Model-based force and position tracking control of a multi-pressure hydraulic cylinder
This article presents a force control solution for a throttle-free multi-pressure hydraulic cylinder actuator. A model-based force controller was developed and the position and velocity tracking control was implemented using low-order linear controllers. Special attention was paid to robustness against variations in the load mass, bulk modulus, and system delay. Experimental results demonstrated excellent energy efficiency and robustness, and acceptable tracking performance.

A Reduced-Order Two-Degree-of-Freedom Composite Nonlinear Feedback Control for a Rotary DC Servo Motor
We study in this paper nonlinear control of a rotary DC servo motor application. To be more specific, we design a reduced-order two-degree-of-freedom (2DOF) composite nonlinear feedback (CNF) controller for a Quanser QUBE-Servo 2 unit with a disc attachment. We compare our results with a carefully tuned proportional-derivative (PD) controller with set point weighting. Our simulation and experimental results show that the closed-loop system using 2DOF CNF controller yields much better set point tracking performance compared with the system using conventional PD-controller in terms of settling time.
Utilization of Models for Online Estimation in Combustion Applications

The emerging environmental and energy system related requirements urge renewed combustion systems, with a focus on extended flexibility and decreased emissions. At the same time, monitoring and measurement reliability requirements are increasing. All these requirements also increasingly affect existing combustion plants.

To tackle the increasing needs and requirements of existing combustion processes, this thesis’ objective is to integrate process and domain knowledge, models, and online estimation to provide cost effective and practically feasible solutions for online emission monitoring and control in existing combustion processes. These solutions are domain specific, comprising power level, main fuel, boiler technology, process environment, and market. This thesis presents a framework to provide practically justified, online monitoring and control solutions that is applied to selected combustion applications.

The first application is combustion control of small-scale (<0.5 MW) wood chip combustion systems, to tackle fuel feed disturbances and provide stabilized combustion conditions with improved process performance. The second application area is medium-scale (15 MW – 50 MW) natural gas fired boilers. Indirect, data based, NOx monitoring methods were developed for such boilers, to cost effectively fulfil emerging monitoring requirements. The third application area is large-scale power plants (>100 MW). A novel, first principle combustion model was developed for these. The generic combustion model interlinks the combustion related measurements distributed within any boilers regardless of boiler type or fuels. The interlinking enables combustion processes to be considered as an entity that reveals if a measurement provide realistic readings compared with others. The static, computationally light model enables simultaneous data reconciliation and gross error detection and hence several attractive online applications, such as reliable estimation of unmeasured variables, and separation of process disturbances from sensor malfunctions.

The results verify that the process performance improved in all studied practical applications, providing feasible solutions for increasing requirements.
Indirect NO\textsubscript{x} emission monitoring in natural gas fired boilers

New emission regulations will increase the need for inexpensive NO\textsubscript{x} emission monitoring solutions also in smaller power plants. The objective in this study is to find easily maintainable and transparent but still valid models to predict NO\textsubscript{x} emissions in natural gas fired hot water boilers utilizing existing process instrumentation. With a focus on long-term applicability in practical installations, the performance of linear regression is compared in two municipal 43 MW boilers with three widely used nonlinear methods: multilayer perceptron, support vector regression, and fuzzy inference system. The linear models were the most applicable providing the best estimation results (relative error of 1 applications in practise. However, each boiler model should be identified individually.

Utilization of Drum Boilers' Storage Capacity for Flexible Operation

Due to increasing amount of intermittent and uncontrollable renewable energy production and reducing amount of stabilizing inertia in power systems, requirements for improved dynamic performance of controllable steam boilers will increase remarkably. Load tracking capacity of steam boilers consists of utilization of fast responding energy storages in...
boiler structures and change rate of available combustion power. This paper presents results of a simulation based
dynamic analysis of the transient operation of a steam boiler exposed to fast load change. The results are evaluated
against the requirements set by the maximum allowed thermal stresses in boiler structures and stability of steam
parameters set by steam turbine operation. This project is a part of the FLEXe (Flexible Future Energy Systems) research
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EXT="Yli-Fossi, Timo"
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Case Stories – Flexibility with Production Optimization and Advanced Process Control

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Tampereen Sähkölaitos Oy, Napapiirin Energia ja Vesi Oy, Valmet Automation Inc.
Authors: Kaivosoja, J., Ketola, M., Virta, M., Korpela, T., Jalkanen, J.
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Research output: Professional › Conference contribution

Predictive Supply Temperature Optimization of District Heating Networks Using Delay Distributions
Fluctuating power production in combined heat and power (CHP) plants may cause unwanted disturbances in district
heating (DH) systems, which leads to the situation that the best efficiency in CHP production is not achieved. DH -systems
are often automated, however, supply temperature is still primarily chosen manually by the operator. This is because of
the uncertain heat demand in near future and uncertain behaviour of delay from heat supplier to consumers, which make
the temperature scheduling problematic.

