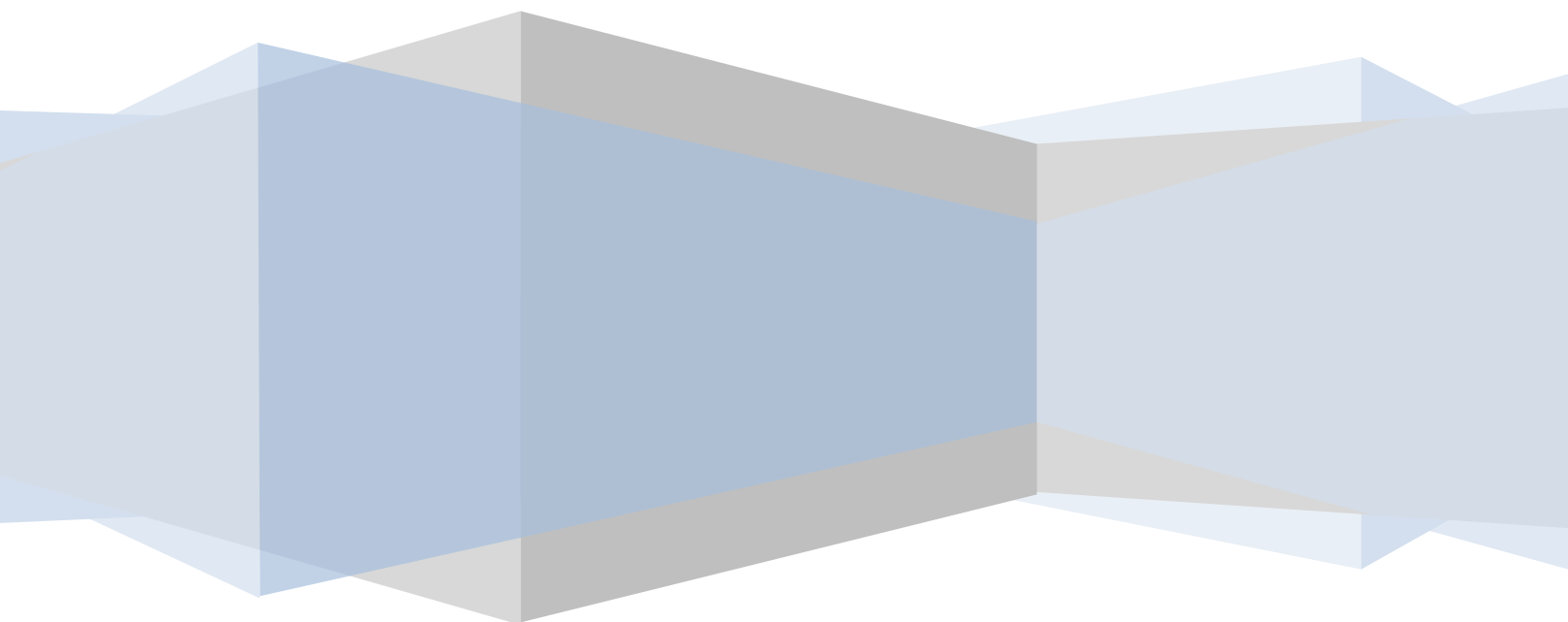


Texas Instruments, Inc.
C2000 Systems and Applications

Sensored Field Oriented Control of 3-Phase Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motors using LAUNCHXL- F28377S and BOOSTXL-DRV830x

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Abstract

This application note presents a solution to control a permanent magnet synchronous motor (PMSM) using the TMS320F2837x microcontrollers. TMS320F2837x devices are part of the family of C2000 microcontrollers which enable cost-effective design of intelligent controllers for three phase motors by reducing the system components and increase efficiency. With these devices it is possible to realize far more precise digital vector control algorithms like the Field Orientated Control (FOC). This algorithm's implementation is discussed in this document. The FOC algorithm maintains efficiency in a wide range of speeds and takes into consideration torque changes with transient phases by processing a dynamic model of the motor.

This application note covers the following:

- A theoretical background on field oriented motor control principle.
- Incremental build levels based on modular software blocks
- Experimental results

Introduction

A brushless Permanent Magnet Synchronous motor (PMSM) has a wound stator, a permanent magnet rotor assembly and internal or external devices to sense rotor position. The sensing devices provide position feedback for adjusting frequency and amplitude of stator voltage reference properly to maintain rotation of the magnet assembly. The combination of an inner permanent magnet rotor and outer windings offers the advantages of low rotor inertia, efficient heat dissipation, and reduction of the motor size. Moreover, the elimination of brushes reduces noise, EMI generation and suppresses the need of brushes maintenance.

This document presents a solution to control a permanent magnet synchronous motor using the TMS320F28377S launch pad and integrated motor driver DRV830x BoosterPack. It enables cost-effective design of intelligent controllers for brushless motors which can fulfill enhanced operations, consisting of fewer system components, lower system cost and increased performances. The control method presented relies on the field orientated control (FOC). This algorithm maintains efficiency in a wide range of speeds and takes into consideration torque changes with transient phases by controlling the flux directly from rotor coordinates. This application report presents the implementation of a control for sinusoidal PMSM motor. The sinusoidal voltage waveform applied to this motor is created by using the Space Vector modulation technique. Minimum amount of torque ripple appears when driving this sinusoidal BEMF motor with sinusoidal currents.

Permanent Magnet Motors

There are primarily two types of three-phase permanent magnet synchronous motors. One uses rotor windings fed from the stator and the other uses permanent magnets. A motor fitted with rotor windings, requires brushes to obtain its current supply and generate rotor flux. The contacts are made of rings and have any commutator segments. The drawbacks of this type of structure are maintenance needs and lower reliability. Replacing the common rotor field windings and pole structure with permanent magnets puts the motor into the category of brushless motors. It is possible to build brushless permanent magnet motors with any even number of magnet poles. The use of magnets enables an efficient use of the radial space and replaces the rotor windings, therefore suppressing the rotor copper losses. Advanced magnet materials permit a considerable reduction in motor dimensions while maintaining a very high power density.

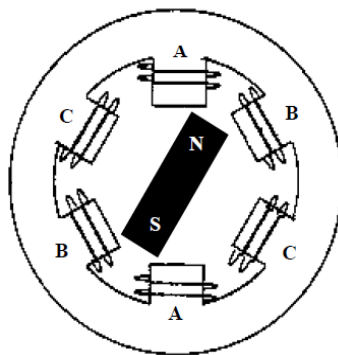


Figure 1 A three-phase synchronous motor with one permanent magnet pair pole rotor

Synchronous Motor Operation

- Synchronous motor construction: Permanent magnets are rigidly fixed to the rotating axis to create a constant rotor flux. The stator windings when energized with three phase voltages create a rotating electromagnetic field. To control the rotating magnetic field, it is necessary to control the stator currents.
- The actual structure of the rotor varies depending on the power range and rated speed of the machine. Permanent magnets are suitable for synchronous machines ranging up-to a few Kilowatts. For higher power ratings the rotor usually consists of windings in which a DC current circulates. The mechanical structure of the rotor is designed for number of poles desired, and the desired flux gradients.
- The interaction between the stator and rotor fluxes produces a torque. Since the stator is firmly mounted to the frame, and the rotor is free to rotate, the rotor will rotate, producing a useful mechanical output.
- The angle between the rotor magnetic field and stator field must be carefully controlled to produce maximum torque and achieve high electromechanical conversion efficiency. For this purpose a fine tuning is needed after closing the speed loop in order to draw minimum amount of current under the same speed and torque conditions.
- The stator field must rotate at the same frequency as the rotor field; otherwise the rotor will experience rapidly alternating positive and negative torque. This will result in less than optimal torque production, and excessive mechanical vibration, noise, and mechanical stresses on the machine parts. In addition, if the rotor inertia prevents the rotor from being able to respond to these oscillations, the rotor will stop rotating at the synchronous frequency, and respond to the average torque as seen by the stationary rotor: Zero. This means that the machine experiences a phenomenon known as 'pull-out'. This is also the reason why the synchronous machine is not self starting.
- The angle between the rotor field and the stator field must be equal to 90° to produce maximum torque. This synchronization requires knowing the rotor position in order to generate the right stator field.
- The stator magnetic field can be made to have any direction and magnitude by combining the contribution of different stator phase currents to produce the resulting stator flux.

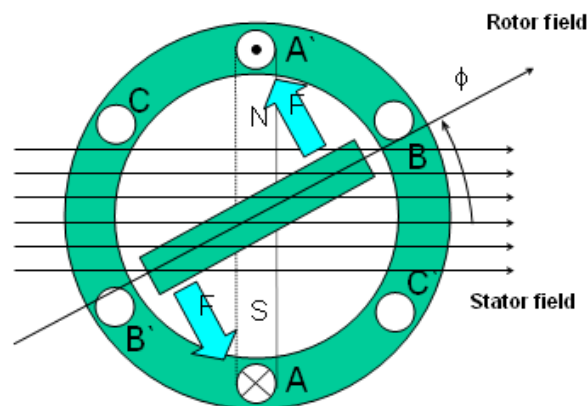


Figure 2 The interaction between the rotating stator flux, and the rotor flux produces a torque which will cause the motor to rotate.

Field Oriented Control

Introduction

In order to achieve better dynamic performance, a more complex control scheme needs to be applied, to control the PM motor. With the mathematical processing power offered by the microcontrollers, we can implement advanced control strategies, which use mathematical transformations to control AC machines like DC machines, providing independent control of flux and torque producing currents. Such de-coupled torque and magnetization control is commonly called Field Oriented Control (FOC).

The main philosophy behind the FOC

In order to understand the spirit of the Field Oriented Control technique, let us start with an overview of the separately excited direct current (DC) Motor. Torque is defined as the cross product of armature current and stator flux. **Electrical study of the DC motor shows that the armature current and the stator flux can be independently tuned.** The strength of the field excitation (i.e. the magnitude of the field excitation current) sets the value of the stator flux. If the flux is held constant, then the current through the rotor windings determines how much torque is produced. The commutator on the rotor plays an interesting part in the torque production. The commutator is in contact with the brushes, and the mechanical construction is designed to switch into the circuit the windings that are mechanically aligned to produce the maximum torque. This arrangement then means that the torque production of the machine is fairly near optimal all the time. **The key point here is that the windings are managed to keep the flux produced by the rotor windings orthogonal to the stator field/current.**

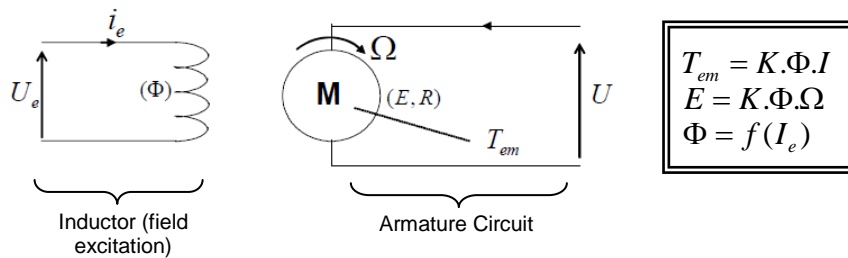


Fig 3 Separately excited DC motor model, flux and torque are independently controlled and the current through the rotor windings determines how much torque is produced.

AC machines do not have the same key features as the DC motor. The flux and torque producing current are not necessarily orthogonal. In PM synchronous machines, the rotor excitation is given by the permanent magnets mounted onto the shaft and stator carries the torque producing current. In induction machines, the stator carries both flux producing and torque producing currents and its only source of power is the stator phase voltage. The flux and torque producing components of currents are strongly coupled unlike in a DC machine.

The goal of the FOC (also called vector control) on synchronous and asynchronous machine is to be able to control those like a separately excited DC machine wherein the flux producing and torque producing currents are separately controlled. In other words, the control technique goal is, in a sense, to imitate the control of a DC motor. FOC control will allow us to decouple the flux and torque producing currents enabling them to be controlled independently. To decouple the torque and flux producing currents, it is necessary to engage several mathematical transforms, and this is where the microcontrollers add the most value. The processing capability provided by the microcontrollers enables these mathematical transformations to be carried out very quickly. This in turn implies that the entire algorithm controlling the motor can be executed at a fast rate, enabling higher dynamic performance. In addition to the decoupling, a dynamic model of the motor is now used for the computation of many quantities such as rotor flux angle and rotor speed. This means that their effect is accounted for, and the overall quality of control is better.

Torque can be defined in multiple ways, as the cross product of stator current and rotor flux, or, as the cross product of stator flux and rotor flux as given below

$$T_{em} = \vec{B}_{stator} \times \vec{B}_{rotor}, \text{ or, } T_{em} = \vec{I}_{stator} \times \vec{B}_{rotor}$$

This expression shows that the torque is at a maximum for any given stator and rotor magnetic fields when they are orthogonal. If we are able to ensure this condition all the time, if we are able to orient the flux correctly, we reduce the torque ripple and we ensure a better dynamic response. However, the constraint is to know the rotor position: this can be achieved with a position sensor such as incremental or absolute encoder/ resolver. For low-cost application where the rotor is not accessible, different rotor position observer strategies can be applied to get rid of position sensor.

A 3 phase PM synchronous machine can be represented as a DC machine in synchronous DQ reference frame, where the D-axis is aligned along the rotor magnet flux and the Q axis is orthogonal to D axis. Any current flowing along D-axis, called direct component of current, can impact the strength of magnetic field and the current in Q axis, called quadrature current, will interact with the magnetic flux in D-axis to produce torque. In brief, for a PM motor, the goal is to maintain the d-axis current at zero and adjust the magnitude of current in Q-axis to generate the commanded torque. The direct component of the stator current can be kept negative in some cases for field weakening, which has the effect of reducing the rotor flux, and reducing the back-emf allowing for operation at higher speeds.

Technical Background

The Field Orientated Control effectively controls the stator current vector. This control is based on projections which transform a three phase, time variant system into a two co-ordinate (d and q co-ordinates) time invariant system. These projections lead to a structure similar to that of a DC machine control. Field orientated controlled machines need two constants as input references: the torque component (aligned with the q co-ordinate) and the flux component (aligned with d co-ordinate). As Field Orientated Control is simply based on projections the control structure handles instantaneous electrical quantities. This makes the control accurate in every working operation (steady state and transient) and independent of the limited bandwidth mathematical model. The FOC thus solves the classic scheme problems, in the following ways:

- The ease of reaching constant reference (torque component and flux component of the stator current)
- The ease of torque control because in the (d,q) reference frame the expression of the torque is:

$$m \propto \psi_R i_{sq}$$

By maintaining the amplitude of the rotor flux (ψ_R) at a fixed value we have a linear relationship between torque and torque component of stator current vector (i_{sq}). We can then control the torque by controlling the torque component.

Space Vector Definition and Projection

The three-phase voltages, currents and fluxes of AC-motors can be analyzed in terms of complex space vectors. With regard to the currents, the space vector can be defined as follows. Assuming that i_a , i_b , i_c are the instantaneous currents in the stator phases, then the complex stator current vector \bar{i}_s is defined by:

$$\bar{i}_s = i_a + \alpha i_b + \alpha^2 i_c$$

where $\alpha = e^{j\frac{2}{3}\pi}$ and $\alpha^2 = e^{j\frac{4}{3}\pi}$, represent the spatial operators. The following diagram shows the stator current complex space vector:

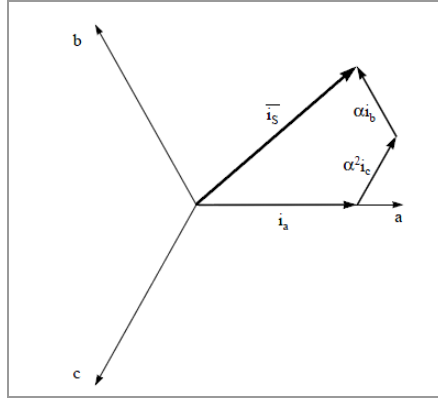


Figure 4 Stator current space vector and its component in (a,b,c)

where (a,b,c) are the three phase system axes. This current space vector depicts the three phase sinusoidal system. It still needs to be transformed into a two time invariant co-ordinate system. This transformation can be split into two steps:

- (a,b,c) \Rightarrow (α, β) (the Clarke transformation) which outputs a two co-ordinate time variant system
- (α, β) \Rightarrow (d,q) (the Park transformation) which outputs a two co-ordinate time invariant system

The (a,b,c) \Rightarrow (α, β) Projection (Clarke transformation)

The space vector can be reported in another reference frame with only two orthogonal axis called (α, β). Assuming that the axis a and the axis α are in the same direction we have the following vector diagram:

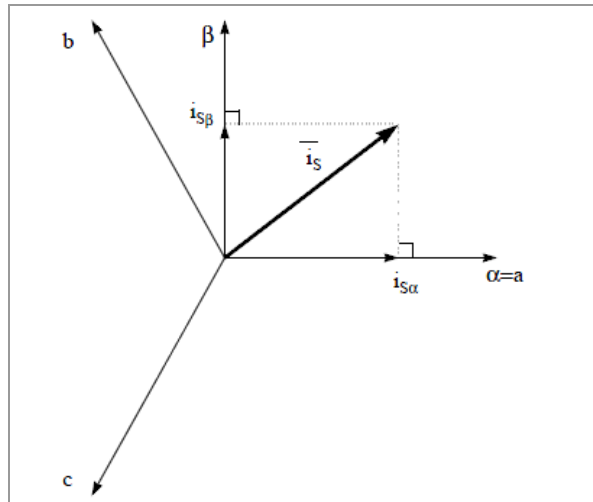


Figure 5 Stator current space vector and its components in the stationary reference frame

The projection that modifies the three phase system into the (α, β) two dimension orthogonal system is presented below.

$$\begin{cases} i_{s\alpha} = i_a \\ i_{s\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}i_a + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}i_b \end{cases}$$

The two phase (α, β) currents still depends on time and speed.

