

Motivating with industrial applications in the course *Programmering og modellering*

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Dynamic positioning

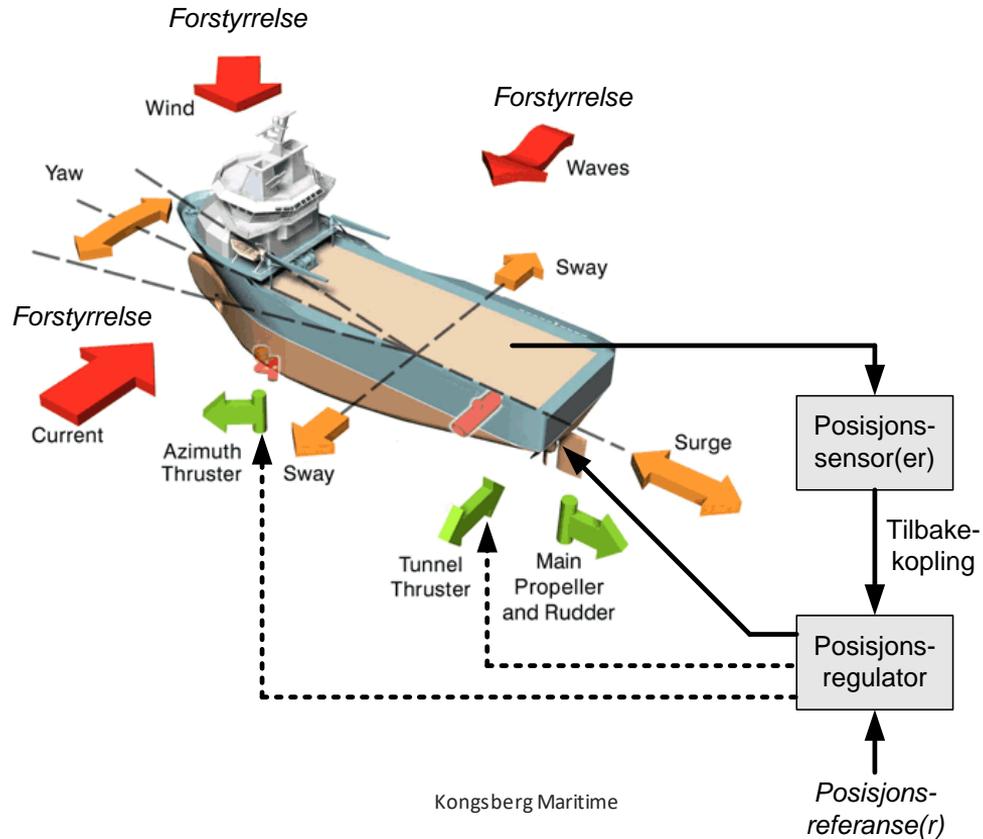
Two examples of applications:

- **Liquid tank**
- **Ship**

Dynamic positioning (of ships)

Tangaroa's Dynamic Positioning System - How does it work?

Dynamic positioning = position control system



Mathematical model

Model of the ship motion along the surge axis, based on Newton's Law of Motion:

$$m \cdot ddy = F_p + F_h + F_w$$

where:

y is position [m]

dy is speed [m/s]

ddy is acceleration [m/s²]

m is mass [kg]

$F_h = D_x \cdot (u_c - dy_dt) \cdot \text{abs}(u_c - dy_dt)$ is hydraulic damping force [N]

$F_w = c_{Wx} \cdot V_w \cdot \text{abs}(V_w)$ is wind force [N]

Simulator programming (in e.g. Python) is based on the Euler method (forward; explicit).

The position controller

In industrial automatic control systems, the PID (proportional-integral-derivative) controller is prevalent.

