



LUND UNIVERSITY

STUPID – Implementation of a Self-Tuning PID-Controller

Wittenmark, Björn; Hagander, Per; Gustavsson, Ivar

1980

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Wittenmark, B., Hagander, P., & Gustavsson, I. (1980). *STUPID – Implementation of a Self-Tuning PID-Controller*. (Technical Reports TFRT-7201). Department of Automatic Control, Lund Institute of Technology (LTH).

Total number of authors:

3

General rights

Unless other specific re-use rights are stated the following general rights apply:

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Read more about Creative commons licenses: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

LUND UNIVERSITY

PO Box 117
221 00 Lund
+46 46-222 00 00

STUPID -
IMPLEMENTATION OF A SELF-TUNING PID-CONTROLLER

WITTENMARK, B
HAGANDER, P
GUSTAVSSON, I

LUND INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF AUTOMATIC CONTROL
JUNE, 1980

Organization LUND INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY Dept of Automatic Control Box 725 S-220 07 LUND 7 Sweden		Document name	
		Date of issue June, 1980	
		CODEN: LUTFD2/(TFRT-7201)/1-030/(1980)	
Author(s) Wittenmark, B, Hagander, P and Gustavsson, I		Sponsoring organization	
Title and subtitle STUPID- Implementation of a self-tuning PID-controller			
		A4	A5
Abstract A <u>self-tuning PID-controller</u> based on pole-placement has been implemented on an LSI-11. The controller and the operator communication are written in <u>Pascal</u>. The program works with the controller as a foreground job and the operator communication as a background job. The operator communication is <u>command driven</u> with nine different commands. The program is tested on systems simulated on analog computers and on some laboratory processes.			
		A4	A5
Key words			
Classification system and/or index terms (if any)			
Supplementary bibliographical information			Language English
ISSN and key title			ISBN
Recipient's notes		Number of pages 30	Price
		Security classification	
Distribution by (name and address)			

STUPID

Implementation of a self-tuning PID-controller

Bjorn Wittenmark
Per Hagander
Ivar Gustavsson

Department of Automatic Control
Lund Institute of Technology

June 1980

ABSTRACT

A self-tuning PID-controller based on pole placement has been implemented on an LSI-11. The controller and the operator communication are written in Pascal. The program works with the controller as a foreground job and the operator communication as a background job. The operator communication is command driven with nine different commands.

The program is tested on systems simulated on analog computers and on some laboratory processes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. The controller	2
3. The operator communication	4
4. Memory and time requirements	7
5. Experiments	8
6. Conclusions	8
7. References	10
Appendix: Listing of programs	11

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of the work has been to implement a self-tuning PID-controller based on pole placement on an LSI-11 computer. The control algorithm is described in Wittenmark (1979) and Wittenmark-Aström (1980).

The control algorithm is based on estimation of the parameters of a second order process model. Based on the model the parameters in the PID-controller are chosen such that the closed loop system will have its poles at desired locations.

The parameters of the controller are obtained by solving the polynomial identity:

$$A(q^{-1})R(q^{-1})(1-q^{-1}) + q^{-1}B(q^{-1})S(q^{-1}) = D(q^{-1})$$

where B/A is a second order process model, D the desired characteristic polynomial, and

$$R(q^{-1}) = 1 + r_1 q^{-1}$$

$$S(q^{-1}) = s_0 + s_1 q^{-1} + s_2 q^{-2}$$

are defining the regulator. The controller can be written as

$$(1 - q^{-1})R(q^{-1}) * u(t) = S(q^{-1}) * y_r(t) - S(q^{-1}) * y(t) \quad (1)$$

where u , y_r and y are the control signal, the reference value and the process output respectively. The four parameter values r_1 , s_0 , s_1 and s_2 are natural to use internally in the computer.

A conventional PID-controller has four parameters also: gain, K ; reset time, TI ; derivation time, TD , and a filter constant for derivation, $ALFA$. This parametrization is natural for manual tuning. The transformation between the conventional PID-controller and the controller (1) is described in Wittenmark (1979).

In the self-tuning PID-controller the operator chooses the closed loop system parameters and some parameters in the estimation routine:

- TSAMP - the sampling interval
- OM - the natural frequency of the desired closed loop system
- DAMP - the damping of the desired closed loop system
- LAM - the forgetting factor in the estimation routine
- PD - the initial covariance in the estimation routine

TH1-TH4 - the initial values of the parameters in the second order process model.

It is possible to introduce an automatic choice of the sampling time, see Aström (1979)

The program is written in Pascal and a listing is given in the Appendix.

Design considerations

The controller contains some parameters that the operator might want to change on line. Especially during the evaluation phase it is also desirable to be able to on line start and stop the estimation and controller parts and to change to an operator tuned PID-controller. Such operator communication is done using an alphanumeric display and a tastature (Beehive B100).

To obtain convenience for the operator when changing parameters and operating mode it was decided that the communication should be command driven. Our decision is based mainly on the modularity in the implementation of command driven communication and on the greater flexibility for the user. The alternative would be to use block mode communication like in Andersson-Aström (1978) with prewritten forms on the display and windows for the parameters to be changed.

The scheduling of the controller is done using a foreground background scheduler described in Mattsson (1978). The computer and the process communicates via D/A and A/D routines.

2. THE CONTROLLER

The foreground procedure Fg is given in Appendix. The procedure contains the following routines:

```

Regulator
  Adin (external)
  Output
    Ushape
  Daout (external)
  Update
    LS (external)
    Pardet
Stateset
  Pardet
Trigosc
Loguy

```

In the following a brief description of the different routines will be given.

Regulator

This procedure reads the process output and the reference value from user specified A/D channels. The input to the process is then computed by calling Output. The process input is then sent to the process via a D/A converter using Daout. The process parameter estimates are finally updated and the regulator parameters are recalculated and are used at the next sampling time.

Output

The controller given in Section 1 is implemented using the following state space representation

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t+1) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1-r1 & 1 \\ r1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} -S(1)(r1-1) \\ S(1)r1 \end{bmatrix} y_r(t) - \begin{bmatrix} s1-s0(r1-1) \\ s2+s0r1 \end{bmatrix} y(t) \\
 u(t) &= (1 \ 0)x(t) + S(1)y_r(t) - s0y(t)
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

The output $u(t)$ is now calculated and limited to the interval $(lolim, hilim)$ using Ushape. Notice that the state variable $x[1]$ is recalculated to correspond to the limited value. This is done in order to eliminate reset windup.

Update

The main computations are made within Update, where the process and regulator parameters are updated using LS and Pardet.

The process parameters of a second order model are estimated in LS using differences of the input and the output of the process. When new process parameters are obtained the regulator parameters are updated in Pardet. The state of the regulator is then updated using equation (2).

