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**SFERA-III 2nd Summer School**  
**October, 5th- 6th, 2021**  
**Almería (Spain)**

**Lecture:**  
**Advanced control of solar process heat  
applications**

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# Content:

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- **Automatic control: a (very) brief introduction**
- **Control structures of continuous systems. SHIP and water desalination processes.**

# Automatic control. Introduction

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- Device or process working by itself with little or no direct human control.
- To maintain the variables of a process within defined limits, with a desired behavior and minimizing the effect of external variables

# Automatic control. Introduction

- Device or process working by itself with little or no direct human control.
- To maintain the variables of a process within defined limits, with a desired behavior and minimizing the effect of external variables



## What do you do during the shower time?

1. Open the water tap
2. Touch the water with your hand
3. Manipulate the tap trying to reach the desired water temperature

# Automatic control. Introduction

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1. To observe the behavior of the real process
2. Compare the behavior with the desired one
3. Act over the process to reach the desired objective

# Automatic control. Introduction

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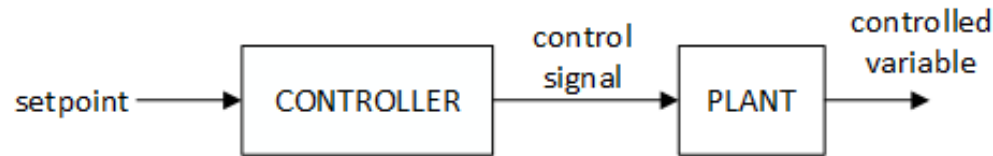
## Control systems. Some definitions

- **Plant/Process.** The mechanism, device or process to be controlled.
- **Output** (controlled variable, process variable). Variable or property of the plant that must be controlled.
- **Input** (control variable). Variable or signal that, when adjusted, produces important changes in the plant output
- **Reference** (setpoint). Signal that represents the behavior that is desired at the plant output.
- **Error.** Difference between the setpoint and the controlled variable
- **Disturbance.** A signal that is external to the control system having deleterious effects on the performance of the closed-loop system.
- **Actuator.** A device that applies the input signal to the plant.
- **Constraints.** Limitations in the variables

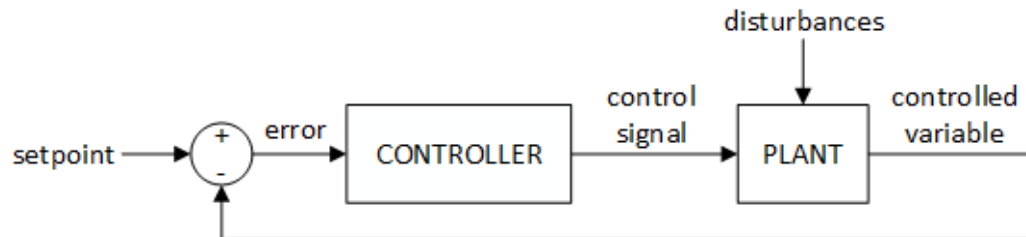
# Automatic control. Introduction

## Control systems. Some definitions

- **Open-loop control.** Information is not gained directly from the measurement of the controlled signal.



- **Closed-loop (feedback control).** The controlled signal is measured. The control error influences the input of the process



# Control structures of continuous systems

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Key concepts



Block diagram



SHIP & solar desalination application



# Control structures of continuous systems

## Category I: Basic control approaches

- PID
- Feedforward
- Cascade controller

## Category II, III & IV: advanced control

- Gain scheduling GS
- Time delay compensation TDC
- Decoupling control
- Model predictive control MPC
- Neural Network
- ...

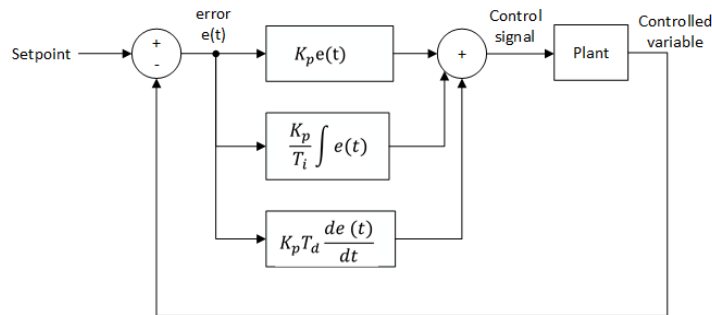
*Seborg, D. E. (1999). A perspective on advanced strategies for process control (revisited). In Advances in Control (pp. 103-134). Springer, London.*

# Control structures of continuous systems

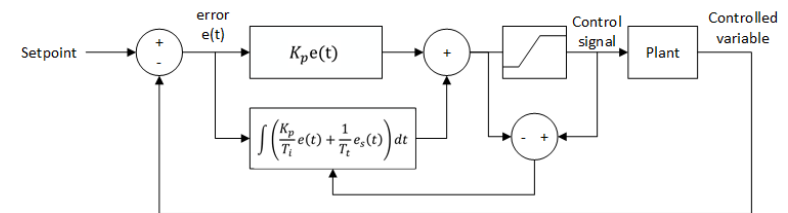
## The PID controller



- The most common algorithm
- It has the ability of eliminating steady state offsets
- It can anticipate the future



