

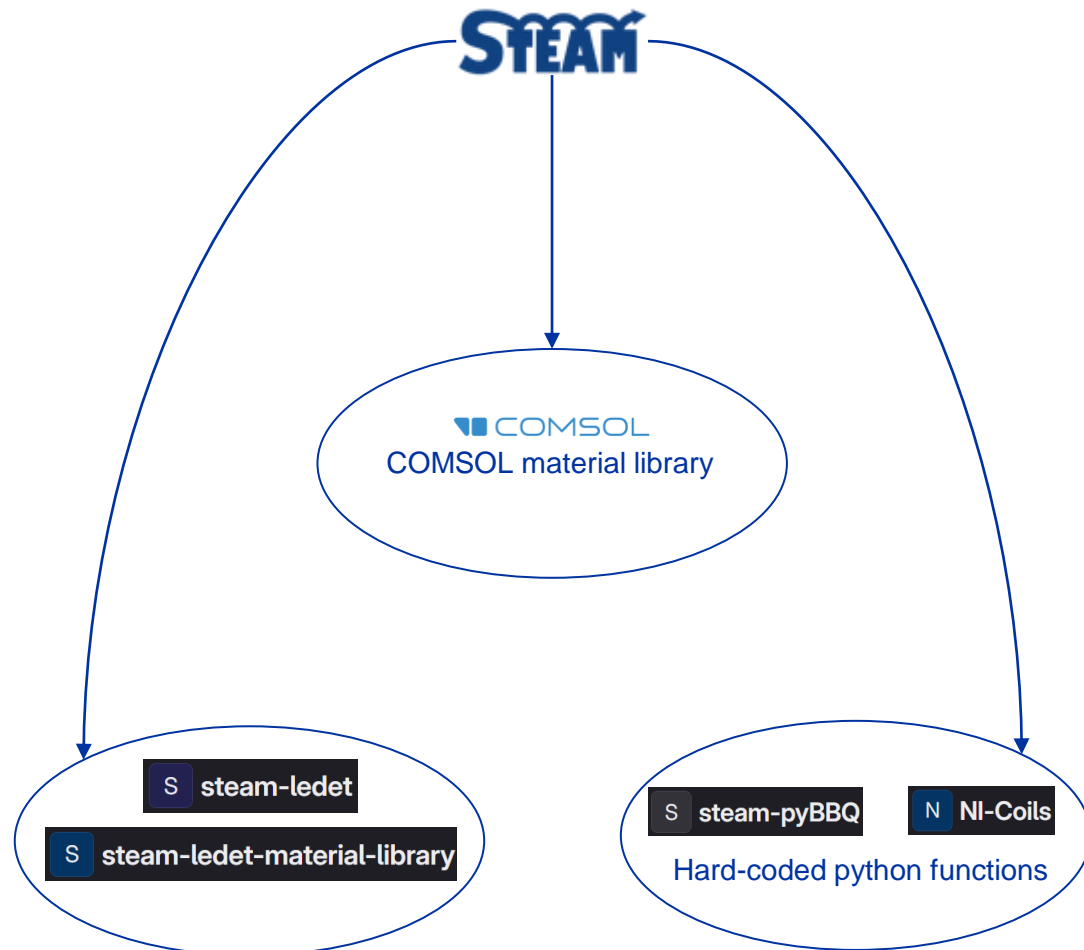
A Unified Common Source for Material Properties across Simulation modelling tools

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Challenge

Modelling tools are written or even use **various programming language**. This means:



Independent individual sources and functions exist for each simulation tool.

Material functions may **slightly vary or even become invalid** in a specific ranges.

Potentially **different simulation results** for the same phenomena.

Reasons:
Lack of well-documented sources, different sources, mistakes while writing functions.

A few words for STEAM modelling tools...



CERNGetDP¹/FiQuS²:

¹CERNGetDP [GitLab repository](#)

²FiQuS [GitLab repository](#)



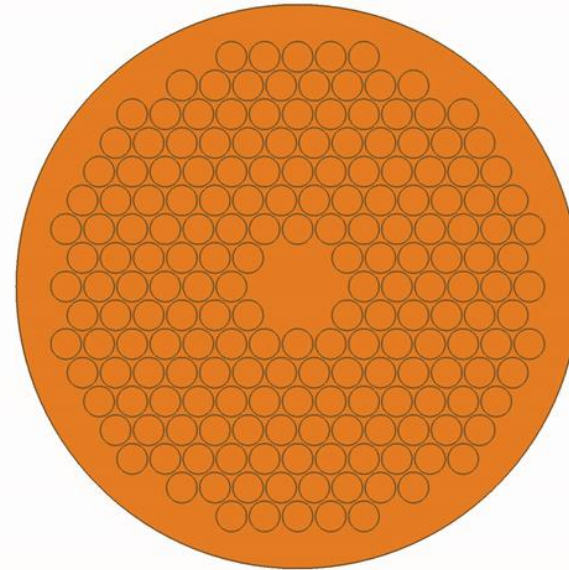
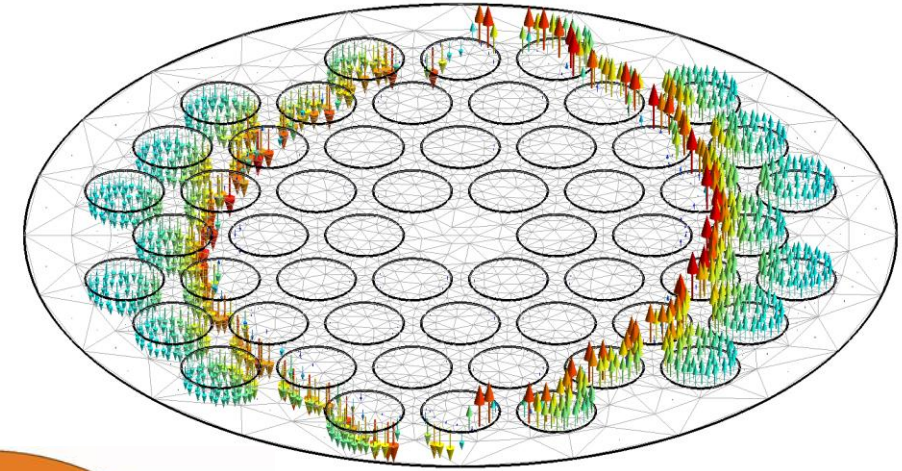
Focus: Modeling 2D/3D thermo-electromagnetic transients in superconducting magnets and cables.



Language/Interface: FiQuS relies on Gmsh for geometry and meshing and on GetDP for solving and postprocessing.



