

# UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS ESPE

DEPARTAMENTO DE ELÉCTRICA Y ELECTRÓNICA

**CARRERA DE INGENIERÍA EN ELECTRÓNICA E INSTRUMENTACIÓN**

**Artículo Académico Previo a la Obtención del Título de Ingeniero en Electrónica e Instrumentación**

**International Conference on Applied Technologies 2022 – ICAT 2022**

**Design of a Model Based Predictive Control (MPC) Strategy for a Desalination Plant in a Hardware in the Loop (HIL) Environment.**

**Authors:**

Panchi Chanatasig, Edy Ismael  
Tumbaco Quinatoa, Willam Wladimir

**Tutora.** Ing. Llanos Proaño, Jacqueline del Rosario  
**Co-Tutor.** Ing. Ortiz Villalba, Diego Edmundo



**I.** INTRODUCTION

**II.** PROCESS MODELING

**III.** CONTROL STRATEGIES

**IV.** EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

**V.** CONCLUSIONS

## I. INTRODUCTION

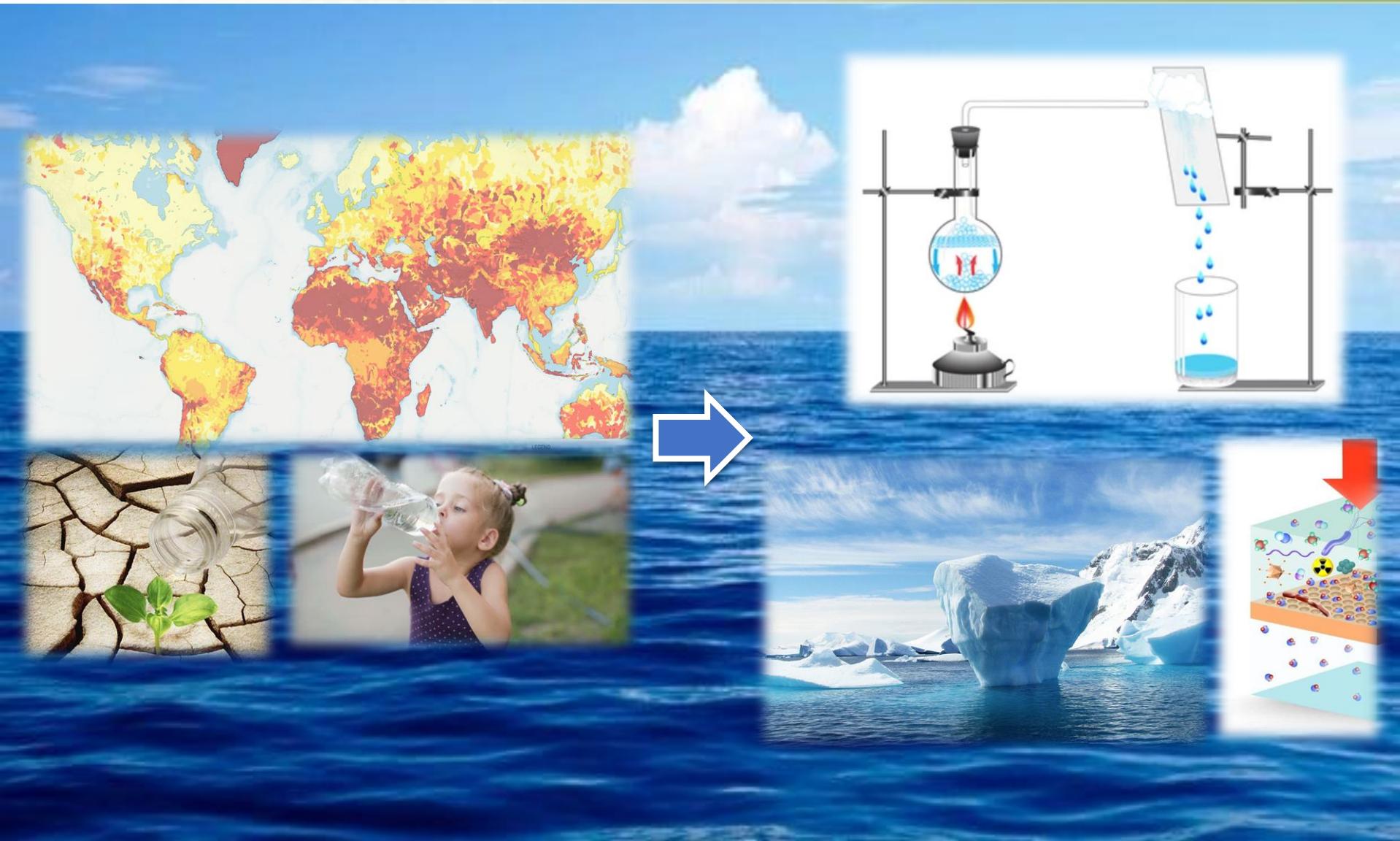
## II. PROCESS MODELING

## III. CONTROL STRATEGIES

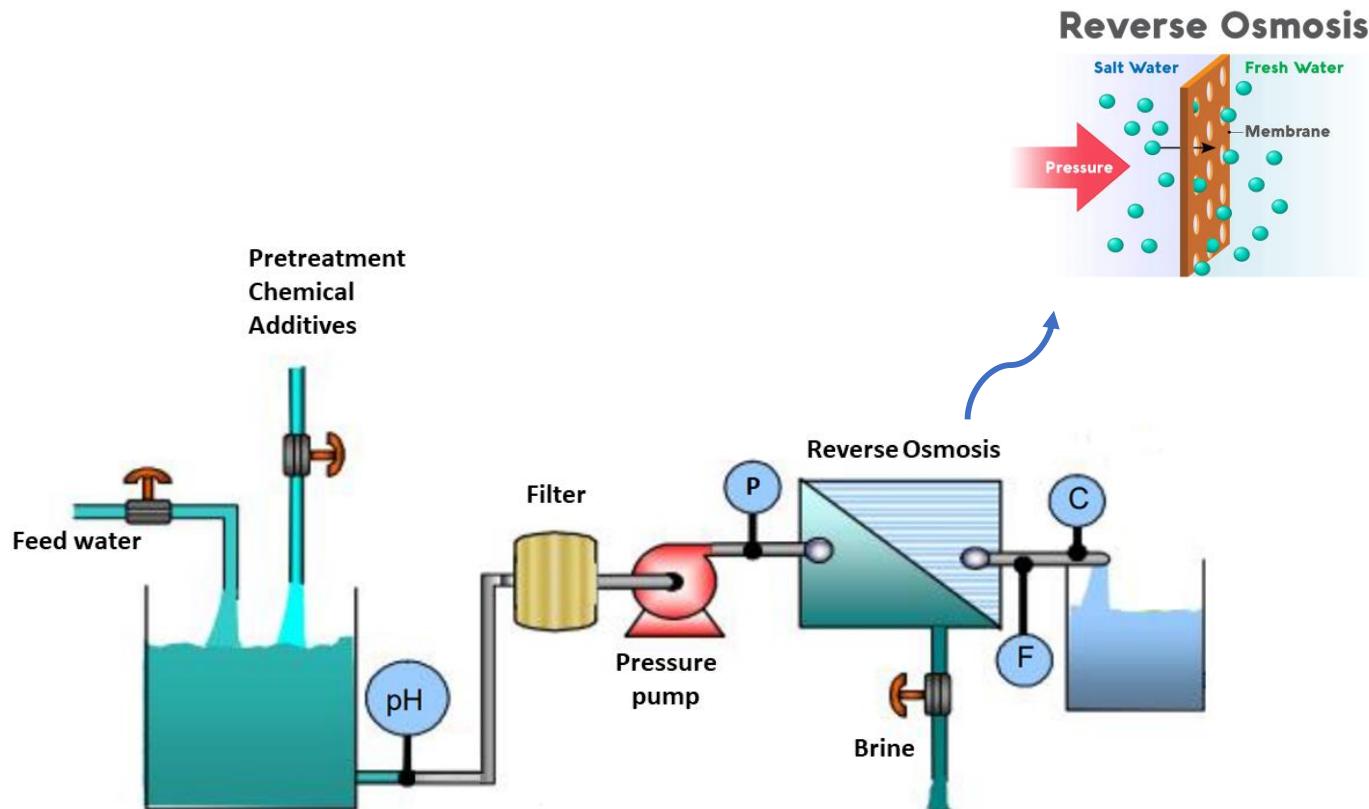
## IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