**PID Non-interacting form**



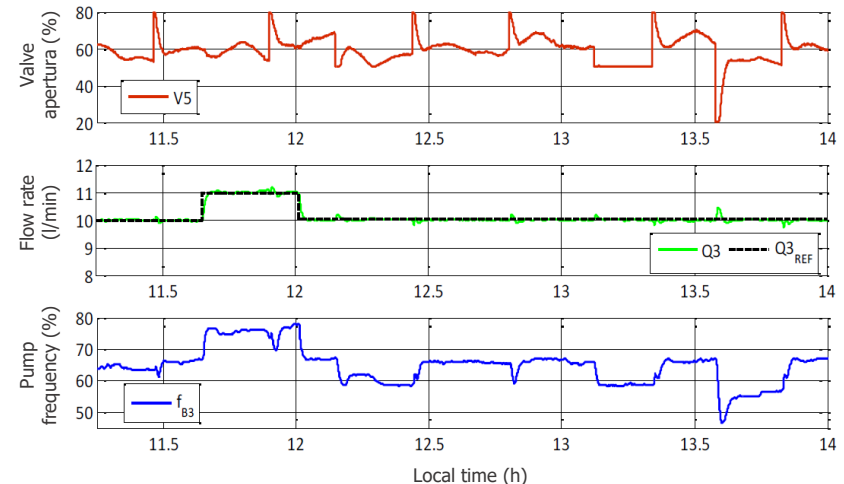
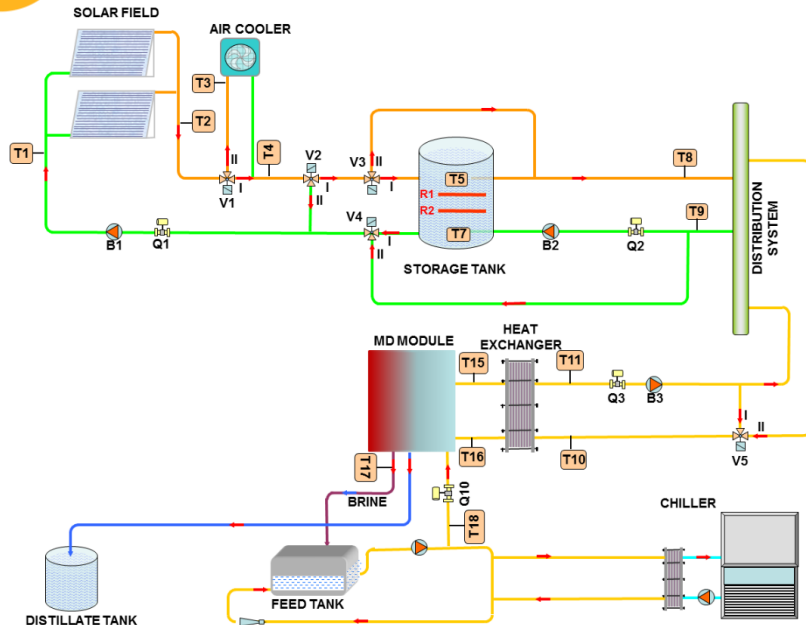
**Anti-windup**

# Control structures of continuous systems

## The PID controller



## Water flow rate in solar membrane distillation system



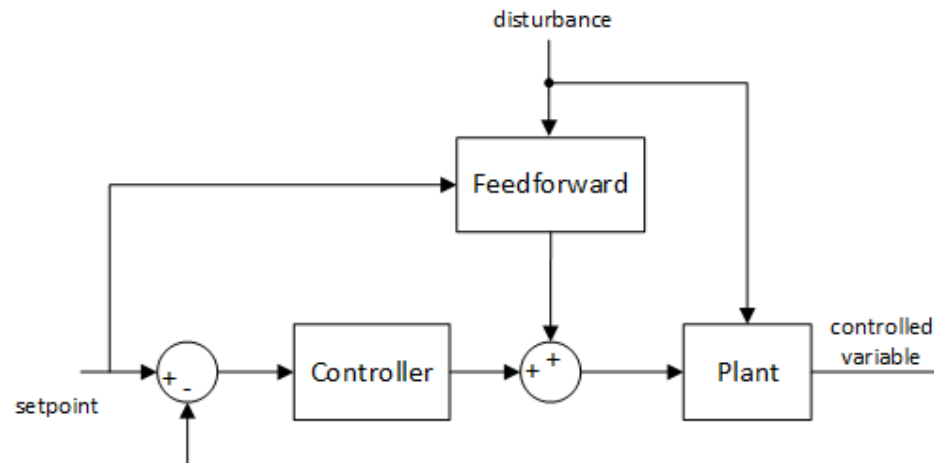
J.D. Gil, A. Ruiz-Aguirre, L. Roca, G. Zaragoza, M. Berenguel, *Solar membrane distillation: a control perspective*, in: 23rd Mediterr. Conf. Control Autom., 2015: pp. 836–842.

