# Process Dynamics and Advanced Loop Tuning

Identification of Common Process Dynamics and Loop Tuning Techniques for Difficult Dynamics



#### Presenter

• James F. Beall IV





# Speaker Introduction – James Beall

- Native East-Texan (translator available)
- 19+ Years at Eastman Chemical Company
  - -9 years E&I Engineer
  - 10+ years DCS Group Leader (PROVOX, DeltaV)
  - Last 8 years process control diagnostics and optimization
- 22 years experience in process control
- Foundation Fieldbus Experience 3 of the second sec

## Introduction

- Identification of the dynamics of the process (the "process model") is key to developing proper tuning for process controllers
- Topics
  - Overview of Process Dynamics
  - Tuning based on Process Dynamics
  - Coordinated Tuning Techniques
- Good performance of the control foundation provides great economic return and greater results from Advanced Process Control.



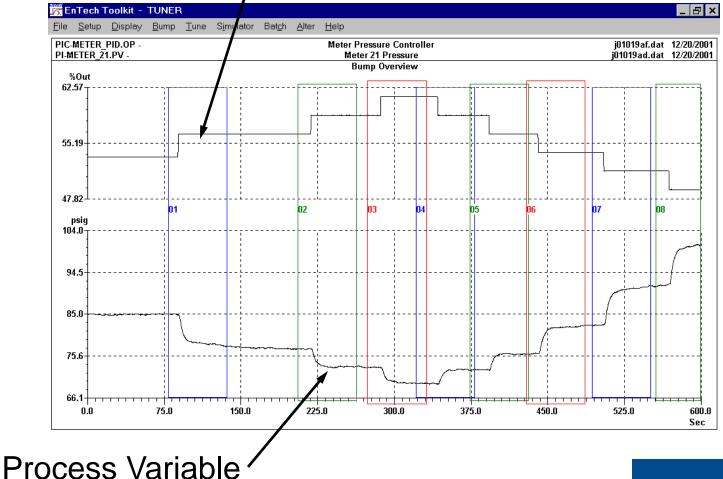
## **Types of Process Dynamics**

- Self Regulating
- Integrating
- Positive Feedback "run away"



