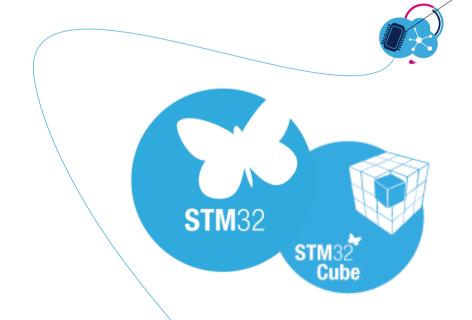


ST MC SDK 5.x 永磁同步电动机矢量控制理论基础

STM32电动机控制应用系列讲座之二





内容

- □永磁同步电动机转动原理
- □矢量变换
- □矢量控制
- □空间电压矢量PWM(SVPWM)
- □特别算法介绍
 - > MTPA
 - > 弱磁控制



> 电流前馈控制



永磁同步电动机转动原理

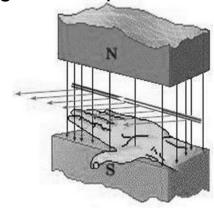
- 弱磁控制
- 电流前馈控制



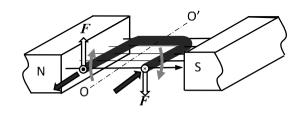
永磁同步电机矢量控制原理(1/2)

永磁力矩

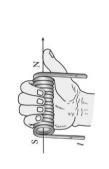
Permanent magnetic torque

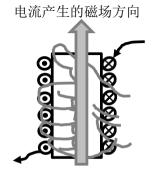




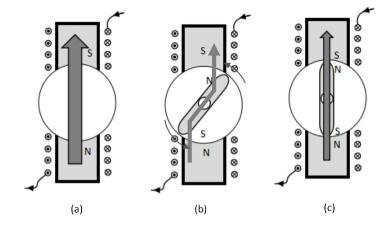


磁阻力矩 Reluctance torque



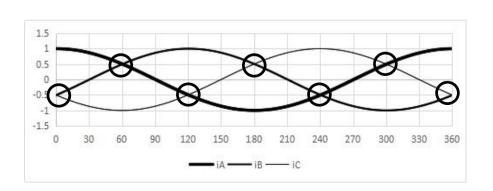


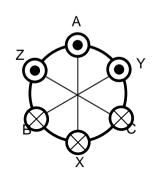


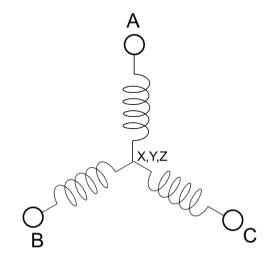


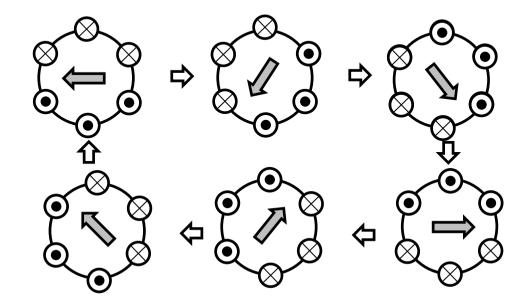


永磁同步电机矢量控制原理(2/2)



