

# Development of a Speed Sensorless IM Drives

Dj. Cherifi, Y. Miloud, A. Tahri

**Abstract**—The primary objective of this paper is to elimination of the problem of sensitivity to parameter variation of induction motor drive. The proposed sensorless strategy is based on an algorithm permitting a better simultaneous estimation of the rotor speed and the stator resistance including an adaptive mechanism based on the lyaponov theory. To study the reliability and the robustness of the sensorless technique to abnormal operations, some simulation tests have been performed under several cases.

The proposed sensorless vector control scheme showed a good performance behavior in the transient and steady states, with an excellent disturbance rejection of the load torque.

**Keywords**—Induction Motor Drive, field-oriented control, adaptive speed observer, stator resistance estimation.

## I. INTRODUCTION

INDUCTION motors have been widely applied in industry because of the advantages of simple construction, ruggedness, reliability, low cost, and minimum maintenance [1].

Control of induction motor is complex because its mathematical model is nonlinear, multivariable, and presents strong coupling between the input, output, and internal variables, such as torque, speed, or flux.

The use of vector controlled induction motor drives allows obtaining several advantages compared to the DC motor in terms of robustness, size, lack of brushes, and reducing cost and maintenance [2]. It achieves effective decoupling between torque and flux; but, the knowledge of the rotor speed is necessary, this necessity requires additional speed sensor which adds to the cost and the complexity of the drive system.

Over the past few years, ongoing research has concentrated on the elimination of the speed sensor at the machine shaft without deteriorating the dynamic performance of the drive control system [3]. The advantages of speed sensorless induction motor drives are reduced hardware complexity and lower cost, reduces size of the drive machine, elimination of the sensor cable, better noise immunity, increased reliability and less maintenance requirements.

In order to achieve good performance of sensorless vector control, different speed estimation schemes have been proposed, and a variety of speed estimators exist nowadays [4].

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Such as direct calculation method, model reference adaptive system (MRAS), Extended Kalman Filters (EKF), Extended Luenberger observer (ELO) etc.

Out of various approaches, Luenberger observer based speed sensorless estimation has been recently used, due to its good performance and ease of implementation. The Luenberger observer (LO) belongs to the group of closed loop observers. It is a deterministic type of observer because it is based on a deterministic model of the system [5].

Therefore, parameter errors can degrade the speed control performance. However, the stator resistance variation has a great influence on the speed estimation at the low speed region [6]. To solve the above problems, online adaptation of the stator resistance can improve the performance of sensorless IFOC drive at low speed. So, a simultaneous estimation of rotor speed and stator resistance is presented based on a luenberger observer. [7].

The adaptation PI gains for simultaneous estimators, which are also considered an important parameter for specifying the estimation process, needs to be designed to give quick transient response and good tracking performance [8].

In this respect, the singular perturbation theory is used to get a sequential and simple design of the observer, and the flux observer stability is ensured through the Lyapunov theory [9].

In this paper a simultaneous estimation of rotor speed and stator resistance is presented based on a luenberger observer its performances are tested by simulation, so it is organized as follows. Section II shows the dynamic model of induction motor; principle of field-oriented controller is given in Section III. The proposed solution is presented in Section IV. In Section V, results of simulation tests are reported. Finally, Section VI draws conclusions.

## II. DYNAMIC MODEL OF INDUCTION MOTOR

By referring to a rotating reference frame, denoted by the superscript  $(d,q)$ , the dynamic model of a three-phase induction motor can be expressed as follows [2]:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}i_{ds} = -A_1 i_{sd} + \omega_s i_{sq} + \frac{L_m}{\sigma L_s L_r T_r} \phi_{rd} + A_2 \omega_r \phi_{rq} + A_3 V_{sd} \\ \frac{d}{dt}i_{qs} = -\omega_s i_{sd} - A_1 i_{sq} - A_2 \omega_r \phi_{rd} + \frac{L_m}{\sigma L_r L_s T_r} \phi_{rq} + A_3 V_{sq} \\ \frac{d}{dt}\phi_{dr} = \frac{L_m}{T_r} i_{sd} - \frac{1}{T_r} \phi_{rd} + (\omega_s - \omega_r) \phi_{rq} \\ \frac{d}{dt}\phi_{qr} = \frac{L_m}{T_r} i_{sq} - (\omega_s - \omega_r) \phi_{rd} - \frac{1}{T_r} \phi_{rq} \\ \frac{d\omega_r}{dt} = \frac{p}{J} (T_{em} - T_l) - \frac{f}{J} \omega_r \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where

$$A_1 = \left( \frac{R_s}{\sigma L_s} + \frac{1-\sigma}{\sigma T_r} \right);$$

$$A_2 = \frac{L_m}{\sigma L_s L_r}; A_3 = \frac{1}{\sigma L_s}; \sigma = 1 - \frac{L_m^2}{L_s L_r}; \omega_g = \omega_s - \omega_r;$$

$$T_{em} = \frac{3}{2} p \frac{L_m}{L_r} (\phi_{rd} \cdot i_{sq} - \phi_{rq} \cdot i_{sd})$$

$\omega_s$  and  $\omega_r$  are the electrical synchronous stator and rotor speed;  $\sigma$  is the linkage coefficient, and  $T_r$  is the rotor time constants.

