

# Welcome to the Virtual workshop of the ALPO Project

**biosciences**  
INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE EN BIOSCIENCES  
DE L'UMONS

**UMONS**  
Université de Mons

## GoToS3 : « For clever specializations »

17 projects

R & D (13)

SME competitiveness development (4)

95 partners : research, technology transfer, accompaniment, competitiveness clusters, ...

6 fields of « S3 » common to 3 regions



Health  
care



Agriculture and  
alimentation



Textile



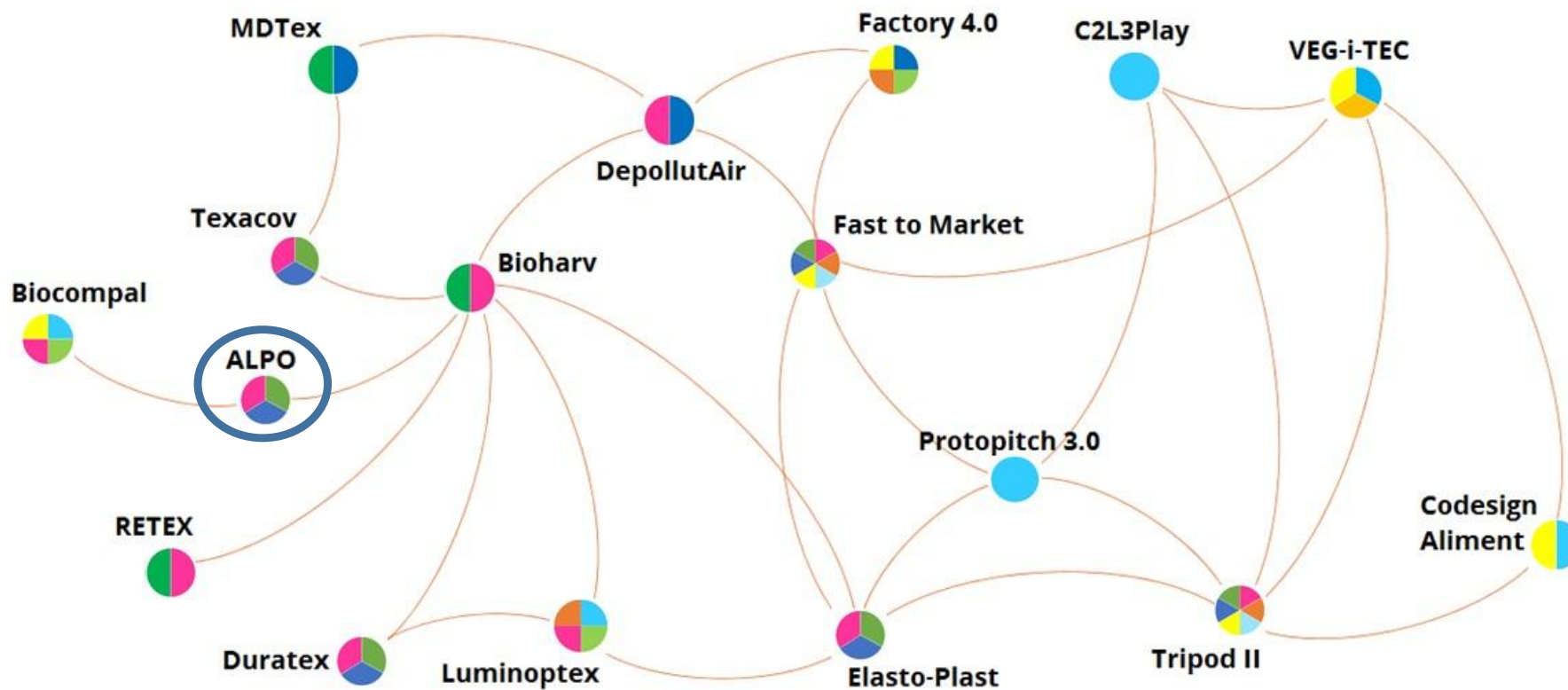
Cultural and creative  
industries



Chemistry  
and new  
materials



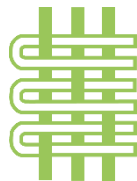
Mechatronics and  
mechanical  
engineering



Health  
care



Agriculture and  
alimentation



Textile



Cultural and creative  
industries



Chemistry  
and new  
materials



Mechatronics and  
mechanical  
engineering

Environmental and societal challenges (including global warming)

