AN1078 Demonstration ReadMe for the dsPICDEM™ MCLV-2 Development Board with the dsPIC33EP256MC506 Internal Op Amp PIM (MPLAB X)

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This document describes the setup requirements for running the Sensorless FOC algorithm with a Slide Mode Controller, which is referenced in AN1078 *"Sensorless Field Oriented Control of PMSM Motors using dsPIC DSC"* using a dsPICDEM™ MCLV-2 Development Board in the Internal Op amp configuration.

1.2 SUGGESTED DEMONSTRATION REQUIREMENTS

MPLAB and Compiler versions used:

- MPLABX version 1.30 (or later)
- C30 version 3.31 (or later) or XC16 version 1.00(or later)

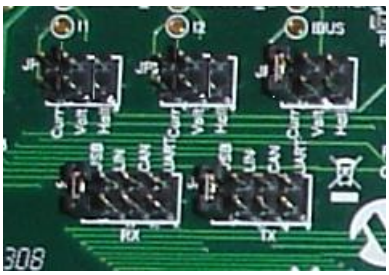
Hardware used with part numbers, available from www.microchipdirect.com:

- dsPICDEM MCLV-2 Development Board (DM330021-2)
- dsPIC33EP256MC506 Internal Op amp PIM (MA330031)
- 24V Power supply (AC002013)
- 24V Hurst motor (AC300020)

1.3 HARDWARE SETUP

The following hardware setup allows the Sensorless FOC algorithm to run on the dsPICDEM MCLV-2 Development Board using Op amps that are internal to the dsPIC33EP256MC506 device.

1. With the dsPICDEM MCLV-2 Development Board disconnected, and making sure there is no power, open the enclosure and set up the following jumpers:

Jumper	Pins to Short	Board Reference
JP1	Don't care	
JP2	Don't care	
JP3	Don't care	
JP4	USB position	
JP5	USB position	
J5	Don't care	
JP11	Don't care	

2. Connect the motor phases to the output header, J7. The winding color can be connected in any order to M1, M2, and M3 since it is a sensorless control algorithm. The Green wire does not have internal connection in the motor, so it can be left unconnected.

3. Connect the Internal Op amp Configuration Board into J14. Ensure that the matrix board is correctly oriented before proceeding.

4. Connect the 24V power supply to the dsPICDEM MCLV-2 Development Board, using the J2 connector.

5. Connect the programmer/debugger to the J11 connector.

6. For enhanced demonstration, the application requires the Real-Time Data Monitor (RTDM). Users can connect a mini-USB cable from their computer to the J8 connector of the dsPICDEM MCLV-2 Development Board.

Notice that when the development board is powered and connected to the USB host for the first time, the driver needs to be installed on the host for proper operation.

a) Extract the `PC_USB_driver_for_win2k_xp_vista32_64.zip` archive file to a local directory. This file is part of the ZIP file of the code.

b) When prompted to select the driver for new USB device found, select the driver from the ones provided corresponding to the operating system used: Windows 2000, XP, or Vista (32- or 64-bit). Wait for the indication that the new device was installed properly and is ready to be used. Once the USB driver is installed, it will emulate a Serial COM Port, visible in the Windows Device Manager. A message indicating that the driver has not passed Windows logo certification may appear. Click **Continue Anyway**.

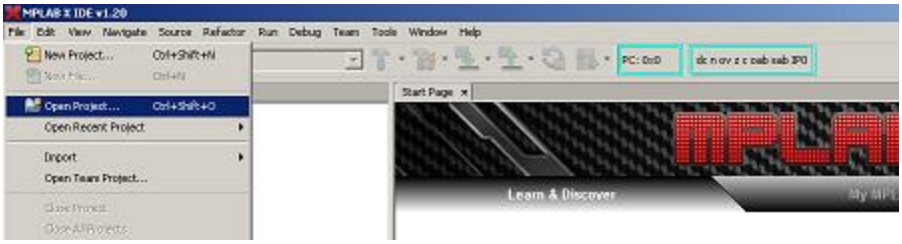
c) When the USB driver is installed, a new COM port should show up in Windows device hardware manager. This should be the COM port used for Enhanced Demonstration.

