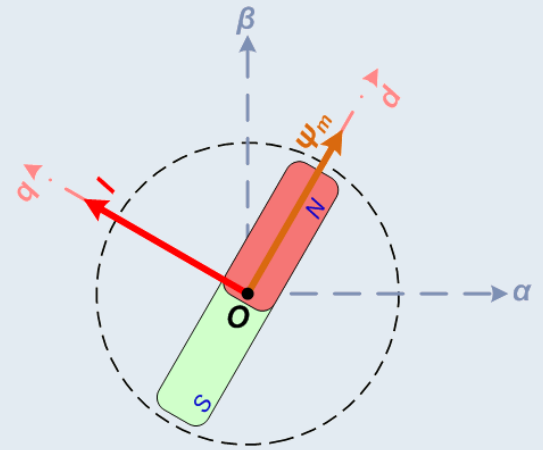


磁场定向控制(FOC)原理 之深入浅出



2014英飞凌XMC 微控制器巡回研讨会



内容

■ FOC简介

■ 理解FOC

■ FOC需求

■ 总结

FOC的ABC

■ 定义

- 磁场定向控制，Field Oriented Control (FOC).
- “又称为矢量控制，是通过控制变频器输出电压的幅值和频率控制三相交流电机的一种变频驱动控制方法。”--- 译自维基百科

■ 基本思想

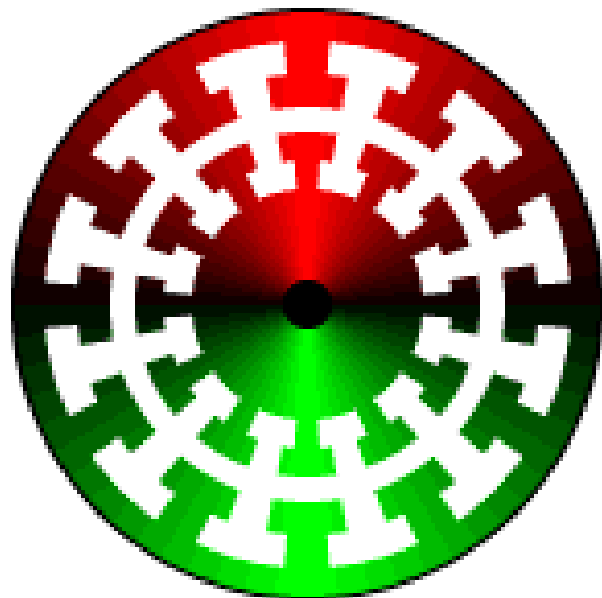
- 通过测量和控制电动机的定子电流矢量，根据磁场定向原理分别对电动机的励磁电流和转矩电流进行控制，从而将三相交流电机等效为直流电机控制。

■ 实现步骤

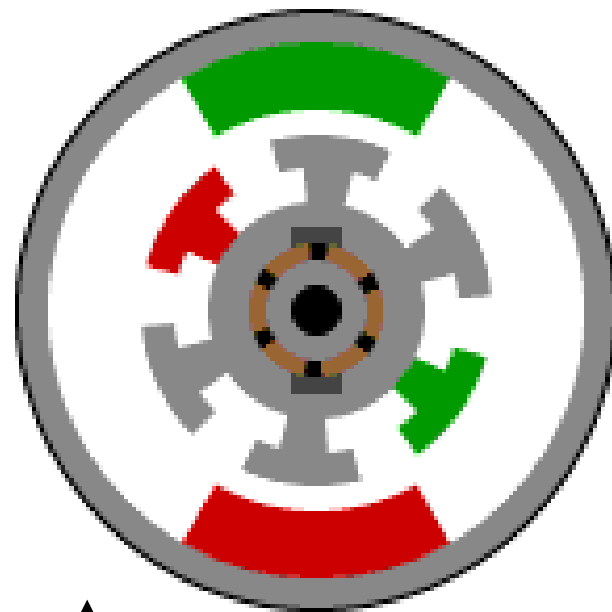
- 通过坐标变换，将三相静止坐标系转化为两相旋转的坐标系，从而使三相交流耦合的定子电流转换为相互正交，独立解耦的转矩与励磁分量，从而到达类似于他励直流电动机通过控制转矩电流直接控制转矩的目的。

