**Chemical Engineering 162 First Midterm Review**

**Manipulated input**- one that can be adjusted by the control system

**Disturbance input**- one that affects the process outputs but that cannot be adjusted by the control system

**Output**- measured or unmeasured

**Constraints**- soft or hard

**Operating characteristics**- continuous, batch, semicontinuous/semibatch

**Positive gain**- an increase in a process input leads to an increase in the process output

**Negative gain**- an increase in a process input leads to a decrease in the process output

**Fail-closed / air-to-open**- if signal is lost, valve will close

**Fail-open / air-to-close**- if signal is lost, valve will open

**Feedforward**- measures disturbance variable and sends this value to a controller, which adjusts the manipulated variable

**Feedback**- measures the output variable, compares the value to the desired output value, and uses this information to adjust the manipulated variable

**Setpoint**- desired value of the measured process output

**Mass balances**

x is the vector of state variables, u is the vector of input variables, p is the vector of parameters, y is the vector of output

**Energy balances**



Eigenvalue

If all eigenvalues are negative, then the system is stable. If any single eigenvalue is positive, the system is unstable

Laplace Transform

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| --- | --- |
|  |  |

Transfer functions The roots of numerator are zeroes. The roots of denominator are poles.

**2nd order systems**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Damping factor | Pole location | Characteristic behavior | Step response |
|  | Two real, distinct roots | Overdamped |  |
|  | Two real, equal roots | Critically damped |  |
|  | Two complex conjugate roots | Underdamped |  |
|  | Process gain, To calculate see where the first peak occurs, and divide that by . |

**Lead-lag behavior**

**Poles and zeroes**

If zero is real, inverse response. If pole is real, unstable. As poles become more negative, the response is faster.

As the imaginary/real ratio increases, the response becomes more oscillatory.

**Dead time**

1st order Pade approximation 2nd order Pade approximation



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | b, because it is the only 2nd orderd, because there is a 3-second dead timee, because the pole is positive, so the response is unstablea, initial value theorem, final value theoreme, lead-lag (start at 2), also use final value theorem or initial value theorem |



**On-off control**



If If Else,

Dead band is a measure of how an output change must occur before the setting is changed. There is a natural trade between tighter output control and periodic switching. With a small dead band, there will be small fluctuations in output, but more frequent switching of the setting. As the dead band is increased, the fluctuations in output become larger, but the heater setting is switched less often.

**Proportional control**

A process with a positive gain requires a controller proportional gain that is also positive. A process with a negative gain would require a controller proportional gain that is also negative.

Valve gain:

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| --- | --- |
| Controller transfer function |  |
| Valve transfer function |  |
| Process transfer function |  |
| Disturbance transfer function |  |
| Measurement (sensor) transfer function |  |



Cascade controller

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* Cascade control can be successfully used to reject secondary-process disturbances when the primary process has a much larger time constant and a time delay or RHP zero while the secondary process has a small time constant and little or no dead time or nonminimum phase (RHP zeros) behavior.
* The most common cascade-control loop involves a flow controller as the inner loop. This type of loop easily rejects disturbances in fluid stream pressure, either upstream or downstream of the valve.
* The inner loop in a cascade-control strategy should be tuned before the outer loop. After the inner loop is tuned, and closed, the outer loop should be tuned using knowledge of the dynamics of the inner loop.
* There is little or no advantage to using cascade control if the secondary process is not significantly faster than the primary process dynamics. In particular, if there is much dead time in the secondary process, or if there is an RHP zero, it is unlikely that cascade control will be much better than standard feedback control.

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|  | Assume no setpoint change, r = 0Since we don’t want output variable to changeDisturbance measurement has no dynamics If first order process and disturbance |

Windup

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| --- | --- |
| If then u =If then u =If then u = |  |



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