

ITRI

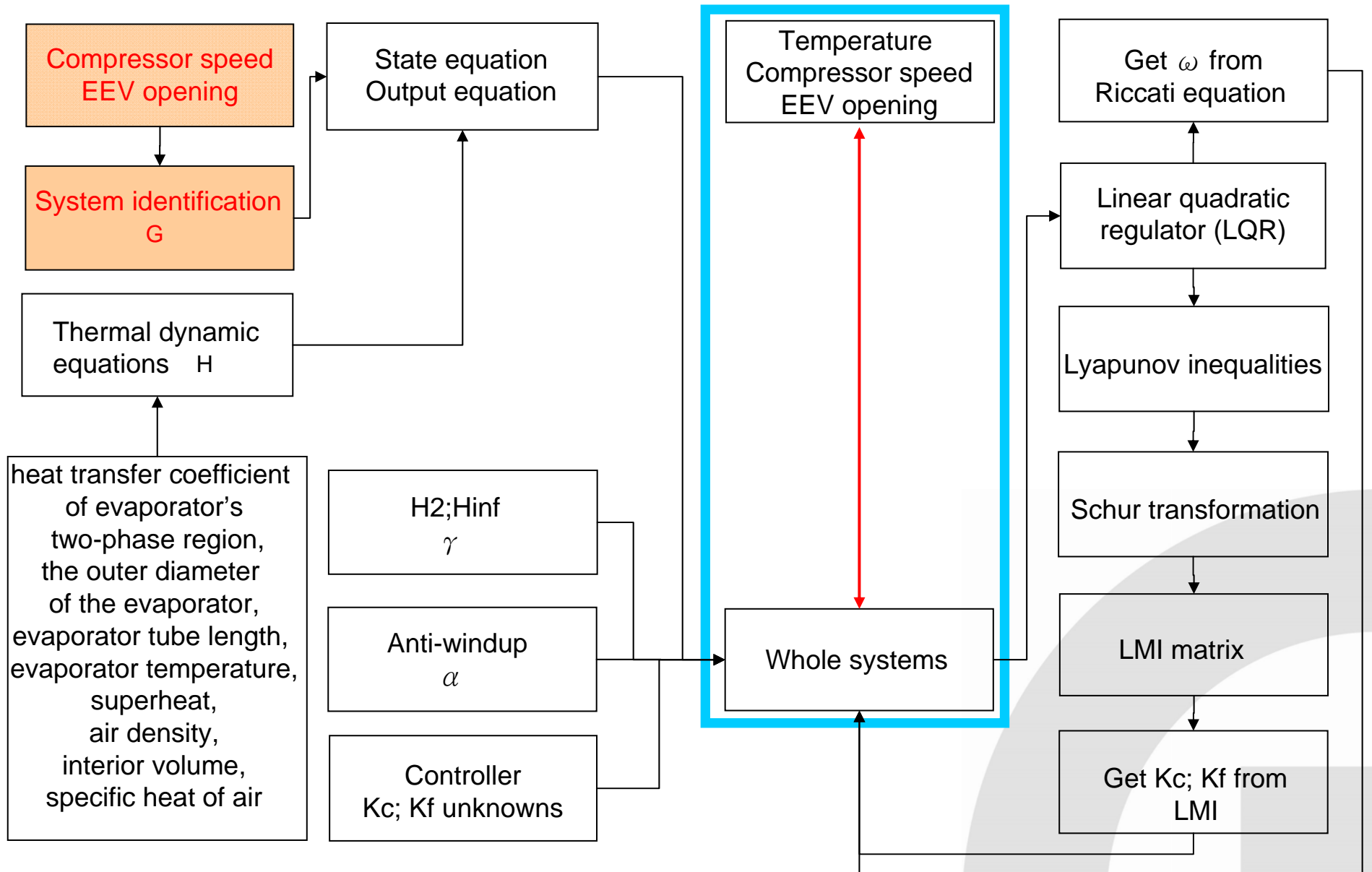
Industrial Technology
Research Institute

The H_2 / H_∞ Control of the Inverter-fed Air Conditioner Temperature by Linear Matrix Inequalities Based on Linear Quadratic Regulator

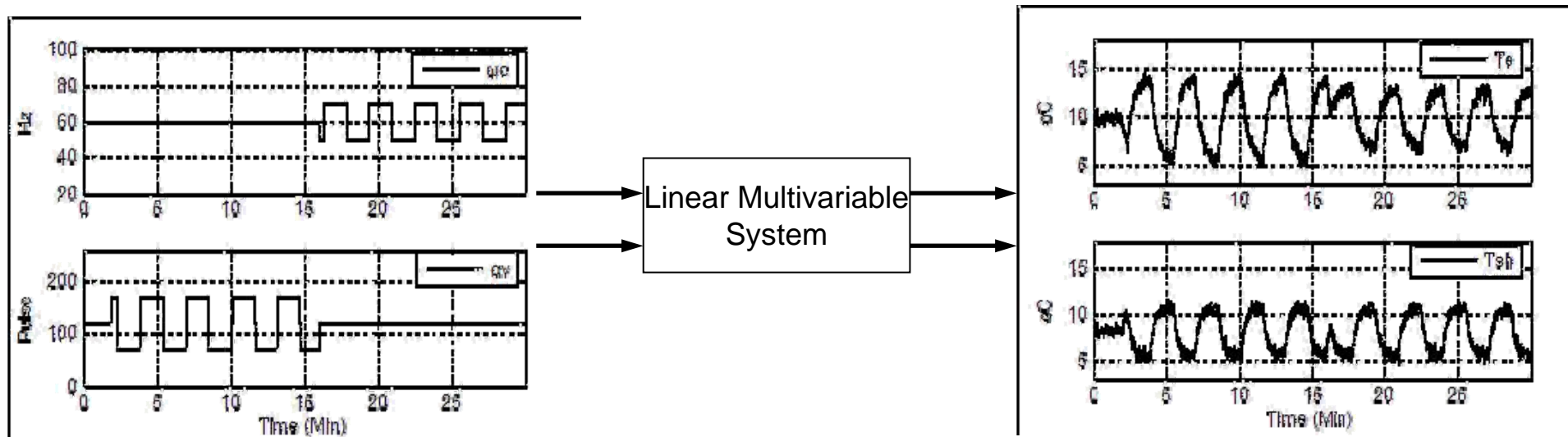


Yaubin Yang (Nov 5~6/2009, Fri~Sat)

