

November 19, 1997

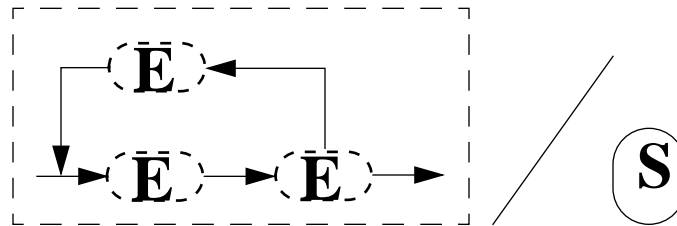
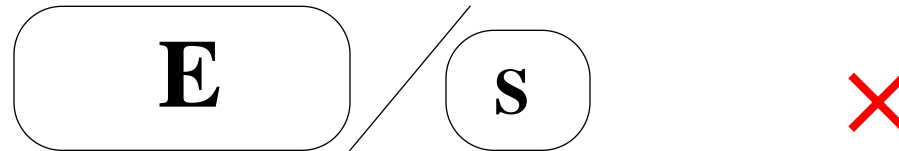
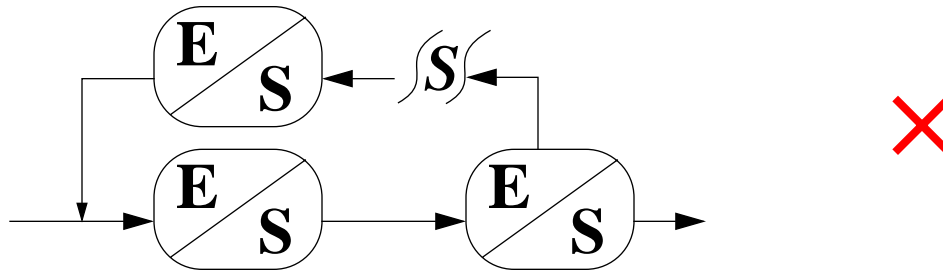
The Importance of **Directed Acyclic Graphs** in Glass-box, Equation-based Modeling

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(10X reduction in compiling times: ~~100~~ seconds ~~30~~ 10?)

