

# Active Constraint Switching with the Generalized Split Range Control Structure using the *Baton Strategy*

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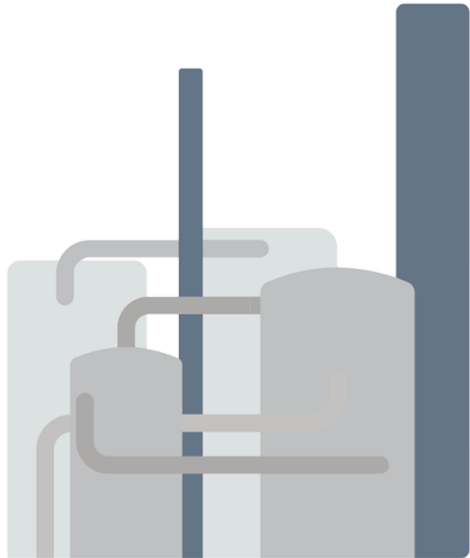
<sup>2</sup> SINTEF ER adriana.r.lua@sintef.no (current)

July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2020

# Agenda

- Design of the control structure of a process plant
  - Active constraint switching with advanced control structures
- Constraint switching with advanced control structures
  - Split range control
    - Standard split range controllers
    - **Generalized split range controller**
- Case study: mixing of methanol and air
- Final comments

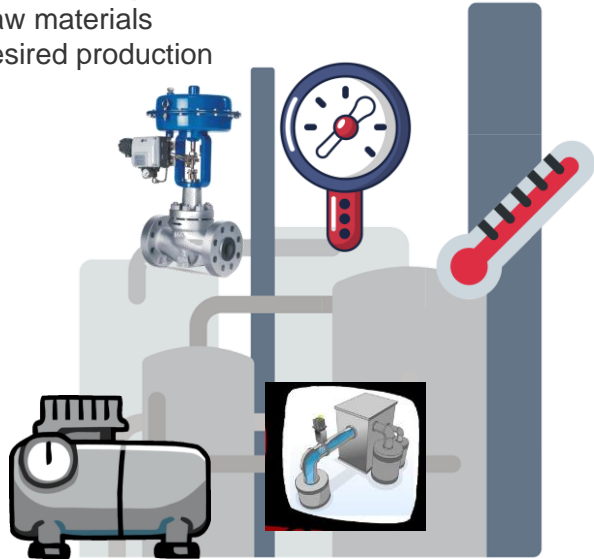
# Design of the control structure of a process plant



# Design of the control structure of a process plant

## DV: disturbance variable ( $d$ )

- Ambient temperature
- Raw materials
- Desired production



## CV: controlled variable (output, $y$ )

- Temperature
- Pressure
- Concentration

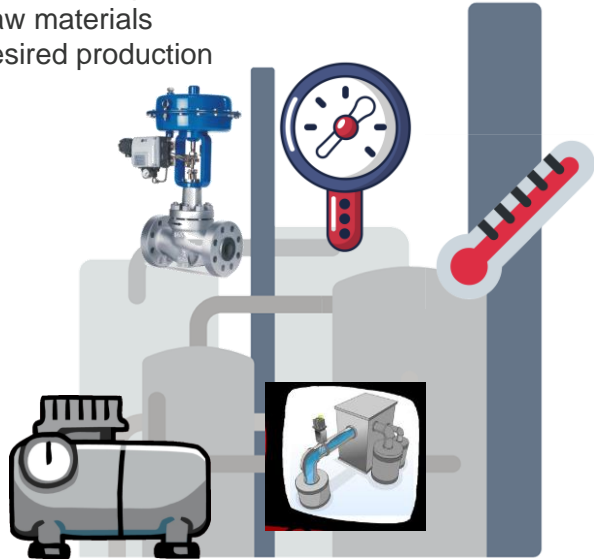
## MV: manipulated variable (input, $u$ )

- Valve opening
- Compressor rotational speed

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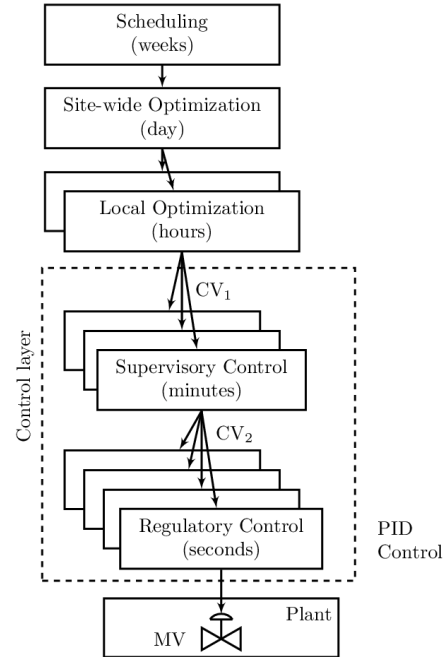
- Temperature
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## MV: manipulated variable (input, $u$ )

- Valve opening
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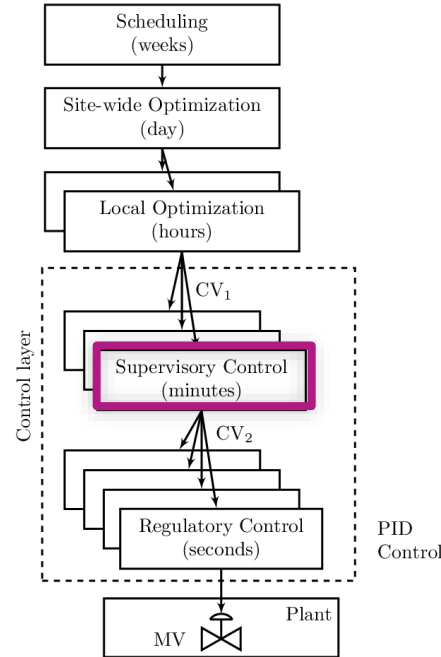


# Design of the control structure of a process plant

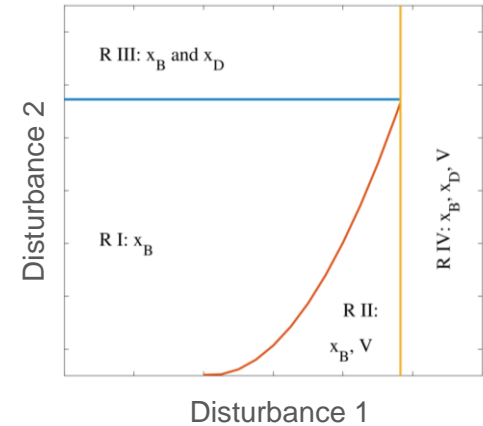


S. Skogestad, "Control structure design for complete chemical plants", Computers and Chemical Engineering, 28 (1-2), 219-234 (2004)

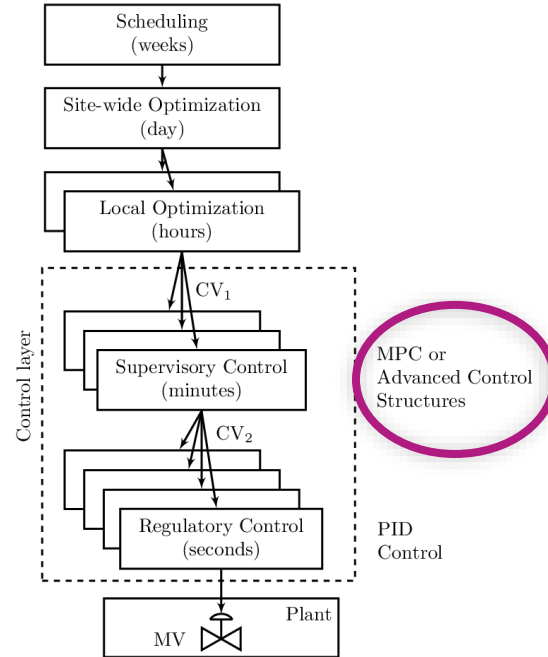
# Design of the control structure of a process plant



**Constraint region**  
«region in the disturbance space defined by which constraints are active within it»

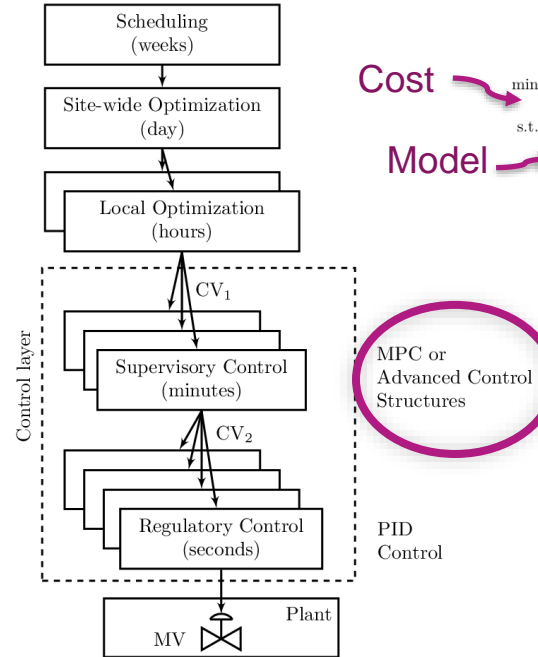


# Design of the control structure of a process plant





# Design of the control structure of a process plant



**Model predictive control**

**Cost**  $\rightarrow \min \sum_{k=1}^N (\omega_1 \|T_{H_k} - T_{H_k}^{SP}\|^2 + \omega_2 \|(F_{H_k}^{max} - F_{H_k})\|^2)$

