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Condition Monitoring of Induction Motors based on Stator Currents Demodulation

Elhoussin Elbouchikhi¹, Vincent Choqueuse² and Mohamed Benbouzid^{2,3}

Abstract – Over the past several decades, induction machine condition monitoring have received increasing attention from researchers and engineers. Several induction machine faults detection techniques have been proposed that are based on vibration, temperature, and currents/power monitoring, etc. Motor current signature analysis is a cost-effective method, which has been widely investigated. Specifically, it has been demonstrated that mechanical and electrical induction machine faults can be effectively diagnosed using stator currents demodulation. Therefore, this paper proposes to investigate the use of demodulation techniques for bearing faults detection and diagnosis based on stator currents analysis. If stator currents are assumed to be mono-component signals, the demodulation techniques include the synchronous demodulator, the Hilbert transform, the Teager energy operator, the Concordia transform, the maximum likelihood approach and the principal component analysis. For a multi-component signal, further preprocessing techniques are required such as the Empirical Mode Decomposition (EMD) or the Ensemble EMD (EEMD). The studied demodulation techniques are demonstrated for bearing faults diagnosis using simulation data, issued from a coupled electromagnetic circuits approach-based simulation tool, and experiments on a 0.75kW induction machine test bed. **Copyright © 2015 Praise Worthy Prize S.r.l. - All rights reserved.**

Keywords: Induction machine, bearing faults, diagnosis, stator currents analysis, demodulation techniques.

Nomenclature

MCSA	=	Motor Current Signature Analysis;
MMF	=	MagnetoMotive Force;
PCA	=	Principal Component Analysis;
IA	=	Instantaneous Amplitude;
IF	=	Instantaneous Frequency;
EMD	=	Empirical Mode Decomposition;
EEMD	=	Ensemble EMD;
IMF	=	Intrinsic Mode Function;
HHT	=	Hilbert-Huang Transform;
SD	=	Synchronous Demodulator;
HT	=	Hilbert Transform;
FT	=	Fourier Transform;
FFT	=	Fast Fourier Transform;
DESA	=	Discrete Energy Separation Algorithm;
TEO	=	Teager Energy Operator;
CT	=	Concordia Transform;
MLE	=	Maximum Likelihood Estimation;
CMC	=	Coupled Magnetic Circuits.

I. Introduction

Induction machine is widely used in industrial applications thanks to its reliability, ruggedness and low cost. Unfortunately, several faults can occur, which may lead to process failure and damage to humans and surrounding equipment. Consequently, it is mandatory to implement a condition-based maintenance. It consists of

three main steps: data acquisition, data processing, and decision-making. Most of the methods for induction machine monitoring could be classified into several categories: vibration monitoring, torque monitoring, temperature monitoring, oil/debris analysis, acoustic emission monitoring, optical fiber monitoring, and current/power monitoring [1-6]. MCSA has several advantages since it is a non-invasive technique that avoids the use of extra sensors [6-9]. Moreover, the stator currents are usually measured for other purposes such as control and protection. Hence, most of the recent research topics on induction machine faults detection have been directed toward electrical monitoring with special emphasis on stator current processing [10-13].

Several studies have been focused on induction machine faults effect over the stator currents. In fact, in [14-15], the authors have presented an analytical approach to model the impact of the mechanical and bearing faults. This approach is based on traditional MMF and permeance wave approach for the airgap magnetic flux density computation [16]. This study has demonstrated that a healthy induction machine already contains a great number of spectral components due to its supply voltage, rotor slotting and possible iron saturation. Moreover, any mechanical faults may lead to eccentricity and load oscillation faults. The eccentricity fault causes amplitude modulation and load oscillation leads to frequency modulation of the stator currents. The modulation frequency depends on the operating

conditions of the machine and the fault severity. Besides, the stator currents can be frequency and/or amplitude modulated and this modulation is correlated with the defected components of the bearing [17].

Generally speaking, the current is sinusoidally frequency and/or amplitude modulated when a fault occurs. Based on this signal modeling approach, it seems that the most adapted tools to extract a fault indicator are demodulation techniques. Hence, current demodulation has been investigated for faults detection and diagnosis. Typical examples include broken rotor bars [18-22], gearbox faults [23] and bearing faults [7], [14], [17], [24]. In order to perform currents demodulation, several authors have employed classical demodulation techniques such as the synchronous demodulator [22], [25-26], the Hilbert transform [18-20], [22], [27], time-frequency distributions [14], [17], [28-30] or adaptive tracking of sine waves [31]. Joint IA-IF estimation based on the Concordia transform is investigated in [7], [21], [32]. One advantage of this transform relies on its low computational cost; however, its domain of validity is restricted to balanced three-phase systems. In [7], a technique based on PCA is presented for joint IA-IF estimation. Moreover, the Teager-Kaiser energy operator has been investigated in [33] for faults detection in induction machine with broken rotor bars, mixed eccentricity, and single-point bearing faults based on stator currents.

For multi-component and non-stationary stator currents, a filtering stage is required if the modes are separable [34]. Otherwise, techniques such as EMD and EEMD are required in order to extract mono-component signals (called IMFs) from the stator currents [35-36]. The HHT is then used in order to compute the time-frequency representation of the IMFs [37]. Finally, fault detection criteria are computed in order to reveal the IMFs impacted by the fault and measure the fault severity.

In this paper, demodulation techniques are presented and demonstrated for bearing faults detection in induction machine. Indeed, these approaches are compared for instantaneous amplitude and phase computation, and fault severity tracking [38]. The advantages and drawbacks of each technique are highlighted on simulated and experimental data. The contribution of this paper is threefold. First, we present a widely used demodulation techniques for fault detection. Then, we provide a performance comparison based on simulation and experimental data. Finally, we propose a fault detection criterion that allows measuring the fault severity.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. Section II presents demodulation techniques used for stator currents processing and section III focuses on the performance of these techniques on simulated data for bearing faults detection through stator current analysis. Finally, section IV provides some experimental results for bearing faults detection and section V concludes this paper.

