

Optimal WEC Controls using Causal and MPC Methods

Project #: EE0007173

Marine and Hydrokinetics Program

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Re Vision Consulting

Project Overview

Project Summary

- Development & testing of universal optimal controls for WEC devices using causal and non-causal methods:
 - Universally applicable to any WEC topology
 - Allow for PTO loss model representation
 - Constrained optimal control allowing for system-level economic optimization - “Controls Co-Design”
- Worked with 3 device developers to apply controls
- Developed wave prediction system leveraging buoy networks
- Testing at sea of controls methods on 8kW point absorber

Project Objective & Impact

- Move controls algorithms out of the lab and into WECs operating at sea (from TRL3 to TRL6)
- Enable robust Model Predictive Control (MPC) and causal control of at-sea WEC devices
- Enable wave prediction that is “good-enough” for MPC
- Enable constrained optimal control at sea, which is essential to controls co-design and to achieve techno-economic optimality

Project Information

Project Principal Investigator(s)

Mirko Previsic (mirko@re-vision.net)

WPTO Lead

Erik Mauer
William McShane

Project Partners/Subs

- University of Michigan
- Resolute Marine Energy
- CalWave
- Ocean Energy USA
- Integral Consulting
- HT Harvey & Associates
- Monterey Bay Research Vessels
- Evergreen Innovation
- Oregon State University
- UC Berkeley

Project Duration

- Project Start Date: 2/1/16
- Project End Date: 12/31/19

Marine and Hydrokinetics (MHK) Program Strategic Approaches

Data Sharing and Analysis

Foundational
and
Crosscutting
R&D

Technology-
Specific
Design and
Validation

Reducing
Barriers to
Testing

Foundational and Crosscutting R&D

- Drive innovation in components, controls, manufacturing, materials and systems with early-stage R&D specific to MHK applications
 - Develop, improve, and validate numerical and experimental tools and methodologies needed to improve understanding of important fluid-structure interactions
 - Improve MHK resource assessments and characterizations needed to optimize devices and arrays, and understand extreme conditions
 - Collaboratively develop and apply quantitative metrics to identify and advance technologies with high ultimate techno-economic potential for their market applications
- Development of controls framework that can be universally applied to a wide range of WEC archetypes and PTO configurations.
 - Development and validation of controls frameworks using industry devices.
 - Development and demonstration of a wave prediction system that is good-enough to implement MPC at sea - a worldwide first.
 - Demonstration of MPC and wave-prediction on an at-sea prototype - a worldwide first.
 - Development of various extensions to causal and non-causal controls frameworks allowing them to be applied to different device types. Many of these methods were published.

Technology-Specific Design and Validation

- Validate performance and reliability of systems by conducting in-water tests of industry-designed prototypes at multiple relevant scales
- Improve methods for safe and cost efficient installation, grid integration, operations, monitoring, maintenance, and decommissioning of MHK technologies
- Support the development and adoption of international standards for device performance and insurance certification
- Evaluate current and potential future needs for MHK-specific IO&M infrastructure (vessels, port facilities, etc.) and possible approaches to bridge gaps

- Controls optimization for 3 different WEC device developers: CalWave, Ocean Energy, and Resolute Marine Energy.
- Detailed powertrain modeling for RME and development of loss model that can be used for controls purposes.
- Wave tank testing of RME's Surge WEC and the OE Buoy to validate hydrodynamic response and control strategies.
- Validation of a wave-prediction system that is good-enough to enable MPC in WEC devices.

Project Budget

Total Project Budget – Award Information

DOE	Cost-share	Total
\$2,499K	\$624K	\$3,124K

FY17	FY18	FY19 (Q1 & Q2 Only)	Total Actual Costs FY17–FY19 Q1 & Q2 (October 2016 – March 2019)
Costed	Costed	Costed	Total
\$1,629k	\$842k	\$456K	\$2,927K

