永磁同步及直流無刷馬達驅動器之分析與設計

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課程綱要

- ◆ 直流機原理
- ◆ 直流機操作
- ◆直流伺服馬達驅動器設計
- ◆交流機原理
- ◆ 交流機操作
- ◆ 交流伺服馬達驅動器設計

電機機械基本定律

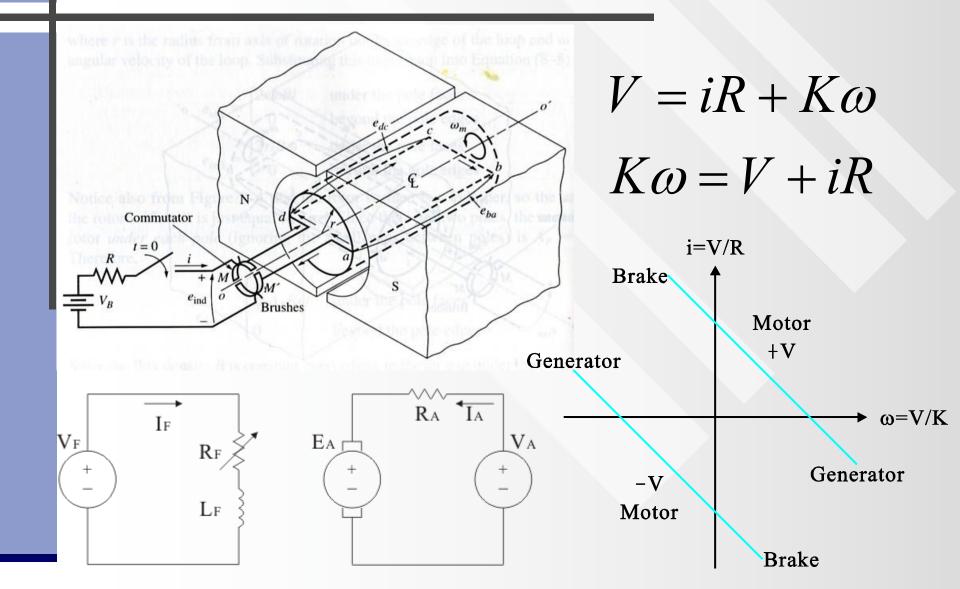
Ampere's Law: $\oint H \cdot dl = Ni$

Faraday's Law: $e_{ind} = -N \frac{d\phi}{dt}$

Induced Force on a Wire: $F = i(l \times B)$

Induced Voltage on a Wire: $e_{ind} = (v \times B) \cdot l$

直流電機



直流電機操作一啟動

- 旋轉直流電機,繞線電阻R=3Ω,常數 K=2 Nm/A=2 V/(rad/sec),静止時,外 加電壓30V
- ◆ 求啟動電流
- ◆ 求啟動轉矩
- ◆ 求啟動瞬時輸入功率
- ◆ 求啟動瞬時效率

直流電機操作一穩態無載

- 旋轉直流電機,繞線電阻R=3Ω,常數 K=2 Nm/A=2 V/(rad/sec),無載,外加 電壓30V
- ◆ 求穩態轉速(rad/sec)
- ◆ 求穩態輸出功率
- ◆ 畫出轉矩(Y軸),轉速(X軸),電 壓30V的直流電機特性圖

直流電機操作一加載變動

- 旋轉直流電機,繞線電阻R=3Ω,常數
 K=2 Nm/A=2 V/(rad/sec),外加電壓30V, 加載10Nm
- ◆ 求直流電機的電流
- ◆ 求轉速 (rpm)
- ◆ 求效率
- ◆ 提高外加電壓使轉速和加載前相同?此 時若負載變動為零?此時若電壓改回30V?

