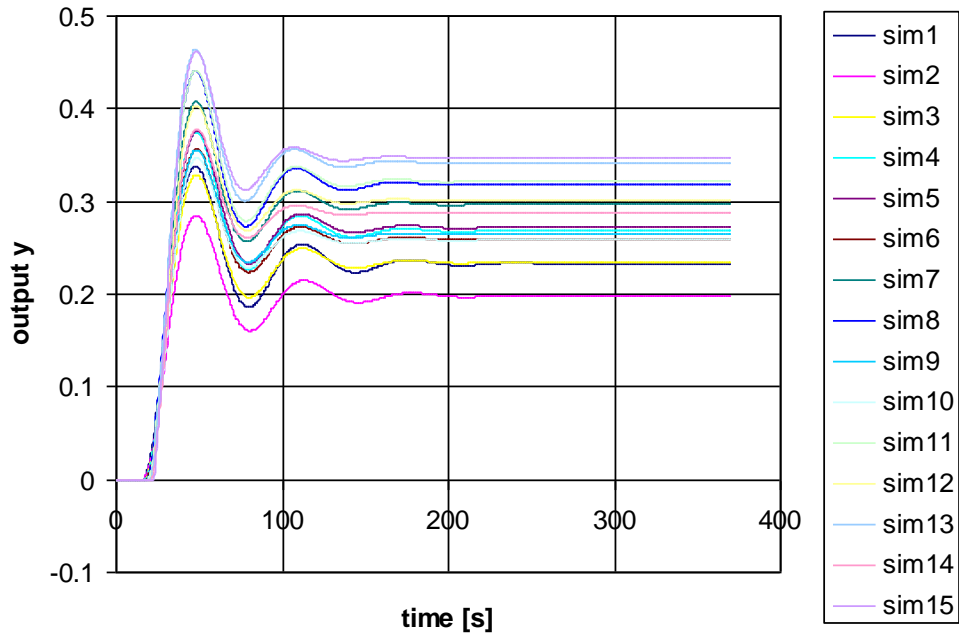


<b>APPENDIX A</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>APPENDIX B</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>APPENDIX C</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>APPENDIX D</b>	<b>10</b>

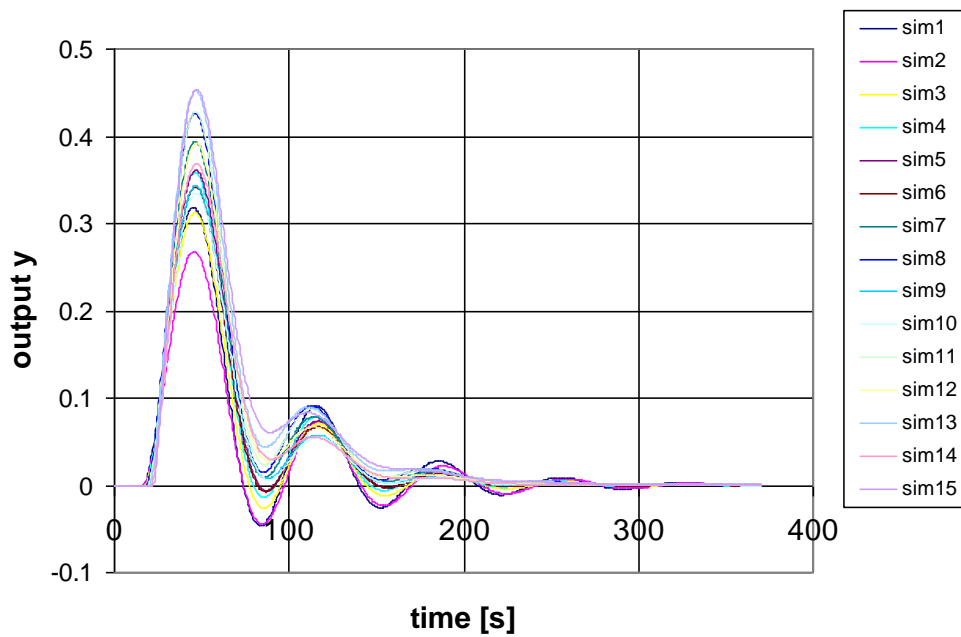
## Appendix A: Plots of selected controlled process models