In this work, future heat demand and return water temperature are predicted based on outdoor temperature forecast and
process data history using neural network estimators. Consumers in network are presumed to be similar, but their
distances from production site vary thus creating a distribution function of range. Delay is modelled as a distribution function based on the distances between heat consumers and the suppliers, which weights the supply temperatures from last few hours calculating the average supply temperature received by the consumers. The derived function models how the temperatures develop along the network, finally covering the entire network.

A brute force optimizer was developed to minimize both pumping costs and heat losses as well as to smooth temperature gradient originated thermal stresses. System delays are fixed during an optimization cycle, and after each cycle the delays are updated according to new system flowing rates and the optimization is recalculated. The resulting supply temperature curve is a discrete curve that cuts the heat load peaks by charging and discharging the energy content of the District heating network (DHN). Optimization keeps the supply water temperature and flow rates in control and stabilizes the network smoothly and efficiently after disturbances. Optimization is demonstrated by using case data of one year from a district heating system in Finland.

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**Utilization of District Heating Networks to Provide Flexibility in CHP Production**
Increasing penetration of intermittent renewable energy production in power systems will remarkably increase the need of flexible and controllable power generation. Subsidised renewable generation has revolutionized energy markets and brought down electricity prices leading to lack of investments to new controllable generation plants. As numerous existing thermal power generation units have been closed down, there is no doubt that all the possible flexibility available in power systems should be harnessed to stabilize the power systems. Combined heat and power (CHP) generation is widely used in district heating (DH) systems. As total heat production into the DH network needs to be balanced with the total heat consumption, this sets significant limitations to the long term power production. However, the coupling between the heat load and electric production can be decoupled temporarily by using the heat storage capacity of DH network consisting of network volume and optional heat accumulators. This paper presents the results of research work dealing with the analysis of dynamic operability of interconnected CHP plants and district heating networks. The flexibility of generation capacity was compared with the requirements set to power producers to be able to participate the Automatic Frequency Restoration Reserve (FRR-A) market. For that, two case studies were presented that include FRR-A tests in two municipal CHP plants that utilize a heat only boiler and a DH accumulator to balance the heat production variations that are caused by changes in power production. The results indicate that both cases fulfil the requirements and that the DH network operation is affected only slightly. However, the rapid power level change is a disturbance to CHP boilers and DH networks that the process components and automation systems must adapt to. Therefore these aspects must be considered carefully when applying such new operation practises in existing CHP plants.
Environmental Impacts of Co-Combustion of Biomass in Coal Fired Boilers

Abstract: Environmental impacts of power production are a subject of emerging interest due to the global need of reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and mitigation of climate change. One way to reduce GHG emissions in thermal power generation is to replace fossil fuels by biofuels. Besides of direct emissions, operation of thermal power plants presents also indirect impacts originated from the production and transportation of fuels and other materials needed for running the process and waste handling. In the decision making and policy planning it is important to evaluate the total impacts of planned operations, not only the direct impacts. Most of the direct emissions are monitored with Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems but assessment of indirect Life Cycle Impacts must be carried out by life cycle modelling. This paper introduces a procedure for the model based Life Cycle Assessment and a case where the total environmental impacts of partial replacement of coal by wood pellets in an existing coal fired power plant were assessed. The procedure can be used e.g. for designing the environmentally friendly operation strategy for the power plant and sustainable purchasing of fuels. This project was a part of the MMEA (Measurement Monitoring and Environmental Assessment) research program coordinated by CLEEN Ltd and funded by the Finnish Funding Agency for Innovation TEKES.

Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article
Conversion of Iterative Balance Models to Directly Calculating Explicit Models for Real-time Process Optimization and Scheduling

Optimal utilization of complex processes involves real-time operational optimization and scheduling, especially in cases where the production line consists of both continuous and batch operated unit processes. This kind of real-time optimization requires process models which can be computed significantly faster than real-time. Iterative balance calculation is typically far too slow for these cases. This paper presents a method for converting an iterative balance model to a directly calculating model suitable for on-line process optimization. The approach is demonstrated with the first unit process in the copper smelting line, the flash smelting furnace (FSF). The method consisted of formulating an equation group based on the constrained FSF HSC-Sim model and solving the unknown parameters and static states with use of a symbolic calculation software. The solution was implemented as a function whose calculation time fulfilled the requirements for scheduling use.

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Links:
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Modelling and Simulation of Radial Spruce Compression to Optimize Energy Efficiency in Mechanical Pulping

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Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Conference contribution
From Iterative Balance Models to Directly Calculating Explicit Models for Real-time Process Optimization and Scheduling

Optimal utilization of complex processes involves real-time operational optimization and scheduling, especially in cases where the production line consists of both continuous and batch operated unit processes. This kind of real-time optimization requires process models which can be computed significantly faster than real-time. Iterative balance calculation is typically far too slow for these cases. This paper presents a method for converting an iterative balance model to a directly calculating model suitable for online process optimization. The approach is demonstrated with the first unit process in the copper smelting line, the flash smelting furnace (FSF). The method consisted of formulating an equation group based on the constrained FSF HSC-Sim model and solving the unknown parameters and static states with use of a symbolic calculation software. The solution was implemented as a function whose calculation time fulfilled the requirements for scheduling use.

Robust data reconciliation of combustion variables in multi-fuel fired industrial boilers

This paper introduces an application of simultaneous nonlinear data reconciliation and gross error detection for power plants utilizing a complex but computationally light first principle combustion model. Element and energy balances and robust techniques introduce nonlinearity and the consequent optimization problem is solved using nonlinear optimization. Data reconciliation improves estimation of process variables and enables improved sensor quality control and identification of process anomalies. The approach was applied to an industrial 200 MWth fluidized bed boiler combusting
wood, peat, bark, and slurry. The results indicate that the approach is valid and is able to perform in various process conditions. As the combustion model is generic, the method is applicable in any boiler environment.
Functionality Testing of Water Pressure and Flow Calculation for Dynamic Power Plant Modelling

Water pressure and flow rate calculation in dynamic boiler models is challenging because of stiff system dynamics meaning that time constants of model states vary by several orders of magnitude. Furthermore, strong interconnections between pressures and flow variables may cause instability problems in simulation runs. This study presents a method to implement and test dynamic thermal power plant water-steam system models. A dynamic water-steam system model is presented. The model is applied for testing of the functionality of the presented computation model. Computational performance was tested using different numerical solvers. Also sensitivity to changes in initial values of system states and model parameters was tested. The results indicate that a workable way to make flexible models was found.

Gain-Scheduled Composite Nonlinear Feedback Control of an Exothermic Chemical Reactor

This paper studies gain-scheduled composite nonlinear feedback (CNF) control of a continuous stirred tank reactor (CSTR). Inside the reactor, an exothermic chemical reaction occurs, which is commanded from high to low residual concentration. During the transition, the reaction dynamics change through stable-unstable-stable chain while the residual concentration decreases. Therefore, appropriate cooling is necessary to stabilize the reaction, and to prevent a thermal runaway and overheating of the CSTR. A full-state gain-scheduled CNF controller is designed for adjusting the coolant temperature of the CSTR. A traditional gain-scheduled cascade controller and a gain-scheduled model predictive controller (MPC) are also fabricated for comparison. The simulation results show that the closed-loop system using CNF controller is able to offer the best tracking performance as measured by the integral-of-absolute-error (IAE) criterion. In addition, the CNF controller needs fewer scheduled tuning parameters as opposed to the cascade structure.
Model based NOx emission monitoring in natural gas fired hot water boilers

Due to new emission regulations, coverage of monitoring requirements extends to new boiler classes. In Europe, Industrial Emission Directive brings new 15-50 MW boilers under the directive in special cases, so inexpensive NOx emission monitoring tools are appreciated. This paper presents models to estimate NOx emission in two similar natural gas fired municipal hot water boilers. The models utilize online process measurements also available in relatively simple set-ups. In the context, the performance of linear regression model and nonlinear neural network model are introduced. Despite the similarity, the results state that the examined boilers behave differently in terms of linearity and emission levels. Therefore, every boiler should be identified separately to exploit the simplest models in practical installations.
Monitoring of spraying in semi-dry desulfurization processes in coal fired power plants

