

工學碩士 學位論文

Speed Control of Marine Diesel Engines Using Fuzzy Gain  
Scheduling

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# Speed Control of Marine Diesel Engines Using Fuzzy Gain Scheduling

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## Abstract

In marine transportation, one of the most important factors is the energy saving. In order to reduce the fuel oil consumption, ship's propulsion efficiency must be increased as much as possible. The Propulsion efficiency depends upon a combination of an engine and a propeller. This situation led the engine manufacturers to design the engine that has lower speed, longer stroke and a small number of cylinders. Consequently, the variations of rotational torque became larger than before because of the longer time delay in fuel oil injection process and increased output per cylinder. As these new trends the conventional mechanical hydraulic governors for engine speed control have been replaced by digital governors which adopt the PID control or the optimal control algorithm. And the conventional PID controller has been extensively used to speed control of marine diesel engines. However, one of drawbacks is

that its control performance can be degraded if the parameters are fixed on whole operating points.

In this paper, a scheme for integrating PID control and the fuzzy technique is presented to control speed of a marine diesel engine on overall operating points. At first, the local PID controller is designed at each speed mode, whose parameters are optimally adjusted using a genetic algorithm. Then, fuzzy “if-then” rules combine the local controllers as a consequence part. To demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed fuzzy PID controller, a set of simulation works on a marine diesel engine are carried out.

# 1

PID 가 , , 가 , , 가 . PID , , , 가 (Tuning) . Ziegler-Nichols <sup>[1]</sup>, Cohen-Coon <sup>[2]</sup> 가 PID 가 , 가 (Autotuning)<sup>[3,4]</sup> 가 가 (Intelligent controller)<sup>[5]</sup>가 (Fuzzy controller)<sup>[5]</sup> 가 PID (Fuzzy Self-Tuning: FST)<sup>[7-10]</sup>

가 가

PID

4가

PID

[7-10]

PID

(Real-coded genetic algorithm:

RCGA)

[11-13]

, Ziegler-Nichols

(Internal model control: IMC)<sup>[6]</sup>

PID

2

3

RCGA

PID

PID

4

B&W

4L80MC

5



2

2.1

[15-16]

y

u ,

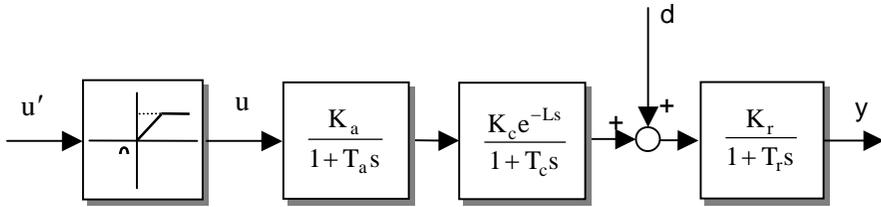
가

가

가

2.1

x



2.1

Fig. 2.1 Block diagram of a marine diesel engine

(Saturation nonlinearity)

$$Y(s) = \frac{K_a K_c K_r e^{-Ls}}{(1 + T_a s)(1 + T_c s)(1 + T_r s)} U(s) + \frac{K_r}{(1 + T_r s)} D(s) \quad (2.1)$$

u, y, d,  $K_a$ ,  $T_a$ ,  $K_c$ ,  $T_c$ , L,  $K_r$ ,  $T_r$ .

가 가 .

[15-16]

(2.2)

$$\dot{y} = -a_1 \dot{y} - a_2 y - a_3 y + b_0 u(t-L) \quad (2.2)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{T_a T_c + T_c T_r + T_r T_a}{T_a T_c T_r}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{T_a + T_c + T_r}{T_a T_c T_r}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{T_a T_c T_r}$$

$$b_0 = \frac{K_a K_c K_r}{T_a T_c T_r}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3]^T = [y \quad \dot{y} \quad \ddot{y}]^T$$

(2.3), (2.4) .

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}u(t-L) \quad (2.3)$$

$$y = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ a_3 & a_2 & a_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{C} = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0]$$

## 2.2

가 , (Manueuring mode)

(Navigation mode)

(Dead slow speed), (Slow speed), (Half speed), (Full speed)

(Governor)

가 6

가

가

가

### 2.3

가

. 가

가  $F^1, F^2, F^3, F^4$

Dead slow speed, Slow speed, Half speed, Full speed

가 , 가 .

