

# Optimal Operation with Changing Active Constraint Regions using Classical Advanced Control

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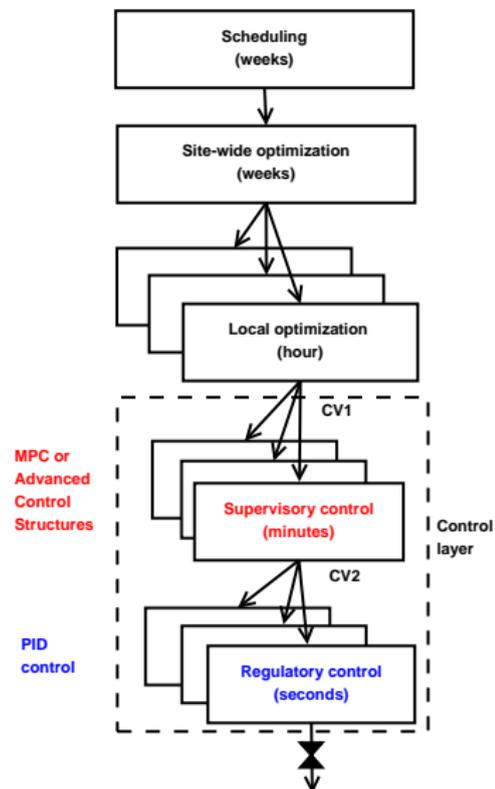
# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Classical Advanced Control Structures
- 3 Optimal Operation using Advanced Control Structures
- 4 Case study: Optimal Control of a Cooler
- 5 Conclusions

# 1. Control Hierarchy in a Process Plant

The control layer is divided into:

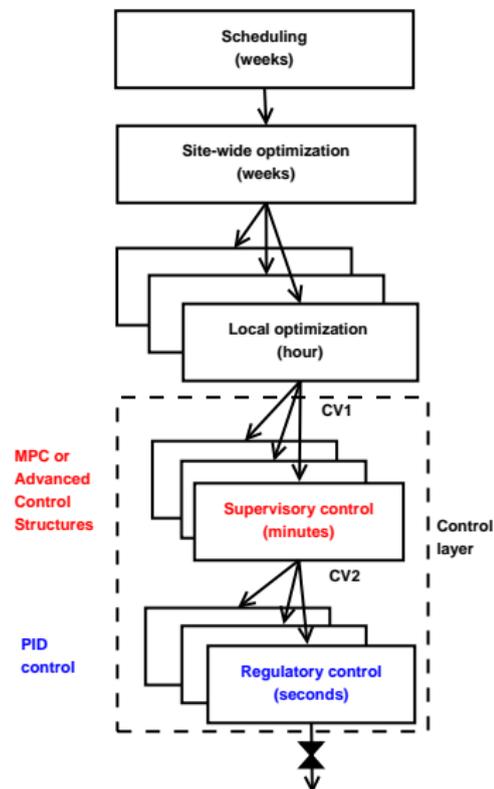
- Regulatory control



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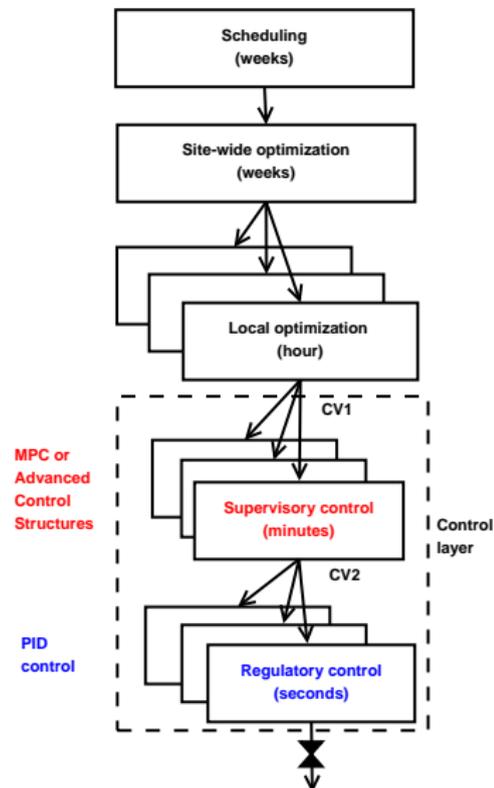
- Regulatory control
- Supervisory/advanced control



