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VIBRATIONS DETECTION AND FAULT DIAGNOSIS OF INDUCTION MOTORS

Priyanka

Assistant Professor, EE Department

YMCA University of Science and Technology

Faridabad, Haryana, India

ABSTRACT

Induction motors (IMs) are the workhorse of numerous businesses, for example, assembling, mining, and transportation; and all the more imperatively, they expend up to half of the created electrical vitality on the planet. Because of these realities, a progression of R&D exercises have been coordinated, for quite a long time, to enhance the execution and productivity of IMs. For instance, in mechanical applications, a powerful and solid condition observing framework is exceptionally significant in the location of an IM blame at its most punctual stage with a specific end goal to anticipate execution lessening and breakdown of the determined hardware. It could likewise be used to plan prescient upkeep operations without occasionally closing down machines for manual investigations. Support expenses can be further lessened (particularly for huge costly motors) by rapidly distinguishing the flawed component(s) without reviewing all segments in the IM. Broken rotor bars are basic rotor abandons that will render asymmetries of an IM rotor. The rotor bar disappointments can be created by a few components, for example, overheating because of continuous begins under stacking, uneven warm load because of air hole unpredictability, producing deformities, and consumption of rotor material brought on by chemicals or dampness. This composition underlines the vibration recognition and blame analysis of induction motors from grouped measurements.

Keywords – Fault Monitoring, Induction Motor, Vibration Detection

INTRODUCTION

Induction Motors are perplexing electro-mechanical gadgets used in most modern applications for the change of force from electrical to mechanical frame. Induction motors are utilized worldwide as the workhorse in mechanical applications [1]. Such motors are vigorous machines utilized for general purposes, as well as in dangerous areas and serious situations. Universally useful utilizations of induction motors

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incorporate pumps, transports, machine devices, radiating machines, presses, lifts, and bundling gear. Then again, applications in dangerous areas incorporate petrochemical and characteristic gas plants, while extreme environment applications for induction motors incorporate grain lifts, shredders, and gear for coal plants [2].

Furthermore, induction motors are exceedingly solid, require low upkeep, and have generally high effectiveness. Additionally, the extensive variety of force of induction motors, which is from several watts to megawatts, fulfills the creation needs of most mechanical procedures.

Be that as it may, induction motors are powerless to many sorts of blame in modern applications. A motor disappointment that is not recognized in an underlying stage may get to be distinctly cataclysmic and the induction motor may endure extreme harm. Accordingly, undetected motor issues may course into motor disappointment, which thus may bring about creation shutdowns. Such shutdowns are expensive as far as lost creation time, upkeep costs, and squandered crude materials [3].

The motor shortcomings are because of mechanical and electrical burdens. Mechanical burdens are brought on by over-burdens and unexpected load changes, which can deliver bearing flaws and rotor bar breakage. Then again, electrical burdens are generally connected with the power supply. Induction motors can be empowered from steady recurrence sinusoidal power supplies or from customizable speed air conditioning drives. Notwithstanding, induction motors are more helpless to blame when provided by air

conditioning drives. This is because of the additional voltage weight on the stator windings, the high recurrence stator current parts, and the actuated bearing streams, brought on by air conditioning drives. What's more, motor over voltages can happen in light of the length of link associations between a motor and an air conditioner drive. This last impact is brought on by reflected wave transient voltages . Such electrical anxieties may deliver stator twisting short-circuits and result in a total motor disappointment [4].