The $(\alpha, \beta) \Rightarrow (d, q)$ Projection (Park Transformation)

This is the most important transformation in the FOC. In fact, this projection modifies a two phase orthogonal system (α, β) in the d,q rotating reference frame. If we consider the d axis aligned with the rotor flux, the next diagram shows, for the current vector, the relationship from the two reference frame:

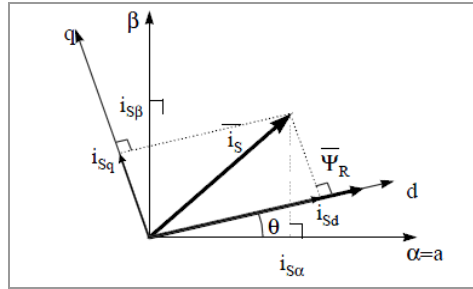


Figure 6 Stator current space vector and its component in (α, β) and in d,q rotating reference frame

where θ is the rotor flux position. The flux and torque components of the current vector are determined by the following equations:

$$\begin{cases} i_{sd} = i_{s\alpha} \cos \theta + i_{s\beta} \sin \theta \\ i_{sq} = -i_{s\alpha} \sin \theta + i_{s\beta} \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

These components depend on the current vector (α, β) components and on the rotor flux position; if we know the right rotor flux position then, by this projection, the d,q component becomes a constant. Two phase currents now turn into dc quantity (time-invariant). At this point the torque control becomes easier where constant i_{sd} (flux component) and i_{sq} (torque component) current components controlled independently.

The Basic Scheme for the FOC

The following diagram summarizes the basic scheme of torque control with FOC:

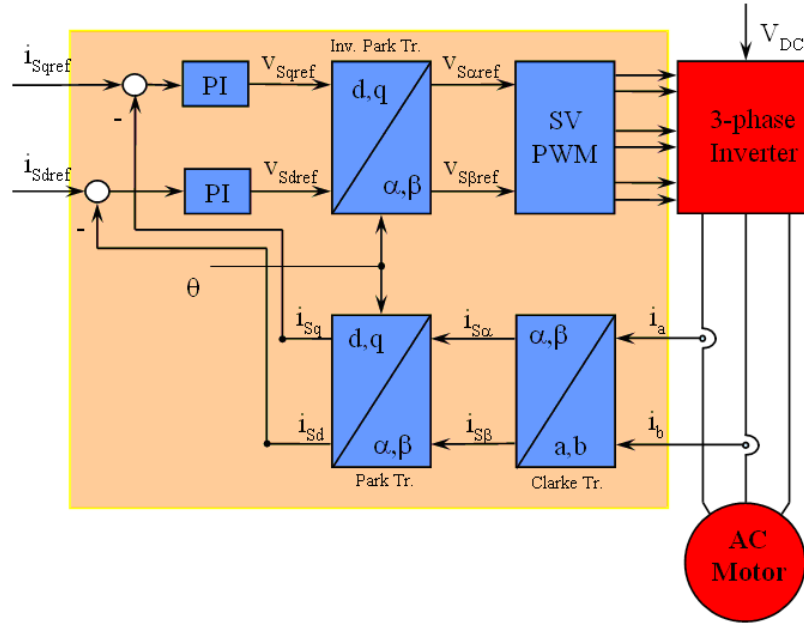


Figure 7 Basic scheme of FOC for AC motor

Two motor phase currents are measured. These measurements feed the Clarke transformation module. The outputs of this projection are designated $i_{s\alpha}$ and $i_{s\beta}$. These two components of the current along with rotor flux position are the inputs of the Park transformation, which transform them to currents (i_{sd} and i_{sq}) in d,q rotating reference frame. The i_{sd} and i_{sq} components are compared to the references i_{sdrref} (the flux reference) and i_{sqref} (the torque reference). At this point, this control structure shows an interesting advantage: it can be used to control either synchronous or HVPM machines by simply changing the flux reference and obtaining rotor flux position. In synchronous permanent magnet motor, the rotor flux is fixed as determined by the magnets. Hence there is no need to create it. Hence, when controlling a PMSM, i_{sdrref} should be set to zero. As ACIM motors need a rotor flux creation in order to operate, the flux reference must not be zero. This conveniently solves one of the major drawbacks of the “classic” control structures: the portability from asynchronous to synchronous drives. The torque command i_{sqref} can be connected to the output of the speed regulator. The outputs of the current regulators are V_{sdrref} and V_{sqref} ; they are applied to the inverse Park transformation. Using the position of rotor flux, this projection generates V_{saref} and $V_{s\beta ref}$ which are the components of the stator vector voltage in the (α, β) stationary orthogonal reference frame. These are the inputs of the Space Vector PWM. The outputs of this block are the signals that drive the inverter. Note that both Park and inverse Park transformations need the rotor flux position. Obtaining this rotor flux position depends on the AC machine type (synchronous or asynchronous machine). Rotor flux position considerations are made in a following paragraph.

Rotor Flux Position

Knowledge of the rotor flux position is the core of the FOC. In fact if there is an error in this variable the rotor flux is not aligned with d-axis and i_{sd} and i_{sq} will represent incorrect flux and torque components of the stator current. The following diagram shows the (a,b,c), (α, β) and (d,q) reference frames, and the correct position of the rotor flux, the stator current and stator voltage space vector that rotates with d,q reference frame at synchronous speed.

Benefits of 32-bit C2000 Controllers for Digital Motor Control (DMC)

C2000 family of devices possess the desired computation power to execute complex control algorithms along with the right mix of peripherals to interface with the various components of the DMC hardware like the ADC, ePWM, QEP, eCAP etc. These peripherals have all the necessary hooks for implementing systems which meet safety requirements, like the trip zones for PWMs and comparators. Along with this the C2000 ecosystem of software (libraries and application software) and hardware (application kits) help in reducing the time and effort needed to develop a Digital Motor Control solution. The DMC Library provides configurable blocks that can be reused to implement new control strategies. IQMath Library enables easy migration from floating point algorithms to fixed point thus accelerating the development cycle.

Thus, with C2000 family of devices it is easy and quick to implement complex control algorithms (sensored and sensorless) for motor control. The use of C2000 devices and advanced control schemes provides the following system improvements

- Favors system cost reduction by an efficient control in all speed range implying right dimensioning of power device circuits
- Using advanced control algorithms, it is possible to reduce torque ripple, thus resulting in lower vibration and longer life time of the motor
- Advanced control algorithms reduce harmonics generated by the inverter thus reducing filter cost.
- Use of sensorless algorithms eliminates the need for speed or position sensor.
- Decreases the number of look-up tables which reduces the amount of memory required
- The Real-time generation of smooth near-optimal reference profiles and move trajectories, results in better-performance
- Generation of high resolution PWM's is possible with the use of ePWM peripheral for controlling the power switching inverters
- Provides single chip control system

For advanced controls, C2000 controllers can also perform the following:

- Enables control of multi-variable and complex systems using modern intelligent methods such as neural networks and fuzzy logic.
- Performs adaptive control. C2000 controllers have the speed capabilities to concurrently monitor the system and control it. A dynamic control algorithm adapts itself in real time to variations in system behaviour.
- Performs parameter identification for sensorless control algorithms, self-commissioning, online parameter estimation update.
- Performs advanced torque ripple and acoustic noise reduction.
- Provides diagnostic monitoring with spectrum analysis. By observing the frequency spectrum of mechanical vibrations, failure modes can be predicted in early stages.

- Produces sharp-cut-off notch filters that eliminate narrow-band mechanical resonance. Notch filters remove energy that would otherwise excite resonant modes and possibly make the system unstable.

TI Literature and Digital Motor Control (DMC) Library

The Digital Motor Control (DMC) library is composed of functions represented as blocks. These blocks are categorized as Transforms & Estimators (Clarke, Park, Sliding Mode Observer, Phase Voltage Calculation, and Resolver, Flux, and Speed Calculators and Estimators), Control (Signal Generation, PID, BEMF Commutation, Space Vector Generation), and Peripheral Drivers (PWM abstraction for multiple topologies and techniques, ADC drivers, and motor sensor interfaces). Each block is a modular software macro is separately documented with source code, use, and technical theory. Check the folders below for the source codes and explanations of macro blocks:

- C:\TI\controlSUITE\libs\app_libs\motor_control\math_blocks\v4.0
- C:\TI\controlSUITE\libs\app_libs\motor_control\drivers\rf2803x_v2.0

These modules allow users to quickly build, or customize, their own systems. The Library supports the three motor types: ACI, BLDC, PMSM, and comprises both peripheral dependent (software drivers) and target dependent modules.

The DMC Library components have been used by TI to provide system examples. At initialization all DMC Library variables are defined and inter-connected. At run-time the macro functions are called in order. Control system is built using an incremental build approach, which allows some sections of the code to be built at a time, so that the developer can verify each section of their application one step at a time. This is critical in real-time control applications where so many different variables can affect the system and many different motor parameters need to be tuned.

Note: TI DMC modules are written in form of macros for optimization purposes (refer to application note *SPRAAK2* for more details at TI website). The macros are defined in the header files. The user can open the respective header file and change the macro definition, if needed. In the macro definitions, there should be a backslash “\” at the end of each line as shown below which means that the code continue in the next line. Any character including invisible ones like “space” after the backslash will cause compilation error. Therefore, make sure that the backslash is the last character in the line. In terms of code development, the macros are almost identical to C function, and the user can easily convert the macro definition to a C functions.

```
#define PARK_MACRO(v)
v.Ds = _IQmpy(v.Alpha,v.Cosine) + _IQmpy(v.Beta,v.Sine); \
v.Qs = _IQmpy(v.Beta,v.Cosine) - _IQmpy(v.Alpha,v.Sine); \
```

A typical DMC macro definition

System Overview

This document describes the “C” real-time control framework used to demonstrate the sensed field oriented control of HVPM motors. The “C” framework is designed to run on C2000 based controllers on Code Composer Studio. The framework uses the following modules¹:

Macro Names	Explanation
CLARKE	Clarke Transformation
PARK / IPARK	Park and Inverse Park Transformation
PI	PI Regulators
PID	PID Regulator
PI_POS	PI Regulator for position loop
RC	Ramp Controller (slew rate limiter)
RG	Ramp / Sawtooth Generator
QEP	QEP Drive
SPEED_FR	Speed Measurement (based on sensor signal frequency)
SVGEN	Space Vector PWM with Quadrature Control (includes IClarke Trans.)
PWM	PWM Drives

¹ Please refer to pdf documents in motor control folder explaining the details and theoretical background of each macro

The overall system implementing sensed Field Oriented Control (FOC) of Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor (PMSM) is depicted in Figure 10. The PM motor is driven using a DRV830x BoosterPack (BOOSTXL-DRV8301/5) that has an integrated motor driver device DRV8301/5. Launch pad LAUNCHXL-F28377S, that has a TMS320F28377S CPU, is used to generate three sets of complementary pulse width modulation (PWM) signals for the inverter. Two/three phase currents of PM motor are measured from the inverter using shunt resistors connected to the bottom of inverter half bridges, which are amplified by shunt current amplifiers of the DRV830x driver. The amplified shunt voltage is then measured using ADCs. The DC-bus voltage of the inverter, as well as the motor phase voltages, is measured using ADC.

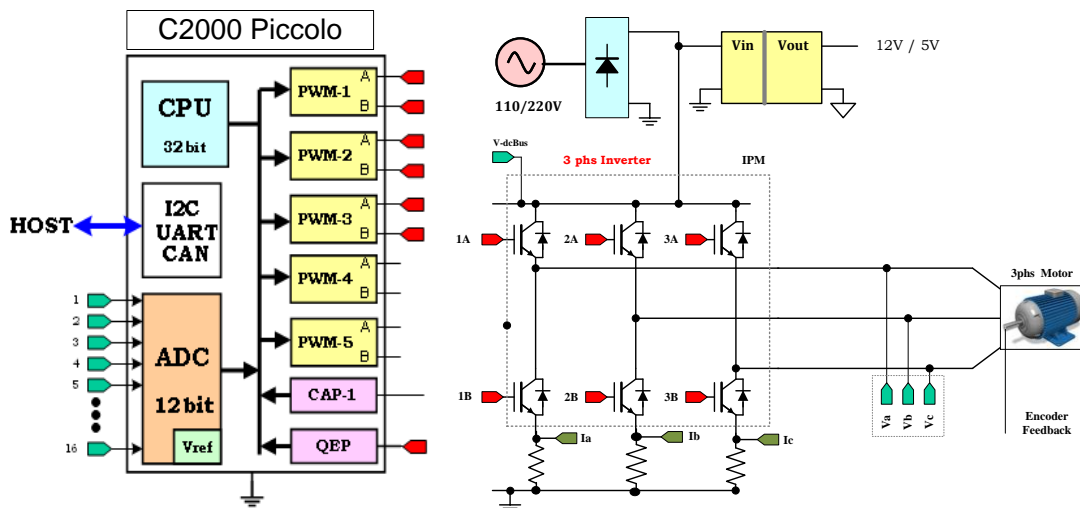


Figure 10 A 3-ph PM motor drive implementation

The software flow is described in the Figure 11 below.

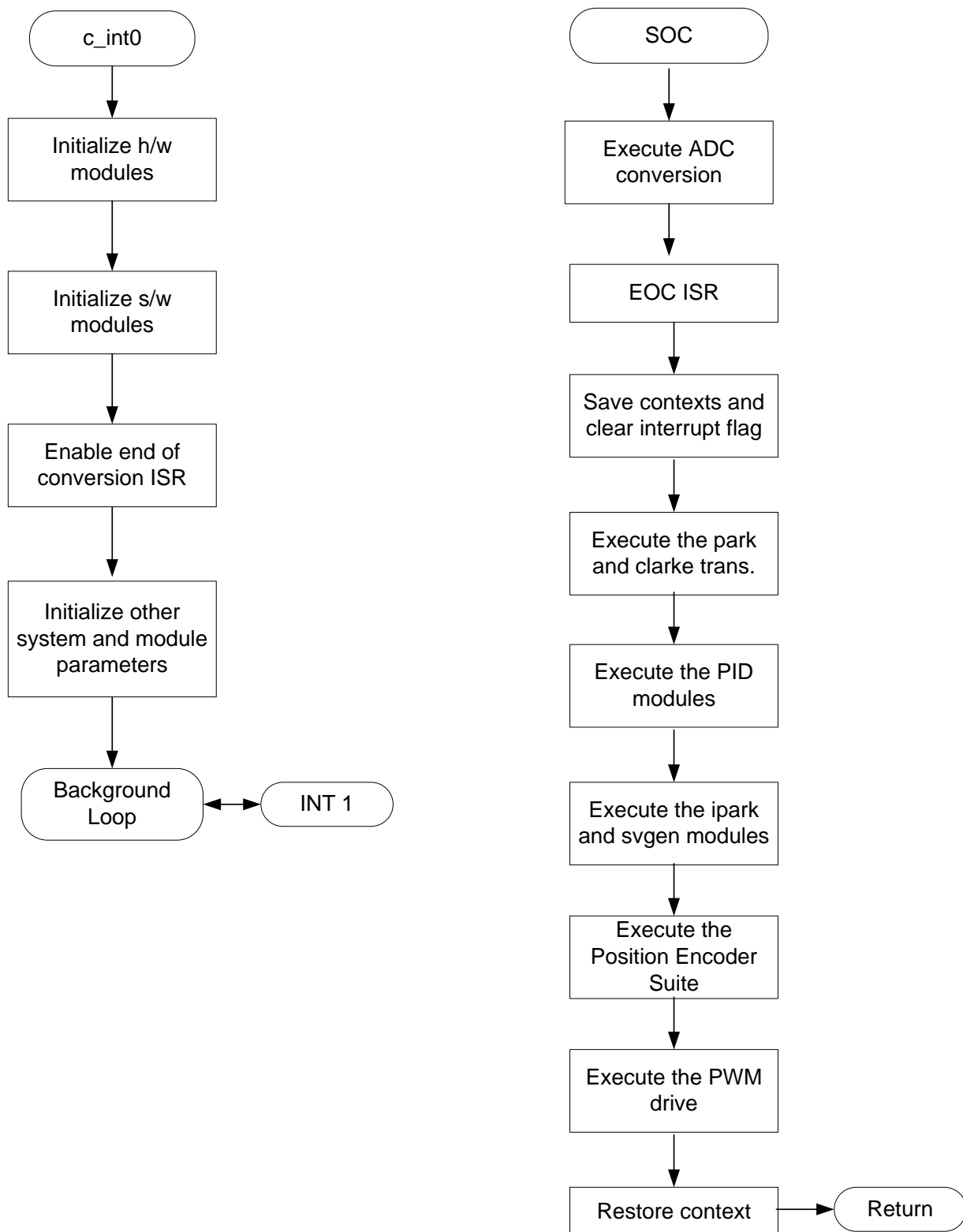


Figure 11 Software flow sequence

Hardware Configuration

The hardware for this project is based on launch pad LAUNCHXL-F28377S and BoosterPacks based on integrated motor drive controller DRV8301 and DRV8305, namely, BOOSTXL-DRV8301 and BOOSTXL-DRV8305 EVM respectively. DRV830x parts have integrated three phase gate drivers with current sense amplifiers for sensing voltages across current shunts tied to the bottom of inverter legs. It also has programmable over current protection circuits, and its features are programmable through a SPI interface. For more details about the evaluation hardware, please refer following documents

- LAUNCHXL-F28377S Overview – User's Guide ([SPRUJ125A](#))
- Motor Drive BoosterPack Quick Start Guide : BOOSTXL-DRV8301 ([SLDC0006](#))
- BOOSTXL-DRV8301 Hardware User's Guide ([SLVU974](#))
- BOOSTXL-DRV8305 EVM User's Guide ([SLVUA18](#))

System Hardware connections:

Typical of launch pads and BoosterPacks from TI, the BoosterPack BOOSTXL-DRV830x will mount on to the launch pad LAUNCHXL-F28377S. This connects the analog/digital IOs of the BoosterPack to the appropriate IOs of the CPU.