The overall objective of the study is to improve usability and efficiency of desulphurization processes by providing assistance for plant operators by indicating arising issues. This paper introduces an indirect method to monitor spraying in semi-dry desulfurization processes, which is based on energy balance and first principle models. The method can e.g. be used to estimate flue gas exit temperature of the reactor, which is the main control variable in the process, and slurry flows to reactors. The temperature estimate indicates what should be the exit temperature if spraying is functioning properly. The method was tested with process data collected from an industrial power plant, and the simulation results state that the method is able to predict the reactor exit temperature by error of typically less than few degrees Celsius regardless of the process state.

Real Time Monitoring of Environmental Efficiency of Power Plants

Today total environmental impacts of power production are a subject of emerging interest. Operation of power plants presents direct and indirect impacts to the environment. Direct impacts consist of instant emissions due to the operation of power plants and indirect impacts are originated from the production and transportation of fuels and waste handling. The direct emissions are monitored with Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS) but indirect Life Cycle Impacts (LCI) are typically assessed only once during the design phase of process properties such as applied combustion technology and fuels. This paper introduces a procedure for a real time monitoring of total environmental impacts of power plants. The monitoring system aggregates direct and indirect impacts as a total environmental efficiency of the power plant. The procedure can be used e.g. for designing the environmentally friendly operation strategy for the power plant and sustainable purchasing of fuels. This project is a part of the MMEA (Measurement Monitoring and Environmental Assessment) research program coordinated by CLEEN Ltd and funded by the Finnish Funding Agency for Innovation TEKES.
Preparation of Supercapacitors on Flexible Substrates with Electrodeposited PEDOT/Graphene Composites

Composite films consisting of poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT) and graphene oxide (GO) were electrochemically polymerized by electrooxidation of EDOT in ionic liquid (BMIMBF$_4$) onto flexible electrode substrates. Two polymerization approaches were compared, and the cyclic voltammetry (CV) method was found to be superior to potentiostatic polymerization for the growth of PEDOT/GO films. After deposition, incorporated GO was reduced to rGO by a rapid electrochemical method of repetitive cathodic potential cycling, without using any reducing reagents. The films were characterized in 3-electrode configuration in BMIMBF$_4$. Symmetric supercapacitors with aqueous electrolyte were assembled from the composite films and characterized through cyclic voltammetry and galvanostatic discharge tests. It was shown that PEDOT/rGO composites have better capacitive properties than pure PEDOT or the unreduced composite film. The cycling stability of the supercapacitors was also tested, and the results indicate that the specific capacitance still retains well over 90% of the initial value after 2000 consecutive charging/discharging cycles. The supercapacitors were demonstrated as energy storages in a room light energy harvester with a printed organic solar cell and printed electrochromic display. The results are promising for the development of energy-autonomous, low-power, and disposable electronics.
Decomposition analysis of Cuban energy production and use: Analysis of energy transformation for sustainability

The aim of the article is to analyse the changes in the Cuban energy system. It uses decomposition analysis to reveal the impacts of changes in key drivers of energy consumption and CO2 emissions. The Cuban Energy Revolution, which started in 2006, was the policy response to the local energy crisis; oil imports caused serious balance of payment problems, the old centralised electricity production system was inefficient and hurricanes caused widespread damage to the transmission and distribution system resulting in large blackouts. The Energy Revolution has been quite successful in changing the energy use patterns in Cuban households. Switching from kerosene to electricity in cooking and using energy saving pressure cookers have had an effect on energy efficiency. In addition, the decentralisation of electricity production has increased the reliability of supply and improved the efficiency when new smaller scale power plants have replaced older technology. The energy revolution has, so far, not had much impact on energy use in industry, transport and agriculture, which are the areas where future policies should be directed.

