

Sensorless Control of Surface-Mount Permanent-Magnet Synchronous Motors Based on a Nonlinear Observer

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Abstract—A nonlinear observer for surface-mount permanent-magnet synchronous motors (SPMSMs) was recently proposed by Ortega *et al.* (LSS, Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex, France, LSS Internal Rep., Jan. 2009). The nonlinear observer generates the position estimate $\hat{\theta}$ via the estimates of $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$. In contrast to Luenberger-type observers, it does not require speed information, thus eliminating the complexity associated with speed estimation errors. Further, it is simple to implement. In this study, the nonlinear observer performance is verified experimentally. To obtain speed estimates from the position information, a proportional-integral (PI) tracking controller speed estimator was utilized. The results are good with and without loads, above 10 r/min.

Index Terms—Motor drives, nonlinear estimation, observers, permanent magnet machines, permanent magnet motors.

I. INTRODUCTION

POSITION information is required for field orientation control of permanent-magnet synchronous motors (PMSMs). In some applications, installing position sensors is troublesome. For instance, in some vacuum pumps, it is not possible to extend the motor shaft out of the motor housing due to sealing problems. In crane and elevator applications, the distance between the motor and inverter is so large that sensor signal attenuation and noise interference are high. In some household equipments such as refrigerators and air conditioners cost constraints stymie the use of speed sensors. The aforementioned problems motivated the development of sensorless algorithms for PMSMs, for which numerous works have been published.

Sensorless techniques for PMSMs are broadly classified into three types: motion electromotive force (EMF), inductance, and flux linkage [2]. Matsui [3] pioneered the area of sensorless controls for PMSMs with position- and speed-update algorithms based on current errors, which originated from coordinate misalignments. Ogasawara and Akagi [14] derived angle estimates by utilizing the dependence of inductance on the rotor position when the rotor has saliency. Tomita *et al.* [4] introduced a disturbance observer for an EMF-based estimator. Corley and Lorenz [5] proposed a sensorless control that operated at zero speed with a high-frequency current injection and a heterodyne filtering technique. Aihara *et al.* [6] combined a signal injection technique with a back EMF-based position estimation method. Nahid-Mobarakeh *et al.* [8] studied the influence of measurement errors and inverter irregularities on the performance of the sensorless control. Xu and Rahman [10], Liu *et al.* [12], and Chen *et al.* [7] used adaptive sliding-mode observers, and Bolognani *et al.* [11] applied the extended Kalman filter and proposed guidelines for choosing noise covariance matrices. Bianchi *et al.* [24] compared two signal injection methods for zero-speed rotor position detection.

It is widely recognized that back-EMF-based methods perform well for middle- and high-speed applications. However, the major drawback is that they behave poorly at standstill and in the low-speed region. Further, they are sensitive to inherent motor torque ripple and noises. However, with high-frequency signal injection methods, full-torque zero-speed operation is feasible.

Solsona *et al.* [20] used a nonlinear observer along with nonlinear coordinate transformation for surface-mount permanent-magnet synchronous motor (SPMSM) and load dynamics. However, their state contains speed variable and the transformed equations are complex. Jansson *et al.* [21] utilized d -axis current in proportion to q -axis current to reduce the effect of stator resistance variation, and showed stable performances in starting and speed reversal.

Recently, Ortega *et al.* [17] established some theoretical properties of a nonlinear observer for SPMSM. Instrumental to our development was the use of a new state variable representation of the motor dynamics [18]. The proposed observer used the flux linkage as the new state variable and the speed dependence was eliminated. The main interest of the observer of [17] is its simplicity, which makes it a suitable candidate for practical implementation. In this paper, a sensorless controller with the nonlinear observer is constructed, and its practical usefulness is demonstrated.