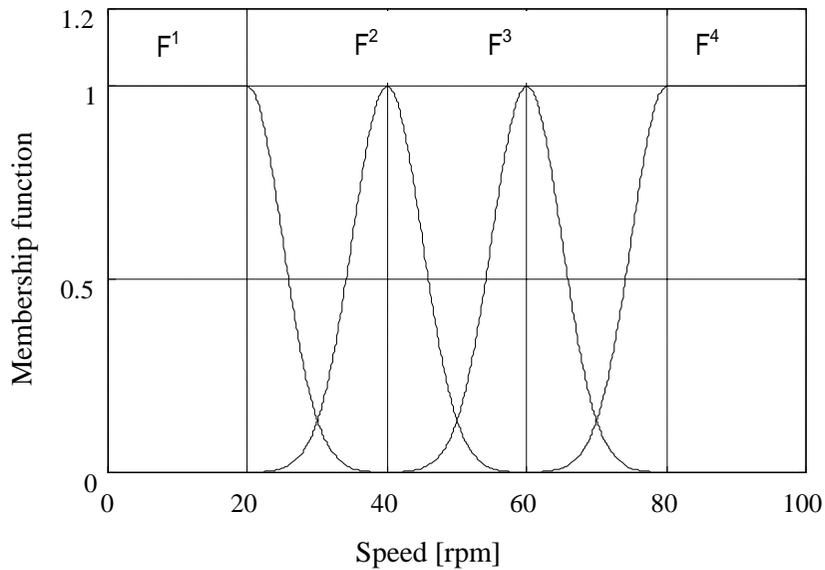
2.2 .

$$F^1(y) = \begin{cases} \exp\left(-\frac{(y - m^1)^2}{2(\sigma^1)^2}\right), & y \geq m^1 \\ 1 & , y < m^1 \end{cases} \quad (2.5a)$$

$$F^i(y) = \frac{\exp(-(y - m^i)^2)}{2(\sigma^i)^2}, \quad i=2,3 \quad (2.5b)$$

$$F^4(y) = \begin{cases} \exp\left(-\frac{(y - m^4)^2}{2(\sigma^4)^2}\right), & y \leq m^4 \\ 1 & , y > m^4 \end{cases} \quad (2.5c)$$

$m^i, \sigma^i$  .



## 2.2

Fig. 2.2 Fuzzy partition of the input space

(2.3)

$$\text{If } y \text{ is } F^1, \text{ then } \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = A^1 \mathbf{x}(t) + B^1 u(t - L^1) \quad (2.6a)$$

$$\text{If } y \text{ is } F^2, \text{ then } \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = A^2 \mathbf{x}(t) + B^2 u(t - L^2) \quad (2.6b)$$

$$\text{If } y \text{ is } F^3, \text{ then } \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = A^3 \mathbf{x}(t) + B^3 u(t - L^3) \quad (2.6c)$$

$$\text{If } y \text{ is } F^4, \text{ then } \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = A^4 \mathbf{x}(t) + B^4 u(t - L^4) \quad (2.6d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & A^1, A^2, A^3, A^4 \quad B^1, B^2, B^3, B^4 \\ & L^1, L^2, L^3, L^4 \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 \rho^i [A^i \mathbf{x}(t) + B^i \mathbf{u}(t - L^i)]}{\sum_{i=1}^4 \rho^i} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\rho^i \quad i$$

$$\rho^i = F^i(y) \quad (2.8)$$

$$F^i(y) \quad y$$

$$, \sum_{i=1}^4 \rho^i > 0$$

가 .

## 3 PID

, , 가  
가 가  
PID

### 3.1

PID

(Genetic Algorithm: GA)

1975 J. H. Holland<sup>[18]</sup>

가 가

GA (Gradient) ,  
 가 , 가

[11]

### 3.1.1

GA (Binary coding),  
 (Real number coding), (Symbolic coding)<sup>[11]</sup> .

가 ,  
 , 가  
 가 가 .

(Chromosome) (Gene)

PID

$$\mathbf{s} = (K_p \ T_i \ T_d) \quad (3.1)$$

$K_p, T_i, T_d$  PID , ,

### 3.1.2 (Genetic operator)

GA (3.1)

(Reproduction), (Crossover), (Mutation)

(Real-coded genetic algorithm : RCGA)

(1)

가 ,

(Roulette wheel selection-based reproduction),

(Tournament selection-based reproduction),

(Gradient-like reproduction)

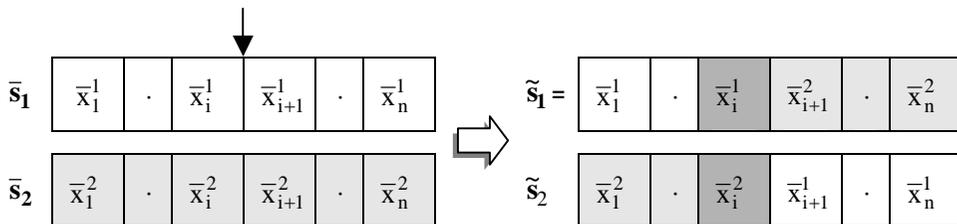
Jin [5]

(2)

(Simple crossover), (Flat crossover), (Arithmetical crossover)

[11]

(Linear combination)



3.1

Fig. 3.1 Modified simple crossover

i

$$\tilde{x}_i^1 = \lambda \bar{x}_i^1 + (1 - \lambda) \bar{x}_i^2 \quad (3.2a)$$

$$\tilde{x}_i^2 = \lambda \bar{x}_i^2 + (1 - \lambda) \bar{x}_i^1 \quad (1 \leq i \leq n) \quad (3.2b)$$

