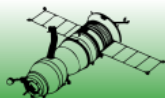


Application of product lines in industrial gas turbine control systems

Jean-Roch Jacques, Eng. M.Sc.

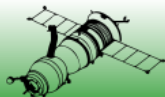
Control Systems Analyst

Rolls-Royce Canada



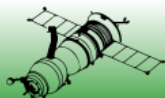
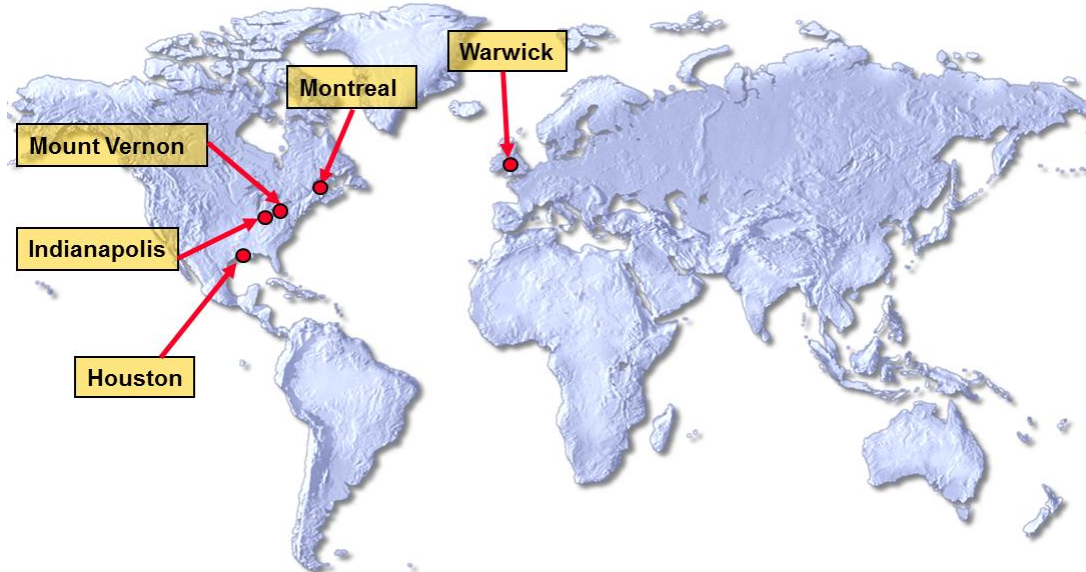
Contents

- Overview of Rolls-Royce Energy
- Systems Engineering challenges in aero-derivative gas turbine control systems
 - Functional architecture
 - Product lines
 - Safety
- Conclusions and questions

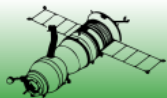
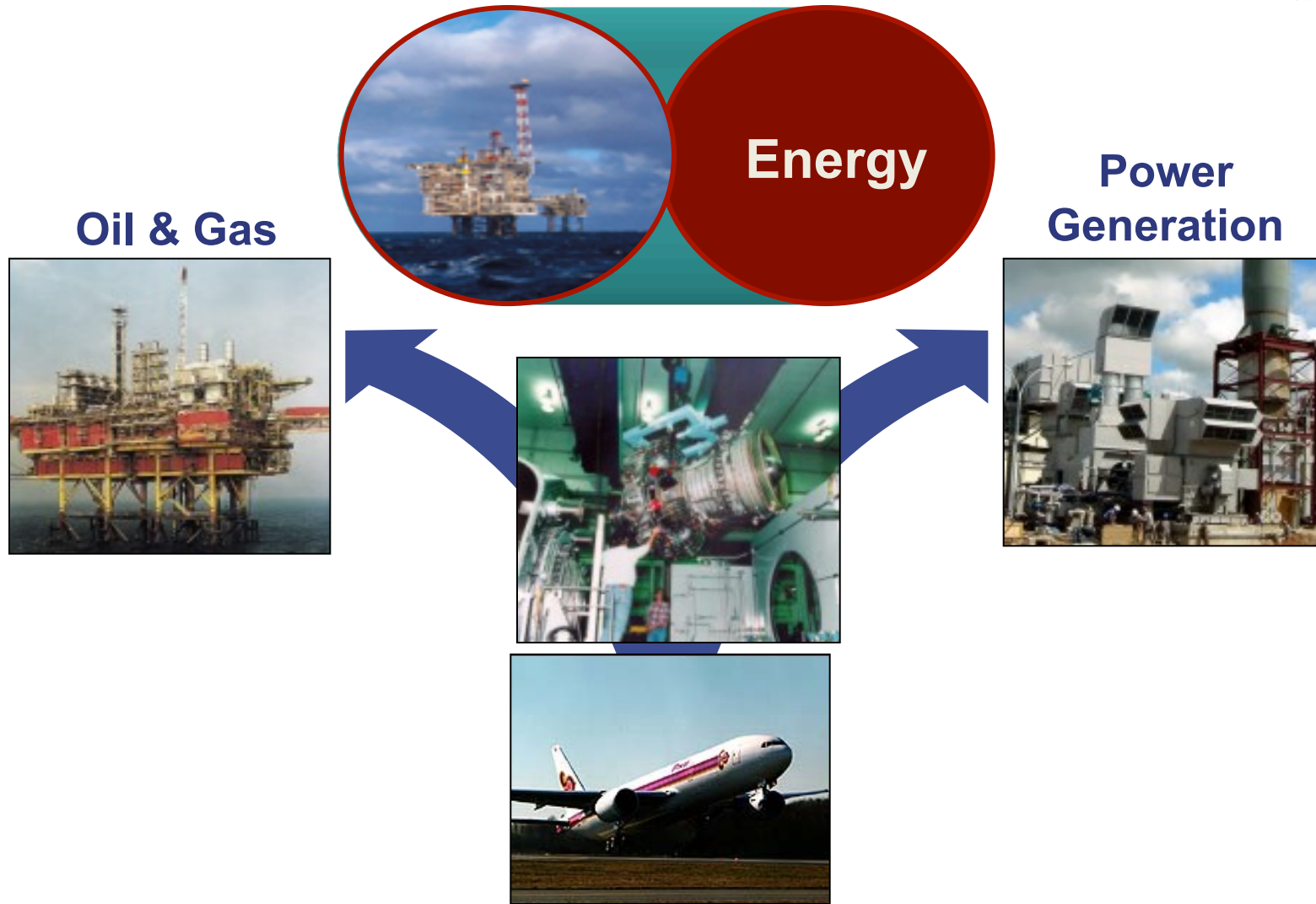