Importance: Provides stable and accurate solutions for discrete problem solving. Used previously **hardcoded GetDP functions**.



A few words for STEAM modelling tools...



STEAM-LEDET¹:

¹LEDET [GitLab repository](#)



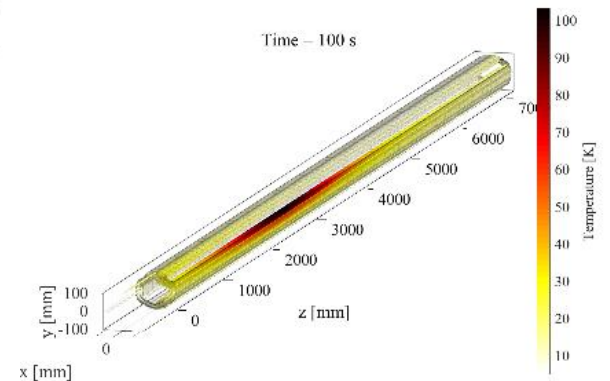
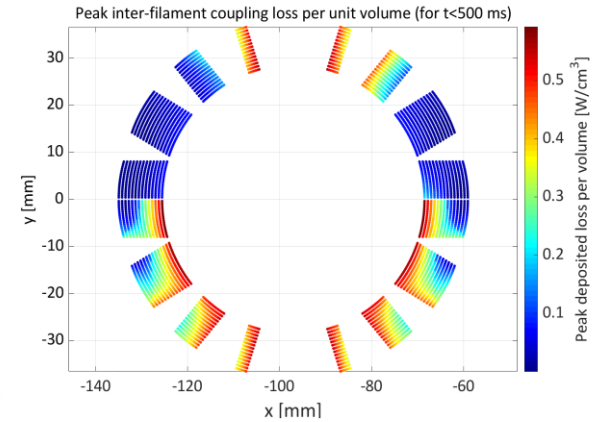
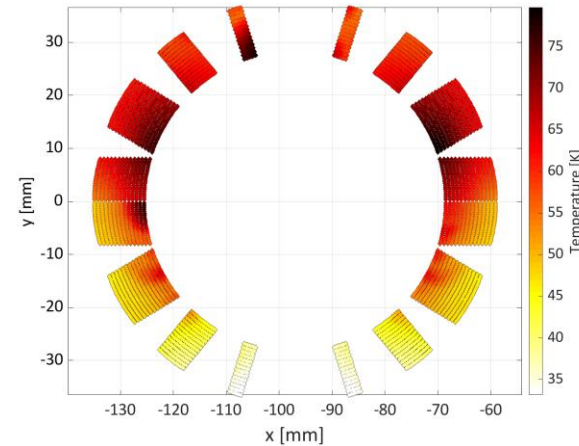
Focus: Modeling electromagnetic and thermal transients in magnets (**mainly LTS**, Niobium-Titanium, Niobium-Tin) in 2D & 3D geometries.



Language: Matlab.



Importance: Used for protection studies to assess magnet survival in failure scenarios. Used **steam-ledet-material-library**.



A few words for STEAM modelling tools...



SIGMA:

¹Steam-SIGMA [GitLab repository](#)



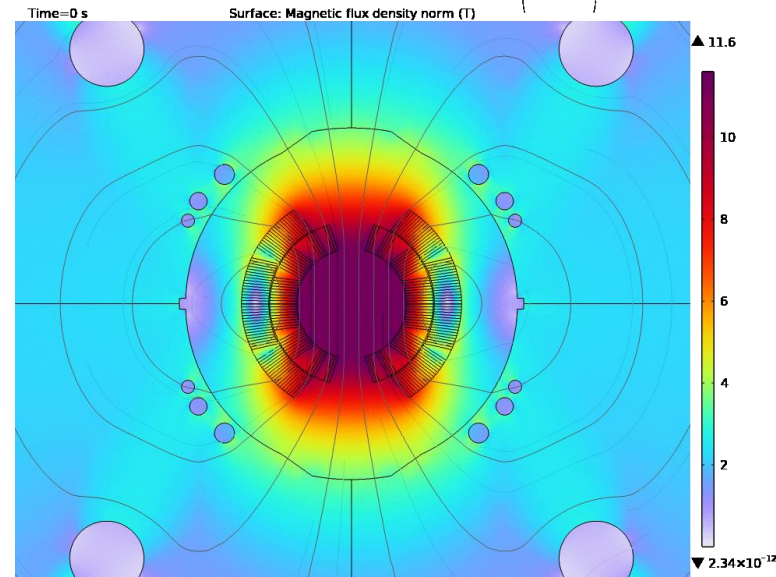
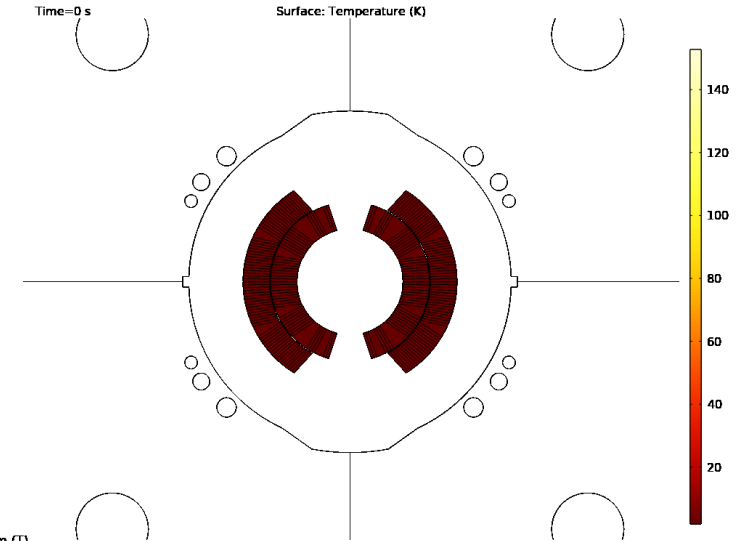
Focus: simulates electro-magnetic and thermal transients in superconducting magnets in a 2D geometry using COMSOL (FE model).



Language/Interface: Java, with a Python wrapper called pySIGMA.



Importance: Integrates steam-material-library into COMSOL simulations for accurate results. Used integrated COMSOL material functions.



A few words for STEAM modelling tools...



