Design of fuzzy systems

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Steps for fuzzy system design

- Problem definition
- Parametrization of the model: concepts
- Mapping definition: rules
- Implementation
- Testing

Problem definition

Analogous to what done in classical model design

- Selection of the input variables
- Selection of the output variables
- Selection of the goals of the model

Selection of input variables

In principle, numerical or ordinal variables so that it is possible to define fuzzy sets

Variables that can be

- “perceived” from sensors, data or users
- computed from perceived variables (error, derivatives, composition of variables)

In general, there are no a priori preclusions to select variables: it depends on the problem and the designer sensibility

Selection of output variables

Output variables are the results of the model, so come directly from the modeler needs.

For instance:

- for a control application, we might either have the control variables, or the respective increments
- for a decision support system we might have the decision to be taken

Selection of the goals of the fuzzy model

The goals of the fuzzy models depend on the specifications

For instance, a control system may reach the set point as soon as possible, with the least overshooting, as robustly as possible, etc.

The goals should always be stated in advance, and guide the design.

System parametrization

- Selection of membership functions for all variables

- Selection of the inferential mechanism (which T- norms...)

- Selection of eventual fuzzyfication and defuzzyfication

Membership function selection

- Number of granules: not too many, nor too few (7?)
- Coverage: an output for any input value
- Boundary considerations
- How to reach equilibrium?
- Value density: more attention where needed
- Crosspoint: smoothness in the output
- Singletons or more general MFs for the output

How many MFs?

It depends on the application.

In general from 3 to 7.

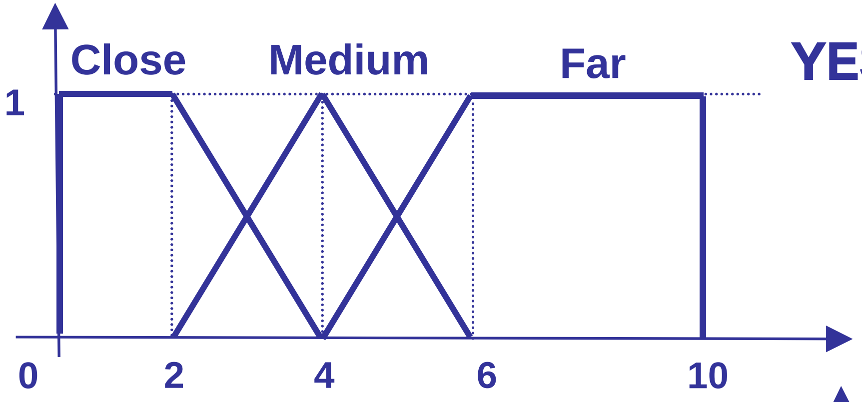
Why?

The “magic” number 7: people usually cannot manage more than 7 ± 2 concepts at a time

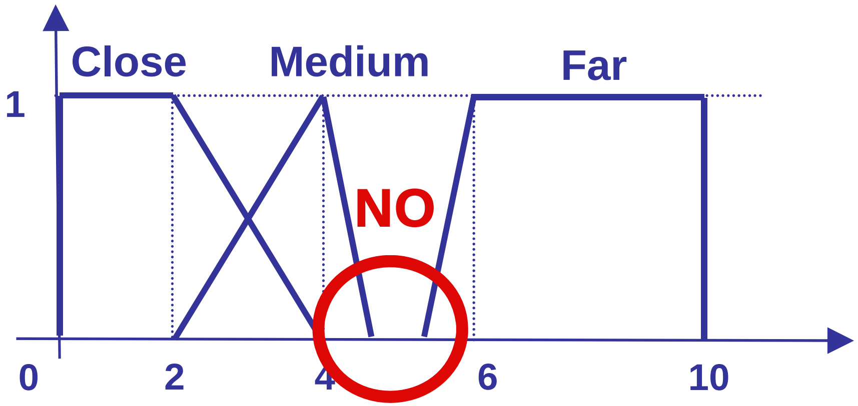
Let’s try...

