Sensorless Speed Estimation Of An Induction Motor In A

This book explores various intelligent algorithms including evolutionary algorithms, swarm intelligence-based algorithms for analysis and control of dynamical systems. Both single-input-single-output (SISO) and multi-input-multi-output (MIMO) systems are explored for analysis and control purposes. The applications of intelligent algorithm vary from approximation to optimal control design. The applications of intelligent algorithms not only improve understanding of a dynamical system but also enhance the control efficacy. The intelligent algorithms are now readily applied to all fields of control including linear control, nonlinear control, digital control, optimal control, etc. The book also discusses the main benefits attained due to the application of algorithms to analyze and control

As the demand for efficient energy sources continues to grow around the globe, electrical systems are becoming more essential in an effort to meet these increased needs. As these systems are being utilized more frequently, it becomes imperative to find ways of optimizing their overall function. The Handbook of Research on Emerging Technologies for Electrical Power Planning, Analysis, and Optimization features emergent methods and research in the systemic and strategic planning of energy usage. Highlighting theoretical perspectives and empirical research, this handbook is a comprehensive reference source for researchers, practitioners, students, and professionals interested in the current advancements and efficient use in power systems.

Este trabalho propõe uma análise comparativa do desempenho de técnicas de controle e estimação de velocidade, com realização discreta no tempo, aplicadas a motores de indução trifásicos, utilizando plataforma com base em um processador digital de sinais de ponto-fixo. Algumas modificações em algoritmos existentes na literatura são propostas para melhorar o desempenho das técnicas em estudo. Inicialmente, uma revisão histórica sobre a evolução dos sistemas de acionamento para motores de corrente alternada e uma revisão bibliográfica das principais técnicas de estimação de velocidade implementadas em DSP são realizadas. Em seguida, são obtidos diferentes modelos para o motor de indução trifásico representados em referenciais semi-estacionários. A partir do modelo da máquina foram projetados dois controladores de velocidade: um controlador clássico e amplamente utilizado no meio industrial (PI), e, com o objetivo de compensar distúrbios e dinâmicas não modeladas, um controlador adaptativo robusto por modelo de referência (RMRAC) é implementado. Para o projeto de servomecanismos sensorless de alto desempenho, duas técnicas de estimação de velocidade baseadas no modelo do MI foram selecionadas. Uma delas é amplamente difundida. no meio acadêmico e industrial, sendo fundamentada em um sistema adaptativo por modelo de referência (MRAS) e outra tem base em um algoritmo de mínimos quadrados recursivos modificado (MRLS) e é apresentada como uma alternativa de alto desempenho. No desenvolvimento deste trabalho, resultados de simulações utilizando o software Matlab®, simulações em tempo-real em plataforma DSP, e por fim, resultados experimentais são apresentados. A partir destes resultados, parte-se para avaliação para determinar quais dos controladores sensorless analisados apresentam resposta dinâmica satisfatória em uma larga faixa de velocidade, inclusive em condições de velocidade baixa e nula, e também diante de situações de variação de carga e de parâmetros.

An interesting alternative for today's high efficiency variable speed drives is the Permanent Magnet-Assisted Synchronous Reluctance Motor drive, which belongs to the family of brushless synchronous AC motor drives. Generally, the reluctance torque of this motor is significant compared to the Permanent Magnet electrical torque. The advantage of increased reluctance torque is the decreased need of expensive permanent magnet (PM) material, which makes this solution thus cheaper than the respective permanent magnet motor. Also due to its synchronous operation, sensorless rotational control is possible along with higher power factor and better efficiency compared to the induction motor (IM). Therefore, this thesis first deals with the implementation of a vector control strategy for speed control of the PMa-synRM motor that can be applied to a washing machine application. The machine is supplied by a current controlled voltage source PWM inverter to control the instantaneous stator currents which are decided by the reference speed. Secondly, the thesis focuses on the sensorless speed operation of the PMa-SynRM to take advantage of the lower costs as well as increased system reliability which otherwise is not possible using the delicate speed or position sensors. The concept involves estimation of the rotor speed and/or position. There are several speed estimation techniques proposed by researchers and among them the observer based technique is proven and commonly used in the industry. The only requirements of the observer system are a very fast signal processor, specialized and optimized to perform complex mathematical calculations. The feasibility and effectiveness of the control techniques are verified using the experimental results, implemented using the Texas Instruments TMS320F2812 eZDSP controller board and the overall motor drive system in the laboratory.

