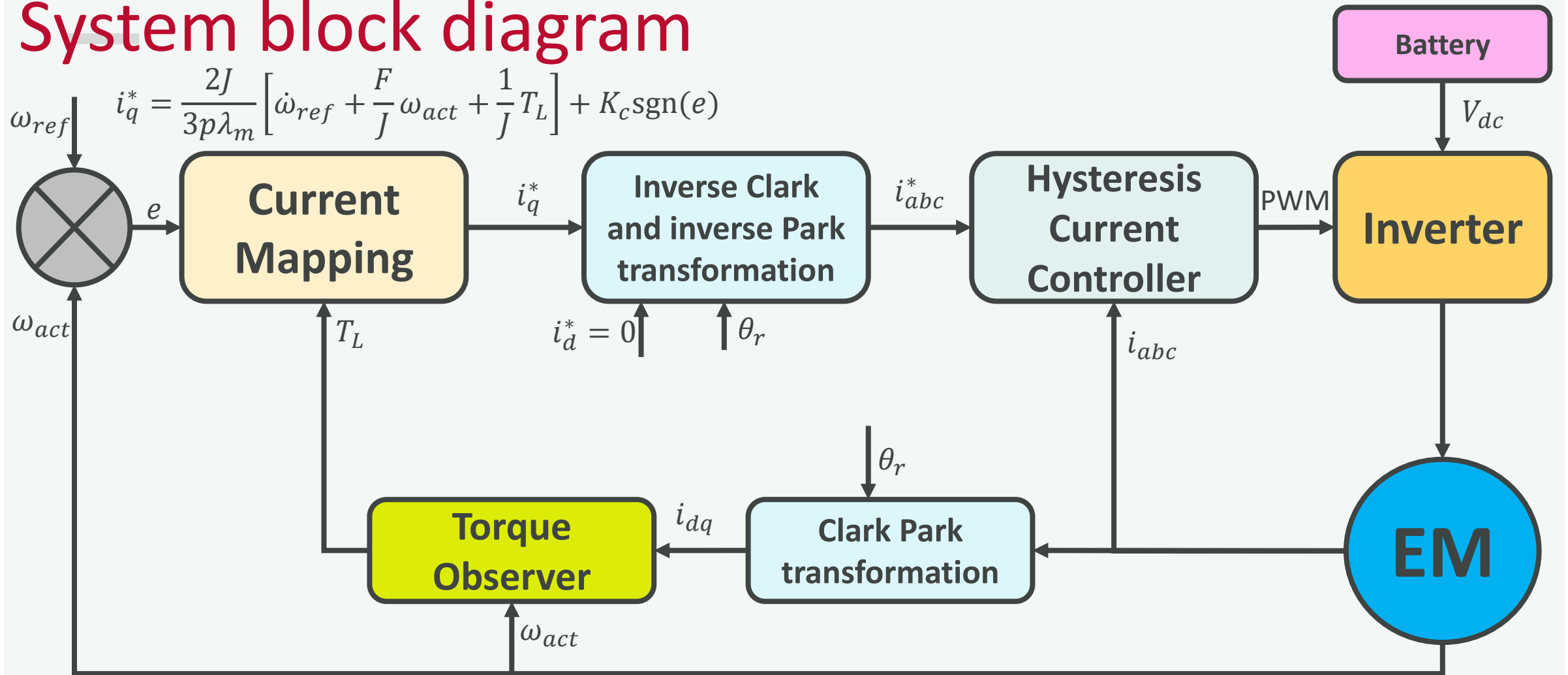


# Physics-Constrained Neural Network-Based Load Torque Observer for Traction Electric Machine

A. H. Safder, A. Hanif and Q. Ahmed, "Physics-Constrained Neural Network-Based Load Torque Observer for Traction Electric Machine," 2024 IEEE Conference on Control Technology and Applications (CCTA), Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom, 2024, pp. 114-119, doi: 10.1109/CCTA60707.2024.10666631.



