

工學碩士 學位論文

DC

Design of a Model-based Fuzzy Controller
for DC Motor Speed Control

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金 秉 滿

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Abstract iii

1 **1**

2 **4**

2.1 4

2.2 11

2.2.1 11

2.2.2 13

2.2.3 가 19

2.3 20

3 **23**

3.1 23

3.2 24

3.3 26

4 **30**

4.1 30

4.2 31

4.3 35

4.4 37

4.4.1 38

4.4.2 38

5 40

..... **41**

ABSTRACT

In this paper, a methodology for designing a controller based on inverse dynamics for speed control of DC motors is presented. The proposed controller has robustness in disturbance and it consists of a prefilter, the inverse dynamic model of a system and a fuzzy logic controller. The prefilter prevents high frequency effects from the inverse dynamic model. The model of the system is characterized by a nonlinear equation with coulomb friction and viscous friction. The fuzzy logic controller (FLC) is characterized by fuzzy “If-then” rules which represent locally linear control output whose consequence part is defined as linear PI controllers. And it regulates the error between the set-point and the system output which may be caused by disturbances and it simultaneously traces the change of the reference input.

A real coded genetic algorithm estimates the parameters of both the model and the linear PI controller. And it is characterized by three basic genetic operators that can deal with real coding chromosomes.

An experimental work on a DC motor system is carried out to illustrate the performance of the proposed controller.

1

가 가 가
, , 가
가

(Intelligent controller)가 ^[1].

(Fuzzy logic controller ;

FLC) ^[4,19]

(Internal model control ; IMC) ^[2]

2

Sugie Yoshikawa

TDFC(Two-Dgree-of-Freedom-Controller) ^[3]

1

1

Takagi-Sugeno

[4]가

가

PI

PI

PI

(Real-coded Genetic Algorithm; RCGA)^[5]

[9,10]

DC

DC

[2,6,7]

IC

[8]

Feedback

MS150

DC

. 2

. 3

, 4

,5

.

2

DC

2.1

DC

(Stator)

(Rotor)

가

(Commutator)

가

가

[11]

DC

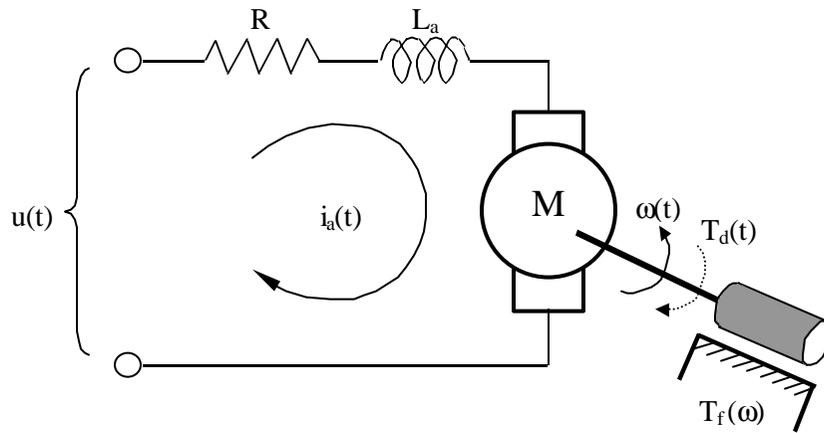
가

2.1

가

$u(t)$

$\omega(t)$



2.1 DC 가

Fig. 2.1 Equivalent circuit of a DC motor

$$T \propto \psi \cdot i_a(t)$$

$$T \propto \psi \cdot i_a(t) \tag{2.1a}$$

$$\psi = K_f \cdot i_f(t) \tag{2.1b}$$

$$T = K_f \cdot i_f(t) \cdot K_1 \cdot i_a(t) \tag{2.1c}$$

$i_a(t)$, $i_f(t)$, T , K_f , K_1
 , 가 (Permanent magnet)

$$T = K_t \cdot i_a(t) \tag{2.2}$$

가 ,

$$e_m(t) = K_b \cdot \omega(t) \tag{2.3}$$

$\omega(t)$, $e_m(t)$, K_b

DC u(t)

$$L_a \frac{di_a(t)}{dt} = u(t) - R i_a(t) - e_m(t) \quad (2.4)$$

u(t) 가 , R L_a

. L_a가

$$(2.3) \quad (2.4)$$

$$i_a(t) = -\frac{K_b}{R} \omega(t) + \frac{1}{R} u(t) \quad (2.5)$$

(2.2) 가

$$J \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} = K_t i_a(t) - T_d(t) - T_f(\omega) \quad (2.6)$$