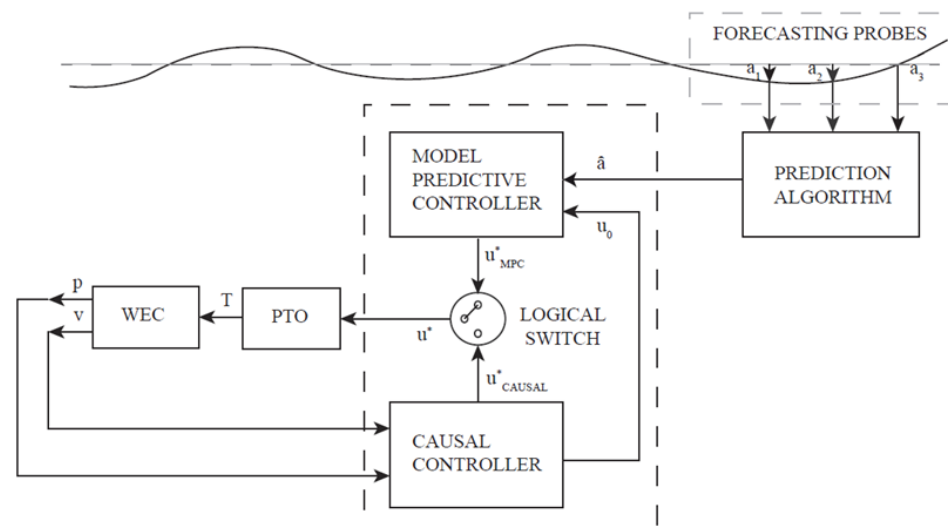
Management and Technical Approach

Technical Approach:

- Focus on resolving technical issues encountered by our industry partners using iterative design-spiral approaches.
- Testing and validation: Wave tank testing of 3 devices, in-ocean testing of wave prediction system, in-ocean testing of controls system on a small WEC device.
- Core focus on developing “industry-ready” controls capabilities that can be applied to other WEC device developments.

Project Management:

- Lead at Re Vision Consulting. Core technical team in-house (7 team members).
- Accounting, contract compliance, and audited financials at Re Vision Consulting.
- Weekly Team Meetings with active external team partners to keep project on track.
- Quarterly meetings with DoE to review progress, address major issues and make strategic adjustments to our approach.



Technical Approach 2

Fundamental Controls Design Approaches:

- Linear MPC
- Non-Linear MPC
- Causal Control

Modifications for:

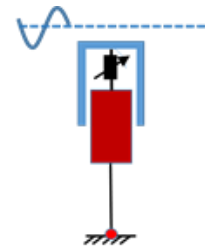
- Discreet force Ctrl in MPC
- Constraint handling in Causal Ctrl
- PTO loss model

Optimality Checks:

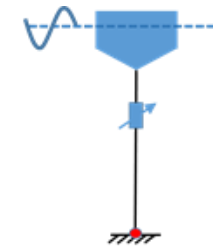
- Local minima issue in MPC
- Theoretical Limits
- RT Capability

Robustness:

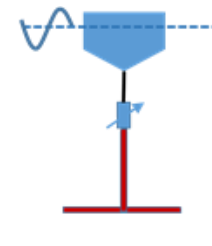
- Failure Modes
- Convergence
- Wave prediction errors



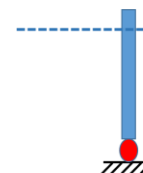
Topology	Subsea Pressure Differential
Reaction Point	Seabed
Relevant DoF	1-DoF
# Bodies	1
# PTO's	1
Range of CD	<0.5
Uni-Direct. Force Constraint	No
PTO End-Stop Constraint	Yes
Hydro Motion Constraint	Yes
Linear Wave Theory OK?	Yes
Non-Linear Froude Krylov	No



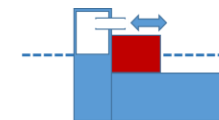
Topology	Heaving Point Absorber
Reaction Point	Seabed
Relevant DoF	1-DoF
# Bodies	1
# PTO's	1
Range of CD	<0.5
Uni-Direct. Force Constraint	Yes
PTO End-Stop Constraint	No
Hydro Motion Constraint	Yes
Linear Wave Theory OK?	Yes
Non-Linear Froude Krylov	No



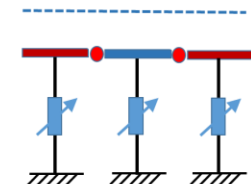
Topology	Heaving Point Absorber
Reaction Point	Subsea Reaction Plate
Relevant DoF	3-DoF
# Bodies	>1
# PTO's	>1
Range of CD	0 – 4
Uni-Direct. Force Constraint	No
PTO End-Stop Constraint	Yes
Hydro Motion Constraint	Yes
Linear Wave Theory OK?	Yes
Non-Linear Froude Krylov	No



