## 5.5 他励直流电动机的调速

与交流异步电动机相比,直流电动机结构复杂,价格高,维护不方便,但它的最大优点是调速性能好。 直流电动机调速的主要优点是:

- (1)调速均匀平滑,可以无级调速。(异步电动机改变极对数调速的方法叫有级调速)。
- (2)调速范围大,调速比可达 200 以上(调速比等于最大转速和最小转速之比),因此机械变速所用的齿轮箱可大大简化。

下面以他励电动机为例说明直流电动机的调速方法。

转速公式: 
$$n = \frac{U}{C_e \Phi} - \frac{R}{C_e C_T \Phi^2} T$$

调速方法有: 改变电枢回路电阻调速、改变磁通调速、改变电枢端电压调速。

### 1. 降低电枢电压调速

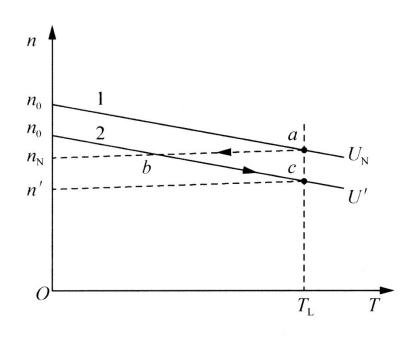


图 5.22 降低电枢电压调速

- (1) 工作时电枢电压不允许超过  $U_N$ ,而  $n \propto$
- U,所以调速只能是基速以下调速。
  - (2)平滑、无级调速,且不影响机械特性。
  - (3)调速幅度较大;直流拖动系统中被广泛应用;

### 2. 电枢串电阻调速

电源电压和励磁不变,改变电枢阻值

$$U = I_a R + E_a = I_a R + C_e \Phi n$$

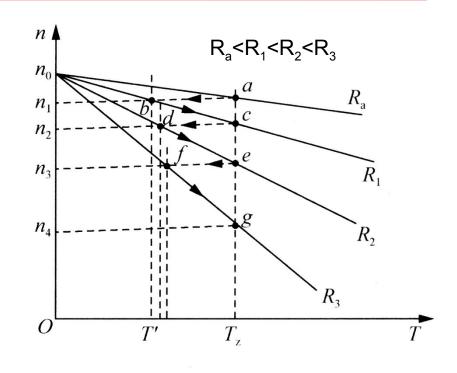
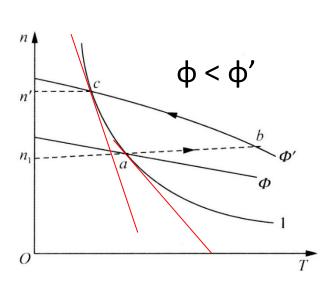


图 5.23 电枢串电阻调速

- (1)调速只能向下调,且影响机械特性,尤其在低速时。
- (2)尽管方法及控制设备简单,但电枢回路串接电阻,能量消耗大,效率低;多只用于小容量电机调速。

### 3. 弱磁调速

在电机设计中,额定工作状态下磁通接近饱和,所以只能弱磁调速。



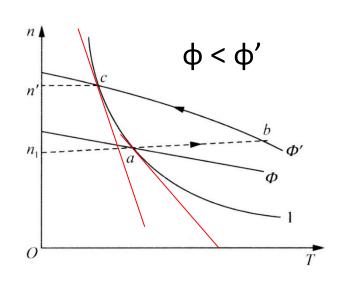
$$U = I_a R + E_a = I_a R + C_e \Phi n$$

$$T_e = C_T \Phi I_a$$

$$n = n_0 - \Delta n = \frac{U_N}{C_e \varnothing} - \frac{R_a}{C_e C_J \varnothing^2} T_e$$

- 1. 减小磁通 φ 后, n0 和 Δn 都 会增加,但由于 Ra 很小, 所以 n0 比 Δn 增加得快,导致 n 在弱磁时转速上升 。
- 2. 减小磁通 φ 导致斜率加大,机械特性变软,故较多应用于恒功率场合

### 3. 弱磁调速



$$U = I_a R_a + C_e \Phi n$$

调速过程:初始工作在 a 点,磁通由  $\phi$  调至  $\phi$  ,时, n 不能突变导致  $C_e \phi n$  减小,随之  $I_a$  及相应的  $T_e$  增大,工作点从 a 移动到 b 。

n增加,在电枢电压不变的情况下, $I_a$ 和  $T_e$ 逐渐减小,从 b 移 动到 c ,并进入新平衡状态。

- ◆由于励磁电流一般只有额定电流的 1%~3%, 所以弱磁调速能耗小、控制方便。
- ◆ 弱磁使转速上调,但受电机温升的限制,转速不能太高。

# 5.6 他励直流电动机的制动

为加快电动机停车过程,可以使用电气制动方法,即在电动机转轴上施加一个与旋转方向相反的电磁转矩(制动转矩),从而达到使电动机快速停车的目的,具体有三种方法: 能耗制动、反接制动、回馈制动。