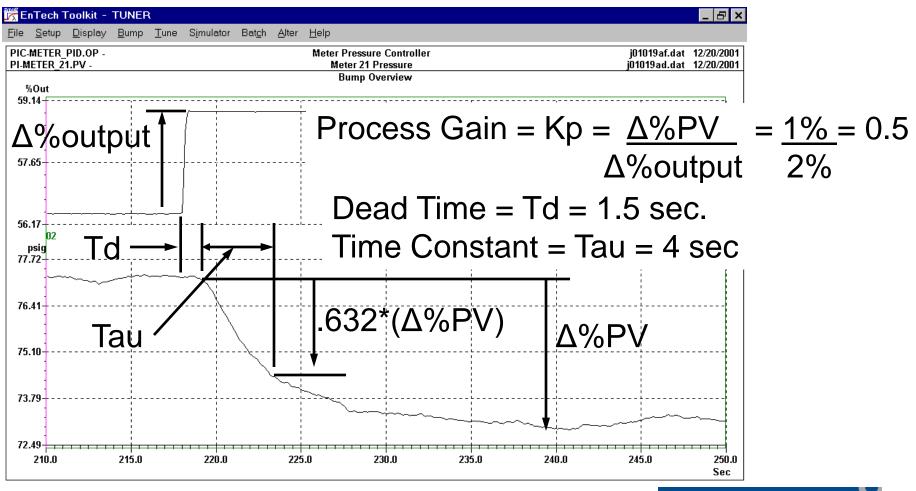
# Self-Regulating Dynamics

#### Controller Output in manual



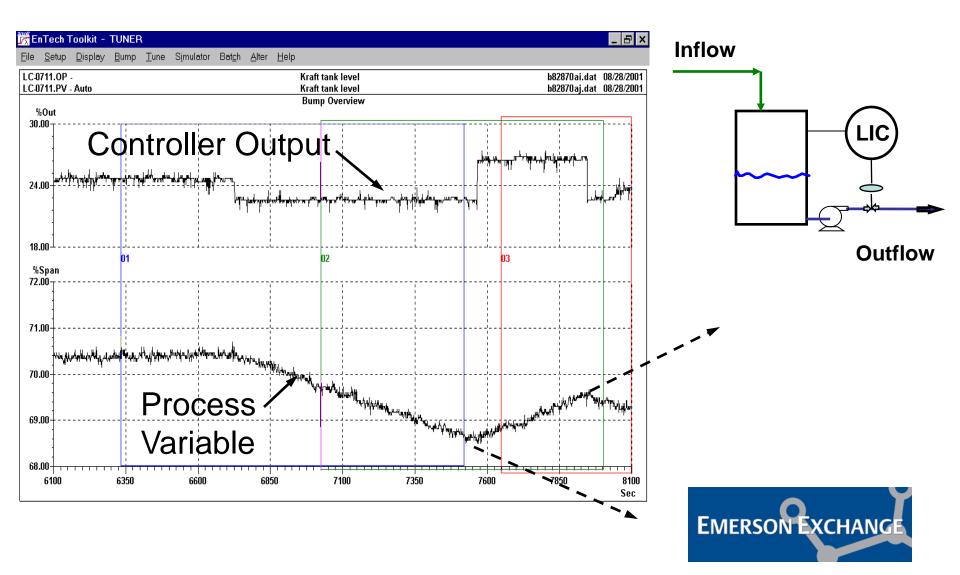


## Self-Regulating – 1<sup>st</sup> Order +DT

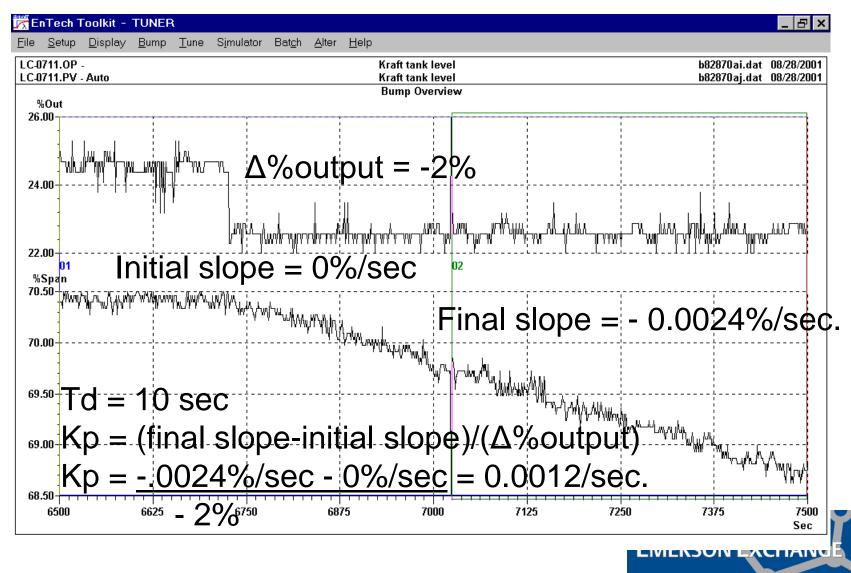




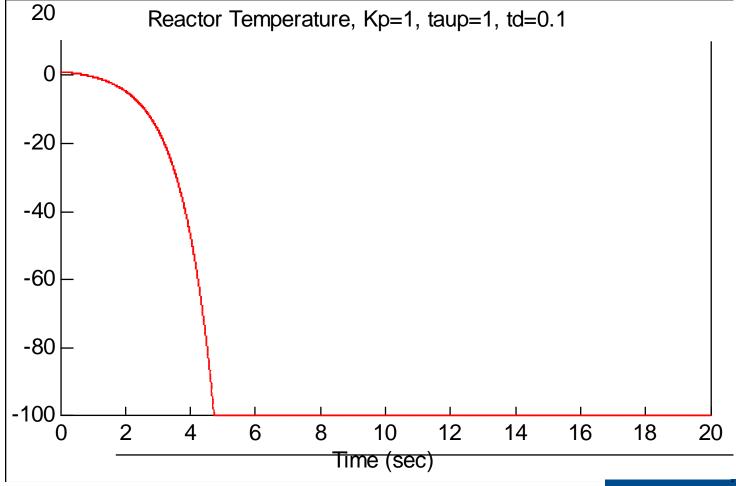
# **Integrating Dynamics**



# Integrating + Dead Time



# Positive Feedback Dynamics– "Runaway" Process





# **Coordinated Loop Tuning**

- Manipulate the closed loop response time constant, Lambda, (λ) to:
  - reject disturbances while ensuring stability
  - separate the break frequency of cascaded or interacting loops
  - treat all the loops in a Unit Operation as a SYSTEM
  - control variability pathways
  - Manage loop resonance
- Allows optimization aimed at manufacture of uniform product more efficiently



