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Control Theory

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Fuzzy Logic

A Comparison between the Distinctive Function and Fuzzy Logic in the Control of Carbonated Beverages
Abstract :

The need for control systems exists in many fields, such as, medicine, economics, engineering, agriculture, etc., as a result of the rapid progress in science and technology in all fields which cause a creative interaction between control theory and these fields, especially, in the field of computer science.

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Other modern techniques were developed in the field of control systems such as fuzzy logic which was used in this research with discriminant function by monitoring production quality control, as a multivariable method, and comparing between fuzzy logic and discriminant function through differentiating between identical products by their materials structure entered in manufacturing method but they are different in values, and specified standards for each one of them. The fuzzy logic method overwhelmed discriminant function method as being specified for complex systems treatment to get more accurate results.

: -1

. h
()

j ()

"discriminate function"

. (Goldstein ,1978)

.

1996

"

(Brule,1985),(2003,)

: - 2

Calculation of discriminant)**1-2****(analysis**

B,A

h

(Goldstien,1978) : A

 $X_{1a} X_{2a}, \dots, X_{pa}$

: B

 $X_{1b}, X_{2b}, \dots, X_{pb}$

$$A \quad i=1,2,\dots,p, \quad X_i$$

$$A$$

$$B$$

$$:$$

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p$$

$$. \quad B$$

$$n \quad A$$

$$B$$

$$n$$

$$A$$

$$: \quad A \quad j \quad (\quad)$$

$$X_j^A = (X_{1j}, X_{2j}, \dots, X_{pj}) \quad , \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$: \quad B \quad j$$

$$X_j^B = (X_{1j}, X_{2j}, \dots, X_{pj}) \quad , \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$: \quad A$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{11} \dots X_{21} \dots X_{i1} \dots X_{p1} \\ X_{12} \dots X_{22} \dots X_{i2} \dots X_{p2} \\ \vdots \\ X_{1j} \dots X_{2j} \dots X_{ij} \dots X_{pj} \\ X_{in} \dots X_{2n} \dots X_{in} \dots X_{pn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$: \quad B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{11} \dots X_{21} \dots X_{i1} \dots X_{p1} \\ X_{12} \dots X_{22} \dots X_{i2} \dots X_{p2} \\ \vdots \\ X_{1j} \dots X_{2j} \dots X_{ij} \dots X_{pj} \\ X_{in} \dots X_{2n} \dots X_{in} \dots X_{pn} \end{bmatrix}$$

B,A

. B,A

:

$$Z = c_1 X_1 + c_2 X_2 + \dots + c_p X_p \quad (1)$$

: من **A** **Z**

$$Z_j^A = C_1 X_{1j}^A + C_2 X_{2j}^A + \dots + C_p X_{pj}^A, j = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (2)$$

: B

$$Z_j^B = C_1 X_{1j}^B + C_2 X_{2j}^B + \dots + C_p X_{pj}^B, j = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (3)$$

: B,A

: أي أن A,B -1

$$\bar{X}_{ia} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_{ij}^A, \bar{X}_{ib} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_{ij}^B, i = 1, 2, \dots, P$$

: X_i -2

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\bar{X}_{ia} + \bar{X}_{ib}}{2}, i = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

: (1) -3

$$\bar{Z} = C_1 \bar{X}_1 + C_2 \bar{X}_2 + \dots + C_p \bar{X}_p$$

. B,A $\bar{Z}$

B,A (1) -4

$$\bar{Z}_A = C_1 \bar{X}_{1a} + C_2 \bar{X}_{2a} + \dots + C_p \bar{X}_{pa} :$$

$$\bar{Z} = C_1 \bar{X}_{ib} + C_2 \bar{X}_{2b} + \dots + C_p \bar{X}_{pb}$$

...

