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## Interval Type-2 Fuzzy Logic-Second Order Sliding Mode Based Fault Detection and Active Fault-Tolerant Control of Brushless DC Motor

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### ABSTRACT

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#### Keywords:

*brushless DC motor, active fault-tolerant control (AFTC), interval type-2 fuzzy logic, second order sliding mode, direct current mode, fault detection*

This paper addresses the detection of the short-circuit faults and the active fault tolerant control (AFTC) of the brushless direct current motor (BLDCM) based on the interval type-2 fuzzy-second order sliding mode. In this article, the main idea consists of using an algorithm to detect the fault in an electric current. This algorithm corrects the detected fault. In this study, a hybrid technique of fault tolerant control is proposed. This technique based on interval type 2 fuzzy logic and second order sliding mode. Also, it facilitates the procedures for setting and controlling the velocity of BLDCM. For that, a dynamic model for direct current has been established. Furthermore, short circuit faults have also been introduced between turns to test the robustness of the control laws. Finally, a theoretical analysis is presented and the simulations are presented in order to validate the proposed control strategy. The proposed AFTC can then achieve favorable tracking performance.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The necessity of more powerful actuators in small sizes have become required in industrial applications. The BLDC motors are gradually replacing DC motors and to solve the problem related to contacts and to improve reliability and a longer life, brushes and commutators have to be eliminated. The BLDC motor has low inertia, high efficiency, high power factor, high torque, lowers maintenance costs and low noise levels [1, 2]. In general, the BLDC machine is powered through a three-phase inverter transistor that acts as an electronic switch of the phase current. The torque control is then achieved with the current control [3]. The direct control of the current is easier than the control of the phase current that required the reconstitution of these currents. In most cases, a current-controlled voltage inverter is used. As the motor torque is proportional to the DC input of the switch, the interest is the influence of the current form in order to optimize the torque and minimize the current [4].

Due to the large range of applications of BLDC motors in different industries, the motor faults and fault tolerant control methods of motors should be investigated. Integrating fault tolerance into a BLDC motor drive system involves the following tasks: fault detection and identification, and remedial strategies to resolve the problem. The FTC technique uses several types of control to ensure the fault tolerant, such as several applications based on hybrid techniques based on sliding mode with genetic algorithm and fuzzy logic type 1 and 2 have recently been published [5-9].

Modern industrial systems increasingly rely on sophisticated control techniques to meet increased performance and safety requirements. If faults occur in system components, conventional control techniques can lead to unsatisfactory performance or system instability. To overcome

these problems, several control approaches have been developed to tolerate malfunctions in systems [10-12]. The safety of a system, composed of two methods, fault detection and isolation (FDI). In the last years the researchers have oriented their work towards fault-tolerant controller (FTC) based intelligent techniques such as fuzzy logic type 1 & 2 and hybrid methods with other non-linear techniques, the FTC approaches can be classified into two types: the active and the passive approach's. According to Mhaskar et al. [13]; Zhang and Jiang [14]; Mekki et al. [15] a comparative study between the two main approaches (FTC) and the advanced work is made. Aghili [16] used the FTC in the high risk applications must be capable of continuous functional operation, despite the event of insulation failure or open circuit winding. The fault tolerant torque (FTT) of the BLDC motors has been controlled so that accurate torque production must be maintained with the least amount of power dissipation, even if one of its phases fails.

In this study [17], an FTC was used to separately compensate for investigation of potential position sensor error depending on the BLDCM velocity estimate and a pre-defined sensor. The transition sequence is used while the Kalman filter is used to probe the best possible dynamic system performance. Neethu and Sreelekha [18] proposed a very easy technique for detecting open phase faults and identifying the BLDC motor. Also, it explains the fault tolerance method that can be used to keep the engine running normally with fault. Open switching malfunctions in the seven stage BLDC motor causing torque ripple. Where here in case of an open switch fault or two switches in the same phase the inverter switches are analyzed. A change in conducting angle of the healthy phase current is suggested [19]. In the case of a stator center deflection the phase inductors and the background electromagnetic fields of the BLDCM are estimated. Where the reduction of the

electromagnetic torque ripple was verified under the static moving deflection [20].

A sliding mode double controller with PID adaptive observer for the speed of BLDC motor, it was studied accurately in ref. [21]. Those works by Al Mashhadany [22], Singh et al. [9] made a comparison between type 2 and type 1 fuzzy logic control, and classic PID control of the brushless DC motor. Loukal and Benalia [23], and Ramya et al. [24] conducted a comparison between the PID hybrid controllers with self-adjusting gains with fuzzy logic type 1 and 2, and classic PID regulators is made.

In the studies of Mohd et al. [25]; Monteiro [26]; Kommuri et al. [27], two observers were used to create the respective residues and ensure detection of sensor faults. In addition, these observers are developed to guarantee the convergence of trajectories. To solve the problem of detecting rotor position and speed of the BLDC motor with position control without sensor, the system provides an improved estimation method regarding to the rotor position and the speed based on the sliding mode [28]. First order sliding mode control is compared with the second order approach for the speed of the BLDC [29]. It was discussed in detail of the second order sliding mode technique in the works [30-32]. Munoz-Gomez et al. [30] proposed a higher order sliding mode controller to regulate the speed of a BLDC motor. The controller is designed based on the linear model of the motor, the nested higher order sliding mode control with the use of an extensive park transformation [33].

In this present paper, our contribution is the application of a new fault-tolerant control based on the hybrid control between the second-order sliding mode and the interval type 2 fuzzy logic using an algorithm. This algorithm detects the faults of the phase current imbalances and the short circuit between turns. It decides which is the intervening control to obtain the best performances is. In the faultless mode, it is seen that the second-order sliding mode control is sufficient and it is better than the interval fuzzy logic type 2 control. the most difference between them is the interval type 2 fuzzy logic control possesses the higher energy consumption and too slow in computation [23, 34]. But in the case of the existence of a fault, we see that the interval type 2 fuzzy logic control gives us good results compared to the second-order sliding mode control.

