

DIAGNOSIS OF ROTOR FAULT USING NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The three-phase induction machines (IM) is large importance and are being widely used as electromechanical system device regarding for their robustness, reliability, and simple design with well developed technologies. This work presents a reliable method for diagnosis and detection of rotor broken bars faults in induction machine. The detection faults are based on monitoring of the current signal. Also the calculation of the value of relative energy for each level of signal decomposition using package wavelet, which will be useful as data input of adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy inference system (ANFIS).

In this method, fuzzy logic is used to make decisions about the machine state. The adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy inference system is able to identify the IM bearing state with high precision.

This technique is applied under the MATLAB[®].

Keywords: Induction Machine; Diagnosis; Detection; Neuro-Fuzzy inference system.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The induction Machines (IM) are used in many fields, such as electrical drives system and main component of any industrial area that involve production processes [1,2]. In spite of their low cost, reliability and robustness, breakdown in electrical machines lead to failure of



the entire production system which cause considerable financial losses. Consequently, early detection faults are very helpful for avoiding failure and allow minimizing the downtime [3]. Stator winding fault is one of the major faults of these machine types [4, 5].

The presence of a broken bar in the cage rotor produces a geometric and electromagnetic asymmetry in the rotor circuit, and induced currents are created in direct rotating field, another field is turning around [6].

According to the literature, there are many techniques of the detection of stator and rotor faults in electrical machines drives, especially, the methods based on time domain or frequency domain techniques, which have been proposed to detect stator failures. A more intensive research efforts have been focused on frequency signature analysis for stator and rotor faults using different signals such as; machine currents, the motor current signature analysis (MCSA) combined with wavelet, wavelet transform (WT) applied to different signals, current envelope (CE), extended Park's vector approach (EPVA), instantaneous power signature analysis (IPSA), Short-Time Fourier Transform (STFT), support vector machine (SVM), etc, [7, 8]. The artificial intelligences based on fuzzy logic system inference, artificial neural network (ANN) or combined structure techniques of artificial neural fuzzy interference system (ANFIS) are widely used in the new monitoring techniques of induction machines [9, 10].

Therefore, in order to increase the efficiency and the reliability of the monitoring in the field of the (IM) supervision, the proposed technique is based on Neuro-Fuzzy inference system (ANFIS). In the aim to analyzing the faults, the global mathematical model of induction machine is developed and simulated via software *MATLAB*[®] /*SIMULINK*.

2. INDUCTION MOTOR MODEL

2. 1.Multi meshes model of rotor broken bars fault

The mathematical model of squirrel cage induction motor can be written in vector matrix from as follows [11]:

$$[V] = [R][I] + \frac{d}{dt}([L][I]) \quad (1)$$

Where;

The matrix of voltage and currant respectively as flows by :

$$[V] = \begin{bmatrix} [V_S] \\ [V_R] \end{bmatrix} \tag{2}$$

$$[I] = \begin{bmatrix} [I_S] \\ [I_R] \end{bmatrix} \tag{3}$$

With;

$$\begin{cases} [V_S] = [V_{S1} \ V_{S2} \ V_{S3}]^t \\ [I_S] = [I_{S1} \ I_{S2} \ I_{S3}]^t \\ [V_r] = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0]_{1 \times N_{R+1}}^t \\ [I_r] = [I_{R1} \ I_{R2} \ I_{R3} \ \dots \ I_{Rk} \ \dots \ I_{RN_R} \ I_e]_{1 \times N_{R+1}}^t \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

The global resistance matrix can be written as:

$$[R] = \begin{bmatrix} [R_S]_{3 \times 3} & \vdots & [0]_{3 \times N_R} & \vdots & [0]_{3 \times 1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ [0]_{N_R \times 3} & \vdots & [R_R]_{N_R \times N_R} & \vdots & -\frac{R_e}{N_R} [1]_{N_R \times 1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ [0]_{1 \times 3} & \vdots & -\frac{R_e}{N_R} [1]_{1 \times N_R} & \vdots & R_e \end{bmatrix} \tag{5}$$

Where;

The matrix of stator resestance is given by:

$$[R_S]_{3 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} R_S & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R_S & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & R_S \end{bmatrix} \tag{6}$$

The matrix of stator resestance is given by:

$$[R_d] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & R_{k,k} & R_{k,k+1} & 0 & \vdots \\ 0 & R_{k+1,k} & R_{k+1,k+1} & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

In case of the broken bar, the value of resistance this bar is multiplied by a factor of $M = 10^3$.