# 1. Control Hierarchy in a Process Plant

The control layer is divided into:

- Regulatory control
  - ▶ stable operation
- Supervisory/advanced control
  - ▶ follows the set points from long-term economic optimisation
  - ▶ calculates the set points for the regulatory layer



# 1. Optimal Operation

## Objective function

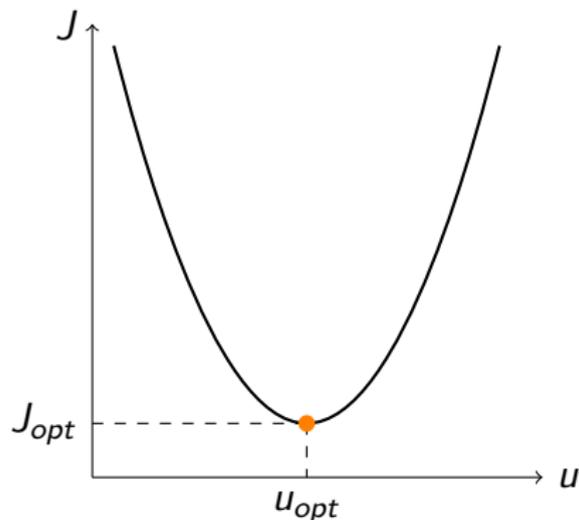
$$\min_u J = J(u, x, d)$$

s.t.

$$f(u, x, d) = 0$$

$$g(u, x, d) \leq 0$$

- $f$  - model equations
- $g$  - operational constraints
- $u$  - degrees of freedom
- $x$  - states
- $d$  - disturbances



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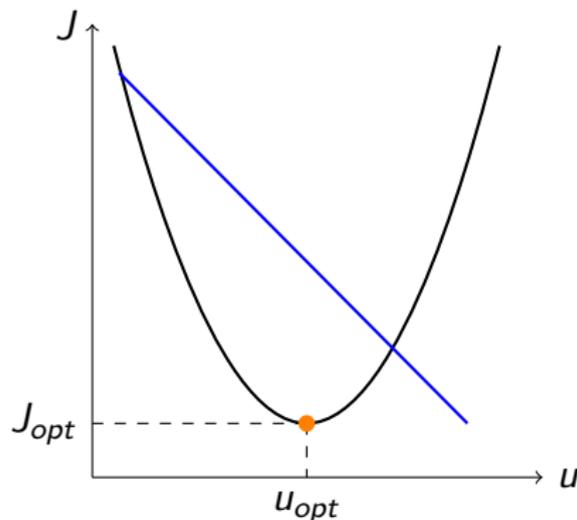
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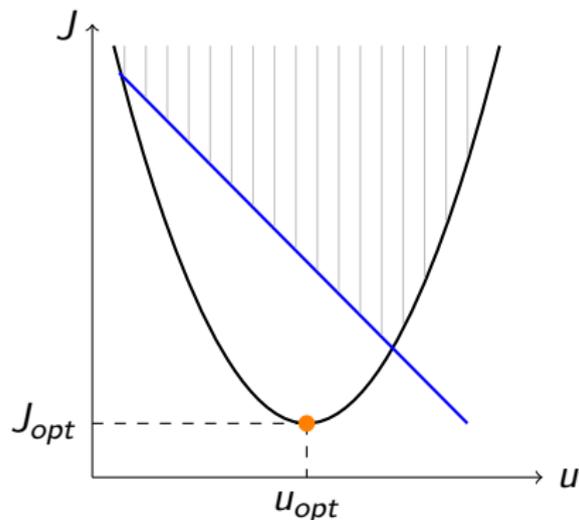
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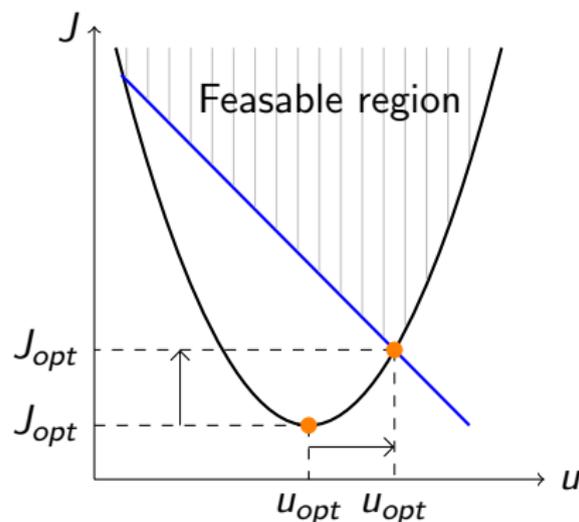
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- valves, pumps