Comparison of speed sensorless control techniques applied to induction motors in a dsp platform

Permanent Magnet Synchronous and Brushless DC Motor Drives

11th International Symposium on Neural Networks, ISNN 2014, Hong Kong and Macao, China, November 28 -- December 1, 2014. Proceedings

Motor speed estimation with sensorless vectorial control, employing an extended kalman filter with estimation of the covariance of the noises

Study and Application for Rotational Speed Estimation Method of a Sensorless Dc Motor Using Adaptive Filter

Speed estimation is one of the methods of speed sensor-less control for three phase induction motors. With the advancement of the power electronics switching devices and digital technologies, the developments of speed estimation methods have been intensively implemented from many researchers. Thus, this field of research has become more interested to investigate. Speed sensor-less control techniques can make the hardware simple and improve the reliability of the motor without the introducing the feedback sensor and it becomes more important in the modern AC servo drive. It is one of the attracting research directions in the high-precision servo control field because of its robust characteristics, simple realization and excellent dynamic response. Several common rotor speed estimation was introduced in the thesis. The model must accurately represent both the electrical and electromagnetic interactions within the machine and associated mechanical systems. In this Thesis, the neural

networks controller for speed estimation has been developed approach to induction motor that has been implemented in digital signal processing controller (DSP) and gave the control signal to IGBT for run three phase inductions motor. Analysis of speed estimation nonlinear characteristics is carried out and makes a comparison with traditional linear method speed sensor less method. First, the simulation of the proposed control system is performed by using the MATLAB software and then the real time implementation is performed by using the MATLAB and the hardware.According to the mathematical model of the induction motor, the simulation of model and hardware implementation of speed sensor-less induction motor had been successfully implemented. The design and implementation of the speed estimation system for three-phase induction motor and the experimental research is presented in this Thesis. Finally, this Thesis shows the implementation of the speed estimation using DSP controller and the design of hardware and software for speed sensorless of induction motor. The experiment is completed at different speed and experiment results show that artificial neural network controller obtained a good response when compared to conventional methods.

Sensorless speed detection of an induction motor is an attractive area for researchers to enhance the reliability of the system and to reduce the cost of the components. This paper presents a simple method of estimating a rotational speed by utilizing an artificial neural network (ANN) that would be fed by a set of stator current frequencies that contain some saliency harmonics. This approach allows operators to detect the speed in induction motors such an approach also provides reliability, low cost, and simplicity. First, the proposed method is based on converting the stator current signals to the frequency domain and then applying a tracking algorithm to the stator current spectrum in order to detect frequency peaks. Secondly, the ANN has to be trained by the detected peaks; the training data must be from very precise data to provide an accurate rotor speed. Moreover, the desired output of the training is the speed, which is measured by a tachometer simultaneously with the stator current signal. The databases were collected at many different speeds from two different types of AC induction motors, wound rotor and squirrel cage. They were trained and tested, so when the difference between the desired speed value and the ANN output value reached the wanted accuracy, the system does not need to use the tachometer anymore. Eventually, the experimental results show that in an optimal ANN design, the speed of the wound rotor induction motor was estimated accurately, where the testing average error was 1 RPM. The proposed method has not succeeded to predict the rotor speed of the squirrel cage induction motor precisely, where the smallest testingaverage error that was achieved was 5 RPM.