With;

$$R_{k,k} = R_{k+1,k+1} = (M + 1) \times R_b + 2 \times R_e \quad (12)$$

$$R_{k+1,k} = R_{k,k+1} = (-M) \times R_b \quad (13)$$

So, the squirrel cage resistance matrix, taking into account the defect, is defined by following:

$$[R_{Rd}] = [R_R] + [R_d] \quad (14)$$

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION WAVELET PACKET METHOD

3.1. The decomposition level

The decomposition level of the approximation signal which includes the left side band harmonic is the integer n_{LS} given by:

$$n_{LS} = \text{int} \left(\frac{\log\left(\frac{f_s}{f}\right)}{\log(2)} \right) \quad (15)$$

For this approach, further decomposition of this signal has to be done so that the frequency band $[0 - f]$ will be decomposed in more bands. Usually, two additional decomposition levels (that is, $n_{LS} + 2$) would be adequate for the analysis [12]:

$$n_{LS} + 2 = \text{int} \left(\frac{\log\left(\frac{10000}{50}\right)}{\log(2)} \right) + 2 \quad (16)$$

$$\text{int}(7.64) + 2 = 9 \text{ levels}$$

3.2. Energy Level of the wavelet decomposition

The multilevel decomposition of the stator current was then performed using Daubechies wavelet, the suitable level of decomposition is calculated according to Eq. (14). When the

defect of the rotor bars, on the stator windings of the induction motor appear, the faults information in stator current is included in each frequency band determined by the decomposition in wavelet or in wavelet packet. By calculating the energy associated to each level or with the each node of decomposition, one can build a very effective diagnosis tool. The energy proper value for each frequency band is defined by [13, 15]:

$$E_j = \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} |D_{j,k}(n)|^2 \quad (15)$$

Based on the energy eigen value, the eigenvector is set up as:

$$T = \left[\frac{E_0}{E}, \frac{E_1}{E}, \frac{E_2}{E} \dots \dots \frac{E_{2^m-1}}{E} \right] \quad (16)$$

Where D_j is the amplitude in each discrete point of the wavelet coefficient of the signal in the corresponding frequency band with:

$$E = \sum_{j=0}^{2^m-1} |E_j|^2 \quad (17)$$

The proper value T contains information on the signal of the stator current for a motor behavior. Besides, the amplitudes of the deviation of some proper values indicate the severity of the defect, which makes T a good candidate to diagnose broken bars of the rotor.

4. ADAPTIVE NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM

ANFIS is a hybrid controller structure using fuzzy logic inference system and the architecture of a neural network having five-layer feed-forward structure [16, 17]. Thus, the ANFIS offers the advantages of learning capability of neural networks and inference mechanism of fuzzy logic. A typical architecture of ANFIS having n inputs, one output, and m rules is illustrated in Figure. 1.

Here x, y, z and up to n are inputs, f is output, the cylinders represent fixed node functions and the cubes represent adaptive node functions. This is a Sugeno type fuzzy system, where the fuzzy IF-THEN rules have the following form:

- Rule1: if x is A_1 and y is B_1, \dots, n is k_1 then

$$f_1 = (p_1x + q_1y + r_1z + \dots + v_1)$$

- Rule2: if x is A_2 and y is B_2, \dots, n is k_2 then

$$f_2 = (p_2x + q_2y + r_2z + \dots + v_2).$$

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- Rule m : if x is A_m and y is B_m, \dots, n is k_m then