### 1. 能耗制动

(1) 制动原理

制动时将电枢绕组从电源上断开,并接上一电阻。

制动前电流: 
$$I_a = \frac{U_N - E_a}{R_a}$$

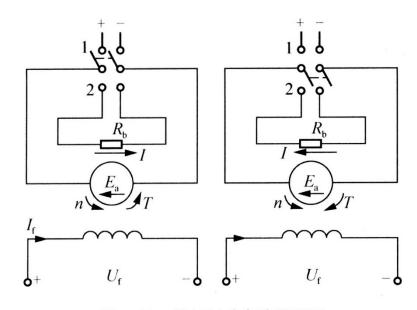


图 5.25 能耗制动电路原理图

制动时电流: 
$$I_a = \frac{U_N - E_a}{R_a + R_b} = \frac{-E_a}{R_a + R_b}$$

电枢电流方向改变了, 电磁转矩方向亦改变, 由驱动转矩变成阻转矩。

### (2) 制动过程

- ① 反抗性恒转矩负载: A→B→O
- ② 位能型恒转矩负载(起重机): A→B→C
- (3) 特点:制动转矩较小,一般与机械制动配合使用。

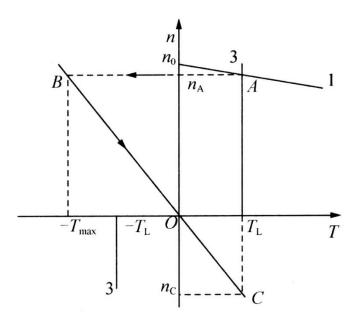
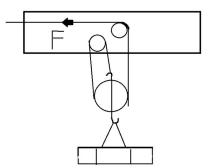


图 5.26 能耗制动机械特性





### 2. 反接制动

### (1) 制动原理

带位能性恒转矩负载的电动机,电枢反接的制动工作原理。

正常工作时, K1 闭合, K2 断开。制动时, K1 断开, K2 闭合。此时电枢电流为:

$$I_{a} = \frac{-U_{N} - E_{a}}{R_{a} + R_{z}} = -\frac{U_{N} + E_{a}}{R_{a} + R_{z}}$$

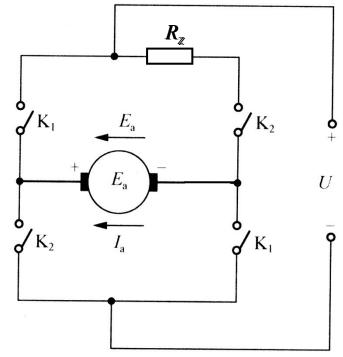


图 5.27 电枢反接制动电路图

- (2) 制动过程: a→b →c→d
- (3) 特点:
  - ①制动转矩大、制动快, 但冲击电流大,需串 入电阻,使损耗加大;
  - ② 当转速接近零时,若不及时切断电源,电机将反转,一般用于要求正反转的场合。

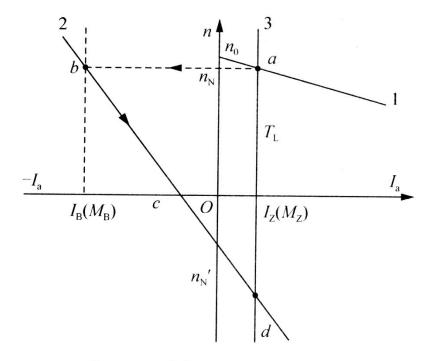


图 5.28 电枢反接制动机械特性

$$I_a = \frac{-U_N - E_a}{R_a + R_Z}$$

### 3. 回馈制

# 初 制动原理

当电动机转轴受到外加转矩的作用,让电动机转速超过理想空载转速,使电动机处于发电状态,能量转换关系为系统动能转换为电能反馈给电网。

(2) 制动过程(电车下坡): a→b

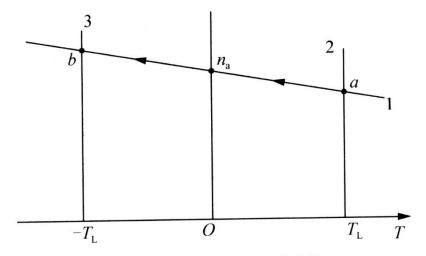


图 5.29 回馈制动机械特性

- (3) 特点:
  - ① 电流反向;
  - ② 能量流向变化: 电动状态下由电网电能转换为机械能驱动电机工作;制动状态下电机轴上的机械能转换为电能送回电网。
  - ③ 不能用来快速停车(因为只有 n>n₀ 时才能回馈制动)

例 5-6 已知某电动机的机械性能如图 5.30 所示,当电动机与特性 2、3、4的负载配合时,平衡点 A、B、C、D中哪些是稳定运行点,哪些是非稳定运行点?

