

Indirect Predictive Control Techniques for a Matrix Converter Operating at Fixed Switching Frequency

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Abstract—The direct matrix converter (DMC) has a large number of available switching states, wherewith, the implementation of predictive control techniques requires high computational resources. In addition, the simultaneous selection of weighting factors for the control of input and output variables of the converter complicates the system tuning. In this paper, two indirect model predictive control strategies are proposed in order to reduce the computational cost and also to avoid the use of weighting factors. The proposal is enhanced with a fixed switching frequency strategy in order to improve the performance of the full system. Results confirm the feasibility of the proposal by demonstrating that it is an alternative to classical predictive control strategies for the direct matrix converter

Index Terms—current control, matrix converters, predictive control, finite control set model predictive control, fictitious dc-link.

NOMENCLATURE

\mathbf{i}_s	Source current	$[i_{sA} \ i_{sB} \ i_{sC}]^T$
\mathbf{v}_s	Source voltage	$[v_{sA} \ v_{sB} \ v_{sC}]^T$
\mathbf{i}_i	Input current	$[i_A \ i_B \ i_C]^T$
\mathbf{v}_i	Input voltage	$[v_A \ v_B \ v_C]^T$
i_{dc}	Fictitious <i>dc</i> -link current	
v_{dc}	Fictitious <i>dc</i> -link voltage	
\mathbf{i}_o	Load current	$[i_a \ i_b \ i_c]^T$
\mathbf{v}_o	Load voltage	$[v_a \ v_b \ v_c]^T$
\mathbf{i}^*	Load current reference	$[i_a^* \ i_b^* \ i_c^*]^T$
C_f	Input filter capacitor	
L_f	Input filter inductor	
R_f	Input filter resistor	
R	Load resistance	
L	Load inductance	

I. INTRODUCTION

The direct matrix converter (DMC) presents bidirectional power flow and adjustable input displacement power factor with sinusoidal input and output [1], [2]. Several control techniques have been applied to the DMC as Venturini, Pulse Width Modulation (PWM), Space Vector Modulation (SVM) as well as Model Predictive Control (MPC) and Direct Torque Control (DTC) [2]. Among the before mentioned techniques, MPC has emerged as a real alternative for the control of power converters [3]. This control technique predicts the future behavior of the system for each valid state of the converter based on the mathematical model at every sampling time. These predictions are compared with a reference by using a predefined cost function and then, the switching state that

generates the minimal error between the prediction and the reference, is selected to be applied in the next sampling instant.

Despite the several progress of MPC for power converters, there are still some issues that are considered as an open research topic. One of them is the variable switching frequency inherent to the classical MPC technique. Both the variable switching frequency operation and the application of a single vector during the sampling period lead to high ripples in controlled variables which affects system performance. Modulated MPC (M2PC) has become one of the most popular techniques which emulates SVM by using MPC [4], [5]. This approach keeps the advantages of traditional MPC techniques such as fast dynamic response, multi objective control and easy inclusion of nonlinearities and constraints. In addition, it ensures fixed switching frequency and ripple reduction on the output variables, which improves system performance. The proposal consists in the emulation of the DMC as a compose of two converters linked by a fictitious *dc*-link. This DC decoupling allows a separated and parallel control of both input and output stages, avoiding the use of weighting factors. Also, optimal vectors and their respective duty cycles can be determined and applied to each power stage by using a predefined switching pattern.

II. MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF THE DMC

Figure 1 depicts the topology of the DMC which consists of bidirectional switches connecting the input side with the load side without DC storage device. An LC input filter is connected between the supply and the DMC for current smoothing and voltage spike suppression. This converter has switching constraints that are derived from electrical considerations. On one hand, the current cannot be interrupted abruptly due to the inductive nature of the load and, also, the input capacitors do not allow short circuiting two input lines. These restrictions can be expressed by:

$$S_{Ay} + S_{By} + S_{Cy} = 1, \quad \forall y = a, b, c \quad (1)$$

The mathematical model of the DMC is defined by:

$$\mathbf{v}_o = \mathbf{T} \mathbf{v}_i \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{i}_i = \mathbf{T}^T \mathbf{i}_o \quad (3)$$

where \mathbf{T} is the instantaneous transfer matrix defined as:

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{Aa} & S_{Ba} & S_{Ca} \\ S_{Ab} & S_{Bb} & S_{Cb} \\ S_{Ac} & S_{Bc} & S_{Cc} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

The concept of fictitious dc -link was proposed by Rodriguez in the 80's to modulate the DMC in a simple way and it has been used to simplify also the control of this power converter [6], [7]. The method consists on splitting the converter in an equivalent current source rectifier and a voltage source inverter linked by a fictitious dc -link such as represented in Fig. 2. The rectifier have associated six active current space vectors which are shown in Fig. 3(a) and Table I. The inverter have associated eight voltage space vectors which are represented in Fig. 3(b) and Table II.