$\bar{x}_i^1, \bar{x}_i^2$

,  $\tilde{x}_i^1, \tilde{x}_i^2$

$\lambda$

(3)

GA가

(Local solution)

(Dead corner)

(Uniform mutation),

(Boundary

mutation),

(Dynamic mutation)<sup>[11]</sup>

,

가

가

k

$$x_j = \begin{cases} \tilde{x}_j + \Delta(k, x_j^{(U)} - \tilde{x}_j), & \text{if } \tau = 0 \\ \tilde{x}_j - \Delta(k, \tilde{x}_j - x_j^{(L)}), & \text{if } \tau = 1 \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

$\tilde{x}_j$

$j$  .  $x_j^{(L)}, x_j^{(U)}$   $j$  ,

,  $\tau$  0 1 .

$\Delta(k, y)$  가 .

$$\Delta(k, y) = y \cdot r \cdot \left(1 - \frac{k}{T}\right)^v \quad (3.4)$$

$r$  0 1 ,  $T$  ,  $v$

, 가

가

### 3.1.3

GA

가 가

(Elitist strategy)

가

가

,

가

가

가

3.1.4

가

(Fitness)

.

가

GA

가

.

,

,

가

가

가

.

가

.

.

### 3.2 RCGA

### PID

(Governor)

PID

가

가

PID

가

PID

Ziegler-Nichols

, IMC-PID

가 [1,4],

가

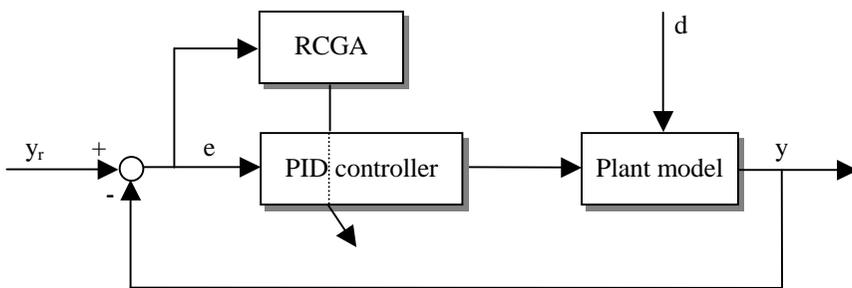
, RCGA<sup>[11-13]</sup> 3.2 RCGA

PID

3.2 RCGA 가 가 가 PID

$$J = \int_0^{t_f} |e(t)| dt \quad (3.5)$$

$t_f$



3.2 RCGA PID

Fig. 3.2 Parameter tuning of the PID controller using a RCGA

가 (3.6)

(Mapping)

$$f(\mathbf{s}(k)) = -F(\mathbf{x}(k)) - r \quad (3.6)$$

$f(\mathbf{s}(k)) \geq 0$  가 ,  $F(\mathbf{x}(k))$  ,  $r$  .

### 3.3

(Gain scheduling) 가

가

가

(Local input\_output relationship)

(Local controller) 가 , (Interpolation)

(Overall controller) .

가

, (Scheduling variable)

.  
, , ,  
가 .

, , , 4 가

,  
4가 ,

PID .

"if-then"

Takagi - Sugeno

If  $y(t)$  is  $F^1$ , then  $u^1(t) = K_p^1 e(t) + K_i^1 \int e(t) dt + K_d^1 \frac{de(t)}{dt}$  (3.7a)

If  $y(t)$  is  $F^2$ , then  $u^2(t) = K_p^2 e(t) + K_i^2 \int e(t) dt + K_d^2 \frac{de(t)}{dt}$  (3.7b)

If  $y(t)$  is  $F^3$ , then  $u^3(t) = K_p^3 e(t) + K_i^3 \int e(t) dt + K_d^3 \frac{de(t)}{dt}$  (3.7c)

If  $y(t)$  is  $F^4$ , then  $u^4(t) = K_p^4 e(t) + K_i^4 \int e(t) dt + K_d^4 \frac{de(t)}{dt}$  (3.7d)

