

PID Tuning

2003.4.1

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tuning
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Tuning Name: Internal Model Control

Reference: Rivera, D. E., S. Skogestad and M. Morari, "Internal Model Control 4. PID Controller Design." Ind. Eng. Chem. Proc. Des. & Dev., 25, 252-265, 1986.

Method: Internal model control

PID 가 direct synthesis

C(s)

$$\frac{G(s)C(s)}{1 + G(s)C(s)} = H(s)$$

G(s) PID 가 , H(s)

Tuning Rules:

	kK_c	τ_i	τ_D	τ_F
$k/(ts+1)$	τ/λ	τ		
$k/(\tau_1s+1)(\tau_2s+1)$	$(\tau_1+\tau_2)/\lambda$	$\tau_1+\tau_2$	$\tau_1\tau_2/(\tau_1+\tau_2)$	
$k/(\tau^2s^2+2\zeta\tau s+1)$	$2\zeta\tau/\lambda$	$2\zeta\tau$	$\tau/(2\zeta)$	
$k(-\beta s+1)/(ts+1)$	$\tau/(2\beta+\lambda)$	τ		$\beta\lambda/(2\beta+\lambda)$
$k(-\beta s+1)/(\tau^2s^2+2\zeta\tau s+1)$	$2\zeta\tau/(2\beta+\lambda)$	$2\zeta\tau$	$\tau/(2\zeta)$	$\beta\lambda/(2\beta+\lambda)$
k/s	$1/\lambda$			
k/s	$2/\lambda$	2λ		
$k/(s(ts+1))$	$1/\lambda$		τ	
$k/(s(ts+1))$	$(2\lambda+\tau)/\lambda^2$	$2\lambda+\tau$	$2\lambda\tau/(2\lambda+\tau)$	
$k(-\beta s+1)/s$	$1/(2\beta+\lambda)$			$\beta\lambda/(2\beta+\lambda)$
$k(-\beta s+1)/s$	$2(\beta+\lambda)/(2\beta^2+\lambda^2)$	$2(\beta+\lambda)$	$2\beta\lambda/(\beta+\lambda)$	$(\beta\lambda^2+4\beta^2\lambda)/(2\beta^2+\lambda^2)$
$k(-\beta s+1)/(s(ts+1))$	$1/(2\beta+\lambda)$		τ	$\beta\lambda/(2\beta+\lambda)$
$k(-\beta s+1)/(s(ts+1))$	$(2\beta+2\lambda+\tau)/(2\beta^2+4\beta\lambda+\lambda^2)$	$2(\beta+\lambda)+\tau$	$2\tau(\beta+\lambda)/(2\beta+2\lambda+\tau)$	$\beta\lambda^2/(2\beta^2+4\beta\lambda+\lambda^2)$

$$C(s) = K_c(1 + 1/\tau_i s + \tau_D s) / (\tau_F s + 1), \quad \lambda$$

Comments:

(1) tuning

τ_i

τ

(2)

(3)

λ

Tuning Name: IMC-PID

Reference: Rivera, D. E., S. Skogestad and M. Morari, "Internal Model Control 4. PID Controller Design." Ind. Eng. Chem. Proc. Des. & Dev., 25, 252-265, 1986.

Method: Pade Internal model control

Tuning Rules:

	kK_c	τ_i	τ_D	τ_F	λ
$k \exp(-\theta s) / (\tau s + 1)$	τ/λ	τ			$>1.7\theta$ $>0.2\tau$
	$(2\tau+\theta)/(2\lambda)$	$\tau+\theta/2$			$>1.7\theta$ $>0.2\tau$
	$(2\tau+\theta)/(2\lambda+2\theta)$	$\tau+\theta/2$	$\tau\theta/(2\tau+\theta)$	$\lambda\theta/(2\lambda+2\theta)$	$>0.25\theta$ $>0.2\tau$

λ

Comments:

(1) IMC tuning

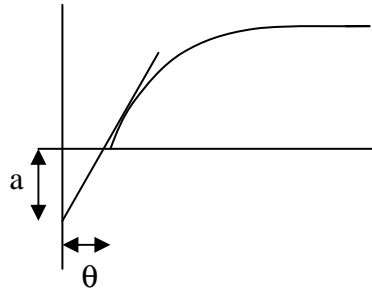
Tuning Name: Ziegler-Nichols Step Response Method

Reference: Ziegler, J. G. and N. B. Nichols, "Optimal Settings for Automatic Controllers." Trans. ASME, 64, 759-768, 1942.