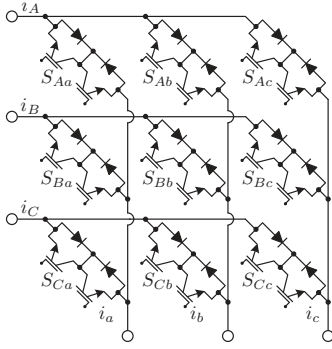


Fig. 1. Power circuit of the direct matrix converter.

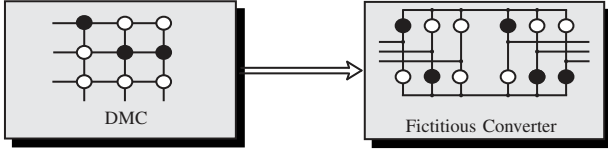


Fig. 2. Representation of the fictitious dc -link concept for the DMC.

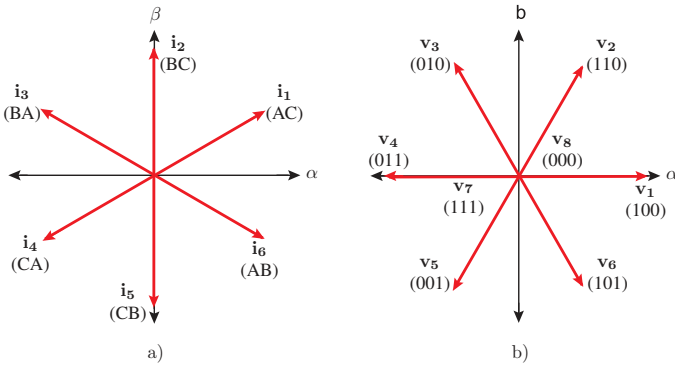


Fig. 3. Current and voltage space vectors of the fictitious converter. a) Current space vectors for the fictitious rectifier. b) Voltage space vectors for the fictitious inverter.

TABLE I
VALID SWITCHING STATE ON THE FICTITIOUS RECTIFIER

#	S_{r1}	S_{r2}	S_{r3}	S_{r4}	S_{r5}	S_{r6}	i_A	i_B	i_C	v_{dc}
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	i_{dc}	0	$-i_{dc}$	v_{AC}
2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	i_{dc}	$-i_{dc}$	v_{BC}
3	0	0	1	1	0	0	$-i_{dc}$	i_{dc}	0	$-v_{AB}$
4	0	0	0	1	1	0	$-i_{dc}$	0	i_{dc}	$-v_{AC}$
5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	$-i_{dc}$	i_{dc}	$-v_{BC}$
6	1	0	0	0	0	1	i_{dc}	$-i_{dc}$	0	v_{AB}

TABLE II
VALID SWITCHING STATE ON THE FICTITIOUS INVERTER

#	S_{i1}	S_{i2}	S_{i3}	S_{i4}	S_{i5}	S_{i6}	v_{ab}	v_{bc}	v_{ca}	i_{dc}
1	1	1	0	0	0	1	v_{dc}	0	$-v_{dc}$	i_a
2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	v_{dc}	$-v_{dc}$	$i_a + i_b$
3	0	1	1	1	0	0	$-v_{dc}$	v_{dc}	0	i_b
4	0	0	1	1	1	0	$-v_{dc}$	0	v_{dc}	$i_b + i_c$
5	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	$-v_{dc}$	v_{dc}	i_c
6	1	0	0	0	1	1	v_{dc}	$-v_{dc}$	0	$i_a + i_c$
7	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

