

An Extended Kalman Filter Approach to Rotor Time Constant Measurement in PWM Induction Motor Drives

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Abstract—A rotor time constant estimation technique for the purpose of updating the control gains of an induction motor field-oriented controller is described. An extended Kalman filter is employed to estimate the inverse rotor time constant on line only using measurements of the stator voltages and currents and rotor speed of an induction motor. The motor is driven by a pulse-width modulated (PWM) inverter with or without current feedback loops. By utilizing the wide-band harmonic contents inherent in conventional PWM voltage waveforms, no external random test signal is required for parameter estimation. Both computer simulation and experimental results demonstrate that the filter is capable of estimating the rotor time constant while the rotor speed is either constant or time varying.

INTRODUCTION

FIELD-ORIENTED techniques utilizing microprocessors are now widely used for the control of induction motor drives in high-performance applications. Two generic types of field-oriented control are available to regulate the rotor flux. The direct flux control scheme senses the air-gap flux by use of the Hall effect sensor, search coil, or other measurement techniques [1]. The measured flux is then fed back to a controller, enabling the rotor flux to be regulated. This method is considered to be expensive because special modifications on the motor are required. The indirect flux control method regulates the flux indirectly by using the rotor speed and setting the slip frequency as a function of the stator currents [2]. The indirect scheme, by virtue of its simpler sensing technique, is the favored method in the industry today. However, its performance strongly depends on the motor parameters, particularly the rotor time constant.

Recent work [3], [4] on the influence of motor parameter deviations on indirect field-oriented control systems indicates that error in the rotor time constant results in steady-state errors in torque and flux. In addition, the transient torque exhibits an oscillatory response and cannot follow rapid changes in the torque command. Numerous methods [5]–[10] have been proposed to circumvent this problem. However,

all of these methods identify the rotor time constant by injecting test signals, which disturb the normal operating functions of the drive, into the motor. In general, the field-oriented control principle can be applied without regard to the type of inverter. The recent activity in the development of high-power bipolar and MOSFET transistors has made the current-regulated pulse-width modulated (CRPWM) inverter the popular choice in fast response ac servo applications [11], [12]. This approach employs a fast-switching PWM inverter to control the currents supplied to the motor on an almost instantaneous basis.

Methods combining state and parameter estimation with an extended Kalman filter were proposed before [13], [14], but both methods were verified only by computer simulation, and neither addressed the issues related to the PWM drive widely used in the motor industry. The accuracy of the estimation is heavily dependent on the stator voltage and magnetizing inductance used in the filter algorithm. These were treated as known parameters in the computer simulations of [13], [14]; in practice, they are not easy to obtain.

In this paper, retrieval of fundamental components of the stator voltage and on-line calculation of the magnetizing inductance are discussed. Moreover, the filter algorithm is arranged in a form that is suitable for microprocessor implementation by selecting the currents of stator and rotor and inverse rotor time constant as state variables. The advantage of using stator currents as the state variables is that they are directly measurable. It is demonstrated that the voltage waveform of the PWM inverter has a broad-band spectrum. This wideband harmonic spectrum can be considered as a noise input that is impressed on the motor by the inverter itself. Hence, a random input for parameter identification is inherently available, and no external test signals are required for the machine parameter estimation. When the motor speed changes, the machine model becomes, in effect, a two input/two output time-varying system with a superimposed noise input. The extended Kalman filter approach is ideally suited for parameter estimation of such a system and is demonstrated to be a viable, computationally efficient candidate for on-line estimation of the rotor time constant.

INFLUENCE OF ROTOR TIME CONSTANT CHANGE ON INDIRECT FIELD-ORIENTED CONTROL PERFORMANCE

The principle of field orientation is thoroughly presented in [12]. The dynamic behavior of a three-phase and three-wire

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induction machine with a squirrel-cage rotor can be described in a $d-q$ rotation reference frame. With proper constraints, the $d-q$ frame can be made to rotate synchronously with the stator or rotor flux. The so-called field-oriented control allows the rotor flux to be perfectly aligned with the d axis of the $d-q$ frame.