NICQS¹:

¹Ni-Coils [GitLab repository](#)



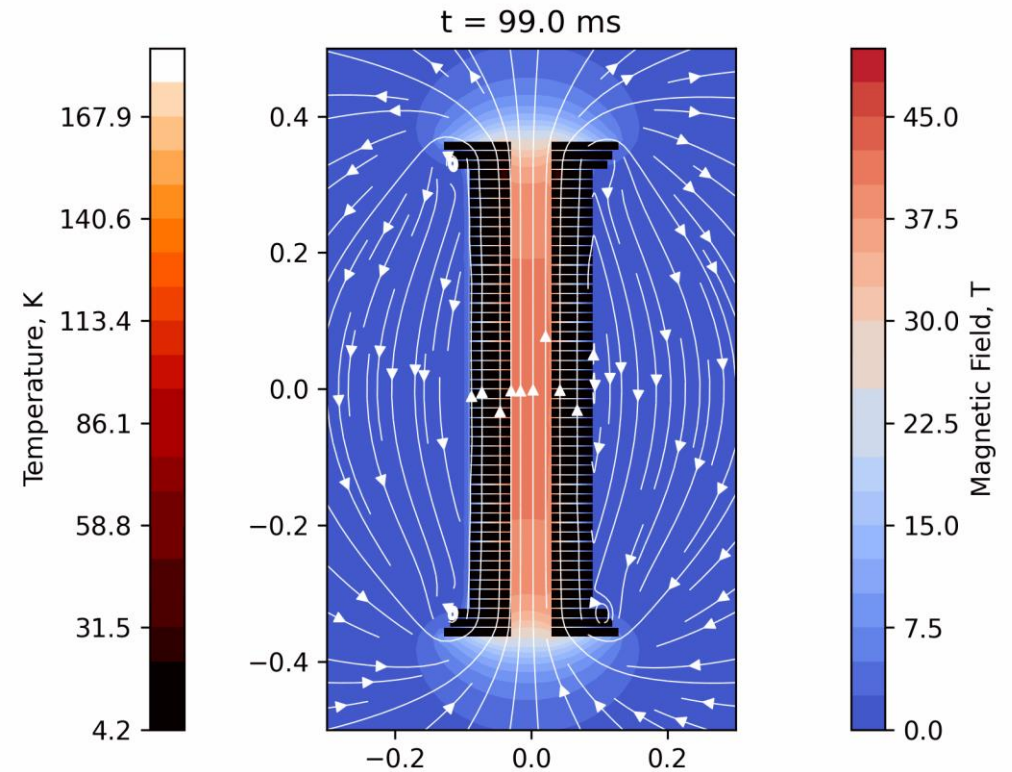
Focus: Modeling thermo-electromagnetic behavior in non-insulated coils during operation and quench (mainly HTS).



Language/Interface: Python



Importance: Simulates thermal transients for High Temperature Superconductors (HTS), improving efficiency and accuracy. Used **hardcoded python functions**.



Steam-material-library as a solution...

Steam-material-library introduction:

Unified source containing all material properties used across modelling tools.

The functions are based on **extrapolated experimental data** and **literature**.

There is **Consistent naming** convention for functions to include property type and version.

The functions are written in **C programming language** adding extra advantages.

Why C?

- **Efficiency: potential speed improvement.**
- **Low-level language that can be compiled into others**
- **Easily integrates with other languages for broader use**

Expectations:

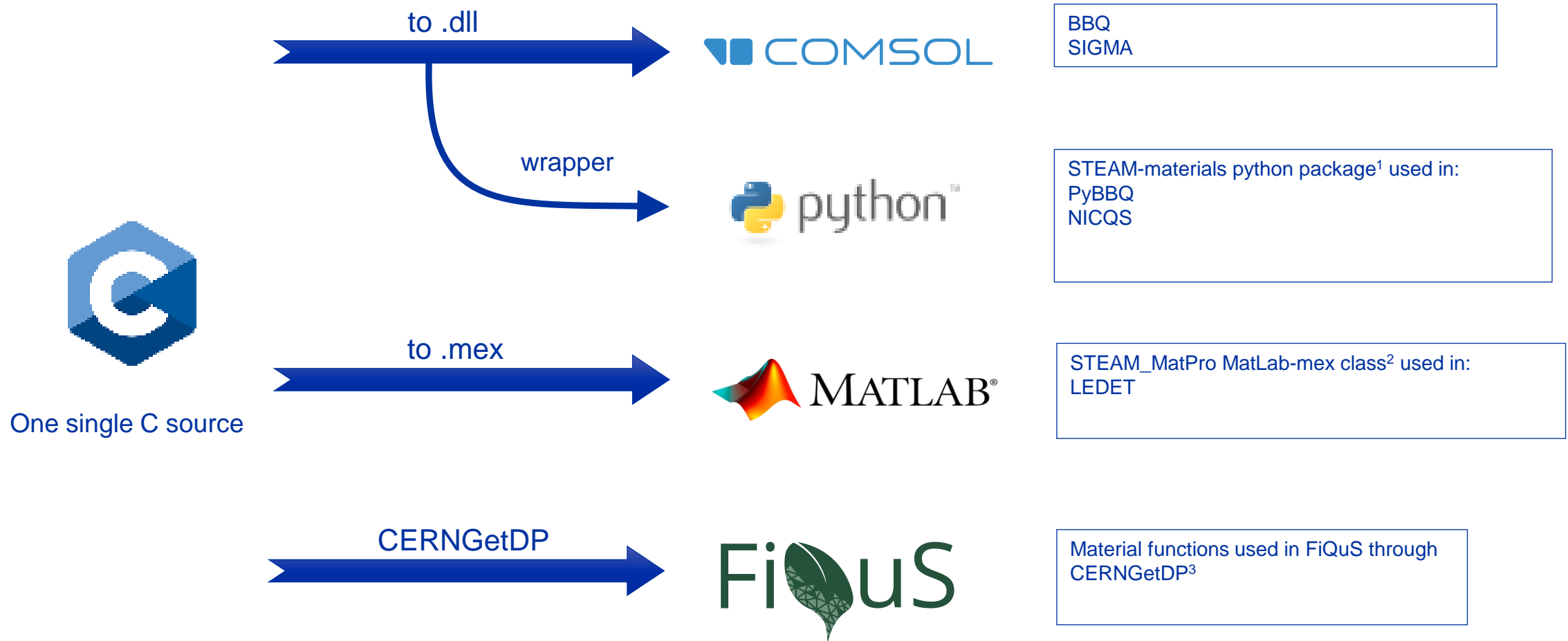
- **Compilation of the functions into other languages like Matlab and Python, ensuring compatibility across all modelling tools.**
- **Reduction in discrepancies and errors during rewriting or implementation.**
- **Faster results across simulations.**

Steam-material-library Contents

Steam-material-library includes material properties and calculations for HTS and LTS, serving the purpose of simulating transients.