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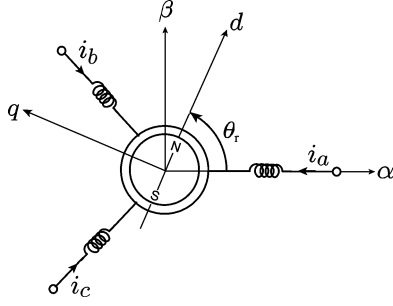


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the PMSM.

II. NONLINEAR POSITION OBSERVER FOR SPMSM

Fig. 1 shows a schematic diagram of a PMSM with a sinusoidal flux distribution, where d - q axes denote a synchronous reference frame and α - β axes denote the stationary reference frame. Note that d -axis is rotated from α -axis by angle θ_r .

In the stationary α - β frame, the SPMSM dynamics are given by

$$L\dot{i}_{\alpha\beta} = -R_s i_{\alpha\beta} + \omega\psi_m \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta \\ -\cos\theta \end{bmatrix} + v_{\alpha\beta} \quad (1)$$

$$T_e = \frac{3P}{4}\psi_m(i_\alpha \cos\theta - i_\beta \sin\theta) \quad (2)$$

where $i_{\alpha\beta} = [i_\alpha, i_\beta]^T$ is stator current, $v_{\alpha\beta} = [v_\alpha, v_\beta]^T$ is the motor terminal voltage, $\theta = (P/2)\theta_r$, $\omega = (P/2)(d/dt)(\theta)$, R_s is the stator resistance, L is the stator inductance, ψ_m is the permanent magnet flux linkage, T_e is the electromagnetic torque, and P is the number of poles. Suppose that r_s and l_s are the phase resistance and inductance, respectively. Then, it follows that $R_s = (3/2)r_s$ and $L = (3/2)l_s$. Note also that since the motor under consideration is an SPMSM, d - and q -axis inductances are the same. As a result, L is not dependent on the angle θ .

It is assumed that only current $i_{\alpha\beta}$ is available for measurement and voltage $v_{\alpha\beta}$ is known. On the other hand, due to the absence of position/speed sensors, it is assumed that angle θ and speed ω are unknown.

A. Position Observer Construction

In this study, we utilize the nonlinear position observer for SPMSM proposed by Ortega *et al.* [17]. In view of its simplicity, and for ease of reference, we repeat its construction here. First, a new state variable is defined as

$$x = Li_{\alpha\beta} + \psi_m \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix}. \quad (3)$$

Let

$$y \equiv -R_s i_{\alpha\beta} + v_{\alpha\beta}. \quad (4)$$

Note that y does not include any unknown term, thereby is available for measurement. Then, it follows from (1), (3), and (4) that

$$\dot{x} = L\dot{i}_{\alpha\beta} - \omega\psi_m \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta \\ -\cos\theta \end{bmatrix} = y. \quad (5)$$

The current dynamics is then reduced to the simplest form $\dot{x} = y$.

To construct the nonlinear observer, define a vector function $\eta: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ as

$$\eta(x) = x - Li_{\alpha\beta}. \quad (6)$$

In view of (3), its Euclidean norm is equal to

$$\|\eta(x)\|^2 = \psi_m^2. \quad (7)$$

Consider the nonlinear observer

$$\dot{\hat{x}} = y + \frac{\gamma}{2}\eta(\hat{x})[\psi_m^2 - \|\eta(\hat{x})\|^2] \quad (8)$$

where $\hat{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ is the observer state variable and $\gamma > 0$ is an observer gain. Note that $\psi_m^2 - \|\eta(\hat{x})\|^2$ is the distance squared between $\eta(\hat{x})$ and the circle of radius ψ_m .

From observation of x , it is possible to reconstruct θ in the following way. First, note that from (3), we get

$$\frac{1}{\psi_m}(x - Li_{\alpha\beta}) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix}.$$

Hence, defining

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\hat{\theta} \\ \sin\hat{\theta} \end{bmatrix} \equiv \frac{1}{\psi_m}(\hat{x} - Li_{\alpha\beta})$$

we get

$$\hat{\theta} = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\hat{x}_2 - Li_\beta}{\hat{x}_1 - Li_\alpha} \right) \quad (9)$$

where $\hat{\theta}$ is the estimate of θ . Note that even when the denominator is near to zero, arctangent function is not sensitive.

