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# Parameter Estimation of Induction Machine Single-Cage and Double-Cage Models Using a Hybrid Simulated Annealing–Evaporation Rate Water Cycle Algorithm

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**Abstract:** This paper presents the usage of the hybrid simulated annealing—evaporation rate water cycle algorithm (SA-ERWCA) for induction machine equivalent circuit parameter estimation. The proposed algorithm is applied to nameplate data, measured data found in the literature, and data measured experimentally on a laboratory three-phase induction machine operating as an induction motor and as an induction generator. Furthermore, the proposed method is applied to both single-cage and double-cage equivalent circuit models. The accuracy and applicability of the proposed SA-ERWCA are intensively investigated, comparing the machine output characteristics determined by using SA-ERWCA parameters with corresponding characteristics obtained by using parameters determined using known methods from the literature. Also, the comparison of the SA-ERWCA with classic ERWCA and other algorithms used in the literature for induction machine parameter estimation is presented. The obtained results show that the proposed algorithm is a very effective and accurate method for induction machine parameter estimation. Furthermore, it is shown that the SA-ERWCA has the best convergence characteristics compared to other algorithms for induction machine parameter estimation in the literature.

**Keywords:** induction machines; induction machines equivalent circuits; parameter estimation; hybrid optimization techniques; hybrid simulated annealing; evaporation rate water cycle algorithm

## 1. Introduction

Induction machines (IMs), especially squirrel-cage machines, are the most commonly used electrical machines. They have a lot of advantages over other electrical machines, such as easy control, easy repair, low price and size, high efficiency, and so on. For that reason, IMs are considered as the industry's powerhouse motors [1]. These machines have many very different applications, for example with constant or variable speed, with constant or variable load, with constant or variable voltage supply, and so on. However, to study and simulate the IM's behavior (such as voltage drop calculations,

load change calculations, system analysis, transient analysis, etc.), its parameters should be estimated with high precision. In that sense, a robust, accurate, and reliable parameter estimation method, as well as an adequate equivalent circuit, is required. For that reason, this problem has been analyzed in the main world standards and in research works that discuss the mentioned standards [2–5].

In the literature, there are many induction machine parameter estimation methods that can be categorized in several ways [6–9]. In the mentioned papers [6–9], a review of estimation methods is also given, with special attention to machine applications. Based on [7], methods for identification of induction machine parameter values can be classified in the following five categories: methods based on machine steady-state models [10–46], methods based on machine construction data [47–50], methods based on frequency-domain parameter estimation [51–59], methods based on time-domain parameter estimation [60–71], and methods based on real-time parameter estimation [72–76].

Methods based on machine steady-state models determine machine parameters by solving equations derived from state models [10–46]. For this purpose, many estimation methods based on the usage of different kinds of optimization techniques (analytical [10,11], iteration [12,13], or evolutionary techniques [14–35]) can be used. In general, all these methods base the estimation on catalog data (or manufacturer or nameplate data) [13,26,40–43], or measured data [24,46] with or without including temperature effects [35,36] or machine nonlinearities [37–39]. Also, it should be noted that this class also includes the standard testing methods, based on open-circuit and short-circuit tests [2–5].

Methods based on machine construction data require detailed knowledge of the machine's geometry and the properties of the materials employed [47,48]. However, this class also requires the usage of appropriate software for electromagnetic calculation [49,50]. For those reasons, this class of methods is recognized as the most precise, although the costliest. In practice, these methods are employed by manufacturers, designers, and researchers.

In electrical engineering, and especially in control theory, the usage of the frequency domain for solving different problems is popular for estimation of unknown machine parameters by using certain transfer functions, which are observed during performing frequency tests [51–55]. Examples of these methods, are Kalman filter [56], Laplace transformation [57], Lyapunov method [58], and signal processing (spectral analysis [36]). However, it should be noted that this class of methods is not used as common industry practice.

Methods based on time-domain parameter estimation require the usage of a system of differential equations which describe the machine dynamics [60–62]. The unknown machine parameter values are adjusted so that the response calculated with a mentioned system of differential equations fits the measured time response. This class contains many subclasses, such as the acceleration test [63,64], direct start-up [65–67], a method based on transient analysis [68], methods based on integral calculations [69], and so on. In these classes of methods, some researches combine mechanical and electrical parameter estimation [70,71].

Methods based on real-time parameter estimation require continuous measurement of certain variables, such as speed, current, voltage, and so on, during machine operation [72–76]. On the other hand, based on continuously measured data and using usually simplified machine models, these methods are applied to controllers for continuous tuning of control parameters [76]. In that way, these methods are used as a compensation tool for appropriate machine control as they enable compensation of parameter variation due to temperature change, saturation, broken bars, and other effects in the machine.

In the literature, there are two basic equivalent circuits of the induction machine. One equivalent circuit is called a single-cage equivalent circuit, while the second is called a double-cage equivalent circuit. Basic information about the mentioned circuits, as well as their advantages and disadvantages, will be given in the paper. However, it should be noted that in the literature, the papers which deal with parameter estimation predominantly consider only the single-cage [5,33,38,39,51,64] or only the double-cage [10,20,40] induction machine equivalent circuit.

In this paper, special attention is given to methods based on machine steady-state models, as this class of methods are most represented in the literature. Furthermore, a detailed review of methods from this class is presented. Both single- and double-cage IM equivalent circuits are investigated in this paper. Also, the existing methods predominantly consider nameplate or manufacturer data [14–28,40–42] or measured data [24,43,46,65,68] for parameter estimation. In addition, both nameplate data and experimentally determined machine data are used for machine parameter determination. Despite of the importance of the generator option in wind energy systems, in the literature, the authors consider only motoring operation of the IM, while generator operation is only mentioned in two papers [34,72]. To redress this point, in this paper, measured values for the 2-kVA, 220-V/110-V, 50-Hz three-phase laboratory IM, as induction motor and generator are considered.

A novel estimation-based method for IM parameter estimation is proposed and tested. Namely, the recently proposed evaporation rate water cycle algorithm (ERWCA) is improved by the simulated annealing (SA) algorithm to obtain a novel hybrid algorithm called SA-ERWCA. It should be noted that the ERWCA is a powerful algorithm which has a lot of very successful applications in estimation problems, such as for short-term hydrothermal scheduling [77], environmental economic scheduling of hydrothermal energy systems [78], solar cell parameter estimation [79,80], and so on. The main characteristic of the ERWCA is that this algorithm converges very fast to the optimal solution even in large ranges as well as having a stable convergence with multiple runs. On the other hand, SA is a metaheuristic technique that has the potential to approximate global optimization in a large search space [81]. For that reason, we combined these algorithms. Specifically, we used SA to determine the initial population of ERWCA and therefore to additionally improve its convergence characteristics. Besides, we present a comparison in terms of convergence speed and accuracy between the proposed algorithm and other algorithms used for IM parameter estimation used in the literature. Besides, we compared the SA-ERWCA performance with some competitive optimization techniques for 4 benchmark optimization problems used in the literature.

The application is tested on three different IMs based on their manufacturer data as well as on two IMs based on their measured data. All the considered machines are taken from the literature. However, it should be noted that for some machines we considered only a single-cage equivalent circuit (Machines 1, 4 and 5), while for others we considered a double-cage one (Machines 2 and 3). This is done to make a comparison with literature solutions.

For a proper presentation of the research, the paper is divided into several sections. Section 2 provides basic information about the IM equivalent circuits. Section 3 presents an overview concerning the IM parameter estimation techniques. Section 4 presents the novel SA-ERWCA. Section 5 gives the results of parameter estimation based on the manufacturer data and measured data found in the literature. The experimental validations of the proposed algorithm, as well as corresponding simulation results, are given in Section 6. Finally, an overview of the paper and of the significance of the presented research is given in Section 7.

## 2. Induction Machine Equivalent Circuits

There are two basic IM models: single cage and double cage. In most papers, the IM is represented by using the single-cage model. However, the double-cage model is also popular especially for the representation of deep-bar machines [10,13,20,40]. However, apart from the predominantly used models, an IM is modeled by using a triple-cage model in [61]. The equivalent circuit of the single-cage model of the IM is presented in Figure 1a. In this figure,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_m$ ,  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ , and  $X_m$  represent the stator resistance, rotor resistance in reference to stator side, core loss resistance, stator leakage reactance, rotor leakage reactance resistance in reference to stator side, and magnetizing reactance, respectively [4]. Therefore, in general, this circuit has six different parameters. However, in many papers dealing with induction machine parameter estimation, the value of the core loss resistance is ignored (for example in [18,26,51,65] and so on). The steady-state equivalent circuit of the double-cage IM, shown in Figure 1b, contains, in general, eight electrical parameters. In this circuit, parameters  $R_s$  and  $X_{sd}$

correspond to stator variables, while  $X_{12}$ ,  $X_{1d}$ ,  $X_{2d}$ ,  $R_{11}$ , and  $R_{22}$  correspond to rotor variables (one cage is represented by  $X_{1d}$  and  $R_{11}$ , while the second is defined with  $X_{2d}$  and  $R_{22}$ ). The magnetizing part of the circuit is represented by  $X_m$ . However, in some papers dealing with the double-cage IM, the value of the stator reactance  $X_{sd}$  and/or the value of the mutual rotor reactance  $X_{12}$  are ignored [5,13,20].

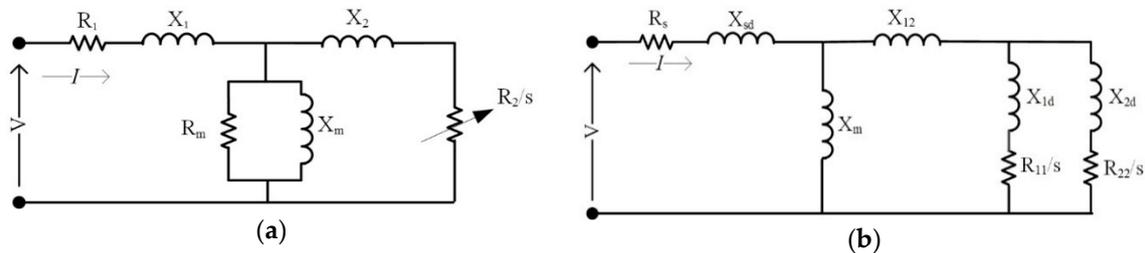


Figure 1. Basic IM models: (a) single-cage model; and (b) double-cage model.