. A,B

$$\bar{Z}_A, \bar{Z}_B$$

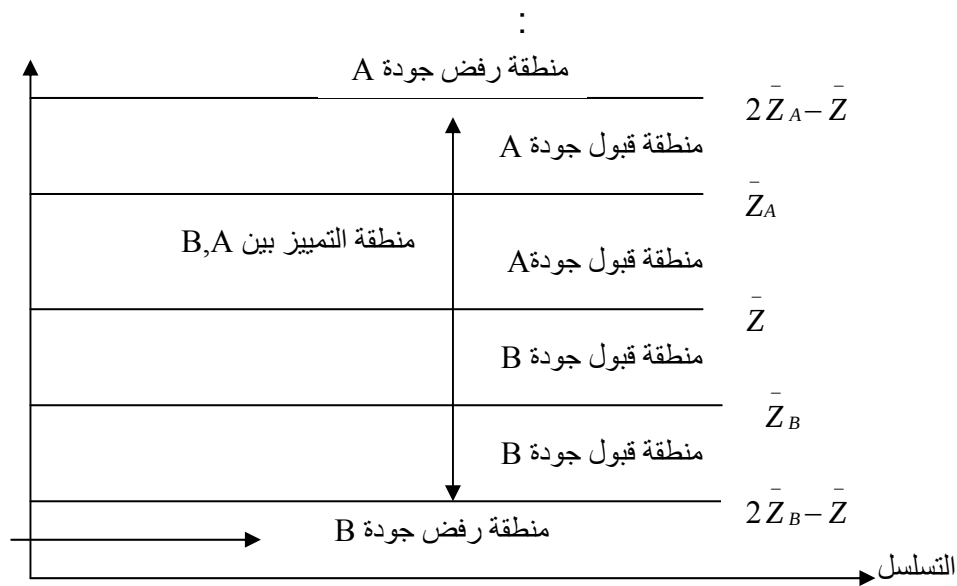
5- تحديد حد أعلى للرقابة على جودة A على :

$$\bar{Z}_A(\text{upper}) = \bar{Z}_A + (\bar{Z}_A - \bar{Z}) = 2\bar{Z}_A - \bar{Z}$$

B على أساس أن :

$$\bar{Z}_B(\text{lower}) = \bar{Z}_B - (\bar{Z} - \bar{Z}_B) = 2\bar{Z}_B - \bar{Z}$$

B , A



(1)

$$Z_j^B, Z_j^A$$

. B,A

$$j=1,2,\dots,n$$

$$\bar{Z} < Z_j^A < \bar{Z}_{A(\text{upper})} \quad -1$$

A

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 & j=1,2,\dots,n & \bar{Z}_{B(Lower)} < Z_j^B < \bar{Z} & -2 \\
 & & \cdot & B \\
 A & j=1,2,\dots,n & Z_j^A > \bar{Z}_{A(upper)} & -3 \\
 & A & & \\
 & & \cdot & \\
 & j=1,2,\dots,n & Z_j^B < Z_{B(Lower)} & -4 \\
 & & B & \\
 & & \cdot & B \\
 A & j=1,2,\dots,n & Z_j^A < \bar{Z} & -5 \\
 A & & B & \\
 & & \cdot & \\
 & j=1,2,\dots,n & Z_j^B > \bar{Z} & -6 \\
 B & & B & \\
 & & \cdot & A
 \end{array}$$

2-2 النمذجة المضببة Fuzzy Modeling

IF-THEN ()

(Ruan,1997).

Fuzzy Set

Inputs

Theory

Rules

Outputs

(Optimization)

(Reyes,2000).(Search Space)

IF-

THEN

(Castellano,2000).

..... (Babuska,1998)

Fuzzy Modeling

).

Fuzzy Rules

(2003,

3-2

Stages of Construction Fuzzy Model

Expert System

Rules

Output

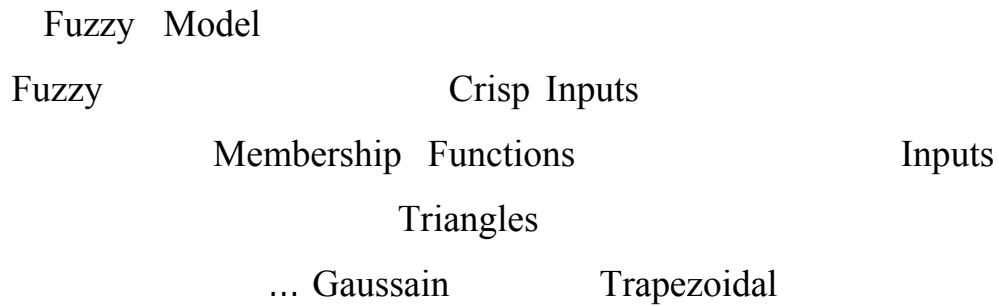
Input

Fuzzy Model

.(Almonds Russell Babuska,2001), (Zadeh ,1965)

...