直流電機操作一限流

- 旋轉直流電機, 繞線電阻R=3Ω,常數
 K=2 Nm/A=2 V/(rad/sec),外加電壓30V, 無載
- ◆ 限制啟動電流
- ◆ 求無載穩態轉速

直流電機操作一發電

- 旋轉直流電機,繞線電阻R=3Ω,常數 K=2 Nm/A=2 V/(rad/sec),外加電壓30V, 無載穩態轉速時,外加一負載轉矩(-10Nm),即和旋轉方向同向
- 求此瞬時電流
- ◆ 求穩態轉速

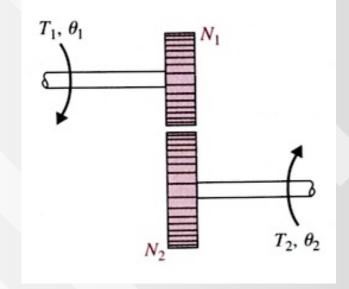
直流電機操作-弱磁

- ◆ 旋轉直流電機,繞線電阻R=3Ω,常數 K=2 Nm/A=2 V/(rad/sec),外加電壓30V, 無載穩態轉速時,控制場繞組電流使磁 通減半
- ◆ 求此瞬時馬達轉矩
- ◆ 求無載穩態轉速

直流電機一齒輪

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{\theta_2}{\theta_1} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

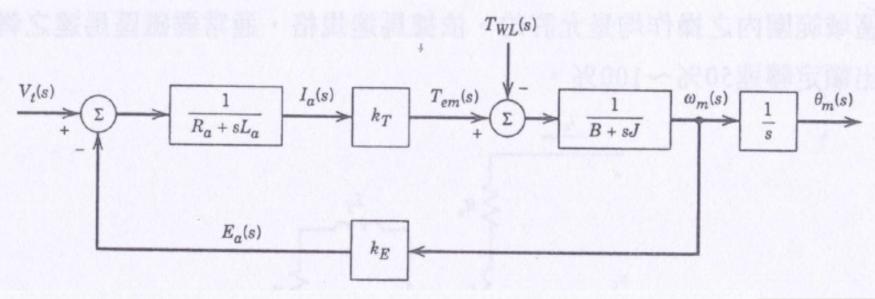
$$T_2(t) = J_2 \frac{d^2 \theta_2(t)}{dt^2} + B_2 \frac{d \theta_2(t)}{dt}$$



$$T_1(t) = \frac{N_1}{N_2} T_2(t) = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2}\right)^2 J_2 \frac{d^2 \theta_1(t)}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2}\right)^2 B_2 \frac{d \theta_1(t)}{dt}$$

直流電機一方塊圖

$$\frac{y_{out}}{y_{in}} = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{M_k \Delta_k}{\Delta}$$

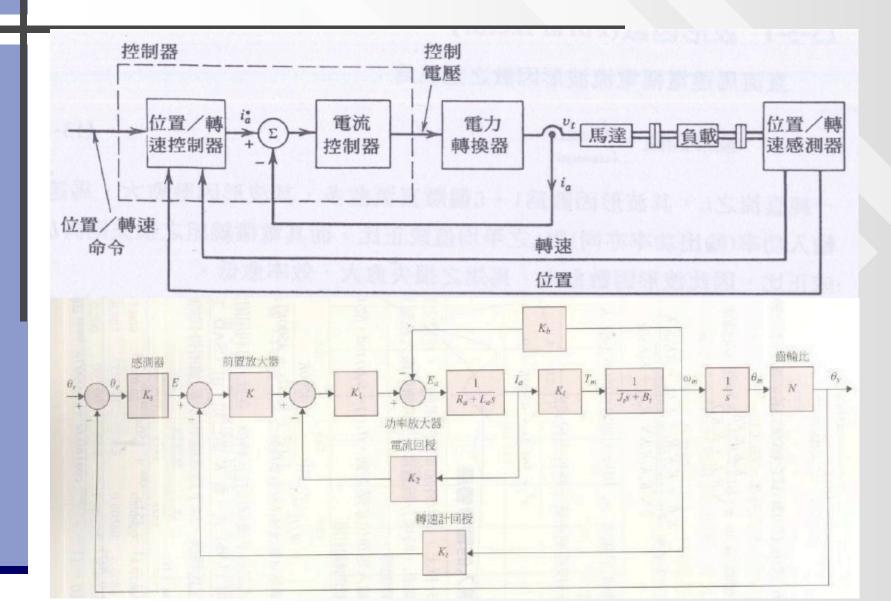


$$\omega_{m}(s) = \frac{k_{T}}{(R_{a} + sL_{a})(sJ + B) + k_{T}k_{E}}V_{I}(s) - \frac{R_{a} + sL_{a}}{(R_{a} + sL_{a})(sJ + B) + k_{T}k_{E}}T_{WL}(s)$$