FOC出现的背景

三相感应电机



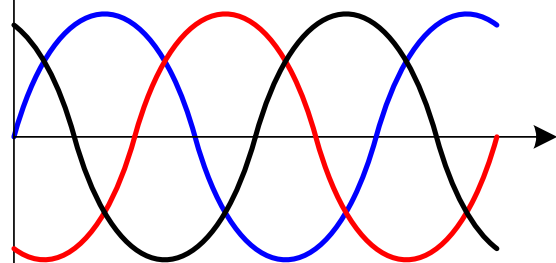
他励直流电机



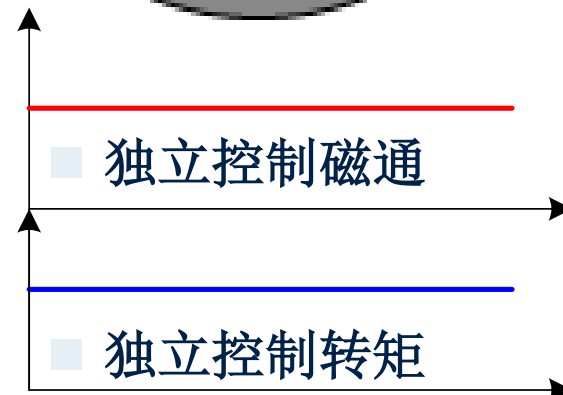
磁场定向控制



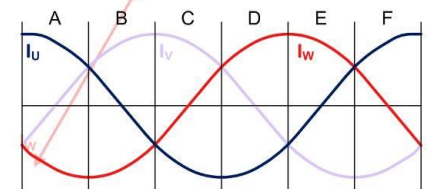
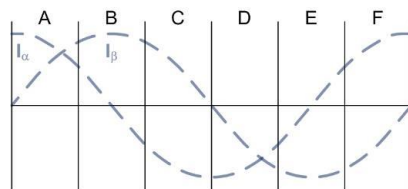
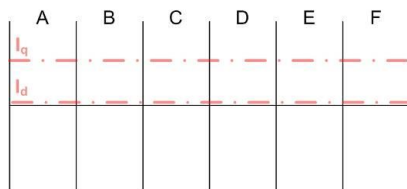
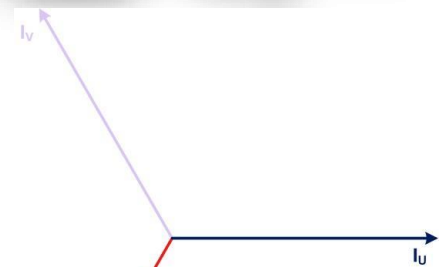
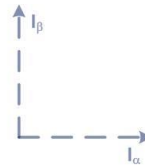
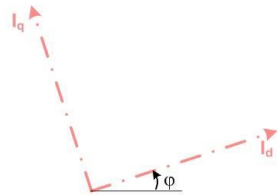
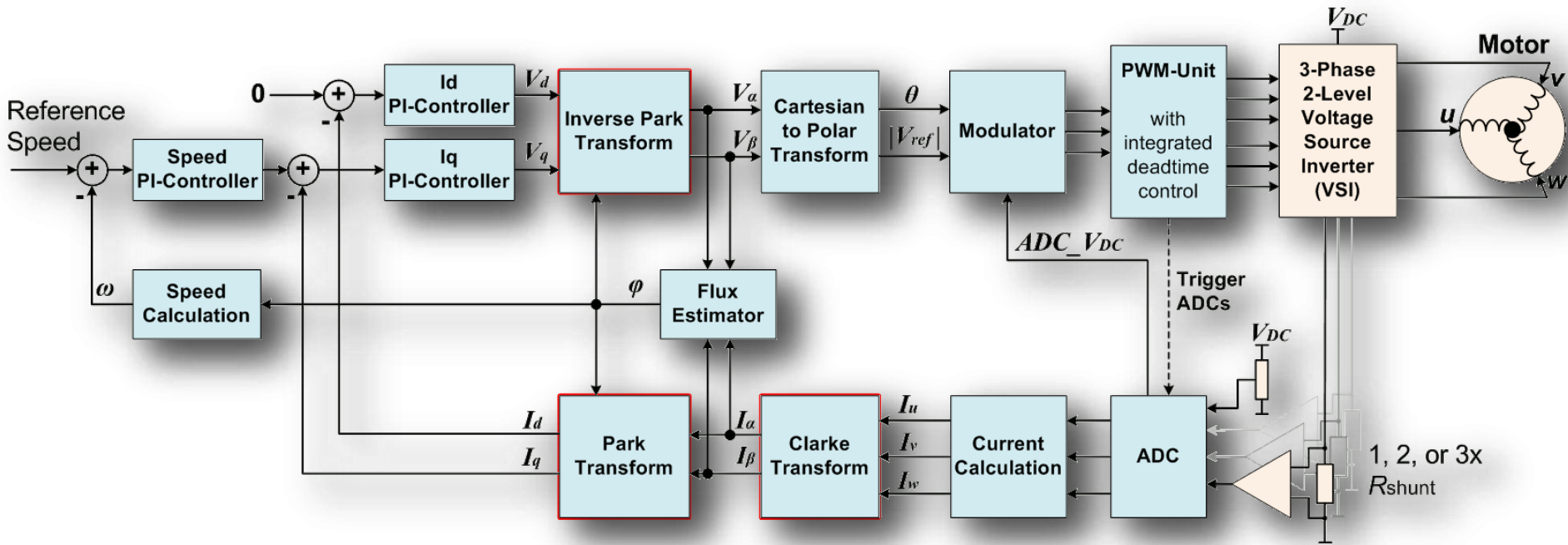
1970s, 由K. Hasse和F. Blaschke提出。



