

工學碩士 學位論文

MRAC

가

*A Study on the Sensorless Vector Control of Induction Motor
with Speed Estimator Using MRAC*

指導教授 李 成 根

2001年 2月

韓國海洋大學校 大學院

電氣工學科 電氣工學專攻

崔 承 鉉

本 論 文

崔承鉉 工學碩士 學位論文 認准

委員長 : 工學博士 全 泰 寅 (印)

委 員 : 工學博士 金 基 萬 (印)

委 員 : 工學博士 李 成 根 (印)

2 0 0 1 年 2 月

韓 國 海 洋 大 學 校 大 學 院

電 氣 工 學 科

崔 承 鉉

Abstract

1.	.....	1
2.	.....	4
2.1	.....	4
2.2	.....	6
2.3	.....	10
3.	PWM	15
3.1	.....	20
4. MRAC	.....	26
4.1 MRAC	.....	26
4.2 Adaptive law	.....	34
4.3	.....	40
5.	.....	51
5.1	.....	51
5.2	.....	54
6.	.....	63
	.....	64

A Study on the Sensorless Vector Control of Induction Motor with Speed Estimator Using MRAC

by Choi Seung-Hyun

Department of Electric Engineering
The Graduate School of Korea Maritime University
Pusan, Republic of Korea

Abstract

The vector control of an induction motor has been applied in various industrial applications instead of a DC motor.

The rotor speed value is used this vector control and it is gained by speed sensor. However, it decreases the system reliability and increases systems cost. Therefore, various control algorithms have been proposed for the estimation of speed.

PI control is usually applied to speed control because it maintains the best state if PI gains are properly selected. However it doesn't maintain the best state if the parameter of an induction motor is changed.

This thesis proposes a new algorithm of sensorless speed control of induction motor. The proposed algorithm is based on a torque equation using the theory of MRAC(Model Reference Adaptive Control). It is robust for parameter variation and disturbance. The estimated speed is used as feedback in a vector control system.

To show the validity of the proposed algorithm, computer simulation and experimental test have been implemented. The result has been proven an excellent characteristic of the drive system.

$i_{1a}(t), i_{1b}(t), i_{1c}(t)$: Stator instantaneous phase current [A]
 $v_{1a}(t), v_{1b}(t), v_{1c}(t)$: Stator instantaneous phase voltage [V]
 $\mathbf{i}_{1a}, \mathbf{i}_{1b}, \mathbf{i}_{1c}$: Stator three phase current vector [A]
 $\mathbf{v}_{ab}, \mathbf{v}_{bc}, \mathbf{v}_{ca}$: Line to line voltage vector [V]
 T_1, T_2, T_0 : Adjacent basic vectors & zero vector switching time [sec]
 $i_{1\alpha}, i_{1\beta}$: Stator current in $\alpha\beta$ stationary reference frame [A]
 $i_{2\alpha}, i_{2\beta}$: Rotor current in $\alpha\beta$ stationary reference frame [A]
 i_{1d}, i_{1q} : Stator current in dq synchronously reference frame [A]
 i_{2d}, i_{2q} : Rotor current in dq synchronously reference frame [A]
 $v_{1\alpha}, v_{1\beta}$: Stator voltage in $\alpha\beta$ stationary reference frame [V]
 $v_{2\alpha}, v_{2\beta}$: Rotor voltage in $\alpha\beta$ stationary reference frame [V]
 v_{1d}, v_{1q} : Stator voltage in dq synchronously reference frame [V]
 v_{2d}, v_{2q} : Rotor voltage in dq synchronously reference frame [V]
 $\phi_{1\alpha}, \phi_{1\beta}$: Stator flux in $\alpha\beta$ stationary reference frame [V]
 $\phi_{2\alpha}, \phi_{2\beta}$: Rotor flux in $\alpha\beta$ stationary reference frame [V]
 ϕ_{1d}, ϕ_{1q} : Stator flux in dq synchronously reference frame [Wb]
 ϕ_{2d}, ϕ_{2q} : Rotor flux in dq synchronously reference frame [Wb]
 $V_1 \dots V_6$: Effective space voltage vector [V]
 V_0, V_7 : Zero voltage vector [V]
 $i_{1\alpha}^*, i_{1\beta}^*$: Stator current command in dq synchronously reference frame

$v_{1\alpha}^*$, $v_{1\beta}^*$: Stator voltage command in $\alpha\beta$ stationary reference frame
 v_{1d}^* , v_{1q}^* : Stator voltage commands in dq synchronously reference frame

B_1 : Flux density [Wb/m^2]

I_m : Maxim value of phase current [A]

i_T : Torque command current [A]

i_M : Magnetic command current [A]

i_1 : Composed stator current vector [A]

i_2 : Composed stator current vector [A]

i_{2r} : Rotor current vector in rotor reference frame [A]

v_1 : Composed stator voltage vector [V]

v_2 : Composed rotor voltage vector [V]

v_{2r} : Rotor voltage vector in rotor reference frame [V]

v^* : Reference voltage vector [V]

ϕ : Flux vector [Wb]

ϕ_1 : Composed stator flux vector [Wb]

ϕ_2 : Composed rotor flux vector [Wb]

ϕ_{2r} : Rotor flux vector in rotor reference frame [Wb]

w_e : Synchronous angular speed [rad/sec]

w_s : Slip angular speed [rad/sec]

\widehat{w}_r : Rotor angular estimated speed [rad/sec]

w_r : Rotor angular speed [rad/sec]
 w_r^* : Rotor angular speed command [rad/sec]
 θ_e : Flux angle [rad]
 θ_r : Rotor axis angle [rad]
 θ_s : Slip angle [rad]
 L_1 : Stator inductance [H]
 L_2 : Rotor inductance [H]
 l_1, l_2 : Leakage inductance [H]
 M_1 : Mutual inductance [H]
 R_1 : Stator resistance [Ω]
 R_2 : Rotor resistance [Ω]
 R_{2r} : Rotor resistance in rotor reference frame [R]
 σ : Leakage factor
 p : Differential factor
 J_M : Moment of inertia [$kg \cdot m$]
 B : Braking factor
 w_m : Mechanical rotor angular speed [rad/sec]
 T_l : Load torque [$N \cdot m$]
 x_p : process state vector
 y_p : process output
 x_m : reference model state vector
 e : process-model state error

e_1 : process-model output error
 ε : error signal as used in the adaptation
 v : error-augmenting signal
 u : process input
 r : reference input
 ω : signal vector
 θ : controller parameter vector
 θ^* : correct parameter vector
 ϕ : parameter error vector ($\theta - \theta^*$)
 Γ : adaptation gain matrix
ASG : auxiliary signal generator
SPR : strictly positive real

1.

DC AC 2가
가
가 AC 가
[1-2]
AC
1960
1970 (Vector Control)가
1970 가
kW kW 가
[3-4]
1, 2 ,
1
가 ,
DSP
가 kHz MOSFET IGBT
가 .

가 .
, .
가 .
, ,
가 , 가
, .
tacho-generator, digital shaft-position encoder
가
가 .
가 가 , 가
가 . 가
가
가
가
가
[4-9]
PI
PI

[10-11]

PI

가

,

. PI

PI

가

[12-13]

MRAC

()

perfect -matching , primary controller

perfect

model-matching

Monopoli가

'augmented error

method'

. Adaptive Law

, Lyapunov

, primary controller

PI

,

2

3

(SVPWM)

. 4

MRAC

. 5

2, 3, 4

6

2

2.1

3

, 3

3

가 2

Fig. 2-1, Fig. 2-2 3

2

. 3

i_{1a}, i_{1b}, i_{1c}

i_1

, i_1

2

$i_{1\alpha}, i_{1\beta}$

Fig. 2-2

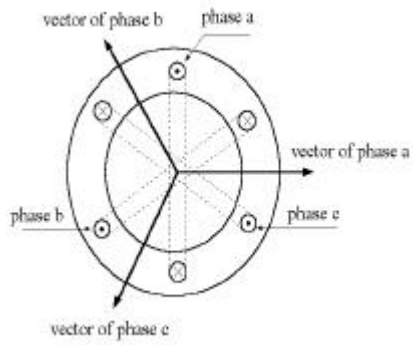


Fig. 2-1 Three phase winding

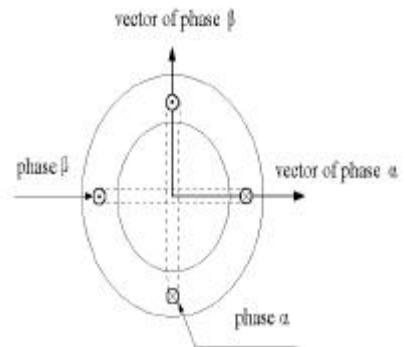


Fig. 2-2 Equivalent two phase winding

1

2

가

[14]

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_{1a} &= i_{1a}(t) \\
 i_{1b} &= a i_{1b}(t) \\
 i_{1c} &= a^2 i_{1c}(t)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2-1}$$

$$a = e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + j \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$a^2 = e^{j\frac{4\pi}{3}} = \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + j \sin \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

3

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_1 &= i_{1a} + i_{1b} + i_{1c} \\
 &= i_{1a}(t) + a i_{1b}(t) + a^2 i_{1c}(t) \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} I_m (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t) \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} I_m e^{j\omega t} \quad (\gamma = 0)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2-2}$$

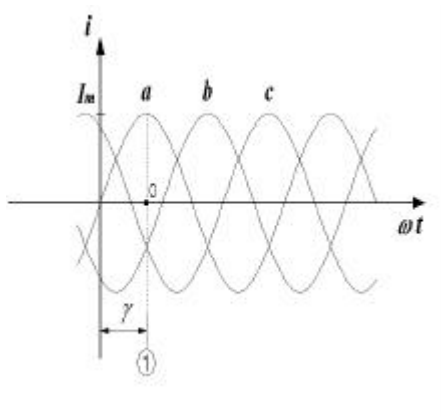


Fig. 2-3 Position of current vector

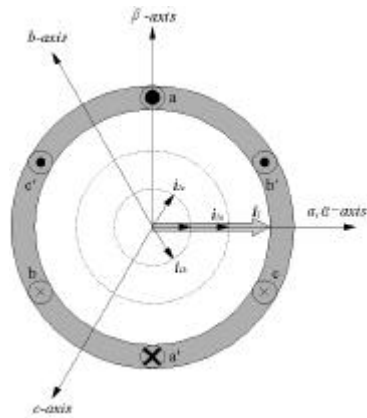


Fig. 2-4 Space current vector

Fig. 2-4 Fig. 2-3

$\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}$, ω_e θ_e "0" .
 , 가 가
 1.5 ω_e .
 3
 (2-2) .

$$i_1 = \frac{2}{3}(i_{1a} + i_{1b} + i_{1c})$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}[i_{1a}(t) + ai_{1b}(t) + a^2i_{1c}(t)] = I_m e^{j\omega_e t}$$
 (2-3)
 가

$$v_1 = \frac{2}{3}[v_{1a}(t) + av_{1b}(t) + a^2v_{1c}(t)]$$
 (2-4)

$$\phi_1 = \frac{2}{3}[\phi_{1a}(t) + a\phi_{1b}(t) + a^2\phi_{1c}(t)]$$
 (2-5)

2.2

3 a, b, c 2
 (α, β) 가

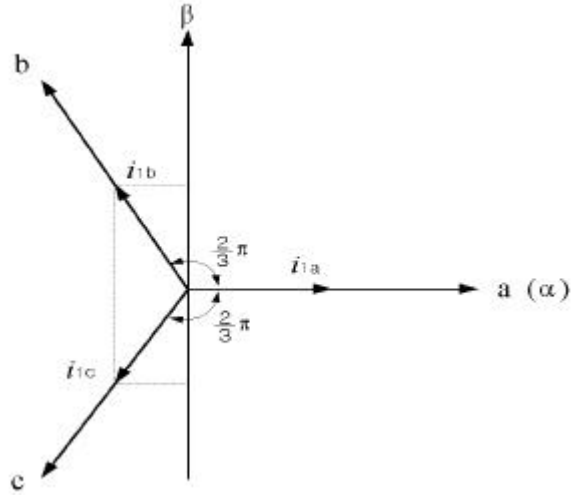


Fig. 2-5 Change abc axis to $\alpha\beta$ axis

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_1 &= \frac{2}{3} [i_{1a} + i_{1b} + i_{1c}] \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \left[\left(i_{1a}(t) - \frac{1}{2} i_{1b}(t) - \frac{1}{2} i_{1c}(t) \right) + j \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i_{1b}(t) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i_{1c}(t) \right) \right] \\
 &= i_{1\alpha} + j i_{1\beta} \tag{2-6}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2-7)

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{1\alpha} \\ i_{1\beta} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{1a}(t) \\ i_{1b}(t) \\ i_{1c}(t) \end{bmatrix} \tag{2-7}$$

(3 -2)

, 3 가 .

