

工學碩士 學位論文

A Study on the Motion Control of a Stabilizer System  
Using an Adaptive Fuzzy Controller

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## Abstract

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# **A Study on the Motion Control of a Stabilizer System Using an Adaptive Fuzzy Controller**

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## **Abstract**

A tracking system equipped on a fixed body needs the positional information of the target and the control apparatus to follow the azimuth angle and the elevation angle of the moving object, when the tracking system is equipped on the moving vehicle like a ship, it requires a stabilizing system to flat the tracking system against the moving vehicle as well as the positional information and the control equipment.

The stabilizer system compensates the tracking system for the vertical, horizontal and directional deviations between the tracking system and reference frame.

This stabilizer system can be applied to a satellite antenna on ships, a sun tracking system on moving vehicles, and a camera

servo control loop to take a stable image against the vibration.

In this paper, a stabilizer system using an active stabilization method is composed. An adaptive fuzzy controller is also suggested, which is applicable to systems with structural and parameter uncertainty. It is the 2nd/1st-type adaptive fuzzy control algorithm using advantages of 1st-type and 2nd-type adaptive fuzzy algorithm. Several simulations are executed for verifying the performance of the suggested method. Through experiments using a composed stabilizer system, tracking performances are evaluated.

# 1

(Elevation) (Azimuth)  
(Heave) (Surge), (Sway),  
(Yaw) (Roll), (Pitch),  
6- (Six-degree of  
freedom movements)

(Stabilizer  
system) [1-3]

가  
TV,

가

[4,5]

(Active Stabilization method)

X, Y 2 ,

(Piezo-Electric Gyro Sensor) ,

DC [6].

(Adaptive fuzzy

controller) [7,8].

(Adaptive Law)

1 (First-type Adaptive fuzzy algorithm)

(Fuzzy rule) 가 2

(Second-type Adaptive fuzzy algorithm) 2/1

(Second/first-type Adaptive fuzzy algorithm)

. 2

. 3

2/1

, 4

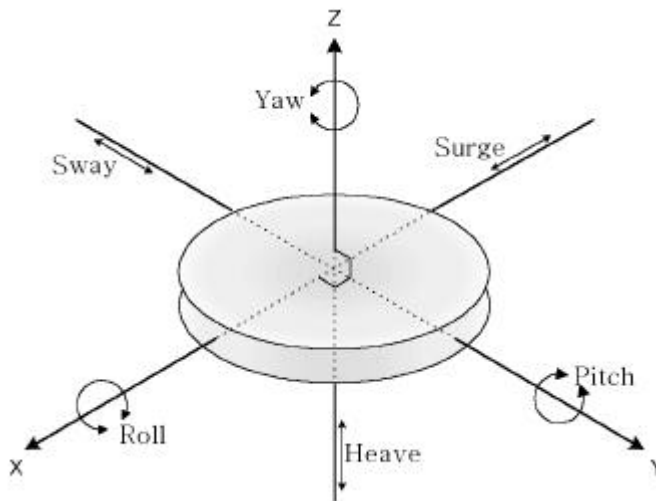
. 5

6

## 2

### 2.1

6-  
2.1 6- 3 3  
가  
, X , Y  
, Z 3가 X,  
Y, Z 3 , , 3가



2.1 6-

Figure 2.1 Component of six-degree of freedom movements



가

. , ,

,

.

,

.

,

가

가

.

가

(Stabilization)

(Stabilizer)

,

.

가

TV

,

. , , ,

가

.

(Passive Stabilization

Method)

(Active Stabilization Method)

.

가

.

가

2.2 (Gimbal)

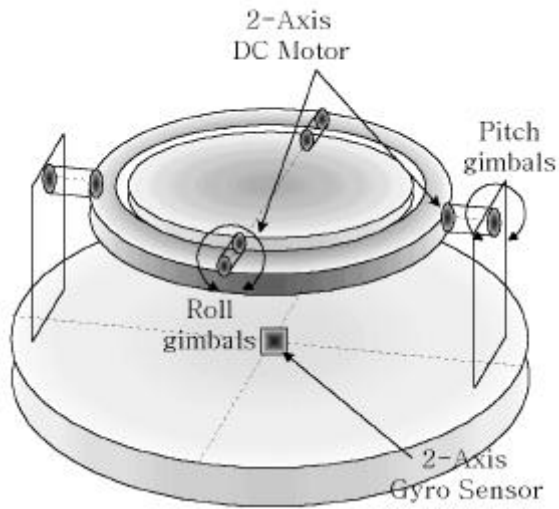
2

가 2 DC

DC

PWM

(Pulse Width Modulation)



2.2 2

Figure 2.2 Structure of a two-axis stabilizer system

## 2.2

2.3 X, Y 2

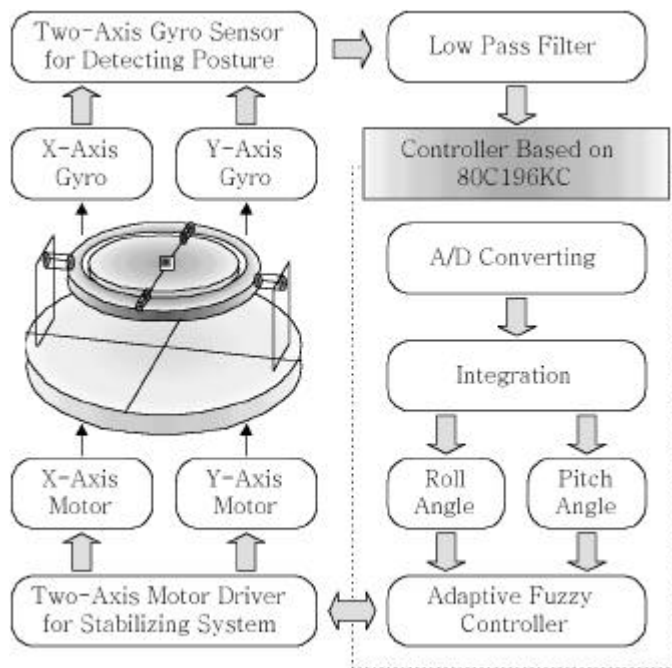
, 2

X, Y 2

, X

Y

가



2.3

Figure 2.3 Block diagram of a stabilizer system

2.3

3

가

가

Murata

. 2

X

Y

X, Y 2

2 DC

2

3가

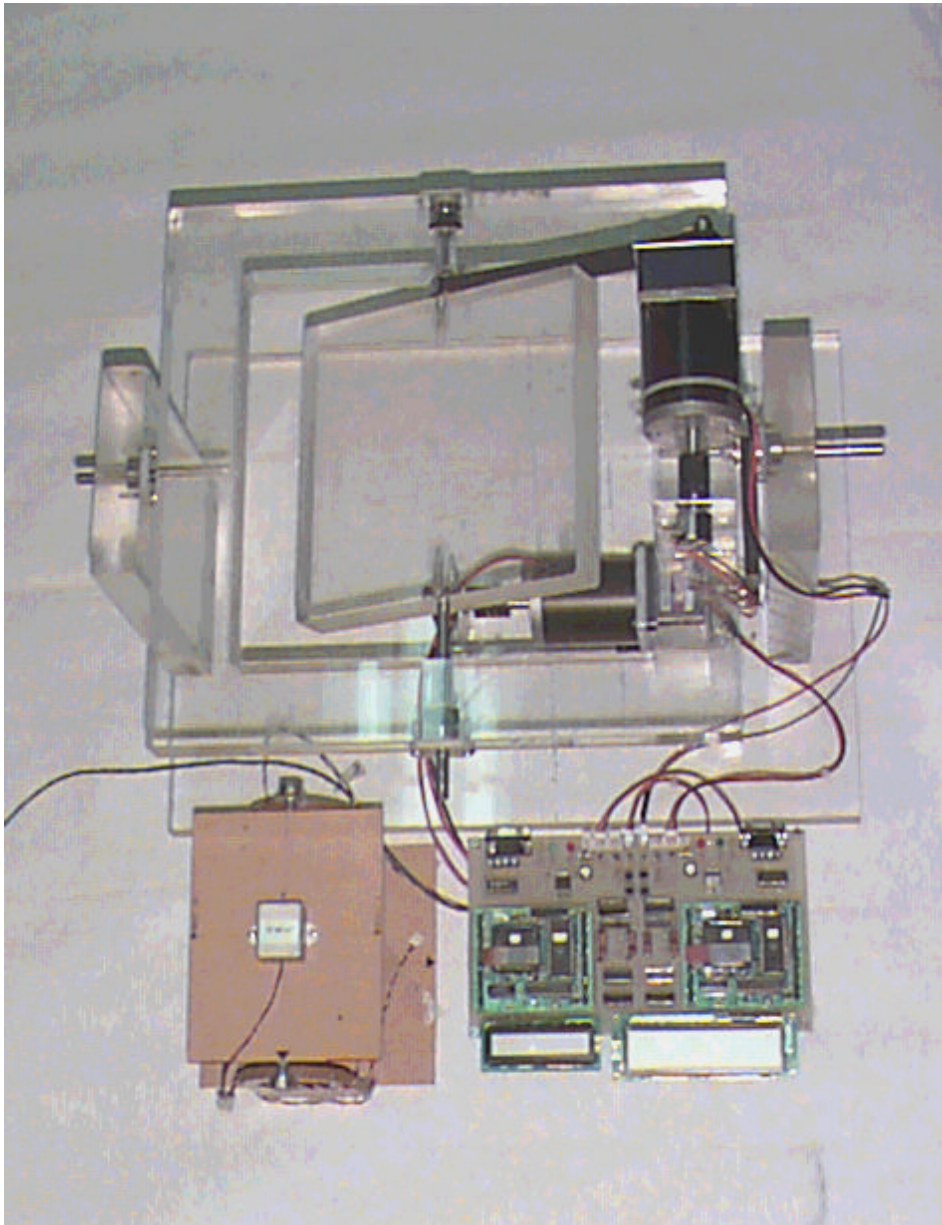
PWM

DC

가

LCD

[9,10]



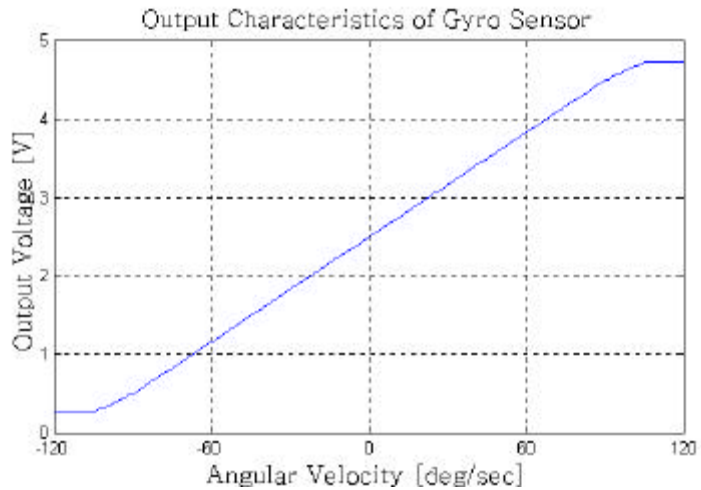
2.1

Photo 2.1 Photograph of a stabilizer system

## 2.3

(Mechanical Gyros)  
 (Optical Gyroscopes),  
 (Coriolis Effect)  
 (Piezo-Electric Gyroscopes)  
 (Drift Error) 가  
 가 가 Murata  
 ENV-05DB Gyrostar

2.4 ± 80[deg/sec]  
 , 2.5[V]