II. Demodulation Techniques

Mono-component signal is a sinusoid possibly modulated in amplitude and/or frequency, whereas a multi-component signal is a one, which is composed of a sum of amplitude and/or frequency modulated sinusoids. Let us consider a (noisy) mono-component signal defined as

$$x[n] = a[n] \cos(\phi[n]) + b[n] \quad (1)$$

where $a[n] > 0$ and $\phi[n]$ correspond to the instantaneous amplitude and phase, respectively. The component $b[n]$ corresponds to the noise component.

From a statistical viewpoint, the goal of a demodulation technique is to estimate $a[n]$ and $\phi[n]$ from $x[n]$. In order to achieve this goal, most of the demodulation techniques rely on the scheme presented in Fig. 1. First, the direct and quadrature components, which are given by $y_1[n] = a[n] \cos(\phi[n])$ and $y_2[n] = a[n] \sin(\phi[n])$, are estimated from $x[n]$. Then, the analytic signal, $z[n]$, is constructed from the direct and quadrature components using the following formula $z[n] = y_1[n] + jy_2[n] = a[n]e^{j\phi[n]}$, where j is the imaginary unit. Finally, the instantaneous amplitude and phase is estimated from the analytic signal as

$$\begin{aligned} a[n] &= |z[n]| \\ \phi[n] &= \arg\{z[n]\} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where $|\cdot|$ and $\arg\{\cdot\}$ correspond to the modulus and argument, respectively. Finally the instantaneous frequency, which is defined as the derivative of the instantaneous phase divided by 2π , can be estimated using a backward finite difference as

$$\hat{f}[n] = \frac{F_s}{2\pi} (\phi[n] - \phi[n-1]) \quad (3)$$

where F_s corresponds to the sampling rate. Within this general methodology, it should be mentioned that the most challenging step relies on the estimation of the direct and quadrature components. This section reviews the most common techniques for estimating these two components.

II.1. Mono-Dimensional Techniques

This section presents the most common demodulation techniques designed for mono-dimensional signals. These techniques assume that only one phase stator current $x[n]$ is available to estimate the direct and quadrature components.

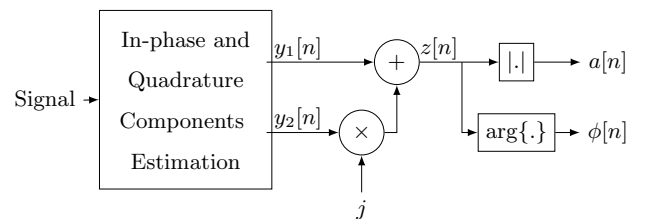


Fig. 1. Analytical signal estimation

II.1.1. Synchronous demodulator

Let us consider that the instantaneous phase is given by: $\phi[n] = 2\pi f_0 n / F_s + \varphi[n]$, where f_0 corresponds to the carrier frequency and $\varphi[n]$ is an unknown modulating signal. The SD estimates the $a[n]$ and $\varphi[n]$ (not $\phi[n]$ directly) assuming that the carrier frequency is known.

Figure 2 illustrates the SD. First, the incoming signal, $x[n]$, is multiplied by the reference signals $\cos(2\pi f_0 n / F_s)$ and $\sin(2\pi f_0 n / F_s)$. After the multiplication stage, the output signal contains a baseband signal, which corresponds to the direct or quadrature component, and some high-frequency oscillations. In order to remove the high-frequency oscillations, a low-pass filter with a cut-off frequency close to f_0 is used. For grid connected induction machine, the carrier frequency is broadly equal to 50 or 60Hz.

II.1.2. Hilbert transform

The Hilbert transform is a commonly used technique in signal processing for estimating the direct and quadrature signals. The estimation of the direct and quadrature components is illustrated in Fig. 3. The quadrature component is obtained using HT. For discrete signals, the HT is given by [40, Section 12.4]

$$y_2^h = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} h[n-m]x[n] \quad (4)$$

where the impulse response $h[n]$ is equal to

$$h[n] = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\pi n}{2})}{n}, & n \neq 0 \\ 0, & n = 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

It should be mentioned that the estimation of the quadrature component is not always possible. Specifically, the Bedrosian theorem has shown that this component can be estimated if and only if the spectra of the $a[n]$ and $\cos(\phi[n])$ are disjoint [41] (see Fig. 4).

The Hilbert transform can also be computed for a real valued N -point discrete time signal efficiently using the FFT algorithm [42].

II.1.3. Energy separation algorithm

Compared to the previous techniques, the discrete energy separation algorithm (DESA) estimates the instantaneous amplitude and frequency directly from the incoming signal, $x[n]$ [43].

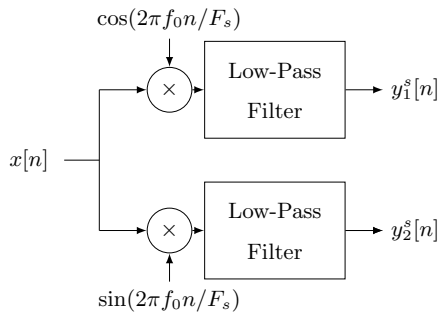


Fig. 2. Synchronous demodulator [39].

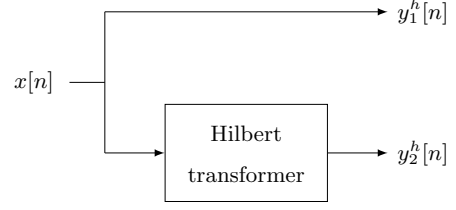


Fig. 3. Hilbert-based demodulation [39].

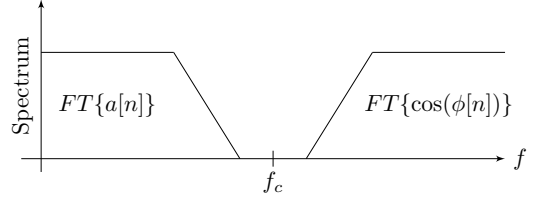


Fig. 4. Illustration of the Bedrosian theorem conditions.

