

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY



ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT

EE 462

UTILIZATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

PROJECT-0


SIMULATING DC MOTOR USING SIMULINK

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1. Short Information About the Motor

The DC Motor information that I choose is as following:

 Block Parameters: DC Motor ×

DC Motor

This block represents the electrical and torque characteristics of a DC motor.

The block assumes that no electromagnetic energy is lost, and hence the back-emf and torque constants have the same numerical value when in SI units. Motor parameters can either be specified directly, or derived from no-load speed and stall torque. If no information is available on armature inductance, this parameter can be set to some small non-zero value.


When a positive current flows from the electrical + to - ports, a positive torque acts from the mechanical C to R ports. Motor torque direction can be changed by altering the sign of the back-emf or torque constants.

Parameters

Electrical Torque **Mechanical**

Model parameterization:	By rated power, rated speed & no-load speed ▾	
Armature inductance:	<input type="text" value="500"/>	<input data-bbox="1109 985 1364 1019" type="text" value="mH"/>
No-load speed:	<input type="text" value="4000"/>	<input data-bbox="1109 1041 1364 1075" type="text" value="rpm"/>
Rated speed (at rated load):	<input type="text" value="2500"/>	<input data-bbox="1109 1097 1364 1131" type="text" value="rpm"/>
Rated load (mechanical power):	<input type="text" value="10"/>	<input data-bbox="1109 1153 1364 1187" type="text" value="W"/>
Rated DC supply voltage:	<input type="text" value="12"/>	<input data-bbox="1109 1209 1364 1243" type="text" value="V"/>
Rotor damping parameterization:	By damping value ▾	

Figure 1 DC Motor Properties

Block Parameters: DC Motor

×

DC Motor

This block represents the electrical and torque characteristics of a DC motor.

The block assumes that no electromagnetic energy is lost, and hence the back-emf and torque constants have the same numerical value when in SI units. Motor parameters can either be specified directly, or derived from no-load speed and stall torque. If no information is available on armature inductance, this parameter can be set to some small non-zero value.

When a positive current flows from the electrical + to - ports, a positive torque acts from the mechanical C to R ports. Motor torque direction can be changed by altering the sign of the back-emf or torque constants.

Parameters

Electrical Torque

Mechanical

Model parameterization:

By equivalent circuit parameters

Armature resistance:

20

Ohm

Armature inductance:

500

mH

Define back-emf or torque constant:

Specify back-emf constant

Back-emf constant:

7.2e-5

V/rpm

Rotor damping parameterization:

By damping value

OK

Cancel

Help

Apply

Figure 2 DC Motor Properties

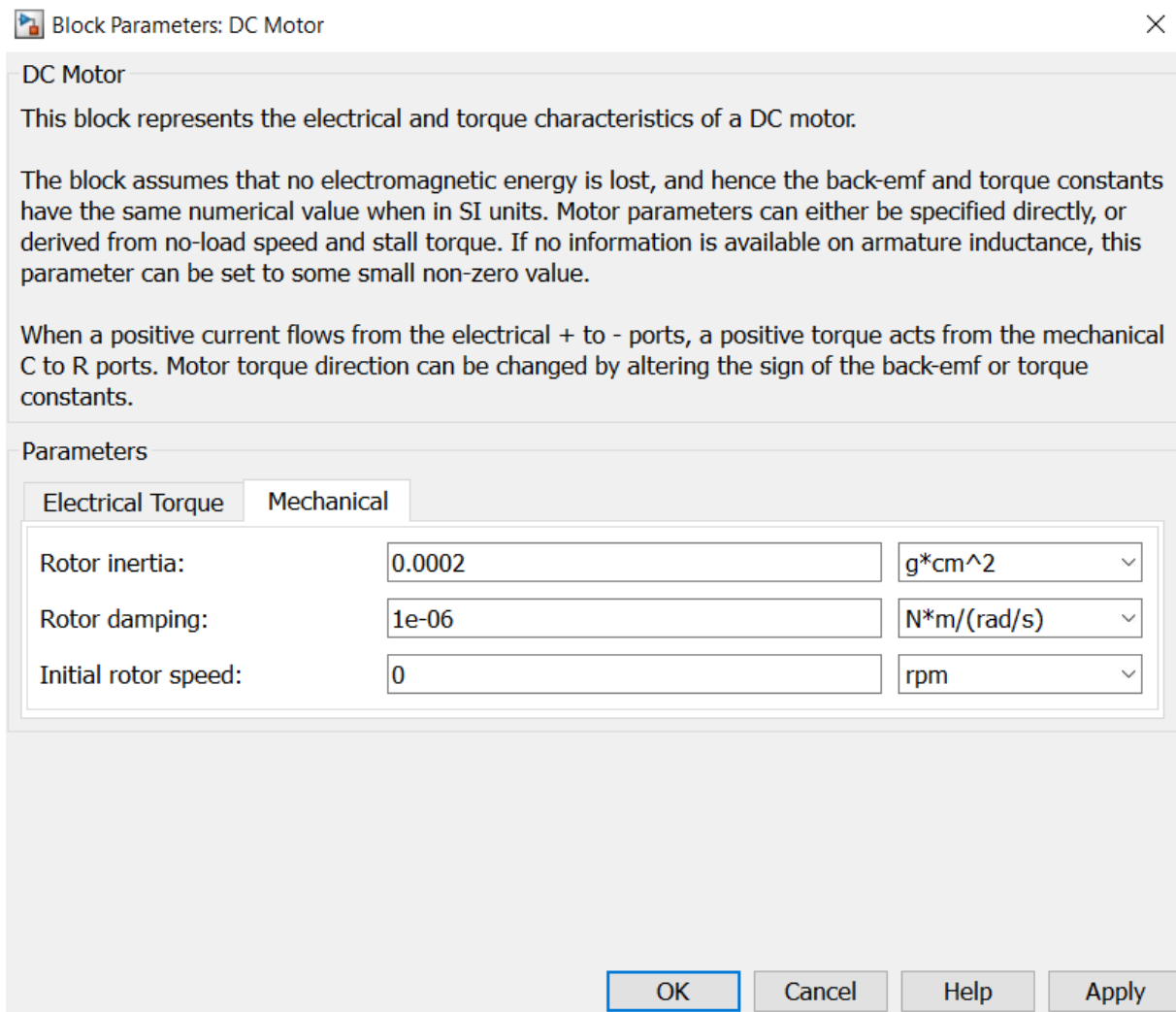


Figure 3 DC Motor Properties

At first by default values its armature resistance was 3.9 ohm and armature inductance was 12 μ H, but these values caused stability problem in my design. Thus, I changed my motor parameters as above.

2. Information About Power Source and Control System

In my design, I have used a simple DC Voltage Source. The ideal voltage source maintains a constant voltage across its output terminals.

As a controller I have used controlled PWM Voltage to control my motor speed. Pulse-Width Modulated (PWM) voltage source across its PWM and REF ports that depends on the reference voltage Vref across its +ref and -ref ports. The duty cycle in percent is given by $100 \cdot (V_{ref} - V_{min}) / (V_{max} - V_{min})$ where Vmin and Vmax are the minimum and maximum values for Vref. The output voltage is zero when the pulse is low, and is set equal to the Output voltage amplitude parameter when high. By increasing or decreasing PWM, I control my motor speed. I determine my PWM frequency as 1kHz since it keeps ripple less.