RR Energy Business

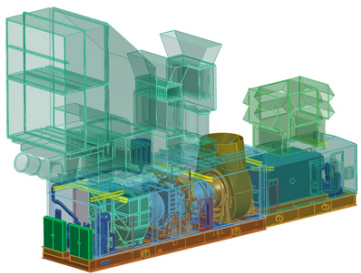
- 2,400 employees across the globe
- RR installed fleet in 32 countries:
 - 2,500 aero-derivative GTs
 - 1,700 compressors
- RR is selling its Energy gas turbine and compressor business to Siemens



RR Energy Business

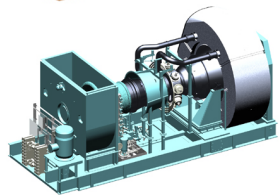


RR Energy Products



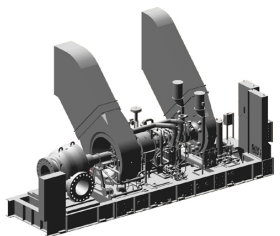
Trent - 64MW

Aero-derivative from Trent 800



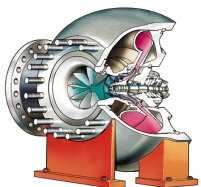
RB211 - 32-44 MW

- RB211-G(T)
- RB211-H



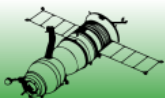
501/Avon - 4-14MW

**Mature products; few new equipment sales
Continuing aftermarket**

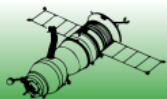
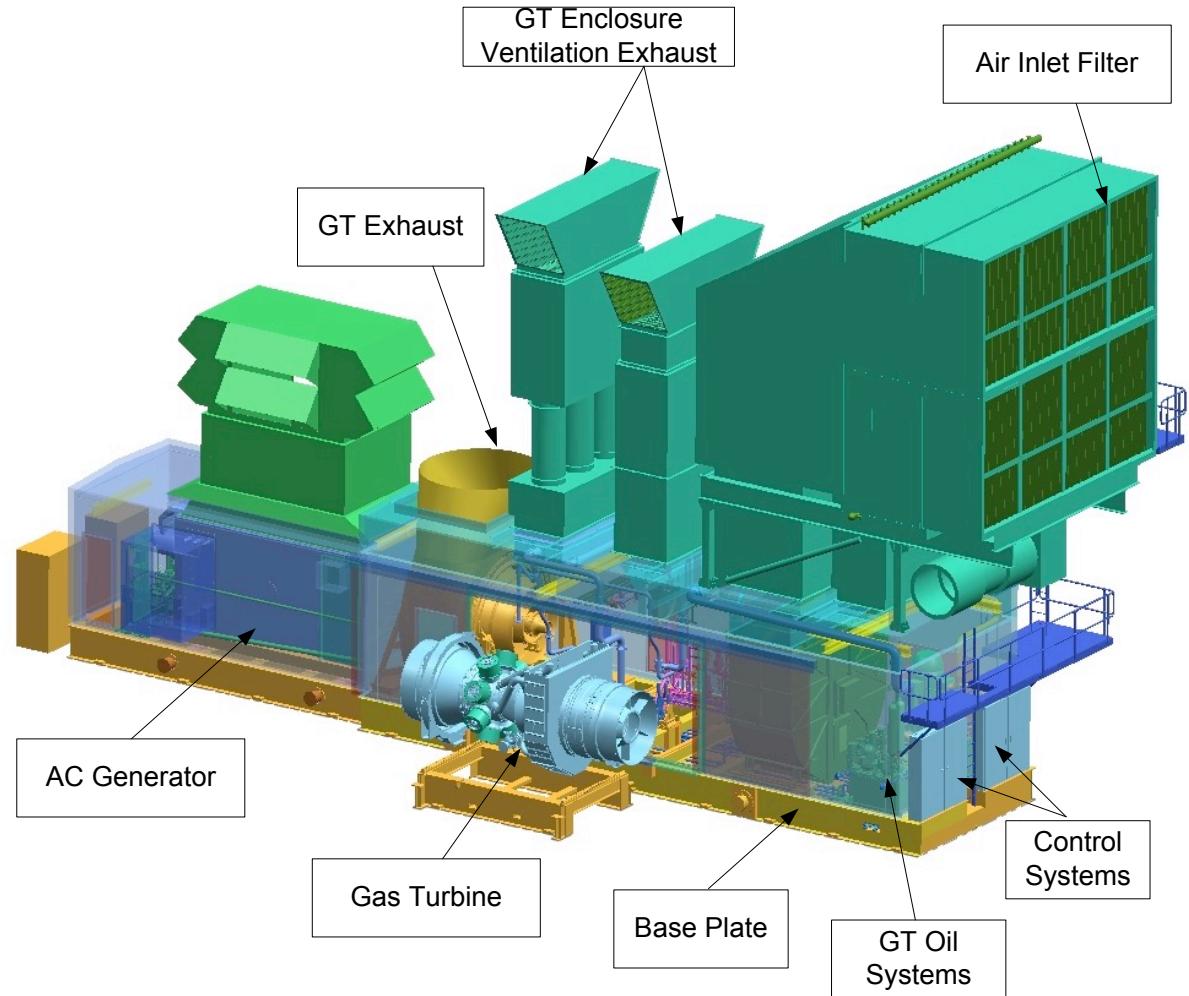