Fuzzification -1

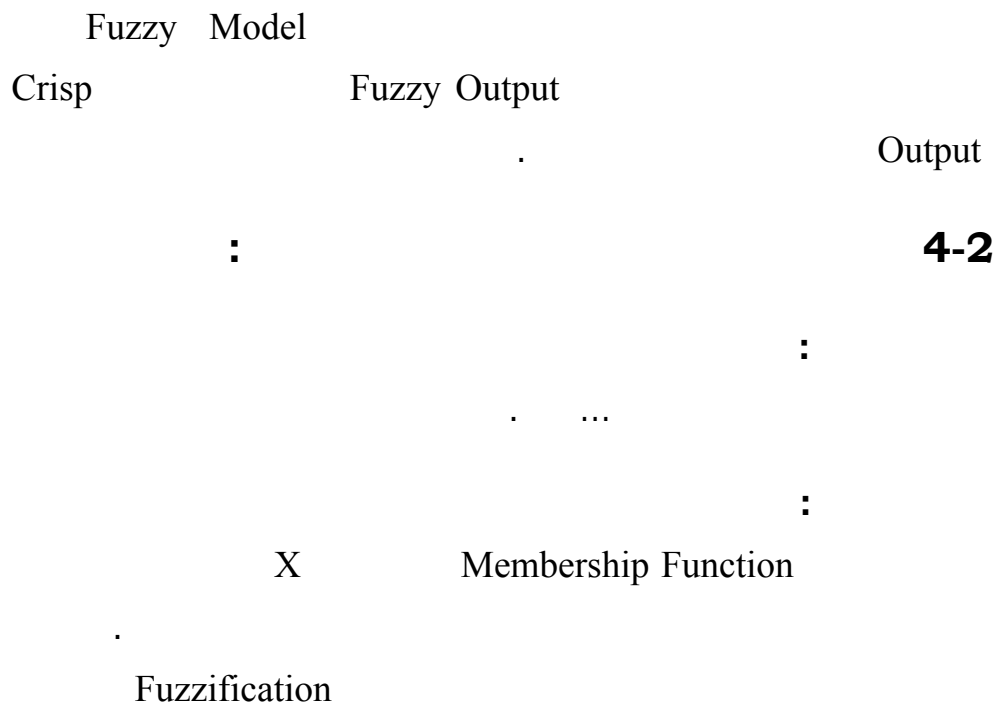


Modeling Sampling

Rule Evaluation -2



Defuzzification -3



A

$$(M_{n \times m}) \text{ (m)}$$
$$\begin{aligned} & a_1 * a_2, a_1 * a_3, a_1 * a_4, \dots, a_1 * a_n, a_2 * a_1, a_2 * a_3, a_2 * a_4, \dots, a_2 * a_n, \\ & a_{n-1} * a_1, a_{n-1} * a_2, a_{n-1} * a_3, \dots, a_{n-1} * a_n, \\ & \quad \cdot \text{ (Ordinary multiplication)} \qquad \qquad \qquad * : \end{aligned}$$

$$R_2: \text{ If } ((a_1 * a_2) \text{ or } (a_2 * a_3) \text{ or } (a_1 * a_4) \text{ or } (a_1 * a_n) \text{ or } (a_2 * a_3) \text{ or } \dots (a_2 * a_n) \dots \text{ or } (a_{n-1} * a_n) \text{ then } Z_2$$

$$Z_2 :$$

Fuzzy $(m-1)$.3
 $((m-2) \dots)$ OR

$$:$$

Permutation
 $a_1 * a_2 * a_3, a_1 * a_2 * a_4, a_1 * a_3 * a_4, a_2 * a_3 * a_4$
 . (Ordinary multiplication) * :

Fuzzy OR
 $R_3: \text{ If } ((a_1 * a_2 * a_3) \text{ or } (a_1 * a_2 * a_4) \text{ or } (a_1 * a_3 * a_4) \text{ or } (a_2 * a_3 * a_4) \text{ then } Z_3$

$$Z_3 :$$

$M_{n \times m}$ (m) .4

$$:$$

$$Z_m = \prod_{i=1}^m a_i$$

$$Z_m :$$

Rules

Fuzzy Logic

:

Defuzzication

(Weights)

$$\begin{matrix} \text{MF} & (m) & (\quad) \\ (N_{n \times m}) & & (n \times 1) \\ & & : \end{matrix}$$

$$MF_i = W_1 Z_1 + W_2 Z_2 + \dots + W_m Z_m; i = 1, \dots, n$$

:

$$W_k; k = 1, \dots, m$$

$$Z_k; k = 1, \dots, m$$

Defuzzication

. Rules

: F :

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^n MF_i$$

F

P

.