**P-controller, Parameter 1 to 15**



**Figure I Results of Process 4 simulation with P-controller.**

**PI-controller, Parameter 1 to 15**



**Figure II Results of Process 4 simulation with PI-controller.**

## Appendix B: Matlab code for calculation of IAE and TV

The processes were simulated in Simulink, and IAE and TV were calculated in Matlab by using the script IAEandTV.m

```
% beregninger av IAE og TV for settpunktsendringer
s = [1 0]; % 1 for settpunktendring og 0 for load change
step=ys(2,1)-ys(1,1); % Benyttet konstant steglengde, krav for Simpsons
% y output er lagret i ys- for settpunktsendring
for i=2:length(ys(1,:)) % antall y rekkevektorer (-1 for tid-vektor)
    e=abs(ys(:,i)-s(1)); % avviket fra settpunktet
    m=[1:2:N-2]; % indexer for IAE beregninger
    % Simpson`s 1/3 regelen anvendes. Den kan anvendes ved odde antall målinger
    % evt partall antall subintervaller
    IAE = sum(step/3*(e(m)+4*e(m+1)+e(m+2)));%beregner
    IAE_set((i-1,:)=IAE;
end
% Beregner Total Variasjonen(TV) i output(u) fra
% controlleren for settpunktsendring
for i=2:length(us(1,:))
    N=length(yd); % antall funksjonsevalueringer
    u_s=us(:,i);
    k=[2:1:N]; % indexer for TV beregninger
    TV = sum(abs(u_s(k)-u_s(k-1))); %TV=sum(abs[x
    TV_set(i-1,:)=TV;
end
% beregninger av IAE og TV for loadchange
step=y_load(2,1)-y_load(1,1); % Benyttet konstant steglengde, krav for Simpsons
% y output er lagret i yload- for settpunktsendring
for i=2:length(y_load(1,:)) % antall y rekkevektorer (-1 for tid-vektor)
    e=abs(y_load(:,i)-s(2)); % avviket fra settpunktet
    m=[1:2:N-2]; % indexer for IAE beregninger
    % Simpson`s 1/3 regelen anvendes. Den kan anvendes ved odde antall målinger
    % evt partall antall subintervaller
    IAE = sum(step/3*(e(m)+4*e(m+1)+e(m+2)));%beregner
    IAE_load(i-1,:)=IAE;
end
% Beregner Total Variasjonen(TV) i output(u) fra
% controlleren for load change
for i=2:length(u_load(1,:))
    N=length(u_load); % antall funksjonsevalueringer
    uload=u_load(:,i);
    k=[2:1:N]; % indexer for TV beregninger
    TV = sum(abs(uload(k)-uload(k-1)));
    TV_load(i-1,:)=TV;
end
IAE_set %Resultater
TV_set
IAE_load
TV_load
```

## Appendix C: Plots of simulated models for analysis of IAE and TV

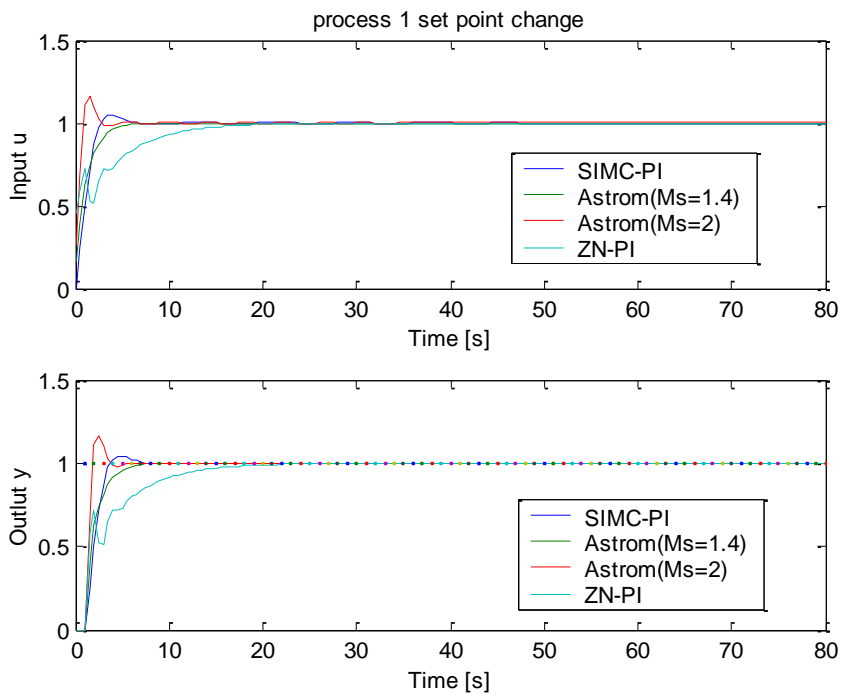


Figure III Pure dead time process, set point change.

