A PID FEEDBACK CONTROL SYSTEM FOR UTILIZING A RF EMISSION TUBE AT THE MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY

Senaka Bandara Wijayakoon

(148470N)

Degree of Master of Science

Department of Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

January 2019

A PID FEEDBACK CONTROL SYSTEM FOR UTILIZING A RF EMISSION TUBE AT THE MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY

Senaka Bandara Wijayakoon

(148470N)

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Science in Electronics and Automation

Department of Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka January 2019 DECLARATION, COPYRIGHT STATEMENT AND THE

STATEMENT OF THE SUPERVISOR

"I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without

acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any

other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and

belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another

person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text".

"Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce

and distribute my thesis, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I

retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or

books)".

Signature:	Date:
The above candidate has carried out research for the Master's supervision.	Thesis under my
Name of the supervisor: Dr. Jayathu Samarawickrama	
Signature of the supervisor:	Date:

ABSTRACT

Thermal emission tubes are expensive electron devices regularly used in numerous applications such as Radio Frequency (RF) amplifiers, medical instruments, etc. Such a thermal tube designated as TH558E is used as a RF amplifier within a 250kW Short Wave transmitter in the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation in Trincomalee. In this RF amplifier circuit, a control scheme is integrated with the fine tuning of RF amplifier's final stage to maintain the desired power efficiency and the output power. The present control system configured by the transmitter manufacturer shows poor control capabilities for some broadcasting frequencies and, as a consequence power efficiency and life time of the thermal emission tube is significantly reduced. In this work, we propose a control scheme which is based on multiple Proportional Integration Derivation (PID) controllers and H-infinity optimality criterion to overcome the deficiencies of the original control scheme. Here, a new controller is embedded with an optimal automated tuning method. It is tested for fine-tuning of the RF amplifier's final stage. The PID control gains are found using an algorithm based on Linear Matrix Inequality [LMI] ensuring the stability. The simulation and test results prove that the proposed control architecture is capable of providing the desired performance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This master thesis project was initiated and funded by Engineering section of Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC). I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Eng. H.V.K. Zoysa; Engineer in Charge of International High power Radio Station, Kuburupiddi, Trincomalee, Eng. H.M. Jackson; Former Deputy Director General in Engineering, Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation and fellow staff members of Engineering section for consulting engineering crew in International High power Radio Station as the technology provider of this project. I heartily appreciate all the supports and encouragements given by Eng. B.B. Basnayake; Information and Networks, Eng. T.D. Somarathna; power and high voltage, Eng. M.S.K. Rakeeb; antenna system and Eng. B. Shankaran; Generator system, who are working with me at the International High Power Radio Station.

I would like to express my special gratitude and thanks to project supervisor, Dr. Jayathu Samarawickrama for giving me such attention, time and extending relentless guidance in a successful completion of this thesis. I am also heartily thankful to course coordinators of the MSc program in Electronics and Automation; Prof. Rohan Munasinghe and Dr. Chamira Edussooriya who always spent their valuable time for keeping the progress of this project at scheduled time line. Additionally, I would like to thank course assistant; Mr. Damith Kandage for arranging everything in the infrastructure level throughout MSc program. Finally, I am also thankful to all academic and non-academic staff members; Department of Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering of University of Moratuwa, for giving their supports to complete this master thesis.

Senaka Bandara Wijayakoon,
BSc Eng(SL), MIEEE, AMIE(SL)
International High Power Radio Station of Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation,
Trincomalee, Sri Lanka,
January 2019.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION, COPYRIGHT STATEMENT AND THE STATEM SUPERVISOR	
ABSTRACT	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	
LIST OF FIGURES	
LIST OF TABLES	
CHAPTER 1	
INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Motivation	
1.2. Problem Definition	
1.2.1. Thesis Definition and Objectives	
1.2.2. Goals	
1.3. Limitations	
1.4. Contributions to the Organization	
1.5. Report Outline	
CHAPTER 2	
LITERATURE REVIEW	12
2.1 Some Previous Works	12
2.2 Conclusion of Review	
CHAPTER 3	21
DATA ANALYSIS	21
3.1. Functional overview of plant	21
3.2. Present fine tuning algorithm	24
3.3. Process Identification	28
CHAPTER 4	33
CONTROL DESIGN	34
4.1. Identified Process	34
4.2. Proposed Control Scheme	35
4.3. Stabilization via SOF	36

4.4. Stabilization via SOF- Decentralized PID Controllers
4.5. H-infinity Suboptimal Controlling via SOF- Decentralized PID Controllers . 47
4.5.1. H-infinity Suboptimal Control Concept
4.5.2. Extending the H-infinity Suboptimal Control Concept for SOF-PID 52
CHAPTER 5
IMPLEMENTATION57
5.1. Replacing Existing Hardware
5.2. Programing ATMEL MEGA 328P for Decentralized PID Controllers 61
5.3. Embedding the Proposed Algorithm in Existing Hardware71
CHAPTER 6
RESULTS, DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION72
6.1. Results
6.1.1. Simulation Results
6.1.2. Test Results Taken Using Developed Prototype Hardware80
6.1.2.1. Output Response for Test Frequency 9720 kHz81
6.1.2.2. Output Response for Test Frequency 15155 kHz83
6.2. Discussion85
6.3. Conclusion86
BIBLIOGRAPHY88
APPENDIXES91