

Tuning Name : DCLR method

Reference: Y. Lee, S. Park, M. Lee and C. Brosilow, "PID Controller Tuning for Desired Closed-Loop Responses for SI/SO Systems" AIChE, 44, 106-115, 1998.

Method : IMC

Maclaurin series

PID

Tuning rule

	(C/R)	K_c	τ_I	τ_D
$\frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{\tau s + 1}$	$\frac{e^{-\theta s}}{\lambda s + 1}$	$\frac{\tau_I}{K(\lambda + \theta)}$	$\tau + \frac{\theta^2}{2(\lambda + \theta)}$	$\frac{\theta^2}{6(\lambda + \theta)} \left[3 - \frac{\theta}{\tau_I} \right]$
$\frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{\tau^2 s^2 + 2\zeta\tau s + 1}$	$\frac{e^{-\theta s}}{(\lambda s + 1)^2}$	$\frac{\tau_I}{K(2\lambda + \theta)}$	$2\zeta\tau - \frac{2\lambda^2 - \theta^2}{2(2\lambda + \theta)}$	$\tau_I - 2\zeta\tau + \frac{\tau^2 - \frac{\theta^3}{6(2\lambda + \theta)}}{\tau_I}$
	$\frac{e^{-\theta s}}{\lambda s + 1}$	$\frac{\tau_I}{K(\lambda + \theta)}$	$2\zeta\tau + \frac{\theta^2}{2(\lambda + \theta)}$	$\tau_I - 2\zeta\tau + \frac{\tau^2 - \frac{\theta^3}{6(\lambda + \theta)}}{\tau_I}$

Tuning Name : SIMC

Reference: S. Skogestad, "Simple analytic rules for model reduction and PID controller tuning" Journal of Process Control, 13, 291-309, 2003.

Method : IMC

$$G_c(s) = K_c \left(\frac{\tau_I s + 1}{\tau_I s} \right) (\tau_D s + 1) = \frac{K_c}{\tau_I s} (\tau_I \tau_D s^2 + (\tau_I + \tau_D) s + 1)$$

Tuning rule

	K_c	τ_I	τ_D
$\frac{ke^{-\theta s}}{(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_2 s + 1)}$	$\frac{1}{k} \frac{\tau_I}{2\theta}$	$\min\{\tau_1, 8\theta\}$	τ_2
$\frac{ke^{-\theta s}}{(\tau_1 s + 1)}$	$\frac{1}{k} \frac{\tau_I}{2\theta}$	$\min\{\tau_1, 8\theta\}$	0
$\frac{k'e^{-\theta s}}{s}$	$\frac{1}{k'} \frac{1}{2\theta}$	8θ	0
$\frac{k'e^{-\theta s}}{s(\tau_2 s + 1)}$	$\frac{1}{k'} \frac{1}{2\theta}$	8θ	τ_2
$\frac{k''e^{-\theta s}}{s^2}$	$\frac{1}{k''} \frac{1}{2\theta}$	8θ	8θ
$ke^{-\theta s}$	$G_c(s) = \frac{1}{2k\theta s}$		

comment :

Tuning Name :

Reference: M. Chidambaram and R. P. Sree, "A simple Method of tuning PID controller for integrator/dead-time process" Computer and chemical engineering, 27, 211-215, 2003.

Method :

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

direct synthesis , polynomial 1 Pade , PID
 가 .

Tuning rule

	$K_c K_p \theta$	τ_I / θ	τ_D / θ
PID	$\frac{4\alpha^2}{(1+\alpha)^2}$	$0.5 \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{\alpha-1} \right)$	$0.25 \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{\alpha} \right)$
PI	$\frac{2\alpha}{1+\alpha}$	$0.5 \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{\alpha-1} \right)$	-
PD	1		0.5

* α tuning parameter 1.25가

Tuning Name : RL rules

Reference: G. Marchetti, C. Scali and D. R. Lewin, "Identification and control of open-loop unstable processes by relay methods" Automatica, 37, 2049-2055, 2001.

