

# Assignment 1

TTK4210 - Advanced Control of Industrial Processes

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## 1. Installation of K-Spice

Done, nothing more to report from here.

## 2.

### a. Startup

Startup completed and model loaded.

### b. Simulation

The model simulates nicely with a maximum speed at about 400.

### c. Graphs and parameters

The initial values of the controller LIC0001 is shown in Figure 1.

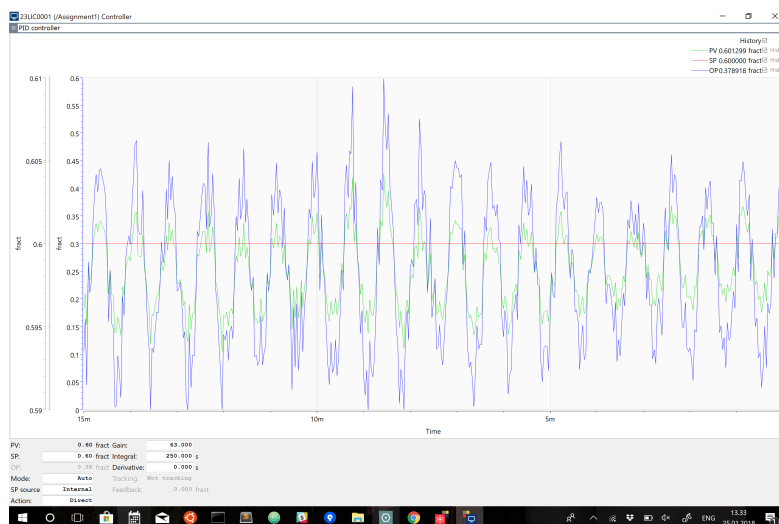


Figure 1: Initial values of the controller LIC0001

## 3. Model survey

The three main control loops for the 3-phase vessel 23VA0001 are the control loops for the two levels of fluid and the final loop for the amount of gas inside the vessel.

## 4. Model simulation and controller tuning

**a.**

In the first controller LIC0001 we observe fast dynamics and aggressive controlling, which could be the result of high gain and integral time, which is quite the opposite from the other controller LIC0002 which has small gain and short integral time, and corresponding slower dynamics.

**b.**

When tuning these controllers a general rule of thumb is tuning the controller with the corresponding fastest dynamics first. This will affect the other controller the least. In this case this is the LIC0001 controller.

**c.**

Using Skogestad IMC tuning of PID controllers we need to obtain  $\Delta u$ ,  $\Delta t$ ,  $\Delta y$ ,  $\theta$  and  $\tau_C$  to get our control parameters  $K_C$  and  $\tau_I$  where  $K_C$  is the gain and  $\tau_I$  is the integral time. This is given as

$$\begin{aligned} K_C &= \frac{1}{k'} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta + \tau_C} \\ \tau_I &= \min\{\tau_1, 4(\tau_C + \theta)\} \\ k' &= \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t \Delta u} \end{aligned}$$

Using the model for a step response integrating model we get no  $\tau_1$  and therefore  $\tau_I = 4(\tau_C + \theta)$ . Further we must chose the tuning parameter  $\tau_C$ . A rule of thumb for this is for ‘fast’, but more towards oscillating, control we chose  $\tau_C = \theta$  and for ‘slower’, but less robust for disturbance, we chose  $\tau_C = 3\theta$ . Doing an open loop step response on LIC0001 we obtain the values

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= 0.1 & \theta &= 20 \\ \Delta y &= 0.114 & \Delta t &= 1048 \end{aligned}$$

This yields the following parameters for different  $\tau_C$

$\tau_C$	$3\theta$	$\theta$
$K_C$	11.49	22.98
$\tau_I$	320	160

For the controller LIC0002 we get the values

$\tau_C$	$3\theta$	$\theta$
$K_C$	5.99	11.97
$\tau_I$	80	40

The ‘fast’ controller gets a small oscillation here, but the response with  $\tau_C = 3\theta$  gives a fairly good response. All in alle we can conclude that the first controller was too aggressively tuned while the second was too slow.

## **5. Model Control Language (MCL) and data logging**

### **a.**

When not tuning the controllers we get the responses shown in Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5 in Appendix A.

### **b.**

When the controllers are tuned with the parameters from above we get the responses shown in Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8 and Figure 9 in Appendix A.

