主要内容

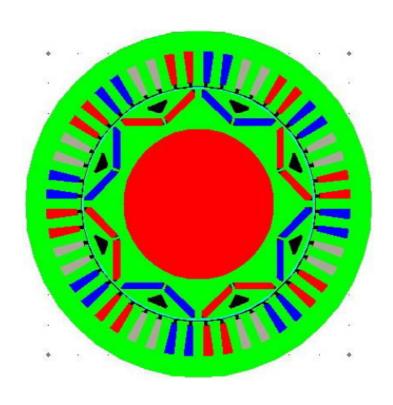
- 一、几个术语解释(极对数、相数、电角度、电角频率、相电压、线电压、反电动势)
- 二、无刷直流电机的运行原理(运行原理、数学模型)
- 三、无刷直流电机的基本控制方法 (各参数相互关系、换流过程与换流模式)
- 四、车用无刷直流电机及其控制系统

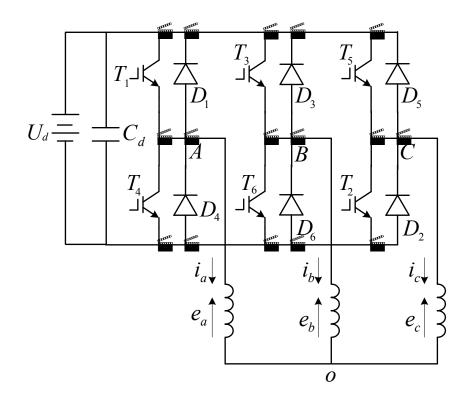
(基本控制、弱磁控制)

几个术语解释

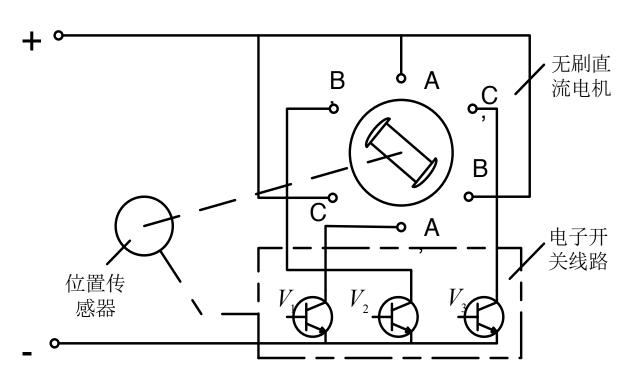
- 极对数 2p : 电机转子中N-S极的对数,2,3,4,.....
- 相数 (m) : 电机绕组个数, 3, 6, 12,
- 电角度 (θ_e) /机械角度 (θ_e) : $\theta_e = p \cdot \theta$ $\theta_e = \int \omega_e dt$
- 电角频率 (Ω) /机械角频率 (Ω) : $\omega_e = p \cdot \Omega$
- 电角频率与电机转速(n) : $n = 60\omega_e/p$
- 极 (2p) 槽 (Z) 配合: Z/2p
- 相电压: 电机相绕组对电机中性点电压
- 线电压: 电机两相绕组之间电压
- 反电动势: 电机到拖时某一转速下对应电机线电压峰值

几个术语解释



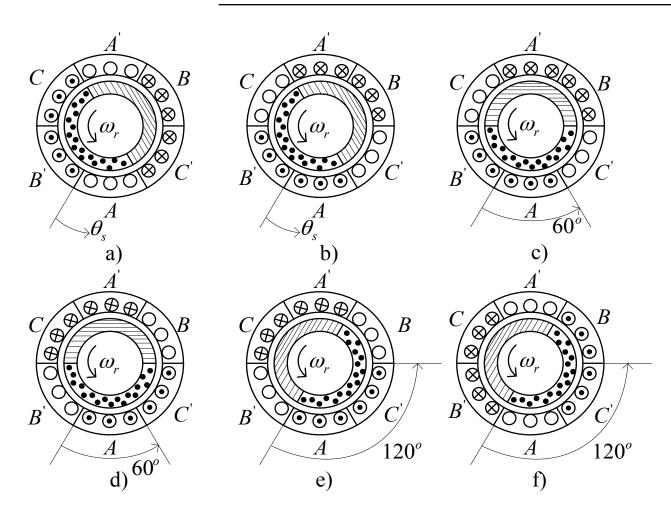


无刷直流电机的组成



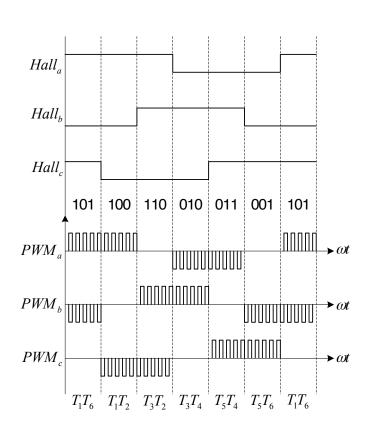
- ◆ 无刷直流电机组成部分: 电机本体、位置传感器、 电子开关线路;
- ◆ 电机本体在结构上与永磁 同步电动机相似;
- ◆ 电子开关线路由功率逻辑 开关单元和位置传感器信 号处理单元两部分组成;
- ◆ 电子开关线路导通次序是 与转子转角同步的,起机 械换向器的换向作用。

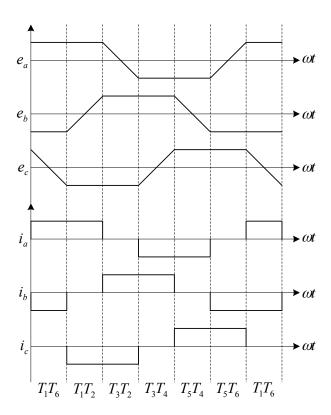
120度导通时转子位置与电流换相关系



- a) 0度 (换相前)
- b) 0度(换相后)
- c) 60度(换相前)
- d) 60度(换相后)
- e) 120度(换相前)
- f) 120度 (换相后)

HALL状态与PWM、三相反电势和三相 相电流的对应关系





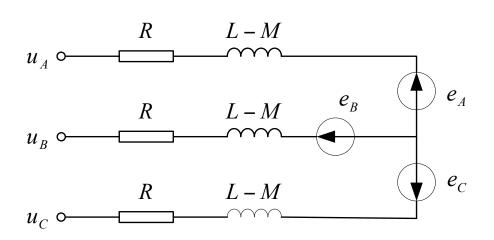
无刷直流电机的电 流和感应电动势具有以 下特点:

- (1) 感应电动势为 三相对称的梯形波,其 波顶宽为 120°
- (2) 电流为三相对 称的方波;
- (3) 梯形波反电势 与方波电流在相位上严 格同步。

无刷直流电机的数学模型

采用理想化的直流无刷电机用状态方程表示的数学模型,电流为理想的方波, 反电势为理想的梯形波,并作如下假设:

- (1) 不计磁路饱和;
- (2) 电机涡流损耗和磁滞损耗;
- (3) 忽略定子电流的电枢反应;
- (4) 定子绕组采用Y形接法。



无刷直流电机的等效电路

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_A \\ u_B \\ u_C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_A \\ i_B \\ i_C \end{bmatrix} + p \begin{bmatrix} L - M & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & L - M & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & L - M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_A \\ i_B \\ i_C \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e_A \\ e_B \\ e_C \end{bmatrix}$$