LS

The parameter estimates are obtained using a recursive least squares method implemented according to Bierman (1977). The covariance matrix is updated in square root form. Essentially a one dimensional information update is used for the diagonal in order to minimize the risk for non positiveness inherent in a covariance update. An exponential forgetting factor is also included.

Pardet

In this procedure the regulator parameters are computed from the process parameters (theta) and the desired characteristic polynomial (dpol).

Some tests are done in order to prevent numerical difficulties. First the coefficients in the B-polynomial ($\theta[3]$ and $\theta[4]$) should not both be equal to zero. If the absolute values of both are less than θ_{min} ($\theta_{min}=1E-4$) then the largest one is put equal to θ_{min} . Further there is a test for pole-zero cancellation between the polynomials $(q-1)A(q)$ and $B(q)$. If this is the case the common factor is cancelled. The computation of the regulator parameters (r_{pol} , s_{pol} and t_{pol}) is done differently depending on the tests.

Stateset

The procedure Stateset changes the regulator state when the operator has changed parameters. This is indicated with the switch newpar. The state is not changed using Stateset when the estimator changes the estimated process parameters. New regulator parameters are computed, and the stationary value of the state corresponding to the regulator parameters and the current values of the input, output and reference value is computed.

Trigosc

On the D/A channel trich a signal is generated which is 0.5 or -0.5 depending on the sign of the reference value. This signal can be used to trig an oscilloscope.

Loguy

A backlog of the control variable, the process output and the reference value is stored in a cyclic file. The file will contain t_{max} values ($t_{max}=20$). This file is displayed using the command LOG.

3. THE OPERATOR COMMUNICATION

The operator communication works in the background, and it is interrupted each sampling instant by the controller foreground routine. When the program is loaded from the diskette storage, the available command menu is written on the display (Fig 1.), and a ready sign, >, indicates that the machine is ready to accept a command. Any of the nine commands can be given at any time.

The command list in Fig 1. will be displayed by the command HELP. A command EXIT is included to terminate the execution of the whole program. Two commands, RUN and STOP, are used to start and stop the controller in the foreground, while FIX controls the update of the controller parameters from the identified process parameters. A log of the 20 most recent values of the input, output, and reference signal is displayed by the command LOG.

SELF-TUNING PID-CONTROLLER

The commands have the following form:

Command Argument Value

The following commands are implemented:

COMMAND	ARGUMENT
HELP	
RUN	CONT,PID, No argument
STOP	
DISP	
FIX	ON,OFF
INIT	TH1,TH2,TH3,TH4,PO,DEF
PAR	OM,DAMP,TSAMP,LAM,K,TI,TD,ALFA, HILIM,LOLIM,YRCH,YCH,UCH,TRICH,DEF
LOG	
EXIT	

Fig 1: The command list in STUPID displayed by the command HELP.

The commands PAR and INIT are used to change the parameters of the controller, and DISP gives a display of the database, i.e. the current parameters, the identified model and the controller polynomials (see Fig 2).

The Pascal program is structured such that the decoding of the command line starts in the main part of the operator communication procedure Comcom, and depending on the command code a call is generated to the procedure for that command (or to the error message procedure). It was thus easy to implement the commands one by one, replacing the error message "Command not implemented". The commands RUN and FIX may have one argument on the same command line, and INIT and PAR may have two, i.e. an argument name and a value (see Fig 1). The argument decoding is done in the respective command procedures, so error messages are easily produced. The argument values of the command lines are checked for consistency with the argument names, i.e. sign etc.

The communication between the background and the foreground program may be critical. The display command DISP is reading from the database, and if the foreground controller changes some values during the readout the display will be erroneous, but this is not considered to be dangerous.

>DISP

```

TSAMP=      3.000    LOLIM =     -1.000    HILIM =      1.000
YRCH =       0      YCH  =       1      UCH  =       0
TRICH=       1

```

INITIAL VALUES

```

PO  =      100.0    LAM  =      0.980
TH  =     -1.500    0.700    0.100    0.000

```

CURRENT ESTIMATION

```

PO  =      14.45    104.1    104.1    104.1
TH  =     -0.205    0.700    0.100    0.000

```

STUPID PARAMETERS

```

OM  =      1.000    DAMP =      0.700
DPOL =      1.000    0.132    0.015

```

PID PARAMETERS

```

K   =      1.000    TI   =      900.0    TD   =      0.000
ALFA =      0.300

```

REGULATOR POLYNOMIALS

```

TPOL =      11.47    0.000    0.000
SPOL =      13.37    -8.898    7.000
RPOL =      1.000    -1.000    0.000

```

Fig 2: The database displayed by the command DISP.

The changes from the background of the foreground parameters are done in a safer way. Two sets of parameters are used, one for the background and one for the foreground. When for instance a command line like "PAR DAMP 0.7" is given, a new desired D-polynomial is calculated, and the change is indicated by setting the flag newpar equal to true. The foreground Regulator senses newpar at the next sampling instant, and performs the transfer to its own D-polynomial at the end of its execution. The controller state is also modified for bumpless transfer.

In order to inhibit the foreground update during unfinished calculations of for instance the D-polynomial, newpar is made false during the background update. In case of slow sampling it might otherwise happen, that newpar is still true in response to the previous parameter change, when a new change is interrupted by the foreground procedure.

Some of the parameters (YRCH,YCH,UCH and TRICH) are possible to change only when no Regulator is active. "PAR DEF" gives default values to all the parameters except these channel numbers.

The initial values (TH1,TH2,TH3,TH4, and PO) to the estimation routine are changed by the command INIT, and the estimation is reinitialized, when the command RUN (without

arguments) is given. INIT DEF gives the default values (-1.5,0.7,0.1,0,100).

The command RUN signals to the Scheduler, by setting the parameter period ≥ 0 , that sampling and control should be performed in the foreground. The flag newpar is made true, as well, updating the foreground parameters and the controller state. The argument CONT indicates that the old estimation state should be used, so that no initialization of the estimation is performed. The argument PID means that the conventional PID-regulator should be used, which is signalled to the foreground using the flag ipid. Similarly FIX ON is flagged by ifix, indicating no controller parameter update due to the process parameter changes. When the log readout (LOG) is going on a flag logpar prohibits the foreground update of the log vectors.

4. MEMORY AND TIME REQUIREMENTS

The written code is about 16 pages. The amount of work to get the program working has been about 3-4 manweeks, including the documentation. The memory requirements to run the program is totally 19.6 bytes. The following table gives a feel for how large the different parts are:

Foreground program	5.4 kB
Operator communication	9.3 kB
Supporting runtime routines	5.7 kB

It is notable that the main part is the operator communication.

We have not been able to measure the execution time for the foreground program. The smallest available sampling time 1 tick = 20 ms is on the edge of the capacity of the computer. This is noticed for instance if the command LOG is given when TSAMP=0.02 s.