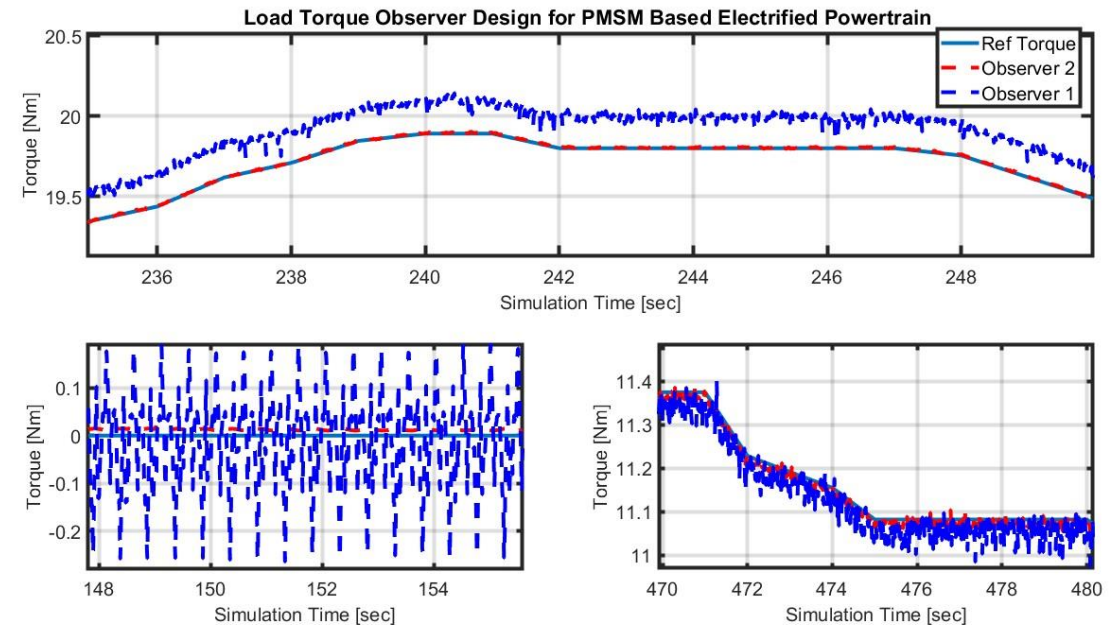
# System block diagram



# Torque observer – Dynamics based

$$\hat{T}_L = \frac{\alpha}{\beta + \left(1 + \left|\frac{1}{i_q}\right| - \beta\right) e^{\gamma|e|}} + A \left[ J \int \left( \left( \frac{3}{2J} p \lambda_m i_q \right) - \left( \frac{F - J}{J} \right) \omega_{act} \right) dt \right]$$

- A dynamics-based torque observer has extensive computational requirements
- Difficult to implement on hardware
- The estimation of load torque will be highly accurate



# Physics Constraint Neural Network (PCNN) Torque Observer

System Dynamics  $J \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \underbrace{\frac{3}{2} p \psi_m i_q}_{T_e} - F\omega - T_L$