$$y(t) \quad , \quad F^1, F^2, F^3, F^4 \quad , \quad u^i(t) \quad i$$

PID  $\quad , \quad K_p^i, K_i^i, K_d^i$

$$\quad , \quad \quad \quad (3.8)$$

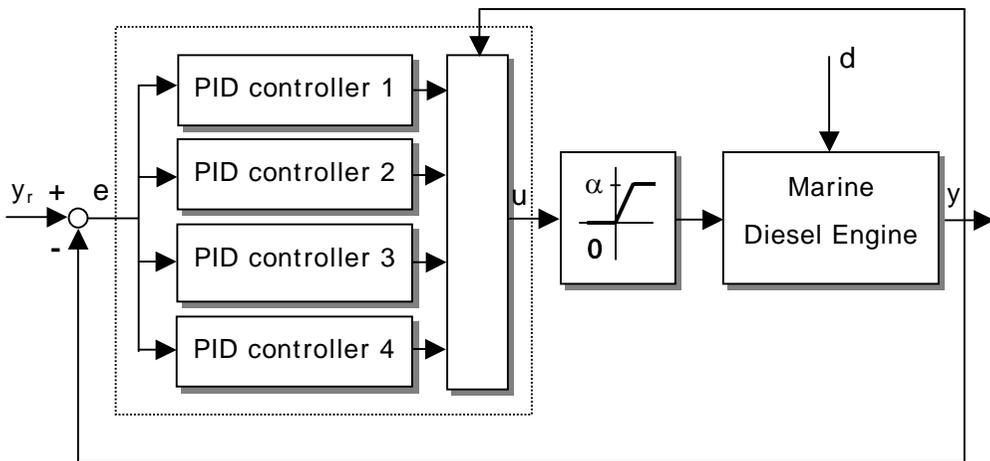
$$u(t) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 \rho^i u^i(t)}{\sum_{i=1}^4 \rho^i} \quad (3.8)$$

$$\rho^i \quad i$$

$$\rho^i = F^i(y) \quad (3.9)$$

### 3.3

$$u(t)$$



### 3.3 Fuzzy PID

Fig. 3.3 Schematic diagram of the fuzzy PID Controller

# 4

B&W 4L80MC

[15-16, 18]

## 4.1

B&W 4L80MC

(40rpm), (60rpm), (80rpm), (20rpm),  
 $4.1^{[18]}$   $\alpha$  10

4.1 4 4L80MC

Table 4.1 4L80MC Diesel engine parameters at 4 operating points

Model \ Parameters	Dead slow	Slow	Half	Full
L [sec]	1.50	0.75	0.50	0.38
T <sub>a</sub> [sec]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
K <sub>a</sub> [BHP/mm]	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6
T <sub>c</sub> [sec]	0.075	0.037	0.025	0.019
K <sub>c</sub> [BHP/mm]	16.345	42.16	81.87	122.47
T <sub>r</sub> [sec]	3.65	3.308	2.382	1.787
K <sub>r</sub> [rpm/BHP]	0.045	0.020	0.010	0.006

Ziegler-Nichlos

IMC

PID

RCGA

1

4.2

## 4.2 RCGA

Table 4.2 Model reduction using a RCGA

Model Parameters	Dead slow	Slow	Half	Full
K	10.002	11.467	11.135	9.994
$\tau$	3.648	3.307	2.386	1.788
L	1.68	0.89	0.624	0.51

## 4.2

### 4.1

Sinusoidal

$$u_i(t) = u_{0i} + 0.4 \sin(0.7\omega_i t) + 0.3 \sin(\omega_i t) + 0.2 \sin(1.7\omega_i t) \quad (4.1)$$

$i=1, 2, 3, 4$

$u_{0i}$

,  $\omega_i$

(Cut-off frequency)

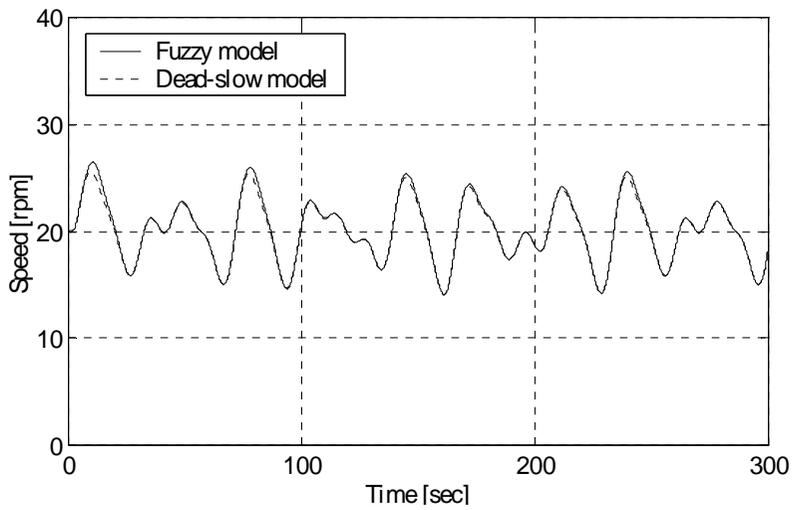
4.1

(4.1)

20[rpm]

가

( )

