



# 自动代码生成技术助力 国产工业控制系统智能化发展

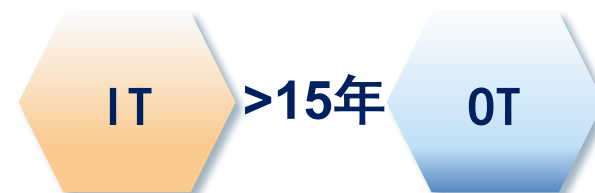
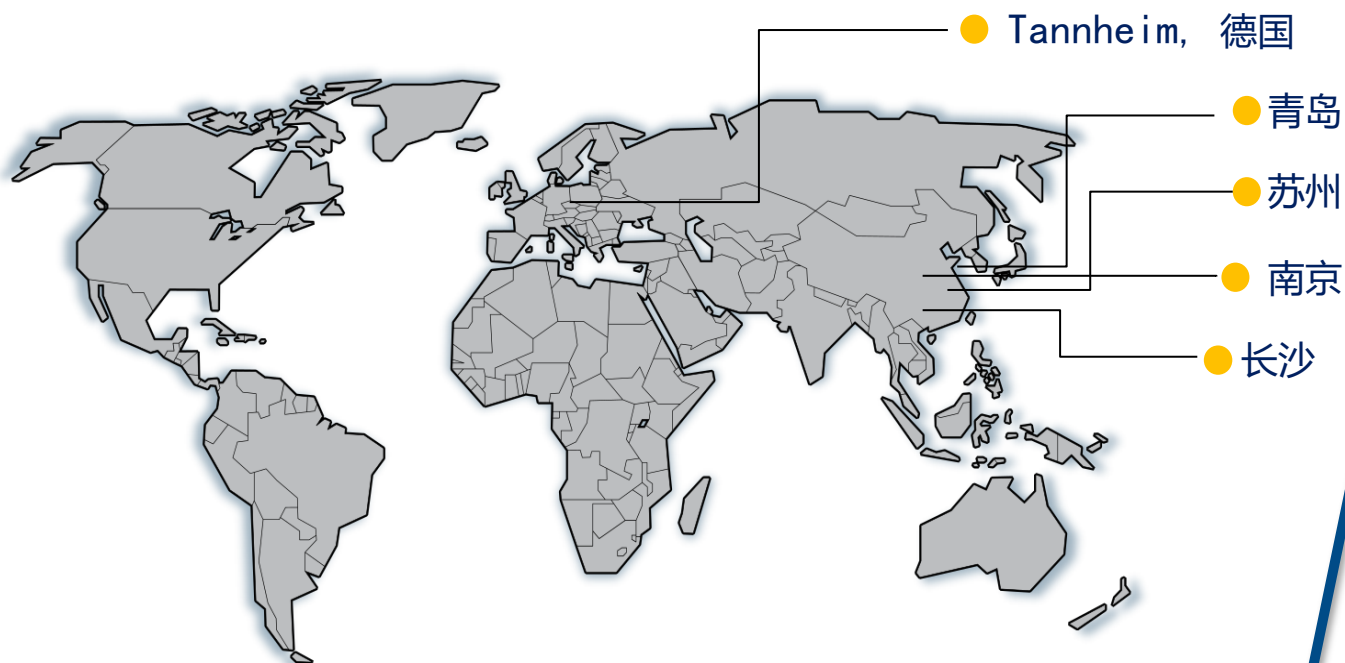
隋振利, 道莅智远科技(青岛)有限公司