1.4 SOFTWARE SETUP AND RUN

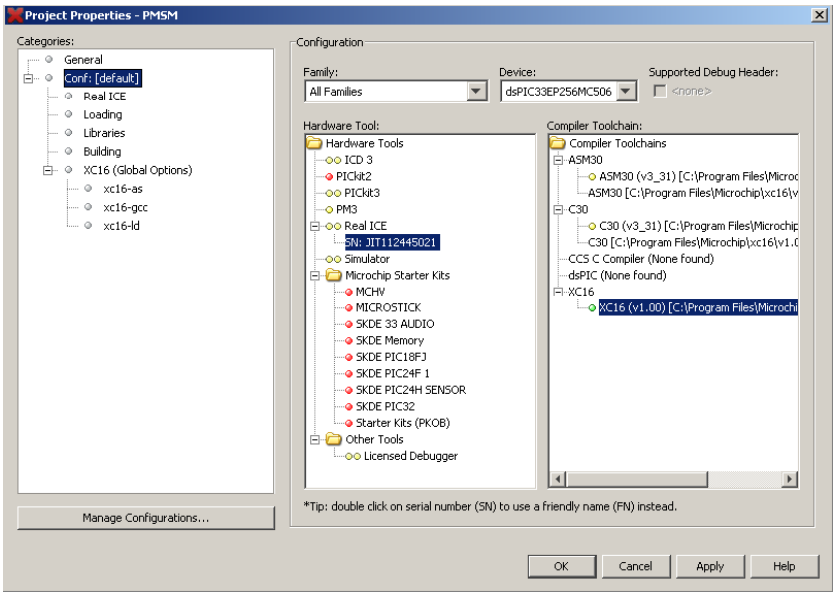
1.4.1 Basic Demonstration

This demonstration consists of running the motor using a push button and varying the speed with a potentiometer. The software, which is available for download from the Microchip website, is already configured for enabling the basic demonstration. If you use both MPLAB X IDE and MPLAB IDE, please make sure you have your programmer/debugger set to run on MPLAB X IDE. In order to do so, you must run the MPLAB driver switcher as Administrator (MS Windows)

1. Start MPLABX IDE and open the `PMSM.X` workspace.



2. Right click on PMSM.X project on the left tab called “Project”, and select “Properties”. On the “conf” page you can select the programmer/debugger and the compiler tool chain. In this particular case, REAL ICE™ is the selected programmer and XC16 is the selected toolchain for building the project.



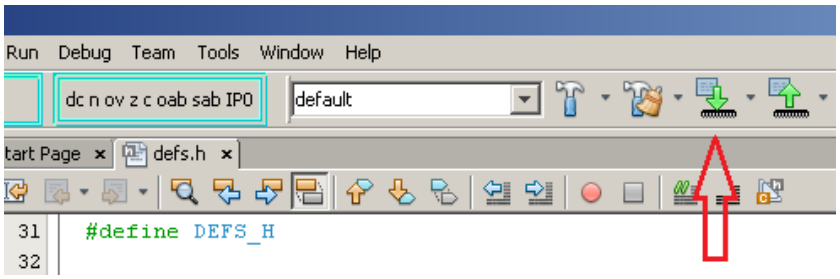
3. Make sure that `RTDM` and `DMCI_DEMO` are not defined in the `UserParms.h` file. This allows the push button and the potentiometer to have control over starting and stopping the motor and its speed. If this is defined, the motor will not start until the proper procedure is followed for the DMCI demonstration. Refer to Enhanced Demonstration Using Real-Time Data Monitor (R if the DMCI demonstration is required.

```
#undef RTDM              // This
                         // to h
                         // info

#undef DMCI_DEMO         // Defi
                         // and
```

4. Build the code by selecting the “Clean and Build Project” button found either on the toolbar or in the “Run” Menu.

5. After a successful build, download the code to the target device on the dsPICDEM MCLV-2 Development Board by selecting the “Make and Program the device main project” button on the toolbar.