→ Use of renewable raw materials starts being generalized in the plastic field

→ New biodegradable plastic presenting interesting and well performing properties

Development is somewhat lagging in FWVL INTERREG

# ALPO Project

## Partners

- ✓ UMONS
- ✓ ULILLE
- ✓ UGent
- ✓ KULAK
- ✓ URCA
- ✓ AgroParisTech Innovation
- ✓ AQUIMER
- ✓ Euramaterials
- ✓ IAR
- ✓ POM West-Vlaanderen
- ✓ PCG asbl
- ✓ GreenWin

## Budget

3.492.104 €

## Contact UMONS

Research Institutes

**matériaux**  
INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE  
EN SCIENCE ET INGENIERIE DES MATERIAUX  
DE L'UMONS

**biosciences**  
INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE EN BIOSCIENCES  
DE L'UMONS

Jean-Marie Raquez and Laurent Dewasme



# Dynamic optimization of continuous microalgae cultures



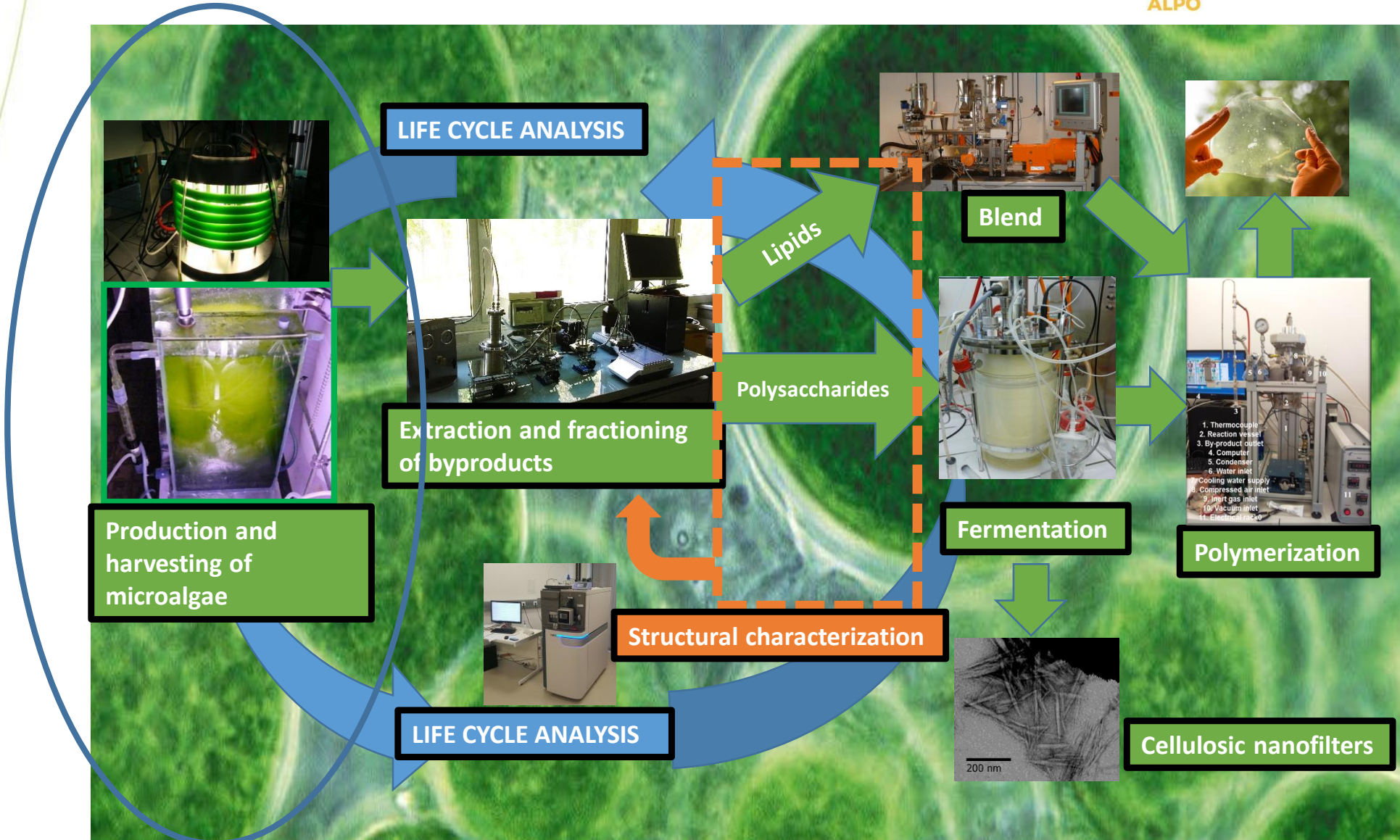
Laurent Dewasme  
Systems, Estimation, Control and Optimization (SECO)



