

REPLACED SHEETS		SG
☒	Description : paged to paged ...24...	- 1 -
☐	Claim(s) : paged to paged	
☒	Drawing(s) : paged to paged ALL	
☒	Abstract : paged to paged	

DUPLICATE

ELEVATOR SYSTEM

- 1 The present invention relates to an elevator system, and particularly relates to an elevator system having a vibration suppressing device which can provide comfortable ride.
- 5 In JP-A No. 60-254201 (JP-B No. 3-30161, Japanese Patent Application No. 59-110264), there is disclosed a control system comprising an operation mechanism for operating an object to be controlled in accordance with an operation quantity instruction value,
- 10 a detector for detecting a control quantity of the object to be controlled, and a control operation portion supplied with a control quantity detection value from the detector and the control quantity instruction value for outputting the operation quantity instruction value,
- 15 wherein a signal of deviation of a control quantity detection value from an control quantity instruction value is supplied as an input, and a deviation of the control quantity from a control quantity estimation value obtained as a result of operation from an
- 20 operation quantity instruction to a detection value through a model is added in an operation quantity instruction value portion to thereby improve the performance against disturbance. That is, there is such a proposal that the control operation portion outputs,
- 25 as an operation quantity instruction value, a difference



1 (B-A) between a value A obtained from a control quantity
detection value through a desired transfer function
 $G_x(s)$, and a value B obtained through a transfer function
 $\{G_x(s) \cdot G_{LH}(s) + 1\}$ which is obtained by adding "1" to a
5 transfer function $G_x(s) \cdot G_{LH}(s)$ which is a product between
a transfer function $G_x(s)$ and a transfer function $G_{LH}(s)$
which simulates a transfer function $G_l(s)$ from the
operation quantity instruction value to the control
quantity detection value, at an output of a control
10 amplifier which is supplied with a control quantity
detection value and a control quantity instruction
value, thereby improving disturbance response without
changing instruction value response.

According to JP-A No. 52-43246, 61-203081,
15 61-27882, 62-211277, etc., there is such a proposal that
a vibration component of an elevator cage is detected
directly, and this component is fed back to a speed
control device to thereby suppress the vibration of the
cage.

20 However, according to the above-mentioned
first prior art, since also a vibration disturbance
component is already mixed into an operation instruction
value which is an input signal to the model, a control
quantity estimation value obtained as an operation
25 result through the model contains a component of the
value estimated upon the control quantity instruction
and a component of the value estimated upon the
disturbance component. Accordingly, the value obtained



1 as a difference signal to a control quantity detection
value cannot be an instruction for eliminating
disturbance in the control quantity detection portion.
That is, even considering the case in which a control
5 quantity estimation value and a control quantity
detection value are ideally coincident in phase
relationship with each other, a component causing a
disturbance suppressing signal is expressed by (the
control quantity estimation value - the control quantity
10 detection value), which is a value different from that
to be used as a disturbance suppressing signal, and gain
correction or the like becomes therefore necessary.
Further, if a control quantity estimation value and a
control quantity detection value are not coincident with
15 each other in phase relationship, signal components
other than a reference signal relating to a disturbance
component (components the phase and size of which change
correspondingly to the phase difference, and so on) are
mixed into a disturbance suppressing signal, so that it
20 becomes difficult to effectuate the suppression of
vibration strongly because of the production of other
bad influences as well as the mixture. Further, for
adjustment of the gain, phase, and so on, it is neces-
sary to provide two adjusting portions, one where a
25 control quantity estimation value and a control quantity
detection value are made coincident with each other in
phase relationship, and the other where a deviation
signal between the control quantity estimation value and



1 the control quantity detection value is adjusted in
gain, phase and so on. Accordingly, the adjustment is
extremely difficult because of the correlation of these
portions.

5 On the other hand, according to the
above-mentioned second prior art, various devices have
been provided for directly detecting a vibration
component of an elevator cage so as to use this
component as a signal for controlling the suppression of
10 vibration, but there have been a lot of problems in
practical use, for example, in the points how to ensure
the reliability of an acceleration sensor itself, how to
eliminate noises superimposed on a signal line wired up
to a control device in a machine room located on the
15 uppermost floor several hundred meters away from the
sensor, and so on.