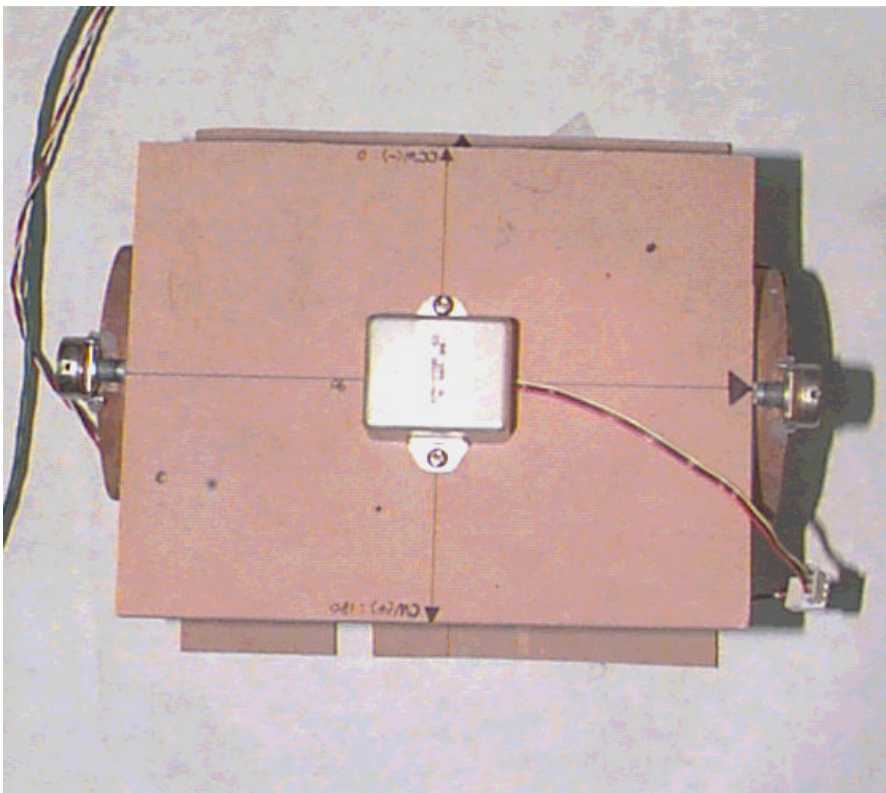
2.4

Figure 2.4 Output characteristic curve of a gyro sensor

(Low Pass Filter)

A/D

X, Y 2

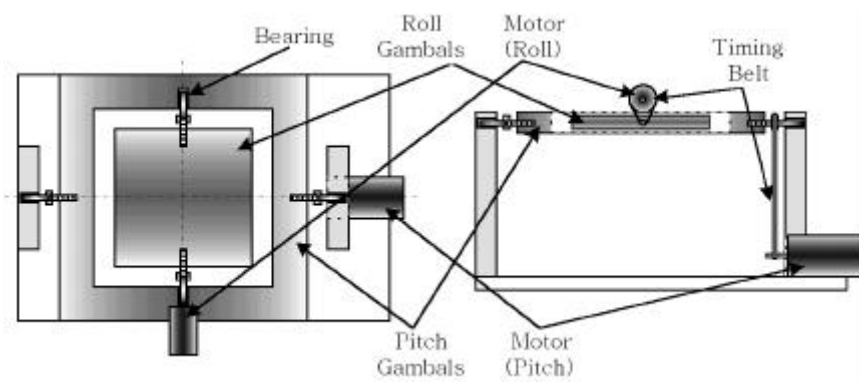


2.2

Photo 2.2 Photograph of a gyro sensor mounted

## 2.4

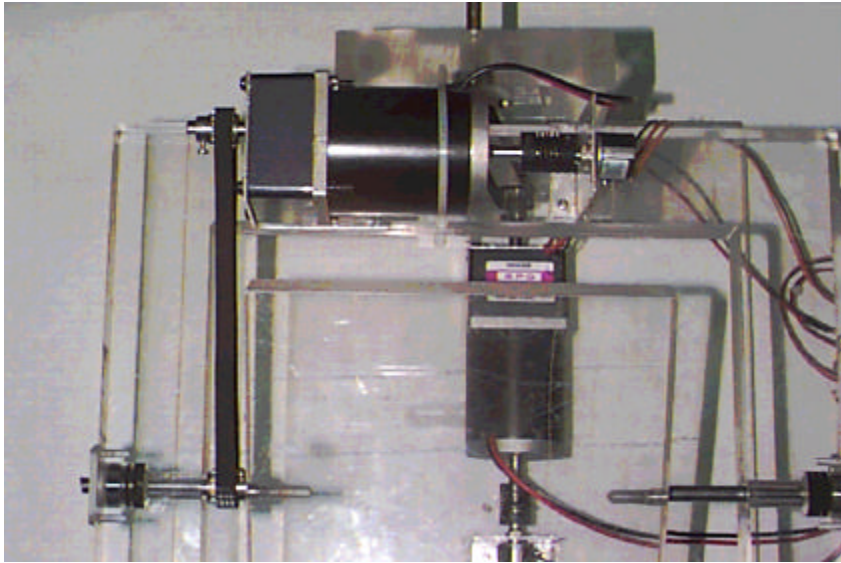
가 2  
· · ·  
X Y  
2 가 ·  
가 ,  
가 DC  
· PWM  
가  
A/D



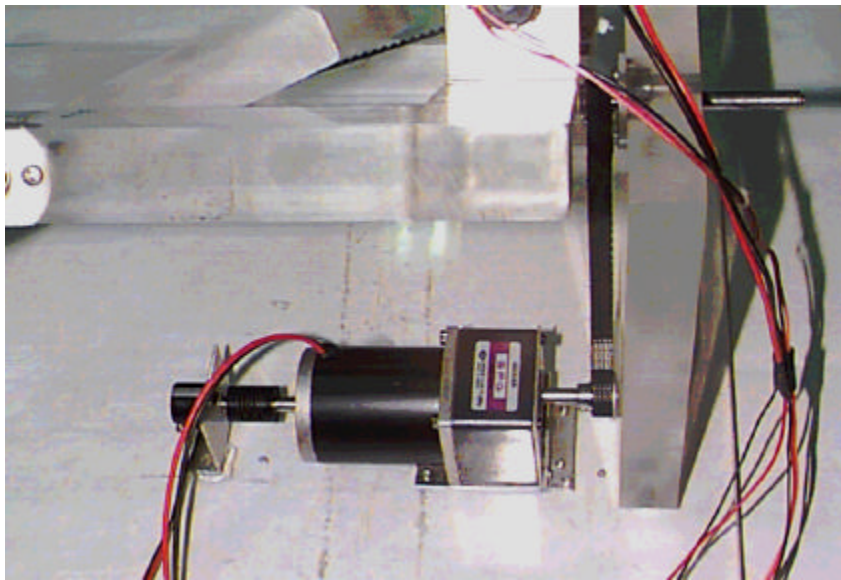
2.5

Figure 2.5 Structure of a motion stabilizer





(a) Roll motion



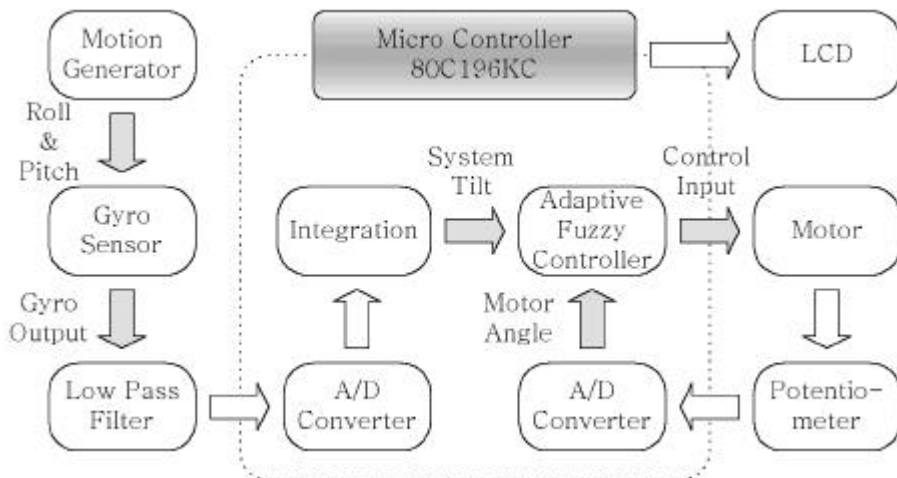
(b) Pitch motion

2.3 2

Photo 2.3 Photograph of a two-axis motion stabilizer

## 2.5

80C196KC  
 , LCD  
 A/D  
 , DC PWM  
 가  
 A/D [11-16]



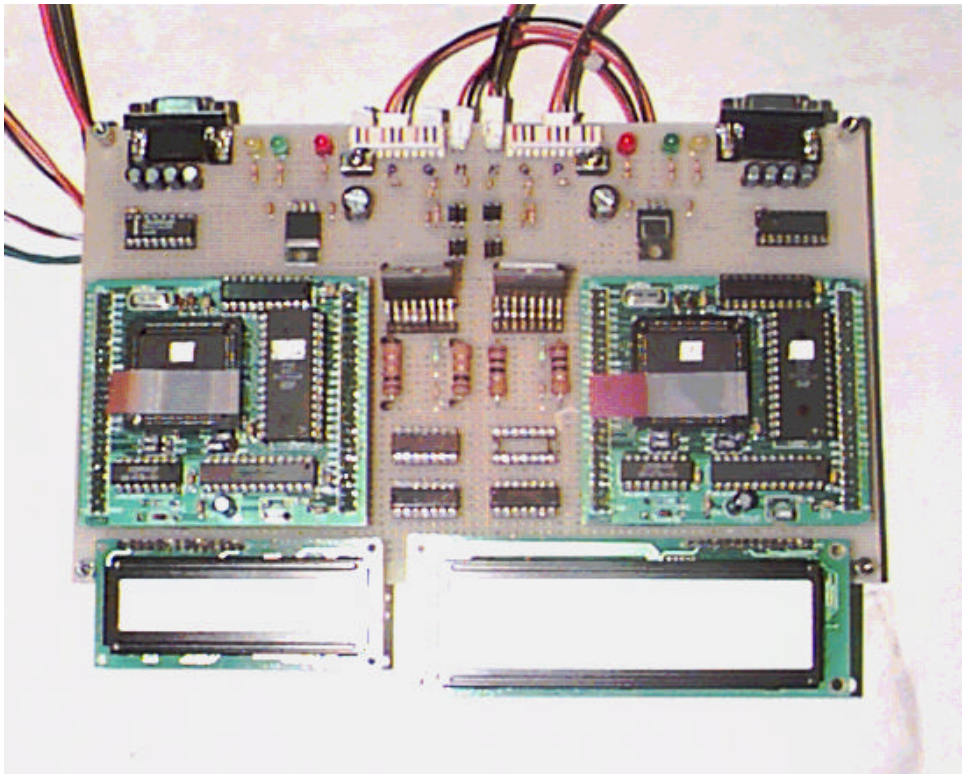
## 2.6

Figure 2.6 Block diagram of a data controller

Intel 16  
 80C196KC 8 A/D DC  
 PWM , 가  
 . 가 [17-19]  
 20MHz 가  
 4 (HSO)  
 4 (HSI)  
 256 RAM  
 28 / 16  
 1.75  $\mu$ s 16  $\times$  16 (16MHz)  
 (Power down)/ (Idle Mode)  
 16 (Watchdog timer)  
 (Full duplex)  
 8 / 16  
 16 /  
 / 8/10 A/D  
 232

-  
 PTS (Peripheral Transaction Server)

8 I/O  
 PWM  
 16



2.4

Photo 2.4 Photograph of a data controller

# 3

## 3.1

(Adaptive Fuzzy Controller)

, 가

[20]

가

가

(Fuzzy Logic System)

가

[7,8]

가

(Linguistic Information)

[21]

가

가

가

가

,

(Order)

(Bounds)

(Adaptive Law)

가,

가

가

(Direct)

(Indirect)

가

가

IF - THEN

가

1 (First-type)

2

(Second-type)

(3.1)

[22]

$$f(x) = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^M \beta_l [\prod_{i=1}^n \mu_{F_i^l}(x_i)]}{\sum_{l=1}^M [\prod_{i=1}^n \mu_{F_i^l}(x_i)]} \quad (3.1)$$

,  $\beta_l$  ,  $\mu_{F_i^l}(x_i)$  .