3. Graphs showing acceleration curve from stationary to rated speed

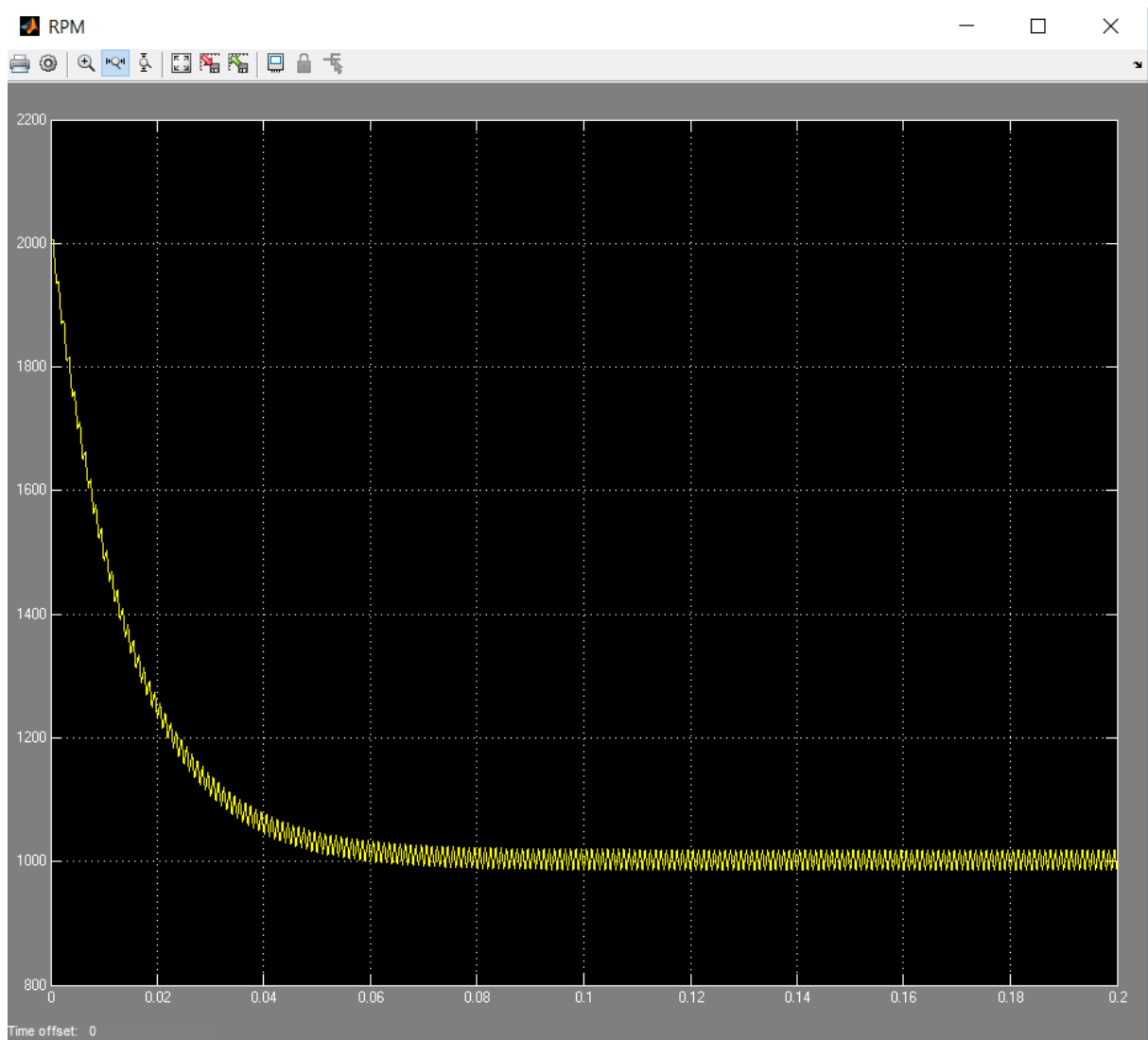


Figure 4 Accelarion Curve of Motor

At first speed is increases instantaneously to 2000 RPM, and in a short time it keeps its steady state behavior and falls its speed to 1000 RPM.

