



## WORKSHOP AMTC 2013

### Tecnología para la Minería hecha en Chile

Título presentación: Avances en Uso Eficiente de la Energía en Minería

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Cargo: Jefe Grupo Energía para la Minería

Santiago, 25 de Abril de 2013  
Auditorio Gorbea  
Facultad de Ciencias Físicas y Matemáticas  
Universidad de Chile



### Team Work

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## Partners

- Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María
- Anglo American Chile
- Ingeniería y Desarrollo Tecnológico (IDT SA)
- International Energy Centre (U. Queensland, Australia)
- Center for Systems Sciences (Yale U., USA)
- Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Avanzados (IPN, México)
- Hamilton Institute (National University of Ireland )
- Institute of Information Theory and Automation (Czech Republic)

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## Group Description

- **General Objectives:**

To develop and transfer energy generation technologies based on renewable and clean resources.

To improve the energy efficiency of different stages of mining processes.

Training professionals in these fields.

The Group is focused on theoretical and applied research in new energy sources and efficient use in mining, feasible from the technical, economical and environmental point of view.

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## Group Description

- **Competence Areas:**

Main competence areas are fluid heating systems by magnetic induction, energy recovery from slurry pipelines, optimal use of energy in mining processes, and training of professionals in these fields at engineering, master and doctorate levels.

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## Current Projects

1. Inductive Heating System. This project has been under development since 2006 (FONDEF project DO5I 10098, 2006-2009). Under AMTC since 2010.
2. Energy Recover from Mining Pipelines (AMTC-CSIRO, 2012-2017).
3. Distributed Control of Mining Power Systems. (AMTC 2012-2014).
4. Design of Fractional Order Adaptive Controller with Applications (Fondecyt project 1090208, 2009-2012).
5. Improvements of Adaptive Systems Performance by using Fractional Order Observers and Particle Swarm Optimization (Fondecyt project 1120453, 2012-2015).
6. Proyecto Apoyo a la Formación de Redes Internacionales entre Centros de Investigación en Energía (2012-2014)

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## 1.- Project on Inductive Heating

This project has been under development since 2006 (FONDEF project). Under AMTC since 2010.

### Main Results:

- A 30 kW prototype has been built and tested at laboratory level.
- A 500 kW prototype has been built and tested under industrial conditions.
- A national patent has been requested on September 2010.
- An international patent application using the PCT treatment was filed on Sept. 27, 2011 and published on April 25, 2012.

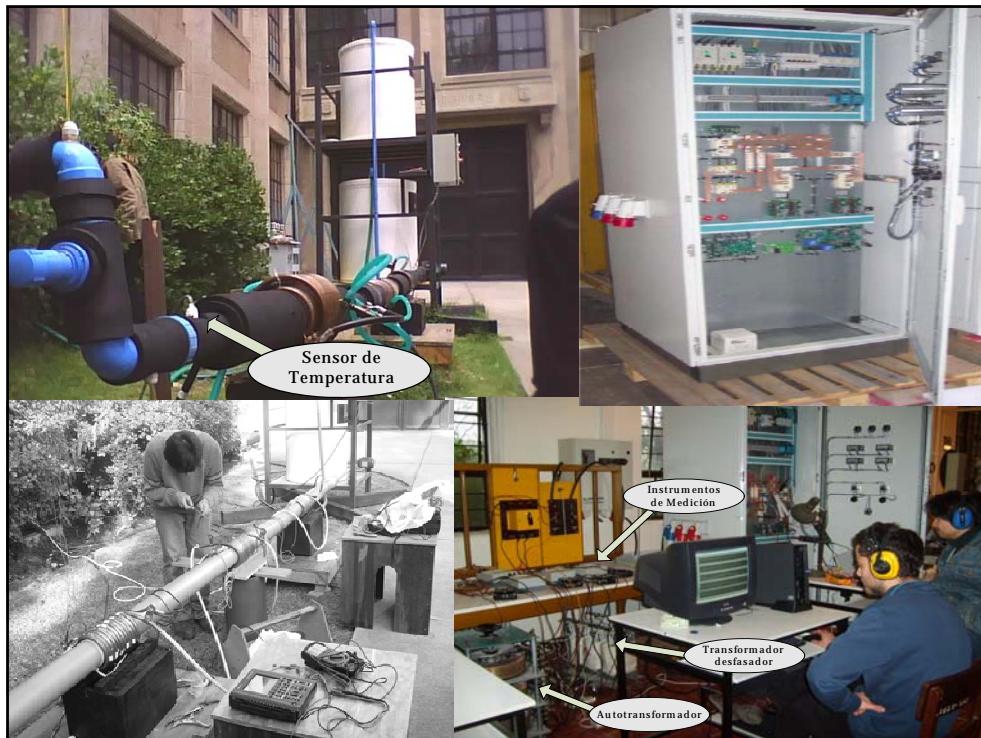
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### Expected Results:

