

# **INDICIAL PREDICTION SYSTEM**

## **- QUICK TOUR -**

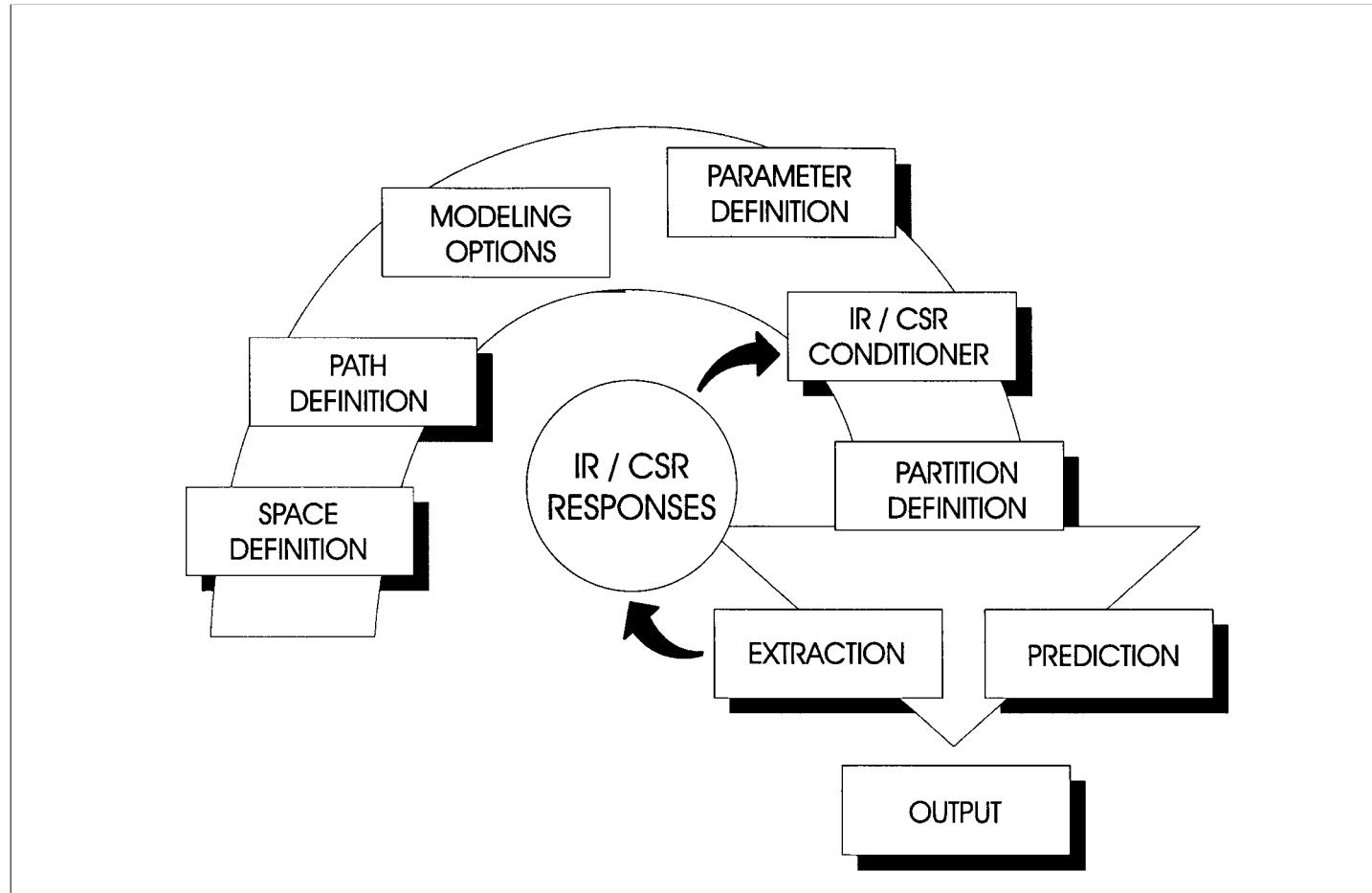
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October 1998

Nielsen Engineering & Research, Inc.  
Mountain View, CA



# IPS Overview



The IE and IP Programs Share Common Module Components.

# Hardware / Software Requirements

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- The code compiles on the following systems

HARDWARE	Operating System	F90 Compiler	C Compiler	Current Version
SUN	Solaris 2.x	Craysoft	gcc	✓
SUN	Solaris 2.x	SunPro	SunPro	✓
SGI	Irix 6.2	MIPSpro	Mipspro	✓
HP	HPUX 10.2	HP	HP	-
INTEL	Linux	NagWare	gcc	✓

- Additional software required to compile

- gmake: GNU version of make <sup>†</sup>
- perl: practical extraction and report language, version 5
- gcc: GNU version of C-compiler (needed if system does not already have a C-compiler)<sup>†</sup>
- pgplot: free device-independent plotting library

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<sup>†</sup> Software is freeware, protected under GPL

# Indicial Theory

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If

$$\delta\mu(t) = \mu_\epsilon(t, \tau) \frac{d\epsilon(\tau)}{d\tau} \delta\tau + O(\delta\tau)^2$$

and

$$\mu_\epsilon(t, \tau) = \mu_\epsilon(t - \tau, 0) \equiv \mu_\epsilon(t - \tau)$$

Then:

$$\mu(t) = \mu_\epsilon(t)\epsilon(0) + \int_0^t \mu_\epsilon(t - \tau) \frac{d\epsilon(\tau)}{d\tau} \delta\tau$$

