

工學碩士 學位論文

神經回路網 知能形 制御
制御機 設計 具現 研究

A Study on the Controller Design and Implementation of
Intelligent Control System using Neural Network

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韓國海洋大學校 大學院

電子通信工學科

文 熙 根

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2003年 2月

韓國海洋大學校 大學院

電子通信工學科

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Abstract

An artificial neural network is an information-processing system that has certain performance characteristics in common with biological neural networks. Artificial neural networks have been developed as generalizations of mathematical models of human cognition or neural biology, based on the assumptions.

In this study, this system makes use of the analog sensor and converts the feature of fish outline when sensor is operating with CPU(80C196KC). Then, after signal processing, this feature is classified a special feature and a outline of fish by using the neural network, one of the artificial intelligence scheme. This neural network classifies fish pattern of very simple and short calculation. This has linear activation function and the error back propagation is used as a learning algorithm. And the neural network is learned in off-line process. Because an adaptation period of neural network is too long when random initial weights are used, off-line learning is induced to decrease the progress time

An "Fillet machines" is a fillet extracting-tail cutting machine that is commonly used in the fish processing industry.

Millions of dollars worth of "pollack" are wasted annually due to inaccurate fillet cutting using these somewhat outdated machines. The main cause of wastage is the "over-feed problem". This occurs when a pollack is inaccurately positioned with point to the cutter

blade so that the cutting location is into fillet of a pollack. An effort has been made to correct this situation by sensing the position of the fillet using sensors accordingly.

We confirmed this method has better performance than somewhat outdated machines.

1.

가 가

가

[1]

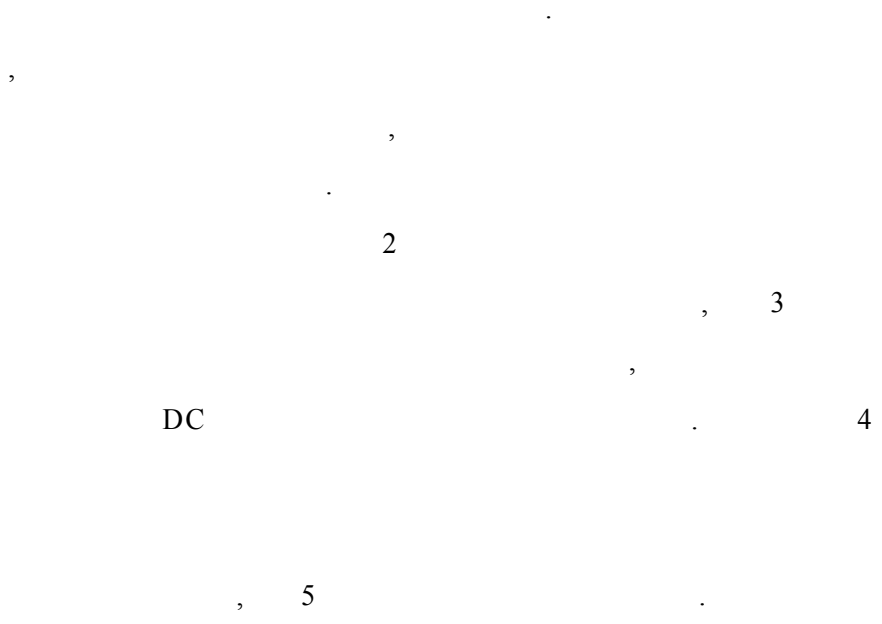
가

(80C196KC)

[2]

가

A/D



2

가

1943 (McCulloch) (Pitts)
가 [2]

가

(Hebb) (Weight)

[3]

1957

(Perceptron)

가

[4]

(Minsky)

(Papert)

, XOR

20

[5]

1980

(Hopfield),

(Kohonen),

(Kosko),

(Parker)

[3] 가

(Werbos)

(Parker)

[3]

2.1

3

, 100 140

[4],[5]

1

(Dendrite),

가

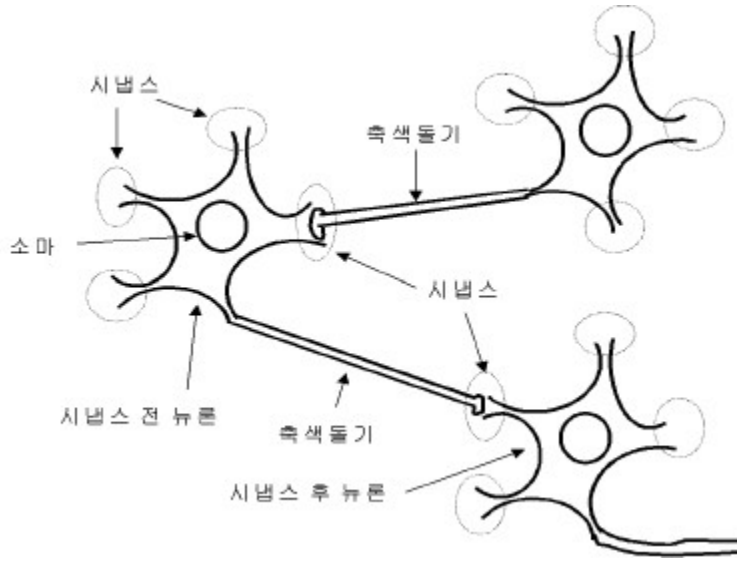
(Soma

Cell Body),

(Axon)

(Synapse)

[2]



2.

가

가

(Fire)

(Modelling)

2

[5],[6]

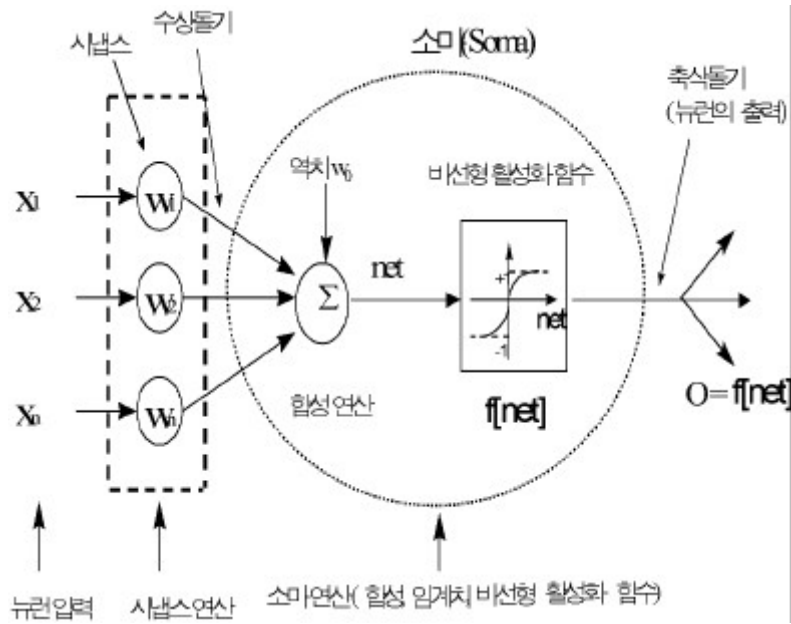
가

가

2

가

(Firing)



3.

(1)

$$O = f \left[\sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i - w_0 \right] \quad (1)$$

x_1, \dots, x_n , w_1, \dots, w_n 가 ,
 O , w_0 () , f .