## V. CONCLUSIONS

# INTRODUCTION



# INTRODUCTION



# INTRODUCTION



**I.** INTRODUCTION

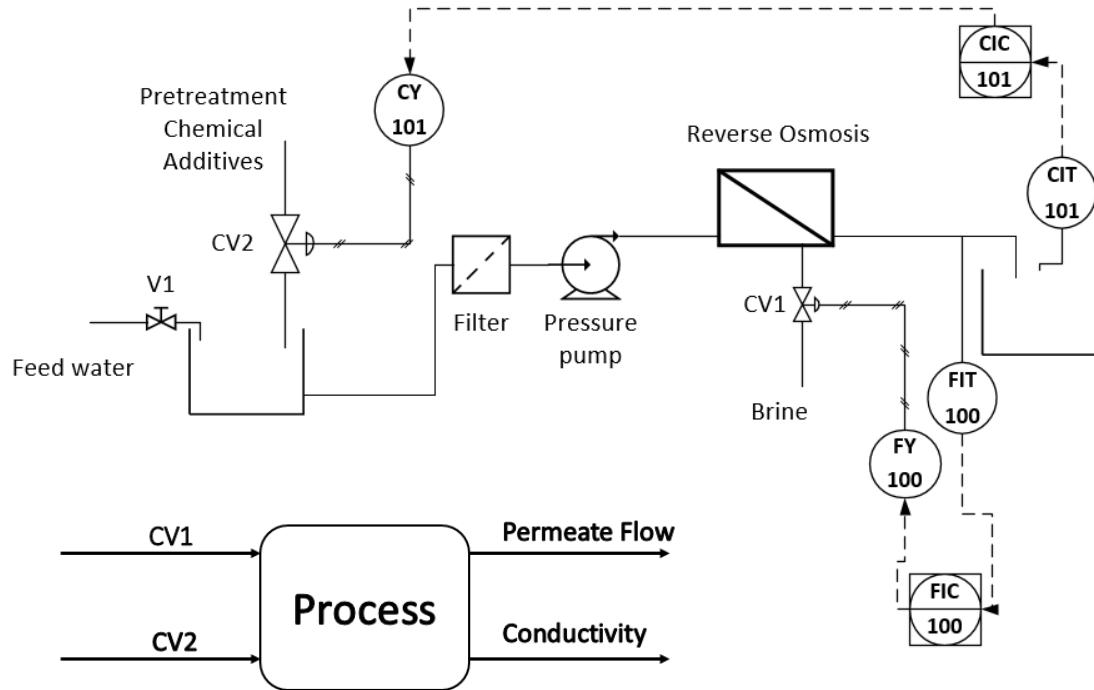
**II.** PROCESS MODELING

**III.** CONTROL STRATEGIES

**IV.** EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

**V.** CONCLUSIONS

## REVERSE OSMOSIS PROCESS



$$\frac{F}{P} = G_{p11} = \frac{0.002(0.56s + 1)}{0.003s^2 + 0.1s + 1}$$