Supported Materials	Properties	Available derivatives for materials:	Others...
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Ag•AgMg•Aluminium Alloys (7075/1350/6061/5085/2024/2014)•BeCu•Brass•BSCCO2212•Cu•G10•Hastelloy•He•In•Iron (BH)•Kapton•Nb₃Sn•NbTi•Steel(Stainless Steel)•Stycast•Titanium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Volumetric heat capacity•Specific heat•thermal conductivity•Resistivity•Jc/Ic: Critical Current density (LTS & HTS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Ag•Aluminium Alloys (7075/1350/6061/5085/2024/2014)•BeCu•Brass•BSCCO2212•Cu•G10•Hastelloy•In•Kapton•Nb₃Sn•NbTi•Steel(Stainless Steel)•Titanium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Current Sharing for HTS

Compilation Process



¹[Pypi steam-material-library](#)

³[STEAM_MatPro MatLab class](#)

³[CERNGetDP interface](#)

Mex compilation and use

1. All C functions are written based on a **specific template** so that:
 - mex are compiled properly
 - but also, COMSOL **requires** this structure to work.
2. **generic_wrapper.cpp** ensures 1 output argument C-functions are compiled into mex.
 - generic_wrapper_v2.cpp has been created to compile functions with more than 1 outputs, but not used as it requires different structure on the C template-which has an impact on COMSOL implementation.
3. The MatLab class **STEAM_MatPro.m** ensures that the input and output arguments of the mex files are **aligned precisely** with those of the MATLAB functions in STEAM-LEDET. Mex and STEAM_MatPro compilation is **automated** through a pipeline using a **virtual machine**, and they are also stored on GitLab as **artifacts zip** files.
4. Run through the MatLab **class** or **independently**.

```
STEAM_ML_mex = STEAM_MatPro('mex');  
STEAM_ML_mat = STEAM_MatPro('m');
```

```
CvCu_mex = STEAM_ML_mex.handle_CvCu_nist(T);  
CvCu_mat = STEAM_ML_mat.handle_CvCu_nist(T);
```

```
[CvCu, ~] = CFUN_CvCu_v1('CFUN_CvCu_v1', T);
```

```
#include <math.h>  
#include <float.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <string.h>  
#ifdef _MSC_VER  
#define EXPORT __declspec(dllexport)  
#else  
#define EXPORT  
#endif  
  
static const char *error = NULL;  
  
EXPORT int init(const char *str) {  
    return 1;  
}  
  
EXPORT const char *getLastError() {  
    return error;  
}  
  
EXPORT int eval(const char *func,  
               int nArgs,  
               const double **inReal,  
               const double **inImag,  
               int blockSize,  
               double *outReal,  
               double *outImag) {  
  
    int i;  
  
    if (strcmp("C_function_name", func) == 0) {  
        // ...  
    }  
}
```

GetDP implementation and use

1. csv with function characteristics:

- c_function_name
- GetDP_function_name
- Input_const_param
- Input_var_param
- mapping
- in_helper

2. steam-material-adder.py automatically adds material functions to CERNGetDP source code, specifically to files:

- STEAM_Mat_Lib_ProDefines.h
- STEAM_Mat_Lib.h
- F_STEAM_Mat_Lib.cpp

To add a C-function on GetDP source code one must **add its name and characteristics at the csv**, and the pipeline will update **automatically** the CERNGetDP source code.

```
c_function_name,GetDP_function_name,input_const_params,input_var_params, mapping,in_helper
CFUN_cvNbTi_v1,CFUN_cvNbTi_T_B,3,2,0-1-2-3-4,0
CFUN_cvNbTi_v1,CFUN_cvNbTi_T,4,1,0-1-2-3-4,0
CFUN_cvNbTi_v1,CFUN_cvNbTi_B,4,1,1-0-2-3-4,0
```

```
void F_cvNbTi_legacy(F_ARG) {
    if(A->Type != SCALAR || (A+1)->Type != SCALAR || (A+2)->Type != SCALAR)
        Message::Error("Wrong inputs for cvNbTi_legacy!");

    int nArgs = 5;

    // initialization (here instead of in initInput to omit a compiler warning)
    double **inReal = new double*[nArgs];
    double **inImag = new double*[nArgs];
    double* outReal = new double[blockSize];
    double* outImag = new double[blockSize];
    initInput(nArgs, blockSize, inReal, inImag);

    inReal[0][0] = (double)(A)->Val[0]; // T
    inReal[1][0] = (double)(A+1)->Val[0]; // B
    inReal[2][0] = (double)(A+2)->Val[0]; // I, calculated as I = J * Ic/Jc?
    inReal[3][0] = Fct->Para[0]; // C1
    inReal[4][0] = Fct->Para[1]; // C2

    int code = cvNbTi_legacy::eval("CFUN_cvNbTi", nArgs,
```

```
void F_cvNbTi_legacy(F_ARG) ;
```

```
{"cvNbTi_GetDP" , (CAST)F_cvNbTi_legacy , 2, 3},
```

DLL compilation and COMSOL implementation of steam-material-library

1. Update the .list files in the Compiler repository with the names of the functions to compile

Two methods:

1. Manually update the .list files.
2. Automatically update using the provided scripts:
 - make_list.py for Source_c repository.
 - make_list.py for Source_c_derivatives repository.
 - make_list.py for Source_c_old repository.

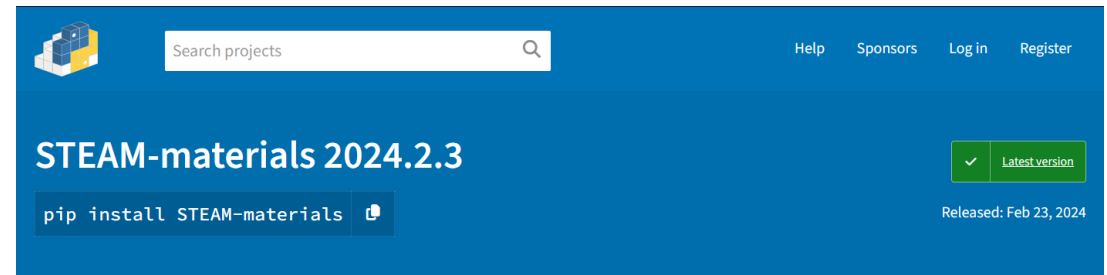
2. Run **automaticLibraryCompiler.bat** to compile functions listed in the .list files into DLLs:

A Batch script calls Microsoft Visual Studio for compilation. All function names are written into .list files. The script automates compilation through Microsoft Visual Studio:

- Automatically updates the list files.
- Compiles each source C file into a .obj file using the Microsoft C compiler (cl).
- Links the .obj file into a .dll using the Microsoft linker (link), creating the DLL.