MATLAB EXPO

# 道莅智远简介

- 中国自主可控工控核心产品及方案供应商
- 国际市场自动化产品及数字化服务提供商



核心高管：西门子+华为+爱立信  
团队成员：互联网、物联网、工控人才



新能源国产化控制  
系统解决方案

煤矿自动化及物联网  
解决方案

海工国产化控制系统  
解决方案

国产化控制系统定制  
化开发

# 工业控制系统PLC发展历史

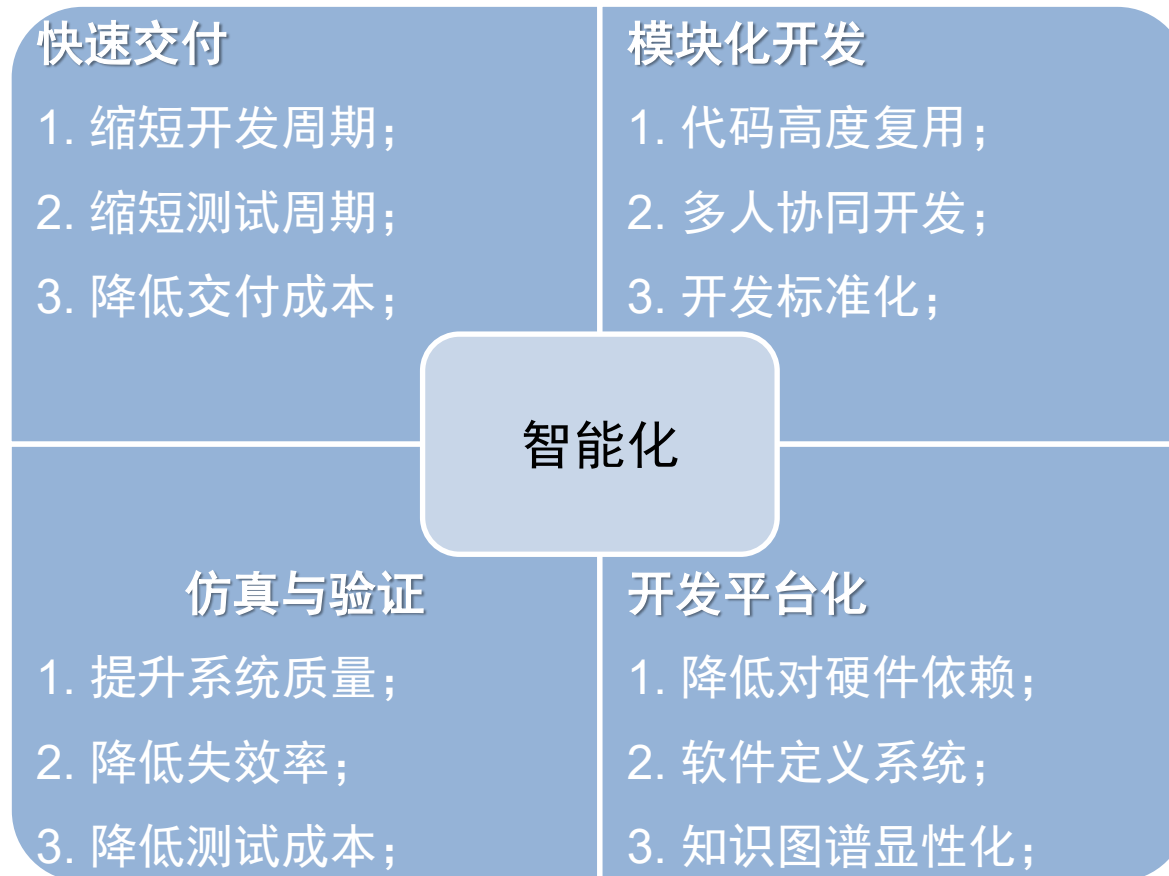


# 中国工业控制系统开发挑战

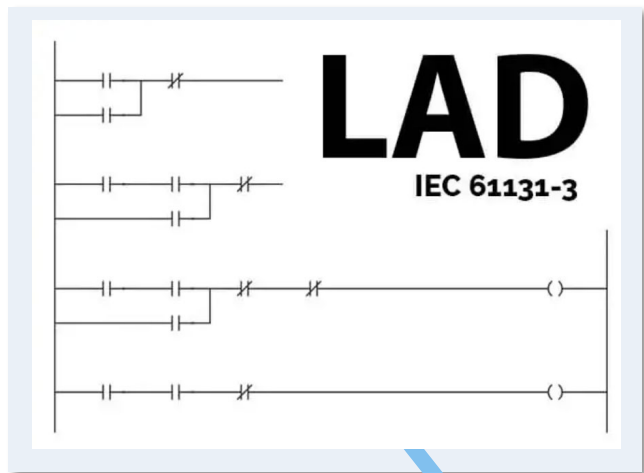
## 行业现状与市场需求严重失衡



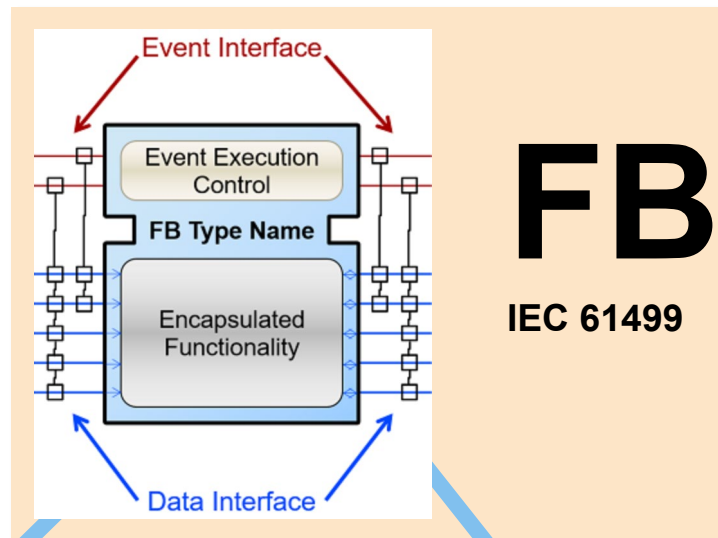
## 控制系统开发需求



# 中国工业控制系统PLC开发趋势



简单逻辑编程



高抽象模块化封装

```

ST
IEC 61131-3

x : BOOL;
P_STEP : INT;
END_VAR

P_STEP := 3;

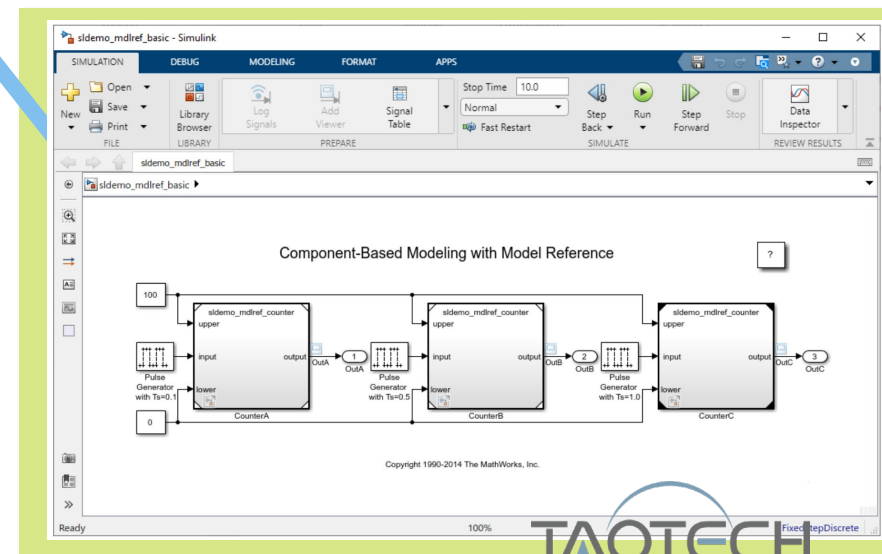
CASE PROGRAM_STEP OF
1: P_STEP := P_STEP+1;
2: P_STEP := P_STEP+2;
3: P_STEP := P_STEP+3;
ELSE
PROGRAM_STEP := PROGRAM_STEP+10;
END_CASE;

LIMIT_SWITCH1 := TRUE;
LIMIT_SWITCH2 := FALSE;

IF LIMIT_SWITCH1 OR LIMIT_SWITCH2 THEN
OUTPUT5 := FALSE;
P_TRIGGER := TRUE;
END_IF;
    
```

复杂逻辑编程

基于模型的代码生成



# 我国风电发展现状与展望

## 累计及新增装机容量 (单位: 万千瓦)

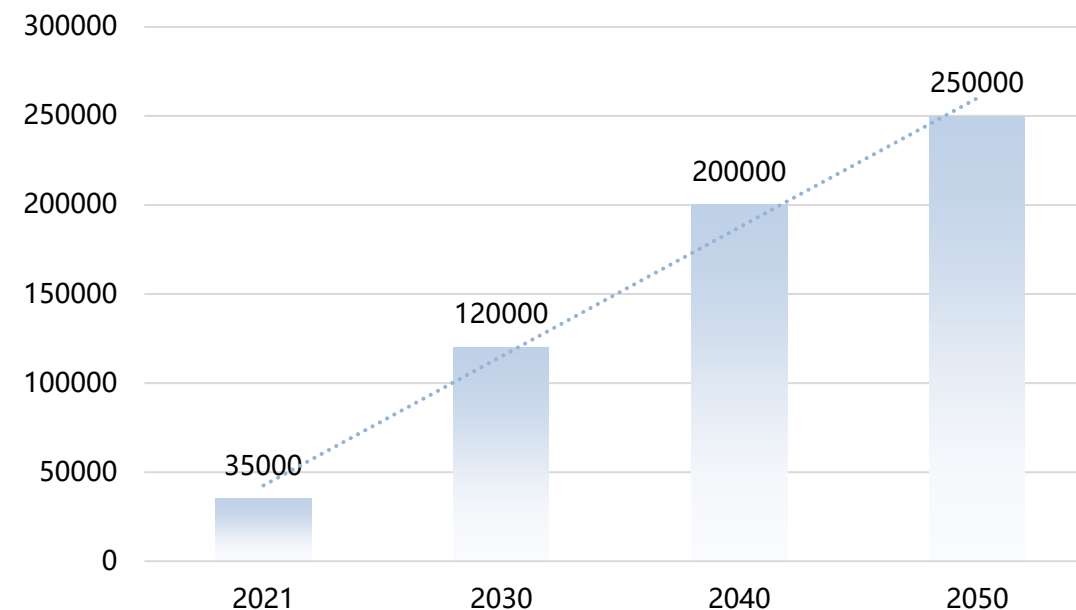


■ 累计装机容量	6236	7532	9141	11461	14536	16873	18839	20953	23632	29075	34667
■ 新增装机容量	1763	1296	1609	2320	3075	2337	1966	2114	2679	5443	5592

■ 累计装机容量 ■ 新增装机容量

来源: 《2021年中国风电吊装容量统计简报》, 中国可再生能源学会风能专业委员会

## 2021-2050中国风电发展预期



■ 累计装机容量 ..... 线性 (累计装机容量)

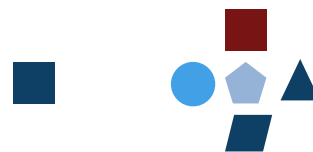
来源: 《中国风电发展路线图2050》, 国家发改委能源研究所

# 风电控制技术的发展趋势



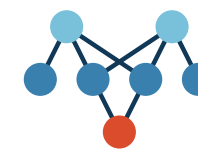
## 机组大型化

- 风机容量平均5MW;
- 陆上单台最大8MW;
- 海上单台最大16MW;
- 叶片尺寸最大直径>200米;
- 塔筒高度>100米;



## 机组多元化

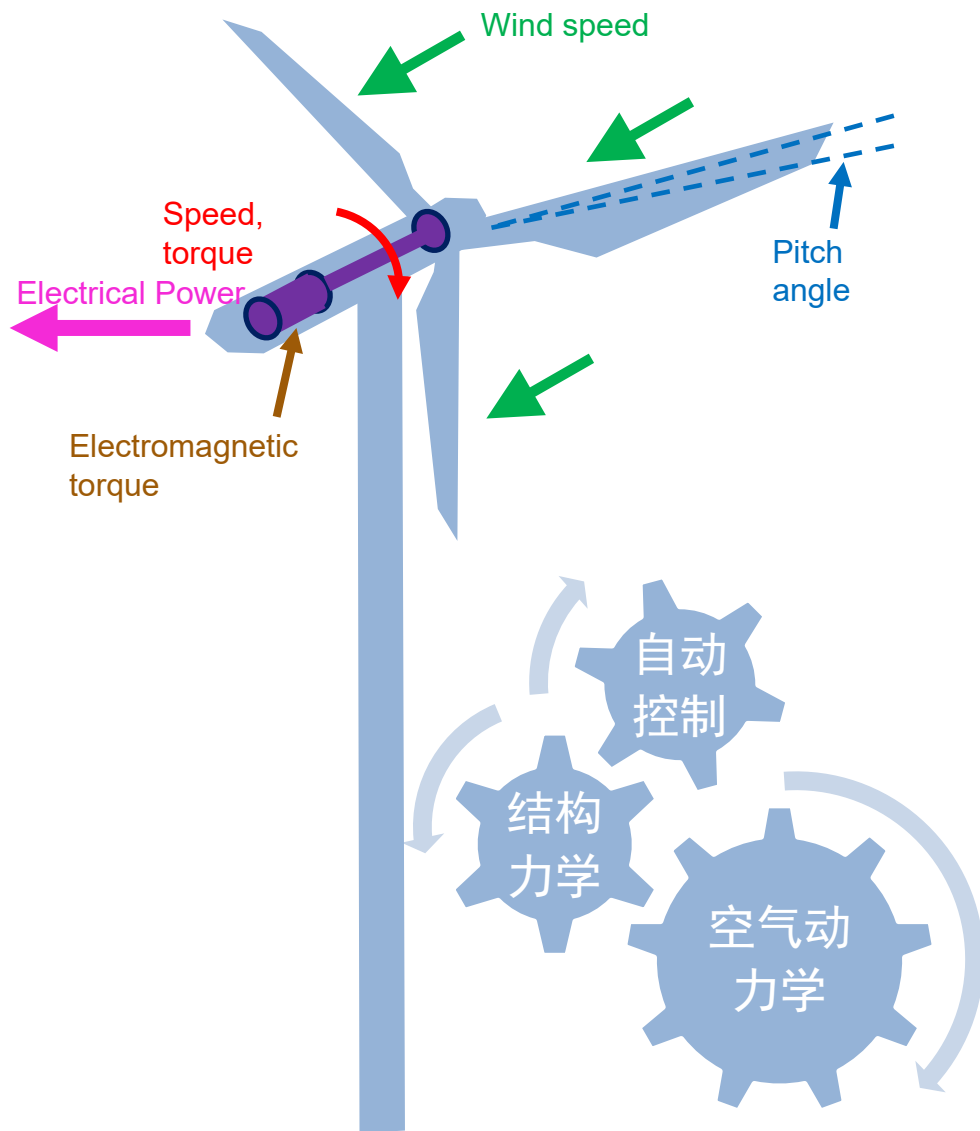
- 直驱、半直驱、双馈;
- 双叶片、三叶片、双机头;
- 陆上、海上、滩涂、沙漠;
- 直塔、柔塔、混塔;
- 低压、高压、中压;



## 智能化

- 风电场群控;
- 激光雷达前馈;
- 智能传感;
- 预测维护;
- 机器学习;

