QCPU(Q Mode)/QnACPU

MITSUBISHI

Programming Manual

(PID Control Instructions)



Mitsubishi Programmable Controller



• SAFETY PRECAUTIONS •

(You must read these cautions before using the product)

As for the use of the product, please carefully read this manual and the related manuals introduced later. Also, please pay attention to safety adequately and manage the product correctly.

The safety cautions shown in this manual apply to the product only.

In this manual, the safety precautions are ranked as "DANGER" and "CAUTION".



Note that the \triangle CAUTION level may lead to a serious consequence according to the circumstances. Always follow the instructions of both levels because they are important to personal safety.

Please store this manual in order to read whenever it is necessary. Also, always forward this manual to the end users.

[Design Precautions]

 Install a safety circuit external to the programmable controller that keeps the entire system safe even when there are problems with the external power supply or the programmable controller. Otherwise, it may cause an output error or an operating error, resulting in an accident. (1) Configure a circuit such as an emergency stop circuit and a protective circuit on the outside of the programmable logic controller. (2) When the programmable controller detects the following problems, it will stop calculation and turn off all outputs. An overcurrent protective device or an overvoltage protective device in a power supply
module start running. • A watchdog timer error or others is detected with self-checking function in the programmable controller CPU. All outputs may be turned on, when an error occurs in the part of I/O controlling or others
that the programmable controller CPU cannot detect. Build a fail safe circuit exterior to the programmable controller to keep the entire system safe. As for the fail safe circuit, refer to a CPU module User's Manual.
 Configure a circuit that turns on an external power supply when the main power of programmable controller is turned on. If the external power supply is turned on first, it could result in an output error or an operating error.

[Design Precautions]

• When connecting a peripheral device to the CPU module or connecting a personal computer or others to an intelligent function module, always configure an interlock circuit in the sequence program to ensure that the whole system always operate safely.

Also, make sure to read this manual carefully and check all operations for safety first before executing other control (program changes, changes of operation status (and status control)) of the operating sequence.

Especially for the control described above on the remote sequence from an external device, an immediate action may not be taken for a programmable controller's trouble due to a data communication fault.

Configure the interlock circuit in the sequence program. Simultaneously a recovery method for system, in which a data communications fault occurs, should be determined between the external device and the programmable controller CPU.

[Startup/Maintenance Precaution]

 Make sure to read this manual carefully and check all operations for safety first before connecting a peripheral device to an operating CPU module online (particularly program changes, forced outputs, and changes of operation status). Otherwise, an operating error may cause damage or problems with the modules.

REVISIONS

* The manual number is given on the bottom left of the back cover.

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		Q26UDEHCPU
		Partial correction
		GENERIC TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS MANUAL,
		Section 2.1, Appendix 1

* The manual number is given on the bottom left of the back cover.

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INTRODUCTION

Thank you for choosing the Mitsubishi MELSEC-Q/QnA Series of Programmable Logic Controllers. Please read this manual carefully so that the equipment is used to its optimum. A copy of this manual should be forwarded to the end User.

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About Manuals

The following manuals are also related to this product. In necessary, order them by quoting the details in the tables below.

Related Manuals

Manual Name	Manual Number (Model Code)
QCPU User's Manual (Function Explanation, Program Fundamentals) Describes the functions, programming procedures, devices, etc. necessary to create programs. (Sold separately)	SH-080484ENG (13JR73)
QnACPU Programming Manual (Fundamentals) Describes how to create programs, the names of devices, parameters, and types of program. (Sold separately)	IB-66614 (13JF46)
QCPU (Q mode) /QnACPU Programming Manual (Common Instructions) Describes how to use sequence instructions, basic instructions, and application instructions. (Sold separately)	SH-080039 (13JF58)
QnACPU Programming Manual (Special Function) Describes the dedicated instructions for special function modules available when using the Q2ACPU(S1), Q3ACPU, and Q4ACPU. (Sold separately)	SH-4013 (13JF56)
QnACPU Programming Manual (AD57 Instructions) Describes the dedicated instructions for controlling an AD57(S1) type CRT controller module available when using the Q2ACPU(S1), Q3ACPU, or Q4ACPU. (Sold separately)	IB-66617 (13JF49)

Before reading this manual, refer to the user's manual of the used CPU module or the QnACPU Programming Manual (Fundamentals), and confirm which programs, I/O processing, and devices can be used with the used CPU module.





Generic Terms and Abbreviations Used in This Manual

Generic term/abbreviation	Description of generic term/abbreviation
CRUmodulo	Generic term of Basic model QCPU, High Performance model QCPU,
	Redundant CPU, Universal model QCPU, QnACPU
	Abbreviation of Q2ASCPU, Q2ASCPU-S1, Q2ASHCPU, Q2ASHCPU-S1,
QIIACPU	Q2ACPU, Q2ACPU-S1, Q3ACPU, Q4ACPU, Q4ARCPU
0=4	Abbreviation of Q2ASCPU, Q2ASCPU-S1, Q2ASHCPU, Q2ASHCPU-S1,
QNA	Q2ACPU, Q2ACPU-S1, Q3ACPU, Q4ACPU
Q4AR	Abbreviation of Q4ARCPU
	Abbreviation of Q00CPU, Q01CPU, Q02CPU, Q02HCPU, Q06HCPU,
	Q12HCPU, Q25HCPU, Q12PRHCPU, Q25PRHCPU, Q02UCPU,
QCPU	Q03UDCPU, Q04UDHCPU, Q06UDHCPU, Q13UDHCPU, Q26UDHCPU,
	Q03UDECPU, Q04UDEHCPU, Q06UDEHCPU, Q13UDEHCPU,
	Q26UDEHCPU
QnCPU	Abbreviation of Q02CPU
QnHCPU	Abbreviation of Q02HCPU, Q06HCPU, Q12HCPU, Q25HCPU
QnPHCPU	Abbreviation of Q02PHCPU, Q06PHCPU, Q12PHCPU, Q25PHCPU
QnPRHCPU	Abbreviation of Q12PRHCPU, Q25PRHCPU
	Abbreviation of Q03UDCPU, Q04UDHCPU, Q06UDHCPU,
QnUD(H)CPU	Q13UDHCPU, Q26UDHCPU, Q03UDECPU, Q04UDEHCPU,
	Q06UDEHCPU, Q13UDEHCPU, Q26UDEHCPU
Basic model QCPU	Conorio form of O00 ICBU O00CDU O01CDU
Basic	
High Performance model QCPU	
High Performance	
Process CPU	Generic term of Q02PHCPU, Q06PHCPU, Q12PHCPU, Q25PHCPU
Redundant CPU	Generic term of Q12PRHCPU, Q25PRHCPU
Universal model QCPU	Generic term of Q02UCPU, Q03UDCPU, Q04UDHCPU, Q06UDHCPU,
	Q13UDHCPU, Q26UDHCPU, Q03UDECPU, Q04UDEHCPU,
Universal	Q06UDEHCPU, Q13UDEHCPU, Q26UDEHCPU

This manual uses the following generic terms and abbreviations unless otherwise described.

MEMO

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This manual describes the sequence program instructions used to implement PID control with any of the following CPU modules.

- · Basic model QCPU (first five digits of serial No. are 04122 or later)
- High Performance model QCPU
- Redundant CPU
- Universal model QCPU
- QnACPU

The Basic model QCPU, High Performance model QCPU, Redundant CPU, and Universal model QCPU have the instructions used to perform PID control by incomplete derivative (PID control instructions) and the instructions used to perform PID control by complete derivative (PID control instructions) as standard features.

The QnACPU has the instructions used to perform PID control by complete derivative (PID control instructions) as standard features.

Since the incomplete derivative PID control instructions and complete derivative PID control instructions are independent of each other, they can be executed at the same time.

The following table indicates the CPU modules that can use the incomplete derivative PID control instructions and complete derivative PID control instructions.

CPU Moo	Incomplete Derivative	Complete Derivative	
	First five digits of serial No. are "04121" or earlier	×	×
Basic model QCPU	First five digits of serial No. are "04122" or later	0	0
High Performance model QCPU	First five digits of serial No. are "05031" or earlier	×	0
	First five digits of serial No. are "05032" or later	[⊖] *1	0
Redundant CPU	0	0	
Universal model QCPU	0	Ó	
QnACPU		×	Ō

 \bigcirc : Usable, \times : Unusable

*1: Version 7 or earlier version of GX Developer issues an "instruction code alarm" if it loads a new CPU instruction realized with GX Developer Version 8.

There are the following PID control instructions.

Classification	Incomplete Derivative	Complete Derivative
PID control data setting	S(P).PIDINIT	PIDINIT(P)
PID operation	S(P).PIDCONT	PIDCONT(P)
PID control status monitor	_	PID57(P)
Specified loop No. operation stop	S(P).PIDSTOP	PIDSTOP(P)
Specified loop No. operation start	S(P).PIDRUN	PIDRUN(P)
Specified loop No. parameter change	S(P).PIDPRMW	PIDPRMW(P)

PID control via PID control instructions is implemented by combining the CPU module with the A/D converter module and D/A converter module.

In the case of the QnACPU, the PID control status can be monitored using the AD57(S1) CRT controller module.

POINT

(1) The Process CPU is not compatible with the PID control instructions described in this manual.

To implement PID control using the Process CPU, use the process control instructions described in the QnPHCPU/QnPRHCPU Programming Manual (Process Control Instructions).

(2) The Redundant CPU can use the PID control instructions and process control instructions.

1.1 PID Processing Method

This section describes the processing method for PID control using PID control instructions. (For details on PID operations, see Chapter 4.)

Execute PID control with PID control instructions by loading an A/D converter module and a D/A converter module, as shown in Figure 1.1.



Figure 1.1 Overview of PID Control Processing

In the PID control processing method, as shown in Figure 1.1, the PID operation is executed using the set value (SV) and the process value (PV) read from the A/D converter module, and the manipulated value (MV) is then calculated.

The calculated MV (manipulated value) is output to the D/A converter module.

When a PID operation instruction* is executed in a sequence program, the sampling cycle is measured and a PID operation is performed.

PID operation in accordance with the PID operation instruction is executed in preset sampling cycles.



Figure 1. 2 Operation when PID Operation Instruction Executed

REMARK

*: There are the following PID operation instructions.

- S.PIDCONT (incomplete derivative)
- PIDCONT (complete derivative)

MEMO

2. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION FOR PID CONTROL

This chapter describes the system configuration for PID control using the PID control instructions.

For the modules that can be used to configure a system, refer to the following manual. • Basic model QCPU, High Performance model QCPU, Universal model QCPU: MELSEC-Q DATA

BOOK

• QnACPU: User's manual (details) of the used CPU module



POINT

SV, PV and MV used with the PID control instructions may be set either with the fixed values of 0 to 2000 or to any values according to the used module. Refer to Section 4.3.5 for details.

	SV, PV, MV				
	0 to 2000 fixed *	Any setting			
Basic model QCPU	0	0			
High Performance model QCPU	0	0			
Redundant CPU	0	0			
Universal model QCPU	0	0			
QnACPU	0	×			
When the resolution of the A/D con Ω of PID control is other than 0 to	⊖: Can b verter module or D/A 2000, convert the dig	e set, \times : Cannot be set converter module use tal values into 0 to 20			

2.1 Applicable PLC CPU

Component	Module
Basic model QCPU	Q00JCPU, Q00CPU, Q01CPU
	(First 5 digits of serial No. are 04122 or later)
High Performance model QCPU	Q02CPU, Q02HCPU, Q06HCPU, Q12HCPU, Q25HCPU
Redundant CPU	Q12PRHCPU, Q25PRHCPU
	Q02UCPU, Q03UDCPU, Q04UDHCPU, Q06UDHCPU,
Universal model QCPU	Q13UDHCPU, Q26UDHCPU, Q03UDECPU, Q04UDEHCPU,
	Q06UDEHCPU, Q13UDEHCPU, Q26UDEHCPU
	Q2ASCPU, Q2ASCPU-S1, Q2ASHCPU, Q2ASHCPU-S1
	Q2ACPU, Q3ACPU, Q4ACPU, Q4ARCPU

3. PID CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

This section gives the specifications PID operation using PID control instructions.

3.1 PID Control by incomplete derivative

3.1.1 Performance specifications

			Specifications					
			With Pl	ID limits	Without	PID limits		
ltem			Basic model QCPU	High Performance model QCPU, Redundant CPU, Universal model QCPU	Basic model QCPU	High Performance model QCPU, Redundant CPU, Universal model QCPU	QnA CPU	
Number of PID control loops		_	8 loops (maximum)	32 loops (maximum)	8 loops (maximum)	32 loops (maximum)	_	
Sampling	cycle	Ts	0.01 to 60.00 s					
PID operation method —		$\left\lceil - \right\rceil$	Process value differentiation incomplete derivative (forward operation/reverse operation)					
PID	Proportional constant	KΡ		0.01 to	100.00			
constant	Integral constant	Τı		0.1 to 3	000.0 s			
setting	Derivative constant	TD	0.00 to 300.00 s			—		
range	Derivative gain	KD		0.00 to	300.00		_	
SV (set va	alue) setting range	SV	0 to 2000 -32768 to 32767		to 32767	_		
PV (proce	ss value) setting range	ΡV		0050	20700	t- 00707		
MV (mani	pulated value) output range	MV	-50 to 2050		-32/68 to 32/67		_	

The performance specifications for PID control are tabled below.

-: Unusable

3

3 - 1

3.1.2 PID operation block diagram and operation expressions



(2) The operation expressions for PID control using PID control instructions are indicated below.

Nam	e	Operation Expressions	Meanings of Symbols		
Process	Forward operation	$EV_{n}=PV_{fn}^{*}-SV$ $\Delta MV=K_{P}\{(EV_{n}-EV_{n-1})+\frac{T_{S}}{T_{1}}EV_{n}+D_{n}\}$ $D_{n}=\frac{T_{D}}{T_{S}+\frac{T_{D}}{K_{D}}}(PV_{fn}-2PV_{fn-1}+PV_{fn-2})+\frac{\frac{T_{D}}{K_{D}}}{T_{S}+\frac{T_{D}}{K_{D}}}D_{n-1}$ $MV_{n}=\Sigma\Delta MV$	EVn : Deviation in the present sampling cycle EVn-1 : Deviation in the preceding sampling cycle SV : Set value PVfn : Process value of the present sampling cycle (after filtering) PVfn-1 : Process value of the preceding sampling cycle (after filtering)		
value differentiation Incomplete derivative	Reverse operation	$EV_{n}=SV-PV_{fn}*$ $\Delta MV=K_{P}\{(EV_{n}-EV_{n-1})+\frac{T_{S}}{T_{1}}EV_{n}+D_{n}\} + \frac{T_{D}}{K_{D}}$ $Dn=\frac{T_{D}}{T_{S}+\frac{T_{D}}{K_{D}}}(-PV_{fn}+2PV_{fn-1}-PV_{fn-2})+\frac{T_{D}}{T_{S}+\frac{T_{D}}{K_{D}}}D_{n-1}$ $MV_{n}=\Sigma \Delta MV$	Sampling cycle (after filtering) PVfn-2 : Process value of the sampling cycle two cycles before (after filtering) △MV : Output change value MVn : Present manipulation value Dn : Present derivative term Dn-1 : Derivative term of the preceding sampling cycle KP : Proportional constant Ts : Sampling cycle Tl : Integral constant TD : Derivative constant Kp : Derivative constant Kb : Derivative gain		

POINT	
(1) *:PV _{fn} is ca	Iculated using the following expression.
Therefore	e, it is the same as the PV (process value) of the input data as long
as the filt	er coefficient is not set for the input data.
Proces	s Value after Filtering $PV_{fn} = PV_n + \alpha (PV_{fn-1} - PV_n)$
PVn	: Process value of the present sampling cycle
α	: Filter coefficient
PV _{fn} -	1 : Process value of the preceding sampling cycle (after filtering)
(2) PV _{fn} is stor	ed in the I/O data area. (See Section 5.2)

3.1.3 PID control instruction list

Instruction	Processing Details	CPU		
Name	Processing Details	QCPU	QnACPU	
S.PIDINIT	Sets the reference data for PID operation.	○*	×	
S.PIDCONT	Executes PID operation with the SV (set value) and the PV (process value).	()*	×	
S.PIDSTOP S.PIDRUN	Stops or starts PID operation for the set loop No.	0	×	
S.PIDPRMW	Changes the operation parameters for the designated loop number to PID control data.	\ *	×	

A list of the instructions used to execute PID control is given below.