# Control structures of continuous systems

## The feedforward controller



- It eliminates the effect of disturbances before they have created control errors.
- It requires process models
- It requires disturbance measurements
- It complements feedback control

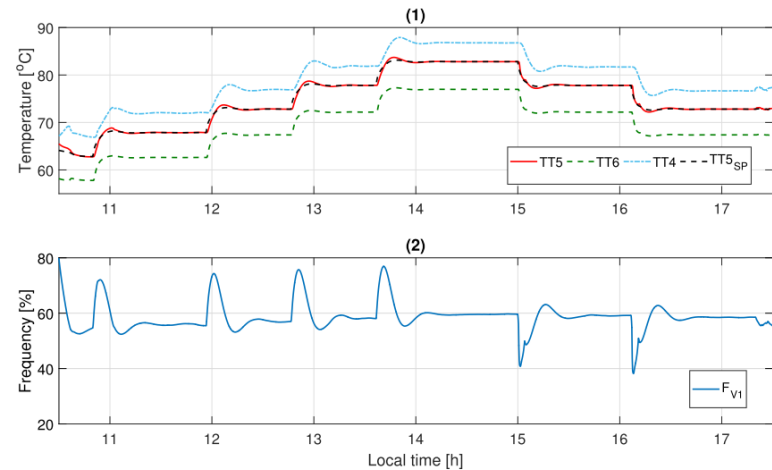
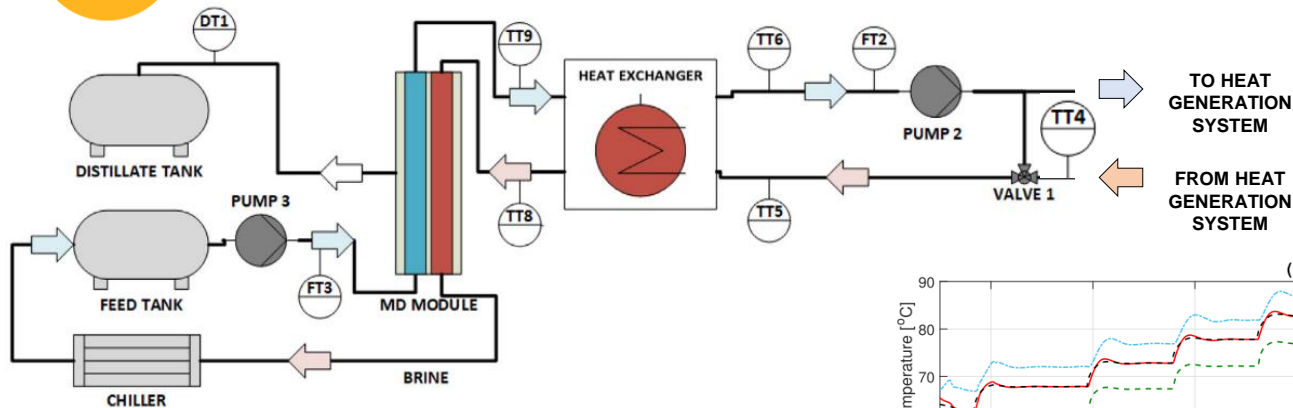


# Control structures of continuous systems

## The feedforward controller



### Three way valve in solar membrane distillation system



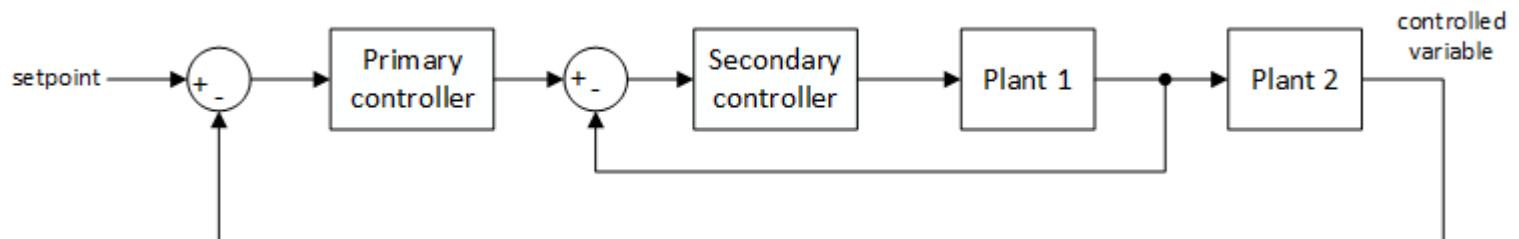
J. D. Gil, L. Roca, G. Zaragoza, and M. Berenguel, "A feedback control system with reference governor for a solar membrane distillation pilot facility," *Renew. Energy*, vol. 120, pp. 536–549, 2018.

# Control structures of continuous systems

## Cascade controller



- It can be used when there are several measurement signals and one control variable.
- It splits the control problem in two time scales and two control loops: an inner control loop (slave) and the outer control loop (master).

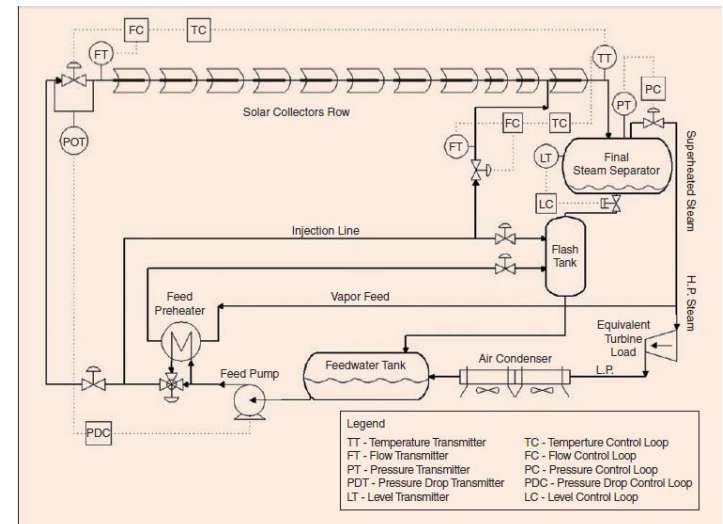
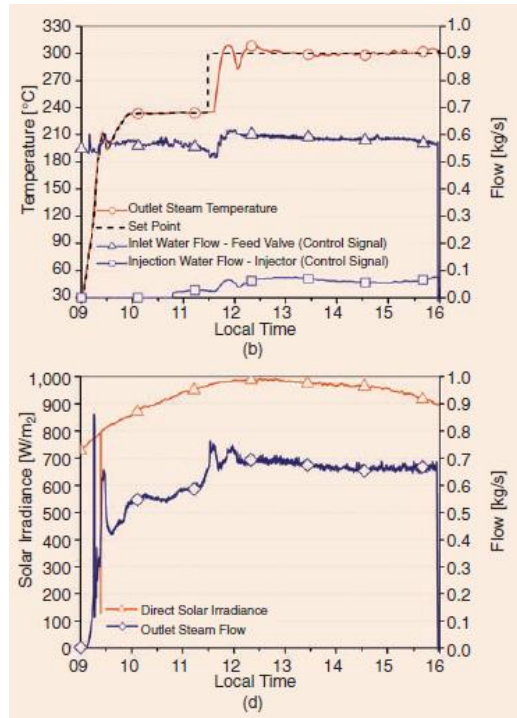