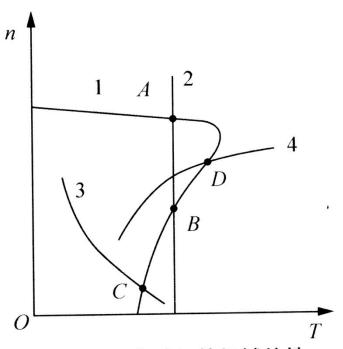


图 5.30 电动机的机械特性

稳定运行点: A、D 非稳定运行点: B、C

例 5 - 7 他励直流电动机 P=30kW, $U_N$ =220V, $I_N$ =158.8A, $n_N$ =1000r/min, $R_a$ =0.1Ω,试求: ①  $C_e\Phi_N$ 、 $T_N$ ,  $n_0$ ; ② 负 载 转 矩  $T_L$ =0.8 $T_N$  时,电动机在固有特性上(图 5.31)稳定运行的转速;③负载转矩  $T_L$ =0.8 $T_N$  时,电动机在电枢回路串入 0.3Ω 电阻时的稳定运行转速;④负载转矩  $T_L$ =0.8 $T_N$  时,电动机在固有特性上稳定运行时进行能耗制动,制动初始电流限制为额定电流的两倍时,制动电阻应为多大?⑤直接启动时启动电流为额定电流的几倍?

 $K_{\text{ist}} = \frac{I_{\text{st}}}{I_{\text{N}}} = \frac{2200}{158.8} = 13.854$ 

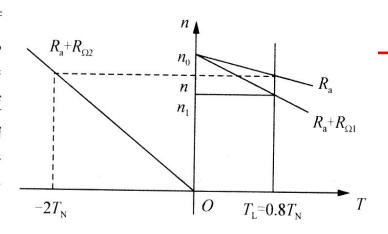


图 5.31 他励直流电动机机械特性

#### 解:

$$\mathbb{O}C_{e}\Phi_{N} = \frac{U_{N} - I_{N}R_{a}}{n_{N}} = \frac{220 - 158.8 \times 0.1}{1000} = 0.20412$$

$$T_{N} = 9550 \frac{P_{N}}{n_{N}} = 9550 \times \frac{30}{1000} = 286.5 \text{ (N • m)}$$

$$n_{0} = \frac{U_{N}}{C_{e}\Phi_{N}} = \frac{220}{0.20412} = 1077.8 \text{ (r/min)}$$

$$T_{L} = 0.8 T_{N} \rightarrow I_{a} = 0.8 I_{aN}$$

$$\mathbb{O}n = \frac{U_{N} - I_{a}R_{a}}{C_{e}\Phi_{N}} = \frac{220 - 0.8 \times 158.8 \times 0.1}{0.20412} = 1015.56 \text{ (r/min)}$$

$$\mathbb{O}n = \frac{U_{N} - I_{a}(R_{a} + R_{\Omega I})}{C_{e}\Phi_{N}} = \frac{220 - 0.8 \times 158.8 \times (0.1 + 0.3)}{0.20412} = 828.85 \text{ (r/min)}$$

$$\mathbb{O}n = \frac{U_{N} - I_{a}(R_{a} + R_{\Omega I})}{C_{e}\Phi_{N}} = \frac{0 - 0.20412 \times 1015.56}{0.20412} = 828.85 \text{ (r/min)}$$

$$\mathbb{O}n_{SI} = \frac{U_{N} - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0 - 0.20412 \times 1015.56}{-2 \times 158.8} = 0.1 = 0.5527 \text{ (\Omega)}$$

$$\mathbb{O}I_{st} = \frac{U_{N}}{R} = \frac{220}{0.1} = 2200 \text{ (A)}$$

### 5.7 直流电动机的驱动控制电路

主要讨论功率不大、电压不高、体积较小的微型直流电动机的驱动。

### 包括:

- (1)永磁式直流电动机
  - (2) 电磁式并励直流电动机

### 1. 直流电机驱动问题

在直流电机驱动电路的设计中,主要考虑的是系统功能和性能。 TWH877

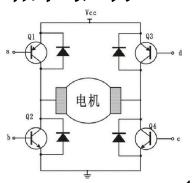
### (1)功能

① 电机是单向还是双向转动? 「 」 単向转动: 一个大功率三极管或场效应管; 双向转动: 由 4 个功率元件构成 H 桥电路来驱动。

② 需不需要调速?

不需要调速:继电器或开关即可

需要调速:广泛采用 PWM 脉宽调制技术



M

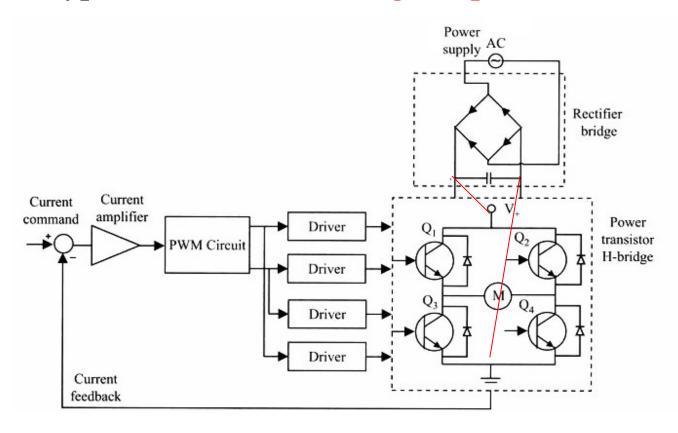
### (2)性能

- ① 输出电流和电压范围
- ② 效率,保证功率管开关工作状态(硬开关、软 开启、软关断)
- ③ 功率电路对控制输入端的影响,控制电路输入高阻抗或光电耦合
- ④ 对电源的影响,注意共态导通问题
- ⑤ 可靠性

电机

### **Drivers for DC Brush-type and Brushless Motors**

The most common type of power stage amplifier used for DC brush-type motors is an H-bridge amplifier.