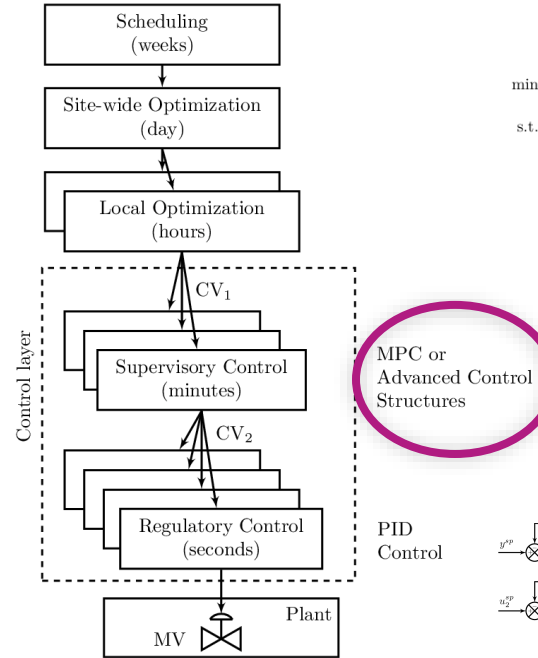
**Model**  $\rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} T_{k,i} &= f(T_{H_{k,i}}, T_{H_{k,i-1}}, T_{C_{k,i}}, T_{C_{k,i+1}}, F_{H_k}, F_{C_k}) \\ 0 &\leq F_{H_k} \leq F_H^{max} \\ 0 &\leq F_{C_k} \leq F_C^{max} \\ 0 &\leq \Delta F_{H_k} \leq 0.1 F_H^{max} \\ 0 &\leq \Delta F_{C_k} \leq 0.1 F_C^{max} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\forall k \in \{1, \dots, N\} \\ &\forall k \in \{1, \dots, N-1\} \end{aligned}$

**Constraints**

MPC or Advanced Control Structures

PID Control

# Design of the control structure of a process plant



## Model predictive control

$$\min \sum_{k=1}^N \left( \omega_1 \| (T_{H_k} - T_H^{sp}) \|^2 + \omega_2 \| (F_{H_k}^{max} - F_{H_k}) \|^2 \right)$$

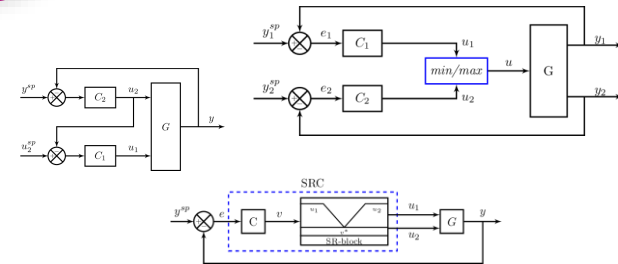
s.t.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T_{k,i} &= f(T_{H_{k,i}}, T_{H_{k,i-1}}, T_{C_{k,i}}, T_{C_{k,i+1}}, F_{H_k}, F_{C_k}) \\ 0 &\leq F_{H_k} \leq F_H^{max} \\ 0 &\leq F_{C_k} \leq F_C^{max} \\ 0 &\leq \Delta F_{H_k} \leq 0.1 F_H^{max} \\ 0 &\leq \Delta F_{C_k} \leq 0.1 F_C^{max} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \forall k \in \{1, \dots, N\}$$

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## Advanced control structures

PID Control



# Active constraint switching with classical advanced control structures

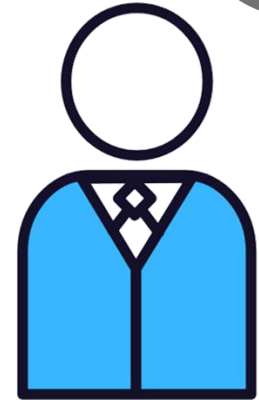
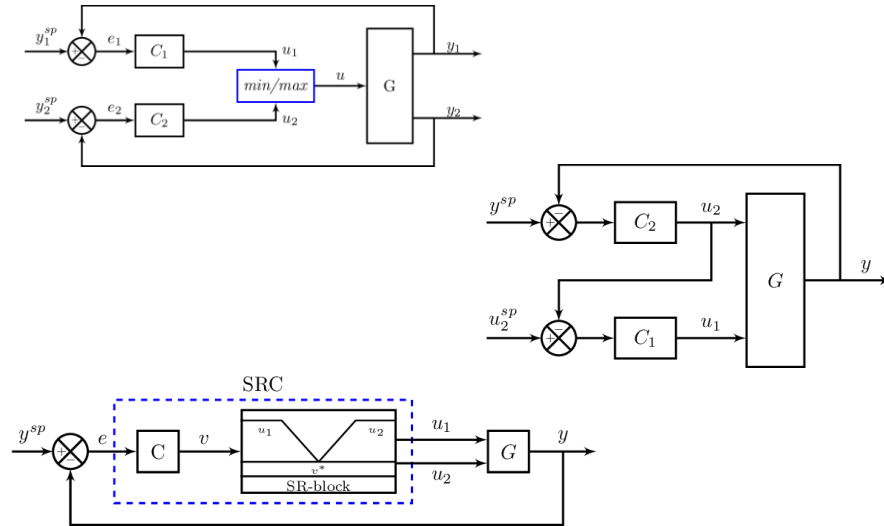
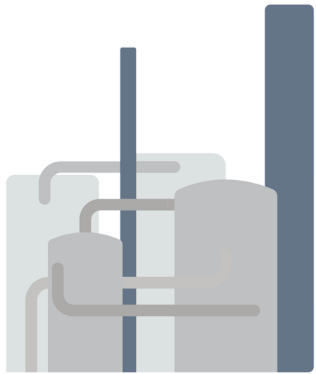


Figure taken from [www.transmittershop.com/blog/causes-solutions-annoying-noise-control-valves](http://www.transmittershop.com/blog/causes-solutions-annoying-noise-control-valves)

# Active constraint switching with classical advanced control structures

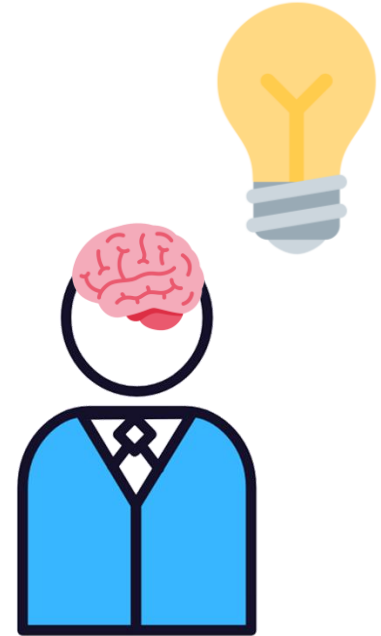
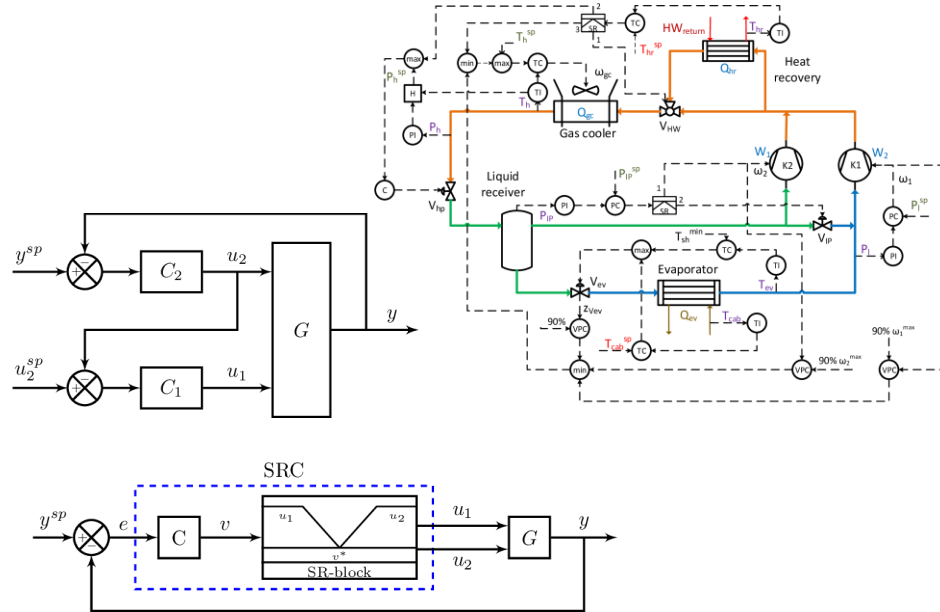
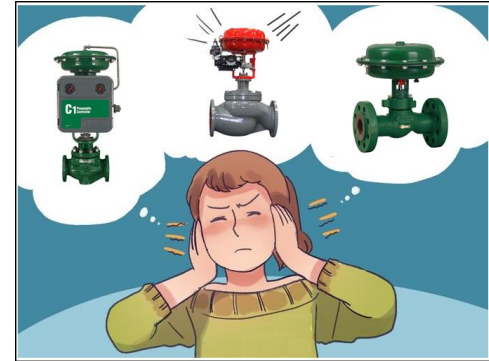
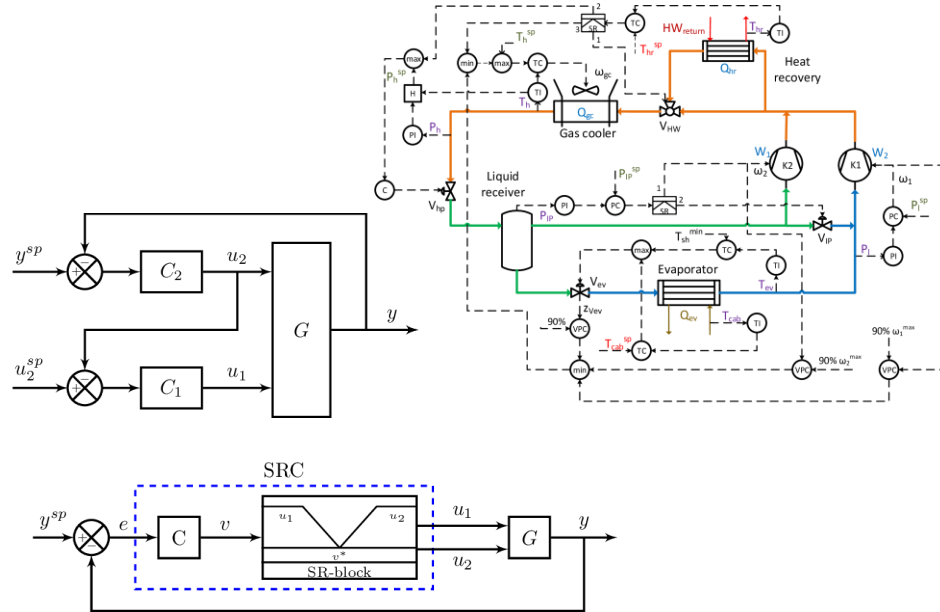


