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# Novel Speed Sensorless DT/SC-SVM Scheme for Induction Motor Drives

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# Presentation outline

- ✧ Introduction
- ✧ Direct Torque/Slip Control Method
- ✧ Field Weakening Operation
- ✧ Flux and speed estimation
- ✧ Experimental Results
- ✧ Final Conclusions



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# Requirements

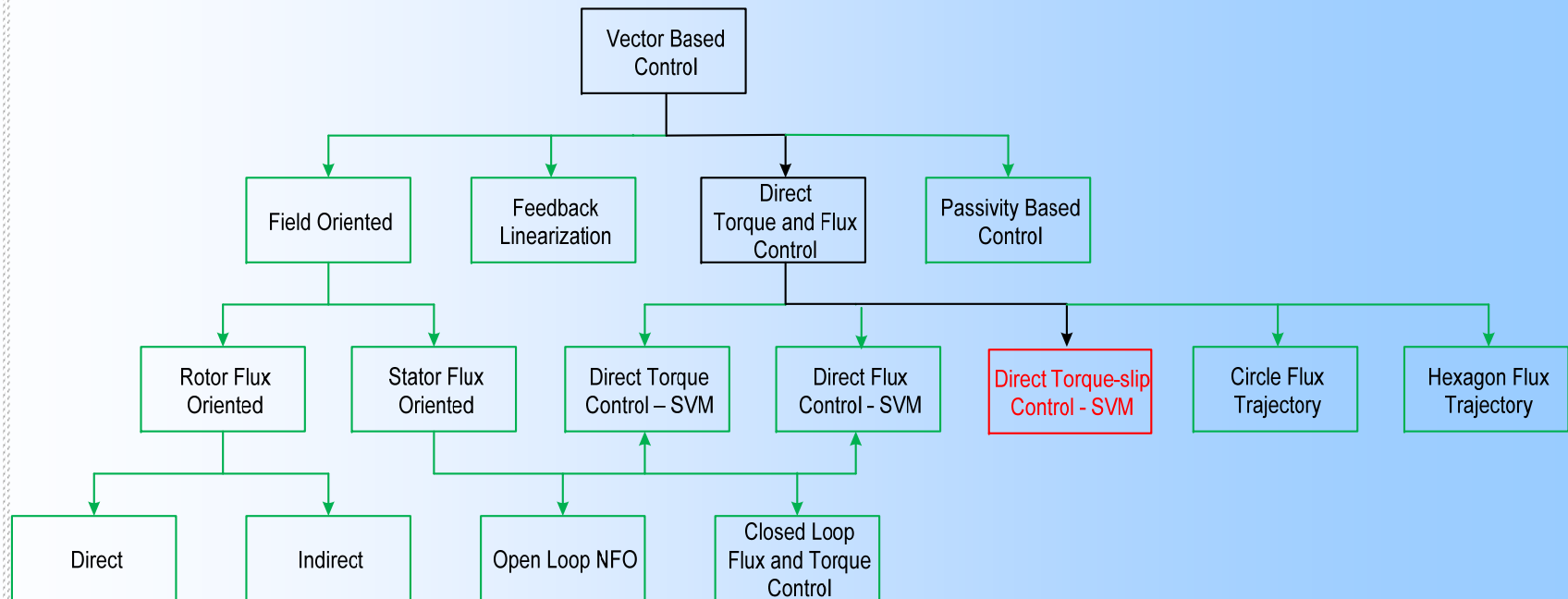
Main conditions what should be met to achieve good IM drive for trams and metro:

- wide range of speed control,
- high dynamic of flux and torque,
- high starting torque,
- maximum use of available torque in flux weakening region,
- low sensitivity to motor parameters changes,
- low torque ripples,
- minimization of switching losses :
  - constant and low switching frequency,
  - unipolar inverter output voltage (elimination of +/-  $U_{dc}$ ) switchings.



