

Model predictive control with analytical solution and integral error feedback for current control of doubly-fed induction generators (DFIGs) with LC filter

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05.09.2017

PRECEDE 2017, Pilsen, Czech Republic

Outline

- 1 Model predictive control: Revisiting theory
- 2 Application
- 3 Summary

Model-predictive control: Problem statement

- **Optimality** with respect to performance index

$$J = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i J_i, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}: \quad J_i, w_i \geq 0. \quad (\text{COST})$$

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 - Use of long prediction horizons (not feasible) $\rightsquigarrow$ MPC with analytical solution

Contents

- 1** Model predictive control: Revisiting theory
 - Considered system class
 - Analytical solution
 - Integral error feedback and system extension
 - Implementation

- 2** Application
 - Rotor current control of doubly-fed induction generators with LC-filter
 - Simulation results

- 3** Summary

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Model predictive control

Considered system class

LTI MIMO system (discrete) with **disturbances**

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}[k+1] &= \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}[k] + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}[k] + \mathbf{B}_d \mathbf{d}[k], & \mathbf{x}[0] &= \mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ \mathbf{y}[k] &= \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}[k], \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

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Standard assumptions [2, p. 48] on system (1):

(A₁) controllability, i.e. $\text{rank}[\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}, \dots, \mathbf{A}^{n-1}\mathbf{B}] = n$.

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(**or** observability, i.e. $\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{C}\mathbf{A} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = n$ (observer design).)

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(A₃) model-based prediction, i.e. $\mathbf{A}$, $\mathbf{B}$, $\mathbf{B}_d$ and $\mathbf{C}$ are known and $\mathbf{d}(\cdot)$ is measured.

What if model is not accurate / disturbances are only roughly known?

Model predictive control

Problem & Solution

Problem: Find *optimal control action* (vector)

$$\mathbf{u}_{\star}^{H_p}[k] := \left(\mathbf{u}_{\star}^{H_p}[k+1]^{\top}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{\star}[k+n_p]^{\top} \right)^{\top} \in \mathbb{R}^{mn_p} \quad (2)$$

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over $H_p(k) := \{k+1, \dots, k+n_p+1\}$ which maximizes *performance index*

$$\left. \begin{aligned} J_0(k, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) &= \gamma(k, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{v} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{v}^\top \mathbf{\Lambda}(k, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}) \mathbf{v}, \\ \text{where } \forall (k, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}) &\in \mathbb{N}_0 \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n: \\ (C_1) \quad 0 < \mathbf{\Lambda}(k, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}) &= \mathbf{\Lambda}(k, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x})^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p \times n_p} \text{ and} \\ (C_2) \quad \mathbf{\Lambda}(k, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x})^{-1} \gamma(k, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}) &= \mathbf{0}_{n_p} \Leftrightarrow \gamma(k, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}_{n_p} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

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Analytical solution: (unique and globally optimal)

$$\mathbf{u}_\star^{H_p}[k] := \arg \min_{\mathbf{v}} \left(J_0(k, \mathbf{u}[k], \mathbf{x}[k], \mathbf{v}) \right) = -\mathbf{\Lambda}(k, \mathbf{u}[k], \mathbf{x}[k])^{-1} \gamma(k, \mathbf{u}[k], \mathbf{x}[k]). \quad (4)$$

Model predictive control

Integral error feedback and system extension

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Additional state for integration of error

$$\mathbf{x}_i[k+1] = \mathbf{x}_i[k] + T_s k_i \underbrace{(\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{\text{ref}}[k] - \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}[k])}_{=: \mathbf{e}[k]}, \quad k_i > 0, \quad (5)$$

Model predictive control

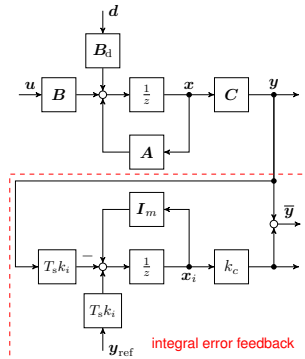
Integral error feedback and system extension