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# Active constraint switching with classical advanced control structures



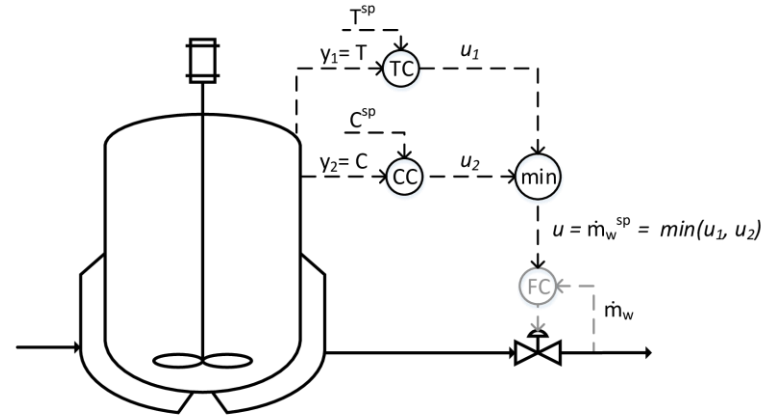
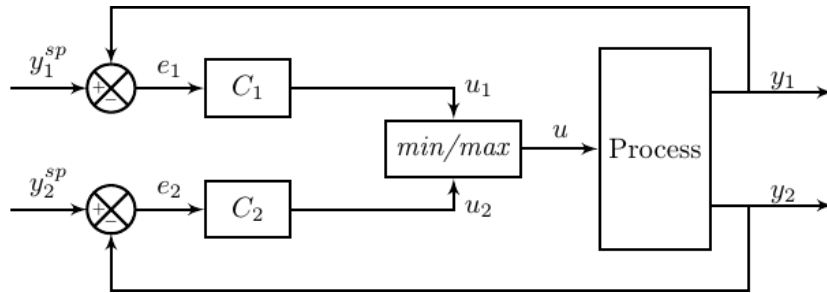
Reyes-Lúa, Adriana; Skogestad, Sigurd. (2019) Systematic Design of Active Constraint Switching Using Classical Advanced Control Structures. Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research. vol. 56 (6).

Reyes-Lúa, Adriana; Andreasen, Glenn; Larsen, Lars F.S.; Stoustrup, Jakob; Skogestad, Sigurd. (2019) Control structure design for a CO<sub>2</sub>-refrigeration system with heat recovery. Computer-aided chemical engineering. vol. 46.

Figure taken from [www.transmittershop.com/blog/causes-solutions-annoying-noise-control-valves](http://www.transmittershop.com/blog/causes-solutions-annoying-noise-control-valves)

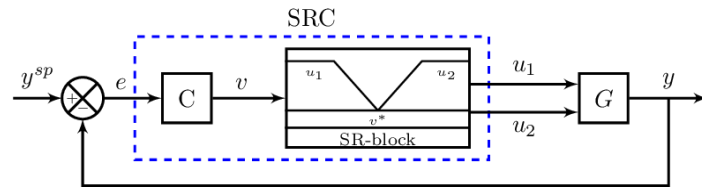
# Active constraint switches

- **Case 1: CV to CV constraint switching**  
One MV switching between two alternative CVs.

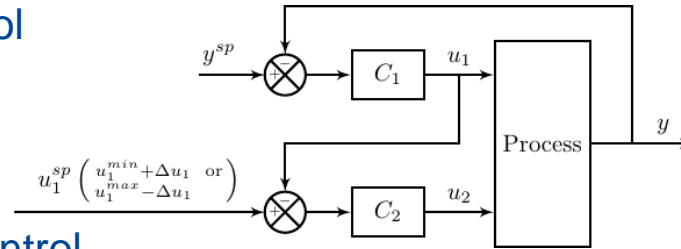


# Active constraint switches

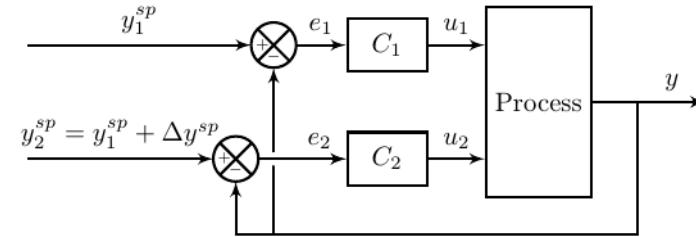
- Case 2: MV to MV constraint switching  
More than one MV for one CV.



Split range control



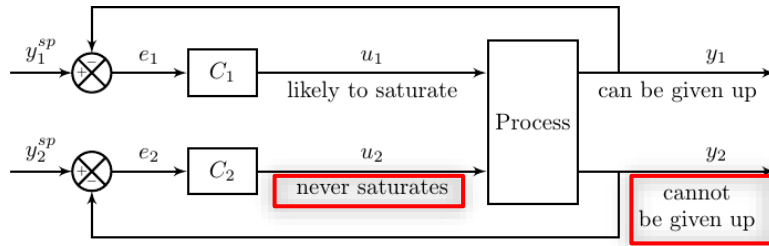
Valve position control



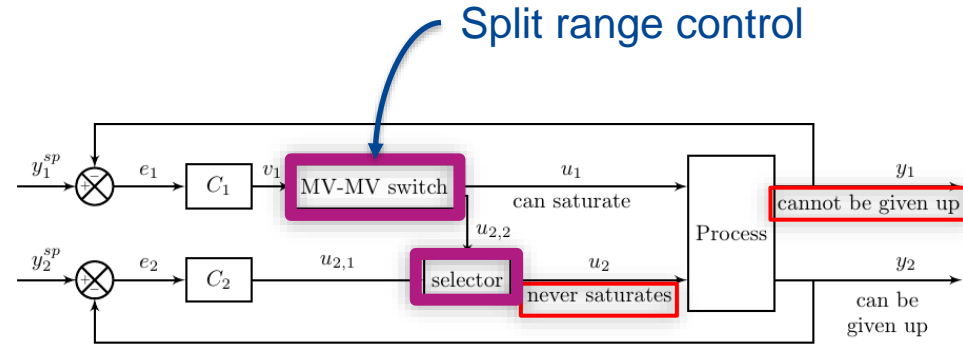
Different controllers with different setpoints

# Active constraint switches

- **Case 3: MV to CV constraint switching**  
MV controlling a CV that may saturate; no extra MVs



