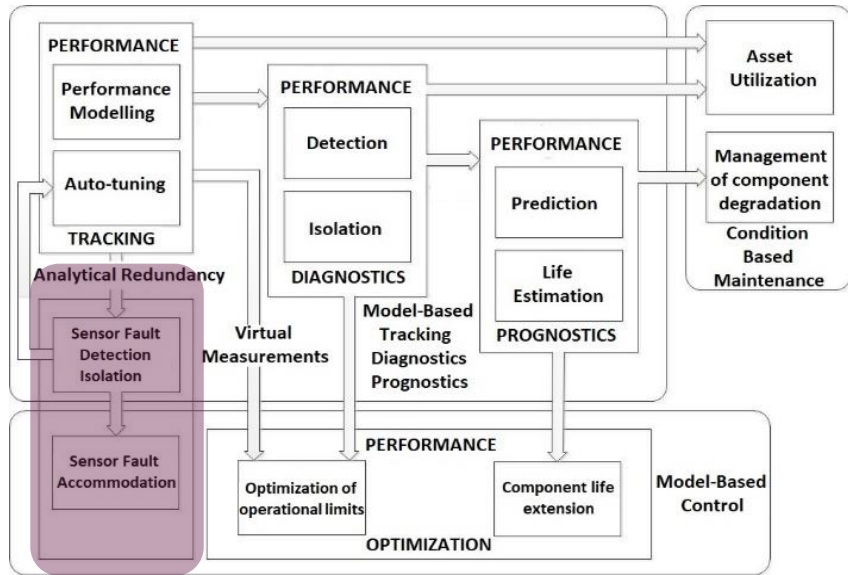
Compressor Delivery Temperature



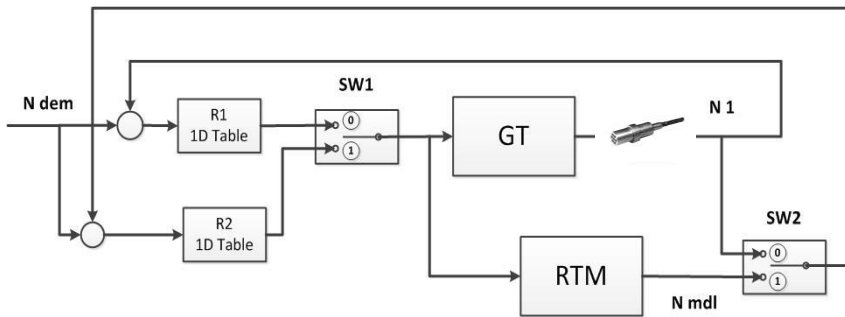
Compressor Delivery Pressure



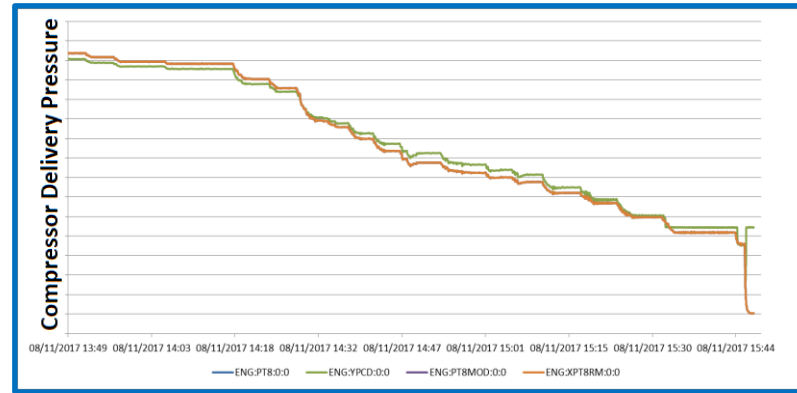
Analytical Redundancy



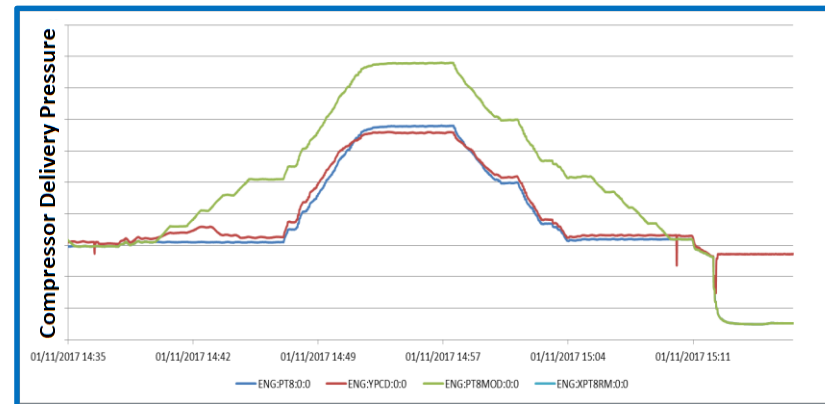
Compressor Delivery Pressure Control Loop



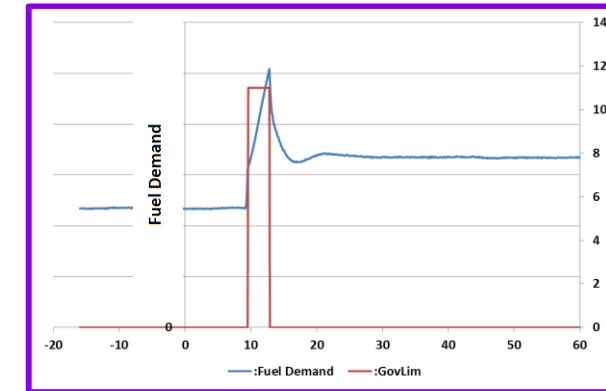
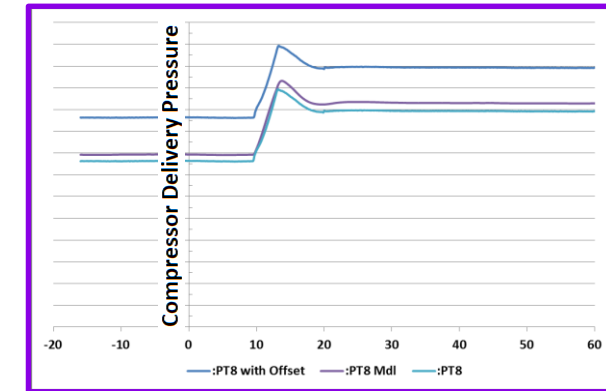
CDP Measurement Tracking – No fault present



CDP Measurement Tracking – Fault injection



Fast Transient – Governing with CDP Soft Sensor



Summary

Next Generation of Gas Turbine Digital Twins

Lessons Learned

Cyber-Physical Systems & Networking

- ***Real-time dynamism and self-configuration - challenges:***
 - System and software complexity
 - System adaptability
 - Ever-evolving system functionalities
 - Network interoperability
 - Robustness, safety and security
- ***Integration of Physical and Virtual systems within CPS at multiple network levels - benefits:***
 - Seamless integration of heterogenic platforms
 - Adaptability and scalability of Digital Twin functionalities
 - Enhancement of physical Gas Turbine with new capabilities
 - Enabler of new products and services for Gas Turbine users

Business / Customer Benefits

- Improved robustness of assets:
 - Availability & Reliability
- Increased flexibility of assets:
 - Unmanned operation & Operability
- Operational cost reduction:
 - Improved efficiency & Extended operational life

Flexible Deployment

- Digital Twin functionalities distributed across different computational platforms: Embedded, Edge, Cloud, and Remote systems platforms
- Connectivity to IoT (Internet of Things) and RMS (Remote Monitoring System) platforms
- Real-Time execution of Core Digital Twin expanded with non-real-time functionalities encapsulated within Agents deployed onto IoT and RMS platforms dedicated to fleet analytics

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