

Process Dynamics and Control

CH EN 436

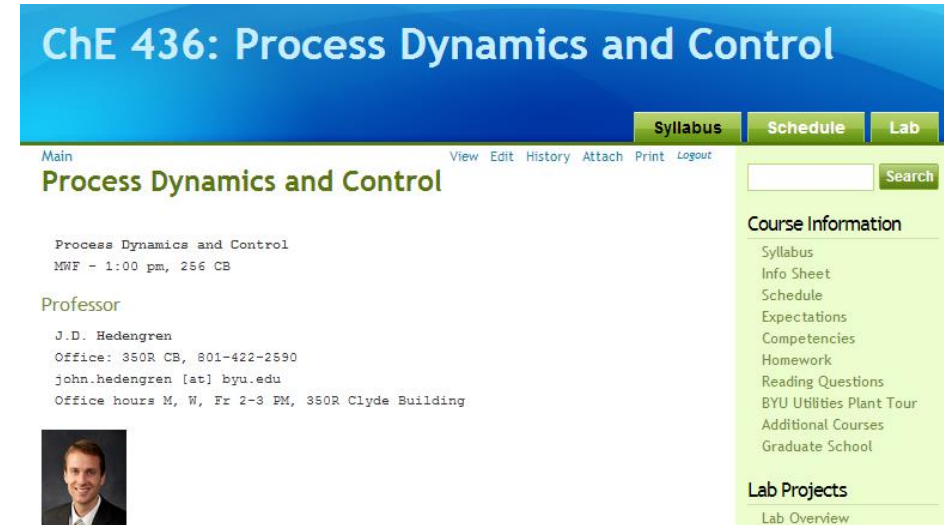
Dr. John Hedengren



Schedule

- Course Web-Site

<http://apmonitor.com/che436>



ChE 436: Process Dynamics and Control

Syllabus Schedule Lab


Main View Edit History Attach Print Logout

Process Dynamics and Control

Process Dynamics and Control
MWF - 1:00 pm, 256 CB

Professor

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Course Information

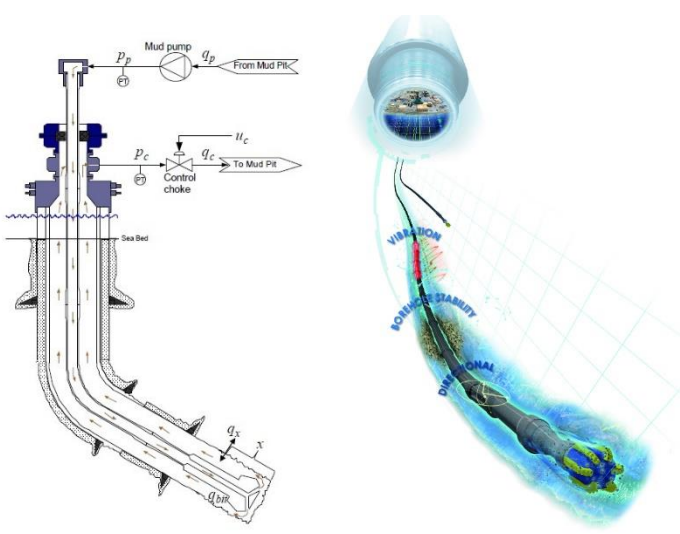
