

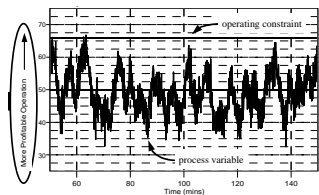
# Fundamental Principles of Process Control

Class 2

## 1. Motivation for Process Control

- Safety First:
  - people, environment, equipment
- The Profit Motive:
  - meeting final product specs
  - minimizing waste production
  - minimizing environmental impact
  - minimizing energy use
  - maximizing overall production rate

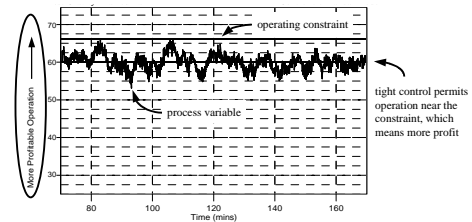
### “Loose” Control Costs Money



#### Examples

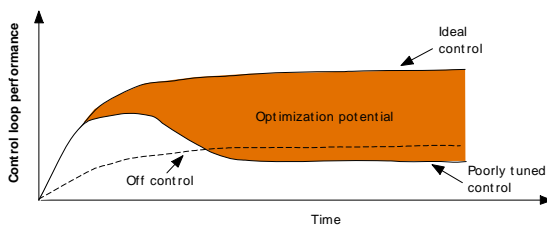
- It takes more material to make a product thicker, so greatest profit is to operate as close to the minimum thickness constraint as possible without going under
- It takes more processing to remove impurities, so greatest profit is to operate as close to the maximum impurities constraint as you can without going over

### Tight Control = Most Profitable Operation

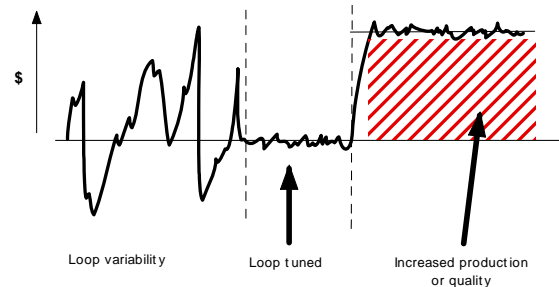


- A well controlled process has less variability in the measured process variable, so the process can be operated close to the profitable constraint

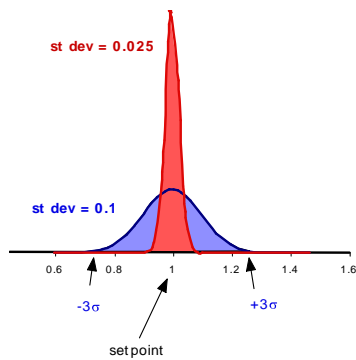
### Poorly Maintained Control Loops Can Compromise Product Yield, Quality, and Throughput



### Profitability of the Process Can Be Improved by Reducing Variability in the Control Loop



## Standard Deviation Provides a Benchmark for Controller Performance



## In-Class Activity

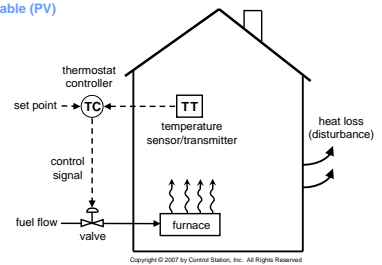


## Answers

(on board)

## Terminology for Home Heating Control

- Control Objective
- Measured Process Variable (PV)
- Set Point (SP)
- Controller Output (CO)
- Manipulated Variable
- Disturbances (D)



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## Automatic Control is Measurement → Computation → Action

- Is house cooler than set point? ( $T_{\text{Setpoint}} - T_{\text{House}} > 0$ )

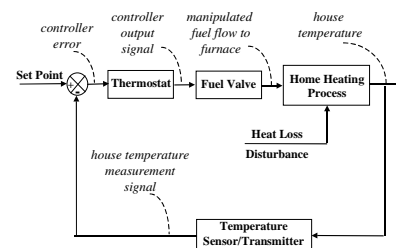
Action → open fuel valve

- Is house warmer than set point? ( $T_{\text{Setpoint}} - T_{\text{House}} < 0$ )

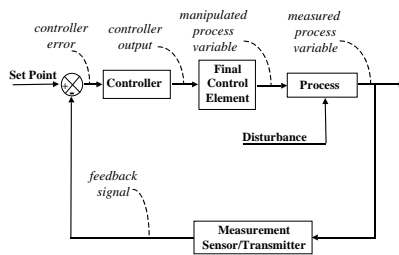
Action → close fuel valve

## Components of a Control Loop

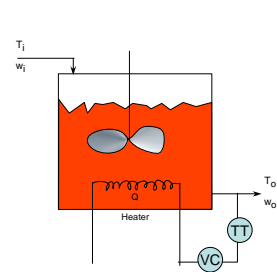
### Home heating control block diagram



## General Control Loop Block Diagram

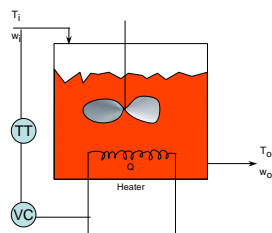


## Example: Heated Tank



- Controlled variable:
  - $T_o$
- Feedback
  - Measure  $T_o$
  - Control voltage to heater

## Example: Heated Tank



- Controlled variable:
  - $T_o$
- Feedback
  - Measure  $T_o$
  - Control voltage to heater
- Feedforward
  - Measure  $T_i$
  - Control voltage to heater

## Other Definitions

- Final Control Element
  - Usually a valve or pump
  - Electricity (to heat or cool)
  - Solenoid valve (open or shut)
- SISO
  - Single input, single output
- Nomenclature