Topology	Shallow Water Surge
Reaction Point	Seabed
Relevant DoF	1-DoF
# Bodies	1
# PTO's	1
Range of CD	1 - 5
Uni-Direct. Force Constraint	No
PTO End-Stop Constraint	No
Hydro Motion Constraint	No
Linear Wave Theory OK?	No
Non-Linear Froude Krylov	Yes

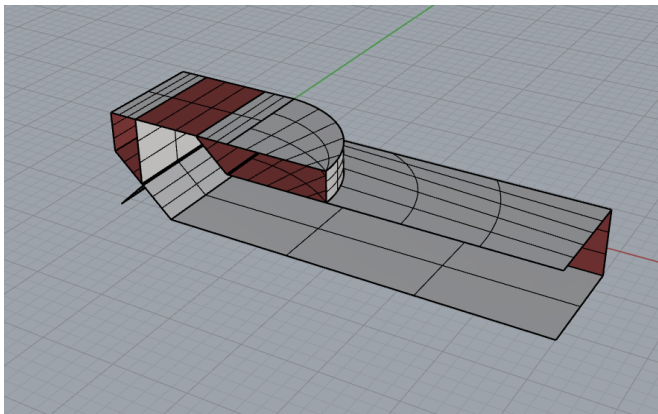


Topology	Backward Bent Duct
Reaction Point	Self-Reacting
Relevant DoF	4-DoF
# Bodies	1
# PTO's	1
Range of CD	<0.5
Uni-Direct. Force Constraint	No
PTO End-Stop Constraint	No
Hydro Motion Constraint	Yes (internal free surface)
Linear Wave Theory OK?	Yes
Non-Linear Froude Krylov	No

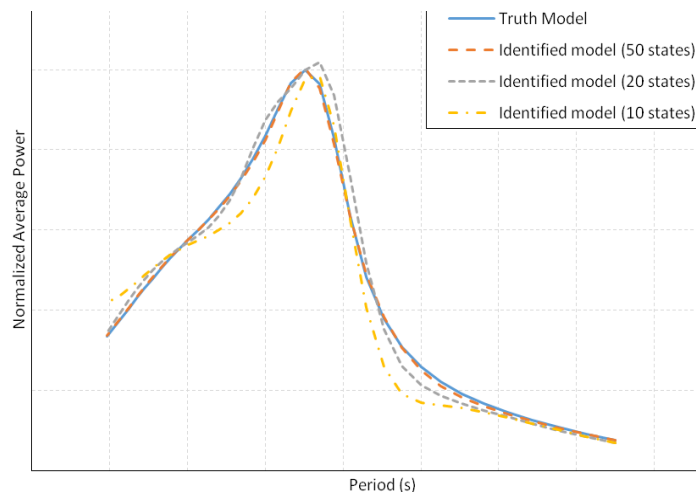


Topology	Subsea Pressure Differential
Reaction Point	Seabed
Relevant DoF	1-DoF
# Bodies	>1
# PTO's	>1
Range of CD	2 – 4
Uni-Direct. Force Constraint	No
PTO End-Stop Constraint	Yes
Hydro Motion Constraint	No
Linear Wave Theory OK?	Yes
Non-Linear Froude Krylov	No

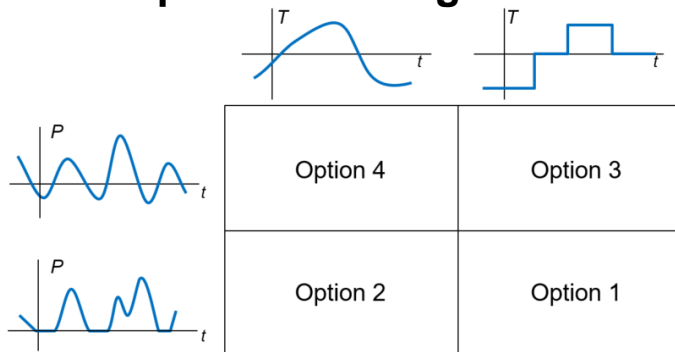
BEM Modeling (WAMIT/NEMO)