## CV constraints<sup>2</sup>

- pressure,temperature

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<sup>1</sup>Manipulated Variable

<sup>2</sup>Controlled Variable

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## Active Constraints

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- always control active constraints → control structure (pairing) depends on the operating region

### MV constraints<sup>1</sup>

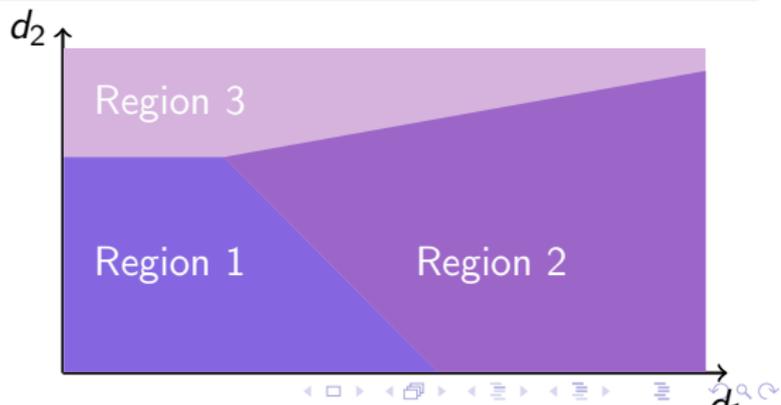
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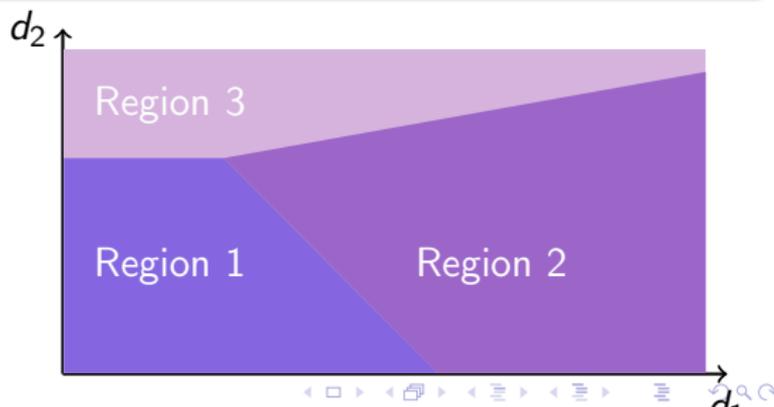
- variables that should optimally be kept at their limiting value
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- disturbances may change active constraint region (*space of active constraints*)

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# 1.Active Constraints

## Active Constraints

- variables that should optimally be kept at their limiting value
- always control active constraints  $\rightarrow$  control structure (pairing) depends on the operating region
- disturbances may change active constraint region (*space of active constraints*)
- **how to ensure optimal operation with changing active constraint region in a systematic way?**