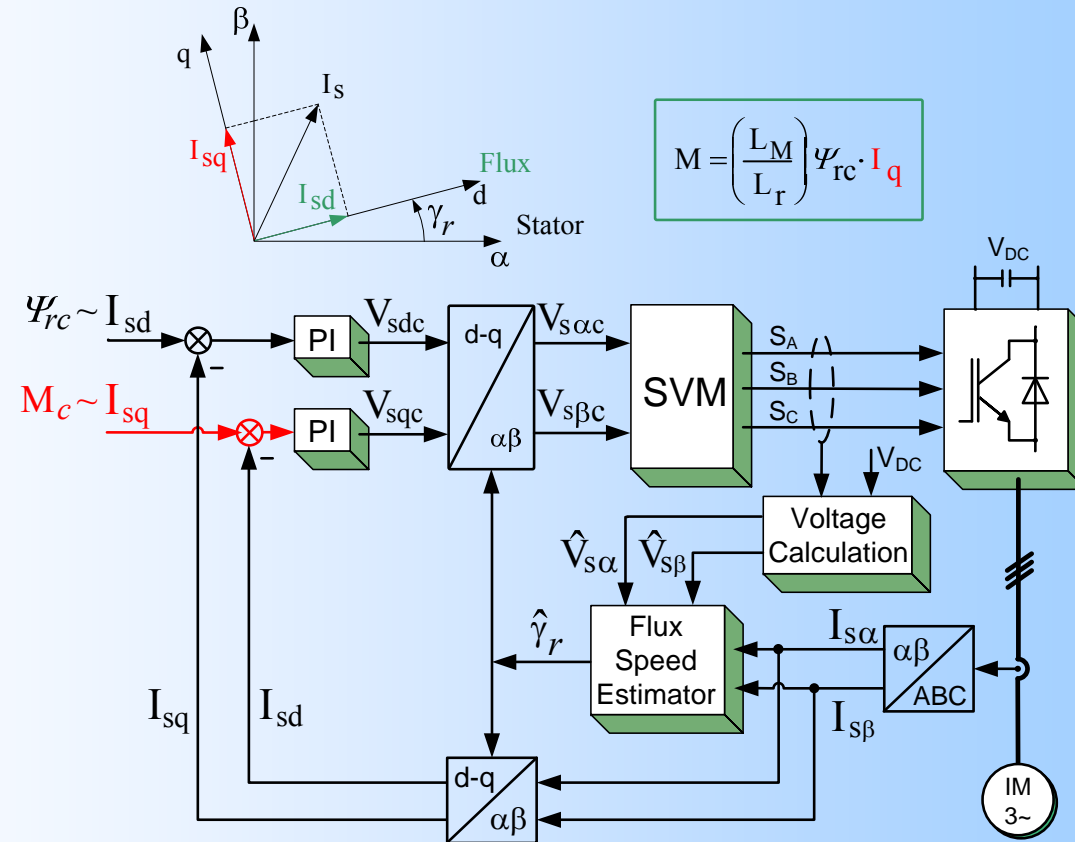


# Classification of high performance IM control methods





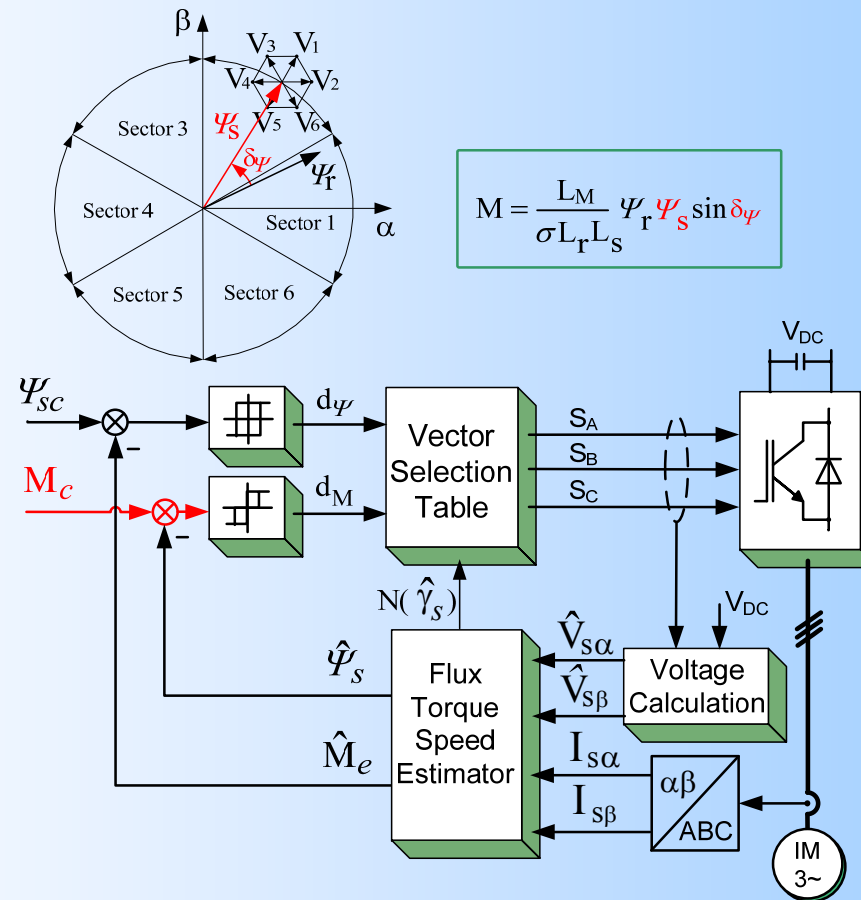
# High performance FOC control



Vector diagram and block scheme of rotor FOC. Torque is controlled *indirectly* via torque current  $I_{sq}$  control loop



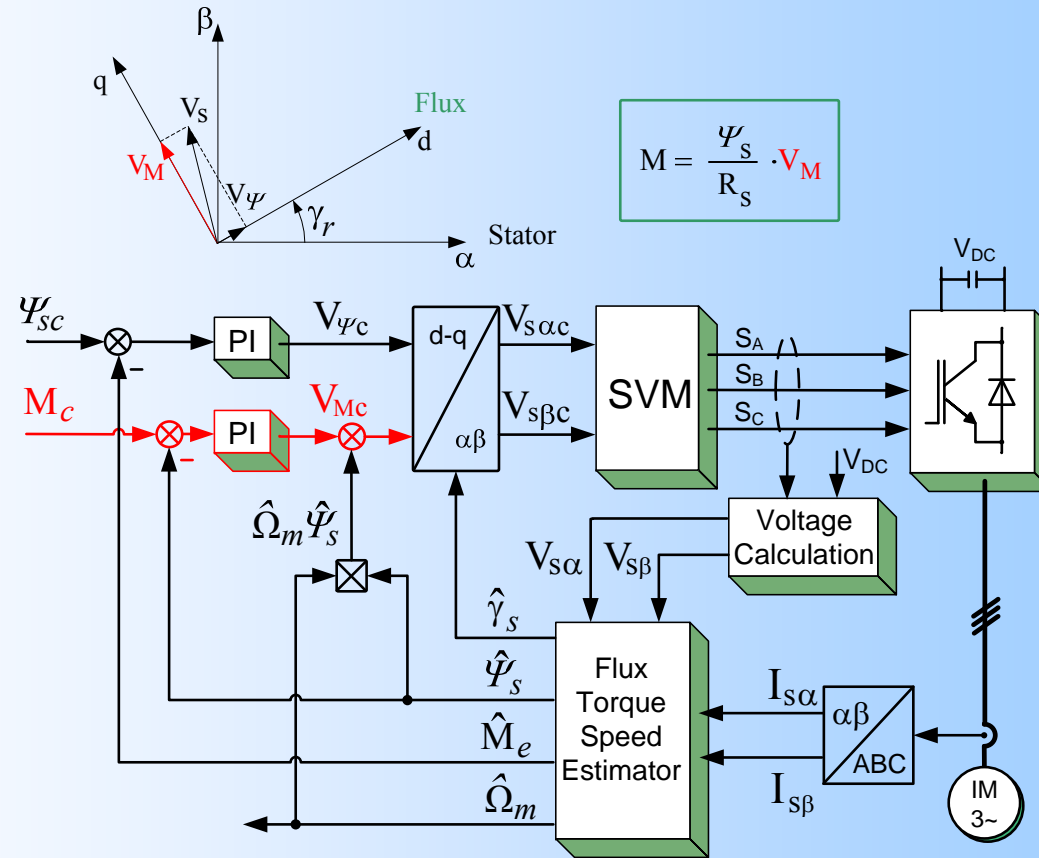
# High performance ST-DTC control



In Switching Table based DTC torque is controlled *directly* via stator flux vector movement by selection of appropriate forward/backward active voltage vector ( $V_1$  or  $V_6$ ) and stops by selection zero voltage vector  $V_0$ . Stator flux vector moves on circular path



# High performance DTC-SVM control



Vector diagram and block scheme of DTC-SVM.  
 Torque is controlled *directly* via voltage vector component  $V_M$





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# Direct Torque/Slip Control with Space Vector Modulation (DT/SC-SVM)