Procedure



System identification G

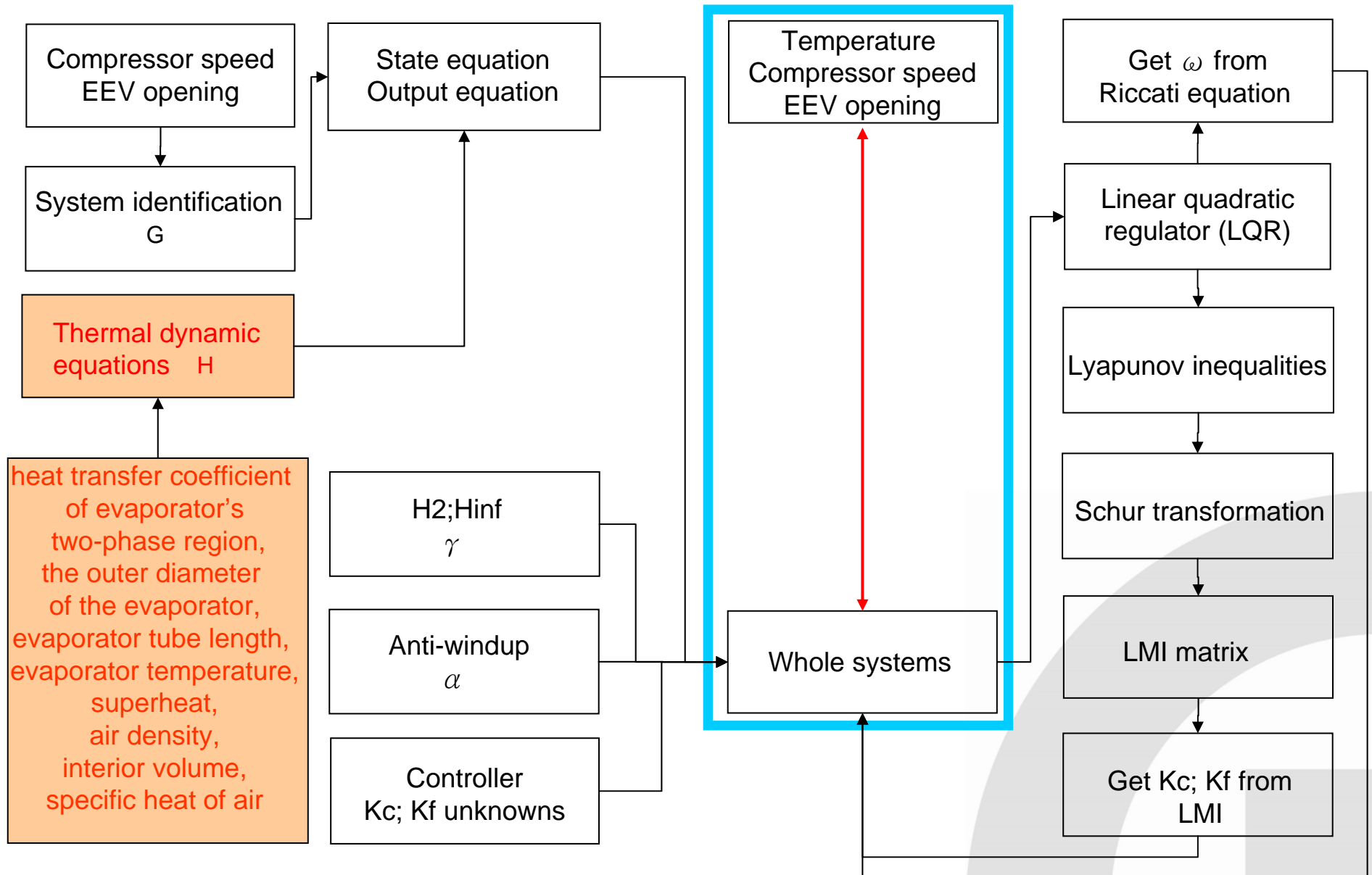


For linear multivariable system, the transfer function is

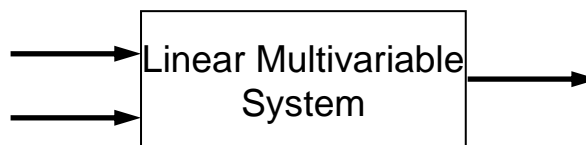
$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{T}_e(s) \\ \bar{T}_{sh}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{G}_{11}(s) & \bar{G}_{12}(s) \\ \bar{G}_{21}(s) & \bar{G}_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\omega}_c(s) \\ \bar{\alpha}_v(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$\bar{T}_e(s), \bar{T}_{sh}(s), \bar{G}_{ij}(s), \bar{\omega}_c(s), \bar{\alpha}_v(s)$ are all matrices

Procedure



Transfer function H



$$C \frac{dT_r}{dt} = v - \dot{Q}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \alpha_{eo} \pi D_{eo} L_{el} (T_r - T_{ew1}) + \alpha_{eo} \pi D_{eo} (L_e - L_{el}) (T_r - T_{ew2})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{T}_r(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{H}_{11}(s) & \bar{H}_{12}(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{T}_e(s) \\ \bar{T}_{sh}(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$\bar{T}_r(s), \bar{T}_e(s), \bar{H}_{ij}(s), \bar{T}_{sh}(s)$ are all matrices

Where T_r : indoor temperature

C : specific heat

v : heat source

\dot{Q} : heat is absorbed by indoor air-conditioner

α_{eo} : thermal conductivity

D_{eo} : evaporator outer diameter

L_e : tube length

L_{el} : two-phase zone length,

T_{ew1} : two-phase region wall temperature

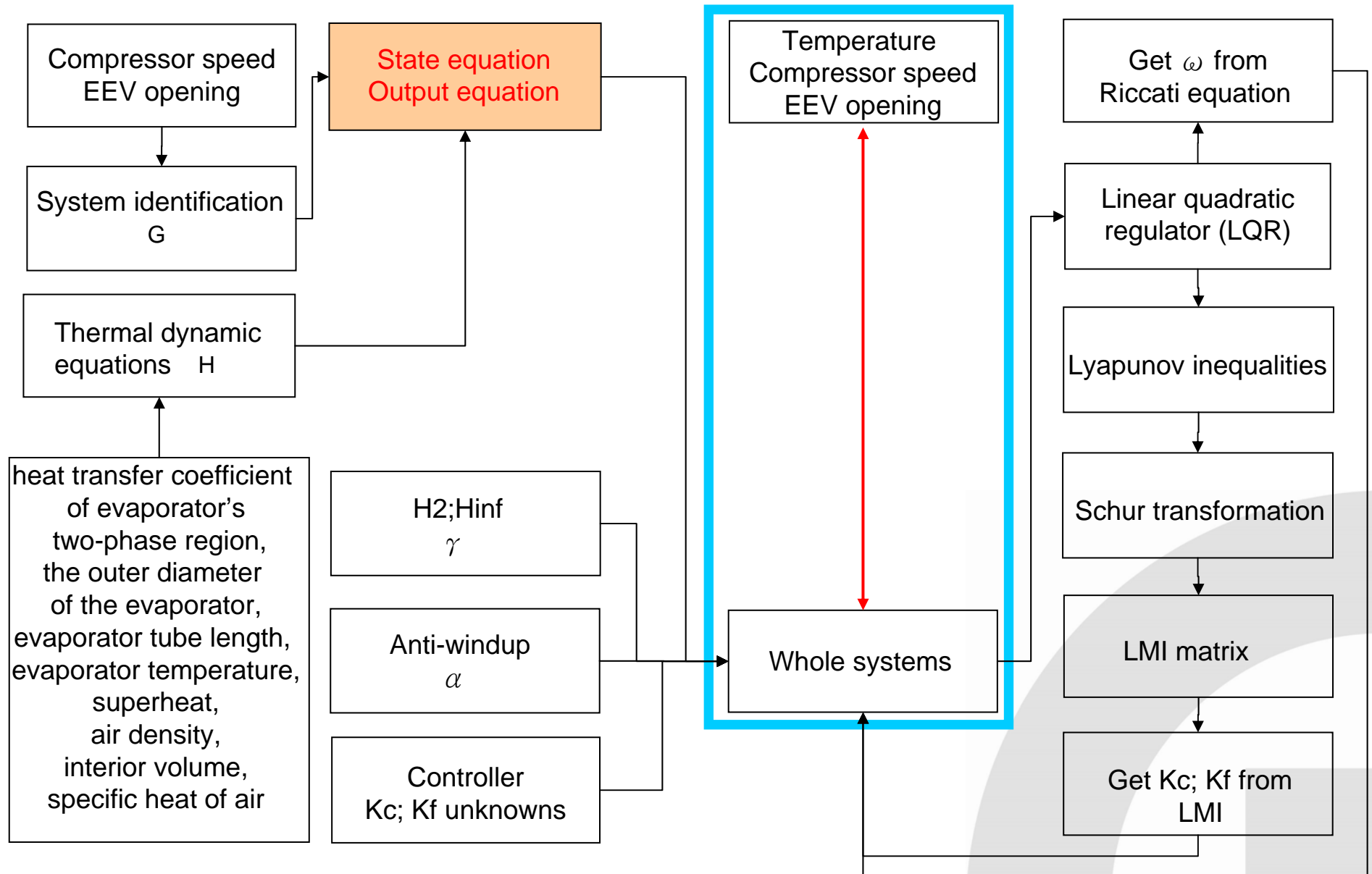
T_{ew2} : superheat zone wall temperature

$$K = \alpha_{eo} \pi D_{eo}$$

$$K_1 = K_2 = K \cdot L_e$$

$$K_3 = (L_e - L_{el})$$

Procedure



Governing equations

$$x(k+1) = Ax(k) + B_2u_s(k) + B_\eta u_\eta(k) + B_1\omega(k)$$

$$z(k) = E_1x(k) + E_2u_s(k) + G\omega(k)$$

$$u_\eta(k) = -\alpha[u_c(k) - u_s(k)]$$

$$u_c(k) = -Kx(k)$$

$x(k)$: state vectors contain evaporator temp
and superheat

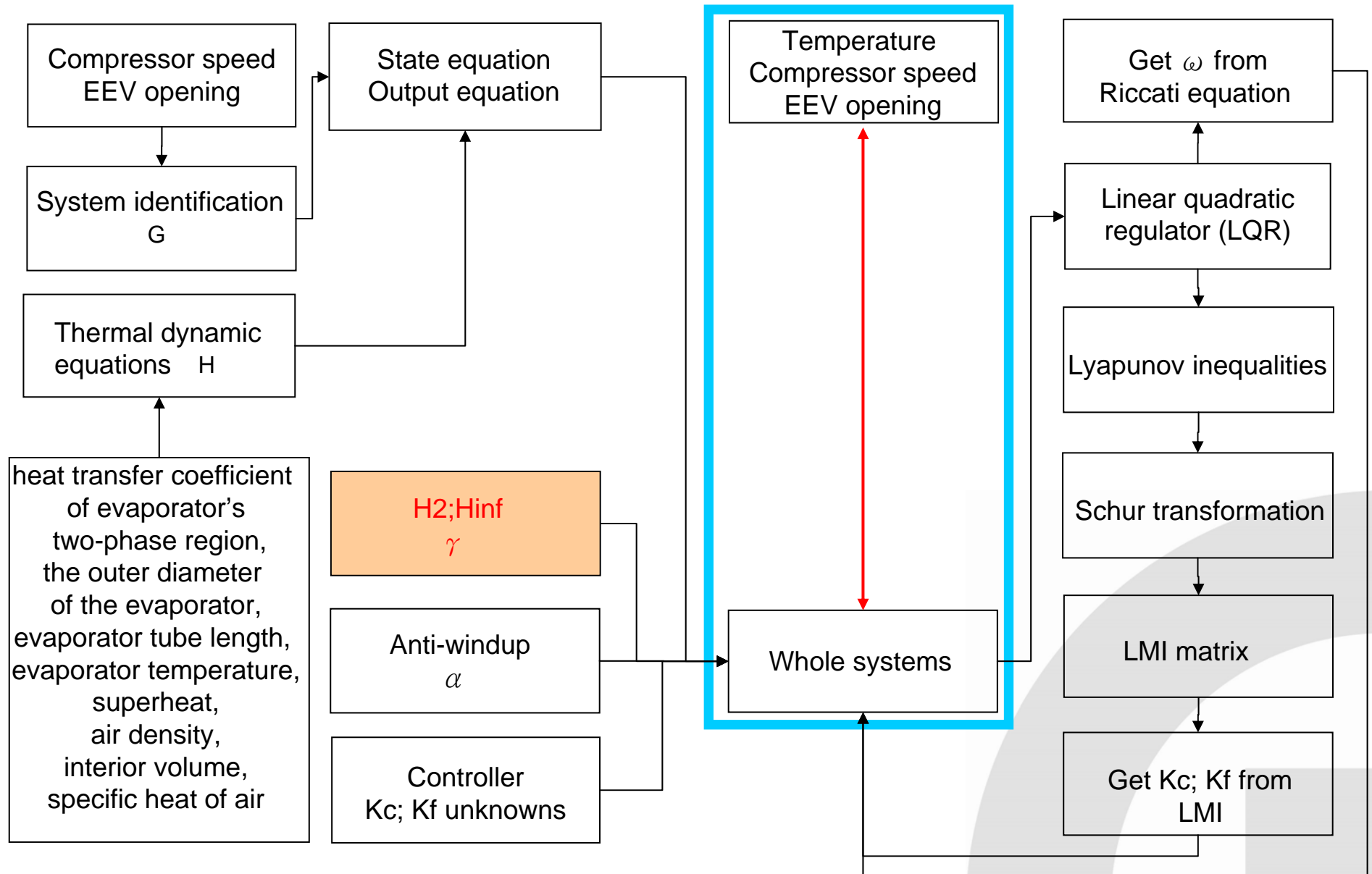
$u_s(k)$: control inputs contain compressor speed,
EEV opening, fan speed of indoor and outdoor