The PID controller function is mathematically very simple:

$$u = u_p + u_i + u_d$$

where:

$$u_p = K_c * e_k \text{ (the P-term)}$$

$$u_i = u_{i_k-1} + (K_c/T_i) * T_s * e_k \text{ (the I-term)}$$

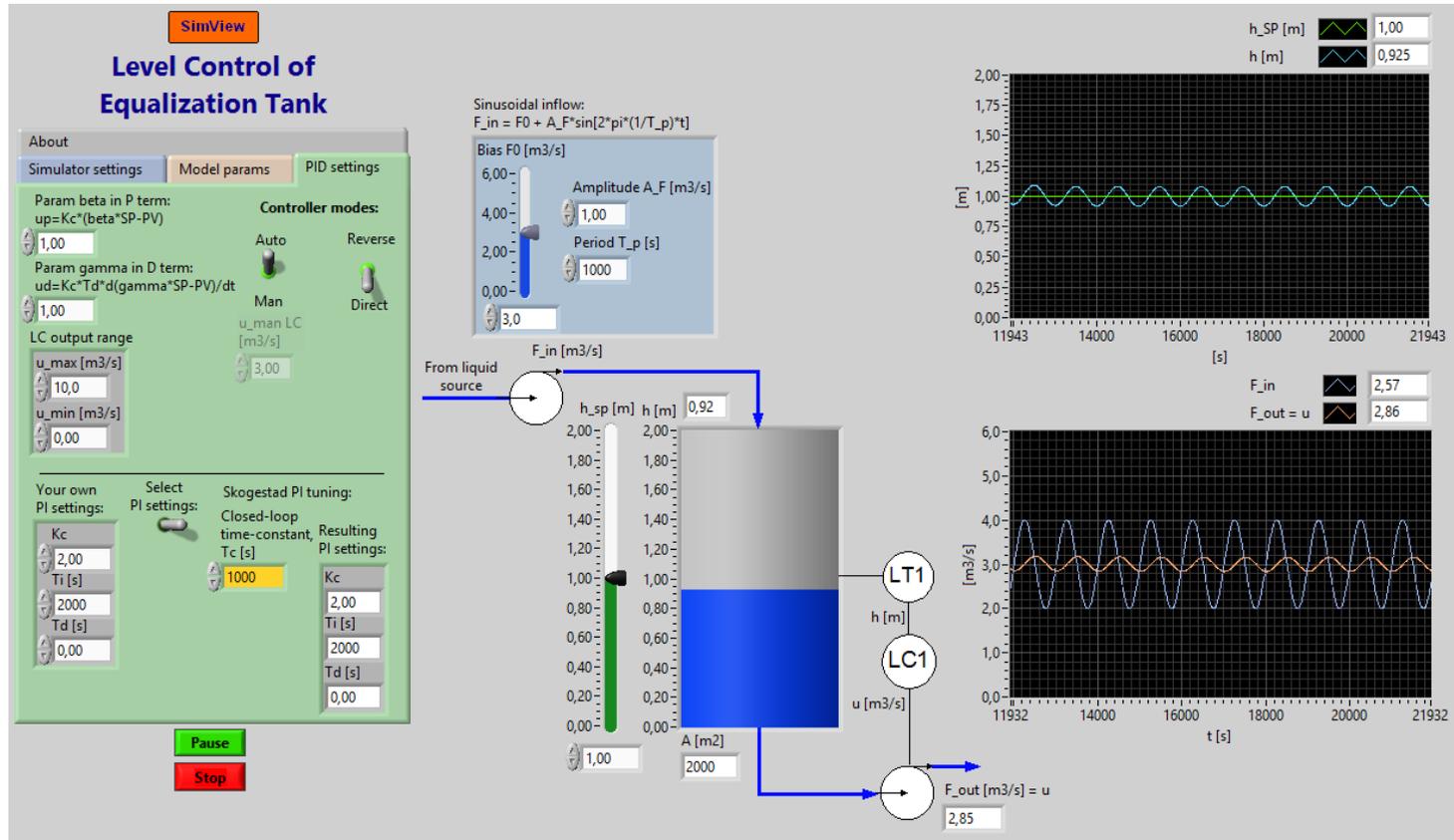
$$u_d = K_c * T_d * (e_k - e_{k-1}) / T_s \text{ (the D-term)}$$

which can be easily programmed (in the simulator).