Method:

$$G(s) = a \exp(-\theta s) / s$$

Tuning



Rules:

Kc	τ_i	τ_D
1/a		
0.9/a	3 θ	
1.2/a	2 θ	$\theta/2$

Comments:

- (1) The decay ratio for the step response is close to one quarter.
- (2) The overshoot in the set point response is too large.

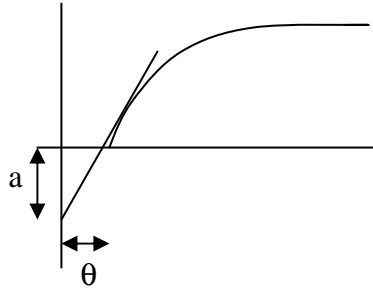
Tuning Name: Chien, Hrones and Reswick (CHR) Method - 1

Reference: Chien, K. L., J. A. Hrones, and J. B. Reswick, "On the Automatic Control of Generalized Passive Systems." Trans. ASME, 74, 175-185, 1952.

Method: Ziegler-Nichols Step Response Method

$$G(s) = a \exp(-\theta s) / s$$

Tuning



Rules:

Overshoot	Kc	τ_i	τ_D
0%	0.3/a		
	0.6/a	4 θ	
	0.95/a	2.4 θ	0.42 θ
20%	0.7/a		
	0.7/a	2.3 θ	
	1.2/a	2 θ	0.42 θ

Tuning Name: Chien, Hrones and Reswick (CHR) Method - 2

Reference: Chien, K. L., J. A. Hrones, and J. B. Reswick, "On the Automatic Control of Generalized Passive Systems." Trans. ASME, 74, 175-185, 1952.

Method: Chien, Hrones and Reswick Method - 1

$$G(s) = a \exp(-\theta s) / s$$

$$G(s) = a \exp(-\theta s) / (\tau s + 1)$$

Tuning Rules:

Overshoot	Kc	τ_i	τ_D
0%	0.3/a		
	0.35/a	1.2 τ	
	0.6/a	τ	0.5 θ
20%	0.7/a		
	0.6/a	τ	
	0.95/a	1.4 τ	0.47 θ

Tuning Name: Ziegler-Nichols Frequency Response Method

Reference: Ziegler, J. G. and N. B. Nichols, "Optimal Settings for Automatic Controllers." Trans. ASME, 64, 759-768, 1942.

Method: P (PID) P
 0 , P ultimate gain (Ku),
 ultimate period (Pu) . G(s)

$$\angle G(jw_u) = -\pi$$

(phase cross-over frequency) ,

$$Pu = 2\pi/w_u$$

$$Ku = 1/|G(jw_u)|$$

Tuning Rules:

Kc	τ_i	τ_D
0.5Ku		
0.45Ku	Pu/1.2	
0.6Ku	Pu/2	Pu/8

Ku ultimate gain Pu ultimate period .

Comments:

Tuning Name: Modified Ziegler-Nichols Method

Reference: Astrom, K. J. and Hagglund, T., PID Controllers, 2nd ed., ISA, N. C., 1995.

Method:

Nyquist point

$$G(j\omega_o) = r_a \exp(j(\pi + \phi_a))$$

Nyquist point

$$G(j\omega_o)C(j\omega_o) = r_b \exp(j(\pi + \phi_b))$$

가

$$\phi_a = 0$$

$$r_a = 1/K_u \text{ 가}$$

$$\omega_o = 2\pi/P_u \text{ 가}$$

PI

$$K_c = K_u r_b \cos(\phi_b)$$

$$\tau_I = -\frac{1}{\omega_o \tan(\phi_b)}$$

PID

$$\tau_D = 0.25\tau_I$$

$$K_c = K_u r_b \cos(\phi_b)$$

$$\tau_I = \frac{2}{\omega_o} \frac{1 + \sin(\phi_b)}{\cos(\phi_b)}$$

$$\tau_D = 0.25\tau_I$$

Ziegler-Nichols Frequency Response Method $r_b = 0.6621, \phi_b = 0.4366$

$$r_b = 0.41, \phi_b = 1.0647$$

$$r_b = 0.29, \phi_b = 0.8029$$

Tuning Name: Trial and error tuning

Reference: D. E. Seborg, T. F. Edgar and D. A. Mellichamp, Process Dynamics and Control. John Wiley & Sons, N.Y, 296-297, 1989.