It is an object of the present invention to solve or at
least mitigate the foregoing problems of the prior arts, and to
provide an elevator system which can reduce uncomfort-
20 able vibration of a cage.

According to an aspect of the present
invention, the elevator system has an elevator model
supplied with an elevator speed instruction, and means
for supplying a speed control loop with a compensation
25 signal corresponding to the output of the model to
thereby control an electric motor by a vibration
suppressing signal decided on the basis of the output of
the model and so on.



1 The vibration suppressing signal is made up by
use of the elevator model supplied with an elevator
speed instruction, and the means for supplying the speed
control loop with the output of this model, and so on.
5 The vibration suppressing signal is used for speed
control so that bad influences such as a noise mixture
from the outside, are so reduced that the elevator speed
control can be realized with lowered vertical vibration
and without special cost-up. Moreover, the number of
10 the phase and gain adjusting portions can be reduced to
only one.

Embodiments of the present invention will now
be described, by way of example, with reference to the
accompanying drawings, in which:-

15 Fig. 1 is a diagram illustrating the whole
structure of an elevator to which the present invention
is applied,

Fig. 2 is a diagram for explaining the
principle of the operation of the present invention,

20 Fig. 3 is a simulation result diagram showing
the effect of the present invention,

Fig. 4 is a diagram illustrating a specific
embodiment of the signal converter 24,

25 Fig. 5 is a diagram for explaining the
principle of the operation of the present invention,

Fig. 6 is a diagram illustrating a specific
embodiment of the signal converter 24,

Fig. 7 is a diagram illustrating a specific



1 embodiment of the signal converter 24,

Fig. 8 is a diagram illustrating another embodiment of the present invention,

Fig. 9 is a diagram for explaining the principle of the operation of the present invention.

Fig. 10 is a diagram illustrating another embodiment of the invention, and

Fig. 11 is a diagram illustrating another embodiment,

10 An embodiment of a vibration suppression control system of an elevator according to the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the drawings. Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating the whole arrangement of an elevator system to which the present invention is applied.

In Fig. 1, the reference numeral 1 represents a speed instruction; and 2, a speed detector for detecting the actual speed of an elevator system, preferably, a pulse encoder which is directly connected to a rotary shaft of an electric motor or which is friction-driven by a traction sheave 6 or a brake drum (not-shown) to thereby detect the speed of the electric motor. The reference numeral 3 represents a detection actual speed signal obtained by processing the output of the actual speed detector; 4, a comparator for obtaining the deviation between the speed instruction and the detection actual speed signal; 5, a control operation portion such as a proportional integrator or the like



1 for constructing a speed control system; 7, an adder for
adding a vibration suppression instruction 9 to a torque
instruction 8 which is the output of the control
operation portion 5; 10, a power transducer such as an
5 inverter, a converter or the like; 11, an electric motor
such as an induction motor, a DC motor, or the like, for
driving the elevator; 12, a main rope; 13, a cage; 14, a
counter weight; 35, a compensation rope; 36, a compensa-
tion pulley; 15, an elevator rigid body model system
10 including an inertia system in which a mechanical system
including a cage, ropes, and so on, is regarded as a
perfect rigid body, and an electric system including a
driving system, a control system and so on; 16, a
comparator model for obtaining the deviation between the
15 speed instruction 1 and an estimation motor speed 17
obtained from the elevator rigid body model system
including an inertia system in which a mechanical system
including a cage, ropes, and so on, is regarded as a
perfect rigid body; 18, a control operation portion
20 model simulating the control operation portion 5; 19, a
power transducer model simulating the power transducer
10; 20, an electric motor model simulating the motor 11;
21, an inertia system model in which a mechanical system
including a cage, ropes, and so on, is regarded as a
25 perfect rigid body; 22, a comparator for obtaining a
speed ripple signal 23 which is the deviation between
the detection actual speed signal 3 and the estimation
speed 17 obtained from the elevator rigid body model



1 system 15; and 24, a signal converter supplied with this
speed ripple signal 23 to thereby form the vibration
suppressing signal 9.