# 风电控制系统主要功能



### 变桨控制

- 恒速控制
- 功率调节
- 气动刹车

### 偏航控制

- 偏航对风
- 偏航解缆

### 液压控制

- 压力供给
- 偏航刹车
- 主轴刹车

### 变流控制

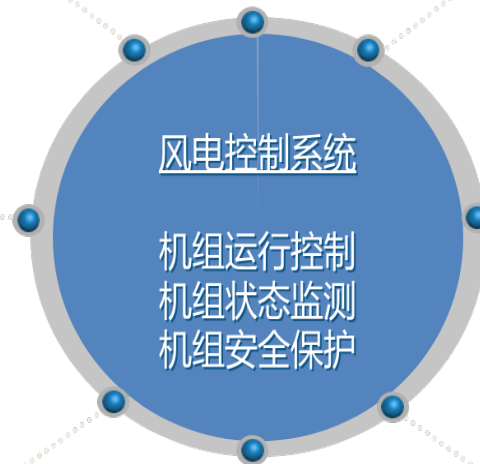
- 并网控制
- 有功、无功调节
- 励磁控制

### 状态监测

- 振动监测
- 电网监测
- 温度检测
- 风信号监测

### 安全保护

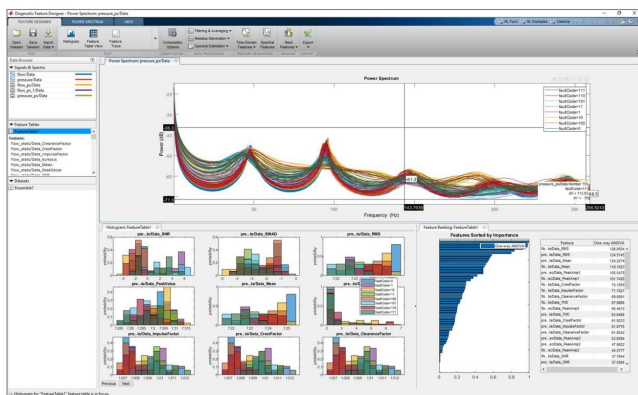
- 超速、振动等
- 故障报警



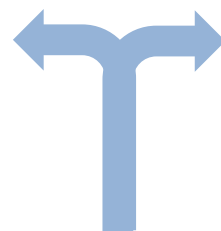
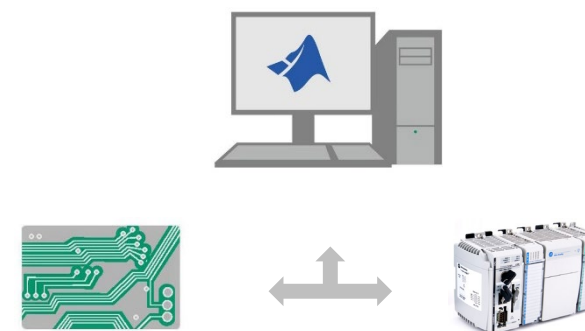


# 风电控制系统平台化开发

## 风机状态监测预测性算法

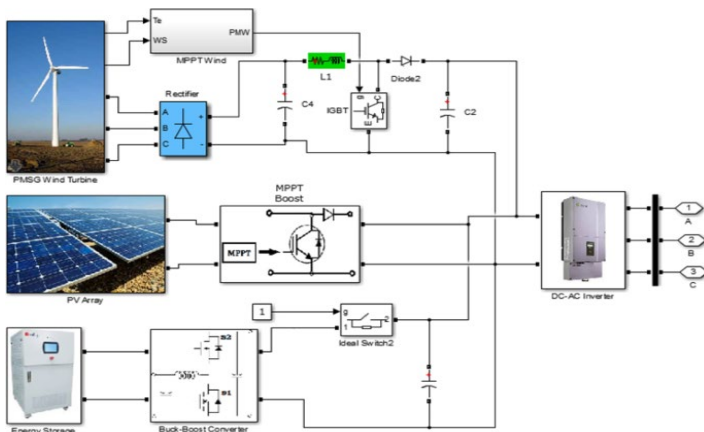


## 代码部署和HIL测试

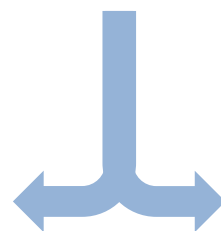
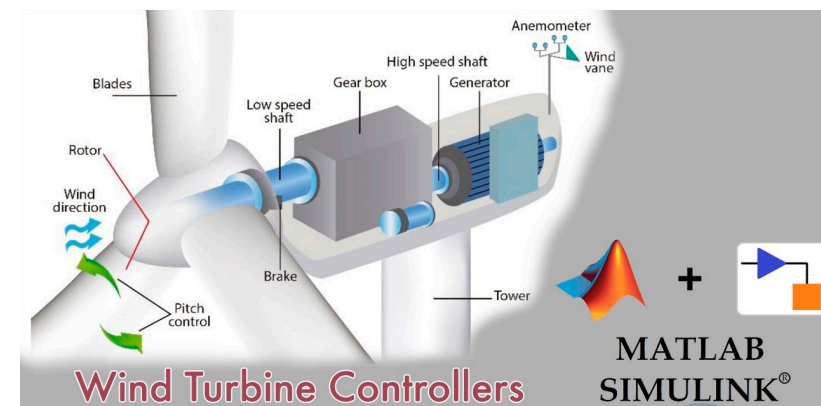