Following the  
*input saturation pairing rule*

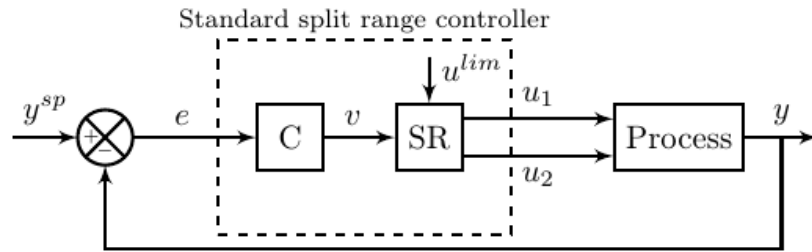


**NOT** following the  
*input saturation pairing rule*

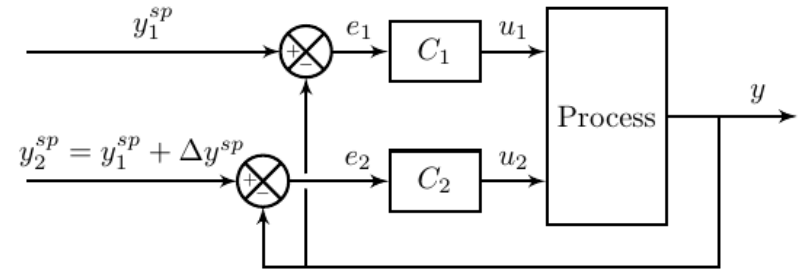


# MV to MV constraint switching

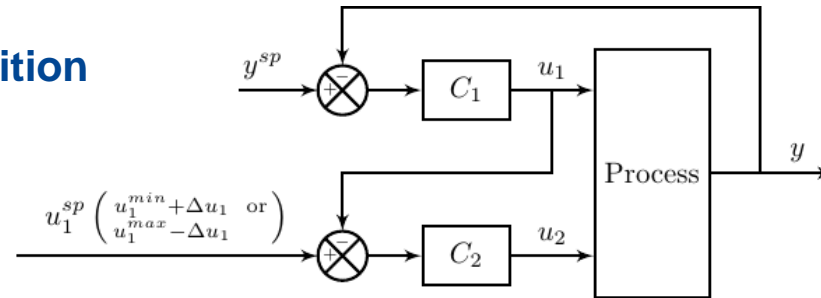
## Split range control



## Different controllers with different setpoints

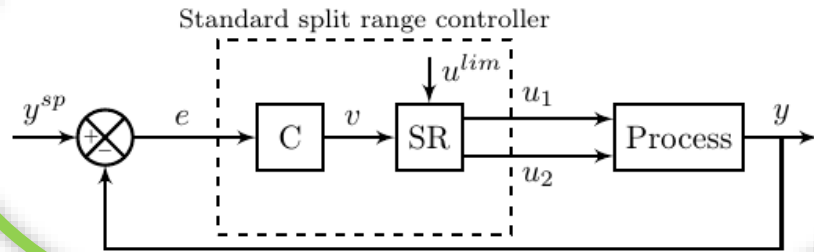


## Valve position control

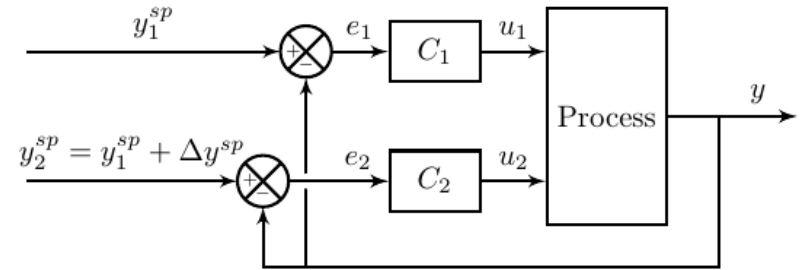


# MV to MV constraint switching

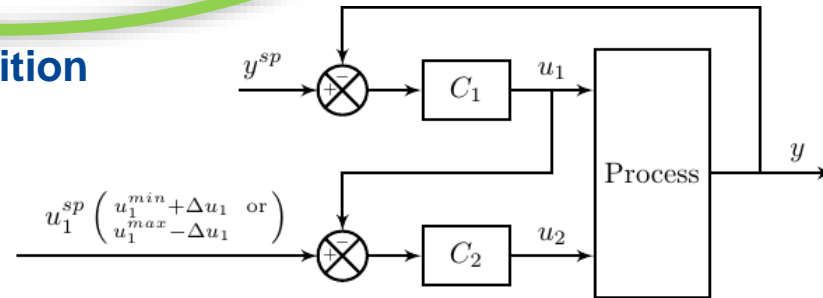
## Split range control



## Different controllers with different setpoints



## Valve position control



# Classical split range control

INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESS CONTROL

Information Sheet 9

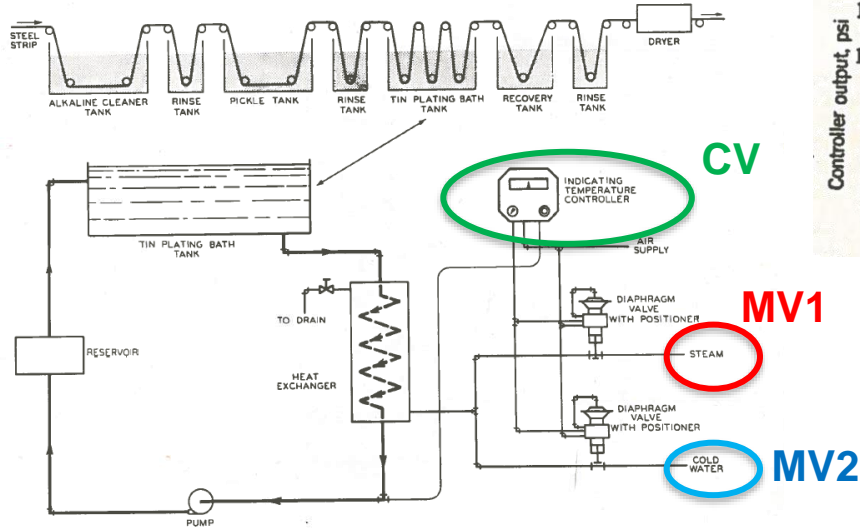
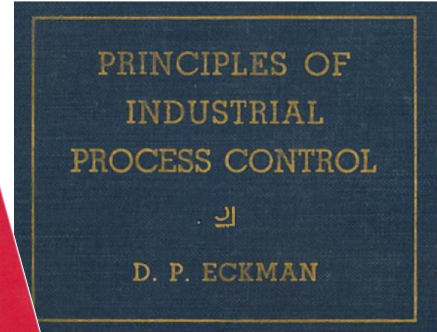
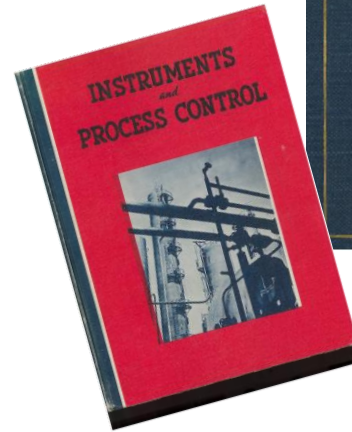
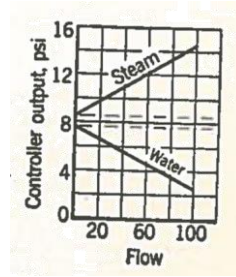


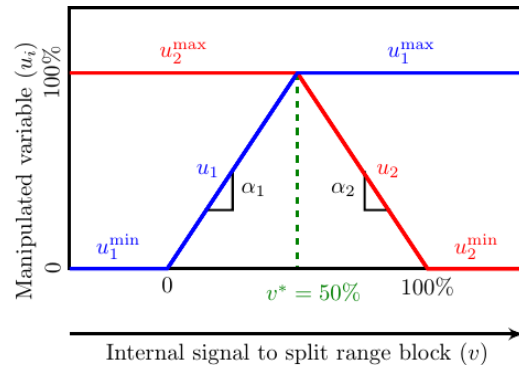
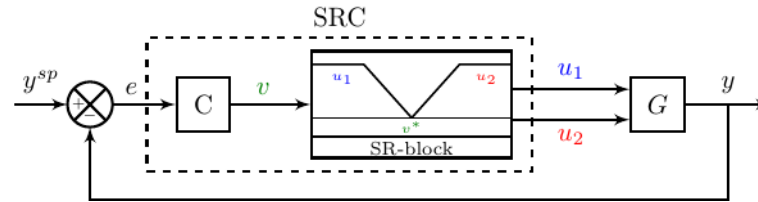
Fig. 125 - Temperature Control for a Tin Plating Bath  
Courtesy of Taylor Instrument Companies



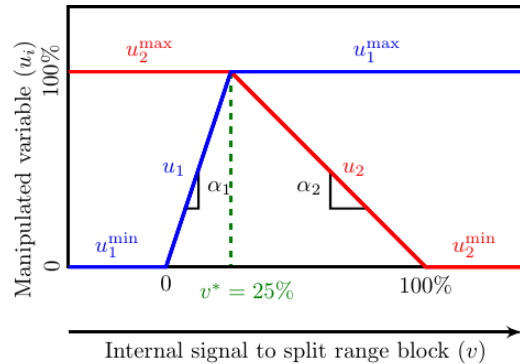
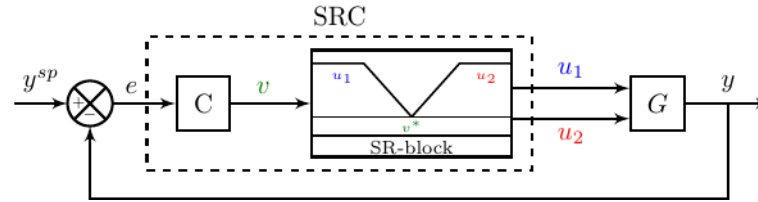
Eckman, D.P. (1945).  
Principles of industrial  
control, New York.

Monogram of Instruments and Process Control  
prepared at Cornell, NY, in 1945

# Classical split range control



# Classical split range control



- $v$  internal signal to split range block  $\rightarrow$  limited physical meaning
- $v^*$  split value  $\rightarrow$  degree of freedom
- $u_i$  controller output (input to process)  $\rightarrow$  physical meaning
- $\alpha_i$  gain from  $v$  to  $u_i$   $\rightarrow$  slope

$$u_i = u_{i,0} + \alpha_i v \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$$

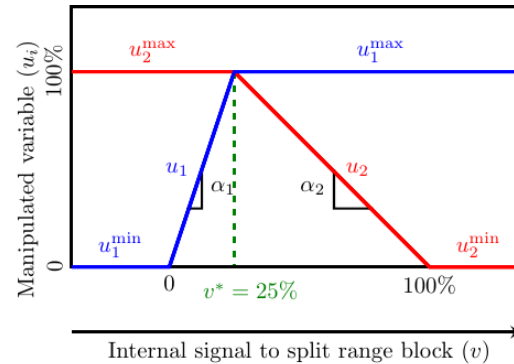
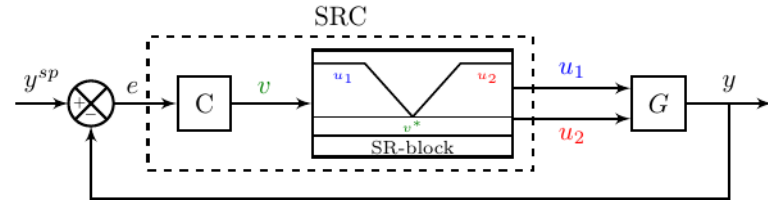
# Classical split range control: a compromise

$$C(s) = K_C \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\tau_I s} \right)$$