6. Run or stop the motor by pressing S2. You can double the speed by pressing S3.

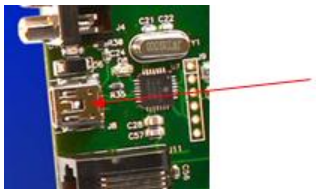
7. Vary the motor speed using the potentiometer (labeled POT).

8. To double the speed of the motor, press S3. Pressing S3 again will reduce the speed of the motor by 50%.
9. Press S2 to stop the motor.

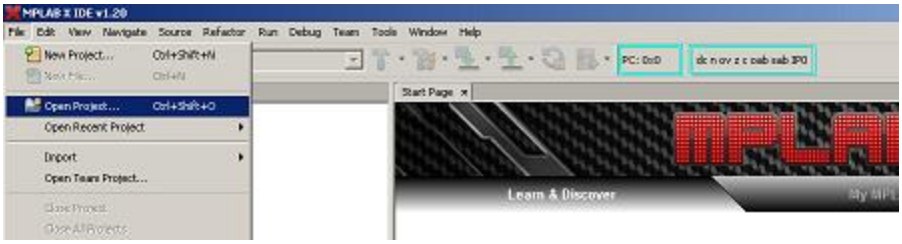
1.4.2 Enhanced Demonstration Using Real-Time Data Monitor (RTDM) and Dynamic Monitor and Control Interface (DMCI)

Make sure you have the correct hardware setup as previously described in **Section 1.3 "Hardware Setup"**

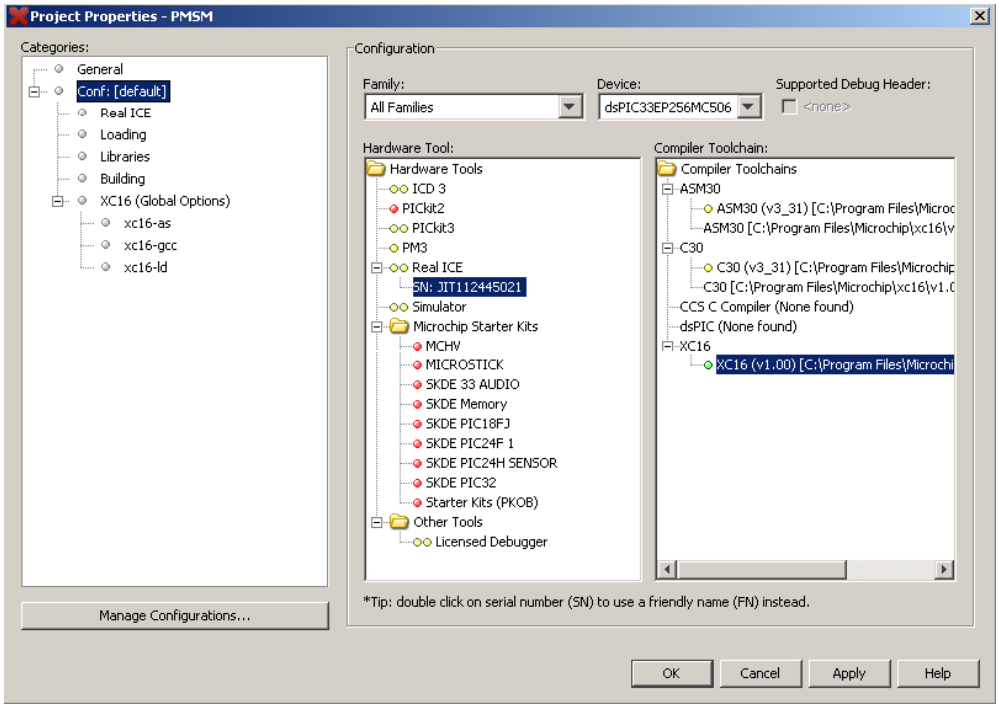
1. In order to utilize RTDM communication for this demonstration, a mini-USB connection is required. Connect a mini-USB cable from your computer to the J8 connector on the dsPICDEM MCLV-2 Development Board, labeled USB.