$u_\eta(k)$: antiwindup control input if adds integrator

$\omega(k)$: disturbance inputs contain indoor heat source
and temp. change

$z(k)$: output vectors

Procedure



$H_2; H_\infty$

$$J_2 = \sum_0^{\infty} (x^T Q x + u^T R u)$$

Discrete Lyapunov equation

$$A P A^T - P - J_2 < 0$$

$$J_\infty = \sup_{\omega \in R} \frac{\|z\|_2^2}{\|\omega\|_2^2} = \sup_{\omega \in R} \frac{\sum z^T z}{\sum \omega^T \omega} \leq \gamma^2$$

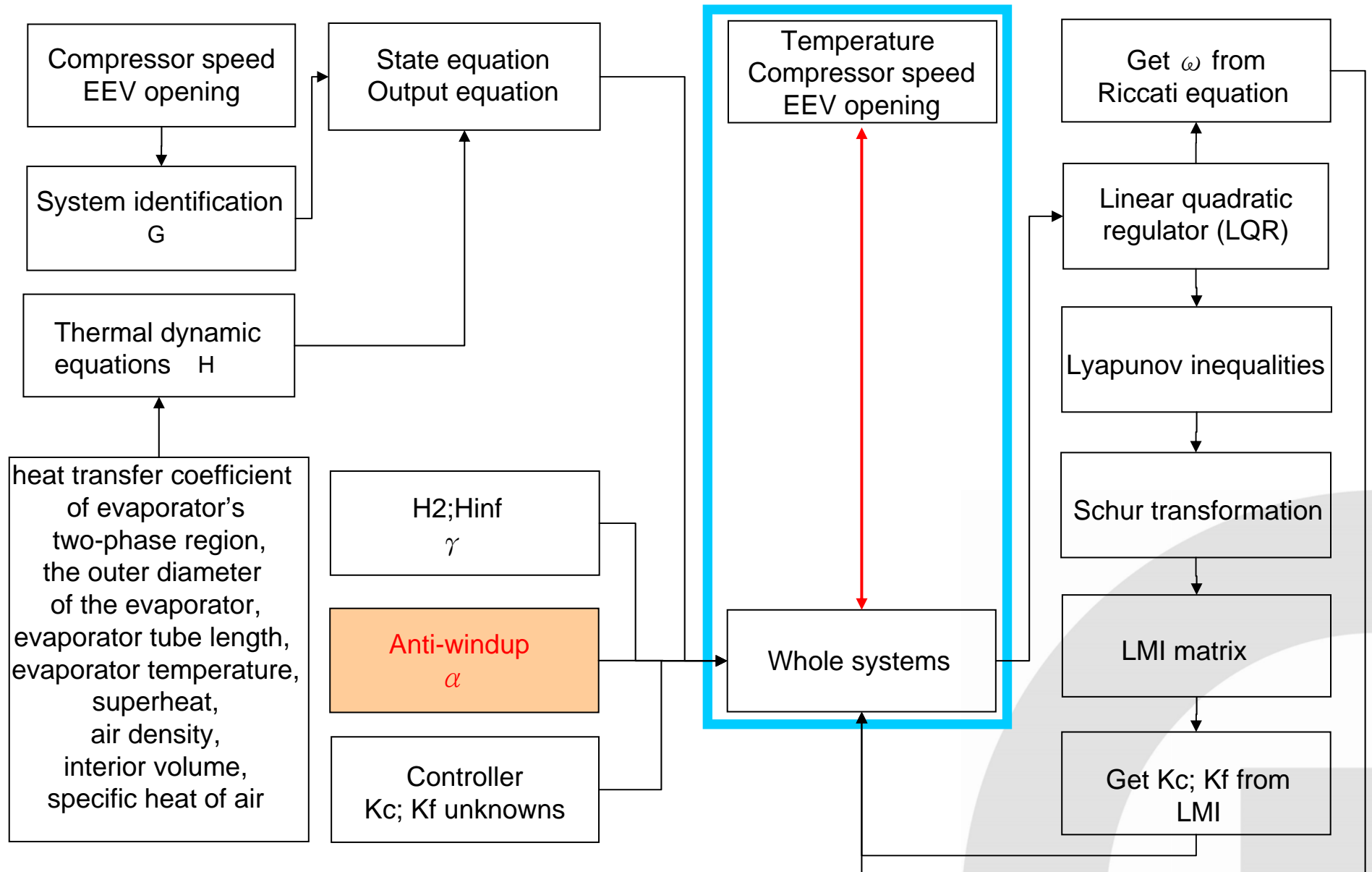
$$\sum_0^{\infty} (\gamma^2 \omega^T \omega - z^T z) > 0$$