Dual purpose:

1. Integration with COMSOL multi-physics platform.
2. Serving as a PyPI library for Python-based tools.



Tests

Two types of tests conducted on various versions of functions, **runtime** tests and **unit** tests.

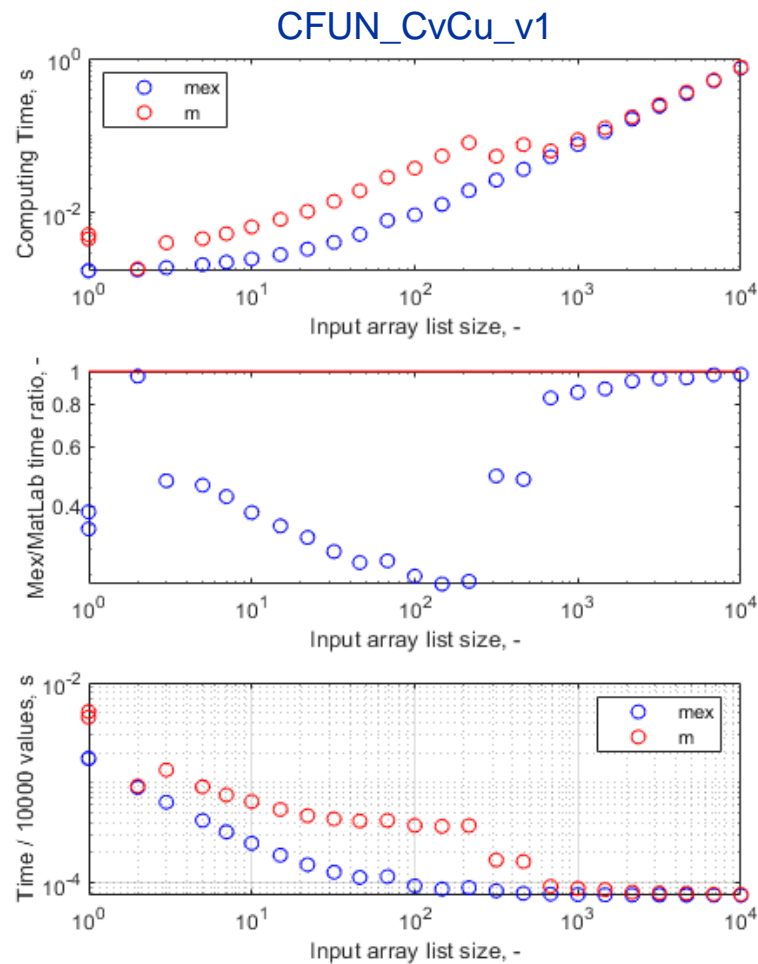
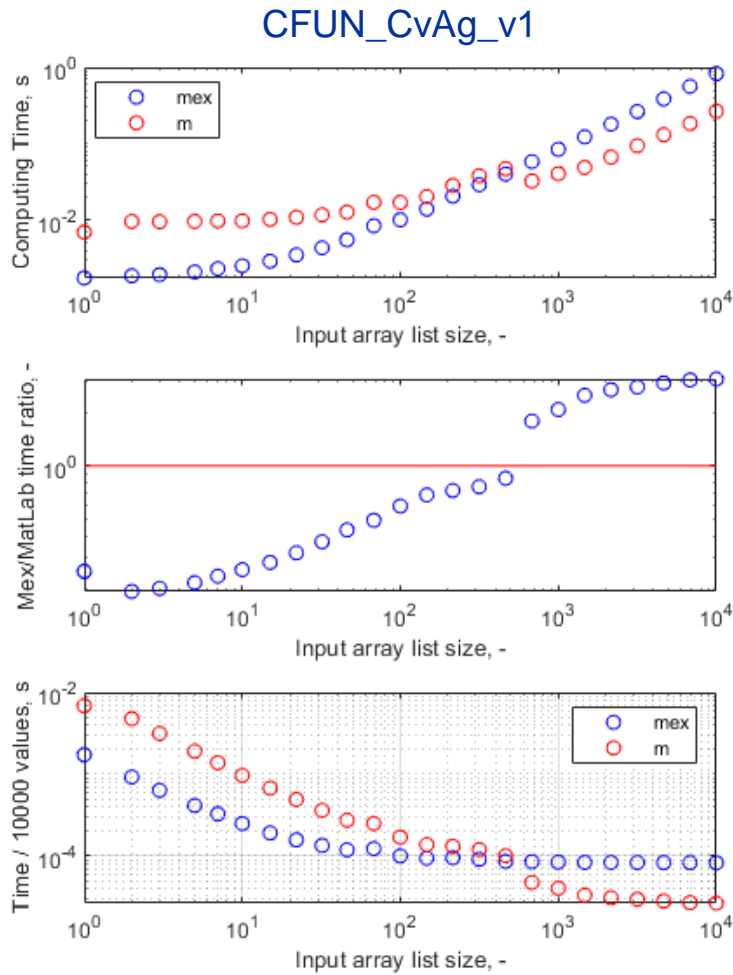
- **Runtime Tests include comparison between:**

- MatLab functions and newly generated Mex files.
- STEAM-material functions from Pypi library and previously used (hard-coded) Python-based material functions.

- **Unit tests include comparison between:**

- GetDP implemented functions and Python files from PyPI library tested and compared.
- Previously used MatLab functions and newly generated Mex files are compared.

MatLab – Mex runtime tests



Subfigure (a): **computing time vs. input array size** for a generated Mex file and its corresponding MatLab function.

Subfigure (b): computing time is **lower** using the Mex file for input array sizes below **512 elements**.

Significant increase observed above 512 elements of input array.