### (3) PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) 调速 控制

- ① 按一个固定频率(周期)来接通和断开电源;
- ② 根据需要改变一个周期 内接通和断开的时间比 (占空比);
- ③ 采用 PWM 技术构成的无 级调速系统,启停时对 直流系统无冲击,并且 具有启动功耗小、运行 稳定的特点。

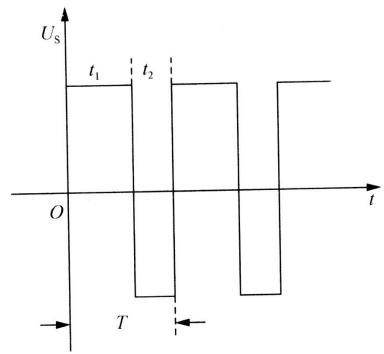
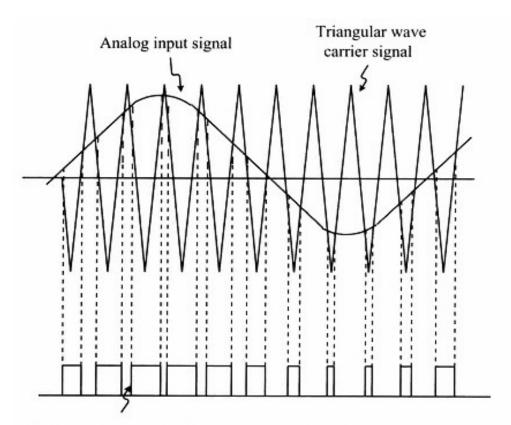


图 5.32 PWM 调速波形图

$$U_{av} = \frac{t_1}{t_1 + t_2} U_S = \frac{t_1}{T} U_S = \alpha U_S$$

# The PWM circuit converts an analog input signal to a fixed frequency but variable pulse width signal.

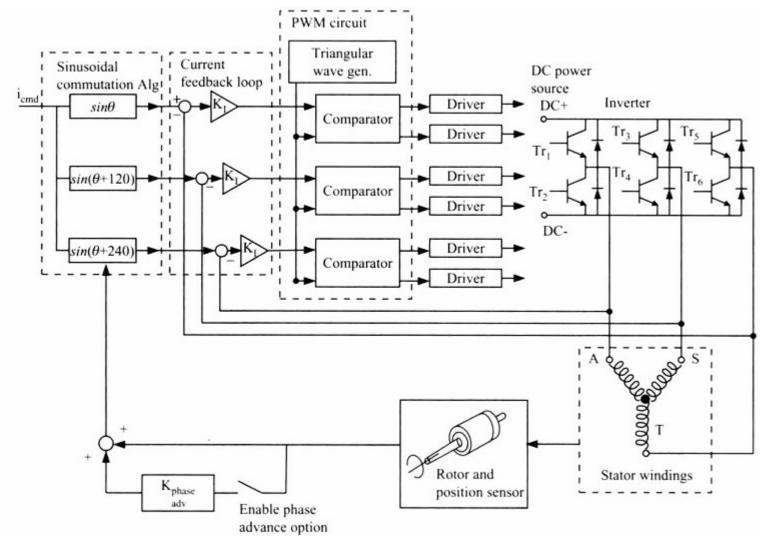


PWM output signal (PWM equivalent version of the analog input signal)

By modulating the ON-OFF time of the pulse width at a high switching frequency, hence the name "pulse width modulation"

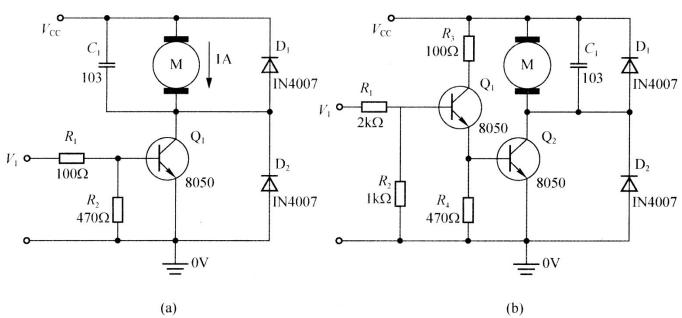
FIGURE 8.32: PWM circuit function: Carrier signal is a high-frequency triangular signal. The input signal is an analog signal value. The output pulse has fixed frequency, which is the carrier frequency. The ON/OFF pulse width is varied as a function of the value of the input signal relative to the carrier signal.