### III. PRINCIPLE OF FIELD ORIENTED CONTROLLER

There are two categories of vector control strategy. We are interested in this study to the so-called IFOC. As shown in (1) that the expression of the electromagnetic torque in the dynamic regime presents a coupling between stator current and rotor flux [10].

The main objective of the vector control of induction motors is, as in DC machines, to independently control the torque and the flux; this is done by using a  $d-q$  rotating reference frame synchronously with the rotor flux space vector. The  $d$ -axis is then aligned with the rotor flux space vector. Under this condition we get:

$$\phi_{rd} = \phi_r \text{ and } \phi_{rq} = 0$$

The torque equation becomes analogous to the DC and can be described as follows:

$$T_e = \frac{3}{2} p \frac{L_m}{L_r} (\phi_r i_{sq}) \quad (2)$$

It is right to adjust the flux while acting on the stator current component  $i_{sd}$  and to adjust the torque while acting on the  $i_{sq}$  component.

Using (1) we get:

$$i_{sd} = p \frac{(1+T_r s)}{L_m} \phi_r^* \quad (3)$$

$$i_{sq} = \frac{T_r}{L_m} \omega_{gl}^* \phi_r^* \quad (4)$$

We replace  $i_{sq}$  by its expression to obtain  $T_e$  as function of the reference slip speed  $\omega_{gl}^*$

$$T_e = \frac{3}{2} p \frac{\phi_r^{*2}}{R_r} \omega_{gl}^* \quad (5)$$

The stator voltage commands are:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_{sd} = R_s i_{sd} - \sigma L_s \omega_s i_{sq} + \sigma L_s \frac{di_{sd}}{dt} + \frac{L_m}{L_r} \frac{d\phi_r}{dt} \\ \quad = v_{sd1} - \omega_s \sigma L_s i_{sq} \\ v_{sq} = R_s i_{sq} + \sigma L_s \omega_s i_{sd} + \sigma L_s \frac{di_{sq}}{dt} + \frac{L_m}{L_r} \omega_s \phi_r \\ \quad = v_{sq1} - \omega_s \sigma L_s i_{sd} - \frac{L_m}{L_r} \omega \phi_r \end{array} \right. \quad (6)$$

The voltages  $v_{sd}$  and  $v_{sq}$  should act on the current  $i_{sd}$  and  $i_{sq}$  separately and consequently the flux and the torque. The two-phase stators current are controlled by two PI controllers taking as input the reference values  $i_{sd}^*$ ,  $i_{sq}^*$  and the measured values. Thus, the common thought is to realize the decoupling by adding the compensation terms ( $\tilde{e}_{sd}$  and  $\tilde{e}_{sq}$ ) [11].

The block decoupling is described by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{e}_{sd} &= \omega_s \sigma L_s i_{sq} \\ \tilde{e}_{sq} &= -\omega_s \sigma L_s i_{sd} - \frac{L_m}{L_r} \omega \phi_r \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

It is necessary to determine the amplitude and the position of rotor flux. In the case of an indirect field oriented control, the module is obtained by a block of field weakening given by the following non linear relation:

$$\phi_r^* = \begin{cases} \phi_{rn} & \text{if } |\omega_r| \leq \omega_{rn} \\ \phi_{rn} \frac{\omega_{rn}}{|\omega_r|} & \text{if } |\omega_r| > \omega_{rn} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

The slip frequency can be calculated from the values of the stator current quadrate and the rotor flux oriented reference frame as follow:

$$\omega_g = \omega_s - \omega_r = \frac{L_m}{T_r} \frac{i_{sq}}{\phi_{rd}} = \frac{1}{T_r} \frac{i_{sq}}{i_{sd}} \quad (9)$$

The rotor flux position is given by:

$$\theta_s = \int \omega_s dt = \int \left( p \Omega + \frac{L_m i_{sq}}{T_r \phi_r^*} \right) dt \quad (10)$$

#### A. Rotor Speed Regulation

The use of a classical PI controller makes appear in the closed loop transfer function a zero, which can influence the transient of the speed. Therefore, it is more convenient to use the so-called IP controller which has some advantages as a tiny overshoot in its step tracking response, good regulation

characteristics compared to the proportional plus integral (PI) controller and a zero steady-state error

$$\frac{\omega_r(s)}{\omega_r^*(s)} = \frac{k_i k_p k_t p}{J s^2 + (B + k_p k_t p) s + k_i k_p k_t p} \quad (11)$$