○: Usable, ×: Unusable

*: The Basic model QCPU, High Performance model QCPU, Redundant CPU and Universal model QCPU allow selection of "with/without PID limits". Refer to Sections 5.1 and 5.2 for details of the setting range when "with/without PID limits" has been selected.

(1) PID control instruction list

The PID control instruction list has the format indicated below:



Table 3.1 How to Read the PID control Instruction List

Explanation

- (1) Classification of instructions according to their application.
- (2) Instruction names written in a sequence program.
- (3) Symbols used in the ladder diagram.
- (4) Processing for each instruction.



Fig. 3.1 Processing for Each Instruction

Symbol Execution Condition			
	Indicates an instruction that is executed for the duration that the condition for its execution is ON. When the condition before the instruction is OFF, the instruction is not executed and no processing is carried out.		
	Indicates an instruction that is executed once only at the leading edge (OFF to ON) of the condition for its execution; thereafter the instruction will not be executed, and no processing will be carried out, even if the condition is ON.		

(5) The execution condition for each instruction. Details are given below.

(6) Number of instruction steps

For details on the number of steps, refer to the QCPU (Q mode) /QnACPU Programming Manual (Common Instructions).

- (7) A circle indicates that subset processing is possible.
 - indicates that subset processing is impossible.

For details on subset processing, refer to the QCPU (Q mode) /QnACPU Programming Manual (Common Instructions).

(8) Indicates the page number in this manual where a detailed description for the instruction can be found.

A PID control instruction list is given in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 PID Control Instruction List

Category	Instruction Symbol	Ladder Format	Processing Details	Execution Condition	Number of Basic Steps	Subset Processing	Page
PID Control		- S.PIDINITS-	Sets the PID control data stored in the word device (designated by (S)). (S) + 0 (S) + 1 (S) + 2 to (S) + 15 For loop 1				
data setting	S.PIDINIT	-sp.pidinits-	$ \begin{array}{c c} ($) + 16 \\ to \\ ($) + 29 \end{array} $		7	_	8-2
PID operation	S.PIDCONT	- <u>S.PIDCONT</u> S-	Executes PID operation with the SV (set value) and the PV (process value) designated by (\$) and stores the PID operation results in the MV (manipulated value) area of the word device designated by (\$). (\$) Common data setting area (\$) + 9 (\$) + 10 to MV value storage area (\$) + 32 (\$) + 33 to MV value storage area (\$) + 55 (\$) + 55 (\$) + 55 (\$) + 55 (\$) + 55 (\$) + 57 (\$) + 57 (\$		7		8-3
Operation stop	S.PIDSTOP	-S.PIDSTOP	Stops the PID operation at the loop number designated by ①.		7		8-5
Operation start	S.PIDRUN		Starts the operation at the loop number designated by (n).		6	_	8-5
Parameter change	S.PIDPRMW	- S.PIDPRMW @S+	Changes the operation parameter for the loop number designated by (n) to the PID control data stored in the word device designated by (S)		8	_	8-6

POINT

- (1) "PID operation by incomplete derivative" and "PID operation by complete derivative" can be executed simultaneously since they are independent.
- (2) When the S(P).PIDINIT instruction has been used to make initialization, use the S(P).PIDCONT instruction to perform PID operation.
 - To stop and start the PID operation of the specified loop No. and to change the PID control data, use the S(P).PIDSTOP, S(P).PIDRUN and S(P).PIDPRMW instructions accordingly.

3.2 PID Control by Complete Derivative

3.2.1 Performance specifications

	•							
				Specification				
		ļ	With PI	ID limits	Without	PID limits		
		ļ		High		High		
		ļ		Performance		Performance		
	Item	ļ	Dania madal	model QCPU,	Desis model	model QCPU,		
		ļ		Redundant		Redundant	QIIACEU	
		ļ	QUPU	CPU,	QUPU	CPU,		
		ļ	1	Universal model		Universal model		
				QCPU		QCPU		
Numbered			8 loops	32 loops	8 loops	32 loops	32 loops	
Number of	PID control loops		(maximum)	(maximum)	(maximum)	(maximum)	(maximum)	
Sampling	cycle	Ts	0.01 to 60.00 s					
			Pr	Process value differentiation complete derivative				
PID opera	lion method		(forward operation/reverse operation)					
PID	Proportional constant	KΡ			0.01 to 100.00)		
constant	Integral constant	Т			0.1 to 3000.0 s			
setting	setting							
range Derivative constant		ID).00 to 300.00	S		
SV (set va	lue) setting range	SV	0 to	2000	-32768	to 32767	0 to 2000	
PV (proce:	ss value) setting range	ΡV			00700		50 to 0050	
MV (manir	oulated value) output range	ΜV	-50 to 2050		-32/68 to 32/6/ -50 t		-50 to 2050	

The performance specifications for PID control are tabled below.

3.2.2 PID operation block diagram and operation expressions



(2) The operation expressions for PID operation using PID control instructions are indicated below.

Name		Operation Expressions	Meanings of Symbols
Process value	Forward operation	$EV_{n}=PV_{fn}^{*}-SV$ $\Delta MV=K_{p}\{(EV_{n}-EV_{n-1})+\frac{T_{S}}{T_{i}}EV_{n}+D_{n}\}$ $D_{n}=\frac{T_{D}}{T_{S}}\cdot(PV_{fn}-2PV_{fn-1}+PV_{fn-2})$ $MV_{n}=\Sigma\Delta MV$	 EVn : Deviation in the present sampling cycle EVn-1 : Deviation in the preceding sampling cycle SV : Set value PVfn : Process value of the present sampling cycle (after filtering) PVfn-1 : Process value of the preceding sampling cycle (after filtering)
differentiation			PVfn-2: Process value of the sampling cycle two
Complete derivative	Reverse operation	$EV_{n}=SV-PV_{fn}^{*}$ $\Delta MV=K_{P}\{(EV_{n}-EV_{n-1})+\frac{T_{S}}{T_{I}}EV_{n}+D_{n}\}$ $D_{n}=\frac{T_{D}}{T_{S}}(-PV_{fn}+2PV_{fn-1}-PV_{fn-2})$ $MV_{n}=\Sigma \Delta MV$	

POINT						
(1) *:PV _{fn} is ca	(1) *: PV_{fn} is calculated using the following expression.					
Therefore, it is the same as the PV (process value) of the input data as long						
as the filt	as the filter coefficient is not set for the input data.					
Process Value after Filtering $PV_{fn} = PV_n + \alpha (PV_{fn-1} - PV_n)$						
PVn	: Process value of the present sampling cycle					
α	: Filter coefficient					
PV _{fn} -	1 : Process value of the preceding sampling cycle (after filtering)					
(2) PVfn is stored in the I/O data area. (See Section 5.2)						

(1) The PID operation block diagram for complete derivative is shown below.

3.2.3 PID control instruction list

Instruction	Dracessing Details	CPU			
Name	Processing Details	QCPU	QnACPU		
PIDINIT	Sets the reference data for PID operation.	○*	0		
PIDCONT	Executes PID operation with the SV (set value) and the PV (process value).	` *	0		
PID57	Used to monitor the results of PID operation at an AD57(S1).	×	0		
PIDSTOP PIDRUN	Stops or starts PID operation for the set loop No.	0	0		
PIDPRMW	Changes the operation parameters for the designated loop number to PID control data.	*	0		

O: Usable, ×: Unusable

*: The Basic model QCPU, High Performance model QCPU, Redundant CPU and Universal model QCPU allow selection of "with/without PID limits". Refer to Sections 5.1 and 5.2 for details of the setting range when "with/without PID limits" has been selected.

(1) The PID control instruction list

The PID control instruction list has the format indicated below:



Table 3.3 How to Read the PID control Instruction List

Explanation

- (1) Classification of instructions according to their application.
- (2) Instruction names written in a sequence program.
- (3) Symbols used in the ladder diagram.
- (4) Processing for each instruction.



Fig. 3.2 Processing for Each Instruction

Symbol	Execution Condition		
	Indicates an instruction that is executed for the duration that the condition for its execution is ON. When the condition before the instruction is OFF, the instruction is not executed and no processing is carried out.		
	Indicates an instruction that is executed once only at the leading edge (OFF to ON) of the condition for its execution; thereafter the instruction will not be executed, and no processing will be carried out, even if the condition is ON.		

(5) The execution condition for each instruction. Details are given below.

(6) Number of instruction steps

For details on the number of steps, refer to the QCPU (Q mode) /QnACPU Programming Manual (Common Instructions).

- (7) A circle indicates that subset processing is possible.
 - indicates that subset processing is impossible.

For details on subset processing, refer to the QCPU (Q mode) /QnACPU Programming Manual (Common Instructions).

(8) Indicates the page number in this manual where a detailed description for the instruction can be found.

A PID control instruction list is given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 PID Control Instruction List

Category	Instruction Symbol	Ladder Format	Processing Details	Execution Condition	Number of Basic Steps	Subset Processing	Page	
PID control data setting	PIDINIT	- PIDINIT S	Sets the PID control data stored in the word device (designated by (S)). (S) + 0 (S) + 1 (S) + 2 (S) + 11 For loop 1					
		- PIDINITP SH	(S) + 11 (S) + 12 (S) + 21 For loop 2 (S) + (m+0) to (S) + (m+9) $m=(n-1) \times 10+2$		2	_	9-2	
PID operation	PIDCONT	- <u>PIDCONT</u> S-	Executes PID operation with the SV (set value) and the PV (process value) designated by (\$) and stores the PID operation results in the MV (manipulated value) area of the word device designated by (\$). (\$) + 0 (\$) + 9 (\$) + 10 (\$) + 10 (\$		2		9-3	
Monitoring	PID57	– PID57 ିଲାହାଡି– – PID57P ିଲାହାଡି–	Monitors the PID operation results for the AD57 (S1) (designated by (n)). (n) : First I/O number of the AD57(S1) (S) : Monitor screen number 1:Loop 1 to loop 8 2:Loop 9 to loop16 3:Loop17 to loop24		4	_	9-5	
				4:Loop25 to loop32 2: Initial screen display request				

Category	Instruction Symbol	Ladder Format	Processing Details	Execution Condition	Number of Basic Steps	Subset Processing	Page
Operation stop	PIDSTOP		Stops the PID operation at the loop number designated by (n).		2	_	9-8
Operation start	PIDRUN		Starts the operation at the loop number designated by n.		2		9-8
Parameter change	PIDPRMW	- PIDPRMW ns	Changes the operation parameter for the loop number designated by (n) to the PID control data stored in the word device designated by (S)		3	_	9-9
		- PIDPRMWP ns					

Table 3.4 PID Control Instruction List

POINT

- (1) "PID operation by incomplete derivative" and "PID operation by complete derivative" can be executed simultaneously since they are independent.
- (2) When the PIDINIT(P) instruction was used to make initialization, use the PIDCONT(P) instruction to perform PID operation.To stop and start the PID operation of the specified loop No. and to change the

PID control data, use the PIDSTOP(P) instruction, PIDRUN(P) instruction and PIDPRMW(P) instruction.

4. FUNCTIONS OF PID CONTROL

This chapter describes PID control performed using the PID control instructions.

4.1 Outline of PID Control

PID control is applicable to process control in which factors such as flowrate, velocity, air flow volume, temperature, tension, mixing ratio, etc. must be controlled. The control for maintaining the control object at the preset value is shown in the diagram below:



Fig. 4.1 Application of PID Control Process Control

During PID control, the value measured by the sensor (process value) is compared with the preset value (set value). The output value (manipulated value) is then adjusted in order to eliminate the difference between the process value and the set value. The MV (manipulated value) is calculated by combining the proportional operation (P), the integral operation (I), and the derivative operation (D) so that the PV is brought to the same value as the SV quickly and precisely.

The MV is made large when the difference between the PV and the SV is large so as to bring the PV close to the SV quickly. As the difference between the PV and the SV gets smaller, a smaller MV is used to bring the PV to the same value as the SV gradually and accurately.

4.2 Functions of PID Control

The operation methods for PID control with the PID control instructions are the velocity type and process value derivative type. The following describes the control executed for both of these methods:

4.2.1 Operation method

(1) Velocity type operation

The velocity type operation calculates amounts of changes in the MVs (manipulated values) during PID operation. The actual MV is the accumulated amount of change of the MV calculated for each sampling cycle.

(2) Process value derivative type operation
 The process value derivative type operation executes PID operations by
 differentiating the PV (process value).
 Because the deviation is not subject to differentiation, sudden changes in the
 output due to differentiation of the changes in the deviation generated by
 changing the set value can be reduced.

4.2.2 Forward operation and reverse operation

Either forward operation or reverse operation can be selected to designate the direction of PID control.

- (1) In forward operation, the MV (manipulated value) increases as the PV (process value) increases beyond the SV (set value).
- (2) In reverse operation, the MV increases as the PV decreases below the SV.
- (3) In forward operation and reverse operation, the MV becomes larger as the difference between the SV and the PV increases.
- (4) The figure below shows the relationships among forward operation and reverse operation and the MV, the PV, and the SV.


(5) The figure below shows examples of process control with forward operation and reverse operation:



4.2.3 Proportional operation (P operation)

The control method for proportional operation is described below.

- (1) In proportional operation, an MV (manipulated value) proportional to the deviation (the difference between the set value and process value) is obtained.
- (2) The relationship between E (deviation) and the MV is expressed by the following formula:

MV=Kp • E

Kp is a proportional constant and is called the "proportional gain".

Condition	Proportional Operation	
When proportional gain Kp is smaller	Control operation gets slower.	
When proportional gain Kp is	Control operation gets faster.	
larger	However, hunting is more likely to occur.	

(3) The proportional operation in step response with a constant E (deviation) is illustrated in Fig. 4.2.



Fig. 4.2 Proportional Operation with a Constant Deviation

(4) A certain error produced relative to a set value is called an offset. An offset is produced in proportional operation.



4.2.4 Integral operation (I operation)

The control method for integral operation is described below.

(1) In the integral operation, the MV (manipulated value) changes continuously to zero deviation when it occurs.

This operation can eliminate the offset that is unavoidable in proportional operation.

(2) The time required for the MV in integral operation to reach the MV for proportional operation after the generation of deviation is called the integral time. Integral time is expressed as T₁.

Condition	Integral Operation	
When integral time T is	Integrating effect increases and the time to	
	eliminate the offset becomes shorter.	
snorter	However, hunting is more likely to occur.	
When integral time T ₁ is longer	Integrating effect decreases and the time to	
	eliminate the offset becomes longer.	

(3) The integral operation in step response with a constant E (deviation) is illustrated in Fig. 4.3.





(4) Integral operation is always used in combination with proportional operation (PI operation) or with proportional and derivative operations (PID operation).
 Integral operation cannot be used independently.

4.2.5 Derivative operation (D operation)

The control method for derivative operation is described below.

- In derivative operation, an MV (manipulated value) proportional to the deviation change rate is added to the system value to zero deviation when it occurs. This operation prevents significant fluctuation at the control objective due to external disturbances.
- (2) The time required for the MV in the derivative operation to reach the MV for the proportional operation after the generation of deviation is called the derivative time. Derivative time is expressed as T_D.

Condition	Derivative Operation	
When derivative time T _D is shorter	Differentiating effect decreases.	
When derivative time T _D is longer	Differentiating effect increases. However, hunting of short cycle is more likely to occur.	

(3) The derivative operation when the deviation is a constant value stepped response is shown in Fig. 4.4.





 (4) Derivative operation is always used in combination with proportional operation (PD operation) or with proportional and integral operations (PID operation). Derivative operation cannot be used independently.

REMARK

About the differences between complete derivative and incomplete derivative [Incomplete derivative]

Incomplete derivative is PID control that has a primary delay filter in the input of a derivative term.

The S.PIDCONT instruction is the incomplete derivative PID control instruction. Incomplete derivative is effective for the following cases.

- · Control susceptible to high-frequency noise
- When energy effective to actuate an operation end is not given when a step change occurs in a complete derivative system

[Complete derivative]

Complete derivative is PID control that uses the input of a derivative term as it is. The PIDCONT instruction is the complete derivative PID control instruction.



4.2.6 PID operation

The control method when proportional operation (P operation), integral operation (I operation), and derivative operation (D operation) are used in combination is described below.

- (1) During PID operation, the system is controlled by the MV (manipulated value) calculated in the (P + I + D) operation.
- (2) PID operation in step response with a constant E (deviation) is illustrated in Fig. 4.5.