This algorithm is based on the discrete Teager energy operator (TEO), which is given by [44]

$$\Psi(x[n]) = x^2[n] - x[n+1]x[n-1] \quad (6)$$

It is shown in [43] that the instantaneous amplitude and frequency can be estimated by

$$a[n] \approx \sqrt{\frac{\Psi(x[n])}{1 - \left(1 - \frac{\Psi(x[n]) - \Psi(x[n-1])}{2\Psi(x[n])}\right)^2}} \quad (7)$$

$$f[n] \approx \frac{1}{2\pi} \arccos\left(1 - \frac{\Psi(x[n]) - \Psi(x[n-1])}{2\Psi(x[n])}\right)$$

The discrete energy separation algorithm exhibits interesting property since it is less computationally demanding and has better time resolution than other demodulation techniques. The main drawback of this operator is its high-sensitivity to noise or to model mismatch. Moreover, it assumes that the estimated IF does not vary too fast or too greatly compared to the carrier frequency [44].

II.2. Multi-Dimensional Techniques

Multi-dimensional demodulation techniques exploit the three-phase structure of the stator current signals. Under general conditions, the three-phase currents can be modeled as

$$x_k[n] = d_k a[n] \cos(\phi[n] - 2k\pi/3 + \psi_k) + b_k[n] \quad (8)$$

where d_k and ψ_k corresponds to amplitude and phase unbalance, respectively, and $k = 0, 1, 2$.

Within the general framework, Fig. 5 describes a multi-dimensional demodulation technique. The estimation of the direct and quadrature component is obtained from a linear transform of the three phase signals. Mathematically, this linear transform can be expressed under a matrix form as follows

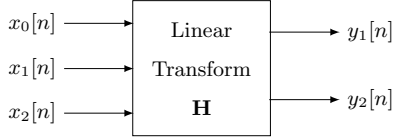


Fig. 5. Multi-dimensional demodulation.

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1[n] \\ y_2[n] \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{H} \begin{bmatrix} x_0[n] \\ x_1[n] \\ x_2[n] \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

where \mathbf{H} is a 2×3 matrix. The choice of the matrix \mathbf{H} depends on the balance assumption. In the following, we present several structures for \mathbf{H} .

II.2.1. Concordia transform approach

The Concordia transform (CT) is a linear transform that extracts two orthogonal components from the three-phase stator currents. The matrix \mathbf{H} for Concordia transform is defined as

$$\mathbf{H}^c = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

For balanced systems ($d_0 = d_1 = d_2 = 1$ and $\psi_k = 0$), the CT leads to the least-square estimator of the direct and quadrature components [7], [32], [45]. The main drawback of CT relies on the balance assumption since systems are rarely balanced in abnormal operating conditions.

II.2.2. Maximum likelihood approach

The maximum likelihood estimation (MLE) is a powerful statistical technique for estimating unknown parameters. More precisely, this technique has the property to be optimal in the sense that it attains the Cramer-Rao bounds under some conditions [46]. Recently, the (deterministic) maximum likelihood has been derived for the estimation of the direct and quadrature components for three-phase systems with amplitude unbalance only ($d_0 = 1$ and $\psi_k = 0$) [47]. For systems with amplitude unbalance, the maximum likelihood technique leads to the following matrix

$$\mathbf{H}^c = \frac{1}{\mathcal{M}} \begin{bmatrix} d_1^2 + d_2^2 & -d_1 d_2^2 & -d_2 d_1^2 \\ \frac{d_1^2 - d_2^2}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{d_1}{\sqrt{2}}(d_2^2 + 2) & \frac{-d_2}{\sqrt{3}}(d_1^2 + 2) \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

where $\mathcal{M} = d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_1^2 d_2^2$.

In practice, it should be noted that the unbalance parameters d_k are unknown and must be replaced by their estimates. In [47], it has been shown that the estimate of the unbalance parameters d_k can be simply obtained from the eigenvector associated with the smallest eigenvalue of the samples covariance matrix $\hat{\mathbf{R}}$, which is defined as

$$\hat{\mathbf{R}} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{00} & r_{01} & r_{02} \\ r_{01} & r_{11} & r_{12} \\ r_{02} & r_{12} & r_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

where

$$r_{kl} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_k[n] x_l[n] \quad (13)$$

II.2.3. Principal component analysis approach

Principal component analysis (PCA) is a statistical tool that transforms a number of signals into a small number of uncorrelated components called the principal components. The PCA is based on the eigenvalues decomposition of the sample covariance matrix, $\hat{\mathbf{R}}$ (see (12)). Specifically, two principal components are obtained by setting

$$\mathbf{H}^p = \beta \mathbf{\Lambda}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{S}^T \quad (14)$$

where $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ is diagonal matrix containing the two largest eigenvalues of $\hat{\mathbf{R}}$, \mathbf{S} is a semi-unitary matrix containing the associated eigenvectors, $(\cdot)^T$ corresponds to the matrix transpose, and

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{r_{00} + r_{11} + r_{22}}{3}} \quad (15)$$

Under the assumptions that $\phi[n]$ is uniformly distributed in $[0; 2\pi]$ and that $a[n]$ and $\phi[n]$ are independent, the two principal components correspond to the direct and quadrature components up to a constant phase indetermination [7]. Note that the constant phase indetermination is not an issue for the estimation of the instantaneous frequency since the latter is based on a phase difference (see (3)). In other words, the phase indetermination does not affect the estimation of the instantaneous amplitude and the instantaneous frequency.

As opposed to other multidimensional techniques, the PCA-based technique is less restrictive since it holds whatever the balance assumption, which is an interesting property for fault detection in electrical machines.