- To elaborate a plan for transferring the results to the productive sector.
- To elaborate a preliminary plan for commercializing the equipment in Chile and abroad.
- To conclude the national an international patent process of the induction heating equipment.

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## 2.- Energy Recover from Mining Pipelines

(This project will have a major funding from project P5 Energy, Water and Environment of the AMTC- CSIRO project, started on March 2012)

### **Objective:**

- To start research in abrasion-resistant materials and coatings when they are in contact with abrasive slurries in mining pipelines.
- To identify the most appropriate materials and coatings for applications in energy recovery from mining pipelines.
- To design an energy recovery scaled system, to test in this facility the solutions obtained in the project.

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### **Motivation**

- Los Bronces Plant from Anglo American Chile.
- Extraction 4.000 m.a.s.l., pipeline 56 [Km], Processing at Las Tórtolas Plant 750 m a.s.l.
- Flow 658 - 881 [lt/s], Tonnage 2.000-2.800 [mtph]
- Potentially, power 22-24 [MW]
- If 50% were recovered, USD 10 millions per year in energy savings (120 USD/MWh).

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**Expected Results:**

- It is expected at the end of the project to have precise information with analytical foundations on material and coating that could best resist the abrasion existing in mining pipelines.
- An energy recovery system able to use the potential/kinetic energy in the pipeline, transform to electrical energy and inject it to the electrical power system to be used in the other parts of the mining processing.

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### **3.- Distributed Control of Mining Power Systems.**

- To develop a methodology based on hierarchical and distributed control allowing to optimize the behavior of large scale systems.
- To study the stability issues raised in this kind of problem.
- To apply the results to electric power system employed in mining processes.

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### Objetivos de mejorar la eficiencia en el control del SEP:

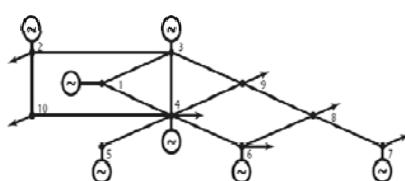
Se propone un control distribuido para un SEP en minería, basado en un conjunto de controladores MPC los cuales remplazan al control secundario (AGC estándar).

La estabilidad asintótica del controlador distribuido, se logra con la utilización de las denominadas “funciones de Lyapunov de control estructuradas”, aplicadas a los respectivos controladores MPC de los subsistemas componentes (Hermans & Lazar, 2010).

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Cigré de 7 máquinas



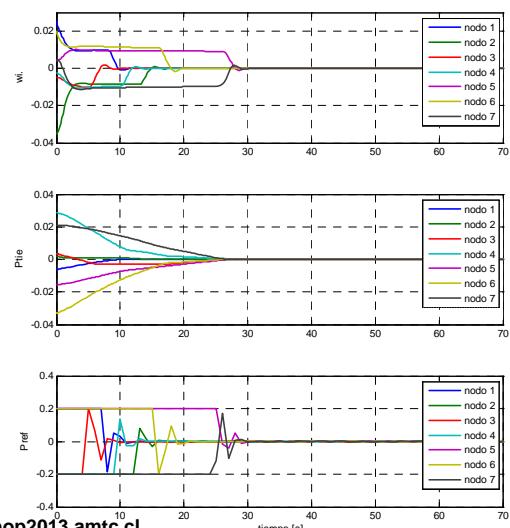
$w_i$  = frecuencia del generador en el nodo i.

$P_{tie}$  = potencia por línea

$P_{ref}$  = potencia de referencia

Los resultados obtenidos son significativamente superiores a el control AGC tradicional

Respuestas ante una perturbación



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## 4.- Design of Fractional Order Adaptive Controllers with Applications

- Fractional Order Adaptive Controllers with applications in mining processes (Temperature control in magnetic induction equipments, control of grinding plants).
- Adaptive Synchronization of Nonlinear Dynamical Systems of Fractional Order.
- Design of controllers with fractional order integrals and derivatives (fractional calculus).
- Design of direct an indirect strategies.