Define the observation error by $\tilde{x} \equiv \hat{x} - x$. Then, the error dynamics directly follows from (3)–(8) such that

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\tilde{x}} &= -\gamma a(\tilde{x}, t) \left\{ \tilde{x} + \psi_m \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta(t) \\ \sin\theta(t) \end{bmatrix} \right\} \\ a(\tilde{x}, t) &\equiv \frac{1}{2}\|\tilde{x}\|^2 + \psi_m[\tilde{x}_1 \cos\theta(t) + \tilde{x}_2 \sin\theta(t)]. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

It is shown in [17] that (10) satisfies the following stability properties.

P1 (Global stability): For arbitrary speeds, the disk

$$\{\tilde{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \|\tilde{x}\| \leq 2\psi_m\}$$

is globally attractive. This means that all trajectories of (10) will converge to this disk.

P2 (Local stability under persistent excitation): The zero equilibrium of (10) is exponentially stable if there exists constants $T, \Delta > 0$ such that

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_t^{t+T} \omega^2(s) ds \geq \Delta.$$

P3 (Constant nonzero speed): If the speed is constant and satisfies

$$|\omega| > \frac{1}{4}\gamma\psi_m^2$$

TABLE 1
PARAMETERS OF SPMSMs FOR SIMULATION AND EXPERIMENTS

Parameters [Unit]	Simulation Motor	Test Motor
Input DC link voltage [V]	240	200
Rated output power [kW]	40	0.3
Rated torque [Nm]	180	3.0
Rated speed [r/min]	2200	1000
Rated phase current [A]	216	3.0
Number of pole (P)	6	8
Rotor flux (ψ_m) [Wb]	0.146	0.11
Switching frequency [kHz]	8	8
Stator inductance (L) [mH]	0.655	1.14
Stator resistance (R_s) [Ω]	0.065	0.675
Observer gain (γ)	2500	8000