无刷直流电机的数学模型

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{AN} \\ u_{BN} \\ u_{CN} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_A \\ i_B \\ i_C \end{bmatrix} + p \begin{bmatrix} L - M & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & L - M & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & L - M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_A \\ i_B \\ i_C \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e_A \\ e_B \\ e_C \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} u_{ON} \\ u_{ON} \\ u_{ON} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_{ON} = \frac{(e_{AN} + e_{BN} + e_{CN}) - (e_A + e_B + e_C)}{3}$$

$$T_{em} = \frac{p_n}{\omega_r} \left(e_A i_A + e_B i_B + e_C i_C \right)$$

$$T_{em} - T_L = \frac{1}{p_n J} \cdot \frac{d\omega_r}{dt} + f_r \omega_r$$

无刷直流电机的数学模型

在任何时刻,定子上只有两相同时导通,且导通相的定子电流幅值保持不变:

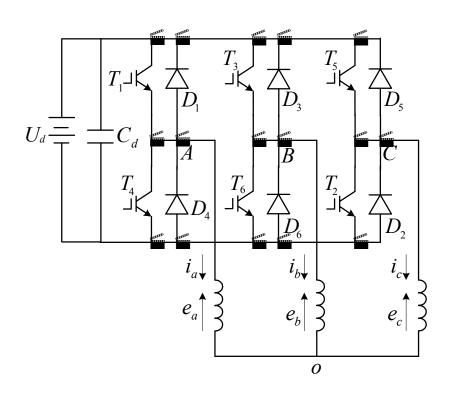
$$T_{em} = \frac{p_n}{\omega_r} (e_A i_A + e_B i_B + e_C i_C) = \frac{p_n}{\omega_r} \cdot 2E \cdot I$$

$$E = N \cdot B_g \cdot l \cdot r \cdot \omega_r$$

$$T_{em} = 2N \cdot B_g \cdot l \cdot r \cdot I = K_M \cdot I$$

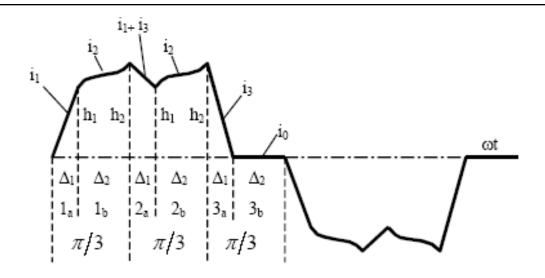
$$K_M = 2NB_g lr$$
 称为转矩系数

无刷直流电机的电路模型



逆变器—永磁无刷电机系统示意图

 U_a 为直流电源(V); C。为中间直流回路支撑 (滤波) 电容(F): $T_1 \sim T_2$ 为6个功率开关管; $D_1 \sim D_6$ 为6个续流二极管; 采用120°的两两导通方式 ,对 T_1 分别在各自120°导 通时间内根据不同的调制 方式进行PWM调制。



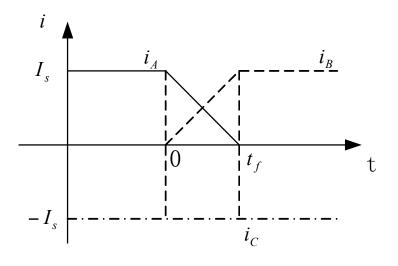
- The Periods 1a, 2a, and 3a are identical, and similarly for Periods 1b, 2b, and 3b;
- The current waveform during Period 1b is the same as that during Period 2b;
- The value of the current during Period 2a is the sum of the currents which flow during Periods 1a and 3a;
- The diode conduction time, Δ₁, is most significantly influenced by the supply voltage, the back-emf, the winding inductance, and the load.

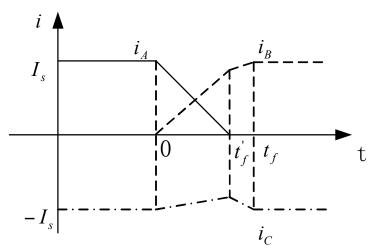
无刷直流电机的换相电流

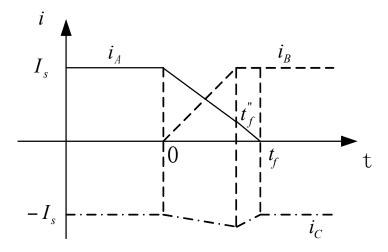
$$i_{A} = I_{s} - \frac{U_{dc} + 2E_{s}}{3L_{M}}t$$

$$i_{B} = \frac{2(U_{dc} - E_{s})}{3L_{M}}t$$

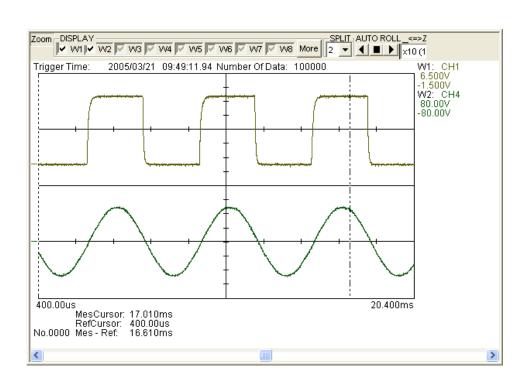
$$i_{C} = -I_{s} - \frac{U_{dc} - 4E_{s}}{3L_{M}}t$$