- 高阶
- 非线性
- 强耦合
- 多变量



FOC的控制核心—坐标变换



坐标变换的数学表达

■ Clarke Transform

$$I_{\alpha} = I_u$$

$$I_{\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot I_u + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot I_v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot (I_u + 2 \cdot I_v)$$

$$I_u + I_v + I_w = 0$$

■ Park Transform

$$I_d = I_{\alpha} \cdot \cos(\varphi) + I_{\beta} \cdot \sin(\varphi)$$

$$I_q = -I_{\alpha} \cdot \sin(\varphi) + I_{\beta} \cdot \cos(\varphi)$$

■ Inverse Park Transform

$$V_{\alpha} = V_d \cdot \cos(\varphi) - V_q \cdot \sin(\varphi)$$

$$V_{\beta} = V_d \cdot \sin(\varphi) + V_q \cdot \cos(\varphi)$$

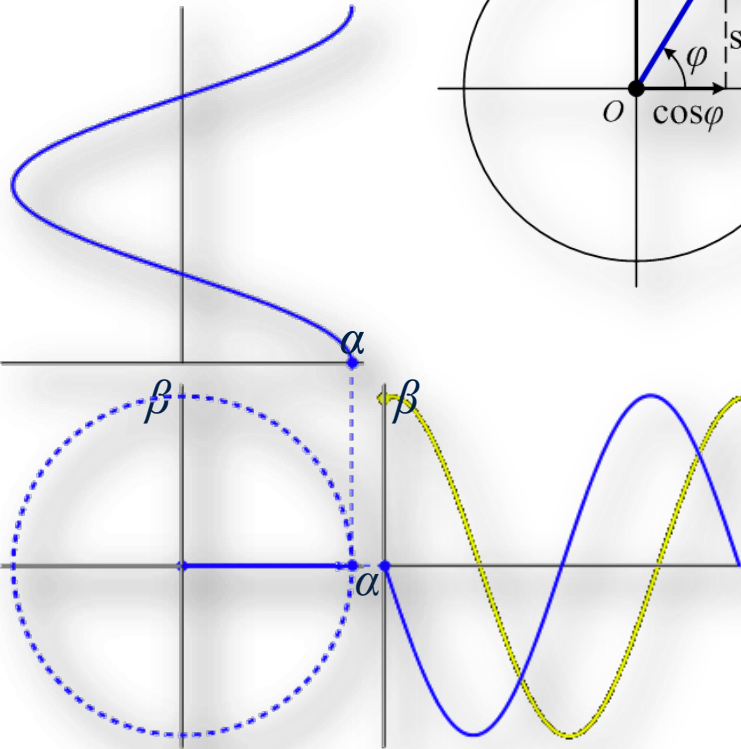
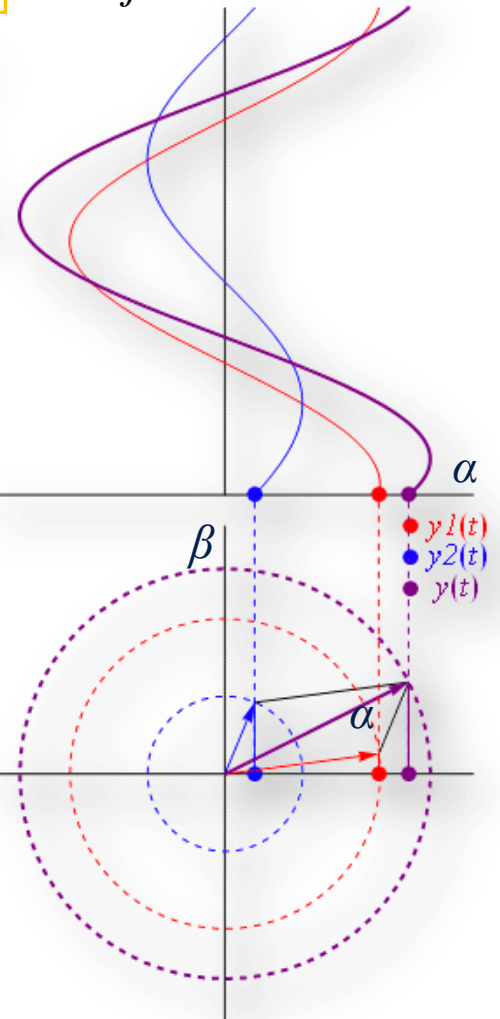
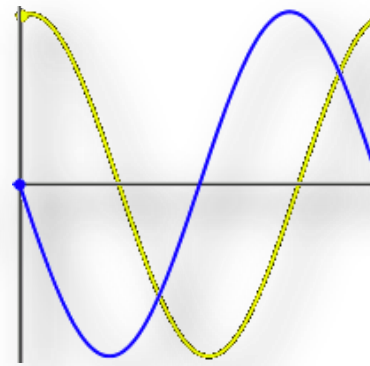
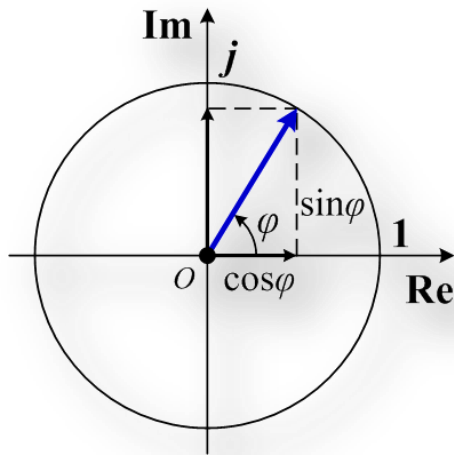
旋转矢量与正弦

