

Cross-Species Bio-Inspired Adaptive Control: A Novel Extension of Chameleon PID

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Abstract: The modern control systems operate in a very dynamic and uncertain environment in which the classical PID controllers face performance degradation due to the fixed values of the controller gains. The proposed Chameleon-PID algorithm is based on environment-friendly adaptive tuning inspired by the bio-colour adaptation of chameleons. However, the proposed bio-inspired chameleon model has more structural limitations due to the absence of co-operative optimization, reactive nature, and the ability of rejecting a disturbance. Furthermore, the proposed research aims to solve the abovementioned limitations of the chameleon-inspired model based on the proposed Multi-Species Bio-Inspired Hybrid Adaptive PID model that combines the environment-friendly approach of the chameleon-inspired model with the co-operative optimization of the ant colony-inspired model, as well as the suppression of the disturbed response of the proposed artificial immunology-inspired model. The proposed bio-inspired model of the control system will be extensively analysed with the help of a conceptual analysis that proves the proposed model can achieve better results than other single-species adaptive models in terms of the suppression of the overshoot value of the proposed control model.

Keywords: Adaptive PID, Bio-Inspired Computing, Hybrid Control, Swarm Intelligence, Artificial Immune System, Real Time Systems, Intelligent Control

I. INTRODUCTION

The modern control system works in a dynamic, nonlinear, and uncertain environment where sustaining stability and performance is a challenging task. Industrial automation, robotics, autonomous vehicles, aerospace systems, and cyber-physical systems have growing demands for controllers that can adapt to continuously changing operating conditions. Among various control strategies, a PID controller remains the most widely used due to its simple structure, ease of implementation, and reliability. Despite the remarkable development of intelligent and data-driven control systems, PID controllers still play a dominant role in practical applications due to their low computational complexity and robustness [1], [3].

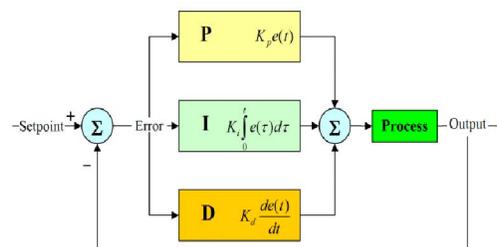


Fig. 1. Classical PID Control Structure

However, the use of conventional PID controllers is burdened by a serious disadvantage: the gain parameters are fixed. The K_p , K_i , and K_d gains remain constant during normal operational duty after these have been tuned using either the



Ziegler–Nichols methods or empirical tuning. In practical systems where parameters change due to environmental disturbance, changes in load, or nonlinear system behaviour, fixed gain controllers can easily give overshoot, oscillations, increased settling time, and even instability [4], [5].

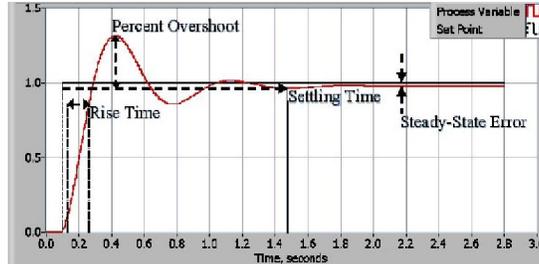


Fig. 2. Limitations of Fixed-Gain PID in Nonlinear Systems

To mitigate these issues, adaptive PID controllers have been developed. The adaptive control mechanisms adjust the controller parameters according to the feedback from the system. Current studies suggest that using light-weight and real-time adaptive control mechanisms without complex mathematical models is significant [8]. Within this context, bio-inspired computing has also emerged as a novel area of research. Biological systems inherently offer the features of self-adaptation, cooperation, robustness, and tolerance. These aspects are strongly desired in current controls [6]. A bio-inspired algorithm utilized for control is the Chameleon PID algorithm, which is based on the rapid change in the colours of chameleons’ skin as an adaptation mechanism under dynamic environment conditions. This adaptive mechanism of chameleons continuously monitors changes in the environment and accordingly reflects the colours of the environment through the change in the texture of the chameleons’ skin. In the same way, the Chameleon PID algorithm dynamically updates the gain value of the PID controller with the help of error measured by the environment together with the disturbance [13].