This article is presented as follows. A description of the studied system is presented in section 3 with the develop of the dynamic model. The section 4 is devoted to the detection with the new algorithm and the active FTC control based on interval type-2 fuzzy sliding mode approach. Then, the simulation results to demonstrate the robustness of the proposed approach is presented in Section 5. Finally, conclusions on the present paper are driven

## 2. PRIOR WORK

The objective of hybridizing robust nonlinear controls (sliding mode and higher order sliding mode, backstepping, input-output linearization...) with artificial intelligence techniques for example type 1 and 2 fuzzy systems is to develop a fault tolerant control technique that automatically accommodates the effect of faults that may appear on a system while being able to maintain nominal operation, and exploit the advantages of both techniques at the same time, and improve the performance of the system to be controlled (stability, precision, speed, robustness, etc.) [35].

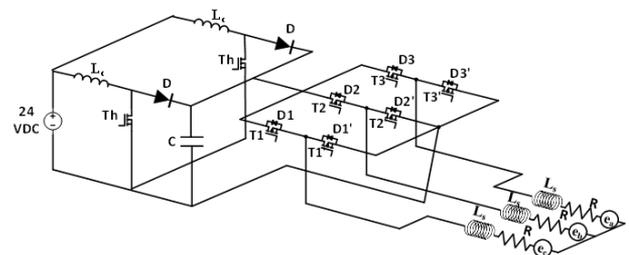
In the literatures, many proposed methods of hybrid regulators based on artificial intelligence techniques, the sliding mode was used as a robust passive tolerant control method, hybridization with a fuzzy system used to compensate for the fault of estimation of nonlinear functions. A fuzzy system has been proposed to avoid instability and increase the robustness of the closed-loop system, several works have been published using this approach [36-40].

In the FTC, several researchers have developed hybrid techniques of electrical machines based on the hybrid fuzzy-sliding control:

- Keltoum et al. [41], and Abdelghafour et al. [35] presented a strategy of control with sliding mode applied to the doubly-fed induction motor (DFIM), the strategy is to keep the part of the equivalent control then change the part of the switching with a fuzzy controller type 1 and type 2.
- Abdelghafour et al. [42] proposed a systematic procedure for constructing sliding surfaces. This procedure is the backstepping technique, we build by step a Lyapunov function involving virtual controls and state functions, this method is then applied to the construction of a hybrid control law with the technique of 1 artificial intelligence based on type 2 fuzzy logic to determine the gains of this command applied to the DFIM.
- Boukhalfa et al. [43] presented the (PSO) algorithm in conjunction with the fuzzy system to make an optimized tuning of a controller (PID) in DTC control loops. of the double star induction motor.
- Layadi et al. [44] applied methods from artificial intelligence theory such as type-2 fuzzy adaptive control and control with artificial neural networks in the case of a rotor defect of a double star asynchronous machine, with the hybridization of these techniques, where the fuzzy parameters are adjusted by adaptive laws which ensure the convergence and the delimitation of all the signals of the DSAM in closed loop.
- Second Order Sliding Mode Control (SOSMC) strategy based on Super Twisting algorithm and Fuzzy Logic-Second Order Sliding Mode control, using Fuzzy-SOSMC hybrid cruise control is proposed by Laggoun et al. [45] torque ripple, speed and currents will be compared and evaluated with conventional DTC and SOSMC-DTC.

## 3. MODELING AND ANALYSIS OF BLDC MOTOR

### 3.1 Modeling without fault



**Figure 1.** Block diagram for controlling the BLDC motor

Figure 1 shows the schematic diagram for controlling the BLDCM. For that, the following assumptions are made:

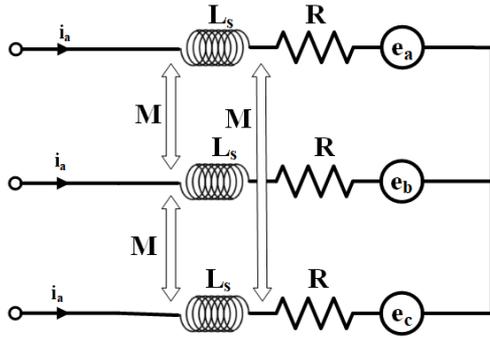
- The six transistors T1, T2, T3, T1', T2' and T3' have identical characteristics. The state "OFF" and "ON" are

respectively represented by an infinite impedance and a threshold voltage  $vT$  in series with a dynamic resistance  $rT$ .

- Similarly, it is assumed that the diodes  $D1, D2, D3, D1', D2'$  and  $D3'$  have an infinite impedance in the state OFF and in the state ON are threshold voltage  $vD$  in series with a dynamic resistance  $rD$ .

- The model of the motor is generally established in a landmark three-phase (a, b, c) related to the stator due to the trapezoidal shape of the Force Counter Electromotive (FCEM). For a symmetrical motor winding connected in star and whose permanent magnets are mounted on the surface [15].

The simplified model of the BLDCM is shown in Figure 2:



**Figure 2.** The simplified model of the BLDCM

For a symmetrical winding and a balanced system, as shown in Figure 2, the vector of voltages across the three phases of the BLDC motor is given by:

$$[\mathcal{V}] = [\mathcal{R}] \times [\mathcal{J}] + [\mathcal{L}] \times \frac{d[\mathcal{J}]}{dt} + [\mathcal{E}] \quad (1)$$

where,

$$[\mathcal{J}] = [i_a \quad i_b \quad i_c]^T \quad (2)$$

$$[\mathcal{E}] = [e_a \quad e_b \quad e_c]^T \quad (3)$$

$$[\mathcal{R}] = \begin{bmatrix} R & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & R \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$[\mathcal{L}] = \begin{bmatrix} L_0 & M & M \\ M & L_0 & M \\ M & M & L_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$[\mathcal{V}] = [v_a \quad v_b \quad v_c]^T \quad (6)$$

where,  $v_a, v_b$  and  $v_c$  are the phases voltages of the BLDCM,  $i_a, i_b$  and  $i_c$  are the phases currents,  $R$  and  $L = L_0 - M$  are the resistance and inductance of the machine,  $e_a, e_b$  and  $e_c$  are the electromotive forces of the phases.