5. EXPERIMENTS

The program is available as an execute file STUPID.SAV. The program will be started by giving the command

```
RUN DX1:STUPID.SAV.
```

The parameter in the controller will be given default values and the available commands will be shown on the display.

The controller has been tested against processes simulated on an analog computer and against some laboratory processes. One example will be given here. More examples are given in Wittenmark-Aström (1980).

Example

This is an example showing how the controller can adapt to changing process dynamics. The process is changed abruptly as

$$1/(s+1)^2 \rightarrow 1/(s(s+1)) \rightarrow 1/s^2$$

These are very drastic changes. Also the changes are done such that the new system each time is more difficult to control than the previous. Fig 3 shows the output and the control signal. The controller is started with default values on the different parameters except that TSAMP=0.5, OM=1.5 and LAM=0.95. It can be seen that the controller very quickly adapts to the new dynamic of the process.

To make the simulation the following commands were given:

```
>PAR TSAMP 0.5
>PAR OM 1.5
>PAR LAM 0.95
>RUN
```

6. CONCLUSIONS

The project shows that Pascal has been a very useful tool to implement the self-tuning PID-controller and to get a very flexible operator communication. The time for development was reasonable small. This was to a large extent due to the existence of the scheduler, the input and output routines and most of all that a good editing system PAGED, see Egardt and Elmqvist (1979), was available.

The authors want to express their thanks to Leif Andersson and Sven Erik Mattsson for their valuable assistance during the whole project.

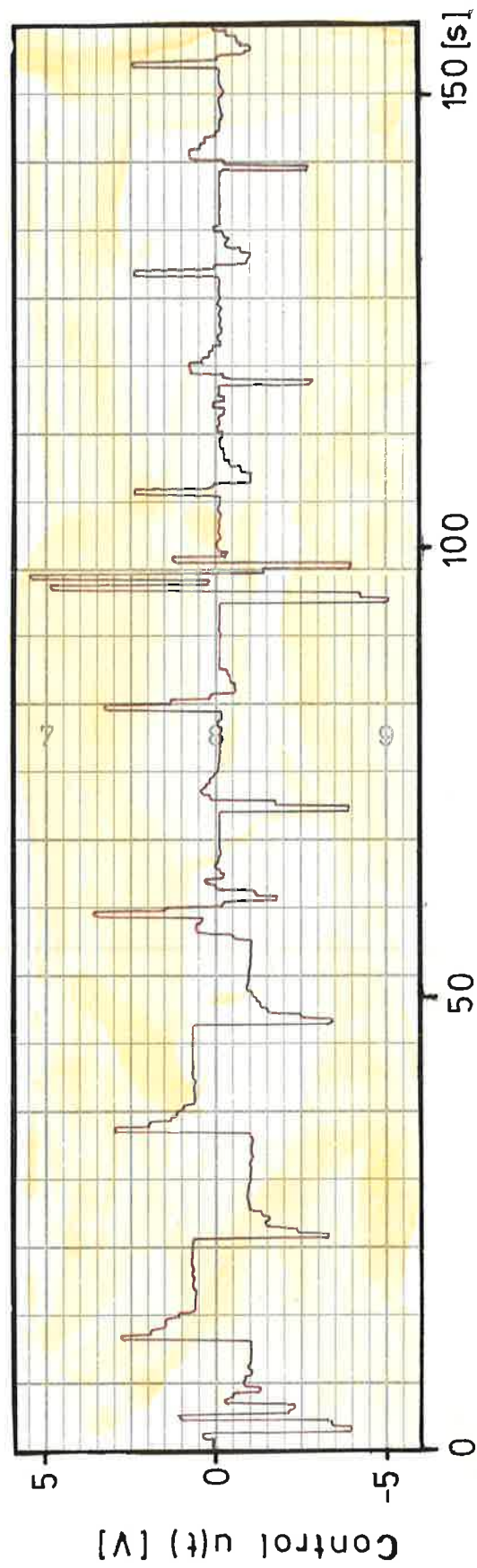
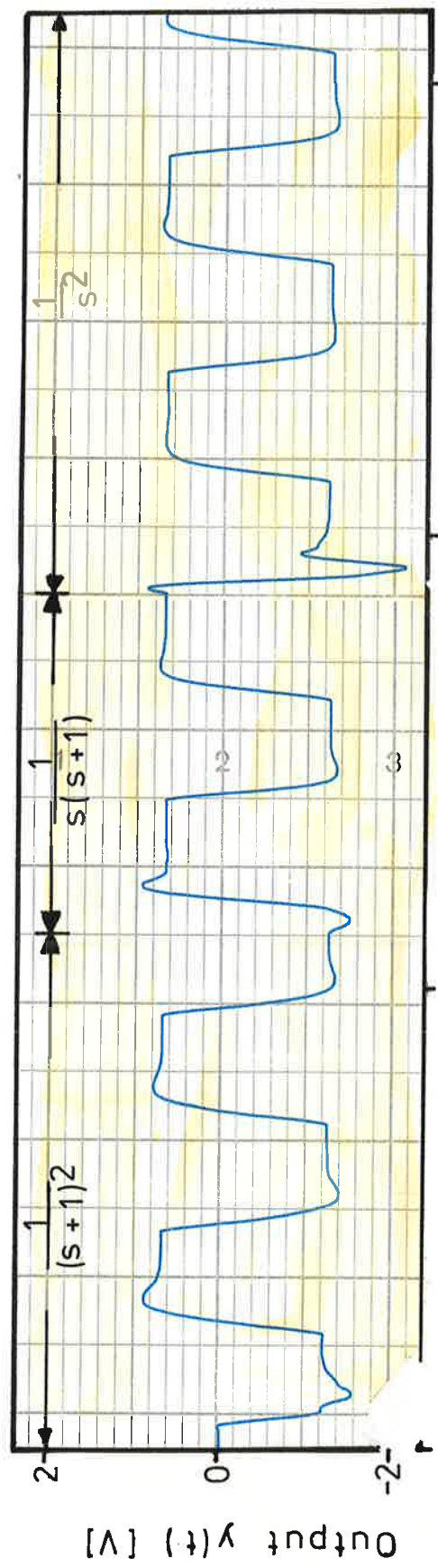


Fig 3: The output from the process, $y(t)$, and the control signal, $u(t)$, when controlling a process simulated on an analogue computer.