$$U_{Sy} = R_S \cdot I_{Sy} + \Omega_S \cdot \Psi_S$$

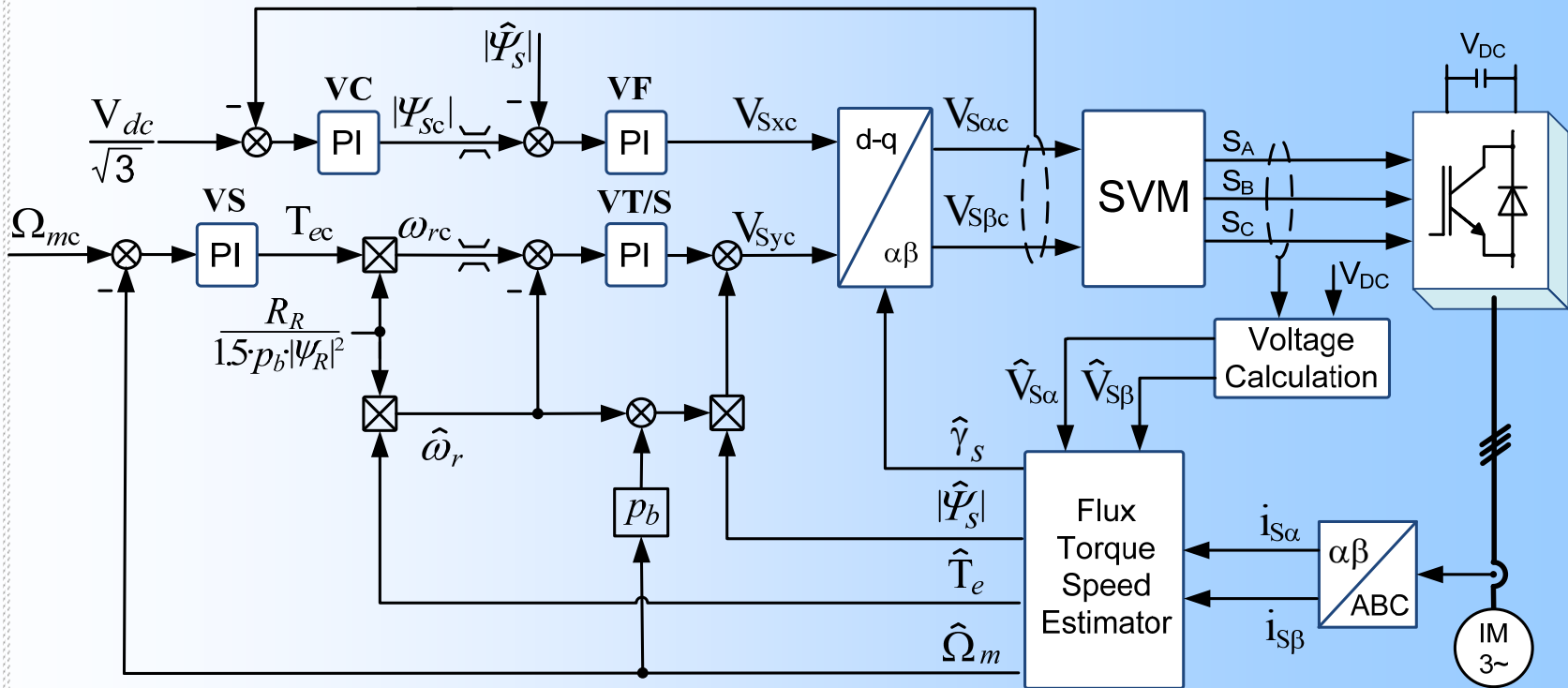
$$M_e = p_b \cdot \frac{m_s}{2} \cdot \Psi_S \cdot I_{Sy}$$

$$\omega_r = \frac{R_R}{\frac{m_s}{2} \cdot p_b \cdot |\Psi_S|^2} \cdot M_e$$

$$U_{Sy} = \frac{R_S}{p_b \cdot \frac{m_s}{2} \cdot \Psi_S} \cdot M_e + (\omega_r + \Omega_m \cdot p_b) \cdot \Psi_S$$



# Direct Torque/Slip Control with Space Vector Modulation (DT/SC-SVM)



DT/sC-SVM method with direct torque/slip control and flux weakening. VC – voltage controller, VS – speed controller, VF – flux controller, VT/S – torque/slip controller



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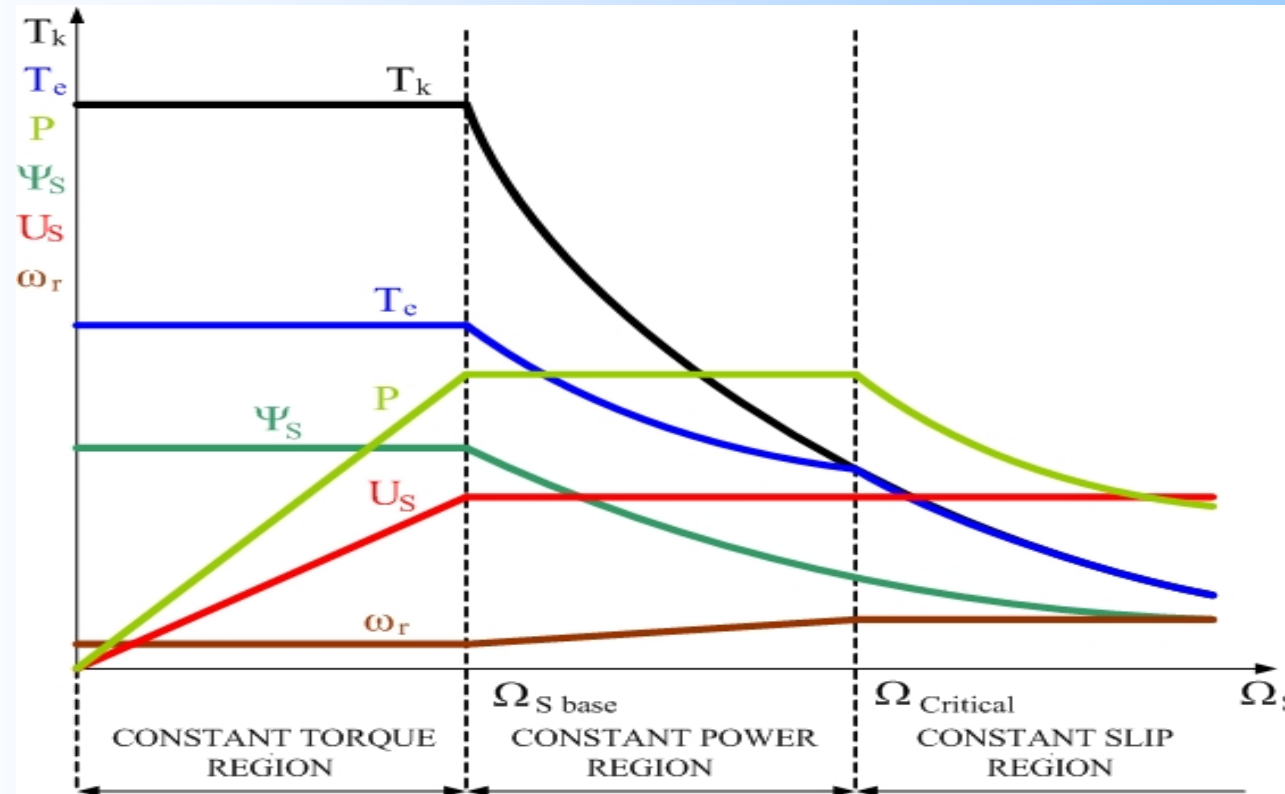


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# Field Weakening Operation



- operation at constant power and constant slip region ,
- maximum use of available DC voltage,
- high dynamic of torque generation .

