Fuzzy-Logic Based Speed Control of Induction Motor Considering Core Loss into Account

Scientific
Research

Fuzzy-Logic Based Speed Control of Induction Motor Considering Core Loss into Account

Mohammad Abdul Mannan[1], Asif Islam[2], Mohammad Nasir Uddin[1],
Mohammad Kamrul Hassan[1], Toshiaki Murata[3], Junji Tamura[3]

[1]Department of Electrical & Electronic Engineering, American International University,
Bangladesh (AIUB), Dhaka, Bangladesh
[2]Department of Electrical & Electronic Engineering, Bangladesh University of
Engineering & Technology (BUET), Dhaka, Bangladesh
[3]Department of Electrical Engineering, Kitami Institute, Hokkaido, Japan
Email: mdmannan@aiub.edu, asif038@gmail.com, mdkamrul@aiub.edu, tamuraj@mail.kitami-it.ac.jp

ABSTRACT

Rotor flux and torque of an induction motor (IM) are decoupled to obtain performance of DC motor. The decoupling strategy has been developed in terms of stator current components where the core loss is neglected. Many different controllers including fuzzy logic controller (FLC) with neglecting core loss have been designed to control the speed of induction motor. The outcome of investigation about the effect of core loss on indirect field oriented control (IFOC) has been concluded that the actual flux and torque are not reached to the reference flux and torque if core loss is neglected. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to propose a fuzzy logic speed controller of induction motor where flux and torque decoupling strategy is decoupled in terms of magnetizing current instead of stator current to alleviate the effects of core loss. The performances of proposed fuzzy-logic-based controller have been verified by computer simulation. The simulation of speed control of IM using PI and FLC are performed. The simulation study for high-performance control of IM drive shows the superiority of the proposed fuzzy logic controller over the conventional PI controller.

Keywords: Indirect-Field-Oriented Control; PI Controller; Fuzzy Logic Controller; Induction Motor; Speed Control

1. Introduction

Induction motors have been considered for many industrial applications since its discovery [1-3] because of its low maintenance, robustness, low cost, high efficiency, good self starting, simplicity of design, absence of the collector brooms system and small inertia. The most problematic things of induction motor are its complex, non-linear, multivariable mathematical model, and it is not inherently capable of providing variable speed operation [4,5]. The problems of induction motor can be solved through the use of intelligent control and adjustable speed controllers, such as scalar and vector control drive [6,7].

The scalar control methods like the volt-hertz control performance is good only for steady state condition but it leads to poor dynamic performance. Since Blashke [6] and Hasse [8] have developed the new technique known as vector control or field oriented control (FOC), the use of the induction machine becomes more and more frequent because FOC provides better performance for steady state as well as transient conditions. This control strategy can provide the same performance as achieved from a separately excited DC machine, and is proven to

be well adapted to all type of electrical drives associated with induction machines [9].

The FOC schemes are classified into two groups: the direct method of field orientation proposed by Blaschke [6] and the indirect method of field orientation proposed by Hasse [8]. The direct method requires flux acquisition, which is mostly obtained by computation techniques using machine terminal quantities, where as indirect method avoids the requirement of flux acquisition by using known motor parameters to compute the appropriate motor slip speed to obtain the desired flux position. The scheme of indirect is simpler to implement than the direct method of FOC hence, indirect field oriented control (IFOC) method has become more popular [1,10-13].

In order to achieve the same performance of DC machine from induction motor, the rotor flux and torque of are decoupled in terms of stator current components neglecting the core loss [6-16]. The core loss of induction motor is very common and may not be negligible to achieve precise industrial application [17]. The decoupling control of rotor flux and torque in terms of stator current components of induction motor drive taking core

loss into account is complicated [18-21]. Therefore, an IFOC method of induction motor drives taking core loss into account in terms of magnetizing current components has been proposed with PI speed controller loop in [22]. The extension work [22] of literature [18] has been done to regulate speed and rotor flux based on PI controller. In [22], the PI controller gains were changed to obtain desired speed under the variation of load torque. One set of fixed PI controller gain is unable to track the desired speed. Moreover, the steady state error cannot be minimized to zero by the conventional PI controller [16,21]. An IFOC of induction motor drive to regulate speed based on fuzzy-logic has been proposed in [16] neglecting core loss. To overcome the previously discussed disadvantages of conventional PI controller and the complication effects of core loss of induction motor drive, it would be desirable to design a well controller. The fuzzy-logic control (FLC) is seemed to be a suitable controller in terms of high dynamic response under the variation of load torque and parameters [16].