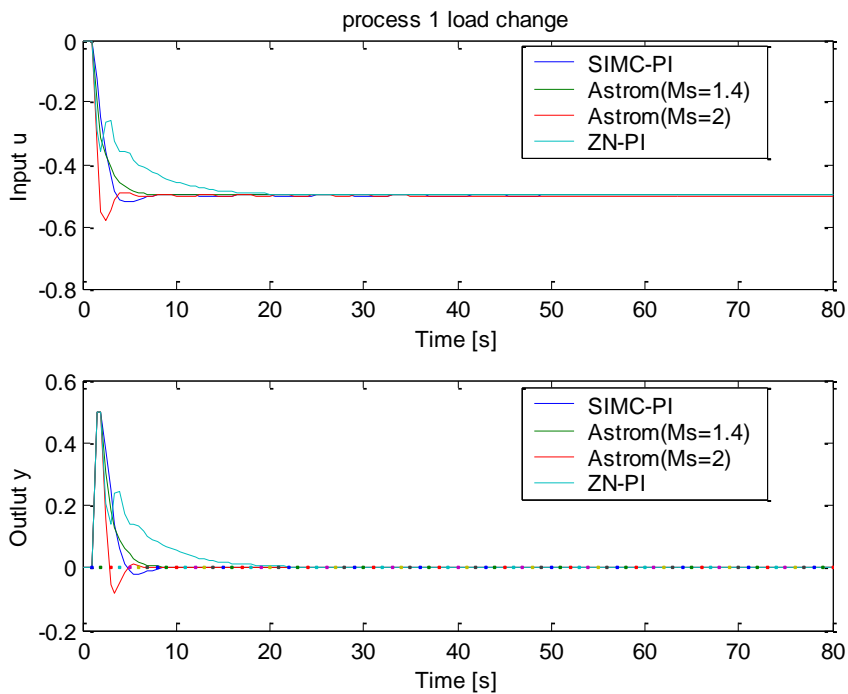
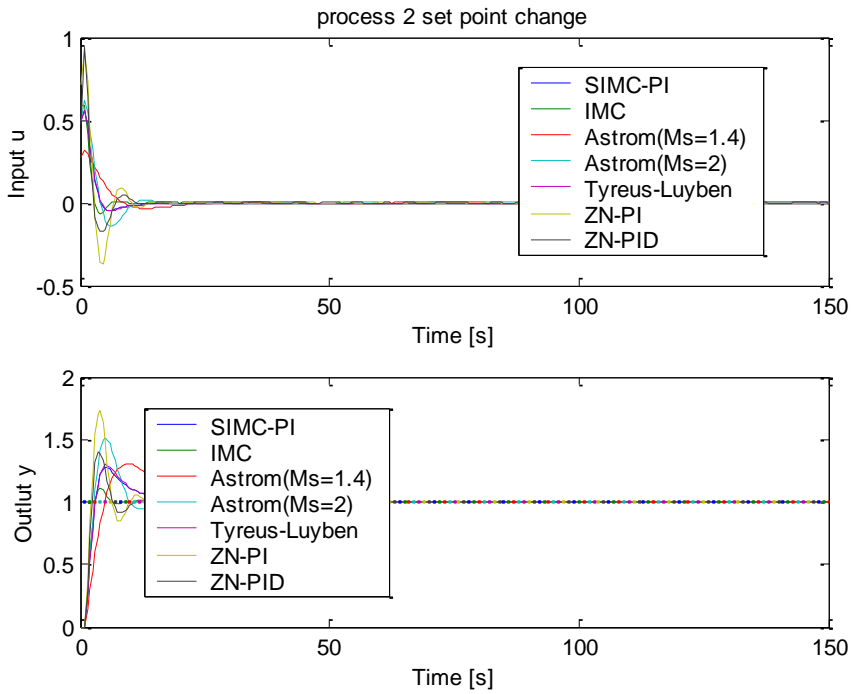
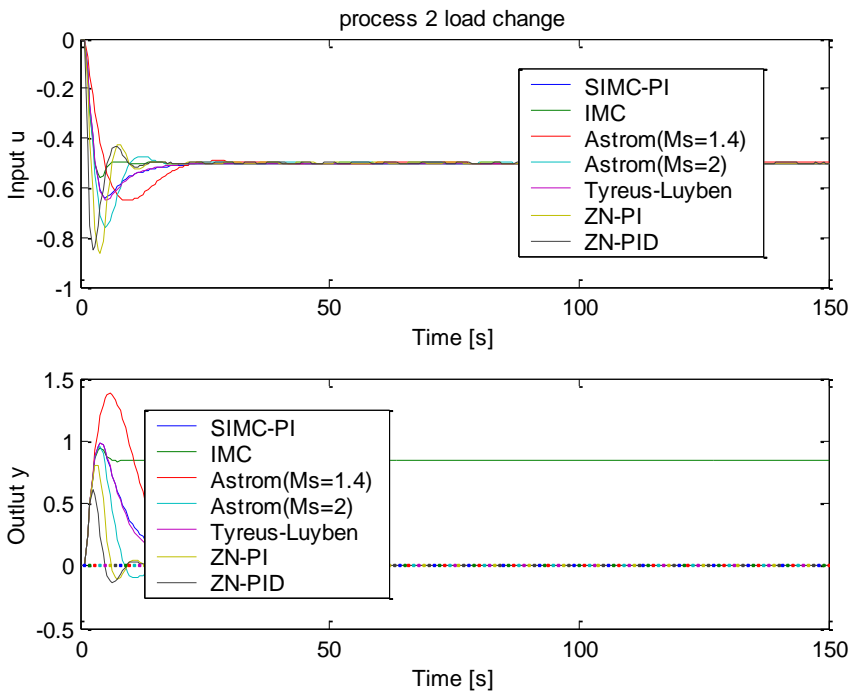