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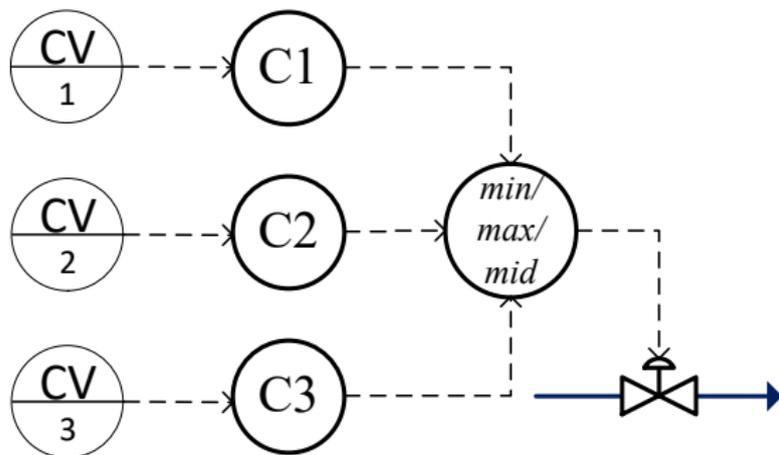
## 2. Classical Advanced Control Structures

- Cascade control
  - Ratio control
  - Decoupling
  - Feed-forward
  - Selectors
  - Split range control (SRC)
  - Valve position control (VPC)<sup>1</sup>
- } can handle changes in active constraints

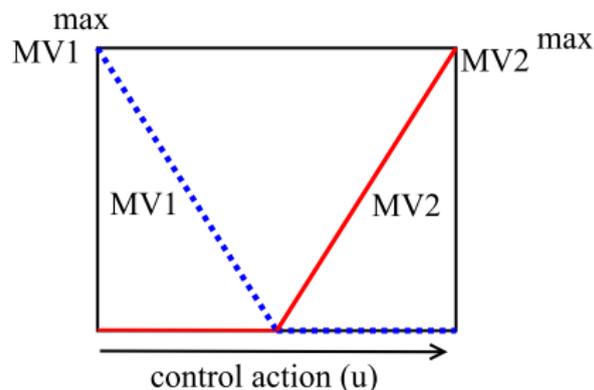
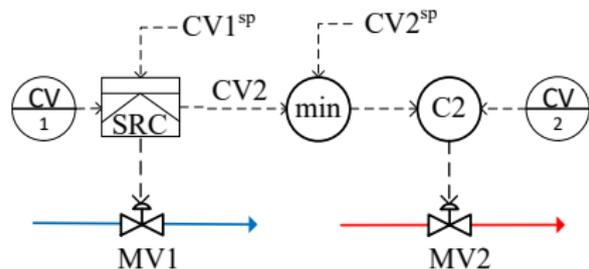
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<sup>1</sup>Also known as Input Resetting or Mid-Ranging

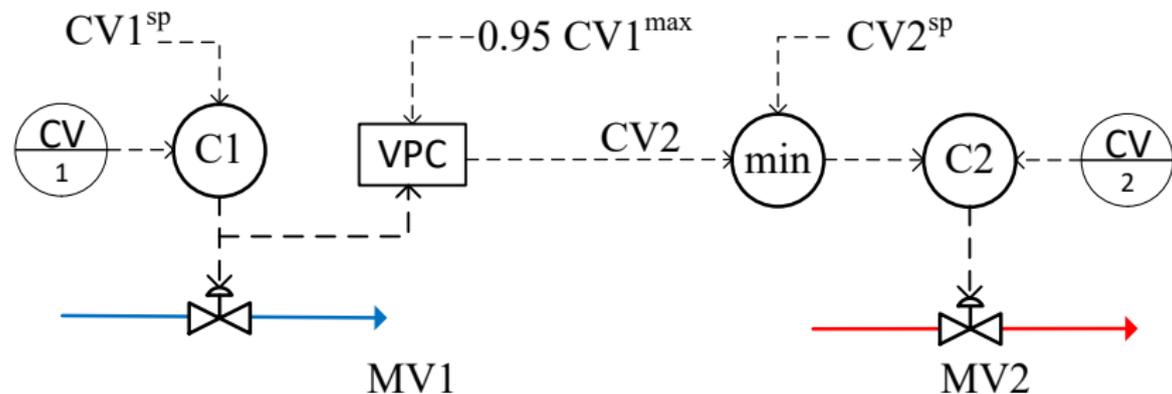
## 2.Selectors for changes in active constraints