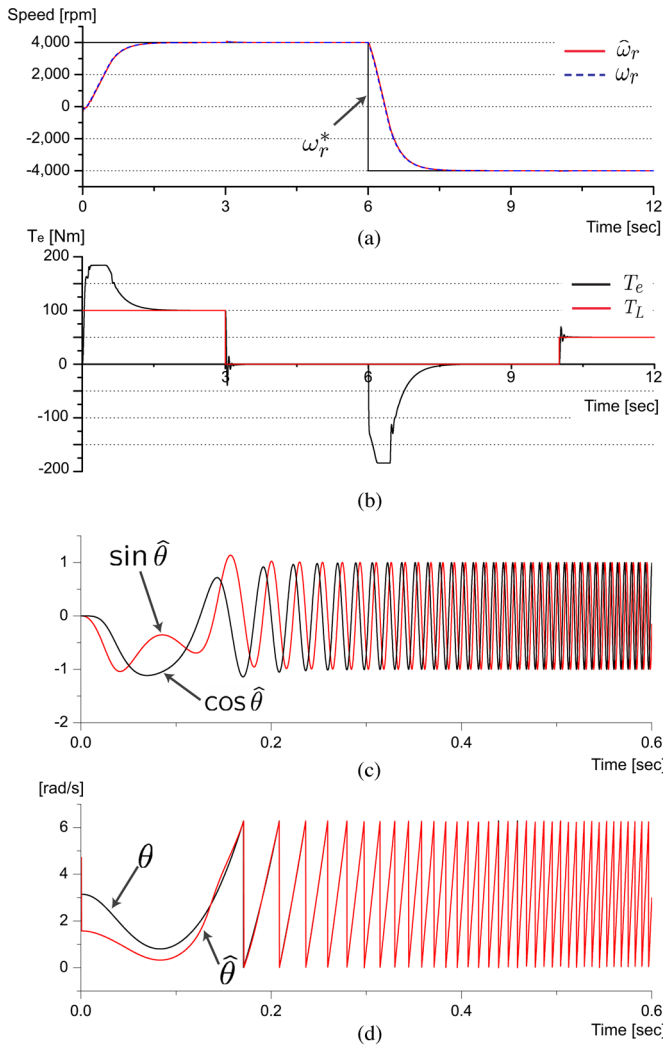


Fig. 4. Simulation results of (a) real speed and the estimated speed. (b) Load torque and the torque response. (c) Estimated trigonometrical functions, $\sin \hat{\theta}$ and $\cos \hat{\theta}$. (d) Real position and its estimates.

scale. A good tracking performance was shown after a transient period.

Experiments was performed with a dynamo test bench that was made from two SPMSMs. The shafts of the two motors were connected via a coupler, as shown in Fig. 5(b). All the nonlinear observer and control algorithms were implemented in

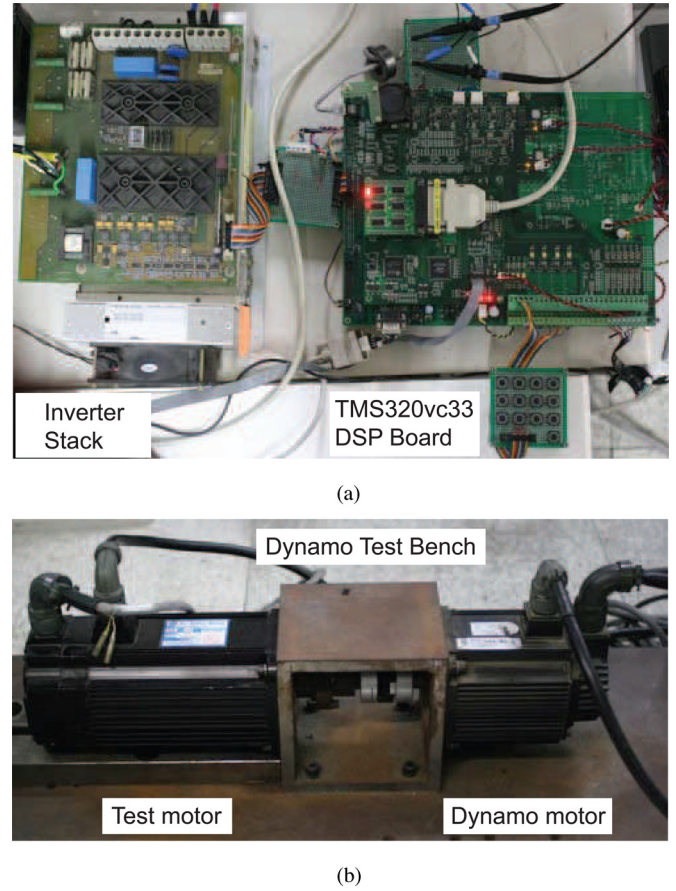


Fig. 5. Photos of the experiment setup. (a) Inverter for the test motor. (b) Dynamo test bench.

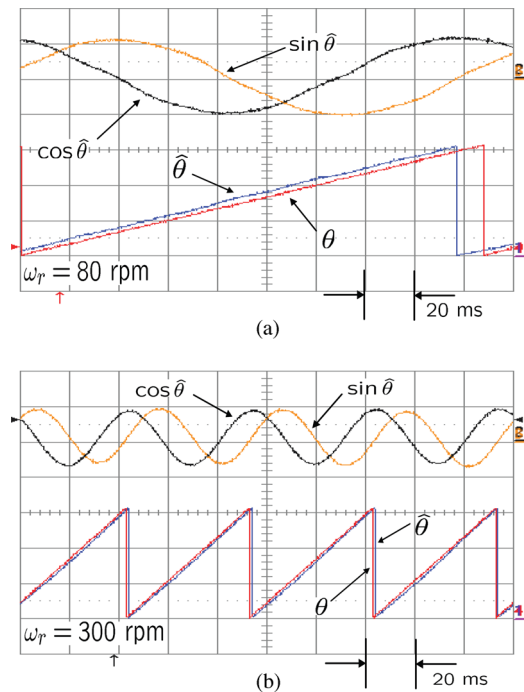


Fig. 6. Comparison between the real and the estimated position data under no-load condition at (a) 80 r/min and (b) 300 r/min.

