



Impact of Polyphase Induction Motor on Photovoltaic Water Pumping System

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ABSTRACT

An improved dynamic behavior of water pumping system is presented in this paper. The system consists of a seven-phase induction motor powered by a photovoltaic generator (PVG) and a battery bank, via two static converters controlled independently. A boost converter based on fuzzy logic controller is utilized to adapt the voltage of the photovoltaic generator in order to extract maximum power. A three levels neutral point clamped inverter (NPC) is introduced to attain a low voltage harmonic distortion in the system. In addition, an improved direct field oriented control with minimizing non-sequential currents for the seven-phase induction motor using fuzzy logic filter is implemented. To verify and validate the proposed system, an optimal operating point is chosen to locate the dynamic and static operating limits of the system. Moreover, the proposed system is simulated and analyzed. The minimization of the non-sequential currents component induces a quality energy improvement with minimizing of the Joule losses, which increase the system efficiency. The use of the seven-phase machine brings a degree of additional freedom to the system, its tolerance to faults is a capital issue for the isolated places.

1. INTRODUCTION

The employ of photovoltaic panels for water pumping systems has recently increased in far regions of developing countries where the augmentation of the traditional electrical feed network would be inconceivable and exorbitant. The photovoltaic array is an intermittent source of power because the available maximum power depends on the temperature and the irradiation conditions. A maximum peak power point tracking is then required for maximum efficiency [1]. Photovoltaic panels generally supply an electric motor which in turn drives for instance a hydraulic pump. Three-phase asynchronous motors are the most used in this field due to their robustness and low costs [1]. However, when a phase is lost, the system is more likely to stop; several studies have been conducted in order to continue operation during a motor fault [2-6]. What can be concluded by these studies is that these systems require a whole secondary system to continue operating. One of the alternatives to three-phase induction machines in this type of applications are polyphase asynchronous machines. Their redundant architecture allows a continuity of service even when the loss of one or more phase in stator or rotor levels. Segmentation of energy in the induction machine is a focus of current research [2-4].

The polyphase induction machine is known with its acceptable torque density and reliability in faulty cases [5, 6]. The technological advancement in the field of semiconductors offers a great advantage to these machines which are powered by voltage source inverters. As the pumping stations are installed in remote and inaccessible areas, a fault tolerant

system is very interesting and has been exploited in this work as a cheaper alternative. The use of complementary systems for degraded mode operation can be avoided, which will reduce the cost of the total system. Multi-phase machines in such a system are fault tolerant without modifying or adding any components to the system. However, the major problem of the polyphase machine is the non-sequential currents. Thus, to reduce the non-sequential component, fuzzy logic filter is implemented to regulate the non-sequential current (i_x , i_y , i_{x1} and i_{y1}) to zero value.

In this paper, the dynamic performances of a system that uses a seven-phase induction motor connected to a photovoltaic (PV) generator through a three-level inverter has been analyzed and improved.

2. SYSTEM MODELING

The proposed photovoltaic (PV) water-pumping system is composed of: PV generator, Boost converter, Fuzzy Logic Controller, Three-level NPC inverter, seven phase induction Motor and a Centrifugal Pump as shown in Figure 1.

2.1 Modeling of photovoltaic panels

The PVG consists of electrically interconnected photovoltaic panels and equivalent physically oriented circuits, including a diode. The circuit equivalent to a single diode is the most widely used model for large powers, as shown in Figure 2.

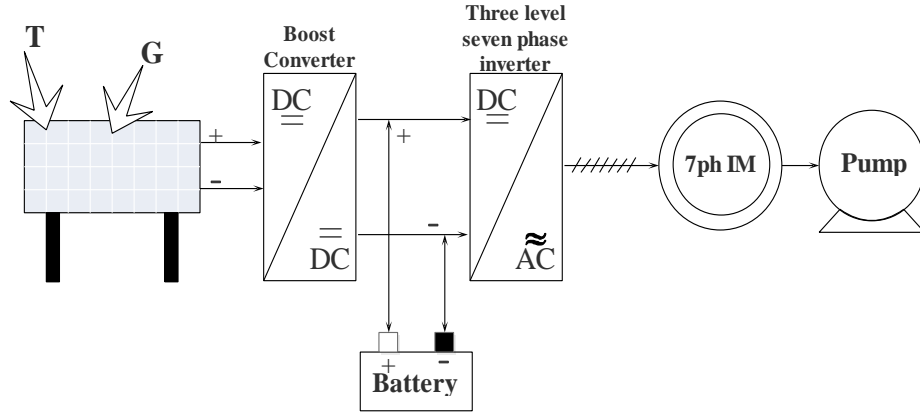


Figure 1. Synoptic schema of the studied water pumping system.