III. INDIRECT MODEL PREDICTIVE CONTROL METHODS FOR THE DMC WITH FIXED SWITCHING FREQUENCY

An interesting M2PC technique for a DMC feeding an induction machine is presented in [8], [9]. Here, the input and output stages are controlled together by considering predictive models of the input reactive power and the load currents, respectively. These predictions are compared with their respective references in a single cost function (so it is necessary also to consider a weighting factor in order to provide more priority to one of the controlled variables). At every sampling instant three active and three zero optimal vectors are chosen and applied to the converter. In this method two main issues are observed: first, the cumbersome task of selecting a set of weighting factors to properly tune the controller and also the management of a large number of available switching states of the DMC. In this paper the concept of fictitious dc -link is used to solve these issues, proposing an indirect model predictive control for the DMC operated at fixed switching frequency. Two strategies are presented for the rectifier side. The first considers a cost function that minimizes the instantaneous reactive power and the second imposes sinusoidal supply currents. The mathematical model of the rectifier stage is:

$$v_{dc} = [S_{r1} - S_{r4} \quad S_{r3} - S_{r6} \quad S_{r5} - S_{r2}] \mathbf{v}_i \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{i}_i = \begin{bmatrix} S_{r1} - S_{r4} \\ S_{r3} - S_{r6} \\ S_{r5} - S_{r2} \end{bmatrix} i_{dc} \quad (6)$$

A diagram of the proposed technique is detailed in Fig. 4. The control of the input side of the converter considers the available switching states and also the corresponding electrical model. As the classical predictive strategy, a prediction model of the source current is necessary for the input side control which is derived from:

$$\frac{di_s}{dt} = \frac{1}{L_f} (\mathbf{v}_s - \mathbf{v}_i) - \frac{R_f}{L_f} \mathbf{i}_s \quad (7)$$

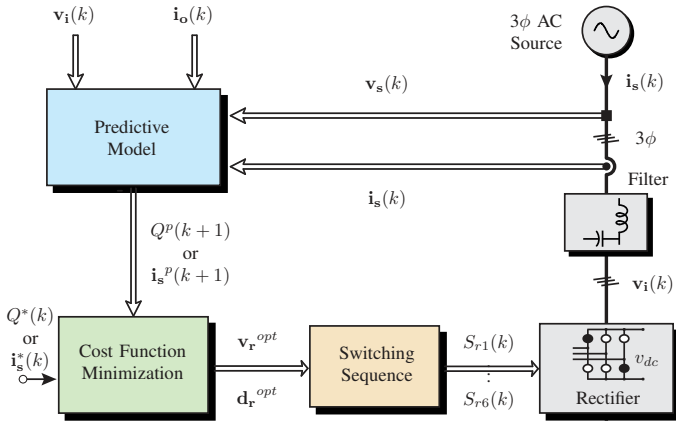


Fig. 4. Indirect predictive control strategy for the fictitious rectifier.

$$\frac{dv_i}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_f}(\mathbf{i}_s - \mathbf{i}_i) \quad (8)$$

Because of the predictive controller is formulated in discrete time, it is necessary to obtain a discretized model for the source-converter system. By considering the guidelines presented in [10] for the current and voltage predictions, it is possible to define the cost function g_r associated to the minimization of the instantaneous reactive input power:

$$g_r = (v_{s\alpha}(k+1)i_{s\beta}(k+1) - v_{s\beta}(k+1)i_{s\alpha}(k+1))^2 \quad (9)$$

For the second strategy, the cost function g_r is associated to the input control in the α - β plane which is defined as:

$$g_r = (i_{s\alpha}^* - i_{s\alpha}(k+1))^2 + (i_{s\beta}^* - i_{s\beta}(k+1))^2 \quad (10)$$

To define the source current reference of the DMC, please refer to [11]. As shown in Fig. 3(a), there are six sectors which are given by two active current vectors each one \mathbf{i}_i (as an illustration, the vectors \mathbf{i}_1 and \mathbf{i}_2 define the Sector I, Sector II is given by \mathbf{i}_2 and \mathbf{i}_3 , and so on). Each pair of current vectors are evaluated for cost function g_r at every sampling time T_s , which means that for each sector two cost functions are calculated, the first associated to one current vector g_{r1} and another related to the adjacent current vector g_{r2} . Next, these cost functions are used to compute the duty cycles which are calculated assuming that they are proportional to the inverse of the corresponding cost function value, where K_r is a constant to be determined:

$$\begin{aligned} d_{r1} &= K_r/g_{r1} \\ d_{r2} &= K_r/g_{r2} \\ d_{r1} + d_{r2} &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