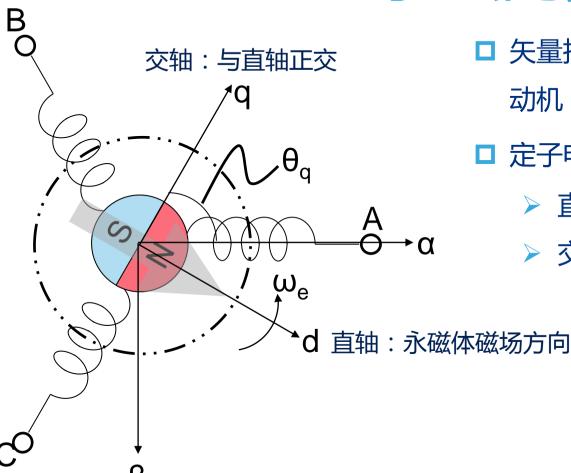




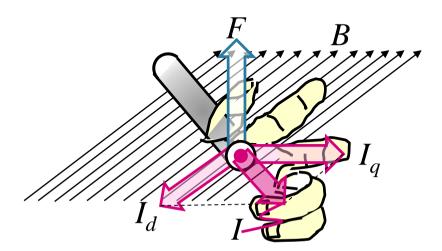




永磁同步电机矢量控制原理 --

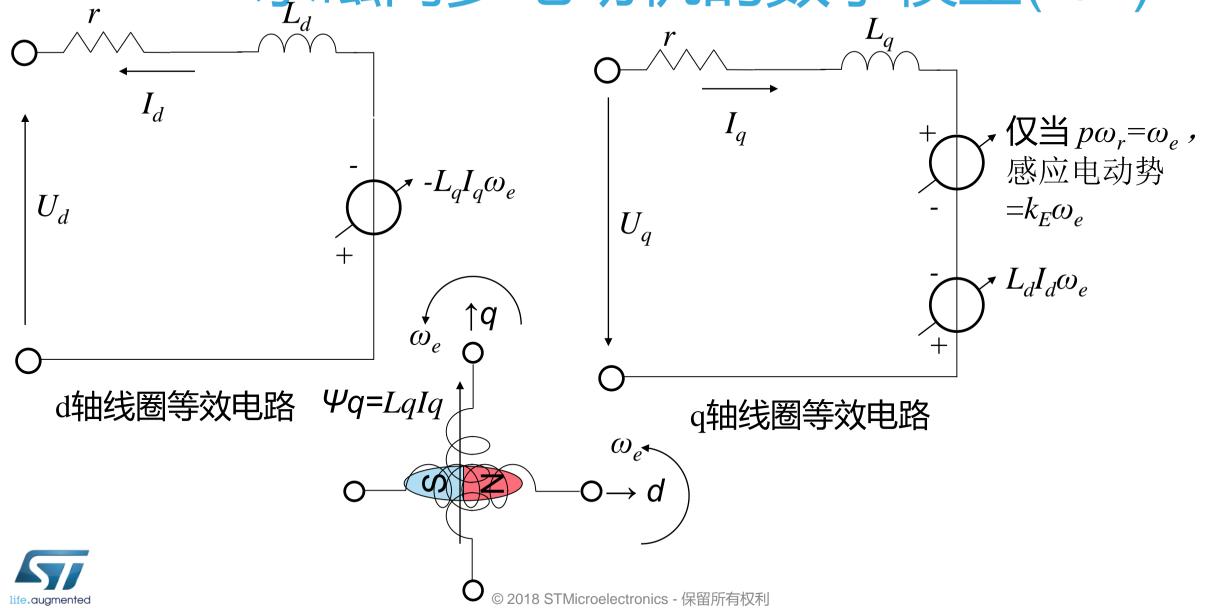


- □ 矢量控制的基本思想是将交流电动机等效为他励直流电 动机,转矩和励磁分别做独立的控制。
- □ 定子电流被分解成:
 - > 直轴电流Id: 励磁电流
 - > 交轴电流Iq:转矩电流





永磁同步电动机的数学模型(1/2)

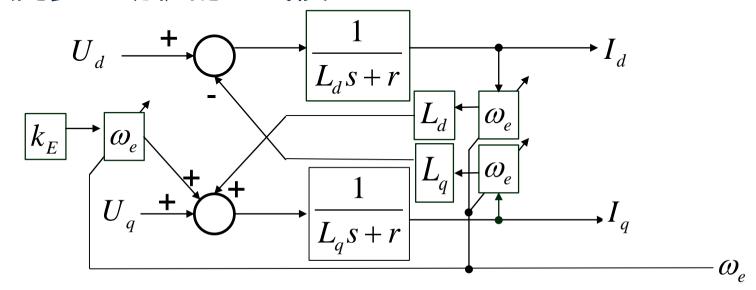


永磁同步电动机的数学模型(2/2)

□永磁同步电动机的电压方程

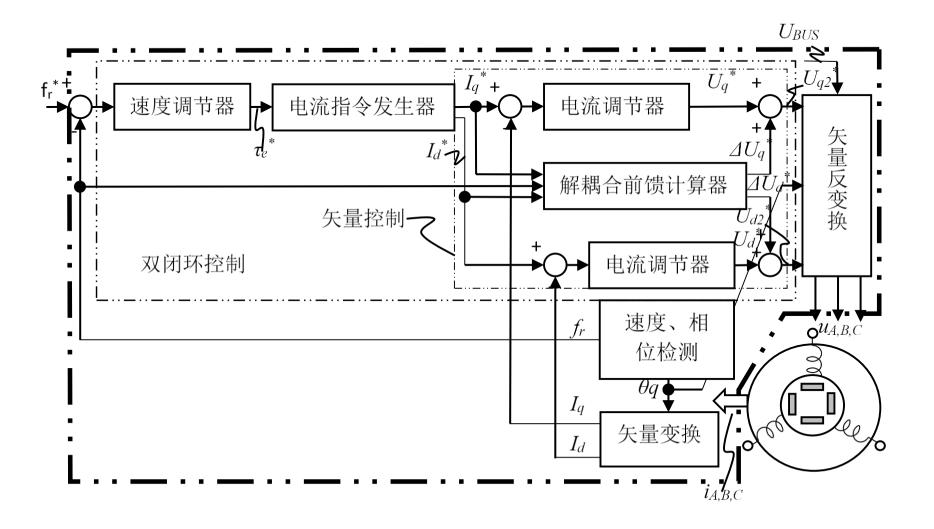
$$\begin{bmatrix} U_d \\ U_q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r + \frac{d}{dt} L_d & -L_q \omega_e \\ L_d \omega_e & r + \frac{d}{dt} L_q \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_d \\ I_q \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ k_E \omega_e \end{bmatrix}$$