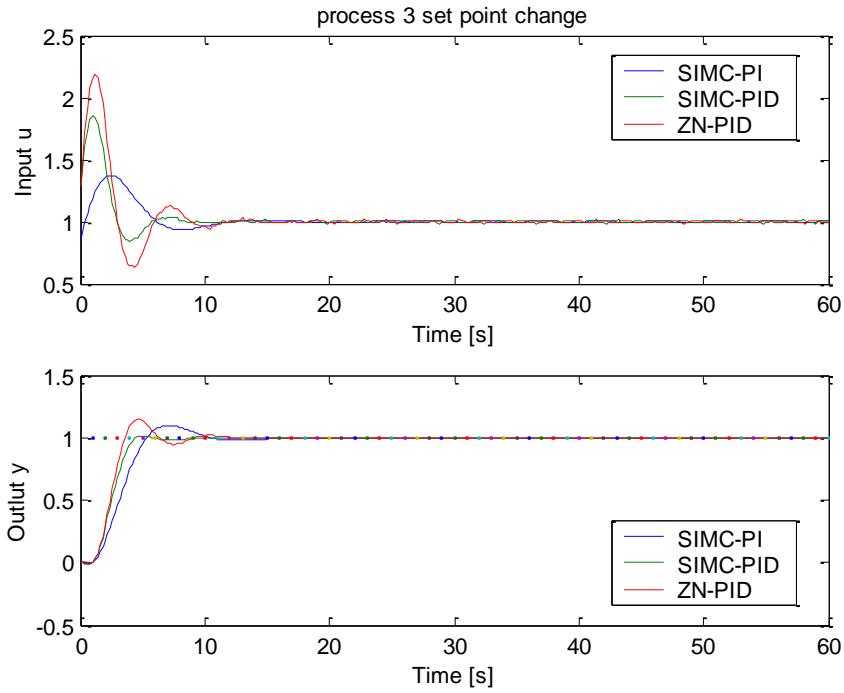
Figure IV Pure dead time process, load change.