As per distributed studies, induction motor disappointments incorporate bearing disappointments, between turn short-circuits in stator windings, and broken rotor bars and end ring deficiencies. Bearing disappointments are in charge of around two-fifths of all deficiencies. Between turn short-circuits in stator windings speak to roughly 33% of the reported deficiencies. Broken rotor bars and end ring flaws speak to around 10% of the induction

A few choices have been utilized as a part of industry to anticipate extreme harm to induction motors from the previously mentioned blames and to maintain a strategic distance from sudden generation shutdowns. Timetable of successive upkeep is executed to check the uprightness of the motors, and additionally to confirm strange vibration, oil issues, orientation conditions, and stator windings and rotor confine respectability. Most support must be performed with the induction motor killed, which likewise infers creation shutdown. Typically, extensive organizations lean toward yearly support in which the creation is ceased for full upkeep techniques. Repetition is another approach to avert creation shutdowns,

however not induction motor disappointment. Utilizing excess requires two arrangements of gear, including induction motors. The main arrangement of hardware works unless there is a disappointment, in which case the second set assumes control. This arrangement is not achievable in numerous mechanical applications because of high hardware cost and physical space impediments.

INDUCTION MOTOR FAULT DIAGNOSTIC

The technique displayed here for induction motor blame determination depends on the examination of the envelope of the three stage stator current. This demonstrative technique can order two sorts of induction motor deficiencies: broken rotor bars and between turn shortcircuits in the stator windings. Test comes about demonstrate that the three stage current envelope is a capable element for motor blame arrangement. The envelope flag is removed from the tentatively obtained stator current flags and is utilized as a part of conjunction with machine learning strategies in light of Gaussian Mixture Models (GMMs) and Reconstructed Phase Spaces (RPSs) to distinguish motor flaws [4].

Likewise, this analytic technique not just groups an induction motor as healthy or flawed, additionally recognizes the seriousness of the blame through the distinguishing proof of the quantity of broken rotor bars or the number (or rate) of shortcircuited turns in stator windings. This constitutes an effective method for observing motor blame severities, which could foresee the season of onset of finish disappointment of a motor, and therefore anticipate startling shutdowns of mechanical procedures. The

second preferred standpoint of this technique is that the characterization procedure needs just the three-stage stator current sensors, normally accessible in air conditioning drives. Along these lines, additional electrical and mechanical establishments, sensors, and scientific models of an induction motor are not required.

The second strategy displayed here is an induction motor blame checking procedure in light of the air hole torque profile investigation, connected with machine learning strategies to group the working state of an induction motor as healthy or defective. These machine learning systems depend on GMMs and RPSs. The imperative novel nature of this approach is two-overlay. In the first place, the important healthy and broken motor marks to prepare this technique are gotten from limited component reproductions, not from exploratory information. Second, the marks can be connected to various classes of induction motors through a novel standardization handle. A flawed condition speaks to any number of broken rotor bars. The marks utilized as a part of the preparation stage depend reporting in real time crevice torque profile of an induction motor reenacted by a period venturing Finite Element strategy. In the observing stage another mark is worked for the created torque. This torque is figured online from another arrangement of three-stage stator voltages and streams gained from a genuine induction motor being observed. A correlation of the marks acquired at the preparation and observing stages orders the motor working condition.

This observing strategy has two principle favorable circumstances. The principal favorable position is

the vigor of the observing procedures, in which the preparation arrange utilizes information produced by limited component reproductions, with a specific end goal to screen the working states of genuine induction motors amid the real working (checking) organize [5]. It ought to be brought up that the preparation procedure is performed disconnected, while the checking procedure is performed on the web. These preparation and checking forms in view of information from various sources (reenactments and genuine motors working information, individually) demonstrate the power of the strategy. In this manner, high expenses connected with hardware to imitate the flaws or dangerous tests to create datasets to prepare this technique are not included. The second preferred standpoint is identified with versatility of the observing procedure. The marks for the preparation and observing stages are standardized in abundancy. Be that as it may, the marks of the observing stage are standardized in abundancy, as well as in recurrence. This standardization in recurrence of the marks of the observing stage is an element of the marks of the preparation arrange. In this manner, the marks from the preparation and observing stages for a similar motor working condition have comparable sufficiency and recurrence. These marks with comparable sufficiency and recurrence for a similar motor working condition are fundamental in the checking stage to yield abnormal state of motor blame observing precision. As needs be, the preparation and observing stages yield marks that are autonomous of motor evaluated control, number of posts, level of load torque, and working recurrence of the genuine motor that is being checked [6].