3

(Unipolar linear function),

(Bipolar linear function),

(Bipolar step function),

network)

4

[7][8]

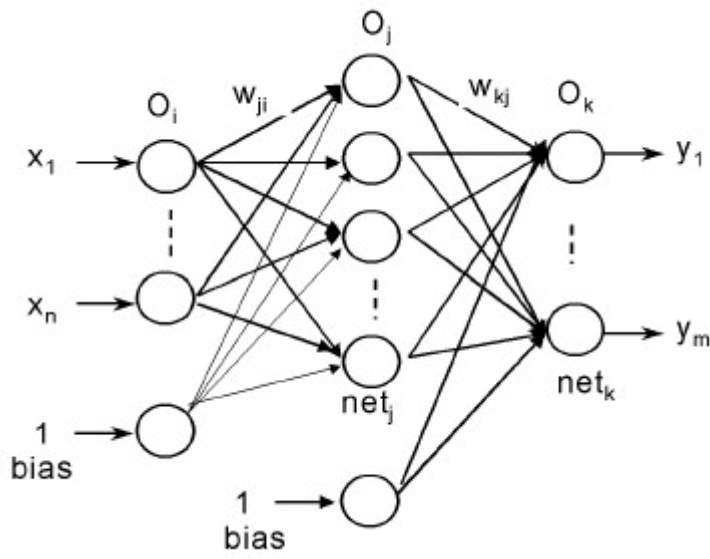
4

2

x

y

(Hidden layer)



5.

4 O_i, O_j, O_k , ,
 , w_{ji} ,
 w_{kj} .
 , w_{ji}, w_{kj}

- (Least-mean square) ^[9].

x

[7]

(3), (5), (7)

$$\text{net}_i = x_i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n) \quad (2)$$

$$O_i = \lambda f [\text{net}_i] \quad (3)$$

$$\text{net}_j = \sum_j W_{ji} O_i \quad (4)$$

$$O_j = \lambda f [\text{net}_j] \quad (5)$$

$$\text{net}_k = \sum_k W_{kj} O_j \quad (6)$$

$$O_k = \lambda f [\text{net}_k] \quad (7)$$

f , net_i , net_j , net_k

λ

(8)

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k (D_k - O_k)^2 \quad (8)$$

E

(Negative gradient direction)

$$\Delta W_{kj} = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{kj}}, \quad \eta > 0 \quad (9)$$

(9) (Chain rule)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{kj}} &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_k} \frac{\partial O_k}{\partial \text{net}_k} \frac{\partial \text{net}_k}{\partial W_{kj}} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} \sum_k (D_k - O_k)^2}{\partial O_k} \frac{\partial \lambda f[\text{net}_k]}{\partial \text{net}_k} \frac{\partial \sum_k W_{kj} O_j}{\partial W_{kj}} \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

, f 가 가 ,

ΔW_{kj}

$$\Delta W_{kj} = \eta(D_k - O_k)O_j \quad (11)$$

(negative gradient direction)

$$\Delta W_{ji} = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ji}}, \quad \eta > 0 \quad (12)$$

(12) (chain rule)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial E}{\partial W_{ji}} &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial O_k} \frac{\partial O_k}{\partial \text{net}_k} \frac{\partial \text{net}_k}{\partial O_j} \frac{\partial O_j}{\partial W_{ji}} \\ &= \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} \sum_k (D_k - O_k)^2}{\partial O_k} \frac{\partial \lambda f[\text{net}_k]}{\partial \text{net}_k} \frac{\partial \sum_k W_{kj} O_j}{\partial O_j} \frac{\partial \lambda W_{ji} O_i}{\partial W_{ji}} \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

(13)

$$\Delta W_{ji} = \eta(D_k - O_k)W_{ki}O_i \quad (14)$$

$$W_{ji} = W_{ji} + \Delta W_{ji} \quad (15)$$

$$W_{kj} = W_{kj} + \Delta W_{kj} \quad (16)$$

가

[10]

-0.5 0.5

0 1

가

가

2.3

(12)

가

가

, 가

$$\Delta w(t) = -\eta \Delta E(t) + \alpha \Delta w(t-1)$$

(17)

0.8

N

$$\Delta w(t) = -\eta \sum_{n=0}^N \alpha^n \Delta E(t-n) \quad (18)$$

5 A , A (-)

가 A' (+)

A (-)

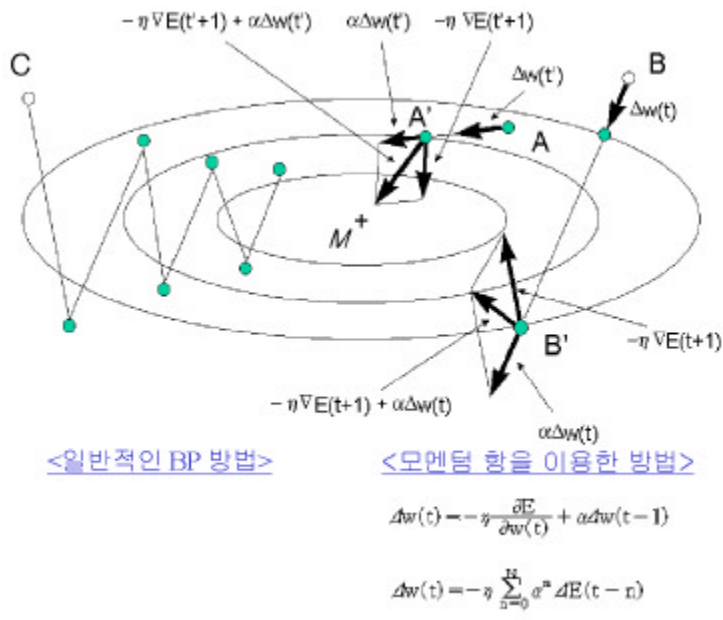
가

[11]

C

M

가



6.

가

3.

가

(FA)

가

[12].

, DC

3.1

가

[13].

가

()

[14].

()

A/D

3.2

(1)

LSI(Large-Scale

Integrated Circuit) 1

가

(2)

가

가

(3)

가

가

가

Chip

가

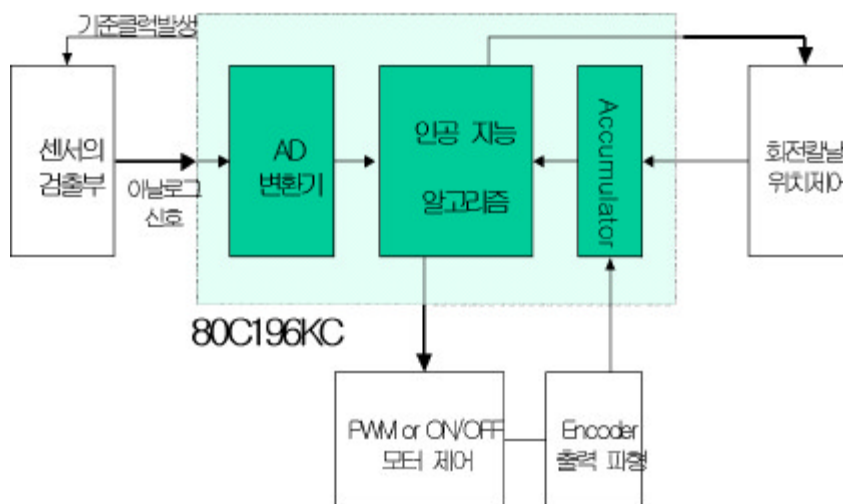
(4)

80C196KC

1

A/D

6



7.