With a CRPWM inverter, the output currents and the frequency are the regulated variables. Indirect field-oriented control can be considered as a special means for controlling the stator currents and slip frequency of an induction machine. By properly selecting the command stator currents i_{qs}^* and i_{ds}^* and slip angular frequency ω_s , i.e.

$$\omega_s = \frac{r_r}{L_r} \frac{L_m i_{qs}^e}{\lambda_{dr}^e} \quad (1)$$

the rotor flux can be placed in the d axis. The rotor flux linkage λ_{dr}^e in (1) is governed by

$$\left(1 + \frac{L_r}{r_r} p\right) \lambda_{dr}^e = L_m i_{ds}^e \quad (2)$$

where $p = d/dt$. Equation (2) implies that in the steady state

$$\lambda_{dr}^e = L_m i_{ds}^e \quad (\text{steady state}). \quad (3)$$

The output torque of the motor is

$$T = \frac{3}{2} \frac{P}{2} \left(\frac{L_m}{L_r}\right) \lambda_{dr}^e i_{qs}^e. \quad (4)$$

In the above equations, the i_{qs}^e , i_{ds}^e , λ_{dr}^e , and λ_{qr}^e are defined in the synchronous reference frame. The torque and flux can thus be independently controlled by i_{qs}^e and i_{ds}^e , respectively. Since the stator currents to the CRPWM inverter are pre-selected, the necessary stator frequency can be obtained by simply summing the command slip frequency with the measured rotor frequency (i.e., speed)

$$\omega_e^* = \omega_r + \omega_s^*. \quad (5)$$

For an indirect field-oriented controller, the command slip frequency ω_s^* is determined by substituting a nominal inverse rotor time constant $(r_r/L_r)^*$ in (1), and the slip angular frequency command ω_s becomes

$$\omega_s^* = \left(\frac{r_r}{L_r}\right)^* \frac{L_m i_{qs}^e}{\lambda_{dr}^e}. \quad (6)$$

Asterisks are used to denote the command or input quantities. If the value of inverse rotor time constant used in the (6) deviates from the real value, decoupling control of the flux and the torque will be lost. Accordingly, the steady-state and the transient responses of the indirect field-oriented drive system will be degraded. This phenomenon is referred to as "detuning" of the controller. In the steady state, detuning can result in the machine being either overexcited or underexcited. Overexciting a machine can cause it to saturate and thus increase the losses of the machine. On the other hand, the machine is not being effectively used if it is underexcited.

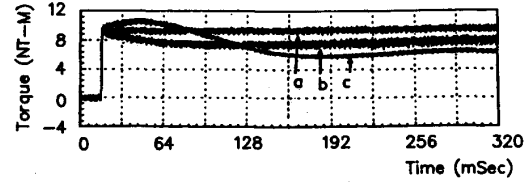


Fig. 1. Torque response of a 3-hp induction machine driven by a CRPWM inverter with indirect field-oriented control: (a) $(r_r/L_r)^* = r_r/L_r$; (b) $(r_r/L_r)^* = 0.5 r_r/L_r$; (c) $(r_r/L_r)^* = 1.5 r_r/L_r$.

Furthermore, the transient output torque of the machine exhibits an oscillatory response and cannot follow a step change in the input torque command. Computer simulation of the detuning effects due to variations of the inverse rotor time constant is shown in Fig. 1.

FORMULATION OF EXTENDED KALMAN FILTER FOR ESTIMATING INVERSE ROTOR TIME CONSTANT $\frac{r_r}{L_r}$

For simplicity, all the variables in the following parts of this paper are defined in the stationary reference frame. The electric dynamics of an induction motor in a stationary reference frame can be described as [10]

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{qs} \\ v_{ds} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_s + L_s p & 0 & L_m p & 0 \\ 0 & r_s + L_s p & 0 & L_m p \\ L_m p & -\omega L_m & r_r + L_r p & -\omega_r L_r \\ \omega_r L_m & L_m p & \omega_r L_r & r_r + L_r p \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{qs} \\ i_{ds} \\ i_{qr} \\ i_{dr} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

The extended Kalman filter algorithm [15] is summarized in Appendix A. To apply the filter algorithm, the dynamic model of the motor in a stationary reference frame is expressed in a vector set of differential equations. The state variables are selected as

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} i_{qs} & i_{ds} & i_{qr} & i_{dr} & \frac{r_r}{L_r} \end{bmatrix}^T. \quad (8)$$

The spectrum of a typical PWM voltage, shown in Fig. 2, indicates the presence of a fundamental component along with wideband harmonics.

Treating the fundamental component as the deterministic input $u(t)$ and all the wideband harmonics as white Gaussian noise $w(t)$, the dynamic behavior of a three-phase induction machine is modeled as

$$\dot{x}(t) = f[x(t), u(t), t] + G(t)w(t) \quad (9)$$

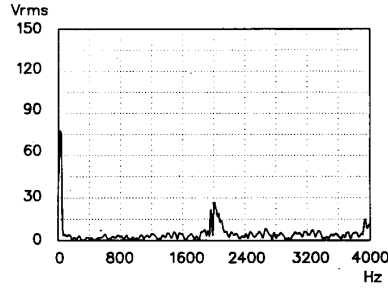


Fig. 2. Experimental voltage spectrum of a CRPWM inverter.

