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| Note generali           | Description based upon print version of record.  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and index.   |
| Nota di contenuto       | PRACTICAL PROCESS CONTROL; CONTENTS; Preface; 1. Introduction; 1.1 The Process Industries and Regulatory Control; 1.2 P&I Diagrams; 1.3 Regulatory Control Example; 1.4 Control Loop; 1.5 Example Process; 1.6 Cascade Control; 1.7 Summary; Literature Cited; 2. Gain or Sensitivity; 2.1 Process Design Versus Process Control; 2.2 What Do We Mean by "Process Gain"; 2.3 Linear Versus Nonlinear Processes; 2.4 Operating Lines and Gains from Process Tests; 2.5 Action; 2.6 Impact of Process Nonlinearities on Tuning; 2.7 Scheduled Tuning; 2.8 Heat Transfer Processes; 2.9 Vacuum Processes; 2.10 Summary Literature Cited3. Process Dynamics; 3.1 First-Order Lag and Time Constant; 3.2 Integrating Process; 3.3 Self-Regulated Versus Non-Self-Regulated Processes; 3.4 Dead Time; 3.5 Measurement Issues; 3.6 Effect of Dead Time on Loop Performance; 3.7 Mixing; 3.8 Process Models; 3.9 Approximating Time Constants; 3.10 Ultimate Gain and Ultimate Period; 3.11 Damping; 3.12 Simple Performance Measures; 3.13 The Integral Criteria; 3.14 Summary; 4. Controller Modes and Mode Selection; 4.1 Mode Characteristics; 4.2 Options for Tuning Coefficients; 4.3 Computing the PID Control Equation |

4.4 Mode Combinations; 4.5 Flow Control; 4.6 Level Control; 4.7 Nonlinear Algorithms; 4.8 Level-to-Flow Cascade; 4.9 Summary; 5. Proportional Mode; 5.1 Control Equation; 5.2 Regulators; 5.3 The Proportional Band; 5.4 Bumpless Transfer; 5.5 Set-Point Changes; 5.6 Disturbance or Load Changes; 5.7 Proportional Control of Simple Models; 5.8 Adjusting the Controller Gain; 5.9 Tuning; 5.10 Summary; 6. Integral Mode; 6.1 Control Equation; 6.2 Open-Loop Behavior; 6.3 Effect of Reset Time; 6.4 PI Control of Simple Models; 6.5 Tuning; 6.6 Speed of Response; 6.7 Avoiding Sloppy Tuning; 6.8 Suppressing the Proportional Kick; 6.9 Windup Protection; 6.10 Summary; Literature Cited; 7. Derivative Mode; 7.1 Control Equation; 7.2 Incorporating Derivative into the Control Equation; 7.3 PID Control Equations; 7.4 Effect of Derivative Time; 7.5 Getting the Most from Derivative; 7.6 PID Control of Simple Models; 7.7 Tuning; 7.8 Summary; 8. Tuning Methods; 8.1 What Is a Tuning Method; 8.2 Process Characterizations; 8.3 Ziegler-Nichols Closed Loop Method; 8.4 The Relay Method; 8.5 Open-Loop Methods; 8.6 Graphical Constructions and Nonlinear Regression; 8.7 Ziegler-Nichols Open-Loop Method; 8.8 The Lambda Method; 8.9 IMC Method; 8.10 Integral Criteria Method; 8.11 Summary; Literature Cited; 9. Measurement Devices; 9.1 Steady-State Behavior; 9.2 Very Small Process Gain; 9.3 Temperature Measurements; 9.4 Filtering and Smoothing; 9.5 Summary; 10. Final Control Elements; 10.1 Valves and Flow Systems; 10.2 Valve Sizing; 10.3 Inherent Valve Characteristics; 10.4 Flow System Dominated by Control Valve; 10.5 Flow System Dominated by Process; 10.6 Valve Nonidealities; 10.7 Valve Positioner; 10.8 On-Off Control; 10.9 Time Proportioning Control; 10.10 Variable Speed Pumping; 10.11 Summary Literature Cited

## Sommario/riassunto

Practical Process Control (loop tuning and troubleshooting). This book differs from others on the market in several respects. First, the presentation is totally in the time domain (the word "LaPlace" is nowhere to be found). The focus of the book is actually troubleshooting, not tuning. If a controller is "tunable", the tuning procedure will be straightforward and uneventful. But if a loop is "untunable", difficulties will be experienced, usually early in the tuning effort. The nature of any difficulty provides valuable clues to what is rendering the loop "untunable". For example, if r