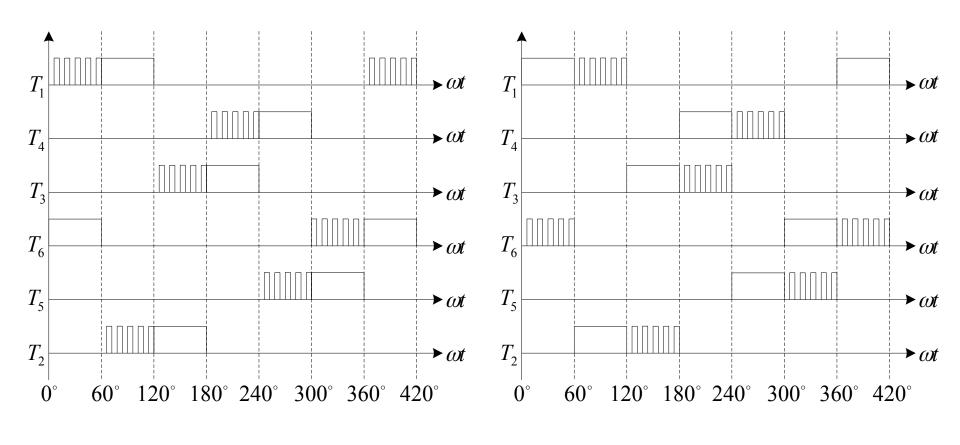




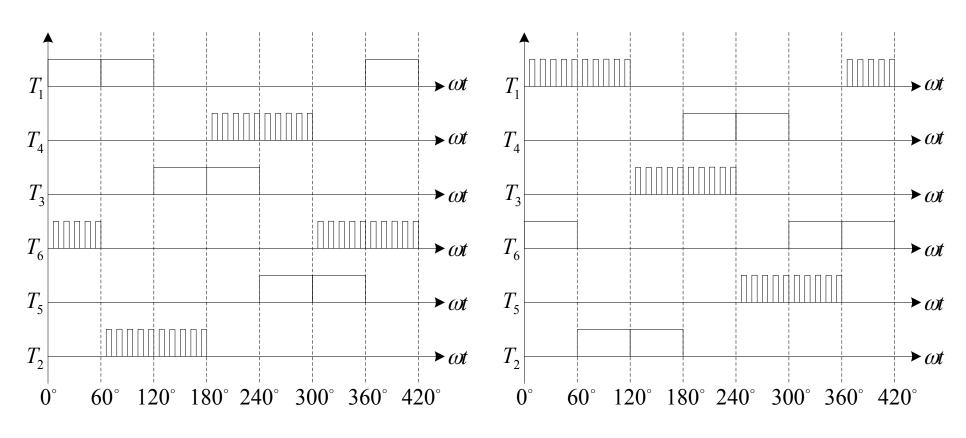
无刷直流电机的反电动势





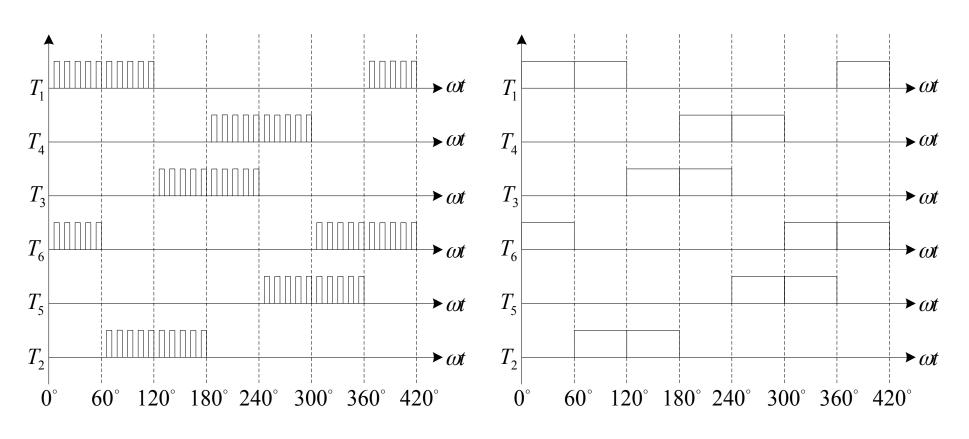


pwm-on型调制方式 (2) on-pwm型调制方式



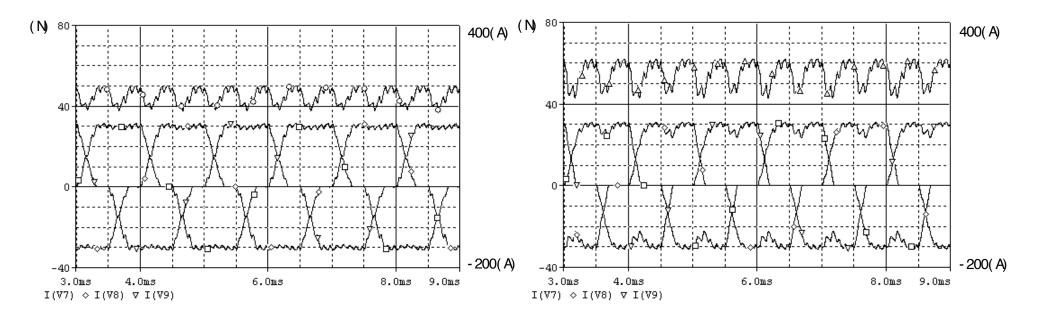
(3) H_on-L_pwm型调制方式

(4) H pwm-L on型调制方式



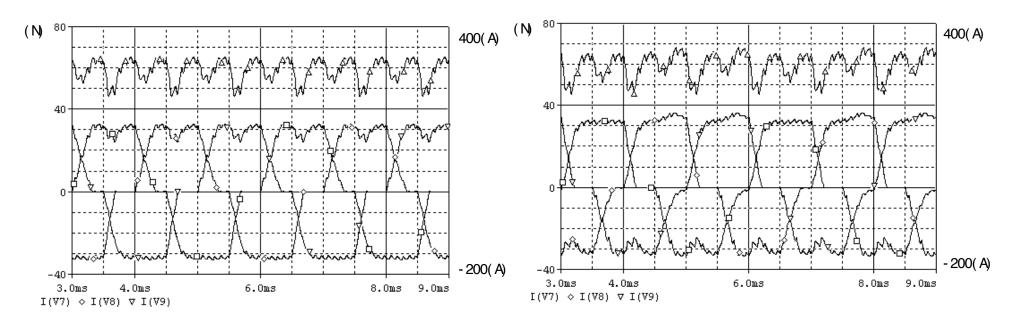
- (5) L_pwm-H_pwm型调制方式
- (6) on-on型调制方式

无刷直流电机的仿真结果

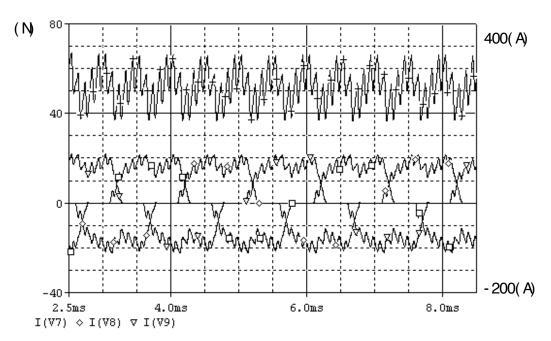


(1) pwm-on型调制方式

(2) on-pwm型调制方式



- (3) H_on-L_pwm型调制方式
- (4) H_pwm-L_on型调制方式

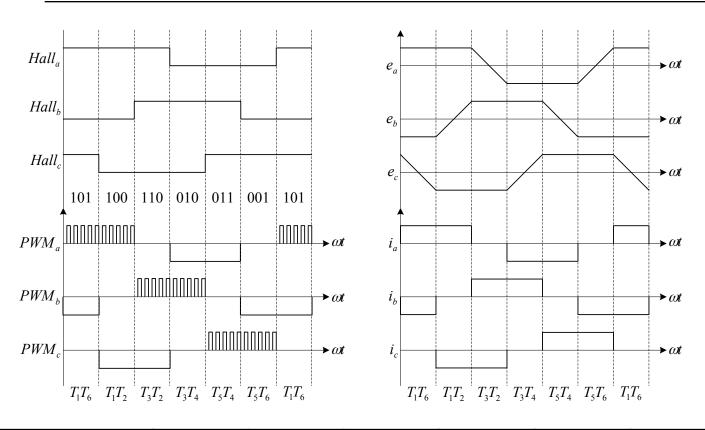


(5) L_on-H_pwm型调制方式

调制方式	转矩脉动仿真结果			
	上桥	下桥		
pwm-on	20%	20%		
on-pwm	30%	30%		
H_pwm-L_on	18.5%	37.5%		
H_on-L_pwm	33.8%	15.4%		
H_pwm- L_pwm	42.4%	42.4%		