## **6. Model survey**

### **a.**

The component ASC0001 is an Anti Surge Controller that protects the compressor from surge. This is critical for the compressor to function properly.

### **b.**

The 23HX0001 is a cooler. This component cools the gas that is fed back to the tank in one of the main control loops and the gas that is released. As we need to cool both the air released and the air fed back we place this before the feed back loop, so that we don't need two coolers.

### **c.**

The component PSV0001 is a safety valve to ensure that the pressure in the vessel isn't getting too high and blows up.

## A. Plots

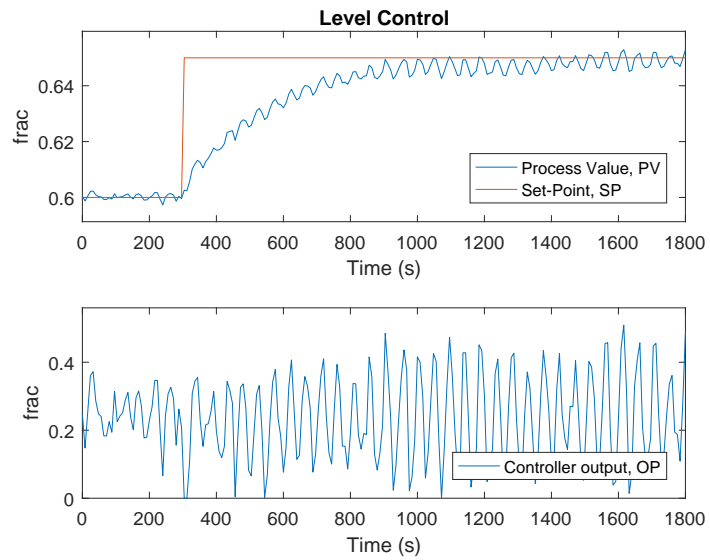


Figure 2: Response in LIC0001 with step in the controller LIC0001

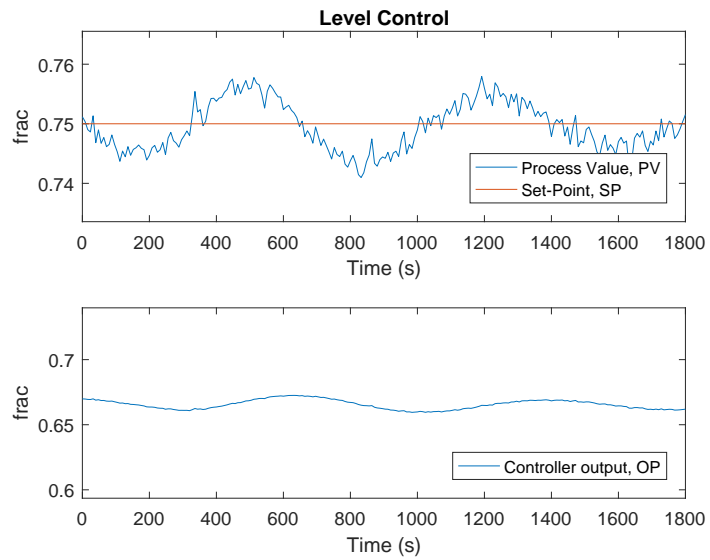


Figure 3: Response in LIC0002 with step in the controller LIC0001

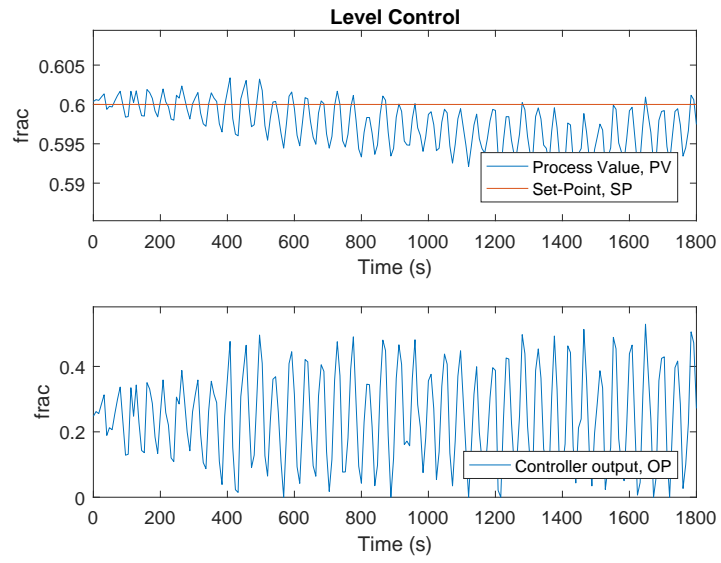


Figure 4: Response in LIC0001 with step in the controller LIC0002

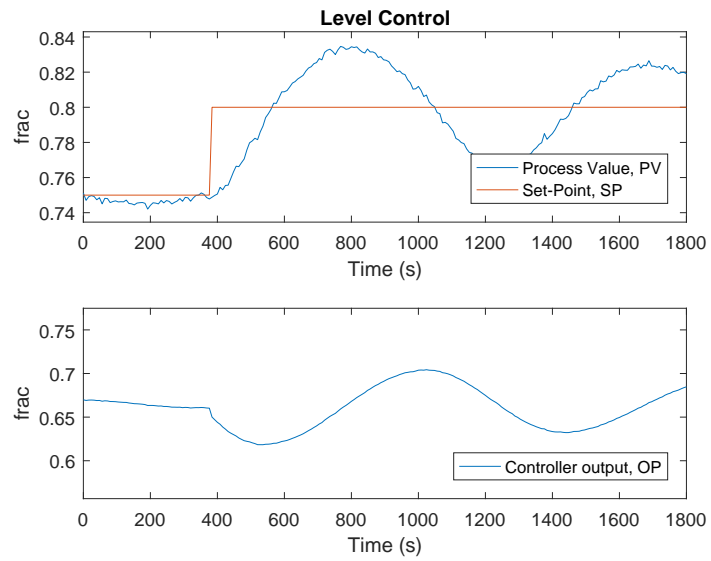