It is interesting to note that in [33,51] it is stated that the usage of a single-cage induction machine is neither an appropriate model nor sufficient for the prediction of the starting current. Namely, to predict the starting current, a double-cage induction machine model needs to be used. In the double-cage induction machine model, there exist two cages: an outer cage (whose effect is predominant near to zero speed) and an inner cage (whose effect is predominant near to rated speed) [1]. However, for estimation, the usage of the single cage machine model makes it possible to solve a system of equations with a maximum of six unknown parameters. On the other hand, if we use the double cage model, in the optimization process we have a maximum of eight unknown parameters, which increases the complexity of the problem.

### 3. Parameter Estimation Methods Based on Steady-State Models: An Overview

The methods for IM parameter estimation based on machine steady-state models can be divided into two main groups. The first group represents the usage of IEEE and IEC standards. The second group represents the usage of catalog/manufacturer/nameplate data or measured data for machine parameter estimation. As these methods are predominantly based on solving a system of equations, the attention in this section is given to the optimization techniques known from the literature, too.

#### 3.1. IEEE and IEC standards

In IEEE Standard 112 [2], the IEEE Power Engineering Society recommends different methods for IM parameter estimation and calculations. Some of the IEEE recommended methods use data from no-load or locked-rotor tests with rated/non-rated frequencies (Methods 1 and 2), while others use data from no-load or full-load slip tests with reduced supply voltage (Methods 3 and 4). Furthermore, Method 1 requires a test at a maximum of 25% of rated frequency, while Method 2 requires tests for three different frequencies. On the other hand, Method 3 assumes that a test should be carried out with or without a coupled load, while Method 4 implies performing locked-rotor tests at rated frequency. Also, Methods 1, 2, and 4 require the implementation of tests at rated current, that is, precise current measurement, while Method 3 requires precise slip measurement.

Besides IEEE Standards, there is also an IEC standard for IM parameter determination [3]. The IEC Standard 60034-28 establishes procedures to obtain values for elements of single-phase equivalent circuit diagrams from tests and defines standard elements of these diagrams. Also, this standard gives the procedures for the determination of equivalent circuit parameters from a load curve test as an alternative to the reverse rotation and locked rotor tests. Therefore, it can be concluded that the IEEE and IEC standards for IM parameter determination are not easy to implement. Furthermore, they can be erroneous, which is specially mentioned in [5].

### 3.2. Methods Based on Catalog/Manufacturer/Nameplate Data

The IM nameplate provides very important data. However, different machine manufacturers give different data. On some machines, the nameplate can give only basic information about the machine, such as its rated voltage, power, and speed, while on others, the nameplate can also give some information related to torque data. However, technical (machine) documentation (catalog data or manufacturer data) for novel IMs gives a lot of information. For that reason, methods from this group published in the literature are based on the usage of different variables [5,13,18,20] (for example, rated and maximum torque, rated and maximum current, rated power, rated power factor, starting current, etc.). Hence, one can say that methods based on catalog/manufacturer/nameplate data are very appropriate for novel IMs that have full manufacturer data. However, they are not useful for old machines as they do not have catalog data or their catalog data do not contain detailed information. Furthermore, during long-term operation, the IMs changes its characteristics (magnetic material, isolation, eccentricity, etc.) and then these methods cannot be taken as a standard method for IM parameter estimation.

### 3.3. Methods Based on Measured Data

Methods based on measured data require certain measurements on the observed machine. For that reason, these methods are very reliable and reflect the actual condition of the machine. Furthermore, these methods are very effective for old IMs that do not have full catalog data. However, for their implementation, a precise sensor must be used. It was noted earlier that machine torque measurement is not needed for adequate machine representation [5]. However, to present a different load value, a speed measurement is required (except if we apply methods based on real-time parameter estimation, such as [71]). Therefore, methods based on measurements of phase speed, machine input power, machine torque, and current are presented in [12]. By using all these data, the authors presented a full machine model taking into account changes in parameters with speed. On the other hand, methods for IM parameter estimation based on phase current and power factor measurements at different speed values are described in [45,46]. Besides them, methods based on torque measurement also belong in this group [38].

### 3.4. Methods Based on Optimization Algorithms

The estimation of the IM parameters, regardless of whether they use the catalog, nameplate, manufacturer, or measured data, requires solving a large number of complex equations. The predefined equations can be solved analytically or by using iterative or optimization techniques. Analytical methods, such as the methods described in [10,11] as well as those based on open-circuit and short-circuit experiments, are very simple to implement. However, analytical methods require the introduction of appropriate assumptions or the usage of some approximative formulation. Therefore, these methods allow parameters to be obtained very quickly with low accuracy values. The most commonly used iterative techniques for IM parameter estimation are based on the usage of the well-known Newton-Raphson algorithm or the Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm [12,13]. For the implementation of these algorithms, certain assumptions or additional known data are required. Furthermore, for its implementation, it is necessary to accurately define the iteration step, starting values, and appropriate iteration criteria.

On the other hand, many papers dealing with IM parameter estimation are based on the usage of different optimization (usually metaheuristic) techniques [14–35,43]. The usage of optimization techniques requires solving of the equation to satisfy predefined criteria or an objective function. The IM parameters can be obtained by using the genetic algorithm (GA) [14–24], genetic programming (GP) [15], particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm [14,16,18–22,25–28,43], hybrid GA and PSO (HGAPSO) [18], simulated annealing (SA) [19,27], bacterial foraging technique (BFT) [26], shuffled frog-leaping algorithm (SFLA) [14,20], modified shuffled frog-leaping algorithm (MSFLA) [14], artificial

bee colony (abc) algorithm [21], charged system search (CSS) [22], artificial fish swarm algorithm (AFSA) [23], simple random search (SRS) method [24], immune algorithm (IA) [17,26], steepest descent local search (SDLS) algorithm [27], evolution strategies (ESs) [27], simple evolutionary algorithm (SEA) [27], diversity-guided evolutionary algorithm (DGEA) [27], scatter search (SS) [28], ant colony algorithm (ACA) [28], sparse grid optimization algorithm (SGOA) [29], dynamic encoding (DEn) algorithm [30], vector constructing method (VCM) [32], least-squares algorithm (LSA) [33], mean-variance mapping optimization (MVMO) [34], and differential evolution (DE) algorithm [14,22,31,35].

Besides the abovementioned techniques and methods, neural networks can also be used for IM parameter determination [44]. However, the usage of neural networks requires a lot of data to train the algorithm. Also, these methods require a high-speed processor for data processing. However, most of these papers base their estimates on manufacturers' data. Besides, no algorithm has yet proven its significant superiority in the problem under study. Furthermore, there is no paper where the authors test the proposed algorithm on a different kind of input data.

From the perspective of objective functions for IM parameter estimation, the problem of finding unknown machine parameters is reduced to the problem of minimization of the deviation between the measured, catalog, or manufacturer data and the estimated value of a certain variable or variables in papers that deal with the usage of optimization techniques for IM parameter estimation. The mentioned deviation is known as the objective function (OF) or fitness function. In the literature, there are many types of objective functions. Some of them require the value of active and reactive current components [29], instantaneous current value [27], power factor, RMS phase voltage and RMS phase current [5], torque, current and power factor values [20], torque and power factor values [18], current and torque value [45], power and torque values [13], and similar. Therefore, different combinations of used variables can be found in existing objective functions. However, it is interesting to note that the investigation presented in [5] strictly notes that the information about the power factor, RMS phase voltage, and RMS phase current is sufficient for IM parameter determination. Furthermore, the torque measurement is not required for IM parameter estimation. It is well known that torque sensors are high-price devices, and therefore the method described in [5] is very popular in science.

#### 4. SA-ERWCA

A novel hybrid metaheuristic algorithm named SA-ERWCA is proposed in this work. The idea of merging the SA algorithm with population-based algorithms comes from many existing studies that propose hybridization of SA with EAs, as concisely presented in [81]. According to [81], the two categories of hybrid SA and EAs can be defined:

(i) Collaborative hybrid metaheuristics are based on the exchange of information between different self-contained metaheuristics and can be divided into two subcategories [82–88]:

- Teamwork collaborative algorithms are hybrids where both algorithms work in parallel [82–85].
- Relay collaborative algorithms rely on executing the algorithms one after another [86–88].

One such hybrid type is EA-SA, which is based on optimizing the use of EA and additionally improving the obtained optimal solution with the SA algorithm [86,87]. Another type of relay collaborative algorithm is SA-EA, in which SA is used to initialize the population of the EA [81,88].

(ii) In the case of the integrative hybrid metaheuristics, one algorithm (subordinate) is embedded into the other algorithm (master). Precisely, only a certain function or component of one algorithm is replaced by the other algorithm [89–91].

As was mentioned before, ERWCA is a population-based algorithm, which means the first step of this algorithm must be the initialization of the population. Assuming that the size of the population is  $N_{pop}$  and  $N$  is the number of design variables (or dimension of the problem), a population is a matrix with dimensions  $N_{pop} \times N$ . In the original ERWCA, the population is initialized randomly between the upper bound (UB) and the lower bound (LB) of the design variables. In the hybrid SA-ERWCA

proposed in this paper, the SA algorithm is used to initialize the population of the ERWCA, similarly to the relay-collaborative strategy presented in [81,88].

Each individual of the population is denoted as  $\vec{X}_i, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, N_{pop}$  and represents a vector that has  $N$  elements. The initialization process employing the SA algorithm is precisely described with the pseudo-code (PC<sub>0</sub>) given in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Pseudo-code of the SA algorithm.