Euler's formula :

$$e^{j\varphi} = \cos(\varphi) + j\sin(\varphi)$$

$e \approx 2.7182818284$

$$j = \sqrt{-1}$$

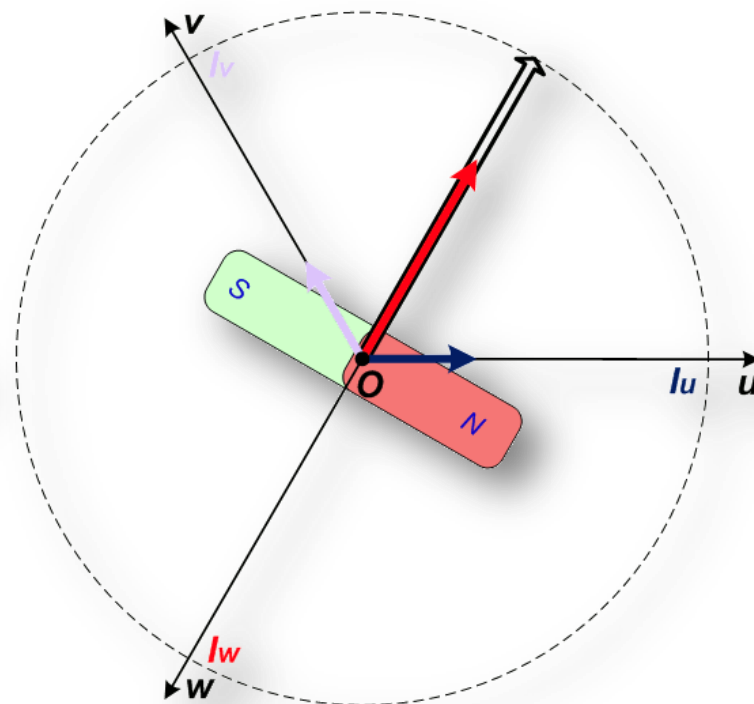
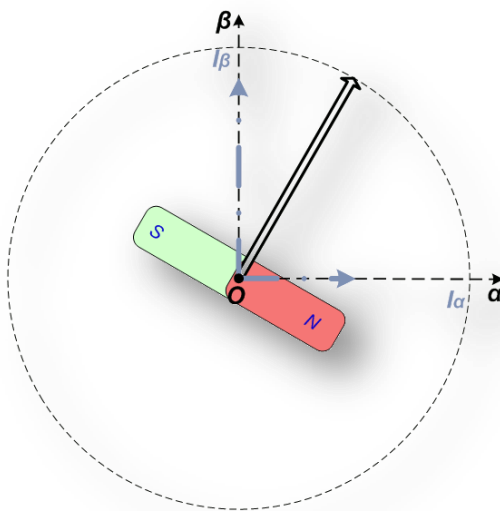
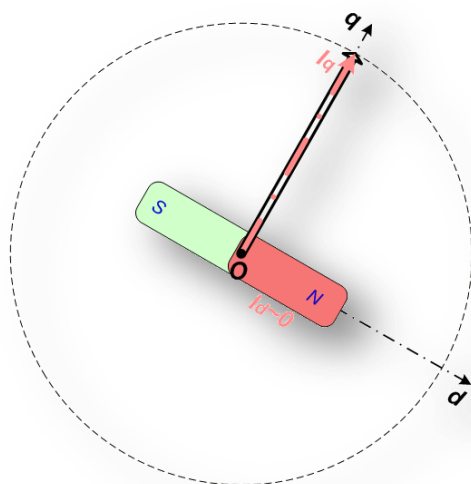