An output for each input

Any point in the range of input variables has to be covered by at least one fuzzy set participating to at least one rule

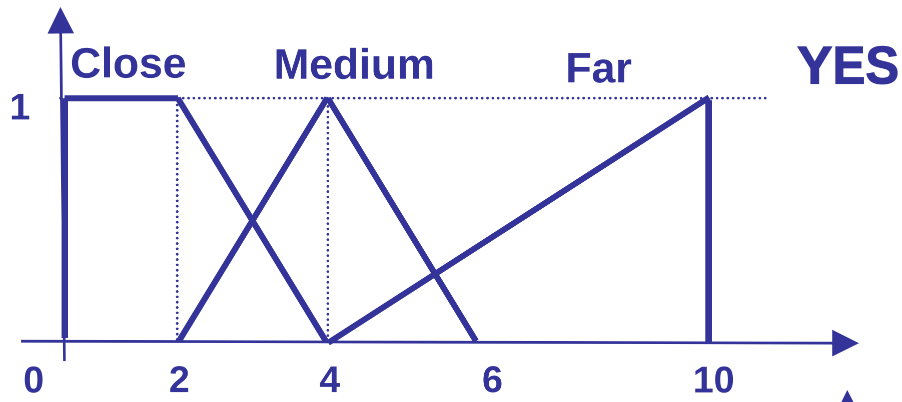


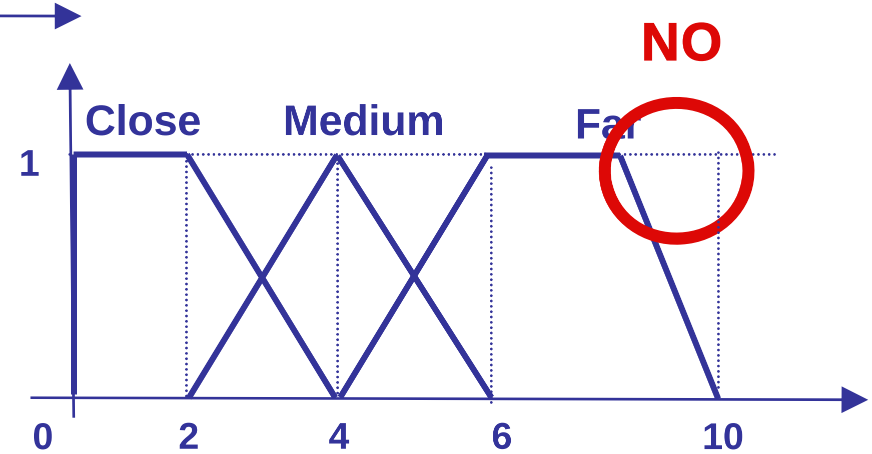
YES



Boundary considerations

Boundary should be covered with maximum value

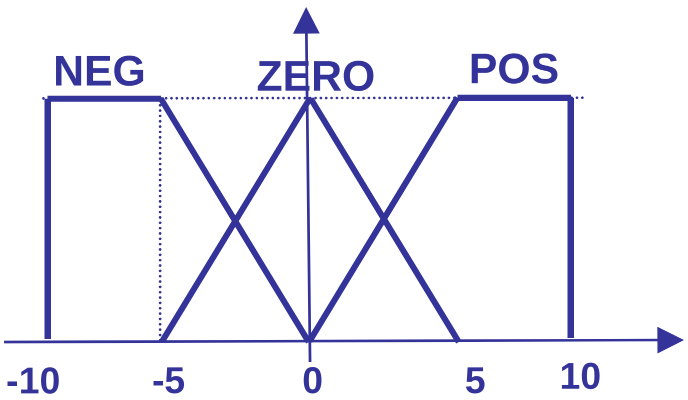




Saturation or **not?**

How to reach equilibrium

A mediating MF



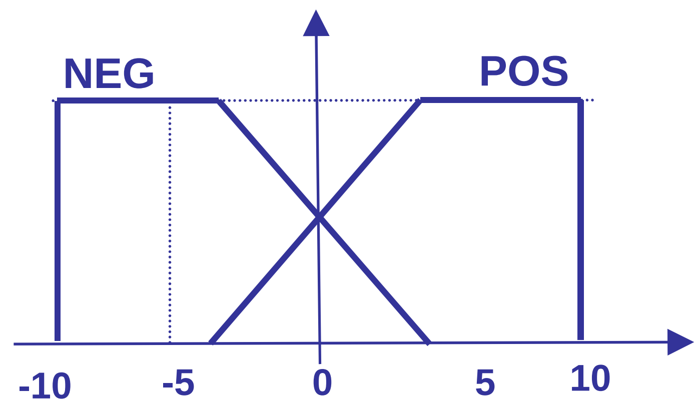
IF (X is POS) THEN (U is NEG)

IF (X is NEG) THEN (U is POS)

IF (X is ZERO) THEN (U is ZERO)

IF (X is POS) THEN (U is NEG)