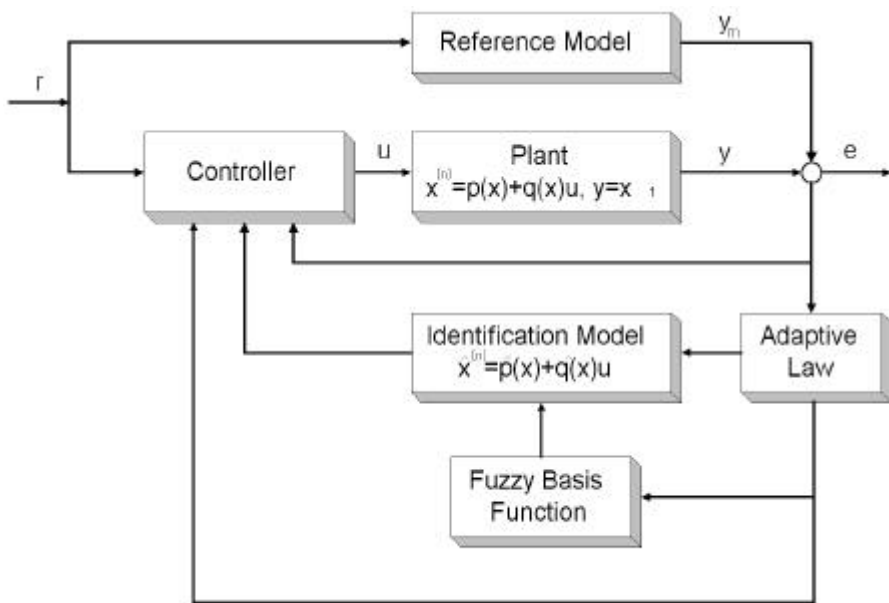
$\beta_l$  가 1 ,

$\beta_l$   $\mu_{F_i^l}(x_i)$  가 2

### 3.2

3.1

가  
가  
(Fuzzy Basis Function)  
Model)  
가  
(Identification  
가  
가



3.1

Figure 3.1 Block diagram of the indirect adaptive fuzzy control system

### 3.2.1

$n$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2, \quad \dot{x}_2 = x_3, \quad \dots$$

$$\dot{x}_n = p(x_1, \dots, x_n) + q(x_1, \dots, x_n)u, \quad y = x_1 \quad (3.2)$$

$$x^{(n)} = p(x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-1)}) + q(x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-1)})u, \quad y = x \quad (3.3)$$

,  $p(\underline{x})$ ,  $q(\underline{x})$  :

$u \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $y \in \mathbb{R}$  :

$$\underline{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T = (x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(n-1)})^T \in \mathbb{R}^N \quad .$$

$p(\underline{x})$        $q(\underline{x})$

$$(3.4) \quad (3.5) \quad .$$

$$\hat{p}(\underline{x} \mid \underline{\beta}_p) = \underline{\beta}_p^T \underline{\xi}_p(\underline{x}) \quad (3.4)$$

$$\hat{q}(\underline{x} \mid \underline{\beta}_q) = \underline{\beta}_q^T \underline{\xi}_q(\underline{x}) \quad (3.5)$$

,  $\underline{\beta} = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_M)^T$  :

$$\xi_l(\underline{x}) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \mu_{F_i^l}(x_i)}{\sum_{l=1}^M [\prod_{i=1}^n \mu_{F_i^l}(x_i)]} ,$$

$$\underline{\xi}(\underline{x}) = (\xi_1(\underline{x}), \dots, \xi_M(\underline{x}))^T \quad [231] \quad .$$



### 3.2.2

가  $y_m(t)$  가  $y(t)$  가  
 $e = y_m - y$  가

$$h(s) = s^n + k_1 s^{(n-1)} + \dots + k_n$$

$$\underline{k} = (k_n, \dots, k_1)^T \in R^N$$

$$u = \frac{1}{q(\underline{x})} [-p(\underline{x}) + y_m^{(n)} + \underline{k}^T \underline{e}] \quad (3.6)$$

$$(3.6) \quad (3.3) \quad \underline{e} = (e, \dot{e}, \dots, e^{(n-1)})^T$$

$$e^{(n)} + k_1 e^{(n-1)} + \dots + k_n e = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = 0$$

$$(3.6) \quad p(\underline{x}) \quad q(\underline{x}) \quad \hat{p}(\underline{x} \quad \underline{\beta}_p) \quad \hat{q}(\underline{x} \quad \underline{\beta}_q)$$

(Certainty Equivalent Control)  $u_c$

$$u_c = \frac{1}{\hat{q}(\underline{x} \quad \underline{\beta}_q)} [-\hat{p}(\underline{x} \quad \underline{\beta}_p) + y_m^{(n)} + \underline{k}^T \underline{e}] \quad (3.8)$$



, (3.10) (3.12)

$$\dot{V}_e = \frac{1}{2} \dot{e}^T P e + \frac{1}{2} e^T P \dot{e} \quad (3.13)$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} e^T Q e$$

$$+ e^T P b_c [(\hat{p}(x) - p(x)) + (\hat{q}(x) - q(x))u_c]$$

$e$ 가 0  $V_e$ 가

$\dot{V}_e \leq 0$ 가  $V_e$ 가  $\bar{V}$

$$(3.13) \quad \dot{V}_e \leq 0$$

0

$u_c$

(Supervisory Control)  $u_s$  가  $V_e > \bar{V}$  ,  $\dot{V}_e \leq 0$

$u$

$$u = u_c + u_s \quad (3.14)$$

(3.14)

$$\dot{e} = \Lambda_c e + b_c [(\hat{p}(x) - p(x))$$

$$+ (\hat{q}(x) - q(x))u_c - q(x)u_s] \quad (3.15)$$

(3.15) (3.12)

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{V}_e &= -\frac{1}{2} \underline{e}^T \underline{Q} \underline{e} + \underline{e}^T \underline{P} \underline{b}_c [(\hat{p}(\underline{x} \mid \underline{\beta}_p) - p(\underline{x})) \\
&\quad + (\hat{q}(\underline{x} \mid \underline{\beta}_q) - q(\underline{x}))u_c - q(\underline{x})u_s] \\
&\leq -\frac{1}{2} \underline{e}^T \underline{Q} \underline{e} + |\underline{e}^T \underline{P} \underline{b}_c| [|\hat{p}(\underline{x} \mid \underline{\beta}_p)| + |p(\underline{x})| \\
&\quad + |\hat{q}(\underline{x} \mid \underline{\beta}_q)u_c| + |q(\underline{x})u_c|] - \underline{e}^T \underline{P} \underline{b}_c q(\underline{x})u_s
\end{aligned} \tag{3.16}$$

$$, p^U, \cdot q^U, q_L \quad (\text{Bounds}) \quad .$$

$$p^U, \cdot q^U, q_L \quad , \tag{3.16}$$

$$u_s \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_s &= I_1^* \operatorname{sgn}(e^T \underline{P} \underline{b}_c) \frac{1}{q_L(\underline{x})} [|\hat{p}(\underline{x} \mid \underline{\beta}_p)| + p^U(\underline{x}) \\
&\quad + |\hat{q}(\underline{x} \mid \underline{\beta}_q)u_c| + |q^U(\underline{x})u_c|] \tag{3.17}
\end{aligned}$$

$$, \quad V_e > \bar{V} \quad I_1^* = 1, \quad V_e \leq \bar{V} \quad I_1^* = 0 \quad .$$

$$y \geq 0 \quad \operatorname{sgn}(y) = 1 \quad , \quad y < 0 \quad \operatorname{sgn}(y) = -1 \quad .$$

$$V_e > \bar{V} \tag{3.17} \quad (3.16) \tag{3.18}$$

$$\dot{V}_e \not\geq 0 \quad .$$

$$\dot{V}_e \leq -\frac{1}{2} \underline{e}^T \underline{Q} \underline{e} \leq 0 \tag{3.18}$$

### 3.2.4

$$u \quad u_c \quad u_s \quad .$$

$$\beta_p^* = \arg \min_{\beta_p \in \Omega_p} [\sup_{x \in U_c} |\hat{p}(x | \beta_p) - p(x)|] \quad (3.19)$$

$$\beta_q^* = \arg \min_{\beta_q \in \Omega_q} [\sup_{x \in U_c} |\hat{q}(x | \beta_q) - q(x)|] \quad (3.20)$$

,  $\Omega_p$   $\Omega_q$  가  $\beta_p$   $\beta_q$   
 (Constraint Set) . ,  $\Omega_p$   $\Omega_q$   $\beta_p$   $\beta_q$  .

$$\Omega_p = \{ \beta_p : |\beta_p| \leq M_p \} \quad (3.21)$$

$$\Omega_q = \{ \beta_q : |\beta_q| \leq M_q , \bar{y}^l \geq \varepsilon \} \quad (3.22)$$

,  $M_p$  ,  $M_q$ ,  $\varepsilon$  가 . (3.1)

$$\bar{y}^l \quad \text{가} \quad , \bar{y}^l \geq \varepsilon > 0$$

(Minimum Approximation Error)

$$\omega = (\hat{p}(x | \beta_p^*) - p(x)) + (\hat{q}(x | \beta_q^*) - q(x))u_c \quad (3.23)$$

(3.15)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\underline{e}} = & \Lambda_c \underline{e} - \underline{b}_c q(\underline{x}) u_s + \underline{b}_c [(\hat{p}(\underline{x}, \underline{\beta}_p) - \hat{p}(\underline{x}, \underline{\beta}_p^*)) \\ & + (\hat{q}(\underline{x}, \underline{\beta}_q) - \hat{q}(\underline{x}, \underline{\beta}_q^*)) u_c + \omega] \end{aligned} \quad (3.24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{p}(\underline{x}, \underline{\beta}_p) & \quad \hat{q}(\underline{x}, \underline{\beta}_q) & (3.4) & \quad (3.5) \\ , & & (3.24) & \quad . \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{\underline{e}} = \Lambda_c \underline{e} - \underline{b}_c q(\underline{x}) u_s + \underline{b}_c \omega + \underline{b}_c [ \underline{\Phi}_p^T \underline{\xi}_p(\underline{x}) + \underline{\Phi}_q^T \underline{\xi}_q(\underline{x}) u_c ] \quad (3.25)$$

$$, \quad \underline{\Phi}_p = \underline{\theta}_p - \underline{\theta}_p^*, \quad \underline{\Phi}_q = \underline{\theta}_q - \underline{\theta}_q^* .$$