Demo:
Running an Euler-based simulator programmed in Python
(which includes real-time plotting and animation with Pygame)

Buffer tanks

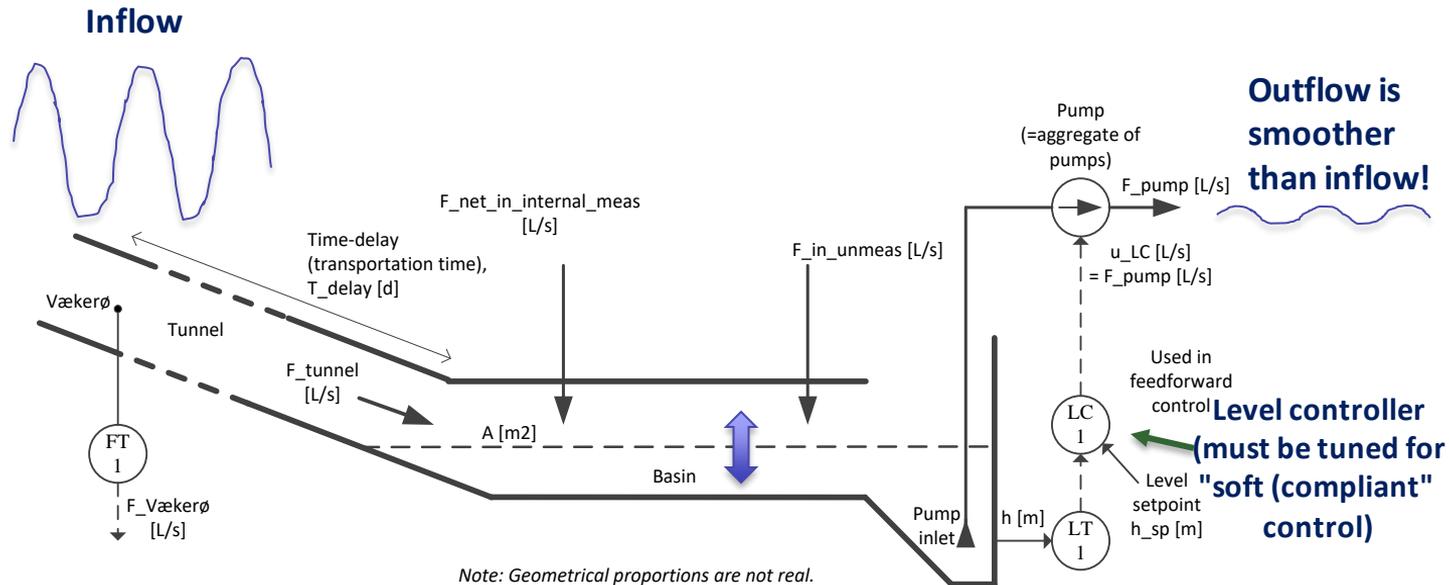
Varying inflow is attenuated with a tank with a sluggish level controller



Applications of buffer tanks:

- Equalization magazines at the inlet (supply) of a water resource recovery facility
- Dams in hydropower plants
- Oil/water/gas separators in the oil/gas production

**One of the applications:
Level control of equalization magazine upstreams the
VEAS water resource recovery facility (wrrf)
or resource recovery facility (wrrf),
at Slemmestad, south of Oslo, Norway:**



Mathematical model

Material balance of the water in the tank:

$$A \cdot dh_{dt} = F_{in} - F_{out}$$

where:

h is water level [m]

A is cross sectional area of tank [m²]

F_{in} is inflow [m³/s]

F_{out} is outflow [m³/s]

Discrete-time model Euler (forward; explicit) for simulator programming:

$$h_{kp1} = h_k + (Ts/A)*(Fin_k - Fout_k)$$

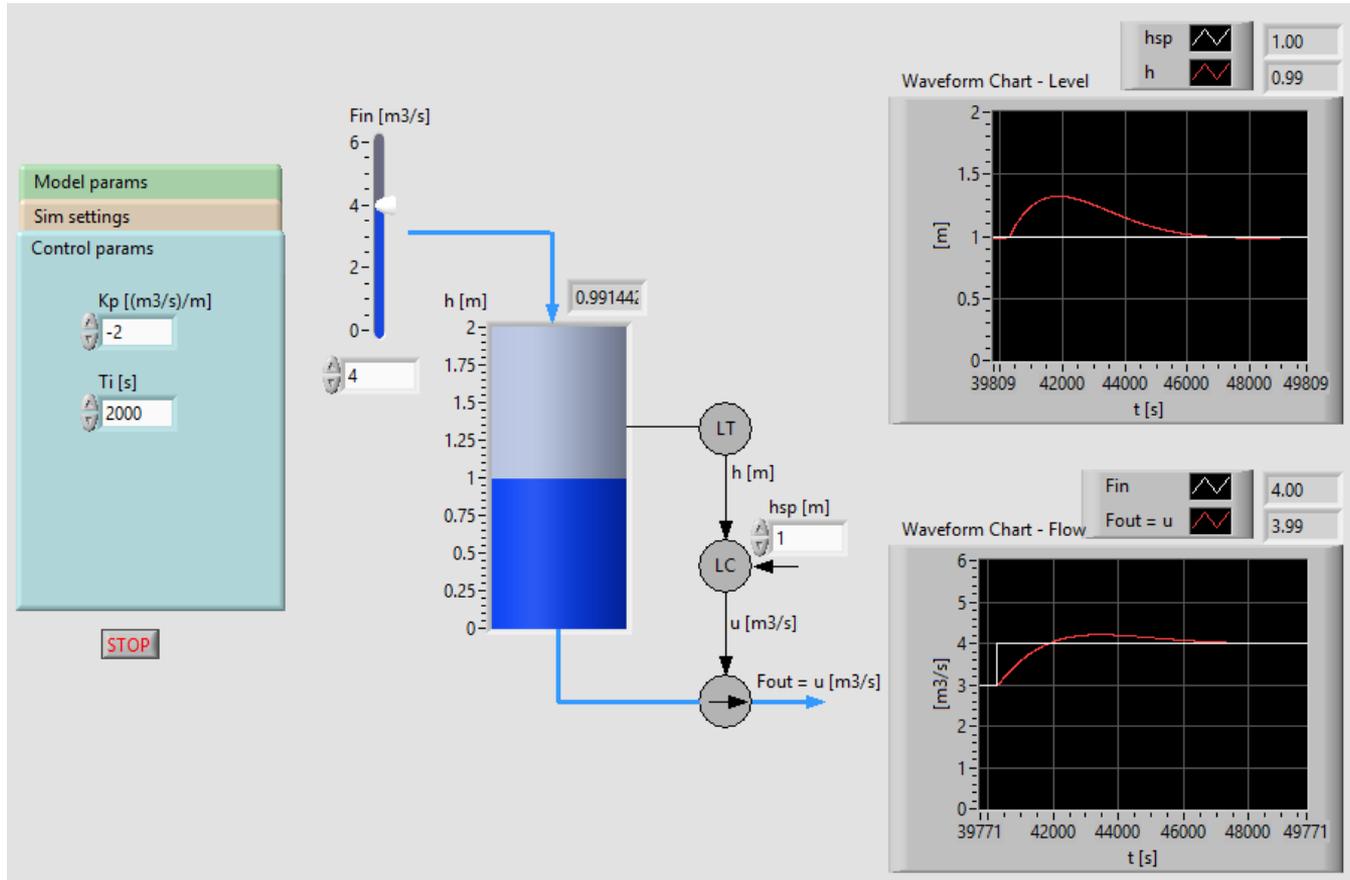
Ts is time-step [s]

At the "fagdag" 16 Dec 2017, pupils from Bamble, Porsgrunn and Skien high schools programmed a simulator of a tank with level control system using LabVIEW (National Instruments).