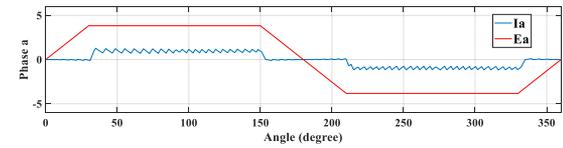
The electric torque is given by:

$$C_{em} = \frac{[\mathcal{J}] \times [\mathcal{E}]^T}{\omega} \quad (7)$$

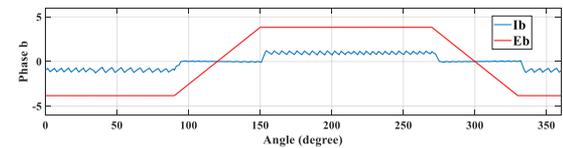
where  $C_e$  is the electromagnetic torque and  $\omega$  is the angular velocity. So the model in Figure 1 can be written as follows:

$$\begin{cases} [\mathcal{V}] = [\mathcal{R}] \times [\mathcal{J}] + [\mathcal{L}] \times \frac{d[\mathcal{J}]}{dt} + [\mathcal{E}] \\ C_{em} = \frac{[\mathcal{L}] \times [\mathcal{E}]^T}{\omega} \\ \frac{d[\Omega]}{dt} = \frac{1}{J_{inertie}} (C_{em} - f_{frotement} \cdot \Omega - C_{charge}) \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

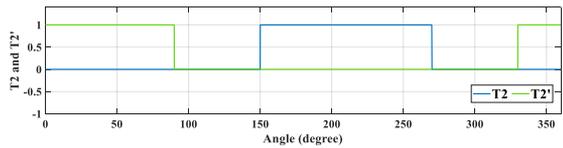
Depending on the position of the inductor, the current  $i_d$  is switched in phase at the time where the trapezoidal EMF has its flat part positive or negative, as shown in Figure 3.



(a) Current  $i_a$  and FCEM  $e_a$  and pulses T1 and T1'



(b) Current  $i_b$  and FCEM  $e_b$  and pulses T2 and T2'



(c) Current  $i_c$  and FCEM  $e_c$  and pulses T3 and T3'

**Figure 3.** FTC management for BLDC Machine

From the signals of the Hall sensors, the sequence is generated by choosing a sequence of notice pulses of transistors, which are well defined in Figure 3 where there are 6 distinct intervals noted IT. The opening of the 2 transistors of an arm of the electronic switch produces the conduction of a diode  $D_p$  and  $D_n$ .

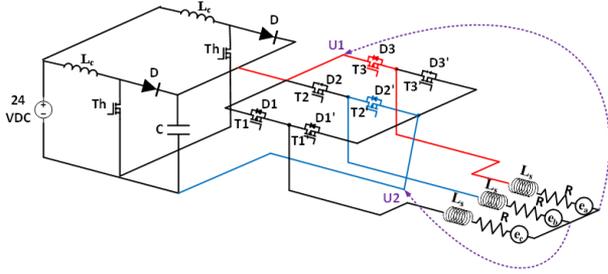
### 3.1.1 Continuous model of BLDC motor

The main goal of developing a DC1 or DC2 continuous model of the BLDC motor is to validate a representation of the

direct current at the input of the self-switched inverter for both modes when two phases are supplied DC1 or when three phases are supplied DC2.

The direct current  $i_d$ , derived from the direct current model and the three-phase model is practically similar.

DC1 Mode: DC1 mode corresponds to the two phases in series as represented in Figure 4.



**Figure 4.** Structure of the BLDC motor when two phases are supplied

This mode is then  $ITj$  intervals, we assume that the dynamic resistances of the components are identical:

$$r_\tau = r_D = r \quad (9)$$

In this case the voltage node checks:

$$u_d = u_1 - u_2 \quad (10)$$

where,  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  are respectively represent the voltage of the neutral point to the positive terminal and the voltage of the neutral point to the negative terminal of the continuous bus.

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = V_a + v_T + ri_a \\ u_2 = V_b - v_T + ri_b \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

By replacing  $v_a$  and  $v_b$  by their respective expression (3) and (4), as  $i_a = i_d$  and  $i_b = -i_d$ ;  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  are given by:

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = Ri_d + L_c \frac{di_d}{dt} + e_a + v_T + ri_d \\ u_2 = -Ri_d + L_c \frac{di_d}{dt} + e_b - v_T - ri_d \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

Therefore,  $u_d$  is given by:

$$u_d = 2(R+r)i_d + 2L_c \frac{di_d}{dt} + (e_a - e_b) + 2v_T \quad (13)$$

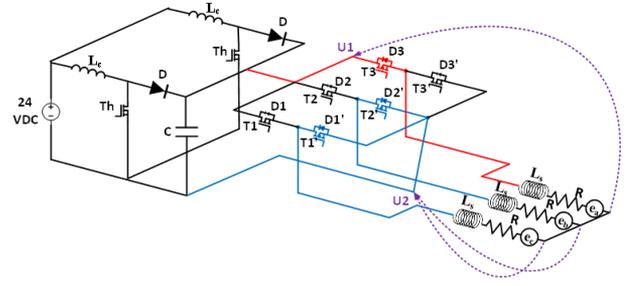
For the two phases in series, the FCEM present their party platform in opposition, so we have:

$$-e_b = e_a = E = k_e |\omega_r| \quad (14)$$

with  $k_e$  the coefficient of the FCEM and  $\omega_r$  the rotation speed of the motor. Finally in this mode dynamics DC1 current  $i_d$  is expressed by:

$$2L_c \frac{di_d}{dt} = u_d - 2(R+r)i_d - 2E - 2v_T \quad (15)$$

DC2 Mode: In this mode, a phase in series with the other two phases in parallel is presented in Figure 5:



