

## Analysis on Modified Fuzzy Logic Toolbox for Marine Navigation Applications

P. Palanichamy

Department of Mathematics, AMET University, Chennai

---

### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received Jun 19, 2017

Revised Nov 25, 2017

Accepted Dec 10, 2017

---

#### Keywords:

Extended Fuzzy Rules

Fuzzy Logic Controller (FLC)

Marine Steering Systems

---

### ABSTRACT

Programmed marine navigation and control is a vital piece of savvy vehicle control framework. It incorporates course keeping, and the course is evolving. Its primary design is to guarantee that boats cruise in the provided guidance consequently disregarding changes in ocean conditions, wind and different, unsettling influences. Fuzzy control is the verifiable truth that Fuzzy rationale frameworks require no exact scientific models of the framework under control. Expansion rationale, given expansion set, is to explore the different issue. The blend of development hypothesis and control theory brought another sort of wise control augmentation control. This paper presents Fuzzy augmentation control strategy for marine directing. The paper set up the model of Fuzzy augmentation control framework and concentrated the outline of Fuzzy augmentation controller. Recreation comes about show that the control strategy is profitable.

*Copyright © 2018 Institute of Advanced Engineering and Science.  
All rights reserved.*

---

### Corresponding Author:

P. Palanichamy,

Department of Mathematics,

AMET University, Chennai.

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The programmed marine controlling framework is a standout amongst the most vital instruments in the ship, and its principle intention is to guarantee that boats cruise in the provided guidance consequently [1]. The regular ship controlling framework is a SISO (single-information single-yield) control framework as in the heading (yaw edge) of the ship is measured by a gyro compass and bolstered back to a PID control framework (auto-pilot) [2]. PID controllers have been broadly utilized as a part of the control of ship directing. The principle issue in utilizing these frameworks is that ordinary PID autopilot couldn't acquire and keep up ideal control on account of without the ability to the dynamic character or is hard to tune the controlling parameters [3]. Besides, it was hard to set up the precise arithmetic model as per the diverse, dynamic model of each ship and dynamic aggravation. Along these lines, it is to a great degree hard to tune the PID controller to secure a decent conduct in all circumstances [4, 5]. Fuzzy control hypothesis in the programmed marine guiding is contemplated. It is the verifiable truth. They can certain inexact classes of capacities to a given precision, and moreover, the yield of the framework can be spoken to by Fuzzy premise capacities. Specialists' experience is essential when a ship is in course-keeping and course changing moves. The fuzzy master framework that incorporates a learning base to store truths and tenets, a deduction motor to reenact specialists' choice and a Fuzzy interface gadget. In any case, utilizing the Fuzzy rationale and the conventional techniques cannot take care of the opposing issue. Augmentation rationale, given expansion set of matter-component, is to look into the different issue. The blend of extenics and control hypothesis brought another kind of wise control augmentation control into the world. The science premise of standard control, advanced control, present-day control, Fuzzy control and neural system control is L change, Z change, status space investigation, Fuzzy set and neural network topology separately, while that of expansion control is augmentation set hypothesis.

In this paper also reviewed in Fuzzy C strange points clustering algorithm. In Information Communication and Embedded Systems [6]. Survey on fuzzy Petri nets for classification [7]. Design of a Single Input Fuzzy Logic Controller Based SVC for Dynamic Performance Enhancement of Power Systems [8]. Glaucoma detection using fuzzy C-Mean (FCM), International Journal of Pharmacy and Technology [9]. In this paper [10] describes that the An Efficient Self-Reconfiguration and Route Selection for Wireless Sensor Networks.

