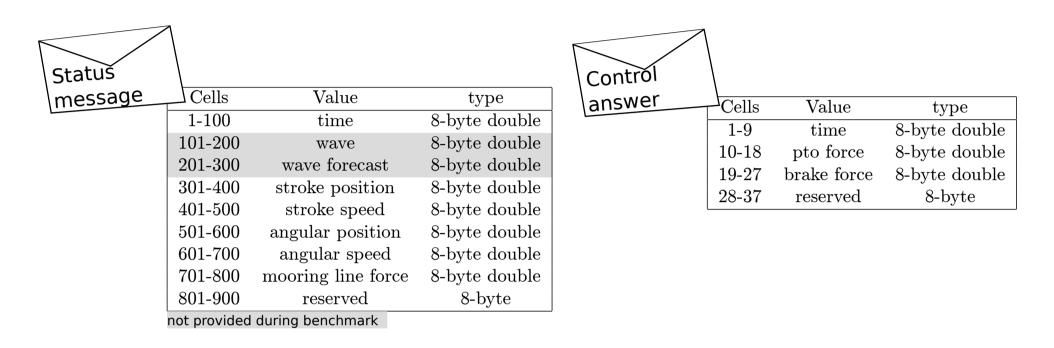
COERbuoy1: writing a controller

The control interface allows to write the controller independent from the model. This allows to implement controller for COERBuoy1 with minimal effort.

The interface consists of the status message send from the model to the controller and the control message, the controller's answer to the model. The communication runs over the TCP/IP interface, which can be used with every programming language.



<u>Linear damping controller in python</u>

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
   Simple linear damping
   @author: Simon H. Thomas, COER laboratory, Maynooth University
   import numpy as np;
   from scipy.interpolate import interpld;
   import COERbuoy.connection as connection;
10
11 conn_model=connection.connection();#Initialize connection
   conn_model.openC();#Use client mode
                                                                                                     Statuš
13
                                                                                                     message
14 while msg:=conn_model.get_control():
15
16
     ##Read incoming message
                                 #1x100 array with time series
     time =msg["time"]
17
     wave =msg["wave"];
                                 #1x100 array with wave data (related to time series)*
     wave_f=msg["wave_forecast"];#1x100 array with wave forecast*
19
20
           =msg["stroke_pos"];
                                 #1x100 array with stroke position (related to time series)
21
           =msg["stroke_speed"]; #1x100 array with stroke speed (related to time series)
     alpha =msg["angular_pos"]; #1x100 array with pitch angle (related to time series)
22
     dalpha=msg["angular_speed"];#1x100 array with pitch angular speed (related to time
     force =msg["force"];
                                 #1x100 array with force sensor data (related to time series)
     #* not available during COERbuoy1 benchmark
     now=time[-1]; #The last element contains the most recent data (except the wave forecast)
26
28
     ##This part contains the controller's logic
29
     ##TODO: replace logic with own controller idea
30
     #(here we use a simple linear damping)
31
     #Calculate PTO force
32
     qamma=100000:#kNs/m
33
     F pto=-gamma*dx[-1];
                                                             Control algorithm
35
     #In this example we don't use the WECs brake
36
     brake=0;#kNs/m
37
38
     ##Write control message
     answer={
39
40
             "time":np.linspace(now,now+1,9),#1x9 array with time steps in the future
             "pto":np.array([F_pto]*9),
41
                                             #1x9 array with PTO force
             "brake":np.zeros(\overline{9}),
42
                                             #1x9 array with brake force
             "test":np.zeros(9),
43
                                             #1x9 array; not used
44
                                                                                                Control
45
     #Send control message to model
                                                                                                answer
     conn_model.set_control(answer["time"],answer["pto"],answer["brake"],answer["test"]); -
46
47
48 conn_model.close();
```

(model, ODE solver, user interface)