In this paper, a fuzzy-logic-based high-performance control of IM drive including core loss is proposed. The FLC is used to regulate rotor speed in terms of magnetizing q-axis current where the reference d-axis current is kept constant at rated value. The proposed controller can track properly the desired speed under the variation of load torque and parameters. The effectiveness of the proposed controller with space vector PWM inverter-fed IM drive is shown by computer simulation which done by Matlab/Simulink. The simulation is also done for PI speed controller of induction motor taking core loss into account. The simulation study shows the superiority of the proposed FLC over the conventional PI controller.

## 2. IFOC of Induction Motor Drive Taking Core Loss into Account

Figure 1 shows the equivalent circuit of an induction motor taking core loss into account in the *d-q* axes synchronously rotating reference frame. The voltage equations are given by:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} v_{sd} = R_s i_{sd} + p\Phi_{sd} - \omega_e\Phi_{sq} \\ v_{sq} = R_s i_{sq} + p\Phi_{sq} + \omega_e\Phi_{sd} \end{array}\right\} \quad (1)$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} 0 = R_r i_{rd} + p\Phi_{rd} - \omega_s\Phi_{rq} \\ 0 = R_r i_{rq} + p\Phi_{rq} + \omega_s\Phi_{rd} \end{array}\right\} \quad (2)$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} R_c i_{cd} = p\Phi_{md} - \omega_e\Phi_{mq} \\ R_c i_{cq} = p\Phi_{mq} + \omega_e\Phi_{md} \end{array}\right\} \quad (3)$$

where p is differential operator; v_{sd} and v_{sq} are the stator *d*- and *q*-axis input voltages; i_{sd} and i_{sq} are the stator *d*- and *q*-axis currents; i_{rd} and i_{rq} are the rotor *d*- and *q*-axis currents; i_{cd} and i_{cq} are the core loss *d*- and *q*-axis cur-
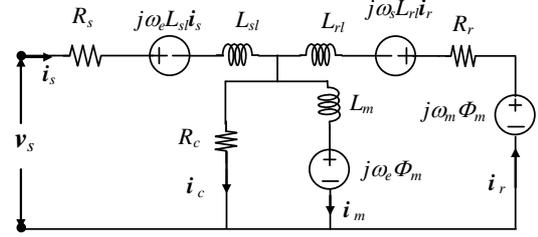
Figure 1. Equivalent circuit of IM taking core loss into account in a synchronously rotating reference frame.

rents; Φ_{sd} and Φ_{sq} are the stator *d*- and *q*-axis fluxes; Φ_{rd} and Φ_{rq} are the rotor *d*- and *q*-axis fluxes; Φ_{md} and Φ_{mq} are the magnetizing *d*- and *q*-axis fluxes; R_s, R_r and R_c are stator, rotor and core loss resistances; ω_e and ω_s are primary and slip angular frequencies.

The current equations are written as

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} i_{sd} + i_{rd} = i_{cd} + i_{md} \\ i_{sq} + i_{rq} = i_{cq} + i_{mq} \end{array}\right\} \quad (4)$$

where, i_{md} and i_{mq} are the magnetizing *d*- and *q*-axis currents. The flux equations are given as

$$\Phi_{sd} = L_{sl}i_{sd} + \Phi_{md}; \quad \Phi_{sq} = L_{sl}i_{sq} + \Phi_{mq} \quad (5)$$

$$\Phi_{rd} = L_{rl}i_{rd} + \Phi_{md}; \quad \Phi_{rq} = L_{rl}i_{rq} + \Phi_{mq} \quad (6)$$

$$\Phi_{md} = L_m i_{md}; \quad \Phi_{mq} = L_m i_{mq} \quad (7)$$

where, L_{sl} is stator leakage inductance; L_{rl} is rotor leakage inductance; L_m is magnetizing inductance; L_s is stator self inductance; L_{rl} is rotor self inductance.

The mechanical dynamic system and developed torque are given as

$$p\omega_m = -(D/J)\omega_m + (P_n/J)(T_e - T_L) \quad (8)$$

$$T_e = P_n(L_m/L_{rl})(i_{mq}\Phi_{rd} - i_{md}\Phi_{rq}) \quad (9)$$

where, ω_m is rotor angular frequency; T_e and T_L are electromagnetic and load torques; P_n is number of pole pair; J is moment of inertia; and D is damping factor.