# 新能源控制系统平台化开发

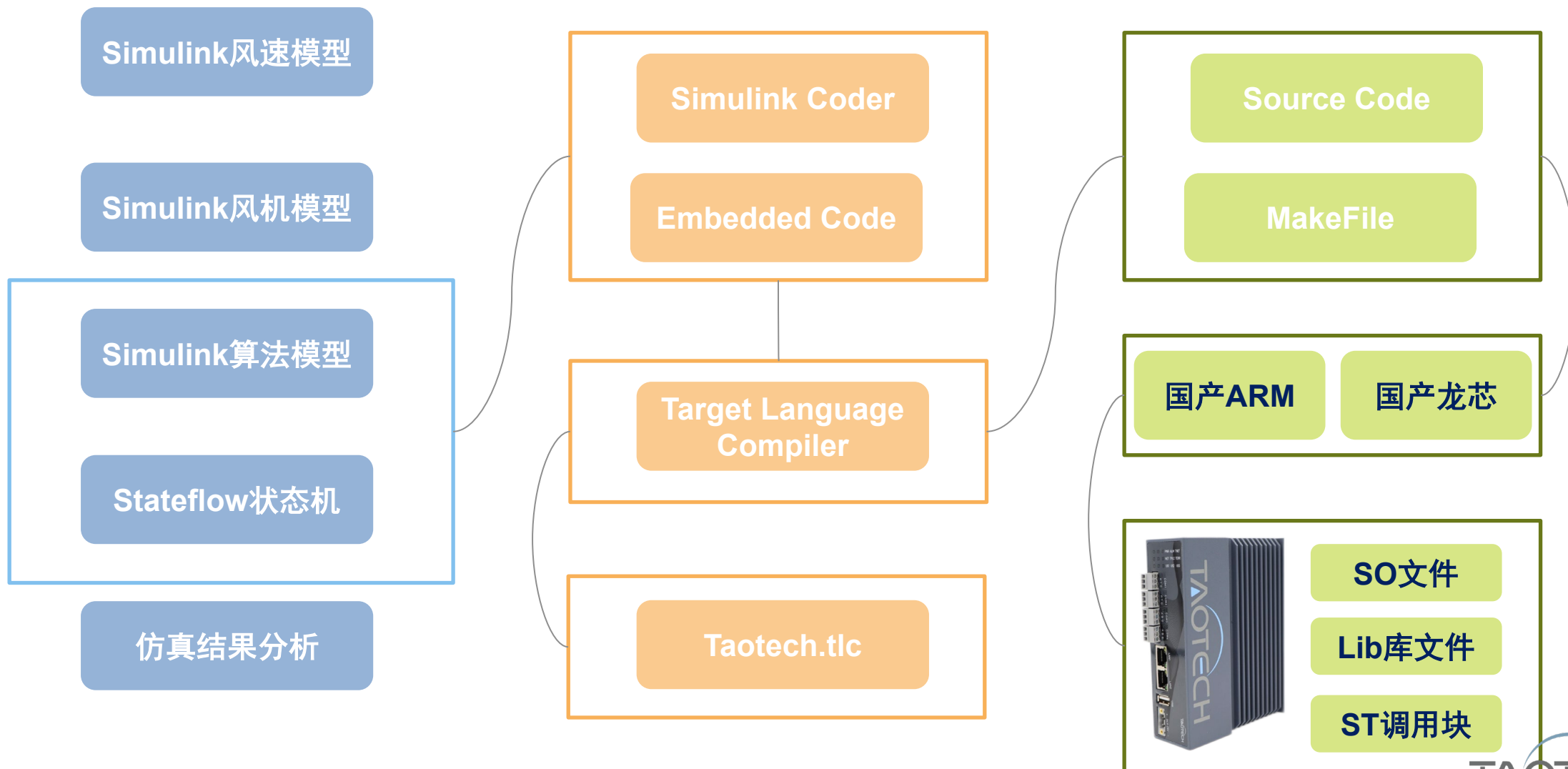
## 微电网综合能源系统仿真平台



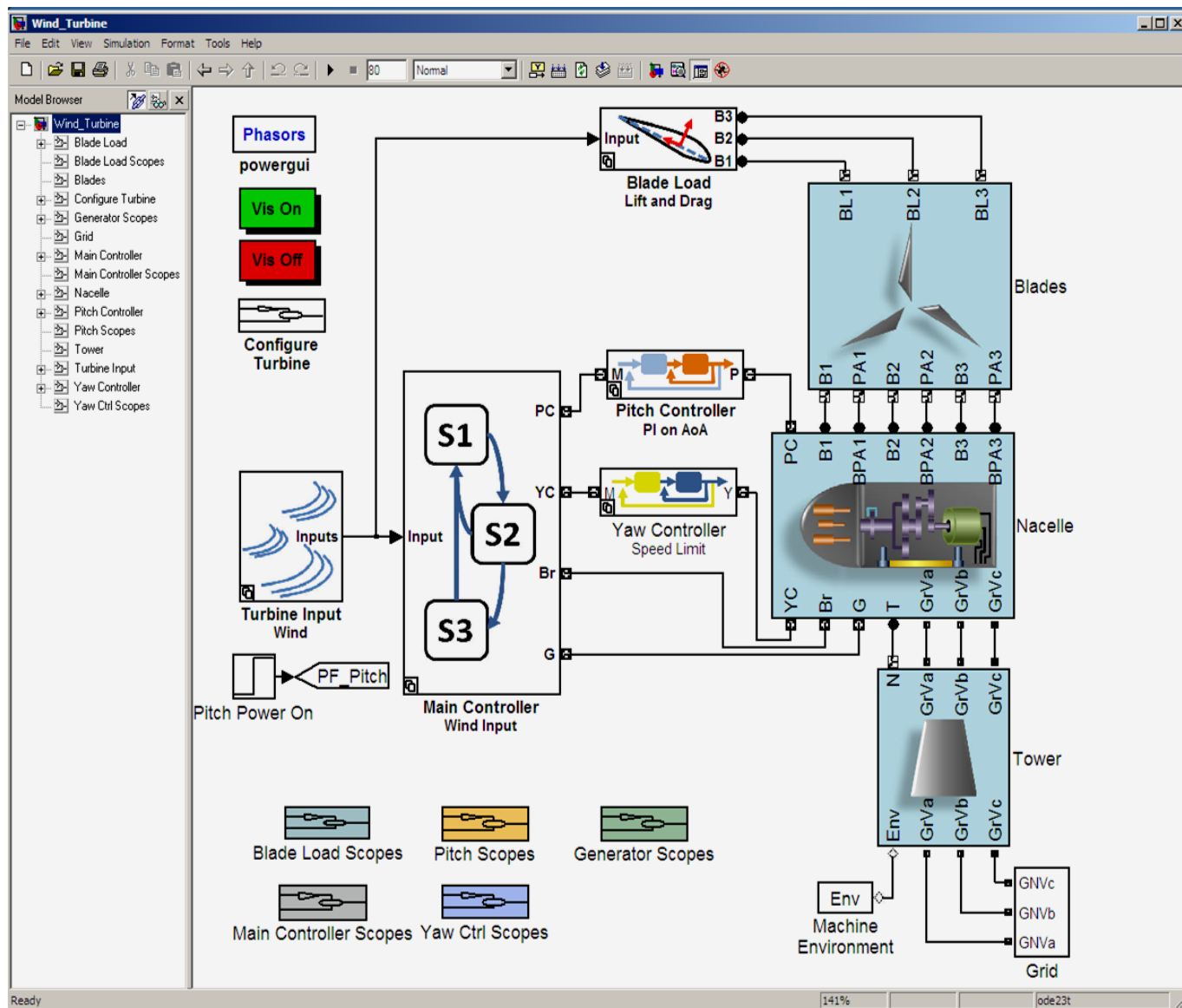
## 风机及主控算法模型



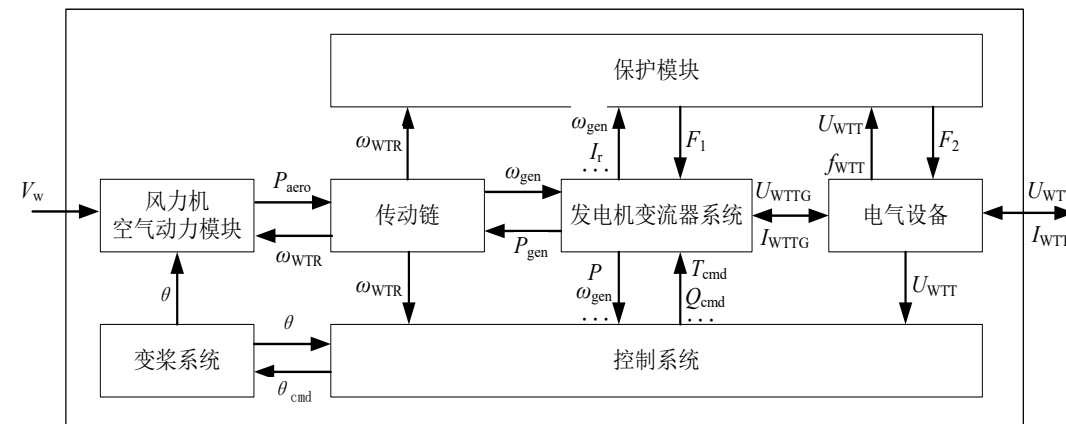
# 基于Simulink的风机控制平台



# Simulink风机仿真模型-风机建模

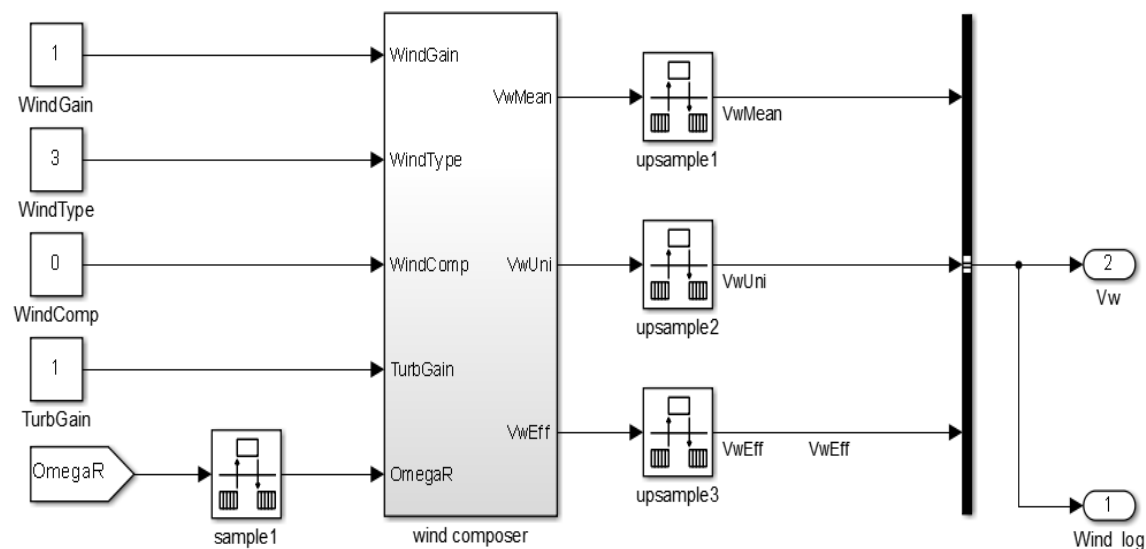


## 风电机组基本结构建模

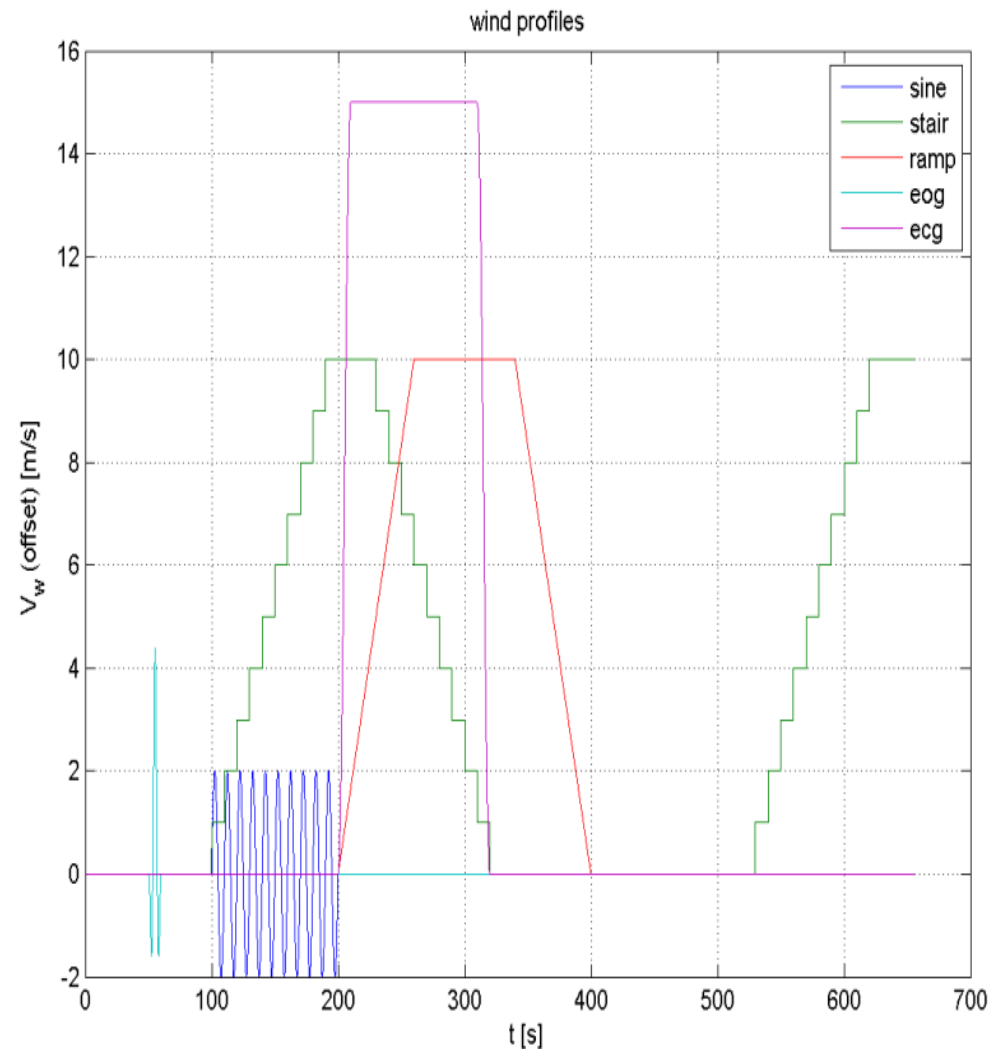


- 风电机组从控制系统的角度来看可以分为以下子系统：风模型、风轮、传动链、发电机、变流器、变桨机构和主控系统

# Simulink风机仿真模型-风速模型



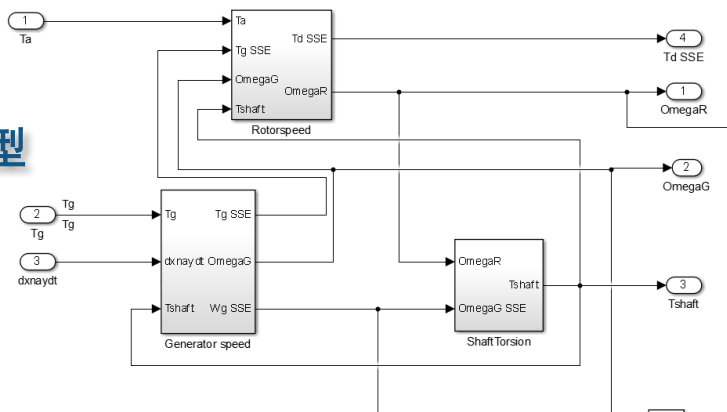
