AS IEC 61131.7—2004
IEC 61131-7:2000

Australian Standard™

Programmable controllers

Part 7: Fuzzy control programming

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee IT-006, Information Technology for Industrial Automation.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, IEC 61131-7:2000, *Programmable controllers*—Part 7: *Fuzzy control programming*.

The objective of this Standard is to offer the manufacturers and the users a well-defined common understanding of the basic means to integrate fuzzy control applications in the Programmable Controller languages according to AS IEC 61131-3, as well as the possibility to exchange portable fuzzy control programs among different programming systems.

This Standard is Part 7 of AS IEC 61131 *Programmable controllers*, which consists of the following:

Part 1: General information
Part 2: Equipment requirements and tests
Part 3: Programming languages
Part 4: User guidelines
Part 5: Communications
Part 7: Fuzzy control programming (this Standard)
Part 8: Guidelines for the application and implementation of programming languages

AS IEC 61131 does not have a Part 6. A project to develop IEC 61131-6 *Programmable controller communications via field bus* was deleted in September 2000 by the IEC.

In this Standard, the following print types are used:

– requirements proper: in arial type;

– *test specifications: in italic type;*

– explanatory matter: in smaller arial type.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.

(b) In the source text 'this part of IEC 61131' should read 'this part of AS IEC 61131'.

(c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

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INTRODUCTION

The theory of fuzzy logic in the application of control is named fuzzy control. Fuzzy control is emerging as a technology that can enhance the capabilities of industrial automation, and is suitable for control level tasks generally performed in Programmable Controllers (PC).

Fuzzy control is based upon practical application knowledge represented by so-called linguistic rule bases, rather than by analytical (either empirical or theoretical) models. Fuzzy control can be used when there is an expertise that can be expressed in its formalism. That allows to take available knowledge to improve processes and perform a variety of tasks, for instance

– control (closed or open loop, single or multi-variable, for linear or non-linear systems),
– on-line or off-line setting of control systems' parameters,
– classification and pattern recognition,
– real-time decision making (send this product to machine A or B ?),
– helping operators to make decisions or tune parameters,
– detection and diagnosis of faults in systems.

Its wide range of applications and natural approach based on human experience makes fuzzy control a basic tool that should be made available to programmable controller users as a standard.

Fuzzy control can also, in a straightforward way, be combined with classical control methods.

The application of fuzzy control can be of advantage in such cases where there is no explicit process model available, or in which the analytical model is too difficult to evaluate or when the model is too complicated to evaluate in real time.

Another advantageous feature of fuzzy control is that human experience can be incorporated in a straightforward way. Also, it is not necessary to model the whole controller with fuzzy control: sometimes fuzzy control just interpolates between a series of locally linear models, or dynamically adapts the parameters of a "linear controller", thereby rendering it non-linear, or alternatively just "zoom in" onto a certain feature of an existing controller that needs to be improved.

Fuzzy control is a multi-valued control, no longer restricting the values of a control proposition to "true" or "false". This makes fuzzy control particularly useful to model empirical expertise, stating which control actions have to be taken under a given set of inputs.

The existing theory and systems already realized in the area of fuzzy control differ widely in terms of terminology (definitions), features (functionalities) and implementation (tools).

Fuzzy control is used from small and simple applications up to highly sophisticated and complex projects. To cover all kinds of usage in this part of IEC 61131, the features of a compliant fuzzy control system are mapped into defined conformance classes.

The basic class defines a minimum set of features which has to be achieved by all compliant systems. This facilitates the exchange of fuzzy control programs.

Optional standard features are defined in the extension class. Fuzzy control programs applying these features can only be fully ported among systems using the same set of features, otherwise a partial exchange may be possible only. This standard does not force all compliant systems to realize all features in the extension class, but it supports the possibility of (partial) portability and the avoidance of the usage of non-standard features. Therefore, a compliant system should not offer non-standard features which can be meaningfully realized by using standard features of the basic class and the extension class.

In order not to exclude systems using their own highly sophisticated features from complying with this part of IEC 61131 and not to hinder the progress of future development, this standard permits also additional non-standard features which are not covered by the basic class and the extension class. However, these features need to be listed in a standard way to ensure that they are easily recognised as non-standard features.

The portability of fuzzy control applications depends on the different programming systems and also the characteristics of the control systems. These dependencies are covered by the data check list to be delivered by the manufacturer.

NOTES

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

Programmable controllers
Part 7: Fuzzy control programming

1 Scope and object

This part of IEC 61131 defines a language for the programming of Fuzzy Control applications used by programmable controllers.

The object of this part of IEC 61131 is to offer the manufacturers and the users a well-defined common understanding of the basic means to integrate fuzzy control applications in the Programmable Controller languages according to IEC 61131-3, as well as the possibility to exchange portable fuzzy control programs among different programming systems.

To achieve this, annex A gives a short introduction to the theory of fuzzy control and fuzzy logic as far as it is necessary for the understanding of this part of IEC 61131. It may be helpful for readers of this part of IEC 61131 who are not familiar with fuzzy control theory to read annex A first.

2 Normative references

References to international standards that are struck through in this clause are replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are listed immediately thereafter and identified by shading. Any Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard that is identical to the International Standard it replaces is identified as such.

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of IEC 61131. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of IEC 61131 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 60050-351:1998, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 351: Automatic control*

~~IEC 61131-3:1993, *Programmable controllers – Part 3: Programming languages*~~

AS IEC 61131.3, *Programmable controllers*—Part 3: *Programming languages* (identical)