- Unknown
- Feedback states
- Constant
- Computed

Assumption:  $T_e - T_L \geq 0$  for  $\omega > 0$

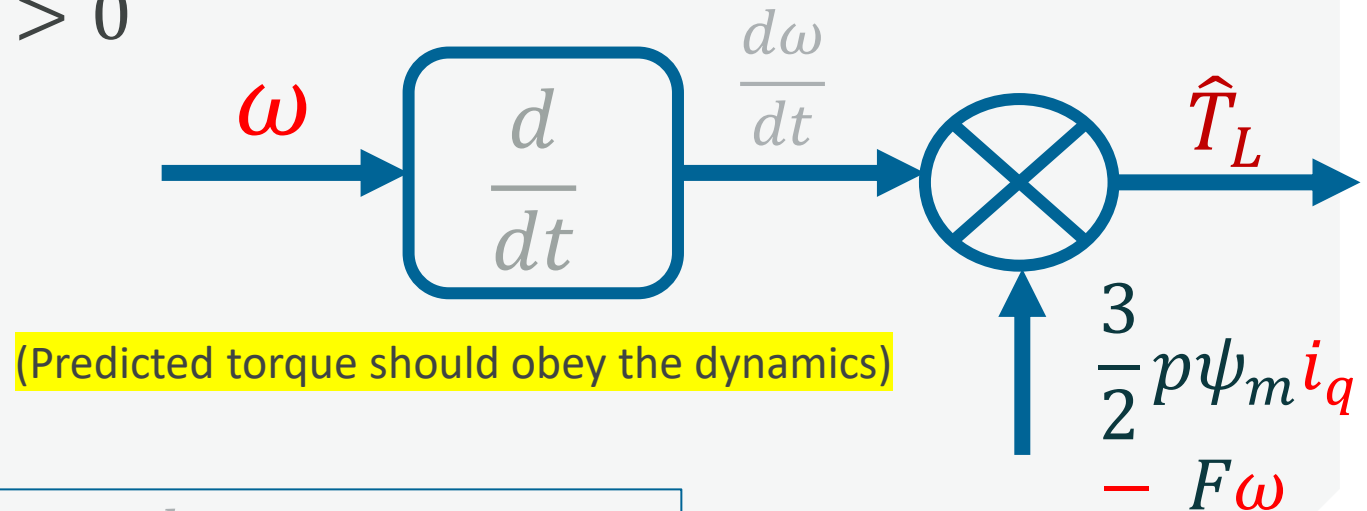
This implies that EM is capable to fulfill all torque requests

Physics based constraint

$$\hat{T}_L = \frac{3}{2} p \psi_m i_q - J \frac{d\omega}{dt} - F\omega$$

Powertrain level constraint

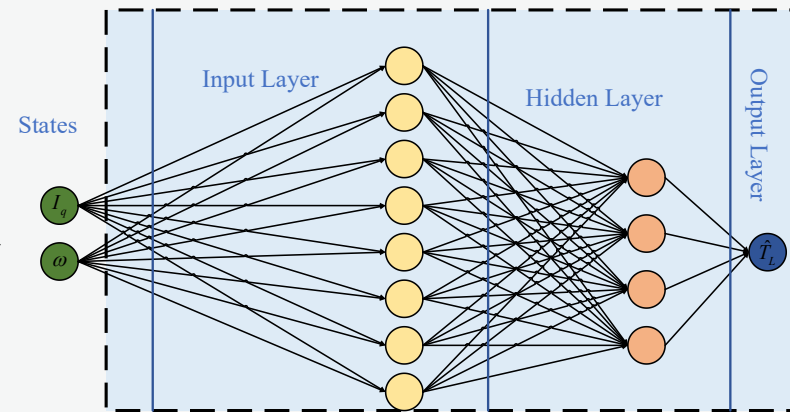
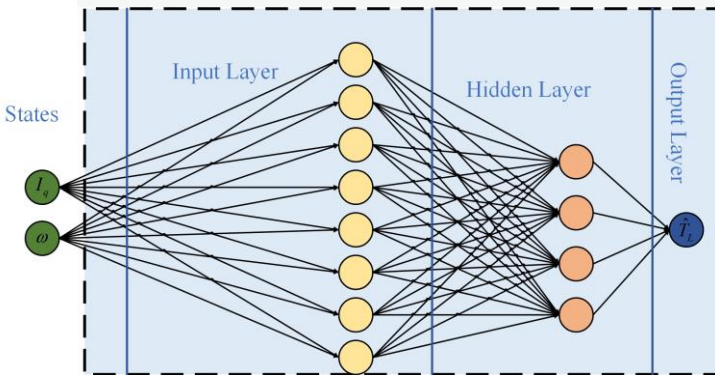
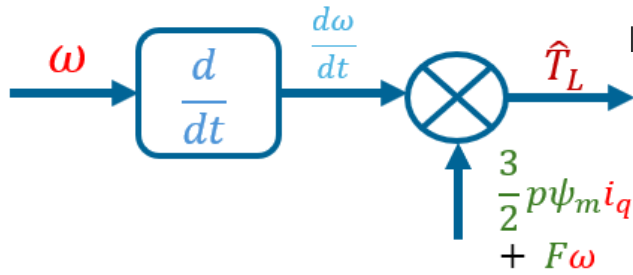
$$\lambda_{gear} T_{L \min} < \frac{3}{2} p \psi_m i_q - F\omega - J \frac{d\omega}{dt} < \lambda_{gear} T_{L \max}$$