# Control structures of continuous systems

## Cascade controller



### Outlet steam temperature



L. Valenzuela, E. Zarza, M. Berenguel, E.F. Camacho, *Direct steam generation in solar boilers*, *IEEE Control Syst. Mag.* 24 (2004) 15–29.

# Control structures of continuous systems

## Category I: Basic control approaches

- PID
- Feedforward
- Cascade controller

## Category II, III & IV: advanced control

- Gain scheduling GS
- Time delay compensation TDC
- Decoupling control
- Model predictive control MPC
- Neural Network
- ...

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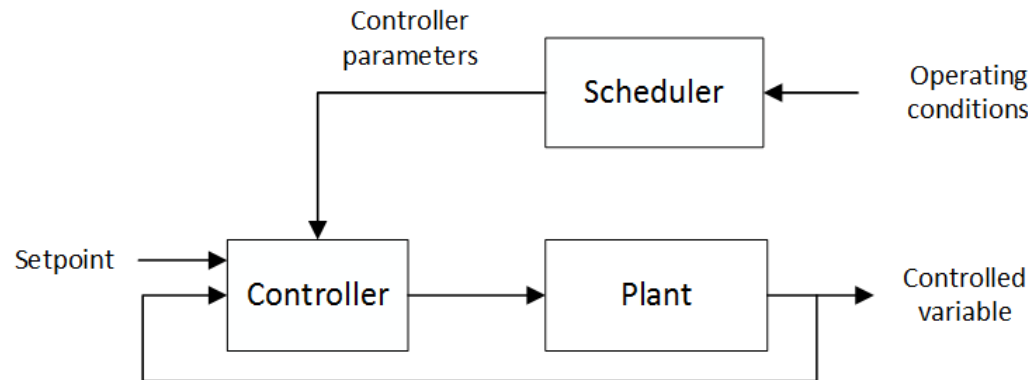


# Control structures of continuous systems

## Gain scheduling



- Controllers that have the ability of adapting to changes in process dynamics
- Controller parameters can be computed from measurement variables related to the operating point or operating conditions

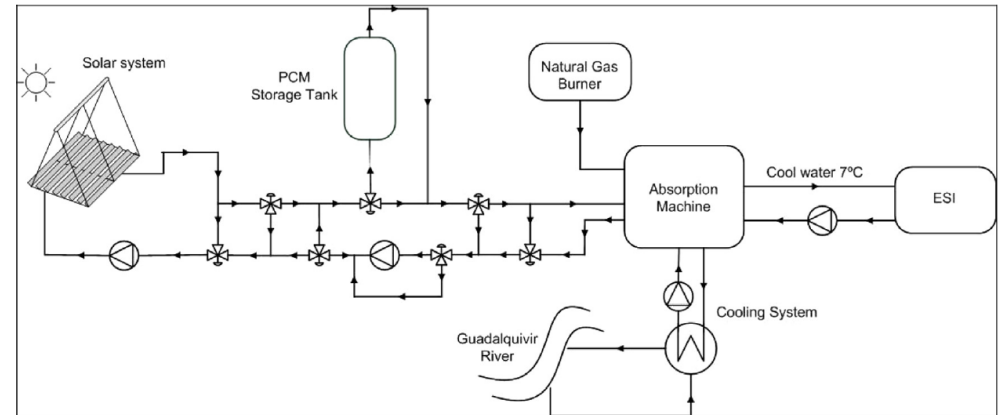
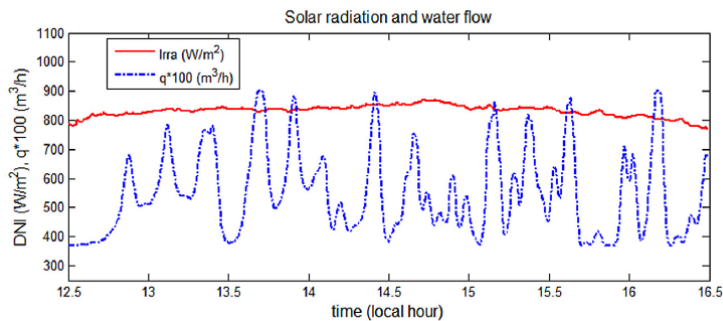
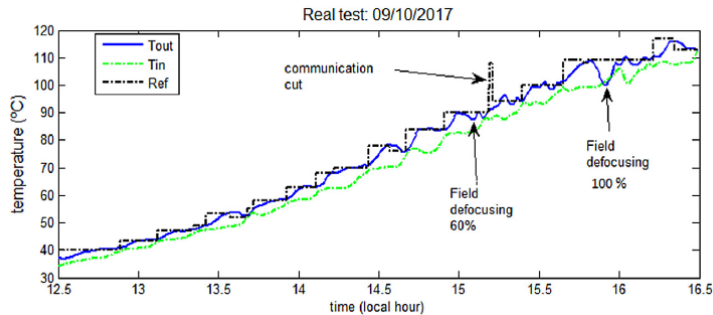