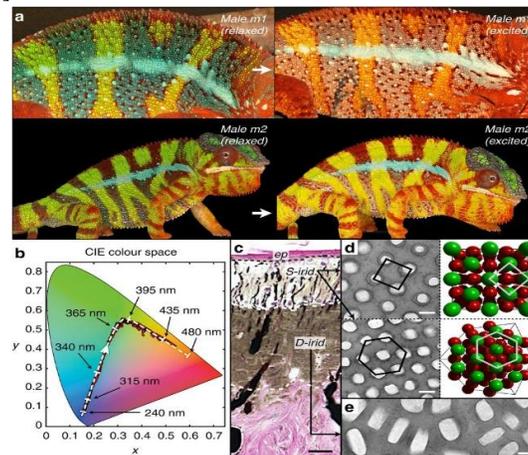


Fig. 3. Chameleon Biological Adaptation Mechanism

This algorithm is more adaptive but is still in the category of reactive techniques as it lacks predictive intelligence, optimization techniques. Generally, in nature, the ability to survive depends not on one specific way of adaptation but on the variety of such ways. For instance, the social intelligence of ant colonies is based on cooperative optimization using pheromones [11]

Likewise, the biological immune system recognizes the presence of disturbances and eliminates them to preserve stability [12].



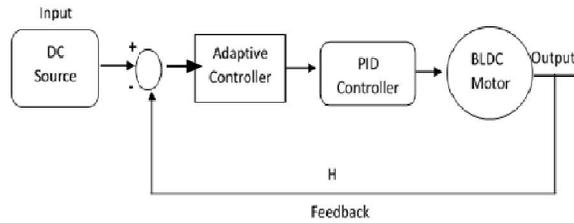


Fig. 4. Proposed Chameleon PID Adaptive Framework

Motivated by the aforementioned observations, this paper proposes a new scheme, referred to as the Multi-Species Bio-Inspired Hybrid Adaptive PID Framework, which comprises the following:

- Chameleon-inspired environmental sensing
- Ant colony-inspired cooperative gain optimization
- Artificial Immune System-inspired Disturbances Rejection

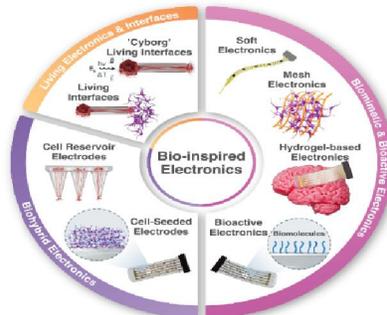


Fig. 5. Multi-Species Bio-Inspired Hybrid Adaptive Control Architecture.

By integrating the above biological techniques, robustness, reduced overshooting, settling time, and stability in non-linear as well as time-varying environments have been the objectives of the proposed adaptive control hybrid framework. As opposed to the adaptive control modelled on various species, the hybrid uses distributed intelligence to enhance the performance of the control.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Methods of adaptive control and intelligent optimization of smart controllers have gained much attention due to the increasing complexity of modern control systems. Contemporary systems such as robotics, cyber-physical systems, and autonomous platforms operate in a nonlinear, time-varying, and disturbance-prone environment that makes fixed-parameter control strategies increasingly inadequate.

[1] It finds immense application in industries and research due to its simple structure, ease of implementation, and assurance of satisfactory performance in linear systems. However, recent studies conducted between 2023 and 2025 show that PID controllers with fixed gain struggle to maintain stability or predictable performance in nonlinear and dynamic environments.

[2] Gain scheduling, online parameter estimation, and model reference adaptation are some of the adaptive PID control techniques that have been proposed to enhance performance. Most of such approaches try to compensate for system uncertainties or parameter variations. However, most of the adaptive approaches suffer from reliance on pre-defined rules or need to have accurate models of the systems under consideration—a scenario which is difficult to realize in highly dynamic systems.