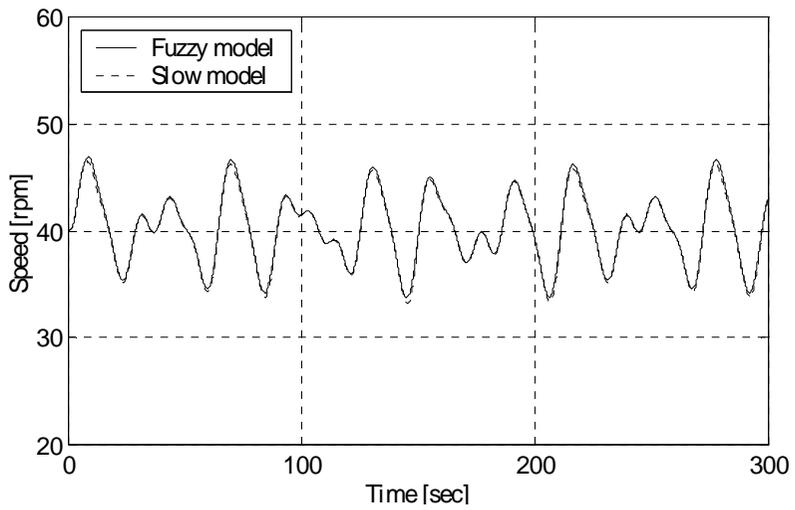


4.1

Fig. 4.1 Responses of the fuzzy model and the dead-slow speed model

4.2

40[rpm]

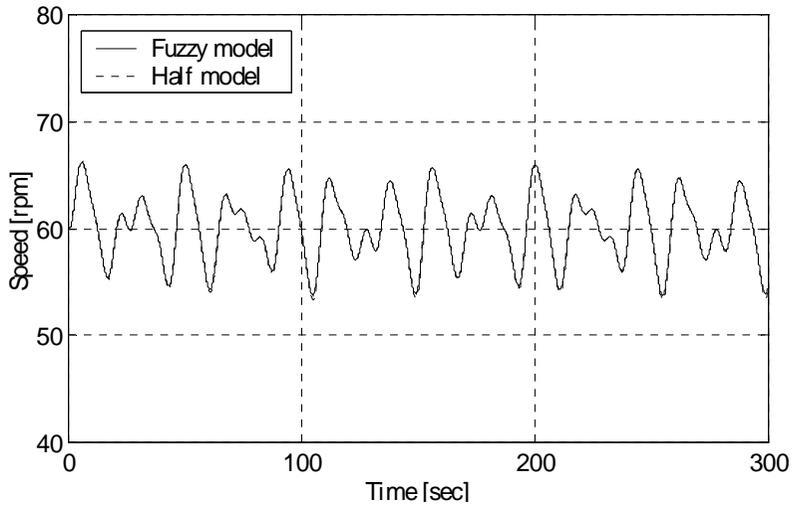


4.2

Fig. 4.2 Responses of the fuzzy model and the slow speed model

4.3

60[rpm]



4.3

Fig. 4.3 Responses of the fuzzy model and the half speed model

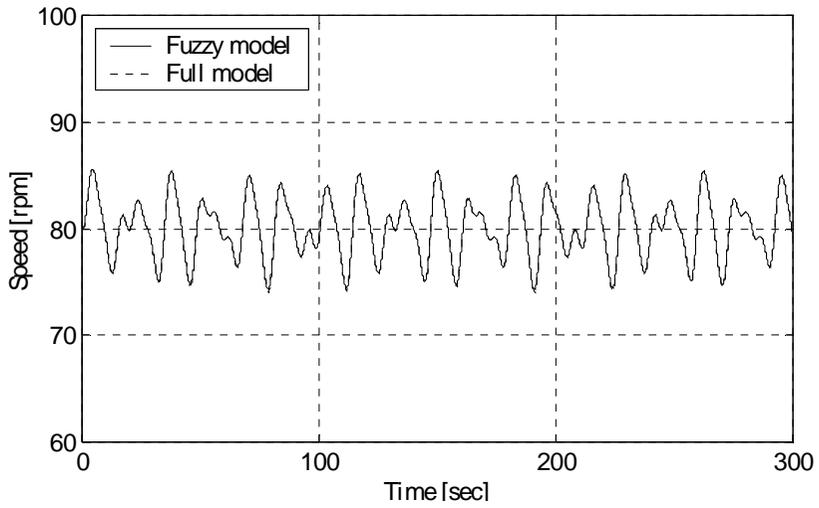
4.4

80[rpm]

4가

가

가



#### 4.4

Fig. 4.4 Responses of the fuzzy model and the full speed model

#### 4.3 PID

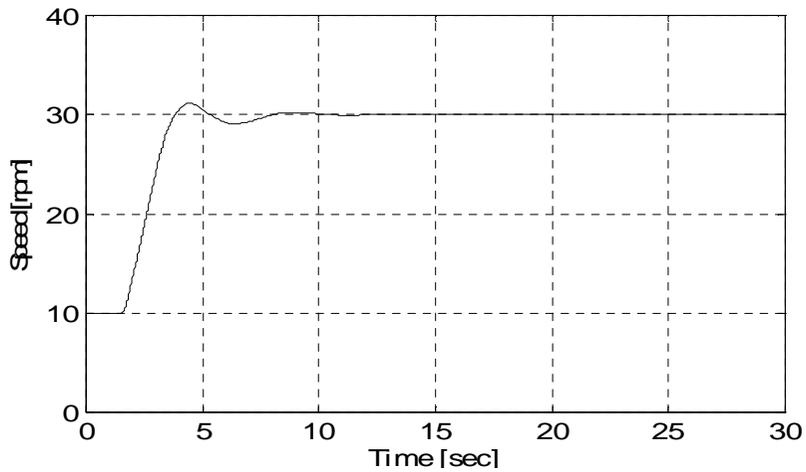
PID			
PID		RCGA	RCGA
	$N = 30,$	$\eta = 1.7,$	$P_c = 0.8,$
	$P_m = 0.1$		4.3
	$K_p, K_i, K_d$	,	[%],
[sec], 5%	[sec]	.	

