

Welcome to the OSIsoft IIOT, Advanced Analytics, & Big Data Forum

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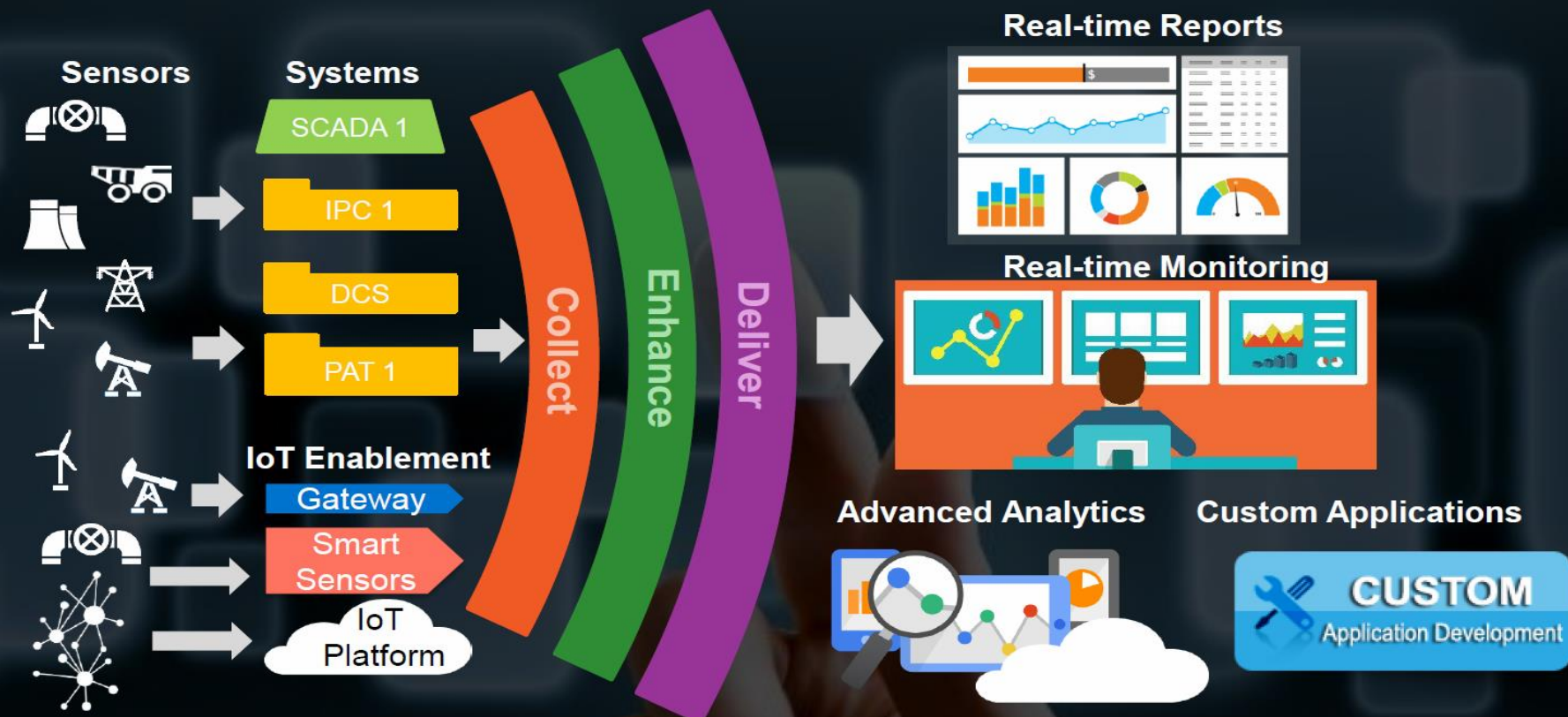