Fig. 4.5 PID Operation with Constant Deviation

4.3 Other Functions

During PID control using the PID control instructions, MV upper/lower limit control is automatically executed by the bumpless changeover function explained below.

4.3.1 Bumpless changeover function

- (1) This function controls the MV (manipulated value) continuously when the control mode is changed between manual and automatic.
- (2) When the mode is changed (between manual and automatic), data is transferred between the "MV area for automatic mode (automatic MV)" and "MV area for manual mode (manual MV)" as described below.
 - The control mode is changed in the I/O data area (see Section 5.2).
 - (a) Changing from the manual The MV in the manual mode is transmitted to mode to the automatic mode the MV area for the automatic mode.
 - (b) Changing from the automatic The MV in the automatic mode is transmitted mode to the manual mode to the MV area for the manual mode.

POINT

- (1) Manual and automatic modes of PID control:
 - 1) Automatic mode
 - PID operation is executed with a PID control instruction.
 - The control object is controlled according to the calculated MV.
 - Manual mode
 PID operation is not executed. The MV is calculated by the user and the control object is controlled according to the user-calculated MV.
- (2) The loop set in the manual mode stores the PV (process value) in the set value area every sampling cycle.

4.3.2 MV upper/lower limit control function

- (1) The MV upper/lower limit control function controls the upper or lower limit of the MV calculated in the PID operation. This function is only effective in the automatic mode. It cannot be executed in the manual mode.
- (2) By setting the MV upper limit (MVHL) and the MV lower limit (MVLL), the MV calculated in the PID operation can be controlled within the range between the limits.



Fig. 4.6 Operation in Accordance with the MV Upper/Lower limit

(3) When the MV upper/lower limit control is used, the MV is controlled as illustrated above.

A MVHL (MV upper limit) and MVLL (MV lower limit) takes on a value between -50 and 2050 or a user-defined value (except the QnACPU).

The following are the default settings:

- Upper limit2000 (Or user-defined value)
- Lower limit0 (Or user-defined value)

The value set for the upper limit must not be smaller than the value set for the lower limit.

An error will occur if it is.

4.3.3 Monitoring PID control with the AD57(S1) (QnACPU only)

The PID control operation results can be monitored in a bar graph with an AD57(S1) CRT controller unit.

(1) The monitor screen displays the monitored information of eight loops beginning with the designated loop number.



POINT
The SV, PV, and MV present value are displayed as percentages of 2000.
1) SV percentage display
2) PV percentage display
3) MV percentage display $\frac{MV}{2000} \times 100$ (%)

(2) Use the PID57 instruction to execute monitoring with an AD57(S1). See Section 9.1.3 for details on the PID57 instruction.

4.3.4 Function for transfer to the SV storage device for the PV in manual mode

When using the PID control instruction to perform PID control, execute the PID operation instruction also in the manual mode.

In the manual mode, it is possible to select whether the PV imported from the A/D converter module is transferred to the SV storage device or not when the PID operation instruction is executed, depending on the ON/OFF status of the PID bumpless processing flag (SM774, SM794).

PID Bumpless Processing Flag			
SM794 SM774		Operation	
(Incomplete derivative)	(Complete derivative)		
O	-F	 The PV is transferred to the SV storage device when the PID operation instruction is executed. When the manual mode is switched to the automatic mode, the MV output in the manual mode is continued. When the SV is changed after switching to the automatic mode, control is performed to achieve the SV, starting from the MV output in the manual mode. 	
ON		 The PV is not transferred to the SV storage device when the PID operation instruction is executed. When the manual mode is switched to the automatic mode, control is performed to achieve the SV, starting from the MV output in the manual mode. Before switching to the automatic mode, store the SV into the SV storage device. 	

POINT

Depending on whether SM774/SM794 is ON or OFF, there are the following differences in control when the manual mode is switched to the automatic mode.

• When SM774/SM794 is OFF, the PV is transferred to the SV storage device. Therefore, there is no difference between the PV and SV when the manual mode is switched to the automatic mode.

Hence, an abrupt change does not occur in MV at the time of mode switching. Instead, since the SV after mode switching differs from the target value in the automatic mode, the user should change the SV to the target value step by step in the sequence program.

• When SM774/SM794 is ON, the PV is not transferred to the SV storage device. Therefore, there is a difference between the PV and SV when the manual mode is switched to the automatic mode.

If the difference is large at the time of mode switching, an abrupt change may occur in MV.

Use this method in a system where the mode is switched when the PV has fully neared the SV.

PID control in the automatic mode can be executed immediately without the SV being changed step by step in the sequence program.

REMARK

 The SV and PV are stored into the devices specified in the I/O data area with the PID operation instruction.

4.3.5 Changing the PID control data or input/output data setting range (QCPU only)

The setting ranges of the following data of the PID control data (refer to Section 5.1) and I/O data (refer to Section 5.2) can be changed as desired by user setting.

Item	Set Data	
	MV lower limit value	
PID control data	MV upper limit value	
	MV change rate limit value	
	PV change rate limit value	
	SV	
	PV	
I/O data	Automatic MV	
	PV after filtering	
	Manual MV	

To make the user setting valid, turn the bit corresponding to the relevant loop of the PID limit setting special register (SD774, SD775, SD794, SD795) to "1".

PID Limit Setting Special Register		Setting Danga			
Incomplete derivative	Complete derivative	Selling Range			
		b15 b14 b13 b12 b11 b10 b9 b8 b7 b6 b5 b4 b3 b2 b1 b0			
		0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1			
SD794	SD774				
		LOOP 16			
		b15 b14 b13 b12 b11 b10 b9 b8 b7 b6 b5 b4 b3 b2 b1 b0			
		0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1 0/1			
SD795	SD775				
		LOOP 32			

0: With PID limit (system fixed value) 1: Without PID limit (user setting)

POINT		
The Basic m	del QCPU has 8 loops.	
b0 to b7 of S	0774 and SD794 are valid.	

MEMO

5

5. PID CONTROL PROCEDURE

The programming procedure required to execute PID control is shown below.



- *: The following instructions are available as the PID control data setting instructions.
 - S.PIDINIT (incomplete derivative)
 - PIDINIT (complete derivative)



POINT

- Registering or changing the PID control data per sequence program scan will present no problem.
 - However, execute the the PID control data setting instructions *² when you registered or changed the PID control data.
 - If you do not execute the PID control data setting instructions instruction, the data registered or the correction made to the PID control data will not be reflected at the execution of the the PID operation instructions.
- You need not execute the PID control data setting instructions when using the parameter change instruction *³ to change the PID control data per loop.

REMARK

- *1: The following instructions are available as the PID operation instructions.
 - S.PIDCONT (incomplete derivative)
 - PIDCONT (complete derivative)
- *2: The following instructions are available as the PID control data setting instructions.
 - S.PIDINIT (incomplete derivative)
 - PIDINIT (complete derivative)
- *3: The following instructions are available as the parameter change instructions.
 - S. PIDPRMW (incomplete derivative)
 - PIDPRMW (complete derivative)

MEMO

5.1 PID Control Data

(1) PID control data is used to set the reference values for PID operation. Store the PID control data into the CPU module with the PID control data setting^{*2} instruction before executing PID operation instruction^{*1}.

The PID control data is classified into two types, "common data for all loops" and "data for individual loops".

(a) For Basic model QCPU

\land					Inco	omplete derivative		
$ \rangle$	Data			With PI	D limits	Without F	PID limits	
	No.	Data Item	Description	Setting Range	User Specification Range	Setting Range	User Specification Range	
Common setting data	1	Number of loops	Sets the number of loops for which PID operation will be executed.	1 to 8	1 to 8	1 to 8	1 to 8	
	2	Number of loops in one scan	Sets the number of loops for which single PID operation will be executed when the multiple loops reaches the sampling cycle time.	1 to 8	1 to 8	1 to 8	1 to 8	
	1	Selection of operational expression	Selects the PID operational expression indicated in Section 3.1.2/Section 3.2.2.	Forward operation: 0 Reverse operation: 1	0 or 1	Forward operation: 0 Reverse operation: 1	0 or 1	
	2	Sampling cycle (Ts)	Sets the cycle of PID operation.	0.01 to 60.00 s	1 to 6000 (unit: 10 ms)	0.01 to 60.00 s	1 to 6000 (unit: 10 ms)	
	3	Proportional constant (K _P)	PID operation Proportional gain	0.01 to 100.00	1 to 10000 (unit: 0.01)	0.01 to 100.00	1 to 10000 (unit: 0.01)	
Data for each loop	4	Integral constant (Tı)	This constant expresses the magnitude of the integral operation (I operation) effect. Increasing the integral constant slows down the manipulated value change.	$\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \text{ to } 3000.0 \text{ s} \\ \\ \text{Infinite}(\infty) \\ \text{(If the setting for T_1 exceeds} \\ 3000.0 \text{ s} \end{array}$	1 to 32767 (unit: 100 ms)	$\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \text{ to } 3000.0 \text{ s} \\ \\ \text{Infinite}(\infty) \\ \text{(If the setting for T_1 exceeds} \\ 3000.0 \text{ s} \end{array}$	1 to 32767 (unit: 100 ms)	
	5	Derivative constant (T⊳)	This constant expresses the magnitude of the derivative operation (D operation) effect. Increasing the derivative constant causes a significant change in the manipulated value even with slight change of the control objective.	0.00 to 300.00 s	0 to 30000 (unit: 10 ms)	0.00 to 300.00 s	0 to 30000 (unit: 10 ms)	
	6	Filter coefficient (α)	Sets the degree of filtering applied to the process value. The filtering effect decreases as the value gets closer to 0.	0 to 100 %	0 to 100	0 to 100 %	0 to 100	

Table 5.1 PID Control Data List

REMARK

- *1: The following are available as the PID operation instructions.
 - S.PIDCONT (incomplete derivative)
 - PIDCONT (complete derivative)
- $^{\ast}2$: The following are available as the PID control data setting instructions.
 - S.PIDINIT (incomplete derivative)
 - PIDINIT (complete derivative)

With	PID limits	Without	: PID limits	Processing when Set Data is
Setting Range	User Specification Range	Setting Range	User Specification Range	Outside the Allowable Setting Range
1 to 8	1 to 8	1 to 8	1 to 8	
1 to 8	1 to 8	1 to 8	1 to 8	An error occurs and PID operation is not executed for all loops.
Forward operation : 0 Reverse operation: 1	0 or 1	Forward operation : 0 Reverse operation: 1	0 or 1	An error occurs and PID operation
0.01 to 60.00s	1 to 6000 (unit: 10 ms)	0.01 to 60.00 s	1 to 6000 (unit: 10 ms)	executed.
0.01 to 100.00	1 to 10000 (unit: 0.01)	0.01 to 100.00	1 to 10000 (unit: 0.01)	
0.1 to 3000.0 s		0.1 to 3000.0 s		
Infinite(∞) (If the setting for T _i exceeds 3000.0 s	1 to 32767 (unit: 100 ms)	Infinite(∞) (If the setting for T ₁ exceeds 3000.0 s	1 to 32767 (unit: 100 ms)	An error occurs and PID operation for the corresponding loop is not executed.
0.00 to 300.00 s	0 to 30000 (unit: 10 ms)	0.00 to 300.00 s	0 to 30000 (unit: 10 ms)	An error occurs and PID operation for the corresponding loop is not executed.
0 to 100%	0 to 100	0 to 100%	0 to 100	

5. PID CONTROL PROCEDURE

Table 5.1	PID	Control	Data	List

\setminus					Inco	mplete derivative		
\backslash	Data			With PID	limits	Without Pl	D limits	
	No.	Data Item	Description	Setting Range	User Specification Range	Setting Range	User Specification Range	
	7	MV Lower limit (MVLL)	In the automatic mode, sets the lower limit for the MV (manipulated value) calculated in PID operation. When the MV is less than the MV lower limit, the MVLL is used as the MV.	-50 to 2050	-50 to 2050	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	
Data for each loop	8	MV Upper limit (MVHL)	In the automatic mode, sets the upper limit for the MV calculated in PID operation. When the MV is greater than the MV upper limit, the MVHL is used as the MV.	-50 to 2050	-50 to 2050	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	
	9	MV change rate limit (∆ MVL)	Sets the limit for variation between the previous MV and present MV. When the MV variation is greater than the limit value, 1 is set for bit 1 (b1) of the alarm device. Does not limit the MV variation. (If the MV variation is greater than the limit value, it is used unchanged as the MV variation to calculate the MV.)	0 to 2000	0 to 2000	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	
	10	PV change rate limit (∆ PVL)	Sets the limit for variation between the previous PV and present PV. When the PV variation is greater than the limit value, 1 is set for bit 0 (b0) of the alarm device. Does not limit the PV variation. (If the PV variation is greater than the limit value, it is used unchanged as the PV variation to perform the PID operation.)	0 to 2000	0 to 2000	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	
	11	Derivative gain (K⊳)	Sets a time period (operation delay) for derivative operation. As the value is greater, the time period decreases and operation becomes closer to complete derivative.	$\begin{array}{c} 0.00 \text{ to } 300.00\\ (\text{Ideal value is}\\ 8.00)\\\\\hline \text{Infinite}(\infty)\\ (\text{If the setting}\\ \text{for } K_{\text{D}} \text{ exceeds}\\ 300.00\\ \end{array}$	0 to 32767 (unit: 0.01)	$\begin{array}{c} 0.00 \text{ to } 300.00\\ (\text{Ideal value is}\\ 8.00)\\ \hline\\ \text{Infinite}(\infty)\\ (\text{If the setting}\\ \text{for } K_{\text{D}} \text{ exceeds}\\ 300.00 \end{array} \right)$	0 to 32767 (unit: 0.01)	

5. PID CONTROL PROCEDURE

	Complete derivative			
With PI	D limits	Without F	PID limits	Processing when Set Data is
Setting Range	User Specification Range	Setting Range	User Specification Range	Outside the Allowable Setting Range
-50 to 2050	-50 to 2050	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	In the case of "with PID limits", PID operation is performed after conversion into the following value.
-50 to 2050	-50 to 2050	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	 When the MVLL of MVHL value is less than -50, "-50" is used. When the MVLL or MVHL value is greater than 2050, "2050" is used.
0 to 2000	0 to 2000	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	 In the case of "with PID limits", PID operation is performed after conversion into the following value. When the △MVL value is less than -50, it is converted into -50. When the △MVL value is greater than 2050, it is converted into 2050.
0 to 2000	0 to 2000	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	 In the case of "with PID limits", PID operation is performed after conversion into the following value. When the △PVL value is less than -50, it is converted into -50. When the △PVL value is greater than 2050, it is converted into 2050.
_	_	_	_	An error occurs and PID operation for the corresponding loop is not executed.