**Figure 5.** Structure of the BLDC motor when three phases are supplied

In this case the voltages  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  are given by:

$$u_1 = V_a + v_T + ri_a \quad (16)$$

And by replacing by the of expression va:

$$u_1 = (R+r)i_a + L_c \frac{di_a}{dt} + e_a + v_T \quad (17)$$

The paralleling of phase b and c leads to:

$$\begin{cases} u_2 = V_b - v_T + ri_b \\ u_2 = V_c + v_D + ri_c \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

And by replacing by the of expression vb and vc:

$$\begin{cases} u_2 = (R+r)i_b + L_c \frac{di_b}{dt} + e_b - v_T \\ u_2 = (R+r)i_c + L_c \frac{di_c}{dt} + e_c + v_D \end{cases} \quad (19.a)$$

$$(19.b)$$

By adding (19.b) to (19.a), we get:

$$2u_2 = (R+r)(i_b + i_c) + L_c \left( \frac{di_b}{dt} + \frac{di_c}{dt} \right) + e_b + e_c - v_T + v_D \quad (20)$$

with  $-(i_b + i_c) = i_a = i_d$ , we have:

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = (R+r)i_a + L_c \frac{di_a}{dt} + e_a + v_T \\ 2u_2 = -(R+r)i_d - L_c \frac{di_d}{dt} + e_b + e_c + v_D - v_T \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

Consequently, the voltage  $u_d$  satisfies the relation:

$$u_d = u_1 - u_2 \quad (22)$$

So,

$$2u_d = 3(R+r)i_d + 3L_c \frac{di_d}{dt} + 2e_a - e_b - e_c + 3v_T - v_D \quad (23)$$

In addition, during this interval, we have significantly:

$$e_b = -e_a = -E \quad (24)$$

And,

$$e_c = e_a = E \quad (25)$$

Finally, the dynamic of the current  $i_d$  check in DC2 mode is given by:

$$3L_c \frac{di_d}{dt} = 2u_d - 3(R+r)i_d - 2E - 3v_T + v_D \quad (26)$$

### 3.2 Modeling with fault

The model simplified of the BLDCM with a fault is shown in Figure 6:

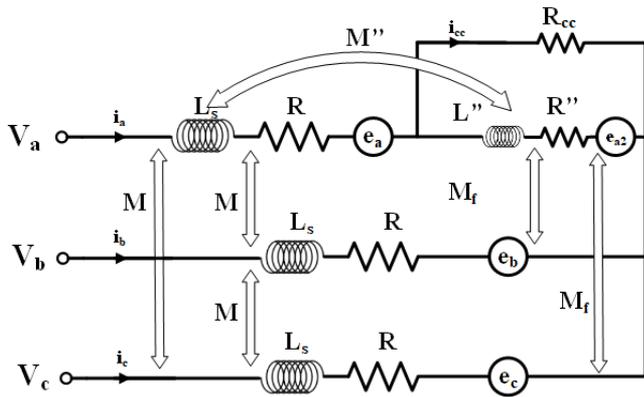


Figure 6. The model simplified of the BLDCM with fault

The vector of voltages across the three phases of the BLDC motor is given by:

$$[\mathfrak{V}] = [\mathfrak{R}] \times [\mathfrak{J}] + [\mathfrak{L}] \times \frac{d[\mathfrak{J}]}{dt} + [\mathfrak{E}] \quad (27)$$

where the phases Voltages are:

$$[\mathfrak{V}] = [v_a \quad v_b \quad v_c]^T \quad (28)$$

The phases currents are:

$$[\mathfrak{J}] = [i_a \quad i_b \quad i_c \quad i_{cc}]^T \quad (29)$$

with the electromotive forces of the phases:

$$[\mathfrak{E}] = [e_a \quad e_b \quad e_c \quad e_{cc}]^T \quad (30)$$

And the resistance and inductance of the motor are:

$$[\mathfrak{R}] = \begin{bmatrix} R & 0 & 0 & -R'' \\ 0 & R & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & R & 0 \\ -R'' & 0 & 0 & (R'' + R_{cc}) \end{bmatrix} \quad (31)$$

$$[\mathfrak{L}] = \begin{bmatrix} L & 0 & 0 & -L'' \\ 0 & L & 0 & M_f \\ 0 & 0 & L & M_f \\ -L'' & M_f & M_f & L'' - M'' \end{bmatrix} \quad (32)$$

where,  $v_a, v_b$  and  $v_c$  are the phases voltages of the BLDCM,  $i_a, i_b$  and  $i_c$  are the phases currents,  $i_{cc}$  is the current of short circuit,  $R$  and  $L$  are the resistance and inductance of the motor,  $R_{cc}$  is the resistance of shunt of short circuit,  $R''$  is the resistance of turns short circuited,  $M''$  is the inductance mutual between the turns short circuited and the coil of phase a,  $M_f$  is the inductance mutual between the turns short circuited and the coil of phase b and c,  $e_a, e_b$  and  $e_c$  are the electromotive forces of the phases and  $e_{cc}$  is the electromotive forces of the turns short circuited.

## 4. PROPOSED METHOD

In order to keep the robustness of the control by fuzzy logic type 2 and to avoid the high level of energy consumed by the micro-controllers, without deteriorating the performance of the system, we propose a new "hybrid" control scheme to be applied robustly to the BLDC motor Figure 7.

This involves using an algorithm allowing switching between two control laws: the first by sliding mode which acts essentially during the breast regime, and the second by type 2 fuzzy logic active when a short-circuit fault deteriorates the system performance. The Figure 8 shows the structure of this algorithm.