3.3 DC

(Manipulator) 가
(Actuator)가

[15] 가

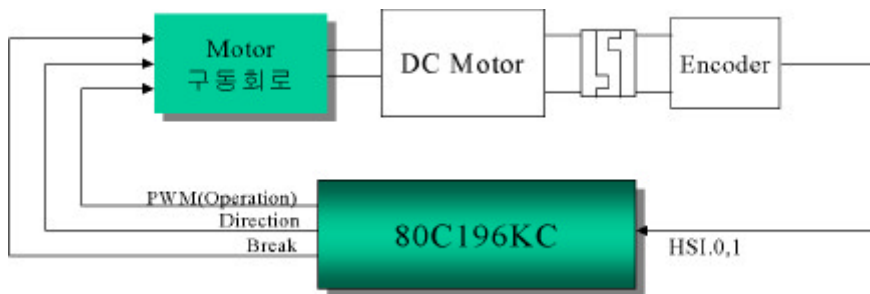
DC

[15][16]

DC

(Closed loop control)

[17][18] 7 DC



8. DC

DC

, DC

가

가

가

8(a)

가

8(b)

8(b)

$$E_b = R_a \cdot I_a + V_B + E_c \quad (19)$$

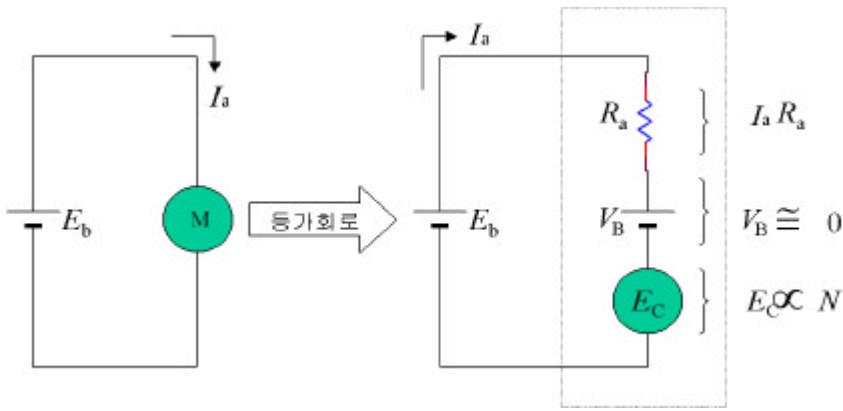
E_b ; [V]

R_a ; []

I_a ; [A]

V_B ; - [V]

E_c ; [V]



(a)

(b) 가

9. DC 가

$$E_c \gg V_B, \quad V_B \quad E_b \gg V_B, \quad (20)$$

$$E_b = R_a \cdot I_a + E_c \quad (20)$$

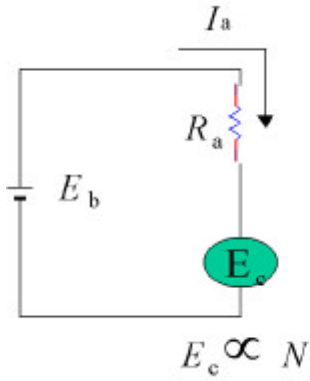
DC . 9(a)

가 . 9(b)

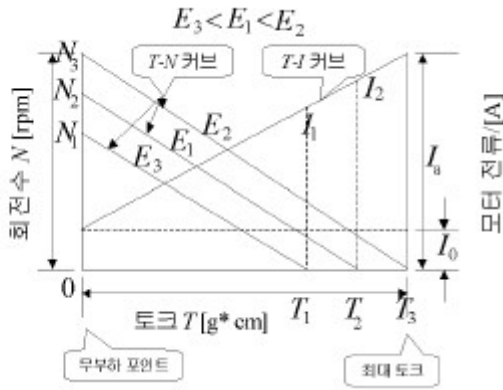
DC . 9(b) T - N

가 가 , $T - I$
 가

가



(a) 가



(b)

10. DC 가

DC 2 , 1 36

1/2 72

가 1 가 가 ,

가

4.

3

가

가

가

4.1

1, 2, 3,

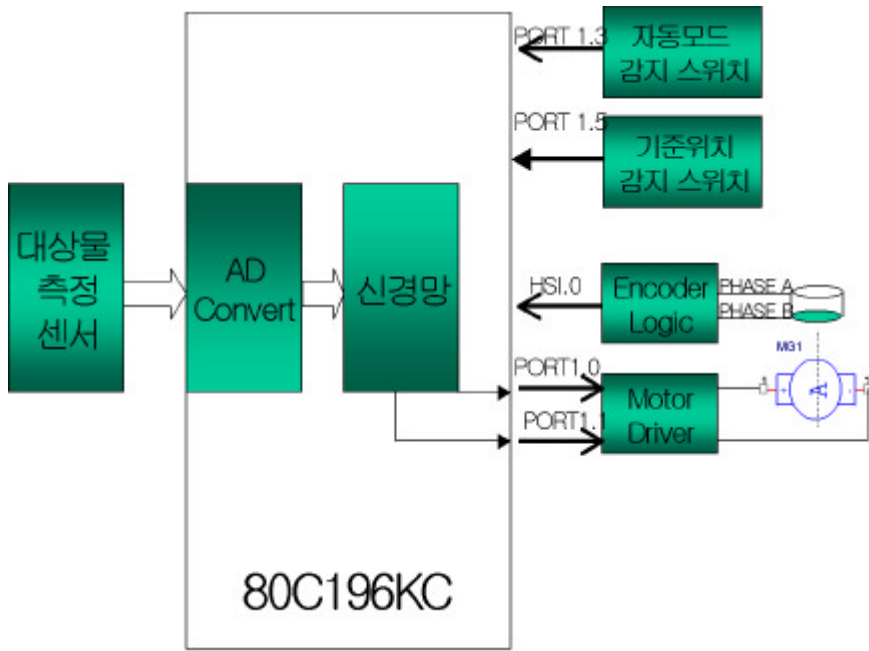
10

(80C196KC)

