Park 轉換

Park 轉換 (Park Transformation) 是電機工程中一種關鍵的數學工具,常用於電機控制與向量控制 (Field-Oriented Control, FOC)。其基本概念是將二維靜態正交坐標 ($\alpha-\beta$ 座標) 轉換至二維旋轉坐標 ($\mathbf{d}-\mathbf{q}$ 座標),以便簡化交流電機的控制與分析。

幾何原理與座標系統

在交流電機控制中,為了便於分析與控制,我們通常使用下列兩種不同的坐標系:

- $\alpha \beta$ 座標系:靜態的直角坐標系,通常來自於 Clarke 轉換 , (i_{α}) 和 (i_{β}) 代表兩個正交的電壓或電流分量。
- d-q 座標系:一個相對於轉子磁場同步旋轉的坐標系,其中 d 軸(Direct Axis) 與磁場對齊, q 軸 (Quadrature Axis) 則與 d 軸 垂直。

核心概念就是將 Clarke 轉換 後的 $\alpha-\beta$ 正交靜止座標,透過代入旋轉的角速度 (θ) 參數進行同步旋轉,使其投影到 $\mathbf{d}-\mathbf{q}$ 旋轉座標系。在 **馬達上的角速度** 指的是 **電角速度**(Electrical Angular Velocity)

這樣本來觀察的弦波,就會變成直流信號,因為我們觀察的參考座標時刻隨著弦波同步旋轉,達到相對靜止的效果。

Park 轉換的推導過程

幾何推導

考慮一個向量(\mathbb{I}) 在 $\alpha - \beta$ 坐標系中的表示為:

$$\mathbf{I} = I_{\alpha} \hat{\imath} + I_{\beta} \hat{\jmath}$$

其中 $(\hat{\imath})$ 與 $(\hat{\jmath})$ 分別是 (α) 與 (β) 軸的單位向量。

現在,假設 $\mathbf{d}-\mathbf{q}$ 坐標系相對於 $\alpha-\beta$ 坐標系旋轉了一個角度 (θ) ,我們希望將 (\mathbf{I}) 重新表示在 $\mathbf{d}-\mathbf{q}$ 坐標系上。

d-q 坐標軸的表達式

當 dq 坐標系相對於 $\alpha-\beta$ 坐標系 順時針旋轉 (θ) 角時,其新的基底向量 (單位向量) 可以表示為:

$$\widehat{d} = \cos \theta \widehat{\imath} + \sin \theta \widehat{\jmath}$$

$$\widehat{q} = -\sin \theta \widehat{\imath} + \cos \theta \widehat{\jmath}$$

這兩個向量的推導來自於標準二維旋轉矩陣的概念。若一個點 (x,y) 逆時針旋轉 (θ) 角後的新坐標 (x',y') 滿足:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

則相對於 $\alpha-\beta$ 坐標系, $\mathbf{d}-\mathbf{q}$ 坐標的單位向量由此獲得,可以觀察到,就是只是旋轉方式的不同,一個 **逆時針方向**,一個 **順時針方向**。

向量投影計算

由於 $\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{q}$ 軸的方向已知, (\mathbf{I}) 在 $\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{q}$ 坐標上的投影可以通過 內積 計算:

$$\begin{aligned} i_d &= \mathbf{I} \cdot \hat{d} = i_\alpha \cos \theta + i_\beta \sin \theta \\ i_q &= \mathbf{I} \cdot \hat{q} = -i_\alpha \sin \theta + i_\beta \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

這兩個方程式可以用矩陣形式表示為:

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_d \\ i_q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_\alpha \\ i_\beta \end{bmatrix}$$

旋轉矩陣的特性

上述矩陣是一個 正交旋轉矩陣, 其特性如下:

- 1. 行向量與列向量皆為單位正交向量,確保坐標變換不改變向量長度。
- 2. 逆變換是其轉置,即:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