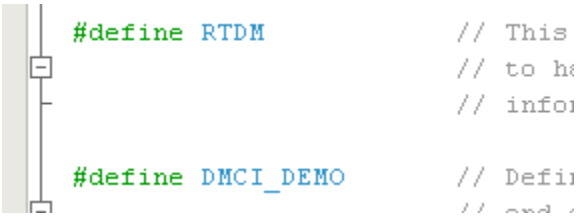
2. Start MPLABX IDE and open the `PMSM.X` workspace



3. Right click on PMSM.X project on the left tab called "Project", and select "Properties". On the "conf" page you can select the programmer/debugger and the compiler tool chain. In this particular case, REAL ICE™ is the selected programmer and XC16 is the selected toolchain for building the project.

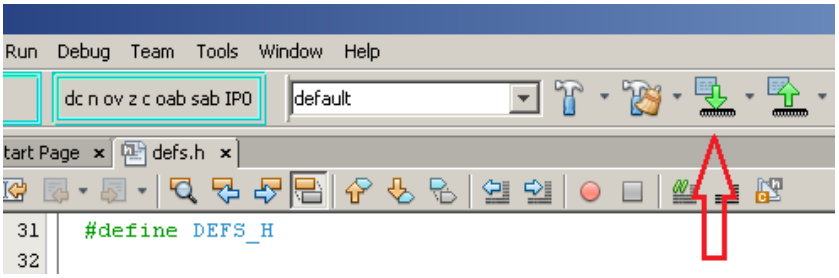


4. Make sure that `RTDM` and `DMCI_DEMO` are defined in the `UserParms.h` file. This allows DMCI to have control over starting and stopping the motor and its speed. If this is not defined, the motor will not start until the S2 push button is pressed.



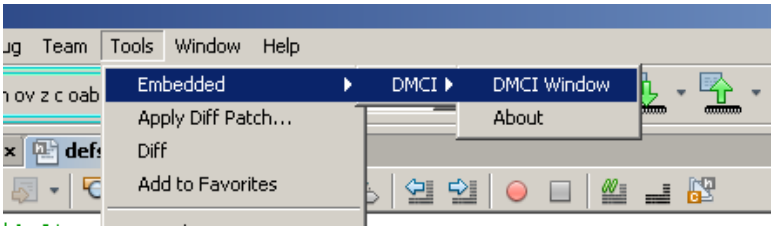
5. Build the code by selecting the “Clean & Build Project” button found either on the toolbar or in the “Run” menu.

6. Download a successful build, download the code to the target device on the dsPICDEM MCLV-2 Development Board by selecting the “Make and Program the device main project”



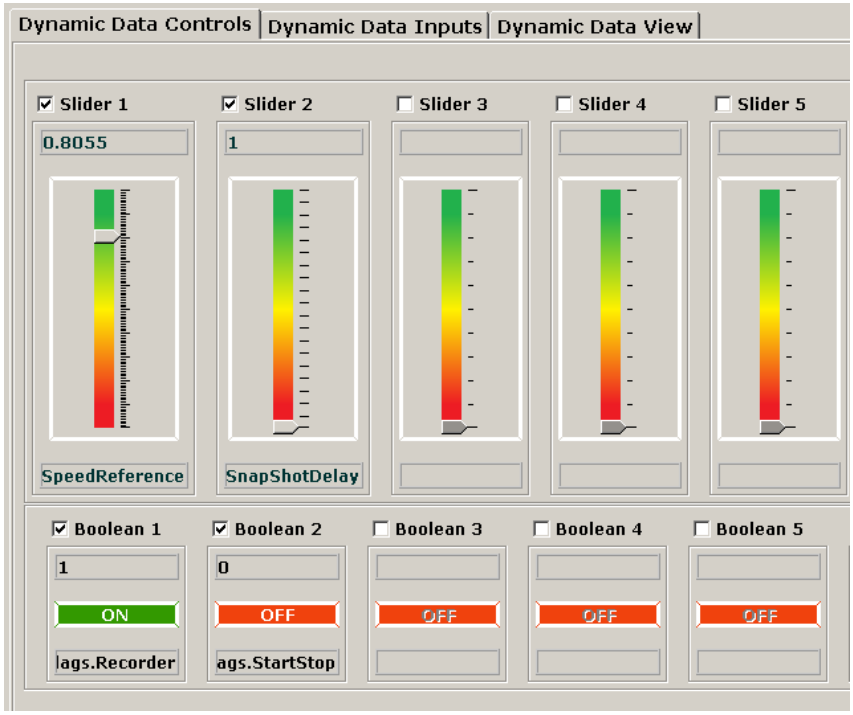
button on the toolbar.