4. Start-up current graphs

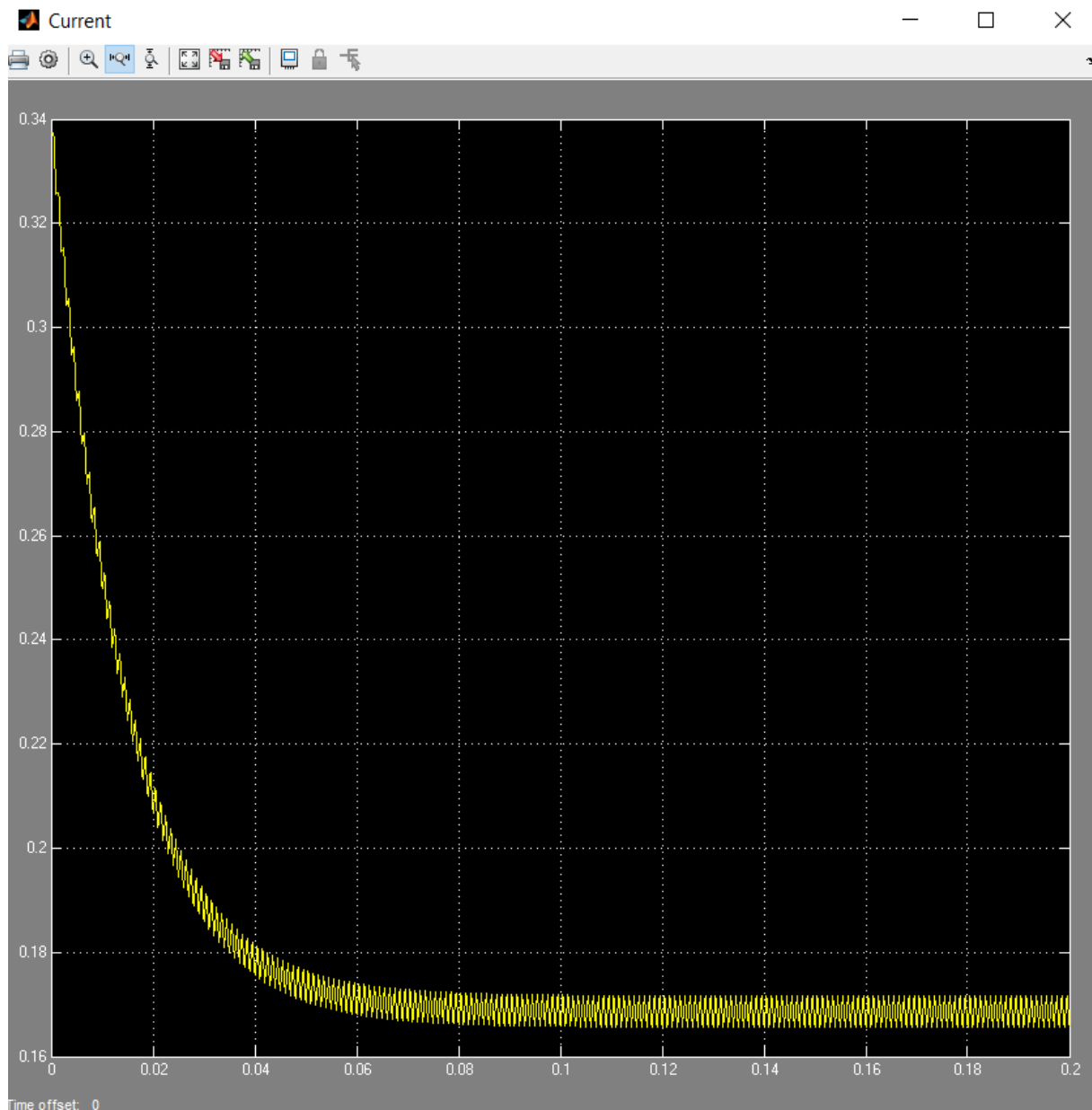


Figure 5 Current Graph

At first motor draws 0.35 A approximately, and it reaches its steady state behavior in a short time. Its ripple is as following :

