

# A Review of Predictive Control Techniques for Matrix Converters - Part I

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**Abstract**—The predictive strategy is a promising alternative to control matrix converters and due to its simplicity and flexibility to include additional aspects in the control, its implementation can be extended to different topologies and industrial applications. This paper presents an overview of the predictive control principles applied to matrix converters and other derived topologies including cascade systems in different industrial applications, such as renewable energy and multi-drive systems.

**Index Terms**—Matrix Converter, Direct Matrix Converter, Indirect Matrix Converter, Power Control, Predictive Control, Modulation Schemes

## 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	$[v_A \ v_B \ v_C]^T$
$i_{dc}$	dc-link current	
$v_{dc}$	dc-link voltage	
$\mathbf{i}_o$	Output current	$[i_a \ i_b \ i_c]^T$
$\mathbf{v}_o$	Output voltage	$[v_a \ v_b \ v_c]^T$
$\mathbf{i}_s^*$	Source current reference	$[i_{sA}^* \ i_{sB}^* \ i_{sC}^*]^T$
$\mathbf{i}_o^*$	Output current reference	$[i_a^* \ i_b^* \ i_c^*]^T$
$\mathbf{v}_o^*$	Output voltage reference	$[v_a^* \ v_b^* \ v_c^*]^T$
$C_f$	Input filter capacitor	
$L_f$	Input filter inductor	
$R_f$	Input filter resistor	
$R_L$	Load resistance	
$L_L$	Load inductance	

## I. INTRODUCTION

The matrix converter (MC) is a simple and compact power circuit that directly connects the ac-source with any arbitrary ac-load without the need for large storage elements, making this topology suitable for many applications where weight and size are important issues. With this converter, generation of output voltage with different amplitude and frequency, sinusoidal input and output current waveforms, as well as operation with unity displacement power factor and regenerative capability are made possible. One challenge of MCs used to be the commutation of bidirectional switches but this issue has been solved with multi-step commutation techniques and the use of new technologies in power elements. Due to these characteristics, in recent years MCs have shown continuous and fast development related to the development of new topologies and control methods, including industrial applications with standard units for high and medium voltage using cascade connections [1]–[3].

Different modulation and control methods for MCs are found in the literature and also in the industry. As studied in [4], the most used techniques nowadays are Venturini, carrier-based pulse width modulation (CB-PWM), space vector modulation (SVM) and direct torque control (DTC). Other methods that have been applied to MCs in specific applications are fuzzy control, neural networks and genetic algorithms. Predictive control has shown to be a very interesting alternative for control MCs, specially because the use of the discrete nature of power converters and its simplicity for implementation and intuitive approach. The main objective of this work is to provide a review of the main contributions and trends of predictive control in MCs: the topologies, the different control strategies, and the applications where it has been implemented. The second part of this paper presents an overview of different control strategies and applications for MCs where predictive control techniques are applied.

## II. MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF THE MC

The power topology of the MC is presented in Fig. 1. It consists of bidirectional switches to directly connect the input side with the load side without any intermediate dc-link storage element. An input filter is connected at the input side of the converter with two purposes [1]:

- To avoid over-voltage due to short-circuiting the impedance of the power supply, by cause of the fast commutation of currents  $\mathbf{i}_i$ .
- To eliminate high-frequency harmonics in the input currents  $\mathbf{i}_s$ .

Such as in each converter, the operation of the direct MC (DMC) is restricted to some operation constraints: the load current cannot be interrupted abruptly, due to the inductive nature of the load, and the operation of the

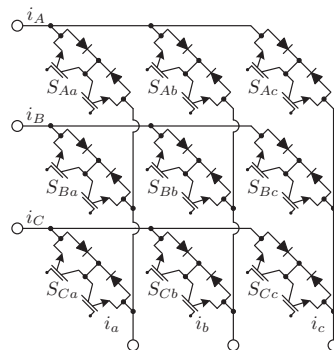


Fig. 1. Power topology of the conventional direct matrix converter.