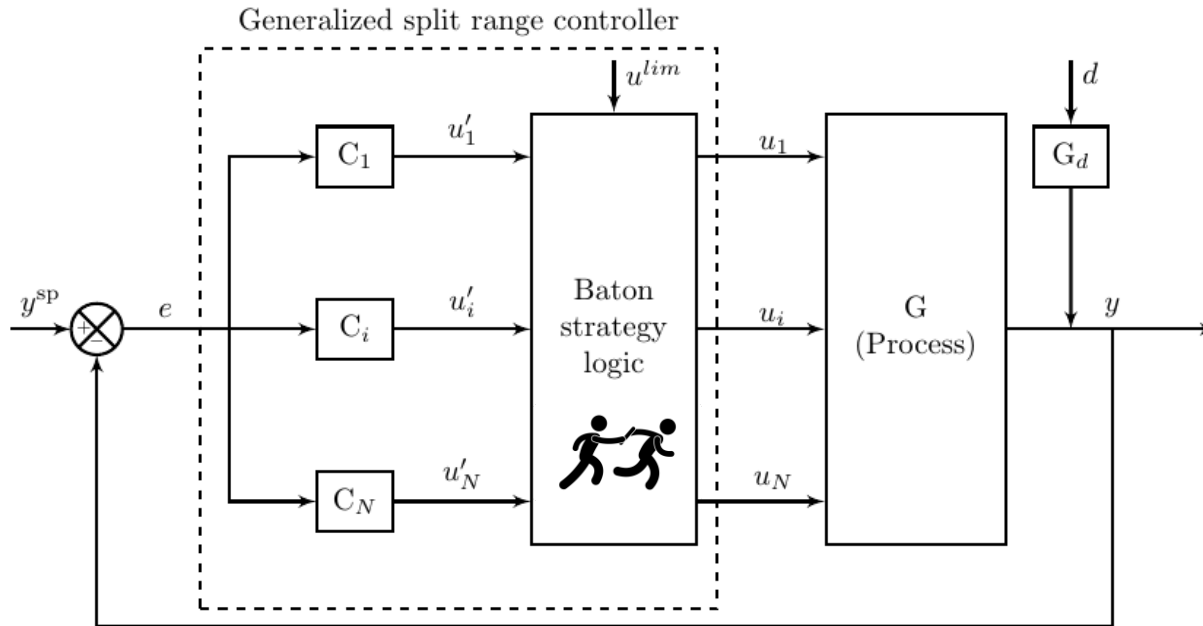
2 tuning parameters

$$K_{C,i} = \alpha_i K_C$$

1 DOF

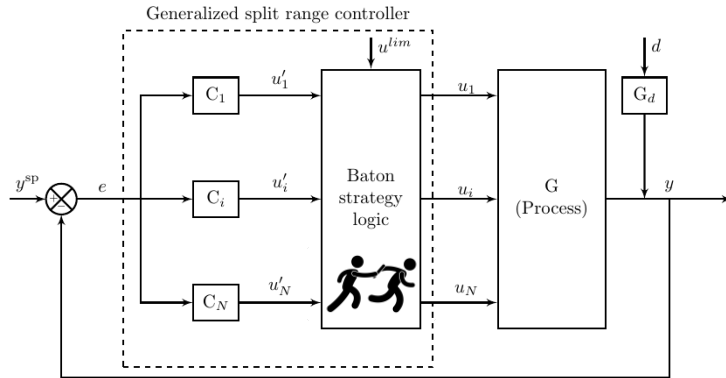


# Generalized split range controller



Reyes-Lúa, Adriana; Skogestad, Sigurd. (2020) Multi-input single-output control for extending the operating range: Generalized split range control using the baton strategy. Journal of Process Control. vol. 91.

# Generalized split range controller



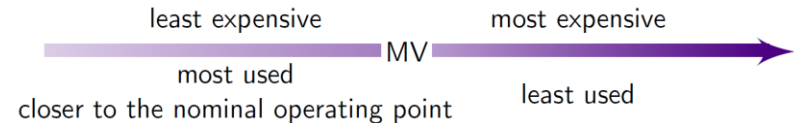
Define the desired operating point for every MV

Group the MVs according to the effect on the CV

Within each group, define order of use

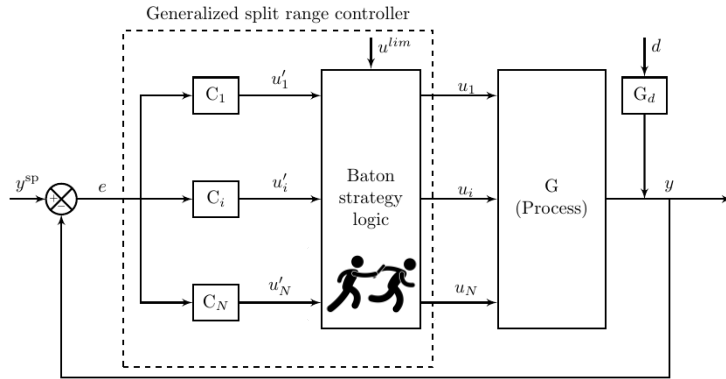
## Preliminary step:

- Define order of use of MVs ( $j=1, \dots, N$ )
- Tune controllers





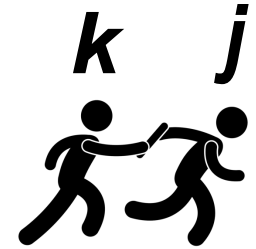
# Generalized split range controller



## «Baton strategy» logic

$k$  is the active input

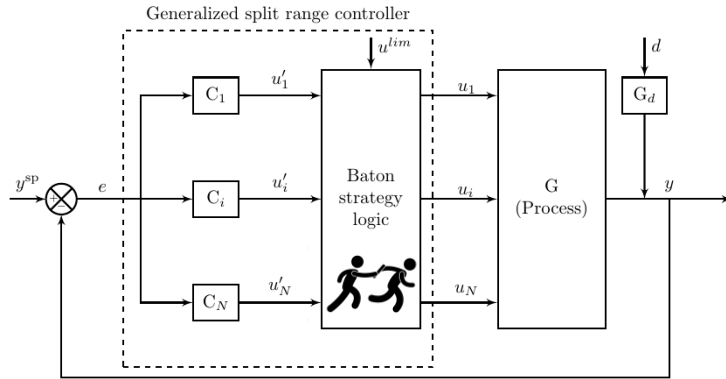
- $C_k$  computes  $u'_k$  (suggested value for  $u_k$ )
- If  $u_k^{\min} < u'_k < u_k^{\max}$ 
  - Keep  $u_k$  active and  $u_k \leftarrow u'_k$
  - Keep remaining  $u_i$  at limiting value
- else
  - Set  $u_k = u_k^{\min}$  or  $u_k < u_k^{\max}$ , depending on the reached limit
  - New active input selected according to predefined sequence ( $j = k-1$  or  $j = k+1$ )



## Preliminary step:

- Define order of use of MVs ( $j=1, \dots, N$ )
- Tune controllers

# Generalized split range controller



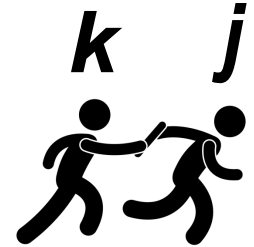
## Preliminary step:

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## «Baton strategy» logic

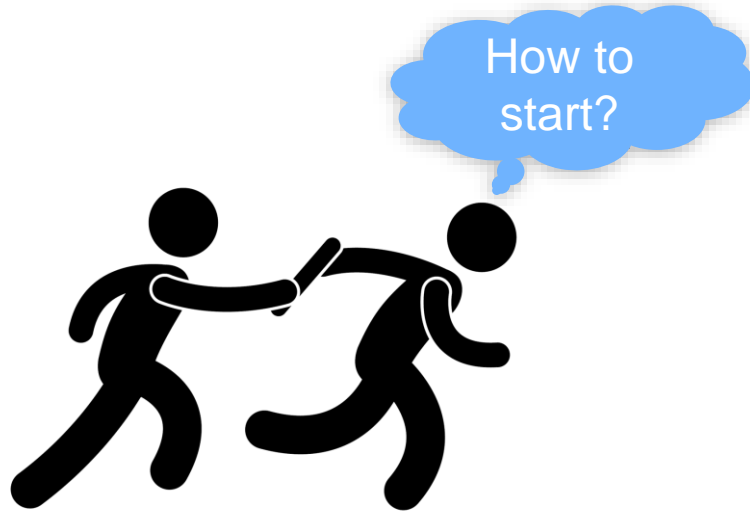
$k$  is the active input

- $C_k$  computes  $u_k'$  (suggested value for  $u_k$ )
- If  $u_k^{\min} < u_k' < u_k^{\max}$ 
  - Keep  $u_k$  active and  $u_k \leftarrow u_k'$
  - Keep remaining  $u_i$  at limiting value
- else
  - Set  $u_k = u_k^{\min}$  or  $u_k < u_k^{\max}$ , depending on the reached limit
  - New active input selected according to predefined sequence ( $j = k-1$  or  $j = k+1$ )



The active input will *decide* when to switch and will remain active as long as it is not saturated.

# Generalized split range controller: initialization



**"I'm the new  $k$ "**

# Generalized split range controller: initialization



**"I'm the  
new  $k$ "**

How to  
start?

$$u'_k(t) = u_k^0 + K_{C,k} \left( e(t) + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\tau_{I,k}} \int_{t_b}^t e(t)} \right)$$

This suggested input was  
not being applied while  
(new) input  $k$  was not in use

This accumulated error is  
not due to the previous  
actions of (new) input  $k$