$$\tau_m = \frac{R_a J_m}{k_T k_E} = 機械之時間常數$$

$$\tau_e = \frac{L_a}{R_a} = 電之時間常數$$

直流電機一控制方塊圖

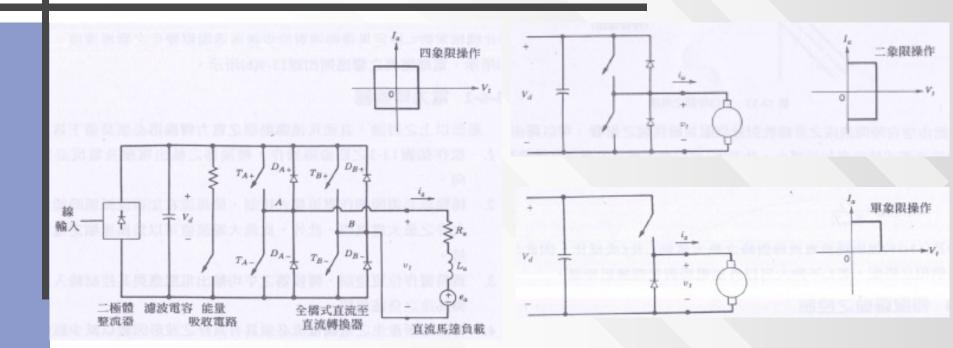


直流電機一感測器

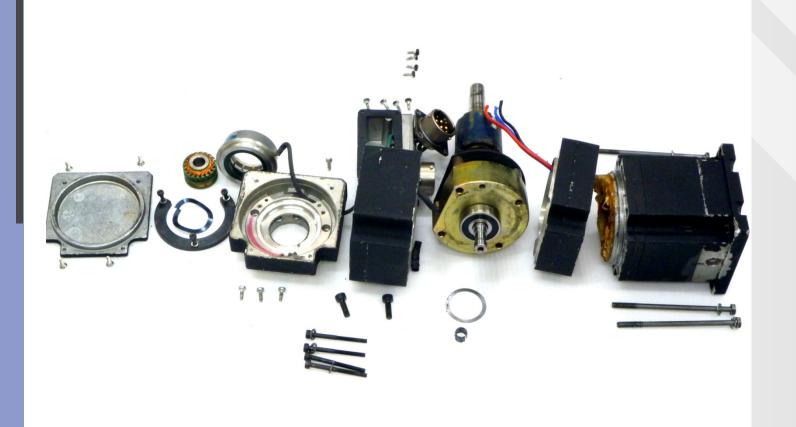




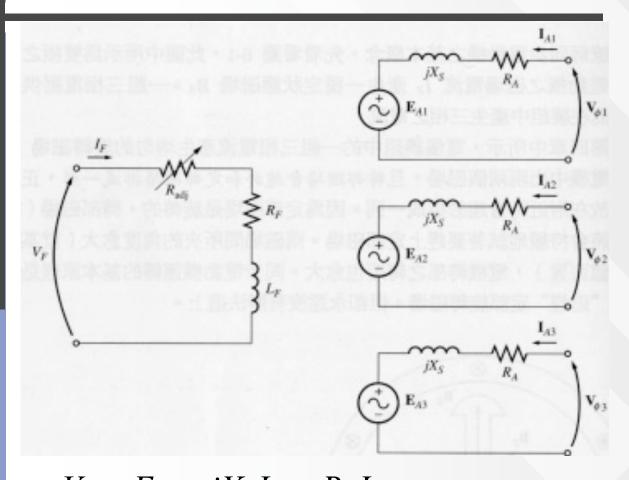
直流電機一電力轉換器



交流同步機一結構圖



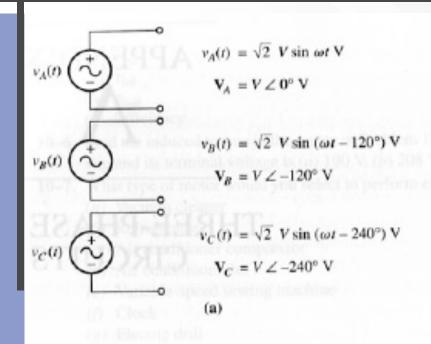
交流同步機一電路圖

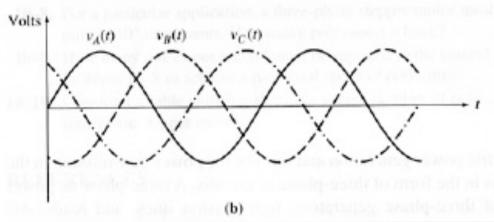


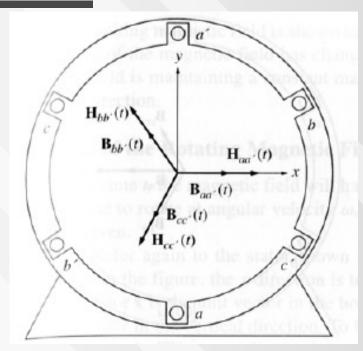
$$V_{\phi} = E_A + jX_sI_A + R_AI_A \ motor$$

$$E_A = V_{\phi} + jX_sI_A + R_AI_A \ generator$$

交流同步機操作







