

Spring 2021

控制系統  
Control Systems

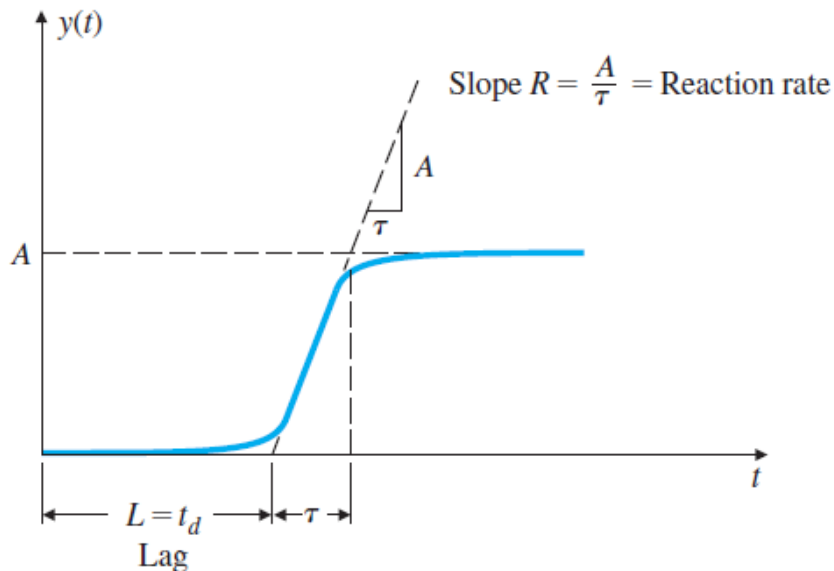
Unit 4D  
Ziegler–Nichols Tuning

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- Callender, Hartree, Porter (1936) proposed a design for PID controllers by specifying satisfactory values for the terms based on estimates of the plant parameters that an operating engineer could make from experiments on the process.
- Extended by Ziegler and Nichols (1942, 1943) who recognized that the step response of a large number of process control systems exhibit a process reaction curve, generated from experimental step response data.



$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{A e^{-s t_d}}{\tau s + 1}$$

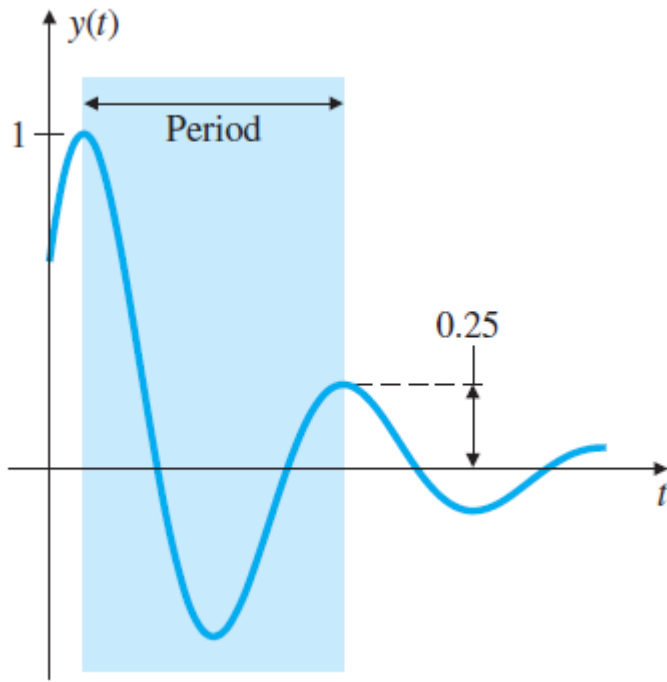
- A first-order system with a time delay (lag)

- Method 1:

In a closed-loop step response transient with a decay ratio of 0.25

$$D_c(s) = k_P \left( 1 + \frac{1}{T_I s} + T_D s \right)$$

- Quarter decay ratio




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## Ziegler–Nichols Tuning for the Regulator