RFA - 50,000 HP

Pipeline compressor

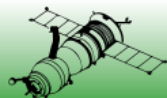
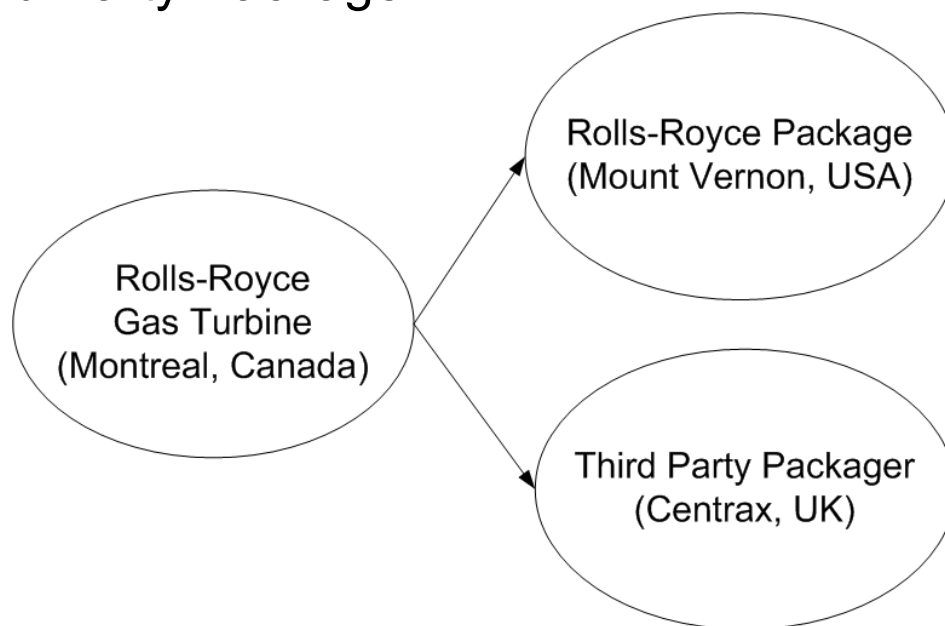


Context

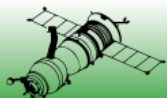
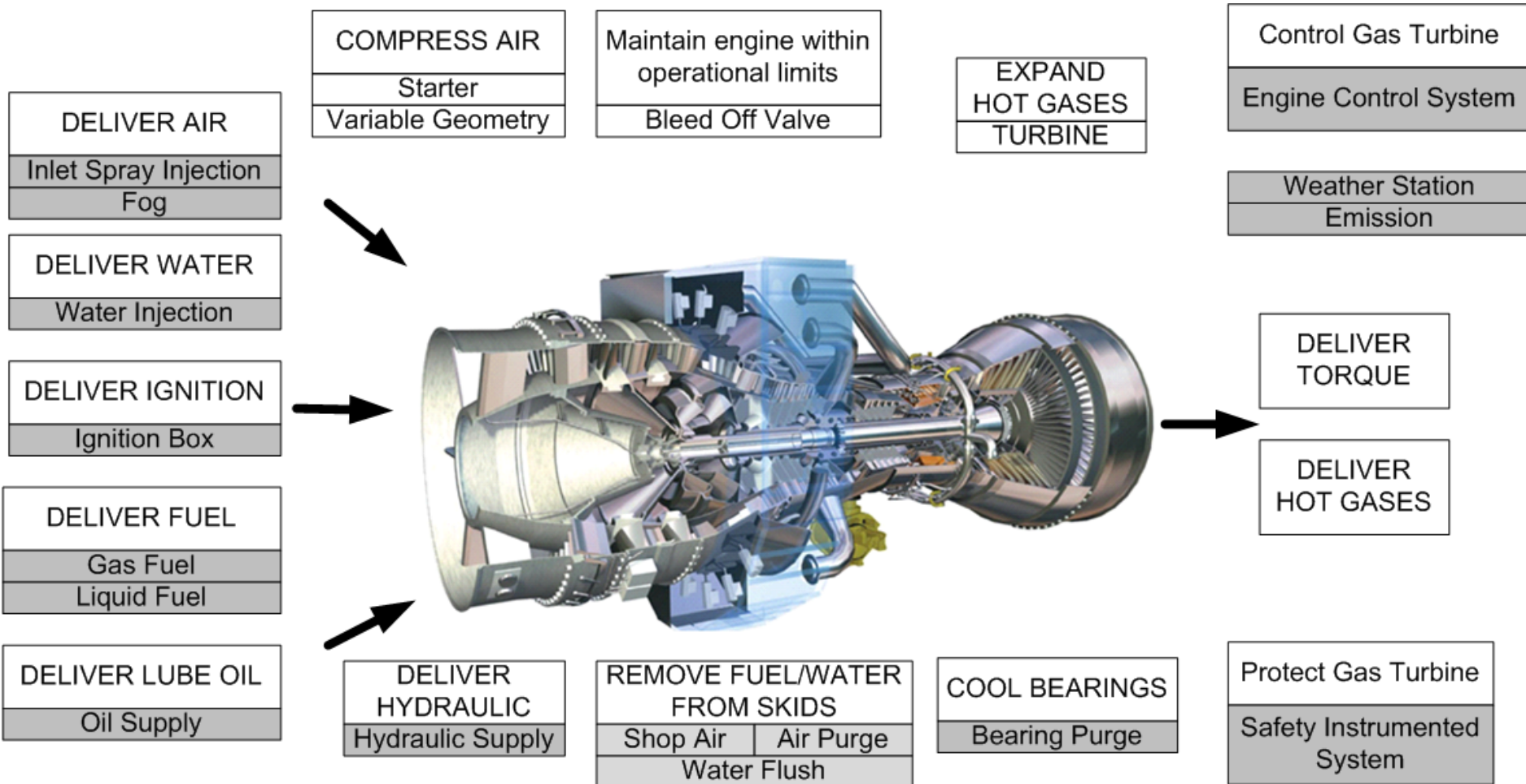