where

$$f[x(t), u(t), t] = [f_1 f_2 f_3 f_4 f_5]^T = \sigma \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{r_s}{L_s}x_1 - \frac{L_m^2}{L_s L_r}\omega_r x_2 + \frac{L_m}{L_s}x_3 x_5 - \frac{L_m}{L_s}\omega_r x_4 + \frac{1}{L_s}v_{qsf} \\ \frac{L_m^2}{L_s L_r}\omega_r x_1 - \frac{r_s}{L_s}x_2 + \frac{L_m}{L_s}\omega_r x_3 + \frac{L_m}{L_s}x_4 x_5 + \frac{1}{L_s}v_{dsf} \\ \frac{L_m}{L_r}\frac{r_s}{L_s}x_1 + \frac{L_m}{L_r}\omega_r x_2 - x_3 x_5 + \omega_r x_4 - \frac{1}{L_s}\frac{L_m}{L_r}v_{qsf} \\ -\frac{L_m}{L_r}\omega_r x_1 + \frac{L_m}{L_r}\frac{r_s}{L_s}x_2 - \omega_r x_3 - x_4 x_5 - \frac{1}{L_s}\frac{L_m}{L_r}v_{dsf} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$G(t) = \sigma \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L_s} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{L_s} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{L_s}\frac{L_m}{L_r} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{L_s}\frac{L_m}{L_r} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

$$w(t) = \begin{bmatrix} w_1(t) \\ w_2(t) \\ n(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

$$\sigma = \frac{L_s L_r}{L_s L_r - L_m^2}$$

In the above equations, v_{qsf} and v_{dsf} are the fundamental components of PWM voltage waveforms, and the $w_1(t)$ and $w_2(t)$ are the wideband harmonics. The parameter r_r/L_r is considered as a random bias plus pseudonoise $n(t)$.

The discrete-time measurement model can be written as

$$z(t_i) = h[x(t_i), t_i] + v(t_i) \quad (13)$$

where

$$h[x(t_i), t_i] = \begin{bmatrix} i_{qsf}(t_i) \\ i_{dsf}(t_i) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v(t_i) = \begin{bmatrix} i_{qsh}(t_i) \\ i_{dsh}(t_i) \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

where $v(t_i)$ is the measurement noise vector that includes the wideband harmonics in the motor currents and the measurement noise of current sensors. i_{qsf} and i_{dsf} are the fundamental components of the stator current waveforms. From (10) and (13), the matrices F and H can be defined as

$$F[x(t), t] = \left. \frac{\partial f[x(t), u(t), t]}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\hat{x}(t)} = \sigma \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{r_s}{L_s} & -\frac{L_m^2}{L_s L_r}\omega_r & \frac{L_m}{L_s}x_5 & -\frac{L_m}{L_s}\omega_r & \frac{L_m}{L_s}x_3 \\ \frac{L_m^2}{L_s L_r}\omega_r & -\frac{r_s}{L_s} & \frac{L_m}{L_s}\omega_r & \frac{L_m}{L_s}x_5 & \frac{L_m}{L_s}x_4 \\ \frac{L_m}{L_r}\frac{r_s}{L_s} & \frac{L_m}{L_r}\omega_r & -x_5 & \omega_r & -x_3 \\ -\frac{L_m}{L_r}\omega_r & \frac{L_m}{L_r}\frac{r_s}{L_s} & -\omega_r & -x_5 & -x_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

$$H = \left. \frac{\partial h[x(t), u(t), t]}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\hat{x}(t)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

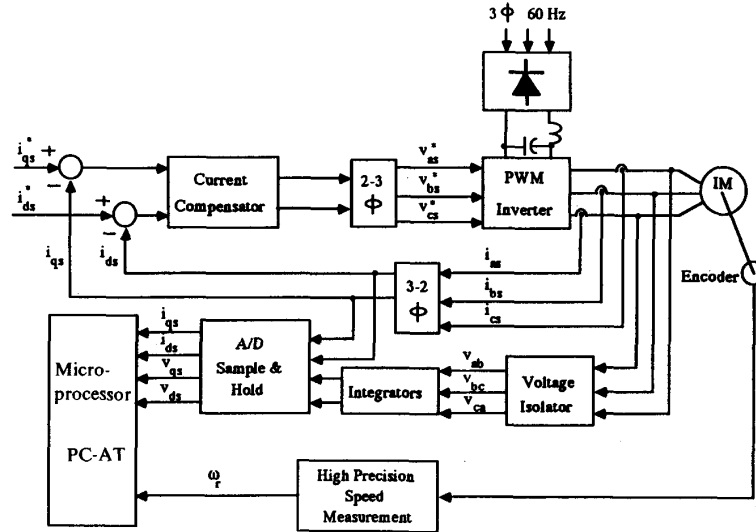


Fig. 3. On-line estimation of inverse rotor time constant of an induction machine.

