

# 宜蘭大學工程學刊

## 投稿格式

### 一、扉頁

1. 題目
2. 作者中文姓名，在姓名後請加 1, 2, 3..等編號區別之。且在姓名下方配合 1, 2, 3..等編號，註明作者之職稱及服務單位。
3. 摘要，置於作者之後，以三百字為限。
4. 三至五個關鍵詞。

### 二、第二頁

1. 英文題目，英文題目採粗體字，除第一個字母為大寫外，其餘皆小寫。
2. 作者英文全名，名在前，姓在後。在英文姓名下方配合 1, 2, 3..等編號，註明作者之職稱及服務單位。
3. 英文摘要，置於作者之後，以三百字為限。
4. 三至五個英文關鍵詞。

三、文章章節之編序以一、二、三…為章，以 2-1、2-2…為節，以 2-1-1、2-2-2…為小節來標示。

四、方程式依出現之順序以(1), (2)…編號，在本文中以式(1)、式(2)稱之。

五、表和圖，一律以 1, 2,…等編號，在本文中引用表圖時，以表 1、圖 1 等稱之，表圖等必須列在文中並儘可能靠近正文中第一次提及的地方。

六、參考文獻請按中文、外文順序並依姓氏筆劃或字母先後排列，如相同作者之不同著作則以發表年份先後排列。文獻引用以（人名、年代）系統為之。

期刊（研討會論文）請依下列順序排列：作者、年份、題目、刊物名（中文，粗體；英文，斜體）、卷號、頁碼。

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<<紙一辺界>> - 整形文件

<<全文流一字体: 标楷体>>

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Times New Roman

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右 2.5 cm

行距 = 1.5 倍行高

# 四旋翼直升机之平衡控制 (标楷体, 粗, 置中, 20 pt)

行高 = (空白)

☑ 貼齊格紙

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上标  
戴翊展<sup>1</sup> 黄寶強<sup>2</sup> 徐碧生<sup>3</sup> (标楷体, 粗, 置中, 12 pt)  
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利用尺規对齊  
縮排至中間

- 1. 國立宜蘭大學機械與機電工程學系研究生 (标楷体, 粗, 12 pt)
- 2. 國立宜蘭大學機械與機電工程學系講師 (Times New Roman)
- 3. 國立宜蘭大學機械與機電工程學系副教授

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摘要 (标楷体, 粗, 置中, 14 pt)

第 1 行 縮排 2 字元

→ ○○無人飛行載具近年來在業界與學術界上發展快速○其靈敏性高○機動性佳、體積小與重量輕等特點在軍事戰略上具發展價值○本論文以四旋翼直升機機身為不穩定之特性，設計一套自調式模糊 PID 姿態控制系統，用以增加四旋翼直升機之穩定性與安全性。本系統主要分為硬體及軟體兩個部分，硬體方面為架設在四旋翼直升機上之傾斜感測器做為姿態回授，Arduino 單晶片作為控制器來即時運算程式；軟體方面以模糊控制與 PID 控制相結合，通過對誤差及誤差變化即時判別，實現自調整的 PID 參數；智慧型手機則可藉由藍牙傳輸姿態命令控制四旋翼直升機，使控制直升機更為有趣。實際測試結果顯示本控制系統能穩定四旋翼直升機的姿態，達到平衡，並驗證此控制理論之可行性。(标楷体, 向左对齊, 12 pt)

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關鍵詞：(四旋翼直升機、自調式模糊 PID 控制器、無人飛行載具、平衡控制 (标楷体, 12 pt))  
(标楷体, 粗, 12 pt)

\*通訊作者 E-mail : crph1118@hotmail.com

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貼齊格線

## 二、四旋翼直昇機原理

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### 2-1 四旋翼直昇機姿態介紹 (半且, 靠左對齊, 12 pt)

縮排 2 字元

→ ○○本四旋翼飛行器採用市售泰世330-X做為實驗機種，四個旋翼作為飛行的直接動力源，旋翼對稱分佈在機體的前後、左右四個方向，四個旋翼處於同一高度平面，且四個旋翼的結構和半徑都相同，Rotor1和Rotor3逆時針旋轉；Rotor2和Rotor4順時針旋轉，四顆馬達安裝在四旋翼的支架端，支架中間的位置則安裝單晶片控制器和傳輸藍芽等外部設備。四旋翼飛行器的結構形式如圖1所示。(12 pt)

