智能控制项目作业—模糊控制

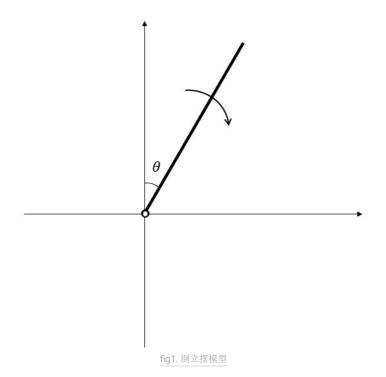
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项目任务

- 利用传统PID控制器实现对倒立摆的控制
- 利用PID控制器的模糊增益调整来实现倒立摆的自适应控制
- 对比试验结果并进行分析

倒立摆模型建立

简单的倒立摆可以由下图来表示。



使用前向欧拉方法计算新的角度和角速度来更新观测。 \$\$ \dot{\theta}k = \\dot{\theta}(k-1) + \left[\\frac{-3g}{2l}\\sin(\theta + \\pi) + \\frac{3T}{ml^2}\\right]dt \\tag{更新角速度}

 $\hat{k} = \hat{k}.$ + \dot{\theta_k\$为第\$k\$次观测中倒立摆的角度,\$\dot{\theta_k\$为第\$k\$次观测中倒立摆的角度,\$\dot{\theta_k\$为第\$k\$次观测中倒立摆的角速度,\$T\$为施加在倒立摆上的扭矩,\$m\$为倒立摆的质量,\$I\$为倒立摆的摆长,\$g\$为重力加速度。

传统PID控制器

简单的传统PID控制器可以用下图来表示。

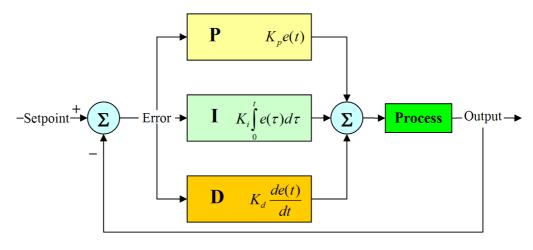


fig1. PID流程图

其中, 误差可以用下面的公式表示。

$$e(t) = Setting(t) - feedback(t)$$
 (误差)

利用计算的误差,输入到PID控制器中,得到输出按照如下公式计算。

$$O_{output} = K_p \cdot e(t) + K_i \int_0^t e(\tau) d\tau + K_d \frac{de(t)}{dt}$$
 (PID 输出)

我们通过观察倒立摆的两个状态变量——角度和速度,也就是\$\theta\$和\$\dot\theta\$来实现对倒立摆的状态的PID控制。因此误差可以表示为:

$$e(t) = \theta_{setting}(t) - \theta_{observed}(t)$$

从而建立起简单的pid模型。

利用模糊增益调整实现自适应PID控制器

模糊自适应PID控制器结构

具有模糊增益调整的PID控制器可以由下图的结构来表示。

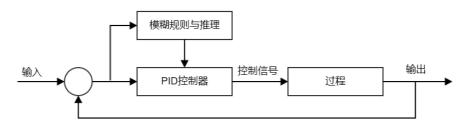


图3. 具有模糊增益调整的PID控制器

在这里我们设置PID的比例增益\$K_p\$、积分增益\$K_i\$和微分增益\$K_d\$都是可变的,同时需要一个变化范围,为\$\left[K_{pmin}, K_{pmax}right]\$,\$\left[K_{imin}, K_{imax}right]\$和\$\left[K_{dmin}, K_{dmax}right]\$。注意,这里我并没有使用Ziegler-Nichols 调整规则,因为这样的调整规则会在这里介绍的倒立摆实验中使积分增益\$K_i\$变得非常大,因此我们采用模糊规则来对积分增益\$K_i\$进行调整,并且获得了非常好的效果。我会在实验部分给出实验数据进行对比。