EXPERIMENTAL HARDWARE AND RESULTS

System Hardware

Both digital computer simulation and laboratory experiments were carried out to verify the feasibility of estimating the r_r/L_r with the extended Kalman filter algorithm. The results from experiments agree with those from simulation. A general form of a current-regulated PWM drive with data-acquisition circuits and a microprocessor is shown in Fig. 3. A proportional-plus-integral compensator is usually employed as the current compensator. It should be noted that the filter algorithm is independent of the inverter, CRPWM, or PWM. The filter only requires the stator voltages and currents and the rotor speed. In addition to a CRPWM drive, a PWM drive without current regulation was also used in the experiments. The motor under test is a 3-hp squirrel-cage induction motor.

The voltage isolator in Fig. 3 prevents damage to the data acquisition circuits and the microprocessor from the high-voltage drive. On-line data was collected by an IBM PC-AT with analog integrators and digital counters to measure the fundamental components of the PWM voltage waveforms and motor speed, respectively. Four-channel analog-to-digital converters are used to sample the outputs of the integrators and motor currents every 0.4 ms (2.5 kHz).

If only the lower triangular parts of symmetric matrices P , Q , and R , defined in Appendix A, are computed, the total computation time for updating one estimation requires about 700 multiplications and 600 additions. For an Intel 80286/80287 processor, which can execute 0.3 million floating-point instructions per second (0.3 MFLOPS), it takes about 4.5 ms to update the filter from t_i to t_{i+1} . Since the sampling frequency is 2.5 kHz and the total time record is 100 ms, the total computation time is about 1125 ms (100/0.4

*4.5 ms). The updated estimate of r_r/L_r is computed as

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{r}_r(t_i^+) = \hat{r}_r(t_i^-) + k_{51}[i_{qs}(t_i) - \hat{i}_{qs}(t_i^-)] \\ + k_{52}[i_{ds}(t_i) - \hat{i}_{ds}(t_i^-)]. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

A typical response of the Kalman gain k_{51} and k_{52} is illustrated in Fig. 4. $\hat{i}_{qs}(t_i^-)$ and $\hat{i}_{ds}(t_i^-)$ are generated by propagating the system dynamic equations in Appendix A.

Retrieval of Fundamental Component of PWM Voltage Waveform

The measurement of the fundamental voltage components is essential to the accuracy of the parameter estimation. In the PWM inverter, the voltage waveforms are composed of high-frequency pulses, and this makes measurement of the motor terminal voltage difficult. Direct sampling the PWM waveform without a low-pass prefilter is out of the question due to the well-known aliasing problem; the typical sampling frequency of a microprocessor is less than 5 kHz. Conventional analog filters cannot be used as the prefilter devices because they cause phase shift and also tend to filter out the time-varying components of the original signals. Fortunately, in a $d-q$ reference system, the signal v_{ds} leads v_{qs} by 90° . An integrator is known to introduce a 90° phase delay and to attenuate high-frequency signals. In this paper, integrators are used as the low-pass prefilter; however, this imposes a constraint on the stator frequency. Assume that the amplitude and frequency of the fundamental components vary according to the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{qs} &= V(1 + k_1 t) \sin((\omega + k_2 t)t) \\ v_{ds} &= V(1 + k_1 t) \cos((\omega + k_2 t)t). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

From observing the derivative of (18), retrieval of the funda-

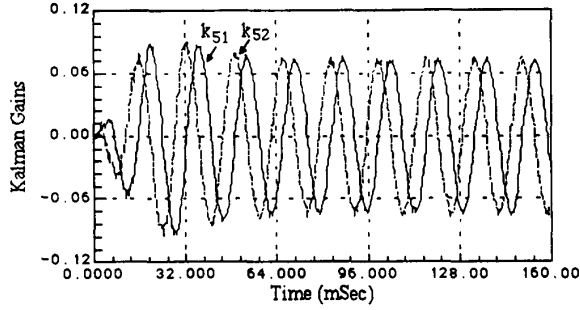


Fig. 4. Experimental data of the Kalman gains of an extended Kalman filter.

mental components with the integrators can be approximated as

$$\begin{aligned} v_{qsf} &\approx \omega \int v_{ds} dt + 2k_2 \int t v_{ds} dt \\ &\quad + k_1 V \int \sin((\omega + k_2 t)t) dt \\ v_{dsf} &\approx -\omega \int v_{qs} dt - 2k_2 \int t v_{qs} dt \\ &\quad + k_1 V \int \cos((\omega + k_2 t)t) dt \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} v_{qs} &= v_{qsf} + v_{qsh} \\ v_{ds} &= v_{dsf} + v_{dsh} \end{aligned}$$

$v_{qsh}(v_{dsh})$ represents the sum of the high-frequency components, and $v_{qsf}(v_{dsf})$ is the fundamental component of the PWM voltage waveform. If only the integrators (the first terms in 19) are used to retrieve the fundamental components of v_{qs} and v_{ds} , the constants k_1 and k_2 related to time-varying components can introduce errors in both amplitude and phase of the approximated v_{qsf} and v_{dsf} ; k_1 and k_2 are zeros in steady state.