7. REFERENCES

- Andersson L, Åström K J (1978): An interactive MISO regulator, Department of Automatic Control, Lund Institute of Technology, CODEN:LUTFD2/(TFRT-7154)/1-034/(1978)
- Åström K J (1979): Simple self-tuners I, Department of Automatic Control, Lund Institute of Technology, CODEN:LUTFD2/(TFRT-7184)/1-063/(1979)
- Bierman G J (1977): Factorization Methods for Discrete Sequential Estimation, Mathematics in Science and engineering, Vol 128, Academic Press
- Egardt B, Elmqvist H (1979): PAGED - User's manual, Internal report, Department of Automatic Control, Lund Institute of Technology
- Mattsson S E (1978): A simple real-time scheduler, Department of Automatic Control, Lund Institute of Technology, CODEN:LUTFD2/(TFRT-7156)/1-010/(1978)
- Wittenmark B (1979): Self-tuning PID-controllers based on pole-placement, Department of Automatic Control, Lund Institute of Technology, CODEN:LUTFD2/(TFRT-7179)/1-037/(1979)
- Wittenmark B, Åström K J (1980): Simple self-tuning controllers, Preprint International Symposium on Adaptive Control, March 20-21, 1980.

APPENDIX: LISTING OF PROGRAMS

Program stupid;

{SELF-TUNING PID-CONTROLLER

Authors PH BW IG 1979-11-13 Revised BW 1980-05-27 ph 800612

The program implements a self-tuning PID-controller based on pole-placement. The algorithm is described in

Wittenmark: Self-tuning PID-controllers based on pole-placement, TFRT-7179

Wittenmark-Astrom: Simple self-tuning controllers, TFRT-7191.

The program is divided into the files:

GLOBAL-global data declarations

LS -least squares estimator

FG -foreground program

STUPID-operator communication and main program}

{GLOBAL DATA DECLARATIONS}

const tmax=20; {length of log}

eps=0.01; {test quantity for pole-zero cancellation}

thmin=1.E-4; {min absolute value of theta[3] and theta[4]}

nlog=3; {number of variables stored in the log}

Type estpartyp= record

theta:array[1..4] of real;

fi:array[1..4] of real;

diag:array[1..4] of real;

offdiag:array[1..6] of real

end;

regpartyp= record

tpol:array[0..2] of real;

spol:array[0..2] of real;

rpol:array[0..2] of real;

end;

pidtyp=record

k,ti,td,alfa:real

end;

var

{To be changed from background only when period=0}

yrch,ych,uch,trich:integer;

y,yold,yr,u,uold,lolim,hilim,lambdareal;

x:array[1..2] of real;

eststate:estpartyp;

actregpar:regpartyp;

dpol: array[0..2] of real;

{to be changed from background only when newpar=false}

newlolim,newhilim,newlambdatsamp:real;

newdpol:array[0..2] of real;

pidpar:pidtyp;

{to be changed from foreground only when logpar=false}

backlog:array[0..tmax,1..nlog] of real;

tlog:integer;

{flags etc}

ifix,ipid,newpar,logpar:boolean;


```
period:integer;
```

```
{EXTERNAL PROCEDURE DECLARATIONS}
```

```
Function Rform(r:real; size:integer):integer;external;
Function Adin(chan:integer):real;external;
Procedure Daout(chan:integer;value:real);external;
Procedure Schedule(procedure fore;var period:integer);external;
Procedure Clksav;external;
Procedure Clkrestore;external;
```

```
{End of Global}
```

```
{Stupid Author PH BW IG 1979-11-13, Revised BW 1980-05-27 ph 800612}
```

```
Procedure Fg;external;
```

```
{=====Comcom}
Procedure Comcom;
```

```
{Declarations for Comcom}
```

```
label 999;
```

```
const tsampdef=1.;omdef=1.;dampdef=0.7;lambdedef=0.98;hilimdef=1.;
      lolimdef=-1.;kdef=1.;tidef=9999.;tddef=0.;alfadef=0.3;
      p0def=100.; th1def=-1.5;th2def=0.7;th3def=0.1;th4def=0.;
      dyrch=0; dych=1; duch=0; dtrich=1;
type errors=(illcom,fewarg,manyarg,illarg,illval,runact);
      names=array[1..6] of char;
      opindex=(xhelp,xrun,xstop,xdisp,xfix,xinit,xpar,xlog,xexit,
      xlastop);
      fixargindex=(xon,xoff,lastindex);
      runargindex=(xpid,xcont,lastx);
      parargindex=(xtsamp,xom,xdamp,xlam,xk,xti,xtd,xalfa,xhilim,
      xlolim,xpdef,xyrch,xych,xuch,xtrich,parlast);
      initargindex=(xp0,xth1,xth2,xth3,xth4,xidef,initlast);
```

```
var op:array[opindex] of names;
    opx:opindex;
    fixarg:array[fixargindex] of names;
    fixargx:fixargindex;
    runarg:array[runargindex] of names;
    runargx:runargindex;
    pararg:array[parargindex] of names;
    parargx:parargindex;
    initarg:array[initargindex] of names;
    initargx:initargindex;
    command,text:names;
    exitpar:boolean;
    value:real;
    om,damp:real;
    estinit:estpartyp;
```

```

{period must be 0}

begin
  eststate:=estinit;
  yold:=0.;
  uold:=0.;
end; {of Initest}
{-----Initreg}
Procedure Initreg;
{Initializes the regulator}
{period must be 0}

var n:integer;
begin
  y:=0.;u:=0.;yr:=0.;
  with actregpar do
    begin
      for n:=1 to 2 do
        begin
          tpol[n]:=0.;rpol[n]:=0.;spol[n]:=0.;
          x[n]:=0.;
          dpol[n]:=newdpol[n]
        end;
      tpol[0]:=0.; spol[0]:=0.
    end;
end; {of Initreg}
{-----Setdpol}
Procedure Setdpol;
{Computes new d-polynomial}
{newpar must be false}

var r,r1:real;
begin
  if damp<1. then
    begin
      r:=exp(-damp*om*tsamp);
      r1:=om*tsamp*sqrt(1.-damp*damp);
      newdpol[1]:=-2.*r*cos(r1);
      newdpol[2]:=r*r
    end
  else
    begin
      r1:=- (damp+sqrt(damp*damp-1.))*om;
      r:=- (damp-sqrt(damp*damp-1.))*om;
      newdpol[1]:=-exp(r1*tsamp)-exp(r*tsamp);
      newdpol[2]:=exp(-2.*damp*om*tsamp)
    end
end; {of Setdpol}
{-----Pardefault}
Procedure Pardefault;
{Sets default values for the parameters}
{newpar must be false}

begin