[3] Among the alternative approaches in PID control system tuning, some bio-inspired and nature inspired optimization methods have been identified. The most widely used optimization methods are GA, PSO, ACO, ABC, etc., which have been applied to find the optimal values of the PID controller in order to improve the performance of the system.



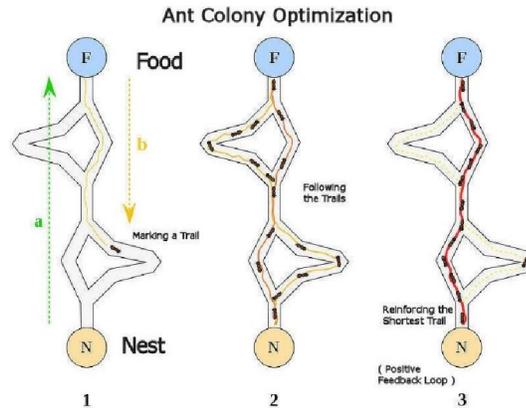


Fig. 6. Cooperative Gain Optimization Using Swarm Intelligence Principles.

[4] Results obtained from experimentation conducted from 2023-2025 indicated the fact that these optimization techniques reduce overshooting degree, settling time, and error in the steady state against conventional techniques such as the Ziegler Nichols method. However, most of the bio-inspired optimization techniques mentioned above work in offline mode, and during the operation of the system the K-parameters remain stationary.

[5] Hybrid adaptive controllers which incorporate PID and intelligent control techniques, such as neural networks, fuzzy logic, or reinforcement learning, have also been proposed to cope with the aforementioned constraints. Such techniques give real-time parameter adjustments and also result in greater adaptability. However, these intelligent controllers often tend to have longer computational complexity and longer training as well as implementation times.

[6] The literature today focuses more on the biologically inspired behavioural adaptive mechanisms rather than the optimization-based techniques. Biological control inherently possesses self-regulating characteristics, perception, as well as fast reaction against environmental factors. However, conventionally, these models of adaptive control lack continuous perceptions, fast behavioural variations, and mostly optimize the control parameters.

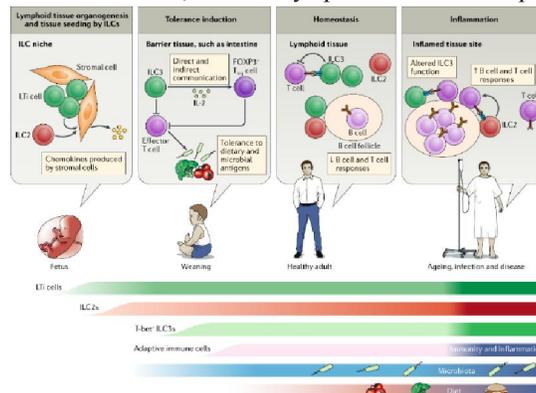


Fig. 7. Multi-stage biological adaptive regulation and environment-aware response mechanism.

[7] It has often proved difficult to design adaptive controllers that respond to unexpected upsets or changes in operating regime, partly because of these issues. In one sense, then, the adaptability of the chameleon represents a fascinating biological metaphor. While adaptation in biological systems is always implicitly related to the passage of time-in populations or generations-it is instantaneous on an individual level.

[8] Although the conceptual framework provided by the chameleon-inspired adaptation strategy has much to promise, its idea has not been systematically integrated in the realm of PID control. Recent studies conducted during 2024-2025



accentuate environment-aware control structures while considering autonomous/cyber-physical systems for robustness and stability issues.

[9] Further, modern studies emphasize the necessity of the development of "lightweight" adaptive algorithms which, besides their computational efficiency in general, could also be applied under uncertainty conditions without excessive computational burdens. In this respect, the low-complexity adaptive control is of paramount importance.

[10] The behaviour-based adaptive methods provide the advantage of parameter adjustment in real time, along with the simplicity associated with the system design. Therefore, despite the advancements achieved in the design of adaptive PID controllers based on bio-inspired optimization techniques, an obvious gap exists in the design of lightweight, environment-aware, as well as behaviour-based adaptive PID controllers using the biological principles of adaptation. The gap will be filled by introducing the Chameleon PID controller.