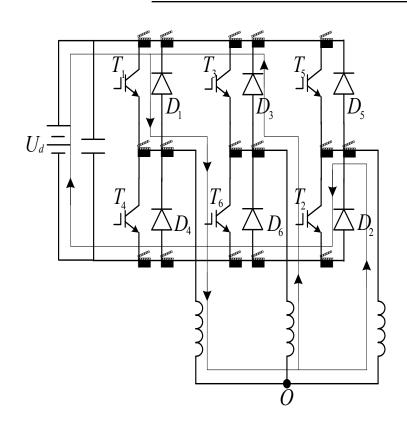
- (1) 采用pwm-on方式时,下桥换相和上桥换相的换相转矩脉动相等,且最小;非换向相电流脉动也是最小的;
- (2) 采用on-pwm方式时,下桥和上桥换相转矩脉动相等且比pwm-on方式大,非换向相电流脉动也比pwm-on方式时大。
- (3) 采用H_pwm-L_on方式时,下桥换相转矩脉动和非换向相电流脉动大且与on-pwm方式时的转矩脉动和电流脉动相等,上桥换相转矩脉动和非换向相电流脉动小且与pwm-on方式时的转矩脉动和电流脉动相等。
- (4) 采用H_on-L_pwm方式时,下桥换相转矩脉动和非换向相电流脉动小且与pwm-on方式时的转矩脉动和电流脉动相等,上桥换相转矩脉动和非换向相电流脉动大且与on-pwm方式时的转矩脉动和电流脉动相等。
 - (5) 采用H_pwm-L_pwm方式时,换相转矩脉动最大且非换向相电流脉动也最大。