For this project, the BoosterPack is mounted on to headers J1, J3, J2 and J4 of launch pad. The orientation of BoosterPack should be such that its power terminals are in the same side as the launch pad's USB terminal. The QEP signals from motor should be connected to header QEP-B of launch pad, while the motor phase terminals should be connected to power connector with labels MOTA, MOTB, MOTC for DRV8301 BoosterPack or A,B,C for DRV8305 BoosterPack.

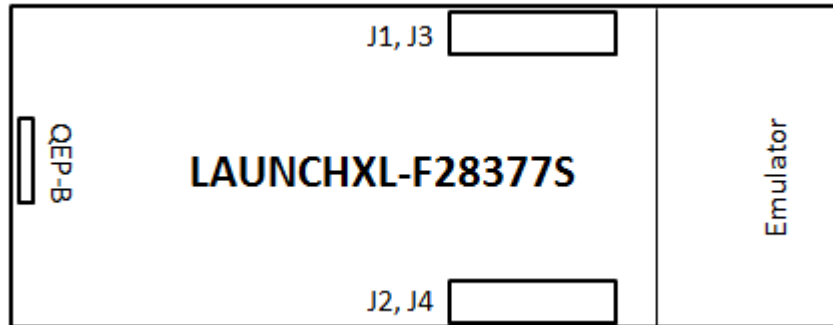


Figure 12 Launch Pad connection Outline diagram

The maximum input DC voltage for DRV8301 BoosterPack is 24V and that for DRV8305 is 48V. Even though these two BoosterPacks are swappable on a launch pad, care must be taken when swapping in DRV8301 BoosterPack by setting the dc bus voltage to not exceed 24V before powering on the system.

Powering the launch pad:

For immediate reference, layout of LAUNCHXL-F28377S and the pinouts of LAUNCHXL-F28377S, BOOSTXL-DRV8301 and BOOSTXL-DRV8305 are given below

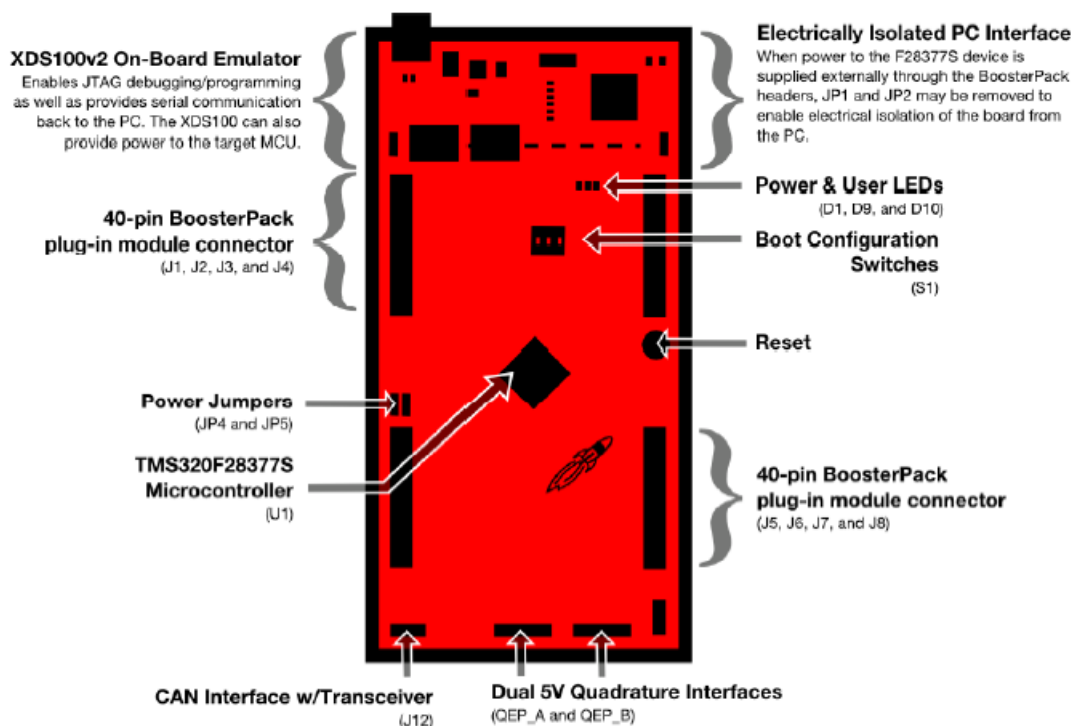


Figure 13 Layout of LAUNCHXL-F28377S

For early code development without the BoosterPack, it is ok to retain the jumpers JP1 and JP2 of the launch pad. This feeds 3.3V power from the emulator section to the CPU. Alternately, the CPU can be powered from an external source through the header pins of header J1, J3 or J5 and J7, in which case remove jumpers JP1 and JP2. Make sure to remove these jumpers or external power supply before mounting the DRV BoosterPack because the BoosterPack is designed to power the launch pad when mounted. Jumpers JP4 and JP5 on the launch pad are meant to provide power supply to any booster pack mounted on headers J5, J6, J7 and J8. However, if the booster pack generates its own power supply, then do not populate JP4 and JP5. If there is no booster pack on J5-J8, then JP4 and JP5 are don't care.



CAUTION:

If these jumpers are present when the BoosterPack is powered, then it can

1. Potentially damage the development computer as it will tie the computer's USB to external power supply GND.
2. Create circulating current between the 3.3V power supplies generated by the DRV BoosterPack and the emulator powered by USB.

LAUNCHXL F28377S

Pin out and GPIO pin MUX options – Header J1, J3

Mux value				J1 pin	J3 pin	Mux value			
3	2	1	0			0	1	2	3
			+3.3V	1	21	+5V			
	EM1D13		GPIO71	2	22	GND			
EM1DQM2	EM1A17		GPIO90	3	23	ADCIN14			
EM1DQM1	EM1A16		GPIO89	4	24	ADCINB1			
	EM1A3		GPIO41	5	25	ADCINB4			
			----	6	26	ADCINB2			
EM2D8	EM1D24	MCLKRB	GPIO60	7	27	ADCINA0			
EM2D7	EM1D23	MFSRB	GPIO61	8	28	ADCINB0			
			GPIO43	9	29	ADCINA4			
				10	20	----			

Pin out and GPIO pin MUX options – Header J4, J2

Mux value				J4 pin	J2 pin	Mux value			
3	2	1	0			0	1	2	3
MDXB	CANTXB	EPWM7A	GPIO12	40	20	GND			
MDRB	CANRXB	EPWM7B	GPIO13	39	19	GPIO4	EPWM3A		
MCLKXB	SCITXDB	EPWM8A	GPIO14	38	18	GPIO62	SCIRXDC	EM1D2	EM2D6
MFSXB	SCIRXDB	EPWM8B	GPIO15	37	17	----			
OUTPUTXBAR7	CANTXB	SPISIMOA	GPIO16	36	16	RESET#			
OUTPUTXBAR6	CANRXB	SPISOMIA	GPIO17	35	15	GPIO58	MCLKRA	EM1D26	EM2D10
CANTXB	MDXA	EQEP1A	GPIO20	34	14	GPIO59	MFSRA	EM1D25	EM2D9
CANRXB	MDRA	EQEP1B	GPIO21	33	13	GPIO72		EM1D12	
			DAC1	32	12	GPIO73		EM1D11	XCLKOUT
			DAC2	31	11	GPIO78		EM1D6	

Pin out and GPIO pin MUX options – Header J5, J7

Mux value				J5 pin	J7 pin	Mux value			
3	2	1	0			0	1	2	3
			+3.3V	41	61	+5V			
			----	42	62	GND			
EM1RAS	EM1A14		GPIO87	43	63	ADCIN15			
EM1CAS	EM1A13		GPIO86	44	64	ADCINA2			
			----	45	65	ADCINA5			
			----	46	66	ADCINB5			
	EM1D19		GPIO65	47	67	ADCINA3			
				48	68	ADCINB3			
	EM1D15		GPIO69	49	69	ADCINA4			
	EM1D18		GPIO66	50	70	----			

Pin out and GPIO pin MUX options – Header J8, J6

Mux value				J8 pin	J6 pin	Mux value			
3	2	1	0			0	1	2	3
		EPWM1A	GPIO2	80	60	GND			
		EPWM1B	GPIO3	79	59	GPIO91		EM1A18	EEM1DQM3
ADCSOCB0	CANRXB	EPWM6A	GPIO10	78	58	----			
OUTPUTXBAR7	SCIRXDB	EPWM6B	GPIO11	77	57	----			
CANRXA	SCITXDB	SPICLKA	GPIO18	76	56	RESET#			
CANTXA	SCIRXDB	SPISTEA	GPIO19	75	55	GPIO63	SCITXDC	EM1D21	EM2D5
			----	74	54	GPIO64		EM1D20	EM2D4
			----	73	53	GPIO99			EM2A1
			DAC3	72	52	GPIO92		EM1D19	EM1BA1
			DAC4	71	51	----			

Pinouts of BOOSTXL-DRV830x

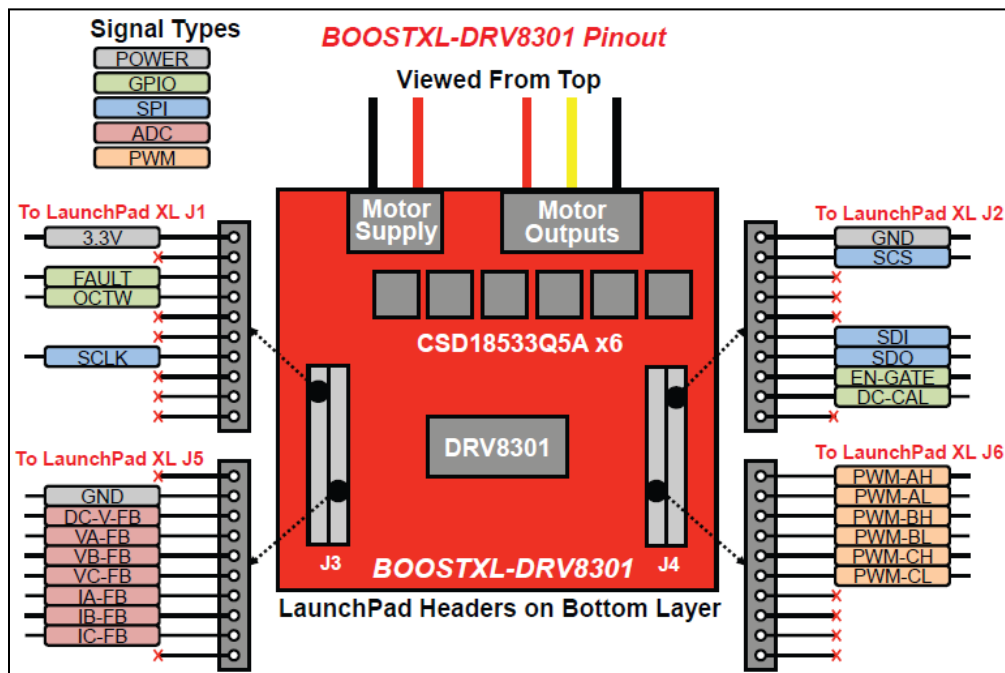


Figure 14 Layout and pinout diagram of BOOSTXL-DRV8301

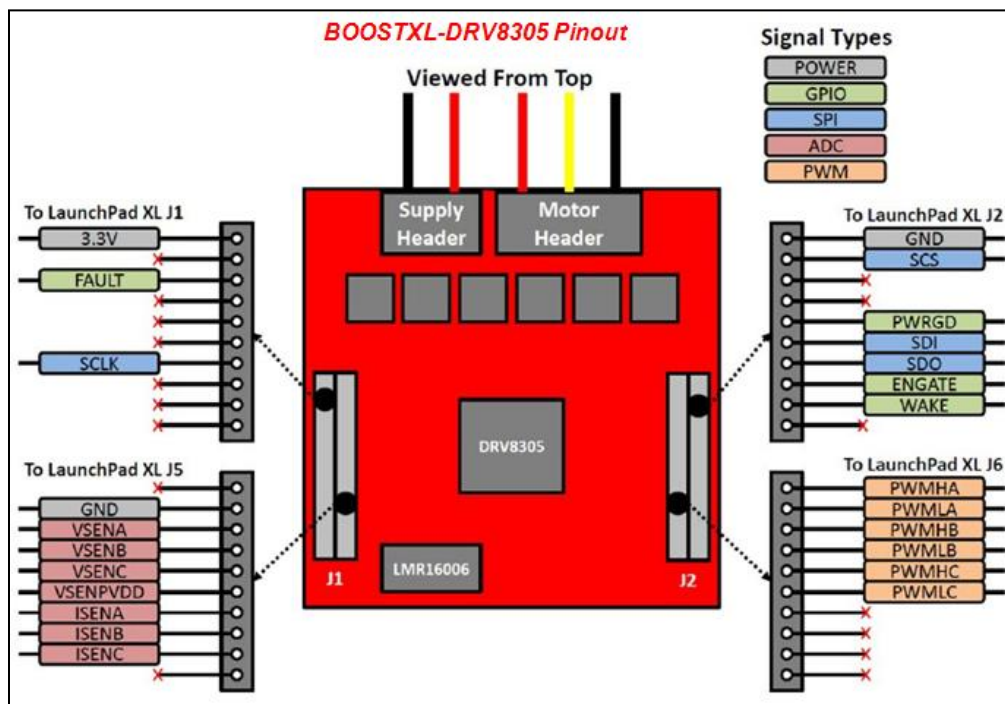


Figure 15 Layout and pinout diagram of BOOSTXL-DRV8305



CAUTION: BOOSTXL-DRV8301 has a permitted dc voltage range of 24V, while BOOSTXL-DRV8305 has up to 48V. If BOOSTXL-DRV8305 is replaced with a BOOSTXL-DRV8301, ensure that the input dc voltage is set within the safe range of BOOSTXL-DRV8301.

NOTE :

When executing standalone FLASH Projects with BOOSTXL-DRV8301, there is an issue with starting the CPU out of RESET. The DRV301 kit's EN_GATE signal is tied to GPIO72 of the CPU in launch pad. GPIO72 is one of the BOOT mode pins that determine how the CPU will boot coming out of RESET. Since this signal is pulled LOW with a pull down resistor (R6) in the DRV8301 kit, the CPU will try to boot in an unsupported mode and fail to run. Therefore, it is recommended to safely remove the pull down resistor for testing in standalone FLASH projects. This does not affect the functionality or safety of the BOOSTXL-DRV8301 kit.

Software Setup for LaunchXS Projects

Installing Code Composer and controlSUITE

1. If not already installed, please install Code Composer v6.x or later from <http://www.ti.com/tool/CCSTUDIO>
2. Go to <http://www.ti.com/controlsuite> and run the controlSUITE installer. Allow the installer to download and update any automatically checked software for C2000.

Setup Code Composer Studio for Project Evaluation

3. Open “Code Composer Studio”. Note that this document assumes version 6 or later.
4. Once Code Composer Studio opens, the workspace launcher may appear that would ask to select a workspace location,: (please note workspace is a location on the hard drive where all the user settings for the IDE i.e. which projects are open, what configuration is selected etc. are saved, this can be anywhere on the disk, the location mentioned below is just for reference. Also note that if this is not your first-time running Code Composer the dialog below may not appear)
 - Click the “Browse...” button
 - Create the path below by making new folders as necessary.
 - “C:\c2000_projects\CCSv6_workspaces\XL377s_DRV_workspace”
 - Uncheck the box that says “Use this as the default and do not ask again”.
 - Click “OK”

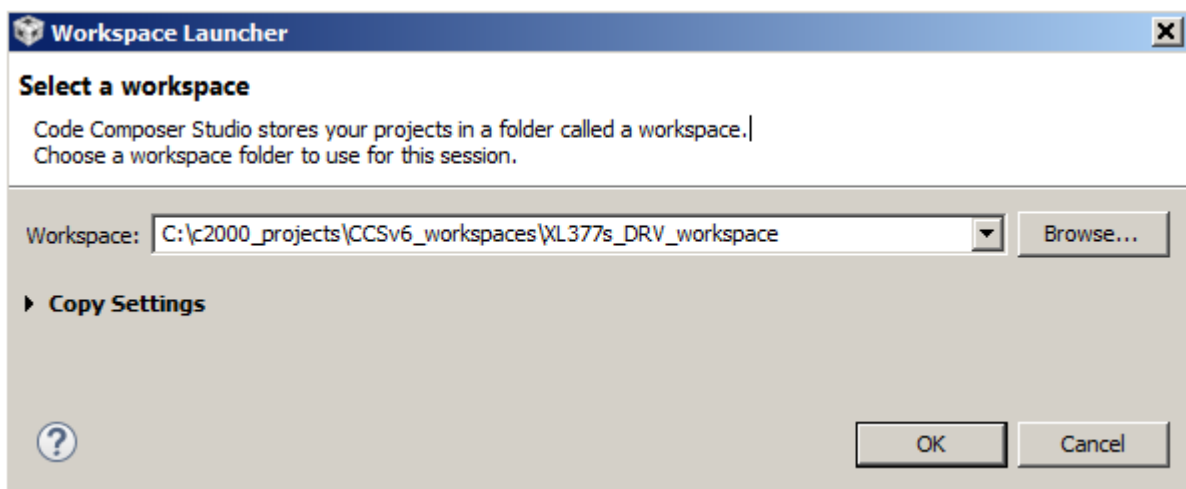


Figure 16 Workspace Launcher

5. This will open a ‘Getting Started’ tab with links to various tasks from creating a new project, importing an existing project to watching a Tutorial on CCS.