模糊规则与推理过程建立

我们采用归一化参数,如下公式所示:

$$K_p' = rac{K_p - K_{p,min}}{K_{p,max} - K_{p,min}}$$
 $K_i' = rac{K_i - K_{i,min}}{K_{i,max} - K_{i,min}}$ $K_d' = rac{K_d - K_{d,min}}{K_{d,max} - K_{d,min}}$

参数由模糊规则决定:

$$If: e(K) \not\in A_i \oplus \Delta e(k) \not\in B_i, then: K'_p \not\in C_i, K'_i \not\in D_i, K'_d \not\in E_i$$

这里的 A_i , B_i , C_i , C_i , D_i , E_i

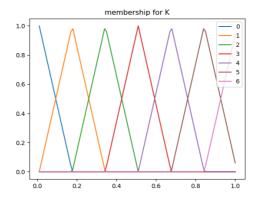
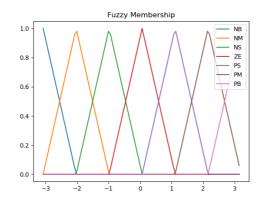


图4. 增益的模糊集合隶属度分布

\$e(k)\$和\$\Delta e(k)\$的隶属函数如下图所示。



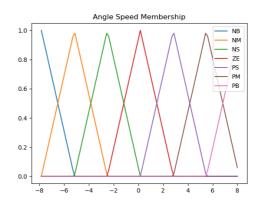


图4. 状态的模糊集合隶属度分布

我们确定了一系列准则,来保证pid控制算法的精确运行。准则可以由以下矩阵进行确定。

这样的调整规则是基于经验获得的:

- 在\$e(k)\$较大、\$\Delta e(k)\$较小的情况下,比例环节的增益应该调大,积分和微分环节调整的较小位置;
- \$e(k)\$较小、\$\Delta e(k)\$较大的情况下,比例环节的增益应该调整较小,微分环节增益变大来缓解超调量,同时积分环节的比例调整到中等大小,来提高响应时间:
- \$e(k)\$较小、\$\Delta e(k)\$也较小的情况下,采用较大的积分增益和较小的微分、比例增益,减小系统的调节时间。

通过以上经验,我们获得了上述的矩阵,通过以上的调整规则,我们可以基于状态动态的得到\$K_p'\$,\$K_i'\$,\$K_d'\$。按照下面的公式计算PID的参数。

$$K_p = (K_{p,\text{max}} - K_{p,\text{min}})K_p' + K_{p,\text{min}}$$
 (K_p 计算公式)

$$K_i = (K_{i,\text{max}} - K_{i,\text{min}})K_i' + K_{i,\text{min}}$$
 (K_i 计算公式)

$$K_d = (K_{d,\text{max}} - K_{d,\text{min}})K_d' + K_{d,\text{min}}$$
 (K_d 计算公式)

实验

实验环境

- 全部实验基于Python。
- 基于OpenAI的实验框架模型Gym,里面包含了很多控制模型,我们选用了里面的pendulum模型进行实验。
- Windows 10 系统环境