$$f_m = (p_mx + q_my + r_mz + \dots + v_m).$$

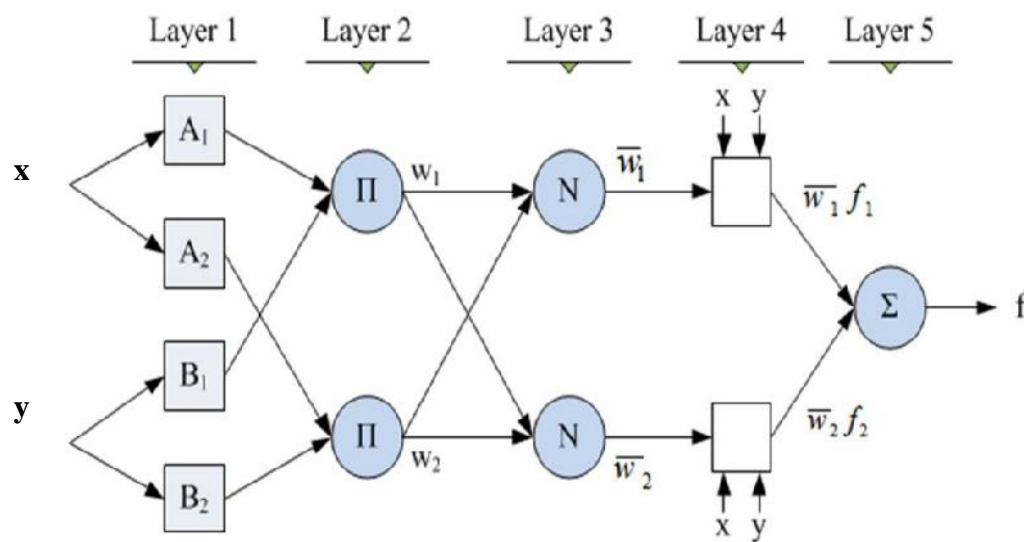


Fig.1. Typical ANFIS structure

In this paper we are using the current signals as the input nodes, and the output is the estimated machine state. The mechanical and electrical fault conditions are classified (Broken bars,..). The ANFIS model provides the output value which can be used for advance decision making, also to go for preventive maintenance or to program of the maintenance.

The suggested model for monitoring system is developed under Matlab/Simulink. Data base is collected from off-line is used the energy associated to each level or with the each node of decomposition of stator current signal. The inputs are translated into three different Gaussian membership functions and 64 rule base.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Figure 2 and Figure 3 illustrate, respectively, the stator current phase " I_{sa} " in healthy case and the stator current phase " I_{sa} " in broken rotor bar with Zoom presented to show the envelopes appear on the ends of the current .

Figure 4 present the variation of decomposition energy level of wavelet in the 16 frequency bands for healthy function case and in the presence of fault broken rotor bars in the induction machine.

The ANFIS model generates eight input membership functions of Gaussian structure and is run for 500 Epochs. The error for the training and checking output are found to be 0.004 % shown in Figure.5.

The trained and checked ANFIS output for different types of fault diagnosis are shown in Figure. 6.