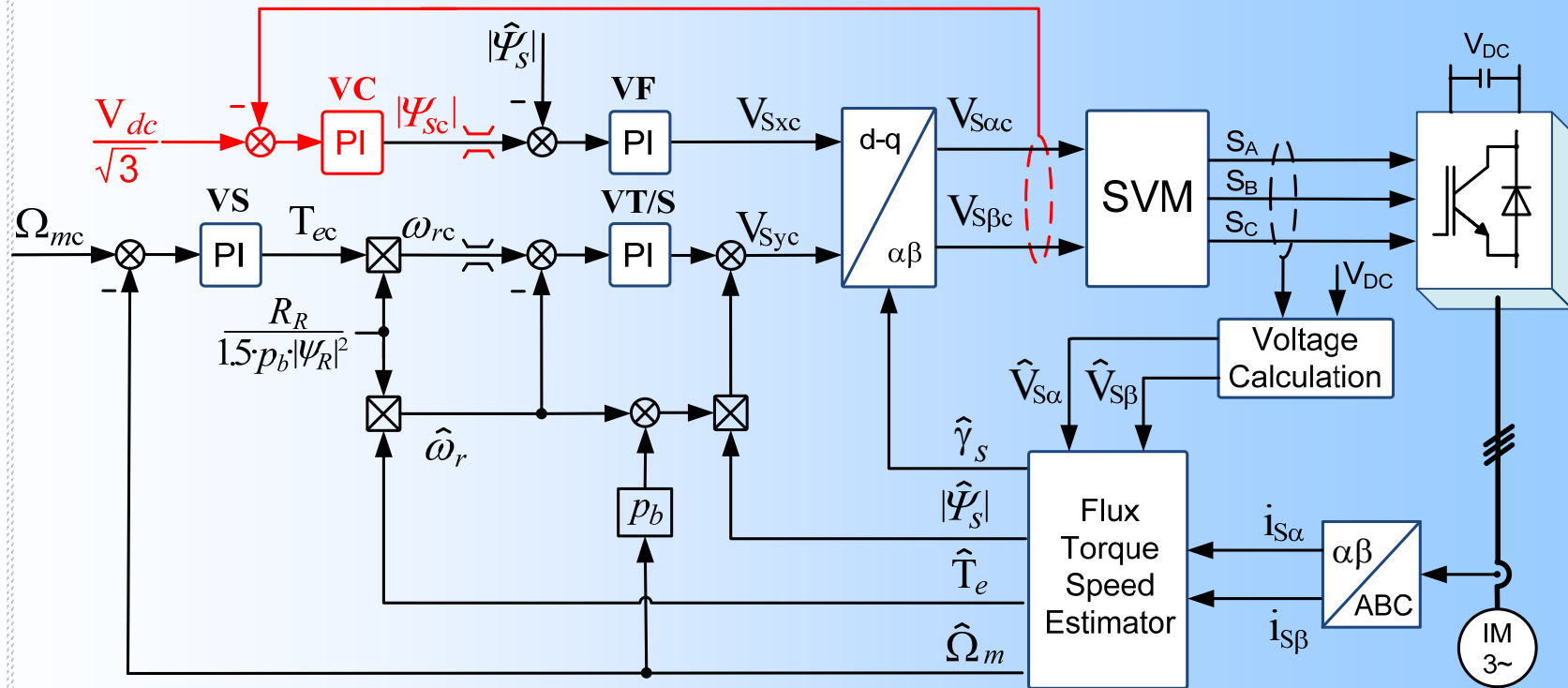


# Field Weakening Techniques

- ✧ V/Hz adjustment (Scalar Control)
- ✧ Flux Program Reference  $1/\Omega_m$  (Vector Control)
- ✧ Maximum Torque Capability (Vector Control)
- ✧ Operation at Voltage limit
- ✧ **Sensorless Voltage Controller**



# Field Weakening in DT/S-SVM Control Method



DT/SC-SVM scheme operates in three drive ranges:  
 constant torque ( $M_e = \text{const.}$ ), constant power ( $P = \text{const.}$ )  
 and constant slip ( $\omega_r = \text{const}$ )



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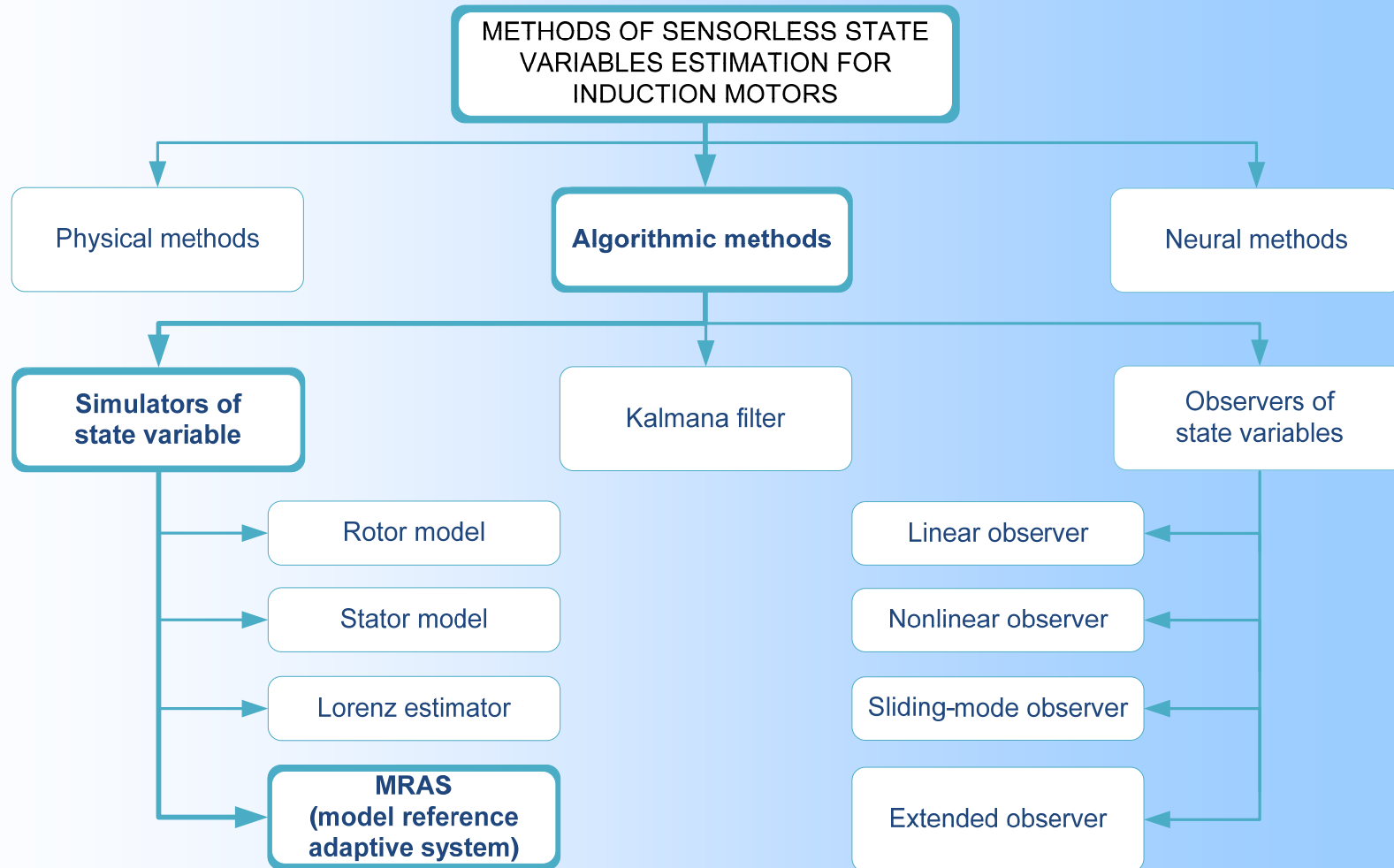
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# Classification of flux & speed estimators





