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# Advanced Control System – Industrial Results and New Challenges



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for Energy and Sustainability

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# Summary

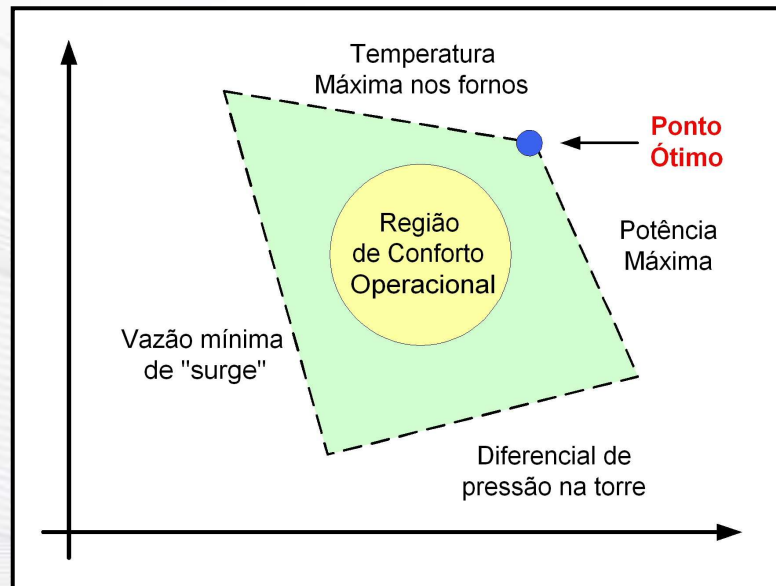
## Advanced Control System

- Introduction
- Industrial Results
- Challenges
- Conclusions

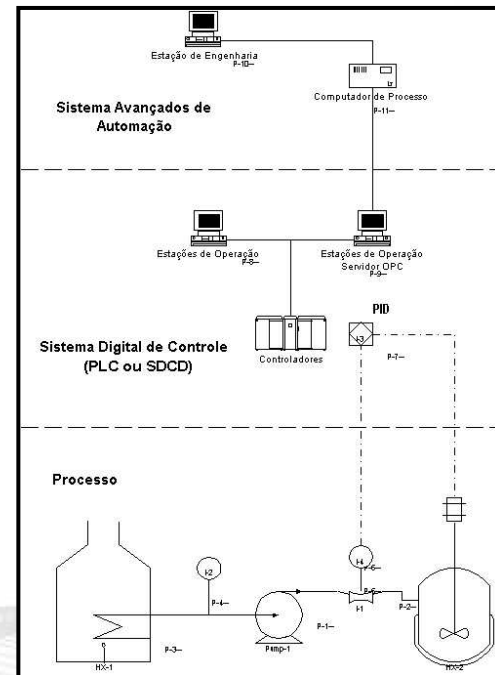
# Advanced Control System

- Due to increasing demand for high performance units Advanced Control and Optimization Technologies will play an importante role in industrie in coming years.

## Increase Profitability

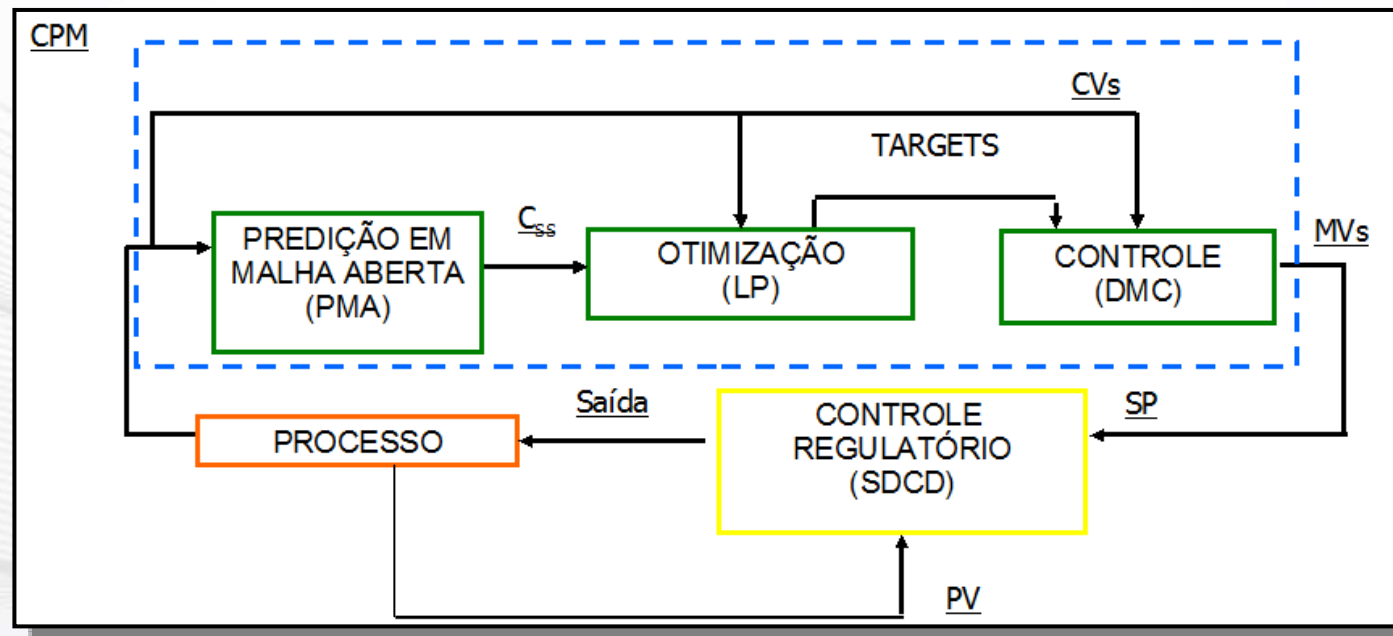


**Operate safely on the constraints**



# Advanced Control Objectives

- ✓ Maximize the production
- ✓ Ensure the specification of products,
- ✓ Minimize energy consumption,
- ✓ Minimizes the process variability which increases safety and minimizes the flare (prevent loss of products)



## Methodology for Implementation of Advanced Control

- Functional Design (What are the goals of ACS?)
- Check the Instrumentation and Regulatory Control
- Pre-Tests and Inferences (virtual sensors)
- Plant Test and Identification of dynamic models
- Configuration and commissioning of the controller
- Tuning the Advanced Control
- Monitoring Advanced Control System performance
- Training of operators and Documentation



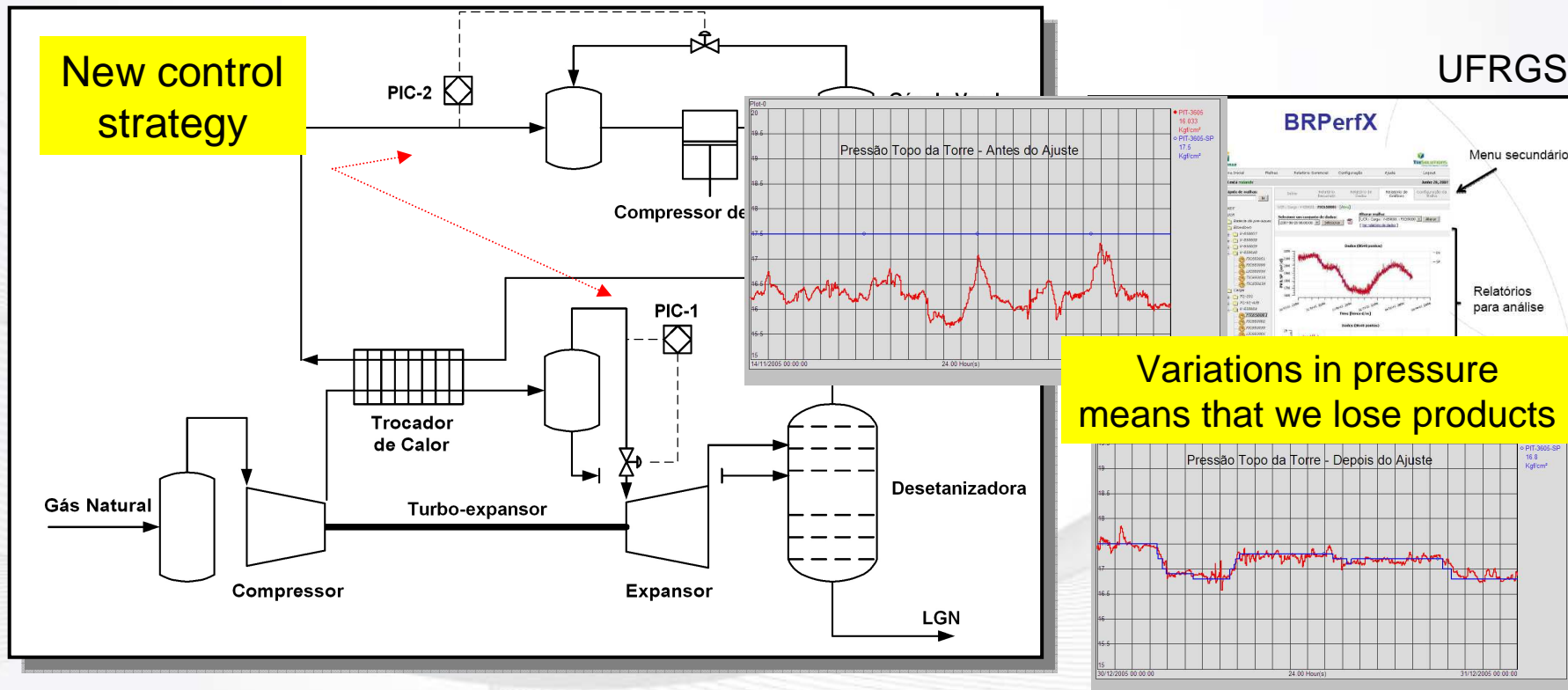
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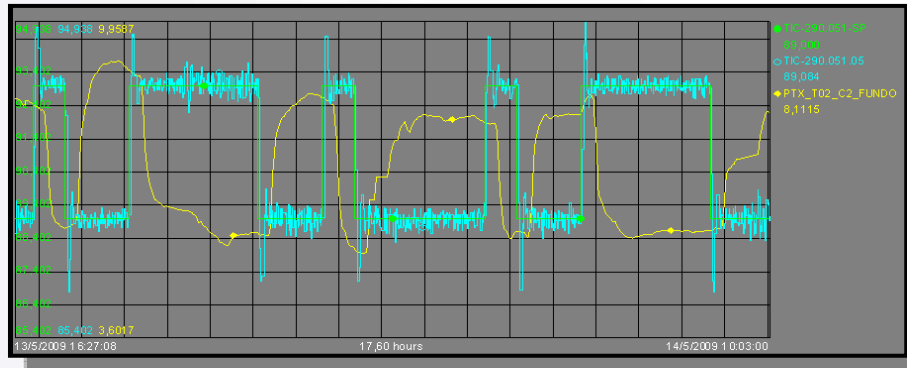
# Advanced Control System Industrial Results