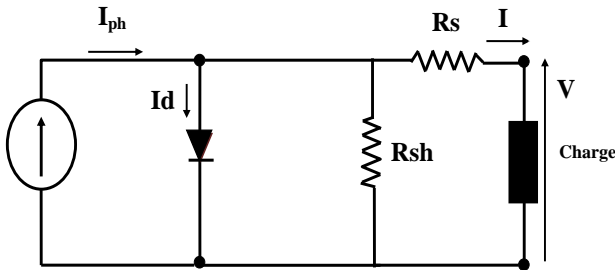


Figure 2. Photovoltaic cell equivalent circuit

From the above figure, the output current is expressed in the following equation:

$$i = i_{ph} - i_s \left[\exp \left(\frac{v + i \cdot R_s}{m \frac{KT}{q}} \right) - 1 \right] \frac{v + i \cdot R_s}{R_{sh}} \quad (1)$$

where, i_{ph} is the photo-current, i_s is the saturation current of the diode, m is the ideality factor, R_s and R_{sh} are series and parallel (shunt) resistances, T is junction temperature, K is Boltzmann constant, and q is the electron charge.

In general, for a PVG involving an array of N_s cell connected in series and N_p in parallel, its output current-voltage-relation maybe deduced from the basic cell Eq. (2) addressed in [7-9] as follows:

$$i = N_p \cdot i_{ph} - N_p \cdot i_s \left(\frac{V}{N_s} + \frac{R_s \cdot i}{N_p} \right) \left[\exp \left(\frac{\left(\frac{1}{m \frac{KT}{q}} \right)}{\left(\frac{V}{N_s} + \frac{R_s \cdot i}{N_p} \right)} \right) - 1 \right] \quad (2)$$

2.2 Power generator optimization by fuzzy logic

The working principle diagram of the PV system based on fuzzy logic is shown in Figure 3 [10-12].

The control objective is to track and extract maximum power point from the PV panels for a given solar irradiation level. The maximum power corresponding to the optimum operating point is determined for different solar irradiation. Fuzzy logic controller for a PV system is adopted from widely known photovoltaic cell electrical equivalent circuit. An

equivalent model for more powerful PVG made of an ($N_s \times N_p$) array of PV cells is established as in the paper [9].

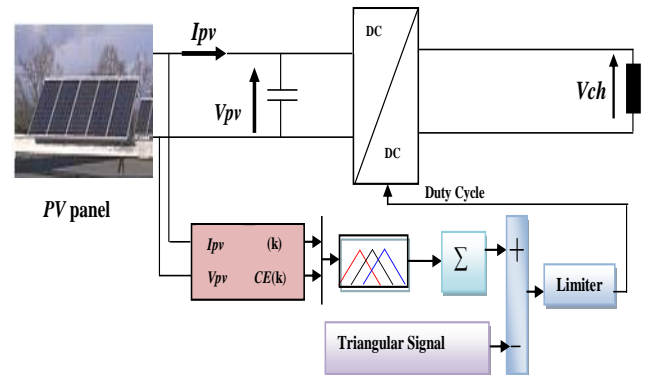


Figure 3. PV system using Fuzzy logic method

2.3 Model of the centrifugal pump

The Q-H head flow characteristic of a single-stage centrifugal pump is obtained using the Pleider-Peterman model [11, 12]. The following quadratic form can approximately express the behavior of a centrifugal pump with several speeds:

$$HMT = a_0 \Omega_r^2 - a_0 \Omega_r - a_0 Q^2 \quad (3)$$

where,

a_0, a_1, a_2 are constants data by the manufacturer.

The pump torque is given by:

$$\Gamma_r = k_r \cdot \Omega_r^2 \quad (4)$$

2.4 Model of battery

Lead-acid batteries allow energy storage for several hours to a few days. The state of charge is calculated relative to the actual capacity of the nominal battery capacity, as expressed in Eq. (5) as in the paper [13], the general structure is given in Figure 4.