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Extended system

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}[k+1] \\ \mathbf{x}_i[k+1] \end{pmatrix}}_{=: \bar{\mathbf{x}}[k+1]} &= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{O}_{n \times m} \\ -T_s k_i \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{I}_{m \times m} \end{bmatrix}}_{=: \bar{\mathbf{A}} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n+m) \times (n+m)}} \underbrace{\bar{\mathbf{x}}[k]}_{=: \bar{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n+m) \times m}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{O}_{m \times m} \end{bmatrix}}_{=: \bar{\mathbf{B}} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n+m) \times m}} \mathbf{u}[k] \\ &+ \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_d & \mathbf{O}_{n \times l} \\ \mathbf{O}_{m \times l} & T_s k_i \mathbf{I}_m \end{bmatrix}}_{=: \bar{\mathbf{B}}_d \in \mathbb{R}^{(n+m) \times (l+m)}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{d}[k] \\ \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{\text{ref}}[k] \end{pmatrix}}_{=: \bar{\mathbf{d}}[k] \in \mathbb{R}^{l+m}}, \\ \bar{\mathbf{y}}[k] &= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C} & k_i \mathbf{I}_m \end{bmatrix}}_{=: \bar{\mathbf{C}} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (n+m)}} \bar{\mathbf{x}}[k], \quad k_i > 0. \end{aligned}$$



Model predictive control

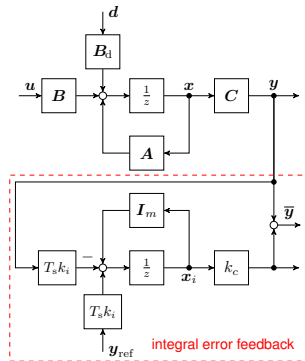
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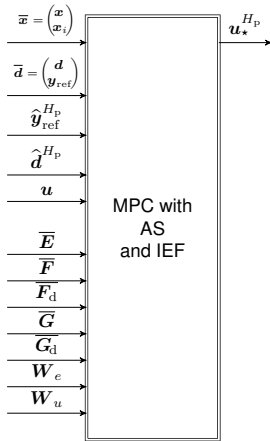
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Open question: How to tune k_i & k_c ?

Model predictive control

Implementation of MPC with analytical solution (AS) and integral error feedback (IEF)

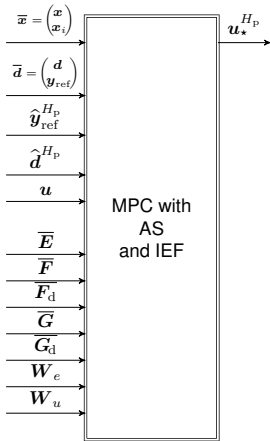


Performance index (with tracking and control weights):

$$J(k, u, \bar{x}, u_{\star}^{H_p}) = \underbrace{(\hat{e}^{H_p})^{\top} W_c(k, u, \bar{x}) \hat{e}^{H_p}}_{=: J_c(k, u, \bar{x}, u_{\star}^{H_p})} + \underbrace{(u_{\star}^{H_p})^{\top} W_u(k, u, \bar{x}) u_{\star}^{H_p}}_{=: J_u(u_{\star}^{H_p})}$$

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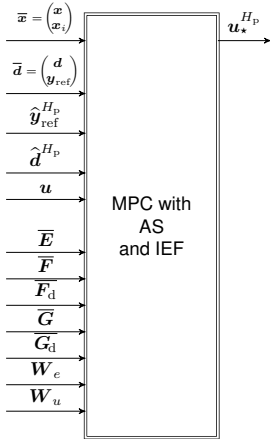


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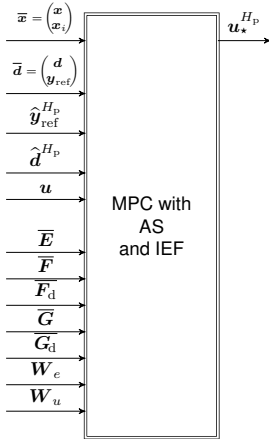
$$\hat{e}^{H_p}[k] = \hat{y}_{ref}^{H_p}[k] - \underbrace{(\bar{E}\bar{x}[k] + \bar{F}u[k] + \bar{F}_d\bar{d}[k] + \bar{G}_d\hat{d}^{H_p}[k] + \bar{G}u_{\star}^{H_p}[k])}_{=: \hat{y}[k]}$$