Carnegie Mellon

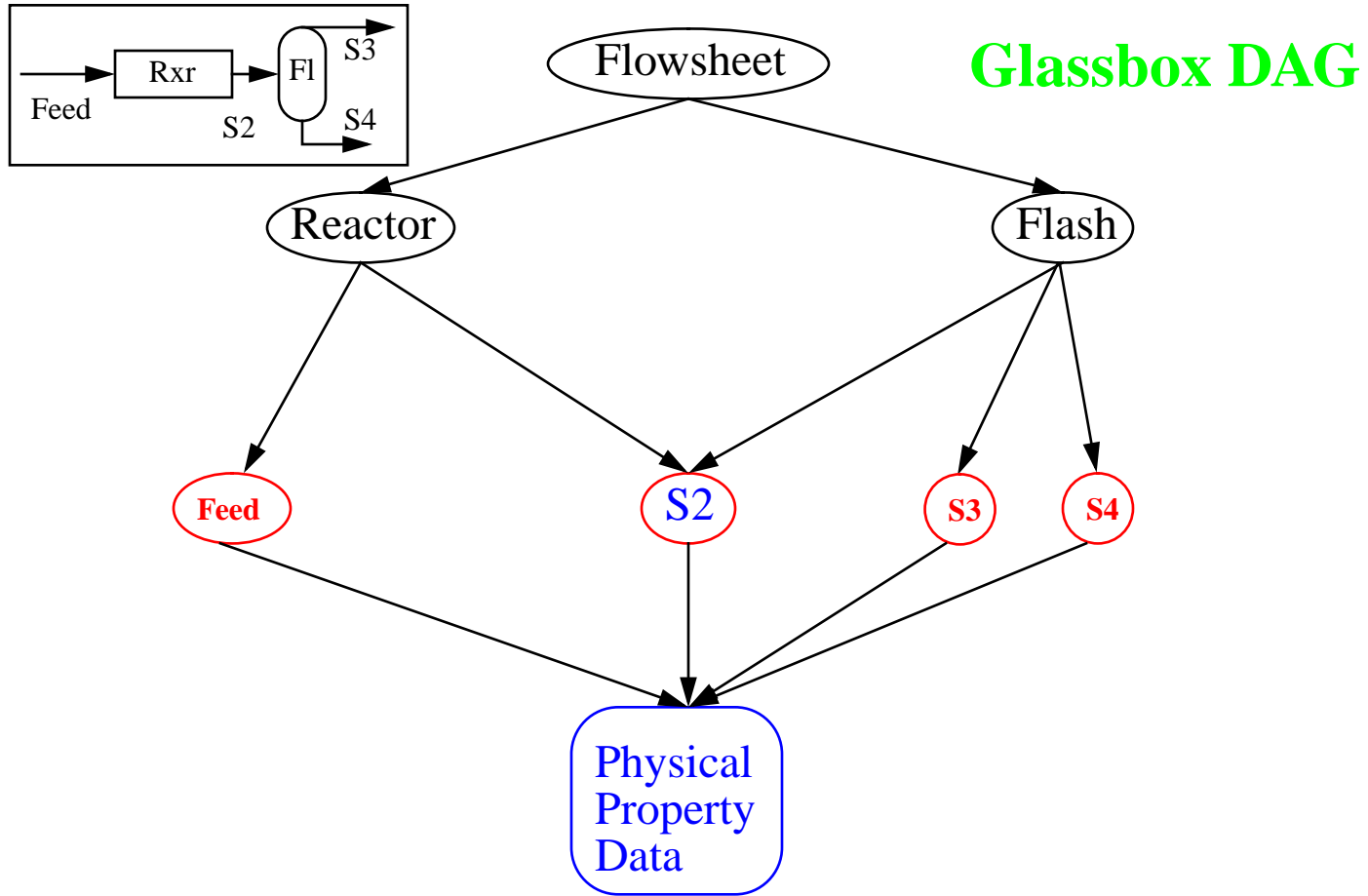
Q: How can we create 1000s of equations describing process flowsheet physics?