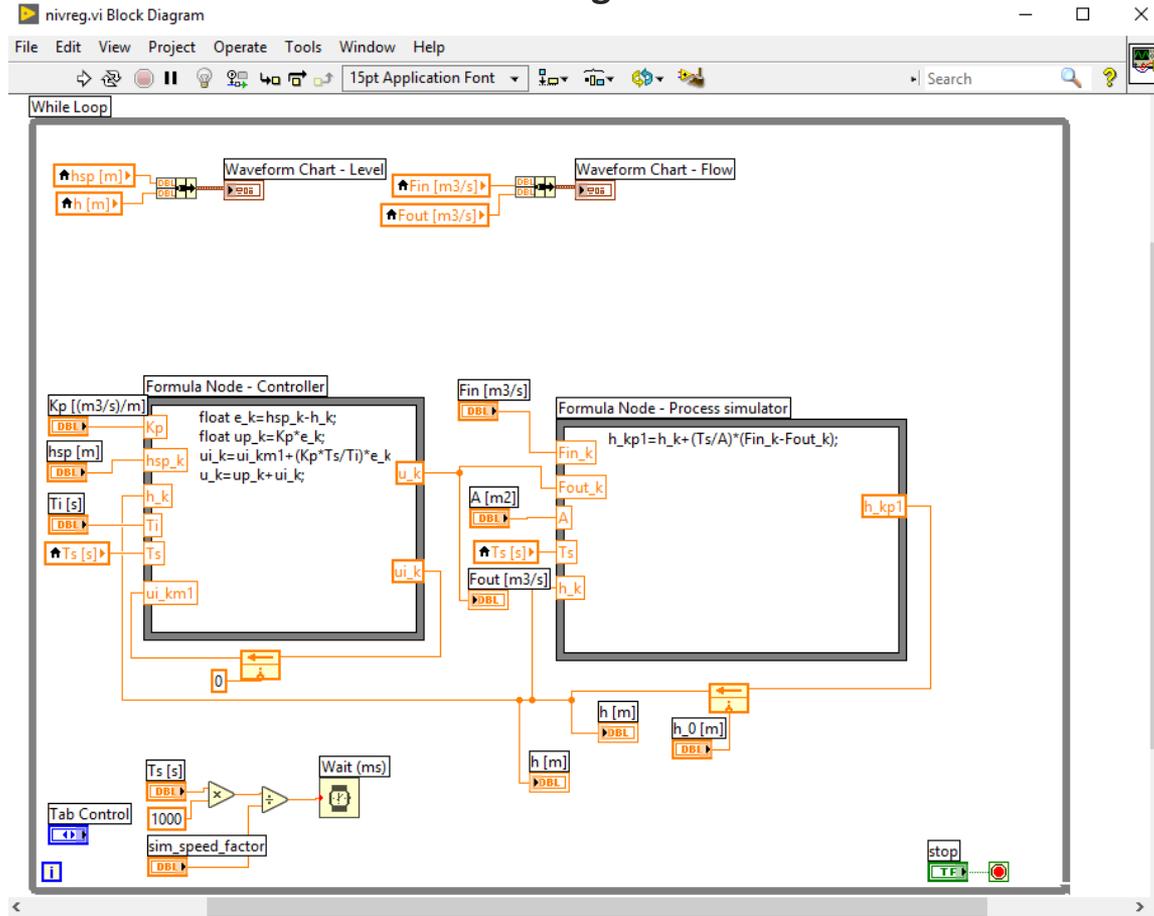
Demo (the resulting LabVIEW program)....

The front panel and the block diagram of the program are shown on the following pages.