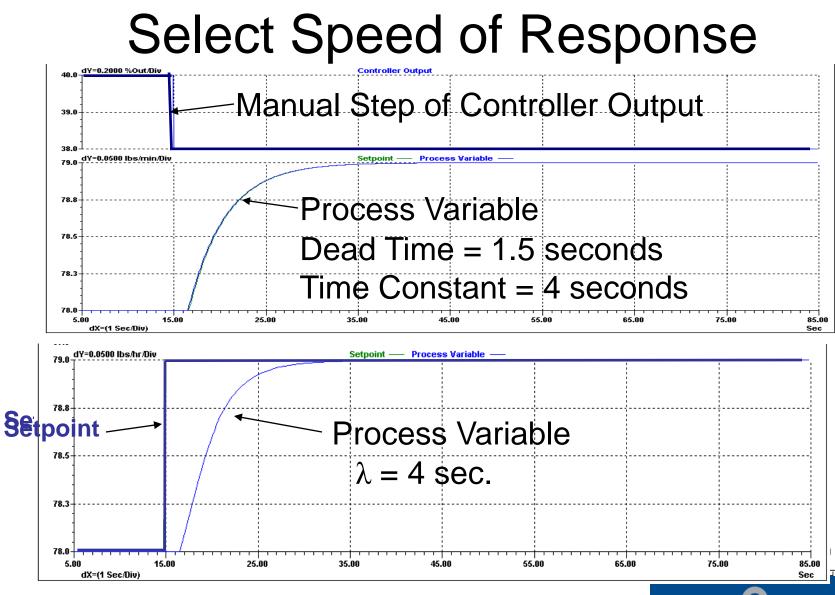
# IMC Tuning – Self Regulating

- 1<sup>st</sup> Order + Dead Time
- Choose "closed loop time constant" or Lambda (λ).
  - A recommended starting point to ensure robustness is 3 \* (larger of Td or Tau).
  - Since the process is rarely a pure first order, Lambda is approximated by "Time to Steady State" / 4 = TSS / 4
- Tr = Reset Time = Tau (units are time/repeat)

• Kc = Controller Gain = 
$$\frac{Tr}{Kp (\lambda + Td)}$$

(for Standard and Series (Classical) PID Forms only)





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# IMC Tuning – Integrating

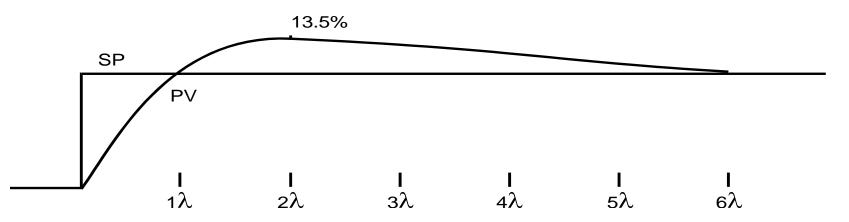
- Choose Lambda (λ)
- $Tr = (2^* \lambda) + Td$
- Kc =  $\frac{Tr}{Kp(\lambda + Td)^2}$