### **Advantages:**

- Improvement in the transient response
- Improvement in the rate of convergence
- Larger external disturbance rejection

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Investigación de esquemas adaptivos desde el punto de vista de los modelos de error, incluyendo el cálculo fraccionario en los esquemas tradicionales

Esquema clásico → Esquema fraccionario

$$\begin{cases} \dot{e}(t) = f(e, \phi, t) \\ \dot{\phi}(t) = f(e, \phi, t) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{fraccionario}} \begin{cases} D^\alpha e(t) = f(e, \phi, t) \\ D^\alpha \phi(t) = f(e, \phi, t) \end{cases}$$

- Controladores adaptivos fraccionarios aplicables a sistemas con incertidumbre en los parámetros.
- La estabilidad de los esquemas aún no se ha comprobado analíticamente, siendo este un punto clave en la investigación.

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Con estos controladores se puede lograr

- Respuestas más suaves y/o mayor rapidez de convergencia del error.
- Menor esfuerzo de control.

a) Time (s)

b) Time (s)

Control del Voltaje de salida en un AVR utilizando Control por Referencia a Modelo Entero y Fraccionario.  
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## 5.- Improvements of Adaptive Systems Performance (Fractional Order Observers and Particle Swarm Optimization)

- Application of PSO in the determination of common quadratic Lyapunov functions (CQLF), with applications in mining processes.
- To use the global optimization technique PSO as a tool to determine the existence of a CQLF. To design a method for finding such a function.
- To design of a PSO-based adaptive laws in adaptive systems.
- Theoretical and simulation study of the application of PSO to the design of parameter-adjustment laws in discrete-time adaptive systems represented by error models.

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$$\dot{x} = A_\sigma x, \quad A_\sigma \in \mathbf{A} = \{A_1, \dots, A_N\} \quad (1)$$

Objetivo: determinar la estabilidad asintótica de un sistema lineal comutado.

Función de Lyapunov cuadrática común (CQLF)

$$V(x) = x^T P x, \quad P = P^T > 0 \quad (2).$$

$$\dot{V}(x) = x^T (P A_i + A_i^T P) x < 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, N \quad (3).$$

Una CQLF **garantiza estabilidad asintótica** de un sistema lineal comutado

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- Se desarrolló una novedosa metodología basada en PSO para el cálculo de CQLFs, que demostró ventajas comparativas respecto de otras metodologías existentes (gradiente, LMI etc.)

- Se desarrolló una metodología basada en PSO para la determinación de la no-existencia de una CQLF, mostrando ser eficaz para casos en los cuales otros enfoques fallan.

- Se desarrolló una nueva metodología basada en PSO para el ajuste paramétrico en sistemas adaptables discretos representados por modelos de error.

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## Proyecto: Control óptimo de energía para auto solar

**Objetivo:** Recorrer un tramo largo de carretera utilizando un auto solar en *mínimo tiempo*

### **Desafíos:**

- Modelo fuertemente no lineal
- Fuerte restricción sobre la escasa energía disponible.
- No todos los parámetros del modelo son fácilmente estimables
- Existencia de perturbaciones estocásticas (Factores climáticos, Pendientes, posibilidad de fallas)

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Similar matemática puede aplicarse a los camiones de carga en la industria minera



#### Factores ambientales que influyen sobre el desempeño del vehículo

Pendientes, calidad del camino, clima	Pendientes, calidad del camino
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#### Limitación energética

Disponibilidad de energía solar Energía almacenada en baterías	Suministro de petróleo Diesel
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#### Interés de la función objetivo

Óptimo desempeño en carrera	Óptima productividad de la faena
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#### Distancia a recorrer

Partida-meta	Punto de carga-Punto de descarga
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## **6.- Proyecto Apoyo a la Formación de Redes Internacionales entre Centros de Investigación en Energía**

- CONICYT - Ministerio de Energía
- International Energy Centre (U. Queensland, Australia)
- Research stays of Chilean researchers
- International course “Energy and Carbon Management”
- (April 9-12, 2013, Auditorio Gorbea, FCFM)

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