□永磁同步电动机的电气模型

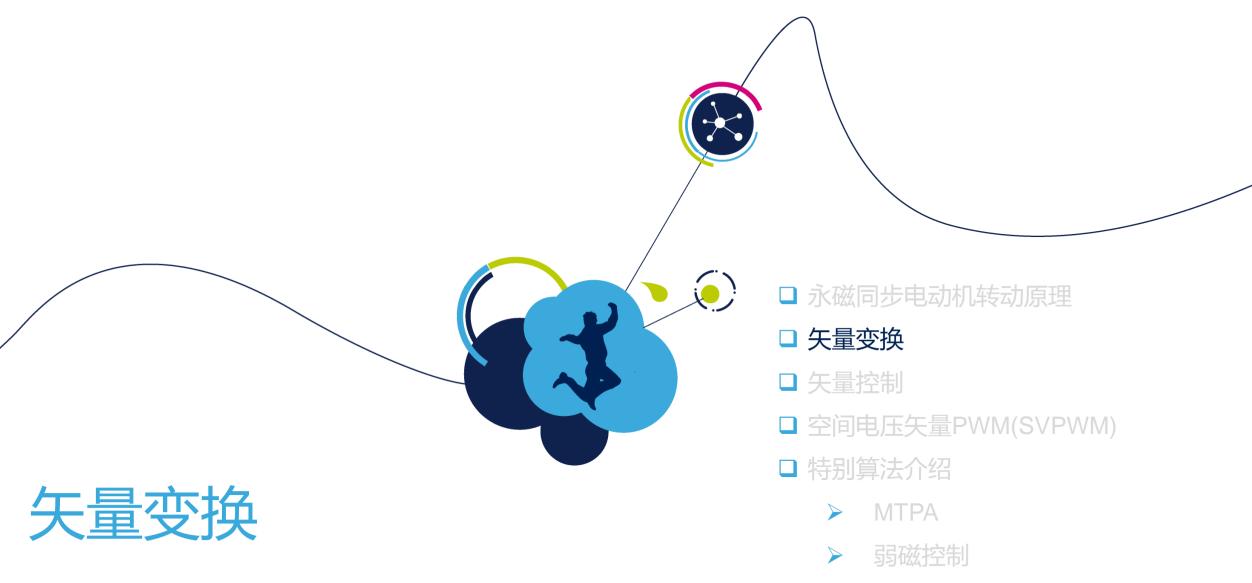




永磁同步电动机矢量控制框图



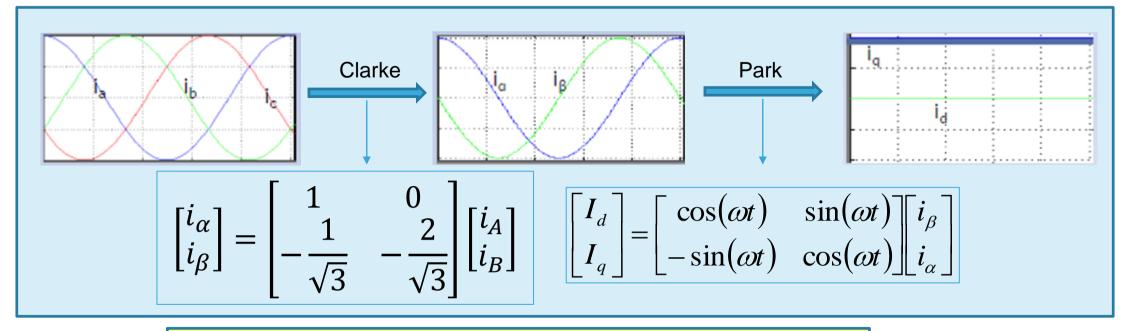


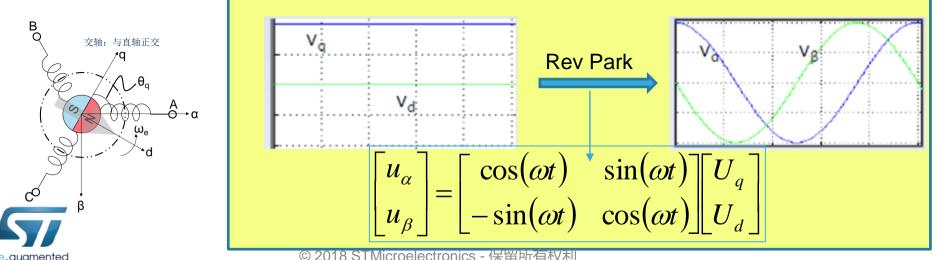




电流前馈控制

量变换公式以及示意图



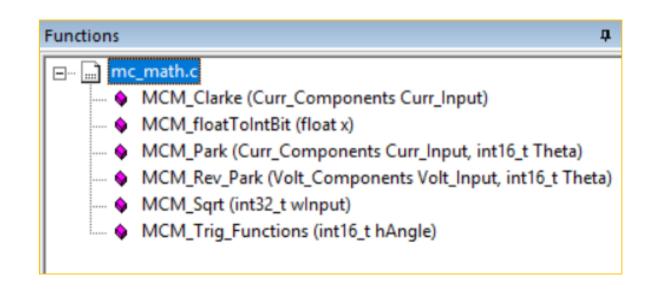


$$p_3 = \frac{3}{2}p_2$$

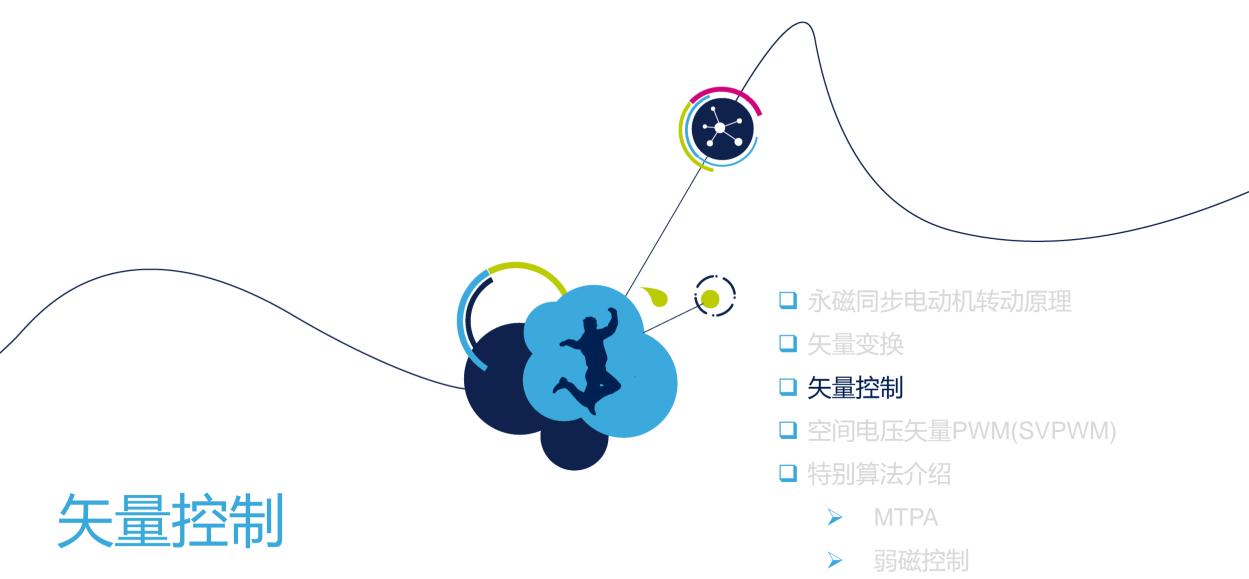
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ST MC SDK5.x实现矢量变换的固件源程序

- ▶ 具体文件夹如下:
 - ✓ xxx\MCSDK_v5.2.0\MotorControl\MCSDK\MCLib\Any\Src
- > 文件名如下:
 - ✓ mc math.c
- ▶ 函数名:
 - ✓ MCM Clarke
 - ✓ MCM_Park
 - MCM_Rev_Park