Clarke & Park 变换

两相正交**旋转**坐标系

两相正交**静止**坐标系

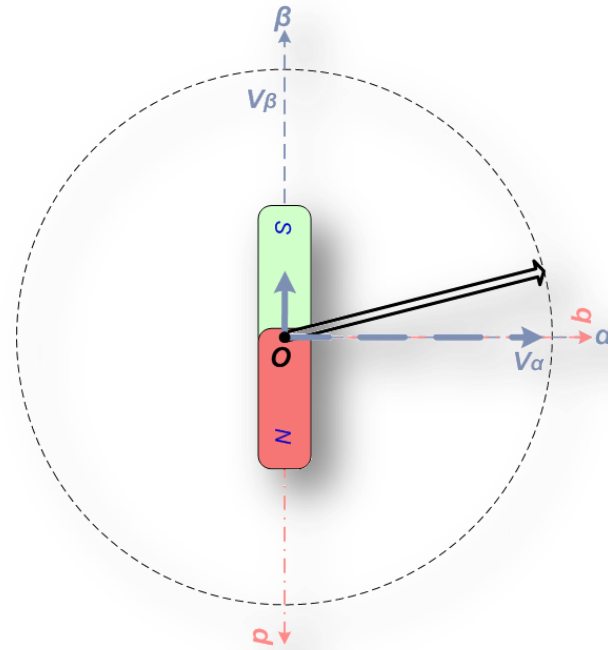
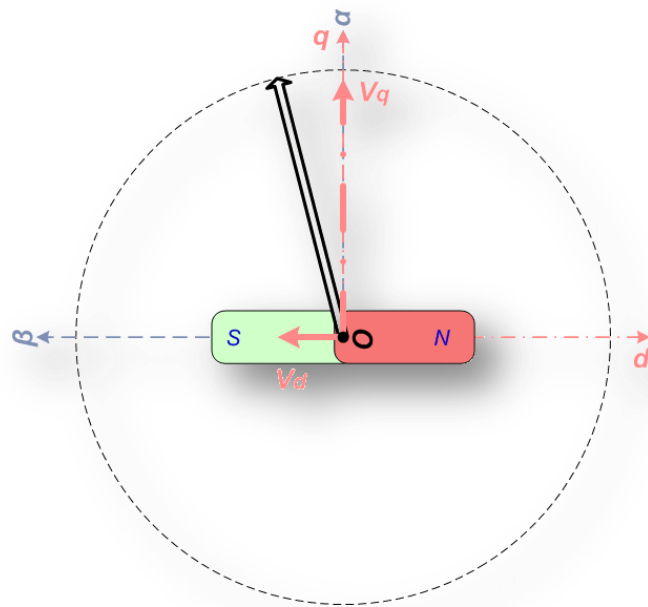
三相**120度**坐标系



$$\begin{bmatrix} I_d \\ I_q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\varphi) & \sin(\varphi) \\ -\sin(\varphi) & \cos(\varphi) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_\alpha \\ I_\beta \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} I_\alpha \\ I_\beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_u \\ I_v \end{bmatrix}$$