5 In such a configuration, the principle of the
operation will be described with reference to Fig. 2.

In Fig. 2, the reference numeral S1 represents an
example of the speed instruction 1; S3, an example of
the detection actual speed signal 3; S17, an example of
the estimation speed 17 obtained from the elevator rigid
10 body model system 15; S23, an example of the deviation
signal between the detection actual speed signal 3 and
the estimation speed 17; and S9, an example of the
vibration suppressing signal 9 which is the output of
the signal converter 24. Then, a ripple of speed
15 accompanied with the vibration of a mechanical system
during increasing/decreasing of the speed is super-
imposed on the detection actual speed S3, but a
vibration component caused by the vibration of the
mechanical system is not superimposed on the estimation
20 speed S17 since the model is a rigid body. Therefore,
according to the deviation signal S23 between S3 and
S17, the vibration component of the mechanical system
can be extracted as it is. Next, the signal S23 is
passed through the signal converter 24 to compensate the
25 factor of delay in the power transducer 10 or the
electric motor 11, and to perform the adjustment of the
phase ϕ or the adjustment of the gain as in the signal
S9, and the signal S23 is supplied to the adder point 7



1 as a minor loop to thereby construct such a control
system that the production of vibration is canceled at
the point of the speed detector 2 by this instruction
component.

5 Fig. 3 shows the effect of the present
invention by an example of the result of simulation. As
the conditions of simulation, the state where a driving
motor produces not only a driving force but also a
torque ripple when the driving of lifting up is
10 performed in the case where the height of a building is
230m, the number of passengers in a cage is zero, the
cage being running near the uppermost floor, is
simulated and the acceleration of vertical vibration
produced in the cage is calculated. Without performing
15 any compensation process according to the present
invention, the acceleration of vertical vibration of the
cage is about $\pm 0.025\text{m/S}^2$, while the acceleration of
vertical vibration of the cage is about $\pm 0.007\text{m/S}^2$ if the
compensation process is performed, so that it is
20 understood the acceleration of vertical vibration is
improved into about 1/3. According to this system, if a
vibration component in a mechanical system can be only
detected in an elevator driving motor portion, the
vibration component can be obtained as the speed ripple
25 signal 23 as it is since there is no interference signal
source or factor from the outside to the model, and
further the production of a ripple in the electric motor
portion can be suppressed since the signal converter 24



1 compensates the characteristic of delay from the adder 7
to the electric motor 11 properly, so that it is also
possible to suppress the uncomfortable vertical vibra-
tion of the cage which is hung thereunder.

5 Further, according to the method using this
elevator model system 15, since a signal to be estimated
is an estimation signal 17 corresponding to a speed
instruction, the frequency characteristic thereof can be
said to be comparatively slow. There is therefore also
10 an effect that as a microcomputer constructing the
model, any expensive one having a high speed processing
ability is not always required.

Fig. 4 shows a specific embodiment of the
construction of the signal converter 24. In Fig. 4,
15 taking into consideration the characteristic of delay in
the elements from the adder 7 to the electric motor 11,
a phase lead/lag adjustment element and a gain adjust-
ment element are built in for properly suppressing the
production of ripples in the electric motor portion.

20 Fig. 5 shows an example of the frequency characteristic
from the adder 7 to the electric motor 11, in which the
characteristics (phase as well as gain) of the elevator
system also changes in response to the change of the
input vibration frequency. In the case of effectuating
25 the technique of the present invention to the frequency
band before and after 1.2Hz as an example of the primary
vibration of a rope system, the phase lag from the adder
point 7 to the production of speed is before and after



1 -35°, so that the injection of a ripple component of the
speed can give enough effective suppression of vibration
if the phase lead of about 35° is set in the signal
converter 24 to compensate this 35° of phase lag.