A new cost function is defined based on the previous duty cycles and cost functions which is given by

$$g_{rec} = d_{r1}g_{r1} + d_{r2}g_{r2} \quad (12)$$

This is done, at every sampling time, for each of the six sectors. Finally, the pair of vectors that minimizes the cost

function g_{rec} are selected as the optimal \mathbf{v}_r^{opt} to be applied in the next period. The time that each vector is applied is:

$$\begin{aligned} t_{r1} &= d_{r1}T_s \\ t_{r2} &= d_{r2}T_s \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Regarding the inverter side, the control diagram is represented in Fig. 5. In this case the mathematical model is:

$$i_{dc} = [S_{i1} \ S_{i3} \ S_{i5}] \mathbf{i}_o \quad (14)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_o = \begin{bmatrix} S_{i1} - S_{i4} \\ S_{i3} - S_{i6} \\ S_{i5} - S_{i2} \end{bmatrix} v_{dc} \quad (15)$$

The mathematical model of the load is:

$$\mathbf{v}_o = L \frac{d\mathbf{i}_o}{dt} + R\mathbf{i}_i \quad (16)$$

Using these definitions, it is possible to define the prediction model of the output side given by:

$$\mathbf{i}_o(k+1) = c_1 \mathbf{v}_o(k) + c_2 \mathbf{i}_o(k) \quad (17)$$

where, $c_1 = T_s/L$ and $c_2 = 1 - RT_s/L$, are constants dependent on load parameters and the sampling time T_s . The associated cost function g_i for the output stage is:

$$g_i = (i_{\alpha}^* - i_{\alpha}(k+1))^2 + (i_{\beta}^* - i_{\beta}(k+1))^2 \quad (18)$$

Similarly, for the inverter is possible to identify six sectors which are given by two active voltage vectors, as is shown in Fig. 3(b). At each sampling instant T_s , each pair of voltage vectors and one zero vector are evaluated for cost function g_i which means that for each sector three cost functions are given g_{i0} , g_{i1} and g_{i2} . Later, these cost functions are used to compute the duty cycles which are calculated assuming that they are proportional to the inverse of the corresponding cost function, where K_i is a constant to be determined:

$$\begin{aligned} d_{i0} &= K_i/g_{i0} \\ d_{i1} &= K_i/g_{i1} \\ d_{i2} &= K_i/g_{i2} \\ d_{i0} + d_{i1} + d_{i2} &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

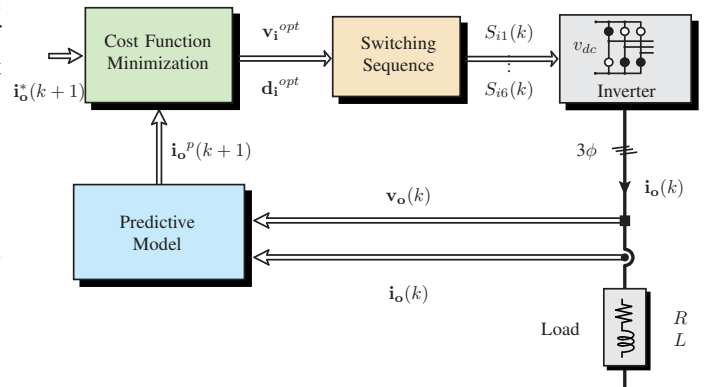


Fig. 5. Indirect predictive control strategy for the fictitious inverter.

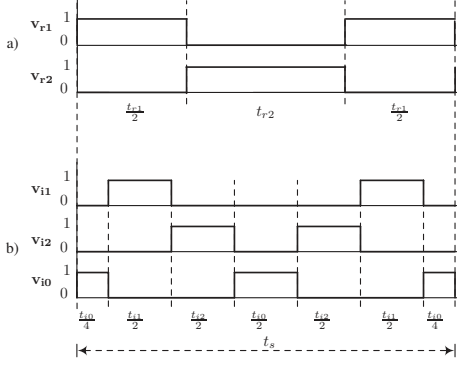


Fig. 6. Switching pattern: a) for the fictitious rectifier side; b) for the fictitious inverter side.