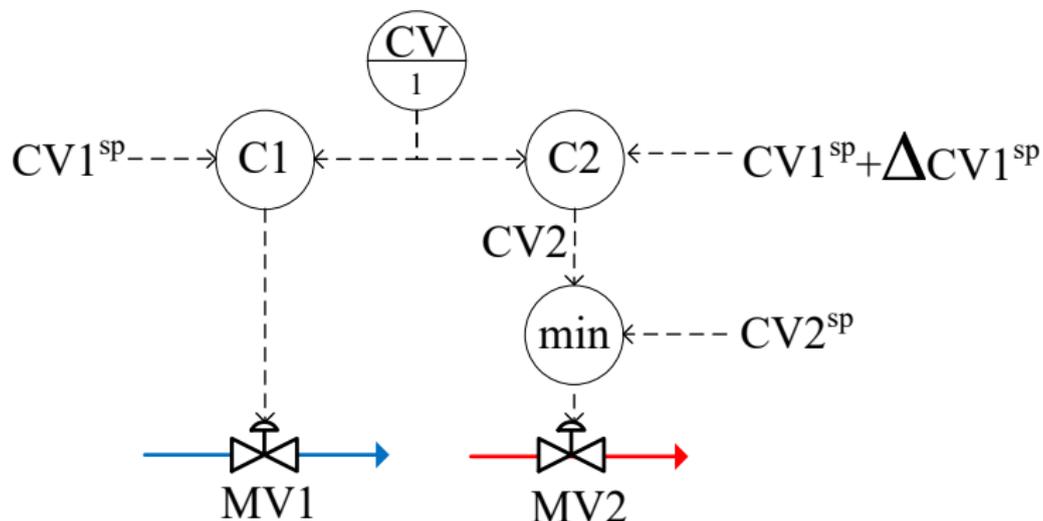
## 2. Split Range Control (SRC) for input constraints



## 2. Valve Position Controller (VPC) for input constraints



## 2. Two Controllers with *min* selector as alternative to SRC



# 3. Optimal Operation using Advanced Control Structures

## Proposed systematic procedure

Step 1 Define control objectives and priority list of constraints

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## 3. Priority List

In *Step 1*.

If there are more CVs than MV  $\rightarrow$

**P1** MV inequality constraints  $\rightarrow$  physical constraints

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<sup>1</sup> variables that minimize the loss when kept constant in spite of disturbances 

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- P4 Desired throughput (TPM) → give up at bottleneck

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- P3 MV or CV equality constraints  $\rightarrow$  optimal operation
- P4 Desired throughput (TPM)  $\rightarrow$  give up at bottleneck
- P5 Self-optimizing variables<sup>1</sup>  $\rightarrow$  can be given up

---

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## 3. Handling Constraints

In *Step 2*.

### Input Saturation Pairing Rule

An important controlled variable (CV) (which cannot be given up) should be paired with a manipulated variables (MV) that is not likely to saturate.

### MV Constraint

- If pairing rule was followed: give-up low priority CV.