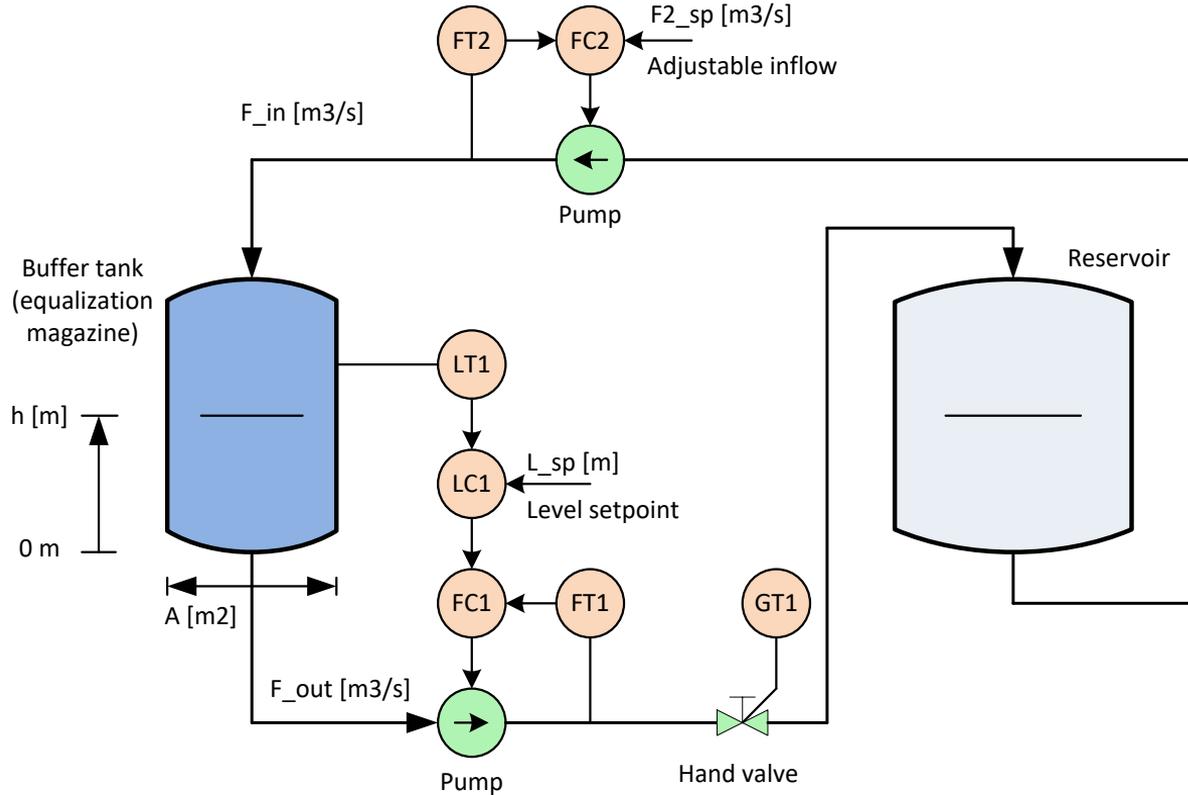
Front panel:



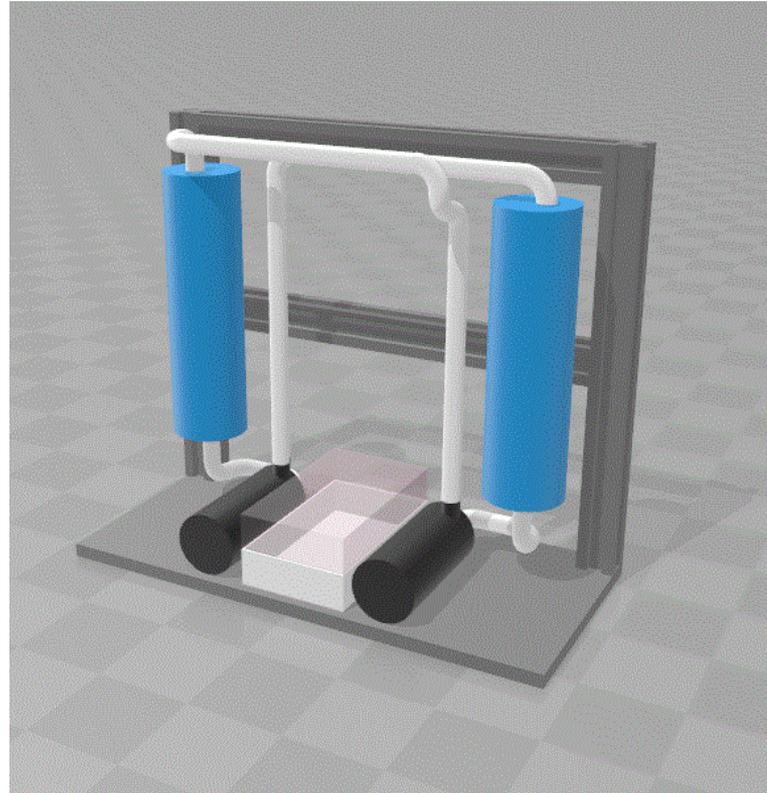
Block diagram:



At USN (Porsgrunn) we now build 12 tank rigs for educational and research purposes.
They will be used in Programming og modellering.