$D_c(s) = k_P(1 + 1/T_I s + T_D s)$ , for a Decay Ratio of 0.25

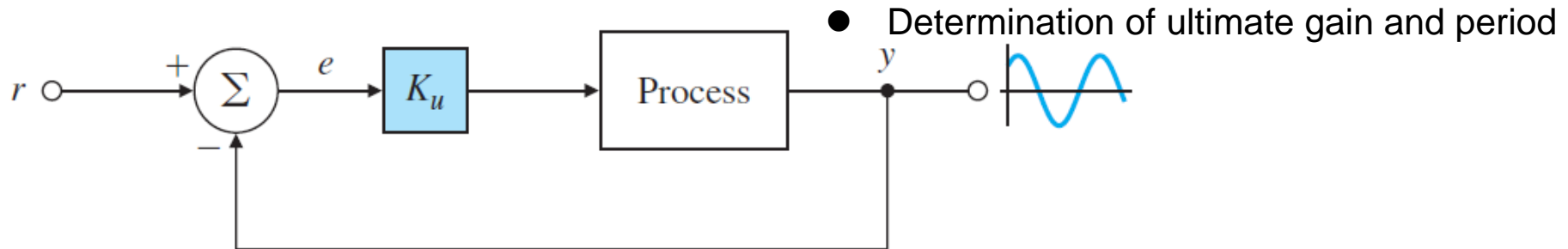
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Type of Controller	Optimum Gain
P	$k_P = 1/RL$
PI	$\begin{cases} k_P = 0.9/RL \\ T_I = L/0.3 \end{cases}$
PID	$\begin{cases} k_P = 1.2/RL \\ T_I = 2L \\ T_D = 0.5L \end{cases}$

- **Method 2: Ultimate Sensitivity Method:**

Based on evaluating the **amplitude and frequency**

of the **oscillations** of the system at the **limit of stability** rather than on taking a step response.



- $K_u$  : Ultimate Gain

- $P_u$  : Ultimate Period

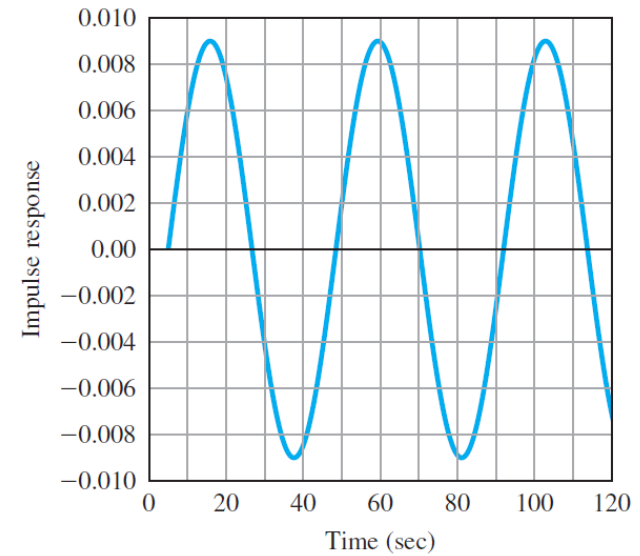
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### Ziegler-Nichols Tuning for the Regulator

$D_c(s) = k_p(1 + 1/T_I s + T_D s)$ , Based on the Ultimate Sensitivity Method

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Type of Controller	Optimum Gain
P	$k_p = 0.5K_u$
PI	$\begin{cases} k_p = 0.45K_u \\ T_I = \frac{P_u}{1.2} \end{cases}$
PID	$\begin{cases} k_p = 0.6K_u \\ T_I = 0.5P_u \\ T_D = 0.125P_u \end{cases}$