The main reaction current of the battery bank can be expressed as:

$$I_{MR}(t) = I_{bb}(t) - I_{gaz}(t) \quad (5)$$

where,

I_{MR} : Main battery reaction current (A);

I_{bb} : External battery current (A);

I_{gaz} : Battery gassing current (A).

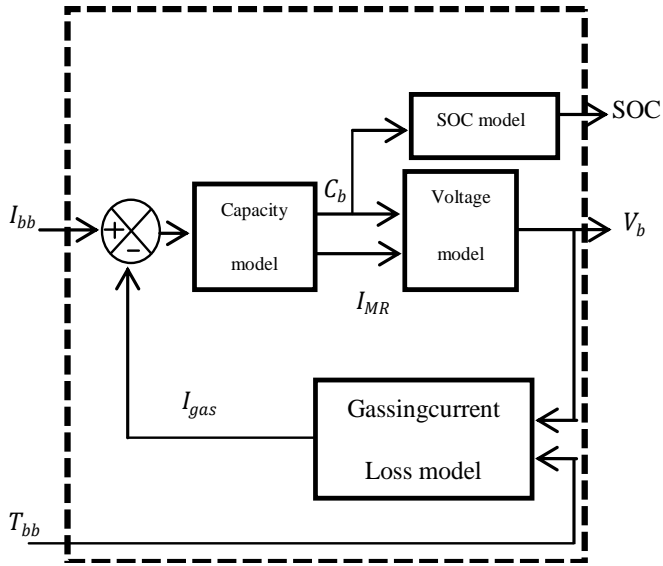


Figure 4. General structure of battery model

The capacity model of the battery is less effect on the charged or the discharged current. The real battery capacity is determined as [14]:

$$c_b(t) = \int_{t=0}^t I_{MR}(t)dt + c_{b,i} \quad (6)$$

where,

C_b : Actual battery capacity (Ah);

$c_{b,i}$: Initial battery capacity (Ah).

The state-of-charge can be calculated by referring the actual capacity to the rated capacity of the battery:

$$SOC = \frac{c_b}{c_{10}} \times 100\% \quad (7)$$

The battery voltage model is based on the “extended kinetic battery model”, which is presented by Wu et al. [14].

3. MODELING AND CONTROL OF THE HEPTAPHASE ASYNCHRONOUS MOTOR

The windings of the Polyphase motor are offset by $2\pi/7$, generally the inductance matrices of the motor with several phases are full, which complicates the control of its last. However, like all stator or rotor inductance matrices can be diagonalized. There is therefore an orthogonal basis of eigenvectors in which the magnetic quantities of the motor are decoupled. This certainly makes it easier to control the induction motor [15-18]. Using the transformation Eq. (8) to switch from natural storage to another also makes it possible to increase the electromagnetic torque per ampere for the same volume of motor. Modeling is performed assuming linear

magnetic circuits, equal mutual inductances and neglecting iron losses [15].

$$T_7^t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 & a_6 \\ 0 & b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 & b_6 \\ 1 & a_2 & a_4 & a_6 & a_8 & a_{10} & a_{12} \\ 0 & b_2 & b_4 & b_6 & b_8 & b_{10} & b_{12} \\ 1 & a_3 & a_6 & a_9 & a_{12} & a_{15} & a_{18} \\ 0 & b_3 & b_6 & b_9 & b_{12} & b_{15} & b_{18} \\ c & c & c & c & c & c & c \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{with: } a_h = \cos(h 2\pi/7), b_h = \sin(h 2\pi/7) \text{ and } c = 1/\sqrt{2}$$

The voltage equations of the seven-phase induction motor in the d-q frame are given by:

$$\begin{cases} v_{ds} = r_s i_{ds} + \frac{d\phi_{ds}}{dt} - \omega_s \phi_{qs} \\ v_{qs} = r_s i_{qs} + \frac{d\phi_{qs}}{dt} + \omega_s \phi_{ds} \\ v_{xs} = r_s i_{xs} + \frac{d\phi_{xs}}{dt} \\ v_{ys} = r_s i_{ys} + \frac{d\phi_{ys}}{dt} \\ v_{x1s} = r_s i_{x1s} + \frac{d\phi_{x1s}}{dt} \\ v_{y1s} = r_s i_{y1s} + \frac{d\phi_{y1s}}{dt} \\ 0 = r_r i_{dr} + \frac{d\phi_{dr}}{dt} - \omega_r \phi_{qr} \\ 0 = r_r i_{qr} + \frac{d\phi_{qr}}{dt} + \omega_r \phi_{dr} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