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$$\bar{E} := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\bar{C}\bar{A}}{\bar{C}\bar{A}^2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\bar{C}\bar{A}^{n_p+1}}{\bar{C}\bar{A}^{n_p+1}} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{F} := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\bar{C}\bar{B}}{\bar{C}\bar{A}\bar{B}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\bar{C}\bar{A}^{n_p}\bar{B}}{\bar{C}\bar{A}^{n_p}\bar{B}} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{F}_d := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\bar{C}\bar{B}_d}{\bar{C}\bar{A}\bar{B}_d} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\bar{C}\bar{A}^{n_p}\bar{B}_d}{\bar{C}\bar{A}^{n_p}\bar{B}_d} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{G}(\bar{C}, \bar{A}, \bar{B}), \bar{G}_d(\bar{C}, \bar{A}, \bar{B}_d)$$

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Performance index (reformulated):

$$J_0(k, u, \bar{x}, u_{\star}^{H_p}) = \gamma(k, u, \bar{x})^{\top} u_{\star}^{H_p} + \frac{1}{2} (u_{\star}^{H_p})^{\top} \Lambda(k, u, \bar{x}) u_{\star}^{H_p}$$

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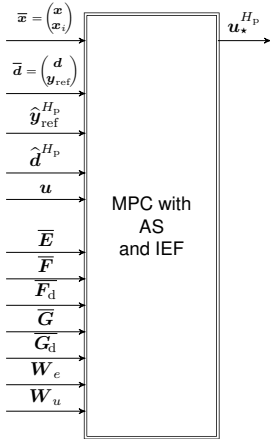
$$\gamma(k, u, \bar{x})^{\top} = 2 \left(-\hat{y}_{\text{ref}}^{H_p}[k]^{\top} + \bar{x}^{\top} \bar{E}^{\top} + u^{\top} \bar{F}^{\top} + \bar{d}[k]^{\top} \bar{F}_d^{\top} + \hat{d}^{H_p}[k]^{\top} \bar{G}_d^{\top} \right) W_c(k, u, \bar{x}) \bar{G}.$$

$$\text{and } \Lambda(k, u[k], \bar{x}[k]) := 2 \left(\bar{G}^{\top} W_c(k, u[k], \bar{x}[k]) \bar{G} + W_u(k, u[k], \bar{x}[k]) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{\star}^{H_p}[k] = -\Lambda(k, u[k], \bar{x}[k])^{-1} \gamma(k, u[k], \bar{x}[k]).$$

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$$J_0(k, u, \bar{x}, u_{\star}^{H_p}) = \gamma(k, u, \bar{x})^{\top} u_{\star}^{H_p} + \frac{1}{2} (u_{\star}^{H_p})^{\top} \Lambda(k, u, \bar{x}) u_{\star}^{H_p}$$

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$$\gamma(k, u, \bar{x})^{\top} = 2 \left(-\hat{y}_{\text{ref}}^{H_p}[k]^{\top} + \bar{x}^{\top} \bar{E}^{\top} + u^{\top} \bar{F}^{\top} + \bar{d}[k]^{\top} \bar{F}_d^{\top} + \hat{d}^{H_p}[k]^{\top} \bar{G}_d^{\top} \right) W_c(k, u, \bar{x}) \bar{G}$$

and $\Lambda(k, u[k], \bar{x}[k]) := 2 \left(\bar{G}^{\top} W_c(k, u[k], \bar{x}[k]) \bar{G} + W_u(k, u[k], \bar{x}[k]) \right)$

$$\Rightarrow u_{\star}^{H_p}[k] = -\Lambda(k, u[k], \bar{x}[k])^{-1} \gamma(k, u[k], \bar{x}[k]).$$

$\Rightarrow$ (Almost) arbitrary lengths $n_p \gg 1$ of prediction horizon feasible!