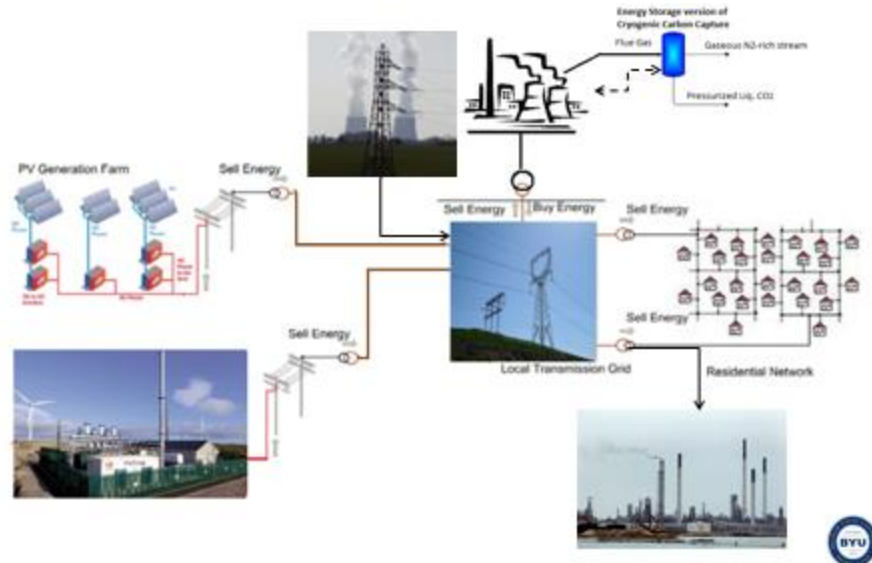
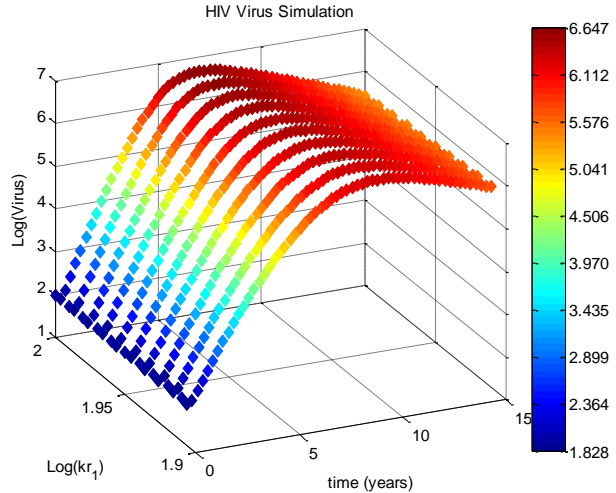
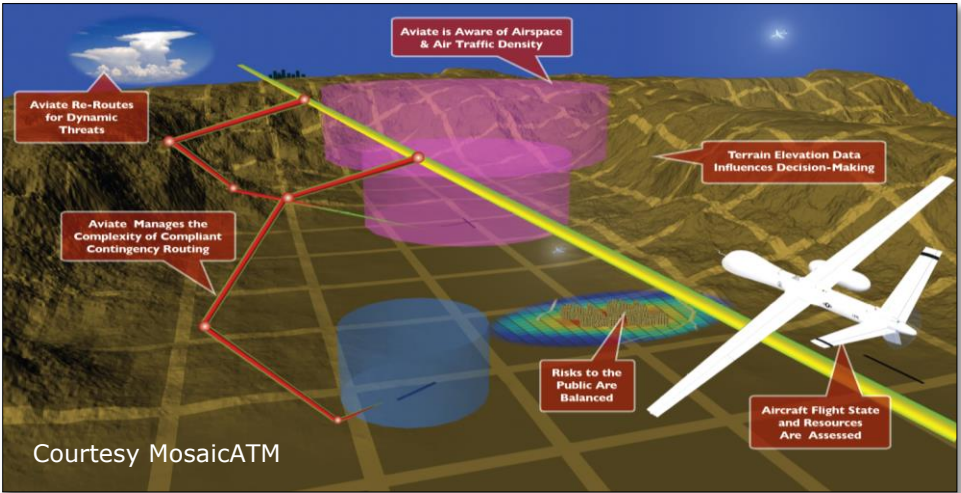
- Syllabus
- Info Sheet
- Schedule
- Expectations
- Competencies
- Homework
- Reading Questions
- BYU Utilities Plant Tour
- Additional Courses
- Graduate School

Lab Projects

- Lab Overview

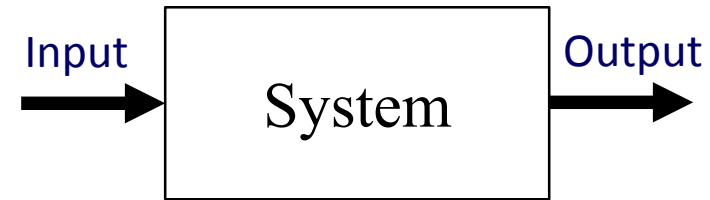
- Course Group Projects
 - Project 1: Arduino Temperature Control
 - Project 2: Simulation Lab
- Teaching Method: Think, Pair, Share