(b) For High Performance model QCPU, Redundant CPU, Universal model QCPU

Ν					Inco	omplete derivative	9	
\backslash	Data			With PI	D limits	Without F	PID limits	
	No.	Data Item	Description	Setting Range	User Specification Range	Setting Range	User Specification Range	
Common	1	Number of loops	Sets the number of loops for which PID operation will be executed.	1 to 32	1 to 32	1 to 32	1 to 32	
setting data 2	2	Number of loops in one scan	Sets the number of loops for which single PID operation will be executed when the multiple loops reaches the sampling cycle time.	1 to 32	1 to 32	1 to 32	1 to 32	
	1	Selection of operational expression	Selects the PID operational expression indicated in Section 3.1.2/Section 3.2.2.	Forward operation: 0 Reverse operation: 1	0 or 1	Forward operation: 0 Reverse operation: 1	0 or 1	
	2	Sampling cycle (Ts)	Sets the cycle of PID operation.	0.01 to 60.00 s	1 to 6000 (unit: 10 ms)	0.01 to 60.00 s	1 to 6000 (unit: 10 ms)	
	3	Proportional constant (K _P)	PID operation proportional gain	0.01 to 100.00	1 to 10000 (unit: 0.01)	0.01 to 100.00	1 to 10000 (unit: 0.01)	
Data for each loop	4	Integral constant (Tı)	This constant expresses the magnitude of the integral operation (I operation) effect. Increasing the integral constant slows down the manipulated value change.	0.1 to 3000.0 s Infinite(∞) (If the setting for T ₁ exceeds 3000.0 s	1 to 32767 (unit: 100 ms)	0.1 to 3000.0 s Infinite(∞) (If the setting for T ₁ exceeds 3000.0 s	1 to 32767 (unit: 100 ms)	
	5	Derivative constant (T⊳)	This constant expresses the magnitude of the derivative operation (D operation) effect. Increasing the derivative constant causes a significant change in the manipulated value even with slight change of the control objective.	0.00 to 300.00 s	0 to 30000 (unit: 10 ms)	0.00 to 300.00 s	0 to 30000 (unit: 10 ms)	
	6	Filter coefficient (α)	Sets the degree of filtering applied to the process value. The filtering effect decreases as the value gets closer to 0.	0 to 100 %	0 to 100	0 to 100 %	0 to 100	

Table 5.2 PID Control Data List

Complete derivative				
 With PI	D limits	Without PI	D limits	Processing if Set Data is Outside the
Setting Range	User Designation Range	Setting Range	User Designation Range	Allowable Setting Range
1 to 32	1 to 32	1 to 32	1 to 32	An array against and PID aparation is not
1 to 32	1 to 32	1 to 32	1 to 32	executed for all loops.
Forward operation : 0 Reverse operation: 1	0 or 1	Forward operation : 0 Reverse operation: 1	0 or 1	An error occurs and PID operation for the
0.01 to 60.00 s	1 to 6000 (units: 10 ms)	0.01 to 60.00 s	1 to 6000 (units: 10 ms)	corresponding loop is not executed.
0.01 to 100.00	1 to 10000 (units: 0.01)	0.01 to 100.00	1 to 10000 (units: 0.01)	
0.1 to 3000.0 s		0.1 to 3000.0 s		
Infinite(∞) (If the setting for T ₁ exceeds 3000.0 s	1 to 32767 (units: 100 ms)	Infinite(∞) (If the setting for T ₁ exceeds 3000.0 s	1 to 32767 (units: 100 ms)	An error occurs and PID operation for the corresponding loop is not executed.
0.00 to 300.00 s	0 to 30000 (units: 10 ms)	0.00 to 300.00 s	0 to 30000 (units: 10 ms)	An error occurs and PID operation for the corresponding loop is not executed.
0 to 100 %	0 to 100	0 to 100 %	0 to 100	

5. PID CONTROL PROCEDURE

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\setminus					Inco	mplete derivative		
\backslash	Data			With PID) limits	Without PI	D limits	
	No.	Data Item	Description	Setting Range	User Specification Range	Setting Range	User Specification Range	
	7	MV Lower limit (MVLL)	In the automatic mode, sets the lower limit for the MV (manipulated value) calculated in PID operation. When the MV is less than the MV lower limit, the MVLL is used as the MV.	-50 to 2050	-50 to 2050	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	
Data for each loop	8	MV Upper limit (MVHL)	In the automatic mode, sets the upper limit for the MV calculated in PID operation. When the MV is greater than the MV upper limit, the MVHL is used as the MV.	-50 to 2050	-50 to 2050	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	
	9	MV change rate limit (∆ MVL)	Sets the limit for variation between the previous MV and present MV. When the MV variation is greater than the limit value, 1 is set for bit 1 (b1) of the alarm device. Does not limit the MV variation. (If the MV variation is greater than the limit value, it is used unchanged as the MV variation to calculate the MV.)	0 to 2000	0 to 2000	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	
	10	PV change rate limit (∆ PVL)	Sets the limit for variation between the previous PV and present PV. When the PV variation is greater than the limit value, 1 is set for bit 0 (b0) of the alarm device. Does not limit the PV variation. (If the PV variation is greater than the limit value, it is used unchanged as the PV variation to perform the PID operation.)	0 to 2000	0 to 2000	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	
	11	Derivative gain (K⊳)	Sets a time period (operation delay) for derivative operation. As the value is greater, the time period decreases and operation becomes closer to complete derivative.	$\begin{array}{c} 0.00 \text{ to } 300.00\\ (\text{Ideal value is}\\ 8.00)\\ \\ \text{Infinite}(\infty)\\ (\text{If the setting}\\ \text{for } K_{\text{D}} \text{ exceeds}\\ 300.00 \end{array})$	0 to 32767 (unit: 0.01)	$\begin{array}{c} 0.00 \text{ to } 300.00\\ (\text{Ideal value is}\\ 8.00)\\\\\hline \text{Infinite}(\infty)\\ (\text{If the setting}\\ \text{for } K_{\text{D}} \text{ exceeds}\\ 300.00\\ \end{array}$	0 to 32767 (unit: 0.01)	

	Complete	derivative		
With PI	D limits	Without F	PID limits	Processing when Set Data is
Setting Range	User Specification Range	Setting Range	User Specification Range	Outside the Allowable Setting Range
-50 to 2050	-50 to 2050	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	For the High Performance model QCPU "with PID limits" or the QnACPU, PID operation is performed after conversion into the following value.
-50 to 2050	-50 to 2050	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	 When the MVLL of MVHL value is less than -50, it is converted into - 50. When the MVLL or MVHL value is greater than 2050, it is converted into 2050.
0 to 2000	0 to 2000	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	 In the case of "with PID limits", PID operation is performed after conversion into the following value. When the △MVL value is less than 0, it is converted into 0. When the △MVL value is greater than 2000, it is converted into 2000.
0 to 2000	0 to 2000	-32768 to 32767	-32768 to 32767	 In the case of "with PID limits", PID operation is performed after conversion into the following value. When the △PVL value is less than 0, it is converted into 0. When the △PVL value is greater than 2000, it is converted into 2000.
_		_	_	An error occurs and PID operation for the corresponding loop is not executed.

(c) For QnACPU

Table 5.3 PID Control Data List

	Data No.	Data Item	Description	Setting Range	User Specifi- cation Range	Processing when Set Data is Outside the Allowable Setting Range
Commo	1	Number of loops	Sets the number of loops for which PID operation will be executed.	1 to 32	1 to 32	
Commo n setting data	2	Number of loops in one scan	Sets the number of loops for which single PID operation will be executed when the multiple loops reaches the sampling cycle time.	1 to 32	1 to 32	operation is not executed for all loops.
	1	Selection of operational expression	Selects the PID operational expression indicated in Section 3.2.2.	Forward operation: 0 Reverse operation: 1	0 or 1	An error occurs and PID
	2	Sampling cycle (Ts)	Sets the cycle of PID operation.	0.01 to 60.00 s	1 to 6000 (unit: 10 ms)	loop is not executed.
	3	Proportional constant (K _P)	PID operation ratio	0.01 to 100.00	1 to 10000 (unit: 0.01)	
	4	Integral constant (Tı)	This constant expresses the magnitude of the integral operation (I operation) effect. Increasing the integral constant slows down the manipulated value change.	$\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \text{ to } 3000.0 \text{ s} \\ \hline \text{Infinite}(\infty) \\ \text{(If the setting for T_1 exceeds} \\ 3000.0 \text{ s} \end{array}$	1 to 32767 (unit: 100 ms)	An error occurs and PID operation for the corresponding loop is not executed.
	5	Derivative constant (T _D)	This constant expresses the magnitude of the derivative operation (D operation) effect. Increasing the derivative constant causes a significant change in the manipulated value even with slight change of the control objective.	0.00 to 300.00 s	0 to 30000 (unit: 10 ms)	An error occurs and PID operation for the corresponding
	6	Filter coefficient (α)	Sets the degree of filtering applied to the process value. The filtering effect decreases as the value gets closer to 0.	0 to 100 %	0 to 100	loop is not executed.
Data for each loop	7	MV Lower limit (MVLL)	In the automatic mode, sets the lower limit for the MV (manipulated value) calculated in PID operation. When the MV is less than the MV lower limit, the MVLL is used as the MV.	-50 to 2050	-50 to 2050	PID operation is performed after conversion into the following value. • When the MVLL or MVHL value is less than -50, it is convected into 50
	8	MV Upper limit (MVHL)	In the automatic mode, sets the upper limit for the MV calculated in PID operation. When the MV is greater than the MV upper limit, the MVHL is used as the MV.	-50 to 2050	-50 to 2050	 When the MVLL or MVHL value is greater than 2050, it is converted into 2050.
	9	MV change rate limit (△ MVL)	Sets the limit for variation between the previous MV and present MV. When the MV variation is greater than the limit value, 1 is set for bit 1 (b1) of the alarm device. Does not limit the MV variation. (If the MV variation is greater than the limit value, it is used unchanged as the MV variation to calculate the MV.)	0 to 2000	0 to 2000	 PID operation is performed after conversion into the following value. When the △MVL value is less than 0, it is converted into 0. When the △MVL value is greater than 2000, it is converted into 2000.
	10	PV change rate limit (△ PVL)	Sets the limit for variation between the previous PV and present PV. When the PV variation is greater than the limit value, 1 is set for bit 0 (b0) of the alarm device. Does not limit the PV variation. (If the PV variation is greater than the limit value, it is used unchanged as the PV variation to perform the PID operation.)	0 to 2000	0 to 2000	 PID operation is performed after conversion into the following value. When the △PVL value is less than 0, it is converted into 0. When the △PVL value is greater than 2000, it is converted into 2000.

- (2) PID control data can be set in any word device number. However, all the data used for the corresponding loops must be set in devices with consecutive numbers.
- (3) The PID control data allocations are shown below.

(a) For incomplete derivative

Specified device number +0	Number of loops		
+1	Number of loops in 1 scan		
+2	Selection of operational expression		
+3	Sampling cycle (Ts)		
+4	Proportional constant (K _P)		
+5	Integral constant (Ti)		
+6	Derivative constant (T _D)		
+7	Filter coefficient (α)		
+8	MV lower limit (MVLL)	For loop No.1	
+9	MV upper limit (MVHL)	(14 words)	
+10	MV change rate limit (△MVL)		
+11	PV change rate limit (\triangle PVL)		
+12			
+13	Derivative gain (KD)		
+14	0*		
+15		<	
+16	Selection of operational expression		
+17	Sampling cycle (Ts)		
+18	Proportional constant (K _P)		
+19	Integral constant (T)		
+20	Derivative constant (ID)		
+21	Filter coefficient (α)		
+22	MV IOWER IIITHIT (MVLL)	For loop No.2	
+23		(14 words) For the	total
+24	NV change rate limit (Δ NVL)		of
+25		loops to	be
+20	U Dorivativo gain (Ka)	useu	
+27			
+20	0		
+29	т		
4-	L-		
to	to		
+(m + 0)	Selection of operational expression		
+(m + 1)	Sampling cycle (Ts)		
+(m + 2)	Proportional constant (K _P)		
+(m + 3)	Integral constant (T ₁)		
+(m + 4)	Derivative constant (T _D)		
+(m + 5)	Filter coefficient (α)		
+(m + 6)	MV lower limit (MVLL)	For loop No.n	
+(m + 7)	MV upper limit (MVHL)	(14 words)	
+(m + 8)	MV change rate limit (△MVL)		
+(m + 9)	PV change rate limit (△PVL)		
+(m + 10)	0*		
+(m + 11)	Derivative gain (K _D)		
+(m + 12)	0*		
+(m + 13)	0 *	J	
	m=(n-	1) × 14+2	

POINT

Store 0 into the " * " marked area of the PID control data. If other than 0 is stored into the " * " marked area, an error occurs and processing is not performed. (Error code: 4100) Spe

(a) Use the following formula to calculate the number of device points to be used when setting the PID control data:

Number of device points = 2 + 14 × n (n: Number of loops to be used)

- (b) Set each data as a binary value.
- (c) If the number of device points for the number of used loops exceeds the last device number of the specified device, an error occurs and processing is not performed. (Error code: 4101)
- (b) For complete derivative

cified device number +0	Number of loops		
+1	Number of loops in 1 scan		
+2	Selection of operational expression		
+3	Sampling cycle (Ts)		
+4	Proportional constant (K _P)		
+5	Integral constant (Ti)		
+6	Derivative constant (T _D)		
+7	Filter coefficient (α)	(10 words)	
+8	MV lower limit (MVLL)		
+9	MV upper limit (MVHL)		
+10	MV change rate limit (△MVL)		
+11	PV change rate limit (\triangle PVL)		
+12	Selection of operational expression		
+13	Sampling cycle (Ts)		
+14	Proportional constant (K _P)		
+15	Integral constant (Ti)		
+16	Derivative constant (T _D)		
+17	Filter coefficient (α)	For loop No.2	
+18	MV lower limit (MVLL)	For the tota	al
+19	MV upper limit (MVHL)	number of	
+20	MV change rate limit (△MVL)		;
+21	PV change rate limit (△PVL)	useu	
+22	Selection of opperational expression		
+23	Sampling cycle (Ts)	For loop No.3	
		∫ (10 words)	
to	to		
+(m + 0)	Selection of opperational expression		
+(m + 1)	Sampling cycle (Ts)		
+(m + 2)	Proportional constant (K _P)		
+(m + 3)	Integral constant (T ₁)		
+(m + 4)	Derivative constant (T _D)		
+(m + 5)	Filter coefficient (α)	For loop No.n	
+(m + 6)	MV lower limit (MVLL)	(10 words)	
+(m + 7)	MV upper limit (MVHL)		
+(m + 8)	MV change rate limit (△MVL)		
1(m + 0)			

 $m=(n-1) \times 10+2$

(a) Use the following formula to calculate the number of device points to be used when setting the PID control data:

Number of device points = $2 + 10 \times n$ (n: Number of loops to be used)

- (b) Set each data as a binary value.
- (c) If the number of device points used for the corresponding loops exceeds the last device number of the specified device, an error occurs and processing is not performed. (Error code: 4101)

- 5.1.1 Number of loops to be used and the number of loops to be executed in a single scan
 - (1) The number of loops to be used means the number of loops for which PID operation is executed. The sampling cycle time is measured for the set number of loops when the PID operation instruction* is executed. PID operation is executed for the loop for which the sampling cycle time reaches or exceeds the set sampling cycle.
 - (2) Processing time increases in proportion to the number of loops for which PID operation is executed when the PID operation instruction is executed.

Processing time = $A + B \times n$

- A : Fixed time for measuring sampling time
- B : Time required to execute PID operation for a loop
- n = Number of loops
- (3) The number of loops to be executed in a single scan means the number of loops for which PID operation is executed in one scan when there is more than one loop for which sampling cycle time reaches or exceeds the set sampling cycle when the PID operation instruction is executed.

If the number of loops to be executed in a single scan is set, PID operation is only executed for the set number of loops even if there are a greater number of loops for which the sampling cycle time reaches or exceeds the set sampling cycle when the PID operation instruction is executed. PID operation is executed for the rest of the loops in the next scan.



POINT

If the number of loops for which sampling cycle time reaches or exceeds the set sampling cycle is greater than the number of loops to be executed in a single scan, the PID operation execution priority is as follows:

- (1) The lowest numbered loop is given the highest priority.
- (2) If there are loops in the preceding scan for which PID operation has not been executed, they are given the highest priority.

REMARK

- *: The following instructions are available as the PID operation instructions.
 - S.PIDCONT (incomplete derivative)
 - PIDCONT (complete derivative)

5.1.2 Sampling cycle

- (1) A sampling cycle is the cycle in which PID operation is executed. The measurement time for one scan is added to the measurement time of up to the preceding scan each time a PID operation instruction*¹ is executed. When the cumulative value reaches or exceeds the set sampling cycle, the PID operation of the corresponding loop is performed.
- (2) The measured value of the sampling time used for PID operation is truncated to units of 10 ms.

For example, if the sampling cycle setting is 50 ms and the measured value is 57 ms, PID operation is executed with a sampling time of 50 ms. If the measured value is 64 ms, PID operation is executed with a sampling time of 60 ms.



The sampling cycle is measured when the PID operation instruction is executed. Therefore, a value smaller than the sequence program scan time cannot be set for the sampling cycle. If a value smaller than the scan time is set, PID operation will be executed in accordance with the scan time.

REMARK

- *1: The following instructions are available as the PID operation instructions.
 - S.PIDCONT (incomplete derivative)
 - PIDCONT (complete derivative)
- *2: The following instructions are available as the PID control data setting instructions.
 - S.PIDINIT (incomplete derivative)
 - PIDINIT (complete derivative)

MEMO

5.2 I/O Data

- (1) The I/O data consists of input data, such as the SV (set value) and PV (process value), which are set to execute PID operation, and output data, such as operation results.
- (2) The I/O data area is divided into the "data area where data are allocated loop-byloop" and "work area used by the system to perform PID operation".