Agenda Review

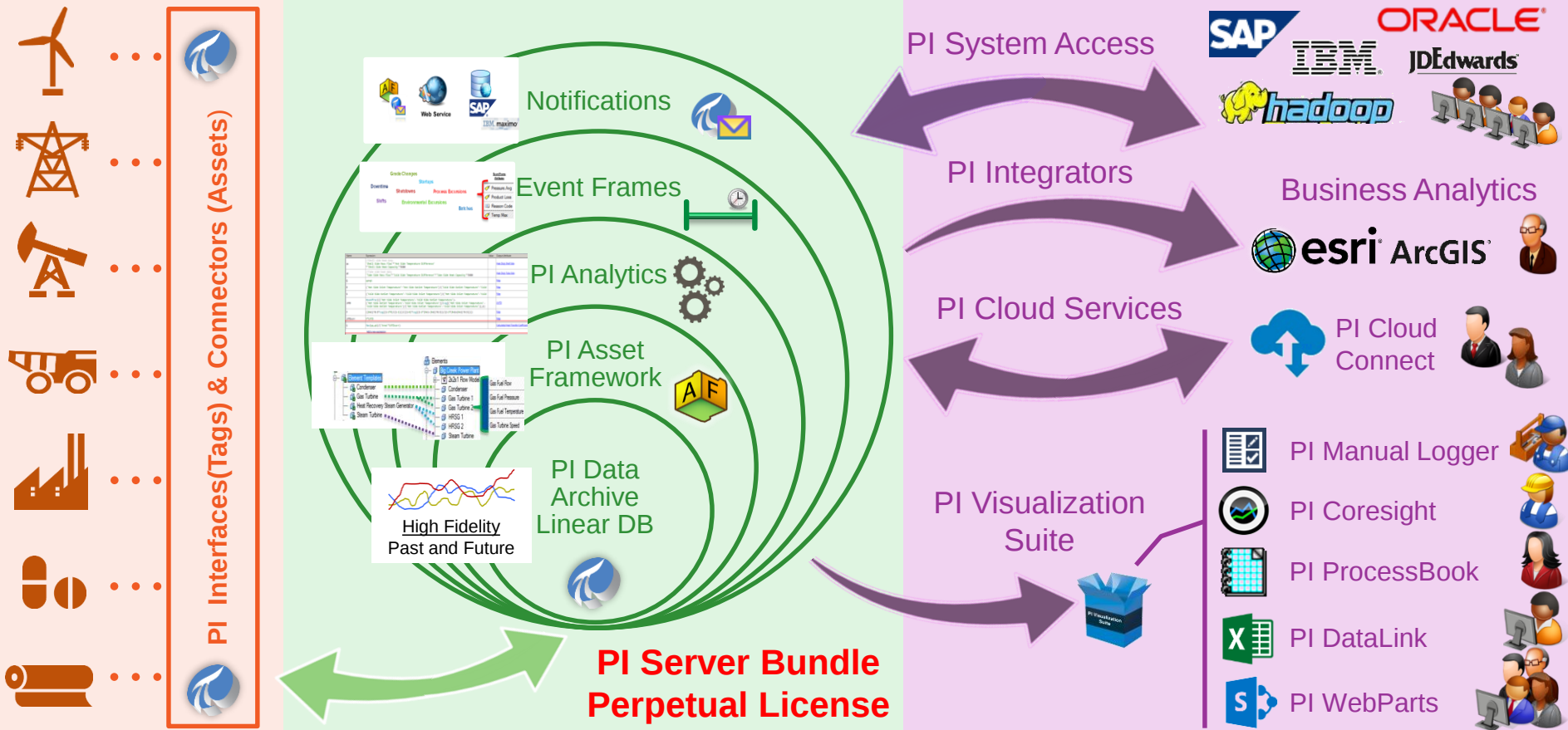


Forum Context

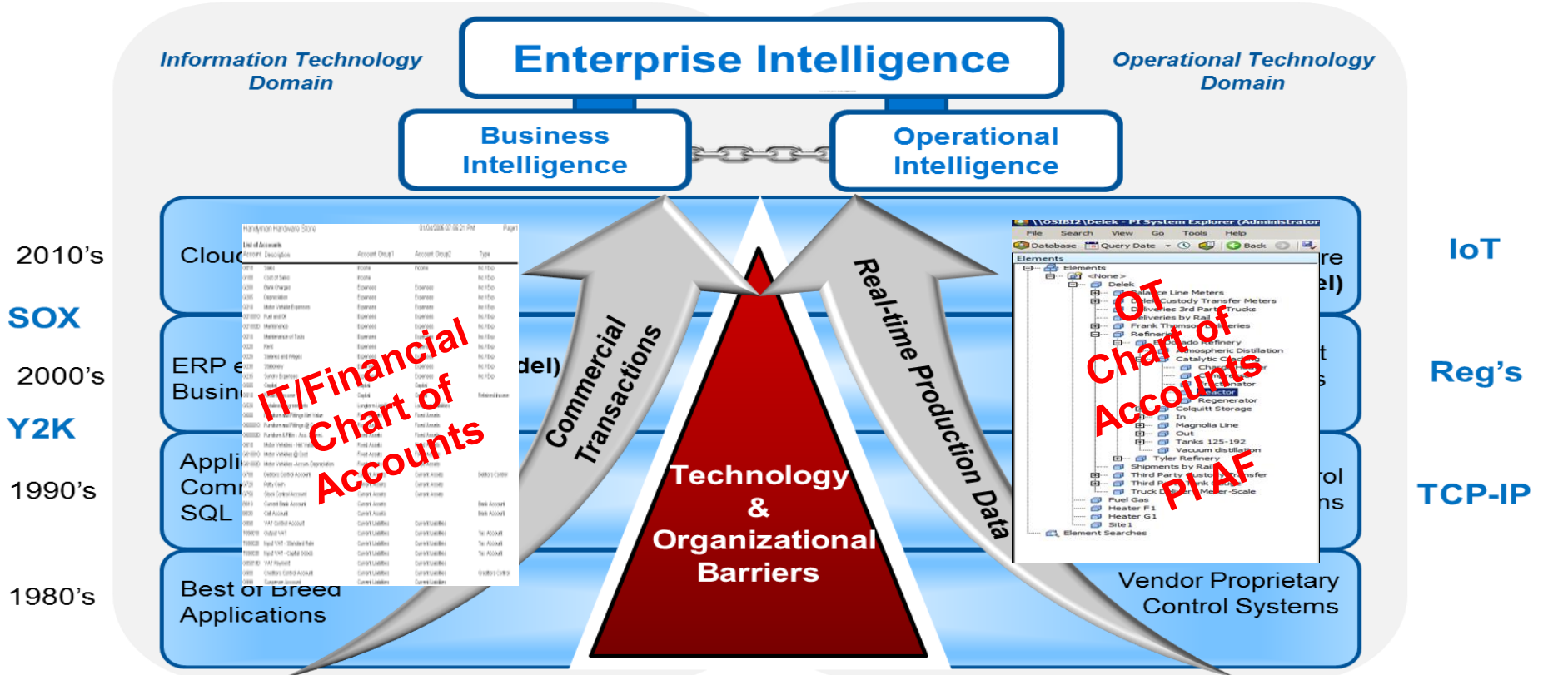
Bringing Order & Context to Time Series Data & Metadata



PI System Infrastructure – The Big Picture



The “OT Chart of Accounts” or “OT Data Object Model”



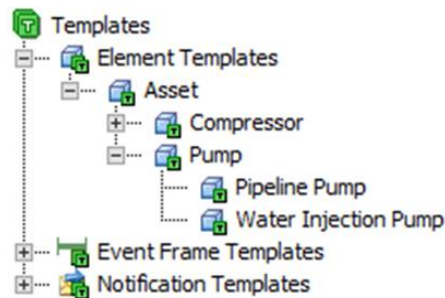
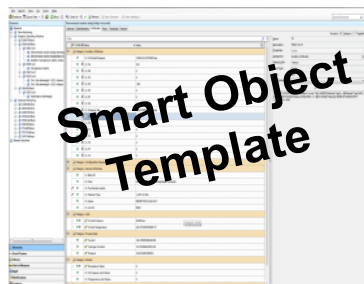
OT Object Data Model Much More than a RDB or Data Lake



Typical Relational Data Model

Fixed Relationships
“Relational Oriented Functionality”
Fixed Context
Relational Tables