Lyapunov

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \underline{e}^T P \underline{e} + \frac{1}{2\nu_1} \underline{\Phi}_p^T \underline{\Phi}_p + \frac{1}{2\nu_2} \underline{\Phi}_q^T \underline{\Phi}_q \quad (3.26)$$

$$, \quad \nu_1, \nu_2 .$$

$$(3.25) \quad (3.26) \quad V .$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} = & - \frac{1}{2} \underline{e}^T Q \underline{e} - q(\underline{x}) \underline{e}^T P \underline{b}_c u_s + \underline{e}^T P \underline{b}_c \omega \\ & + \frac{1}{\nu_1} \underline{\Phi}_p^T [ \dot{\underline{\beta}}_p + \nu_1 \underline{e}^T P \underline{b}_c \underline{\xi}_p(\underline{x}) ] \\ & + \frac{1}{\nu_2} \underline{\Phi}_q^T [ \dot{\underline{\beta}}_q + \nu_2 \underline{e}^T P \underline{b}_c \underline{\xi}_q(\underline{x}) u_c ] \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

$$\dot{\Phi}_p = \dot{\beta}_p, \quad \dot{\Phi}_q = \dot{\beta}_q \quad .$$

$$(3.27) \quad (3.17) \quad q(\underline{x}) > 0 \quad q(\underline{x}) \underline{e}^T P \underline{b}_c u_s \geq 0$$

$$\dot{\beta}_p = - \nu_1 \underline{e}^T P \underline{b}_c \underline{\xi}_p(\underline{x}) \quad (3.28)$$

$$\dot{\beta}_q = - \nu_2 \underline{e}^T P \underline{b}_c \underline{\xi}_q(\underline{x}) u_c \quad (3.29)$$

$$(3.27) \quad (3.28) \quad (3.29)$$

$$\dot{V} \leq - \frac{1}{2} \underline{e}^T Q \underline{e} + \underline{e}^T P \underline{b}_c \omega \quad (3.30)$$

$$(3.30) \quad Q \text{가} \quad 0 \quad .$$

$$\underline{e}^T P \underline{b}_c \omega \quad \omega = 0 \quad ,$$

$$p(\underline{x}), \quad g(\underline{x}) \quad \hat{p}(\underline{x} \quad \underline{\beta}_p), \quad \hat{q}(\underline{x} \quad \underline{\beta}_q)$$

$$\text{가} \quad , \quad \dot{V} \leq 0 \quad . \quad (\text{Universal})$$

Approximation Theorem)  $\omega$

### 3.3

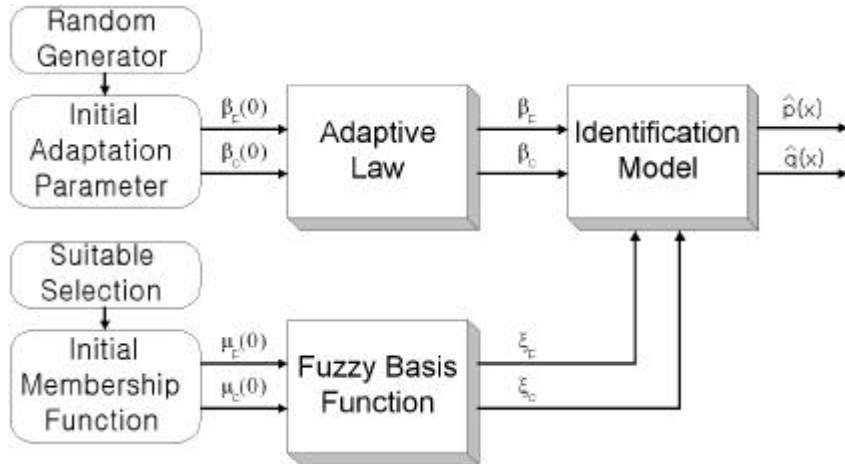
#### 3.3.1 1

1

$$\hat{p}(x, \underline{\beta}_p) \quad \hat{q}(x, \underline{\beta}_q)$$

IF

가



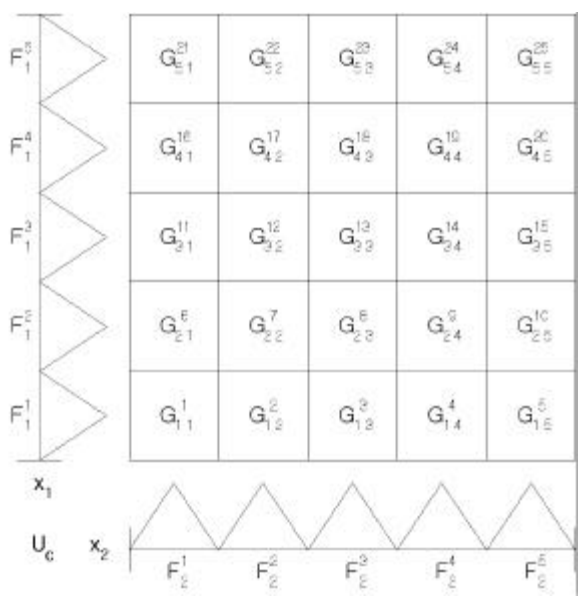
3.2 1

가

Figure 3.2 Adjustable parameters of a first-type indirect adaptive fuzzy controller



$u_c$  가  
 가  
 가 , 3.3  
 $u_c$   $\hat{p}(x \ \underline{\beta}_p)$   
 $\hat{q}(x \ \underline{\beta}_q)$   
 , 가  
 $u_c$   $\hat{p}(x \ \underline{\beta}_p)$   
 $\hat{q}(x \ \underline{\beta}_q)$  . 1  
 가



3.3 2

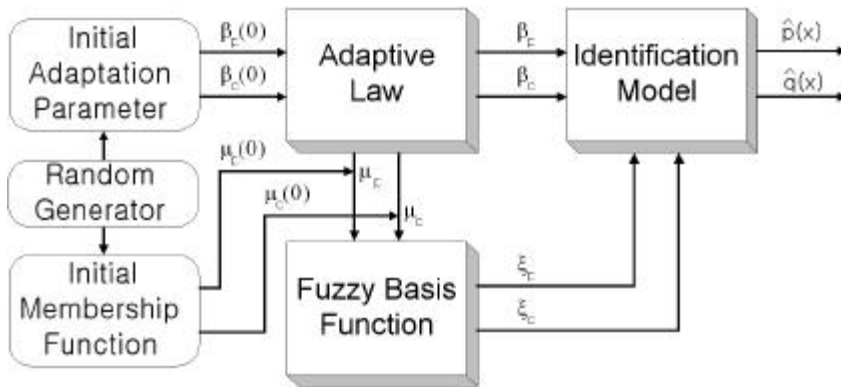
Figure 3.3 Fuzzy rules for a 2nd-order system

3.3.2 2

1

2

IF



3.4 2

가

Figure 3.4 Adjustable parameters of a second-type indirect adaptive fuzzy controller

$\beta_p, \beta_q$

$\mu_{F_i}$

가

$\hat{p}(x, \beta_p)$

$\hat{q}(x, \beta_q)$

가

3.3.3 2/1

2/1

1 2

. 1

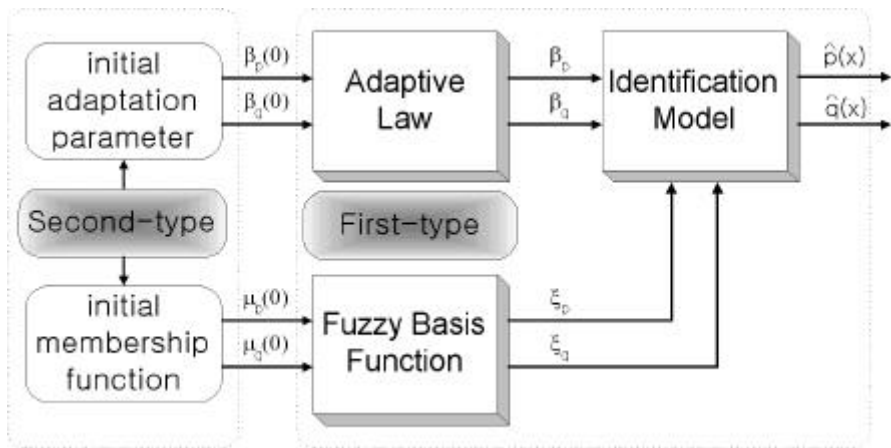
가

가

2

*IF*

가



3.5 2/1

가

Figure 3.5 Adjustable parameters of a second/first-type indirect adaptive fuzzy controller

2/1  
가

2  
1  
2

*IF*

1

가

가

, 2/1

$\beta_p, \beta_q$

$\beta_p(0) \quad \beta_q(0)$

가

. 2/1

2

1

# 4

## 4.1

4.1

가

$\beta_p(0), \beta_q(0)$  가

$\beta_p(0), \beta_q(0)$  가

가

$\beta_p, \beta_q$  .  $\beta_p, \beta_q$

1

, 2

가

가

0

가

가

$\dot{\theta}_g$  : ( ) [rad/sec]

$\theta_g$  : ( ) [rad]

$\theta_m$  : ( ) [rad]

$\theta_e$  : ( ) [rad]

$u_c$  :

$u_s$  :

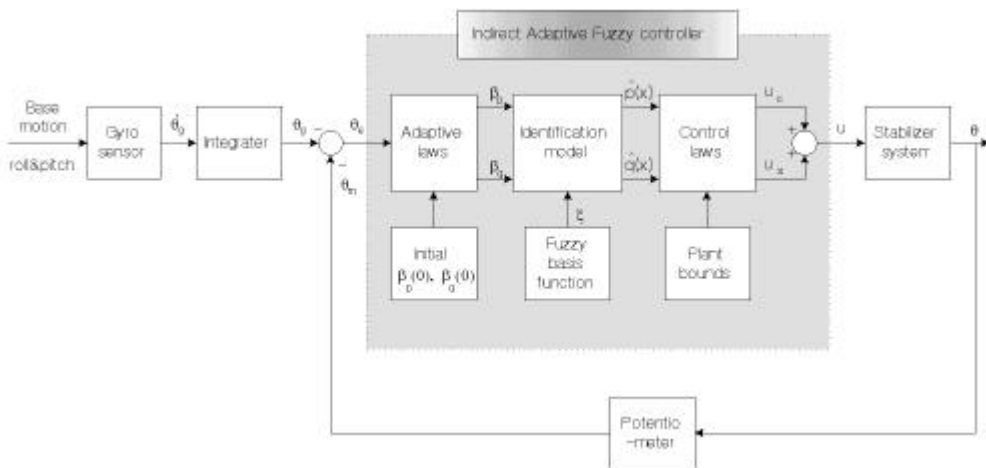
$u$  : ,  $u = u_c + u_s$

$\hat{p}(x)$ ,  $\hat{q}(x)$  :

$\beta_p(0)$ ,  $\beta_q(0)$  :

$\beta_p$ ,  $\beta_q$  : 가

$\xi$  : ( 1 : , 2 : )



#### 4.1

Figure 4.1 Block diagram of a designed indirect adaptive fuzzy control system for motion control

## 4.2

3 . , ,

$$s^n + k_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + k_n = 0$$

$k_1, \dots, k_n$  .  $Q$

(3.11) Lyapunov  $P > 0$

$M_p, M_q,$

$\varepsilon, \bar{V}$  .  $\underline{x}(t)$

$u$ 가 .

가  $\underline{k}, M_p,$

$M_q, \varepsilon, \bar{V}$  .  $|\underline{y}_m|, |\underline{y}_m^n|,$

$|p^U(\underline{x})|, q^U(\underline{x}), q_L(\underline{x})$  .

$\mu_{F_i^l}$  .  $\hat{p}(\underline{x}, \underline{\beta}_p)$

$\hat{q}(\underline{x}, \underline{\beta}_q)$  .

$IF \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad F_i^{l_i}$  가

$m_1 \times m_2 \times \dots \times m_n$  .