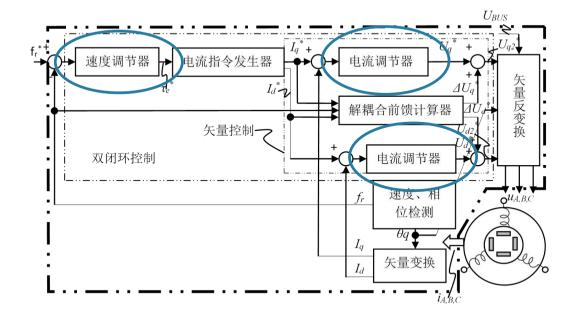


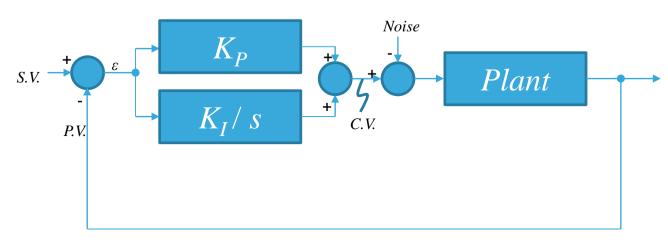




电流前馈控制

矢量控制 —控制器

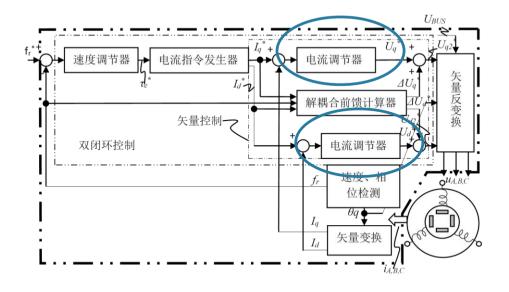


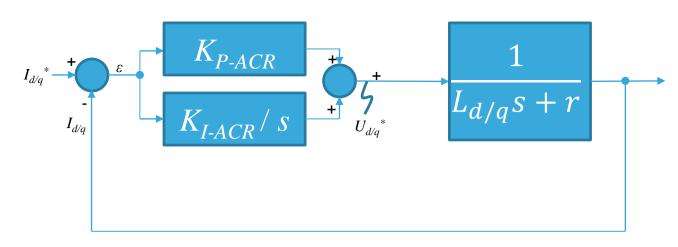


	控制器	设定值 S.V.	实际值 P.V.	控制值C.V.	对象传递函数
	速度控制器	$f_{r\text{-ref}}(f_r^*)$	$f_{r-fb}(f_r)$	$ au_{ref}(au^*) \ or \ I_{q ext{-ref}}(I_q^{\ *})$	1
					Js + F
	电流控制器(忽略dq 之间的耦合)	$I_{d/q ext{-ref}}\!(I_{d/q}^{*})$	$I_{d/q ext{-}fb}(I_{d/q})$	$U_{d\!/\!q ext{-}\! ext{ref}}\!(U_{d\!/\!q}^{*})$	1
7					$L_{d/q}s + r$
d					



电流调节器--拉普拉斯域设定





$$K_{P-ACR-d} = L_d \omega_{B-ACR}$$

$$K_{P-ACR-q} = L_q \omega_{B-ACR}$$

$$K_{I-ACR} = r \omega_{B-ACR}$$

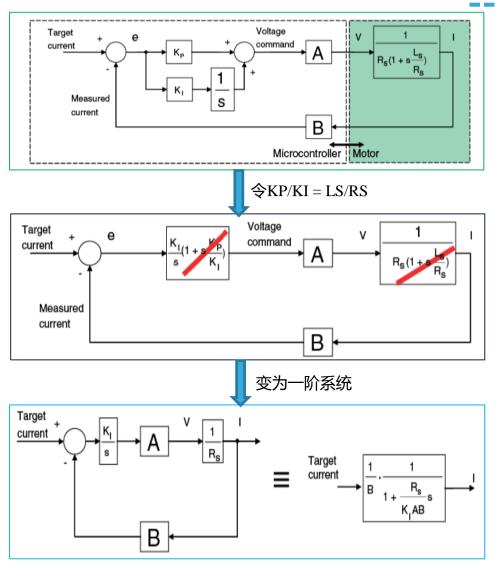
□电流调节器的开环增益为

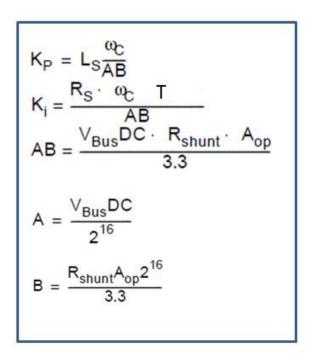
$$G_{ACR-Openloop}(s) = \left(K_{P-ACR-d/q} + \frac{K_{I-ACR}}{s}\right) \frac{1}{L_{d/q}s + r} = \frac{\omega_{B-ACR}}{s}$$



电流调节器

--ST MC SDK5.x WB 设定





□拉普拉斯域PI系数设定方法

$$K_{P-ASR} = J\omega_{B-ASR}$$

$$K_{I-ASR} = F\omega_{B-ASR}$$

J: 转动惯量 [kg/m²];

F: 阻力系数 [Nm/[rad/s]];

 ω_{R-ASR} : 速度调节器通带宽度 [rad/s];

 K_{P-ASR} : 速度调节器比例系数;

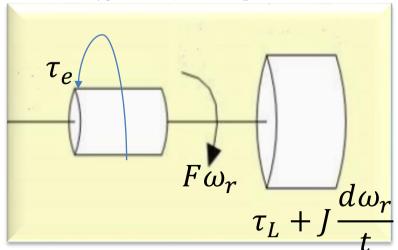
 K_{I-ASR} :速度调节器积分系数。

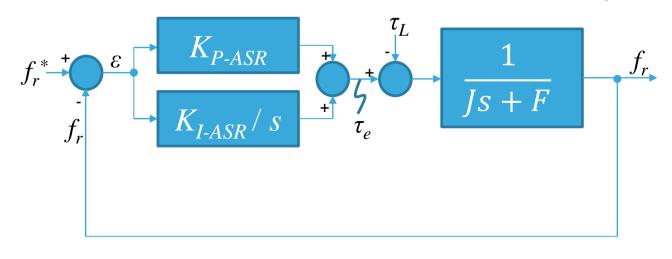
■WB中PI系数的设定

$$K_{P-ASR-WB} = \frac{\frac{J_{WB}}{1000000} k(2\pi f_{B-ASR}) p}{10}$$

$$K_{I-ASR-WB} = \frac{K_{P-ASR-WB}}{\tau_{mech}} \frac{T_{S-ASR-WB}}{1000}$$







$$K_{I-ASR-WB} = \frac{K_{P-ASR-WB}}{\tau_{mech}} \frac{T_{S-ASR-WB}}{1000}$$

$$k_{\tau} = 1.5 \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{60}{1000 \cdot 2\pi}, k = \frac{65536 \cdot R_{Shunt} \cdot G_{OPAMP}}{3.3 k_{\tau}}, \tau_{mech} = \frac{J_{WB}}{F_{WB}}, f_{B-ASR} = \frac{0.5}{\tau_{mech}} \times 30$$