Method : IMC filter, 0 1
 Pade

$$f(s) = \frac{\gamma s + 1}{(\lambda s + 1)^2}, \quad \gamma = \lambda \left(\frac{\lambda}{\tau} + 2 \right)$$

Tuning rule

		$K_c K_p$	τ_I	τ_D
$\frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{(\tau s - 1)}, \theta \ll \tau$	$\frac{K}{(\tau s - 1)}$	$\frac{\tau \gamma}{\lambda^2}$	γ	0
$\frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{(\tau_u s - 1)}$	$\frac{K}{(\tau s - 1)((\theta/2)s + 1)}$	$\frac{\tau(\gamma + \theta/2)}{\lambda^2}$	$\gamma + \theta/2$	$\frac{\gamma \theta/2}{\gamma + \theta/2}$
$\frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{(\tau s - 1)(\tau_s s + 1)}, \theta \ll \tau_s$	$\frac{K}{(\tau s - 1)(\tau_s s + 1)}$	$\frac{\tau(\gamma + \tau_s)}{\lambda^2}$	$\gamma + \tau_s$	$\frac{\gamma \tau_s}{\gamma + \tau_s}$
$\frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{(\tau s - 1)(\tau_s s + 1)}, \theta \gg \tau_s$	$\frac{K}{(\tau s - 1)((\theta/2)s + 1)}$	$\frac{\tau(\gamma + \theta/2)}{\lambda^2}$	$\gamma + \theta/2$	$\frac{\gamma \theta/2}{\gamma + \theta/2}$

Tuning Name :

Reference: A. Visioli, "Optimal tuning of PID controllers for integral and unstable processes" IEE Proc. Control theory appl., 148, 180-184, 2001.

Method :

$$J_n = \int_0^{\infty} t^n (r-y)^2 dt$$

Tuning rule

	tuning		K_c	τ_I	τ_D
$\frac{K}{s} e^{-\theta s}$	Setpoint tracking	ISE(n=0)	$1.03/K\theta$		0.49θ
		ITSE(n=1)	$0.96/K\theta$		0.45θ
		ISTE(n=2)	$0.90/K\theta$		0.45θ
	Disturbance rejection	ISE(n=0)	$1.37/K\theta$	1.49θ	0.59θ
		ITSE(n=1)	$1.36/K\theta$	1.66θ	0.53θ
		ISTE(n=2)	$1.34/K\theta$	1.83θ	0.49θ
$\frac{K}{\tau s + 1} e^{-\theta s}$	Setpoint tracking	ISE(n=0)	$1.32/K(\theta/\tau)^{-0.92}$	$4.00(\theta/\tau)^{0.47} \tau$	$\frac{3.78\Gamma(1-0.84(\theta/\tau)^{-0.02})}{(\theta/\tau)^{-0.95}}$
		ITSE(n=1)	$1.38/K(\theta/\tau)^{-0.90}$	$4.12(\theta/\tau)^{0.90} \tau$	$\frac{3.62\Gamma(1-0.85(\theta/\tau)^{-0.02})}{(\theta/\tau)^{-0.93}}$
		ISTE(n=2)	$1.35/K(\theta/\tau)^{-0.95}$	$4.52(\theta/\tau)^{1.13} \tau$	$\frac{3.70\Gamma(1-0.86(\theta/\tau)^{-0.02})}{(\theta/\tau)^{-0.97}}$
	Disturbance rejection	ISE(n=0)	$1.37/K(\theta/\tau)^{-1}$	$2.42(\theta/\tau)^{1.18} \tau$	$0.60(\theta/\tau)\tau$
		ITSE(n=1)	$1.37/K(\theta/\tau)^{-1}$	$3.67(\theta/\tau)^{1.39} \tau$	$0.55(\theta/\tau)\tau$
		ISTE(n=2)	$1.7/K(\theta/\tau)^{-1}$	$4.68(\theta/\tau)^{1.52} \tau$	$0.50(\theta/\tau)\tau$

Tuning Name :

Reference: E. Poulin and A. Pomerleau, "PI Settings for Integrating Processes Based on Ultimate Cycle Information" IEEE Transactions on Control Systems Technology, 7, 509-511, 1999.

Method : resonance peak $M_r=5\text{dB}$ tuning rule .

Tuning rule

	K_c	τ_I
$\frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{s}$	$0.34K_u$	$1.04P_u$
$\frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{s(1 + \tau s)}$	$2.13/P_u K_p$	$1.04P_u$

* , K_u P_u ultimate gain ultimate period .

Tuning Name :

Reference: Y. Lee, J. Lee and S. Park, "PID controller tuning for integrating and unstable process with delay" Chemical Engering Science, 55, 3481-3493, 2000.