无刷直流电机的电路模型

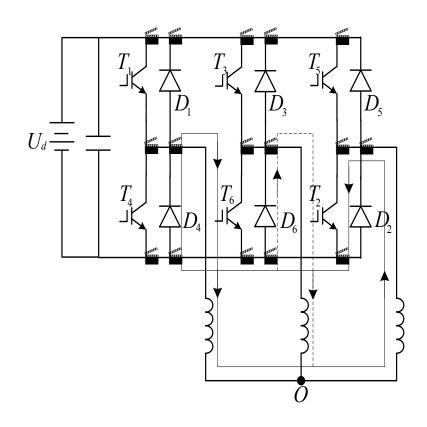


HALL状态	101	100	110	010	011	001
导通功率管	T_6T_1	T_1T_2	T_2T_3	T_3T_4	T_4T_5	T_5T_6

单侧调制下桥臂换向过程分析

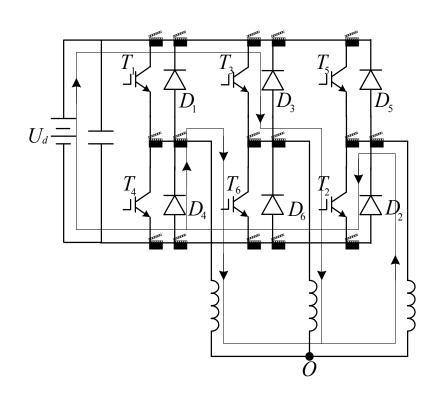


T1、T2同时导通

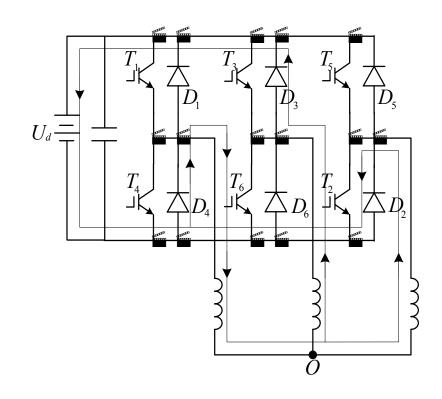


T1关断、T2导通

单侧调制上桥臂换向过程分析

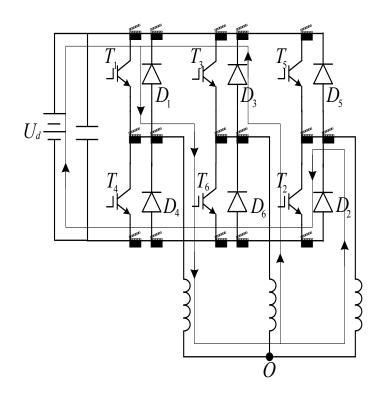


T2、T3同时导通

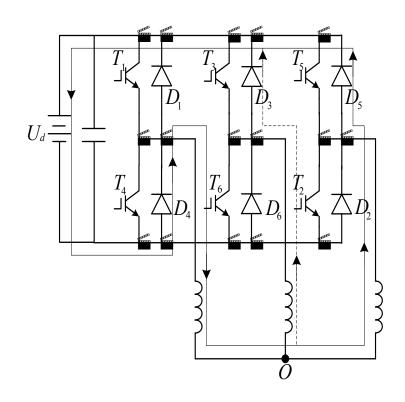


T3关断、T2导通

双侧调制下桥臂换向过程分析

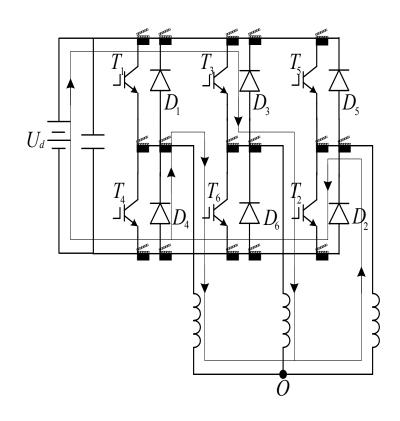


T1、T2同时导通

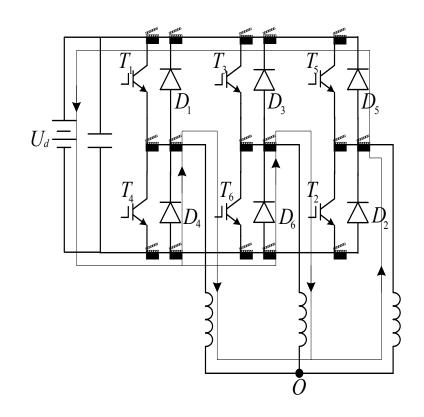


T1、T2同时关断

双侧调制上桥臂换向过程分析



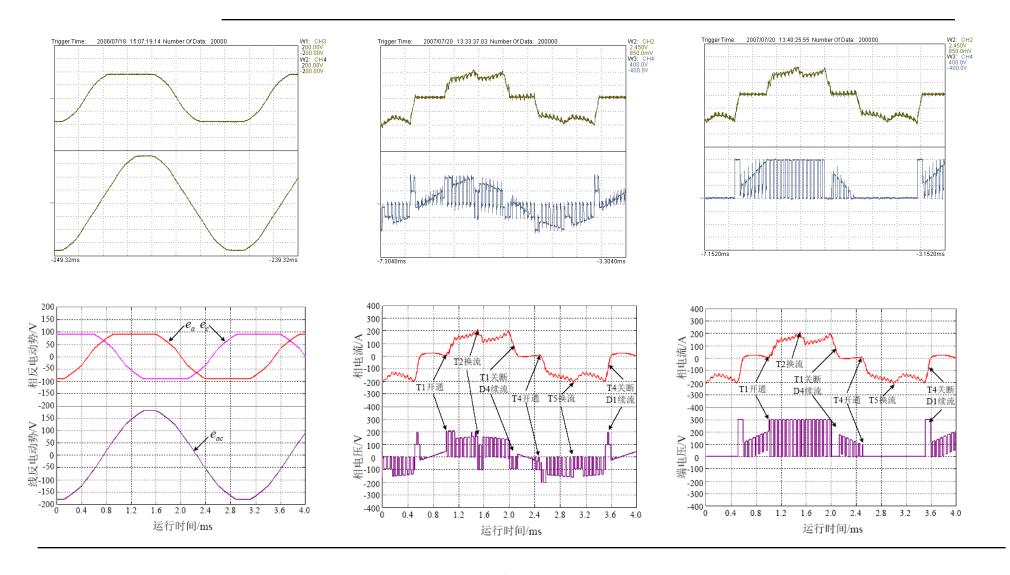
T2、T3同时导通

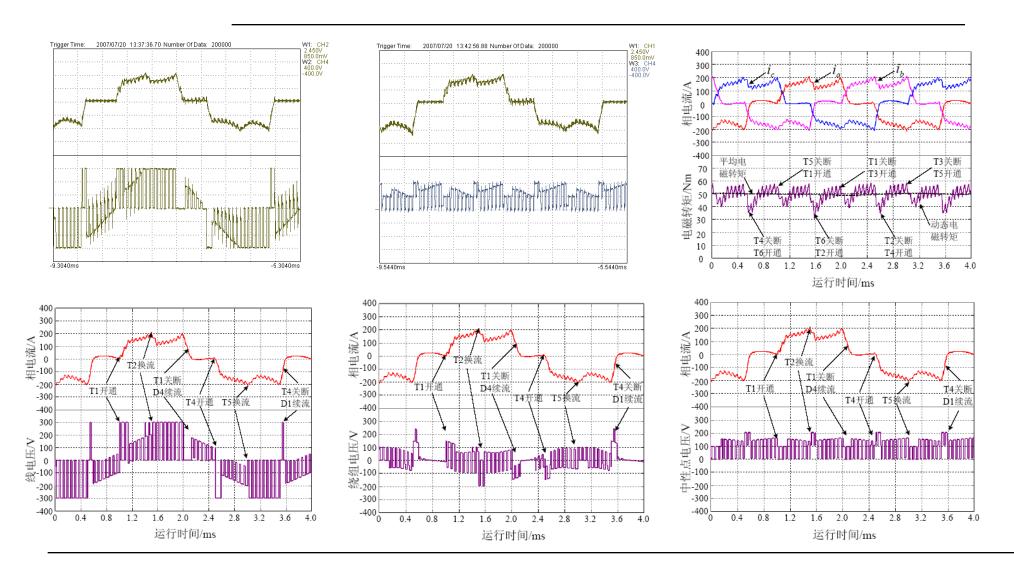


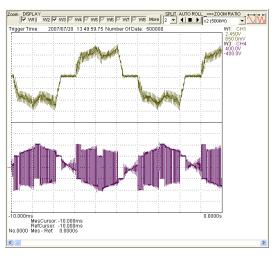
T2、T3同时关断

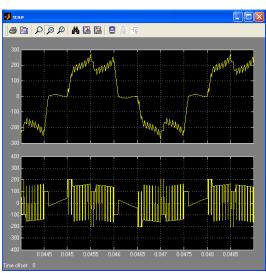
不同调制方式的转矩脉动对比分析

