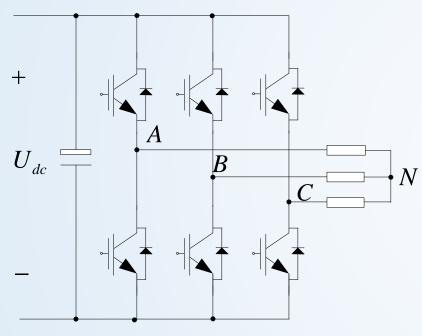
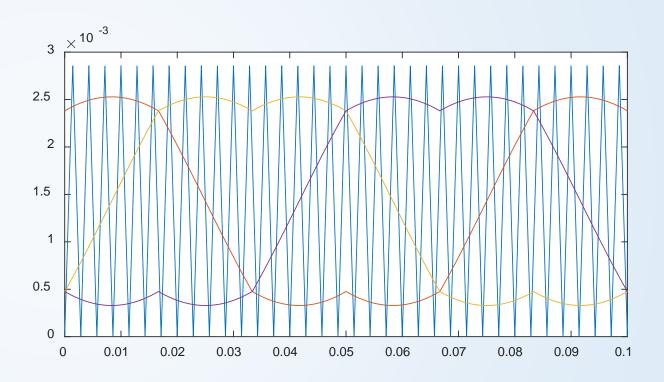


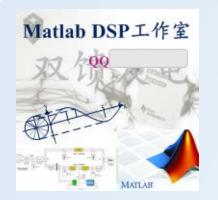
# MATLAB教学——SVPWM篇

基本原理、 $U_{dc}$ 与 $\frac{2}{3}U_{dc}$ 问题、调制度、七段式与五段式





账号: 一起学matlab建模 QQ交流群: 1059037032



## MATLAB教学——SVPWM篇(上)

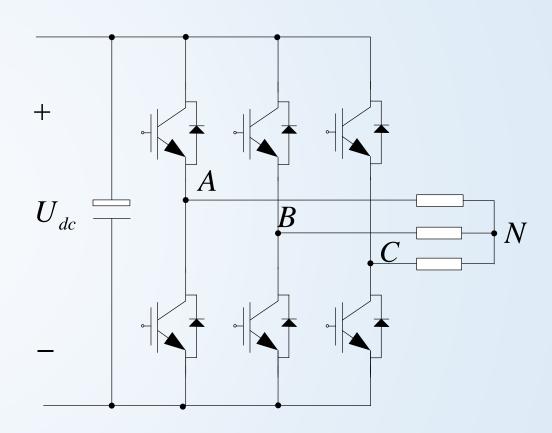
### 三相电压瞬时表达式

$$\begin{cases} u_a = U_m \cos \omega t \\ u_b = U_m \cos \left(\omega t - \frac{2}{3}\pi\right) \\ u_c = U_m \cos \left(\omega t + \frac{2}{3}\pi\right) \end{cases}$$

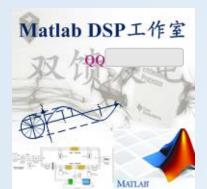


#### 合成电压空间矢量

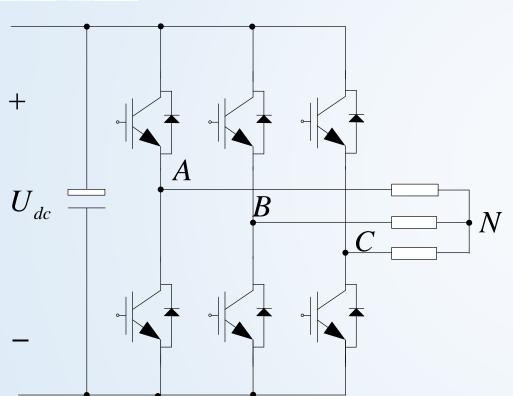
$$\vec{U}_{out} = u_a + u_b e^{j\frac{2}{3}\pi} + u_c e^{-j\frac{2}{3}\pi} = \frac{3}{2} U_m e^{j\omega t}$$