Discrete Riccati equation

$$A P A^T - P - J_\infty < 0$$

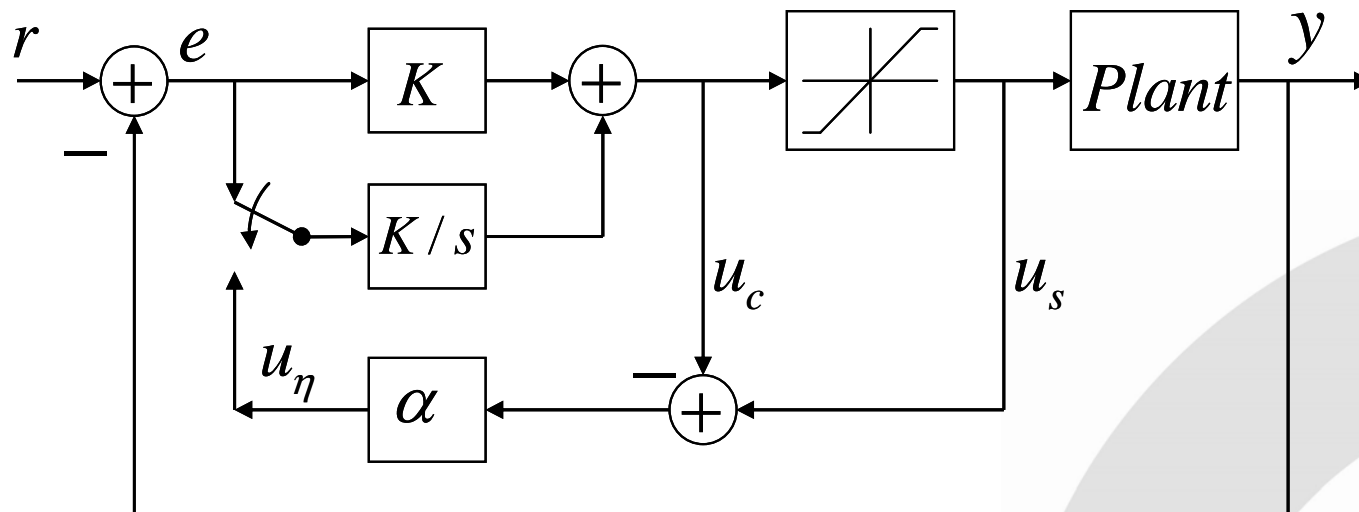
get ω from Linear quadratic regulator

Procedure



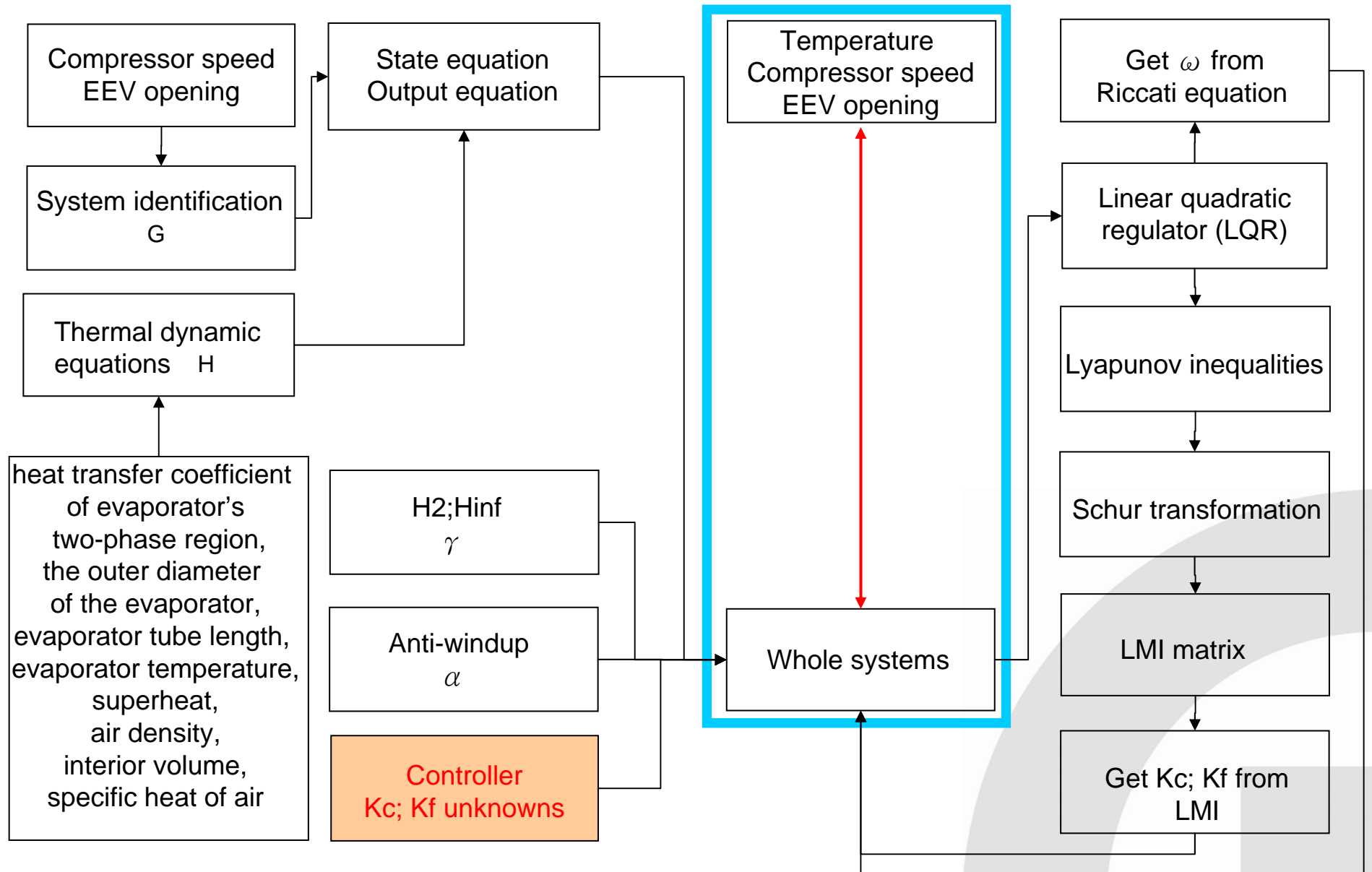
Anti windup

$$u_s = \begin{cases} u_{\min} & \text{for } u_c < u_{\min} \\ u_c & \text{for } u_{\min} < u_c \leq u_{\max} \\ u_{\max} & \text{for } u_c > u_{\max} \end{cases}$$

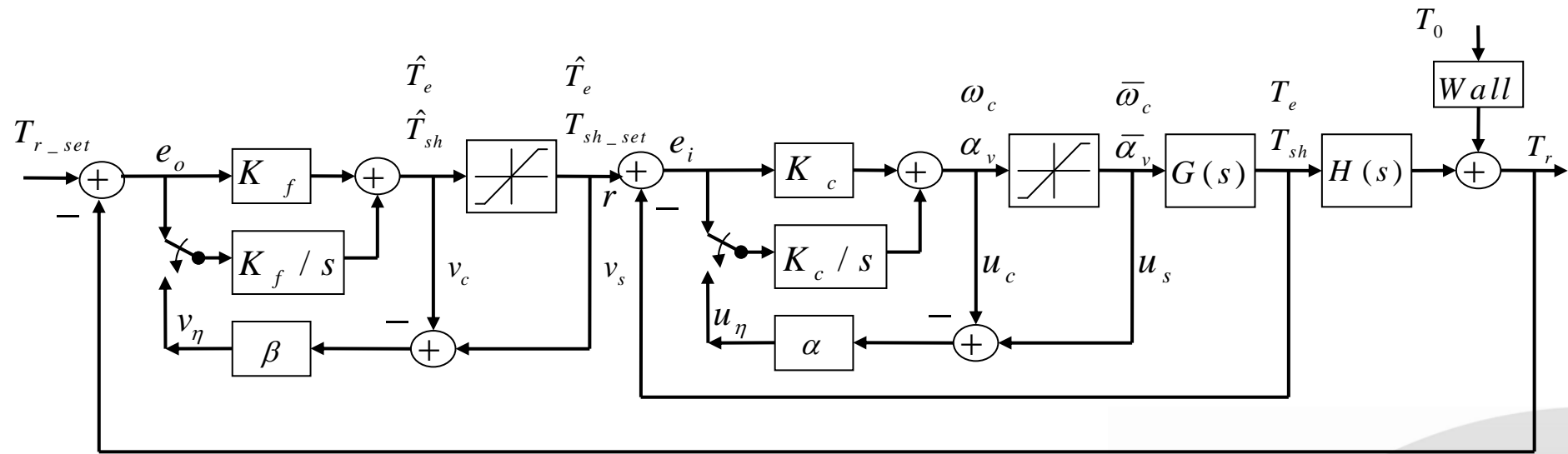


Hodel, A. S., and Hall, C. E., 2001,
Variable-Structure PID control to Prevent Integrator Windup,
IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics, vol. 48, no. 2, pp. 442-451.

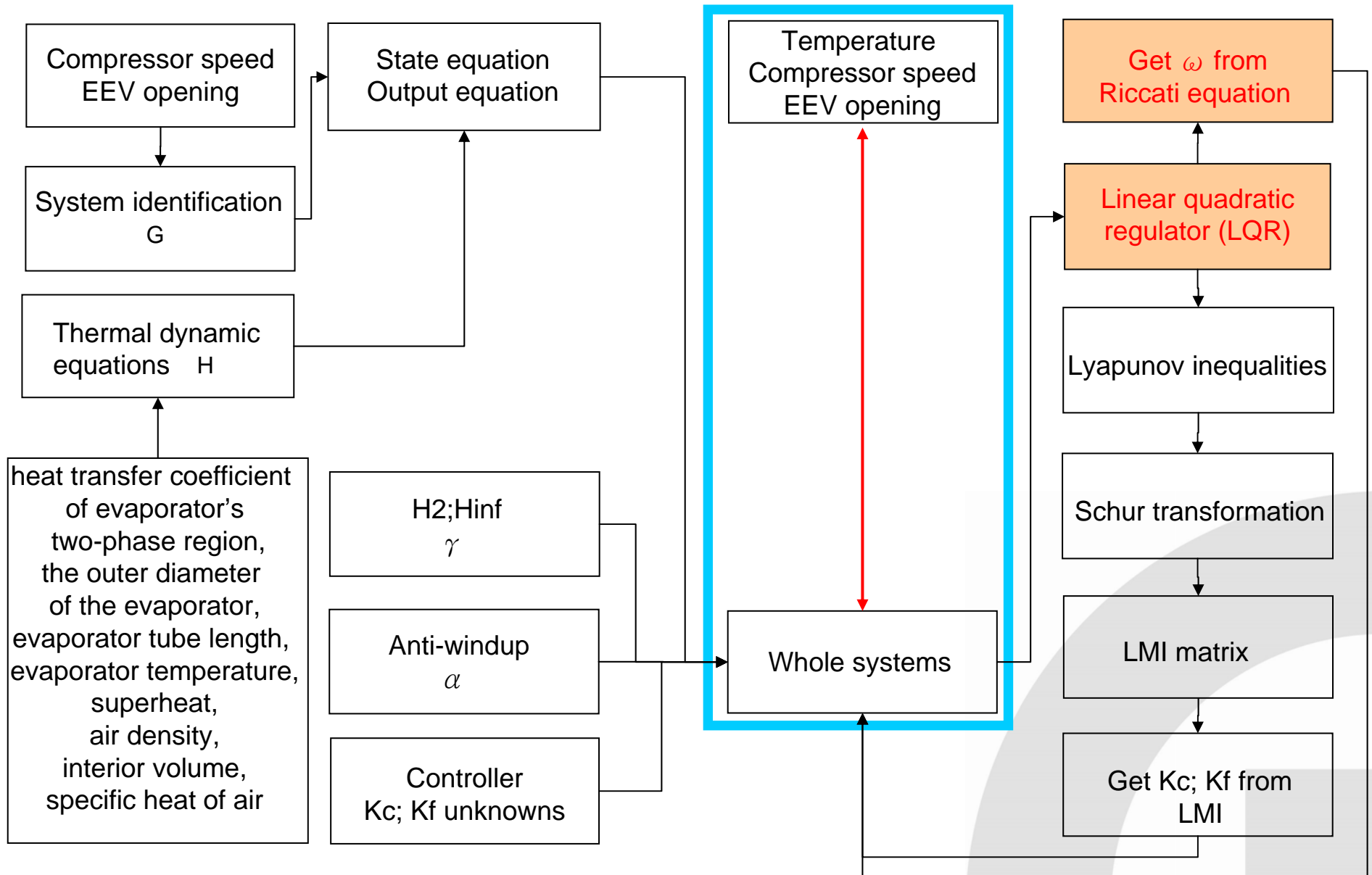
Procedure



Flow chart



Procedure



Linear quadratic regulator

- For a discrete-time linear system described by

$$x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k$$

- with a performance index defined as

$$J = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x_k^T Q x_k + u_k^T R u_k)$$