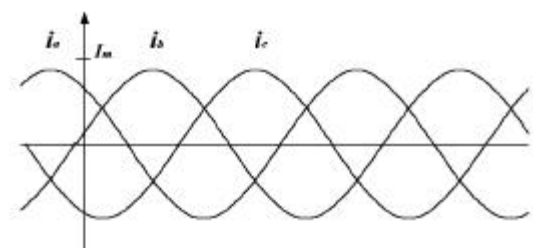
Fig. 2-6 . α, β

가 ,

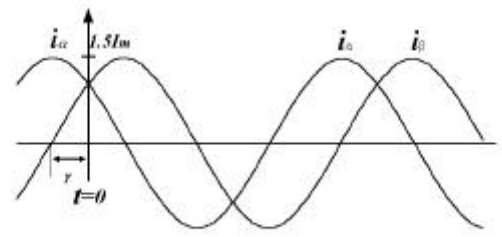
α a . 2
 3 , 2 -3 (2-7)

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{1a}(t) \\ i_{1b}(t) \\ i_{1c}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{1\alpha} \\ i_{1\beta} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2-8)$$

3 -2 2 -3



(a) Three phase of sine wave current



(b) Two phase of sine wave current

Fig. 2-6 Phase transformation of sine wave current

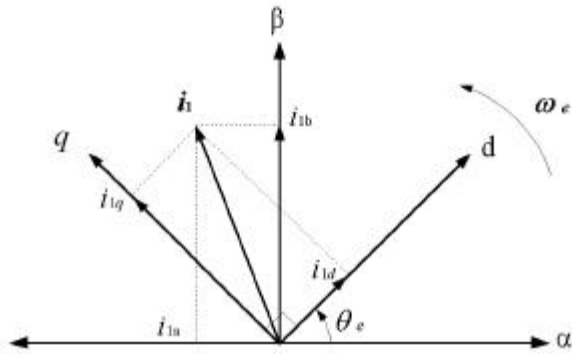


Fig. 2-7 Relation between stationary and synchronously reference frame

$$2 \quad \alpha\beta \quad \text{Fig. 2-7} \\ (2-9) \quad ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_{1dq} &= (i_{1\alpha} + j i_{1\beta}) [\cos(-\theta_e) + j \sin(-\theta_e)] \\ &= i_{1\alpha} \cos \theta_e + i_{1\beta} \sin \theta_e + j (-i_{1\alpha} \sin \theta_e + i_{1\beta} \cos \theta_e) \\ &= i_{1d} + j i_{1q} \end{aligned} \quad (2-9)$$

(2-10)가 .

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{1d} \\ i_{1q} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_e & \sin \theta_e \\ -\sin \theta_e & \cos \theta_e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{1\alpha} \\ i_{1\beta} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2-10)$$

(2-10) dq $\alpha\beta$ 가

(2-11) .

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{1\alpha} \\ i_{1\beta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_e & -\sin \theta_e \\ \sin \theta_e & \cos \theta_e \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{1d} \\ i_{1q} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2-11)$$

2.3

2.3.1

3

3

(2- 12), (2- 13)

$$v_1 = R_1 i_1 + \frac{d}{dt} \phi_1 \quad (2- 12)$$

$$v_{2r} = R_{2r} i_{2r} + \frac{d}{dt} \phi_{2r} \quad (2- 13)$$

[20]

$$v_2 = n e^{j\theta_r} \cdot v_{2r}, \quad i_2 = \frac{e^{j\theta_r}}{n} \cdot i_{2r}, \quad \phi_2 = n e^{j\theta_r} \cdot \phi_{2r}, \quad R_{2r} = \frac{1}{n^2} R_2 \quad (2- 14)$$

$$, \quad n = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \quad (N_1 :$$

$N_2 :$ 가)

(2- 13)

$$R_{2r} i_{2r} = \frac{1}{n^2} R_2 \cdot \frac{n}{e^{j\theta_r}} i_2 = \frac{e^{-j\theta_r}}{n} R_2 i_2 \quad (2- 15)$$

(2- 13)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \phi_{2r} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{e^{-j\theta_r}}{n} \phi_2 \right) \\ &= \frac{e^{-j\theta_r}}{n} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \phi_2 - j\omega_r \phi_2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2- 16)$$

, (2- 14), (2- 15), (2- 16) (2- 13)

(2-17)

$$v_2 = R_2 i_2 + \frac{d}{dt} \phi_2 - j\omega_r \phi_2 \quad (2-17)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & M \\ M & L_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2-18)$$

$$\phi_1 = L_1 i_1 + M i_2 \quad (2-19)$$

$$\phi_2 = M i_1 + L_2 i_2 \quad (2-20)$$

$$L_1 = l_1 + M, \quad L_2 = l_2 + M$$

$$L_1, L_2 : 1, 2, \quad M :$$

$$l_1, l_2 : 1, 2$$

$$(2-12), \quad (2-17) \quad (2-21)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_1 + pL_1 & pM \\ (p - j\omega_r)M & R_2 + (p - j\omega_r)L_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2-21)$$

(2-21)

2

$$(2-22), \quad (2-23), \quad (2-24), \quad (2-25)$$

$$v_{1\alpha} = (R_1 + pL_1) i_{1\alpha} + pM i_{2\alpha} \quad (2-22)$$

$$v_{1\beta} = (R_1 + pL_1) i_{1\beta} + pM i_{2\beta} \quad (2-23)$$

$$v_{2\alpha} = pM i_{1\alpha} + \omega_r M i_{1\beta} + (R_2 + pL_2) i_{2\alpha} + \omega_r L_2 i_{2\beta} \quad (2-24)$$

$$v_{2\beta} = -\omega_r M i_{1\alpha} + pM i_{1\beta} - \omega_r L_2 i_{2\alpha} + (R_2 + pL_2) i_{2\beta} \quad (2-25)$$

$$, \quad 2 \quad (v_2 = v_{2\alpha} + jv_{2\beta})$$

“0”

2.3.2

$$(2-12) \quad (2-26) \quad ,$$

$$v_1 e^{j\theta_e} = R_1 i_1 e^{j\theta_e} + p(\phi_1 e^{j\theta_e})$$

$$\therefore v_1 = R_1 i_1 + (p + jw_e)\phi_1 \quad (2-26)$$

$$(2-17) \quad (2-26) \quad .$$

$$v_2 e^{j\theta_e} = R_2 i_2 e^{j\theta_e} + \phi_2 e^{j\theta_e} - jw_s \phi_2 e^{j\theta_e}$$

$$\therefore v_2 = R_2 i_2 + (p + jw_s)\phi_2 \quad (2-27)$$

$$(2-26), (2-27) \quad (2-28) \quad (2-29)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_1 + (p + jw_e)L_1 & (p + jw_e)M \\ (p + jw_s)M & R_2 + (p + jw_s)L_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2-28)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{1d} \\ v_{1q} \\ v_{2d} \\ v_{2q} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_1 + pL_1 & -w_e L_1 & pM & -w_e M \\ w_e L_1 & R_1 + pL_1 & w_e M & pM \\ pM & -w_s M & R_2 + pL_2 & -w_s L_2 \\ w_s M & pM & w_s L_2 & R_2 + pM_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{1d} \\ i_{1q} \\ i_{2d} \\ i_{2q} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2-29)$$

$$(2-29) \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{1d} &= R_1 i_{1d} + p(L_1 i_{1d} + M i_{2d}) - w_e(L_1 i_{1q} + M i_{2q}) \\ &= R_1 i_{1d} + p\phi_{1d} - w_e\phi_{1q} \end{aligned} \quad (2-30)$$

$$v_{1q} = R_1 i_{1q} + p\phi_{1q} - w_e\phi_{1d}$$

$$v_{2d} = R_2 i_{2d} + p\phi_{2d} - w_s\phi_{2q} = 0$$

$$v_{2q} = R_2 i_{2q} + p \phi_{2q} + w_s \phi_{2d} = 0 \quad (2-31)$$

$$(\mathbf{v}_2 = v_{2d} + j v_{2q}) \quad \text{“0”} \quad .$$

$$(2-32), \quad (2-33) \quad ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{1d} &= L_1 i_{1d} + M i_{2d} = l_1 i_{1d} + M (i_{1d} + i_{2d}) \\ \phi_{1q} &= L_1 i_{1q} + M i_{2q} = l_1 i_{1q} + M (i_{1q} + i_{2q}) \end{aligned} \quad (2-32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{2d} &= L_2 i_{2d} + M i_{1d} = l_2 i_{2d} + M (i_{1d} + i_{2d}) \\ \phi_{2q} &= L_2 i_{2q} + M i_{1q} = l_2 i_{2q} + M (i_{1q} + i_{2q}) \end{aligned} \quad (2-33)$$

$$, L_1 = l_1 + M, \quad L_2 = l_2 + M$$

$$(2-33) \quad , \quad (2-34) \quad ,$$

$$i_{2d} = \frac{\phi_{2d}}{L_2} - \frac{M}{L_2} i_{1d}$$

$$i_{2q} = \frac{\phi_{2q}}{L_2} - \frac{M}{L_2} i_{1q} \quad (2-34)$$

$$(2-34) \quad (2-31)$$

$$(2-35) \quad .$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \phi_{2d} + \frac{R_2}{L_2} \phi_{2d} - \frac{R_2}{L_2} M i_{1d} - w_s \phi_{2q} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \phi_{2q} + \frac{R_2}{L_2} \phi_{2q} - \frac{R_2}{L_2} M i_{1q} + w_s \phi_{2d} = 0 \quad (2-35)$$

$$d \quad \phi_{2q} = \frac{d}{dt} \phi_{2q} = 0$$

$$(2-35) \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d}{dt} \phi_{2d} + \frac{R_2}{L_2} \phi_{2d} - \frac{R_2}{L_2} M i_{1d} = 0 \\
& - \frac{R_2}{L_2} M i_{1q} + w_s \phi_{2d} = 0 \tag{2-36}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{R_2}{L_2} \frac{d}{dt} \phi_{2d} + \phi_{2d} = M i_{1d} \\
w_s = \frac{R_2}{L_2} M \frac{i_{1q}}{\phi_{2d}} (\quad) \tag{2-37}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_{2d} \text{ const.} \implies \phi_{2d}, \frac{d}{dt} \phi_{2d} = 0$$

$$(2-37) \quad \phi_{2d} = M i_{1d} \text{ 가}$$

$$w_s = \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{i_{1q}}{i_{1d}} (\quad) \tag{2-38}$$

$$, \tau : 2 \quad \left(\frac{L_2}{R_2} \right)$$

3. PWM

3

Fig. 3-1

ON-OFF

가

2가

(1) 6

3

ON

, 3

OFF

(2)