## ● Example 4.8: Tuning of a Heat Exchanger: Quarter Decay Ratio

● The measured process reaction curve

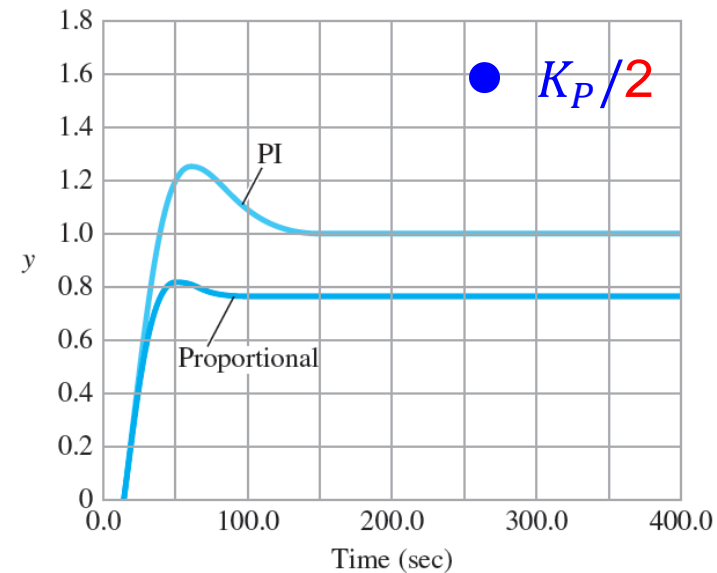
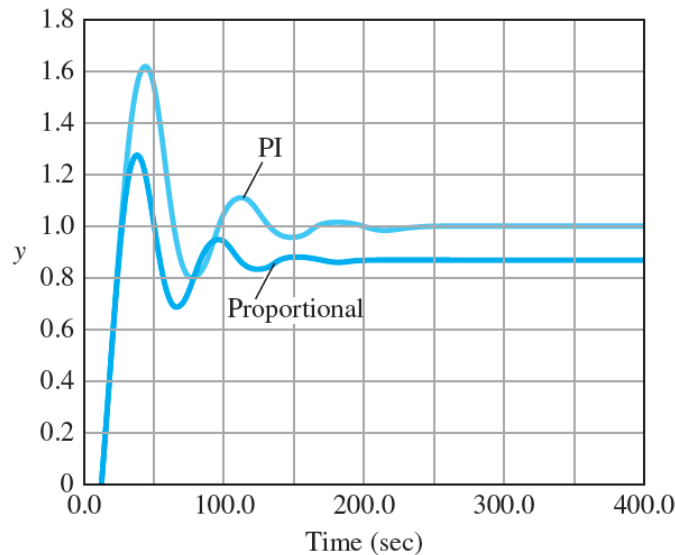
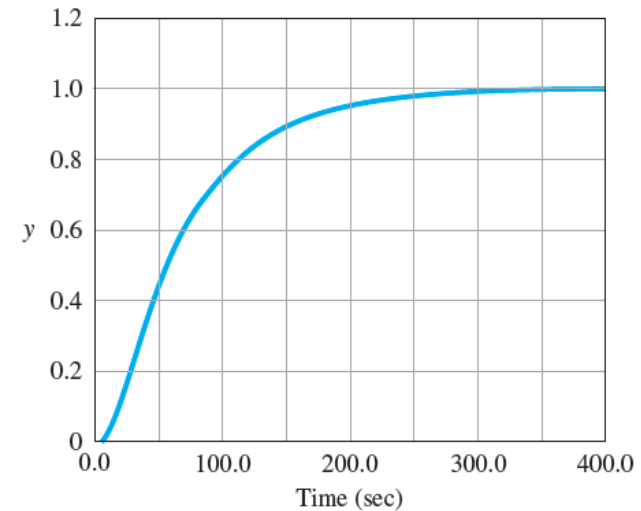
● Maximum slope:  $R = 1/90$

