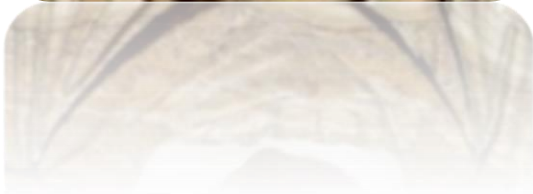
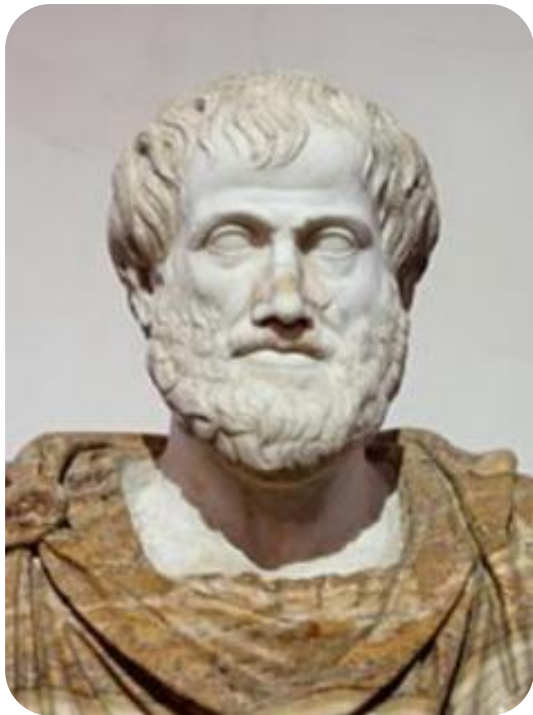


FUZZY LOGIC METHODS AND BASES OF RULES

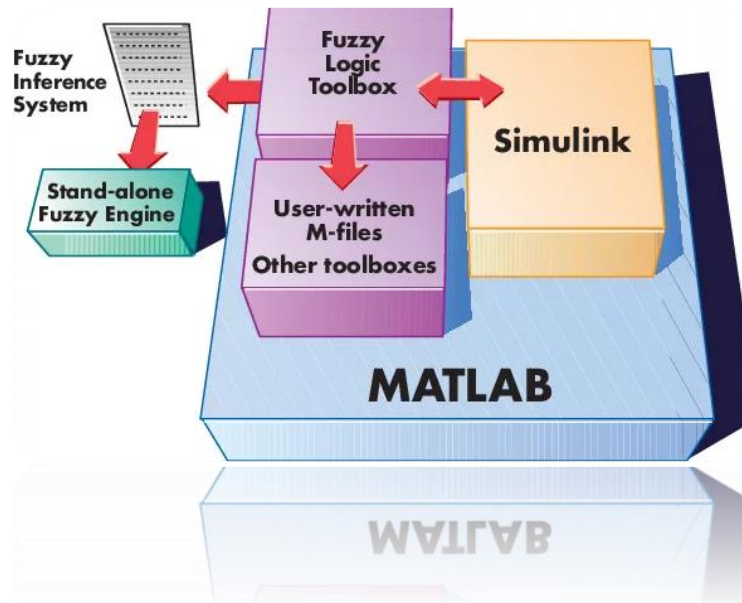
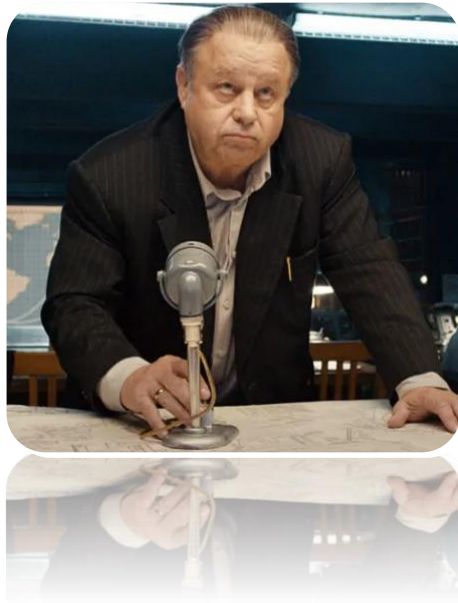
Practical session 1. Fuzzy Inference system of pendulum positioning control