5 Further, if the condition changes as the position of the
cage or the like changes, for example, under the condi-
tion in which vibration near 7Hz is apt to be produced
as an example of the secondary vibration of the rope
system, a plurality of resonance vibration phenomena

10 changed and produced in accordance with the condition of
driving can be suppressed effectively if the correction
quantities of the phase and gain are made variable in
accordance with the condition of driving, for example,
the quantity of phase lead being made variable to about

15 100°.

In Fig. 6, a high pass-filter as well as the
function of Fig. 4 is built in to suppress low frequency
ripples produced by the decrease of the stationary gain
of a control system, so that a bad influence caused by

20 feeding back a deviation signal with a minor loop can be
excluded to provide another effect that a good transient
response can be obtained while a usual vibration
suppression effect is ensured.

There is also another effect that adjustment

25 can be performed easily since it goes well if the phase,
gain and so on are adjusted only in the signal converter
24 as mentioned above in order to make up a vibration
suppressing signal 9.



1 As for another embodiment, more preferably as
shown in Fig. 7, a band-pass filter is provided in the
signal converter 24 in order to cut off components other
than a frequency band f_0 which is a target of vibration
5 suppression, so that the operation of a main route for
injecting a ripple signal can be made invalid to
frequency bands other than the frequency which is a
target of vibration suppression to thereby make it
possible to nearly eliminate a bad influence of the main
10 route to the other frequency bands.

Further, in the case where there are a
plurality of mechanical system resonance frequencies
aimed on vibration suppression, if a plurality of signal
converters 24-1 and 24-2 and signal injection routes
15 effective to the respective frequency bands are provided
as shown in Fig. 8, and if suppression control sharing
the frequency bands is performed, there is another
effect that it is possible to realize comfortable riding
which is always stable against vibrations of various
20 frequencies caused by a plurality of inertia systems
such as an elevator.

Further preferably, if band-pass filters which
allow different target frequency vibration suppressing
signals to pass are built in the signal converters 24-1
25 and 24-2 for the frequency sharing control, it is
possible to prevent a bad influence to other frequency
bands through the plurality of signal injection routes.

Although the elevator rigid body model system



1 15 and the signal converter 24 are illustrated in Fig. 1
as if they are provided separately from a usual speed
control system, if they are constituted by a software in
a microcomputer for elevator control in the same manner
5 as the comparators 22 and 4, the control operation
portion 5, and so on, it is possible to construct a
control system which is strong against noises or the
like. Of course, even if they are constructed by analog
circuits or the like independently of a control opera-
10 tion portion such as a proportional integrator and so on
constituting a speed control system, there is no fear
that the effect of vibration suppression of the present
invention is lost, and in this case, there is no limit
on the speed of processing which usually comes into
15 problem in the case of a software, resulting in another
effect that the frequency of vibration aimed on
vibration suppression can be expanded up to a high
frequency area.

Further, in order to detect a deviation signal
20 between a model and the actual speed in Fig. 1, the
actual speed of an elevator system is detected by a
speed detector friction-driven on the shaft end of an
electric motor or on the circumference of a traction
sheave. Accordingly, the actual speed can be used in
25 common with an actual speed signal used for essential
speed control, so that the signal fetching to a control
circuit, or a signal line is short enough to reduce the
possibility of noise mixture, resulting in an effect to



1 make it possible to construct a system having a high
reliability suitable to an elevator.

Further, if the actual speed of a cage is used
as an actual speed to be used for calculating a
5 deviation signal from the estimation speed 17 obtained
from the model system 15, indeed the system may be
slightly weakened in noises from the point of view of
wiring a long signal line up to a machine room, but the
vibration suppressing component of the cage can be
10 detected all over the area of an elevator passageway as
shown in Fig. 9 differently from the case of detection
in an electric motor portion, so that the effect to
suppress the vibration of the cage can be expected all
over the area of the elevator passageway. This is
15 because there is a difference in easiness in detection
of a vibration component with respect to the position of
the cage between the case of indirect detection in the
electric motor portion and the case of direct detection
in the cage portion as shown in detail in Fig. 9, and
20 because in the case of the detection in the electric
motor portion there is an area in which the vibration
component can be hardly detected in the vicinity of
220m, as is apparent from the result of calculation.