With these duty cycles and cost function values, a new cost function is defined:

$$g_{inv} = d_{i1}g_{i1} + d_{i2}g_{i2} \quad (20)$$

This is done, at every sampling time, for each of the six sectors. Finally, the pair of vectors that minimizes the cost function g_{inv} are selected as the optimal \mathbf{v}_i^{opt} to be applied in the next period. The time that each vector is applied is:

$$\begin{aligned} t_{i0} &= d_{i0}T_s \\ t_{i1} &= d_{i1}T_s \\ t_{i2} &= d_{i2}T_s \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

After obtaining the duty cycles and selecting the optimal vectors to be applied in both the rectifier and inverter, a switching pattern procedure is adopted (Fig. 6), which applies the optimal vectors with symmetric switching pattern distribution [12].

In the last stage of the algorithm the switching states of the fictitious converter are mapped to the real DMC in order generate proper driving signals. As indicated in (2), the relationship between the input voltage \mathbf{v}_i and load voltage \mathbf{v}_o depends on the state of the switching matrix \mathbf{T} . Based on the fictitious definition, the load voltage \mathbf{v}_o is given as indicated in (15). At the same time, the fictitious dc -link voltage v_{dc} is given by (5). In summary,

$$\mathbf{v}_o = \begin{bmatrix} S_{i1} - S_{i4} \\ S_{i3} - S_{i6} \\ S_{i5} - S_{i2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_{r1} - S_{r4} & S_{r3} - S_{r6} & S_{r5} - S_{r2} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_i \quad (22)$$

and thus the relationship between the switches of the DMC and fictitious converter is given as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_{Aa} \\ S_{Ba} \\ S_{Ca} \\ S_{Ab} \\ S_{Bb} \\ S_{Cb} \\ S_{Ac} \\ S_{Bc} \\ S_{Cc} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (S_{i1} - S_{i4})(S_{r1} - S_{r4}) \\ (S_{i1} - S_{i4})(S_{r3} - S_{r6}) \\ (S_{i1} - S_{i4})(S_{r5} - S_{r2}) \\ (S_{i3} - S_{i6})(S_{r1} - S_{r4}) \\ (S_{i3} - S_{i6})(S_{r3} - S_{r6}) \\ (S_{i3} - S_{i6})(S_{r5} - S_{r2}) \\ (S_{i5} - S_{i2})(S_{r1} - S_{r4}) \\ (S_{i5} - S_{i2})(S_{r3} - S_{r6}) \\ (S_{i5} - S_{i2})(S_{r5} - S_{r2}) \end{bmatrix} \quad (23)$$

IV. RESULTS

Simulation results in Matlab-Simulink were carried out for the proposals in both steady and transient states. Both proposals are evaluated under the same parameters which are $C_f=21$ [μF], $L_f=400$ [μH], $R_f=0.5$ [Ω], $R=10$ [Ω], $L=10$ [μH], $T_s=50$ [μs] and a simulation step of 1 [μs].

A. Results in Steady State

Figure 7 and 8 results of steady state of the converter operating with unity power factor. Figure 7(a) shows a source current i_{sA} which is in phase with its corresponding voltage v_{sA} with also has a THD of 12.65%. In this case, the current is affected by the resonance of the input filter. The effect and performance of the input filter is also reflected in this figure where high order harmonics present in Fig. 7(b) are eliminated as expected.

In Fig. 7(b) it can be observed the commutated input current i_A , which is given as function of the DMC switches and the load currents \mathbf{i}_o . Fig. 7(b) also shows the effect of the input filter resonance in the capacitor voltage v_A . A very good tracking of the load currents \mathbf{i}_o to its respective references \mathbf{i}_o^* is observed in Fig. 8(a) with a sinusoidal waveform and a THD of 1.18%. In this case the reference is established as $I_o^*=12.5$ [A]. Figure 8(b) shows the voltage waveform at the load side, where the commutated waveform has an envelope ripple also due the input filter resonance.

Figure 9 and 10 also show waveforms in steady state conditions for the indirect predictive controller with imposed sinusoidal source currents. In this case, it is possible to observe a better performance of the system because the effect of the input filter resonance is mitigated in both currents and voltages. Figure 9(a) is observed a source current i_{sA} which tracks very well its respective reference i_{sA}^* with a THD of 4.09%, being also in phase to its respective voltage v_{sA} . Again, the effect and performance of the input filter is also reflected in this figure where high order harmonics present in Fig. 9(b) are eliminated as expected. A very good tracking of the load currents \mathbf{i}_o to its respective references \mathbf{i}_o^* is observed in Fig. 10(a) with a sinusoidal waveform and a THD of 0.96%.

B. Results in Transient State

A frequency change from $I_o^*=10$ [A]@20Hz to $I_o^*=12.5$ [A]@100Hz in the load current is applied to the converter in order to evaluate the performance of the proposed strategies in terms of dynamic response.