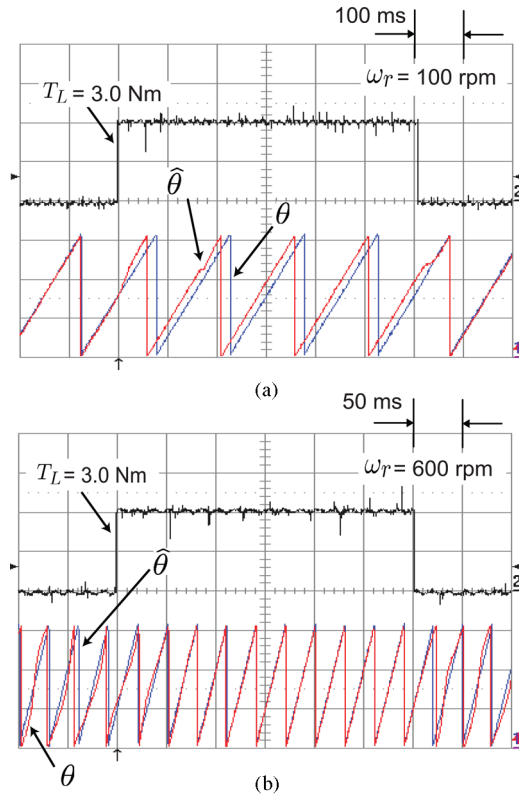


Fig. 7. Comparison between the real and the estimated position data under a full step load at (a) 100 r/min and (b) 600 r/min.

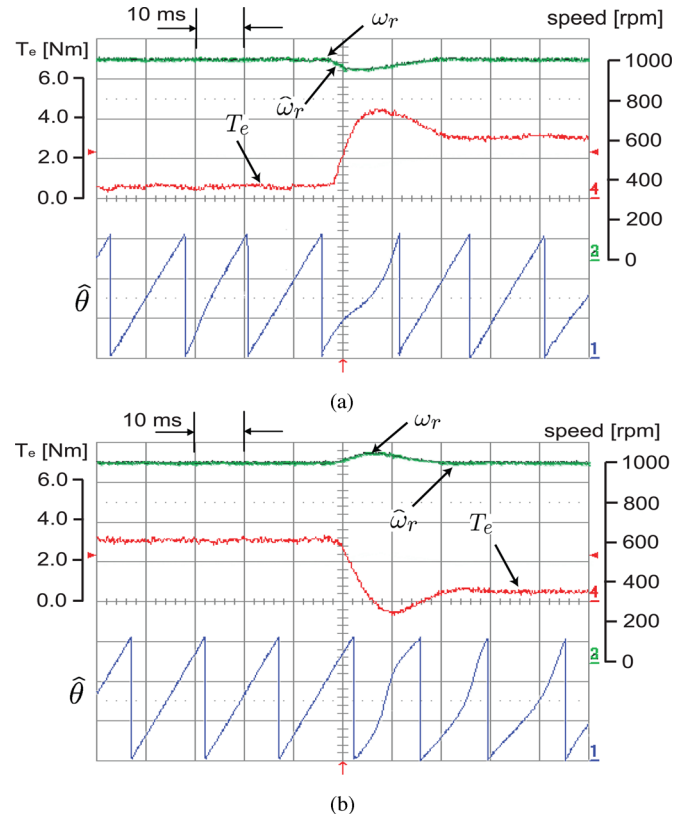


Fig. 9. Speed and the corresponding torque responses at 1000 r/min when a full-load torque is (a) applied and (b) removed.