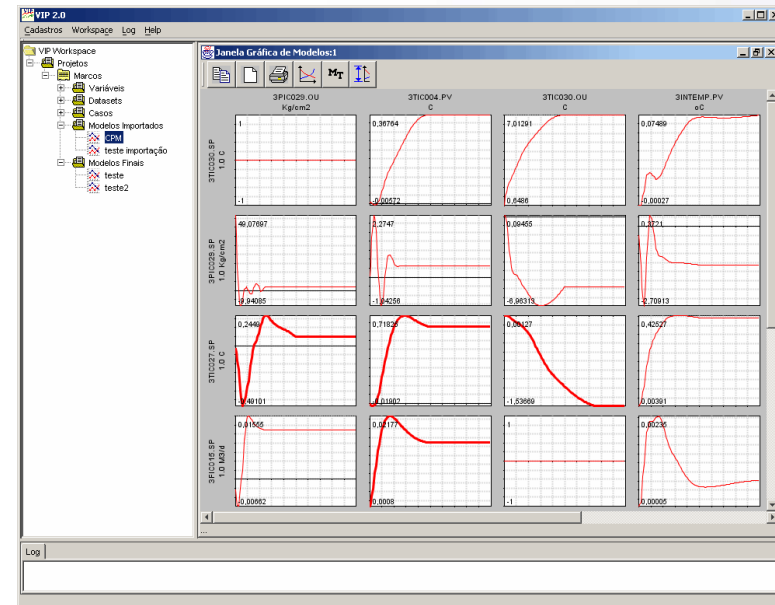
# Gas Processing Plant

- Improved Regulatory Control





**Identification Tests**



**Obtaining the dynamic models**

Var\_Controladas.grf

URGN - BAHIA

VARIÁVEIS CONTROLADAS

Disponível	TAG	Chave	Descrição	Unidade	Valor	Mínimo	Máximo	Objetivo	Custo Marginal
■	Infero C3	Desligada	Infero teor de C3 no L.GN	%	0.00	0.05	0.30	0.10	0.0
■	Infero C2	Ligada	Infero teor de C2 no Gás	%	0.00	1.00	5.00	4.00	0.0
■	PIC-3605	Ligada	Pressão da Torre	Kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>	16.4	16.5	17.5	17.0	0.0
■	MV FFIC-3600	Ligada	Saída do controlador de refluxo	%	66.6	55.0	100.0	-	0.0
■	MV LIC-3640	Desligada	Saída do controlador do vaso	%	66.4	10.0	90.0	-	0.0
■	MV PIC-3422	Ligada	Saída do controlador do turbo	%	32.7	15.0	90.0	-	0.0
■	PDIT-3602	Ligada	Diferencial de pressão na Torre	gf/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.14	0.01	0.28	-	0.0
■	FIC-3422	Desligada	Anti-Surge Turbo	%	84.7	82.0	160.0	-	0.0

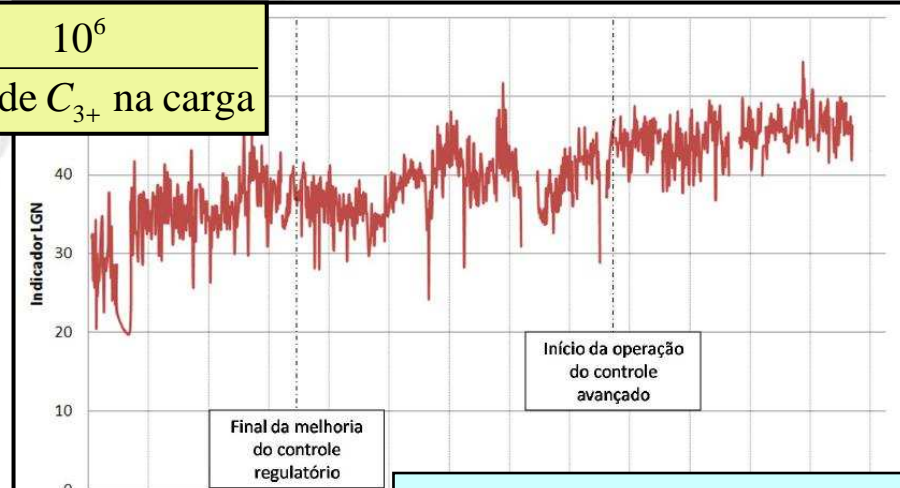
**Operator interfaces in DCS**



# Economic Benefits of ACS

$$Indicador = \frac{\text{Vazão de LGN produzido}}{\text{Vazão de Carga}} \times \frac{10^6}{\text{Teor de } C_{3+} \text{ na carga}}$$

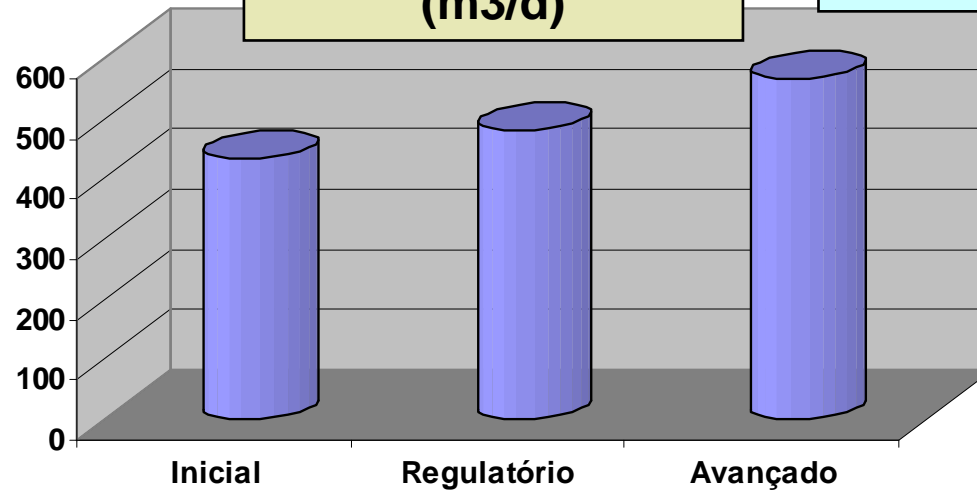
	Indicador de LGN	Produção LGN (m <sup>3</sup> /d)
Inicial	34,3	431
Após melhoria regulatório	38	478
Após implantar CAV	45	566