6. Add the motor control projects into the current workspace by clicking “Project->Import CCS Project”.

- Select the evaluation project by browsing to:

“C:\TI\controlSUITE\development_kits\TIDM-SERVO-LAUNCHXS”

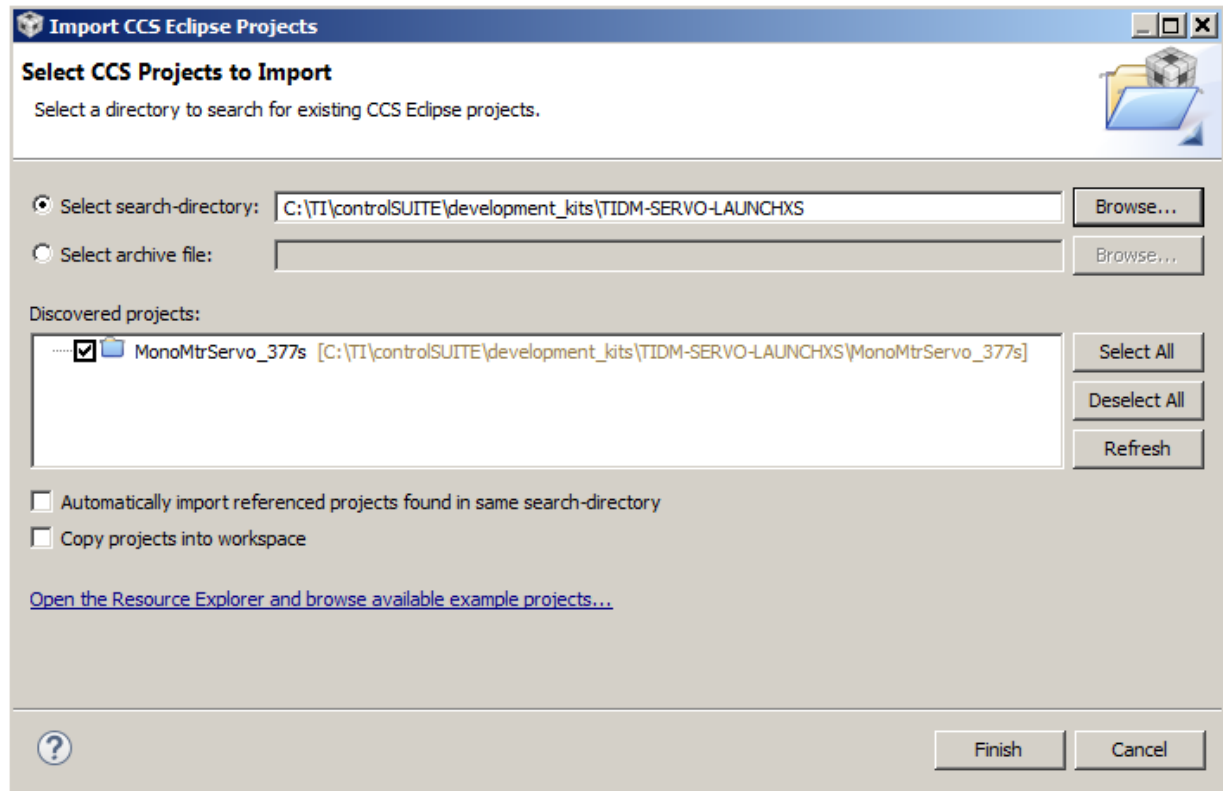



Figure 17 Adding servo project to workspace

- If there are multiple projects in this directory, then the user can click and choose the projects to import, and then click Finish. This will copy all the selected projects into the workspace. In this figure above, we have one project only, select it and click finish.

Setting up the Target Configuration

7. Next we will configure Code Composer to know which MCU it will be connecting to. This is done by setting up the 'Target Configuration'. All these are already set up and configured in “xds100v2_F2837xS.ccxml” provided as part of the files in project, and the user can skip to step 11 if needed. However, for general information regarding setting up this configuration file, steps 8, 9 and 10 can be used.
8. A new configuration file can be set by clicking “View → Target Configuration. This will open the Target Configuration window. In this window, click on . Give a name to the new configuration file depending on the target device. If “Use shared location” checkbox is checked, then this config file can be stored in a common location by CCS for use by other projects as well. Then click Finish.

9. This should open up a new tab as shown in Figure 18. Select and enter the options as shown:
 - Connection – Texas Instruments XDS100v2 USB Emulator (or)
Texas Instruments XDS100v2 USB Debug Probe
 - Device – the C2000 MCU on the control card, TMS320F28377S, for example
 - Click Save and close

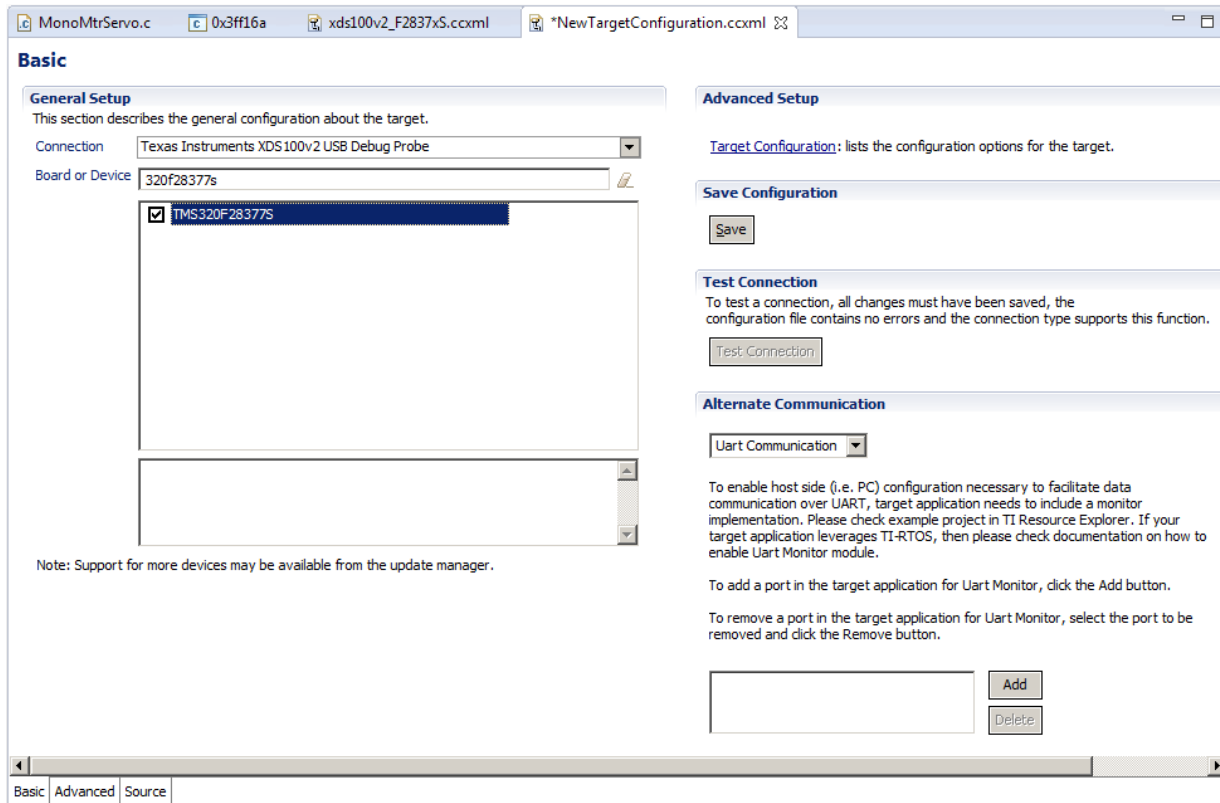


Figure 18 Configuring a new target

10. To use this configuration file, click “View->Target Configurations”. In the “User Defined” section, find the file that was created in step 8, 9 and 10. Right-click on this file and select “Set as Default”.
11. To use the configuration file supplied with the project, click “View->Target Configurations, then expand “Projects→MonoMtrServo_377s” and right-click on the file “xds100v2_F2837xS.ccxml” and “Set as Default”. This tab also allows you to reuse existing target configurations and link them to specific projects.

Configuring a Project

12. The project can be configured to create code and run in either flash or RAM. You may select either of the two, however for lab experiments we will use RAM configuration most of the time and move to the FLASH configuration for production. As shown in Figure 19, right-click on an individual project and select Active Build Configuration-> F2837x_RAM configuration.

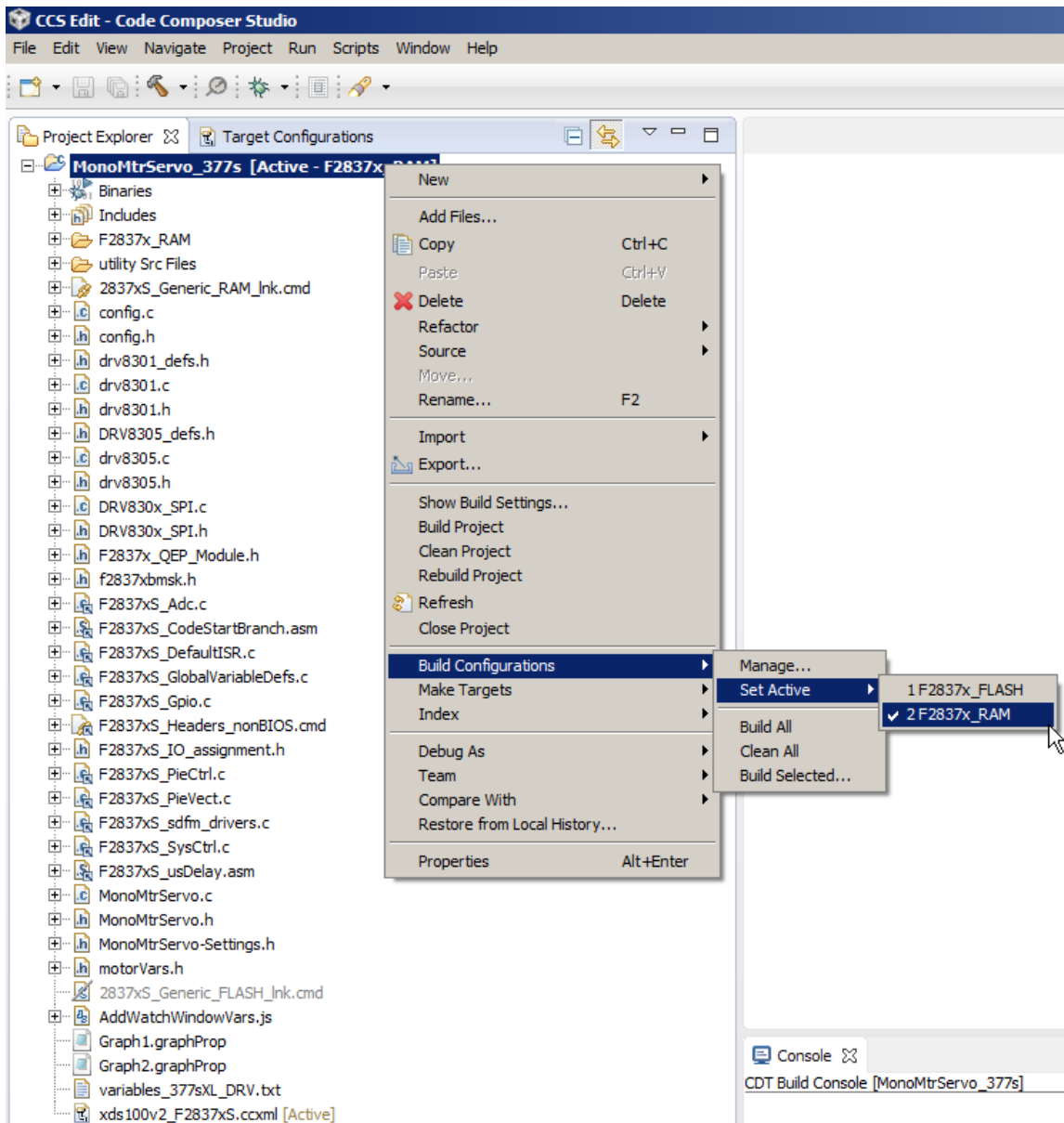


Figure 19 Selecting the F2837x_RAM configuration

Build and Load the Project

13. The TI motor control software is provided with incremental builds where different components / macro blocks of the system are pieced together one by one to form the entire system. This helps in step by step debug and understanding of the system. From the CCS Edit Perspective, open the file [Project-Name]-Settings.h and make sure that BUILDLEVEL is set to LEVEL1. Also in this file, indicate the DRV kit that will be used with the launch pad, by setting




MOTOR1_DRV to DRV8301 or DRV8305 and save this file. After testing build 1, the variable BUILDLEVEL will need to be redefined to move on to build 2, and so on until all builds are complete.

14. Open the [Project-Name].c file and go to the function BuildLevel1(). Locate the following piece of code in incremental build 1 and confirm that the Datalog buffers are pointing to the right variables. These Datalog buffers are large arrays that contain value-triggered data that can then be displayed to a graph. Note that in other incremental builds different variables may be put into this buffer to be graphed. Following is an example where the datalog are pointed to the space vector generator module.

```
DlogCh1=rg1.Out;  
DlogCh2=svgen1.Ta;  
DlogCh3=svgen1.Tb;  
DlogCh4=svgen1.Tc;
```

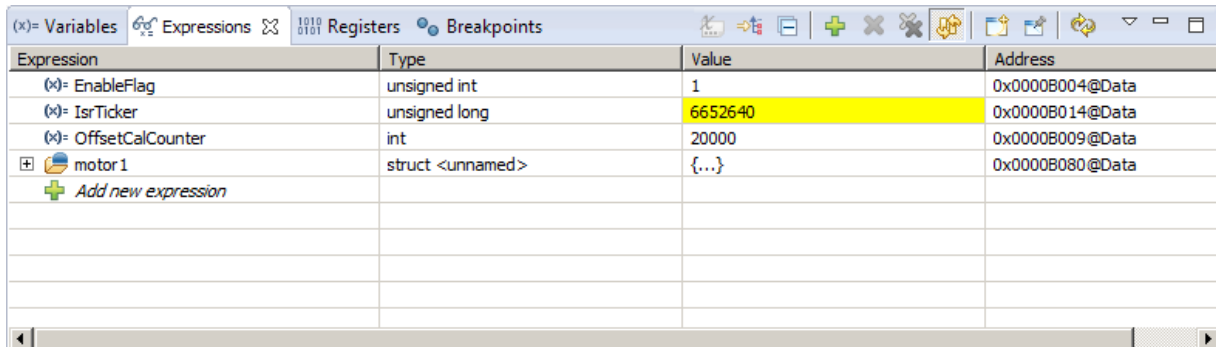
15. Now Right Click on the Project Name and click on “Rebuild Project” and watch the Console window. Any errors in the project will be displayed, which needs to be fixed. There may be some warning messages about certain functions or variables not being used. Such warning messages may be ignored, as they may be used in another build level.

Connecting the hardware to computer

16. Remove jumpers JP1 and JP2 from launch pad LAUNCHXL-F28377S, and mount booster pack BOOSTXL-DRV830x on launch pad headers J1-J4. DO NOT connect motor right now. Power the booster pack with appropriate input dc voltage, 24V for DRV8301 and 48V for DRV8305. This will glow various LEDs on both booster pack and launch pad. Now connect the launch pad to computer through an USB cable. This will light some LEDs on the emulator section of launch pad, indicating that the emulator is on.
17. Continuing from step 15, on successful completion of the build, click the  “Debug” button, located in the top-left side of the screen.
18. The IDE will now connect to the target, load the output file into the device and change to the Debug perspective.
19. Click “Tools->Debugger Options->Program / Memory Load Options”. You can enable the debugger to reset the processor each time it reloads program by checking “Reset the target on program load or restart” and click “Remember My Settings” to make this setting permanent.
20. Now click on the “Enable silicon real-time mode” button  which also auto selects “Enable polite real-time mode” button . This will allow the user to edit and view variables in real-time. Do not reset the CPU without disabling these real time options!
21. A message box *may* appear. If so, select YES to enable debug events. This will set bit 1 (DGBM bit) of status register 1 (ST1) to a “0”. The DGBM is the debug enable mask bit. When the DGBM bit is set to “0”, memory and register values can be passed to the host processor for updating the debugger windows.

Setup Expressions Window & Graphs

Click: View → Expressions on the menu bar to open an *Expressions window* to view the variables being used in the project. Add variables to the expressions window as shown below. It uses the number format associated with variables during declaration. You can select a desired number format for the variable by right clicking on it and choosing. Figure below shows a typical expressions window.