# Physics Constraint Neural Network (PCNN) Torque Observer

System Dynamics

$$\hat{T}_L = J \frac{d\omega}{dt} - \frac{3}{2} p \psi_m i_q - F \omega$$



$$\zeta_M = (T_L - \hat{T}_L)^2$$

$$\theta = \lambda_p \zeta_p + \lambda_M \zeta_M$$

$$\theta^*$$

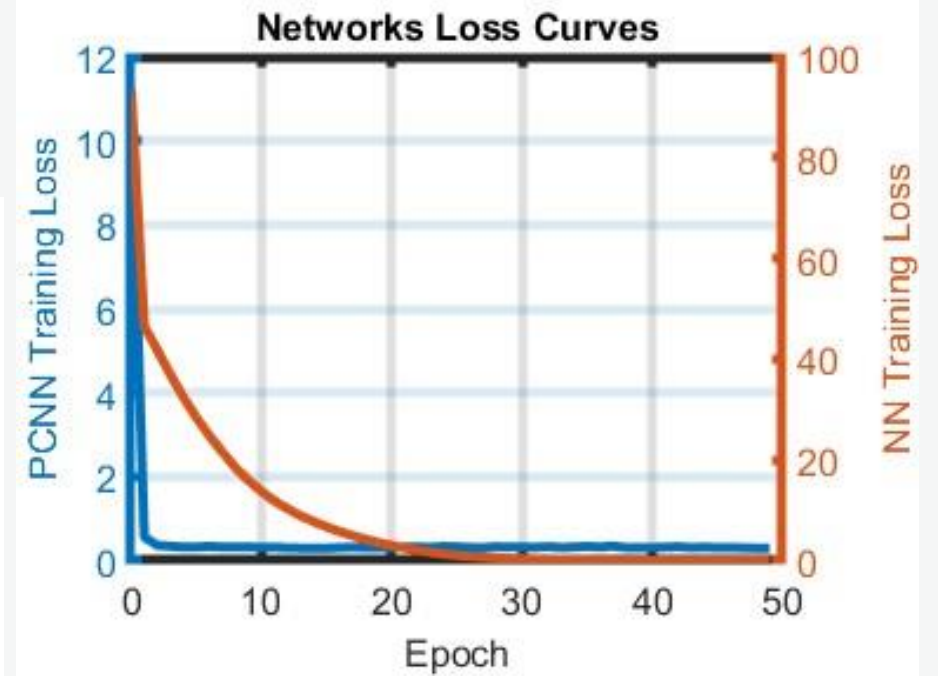
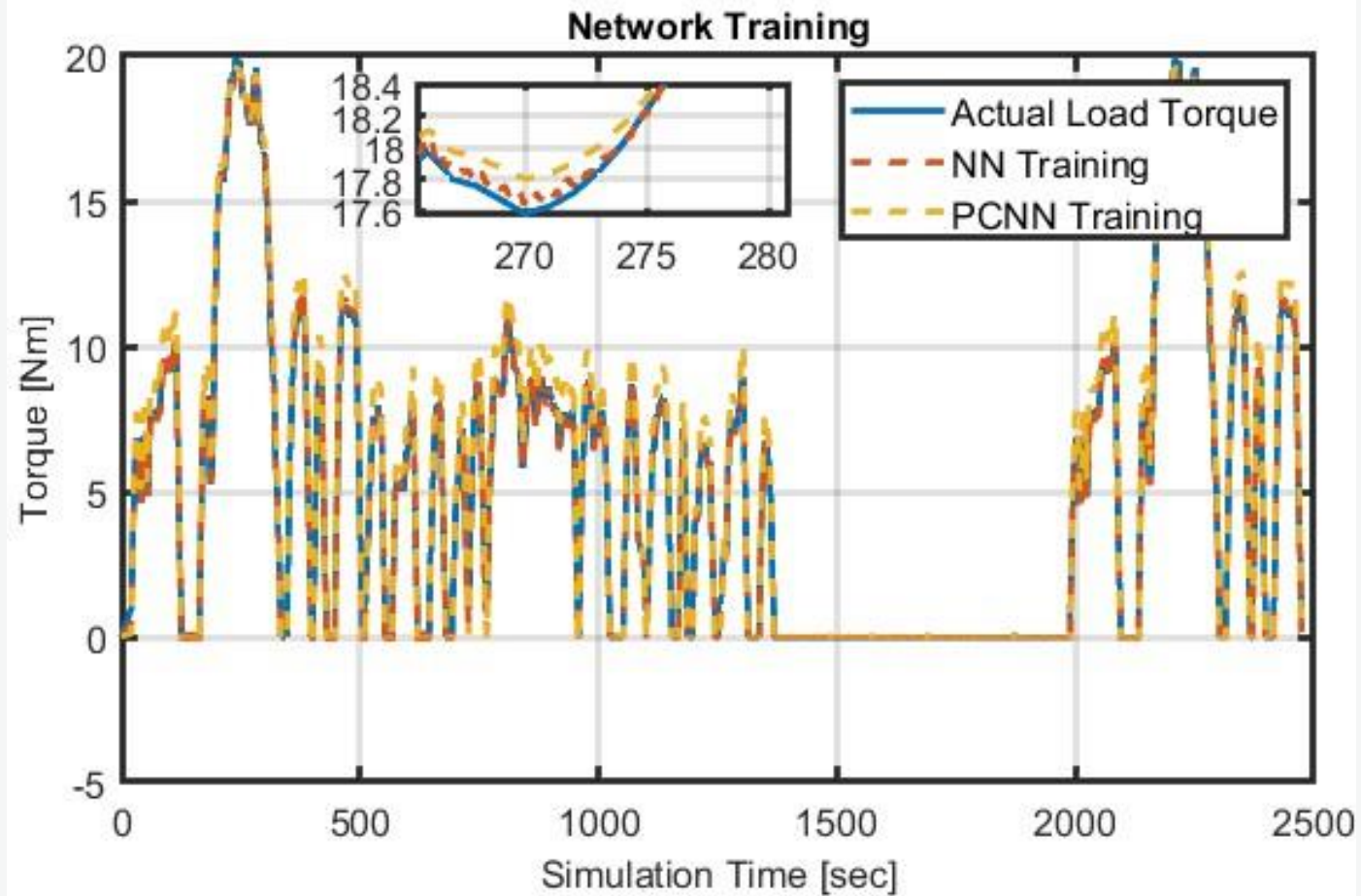
Minimize( $\theta$ )