1. WARM-UP TASK

2. INTRODUCTION TO FUZZY LOGIC TOOLBOX

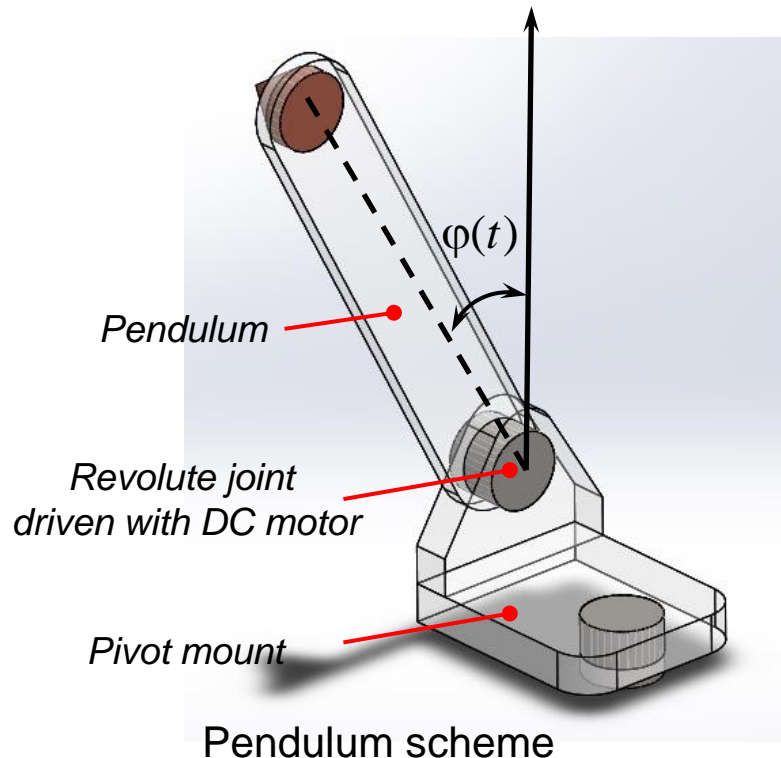
3. FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM OF PENDULUM POSITIONING CONTROL



Warm-up task: How to turn the pendulum on exact angle position using the time-depended signal of the torque

Pendulum with the mass “ m ” and the rotational inertia “ J ” driven with the DC motor should be turned on angle “ φ_0 ” using time depended signal of voltage “ U ” or torque “ M ”. Let the friction force and the gravity force are to be negligibly small.

It is necessary to find the function $U=U(t)$ or $M=M(t)$.



$$J \frac{d\omega}{dt} = M,$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \omega.$$

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi_0, \quad M(t) = \dots?$$



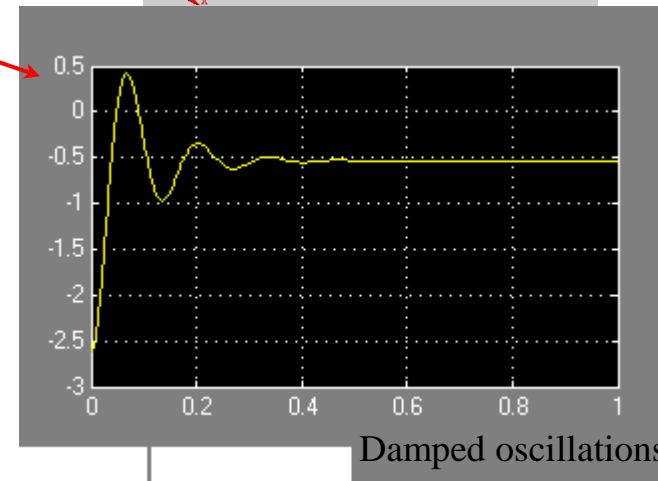
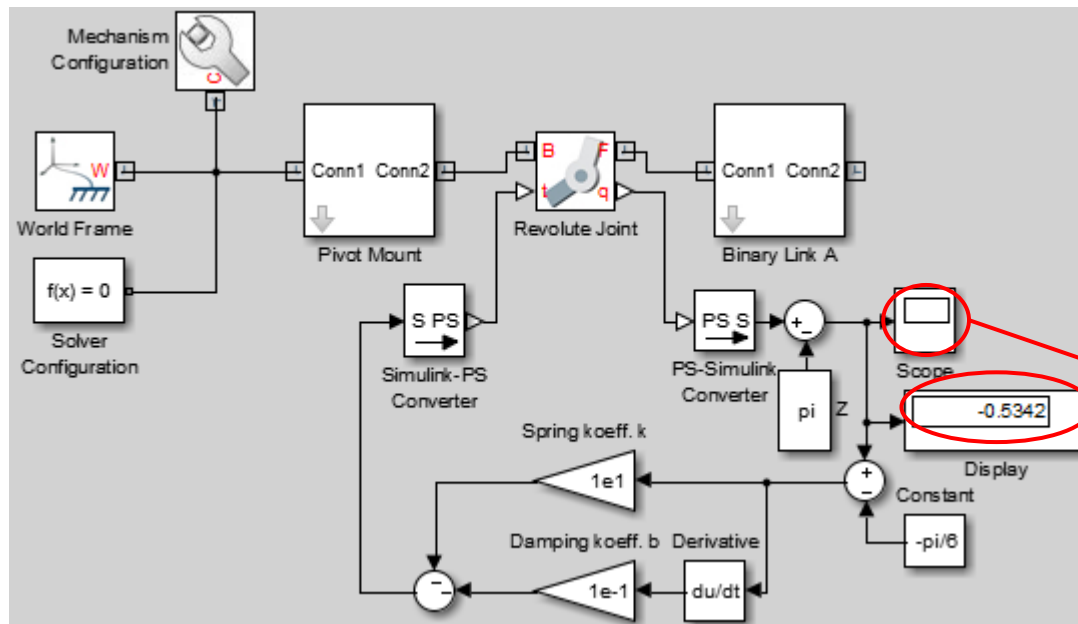
Warm-up task: How to turn the pendulum on exact angle position using the time-depended signal of the torque

