

Advanced & Intelligent Control

Digital PID Tuning tables

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$$C(z^{-1}) = \frac{U(z^{-1})}{E(z^{-1})} = K_e \frac{q_0 + q_1 z^{-1} + q_2 z^{-2}}{1 - z^{-1}} \quad ; \quad 1/10 \leq K_e \leq 1 \rightarrow \text{recommended} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & \text{Fast} \\ 3/4 & \text{Moderate} \\ 1/2 & \text{Slow} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{For } q_0 > 0 \rightarrow q_1 < -q_2, -(q_0 + q_1) < q_2 < q_0$$

Table 1. Digital Controllers			
Parameter	Forward rectangular method FRM	Backward rectangular method BRM	Trapezoidal method TRAP
q_0	$K_c \left(1 + \frac{\tau_d}{T}\right)$	$K_c \left(1 + \frac{T}{\tau_i} + \frac{\tau_d}{T}\right)$	$K_c \left(1 + \frac{T}{2\tau_i} + \frac{\tau_d}{T}\right)$
q_1	$-K_c \left(1 - \frac{T}{\tau_i} + \frac{2\tau_d}{T}\right)$	$-K_c \left(1 + \frac{2\tau_d}{T}\right)$	$-K_c \left(1 - \frac{T}{2\tau_i} + \frac{2\tau_d}{T}\right)$
q_2	$\frac{K_c \tau_d}{T}$	$\frac{K_c \tau_d}{T}$	$\frac{K_c \tau_d}{T}$

→ Robust Ziegler-Nichols tuning

Table 2. Ziegler-Nichols/Critic Gain			
Controller	K_c	τ_i	τ_d
P	$(1/2)K_u$		
PI	$(9/20)K_u$	$(83/100)T_u$	
PID	$(3/5)K_u$	$(1/2)T_u$	$(1/8)T_u$

$$K_c = K_u G_m \cos(\phi)$$
$$\tau_i = \frac{T_u}{4\pi\alpha} \left(\tan(\phi) + \sqrt{4\alpha + \tan^2(\phi)} \right)$$
$$\tau_d = \alpha \tau_i$$

G_m : Desired inverse of gain margin (default = 0.5)

ϕ : Desired phase margin

α : Desing seletion of the ration $\tau_d \colon \tau_i$

Tables for FOR systems auto-tuning

$$G_p(s) = \frac{K e^{-\alpha s}}{\tau s + 1} \rightarrow T \rightarrow G_p(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1}} z^{-d}$$
$$\theta = \alpha + T/2$$

$$K = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} G_p(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1}{1 + a_1}$$
$$\tau = -\frac{T}{\ln(|a_1|)} \quad \theta = dT$$

Table 3. Ziegler-Nichols/Reaction Curve			
Controller	K_c	τ_i	τ_d
P	$\frac{\tau}{K\theta}$		
PI	$\frac{9\tau}{10K\theta}$	$\frac{10\theta}{3}$	
PID	$\frac{6\tau}{5K\theta}$	2θ	$\frac{1}{2}\theta$

Table 4. IMC				
Controller	K_c	τ_i	τ_d	λ
PI	$\frac{\tau}{K\lambda}$	τ		$\lambda \geq 1.7\alpha$ $\lambda \geq 0.2\tau$
PID	$\frac{2\tau + \alpha}{K(2\lambda + \alpha)}$	$\frac{2\tau + \alpha}{2}$	$\frac{\tau\alpha}{2\tau + \alpha}$	$\lambda \geq 0.8\alpha$ $\lambda \geq 0.2\tau$

Table 5. 3C			
Controller	K_c	τ_i	τ_d
PI	$\frac{0.928}{K} \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau}\right)^{-0.946}$	$0.928\tau \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau}\right)^{0.503}$	
PID	$\frac{1.3070}{K} \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau}\right)^{-0.950}$	$0.740\tau \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau}\right)^{0.7380}$	$0.365\tau \left(\frac{\theta}{\tau}\right)^{0.950}$