(for Standard and Series (Classical) PID Forms only)



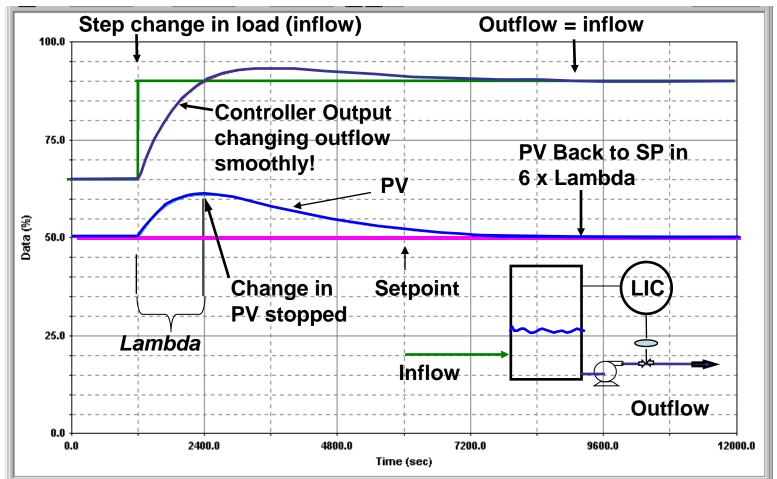
## IMC Tuning for Integrating Processes

Integrating process - 1\*Lambda to Set Point but 6\*Lambda to settle





## IMC Tuning for Integrating Processes -Load Disturbance Response



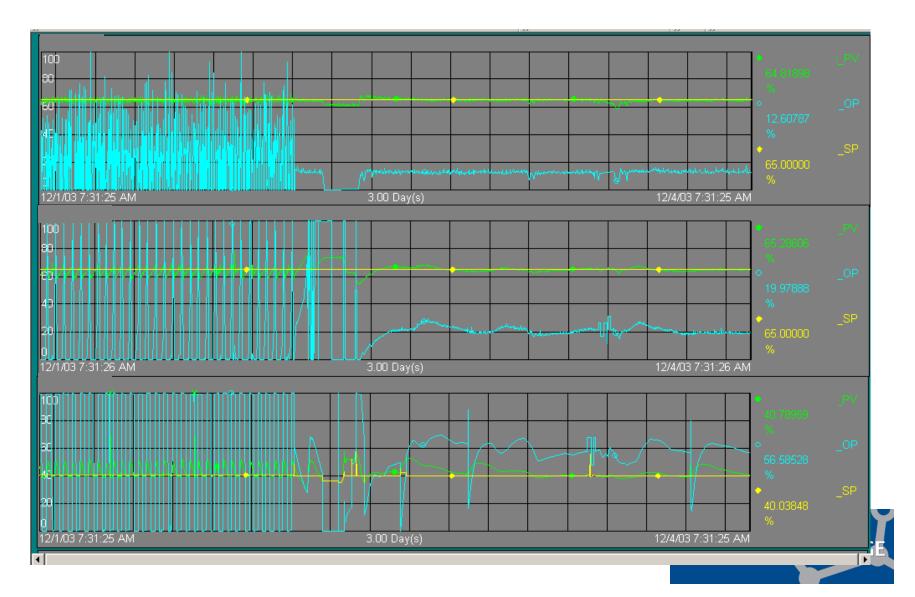


# Attenuate Variability with Control/Equipment

- "Capacity" in the process can be used to attenuate or absorb variability
- Primary source of process capacity is level control
- To utilize level control as a capacity tune the controller as slow as possible but still "fast" enough to hold the PV within the allowable level deviation (ALD) for a maximum load change



#### **IMC** Tuning on Integrating Processes



# **Difficult Dynamics**

 Utilize Emerson's EnTech<sup>™</sup> Toolkit to identify process dynamics, select controller structure and tune controller.