Solution. Let us $\varphi_0 = -\pi/6 \approx -0.5236$, **then answer is following:**

$$M = -k(\varphi - \varphi_0) - b \frac{d(\varphi - \varphi_0)}{dt} = -k(\varphi - \varphi_0) - b\omega.$$

Proportional part

Derivative part

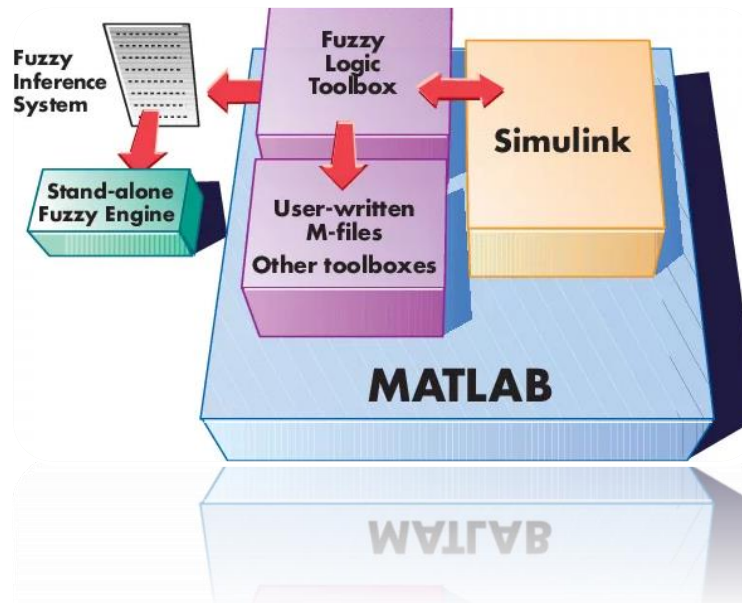
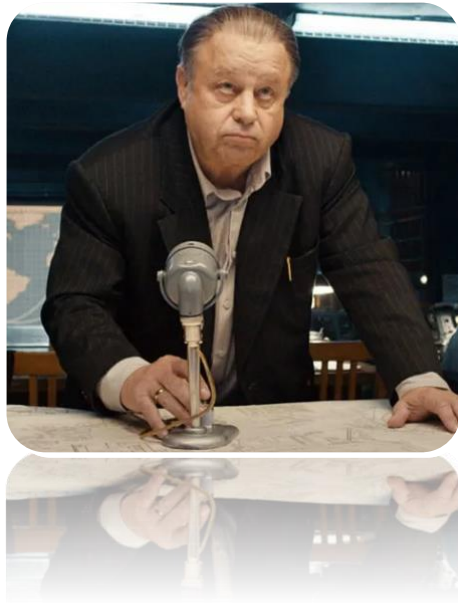