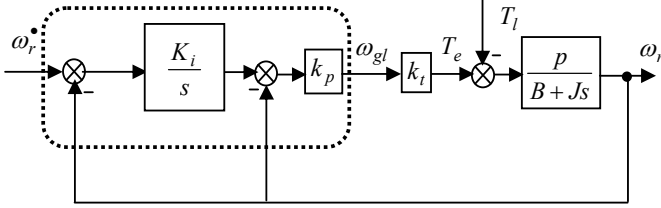


Fig. 1 Bloc diagram of IP speed controller

The gains of IP controller,  $K_p$  and  $K_i$ , are determined using a design method to obtain a trajectory of speed with the desired parameters ( $\xi$  and  $\omega_n$ ). The gains parameters values of the IP speed controller are easily obtained as:

$$\begin{cases} K_{p\omega} = \frac{(2 \cdot \xi \cdot \omega_n \cdot J - B) R_r}{P \cdot \phi_r^2} \\ K_{i\omega} = \frac{J \cdot \omega_n^2}{K_{p\omega} \cdot P^2 \cdot \phi_r^2} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

According to the above analysis, the indirect field oriented control (IFOC) [12], of induction motor with current-regulated with PWM inverter control system can reasonably be presented by the block diagram shown in Fig. 4.

The two PI current controllers (Fig. 4) act to produce the decoupled voltages  $v_{sd1}$  and  $v_{sq1}$ .

The reference voltages  $v_{sd}^*$  and  $v_{sq}^*$  determined by (6) ensure decoupled two-axes control of the induction motor drive.

#### IV. LUENBERGER OBSERVER

The Luenberger observer (LO) belongs to the group of closed loop observers. It is a deterministic type of observer because it is based on a deterministic model of the system, [5]. This observer can reconstruct the state of a system observable from the measurement of inputs and outputs. It is used when all or part of the state vector cannot be measured.

It allows the estimation of unknown parameters or variables of a system.

The equation of the Luenberger observer can be expressed as:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\tilde{X}} = A\tilde{X} + BU + K(Y - \tilde{Y}) \\ \tilde{Y} = C\tilde{X} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

In this work, a sensorless Indirect Rotor-Flux-oriented Control (IFOC) of induction motor drives is studied. The

strategy to estimate the rotor speed, stator resistance and the flux components is based on Luenberger state-observer (LO) including an adaptive mechanism based on the Lyapunov theory, as displayed in Fig. 2.

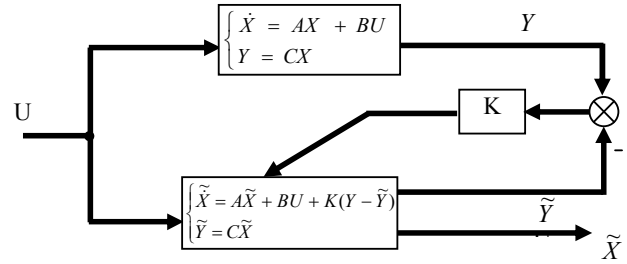


Fig. 2 Luenberger Observer

#### A. Rotor Model of Induction Motor in the Coordinate $(\alpha, \beta)$

The model of the induction motor can be described by following state equations in the stationary reference  $(\alpha, \beta)$ :

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{X}} = A \cdot X + B \cdot U \\ Y = C \cdot X \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

with:  $X = [i_{s\alpha} \ i_{s\beta} \ \phi_{r\alpha} \ \phi_{r\beta}]^T$ ;  $U = [v_{s\alpha} \ v_{s\beta}]^T$ ;  
 $Y = [i_{s\alpha} \ i_{s\beta}]^T$

The state equations can be written as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{i}_{s\alpha} = a_1 i_{s\alpha} + a_2 \phi_{r\alpha} - a_3 \omega_r \phi_{r\alpha} + a_6 v_{s\alpha} \\ \hat{i}_{s\beta} = a_1 i_{s\beta} + a_2 \phi_{r\beta} + a_3 \omega_r \phi_{r\alpha} + a_6 v_{s\beta} \\ \hat{\phi}_{r\alpha} = a_4 i_{s\alpha} + a_5 \phi_{r\alpha} - \omega_r \phi_{r\beta} \\ \hat{\phi}_{r\beta} = a_4 i_{s\beta} + a_5 \phi_{r\beta} + \omega_r \phi_{r\alpha} \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= -\frac{1}{\sigma T_s} - \frac{(1-\sigma)}{\sigma T_r}; & a_2 &= \frac{L_m}{\sigma L_s L_r} \cdot \frac{1}{T_r} & a_3 &= -\frac{L_m}{\sigma L_s L_r}; \\ a_4 &= \frac{L_m}{T_r}; & a_5 &= -\frac{1}{T_r}; & a_6 &= \frac{1}{\sigma L_s}. \end{aligned}$$

#### B. Determination of the Gain Matrix

The determination of the matrix K using the conventional procedure of pole placement. We proceed by imposing the poles of the observer and therefore its dynamic.