- the optimal control sequence minimizing the performance index is given by

$$u_k = -Kx_k$$

- Where

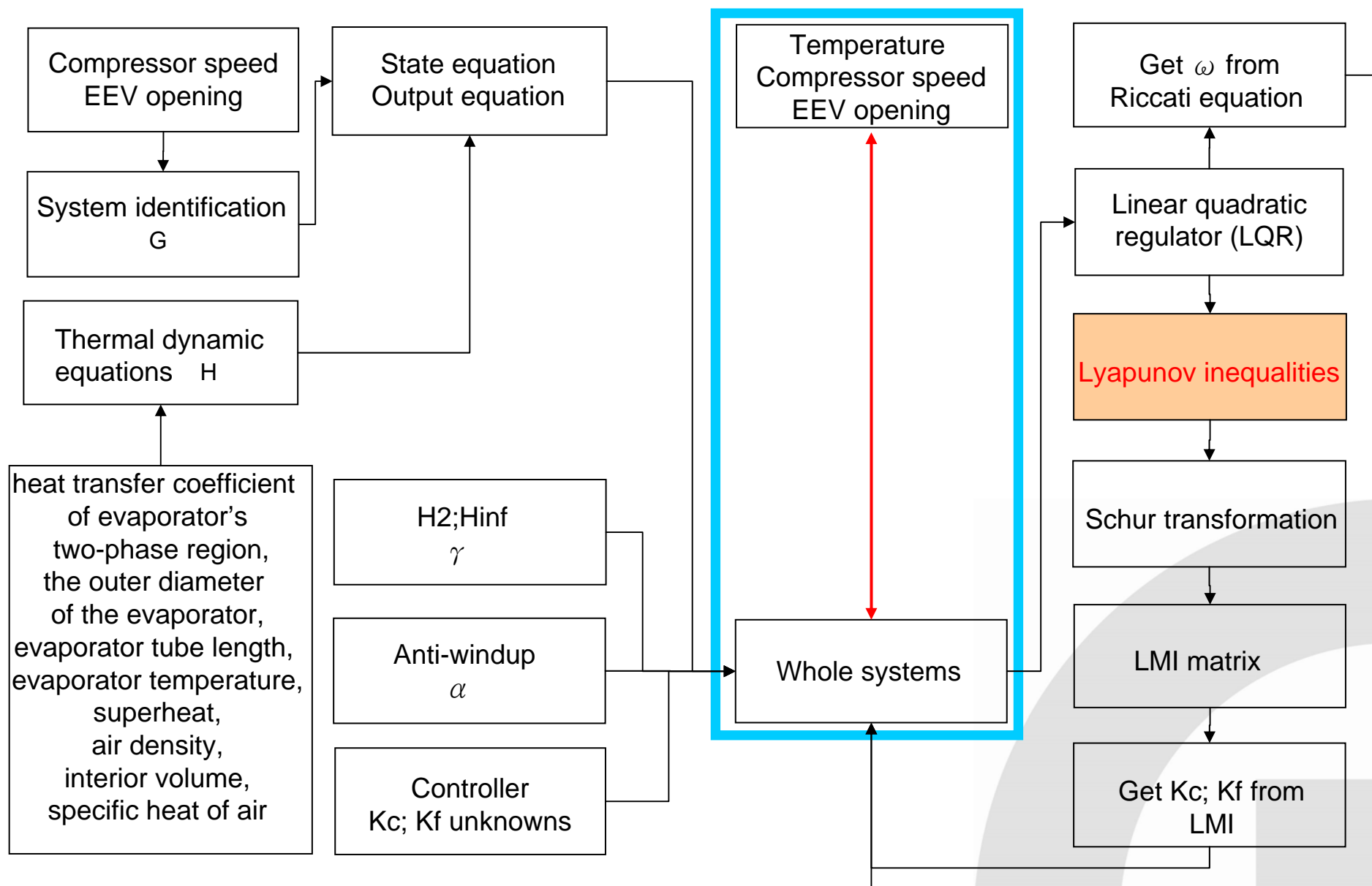
$$K = (R + B^T P B)^{-1} B^T P A$$

- and P is the solution to the discrete time [algebraic Riccati equation](#) (DARE)

$$P = Q + A^T (P - P B (R + B^T P B)^{-1} B^T P) A$$

From Wikipedia

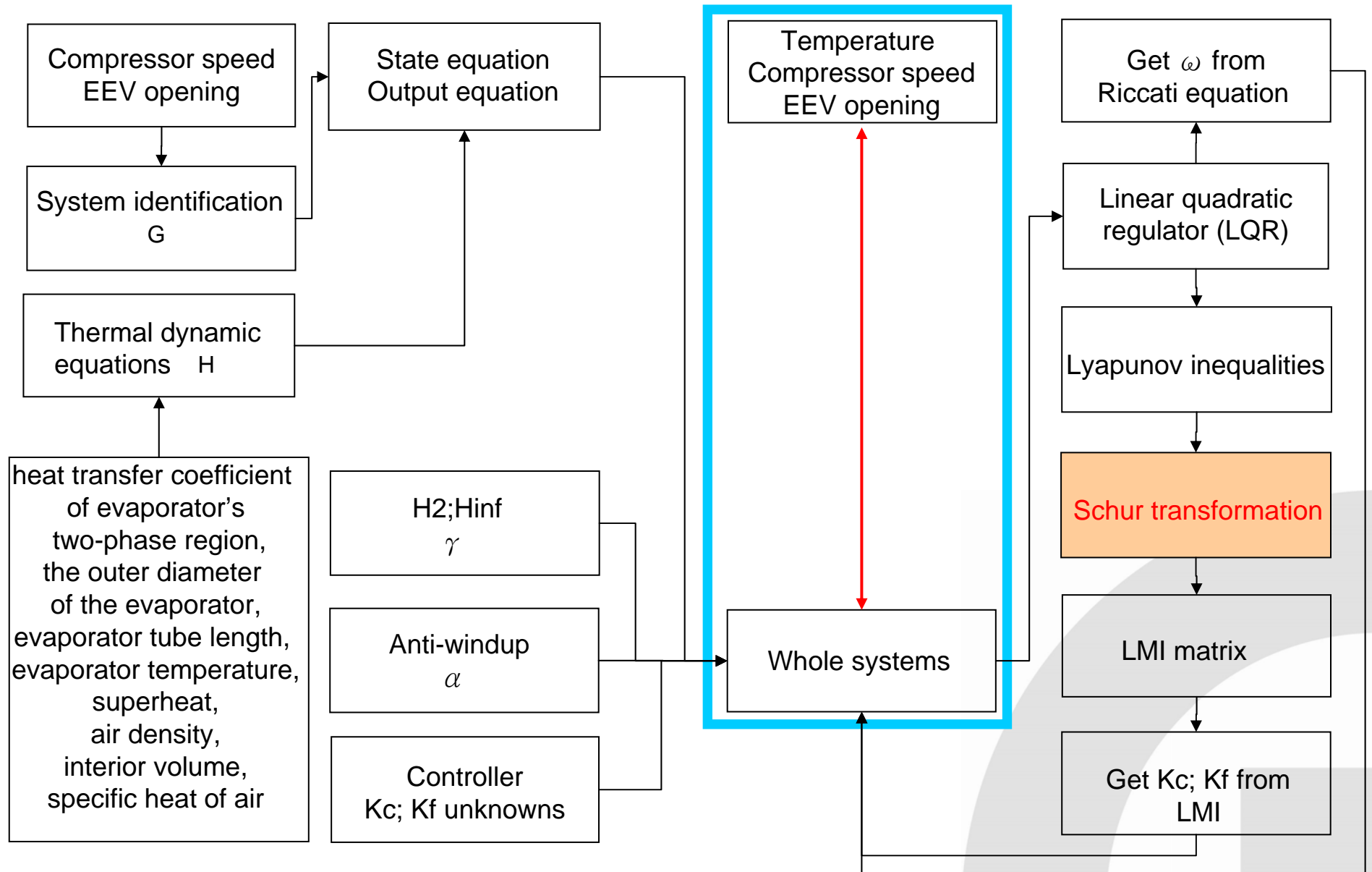
Procedure



Lyapunov stability

- In the Lyapunov stability theory, the system is said to be asymptotic stable if there exists a symmetric matrix $P = P^T$ in governing equation.
- The function V is a Lyapunov function if $\dot{V}(x)$ is negative semi-definite in U : $\dot{V}(x) \leq 0$.
- The existence of a Lyapunov function is sufficient to prove stability (in the sense of Lyapunov) in the region U .
- If $\dot{V}(x)$ is negative definite, the equilibrium is **asymptotically stable**.