# Control structures of continuous systems

## Gain scheduling



### Fresnel collector field



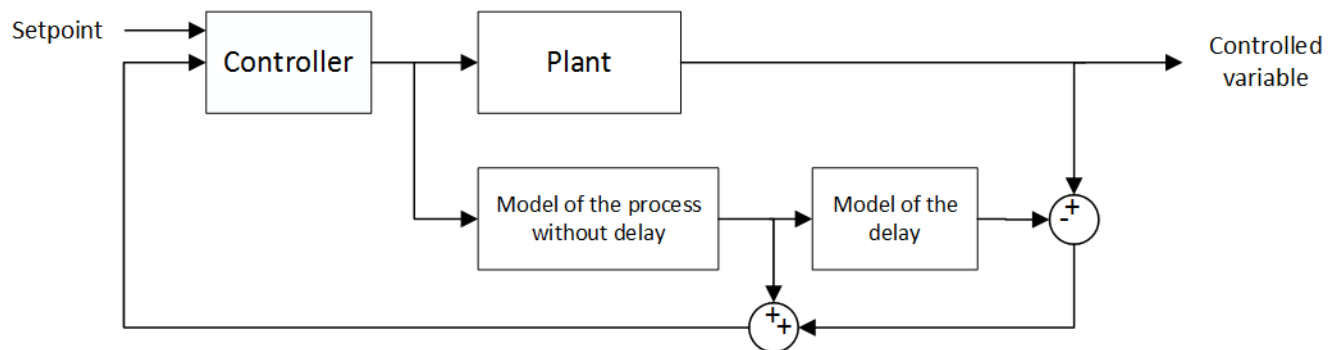
Gallego, A. J., Merello, G. M., Berenguel, M., & Camacho, E. F. (2019). Gain-scheduling model predictive control of a Fresnel collector field. *Control Engineering Practice*, 82, 1-13.

# Control structures of continuous systems

## Time delay compensation



- Dead times appears in many solar processes, usually associated with mass transport or due to the accumulation of several low-order systems.
- In TDC schemes, the controller is designed without considering the delay of the process

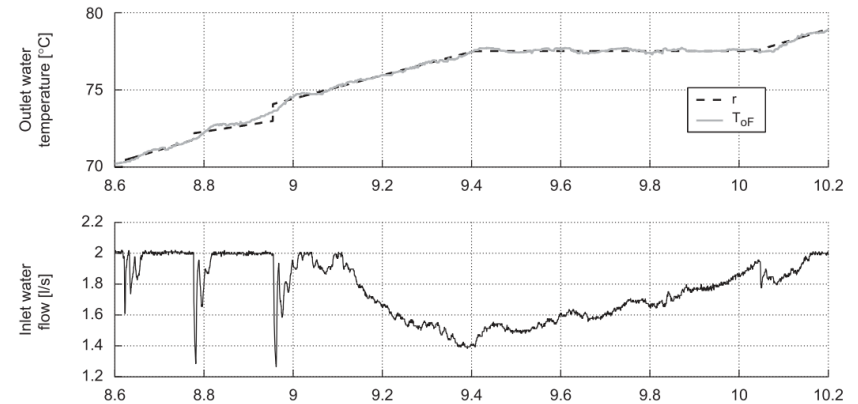
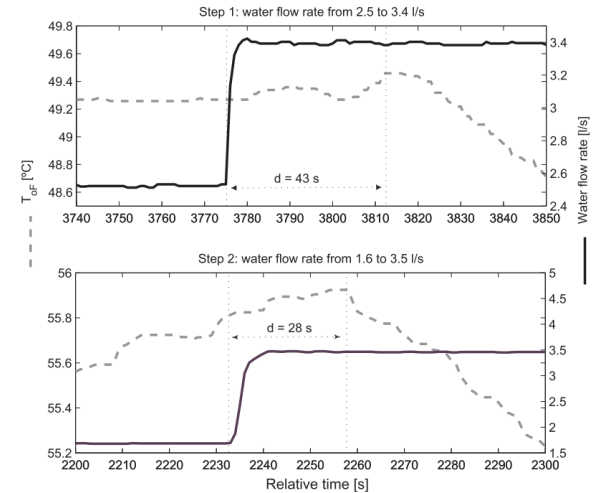


# Control structures of continuous systems

## Time delay compensator



## Compound parabolic concentrators



L. Roca, J.L. Guzman, J.E. Normey-Rico, M. Berenguel, L.J. Yebra, Robust constrained predictive feedback linearization controller in a solar desalination plant collector field, *Control Eng. Pract.* 17 (2009) 1076–1088.