Systems Identification



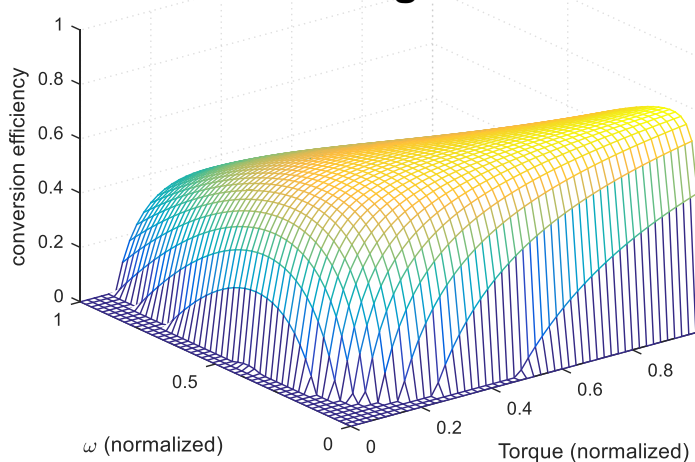
PTO Option Modeling



Constraint Handling

- Force
- Motion
- Velocity
- Acceleration
- Powerflow
- Uni-Directional

PTO Loss Modelling



Non-Linearities

- Viscous Damping
- PTO Losses
- Hydro Forces

Management and Technical Approach

		2016	2017	2018	2019
Phase I Activities					
	Detailed Implementation Planning				
	RME - Controls Optimization				
	RME - Wave Tank Testing				
	OE - Controls Optimization				
	OE - Wave Tank Testing				
	CalWave - Controls Optimization				
	Wave Prediction System Development				
	Design of In-Ocean Demonstrator				
Phase II Activities					
	Detailed Design				
	Build of Demonstrator				
	RT Testing of Wave Prediction System				
	Testing of Demonstrator				
Milestones					
	RME Device Optimized				
	OE Buoy Optimized				
	CalWave Controls Evaluated				
	Wave-Prediction Buoys Built				
	In-Ocean Validation of WP Accuracy				
	Go/NoGo Review				
	Demonstrator Ready for Deployment				
	Complete Demo In-Ocean Testing				

End-User Engagement and Dissemination Strategy

End-user engagement:

- Engagement throughout the process with device developers.
- Device developers were on the project team to help develop and refine controls approaches and define the technical problems to be solved.

Dissemination

- Published a total of 10 journal articles, white papers and conference papers.
- Final technical report is forthcoming.

Commercialization Efforts:

- An off-the-shelf wave prediction system that can be used in any WEC application. Alternative markets are being evaluated.
- A tested offline controls optimization algorithm base that will be made available to industry through consulting engagements.
- RT control system that allows robust and fault tolerant algorithm execution on systems at sea.