Therefore, if a signal detected in the
25 electric motor portion and having high resistance
against noises is used normally while a signal detected
in the cage portion is switchably selectively used in an
area, for example in the vicinity of 220m, where



1 vibration is hardly detected in the electric motor
portion, there is another effect that it is possible to
construct a totally high reliable system suitable to an
elevator. In Fig. 9, the result of calculation is
5 omitted with respect to the floors lower than the midst
one.

Further, from the point of view of the change
of gain, the gain K in Figs. 4 and 6 is made variable in
accordance with the position of a cage or the quantity
10 of passengers (not-shown) in order to operate a vibra-
tion suppression control system stably since the
easiness in detection of vibration, that is, the gain of
detection changes in accordance with the position of the
cage or the quantity of passengers as well as the
15 frequency characteristic from the adder 7 to the
electric motor 11 shown in Fig. 5, as is apparent from
Fig. 9. In this manner, vibration suppression can be
controlled stably independently of the operation
condition of the elevator, so that it is possible to
20 obtain comfortable riding. Specifically, if the values
of K with respect to various positions of the cage or
various quantities of passengers are described in a
table in advance, and if this table is searched on the
basis of the position of the cage or the quantity of
25 passengers, it is possible to complete the processing in
a short time, and it is possible to expand the area in
which vibration suppression can be controlled. Further,
if the value of K is calculated each occasion, there is



1 another effect that the memory for the table can be
omitted though it takes somewhat long time for
calculation.

Further, the inertia system model 21 of the
5 elevator rigid body model system 15 in Fig. 1 may change
its inertia component in accordance with the position of
the cage or the quantity of passengers. This change
produces a non-vibration component error of speed
between the estimation speed 17 and the detection actual
10 speed 3, and mixes an unnecessary component like a bias
component into the ripple signal 23 of speed. There-
fore, according to the present invention, the inertia
component of the inertia system model 21 of the elevator
rigid body model system 15 is made to change in accord-
15 ance with the position of the cage or the quantity of
passengers. Consequently there is another effect to
realize a stable vibration suppression without respect
to the driving condition of an elevator.

Further, according to the embodiment of Fig.
20 1, it goes well if the elevator rigid body model system
15 estimates only a component including no vibration
component or the like of the speed produced by a speed
instruction, that is, only a component corresponding to
a so-called fundamental wave component, so that a strict
25 simulation is not always required on the model. There-
fore, the power transducer model 19 and the electric
motor model 20 are not made up in detail, but approxi-
mated to an extent of first order delay. As a result,



1 it is possible not only to economize the memory space
required for the models, but also to simplify their
operations, so that there is an industrial effect to
make it possible to use an inexpensive microcomputer.

5 Further, if the interval to detect a detection
actual speed for the operation of deviation from the
estimation speed 17 is made shorter than the interval to
detect a value for use in the comparator 4, the vibra-
tion suppressing signal 9 can be supplied to a control
10 system at a short interval, and the frequency band on
vibration suppression can be expanded on the high
frequency side, so that there is an effect to expand the
effect of vibration suppression against higher frequency
vibration.

15 Fig. 10 shows another embodiment of the
present invention. Elements from a speed instruction 1
to a signal converter 24 are the same as those in Fig.
1. In this embodiment, an elevator higher order model
system 25 including an element simulating an elevator
20 mechanical system is also provided in addition to the
elevator rigid body model system 15. This elevator
higher order model system 25 is constituted by a
comparator model 28 for comparing an estimation speed 27
in the electric motor portion with the speed instruction
25 1, a control operation model 29, a power transducer
model 30, an electric motor model 31, a cage model 32, a
counter weight model 33 and a traction sheave model 34.
Further, a speed ripple signal 23 is obtained not by the



1 difference between an estimation speed 17 by use of the
rigid body model and a detection actual speed 3, but by
the difference between the estimation speed 17 by use of
the rigid body model and an estimation speed 26 of a
5 cage in the elevator higher order model system 25. This
speed ripple signal 23 is fed to a signal converter 24
to make up a ripple suppressing signal 9 which is
supplied to an adder 7 to thereby perform vibration
suppression. Then, since the estimation speed 26 of the
10 cage in the elevator higher order model system 25 is
used to extract a speed ripple signal, there is no area
in which a ripple component cannot be detected in a
certain position of the cage as in the case of the
detection in the electric motor portion, so that a
15 stable effect to suppress vibration can be expected
independently of the position of the cage.