**2. RESEARCH METHOD**

This paper proposes the Fuzzy expansion control show. The control model is made out of the Fuzzy controller and conservatory controller, which are associated with a sort of canny control switch given augmentation set. The yield computation of the Fuzzy [11] controller depends on the measuring segment of expansion set. It is constructed just upon the known great field and restriction field and does not require gave numerical models and if control structure data. The expansion controller is great at managing enormous change and personal change. It made out of augmentation mode, subordinate degree estimation, development investigation, extension change and brilliant level assessment modules. The Fuzzy augmentation control framework comprises of Fuzzy controller [12], development controller, power exchange switch (CTS) and plant. The fuzzy extension control structure appears as the figure 1.

The upper layer expansion controller contains a database, human-machine interface and information base. Database and learning base is utilized for sparing the data of control process and master learning individually [13]. The essential augmentation controller comprises of five sections: character recognizable proof, subordinate degree computation, measure design recognizable proof, development control number juggling. Character recognizable proof uses for separating framework characters from the current obtained structure data and gatherings them into an individual character design. Subordinate degree figuring is utilized for building the related expansion set and efforts by embracing current structure status esteems to get the subordinate level of character status. Measuring design recognizable proof gatherings the present characters into an individual design directed by standard rules. Expansion control number juggling utilizes for procuring the yield estimation of the controller as per characterised control models and related expansion control calculation.

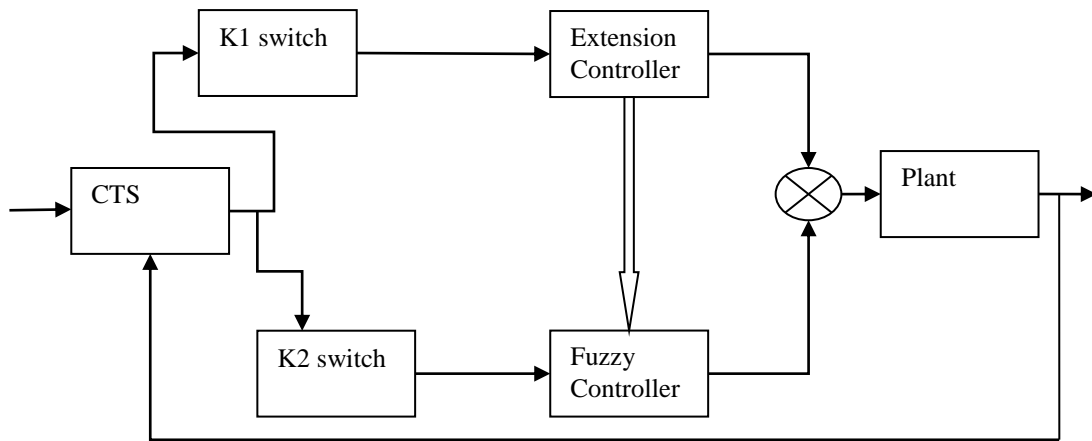


Figure 1. Block Diagram of Extended Fuzzy Controller for Marine Navigation

Table 1. Fuzzy Rules

<i>E</i> / $\Delta e$	<i>LP</i>	<i>MP</i>	<i>SP</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>SN</i>	<i>MN</i>	<i>LN</i>
<i>LP</i>	<i>PB</i>	<i>PB</i>	<i>PB</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Z</i>
<i>MP</i>	<i>PB</i>	<i>PB</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>NS</i>
<i>SP</i>	<i>PB</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>NS</i>	<i>NM</i>
<i>S</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>NS</i>	<i>NM</i>	<i>NM</i>
<i>SN</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>NS</i>	<i>NM</i>	<i>NM</i>	<i>NB</i>
<i>MN</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>NS</i>	<i>NM</i>	<i>NM</i>	<i>NB</i>	<i>NB</i>
<i>LN</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>NS</i>	<i>NM</i>	<i>NM</i>	<i>NB</i>	<i>NB</i>	<i>NB</i>