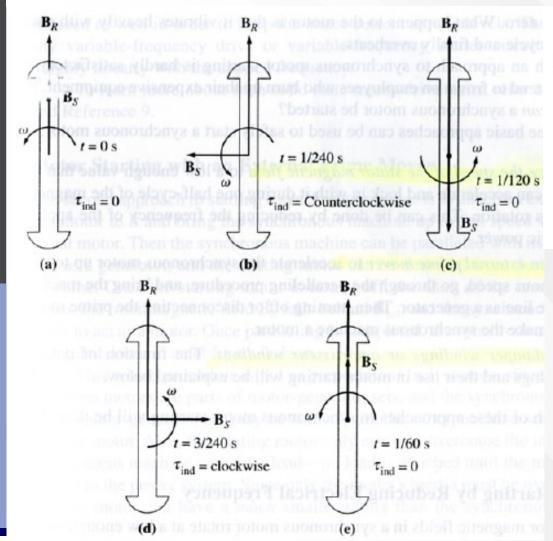
$$i_{aa'}(t) = I_M \sin \omega t$$
 A
 $i_{bb'}(t) = I_M \sin (\omega t - 120^\circ)$
 $i_{cc'}(t) = I_M \sin (\omega t - 240^\circ)$

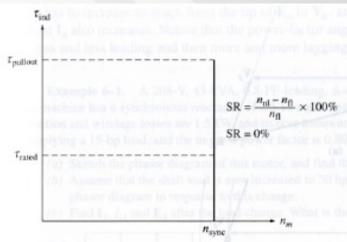
$$\mathbf{B}_{aa'}(t) = B_M \sin \omega t \angle 0^\circ \qquad \mathbf{T}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{bb'}(t) = B_M \sin (\omega t - 120^\circ) \angle 120^\circ$$

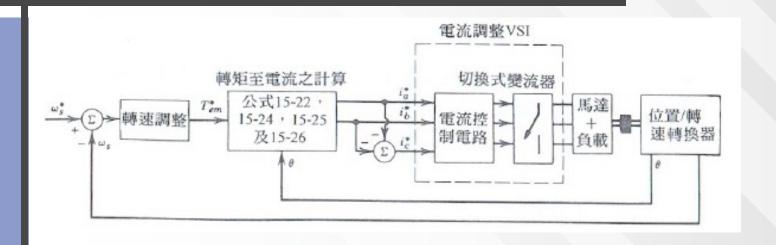
$$\mathbf{B}_{cc'}(t) = B_M \sin (\omega t - 240^\circ) \angle 240^\circ$$