Determining the coefficients of K by comparing the characteristic equation of the observer with the one we wish to impose. In developing the different matrices A, C and K we obtain the following equation:

$$p^2 + \left( \frac{1}{\sigma T_s} + \frac{1}{\sigma T_r} - j\hat{\omega}_r + K' \right) p + \left( \frac{1}{T_r} - j\hat{\omega}_r \right) \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{\sigma T_s} + \frac{1}{\sigma T_r} \right) + K' \right\} + \left( \frac{L_m}{T_r} - K'' \right) \left( \frac{L_m}{\sigma L_s L_r} \right) \left( \frac{1}{T_r} - j\hat{\omega}_r \right) = 0 \quad (16)$$

Or  $K'$  and  $K''$  are complex gains.

The dynamics of the observer is defined by the following equation:

$$p^2 + k \left( \frac{1}{\sigma T_s} + \frac{1}{\sigma T_r} - j\hat{\omega}_r \right) p + k^2 \left( \frac{1}{T_r} - j\hat{\omega}_r \right) \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{\sigma T_s} + \frac{1}{\sigma T_r} \right) \right\} + \left( \frac{L_m}{T_r} \right) \left( \frac{L_m}{\sigma L_s L_r} \right) \left( \frac{1}{T_r} - j\hat{\omega}_r \right) = 0 \quad (17)$$

Whose roots are proportional to the poles of the MAS; the proportionality constant  $k$  is at least equal to unity.  $k > 1$ .

The identification of (16) and (17) gives:

$$K' = (k-1) \left( \frac{1}{\sigma T_s} + \frac{1}{\sigma T_r} - j\hat{\omega}_r \right) \quad (18)$$

$$K'' = (k-1) \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{\sigma T_s} + \frac{1}{\sigma T_r} \right] \frac{\sigma L_s L_m}{L_r} - \frac{L_m}{T_r} \right\} (k-1) - \frac{\sigma L_s L_m}{L_r} \left[ \frac{1}{\sigma T_s} + \frac{1}{\sigma T_r} \right] + j\hat{\omega}_r \frac{\sigma L_s L_m}{L_r}$$

For the coefficients of the gain matrix of the observer is placed:

$$\begin{aligned} K' &= K_1 + jK_2 \\ K'' &= K_3 + jK_4 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

and in accordance with the antisymmetry of the matrix  $A$  we set the gain as follows:

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} K_1 & -K_2 \\ K_2 & K_1 \\ K_3 & -K_4 \\ K_4 & K_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

or

$$\begin{cases} K_1 = (k-1) \left( \frac{1}{\sigma T_s} + \frac{(1-\sigma)}{\sigma T_r} + \frac{1}{T_r} \right) \\ K_2 = (k-1) \hat{\omega}_r \\ K_3 = \frac{(1-k^2)}{a_3} \left( \frac{1}{\sigma T_s} + \frac{(1-\sigma)}{\sigma T_r} + \frac{a_3}{T_r} \right) + \frac{(k-1)}{a_3} \left( \frac{1}{\sigma T_s} + \frac{(1-\sigma)}{\sigma T_r} + \frac{1}{T_r} \right) \\ K_4 = \frac{(k-1)}{a_3} \hat{\omega}_r \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

The poles of the observer are chosen to accelerate convergence to the dynamics of the open loop system. In general, the poles are 5-6 times faster, but they must remain slow compared to measurement noise, so that we choose the constant  $k$  usually small.

#### C. State Representation of the Luenberger Observer

As the state is generally not available, the goal of an observer is to place an order by state feedback and estimate

this state by a variable which we denote  $\hat{X}$  where

$$\hat{X} = [\hat{I}_{s\alpha} \quad \hat{I}_{s\beta} \quad \hat{\phi}_{ra} \quad \hat{\phi}_{r\beta}]^T \quad (22)$$

So the state space of the observer becomes as follows:

$$\dot{\hat{X}} = A_{\omega_r}(\hat{\omega}_r) \hat{X} + BU + K.(I_s - \hat{I}_s) \quad (23)$$

with

$$(I_s - \hat{I}_s) = [I_{s\alpha} - \hat{I}_s \quad I_{s\beta} - \hat{I}_s]$$

#### D. Adaptive Luenberger Observer for Speed Estimation

Suppose now that speed is an unknown constant parameter. It's about finding an adaptation law that allows us to estimate it. The observer can be written:

$$\dot{\hat{X}} = A_{\omega_r}(\hat{\omega}_r) \hat{X} + BU + K.(I_s - \hat{I}_s)$$

with

$$A_{\omega_r}(\hat{\omega}_r) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 & a_2 & -a_3 \hat{\omega} \\ 0 & a_1 & -a_3 \hat{\omega} & a_2 \\ a_4 & 0 & a_5 & -\hat{\omega}_r \\ 0 & a_4 & \hat{\omega}_r & a_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