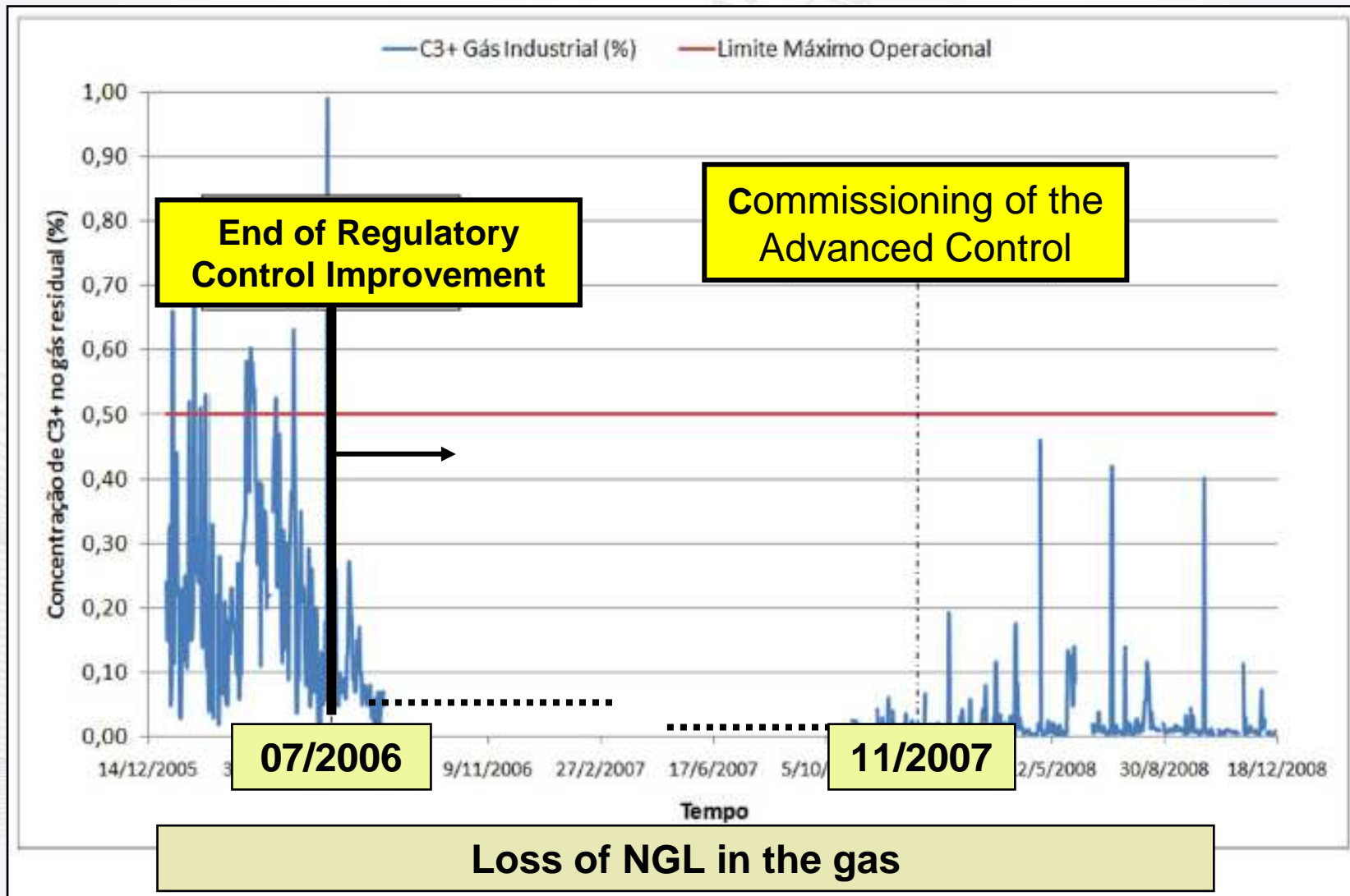
**NGL Production (m3/d)**

**31% increase in production of NGL**

**Regulatory Control was responsible for 35% of the gain obtained**



# Losses Reduction





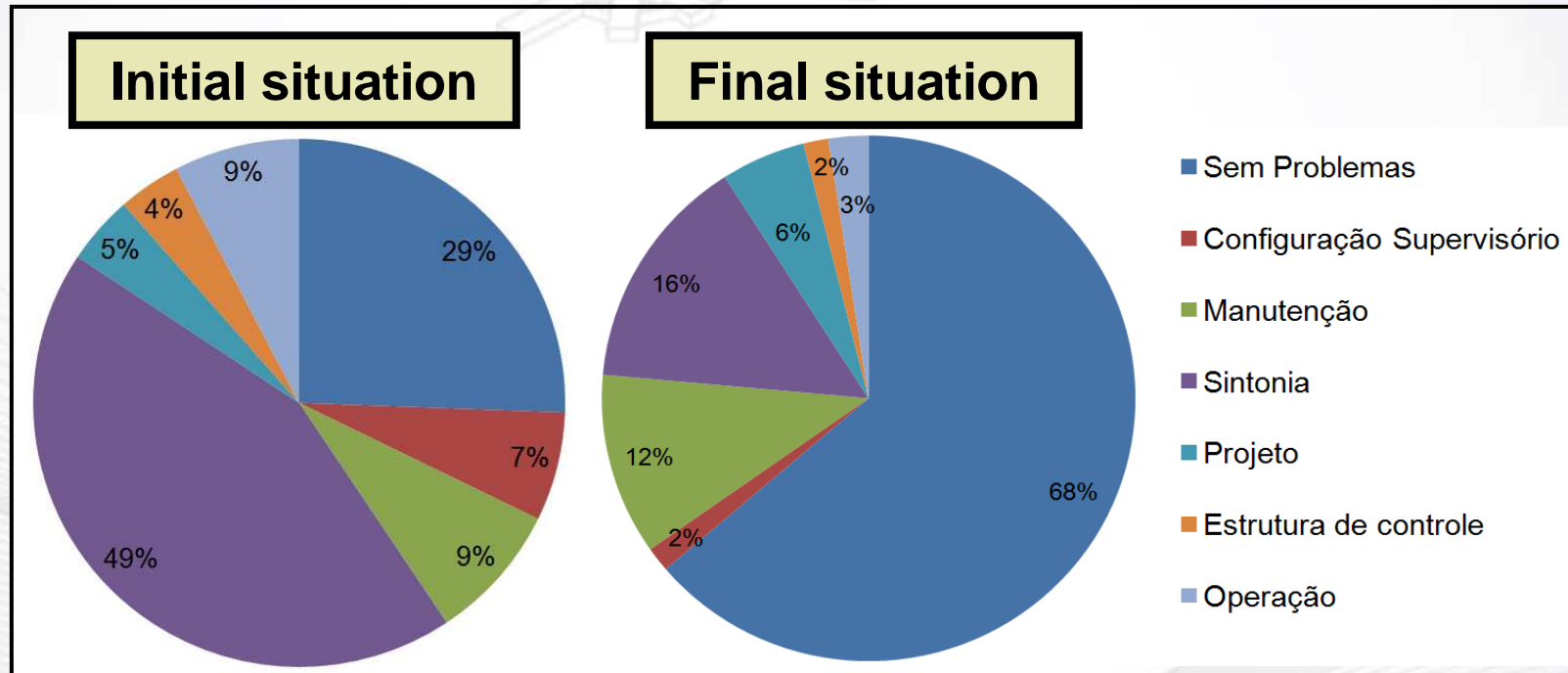
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# Other examples of the importance of advanced control systems for industry



# Improvements in regulatory control are fundamental

About 400 control loops analyzed

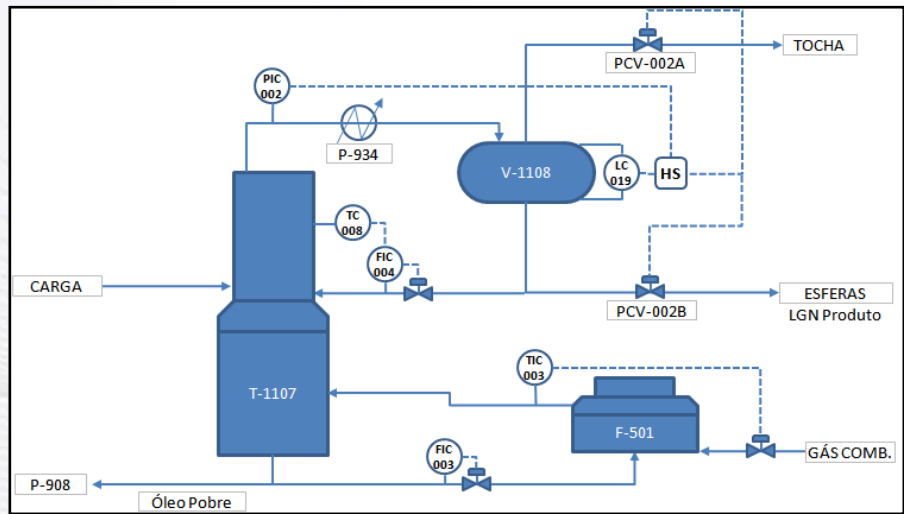


About 50% of the control loops had tuning problems

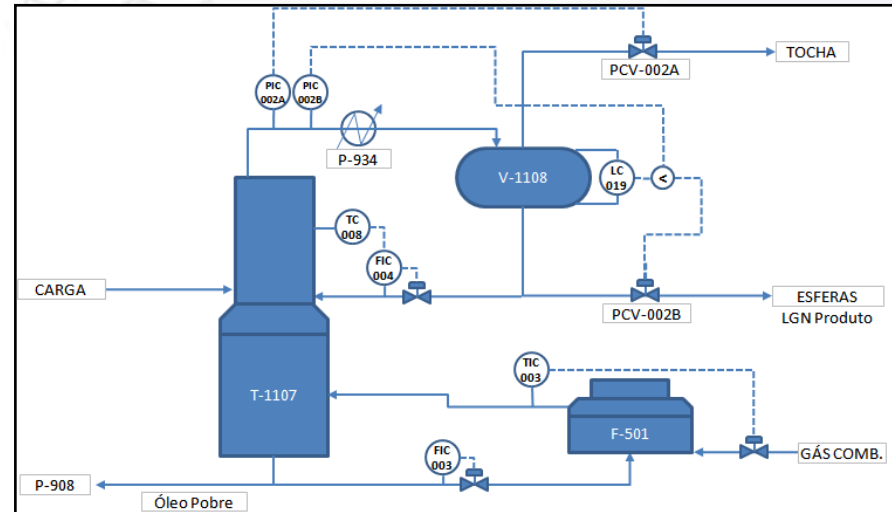
The number of control loops with a good performance rose from 29 to nearly 70%