II.3. Induction Machine Faults Detection based on Demodulation Techniques

The previously discussed demodulation techniques allow extracting the IA and IF from mono-component signals. Depending on the signal characteristics, Fig. 6 gives the demodulation technique to be applied for induction machines monitoring based on stator currents processing. Especially, in the case of multi-component signals, a filtering step is required in order to separate modes. In the case where the modes cannot be separated using filtering, more sophisticated techniques are required such as EMD and EEMD. After demodulation, the analytic signal and the corresponding IA and IF must

be appropriately analyzed to assess the fault severity. Several papers have proposed to monitor the deviation of the analytic signal from a circle in the complex plane [53-54]. This approach holds when the stator current is amplitude modulated but is not appropriate when the stator current is frequency modulated since the fault only affects the rotational speed in the complex plane [7]. Hence, the variance of the IA, $\hat{a}[n]$ and the IF, $\hat{f}[n]$ are used as fault detection criteria. In fact, these criteria are related to the modulation indexes, which are proportional to the fault severity [7]. The proposed criteria mathematical formulation is given by (16).

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (\hat{a}[n] - m(\hat{a}[n]))^2 \\ C_2 &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (\hat{f}[n] - m(\hat{f}[n]))^2 \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

Where $m(X)$ denotes the mean of time series X .

Algorithm 1 summarizes the proposed approach for fault detection in induction machine based on demodulation techniques. This algorithm will be used in the following for bearing faults detection in induction machines using simulated data and experimental signals.

Algorithm 1: Stator currents demodulation for faults detection in induction machine.

Require: Signal samples $\mathbf{x}[n]$.

1. Estimation of the in-phase and quadrature components using appropriate demodulation technique as described in Fig. 6,
2. Computation of the analytic signal,
3. Estimation of the instantaneous amplitude, $\hat{a}[n]$, and instantaneous frequency, $\hat{f}[n]$ using (2) and (3),
4. Computation of the fault detection criteria; C_1 and C_2 in (16),
5. **Return** $\hat{a}[n](n = 0, \dots, N - 1)$, $\hat{f}[n](n = 0, \dots, N - 1)$, C_1 and C_2 .

III. Simulation Results

This section reports on the performance of the demodulation techniques for induction machine bearing faults detection. The induction machine modeling approach is briefly presented. Then, the bearing fault is emulated in order to demonstrate the interest of the above-presented approaches.

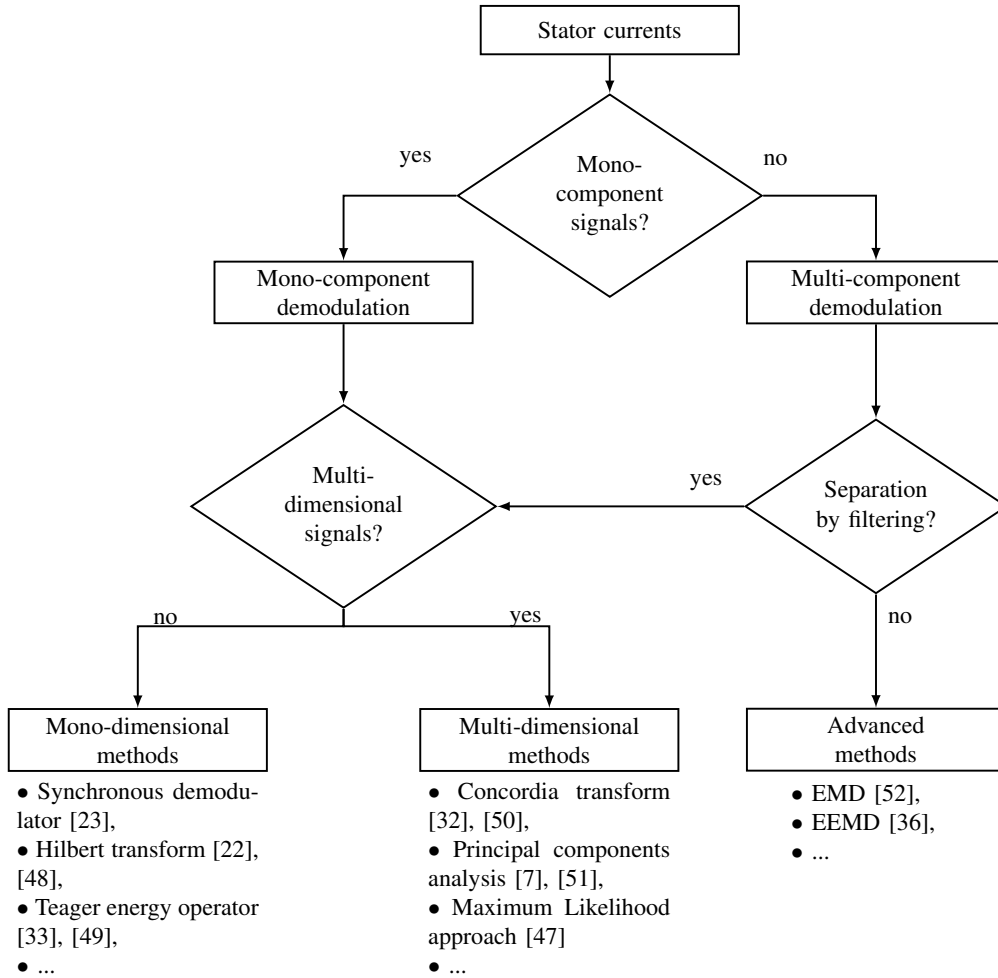


Fig. 6. Which demodulation technique to choose?

III.1. Induction Machine Modeling under Faults Briefly

An induction machine is considered as a highly symmetrical electromagnetic system. Any fault will therefore induce a certain degree of asymmetry [55]. The coupled magnetic circuits (CMC) approach combined with the arbitrary reference frames theory has been chosen for induction machines modeling [56].

The computation of the matrices containing all magnetizing, leakage, and mutual inductances is the key to a successful simulation of the squirrel cage induction machine. In the following, all the relevant inductance matrices are calculated using the winding function method [56]. The expression of the inductance matrix of the induction machine can be extracted from the flux or from the magnetic energy stored on the airgap.

In order to emulate the induction machine faults, the harmonic contents of the stator current can be calculated satisfactory using a linear model of the machine [56], [58]. All the parameters are calculated from the actual geometry and winding layout of the machines rather than from transformed or equivalent variables. In this context, a Matlab-based tool of faulty induction machines has been developed to generate a fault database.