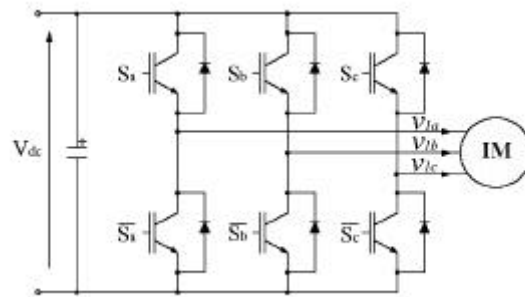
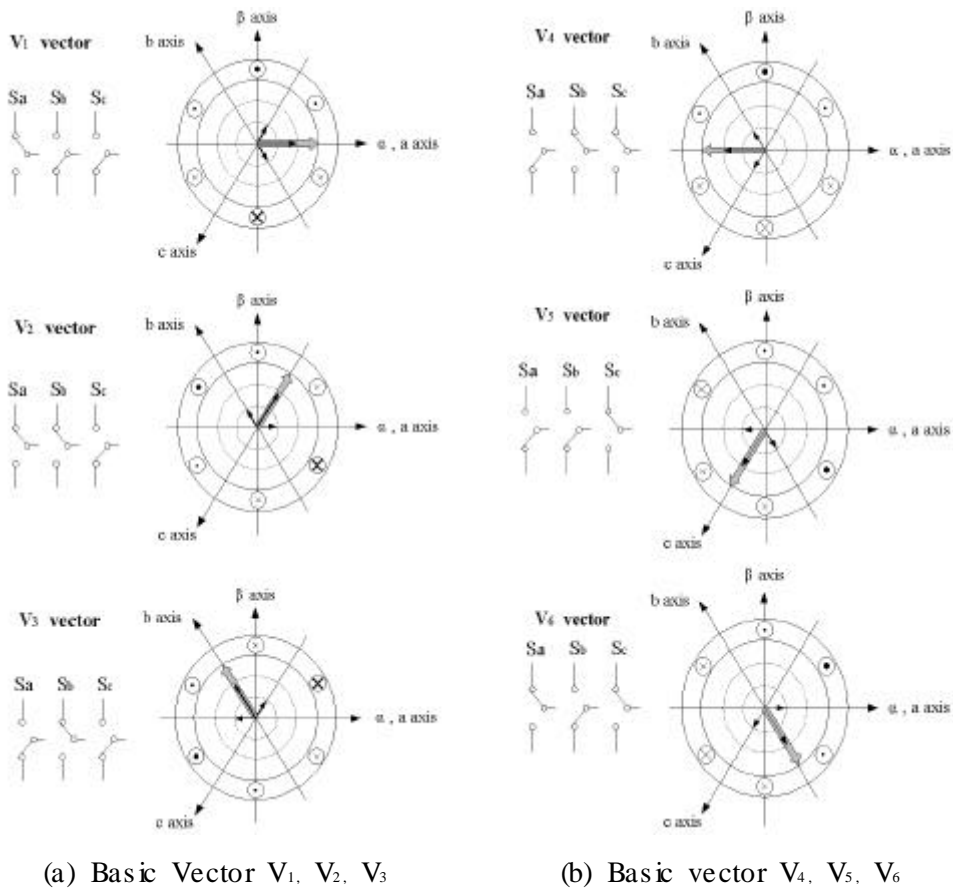


Fig. 3-1 Three-phase voltage source inverter and AC motor

, Fig. 3-1

Fig. 3-2



(a) Basic Vector V_1, V_2, V_3

(b) Basic vector V_4, V_5, V_6

Fig. 3-3 Complementary switching and space voltage vectors

Fig. 3-4

6

1

()

3

. Fig. 3-3

6

60°

가

Fig. 3-5

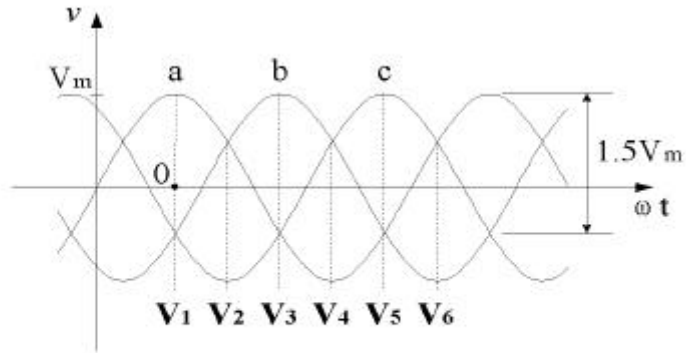


Fig. 3-4 Position of 6 basic vectors

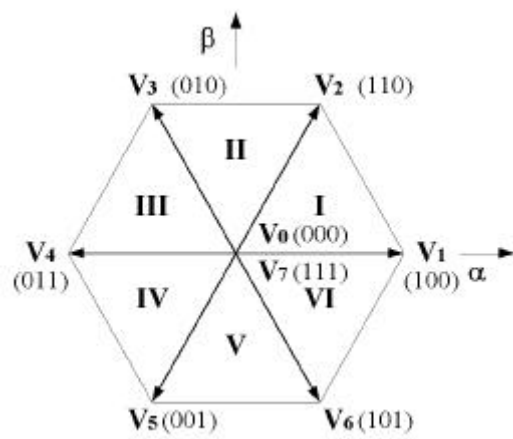


Fig. 3-5 SVPWM, vectors and sectors

PWM

AC

3가

(1)

: Fig. 3-6

$\alpha\beta$

(v^*)

- (2) $\alpha\beta$ v^* $S_a, S_b,$
 S_c
- (3) PWM

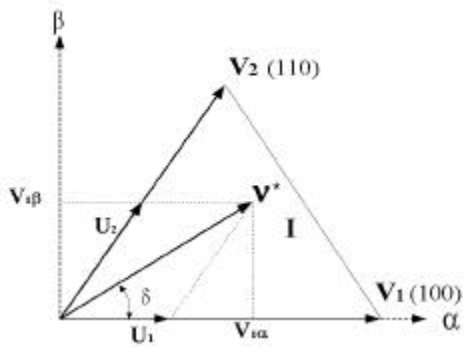


Fig. 3-6 Reference vector as a combination of adjacent vectors

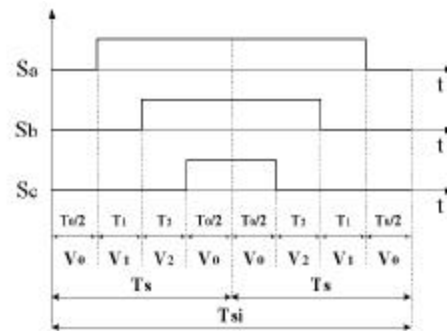


Fig. 3-7 Switching pattern of SVPWM in the sector I

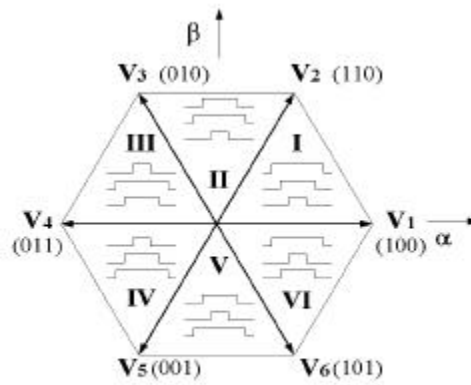


Fig. 3-8 Hexagon of SVPWM pattern

3.1

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [S_a \ S_b \ S_c]^T \qquad \qquad \qquad [v_{ab} \ v_{bc} \ v_{ca}]^T \\
 (3-2) \qquad \qquad \qquad & \cdot \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} v_{ab} \\ v_{bc} \\ v_{ca} \end{bmatrix} = V_{dc} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_a \\ S_b \\ S_c \end{bmatrix} \qquad (3-2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\qquad \qquad \qquad , \qquad \qquad \qquad [v_a \ v_b \ v_c]^T \qquad (3-3) \qquad \qquad \qquad V_{dc}$$

DC

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_a \\ v_b \\ v_c \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} V_{dc} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_a \\ S_b \\ S_c \end{bmatrix} \qquad (3-3)$$

8가 (3-2) (3-3) Vdc

Table 3-1

α, β , (3-4) $\alpha\beta$

3 $\alpha\beta$ 가 $\alpha\beta$

3 . 8

Fig. 3-6

$\alpha\beta$ $\alpha\beta$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_\alpha \\ v_\beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_a \\ v_b \\ v_c \end{bmatrix} \qquad (3-4)$$

8 6 2

Fig. 3-5 6

60° . 8

, $V_1, V_2, V_3 \dots V_7$.

SVPWM

8

v^* 가 (v^*)

가 (

T_s)

Fig 3-6

3

, PWM

가 . T_1, T_2

가 .

U_1, U_2 가 $U_1,$

U_2 v^* 가 .