The flux equations are given by:

$$\begin{cases} \phi_{ds} = (L_m + l_{fs}) i_{ds} + L_m i_{dr} \\ \phi_{qs} = (L_m + l_{fs}) i_{qs} + L_m i_{qr} \\ \phi_{xs} = l_{fs} i_{xs} \\ \phi_{ys} = l_{fs} i_{ys} \\ \phi_{x1s} = l_{fs} i_{x1s} \\ \phi_{y1s} = l_{fs} i_{y1s} \\ \phi_{dr} = (L_m + l_{fs}) i_{dr} + L_m i_{ds} \\ \phi_{qr} = (L_m + l_{fs}) i_{qr} + L_m i_{qs} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

Non-sequential components (x,y) and (x_1,y_1) do not contribute to the torque creation, but they cannot be neglected. However, these components usually generate circulation currents when the machine is fed by an inverter. This is due to frequency harmonic of the PWM control, which do not return it to a three-phase system. A preliminary analysis made to evaluate the PWM impact on non-sequential current is show in Figure 5. The Figure 6 shows the performance of the seven phase induction machine under unbalanced parameter.

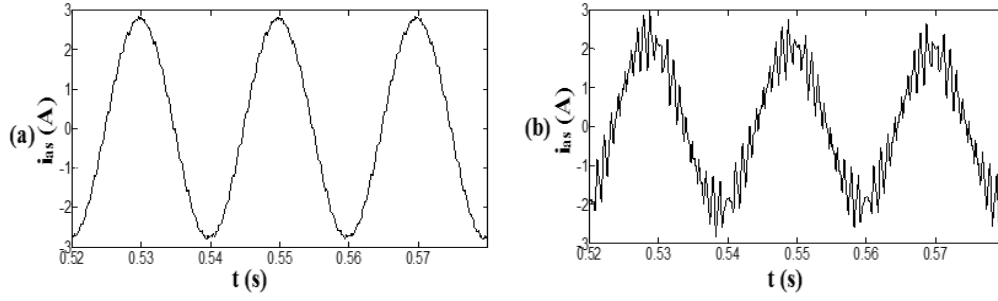


Figure 5. Stator current of the first phase supplied with three levels inverter (a) Without non-sequential components, (b) with non-sequential components

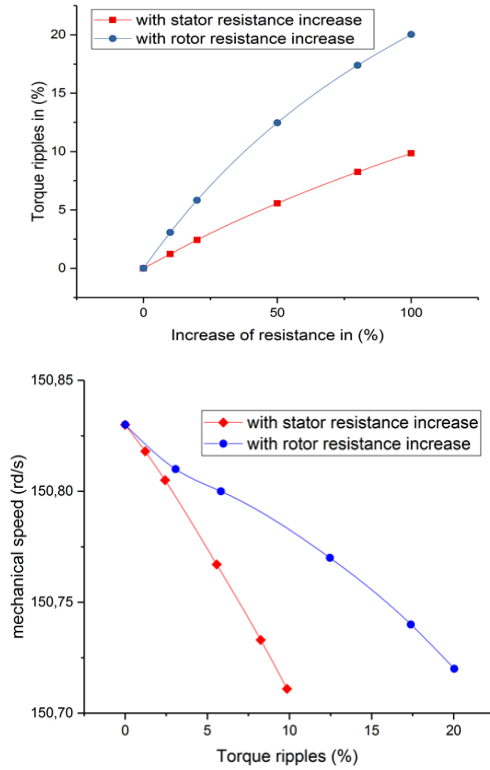


Figure 6. Behavior of seven phase induction machine under unbalanced parameter

The electromagnetic torque is expressed as follow:

$$\Gamma_{em} = pL_m((i_{dr}.i_{qs}) - (i_{ds}.i_{qr})) \quad (11)$$

While the load torque acts as a disturbance via the following mechanical equation:

$$\Gamma_{em} - \Gamma_r = J \frac{d\Omega}{dt} \quad (12)$$

with $i_{qs}, i_{ds}, i_{dr}, i_{qr}, i_{xs}, i_{xs}, i_{ys}, i_{yls}$ are respectively the stator and rotor currents components; $v_{qs}, v_{ds}, v_{dr}, v_{qr}, v_{xs}, v_{xs}, v_{ys}, v_{yls}$ are the stator and rotor voltages components; $\varphi_{qs}, \varphi_{ds}, \varphi_{dr}, \varphi_{qr}, \varphi_{xs}, \varphi_{xs}, \varphi_{ys}, \varphi_{yls}$ are respectively the stator and rotor fluxes component.