Figures 11 and 12 result from the application of the instantaneous reactive power minimization strategy. Figure 11(a) shows the voltage and current at both sides of the filter when a current step is applied to the load. In Fig. 12(a) is observed a good dynamic response of the load current \mathbf{i}_o to its respective reference \mathbf{i}_o^* with a very fast dynamic response and a very good tracking of the load current. As shown in the steady state analysis, the source current is affected by the input filter resonance. It is also evident the good performance of the input filter which mitigates almost all the high harmonic frequencies

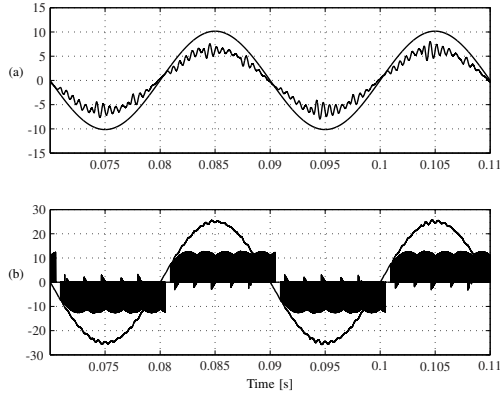


Fig. 7. Simulation results of the proposed method with instantaneous reactive power minimization in steady state: (a) source voltage v_{sA} [V/25] and source current i_{sA} [A]; (b) capacitor voltage v_A [V/10] and input current i_A [A].

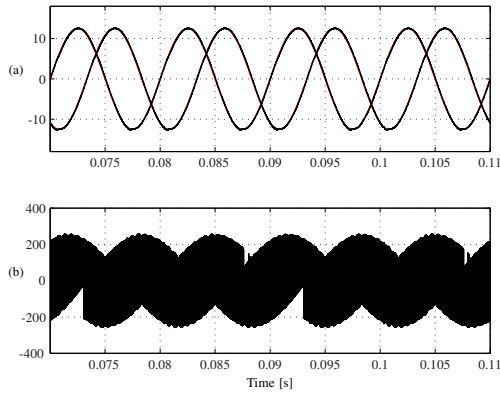


Fig. 8. Simulation results of the proposed method with instantaneous reactive power minimization in steady state: (a) load currents i_o [A]; (b) load voltage v_a [V].

observed in Fig. 11(b) which are produced by the commutation of the switches.

Figures 13 and 14 result from the application of the imposed sinusoidal source currents strategy. Figure 13 shows the voltage and current at both sides of the filter when a current step is applied to the load. In both cases it is observed a very good tracking of the load current to its respective reference.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper have been presented an indirect model predictive current control strategy with minimization of the instantaneous reactive input power and other with imposed sinusoidal source current for a direct matrix converter operating at fixed switching frequency. The method uses the idea of fictitious dc -link in order to separate the control of both input and output stages of the converter. By doing this, it is possible to reduce the complexity of the control, the operation at fixed switching frequency but also avoid the calculation of a suitable weighting factor for the control of both input and load currents variables. By considering the proposed strategy, a new alternative has emerged for the control of a direct matrix converter.

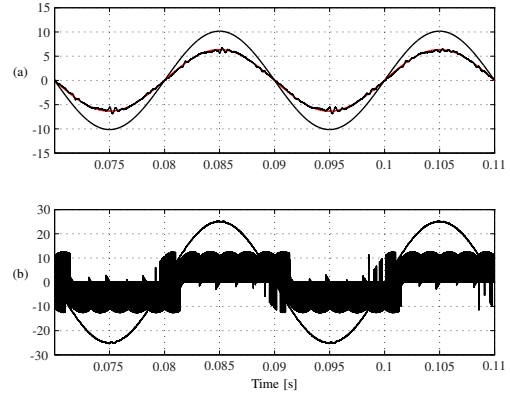


Fig. 9. Simulation results of the proposed method with imposed sinusoidal source currents in steady state: (a) source voltage v_{sA} [V/25], source current i_{sA} [A] and its respective reference i_{sA}^* [A]; (b) capacitor voltage v_A [V/10] and input current i_A [A].