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Scopus rating (2013): SJR 3.072 SNIP 3.889 CiteScore 7.88
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Scopus rating (2011): SJR 2.787 SNIP 3.901 CiteScore 7.39
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.374 SNIP 3.112
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 2.494 SNIP 3.6
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.447 SNIP 3.127
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.889 SNIP 1.758
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.956 SNIP 2.649
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 1.152 SNIP 2.268
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Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.72 SNIP 2.152
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.201 SNIP 1.035
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.267 SNIP 1.112
On improvement of transient stage of composite nonlinear feedback control using arbitrary order set point filters

This paper studies the generalization of composite nonlinear feedback (CNF) control using arbitrary order set point filters, which focus on the initial stage of the transient response. The set point filters can be used to provide more performance by shortening the rise and settling times of the control system. Furthermore, the filters operate outside the feedback loop, and hence, they do not sacrifice loop robustness. The new method is illustrated by a benchmark problem found in an open literature. The simulation results show that the proposed method improves the set point response more than 10% in terms of settling time.

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Research output: Scientific - peer-review » Conference contribution

Composite Nonlinear Feedback Control of a Chemical Reactor

This paper studies the application of composite nonlinear feedback (CNF) control for a continuous time stirred tank reactor. Inside the reactor, an exothermic chemical reaction occurs, which requires cooling when concentration is commanded from low to high conversion rate to prevent a thermal runaway. A full-state CNF controller is designed for adjusting the temperature of the cooling jacket using concentration and temperature measurements. A continuous time gain-scheduled cascade controller, as well as a model predictive controller (MPC) is also fabricated for comparison. The gain-scheduled cascade controller has a proportional-integral (PI) controller as a primary loop controller, and a P-controller as a secondary loop controller. The simulation results show that the CNF controller is able to offer the best overall tracking performance as measured by the integral-of-absolute-error (IAE) criterion. In addition, the CNF controller does not need gain-scheduling for tuning purposes; the CNF controller is capable of changing its tuning as a function of control error only.

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Place of publication: Helsinki, Finland
Copper Production as an Application of Optimization and Scheduling

Copper production in a copper smelter is a process comprised of batch and continuous production tasks. Typically, subprocesses have been operated in a locally optimal way though significant interdependencies exist. In general, copper production presents a harsh environment where production is often disturbed by unforeseen events and frequent maintenance operations. Optimization of production is further complicated by the significantly differing timescales with recycling of some materials. This work presents first the main production tasks related to copper production and then details requirements and procedures in modelling the full task with the goal of producing models suitable for a global scheduling solution. The main scheduling decision variables are detailed and a simplified example of scheduling two converters is included. The scheduling and optimization is to provide operators with advice on timings and resource use to maximize equipment use and production throughput. The solution structure may be viewed as a combination of scheduling and predictive control techniques. By considering material inputs over the complete production cycle, the optimization is to provide improvements especially in impurity control.

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Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Conference contribution

A Method and an Apparatus for Producing Nanocellulose

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Ministry of Education publication type: H1 Granted patent
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Publication information
IPC: D21H 11/18 A1
Patent number: EP2659061
Priority date: 31/12/10
Described herein is nanocellulose produced by introducing a mixture of cellulose based fiber raw material and water through a refining gap, having a width smaller than 0.1 mm. In the refining gap, the fiber raw material is subjected to processing forces varying in the direction of introducing said mixture, by means of refining zones provided in the gap one after each other in the feeding direction, whereby the refining surfaces differ in surface patterning and/or surface roughness. The mixture of fiber raw material and water is guided past the refining surfaces in the feeding direction to different locations in the refining zone by by-pass channels provided in the stator. The width of the refining gap is maintained by the combined effect of the feeding pressure of the mixture of fiber raw material and water fed into the refining gap and the axial force of the rotor.
Monitoring of flue gas desulphurization process in coal fired power plants

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OPC UA security for protecting substation and control center data communication in the distribution domain of the smart grid
The distribution domain of the smart grid incorporates advantages of the newest substation automation standards in order to enhance distribution network automation. State-of-the-art distribution automation solutions use the public Internet for exchanging data between substation and control center. This presents challenges for cybersecurity, particularly for critical data determining distribution network operation. Therefore, Internet communication between substation and control center should be carried out via a secure communication protocol. OPC Unified Architecture (UA) is an interoperable communication standard supports Internet protocols from one hand and obtains benefits from mature built-in security mechanisms from other hand. This paper describes a solution for secure data transmission between modern substation and control center over the Internet. In this approach, circuit breaker position data is chosen as the data example that is defined in respect to the IEC 61850 data model and securely transmitted to OPC UA client application at remote control center by employing the OPC UA security architecture functions.