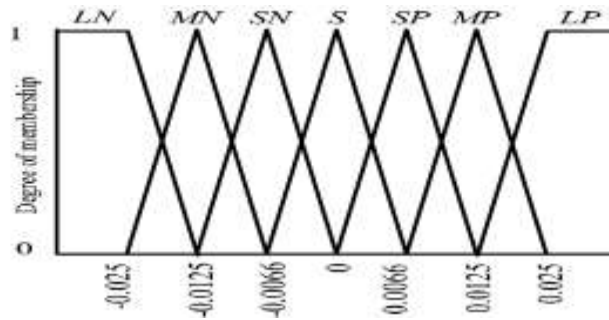


Figure 2. Input Membership function

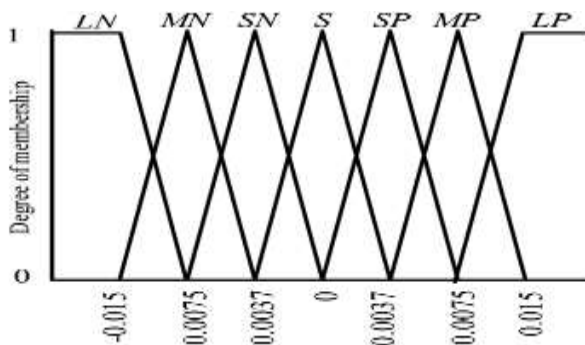


Figure 3. Output Membership Function

**3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS**

A marine steering must satisfy two targets: course-keeping along with course-evolving. In the primary case, the control goal is to keep up the ship's heading taking after the coveted course ( $y(t) = \text{constant}$ ). In the second case, the point is to actualize the course change without motions and in the briefest time conceivable. In both circumstances, the operability of the framework must be free of the unsettling influences created by the wind, the waves and the streams. For course-changing and course-keeping of the marine directing, the execution of the Fuzzy augmentation controller outlined is executed in MATLAB/Simulink condition.

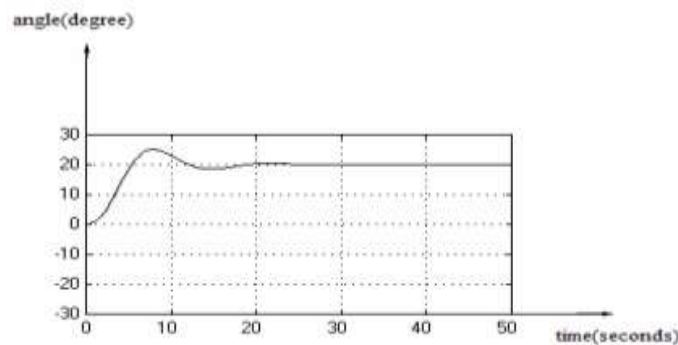


Figure 4. Response of Course Steering

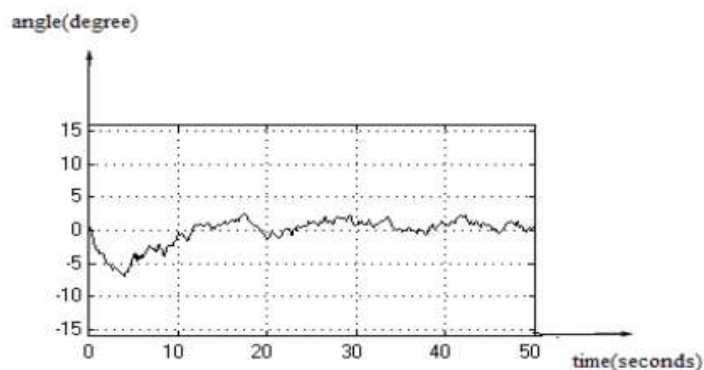


Figure 5. Response of Course Steering with Random Disturbance

Figure 4 shows that the extended fuzzy controller achieved reasonable behaviour for the course-changing navigation or steering. Figure 5 indicates that the heading performance of the proposed controller with the random and high disturbance variations has shown the excellent response.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