The edited volume contains original papers contributed to 1st International Conference on Smart System, Innovations and Computing (SSIC 2017) by researchers from different countries. The contributions focuses on two main areas, i.e. Smart Systems Innovations which includes applications for smart cities, smart grid, social computing and privacy challenges with their theory, specification, design, performance, and system building. And second Computing of Complex Solutions which includes algorithms, security solutions, communication and networking approaches. The volume provides a snapshot of current progress in related areas and a glimpse of future possibilities. This volume is useful for researchers, Ph.D. students, and professionals working in the core areas of smart systems, innovations and computing.

This book describes the development of an adaptive state observer using a mathematical model to achieve high performance for sensorless induction motor drives. This involves first deriving an expression for a modified gain rotor flux observer with a parameter adaptive scheme to estimate the motor speed accurately and improve the stability and performance of sensorless vector-controlled induction motor drives. This scheme is then applied to the controls of a photovoltaic-motor water-pumping system, which results in improved dynamic performance under different operating conditions. The book also presents a robust speed controller design for a sensorless vector-controlled induction motor drive system based on H∞ theory, which overcomes the problems of the classical controller.

16th International Conference, EANN 2015, Rhodes, Greece, September 25-28 2015.Proceedings

Sensorless Speed Detection of PWM-fed Asynchronous Machines Using Spectral Estimation Techniques

World Congress on Engineering and Computer Science 2015

Electric Machines and Drives

Energy Storage Systems and Power Conversion Electronics for E-Transportation and Smart Grid

This book gathers selected research papers presented at the International Conference on Recent Trends in Machine Learning, IOT, Smart Cities & Applications (ICMISC 2020), held on 29–30 March 2020 at CMR Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India. Discussing current trends in machine learning, Internet of things, and smart cities applications, with a focus on multi-disciplinary research in the area of artificial intelligence and cyber-physical systems, this book is a valuable resource for scientists, research scholars and PG students wanting formulate their research ideas and find the future directions in these areas. Further, it serves as a reference work anyone wishing to understand the latest technologies used by practicing engineers around the globe.

This symposium aims to provide a high level international forum for researchers, professionals, professors, PhD students and in general for specialists in diagnostics and monitoring of electrical systems, including machines, power electronics, adjustable speed drives, fuel cells and electrolysers, dielectric materials, signal processing methods, and related areas

High performance sensorless position control of induction motors (IMs) calls for estimation and control schemes which offer solutions to parameter uncertainties as well as to difficulties involved with accurate flux and velocity estimation at very low and zero speed. In this thesis, novel control and estimation methods have been developed to address these challenges. The proposed estimation algorithms are designed to minimize estimation error in both transient and steady-state over a wide velocity range, including very low and persistent zero speed operation. To this aim, initially single Extended Kalman Filter (EKF) algorithms are designed to estimate the flux, load torque, and velocity, as well as the rotor, Rr' or stator, Rs resistances. The temperature and frequency related variations of these parameters are well-known challenges in the estimation and control of IMs, and are subject to ongoing research. To further improve estimation and control performance in this thesis, a novel EKF approach is also developed which can achieve the simultaneous estimation of R r' and Rs for the first time in the sensorless IM control literature. The so-called Switching and Braided EKF algorithms are tested through experiments conducted under challenging parameter variations over a wide speed range, including under persistent operation at zero speed. Finally, in this thesis, a sensorless position control method is also designed using a new sliding mode controller (SMC) with reduced chattering. The results obtained with the proposed control and estimation schemes appear to be very compatible and many times superior to existing literature results for sensorless control of IMs in the very low and zero speed range. The developed estimation and control schemes could also be used with a variety of the sensorless speed and position control applications, which are challenged by a high number of parameter uncertainties.