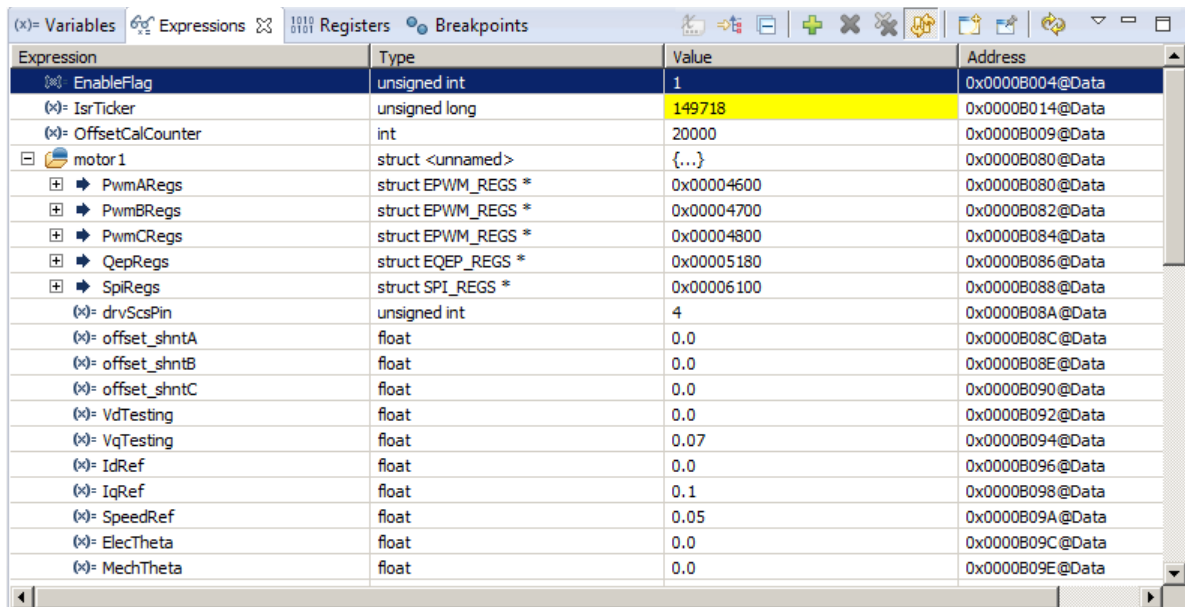


Expression	Type	Value	Address
(*)= EnableFlag	unsigned int	1	0x0000B004@Data
(*)= IsrTicker	unsigned long	6652640	0x0000B014@Data
(*)= OffsetCalCounter	int	20000	0x0000B009@Data
+ motor1	struct <unnamed>	{...}	0x0000B080@Data
+ Add new expression			

Figure 20 Configuring the Expressions Window


Alternately, a group of variables can be imported into the Expressions window, by right clicking within Expressions Window and clicking Import, and browse to the .txt file containing these variables. Here, browse to the root directory of the project and pick 'variables_377sXL_DRV.txt' and click OK to import the variables shown in Figure 20.

The structure variable 'motor1' has references to all peripherals and variables that are related to controlling the motor. By expanding this variable, the user can see them all and edit as needed.




Expression	Type	Value	Address
(*)= EnableFlag	unsigned int	1	0x0000B004@Data
(*)= IsrTicker	unsigned long	149718	0x0000B014@Data
(*)= OffsetCalCounter	int	20000	0x0000B009@Data
+ motor1	struct <unnamed>	{...}	0x0000B080@Data
+ PwmARegs	struct EPWM_REGS *	0x00004600	0x0000B080@Data
+ PwmBRegs	struct EPWM_REGS *	0x00004700	0x0000B082@Data
+ PwmCRegs	struct EPWM_REGS *	0x00004800	0x0000B084@Data
+ QepRegs	struct EQEP_REGS *	0x00005180	0x0000B086@Data
+ SpiRegs	struct SPI_REGS *	0x00006100	0x0000B088@Data
(*)= drvScsPin	unsigned int	4	0x0000B08A@Data
(*)= offset_shntA	float	0.0	0x0000B08C@Data
(*)= offset_shntB	float	0.0	0x0000B08E@Data
(*)= offset_shntC	float	0.0	0x0000B090@Data
(*)= VdTesting	float	0.0	0x0000B092@Data
(*)= VqTesting	float	0.07	0x0000B094@Data
(*)= IdRef	float	0.0	0x0000B096@Data
(*)= IqRef	float	0.1	0x0000B098@Data
(*)= SpeedRef	float	0.05	0x0000B09A@Data
(*)= ElecTheta	float	0.0	0x0000B09C@Data
(*)= MechTheta	float	0.0	0x0000B09E@Data

Figure 21 Variables within structure 'motor1'

22. Click on the Continuous Refresh button  in the expressions window. This enables the window to run with real-time mode. By clicking the down arrow in this expressions window, you may select "Customize Continuous Refresh Interval" and edit the refresh rate of the expressions window. Note that choosing too fast an interval may affect performance.

23. The datalog buffers point to different system variables depending on the build level. They provide a means to visually inspect the variables and judge system performance. Open and setup time graph windows to plot the data log buffers as shown below. Alternatively, the user can import graph configurations files in the project folder by clicking: Tools -> Graph -> DualTime... and select import and browse to the following location

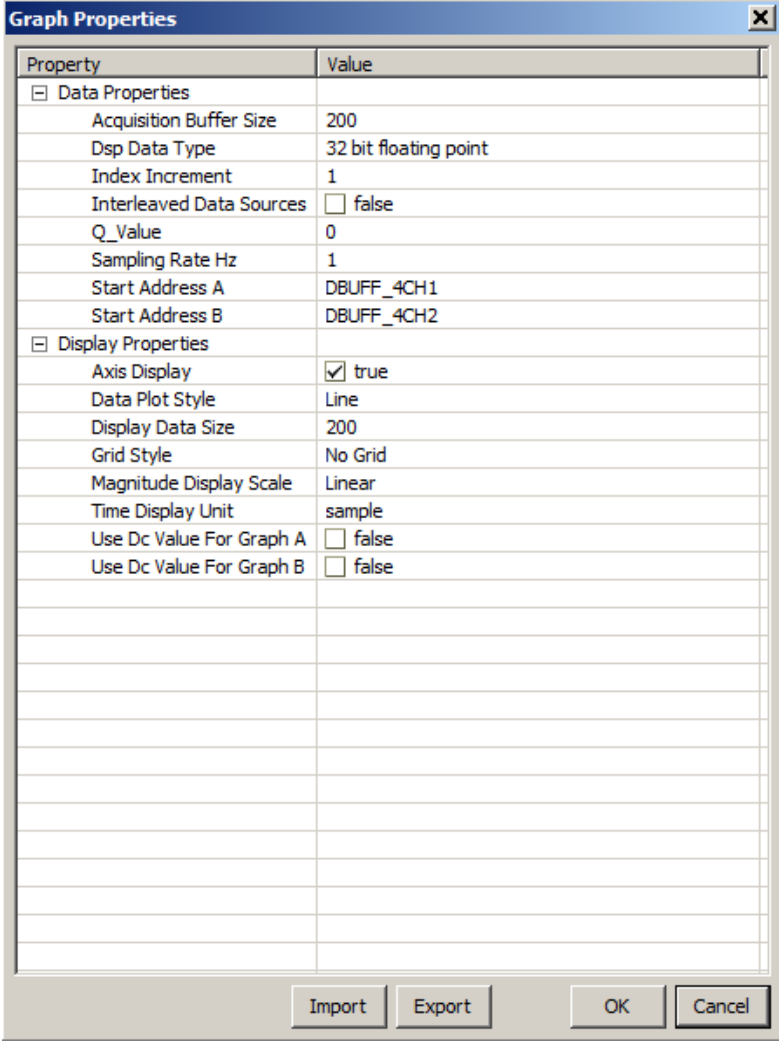
C:\TI\controlSUITE\development_kits\TIDM-SERVO-LAUNCHXS\MonoMtrServo_377s

and select Graph1.graphProp, the Graph Properties window should now look like the Figure 22. Hit OK, this should add the Graphs to your debug perspective. Click on Continuous Refresh button  on the top left corner of the graph tab.

Note: If a second graph window is used, you could import Graph2.prop, the start Addresses for this should be DBUFF_4CH3 and DBUFF_4CH4.

Note: The default dlog.prescaler is set to 5 which will allow the dlog function to only log one out of every five samples.

Note: The default dlog.trig_value should be set to the right value to generate trigger for the plot as in oscilloscopes.






The image shows a 'Graph Properties' dialog box with a table of settings. The table has two columns: 'Property' and 'Value'. The settings are organized into two sections: 'Data Properties' and 'Display Properties'. The 'Data Properties' section includes settings for Acquisition Buffer Size (200), Dsp Data Type (32 bit floating point), Index Increment (1), Interleaved Data Sources (false), Q_Value (0), Sampling Rate Hz (1), Start Address A (DBUFF_4CH1), and Start Address B (DBUFF_4CH2). The 'Display Properties' section includes settings for Axis Display (true), Data Plot Style (Line), Display Data Size (200), Grid Style (No Grid), Magnitude Display Scale (Linear), Time Display Unit (sample), Use Dc Value For Graph A (false), and Use Dc Value For Graph B (false). At the bottom of the dialog are buttons for 'Import', 'Export', 'OK', and 'Cancel'.

Property	Value
Data Properties	
Acquisition Buffer Size	200
Dsp Data Type	32 bit floating point
Index Increment	1
Interleaved Data Sources	<input type="checkbox"/> false
Q_Value	0
Sampling Rate Hz	1
Start Address A	DBUFF_4CH1
Start Address B	DBUFF_4CH2
Display Properties	
Axis Display	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true
Data Plot Style	Line
Display Data Size	200
Grid Style	No Grid
Magnitude Display Scale	Linear
Time Display Unit	sample
Use Dc Value For Graph A	<input type="checkbox"/> false
Use Dc Value For Graph B	<input type="checkbox"/> false

Figure 22 Graph window settings

Run the Code

24. Run the code by pressing Run Button  in the Debug Tab.
25. In the Expressions window, set the variable 'EnableFlag' to 1.
26. The project should now run, and the values in the graphs and expressions window should continuously update. Below are some screen captures of typical CCS perspectives while using this project. You may want to resize the windows according to your preference. At this time, details of variables and graph are not discussed as they will be discussed in later sections
27. Once complete, turn off Real Time mode, then reset the processor  (Run->Reset->CPU Reset) and then terminate the debug session by clicking  (Run->Terminate). This will halt the program and disconnect Code Composer from the MCU.

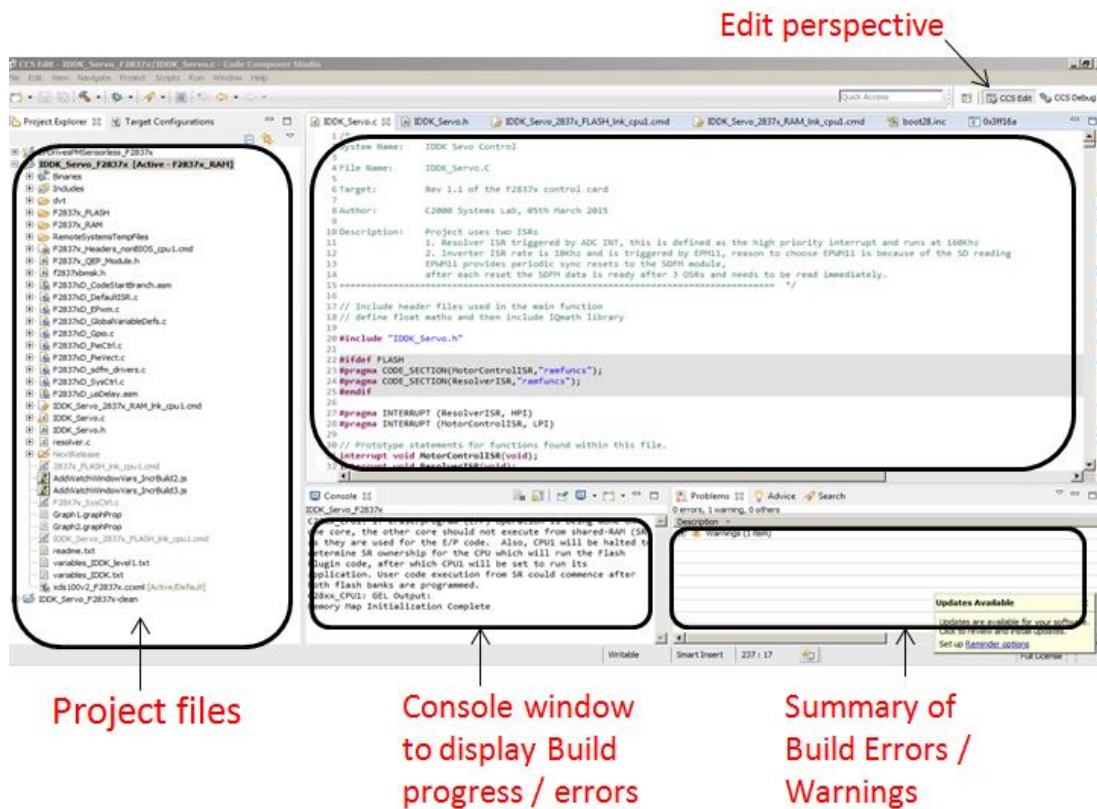


Figure 23 CCS IDE showing Edit Perspective

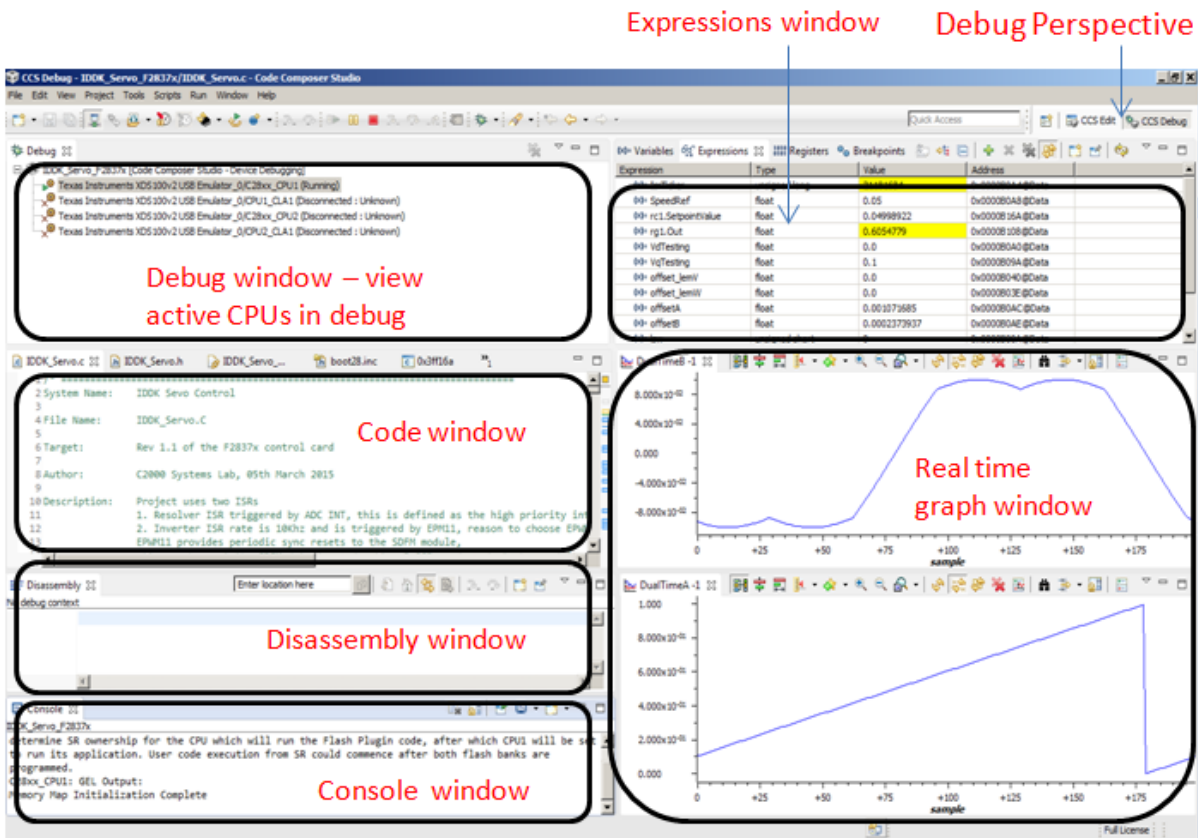




Figure 24 CCS IDE showing Debug Perspective

Next Steps

28. It is not necessary to terminate the debug session each time the user changes or runs the code again. Instead the following procedure can be followed. After rebuilding the project, (Run->Reset->CPU Reset) , (Run->Restart) , and enable real time options. Once complete, disable real time options, and reset CPU. Terminate the project if the target device or the configuration is changed (Ram to Flash or Flash to Ram) and prior to shutting down CCS.
29. The header file 'MonoMtrServo-settings.h' in the CCS Edit Perspective has macro definitions for DRV_GAIN and PWM_FREQUENCY. The user can change these parameters as needed after thinking through the impact of such change.
30. Now the user can proceed to experiment various build levels in detail.