# Nonlinear Indicial Theory

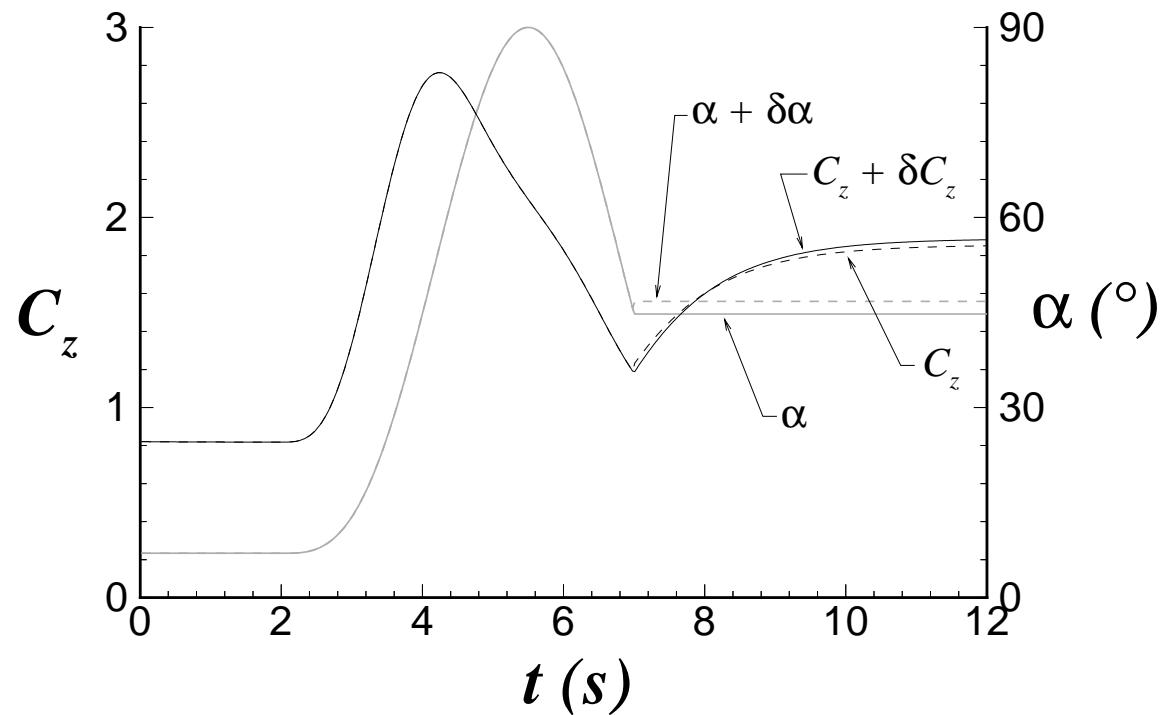
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$$\Delta \mu(t) = \int_0^{\tau_c^-} \mu_\epsilon(\epsilon(\xi); t, \tau) \frac{d\epsilon}{d\tau} d\tau$$

$$+ \Delta \mu^{CS}(\epsilon(\xi); t, \tau_c)$$

$$+ \int_{\tau_c^+}^t \mu_\epsilon(\epsilon(\xi); t, \tau) \frac{d\epsilon}{d\tau} d\tau$$

# Indicial Response



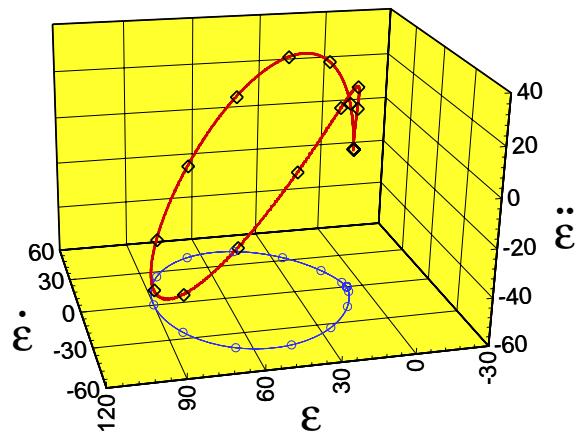
$$IR = \lim_{\delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta C_z}{\delta\alpha}$$