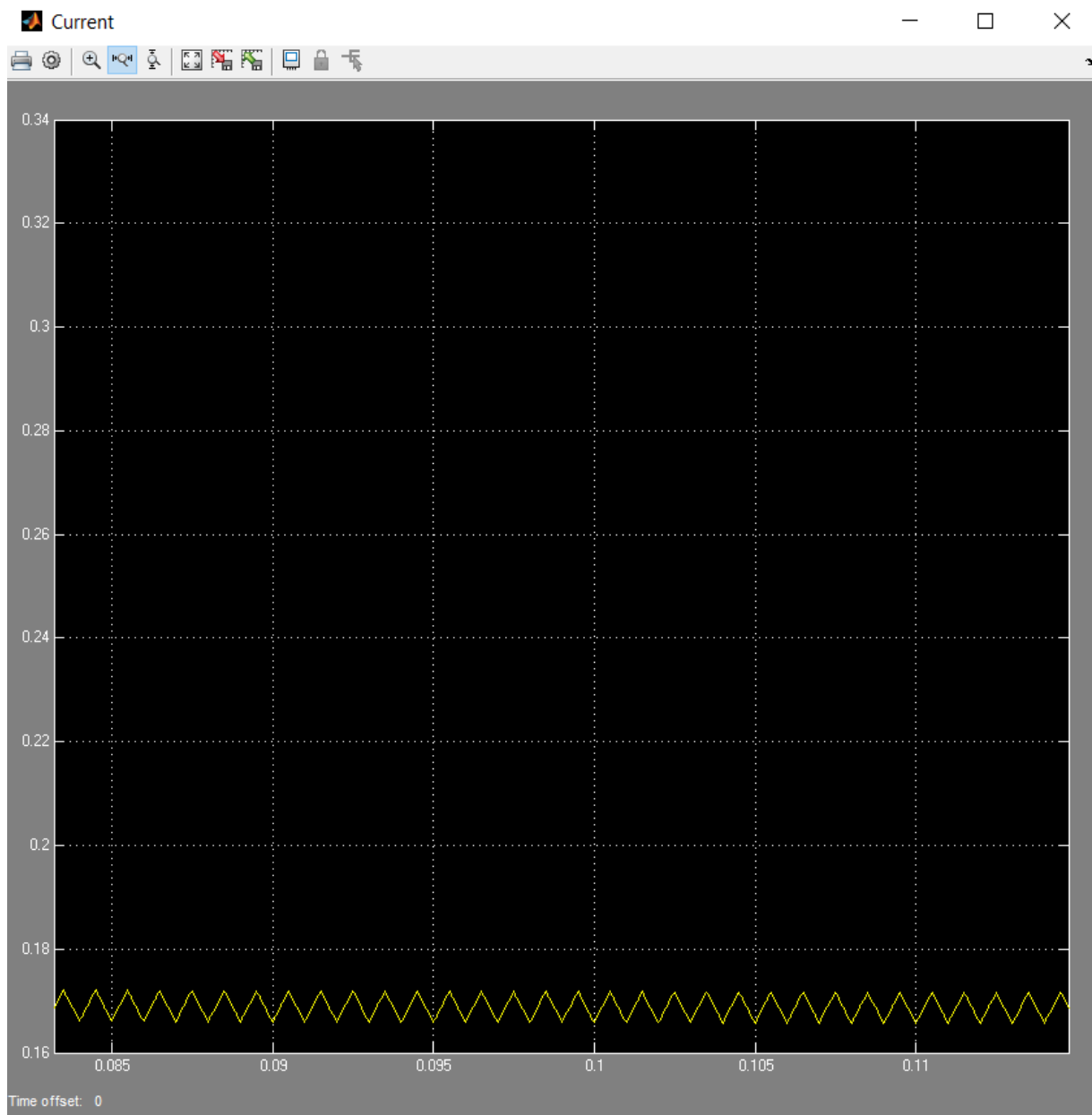


Figure 6 Current Ripple

As can be seen ripple is low, and motor draws 0.17 A.