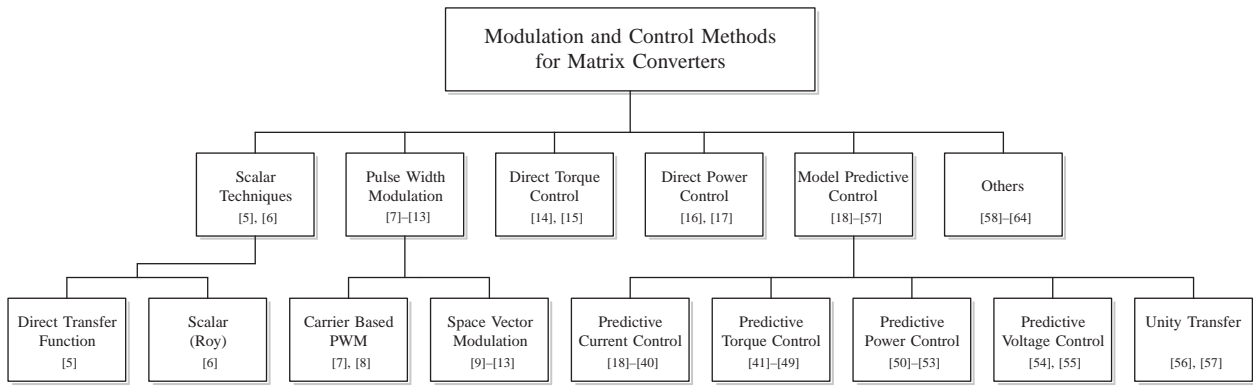


Fig. 2. Summary of modulation and control methods for matrix converters.

switches cannot short-circuit two input lines, owing to the presence of capacitors in the input filter. These restrictions can be expressed by:

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

The relations between the input and output variables of the MC are given by:

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

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

where  $T$  is the instantaneous transfer matrix defined as:

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

Equations (3) and (4) are the basis of all modulation and control methods, which consist of selecting appropriate combinations of on and off switches to achieve the desired output voltages.

### III. CLASSICAL MODULATION AND CONTROL TECHNIQUES FOR MCs

Fig. 2 presents a summary of the more relevant modulation and control methods applied to MCs. As described in [4], these methods have different explanations and different levels of complexity, with a dynamic behavior acceptable for various applications. The first methods applied to MCs where Venturini and Roy's techniques which present a complex mathematical development [5], [6]. The pulse width modulation (PWM) technique is the simplest approach to modulate MCs [7], [8], [12], [13]. The space vector modulation (SVM) [9]–[13] and direct torque control (DTC) [14], [15] are the most robust and used techniques for drives control in industrial applications but they are complex and not intuitive.

More advanced techniques, such as model predictive control, have recently been introduced to simplify the complexity of MC control with reliable and fast performance in both steady and transient states [18]–[57]. Other techniques that have been applied to MCs are direct power control [16], [17], fuzzy control, neural networks, genetic algorithms, among others [58]–[64].

### IV. PRINCIPLE OF PREDICTIVE CONTROL IN MCs

Model Predictive Control (MPC) is a relatively new control technique applied for the control of power electronic converters. This method utilizes the mathematical model of the controlled system in order to predict, at each sampling instant  $k$ , its behavior at  $k + 1$ . For selecting an optimal state of the power converter, a cost function is defined. This function is composed of several constraints and control conditions. It usually contains the differences between the reference values and the predicted values of the variables being controlled. Many other components of this function represent specific constraints, such as limitation of the switching frequency, or other nonlinearities. As an example the predictive current control (PCC) for the DMC is presented in this section.

The PCC scheme is shown in Fig. 3. It shows the switching state selection of the converter, which provides the controlled variables to the nearest respective references at the end of the sampling period. This control approach utilizes the converter and load models in order to predict the future value of the currents. A simple and representative model of the load can be expressed as:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{i}_o}{dt} = \frac{1}{L_o} \mathbf{v}_o - \frac{R_o}{L_o} \mathbf{i}_o \quad (5)$$

knowing the nature of the load (first order in our case), a first order discrete approximation allows predicting the future load current:

$$\mathbf{i}_o(k+1) = \frac{T_s \mathbf{v}_o(k+1) + L_o \mathbf{i}_o(k)}{L_o + R_o T_s} \quad (6)$$

where  $T_s$  corresponds to the sampling time.

A cost function is defined in order to determine the error between the current references  $\mathbf{i}_o^*$ , and their respective current predictions  $\mathbf{i}_o^p$ , given by:

$$g(k+1) = |i_a^* - i_a^p| + |i_b^* - i_b^p| + |i_c^* - i_c^p| \quad (7)$$

As reported in [26]–[29], [32], [34]–[37], [65] this strategy performs well with a very good behavior in both steady and transient state showing to be a very good alternative to classical control strategies.