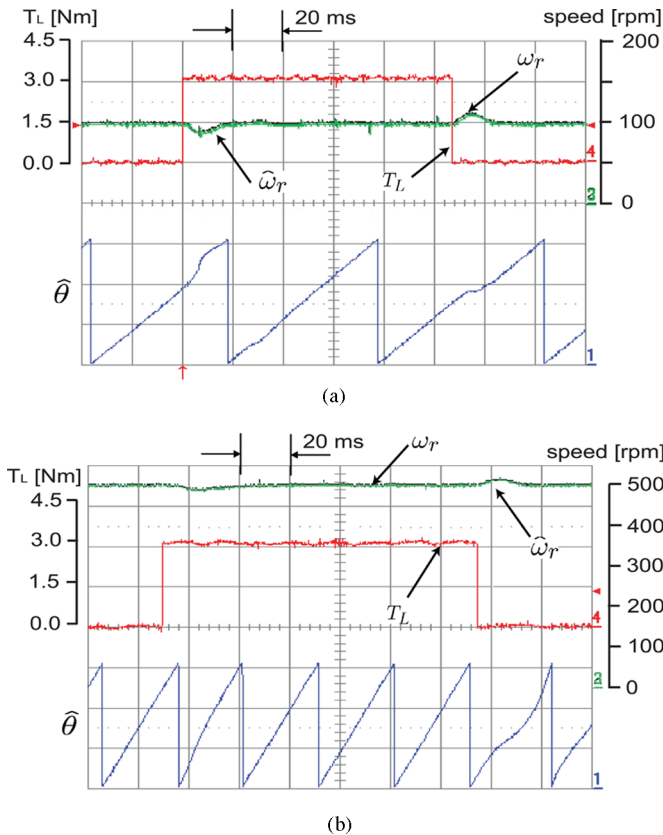


Fig. 8. Speed responses with a full step load at (a) 100 r/min and (b) 500 r/min.

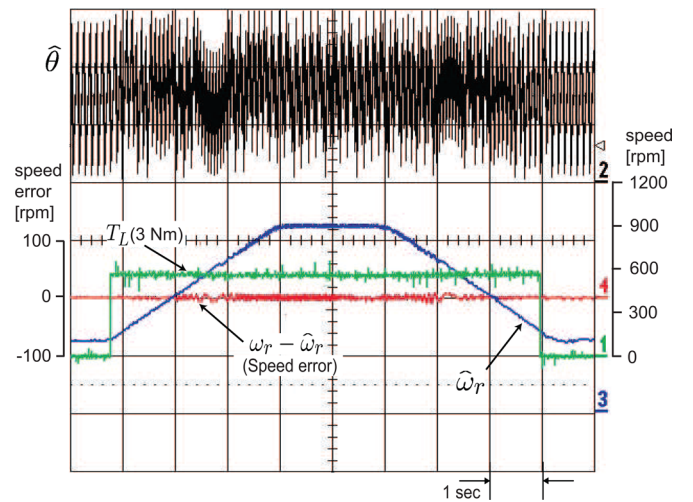


Fig. 10. Speed control response with a step full-load torque.

a TMS320vc33 DSP board shown in Fig. 5(a). The pulsewidth modulation (PWM) switching frequency was set to be 8 kHz and the dead time $2 \mu\text{s}$. The dead time was compensated, and voltage command values were used for $v_{\alpha\beta}$ in the nonlinear observer (8). The current control algorithm was carried out every $125 \mu\text{s}$, and the speed control loop was activated every 1.25 ms.

Fig. 6 shows $\sin \hat{\theta}$, $\cos \hat{\theta}$, and $\hat{\theta}$, along with real position θ measured by a 6000 pulses per revolution encoder under no load when (a) $\omega_r = 80$ r/min and (b) 300 r/min, respectively.