T_d(t) , T_f(\omega) \omega 가

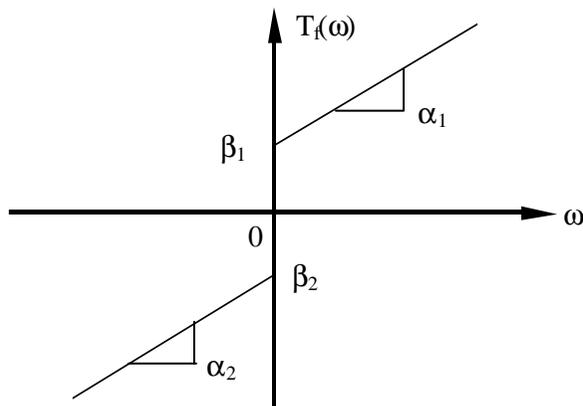
, K_t , J 가 .

2.1 DC

Table 2.1 Parameters of the DC motor

Parameters	Unit	Descriptions
u	[V]	Control input voltage
i_a	[A]	Armature current
i_f	[A]	Field current
e_m	[V]	Back emf
ψ	[Φ]	Air gap flux
R	[Ω]	Armature winding resistance
L_a	[H]	Armature inductance
ω	[rad/s]	Rotor angle velocity
T_d	[N·m]	Disturbance
T_f	[N·s/m]	Nonlinear friction model
K_t	[N·m/A]	Torque constant
K_b	[V·s/rad]	Back emf coefficient
J	[kg·m ²]	Inertia moment of the rotor

$$T_f(\omega) = \begin{cases} \alpha_1 \omega(t) + \beta_1, & \omega(t) > 0 \\ \alpha_2 \omega(t) - \beta_2, & \omega(t) < 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

 α_1, α_2 $, \beta_1, \beta_2$ 

2.2

Fig. 2.2 Nonlinear friction model

$$T_d(t) \quad (2.5)-(2.7)$$

$$\omega(t) = \begin{cases} -a_1 \omega(t) + b u(t) - c_1, & \omega(t) > 0 \\ -a_2 \omega(t) + b u(t) + c_2, & \omega(t) < 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

, $a_1 = (\alpha_1 R + K_t K_b) / J R$, $a_2 = (\alpha_2 R + K_t K_b) / J R$, $b = K_t / J R$, $c_1 = \beta_1 / J$, $c_2 = \beta_2 / J$ 가 . (2.8)

$$\omega(t) = \Phi(\omega(0), u(t); f) \quad (2.9)$$

, $f = [a_1, a_2, b, c_1, c_2]^T$.

(2.8) , $c_1 = c_2 \approx 0$ ($a_1 = a_2 = a$)

DC .

$$\frac{\Omega(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{b}{s+a} \quad (2.10)$$

가

(2.8)

2.2

(Genetic algorithm: GA) “ ” “ ”

1975 Holland

^[12]. GA () (Breeding)

(Selection)

, ,

.

GA (Gradient) , 가

,

가

,

^[13]

^[14],

^[15],

^[16]

.

2.2.1

GA

,

(Binary encoding)

.

GA

, 가

가

. ,

,

가

가

. ,

가

가 , 가

가 .

(Real encoding)^[10] . (Real-coded genetic algorithm: RCGA) GA 가

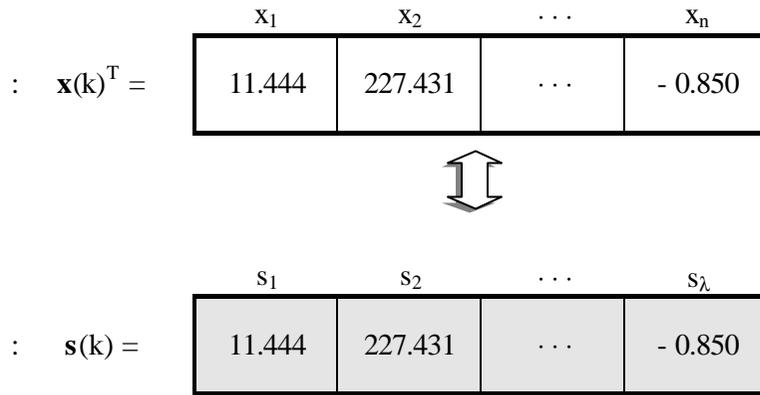
가 가

가 ,

[1]

2.3 k .