#### Identifying Bumps Response Bump Register Help A Pure Gain B 1st Order C 2nd Order, OverDamped D 2nd Order, UnderDamped E 2nd Order, Lead F 2nd Order, Lead with Overshoot G 2nd Order, Non-Minimum Phase H Integrator I Integrator, 1st Order Lag J Integrator, 1st Order Lead K Integrator, Non-Minimum Phase

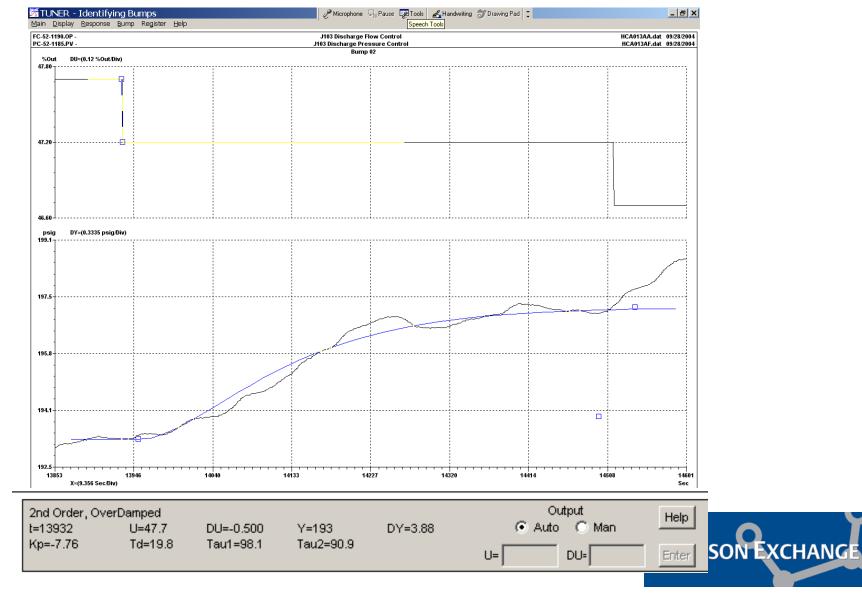


# Difficult Dynamics – Real Examples

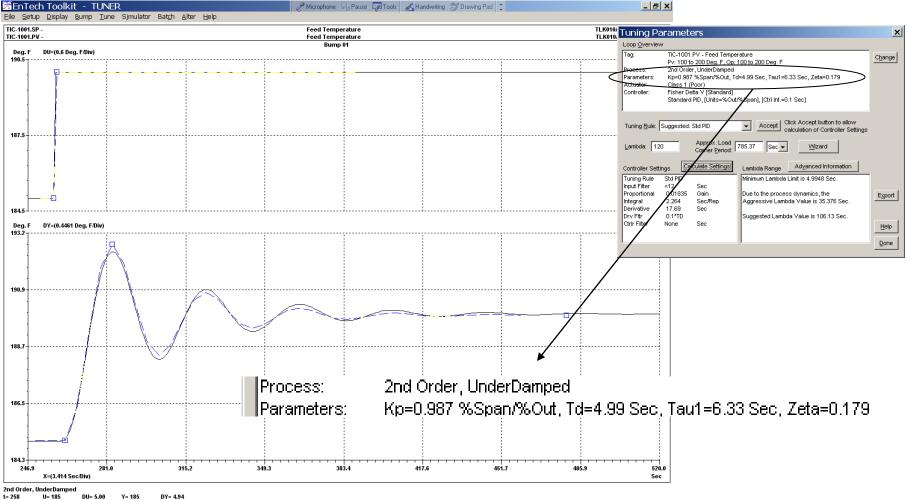
- Second Order- Over damped
- Second Order Under damped
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Order Non-Minimum Phase
- Integrating + lag
- Integrating + lead
- Integrating Non-Minimum Phase
- Runaway or Positive Feedback