Table 3-1 Switching patterns and output voltage vectors

Voltage vector	$S_a S_b S_c$	v^*	$v_{ab} v_{bc} v_{ca}$	$v_a v_b v_c$
V_0	0 0 0	$0 \angle 0^\circ$	0 0 0	0 0 0
V_1	1 0 0	$\frac{2}{3} V_{dc} \angle 0^\circ$	$V_{dc} 0 - V_{dc}$	$\frac{2}{3} V_{dc} - \frac{1}{3} V_{dc} - \frac{1}{3} V_{dc}$
V_2	1 1 0	$\frac{2}{3} V_{dc} \angle 60^\circ$	$0 V_{dc} - V_{dc}$	$\frac{1}{3} V_{dc} \frac{1}{3} V_{dc} - \frac{2}{3} V_{dc}$
V_3	0 1 0	$\frac{2}{3} V_{dc} \angle 120^\circ$	$- V_{dc} V_{dc} 0$	$-\frac{1}{3} V_{dc} \frac{2}{3} V_{dc} - \frac{1}{3} V_{dc}$
V_4	0 1 1	$\frac{2}{3} V_{dc} \angle 180^\circ$	$- V_{dc} 0 V_{dc}$	$-\frac{2}{3} V_{dc} \frac{1}{3} V_{dc} \frac{1}{3} V_{dc}$
V_5	0 0 1	$\frac{2}{3} V_{dc} \angle 240^\circ$	$0 - V_{dc} V_{dc}$	$-\frac{1}{3} V_{dc} - \frac{1}{3} V_{dc} \frac{2}{3} V_{dc}$
V_6	1 0 1	$\frac{2}{3} V_{dc} \angle 300^\circ$	$V_{dc} - V_{dc} 0$	$\frac{1}{3} V_{dc} - \frac{2}{3} V_{dc} \frac{1}{3} V_{dc}$
V_7	1 1 1	$0 \angle 0^\circ$	0 0 0	0 0 0

\mathbf{v}^* 가

$$(3-5) \quad . \quad \text{가}$$

(T_1, T_2) T_s

(000, 111) 가 T_0 가 .

$$\int_0^{T_s} \mathbf{v}^* = \int_0^{T_1} V_1 + \int_{T_1}^{T_1+T_2} V_2 + \int_{T_1+T_2}^{T_s} V_7 \quad (3-5)$$

$$, T_s = T_1 + T_2 + T_0$$

(3-5) PWM 가 \mathbf{v}^* 가 가

$$(3-5) \quad (3-6) \quad .$$

$$T_s \mathbf{v}^* = T_1 V_1 + T_2 V_2 + T_0 (V_0 \text{ or } V_7) \quad (3-6)$$

$$\mathbf{v}^* = \frac{T_1}{T_s} V_1 + \frac{T_2}{T_s} V_2 = U_1 + U_2 \quad (3-7)$$

$$(3-6) \quad 3$$

U_1, U_2 가 T_1, T_2, T_0

. $U_1, U_2, \mathbf{v}^* \alpha\beta$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_\alpha \\ v_\beta \end{bmatrix} = T_1 \frac{2}{3} V_{dc} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + T_2 \frac{2}{3} V_{dc} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 60^\circ \\ \sin 60^\circ \end{bmatrix} = T_s \frac{2}{3} V_{dc} a \begin{bmatrix} \cos \delta \\ \sin \delta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{v}^* \alpha : T_1 \frac{2}{3} V_{dc} + T_2 \frac{2}{3} V_{dc} \cos 60^\circ = T_s \frac{2}{3} V_{dc} a \cos \delta$$

$$\mathbf{v}^* \beta : T_2 \frac{2}{3} V_{dc} \sin 60^\circ = T_s \frac{2}{3} V_{dc} a \sin \delta$$

$$\therefore T_2 = T_s a \frac{\sin \delta}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$T_1 = T_s a \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - \delta)}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} \right)$$

$$, \quad 0 \leq \delta < 60^\circ, \quad a = \frac{|\mathbf{v}^*|}{\frac{2}{3} V_{dc}}$$

δ V_1 \mathbf{v}^* 가

$$T_1 = T_s \frac{|\mathbf{v}^*|}{\frac{2}{3} V_{dc}} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - \delta)}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{3} T_s \frac{|\mathbf{v}^*|}{V_{dc}} \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - \delta) \quad (3-8)$$

$$T_2 = T_s \frac{|\mathbf{v}^*|}{\frac{2}{3} V_{dc}} \frac{\sin \delta}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{3} T_s \frac{|\mathbf{v}^*|}{V_{dc}} \sin \delta \quad (3-9)$$

$$T_0 = T_s - (T_1 + T_2)$$

가 Fig. 3-5

$T_1 + T_2 > T_s$ 가

가

$$T_1 + T_2 = T_s, T_0 = 0$$

가

가

PWM

3

ON OFF

Fig. 3-9 . , ,

ON, OFF

가 가

, , ON, OFF가

.

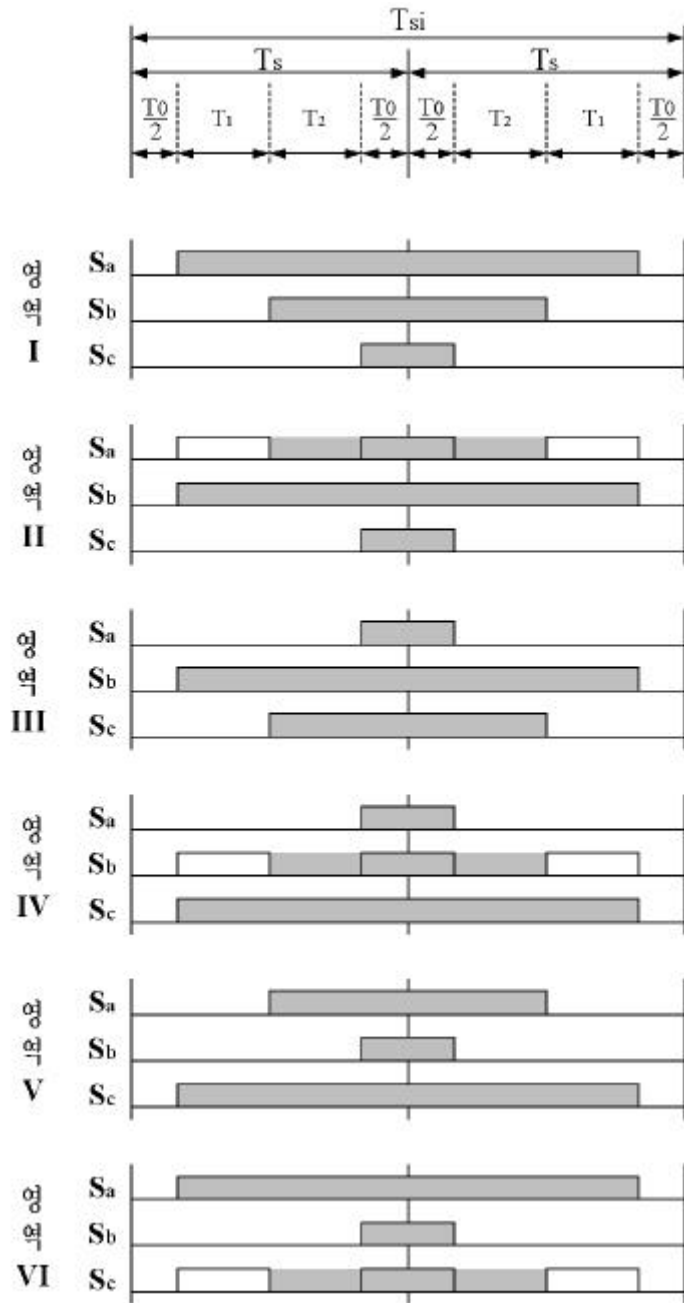


Fig. 3-9 Switching sequence at each sector

4. MRAC

4.1 MRAC

Fig. 4-1 MRAC 가 , 1958 Whitacker , primary controller non-adaptive reference

primary controller
Adaptation mechanism y_p 가 y_m
(y_p) (x_p)
(u) reference (r) , adaptation mechanism

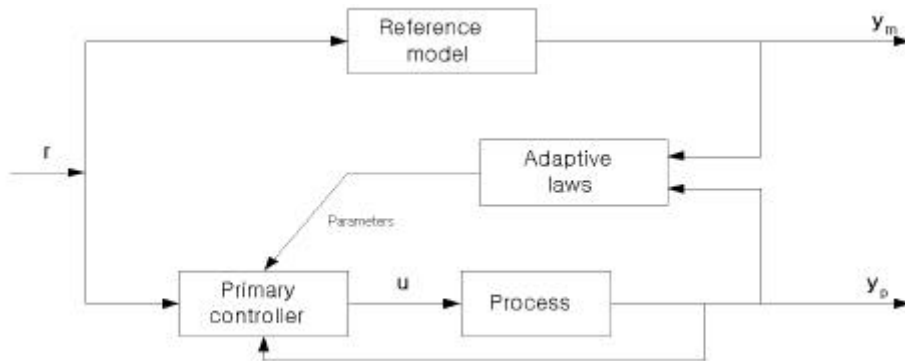


Fig. 4-1 General parallel MRAC scheme

Fig. 4-1 (primary controller adaptation mechanism) , reference . MRAC MRAC 가 , reference , 가 , reference (van Amerongen 1982) primary , self-tuning predictive adaptive , reference generator series-parallel . MRAC , reference () . Passenier 가 MRAC adaptative law . adaptative law sensitivity , Lyapunov Popov (hyperstability) [24][27][28] .

x_p , $u = \theta^T \omega$.
 x_p , reference r 가
 x_p ω , () .
 , (signal vector)
 가 .
 θ θ^* reference .

The reference model

reference
 , reference .
 - perfect
 model-matching ((the pole excess)
) reference
 , (phase) 가 .
 , reference
 (reference
). , reference
 , u 가 ,
 .
 reference
 , reference .

reference

reference

Derivation of adaptive laws

adaptive law 가 , Lyapunov

Lyapunov's method

MRAC

Lyapunov's direct method(Parks,1966) . Lyapunov's

method Lyapunov $V(x)$ 가 ,

$x = 0$ 가 .

$V(x) > 0$ for $x \neq 0$ (positive definite)

$\dot{V}(x) < 0$ for $x \neq 0$ (negative definite)

$V(x) \rightarrow \infty$ for $\|x\| \rightarrow \infty$

$V(0) = 0$

, Lyapunov function V .

Lyapunov's method

adaptive law .

· $(e = y_p - y_m, e = x_p - x_m)$.

가

· , Lyapunov function signal error parameter error

· signal error vector $e = x_p - x_m$

parameter error vector $\phi = \theta - \theta^*$

· 가 Lyapunov function V .

$$V = e^T P e + \phi^T \Gamma^{-1} \phi$$

$$P \quad \Gamma^{-1}$$

· , V . \dot{V}

\dot{V}

$$\dot{V} = - e^T Q e + \{ \text{some terms including } \phi \}$$

ϕ Q 가 e

$$\dot{V} \quad Q$$

$$P$$

$$A^T P + P A = - Q$$

reference ,

$$A \quad , \quad Q$$

$$P$$

$$\dot{V} \quad e = 0 \quad \phi = 0$$

· , \dot{V} ϕ 가 e

$$\theta \quad \theta^*$$

reference signal 가 , signal vector

가 , $\phi = 0$.
 , reference signal .
 ,
 , adaptive law ,
 $\dot{\theta} = -\Gamma \varepsilon \xi$
 $\varepsilon = e$, $\xi = \omega$.
 ε ($e = x_p - x_m$)
 $p^T e$ ($e_1 = y_p - y_m$) 가
 $e_1 + v$. $\xi = \omega$.