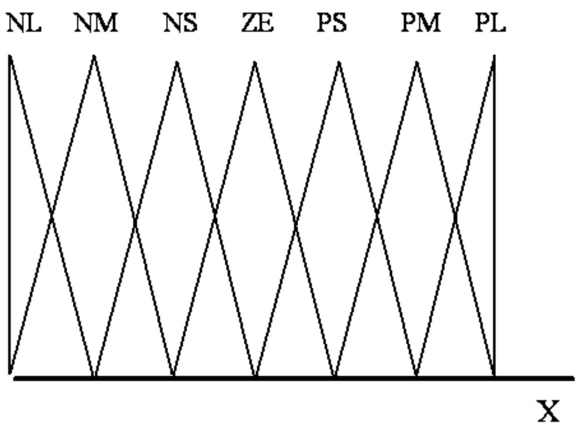
IF (X is NEG) THEN (U is POS)



Just pushing...

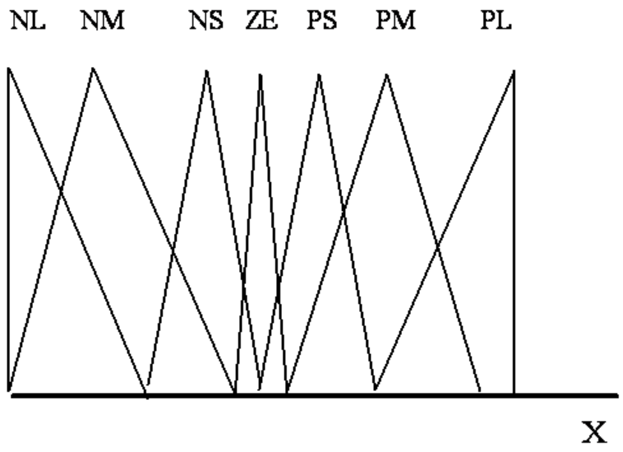
How to distribute the MFs

Evenly distributed



Max robustness to noise

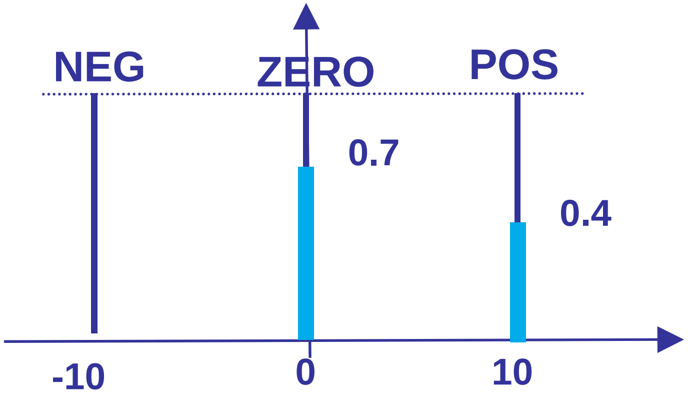
Unevenly distributed



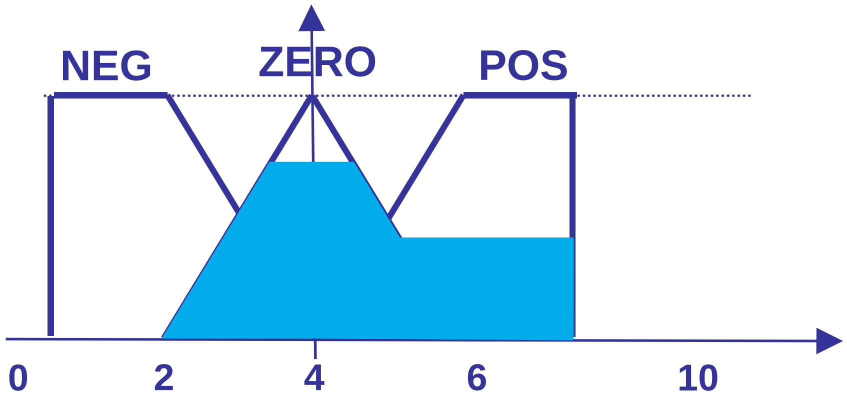
More precision where needed

Singletons or other for the output

Singletons: the weight of any cut is proportional to the cut level



Shapes: the relative wheight is higher for lower cuts



How are MFs defined?