In a short period of time, for the slowly time-varying terminal voltage, the fundamental components can be approximated as

$$\begin{aligned} v_{qsf} &\approx (p_{1q} + p_{2q}k_2t)\omega \int v_{ds} dt \\ v_{dsf} &\approx -(p_{1d} + p_{2d}k_2t)\omega \int v_{qs} dt. \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

Equation (20) is quite accurate when k_1t and $\frac{k_2t}{\omega}$ are less than 0.3; this places a constraint on the allowable variation of the stator frequency. k_2 can be estimated by the zero-crossing points of the $\int v_{qs} dt$ or $\int v_{ds} dt$, and p_{1q} , p_{2q} , p_{1d} , and p_{2d} are computed off line by computer simulation.

The proposed method is to estimate the rotor time constant used in the indirect field-oriented control. Since the rotor time constant cannot dramatically change within a few seconds, the processor can constantly monitor the voltages and currents of the induction motor. Experiments suggested that the required sampling period is about 100 ms. In high-speed servo applications, the estimation is updated only when the

variation of the frequency within 100 ms meets the constraint of (20). The experimental results of the retrieved fundamental components are illustrated in Fig. 5. The smooth sinusoidal signals are the retrieved fundamental components.

High-Precision Speed Measurement

Speed measurement is critical to the accuracy of parameter estimation. A typical slip of an induction motor is about 0.04. In this case, 1% error in the speed measurement can cause a large error in the indicated slip. This error can severely affect the accuracy of (10), which is used as an internal model in the Kalman filter algorithm. Conventional speed measurement is done by accumulating the pulses from an encoder within a fixed time period. With a high sampling rate (2.5 kHz), the requirement on the encoder becomes unrealistically high, especially when the motor operates at low speed. An alternative to the speed measurement is to measure the time period of a certain number of encoder pulses with high-frequency pulses (2 MHz), as shown in Fig. 6. Since the high-frequency pulses are generated by a high-precision crystal, the desired accuracy of the measurement can be achieved.

On-Line Calculation of Magnetizing Inductance

When the parameters used in the filter model deviate from the real machine parameters, the accuracy of the estimated r_r/L_r is affected. Fortunately, from the experiments and computer simulation, only variations in the magnetizing inductance L_m can cause a significant error in the estimate. The L_m is difficult to determine while the motor is in normal operating conditions. Conventionally, a saturation curve and air-gap emf are used to find the L_m through a look-up table. The air-gap emf is the motor terminal voltage minus the voltage drop across the stator resistance and leakage inductance. This method has some inherent inaccuracy because the magnetizing inductance is dominated by the magnetizing current i_m , but the air-gap emf is a function of both the L_m and i_m . For instance, either a small L_m and a large i_m or a large L_m and a small i_m may produce the same air-gap emf.

An alternative for determining L_m is to deal with the magnetizing current i_m directly. A new L_m -versus- i_m saturation curve can be constructed from the no-load test, shown in Fig. 7. The remaining problem is to find the i_m in normal machine operations when the rotor current is no longer zero and is not perfectly known. Fig. 8 illustrates the phase angle θ_s between the stator voltage and current for a rated condition. The smooth sinusoidal signal is the retrieved fundamental component of the stator voltage. A phasor diagram representing the equivalent circuit of an induction motor is shown in Fig. 9. The phase angle θ_s can be used to calculate the i_m with the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E} &= \tilde{V} - \tilde{I}_s(r_s + jX_{ls}) \\ \tilde{E} &= [V - (I_s r_s \cos \theta_s + I_s X_{ls} \sin \theta_s)] \\ &\quad - j(I_s X_{ls} \cos \theta_s - I_s r_s \sin \theta_s) \\ \theta_e &= \tan^{-1} \frac{I_s X_{ls} \cos \theta_s - I_s r_s \sin \theta_s}{V - (I_s r_s \cos \theta_s + I_s X_{ls} \sin \theta_s)} \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

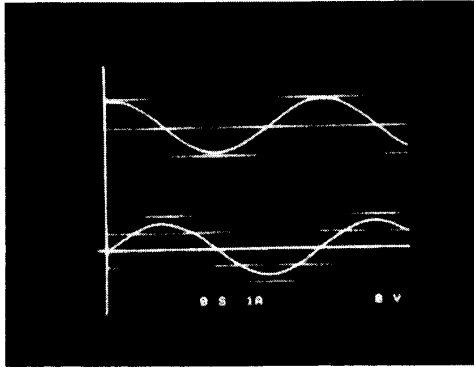


Fig. 5. Experimentally retrieved fundamental components of stator voltages.