. ... :

Control Limits :

. (Minitab)

: -3

$$\frac{\dots}{\dots} \frac{\dots}{\dots}$$

(50)

(

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(8)

:

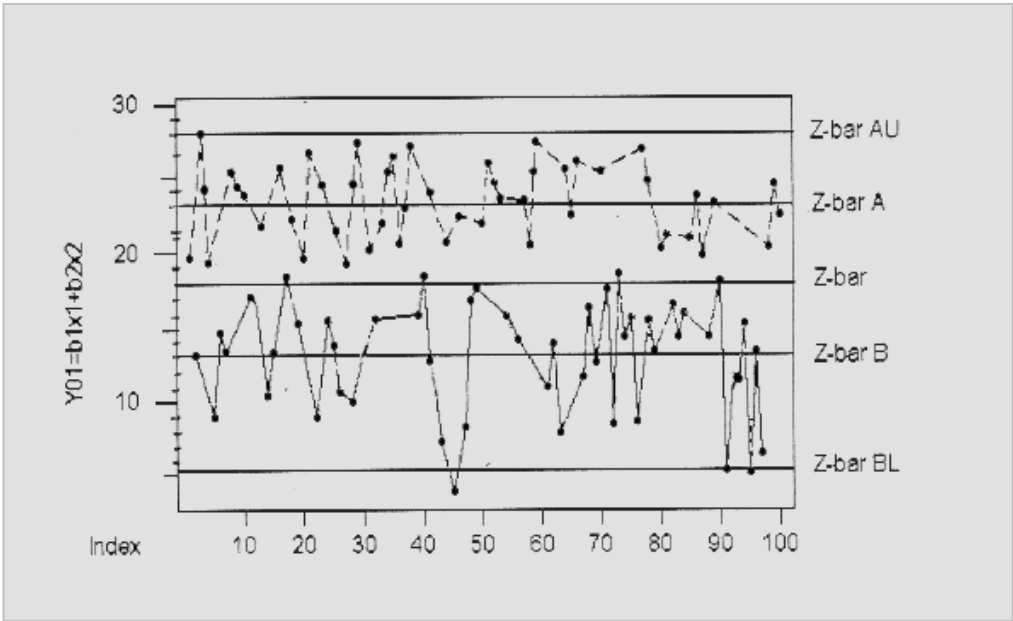
1-3

MATLAB

:

$$Z = X_1 + 65.71849X_2 + 44.614802X_3$$

. B,A



B,A (2)

(A)

(B)

: B,A

(a3) -1

A $\bar{Z}_{A(upper)}$

.

(b8,b17,b35,b44) -2

$\bar{Z}$

B A

(b20,b45,b48) A

B B $\bar{Z}_{B(lower)}$

.

P

B, A

.

(Process Under

(Process Out Control)

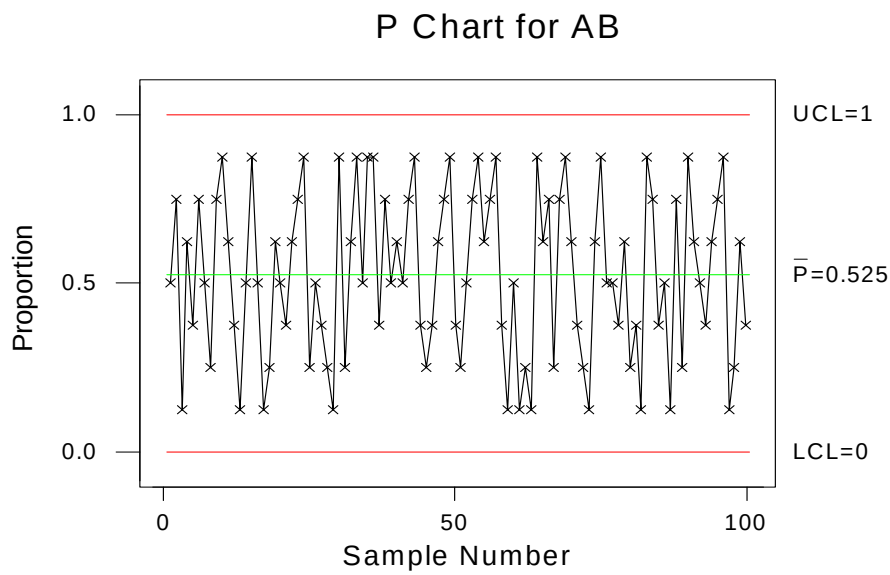
Control)

.