#### A current-controlled drive for a 3-phase brushless DC motor.



### 2. 直流电机单向起停驱动电

路



- (1) V<sub>1</sub> 高电平时电机启动运转
- (2) 电路 (b) 增加一级放大,可以有效降低  $Q_1$  的基极电流,以  $Q_2$  的基极电流
- $(3) D_1$  为续流二极管,  $D_2$  用来保护晶体管不被反向电动势损坏

# 3. 直流电机双向运转 H 桥驱动电

路

(1) 直流电动机双向 H 桥驱动原理

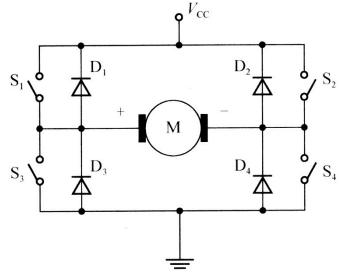
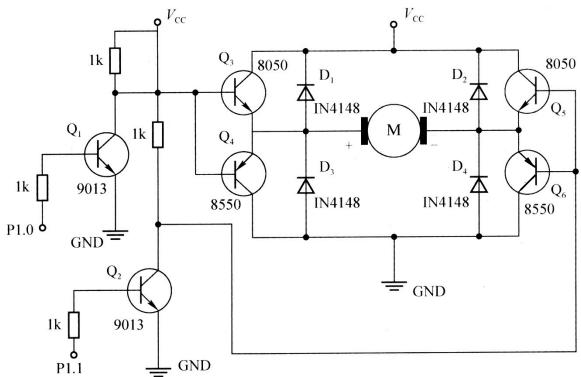


图 5.34 直流电动机 H型全桥控制电路原理图

当 S1、S4 导通时,S2、S3 关断,电机两端加正向电压,可以实现电机的正转或反转制动;当 S2、S3 导通时,S3、S4 关断,电机两端为反向电压,电机反转或正转制动。

单电源,可实现四象限的驱动控制

### (2) 分立元件构成的 H 桥驱动电路



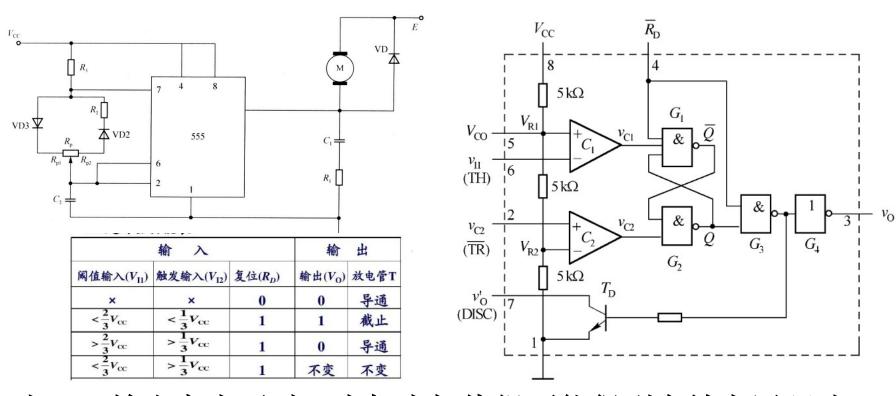
当 P1. 0=0, P1. 1=1 时, Q3 和 Q6 导通, 而 Q4 和 Q5 关断, 电动机正转; 当 P1. 0=1, P1. 1=0 时, Q3 和 Q6 关断, 而 Q4 和 Q5 导通, 电动机反转。

### (3) H 桥驱动电路性能指标测试

- ① 直流电动机两端电压与电源电压相比,不应该降低太多;
- ② 直流电动机通过的电流与电动机直接接电源相比,也不应该降低太多;
- ③ 功率管在长时间满负荷工作时,元件不应该烫手。
- (4) 集成 H 桥驱动电路

L293D 、L298N 、TA7257P 、 SN754410 等

### 4. 直流电机单向运转 PWM 调速驱动电路



当 555 输出高电平时,电机电枢绕组不能得到有效电压驱动,当输出低电平时,可以得到有效电压驱动,通过调节 555 输出方波的占空比即可调节电机转速。方波占空比越小,低电平时间越长,驱动电流越大,转速加快,反之亦然。