OT Object Data Model Much More than a RDB or Data Lake



OT Object Data Model

Flexible and Dynamic Relationships

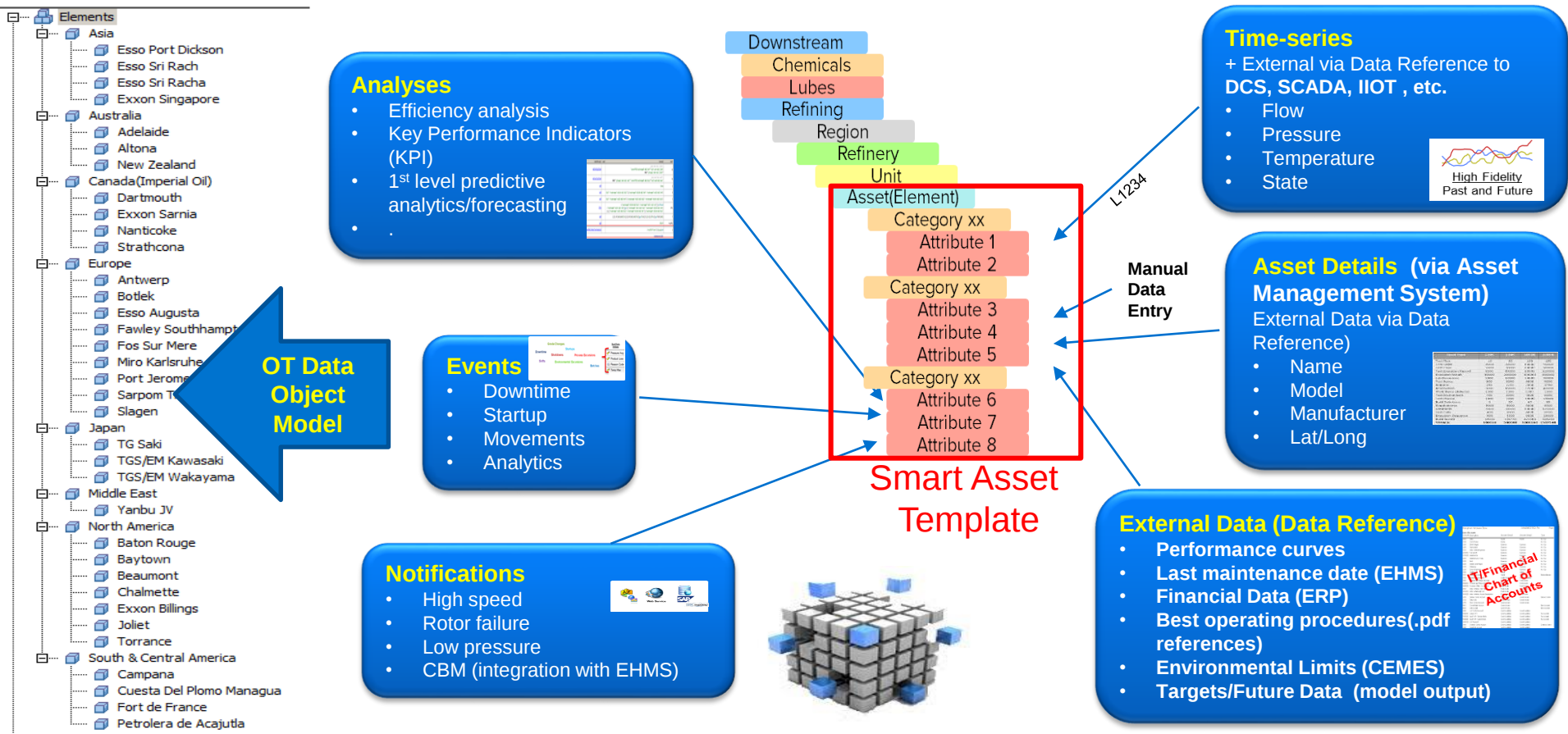
“**Configurable** Object Oriented Functionality”

Hybrid, **Open, Agnostic**, Product vs Solution

Smart Objects:

- Classes (Templates)
- Elements & Attributes
- Methods
- Data References
- Inheritance & Persistence