# New control strategy

- New control strategy minimizes the flare



**Before**



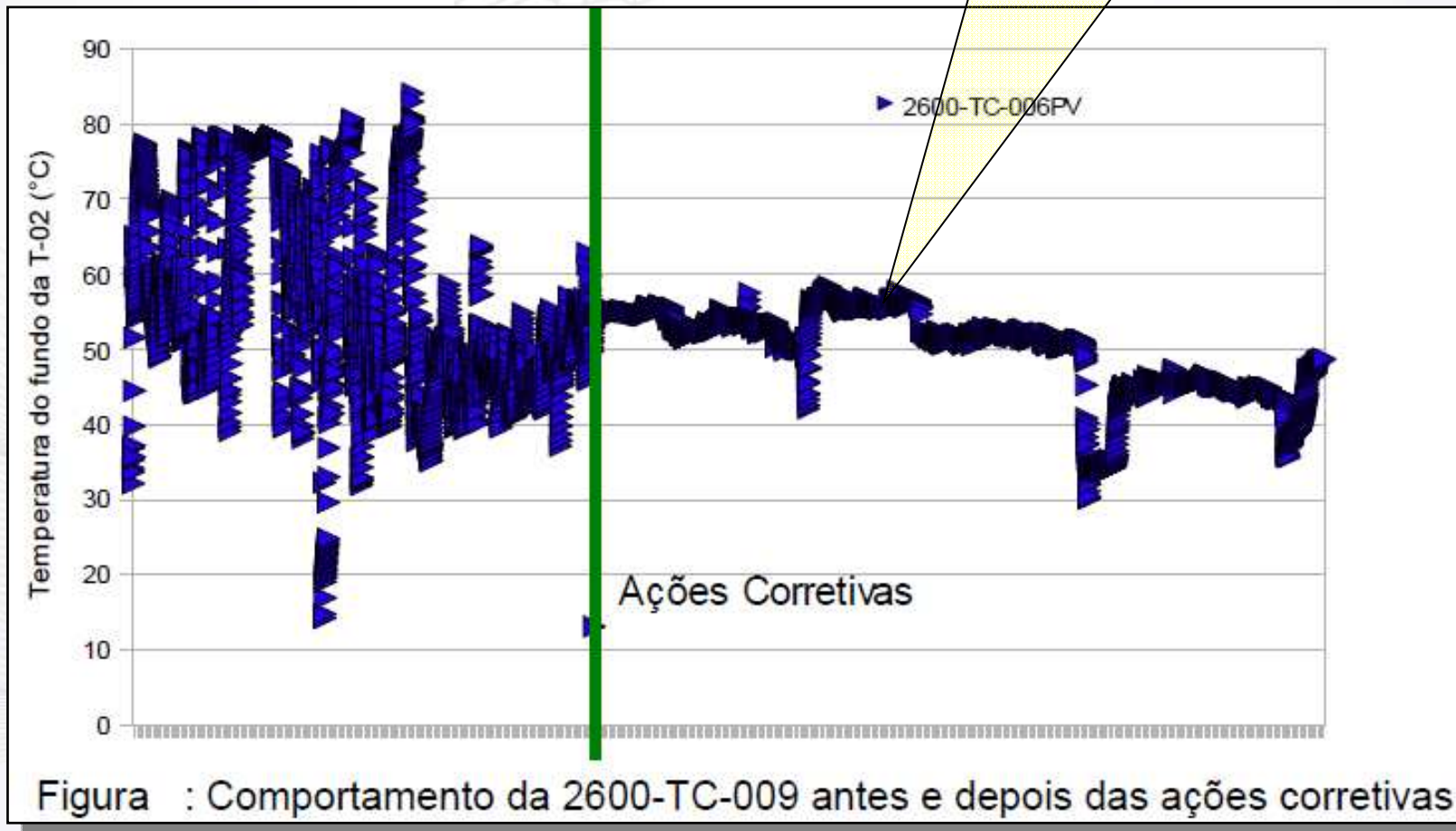
**After**

**Reduced loss of products by 40% in the flare**

**Reduced emissions by about 230 tons/year of CO<sub>2</sub>**

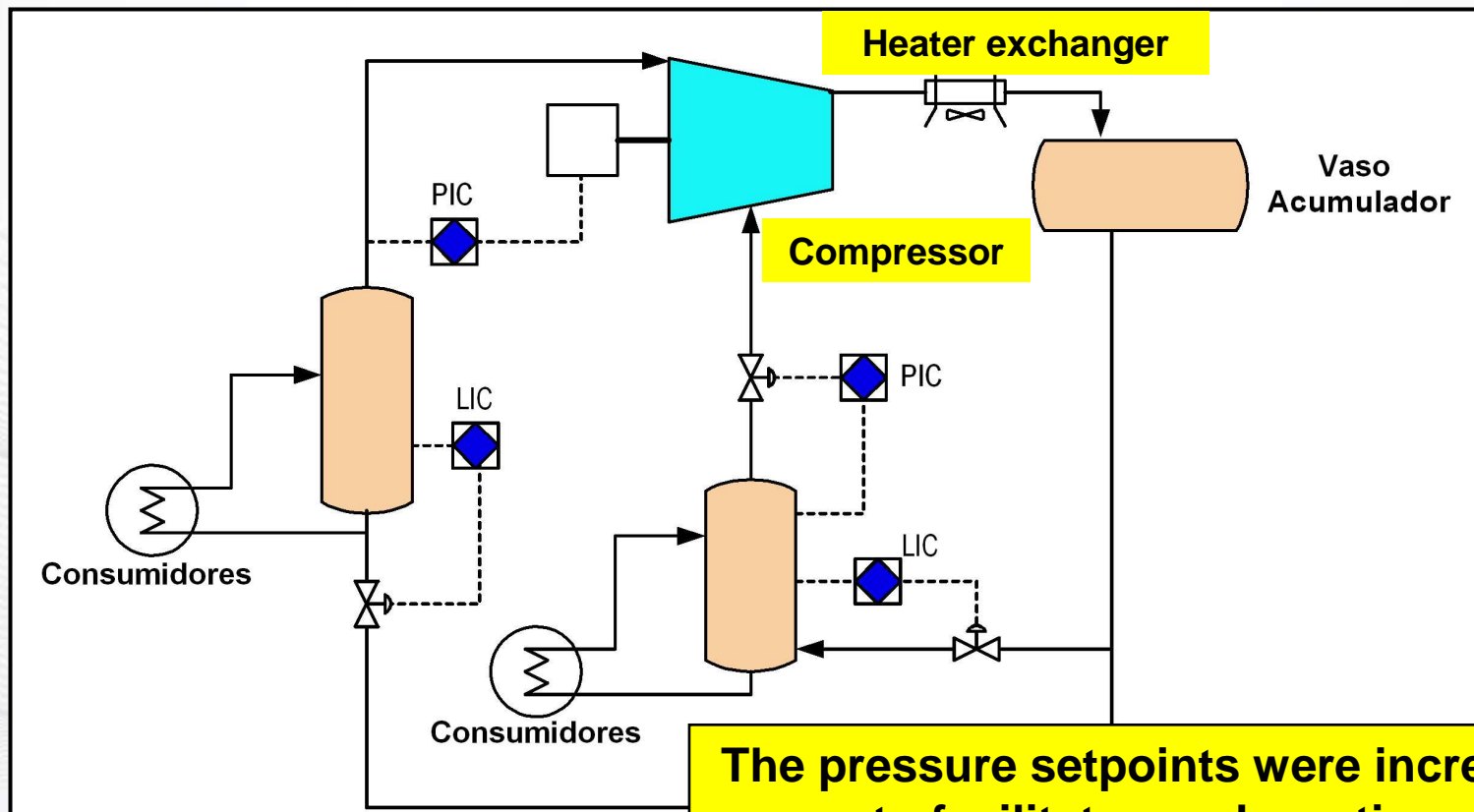
## Variability Reduction

**Greater stability  
Fundamental to the  
advanced control**

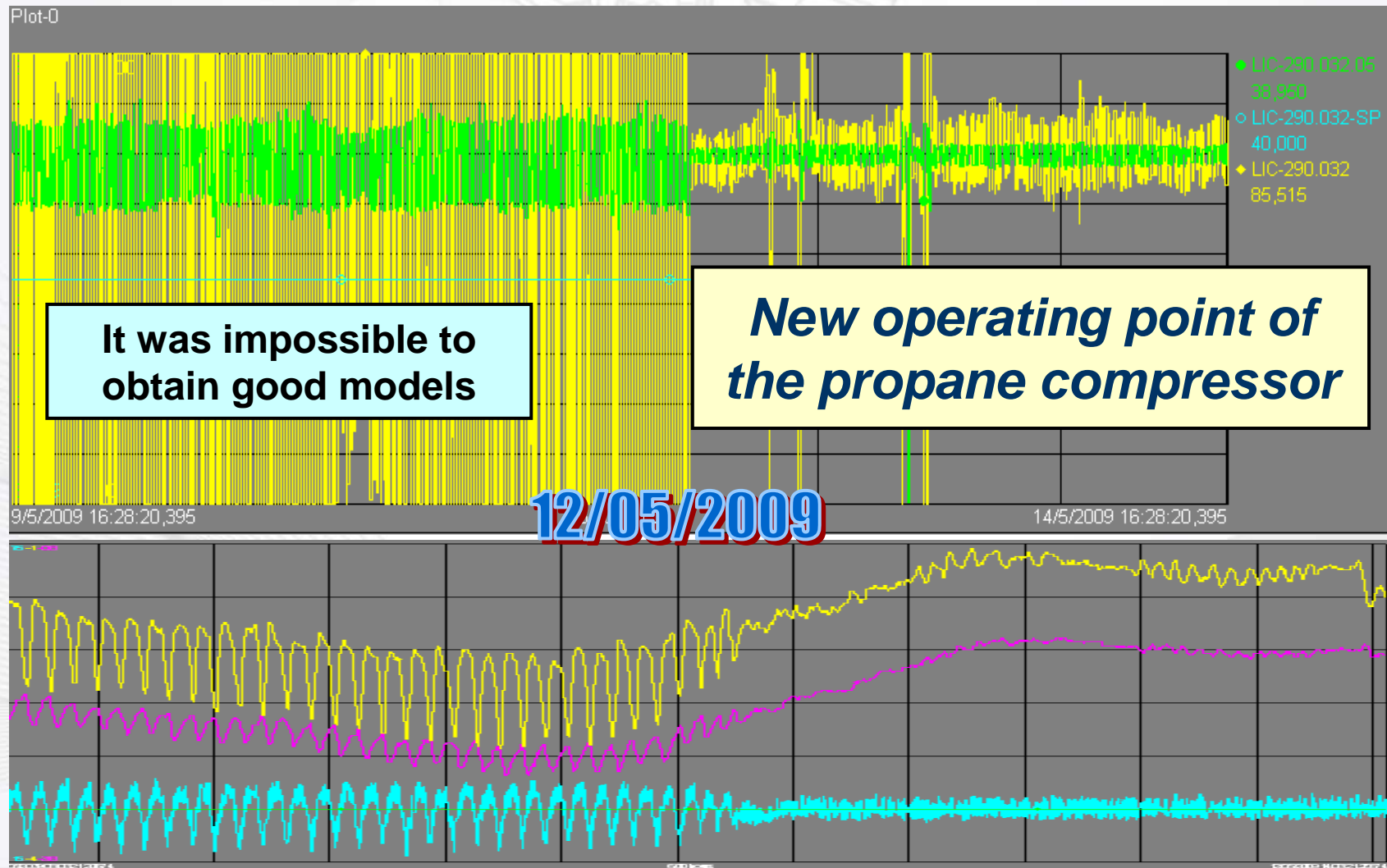


# Instabilities in the propane refrigeration system

- Limitations due to low thermal