- ▶ 具体文件夹如下:
 - ✓ xxx\MCSDK_v5.2.0\MotorControl\MCSDK\MCLib\Any\Src
- > 文件名如下:
 - √ pid_regulator.c
- > 函数名:
 - ✓ PI_Controller(库中只使用了PI)

```
pid regulator.c
328 - #endif
329 - /**
      * @brief This function compute the output of a PI regulator sum of its
                proportional and integral terms
      * @param pHandle: handler of the current instance of the PID component
       * @param wProcessVarError: current process variable error, intended as the reference
334
                value minus the present process variable value
335
      * @retval computed PI output
336
     intl6 t PI Controller( PID Handle t * pHandle, int32 t wProcessVarError )
337
338
339
       int32 t wProportional Term, wIntegral Term, wOutput 32, wIntegral sum temp;
340
       int32 t wDischarge = 0;
341
       intl6 t hUpperOutputLimit = pHandle->hUpperOutputLimit;
342
        int16 t hLowerOutputLimit = pHandle->hLowerOutputLimit;
343
344
        /* Proportional term computation*/
345
       wProportional Term = pHandle->hKpGain * wProcessVarError;
346
347
       /* Integral term computation */
348
       if (pHandle->hKiGain == 0)
349
350
         pHandle->wIntegralTerm = 0;
351
352
       else
353
```



PID参数在ST MC SDK5.x固件中的位置 ______

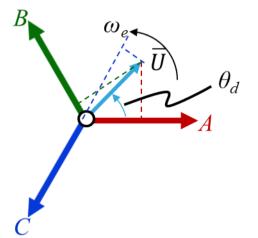
- ▶ 具体文件夹如下:
 - √ xxx\lnc
- > 文件名如下:
 - √ drive parameters.h
- > 参数见右图所示

```
drive parameters.h
      /* Gains values for torque and flux control loops *
      #define PID TORQUE KP DEFAULT
                                                  1051
      #define PID TORQUE KI DEFAULT
                                                  214
      #define PID TORQUE KD DEFAULT
                                                  100
      #define PID FLUX KP DEFAULT
                                                 1051
      #define PID FLUX KI DEFAULT
                                                  214
      #define PID FLUX KD DEFAULT
                                                  100
225
                                                 电流环PID参数
226
      /* Torque/Flux control loop gains dividers*
      #define TF KPDIV
                                                  16384
      #define TF KIDIV
                                                 16384
      #define TF KDDIV
                                                  8192
      #define TFDIFFERENTIAL TERM ENABLING DISABLE
231
      /* Speed control loop */
    #define SPEED LOOP FREQUENCY HZ
                                                  1000 /*!<Execution
234
     #define PID SPEED_KP_DEFAULT
                                                  1000
      #define PID SPEED KI DEFAULT
                                                  600
      #define PID SPEED KD DEFAULT
                                                  速度环PID参数
      /* Speed PID parameter dividers */
      #define SP KPDIV
     #define SP KIDIV
      #define SP KDDIV
242 /* USER CODE BEGIN PID_SPEED_INTEGRAL_INIT_DIV */
243 #define PID_SPEED_INTEGRAL_INIT_DIV 1 /* */
244 /* USER CODE END PID_SPEED_INTEGRAL_INIT_DIV */
```





空间电压矢量PWM(SVPWM)(1/3) = 21

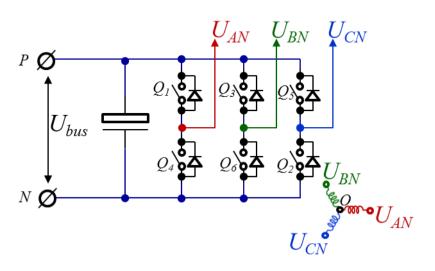


$$U_{AO} = U_m \cos(\theta_d) = U_m \cos(\omega_e t)$$

$$U_{BO} = U_m \cos(\theta_d - 120^\circ) = U_m \cos(\omega_e t - 120^\circ)$$

$$U_{CO} = U_m \cos(\theta_d + 120^\circ) = U_m \cos(\omega_e t + 120^\circ)$$

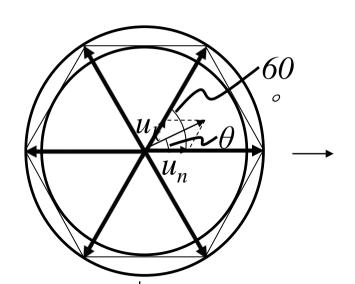
$$\left| \overrightarrow{U} \right| = U_m$$



uector	$Q_I(Q_4)$	$Q_3(Q_6)$	$Q_5(Q_2)$	$U_{AN}[u]$	$U_{BN}[u]$	$U_{CN}[u]$	$U_{AO}\left[u\right]$	$U_{BO}[u]$	$U_{CO}[u]$
$\overrightarrow{U_0}$	OFF(ON)	OFF(ON)	OFF(ON)	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\overrightarrow{U_1}$	ON(OFF)	OFF(ON)	OFF(ON)	U_{bus}	0	0	$2U_{\it bus}/3$	- $U_{bus}/3$	$-U_{bus}/3$
$\overrightarrow{U_2}$	ON(OFF)	ON(OFF)	OFF(ON)	U_{bus}	U_{bus}	0	$U_{\it bus}/3$	$U_{bus}/3$	- 2U _{bus} /3
$\overrightarrow{U_3}$	OFF(ON)	ON(OFF)	OFF(ON)	0	U_{bus}	0	$-U_{bus}/3$	$2U_{bus}/3$	$-U_{bus}/3$
$\overrightarrow{U_4}$	OFF(ON)	ON(OFF)	ON(OFF)	0	U_{bus}	U_{bus}	$-2U_{bus}/3$	$U_{\it bus}/3$	$U_{bus}/3$
$\overrightarrow{U_5}$	OFF(ON)	OFF(ON)	ON(OFF)	0	0	U_{bus}	$-U_{bus}/3$	$-U_{bus}/3$	$2U_{bus}/3$
$\overrightarrow{U_6}$	ON(OFF)	OFF(ON)	ON(OFF)	U_{bus}	0	U_{bus}	$U_{bus}/3$	-2U _{bus} /3	$-U_{bus}/3$
$\overrightarrow{U_7}$	ON(OFF)	ON(OFF)	ON(OFF)	U_{bus}	U_{bus}	U_{bus}	0	0	0
electronics	- 保留所有权利	FIJ							