### 5. 基于单片机的直流电机双向运转 PWM 调速控制电路

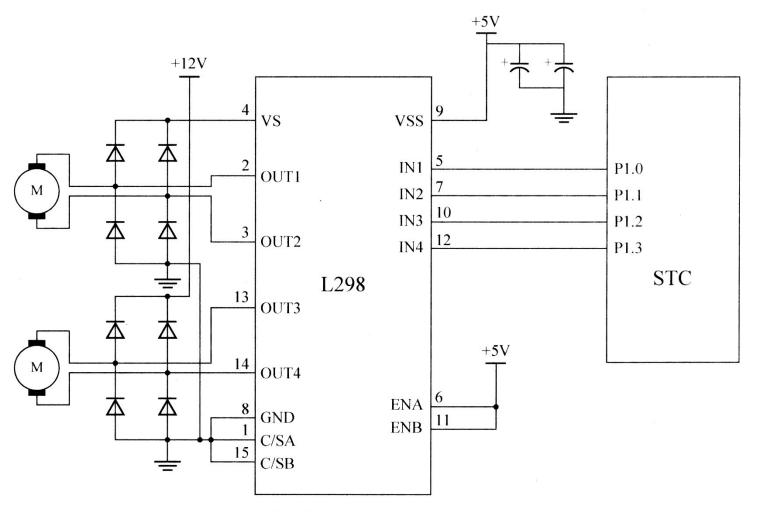
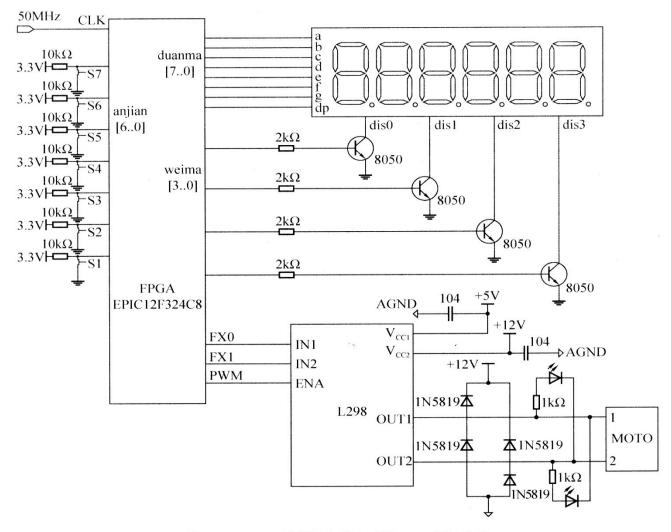


图 5.39 直流电动机双向运转 PWM 调速控制电路

### 6. 基于可编程器件的直流电机控制电路



29

### DC Motor: Electromechanical Dynamic Model

The most commonly used model for a DC electric motor.

The electrical relation between terminal voltage, current, and rotor speed is:

$$V_t(t) = L_a \frac{di(t)}{dt} + R_a i(t) + K_e \cdot \dot{\theta}(t)$$

The electrical-to-mechanical power conversion is given by:

$$T_m(t) = K_T i(t)$$

 $K_T$  is the torque gain

 $T_m$  is the torque generated by motor

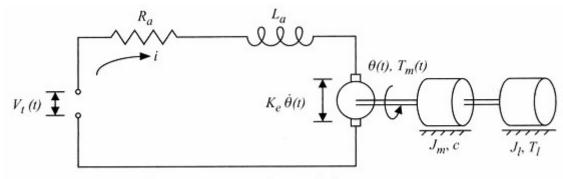
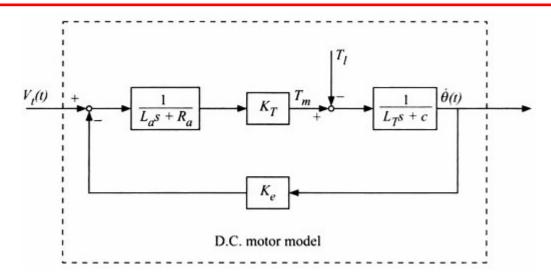


FIGURE 8.69: DC motor dynamic model.



**FIGURE 8.70:** Block diagram of DC motor dynamic model.

Finally the mechanical relation between torque, inertia, and other load is given by

$$T_m(t) = (J_m + J_l) \ddot{\theta} + c \dot{\theta}(t) + T_l(t)$$

Taking the Laplace transform of the above equation for zero initial conditions

$$\begin{split} V_t(s) &= (L_a s + R_a)i(s) + K_e \dot{\theta}(s) \\ \rightarrow i(s) &= \frac{1}{L_a s + R_a} [V_t(s) - K_e \dot{\theta}(s)] \\ T_m(s) &= K_T i(s) \\ (J_T s + c)\dot{\theta}(s) &= T_m(s) - T_l(s) \qquad \text{where } J_T = J_m + J_l. \end{split}$$

The transfer function describing the effect of terminal voltage and load torque on the motor speed can be found as:

$$\dot{\theta}(s) = \frac{K_T}{(J_t s + c)(L_a s + R_a) + K_T K_e} V_t(s) - \frac{(L_a s + R_a)}{(J_t s + c)(L_a s + R_a) + K_T K_e} T_l(s)$$

The transfer function from motor terminal voltage to motor speed:

$$\frac{\dot{\theta}(s)}{V_{t}(s)} = \frac{K_{T}}{(J_{t}s + c)(L_{a}s + R_{a}) + K_{T}K_{e}}$$

$$= \frac{K_{T}}{J_{T}L_{a}s^{2}(L_{a}c + J_{T}R_{a})s + (cR_{a} + K_{T}K_{e})}$$

$$= \frac{K_{T}}{J_{T}L_{a}s^{2} + \left(\frac{L_{a}c + J_{T}R_{a}}{J_{T}L_{a}}\right)s + \left(\frac{cR_{a} + K_{T}K_{e}}{J_{T}L_{a}}\right)}$$

The poles of the transfer function are given by:

$$s^{2} + \left(\frac{L_{a}c + J_{T}R_{a}}{J_{T}L_{a}}\right)s + \left(\frac{cR_{a} + K_{T}K_{e}}{J_{T}L_{a}}\right) = 0$$

Normally, this equation has 2 complex conjugate roots.