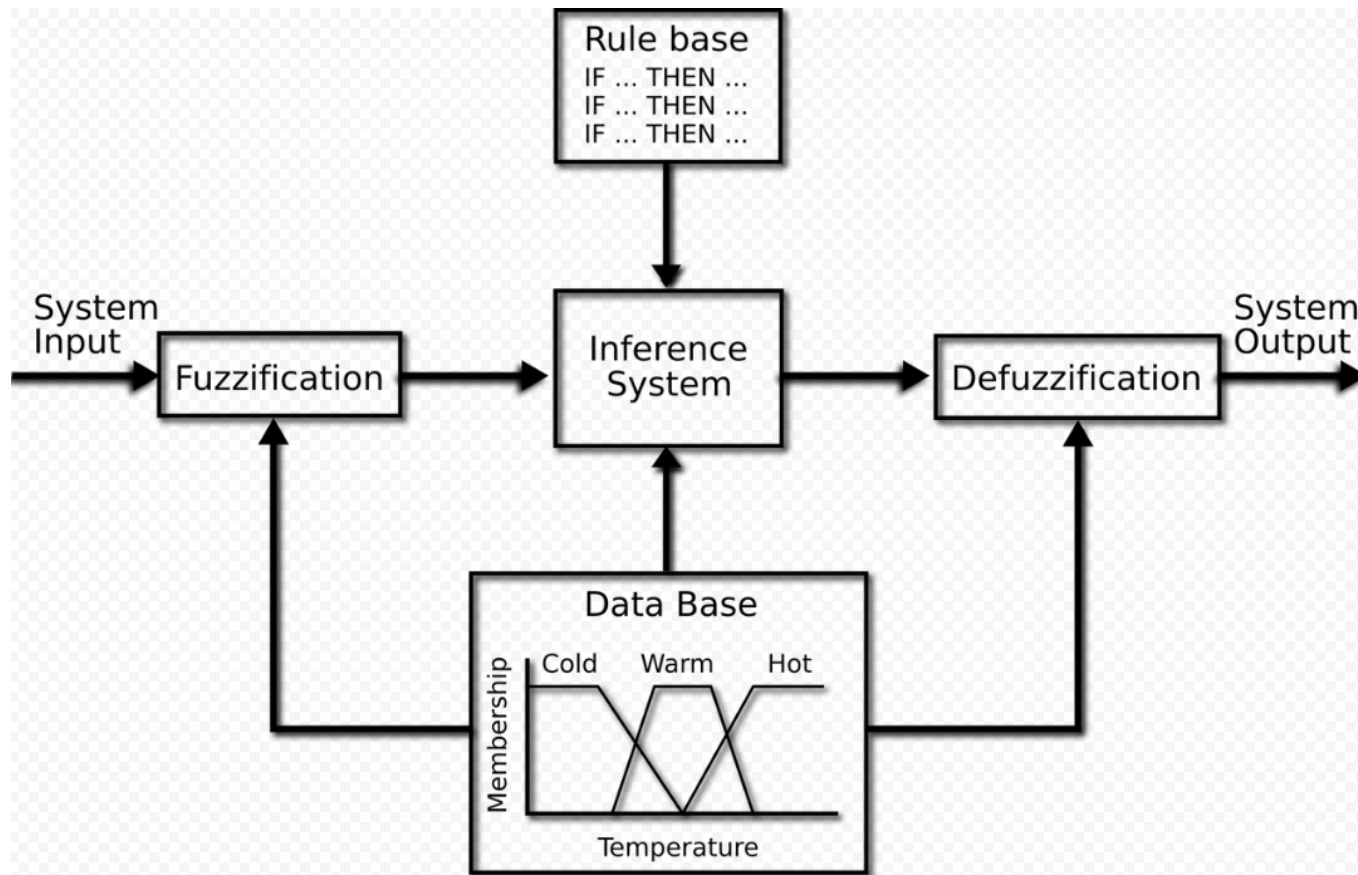
For step-by-step instructions on how to build this model, see the "Model Double Pendulum" tutorial in the SimMechanics documentation.

1. WARM-UP TASK

2. INTRODUCTION TO FUZZY LOGIC TOOLBOX

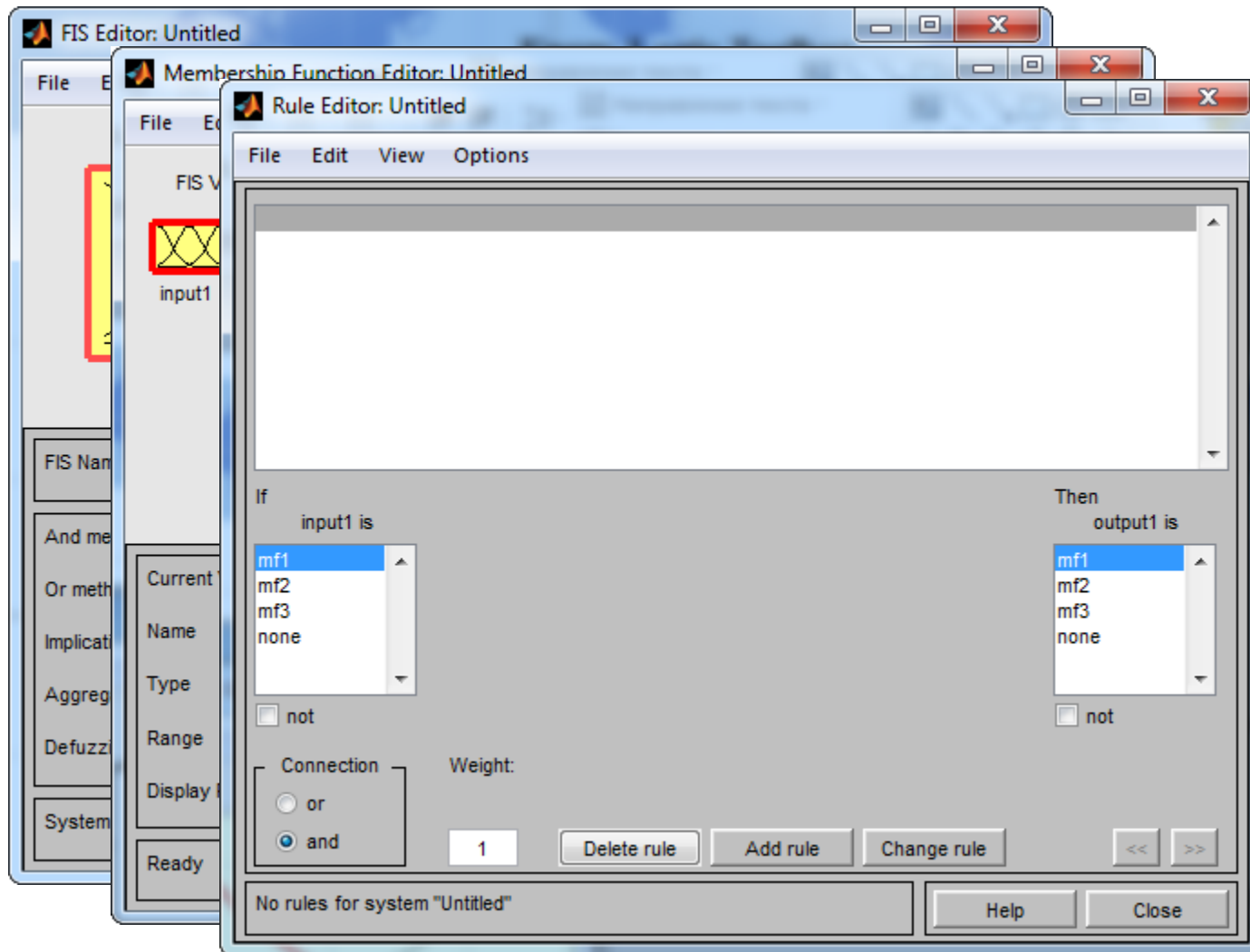
3. FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM OF PENDULUM POSITIONING CONTROL