CPU

A/D

1

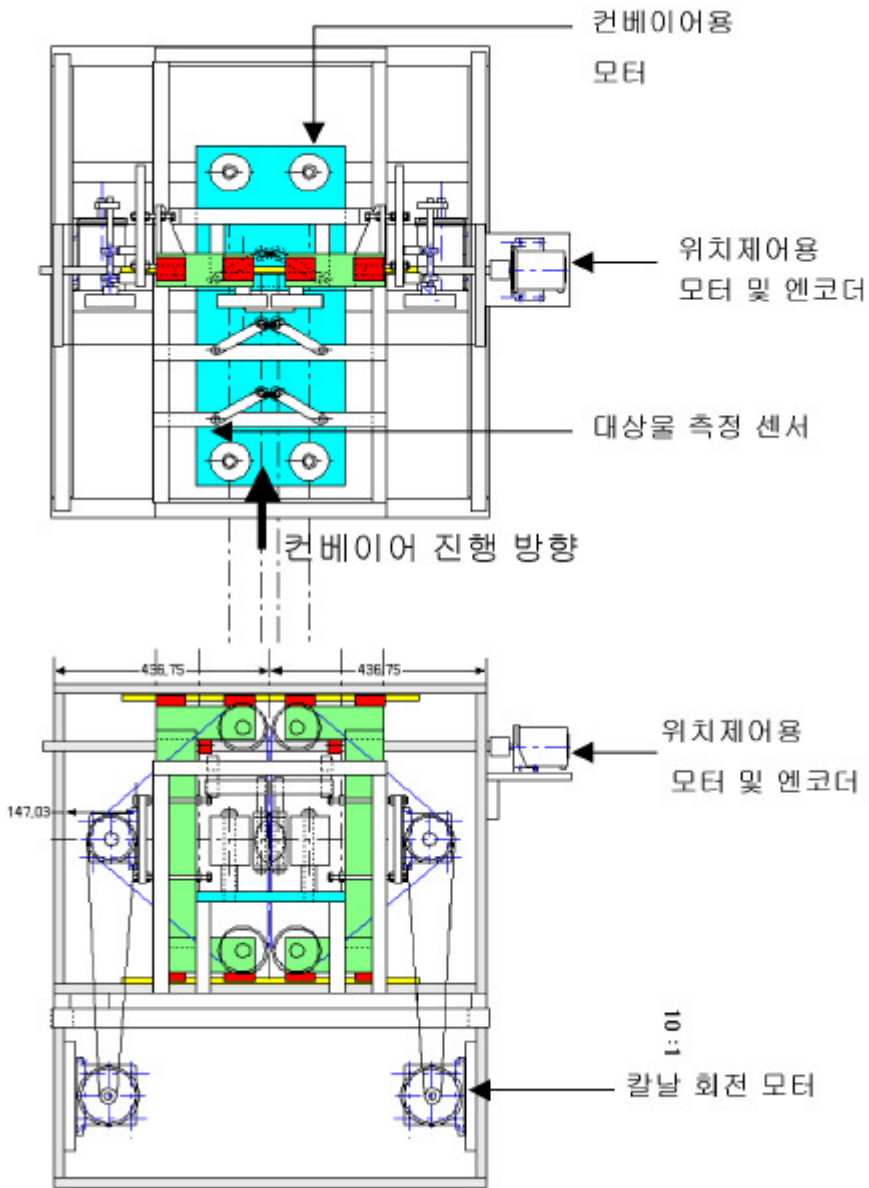


11

11

가

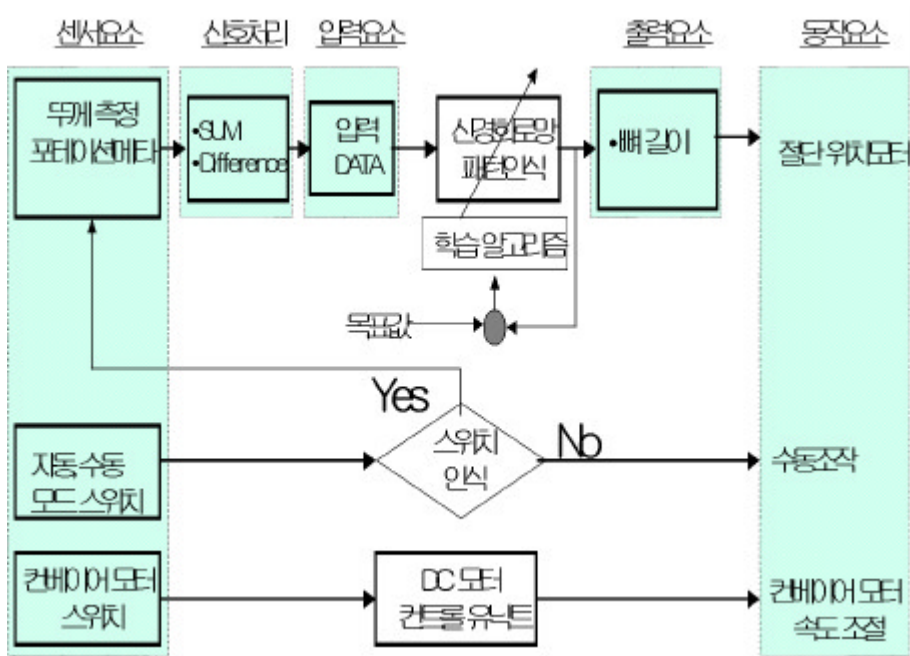
가



12.

가

12



13. 가

80C196KC

가

(A/D; analog to digital

conversion)

가

(D/A; digital to analog conversion)

A/D

D/A

IC

가

80C196KC

가

80C196KC

(Sample and Hold)

8

10

(Successive Approximation)

(Analog-Digital Converter)가

8

80C196KB

15.8 μ s

80C196KC A/D 가

1

A/D

가

A/D

A/D

8

10

, 8

A/D

, 가

Off-line

8

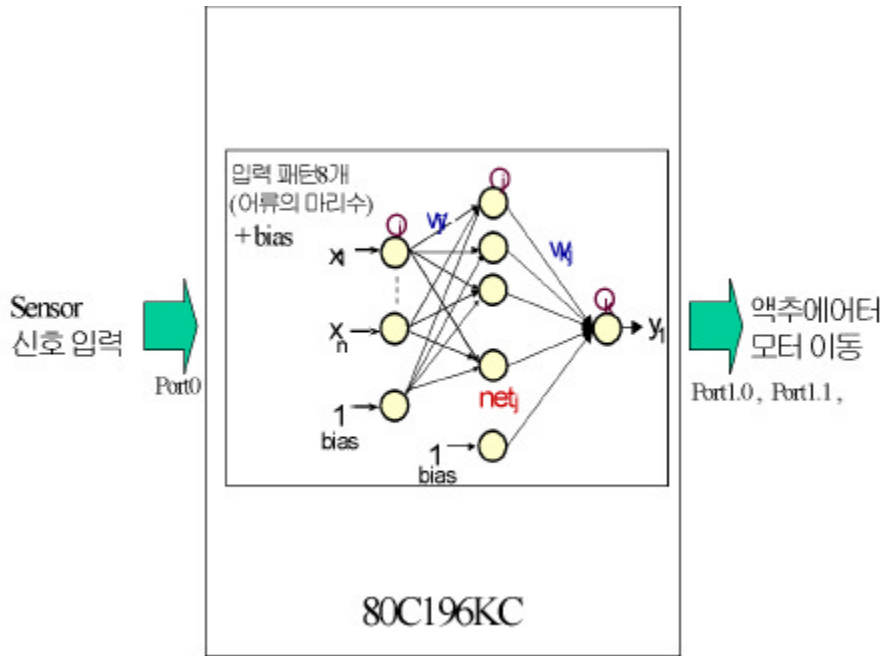
10,

0.6

가 0.0006

0.0001

13



14.