#### **Special Case: DC Servo Motors**

$$s^{2} + \left(\frac{L_{a}c + J_{T}R_{a}}{J_{T}L_{a}}\right)s + \left(\frac{cR_{a} + K_{T}K_{e}}{J_{T}L_{a}}\right) = 0$$

They have very low inductance (L small) and damping (c small).

The transfer function can be approximated as

$$\frac{\dot{\theta}(s)}{V_t(s)} \simeq \frac{\frac{K_T}{J_T L_a}}{s^2 + (\frac{R_a}{L_a})s + (\frac{K_T K_e}{J_T L_a})}$$

The motor speed is also influenced by disturbance or load torque.

$$\dot{\theta}(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{K_e}}{(\tau_m s + 1)(\tau_e s + 1)} V_t(s) - \frac{\frac{1}{K_e} \frac{R_a}{K_T}}{(\tau_m s + 1)} T_l(s)$$

$$\tau_m = -\frac{1}{p_1} = \frac{J_T R_a}{K_T K_e} \text{ mechanical time constant}$$

$$\tau_e = -\frac{1}{p_2} = \frac{L_a}{R_a} \text{ electical time constant}$$
FIGURE 8.71: Block diagram of the relationship between motor terminal voltage and load torque to motor speed for a typical DC servo motor.

$$\tau_m = -\frac{1}{p_1} = \frac{J_T R_a}{K_T K_e}$$
 mechanical time constant
$$\tau_e = -\frac{1}{p_2} = \frac{L_a}{R_a}$$
 electical time constant

FIGURE 8.71: Block diagram of the relationship between motor terminal voltage and load torque to motor speed for a typical DC servo motor.

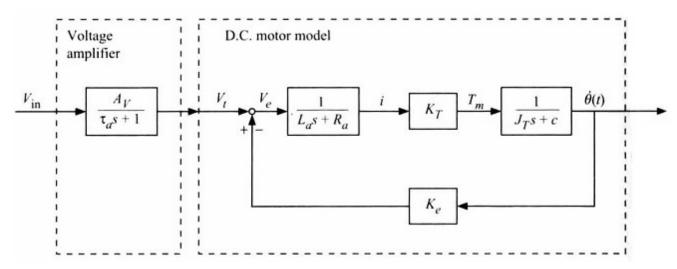
### **Voltage Amplifier Driven DC Motor**

If a voltage amplifier is used to drive the motor:

$$\frac{\dot{\theta}(s)}{V_{in}(s)} = \frac{\dot{\theta}(s)}{V_t(s)} \frac{V_t(s)}{V_{in}(s)} = G_{amp}(s) G_{motor}(s)$$

Where the voltage amplifier is represented by a first-order filter model:  $V_t(s) = A_v$ 

 $\frac{V_t(s)}{V_{in}(s)} = G_{amp}(s) = \frac{A_v}{(\tau_a s + 1)}$ 



**FIGURE 8.72:** Block diagram of transfer functions for a DC servo motor by a voltage amplifier

### **Current Amplifier Driven DC Motor**

In the majority of cases, the d.c. motor terminal voltage is controlled by an amplifier which regulates armature

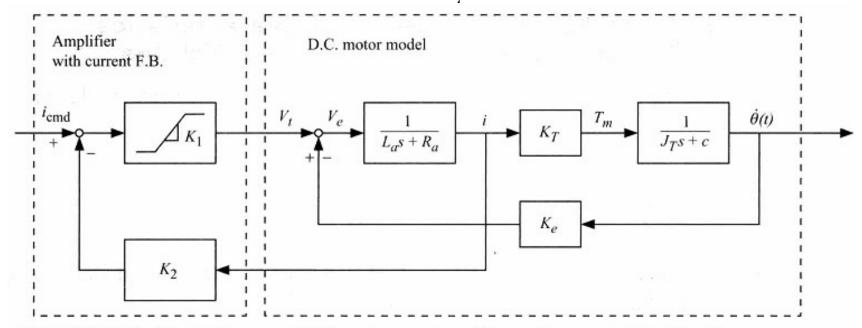


FIGURE 8.73: Block diagram of DC motor and amplifier using current feedback.