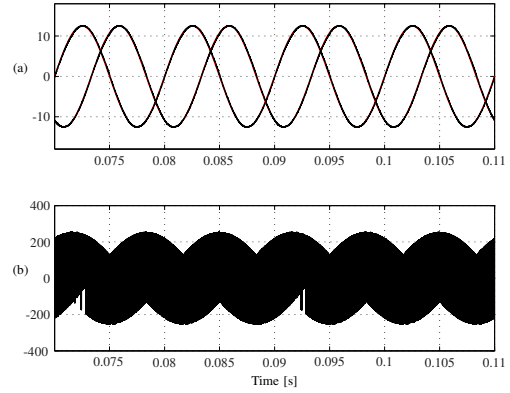


Fig. 10. Simulation results of the proposed method with imposed sinusoidal source currents in steady state: (a) load currents i_o [A]; (b) load voltage v_a [V].

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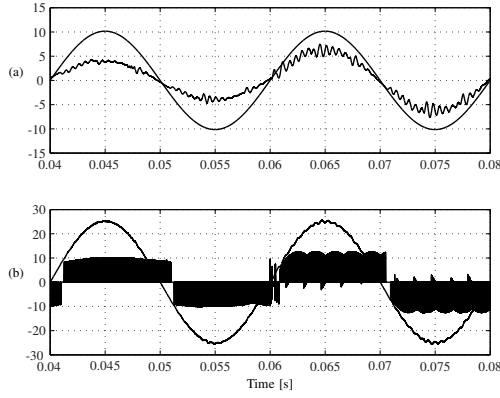


Fig. 11. Simulation results of the proposed method with instantaneous reactive power minimization in transient state: (a) source voltage v_{sA} [V/25], source current i_{sA} [A] and its respective reference i_{sA}^* [A]; (b) capacitor voltage v_A [V/10] and input current i_A [A].

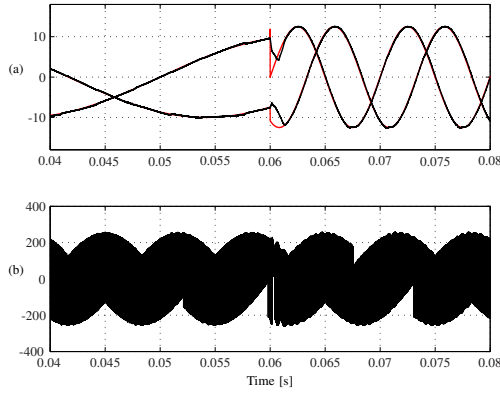


Fig. 12. Simulation results of the proposed method with instantaneous reactive power minimization in transient state: a) load currents i_o [A]; b) load voltage v_a [V].

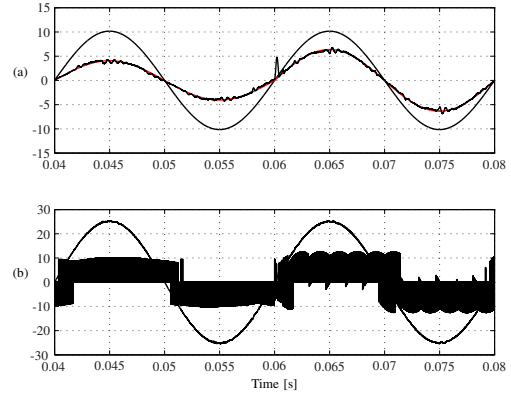


Fig. 13. Simulation results of the proposed method with imposed sinusoidal source currents in transient state: (a) source voltage v_{sA} [V/25], source current i_{sA} [A] and its respective reference i_{sA}^* [A]; (b) capacitor voltage v_A [V/10] and input current i_A [A].

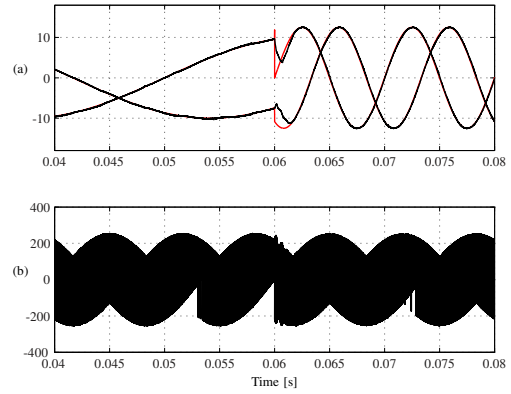


Fig. 14. Simulation results of the proposed method with imposed sinusoidal source currents in transient state: a) load currents i_o [A]; b) load voltage v_a [V].

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