

## Amplifier Heating Model

The model for the amplifier heating is:

$$T_{\text{amp}}(k) = R_{\text{eff}} * I(k-1) * \text{deltaT} + (1 - \text{heatTransferRate}) * T_{\text{amp}}(k-1) \quad (1)$$

Where:

$T_{\text{amp}}(k)$	Amplifier temperature at time k
$R_{\text{eff}}$	Effective resistance of the amplifier. This controls the rate at which the amplifier heats [0.065]
$I(k)$	Actual current sent to the motor at time k. Also called motorCurrent in the simulation below.
$\text{deltaT}$	Time step [0.001 s]
$\text{heatTransferRate}$	Rate at which the amplifier transfers heat out, or cools [0.00008]
$I_{\text{avail}}$	Current available from the amplifier based on the amplifier temperature.
$I_{\text{peak}}$	Peak current that the amplifier can source [30 A]
$I_{\text{cont}}$	Current level that the amplifier can source indefinitely [15 A]
$T_{\text{amp\_max}}$	Maximum allowable amplifier temperature before current is clipped to continuous level. [150]
$I_{\text{request}}$	Requested current from the controller.

To calculate the  $I_{\text{avail}}$ :

Update  $T_{\text{amp}}$  according to equation (1).

If ( $T_{\text{amp}} < T_{\text{amp\_max}}$ )

$I_{\text{avail}} = I_{\text{peak}}$

Else

$I_{\text{avail}} = I_{\text{cont}}$

To determine the current send from the amplifier:

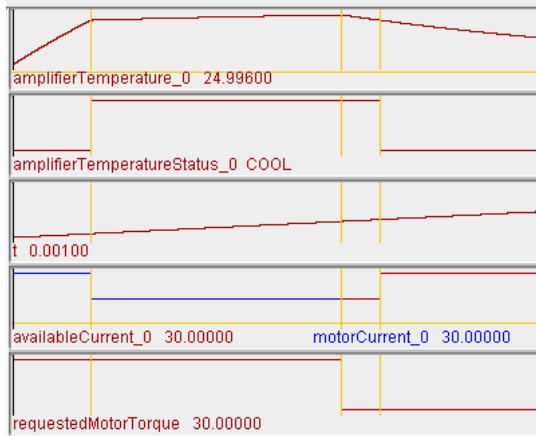
If ( $|I_{\text{request}}| < I_{\text{avail}}$ )

$I(k) = I_{\text{request}}$

Else

$I(k) = I_{\text{avail}} * \text{signum}(I_{\text{request}})$

Here is a simulation of the amplifier temperature response:



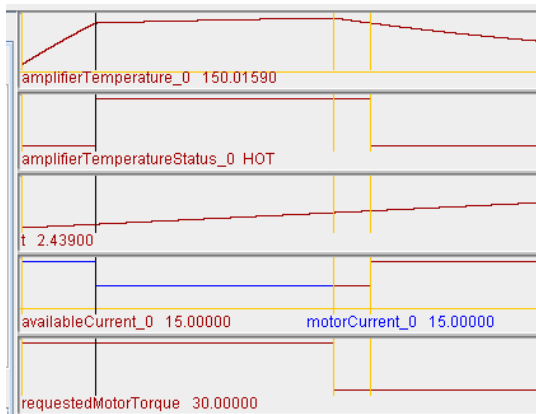
At  $t=0$

$I_{\text{request}} = 30\text{A}$

$T_{\text{amp}} = 25$  (nominal temperature)

$I_{\text{avail}} = 30\text{A}$

$\text{motorCurrent} = 30\text{A}$



Amplifier heats up and output current is clipped to continuous level:

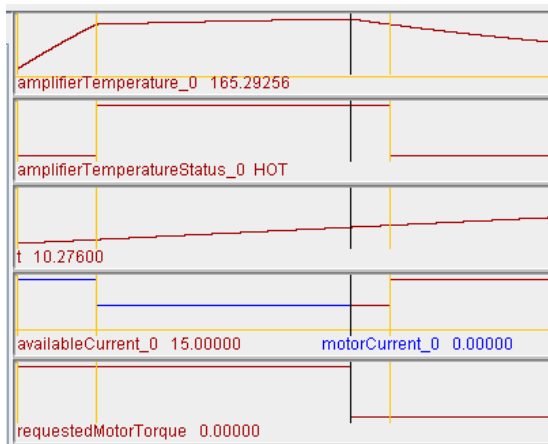
At  $t=2.439$

$T_{\text{amp}} = 150$

$I_{\text{request}} = 30\text{A}$

$I_{\text{avail}} = 15\text{A}$

$\text{motorCurrent} = 15\text{A}$



Amplifier reaches close to steady state temperature. Requested current is now set to zero which allows the amp to cool.

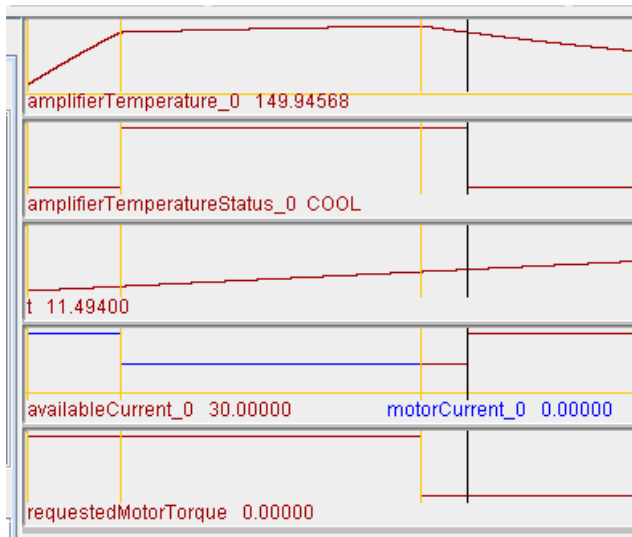
At  $t= 10.28\text{s}$

$T_{\text{amp}} = 165$

$I_{\text{request}} = 0\text{A}$

$I_{\text{avail}} = 15\text{A}$

$\text{motorCurrent} = 0\text{A}$



After about 1.25s amplifier cools to just below maximum allowable temperature and available current is now the peak. However, any current draw at this point will heat the amp above the maximum allowable.

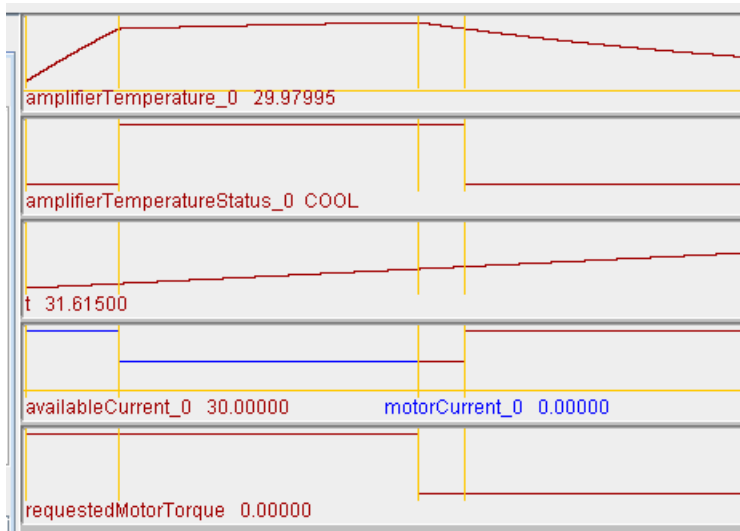
At  $t = 11.5\text{s}$

$T_{\text{amp}} = 150$

$I_{\text{request}} = 0\text{A}$

$I_{\text{avail}} = 30\text{A}$

$\text{motorCurrent} = 0\text{A}$



After about 20 seconds of cooling, the amplifier has reached nominal temperature

At  $t = 31.6\text{s}$

$T_{\text{amp}} = 30$

$I_{\text{request}} = 0\text{A}$

$I_{\text{avail}} = 30\text{A}$

$\text{motorCurrent} = 0\text{A}$