

Enactment Analysis of Fault-Tolerant on Five Phase VSI fed IM Applications

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Abstract: When multi-stage AC drives dealt with from voltage source inverters (VSIs) requires a sensible PWM method of control. This paper investigates the performance of 3- ϕ and 5- ϕ induction motor drive with various PWM systems. Beginning, a 3- ϕ and 5- ϕ VSI model is compared with different open fault conditions to show the deficiency permissive limit of 5- ϕ induction motor drive. Then, PWM trading procedures are arranged for 5- ϕ VSI dealt with acknowledgment motor drive for a useful control. The suitable switching technique is identified by setting the high fundamental voltage with lessened %THD in the outcome voltages. The proposed scheme uses the full DC bus voltage, and the output responses superior with low lower order harmonic than the conventional sinusoidal pulse width modulation (SPWM) methods. The displays of the 5- ϕ VSI dealt with IM drive tested with different trading systems, and the results saw interms of harmonic contents present in the output voltage waveform. MATLAB/Simulink programming results associated with this paper to show and verify the theoretical thoughts.

Index Terms: SPWM, three phase VSI, five-phase VSI, five-phase induction motor, total harmonic distortion

I. INTRODUCTION

A 2 level VSI has 32 vectors represented into $d1-q1$ and $d3-q3$ subspaces. All subspaces are a source of lower order harmonics except the $d1-q1$ subspace. The switching techniques proposed in [05] can eliminate the harmonics present in $d3-q3$. In addition, this method can generate a sinusoidal stage voltage waveform. There are very few SVPWM techniques proposed in [6] to restrict the switching losses of a 5- ϕ inverter.

The comparative assessment of 3- ϕ and 5- ϕ VSI dealt with IM drive is present concerning its inadequacy receptive limit. Then the carrier based PWM trading plans are arranged in this paper for the 5- ϕ VSI fed IM drive. The MATLAB/Simulink is used to construct the structure. The displays of the proposed techniques are compared with conventional SVPWM technique.

A mathematical model can be represented for an induction motor. The 5- ϕ system factors are changed into 2- ϕ variables in d-q plane turning with synchronous speed. The displacement between two phases is 72 degrees, and the number of stages ought to be something very much like when the transformation. The relationships between 5- ϕ and 2- ϕ variables are as follows.

Central machine model circumstances for stator sides and rotor sides in fixed reference frame are tended to as follows:

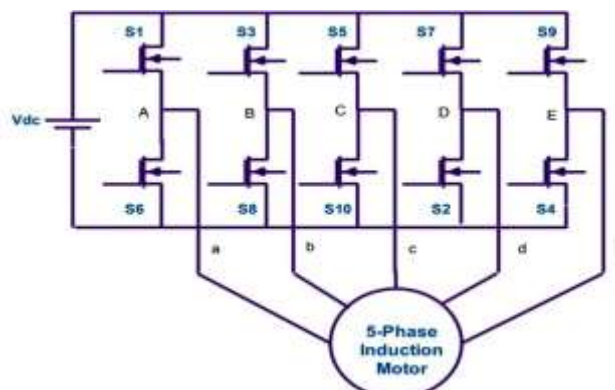
II. TWO-LEVEL THREE PHASE AND FIVE-PHASE VSI

Multi-phase IM drives used for variable speed applications. The conventional multiphase VSI does not suit for this application owing to the high aggregate of harmonics present in the voltage waveforms. A space vector concept is used with a modified switching sequence to reduce the harmonics and also helps to maximize the fundamental voltage.

Fig.1 shows the circuit diagram for 3- ϕ VSI dealt with IM

drive comprises six power switches, two switches per leg. The pole voltage is comparable to V_{dc} when the upper switch is ON and it is zero when it is OFF. Fig.2 shows the circuit chart for 5- ϕ VSI dealt with 5- ϕ IM drive incorporates ten power switches, two switches per leg. The post voltage is comparable to V_{dc} when

the upper switch is ON and it is zero when it is OFF. To avoid the direct short circuit of same leg switches, they are switched opposite to each other



.Fig.1 5- ϕ VSI fed 5- ϕ IM drive

III. FAULT-TOLERANT COMPARISON OF 3- Φ AND 5- Φ INDUCTION MOTOR

The presentation assessments of multi-stage voltage source inverter with different PWM strategies are carried out in this paper. A part of the customary PWM techniques such as sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation (SPWM), harmonic Injection PWM and offset addition PWM techniques are discussed for number of phases. Comparisons between different PWM techniques are presented.