Method : PID, IMC, Maclaurin series, Overshoot, two degree of freedom

Tuning rule

Process	K_c	τ_I	
FODUP	$G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{\tau s - 1}$	$K_c = \frac{\tau_I}{-K(2\lambda + \theta - \alpha)}$	$\tau_I = -\tau + \alpha - \frac{\lambda^2 + \alpha\theta - \theta^2/2}{2\lambda + \theta - \alpha}$
SODUP a. with one unstable pole	$G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{(\tau s - 1)(\lambda s + 1)}$	$K_c = \frac{\tau_I}{-K(2\lambda + \theta - \alpha)}$	$\tau_I = -\tau + a + \alpha - \frac{\lambda^2 + \alpha\theta - \theta^2/2}{2\lambda + \theta - \alpha}$
b. with two unstable poles	$G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{(\tau_1 s - 1)(\tau_2 s - 1)}$	$K_c = \frac{\tau_I}{K(4\lambda + \theta - \alpha_1)}$	$\tau_I = -\tau_1 - \tau_2 + \alpha_1 - \frac{6\lambda^2 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_1\theta - \theta^2/2}{4\lambda + \theta - \alpha_1}$

Process	τ_D	Set point filter	
FODUP	$G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{\tau s - 1}$	$\tau_D = \frac{-\tau\alpha - (\theta^3/6 - \alpha\theta^2/2)(2\lambda + \theta - \alpha)}{\tau_I} - \frac{\lambda^2 + \alpha\theta - \theta^2/2}{2\lambda + \theta - \alpha}$	$1/(zs + 1)$
SODUP a. with one unstable pole	$G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{(\tau s - 1)(\lambda s + 1)}$	$\tau_D = -\frac{-\tau\alpha + \alpha z - \alpha\tau}{\tau_I} - \frac{(\theta^3/6 - \alpha\theta^2/2)(2\lambda + \theta - \alpha)}{\tau_I} - \frac{\lambda^2 + \alpha\theta - \theta^2/2}{2\lambda + \theta - \alpha}$	$1/(zs + 1)$
b. with two unstable poles	$G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{(\tau_1 s - 1)(\tau_2 s - 1)}$	$\tau_D = \frac{\alpha_2 + \tau_1\tau_2 - (\tau_1 + \tau_2)\alpha_1 - (4\lambda^3 + \theta\alpha_2 + \theta^3/6 - \alpha_1\theta^2/2)(4\lambda + \theta - \alpha_1)}{\tau_I} - \frac{6\lambda^2 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_1\theta - \theta^2/2}{4\lambda + \theta - \alpha_1}$	$1/(\alpha_2 s^2 + \alpha_1 s + 1)$

FODUP SODUP(a) , $\alpha = \tau \left[(\lambda/\tau + 1)^2 e^{\theta/\tau} - 1 \right]$, $\frac{C}{R} = e^{-\theta s} / (\lambda s + 1)^2$

SODUP(b) , $1 - (\alpha_2 s^2 + \alpha_1 s + 1) e^{-\theta s} / (\lambda s + 1)^4 \Big|_{s=1/\tau_1, 1/\tau_2} = 0$, $\frac{C}{R} = e^{-\theta s} / (\lambda s + 1)^4$

Tuning Name : Switch Step Response Method

Reference: Y. Zhi and W. Jingling, "Auto-Tuning of PID Parameters Based on Switch Step Response" IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Processing Systems, 779-782, 1997.

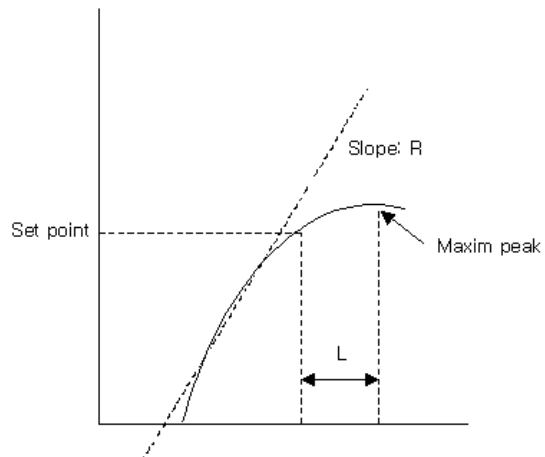
Method : Ziegler-Nichols Step Response Method

switch Step Response

(Step 1) open loop

(Step 2)

(Step 3)