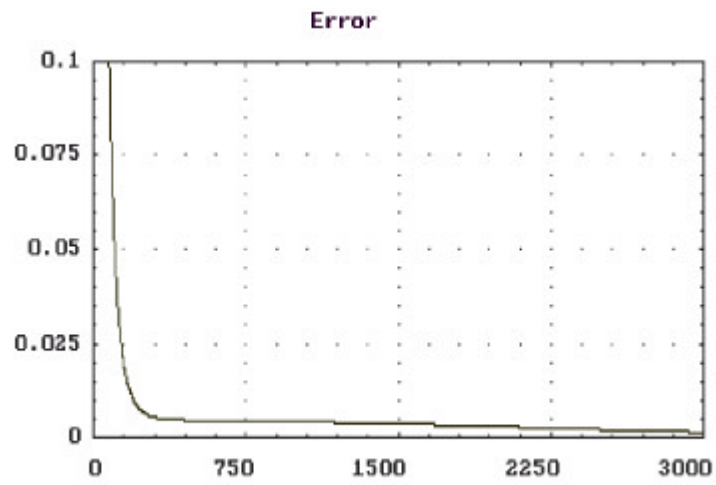
14

, 15

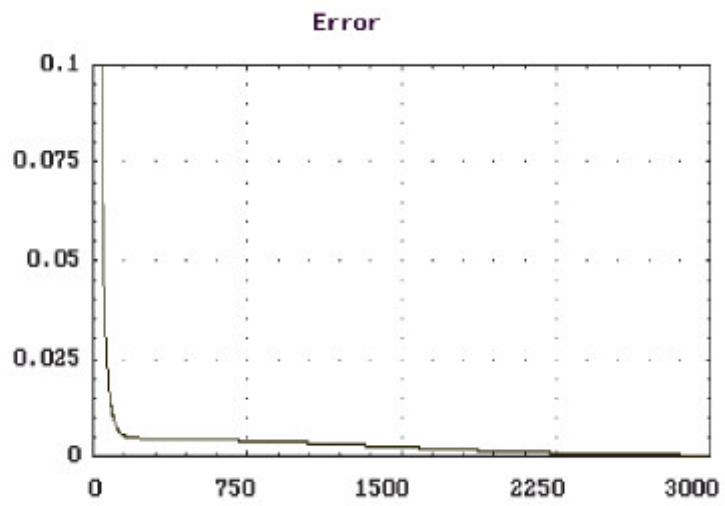
가

가

, ()



15. Off-line BP



16. BP

4.2

,

가

DC

[14]

INTEL社 80C196KC

,

가

• / 8 10 A/D 8

• (HSI,HSO)

HSI ; 가 1

• 가 16 64KB

• 5 8 I/O 1 (1) 1

, ,

, A/D

1

80C196KC

A/D

HSI

16

, (screw가

: pitch)가 1.5mm

1.5mm

2

3mm

Autonics

E40H6-60-3-2

가

60

36

1/2

가

15mm 가

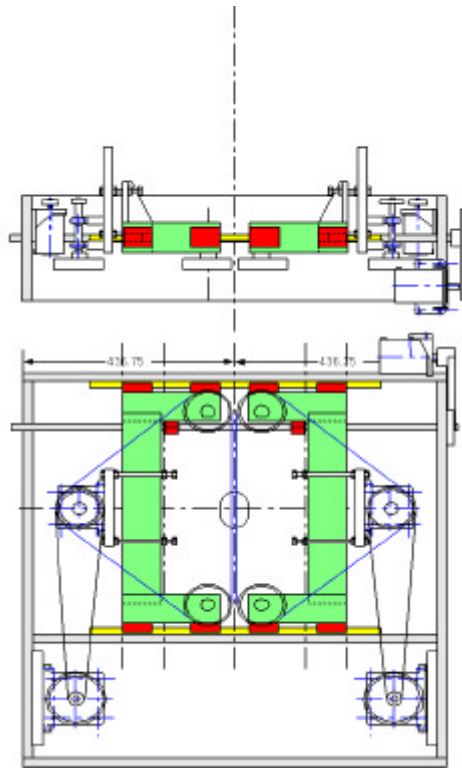
DC

가

가

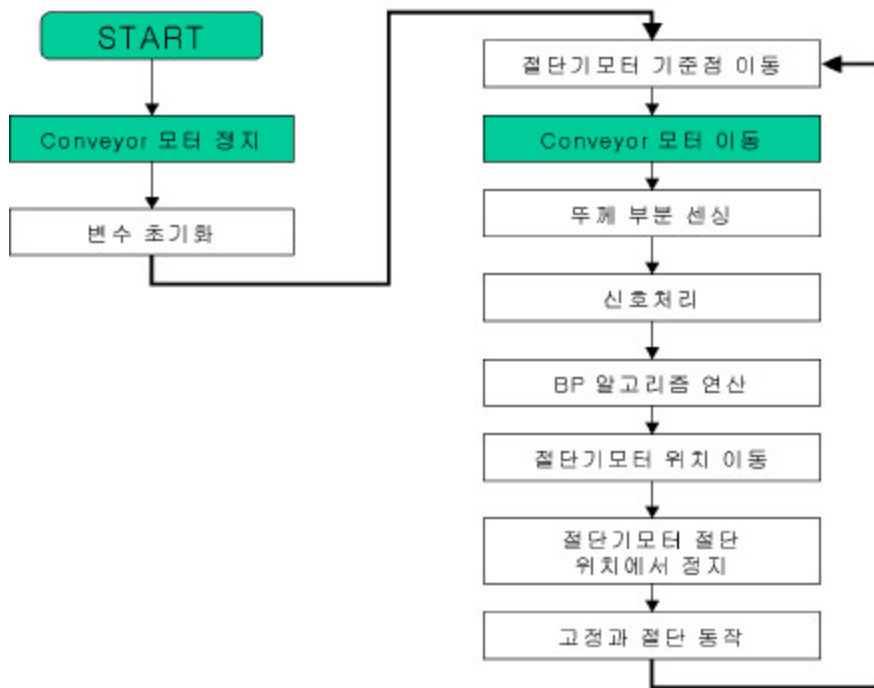
가 43200

10 : 1



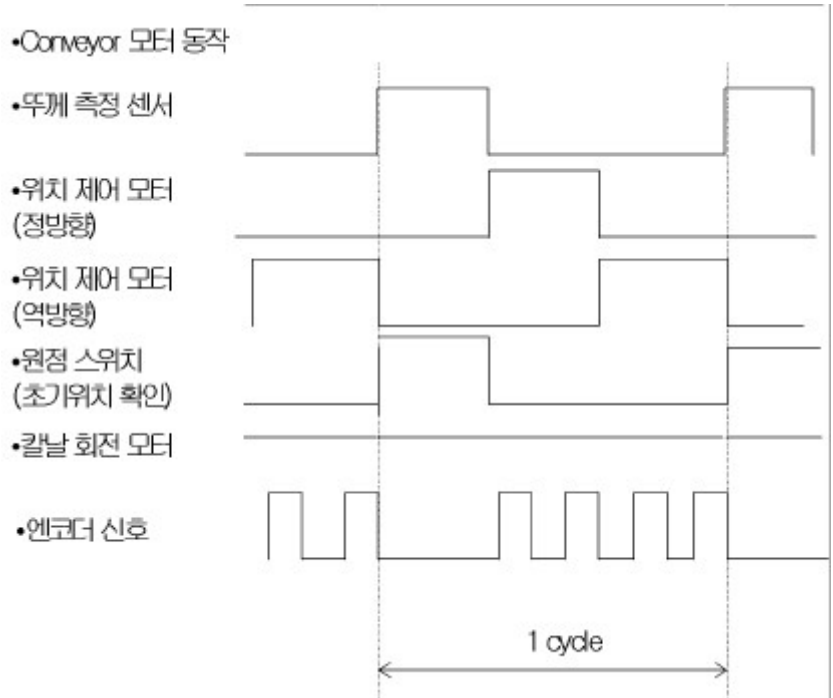
17.

17



18.

18



19.