The mechanism of adaptation speed will be reduced by Lyapunov theory. The estimation error of the stator current and rotor flux, which is simply the difference between the observer and the engine model, is given by:

$$\dot{e} = (A - K.C).e + (\Delta A).\hat{X} \quad (24)$$

with

$$\Delta A = A(\omega_r) - A(\hat{\omega}_r) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & a_3 \Delta \omega_r \\ 0 & 0 & -a_3 \Delta \omega_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\Delta \omega_r \\ 0 & 0 & \Delta \omega_r & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{or; } \Delta \omega_r = \omega_r - \hat{\omega}_r$$

$$e = X - \hat{X} = [e_{I_{s\alpha}} \quad e_{I_{s\beta}} \quad e_{\psi_{ra}} \quad e_{\psi_{r\beta}}]^T$$

Now consider the following Lyapunov function:



It mainly consists of a squirrel-cage induction motor, a traingulo sinusoidal voltage controlled pulse width modulated (PWM) inverter, a slip angular speed estimator, equipped with luenberger observer.

The induction motor is three-phase, Y-connected, four pole, 1.5 Kw, 220/380V, and 50Hz. The torque component voltage command  $v_{qs}$  is generated from the speed error between the command and the estimator rotor speed through the torque controller.

V. SIMULATION RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The above presented procedure has been simulated using Matlab-Simulink Software. Fig. 4 shows the simulation block diagram of IFOC induction motor drive system with simultaneous estimation of the stator resistance and rotor speed, the parameters of the induction motor used are given in appendix.

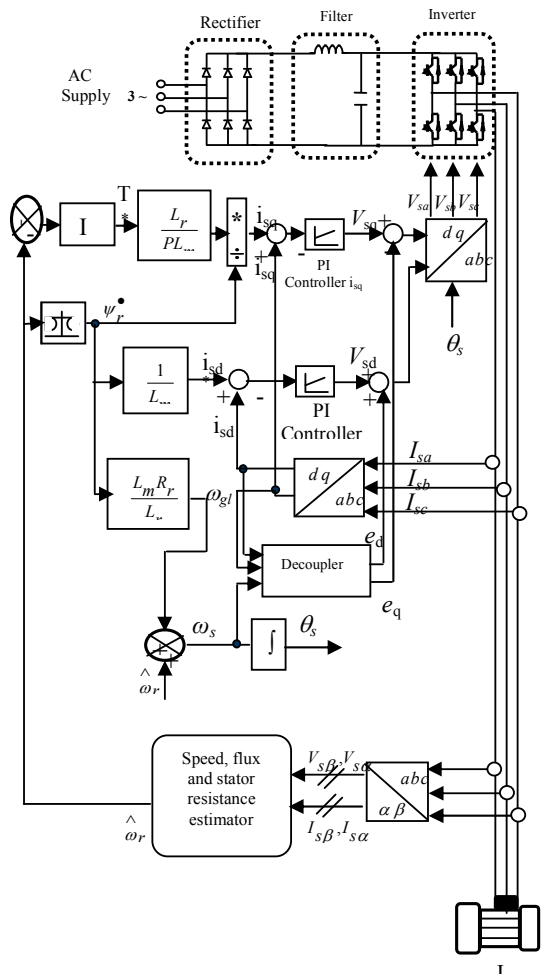


Fig. 4 Block diagram of sensorless (IFOC) with stator resistance tuning of induction motor drive system

Fig. 5 shows the response of the proposed variable speed sensorless system for a step reference since 0 rad/sec for 100

rad/sec, and a reverse speed to -100 rad/sec, under load change. Disturbances are introduced by applying and removing a load torque equal to 10N.m at 0.8, then reapplying the same load torque at 2.5 second but at 1.25 second the resistance value increased sharply by 40% from its nominal value. These results (Fig. 5 (a)) show clearly very satisfactory performances in tracking, and very low time of reaction in transient state. The actual motor speed perfectly follows the reference trajectory, and the observer's response illustrates an excellent precision of the estimated speed and fluxes (Fig. 5 (e)).

Fig. 6 shows the simulation results of actual and estimated speed for step changing of reference from 10 rad/sec to -10 rad/sec, and the nether one shows the speed error in the corresponding process. It is shown that the estimated speed tracks the actual and the reference speed accurately.

In order to investigate the performance of the drive for parameter variations in stator resistance, a series of simulations were conducted at 10 rad/sec and with a constant load torque of 10 Nm. In Fig. 7 simulation results of the speed estimation without stator resistance compensator is given, we can see from (Fig. 7 (a)), on the condition that the actual stator resistance is changed by %40; the speed estimation is inaccurate when the stator resistance compensator is inactive. There is speed estimation error (Fig. 7 (c)).