這表示若已知 $\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{q}$ 坐標,可以逆推回 $\alpha - \beta$ 坐標。

物理意義與應用

Park 轉換的主要優勢是簡化交流電機的控制。經過變換後:

- \mathbf{d} **帕** 分量對應於磁場方向的電壓或電流,用於控制磁場強度。因為 \mathbf{d} **帕** 與轉子磁場對齊,調節 $\mathbf{i}_{\mathbf{d}}$ 影響 磁鏈強度,進而影響電機勵磁。
- \mathbf{q} **軸** 分量對應於垂直於磁場的電壓或電流,用於控制轉矩。由於轉矩是由定子電流與轉子磁場的交互作用產生,因此調節 $\mathbf{i}_{\mathbf{q}}$ 可以直接影響轉矩。

這樣,原本複雜的三相交流電機數學模型轉變為類似直流電機的控制方式,使向量控制更加直觀。

Park 的程式碼實現

下面是ODrive 使用的代碼,位於 **FieldOriented::get_alpha_beta_output()** 內,函式內進行了 **Park轉換** 與計算完畢後的 **逆Park轉換**。

```
ODriveIntf::MotorIntf::Error FieldOrientedController::get_alpha_beta_output(
  uint32_t output_timestamp, std::optional<float2D>* mod_alpha_beta,
   std::optional<float>* ibus) {
if (!vbus_voltage_measured_.has_value() || !Ialpha_beta_measured_.has_value()) {
  // FOC didn't receive a current measurement yet.
  return Motor::ERROR_CONTROLLER_INITIALIZING;
} else if (abs((int32_t)(i_timestamp_ - ctrl_timestamp_)) > MAX_CONTROL_LOOP_UPDATE_TO_CURRE
  // Data from control loop and current measurement are too far apart.
   return Motor::ERROR_BAD_TIMING;
}
// TODO: improve efficiency in case PWM updates are requested at a higher
// rate than current sensor updates. In this case we can reuse mod_d and
// mod_q from a previous iteration.
if (!Vdq_setpoint_.has_value()) {
   return Motor::ERROR_UNKNOWN_VOLTAGE_COMMAND;
} else if (!phase_.has_value() || !phase_vel_.has_value()) {
   return Motor::ERROR UNKNOWN PHASE ESTIMATE;
} else if (!vbus_voltage_measured_.has_value()) {
   return Motor::ERROR_UNKNOWN_VBUS_VOLTAGE;
```

```
auto [Vd, Vq] = *Vdq_setpoint_;
float phase = *phase_;
float phase_vel = *phase_vel_;
float vbus_voltage = *vbus_voltage_measured_;
std::optional<float2D> Idq;
// Park transform
if (Ialpha_beta_measured_.has_value()) {
   auto [Ialpha, Ibeta] = *Ialpha_beta_measured_;
   float I_phase = phase + phase_vel * ((float)(int32_t)(i_timestamp_ - ctrl_timestamp_) / (
   float c_I = our_arm_cos_f32(I_phase);
  float s_I = our_arm_sin_f32(I_phase);
         c_I * Ialpha + s_I * Ibeta,
         c_I * Ibeta - s_I * Ialpha
   Id_measured_ += I_measured_report_filter_k_ * (Idq->first - Id_measured_);
  Iq_measured_ += I_measured_report_filter_k_ * (Idq->second - Iq_measured_);
  Id_measured_ = 0.0f;
   Iq_measured_ = 0.0f;
float mod_to_V = (2.0f / 3.0f) * vbus_voltage;
float V_to_mod = 1.0f / mod_to_V;
float mod_d;
float mod_q;
if (enable_current_control_) {
  // Current control mode
   if (!pi_gains_.has_value()) {
         return Motor::ERROR_UNKNOWN_GAINS;
   } else if (!Idq.has_value()) {
         return Motor::ERROR_UNKNOWN_CURRENT_MEASUREMENT;
   } else if (!Idq_setpoint_.has_value()) {
         return Motor::ERROR_UNKNOWN_CURRENT_COMMAND;
   auto [p_gain, i_gain] = *pi_gains_;
   auto [Id, Iq] = *Idq;
   auto [Id_setpoint, Iq_setpoint] = *Idq_setpoint_;
   float Ierr_d = Id_setpoint - Id;
   float Ierr_q = Iq_setpoint - Iq;
  // Apply PI control (V{d,q}_setpoint act as feed-forward terms in this mode)
   mod_d = V_to_mod * (Vd + v_current_control_integral_d_ + Ierr_d * p_gain);
  mod_q = V_{to_mod} * (Vq + v_{current_control_integral_q_ + Ierr_q * p_gain);
  // Vector modulation saturation, lock integrator if saturated
  // TODO make maximum modulation configurable
  float mod_scalefactor = 0.80f * sqrt3_by_2 * 1.0f / std::sqrt(mod_d * mod_d + mod_q * mod
   if (mod_scalefactor < 1.0f) {</pre>
         mod_d *= mod_scalefactor;
         mod_q *= mod_scalefactor;
         // TODO make decayfactor configurable
         v_current_control_integral_d_ *= 0.99f;
         v_current_control_integral_q_ *= 0.99f;
   } else {
         v_current_control_integral_d_ += Ierr_d * (i_gain * current_meas_period);
         v_current_control_integral_q_ += Ierr_q * (i_gain * current_meas_period);
   }
} else {
  // Voltage control mode
```

```
mod_d = V_{to_mod} * Vd;