3.1 Field oriented control of the seven phase induction machine

The orientation control by the rotor flux is implemented to

provide the decoupling between the magnitudes of the generated electromagnetic torque and rotor flux [4, 15]. This is achieved in the rotor flux when it coincides with the d-axis of the reference with regards to the rotating field. Thus, when acting on the variables i_{qs}, i_{ds} , the quantities Γ_{em} and φ_r are controlled separately. This means aligning the rotor flux vector on the d-axis: $\varphi_{dr} = \varphi_r$ and $\varphi_{qr} = 0$.

Using this concept, the mathematical model of the seven-phase induction machine became:

$$\begin{cases} v_{ds} = \left(r_s + \frac{L_m^2}{l_r^2} r_r \right) i_{ds} + \sigma l_s \frac{d}{dt} i_{ds} - \sigma l_s \omega_s i_{qs} - \frac{L_m}{T_r l_r} \varphi_r \\ v_{qs} = \left(r_s + \frac{L_m^2}{l_r^2} r_r \right) i_{qs} + \sigma l_s \frac{d}{dt} i_{qs} + \sigma l_s \omega_s i_{ds} - \frac{L_m}{l_r} \omega_r \varphi_r \\ \frac{d}{dt} \varphi_r = \frac{L_m}{T_r} i_{ds} - \frac{1}{T_r} \varphi_r \\ \omega_s - \omega_r = \frac{L_m i_{qs}}{T_r \varphi_r} \\ \Gamma_{em} = p \frac{L_m}{T_r} \varphi_r i_{qs} \\ J \frac{d}{dt} \Omega = \Gamma_{em} - \Gamma_r - f \Omega \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

with: J and Ω are the inertia and speed of the machine, respectively.

This induces:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_r^* = \frac{L_m}{1 + T_r} i_{ds} \\ \Gamma_{em}^* = p \frac{L_m}{L_r} i_{qs} \varphi_r^* \\ \omega_s^* = \frac{L_m i_{qs}}{T_r \varphi_r^* + \epsilon} + \omega_r \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

with:

$$\sigma = 1 - \frac{L_m^2}{L_r L_s}, T_r = \frac{l_{fr} + L_m}{r_r}, \epsilon = 0.001$$

As mentioned, the minimization of non-sequential currents is done through a controller based on fuzzy logic [19-21]. The input to these controller variables are error “E” and the derivative of error “ED”; as shown in Figure 7 and Table 1. The proposed schematics of the FOC heptaphase asynchronous motor are given in Figure 8.