The main feature of IFOC method is given as follows:

$$\Phi_{rd} = \text{Constant}; \quad \Phi_{rq} = 0 \quad (10)$$

According to the FOC constrains of Equation (10), the core loss current rotor flux, torque and slip can be obtained
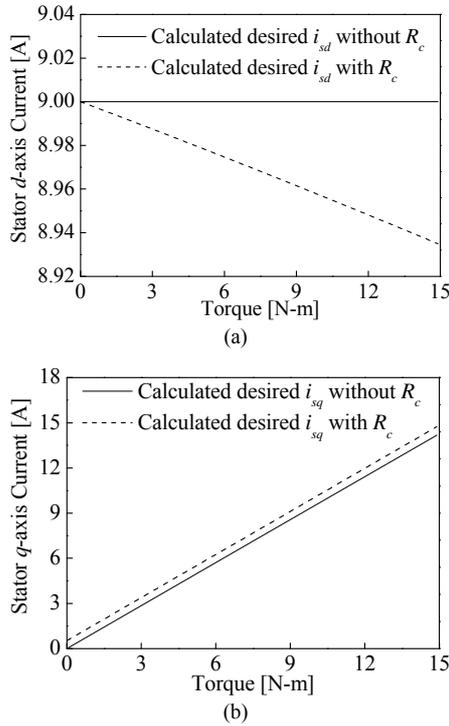
$$i_{cd} = -L_m\omega_e i_{mq}/R_c; \quad i_{cq} = L_m\omega_e i_{md}/R_c \quad (11)$$

$$\Phi_{rd} = L_m(i_{sd} - i_{cd}) \quad (12)$$

$$T_e = (P_n L_m\Phi_{rd}/L_r)(i_{sq} - i_{cq}) \quad (13)$$

$$\omega_s = (R_r L_m/L_r\Phi_{rd})(i_{sq} - i_{cq}) \quad (14)$$

Figure 2 shows the steady state calculation of stator current components for different torque at rated speed

Figure 2. Steady state stator current for different torque at rated speed. (a) Stator *d*-axis current; (b) Stator *q*-axis current.

with and without consideration of core loss. This calculation has done by using the parameters which are given in **Table 1**. The calculation of stator *d*-axis current to control flux and stator *q*-axis flux to control torque are not same of practical one. The decoupling control of IM in terms stator currents will not be met as shown in Equations (11)-(13) and **Figure 2**, because in practical IM core loss currents i_{cd} and i_{cq} are not zero. The rotor flux, torque and slip in terms of magnetizing current are [18].

$$\Phi_{rd} = L_m i_{md} \tag{15}$$

$$T_e = P_n \left(L_m / L_{rl} \right) i_{mq} \Phi_{rd} \tag{16}$$

$$\omega_s = \left(R_r L_m / L_{rl} \right) \left(i_{mq} / \Phi_{rd} \right) \tag{17}$$

From Equations (15)-(17), it is seen that the decoupling control of torque and rotor flux of IM taking core loss into account can be designed easily in terms of magnetizing current components instead of stator current components. PI based speed controller is proposed in [18] to obtain i_{mq} for regulating rotor speed where the reference rotor *d*-axis flux is kept constant at rated value.

3. Design of a PI Controller

The use of PI control has a long history in control engineering and is acceptable for many real industrial applications. Hence, PI control is still the commonly used control technique in the industrial applications despite

Table 1. Ratings and parameters of induction motor.

3 hp, 1430 rpm, 14.96 N-m, 4 pole, 50 Hz
$R_s = 0.55\ \Omega$, $R_r = 0.75\ \Omega$, $R_c = 320\ \Omega$, $L_{sl} = 5$ mH, $L_{rl} = 5$ mH, $L_m = 63$ mH, $J = 0.0179$ Kg·m^2, $D = 0.001$ N-m-s

the development of the advanced control techniques. The main reasons for this popularity are that PI controllers are often effective and are easy to maintain by plant personnel. The structure of PI controller is relatively simple which can be easily understood and implemented in practice.

Due to these merits of PI controller, it has applied to control speed, torque and current of IM control in Industrial applications [2,3].