Despite two decades of massive strides in research and development on control strategies and their subsequent implementation, most books on permanent magnet motor drives still focus primarily on motor design, providing only elementary coverage of control and converters. Addressing that gap with information that has largely been disseminated only in journals and at conferences, Permanent Magnet Synchronous and Brushless DC Motor Drives is a long-awaited comprehensive overview of power electronic converters for permanent magnet synchronous machines and control strategies for variable-speed operation. It introduces machines, power devices, inverters, and control, and addresses modeling, implementation, control strategies, and flux weakening operations, as well as parameter

sensitivity, and rotor position sensorless control. Suitable for both industrial and academic audiences, this book also covers the simulation, low cost inverter topologies, and commutation torque ripple of PM brushless DC motor drives. Simulation of the motor drives system is illustrated with MATLAB®codes in the text. This book is divided into three parts—fundamentals of PM synchronous and brushless dc machines; power devices, inverters; PM synchronous motor drives, and brushless dc motor drives. With regard to the power electronics associated with these drive systems, the author: Explores use of the standard three-phase bridge inverter for driving the machine, power factor correction, and inverter control Introduces space vector modulation step by step and contrasts with PWM Details dead time effects in the inverter, and its compensation Discusses new power converter topologies being considered for low-cost drive systems in PM brushless DC motor drives This reference is dedicated exclusively to PM ac machines, with a timely emphasis on control and standard, and low-cost converter topologies. Widely used for teaching at the doctoral level and for industrial audiences both in the U.S. and abroad, it will be a welcome addition to any engineer's library.

Sensorless Speed Control of Permanent Magnet-assisted Synchronous Reluctance Motor (PMa-synRM)

Handbook of Research on Emerging Technologies for Electrical Power Planning, Analysis, and Optimization

Proceedings of International Conference on Recent Trends in Machine Learning, IoT, Smart Cities and Applications

Transactions on Engineering Technologies

T-Source Inverter-Based Sensorless Speed Control for Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor

This book collects the latest theoretical and technological concepts in the design and control of various linear machines and drive systems. Discussing advances in the new linear machine topologies, integrated modeling, multi-objective optimization techniques, and high-performance control strategies, it focuses on emerging applications of linear machines in transportation and energy systems. The book presents both theoretical and practical/experimental results, providing a consistent compilation of fundamental theories, a compendium of current research and development activities as well as new directions to overcome critical limitations.

The subject of this book is an important and diverse field of electric machines and drives. The twelve chapters of the book written by renowned authors, both academics and practitioners, cover a large part of the field of electric machines and drives. Various types of electric machines, including three-phase and single-phase induction machines or doubly fed machines, are addressed. Most of the chapters focus on modern control methods of induction-machine drives, such as vector and direct torque control. Among others, the book addresses sensorless control techniques, modulation strategies, parameter identification, artificial intelligence, operation under harsh or failure conditions, and modelling of electric or magnetic quantities in electric machines. Several chapters give an insight into the problem of minimizing losses in electric machines and increasing the overall energy efficiency of electric drives.

Electrical drives lie at the heart of most industrial processes and make a major contribution to the comfort and high quality products we all take for granted. They provide the controller power needed at all levels, from megawatts in cement production to milliwatts in wrist watches. Other examples are legion, from the domestic kitchen to public utilities. The modern electrical drive is a complex item, comprising a controller, a static converter and an electrical motor. Some can be programmed by the user. Some can communicate with other drives. Semiconductor switches have improved, intelligent power modules have been introduced, all of which means that control techniques can be used now that were unimaginable a decade ago. Nor has the motor side stood still: high-energy permanent magnets, semiconductor switched reluctance motors, silicon micromotor technology, and soft magnetic materials produced by powder technology are all revolutionising the industry. But the electric drive is an enabling technology, so the revolution is rippling throughout the whole of industry.

Este trabalho apresenta uma solução para a estimação davelocidade do motor de indução quando é aplicado um controle vetorial sem sensor sensorless, utilizando o filtro estendido de Kalman com um filtro secundário, inovador, que proporciona os valores ótimos das matrizes de covariância e pode trabalhar em forma on-line.