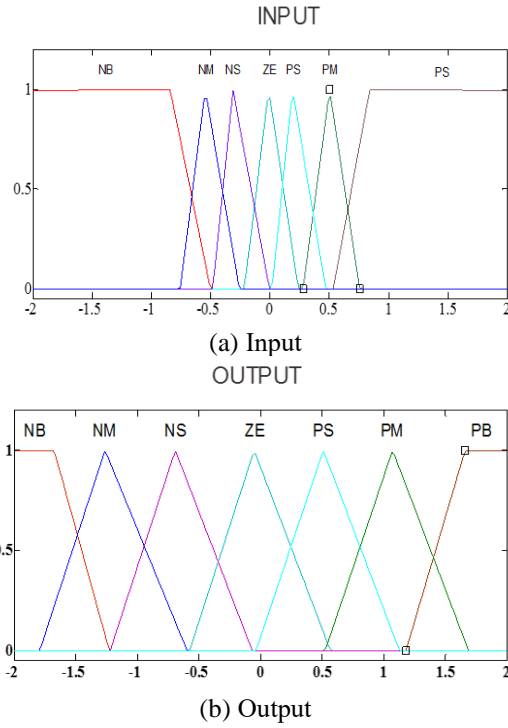


Figure 7. Fuzzy membership of non-sequential component minimization

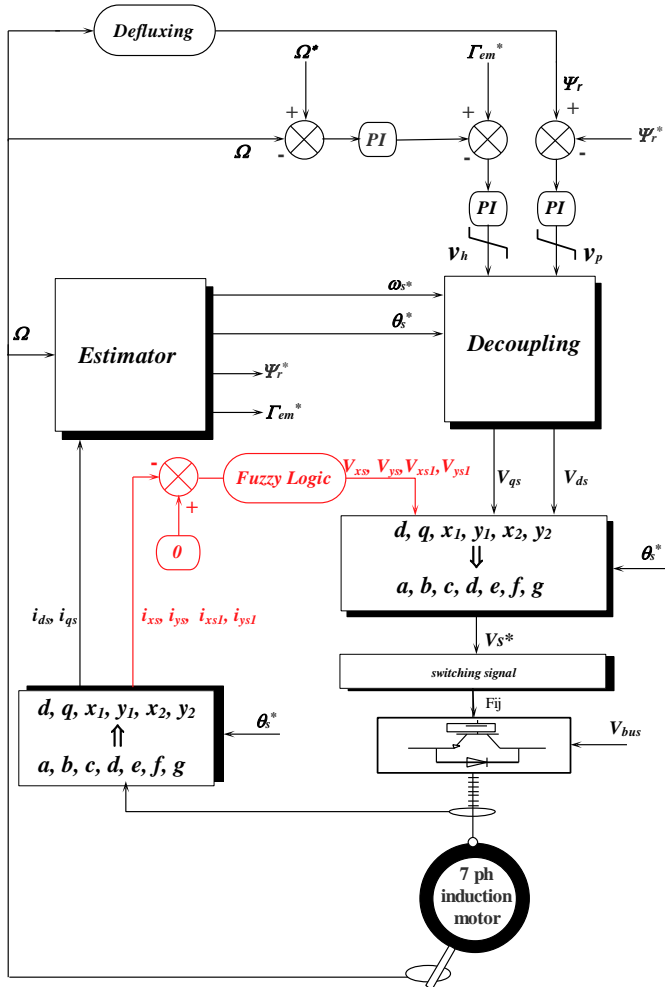


Figure 8. Improved FOC of hepataphase asynchronous motor scheme

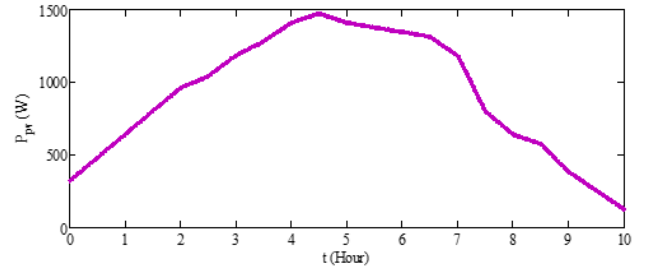


Figure 9. Power of photovoltaic together with the battery power

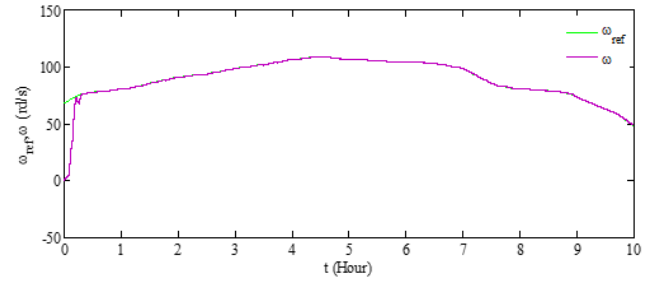


Figure 10. Mechanical speed

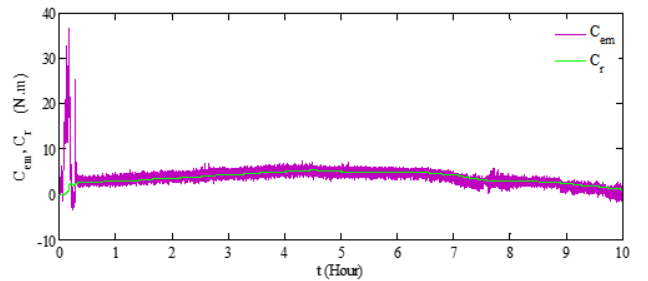


Figure 11. Electromagnetic and pump torque

4. SIMULATION RESULT

The proposed photovoltaic water-pumping system is simulated in MATLAB/Simulink environment. For sizing the proposed water pumping system, an analytical method based on water needs to calculate the energy, the determination of the available solar energy and the choice of components were required. This system is elaborated to meet the needs of water for a small village in Bejaia city, situated on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, whose daily consumption is estimated to be 72 m³. Therefore, the generator consists of 32 modules in series of an energy of 60 W for each. To simulate the operation of the system, we present the radiation and temperature for a day on October whose irradiation relatively low.