ADAM Optimizer

$$\theta = \underbrace{\zeta_m \sum (T_{L_{data}}[i] - \hat{T}_{L_{net}}[i])^2}_{\text{MSE Loss}} + \underbrace{\zeta_p \sum \left( \frac{3}{2} p \psi_m i_q[i] - F \omega[i] - J \frac{d\omega}{dt}[i] - \hat{T}_L[i] \right)^2}_{\text{Physics Based Loss}}$$



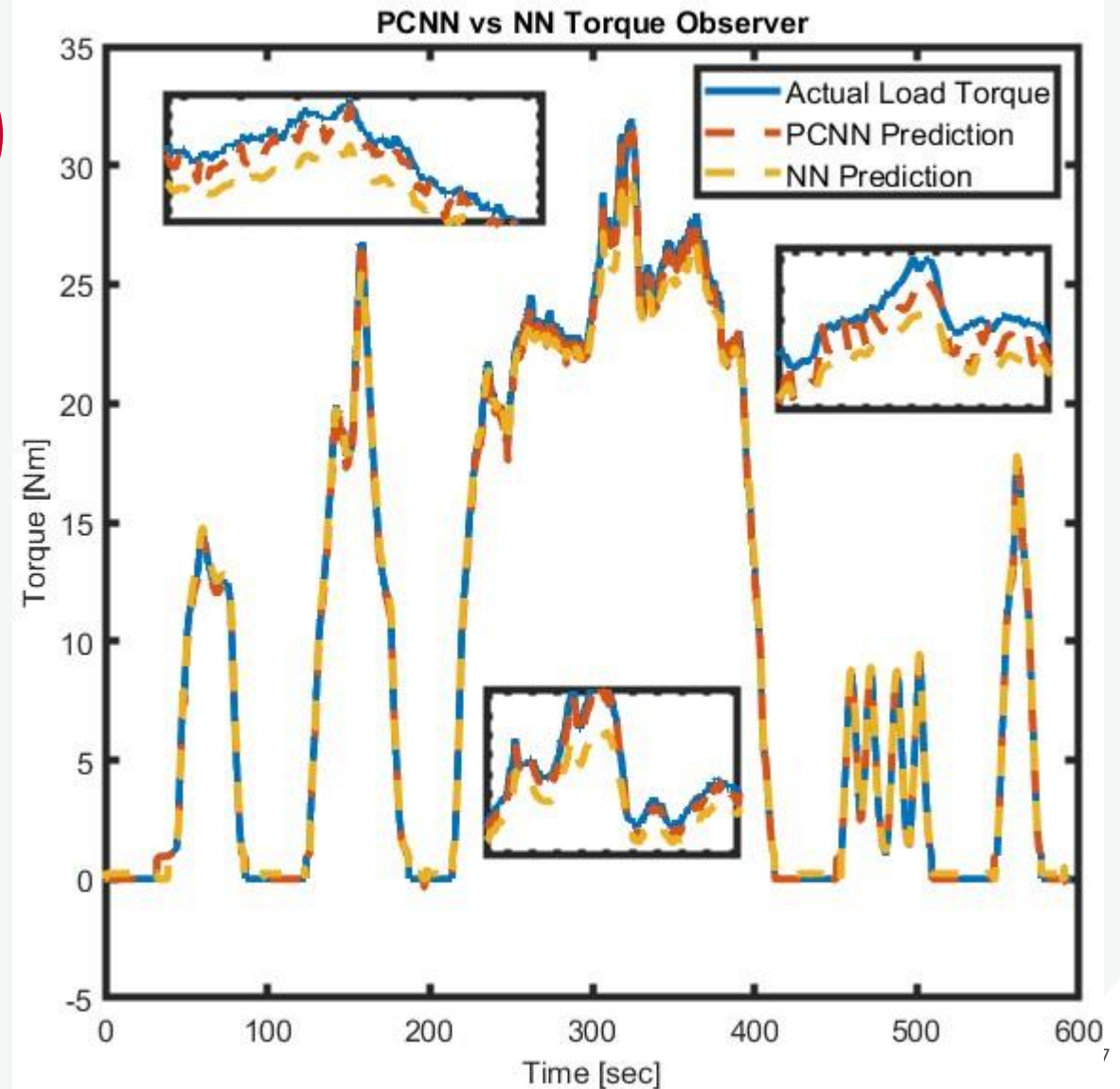
# PCNN Training



# PCNN Validation (US06)

- US06 has mostly operating points similar to FT75 speed profile
- PCNN and NN performance is comparable