# Nonlinear Indicial Model



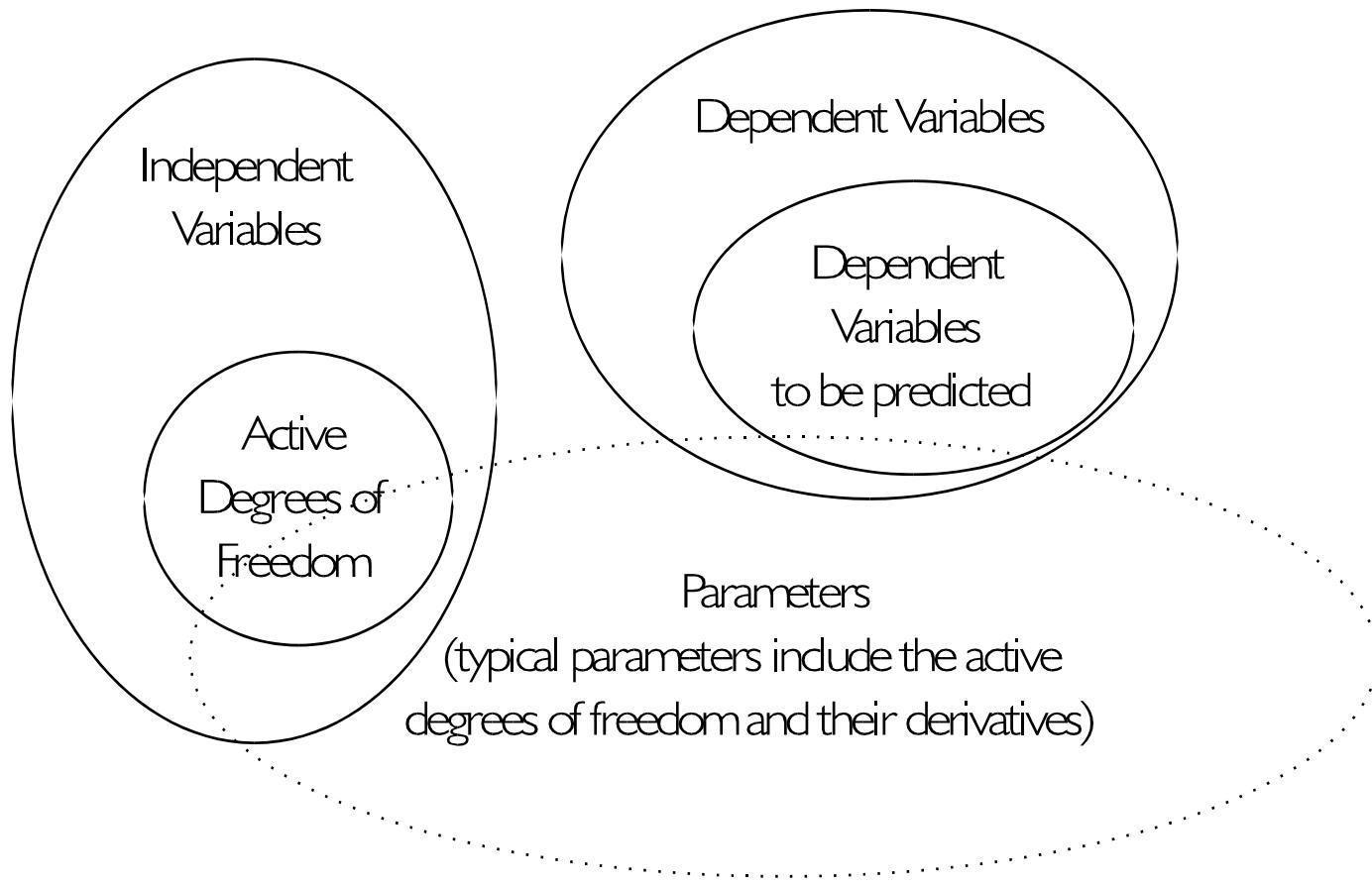
$$\Delta \mu(t) = \int_0^t \mu_\epsilon(\epsilon(\xi); t, \tau) \frac{d\epsilon}{d\tau} d\tau$$

$$\approx \int_0^t \mu_\epsilon(t-\tau) \Big|_{\epsilon(\tau), \dot{\epsilon}(\tau), \dots} \frac{d\epsilon}{d\tau} d\tau$$