Problem

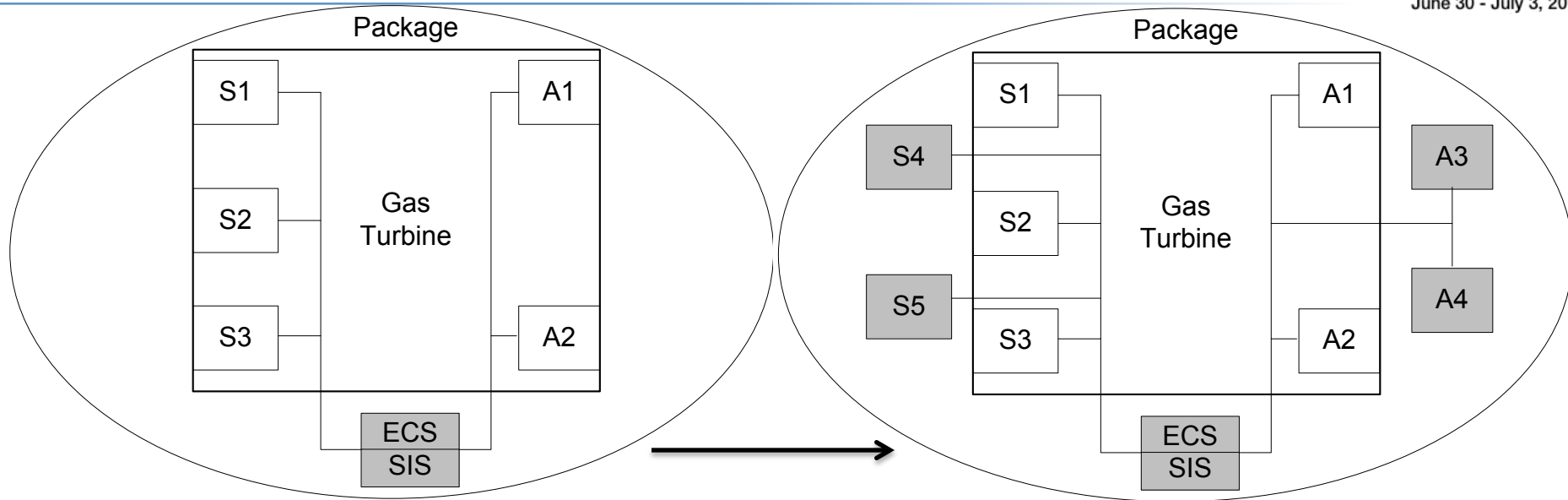
- The current Engine Control System (ECS) and the Safety Instrumented System (SIS) includes software logics for off-engine sub-systems.
- Hardware ownership of off-engine sub-systems is with the packager
- Maintenance of these logics within ECS has become increasingly difficult.
- It was required to review the current architecture (and interface)
- The justification for this architectural change becomes more apparent when considering Third Party Packager.



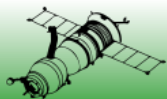
Functional architecture



GT Control System Architecture



- In order to improve functional interface between the GT and the Package, the architecture of GT Control System has been revised.
- This new architecture aims to split the controls hardware not only to its *physical location* (i.e. off-engine, on-engine), but also to its *functionality* (control, protection, safety)
- The shaded sensors and actuators shaded are off-engine, but design authority will jointly belong to GT & Package Engineering due to their criticality for safe GT operation.

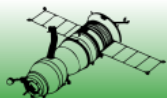


Controls H/W Requirements

Sensor Technology	On-engine	Off-engine	Function
Pressure transducer	4	16	Control, protection
Thermocouples	27	0	Control, protection, safety
Resistive Temperature Device (RTD)	2	7	Protection, safety
Magnetic PickUp (MPU)	9	0	Control, protection, safety
Linear Variable Differential Transducer (LVDT)	10	0	Control, protection
Accelerometer	3	0	Protection
Proximity switch	0	5	Safety, protection
Resolver	0	2	Protection
Humidity sensor	0	1	Protection

Actuator Technology	On-engine	Off-engine	Function
Hydraulic	11	0	Control
Pneumatic	8	0	Control
Electric	3	5	Safety, control, protection

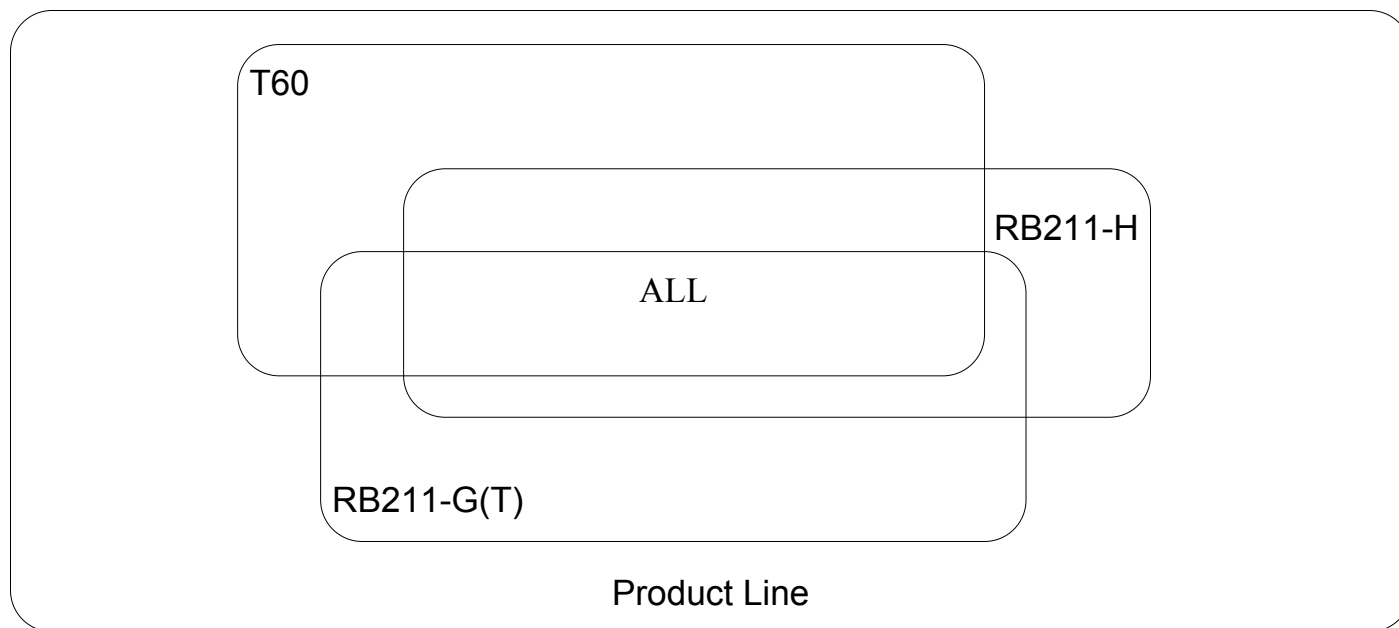
- Many off-engine sensors and actuators are safety related
- It was agreed to extend GT Control System across our products.
- To produce a generic GT control system architecture, there was an opportunity to apply a product line approach.



