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Improvement of elevator position control performance in unified control system

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Abstract - This paper addresses an elevator position control scheme in unified control Conventional system. systems have employed independent micro-processors for speed, car, and group control respectively and the car controller generates a velocity command by combining the time-based and distance-based velocity pattern. In this scheme, it is inevitable that an elevator creeps in the vicinity of target floor, or stops abruptly. The proposed control system employs only one high-performance micro-processor, which can execute the car and group control as well as the speed control. It simply generates the desired position trajectory based on time and on-line corrects a velocity pattern to make the position error be zero. Experimental results show the feasibility of the proposed control scheme.



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SMPM Machine	Value [unit]
Power	22 [kW]
Speed	273 [r/min]
Torque	756 [nt-m]
Line-to-line voltage	361 [V]
Current	40.9 [A]
Number of poles	24
Inverter and Controller	
PWM converter/inverter	30 [kVA], IGBT
CPU	DSP TMS320VC33
Control cycle time	100 [usec]
Switching frequency	5 [kHz]
Utility line-to-line voltage	380 [V]
DC-link voltage	660 [V]
Mechanical System	
Maximum velocity	180 [m/min]
Maximum acceleration	0.7 [m/sec ²]
Main sheave radius	0.21 [m]
Maximum load	1150 [kg], 17 [persons]
Mass of car	2025 [kg]
Mass of counterweight	2400 [kg]







- [1] Alan L. Husson, "Speed Pattern Generator for an Elevator Car," U.S. Patent, No. 4,470,482, Sep.
- 11, 1984.
 [2] Walter L. Williams, Donald G. McPherson, and Arnold Mendelsahn, "Dynamically Generated Adaptive Elevator Velocity Profile", U.S. Patent, No. 4,751,984, Jun. 21, 1988.
- [3] K.S. Kim, C.H. Park, K.H. Kang, and G.S. Han, "Velocity Pattern Generation for the Position Control of Elevator," Trans. of the Korean Institute of Power Electronics, pp.616-623, Vol.4, No.6, December, 1999.

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