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### CV constraint

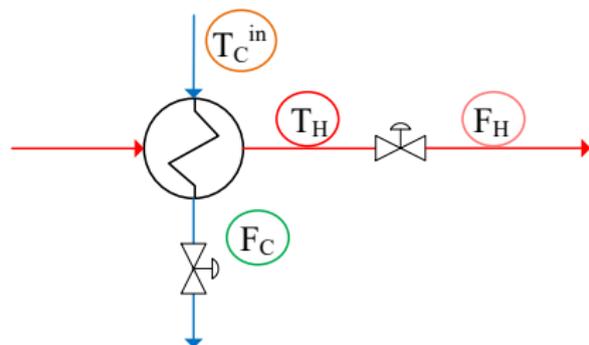
- Give-up low priority CV  $\rightarrow$  min/max selector

## 4. Case study: Optimal Control of a Cooler

### Control Objectives

Case study: Counter-current heat exchanger.

- important CV:  $T_H$
- less important CV (TPM):  $F_H$
- MV:  $F_C$
- disturbance:  $T_C^{in}$



## 4. Priorities and Constraints

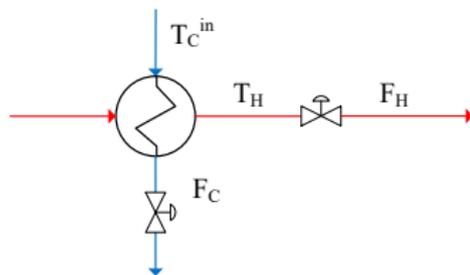
Define the priority list for step 1.

$$P1 \quad F_C \leq F_C^{max}$$

$$P1 \quad F_H \leq F_H^{max}$$

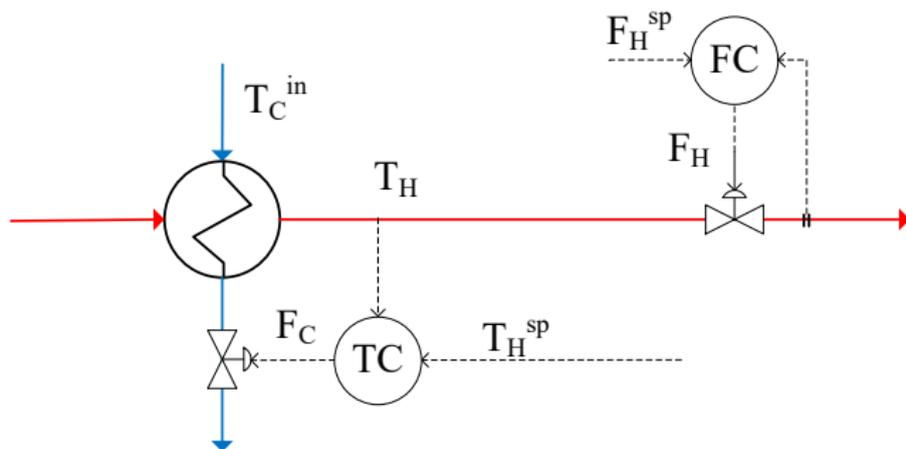
$$P2 \quad T_H = T_H^{sp}$$

$$P3 \quad F_H = F_H^{sp}$$



## 4. Pairing at the nominal operating point

Step 2 in the procedure

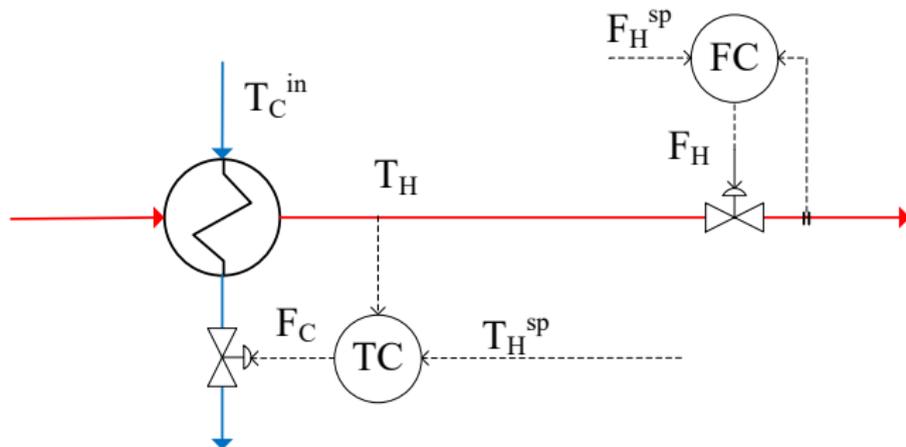


### Pairing

- Use  $F_C$  to control  $T_H$ .