Fig. 8 shows the simulation results of a simultaneous estimation of rotor speed and stator resistance. As shown in Fig. 8 (a), the speed identification is worked perfectly well except for a little oscillation in the beginning of the process. The reason for this is that there is initial error in the estimated stator resistance, with time goes on, the adaptation mechanism quickly compensates the initial error and therefore, compensates the initial speed estimation error, as shown in Fig. 8 (c), (d), the blue line denotes the actual value of stator resistance while the red one for estimated one, the latter track the former accurately, which proves the validity of the proposed scheme.

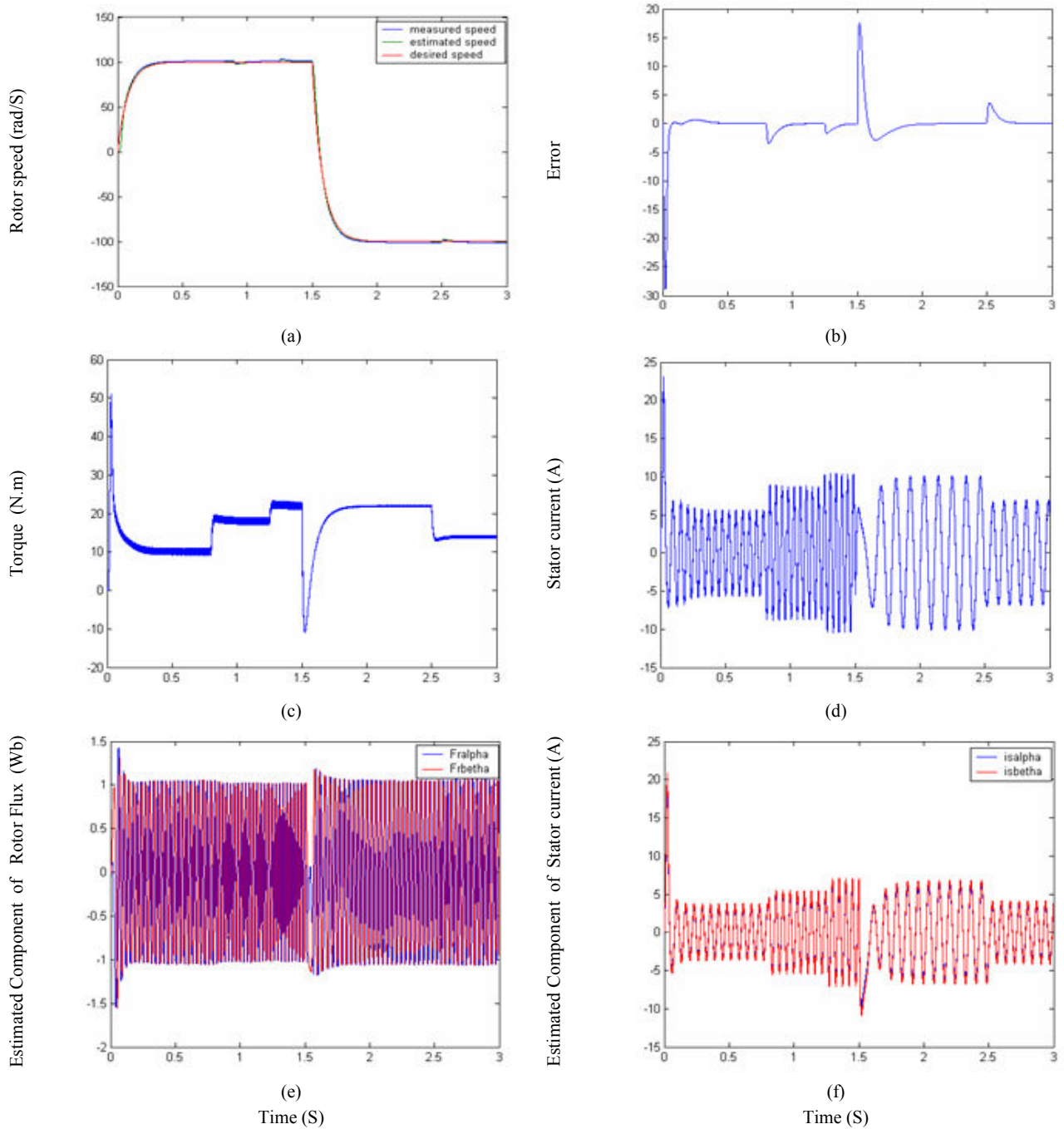


Fig. 5 Performances of speed control using an L O proposed with a speed reverse and under load change