交流同步馬達操作一啟動





交流同步機一控制方塊圖

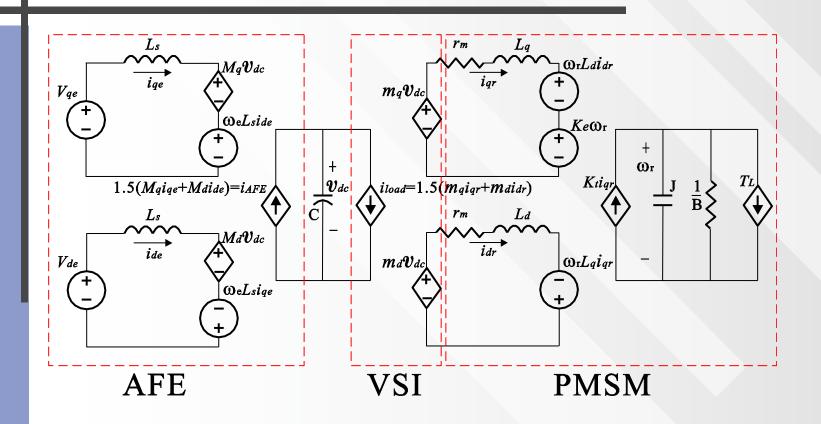


$$V_{qr} = m_q v_{dc} = r_m i_{qr} + L_q \frac{di_{qr}}{dt} + \omega_r L_d i_{dr} + K_e \omega_r$$

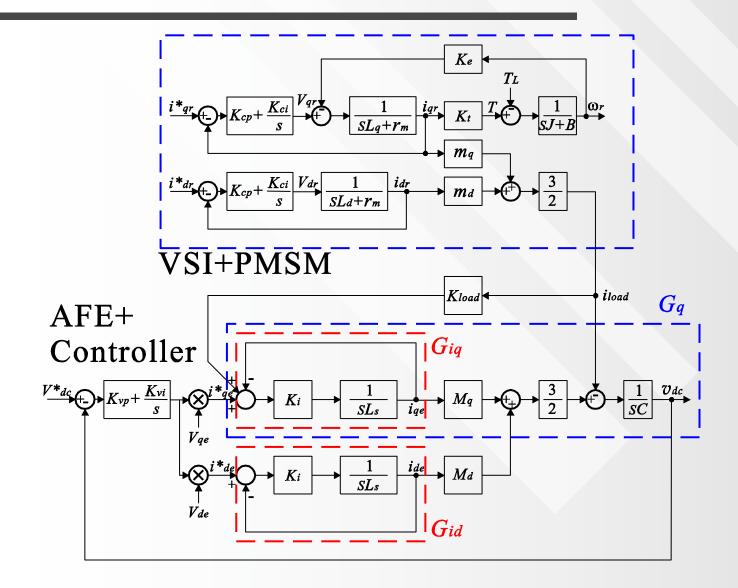
$$V_{dr} = m_d v_{dc} = r_m i_{dr} + L_d \frac{di_{dr}}{dt} - \omega_r L_q i_{qr}$$