7. Open the DMCI window by selecting Tools>Embedded>DMCI>DMCI Window.



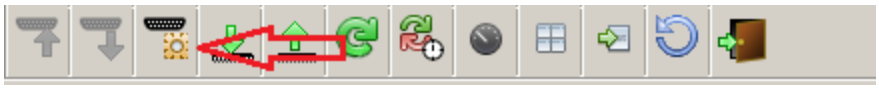
8. Click the **Load Profile** icon, and from the same folder where your project resides, load the DEMO_X.dmci file, which contains a previously configured profile.

9. The DMCI window appears as follows:

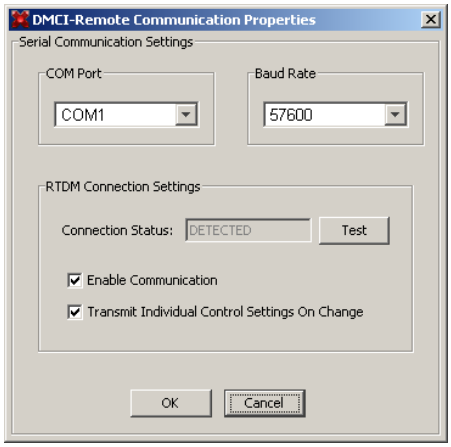


Please consult the *"Real-Time Data Monitor User's Guide"* (DS70567) for additional settings needed for a RDTM connection. This document explains the steps needed for the proper communication settings between the Host and Embedded side.

10. Select *Serial Settings* to connect RTDM with your computer.



11. Remote Communication needs to be established, as indicated in the following figure (the communication baud rate should be set to 57600, while the COM port used depends on your particular settings).

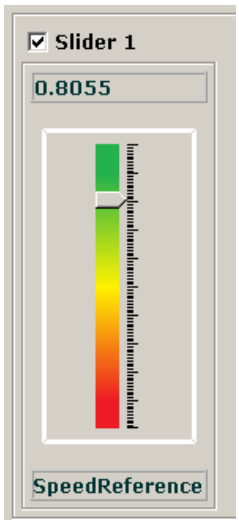


12. Once communication is detected, make sure the **Enable Communication** box is checked and click **OK**.

13. **Receive data** in the DMCI window to use the initial setup from the target device

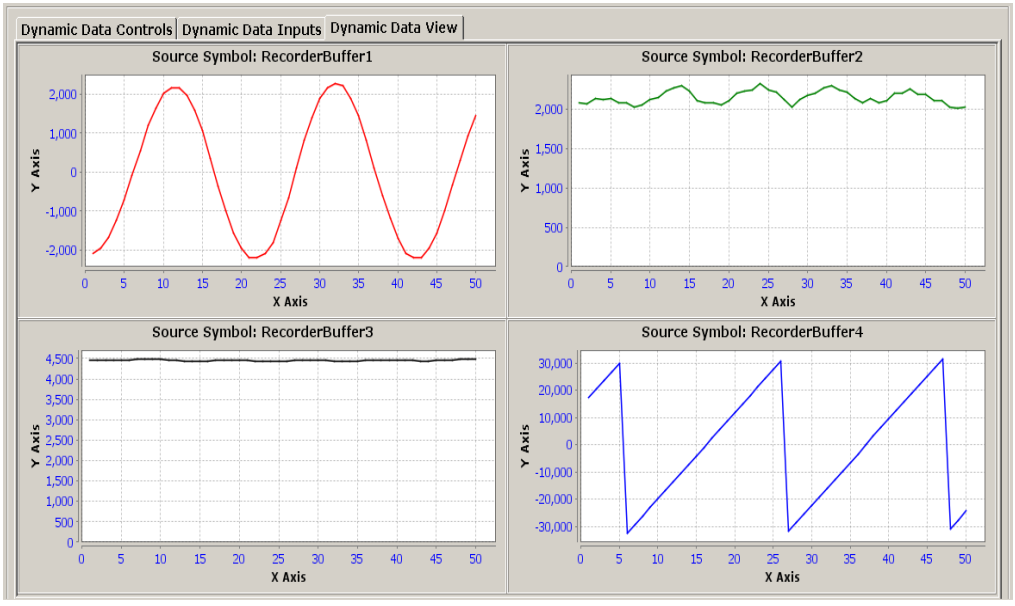
14. Press START/STOP in the DMCI window to start the motor at initial speed.