WindGain: Mean wind speed scaling relative to rated wind speed (>1 full load; <1 part load average wind)  
 WindType: 0:No, 1:Real, 2:Staircase test, 3:EOG, 4:ECG, 5:Ramp, 6:Sine  
 WindComp: 0:No, 1:0p, 2:nBp, 3:nBp+ $t_{ow}+sh_r$



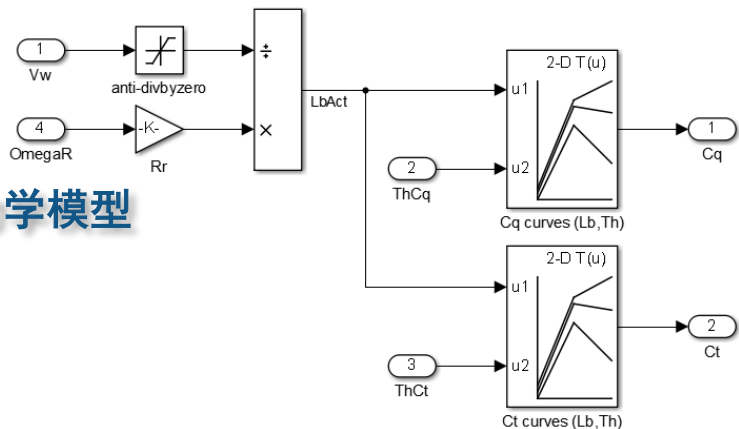
- Ramp: 缓慢变化风。
- Stair: 阶梯风，模拟风速阶跃式变化，考量控制算法工作持续性。
- Sine: 正旋风，模拟风速忽大忽小的变化过程，考量控制算法的工作稳定性。
- Eog: 短时瞬态大风，考量风机正常运行状态下的抗干扰性。
- Ecg: 长时极端大风，考量风机正常运行状态对极端情况的稳定性。

# Simulink风机仿真模型-子模块模型

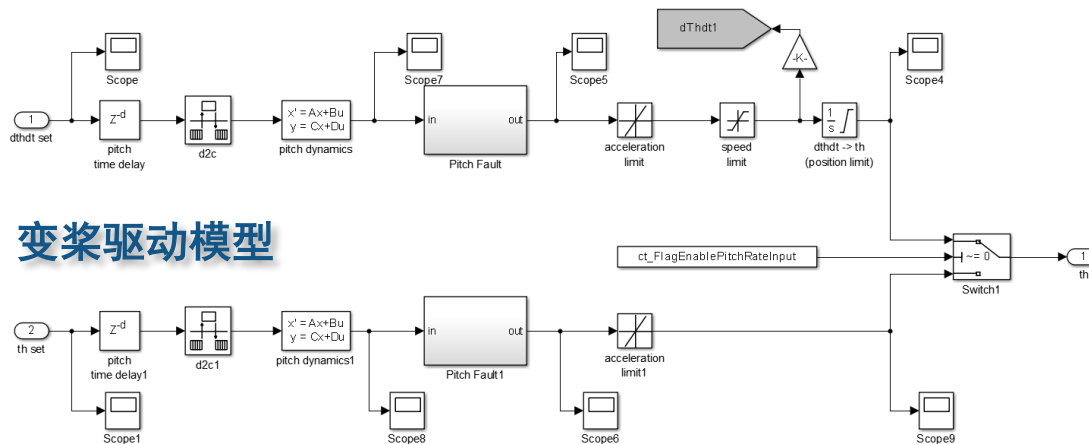
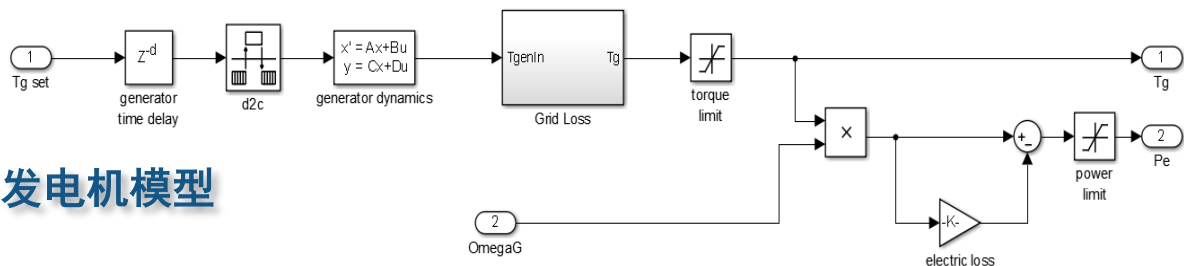
风机旋转模型