### 4.1 Super-Twisting algorithm

This algorithm was developed for the control of systems with a relative degree equal to 1 with respect to the sliding surface. It was studied by Levant [46]. It is made up of a discontinuous part  $U2$  and a continuous part  $U1$  such that:

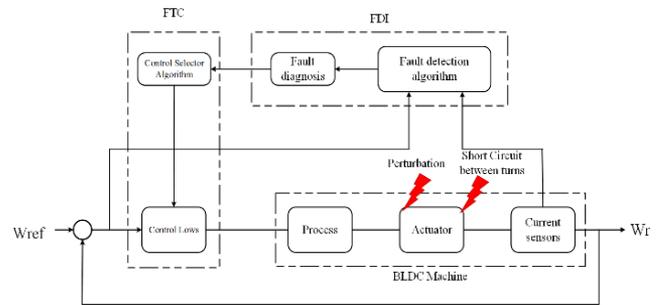


Figure 7. Schematic diagram of the Active Fault-Tolerant Control of Brushless DC Motor

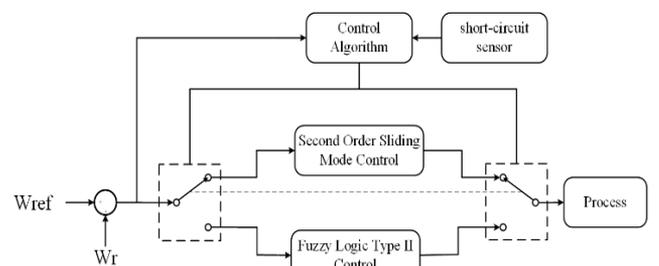


Figure 8. Structure of the control algorithm

$$U_d = U_1 + U_2 \quad (33)$$

And,

$$U_2 = \begin{cases} -\lambda |S_0|^\rho \text{sign}(S), & |S| > S_0 \\ -\lambda |S|^\rho \text{sign}(S), & |S| \leq S_0 \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = \begin{cases} -U, & |U| > 1 \\ -\alpha \cdot \text{sign}(S), & |U| \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\omega} = \frac{1}{j}(-f \cdot \omega - Cr + k_v \cdot I_d) \\ \dot{I}_d = \frac{1}{L'}(2v_t - E - R' \cdot I_d + U_d) \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

$$y = \omega \quad (37)$$

So,

$$\dot{y} = \dot{\omega} \quad (38)$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{1}{j}(-f \cdot \omega - Cr + k_v \cdot I_d) \quad (39)$$

So we have:

$$\ddot{y} = \frac{1}{j} \left( -f \cdot \dot{\omega} - Cr + \frac{k_v}{L'}(2v_t - E - R' \cdot I_d + U_d) \right) \quad (40)$$

We derived the output twice for the command appeared. So, the relative degree of this surface compared to the control input is equal to two.

By taking:

$$S = e = \omega - \omega_{ref} \quad (41)$$

With,

$$S^{(2)} = \ddot{e} = \frac{1}{j} \left( -f \cdot \dot{\omega} - Cr + \frac{k_v}{L'}(2v_t - E - R' \cdot I_d + U_d) - \ddot{\omega}_{ref} \right) \quad (42)$$

$$S^{(2)} = \frac{1}{j} \left( -f \cdot \dot{\omega} - Cr + \frac{k_v}{L'}(2v_t - E - R' \cdot I_d) - j\ddot{\omega}_{ref} \right) + \frac{k_v}{jL'} U_d \quad (43)$$

This equation can be put in the following form:

$$\varphi(x, t) = \frac{1}{j} \left( -f \cdot \dot{\omega} - Cr + \frac{k_v}{L'}(2v_t - E - R' \cdot I_d) - j\ddot{\omega}_{ref} \right) \quad (44)$$

And,

$$\phi(x, t) = \frac{k_v}{jL'} U_d \quad (45)$$

So the super twisting algorithm can be applied.

By considering  $C_0 = 0.3227$ ,  $k_m = 13.7367$ , and  $k_M = 13.7369$ ,

$$-C_0 < \varphi(x, t) < C_0 \text{ and } 0 < K_m \leq \phi(x, t) \leq K_M$$

Then we will fix  $\alpha = 0.7422$ ;  $\lambda = 650.3383$ ; and  $\rho = 0.01$ , such as:

$$\alpha < \frac{C_0}{K_m}, \lambda^2 \geq \frac{4C_0 \cdot K_M (\alpha + C_0)}{K_m^3 (\alpha - C_0)} \text{ et } 0 < \rho < 0.5$$

We accept that  $|S| \leq S_0$  et  $|U| \leq 1$  So the control law written as follows:

$$U_d = -\lambda |S|^\rho \text{sign}(S) + U_1 \quad (46)$$

With,

$$\dot{U}_1 = -\alpha \cdot \text{sign}(S) \quad (47)$$

## 4.2 Control using the interval type-2 T-S fuzzy logic

### 4.2.1 Type-2 fuzzy logic control context

Classic fuzzy logic (Type-1) has been generalized to a new type of fuzzy logic called fuzzy logic-2. In recent years, a theoretical basis for this new logic has been built by Mendel and his colleagues who have indeed demonstrated its effectiveness and superiority over fuzzy type 1 logic [47, 48]. The fuzzy set of type 2 is characterized by a fuzzy membership function, such that the membership value (degree of membership) of each element of the set is a fuzzy set in  $[0, 1]$ . Such sets can be used in situations where we have uncertainty about the membership values themselves. Uncertainty can take the form of the membership function or one of its parameters [49]. The structure of a type 2 fuzzy system is shown in Figure 9:

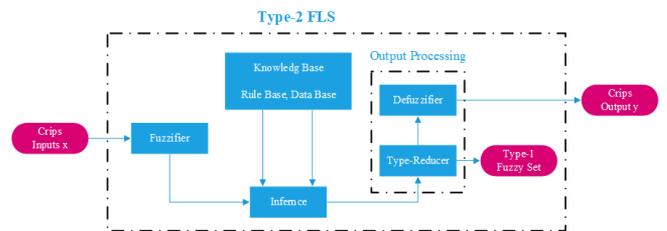


Figure 9. IT2FLC structure block diagram

The differences between the Interval type 2 Fuzzy logic control set and Interval type 2 Fuzzy logic control set are explained in two fundamental differences [50]:

First difference is Adaptiveness, meaning that the embedded T1 FSs used to compute the bounds of the type-reduced interval change as input changes.

And the second one is Novelty, meaning that the UMF and LMF of the same IT2 FS may be used simultaneously in computing each bound of the type-reduced interval. As a result, an IT2 FLC can implement a complex control surface that cannot be achieved by a T1 FLC using the same rule base.

