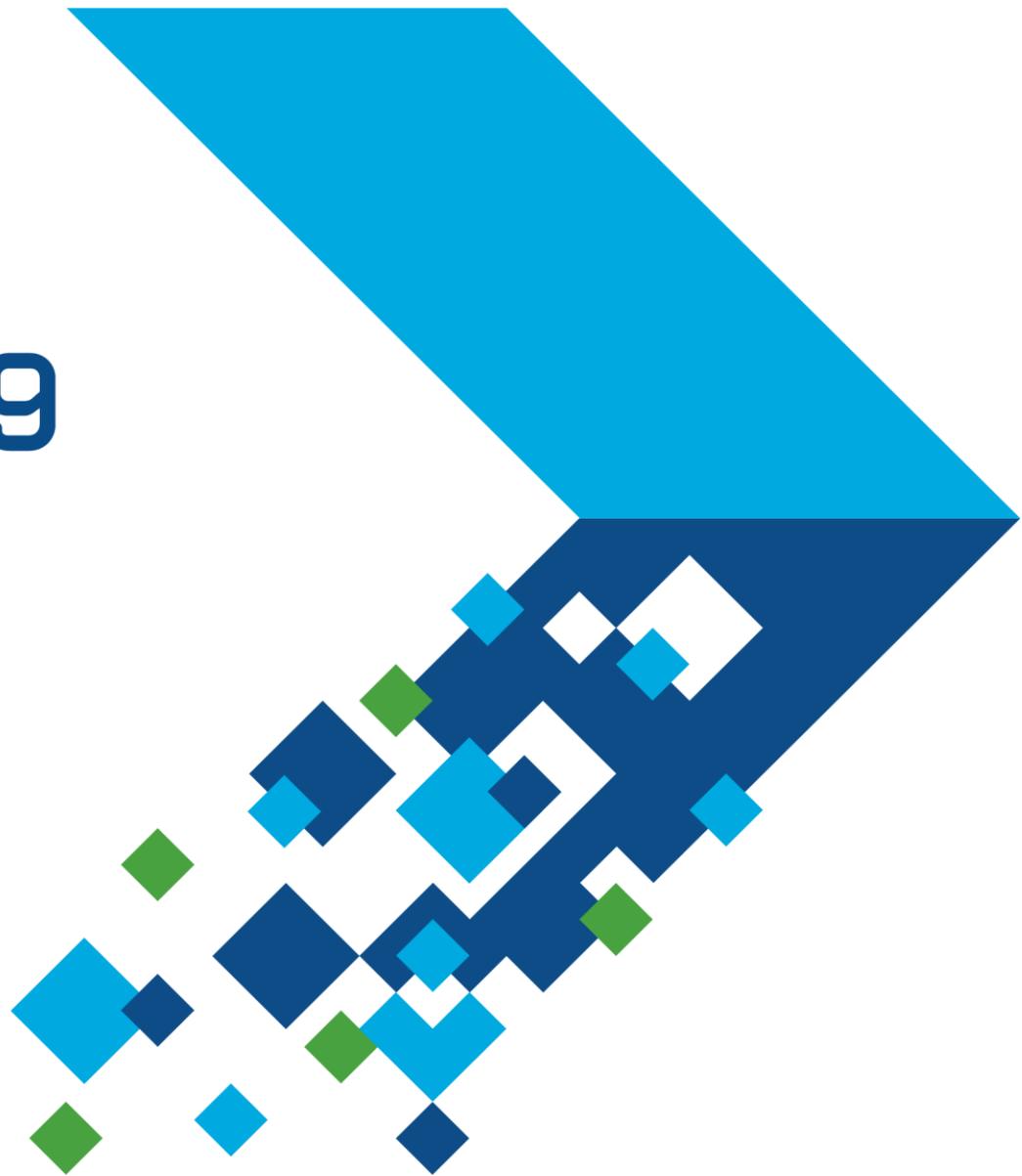


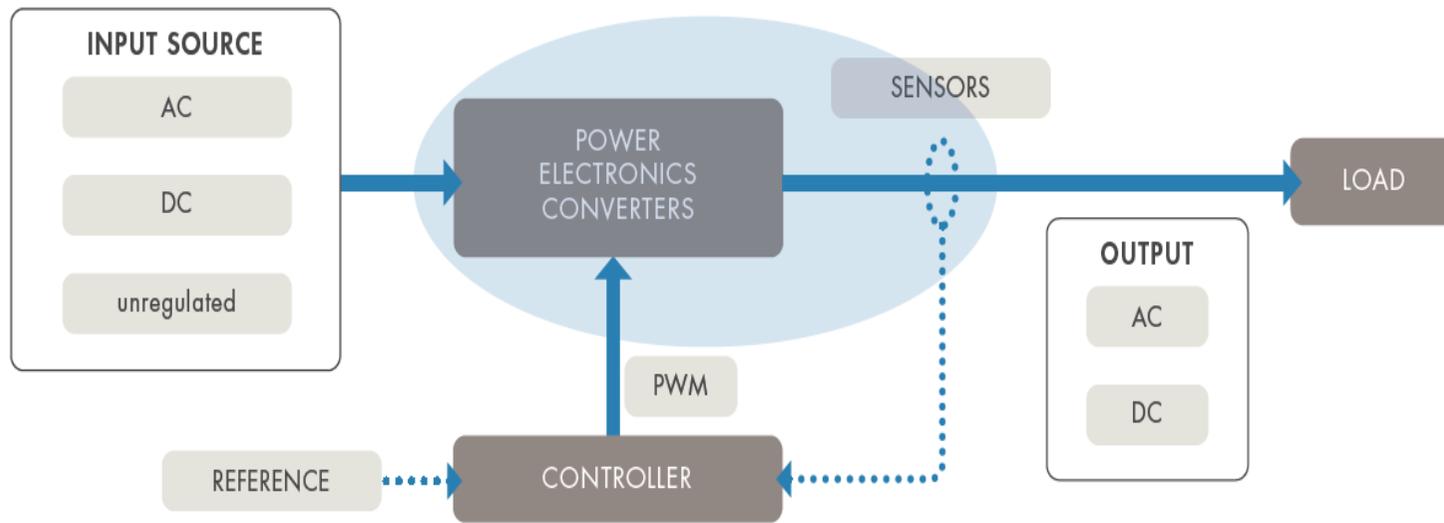
MATLAB EXPO 2019

功率变换器数字控制系统开发

周前程



电力电子



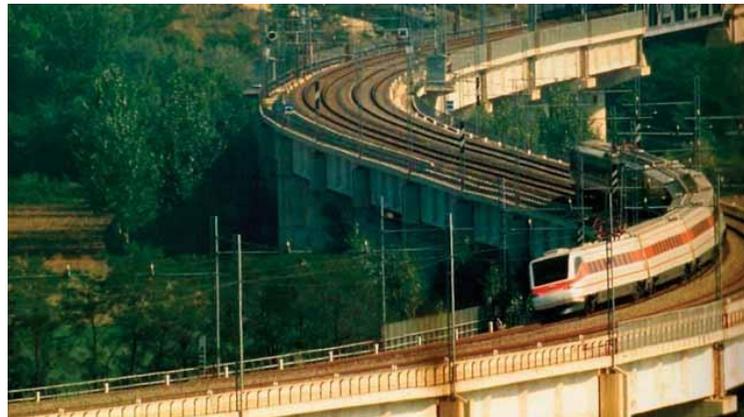
电力电子应用



电动客车



充电站



火车



新能源



LED灯

为什么要用Simulink做电力电子设计？

- 丰富的电源、负载模型
 - 光伏电池板, 电池, 电机等
- 多种电力电子器件模拟方式
 - 平均值模型, 理想开关模式, 物理模型
- 先进控制设计能力
 - 自动调参
- 自动生成可读、稳定和高效代码
 - 用于嵌入式处理器的C、C++代码
 - 用于FPGA的HDL代码
 - 用于PLC的结构化文本

村田使用Simulink进行EMS系统建模、仿真和代码生成

挑战

缩短公司首个能量管理系统产品上市时间

挑战

采用基于模型的设计方法开发产品，使用Simulink进行电力电子和控制算法建模，利用仿真进行算法设计，采用代码生成将算法模型生成可以布置到TI on Piccolo™ 和 Delfino™ 的32位处理器。

结果

- 控制软件开发时间缩减了50%以上
- 生成的代码没有任何错误
- 项目启动时间被缩短了



Murata flexible three-phase energy management system with lithium-ion battery.

Model-Based Design with Simulink enabled us to reduce time-to-market, which was a significant advantage for us. Because we were not expert programmers, modeling and simulating our control design and then generating quality C code from our models was essential to produce a working system as quickly as possible.”

- Dr. Yue Ma, Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

电力电子工程师面临的挑战

- 评估电源和负载变化对功率变流器的影响
- 所有操作和故障条件下嵌入式软件的测试
- 在软硬件集成后才能测试并发现错误
- 衡量设计是否满足效率、电能质量和安全性要求的相关标准