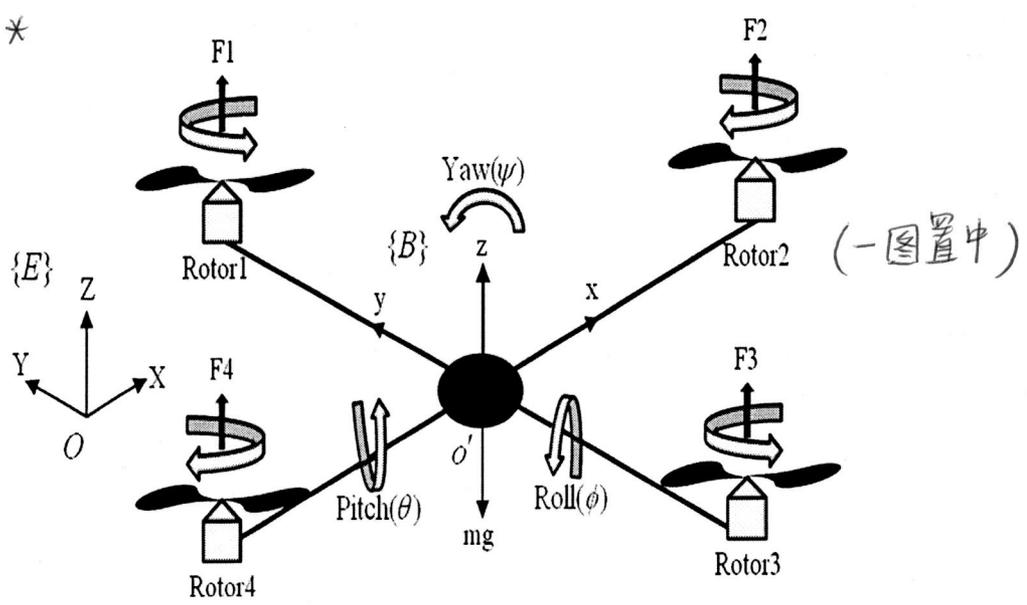


圖 1. 四旋翼直昇機結構原理圖 (置中, 12 pt)  
 △空格 (图标題字在圖下方)

○四旋翼直昇機是固定在十字交叉結構上由四個獨立馬達驅動的螺旋組成的系統(楊榮豐, 2010)，儘管有四個驅動，但因為四旋翼直昇機具有六個坐標輸出，所以仍然是欠驅動與不穩定的系統(Mandani and Benallegue, 2006)。沿著任意給定的方向作獨立運動，直昇機如果沒有給予足夠多的動力驅動，那麼該直昇機就是欠驅動。所以為了實現所有姿態控制目標，必然存在旋轉力矩與平移系統的耦合。四旋翼直昇機大致上可作前

接著，再根據想要之穩態誤差、頻率響應頻寬、響應之上升時間、最大超越量百分比以及安定時間來設計我們想要之PID參數，並撰寫其模糊控制器規則表，來得到其PID控制器中的。如下表1為模糊控制器之規則表。

\* 表 1. 模糊規則表 (置中, 12pt)

		ce		
		NS	ZE	PS
e	NS	PB	PS	PB
	ZE	NS	NB	NS
	PS	PB	PS	PB

\* 表格標題是寫在表格上方

根據模糊規則，對所有輸入語言變數量化後的各種組合，通過模糊邏輯推理方法計算出每一個狀態的模糊控制輸出，最終產生模糊規則表。

在求得控制表後，將控制規則表寫在程式規則庫裡，並編制一個查找控制表的副程式，實際控制過程中通過查表，帶入下式計算即可得到自調整後的  $K_p$ 、 $K_i$  和  $K_d$  值。

方程式

$$\begin{cases} K_p = K'_p + \{e, ce\} + q_p \\ K_i = K'_i + \{e, ce\} + q_i \\ K_d = K'_d + \{e, ce\} + q_d \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

置中, 12pt

↳ 靠右對齊 12pt

式中， $K'_p$ 、 $K'_i$ 、 $K'_d$  為前一次的PID控制參數； $\{e, ce\}$  為偏差  $e$  與偏差變化率  $ce$  對應於模糊規則表中的值； $q_p$ 、 $q_i$  和  $q_d$  為修正過後的係數。

### 3-3 Android 智慧型手機軟體設計

本論文藉由最近熱門的智慧型手機作業系統Android來撰寫程式，取代以往複雜又昂貴的遙控器，透過簡易的藍芽傳輸就能對四旋翼直升機下控制命令，也能回傳四旋翼

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※ 注意作者、人數、年代、書名、章節、第幾期……等位置排序。  
重要!! 請注意用法與每個標點符號等細節。

※ 參考文獻

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《統一格式》 《統一字體: Times New Roman》

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行高=(空白)  
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# Balance Control for Quadrotor Helicopter (粗, 置中, 18pt)

Yi-Jhan Dai<sup>1</sup>, Bao-Chiang Hwang<sup>2</sup>, Bih-Sheng Hsu<sup>3</sup> (粗, 置中, 12pt)

利用縮排  
尺規對齊

- 1. Graduate Student, Department of Mechanical and Electromechanical Engineering, National Ilan University. (粗, 12pt)
- 2. Teacher, Department of Mechanical and Electromechanical Engineering, National Ilan University. (粗, 12pt)
- 3. Associate Professor, Department of Mechanical and Electromechanical Engineering, National Ilan University. (粗, 12pt)