5. Produced torque during startup

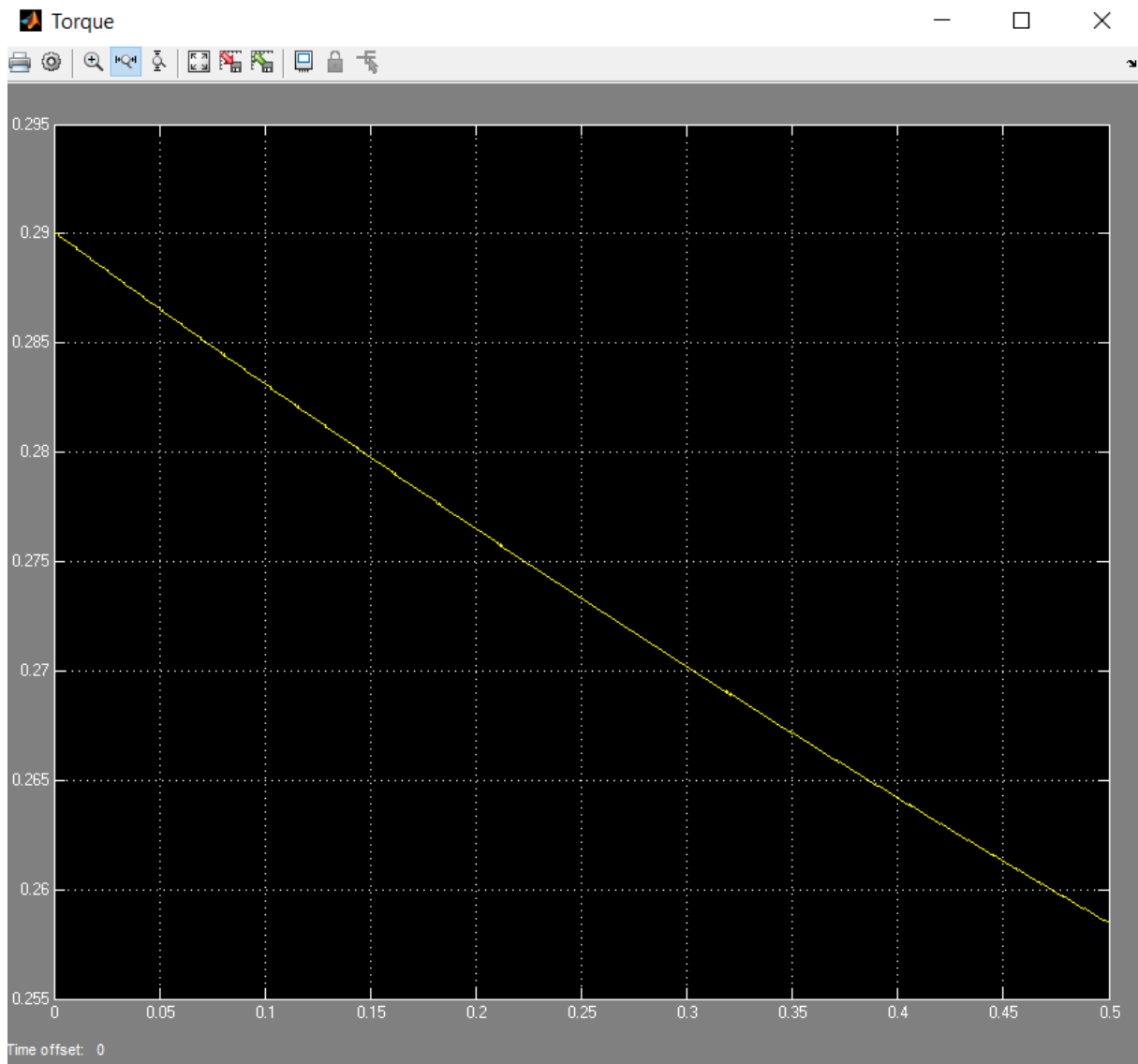


Figure 7 Produced Torque

I do not understand why torque decreased. I expect torque increased since speed is decreased. When I run program I get RPM 0. Maybe I may make a mistake somewhere in the program.

6. Working Principle of Model

This model shows how to use the Controlled PWM Voltage and H-Bridge blocks to control a motor. The DC Motor block uses my own parameters that I designed, which specify the motor as delivering 10W mechanical power at 2500 rpm and no-load speed as 4000 rpm when run from a 12V DC supply. Hence if the DC Voltage Source is set to +5V, then the motor should run at 4000 rpm. If it is set to +2.5V, then it should run at approximately 2000 rpm. The Simulation model parameter is set to Averaged for both the Controlled PWM Voltage and H-Bridge blocks, resulting in fast simulation.