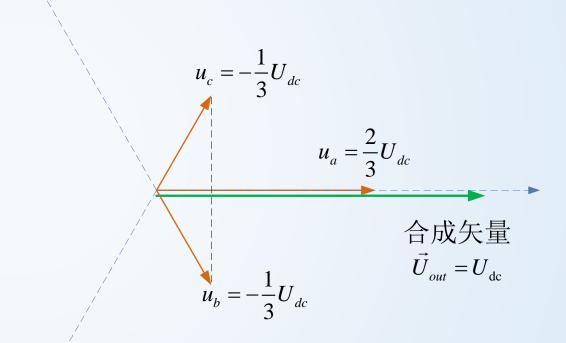
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## MATLAB教学——SVPWM篇



开关状态为100 时



有的文献写合成电压是2/3Udc,这是考虑了等幅值变换的 系数了,在α、β轴下根据秒平衡原理推导各矢量的大小。



## MATLAB教学——SVPWM篇

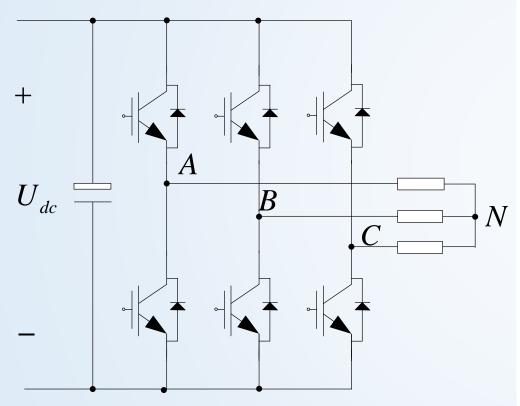


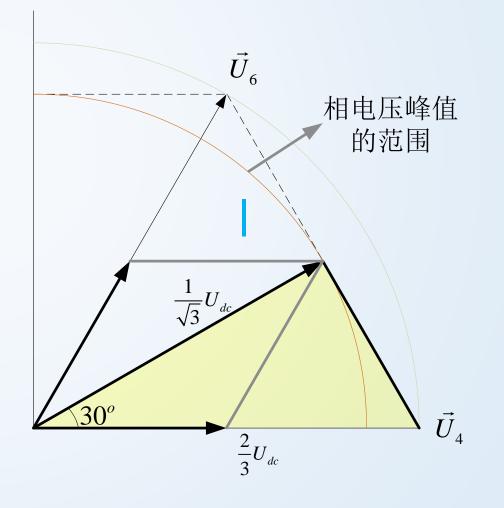
表 2-1	1 开关组态与	可电压的关系

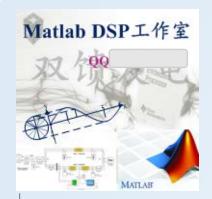
a	b	С	$V_{ m an}$	$V_{ m bn}$	$V_{ m cn}$	$V_{\mathrm{ab}}$	$V_{\mathrm{bc}}$	$V_{\rm ca}$	$U_{\scriptscriptstyle out}$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	$2U_{ m dc}/3$	-U <sub>dc</sub> /3	$-U_{ m dc}/3$	$U_{ m dc}$	0	- $U_{ m dc}$	$\frac{2}{3}U_{ m dc}$
0	1	0	-U <sub>dc</sub> /3	$2U_{ m dc}/3$	$-U_{ m dc}/3$	- $U_{ m dc}$	$U_{ m dc}$	0	$\frac{2}{3}U_{dc}e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}}$
1	1	0	$U_{ m dc}/3$	$U_{ m dc}/3$	$-2U_{ m dc}/3$	0	$U_{ m dc}$	- $U_{ m dc}$	$\frac{2}{3}U_{dc}e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}$
0	0	1	-U <sub>dc</sub> /3	-U <sub>dc</sub> /3	$2U_{ m dc}/3$	0	- $U_{ m dc}$	$U_{ m dc}$	$\frac{2}{3}U_{dc}e^{j\frac{4\pi}{3}}$
1	0	1	$U_{ m dc}/3$	$-2U_{ m dc}/3$	$U_{ m dc}/3$	$U_{ m dc}$	- $U_{ m dc}$	0	$\frac{2}{3}U_{dc}e^{j\frac{5\pi}{3}}$
0	1	1	-2 <i>U</i> <sub>dc</sub> /3	$U_{ m dc}/3$	$U_{ m dc}/3$	- $U_{ m dc}$	0	$U_{ m dc}$	$\frac{2}{3}U_{dc}e^{j\pi}$
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