```

```
{procedures for Comcom}
```

```
{The procedures are used in the following way:
```

```
Initialize
  Estdefault
  Initest
  Pardefault
    Setdpol
  Initreg
  Help
Help
Run
  Initest
  Initreg
  Error
Stop
  Daout (external)
Disp
  wxx
    Rform (external)
Fix
  Error
Init
  Estdefault
  Error
Par
  Pardefault
    Setdpol
  Setdpol
  Error
Log
  Rform (external)  }

{-----Error}
Procedure Error(err:Errors);
{Produces error messages}

begin
  case err of
    illcom:  write('illegal command ');
    fewarg:  write('too few arguments ');
    manyarg: write('too many arguments ');
    illarg:  write('illegal argument ');
    illval:  write('illegal value ');
    runact:  write('run is active');
  end;{of case err}
  writeln;
  goto 999;
end; {of Error}

{-----Initest}
Procedure Initest;
{Initializes the estimator}
```

```

pidpar.k:=kdef;
pidpar.ti:=tidef;
pidpar.td:=tddef;
pidpar.alfa:=alfadef;
newlambda:=lambdedef;
newhilim:=hilimdef;
newlolim:=lolimdef;
tsamp:=tsampdef;
om:=omdef;
damp:=dampdef;
Setdpol;
end; {of Pardefault}
{-----Estdefault}
Procedure Estdefault;
{Gives default values to estimator}

var n:integer;
begin
with estinit do
begin
theta[1]:=th1def;
theta[2]:=th2def;
theta[3]:=th3def;
theta[4]:=th4def;
for n:=1 to 4 do
begin
diag[n]:=p0def;
offdiag[n]:=0.;
fi[n]:=0.
end;
offdiag[5]:=0.;offdiag[6]:=0
end;
end; {of Estdefault}
{-----Help}
Procedure Help;
{Writes information and list of commands}

var i:integer;
begin
for i:=1 to 6 do writeln;
writeln('    SELF-TUNING PID-CONTROLLER');writeln;
writeln('The commands have the following form:');
writeln;
writeln('  ':5,'Command Argument Value ');
writeln;
writeln('The following commands are implemented:');
writeln;
writeln('    COMMAND    ARGUMENT');
writeln('  ':5,'HELP');
writeln('  ':5,'RUN', '  ':4,'CONT,PID, No argument');
writeln('  ':5,'STOP');
writeln('  ':5,'DISP');
writeln('  ':5,'FIX', '  ':4,'ON,OFF');
writeln('  ':5,'INIT', '  ':3,'TH1,TH2,TH3,TH4,PO,DEF');

```

```

    writeln('  :5,'PAR','  :4,'OM,DAMP,TSAMP,LAM,K,TI,TD,ALFA,');
    writeln('  :12,'HILIM,LOLIM,YRCH,YCH,UCH,TRICH,DEF');
    writeln('  :5,'LOG');
    writeln('  :5,'EXIT');
    writeln
end; {of Help}
{-----Initialize}
Procedure Initialize;
begin
    op[xhelp]:= 'HELP  ';
    op[xrun]:=  'RUN   ';
    op[xstop]:= 'STOP  ';
    op[xdisp]:= 'DISP  ';
    op[xfix]:=  'FIX   ';
    op[xinit]:= 'INIT  ';
    op[xpar]:=  'PAR   ';
    op[xlog]:=  'LOG   ';
    op[xexit]:= 'EXIT  ';
    runarg[xcont]:= 'CONT  ';
    runarg[xpid]:=  'PID   ';
    fixarg[xon]:=   'ON    ';
    fixarg[xoff]:=  'OFF   ';
    pararg[xom]:=  'OM    ';
    pararg[xdamp]:= 'DAMP  ';
    pararg[xtsamp]:= 'TSAMP ';
    pararg[xlam]:=  'LAM   ';
    pararg[xk]:=   'K     ';
    pararg[xti]:=  'TI    ';
    pararg[xtd]:=  'TD    ';
    pararg[xalfa]:= 'ALFA  ';
    pararg[xhilim]:= 'HILIM ';
    pararg[xlolim]:= 'LOLIM ';
    pararg[xyrch]:= 'YRCH  ';
    pararg[xych]:=  'YCH   ';
    pararg[xuch]:=  'UCH   ';
    pararg[xtrich]:= 'TRICH ';
    pararg[xpdef]:= 'DEF   ';
    initarg[xth1]:= 'TH1   ';
    initarg[xth2]:= 'TH2   ';
    initarg[xth3]:= 'TH3   ';
    initarg[xth4]:= 'TH4   ';
    initarg[xp0]:=  'PO    ';
    initarg[xidef]:= 'DEF   ';
    tlog:=0;
    logpar:=true;
    exitpar:=false;
    ifix:=false;
    ipid:=false;
    actregpar.rpol[0]:=1.;
    dpol[0]:=1.;
    newdpol[0]:=1.;
    yrch:=dyrch;
    ych:=dych;
    uch:=duch;

```

```

    trich:=dtrich;
    lambda:=lambdedef;
    hilim:=hilimdef;
    lolim:=lolimdef;
    Estdefault; Initest; Pardefault; Initreg; newpar:=true;
    Help
end; {of Initialize}
{-----Disp}
Procedure Disp;
{Displays current parameter values}

var i,k:integer;
    r :real;

Procedure wxx(r:real);
begin
    k:=Rform(r,6);write(r:10:k)
end;

begin
    writeln;
    write('TSAMP=')wxx(tsamp);write('  LOLIM =')wxx(newlolim);
    write('  HILIM = ')wxx(newhilim);writeln;
    writeln('YRCH =',yrch:6,'      YCH  =',ych:6,'      UCH  = ',
    uch:6,'      TRICH=',trich:6);writeln;
    writeln('INITIAL VALUES');
    with estinit do
    begin
        write('PO    =')wxx(diag[1]);
        write('  LAM = ')wxx(newlambda);writeln;
        write('TH    =');for i:=1 to 4 do wxx(theta[i]) ;writeln
    end;{with}
    writeln('CURRENT ESTIMATION');
    with eststate do
    begin
        write('PO    =');for i:=1 to 4 do  wxx(diag[i]);writeln;
        write('TH    =');for i:=1 to 4 do  wxx(theta[i]);writeln
    end;{with}
    writeln('STUPID PARAMETERS');
    write('OM    =')wxx(om);  write('  DAMP = ')wxx(damp);writeln;
    write('DPOL =');for i:=0 to 2 do  wxx(newdpol[i]);  writeln;
    writeln('PID PARAMETRS');
    with pidpar do
    begin
        write('K      =')wxx(k);  write('      TI = ')wxx(ti);
        write('  TD  = ')wxx(td);
        write('  ALFA =')wxx(alfa);writeln;
    end;{with}
    writeln;
    writeln('REGULATOR POLYNOMIALS');
    with actregpar do
    begin
        write('TPOL =');for i:=0 to 2 do  wxx(tpol[i]);writeln;
        write('SPOL =');for i:=0 to 2 do  wxx(spol[i]);writeln;
    end;
end;