$$T = K_t i_{qr} = T_L + J \frac{d\omega_r}{dt} + B\omega_r$$

交流同步機一同步座標等效電路



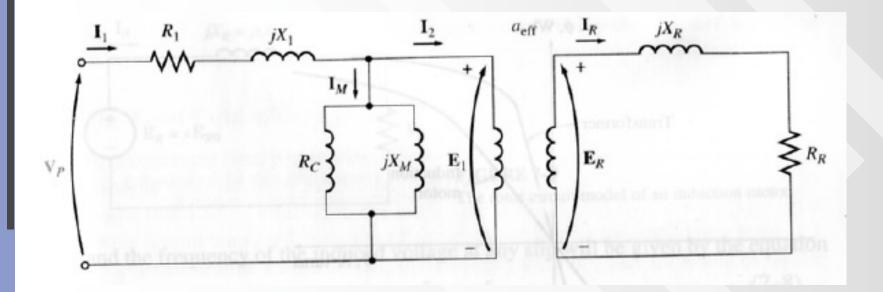
交流同步機一同步座標方塊圖



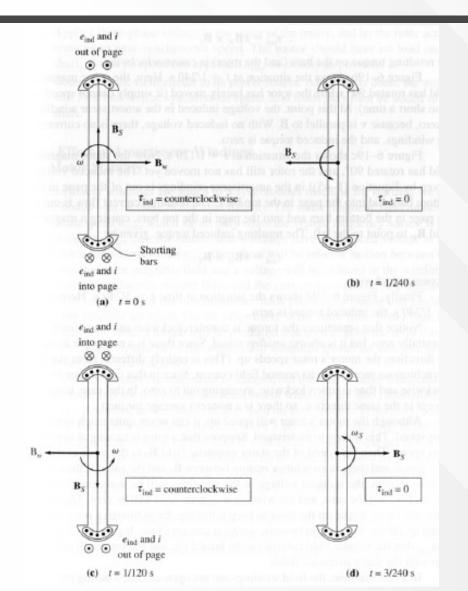
交流感應機一結構圖



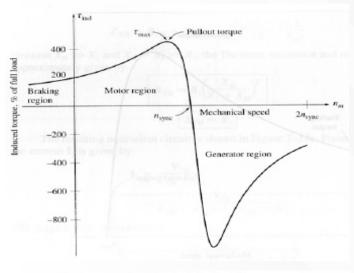
交流感應機一電路圖

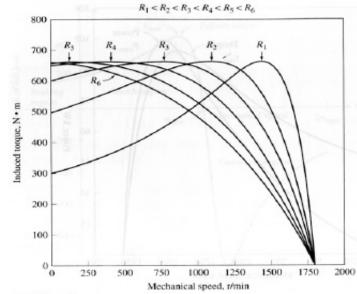


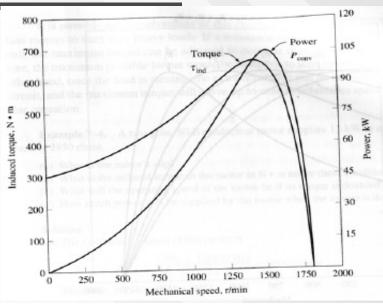