### 4.3 PID

Table 4.3 Tuned PID parameters and performances

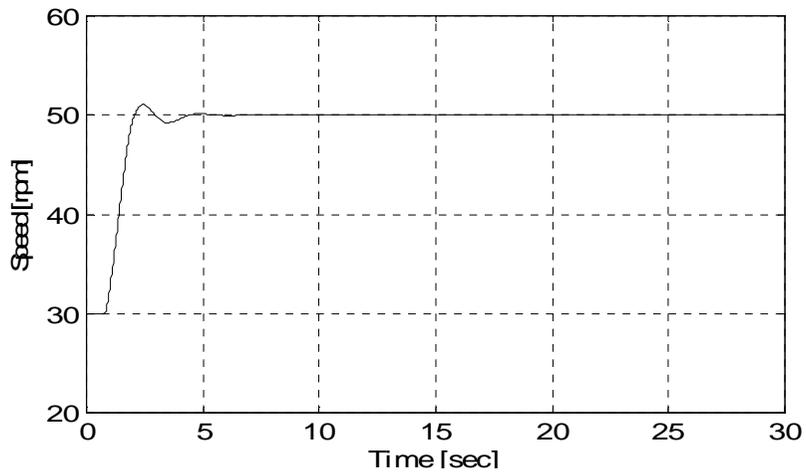
Parameters Model	$K_p$	$K_i$	$K_d$	$m_p$	$t_r$	$t_s$
Dead slow	0.2191	0.0447	0.1420	5.6639	1.5691	10.120
Slow	0.2836	0.0465	0.1050	5.3657	0.8681	5.3999
Half	0.2711	0.0470	0.0578	3.1146	0.8208	3.4200
Full	0.2840	0.0541	0.0641	0.3746	1.5340	3.0600

4.5-4.8



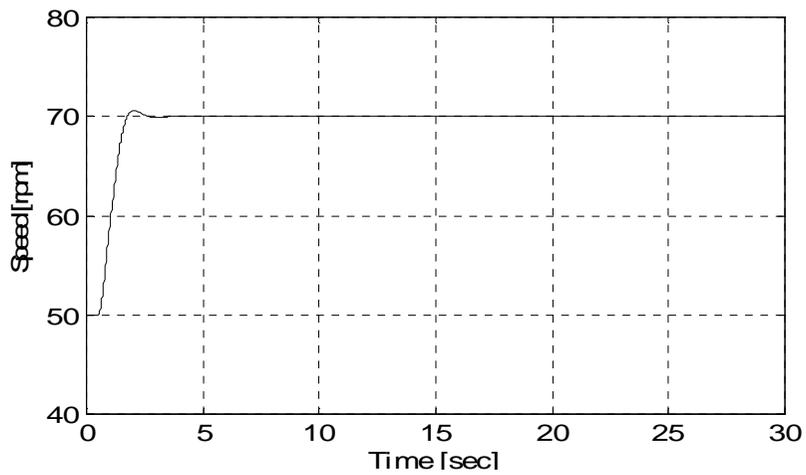
4.5 RCGA PID

Fig. 4.5 Step response of the RCGA-tuned PID control system for the dead-slow speed model



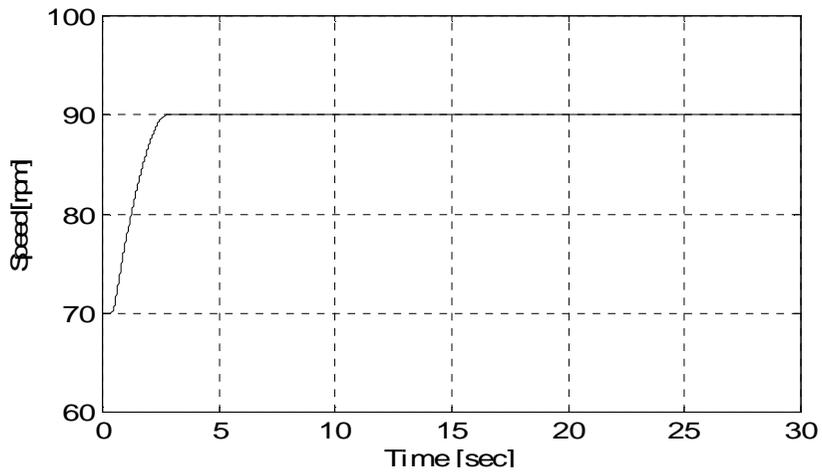
4.6 RCGA PID

Fig. 4.6 Step response of the RCGA-tuned PID control system for the slow speed model