VIBRATION ANLAYSIS AND FAULT DIAGNOSIS

Vibration analysis is one of the most successful techniques used for condition monitoring of induction motors. The efficiency of this technique for diagnosing electromagnetic problems in the motor depends on the ability to analyse vibration data. The aim of this presentation is to clarify the origin of the motor vibration at twice line frequency based on the classical theory of electromagnetic vibration, recent researches, and the author's many years of experience in the field of vibration diagnostics on electrical machines from different industries. The vibration component at a twice line frequency is a very important indicator when evaluating an induction motor electromagnetic system condition. The correct understanding of physical phenomena that excite the vibration at this frequency is a key factor for diagnosing induction motor problems related to electromagnetic system operation. This presentation emphasizes that the most important forcing functions exciting the vibration at twice line frequency are the radial magnetic forces produced by the fundamental rotating magnetic field and a torque pulsation due to asymmetrical voltage and current in the stator winding as a result of a supply voltage imbalance in the power line and/or internal faults in the motor electrical system. Vibration excited by these sources may be significantly amplified by a resonance condition on the entire motor structure and/or on the particular motor components (for example, a stator core).

Electrically Generated Vibrations- The supply of AC power to a motor generates mechanical vibration. Since AC power is supplied as a

sinusoid, each pole of the motor is energized twice - once with a "+" peak and once with a "-" peak - during each cycle. This means that the most common vibration frequency that is generated is NOT line frequency - it is 2x line frequency. This manual section is concerned only with the proper diagnosis of electrically-related problems. A more in-depth look at the sources and reasons for these vibration can be found in the <Field Tests> manual. However, if there is one tip for accurately diagnosing and correcting these types of problems, it is that the only truly reliable test is on-line current analysis. If vibration symptoms develop that lead you to believe you have one or more of these problems, do NOT send the motor to a motor shop. Find someone to perform an on-line current analysis of the motor. This test is more reliable than a motor shop test because it is done with the unit under load and heated up and is less expensive when considering the cost of removing and re-installing the unit.

- There are two spectra necessary to detecting electrically-related problems. Each example that follows is taken on one or the other.
    - High frequency (200 x RPM).
    - High resolution (12kcpm Fmax w/ 1600 lines is usually sufficient).
- There are also certain terms and frequencies which must be defined:
    - FLine = Electrical line frequency - normally 60 Hz (3600 cpm) or 50 Hz (3000 cpm).
    - 2 x FLine = Torque Pulse Frequency. This is a common

frequency found on a high resolution spectrum.
- P = # of poles on the motor. The number of poles is how the speed of the motor is controlled. The greater the number of poles, the slower the motor runs. The number of poles is always an even number (2, 4, 6, etc.).
- FSynch = Synchronous electrical speed = 2 x FLine / P. This can be confusing because it refers to electrically synchronous, notsy nchronous to the rpm. It is the speed of the rotating magnetic field that is generated and the speed the rotor tries to attain (it will never quite reach that speed).
- FSlip = Slip frequency = FSynch - rotor RPM (actual speed)
- FPole = Pole pass frequency = P x FSlip
- WSPF = # Winding Slots x RPM
- RBPF = # Rotor Bars x RPM

CONCLUSION

The most important thing to look for with electrically related vibration is increasing amplitudes - not just the presence of a peak or pattern of peaks. Whenever a problem is detected vibration-wise, the next step should be increased surveillance to see if the amplitudes are trending up or not. Additional testing can also be performed (surge testing, current testing, etc.) but no action should be taken until you have a better idea of the unit's condition. Vibration is NOT the

best way to monitor most electrical problems and that fact must be recognized.

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