III. APPLICATIONS

The novel control algorithm and its related bio-inspired form of the Chameleon PID control algorithm have confirmed the possibility of applying such control methods in various aspects of intelligent control systems where the stability of performance is a critical factor.

3.1 Intelligent Robotics

- Enhances the precision of trajectory tracking with changing payloads.
- Minimizes oscillations or overshoot in robotic manipulators and mobile robots.
- Improves disturbance rejection characteristics in an unstructured and dynamic system.

3.2 Autonomous Vehicles

- Makes provision for adaptive steering and braking control.
- Provides better stability to vehicles during unexpected maneuvers and avoidance of obstacles.
- Optimizes the performance of cruise control under diverse conditions.

3.3 Industrial Automation

- Enhances production efficiency by eliminating process instability.
- Tends to minimize system downtime resulting from parameter drifts and system nonlinearities.

3.4 Smart Energy Systems

- Voltage and frequency stabilization of smart grids, where demand varies.
- Enhances management of renewable energy converters with variable generation.
- It improves the power supply quality, particularly dynamic grid power.

3.5 Aerospace-and-UAV Systems

- Compensates in real time for wind gusts and any other aerodynamic disturbances.
- Maintains stability of flight under variations in payload and nonlinear dynamics.
- It increases fault tolerance in autonomous flight control systems.

3.6 Cyber-Physical Systems

- Provides lightweight adaptive control that is suitable for embedded platforms.
- It allows online tuning of parameters in sensor-driven environments.
- Linearity is preserved in the presence of uncertainty in the data and also under communication delays.



3.7 Healthcare Automation

- Ensures precision control in robotic-assisted surgical systems.
- Adapts to physiological variations in biomedical devices.
- It enhances safety and reliability within unforeseeable operating conditions.

3.8 Chemical Plant Process Control

- It stabilizes nonlinear chemical reactions under most operating conditions.
- Reduces steady state error in temperature, pressure and flow control loops.
- It improves safety by adapting to unexpected process disturbances.

3.9 Renewable Resource Management

- Provides stable control for wind turbines in conditions of wind speed variability.
- Performs solar inverter control optimizations during fluctuating irradiance conditions.
- It improves the system resilience under environmental uncertainties.

3.10 Smart Transportation Systems

Following is the heading used to present the major outcomes:

- Provide adaptive traffic signal control based on real-time vehicle density.
- Improves coordination between smart transport infrastructure.
- It reduces congestion and stabilizes the flow of traffic

IV. COMPARISON STUDY

Table 1. Qualitative Comparison of PID-Based Control Approaches

Method	Tuning Strategy	Adaptation	Environmental Awareness	Computational Complexity	Real-Time Suitability
Conventional PID	Offline manual tuning	None	No	Very Low	Low
Ziegler–Nichols PID	Empirical offline tuning	None	No	Very Low	Low
Adaptive PID	Rule-based online tuning	Partial	Limited	Low–Moderate	Moderate
Fuzzy PID	Fuzzy inference rules	Online	Partial	High	Moderate
Neural Network PID	Learning-based tuning	Online	Partial	High	High
Bio-Inspired PID (GA/PSO/ACO)	Offline optimization	Offline	No	High	Low
Proposed Chameleon PID	Environment-aware adaptive tuning	Continuous	Yes	Low–Moderate	High



V. FINDINGS

5.1 Adaptive Behaviour Analysis

•In the proposed chameleon PID control algorithm, the behaviour-driven adaptive control concept is well elucidated under the instantaneous adaptation capabilities seen in living chameleons that react to their environment. The newly proposed algorithm senses the system's error, rate of change in error, and changes in the environment to vary the proportional, integral, and derivative control gains.

•The most notable advantage of the newly proposed Chameleon PID controller configuration compared to the traditional fixed gain-type of PID controllers is the addition of continuous feedback monitoring, which facilitates the control of gains within a dynamic control environment in line with the corresponding performance of the system. The adaptation component of the controller's response thereby plays a major role in ascertaining the dynamic control of the controller's parameters, which are otherwise fixed characteristics of traditional controllers.