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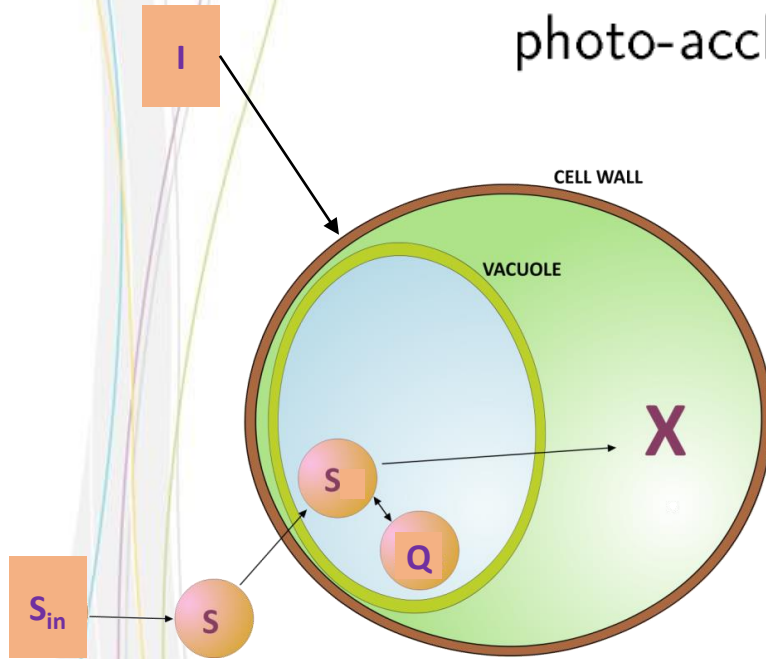
# Outline

- **Microalgae culture modeling**
- **Optimizing control – Extremum seeking**
- **Lab-scale validation**
- **Perpsectives**



# Microalgae culture modeling

(Bernard, 2011) discusses an extended Droop model (Droop, 1968) taking photo-acclimation and photo-inhibition into account:

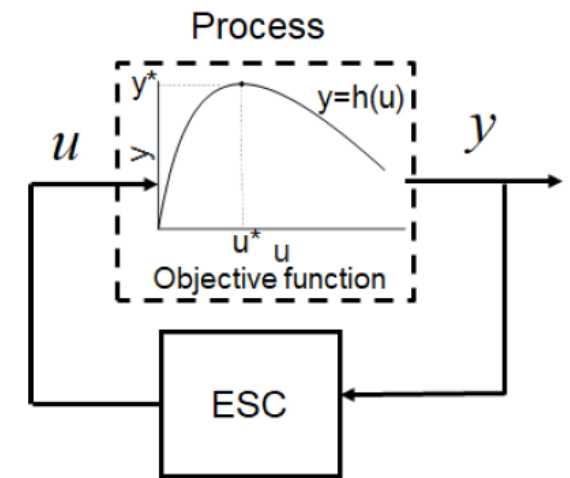


$$\begin{cases} \frac{dX}{dt} &= \mu X - DX - RX \\ \frac{dS}{dt} &= -\rho X + D(S_{in} - S) \\ \frac{dQ}{dt} &= \rho - \mu Q \\ \frac{dI^*}{dt} &= \delta \mu (\bar{I} - I^*) \end{cases}$$

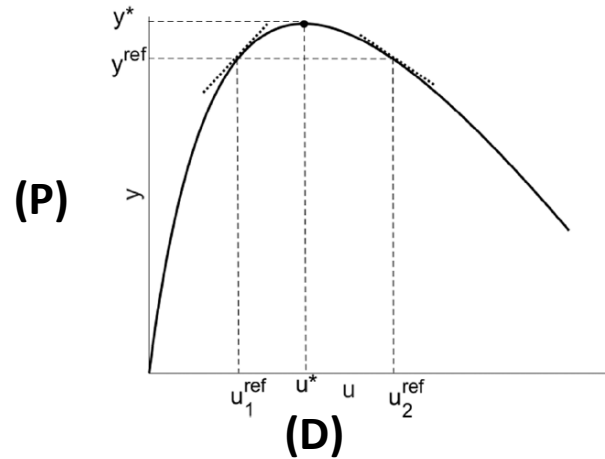
$$\begin{aligned} \rho(S, Q) &= \rho_{max} \left( \frac{S}{K_S + S} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{Q}{Q_{max}} \right) \\ \mu(Q, I, \theta) &= \mu_{max} \frac{I}{K_{sl} + I + \left( \frac{I^2}{K_{il}} \right)} \left( 1 - \frac{Q_{min}}{Q} \right) \end{aligned}$$