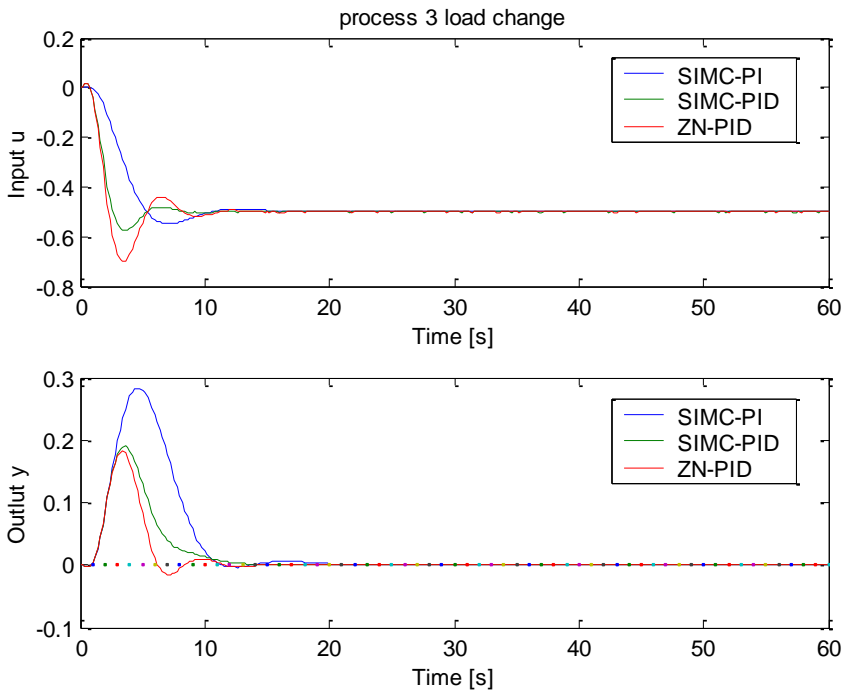
**Figure V Integrating process, set point change.**



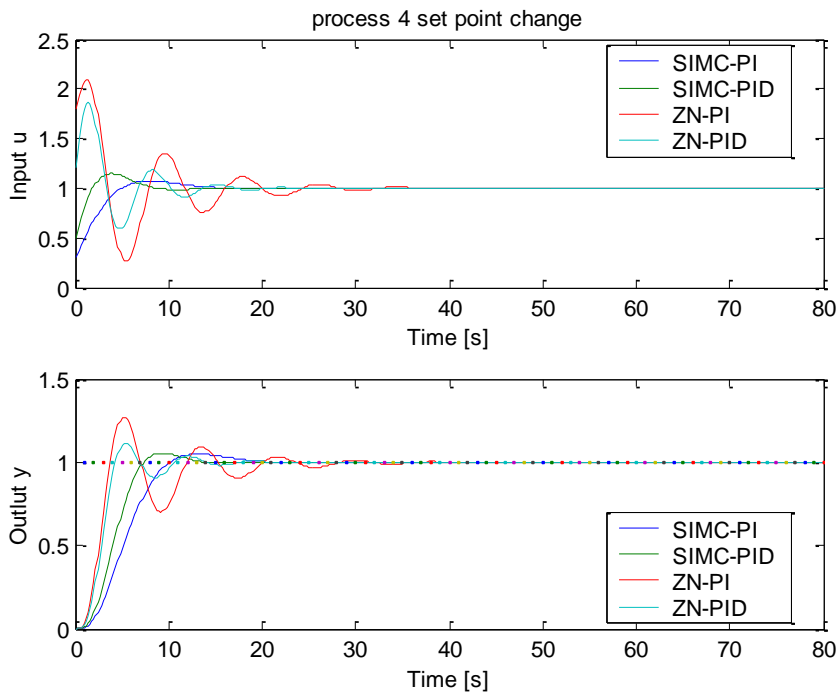
**Figure VI Integrating process, load change.**



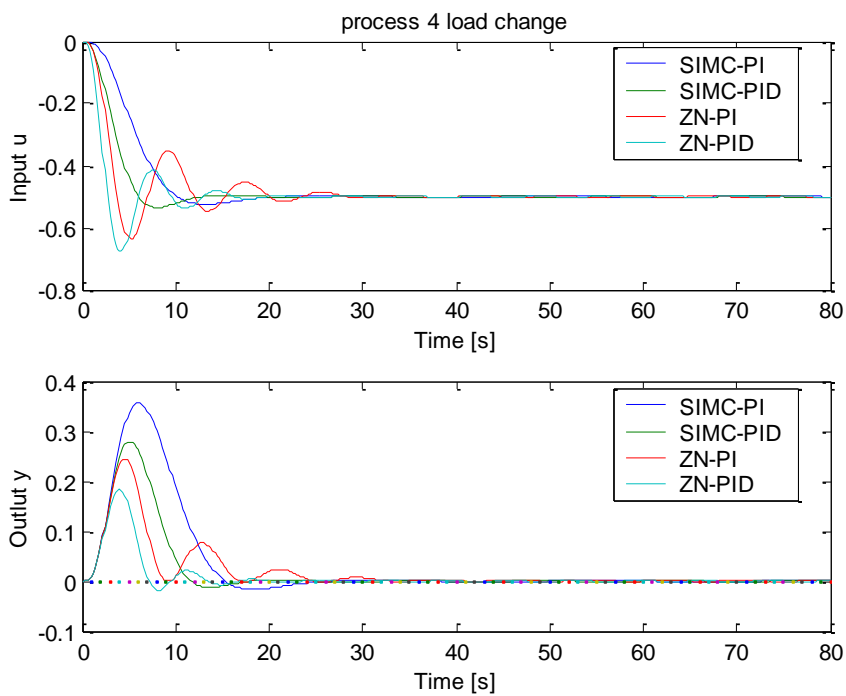
**Figure VII Process example  $G_3$ , set point change.**