实验内容

我们通过python自行设计了传统PID控制系统和基于模糊推理的自适应PID控制器,进行了多次实验的对比和PID参数的调节,得到了以下实验结果。

PID控制器实验结果

我们随机设置了倒立摆的初始位置和初始速度进行了十次实验,通过PID控制器实验结果,得到了以下响应曲线。

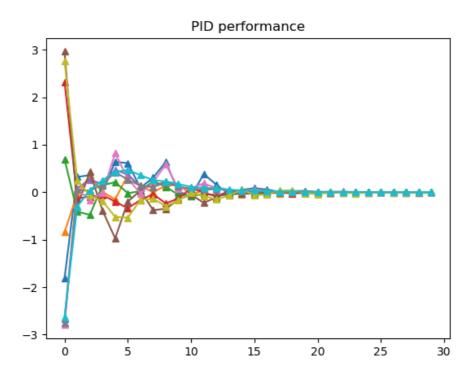


图5. 十次实验的经典PID控制结果,横坐标为时间,单位为秒,纵坐标为角度,单位是rad

基于模糊增益调整的自适应PID控制器实验结果

与经典PID控制器实验一样,我们随机设置初始状态并进行了十次实验,得到了如下响应曲线。

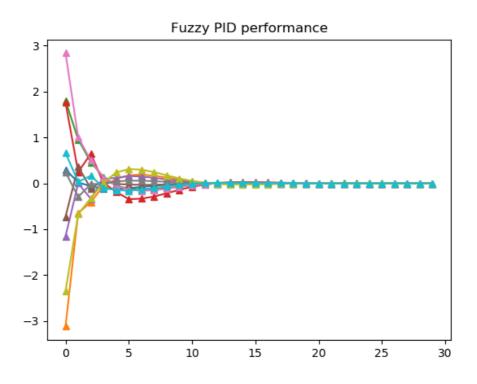


图5. 十次实验的模糊自适应PID控制结果,横坐标为时间,单位为秒,纵坐标为角度,单位是rad

实验代码

项目组织框架:

```
fuzzy_result.py% 自适应PID控制器脚本pid_result.py% 经典PID控制器脚本\test% 测试脚本gym_tester.py% gym环境测试脚本
```

经典PID控制算法

```
PID Controler In Python
Author: Ryan Zirui Zhao
Email: ryan_zzr@outlook.com
This is a simple PID control algorithm for python, using OOP.
import time
class PID:
   def __init__(self, P = 0.2, I = 0, D = 0):
        Initialization.
       :param P: Proportional Parameter
        :param I: integral Parameter
        :param D: Derivative Parameter
        self.Kp, self.Ki, self.Kd = P, I, D
        self.sample time = 0.0
        self.current_time = time.time()
        self.last_time = self.current_time
       self.clear()
    def clear(self):
        Clear all parameters.
        self.SetPoint = 0.0
        self.PTerm = 0.0
        self.ITerm = 0.0
        self.DTerm = 0.0
        self.last_error = 0.0
        self.int_error = 0.0
        self.windup_guard = 15.0
        self.output = 0.0
    def update(self, feedback_value):
        State Update.
        :param feedback_value: Current state value
        error = self.SetPoint - feedback_value
        self.current_time = time.time()
        delta_time = self.current_time - self.last_time
        delta_error = error - self.last_error
        if (delta_time >= self.sample_time):
            pTerm = self.Kp * error
            if (pTerm < -self.windup_guard):</pre>
                self.PTerm = -self.windup_guard
            elif (pTerm > self.windup_guard):
               self.PTerm = self.windup_guard
                self.PTerm = pTerm
            self.ITerm += self.Ki * error * delta_time
            if (self.ITerm < -self.windup_guard):</pre>
               self.ITerm = -self.windup_guard
            elif (self.ITerm > self.windup_guard):
                self.ITerm = self.windup_guard
            if delta_time > 0:
               self.DTerm = self.Kd * delta_error / delta_time
            if (self.DTerm < -self.windup_guard):</pre>
                self.DTerm = -self.windup_guard
            elif (self.DTerm > self.windup_guard):
                self.DTerm = self.windup_guard
            self.last_time = self.current_time
```

```
self.last_error = error
        Output = self.PTerm + (self.ITerm) + (self.DTerm)
        if Output > 20:
            self.output = 20
        elif Output < -20:
           self.output = -20
        else:
            self.output = Output
def setKp(self, Proportional_gain):
    self.Kp = Proportional_gain
def setKi(self, Integral_gain):
   self.Ki = Integral_gain
def setKd(self, derivative_gain):
    self.Kd = derivative_gain
def setSampleTime(self, sample_time):
    self.sample_time = sample_time
def setSetPoint(self, setpoint):
   self.SetPoint = setpoint
```