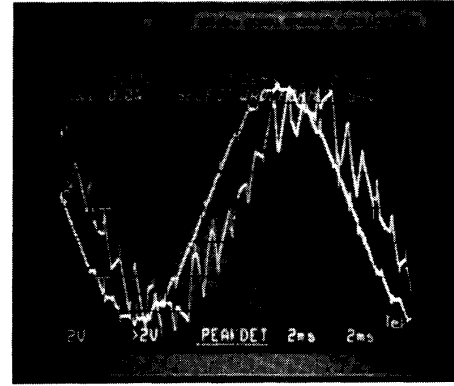
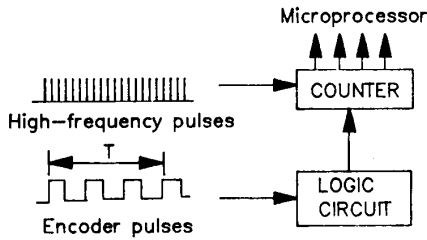


Fig. 8. Experimental stator voltage and current in a rated load condition.



N_p : number of encoder pulses within time period T .
 N_c : number of pulses accumulated in counter.
 N_e : number of pulses per revolution.
 f_c : frequency of a high-precision crystal.

$$\omega_r = \frac{\theta}{T} \quad \theta = 2\pi \frac{N_p}{N_e} \quad T = N_c \frac{1}{f_c}$$

Fig. 6. High-precision speed measurement.

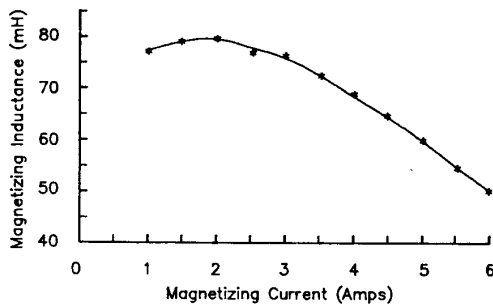


Fig. 7. Saturation curve of magnetizing inductance of a 3-hp induction machine.

$$\theta_r = \tan^{-1} \frac{X_{lr}}{(r_s/s)}$$

$$\tilde{I}_r = \frac{\tilde{E}}{r_r/s + jX_{lr}}$$

$$I_m = I_s \sin(\theta_s - \theta_e) - I_r \sin \theta_r$$

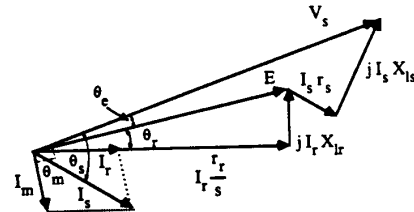


Fig. 9. Phasor diagram illustrating the computation of magnetizing current.

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{V} &= V \angle 0 & \tilde{E} &= E \angle -\theta_e \\ \tilde{I} &= I_s \angle -\theta_s & \tilde{I}_r &= I_r \angle -\theta_r \\ \tilde{I}_m &= I_m \angle -\theta_m \end{aligned}$$

and s is the slip frequency of the induction motor. In the above equations, X_{ls} , X_{lr} , and r_r are not exactly known. However, θ_e and θ_r are usually very small, and hence, the error caused by the parameter variations can be reduced. The θ_s can be computed by applying the fast Fourier transform (FFT) to the signals v_{qs} and i_{qs} . This proposed method is used to calculate the L_m in Tables I and II, as shown in Appendix B.

Experimental Results

The experimental results for a PWM inverter, together with the simulation results, are summarized in Table I, and the results of a CRPWM drive are listed in Table II. Driven by a temperature change, the stator resistance changes accordingly. The rotor resistance is then calculated as

$$r_r(T_2) = r_r(T_1) \frac{r_s(T_2)}{r_s(T_1)} \quad (22)$$

$r_r(T_1)$ and $r_s(T_1)$ can be obtained from the manufacturer's data. Current waveform of the PWM inverter is shown in Fig. 10. Fig. 11 illustrates the estimates of r_r/L_r at two different temperatures. As expected, the estimated r_r/L_r increases when motor becomes hot.

One experiment with a CRPWM drive was designed to

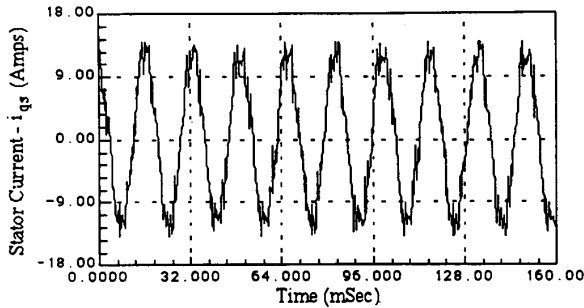


Fig. 10. Experimental stator current of a 3-hp induction machine driven by a PWM inverter.