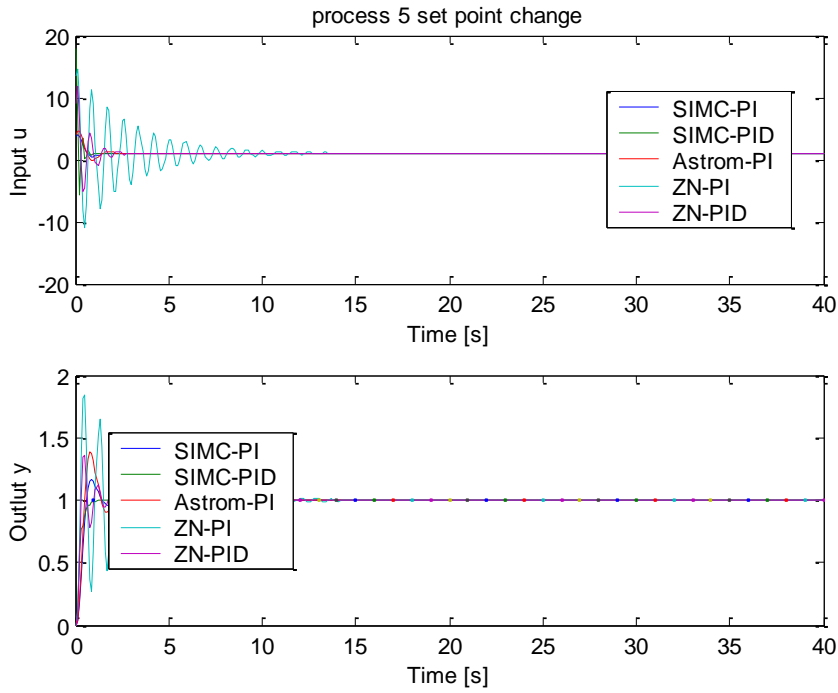
**Figure VIII Process example  $G_3$ , load change.**



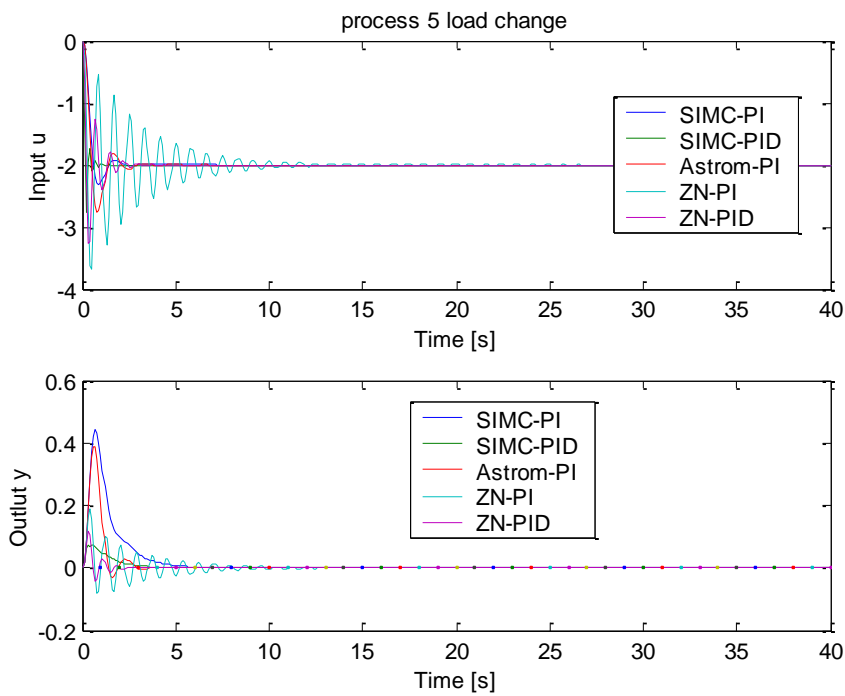
**Figure IX Process example  $G_4$ , set point change.**