Pseudo-Code of the SA Algorithm (PC <sub>0</sub> )
For each individual $\vec{X}_i, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, N_{pop}$
Enter the input data: $k = 0, c_k = c_0, L_k = L_0$
$\vec{X}_i = rand \times (UB - LB) + LB$
Repeat
For $l = 0$ to $L_k$
Generate a solution $\vec{X}_j$ from the neighborhood of the current solution $\vec{X}_i$
If $OF(\vec{X}_j) < OF(\vec{X}_i)$ then $\vec{X}_j$ becomes the current solution ( $\vec{X}_i = \vec{X}_j$ )
Else $\vec{X}_j$ becomes the current solution with the probability $e^{\left(\frac{f(\vec{X}_i) - f(\vec{X}_j)}{c_k}\right)}$
$k = k + 1$
Compute $L_k$ and $c_k$
Until $c_k \cong 0$

The parameters of the SA algorithm,  $c_k$  and  $L_k$ , are the temperature and number of transitions generated at some iteration  $k$ . They are calculated as explained in [91]. Also, rand represents a vector of random numbers between 0 and 1. After the initialization process, the obtained population must be sorted according to the value of the fitness function of each individual. Namely, the best individual, which has the minimum fitness function value, is chosen to be the sea. Besides the sea, the population consists of rivers and streams. The predefined parameter of the ERWCA is denoted as  $N_r$  and represents the number of rivers. Thus,  $N_r$  individuals of the initial population with the minimum fitness function value (except the sea) are chosen to be the rivers. Finally, the rest of the population is considered as streams:  $N_{streams} = N_{pop} - N_{sr}$ , where  $N_{sr}$  stands for the number of rivers plus the sea ( $N_{sr} = N_r + 1$ ). According to the water cycle process in nature, each stream flows directly or indirectly to the rivers or sea. The number of streams for each river and sea is calculated as follows:

$$C_n = f(\vec{X}_n) - f(\vec{X}_{N_{sr}+1}), n = 1, 2, \dots, N_{sr} \tag{1}$$

$$NS_n = \text{round} \left\{ \left\lfloor \frac{C_n}{\sum_{n=1}^{N_{sr}} C_n} \right\rfloor N_{streams} \right\}, n = 1, 2, \dots, N_{sr} \tag{2}$$

where  $NS_n$  represents the number of streams that flow to the  $n$ th river (or the sea of  $n$  is equal to 1). Since it was highlighted that streams continue their flow to either other rivers or directly to the sea, the next step in the ERWCA is to mathematically model the flow of streams. To that end, two update equations for the position of streams that flow to rivers and the sea are given (3) and (4), respectively:

$$\vec{X}_{stream}(t + 1) = \vec{X}_{stream}(t) + rand \times C \times \left( \vec{X}_{river}(t) - \vec{X}_{stream}(t) \right) \tag{3}$$

$$\vec{X}_{stream}(t + 1) = \vec{X}_{stream}(t) + rand \times C \times \left( \vec{X}_{sea}(t) - \vec{X}_{stream}(t) \right) \tag{4}$$

where  $rand$  is a random number with the range  $[0, 1]$ ,  $C$  is a parameter whose selected value is 2, and  $t$  is the current iteration. After updating the positions of streams, it is necessary to check whether the solution obtained by the stream is better than that obtained by its connecting river. In other words, if the stream has a lower fitness function than the river, the positions of stream and river are switched

(the stream becomes a river and the river becomes a stream). Similarly, to streams, the rivers also update their positions using (5), thus:

$$\vec{X}_{river}(t + 1) = \vec{X}_{river}(t) + rand \times C \times (\vec{X}_{sea}(t) - \vec{X}_{river}(t)) \tag{5}$$

If the following update equation provides a river whose fitness function value is lower compared to the sea, then an interchange between the sea and the river must be carried out.

To provide an escape from local optima, the evaporation concept is built into the algorithm. In nature, evaporation can happen in different cases. Firstly, if a certain river has only a few streams, it evaporates before it can reach the sea. This process is mathematically modeled by the evaporation rate (ER), which is defined for each river as follows:

$$ER = \frac{sum(NS_n)}{N_{sr} - 1} \times rand, \forall n = 2, 3, \dots, N_{sr} \tag{6}$$

Evaporation of the river is followed by the rain process, which contributes to the formation of a new stream:

$$\vec{X}_{stream}^{new}(t + 1) = LB + rand \times (UB - LB) \tag{7}$$

The whole evaporation process of the river is presented using the pseudo-code PC<sub>1</sub>, presented in Table 2, where  $t_{max}$  stands for the maximum number of iterations.

**Table 2.** Pseudo-code of the whole evaporation process of the river.

<b>Pseudo-Code (PC<sub>1</sub>)</b>
for $i = 1: N_{sr} - 1$
If $(\exp(-t/t_{max}) < rand) \ \& \ (NS_i < ER)$
Perform rain process represented by (7)
End for

However, in this case, the evaporation process occurs when rivers or streams flow into the sea, causing seawater to evaporate. Before applying the evaporation process, it should be checked whether the rivers and streams are close enough to the sea to cause evaporation. Evaporation of the seawater in the case of a river flowing into the sea is modeled as presented by the pseudo-code PC<sub>2</sub>, represented in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Pseudo-code of the evaporation of the seawater.

<b>Pseudo-Code (PC<sub>2</sub>)</b>
If $ \vec{X}_{sea} - \vec{X}_{river}^i  < d_{max}$ or $rand < 0.1, i = 1, 2, \dots, N_{sr} - 1$
Perform rain process represented by (7).

Similarly, to the presented model, the evaporation when the stream flows into the sea is modelled with the pseudo-code PC<sub>3</sub>, presented in Table 4.

**Table 4.** Pseudo-code of flow of the stream into the sea.

<b>Pseudo-Code (PC<sub>3</sub>)</b>
If $ \vec{X}_{sea} - \vec{X}_{stream}^i  < d_{max}, i = 1, 2, \dots, NS_1$
Perform rain process represented by (8).

The equation that describes the rain process in this case is:

$$\vec{X}_{stream}^{new}(t+1) = \vec{X}_{sea}(t) + \sqrt{\mu} \times randn(1, N) \quad (8)$$

where  $\mu$  is a coefficient set as 0.1,  $randn(1, N)$  is a vector of  $N$  standard Gaussian numbers, and  $d_{max}$  is an adaptive parameter calculated as follows:

$$d_{max}(t+1) = d_{max}(t) - \frac{d_{max}(t)}{t_{max}} \quad (9)$$

After the evaporation process finishes, one iteration of the SA-ERWCA is completed, and the process is repeated iteratively until the maximum number of iterations is reached. The complete pseudo-code (PC<sub>SA-ERWCA</sub>) of the SA-ERWCA is presented in Table 5. Also, a flow chart of the SA-ERWCA is illustrated in Figure 2.

**Table 5.** The complete pseudo-code of the SA-ERWCA.

<b>Pseudo-Code (PC<sub>SA-ERWCA</sub>)</b>
Enter the parameters: $N_{sr}$ , $d_{max}$ , $N_{pop}$ , and $t_{max}$
Initialize the population using the SA algorithm
$t = 1$
while ( $t < t_{max}$ )
Calculate the intensity of flow for rivers and sea using (1) and (2)
Calculate the positions of the streams using (3) and (4)
If a certain stream finds a better solution than the rivers/sea then exchange the positions
Calculate the positions of the rivers according to (5)
If a river obtains a better solution than the sea; then, exchange the positions
Calculate the evaporation rate $ER$ as given by (6)
Check the evaporation condition among rivers and streams and calculate the new positions using PC <sub>1</sub>
Similarly, to the previous step, check the evaporation conditions between sea and streams/rivers and calculate new positions PC <sub>2</sub> and PC <sub>3</sub>
Update the value of $d_{max}$ using (9)
$t = t + 1$
End while

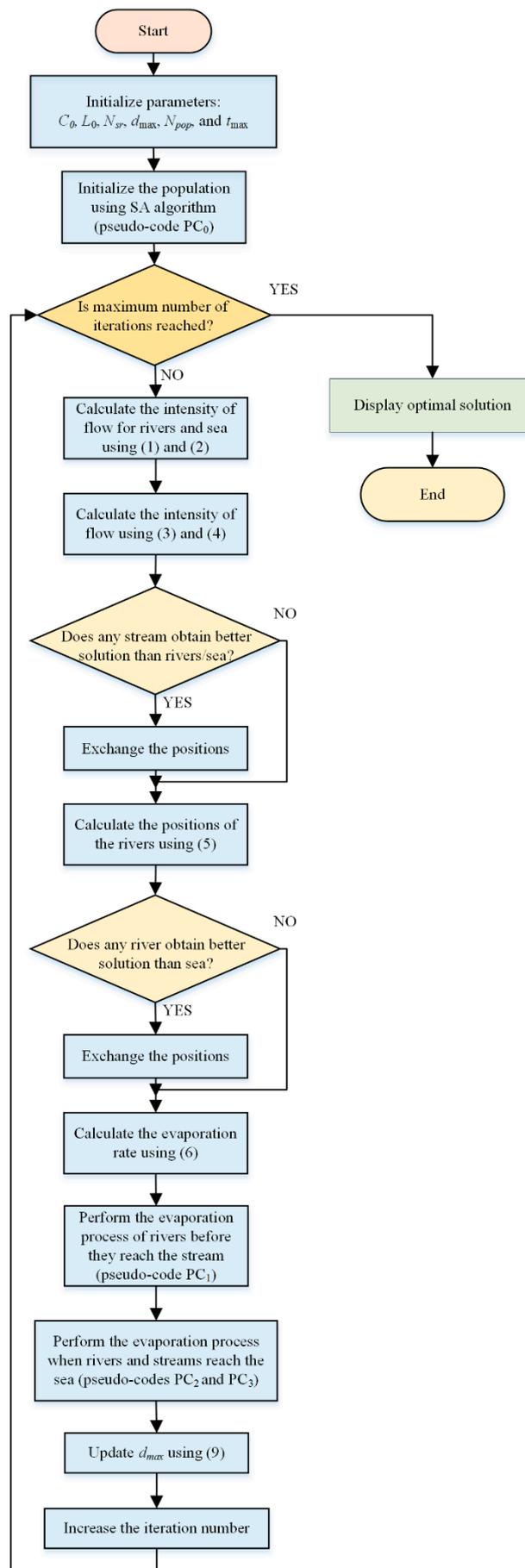


Figure 2. Flow chart of the SA-ERWCA.

### 5. Simulation Results

First, we compared the SA-ERWCA with some competitive optimization techniques for 4 benchmark optimization problems, presented in Table 6. The optimization techniques used for comparison include moth-flame optimization (MFO), multi-verse optimization (MVO), PSO, and DEA [92,93]. The default parameters of these algorithms are used. The algorithms were executed under the same conditions to attain fairness in comparative experiments. Among them, the population was set to 30, the dimension ( $n$ ) and the maximum iteration number was set to 30 and 1000, respectively. All the compared algorithms were run individually 30 times in each function and averaged as the final running result.

**Table 6.** Four benchmark test functions [92].

Function	Dimension	Range	$f_{min}$
$f_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$	$n$	$[-100, 100]$	0
$f_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n  x_i  + \prod_{i=1}^n  x_i $	$n$	$[-10, 10]$	0
$f_3 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \sum_{j=1}^i x_j \right)^2$	$n$	$[-100, 100]$	0
$f_4 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} [100(x_{i+1} - x_i^2) + (x_i - 1)^2]$	$n$	$[-30, 30]$	0

Further, standard deviation (*STD*), average results (*AVG*), and median (*MED*) were calculated to evaluate the results obtained to measure the experiment results. Table 7 presents the comparison results of the four functions during 300,000 evaluations. Also, Figure 3 shows the values of the *OF* for the four functions during the different runs. From Table 7, one can note that the *AVG* and *MED* values of the SA-ERWCA are better than those obtained using the other algorithms, which validate the effectiveness of the SA-ERWCA, even with the increased number of iterations during 300,000 evaluations.