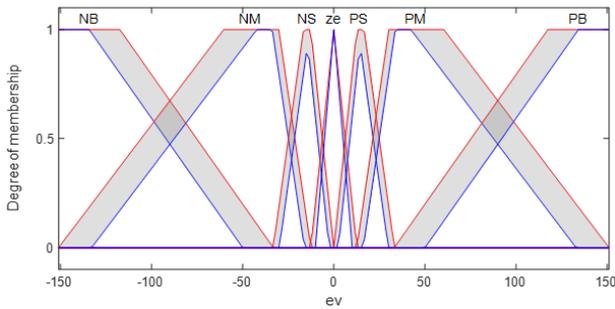
#### 4.2.2 Active FTC design

The used labels of the fuzzy variable residue and its derivative are: Negative Big (NB), Negative Medium (NM), Negative Small (NS), Zero (ZE), Positive Small (PS), Positive Medium (PM) and Positive Big (PB). We chose a trapezoidal membership functions for six fuzzy input variable which are NB, NM, NS, PS, PM and PB and we choose a triangular membership functions for the fuzzy input variable ZE for all upper and lower membership functions. The corrective control is decomposed into seven levels, so the total rules can be 49 as presented in Table 1.

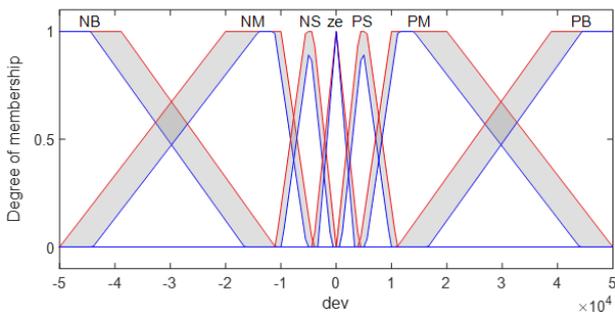
$$u(k) = ufs + upi \tag{48}$$

**Table 1.** Fuzzy rules

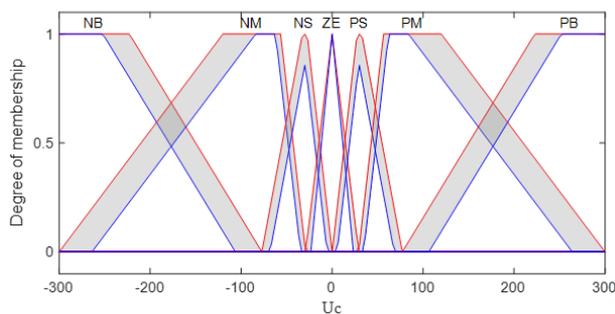
ev	Dev						
	NB	NM	NS	ZE	PS	PM	PB
NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NM	NS	ZE
NM	NB	NB	NB	NM	NS	ZE	PS
NS	NB	NB	NM	NS	ZE	PS	PM
ZE	NB	NM	NS	ZE	PS	PM	PB
PS	NM	NS	ZE	PS	PM	PB	PB
PM	NS	ZE	PS	PM	PB	PB	PB
PB	ZE	PS	PM	PB	PB	PB	PB



**Figure 10.** IT2FLC INPUT EV



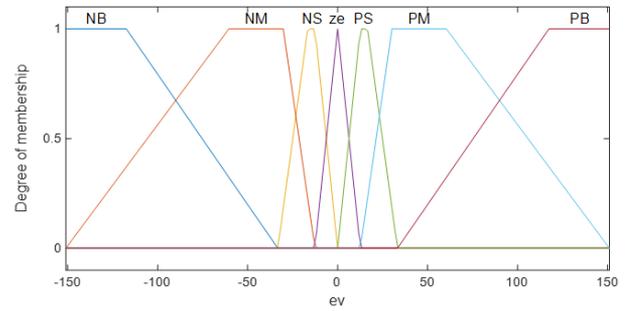
**Figure 11.** IT2FLC INPUT DEV



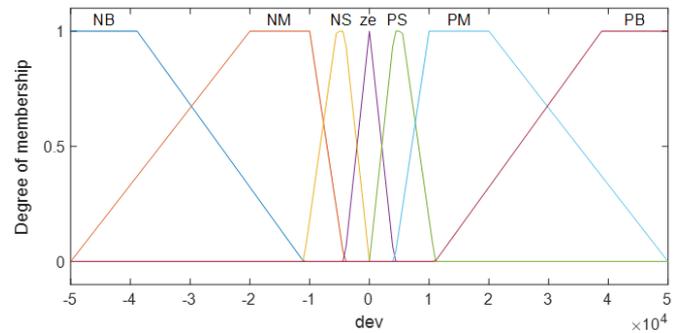
**Figure 12.** IT2FLC OUTPUT Uc

Figure 10, Figure 11 and Figure 12 present the type-2 membership functions for the IT2FLC.

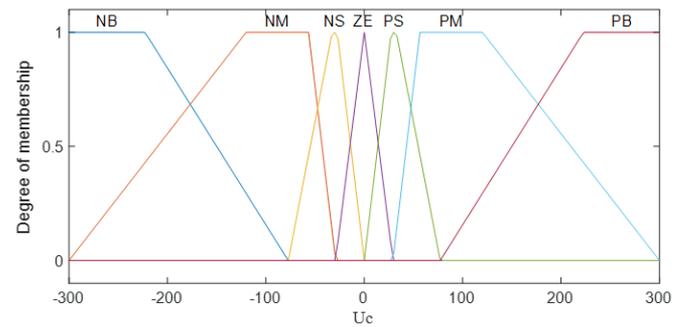
And the Figure 13, Figure 14 and Figure 15 present the type-1 membership functions for the IT1FLC.