Fuzzy logic inference scheme

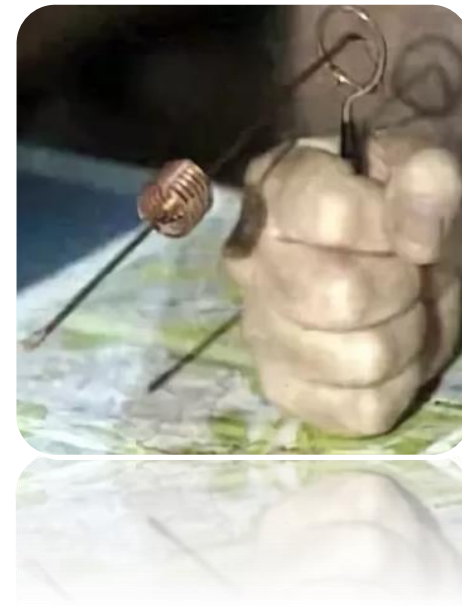
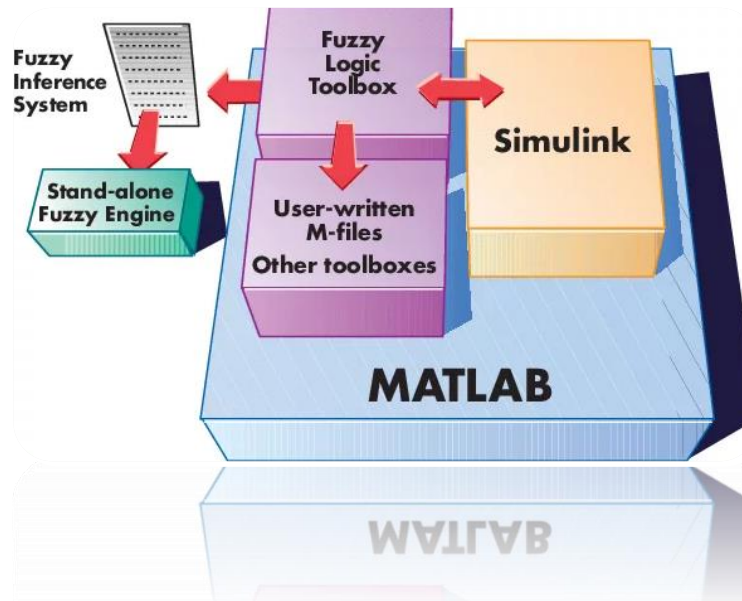
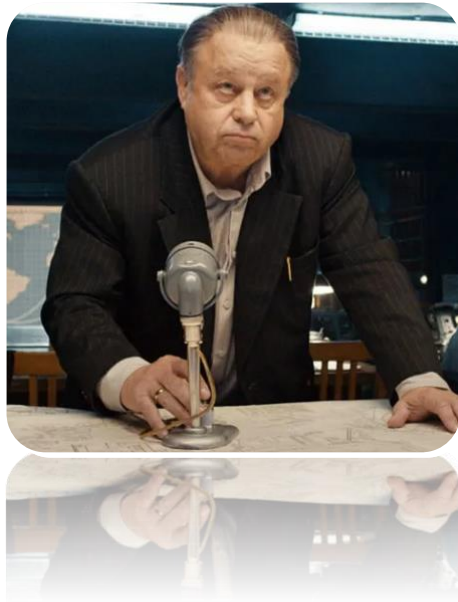
>> fuzzy