交流感應機操作一啟動

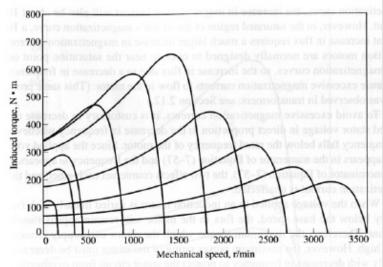


交流感應機特性

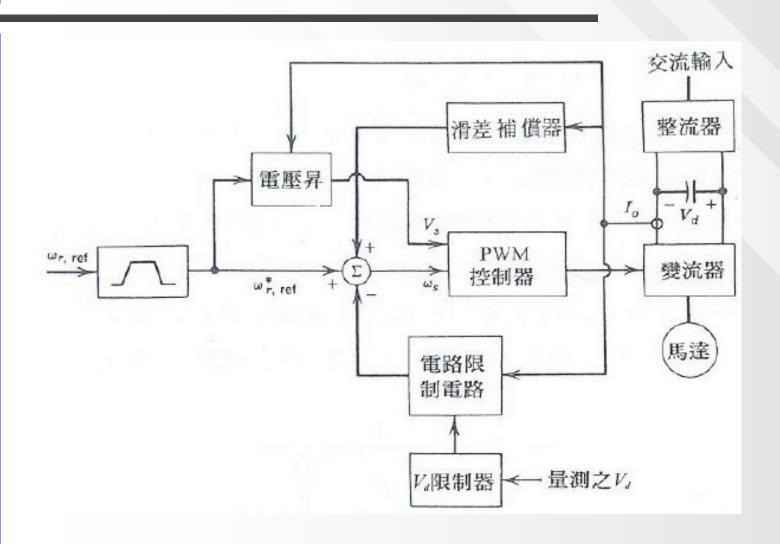




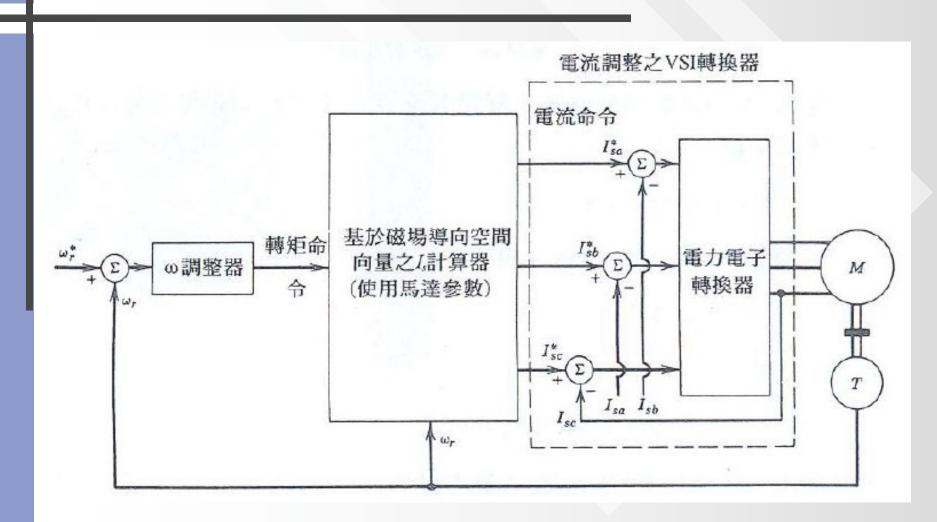




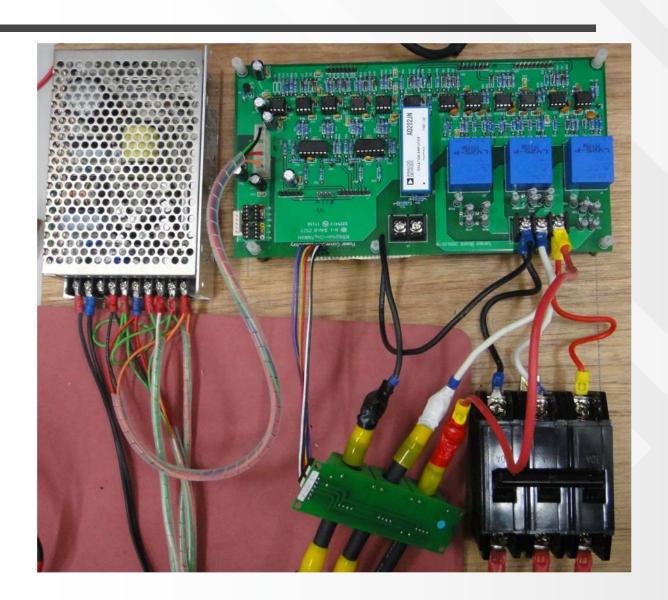
交流感應機一控制方塊圖1



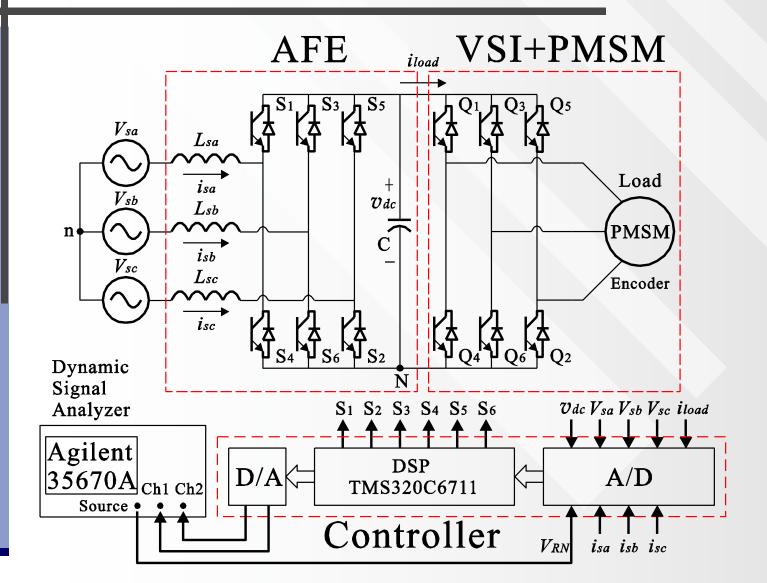
交流感應機一控制方塊圖2



交流感測器



AC-DC-AC



直交流轉換器