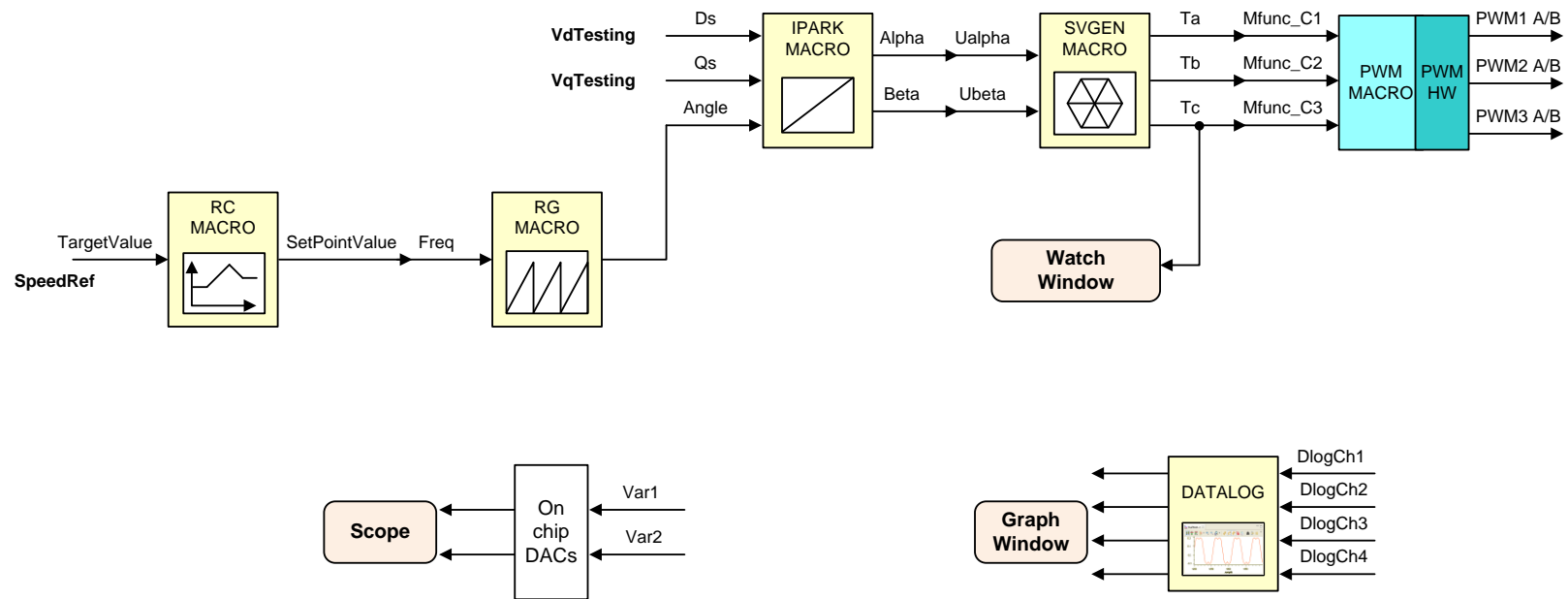
Incremental System Build

The system is gradually built up in order for the final system can be confidently operated. Four phases of the incremental system build are designed to verify the major software modules used in the system. Most modules are written as software MACROs, and the remaining are written as callable functions. Table 1 summarizes the modules testing and using in each incremental system build.

Software Module	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
RC_MACRO	√√	√	√	√	√
RG_MACRO	√√	√	√	√	√
IPARK_MACRO	√√	√	√	√	√
SVGEN_MACRO	√√	√	√	√	√
PWM_MACRO	√√	√	√	√	√
CLARKE_MACRO		√√	√	√	√
PARK_MACRO		√√	√	√	√
CurrentSensorSuite()		√√	√	√	√
PosEncoderSuite()		√√	√	√	√
SPEED_FR_MACRO		√√	√	√	√
PI_MACRO (IQ)			√√	√	√
PI_MACRO (ID)			√√	√	√
PID_MACRO (SPD)				√√	√
PI_POS_MACRO (POS)					√√
Note: the symbol √ means this module is using and the symbol √√ means this module is testing in this phase.					

Table 2 Testing modules in each incremental system build

Level 1 - Incremental System Build Block Diagram



Level 1 verifies the target independent modules, duty cycles and PWM updates. The motor is disconnected at this level.

Level 1 Incremental Build

The block diagram of the system built in BUILDLEVEL 1 is shown in the previous page. At this step keep the motor disconnected. This section describes the steps for a “minimum” system check-out which confirms operation of system interrupt, the peripheral & target independent I_PARK_MACRO (inverse park transformation) and SVGEN_MACRO (space vector generator) modules and the peripheral dependent PWM_MACRO (PWM initializations and update) modules. Open MonoMtrServo-Settings.h and select level 1 incremental build option by setting the BUILDLEVEL to LEVEL1 (#define BUILDLEVEL LEVEL1). Now Right Click on the project name and click Rebuild Project. Once the build is complete click on debug button, reset CPU, restart, enable real time mode and run. If not already done, add variables to the expressions window by ‘Right Clicking’ within the Expressions Window and ‘Importing’ the file ‘variables_377sXL_DRV.txt’ from root directory. Set “EnableFlag” to 1 in the expressions window. The variable named “IsrTicker” will incrementally increase as seen in expressions window confirming that the interrupt is working properly.

In the software, the key variables within the structure of ‘motor1’ to be adjusted are summarized below.

- SpeedRef : for changing the rotor speed in per-unit.
- VdTesting : for changing the d-qxis voltage in per-unit.
- VqTesting : for changing the q-axis voltage in per-unit.

Level 1A (SVGEN_MACRO Test)

The SpeedRef value is specified to the RG_MACRO module via RC_MACRO module. The IPARK_MACRO module is generating the outputs to the SVGEN_MACRO module. Three outputs from SVGEN_MACRO module are monitored via the graph window as shown in Figure 25 where Ta, Tb, and Tc waveform are 120° apart from each other. Specifically, Tb lags Ta by 120° and Tc leads Ta by 120°. Check the PWM test points on the board to observe PWM pulses (PWM-1H to 3H and PWM-1L to 3L) and make sure that the PWM module is running properly.

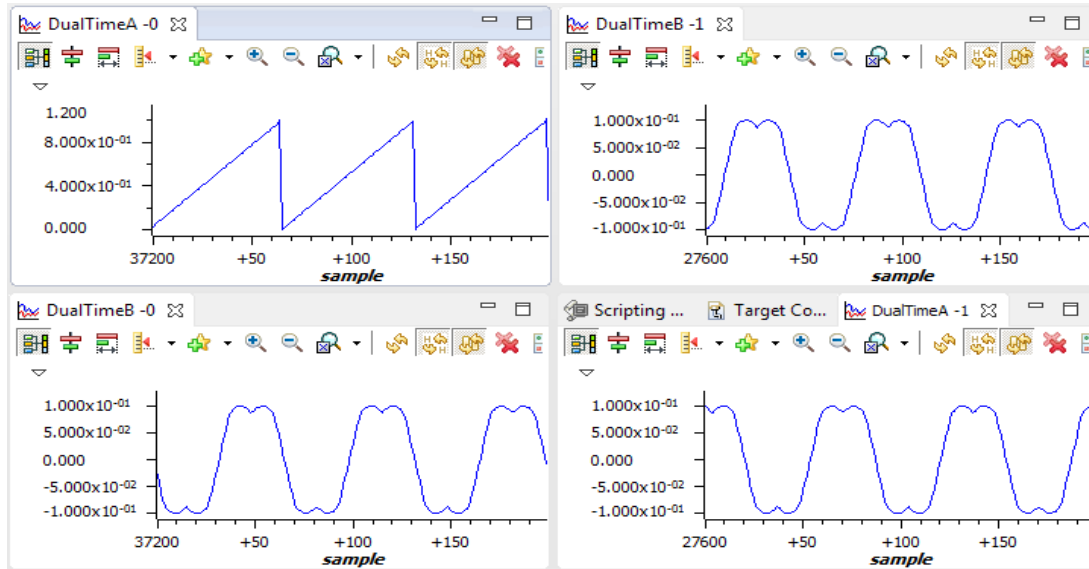



Figure 25 Output of SVGEN, Ta, Tb, Tc and Tb-Tc waveforms

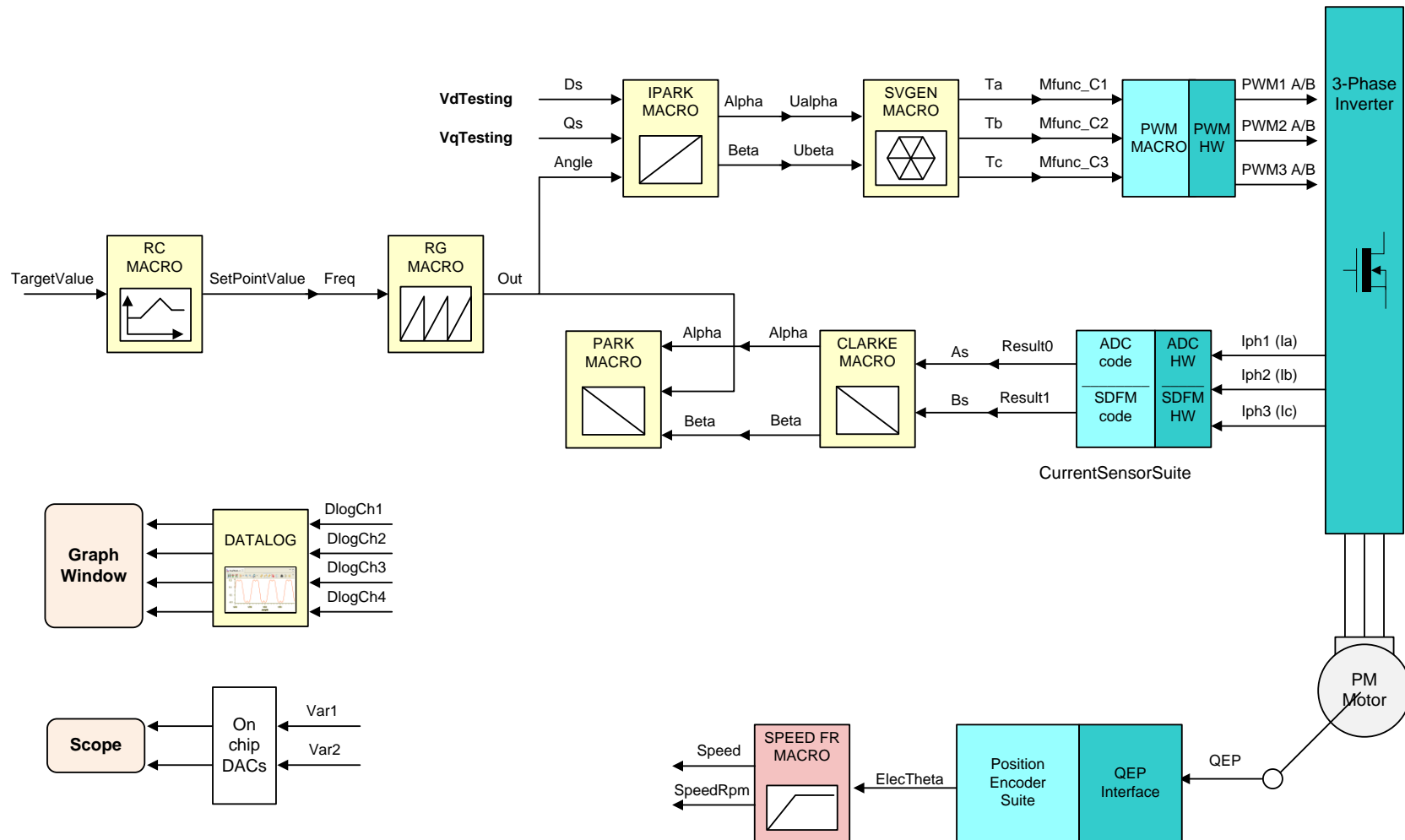
Level 1B (PWM_MACRO and INVERTER Test)

After verifying SVGEN_MACRO module in Level 1a, the PWM_MACRO software module and the 3-phase inverter hardware are tested by looking at the low pass filter outputs. Check VA-FB / VSENA, VB-FB / VSENB and VC-FB / VSENC test points using an oscilloscope. If you observe waveforms similar to what is shown in Level 1A, it ensures that the inverter is working properly.



After verifying this, take the controller out of real time mode (disable), reset the processor . Note that after each test, this step needs to be repeated for safety purposes, otherwise an improper shutdown might halt the PWMs at certain states where the inverter can draw high currents, hence caution need to be taken while doing these experiments

Level 2 - Incremental System Build Block Diagram



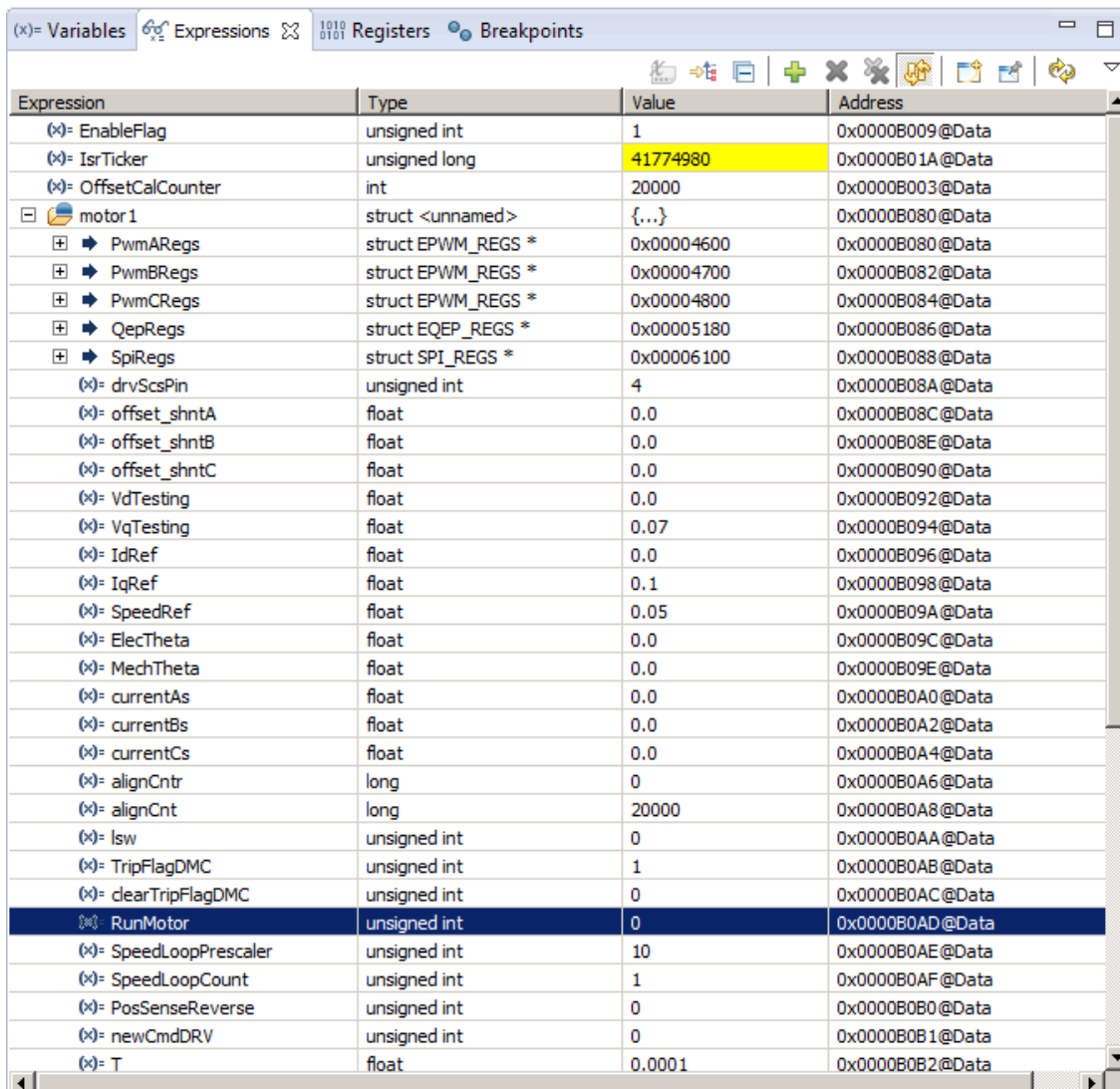
Level 2 verifies the ADCs, offset compensation, SDFM, clarke / park transformations and position sensor interfaces.

Level 2 Incremental Build

The block diagram of the system built in BUILDLEVEL 2 is shown in the previous page. In this section, some more blocks are added to level 1 and tested. Assuming BUILD 1 is completed successfully, this section verifies the over current protection limits of the inverter, analog-to-digital conversion, Clarke / Park transformations. In this Build, the motor is run in open loop to verify current sensing (SHUNT) and position sensing (QEP) used in the set up.

Turn off the power to BOOSTXL-DRV830x kit. The motor can now be connected to the DRV kit since the PWM signals are successfully proven through level 1 incremental build. Connect the QEP connector from motor to QEP-B header on launch pad. If you are using Teknic motor M-2310S-LN-04K, then its QEP connector is J4 and the arrow mark on the connector label should align with pin 1 of QEP-B header while mounting. Note that the open loop experiment is meant to test the various feedback modules. Therefore running motor under load or at various operating points is not recommended.

Turn on the power to the DRV kit. Open MonoMtrServo-Settings.h and select level 2 incremental build option by setting the **BUILDLEVEL to LEVEL2** (#define BUILDLEVEL LEVEL2). Now Right Click on the project name and click Rebuild Project. Once the build is complete click on debug button, reset CPU, restart, enable real time mode and run.



The screenshot shows the 'Registers' window in TI Studio, displaying a list of variables and their current values. The window has tabs for 'Variables', 'Expressions', 'Registers', and 'Breakpoints'. The 'Registers' tab is active, showing a table with columns for 'Expression', 'Type', 'Value', and 'Address'. The table lists various motor control parameters, including flags, counters, motor structure, PWM registers, QEP registers, SPI registers, and various float variables for testing and control. The 'RunMotor' variable is highlighted in blue, indicating it is the current register being viewed.