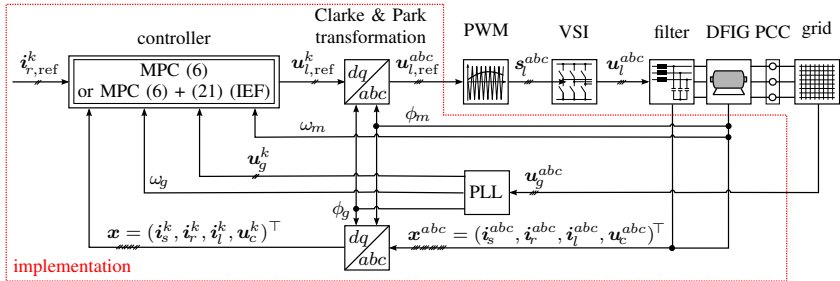
Outline

2 Application

- Rotor current control of doubly-fed induction generators with LC-filter
- Simulation results

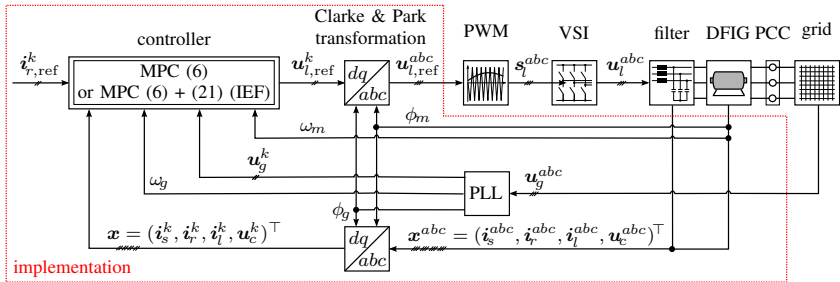
Application: Block diagram

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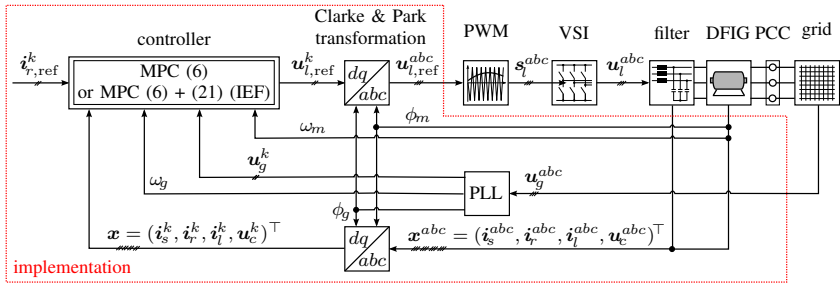
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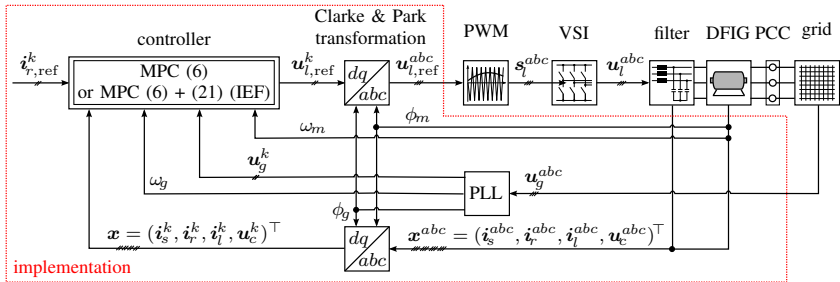


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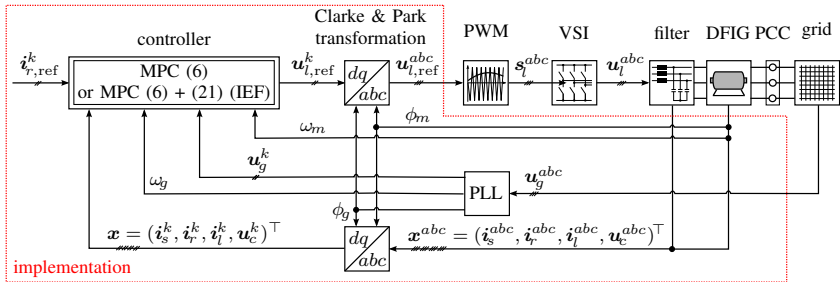