Procedure



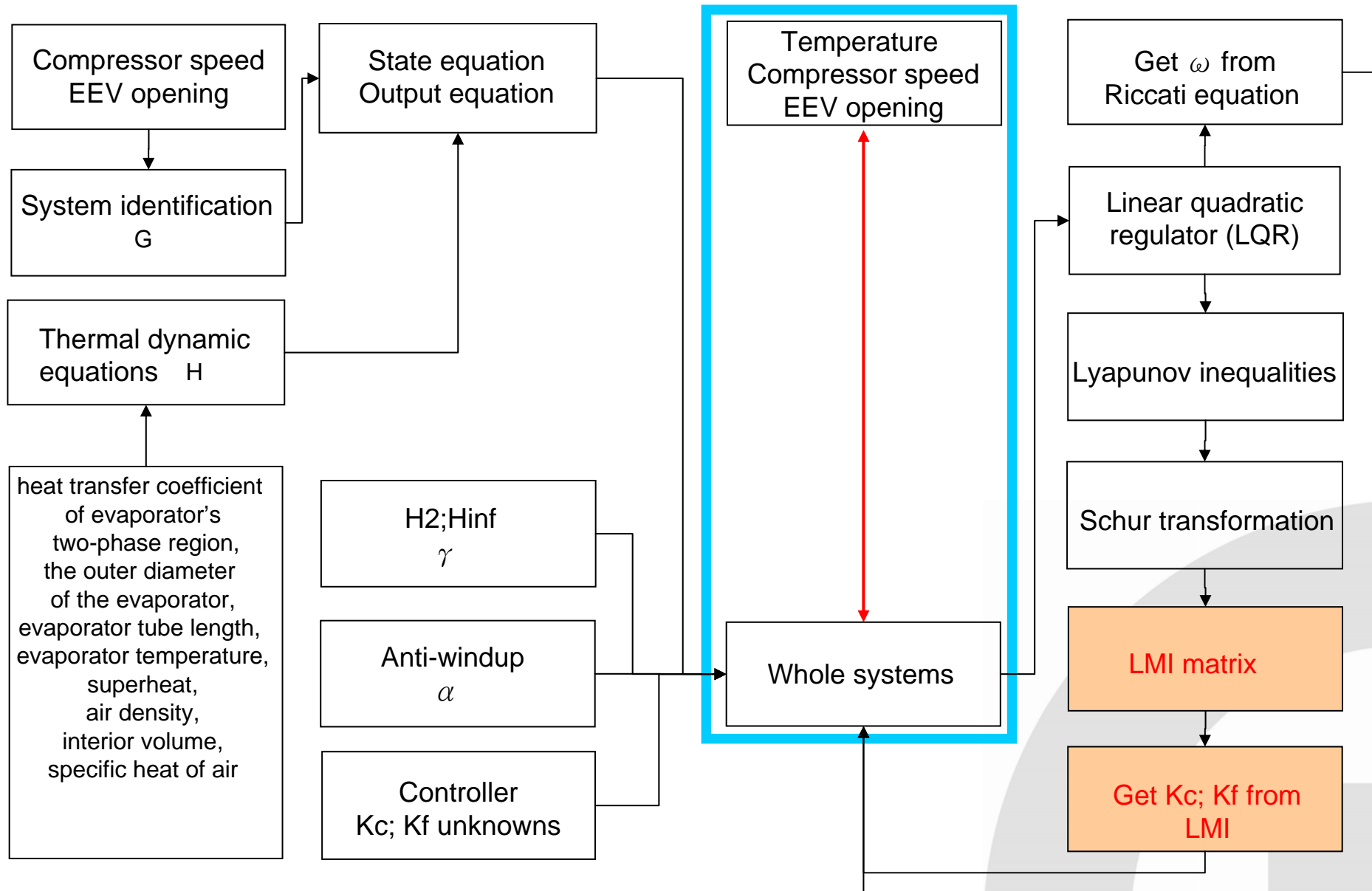
Schur complement:

$$R > 0, Q - SR^{-1}S^T > 0 \Leftrightarrow M = \begin{bmatrix} Q & S \\ S^T & R \end{bmatrix} > 0$$

inverse matrix expression:

$$(A + BCD)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}B(C^{-1} + DA^{-1}B)^{-1}DA^{-1}$$

Procedure



H_∞ LMI

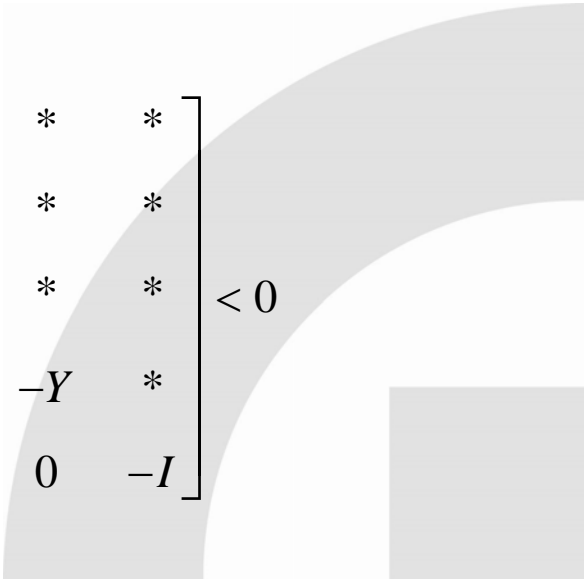
There exists $Y = Y^T$ such that H_∞ norm LMI in linear operation

$$\begin{bmatrix} W & \overline{\overline{B}}^T \\ \overline{\overline{B}} & Y \end{bmatrix} > 0, Y > 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -Y & * & * & * \\ 0 & E_2^T E_2 & * & * \\ \overline{\overline{A}}Y & \overline{\overline{B}} & -Y & * \\ E_1 Y + E_2 K Y & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0$$

There exists $Y = Y^T$ such that H_∞ norm LMI in saturation operation

$$\begin{bmatrix} W & \overline{\overline{B}}^T \\ \overline{\overline{B}} & Y \end{bmatrix} > 0, Y > 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -Y & * & * & * & * \\ 0 & E_2^T E_2 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * & * \\ \overline{\overline{A}}Y & \overline{\overline{B}} & -\alpha B_\eta & -Y & * \\ \overline{\overline{E}}Y & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0$$


H_2 LMI

There exists $Y = Y^T$ such that H_2 norm LMI in linear operation

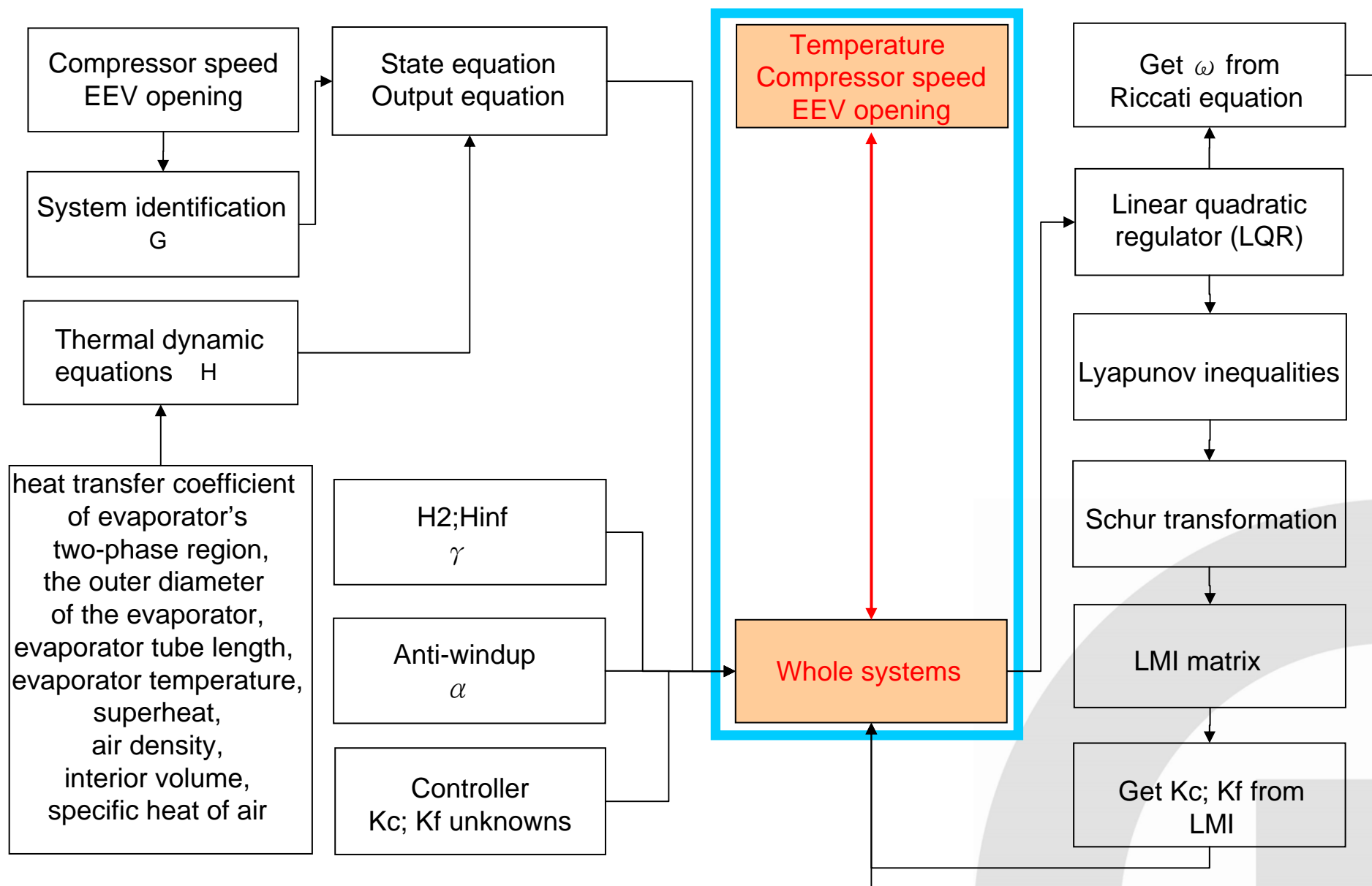
$$\begin{bmatrix} -Y & * & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & * & * & * \\ \overline{\overline{A}}Y & \overline{\overline{B}} & -Y & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & B_1^T & -\gamma^2 I & * \\ \overline{\overline{E}}Y & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0$$