Single expert

- Objective evaluation (e.g.: error wrt a set point)
- Interview (e.g.: operator of a control room)

Multiple experts

- Probabilistic elaboration, possibly weighted by the expert reliability

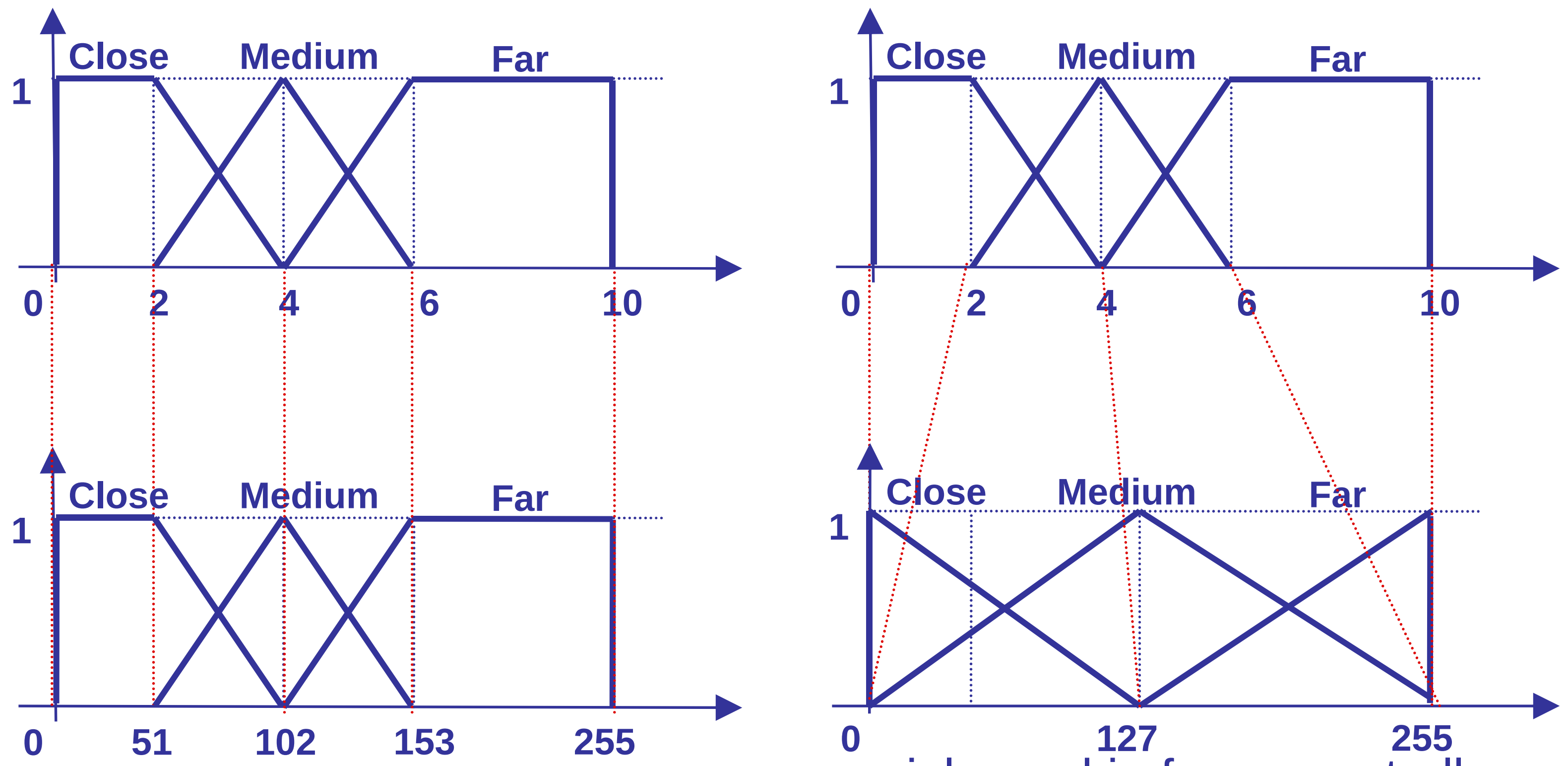
Automatic systems (NN, GA, ...) working on data

Normalization

It is common to normalize data on a standard range (e.g., 0 – 255)

