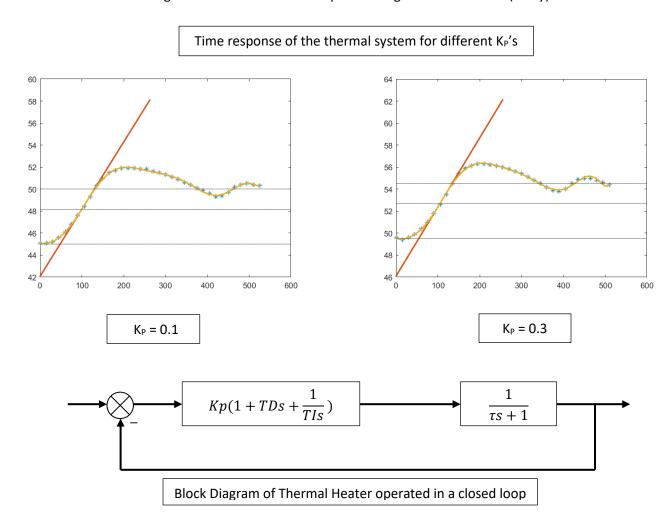
## Dynamics of thermal systems under P/PI/PID control, as studied on Siemens SCADA

## TIME CONSTANT AND DELAY OF THERMAL SYSTEM

Since the system was in closed loop with a PID controller therefore to find out system's time constant and delay,  $K_P$  was kept to be at minimum as well as  $T_I$  and  $T_D$  for the PID were given values to make subsequent terms zero.

The value of  $K_P$  used was 0.1 and 0.3 and required values were obtained from solving the closed loop system formed. The time at which the variable reaches 63.2% of Set Value gives the value for time constant and with a tangent drawn at maximum slope we can get the value of Td (delay).



Solving this transfer function as per required values of  $K_P$ ,  $T_I$  and  $T_D$  and comparing with the experimental values gives the values as tabulated below:

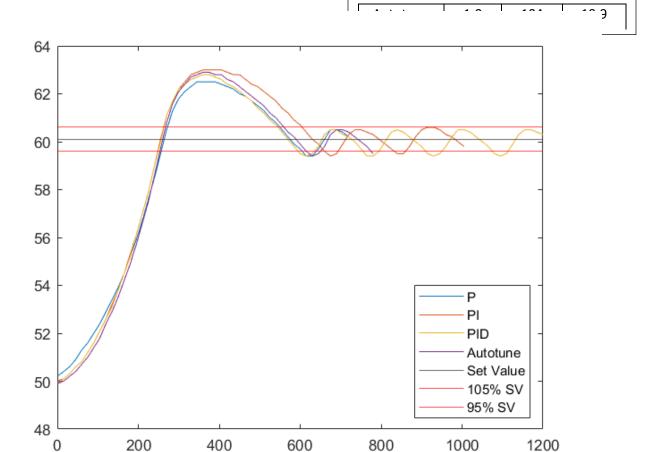
$K_{P}$	Td (Delay)	T (Time constant)				
0.1	48 sec	56.87 sec				
0.3	54.3 sec	65.39 sec				

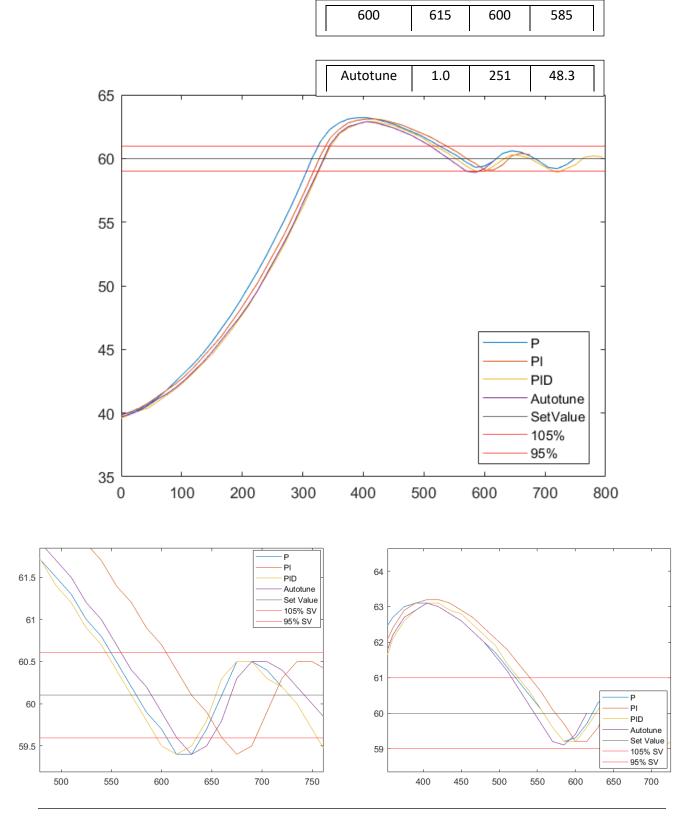
Averaging out the values results in Td = 51.15sec and T = 61.13 sec.

## P, PI and PID controller settings using Ziegler Nicholas Rules

The values for the Kp, TI and TD were calculated using ZN rules. The values are tabulated below. Apart from that the autotune values for PID are included as well.

	K <sub>P</sub>	T <sub>I</sub>		$T_D$			
Р	1.2	80		0			
PI	1.1	169	Г	0			
PID	1.4	102		605	660	595	615





As could be seen in the time response of the thermal system, it is not much susceptible to the control settings. However, it is worth mentioning that PI controller shows the highest overshoot and has the highest settling time. As for others, P controller has the smallest overshoot.

As well as the decay of Temperature is slowest in PI therefore affects the settling time directly. Followed by Autotuned controller with P and PI only with a slightly better performance.

The settling error remains constant for all the controllers while lies in a range close to 5% of Set Value.

One of the reasons could be the way the thermal system cools down as its control is no