$\hat{p}(\underline{x}, \underline{\beta}_p) \quad \hat{q}(\underline{x}, \underline{\beta}_q)$

$$R_p^{(l_{p1}, \dots, l_{pn})} : \text{IF } x_1 \text{ is } F_1^{l_{p1}} \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } x_n \text{ is } F_n^{l_{pn}}$$

$$\text{THEN } \hat{p}(x \ \underline{\beta}_p) \text{ is } G^{(l_{p1}, \dots, l_{pn})} \quad (4.1)$$

$$R_q^{(l_{q1}, \dots, l_{qn})} : \text{IF } x_1 \text{ is } F_1^{l_{q1}} \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } x_n \text{ is } F_n^{l_{qn}}$$

$$\text{THEN } \hat{q}(x \ \underline{\beta}_q) \text{ is } H^{(l_{q1}, \dots, l_{qn})} \quad (4.2)$$

$$(4.1) \quad (4.2)$$

$$(4.3)$$

$$\xi^{(l_1, \dots, l_n)}(x) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \mu_{F_i^{l_i}}(x_i)}{\sum_{l_1=1}^{m_1} \dots \sum_{l_n=1}^{m_n} (\prod_{i=1}^n \mu_{F_i^{l_i}}(x_i))} \quad (4.3)$$

$$\underline{\beta}_p(0) \quad \underline{\beta}_q(0)$$

$$\hat{p}(x \ \underline{\beta}_p) \quad \hat{q}(x \ \underline{\beta}_q) \quad (3.4) \quad (3.5)$$

$u$

$$u_c \quad (3.8)$$

$$u_s \quad (3.17)$$

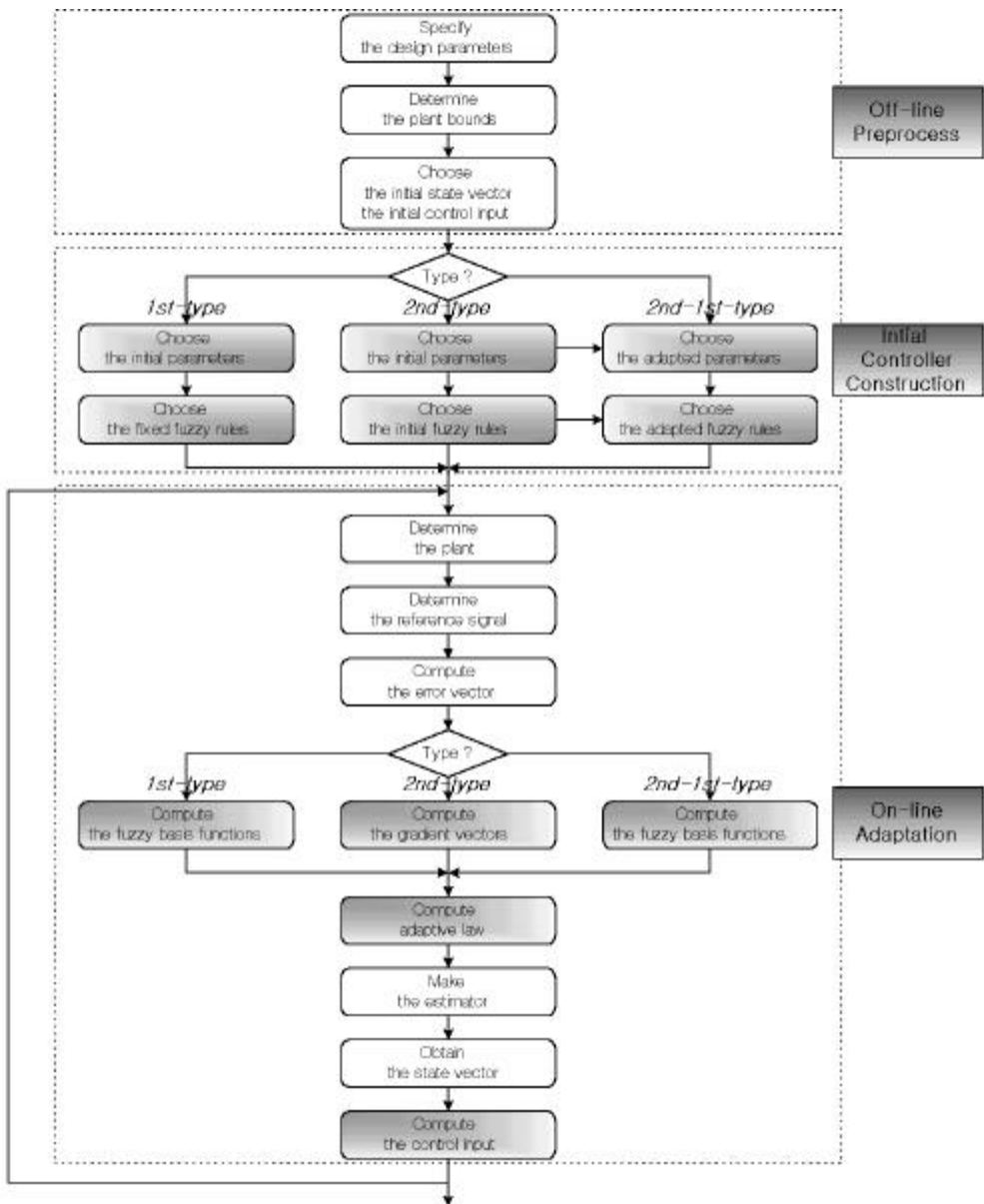
$$\hat{p}(x \ \underline{\beta}_p) \quad \hat{q}(x \ \underline{\beta}_q) \quad (3.4) \quad (3.5)$$

1

$\underline{\beta}_p \quad \underline{\beta}_q$  가

$$\hat{\underline{\beta}}_p \quad \hat{\underline{\beta}}_q \quad (3.28) \quad (3.29)$$





4.2

Figure 4.2 Flow chart of a indirect adaptive fuzzy control program

## 4.3

### 4.3.1

DC

가 .

$$e_a(t) = R_a i_a(t) + L_a \dot{i}_a(t) + e_b(t) \quad (4.4)$$

$$T_m(t) = K_i i_a(t) \quad (4.5)$$

$$e_b(t) = K_b \omega_m(t) \quad (4.6)$$

$$T_m(t) = J_m \dot{\omega}_m(t) + B_m \omega_m(t) + T_L(t) \quad (4.7)$$

$$\dot{\theta}_m(t) = \omega_m(t) \quad (4.8)$$

$$\dot{\omega}_m(t) = - \frac{K_i K_b + R_a B_m}{R_a J_m} \omega_m(t) + \frac{K_i}{R_a J_m} e_a(t) - \frac{1}{J_m} T_L(t) \quad (4.9)$$

,  $R_a$  : ,  $L_a$  : ,

$J_m$  : ,  $B_m$  : ,

$K_i$  : ,  $K_b$  : ,

$e_a(t)$  : ,

$i_a(t)$  : ,

$e_b(t)$  : ,

$$\theta_m(t) : \quad ,$$

$$\omega_m(t) : \quad ,$$

$$T_m(t) : \quad ,$$

$$T_L(t) : \quad .$$

$$(4.9) \quad \dots \quad 4.1 \quad , \quad (4.8)$$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \quad (4.10)$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = - 3.625 x_2(t) + 6.25 u(t) - 50 T_L(t) \quad (4.11)$$

$$y(t) = x_1(t) \quad (4.12)$$

$$, x_1(t), x_2(t) \quad , u(t) \quad , y(t) \quad , T_L(t)$$

#### 4.1 DC

Table 4.1 Parameters of the DC motor

Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_a$	4	<i>ohm</i>
$L_a$	0	<i>henry</i>
$J_m$	0.02	<i>kg · m<sup>2</sup></i>
$B_m$	0.01	<i>Nm/ rad/ sec</i>
$K_i$	0.5	<i>Nm/A</i>
$K_b$	0.5	<i>V/ rad/ sec</i>

### 4.3.2

$$(4.11) \quad T_L(t) \quad \text{가}$$

$$x^{(2)}(t) = p(\underline{x}) + q(\underline{x})u \quad (4.13)$$

$$p(\underline{x}) = -3.625x_2 + 4.5 \sin(x_1) \cos(x_2) + a_1(t)x_1x_2 \quad (4.14)$$

$$q(\underline{x}) = 6.25 + a_2(t) \quad (4.15)$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x_1 \leq \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad -\frac{4\pi}{9} \leq x_2 \leq \frac{4\pi}{9}, \quad 0 \leq u \leq 25$$

$$|p(\underline{x})| \leq |-3.625x_2| + |4.5 \sin(x_1) \cos(x_2)| + |a_1(t)x_1x_2| \leq 11.02$$

$$|q(\underline{x})| \leq |6.25| + |a_2(t)| \leq 8.25$$

$$|q(\underline{x})| \geq 6.25 - |a_2(t)| \geq 4.25$$

$$k_1 = 4, \quad k_2 = 4$$

$Q$

$$(3.11)$$

$P$

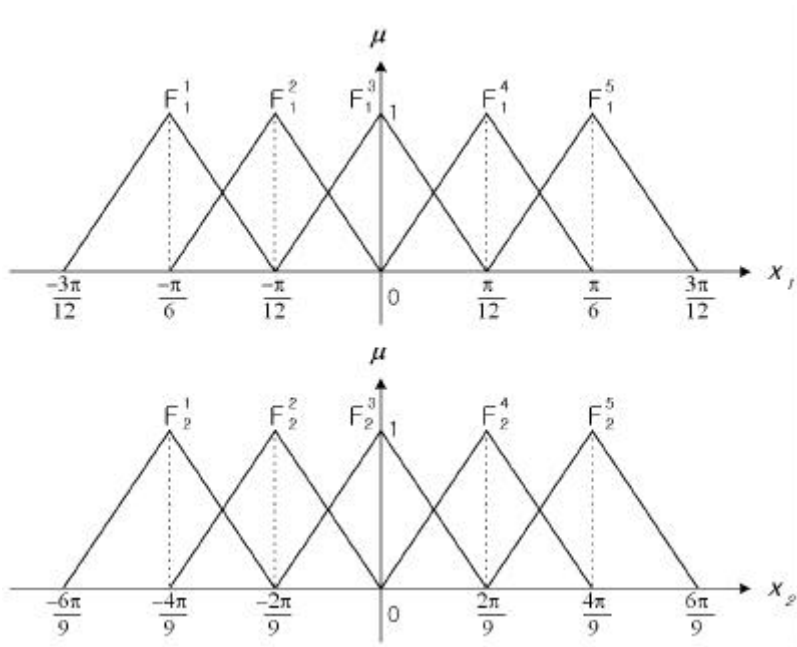
$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 32 & 0 \\ 0 & 32 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 36 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

1

3.6

$$m_1 = 5, \quad m_2 = 5가$$

$$m = m_1 \times m_2 = 25가$$



### 4.3 1

Figure 4.3 Membership functions of a first-type fuzzy logic system

1

$$25 \times 1$$

$$\underline{\beta}_p(0) \quad [-5 \ 5], \quad \underline{\beta}_q(0) \quad [5 \ 7.5]$$

2

$$(4.16) \quad (4.17)$$

$m = 15$

가 가

$$R_p^{(l_m)} : \text{IF } x_1 \text{ is } F_1^{l_{pm}} \text{ and } x_2 \text{ is } F_2^{l_{pm}} \text{ THEN } \hat{p}(x, \underline{\beta}_p) \text{ is } G^{(l_{pm})} \quad (4.16)$$

$$R_q^{(l_m)} : \text{IF } x_1 \text{ is } F_1^{l_{qm}} \text{ and } x_2 \text{ is } F_2^{l_{qm}} \text{ THEN } \hat{q}(x, \underline{\beta}_q) \text{ is } H^{(l_{qm})} \quad (4.17)$$

$15 \times 1$ , 1

2/1 2 1

, 2 1

$$(4.16) \quad (4.17)$$

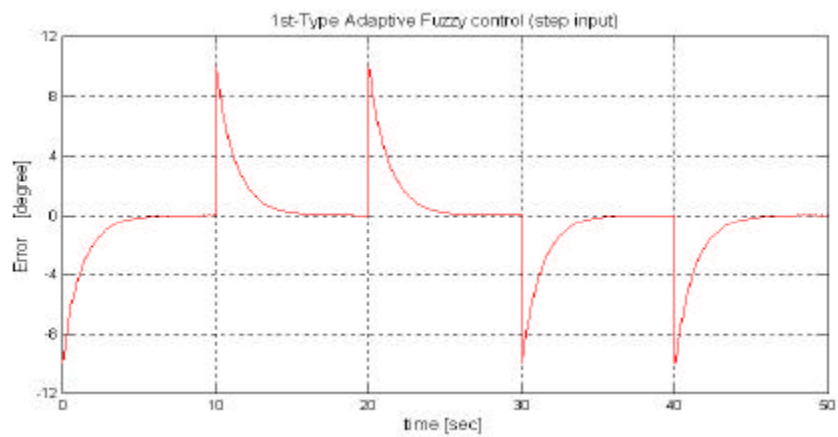
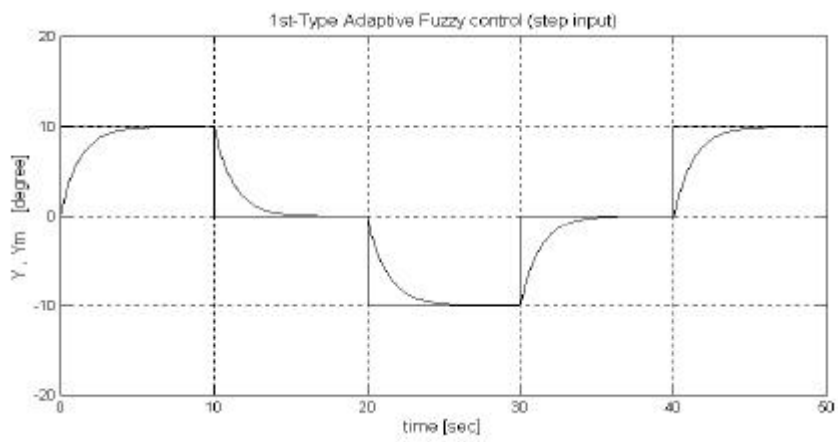
1 25 15