$\mathbf{x}(k) \in \mathcal{R}^n$ $\mathbf{s}(k)$ λ \mathbf{x} n



2.3

Fig. 2.3 A real coding chromosome

2.2.2

GA (Genetic operator) , , 가
 . RCGA , , 가
 , 가
 [10]

(a) (Reproduction)

가

,
.
based reproduction),
based reproduction),

(Roulette wheel selection-
(Tournament selection-
(Gradient-like reproduction)

Jin^[1]

Step 1 : $P(k)$ $f_i(k)(1 \leq i \leq N)$

$$s_b(k) = \arg \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} [f_i(k)] = [x_{b1}(k) \ x_{b2}(k) \ \cdots \ x_{bn}(k)]^T \quad (2.11a)$$

$$f_b(k) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} [f_i(k)] (> 0) \quad (2.11b)$$

Step 2 :

$$\bar{x}_{ij}(k) = x_{ij}(k) + \eta_i \frac{[f_b(k) - f_i(k)]}{f_b(k)} [x_{bj}(k) - x_{ij}(k)] (1 \leq j \leq n) \quad (2.12)$$

$$\bar{x}_{ij}(k) \sim N(\eta_i, \sigma^2)$$

Step 3 : $\bar{s}_i(k) = (\bar{x}_{i1}(k) \ \bar{x}_{i2}(k) \ \cdots \ \bar{x}_{in}(k))$
 $(1 \leq i \leq N)$

2.4

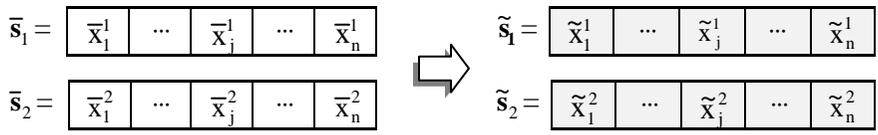
Fig. 2.4 Operation of the gradient-like reproduction

(b) (Crossover)

. GA

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

(Linear combination)



2.5

Fig. 2.5 Arithmetical crossover

$$\tilde{x}_j^1 = \lambda \bar{x}_j^1 + (1 - \lambda) \bar{x}_j^2 \quad (2.13a)$$

$$\tilde{x}_j^2 = \lambda \bar{x}_j^2 + (1 - \lambda) \bar{x}_j^1 \quad (1 \leq j \leq n) \quad (2.13b)$$

$$\bar{x}_j \quad \lambda$$

(c) (Mutation)

(Local solution) (Dead corner)

(Uniform mutation),

(Boundary mutation),

(Dynamic mutation)

[18]

k

$$x_j = \begin{cases} \tilde{x}_j + \Delta(k, x_j^{(U)} - \tilde{x}_j), & \text{if } \tau = 0 \\ \tilde{x}_j - \Delta(k, \tilde{x}_j - x_j^{(L)}), & \text{if } \tau = 1 \end{cases} \quad (2.14)$$

$$\tilde{x}_j$$

$x_j^{(L)}, x_j^{(U)}$ 가 , τ
 $\Delta(k, y)$ 가 .

$$\Delta(k, y) = y \cdot r \cdot \left(1 - \frac{k}{T}\right)^v \quad (2.15)$$

$r \in [0, 1]$, T , v

, 가 가 .

(d)

가
 가 가 ,

. (Elitist strategy)

가 가 ,

가

가 가

. 2.6 RCGA

Real_Coded_Genetic_Algorithm()

Set $k=0$;

Create an initial population $P(k)$;

Evaluate the fitness of each individual in $P(k)$;

WHILE(not termination condition)

$k=k+1$;

Reproduce a population pool $P(k)$ from $P(k-1)$;

Crossover and mutation $P(k)$;

Evaluate $P(k)$;

Apply elitism;

END WHILE

2.6

Fig. 2.6. Operation of the Real Coded Genetic Algorithm

2.2.3

가

(Fitness)

, GA

가

가

가

가

가

가

2.3

(2.8) RCGA f 가 .

$$J(f) = \int_0^{t_f} |\omega_p(t) - \omega_m(t)| dt \quad (2.16)$$

$\omega_p(t) - \omega_m(t)$, t_f

$$f: \mathbf{S} \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}^+(\mathbf{S})$$

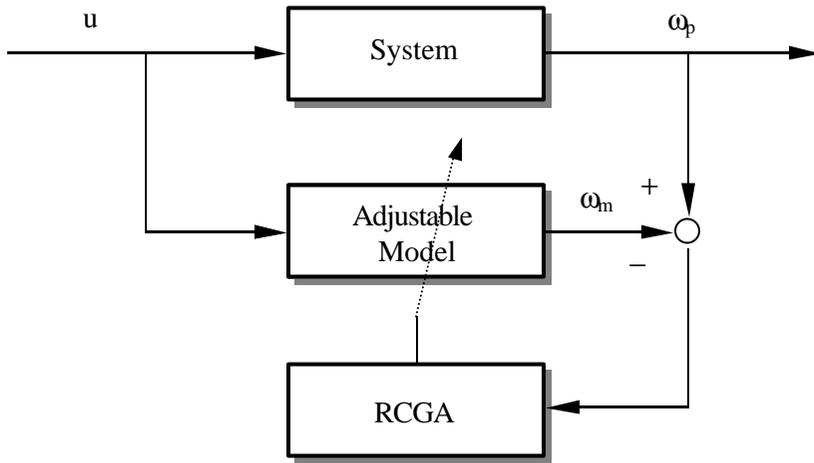
$$f(\mathbf{s}) = -J(f) + \delta \quad (2.17)$$

δ $f(\mathbf{s}) \geq 0$.

