A Sensorless Speed Estimation For Brushed Dc Motor At

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JANIYAH MURRAY

Adaptive State Filtering with Neural Networks for Sensorless Induction Motor Speed Estimation John Wiley & Sons
High Performance Control of AC Drives with Matlab®/Simulink Explore this indispensable update to a popular graduate text on electric drive techniques and the latest converters used in industry The Second Edition of High Performance Control of AC Drives with Matlab®/Simulink delivers an updated and thorough overview of topics central to the understanding of AC motor drive systems. The book includes new material on medium voltage drives, covering state-of-the-art technologies and challenges in the industrial drive system, as well as their components, and control, current source inverter-based drives, PWM techniques for multilevel inverters, and low switching frequency modulation for voltage source inverters. This book covers three-phase and multiphase (more than three-phase) motor drives including their control and practical problems faced in the field (e.g., adding LC filters in the output of a feeding converter), are considered. The new edition contains links to Matlab®/Simulink models and PowerPoint slides ideal for teaching and understanding the material contained within the book. Readers will also benefit from the inclusion of: A thorough introduction to high performance drives, including the challenges and requirements for electric drives and medium voltage industrial applications An exploration of mathematical and simulation models of AC machines, including DC motors and squirrel cage induction motors A treatment of pulse width modulation of power electronic DC-AC converter, including the classification of PWM schemes for voltage source and current source inverters Examinations of harmonic injection PWM and field-oriented control of AC machines Voltage source and current source inverter-fed drives and their control Modelling and control of multiphase motor drive system Supported with a companion website hosting online resources. Perfect for senior undergraduate, MSc and PhD students in power electronics and electric drives, High Performance Control of AC Drives with Matlab®/Simulink will also earn a place in the libraries of researchers working in the field of AC motor drives and power electronics engineers in industry.
Comparison of speed sensorless control techniques applied to induction motors in a dsp platform John Wiley & Sons
This book provides the most important steps and concerns in the design of estimation and control algorithms for induction motors. A single notation and modern nonlinear control terminology is used to make the book accessible, although a more theoretical control viewpoint is also given. Focusing on the induction motor with, the concepts of stability and nonlinear control theory given in appendices, this book covers: speed sensorless control; design of adaptive observers and parameter estimators; a discussion of nonlinear adaptive controls containing parameter estimation algorithms; and comparative simulations of different control algorithms. The book sets out basic assumptions, structural properties, modelling, state feedback control and estimation algorithms, then moves to more complex output feedback control algorithms, based on stator current measurements, and modelling for speed sensorless control. The induction motor exhibits many typical and unavoidable nonlinear features.
Development of Adaptive Speed Observers for Induction Machine System Stabilization Springer Science & Business Media
Speed estimation is one of the methodsof 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 feedbacksensor 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.
Study and Application for Rotational Speed Estimation Method of a Sensorless Dc Motor Using Adaptive Filter Oxford University Press
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.
T-Source Inverter-Based Sensorless Speed Control for Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor IGI Global
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.
Advanced Control Systems for Electric Drives Springer
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.
2019 IEEE 12th International Symposium on Diagnostics for Electrical Machines, Power Electronics and Drives (SDEMPED) Sensorless Speed Estimation of an Induction MotorSensorless Speed Estimation of an Induction MotorFlux and Speed Estimation Techniques for Sensorless Control of Induction MotorsAbstract: 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.Sensorless Speed Estimation of an Induction MotorMotor speed estimation with sensorless vectorial control, employing an extended kalman filter with estimation of the covariance of the noisesEste 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.AETA 2013: Recent Advances in Electrical Engineering and Related Sciences
This thesis presents different state estimation techniques for speed sensorlees field oriented control of induction motors. The theoretical basis of each algorithm is explained in detail and its performance is tested with simulations and experiments individually. First, a stochastical nonlinear state estimator, Extended Kalman Filter (EKF) is presented. The motor model designed for EKF application involves rotor speed, dq-axis rotor fluxes and dq-axis stator currents. Thus, using this observer the rotor speed and rotor fluxes are estimated simultaneously. Different from the widely accepted use of EKF, in which it is optimized for either steady-state or transient operations, here using adjustable noise level process algorithm the optimization of EKF has been done for both states.
Sensorless Speed Estimation of an Induction Motor MDPI

This book provides extensive information about advanced control techniques in electric drives. Multiple control and estimation methods are studied for position and speed tracking in different drives. Artificial intelligence tools, such as fuzzy logic and neural networks, are used for specific applications using electric drives.

Sustainable Energy and Technological Advancements Springer Nature

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.

Speed-sensorless Estimation and Position Control of Induction Motors for Motion Control Applications Springer Nature

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.

Induction Motor Control Design Springer Science & Business Media

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.

High Performance Control of AC Drives with Matlab/Simulink Springer

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

Advanced Linear Machines and Drive Systems Springer Science & Business Media

Induction motors are the most important workhorses in industry. They are mostly used as constant-speed drives when fed from a voltage source of fixed frequency. Advent of advanced power electronic converters and powerful digital signal processors, however, has made possible the development of high performance, adjustable speed AC motor drives. This book aims to explore new areas of induction motor control based on artificial intelligence (AI) techniques in order to make the controller less sensitive to parameter changes. Selected AI techniques are applied for different induction motor control strategies. The book presents a practical computer simulation model of the induction motor that could be used for studying various induction motor drive operations. The control strategies explored include expert-system-based acceleration control, hybrid-fuzzy/PI two-stage control, neural-network-based direct self control, and genetic algorithm based extended Kalman filter for rotor speed estimation. There are also chapters on neural-network-based parameter estimation, genetic-algorithm-based optimized random PWM strategy, and experimental investigations. A chapter is provided as a primer for readers to get started with simulation studies on various AI techniques. Presents major artificial intelligence techniques to induction motor drives Uses a practical simulation approach to get interested readers started on drive development Authored by experienced scientists with over 20 years of experience in the field Provides numerous examples and the latest research results Simulation programs available from the book's Companion Website This book will be invaluable to graduate students and research engineers who specialize in electric motor drives, electric vehicles, and electric ship propulsion. Graduate students in intelligent control, applied electric motion, and energy, as well as engineers in industrial electronics, automation, and electrical transportation, will also find this book helpful. Simulation materials available for download at www.wiley.com/go/chanmotor

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

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.

Applied Intelligent Control of Induction Motor Drives Springer

Sensorless Speed Estimation of an Induction MotorSensorless Speed Estimation of an Induction MotorFlux and Speed Estimation Techniques for Sensorless Control of Induction Motors

Nature-Inspired Computation and Machine Learning CRC Press

CoDIT is a forum for technical exchange amongst scientists having interests in Control, Optimization, Decision, all areas of Engineering, Computer Science and Information Technologies

Advances and Applications in Nonlinear Control Systems BoD – Books on Demand

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.

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

This book contains selected papers presented at the First International Symposium on Sustainable Energy and Technological Advancements (ISSETA 2021), which was organized by the Department of Electrical Engineering, NIT Meghalaya, Shillong, India, during September 24–25, 2021. The topics covered in the book mainly focuses on the cutting-edge research domain with respect to sustainable energy technologies, smart building, integration, and application of multiple energy sources; advanced power converter topologies and their modulation techniques; and information and communication technologies for smart microgrids.

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

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

2017 5th International Conference on Electrical Engineering Boumerdes (ICEE B) Springer Nature

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.