```

```

    write('RPOL =');for i:=0 to 2 do  wxx(rpol[i]);writeln
  end{with}
end; {of Disp}
{-----Init}
Procedure Init;
{Changes initial values in the estimator}

var n:integer;
begin
  if eoln then Error(fewarg);
  read(text);
  initarg[initlast]:=text;
  initargx:=xp0;
  while initarg[initargx]<>text do initargx:=succ(initargx);
  if initargx=initlast then Error(illarg);
  if initargx=xidef then Estdefault else
  begin
    if eoln then Error(fewarg);
    read(value);
    with estinit do
    begin
      case initargx of
        xp0  :if value<0. then Error(illval) else
              begin for n:=1 to 4 do diag[n]:=value end;
        xth1 :theta[1]:=value;
        xth2 :theta[2]:=value;
        xth3 :theta[3]:=value;
        xth4 :theta[4]:=value;
      end;{of case}
    end;{if initarg=}
  end;
end;{of Init}
{-----Par}
Procedure Par;
{Changes parameter values}

begin
  if eoln then Error(fewarg);
  read(text);
  pararg[parlast]:=text;
  parargx:=xtsamp;
  while pararg[parargx]<>text do parargx:=succ(parargx);
  if parargx=parlast then Error(illarg);
  if parargx=xpdef then
    begin newpar:=false;Pardefault;newpar:=true end else
  begin
    if eoln then Error(fewarg);
    read(value);
    case parargx of
      xsamp  :if (value<0.) or (value>600.) then Error(illval) else
              begin newpar:=false;
                    tsamp:=round(value/0.02)*0.02;Setdpol;newpar:=true end;
      xom     :if value<0. then Error(illval) else
              begin om:=value;newpar:=false;Setdpol;newpar:=true end;
    end;
  end;
end;

```

```

xdamp    :if value<0. then Error(illval) else
          begin damp:=value;newpar:=false;Setdpol;newpar:=true
          end;
xlam     :if (value <=0.) or (value>1.) then Error(illval) else
          begin newpar:=false;
            newlambda:=value;newpar:=true end;
xk       :if value<0. then Error(illval) else
          begin newpar:=false;
            pidpar.k:=value; newpar:=true end;
xti      :if value<=0. then Error(illval) else
          begin newpar:=false;
            pidpar.ti:=value; newpar:=true end;
xtd      :if value<0. then Error(illval) else
          begin newpar:=false;
            pidpar.td:=value; newpar:=true end;
xalfa    :if value<=0. then Error(illval) else
          begin newpar:=false;
            pidpar.alfa:=value; newpar:=true end;
xhilim   :if abs(value)<=1. then begin newpar:=false;
            newhilim:=value;newpar:=true end else Error(illval);
xlolim   :if abs(value)<=1. then begin newpar:=false;
            newlolim:=value;newpar:=true end else Error(illval);
xyrch    :if (value<0.) or (value>7.) then Error(illval)
          else if period>0 then Error(runact)
          else yrch:=trunc(value);
xych     :if (value<0.) or (value>7.) then Error(illval)
          else if period>0 then Error(runact)
          else ych:=trunc(value);
xuch     :if (value<0.) or (value>7.) then Error(illval)
          else if period>0 then Error(runact)
          else uch:=trunc(value);
xtrich   :if (value<0.) or (value>7.) then Error(illval)
          else if period>0 then Error(runact)
          else trich:=trunc( value);

    end;
  end;{if parargx=}
end; {of Par}
{-----Log}
Procedure Log;
{Writes log of past values of inputs,outputs and reference values}

var i,j,k:integer;
var r:real;
begin
  logpar:=false;
  writeln(' Time',' ':7,'u',' ':9,'yr',' ':8,'y');
  j:=-tmax;
  for i:=tlog+1 to tmax do
    begin
      write(j:5,' ');
      for k:=1 to nlog do
        begin
          r:=backlog[i,k];write(' ':4,r:6:Rform(r,6))
        end;
    end;
  end;

```



```

        writeln; j:=j+1
    end;
    for i:= 0 to tlog do
    begin
        write(j:5,' ');
        for k:=1 to nlog do
        begin
            r:=backlog[i,k];write(' ':4,r:6:Rform(r,6))
        end;
        writeln; j:=j+1
    end;
    logpar:=true
end; {of Log}
{-----Stop}
Procedure Stop;
{Stops the control and puts the control signal equal to zero
 or within the limits}

begin
    period:=0;
    if lolim>0. then u:=lolim else
        begin if hilim<0. then u:=hilim else u:=0. end;
    Daout(uch,u)
end; {of Stop}
{-----Fix}
Procedure Fix;
{Fixes or unfixes the regulator parameters.
 The estimator is not influenced}

begin
    if eoln then Error(fewarg);
    read(text);
    fixarg[lastindex]:=text;
    fixargx:=xon;
    while fixarg[fixargx]<>text do fixargx:=succ(fixargx);
    case fixargx of
        xon      : ifix:=true;
        xoff     : ifix:=false;
        lastindex: Error(illarg);
    end;{of case}
end; {of Fix}
{-----Run}
Procedure Run;

begin
    if eoln then
        begin
            period:=0;
            ipid:=false;
            Initest;
            Initreg;
        end
    else
        begin

```

```

    read(text);
    runarg[lastx]:=text;
    runargx:=xpid;
    while runarg[runargx]<>text do runargx:=succ(runargx);
    case runargx of
        xpid : begin period:=0;ipid:=true;Initreg end;
        xcont: ipid:=false;
        lastx: Error(illarg);
    end;{of case runargx}
end;{of else}
newpar:=true;
period:=round(tsamp/0.02);
end; {of Run}

{-----Code of Comcom}
begin{Comcom}
    Initialize;
    repeat
        write('>');
        read(command);
        op[xlastop]:=command;
        opx:=xhelp;
        while op[opx]<>command do opx:=succ(opx);
        case opx of
            xhelp      :Help;
            xrun        :Run;
            xstop       :Stop;
            xdisp       :Disp;
            xfix        :Fix;
            xinit       :Init;
            xpar        :Par;
            xlog        :Log;
            xexit       :exitpar:=true;
            xlastop     :Error(illcom);
        end;{of case opx}
        {test if more on the line in each procedure}
999: readln
    until exitpar;
end; {of Comcom}

{=====MAIN}
{CODE MAIN PROGRAM}
begin
    period:=0;
    Clksav;
    Schedule(Fg,period);
    Comcom;
    Clkrestore
end. {of Stupid}

```

Program Foreground;

{SELF-TUNING PID-CONTROLLER

Authors PH BW IG 1979-11-13 Revised BW 1980-05-27 ph 800612

The program implements a self-tuning PID-controller based on pole-placement. The algorithm is described in

Wittenmark: Self-tuning PID-controllers based on pole-placment, TFRT-7179

Wittenmark-Astrom: Simple self-tuning controllers, TFRT-7191.