$$\frac{F}{pH} = G_{p12} = 0$$

$$\frac{C}{P} = G_{p21} = \frac{-0.51(0.35s + 1)}{0.213s^2 + 0.7s + 1}$$

$$\frac{C}{pH} = G_{p22} = \frac{-57(0.32s + 1)}{0.6s^2 + 1.8s + 1}$$

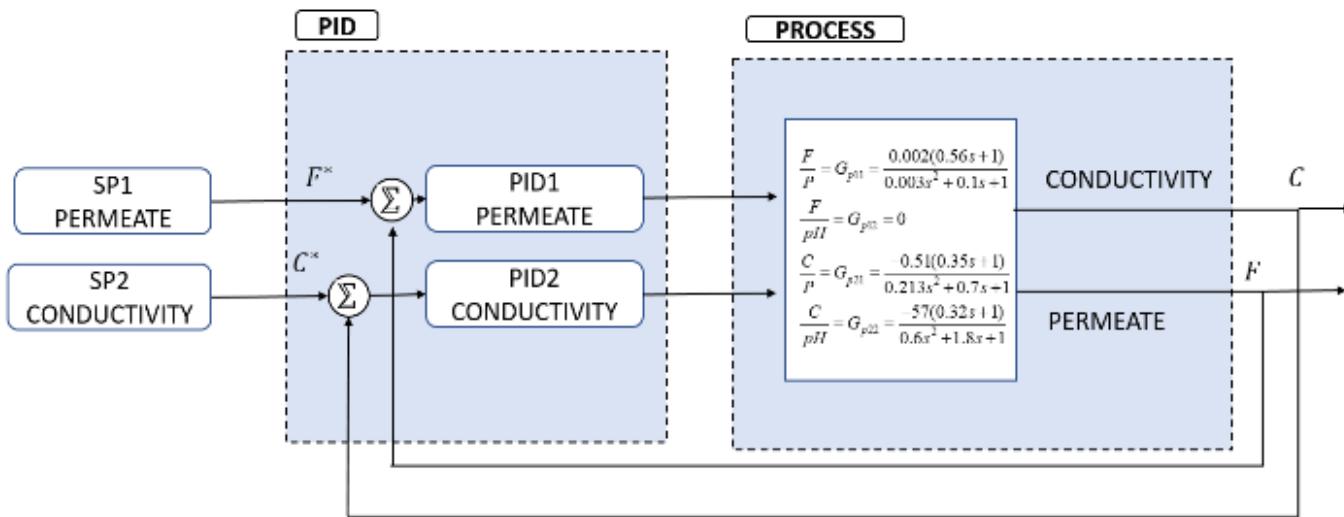
**I.** INTRODUCTION

**II.** PROCESS MODELING

**III.** CONTROL STRATEGIES

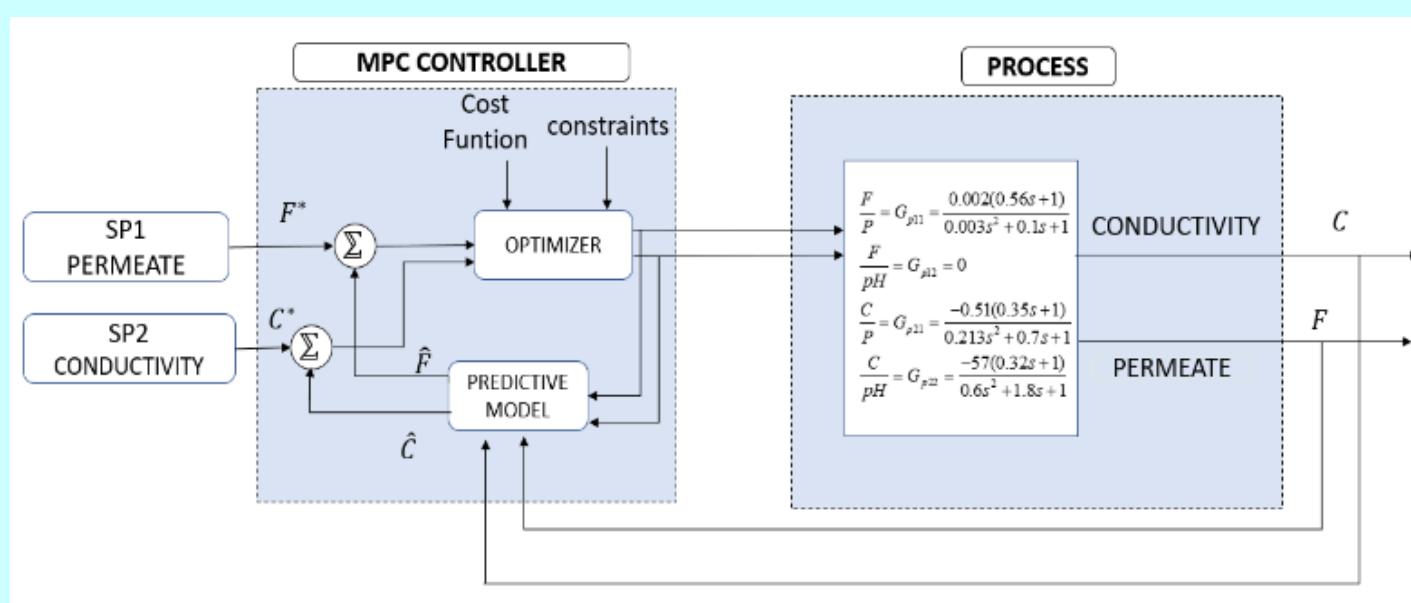
**IV.** EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