15. Vary the speed of the motor by using the *Speed Reference* slide control. Be sure to do this slowly, so that the speed controller has time to change the speed to a new set point

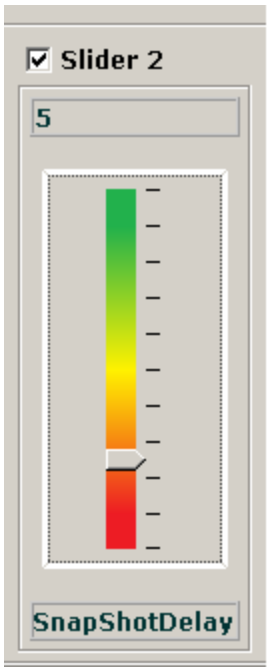


16. To plot variables in real time, enable Automated Event Control by clicking the automatic event execution icon found on the toolbar.

17. The DMCI window shows variables plotted in real time, which are updated automatically.



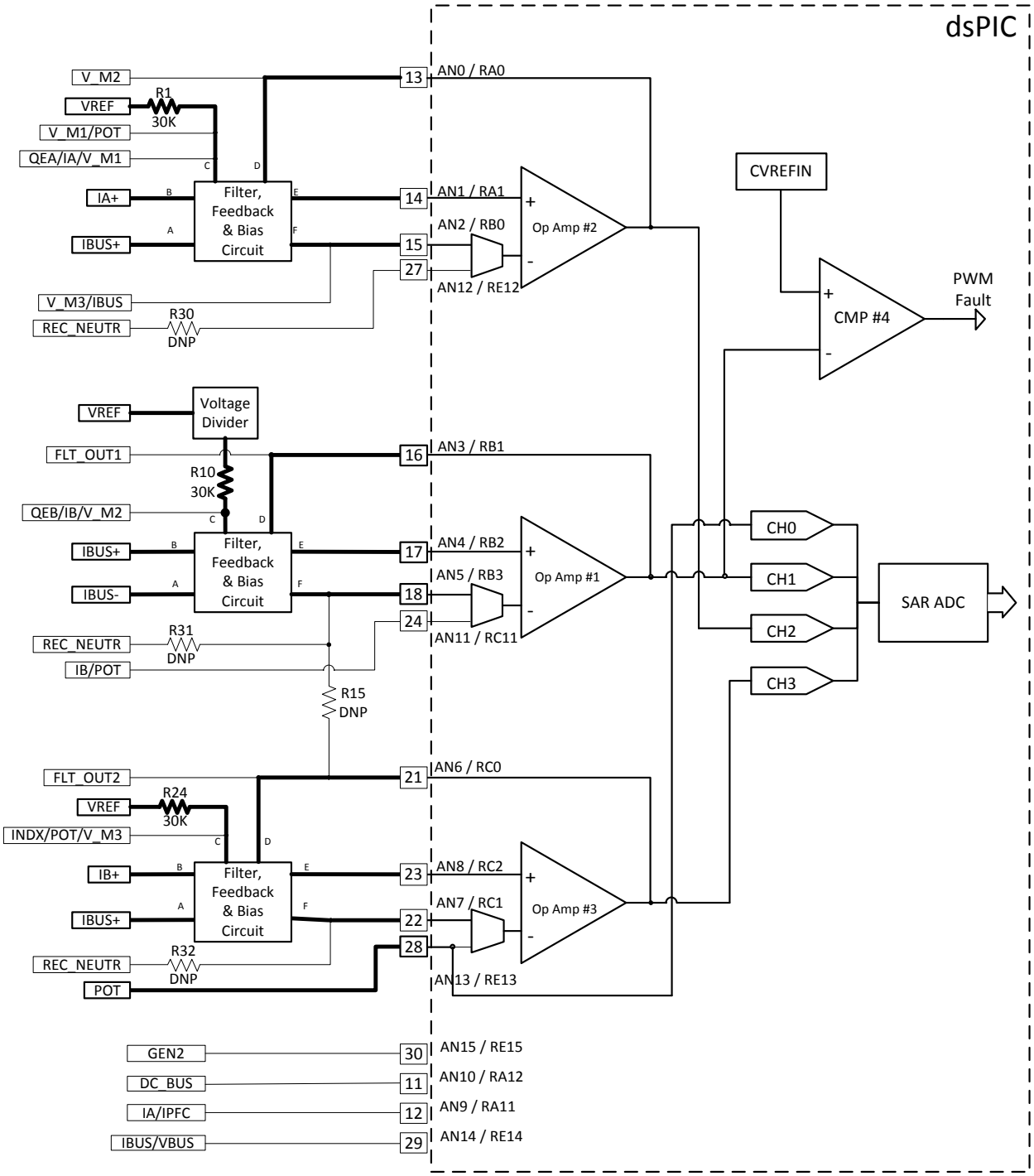
18. To change the time window to see more time on each plot, change the value of the SnapShotDelay, which controls how the buffers are being filled in the code.