**Table 7.** Comparison results of the 4 functions during 300,000 evaluations.

Functions		$f_1$			$f_2$		
Algorithms	AVG	STD	MED	AVG	STD	MED	
SA-ERWCA	$1.12 \times 10^{-10}$	$7.80 \times 10^{-11}$	$9.01 \times 10^{-11}$	$3.88 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.9 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.6810^{-4}$	
MFO	1670	3790	1667	35.3	24.5	35.3	
MVO	$3.11 \times 10^{-3}$	$7.04 \times 10^{-4}$	596	$3.84 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-2}$	11.13	
PSO	101	14.3	111.3	46.9	3.54	51.56	
DE	$2.38 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.48 \times 10^{-2}$	$5.56 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.18 \times 10^{-2}$	$3.99 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-2}$	
Functions		$f_3$			$f_4$		
Algorithms	AVG	STD	MED	AVG	STD	MED	
SA-ERWCA	0.3437	0.2297	0.3265	21.915	2.00	21.82	
MFO	15,800	10,800	15,785	$2.69 \times 10^6$	$1.46 \times 10^7$	$2.68 \times 10^6$	
MVO	0.37	0.31	1613	66.8	94.5	$3.59 \times 10^4$	
PSO	185	27.6	220.5	$8.98 \times 10^4$	$1.83 \times 10^4$	$1.08 \times 10^5$	
DE	1390	773	6275	30.8	18.1	32.59	

Second, the application of SA-ERWCA for IM parameter estimation is presented. The application is tested on three different IMs based on their manufacturer data as well as on two IMs based on their measured data. All the considered machines are taken from the literature. However, it should be noted that for some machines we considered only a single-cage equivalent circuit (Machines 1, 4 and 5), while for others we considered a double-cage one (Machines 2 and 3). This is done to make a comparison with literature solutions.

For all simulation results, the population size was 200, while the maximum number of iterations was 150. Note that in all equations in this section the index “cal” represents the calculated value, the index “m” represents manufacturer data, and the index “mes” represents measured data. Also, mathematical equations for calculation of all machine variables are given in Appendix A for the single-cage machine (SCIM) and in Appendix B for the double-cage machine (DCIM).

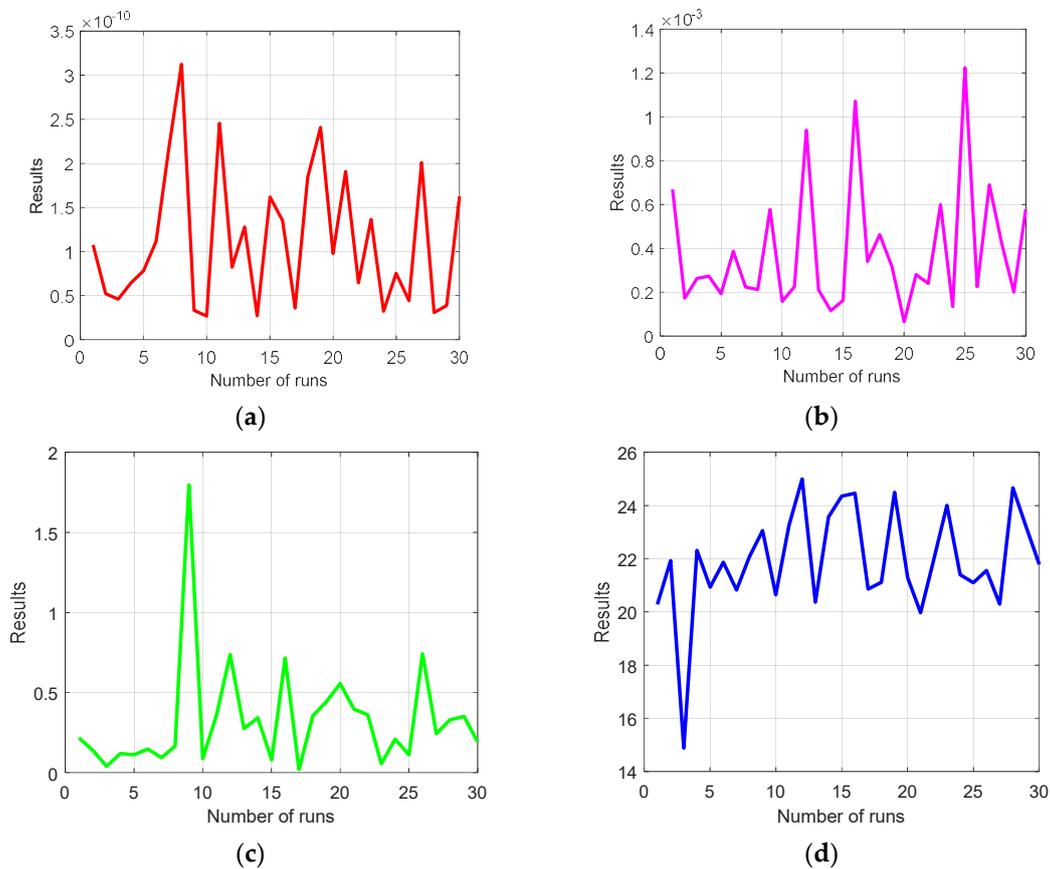


Figure 3. Values of the OF during 30 runs: (a)  $f_1$ ; (b)  $f_2$ ; (c)  $f_3$ ; and (d)  $f_4$ .

### 5.1. Simulation Results for Machine 1

In [14], the authors proposed the usage of the SFLA for SCIM estimation based on manufacturer data presented in Table 8. Also, they compared the obtained parameter values, as well as the machine characteristics, with the corresponding results obtained by using DE, PSO, and GA. The circuit parameters are found as the result of the error minimization function between the estimated and manufacturer data. In [14] the following OF is used:

$$OF = F_1^2 + F_2^2 + F_3^2 + F_4^2 \tag{10}$$

so that:

$$F_1 = \frac{T_{fl, cal} - T_{fl, m}}{T_{fl, m}} \tag{11}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{T_{st, cal} - T_{st, m}}{T_{st, m}} \tag{12}$$

$$F_3 = \frac{T_{max, cal} - T_{max, m}}{T_{max, m}} \tag{13}$$

$$F_4 = \frac{pf_{fl, cal} - pf_{fl, m}}{pf_{fl, m}} \tag{14}$$

The proposed SA-ERWCA technique is applied for parameter estimation of Machine 1, considering the parameter range given in Table 8.

**Table 8.** Data of Machine 1 [14].

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value	Design Variables
$P_n$	40 HP	$T_{fl}$	190	$0.1 \leq R_1 \leq 0.6$
$V$	400 V	$T_{max}$	370	$0.2 \leq R_2 \leq 0.6$
$f$	50 Hz	$pf_{fl}$	0.8	$0.1 \leq X_1 \leq 0.5$
$p$	2			$0.3 \leq X_2 \leq 1.0$
$T_{st}$	260	$s_{fl}$	0.09	$4 \leq X_m \leq 11$

A comparative study with SFLA, DE, GA, PSO, and MSFLA was done to validate the performance of the proposed algorithm, as presented in Tables 9 and 10. It can be seen that SA-ERWCA gives better results than SFLA, DE, GA, PSO, and MSFLA. Furthermore, the value of the *OF* given in bold in Table 10 is considerably smaller with the proposed SA-ERWCA. It is very clear that SA-ERWCA obtains better convergence characteristics; the convergence characteristics of SA-ERWCA are much better for an initial number of iterations.

**Table 9.** Results obtained for Machine 1.

Parameter ( $\Omega$ )	DE [14]	GA [14]	PSO [14]	SFLA [14]	MSFLA [14]	SA-ERWCA
$R_1$	0.4993	0.4875	0.3555	0.3437	0.270719	0.27821
$X_1$	0.3264	0.3264	0.3455	0.3360	0.357274	0.20111
$R_2$	0.3510	0.3556	0.4353	0.4345	0.477311	0.38795
$X_2$	0.3510	0.3556	0.4353	0.4345	0.477311	0.80380
$X_m$	5.6967	6.6072	6.4223	6.2629	7.543194	7.87820

**Table 10.** Comparisons of results.

Manufacturer Data	DE		GA		PSO	
	Value	e	Value	e	Value	e
$T_{fl}$	190.902	0.902	192.788	2.788	190.453	0.453
$T_{st}$	265.669	5.669	268.016	8.016	263.337	3.337
$T_{max}$	349.842	20.158	354.092	15.908	363.730	6.27
$pf_{fl}$	0.8065	0.0065	0.817	0.017	0.7883	0.0117
<b>OF</b>	$3.5 \times 10^{-3}$		$3.5 \times 10^{-3}$		$6.6 \times 10^{-4}$	
Manufacturer Data	SFLA		MSFLA		SA-ERWCA	
	Value	e	Value	e	Value	e
$T_{fl}$	195.106	5.106	192.197	2.197	190.001	0.001
$T_{st}$	262.467	2.467	261.687	1.687	260.002	0.002
$T_{max}$	368.036	1.964	373.852	3.852	370.000	0.0004
$pf_{fl}$	0.7860	0.014	0.7995	0.0005	0.8	0.0000
<b>OF</b>	$1.1 \times 10^{-3}$		$2.8 \times 10^{-4}$		$1.6 \times 10^{-10}$	

In the case, when we use SA-ERWCA, for a few starting iterations, the *OF* value is more than 10–15 times better in comparison with the classic ERWCA. For a higher number of iterations, the values of the objective function obtained by using SA-ERWCA are equal to or better than the corresponding curves obtained using ERWCA.

Figure 4 shows a comparison of the curves of the torque and power factor, respectively, obtained with SA-ERWCA, DE, GA, PSO, SFLA, and MSFLA. It can also be seen in this figure that the SA-ERWCA

results for all of the slip zones are in good agreement with the manufacturer values. Figure 5a compares the mean values of the best six objective functions versus the number of iterations for ERWCA and SA-ERWCA when 100 simulation runs are performed.