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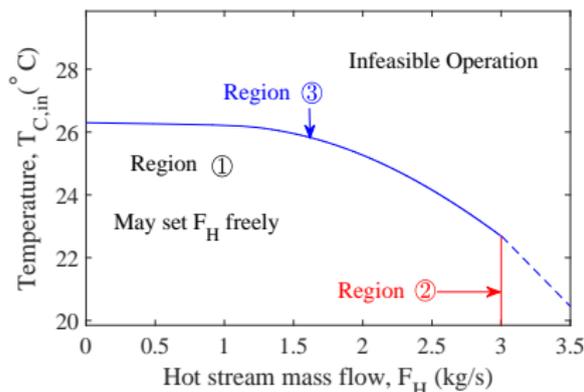
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### Pairing

- Use  $F_C$  to control  $T_H$ .
- Impossible to use the input saturation pairing rule  $\rightarrow F_C$  may saturate for a large  $T_C^{in}$ .

## 4. Active Constraints Regions



Active constraints in each region:

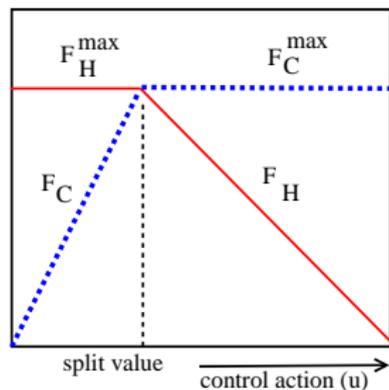
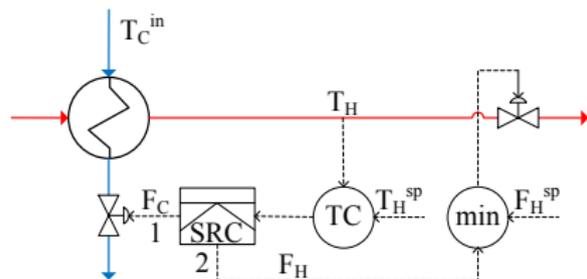
- Region 1:  $F_H = F_H^{sp} < F_H^{max}$
- Region 2:  $F_H = F_H^{sp} = F_H^{max}$
- Region 3:  $F_C = F_C^{max}$

### Task

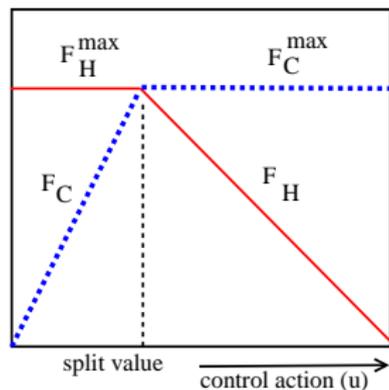
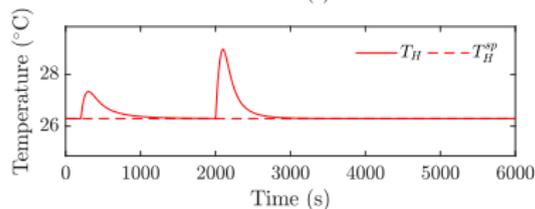
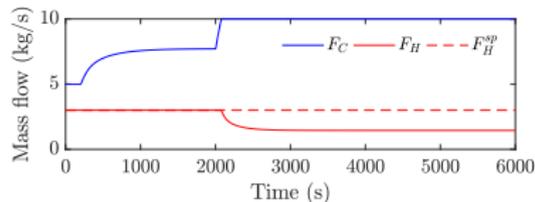
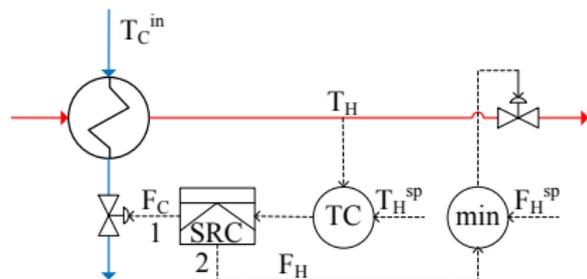
Compare 3 alternatives Advanced Control Structures to handle a transition from **Region 2** (the nominal operation point) to **Region 3**.