2.7 (Model adjustment technique)

가 (2.16)

가 RCGA 가

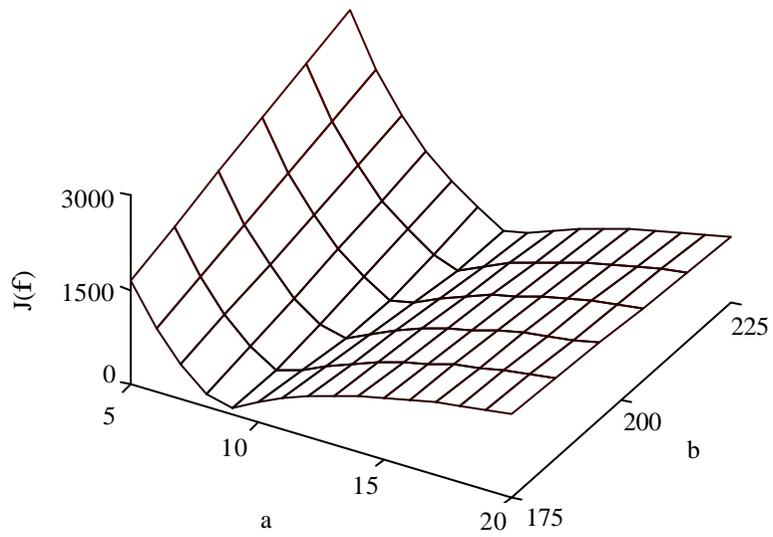


2.7

Fig. 2.7 Parameter estimation of a DC motor using a RCGA

2.8 $J(f)$

. $a_1 = a_2 = a$, $c_1 = c_2 = 0.8$ 가 , $u = 0.1\sin(1.5t)$ (2.16) .



2.8

Fig. 2.8 Search space formed by the objective function

3

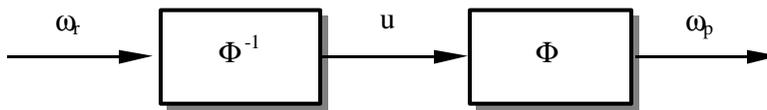
3.1

(Model-based control)^[17]

3.1

ω_t

ω_p 가



3.1

Fig. 3.1 Model-based control

(Minimum phase)

가

가 가

DC

가
가

, ,
가
가 .

3.2

2

Sugie Yoshikawa
Freedom-Controller)^[3]

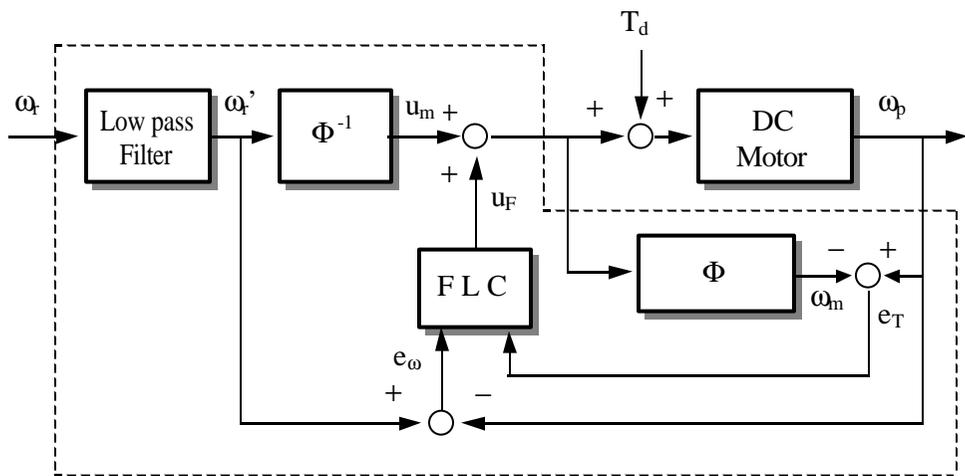
TDFC(Two-Degree-of-

Φ^{-1} ,

3.2

Φ ,

(FLC)