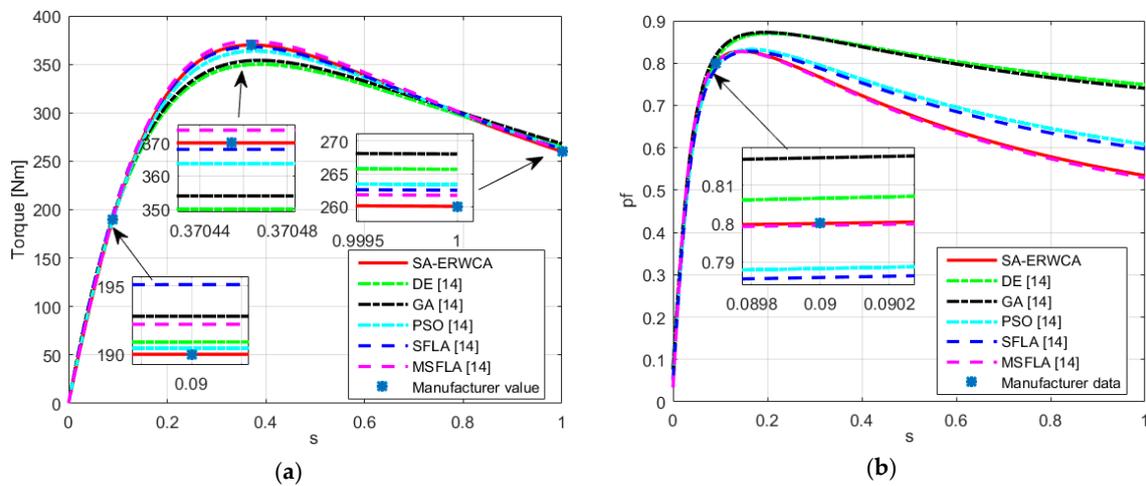


Figure 4. Curves of Machine 1: (a) Torque versus slip curve; and (b) Power factor versus slip.

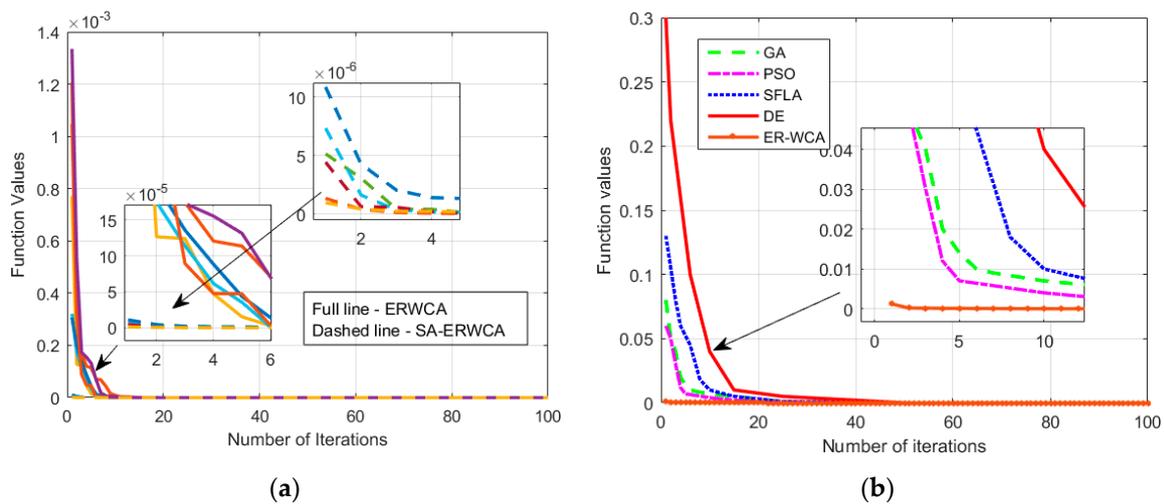


Figure 5. Convergence curves: (a) SA-ERWCA and ERWCA; and (b) other optimizers.

The comparison of convergence characteristics between different algorithms is presented in Figure 5b. This figure shows that SA-ERWCA converges rapidly and reaches better results than the rest of the algorithms.

### 5.2. Simulation Results for Machine 2

In [20], the authors proposed the usage of PAMP and MSFLA for DCIM parameter estimation based on manufacturer data. For parameter estimation, the authors used the manufacturer data given in Table 11. In this case, the OF is as follows:

$$OF = F_1^2 + F_2^2 + F_3^2 + F_4^2 + F_5^2 + F_6^2 \tag{15}$$

so that:

$$F_1 = \frac{T_{fl, cal} - T_{fl, m}}{T_{fl, m}} \tag{16}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{T_{st, cal} - T_{st, m}}{T_{st, m}} \tag{17}$$

$$F_3 = \frac{T_{max, cal} - T_{max, m}}{T_{max, m}} \tag{18}$$

$$F_4 = \frac{pf_{fl, cal} - pf_{fl, m}}{pf_{fl, m}} \tag{19}$$

$$F_5 = \frac{I_{st, cal} - I_{st, m}}{I_{st, m}} \tag{20}$$

$$F_6 = \frac{I_{fl, cal} - I_{fl, m}}{I_{fl, m}} \tag{21}$$

**Table 11.** Data of Machine 2 [20].

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value	Design Variables
$P_n$	148 HP	$T_{max}$	1094.3 N	$0.02 \leq R_s \leq 0.06$
$V$	400 V	$pf_{fl}$	0.9	$0.03 \leq X_{sd} \leq 0.09$
$f$	50 Hz	$s_{fl}$	0.0077	$2 \leq X_m \leq 5$
$p$	2	$I_{st}$	1527.2 A	$0.005 \leq R_{11} \leq 0.030$
$T_{st}$	847.2 N	$I_{fl}$	184 A	$0.05 \leq R_{22} \leq 0.2$
$T_{fl}$	353 N			$0.1 \leq X_{1d} \leq 0.2$
				$0.04 \leq X_{2d} \leq 0.20$

A comparative study with PAMP and MSFLA was done to verify the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm (as shown in Tables 12 and 13), in which it is evident that SA-ERWCA gives better results than PAMP and MSFLA and therefore fits the manufacturer data better.

**Table 12.** Results for PAMP, MSFLA and SA-ERWCA for Machine 2.

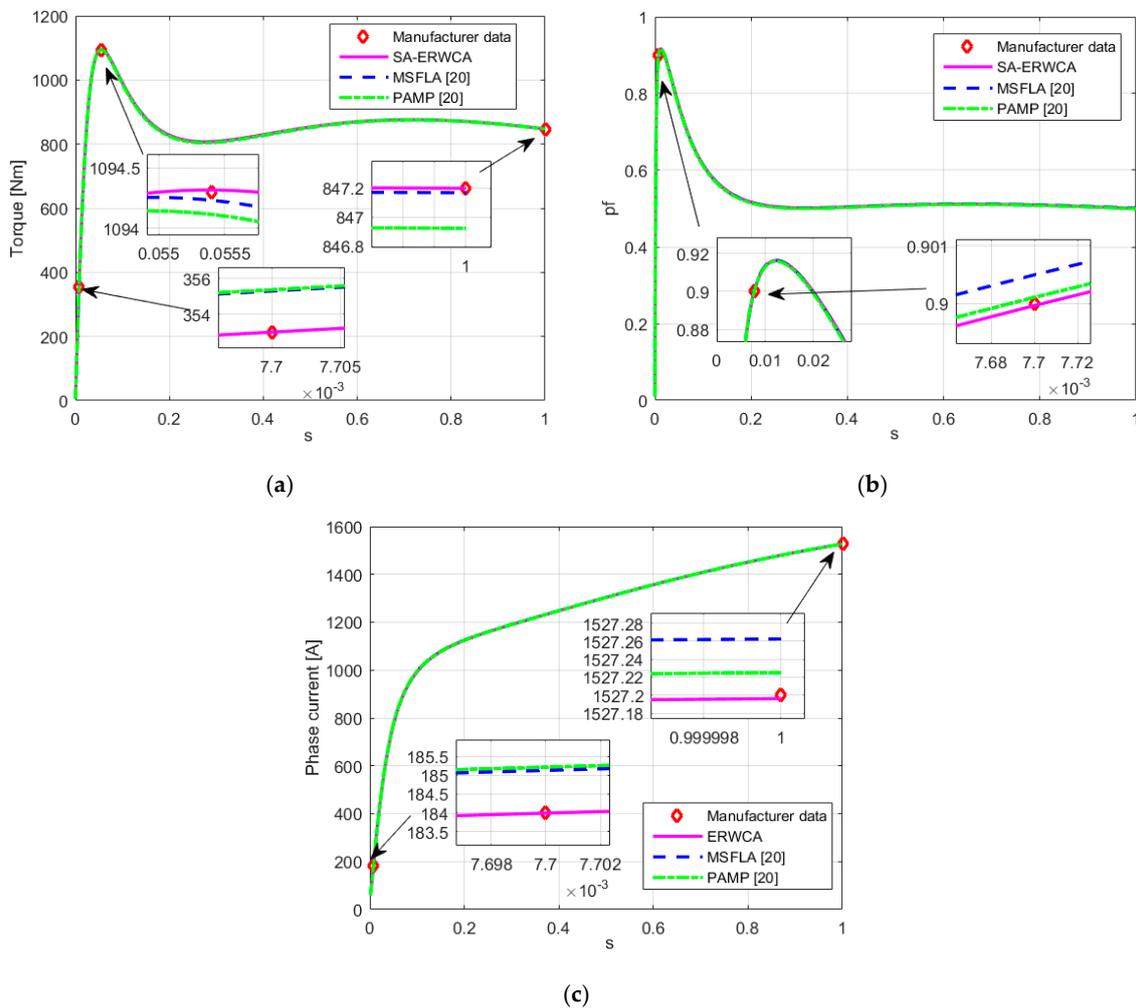
Parameter ( $\Omega$ )	PAMP	MSFLA	SA-ERWCA
$R_s$	0.0375	0.0377	0.037614
$X_{sd}$	0.0692	0.0691	0.050454
$X_m$	3.7385	3.7475	3.767293
$R_{11}$	0.0109	0.0109	0.010833
$R_{22}$	0.1031	0.1032	0.135273
$X_{1d}$	0.1424	0.1422	0.159068
$X_{2d}$	0.0692	0.0691	0.112364

**Table 13.** Comparison of results with manufacturer data for Machine 2.

Manufacturer Data	MSFLA		PAMP		SA-ERWCA	
	Value	e	Value	e	Value	e
$T_{fl}$	355.306	2.306	355.373	2.373	353.007	0.007
$T_{st}$	847.169	0.031	846.924	0.276	847.199	0.001
$T_{max}$	1094.230	0.77	1094.112	0.288	094.315	0.015
$pf_{fl}$	0.9005	0.0005	0.9001	0.0001	0.8999	0.0001
$I_{fl}$	185.216	1.216	185.130	1.13	183.99	0.01
$I_{st}$	1527.262	0.062	1527.225	0.025	1527.196	0.004
OF	$8.07 \times 10^{-5}$		$8.90 \times 10^{-5}$		$4.73 \times 10^{-9}$	

A comparison of the curves of the torque, power factor, and machine current, respectively, obtained by SA-ERWCA, PAMP and MSFLA is presented in Figure 6. It can be seen that the results of

SA-ERWCA for all of the slip zones are in very good agreement with the manufacturer values. Also, its superiority over other considered algorithms is very evident.