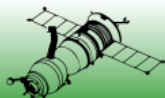
Features Coverage

The product line covers three engines in the 32-64 MW range:

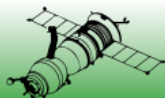
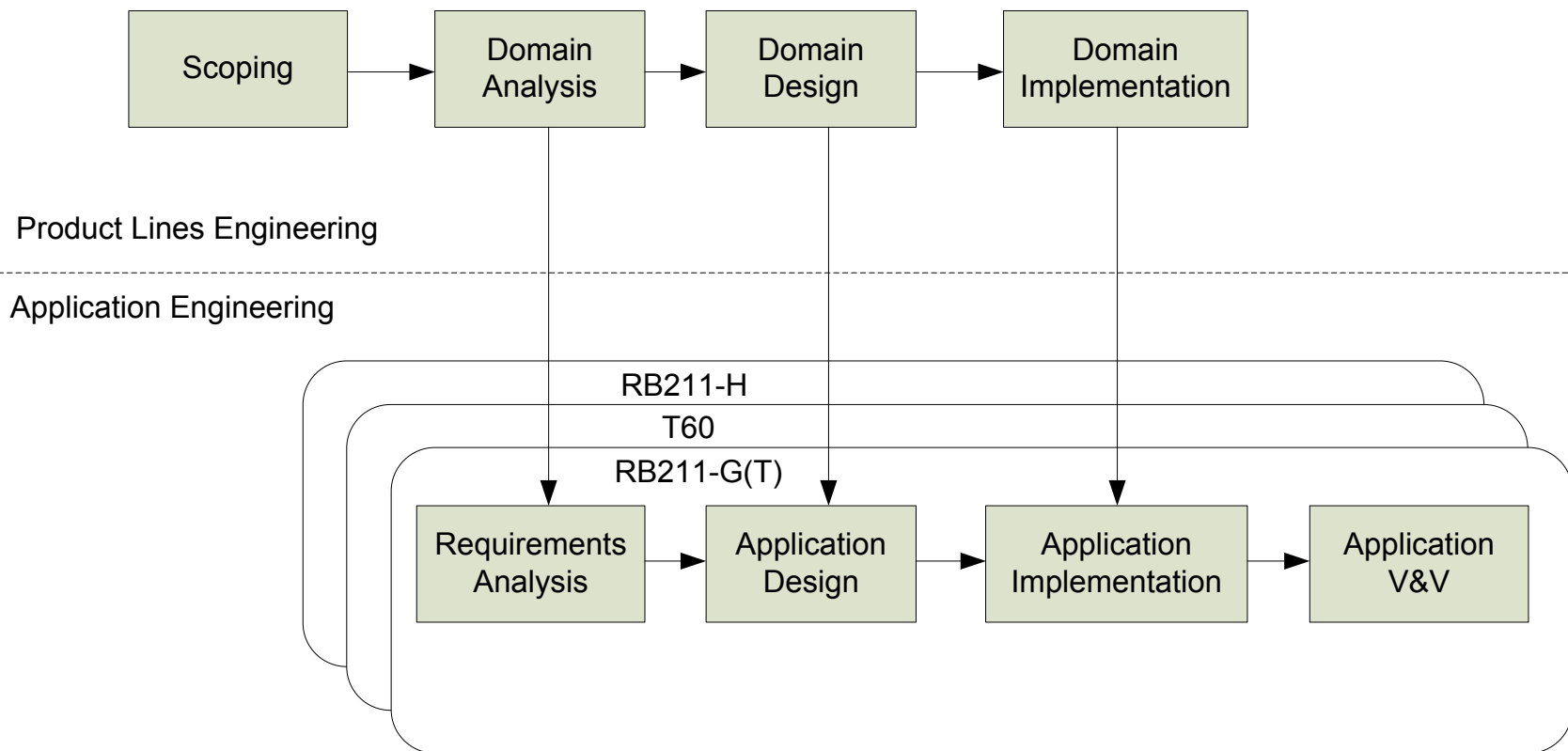
- RB211-GT rated up 32 MW
- T60 rated up to 64 MW
- RB211-H rated up to 44 MW



The RB211-H is drawn from T60 and RB211-GT products



Development Process



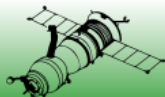
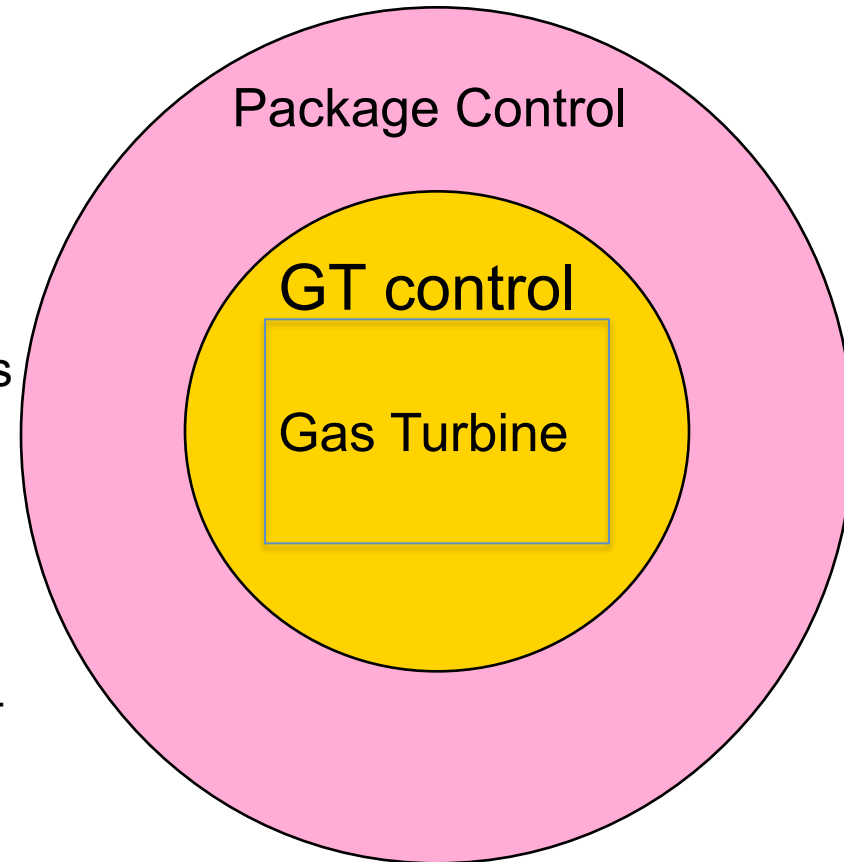
Scoping – Who is in charge?