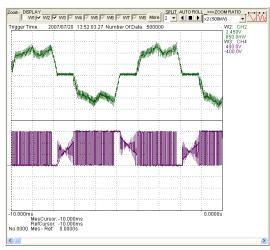
- ◆ 功率管开通,转矩脉动相同;
- ◆ 功率管关断,单侧调制转矩脉动大于双侧调制转矩脉动;
- ◆ 单侧调制存在相见续流现象,换相时间长;
- ◆ 双侧调制引入直流母线电压到续流回路,产生反电压,换相时间短;
- ◆ 单侧调制较双侧调制损耗小。

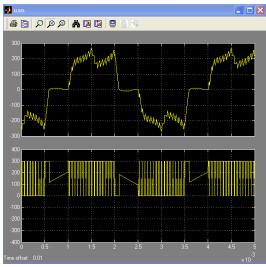


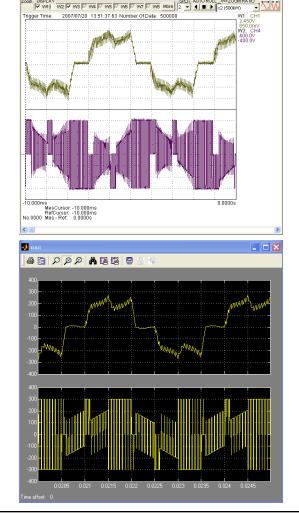


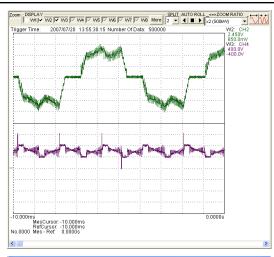


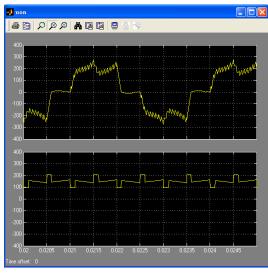


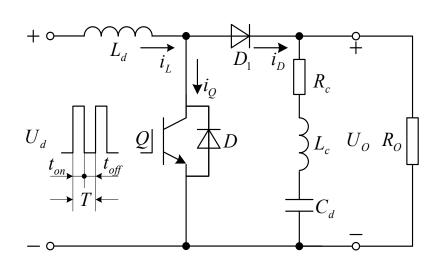


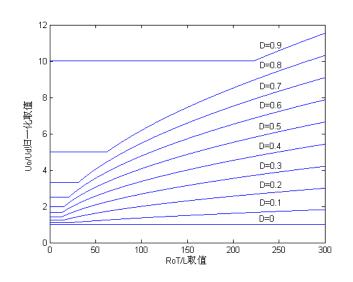










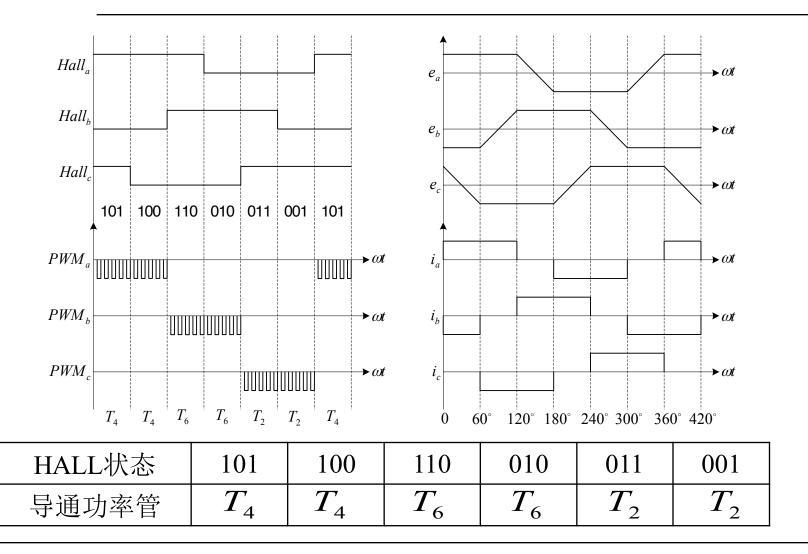


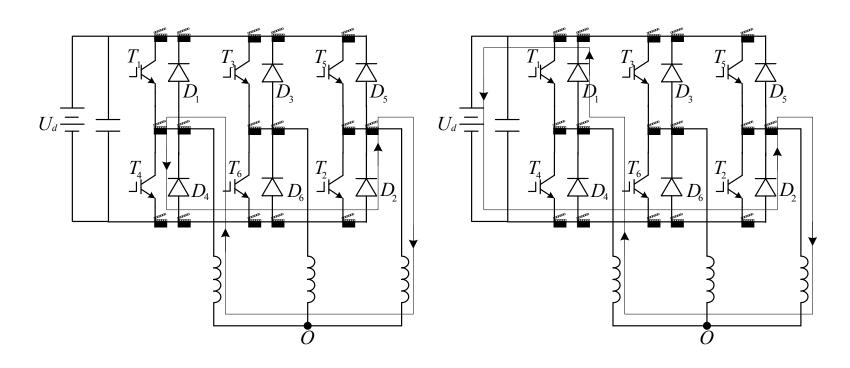
升压斩波器原理

$$\frac{L_d}{R_0 \cdot T} \ge \frac{d(1-d)^2}{2} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad$$

$$\frac{U_O}{U_d} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{L_d + 2d^2 \cdot (R_O \cdot T/L_d)}}{2}$$

