

# Index

## C

- Constraints
  - imposed on the magnitude of input variables 9, 11
  - imposed on the magnitude of predicted output variables 10–12
  - imposed on the rate of change of input variables 9–11

## D

- DMC algorithm 23

## F

- Fuel cell
  - first-principle model 253–255
  - model identification for MPC 256–268
  - MPC 268–278

## G

- GPC algorithm 23

## H

- Hammerstein model 60–61
  - example applications 60–61
  - identification methods 61
  - parallel 62
- Hammerstein-Wiener model 61
  - example applications 61
  - identification methods 61
- Horizon
  - control 8
  - prediction 8

## M

- MPC algorithms
  - advantages 15–16
  - compression of the constraint set 26
  - computational complexity 23–29
  - constrained linear 23
  - constrained linear explicit 24
  - constrained nonlinear explicit 27
  - control quality assessment 16
  - cost-function 8, 11
  - decision variables 6–8
  - example applications 29–30
  - extensions 16
  - fast 26
  - fuzzy 25
  - infeasibility problem 16–18
  - move blocking 25
  - optimisation problem 10, 12, 15
  - optimisation problem with soft constraints 17, 18
  - optimisation solvers 24–25
  - parameterisation using Laguerre functions 19–24
  - predicted output trajectory 13
  - principle 5–9
  - set-point trajectory 13
  - unconstrained linear explicit 23
  - using linear models 23–24
  - using nonlinear models 24–29
  - with neural optimiser 26
  - with on-line model linearisation 27–28
  - with on-line trajectory and approximation 29
  - with on-line trajectory linearisation 28–29
- MPC algorithms for input-output Wiener models

- MPC-inv 71–73
  - MPC-NO 73–81
    - optimisation 78–81
    - prediction 74–78
  - MPC-NO-P 81–84
    - optimisation 82–84
    - prediction 82
  - MPC-NPLPT 127–136
    - optimisation 133–136
    - prediction 127–133
    - trajectory linearisation 127–133
  - MPC-NPLPT-P 136–141
    - optimisation 137–141
    - prediction 136–137
  - MPC-NPLT 107–123
    - optimisation 120–123
    - prediction 109–120
    - trajectory linearisation 108–120
  - MPC-NPLT-P 123–126
    - optimisation 123–126
    - prediction 123
  - MPC-NPSL 84–104
    - free trajectory calculation 89, 92, 96, 98–99, 101
    - model linearisation 85–87, 90–91, 93–95, 97, 99–101
    - optimisation 102–104
    - prediction 85–101
  - MPC-NPSL-P 105–107
    - optimisation 105–107
    - prediction 105
  - MPC-SSL 84–104
    - free trajectory calculation 89–90, 92–93, 96–101
    - model linearisation 85–87, 90–91, 93–95, 97, 99–101
    - optimisation 102–104
    - prediction 85–101
  - MPC-SSL-P 105–107
    - optimisation 105–107
    - prediction 105
  - MPC algorithms for state-space Wiener models
    - MPC-inv 283–284
    - MPC-NO 284–289
      - optimisation 288–289
      - prediction 284–288
    - MPC-NO-P 289
      - optimisation 289
      - prediction 289
    - MPC-NPLPT 300–303
      - optimisation 303
      - prediction 300–303
      - trajectory linearisation 300
    - MPC-NPLPT-P 303
      - optimisation 303
      - prediction 303
  - MPC-NPLT 294–300
    - optimisation 294–295
    - prediction 295–300
    - trajectory linearisation 294
  - MPC-NPLT-P 300
    - optimisation 300
    - prediction 300
  - MPC-NPSL 289–294
    - free trajectory calculation 292–293
    - model linearisation 290–291
    - optimisation 293–294
    - prediction 289–293
  - MPC-NPSL-P 294
    - optimisation 294
    - prediction 294
  - MPC-SSL 289–294
    - free trajectory calculation 293
    - model linearisation 290–291
    - optimisation 293–294
    - prediction 289–293
  - MPC-SSL-P 294
    - optimisation 294
    - prediction 294
  - MPCS algorithm 23
- N**
- Neutralisation reactor
    - first-principle model 213–214
    - model identification for MPC 217–222
  - MPC 222–246
    - MPC with constraints imposed on the controlled variable 236–246
- P**
- PFC algorithm 23
  - PID controller 4–5
- U**
- Uryson model 62
- W**
- Wiener model
    - example applications 60
    - identification methods 59
    - input-output
      - MIMO I 43–44
      - MIMO II 44–46
      - MIMO III 46–51

- MIMO IV 51–54
- MIMO V 54–55
- SISO 41–42
- parallel 62
- state-space
  - MIMO I 57–58
  - MIMO II 58–59

- SISO 56–57
  - structures of linear dynamic part 59–60
  - structures of nonlinear static part 60
- Wiener-Hammerstein model 61–62
  - example applications 62
  - identification methods 62
  - parallel 62

### **Back cover information**

The classical Model Predictive Control (MPC) approach to control dynamical systems described by the Wiener model uses an inverse static block to cancel the influence of process nonlinearity. Unfortunately, the model's structure is limited and it gives poor control quality in the case of an imperfect model and disturbances. An alternative is to use the computationally demanding MPC scheme with on-line nonlinear optimisation repeated at each sampling instant.

This book presents computationally efficient MPC solutions. A linear approximation of the Wiener model or the predicted trajectory is found on-line. As a result, quadratic optimisation tasks are obtained. Furthermore, parameterisation using Laguerre functions is possible to reduce the number of decision variables. Simulation results for ten benchmark processes show that the discussed MPC algorithms lead to excellent control quality. For a neutralisation reactor and a fuel cell, essential advantages of neural Wiener models are demonstrated.

**Keywords:** process control, model predictive control, Wiener models, linearisation, Laguerre parameterisation, optimisation, neural networks, polynomials.