Linear normalization

NON-linear normalizaton

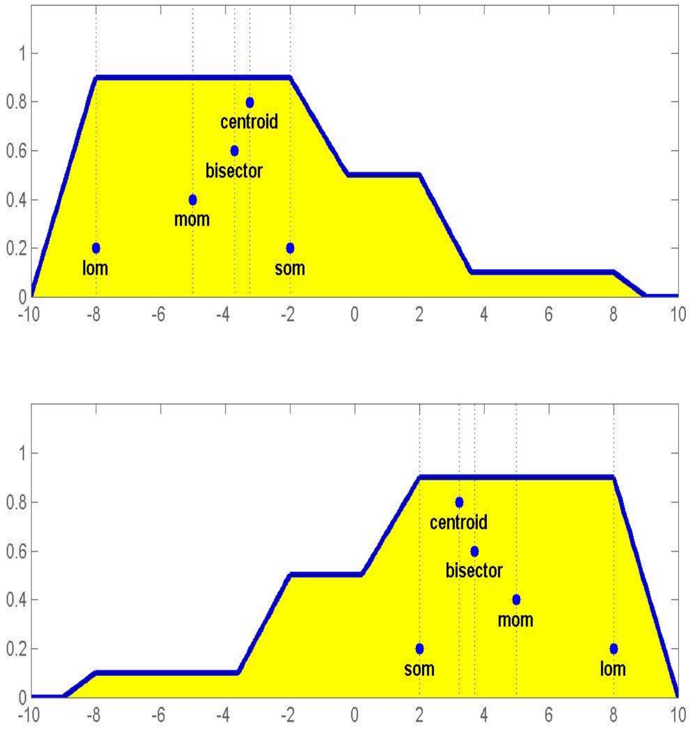


mainly used in fuzzy μcontrollers to exploit the available precision

Defuzzyfication

Many different possibilities:

- Centroid
- Bisector
- Average of maxima
- Lowest maximum
- Highest maximum
- Center of the highest area
- ...



Rule definition

From experience

- Introspective analysis
- Structured interview

From another model (e.g., a mathematical model)

By using machine learning, or self-tuning techniques (NN, GA, ...)

Selection of inferential engine

The inferential engine depends on the operators selected for:

- AND of antecedent clauses
  - min: the worst degree of matching is the most relevant
  - product: all the degrees of matching are relevant
- Detachment: combination with the rule weight
  - min
  - product
- OR
  - max: the best degree is the most relevant
  - probabilistic sum: all the collected knowledge is taken into account
- Aggregation of degrees of the same consequent
  - max: the best degree is the most relevant
  - probabilistic sum: all the collected knowledge is taken into account

Testing

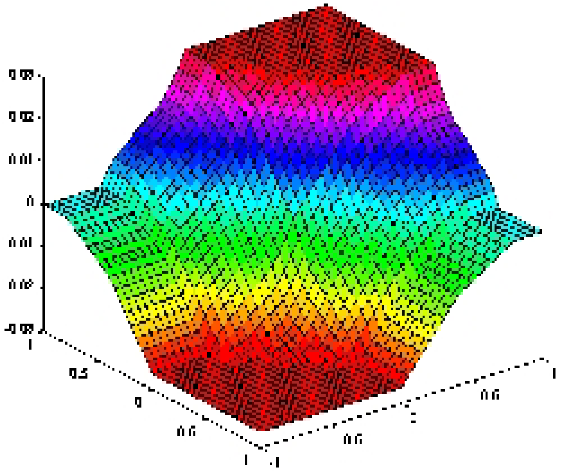
Aim: verify the design goals

Possible activity

- Dynamic simulation, if the model of the subject is available

  E.g., if the model of the controlled system is available

- "Static" simulation (single I/O check, output (control) surface study)
- Test on the process, possibly under safe conditions



Available development tools

Many tools, mainly for **fuzzy control** (including Matlab)

Common features:

- guided definition of rules and MF
- visualization of control surfaces
- suite of MFs, operators and defuzzification methods
- support to testing
- support to learning
- optimized code production, for many processors

Some tools for the development of **generic fuzzy rule systems:**

FOOL, Fuzzy Clips, FLIP, FCL, ...