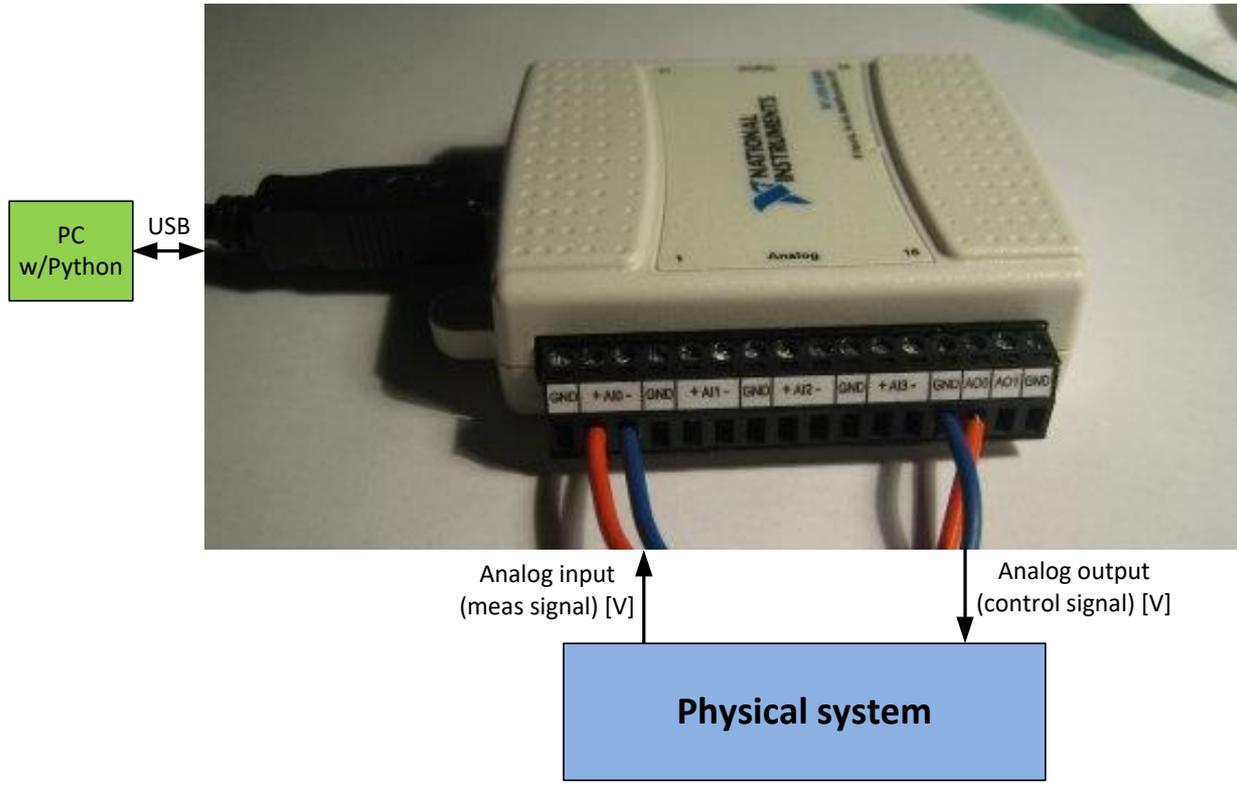


3D drawing of the tank rigs:



Drawing by Cecilie Gløsmyr and Olav Vangen,
USN students

Analog IO (input output) with Python using NI USB-6008 IO device



Python commands for analog IO (input output)

```
import nidaqmx
```

```
#-----
```

```
# Analog output (control signal):
```

```
ao_task = nidaqmx.Task()
```

```
ao_task.ao_channels.add_ao_voltage_chan('Dev15/ao0','heater_control',min_val=0.0,max_val=5.0)
```

```
ao_value = 3.1
```

```
ao_task.write(ao_value)
```

```
#-----
```

```
# Analog input (measurement signal):
```

```
ai_task = nidaqmx.Task()
```

```
ai_task.ai_channels.add_ai_voltage_chan("Dev15/ai0",terminal_config=nidaqmx.constants.TerminalConfiguration.RSE)
```

```
ai_value = ai_task.read(number_of_samples_per_channel=1)
```

Conclusion

- Realistic, industrial examples will probably motivate pupils for mathematical modelling and programming, and for university studies.
- Automatic control (feedback control) is prevalent in technical systems, and I suggest that the basic principles are introduced in high school (at least in *Programmering og modellering*).