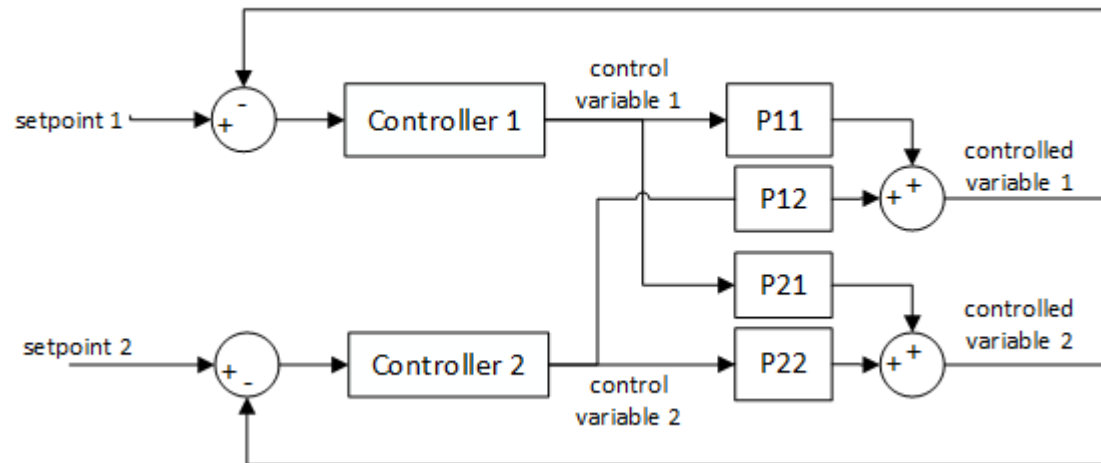
L. Roca, J.L. Guzman, J.E. Normey-rico, M. Berenguel, Filtered Smith Predictor with nonlinear model applied to a solar field, in: 2014 Eur. Control Conf., Strasbourg, France, 2014.

# Control structures of continuous systems

## Decoupling control



- In Multi-Input-Multi-Output (MIMO) systems we must control simultaneously M variables with N available control signals.
- One of the most important problems in MIMO systems control is the coupling problem
- We can use decouplers to compensate for undesirable process interactions

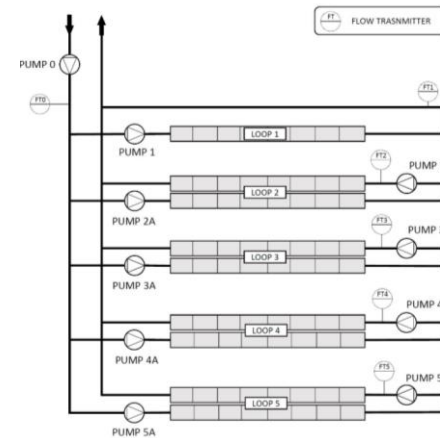
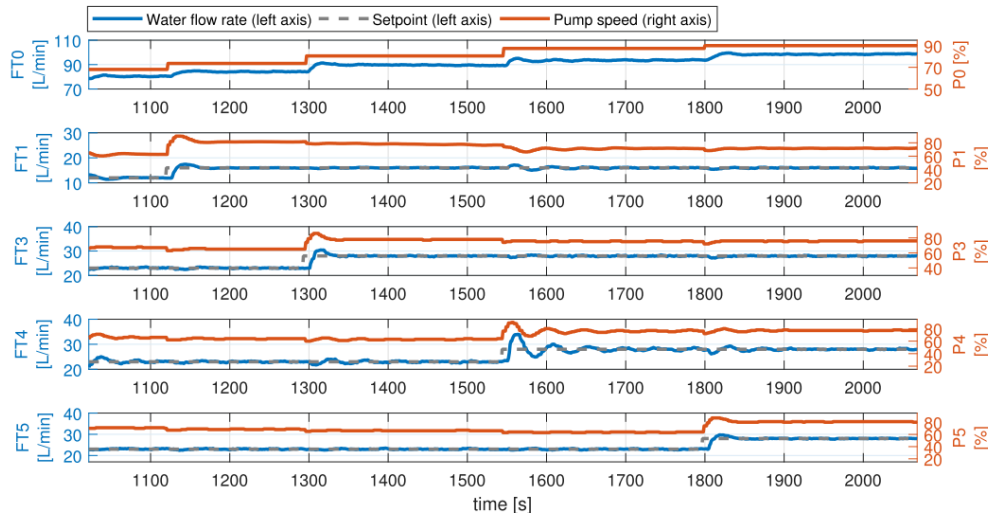


# Control structures of continuous systems

## Decoupling control



### Flat plate collectors



A. Tosi, L. Roca, J.D. Gil, A. Visioli, M. Berenguel, Multivariable controller for stationary flat plate solar collectors, in: Proc. 7th Int. Conf. Syst. Control, Valencia (Spain), 2018: pp. 7–12.