3.2

Fig. 3.2 Block diagram of the proposed controller using inverse dynamics

가

가

가

1

(3.1)

$$\omega'_r = -\frac{\omega'_r - \omega_r}{\tau} \tag{3.1}$$

ω_r ω'_r , τ

(Φ^{-1})

$$u_m = \Phi^{-1}(\omega'_r, \omega'_r ; f) \tag{3.2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b}(\omega'_r + a_1\omega'_r + c_1) , & \omega'_r > 0 \\ \frac{1}{b}(\omega'_r + a_2\omega'_r - c_2) , & \omega'_r < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\{a_1, a_2, b, c_1, c_2\}$ 2

3.3

Takagi-Sugeno

[4]

PI

, PI

RCGA

$$e_T = \omega_p - \omega_m \quad (3.3)$$

$$\omega_p \quad \text{DC} \quad , \omega_m \quad (3.4)$$

$$R^1 : \text{If } e_T \text{ is } F^1, \text{ then } u_F^1 = K_p^1 e_\omega + K_I^1 \int e_\omega dt \quad (3.4a)$$

$$R^2 : \text{If } e_T \text{ is } F^2, \text{ then } u_F^2 = K_p^2 e_\omega + K_I^2 \int e_\omega dt \quad (3.4b)$$

M M

$$R^i : \text{If } e_T \text{ is } F^i, \text{ then } u_F^i = K_p^i e_\omega + K_I^i \int e_\omega dt \quad (3.4i)$$

M M

$$R^\lambda : \text{If } e_T \text{ is } F^\lambda, \text{ then } u_F^\lambda = K_p^\lambda e_\omega + K_I^\lambda \int e_\omega dt \quad (3.4\lambda)$$

$R^i (1 \leq i \leq \lambda)$ 이 λ , e_T ,
 $F^i (1 \leq i \leq \lambda)$, e_ω ,
 $K_p^i, K_1^i (1 \leq i \leq \lambda)$ 이 PI , $u_F^i (1 \leq$
 $i \leq \lambda)$ 이 .

가

(3.5)

$$F^j = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\mu_j(x-\sigma_j)}} \quad (j=1 \quad \lambda) \quad (3.5a)$$

$$F^j = e^{\frac{-(x-m_j)^2}{2(\sigma_j)^2}} \quad (2 \leq j \leq \lambda-1) \quad (3.5b)$$

(3.4)

$$u_F = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \xi^i u_F^i \quad (3.6)$$

$$\xi^i = \rho^i / \sum_{k=1}^{\lambda} \rho^k, \quad \rho^i = F^i(e_T) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\lambda} \rho^k > 0 \quad \text{가}$$

가

(3.7)

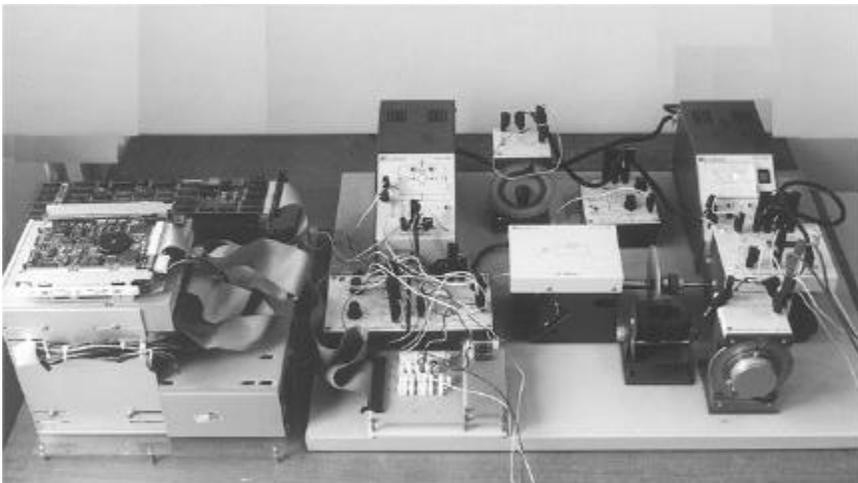
$$u = u_m + u_F$$

(3.7)