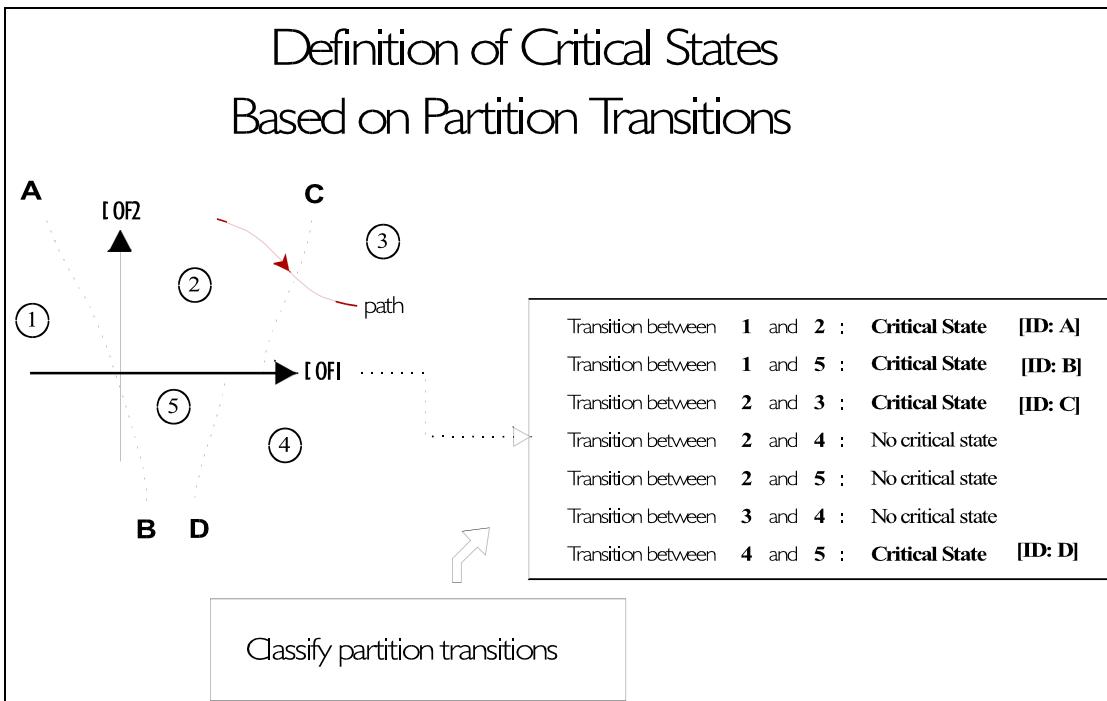
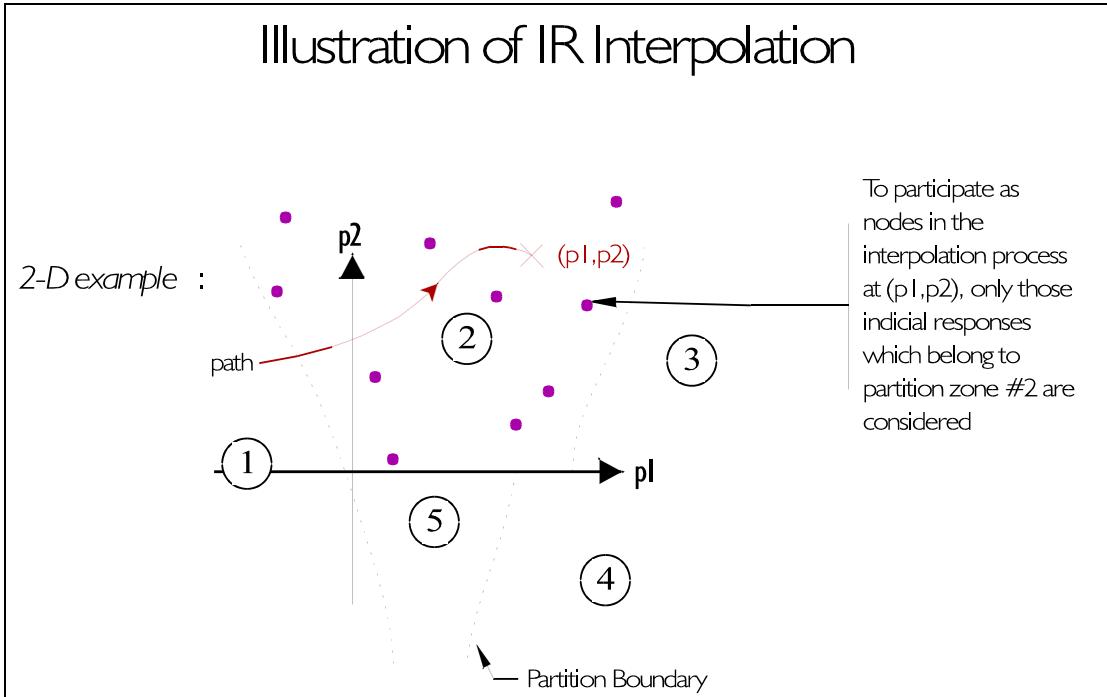


# Terminology

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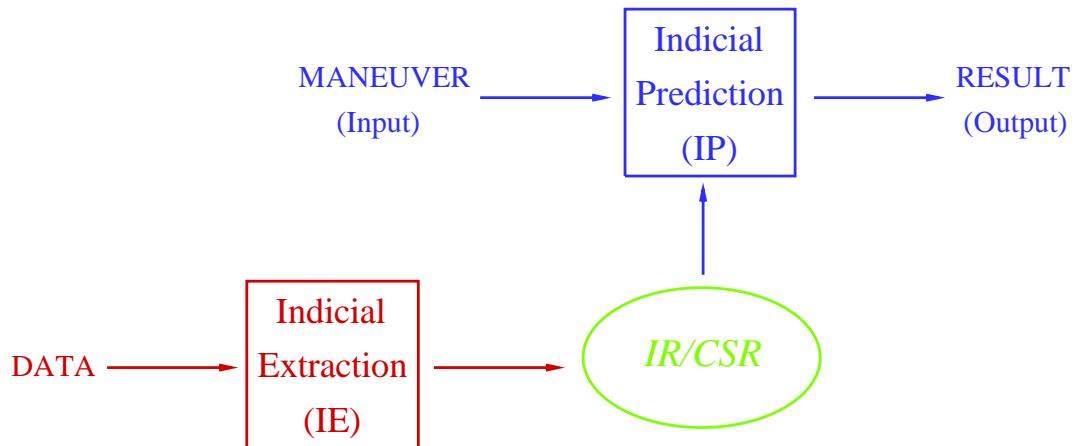
# IR/CSR Space Partition



