VFD Motor Control

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**Functional System Requirements**

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Functional System Requirements

for

VFD Motor Control

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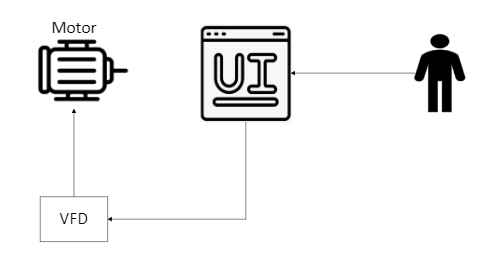
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# Introduction

## Purpose and Scope

The VFD motor controller is intended to control the speed and torque of an AC motor by varying the frequency and voltage supplied. This project will use three phase power as the input that will be converted to DC and then transmitted to a microcontroller via optoelectronics and used to power a motor. The microcontroller also will send signals to the DC link, again using optoelectronics, that contain the desired frequency. The VFD motor controller will come with a user interface that allows the user to input the frequency needed and start or stop the system as needed. This VFD shall be implemented to increase efficiency and save energy.



*Figure 1: Project Conceptual Image*

The following definitions differentiate between requirements and other statements.

Shall: This is the only verb used for the binding requirements.

Should/May: These verbs are used for stating non-mandatory goals.

Will: This verb is used for stating facts or declaration of purpose.

## Responsibility and Change Authority

Briefly describe who has the responsibility for making sure the requirements are met (i.e., team leader) and who has the authority to make the changes (i.e., client and team leader).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subsystem** | **Team Member** |
| Optoelectronics & Monitoring | Mackenzie Miller |
| Microcontroller | Andrew Nguyen |
| Rectifier & DC Link | Aidan Rader (Team Leader) |
| Firmware | Ryan Regan |

*Table 1: Subsystem Designations*

# Applicable and Reference Documents

## 2.1 Applicable Documents

The following documents, of the exact issue and revision shown, form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Document Number** | **Revision/Release Date** | **Document Title** |
| IEEE 519-2014 | 3/27/2014 | Standard for Harmonics |
| NFPA 70 Article 430 | 08/8/2023 | Motors, Motor Circuits and Controllers |

*Table 2: Applicable Documents*

## 2.2 Reference Documents

The following documents are reference documents utilized in the development of this specification. These documents do not form a part of this specification and are not controlled by their reference herein.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Document Number/ Publisher** | **Revision/Release Date** | **Document Title** |
| Microsemi | Revision 0/11-03-2005 | DM330030 Datasheet |
| Microchip Technology | Revision 11/06-2022 | dsPIC33CK256MP508 Family Data Sheet |
| Texas Instruments | Revision 3/05-2016 | LM2595 SIMPLE SWITCHER® Power Converter 150-kHz 1-A Step-Down Voltage Regulator datasheet |
| Skyworks | Revision B/09-2023 | Si861x/2x Low-Power, Single- and Dual-Channel Digital Isolator |
| Infineon | Revision 2019-10-16 | Control Integrated POwer System  (CIPOS™) IKCM30F60GD |
| IXYS | Revision 2021 | VUE75-06NO7 |
| Mean Well | Revision 10-30-2024 | IRM-15 series Datasheet |

*Table 3: Reference Documents*

## 2.3 Order of Precedence

In the event of a conflict between the text of this specification and an applicable document cited herein, the text of this specification takes precedence without any exceptions.

All specifications, standards, exhibits, drawings or other documents that are invoked as “applicable” in this specification are incorporated as cited. All documents that are referred to within an applicable report are for guidance and information only, except ICDs that have their relevant documents considered to be incorporated as cited.

# Requirements

## 3.1 System Definition

The VFD motor controller is comprised of a DC link (includes a rectifier and DC bus), power controller, microcontroller, and optoelectronics. The DC link converts AC input into DC and minimizes the noise of the DC signal. The power controller controls the voltage. The microcontroller is used to produce PWM signals that will drive the motor. Optoelectronics allows for communication between the high voltage side and the low voltage microcontroller.

This is a four-person project split into these roles:

Firmware (Ryan Regan):

Write code in C using MPLab X IDE that programs the microcontroller so that it functions with the rest of the VFD system according to desired specifications. Then, program a potentiometer to allow user to change the frequency of three-phase PWM signal. The firmware will also implement debug statements that output to MPLab’s terminal to allow user to view different variables as the program is running. Before integrating with the microcontroller and other subsystems, the firmware will be tested on a development board to ensure functionality. After successful integration, the firmware will be updated to implement programing for tachometer outputs showing the actual (measured) motor speed. This speed will be used to form a feedback PID loop so that the motor can be set to run at a certain speed with minimal influence from outside factors.

Sensors (Mackenzie Miller):

The first part of the sensors portion includes two optoelectronic circuits. One of those takes digital signals in and directly converts them to analog. The second, being more complicated, takes analog input, then, using an opto-isolator, the circuit converts the input to digital signals to be sent to the microcontroller. The analog side of the project works with very high voltage, while the digital side works with low voltage. Because of this, the two sides cannot be connected or the microcontroller will be overpowered and break, so the optoelectronics send signals and data across using light. The second part of the sensors portion is a constant current and voltage measurement. This will be done using a current sensing resistor, which has a very small resistance, and a simple voltage divider circuit. These measurements will then be sent back to the firmware. Finally, there will be a tachometer that measures the RPMs of the motor that is also sent to the firmware.