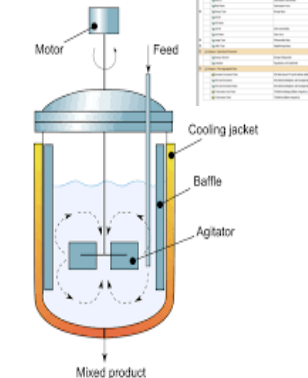
PI Asset Framework (PI AF) - OT Data Object Model & Abstraction Layer



The screenshot shows the 'Properties' dialog box for the file 'C:\Program Files\Internet Explorer\Internet Explorer.exe'. The 'Permissions' tab is selected, displaying a list of permissions for the 'Administrators' group. The permissions are: Full Control (checked), Change Permissions (checked), Change Settings (checked), Read & Execute (checked), Read (checked), Write (checked), Write & Execute (checked), and Write Permissions (checked). The 'Permissions' tab is highlighted in blue.

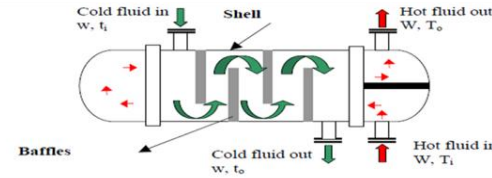
[illegible]

The diagram illustrates a continuous stirred tank reactor (CSTR). A feed stream enters the top of the reactor. The reactor is equipped with a motor, cooling jacket, baffle, and agitator. The mixed product exits the bottom of the reactor.



First Principles Analytics – “Smart Asset Objects”

- **Configure** calculations at scale
- Math, statistical, logical and steam table functions
- Supports basic predictive analytics
- Supports future data for forecasting
- Can evolve over time by “tuning” expressions
- Can “backfill” in the PI Archive



Heat Exchanger Key Performance Indicator:

Overall heat transfer coefficient

$$U = \frac{Q}{A \times \text{Corrected LMTD}}$$

RULE: IF the heat transfer coefficient is decreasing, THEN the **Heat Exchanger FOULING !!!**
Cleaning is required!

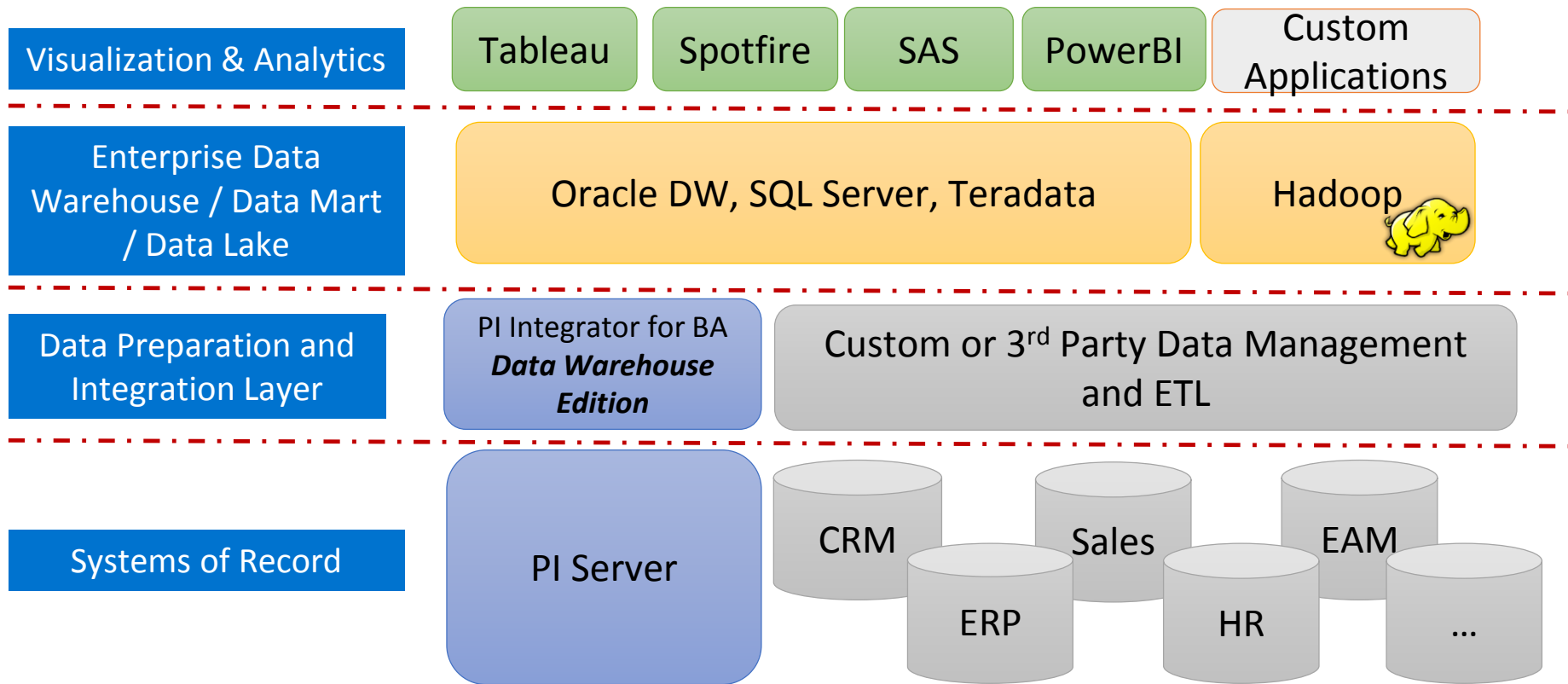
Calculation Steps:

1. Heat Duty, $Q = q_s + q_h$
 $q_s = W \times C_{ph} \times (T_1 - T_2) / 1000 / 3600$
 $q_h = W \times C_{pc} \times (t_2 - t_1) / 1000 / 3600$
2. Hot Fluid Pressure Drop, $\Delta P_h = P_1 - P_2$
3. Cold fluid pressure drop, $\Delta P_c = P_1 - P_2$
4. Temperature range hot fluid, $\Delta T = T_1 - T_2$
5. Temperature range cold fluid, $\Delta t = t_2 - t_1$
6. Capacity ratio, $R = W \times C_{ph} / W \times C_{pc}$ (or) $(T_1 - T_2) / (t_2 - t_1)$
7. Effectiveness, $S = (t_2 - t_1) / (T_1 - t_1)$
8. LMTD
 LMTD Counter current Flow = $((T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)) / \ln((T_1 - t_2) / (T_2 - t_1))$
 LMTD Co current Flow = $((T_1 - t_1) - (T_2 - t_2)) / \ln((T_1 - t_1) / (T_2 - t_2))$
 Correction factor for LMTD to account for Cross flow

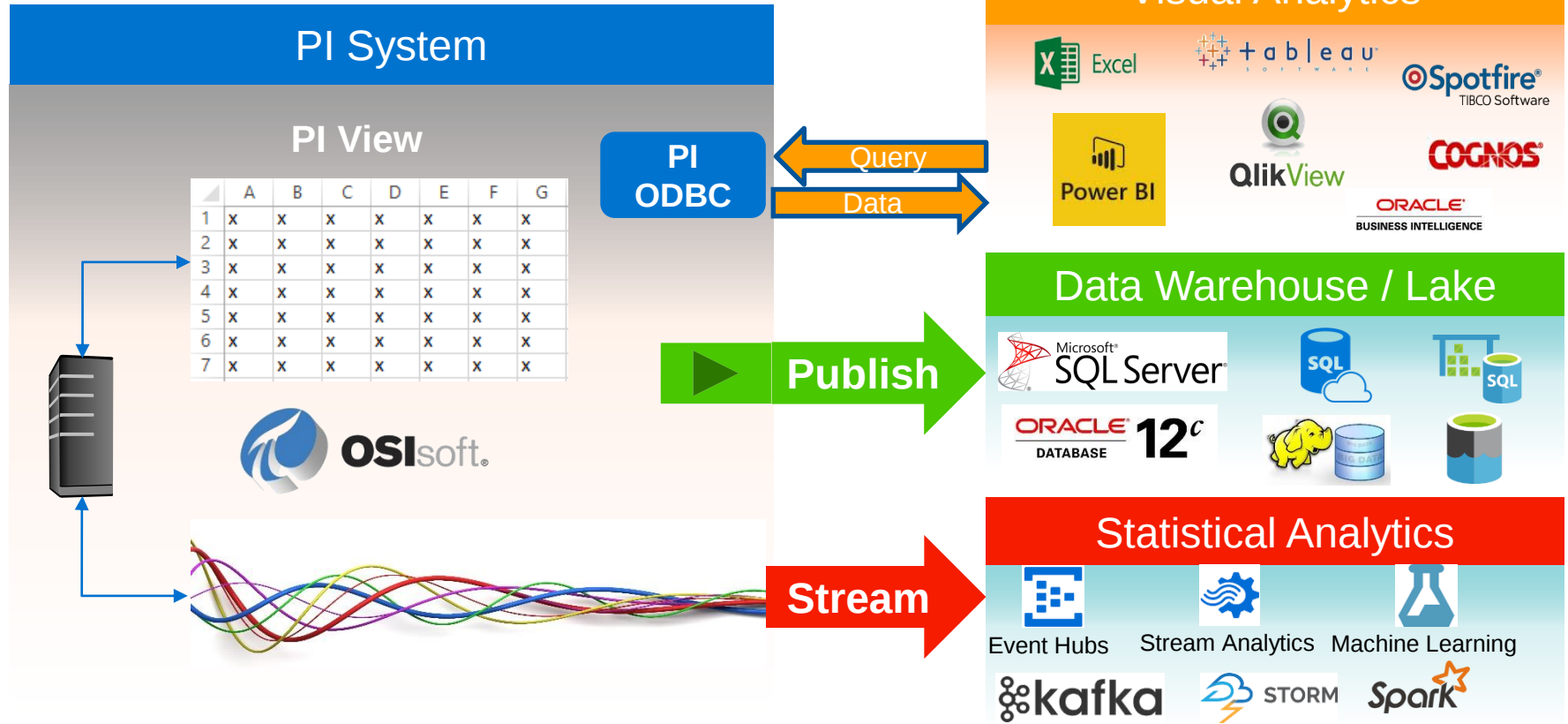
$$F = \frac{(R + 1)^{1/2} \times \ln((1 - SR) / (1 - S))}{(1 - R) \times \ln \left\{ \frac{2 - S(R + 1 - (R + 1)^{1/2})}{2 - S(R + 1 + (R + 1)^{1/2})} \right\}}$$
9. Corrected LMTD = $F \times \text{LMTD}$

Name	Expression	Value	Output Attribute
qS	//Shell side heat duty 'Shell Side Mass Flow'*'Hot Side Temperature Difference' *'Shell Side Heat Capacity'*3600		Heat Duty Shell Side