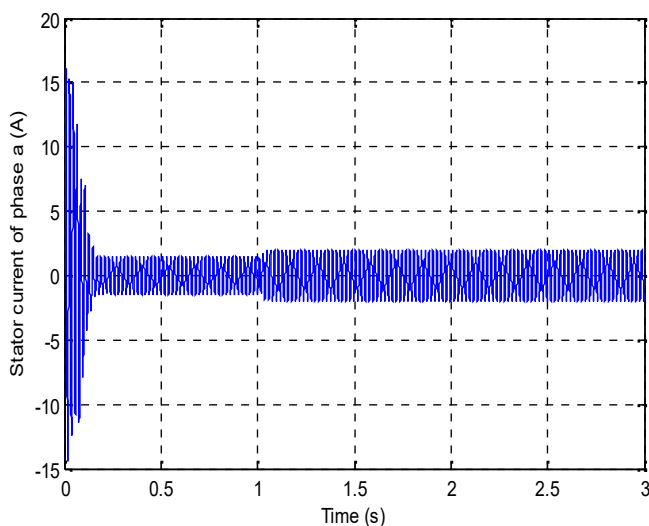


Fig.2. Stator current in healthy case

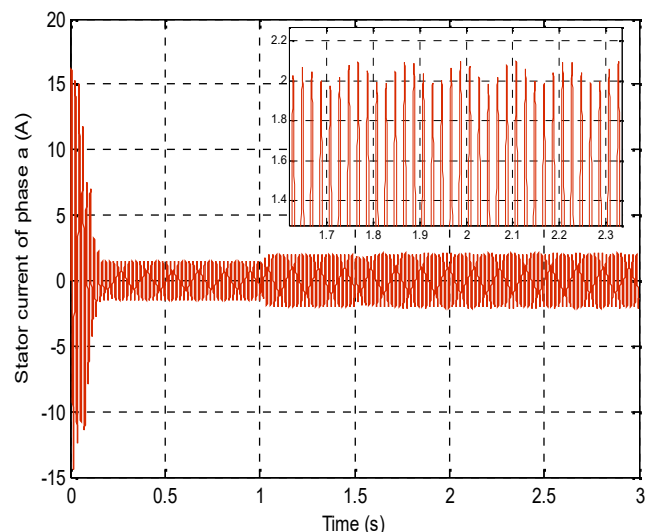


Fig.3. Stator current in broken rotor faults case

The input relationships or dependency for the ANFIS output are in addition analyzed. These

are the unique characteristics of adaptive neuro-fuzzy inference system. The mapping is optimized by neuro adaptive learning techniques by fuzzy modeling procedure to learn information about the data set for monitoring the stat of induction machine in our case study.

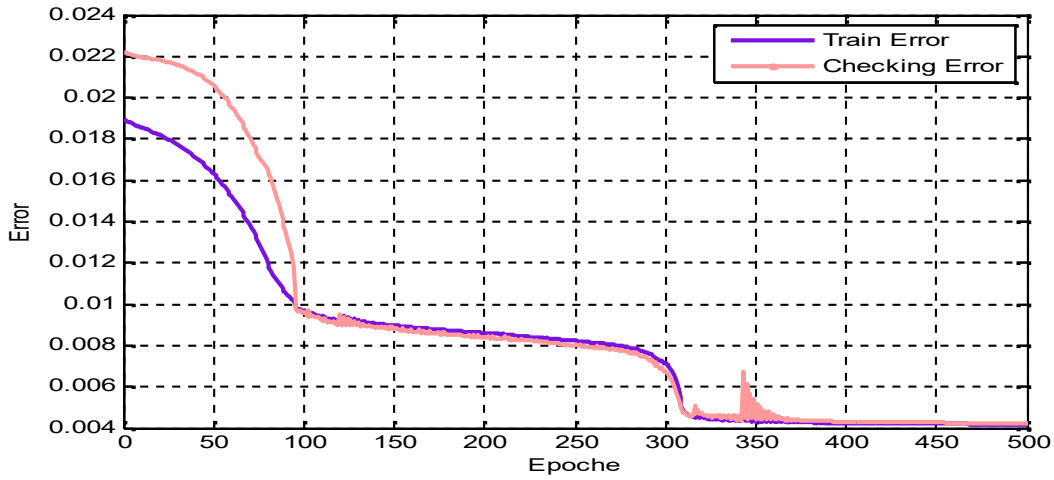


Fig. 5. Error curve of the ANFIS controller (Rotor broken rotor bars)