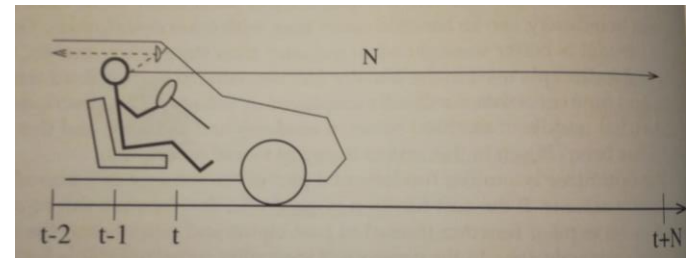
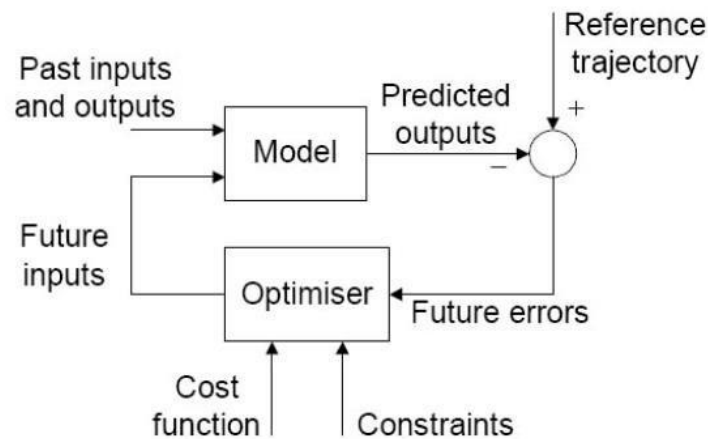
# Control structures of continuous systems

## Model predictive control



It does not designate a specific control strategy but an ample range of control methods. The ideas are:

- Explicit use of a model to predict the process output at future time (horizon)
- The control sequence is calculated by minimizing an objective function
- Receding strategy



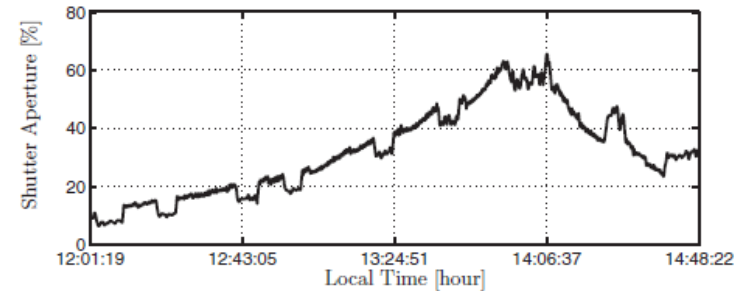
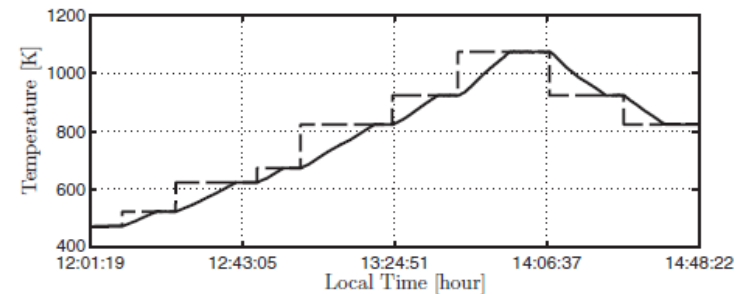
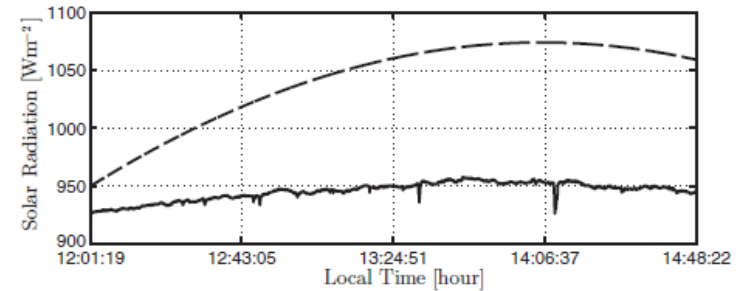
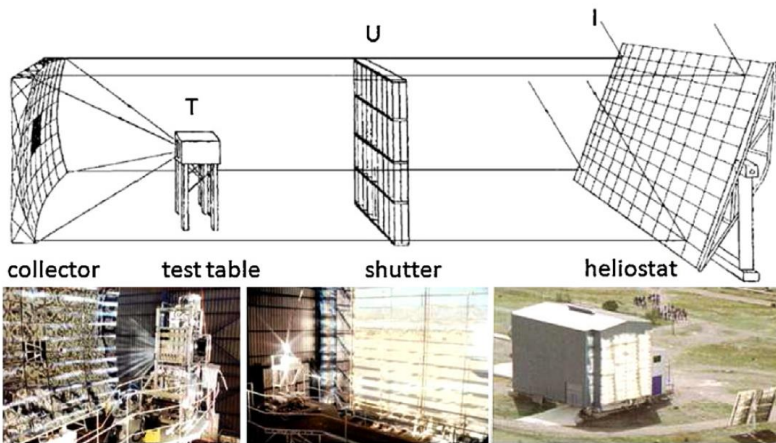
Camacho, E. F., & Alba, C. B. (2007). *Model predictive control*. Springer.