Further, in this embodiment, the actual speed
of the cage is directly detected as a speed signal on
which a ripple is superimposed, and the estimation speed
20 26 of the cage producible in a control board in a
machine room is used without leading a signal into the
control board, so that there is no fear that any noise
component is mixed into the speed signal from the
outside in signal transfer, and not only there is an
25 effect that it is possible to construct a cage vibration
suppressing system having a high reliability, but also
there is an industrial effect that a special hardware
such as a speed sensor or an acceleration sensor for



1 detecting the speed or acceleration of the cage, or the
like becomes unnecessary.

In the embodiment of Fig. 10, the mechanical
system of the higher order model system 25 is consti-
5 tuted by three masses of the cage model 32, the counter
weight model 33 and the traction sheave model 34. This
is designed to simplify the compensation rope system of
an actual mechanical system, so that it is indeed
impossible to observe all the vibration phenomena of
10 mechanical system resonance frequencies in the actual
mechanical system, but it is possible to estimate at
least primary and secondary resonances of the rope
system, so that it can be said that it is possible to
obtain an enough effect to suppress these vibrations
15 which become particular problems on the comfortable
riding. Further, as a result of simplifying the
structure in this simple model, the operation in a
microcomputer to estimate the vibration of the cage can
be completed in a short time, so that there is also an
20 industrial effect to estimate the vibration phenomenon
of the cage without providing any expensive micro-
computer for the operation.

Further, if the mass system of the mechanical
system in the higher order model system 25 is simplified
25 to have only the cage, indeed an estimatable resonance
frequency on the mechanical system is limited to only
the primary vibration of the rope system, but the time
to operate can be made shorter, so that there is also an



1 effect to enable the microcomputer to share other works
such as another elevator system processing.

5 If the inertia of the inertia system model 21
in the elevator rigid body model system is made variable
in response to the present number of passengers in the
elevator cage, or if the spring constant or damping
coefficient which changes correspondingly to the rope
length, and the weight of the cage which changes
correspondingly to the number of passengers in the cage
10 are finely changed in the mechanical system in the
higher order model system 25 in accordance with the
conditions (the position of the cage or the number of
passengers) of the actual machine, it is possible to
improve the accuracy of the estimation speed 17 obtained
15 from the elevator rigid body model system 15 or the
estimation value 26 of the cage speed, and it is thereby
possible to make up an accurate ripple suppressing
signal 9 to make it possible to improve the effect to
suppress the vibration of the cage.

20 A check is made in the inside of the signal
converter 24 as to whether the output thereof, that is a
signal corresponding to the vibration suppression
instruction 9, comes, or not, out of the size or fre-
quency estimated in advance as a usual elevator system,
25 and, if so, a limit is set in its output, or the output
itself is prevented, or an alarm is generated. Then,
there is an effect to realize two important things for
an elevator system, that is, to ensure safety, as well



1 as to attain the essential object to improve the ,
comfortable riding.

Further, in the elevator rigid body model
system 15 and the elevator higher order model system 25
5 in Fig. 10, the interval to calculate the estimation
speeds 17 and 27 for making up the speed ripple signal
23 is made shorter than the interval to detect the
detection actual speed 3 in order to feed the ripple
suppressing signal 9 back to the speed control loop in
10 minor, so that it is possible to realize a rapid
response, and it is possible to obtain an enough effect
to suppress vibration. ,

In order to actuate the function of vibration
suppression, it is effective to provide the function to
15 compensate the frequency characteristic from the adder 7
to the electric motor 11 in the signal converter 24 in
Fig. 10 for the ripple suppressing signal 9 which
variously in accordance with the operation condition of
the elevator in the same manner as shown in Fig. 1.