1. WARM-UP TASK

2. INTRODUCTION TO FUZZY LOGIC TOOLBOX

3. FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM OF PENDULUM POSITIONING CONTROL



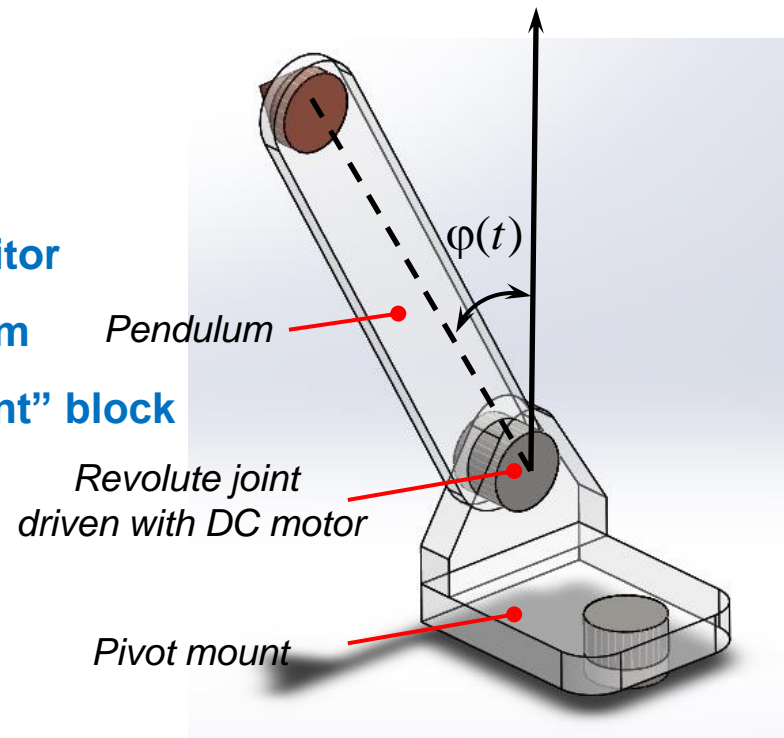
Fuzzy inference system of pendulum positioning control

Pendulum with the mass “ m ” and the rotational inertia “ J ” driven with the DC motor should be turned on angle “ φ_0 ” using time depended signal of voltage “ U ” or torque “ M ”. Let the friction force and the gravity force are to be negligibly small.

It is necessary to find the function $U=U(t)$ or $M=M(t)$.

Solution algorithm.

1. Create fuzzy rules
2. Develop a fuzzy inference system in the FIS-editor
3. Input the “Fuzzy controller” in Simulink program
4. Tune the values of input and output using “Giant” block to make the program work correctly



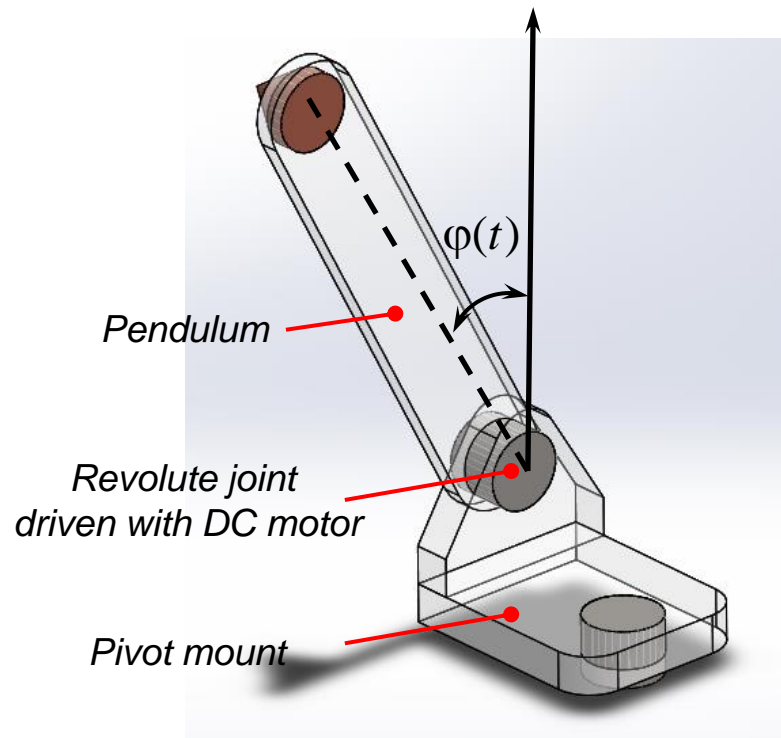
Fuzzy inference system of pendulum positioning control