exchange area were generating saturation in the suction pressure control



- Greater stability has allowed the identification tests



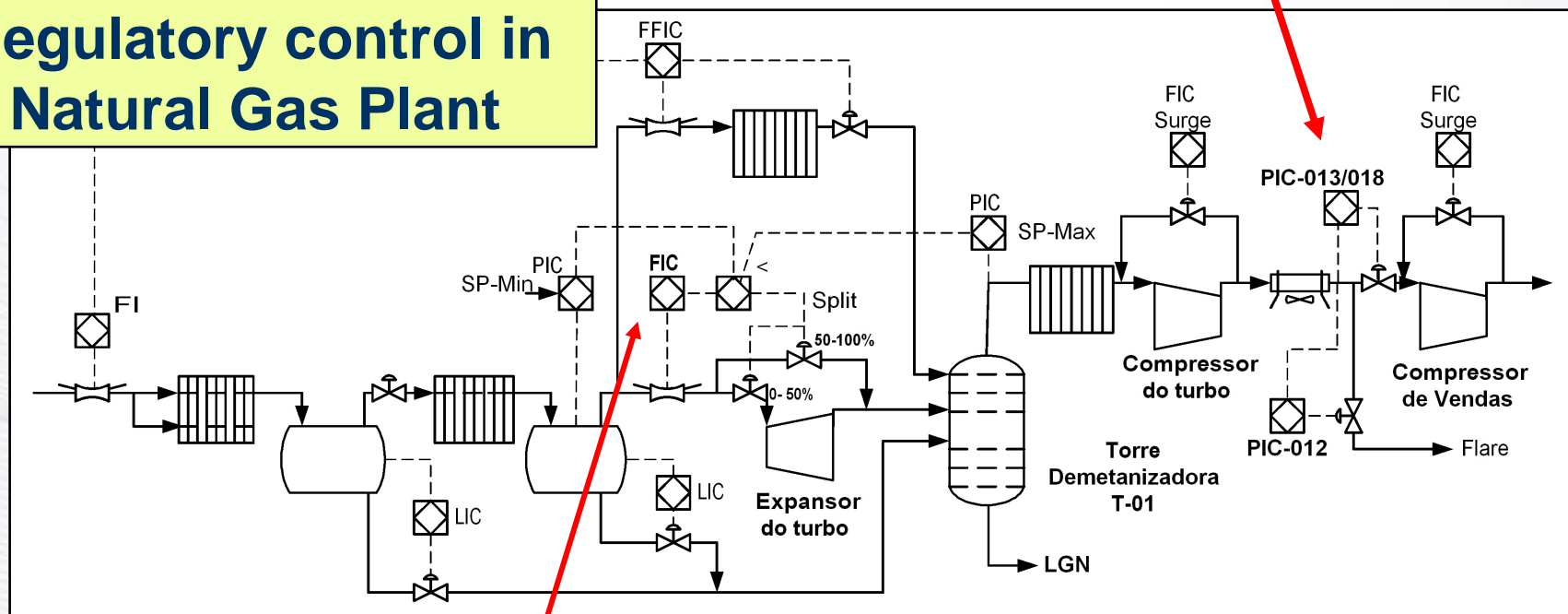


# Control strategy problems

**Many trips due to high pressure in the column**

**It was difficult to choose a setpoint**

**Regulatory control in a Natural Gas Plant**



**PID Control always operated in manual mode**

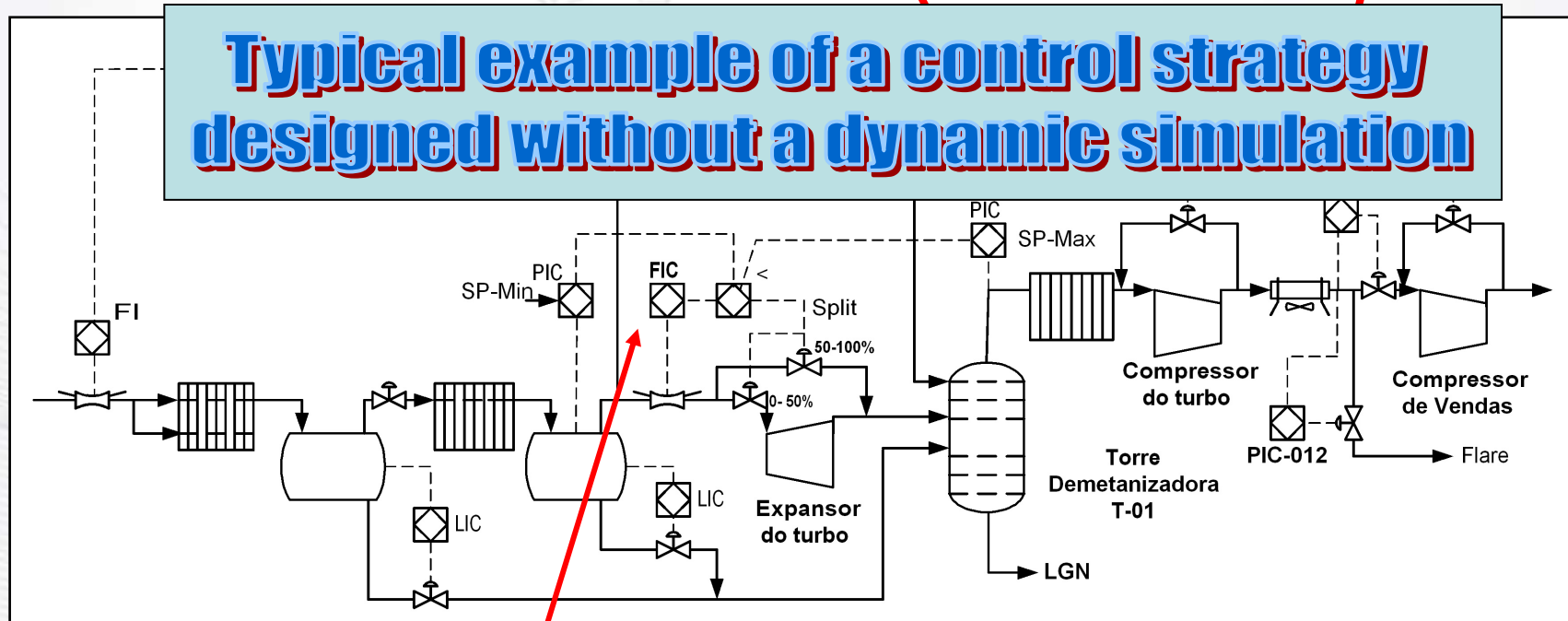
**After a turbo-compressor's shutdown, the PID acts incorrectly**