# Flux and speed estimator

## Flux estimation

$$\frac{d\hat{\Psi}_{S\alpha}}{dt} = V_{S\alpha} - \hat{I}_{S\alpha} R_S + e_{I\alpha}$$

$$\frac{d\hat{\Psi}_{S\beta}}{dt} = V_{S\beta} - \hat{I}_{S\beta} R_S + e_{I\beta}$$

$$\frac{d\hat{\Psi}_{R\alpha}}{dt} = \left(\frac{R_S L_S}{L_M}\right) \hat{I}_{S\alpha} - \frac{R_R}{L_M} \hat{\Psi}_{S\alpha} - p_b \Omega_m \hat{\Psi}_{R\beta}$$

$$\frac{d\hat{\Psi}_{R\beta}}{dt} = \left(\frac{R_S L_S}{L_M}\right) \hat{I}_{S\beta} - \frac{R_R}{L_M} \hat{\Psi}_{S\beta} + j p_b \Omega_m \hat{\Psi}_{R\alpha}$$

$$\hat{I}_{S\alpha} = \frac{(L_R \hat{\Psi}_{S\alpha} - L_M \hat{\Psi}_{R\alpha})}{(L_R L_S \sigma)}$$

$$\hat{I}_{S\beta} = \frac{(L_R \hat{\Psi}_{S\beta} - L_M \hat{\Psi}_{R\beta})}{(L_R L_S \sigma)}$$

## Speed estimation

$$\Delta I_{S\alpha} = I_{S\alpha} - \hat{I}_{S\alpha}$$

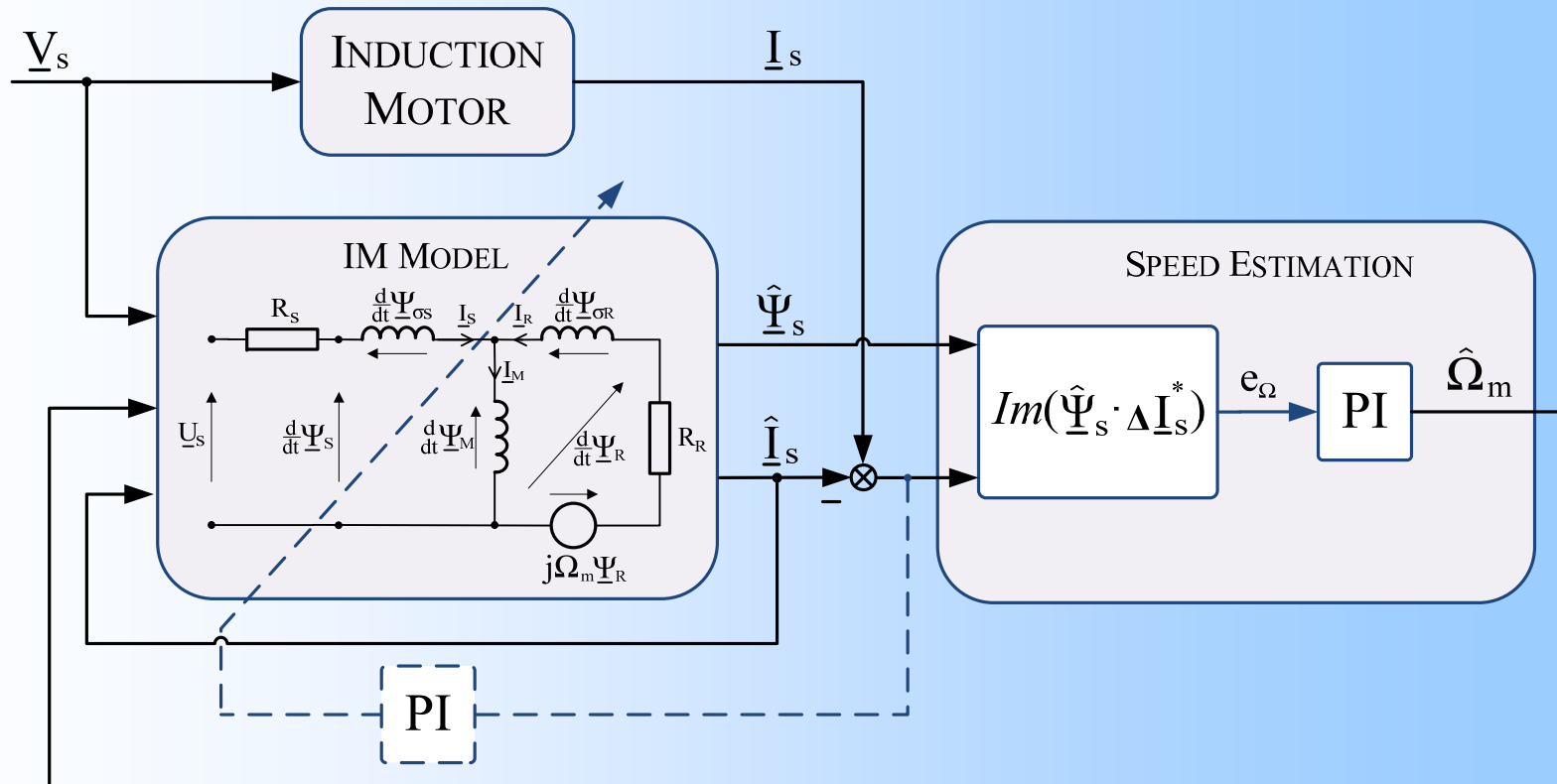
$$\Delta I_{S\beta} = I_{S\beta} - \hat{I}_{S\beta}$$

$$e_\Omega = \hat{\Psi}_{S\beta} \cdot \Delta I_{S\alpha} - \hat{\Psi}_{S\alpha} \cdot \Delta I_{S\beta}$$

$$\Omega_m = K_P e_\Omega + K_P / T_I \int e_\Omega dt$$



# Flux and speed estimator





# Advantages and disadvantages of proposed solution

## Advantages:

- elimination of speed sensor,
- low complexity of flux and speed estimator,
- direct slip control,
- wide range of speed operation,
- low sensitivity of field weakening to motor parameter changes,
- adaptation of field weakening method to available voltage in DC link, speed and load torque,
- high dynamic of flux and torque generation.