            mod_q = V_{to_mod} * Vq;
      }
      // Inverse park transform
      float pwm_phase = phase + phase_vel * ((float)(int32_t)(output_timestamp - ctrl_timestamp_)
       float c_p = our_arm_cos_f32(pwm_phase);
       float s_p = our_arm_sin_f32(pwm_phase);
       float mod_alpha = c_p * mod_d - s_p * mod_q;
       float mod_beta = c_p * mod_q + s_p * mod_d;
       // Report final applied voltage in stationary frame (for sensorless estimator)
       final_v_alpha_ = mod_to_V * mod_alpha;
       final_v_beta_ = mod_to_V * mod_beta;
       *mod_alpha_beta = {mod_alpha, mod_beta};
      if (Idq.has_value()) {
            auto [Id, Iq] = *Idq;
            *ibus = mod_d * Id + mod_q * Iq;
            power_ = vbus_voltage * (*ibus).value();
       return Motor::ERROR_NONE;
而下面的程式碼來自 STM MCSDK v6.2, 因為他的Clarke轉換出來的 \mathbf{i}_{\beta} 方向相反,所以它轉換方程式也
需要旋轉
       /**
       st @brief This function transforms stator values alpha and beta, which
                          belong to a stationary qd reference frame, to a rotor flux
                          synchronous reference frame (properly oriented), so as q and d.
                                             d= alpha *sin(theta)+ beta *cos(Theta)
                                             q= alpha *cos(Theta)- beta *sin(Theta)
       * @param Input: stator values alpha and beta in alphabeta_t format.
       * @param Theta: rotating frame angular position in q1.15 format.
       * @retval Stator values q and d in qd_t format
         _weak qd_t MCM_Park(alphabeta_t Input, int16_t Theta)
      qd_t Output;
      int32_t d_tmp_1;
       int32_t d_tmp_2;
       int32_t q_tmp_1;
       int32_t q_tmp_2;
       int32_t wqd_tmp;
       int16_t hqd_tmp;
      Trig_Components Local_Vector_Components;
      Local_Vector_Components = MCM_Trig_Functions(Theta);
       /* No overflow guaranteed */
      q_tmp_1 = Input.alpha * ((int32_t )Local_Vector_Components.hCos);
       /* No overflow guaranteed */
      q_tmp_2 = Input.beta * ((int32_t)Local_Vector_Components.hSin);
       /* Iq component in Q1.15 Format */
      #ifndef FULL_MISRA_C_COMPLIANCY_MC_MATH
      /* WARNING: the below instruction is not MISRA compliant, user should verify
            that Cortex-M3 assembly instruction ASR (arithmetic shift right) is used by
            the compiler to perform the shift (instead of LSR logical shift right) */
      \label{eq:wqd_tmp} \verb| = (q_tmp_1 - q_tmp_2) >> 15; // cstat !MISRAC2012-Rule-1.3_n !ATH-shift-neg !MISRAC2
      wqd_tmp = (q_tmp_1 - q_tmp_2) / 32768;
       #endif
```

```
/* Check saturation of Iq */
if (wqd_tmp > INT16_MAX)
   hqd_tmp = INT16_MAX;
}
else if (wqd_tmp < (-32768))</pre>
{
   hqd_{tmp} = ((int16_t)-32768);
}
else
{
   hqd_tmp = ((int16_t)wqd_tmp);
Output.q = hqd_tmp;
if (((int16_t)-32768) == Output.q)
{
  Output.q = -32767;
}
else
{
   /* Nothing to do */
/* No overflow guaranteed */
d_tmp_1 = Input.alpha * ((int32_t )Local_Vector_Components.hSin);
/* No overflow guaranteed */
d_tmp_2 = Input.beta * ((int32_t )Local_Vector_Components.hCos);
/* Id component in Q1.15 Format */
#ifndef FULL_MISRA_C_COMPLIANCY_MC_MATH
/* WARNING: the below instruction is not MISRA compliant, user should verify
   that Cortex-M3 assembly instruction ASR (arithmetic shift right) is used by
   the compiler to perform the shift (instead of LSR logical shift right) */
wqd_tmp = (d_tmp_1 + d_tmp_2) >> 15; //cstat !MISRAC2012-Rule-1.3_n !ATH-shift-neg !MISRAC20
wqd_{tmp} = (d_{tmp_1} + d_{tmp_2}) / 32768;
#endif
/* Check saturation of Id */
if (wqd_tmp > INT16_MAX)
{
   hqd_tmp = INT16_MAX;
}
else if (wqd_tmp < (-32768))</pre>
{
   hqd_{tmp} = ((int16_t)-32768);
}
else
{
   hqd_tmp = ((int16_t)wqd_tmp);
}
Output.d = hqd_tmp;
if (((int16_t)-32768) == Output.d)
{
   Output.d = -32767;
}
else
{
   /* Nothing to do */
}
   return (Output);
}
```