qT	//Tube side heat duty 'Tube Side Mass Flow'*'Cold Side Temperature Difference'*'Tube Side Heat Capacity'*3600		Heat Duty Tube Side
Q	qS+qT		Map
R	('Hot Side Inlet Temperature'-'Hot Side Outlet Temperature')/('Cold Side Outlet Temperature'-'Cold Side Inlet Temperature')		Map
S	('Cold Side Outlet Temperature'-'Cold Side Inlet Temperature')/('Hot Side Inlet Temperature'-'Cold Side Outlet Temperature')		Map
LMTD	Roundfrac(((('Hot Side Inlet Temperature'-'Cold Side Outlet Temperature')-('Hot Side Outlet Temperature'-'Cold Side Inlet Temperature'))/Log(('Hot Side Inlet Temperature'-'Cold Side Outlet Temperature')/('Hot Side Outlet Temperature'-'Cold Side Inlet Temperature'))),1)		LMTD
F	((R+1)*0.5*Log((1-S*R)/(1-S)))/((1-R)*Log((2-S*(R+1)*0.5)/(2-S*(R+1)*0.5)))		Map
F*LMTD	F*LMTD		Map
U	Max(qS,qT)/('Area'*F*LMTDcorr)		Calculated Heat Transfer Coefficient

Enterprise Data Warehouse Architecture



PI Integrator for Business Analytics – 1Q2017



Thank You

For taking the time to attend
**OSIsoft' IIOT, Advanced Analytics, & Big
Data Forum**

We hope by doing so, you too can learn
how to transform your world



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