Data Name		Description	Setting Range		
			QCPU		
			With PID limits	Without PID limits	
Set value	sv	PID control target value	0 to 2000	-32768 to 32767	
Process value	PV	 Feedback data from controlled system objective to A/D converter module 	-50 to 2050	-32768 to 32767	
Automatic manipulated value	MV	 The manipulated value calculated by PID operation. Output from the D/A converter module to the controlled system. 	-50 to 2050	-32768 to 32767	
Process value after filtering	PVf	 Process value calculated using the operation formula in POINT(1) in Section 3.1.2/ POINT(1) in Section 3.2.2. 	-50 to 2050	-32768 to 32767	
Manual manipulated value	MVman	 In the manual control mode, the data output from the D/A converter module is stored. 	-50 to 2050	-32768 to 32767	
Manual/ automatic selection	MAN/ AUTO	 Selects whether the output data to the D/A converter module is shown as a manual manipulated value or an automatic manipulated value. In manual control mode, the automatic manipulated value remains unchanged. 	0: Manual manipulated value 1: Automatic manipulated value	0: Manual manipulated value 1: Automatic manipulated value	
Alarm	ALARM	 Used to determine if the change rate of the MV (manipulated value) and the PV (process value) is within or outside the allowable range. Once set, the alarm data is retained until the user resets it. If the MV is outside the limit range, "1" is set for bit 1 (b1). If the PV is outside the limit range, "1" is set for bit 0 (b0). 	If the PV is outside the limit range, '1' is set for bit 0. If the MV is outside the limit range, '1' is set for bit 1.	if the PV is outside the limit range, '1' is set for bit 0. If the MV is outside the limit range, '1' is set for bit 1.	

Table 5.4 I/O Data List

QnACPU	Processing when Set Data is Outside the Specified Range
0 to 2000	 QCPU "with PID limit", or QnACPU, PID operation is performed after conversion into the following value. When SV is less than 0, SV must be 0. When SV is greater than 2000, SV must be 2000.
-50 to 2050	 QCPU "with PID limit", or QnACPU, PID operation is performed after conversion into the following value. When PV is less than -50, PV must be -50. When PV is greater than 2050, PV must be 2050.
-50 to 2050	
-50 to 2050	
-50 to 2050	 QCPU "with PID limit", or QnACPU, PID operation is performed after conversion into the following value. When MV_{MAN} is less than -50, MV_{MAN} must be -50. When MV_{MAN} is greater than 2050, MV_{MAN} must be 2050.
0: Manual manipulated value 1: Automatic manipulated value	An error occurs if the setting is neither 0 nor 1, and PID operation of the corresponding loop will not be executed.
If the PV is outside the limit range, '1' is set for bit 0. If the MV is outside the limit range, '1' is set for bit 1.	

- (3) For the I/O data, any word device number can be specified. However, all the data used for the corresponding loops must be set in devices with consecutive numbers.
- (4) The I/O data allocations are shown below.(a) For incomplete derivative

Designated device number +0	Initial processing flag	→ Write		
+1 to +9	Work area for PID control (cannot be used)	Read/write disabled		
+10	Set value (SV)		\ \)
+11	Process value (PV)	Write		
+12	Automatic manipulated value (MV)			
+13	Process value after filtering (PVf)	- > Read		
+14	Manual manipulated value (MV _{MAN})		I/O data area	
+15	Manual/automatic selection (MAN/AUTO)		for loop 1	
+16	Alarm (ALARM)		(23 words)	
+17	Work area for No. 1 loop	Read/write		
to	(cannot be used)	disabled		
+32		{	{	
+33	Set value (SV)	─		
+34	Process value (PV)	{ {		
+35	Automatic manipulated value (MV)			
+30	Manual manipulated value (M)()	{		
+37	Manual manipulated value (NVMAN)	─	I/O data area	
+30	Alorm (ALADM)		(23 words)	
+40			(20 words)	Number
to	Work area for No. 2 loop	Read/write		Sof loops
+55	(cannot be used)	disabled	J	to be used
+56	Set value (SV)		ĺ	
+57	Process value (PV)	Write	I/O data area	
+58	Automatic manipulated value (MV)	Read	for loop 3	
+59			(23 words)	
to	to			
+ (m + 0)	Set value (SV))	
+ (m + 1)	Process value (PV)	─		
+ (m + 2)	Automatic manipulated value (MV)			
+ (m + 3)	Process value after filtering (PVf)	Reau		
+ (m + 4)	Manual manipulated value (MVMAN)		I/O data area	
+ (m + 5)	Manual/automatic selection (MAN/AUTO)		for loop n	
+ (m + 6)	Alarm (ALARM)	} Read/write	(23 words)	
+ (m + 7)	Work area for No. n loop			
to	(cannot be used)	> Read/write		
+ (11 + 22)				J

- $m=(n-1) \times 23+10$
- 1) Use the following formula to calculate the number of device points to be used when setting the input/output data:

Number of device points = 10 + 23 × n (n: Number of loops to be used)

2) Set each data as a binary value.

- 3) The initial processing flag sets the processing method at the start of PID operation.
 - •) In the initial PID operation processing cycle, operation is executed assuming that the set sampling cycle is reached or exceeded.
 - •) The initial processing flag is set in the following manner:
 - 0.....PID operation is batch processed in a single scan for the number of loops to be used.
 - Other than 0 PID operation is processed in several scans for the number of loops to be used.
 - Sampling begins sequentially from the loop for which the initial processing has been completed. The number of processing loops per scan is the set
 - number of loops to be executed per scan.
- 4) Where "write" is designated for a data area, it indicates that the data should be written with a user sequence program.
 Where "read" is designated for a data area, it indicates that the data should be read with a user sequence program.
 Never attempt to write data to a data area designated "read/write disabled" or "read". If this is attempted, correct PID operation will not be possible.
- 5) If the number of device points used for the corresponding loops exceeds the last device number of the specified device, an error occurs and processing is not performed. (Error code: 4101)

(b) For complete derivative

Designated device number +0	Initial processing flag	> Write		
+1 to +9	Work area for PID control (cannot be used)	Read/write disabled		
+10	Set value (SV)	{)
+11	Process value (PV)	f Write		
+12	Automatic manipulated value (MV)			
+13	Process value after filtering (PVf)			
+14	Manual manipulated value (MV _{MAN})		I/O data area	
+15	Manual/automatic selection (MAN/AUTO)		for loop 1	
+16	Alarm (ALARM)	Read/write	(18 words)	
+17	Work area for No. 1 loop	Read/write		
to +27	(cannot be used)	disabled		
+28	Set value (SV)	{	1	
+29	Process value (PV)			
+30	Automatic manipulated value (MV)			
+31	Process value after filtering (PVf)			
+32	Manual manipulated value (MV _{MAN})		I/O data area	
+33	Manual/automatic selection (MAN/AUTO)	f vvnite	for loop 2	
+34	Alarm (ALARM)	} Read/write	(18 words)	
+35	Work area for No. 2 loop	Read/write		Number
to +45	(cannot be used)	disabled		to be used
+46	Set value (SV)		1	
+47	Process value (PV)	──	1/O data area	
+48	Automatic manipulated value (MV)	Read	for loop 3	
+49			(18 words)	
to	to			
+ (m + 0)	Set value (SV))	
+ (m + 1)	Process value (PV)	VVrite		
+ (m + 2)	Automatic manipulated value (MV)			
+ (m + 3)	Process value after filtering (PVf)	f Reau		
+ (m + 4)	Manual manipulated value (MV _{MAN})		I/O data area	
+ (m + 5)	Manual/automatic selection (MAN/AUTO)		for loop n	
+ (m + 6)	Alarm (ALARM)	} Read/write	(18 words)	
+ (m + 7) to	Work area for No. n loop (cannot be used)	Read/write		
+ (m + 17)] J_disabled	J	J
	m=(n-1) × 1	8+10		

1) Use the following formula to calculate the number of device points to be used when setting the I/O data:

Number of device points = $10 + 18 \times n$ (n: Number of loops to be used)

2) Set each data as a binary value.

- 3) The initial processing flag sets the processing method at the start of PID operation.
 - •) In the initial PID operation processing cycle, operation is executed assuming that the set sampling cycle is reached or exceeded.
 - •) The initial processing flag is set in the following manner:
 - 0.....PID operation is batch processed in a single scan for the number of loops to be used.
 - Other than 0 PID operation is processed in several scans for the number of loops to be used. Sampling begins sequentially from the loop for which the initial processing has been completed. The number of processing loops per scan is the set number of loops to be executed per scan.
- 4) Where "write" is designated for a data area, it indicates that the data should be written with a user sequence program.
 Where "read" is designated for a data area, it indicates that the data should be read with a user sequence program.
 Never attempt to write data to a data area designated "read/write disabled" or "read". If this is attempted, correct PID operation will not be possible.
 Note that when control is to be started from the initial status, data must
- 5) If the number of device points for the number of used loops exceeds the last device number of the specified device, an error occurs and processing is not performed. (Error code: 4101)

be cleared with a sequence program.

MEMO

-
6. PID CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS

PID control instructions are defined in the same configuration as High Performance model QCPU, Redundant CPU, Universal model QCPU and QnACPU control instructions.

For details on the configuration of control instructions, see the QCPU (Q mode)/ QnACPU Programming Manual (Common Instructions.)

MEMO

7. HOW TO READ EXPLANATIONS FOR INSTRUCTIONS

The explanations for instructions presented in the next section take the following form.

		App	plicable CPU	Basic Hig	PLC CPU gh Performance ∆*2	Universal O	QCPU Proc	cess CPU X	Redunda CPU O	nt QnA	Q4AR ×
8.1.2 PID	Operation						*1: Fi *2: Fi	rst five digit rst five digit	s of serial I s of serial I	No. are 041 No. are 050	22 or later 32 or later
Set Data	Internal E (System, Bit	Devices <u>a, User)</u> Word	e Register	L MELSECM J[] Bit	Usable Device NET/10 (H) US 1 Word	Special Fi Module U	unction	Index Reg Zn	ister C	constant	Other
	Instruction E Innemonic c S.PIDCONT		Command				s	PIDCON	IT (<u>}</u>	
ISET DA	(TA]	Set Data			Descr	intion				Data T	vpe
	ION]	(1) When the and PIC	First numbe	er of devices	s allocated t	executed,	the sa	ampling	cycle is	16-bit b measur	inary ed
		(2) With the set valu number automa	e S.PIDCC ue (SV) and r specified atically mar	DNT instru d process by S or la nipulated	iction, PID value (P\ iter, and the value (MV	operatio /) in the l ne operati) area of	n is ca /O data ion res the I/C	irried ou a area s sult is sto) data ar	t on the et to the pred into ea.	basis of e device o the	the
		(3) PID ope instructi Section	eration is e ion appear 1 5.1.2).	executed in ring first a	n respons fter the se	e to the e t time for	executi sampl	on of the ling cycl	e S.PID e has e	CONT lapsed (:	see
		(4) During I instructi If not, P It is not scan. If it is e in a not	PID contro ion in ever PID operati possible t xecuted m rmal samp	ol, turn ON ry scan. ion in a no o execute ore than c oling cycle	I the contr ormal sam the S.PIE once in on	ol comma pling cycl DCONT in e scan, P	and to le will r Istructi PID ope	execute not avail ion more eration c	the S.F able. than o annot b	PIDCON nce in or nce perfor	T ne med
		(5) The S.F scan ex If the S executi cannot	PIDCONT kecution ty S.PIDCON ion type pr be perform	instructior pe progra T instructio ogram or med in a n	n is not ava m or low s on has be low speed ormal sar	ailable for speed exe en used i d execution noling cvo	r use in ecutior n an ir on type cle.	n an inte n type pr nterrupt e prograi	rrupt pr ogram. program n, PID	ogram, f n, fixed s operatio	fixed scan n

(2) "O" is appended to those devices that can be used with the instruction.	
The classes of use into which the devices that can be used are divided are as	follows.

Device	Internal Device File MELSECNET/10 (H) Special Function Register		Internal Device (system, user)		Index Register	Constant*1	Other*1		
Classification	Bit	Word	rtegistei	Bit	Word		Zn		
	X, Y, M,	T*⁵, ST*⁵,		J[]/X				Decimal number	P, I, J,
Usable	L, SM, F,	C* ⁵ ,D, W,	D 7D	J[]\Y	J[]\W		7	Hexadecimal number	U,DX, DY,
devices*4	B, SB,	SD,SW,	Γ, ΖΓ	J[]/B	J[]\SW	0.1(0.1	2	Real number constant	N, BL, TR,
	FX*2, FY*2	FD		J[]\SB				Character string constant	BLY\S

*1 : The devices that can be set are indicated in the "Constant" and "Other" columns.

*2 : FX and FY can only be used with bit data, and FD can only be used with word data. *3 : Can be used with MELSECNET/G,MELSECNET/H and MELSECNET/10.

*4 : For the explanation of the corresponding devices, refer to the QCPU User's Manual (Function Explanation, Programming Fundamentals) or the QnACPU Programming Manual (Basics).

*5 : T, ST and C can be used as the word devices only.

7. HOW TO READ EXPLANATIONS FOR INSTRUCTIONS

MELSEC-Q/QnA



- (6) This shows a CPU module to which instructions are given.
 - \bigcirc : Usable, \triangle : Usable on condition, \times : Unusable
- (7) Indicates the conditions that will cause errors and the error numbers.

MELSEC-Q/QnA

8. INCOMPLETE DERIVATIVE PID CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS AND PROGRAM EXAMPLES

This section explains how to use the PID control instructions for PID control and shows some programming examples.

8.1 PID Control Instructions

8

MELSEC-Q/QnA

Applicable		PLC CPU		Process CPU	Redundant	QnA	Q4AR
CPU	Basic	High Performance	Universal	1100033 01 0	CPU		
	∆ *1	∆*2	0	×	0	×	×

*1: First five digits of serial No. are 04122 or later

*2: First five digits of serial No. are 05032 or later

8.1.1 PID control data settings

					Usable Devic	ces			
Set Data	Internal Devices			MELSECNET/10 (H)		Special Eurotion	Index Pegister		
OCI Dala	(Systen	n, User)	File Register	Direct J[]\[]				Constant	Other
	Bit	Word		Bit	Word	Module Or 1/Gr 1	Zn		
S	-		0			_			

Instruction mnemonic	Execution condition	Command	
S.PIDINIT			S.PIDINIT (S)
SP.PIDINIT		Command	SP.PIDINIT S

[SET DATA]

Set Data	Description	Data Type
S	First number of devices in which data for PID control is set	16-bit binary

[FUNCTIONS]

(1) The PID control data for the number of loops to be used, which are set to the device number specified by (s) or later, are entered in the CPU module in a batch, thereby making the PID control possible.
See section 5.1 for details on PID control data

See section 5.1 for details on PID control data

- (2) When the S.PIDINIT instruction is executed at more than one point within a scan, the setting value of the S.PIDINIT instruction closest to the S.PIDCONT instruction is effective.
- (3) The S.PIDINIT instruction must be executed before the S.PIDCONT instruction. PID control is not possible if the S.PIDINIT instruction has not been executed.

[OPERATION ERRORS]

- (1) An operation error will occur, the error flag (SM0) will be turned ON, and an error code will be stored in SD0, in the following cases.
 - When the value set as the PID control data is outside the allowable range.

(Error code: 4100)

- When (MV upper limit) < (MV lower limit). (Error code: 4100)
- When (Number of loops used) < (Number of loops executed in one scan). (Error code:4100)

• When the device range allocated to the PID control data area, designated by (S), exceeds the last device number of the corresponding device.

(Error code: 4101)

• When the "*" area of the PID control data that is mentioned in section 5.1 (3) is not 0. (Error code: 4100)

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			QC	PU			
Applicable		PLC CPU	Process CPU	Redundant	QnA	Q4AR	
CPU	Basic	High Performance	Universal	1100033 01 0	CPU		
	∆*1	∆*2	0	×	0	×	×

*1: First five digits of serial No. are 04122 or later

*2: First five digits of serial No. are 05032 or later

8.1.2 PID operation

	Usable Devices								
Set Data	Internal (Systen	Devices n, User)	File Register	MELSECNET/10 (H) Direct J[]\[]		Special Function	Index Register	Constant	Other
	Bit	Word		Bit	Word	Module 0: 3/G: 3	Zn		
S	_		0			—			

Instruction mnemonic	Execution condition	Command		
S.PIDCONT			S.PIDCONT	<u> </u>
SP.PIDCON		Command	SP.PIDCONT	

[SET DATA]

Set Data	Description	Data Type
S	First number of devices allocated to I/O device area	16-bit binary

[FUNCTION]

- (1) When the S.PIDCONT instruction is executed, the sampling cycle is measured and PID operation is performed.
- (2) With the S.PIDCONT instruction, PID operation is carried out on the basis of the set value (SV) and process value (PV) in the I/O data area set to the device number specified by S or later, and the operation result is stored into the automatically manipulated value (MV) area of the I/O data area.
- (3) PID operation is executed in response to the execution of the S.PIDCONT instruction appearing first after the set time for sampling cycle has elapsed (see Section 5.1.2).
- (4) During PID control, turn ON the control command to execute the S.PIDCONT instruction in every scan.
 If not, PID operation in a normal sampling cycle will not available.
 It is not possible to execute the S.PIDCONT instruction more than once in one scan.
 If it is evenued more than once in one scan.