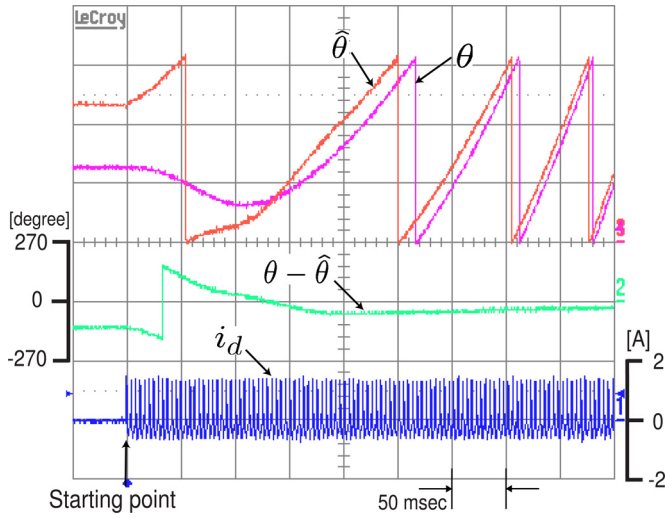


Fig. 11. Experimental result at start-up.

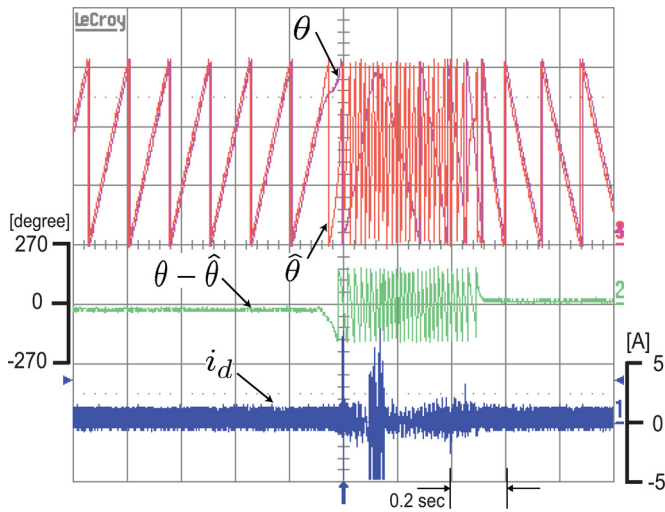
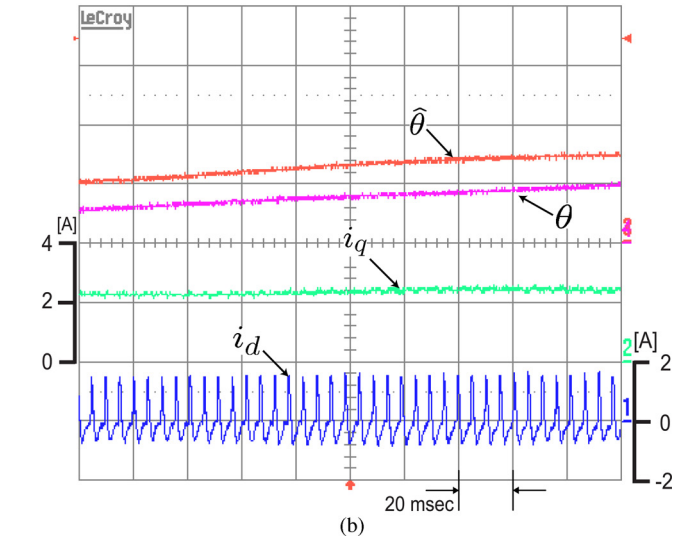
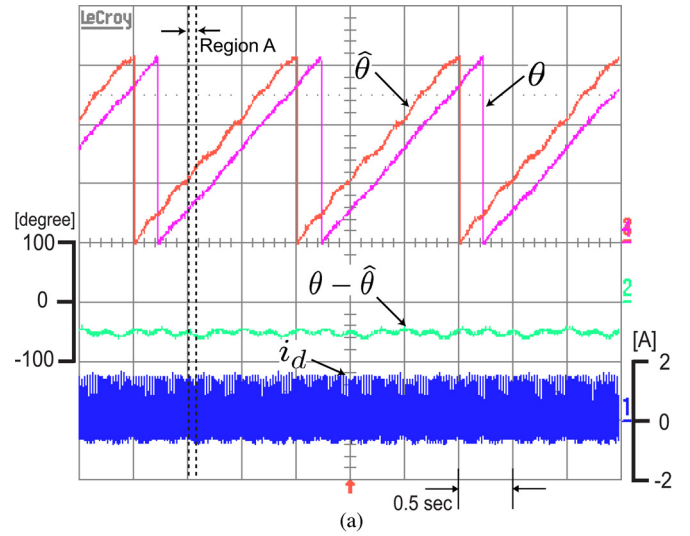


