

# CACULATING P,I CONSTANTS Kp and Ki

George Younkin, P.E., Life FELLOW IEEE

PI compensation is used with most industrial servos. D compensation is used when needed. An electric motor can be represented by a second order equation (1)

$$\frac{V_m}{e_i} = \frac{1/K_e}{s^2 + 2\delta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \quad (1)$$

Where: Ke= [volts/rad/sec]

$\omega_n$  = bandwidth of motor drive = [rad / sec ]

An index of performance can be written to equate with the characteristic equation of eq.1 such that:

$$\frac{((K_p / J)s + (K_i / J))}{[s^2 + (K_p / J)s + K_i / J]} \quad (2)$$

Equating coefficients of eq. 1 and eq. 2 :

$$2\delta\omega_n = \frac{K_p}{J} \quad (3)$$

and

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{K_i}{J} \quad (4)$$

Where:

J= Jmotor+Jload reflected to motor= [lb - in - sec<sup>2</sup>]

$\omega_n$  = motor drive bandwidth = rad / sec

$\delta$  = damping factor

It can be assumed that the drive will be well damped, thus  $\delta = 1$

The bandwidth should be chosen as a reasonable value of approximately 20 to 30 Hz (125 to 188 rad/sec) for industrial machines.

Therefore, substituting these approximations into eq. 3 and eq. 4 yields

$$2\omega_n = \frac{K_p}{J} \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_n^2 = \frac{K_i}{J}$$

$$K_p = 2\omega_n J \text{ [a/rpm]} \quad \text{and} \quad K_i = \omega_n^2 J \text{ [a/sec/rpm]}$$

EXAMPLE:

An industrial machine servo has the following characteristics-

$$J_{\text{total at motor}} = 0.311 \text{ lb-in-sec}^2$$

The drive response is desired to respond with a damping factor as close to critical damping as possible making  $\delta = 1$ .

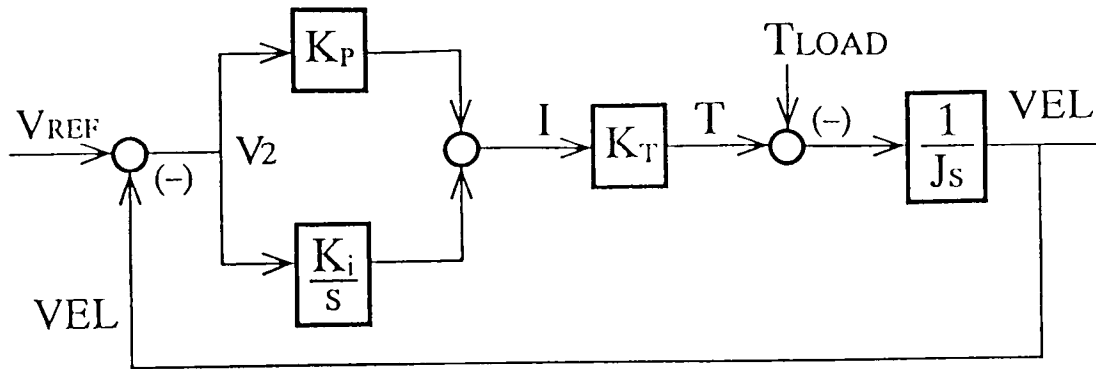
The normal servo bandwidth of this industrial servo will be about 30 Hz (188 rad/sec).

Therefore:

$$K_p = 2 \times 188 \times 0.311 = 118 \text{ [a/rpm]}$$

$$K_i = 188^2 \times 0.311 = 11000 \text{ [a/sec/rpm]}$$

The PI compensation can be represented as-

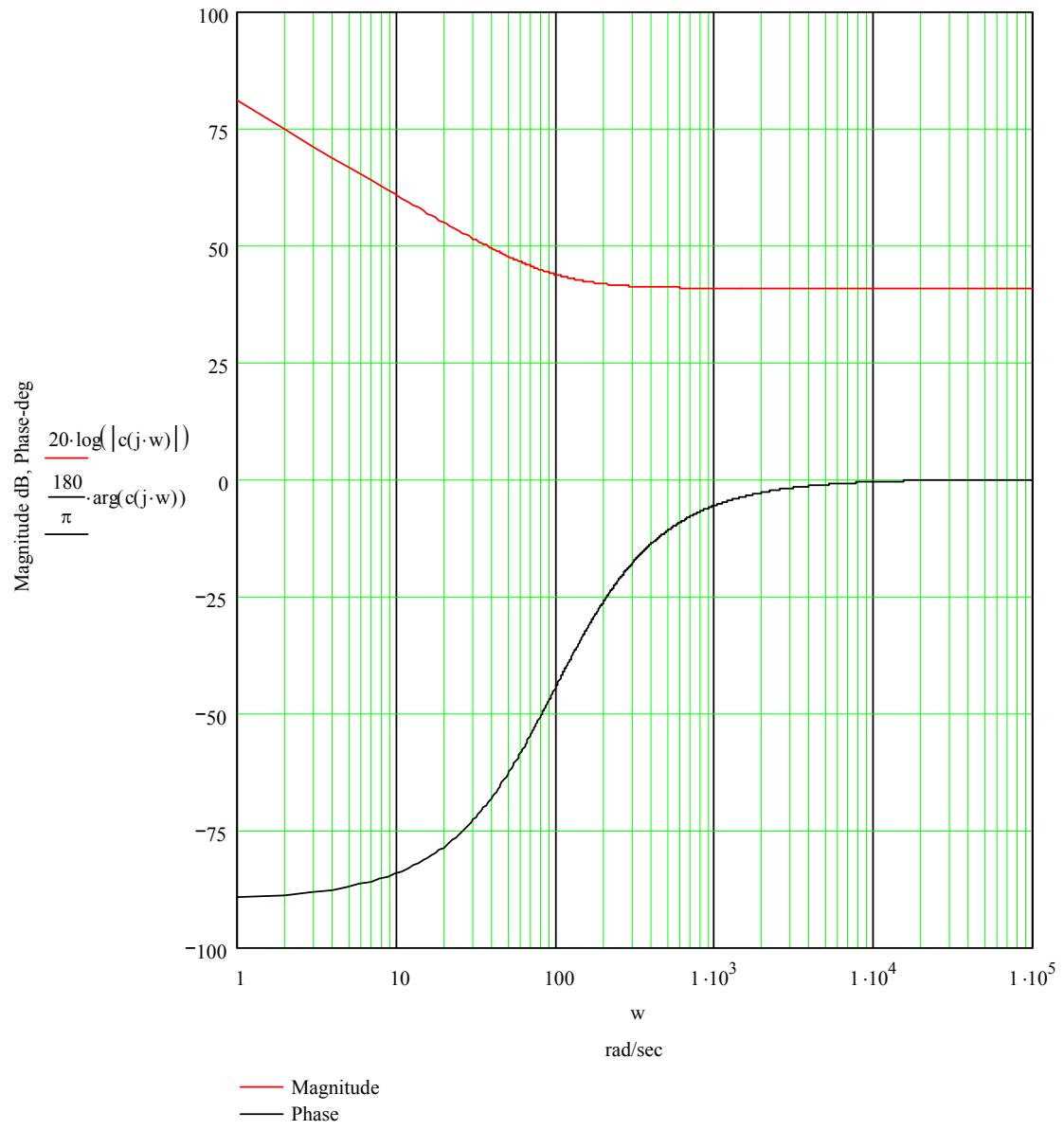


$$\frac{I}{V_2} = \left[ K_p + \frac{K_i}{s} \right] = \frac{K_p s + K_i}{s} = \frac{K_i \left[ \frac{K_p}{K_i} s + 1 \right]}{s} = \frac{K_2 [t_2 s + 1]}{s}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{K_p}{K_i} \quad \omega_2 = \frac{K_i}{K_p} \quad (\text{Corner frequency})$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{K_i}{K_p} = \frac{11000}{117} = 94 \text{ rad/sec}$$

The frequency response for PI compensation is as follows:



PI Compensation