## Second Order – Over Damped



## Second Order – Under Damped



Kp= 0.987 Td= 4.99 Tau1= 6.33 Zeta= 0.179



### Second Order – Under Damped Response to "Series" PID

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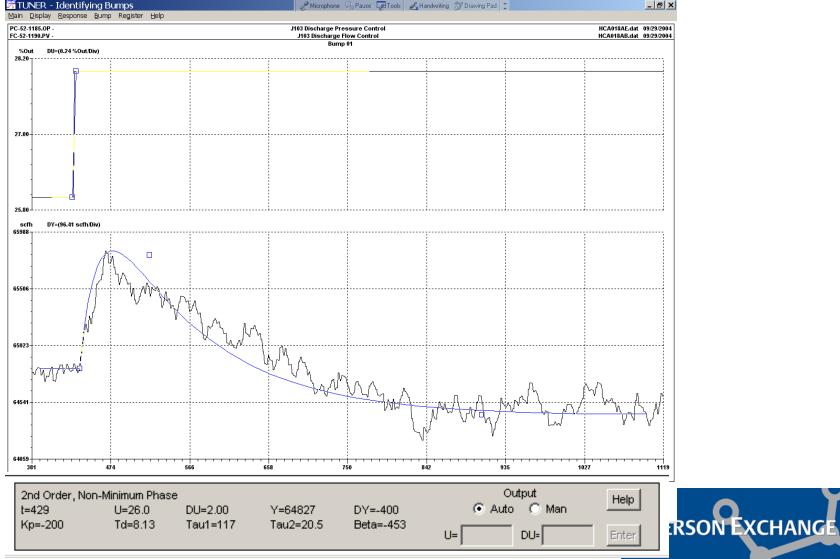


### Second Order – Under Damped Response to "STD" PID

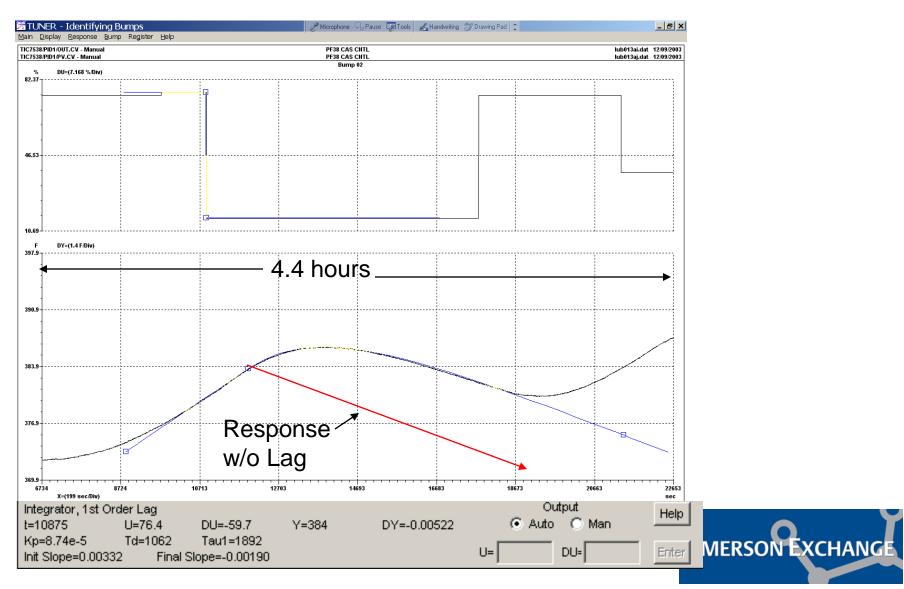
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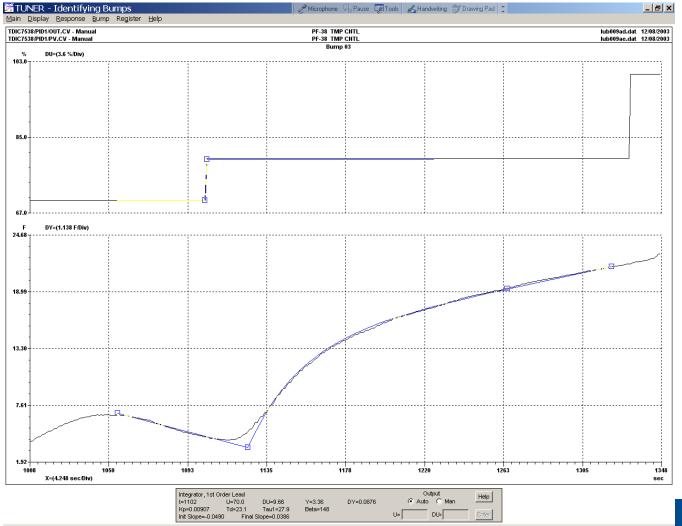
## Second Order Non-Minimum Phase "Inverse SR Response"