## Disadvantages:

- higher sensitivity to motor parameters changes than with speed sensor use,
- additional PI controller in field weakening path



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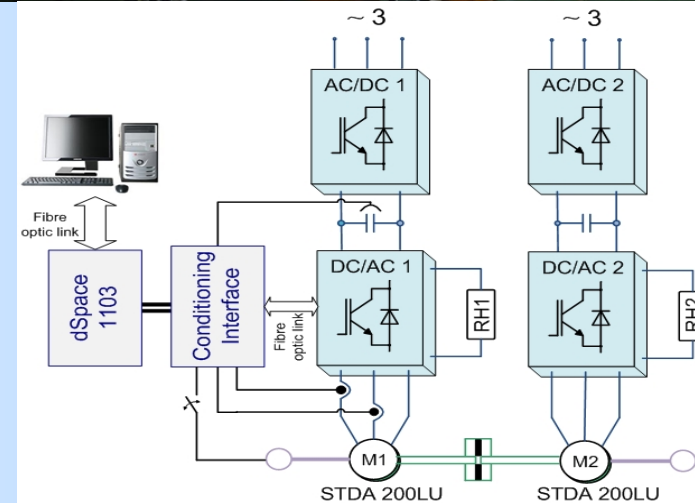
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# Laboratory setup

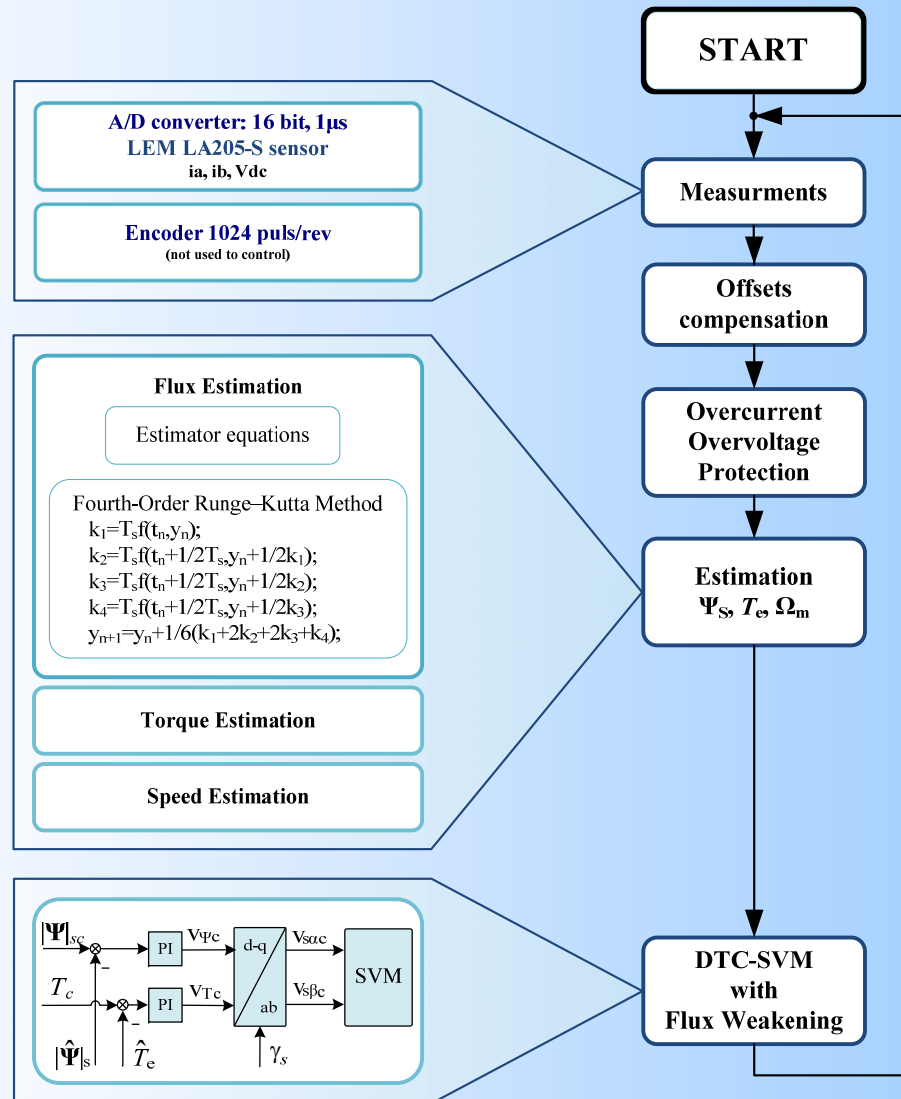


IM type STDA 200LU			
$P_N$	50 kW	$R_S$	64,5 m $\Omega$
$U_N$	3 x 380	$R_R$	46,3 m $\Omega$
$I_N$	88 A	$L_S$	25,217 mH
$f_N$	65 Hz	$L_R$	25,137 mH
$M_{eN}$	249 Nm	$L_M$	24,75 mH
p	2	J	10 kg·m <sup>2</sup>
Power converter AC/DC and DC/AC			
$P_N$	55 kW		
$I_N$	98 A		
$U_N$	3x400 50Hz		
$f_{imp}$	4 kHz		





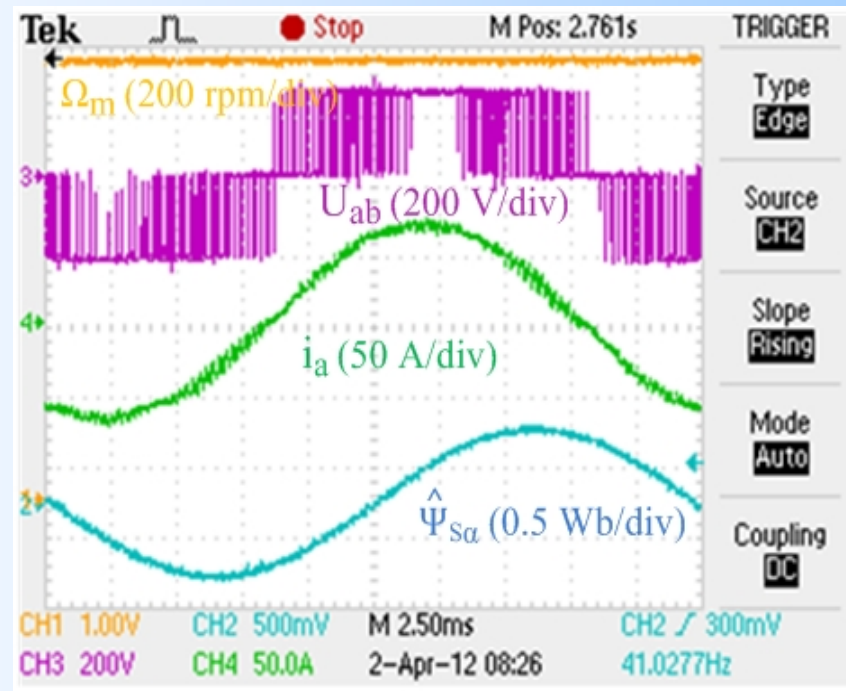
# Flow diagram of control algorithm





# Experimental Results

## Sady state operation



Steady state operation in field weakening region at 100 Nm load torque





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# Experimental Results

## Steady state operation



Measurement of the stator current THD  
GOSSEN type Mavowatt 50 M816A  
Current probe Metraflex 3003