In this paper, discrete-time PI controller is designed to achieve the desired speed. The discrete-time PI controller can be defined by the following expression to calculate the first difference of desired *q*-axis magnetizing current components.

$$\Delta i_{mq}^* (k) = K_{I\omega} e_\omega (k) - K_{P\omega} \Delta\omega_m (k) \tag{18}$$

where, $e_\omega (k) = \omega_m^* (k) - \omega_m (k)$,

$\Delta\omega_m (k) = \omega_m (k) - \omega_m (k-1)$,

$\Delta i_{mq}^* (k) = i_{mq}^* (k) - i_{mq}^* (k-1)$

where, k is sampling instant, $K_{P\omega}$ and $K_{I\omega}$ indicate the proportional and integral constant respectively for speed controller loop. Superscript * indicates the desired or reference value.

But the PI controller, where the controller gains are chosen by trial and error method, is not adequate to follow the reference speed without steady state error. Also, the PI controller is not robust under the variation of load torque and parameters of IM drive. The disadvantages of PI controller are clarified in the simulation results section. Therefore, we proposed speed controller of IM drive based on FLC to eliminate the steady state error and increase the robustness.

4. Design of a Fuzzy Logic Controller

The FLC is proposed to find out the desired magnetizing *q*-axis current according to reference speed under the variation of load torque and parameters. The magnetizing *d*-axis current is kept constant which is found out from the constant rated rotor *d*-axis flux.

It is seen from Equation (14) that the desired magnetizing *q*-axis current is a function of error of speed and change of speed error. To adopt Δi_{mq}^*, the design of FLC is explained in the following.

4.1. Fuzzification

To design the proposed FLC, the first assumption is that

the difference of the actual speed from the desired or reference speed, $e_\omega(k)$ and the difference of speed error, $\Delta e_\omega(k)$ are the only available controller input linguistic variables. The first difference of magnetizing q-axis current, Δi_{mq}^*, is considered as the output linguistic variable. For convenience, the inputs and output of the FLC are scaled with different coefficients K_ω, K_e and K_i respectively. The scaling factors K_ω, K_e and K_i are chosen for error of speed, change of error of speed and first difference of magnetizing q-axis current respectively as shown in **Figure 3**. These scaling factors can be constants or variables and play an important role for FLC design in order to achieve a good response in both transient and steady states. In this work, these scaling factors are considered as constant and are selected by trial and error. The triangular membership functions with overlap used for the input and output fuzzy sets are shown in **Figure 4** in which the linguistic variables are represented by NB (Negative Big), NM (Negative Medium), NS (Negative Small), Z (Zero), PS (Positive Small), PM (Positive Medium) and PB (Positive Big). The grade of input membership functions can be obtained as follows.

$$\mu(x) = \left[w - 2|x - m| \right] / w \quad (19)$$

where $\mu(x)$ is the value of grade of membership, w is the width and m is the coordinate of the point at which the grade of membership is 1, x is the value of the input variable.

4.2. Rule Base

The fuzzy mapping of the input variables to the output is represented by fuzzy IF-THEN rules of the following form:

IF $\langle e_\omega^n$ is N$\rangle$ and $\langle \Delta e_\omega^n$ is N$\rangle$ THEN $\langle \Delta i_{mq}^n$ is S$\rangle$

IF $\langle e_\omega^n$ is P$\rangle$ and $\langle \Delta e_\omega^n$ is Z$\rangle$ THEN $\langle \Delta i_{mq}^n$ is B$\rangle$

The entire rule base is given in **Table 2**. There are total 49 rules to achieve desired speed trajectory.

4.3. Inference and Defuzzification

From the rule base in **Table 2**, the inference engine provides fuzzy value of Δi_{mq}^n, and then crisp numerical value of Δi_{mq}^* is obtained by using defuzzification procedure. The most popular method of inference and defuzzification is Mamdani's max-min (or sum-product) composition with center of gravity method [23]. In this work, Mamdani type fuzzy inference [23] is used. The center of gravity method [23] is used for defuzzification to obtain Δi_{mq}^n. The normalized output function is given as

$$\Delta i_{mq}^*(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i C_i \Big/ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i \quad (20)$$
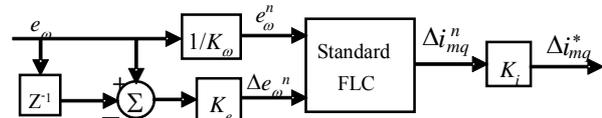
Figure 3. Scheme structure of the proposed FLC.
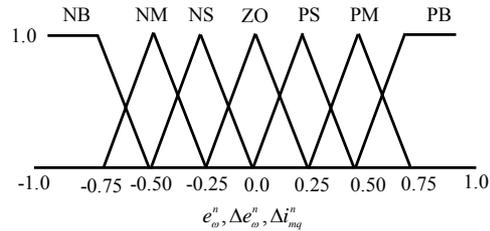
Figure 4. Fuzzy sets and their corresponding memberships functions.