## Integrating + Lag



## Integrating + Lead





### Integrating Non-Minimum Phase "Inverse Integrating Response"

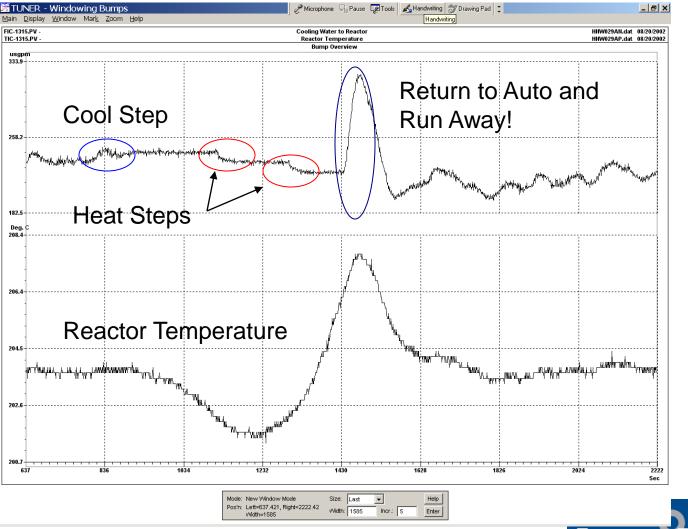
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## Runaway aka Positive Feedback

- Run Away!!!
- Difficult to identify dynamics
- Use closed loop techniques for identification of process dynamics
- Tuning can be calculated from these dynamics



### Runaway aka Positive Feedback



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# **Coordinated Loop Tuning**

Cascade Loops

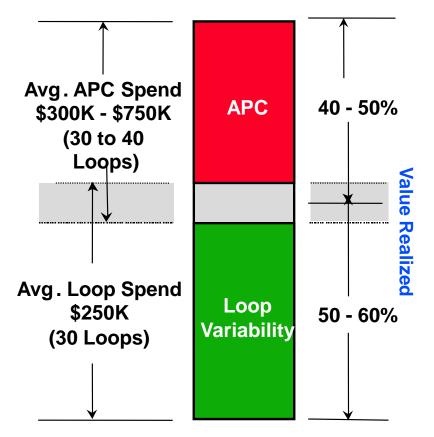
• Interacting Process – incompressible fluids

Columns

Reactor Control



## **Benefit of Control Performance**



McKinsey Study June 97



# **Business Results Achieved**

- Millennium- Increased production 45%, increased profit by \$1,000,000/year, reduced maintenance by \$900,000/year
- Synthetic Rubber Reactor reduced variability of product properties by 90%
- Olefins distillation reduced variability of products by 90%, increased distillation capacity by 2%
- Batch distillation-reduce "cut" time 25%
- CO2 Plant reduce unplanned shutdowns from 1-1/2 per week to virtually none
- Alcan Increased production by 12% worth \$1,000,000/year profit



# Summary

- Understanding process dynamics is key to better process control
- Difficult process dynamics can be analyzed with good analytical tools
- There is economic benefit in using a tuning method that allows you to coordinate the response of all the loops in a unit