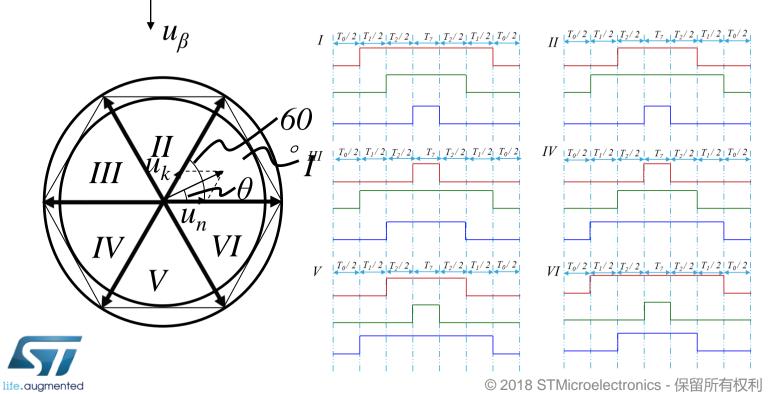


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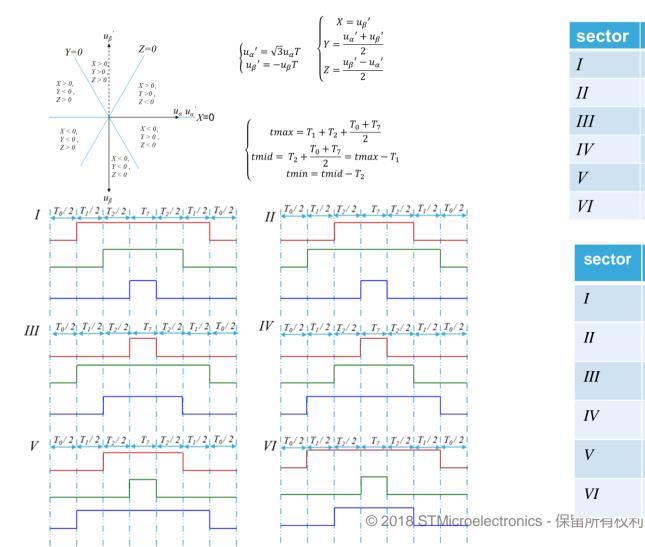


空间电压矢量PWM(SVPWM)(2/3) = 22

Sector	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
n	1	3	3	5	5	1
k	2	2	4	4	6	6



空间电压矢量PWM(SVPWM)(3/3) = 23



sector	T1	T2	T0+T7
I	<i>-Z</i>	X	T+Z-X
II	Z	Y	T-Y-Z
III	X	-Y	T-X+Y
IV	-X	Z	T+X-Z
V	-Y	-Z	T + Y + Z
VI	Y	-X	T + X - Y

sector	tA	tB	tC
I	T/2 + (X-Z)/2	tA + Z	tB-X
II	T/2 + (Y-Z)/2	tA + Z	tA - Y
III	T/2 + (Y-X)/2	tC + X	tA - Y
IV	T/2 + (X-Z)/2	tA + Z	tB-X
V	T/2 + (Y-Z)/2	tA + Z	tA - Y
VI	T/2 + (Y-X)/2	tC + X	tA - Y



- ▶ 具体文件夹如下:
 - ✓ xxx\MCSDK_v5.2.0\MotorControl\MCSDK\MCLib\Any\Src
- > 文件名如下:
 - ✓ pwm_curr_fdbk.c
- > 函数名:
 - ✓ PWMC SetPhaseVoltage

```
pwm curr fdbk.c
149
150
        * @retval Returns #MC NO ERROR if no error occurred or #MC FOC DURATION if the duty cycles were
 151
                  set too late for being taken into account in the next PWM cycle.
 152
 153
      uintl6 t PWMC SetPhaseVoltage( PWMC Handle t * pHandle, Volt Components Valfa beta
154
155
        int32 t wX, wY, wZ, wUAlpha, wUBeta, wTimePhA, wTimePhB, wTimePhC;
156
        PWMC SetSampPointSectX Cb t pSetADCSamplingPoint;
157
 158
        wUAlpha = Valfa beta.qV Component1 * ( int32 t )pHandle->hT Sqrt3;
        wUBeta = - ( Valfa beta.qV Component2 * ( int32 t ) ( pHandle->hPWMperiod ) ) * 2;
159
160
161
        wX = wUBeta:
162
        wY = (wUBeta + wUAlpha) / 2;
        wZ = (wUBeta - wUAlpha) / 2;
164
165
        /* Sector calculation from wX, wY, wZ */
166
        if (wY < 0)
167
 168
          if (wZ < 0)
169
170
            pHandle->hSector = SECTOR 5;
171
            wTimePhA = ( int32 t )( pHandle->hPWMperiod ) / 4 + ( ( wY - wZ ) / ( int32 t )262144 );
172
            wTimePhB = wTimePhA + wZ / 131072;
173
            wTimePhC = wTimePhA - wY / 131072;
174
            pSetADCSamplingPoint = pHandle->pFctSetADCSampPointSect5;
 175
```







每安培最大转矩—MTPA (1/8) = 26

■ 电磁转矩方程如下:

$$\tau_{e} = \frac{3}{2} p \left[k_{E} I_{q} + (L_{d} - L_{q}) I_{d} I_{q} \right]$$