# Generalized split range controller: initialization



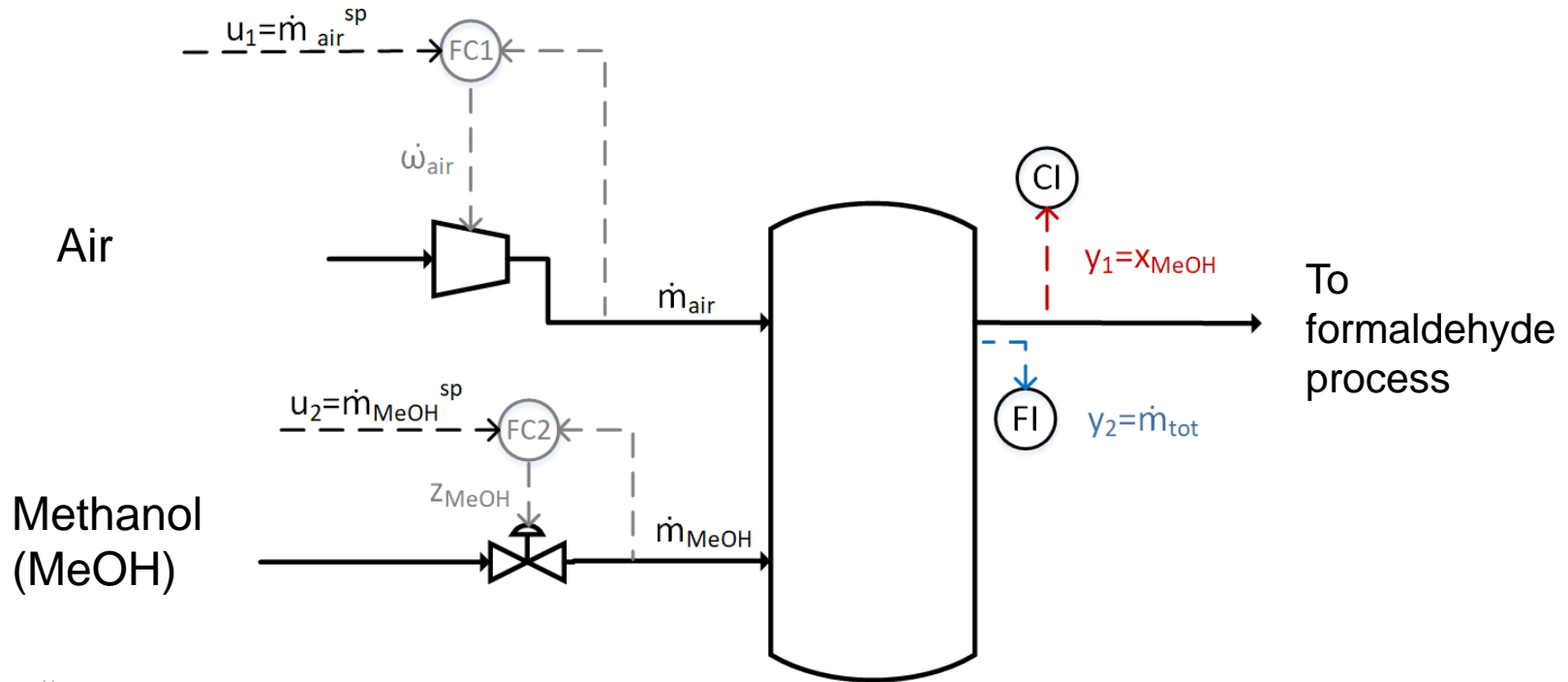
Resetting:

$$u'_k(t) = u_k^0 + K_{C,k} \left( e(t) + \frac{1}{\tau_{I,k}} \int_{t_b}^t e(t) \right)$$

$$u_k(t_b) = u_k^0 + K_{C,k} e(t_b)$$

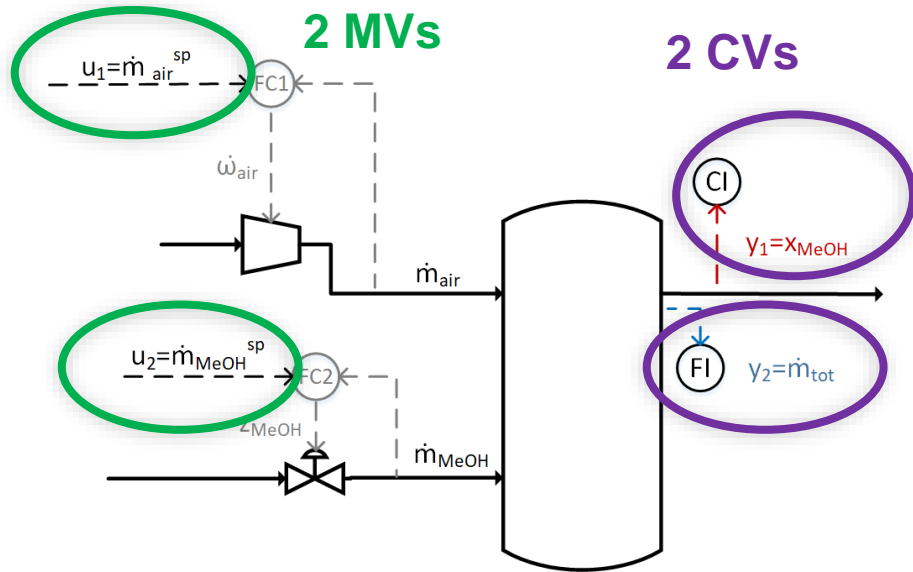
Initial action proportional to error at time of switch ( $t_b$ )

# Case study: Mixing of air and MeOH

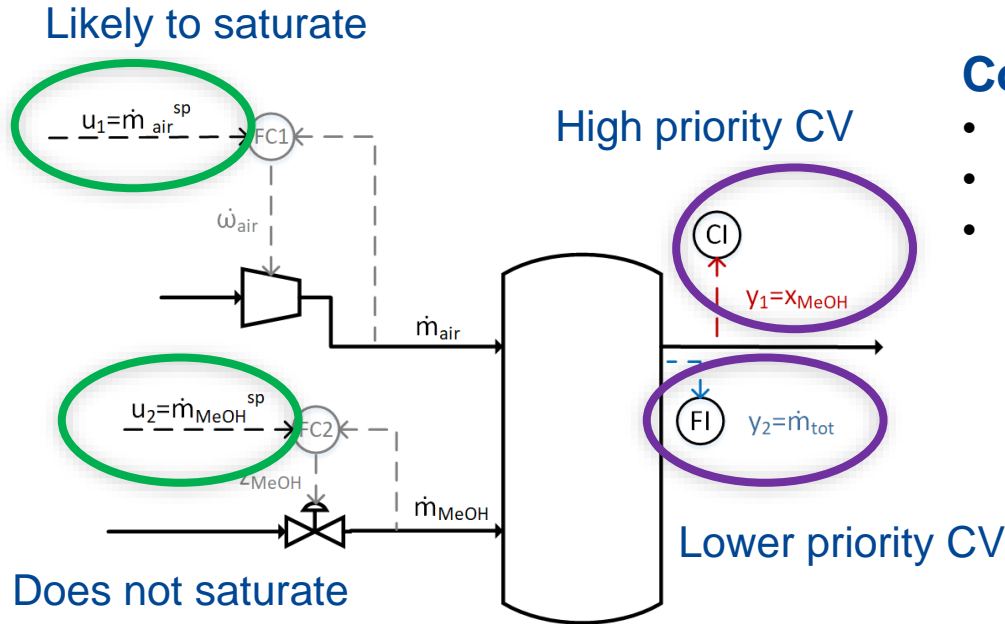


This case study is also discussed in :  
Reyes-Lúa, Adriana; Skogestad, Sigurd. (2019) Systematic Design of Active Constraint Switching Using Classical Advanced Control Structures. Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research. vol. 56 (6).

# Case study: Mixing of air and MeOH



# Case study: Mixing of air and MeOH



## Control objectives:

- Keep  $y_1 = x_{MeOH} = 0.10$
- Keep  $y_1 = x_{MeOH} > 0.08$
- Keep  $y_2 = \dot{m}_{tot}$

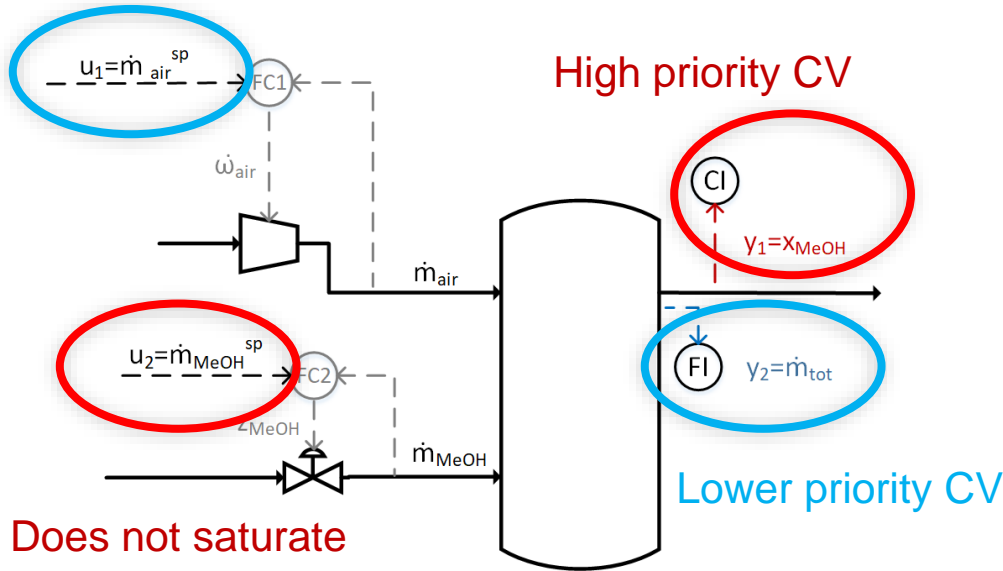
Variable	Units	Maximum	Nominal
$y_1 = x_{MeOH}$	kmol/kmol	0.10	0.10
$y_2 = \dot{m}_{tot}$	kg/h		26860
$u_1 = \dot{m}_{air}$	kg/h	25800	23920
$u_2 = \dot{m}_{MeOH}$	kg/h		2940