**Figure 13.** IT1FLC INPUT EV



**Figure 14.** IT1FLC INPUT DEV



**Figure 15.** IT1FLC OUTPUT Uc

#### 4.3 Detection method

The principle of our hybrid FTC control type between the second Order Sliding Mode order and the fuzzy logic type 2 is to choose a control between these two commands by an algorithm occurs according to an expertise made in relation to the consequences of a short-circuit fault between turns. This algorithm consists of three steps, namely:

- The first step: its role is the detection of the existence of a short-circuit defect which gives us a percentage of a defect over a given period equal to 50 ms.
  - If the percentage is less than 30%, this type of defect is considered as a fugitive defect.
  - If the percentage is greater than 30%, in this case the defect is considered as a permanent defect.
- The second step: its role is just to give a percentage of the value of Least Mean Square Error (LMSE) versus a value of LMSE in a breast regime in each 10ms.

- The third step: it can be called a decision part that decide which command intervenes. It requires the results of the other two algorithms.

#### 4.3.1 Fault tolerant control management for BLDC Machine

The flowchart in Figure 16 summarizes the principle of this control technique.

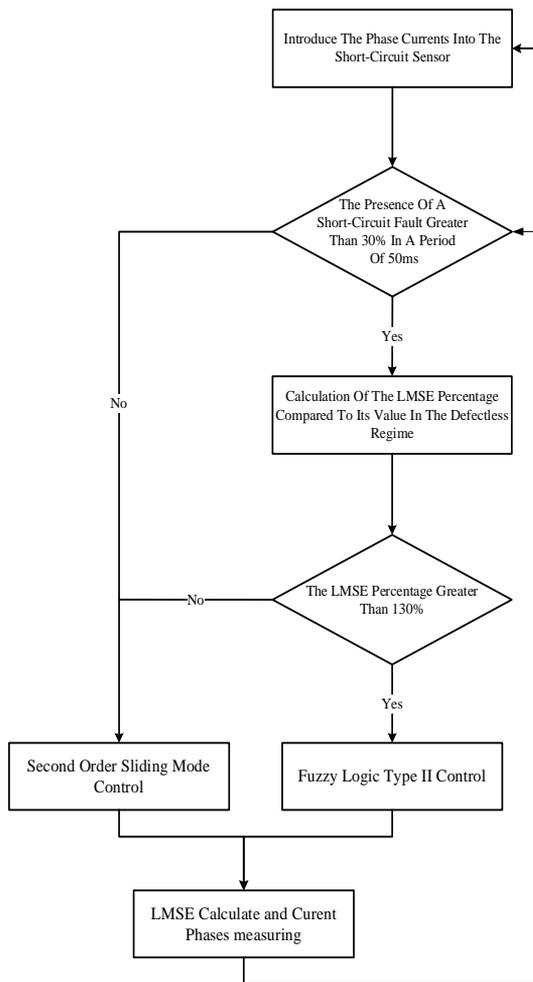


Figure 16. FTC management for BLDC motor

## 5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, simulations results are presented to illustrate the performance and the robustness of the proposed control law when applied to the BLDC Motor. The parameters values of the motor are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. BLDC motor parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Value
Resistance of phase	$R$	$4 \Omega$
Phase inductance	$L_c$	$0.002 \text{ H}$
Inertia constant	$J$	$4.65e-6 \text{ kg.m}^2$
Back-EMF Constant	$K_e$	$26.1e^{-3} \text{ V/rd.s}^{-1}$
Coefficient of friction	$K_f$	$1.5e-006 \text{ N.m/rd.s}^{-1}$
Supply voltage	$U_n$	$48 \text{ (V)}$
Rated current	$I_n$	$2 \text{ (A)}$

Figure 17 shows the chronogram of the application of the changes on the load torque and the application of a short circuit fault between turns on the BLDC motor where:

- ZONE1 represents the engine in the breast state.
- ZONE2 represents the application of the load torque increased by 25% of its nominal value which equal to 0.0625.
- ZONE3 represents the application of a short circuit fault between turns with a percentage of 4%.
- ZONE4 represents the period before the short-circuit fault detection by the algorithm of fault detection.
- ZONE5 represents a second application of load torque increased by 50% of its nominal value which equal to 0.075.

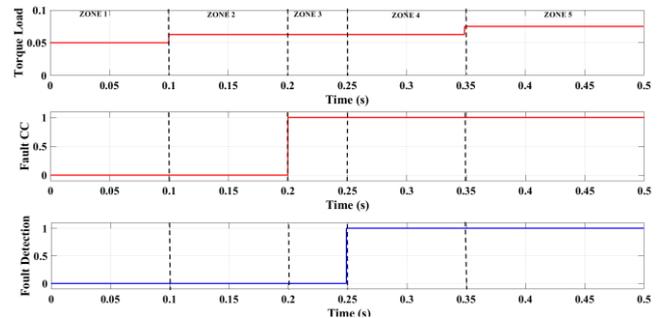


Figure 17. Faults Chronogram with the fault detection signal

Figure 18 shows the control that occurs during the existence or the absence of a short-circuit defect with the percentage of LMSE in each 10 ms period where:

- In the 1st phase the zones 1, 2 and 3 the control that intervenes is the second Order Sliding Mode order.
- In the 2nd phase zones 4 and 5, the control by the fuzzy logic type 2 intervenes.

Figure 19 represents the speed response.

Figure 20 presents the three phases' currents in the 5 different zones.