## ABSTRACT (粗, 置中, 14pt)

第一行縮排2字元

Due to the advantages on small size, light structures and high maneuverability, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles(UAV) have the merits in military applications. Investigations and researches on UAV have become the most popular topics recently. In this study, a self-fuzzy PID control system was designed to improve the stability and security of the quadrotor helicopter. The system is mainly divided into two parts, the hardware and the software. In the hardware, a tilt-sensor was set up on the quadrotor helicopter as a attitude feedback, and arduino single chip as a controller to run programs. The software was programmed by the theory of fuzzy control combined with PID control, tuning the PID parameters automatically. It is interesting to control quadrotor helicopter through the commands transmitted by Bluetooth on a smartphone. The feasibility of this control theory was verified by the experimental results, which showed that this control system can stabilize the posture of the quadrotor helicopter. (粗, 12pt)

(粗, 12pt) 半形

**Keywords:** Quadrotor Helicopter, self-fuzzy PID controller, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Balance control. (12pt)

\*Corresponding author E-mail: crph1118@hotmail.com (粗, 12pt)

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《(內)文全統一格式》 《(全)紙一字体 = Times New Roman》  
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Halogenated aliphatic compounds are used in industrial processes and are prevalent groundwater contaminants and significant components of hazardous wastes and landfill leachates (Chaudhry and Chapalamadugu, 1991; Zhang and Bennett, 2005). They are also the high-risk chemicals found in drinking water in the United States (Crouch et al., 1983). Many halogenated compounds are highly toxic, and because they are often recalcitrant or insoluble, they escape degradation. However, microbes exposed to these synthetic chemicals have developed the ability to utilize some of the halogenated compounds (Chaudhry and Chapalamadugu, 1991). Field and Sierra-Alvarez (2004) also reported chlorinated compounds are also degraded under anaerobic conditions in which they are utilized as an electron donor and carbon source. Cometabolism occurs when a compound, a co-metabolite, is not metabolized as a source of carbon or energy but is incidentally transformed by organisms using another primary substrate (Kobayashi and Rittmann, 1982; Liu, 1986). Acclimation plays a key role in such biodegradation of inhibitory compounds.

The objective of this study was to evaluate the treatability of an anaerobic treatment process, such as used in industrial wastewater treatment, to biotransform seven chlorinated aliphatics, while simultaneously converting the primary substrate to methane. Acetic acid (HAc) and propionic acid (HPr) were used as the primary substrates because they represented key intermediates in anaerobic digestion of organic pollutants. The critical loading rate of chlorinated aliphatic which reduced the utilization rate of the primary substrate to 50% of a control was also evaluated.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methylene chloride (MC;  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ), chloroform (CF;  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ), carbon tetrachloride (CT;  $\text{CCl}_4$ ), 1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE;  $\text{CCl}_2\text{CH}_2$ ), trichloroethylene (TCE;  $\text{CCl}_2\text{CHCl}$ ), tetrachloroethylene (PCE;  $\text{CCl}_2\text{CCl}_2$ ), and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA;  $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}_3$ ), as common industrial solvents, were assayed.

A continuous flow stirred-tank reactor (CSTR) with high concentrations of suspended-growth biomass was used. Fourteen reactors were used for testing the 7 chlorinated aliphatic compounds, with each of the 2 primary substrates, HPr or HAc. A 2 L, wide-mouth Pyrex glass bottle was used as the

concentration for HPr and HAc, respectively. A trace metal solution was added daily into each reactor ( 5 mg Fe/L, 1 mg Ni/L, and 1 mg Co/L of reactor-day ) to promote predomination of a high-rate *Methanosarcina* enrichment vs. the low rate *Methanothrix* (*Methanosaeta*). This procedure was described in detail by Takashima and Speece (1989).

### Fate Model

Biotransformation, biomass adsorption, abiotic transformation, and volatilization are the major mechanisms for the removal of chlorinated aliphatics (inhibitors) during wastewater treatment. A model was developed to clarify the contributions of these mechanisms in the system.

△△空格 ※注音格式  
 ✕ Table 1. Composition of basal inorganic nutrients used in the reactor

Constituent	Concentration in Reactor (mg/L)
NH <sub>4</sub> Cl	1,200
MgSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	400
KCl	400
Na <sub>2</sub> S · 9H <sub>2</sub> O	300
CaCl <sub>2</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O	50
(NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>	80
FeCl <sub>2</sub> · 4H <sub>2</sub> O	40
CoCl <sub>2</sub> · 6H <sub>2</sub> O	10
KI	10
(NaPO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>6</sub>	10
MnCl <sub>2</sub> · 4H <sub>2</sub> O	0.5
NH <sub>4</sub> VO <sub>3</sub>	0.5
CuCl <sub>2</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O	0.5
ZnCl <sub>2</sub>	0.5
AlCl <sub>3</sub> · 6H <sub>2</sub> O	0.5
NaMoO <sub>4</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O	0.5
H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub>	0.5
NiCl <sub>2</sub> · 6H <sub>2</sub> O	0.5
NaWO <sub>4</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O	0.5
Na <sub>2</sub> SeO <sub>3</sub>	0.5
Cysteine	10
NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	6,000