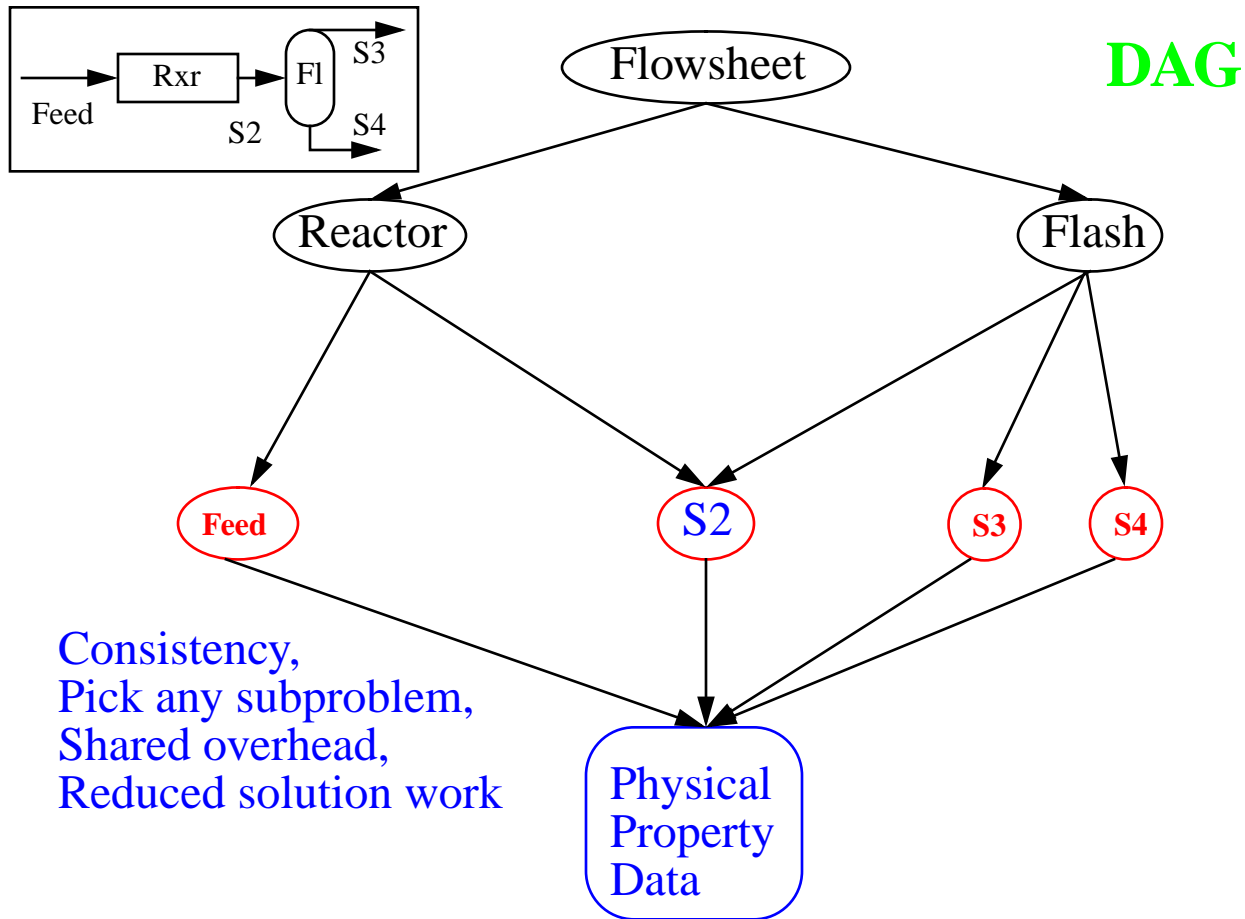


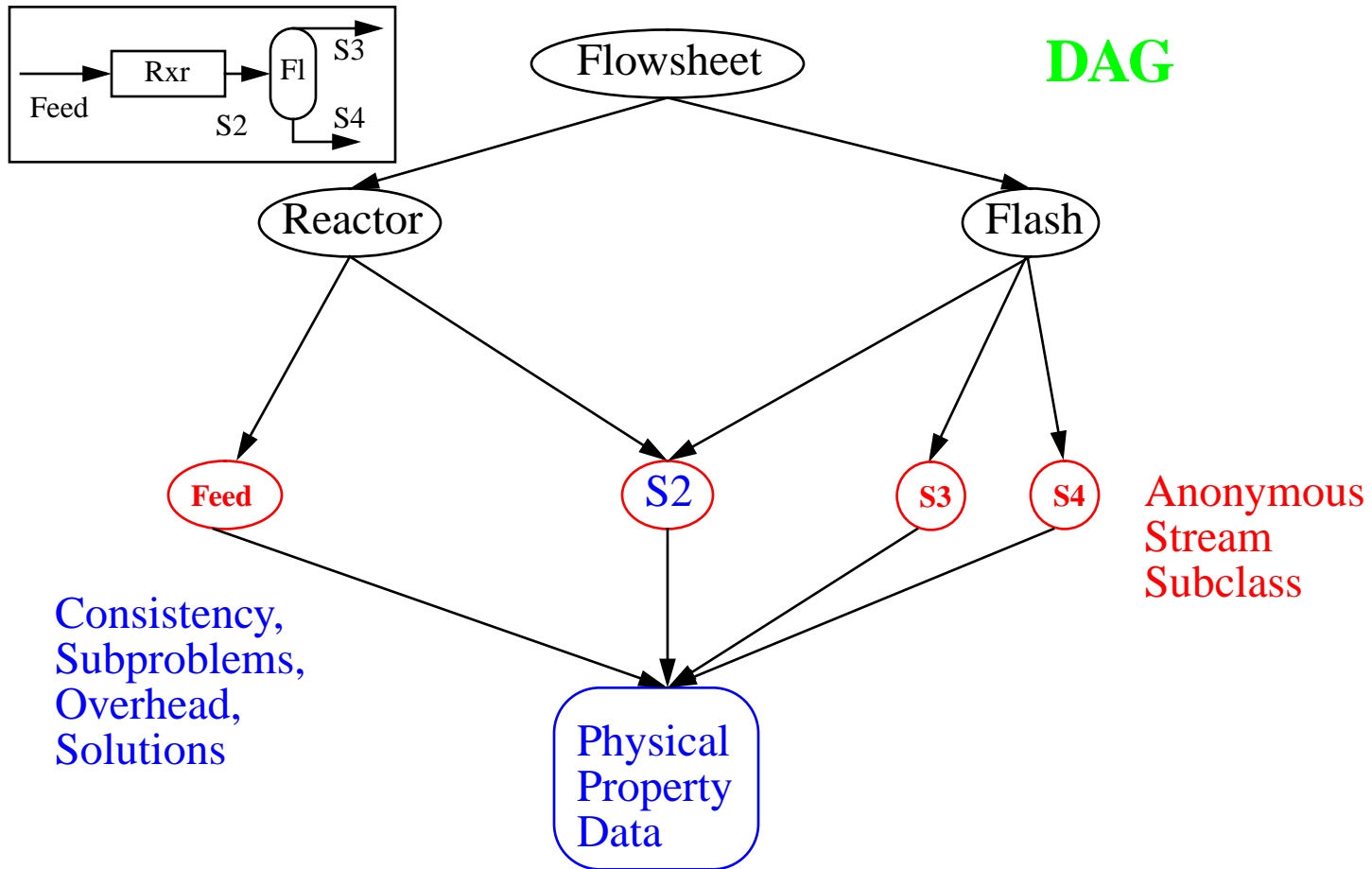
→ How do we get back tailored module efficiency?

