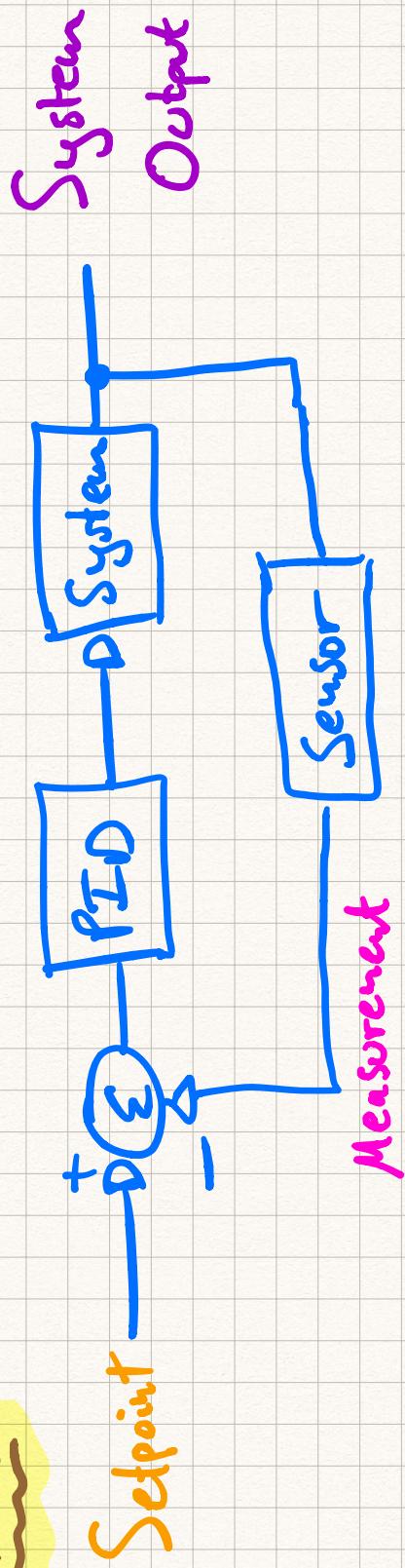


PID Controller Implementation in Software

- Overview.
- Converting from continuous to discrete time.
- Practical considerations.
- PID code in C (for embedded systems).
- Example application.

Overview



→ Want to make system output track desired Setpoint via feedback!

↳ Setpoint

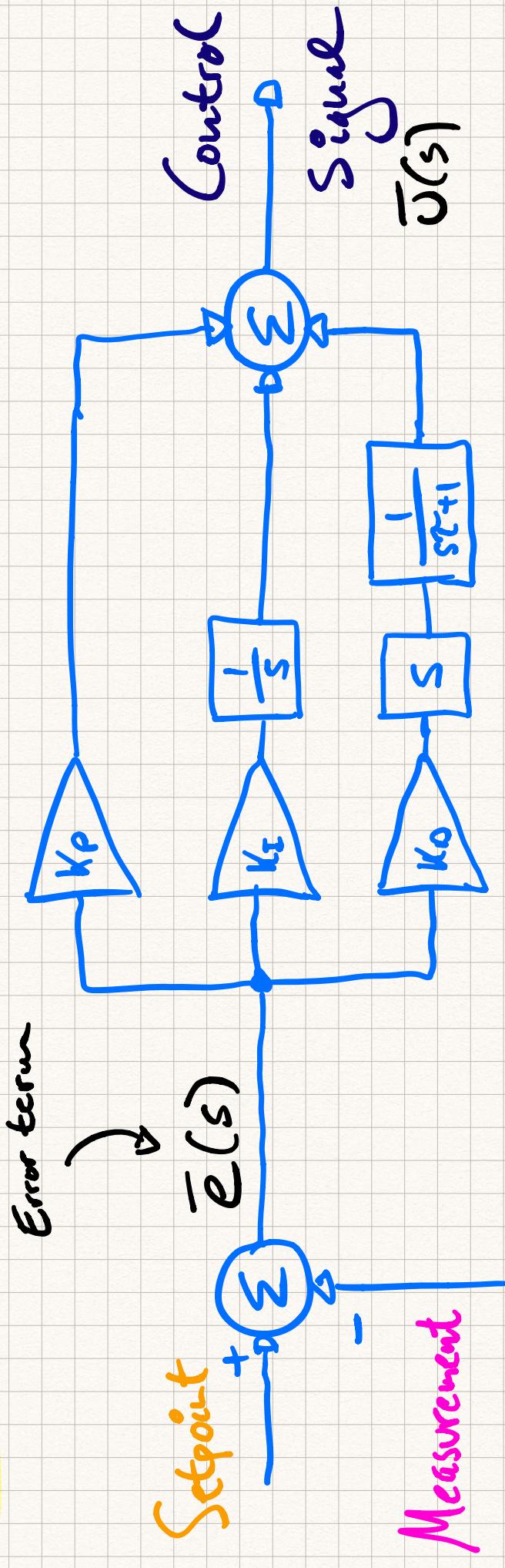
→ PID controller takes two inputs and produces a control signal.

↳ measurement

→ System usually in continuous time, PID Controller usually implemented digitally.

⇒ How can we write the controller in C?

PID in Continuous Domain



$$G(s) = \frac{\bar{U}(s)}{\bar{e}(s)} = K_P + K_I \cdot \frac{1}{s} + K_D \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + 1}$$

Annotations for the transfer function:

- K_P is grouped under the label **Proportional**.
- $K_I \cdot \frac{1}{s}$ is grouped under the label **Integral (Filter)**.
- $K_D \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + 1}$ is grouped under the label **Derivative**.

Continuous to Discrete

Can implement this
in code!

→ T.e. S-Domain to Z-Domain to difference equation!

→ Use Tustin transform (best frequency domain match)

① Substitute

$$S \rightarrow D \frac{z-1}{z+1}$$

$$y[n] = x[n-1]$$

$$\bar{Y}(z) = \bar{X}(z) \cdot z^{-1}$$

② Recall:

($\tau_1 = \text{sampling time of discrete controller in seconds}$)

After a lot of substituting and rearranging...

$$p[n] = k_p \cdot e[n]$$

$$i[n] = \frac{k_I T}{2} (e[n] + e[n-1]) + i[n-1]$$

$$d[n] = \frac{2k_D}{2\zeta + T} (e[n] - e[n-1]) + \frac{2\zeta - T}{2\zeta + T} d[n-1]$$
$$\Rightarrow u[n] = p[n] + i[n] + d[n]$$

Controller output



Practical Considerations

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

→ Derivative amplifies HF noise.

Derivative filter!

→ Derivative "kick" during setpoint change.

Derivative - on - measurement!

→ Integrator can saturate output. Integrator anti-windup!



→ Limits on system input amplitude.

Clamp Controller output!

→ Choosing a sample time T.

$T_{\text{controller}} < \frac{T_{\text{BW, system}}}{10}$

Code Structure

- header-file "library" (`#include "pid.h"`)
 - PID controller struct. (Contains gains, storage variables, ...)
 - Initialization function. (`set gains, sample time, ...`)
 - Update function.
 - Updation function (provide setpoint and measurement, returns controller output)