Subfigure (c): **normalized** computing time (time per 10,000 values) for both Mex and MatLab implementations

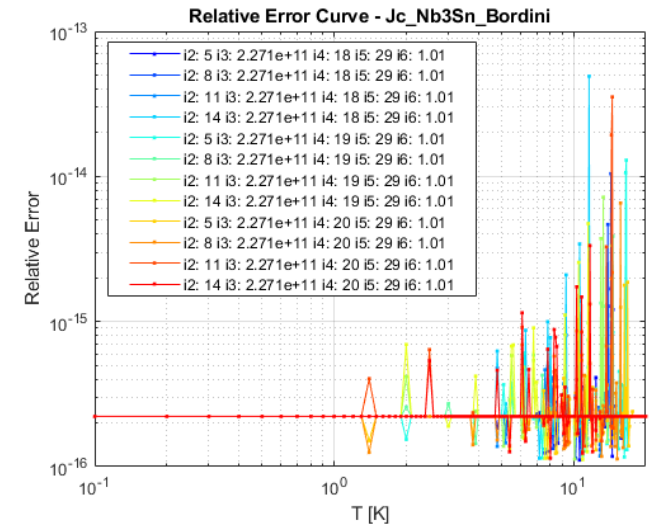
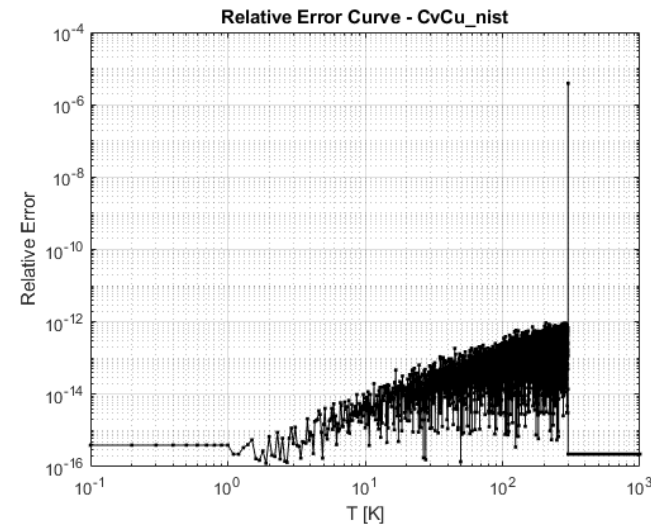
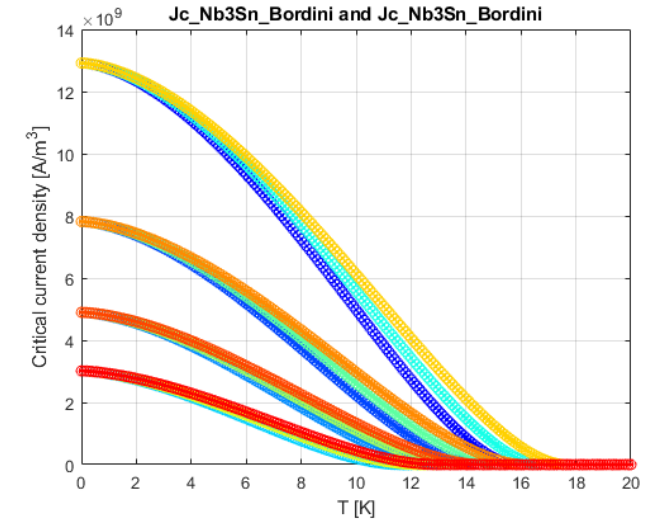
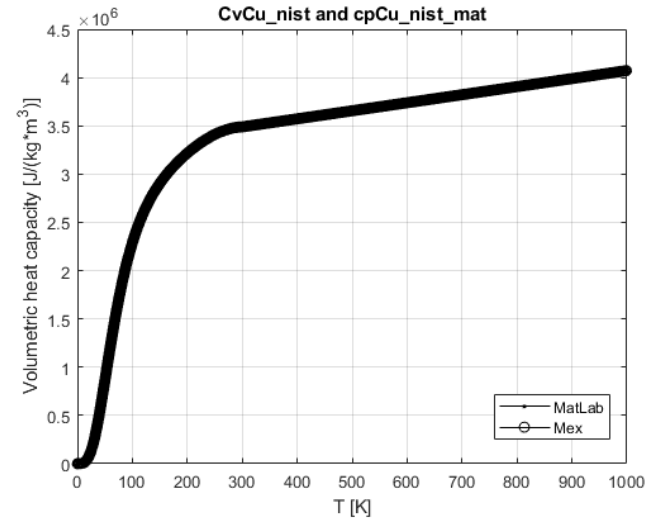
In every testing array size, the function is called 10,000 times.

Above 512: MatLab is doing some multithread magic...

MatLab – Mex unit tests

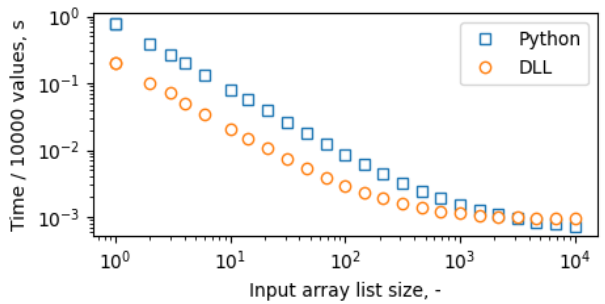
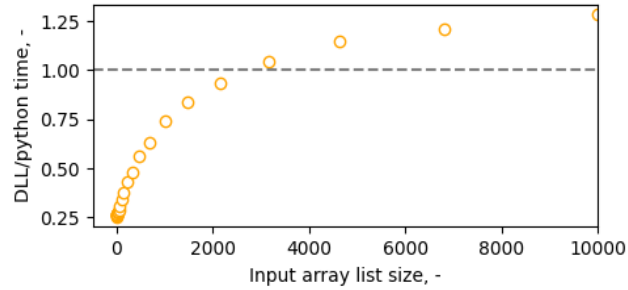
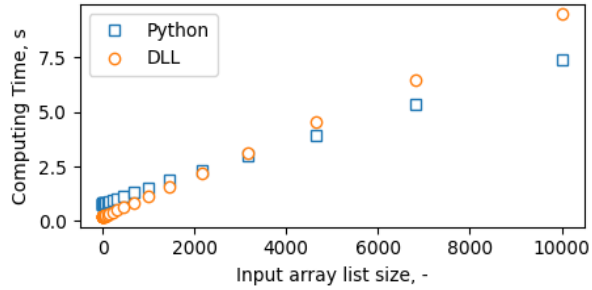
Subfigures above: MatLab and Mex functions are plotted against Temperature in Kelvin [K]. The two lines overlap.

Subfigures below: Relative error of MatLab and Mex functions is plotted against Temperature in Kelvin [K]. Typically, small errors are observed around the scale of $\sim 10^{-16}$.