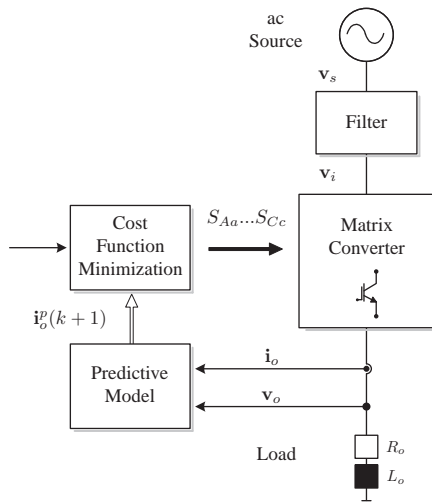


Fig. 3. Block diagram of the predictive current control strategy.

## V. PREDICTIVE CONTROL IN DIFFERENT TOPOLOGIES OF MATRIX CONVERTERS

As presented in [2], there are several topologies of MCs. The main differences between them are given by the number of switches, operation constraints and applications. The most important advantages of these extensions are: the increment of output voltage control range and the reduction of the switching frequency harmonics, losses and common mode voltage. The most common and used topology where predictive control has been implemented is the DMC, shown in Fig. 1. One challenge of this converter is the safe commutation of the nine switches (eighteen IGBTs in total) and its modulation, which is very complex. Additionally, in the operation of a DMC with predictive control, a critical issue has been the high sampling frequency needed, but nowadays this problem has been solved due to the technological progress in fast and powerful microcontrollers. Many authors have used this converter in [19], [22], [24], [32]–[35], [37]–[39], [42], [43], [47], [48], [50], [54], [56], [65]–[67] to apply different techniques for a large number of applications. For this converter, twenty seven different switching states must be evaluated every sampling instant in order to select the one that minimizes the cost function. The current control on the output side of the converter is a very well studied issue, specially for motor drive and grid interconnection applications. Some aspects considered in the control of the DMC are the amplitude and phase control of the input currents in order to operate with unity, capacitive or inductive power factor. Another relevant issue that has been objective for study with predictive control, in consideration for the safe operation of the DMC, is the reduction of the distortion in the input currents produced by input filter resonances due to the commutation and several perturbations in the ac-supply. Due to the large number of power semiconductors of the DMC, some authors have studied also the increment of the efficiency of the converter by reducing the switching losses and frequency. The most important contribution in all the

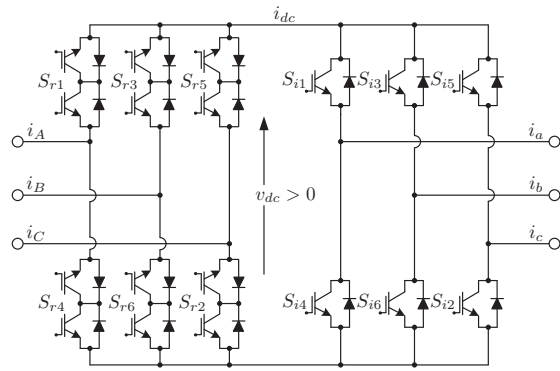


Fig. 4. Conventional indirect matrix converter (common collector).

works done with predictive control, is the simplicity for the safe operation of the DMC, eliminating complex transformations and modulations which are required in PWM and SVM techniques and also the capability to use all the available switching vectors of the converter which is not possible with classical techniques, making this topology an effective alternative when size and weight are important requirements. In [54], [55], are proposed two predictive controllers for a single-phase MC (SPMC) where the topology, along with a resonant circuit, a HF-transformer and a diode bridge, is used as a dc power supply for high-power radio frequency (RF) applications, mainly used in some industrial applications such as microwaves for mineral extraction, medical imaging, television transmission and also research applications (mainly particle physics research). Additionally, this converter is meant to be used in cascaded configurations for high power applications which are connected to the ac source by a common multi-pulse transformer [3]. In [68], a recent work has been published to control a SPMC where is also discussed a possible use of this type of converters in grid interconnection systems, where a medium frequency transformer is required to isolate the grids. In [18], an interesting application of predictive control is found for a three-to-five leg DMC, where complex modulations and three-dimensional transformations are avoided with only a predictive model of the load and source currents. The main challenge in the implementation of predictive control in this converter is the large number of available switching states (243 valid switching states) that must be taking into consideration which requires a high computational cost. The indirect matrix converter (IMC) shown in Fig. 4 is other topology where important contributions of predictive control have been done, such as reported in [20], [23], [25]–[29], [31], [36], [40], [44]–[46], [62]. The IMC, in contrast to the DMC, presents a more simple modulation and commutation known as zero dc-link current strategy [3], [40], which allows to reduce the commutation losses and thus increase the efficiency of the converter. The main challenge in this topology is to ensure a positive dc-link voltage while working with a unity displacement power factor at the input side [23], [26]–[29], [31], [36], [40], [44], [46]. For this converter there