Oceanenergy - OE Buoy TRL 6



Resolute Marine - SurgeWEC TRL6



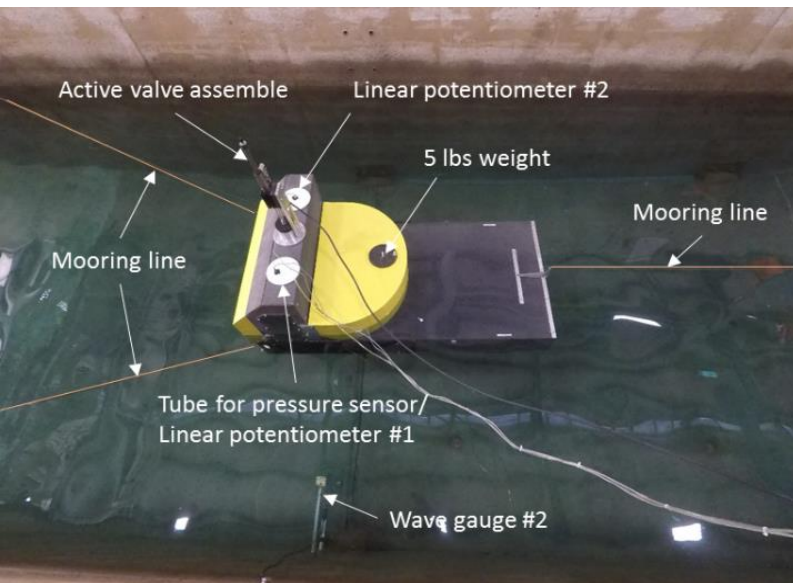
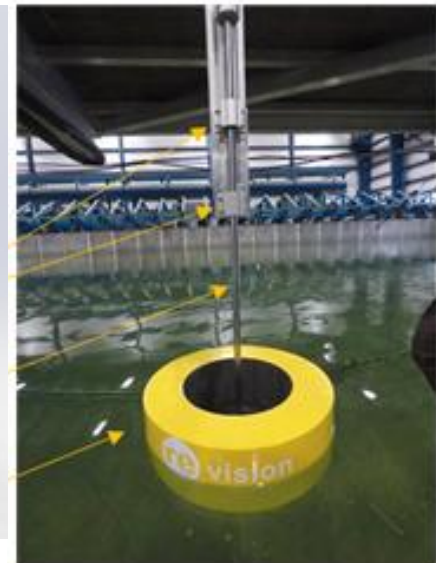
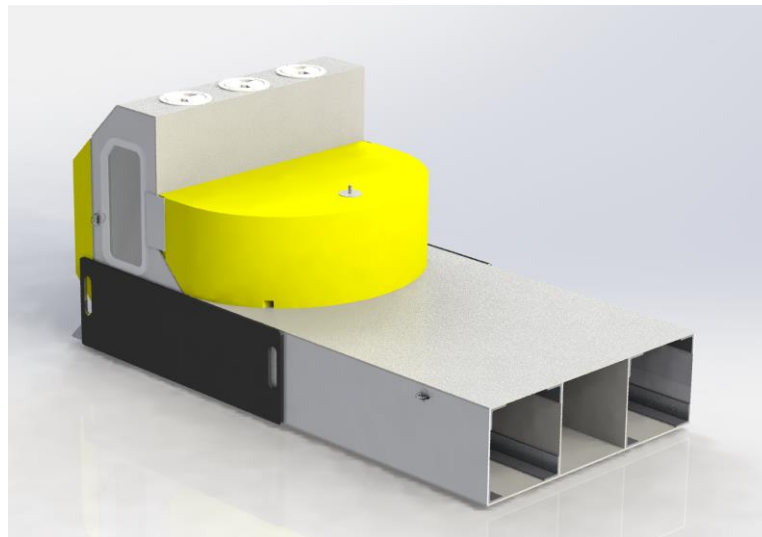
Wave Carpet - TRL4



Technical Accomplishments

Wave Tank Validation at OSU

- Validation of Hydrodynamics
- MPC Testing
- Causal Control Testing
- 3 WEC Devices



Technical Accomplishments

In-Ocean Validation:

- Offshore Santa Cruz, CA
- 8kW Controls Demonstrator with 4 Quadrant PTO
- Built and tested 2nd 500W controls demonstrator
- > 20 Field campaigns completed
- Controls Validation Ongoing