P

(Minitab)

B, A P (3)



A,B P (3)

. (Process Under Control)

. (8) (50)

Membership Function
Gaussian

x
:

$$f = e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2b^2}}$$

:

. : a
: b²

A (50 x 3) A

M

A () A

(I)

(50 x 3) N

(M

MF N

. (50 x 1)

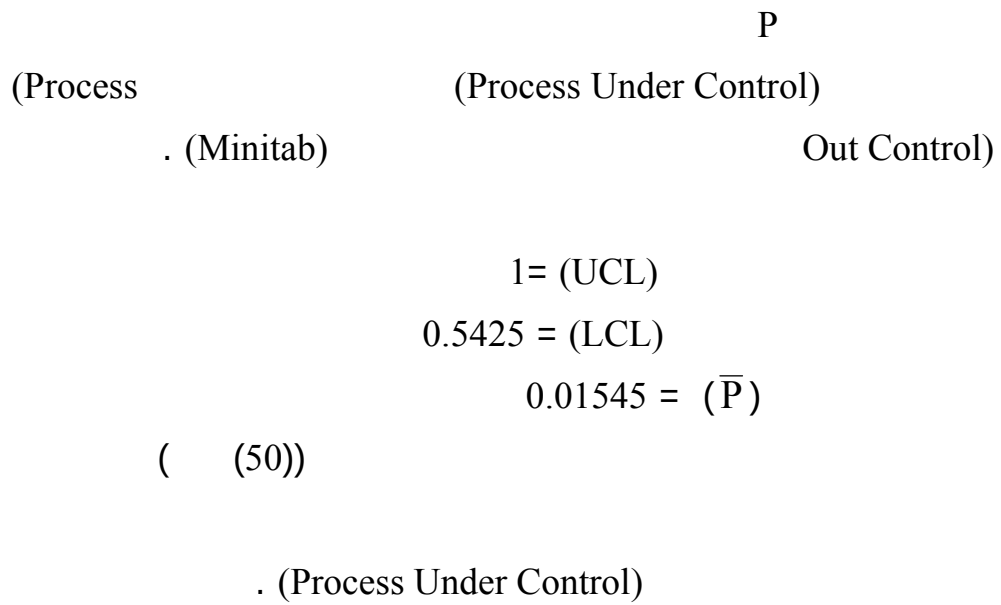
P

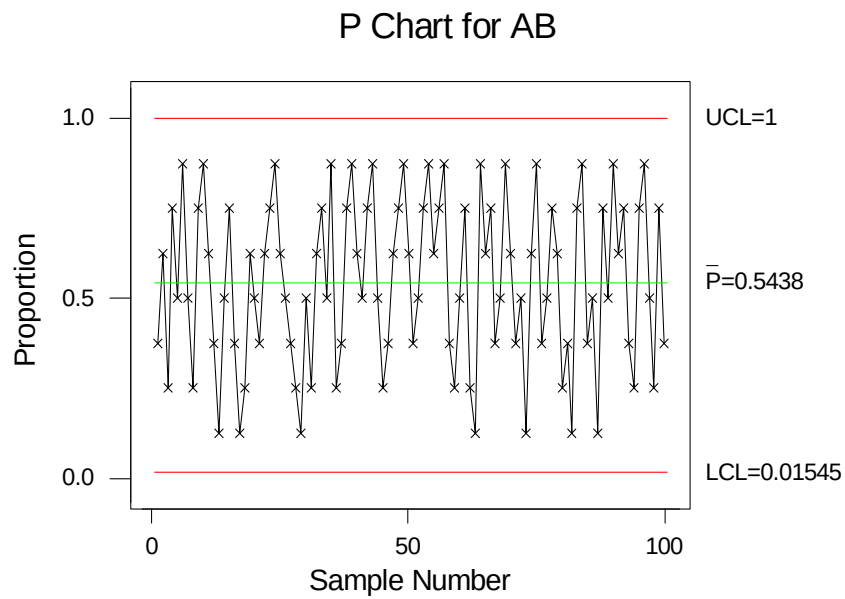
MF

.