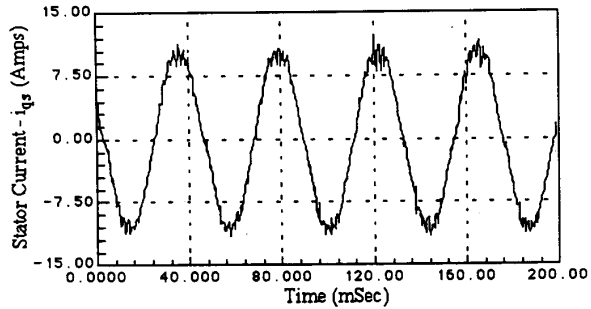


Fig. 12. Experimental stator current of a 3-hp induction machine driven by a CRPWM inverter.

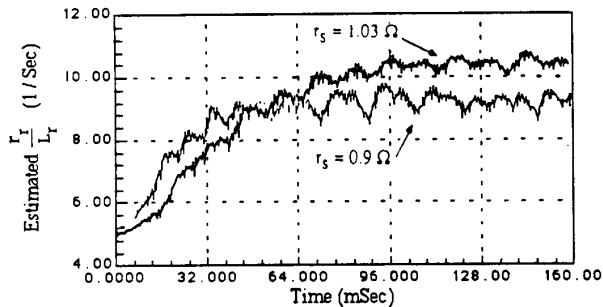


Fig. 11. Experimental estimates of inverse rotor time constant at two different temperatures.

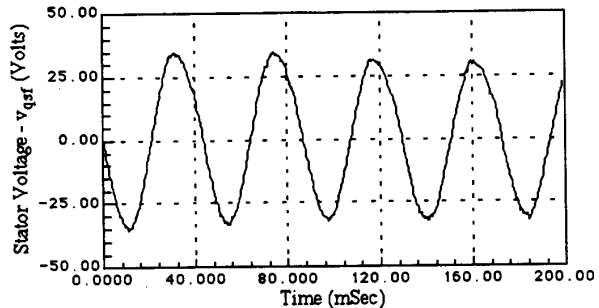


Fig. 13. Experimental stator voltage for time-varying rotor speed.

examine the performance of the filter while the rotor speed was time varying. First, the motor was allowed to rotate at a constant speed of 500 r/min; the motor current is shown in Fig. 12. Subsequently, a large load was applied to the rotor shaft. This load tended to stall the motor. The stator voltage shown in Fig. 13 decreased according to the decrease in the motor speed (see Fig. 14). Fig. 15 depicts the estimated r_r/L_r ; this experiment demonstrates that the filter can still properly function while motor speed experiences significant variation. The experimental data listed in Tables I and II show the extended Kalman filter can effectively estimate the r_r/L_r over a range from 1727 to 115 r/min.

CONCLUSIONS

Induction motor drive systems with a field-oriented controller are presently considered as viable alternatives for replacing dc motor drives. However, changes in the rotor time constant have an important effect on the performance of the indirect field-oriented control drive systems. An on-line technique for estimating the rotor time constant of an induction motor without the use of additional sensors has been described. This technique was verified by computer simulation and tested on two different types of inverters (PWM and CRPWM). Both computer simulation and experimental data demonstrate that an extended Kalman filter can accurately estimate the inverse rotor time constant r_r/L_r without disturbing the normal operations of the induction motor drive. This approach should be useful in various applications where rotor time constant changes can seriously deteriorate the performance of the drive.

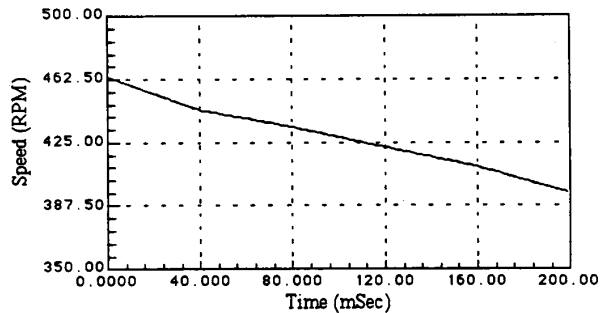


Fig. 14. Experimental data of time-varying rotor speed.