**Figure X Process example  $G_4$ , load change.**

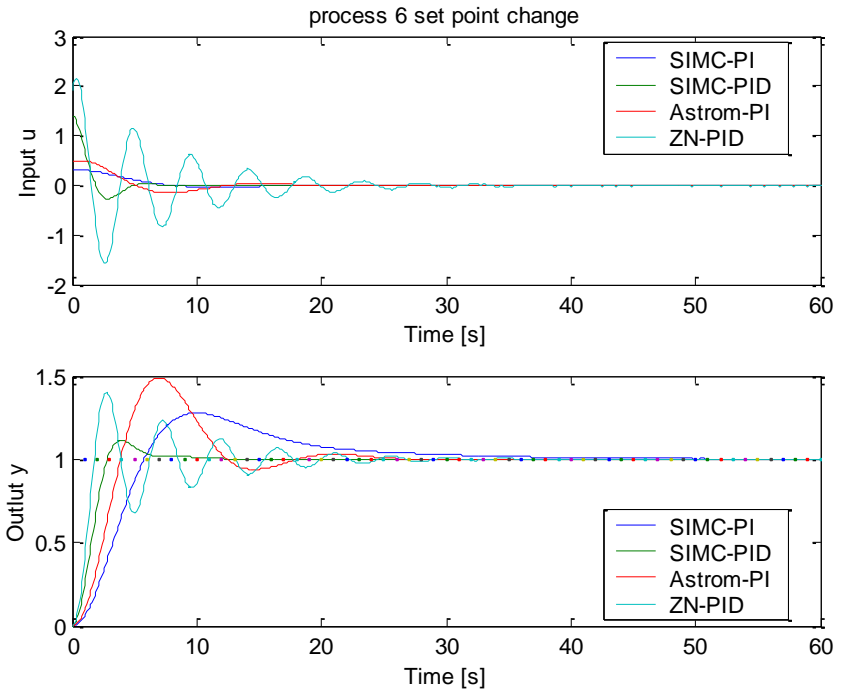


**Figure XI Process example G<sub>5</sub>, set point change.**

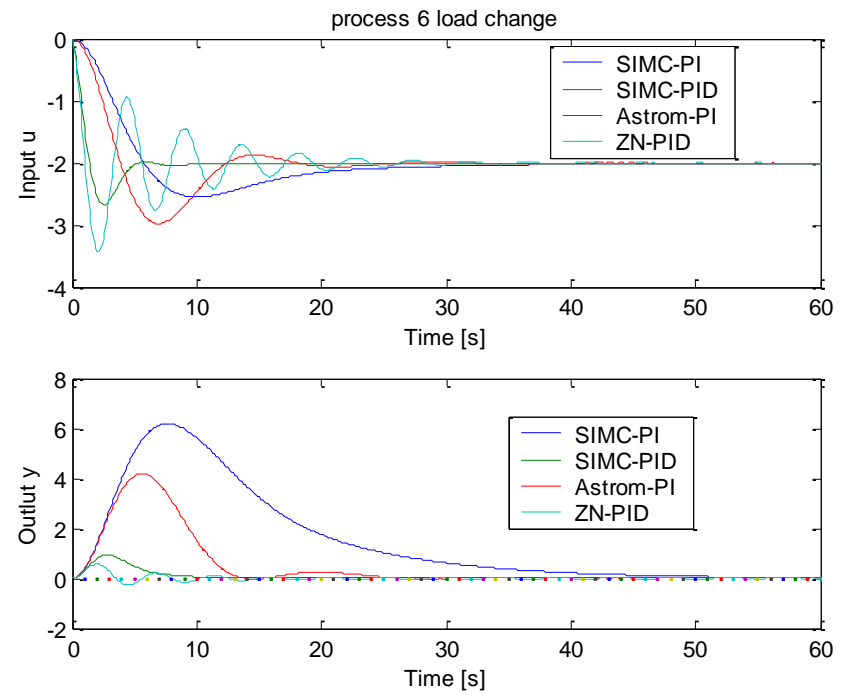


**Figure XII Process example G<sub>5</sub>, load change.**





**Figure XIII Process example  $G_5$ , set point change.**



**Figure XIV Process example  $G_6$ , load change.**

## Appendix D: Matlab code for frequency analysis routine

minbode.m routine

```
function [A,vA,w180,wc,GM,PM,Ms,Mt]=minbode_L(num,den,gain,deadtime,w)
%Frequency analysis of SISO system L= gain*deadtime*num/den
%By Truls Larsson, Trondheim 15.09.98 and 21.09.98
%
%Kall: minbode(num,den,gain,deadtime,w)
%gir: Bode-plott av L samt frekvensplott av |S| og |T| (S=1/1+L; T=L/1+L)
%
%eller: [A,vA,w180,wc,GM,PM,Ms,Mt]=minbode(num,den,gain,deadtime,w)
%gir: amplitude (A) og fase (vA) av L som funksjon av frekvens,
% w180 (der va=-180 grader), wc (der A=1), GM, PM,
% samt Ms (peak for |S|) og Mt (peak for |T|)
%
%Input:
%num : er teller polynomet
%den : er nevner polynomet
%gain : er forsterkning
%deadtime : er dootid
%w : er frekvensene (NB! omraadet maa vaere stort nok)
%Eksempel:
%num=[2 1]; den=[25 10 1 0]; gain=0.1; deadtime=3; w= logspace(-2,2,100);
%
if nargin==0
disp('usage: minbode(num,den,gain,deadtime,w)')
disp('or: [A,vA,w180,wc,GM,PM,Ms,Mt]=minbode(num,den,gain,deadtime,w)')
return
end

%Frekvensresponsen
teller=polyval(num,w*i);
nevner=polyval(den,w*i);
Dod =exp(-deadtime*w*i);
Frek=gain*teller./nevner.*Dod; % korrigert av SiS

%Amplitude og fase
A=abs(Frek);
vA=angle(Frek);

%Test for stor sprang
vA1=vA(1:length(vA)-1);
vA2=vA(2:length(vA));
DvA=vA2-vA1;

for i=1:length(DvA)
if DvA(i) > 3