If it is executed more than once in one scan, PID operation cannot be performed in a normal sampling cycle.

(5) The S.PIDCONT instruction is not available for use in an interrupt program, fixed scan execution type program or low speed execution type program. If the S.PIDCONT instruction has been used in an interrupt program, fixed scan execution type program or low speed execution type program, PID operation cannot be performed in a normal sampling cycle. (6) For (S), designate the first number of the device numbers that are designated in the I/O data area. If file registers (R) are designated for the I/O data area, do not set memory protect ON for the file registers (R).
If memory protect is set ON, correct PID operation will be precluded, although no error will occur.

See Section 5.2 for details on the I/O data area.

(7) Execute the S.PIDCONT instruction in every scan even while the manual manipulated value (MVMAN) is being output in the manual control mode. The bumpless switching cannot be executed if the S.PIDCONT instruction has not been executed.

See Section 4.3.1 for details on the bumpless switching.

(8) Use the READY signal to establish an interlock with respect to the individual modules, so that the S.PIDCONT instruction is executed only when both the A/D converter module for reading the PV (process value) and the D/A converter module for outputting the MV (manipulated value) are normal.*



If the S.PIDCONT instruction is executed while either or both of the modules are faulty, PID operation cannot be executed correctly because the PV (process value) cannot be read correctly and/or the MV (manipulated value) cannot be output correctly.

[OPERATION ERRORS]

- (1) An operation error will occur, the error flag (SM0) will be turned ON, and an error code will be stored in SD0, in the following cases.
 - When the S.PIDINIT instruction is executed before executing the S.PIDCONT instruction. (Error code: 4103)
 - When the value set as the PID control data is outside the allowable range.

(Error code: 4100)

• When the device range allocated to the PID control data area, designated with (S), exceeds the last device number of the corresponding device.

(Error code: 4101)

REMARK

*: For details on the READY signals of the A/D converter module and D/A converter module, refer to the manual for the relevant module.

MELSEC-Q/QnA

Applicable	PLC CPU			Process CPU	Redundant	QnA	Q4AR
CPU	Basic	High Performance	Universal	11000000 01 0	CPU		
	∆ *1	∆*2	0	×	0	×	×

*1: First five digits of serial No. are 04122 or later

*2: First five digits of serial No. are 05032 or later

8.1.3 Operation stop/start of designated loop no.

					Usable Devic	es			
Set Data	Internal Devices		File Register	MELSECNET/10 (H)		Special Function	Index Register	Constant	Other
	Bit	Word		Bit	Word	Module U[]\G[]	Zn	К, Н	
n	0		_			0	_		

Instruction mnemonic	Execution condition	0	indicates PIDSTOP/PIDRUN
S.PIDSTOP S.PIDRUN			S (n)
SP.PIDSTO SP.PIDRUN	P _	Command	SP. n

[SET DATA]

Set Data	Description	Data Type
n	Loop number at which start/stop is to be executed	16-bit binary

[FUNCTION]

- (1) S.PIDSTOP, SP.PIDSTOP
 - (a) Stops the PID operation for the loop number designated by n. The loop stopped by the S.PIDSTOP instruction does not resume PID operation even if the S.PIDINIT instruction is executed.
 - (b) Retains the operation data during the stop.
- (2) S.PIDRUN, SP.PIDRUN
 - (a) Starts the PID operation of the loop No. specified by (n).
 - This instruction is designed to re-execute PID operation of the loop No. that has stopped with the S.PIDSTOP instruction.
 - (b) This instruction will be ignored if the instruction is executed for the loop No. that is currently running PID operation.

[OPERATION ERRORS]

- (1) An operation error will occur and the error flag (SM0) will be turned ON in the following cases.
 - When the loop number designated by (n) does not exist. (Error code: 4100)
 - When (n) is outside the range 1 to 8. (Basic model QCPU) (Error code: 4100)
 - When (n) is outside the range 1 to 32. (High Performance model QCPU, Redundant CPU, Universal model QCPU) (Error code: 4100)
 - When the S.PIDINIT and S.PIDCONT instructions have not been executed before execution of the S.PIDSTOP instruction. (Error code: 4103)
 - When the S.PIDINIT and S.PIDCONT instructions have not been executed before execution of the S.PIDRUN instruction. (Error code: 4103)

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Applicable		PLC CPU	Process CPU	Redundant	QnA	Q4AR	
CPU	Basic	High Performance	Universal		CPU		
	Δ*1		0	×	0	×	×

*1: First five digits of serial No. are 04122 or later

*2: First five digits of serial No. are 05032 or later

8.1.4 Parameter change at designated loop

		Usable Devices								
Set Data	Internal Devices (System, User)		File Register	MELSECNET/10 (H) Direct J[]\[]		Special Function	Index Register	Constant	Other	
	Bit	Word		Bit	Word	Module Or 1/Gr 1	211	Ν, П		
n	0		0			—	0	_		
S			0					-	—	



[SET DATA]

Set Data	Description	Data Type	
n	Loop number for which change is to be made		
ß	First number of devices in which PID control data to be	16-bit binary	
۲	changed is stored		

[FUNCTIONS]

- (1) Changes the operation parameter for the loop number designated by (n) to the PID control data stored in the devices starting with the device number designated by (s).
- (2) The configuration of the data for PID control which starts from the device number designated by (s) is shown below. For details on PID control data, see Section 5.1.

(S) +0	Selection of operational expression
(S) +1	Sampling cycle (Ts)
(S) +2	Proportional constant (K _P)
(S) +3	Integral constant (Ti)
(S) +4	Derivative constant (TD)
(S) +5	Filter coefficient (α)
S +6	MV lower limit (MVLL)
(S) +7	MV upper limit (MVHL)
S +8	MV change rate limit (△MVL)
(S) +9	PV change rate limit (△PVL)
(S) +10	0
(S) +11	Derivative gain (K _D)
(S) +12	0
(S) +13	0

[OPERATION ERRORS]

- (1) An operation error will occur and the error flag (SM0) will be turned ON, and error code will be stored in SD0, in the following cases.
 - When the loop number designated by (n) does not exist. (Error code: 4100)
 - When (n) is outside the range 1 to 8.(Basic model QCPU) (Error code: 4100)
 - When (n) is outside the range 1 to 32.(High Performance model QCPU, Redundant CPU, Universal model QCPU) (Error code: 4100)
 - When the PID control data is outside the setting range. (Error code: 4100)
 - When any of S+10, S+12 and S+13 in the PID control data is not 0.

(Error code: 4100)

- When the device range assigned to the PID control data area by (S) exceeds the last device number of the applicable range. (Error code: 4101)
- When the S.PIDINIT instruction has not been executed before execution of the S.PIDPRMW instruction. (Error code: 4100)

8.2 PID Control Program Examples

This section describes examples of sequence programs that execute PID control.

8.2.1 System configuration for program examples

The following illustrates the system configuration for the program examples in Sections 8.2.2 and 8.2.3



Q64AD I/O numbersX/Y80 to X/Y8F Q62DA I/O numbersX/YA0 to X/YAF

8.2.2 Program example for automatic mode PID control

This section gives a program example in which PID operation is performed using the digital values imported from the Q64AD as PV and the MV obtained as a result of PID operation are output from the Q62DA to control external devices.

[PROGRAMMING CONDITIONS]

- (1) Refer to Section 8.2.1 for details on the system configuration.
- (2) PID operation is executed for 2 loops.
- (3) The sampling cycle is 1 second.

- (6) The following SV are set for loop 1 and loop 2 using a sequence program:

Loop 1	600
Loop 2	1000

- (7) The following devices are used for PID control start/stop commands.
 PID control start commandX0
 PID control stop commandX1
- (8) The digital values of the Q64AD and Q62DA are set within the range 0 to 2000.

REMARK

- *1: For details on PID control data, see Section 5.1.
- *2: For details on I/O data, see Section 5.2.

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[PROGRAM EXAMPLE]

0	SM402 -	—[mov	К2	D500]	Sets the number of loops to be used to 2.	Setting of
		[MOV	K2	D501]	Sets the number of loops to be executed per scan to 2.	data of PID control data
		[mov	КО	D502]	Sets the operation expression to forward operation.	
		—[моv	K100	D503]	Sets the sampling cycle to 1s.	
		[mov	K100	D504]	Sets the proportional constant to 1.	
		—[mov	K30000	D505]	Sets the integral constant to 3000s.	
		[mov	КО	D506]	Sets the derivative constant to 0s.	
		—[mov	К0	D507]	Sets the filter coefficient to 0%.	
		[mov	КО	D508]	Sets the MV lower limit to 0.	Setting of PID
		-[MOV	K2000	D509]	Sets the MV upper limit to 2000.	control data for loop 1
		[MOV	K2000	D510]	Sets the MV change rate limit to 2000.	
		—[mov	K2000	D511]	Sets the PV change rate limit to 2000.	
		—[mov	КО	D512]	Sets 0.	
		[mov	K800	D513]	Sets the derivative gain to 8.	
		—[моv	КО	D514]	Sets 0.	
		[mov	ко	D515]	Sets 0.	

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33	SM402		—[моv	K 1	D516	Sets the operation expression to reverse	
			—[моv	K100	D517 -	operation. Sets the sampling cycle to 1s.	
			—[моv	K100	D518	Sets the proportional constant to 1.	
			—[моv	K30000	D519	Sets the integral constant to 3000s.	
			—[моv	ко	D520	Sets the derivative constant to 0s.	
			—[моv	ко	D521	Sets the filter coeffic ent to 0%.	
			—[моv	КО	D522	Sets the MV lower limit to 0.	Setting of PID control data
			—[моv	K2000	D523	Sets the MV upper limit to 2000.	for loop 2
			—[моv	K2000	D524 -	Sets the MV change rate limit to 2000.	
			—[моv	K2000	D525	Sets the PV change rate limit to 2000.	
			—Емол	К0	D526	Sets 0.	
			—Емол	K800	D527	Sets the derivative gain to 8.	
			—[моv	К0	D528	Sets 0.	
			—[моv	ко	D529 _	Sets 0.	J
62	SM402		—[S. PIDIN	IT	D500	Sets the PID control data in D500 to D529.	that are set
70	x0a0 ∱		—[моv	ко	UOA\ GO	J	
				[SET	Y0A9	Sets the Q62DA to ou	tput enable.
76		XOA9 YOA9 JT		-[RST	YOA9		
80	SM402		—[мол	KO	D600	Sets the initial processing flag to 0.	Setting of common data of I/O data
			[моv	K600	D610	Sets the SV to 600.	Setting of I/O
			—[моv	KO	D615	Sets the automatic mode.	data for loop 1
	I	 	—[мол	K1000	D633	Sets the SV to 1000.	Setting of I/O
			—[моv	KO	D638	Sets the automatic mode.	data for loop 2
91				-[SET	MO	PID operation start comn	nand

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8.2.3 Program example for changing the PID control mode between automatic and manual

An example program for switching between automatic and manual modes while executing PID operation is described below.

[PROGRAMMINGCONDITIONS]

- (1) Refer to Section 8.2.1 for details on the system configuration.
- (2) PID operation is executed for 1 loop.
- (3) The sampling cycle is 1 second.

(5) The I/O data is set in the following devi	ices:
Common data	D600 to D609
Loop 1 data	D610 to D630

- (6) The SV and MV in manual mode are set with external digital switches as follows: SV......X30 to X3F MV (manual control mode).....X20 to X2F

(OFF: Automatic mode, ON: Manual mode)

(8) The digital values of the Q64AD and Q62DA are set within the range 0 to 2000.

(9) The PID bumpless processing flag, SM794, is set to OFF. In the manual mode, the SV is automatically rewritten to the PV when PID operation is performed. Therefore, when the manual mode is returned to the automatic mode, the SV must be rewritten to the one used in the automatic mode before switching to the manual mode.

The SV is rewritten step-by-step 10 times as illustrated below:



The SV is rewritten using the operation method illustrated below:



The incremental value obtained with the formula above is added to SV every second. The remainder is added in the first addition operation.

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[PROGRAM EXAMPLE]



MELSEC-Q/QnA



This chapter explains the PID control instruction usage and program examples for implementing PID control.

9.1 PID Control Instructions

MELSEC-Q/QnA

		QCPU						
Applicable		PLC CPU		Process CPU	Redundant	QnA	Q4AR	
CPU	Basic	High Performance	Universal	11000000 01 0	CPU			
	∆*1	0	0	×	0	0	0	

*1: First five digits of serial No. are 04122 or later

9.1.1 PID control data settings

					Usable Devic	ces			
Set Data	Set Data Internal Devices (System, User) F		File Register	MELSECNET/10 (H) Direct J[]\[]		Special Function	Index Register	Constant	Other
	Bit	Word		Bit	Word	Module Or 1/Gr 1	Zn		
S			0			_			

Instruction mnemonic	Execution condition	Command		
PIDINIT			 PIDINIT	<u> </u>
PIDINITP		Command	PIDINITP	<u> </u>

[SET DATA]

Set Data	Description	Data Type
S	First number of devices in which data for PID control is set	16-bit binary

[FUNCTIONS]

(1) The PID control data for the number of loops to be used, which are set to the device number specified by (s) or later, are entered in the CPU module in a batch, thereby making the PID control possible.

Refer to Section 5.1 for details of the PID control data.

- (2) When the PIDINIT instruction is executed at more than one point within a scan, the setting value of the PIDINIT instruction closest to the PIDCONT instruction is effective.
- (3) The PIDINIT instruction must be executed before the PIDCONT instruction. PID control is not possible if the PIDINIT instruction has not been executed.

[OPERATION ERRORS]

- (1) An operation error will occur, the error flag (SM0) will be turned ON, and an error code will be stored in SD0, in the following cases.
 - When the value set as the PID control data is outside the allowable range.

(Error code: 4100)

- When (Number of loops used) < (Number of loops executed in one scan). (Error code: 4100)
- When (MV upper limit value) < (MV lower limit value).

(Error code: 4100)

• When the device range allocated to the PID control data area, designated by (S), exceeds the last device number of the corresponding device.

(Error code: 4101)

MELSEC-Q/QnA

		QCPU							
Applicable		PLC CPU		Process CPU	Redundant	QnA	Q4AR		
CPU	Basic	High Performance	Universal	11000000 01 0	CPU				
	∆*1	0	0	×	0	0	0		

*1: First five digits of serial No. are 04122 or later

9.1.2 PID control

		Usable Devices									
Set Data	Set Data Internal Devices (System, User)		File Register	MELSECNET/10 (H) Direct J[]\[]		Special Function	Index Register	Constant	Other		
	Bit	Word		Bit	Word	Wodule Or 1/Gr 1	Zh				
S			0			—					

Instruction mnemonic	Execution condition	
PIDCONT		Control command PIDCONT S
PIDCONTP		Control command PIDCONTP S

[SET DATA]

Set Data	Description	Data Type
S	First number of devices allocated to I/O device area	16-bit binary

[FUNCTION]

- (1) When the PIDCONT instruction is executed, the sampling cycle is measured and PID operation is performed.
- (2) With the PIDCONT instruction, PID operation is carried out on the basis of the set value (SV) and process value (PV) in the I/O data area set to the device number specified by S or later, and the operation result is stored into the automatically manipulated value (MV) area of the I/O data area.
- (3) PID operation is executed in response to the execution of the PIDCONT instruction appearing first after the set time for sampling cycle has elapsed (see Section 5.1.2).
- (4) During PID control, turn ON the control command to execute the PIDCONT instruction in every scan.
 - If not, PID operation in a normal sampling cycle will not available. It is not possible to execute the PIDCONT instruction more than once in one scan.

If it is executed more than once in one scan, PID operation cannot be performed in a normal sampling cycle.

(5) The PIDCONT instruction is not available for use in an interrupt program, fixed scan execution type program or low speed execution type program. If the PIDCONT instruction has been used in an interrupt program, fixed scan execution type program or low speed execution type program, PID operation cannot be performed in a normal sampling cycle.