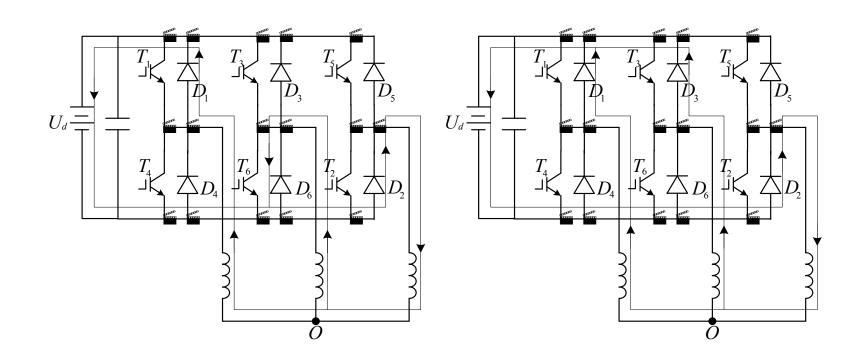
$$\frac{U_O}{U_d} = \frac{1}{1 - d}$$





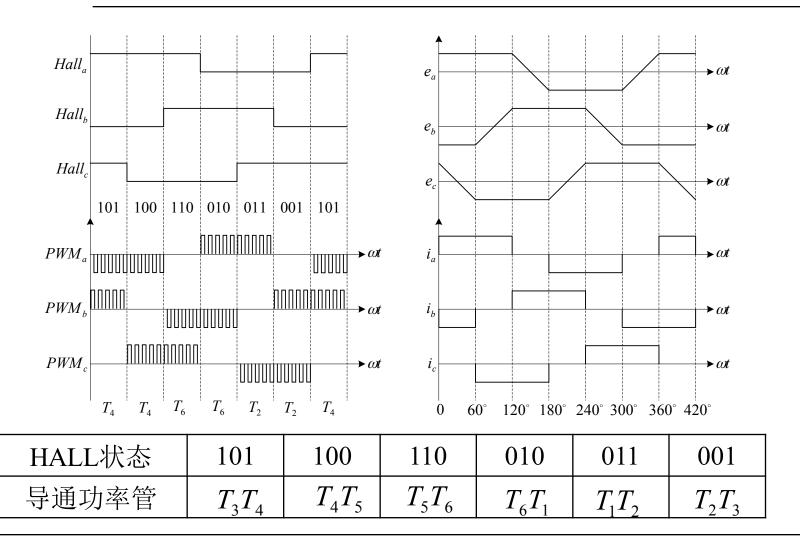
T4开通时电流流向

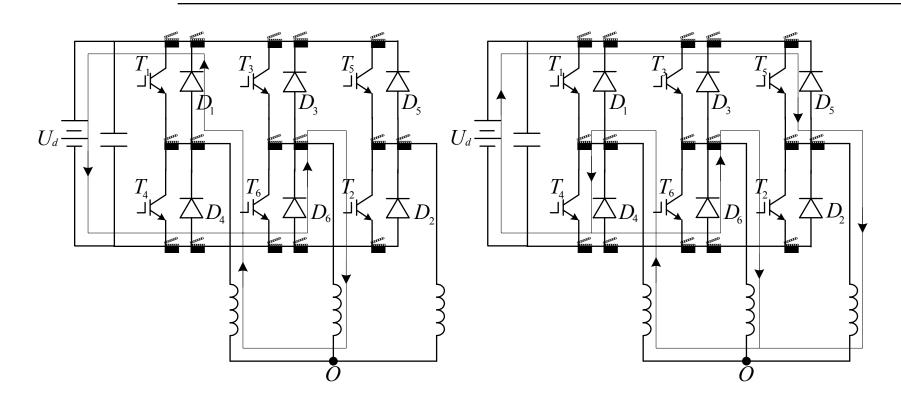
T4关断时的电流流向



T6开通时电流流向

T6关断时的电流流向

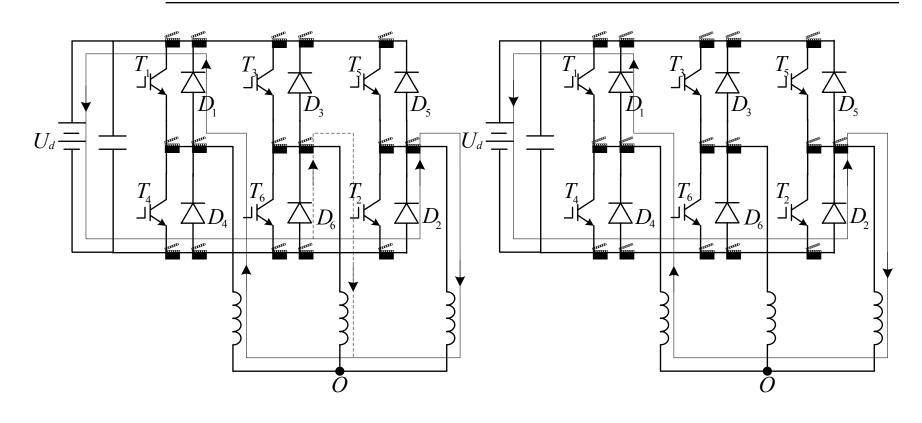




T3、T4关断时电流流向

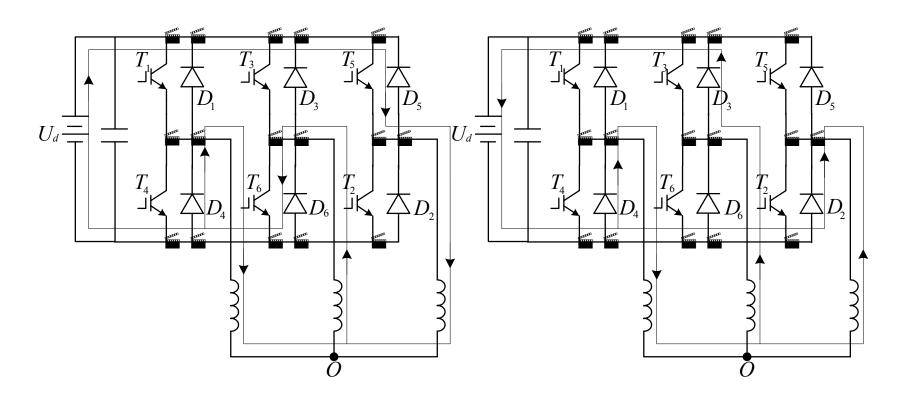
T4、T5导通时的电流流向

无刷直流电机的制动控制



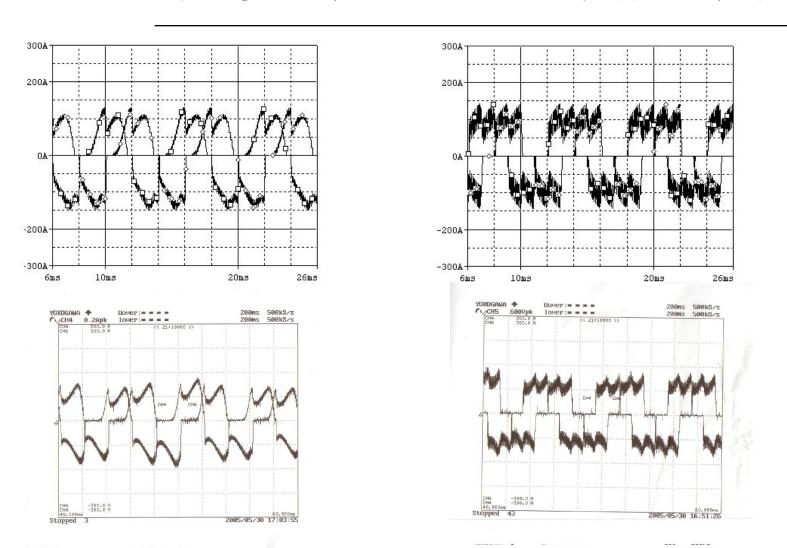
T4、T5关断时电流流向($i_B>0$) T4、T5关断时的电流流向($i_B=0$)