Microcontroller (Andrew Nguyen):

The MCU is supplied by the 15 VDC from the AC power supply fed by the main power. The voltage will then be stepped down to a usable 3.3V. It receives feedback through low-voltage analog signals that represent voltage and current. The MCU will then send out PWM signals to the H bridge and power control system which are used to control the inverter stage of the VFD which helps to adjust the output voltage and frequency supplied to the motor.

Rectifier and DC Link (Aidan Rader):

The rectifier takes in three-phase AC power and converts it into DC power. For each phase, there are parallel diodes acting as a one-way bridge for the current allowing it to flow in only one direction. To maintain the correct current polarity the diode opens and closes in sequence as the AC waveform alternates. The DC output is then filtered by capacitors within the DC link to provide a stable DC voltage for the microprocessor.

A diagram of a power supply system

Description automatically generated

*Figure 2: Block Diagram of System*

## 3.2 Characteristics

### 3.2.1 Functional / Performance Requirements

**3.2.1.1 Speed and Torque Requirement**

The 0.25HP VFD motor shall run up to 1800RPM. The torque requirement for this is 73lb-ft of torque.

**3.2.1.2 Frequency Requirement**

The VFD motor controller shall be able to handle frequencies from 5Hz to 60Hz.

Rationale: American standard frequency for alternating current

**3.2.1.3 Temperature Requirement**

The VFD motor controller shall be able to operate at temperatures ranging from 0°C to 70°C.

Rationale: Commercial temperature rating standards

### 3.2.2 Physical Characteristics

**3.2.2.1 TBD**

### 3.2.3 Electrical Characteristics

#### 3.2.3.1 Inputs

The presence or absence of any combination of the input signals in accordance with ICD specifications applied in any sequence shall not damage the VFD motor controller, reduce its life expectancy, or cause any malfunction, either when the unit is powered or when it is not.

No sequence of command shall damage the VFD, reduce its life expectancy, or cause any malfunction.

Rationale: By design, should limit the chance of damage or malfunction by user/technician error.

##### 3.2.3.2 Input Voltage Level

The input voltage level for the VFD shall be three phase 208 VAC.

Rationale: VFD specification, Sponsor

##### 3.2.3.3 Input Noise and Ripple

The maximum ripple allowed on the dsPIC33CK is 165mV peak to peak.

Rationale: The specifications from the dsPIC33CK datasheet at 3.3V

##### 3.2.3.4 External Commands

The VFD Motor Control Team shall document all external commands in the appropriate ICD.

Rationale: The ICD will capture all interface details from the low level electrical to the high-level packet format.

##### 3.2.3.5 Visual Output

The VFD shall include a Graphical User Interface that displays output measurements.

Rationale: Provides the ability to see the outputs when VFD is running

#### 3.2.3.6 Connectors

The VFD shall use terminal blocks for all power and signal connections to ensure secure and vibration-resistant connections.

Rationale: Noise must be limited to maintain signal integrity

### 3.2.3.7 Failure Propagation

**3.2.3.7.1 Overtemperature Shutdown**

The VFD shall have a sensor that automatically shuts the system down if the temperature rises above 70 degrees Celsius.

**3.2.3.7.2 TBD**

##### 3.2.3.8 Built in Test (BIT)

The VFD shall have an internal subsystem that will generate test signals and evaluate the VFD responses and determine if there is a failure.

**3.2.3.9 Optoelectronics Voltage Stepdown**

The optoelectronics subsystem shall convert the voltage it receives down to a voltage in the range of 15-20 V.

**3.2.3.10 Digital to Power Continuity**

The digital to power opto-isolators shall have a voltage of 0V across each component when measuring from input to output.

**3.2.3.11 Power to Digital Continuity**

The power to digital opto-isolators shall have a voltage of 0V across each component when measuring from input to output.

# Appendix A: Acronyms and Abbreviations

BIT Built-In Test

CCA Circuit Card Assembly

EMC Electromagnetic Compatibility

EMI Electromagnetic Interference

EO/IR Electro-optical Infrared

FOR Field of Regard

FOV Field of View

GPS Global Positioning System

GUI Graphical User Interface

Hz Hertz

ICD Interface Control Document

kHz Kilohertz (1,000 Hz)

LCD Liquid Crystal Display

LED Light-emitting Diode

mA Milliamp

MHz Megahertz (1,000,000 Hz)

MTBF Mean Time Between Failure

MTTR Mean Time To Repair

mW Milliwatt

PCB Printed Circuit Board

RMS Root Mean Square

TBD To Be Determined

TTL Transistor-Transistor Logic

USB Universal Serial Bus

VFD Variable Frequency Drive

VME VERSA-Module Europe

# Appendix B: Definition of Terms