FCL: an IEEE standard

IEEE-IEC document 61131-7

An example: model the aggressiveness of a character in a videogame

```
FUNCTION_BLOCK

\* VAR definition *\

 VAR_INPUT
   Our_Health      REAL; (* RANGE(0 .. 100) *)
   Enemy_Health    REAL; (* RANGE(0 .. 100) *)
 END_VAR

 VAR_OUTPUT
   Aggressiveness  REAL; (* RANGE(0 .. 4) *)
 END_VAR
```

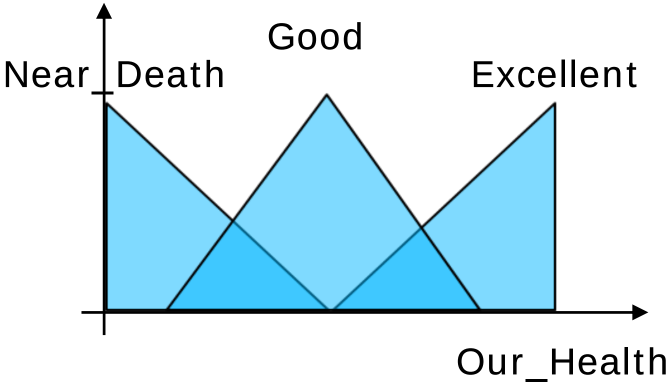
FCL Example (2): MF definition

```
\* MF definition *\

FUZZIFY Our_Health
    TERM Near_Death := (0, 0) (0, 1) (50, 0) ;
    TERM Good := (14, 0) (50, 1) (83, 0) ;
    TERM Excellent := (50, 0) (100, 1) (100, 0) ;
END_FUZZIFY

FUZZIFY Enemy_Health
    TERM Near_Death := (0, 0) (0, 1) (50, 0) ;
    TERM Good := (14, 0) (50, 1) (83, 0) ;
    TERM Excellent := (50, 0) (100, 1) (100, 0) ;
END_FUZZIFY

FUZZIFY Aggressiveness
    TERM Run_Away := 1 ;
    TERM Fight_Defensively := 2 ;
    TERM All_Out_Attack := 3 ;
END_FUZZIFY
```



FCL Example (3): defuzzyfication

```
\* Definition of the defuzzyfication method *\

DEFUZZIFY Aggressiveness
    METHOD: MoM; \\Media of Maxima
END_DEFUZZIFY
```

FCL Example (4): rule definition

```
RULEBLOCK first
 AND:MIN;
 ACCU:MAX;
 RULE 0: IF (Our_Health IS Near_Death) AND (Enemy_Health IS Near_Death)
THEN (Aggressiveness IS Fight_Defensively);
 RULE 1: IF (Our_Health IS Near_Death) AND (Enemy_Health IS Good)
THEN (Aggressiveness IS Run_Away);
 RULE 2: IF (Our_Health IS Near_Death) AND (Enemy_Health IS Excellent)
THEN (Aggressiveness IS Run_Away);
 RULE 3: IF (Our_Health IS Good) AND (Enemy_Health IS Near_Death)
THEN (Aggressiveness IS All_Out_Attack);
 RULE 4: IF (Our_Health IS Good) AND (Enemy_Health IS Good)
THEN (Aggressiveness IS Fight_Defensively);
 RULE 5: IF (Our_Health IS Good) AND (Enemy_Health IS Excellent)
THEN (Aggressiveness IS Fight_Defensively);
 RULE 6: IF (Our_Health IS Excellent) AND (Enemy_Health IS Near_Death)
THEN (Aggressiveness IS All_Out_Attack);
 RULE 7: IF (Our_Health IS Excellent) AND (Enemy_Health IS Good)
THEN (Aggressiveness IS All_Out_Attack);
 RULE 8: IF (Our_Health IS Excellent) AND (Enemy_Health IS Excellent)
THEN (Aggressiveness IS Fight_Defensively);
END_RULEBLOCK
END_FUNCTION_BLOCK
```

HW for fuzzy systems

PC and assembly, or C (C++, Java, ...) code

Standard microcontroller (compiled fuzzy code)

Fuzzy HW

- Fuzzy processor: almost only a RAM (everything is precomputed) with data acquisition (8 to 12 bit) and serial interface
- Standard microcontroller augmented with fuzzy instructions in the instruction set (e.g., fuzzyfy, defuzzyfy, ...)
- Fuzzy processor integrated with other devices (e.g., pwm generator, ...)

Esercizi proposti

1. Definire come controllare l'illuminazione di una stanza per mantenerla costante relativamente a un riferimento dato da un utente. Le variabili di controllo sono la potenza della lampada interna (data in percentuale) e, in seconda battuta, la posizione della tapparella. Le variabili in ingresso possonoesser ricavate da grado di illuminazione interna ed esterna, o da altri elementi.

2. Definire un sistema di supporto alla decisione per l'autorita' delle acque di Como che deve decidere quanto aprire le chiuse di uscita del lago in funzione della richiesta di acque a valle e del livello del lago (riserva). In seconda battuta possono essere considerate anche le previsioni meteo.