**Figure 6.** Curves of Machine 2: (a) Torque versus slip; (b) power factor versus slip; and (c) phase current versus slip.

### 5.3. Simulation Results for Machine 3

In [64], the authors proposed the usage of the instantaneous power of a free acceleration test for IM double-cage motor parameter estimation, in which, the authors compared the obtained results with the corresponding values of measured and manufacturer data presented in Table 14. Further, we have used the proposed algorithm, machine manufacturer data, and the following function.

$$OF = F_1^2 + F_2^2 + F_3^2 \quad (22)$$

so that:

$$F_1 = \frac{I_{st, m}}{I_{fl, m}} - \frac{I_{st, cal}}{I_{fl, cal}} \quad (23)$$

$$F_2 = \frac{T_{st, m}}{T_{fl, m}} - \frac{T_{st, cal}}{T_{fl, cal}} \quad (24)$$

$$F_3 = \frac{T_{max, m}}{T_{fl, m}} - \frac{T_{max, cal}}{T_{fl, cal}} \quad (25)$$

**Table 14.** Data of Machine 3 [64].

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
$P_n$	75 HP	$n_r$	1480 rpm
$V$	400 V	$T_{max}/T_{fl}$	4.7
$f$	50 Hz	$T_{st}/T_{fl}$	3.8
$p$	2	$I_{st}/I_{fl}$	5.9

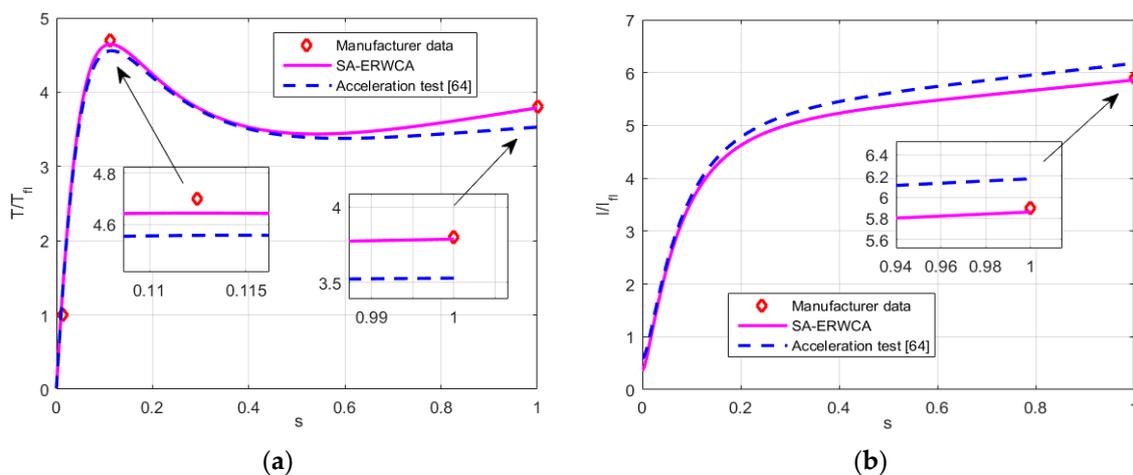
The obtained results are presented in Table 15. In this table, the results obtained using an acceleration test are presented, too. The comparison of the results in terms of absolute error with manufacturer data is given in Table 16. The errors obtained with the proposed algorithm are smaller than those obtained with the acceleration test. The same conclusion can be derived by considering the torque versus slip and phase current versus slip characteristics, presented in Figure 7.

**Table 15.** Results for acceleration test and SA-ERWCA for Machine 3.

Parameter ( $\Omega$ )	Acceleration Test	SA-ERWCA
$R_s$	0.11691	0.10001
$X_{sd}$	0.10688	0.15559
$X_m$	3.2023	5.1957
$R_{11}$	0.03904	0.04089
$R_{22}$	0.38144	0.29293
$X_{1d}$	0.23872	0.21717
$X_{2d}$	0.10688	0.01001

**Table 16.** Comparison of acceleration test and SA-ERWCA results with manufacturer data for Machine 3.

Marked Data	Value	Acceleration Test		SA-ERWCA	
		Value	$ e $	Value	$ e $
$T_{max}/T_{fl}$	4.7	4.556	0.144	4.644	0.056
$T_{st}/T_{fl}$	3.8	3.529	0.271	3.788	0.012
$I_{st}/I_{fl}$	5.9	6.175	0.275	5.86	0.04
OF		0.1698		0.00488	



**Figure 7.** Curves of Machine 3: (a) Torque versus slip; and (b) phase current versus slip obtained from the acceleration test [64].

5.4. Simulation Results for Machine 4

In [45], the authors proposed the usage of a GA for a SCIM parameter estimation based on measured data. The measured values of machine slip, current, and power factor are given in Table 17.

Table 17. Data of Machine 4 and measured data: three-phase induction motor [45].

Parameter	Value	Measured Data		
$P_n$	0.75 kW	Slip	Stator current (A)	Power factor
$V$	380 V	0.06	1.86	0.62
$f$	50 Hz	0.10	2.39	0.74
$p$	1	0.15	3.07	0.78

The circuit parameters are found as the result of the error minimization function between the estimated and measured data. In [45] the following OF is used:

$$OF = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{pf_{cal,i}}{pf_{meas,i}} - 1 \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{I_{cal,i}}{I_{meas,i}} - 1 \right)^2 \tag{26}$$

where  $i$  represents the measured point (in this case  $n = 3$ , while  $i = 1, 2$ , and  $3$ ).

Table 18 presents the results obtained using the proposed SA-ERWCA technique as well as the GA from [45]. For SA-ERWCA, ranges of the considered parameters are:  $5 \leq R_1, X_1, R_2 \leq 15$ ,  $10 \leq X_2 \leq 25$ , and  $100 \leq X_m \leq 180$ .

Table 18. Results for GA and SA-ERWCA for Machine 4.

Parameter ( $\Omega$ )	GA [45]	SA-ERWCA
$R_1$	10.28	10.094
$X_1$	8.19	9.506
$R_2$	10.48	10.238
$X_2$	19.21	17.315
$X_m$	143.17	141.961

The comparisons of GA and SA-ERWCA results with measured data are presented in Table 19. The comparison of the corresponding phase current versus slip and power factor versus slip characteristics is presented in Figure 8. It is clear that SA-ERWCA has better results than GA. Also, the value of the OF is smaller with the proposed SA-ERWCA.

Table 19. Comparison of GA and SA-ERWCA results with measured data for Machine 4.

Slip	Measured Data	GA [45]		SA-ERWCA	
	Stator Current(A)	Value	e	Value	e
0.06	1.86	1.8554	0.0046	1.8591	0.0009
0.10	2.39	2.3840	0.006	2.3921	0.0021
0.15	3.07	3.0542	0.0158	3.0685	0.0015
Slip	Measured Data	GA [45]		SA-ERWCA	
	Power Factor	Value	e	Value	e
0.06	0.62	0.6193	0.0007	0.6203	0.0003
0.10	0.74	0.7366	0.0034	0.7375	0.0015
0.15	0.78	0.7812	-0.0012	0.7819	0.0019
	OF	$2.18 \times 10^{-4}$		$2.31 \times 10^{-5}$	

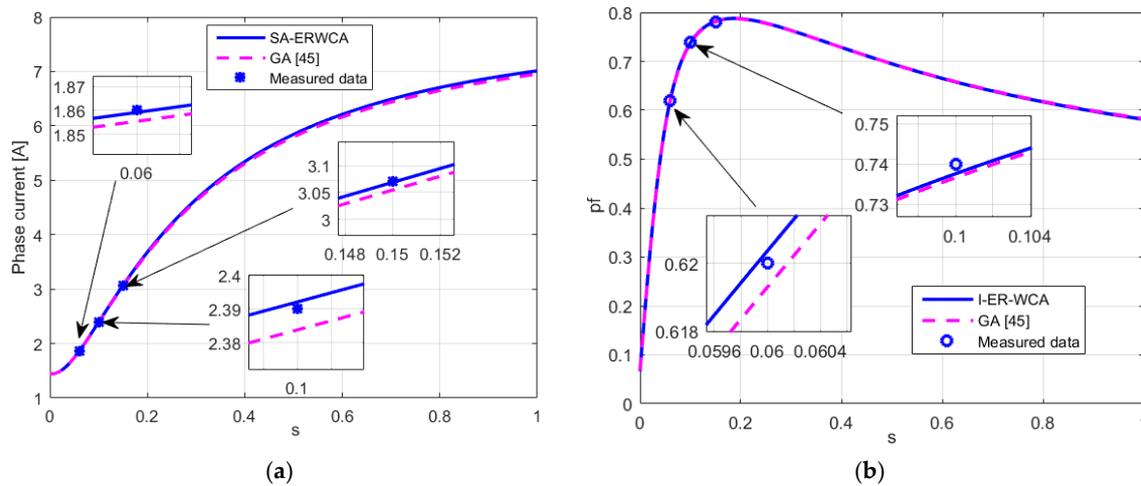


Figure 8. Curves of Machine 4: (a) Phase current versus slip; and (b) power factor versus slip.

### 5.5. Simulation Results for Machine 5

In [46], the authors proposed the usage of the new adaptive GA (AGA) for SCIM (with data presented in Table 20) parameter estimation based on measured data. In which Machine 5 is a three-phase squirrel cage induction motor ELPROM, Type A0-112 M-2B3T-11. The measured values of machine speed, current, and power factor are given in Table 21.

Table 20. Data of Machine 5 [46].

Parameter	Value
$P_n$	4 kW
$V$	$\Delta/Y$ 220/380
$I_{fl}$	$\Delta/Y$ 14.2/8.2 A
$pf_{fl}$	0.88
$n_r$	2870

Table 21. Measured results from [46].

Speed (rpm)	Stator Current (A)	Angle (degree)	Power Factor
0	45.70	57.0	0.5446
2842	10.00	25.0	0.9063
2878	8.20	27.0	0.8910
2902	7.00	28.5	0.8788
2931	5.90	31.0	0.8572
2950	4.55	40.0	0.7660
2952	4.25	43.0	0.7314
2960	3.80	52.0	0.6157
2968	3.55	58.0	0.5299
2994	3.05	76.0	0.2419

To obtain the unknown values of parameters, the authors used the measured phase current value and its power factor, and the same  $OF$  given in (26). The results are presented in Tables 22 and 23.