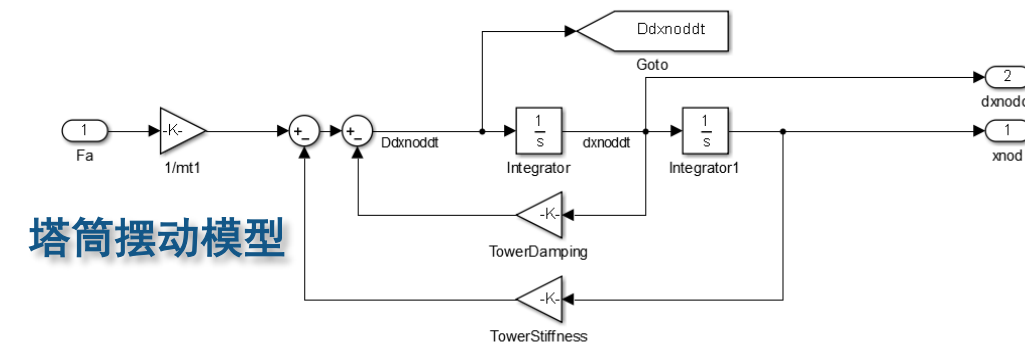
叶轮空气动力学模型



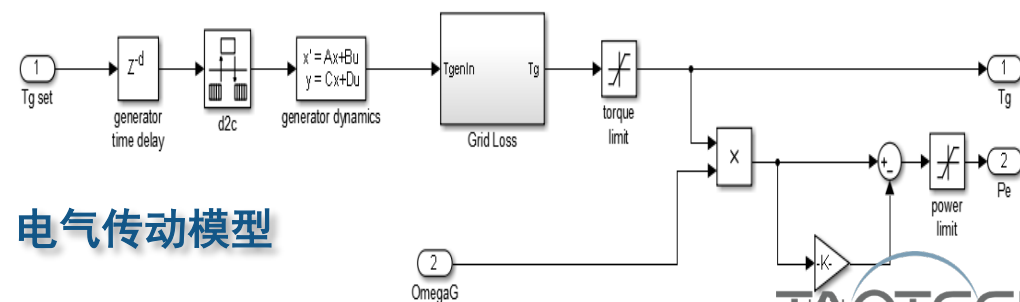
发电机模型



变桨驱动模型

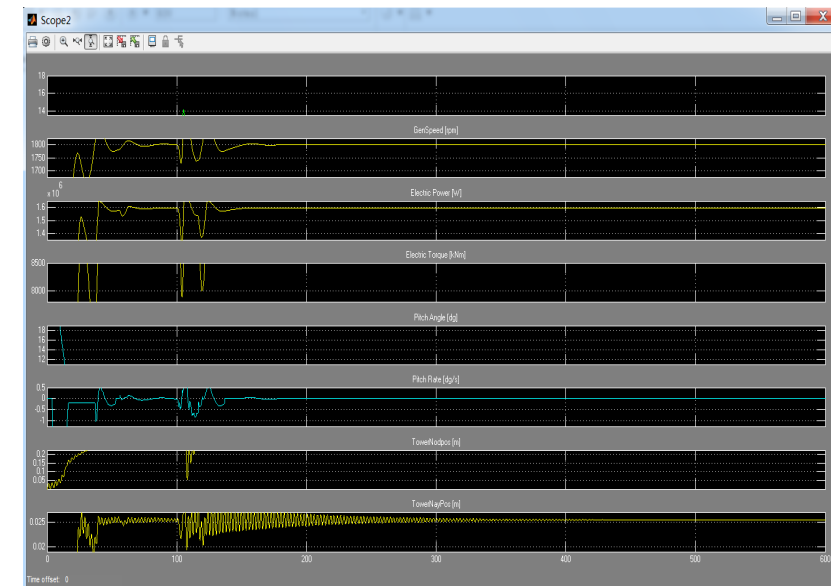
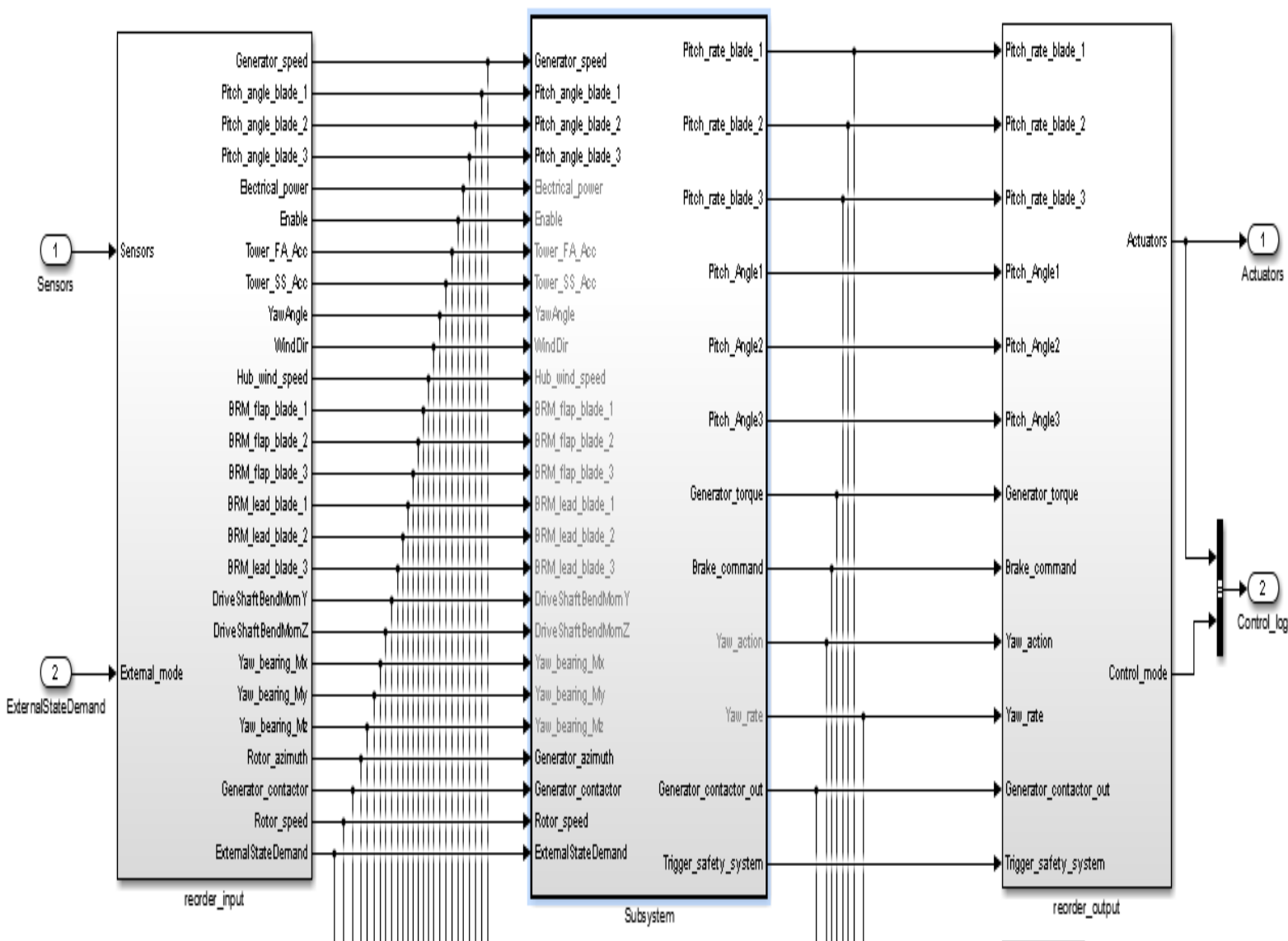


塔筒摆动模型



电气传动模型

# Simulink风机仿真模型-控制算法模型

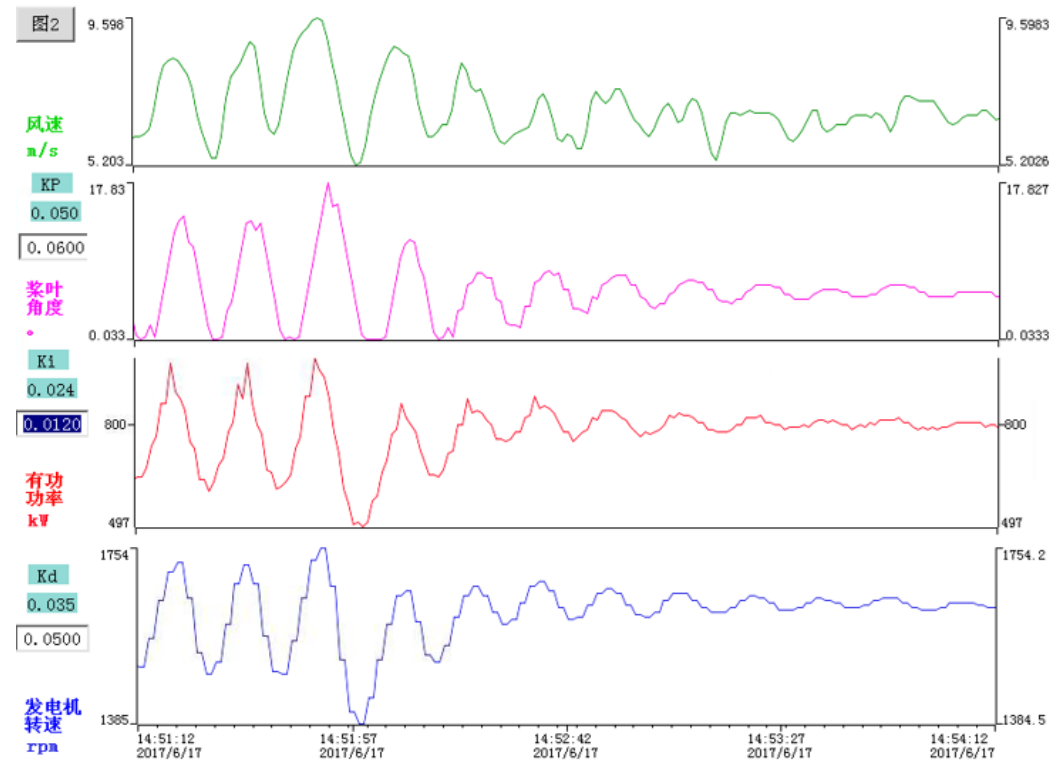
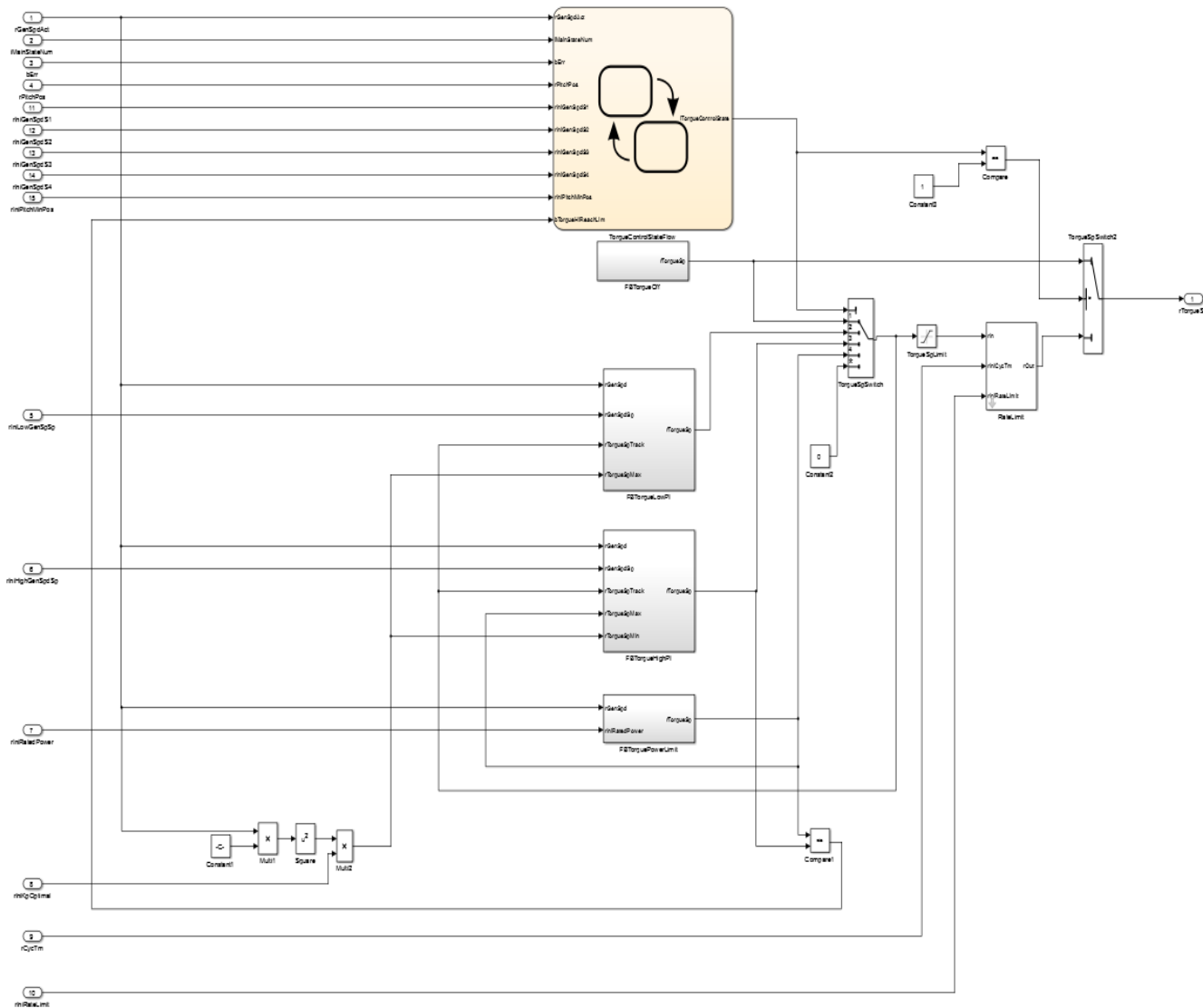