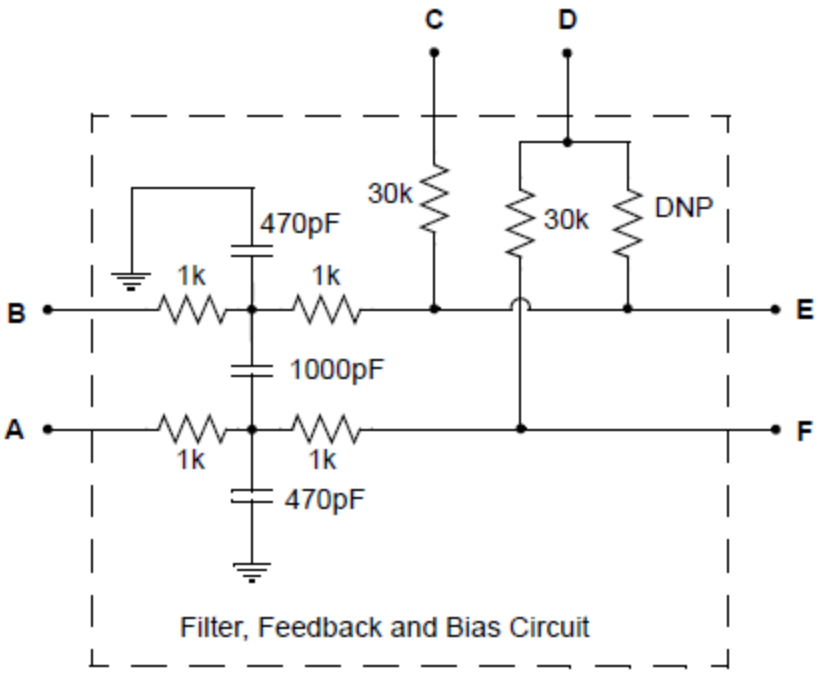
1.5 I/O CONFIGURATION

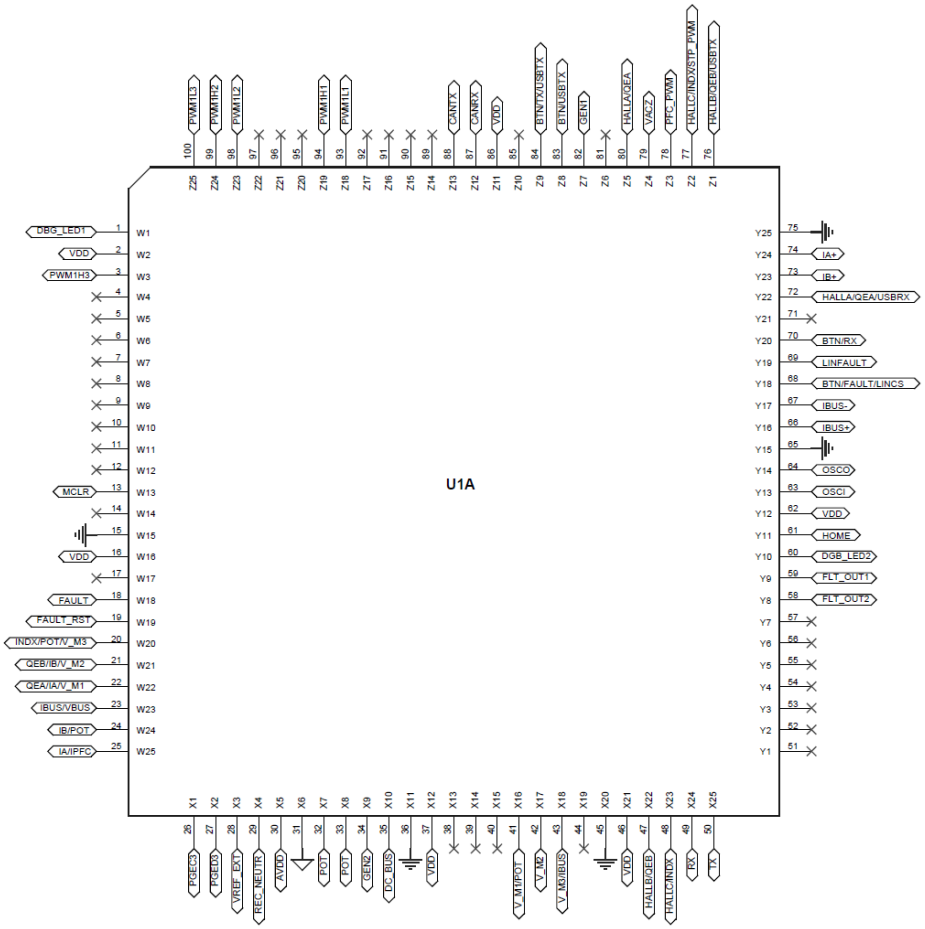
1.5.1 Analog I/O Configuration

The following figure shows a block diagram of the analog signal paths on the PIM (MA330031) and a description of their connections inside the dsPIC DSC device (dsPIC33EP256MC506). The analog signal paths used in this demonstration are highlighted. For details regarding the PIM schematics, refer to the PIM information sheet document, available at www.microchip.com/pims.



Connections depicted inside the dsPIC block depend on the configuration settings selected in the software.


C
D
30k
30k
DNP
470pF
1k
1k
B
E
1000pF
A
F
1k
1k
470pF
Filter, Feedback and Bias Circuit


U1A
DBG_LED1
VDD
PWM1H3
MCLR
FAULT
FAULT_RST
INDX/POT/V_M3
QEB/IB/V_M2
QEA/IA/V_M1
IBUS/VBUS
IB/POT
IA/IPFC
HALLA/QEA/USBRX
BTN/RX
LINFAULT
BTN/FAULT/LINCS
IBUS-
IBUS+
OSCO
OSCI
HOME
DGB_LED2
FLT_OUT1
FLT_OUT2
PGED3
PGEC3
VREF_EXT
REC_NEUTR
AVDD
POT
GEN2
DC_BUS
V_M1/POT
V_M2
V_M3/IBUS
HALLB/QEB
HALLC/INDX
RX
TX

1.5.2 Digital I/O Configuration

Functional Description	Device Pin Function	Input/Output
PWM	RB10 through RB15	Output
Switch S2	RG7	Input
Switch S3	RG6	Input
UART RX	RC5	Input
Debug LED1	RD6	Output
Debug LED2	RD5	Output
Test Point	RD8	Output
UART TX	RF1	Output