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Strategies for size reduction control in cone crushers

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Tight feed-hopper level control in cone crushers

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Tuning of a dynamic boiler model using a nonlinear multivariable optimisation method

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Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Automation Science and Engineering
Authors: Yli-Fossi, T.
Number of pages: 6
Pages: 426-432
Publication date: 2014
Broadband Methods for Online Grid Impedance Measurement

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Automation Science and Engineering, Smart Energy Systems (SES)
Authors: Roinila, T., Vilkko, M., Sun, J.
Number of pages: 8
Pages: 3003-3010
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: 2013 IEEE Energy Conversion Congress & Exposition ECCE, Denver Colorado, USA; September 15-19, 2013
Place of publication: Piscataway
Publisher: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers IEEE
ISBN (Print): 978-1-4799-0336-8

Publication series
Name: IEEE Energy Conversion Congress and Exposition
DOIs:
10.1109/ECCE.2013.6647093

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=ase,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2013-12-29<br/>Publisher name: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers IEEE
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 3283
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Conference contribution

Dynamisten voimalaitosmallien parametrien määrittäminen ja virittäminen

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Automation Science and Engineering
Authors: Yli-Fossi, T.
Number of pages: 6
Pages: 1-6
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Automaatio XX-seminaari, Automation and systems without borders - beyond future, 21.-22.5.2013, Helsinki
Publisher: Suomen Automaatioseura ry
Editor: Vilkko, M.
ISBN (Print): 978-952-5183-44-3
Dynamic modeling and simulation of power plants with biomass as a fuel

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A3 Part of a book or another research book
Organisations: Department of Automation Science and Engineering
Authors: Majanne, Y.
Number of pages: 15
Pages: 357-371
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Technologies for Converting Biomass to Useful Energy, Combustion, Gasification, Pyrolysis, Torrefaction and Fermentation, Series: Sustainable Energy Developments 4
Publisher: CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group, a Bakema Book
Editor: Dahlquist, E.
ISBN (Print): 978-0-415-62088-8
Links:

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=ase,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2013-12-29
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 2851
Research output: Scientific - peer-review » Chapter

Huokolisen keraamin karakterisointi sähköisellä herätteellä

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Materials Science, Department of Automation Science and Engineering
Authors: Järveläinen, M., Salpavaara, T., Seppälä, S., Roinila, T., Vilkko, M., Levänen, E.
Number of pages: 6
Pages: 1-6
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Automaatio XX-seminaari, Automation and systems without borders - beyond future, 21.-22.5.2013, Helsinki
Publisher: Suomen Automaatioseura
Editor: Vilkko, M.
ISBN (Print): 978-952-5183-44-3

Publication series
Name: SAS julkaisusarja
No.: 42
ISSN (Print): 1455-6502

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=ase,FACT2=0.5<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2013-11-29<br/>Publisher name: Suomen Automaatioseura
**Introduction to Fast Frequency-Response Measurement in Micro and Nano Technology**

**General information**
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Automation Science and Engineering
Authors: Roinila, T., Kai, L., Wen-ming, X., Li-hui, L., Yu, X., Hui-guo, Z., Vilkko, M.
Number of pages: 7
Pages: 24-30
Publication date: 2013
Peer-reviewed: Yes

**Publication information**
Journal: Changshu Gao-Zhuan Xuebao
Volume: 27
Issue number: 4
ISSN (Print): 1008-2794
Original language: Chinese

**Bibliographical note**
Contribution: organisation=ase,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2013-12-29<br/>Publisher name: Changshu Ligong Xueyuan
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 3279
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Article

**Local compression behaviour of moist wood at quasi static state**

**General information**
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: B3 Non-refereed article in conference proceedings
Organisations: Department of Automation Science and Engineering, Department of Engineering Design
Authors: Björkqvist, T., Moilanen, C., Saarenrinne, P., Koivisto, J., Miksic, A., Alava, M., Salminen, L., Engberg, B. A.
Number of pages: 2
Pages: 47-48
Publication date: 2013

**Host publication information**
Title of host publication: 8th International Fundamental Mechanical Pulp Research Seminar, 29 - 31 January, 2013, Åre, Sweden