Torque Observer	MAE	MSE	$R^2$
NN	0.3888	0.3287	0.997
PCNN	0.1343	0.0005	0.999

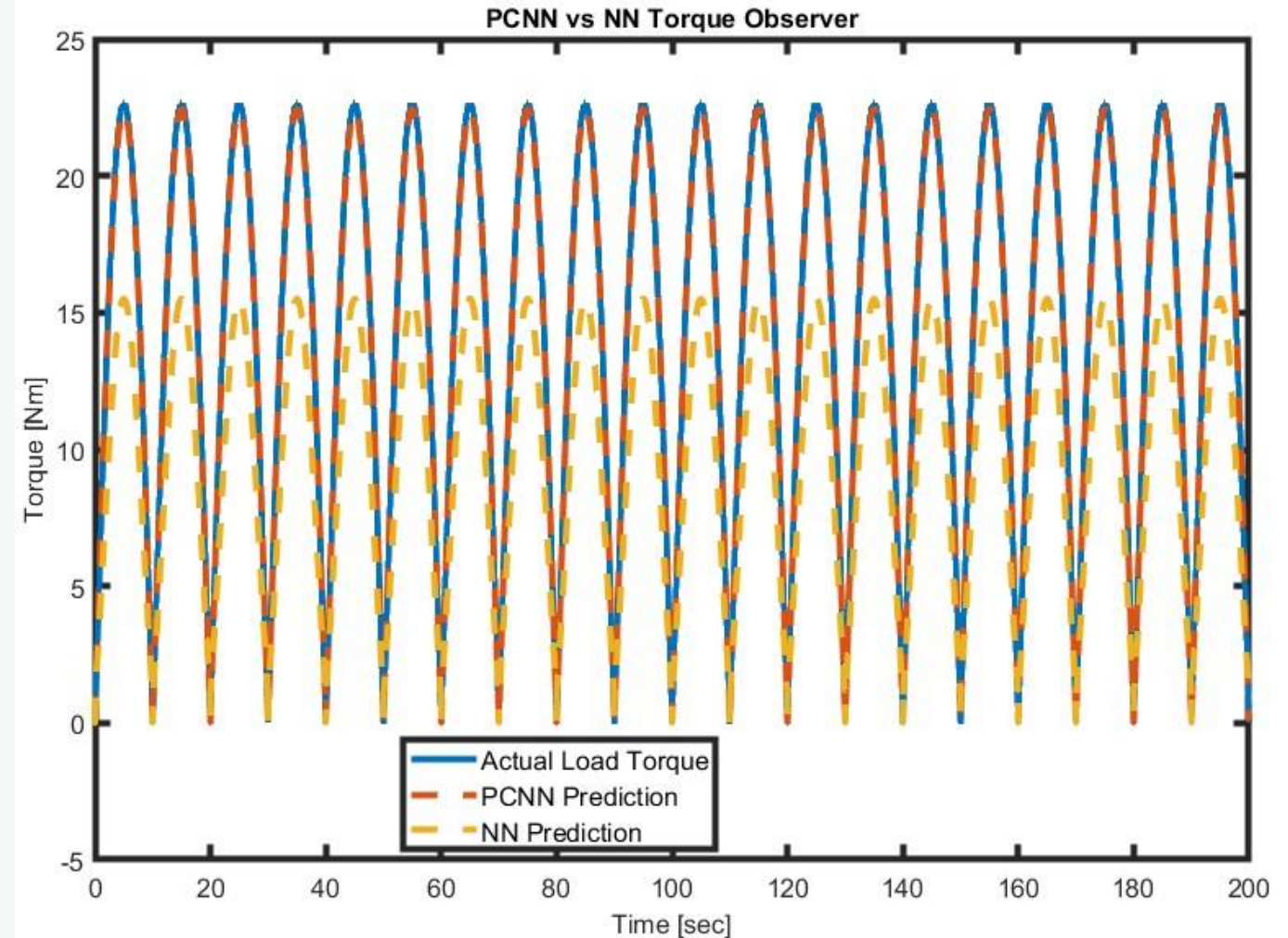




# PCNN Validation (Sinusoidal)

- Sinusoidal waveform helps to test the performance of torque observers under fluctuation
- It also tests the capability of extrapolation
- NN fails to predict load torque

Torque Observer	MAE	MSE	$R^2$
NN	4.8951	29.0872	0.4020
PCNN	0.0796	0.0075	0.999





# Thank you

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