MRAC using output feed back

,
 , primary controller가 perfect model-matching
 . adaptive law , vector e

SPR (Strictly Positive Real)

가 MRAC x_p
 ($e_1 = y_p - y_m$) 가 v .
 Monopoli , 'augmented error method'

가 y_p u
 Landau , SPR
 가 ,
 Narendra Valavani(1978)
 가 primary adaptive law
 가 low damping ratio 가 ,
 . ASG
 signal vector

The augmented error method
 augmented error method primary controller Fig.
 4-2(Narendra et al., 1980; Narendra and Annaswamy, 1989)

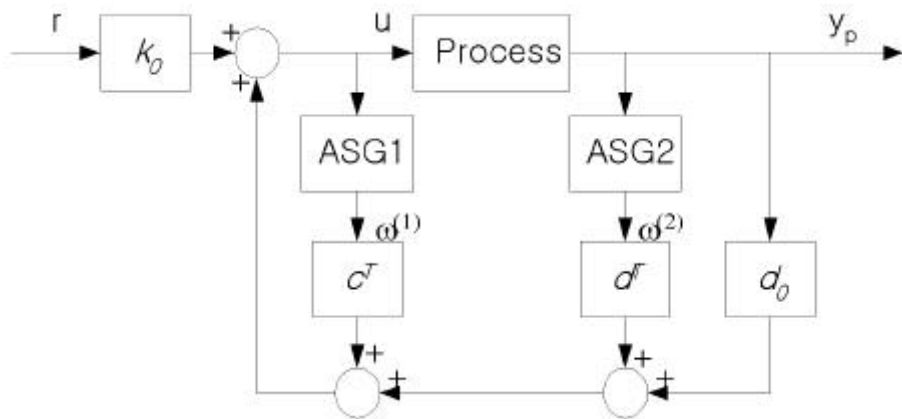


Fig. 4-2 Primary controller structure of augmented error method

$\omega^T = (r, \omega^{(1)T}, y_p, \omega^{(2)T})$: The signal vector

$\theta^T = (k_0, c^T, d_0, d^T)$: The controller parameter vector

θ^* : The correct parameter vector

$\phi = \theta - \theta^*$: The parameter error vector

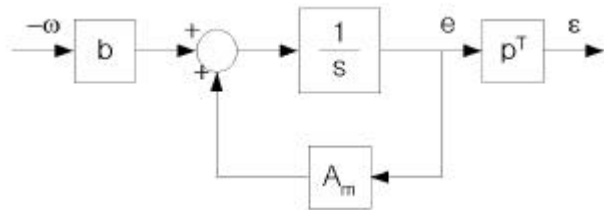
4.2 Adaptive law

Adaptive law, Lyapunov, Hyperstability, SPR, p (compensator vector), (e), $(\varepsilon = p^T e)$, $p - \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega}$ SPR(strict positive real)

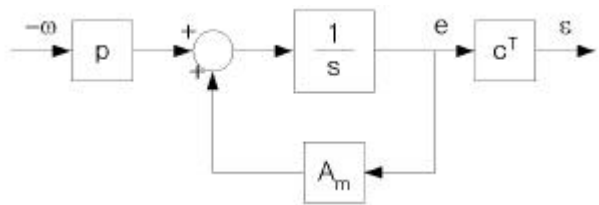
가, $e_1 = y_p - y_m$, c(observation vector)가

(e), SPR, Fig. 4-3(b), p (K-Y lemma), p (reference), (auxiliary signal) 가

Adaptative law Lyapunov, Suzuki Dohimoto hyperstability theory 가



(a)



(b)

Fig. 4-3 Normal place(a) and alternative place(b)
of compensator vector p

ASG가

. Narendra, Valavani(1978) ($e_1 = y_p - y_m$)

$$e_1 = \frac{k_p}{k_m} \omega_m (\phi^T \omega) \quad (4-1)$$

가, k_p 가 SPR
 가 k_p, k_m 가 .

$$y_p = w_m (r + \phi^T w) \quad (4-2)$$

w_m SPR SPR adaptation law가

<Case 1> : w_m , SPR(strictly positive real)

w_m SPR e_1 e_1 adaptation law

$$w_m = \begin{matrix} c_l^T (SI - A)^{-1} b_m \\ (c_l^T = (1, 0, 0 \dots, 0)) \end{matrix} \quad (4-3)$$

Lyapunov function

$$V = e^T P e + \phi^T \Gamma^{-1} \phi \quad (4-4)$$

$$\Gamma^T = \Gamma > 0, e = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ \dot{e}_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_1^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{V} = e^T (A_m P + P A_m) e + 2(w^T b_m^T P e + \phi^T \Gamma^{-1} \dot{\phi}) \quad (4-5)$$

w_m SPR (K - Y lemma) ,

P, Q

$$A_m^T P + P A_m = -Q$$

$$P b_m = c_l \quad c_l^T = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0) \quad (4-6)$$

$$(P b_m)^T = (c_l)^T \quad b_m^T P^T = c_l^T \quad b_m^T P e = c_l^T e$$

$$\mathbb{L} \rangle c_l^T = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0) \quad \mathbb{L} \rangle e_1$$

$$\dot{V} = -e^T Q e + 2(\phi^T w) e_1 + 2\phi^T \Gamma^{-1} \dot{\phi} \quad (4-7)$$

$$\dot{V} \quad 0$$

$$2(\phi^T w) e_1 = -2\phi^T \Gamma^{-1} \dot{\phi}$$

$$\phi^T w e_1 = -\phi^T \Gamma^{-1} \dot{\phi}$$

$$\dot{\phi} = -\Gamma w e_1 \quad \text{adaptive law} \quad (4-8)$$

<Case 2> : w_m SPR

w_m SPR, (4-1) 가 ,

e_1 v .

$$\varepsilon = e_1 + v \quad L^{-1} u$$

$$= e_1 + w_m L (\phi L^{-1} - L^{-1} \phi)^T w$$

$$= w_m (\phi^T w) + w_m L \phi^T L^{-1} w - w_m L L^{-1} \phi^T w$$

$$\varepsilon = w_m L (\phi^T L^{-1} w) \quad \text{adaptation} \quad (4-9)$$

가 (ε)가 adaptation

L $w_m L$ SPR S . L
 (n_L) $(n - m - 1 \leq n_L \leq n - m + 1)$. 가

L . 1 가

$L^{-1} = w_m$. L $n_L = n - m - 1$

가 . adaptive law (e_1) 가

ε . ε

L , Lyapunov $V = e^T P e + \phi^T \Gamma^{-1} \phi$.

, e e_1 ε .

$$e = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

(4-9) e

$$e = A_m e + b_m' \phi^T (L^{-1} w) \quad \varepsilon = (1, 0, \dots, 0)e \quad (4-10)$$

b_m' L (4-9) b_m'

L b_m .

$$\dot{V} = e^T (A_m^T P + P A_m) e + 2b_m'^T P e \phi^T (L^{-1} w) + 2\phi^T \Gamma^{-1} \dot{\phi} \quad (4-11)$$

$w_m L$ SPR

$$A_m^T P + P A_m = -Q$$

$$P b'_m = c_l \quad (4-12)$$

, P 가 $P = P^T$.

$$(P b'_m)^T = c_l^T \quad b_m'^T P = c_l^T$$

$$b_m'^T P e = c_l^T e = \varepsilon$$

$$2\phi^T \Gamma^{-1} \dot{\phi} = -2\varepsilon \phi^T L^{-1} w$$

$$\dot{\phi} = -\Gamma(L^{-1} w) \varepsilon \quad (4-13)$$

ε 가 $\phi(v)$.

$$\phi L^{-1} - L^{-1} \phi$$

$$\phi L^{-1} - L^{-1} \phi = (L^{-1} - L^{-1}) \phi$$

$$= L^{-1} - L^{-1} - (L^{-1} - L^{-1})$$

(4-14)

*가 0 .

$$\phi L^{-1} - L^{-1} \phi = L^{-1} - L^{-1} \quad (4-15)$$

$$\varepsilon = e_1 + w_m L (L^{-1} - L^{-1})^T w \quad (4-16)$$

가 .

$$u = L^{-1} w \quad (4-16)$$

$$\varepsilon = e_1 + w_m L (L^{-1} w - u)$$

$$\varepsilon = e_1 + w_m L (L^{-1} w - L^{-1} u) \quad (4-17)$$

P adaptive law ,

4.3.

가 .

, $\hat{\omega}_r$ () MRAC

. plant ,

PI

MRAC ,

primary controller . primary controller가

Lyapunov

Adaptive Law , .

J ,

B ,

T_m ,

T_l

(4-20) , Fig. 4-4

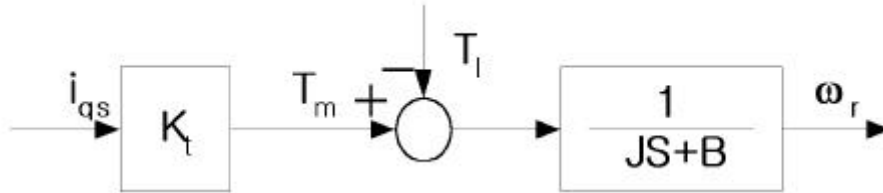


Fig. 4-4 Block diagram of plant

$$T_m - T_l = J \frac{d\omega_r}{dt} + B\omega_r \quad (4-19)$$

$$K_t \quad , \quad (4-19)$$

$$K_t i_{qs} - T_l = J \frac{d\omega_r}{dt} + B\omega_r \quad (4-20)$$

A. Derivation of the process

가

Fig. 4-5

p

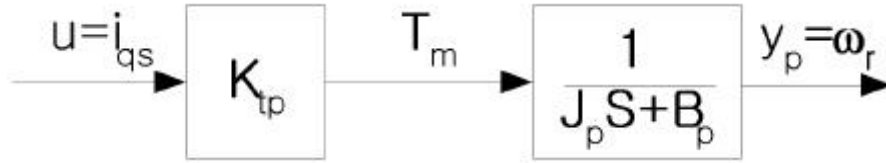


Fig. 4-5 Block diagram of process

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \omega_r \quad \hat{\omega}_r \quad , \quad i_{qs} \\
 & y_p \quad \cdot \\
 & (u = i_{qs}) \quad y_p \quad , \\
 & \frac{y_p}{u} = \frac{\hat{\omega}_r}{i_{qs}} = \frac{K_{tp}}{J_p S + B_p} \\
 & y_p = \frac{K_{tp}}{J_p S + B_p} u \quad (4-21) \\
 & (4-21) \quad , \\
 & \frac{u}{J_p S + B_p} = x_1 \quad \cdot \\
 & J_p S x_1 + B_p x_1 = u \\
 & S x_1 = - \frac{B_p}{J_p} x_1 + \frac{1}{J_p} u \\
 & \frac{B_p}{J_p} = a_p \quad , \quad \frac{1}{J_p} = b_p \quad , \quad S x_1 = \dot{x}_1 \\
 & \dot{x}_1 = - a_p x_1 + b_p u \\
 & \quad , \quad y_p = K_{tp} x_1 \quad \cdot
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Derivation of the model

, 가 ,

가 .