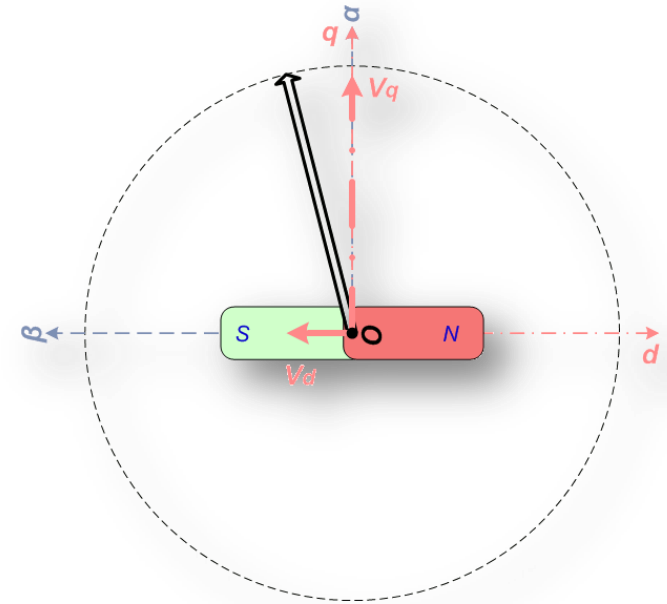
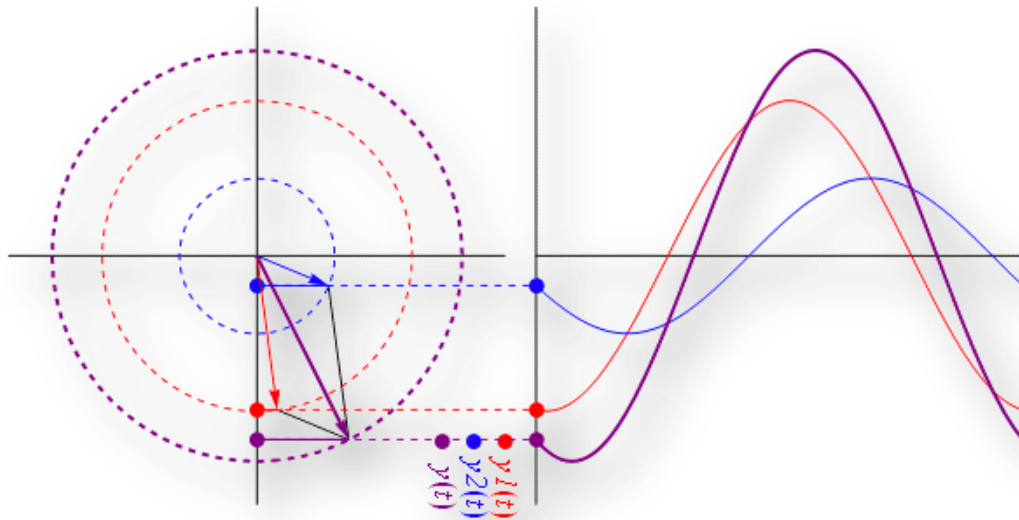
Park 逆变换

d-q 旋转坐标系中的电压分量 α-β 静止坐标系中的电压分量



$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\varphi) & -\sin(\varphi) \\ \sin(\varphi) & \cos(\varphi) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_d \\ V_q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_\alpha \\ V_\beta \end{bmatrix}$$

FOC告诉我们.....