The 5-stage structure is differentiated and the 3- Φ system in terms of its voltage and power levels as shown in Table 1. From this table, it is inferred that the non-adjacent line voltage for the 5- Φ system is more than the 3- Φ system and also the power level is more imperative in the 5- Φ system. Accordingly the 5- Φ acknowledgment motor is an elective response for the 3- Φ induction motor in industrial applications.

conditions in both the 3- Φ and 5- Φ enrollment motor system as shown in Table 2. When an issue in any of the stage leads to an extension in the current of various stages and diminished output power of the machine. When the fault in any two phases leads to inoperative condition of a 3- Φ induction motor system.

However the 5- Φ structure can able to produce the almost 85% of the rated power output.

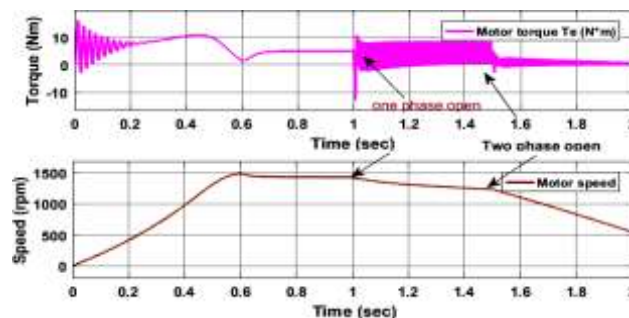


Fig.2 Speed and torque response under one phase and two phase open condition of 3- Φ IM drive

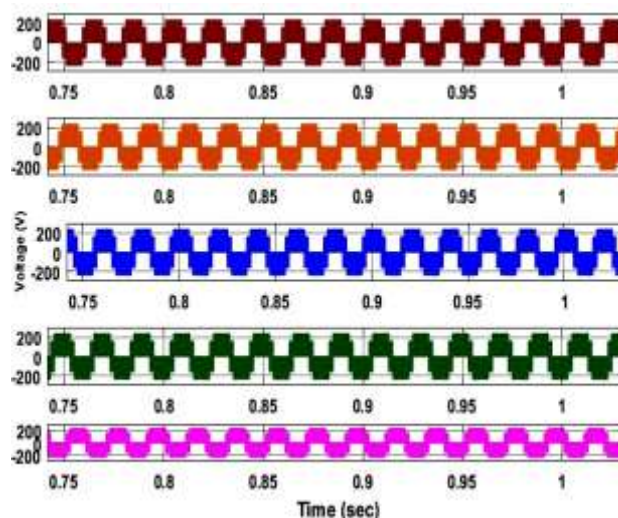
IV. PWM SWITCHING SCHEMES FOR 5- Φ VSI

4.1. Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation Technique (SPWM)

The analog and digital realization of carrier based SPWM techniques is the most popular procedure for the voltage source inverters. The high frequency carrier signal is compared with the sinusoidal sign to deliver the ending beats for the VSI switching contraptions. In 5- Φ VSI, there are 5 reference signals displaced by $2\pi/5$ are differentiated and the three-sided signal to generate gate pulses for 5-phase VSI as shown in Fig.5. The amplitude of the reference signal picks the outcome voltage of the VSI. The reference voltages for the multi-stage VSI are given in equation (10).

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

AMATLAB programming multiplication is used to determine the effect of different trading systems and to compare the results of various switching techniques such as triangle, harmonic injection and offset addition. The simulation limits used for the structure are: $V_{dc}=400V$, the chief yield repeat of VSI is 50Hz,



switching frequency $f_s=5kHz$ and the dead time of switches present in the same leg has not been considered.

Table 3 lists the simulation parameters of the system, and the performance ascribes are shown in Fig.3. The phase and line voltage of 5- Φ VSI is shown in Fig.3(a)&(b). The 5 phase induction motor electromagnetic

torque is tracking the reference torque command of 3 Nm, 2 Nm and 4.4 Nm at the instants 0.4 sec, 0.8 and 1.3 sec respectively as shown in Fig. 3 (c). The stator and rotor current variations regarding the load changes have been recorded and shown in Fig. 3(d).

VI. CONCLUSION

The overall assessment is made between 3- ϕ and 5- ϕ VSI dealt with IM drive to the extent that different weakness conditions. The fault-tolerant limit of 5- ϕ VSI is superior to the 3- ϕ drive. A 5- ϕ VSI with various PWM techniques are presented to improve the power quality of input voltage applied to 5- ϕ IM drive. Use of offset addition PWM technique chips away at the utilization of DC transport voltage when compared to other SPWM techniques. This control technique also deals with the chief yield voltage by than the sinusoidal pulse width modulation techniques. This investigation is performed in the MATLAB Simulink for 5- ϕ VSI fed IM drive.

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