 \blacksquare 如果 $L_d=L_a$,那么

$$\tau_{\rm e} = \frac{3}{2} p k_E I_q$$



每安培最大转矩—MTPA(2/8)

■ 电动机的电压方程:

$$\begin{cases} U_d = rI_d - L_q I_q \omega_e \\ U_q = rI_q + k_E \omega_e + L_d I_d \omega_e \end{cases}$$

■ 那么, 电动机消耗的有功功率为

$$P = \frac{3}{2} \left(U_d I_d + U_q I_q \right)$$

■ 将电动机的方程代入功率方程,得

$$P = \frac{3}{2}r(I_d^2 + I_q^2) + [k_E I_q + (L_d - L_q)I_d I_q]\omega_e$$



每安培最大转矩—MTPA (3/8) = 28

■ 电动机的有功功率一部分消耗在绕组电阻上发热了,另一部分则用于输出 机械功率

$$P = \frac{3}{2}r(I_d^2 + I_q^2) + \frac{3}{2}[k_E I_q + (L_d - L_q)I_d I_q]\omega_e$$

绕组电阻发热

用于输出机械功率

■申动机的机械功率为

$$P_{mech} = \tau_e \omega_{mech}$$



每安培最大转矩—MTPA (4/8) = 29

■ 机械转速与电频率之间的关系为:

$$\omega_e = p\omega_{mech}$$

■所以

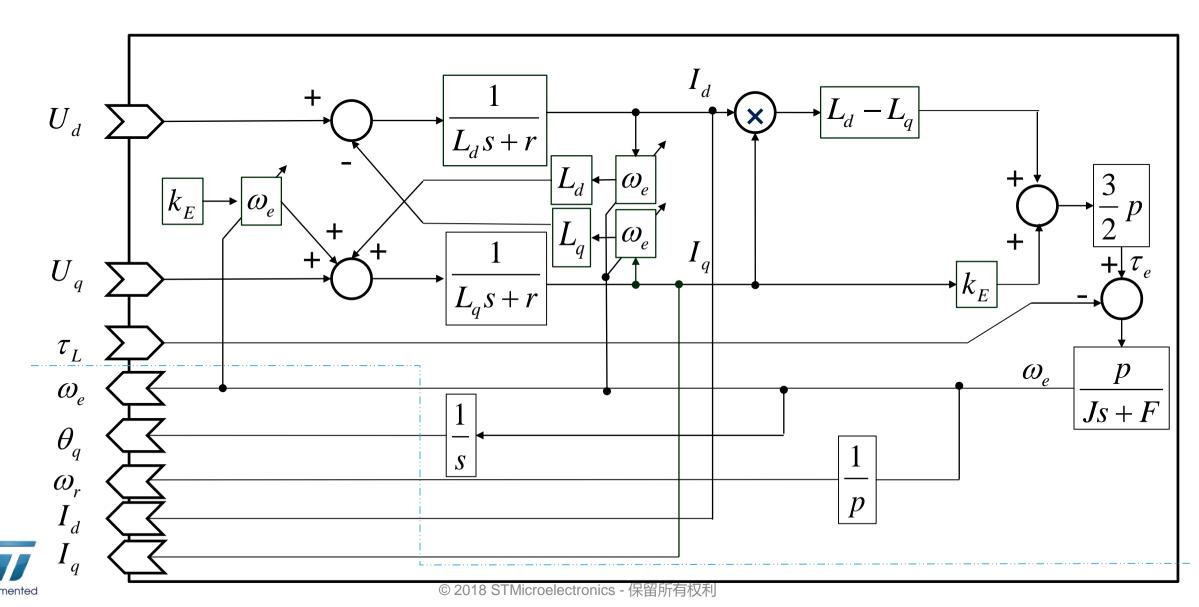
$$\tau_{e}\omega_{mech} = \frac{3}{2} \left[k_{E}I_{q} + \left(L_{d} - L_{q} \right) I_{d}I_{q} \right] p \omega_{mech}$$

■ 得到了电磁转矩的公式为,

$$\tau_e = \frac{3}{2} p \left[k_E I_q + \left(L_d - L_q \right) I_d I_q \right]$$



一种永磁同步电动机的同步状态工作模型



每安培最大转矩—MTPA (5/8)

■ 如果绕组中的电流峰值是1。

$$\left|I_s^2 = I_d^2 + I_q^2\right| \tag{1}$$

■ 当输出电磁转矩一定时,

$$I_{q} = \frac{\tau_{e}}{\frac{3}{2} p \left[k_{E} + \left(L_{d} - L_{q} \right) I_{d} \right]}$$
(2)



(3)

每安培最大转矩—MTPA(6/8) 32

■将(2)代入(1)

$$I_{s}^{2} = I_{d}^{2} + \left(\frac{\tau_{e}}{\frac{3}{2}p[k_{E} + (L_{d} - L_{q})I_{d}]}\right)^{2}$$



(4)

每安培最大转矩—MTPA (7/8)

■(3)式可以看作是一个关于I。的函数,经过分析,它有最小值,也就是说,

当输出电磁转矩一定时,有一个最小的峰值电流1。当取得电流峰值1。最小

时,

$$\frac{\partial I_s^2}{\partial I_d} = 2I_d + 2I_q \frac{\tau_e}{\frac{3}{2}p} \frac{-(L_d - L_q)}{[k_E + (L_d - L_q)I_d]^2}$$

$$= 2I_d + 2I_q \frac{\tau_e}{\frac{3}{2}p[k_E + (L_d - L_q)I_d]} \frac{-(L_d - L_q)}{[k_E + (L_d - L_q)I_d]}$$

$$= 2I_d + 2I_q^2 \frac{-(L_d - L_q)}{[k_E + (L_d - L_q)I_d]} = 0$$

整理(4),
$$(L_d - L_q)I_d^2 + k_E I_d - (L_d - L_q)I_q^2 = 0$$
 (4')



每安培最大转矩—MTPA(8/8)

■在(4)中,以I。为未知数,求解方程,得

$$I_{d} = -\frac{k_{E}}{2(L_{d} - L_{q})} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{k_{E}}{2(L_{d} - L_{q})}\right)^{2} + I_{q}^{2}}$$
 (5)