Expression	Type	Value	Address
(x)= EnableFlag	unsigned int	1	0x0000B009@Data
(x)= IsrTicker	unsigned long	41774980	0x0000B01A@Data
(x)= OffsetCalCounter	int	20000	0x0000B003@Data
motor1	struct <unnamed>	{...}	0x0000B080@Data
PwmARegs	struct EPWM_REGS *	0x00004600	0x0000B080@Data
PwmBRegs	struct EPWM_REGS *	0x00004700	0x0000B082@Data
PwmCRegs	struct EPWM_REGS *	0x00004800	0x0000B084@Data
QepRegs	struct EQEP_REGS *	0x00005180	0x0000B086@Data
SpiRegs	struct SPI_REGS *	0x00006100	0x0000B088@Data
(x)= drvScsPin	unsigned int	4	0x0000B08A@Data
(x)= offset_shntA	float	0.0	0x0000B08C@Data
(x)= offset_shntB	float	0.0	0x0000B08E@Data
(x)= offset_shntC	float	0.0	0x0000B090@Data
(x)= VdTesting	float	0.0	0x0000B092@Data
(x)= VqTesting	float	0.07	0x0000B094@Data
(x)= IdRef	float	0.0	0x0000B096@Data
(x)= IqRef	float	0.1	0x0000B098@Data
(x)= SpeedRef	float	0.05	0x0000B09A@Data
(x)= ElecTheta	float	0.0	0x0000B09C@Data
(x)= MechTheta	float	0.0	0x0000B09E@Data
(x)= currentAs	float	0.0	0x0000B0A0@Data
(x)= currentBs	float	0.0	0x0000B0A2@Data
(x)= currentCs	float	0.0	0x0000B0A4@Data
(x)= alignCntr	long	0	0x0000B0A6@Data
(x)= alignCnt	long	20000	0x0000B0A8@Data
(x)= lsw	unsigned int	0	0x0000B0AA@Data
(x)= TripFlagDMC	unsigned int	1	0x0000B0AB@Data
(x)= clearTripFlagDMC	unsigned int	0	0x0000B0AC@Data
RunMotor	unsigned int	0	0x0000B0AD@Data
(x)= SpeedLoopPrescaler	unsigned int	10	0x0000B0AE@Data
(x)= SpeedLoopCount	unsigned int	1	0x0000B0AF@Data
(x)= PosSenseReverse	unsigned int	0	0x0000B0B0@Data
(x)= newCmdDRV	unsigned int	0	0x0000B0B1@Data
(x)= T	float	0.0001	0x0000B0B2@Data

Figure 26 Expressions window for build level 2

Set “EnableFlag” to 1 in the expressions window. The variable “IsrTicker” will incrementally increase as seen in Expression window which confirms that the interrupt is working properly.

In the software, the key variables within the structure of ‘motor1’ to be adjusted are summarized below.

- RunMotor : Set to 1 / 0 to start and stop motor
- SpeedRef : for changing the rotor speed in per-unit.
- VdTesting : for changing the d-qxis voltage in per-unit.
- VqTesting : for changing the q-axis voltage in per-unit.

Now set “RunMotor” to 1 and the motor will start spinning after a few seconds. During open loop tests, VqTesting and SpeedRef should be adjusted carefully for PM motors so that the motor does not stall or vibrate.

Phase 2A – Testing the Clarke module

The three measured line currents are transformed to two phase alpha, beta currents in a stationary reference frame. The outputs of this module can be checked from graph window.

- The clark1.Alpha waveform should be same as the clark1.As waveform.
- The clark1.Alpha waveform should be leading the clark1.Beta waveform by 90° at the same magnitude.

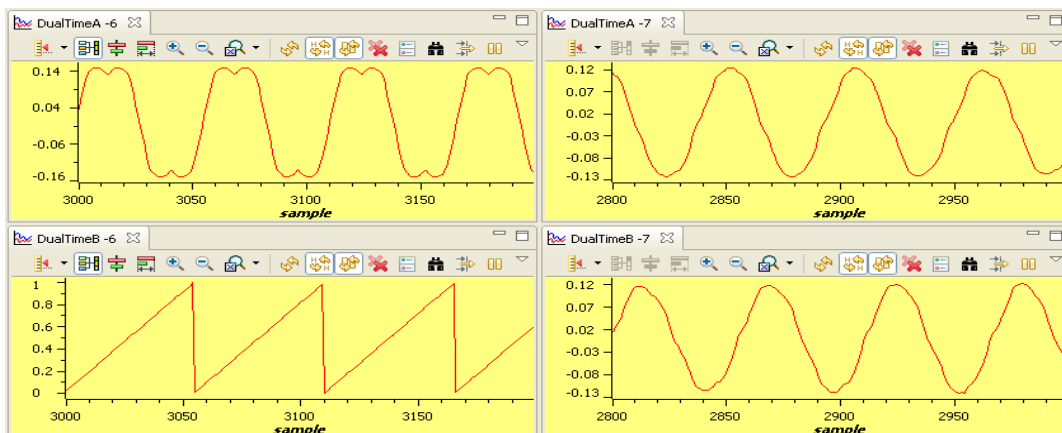


Figure 27 The waveforms of Svgen_dq1.Ta, rg1.Out, and phase A&B currents

Since the low side current measurement technique is used employing shunt resistors on inverter phase legs, the phase current waveforms sampled by ADC are composed of pulses as shown in Figure 28.

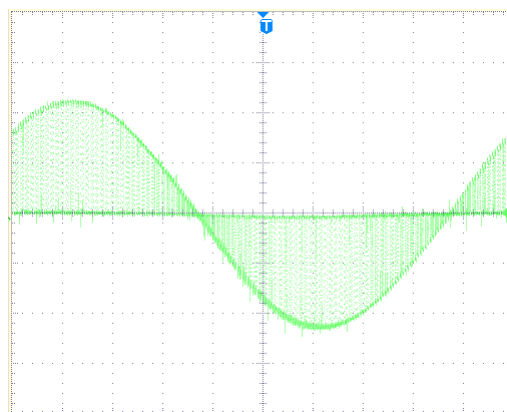


Figure 28 Amplified Phase A current

Level 2B – Adjusting PI Limits

Note that the vectorial sum of d-q PI outputs should be less than 1.0 which refers to maximum duty cycle for SVGEN macro. Another duty cycle limiting factor is the current sense through shunt resistors which depends on hardware/software implementation. Depending on the application requirements 3, 2 or a single shunt resistor can be used for current waveform reconstruction. The higher number of shunt resistors allow higher duty cycle operation and better dc bus utilization.

Run the system with default VdTesting, VqTesting and SpeedRef and gradually increase VdTesting and VqTesting values. Meanwhile, watch the current waveforms in the graph window. Keep increasing until you notice distorted current waveforms and write down the maximum allowed VdTesting and VqTesting values. Make sure that these values are consistent with expected d-q current component maximums while running the motor. After this build level, PI outputs will automatically generate the voltage reference and determine the PWM duty cycle depending on the d-q current demand, therefore set pi_id.Umax/min and pi_iq.Umax/min according to recorded VdTesting and VqTesting values respectively.

Running motor without proper PI limits can yield distorted current waveforms and unstable closed loop operations which may damage the hardware.

Bring the system to a safe stop as described at the end of build 1 by taking the controller out of real time mode and reset.

Level 2C – Position Encoder Feedback / SPEED_FR test

During all the above tests, the position encoder interface was continuously estimating position information and so no new code is needed to verify the position encoder interface. When the motor is commanded to run, it is taken through an initial alignment stage where the electrical angle and the QEP angle count are set to zero, before the rotor spins continuously. Reference position (rg1.Out) and encoder feedback angle (speed.ElectTheta) when plotted using the Graph tool should look as shown in Figure 29.

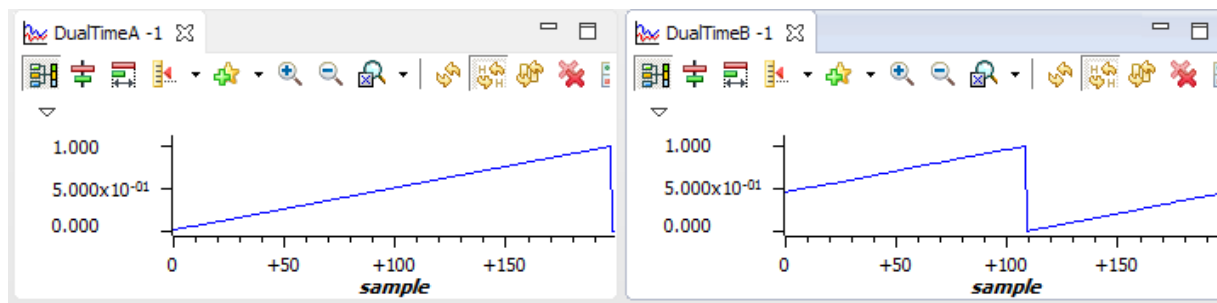


Figure 29 Scope plot of reference angle and rotor position

The waveform of channel A represents the reference position, while channel B represents the feedback position. The ripple in feedback position estimate is indicative of the fact that the motor runs with some minor speed oscillation. Because of open loop control, the rotor position and reference position may not align. However, it is important to make sure that the sense of change of estimated angle should be same as that of the reference; otherwise it indicates that the motor has a reverse sense of rotation. This can be fixed either by swapping any two wires connecting to the motor or in software by setting the flag 'motor1.PosSenseReverse' to 1.

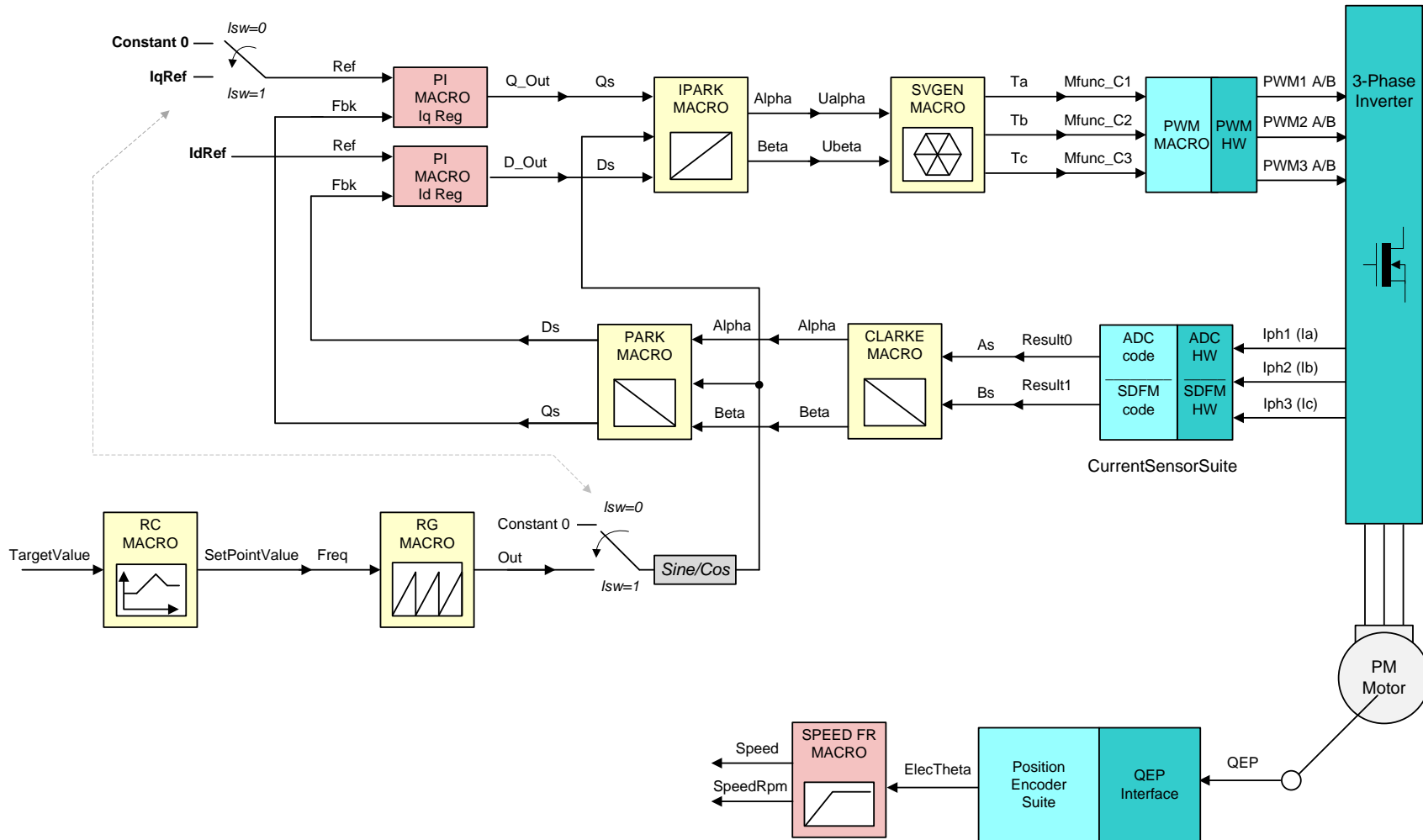
To make sure that the SPEED_MACRO works fine, change the 'motor1.SpeedRef' variable in Expressions Window and check if the estimated speed variable 'motor1.speed.Speed' follows the commanded speed. Since the motor is a PM motor, where there is no slip, the running speed will follow the commanded speed regardless of the control being open loop.

With a QEP:

- Watch out for 'Qep1.CalibratedAngle' in the Expressions window. It represents the electrical angle (or) position of rotor at the event of Index pulse. It can vary depending on starting position of rotor. When a closed loop operation is performed, it becomes important to ascertain the angular offset between electrical zero and QEP's index pulse that would reset the QEP counter to zero. The calibration angle can be formulated as follows:

$$\text{Calibration Angle} = \text{Offset Angle} \pm n \cdot \text{Line Encoder}$$

Level 3 - Incremental System Build Block Diagram



Level 3 verifies the dq-axis current regulation performed by PI modules and speed measurement modules

Level 3 Incremental Build

Assuming the previous section is completed successfully, this section verifies the dq-axis current regulation performed by PI modules. To confirm the operation of current regulation, the gains of these two PI controllers are tuned for proper operation. In this build, transformations are done based on the reference angle generated manually rather than the actual rotor position. This is to ensure that this test can be done without a big load on the motor; otherwise Iq loop testing cannot be done easily. When the motor is commanded to run, it is taken through an initial alignment stage where the electrical angle and the QEP angle count are set to zero.

Open MonoMtrServo-Settings.h and select level 3 incremental build option by setting the BUILDLEVEL to LEVEL3 (#define BUILDLEVEL LEVEL3). The user is free to pick any of the three supported CURRENT_SENSE methods. Now Right Click on the project name and click Rebuild Project. Once the build is complete click on debug button, reset CPU, restart, enable real time mode and run.

Set “EnableFlag” to 1 in the expressions window. The variable “IsrTicker” will incrementally increase as seen in Expression window which confirms that the interrupt is working properly.

In software, the key variables within the structure of ‘motor1’ to be adjusted are summarized below.

- RunMotor : Set to 1 / 0 to start and stop motor
- SpeedRef : for changing the rotor speed in per-unit.
- IdRef : for changing the d-qxis voltage in per-unit.
- IqRef : for changing the q-axis voltage in per-unit.

In this build, the motor current is dynamically regulated by PI modules.

The steps are explained as follows:

- Compile/load/run program with real time mode.
- Set SpeedRef to 0.3 pu (or another suitable value if the base speed is different), Idref to zero and Iqref to 0.05 pu (or another suitable value).
- Expand ‘motor1’ to view variables ‘pi_id.Fbk’, ‘pi_id.Kp’ and ‘pi_id.Ki’ and corresponding elements for ‘pi_iq’ to the expressions window
- Set ‘RunMotor’ flag to 1
- Check pi_id.fbk in the expressions windows with continuous refresh feature and verify if it is tracking pi_id.Ref (IdRef). If not, adjust its PI gains properly.
- Check pi_iq.fbk in the expressions windows with continuous refresh feature and verify if it is tracking pi_iq.Ref (IqRef). If not, adjust its PI gains properly.
- To confirm these two PI modules, try different values of pi_id.Ref and pi_iq.Ref or SpeedRef.
- For both PI controllers, the proportional, integral, derivative and integral correction gains may be re-tuned to have the satisfied responses.
- Bring the system to a safe stop as described at the end of build 1 by taking the controller out of real time mode and reset. Now the motor will stop.