. Fig. 4-6 , J , K_t , B

J_m , K_{tm} , B_m

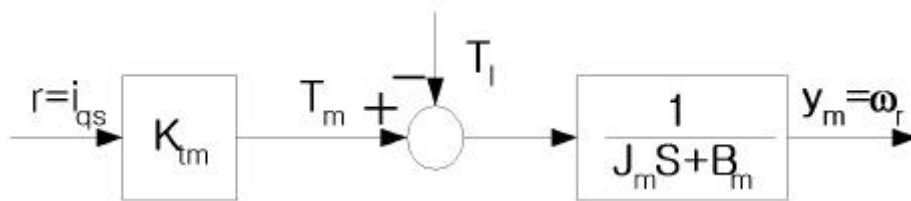


Fig. 4-6 Block diagram of model

i_{qs} y_{m1} , T_l y_{m2} ,

$$y_p = y_{m1} - y_{m2} \quad .$$

($r = i_{qs}$) y_{m1} ,

$$\frac{y_{m1}}{r} = \frac{\omega_r}{i_{qs}} = \frac{K_{tm}}{J_m S + B_m}$$

$$y_{m1} = \frac{K_{tm}}{J_m S + B_m} r \quad (4-22)$$

(4-22)

$$\frac{r}{J_m S + B_m} = x_2 \quad .$$

$$J_m S x_2 + B_m x_2 = r$$

$$S x_2 = - \frac{B_m}{J_m} x_2 + \frac{1}{J_m} r$$

$$\frac{B_m}{J_m} = a_m \quad , \quad \frac{1}{J_m} = b_m \quad , \quad S x_2 = \dot{x}_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = - a_m x_2 + b_m r$$

$$, \quad y_{m1} = K_{tm} x_2 \quad .$$

(T_l) y_{m2} ,

$$\frac{y_{m2}}{T_l} = \frac{\omega_r}{T_l} = \frac{1}{J_m S + B_m}$$

$$y_{m2} = \frac{1}{J_m S + B_m} T_l \quad (4-23)$$

(4-23)

$$\frac{T_l}{J_m S + B_m} = x_3 \quad .$$

$$J_m S x_3 + B_m x_3 = T_l$$

$$S x_3 = - \frac{B_m}{J_m} x_3 + \frac{1}{J_m} T_l$$

$$\frac{B_m}{J_m} = a_m, \quad \frac{1}{J_m} = b_m, \quad Sx_3 = \dot{x}_3, \quad ,$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -a_m x_3 + b_m T_l$$

$$, \quad y_{m2} = x_3 \quad .$$

$$y_m = y_{m1} - y_{m2} \quad .$$

$$y_m = K_{tm} x_2 - x_3 \quad (4-24)$$

, K_{tm} 가
 가 , T_m ,

$$T_m = \frac{3}{2} \frac{P}{2} \frac{L_m}{L_r} \lambda_{dr} i_{qs}$$

$$T_m = K_t i_{qs} \quad , \quad K_{tm} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{P}{2} \frac{L_m}{L_r} \lambda_{dr} \quad .$$

C. Primary controller design

$$. \quad u = \phi^T w .$$

가 ,
 가

$$(e = y_p - y_m) \quad . \quad , \quad \text{Monopoli가}$$

augmented error method .

$$w^T = (r, w_1, y_p, w_2) \quad \text{signal vector}$$

$$\theta = \phi^T = (k_0, c^T, d_0, d^T)$$

controller parameter vector

θ^* correct parameter vector

$\phi = \theta - \theta^*$ parameter error vector

$$u = k_0 r + c w_1 + d_0 y_p + d w_2 \quad (4-25)$$

D. Derivation of the adaptive law using Lyapunov's stability theory^{[26][27][28]}

MRAC

Lyapunov's direct method(Parks,1966)

Lyapunov's method Lyapunov $V(x)$ 가

, $x = 0$ 가

$V(x) > 0$ for $x \neq 0$ (positive definite)

$\dot{V}(x) < 0$ for $x \neq 0$ (negative definite)

Lyapunov $V = e^T P e + \phi^T \Gamma^{-1} \phi$, $\dot{V}(x)$

(4-26)

$$\dot{V} = e^T (A_m^T P + P A_m) e + 2b_m^T P e \phi^T (L^{-1} w) + 2\phi^T \Gamma^{-1} \dot{\phi} \quad (4-26)$$

(4-26)

(4-27)

Adaptive law

$$\dot{\phi} = -\Gamma(L^{-1}w)\varepsilon \quad (4-27)$$

Lyapunov's stability theory adaptive law
 primary controller .

$$\dot{\theta} = \dot{\phi} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{k}_0 \\ \dot{c} \\ \dot{d}_0 \\ \dot{d} \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} L^{-1}r \\ L^{-1}w_1 \\ L^{-1}y_p \\ L^{-1}w_2 \end{pmatrix} \varepsilon$$

$$\dot{k}_0 = -k_0 L^{-1}r\varepsilon$$

$$\dot{c} = -c L^{-1}w_1\varepsilon$$

$$\dot{d}_0 = -d_0 L^{-1}y_p\varepsilon$$

$$\dot{d} = -d L^{-1}w_2\varepsilon \quad (4-28)$$

E. Sensorless vector control

. PI
 . PI
 .
 (Ziegler Nichols) .

가

ω_m

Ziegler Nichols가

$$K_p = 0.6K_{pm}$$

$$K_i = K_p \frac{\omega_m}{\pi}$$

$$K_d = \frac{K_p \pi}{4} \omega_m$$

MRAC

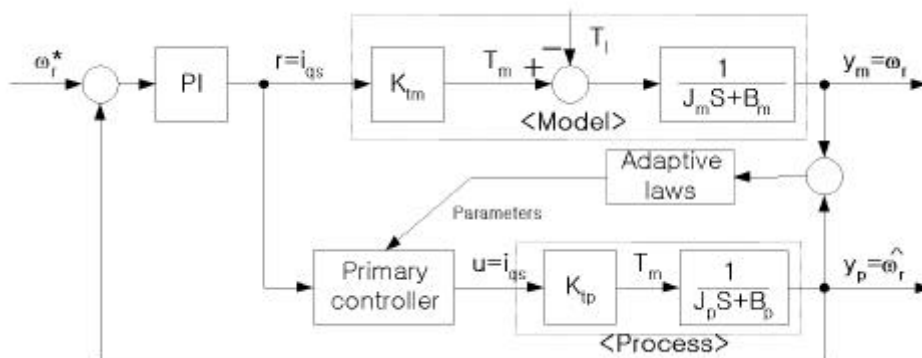


Fig. 4-7 Speed control system using MRAC

MRAC

가

Fig. 4-8

MRAC

.
 MRAC 가 q , PI
 . d , q
 ids, iqs dq
 . (2 / 2) dq
 , 2 / 3 3
 .

5.

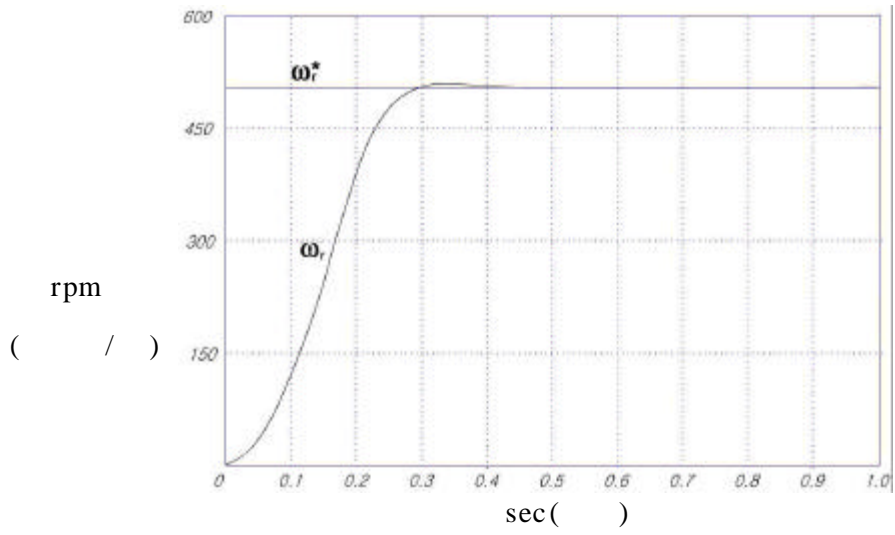
5.1

	Turbo C	IBM PC
, PI	2 [ms],	200 [μ s]
	MRAC	

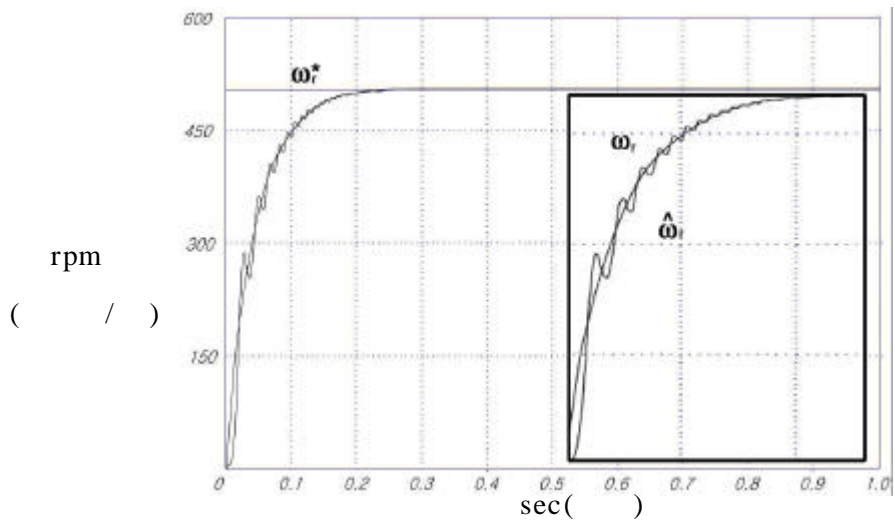
Table 5.1

Table 5.1 Parameters and ratings of sample induction motor

Parameters & ratings		values
Rated output		2.2 [kw] (3HP)
Rated voltage		220 [V]
Rated load current		8.6 [A]
Rated speed		1740 [rpm]
Pole	P	4
Stator resistance	R_1	0.9210 []
Rotor resistance	R_2	0.5830 []
Stator inductance	L_1	67.1 [mH]
Rotor inductance	L_2	67.1 [mH]
Mutal inductance	M	65.0 [mH]
Moment of inertia	J	0.0418 [kg · m]

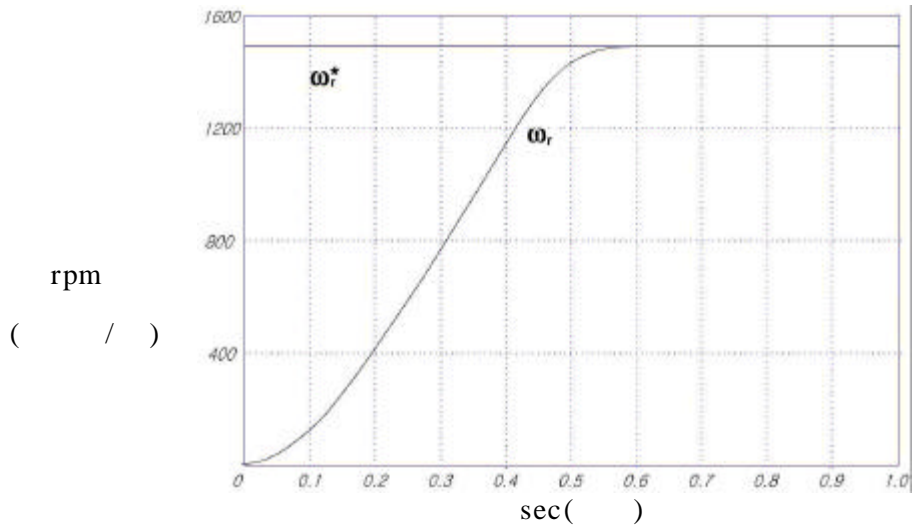


(a) PI Control

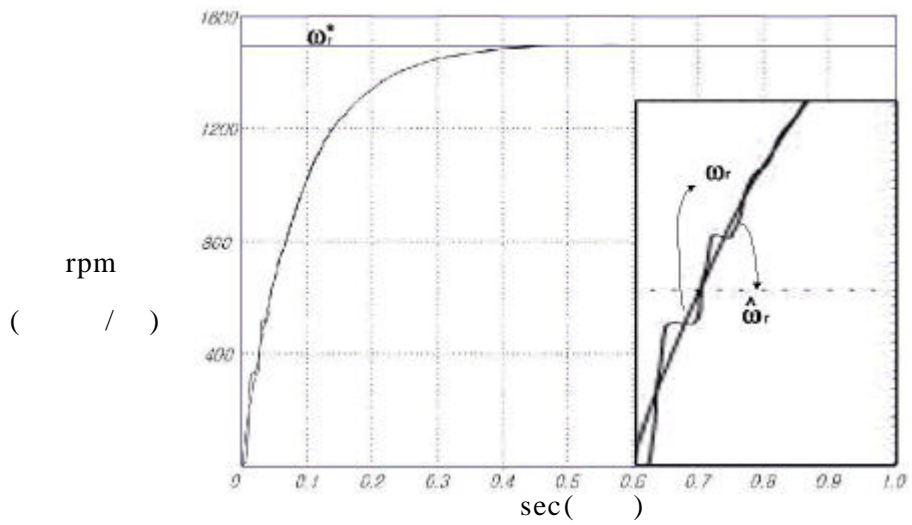


(b) MRAC

Fig. 5- 1 Reference speed(ω_r^*) 500[rpm]