가

1 2

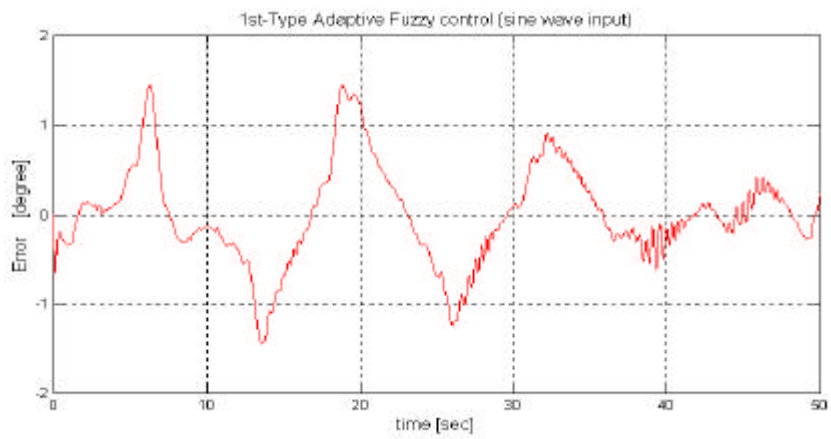
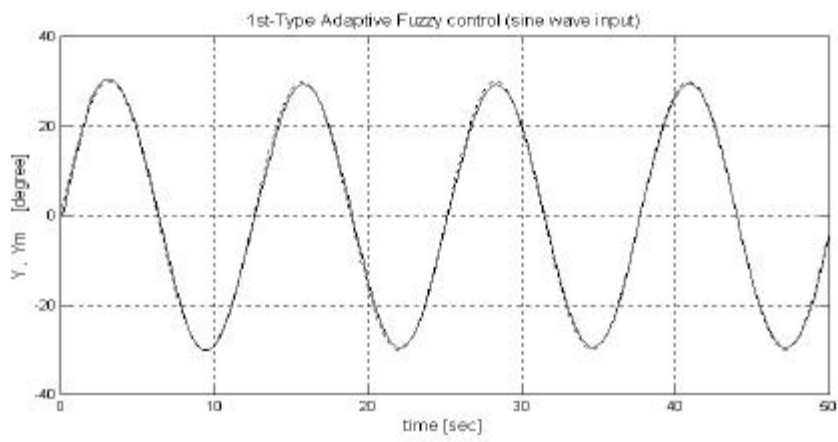
가

2/1 2



4.4 1

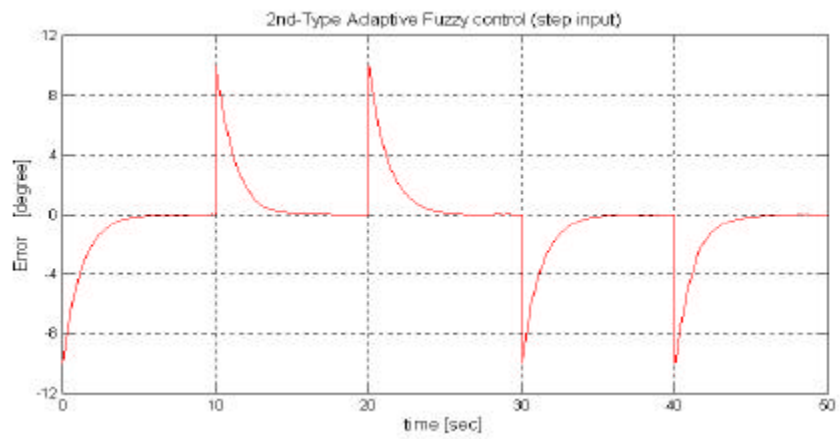
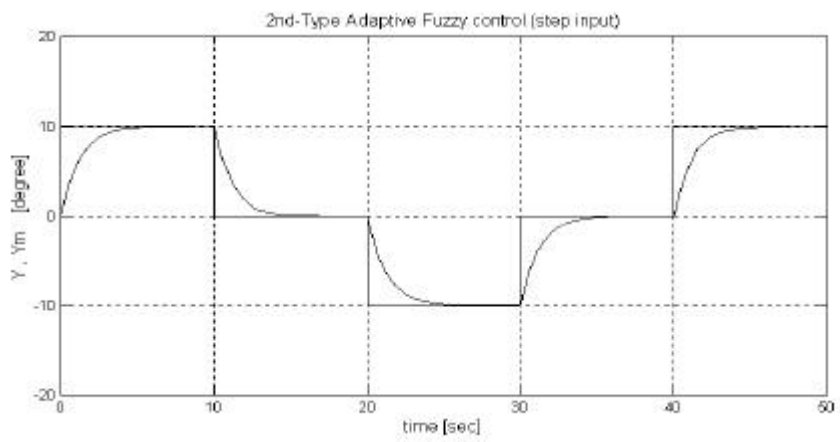
Figure 4.4 Step response of the first-type adaptive fuzzy control system



4.5 1

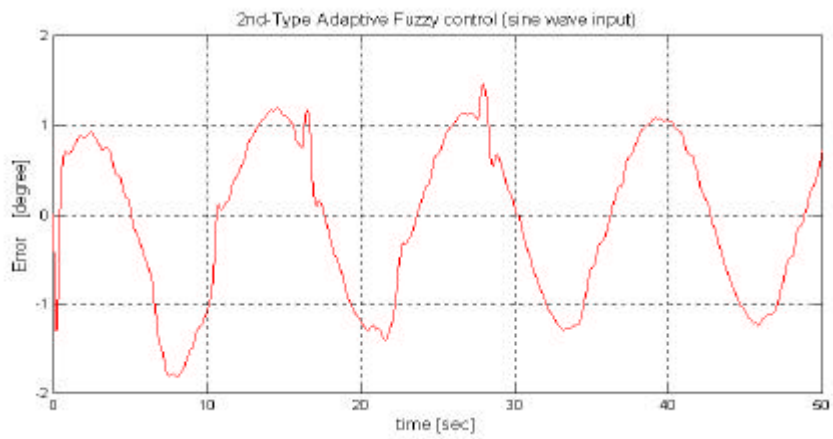
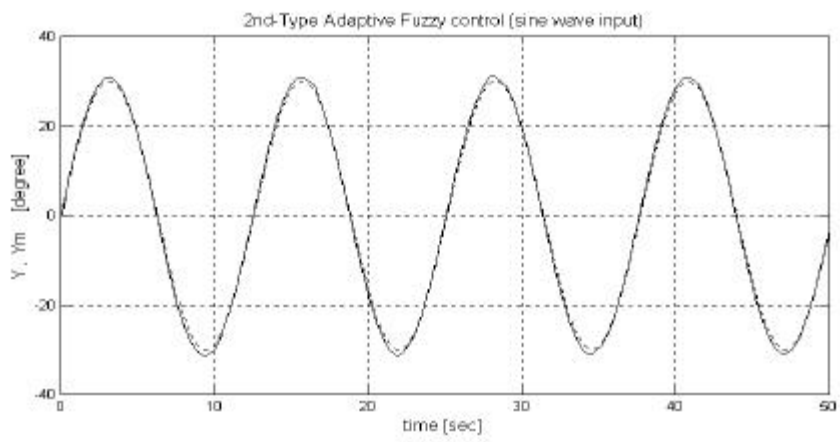
Figure 4.5 Sinusoidal response of the first-type adaptive fuzzy control system





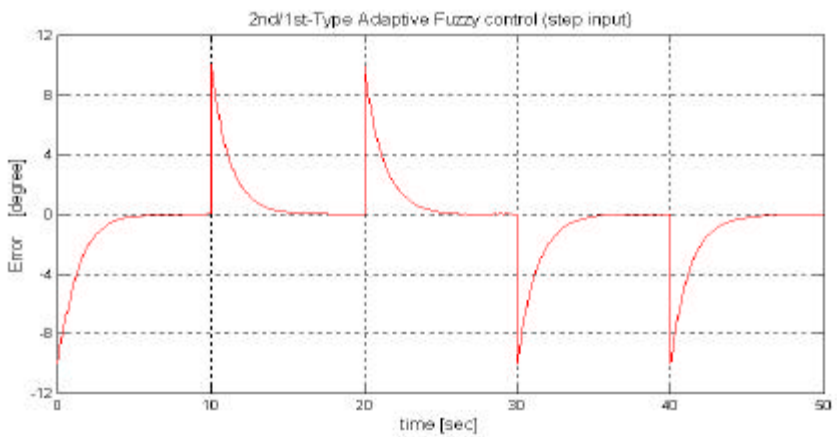
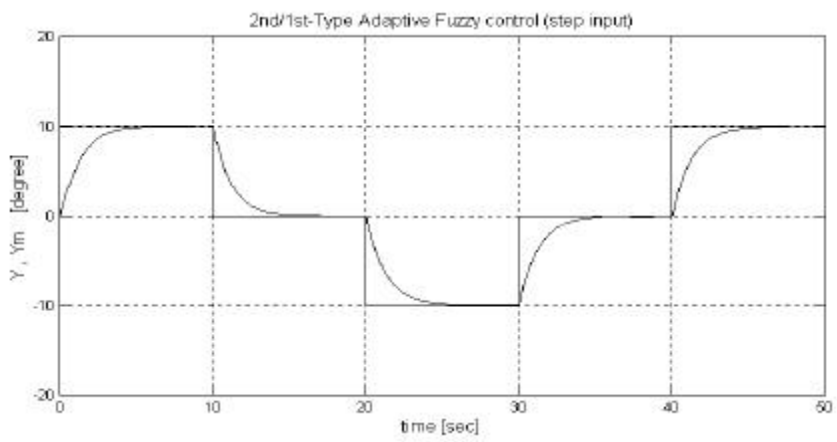
4.6 2

Figure 4.6 Step response of the second-type adaptive fuzzy control system



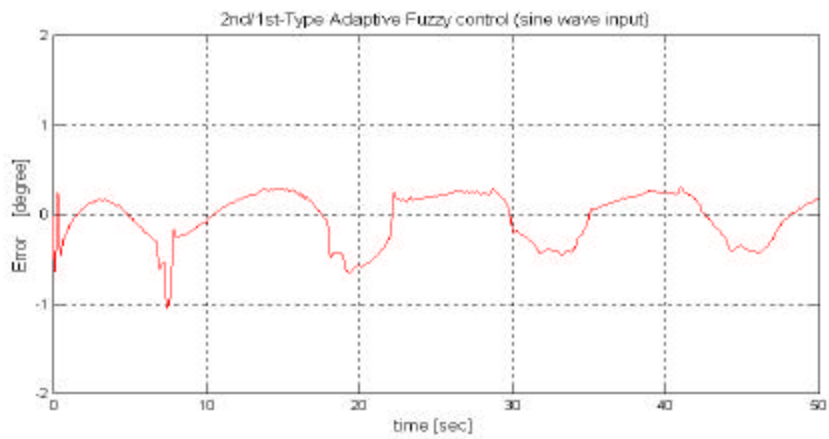
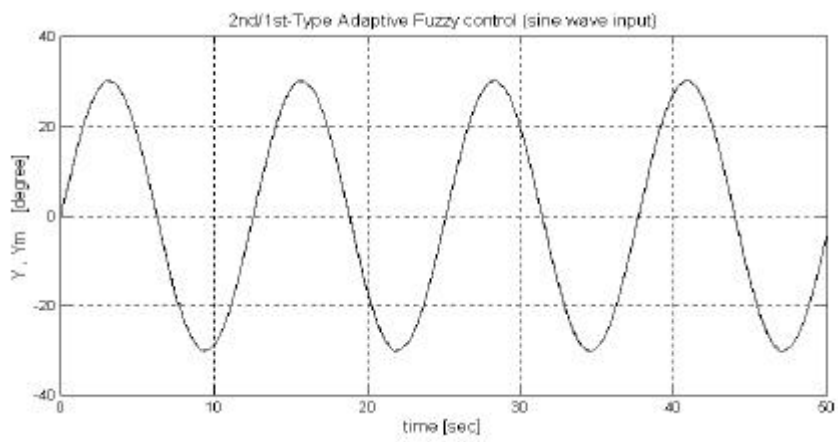
4.7 2