4.7 RCGA PID

Fig. 4.7 Step response of the RCGA-tuned PID control system for the half speed model



4.8

RCGA

PID

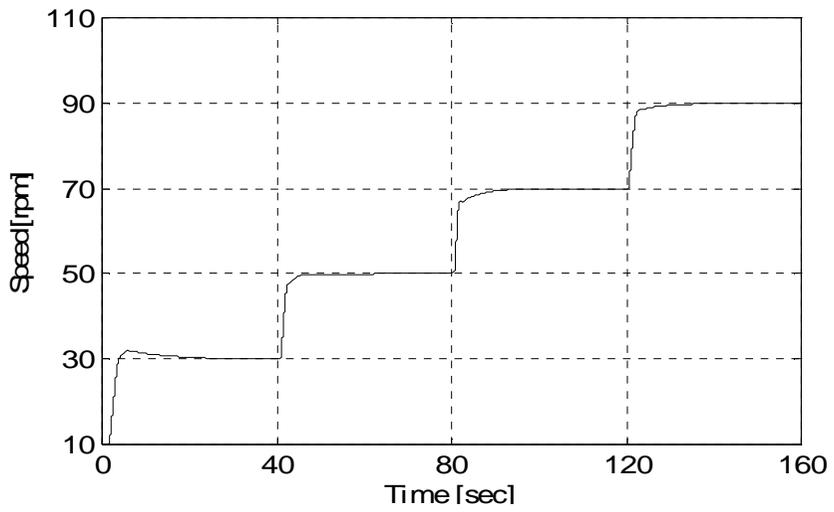
Fig. 4.8 Step response of the RCGA-tuned PID control system for the full speed model

#### 4.4

4.9

가

가



4. 9

Fig. 4.9 Step response of the proposed control system

4.10

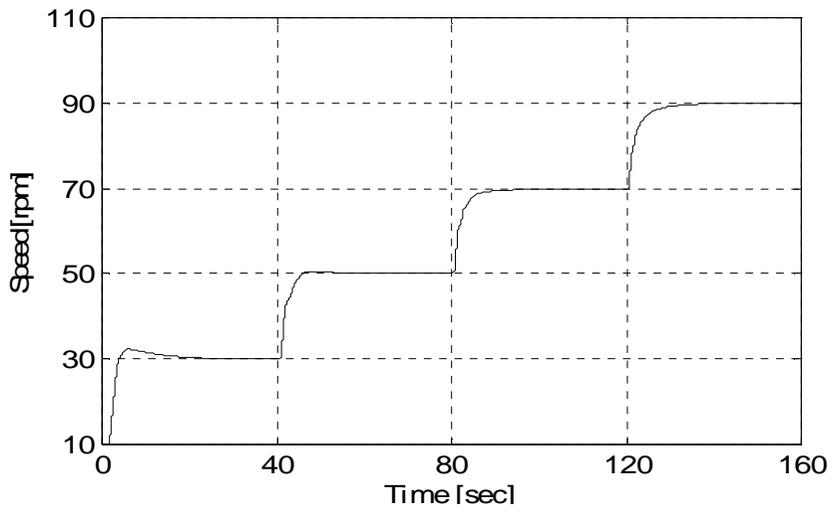
Z-N

PID

PID







4. 12

IMC

PID

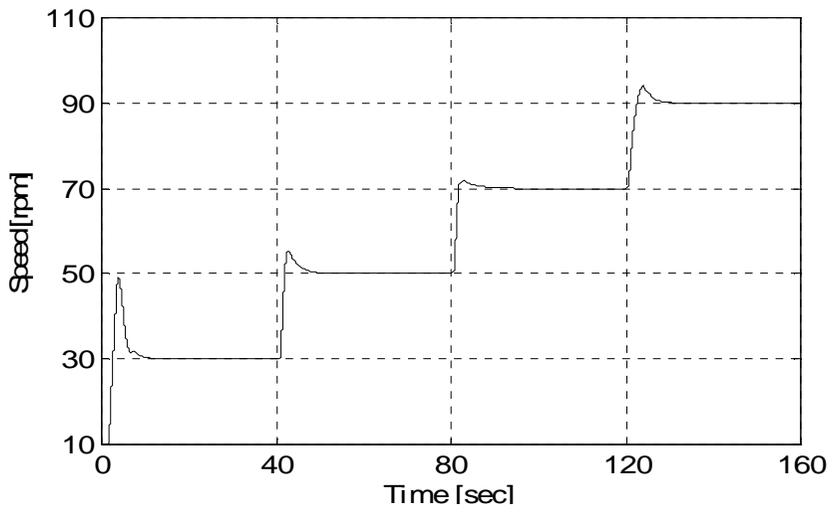
Fig. 4.12 Step response of the IMC tuned PID control system for the dead slow speed model