(a) PI Control



(b) MRAC

Fig. 5-2 Reference speed(ω_r^*) 1500[rpm]

Fig. 5-1 500[rpm]

(a) PI , (b)

MRAC .

PI 300[ms]

MRAC 250[ms]

PI 가 . Fig. 5-2

1500[rpm] . (a) 550[ms]

(b) 450[ms] .

5.2

, SVPWM

(PC), .

가

TMS320C31

2[ms] , 200[μ s] . Fig.

5-3 .

가

가

Texas Instrument 32 DSP TMS320C31 .

가 , 가 .

CPU

. 가

Altera EPLD(Erasable Programmable Logic Device)

,
1%

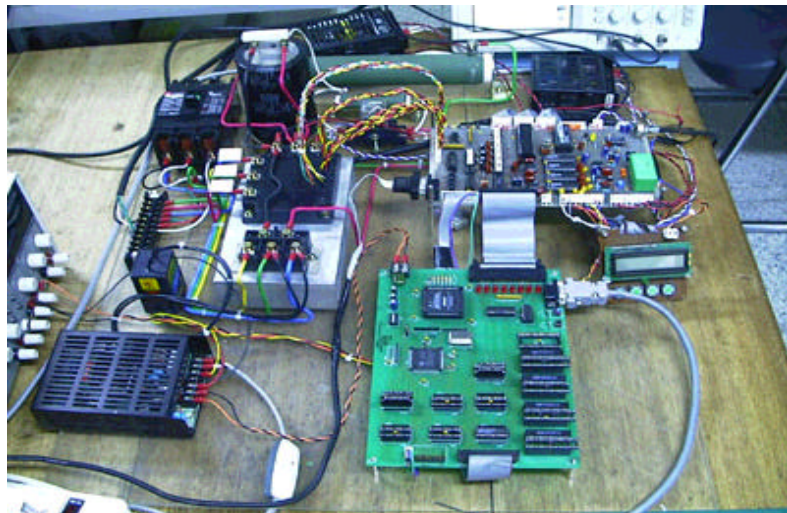


Fig. 5-3 Photograph of hardware

CPU , PC가

EPLD . DC ,

MAX122B) EPLD A/D (MAXIM
 SVPWM
 EPLD TLP550
 IPM

가 가
 DC
 Fig. 5-4

SanRex 800[V], 40[A] DF40BA80 . 3
 IGBT(Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor)

IPM(Intelligent Power Module) IGBT
 Mitsubishi
 600[V], 75[A] PM75RSA060

DC
 450[WV], 2400[μF], 85

가 30[W], 10[]

가 ON OFF

EPLD

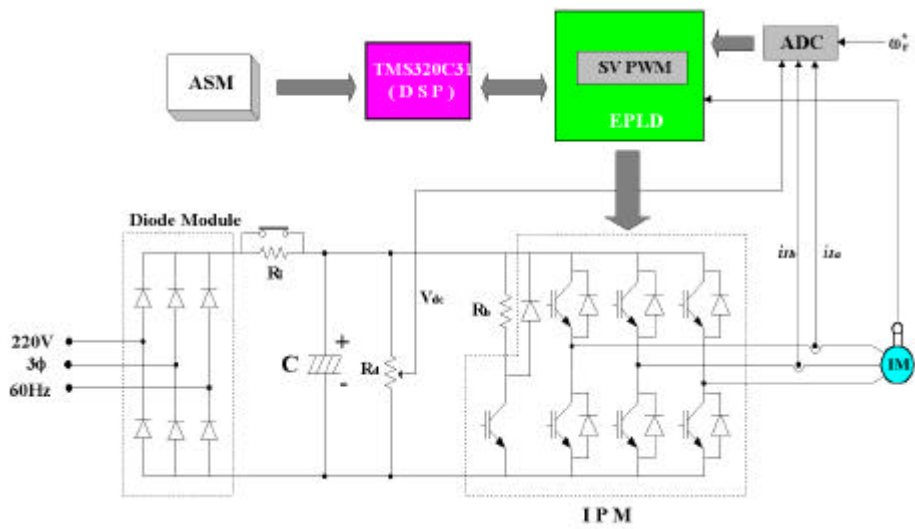


Fig. 5-4 Schematic diagram of IM motor servo system

TI TMS320C31

CPU

RAM

CPU

RAM

Fig. 5-5

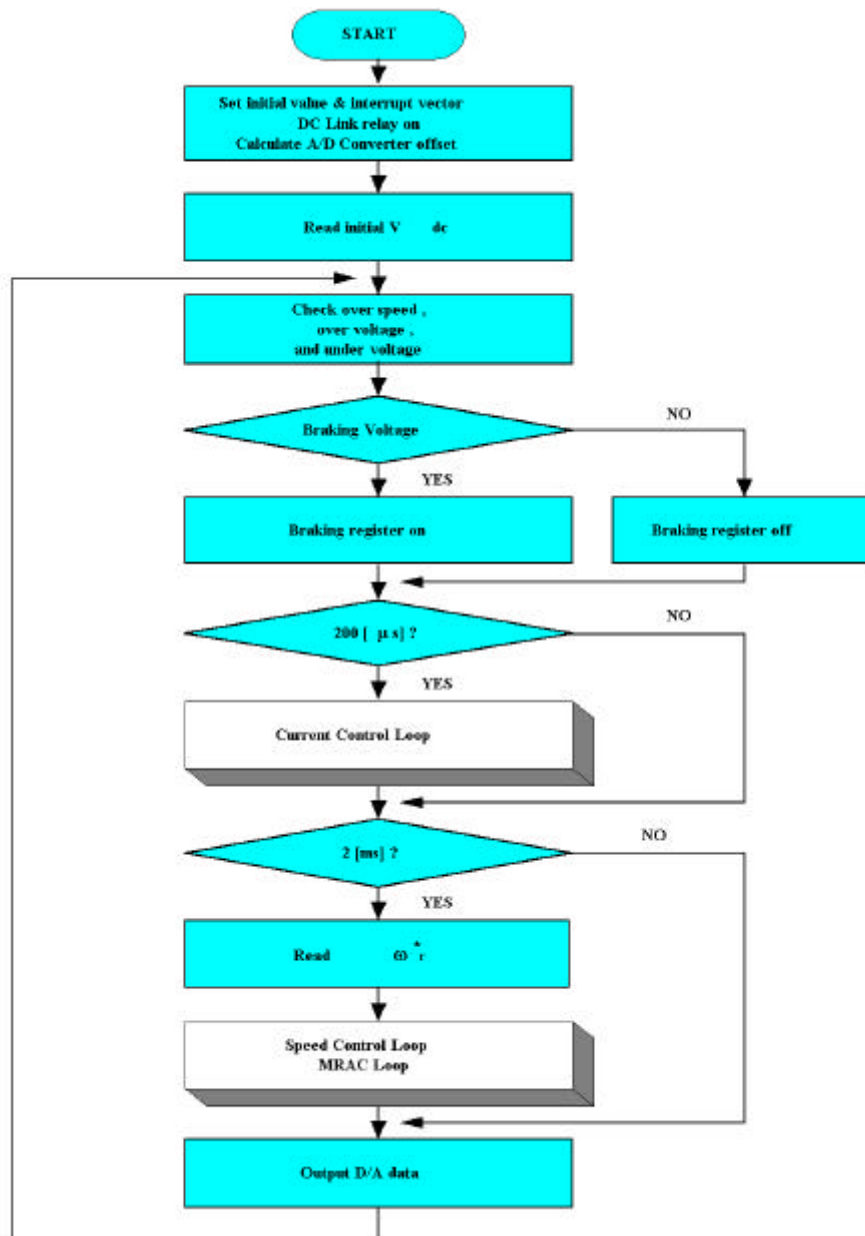
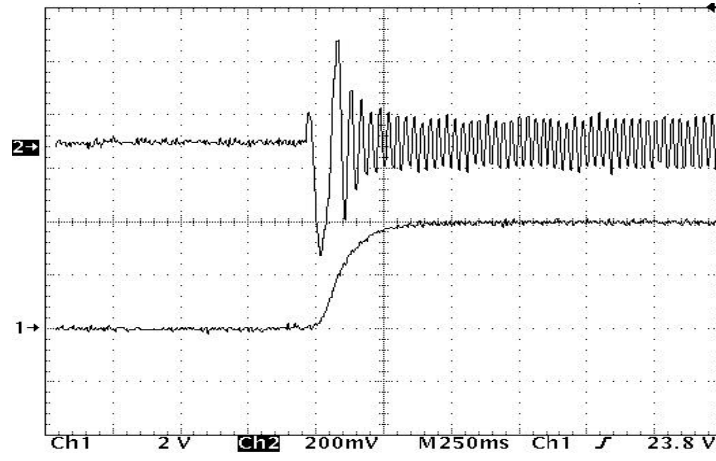
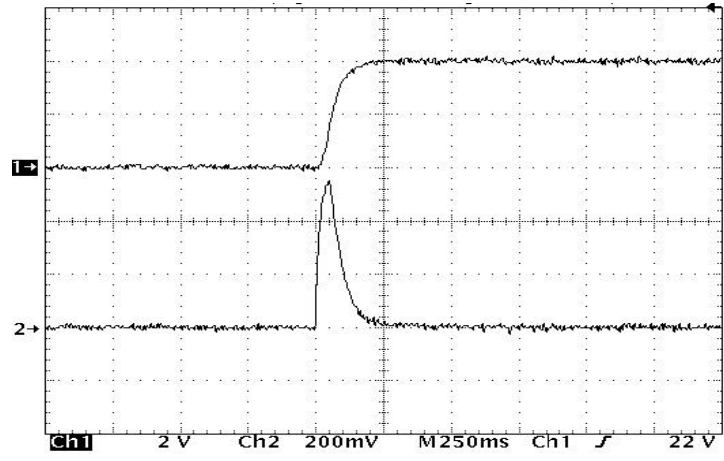