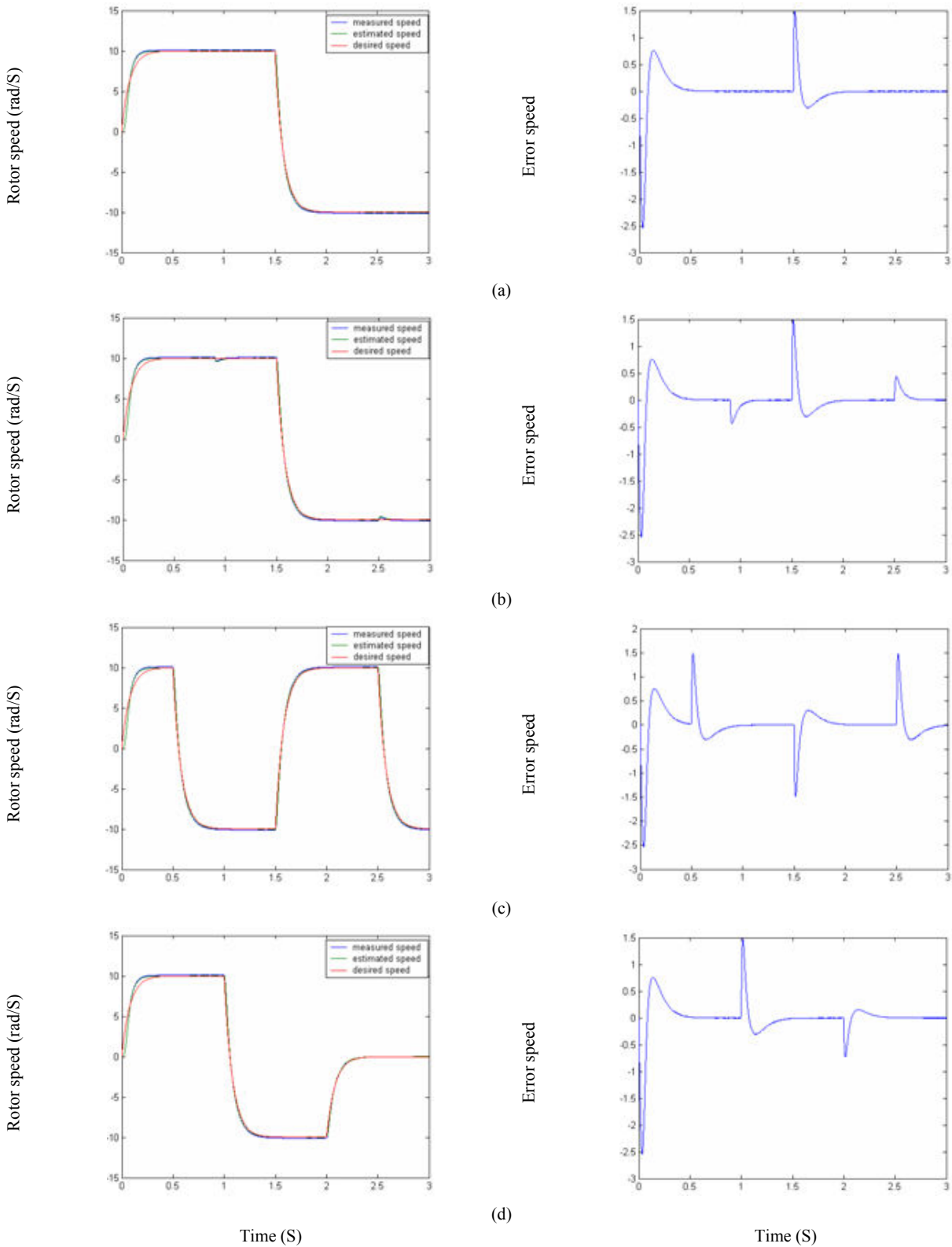


Fig. 6 Simulated speed response for step varying of the reference speed



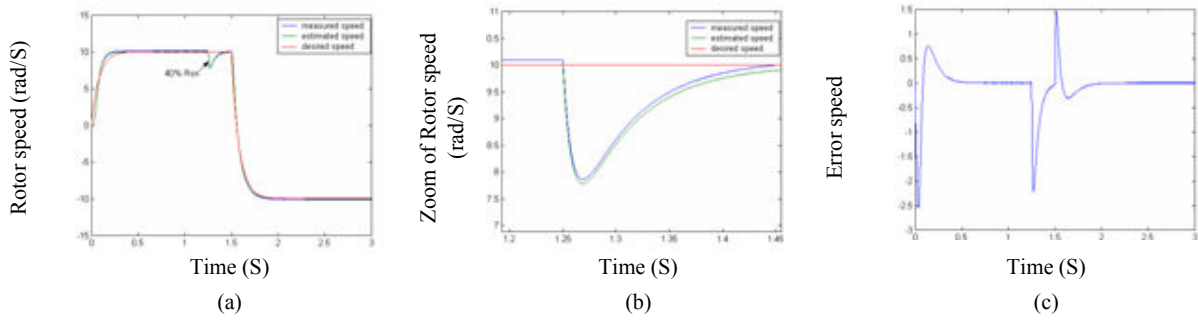


Fig. 7 Simulation results of the speed estimation with stator resistance increased sharply by 40% from  $R_{sn}$