Tuning rule

	K_c	τ_I	τ_D
P	$1/RL$		
PI	$0.9/RL$	$3L$	
PID	$1.2/RL$	$2L$	$L/2$

Tuning Name :

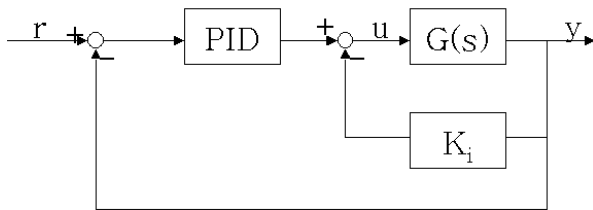
Reference: Y. G. Wang and W. J. Cai, "PID Tuning for Integrating Processes with Sensitivity Specification" Proceedings of the 40th IEEE Conference on Decision and Control, 4087-4091, 2001.

Method :

$$G(s) = \frac{Ke^{-\theta s}}{s(\tau s + 1)}$$

(1.3~2.0) gain PID , sensitivity(M_s)

$$M_s = \max_{0 < \omega < \infty} \left| \frac{1}{1 + G(j\omega)G_c(j\omega)} \right|$$



setpoint weighting β

$$u(s) = K_c \left(\beta(r(s) - y(s)) + \left(\frac{1}{\tau_I s} + \tau_D s \right) e(s) \right)$$

Tuning rule

K_c	K_c / τ_I	$K_c \tau_D$	B
$\frac{1}{K\theta} \left(1.3608 - \frac{1.2064}{M_s} \right)$	$\frac{1}{K\theta^2} \left(0.29 - \frac{0.3016}{M_s} \right)$	$\frac{\tau + 0.1\theta}{K\theta} \left(1.45 - \frac{1.508}{M_s} \right)$	$\frac{1.1608M_s - 1.2064}{1.3608M_s - 1.2064}$

Tuning Name :

Reference: J. C. Shen, "New Tuning Method for PID Controller" Proceedings of the 2001 IEEE International Conference on Control Applications , 459-464, 2001.

Method :

$$G(s) = \frac{K e^{-\theta s}}{s(\tau s + 1)}$$

1.4~2.0 sensitivity(M_s) tuning parameter genetic

Algorithm

$$J = \int_0^{\infty} |e_s(t)| dt + \int_0^{\infty} |e_d(t)| dt$$

, e_s error, e_d error

$$M_s = \max_{0 < \omega < \infty} \left| \frac{1}{1 + G(j\omega)G_c(j\omega)} \right|$$

$$u(s) = K_c \left(b(r(s) - y(s)) + \left(\frac{1}{\tau_I s} + \tau_D s \right) e(s) \right)$$

Tuning rule

Step response method:

		a_0	a_1	a_2
$\frac{K}{\tau s + 1} e^{-\theta s}$	αK_c	2.94	-11.63	11.15
	τ_i/θ	1.88	-3.63	0.86
	τ_D/θ	-0.25	-0.06	-1.99
	B	-0.22	-0.90	1.45

$\alpha = K\theta/\tau$, parameter $f(T) = \exp(a_0 + a_1 T + a_2 T^2)$, $T = \theta/(\theta + \tau)$.

frequency response method:

	a_0	a_1	a_2
K_c/K_u	0.17	-2.62	1.79
τ_i/P_u	-0.02	-2.62	1.34
τ_D/P_u	-1.70	-0.59	-0.25
B	-0.30	-0.48	0.93

, K_u P_u ultimate gain ultimate period parameter $f(\delta) = \exp(a_0 + a_1 \delta + a_2 \delta^2)$, $\delta = 1/KK_u$.

Tuning Name :

Reference: I. Branica, I. Petrovic and N. Peric, "Toolkit for PID Dominant Pole Design"
Electronics, Circuits and Systems, 9th International Conference on , 3, 2002

Method : dominant pole design method

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{\tau s + 1} e^{-\theta s}$$

Tuning rule

θ/τ	K_c	τ_I	τ_D
$0.1 \leq \theta/\tau \leq 0.5$	$\frac{1}{K} (0.021 + 0.788 \theta/\tau)$	$1.534\theta(\theta/\tau)^{-0.326}$	$0.233\theta(\theta/\tau)^{-0.055}$
$0.5 < \theta/\tau \leq 1.1$	$\frac{1}{K} (0.292 + 0.671 \theta/\tau)$	$1.239\theta(\theta/\tau)^{-0.554}$	$0.230\theta(\theta/\tau)^{-0.069}$
$1.1 < \theta/\tau \leq 2.0$	$\frac{1}{K} (0.338 + 0.623 \theta/\tau)$	$1.228\theta(\theta/\tau)^{-0.480}$	$0.231\theta(\theta/\tau)^{-0.120}$