Table 2. Fuzzy rules.

Δi_{mq}^n		Δe_ω^n						
		NB	NM	NS	ZO	PS	PM	PB
e_ω^n	NB	NB	NB	NM	NM	NS	NS	ZO
	NM	NB	NM	NM	NS	NS	ZO	PS
	NS	NM	NM	NS	NS	ZO	PS	PS
	ZO	NM	NS	NS	ZO	PS	PS	PM
	PS	NS	NS	ZO	PS	PS	PM	PM
	PM	NS	ZO	PS	PS	PM	PM	PB
	PB	ZO	PS	PS	PM	PM	PB	PB

where N is total number rules, μ_i is the membership grade for ith rule and C_i is the coordinate corresponding to the maximum value of the respective consequent membership function [$C_i \in \{0.0, 0.9\}$]. After finding out Δi_{mq}^n, the actual desired first difference magnetizing current, Δi_{mq}^*, can be found out by product of scaling factor as shown in **Figure 3**.

5. Simulation Results

In order to verify the performance of proposed fuzzy-logic-based speed control of IM drive, computer simulations were performed using Matlab/Simulink. The ratings and parameters of IM drive used are given in **Table 1**. The sampling period was selected as $T_s = 100$ μsec. In this work, the scaling factors for speed error and change of speed error were chosen as K_ω = rated speed in rad/sec, $K_e = 3$ and K_i = rated value of i_{mq}. These scaling factors are selected by trial and error to achieve good response in both transient and steady states. We have conducted our simulation work based on **Figure 5** where the IM is driven by space vector PWM inverter [22].

In order to compare the performance of the proposed FLC with conventional PI controller, simulation tests
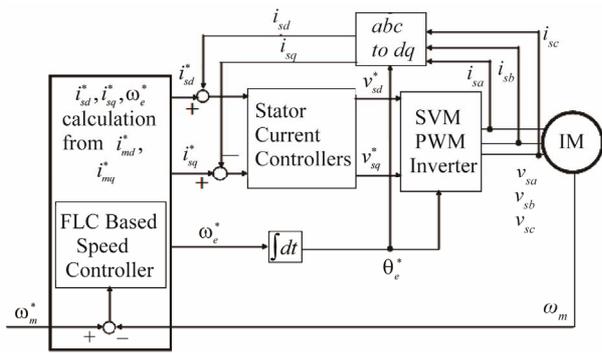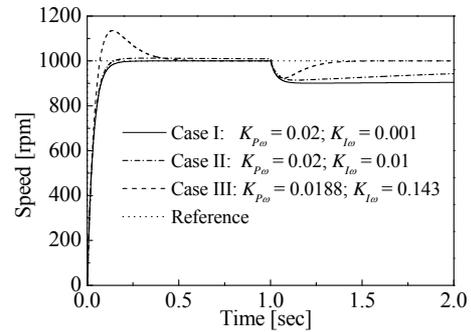
Figure 5. Proposed FLC-based IM drive.

Figure 6. Transient responses for step change of reference speed and step change of load torque using PI controller with different sets of proportional and integral gains.
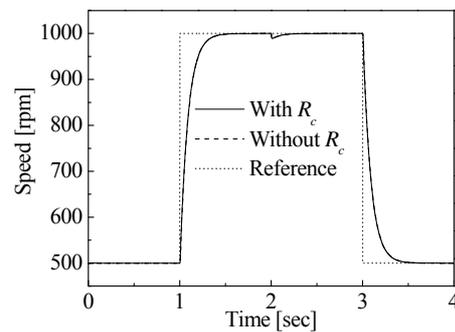

Figure 7. Transient responses of speed for step change of reference speed and step change of load torque using FLC.
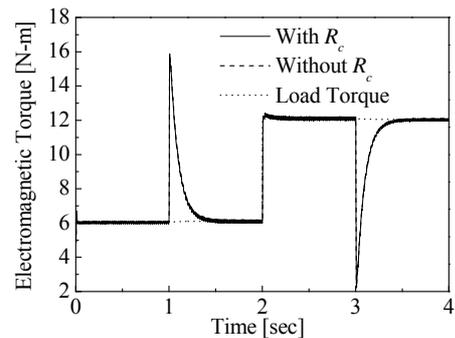