It has been demonstrated in [15], [60] that single-point bearings faults induce mechanical eccentricities, but also load-torque variations. Hence, in the carried-out simulations, bearing faults are emulated by generating only one sort of physical phenomena: rotating eccentricities at bearing characteristic fault frequency f_c .

III.2. Simulation Results

In this section, a 4kW induction machine operating under nominal load condition has been simulated. Two machines have been considered: a healthy machine and a faulty one affected by mixed eccentricity. For these machines, the stator current signals have been recorded during 10seconds with a 1kHz-sampling rate. The simulation results for the estimation of the IA and IF using the demodulation techniques is given by Fig. 7 for mono-dimensional techniques and Fig. 8 for multi-dimensional approaches.

The main conclusion that may be drawn from this figures is that the demodulation techniques allow to highlight the presence of the emulated fault. Moreover, this fault introduces both a sinusoidal frequency and amplitude modulation in the stator current.

Several simulations have been performed in order to prove the interest of the demodulation techniques for fault detection and severity measurement. Increasing the eccentricity degree increases the fault severity. Figure 9 gives the variation of the proposed fault detection criteria with respect to fault severity. It shows that the proposed fault detection algorithm allows measuring the fault severity. In fact, the fault detection criteria increase with respect to the fault severity. These simulation results demonstrate the interest of the proposed algorithm for faults detection in induction machines. These preliminary results are validated in the following using experimental data.

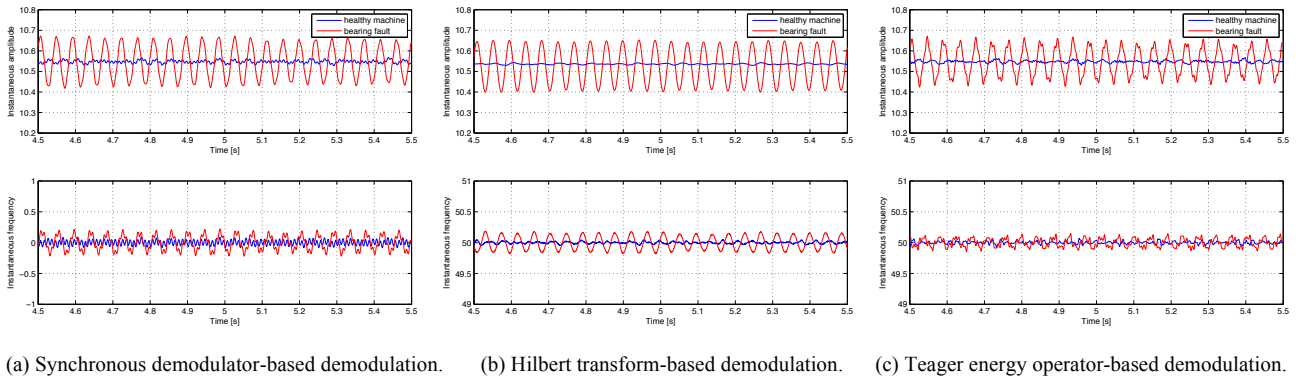


Fig. 7. Stator current mono-dimensional demodulation for bearing fault detection.

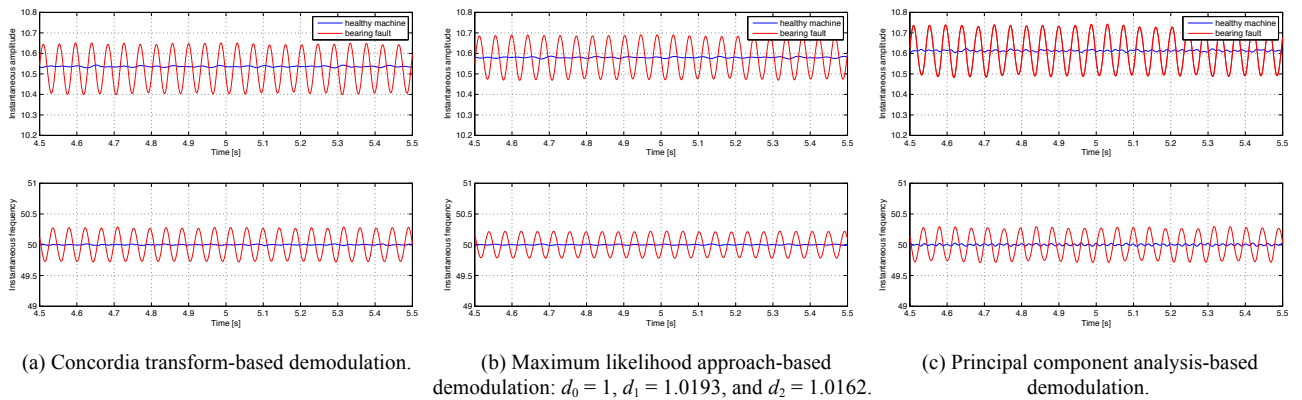
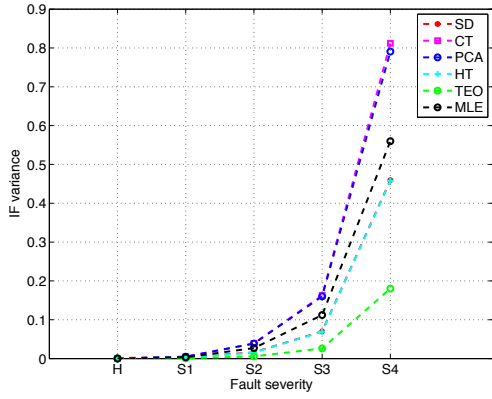
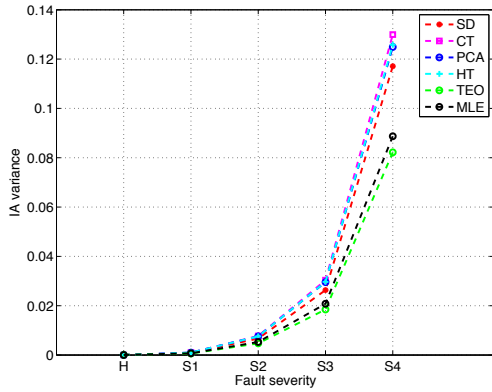


Fig. 8. Stator current multi-dimensional demodulation for bearing fault detection.