Figure 5: Response in LIC0002 with step in the controller LIC0002

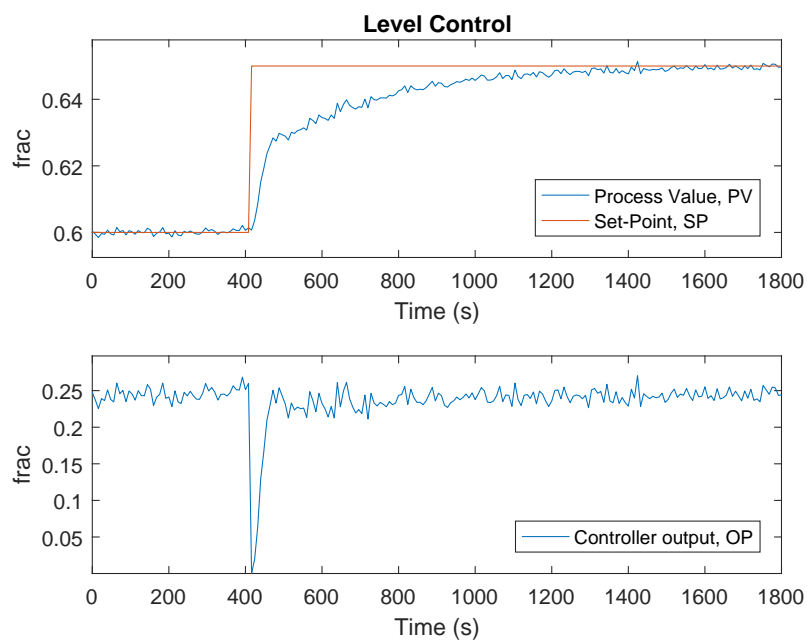


Figure 6: Tuned response in LIC0001 with step in LIC0001

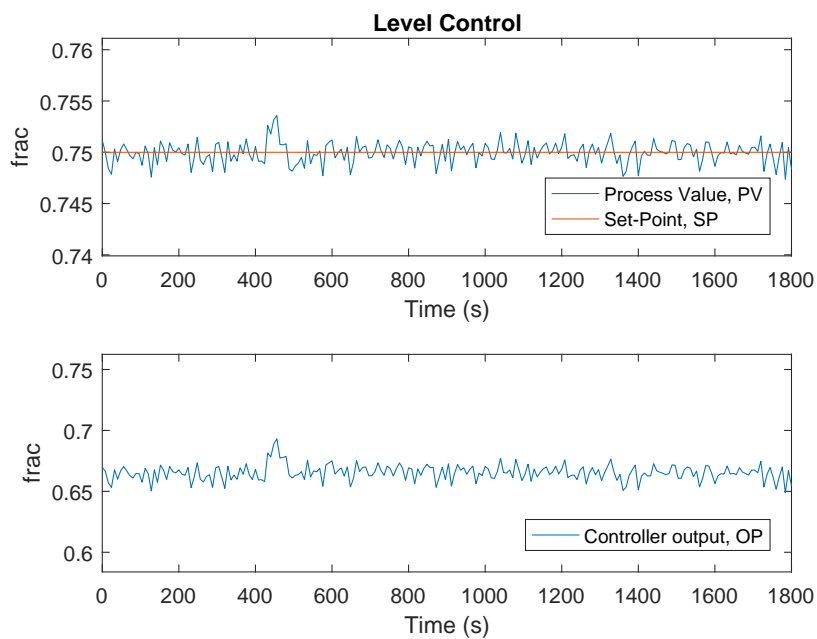


Figure 7: Tuned response in LIC0002 with step in LIC0001

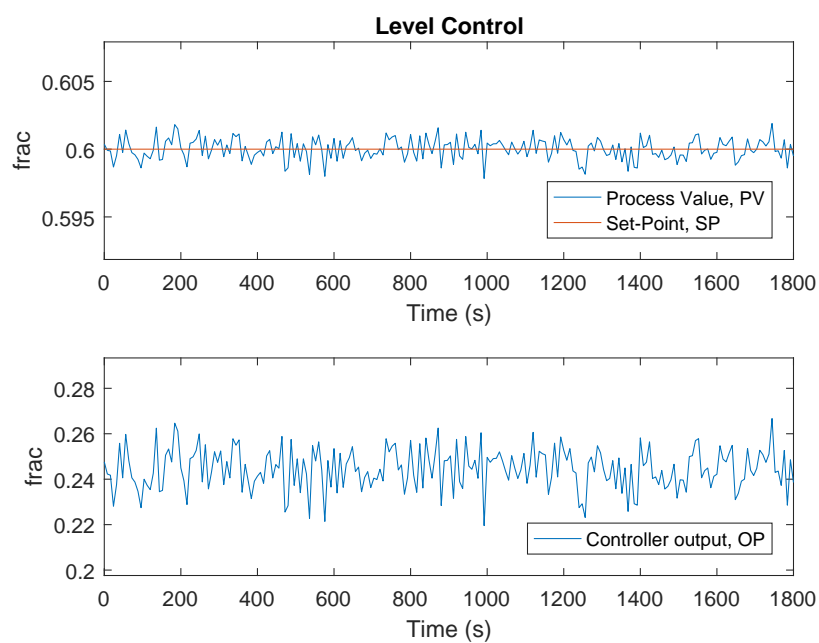


Figure 8: Tuned response in LIC0001 with step in LIC0002

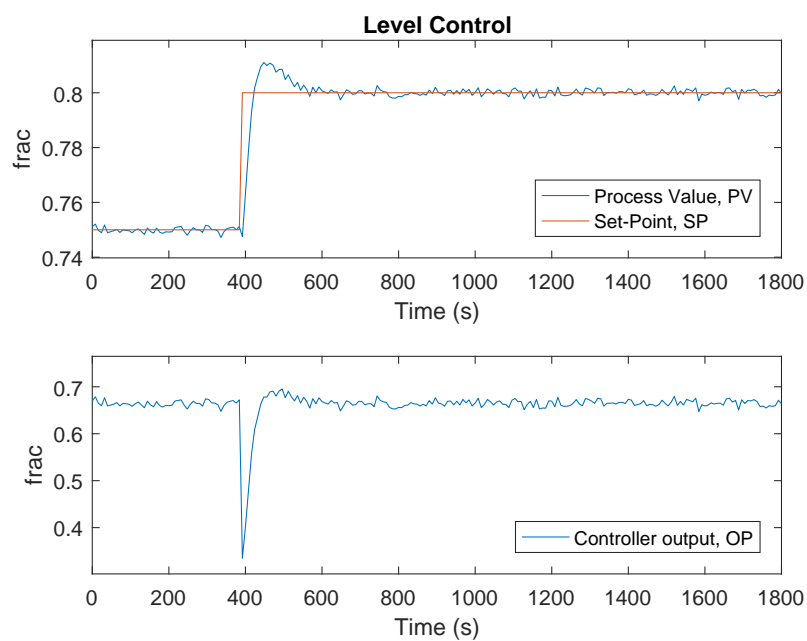


Figure 9: Tuned response in LIC0002 with step in LIC0002