$u_1$  is has a maximum value

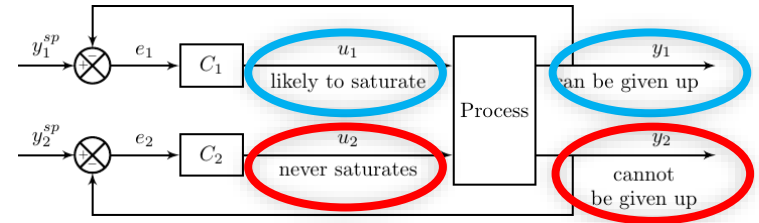


# Case study: Mixing of air and MeOH

Likely to saturate

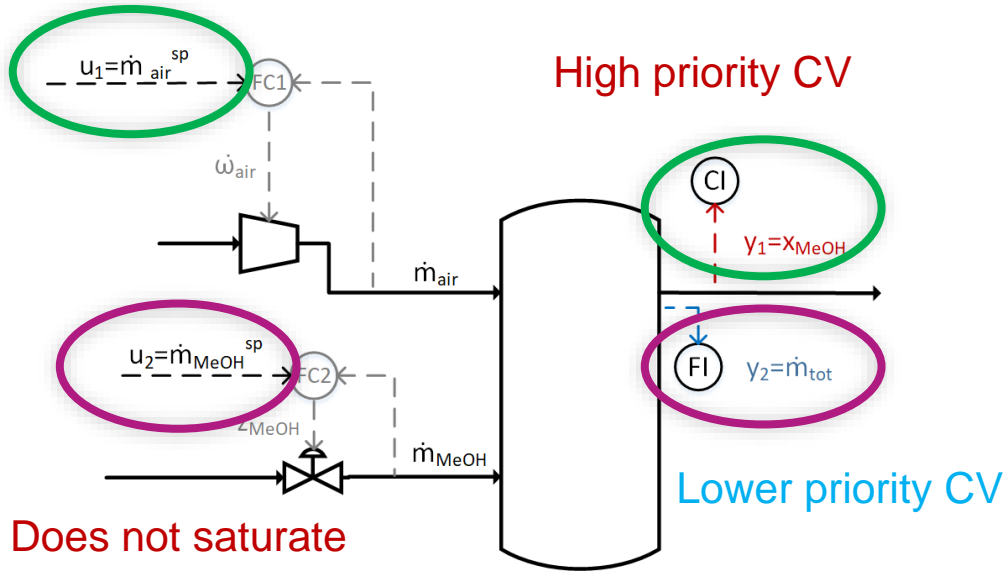


Following input saturation pairing rule



# Case study: Mixing of air and MeOH

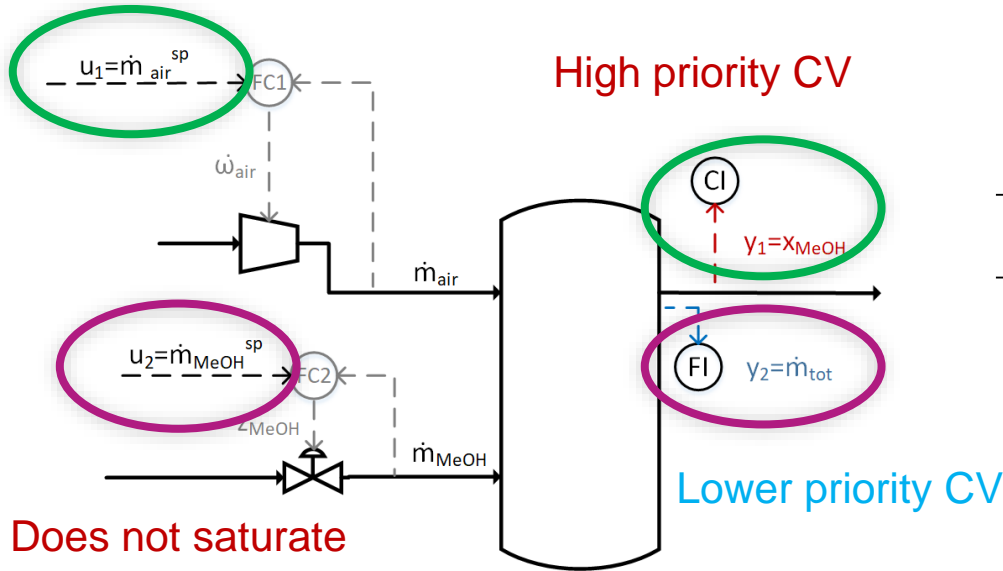
Likely to saturate



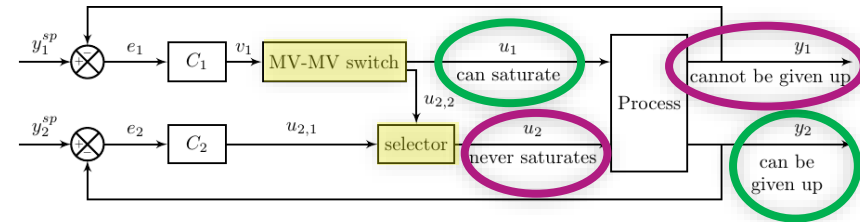
NOT following input saturation pairing rule

# Case study: Mixing of air and MeOH

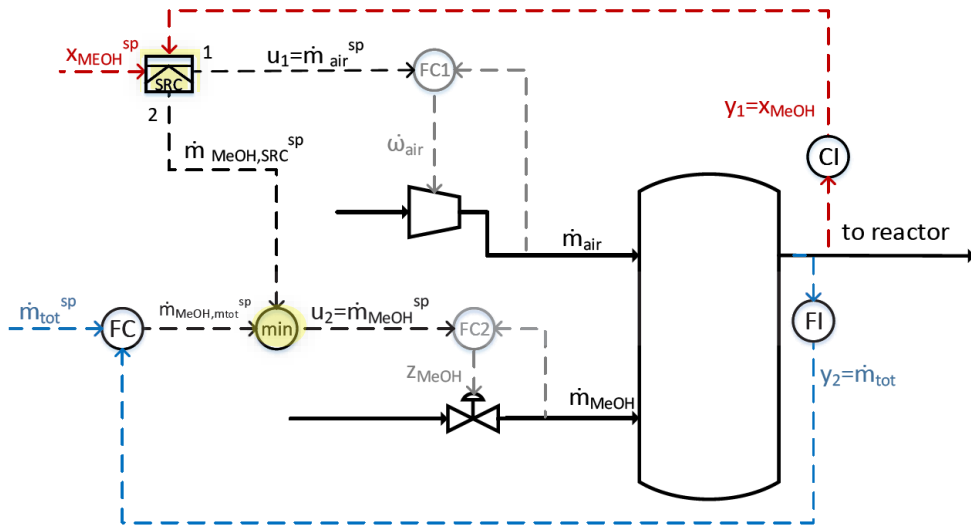
Likely to saturate



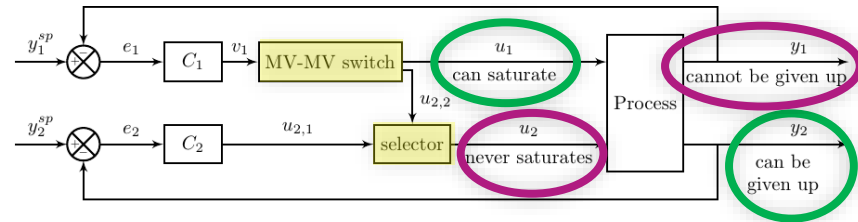
NOT following input saturation pairing rule



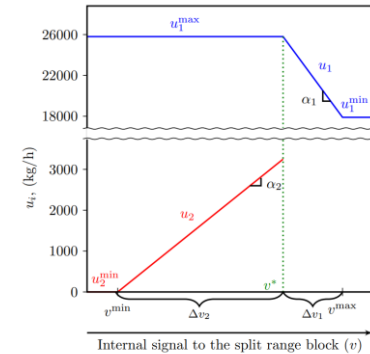
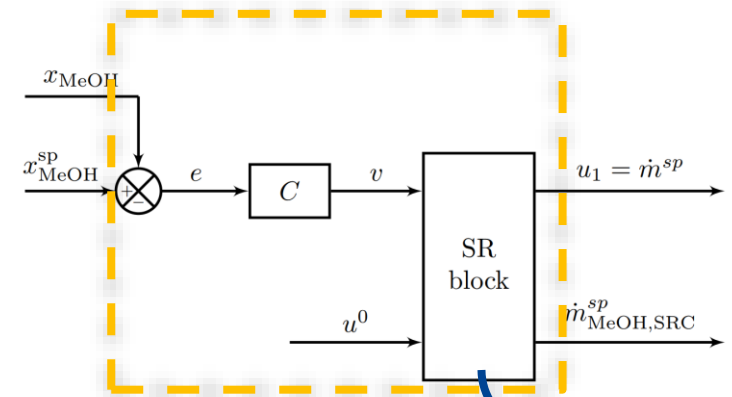
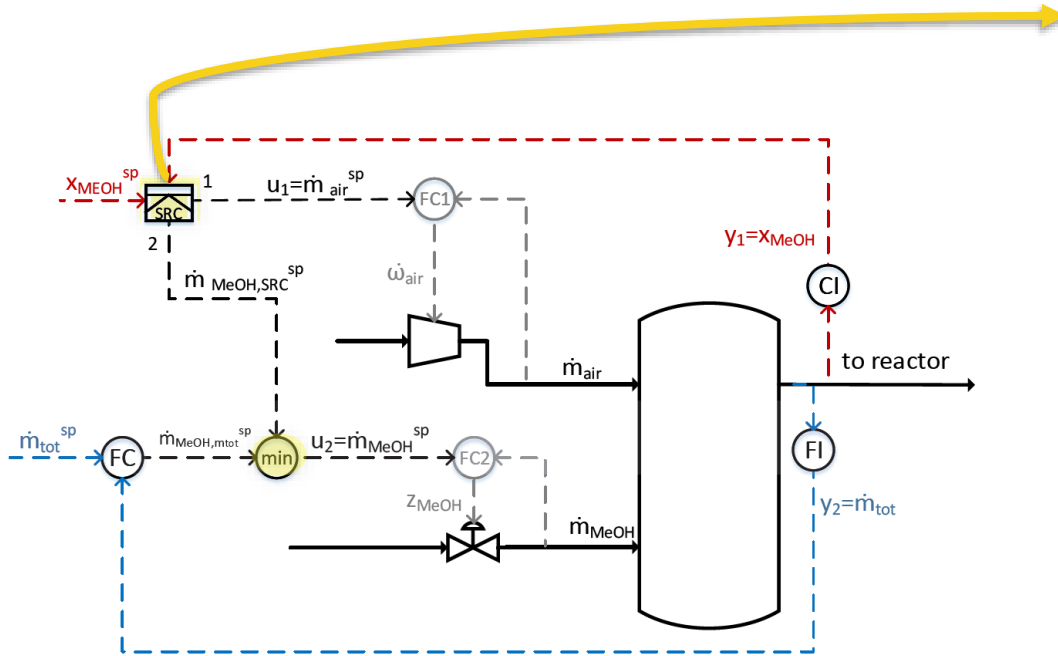
# Case study: Mixing of air and MeOH