During running this build, the current waveforms in the CCS graphs should appear as follows*:

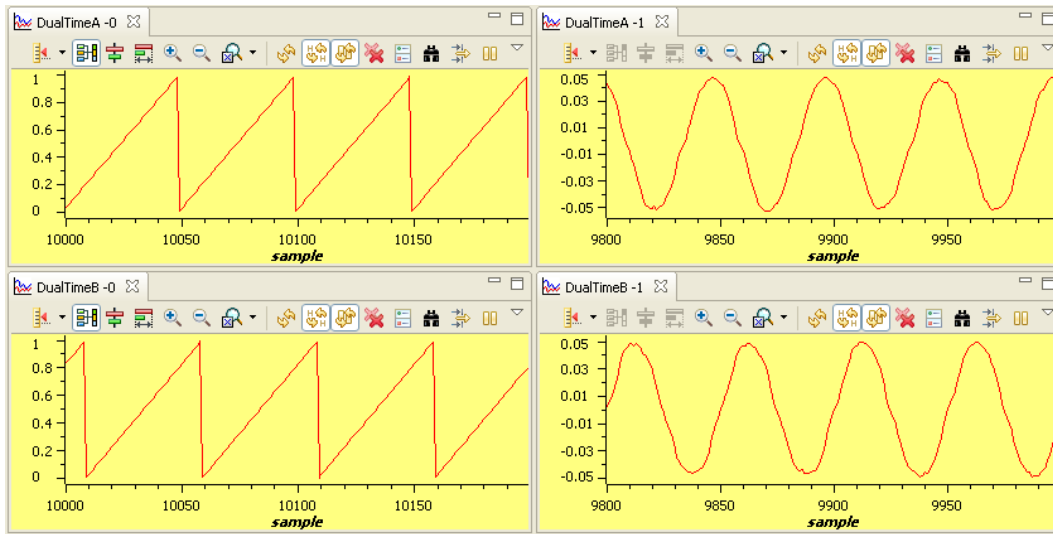
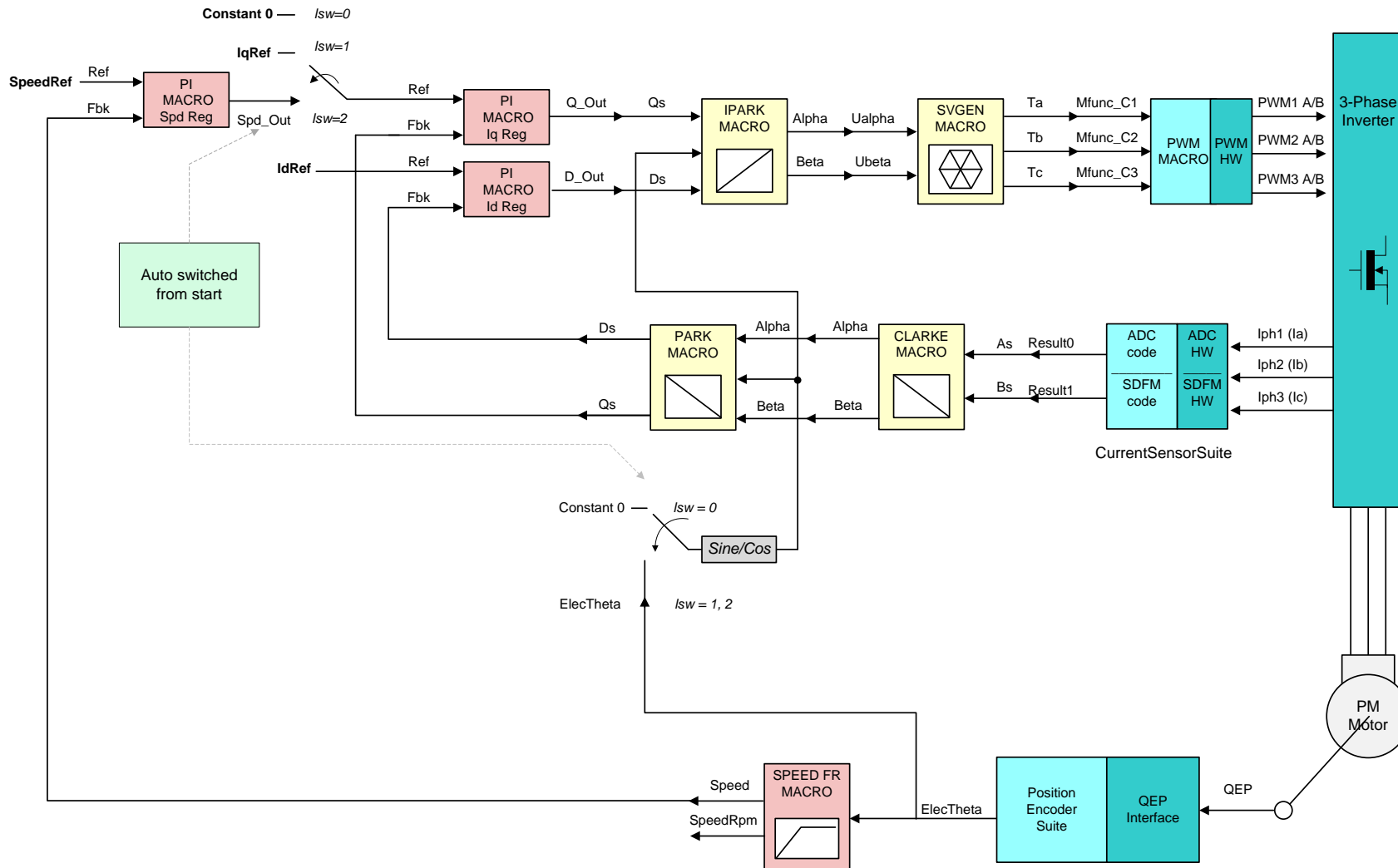


Figure 30 Measured theta, rg1.out and Phase A & B current waveforms

* Deadband = 0.83 usec, Vdcbus=300V, dlog.trig_value=100

Level 4 - Incremental System Build Block Diagram



Level 4 verifies the speed PI module and speed loop

Level 4 Incremental Build

Assuming the previous section is completed successfully; this section verifies the speed PI module and speed loop. All transformations are done based on the actual rotor position. When the motor is commanded to run, it is taken through an initial alignment stage where the electrical angle and the QEP angle count are set to zero.

Open MonoMtrServo-Settings.h and select level 4 incremental build option by setting the BUILDLEVEL to LEVEL4 (#define BUILDLEVEL LEVEL4). Now Right Click on the project name and click Rebuild Project. Once the build is complete click on debug button, reset CPU, restart, enable real time mode and run. Set "EnableFlag" to 1 in the expressions window. The variable named "IsrTicker" will incrementally increase as seen in expressions window that confirms the interrupt working properly.

In the software, the key variables of 'motor1' to be adjusted are summarized below.

- RunMotor : Set to 1 / 0 to start / stop motor
- SpeedRef : for changing the rotor speed (in per-unit).

The key steps can be explained as follows:

- Set Compile/load/run program with real time mode.
- Set SpeedRef to 0.3 pu (or another suitable value if the base speed is different).
- Set "RunMotor" to 1 to start the motor. The soft-switch variable (lsw) is auto promoted in a sequence depending on receipt of QEP index pulse.
 - lsw=0, lock the rotor of the motor
 - lsw=1, motor in run mode and waiting for first instance of QEP Index pulse
 - lsw=2, motor in run mode, QEP - first Index pulse occurred
- The motor will start running. Compare Speed with SpeedRef in the expressions windows with continuous refresh feature and verify that they are nearly the same.
- To confirm this speed PID module, try different values of SpeedRef (positive or negative). For speed PID controller, the proportional, integral, derivative and integral correction gains may be re-tuned to get the desired response.
- At very low speed range, the performance of speed response relies heavily on the fidelity of rotor position angle estimate provided by QEP encoder.
- Bring the system to a safe stop as described at the end of build 1 by taking the controller out of real time mode and reset. Now the motor will stop.

During running this build, the current waveforms in the CCS graphs should appear as follows:

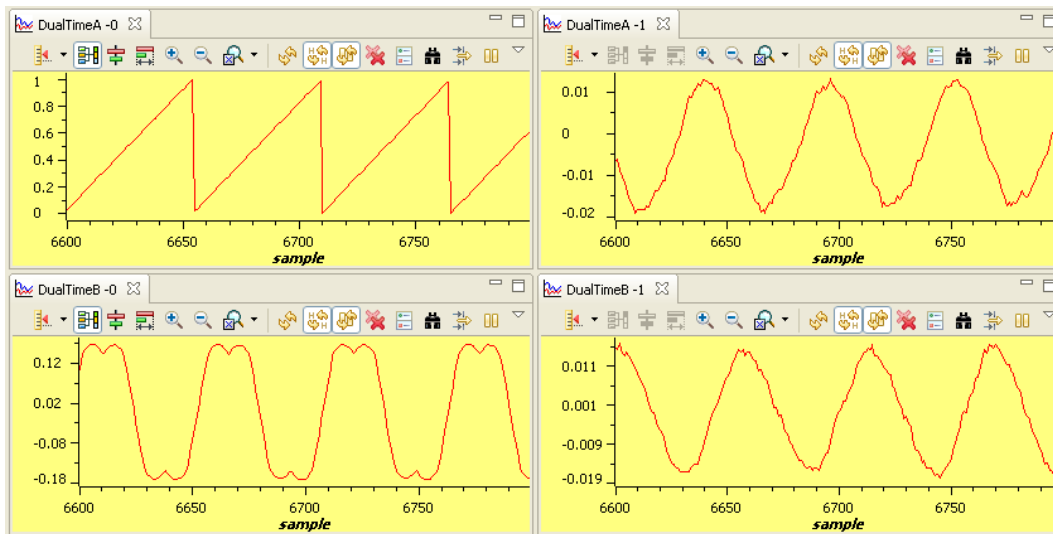


Figure 31 Measured theta, svgen duty cycle, and Phase A&B current waveforms under no-load & 0.3 pu speed

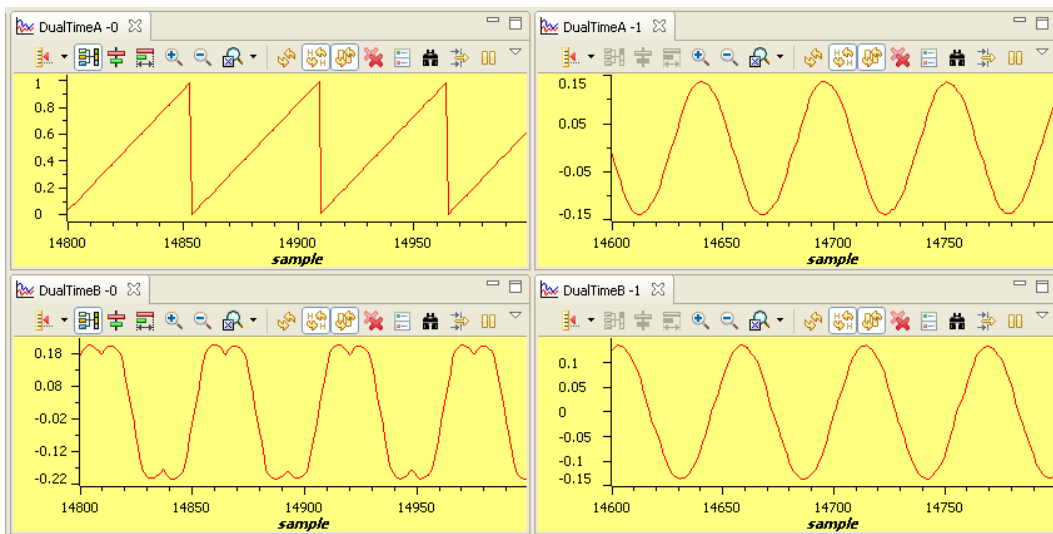


Figure 32 Measured theta, svgen duty cycle, and Phase A&B current waveforms under 0.33pu load & 0.3 pu speed

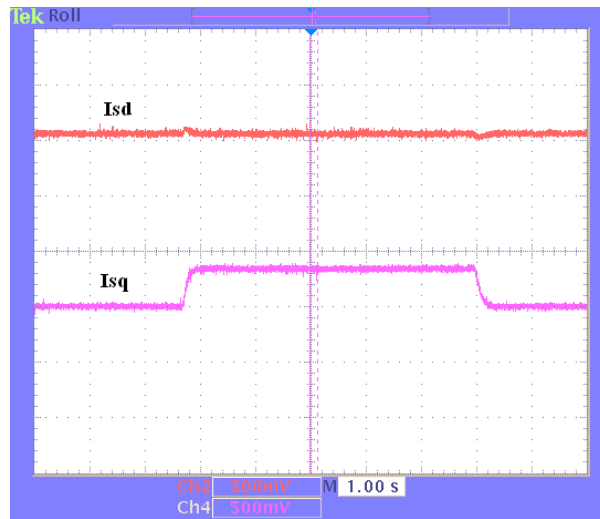
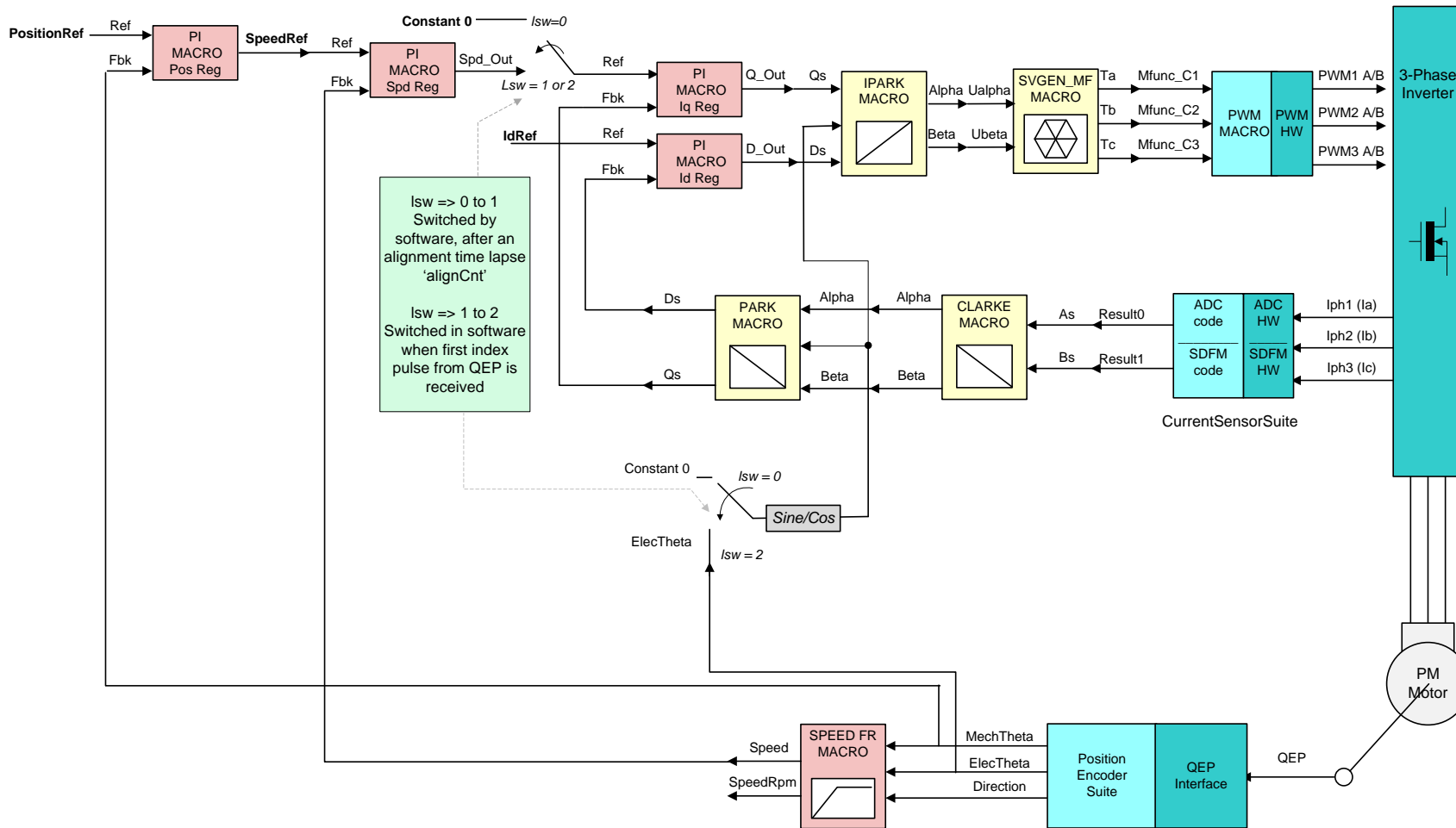


Figure 33 Flux and torque components of the stator current in the synchronous reference frame under 0.33pu step- load and 0.3 pu speed

Level 5 - Incremental System Build Block Diagram



Level 5 verifies the position PI module and position loop

Level 5 Incremental Build

This section verifies the position PI module and position loop with a QEP. For this loop to work properly, the previous section must have been completed successfully. When the motor is commanded to run, it is taken through an initial alignment stage where the electrical angle and the QEP angle count are set to zero. After ensuring a stable alignment, the rotor is spun in FOC from start.

Open MonoMtrServo-Settings.h and select level 5 incremental build option by setting the BUILDLEVEL to LEVEL5 (#define BUILDLEVEL LEVEL5). Now Right Click on the project name and click Rebuild Project. Once the build is complete click on debug button, reset CPU, restart, enable real time mode and run. Set "EnableFlag" to 1 in the expressions window. The variable named "IsrTicker" will incrementally increase as seen in expressions windows confirming that the interrupt is working properly.

Set 'RunMotor' to 1 in the Expressions window. Setting this flag will run the motor through predefined motion profiles / position settings as set by the 'refPosGen()' module. This module basically cycles the position reference through a set of values as defined in an array 'posArray'. These values represent the number of the rotations/ turns with respect to the initial alignment position. Once a certain position value as defined in the array is reached, it will pause for a while before slewing towards the next one. Hence these array values can be referred as parking positions. During transition from one parking position to the next, the rate of transition (or speed) is set by 'posSlewRate'. The number of positions in 'posArray' it will pass through before restarting again from the first value is decided by 'ptrMax'. Hence add the variables "posArray", "ptrMax" and "posSlewRate" to the expressions window.

The key steps can be explained as follows:

- Compile/load/enable real-time mode and run the program.
- Add variables 'pi_pos', 'posArray', 'ptrMax' and 'posSlewRate' to the expressions window
- Set RunMotor = 1 to run the motor. The motor should be turning to follow the commanded position (see note 1 below if the motor doesn't turn properly).
- The parking positions in 'posArray' can be changed to different values to see if the motor turns as many rotations as set.
- The number of parking positions 'ptrMax' can also be changed to set a rotation pattern.
- Position slew rate can be changed using 'posSlewRate'. This represents the angle (in pu) per sampling instant.
- The proportional and integral gains of the speed and position PI controllers may be re-tuned to get satisfactory responses. It is advised to tune the speed loop first and then the position loop.
- Bring the system to a safe stop as described at the end of build 1 by taking the controller out of real time mode and reset. Now the motor will stop.

In the scope plot shown below, position reference and position feedback are plotted. It can be seen that they are aligned with negligible lag, which may be attributed to software. If the K_p , K_i gains of the position loop controller are not chosen properly, then it may lead to oscillations in the feedback or a lagged response.



Figure 34 Scope plot of reference position to servo and feedback position

NOTE:

1. If the motor response is erratic, then the sense of turn of motor shaft and the encoder may be opposite. Swap any two phase connections to the motor or set 'motor1.PosSenseReverse' to 1 and repeat the test.
2. The position control implemented here is based on an initial aligned electrical position (= 0). If the motor has multiple pole pairs, then this alignment can leave the shaft in different mechanical positions depending on the pre start mechanical position of rotor. If mechanical position repeatability or consistency is needed, then QEP index pulse should be used to set a reference point. This may be taken as an exercise.
3. With an absolute encoder like resolver/ EnDAT/ BiSS, the above may not be an issue as the resolver gives unique angular value for each position.