Figure 4.7 Sinusoidal response of the second-type adaptive fuzzy control system



4.8 2/1

Figure 4.8 Step response of the second/first-type adaptive fuzzy control system



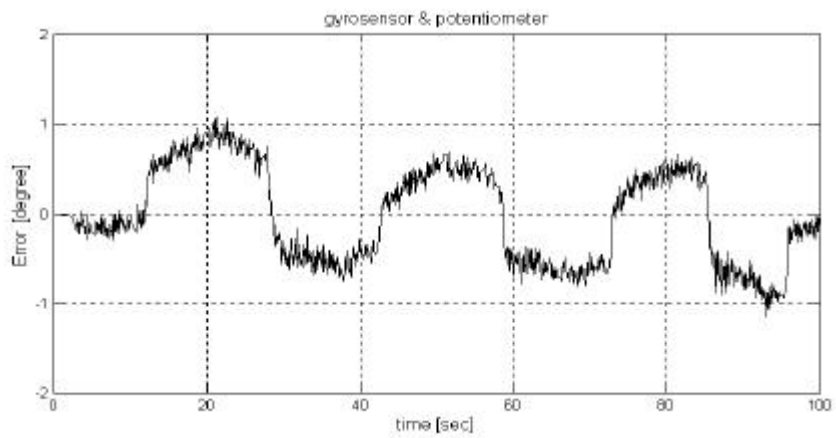
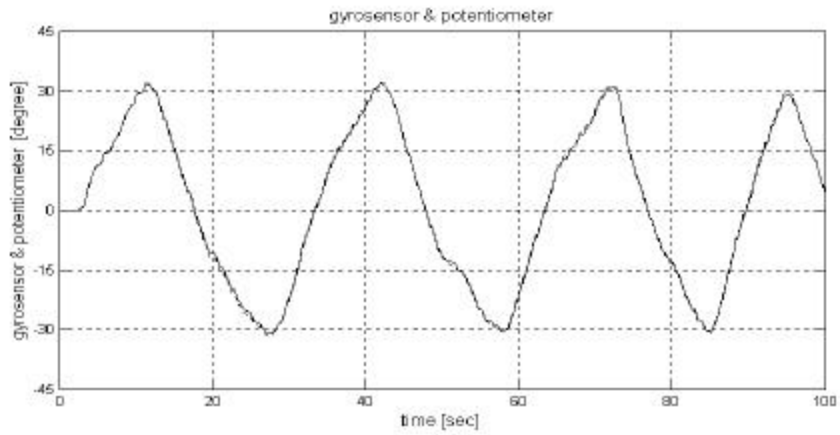
4.9 2/1

Figure 4.9 Sinusoidal response of the second/first-type adaptive fuzzy control system

# 5

## 5.1

Murata ENV-05DB Gyrostar  
,  
DC  
SPECTROL 10K .  
10bit 가 A/D , 80C196KC  
5.1  
± 1[degree]  
가 , 가  
-0.005[degree/ sec] 가  
가  
A/D  
가  
가 가



### 5.1

Figure 5.1 Output angle and error of gyro sensor and potentiometer

## 5.2

X, Y

1

5.2

$$m_1 = 3, m_2 = 2$$

5.3

$$(m = m_1 \times m_2 = 6)$$

5.4

$$m_1 = 2, m_2 = 3$$

5.5

$$(m = m_1 \times m_2 = 6)$$

$$\hat{p}(\underline{x}) \quad \hat{g}(\underline{x})$$

$$\underline{\beta}_p(0) \quad [-3 \ 3], \quad \underline{\beta}_q(0) \quad [3.5 \ 5]$$

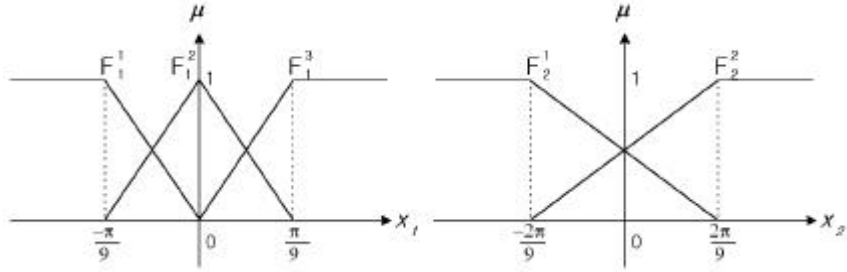
$6 \times 1$

A/D

가

가

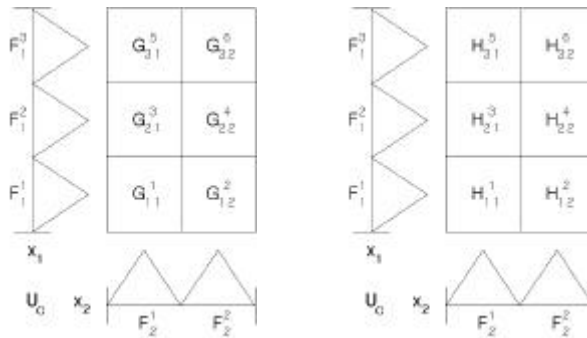
20[ms] 80C196KC



5.2

Figure 5.2 Membership functions of a fuzzy logic system for a roll plant

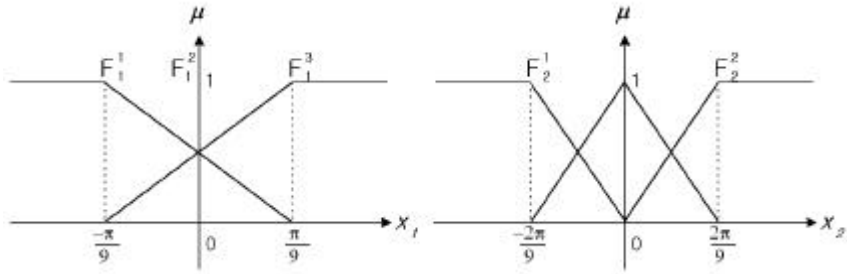
- $R_{rolling}^1$  : IF  $x_1$  is  $F_1^1$  and  $x_2$  is  $F_2^1$  THEN  $\hat{p}$  is  $G_{11}^1$  and  $\hat{q}$  is  $H_{11}^1$   
 $R_{rolling}^2$  : IF  $x_1$  is  $F_1^1$  and  $x_2$  is  $F_2^2$  THEN  $\hat{p}$  is  $G_{12}^2$  and  $\hat{q}$  is  $H_{12}^2$   
 $R_{rolling}^3$  : IF  $x_1$  is  $F_1^2$  and  $x_2$  is  $F_2^1$  THEN  $\hat{p}$  is  $G_{21}^3$  and  $\hat{q}$  is  $H_{21}^3$   
 $R_{rolling}^4$  : IF  $x_1$  is  $F_1^2$  and  $x_2$  is  $F_2^2$  THEN  $\hat{p}$  is  $G_{22}^4$  and  $\hat{q}$  is  $H_{22}^4$   
 $R_{rolling}^5$  : IF  $x_1$  is  $F_1^3$  and  $x_2$  is  $F_2^1$  THEN  $\hat{p}$  is  $G_{31}^5$  and  $\hat{q}$  is  $H_{31}^5$   
 $R_{rolling}^6$  : IF  $x_1$  is  $F_1^3$  and  $x_2$  is  $F_2^2$  THEN  $\hat{p}$  is  $G_{32}^6$  and  $\hat{q}$  is  $H_{32}^6$



5.3

Figure 5.3 Fuzzy rules for a roll plant

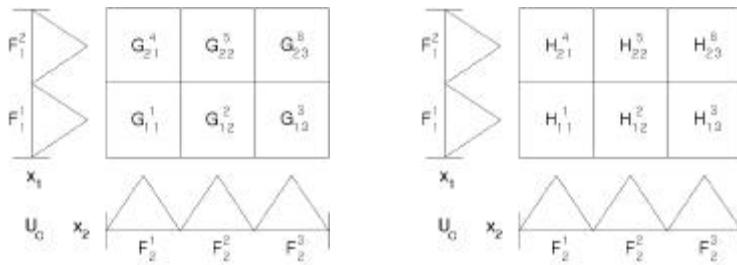




5.4

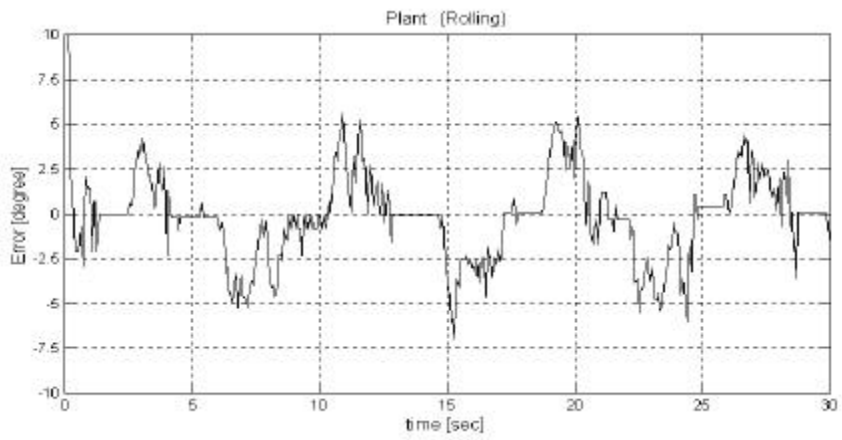
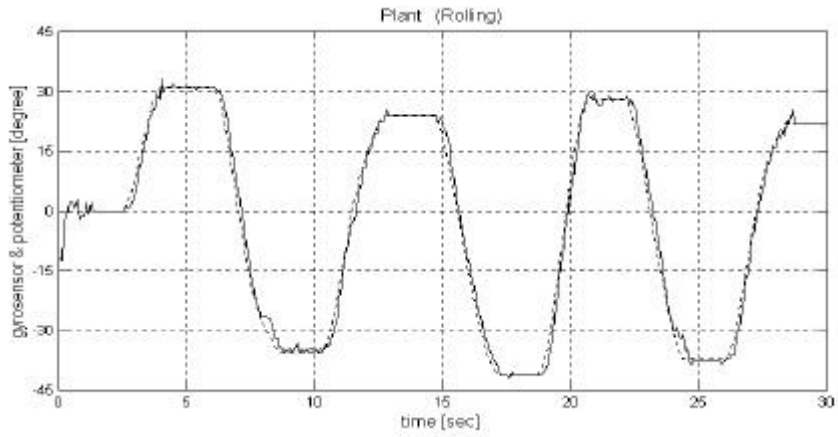
Figure 5.4 Membership functions of a fuzzy logic system for a pitch plant