On Sensorless Control of Induction Motor Drives

Development of Adaptive Speed Observers for Induction Machine System Stabilization

Investigation of Sensorless Flux and Speed Estimation for Direct Torque Control of PMSM

Advanced Direct Thrust Force Control of Linear Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor

Engineering Applications of Neural Networks

The two-volume set LNAI 8856 and LNAI 8857 constitutes the proceedings of the 13th Mexican International Conference on Artificial Intelligence, MICAI 2014, held in Tuxtla, Mexico, in November 2014. The total of 87 papers plus 1 invited talk presented in these proceedings were carefully reviewed and selected from 348 submissions. The first volume deals with advances in human-inspired computing and its applications. It contains 44 papers structured into seven sections: natural language processing, natural language processing applications, opinion mining, sentiment analysis, and social network applications, computer vision, image processing, logic, reasoning, and multi-agent systems, and intelligent tutoring systems. The second volume deals with advances in nature-inspired computation and machine learning and contains also 44 papers structured into eight sections: genetic and evolutionary algorithms, neural networks, machine learning, machine learning applications to audio and text, data mining, fuzzy logic, robotics, planning, and scheduling, and biomedical applications.

This book explores the direct thrust force control (DTFC) of tubular surface-mount linear permanent magnet synchronous motors (linear PMSMs). It presents a detailed account and analysis of several advanced nonlinear control schemes, based on the direct thrust control principle, to achieve a reduction in steady-state ripple in thrust force with faster transient response, and describes their experimental validation. It also provides rigorous details of the dynamic modelling of linear PMSMs from a control system perspective, and demonstrates the superior control performance of the proposed techniques compared to the current state-of-the-art techniques. Lastly, the book proposes and validates a stator flux observer for sensorless speed estimation comprising a linear state observer and an improved sliding mode component.

In high - demanding ac drives as for example traction applications, usually, an encoder or speedsensor is needed on the rotorshaft. Replacing this sensor with speed estimation may result in lower costs and

maintenance demands due to one less critical component in the system. By estimating the speed instead of measuring it is called senorless control. The topic in this book is senorless control adopted on the induction machine (IM). Research in the area sensorless control is wide and especially control problems at low speed has been an interesting problem to solve. In this book the focusing topic is 0 Hz crossover problems, which occurs as the machine alters between motoring and regenerating drive. As sensorless control method a rotorflux estimator is adopted in a vector controlled scheme by the so - called voltage model (VM). The VM design is used for estimating the frequency by measured stator voltages and currents. The analysis here mainly considers parameter variations and instability problems, which are two important reasons for control problems at low speed. The proposed final method shows good performance both by linear and nonlinear analysis methods.

Over the past decades, fault diagnosis (FDI) and fault tolerant control strategies (FTC) have been proposed based on different techniques for linear and nonlinear systems. Indeed a considerable attention is deployed in order to cope with diverse damages resulting in faults occurrence.

Technological Developments in Education and Automation

Sensorless Speed Estimation of an AC Induction Motor by Using an Artificial Neural Network Approach

Proceedings of the First International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Communication

Sensorless Speed Estimation in Wound Rotor Induction Machines Drives

Focusing on the 0 Hz Problem

Abstract: The focus of this research is the development of novel techniques for estimation and control of sensorless induction motor drives. In a sensorless drive, the speed must be estimated from the system measurements. Depending on the objective of the control (speed or torque control), the speed estimate must be used in one or more areas of the control scheme. This idea and the main techniques for speed estimation are explored. The dissertation investigates the issues related to low-speed flux estimation when a Voltage Model observer is used. Pure integration cannot be implemented due to offsets in the measured signals and integrators must be replaced by low pass filters. At low speed, the flux estimates are incorrect in both magnitude and angle; consequently, the rotor position obtained by the DFO method is incorrect. An improved Voltage Model observer that corrects the errors is developed based on a Programmable Low Pass Filter and a vector rotator. The method requires estimation of the stator frequency and this is done by a Phase Locked Loop synchronized with the voltage vector. The traditional rotor flux MRAS method can be used for speed estimation, however, under non-ideal integration the dynamics of the speed estimate exhibits right-hand side plane zeros. Additionally, system tuning is difficult and may yield under damped responses. Two novel Sliding Mode MRAS observers are designed and implemented and their features are used for speed estimation. The d-q rotational frame currents of an induction machine are not decoupled. Decoupling can be achieved by canceling the cross-coupled terms in the equations of the synchronous frame currents. This approach is both inconvenient and inaccurate. A novel approach for decoupling is presented: an Integral Sliding Mode controller complements a traditional controller that acts on a simulated plant. The use of the Integral SM controller guarantees that the currents in the real plant will track those of the simulated model. The additional controller compensates for the cross-terms and for variations of the machine parameters. The method is also valuable for allowing fast and efficient tuning of the current controllers.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 16th International Conference on Engineering Applications of Neural Networks, EANN 2015, held in Rhodes, Greece, in September 2015. The 36 revised full papers presented together with the abstracts of three invited talks and two tutorials were carefully reviewed and selected from 84 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on industrial-engineering applications of ANN; bioinformatics; intelligent medical modeling; life-earth sciences intelligent modeling; learning-algorithms; intelligent telecommunications modeling; fuzzy modeling; robotics and control; smart cameras; pattern recognition-facial mapping; classification; financial intelligent modeling; echo state networks.