**V.** CONCLUSIONS



$$u(t) = K_p \left[ e(t) + \frac{1}{T_i} \int_0^t e(t) dt + T_d \frac{de(t)}{dt} \right]$$

# CONTROL STRATEGIES



$$J(k) = \sum_{i=N_f}^{N_p} \delta_1(k) [\hat{F}(k+i|k) - F^*(k+i|k)]^2 + \delta_2(k) [\hat{C}(k+i|k) - C^*(k+i|k)]^2 +$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N_c-1} \lambda_1(k) [\Delta u_1(k+i-1)]^2 + \lambda_2(k) [\Delta u_2(k+i-1)]^2$$

$\Delta u_{1\min} = 0$	$\Delta u_{1\max} = 1000$	$\delta_1, \delta_2 = 11$
$\Delta u_{2\min} = 0$	$\Delta u_{2\max} = 14$	$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = 0.07$
$F_{\min} = 0.85 [gpm]$	$F_{\max} = 2 [gpm]$	$N_p = 10$
$C_{\min} = 400 [uS/cm]$	$C_{\min} = 1000 [uS/cm]$	$N_c = 3$

# CONTROL STRATEGIES

```
mpc1_plant 2x2 ss

A =
Transfer Fcn Transfer Fcn Transfer Fcn Transfer Fcn Transfer Fcn Transfer Fcn
Transfer Fcn -33.33 -333.3 0 0 0 0
Transfer Fcn 1 0 0 0 0 0
Transfer Fcn 0 0 -3.286 -4.695 0 0
Transfer Fcn 0 0 1 0 0 0
Transfer Fcn 0 0 0 0 -3 -1.667
Transfer Fcn 0 0 0 0 1 0

B =
MPC Controll MPC Controll
Transfer Fcn 1 0
Transfer Fcn 0 0
Transfer Fcn 1 0
Transfer Fcn 0 0
Transfer Fcn 0 1
Transfer Fcn 0 0

C =
Transfer Fcn Transfer Fcn Transfer Fcn Transfer Fcn Transfer Fcn Transfer Fcn
PV(1) 0.03733 0.6667 0 0 0 0
PV(2) 0 0 -0.838 -2.394 30.4 95

D =
MPC Controll MPC Controll
PV(1) 0 0
PV(2) 0 0
```