# Regulatory control in a Natural Gas Plant

Suction pressure  
under control

Discharge pressure  
under control

**Typical example of a control strategy  
designed without a dynamic simulation**

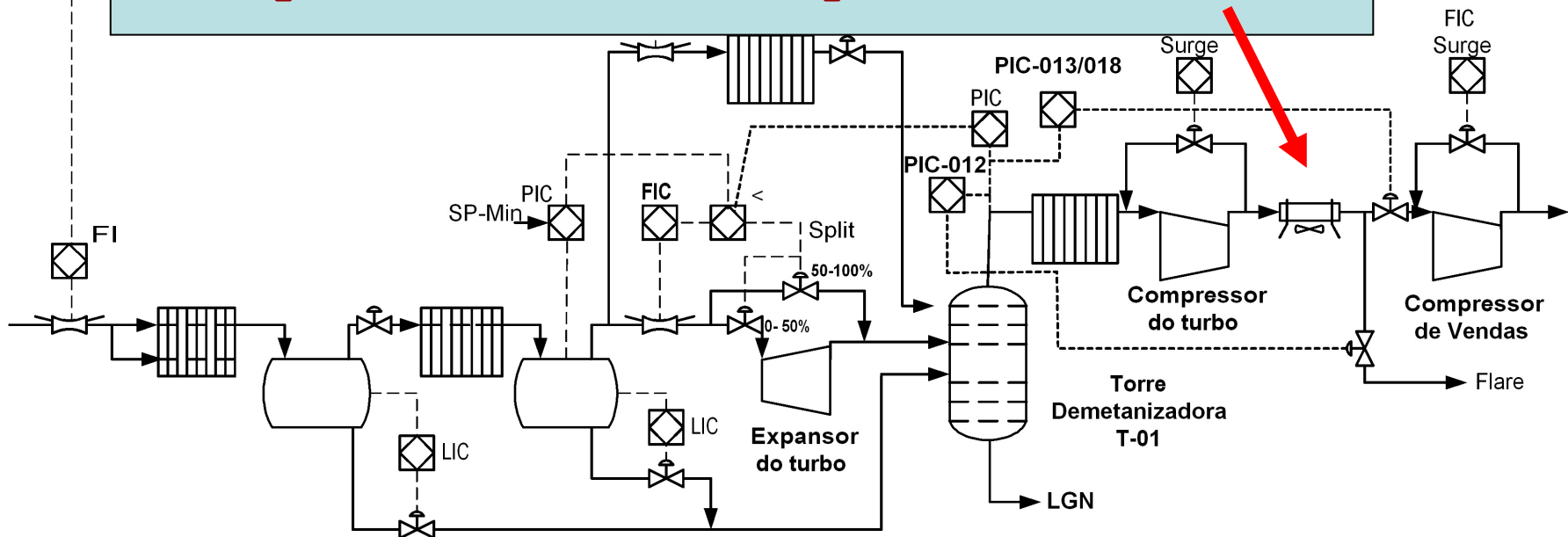


Expander and compressor  
flow under control

**There are no degrees of  
freedom for the compressor**

# New Regulatory control for this Natural Gas Plant

**There is a degree of freedom, the discharge pressure of the compressor is free**

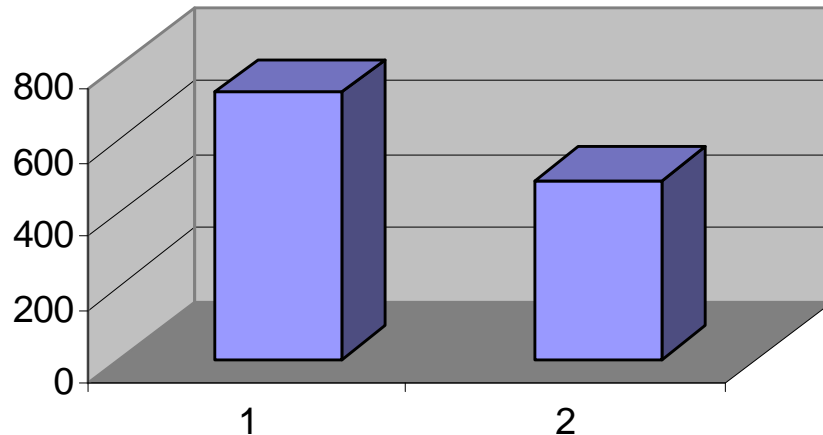


**Now, the setpoints don't change if the turbo-compressor is operating or not**

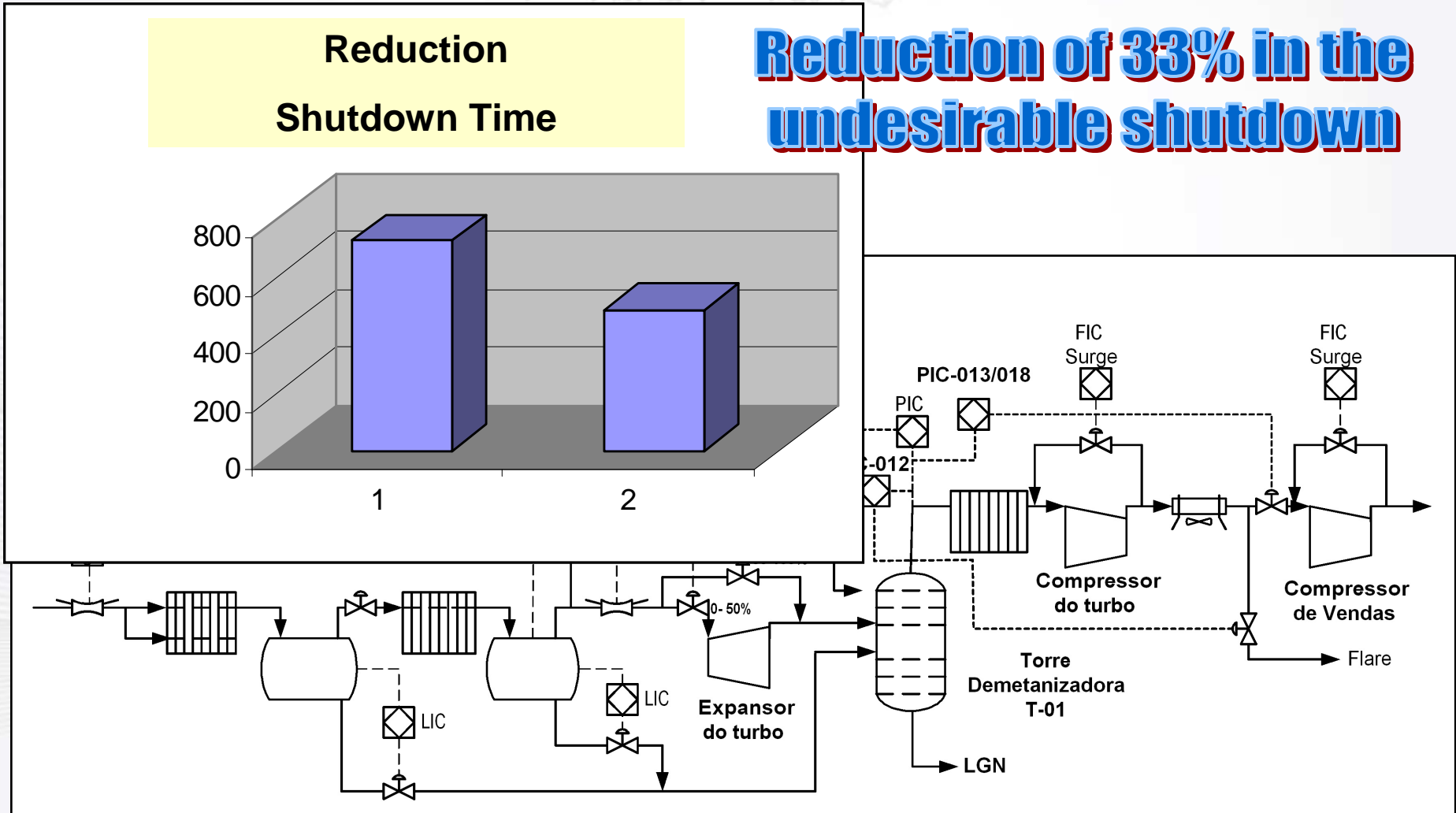
# New Regulatory control for this Natural Gas Plant