Fig. 5-5 Flow chart of main bop

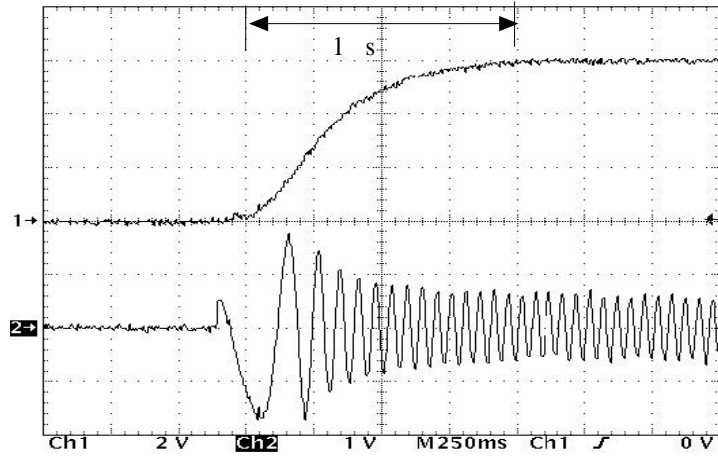


(a) PI Control (1: , 2:)

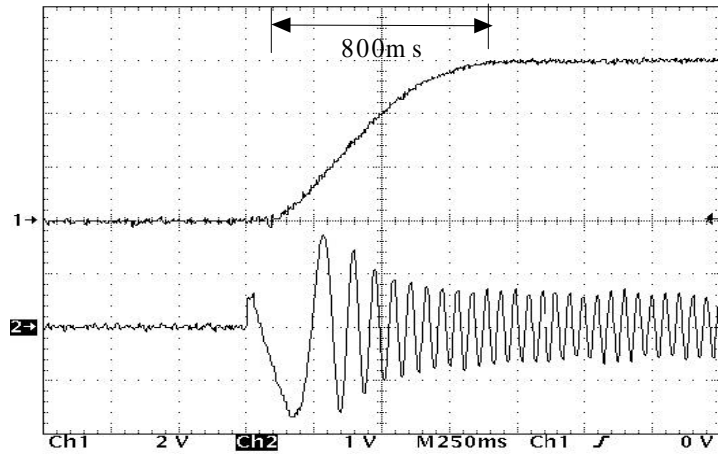


(b) MRAC (1: , 2: q)

Fig. 5-6 Reference speed(ω_r^*) 500[rpm]
(250rpm/div, 250ms/div)



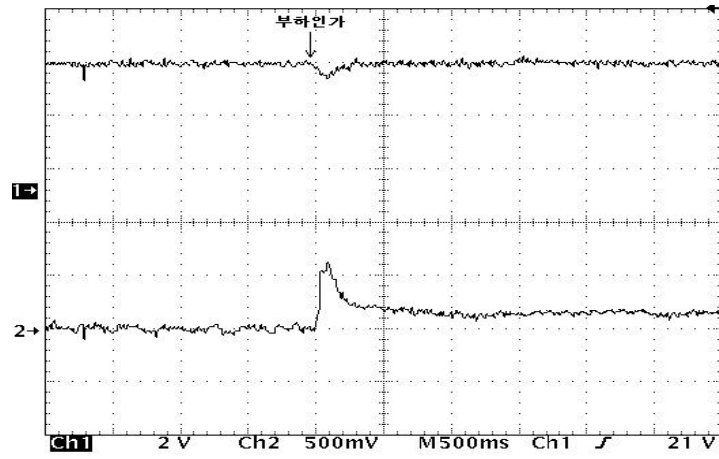
(a) PI Control (1: , 2:)



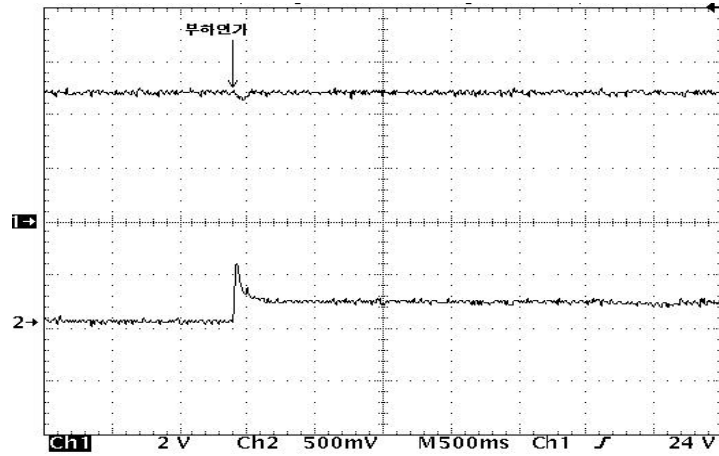
(b) MRAC (1: , 2:)

Fig. 5-7 Reference speed(ω_r^*) 1500[rpm]

(250rpm/div, 250ms/div)



(a) PI Control (1: , 2: q)



(b) MRAC (1: , 2: q)

Fig. 5-8 load disturbance
(250rpm/div, 250ms/div, 0- > 50%)

Fig. 5-6 Fig. 5-8
 500[rpm] 1500[rpm]
 , 가
 (a) PI , (b)
 MRAC
 250rpm/div , 250ms/div
 Fig. 5-6 , PI
 400[ms]
 , MRAC 250[ms]
 가 MRAC
 Fig. 5-7 1500[rpm] (a) 1[s],
 (b) 800[ms] MRAC
 Fig. 5-8 가 PI
 가 300ms , MRAC 120ms
 MRAC

6.

, PI
MRAC

1.

가

2. PI

, MRAC

, PI

가 가

3. MRAC

EPLD

4.

가

가 200ms가

가

, MRAC

가

가

- [1] 新中新二, “誘導形 サボモータの適応ベクトル制御”, *IEE Japan*, Vol. 117-D. No. 8, pp. 1024- 1032, 1997.
- [2] 新中新二, 榊原則夫, 深澤英樹, “誘導機ベクトル制御のための統一的ベクトル 解析”, *IEE Japan*, Vol. 117-D. No. 8, pp. 1024- 1032, 1993.
- [3] K Ohishi et al, "Robust Control of a DC Servo Motor Based on Linear Adaptive System", *JIEE Trans.*, Vol. 108-D. No. 1, pp. 39-45, 1988.
- [4] Phymak, Asher.G.M. and Sumner.M., "Comparative experimental assessment for high-performance sensorless induction motor drivers", *IEEE IE*, Vol. 1, pp. 384-391, 1999.
- [5] Djemai. M, boukhobza. T, Barbot. J. P, Thomas. J. l and Poullain. S, “Rotor speed and flux nonlinear observer for speed sensorless induction motors”, *IEEE International conference*, Vol. 2, pp. 848-857, 1998.
- [6] Faa-jeng Jeng Lin, Rong-Jong Wai and Pao_chuan Lin, “Robust speed sensorless induction motor drive”, *IEEE AES*, Vol. 35, pp. 566-578, April 1999.
- [7] Colin Schauder, “Adaptive speed identification for vector Control of Induction motors without rotational Transducers”, *IEEE*, pp. 1054- 1061, 1992.
- [8] B. D. Youn et al, “Robust Speed Control of Induction Motor Using Sliding Mode Torque Observer”, *IPEC Proc.*, pp. 87-92, 1995.

- [9] Sangwonwanich. S, Suwankawin. S, "A speed-sensorless IM drive with modified decoupling control", *PCC-nagaoka 1997*, Vol. 1, pp. 85-90, 1997.
- [10] Hurst. K. D, Habetler. T. G, "A simple, Tacho-less, IM drive with direct torque control down to zero speed", *IECON 97*, Vol. 2, pp. 563-568, 1997.
- [11] Ila. C, Griva. G, Profumo. F, "Wide range speed sensorless induction motor drives with rotor resistance adaptation", *PE, Drives and energy Systems for Industrial Growth*, Vol. 1, pp. 211-215, 1995.
- [12] Kyung-Seo Kim, "A simple, Tacho-less, IM drive with direct torque control down to zero speed", *IECON 97*, Vol. 2, pp. 563-568, 1997.
- [13] Young-Soo Seo, Young_bae Lim, young-Chun Kim, Dae_Young Seong, "Wide range speed sensorless induction motor drives with rotor resistance adaptation", *PE, Drives and energy Systems for Industrial Growth*, Vol. 1, pp. 211-215, 1995.
- [14] Andrzej M. Trzynadlowski, University of Nevada. Reno, "The Field Orientation Principle in Control of Induction motors", Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1994
- [15] S. Sastry, M. Bodon, Adaptive Control: Stability, Convergence, and Robustness, Prentice-Hall, 1989.
- [16] Attaianese. C, Fusco. G, Marongiu. I, Perfetto. A, "Parameter sensitivity of speed estimation in speed sensorless induction motor driver", *AM C'96-MIE*, Vol 1, pp. 162- 167, 1996.
- [17] Blasco-Gimenez. R, Asher. G. M, Sumner. M, Bradley. K. j, "Dynamic performance limitations for MRAS based sensorless

- induction motor drivers.1. Stability analysis for the closed loop drive”, *IEE EPA*, Vol. 143 2 pp. 113-122, march 1996.
- [18] Shinaka. S, “Servo-performance hybrid vector control for sensorless induction motor drive”, *IEEE ISIE 99*, Vol. 1, pp. 380-385, 1999.
- [19] Buja.G, Menis.R, “Accuracy of the speed estimation in the sensorless induction motor drives based on the MRAS technique”, *OPTIM 98*, Vol. 2, pp. 407-414, 1998.
- [20] Suwankawin. S, Sangwongwanich. S, “Stability analysis and design guidelines for a speed-sensorless induction motor drive”, *PCC-pagaoka 1997*, Vol. 2, pp. 549-552, 1997.
- [21] Phadern Nangsue, Pragasen pillay, Susan E.Conry, “Evolutionary Algorithms for induction motor Parameter Determination”, *TEC IEEE*, Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 447-453, September 1999.
- [22] Kanokvate Tungpimolrut, Fang_Zheng peng, Tadasi Fukao, “Robust Vector Control of Induction Motor without Using Stator and Rotor Circuit Time Constants”, *IEEE*, 1994.
- [23] Tsugutoshi Ohtani, Member, Noriyuki Takada, Koji Tanaka, “Vector Control of Induction Motor without Shaft Encoder”, *IEEE*, 1992.
- [24] Fang-Zheng Peng, Tadashi Fukao, “Robust speed identification for speed-sensorless vector control of induction motor”, *IEEE*, 1994.
- [25] I. D. Landau, M. Tomizuka, 適応制御システムの理論と実際, オーム社, 1981.

- [26] R. Isermann, K. H. Lachmann, D. Matko, Adaptive Control Systems, Prentice-Hall, 1992.
- [27] K. S. Narendra, A. M. Annaswamy, Stable Adaptive Systems, Prentice-Hall, 1989.
- [28] P. A. Ioannou, Jing Sun, Robust Adaptive Control, Prentice-Hall, 1996.
- [29] , TMS320C31 , Ohm, 1998