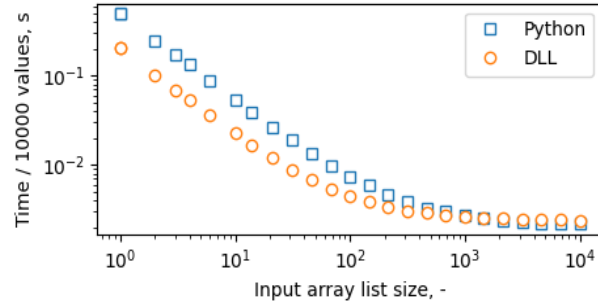
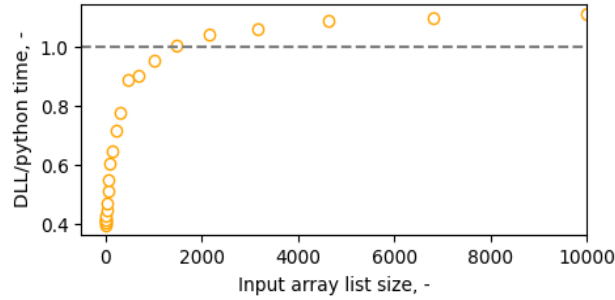
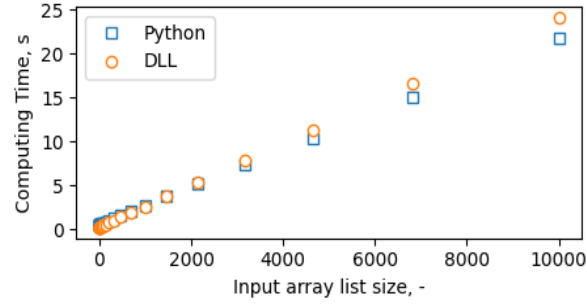


Runtime tests python-DLL

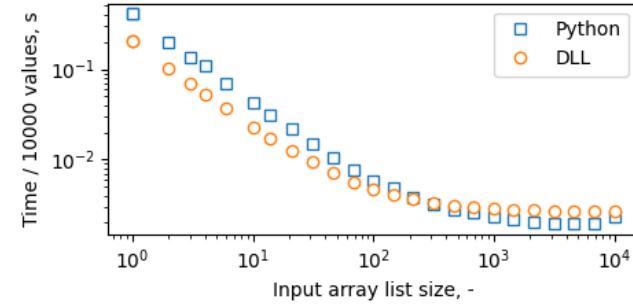
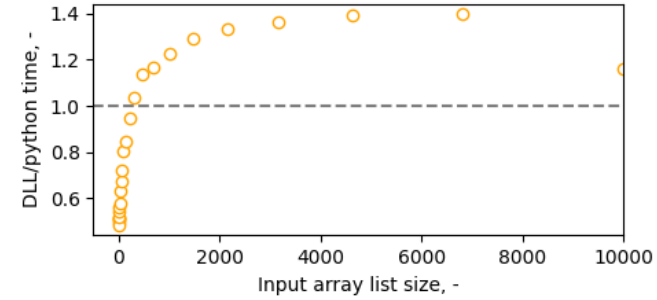
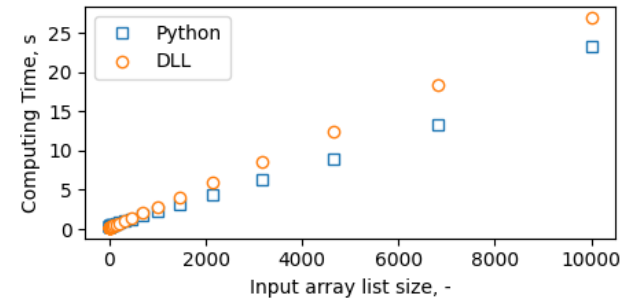
CFUN_CvCu_v1



CFUN_kStycast_v1



CFUN_rhoCu_v1



Same exact plots as the previous MatLab-Mex runtime comparison.

It seems that for small input array DLLs are faster than python hard-coded functions.

Runtime results

Function name	MatLab	Mex	STEAM-Materials	Python
CFUN_CvAg	0.3729	0.2721	0.9200	0.8399
CFUN_CvCu	1.0957	0.2451	0.9270	0.4815
CFUN_kG10	1.7469	0.2432	0.7659	0.8051
CFUN_rhoSS	0.1609	0.0771	0.2531	0.2810
CFUN_rhoCu	2.7372	1.7013	0.9762	1.2088

N = 500 (input array size) – 10,000 function calls

Potential speed improvement for most of the functions especially in MatLab-Mex comparison.

Function name	MatLab	Mex	STEAM-Materials	Python
CFUN_CvAg	1.4728	2.3916	6.1309	6.7191
CFUN_CvCu	2.7532	2.0656	3.0396	3.4927
CFUN_kG10	3.8893	2.1265	6.7812	5.2503
CFUN_rhoSS	0.7526	0.3201	1.4031	1.2822
CFUN_rhoCu	6.0165	17.2304	10.5938	6.6768

N = 5000 (input array size) – 10,000 function calls

Potential speed improvement for some functions.

CERNGetDP automated tests

`make_tests.py` is the main script for the GetDP tests.

- It uses unittest PyPI library to make comparison on the DLL-GetDP functions results, considering a relative and absolute tolerance $\sim 10^{-4}$.
- The informations for the functions are taken from `input_test.csv`.
- It creates locally 3 folders:
 - `Outputs_msh`: Contains GetDP msh files.
 - `Outputs_pro`: Contains GetDP pro files.
 - `Outputs_txt`: Where python results and GetDP results are stored in each column correspondingly.

The testing procedure is automated on a GitLab pipeline and the `Outputs_msh`, `Outputs_pro` and `Outputs_txt` are stored on GitLab Artifacts in a `.zip` file in case we need to check the output files of each function in detail.