vA(i+1:length(vA))=vA(i+1:length(vA))-2*pi;
end
end
end
```

```

vA=vA*180/pi;

%Beregning av w180 og gain margin
if min(vA)>-180
    disp(['Ingen fase kryssover frekvens i det aktuelle frekvens' ...
        'intervallet'])
    w180=[];
    GM=[];
else
    for i=1:length(vA)
        if vA(i)>-180
            posisjon=i;
        end
    end
    %Secant
    w180=w(posisjon)-(vA(posisjon)+180)* ...
        (w(posisjon+1)-w(posisjon))/(vA(posisjon+1)-vA(posisjon));
    %Gain margin ved interpolasjon
    Lw180=A(posisjon)+(w180-w(posisjon))*(A(posisjon+1)-A(posisjon))...
        /(w(posisjon+1)-w(posisjon));
    GM=1/Lw180;
end

%Beregning av wc
if max(A)<1
    %disp('Maks amplitude mindre enn ein. '); skrudd av
    wc=[];
    vAwc=[];
    PM=[];
else
    for i=1:length(A)
        %Kryssing oven fra
        if A(i)>1
            posisjon=i;
        end
    end
    %Secant
    wc=w(posisjon)-(A(posisjon)-1)* ...
        (w(posisjon+1)-w(posisjon))/(A(posisjon+1)-A(posisjon));
    %Fasen ved
    vAwc=vA(posisjon)+(wc-w(posisjon))*(vA(posisjon+1)-vA(posisjon))...
        /(w(posisjon+1)-w(posisjon));
    PM=vAwc+180;
end

%Beregning av S og T
S=1./abs(1+Frek);
Ms=max(S);
T=abs(Frek./(1+Frek));
Mt=max(T);

if nargout==0
    figure
    title('Bode plot')

```

```

subplot(211)
loglog(w,A)
hold
loglog([w180,w180],[1,Lw180])
loglog(w,ones(length(w)),':')
ylabel('Amplitude')
title('Bode plot')
hold
subplot(212)
semilogx(w,vA)
hold
semilogx(w,-ones(length(w))*180,':')
semilogx([wc,wc],[vAwc,-180])
axis([min(w) max(w) max([min(vA),-360]) 0])
ylabel('Fase forskyvning')
xlabel('Frekvens')
hold

figure
loglog(w,S,w,T,':-')
legend('S','T')
xlabel('Frekvens')
ylabel('Amplitude')
end

```