:

P





A,B P (4)

2-3 لوحة P المضببة **Fuzzy P Chart**

Fuzzy P Chart P (4-2)

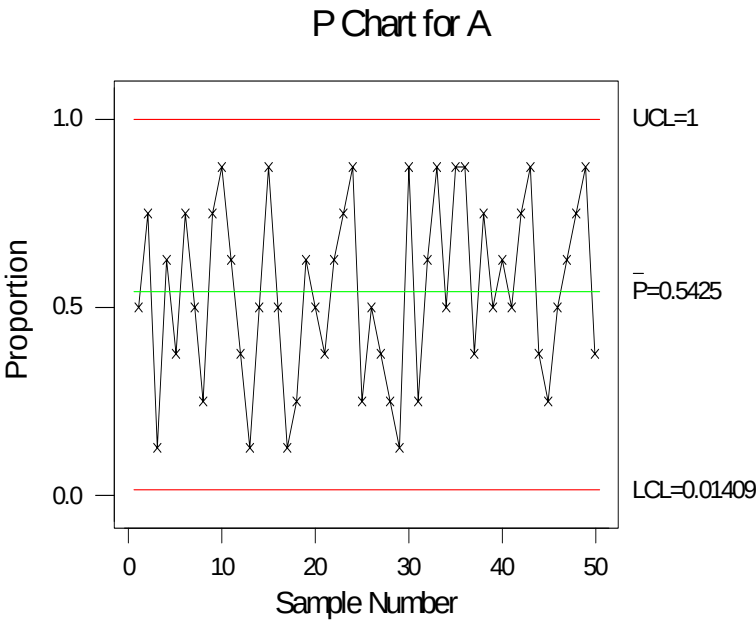
. Sample Number

1 = (UCL)

0.5425 = (LCL)

0.01409 = ($\bar{P}$)

. P (5)



A P (5)

Fuzzy P Chart P

. Process Under Control

P -3

($\pm 3\sigma$)

(1000) (3)

(P) Shewhart

.

$$(\pm 2\sigma) \quad P \quad (\quad)$$

. P

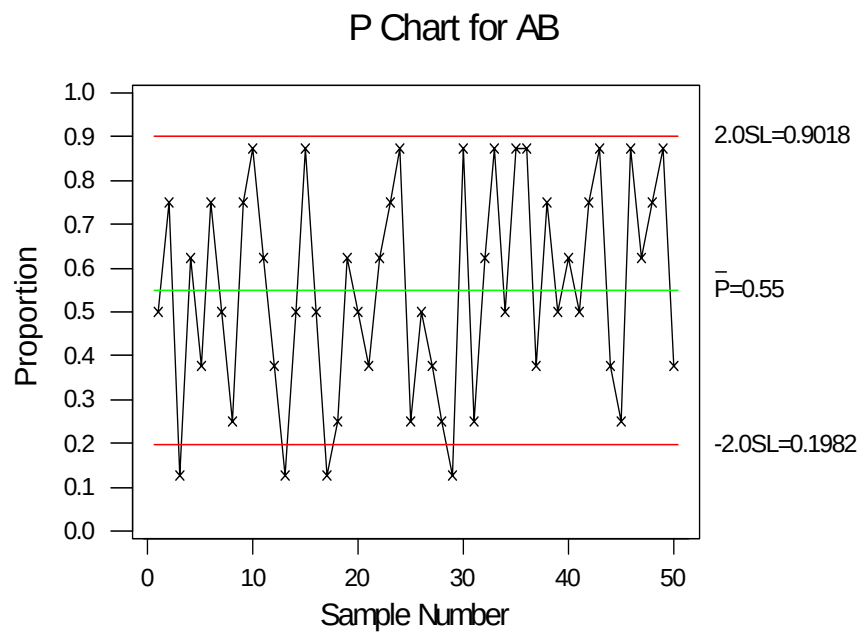
:

$$(\pm 2\sigma) \quad P$$

$$0.9018 = (UCL)$$

$$0.1982 = (LCL)$$

$$0.55 = (\bar{P})$$



$$(\pm 2\sigma) \quad P \quad (6)$$

$$(\quad (50))$$

(4) Process Under Control

. Upper Control Limits

الاستنتاجات :

:

-1

.

Process

($\pm 2\sigma$)

-2

P Under Control
(P)

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MATLAB

-3

CO₂

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" (2003) -1

":(2003) -2

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