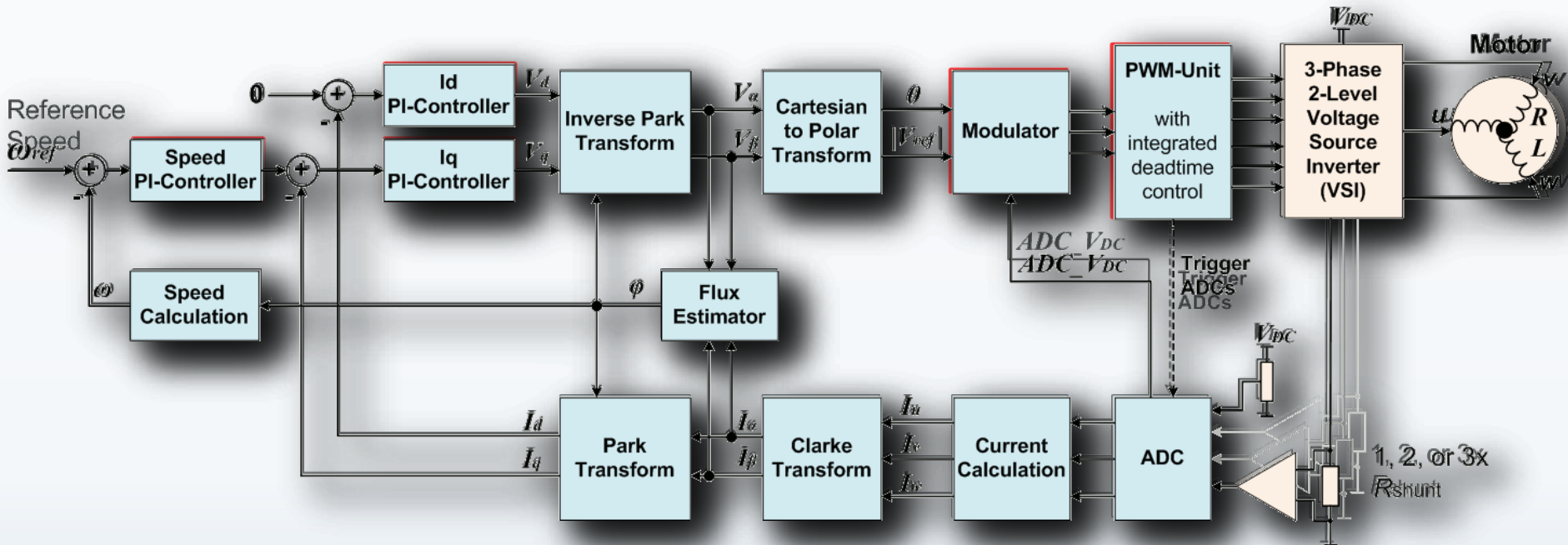
- 无论三相电机的电流如何变化，耦合.....
- 只要我们“站”在旋转的磁场坐标系的角度，那么控制转矩和磁通的大小，都只需要将相应的矢量简单的增大，减小，或者保持不变.....

FOC的好处

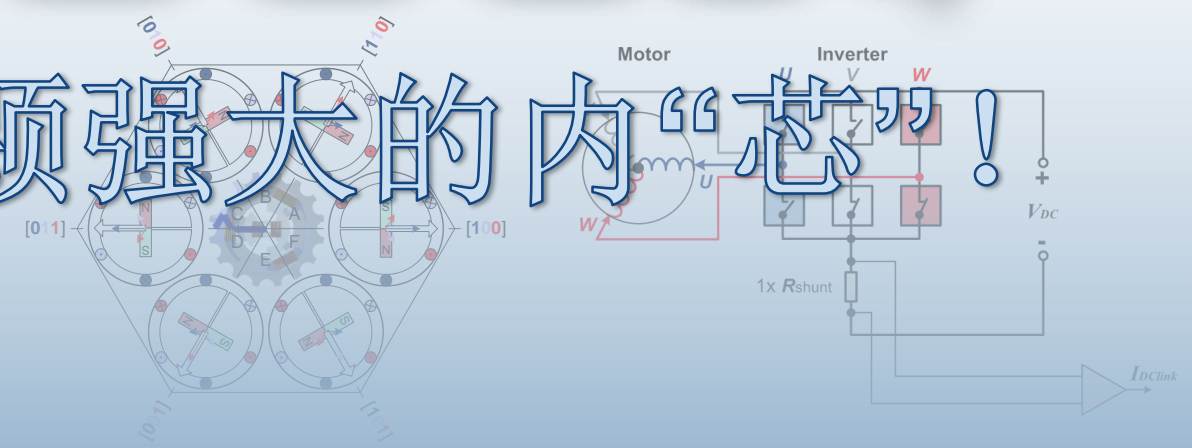
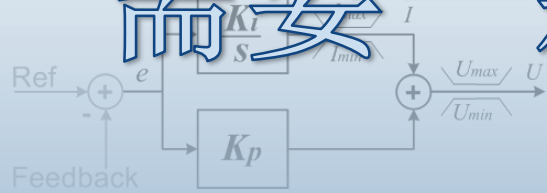
- 能够实现转矩和磁通的独立、简单控制
- 能够在整个速度范围内提供平滑转矩
- 能够在零速提供额定的转矩
- 能够加快加、减速的动态过程