**I.** INTRODUCTION

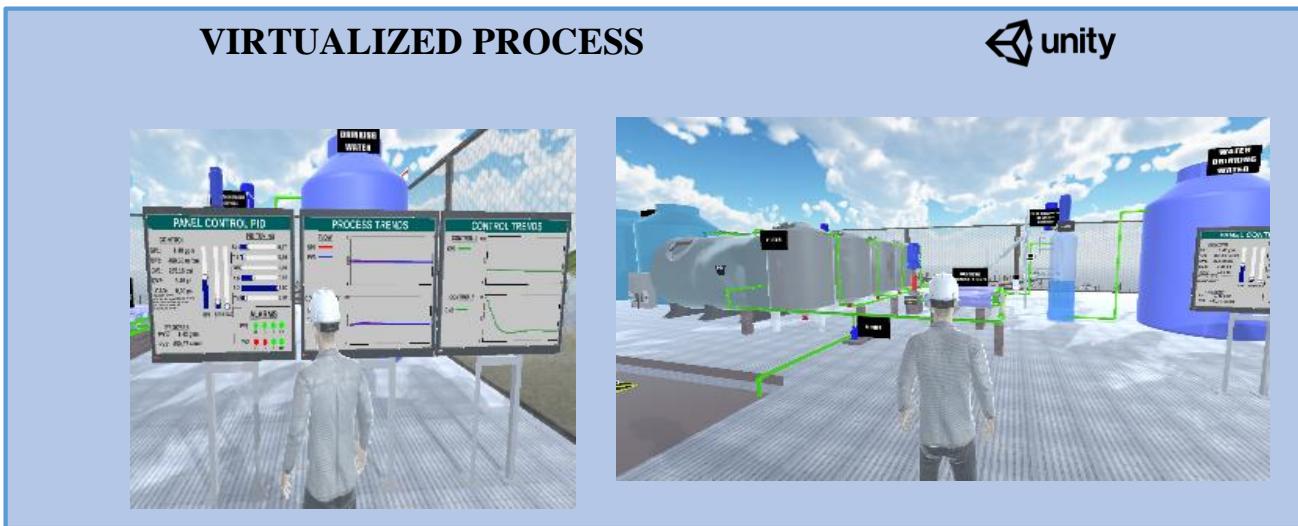
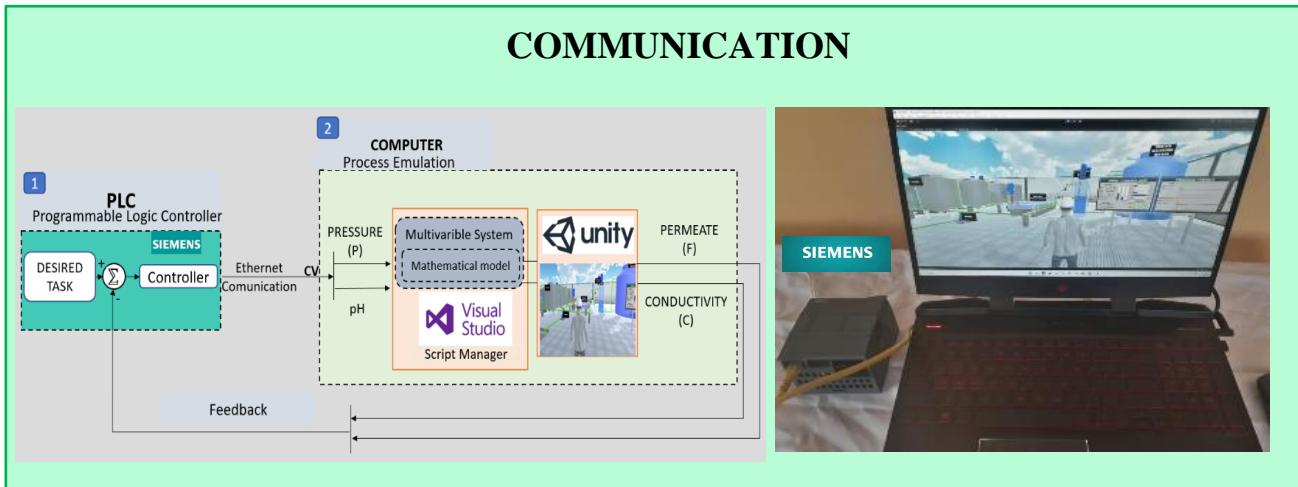
**II.** PROCESS MODELING

**III.** CONTROL STRATEGIES

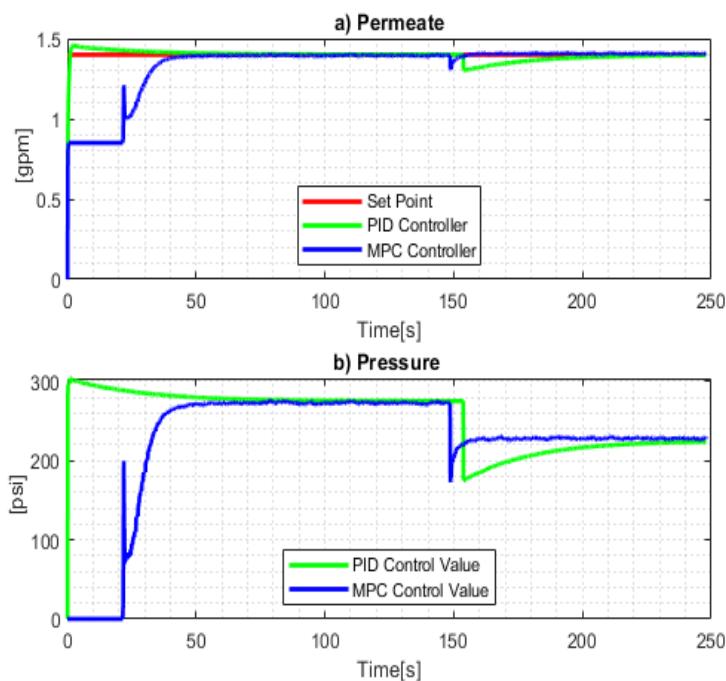
**IV.** EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