4.3

4.2

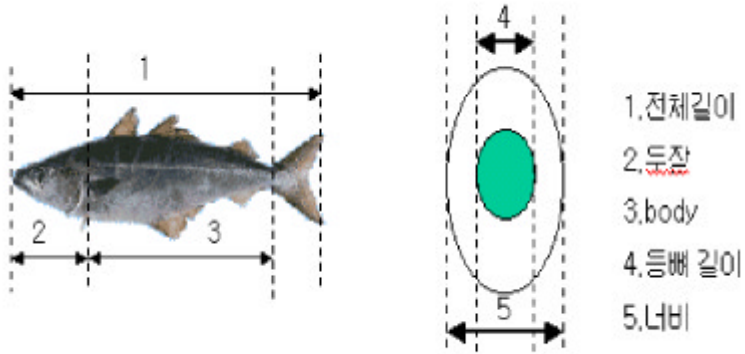
(魚種)

가

19

4.2

가



(a)

(b)

20.

20

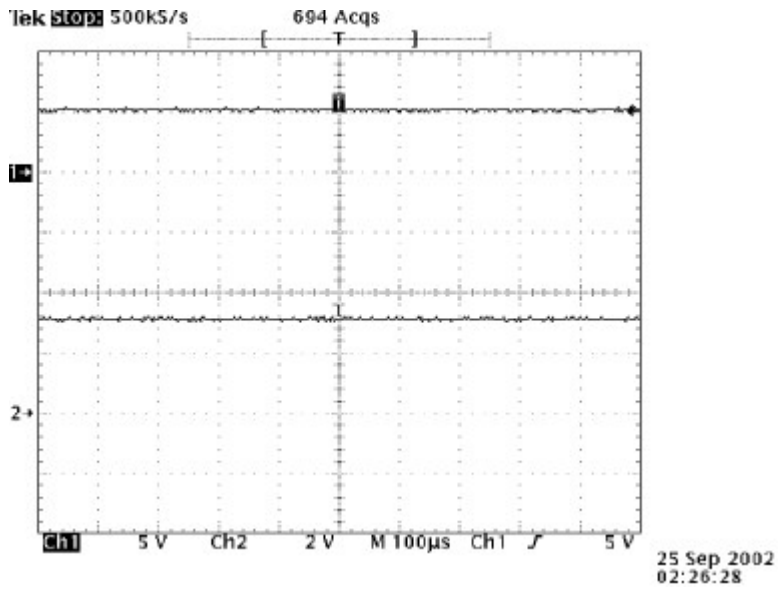
21

A/D

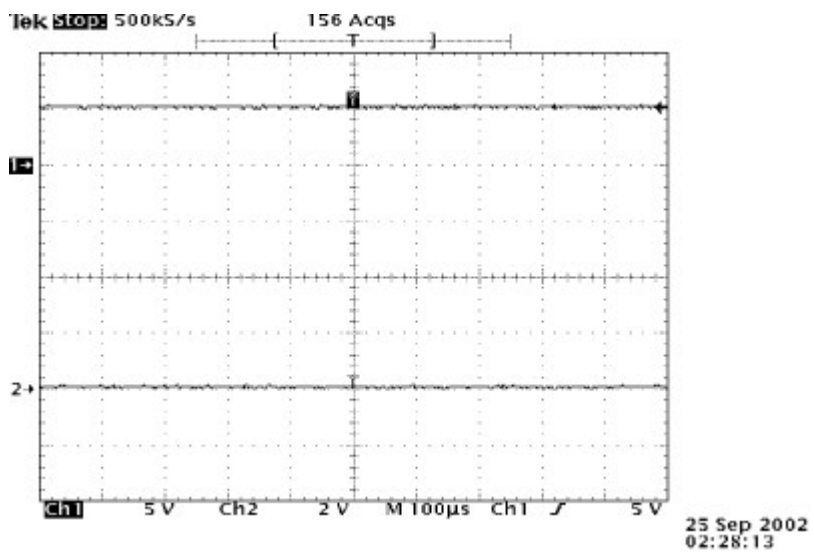
가

0V 가

3V



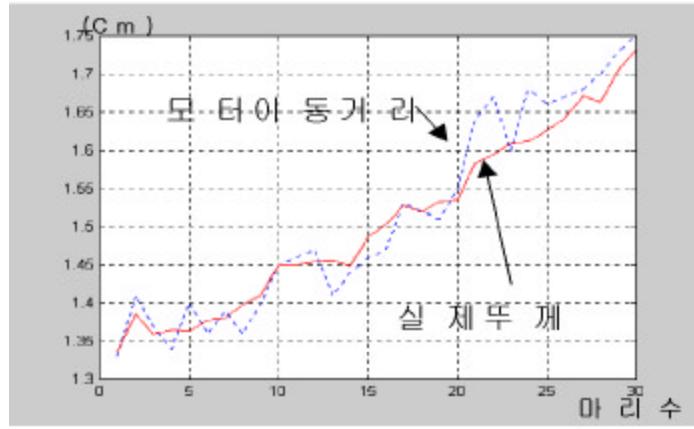
21.



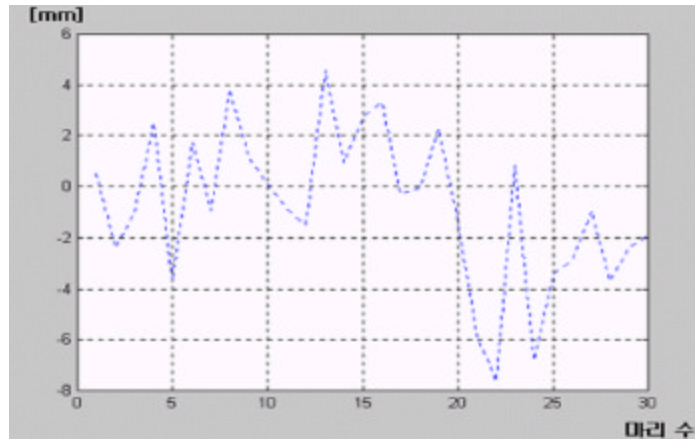
22.

22

23



23.

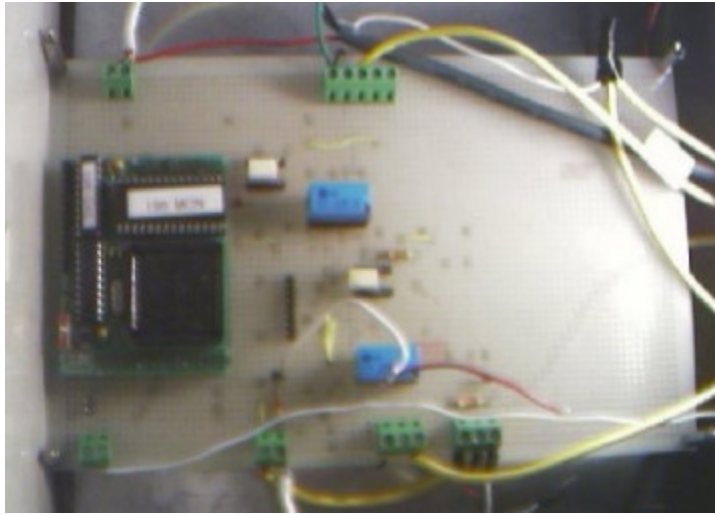


24.

가
가 4mm
24 , 25
(80C196KC),
,
26



24.