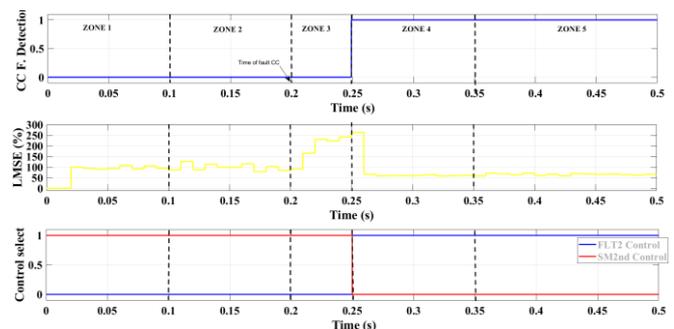


Figure 18. Control signal with the fault detection signal for the control

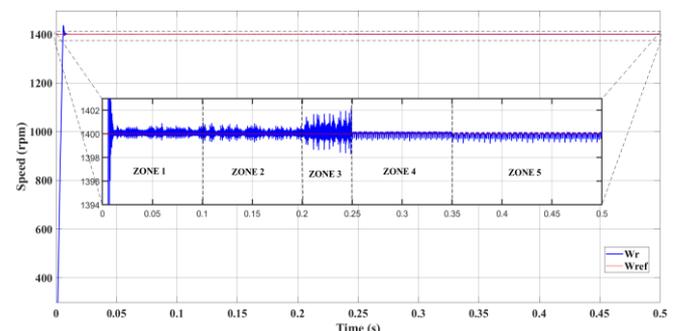
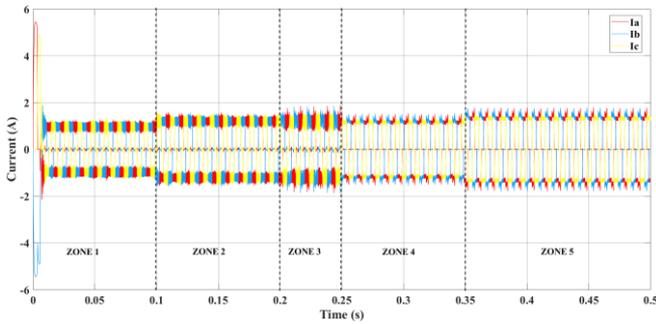
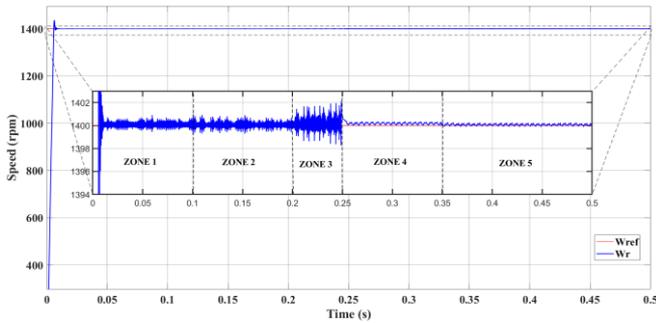


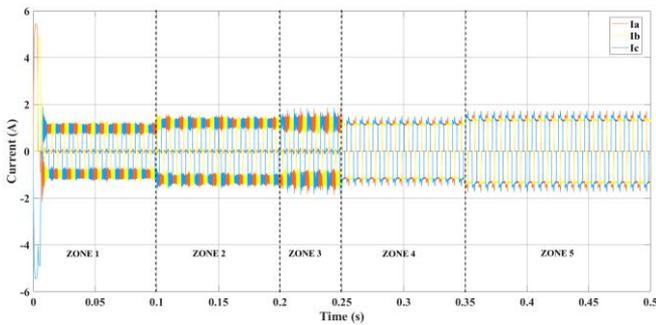
Figure 19. The speed response for the control with IT2FLC



**Figure 20.** Three phases' currents Iabc for the control with IT2FCLC



**Figure 21.** The speed response for the control with IT1FCLC



**Figure 22.** Three phases' currents Iabc for the control with IT1FCLC

Figure 21 and Figure 22 present the speed response and the three phases currents for the control with IT1FCLC to showing the difference in performonc between the IT1FCLC and IT2FCLC.

**Table 3.** Values of the performance criteria of the proposed FTC withe IT2FCLC and the control withe IT1FCLC in the faulty mode

	ISE	IAE	ITSE	ITAE
	$\int_0^T e^2(t)$	$\int_0^T  e(t) $	$\int_0^T te^2(t)$	$\int_0^T t e(t) $
Interval Type-2 Fuzzy logic	0.0027	0.0132	8.1540e-04	0.0039
Interval Type-1 Fuzzy logic	0.1596	0.1260	0.0481	0.0379

In the faulty mode, four most known performance criteria are used to make a quantitative comparison between the proposed Interval Type-2 Fuzzy logic and Interval Type-1 Fuzzy Logic. These are integral of square error (ISE), integral of the absolute value of the error (IAE), integral of the time multiplied by the square value of the error (ITSE), and integral

of the time multiplied by the absolute value of the error (ITAE). The obtained values for each criterion are summarized in Table 3.

After the robustness test, the speed with the second order sliding mode control remains practically insensitive to the disturbance of the load torque.

After the presence of a short-circuit fault, it has been found that the switch between the commands occurs after 50 ms the time of the fault detection in this period the command by second order sliding mode does not give us the right results.

After the fault detection of short-circuit, algorithm switches the command from the second order sliding Mode to fuzzy logic type 2.

There is a marked improvement in the results of the control by fuzzy logic type 2 compared to the control by second order sliding mode in the presence of a defect.

After the second robustness test, the speed with the fuzzy logic type 2 is still insensitive to a large increase in load torque.

BLDC Motor Speed Control Tests show that Hybrid Control Second Order Sliding Mode – fuzzy logic type 2 provides good performance even in the presence of an external defect.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

This paper presents a new method of fault tolerant control based on hybrid control between the Type-II fuzzy logic control and the second order sliding mod control for a BLDC motor with short circuit fault between turns and parameter variations. This motor demands fault tolerant performance in the industrial sector, to achieve our goal a continuous mathematical model of BLDC motor was presented. Based on this model, we synthesized two control strategies for BLDC based on type-2 fuzzy logic and second order sliding modes. we use an algorithm for the phase current imbalances and the short circuit between turns faults detection, this algorithm plays the role of an observer to eliminate this fault, the two control methods, which have verified the sufficient condition of stability according to Lyapunov's theory, are designed to improve the static and dynamic performance of the BLDC in the event of the occurrence of the fault. The obtained simulation results illustrate the good performance of the proposed method in the case of the fault when we compared with the hybridization of this technique with the type 1 fuzzy logic. This work allowed us to conclude that the hybridization control between the artificial intelligence techniques can tolerate some important faults such as: short circuit fault between turns and parameter variations.

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