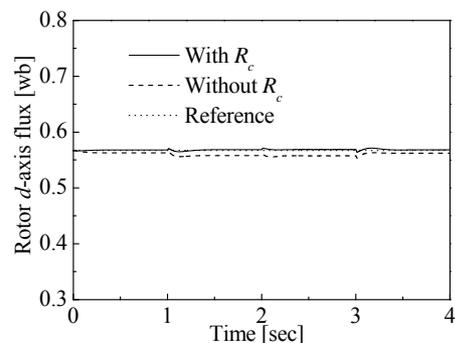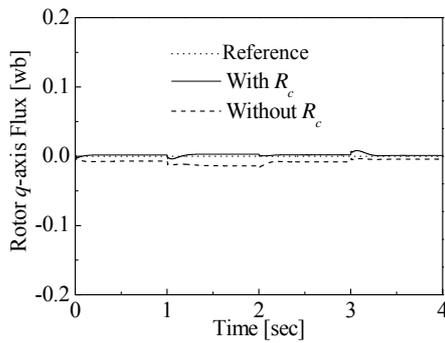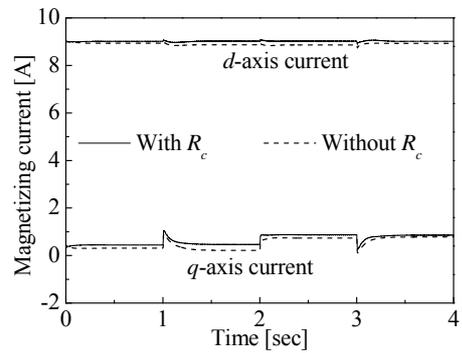**Figure 8. Transient response of torque using proposed fuzzy logic control.**

Figure 9. Transient response of *d*-axis rotor flux using proposed fuzzy logic control.

were performed for both FLC and PI controllers. **Figure 6** shows the simulation results based on PI controller for different values of PI controller gains. In these cases reference speed is changed from 0.0 rpm to rated 1000 rpm at 0.0 sec and load torque is changed from 6 to 12 N-m at 1.0 sec.

In Case I of **Figure 6**, the actual speed follow the reference speed without overshoot but the actual speed cannot follow the reference speed due to the change of load torque. In Case II of **Figure 6**, where the integral constant is increased, the steady state error is occurred between the actual speed and reference speed. In Case III of **Figure 6**, the actual speed follows the reference speed without steady state error, but overshoot is occurred due to the change of reference speed. It is clear from **Figure 6** that the conventional PI controller is not suitable to achieve the desired speed of IM drive without overshoot or steady state error and not robust under the variation of load torque and parameters.

Figure 7 shows the transient responses for indirect-field-oriented control of IM drive using the proposed fuzzy-logic controller with consideration of core loss and without consideration of core loss.

In this simulation work, the step changed from 500 to 1000 rpm at 1.0 sec, load torque changed from 6 to 12 N-m at 2 sec, and again speed changed from 1000 to 500 rpm at 3 sec. It is evident from **Figure 6** that the actual speed using proposed FLC follows the reference speed without any overshoot and steady state error. The design controller is also robust under the variation of disturbance of load torque as shown in **Figure 6**. If the rotor speed response of **Figure 7** is compared with that of **Figure 6**, it can be clearly understand that the proposed fuzzy-logic controller is better than the conventional PI controller.

Figure 8 shows the transient response of torque. The variation of load torque can be compensated by changing the electromagnetic torque as shown in **Figure 8**. **Figures 9** and **10** show the transient response of rotor flux due to the step changes of reference speed and load torque. It is notified from these figures that the rotor fluxes cannot be