This paper discusses the analysis of an improved fuzzy logic controller for the control of course changing and course keeping in marine navigation or steering. We analyzed a fusion method of extended sets or rules and fuzzy logic sets and implemented the fuzzy extended control topology for marine navigation and steering. This paper concentrated the outline of a streamlined Fuzzy controller for the control apparently changing and course-keeping in marine guiding. We displayed a combination strategy for expansion sets and Fuzzy sets and proposed the Fuzzy expansion control framework for marine directing. We concentrated the plan of Fuzzy augmentation controller and got a satisfactory conduct in various moving circumstances.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] L. Weifeng, S. Caiqin, W. Chuang, L. Guangxing and X. Bin, "Modeling, Simulation and Application of the Hydraulic Steering Gear System in DMS2016 Marine Engineering Simulator", 2017 9th International Conference on Measuring Technology and Mechatronics Automation (ICMTMA), Changsha, 2017, pp. 296-299.
- [2] S. Das and S. E. Talole, "Robust Steering Autopilot Design for Marine Surface Vessels", in *IEEE Journal of Oceanic Engineering*, vol. 41, no. 4, pp. 913-922, Oct. 2016.
- [3] Hu Qixiang and Bai Jiping, "Simulation research on the dual redundant directional valve for marine hydraulic steering gear", Proceedings 2011 International Conference on Transportation, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering (TMEE), Changchun, 2011, pp. 2162-2165.
- [4] M. Aicardi, G. Casalino and G. Indiveri, "Steering marine vehicles: a drag coefficient modulation approach", 2001 IEEE/ASME International Conference on Advanced Intelligent Mechatronics. Proceedings (Cat. No.01TH8556), Como, 2001, pp. 361-365 vol.1.
- [5] J. M. Soares, A. P. Aguiar, A. M. Pascoal and A. Martinoli, "An algorithm for formation-based chemical plume tracing using robotic marine vehicles", *OCEANS 2016 MTS/IEEE Monterey, Monterey, CA*, 2016, pp. 1-8.
- [6] Johnson, T. and Singh, S.K., 2016, February. *Fuzzy C strange points clustering algorithm*. In Information Communication and Embedded Systems (ICICES), 2016 International Conference on (pp. 1-5). IEEE.
- [7] Taj, S.M. and Kumaravel, A., 2015. Survey on fuzzy Petri nets for classification. *Indian Journal of Science and Technology*, 8(14), p.1.
- [8] Subramanian, D. D. P. (2014). *Design of a Single Input Fuzzy Logic Controller Based SVC for Dynamic Performance Enhancement of Power Systems*.
- [9] Surendiran, J., Saravanan, S.V., Elizabeth Catherine, F., 2016. Glaucoma detection using fuzzy C-Mean (FCM), *International Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 8(3), pp. 16149-16163.
- [10] M.A. Manivasagam, T. Ananthan, 2017. An Efficient Self-Reconfiguration and Route Selection for Wireless Sensor Networks, *IJMSR*, 9(2), pp. 192-199.
- [11] Wawan Gunawan, Agus Zainal Arifin, 2017. Fuzzy Region Merging using Fuzzy Similarity Measurement on Image Segmentation, *International Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering (IJECE)*, 7(6), pp. 2977-2985.
- [12] Alias Khamis, Mohd Ruddin Ab. Ghani, Chin Kim Gan, Mohd Shahrirel Mohd Aras, Muhamad Fiqry Khamis, Tole Sutikno, Jano Zanariah, 2017, Fuzzy Logic Implementation with MATLAB for PV-Wind Hybrid System, *TELKOMNIKA (Telecommunication Computing Electronics and Control)*, 15(3).
- [13] Budi Srinivasarao, G. Sreenivasan, Swathi Sharma, 2017. Comparison of Dynamic Stability Response of A SMIB with PI and Fuzzy Controlled DPFC, *Indonesian Journal of Electrical Engineering and Informatics (IJEI)*, 5(3).