The program is divided into the files:

GLOBAL-global data declarations

LS -least squares estimator

FG -foreground program

STUPID-operator communication and main program}

{GLOBAL DATA DECLARATIONS}

const tmax=20; {length of log}

eps=0.01; {test quantity for pole-zero cancellation}

thmin=1.E-4; {min absolute value of theta[3] and theta[4]}

nlog=3; {number of variables stored in the log}

Type estpartyp= record

theta:array[1..4] of real;

fi:array[1..4] of real;

diag:array[1..4] of real;

offdiag:array[1..6] of real

end;

regpartyp= record

tpol:array[0..2] of real;

spol:array[0..2] of real;

rpol:array[0..2] of real;

end;

pidtyp=record

k,ti,td,alfa:real

end;

var

{To be changed from background only when period=0}

yrch,ych,uch,trich:integer;

y,yold,yr,u,uold,lolim,hilim,lambda:real;

x:array[1..2] of real;

eststate:estpartyp;

actregpar:regpartyp;

dpol: array[0..2] of real;

{to be changed from background only when newpar=false}

newlolim,newhilim,newlambda,tsamp:real;

newdpol:array[0..2] of real;

pidpar:pidtyp;

{to be changed from foreground only when logpar=false}

backlog:array[0..tmax,1..nlog] of real;

tlog:integer;

{flags etc}

ifix,ipid,newpar,logpar:boolean;

```
period:integer;
```

```
{EXTERNAL PROCEDURE DECLARATIONS}
```

```
Function Rform(r:real; size:integer):integer;external;
Function Adin(chan:integer):real;external;
Procedure Daout(chan:integer;value:real);external;
Procedure Schedule(procedure fore;var period:integer);external;
Procedure Clksav;external;
Procedure Clkrestore;external;
```

```
{End of Global}
```

```
{Fg Author PH BW IG 1979-11-13, Revised BW 1980-05-27 ph 800612}
```

```
Procedure LS(delu,dely:real;var eststate:estpartyp);external;
```

```
{=====Fg}
Procedure Fg;
```

```
{The procedures are used in the following way
```

```
  Regulator
    Adin(external)
    Output
      Ushape
    Daout(external)
    Update
      LS(external)
    Pardet
  Stateset
    Pardet
  Trigosc
  Loguy}
```

```
{-----Pardet}
```

```
Procedure Pardet(estate:estpartyp;var rpar:regpartyp);
{Determines polynomial representation of regulator from
 estimated parameters and desired characteristic polynomial}
```

```
var n,r,max,b1,b2,be,a1,a2,r1:real;
    test:boolean;
```

```
begin
  with estate do
    begin
      {Guarantee that not both theta[3] and theta[4] are almost zero}
      if (abs(theta[3])<thmin) and (abs(theta[4])<thmin) then
        begin
          if abs(theta[3])>abs(theta[4])
            then
              if theta[3]>0. then theta[3]:=thmin else theta[3]:=-thmin
            else
              if theta[4]>0. then theta[4]:=thmin else theta[4]:=-thmin
```

```

end;
{Test if cancellation of pole and zero in (q-1)A(q) and B(q)}
n:=theta[4]*theta[4]-theta[1]*theta[3]*theta[4];
n:=n+theta[2]*theta[3]*theta[3];
r:=theta[4]*theta[4];
max:=theta[3]*theta[3];
if max<r then max:=r;
r:=theta[3]+theta[4];
if (abs(n)<eps*max) or (r*r<eps*max)
  then test:=true else test:=false;
if test then {Common factor}
  begin
    b1:=theta[3];
    b2:=0.0;
    if r*r<eps*max then
      begin {a1 and a2 define the polynomial A(q)}
        a1:=theta[1];
        a2:=theta[2];
      end
    else
      begin {a1 and a2 define the polynomial (q-1)*(q-a)}
        a1:=theta[1]-theta[4]/theta[3]-1.;
        a2:=-a1-1.;
      end;
    end;
  end
else {No common factor}
  begin
    b1:=theta[3];
    b2:=theta[4];
    a1:=theta[1];
    a2:=theta[2];
  end;
end; {with estate do}
with rpar do
{Determine the polynomial representation of the regulator}
begin
  if abs(b1)<thmin then {solve as if b1=0}
    begin
      r1:=dpol[1]-a1+1.;
      spol[0]:=(dpol[2]+a1-a2-r1*(a1-1.))/b2;
      spol[1]:=(a2-r1*(a2-a1))/b2;
      spol[2]:=a2*r1/b2;
    end
  else
    if test then {common factor}
      begin
        r1:=0.;
        spol[0]:=(dpol[1]-a1)/b1;
        spol[1]:=(dpol[2]-a2)/b1;
        spol[2]:=0.;
      end
    else {no common factor and b1 large enough}
      begin
        be:=b2/b1;

```

```

    r:=-a2-be*(a2-a1-be*(a1-1.-be));
    {r=0 only if test=true}
    r1:=-be*(a2-be*(dpol[2]-a2+a1-be*(dpol[1]-a1+1.)))/r;
    spol[0]:=(dpol[1]-a1+1.-r1)/b1;
    spol[1]:=(dpol[2]-a2+a1-(a1-1.)*r1-b2*spol[0])/b1;
    spol[2]:=(a2-(a2-a1)*r1-b2*spol[1])/b1;
end;
tpol[0]:=spol[0]+spol[1]+spol[2];
tpol[1]:=0.;
tpol[2]:=0.;
rpol[1]:=r1-1.;
rpol[2]:=-r1;
end; {with rpar do}
end; {of Pardet}

{-----Regulator}
Procedure Regulator;
{Calculates and limits control signal and updates regulator states}

{-----Ushape}
Function Ushape(u,lolim,hilim:real):real;
{Limits the control signal}

begin
    ushape:=u;
    if u<lolim then ushape:=lolim;
    if u>hilim then ushape:=hilim;
end; {of Ushape}

{-----Output}
Procedure Output;
{Computes control signal from measurements and states}

var w:real;
begin
    with actregpar do
        begin
            w:=x[1]+tpol[0]*yr-spol[0]*y;
            u:=Ushape(w,lolim,hilim);
            x[1]:=u-w+x[1];
        end;
end; {of Output}

{-----Update}
Procedure Update;
{Updates process parameters and regulator}

var delu,dely:real;
    nextx:array[1..2] of real;
begin
    delu:=u-uold;
    dely:=y-yold;
    LS(delu,dely,eststate);
    uold:=u;