Photovoltaic panel and the batteries bank are shown in the Figure 9. Figure 10 shows good performance of the direct control of the rotor flux orientation. On the other hand, the mechanical speed of the seven phase induction machine perfectly follows the reference speed derived from the power delivered by the photovoltaic panel. Figure 11 show the evolution of the seven-phase induction machine torque as well as that of the centrifugal pump. The fuzzy logic minimization of the non-sequential current components is shown in Figure 12, aided by the using of the three-level inverter. The

performances of the pumping system with photovoltaic panels optimized by fuzzy logic and the batteries are shown in Figures 13-15. Figures 16 and 17 gives the climate information where the Photovoltaic panel's irradiance of the sun are positioned and the temperature, respectively. The parameters

of the seven-phase induction machine and the pumping system are given in the appendix. Table 2 gives the characteristics data of PV module, whereas, Table 3 gives the parameters of centrifugal pump.

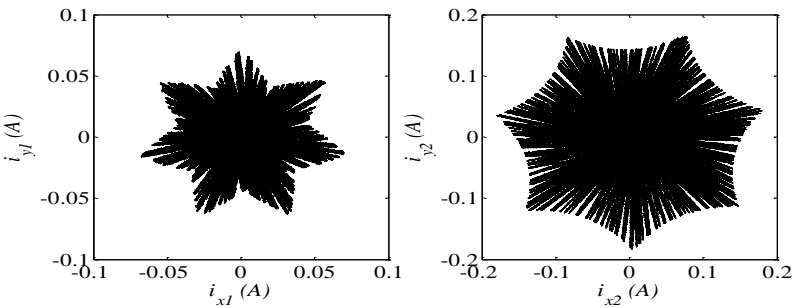


Figure 12. Non-sequential currents components

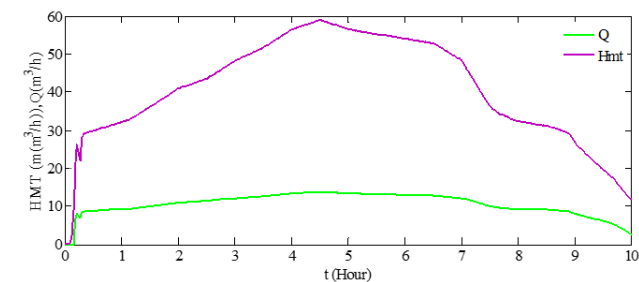


Figure 13. Water flow and HMT

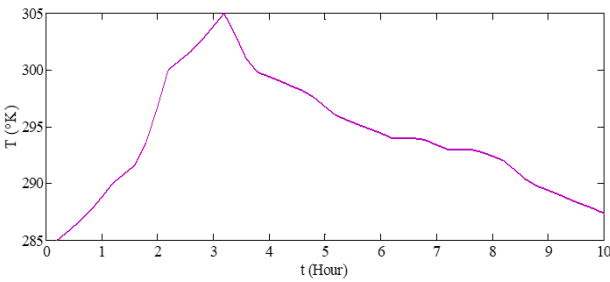


Figure 17. Temperature profile

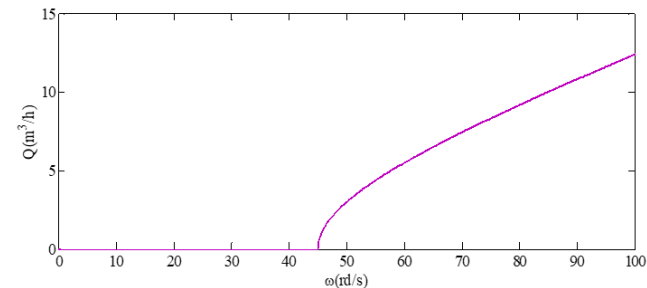


Figure 14. Characteristic flow-speed

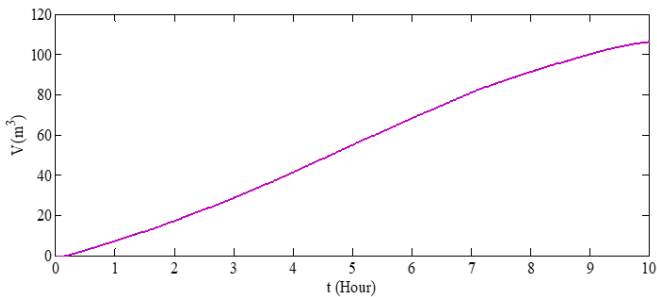


Figure 15. Volume of water pumped

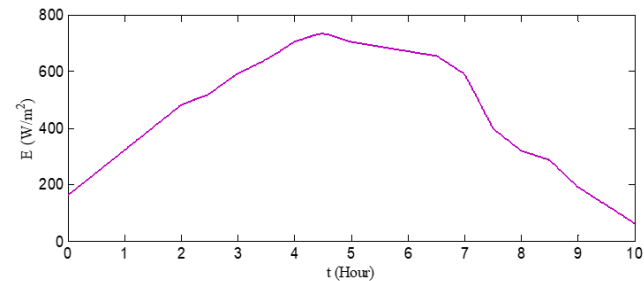


Figure 16. Irradiance profile

Table 1. Rules base for fuzzy control

dE	Bn	Nm	sn	ez	sp	mp	bp
bn	Bn	Bn	bn	bn	mn	sn	ez
nm	Bn	Bn	bn	mn	sn	ez	sp
sn	Bn	Bn	mn	sn	ez	sp	mp
ez	Bn	mn	ns	ez	sp	mp	bp
sp	Mn	Sn	ez	sp	mp	bp	bp
mp	Sn	Ez	sp	mp	bp	bp	bp
bp	Ez	Sp	mp	bp	bp	bp	bp

Table 2. Characteristics data of PV module

Characteristics data of PV module	
Power rate	60 W
Voltage rate	17.1 V