4

4.1

Feedback DC MS150
DC
(Tacho Generator)
AD/DA 가 PC



4.1 DC

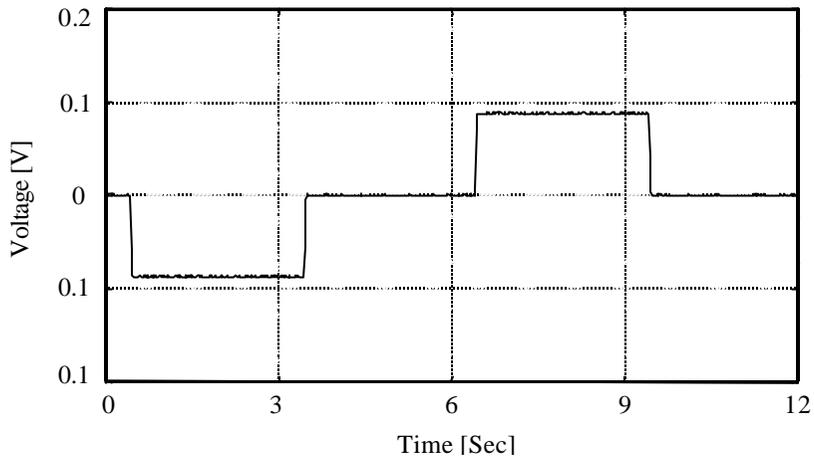
Fig. 4.1 DC Motor speed control system

4.2

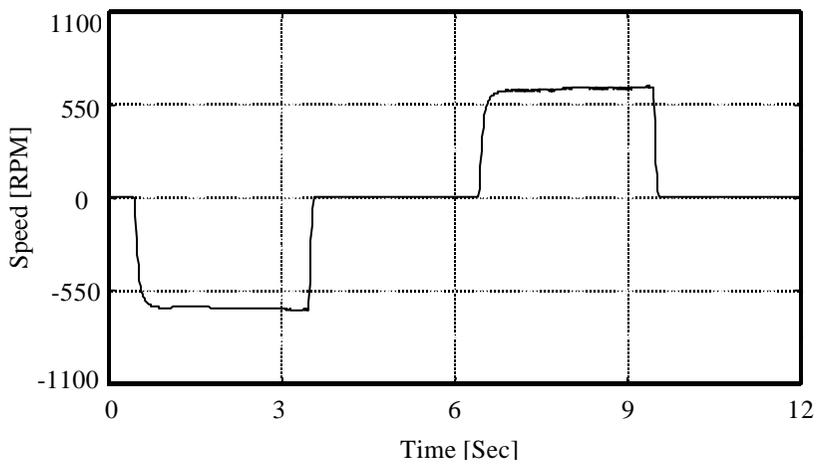
4.2 $86[\text{mV}]$
 가 . RCGA 가 (2.16)
 가 . RCGA
 $N=20,$ $\eta=1.7, \sigma=1.0,$

$P_c=0.9,$ $P_m=0.05$.
 4.3 RCGA 가 가 .
 50 , 100
 $a_1=11.444, a_2=11.426, b=227.431, c_1=0.850, c_2=0.728$.
 가 . 4.4(a)

가 ,
 4.4(b) $u=0.12\sin(0.5t) + 0.05\sin(1.4t) + 0.05\sin(2t)$



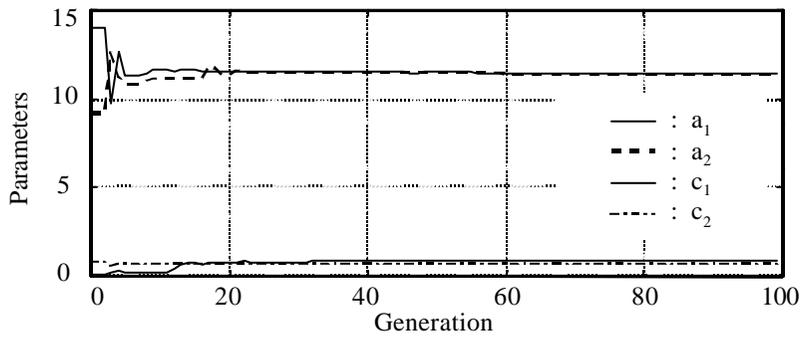
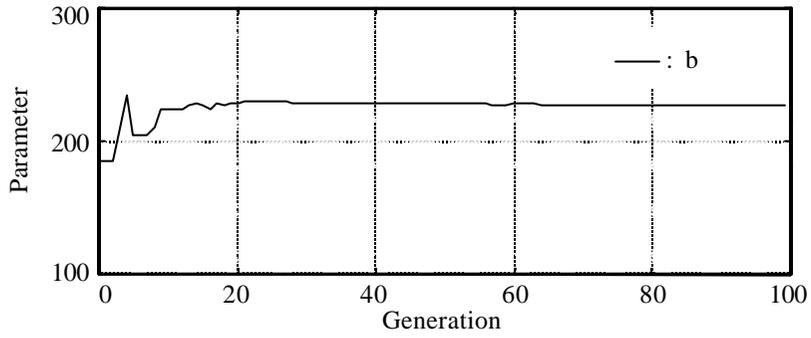
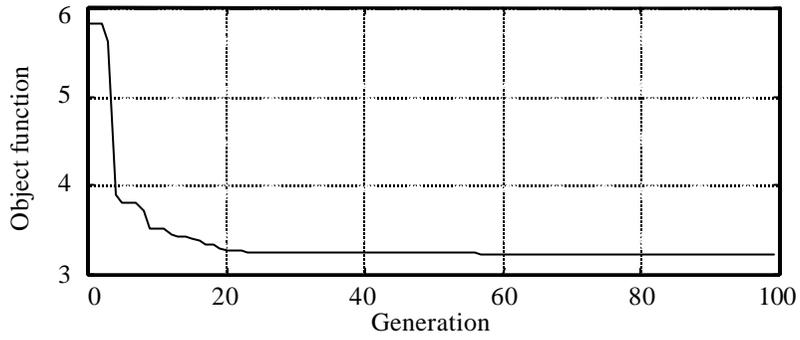
(a) Input signal