```

```

yold:=y;
if (not ipid) and (not ifix) then Pardet(eststate,actregpar);
with actregpar do
{Update the state of the regulator}
begin
  nextx[1]:=-rpol[1]*x[1]+x[2]+(tpol[1]-tpol[0]*rpol[1])*yr;
  nextx[1]:=nextx[1]-(spol[1]-spol[0]*rpol[1])*y;
  nextx[2]:=-rpol[2]*x[1]+(tpol[2]-tpol[0]*rpol[2])*yr;
  nextx[2]:=nextx[2]-(spol[2]-spol[0]*rpol[2])*y;
end;
x[1]:=nextx[1];
x[2]:=nextx[2];
end; {of Update}

{-----Code Regulator}
{Code Regulator}
begin
  y:=Adin(ych);
  yr:=Adin(yrch);
  Output;
  Daout(uch,u);
  Update;
end; {of Regulator}

{-----Stateset}
{Change regulator state after parameter change}
Procedure Stateset;
var al1,be,ga:real;
begin
  if ipid then
  begin
    with actregpar,pidpar do
    begin
      if ti<1000. then al1:=k*(tsamp/ti-1.) else al1:=-k;
      if tsamp<0.01 then be:=k/alfa else begin if td>0. then
        be:=k*td*(1.-exp(-tsamp/alfa*td))/tsamp else be:=0. end;
      if td>0. then ga:=-exp(-tsamp/(alfa*td)) else ga:=0.;
      tpol[0]:=k;
      tpol[1]:=al1+k*ga;
      tpol[2]:=al1*ga;
      spol[0]:=tpol[0]+be;
      spol[1]:=tpol[1]-2.*be;
      spol[2]:=tpol[2]+be;
      rpol[1]:=ga-1.;
      rpol[2]:=-ga;
    end;
  end
  else
  begin
    dpol:=newdpol;
    if (not ifix) then Pardet(eststate,actregpar);
  end;
  {note that it is not possible to change the controller

```

```

        by changing the D-polynomial during FIX ON}
with actregpar do
begin
    x[1]:=u-tpol[0]*yr+spol[0]*y;
    x[2]:=(1.+rpol[1])*x[1]-(tpol[1]-tpol[0]*rpol[1])*yr;
    x[2]:=x[2]+(spol[1]-spol[0]*rpol[1])*y
end;
end; {of Stateset}

{-----Trigosc}
Procedure Trigosc;
{Generates signal to trig oscilloscope}

var r:real;
begin
    if yr>0. then r:=0.5 else r:=-0.5;
    Daout(trich,r);
end; {of Trigosc}

{-----Loguy}
Procedure Loguy;
{Store control variable, u, output, y, and reference value, yr, in a
cyclic file called backlog[i,j]. Current time is at i=tlog previous
sampling at i=tlog-1}

var i:integer;

begin
    tlog:=(tlog+1) mod (tmax+1);
    backlog[tlog,1]:=u;
    backlog[tlog,2]:=yr;
    backlog[tlog,3]:=y;
    if nlog>6 then for i:=1 to 4 do
        backlog[tlog,3+i]:=eststate.theta[i];
    if nlog>10 then for i:=1 to 4 do
        backlog[tlog,7+i]:=eststate.diag[i]
    end; {of Loguy}

{-----Code FG}
{CODE FG}
begin
    Regulator;
    Trigosc;
    if newpar then begin
        period:=round(tsamp/0.02);
        lambda:=newlambda;
        hilim:=newhilim;
        lolim:=newlolim;
        Stateset;
        newpar:=false
    end;
    if logpar then Loguy;
end; {of Fg}

```


Program LS;

{SELF-TUNING PID-CONTROLLER

Authors PH BW IG 1979-11-13 Revised BW 1980-05-27 ph 800612

The program implements a self-tuning PID-controller based on pole-placement. The algorithm is described in

Wittenmark: Self-tuning PID-controllers based on pole-placement, TFRT-7179

Wittenmark-Astrom: Simple self-tuning controllers, TFRT-7191.

The program is divided into the files:

GLOBAL-global data declarations

LS -least squares estimator

FG -foreground program

STUPID-operator communication and main program}

{GLOBAL DATA DECLARATIONS}

```
const tmax=20; {length of log}
eps=0.01; {test quantity for pole-zero cancellation}
thmin=1.E-4; {min absolute value of theta[3] and theta[4]}
nlog=3; {number of variables stored in the log}
Type estpartyp= record
    theta:array[1..4] of real;
    fi:array[1..4] of real;
    diag:array[1..4] of real;
    offdiag:array[1..6] of real;
end;
regpartyp= record
    tpol:array[0..2] of real;
    spol:array[0..2] of real;
    rpol:array[0..2] of real;
end;
pidtyp=record
    k,ti,td,alfa:real;
end;
var
    {To be changed from background only when period=0}
    yrch,ych,uch,trich:integer;
    y,yold,yr,u,uold,lolim,hilim,lambda:real;
    x:array[1..2] of real;
    eststate:estpartyp;
    actregpar:regpartyp;
    dpol: array[0..2] of real;

    {to be changed from background only when newpar=false}
    newlolim,newhilim,newlambda,tsamp:real;
    newdpol:array[0..2] of real;
    pidpar:pidtyp;

    {to be changed from foreground only when logpar=false}
    backlog:array[0..tmax,1..nlog] of real;
    tlog:integer;

    {flags etc}
    ifix,ipid,newpar,logpar:boolean;
```

```
period:integer;
```

```
{EXTERNAL PROCEDURE DECLARATIONS}
```

```
Function Rform(r:real; size:integer):integer;external;
Function Adin(chan:integer):real;external;
Procedure Daout(chan:integer;value:real);external;
Procedure Schedule(procedure fore;var period:integer);external;
Procedure Clksav;external;
Procedure Clkrestore;external;
```

```
{End of Global}
```

```
Procedure LS(delu,dely:real;var eststate:estpartyp);
{Computes the least squares estimate of the parameters of a second
order system using the U/D method after Bierman and Thornton.
Author IG 1979-11-13}
```

```
const n=4;
```

```
var kf,ku,i,j:integer;
    perr,fj,vj,alphaj,ajlast,pj,w:real;
    k:array[1..4] of real;
```

```
begin
  perr:=dely;
  with eststate do
    begin
      for i:=1 to n do perr:=perr-theta[i]*fi[i];
      fj:=fi[1];
      vj:=diag[1]*fj;
      k[1]:=vj;
      alphaj:=1.0+vj*fj;
      diag[1]:=diag[1]/alphaj/lambda;
      if n>1 then
        begin
          kf:=0;
          ku:=0;
          for j:=2 to n do
            begin
              fj:=fi[j];
              for i:=1 to j-1 do
                begin
                  kf:=kf+1;
                  fj:=fj+fi[i]*offdiag[kf]
                end; {i}
              vj:=fj*diag[j];
              k[j]:=vj;
              ajlast:=alphaj;
              alphaj:=ajlast+vj*fj;
              diag[j]:=diag[j]*ajlast/alphaj/lambda;
              pj:=-fj/ajlast;
              for i:=1 to j-1 do
```

```

begin
    ku:=ku+1;
    w:=offdiag[ku]+k[i]*pj;
    k[i]:=k[i]+offdiag[ku]*vj;
    offdiag[ku]:=w
end; {i}
end; {j}
end; {if n>1 then}
for i:=1 to n do theta[i]:=theta[i]+perr*k[i]/alphaj;
{Updating of fi-vector. Must be changed if n is changed}
fi[4]:=fi[3];
fi[3]:=delu;
fi[2]:=fi[1];
fi[1]:=-dely
end {with eststate do}
end; {LS}

```