无刷直流电机的制动控制

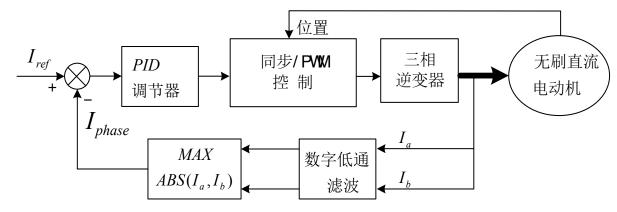


T3、T4关断时电流流向 T4、T5导通时的电流流向

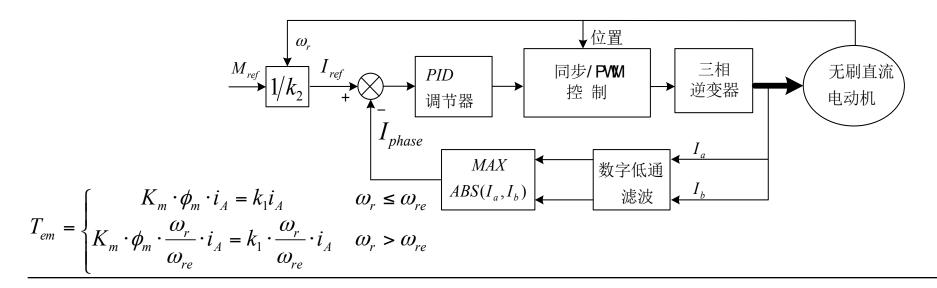
无刷直流电机的制动相电流分析

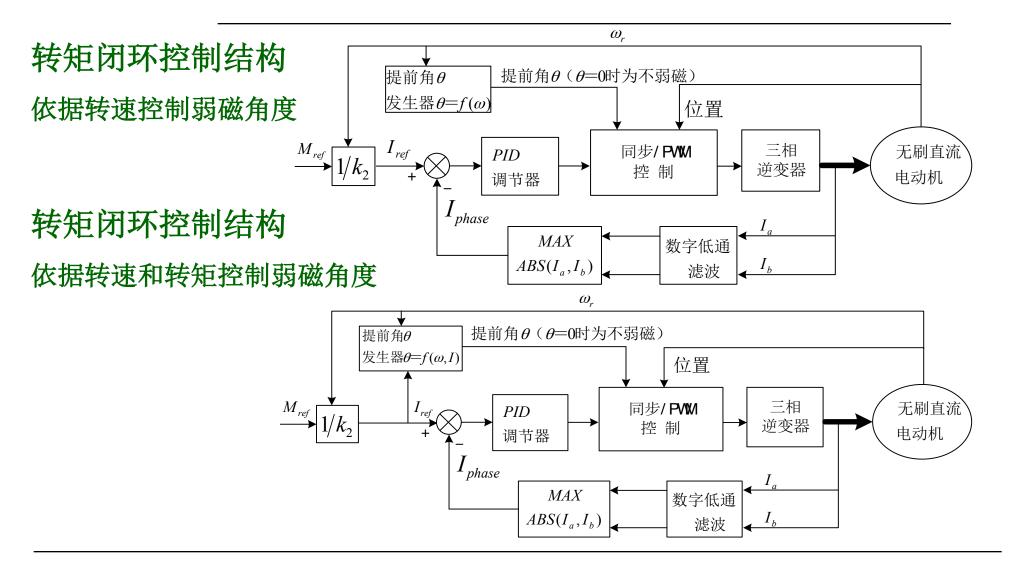


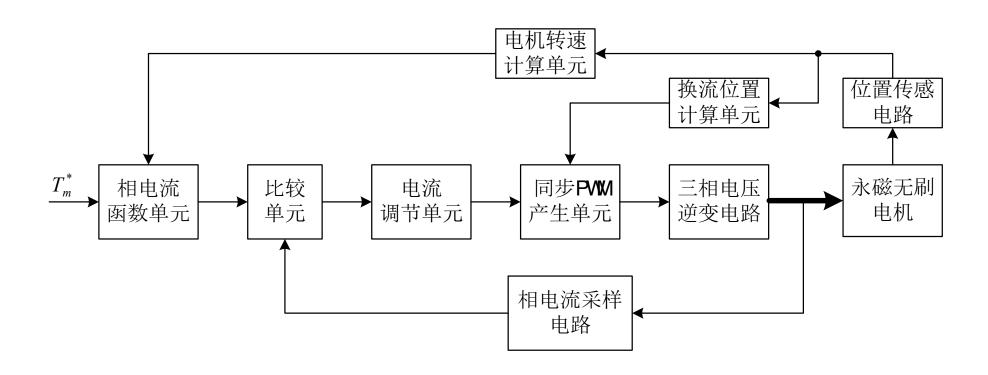
电流闭环控制结构

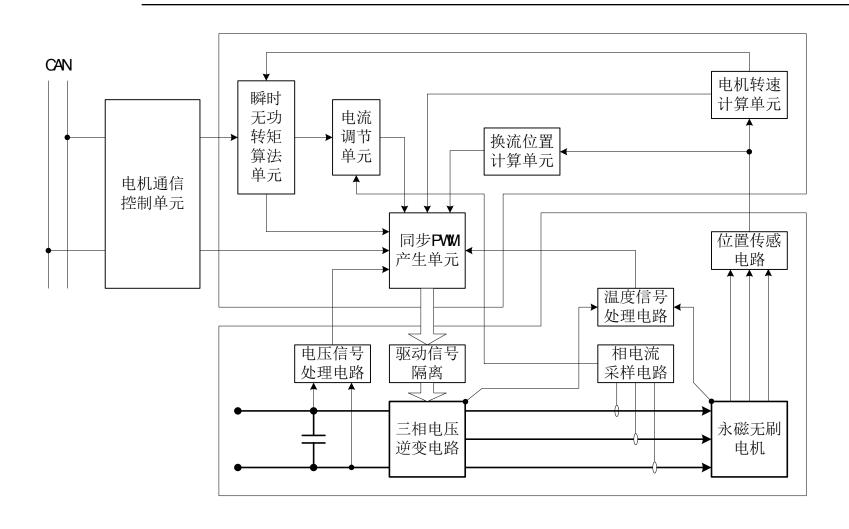


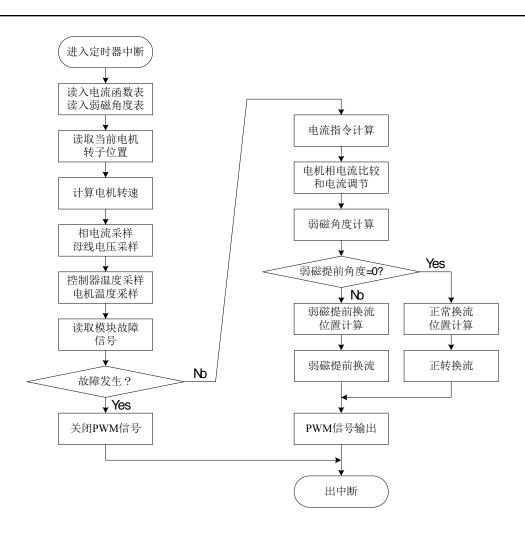
转矩闭环控制结构

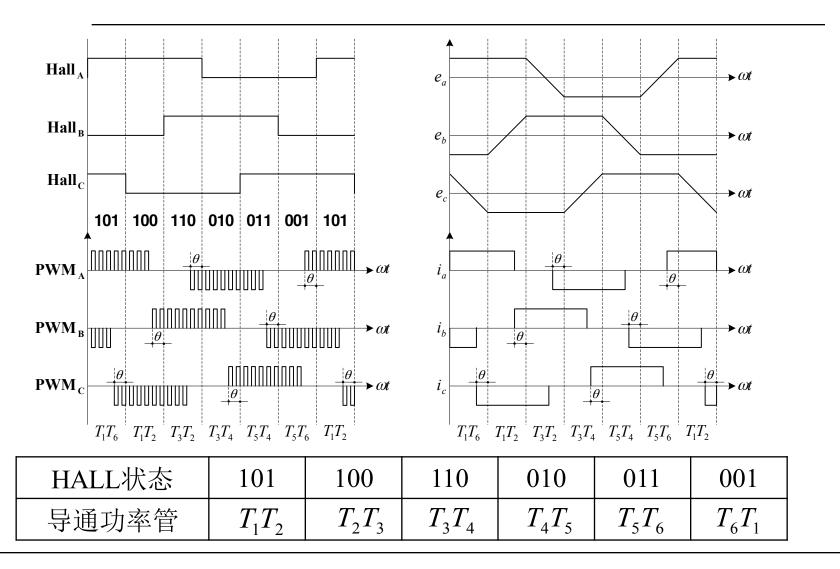


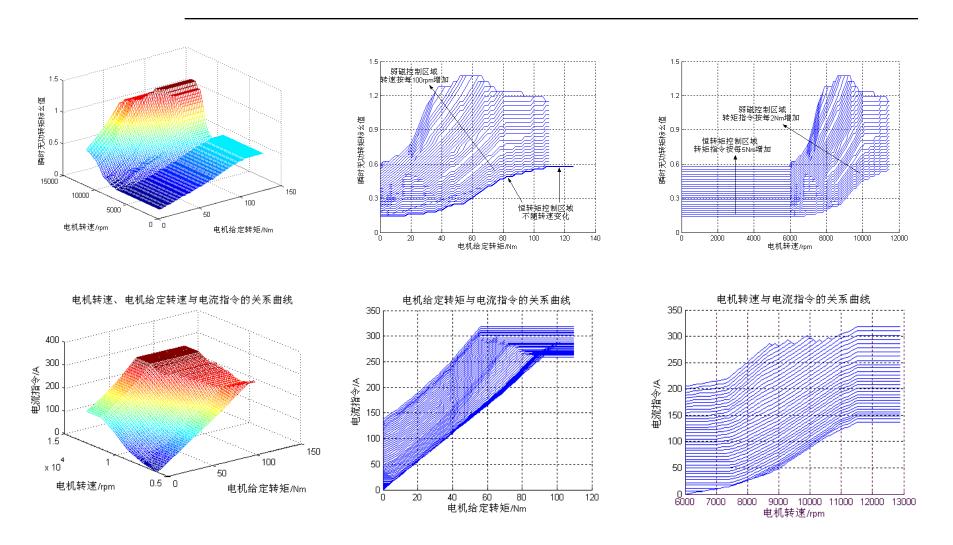


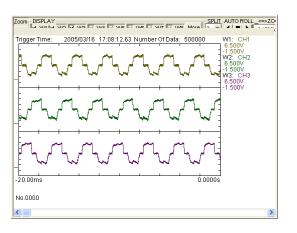


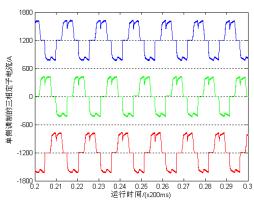


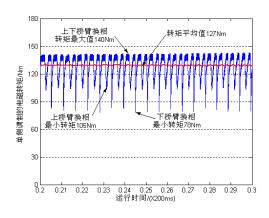


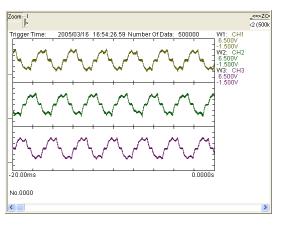


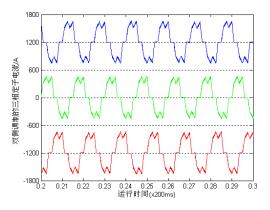


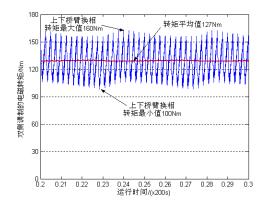


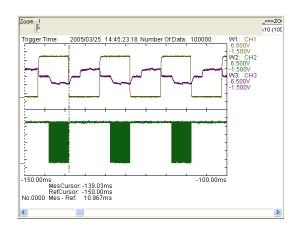


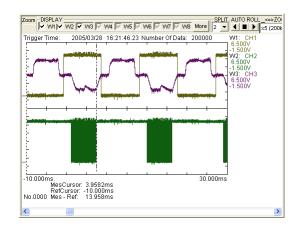


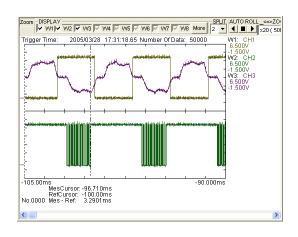


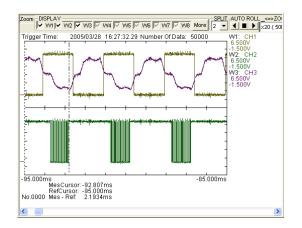


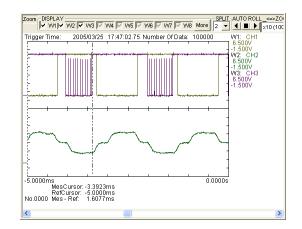


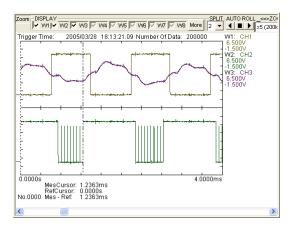














谢谢各位!