# Experimental Results

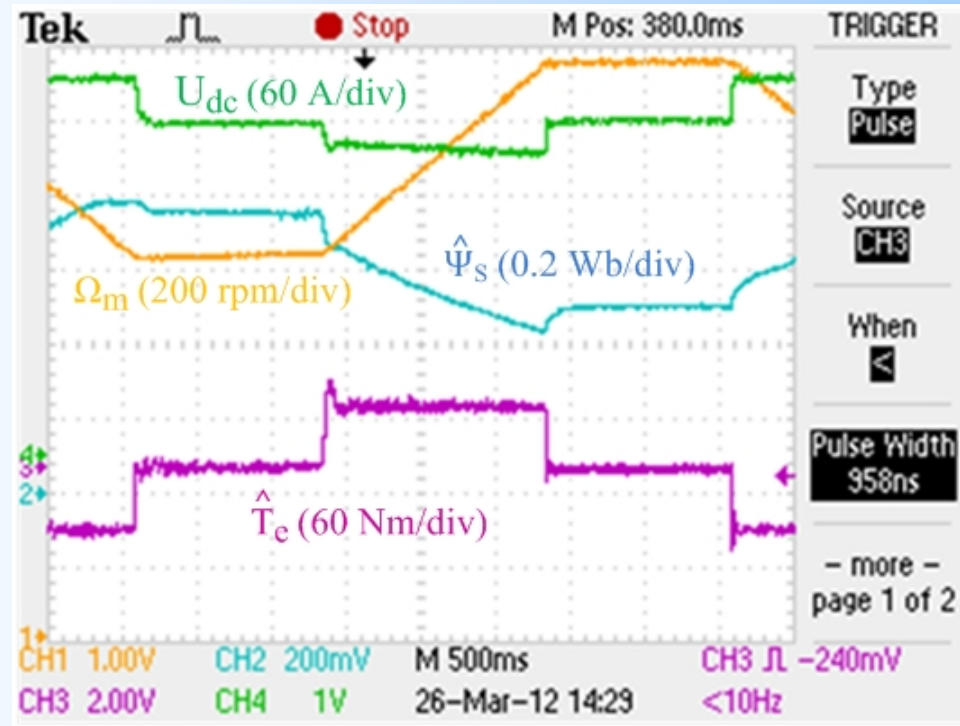
## Stator current THD

Lp.	$U_{dc}$ [V]	$f_s$ [Hz]	$I_A$ [A]	THD [%]	Comments
1	625	30	26	5.8	No load
2	625	30	88	1.9	Rated load
3	625	50	28	5.4	No load
4	625	50	88	1,9	Rated load



# Experimental Results

## Constant torque and field weakening region

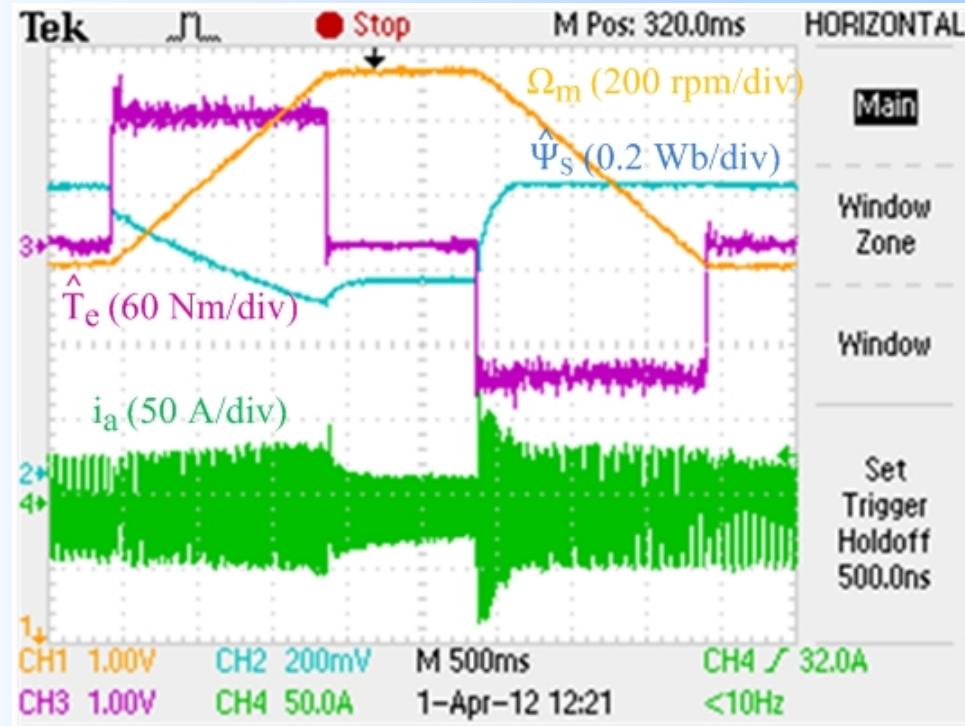


Operation in torque/slip control mode:  
torque reference changes +/-50 Nm  
Speed changes from 1000 rpm to 1500 rpm



# Experimental Results

## Constant torque and field weakening region

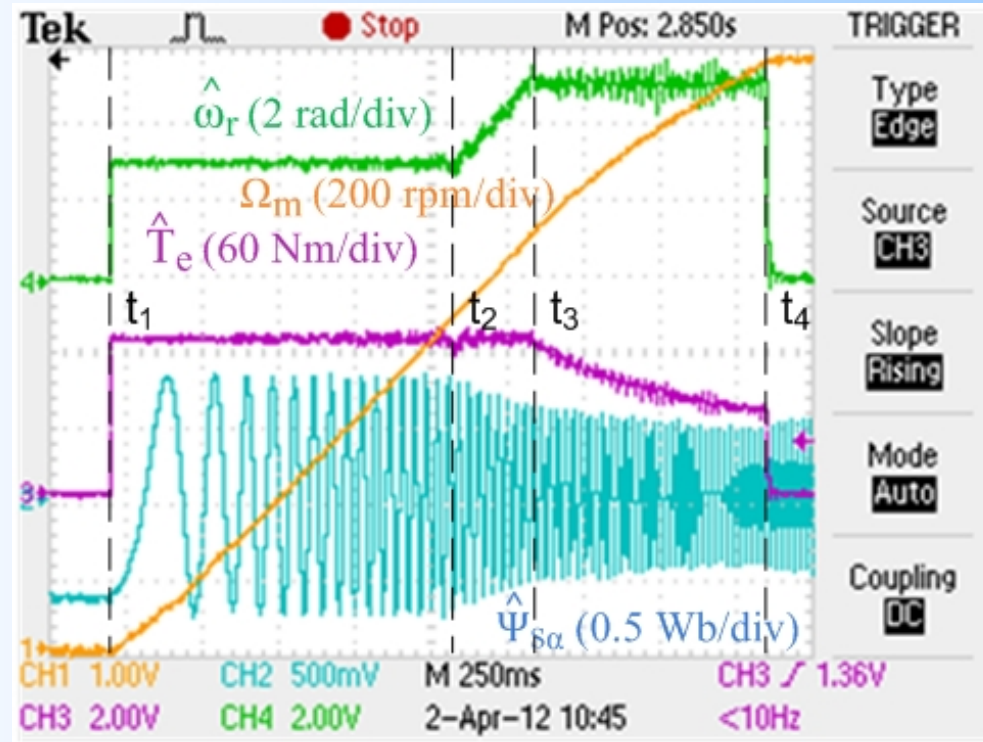


Operation in torque/slip control mode:  
torque reference changes +/-100 Nm  
Speed changes from 1000 rpm to 1500 rpm