**Publication series**
Name: International Fundamental Mechanical Pulp Research Seminar

**Bibliographical note**
Contribution: organisation=ede,FACT1=0.5<br/>Contribution: organisation=ase,FACT2=0.5<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2013-11-29
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 2000
Research output: Scientific › Conference contribution

**Measuring Resistive Characteristics of Silicon Nanowire by Applying Electrostatic Tensile Device and Broadband Test Signal**

**General information**
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Automation Science and Engineering, Integrated Technologies for Tissue Engineering Research (ITTE), Smart Energy Systems (SES)
Monitoring of CO2 emissions in coal fired power plants

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Automation Science and Engineering
Authors: Uotila, T., Korpela, T., Majanne, Y.
Number of pages: 6
Pages: 1-6
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Automaatio XX-seminaari, Automation and systems without borders - beyond future, 21.-22.5.2013, Helsinki
Publisher: Suomen Automaatioseura ry
Editor: Vilkko, M.
ISBN (Print): 978-952-5183-44-3

Publication series
Name: SAS julkaisusarja
No.: 42
ISSN (Print): 1455-6502

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=ase,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2013-10-29<br/>Publisher name: Suomen Automaatioseura ry
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 3600
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Conference contribution

On frequency-response measurements of power-electronic systems applying MIMO identification techniques

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A1 Journal article-refereed
Organisations: Department of Electrical Engineering, Department of Automation Science and Engineering, Smart Energy Systems (SES)
Authors: Roinila, T., Huusari, J., Vilkko, M.
Number of pages: 7
Pages: 5270-5276
Publication date: 2013
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Online Grid Impedance Measurement Using Discrete-Interval Binary Sequence Injection

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Automation Science and Engineering, Smart Energy Systems (SES)
Authors: Roinila, T., Vilkko, M., Sun, J.
Number of pages: 8
Pages: 1-8
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: 2013 IEEE 14th Workshop on Control and Modeling for Power Electronics COMPEL, The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA June 23 - 26,2013
Place of publication: Piscataway
Publisher: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers IEEE
ISBN (Print): 978-1-4673-4914-7

Publication series
Name: IEEE Workshop on Control and Modeling for Power Electronics
ISSN (Print): 1093-5142
DOIs:
10.1109/COMPEL.2013.6626407

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=ase,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2013-12-29<br/>Publisher name: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers IEEE
Projektiläähtöinen työkurssi osana ei-parametrisen mallinnuksen opetusmenetelmiä

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
Organisations: Department of Automation Science and Engineering
Authors: Roinila, T., Vilkko, M., Taskinen, A.
Number of pages: 6
Pages: 1-6
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of Automaatio XX-seminaari, Automation and systems without borders - beyond future, 21.-22.5.2013, Helsinki
Publisher: Suomen Automaatioseura ry
Editor: Vilkko, M.
ISBN (Print): 978-952-5183-44-3

Publication series
Name: SAS julkaisusarja
No.: 42
ISSN (Print): 1455-6502

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=ase,FACT1=1<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2013-11-29<br/>Publisher name: Suomen Automaatioseura ry
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 3284
Research output: Scientific - peer-review › Conference contribution

Radial compression behavior of Norway spruce at high strain-rate

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: B3 Non-refereed article in conference proceedings
Organisations: Department of Automation Science and Engineering, Department of Engineering Design
Authors: Moilanen, C., Björkqvist, T., Saarenrinne, P., Engberg, B. A., Salminen, L.
Number of pages: 2
Pages: 10-11
Publication date: 2013

Host publication information
Title of host publication: 8th International Fundamental Mechanical Pulp Research Seminar, 29 - 31 January, 2013, Åre, Sweden

Publication series
Name: International Fundamental Mechanical Pulp Research Seminar

Bibliographical note
Contribution: organisation=ede,FACT1=0.5<br/>Contribution: organisation=ase,FACT2=0.5<br/>Portfolio EDEND: 2013-11-29
Source: researchoutputwizard
Source-ID: 2929
Research output: Scientific › Conference contribution

Teollisuusvoimalaitoksen liukuva vastapaineen säätö

General information
State: Published
Ministry of Education publication type: A4 Article in a conference publication
On-line data reconciliation as a tool to improve the environmental efficiency assessment in power plant environment