are seventy-two valid switching states to be evaluated in the cost function each sampling time, nine given by the rectifier side and eight by the inverter side. But as only a positive dc-link voltage is allowed at any time, the number of valid switching states in the rectifier side that can be applied at any specific time are reduced to only three, thus, the total number of valid switching states that are evaluated in the cost function are reduced to twenty-four. Similarly to the DMC, predictive control in an IMC has been implemented for motor drives in military, aerospace and renewable energy applications where size and weight are relevant issues [25], [62]. Moreover the mitigation of resonances on the input filter due to perturbations of the AC source and due to the commutations of the switches has been considered [23], [26], [28], [31]. The utilization of an IMC as a shunt active power filter operating with a predictive current control strategy was proposed in [20], where the output reference currents are obtained using P-Q theory. An important aspect observed in [20] was the fast dynamic response of the predictive controller, allowing to obtain almost sinusoidal source currents, eliminating the effect of non-linear load currents. As reviewed in [2], [69], there are different topologies derived from the IMC with reduced number of switches and switching states for specific applications. Predictive control has also been applied to these topologies such as reported in [21], [30], [41], [51], [57], [70], where are used a sparse matrix converter (SMC) (Fig. 5), ultra sparse matrix converter (USMC), or with extended number of switches as the IMC with four and six legs, and a hybrid indirect matrix converter (HIMC) (Fig. 6), respectively. As shown in Fig. 5, the SMC utilizes twelve IGBTs and thirty diodes. This reduction in terms of switches allow a more simple topology functionally equivalent to the conventional IMC. Again, the main challenges for the safe operation of this converter are to generate maximum voltage in the dc-link while maintaining sinusoidal currents and unity displacement input power factor [21]. Special attention must be taken into consideration while working with this converter because, as similar to the IMC, it is necessary synchronize the commutation of the rectifier and inverter switches. The inverter must be switched into a free-wheeling state in order to commutate the rectifier at zero current in the dc-link. In [21], the predictive technique is mixed with a space vector pulse with modulation (SVPWM) allowing the operation with fixed switching frequency. In this particular application only the load current is operated by the predictive controller avoiding the use of linear current controllers. As only the load currents are controlled by the predictive algorithm only eight valid switching states are evaluated in the cost function and thus the optimal selected switching vector generates the reference voltage for the modulator. The PWM technique is in charge to ensure unity power factor operation on the input side while following the voltage reference imposed by the predictive controller. A modified topology of an ultra sparse matrix converter (USMC) is proposed in [51]. The main difference between this new

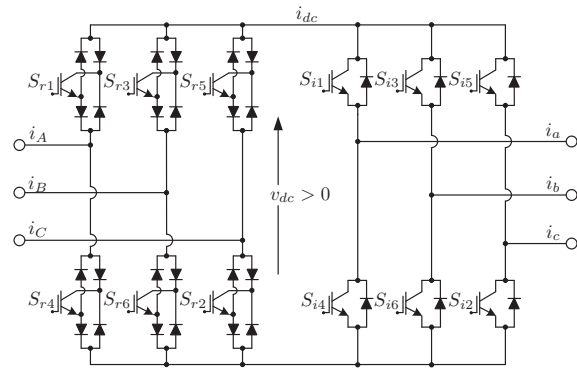


Fig. 5. Sparse matrix converter.

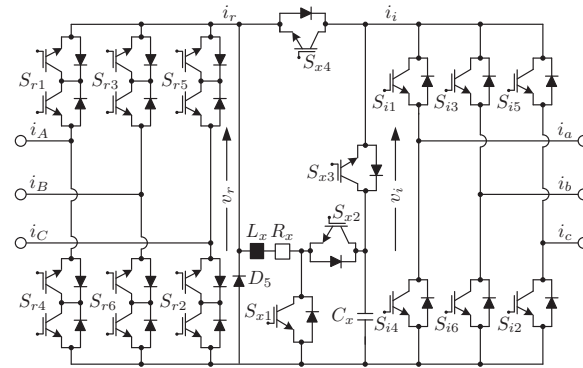


Fig. 6. Hybrid indirect matrix converter.