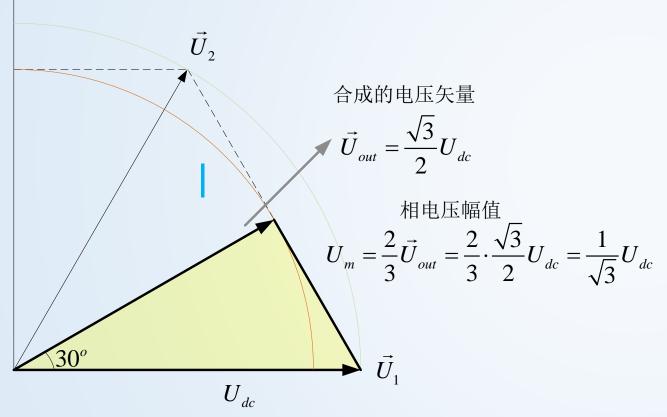
# Matlab DSP工作室 $ec{U}_2$ $\vec{U}_6 \\ (110)$ (010) $U_{ m ref}$ Ш $\vec{U}_3$ (011) (100) $(111) \vec{U}_{7}$ $(000) \vec{U}_{0}$ $\frac{2}{3}U_{dc}$ IV (101) (001) $ec{U}_{\scriptscriptstyle 5}$ $ec{U}_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$

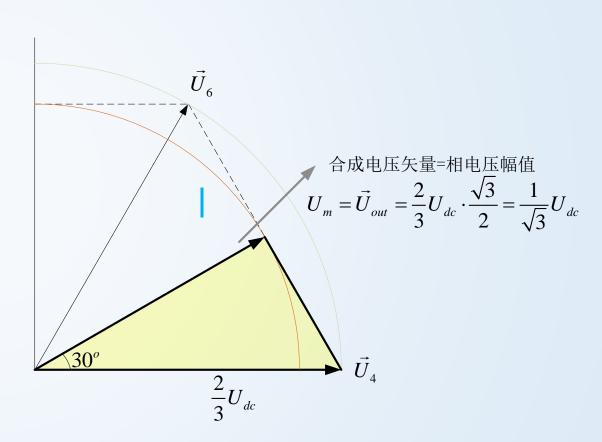
### 根据秒平衡原则可得

$$T_{pwm}\vec{U}_{out} = T_1\vec{U}_4 + T_2\vec{U}_6 + T_0(\vec{U}_0 \vec{\boxtimes} \vec{U}_7)$$
 $T_{pwm} = T_1 + T_2 + T_0$ 



