

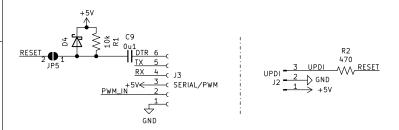
Control Connectors

Either I2C or PWM can be used to control this ESC. I2C can act as both input and output for digital data.

PWM is standard for commercial ESCs. 1 to 2ms duty, 20ms period. PWM input is on the UART programming header.

Internal comparator is used for BEMF "zero"—cross detection.
A timer is used to create a time delayed event from the cross event
based on the time recorded between the cross and previous commutation.





Programming Headers

The MCU is programmed by default using UPDI, but a bootloader can be programmed so that it can be programmed like other Arduinos using UART.

There are connectors for both of these.

BEMF Dividers

Back ElectroMotive Force (BEMF) is generated by a rapidly spinning motor. We monitor this on the floating phase to determine when it is the right time to commute the motor to the next step.

Although the MOSFETs are rated for >100A, the traces are not! Add solder to increase current capacity

The resistor network is used to divide the voltage down to a safe level (<5V) and derive a virtual zero by averaging the voltage from each phase. These resistor networks need tight tolerances so the division ratios are as identical as possible. Capacitors are there to help smooth out the signal, but are entirely optional.

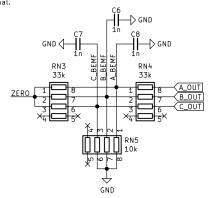
Motor Control Therory

The basic therory for controlling a 3-phase BLDC motor is that when two phases are connected to high and low, then the third floats [between them].

Let's say phase A is connected high, B is low, and C is left floating (not connected to either power level) — but was previously high.

The floating voltage starts close the previous extreme it was connected to, (high for C) then as the motor rotates through the step it will be pulled toward the other extreme in a roughly linear fashion.

When this floating voltage crosses the average of all three phases ("zero"), we are halfway through a commutation step, so we wait an equivalent amount of time from the previous commutation to the zero crossing before going to the next step. This is all handled by the MCU and its peripherals.



ATtiny1617 based BEMF ESC for BLDC Designed for 10 to 20V input, current up to 100A Controlled primarily by I2C but can run with PWM

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