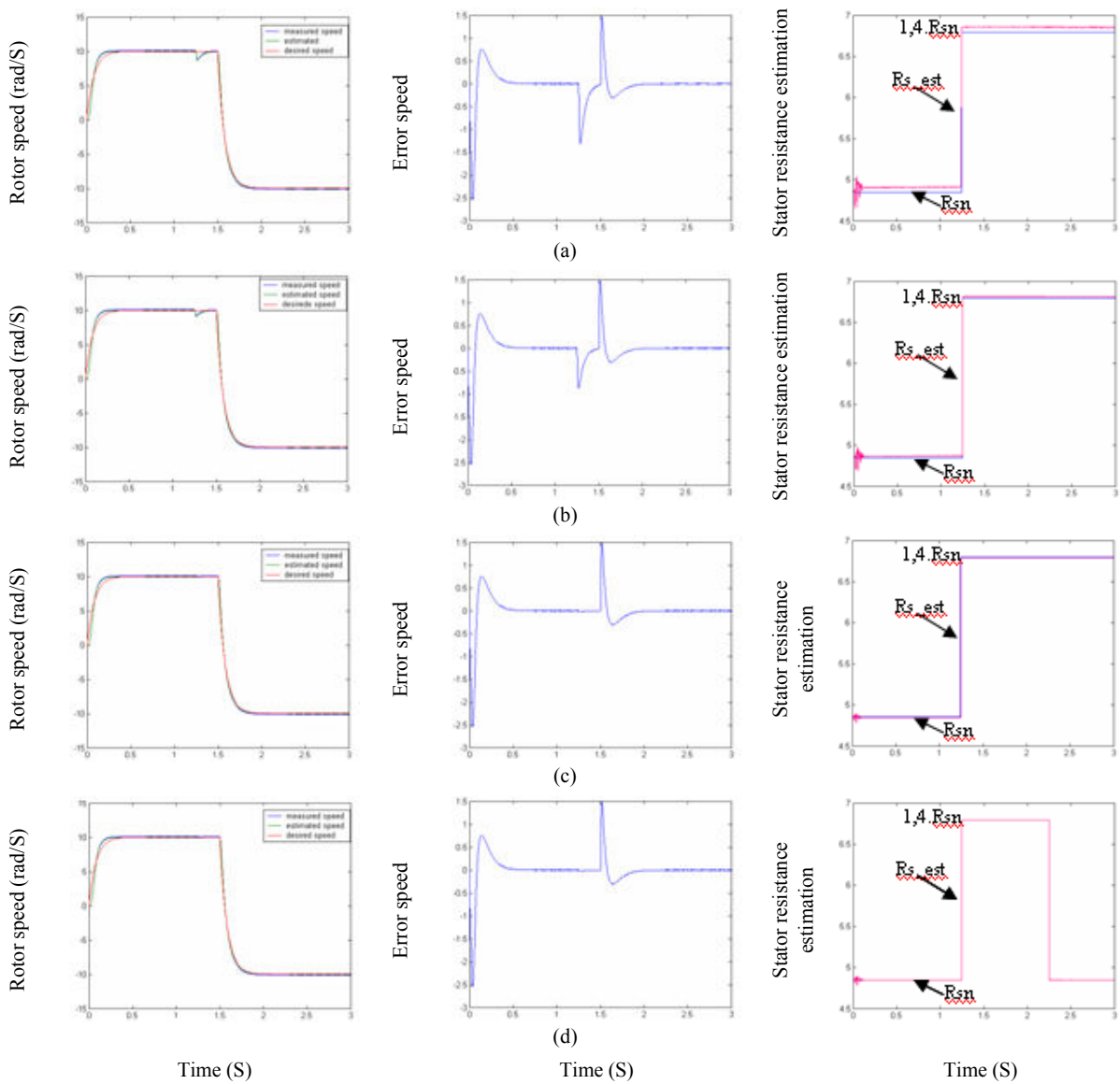


Fig. 8 Simulation results of the speed and stator resistance estimation

## VI. CONCLUSION

This paper has presented simultaneous estimation of rotor speed and stator resistance based on a Luenberger observer. A robust adaptive flux observer is designed for a speed sensorless IFOC-controlled induction motor drive.

The proposed control scheme system was designed and analyzed under various operating conditions, and its effectiveness in tracking application was verified at high and low speed.

So, the influence of the stator resistance variation on the speed estimation can be weakened to the minimum. The effectiveness of the method is verified by simulation.

## APPENDIX

## Induction Motor Parameters:

50 Hz, 1.5 Kw, 1420 rpm, 380 V, 3.7A,  $R_r = 3.805\Omega$ ,  $R_s = 4.85\Omega$ ,  $L_s = 274$  mH,  $L_r = 274$  mH,  $J = 0.031$  kg.m<sup>2</sup>,  $F = 0.00114$  kg.m<sup>2</sup>/s

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