# Process Control Foundation Courses Course 9030, PCEI – Process Dynamics, Control and Tuning Fundamentals - 4.5 days

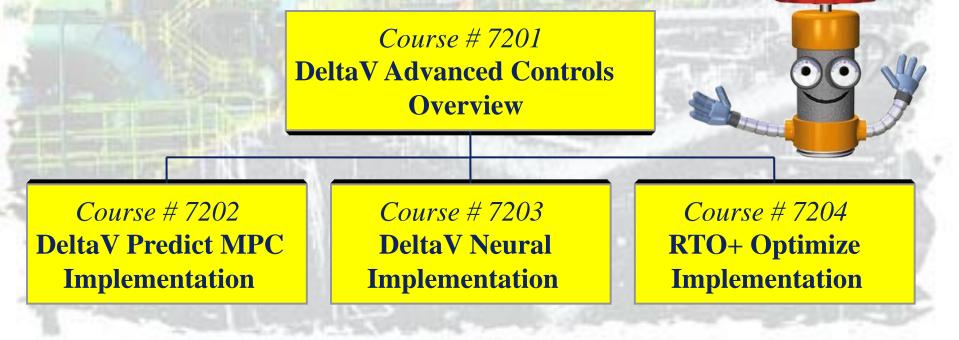
- Course 9031, PCE II Process Analysis and Minimizing Variability – 4.5 days
- Course 9032, MLT Modern Loop Tuning 4 days, can be taught onsite



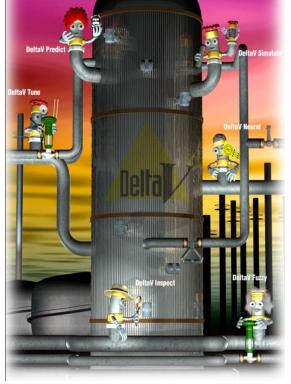
#### Predict and other DeltaV Advanced Control Products? Overview - Courses 7201, 7202, 7203 & 7204

• These courses, beginning with the 7201, overview all of the major DeltaV advanced control tools. Courses 7202, 7203 & 7204 each drill deeper into a specific advanced control product and its application.

• DeltaV advanced controls are unique in the process control industry, in that users do not need detailed knowledge of the underlying mathematical principles to successfully apply the DeltaV advanced controls technology.



#### DeltaV makes advanced control easy.



#### Location

Austin, TX

#### **Registration Information**

**Phone:** 800-338-8158 or 641/754-3771

> **Duncan Says-**"Enroll Today!"

#### **DeltaV Advanced Control Overview**

#### Course 7201 **Overview**

CEU's: 3.5

This 4-1/2 day course introduces students to the advanced control tools available within DeltaV and how they may be used to improve plant operations. The principal technology that is utilized in each product will be discussed. The areas of improvement that may be achieved will be detailed. Also, each student will gain hands on experience with these tools in class exercises based on realistic process simulations.

Prerequisites Courses 7008 (DeltaV Intro.), 7009 (DeltaV Operate Implem.) or 7010 (DeltaV Implem.), or equivalent field experience.

#### **Topics**

#### The Control Foundation in DeltaV

- Traditional tools e.g. override, cascade, ratio Creation of virtual sensor
- Improvements provided by advanced control Data screening, training

#### **DeltaV Inspect**

- Detection of abnormal conditions
- Variability index, utilization **DeltaV** Tune
- Tuning response, robustness
- Expert options e.g. Lambda, IMC **DeltaV Fuzzy**
- Principals of fuzzy logic control
- FLC function block, tuning

#### Price: \$2.195

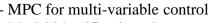
DeltaV Neural

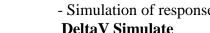
- **DeltaV Predict**
- MPC for multi-variable control
- Model identification, data screening
- Simulation of response, tuning

- Operator training and engineering
- Using High fidelity process simulation

- Real time optimization
- Example applications

e-mail: education@emersonprocess.com website: www.emersonprocess.com/education





- **RTO+ Optimize**

## Questions

James.Beall@emersonprocess.com

• 903-235-7935