Process Dynamics and Control



Dynamics and Control

- Dynamic Modeling
 - Empirical Modeling
 - Graphical Approach
 - Optimization Approach
 - Fundamental Modeling
- Controller Design
 - PID
 - Model Predictive Control
- Example: Maintain Speed of Automobile



Dynamic Modeling

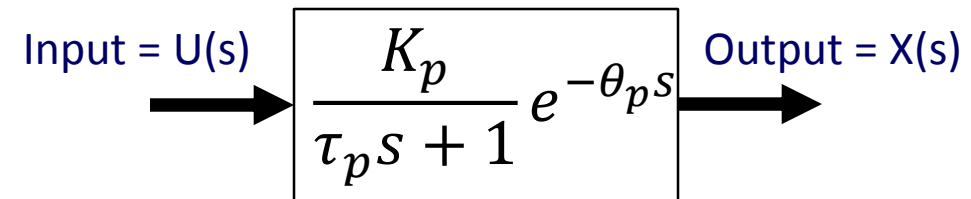


Automobile Speed Modeling

- Dynamic Modeling

- Gain (K_p)
- Time Constant (τ_p)
- Apparent Dead Time (θ_p)

First Order Plus Dead-Time (FOPDT)



$$\tau_p \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = -x + K_p u(t - \theta_p)$$



Dynamic Modeling from Fundamentals

- $v = 50$ m/s – Desired Velocity
- $m = 500$ kg (mass)
- $b = 50$ N-s/m (resistive coefficient)
- $K_p = 0.5$ m/s / (% gas pedal)
- $u = ?$ (% gas pedal)
- Time delay = 0.5 seconds



Force Balance

$$\frac{m}{b} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -v + K_p u(t - 0.5)$$



FOPDT Model

$$\tau_p \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = -x + K_p u(t - \theta_p)$$

Automobile Speed Control

- Controller Design



FOPDT Dynamic Model

K_p = Process Gain

τ_p = Process time constant

θ_p = Process dead - time



PID Controller

K_C = Controller Gain

τ_I = Integral time constant

τ_D = Derivative time constant

Intermountain Power Project (IPP)



Process Control Example

IPP

- Two 975 MW boilers
 - 1 million lbs/hr of coal in each boiler
 - 10-15% ash
 - Tight control of NO_x, SO_x, particulate
 - Majority of ash sold for use in concrete
- AC power converted to DC
- All power shipped to LA and re-inverted to AC power

Old Control Room

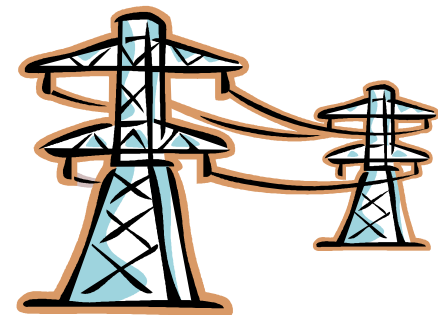
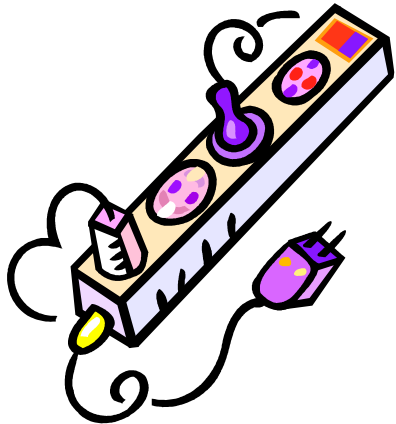


New Control Room



Suppose the demand for electricity decreases at 11 pm....

- What must be changed to lower the electrical output?



Assignment

- Reading (see Class Schedule)
- Fill Out Info Sheet, Q1.1 (PPC)
 - <http://apmonitor.com/che436/index.php/Main/InfoSheet>
- Write objective / course competency met
- Note examples of controllers around you
 - See YouTube video in [Lecture 1](#)
 - Try MATLAB / Simulink Exercise
- Dean's Lectures
 - 2 required to avoid ½ grade penalty (B+ to B)