## 4. Alternative 1: Split Range Control



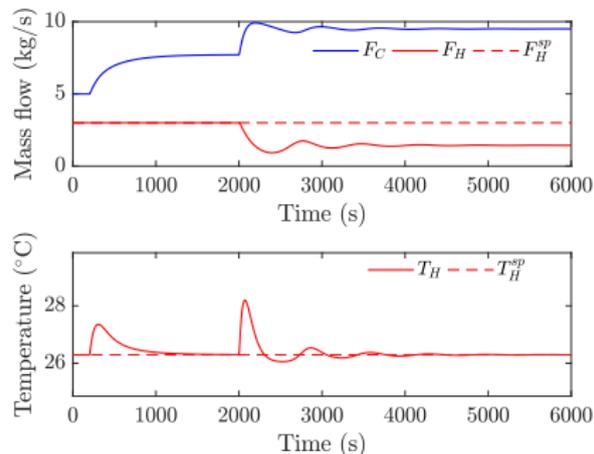
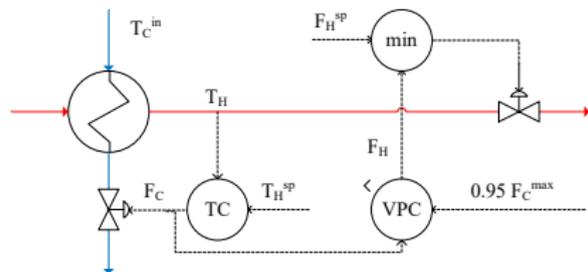
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Optimal



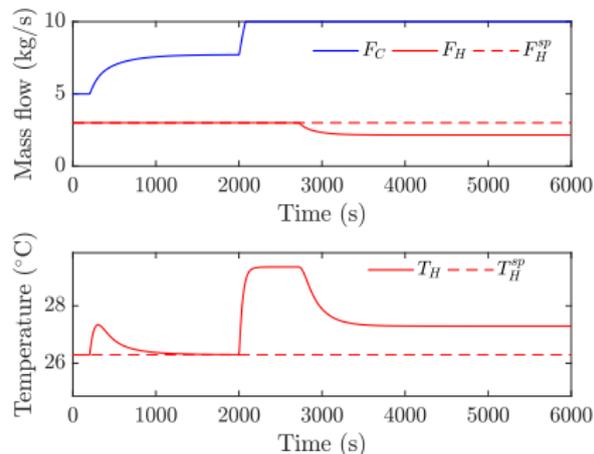
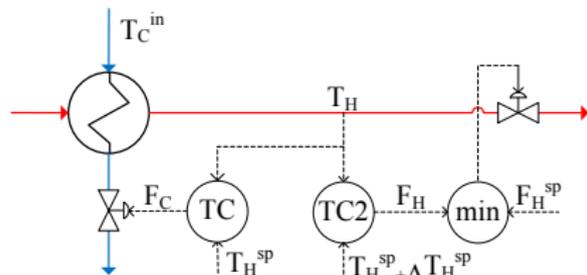
## 4. Alternative 2: Valve Position Controller



(near-)optimal



## 4. Alternative 3: Two Controllers



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## 5. Conclusions

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Thank you!