1. Create fuzzy rules to connect the values of the position error and the torque

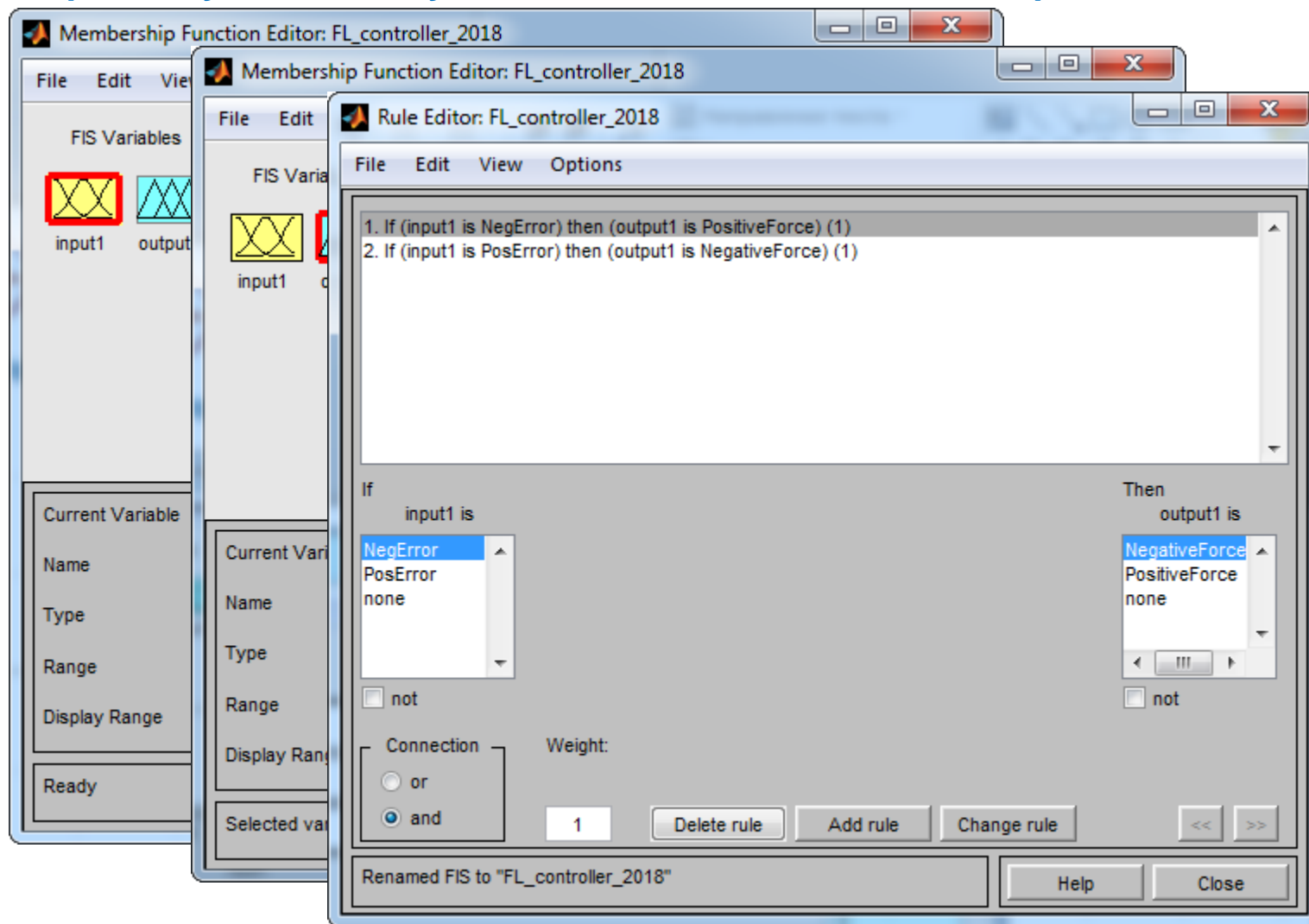
The rules has following form:

If the error is positive then the force is negative $(\varphi - \varphi_0) > 0, \quad M < 0;$ 

If the error is negative then the force is positive $(\varphi - \varphi_0) < 0, \quad M > 0;$ 



2. Develop a fuzzy inference system in the FIS-editor in three steps



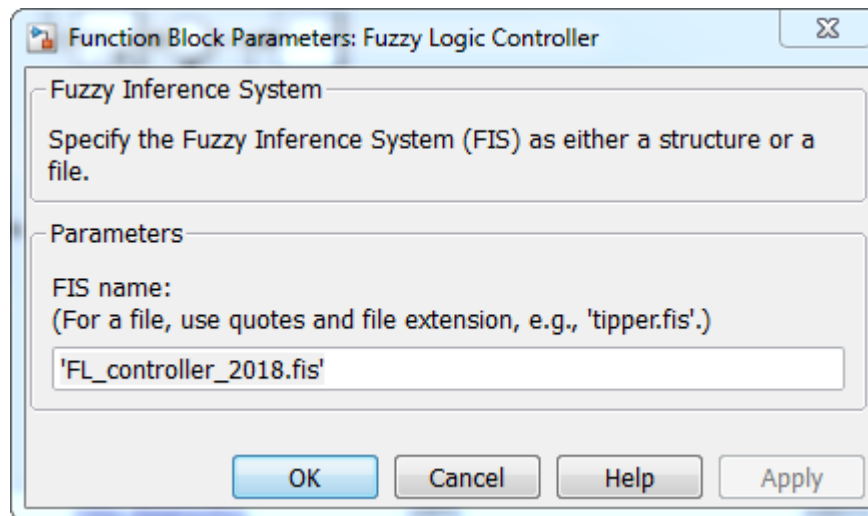
Fuzzy inference system of pendulum positioning control