基于模糊增益调整的自适应PID控制器

```
import skfuzzy as sf
import time
import numpy as np
from math import pi, log
class Fuzzy_PID:
    def __init__(self, Pmax, Pmin, Imax, Imin, Dmax, Dmin):
        self.Kpmax = Pmax
        self.Kpmin = Pmin
        self.Kimax = Imax
        self.Kimin = Imin
        self.Kdmax = Dmax
        self.Kdmin = Dmin
        self.sample_time = 0.0
        self.current_time = time.time()
        self.last time = self.current time
        self.tfm = self.tfm_generator(-pi, pi)
        self.dtfm = self.tfm_generator(-8,8)
        self.re = self.rule()
        self.rde = self.re.T
        self.rie = self.rule ki()
        self.a = self.rule_alpha()
        self.b = self.a.T
        self.clear()
    def tfm_generator(self, xmin, xmax):
        x = (xmax - xmin)/2
        NB = np.array([xmin, xmin, xmin+1/3*x], dtype = np.float)
        NM = np.array([xmin, xmin+\frac{1}{3}*x, xmin+\frac{2}{3}*x], dtype = np.float)
        NS = np.array([xmin+\frac{1}{3}*x, xmin+\frac{2}{3}*x, xmin+x], dtype = np.float)
        ZE = np.array([xmin+\frac{2}{3}*x, xmin+x, xmax - \frac{2}{3}*x], dtype = np.float)
        PS = np.array([xmin+x, xmax-\frac{2}{3}*x, xmax-\frac{x}{3}], dtype = np.float)
        PM = np.array([xmax-2/3*x, xmax-x/3, xmax], dtype = np.float)
        PB = np.array([xmax - \frac{1}{3}*x, xmax, xmax], dtype = np.float)
        return [NB, NM, NS, ZE, PS, PM, PB]
    def membership(self, x, tfm):
        x = np.array([x])
        return [sf.trimf(x, tfm[^0]), sf.trimf(x, tfm[^1]),sf.trimf(x, tfm[^2]),\
            sf.trimf(x,\ tfm[3]), sf.trimf(x,\ tfm[4]), sf.trimf(x,\ tfm[5]), sf.trimf(x,\ tfm[6])]
    def rule(self):
        return np.matrix([[3,4,5,6,5,4,3],[2,3,4,5,4,3,2],[1,2,3,4,3,2,1],\
            [0,1,2,3,2,1,0],[1,2,3,4,3,2,1],[2,3,4,5,4,3,2],[3,4,5,6,5,4,3]])
    def rule_alpha(self):
        return np.matrix([[2,2,2,2,2,2,2],[3,3,2,2,2,3,3],[4,3,3,2,3,3,4],\
            [5,4,3,3,3,4,5],[4,3,3,2,3,3,4],[3,3,2,2,2,3,3],[2,2,2,2,2,2,2]])
```

```
def rule_ki(self):
       return np.matrix([[0,0,0,0,0,0,0],[0,0,0,1,0,0,0],[0,0,2,2,2,0,0],\
               [0,2,4,2,4,2,0],[0,0,2,2,2,0,0],[0,0,0,1,0,0,0],[0,0,0,0,0,0,0]])
def clear(self):
       self.SetPoint = 0.0
       self.PTerm = 0.0
       self.ITerm = 0.0
       self.DTerm = 0.0
       self.last_error = 0.0
       self.int_error = 0.0
       self.windup_guard = 10.0
       self.output = 0.0
def update_K(self, error, d_error):
       self.Kp = self.re[np.argmax(self.membership(error,self.tfm)),\
               np.argmax(self.membership(d_error, self.dtfm))]/6 *(self.Kpmax-self.Kpmin)+self.Kpmin
       self.Kd = self.rde[np.argmax(self.membership(error, self.tfm)),\
              np.argmax(self.membership(d_error, self.dtfm))]/6 *(self.Kdmax-self.Kdmin)+self.Kdmin
       self.alpha = self.a[np.argmax(self.membership(error, self.tfm)),\
               np.argmax(self.membership(d_error, self.dtfm))]
        self.Ki = self.rie[np.argmax(self.membership(error, self.tfm)),\
              np.argmax(self.membership(d\_error, self.dtfm))]/4 *(self.Kimax - self.Kimin) + self.Kimin) + self.Kimin + self.Kimin + self.Kimin + self.Kimin) + self.Kimin + 
def update(self, feedback value, speed):
       error = self.SetPoint - feedback_value
       self.current time = time.time()
       delta_time = self.current_time - self.last_time
       delta_error = error - self.last_error
       d error = speed
       self.update_K(error, d_error)
       if (delta_time >= self.sample_time):
              pTerm = self.Kp * error
               if (pTerm < -self.windup_guard):</pre>
                      self.PTerm = -self.windup_guard
               elif (pTerm > self.windup guard):
                      self.PTerm = self.windup_guard
                      self.PTerm = pTerm
               self.ITerm += self.Ki * error * delta_time
               if (self.ITerm < -self.windup_guard):</pre>
                      self.ITerm = -self.windup_guard
               elif (self.ITerm > self.windup_guard):
                     self.ITerm = self.windup_guard
               if delta_time > 0:
                     self.DTerm = self.Kd * delta_error / delta_time
               if (self.DTerm < -self.windup_guard):</pre>
                      self.DTerm = -self.windup guard
               elif (self.DTerm > self.windup_guard):
                      self.DTerm = self.windup_guard
               self.last_time = self.current_time
               self.last_error = error
               Output = self.PTerm + (self.ITerm) + (self.DTerm)
               if Output > 15:
                      self.output = 15
               elif Output < -15:
                      self.output = -15
                      self.output = Output
def setKp(self, Pmax, Pmin):
       self.Kpmax = Pmax
       self.Kpmin = Pmin
def setKd(self, Dmax, Dmin):
       self.Kdmax = Dmax
       self.Kdmin = Dmin
def setKi(self, Imax, Imin):
       self.Kimax = Imax
       self.Kimin = Imin
def setSampleTime(self, sample_time):
       self.sample time = sample time
def setSetPoint(self, setpoint):
```

```
self.SetPoint = setpoint
```