Table 6. Cohen-Coon/Reaction Curve			
Controller	K_c	τ_i	τ_d
P	$\frac{\tau}{K\theta}\left(1+\frac{\theta}{3\tau}\right)$		
PI	$\frac{\tau}{K\theta}\left(\frac{9}{10}+\frac{\theta}{12\tau}\right)$	$\frac{\theta(30\tau+3\theta)}{9\tau+20\theta}$	
PID	$\frac{\tau}{K\theta}\left(\frac{4}{3}+\frac{\theta}{4\tau}\right)$	$\frac{\theta(32\tau+6\theta)}{13\tau+8\theta}$	$\frac{4\theta\tau}{11\tau+2\theta}$

Table 7. Ciancone-Marlin									
	PI				PID				
	K_c		τ_i		K_c		τ_i		τ_d
	$\frac{\beta}{K}$	$\delta(\tau+\theta)$			$\frac{\beta}{K}$	$\delta(\tau+\theta)$		$\varphi(\tau+\theta)$	
\emptyset $\alpha(\tau+\alpha)$	Set-Point β	Disturbance δ			Set-Point β	Disturbance δ		φ	
0.0	1.417	0.748	1.259	0.241	1.520	0.732	0.000	1.392	0.245 0.000
0.1	1.417	0.748	1.259	0.235	1.520	0.732	0.000	1.392	0.245 0.000
0.2	1.193	0.964	1.626	0.518	1.430	0.941	0.017	1.823	0.513 0.000
0.3	1.032	0.881	1.377	0.789	1.110	0.864	0.035	1.423	0.714 0.008
0.4	0.918	0.818	1.000	0.746	0.862	0.773	0.060	1.130	0.691 0.036
0.5	0.861	0.756	0.858	0.702	0.687	0.672	0.087	0.859	0.641 0.070
0.6	0.722	0.693	0.599	0.659	0.545	0.596	0.118	0.670	0.600 0.107
0.7	0.648	0.631	0.464	0.615	0.460	0.545	0.155	0.521	0.550 0.148
0.8	0.608	0.568	0.383	0.572	0.398	0.505	0.215	0.406	0.505 0.203
0.8	0.594	0.506	0.359	0.528	0.370	0.468	0.139	0.335	0.468 0.132
1.0	0.558	0.443	0.316	0.485	0.370	0.432	0.047	0.284	0.432 0.050

Table 8. Error criterions				ICE		IAE		IAET	
Controller	K_c	τ_i	τ_d	a	b	a	b	a	b
P	$\frac{a}{K}\left(\frac{\theta}{\tau}\right)^b$			1.411	-0.917	0.902	-0.985	0.940	-1.084
PI	$\frac{a}{K}\left(\frac{\theta}{\tau}\right)^b$	$\frac{\tau}{a}\left(\frac{\theta}{\tau}\right)^b$		1.305	-0.959	0.984	-0.986	0.859	-0.977
				0.492	0.739	0.608	0.707	0.674	0.680
PID	$\frac{a}{K}\left(\frac{\theta}{\tau}\right)^b$	$\frac{\tau}{a}\left(\frac{\theta}{\tau}\right)^b$	$a\tau\left(\frac{\theta}{\tau}\right)^b$	1.495	-0.945	1.435	-0.921	1.357	-0.947
				1.101	0.771	0.878	0.749	0.842	0.738
				0.560	1.006	0.482	1.137	0.381	0.995

Table 7. Parallel-Series PID Conversion	
<i>Series to Parallel</i>	<i>Parallel to Series</i>
$K_c = K_c \frac{(\tau_i + \tau_d)}{\tau_i}$	$K_c = \frac{K_c}{2} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - 4 \frac{\tau_d}{\tau_i}} \right)$
$\tau_i = \tau_i + \tau_d$	$\tau_i = \frac{\tau_i}{2} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - 4 \frac{\tau_d}{\tau_i}} \right)$
$\tau_d = \frac{\tau_i \tau_d}{\tau_i + \tau_d}$	$\tau_d = \frac{2\tau_d}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4 \frac{\tau_d}{\tau_i}}}$