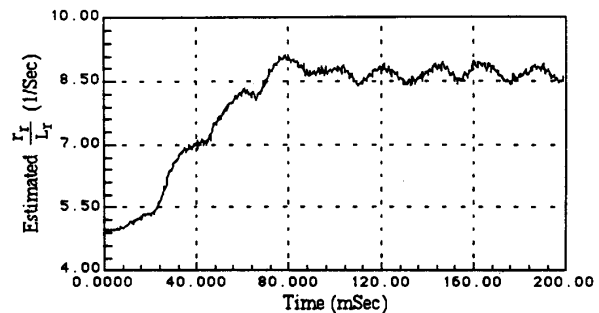


Fig. 15. Estimates of inverse rotor time constant in a time-varying condition.

APPENDIX A
EXTENDED KALMAN FILTER ALGORITHM [15]

The extended Kalman filter algorithm is described in the framework of the following equations, which are easily fit into the system models described in the body of this paper.

Models of system dynamics and discrete-time measurements:

$$\dot{x}(t) = f[x(t), u(t), t] + Gw(t)$$

$$z(t_i) = h[x(t_i), t_i] + v(t_i).$$

Measurement update:

$$K(t_i) = P(t_i^-) H^T [\hat{x}(t_i^-), t_i] \{HP(t_i)H^T + R\}^{-1}$$

$$\hat{x}(t_i^+) = \hat{x}(t_i^-) + K(t_i) \{z(t_i) - h[\hat{x}(t_i), t_i]\}$$

$$P(t_i^+) = P(t_i^-) - K(t_i)HP(t_i^-)$$

$$H[x(t), t] = \left. \frac{\partial h[x(t), u(t), t]}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\hat{x}(t)}$$

$$\hat{x}(t_{i+1}^-) = \hat{x}(t_{i+1}/t_i)$$

$$P(t_{i+1}^-) = P(t_{i+1}/t_i).$$

Propagation of system dynamic equations and covariance matrix $P(t)$:

$$\dot{\hat{x}}(t/t_i) = f[x(t/t_i), u(t), t]$$

$$\dot{P}(t/t_i) = F[\hat{x}(t/t_i), t]P(t/t_i)$$

$$+ P(t/t_i)F^T[\hat{x}(t/t_i), t] + GQG^T$$

$$F[x(t), t] = \left. \frac{\partial f[x(t), u(t), t]}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\hat{x}(t)}$$

$$\hat{x}(t_i/t_i) = \hat{x}(t_i^+)$$

$$P(t_i/t_i) = P(t_i^+).$$

APPENDIX B
TABLES OF EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

SIM data from computer simulation
 ** data obtained from extended Kalman filter algorithm
 r_s^* measured with a Kelvin bridge
 r_r^* computed with (22) and r_s^*
 L_m^* obtained with (21) and Fig. 7
 $L_r^* = L_m^* + L_{lr}$
 $\frac{r_r^*}{L_r^*} = \frac{r_r^*}{L_r^*}$

TABLE I
ALLEN-BRADLEY (AB) PWM INVERTER

Drive	AB	AB	AB	AB	SIM	SIM
f_e (hz)	60.0	60.0	7.70	8.80	60.0	60.0
ω_r (rpm)	1727	1727	115	114	1727	1727
slip	0.0406	0.0406	0.502	0.568	0.0406	0.0406
Voltage (rms)	122.8	127.8	14.89	17.15	102.6	109.5
Current (rms)	8.72	8.15	7.71	8.00	6.98	7.00
r_s^* (ohm)	0.90	1.03	0.90	1.03	0.90	1.03
r_r^* (ohm)	0.586	0.670	0.586	0.670	0.586	0.670
L_m^* (mh)	65	65	78	78	65	65
L_r^* (mh)	66.8	66.8	79.8	79.8	66.8	66.8
r_r/L_r^* (s^{-1})	8.77	10.03	7.34	8.40	8.77	10.03
r_r/L_r^{**} (s^{-1})	9.2	10.4	8.1	9.1	8.2	9.4
% Change*	+14.37		+14.44		+14.37	
% Change**	+13.0		+12.4		+14.6	

TABLE II
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN (UW) CRPWM INVERTER

Drive	UW	UW	UW	UW	UW
f_e (hz)	23.54	23.54	6.10	6.10	23.18
ω_r (rpm)	658	643	121	132	395-462
slip	0.0683	0.0895	0.339	0.279	
Voltage (rms)	63.17	64.30	16.83	18.95	
Current (rms)	7.52	7.47	7.59	7.61	7.25
r_s^* (ohm)	0.94	1.06	0.94	1.05	0.94
r_r^* (ohm)	0.61	0.69	0.61	0.68	0.61
L_m^* (mh)	65	65	62	62	75
L_r^* (mh)	66.8	66.8	63.8	63.8	76.8
r_r/L_r^* (s^{-1})	9.16	10.33	9.59	10.71	7.97
r_r/L_r^{**} (s^{-1})	8.9	10.4	8.9	9.8	8.8
% Change*	+12.77		+11.70		
% Change**	+16.9		+10.1		

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