(b) Output signal

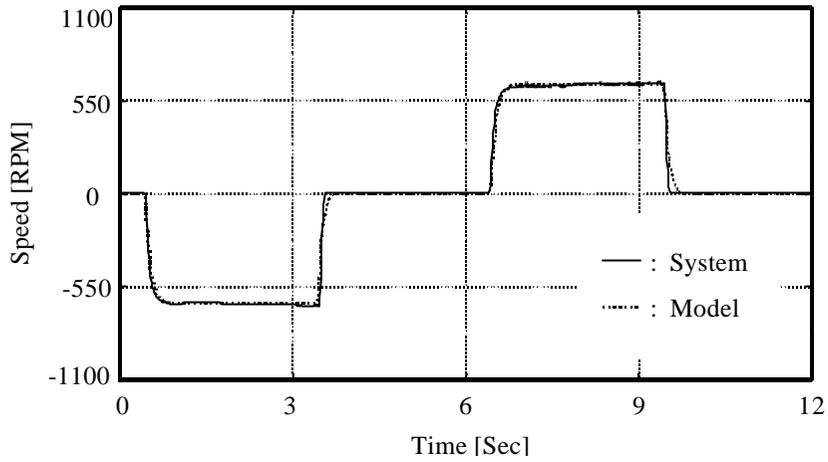
4.2

Fig. 4.2 Input-output signal for parameter estimation

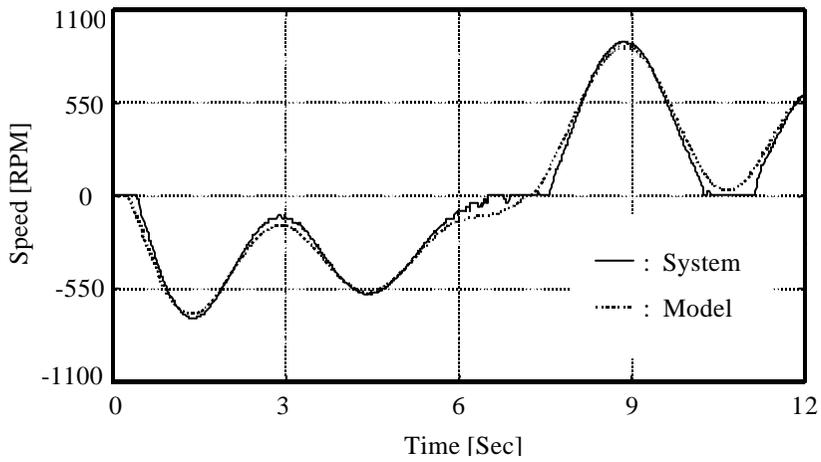


4.3 RCGA

Fig. 4.3 Parameter estimation using a RCGA



(a) With the input-output signal used in estimation



(b) With the input-output signal not used in estimation

4.4

Fig. 4.4 Estimated model varidation

4.3

4.5

F^1, F^2, F^3 NB, ZO, PB .

$$\mu_1 = -8.0, \sigma_1 = -1.0, m_2 = 0.0, \sigma_2 = 0.5, \mu_3 = 8.0, \sigma_3 = 1.0 .$$

PI

PI 가

. 가 ZO 가

(4.1) 가

가 RCGA , $K_P = 0.4087, K_I = 4.1937$

NB PB

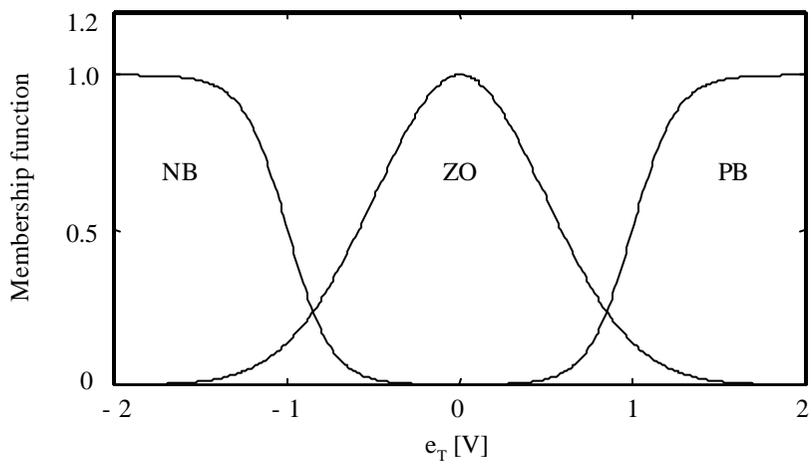
(4.1) 가 가 RCGA , K_P

$= 0.3817, K_I = 5.3913$.

$$J(K_P, K_I) = \int_0^{t_f} (|\dot{\omega}'_r - \omega_p| + \alpha|u|) dt \quad (4.1)$$

t_f , α

0.005 가 .