GT Control (in scope)

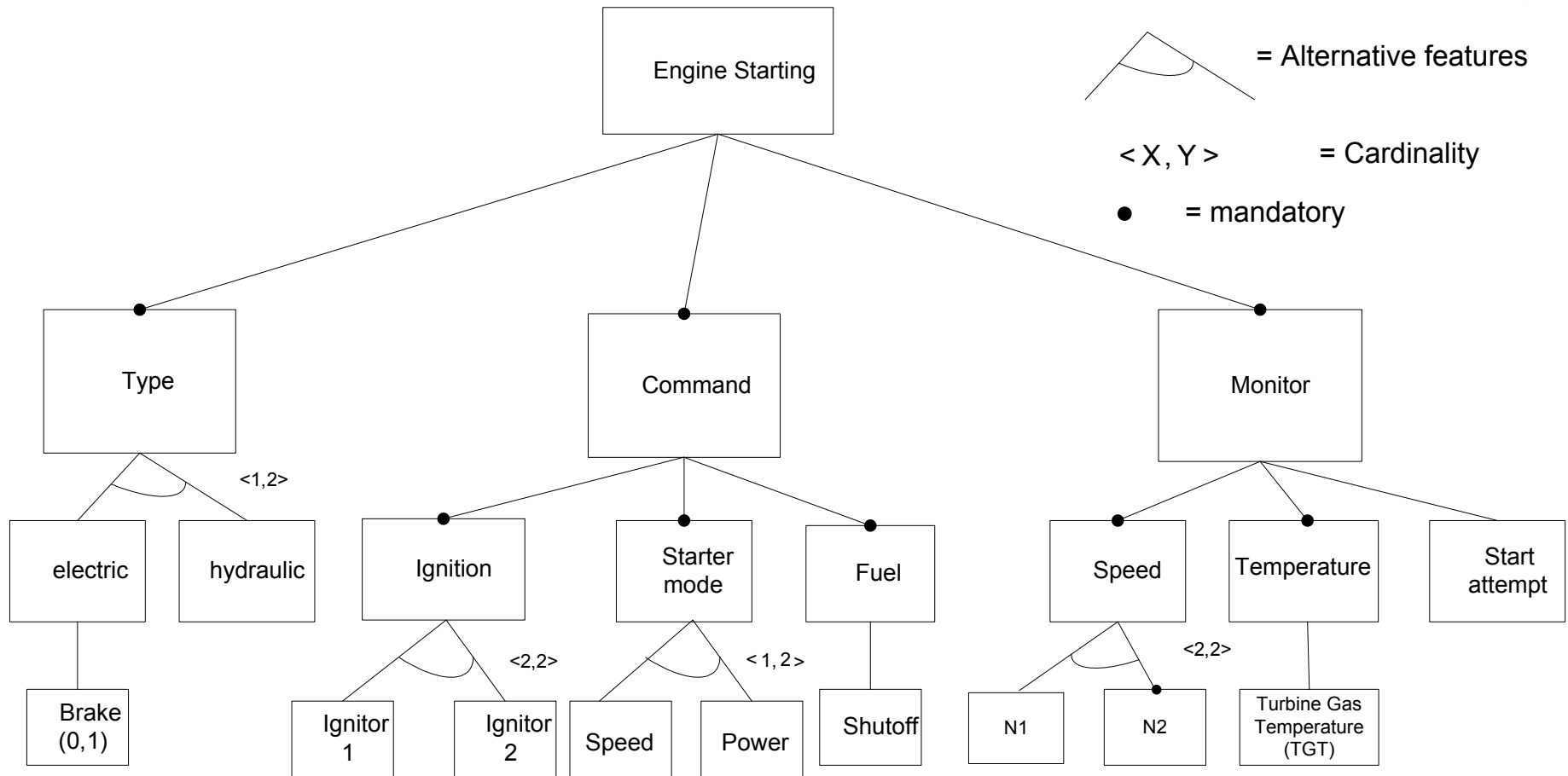
- GT operation functions integral to GT
- Time critical fuel control
- Auxiliary demands critical to engine operation
- Engine protection functions
- Pre/Post operation and Maintenance functions

Package Control

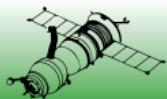
- Delivery of non-time critical substances
- Protection functions related to delivery of non-time substances
- GT protection functions related to drain and vent services
- Pre/Post operation and Maintenance functions related to all of the above



Domain analysis: feature diagram

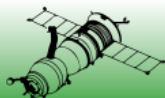


- Engine starting is a sub-system of GT Control System domain.
- Feature Diagram aims to identify the common and varying points



Domain design & implementation

- Design guidance documented as patterns
 - repeatable solutions for commonly-occurring problems.
- A standard tabular template has been produced to address the questions below:
 - What does the solution do?
 - Where is it applicable?
 - What impact does it have on the design?
- Patterns link into one another



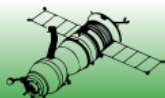
Pattern template

Relevancy/Discovery

- Name
- Intent
- Concerns
- Example Problem
- Example Solution
- Applicability

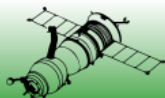
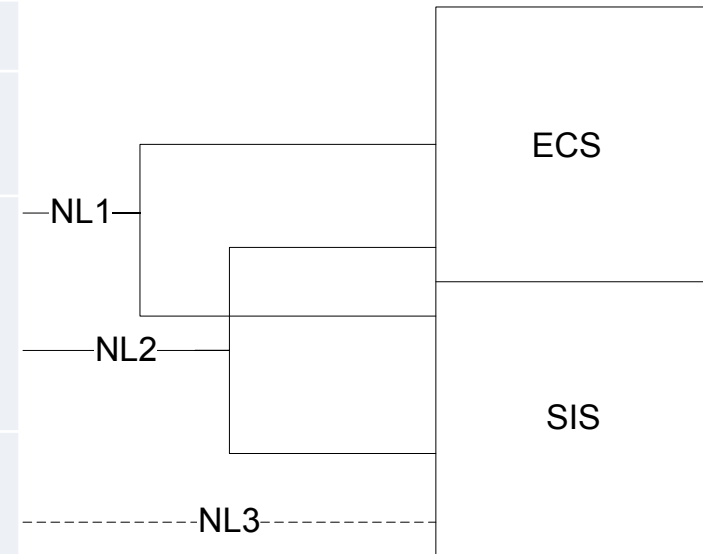
Application/Effects