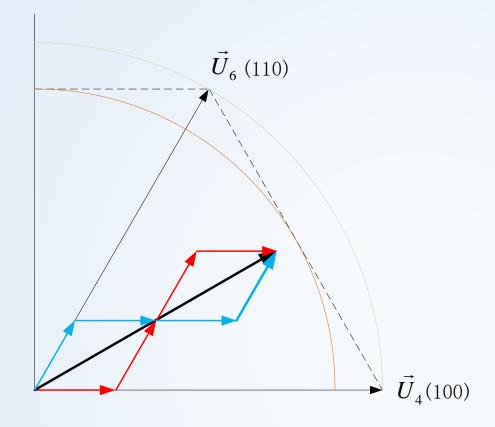






#### 调制度=线电压幅值/母线电压=1



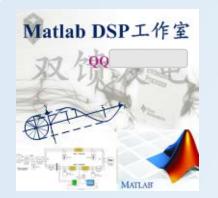


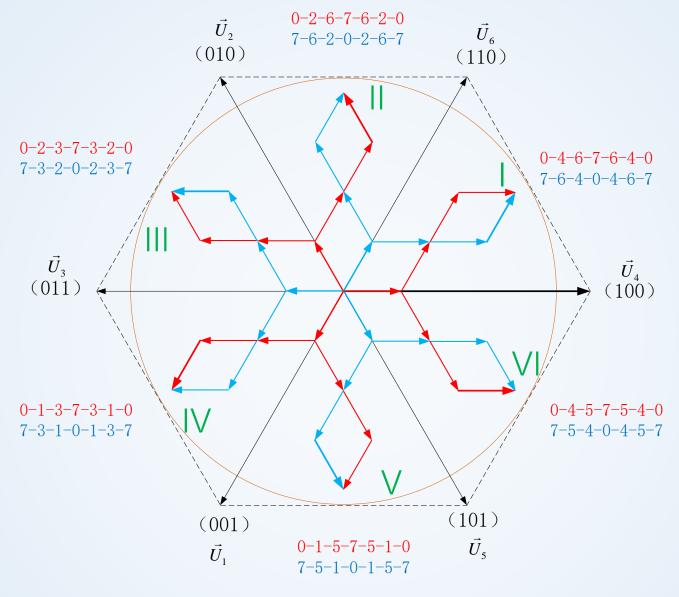
红色路径是 4-6-4

零矢量插入形式 0-4-6-7-6-4-0 (七段式) 零矢量插入形式 4-6-7-6-4 (五段式)

蓝色路径是 6-4-6

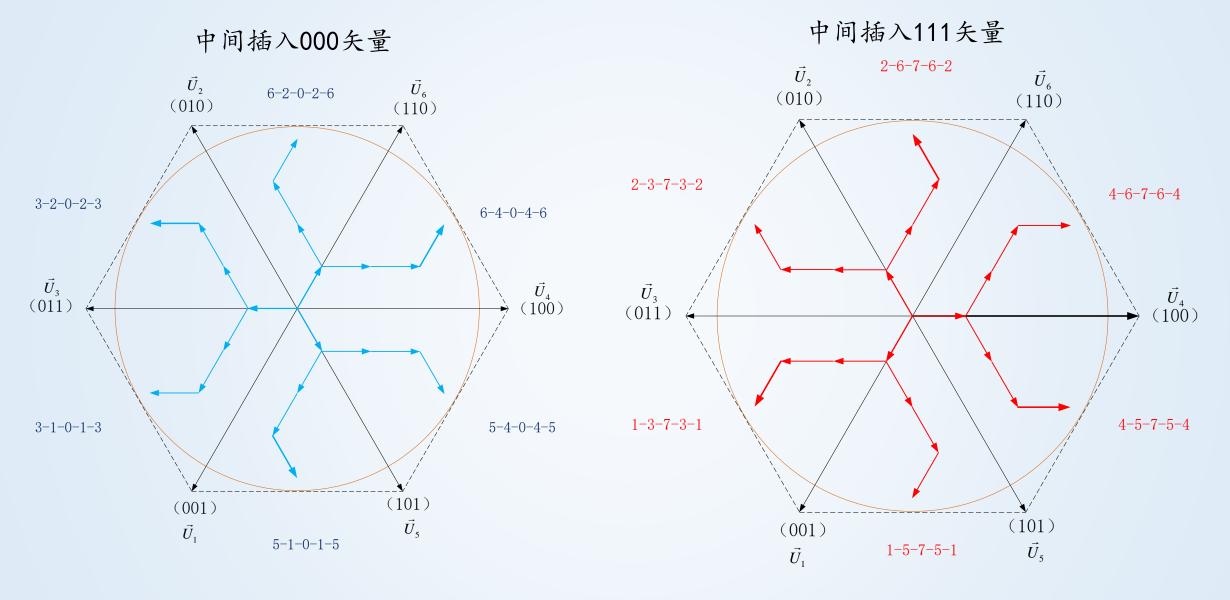
零矢量插入形式 7-6-4-0-4-6-7 (七段式) 零矢量插入形式 6-4-0-4-6 (五段式)