- (6) For (S), designate the first number of the device numbers that are designated as the I/O data area. If file registers (R) are designated for the I/O data area, do not set memory protect ON for the file registers (R).
 If memory protect is set ON, correct PID operation will be precluded, although no error will occur.
 See Section 5.2 for details on the I/O data area.
- (7) Execute the PIDCONT instruction in every scan even while the manual manipulated value (MV_{MAN}) is being output in the manual control mode. The bumpless function cannot be executed if the PIDCONT instruction has not been executed.

See Section 4.3.1 for details on the bumpless function.

(8) Use the READY signal to establish an interlock with respect to the individual modules, so that the PIDCONT instruction is executed only when both the A/D converter module for reading the PV (process value) and the D/A converter module for outputting the MV (manipulated value) are normal.*



If the PIDCONT instruction is executed while either or both of the modules are faulty, PID operation cannot be executed correctly because the PV (process value) cannot be read correctly and/or the MV (manipulated value) cannot be output correctly.

[OPERATION ERRORS]

- (1) An operation error will occur, the error flag (SM0) will be turned ON, and an error code will be stored in SD0, in the following cases.
 - When the PIDINIT instruction is executed before executing the PIDCONT instruction. (Error code: 4103)
 - When the value set as the PID control data is outside the allowable range.

(Error code: 4100)

• When the device range allocated to the PID control data area, designated with (S), exceeds the last device number of the corresponding device.

(Error code: 4101)

REMARK

*: For details on the READY signals of the A/D converter module and D/A converter module, refer to the manual for the relevant module.

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		QCPU						
Applicable		PLC CPU		Process CPU	Redundant	QnA	Q4AR	
CPU	Basic	High Performance	Universal		CPU			
	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	

9.1.3 Monitoring PID control status (QnACPU only)

	Usable Devices									
Sot Data	Internal	Devices		MELSECN	IET/10 (H)	Special Eurotion	Index Degister	Constant		
Sei Dala	(Systen	n, User)	File Register	Direct	JE 3/E 3			Constant	Other	
	Bit	Word		Bit	Word	INIOQUIE O. 1/G. 1	211	К, Π		
n	0					0	_			
(3)	0					0	_			
\$2	0							—		

Instruction mnemonic	Execution condition	Command	
PID57			PID57 (n) (S) (S2)
PID57P		Command	PID57P (n) (S) (S2

[SET DATA]

Set Data	Description	Data Type
M	First I/O number of the AD57(S1) used to monitor the PID	
	control status	
ഭീ	Screen number corresponding to the loop number to be	16-bit binary
e	monitored	
62	Initial screen display request	

[FUNCTION]

- The display unit of the AD57(S1) designated by n displays the PID control status of the loop number designated by n in a bar graph.
 By executing the initial screen display request, designated by n, the characters in the still portion of the monitor screen (with the exception of bar graphs and numerical data) are displayed in the initial state of PID control monitoring.
- (2) Addresses 0 to 1599 in the VRAM area of the AD57(S1) are used for the PID control monitor.
 Therefore, these addresses cannot be used by the user if PID control atotus.

Therefore, these addresses cannot be used by the user if PID control status monitoring is executed; if they are, the data stored in them will be lost.

(3) Execute the CMODE instruction (AD57 command) to monitor the PID control status before executing the PID57 instruction.If the CRT standard display mode, set with the CMODE instruction, has not been set for the AD57(S1), the display unit will not be able to display anything.

(4) Execute the PID57 instruction only after the PIDINIT and PIDCONT instructions have been executed.

An error will occur if the PID57 instruction is executed before the PIDINIT and PIDCONT instructions.

(5) Designate the loop number indicated by (5) with a screen number from "1" to "4", as shown below:

Screen Number	Loop Numbers to be Monitored
1	Loop 1 to loop 8
2	Loop 9 to loop 16
3	Loop 17 to loop 24
4	Loop 25 to loop 32

(6) The initial screen display request, designated by ②, displays the characters in the still portion of the monitor screen.

To make the initial screen display request, set "0" for S2.

Characters besides the bar graphs and numeric data will be not displayed unless the initial screen display request is executed.

- (7) After the initial screen is displayed, the value designated by (5) is automatically stored in (5) and then the PID control monitor function is executed.
 If the device designated by (5) is a file register, do not set the memory protect function for the file register ON.
 If the memory protect function is ON, the screen cannot display the monitor data
- (8) The initial screen display request should only be executed once in response to the first PID57 instruction after the start of QnACPU operation. If it is executed every scan, the bar graphs and numeric data will not be

displayed, although the characters in the still portion are displayed.

(9) To monitor PID control status with the AD57(S1), a character generator ROM and canvas ROM must be loaded to the AD57(S1).
The characters shown in Figure 9.1, corresponding to character codes 000 to 00BH, must be created in the character generator ROM.
If these characters are not created, bar graphs cannot be displayed.
Refer to the following manuals for details on creating the character generator ROM and canvas ROM.

SW1GP-AD57P Operating Manual

correctly.

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Fig. 9.1 Characters for PID Control Status Monitor

[OPERATION ERRORS]

- (1) An operation error will occur and the error flag (SM0) will be turned ON, and an error code will be stored in SD0, in the following cases.
 - When the CMODE instruction has not been executed for AD57(S1).

(Error code: 2110)

- When the PIDINIT instruction has not been executed before the PID57 instruction. (Error code: 4103)
- When the PIDCONT instruction has not been executed before the PID57 instruction. (Error code: 4103)
- When the screen number designated with (5) is outside the range of 1 to 4.

(Error code: 4100)

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	QCPU						
Applicable	PLC CPU			Process CPU	Redundant	QnA	Q4AR
CPU	Basic	High Performance	Universal	1100033 01 0	CPU		
	∆*1	0	0	×	0	0	0

*1: First five digits of serial No. are 04122 or later

9.1.4 Operation stop/start of designated loop no.

	Usable Devices							
Set Data	Internal Devices		MELSEC	NET/10 (H)	Special Eurotion	Index Degister	Constant	
Sei Dala	(System, User)	File Registe	er Direct	: J[]\[]	Module US 3/GS	7n	K H	Other
	Bit Word		Bit	Word		20	ΙΧ, Π	
n				0				—
Instruction Execution indicates PIDSTOP/PIDR indicates PIDSTOP/PIDR PIDSTOP Command PIDSTOPP Command PIDSTOPP Command PIDSTOPP Command PIDRUNP						PIDRUN		
[SET L	DATAJ							
		Set Data		Des	scription		Data T	уре
		n I	Loop number at which start/stop is to be executed			16-bit b	inary	
IFUNC								
	 (1) PIDSTOP, PIDSTOPP (a) Stops the PID operation for the loop number designated by (b) Retains the operation data during the stop. (2) PIDRUN, PIDRUNP (a) Starts the PID operation of the loop No. specified by (b) Retains the PID operation of the loop No. specified by (c) This instruction is designed to re-execute PID operation of the loop No. that has stopped with the PIDSTOP instruction. (b) This instruction will be ignored if the instruction is executed for the loop No. that is currently running PID operation. 						No. that bop No.	
[OPER	ATION ERR	ORS]						
 (1) An operation error will occur and the error flag (SM0) will be turned ON in the following cases. When the loop number designated by n does not exist. (Error code: 4100) When n is outside the range 1 to 8. (Basic model QCPU) (Error code: 4100) When n is outside the range 1 to 32.(High Performance model QCPU, Redundant CPU, Universal model QCPU, QnACPU) (Error code: 4100) When the PIDINIT and PIDCONT instructions have not been executed before execution of the PIDSTOP instruction. (Error code: 4103) When the PIDINIT and PIDCONT instructions have not been executed before execution of the PIDRUN instruction. (Error code: 4103) 						the e: 4100) e: 4100) dant before : 4103) before : 4103)		

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*1: First five digits of serial No. are 04122 or later

	QCPU						
Applicable	PLC CPU			Process CPU	Redundant	QnA	Q4AR
CPU	Basic	High Performance	Universal	11000000 01 0	CPU		
	Δ*1	0	0	×	0	0	0

9.1.5 Parameter change at designated loop

	Usable Devices								
Set Data	Internal Devices (System, User)		File Register	MELSECNET/10 (H) Direct J[]\[]		Special Function	Index Register	Constant	Other
	Bit	Word		Bit	Word	Module Or 1/Gr 1	211	Ν, Π	
n	0		0	0		_			
S	_		0	_			_		



[SET DATA]

Set Data	Description	Data Type	
n	Loop number for which change is to be made		
\$	First number of devices in which PID control data to be	16-bit binary	
٢	changed is stored		

[FUNCTIONS]

- (1) Changes the operation parameter for the loop number designated by (n) to the PID control data stored in the devices starting with the device number designated by (s).
- (2) The configuration of the data for PID control which starts from the device number designated by (s) is shown below. For details on PID control data, see Section 5.1.
 - S +0 Selection of operation expression
 - (S) +1
 Sampling cycle (Ts)

 (S) +2
 Proportional constant (KP)
 - S +2
 Proportional constant (KP)

 S +3
 Integral constant (Ti)
 - (S) +3 Integral constant (T) (S) +4 Derivative constant (T_D)
 - (s) +5 Filter coefficient (α)
 - (\$) +6 MV lower limit (MVLL)
 - (\$) +7 MV upper limit (MVHL)
 - (S) +8 MV change rate limit (Δ MVL)
 - \$ +9 PV change rate limit (\triangle PVL)

[OPERATION ERRORS]

- (1) An operation error will occur and the error flag (SM0) will be turned ON, and error code will be stored in SD0, in the following cases.
 - When the loop number designated by (n) does not exist. (Error code: 4100)
 - When (n) is outside the range 1 to 8. (Basic model QCPU) (Error code: 4100)
- When (n) is outside the range 1 to 32. (High Performance model QCPU, Redundant CPU, Universal model QCPU, QnACPU) (Error code: 4100)
 - When the PID control data is outside the setting range. (Error code: 4100)
 - When the device range assigned to the PID control data area by (s) exceeds the last device number of the applicable range. (Error code: 4101)
 - When the PIDINIT instruction has not been executed before execution of the PIDPRMW instruction. (Error code: 4103)

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9.2 PID Control Program Examples (QCPU only)

This section describes examples of sequence programs that execute PID control.

9.2.1 System configuration for program examples

The following illustrates the system configuration for the program examples in Sections 9.2.2 and 9.2.3.



Q64AD I/O numbersX/Y80 to X/Y8F Q62DA I/O numbersX/YA0 to X/YAF

9.2.2 Program example for automatic mode PID control

This section gives a program example in which PID operation is performed using the digital values imported from the Q64AD as PV and the MV obtained as a result of PID operation are output from the Q62DA to control external devices.

[PROGRAMMING CONDITIONS]

- (1) Refer to Section 9.2.1 for details on the system configuration.
- (2) PID operation is executed for 2 loops.
- (3) The sampling cycle is 1 second.

- (6) The following SV are set for loop 1 and loop 2 using a sequence program:

Loop 1	600
Loop 2	1000

- (7) The following devices are used for PID control start/stop commands.
- (8) The digital values of the Q64AD and Q62DA are set within the range 0 to 2000.

REMARK

- *1: For details on PID control data, see Section 5.1.
- *2: For details on I/O data, see Section 5.2.

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[PROGRAM EXAMPLE]



SM402 Setting of common data Sets the initial 59 ┥┝ -[MOV K0 D600 processing flag to 0. of I/O data -[mov K600 D610 Sets the SV to 600. Setting of I/O data for loop 1 Sets the automatic -FMOV K0 D615 mode. -[mov K1000 D628 Sets the SV to 1000. Setting of I/O data for loop 2 Sets the automatic -[MOV K0 D633 mode. X0 -SET 70 MO +PID operation start command X80 181 MO Sets the PV from the Q64AD to the I/O data area (for loop 1). -FMOV D611 G11 72 ┥┟ 18/ Sets the PV from the Q64AD to the I/O data -[MOV G12 D629 area (for loop 2). MO PIDCONT D600 82 ┥┟ PID operation XOAO MO -[SET Turns ON the output enable of CH. 1 of the Q62DA. Y0A1 85 ł -[SET YOA2 Turns ON the output enable of CH. 2 of the Q62DA. UOA\ -[mov D612 Writes the MV of loop 1 to CH. 1 of G1 the Q62DA. UOA\ -FMOV D630 Writes the MV of loop 2 to CH. 2 of G2 the Q62DA. X1 ┨┠ 97 -[RST MO PID operation stop

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9.2.3 Program example for changing the PID control mode between automatic and manual

An example program for switching between automatic and manual modes while executing PID operation is described below.

[PROGRAMMINGCONDITIONS]

- (1) Refer to Section 9.2.1 for details on the system configuration.
- (2) PID operation is executed for 1 loop.
- (3) The sampling cycle is 1 second.

(4) The PID control data is set in the following de	evices:
Common data	D500 and D501
Loop 1 data	D502 to D511

(5) The I/O data is set in the following dev	ices:
Common data	D600 to D609
Loop 1 data	D610 to D627

(6) The SV and MV in manual mode are set with external digital switches as follows:
 SV......X30 to X3F
 MV (manual control mode).....X20 to X2F

(7) The following devices are used to start and	stop PID control and the
automatic/manual changeover command:	
PID control start command	X0
PID control stop command	X1
SV setting command	X3
MV setting command in manual mode	X4
Automatic/manual mode changeover comm	nand X6

(OFF: Automatic mode, ON: Manual mode)

(8) The digital values of the Q64AD and Q62DA are set within the range 0 to 2000.

(9) The PID bumpless processing flag, SM774, is set to OFF. In the manual mode, the SV is automatically rewritten to the PV when PID operation is performed. Therefore, when the manual mode is returned to the automatic mode, the SV must be rewritten to the one used in the automatic mode before switching to the manual mode.



The SV is rewritten using the operation method illustrated below:



The incremental value obtained with the formula above is added to SV every second. The remainder is added in the first addition operation.




9.3 PID Control Program Examples (QnACPU only)

This section describes examples of sequence programs that execute PID control.

9.3.1 System configuration for program examples

The following illustrates the system configuration for the program examples in Sections 9.3.2 and 9.3.3.



9.3.2 Program example for automatic mode PID control

This section gives a program example in which PID operation is performed using the digital values imported from the A68AD as PV and the MV obtained as a result of PID operation are output from the A62DA to control external devices.

[PROGRAMMING CONDITIONS]

- (1) Refer to Section 8.3.1 for details on the system configuration.
- (2) PID operation is executed for 2 loops.
- (3) The sampling cycle is 1 second.

- (6) The following SV are set for loop 1 and loop 2 using a sequence program:

Loop 1	600
Loop 2	1000

(7) The following devices are used for PID control start/stop commands and the monitoring command with AD57.

(8) The digital values of the A68AD and A62DA are set within the range 0 to 2000.

REMARK

- *1: For details on PID control data, see Section 5.1.
- *2: For details on I/O data, see Section 5.2.