Visualization of the results obtained is shown in Figure 9 to declare that the SA-ERWCA obtains results that better fit the measured results, which demonstrate the applicability, efficiency, and accuracy of the proposed estimation technique for different IMs (different in respect to power value), different objective functions, and different kinds of input data.

**Table 22.** Results for AGA and SA-ERWCA for Machine 5.

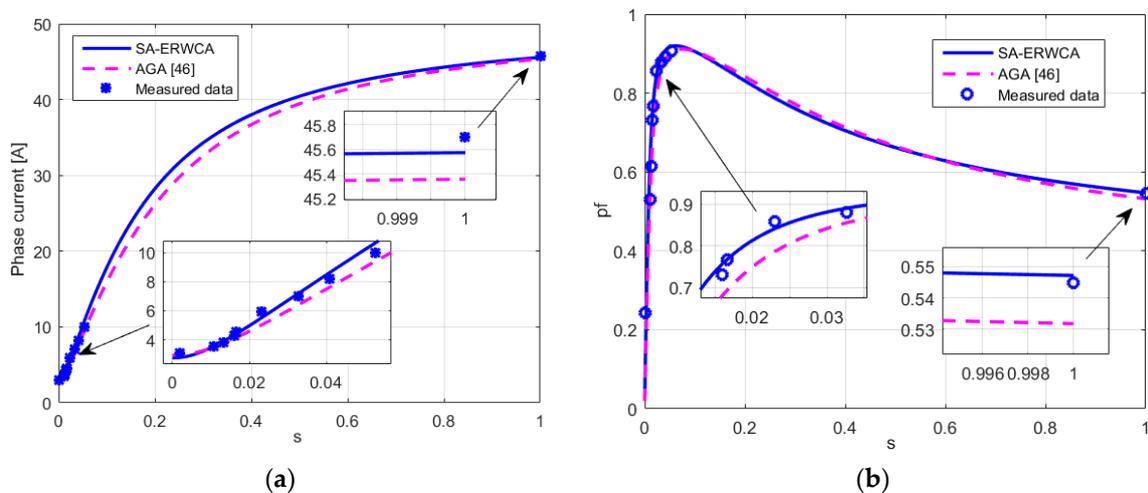
Parameter ( $\Omega$ )	AGA [46]	SA-ERWCA
$R_1$	1.4460	1.6794
$X_1$	2.0735	1.1164
$R_2$	1.1994	1.0372
$X_2$	2.0735	3.0241
$X_m$	72.728	78.723

**Table 23.** Comparison of AGA and SA-ERWCA results with measured data for Machine 5.

Speed (rpm)	Stator Current (A)	AGA [46]		SA-ERWCA	
		Value	e	Value	e
0	45.7	45.3571	0.3429	45.5731	0.1269
2842	10	9.3893	0.6107	10.6616	0.6616
2878	8.2	7.5945	0.6055	8.5931	0.3931
2902	7.0	6.3968	0.6032	7.1816	0.1816
2931	5.9	4.9958	0.9042	5.4826	0.4174
2950	4.55	4.1558	0.3942	4.4225	0.1275
2952	4.25	4.0738	0.1762	4.3165	0.0665
2960	3.80	3.7634	0.0366	3.9089	0.1089
2968	3.55	3.4871	0.0629	3.5366	0.0134
2994	3.05	2.9566	0.0934	2.7801	0.2699

Speed (rpm)	Angle (degree)	Power Factor	AGA [46]		SA-ERWCA	
			Value	e	Value	e
0	57	0.5446	0.5318	0.0128	0.5471	0.0025
2842	25	0.9063	0.9026	0.0037	0.9179	0.0116
2878	27	0.8910	0.8829	0.0081	0.9075	0.0165
2902	28.5	0.8788	0.8553	0.0235	0.8900	0.0112
2931	31	0.8572	0.7861	0.0711	0.8409	0.0163
2950	40	0.7660	0.6947	0.0713	0.7683	0.0023
2952	43	0.7314	0.6815	0.0499	0.7571	0.0257
2960	52	0.6157	0.6194	0.0037	0.7025	0.0868
2968	58	0.5299	0.5398	0.0099	0.6273	0.0974
2994	76	0.2419	0.1361	0.1058	0.1686	0.0733
	OF		0.4667		0.2582	



**Figure 9.** Curves of Machine 5: (a) Phase current versus slip; and (b) power factor versus slip.

### 6. Experimental Results

The verification of the applicability of SA-ERWCA for the IM parameter estimation is demonstrated by considering a 4-kW three-phase IM from the Laboratory for Electrical Machines and Drives at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering (University of Montenegro), shown in Figure 10. The bench used for obtaining the experimental data (phase current versus slip, power factor versus slip, input power versus slip, and reactive power versus slip characteristics) is composed of an IM (KONCAR, 4 kW, 380 V, 8.6 A, 1435 rpm,  $pf = 0.83$ ) coupled to a DC motor/generator (KONCAR 230 V, 22.2 A, 5.1 A, 1450 rpm).

The DC machine is used as generator or motor. Namely, it is used to vary the slip of the IM over the negative (generator) and positive (motor) slip range. For the DC generator, the output is connected to a variable resistor. Active power, reactive power, voltage, and current are measured with an LMG power analyzer (Leistungsmessgerät). The speed is measured by using a UT372 speed sensor (UNI-T, Dongguan City, China), while the instantaneous value of the phase current and voltage are measured by using a TO102 oscilloscope (Shenzhen Micsig Instruments CO, Shenzhen, China) to check the RMS value of the phase current and voltage.

The measured phase current versus slip, power factor versus slip, and input power versus slip characteristics are shown in Figure 11. By using the obtained results and applying the proposed method and  $OF$  given in (26), the IM parameters were determined (as shown in Table 24) for both single-cage and double-cage equivalent circuits.

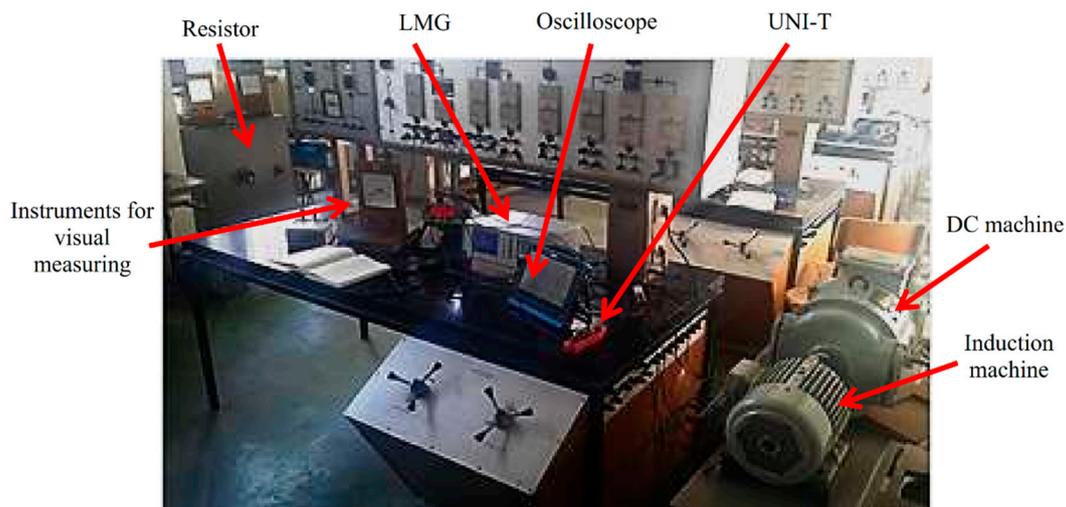
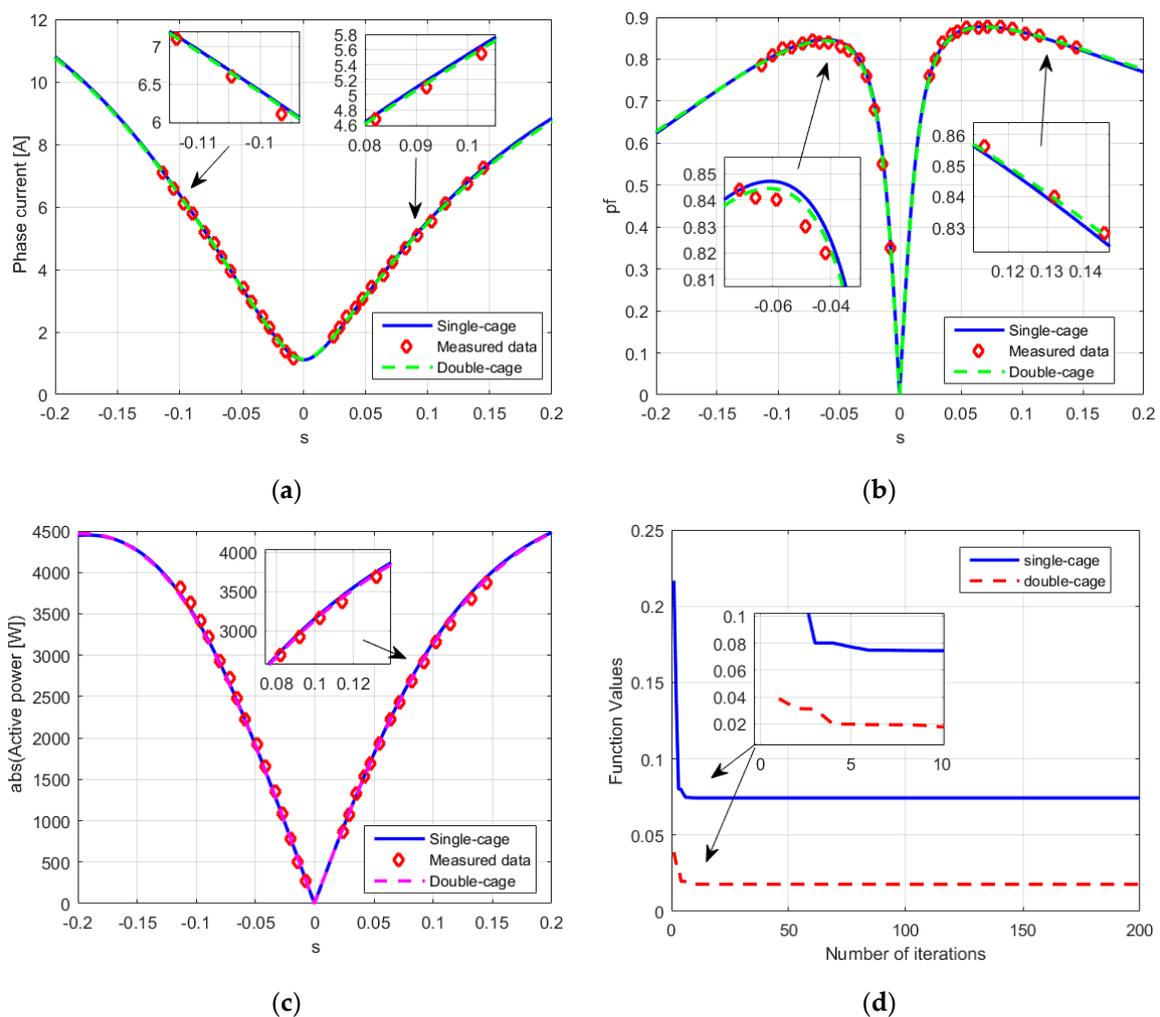


Figure 10. Experimental setup.