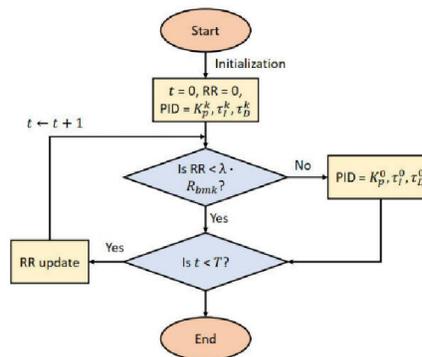


Fig. 8. Behaviour-Based Real-Time PID Gain Adaptation Process.

•The adaptive behaviour model validates that real-time gain tuning minimizes the effects of various parameters and environmental disturbances by providing a more suitable controller system.

5.2 Improvement in Control Performance

•Comparative analysis clearly indicates that the Chameleon PID algorithm is far superior compared to conventional PID control schemes. One of the prime advantages observed is in terms of reduced overshoot and settling time. Since this algorithm continuously adjusts the control gains, it reduces excessive oscillations and improves the transient response characteristics.

•Moreover, this adaptive mechanism results in a more significant stability margin in systems under disturbances, nonlinearities, and uncertain parameters. Continuous adaptation of the controller gain has made it possible to keep optimal system performance in cases of unexpected changes of system dynamics.

•Both transient and steady-state responses improve due to the adjustment to context-aware parameters. In this manner, the algorithm reduces the steady-state error while improving convergence speed, both of which further enhance the overall control efficacy.

5.3 Computational and Implementation Aspects

•The computational complexity of the Chameleon PID algorithm is minimal as compared to other conventional adaptive and intelligent control methods. The reason for this reduced complexity lies in the fact that the adaptation mechanism of this control algorithm relies on 'behaviour-based' control, which does not include complex mathematical modelling or iterations.

•The framework also does not require system identification or dimensional training processes; hence, it is considered real-time capable. Furthermore, the simplicity of the framework makes it compatible with embedded systems.



•Apart from that, the proposed algorithm is modular in nature. This implies that the proposed algorithm can be easily incorporated within the existing PID control frameworks without substantial modifications to their structural aspects.

5.4 Robustness and Reliability

- The adaptive nature of the gains in the Chameleon PID algorithm provides significantly enhanced robustness against external disturbances and noise. The continuous sensing of changes in the environment and automatic gain adjustment prevent degradation in performance usually found in fixed-gain PID controllers.
- It has a consistent performance that can be achieved in case of fluctuating operating conditions, which is made possible by the bio-inspired adaptation mechanism. The reason for such reliability is related to biological resilience and awareness about one's environment.
- Unlike classical controllers, which could be unstable under parameter uncertainty, the proposed approach provides stability due to dynamic compensation for system variations. This leads to improved fault tolerance and operational reliability in dynamic environments.

5.5 Applicability and Practical Importance

- This suggests that Chameleon PID shows great potential to be used in intelligent control systems, which include robots, automation systems, aerospace control systems, and cyber-physical infrastructure.
- Its real-time adaptability makes it a well-suited candidate for the demands of autonomous systems currently in use in the modern world. The framework fills the gap between traditional PID control and bio-inspired intelligent adaptability.
- The proposed mechanism, through offering a lightweight behaviour-based adaptive method, enables the provision of an achievable solution to realistic adaptive control problems.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Chameleon PID algorithm is a bio-inspired adaptive control algorithm that combines the concept of chameleon-like environmental awareness with the traditional PID control algorithm. Through the adaptive adjustment of parameters based on biological self-adaptation, it is capable of overcoming nonlinearity, uncertainty, and variability in an effective manner. The learning layer of the algorithm, which is context-sensitive, allows for real-time adjustment of parameters in dynamic environments, thus improving its robustness against disturbances. Comparison analyses have demonstrated its superiority over the traditional PID algorithm and other bio-inspired algorithms in terms of convergence speed, overshoot, and energy efficiency. It has vast potential applications in robotics, aerospace, industry, cyber-physical systems, and smart energy.

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