topology and the classical USMC is that in the proposed architecture, the output stage has bidirectional switches, allowing the transfer of energy from the dc-link to the load and viceversa. Here, the authors used predictive control to handle the electrical power of the micro-turbine grid by the manipulation of the fuel flow, being very effective for both small step changes and large random changes. In [70] predictive control has been applied to a four-leg indirect matrix converter (4L-IMC). The control objectives are load current control and minimization of the instantaneous reactive input power or also the load voltage control by including an  $LC$  filter in the output side [30]. As in the previously analyzed indirect matrix converter topologies, the main challenge is given by the safe commutation of the switches in both rectifier and inverter stages. Additionally, the large number of IGBTs and thus the large number of available switching states, make this converter difficult to control requiring 3D modulation techniques which are very complex and non intuitive to understand. One relevant aspect of predictive control is its simplicity and intuitive concept allowing a very simple control for this kind of power converter topologies. As it has been demonstrated in these papers, the predictive strategy performs well with a good performance in both steady and transient states, using only the mathematical model of the converter and load, with all the control objectives merged in only one cost function. In [41] a predictive control for a multi-drive system has been proposed to control two induction machines fed

by a six-leg IMC. Multi-drive systems are very useful nowadays in aerospace applications, exploration and military vehicles, tractors, mining trucks, conveyor belts, among others. Traditionally these systems have the same number of converters than loads (generally ac motors), but recently it has been proposed the use of multi-phase matrix converters to feed several induction machines (IM) with a single converter and thus, to reduce the weight and size of the multi-drive system. The main challenges of multi-phase matrix converters are the increment of the available switching states that can be applied to the converter and must be taking into consideration every sampling time for the optimization algorithm. But also is very relevant to ensure a correct synchronization in the commutation of the switches in order to operate the converter correctly. It is well known that a high sampling frequency is required for a good performance of the predictive control in its implementation. But, is necessary to decrease the sampling frequency in order to be able to evaluate all the valid switching states at every sampling instant which make worse the control behavior. In order to solve this aspect, some recent studies have considered some redundancies in the model and switching states, in order to reduce the number of states under evaluation. Despite this, in [41] it has been demonstrated the feasibility for implementation of this control strategy, obtaining an effective control of both IMs operating at the same speed but at different load torque. Also recent work on IMC-based topologies redefine the valid states of the rectifier side whether the maximum dc-link voltage at any specific time is needed or not, reducing to two thirds the total number of valid switching states that are evaluated in the cost function. As highlighted in this paper, the MC presents different advantages in term of size and weight, allowing the operation with sinusoidal source and load currents, regeneration capability among others, but despite all the rewards, there exists two main disadvantages in the MC topology (as long as the maximum voltage transfer ratio is not reached [71]): the output voltage is limited to 86% of the input, and secondly, any perturbation in the supply deteriorates the quality of the load side, due to the absence of storage elements.

In order to solve this issue, in [57] has been proposed the implementation of a hybrid power converter which connects an auxiliary voltage source in the dc-link of the IMC, obtaining unity voltage transfer capability even under severe distortions in the source voltage as shown in Fig. 6. The main challenges of this topology are the control of the input side and the commutation of the switches in the rectifier side as well as the control of the auxiliary circuit connected to the dc-link and finally the control on the output side of the converter.

A predictive current control strategy is proposed in this work for the auxiliary voltage source, where the current reference is given by a PI linear controller and the predictive control generates the duty cycle for the pulse-width modulator. With this predictive controller and the proposed architecture is ensured balanced power in the

converter and unity voltage ratio.

In summary, in all the previous cases, predictive control demonstrated a very good performance, being a very simple method for implementation. Predictive control has been implemented in several topologies of MCs to overcome disadvantages of the MC technology over the two-level voltage dc-link back-to-back converter (V-BBC) in specific applications, demonstrating to be a very flexible and useful technique, introducing a new and promising alternative for electric power conversion for low-voltage and low-power ( $\leq 100\text{kW}$ ) [71].

## VI. CONCLUSIONS

The main contribution of this paper has been to present an overview of different topologies of matrix converters where predictive control techniques are applied. A detailed description about the constraints, limitations and challenges of each topology for the implementation of predictive control have been presented.

Based on the review given by the authors, predictive control has a very high impact in the control of matrix converters, due its simplicity and intuitive approach, making this control strategy a real alternative in power electronics. Each power converter topology has its own requirements and difficulties, specially those cases where there are multiple control objectives for the same load and multiple motors driven by the same power converter. The main challenge of multi-phase matrix converters is the increment of the available switching states. On one hand, high sampling frequency is required to improve the performance. On the other hand, it requires enough time to evaluate all possible states. Despite the difficulties, recent studies demonstrated the feasibility for implementation of this control strategy in multi-drive systems, obtaining an effective control of two induction motors operating at the same speed but at different load torque.

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