Fig. 12. Experimental result during speed reversal from 100 to -100 r/min.

Trigonometrical functions as a simple observer output are also shown in Fig. 6. Note that the position errors at 300 r/min are smaller than those at 80 r/min. Fig. 7(a) and (b) show behaviors of the position estimates when full step loads were applied when $\omega_r = 100$ and 600 r/min, respectively. Also the steady state position errors at a higher speed are smaller.

Fig. 8(a) and (b) shows the changes of the speed estimates when the full step load is applied and removed at $\omega_r = 100$ and 500 r/min, respectively. Fig. 9(a) and (b) shows the responses of the speed estimates and the corresponding torque at the time of full-load loading and removal when $\omega_r = 1000$ r/min, respectively. Fig. 10 shows a macroscopic view of the behavior of speed and angle estimates when the speed changes from $\omega_r = 100$ to 900 r/min with a full-load step.

As predicted by the theory, the performance of the system was strongly degraded when the speed approached zero. Fig. 11 shows the plot of angle estimation error and d -axis current when the motor is starting. In the starting, no extra starting algorithm was utilized. Fig. 12 shows the angle estimation error during a

Fig. 13. (a) Experimental results under half load (1.5 N·m) at 10 r/min. (b) Expanded plot of the region A with i_q in (a).

speed reversal (from 100 to -100 r/min). Note that as the speed approaches to zero, the angle error oscillates to a great extent. However, as the speed builds up, the angle error vanishes. Note also that the envelope of i_d oscillates around zero speed, since the inaccuracy in the reference frame angle is also amplified. Fig. 13 shows a stable performance at 10 r/min (0.01 p.u.) with a 1.5 N·m (0.5 p.u.) load. Fig. 13(b) is an expanded plot of real and estimated angles shown in Fig. 13(a). Note that d -axis current has a shape of pulse train and that a nonzero q -axis current (2.2 A) is flowing for torque production.

IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The proposed nonlinear observer is simple and performs well in practical sensorless applications. In general, the speed ω appears as a parameter in the observer, which is a major obstacle in the estimation of angle θ . However, the proposed observer does not require speed information. The speed is estimated separately using a PLL-type PI tracking controller. The controller is robust

with the addition of d -axis current in the low-speed region. Experiments showed stable performances at 10 r/min (0.01 p.u.) with 0.5 p.u. load, as well as at the rated speed (1000 r/min) with a full rated torque.

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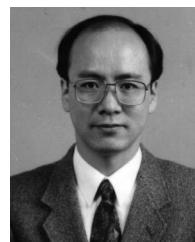
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feedback stabilization of controlled dynamical systems under various aspects—linear and nonlinear, dynamic, output, under constraints, with parametric or dynamic uncertainty, disturbance attenuation, or rejection. He is engaged in the theoretical aspect with many academic publications and the practical aspect with applications in power systems, mechanical systems, aerodynamical, and space vehicles.



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