# Optimizing control – Extremum seeking

- Real-time optimization (RTO):
  - Model parameter adaptation (Batch-to-batch)
  - Modifier adaptation (Gradient and constraint cost functions match with those of the plants)
  - ***Direct input adaptation (Extremum seeking)***
- Extremum seeking control
  - **Measurable** objective function
  - There exists an input  $u$  exponentially stabilizing the system to a steady-state **equilibrium**
  - The objective function is **convex** and unimodal

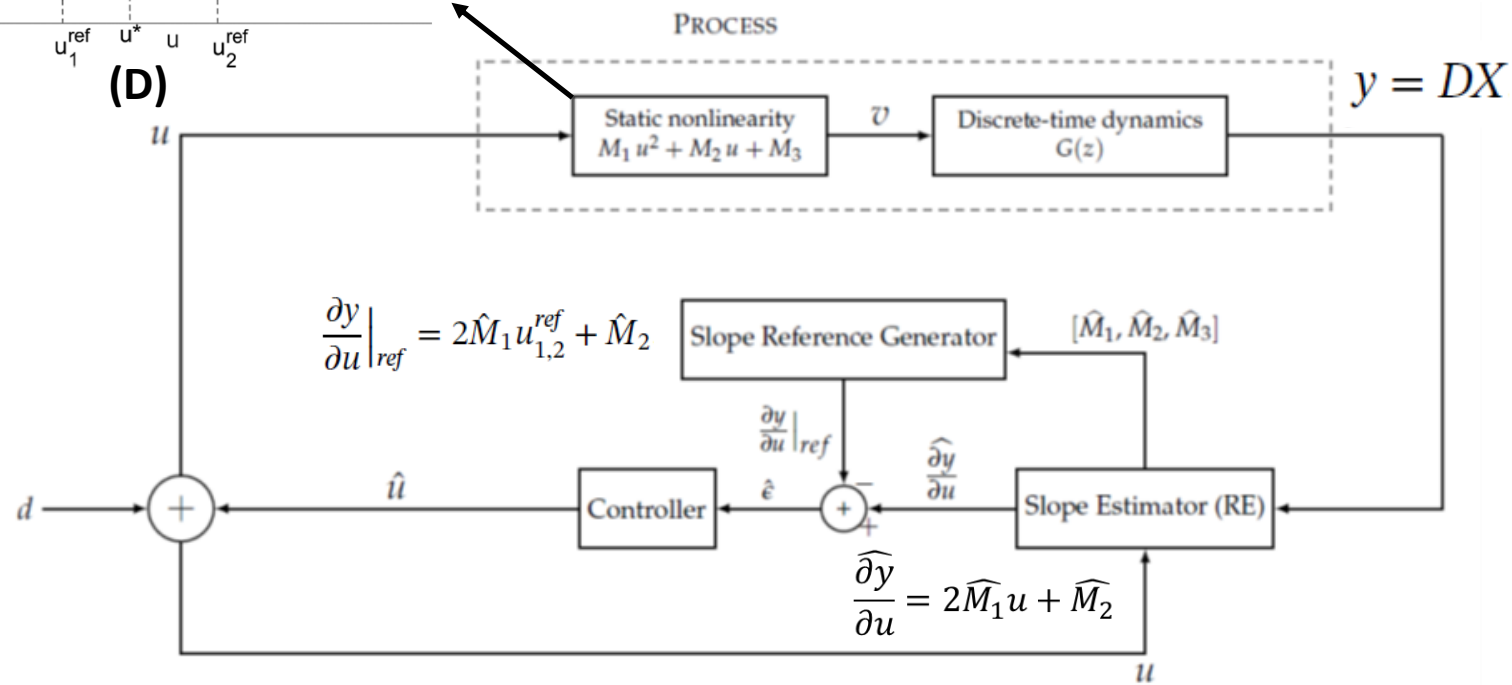


# Optimizing control – Extremum seeking



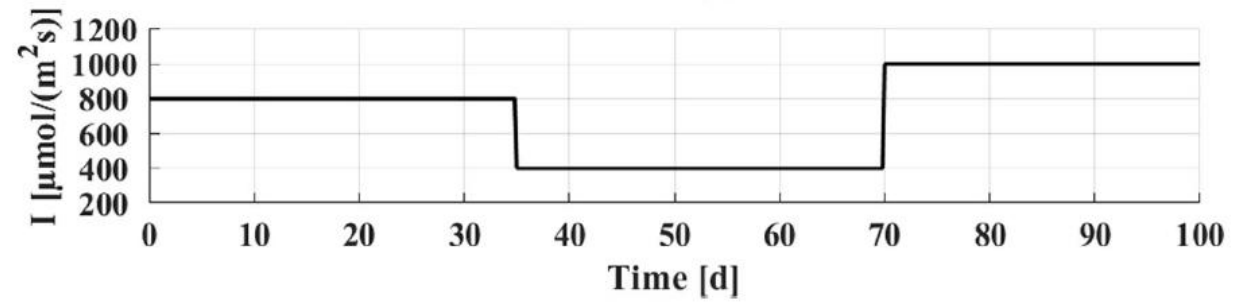
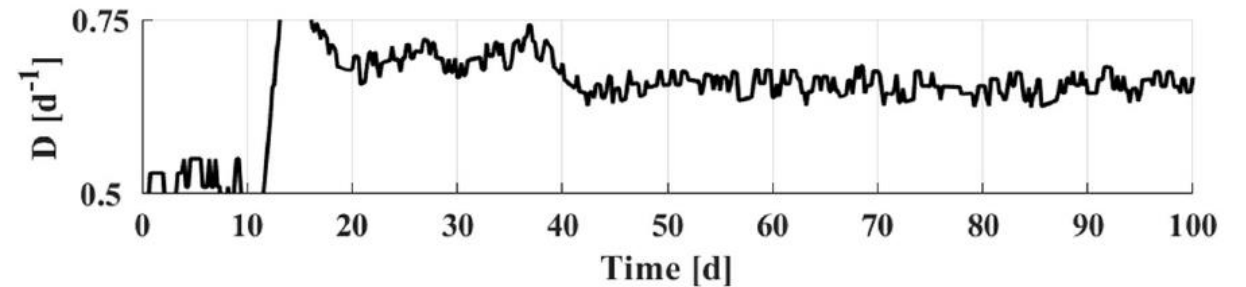
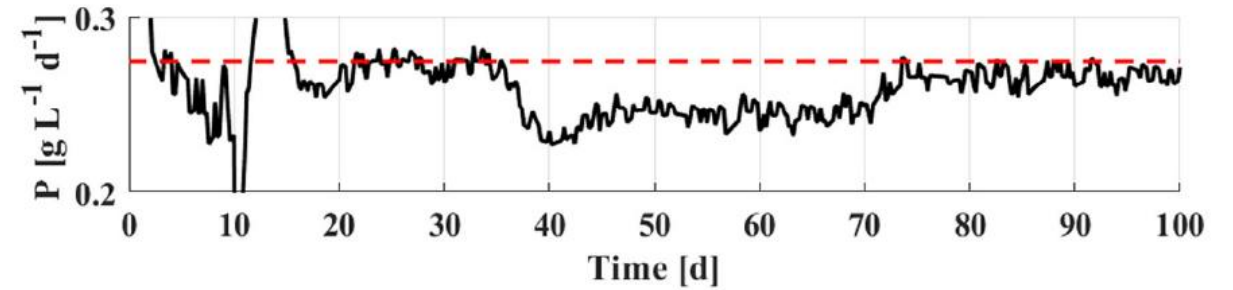
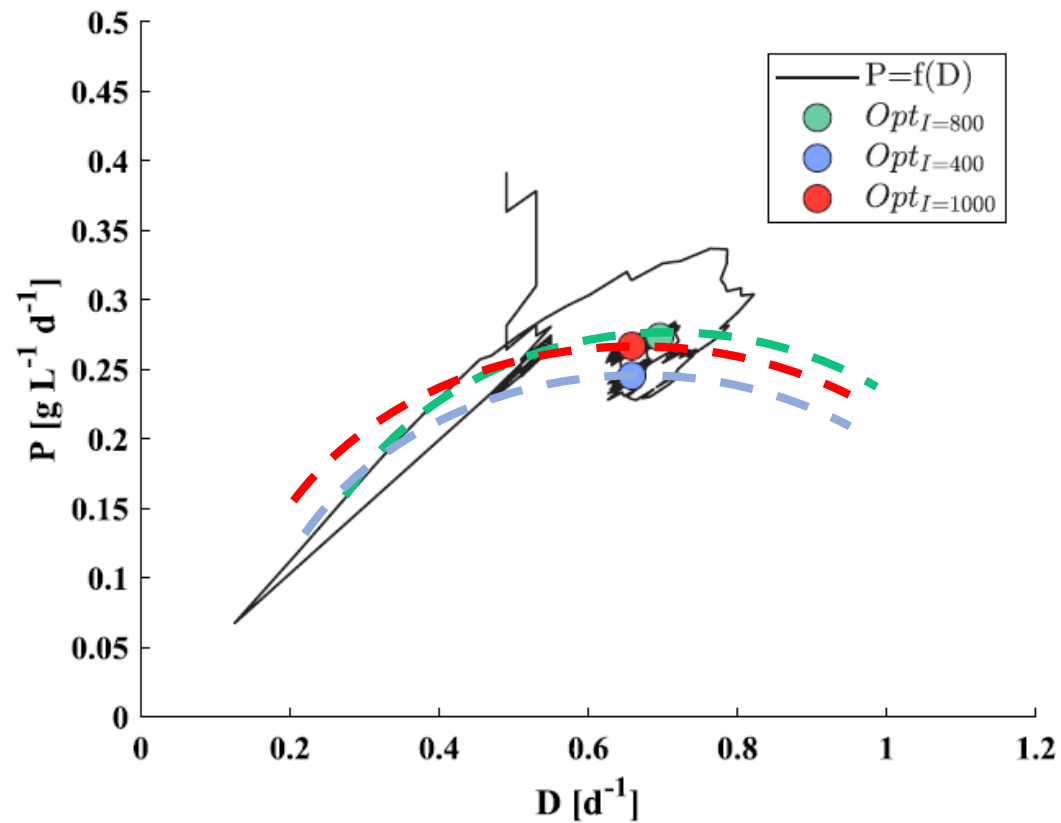
■ Goal: optimize the biomass production assuming:

- *Continuous process*
- *Convex static map*
- *Unimodal static map*
- *Stable neighborhood*



# Optimizing control – Extremum seeking

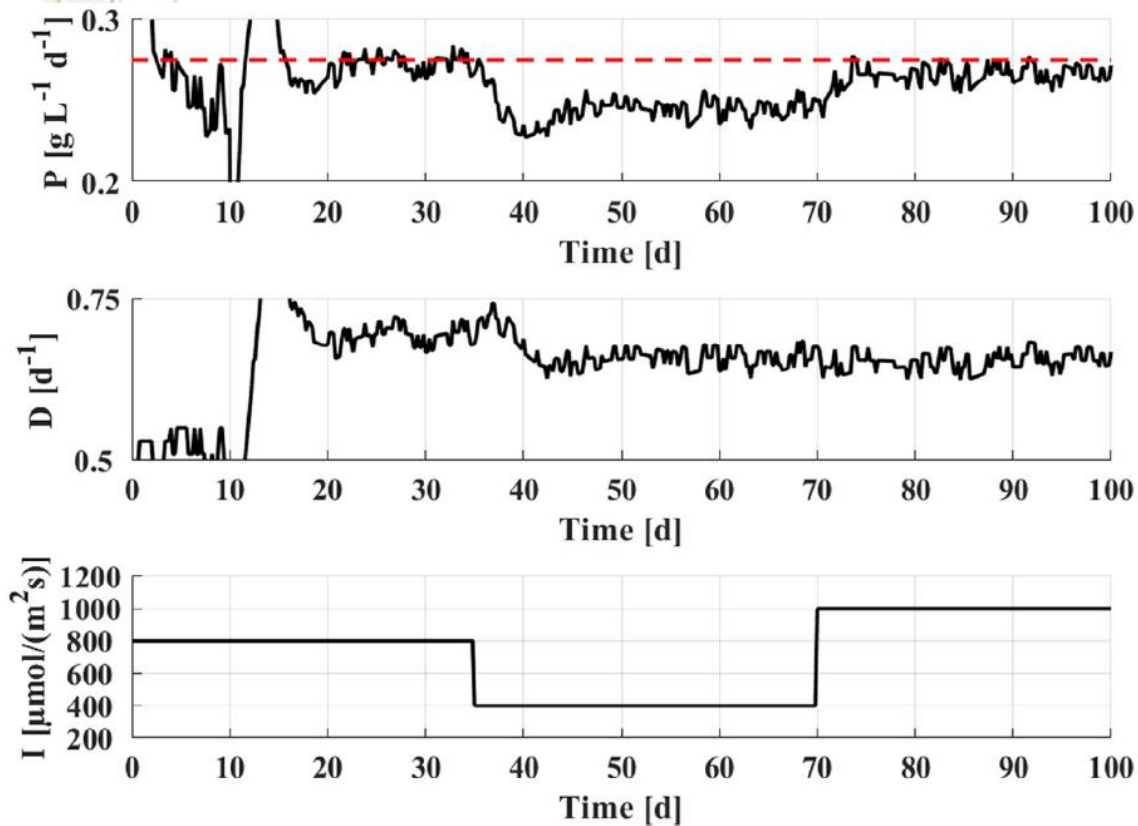
- Simulated experiments (*Scenedesmus obliquus*) applying light intensity changes (disturbance)