(a) Instantaneous frequency variance: C_1 .



(b) Instantaneous amplitude variance: C_2 .

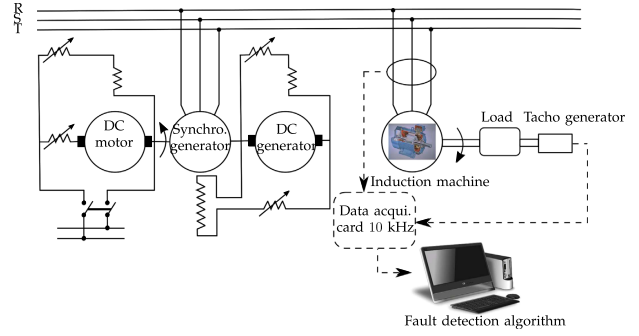
Fig. 9. Fault detection criteria with respect to fault severity; S1: 5% eccentricity, S2: 10% eccentricity, S3: 15% eccentricity, S4: 20% eccentricity.

IV. Experimental Results

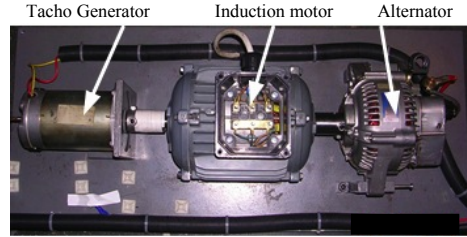
The above signal processing methods are tested on experimental data recorded from an induction machine with bearing faults.

IV.1. Experimental Setup Description

This section illustrates the behavior of the proposed techniques for faults detection in induction machine experimental signals collected from a test rig illustrated by Fig. 10. The machine under test is a 230/400 V, 0.75kW, three-phase induction motor with $p = 1$ and 2780rpm rated speed. The induction machine has two 6204.2 ZR type bearings (single row and deep groove ball bearings) with the following parameters: outside diameter is 47 mm, inside diameter is 20 mm, and pitch diameter D is 31.85mm. Bearings have 8 balls with an approximate diameter d of 12 mm and a contact angle of 0° . Figure 11 gives the bearing structure and the main dimensions. Bearing faults are obtained by simply drilling holes in different parts [61]. The measured quantities for off-line bearing fault detection were the line-currents. Data acquisition is performed by a 24 bits acquisition card with 10 kHz sampling frequency.



(a) Schematic view of the test rig.



(b) Photos of the test rig mechanical part.

Fig. 10. Test rig.

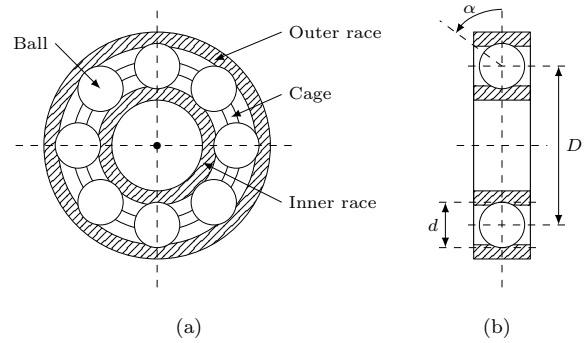
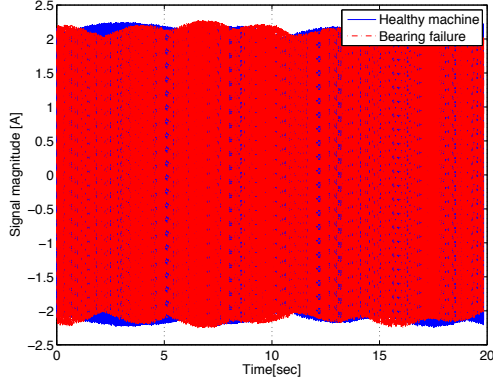


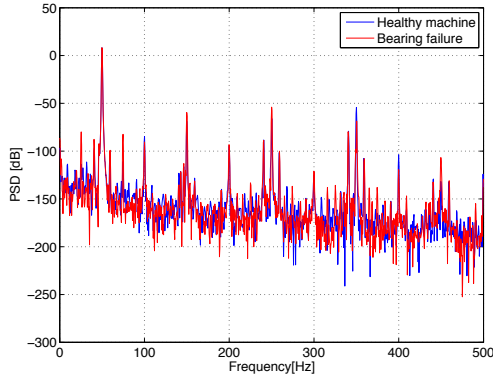
Fig. 11. Bearing structure with main dimensions.

These stator currents have been acquired and stored for further processing using the proposed methods on Matlab. For all the experiments, the stator fundamental frequency was almost equal to $f_s = 50 \text{ Hz}$.

A healthy and a faulty single-phase stator current data collected from the experimental setup are shown in Fig. 12. Figure 12(a) gives a single-phase stator current data waveform corresponding to a healthy and faulty state of the motor under 50% load condition. This figure shows that the stator currents are not exactly sinusoidal due to space harmonics. These space harmonics are visible on the stator current spectrum depicted in Fig. 12(b). Moreover, the stator current signal is a multi-component signal due to the presence of these supply frequency harmonics. In order to obtain an approximation of mono-component signal, the current is band pass filtered with upper and lower cut-off frequencies equal to 80Hz and 20Hz and down-sampled to 200Hz. Then, the demodulation techniques are used to compute the analytical signal. Finally, the IA and IF are computed in order to reveal the presence of a bearing fault.



(a) Stator current waveform.