Figure 10. Transient response of *q*-axis rotor flux using proposed fuzzy logic control.
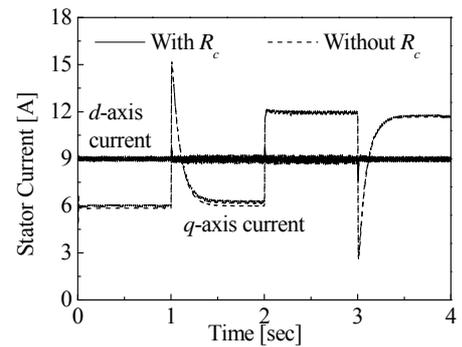
reached to its references values without consideration of core loss. If the field-oriented control is designed without taking core loss into account the constraints of field oriented control is not met. Thus the precise torque and flux control is possible by considering the core loss. The precise torque and flux control is possible by decoupling the magnetizing current components rather than the stator current components as shown in **Figure 11**. The transient response of stator current components is shown in **Figure 12**. The required stator current components is not reached to decoupling the torque and flux control which is cleared due to the deviations of required current and actual current. It is clear from **Figures 10** and **11** the decoupling control of torque and rotor flux can be achieved in terms of *d*-axis and *q*-axis magnetizing current, respectively.
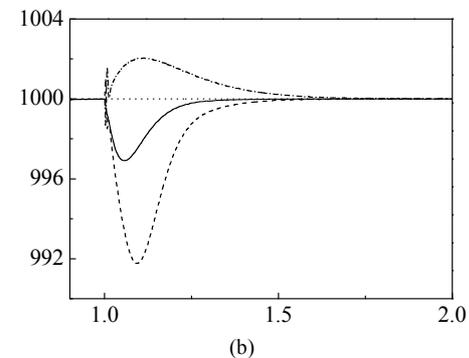
In order to verify the robustness of proposed fuzzy logic controller, the simulation work has been done by varying the change of mutual inductance and rotor resistance as shown in **Figure 13**. From **Figures 7** and **13**, it is cleared that the proposed fuzzy logic controller is robust under variations of disturbance and parameters.
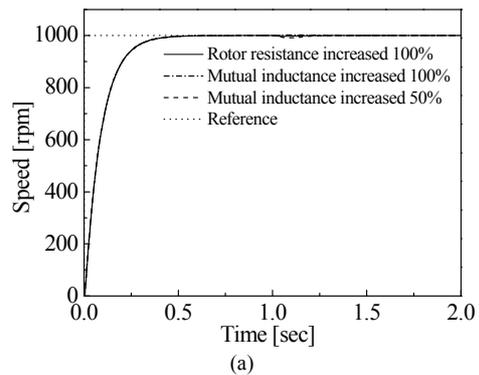
In order to implement our proposed control system, at first we have to measured the value of core loss resistance. How the core loss resistance can be measured and included into the field-oriented control of IM has been discussed in detail in [17-21]. The proposed fuzzy logic controller can be implemented in practical applications based on DSP. The explanation of experiment to implement of FLC based on DSP has been discussed in [16,24].

6. Conclusion

The field oriented control of induction motor with core loss is no longer in terms of stator current components. So, the field oriented control of induction motor is designed in terms of magnetizing current. In order to improve the performance of an induction motor speed controller with consideration of core loss, a fuzzy-logic controller for indirect field oriented induction motor drive taking core loss into account is proposed. Due to the

Figure 11. Transient response of magnetizing current using proposed fuzzy logic control.

Figure 12. Transient response of magnetizing current using proposed fuzzy logic control.

Figure 13. Transient response of speed with variations of parameters using proposed fuzzy logic control. (a) Response of speed; (b) Zoomed version of Figure (a).

consideration of core loss, the FLC is designed to regulate the speed in term of magnetizing *q*-axis current component. In order to verify the effectiveness of the proposed FLC, we have conducted simulations using the equivalent circuit of IM in synchronously rotating reference frame. The simulation results based on conventional PI controller and the proposed FLC are demonstrated to compare both of those controllers. At last it can be concluded that the performances of the proposed FLC in both transient and steady states are better than those of conventional PI controller.

REFERENCES

[1] P. Vas, "Electrical Machines and Drives: A Space-Vector Theory Approach," Clarendon Press, New York, 1992.

[2] F. Harashima, S. Kondo, K. Ohnishi, M. Kajita and M. Susono, "Multi-Microprocessor-Based Control System for Quick Response Induction Motor Drive," *IEEE Transaction Industrial Applications*, Vol. 21, No. 3, 1985, pp. 602-609.

[3] B. K. Bose: "Motion Control Technology-Present and Future," *IEEE Transaction on Industrial Applications*, Vol. 21, No. 6, 1985, pp. 1337-1342. doi:10.1109/TIA.1985.349587

[4] C.-M. Ong, "Dynamic Simulation of Electric Machinery Using Matlab/Simulink," Prentice Hall PTR, Upper Saddle River, 1998.