Current rate	3.5 A
Temperature coefficients of short circuit current	$(0.0065 \pm 0.015) \text{ A}/^\circ\text{C}$
Temperature coefficients of open circuit voltage	$-(80 \pm 10) \text{ mV}/^\circ\text{C}$

Table 3. Centrifugal pump parameters

Parameters of the centrifugal pump	
Speed	157 rad/sec
Pump inertia	20 g.m²
Flow	21 m³/h
Height	12m
a0	$0.49234.10^{-3} \text{ m}/(\text{rad}/\text{sec})^2$
a1	$1,58.10^{-5} \text{ m}/(\text{rad}/\text{sec}(\text{m}^2/\text{sec}))$
a2	$-18144 \text{ m}/(\text{m}^3/\text{sec})^2$

5. CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this work was the integration of the seven-phase induction machine into the water pumping system. As known, a poly-phase machine exhibits additional circulation currents (non-sequential components) when it is powered via inverters. Fuzzy logic was utilized in this paper to minimize the latter effect on the system. On the other hand, water pumping systems usually have poor energy quality which in turn justify the use of a three-level inverter. Results showed that the proposed system may give high promises in both aspects mechanical and electrical performances for water pumping systems.

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NOMENCLATURE

S	Index stator
R	Index rotor
D	Direct axe
Q	Quadratic axe
x, y, x_1, y_1	No-sequential axe
ω_s	Speed of the synchronous reference frame
p	Number of pole pairs
L_m	Mutual inductance
l_{fr}	rotor leakage inductance
l_{fs}	Stator leakage inductance
J	Moment of inertia
ω_r	Rotor electrical angular speed

Greek symbols

Ω	Mechanical speed
Γ_{em}	Electromagnetic torque
Γ_r	Load torque

APPENDIX

$P_n = 2.75 \text{ Kw}; f = 50 \text{ Hz}; v_n = 220\text{V}; i_n = 4.8 \text{ A}; r_r$
 $= 6.3\Omega; l_{fs} = 0.04 \text{ H}; l_{fr} = 0.04 \text{ H}$
 $L_m = 0.42\text{H}; J = 50 \text{ g.m}^2; k_f = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Nm.s/rd}$