## 基于MIL在环仿真的方式实现控制器算法仿真

- 转速波动和干扰叠加如何进行剔除；
- 如何提高风机发电量；
- 如何优化功率曲线；
- 如何防止超速情况的发生；
- 如何保持额定功率的限制。

# Simulink风机仿真模型-Stateflow状态机

## 转速和转矩控制



- 根据风力发电机当前转速和额定转速的差值调节变桨角度；
- 调节过程基于智能分段及经验PID控制算法；

# 一键代码生成、编译

```

### Code generation artifacts for 'test' were unpacked from 'C:\MyWork\Projects\P14086-TaoTech\Work\Tao_target_for_Simulink
### Starting build procedure for: test
### Generating code and artifacts to 'Model specific' folder structure
### Generating code into build folder: C:\MyWork\Projects\P14086-TaoTech\Work\Tao_target_for_Simulink\results\test_ert_rt
### Generated code for 'test' is up to date because no structural, parameter or code replacement library changes were found
### Using toolchain: Linaro Toolchain v4.8
### 'C:\MyWork\Projects\P14086-TaoTech\Work\Tao_target_for_Simulink\results\test_ert_rt\test.mk' is up to date
### Successful completion of code generation for: test
    
```

Build Summary

0 of 1 models built (1 models already up to date)  
Build duration: 0h 0m 12.672s

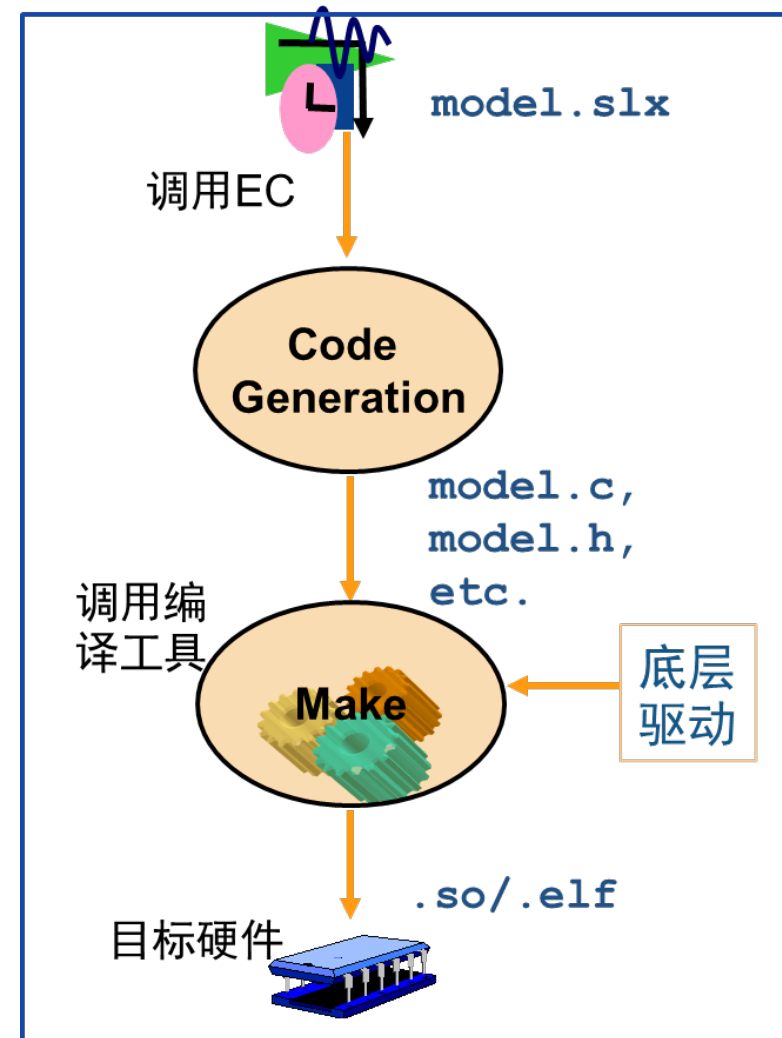
```
C:\MyWork\Projects\P14086-TaoTech\Work\Tao_target_for_Simulink\results\test_ert_rt>cd .
```

```

C:\MyWork\Projects\P14086-TaoTech\Work\Tao_target_for_Simulink\results\test_ert_rt>if "" == "" ("C:\PROGRA~1\MATLAB\R2022i
"C:/PROGRA~3/MATLAB/SUPPOR~1/R2022b/3P778C~1.INS/LINARO~2.INS/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-hf-gcc" -c -MMD -MP -MF"test.c.dep" -MT'
"C:/PROGRA~3/MATLAB/SUPPOR~1/R2022b/3P778C~1.INS/LINARO~2.INS/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-hf-gcc" -c -MMD -MP -MF"ext_svr.c.dep" -
"C:/PROGRA~3/MATLAB/SUPPOR~1/R2022b/3P778C~1.INS/LINARO~2.INS/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-hf-gcc" -c -MMD -MP -MF"updown.c.dep" -f
"C:/PROGRA~3/MATLAB/SUPPOR~1/R2022b/3P778C~1.INS/LINARO~2.INS/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-hf-gcc" -c -MMD -MP -MF"ext_work.c.dep"
"C:/PROGRA~3/MATLAB/SUPPOR~1/R2022b/3P778C~1.INS/LINARO~2.INS/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-hf-gcc" -c -MMD -MP -MF"rtiostream_util:
"C:/PROGRA~3/MATLAB/SUPPOR~1/R2022b/3P778C~1.INS/LINARO~2.INS/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-hf-gcc" -c -MMD -MP -MF"linuxinitialize.
"C:/PROGRA~3/MATLAB/SUPPOR~1/R2022b/3P778C~1.INS/LINARO~2.INS/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-hf-gcc" -c -MMD -MP -MF"rtiostream_inter
"C:/PROGRA~3/MATLAB/SUPPOR~1/R2022b/3P778C~1.INS/LINARO~2.INS/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-hf-gcc" -c -MMD -MP -MF"rtiostream_tcpip
"C:/PROGRA~3/MATLAB/SUPPOR~1/R2022b/3P778C~1.INS/LINARO~2.INS/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-hf-gcc" -c -MMD -MP -MF"ert_main.c.dep"
"### Creating shared library "../test.so" ..."
"C:/PROGRA~3/MATLAB/SUPPOR~1/R2022b/3P778C~1.INS/LINARO~2.INS/bin/arm-linux-gnueabi-hf-gcc" -shared -lm -lrt -lpthread -ldl
"### Created: ../test.so"
"### Successfully generated all binary outputs."
    
```

```
C:\MyWork\Projects\P14086-TaoTech\Work\Tao_target_for_Simulink\results\test_ert_rt>exit /B 0
```

Name	Git	Date Modified
<b>Folder</b>		
slprj	·	2023/1/13 18:03
test_ert_rt	·	2023/1/13 18:03
<b>Simulink Cache</b>		
test.slxc	○	2023/1/13 18:03
<b>SO File</b>		
libtest.so	●	2023/1/13 18:03