## PID now operates in automatic mode

Reduction  
Shutdown Time

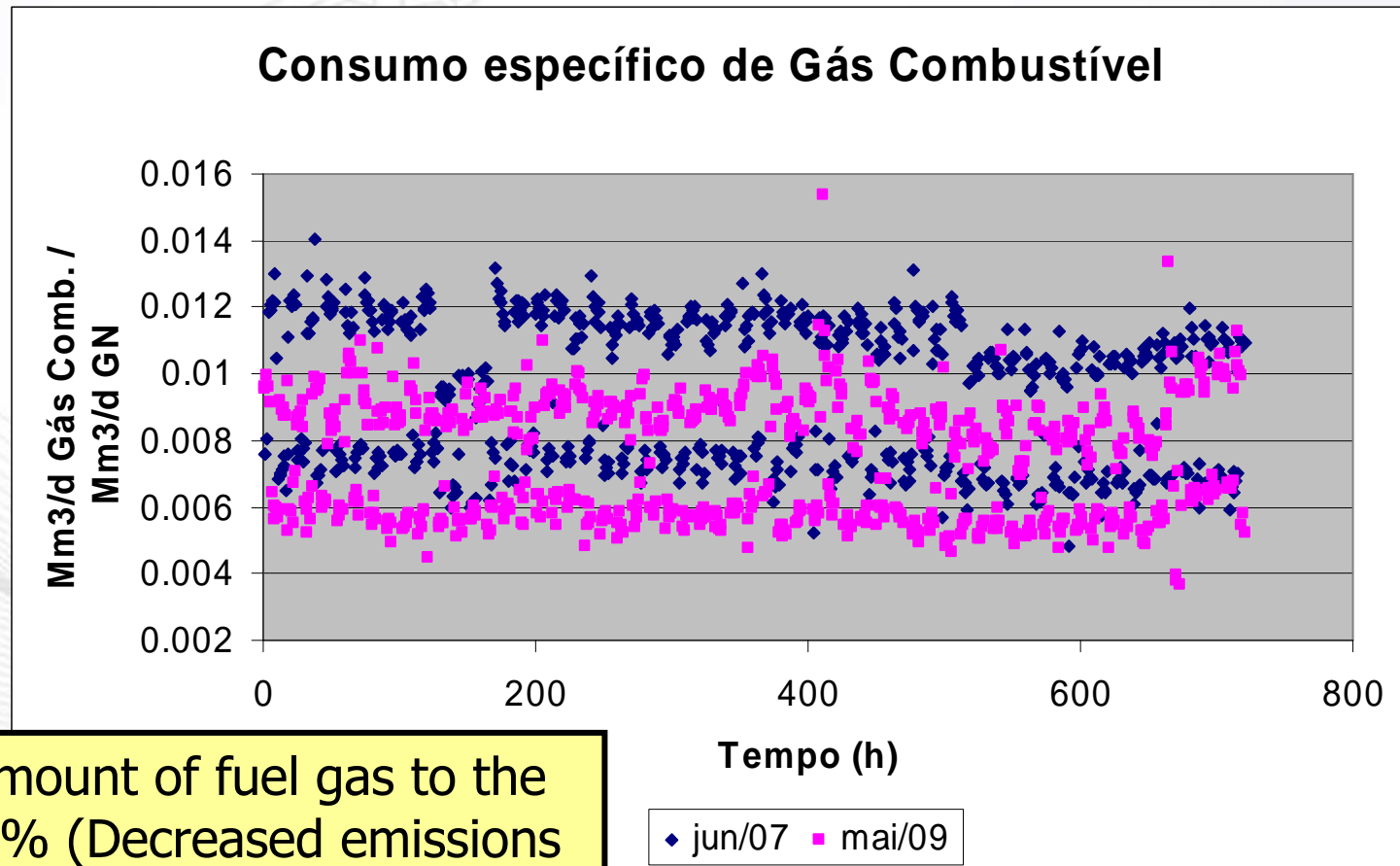


**Reduction of 33% in the undesirable shutdown**



# Increases in energy efficiency

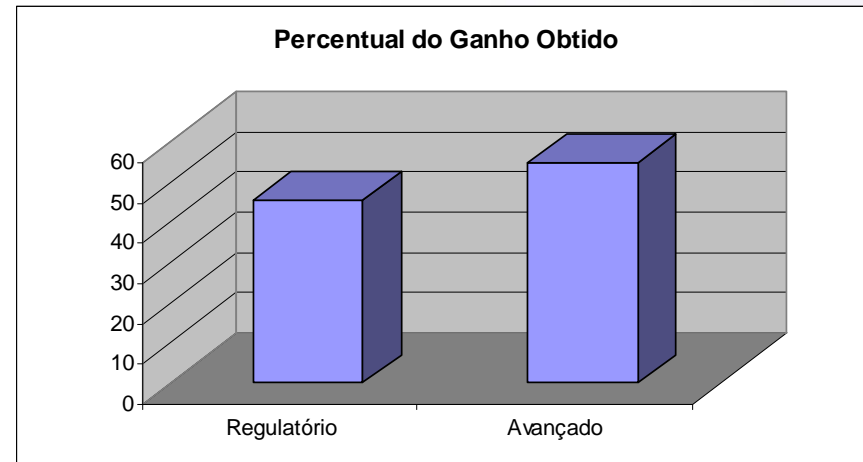
- There are two levels of energy consumption at this unit depending if we are or not regenerating



Reduced the amount of fuel gas to the furnaces by 18% (Decreased emissions by about 1600 tons/year of CO<sub>2</sub>)

## Profitability Gains

- Increase of 1.59 m<sup>3</sup>/h in the production of LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas) due to improvement of regulatory control
  - US\$ 1.806.913,50 por ano
- Increase of 1.7 m<sup>3</sup>/h in the production of LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas) due to the advanced control system
  - US\$ 2,163,015.47 por ano



**Regulatory Control was responsible for 45% of the gain obtained**



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# Advanced Control System Challenges



## Regulatory Control

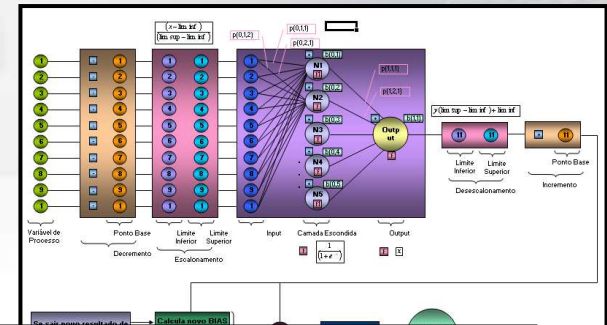
- Regulatory control is essential for the success of advanced control systems and it is responsible for important gains.
- Why we don't see many industrial projects using dynamic simulation and other methodologies for design a good control strategy?
- Why do we still have many control loops with a bad PID tuning? Many tools don't deal with MIMO approach for design and tuning decentralized PID controllers.



## Advanced Control in Oil&Gas Industries

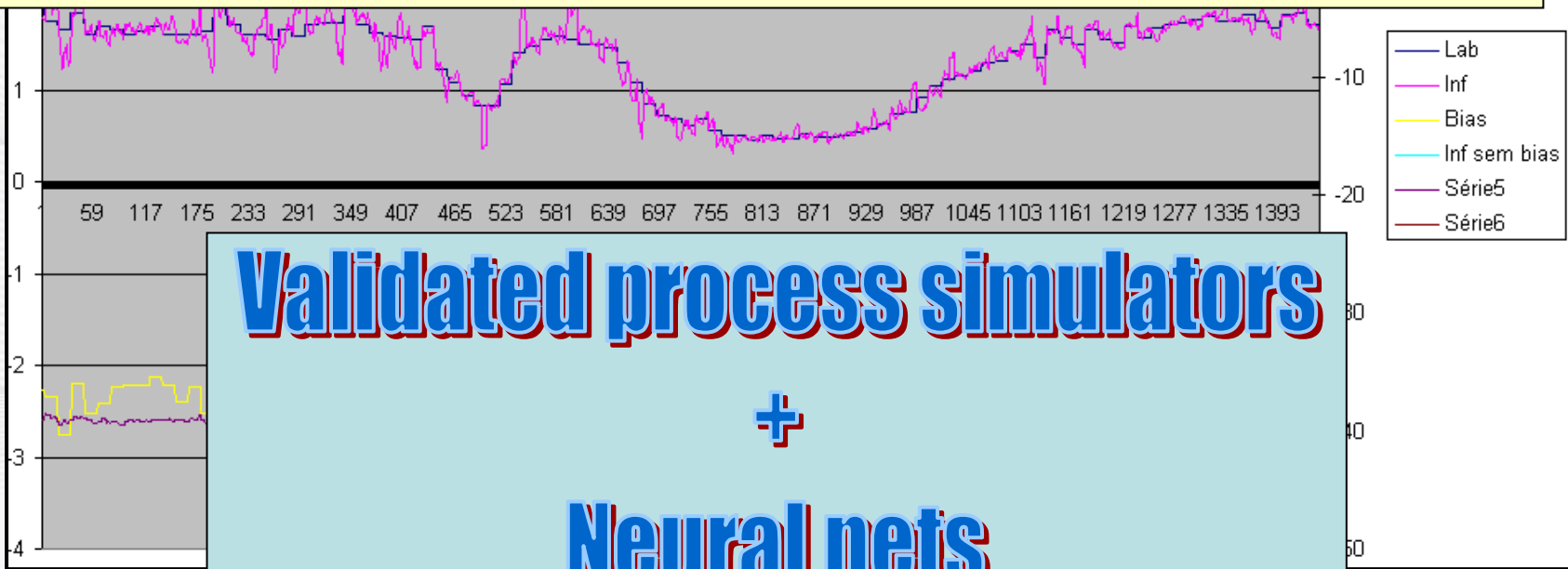
- New technologies to accelerate the deployment and maintenance of advanced control systems are required.
- There is a significant gap between the recent MPC technologies development in the academy and those systems effectively used on industrial plants.