# Direct/Inverse Problems



$$\int_{\Omega} \text{input} \times \text{system } d\Omega = \text{output}$$



# Algorithm

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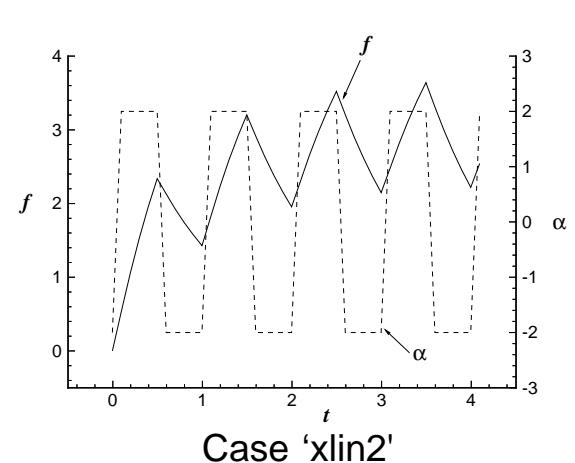
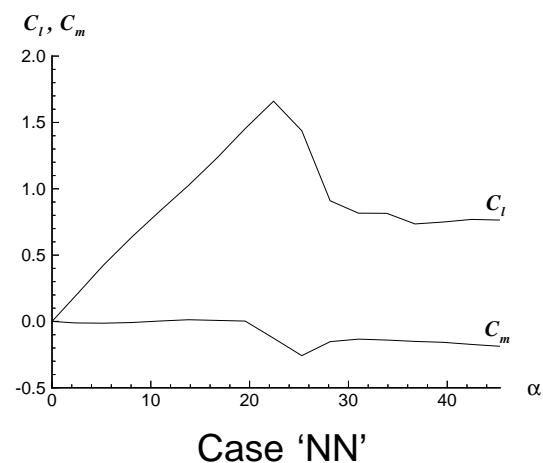
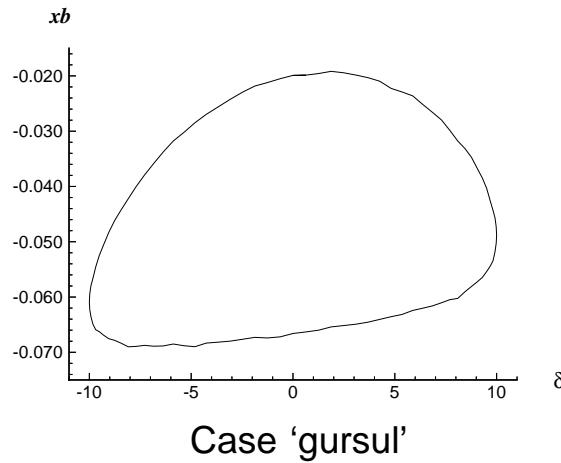
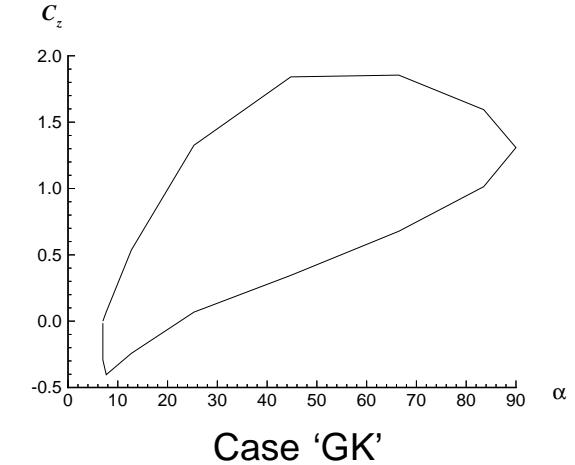
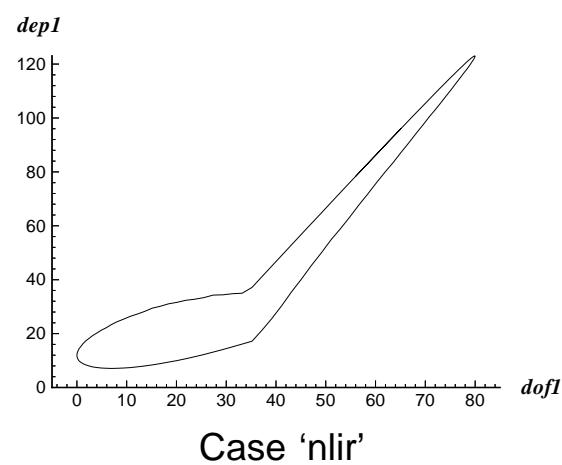
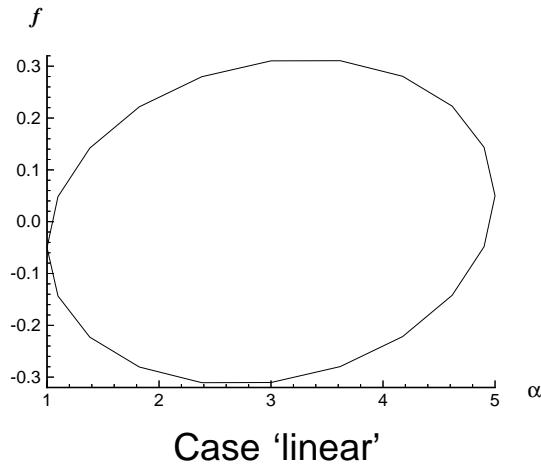
$$IR(t) = IR_{QS} + DR(t)$$

$$DEP \leftarrow \int_0^t IR_{QS} \dot{DOF} d\tau + \int_0^t DR(t-\tau) \dot{DOF}(\tau) d\tau$$

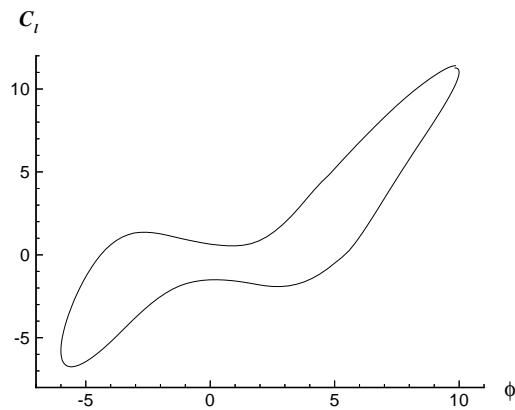
$$DEP \leftarrow DEP + \sum_{CS} CSR_{QS} + \sum_{CS} CSR_{DR}(t-t_c)$$

- **Multiple DOF capability**
- **Arbitrary dimensional parameterization** (discrete or continuous)
- **Computational engines:**
  - Quadrature operations
  - Interpolation operations