● Time delay:  $L = 13$  sec

● P:  $K_P = 1/RL = 90/13 = 6.92$

● PI:  $K_P = 0.9/RL = 6.22$

● and  $T_I = L/0.3 = 13/0.3 = 43.3$



## ● Example 4.9: Tuning of a Heat Exchanger: Oscillatory Behavior

● Non-decaying oscillation

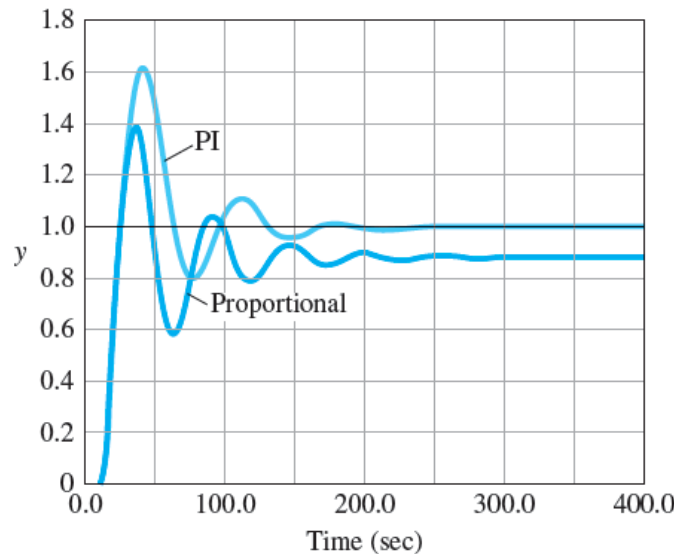
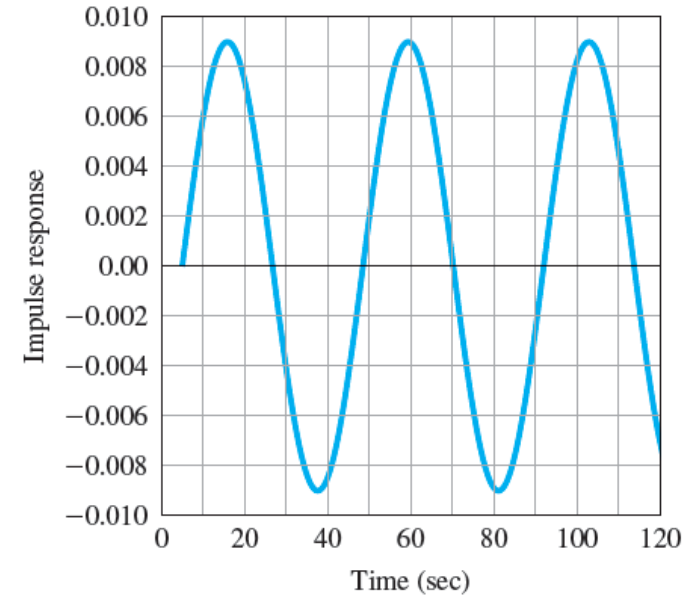
●  $K_u = 15.3$

●  $P_u = 42 \text{ sec}$

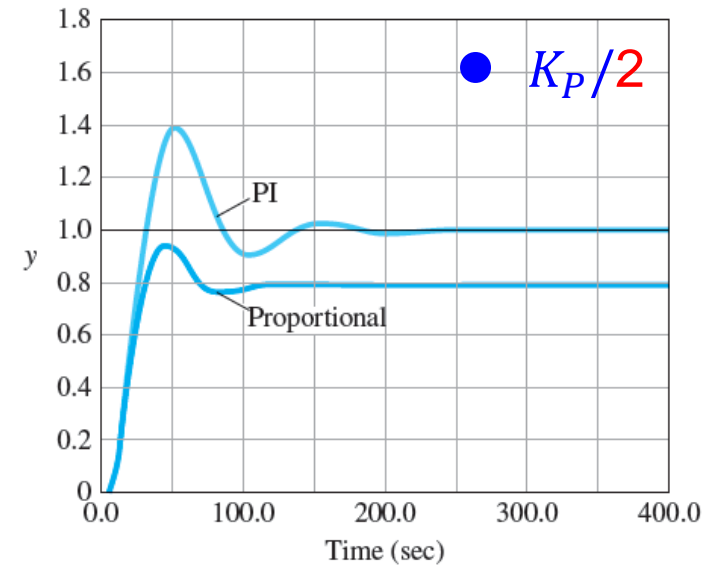
● **P:**  $K_P = 0.5 K_u = 7.65$

● **PI:**  $K_P = 0.45 K_u = 6.885$

● and  $T_I = 1/1.2 P_u = 35$



(a)



(b)