- Template Problem
- Template Solution
- System Interaction
- Sources of Change
- Variation
- Collaborating Patterns



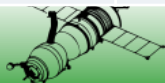
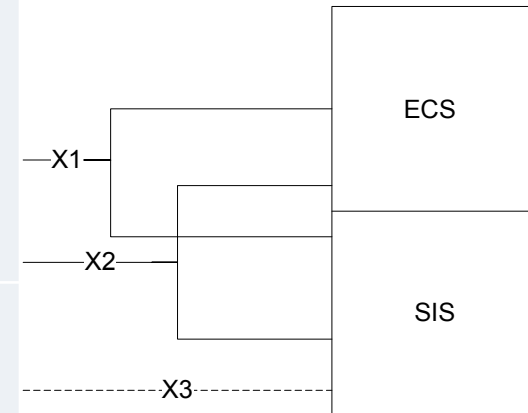
Pattern template - Example

Relevancy/Discovery	
Name	Overspeed
Intent	Provide selection of independent input values to mitigate sensor, network or wire failures
Concerns	Fault-tolerance
Example Problem	The ECS/SIS shall accommodate failures of Low Pressure Spool Speed (NL) signals
Example Solution	This solution splits the NL1 and NL2 signals into the ECS and SIS. NL is a critical parameter for GT control, protection, and safety.
Applicability	<p>This pattern is applicable if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input signal is critical to effective power control Input signal arrives from two or three independent sources Input signals have similar characteristic curves

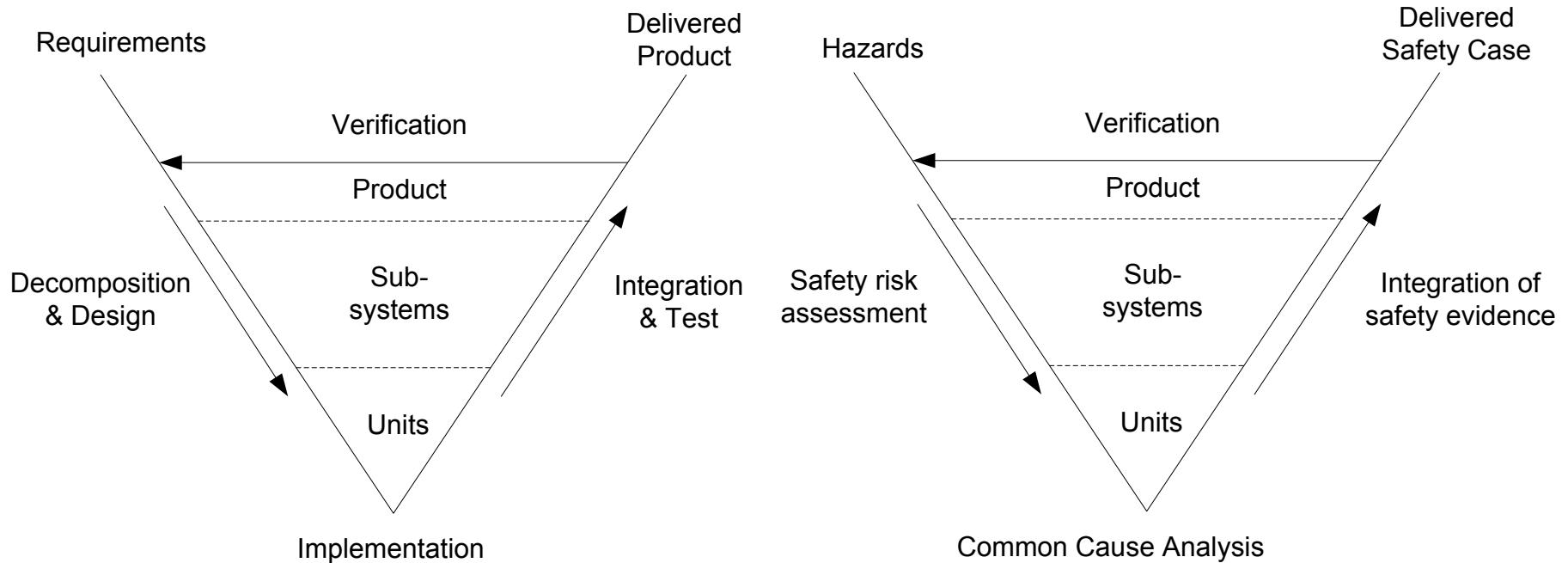


Pattern template - Example

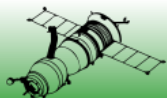
	Application/Effects
Template Problem	The ECS/SIS shall accommodate failures of {X} speed signals
Template Solution	
System Interaction	<p>The speed signal will be used in the control and safety loops.</p> <p>A faulty speed signal may need to be masked to prevent nuisance messages when multiple faults occur.</p>
Sources of Change	The use of the pattern may need to be revised if independent overspeed system is provided from SIS.
Variation	A third speed signal can be added
Collaborating Patterns	<p><i>Completing:</i> Fault tolerance, collect inputs (speed, temperature, vibration, pressure)</p> <p><i>Alongside:</i> Fault mask, control laws</p> <p><i>Using:</i> route multiple sources</p>



Development and Safety Processes

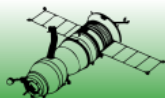


Our current safety process follows IEC61511 is thought of as cyclic and is for a single product approach rather than a product line approach.