- 减小转矩波动带来的机械振动
- 减小噪声
- 提高效率
- 增加舒适度
- 提高定位、速度的准确度和响应快速性

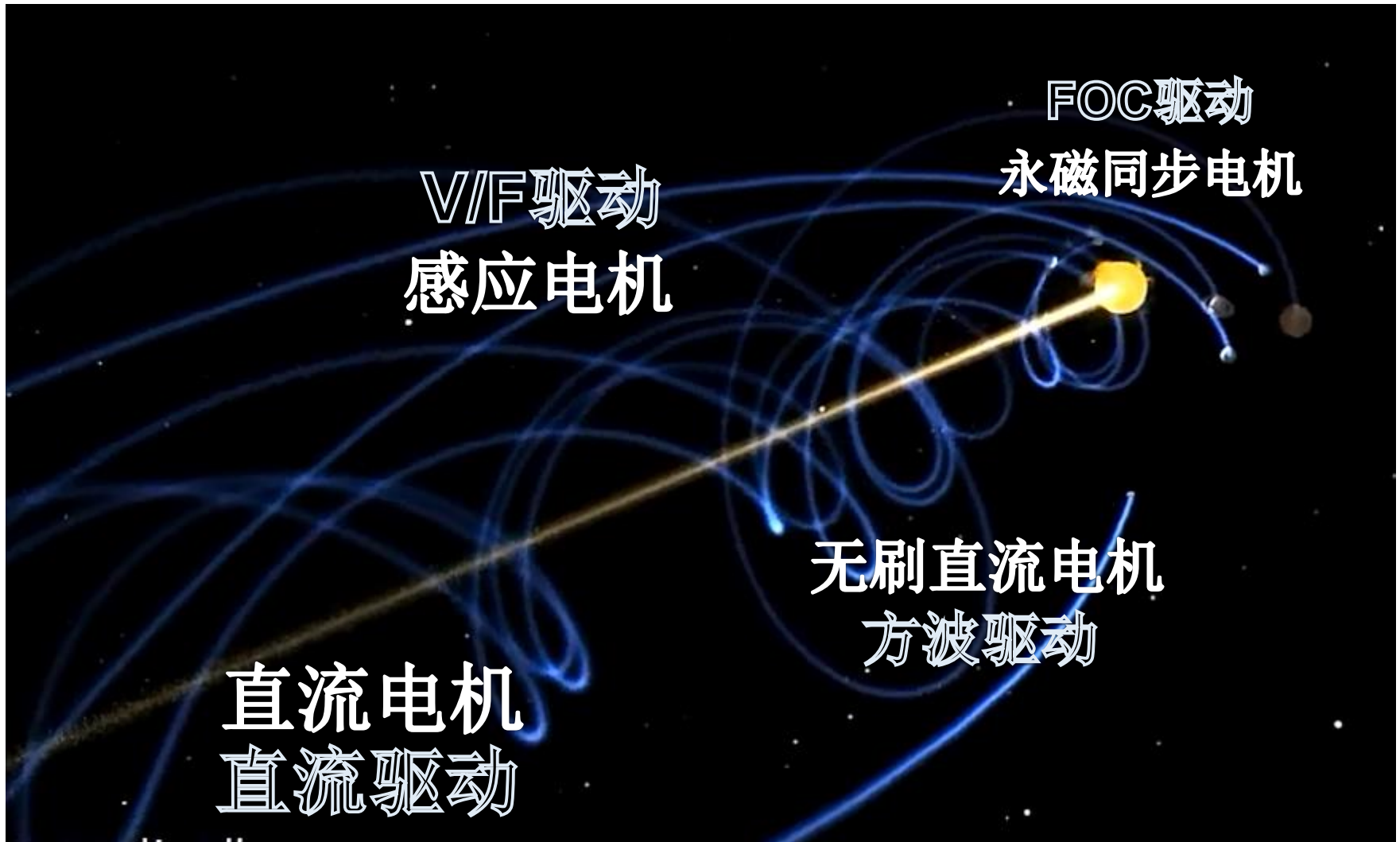
FOC的需求



需要一颗强大的内“芯”!



FOC是螺旋前进的必然.....



结论

- **FOC是一个关于旋转的故事.....**
 - 它告诉我们，如果能够站在客户的角度，跟随客户一起思考，那么看起来复杂的问题将会变得简单！
- 优秀的品质，通常需要一颗强大的内“芯”支撑，**FOC**也不例外。
- **FOC是必然的趋势，而且已经悄然进入我们的生活.....**



ENERGY EFFICIENCY MOBILITY SECURITY

Innovative semiconductor solutions for energy efficiency, mobility and security.