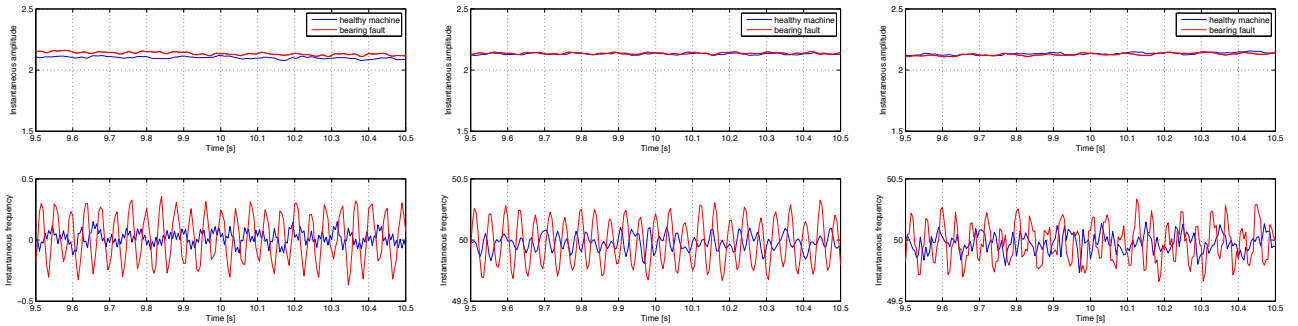
(b) Corresponding spectrum.

Fig. 12. A healthy and faulty (Bearing cage fault) phase motor current data collected from the test rig.

IV.2. Bearing Faults Detection based on Demodulation Techniques

IV.2.1. Mono-dimensional techniques

The IA and IF estimates based on mono-dimensional techniques are given by Fig. 13. From this figure, it can be deduced that the stator current is frequency modulated and the fault severity may be measured by computing the IF variance. Moreover, the mono-dimensional techniques perform well and exhibit the existence of the frequency modulation when a bearing fault exists. Regarding the SD,



(a) Synchronous demodulator-based demodulation.

(b) Hilbert transform-based demodulation.

(c) Teager energy operator-based demodulation.

Fig. 13. Mono-dimensional techniques.

the modulation on the instantaneous amplitude can be explained by the low-pass filtering stage, which introduces oscillations. These oscillations are not responsible of the fault but are a result of the filtering stage. Even if the HT allows revealing the frequency modulation and subsequently the presence of the fault, it suffers from border effects (not visible on the figure because we give a zoom of the original figure). These border effects may lead to false conclusions on the health state of the bearing.

IV.2.1. Multi-dimensional techniques

The multi-dimensional techniques performances are depicted in Fig. 14. As expected the stator current is frequency modulated when the bearing fault occurs. The CT based demodulation technique is easy to implement, but it is more appropriate for balanced systems. Indeed, the CT may lead to incorrect results for the unbalanced case. The MLE-based technique exhibits the property of being suited for unbalanced three-phase stator currents. It gives good results for amplitude unbalance since it gives the amplitude unbalance parameters estimates. However, MLE-based approach is not appropriate for phase unbalance. As opposed to CT, the PCA leads to a better IA and IF estimation whatever the balance assumption [7].

IV.3. Summary on Demodulation Techniques

The IA and IF have been used in order to compute the fault detection criteria. Figure 15 gives the simulation results for several bearing faults severity. As expected, the IF variance increases as the fault severity increases. The IA does not change significantly, which means that the bearing fault introduces a frequency modulation, which can be highlighted by the variance of the instantaneous frequency. This result is in accordance with the theoretical study and the experimental validation in [15].

It must be emphasized that these techniques require a preprocessing step in order to obtain a mono-component signals. In fact, in the case where the signal cannot be assumed to be mono-component, more sophisticated techniques are required in order to extract the mono-component signals from the original one.

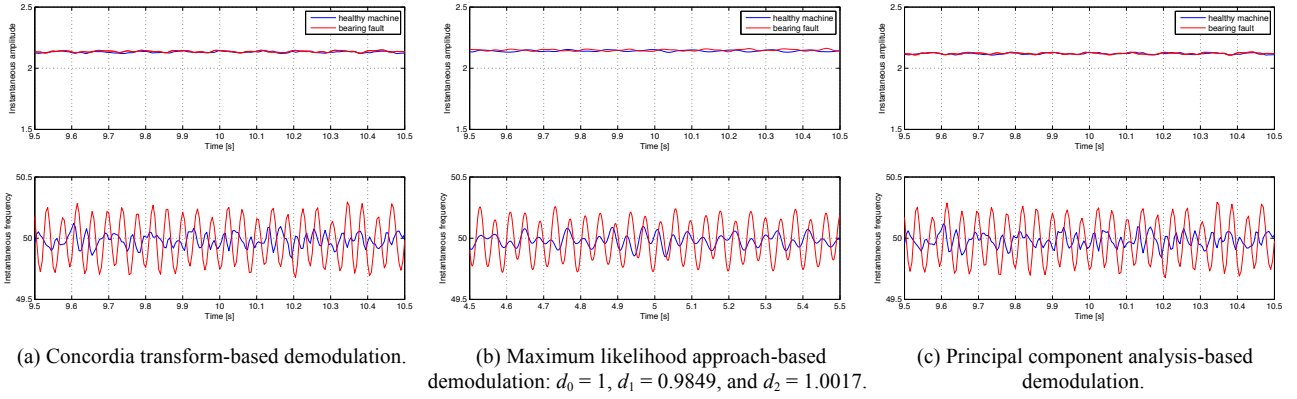


Fig. 14. Multi-dimensional techniques.