- $R_{\pi tching}^1$  : IF  $x_1$  is  $F_1^1$  and  $x_2$  is  $F_2^1$  THEN  $\hat{p}$  is  $G_{11}^1$  and  $\hat{q}$  is  $H_{11}^1$   
 $R_{\pi tching}^2$  : IF  $x_1$  is  $F_1^1$  and  $x_2$  is  $F_2^2$  THEN  $\hat{p}$  is  $G_{12}^2$  and  $\hat{q}$  is  $H_{12}^2$   
 $R_{\pi tching}^3$  : IF  $x_1$  is  $F_1^1$  and  $x_2$  is  $F_2^3$  THEN  $\hat{p}$  is  $G_{13}^3$  and  $\hat{q}$  is  $H_{13}^3$   
 $R_{\pi tching}^4$  : IF  $x_1$  is  $F_1^2$  and  $x_2$  is  $F_2^1$  THEN  $\hat{p}$  is  $G_{21}^4$  and  $\hat{q}$  is  $H_{21}^4$   
 $R_{\pi tching}^5$  : IF  $x_1$  is  $F_1^2$  and  $x_2$  is  $F_2^2$  THEN  $\hat{p}$  is  $G_{22}^5$  and  $\hat{q}$  is  $H_{22}^5$   
 $R_{\pi tching}^6$  : IF  $x_1$  is  $F_1^2$  and  $x_2$  is  $F_2^3$  THEN  $\hat{p}$  is  $G_{23}^6$  and  $\hat{q}$  is  $H_{23}^6$



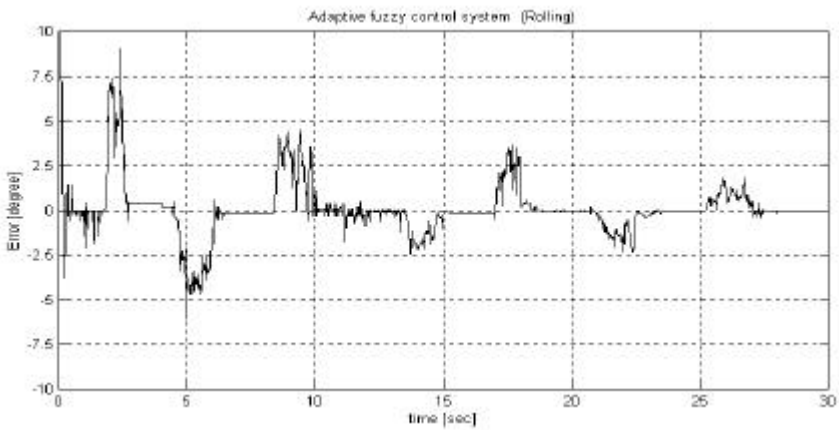
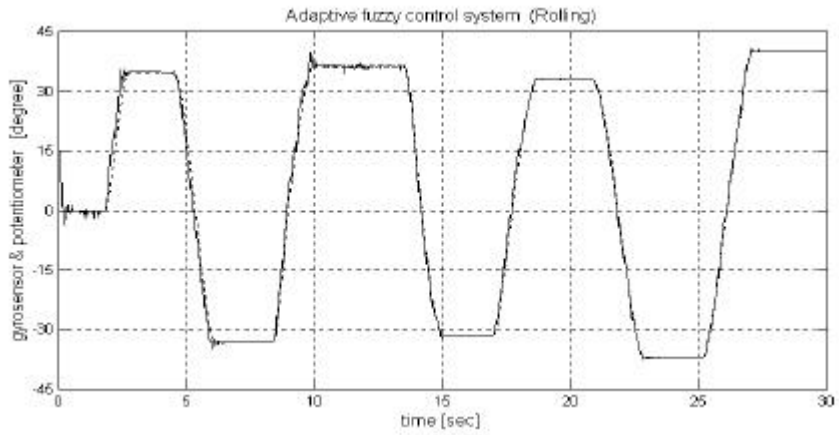
5.5

Figure 5.5 Fuzzy rules for a pitch plant



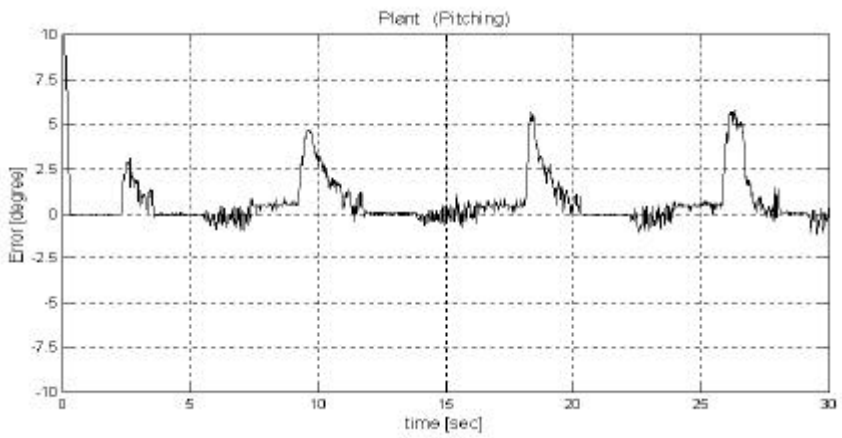
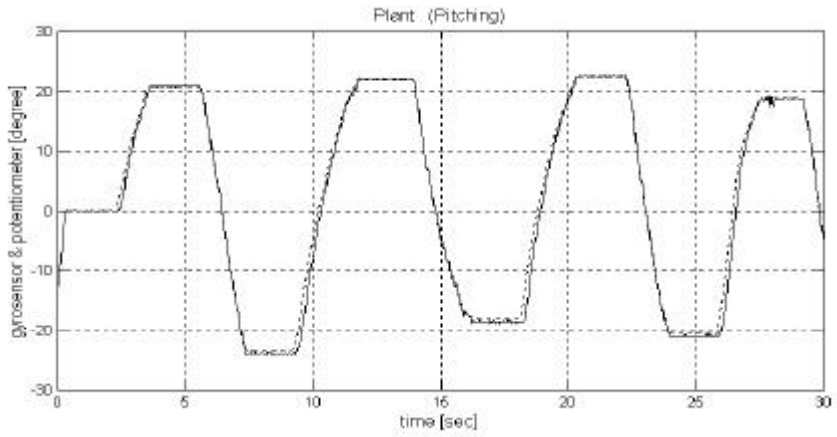
5.6

Figure 5.6 Roll response of a plant



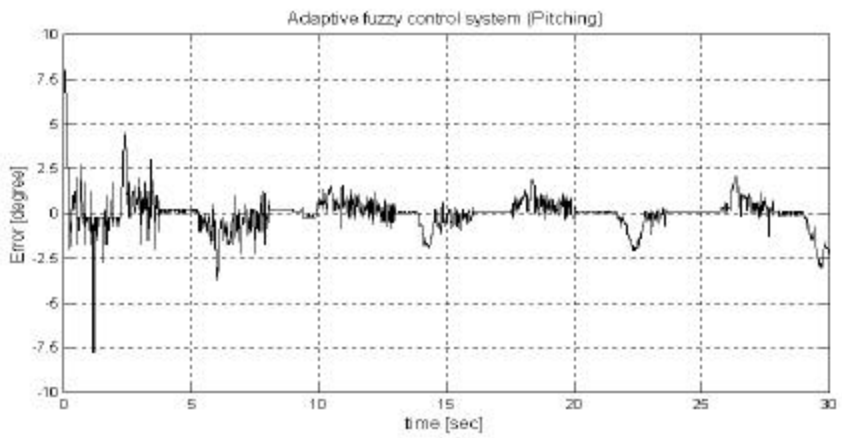
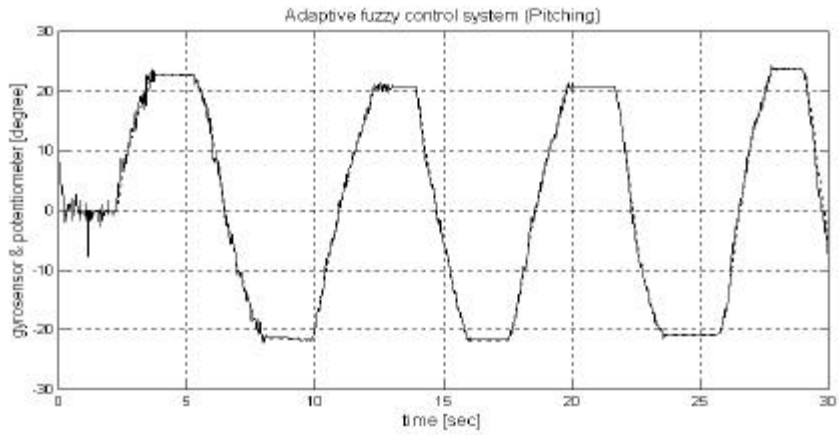
5.7

Figure 5.7 Roll response of a adaptive fuzzy control system



5.8

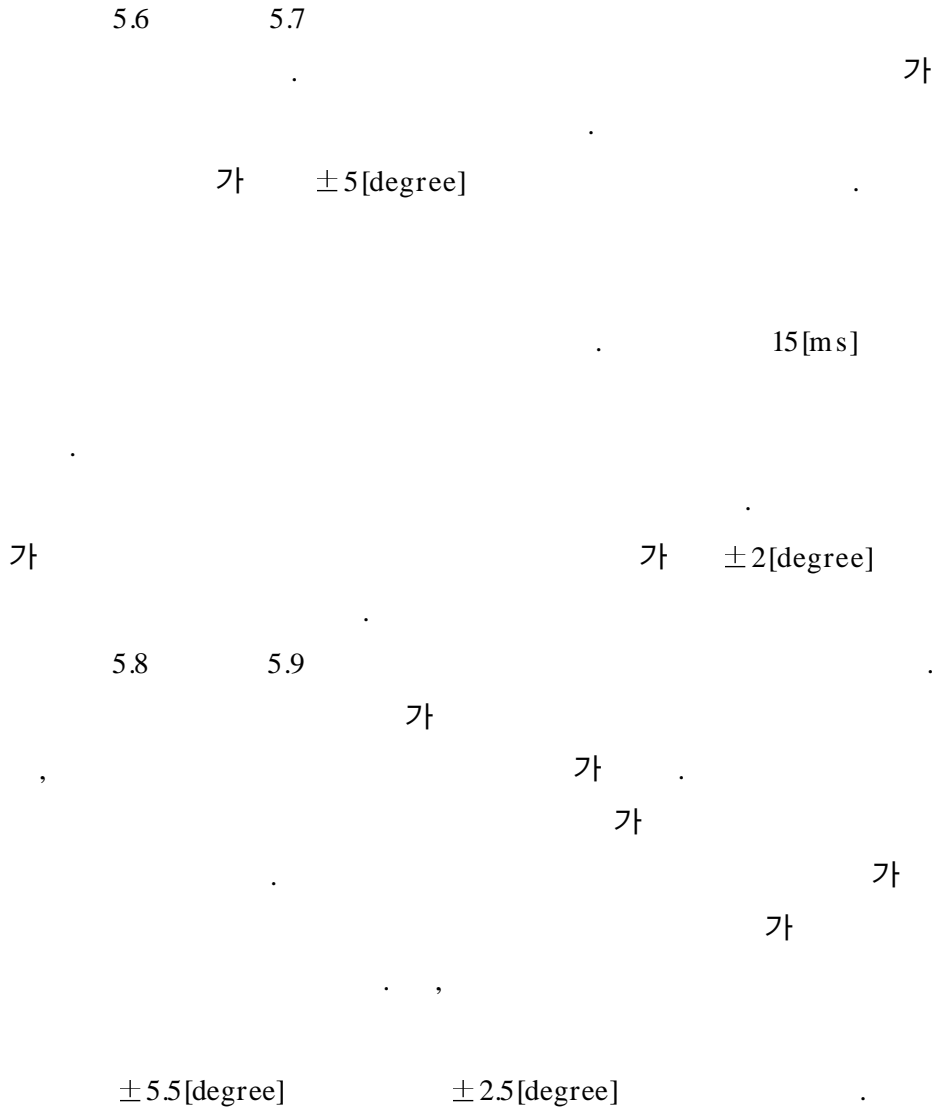
Figure 5.8 Pitch response of a plant



5.9

Figure 5.9 Pitch response of a adaptive fuzzy control system

### 5.3





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