Tuning Name :

Reference: J. J. Huang, "Automatic Tuning of the PID Controller for servo Systems Based on Relay Feedback", Industrial Electronics Society, 2000, 26th Annual Conference of the IEEE , 2, 1445-1450, 2000

Method : hysteresis relay

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(\tau s + 1)}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\omega} \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{a^2 - \varepsilon^2}} \right)$$

$$K = \frac{\omega}{K_u} \sqrt{\omega^2 \tau^2 + 1}$$

Single point relay excitation method :

$$\tau_D = \alpha \tau_I, \text{ ITAE}$$

$$K_c = \frac{\omega_0 (1.75 \omega_0 \tau - 1)}{2.15 \alpha K}$$

$$\tau_I = \frac{2.15}{\omega_0}$$

$$\tau_D = \alpha \tau_I$$

, ω_0 :desired closed loop band width

Dual point relay excitation method :

relay with hysteresis

, dominant pole design method

, closed loop

Taylor serious

tuning parameter

$$K_c = \kappa / (n_1 - n_2 - \kappa n_3)$$

$$\tau_I = \frac{-m_2 + \sqrt{m_2^2 - 4m_1 m_3}}{2m_1}$$

$$\kappa = \sqrt{1 - \zeta_d^2} (\omega_2 - \omega_1) / \omega_2 \zeta_d$$

$$m_1 = \alpha (b_1 \omega_1 - b_2 \omega_2 + \kappa a_2 \omega_2)$$

$$m_2 = a_2 - a_1 + \kappa b_2$$

$$m_3 = b_2 / \omega_2 + b_1 / \omega_1 - \kappa a_2 / \omega_2$$

$$n_1 = b_2 + a_2 (\alpha \omega_2 \tau_I - 1 / \omega_2 \tau_I)$$

$$n_2 = b_1 + a_1 (\alpha \omega_1 \tau_I - 1 / \omega_1 \tau_I)$$

$$n_3 = a_2 + b_2 (\alpha \omega_2 \tau_I - 1 / \omega_2 \tau_I)$$

$$G(j\omega_1) = a_1 + j b_1$$

$$G(j\omega_2) = a_2 + j b_2$$

ω_2 :desired closed loop band width

ω_1 : ω_2

Tuning Name :

Reference: G. Zhang, C. Shao and T. Chai, "A New Method For Independently Tuning PID Parameters" Proceedings of the 35th Conference on Decision and Control, 2527-2532, 1996.

Method : Gain margin Phase Margin hysteresis relay

Tuning rule

hysteresis $\frac{4d}{\pi} \sin \phi_m$ tuning rule

	K_c	τ_I	τ_D
$ G(j\omega) > 1$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2} \sqrt{\chi_0^2 + \sin \phi_m}}$	$\frac{K_g^2 - 1}{K_g \omega (\beta - \alpha K_g)}$	$\frac{\beta K_g - \alpha}{\omega (K_g^2 - 1)}$
$ G(j\omega) < 1$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2} \sqrt{\chi_0^2 + \sin \phi_m}}$	$\frac{K_g^2 - 1}{K_g \omega (\beta + \alpha K_g)}$	$\frac{\beta K_g + \alpha}{\omega (K_g^2 - 1)}$

$$\chi_0 = \frac{\pi}{4d} \sqrt{a^2 - \varepsilon^2}$$

$$|G(j\omega)| > 1, \quad \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} = \frac{\sin \phi_m}{\sqrt{\chi_0^2 + \sin^2 \phi_m}} (\chi_0 - \cos \phi_m), \quad \alpha K_g + 1.0 \leq \beta \leq \alpha K_g + 1.2$$

$$|G(j\omega)| < 1, \quad \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} = \frac{\sin \phi_m}{\sqrt{\chi_0^2 + \sin^2 \phi_m}} (\cos \phi_m - \chi_0), \quad -0.4 \leq \beta \leq 0.4$$

ϕ_m : phase margin

K_g : gain margin

ε : hysteresis

d : relay

ω : relay

a :

가 β