**V.** CONCLUSIONS

# EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

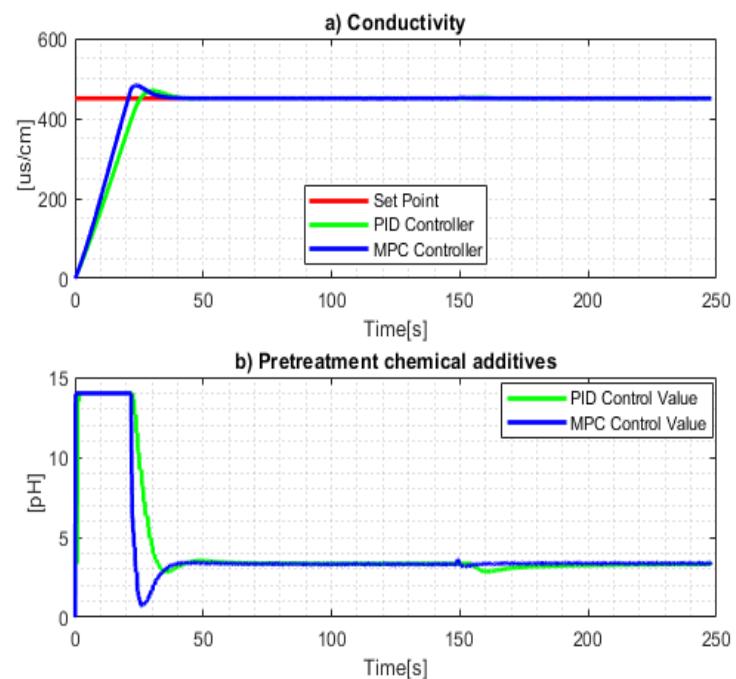


# EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS



**CONTROLLER**

Parameters	PID Controller	MPC Controller
	Permeate	Permeate
Overshoot [%]	3.57	0
Settling time [s]	62	60
Steady-state error [gpm]	$1 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.4 \times 10^{-5}$



**CONTROLLER**

Parameters	PID Controller	MPC Controller
	Conductivity	Conductivity
Overshoot [%]	4.23	6
Settling time [s]	60	46
Steady-state error [uS/cm]	$8 \times 10^{-3}$	$7 \times 10^{-3}$

**I.** INTRODUCTION

**II.** PROCESS MODELING

**III.** CONTROL STRATEGIES

**IV.** EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

**V.** CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ The HIL technique allows the integration of PLC-programmed control algorithms operating in real-time with virtual environments of industrial processes in this case of reverse osmosis, which works in conjunction with the implemented control algorithms, reducing the cost to real processes in laboratory environments.
- ✓ Input-output models based on real industrial plant measurements allow the implementation of a virtual environment similar to the industrial process with equal dynamics of the variables to be controlled within an immersive environment.
- ✓ The MPC controller shows a better performance in the operation of the controlled variables permeate flow and conductivity for the PID control strategy, for parameters such as overshoot, settling time, and steady-state error.

# UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS ESPE

DEPARTAMENTO DE ELÉCTRICA Y ELECTRÓNICA

**CARRERA DE INGENIERÍA EN ELECTRÓNICA E INSTRUMENTACIÓN**

**Artículo Académico Previo a la Obtención del Título de Ingeniero en Electrónica e Instrumentación**

**International Conference on Applied Technologies 2022 – ICAT 2022**

**Design of a Model Based Predictive Control (MPC) Strategy for a Desalination Plant in a Hardware in the Loop (HIL) Environment.**

**Authors:**

Panchi Chanatasig, Edy Ismael  
Tumbaco Quinatoa, Willam Wladimir

**Tutora.** Ing. Llanos Proaño, Jacqueline del Rosario  
**Co-Tutor.** Ing. Ortiz Villalba, Diego Edmundo