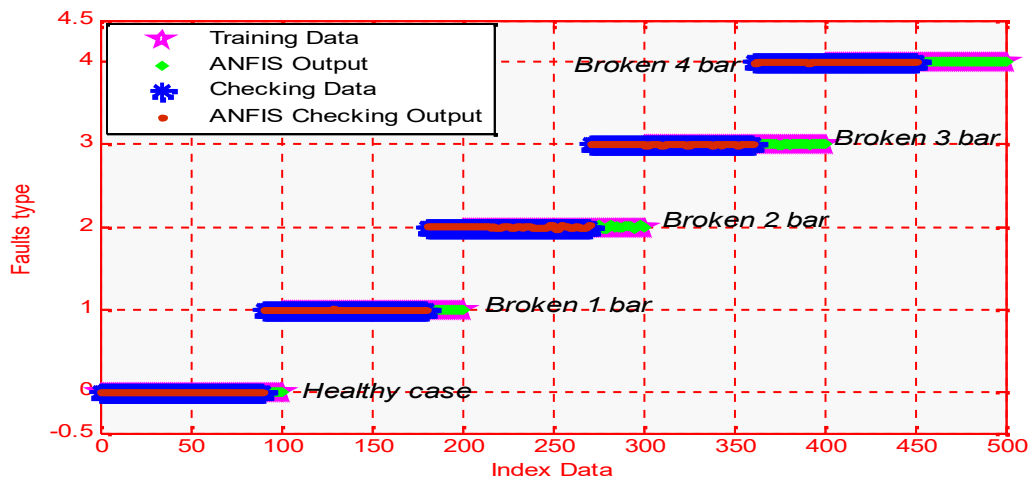


Fig.6. Training, Testing and Checking Output for the ANFIS controller (Rotor broken rotor bars)

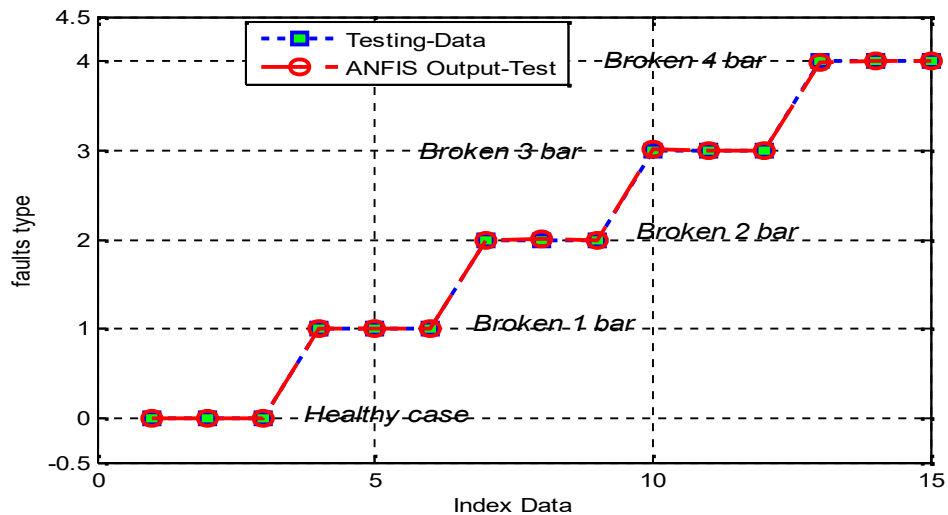


Fig.7. Testing Data and Testing Output for the ANFIS controller (Rotor broken rotor bars)

To validate our network (shown the Fig.7), a test of recognition is carried out. The results are consigned in the following table (Show Tab.1).

Table 1. Numerical values of input-output for validate ANFIS

Input		Desired Output	Estimated Output	Observations of the Error
x	y			
HEALTHY CASE				
95.5056	366.6240	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
96.5848	380.2702	0.0000	- 0.0000	0.0000
98.1150	405.8460	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 BROKEN BARS				
61.6177	351.4025	1.0000	1.0011	-0.0011
61.6177	366.5898	1.0000	0.9993	0.0007
65.3050	412.7210	1.0000	0.9987	0.0013
2 BROKEN BARS				
56.7994	381.6860	2.0000	1.9998	0.0002
58.1560	398.6990	2.0000	2.0022	-0.0022
59.3361	416.9158	2.0000	1.9877	0.0023
3 BROKEN BARS				
57.3547	434.1678	3.0000	3.0076	-0.0024
60.0000	480.0000	3.0000	2.9938	0.0062
62.5511	520.7533	3.0000	3.0009	-0.0001
4 BROKEN BARS				
53.0000	462.0000	4.0000	3.9895	0.0205
55.8730	500.4854	4.0000	4.0011	-00.11
59.0201	550.6706	4.0000	3.9993	0.0007

6. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we presented the development of a fault model of the induction machine then the simulation of this type faults. We initially presented in the first part the mathematical model of rotor broken bars faults.

In the second part of this work, the ANFIS approach is used to diagnose rotor broken bars faults in the induction machine, the adaptive neuro-fuzzy system inference indicator is based on the analysis of magnitude of energy level of the wavelet decomposition for stator current, in addition used for off-line training and checking of ANFIS in deferent fault types.

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