# Experimental Results

## Constant torque and field weakening region

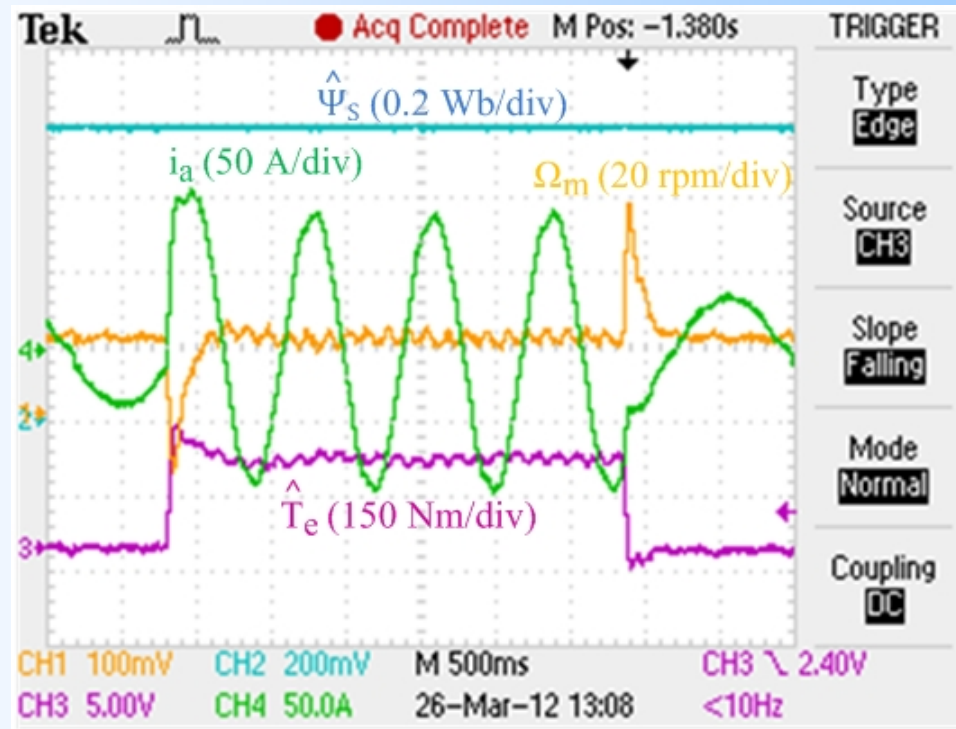


Start up from 0 up to 1580 rpm



# Experimental Results

## Speed response

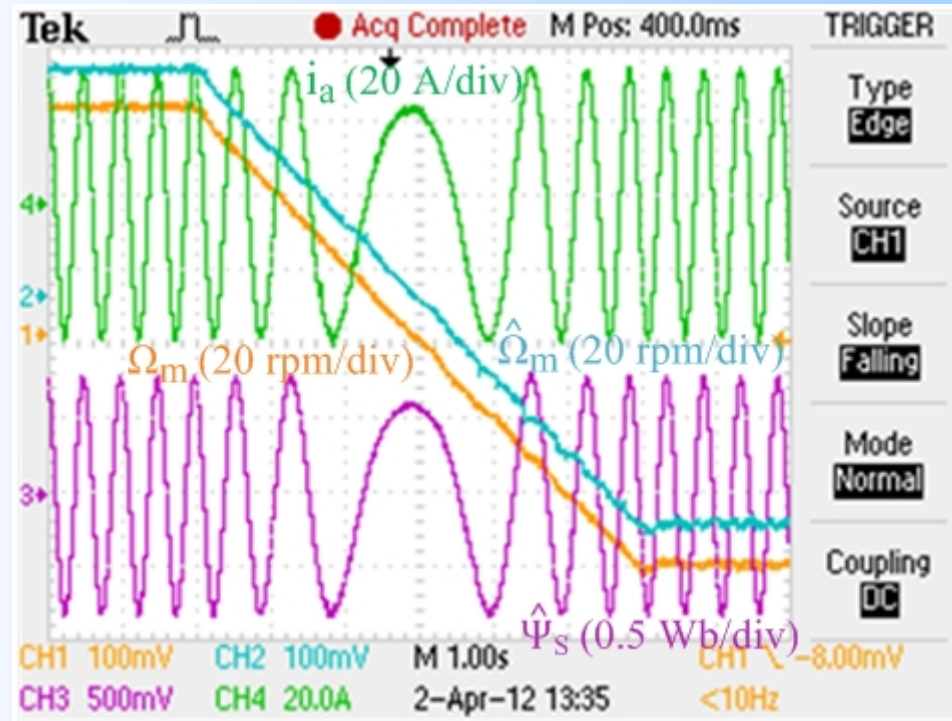


Speed response to the load step change  
in speed control mode  
Speed 20 rpm/min, Load torque 120 Nm



# Experimental Results

## Speed reversal



Speed tracking performance for  
slow reference changes  $\pm 60$  rpm  
in the time period of 6s



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## Final Conclusions

- ↪ Presented control method allows for direct slip control
- ↪ Simple flux weakening method allowing for adaptation to all conditions of speed, load torque and available voltage in DC link
- ↪ Maximum use of available DC voltage
- ↪ High dynamic of torque generation
- ↪ Proposed simple flux and speed estimator operates in wide range of speed
- ↪ Elimination of speed sensor
- ↪ Whole control system was tested on 50 kW tram IM motor



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- P. Wójcik, M.P. Kazmierkowski: „Simple Direct Flux Vector Control with Space Vector Modulation for PWM Inverter Fed Induction Motor Drive”, *Przegląd Elektrotechniczny (Electrotechnical Review)* ISSN 0033-2097, R. 86, Nr 2, **2010**, pp. 60-64 (in English).
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- D. Stando, M. P. Kazmierkowski, “Novel Speed Sensorless DTC-SVM Scheme for Induction Motor Drives”, in *Proc. 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference-Workshop Compatibility in Power Electronics, CPE'13*, Ljubljana, June 3-5, Slovenia, **2013** (on ieeexplore)



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