# Control structures of continuous systems

## Model predictive control



### Solar furnace



Beschi, M., Berenguel, M., Visioli, A., Guzmán, J. L., & Yebra, L. J. (2013). Implementation of feedback linearization GPC control for a solar furnace. *Journal of Process Control*, 23(10), 1545-1554

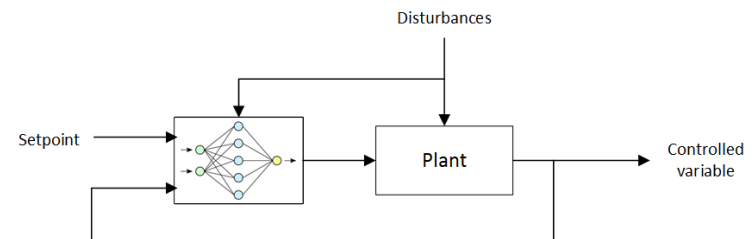
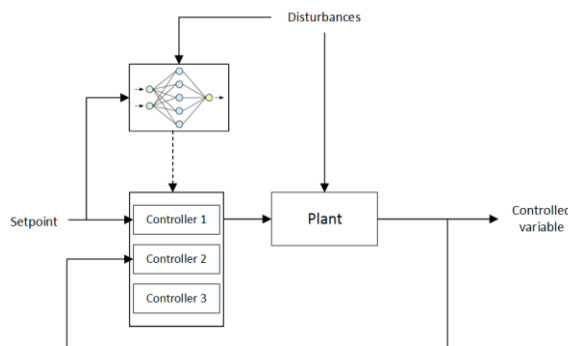


# Control structures of continuous systems

## Neural network control



- Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) are models designed to emulate the human brain
- They are good for tasks to complete information, they can learn from examples and are able to deal with non-linear problems.
- They can be used in diverse applications in control (to model the behavior of the plant or to calculate the control signal)

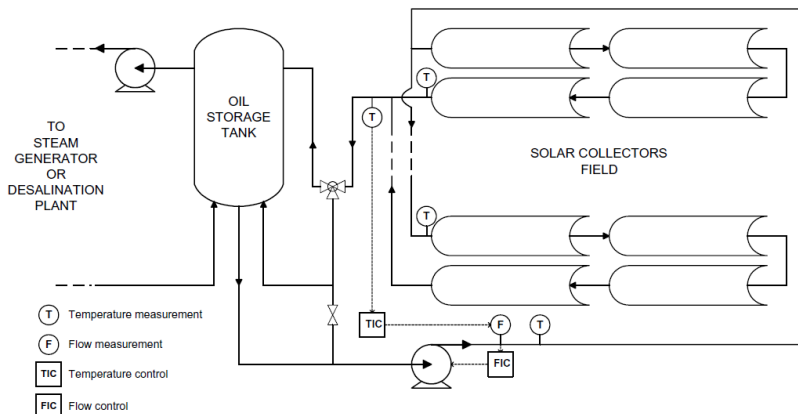


# Control structures of continuous systems

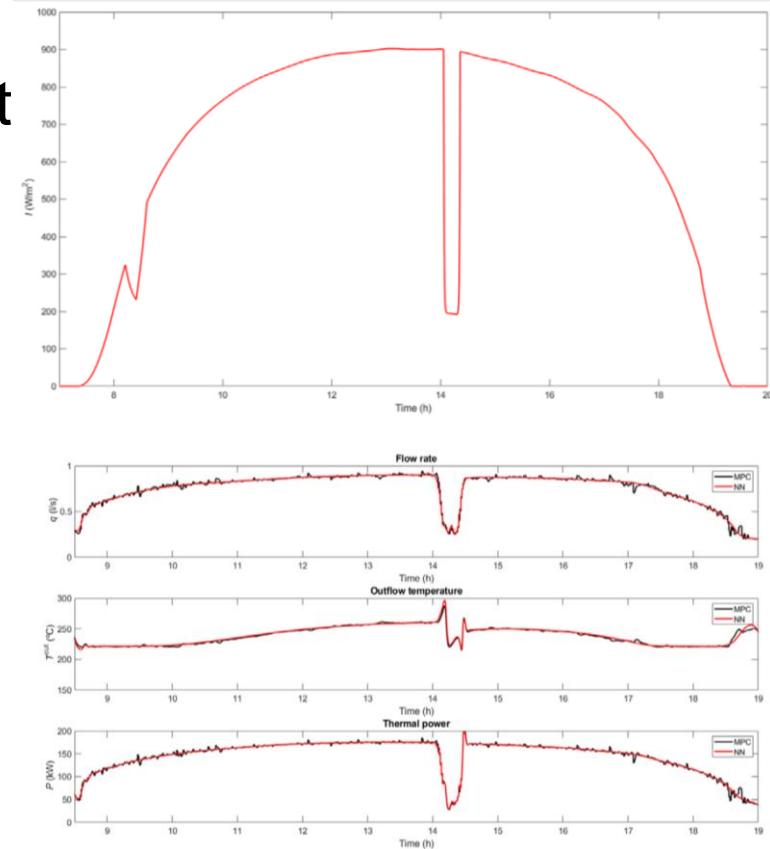
## Neural network control



### Solar parabolic-through plant



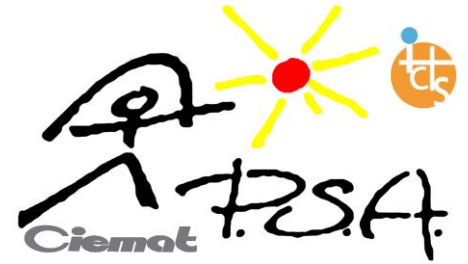
Camacho, E. F., Rubio, F. R., Berenguel, M., & Valenzuela, L. (2007). A survey on control schemes for distributed solar collector fields. Part I: Modeling and basic control approaches. *Solar Energy*, 81(10), 1240-1251



Ruiz-Moreno, S., Frejo, J. R. D., & Camacho, E. F. (2021). Model predictive control based on deep learning for solar parabolic-trough plants. *Renewable Energy*, 180, 193-202

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## **End of Presentation**

- **Thank you for your attention**
- **Questions ?**

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