[5] A. E. Fitzgerald, *et al*., "Electric Machinery," 5th Edition, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1990.

[6] F. Blaschke, "The Principle of Field Orientation as Applied to the NEW Transvector Closed-Loop System for Rotating-Field Machines," *Siemens Review*, Vol. 34, No. 3, 1972, pp. 217-220.

[7] Y. Y. Tzou, "Fuzzy Tuning Current-Vector Control of a Three-Phase PWM Inverter for High-Performance AC Drives," *IEEE Transaction on Industrial Electronics*, Vol. 45, No. 5, 1998, pp. 782-791. doi:10.1109/41.720335

[8] K. Hasse, "Zum Dynamischen Verhalten der Asynchronmachine bei Betriek Mit Variabler Standerfrequenz und Standerspannung," *ETZ-A*, Vol. 89, 1968, p. 77.

[9] R. D. Lorenz and D. B. Lawson, "A Simplified Approach to Continuous On-Line Tuning of Field-Oriented Induction Machine Drives," *IEEE Transaction on Industry Application*, Vol. 26, No. 3, 1990.

[10] B. K. Bose, "Power Electronics and Variable Frequency Drives," IEEE Press Standard Publishers, 1997.

[11] I. Boldea and S. A. Nasar, "Vector Control of AC Drives," CRC Press, London, 1992.

[12] W. Leonhard, "Control of Electric Drives," Springer Verlag, Berlin, 1985.

[13] R. Krishnan, "Electric Motors Drives Modeling Analysis and Control," Publication Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2002.

[14] A. Mechernene, M. Zerikat and M. Hachblef, "Fuzzy Speed Regulation for Induction Motor Associated with Field-Oriented Control," *IJ-STA*, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2008, pp. 804-817.

[15] R. Marino, S. Peresada and P. Valigi, "Adaptive Input-Output Linearizing Control of Induction Motors," *IEEE Transaction on Automation*, Vol. 38, No. 2, 1993, pp. 208-211. doi:10.1109/9.250510

[16] M. N. Uddin, T. S. Radwan and M. A. Rahman, "Performances of Fuzzy-Logic-Based Indirect Vector Control for Induction Motor Drive," *IEEE Transaction on Industrial Applications*, Vol. 38, No. 5, 2002, pp. 1219-1225.

[17] I. Boldea and S. A. Nasar, "Unified Treatment of Core Losses and Saturation in the Orthogonal-Axis Model of Electrical Machines," *Proceedings of Institute of Electrical Engineers*, Vol. 134-B, No. 6, 1987, pp. 355-363.

[18] E. Levi, "Impact of Iron Loss on Behavior of Vector Controlled Induction Machines," *IEEE Transaction on Industrial Application*, Vol. 31, No. 6, 1995, pp. 1287-1296. doi:10.1109/28.475699

[19] E. Levi, A. Boglietti and M. Lazzari, "Comparative Study of Detuning Effects in Indirect Vector Controlled Induction Motor Drives Due to Iron Losses," *Proceedings of International Conference on Power Electronics and Drive Systems*, Liverpool, 21-24 February 1995, pp. 633-638.

[20] E. Levi, "Rotor Flux Oriented Control of Induction Machines Considering the Core Loss," *Electric Machine and Power Systems*, Vol. 24, 1996, pp. 37-50. doi:10.1080/07313569608955658

[21] E. Levi, "Iron Loss in Rotor-Flux-Oriented Induction Machines: Identification, Assessment of Detuning, and Compensation," *IEEE Transaction on Power Electronics*, Vol. 11, No. 5, 1996, pp. 698-709. doi:10.1109/63.535402

[22] M. A. Mannan, T. Murata, J. Tamura and T. Tsuchiya, "Indirect Field Oriented Control for High Performance Induction Motor Drives Using Space Vector Modulation with Consideration of Core Loss," *Proceedings of PESC*'03, Acapulco, 15-19 June 2003, pp. 1449-1454.

[23] D. Driankov, H. Hellendoorn and M. Reinfrank, "An Introduction to Fuzzy Control," Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1993.

[24] S. Tunyasrirut, T. Suksri and S. Srilad, "Fuzzy Logic Control for a Speed Control of Induction Motor Using Space Vector Pulse Width Modulation," *World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology*, No. 25, Topics 14, 2007, pp. 71-77.

ICA