七段式SVPWM,由于在一个开关周期内,一个开关做了两次动作,缺点是功率器件发热量较大,优点是谐波含量低。

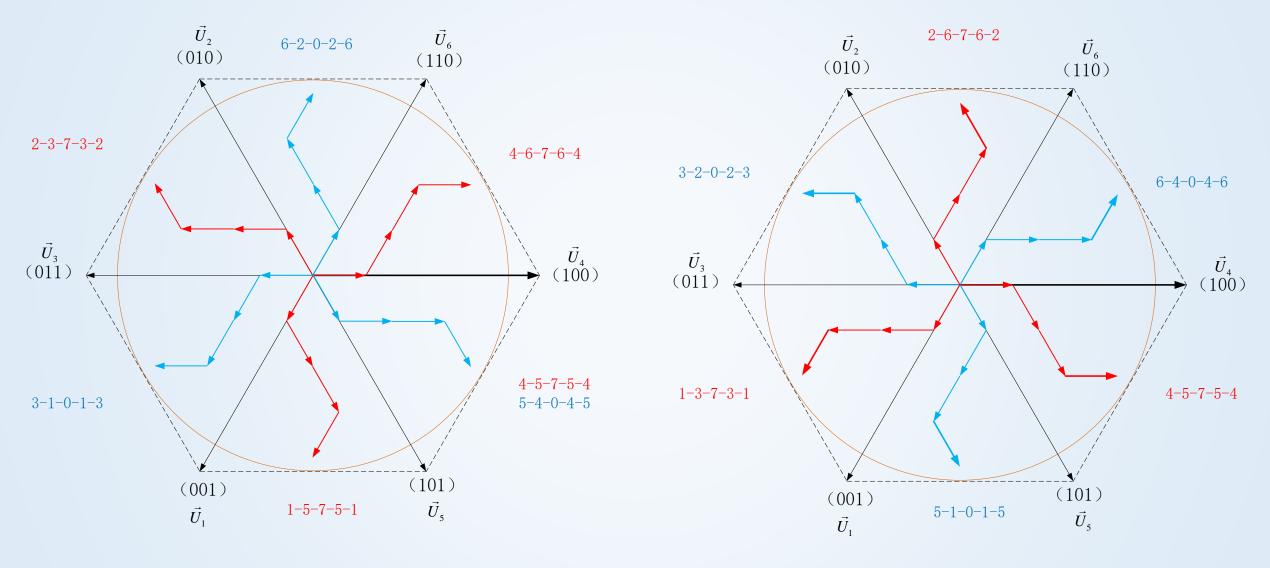
### 五段式也成不连续空间矢量PWM



发波中间都是只开通下管或者只开通上管,IGBT的散热很不均匀

### 135扇区插入111矢量,246扇区插入000矢量

#### 五段式 中间插入111矢量



还可以一个扇区内,一半时间插入000,另外一半时间插入111

#### 根据零空间矢量的作用位置和其不作用的时间,分为9类

- 1)对应所有扇区中间零矢量为000;称为DPWMMAX;
- 2) 对应所有扇区中间零矢量为111; 称为DPWMMIN;
- 3) 奇数扇区零矢量为111; 称为DPWO;
- 4) 奇数扇区零矢量为000; 称为DPW1;
- 5) 每个扇区被分为许多部分, 奇数为零矢量111; 称为DPW2;
- 6) 每个扇区被分为许多部分, 奇数为零矢量000; 称为DPW3;
- 7) 每个90°区域分为4个扇区, 奇数扇区为零矢量111; 称为DPW4;
- 8) 1、2、3扇区的零矢量为111, 4、5、6扇区的零矢量为000; 称为DPWM5;
- 9) 所有区域被分为8块扇区,每个45°,奇数扇区插入零矢量111,称为DPWM6;