## Virtual sensor - Critical Point

**Use of rigorous dynamic simulators, or statistical methods for better inferences using less laboratory analysis data.**



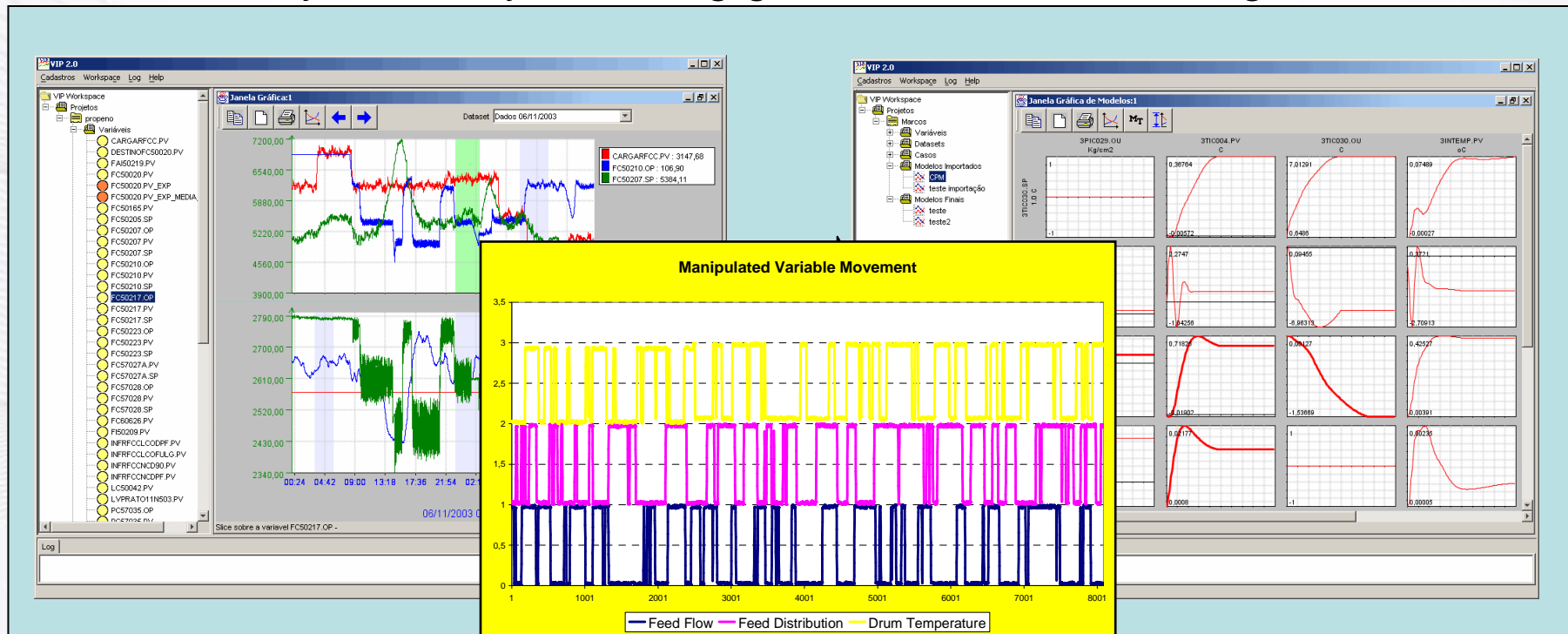
**Validated process simulators**

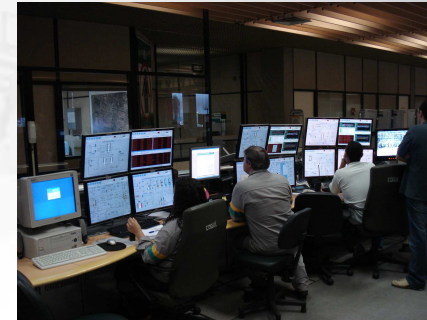
+

**Neural nets**

# Dynamic model Identification

- Process identification of complex processes is still a hard task, where a significant part of the effort on MPC implementation is spent.
- Researches and developments for the identification methods are still necessary, and they can bring great economical earnings.





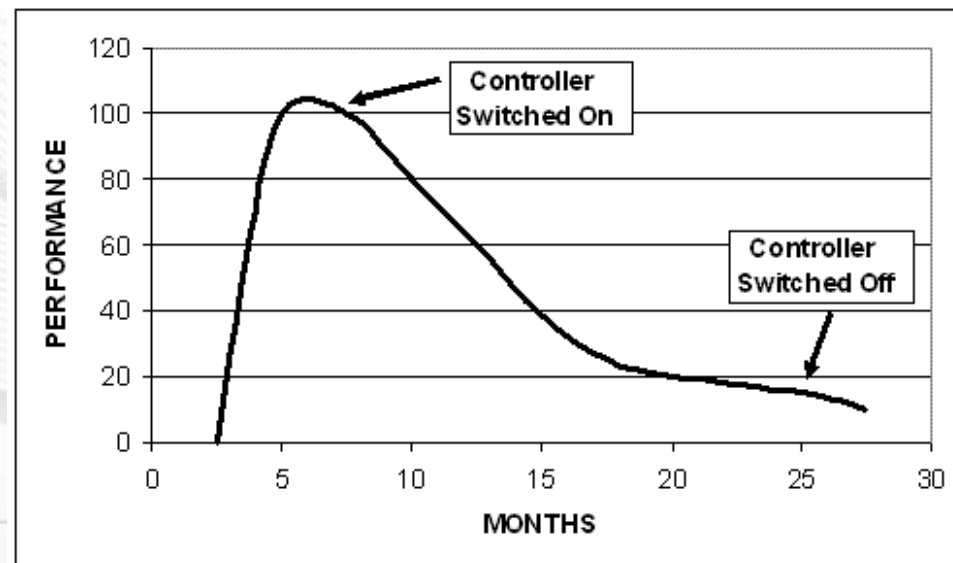
## MPC Tuning

- Controller tuning still consume time and is a critical point for controller performance
  - Different tuning scenarios depending on which constraints are active.
  - How to define the priorities in the several operating points of the controller?
  - Is it possible to use dynamic simulation to get plant model and to define MPC tuning?

**Trial and error methodology**

## MPC Maintenance is a big challenge

- MPC performance can decay throughout time due to:
  - Changes in the units operational objectives;
  - Equipments efficiency losses (fouling);
  - Changes in the feed quality;
  - Problems in instruments and in the virtual sensors;
  - Lacks of qualified personnel for the controller's maintenance.



## Conclusion

- Control technologies are an important tool for increasing energy efficiency, profitability and sustainability of industrial processes.
- The process of implementing an advanced control system is very rich because it allows to rethink how to operate the equipment available, to question the paradigms, constraints, etc.
- Importance of the multidisciplinary interactions (control experts, process engineers, operators) in order to have a successful implementation.

## Conclusion

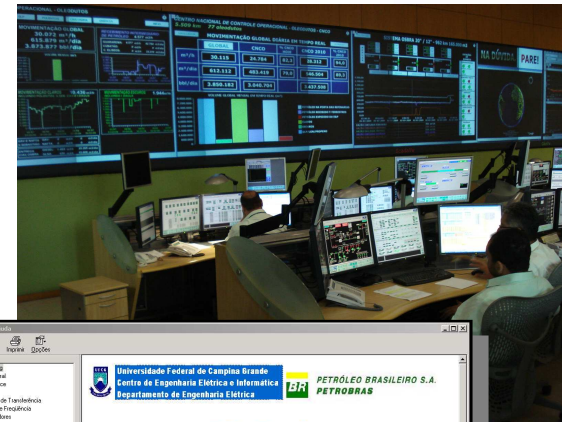
- Engineers should know very well the process in order to define and implement good control and optimization system
- Human Resource: formation and train of engineers is the greatest challenge for the universities in the advanced control and optimization area.
- Better tools are necessary but they will not substitute a good control engineer

## References

- **[Besch et al., 2009]**, “Resultados da fase de implantação de controle avançado em uma unidade de processamento de gás natural”, V Congresso Rio Automação 2009, IBP, Instituto Brasileiro de Petróleo. (*Portuguese*)
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- **[Samad e Annaswamy, 2011]**, “The Impact of Control Technology: Overview, Success Stories, and Research Challenges”, relatório editado por T. Samad e A.M. Annaswamy, IEEE Control Systems Society, [www.ieeecss.org/main/loCT-report](http://www.ieeecss.org/main/loCT-report),



# Thanks for your Attention



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