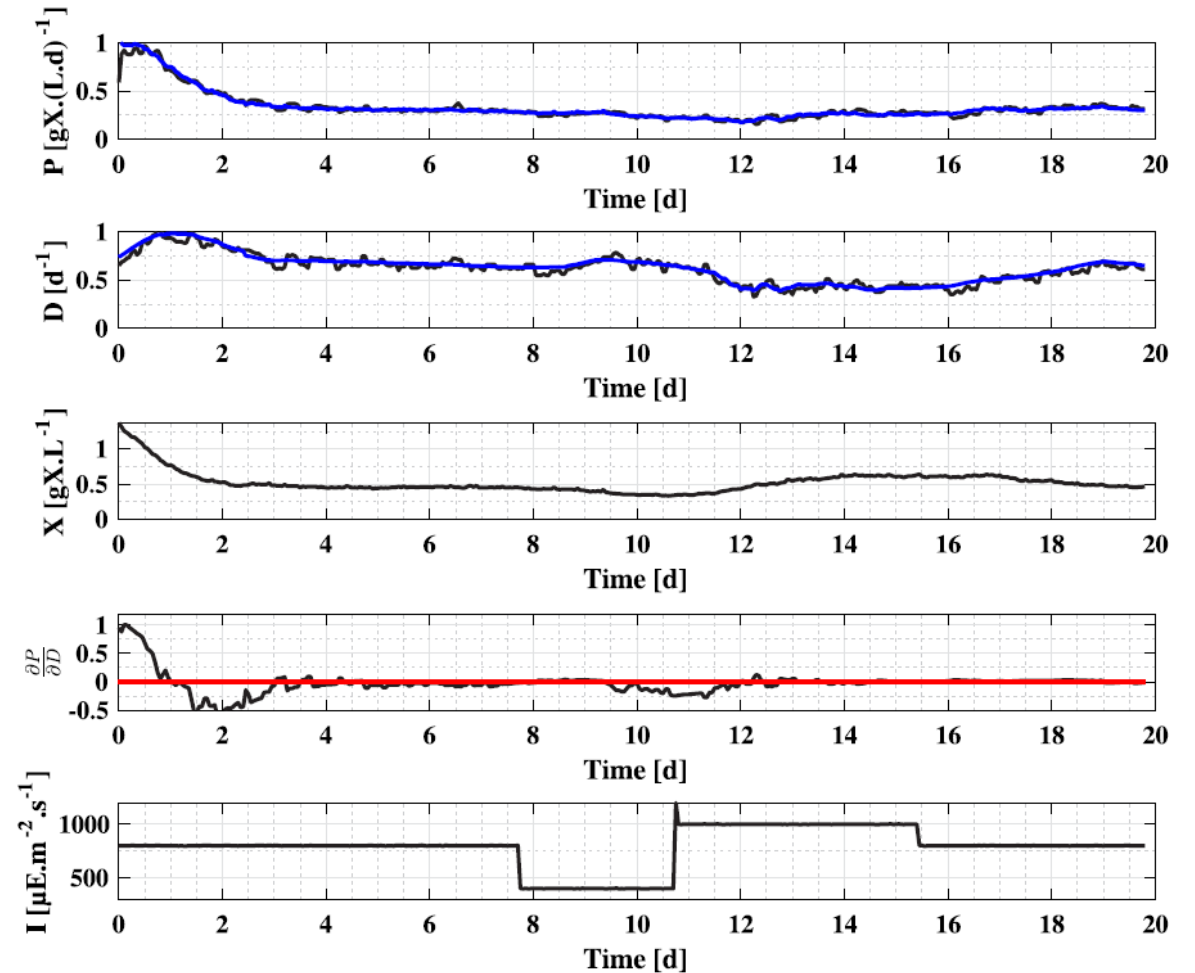


# Optimizing control – Extremum seeking

- Experimental application (*Scenedesmus obliquus*) applying light intensity changes (disturbance)