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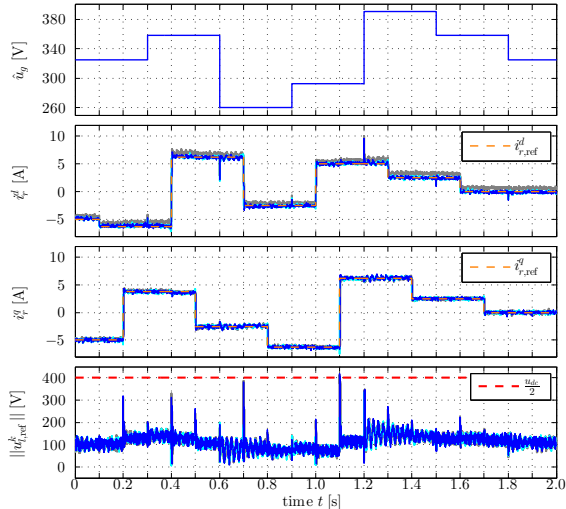


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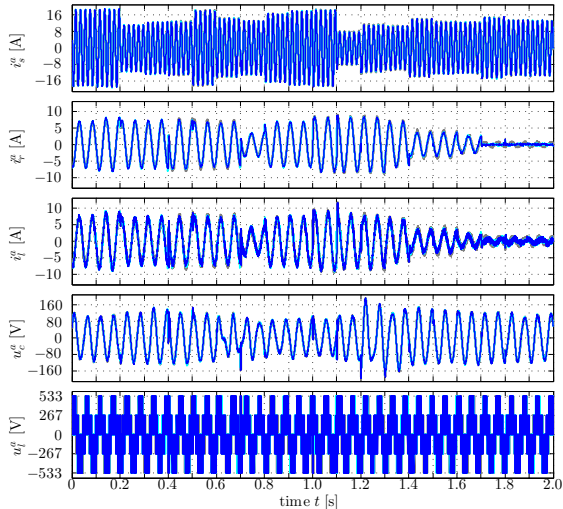
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Phase (a) signals: — MPC, — MPC with IEF & — MPC with IEF and $\mathbf{y}_{\text{ref}}^H$ ($n_p = 24$)



Outline

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- Apply results to nonlinear systems (with online linearization) ?

References

- [1] C. M. Hackl, F. Larcher, A. Dötlinger, and R. M. Kennel, "Is multiple-objective model-predictive control 'optimal'?", in *Proceedings of the 2013 IEEE International Symposium on Predictive Control of Electrical Drives and Power Electronics (PRECEDE 2013)*, (Munich, Germany), pp. 1–8, 2013.
- [2] B. D. Anderson and J. B. Moore, *Optimal Control: Linear Quadratic Methods*. Prentice Hall Information and System Sciences Series, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall International Inc., 1990.
- [3] C. M. Hackl, *Contributions to High-gain Adaptive Control in Mechatronics*. PhD thesis, Lehrstuhl für Elektrische Antriebssysteme und Leistungselektronik, Technische Universität München (TUM), Germany, 2012.

Simulation results

Implementation data

<i>descr.</i>	<i>symbols & values</i>
DFIG	$L_s = 78 \text{ mH}, L_r = 80 \text{ mH}, L_m = 72 \text{ mH}, n_{pp} = 2,$ $R_s = 0,5 \Omega, R_r = 0,41 \Omega, \omega_m = 100 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}},$
grid	$\omega_g = 2\pi 50 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}, \hat{u}_g = \sqrt{2} \cdot 230 \text{ V},$
filter	$L_l = 15 \text{ mH}, C_c = 50 \mu\text{F}, R_l = 0,5 \Omega, R_c = 0,25 \Omega$
VSI	$f_{\text{pwm}} = 8 \text{ kHz}, u_{\text{dc}} = 800 \text{ V}$
MPC	$W_u = 0,5 \frac{1}{\text{A}^2} \cdot I_{48}, W_e = 1000 \frac{1}{\text{V}^2} \cdot I_{50},$ $k_i = 30, k_c = -0.5 \text{ (IEF)}, n_p = 24,$
sampling time $T_s = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ s}.$	

Table: System, implementation and controller data.