# 代码集成

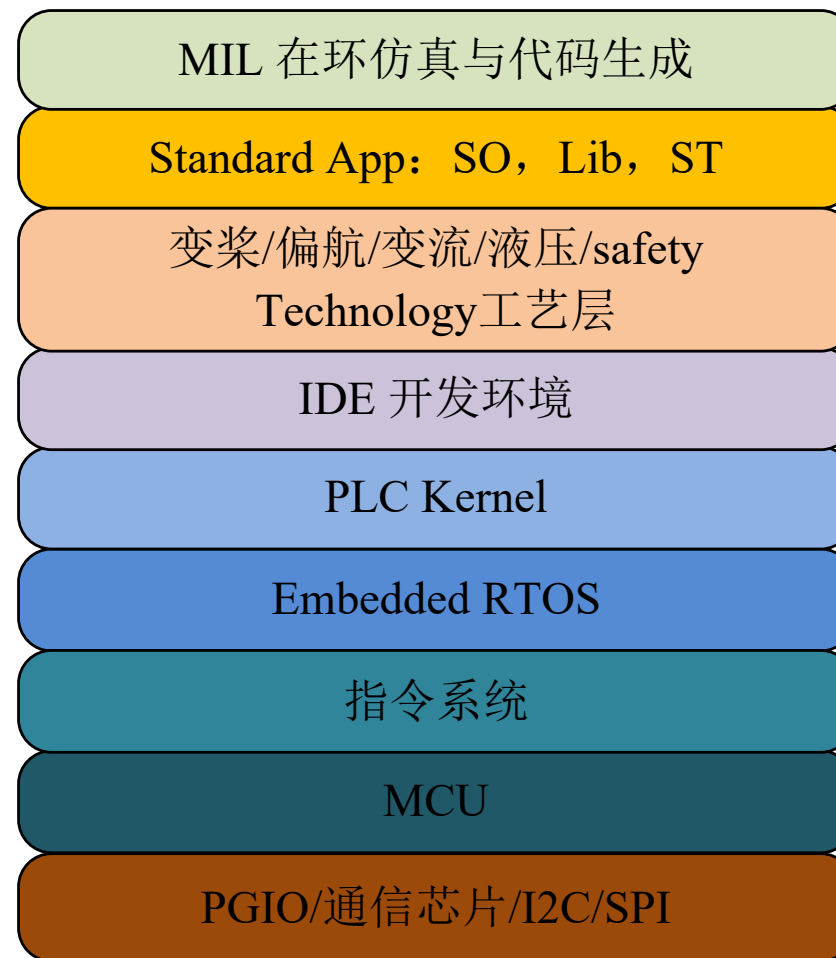
The screenshot displays the CODESYS environment with several windows open. On the left, the 'POUs' tree shows a library named 'UnknownLibrary1' with a sub-entry 'C Implemented Library' highlighted in red. In the center, an 'Open' dialog box is active, showing the file explorer for 'Documents > CodeSys'. The file type is set to 'Object files (\*.dll;\*.so;\*.out)', which is also highlighted in red. On the right, the '库管理器' (Library Manager) window shows a list of libraries. The main editor window on the far right contains the following ladder logic code:

```
1 PROGRAM prgPitchPIDController
2 VAR
3
4 PitchController:TaotFan.PitchPIDController;
5
6 Pitch_GearRatio : REAL;
7 Pitch_RatedGenRpm : REAL;
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20 Ki:= 750050, //750050//375025
21 Kd:= 1410000,
22 PitchSpeedLimit:= 700,
23 PitchPositionLimit:= 0,
24 PitchPositionPark:= 8800,
25 ResetPID:= 0,
26 NomineRotorSpeedRad=> Pitch_NomineRotorSpeedRad,
27 RotorSpeedRad=> Pitch_RotorSpeedRad,
28 RotorSpeedRadSP=> Pitch_RotorSpeedRadSP,
29 PIDError=> Pitch_PIDError,
30 PID_p=>Pitch_PID_p ,
31 PID_i=>Pitch_PID_i ,
32 PID_d=>Pitch_PID_d ,
33 PID_d_out=>Pitch_PID_d_out ,
34 PIDOut=>Pitch_PIDOut ,
35 IntegralClampDiff=>Pitch_IntegralClampDiff ,
36 AngleSetPoint=>Pitch_AngleSetPoint ,
37 HighRpmLog=>Pitch_HighRpmLog ,
38 IntegralClampDiffFlag=>Pitch_IntegralClampDiffFlag ,
39 LastPIDError=>Pitch_LastPIDError ,
40 PreIntegrator=>Pitch_PreIntegrator ,
41 LastAngleSetPoint=>Pitch_LastAngleSetPoint );
42 Pitch_AngleSetPointSP:=DINT_TO_REAL (Pitch_AngleSetPoint)/100;
43 g.rPitchPosSp:=Pitch_AngleSetPointSP;
```

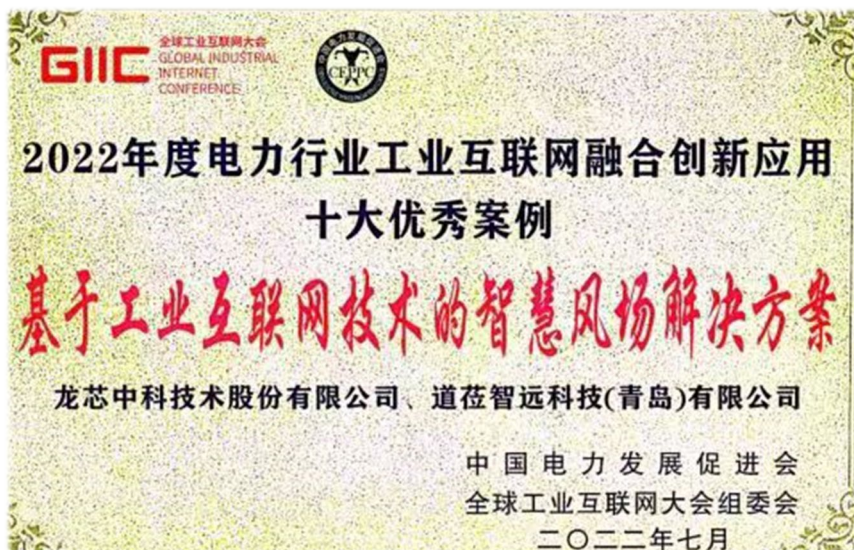
- 1、将MATLAB算法编译成动态链接库（DLL）或共享库（SO），以便在CODESYS中调用；
- 2、其次在CODESYS中创建一个调用MATLAB算法的库（Library），用FUN（Function, 函数）方式调用MATLAB编译好的库文件中的算法

# 基于Arm的控制系统架构

- 支持基于MBD的开发模式；
- 提供风电核心控制工艺包；
- 提供自动化开发平台及中间件；
- 提供工业级运行时系统的实时内核及各种软协议栈；
- 支持ARM/x86/开源RISC-V/LoongArch等CPU架构；
- 提供基于进口芯片/国产芯片的硬件系统；



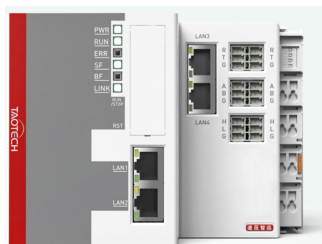
# 案例分享



项目名称：宁夏XX国产风电控制系统

项目描述：响应国家发改委针对电力系统控制国产化的要求，并提升发电机组的使用率和发电量，优化老旧机组的运行状况。

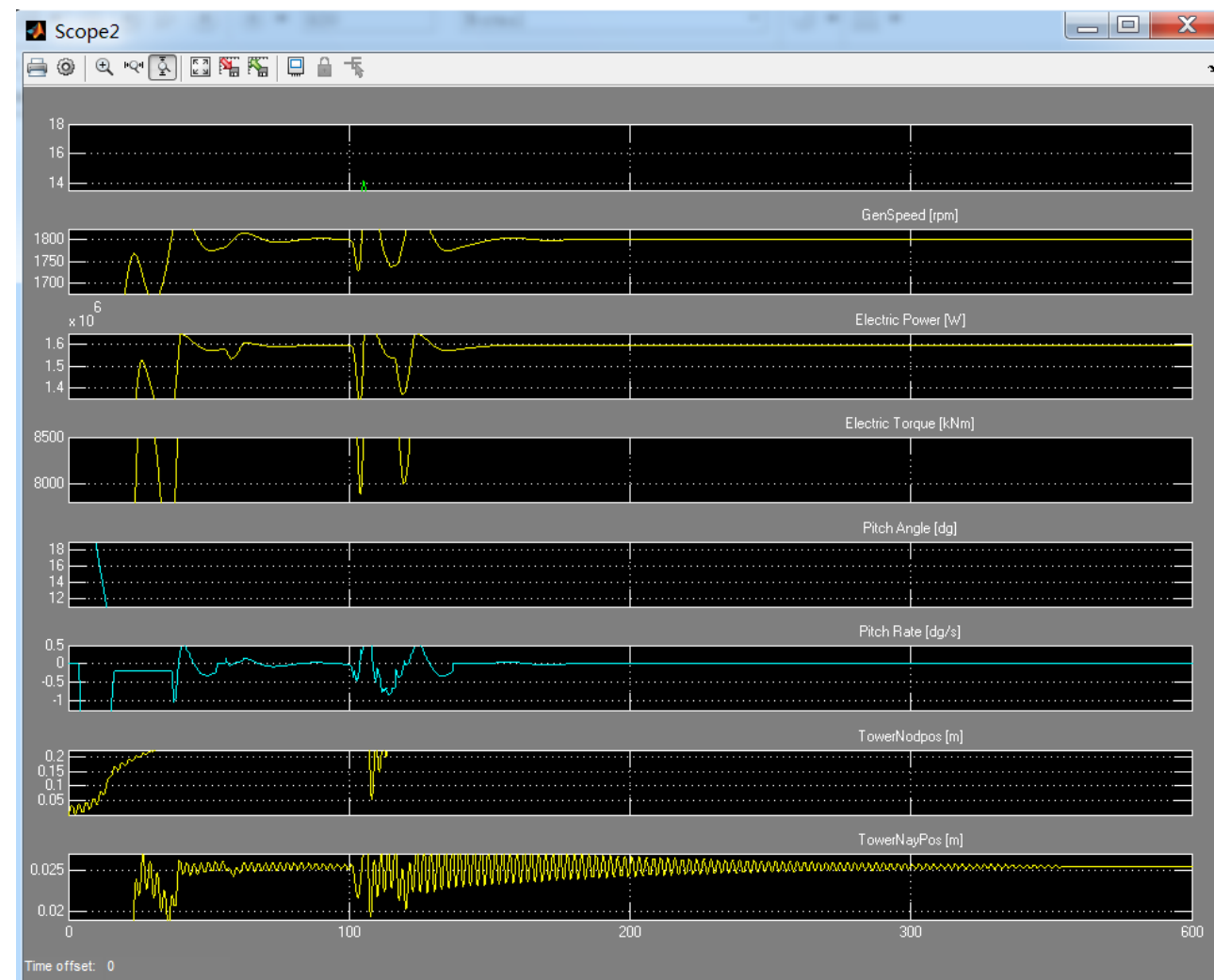
解决方案：使用道莅全套国产解决方案，采用MATLAB Simulink建模及混合编程，并通过模块自动代码生成，生成国产芯片平台的运行代码。



# 案例分享

项目名称：宁夏XX国产风电控制系统

进展：所开发系统成功在2MW风机上实现并网发电，发电量提升5%，采用模块化的开发方式缩短了50%开发周期。



# 总结

- MATLAB/Simulink为新能源领域提供了丰富的功能组件，大大提升控制系统开发效率，降低开发门槛。
- 采用Lib开发模式更好的适应团队项目
- 基于Simulink代码生成技术生成高效可靠产品级代码，加速项目迭代，助力国产下一代智能控制系统架构开发
- Simulink帮助客户打通IT技术和OT技术，助力工控客户数字化开发转型

# MATLAB EXPO

Thank you



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