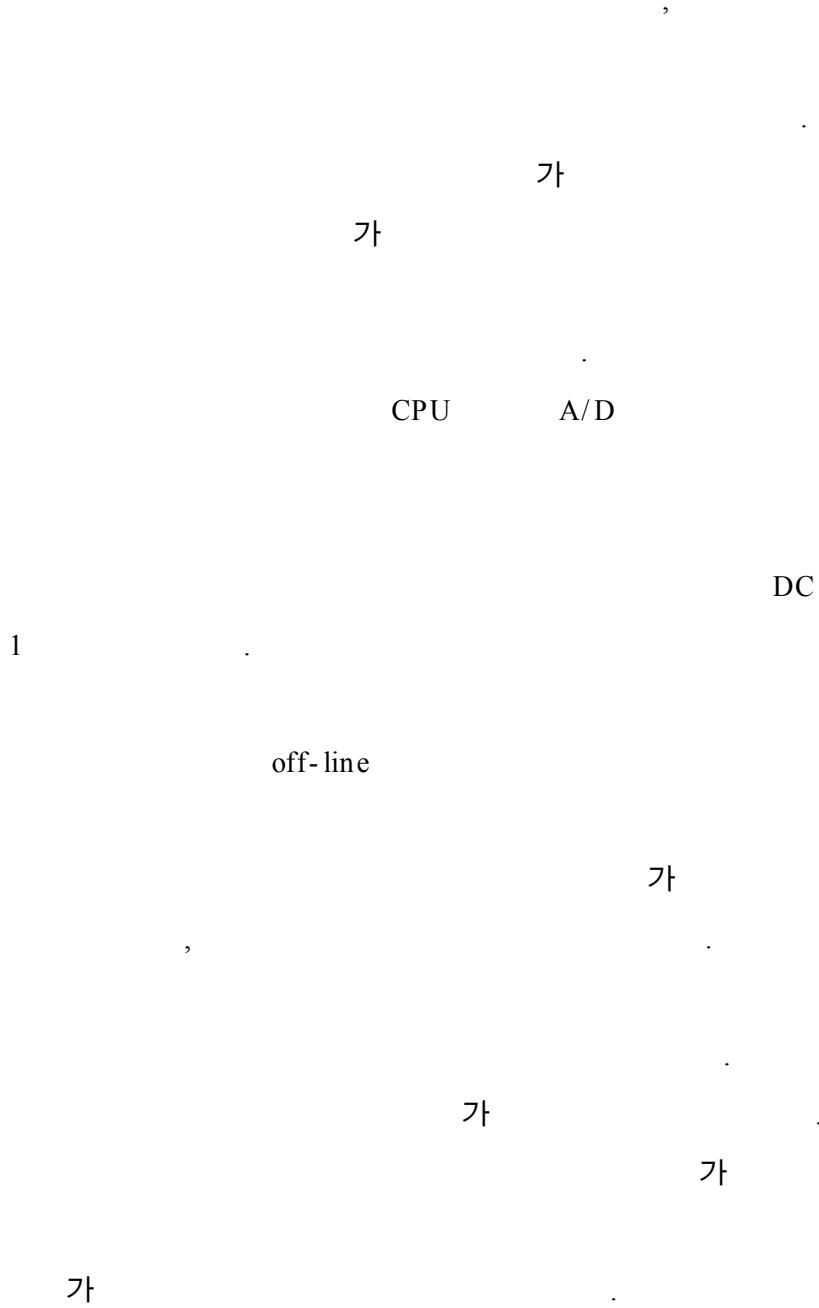


25.



26.
가

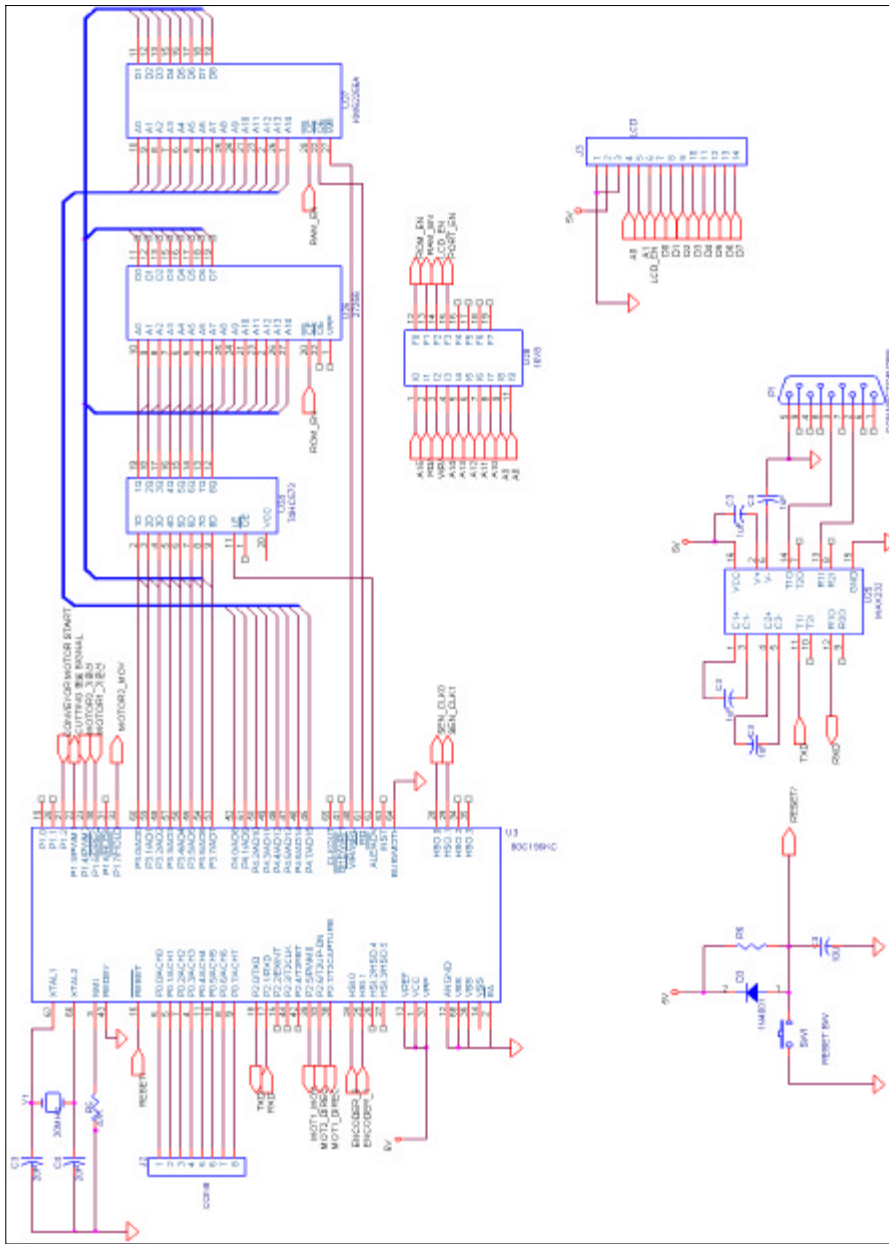
5.