**NOT** following input saturation pairing rule

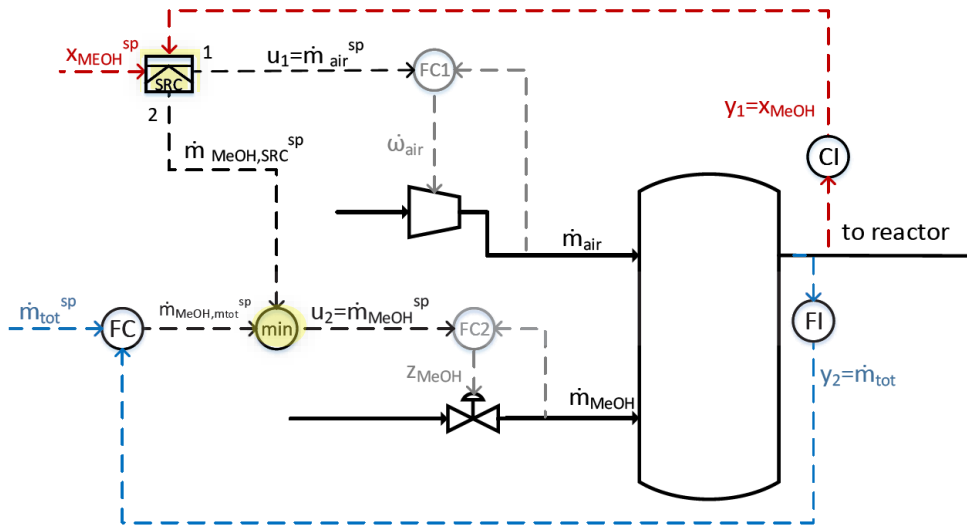


# Case study: Mixing of air and MeOH

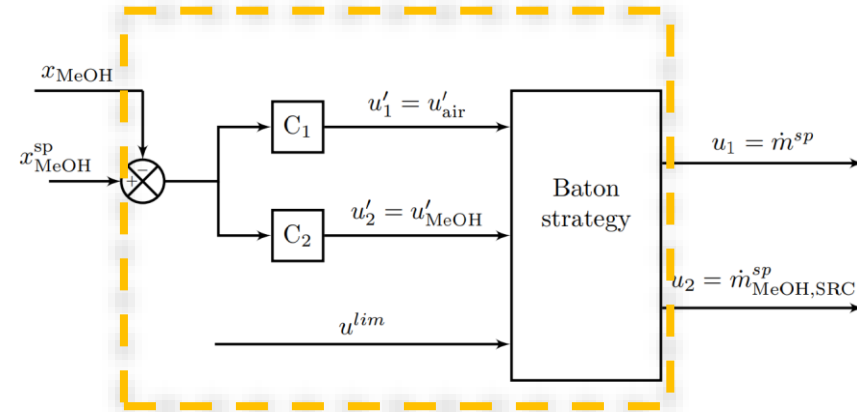


SR block

# Case study: Mixing of air and MeOH



Value of $u_k$	$u_k = u_1 = \dot{m}_{air}$	$u_k = u_2 = \dot{m}_{MeOH}$
$u'_k \geq u_k^{max}$	baton to $u_2$ $u_1 \leftarrow u_1^{max}$ $u_2^0 = u_2^{max}$	baton to $u_1$ $u_1^0 = u_1^{max}$ $u_2 \leftarrow u_2^{max}$
$u_k^{min} < u'_k < u_k^{max}$	Keep $u_1$ active $u_1 \leftarrow u'_1$ $u_2 \leftarrow u_2^{max}$	Keep $u_2$ active $u_2 \leftarrow u'_2$ $u_1 \leftarrow u_1^{max}$

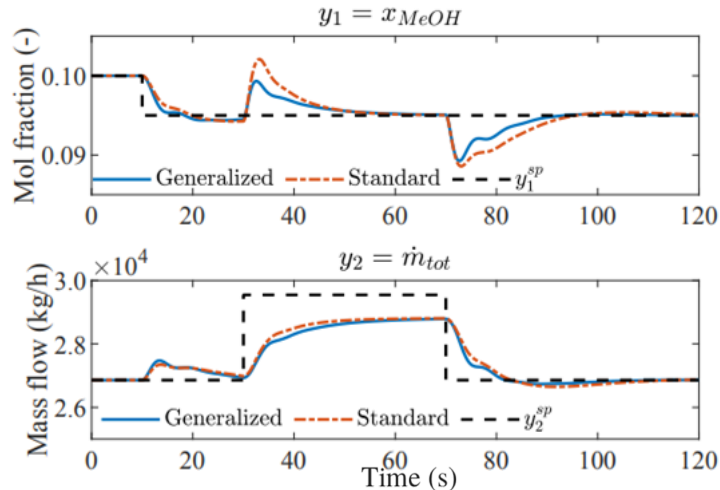


In this case study, Ci are PI controllers tuned with the SIMC tuning rules:  
Skogestad, S. (2003). Simple analytic rules for model reduction and PID controller tuning. J. Process Control 13, 291–309.

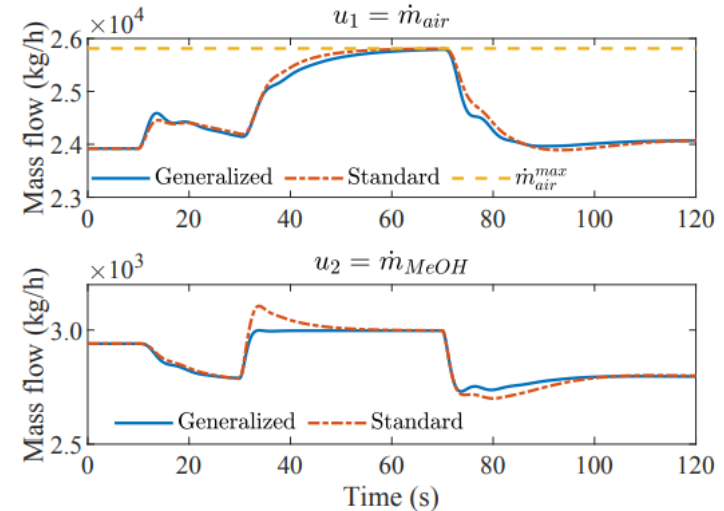
# Case study: Mixing of air and MeOH

Case	IAE $x_{MeOH}$ (mol/mol)	IAE $\dot{m}_{tot}$ (kg/h)
Standard SRC	0.1623	59754
Generalized SRC	0.1082	60274

## High priority CV: concentration

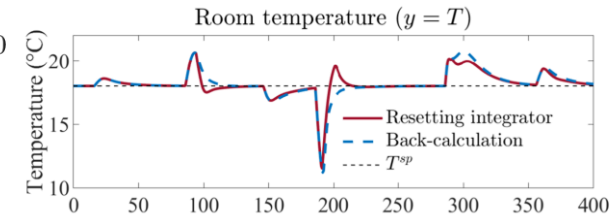
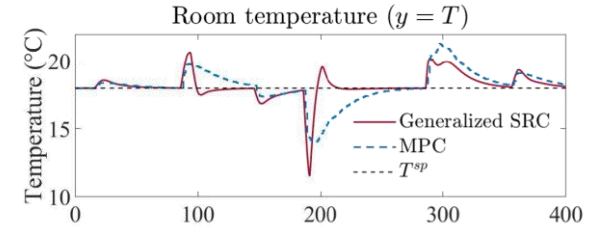
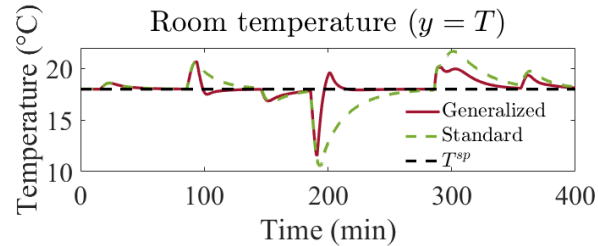
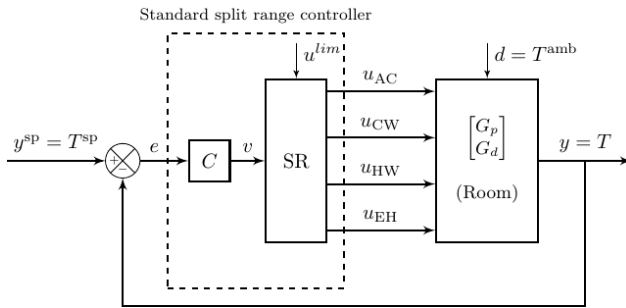


## Low priority CV: throughput



Better transient with generalized SRC  
(baton strategy)

# More about the *baton strategy* for split range control



Adriana Reyes-Lúa and Sigurd Skogestad (2020).

*Multi-input single-output control for extending the operating range: Generalized split range control using the baton strategy*

Journal of Process Control 91, 1-11

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jprocont.2020.05.001>



# Final comments

- With the generalized SRC with the baton strategy, each MV has its own controller, but only one MV is active at the time.
- This structure can be used in the same applications as standard SRC.
  - We presented a mixing study (2 MVs)
  - We have also implemented it in other case studies (4 MVs).
- For active constraint switching, SRC can be used for *MV to MV constraint switching* on its own, or for *MV to CV constraint switching*, in combination with a selector.

# Active Constraint Switching with the Generalized Split Range Control Structure using the Baton Strategy

Thank you for your attention!

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