经典PID运行脚本

```
import skfuzzy
import time
import os
import sys
lib_path = os.path.abspath(os.path.join(sys.path[0], '..'))
sys.path.append(lib_path)
import gym
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from src.Fuzzy_PID import *
import math
Ctl = Fuzzy_PID(10,7,4,2,1.15, 0.75)
Ctl.setKp(10,3)
Ctl.setKi(9,0)
Ctl.setKd(0.9,0.3)
Ctl.setSampleTime(0.05)
Ctl.setSetPoint(1.1)
graph = []
env = gym.make('Pendulum-v0')
for i_episode in range(10):
   observation = env.reset()
   Ctl.clear()
    for t in range(300):
       env.render()
       feedback, thbot = env.state
        graph.append(feedback)
       Ctl.update(feedback, thbot)
       action = [Ctl.output]
        print(action)
        print(Ctl.PTerm, Ctl.ITerm,Ctl.DTerm)
        observation, reward, done, info = env.step(action)
    plt.plot(graph[::10], "^-")
    graph = []
plt.title("Fuzzy PID performance")
string = "../result/"+str(time.time())+"Fuzzy_graph.png"
plt.savefig(string)
env.close()
```

模糊自适应PID运行脚本

```
import os
import sys
lib_path = os.path.abspath(os.path.join(sys.path[0], '..'))
sys.path.append(lib_path)
import gym
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from src.PID import
import math
import time
Ctl = PID()
Ctl.setKp(9)
Ctl.setKi(4)
Ctl.setKd(0.85)
Ctl.setSampleTime(0.05)
graph = []
env = gym.make('Pendulum-v0')
for i_episode in range(10):
   observation = env.reset()
   Ctl.clear()
    for t in range(300):
       env.render()
        print(observation)
        feedback, thbot = env.state
        graph.append(feedback)
        print(feedback)
        Ctl.update(feedback)
        action = [Ctl.output]
        print(action)
```

```
print(Ctl.PTerm, Ctl.ITerm,Ctl.DTerm)
    observation, reward, done, info = env.step(action)
plt.plot(graph[::10], "^-")
graph = []
plt.title("PID performance")
string = "../result/"+str(time.time())+"PIDgraph.png"
plt.savefig(string)
env.close()
```