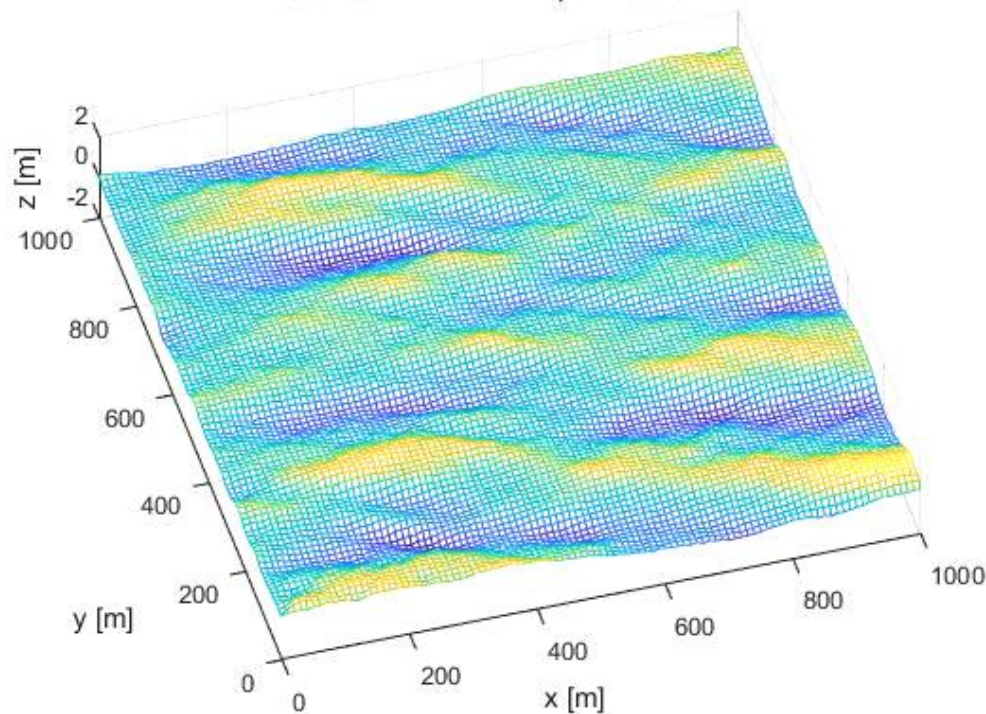


Technical Accomplishments

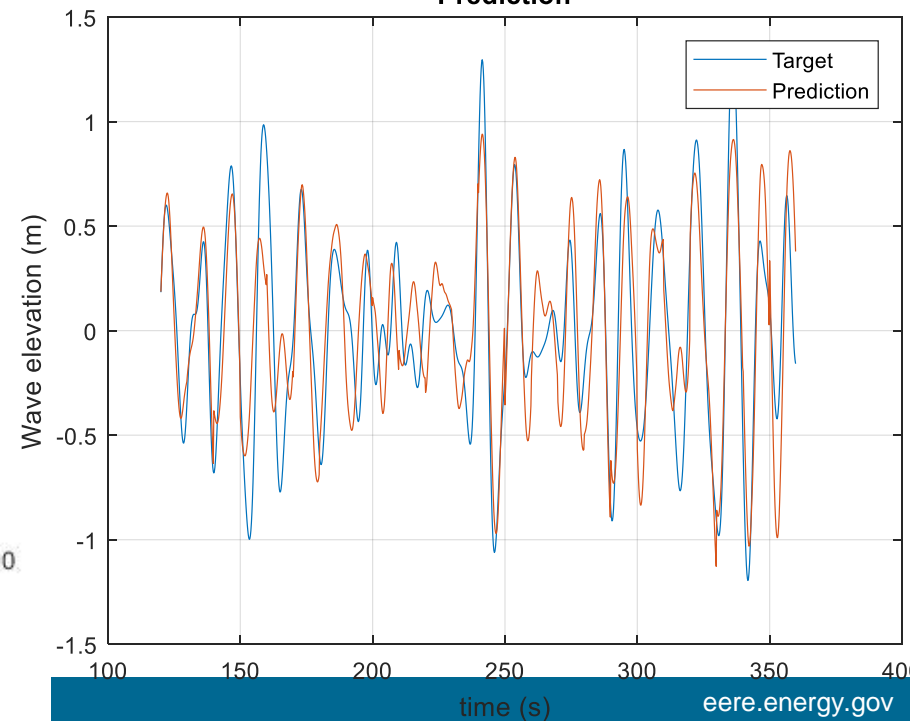
Wave Prediction System:

- Developed RT Capable Wave Prediction Algorithm
- 4-8 Measurement buoys
- Benchmarked Measurement Accuracy at sea using RTK
- Validation of Wave Prediction Accuracy (RMS error of $< 15\%$)

Sea state realization, $t = 0.0$ secs



Prediction



While this project is sun-setting, there are various high-priority topics remaining to be addressed:

- R&D needs to be turned into commercial building blocks on the controls and wave-prediction aspects of this work.
- Fundamental improvements in non-linear MPC performance is required for many (more complex) device archetypes.
- Introducing constraints in causal controllers remains an issue that is difficult to address in a universal way.
- Controls system development needs to be turned into tools that can be made accessible to the broader industry. We would be willing to “open-source” our in-house tools developed if a suitable opportunity presented itself.

“If I have seen further it is by standing on the shoulders of Giants”
Isaac Newton, 1676