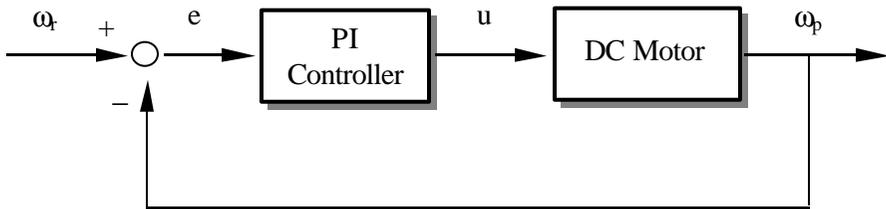


4.5

Fig. 4.5 Fuzzy partition of input space

4.4

. Prefilter 0.01 , 5.5 [msec]
 . PI 4.6
 PI .
 PI (4.1)
 가 가 , $K_P =$
 $0.3421, K_I = 3.9998$.



4.6 PI

Fig. 4.6 Block diagram of a PI control system

4.4.1

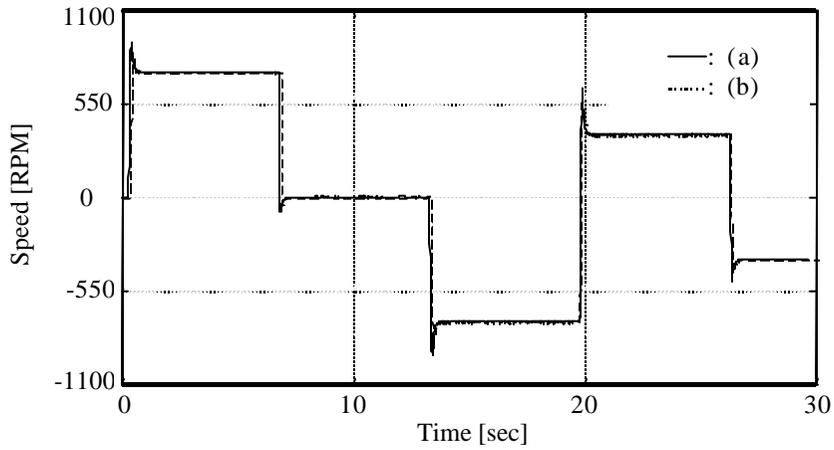
4.7

6 [sec]

RCGA

PI

가



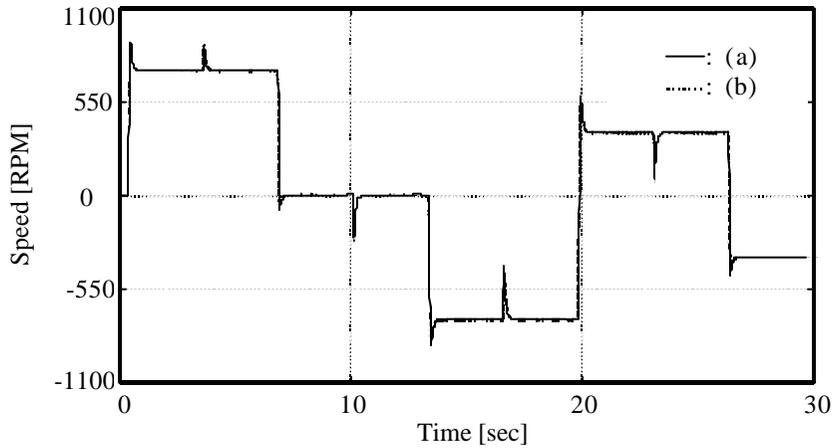
4.7

(a) PI (b)

Fig. 4.7 Response comparison of the proposed controller(a) and the PI controller(b) to step input changes

4.4.2

3 [sec]가
 $\pm 0.2[V]$ 가 ,
 4.8 .
 PI 가



4.8 (a) PI (b)

Fig. 4.8 Response comparison of the proposed controller(a) and the PI controller(b) to disturbance changes

5

DC
DC
RCGA
Prefilter
Takagi-Sugeno
PI
PI
RCGA
Feedback MS 150
PI
가
가
1
가

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