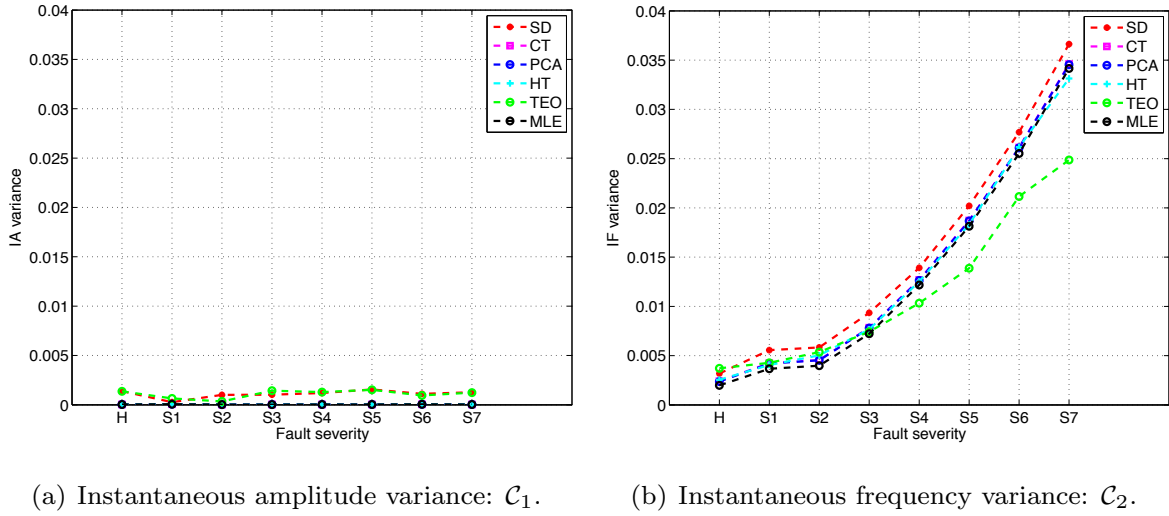


Fig. 15. Failure severity measurement for bearing fault detection using the proposed approach.

The EMD and EEMD [52], [62-64] are the most used techniques for mono-component signals (IMFs) computation.

The simulation results on experimental data are given in Fig. 16 where the HHT has been implemented using the G. Rilling's subroutines for Matlab. These figures depict the 4 IMFs extracted from the original signals and the corresponding Hilbert Huang transform [37]. The first IMF is the fundamental frequency and the other IMFs are present in the case of healthy and faulty machine. However, there energy is not the same for the healthy machine and the faulty one. The computation of the variance of the second, third, and fourth IMFs shows an increase of the energy of these components due the presence of the failure. These results shows that the EMD can be used to compute one IMF from the original signal and the energy of the residue can be used as a fault indicator. Afterwards, a threshold based decision-making technique may allow distinguishing a faulty machine from a healthy one.

V. Conclusion

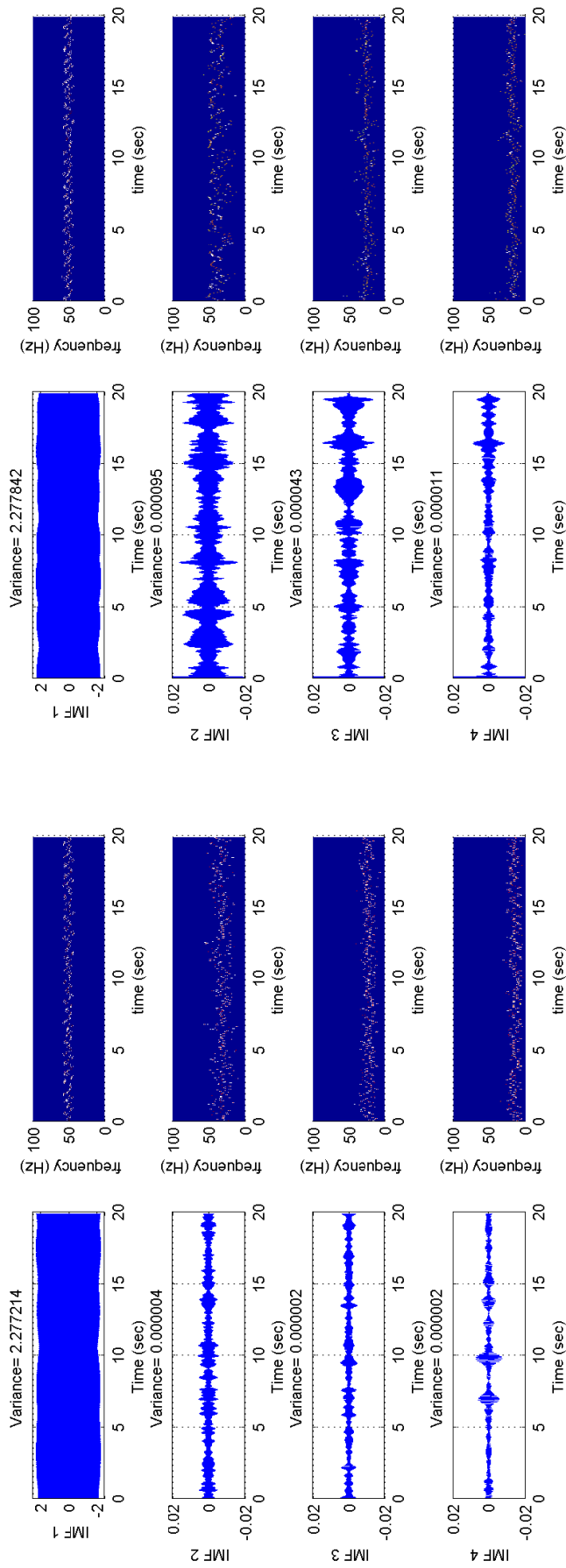
In this paper, we have investigated the use of demodulation techniques for bearing faults detection in

induction machines. Several approaches have been presented for stator currents processing. It has been proven that the computation of the IF and IA variances allows deriving a reliable fault indicator. The performance of the proposed techniques has been evaluated on simulation signals issued from a coupled magnetic circuits model of a squirrel cage induction machine. Finally, the usefulness of the proposed techniques has been demonstrated on actual induction machine with bearing faults.

The investigated techniques should however be investigated and validated for other induction machine faults such as broken rotor bars, torque oscillation, stator short-circuit, etc. In addition, further investigations are required in order to demonstrate the interest of the demodulation techniques for variable frequency power supply and adjustable speed drives.

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(a) Healthy induction machine.

(b) Faulty induction machine.

Fig. 16. EMD performances on experimental data.

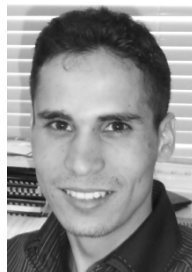
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