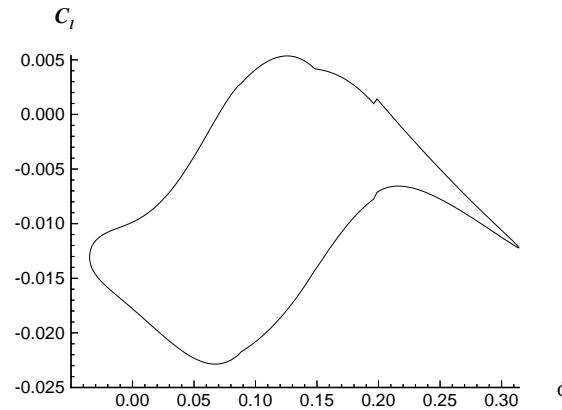
# Sample Outputs



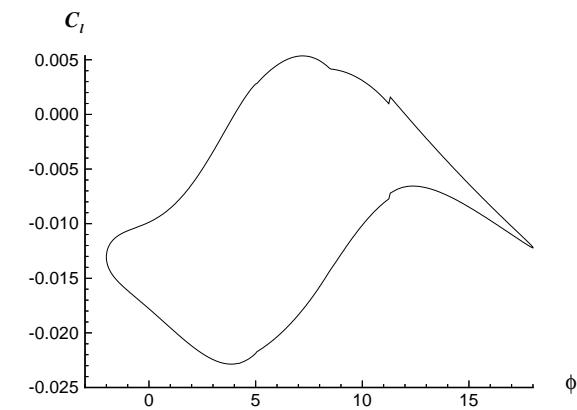
# Sample Outputs (Cont'd)



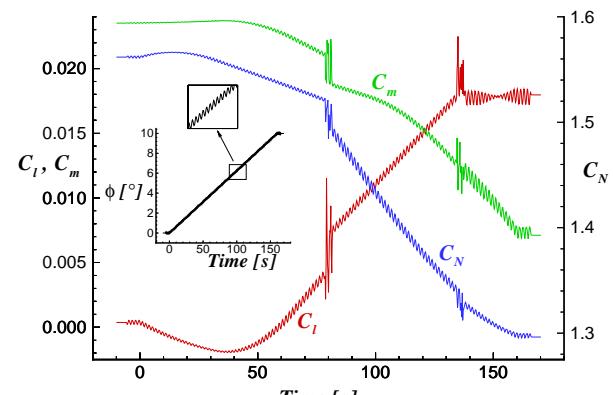
Case 'reno97'



Case 'myatt'



Case 'myattddeg'



Case 'delta\_all'

# Extraction: Theory



$$DEP^{dyn}(t_j) = \int_0^{t_j} DR(t_j - \tau) \dot{DOF}(\tau) d\tau$$



- **Linear interpolation:**  $DR(t-\tau) = \sum_k w_k(\tau) DR_k(t-\tau)$
- **Basis function expansion:**  $DR_k(t) = \sum_i x_{i,k} f_{i,k}(t)$

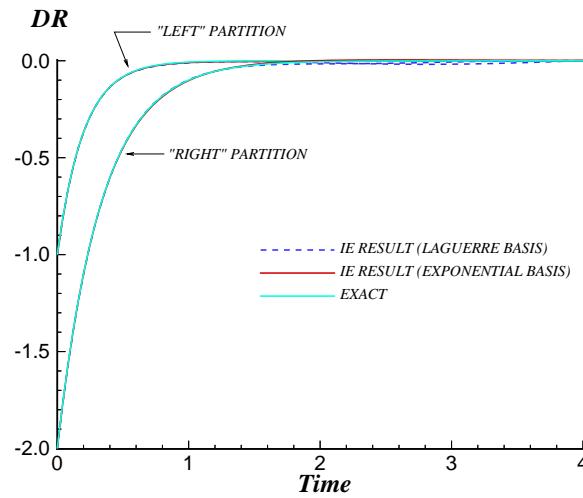


$$[A][x] = [b]$$

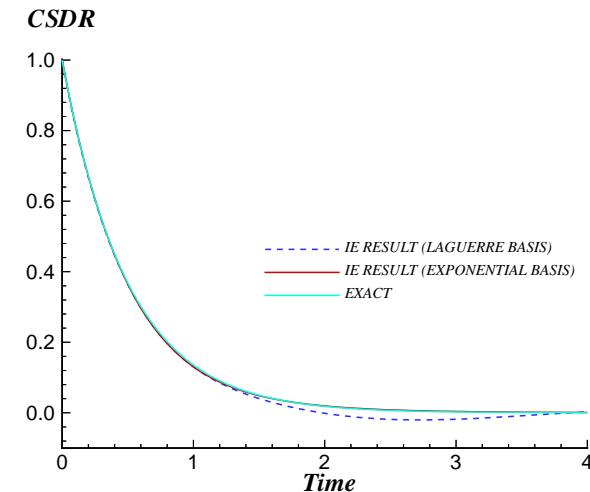
**Solution by singular value decomposition**

# Extraction: Sample Results

- **Linear system, complete set of basis functions**  
→ 4-digit accuracy
- **Linear system, incomplete basis functions**  
20% time constant error → 5% accuracy on extraction  
→ 1% accuracy on prediction
- **Nonlinear system, incomplete basis functions:**