Hypothesis: Passing objects makes reuse easier in glassbox equation-based modeling.

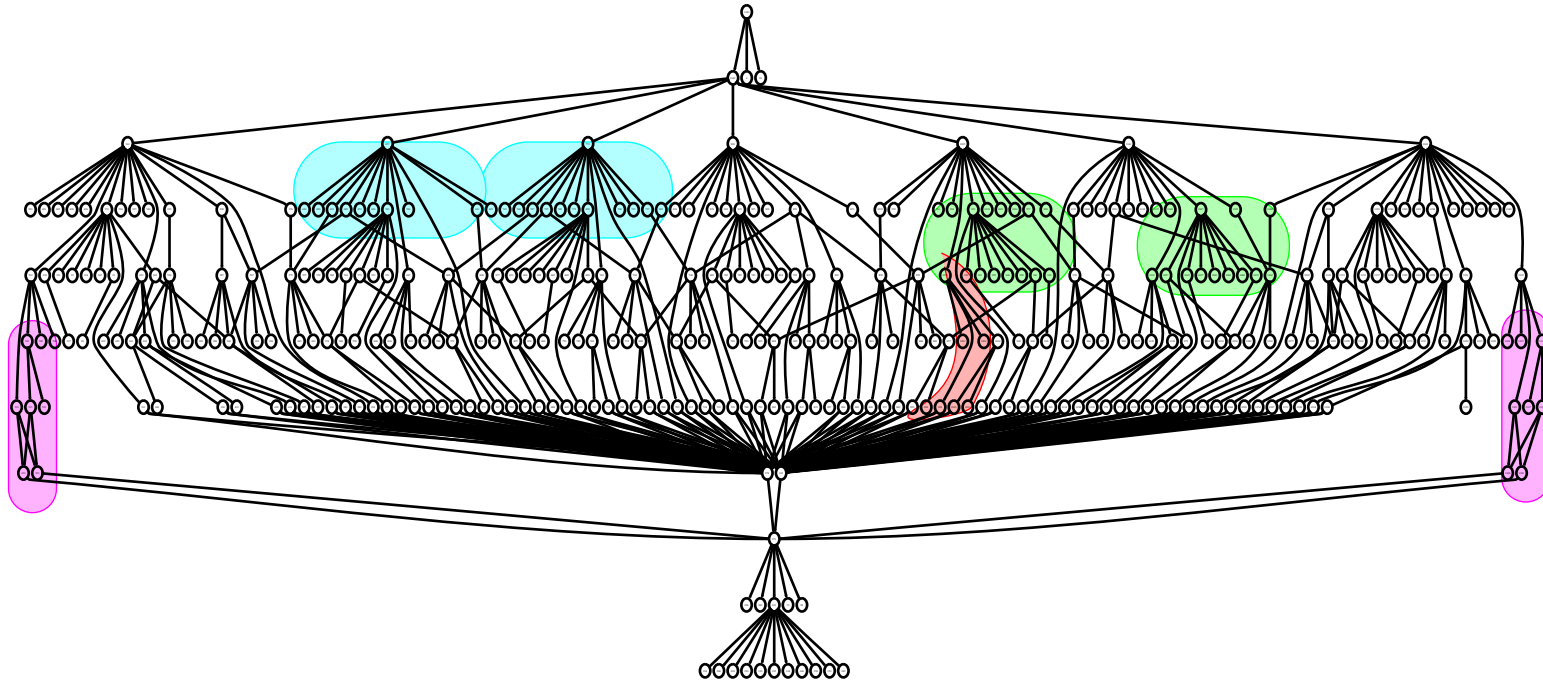
- Appears in limited tests to be good for users. (thesis)
- Definitely good for the computer. (today's talk)