20 However, a slight time lag is produced in calculating
the estimation speed 26 since the speed including a
ripple component is not directly detected but is
estimated in the higher order model system in the case
of the embodiment of Fig. 10. The phase shift due to
25 such a time lag is compensated together in the signal
converter 24 in this embodiment. Consequently, the
structure of Fig. 10 can give an enough effect to
suppress vibration.



1 Further, if the power transducer model 30 and
the electric motor model 31 in the higher order model
system 25 are also simplified by first order delay or
the like, the effect to shorten the operation time is
5 made obvious by the effect of cooperation with the
simplification in the elevator rigid body model system
15. Consequently, it is possible to conduct two model
operations in parallel by use of an inexpensive
microcomputer, and it is possible to realize the
10 suppression of vibration by a practical hardware
structure.

With a band-pass filter provided in the signal
converter 24, the operation of suppressing vibration in
frequency bands other than a specially tuned frequency
15 can be suppressed in such a structure that the higher
order model system 25 is not always made a strict model
or is difficult to be a strict model. This gives an
effect from the point of view to ensure the reliability
of an elevator system.

20 Fig. 11 shows another embodiment of the
present invention. Elements from a speed instruction 1
to a compensation pulley 36 are the same as those in
Fig. 10. In this embodiment, an elevator higher order
model system 25 including elements simulating an
25 elevator mechanical system is provided in addition to an
elevator rigid body model system 15, and a ripple signal
38 which is the difference between a detection actual
speed 3 and an estimation speed 17 obtained from the



1 rigid body model system 15, and a ripple signal 37 which
is the difference between an estimation speed 26
obtained from the higher order model system 25 and the
estimation speed 17 obtained from the rigid body model
5 system 15 are obtained as speed ripple signals, both the
ripple signals being switched by a switch 39 to obtain a
speed ripple signal 23 which is supplied to an adder
point 7 through a signal converter 24.

Here, for example, consider the case of the
10 cage being near 220m in the graph illustrated in Fig. 9.
At this time, the system turns the switch 39 to the
ripple signal 37 which acts as the speed ripple signal
23. The switch is turned onto the ripple signal 38 side
in the case of the cage being at any other position. If
15 a ripple signal source is switched in accordance with
the position of the cage in such a manner, it is
possible to avoid being unable to detect a ripple
component at a certain position of the cage (if
vibration is produced in the cage near 220m, it is
20 difficult to detect the state through the ripple signal
38), and it is also possible to use a signal having
reliability as high as possible. Accordingly, it is
possible both to realize the comfortable riding and to
ensure reliability in an elevator system which is
25 required to have particularly high reliability.

As has been described in the foregoing
embodiment, there is a frequency characteristic from the
adder 7 to the electric motor 11 with respect to a



1 ripple frequency. Further, there is a change of gain
because of controlling two ripple signals by switching
in this embodiment. Accordingly, a function to adjust
the phase and gain is provided in the signal converter
5 24 to thereby provide stable control to suppress
vibration.

Further, since the ripple signals are used
alternatively in the embodiment of Fig. 11; it is not
always necessary to perform operation of both the
10 signals in parallel at the same time. Therefore, for
example, only a signal to be used as a ripple signal is
calculated in feed-forward in accordance with the
position of the cage. Consequently, it is possible to
omit an unnecessary operation processing, so that there
15 is an effect to use an inexpensive microcomputer if the
load on a processing unit is reduced.

As has been described, according to the
present invention, it is difficult to suffer a bad
influence such as noise mixture from the outside, and it
20 is possible to control the phenomenon of vibration of a
cage while avoiding a special additional device causing
cost up. Accordingly, it is possible to reduce an
uncomfortable vertical vibration of the cage caused by a
rope system. Further, it is possible to simplify the
25 adjustment of the gain, phase and so on of a vibration
suppressing signal.