Extracted IR Nodes

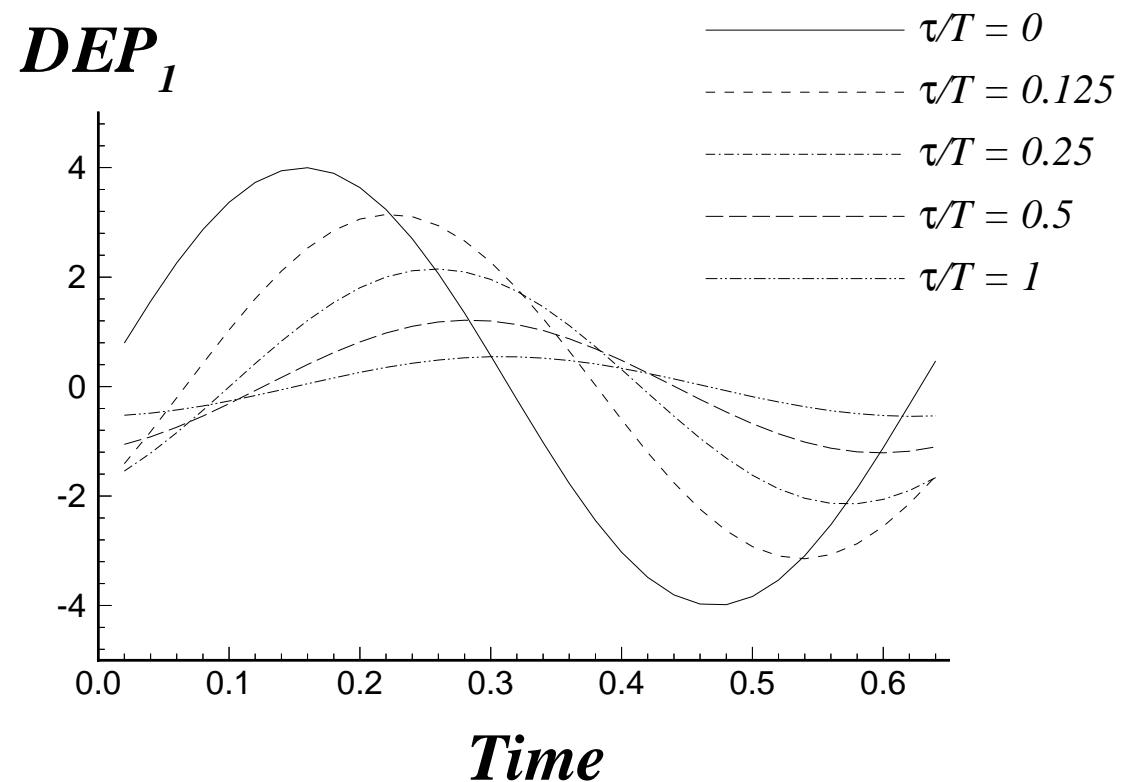


Extracted CSR Node

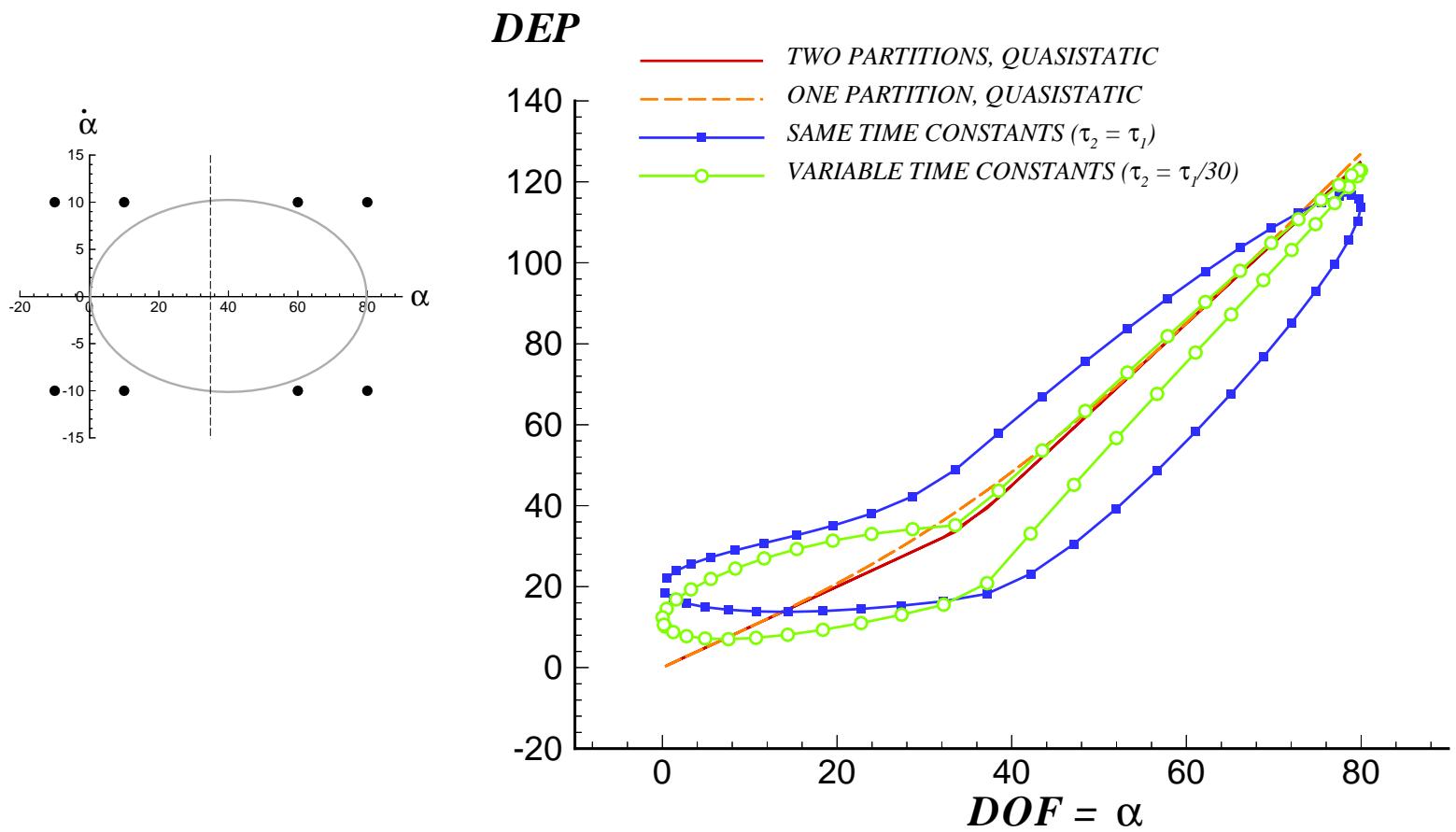
# Linear Indicial Response

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Ratio $\tau/T$	Amplitude	Phase
0	4	$0^\circ$
0.125	3.146	$-38.1^\circ$
0.25	2.149	$-57.5^\circ$