Very Simple Flowsheet



Anonymous Subclass =

Formal Class + Constant Values + *Shared Structures Pattern*

13 classes, 26 *anonymous subclasses*, 300+ objects

Goal:

- Compile each anonymous subclass *once*. (expensive)
- *Share* as needed for repeated structures. (very cheap)

Intermediate Test (ASCEND IV)

2 Columns, 194 stages, 17,500 equations to solve

Equations compiled	Compile, seconds	Memory, megabytes	Anonymous Class Detection, seconds
Unshared 17,500	114	26	---
Shared 118	35	11	2.5

Detection cost something like: $O(\text{Nodes})$

Scalable!

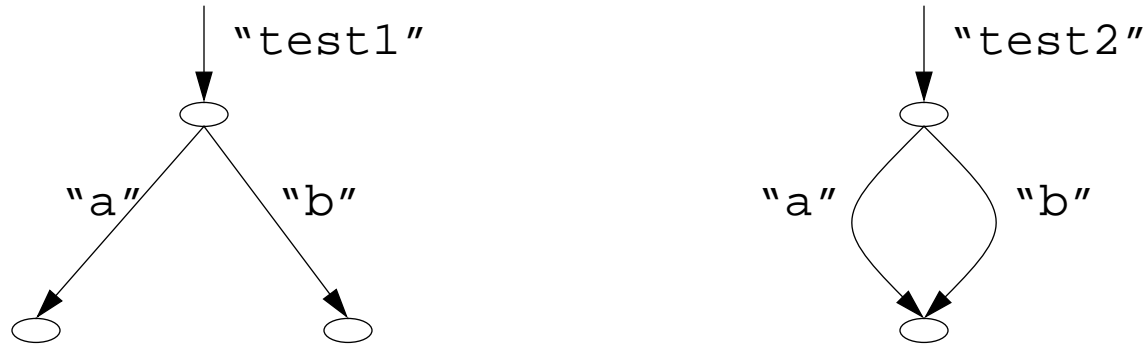
Conclusions from DAG work

- Exploiting the underlying DAG is **important** and **cheap**.
- Concepts useful in any *hierarchical* modeling system, any discipline.
- Concept can aid computing on scalar, vector, and distributed hardware.
- Glassbox equation-based systems can attain the same efficiencies as blackbox modular systems.

Object Passing Sample

Property_Data P(“methanol”, “water”);
Liquid_Stream S[1..4](P, “UNIFAC”);
Reactor R1(IN: S[1], OUT: S[2]);
Flash F1(IN: S[2], OUT: S[3], S[4]);

Substructure is part of Anonymous Subclass



```
TestClass(real_pointer a, real_pointer b) {  
    equation: (*a) = (*b);  
}
```

```
Example() {  
    real x,y;  
    TestClass test1(&x, &y);  
    TestClass test2(&x, &x);  
}
```