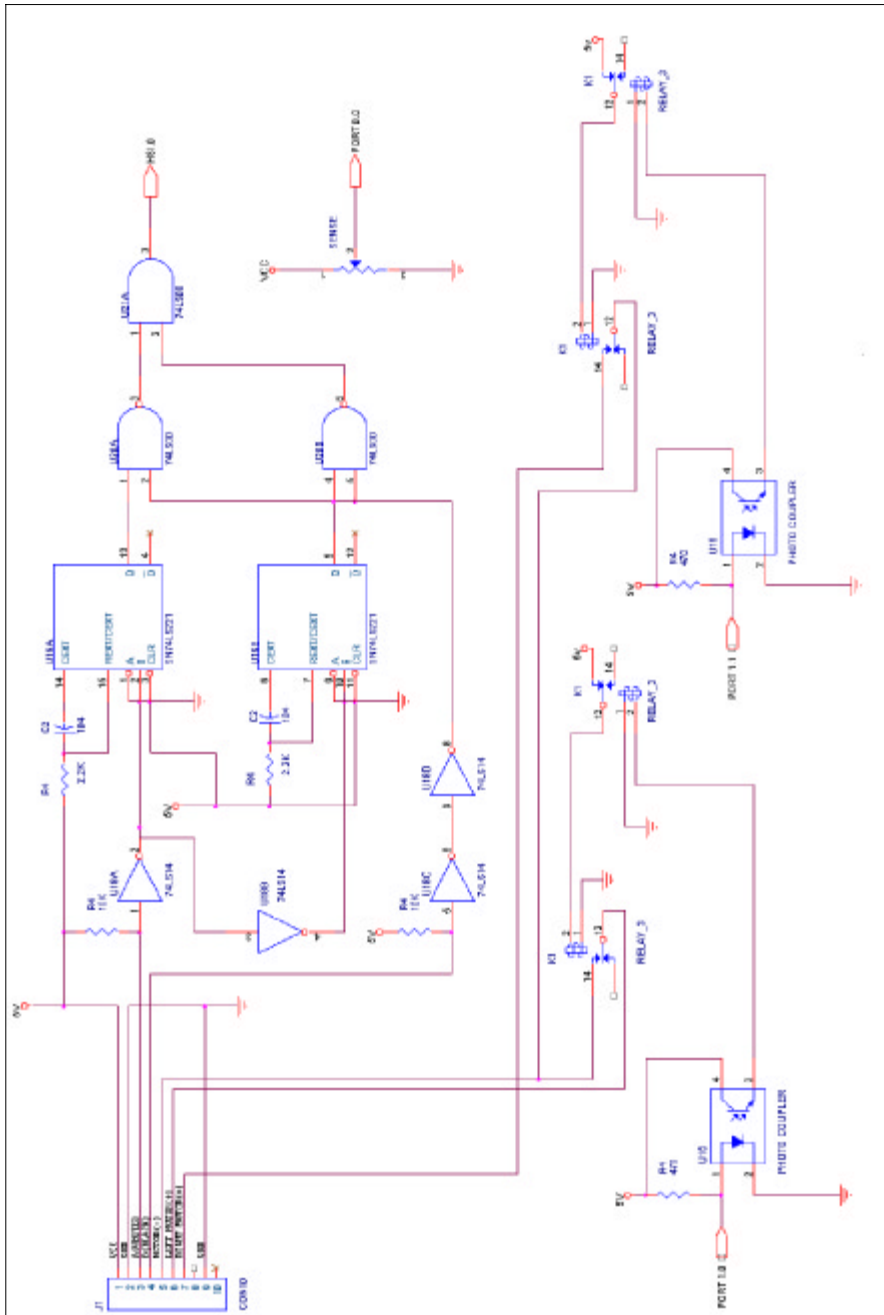
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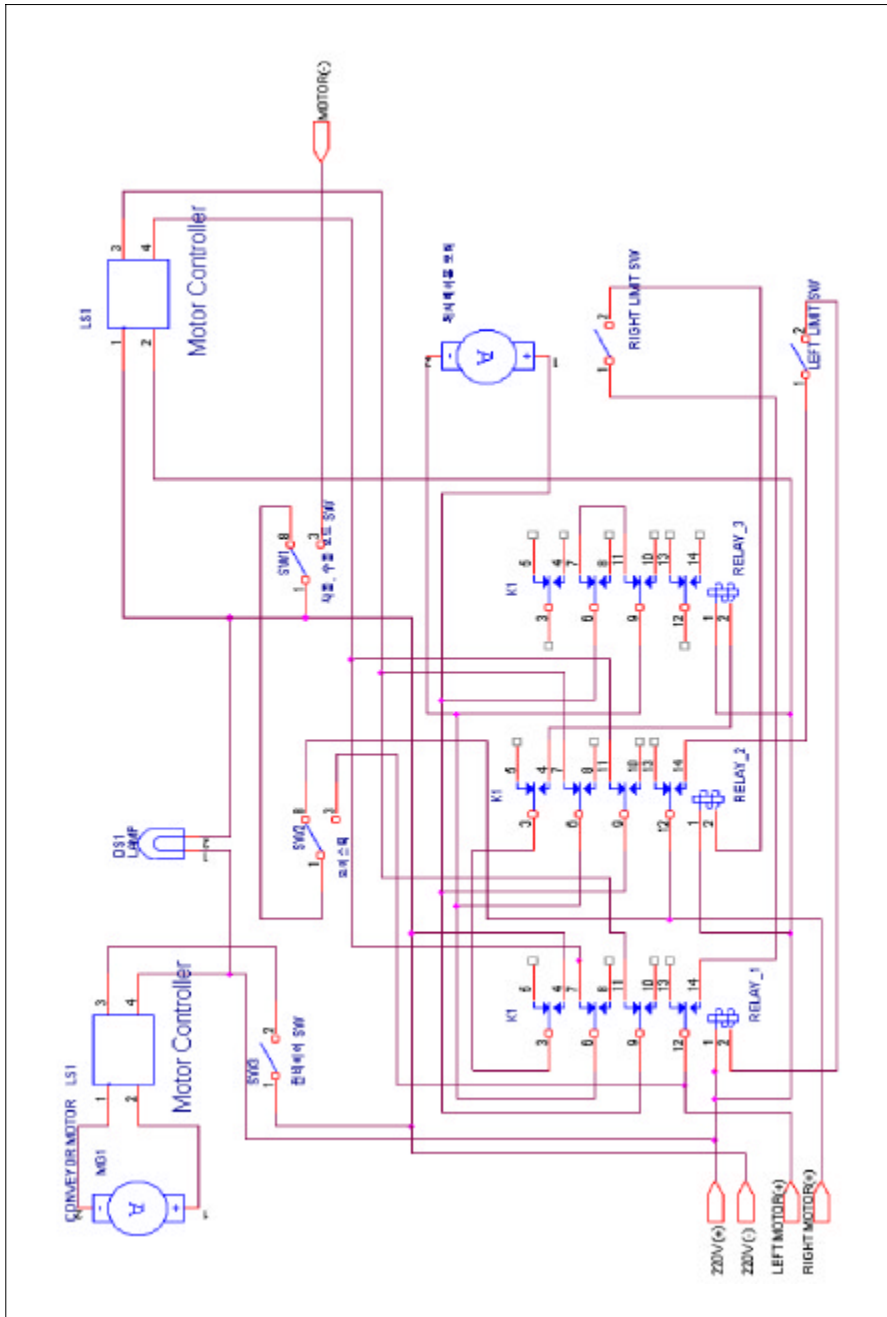
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Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 527-531, 1998.
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1. 80C196KC Main System



2.



3.

2

良馬見鞭追風千里