3. Input the “Fuzzy controller” in Simulink program

First of all, export the results from FIS-editor to fis-file and to Workspace using following commands: File -> Export to Workspace

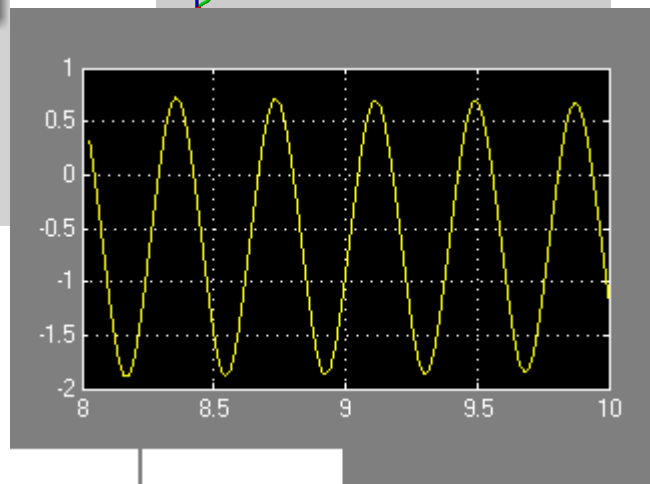
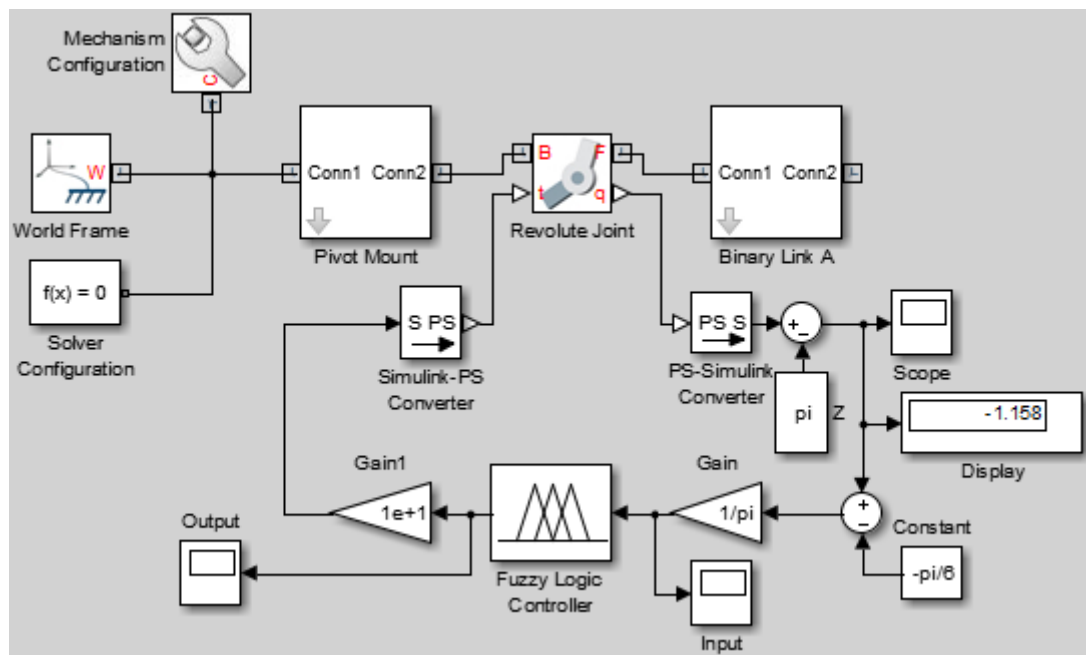
File -> Export to File -> FL_controller_2018.fis.

Then input the “Fuzzy Logic Controller” in Simulink program



Fuzzy inference system of pendulum positioning control

4. Tune the values of input and output using “Giant” block to make the program work correctly.



And finally, try to stop the pendulum ;)

REFERENCES

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N5kWA6CQsAE>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FOvNoWMSqzA&t=17s>
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Te4HGoZpRmY>
4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x6eBUpHpj6g>
5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=woCdjbsjbPg>
6. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cNZPRsrwumQ>