Method:

(Step 1) τ_D , τ_I

(Step 2) K_c

(Step 3) K_c 가

가 " "

가

가

(Step 4) K_c

(Step 5) τ_I 가 τ_I

3

(Step 6) τ_D 가 τ_D

Tuning Name: Iterative Continuous Cycling

Reference: J. Lee, W. Cho and T. F. Edgar, "Multiloop PI Controller Tuning for Interacting Multivariable Processes", Computers Chem. Engng, 22, 1711-1723, 1998.

Method: Trial and error tuning

ITAE

ZN

가

PI

(Step 1) τ_1

(Step 2) K_c

(Step 3)

가

가

가

(Step 4) K_c

(Step 5) τ_1

2.5

가

τ_1

Comment

Tuning Name: Integral of time absolute error (ITAE)

Reference:

Method:

$$ITAE = \int_0^{\infty} t |y_s(t) - y(t)| dt$$

Tuning Rule:

Process	Role	kK_c	τ/τ_I	τ_d/τ
$k \exp(-\theta s)/(\tau s + 1)$	Disturbance rejection	$0.859(\theta/\tau)^{-0.977}$	$0.674(\theta/\tau)^{-0.680}$	
		$1.357(\theta/\tau)^{-0.947}$	$0.842(\theta/\tau)^{-0.738}$	$0.381(\theta/\tau)^{0.995}$
	Set point tracking	$0.586(\theta/\tau)^{-0.916}$	$1.030 - 0.165(\theta/\tau)$	
		$0.965(\theta/\tau)^{-0.850}$	$0.796 - 0.1465(\theta/\tau)$	$0.308(\theta/\tau)^{0.929}$

Comment:

settling time

Tuning Name: ITAE for SOPTD Model

Reference:

Method: ITAE

$$G(s) = \frac{k \exp(-\theta s)}{\tau^2 s^2 + 2\tau\zeta s + 1}$$

Tuning Rule:

Step set point change	$kk_c = -0.04 + \left\{ 0.333 + 0.949 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} \right)^{-0.983} \right\} \zeta, \zeta \leq 0.9$ $kk_c = -0.544 + 0.308 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} \right) + 1.408 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} \right)^{-0.832} \zeta, \zeta > 0.9$ $\frac{\bar{a}}{\tau} = \left\{ 2.055 + 0.072 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} \right) \right\} \zeta, \frac{\theta}{\tau} \leq 1.0$ $\frac{\tau}{\bar{a}} = \left\{ 1.768 + 0.329 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} \right) \right\} \zeta, \frac{\theta}{\tau} > 1.0$ $\frac{\tau}{\bar{a}l} = \left\{ 1.0 - \exp \left(- \frac{(\theta/\tau)^{1.060} \zeta}{0.870} \right) \right\} \left\{ 0.55 + 1.683 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} \right)^{-0.090} \right\}$
Step input disturbance rejection	$kk_c = -0.670 + 0.297 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} \right)^{-2.001} + 2.189 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} \right)^{-0.766} \zeta, \zeta < 0.9$ $kk_c = -0.365 + 0.260 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} - 1.400 \right)^2 + 2.189 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} \right)^{-0.766} \zeta, \zeta \geq 0.9$ $\frac{\bar{a}}{\tau} = 2.212 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} \right)^{0.520} - 0.300, \frac{\theta}{\tau} < 0.4$ $\frac{\bar{a}}{\tau} = -0.975 + 0.910 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} - 1.845 \right)^2 + \left\{ 1 - \exp \left(- \frac{\zeta}{0.150 + 0.330(\theta/\tau)} \right) \right\} \times \left\{ 5.250 - 0.880 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} - 2.800 \right)^2 \right\}, \frac{\theta}{\tau} \geq 0.4$
	$\frac{\tau}{\bar{a}l} = -1.900 + 1.576 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} \right)^{-0.530} + \left\{ 1 - \exp \left(- \frac{\zeta}{-0.15 + 0.939(\theta/\tau)^{-1.121}} \right) \right\} \left\{ 1.45 + 0.969 \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau} \right)^{-1.171} \right\}$