0.5	1.214	$-72.3^\circ$
1	0.629	$-81.0^\circ$

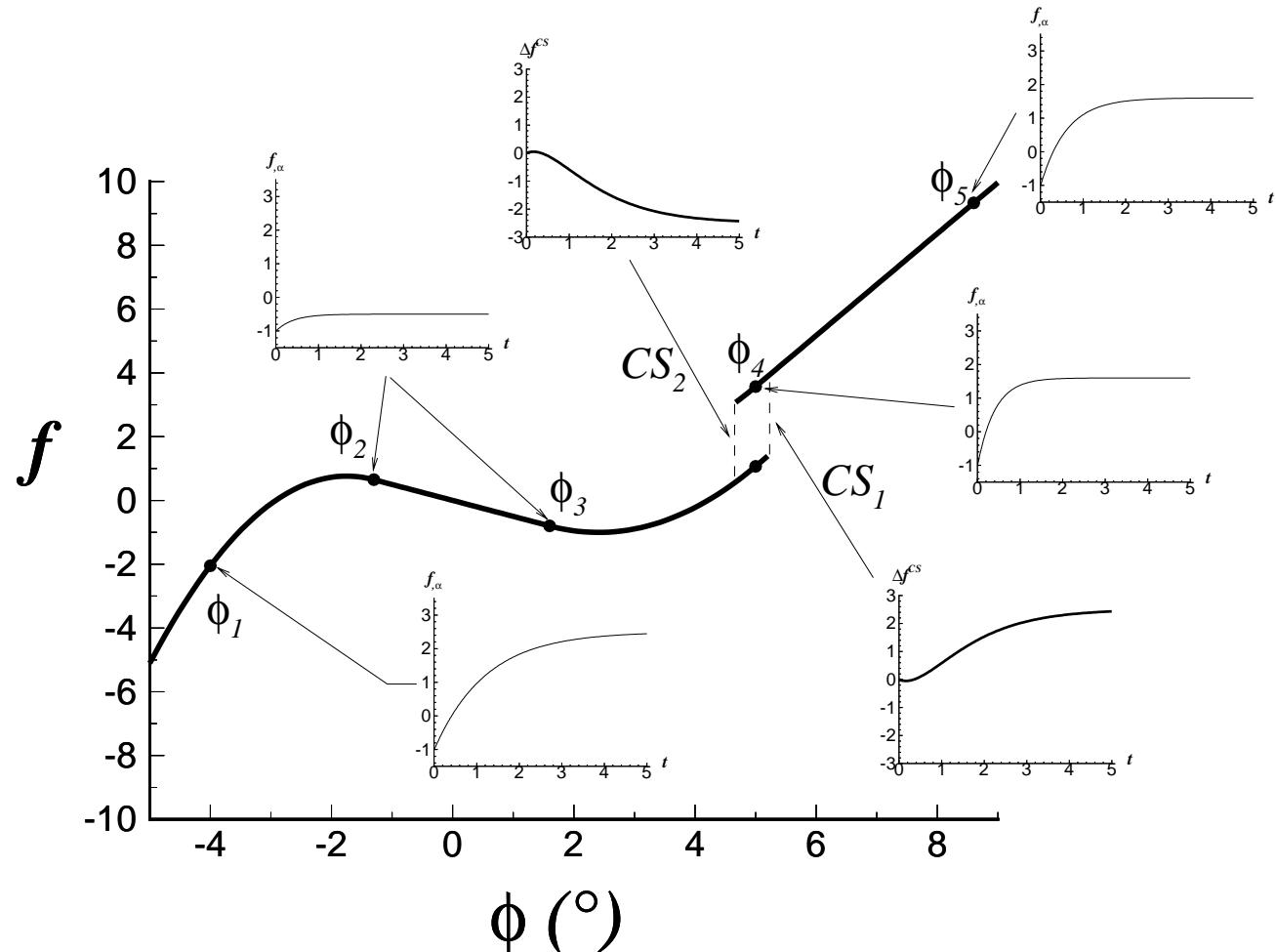


# IR Space Partitioning



# 'reno97' synthetic data example

- Static hysteresis case, with 5 IRs and 2 CSRs



# Critical State Hysteresis

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