This is a reprint in book form of the Energies MDPI Journal Special Issue , entitled "Energy Storage Systems and Power Conversion Electronics for E-Transportation and Smart Grid". The Special Issue was managed by two Guest Editors from Italy and Norway: Professor Sergio Saponara from the University of Pisa and Professor Lucian MIHET-POPA from Østfold University College, in close cooperation with the Editors from Energies. The papers published in this SI are related to the emerging trends in energy storage and power conversion electronic circuits and systems, with a specific focus on transportation electrification, and on the evolution from the electric grid to a smart grid. An extensive exploitation of renewable energy sources is foreseen for the smart grid, as well as a close integration with the energy storage and recharging systems of the electrified transportation era. Innovations at the levels of both algorithmic and hardware (i.e., power converters, electric drives, electronic control units (ECU), energy storage modules and charging stations) are proposed. Research and technology transfer activities in energy storage systems, such as batteries and super/ultra-capacitors, are essential for the success of electric transportation, and to foster the use of renewable energy sources. Energy storage systems are the key technology to solve these issues, and to increase the adoption of renewable energy sources in the smart grid.

The book covers a wide range of topics in Computer Science and Information Technology including swarm intelligence, artificial intelligence, evolutionary algorithms, and bio-inspired algorithms. It is a collection of papers presented at the First International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Communication (ICIC2) 2016. The prime areas of the conference are Intelligent Computing, Intelligent Communication, Bio-informatics, Geo-informatics, Algorithm, Graphics and Image Processing, Graph Labeling, Web Security, Privacy and e-Commerce, Computational Geometry, Service Orient Architecture, and Data Engineering.

Advances in Neural Networks – ISNN 2014

Speed Estimation Techniques for Induction Motor Using Digital Signal Processing

Smart Intelligent Computing and Applications

Modern Electrical Drives

Speed Sensorless Induction Motor Drives for Electrical Actuators: Schemes, Trends and Tradeoffs

The volume LNCS 8866 constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 11th International Symposium on Neural Networks, ISNN 2014, held in Hong Kong and Macao, China on November/ December 2014. The 71 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 119 submissions. These papers cover all major topics of the theoretical research, empirical study and applications of neural networks research as follows. The focus is on following topics such as analysis, modeling, and applications.

This proceedings volume contains selected revised and extended research articles written by researchers who participated in the World Congress on Engineering and Computer Science 2015, held in San Francisco, USA, 21-23 October 2015. Topics covered include engineering mathematics, electrical engineering, circuits, communications systems, computer science, chemical engineering, systems engineering, manufacturing engineering, and industrial applications. The book offers the reader an overview of the state of the art in engineering technologies, computer science, systems engineering and applications, and will serve as an excellent reference work for researchers and graduate students working in these fields.