There exists $Y = Y^T$ such that H_2 norm LMI in saturation operation

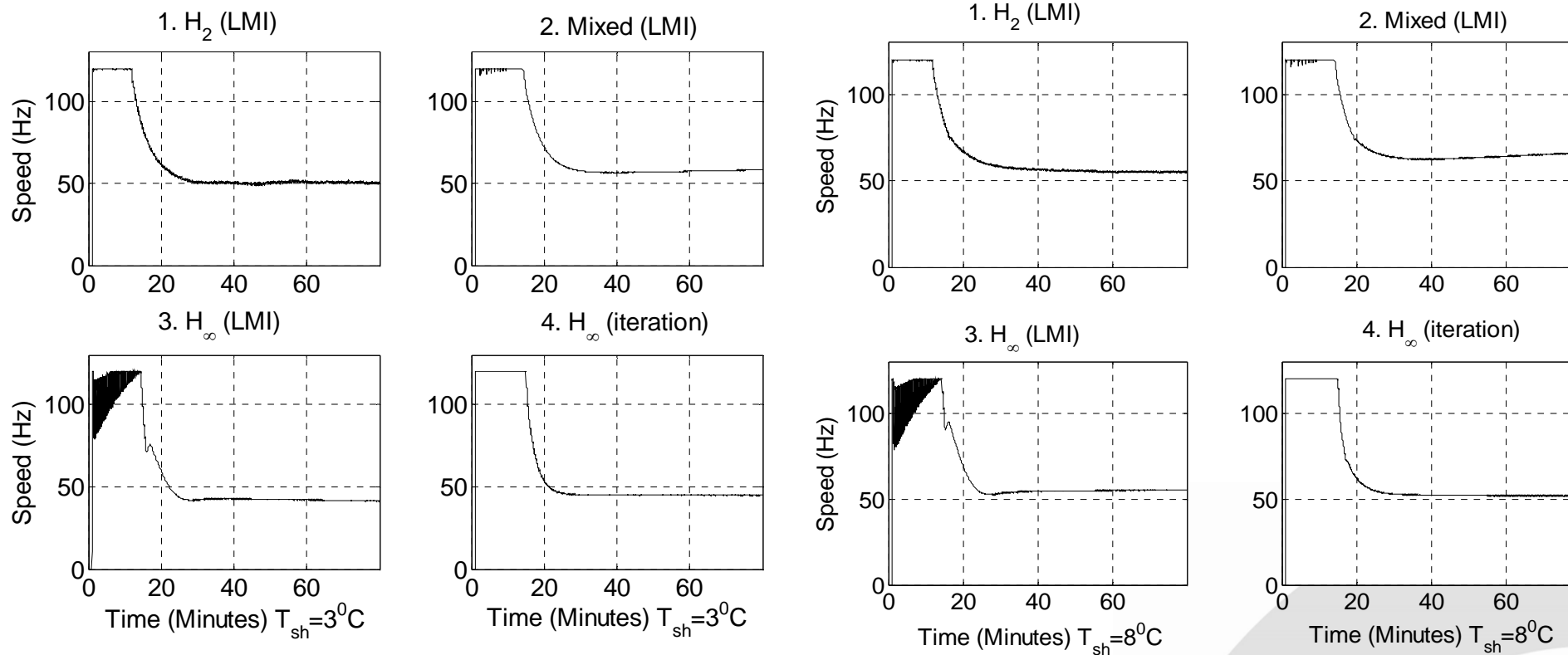
$$\begin{bmatrix} -Y & * & * & * & * & * \\ 0 & E_2^T E_2 & * & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * & * & * \\ -\overline{\overline{A}}Y & -\overline{\overline{B}} & B_\eta & -Y & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & B_1^T & -\gamma^2 I & * \\ \overline{\overline{E}}Y & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} < 0$$