0	SM402		—[MOV	K2	D500	н	Sets the number of loops to be used to "2"	Setting of common
		[MOV		K2	D501	Ъ	Sets the number of PID operation execution loops per scan to "2"	data of PID control data
			—[MOV	KO	D502	Ъ	Sets the operation expression to forward operation	
			—E MOV	K100	D503	Ъ	Sets the sampling cycle to "1 s"	
			—[MOV	K100	D504	Ъ	Sets the proportional constant to "1"	
		[MOV K300			D505	Н	Sets the integral constant to "3000 s"	
			[MOV	KO	D506	н	Sets the derivative constant to "0 s"	Setting of PID control data
			—[MOV	KO	D507	Н	Sets the filter coefficient to "0 %"	for loop 1
			—E MOV	KO	D508	н	Sets the MV lower limit to "0"	
			—[MOV	K2000	D509	Н	Sets the MV upper limit to "2000"	
			—[MOV	K2000	D510	Н	Sets the MV change rate limit to "2000"	
			[Mov	K2000	D511	Н	Sets the PV change rate limit to "2000"	

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25	SM402		[Mov	K1	D512	Ъ	Sets the operation expression for reverse operation	
			—[MOV	K100	D513	Ъ	Sets the sampling cycle to "1 s"	
			[Mov	K100	D514	Ъ	Sets the proportional constant to "1"	
		[MOV	K30000		D515	Ъ	Sets the integral constant to "3000 s"	
			[Mov	KO	D516	Ъ	Sets the derivative constant to "0 s"	Setting of PID
			[MOV	KO	D517	Ъ	Sets the filter coefficient to "0 %"	loop 2
			[Mov	KO	D518	Ъ	Sets the MV lower limit to "0"	
			[MOV	K2000	D519	Ъ	Sets the MV upper limit to "2000"	
			[MOV	K2000	D520	Ъ	Sets the MV change rate limit to "2000"	
			[Mov	K2000	D521	н	Sets the PV change rate limit to "2000")
46	SM402		[PIDIN	IIT	D500	Ъ	Sets the PID control data that are set in D500 to D521	
49	\$M402 ── ──		[Mov	KO	D600	Ъ	Sets the initial processing flag to "0"	Setting of common data of I/O data
			[MOV	K600	D610	Н	Sets the SV to "600"	Setting of I/O
			[MOV	KO	D615	Ъ	Sets the automatic mode	
			[MOV	K1000	D628	Н	Sets the SV to "1000"	Setting of I/O
			E MOV	KO	D633	Ъ	Sets the automatic mode	
60				—[SET	MO	Ъ	PID operation start command	
62	₩0 —-	FROM H8	K 10	D100	K2	*}-	Reading the PV from the A68AD	
			[Mov	D100	D611	Ъ	Sets the PV in the I/O data area (for loop 1)	
			-E MOV	D101	D629	Ч	Sets the PV in the I/O data area (for loop 2)	
72	MO 		—[PIDCO	INT	D600	Ъ	PID operation	

REMARK

*: It is also possible to create a program by using special function module devices. In this case the format in the ladder is as follows:



9. COMPLETE DERIVATIVE PID CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS AND PROGRAM EXAMPLES

MO Turns the A62DA output -[SET YOBB Ъ 75 enable signal ON D612 D110 Ъ -[MOV Writes the MV values of loop 1 D111 Ъ -[MOV D630 and loop 2 to the A62DA -**[T**0 HOA KO D110 K2 ŀ X1 Stops PID operation 86 -[RST MO Ъ P -{ mov X2 MO Sets the initial screen KO D200 Ъ 88 display request Monitors PID control status with the AD57 -[PID57 HOC K1 D200 Ъ

REMARK

*: It is also possible to create a program by using special function module devices. In this case the format in the ladder is as follows:

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9.3.3 Program example for changing the PID control mode between automatic and manual

An example program for switching between automatic and manual modes while executing PID operation is described below.

[PROGRAMMINGCONDITIONS]

- (1) Refer to Section 9.3.1 for details on the system configuration.
- (2) PID operation is executed for 1 loop.
- (3) The sampling cycle is 1 second.

(4) The PID control data is set in the following devices:	
Common data	. D500 and D501
Loop 1 data	. D502 to D511

S:
D600 to D609
D610 to D627

(6) The SV and MV in manual mode are set with external digital switches as follows:
SV......X30 to X3F
MV (manual control mode).....X20 to X2F

(7) The following devices are used to start and s	stop PID control and the
automatic/manual changeover command:	
PID control start command	X0
PID control stop command	X1
Monitoring command with AD57	X2
SV setting command	X3
MV setting command in manual mode	X4

Automatic/manual mode changeover command X6

(OFF: Automatic mode, ON: Manual mode)

(8) The digital values of the A68AD and A62DA are set within the range 0 to 2000.

(9) The PID bumpless processing flag, SM774, is set to OFF. The SV is automatically rewritten to the PV when the control mode is changed from automatic to manual. Therefore, before returning the control mode from manual to automatic, the SV must be rewritten to the one used in the automatic mode. The SV is rewritten step-by-step 10 times as illustrated below:



The SV is rewritten using the operation method illustrated below:



The incremental value obtained with the formula above is added to SV every second. The remainder is added in the first addition operation.

0	SM402			-[MOV	K1	D500	н	Sets the number of loops to be used to "1"	Setting of common
				-[MOV	K1	D201	Ъ	Sets the number of PID operation execution loops per scan to "1"	data of PID control data
				-[MOV	KO	D502	Ъ	Sets the operation expression to forward operation	
				-[MOV	K100	D503	Ъ	Sets the sampling cycle to "1 s"	
				- [Mov	K100	D504)-	Sets the proportional constant to "1"	
			[MOV	K30000		D505	Ъ	Sets the integral constant to "3000 s"	
				-[MOV	KO	D506	}-	Sets the derivative constant to "0 s"	Setting of PID
				- [MOV	KO	D507	}-	Sets the filter coefficient to "0 %"	loop 1
				-[MOV	KO	D508	}_	Sets the MV lower limit to "0"	
				[MOV	K2000	D509	Ъ	Sets the MV upper limit to "2000"	
			<u>.</u>	-[MOV	K2000	D510	}-	Sets the MV change rate limit to "2000"	
				[MOV	K2000	D511	Ъ	Sets the PV change rate limit to "2000"	
25	SM402			-[PIDIN	IT	D500	}_	Sets the PID control data that are set in D500 to D511	
28	SM402			[MOV	KO	D600]	Sets the initial processing flag to "0"	Setting of I/O
31	X3 ─────			–[BIN	K4X30	D610	}-	Inputs the SV externally	data
				–[Mov P	D610	D200) <u>-</u>	Saves the SV for manual to automatic mode change processing	
38	X0 				[SET	MO	}-	PID operation start command	
40	<u>мо</u> 	———————————————————————————————[FROM	H8	K10	D611	K1	Ъ	Sets the PV from the A68AD to	o the I/O data area.
46	X6 M0	۱ ۱			P Mov	K1	D615]-	Sets the manual mode	
						–[RST	M44]-	-	
						–[RST	M41]-	Resets the devices used for manual to automatic mode change processing	
						–[RST	c1 }-		Processing in manual mode
57	MO X6				P BIN	K4X20	D50]-		
		Ļ,	= K2000	D50 H	P Mov	D50	D614]-		J



MEMO

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1 Processing Time List

⁽¹⁾ The following table indicates the processing times for incomplete derivative PID control instructions.

Instruction	Conditions		Processing Time (µs)							
Name			Q00JCPU	Q00CPU	Q01CPU	Q02CPU	QnHCPU	QnPRHCPU		
	1	оор	115.0	97.0	88.5	64.5	28.0	28.0		
S.PIDINIT	8 10	oops	250.0	210.0	190.0	—	—	—		
	32	loops	—	_	_	410.0	180.0	180.0		
	1 1000	First	395.0	335.0	300.0	215.0	92.0	92.0		
	Тюор	Others	350.0	300.0	270.0	190.0	81.5	81.5		
	8 loop	First	2250.0	1850.0	1700.0	—	—	—		
5.PIDCONT		Others	1950.0	1650.0	1500.0	—	—	—		
	22 Jaana	First	—	_	_	4550.0	1950.0	1950.0		
	32 100ps	Others	—			4450.0	1850.0	1850.0		
S.PIDSTOP S.PIDRUN	11	оор	79.5	66.0	61.0	25.0	11.0	11.0		
S.PIDPRMW	1	оор	120.0	99.5	89.5	60.0	26.0	26.0		

Instruction				Processing Time (µ s)							
Name			Q021	JCPU	Q03UD	CPU	Q04UDHCPU,Q06UDHCPU				
	Con	ditiono			Q03UDE	ECPU	Q13UDHCPU, Q26UDHCPU				
	CON						Q04UDEHCPU,	Q06UDEHCPU			
				Q13UDEHCPU, Q26UDE				Q26UDEHCPU			
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.			
	11	оор	14.2	49.4	14.9	22.1	11.4	18.8			
S.PIDINIT	8 loops		—	—	_	—		—			
	32 loops		230.1	317.3	238.2	267.9	163.9	190.9			
	1 1000	First	13	7.4	53.5	5	47	.8			
	Тюор	Others	13	5.4	51.5	5	45	.8			
	8 loop	First	-	_	_		—				
5.PIDCONT		Others	-	_	_		—				
	22 10000	First	11	28	104	4	931.8				
	32 100ps	Others	89	7.4	851.	5	753.8				
S.PIDSTOP	1 loop		5.6	18.5	5.5	7.6	4.9	7.0			
S.PIDRUN	1 loop		4.9	10.7	4.8	6.2	4.3	5.6			
S.PIDPRMW	11	оор	13.3	33.8	13.0	16.8	10.7	14.5			

APP

Instruction Name PIDINIT PIDCONT 8 PID57 8 PID57	Conditions				Proc	essing Tir	me (µs)	Processing Time (µs)									
Instruction Name			Q2ASCPU Q2ACPU(S1)	Q3ACPU	Q2ASHCPU(S1) Q4ACPU Q4ARCPU	Q00J CPU	Q00 CPU	Q01 CPU	Q02 CPU	QnH CPU	QnPRH CPU						
	1 lo	оор	61	46	23	66.0	56.0	50.5	26.0	11.2	11.2						
PIDINIT	8 lo	ops	—	-	—	170.0	145.0	130.0	—		—						
	32 lo	oops	407	306	153		_		Q02 CPU 26.0 174.0 86.6 74.3 2102.5 2036.9 4.5 14.6	74.9	74.9						
	Interpretation Conditions T 1 loop T 8 loops 32 loops First Others Others 70P 1 loop IN 1 loop RMW 1 loop	First	211	159	80	325.0	275.0	245.0	86.6	37.3	37.3						
PIDCONT 8 3 PID57		Others	181	136	68	285.0	250.0	225.0	74.3	32.0	32.0						
	8 loops	First	—	-	—	2000.0	1700.0	1500.0	—		—						
		Others	—	-	—	1700.0	1450.0	1300.0	—		—						
	20 10 000	First	5086	3824	1912				2102.5	904.9	904.9						
	32 100ps	Others	4894	3680	1840				Q02 CPU 26.0 	876.7	876.7						
	1 1000	First	9629	7240	3620				Q02 CPU 26.0 174.0 86.6 74.3 0 2102.5 2036.9 4.5 4.5								
	Тюор	Others	606	456	228												
PID9/	0 10 0 00	First	9669	7270	3635					_	_						
	8 loops	Others	3719	2796	1398					NO2 QnH Qn PU CPU C 6.0 11.2 1 — — — 74.0 74.9 7 6.6 37.3 3 4.3 32.0 3 — — — — — — 02.5 904.9 90 36.9 876.7 87 — — — 4.5 1.9 — 4.6 6.3 6							
PIDSTOP PIDRUN	1 lc	юр	11.2	8.4	4.2	22.0	18.5	17.0	4.5	1.9	1.9						
PIDPRMW	1 lc	ор	36	26	13	53.0	45.0	41.0	14.6	6.3	6.3						

(2) The following table indicates the processing times for complete derivative PID control instructions.

Instruction			Processing Time (µ s)							
Name			Q021	JCPU	Q03UDCPU		Q04UDHCPU,Q06UDHCPU			
	Con	ditiono			Q03UDE	CPU	Q13UDHCPU, Q26UDHCPU			
	CON	ultions					Q04UDEHCPU,	Q06UDEHCPU		
							Q13UDEHCPU,	Q26UDEHCPU		
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
	11	loop	7.3	27.8	8.2	12.5	6.3	10.9		
PIDINIT	8 le	oops		—	—	_	—			
	32 loops		122.4	169.3	128.5	133.2	98.7	122.6		
	4 1000	First	10	1.4	41.6	6	36	.8		
	1 1000	Others	9	1.5	41.6	6	35	.8		
DIDCONT	0.10.00	First	-	_	—		_			
PIDCONT	8 1000	Others	-	_	_		_			
	00 10 000	First	94	3.4	876.	5	655.8			
	32 100ps	Others	79	9.4	771.	5	655.8			
PIDSTOP	11	loop	1.8	6.7	1.9	3.4	1.3	2.9		
PIDRUN	1	loop	1.7	6.7	1.9	3.2	1.5	2.7		
PIDPRMW	1	loop	6.9	17.6	7.3	10.4	5.9	8.9		

Appendix 2 Anti-Reset Windup Measure

A reset windup is a problem that an integral element keeps adding a deviation beyond a saturation limit. (It is also referred to as an integrator windup.)

When a reset windup occurs, integral operation must be stopped to enable immediate response to the inversion of the deviation.

Since the anti-reset windup measure is taken in the PID operation instruction (PIDCONT instruction and S.PIDCONT instruction) of the QCPU/QnACPU, it is unnecessary to stop the integral operation.



WARRANTY

Please confirm the following product warranty details before using this product.

1. Gratis Warranty Term and Gratis Warranty Range

If any faults or defects (hereinafter "Failure") found to be the responsibility of Mitsubishi occurs during use of the product within the gratis warranty term, the product shall be repaired at no cost via the sales representative or Mitsubishi Service Company.

However, if repairs are required onsite at domestic or overseas location, expenses to send an engineer will be solely at the customer's discretion. Mitsubishi shall not be held responsible for any re-commissioning, maintenance, or testing onsite that involves replacement of the failed module.

[Gratis Warranty Term]

The gratis warranty term of the product shall be for one year after the date of purchase or delivery to a designated place.

Note that after manufacture and shipment from Mitsubishi, the maximum distribution period shall be six (6) months, and the longest gratis warranty term after manufacturing shall be eighteen (18) months. The gratis warranty term of repair parts shall not exceed the gratis warranty term before repairs.

[Gratis Warranty Range]

- (1) The range shall be limited to normal use within the usage state, usage methods and usage environment, etc., which follow the conditions and precautions, etc., given in the instruction manual, user's manual and caution labels on the product.
- (2) Even within the gratis warranty term, repairs shall be charged for in the following cases.
 - 1. Failure occurring from inappropriate storage or handling, carelessness or negligence by the user. Failure caused by the user's hardware or software design.
 - 2. Failure caused by unapproved modifications, etc., to the product by the user.
 - 3. When the Mitsubishi product is assembled into a user's device, Failure that could have been avoided if functions or structures, judged as necessary in the legal safety measures the user's device is subject to or as necessary by industry standards, had been provided.
 - 4. Failure that could have been avoided if consumable parts (battery, backlight, fuse, etc.) designated in the instruction manual had been correctly serviced or replaced.
 - 5. Failure caused by external irresistible forces such as fires or abnormal voltages, and Failure caused by force majeure such as earthquakes, lightning, wind and water damage.
 - 6. Failure caused by reasons unpredictable by scientific technology standards at time of shipment from Mitsubishi.
 - 7. Any other failure found not to be the responsibility of Mitsubishi or that admitted not to be so by the user.

2. Onerous repair term after discontinuation of production

- (1) Mitsubishi shall accept onerous product repairs for seven (7) years after production of the product is discontinued. Discontinuation of production shall be notified with Mitsubishi Technical Bulletins, etc.
- (2) Product supply (including repair parts) is not available after production is discontinued.

3. Overseas service

Overseas, repairs shall be accepted by Mitsubishi's local overseas FA Center. Note that the repair conditions at each FA Center may differ.

4. Exclusion of loss in opportunity and secondary loss from warranty liability

Regardless of the gratis warranty term, Mitsubishi shall not be liable for compensation of damages caused by any cause found not to be the responsibility of Mitsubishi, loss in opportunity, lost profits incurred to the user by Failures of Mitsubishi products, special damages and secondary damages whether foreseeable or not, compensation for accidents, and compensation for damages to products other than Mitsubishi products, replacement by the user, maintenance of on-site equipment, start-up test run and other tasks.

5. Changes in product specifications

The specifications given in the catalogs, manuals or technical documents are subject to change without prior notice.

6. Product application

- (1) In using the Mitsubishi MELSEC programmable logic controller, the usage conditions shall be that the application will not lead to a major accident even if any problem or fault should occur in the programmable logic controller device, and that backup and fail-safe functions are systematically provided outside of the device for any problem or fault.
- (2) The Mitsubishi programmable logic controller has been designed and manufactured for applications in general industries, etc. Thus, applications in which the public could be affected such as in nuclear power plants and other power plants operated by respective power companies, and applications in which a special quality assurance system is required, such as for Railway companies or Public service purposes shall be excluded from the programmable logic controller applications.

In addition, applications in which human life or property that could be greatly affected, such as in aircraft, medical applications, incineration and fuel devices, manned transportation, equipment for recreation and amusement, and safety devices, shall also be excluded from the programmable logic controller range of applications. However, in certain cases, some applications may be possible, providing the user consults their local Mitsubishi representative outlining the special requirements of the project, and providing that all parties concerned agree to the special circumstances, solely at the users discretion.

QCPU(Q Mode)/QnACPU

Programming Manual (PID Control Instructions)

QCPU(Q)-P(PI)-E

MODEL

MODEL CODE

13JF59

SH(NA)-080040-K(0805)MEE

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