Aluminium functions & unit tests from literature

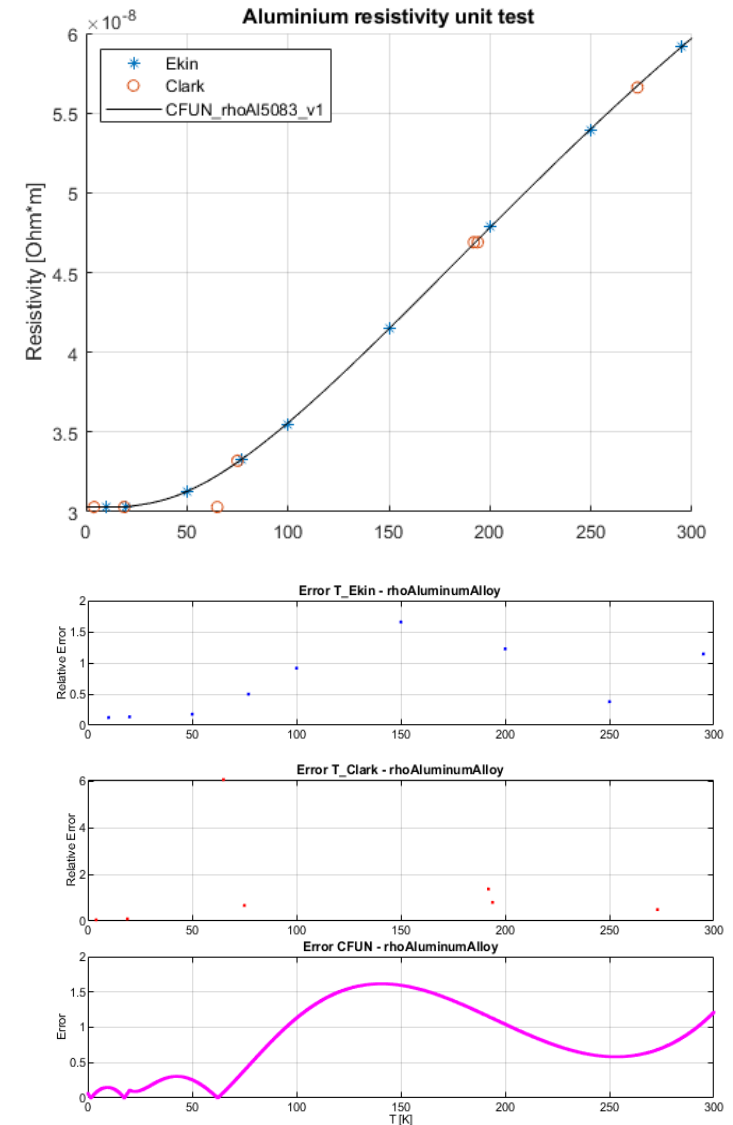
Based on existing literature, a comparison was conducted on aluminium functions. Following this research, a single function was developed to describe **each property** (e.g. Volumetric heat capacity, thermal conductivity, resistivity) of **all aluminium alloys based on their RRR values**.

For additional details, please refer to the [GitLab repository](#).

Experimental data used in the study were obtained from the following sources:

- Ekin
- Clark
- NIST

This is an example testing procedure for future unit tests on the rest of the material functions...





STEAM Materials Library

Properties

Naming

Installation and Use

Tools

Compiling

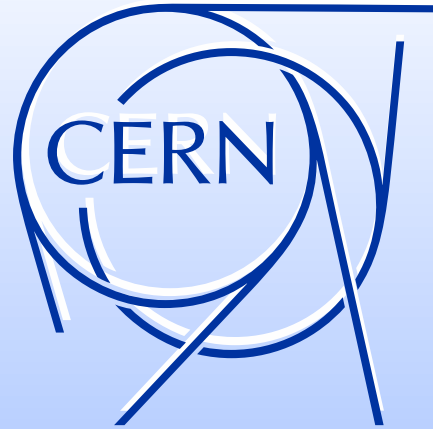
Licensing

Contact

Automated documentation - [Website](#)

`template_md_files_properties.py` script using `jinja2` templates, generates **automatically** script for the update of the website. **This update is required whenever there is a change concerning material functions structure or naming.**

1. The info for the documentation of the functions are taken from their naming and the main **CSV** file of the repository `functionsNames_website_csv`.
2. Using this info, `template_md_files_properties.py` **classifies** the functions based on their **properties**. It uses `functions_md_files_templates.md` template for writing the info in a form of documentation for each function straight to the website's source code.
3. The template also uses **figures** generated from MatLab-Mex unit tests to provide an illustration of the properties of the functions.
4. For the derivatives we have the same procedure.



Thank you!



Mex compilation and use

generic_wrapper_v2

1. C functions with a specific template so that mex are compiled properly .. But also COMSOL.

2. Compiled into mex with generic_wrapper.cpp

3. The MatLab class STEAM_MatPro.m ensures that the input and output arguments of the mex files are aligned precisely with those of the MATLAB functions in STEAM-LEDET

```
#include <math.h>
#include <float.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#ifdef _MSC_VER
#define EXPORT __declspec(dllexport)
#else
#define EXPORT
#endif

static const char *error = NULL;

EXPORT int init(const char *str) {
    return 1;
}

EXPORT const char * getLastError() {
    return error;
}

EXPORT int eval(const char *func,
                int nArgs,
                const double **inReal,
                const double **inImag,
                int blockSize,
                double *outReal,
                double *outImag) {

    int i;

    if (strcmp("C_function_name", func) == 0) {
```

```
STEAM_ML_mex = STEAM_MatPro('mex');
STEAM_ML_mat = STEAM_MatPro('m');

CvCu_mex = STEAM_ML_mex.handle_CvCu_nist(T);
CvCu_mat = STEAM_ML_mat.handle_CvCu_nist(T);

[CvCu, ~] = CFUN_CvCu_v1('CFUN_CvCu_v1', T);
```

4. Run through the MatLab class or independently.

CERNGetDP material functions implementation

csv with function characteristics



Steam-material-adder automatically adds material functions to CERNGetDP source code

C STEAM_Mat_Lib_ProDefines.h

C STEAM_Mat_Lib.h

C++ F_STEAM_Mat_Lib.cpp

```
c_function_name,GetDP_function_name,input_const_params,input_var_params, mapping,in_helper
CFUN_CvNbTi_v1,CFUN_CvNbTi_T_B,3,2,0-1-2-3-4,0
CFUN_CvNbTi_v1,CFUN_CvNbTi_T,4,1,0-1-2-3-4,0
CFUN_CvNbTi_v1,CFUN_CvNbTi_B,4,1,1-0-2-3-4,0
```

```
void F_CvNbTi_legacy(F_ARG) {
    if(A->Type != SCALAR || (A+1)->Type != SCALAR || (A+2)->Type != SCALAR)
        Message::Error("Wrong inputs for CvNbTi_legacy!");

    int nArgs = 5;

    // initialization (here instead of in initInput to omit a compiler warning)
    double **inReal = new double*[nArgs];
    double **inImag = new double*[nArgs];
    double* outReal = new double[blockSize];
    double* outImag = new double[blockSize];
    initInput(nArgs, blockSize, inReal, inImag);

    inReal[0][0] = (double)(A)->Val[0]; // T
    inReal[1][0] = (double)(A+1)->Val[0]; // B
    inReal[2][0] = (double)(A+2)->Val[0]; // I, calculated as I = J * Ic/Jc?
    inReal[3][0] = Fct->Para[0]; // C1
    inReal[4][0] = Fct->Para[1]; // C2

    int code = CvNbTi_legacy::eval("CFUN_CvNbTi", nArgs,
```

void F_CvNbTi_legacy(F_ARG) ;

```
{"CvNbTi_GetDP" , (CAST)F_CvNbTi_legacy , 2, 3},
```