用于转矩调节的电流闭环

$$\frac{\dot{\theta}(s)}{i_{cmd}(s)} = \frac{K_1 \frac{K_T}{(L_a s + R_a)(J_T s + c) + K_e K_T}}{1 + K_1 \frac{K_T}{(L_a s + R_a)(J_T s + c) + K_e K_T} K_2 \left(\frac{J_T s + c}{K_T}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{K_1 K_T}{L_a J_T}}{s^2 + \left(\frac{L_a c + R_a J_T s + K_1 K_2 J_T}{L_a J_T}\right) s + \left(\frac{K_e K_T + K_1 c + K_1 K_2 c}{L_a J_T}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{K}{s^2 + b s + c} = \frac{K_a}{(\tau_a s + 1)} \frac{K_T}{(J_T s + c)}$$

If we consider the transfer function between armature current and motor speed:

$$T_m(t) = K_T i(t)$$

$$T_m(t) = J_T \ddot{\theta} + c\dot{\theta} - T_l(t)$$

$$\dot{\theta}(s) = \frac{K_T}{(J_T s + c)} i(s) - \frac{1}{(J_T s + c)} T_l(s)$$

联立消掉可得 i<sub>cmd</sub>与i的关系

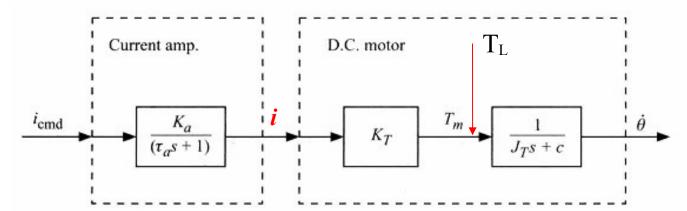


FIGURE 8.74: Current amplifier plus DC motor transfer function from commanded current to motor speed.

# Steady-State Torque-Speed Characteristics of a DC motor under Constant Terminal Voltage

Consider the electrical and electrical-to-mechanical power conversion relations for a d.c. motor:

$$V_t(t) = L_a \frac{di}{dt} + R_a i + K_e \dot{\theta}(t)$$
$$T_m(t) = K_T i(t)$$

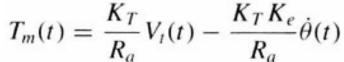
In steady state:

$$T_m(t) = \frac{K_T}{R_a} V_t(t) - \frac{K_T K_e}{R_a} \dot{\theta}(t)$$

This is a linear relationship of the type:

$$y = -ax + b$$

Consider the equation for various constant terminal voltage values  $V_{ti}$ .



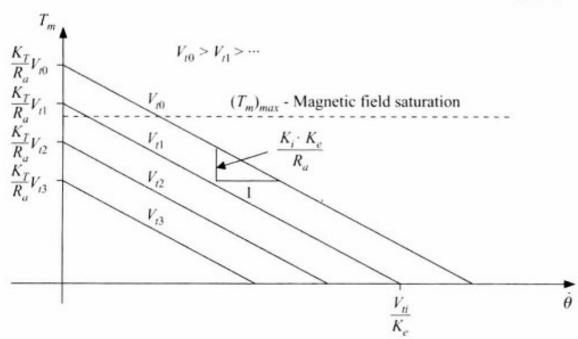


FIGURE 8.75: Steady-state torque-speed characteristics of a DC motor.

# Steady-State Torque-Speed Characteristics of a DC motor and Current Amplifier

When we consider a DC motor driven by a current amplifier, we need to consider the following additional relation.

$$V_{t}(t) = K_{1}[i_{cmd}(t) - K_{2}i(t)]$$

When the amplifier saturates,

$$V_t(t) = V_{\text{max}}$$

The steady-state torque-speed curve for the d.c. motor under current amplifier control,

$$T_{m} = \frac{K_{T}K_{1}}{R_{a} + K_{1}K_{2}}i_{cmd} - \frac{K_{T}K_{e}}{R_{a} + K_{1}K_{2}}\dot{\theta}$$

$$T_m(t) = \frac{K_T}{R_a} V_t(t) - \frac{K_T K_e}{R_a} \dot{\theta}(t)$$
$$T_m(t) = K_T i(t)$$

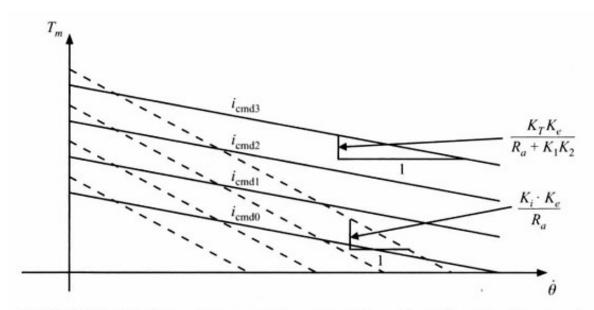


FIGURE 8.76: Speed-torque characteristics of a DC motor in steady state with current-controlled amplifier.

The steady-state torque produced by a DC motor under constant current conditions decreases with increasing speed at a much slower rate than the case when the motor is controlled by a voltage amplifier under constant terminal voltage condition.

# 本章小结

- 1、直流电动机的工作原理、电动势平衡方程式、转矩平衡方程式、功率平衡方程式的含义;
- 2、他励直流电动机的机械特性,转速跟电压、电枢绕组、磁通的关系,相应的调速方法;
- 3、直流电动机启动存在的问题,常用的启动方法;
- 4、直流电动机的各种常用的驱动控制电路;

### 作业

习题五: 四-1,四-3 3月29号上交