下面則是 ARM CMSIS DSP Pack 內的轉換函式 Park轉換

```
* @brief Floating-point Park transform
 * @param[in] Ialpha input two-phase vector coordinate alpha
 * @param[in] Ibeta input two-phase vector coordinate beta

* @param[out] pId points to output rotor reference frame d

* @param[out] pIq points to output rotor reference frame q

* @param[in] sinVal sine value of rotation angle theta
 * @param[in] cosVal cosine value of rotation angle theta
                none
 * @return
 st The function implements the forward Park transform.
 _STATIC_FORCEINLINE void arm_park_f32(
float32_t Ialpha,
float32_t Ibeta,
float32_t * pId,
float32_t * pIq,
float32_t sinVal,
float32_t cosVal)
  /* Calculate pId using the equation, pId = Ialpha * cosVal + Ibeta * sinVal */
  *pId = Ialpha * cosVal + Ibeta * sinVal;
  /* Calculate pIq using the equation, pIq = - Ialpha * sinVal + Ibeta * cosVal */
  *pIq = -Ialpha * sinVal + Ibeta * cosVal;
```

結論

透過幾何分析與數學推導,我們得到了 Park 轉換的標準矩陣。這一變換是交流電機控制中的重要工具,使得三相電機的控制變得更為簡單高效。