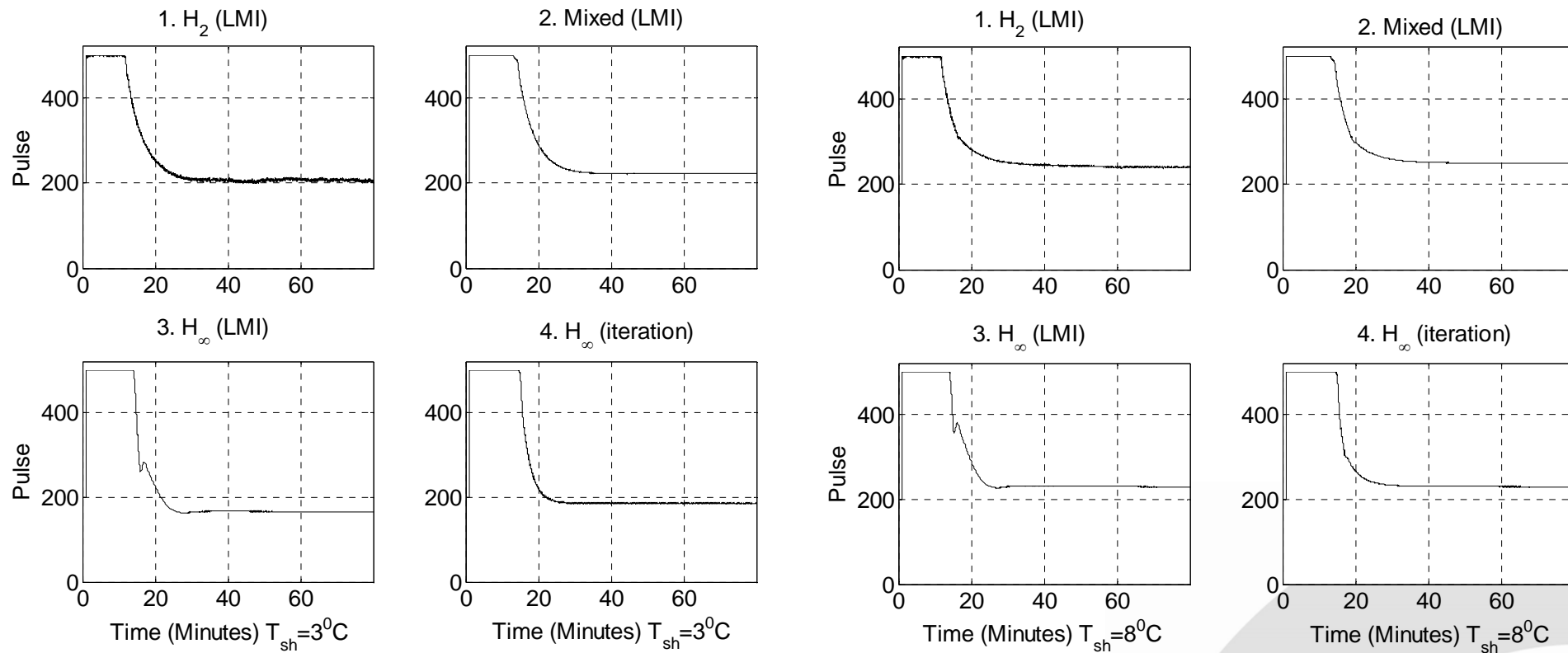
Procedure



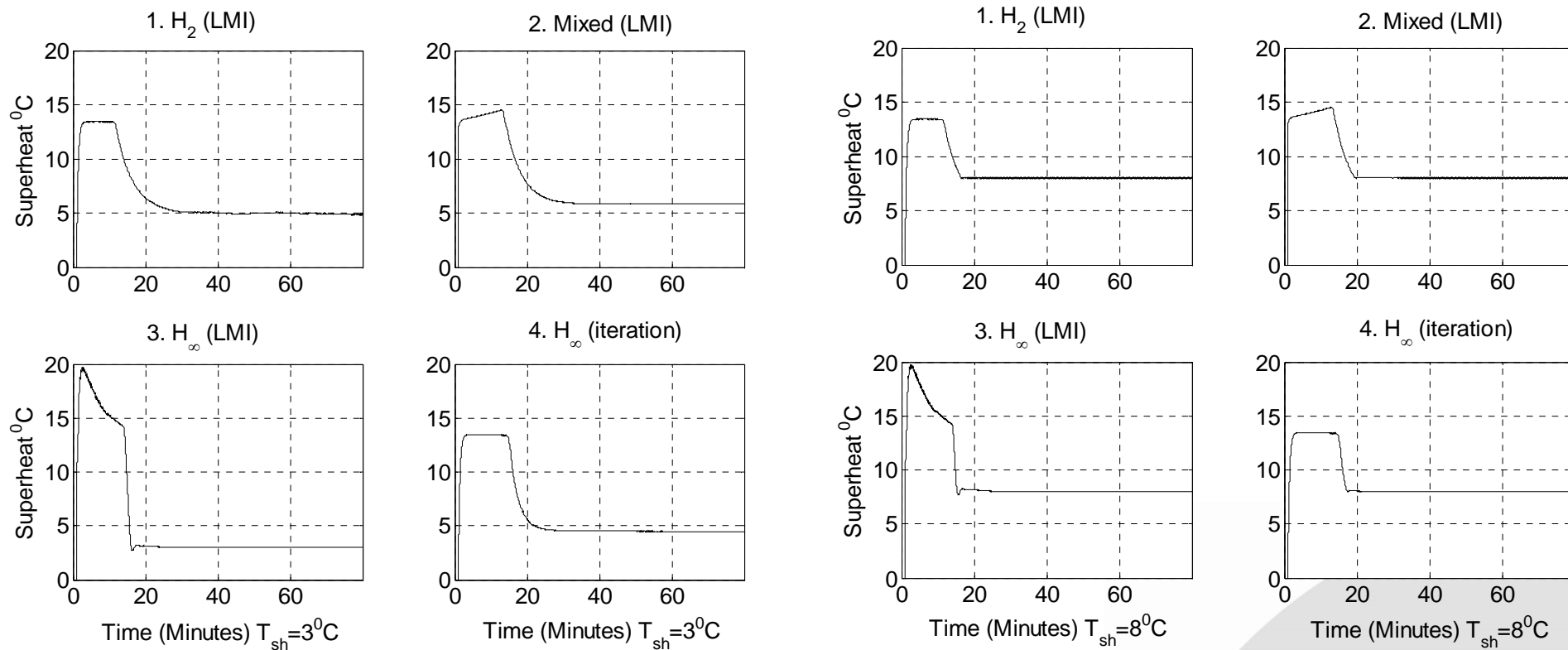
Compressor Speed vs. Time

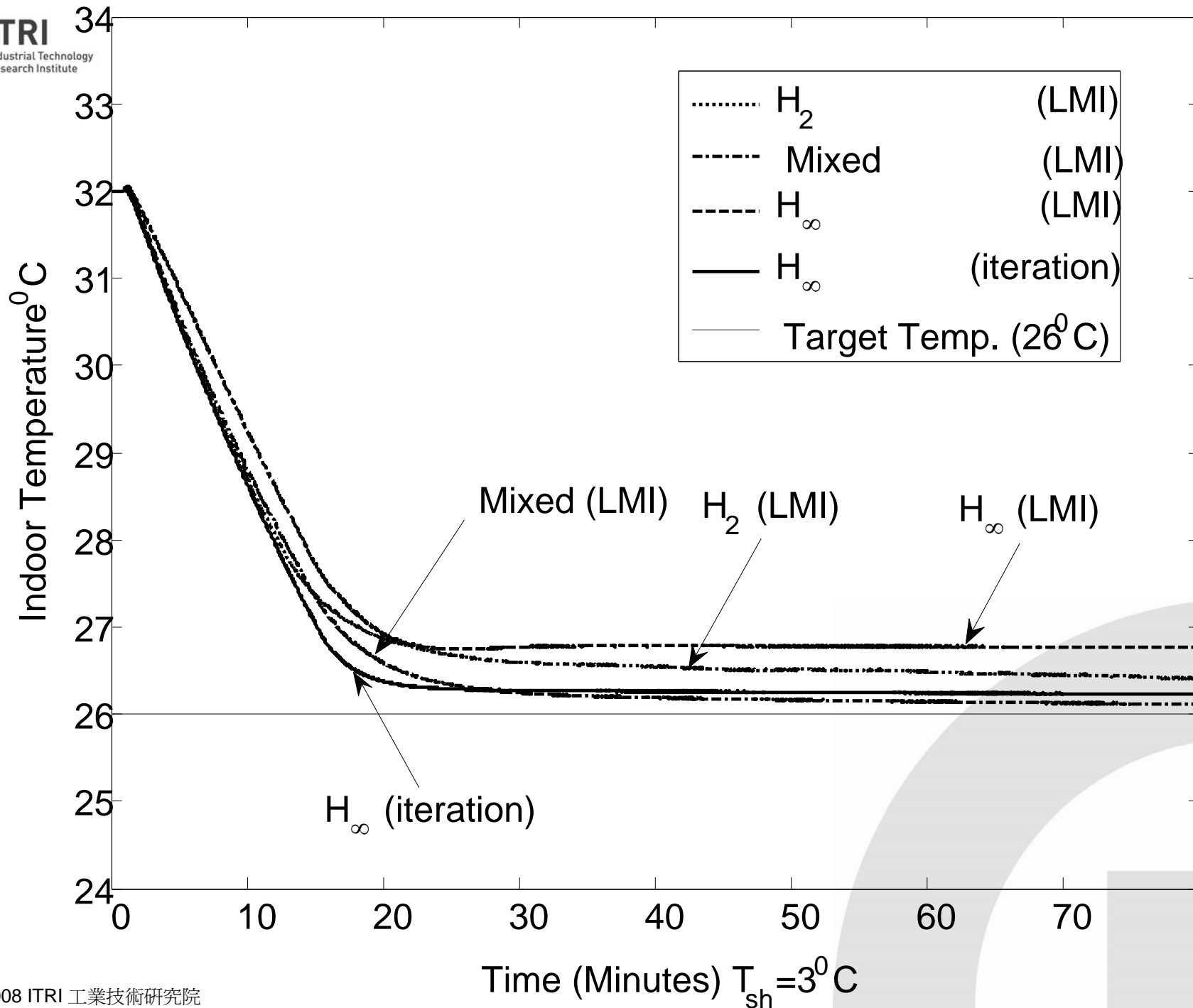


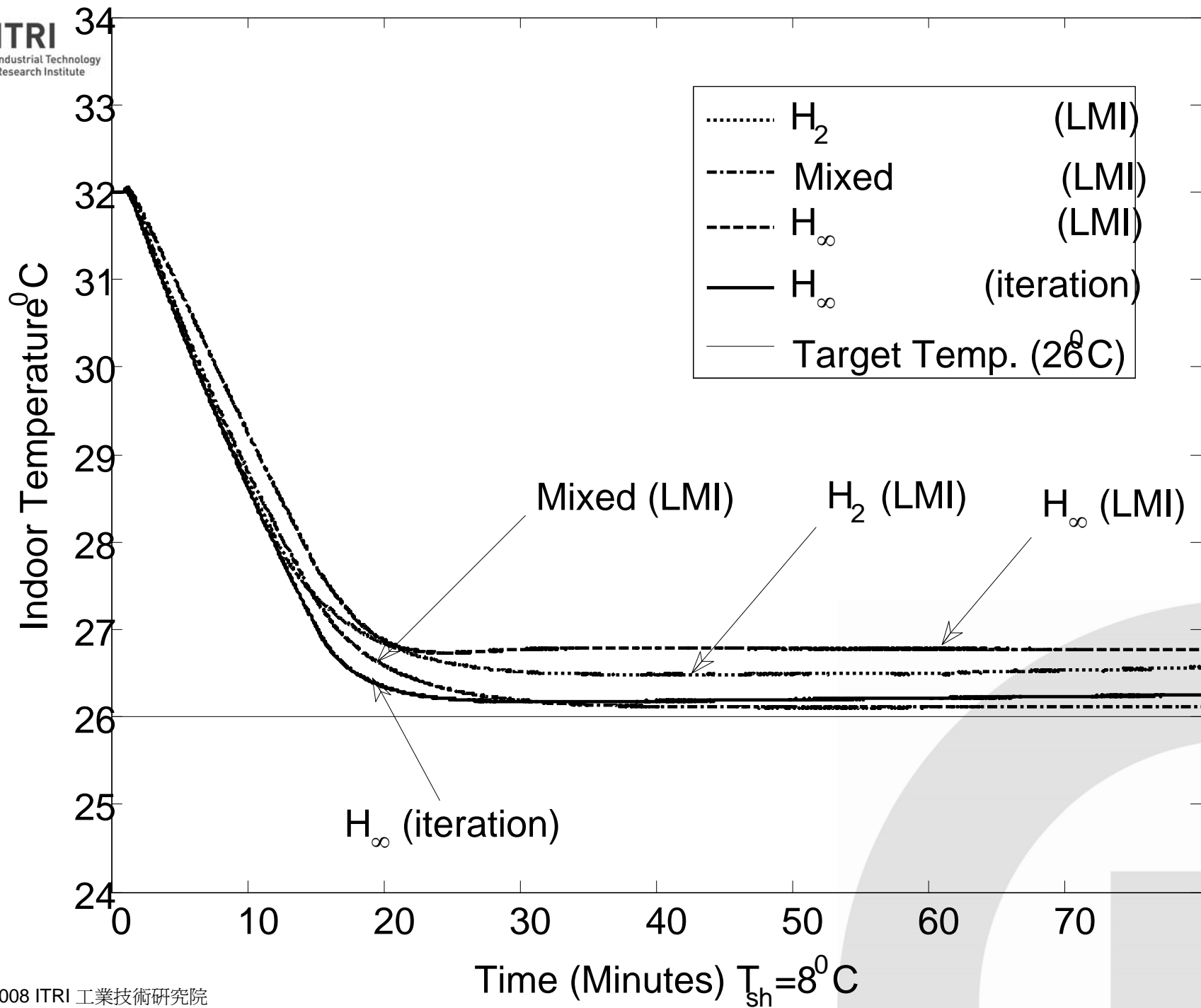
EEV Opening vs. Time



Superheat vs. Time







Thank you for listening