Simulated experiment



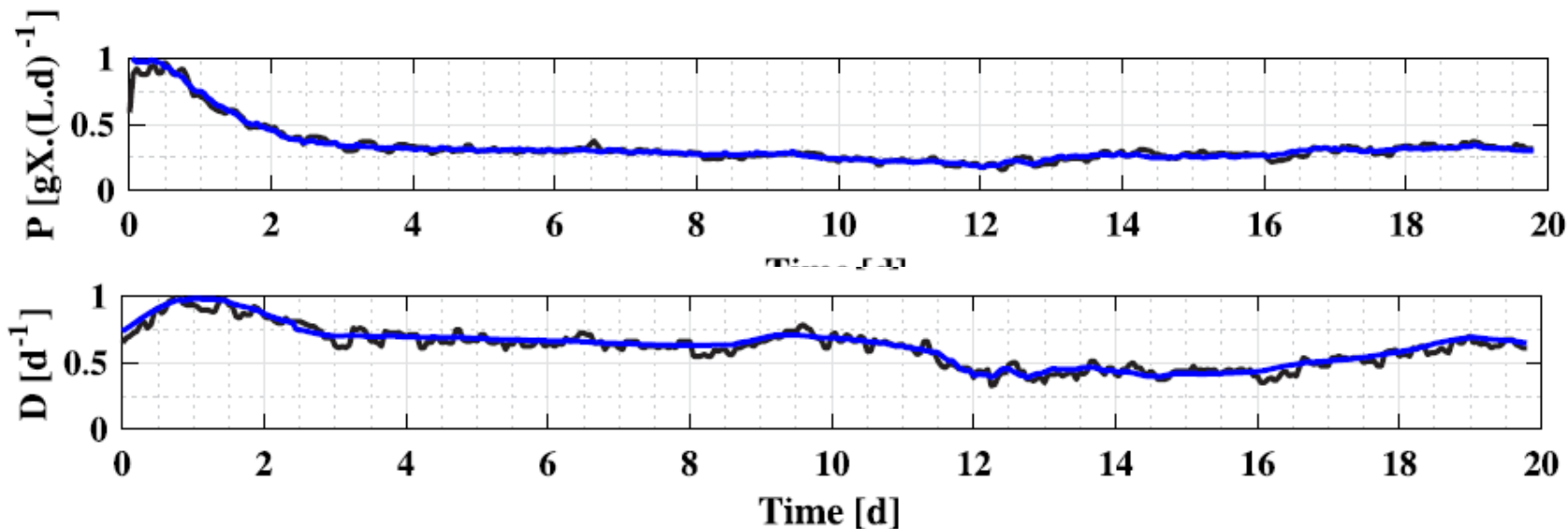
Experimental validation

# Optimizing control – Extremum seeking

- Experimental application (*Scenedesmus obliquus*) applying light intensity changes (disturbance)

Max growth rate

Time period (d)	Light intensity ( $\mu\text{ E m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ )	$P$ (g L <sup>-1</sup> d <sup>-1</sup> )	$D$ (d <sup>-1</sup> )	$X$ (g/L)	$\frac{D}{1-X}$
0 to 7.75	800	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.2
7.75 to 10.75	400	0.2	0.66	0.3	0.94
10.75 to 15.45	1000	0.25	0.4	0.65	1.14
15.45 to 19.75	800	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.2



# Perspectives

- Optimizing control applied to microalgae cultures (ponds):
  - Convergence acceleration using Newton seeking or other recursive techniques (Max Likelihood ES);
  - Multivariable ES considering light intensity as a second input;
  - Application of nonlinear model predictive control (requires a well-identified model) to continuous/fed-batch cultures;
  - Other AI tools: neural controllers, software sensors, ...

# ALPO Project

Thank you for your attention!

**Cofinanceurs  
Medefinanciers**



Wallonie