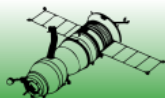
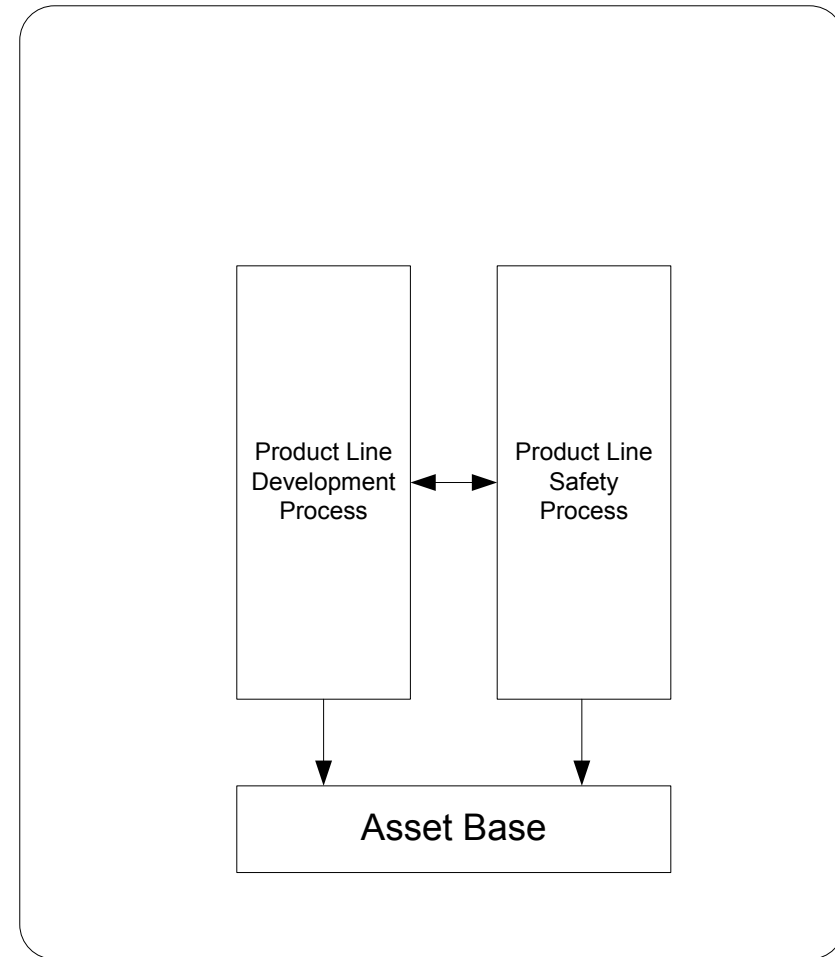
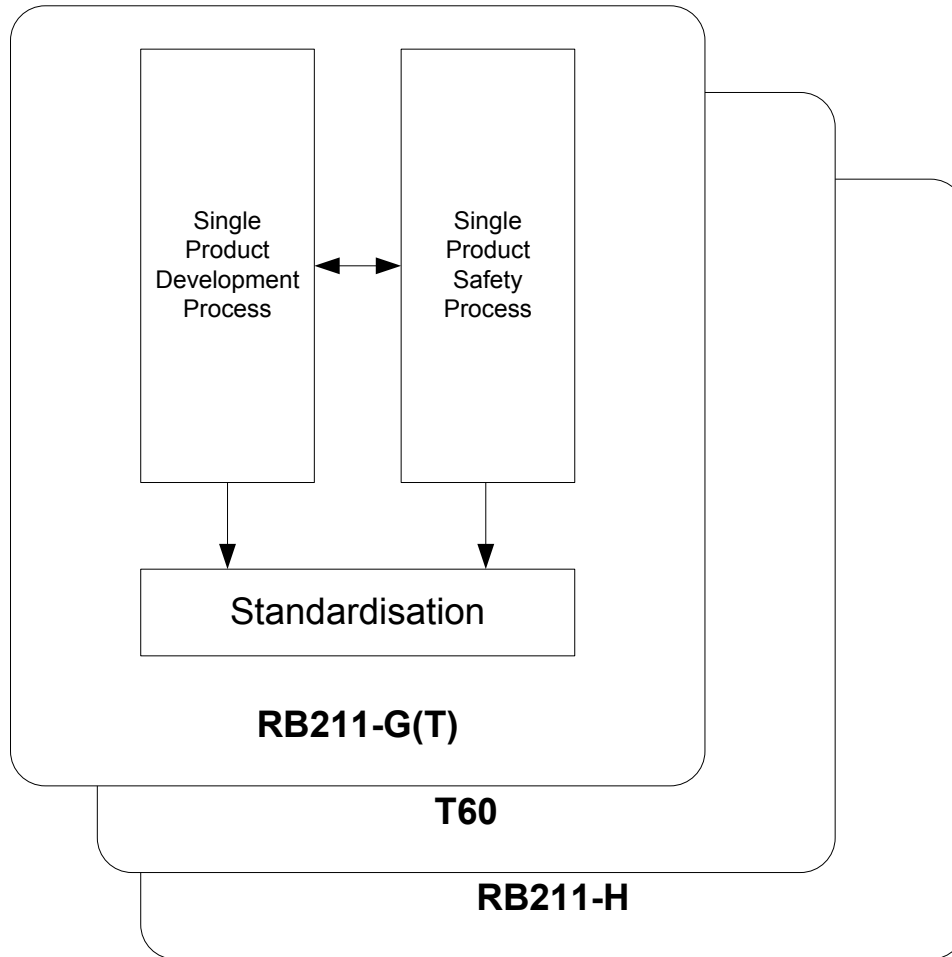


Single Product versus Product Line

- The safety risk assessment has to change to consider hazards for the whole product line rather than a particular system.
- Safety of each system is not a property of its individual features, but as a whole.
- The introduction of product line safety process would provide clearer mapping of activities with the product line development process
- The aim of the product line safety process will be to provide the safety information for an asset base (not for a single product)

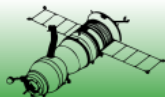


Single Product versus Product Line



Conclusions

- The application of product lines in industrial GT control systems has enabled the development of common controls architecture.
- Reuse of architecture (product line) perhaps greatest benefit
- Safety cases and V&V activities are still done for each project
- Systems engineering, especially architecture needs to be documented
 - But there are no prizes for making paper walls!



Questions