Table 24. Estimated IM parameters: Experimental Application.

Parameter ( $\Omega$ )	Single Cage	Parameter ( $\Omega$ )	Double Cage
$R_1$	3.2342	$R_s$	3.3486
$R_2$	3.5253	$X_{sd}$	0.1004
$X_1$	5.7459	$X_m$	195.486
$X_2$	9.2029	$R_{11}$	4.5219
$X_m$	192.2646	$R_{22}$	21.9186
		$X_{1d}$	20.2025
		$X_{2d}$	59.8289
$OF$		Single cage	0.0744
		Double cage	0.0178



**Figure 11.** Experimental results: (a) Phase current versus slip; (b) power factor versus slip; (c) active power versus slip; and (d) convergence characteristics of considered machine when applying the proposed algorithm.

The calculated phase current versus slip, power factor versus slip, input power versus slip for the obtained machine parameters are also shown in Figure 11.

As can be seen, the calculated characteristics correspond very well with the measured characteristics. However, from the presented results and by observing the value of the calculated objective function, it is very clear that the double-cage model gives a better fit with the experimental results. Also, the proposed method guarantees that an optimal solution will be found quickly (as illustrated in Figure 11d). For the analyzed case, the accuracy of the obtained results is appropriate after only a few iterations.

### 7. Conclusions

An IM is the most frequently used type of electrical machine in industry. However, for accurate and precise IM dynamic simulations, an exact knowledge of its equivalent circuit parameters is required. In this paper, an overview of IM parameter estimation methods is given. Special attention is given to methods based on measured or nameplate/catalog/manufacturer data. The main part of the paper is devoted to the novel algorithm, called SA-ERWCA. The applicability of the proposed algorithm is tested by considering five different induction machines found in the literature. Furthermore, the considered machines have a wide power range. Also, the tests are realized using different objective functions, as well as for two equivalent machine circuits. Also, we compared the SA-ERWCA with some competitive

optimization techniques for 4 benchmark optimization problems used in the literature. The obtained results demonstrate that the proposed algorithm enables better fitting between the measured (or marked) and simulated results than other methods used in the literature. Furthermore, the proposed algorithm has a very good convergence characteristic as it only reaches an appropriate level of accuracy after only a few iterations.

Besides, the paper also presents the results of the estimation for a laboratory 4-kW machine. In this case, the estimation is realized for both equivalent circuits. All results demonstrate the effectiveness and applicability of the proposed algorithm for IM parameter estimation. In future work, we will consider parameter estimation of IMs with variable parameters, as well as optimal design of other electromagnetic machines. Also, we will compare constant and variable machine parameter models.

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## Abbreviations

ABC	Artificial bee colony
ACA	Ant colony algorithm
AFSA	Artificial fish swarm algorithm
BFT	Bacterial foraging technique
CSS	Charged system search
DCIM	Double cage IM
DEn	Dynamic encoding
DEA	Differential evolution algorithm
DGEA	Diversity-guided evolutionary algorithm
ER	Evaporation rate
ERWCA	Evaporation rate water cycle algorithm
ES	Evolution strategy
GA	Genetic algorithm
GP	Genetic programming
HGAPSO	Hybrid of genetic algorithm and particle swarm optimization
IA	Immune algorithm
IM	Induction machine
LSA	Least-squares algorithm
MFO	Moth-flame optimization
MVO	Multi-verse optimizer
MVMO	Mean-variance mapping optimization
MSFLA	Modified shuffled frog-leaping algorithm
OF	Objective function
PC	Pseudo-code
PSO	Particle swarm optimization
SA	Simulated annealing
SA-ERWCA	Simulated annealing–evaporation rate water cycle algorithm
SCIM	Single cage IM
SDLS	Steepest descent local search
SEA	Simple evolutionary algorithm
SFLA	Shuffled frog-leaping algorithm
SGOA	Sparse grid optimization algorithm
SRS	Simple random search
SS	Scatter search
VCM	Vector constructing method

## Nomenclature

$AVG$	Average value
$C$	Parameter used in the SA- ERWCA
$c_k$	Temperature at the $k$ th iteration
$ e $	Absolute error
$d_{max}$	Adaptive parameter
$f$	Nominal frequency
$I$	Phase current
$I_{st}$	Starting current
$I_{fl}$	Full load current
$LB$	Lower bound of the design variables.
$L_k$	Number of transitions
$MED$	Median value
$n$	Dimension
$n_r$	Rated speed
$N$	Number of design variables
$N_{pop}$	Size of the population
$N_r$	Number of rivers
$N_{streams}$	Number of streams
$NS_n$	Number of streams which flow to the $n$ th river
$P_n$	Nominal power
$p$	Pole pairs number
$pf, pf_{fl}$	Power factor and $pf$ at full load
$R_1$	Stator resistance
$R_2$	Rotor resistance in reference to stator side
$R_m$	Core loss resistance
$R_{11}$	Resistance of first rotor cage (for double-cage machine)
$R_{22}$	Reactance of second rotor cage (for double-cage machine)
$R_{th}$	Thevenin equivalent resistance
$rand$	Vector of random numbers between [0, 1]
$randn(1, N)$	Vector of $N$ standard Gaussian numbers
$STD$	Standard deviation
$s_{fl}$	Slip value at full load
$s_{max}$	Slip value at maximal torque
$t$	Current iteration
$t_{max}$	Maximum number of iterations
$T$	Torque
$T_{st}$	Starting torque
$T_{fl}$	Full load torque
$T_{max}$	Maximal torque
$X_1$	Stator leakage reactance
$X_2$	Rotor leakage reactance resistance in reference to stator side
$X_m$	Magnetizing reactance
$X_{sd}$	Stator leakage reactance (for double-cage machine)
$X_{12}$	Mutual rotor leakage reactance (for double-cage machine)
$X_{1d}$	Reactance of first rotor cage (for double-cage machine)
$X_{2d}$	Resistance of second cage (for double-cage machine)
$X_{th}$	Thevenin equivalent reactance
$\vec{X}_i, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, N_{pop}$	Individual ranges from $i$ to $N_{pop}$
$UB$	Upper bound of the design variables
$V$	Nominal voltage
$V_{ph}$	Nominal phase voltage
$V_{th}$	Thevenin equivalent voltage
$\mu$	Coefficient used in the SA- ERWCA

## Appendix A

The basic equations for a SCIM illustrated in Figure 1a, ignoring  $R_m$ , are given as follows:  
Impedance:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{Z}_1 &= R_1 + jX_1 \\ \bar{Z}_{sh} &= jX_m \\ \bar{Z}_2 &= \frac{R_2}{s} + jX_2 \\ \bar{Z}_{in} &= \bar{Z}_1 + \frac{\bar{Z}_1 \bar{Z}_{sh}}{\bar{Z}_1 + \bar{Z}_{sh}}\end{aligned}\quad (\text{A1})$$

Input current:

$$\bar{I}_{ph} = \frac{\bar{V}_{ph}}{\bar{Z}_{in}} \quad (\text{A2})$$

Power factor:

$$pf = \cos\left(\arctan\left(\frac{\text{Imag}(\bar{Z}_{in})}{\text{Real}(\bar{Z}_{in})}\right)\right) \quad (\text{A3})$$

Thevenin equivalent impedance:

$$\bar{Z}_{th} = R_{th} + jX_{th} = \frac{\bar{Z}_1 \bar{Z}_{sh}}{\bar{Z}_1 + \bar{Z}_{sh}} \quad (\text{A4})$$

Thevenin equivalent voltage:

$$\bar{V}_{th} = \frac{\bar{V}_{ph} \bar{Z}_{sh}}{\bar{Z}_1 + \bar{Z}_{sh}} \quad (\text{A5})$$

Torque expression:

$$T = \frac{3\bar{V}_{th}^2 R_2}{s\omega_s \left( (R_{th} + \frac{R_2}{s})^2 + (X_{th} + X_2)^2 \right)} \quad (\text{A6})$$

Maximum torque expression:

$$T_{max} = \frac{3\bar{V}_{th}^2}{2\omega_s (R_{th} + \sqrt{R_{th}^2 + (X_{th} + X_2)^2})} \quad (\text{A7})$$

## Appendix B

The basic equations for a DCIM illustrated in Figure 1b, ignoring  $X_{12}$ , are given as follows:  
Input current:

$$\bar{I}_{ph} = \frac{\bar{V}_{ph}}{R_s + jX_{sd} + \bar{Z}_p} \quad (\text{A8})$$

where:

$$\bar{Z}_p = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{jX_m} + \frac{1}{\frac{R_{11}}{s} + jX_{1d}} + \frac{1}{\frac{R_{22}}{s} + jX_{2d}}} \quad (\text{A9})$$

Power factor:

$$pf = \cos\left(\arctan\left(\frac{\text{Imag}(R_s + jX_{sd} + \bar{Z}_p)}{\text{Real}(R_s + jX_{sd} + \bar{Z}_p)}\right)\right) \quad (\text{A10})$$

Current flowing through first cage:

$$\bar{I}_1 = \frac{\bar{I} \bar{Z}_p}{\frac{R_{11}}{s} + jX_{1d}} \quad (\text{A11})$$

Current flowing through second cage:

$$\bar{I}_2 = \frac{\bar{I} \bar{Z}_p}{\frac{R_{22}}{s} + jX_{2d}} \quad (\text{A12})$$

The general expression for machine torque is:

$$T = \frac{3p}{\omega_s} \left( I_1^2 \frac{R_{11}}{s} + I_2^2 \frac{R_{22}}{s} \right) \quad (\text{A13})$$

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