Permanent magnet synchronous motors (PMSM) are used commonly in numerous industrial applications, for instance, in mechatronics, vacuum pumps, energy storage flywheels, automotive, centrifugal compressors, and robotics. Nowadays, the sensorless speed control of PMSM is getting more attention, and several studies are progressing because of its low cost and reliable features. Normally, the speed control methods in PMSM are achieved with the help of sensors for position or speed estimation and control. But, these sensors are easily prone to breakage. Also, the flexibility towards parameter variations is poor in the conventional speed control methods. So, a sensorless T-source inverter-based PMSM drive that integrates the Proportional Integral (PI) controller with an adaptive mechanism to cope with the time-varying system parameters is proposed in this article. A sensorless module, namely, a model reference adaptive system (MRAS), is employed to estimate the rotor position of PMSM based on its performance characteristics Simulation results are illustrated to investigate the performance of the proposed method with different speeds under no load and loaded conditions. Moreover, the proposed approach not only minimizes the cost and size of the motor but also maximizes the reliability and accuracy.

The proceedings covers advanced and multi-disciplinary research on design of smart computing and informatics. The theme of the book broadly focuses on various innovation paradigms in system knowledge, intelligence and sustainability that may be applied to provide realistic solution to varied problems in society, environment and industries. The volume publishes quality work pertaining to the scope of the conference which is extended towards deployment of emerging computational and knowledge transfer approaches, optimizing solutions in varied disciplines of science, technology and healthcare.

Nature-Inspired Computation and Machine Learning

ICMISC 2020

13th Mexican International Conference on Artificial Intelligence, MICAI2014, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Mexico, November 16-22, 2014.

Proceedings, Part II

SPEED ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES FOR SENSORLESS VECTOR CONTROLLED INDUCTION MOTOR DRIVE.

Advanced Linear Machines and Drive Systems

This work focuses on speed estimation techniques for sensorless closed-loop speed control of an induction machine based on direct field-oriented control technique. Details of theories behind the algorithms are stated and their performances are verified by the help of simulations and experiments. The field-oriented control as the vector control technique is mainly implemented in two ways: indirect field oriented control and direct field oriented control. The field to be oriented may be rotor, stator, or airgap flux-linkage. In the indirect field-oriented control no flux estimation exists. The angular slip velocity estimation based on the measured or estimated rotor speed is required, to compute the synchronous speed of the motor. In the direct field oriented control the synchronous speed is computed with the aid of a flux estimator. Field Oriented Control is based on projections which transform a three phase time and speed dependent system into a two co-ordinate time invariant system. These projections lead to a structure similar to that of a DC machine control. The flux observer used has an adaptive structure which makes use of both the voltage model and the current model of the machine. The rotor speed is estimated via Kalman filter technique which has a recursive state estimation feature. The flux angle estimated by flux observer is processed taking the angular slip velocity into account for speed estimation. For closed-loop speed control of system, torque, flux and speed producing control loops are tuned by the help of PI regulators. The performance of the closed-loop speed control is investigated by simulations and experiments. TMS320F2812 DSP controller card and the Embedded Target for the TI C2000 DSP tool of Matlab are utilized for the real-time experiments. This volume constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 6th Workshop on Engineering Applications, WEA 2019, held in Santa Marta, Colombia, in October 2019. The 62 revised full papers and 2 short papers presented in this volume were carefully reviewed and selected from 178 submissions. The papers are organized in the following topical sections: computer science; computational intelligence; bioengineering; Internet of things; power applications; simulation systems; optimization. Technological Developments in Education and Automation includes set of rigorously reviewed world-class manuscripts dealing with the increasing role of

technology in daily lives including education and industrial automation Technological Developments in Education and Automation contains papers presented at the International Conference on Industrial Electronics, Technology & Automation and the International Conference on Engineering Education, Instructional Technology, Assessment, and E-learning which were part of the International Joint Conferences on Computer, Information and Systems Sciences and Engineering
2019 IEEE 12th International Symposium on Diagnostics for Electrical Machines, Power Electronics and Drives (SDEMPED)
Proceedings of First International Conference on Smart System, Innovations and Computing
Sensorless Speed Estimation of an Induction Motor
Adaptive State Filtering with Neural Networks for Sensorless Induction Motor Speed Estimation
Proceedings of the Second International Conference on SCI 2018, Volume 2