4. 13

IMC

PID

가



4. 13 IMC PID

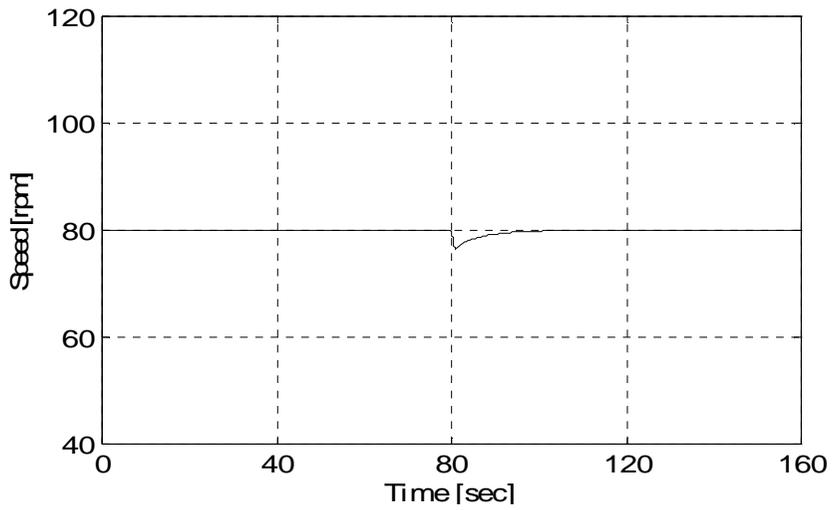
Fig. 4.13 Step response of the IMC tuned PID control system for the full speed model

#### 4.5

$$t = 80[\text{sec}] \quad (2.1) \quad d$$

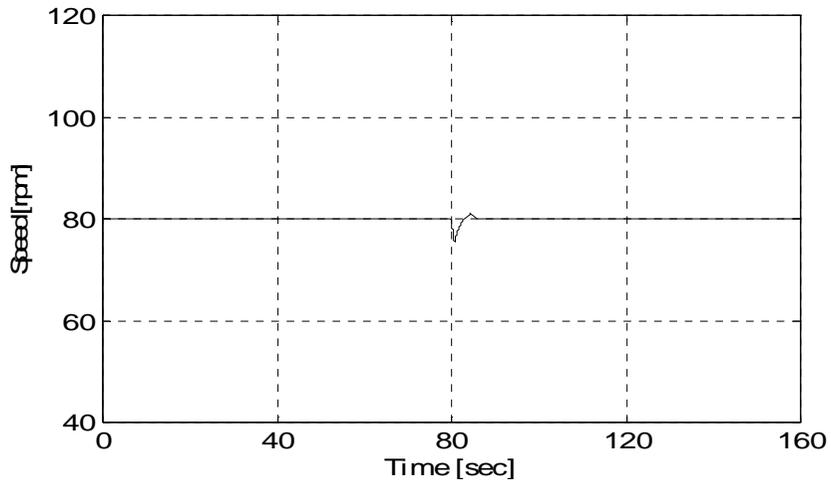
20% +3,000[BHP] 가

. 4.14 PID , 4.15 Z-N PID  
 , 4.16 IMC  
 . 4.15 4.16  
 .



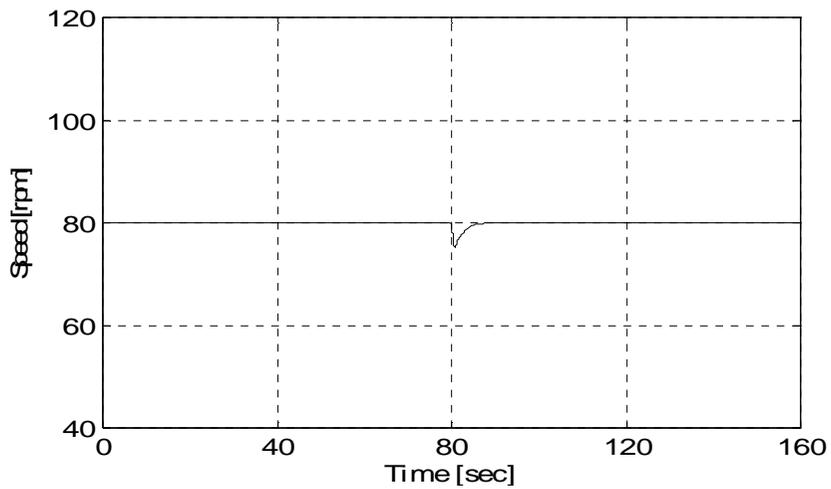
4.14 PID

Fig 4.14 Response of the Fuzzy PID control system to a step-type disturbance change



#### 4.15 Z-N PID

Fig 4. 15. Response of the Z-N PID control system to a step-type disturbance change



#### 4.16 IMC PID

Fig. 4.16 Response of the IMC PID control system to a step-type disturbance change

# 5

가 PID

가 .

PID

RCGA

.

PID

.

PID

가

PID

.

.

가

.

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