■ 如果 $L_d < L_q$,那么当 I_d 满足(6)的时候,当电磁转矩一定时,电流峰值 I_c 最小

$$I_{d} = -\frac{k_{E}}{2(L_{d} - L_{q})} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{k_{E}}{2(L_{d} - L_{q})}\right)^{2} + I_{q}^{2}}$$
(6)



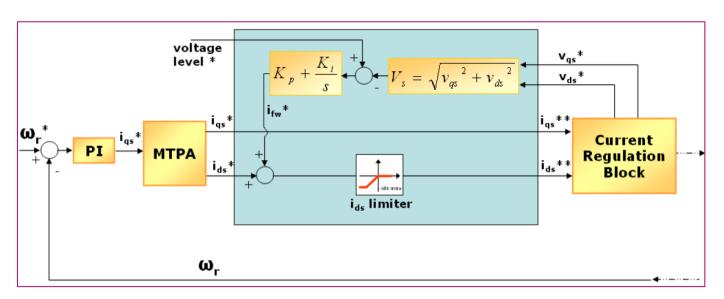
弱磁控制

- > 很多应用需要马达工作在高于额定速度的范围内,这里就需要弱磁控制来实现
- > 电流的电压约束条件

$$(L_q I_q)^2 + (k_E + L_d I_d)^2 \le \frac{U_{1-limit}^2}{\omega_e^2}$$

> 电流幅值约束条件

$$I_d^2 + I_q^2 \le I_{s-limit}^2$$

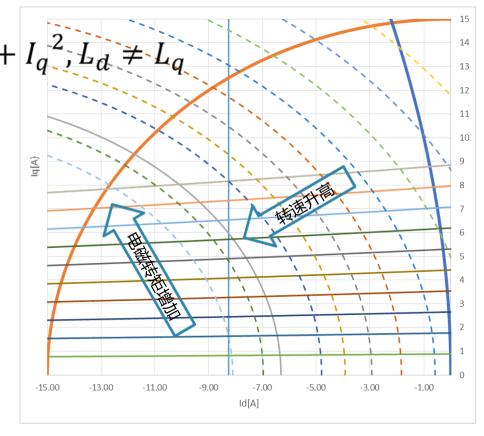




MTPA与弱磁控制 36

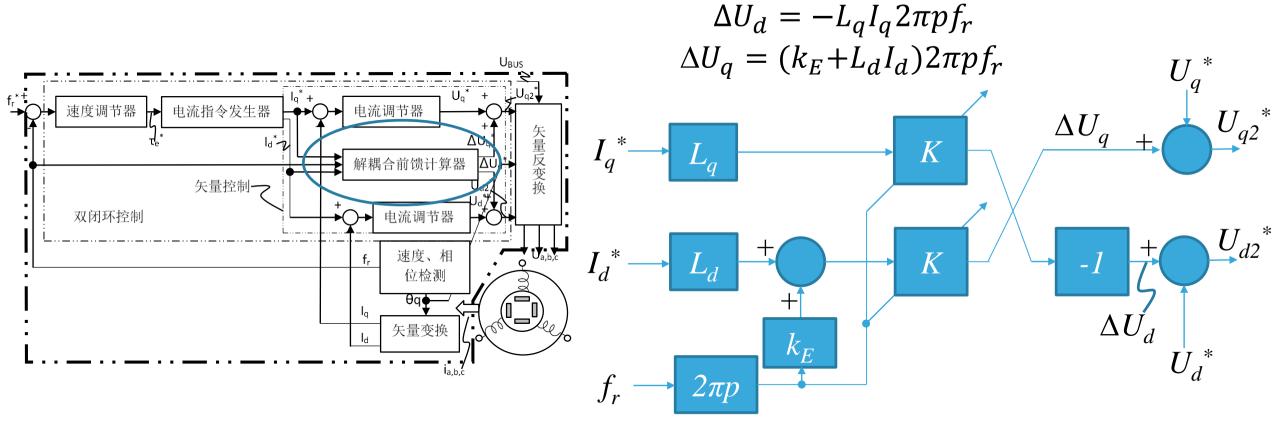
$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{MTPA:} I_d &= \begin{cases} -\frac{k_E}{2(L_d - L_q)} + sign(L_d - L_q) \sqrt{\left(\frac{k_E}{2(L_d - L_q)}\right)^2 + I_q^{-2}, L_d \not\equiv L_q} \\ 0, L_d &= L_q \end{cases} \\ sign(x) &= \begin{cases} 1, x > 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \\ -1, x < 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

弱磁:
$$I_d = \begin{cases} -\frac{k_E}{L_d} + \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{U_{1-limit}}{\omega_e}\right)^2 - \left(L_q I_q\right)^2}}{L_d}, \frac{U_{1-limit}}{\omega_e} \ge L_q I_d \\ n/a, \frac{U_{1-limit}}{\omega_e} < L_q I_d \end{cases}$$





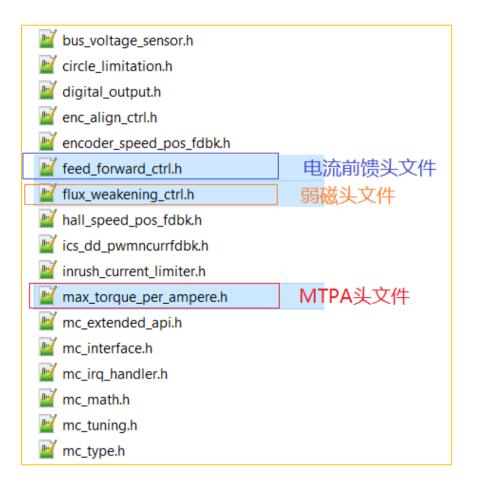
电流前馈 37





ST MC SDK5.x对特别算法的实现。

- > 库里面的特别算法以库函数方式存在,文件夹如下:
 - ✓ xxx\MCSDK_v5.2.0\MotorControl\lib
- ▶ 头文件名如下:
 - √ max_torque_per_ampere.h
 - √ flux_weakening_ctrl.h
 - √ feed_forward_ctrl.h





Releasing your creativity 39



- Thank you -



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