Our Project Today

DRV8312-C2-KIT 三相电机控制套件



功率变换器设计流程

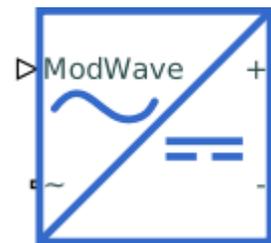
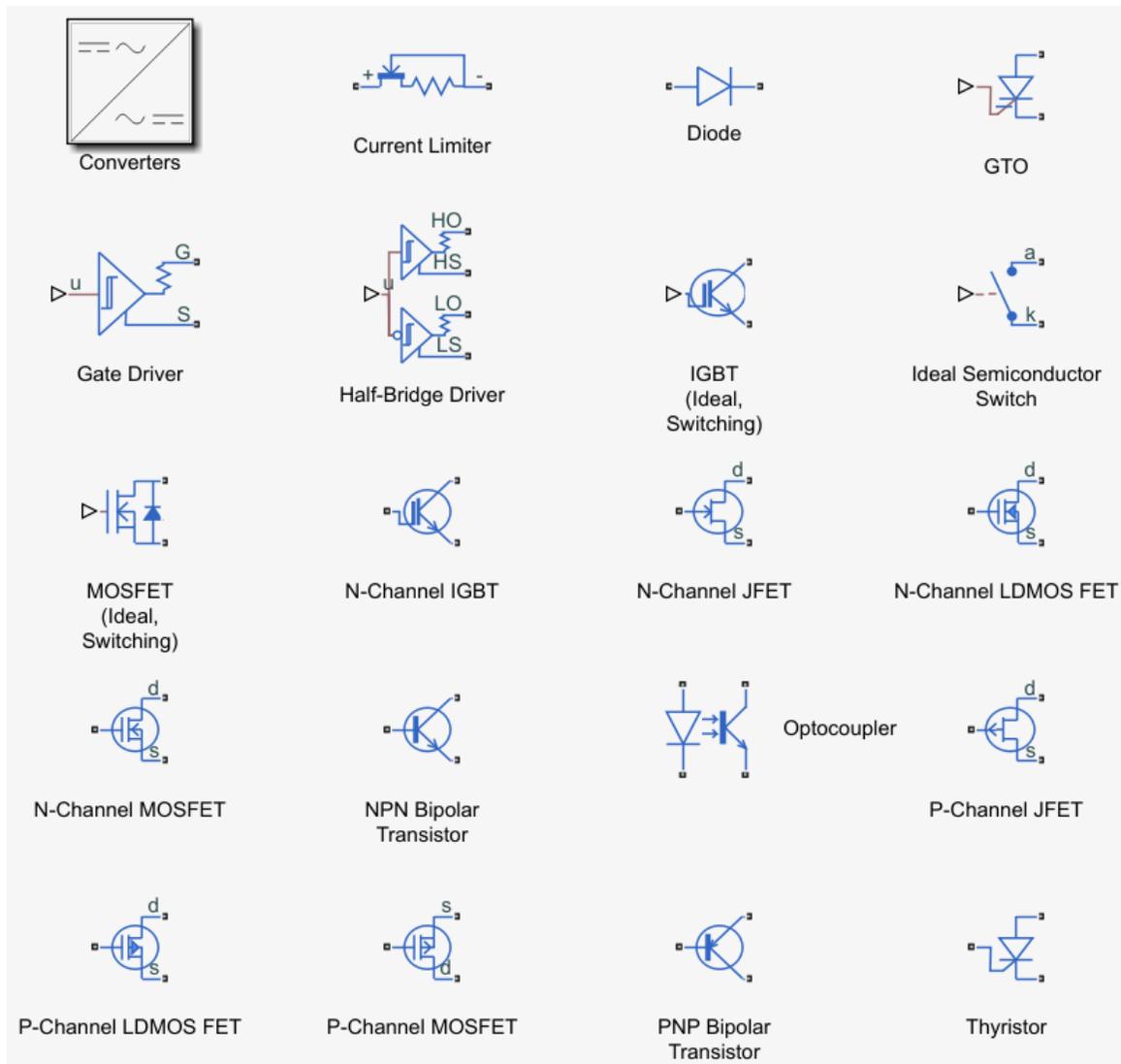
- 利用仿真验证设计
- 根据时域和频域需求设计控制算法
- 面向产品的算法设计
- 将电力电子控制布置到嵌入式处理器

Let's get to it!

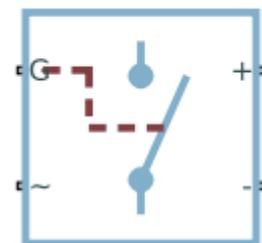
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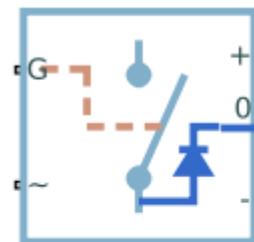
丰富的参考设计



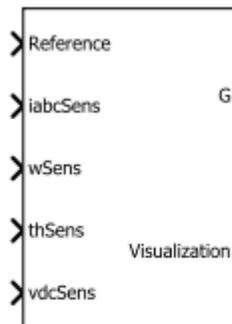
Average-Value Voltage Source Converter (Three-Phase)



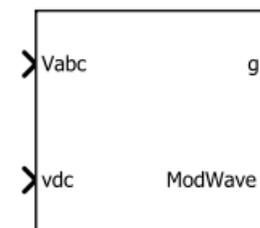
Converter (Three-Phase)



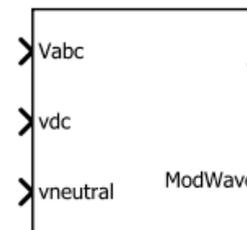
Three-Level Converter (Three-Phase)



PMSM Field-Oriented Control

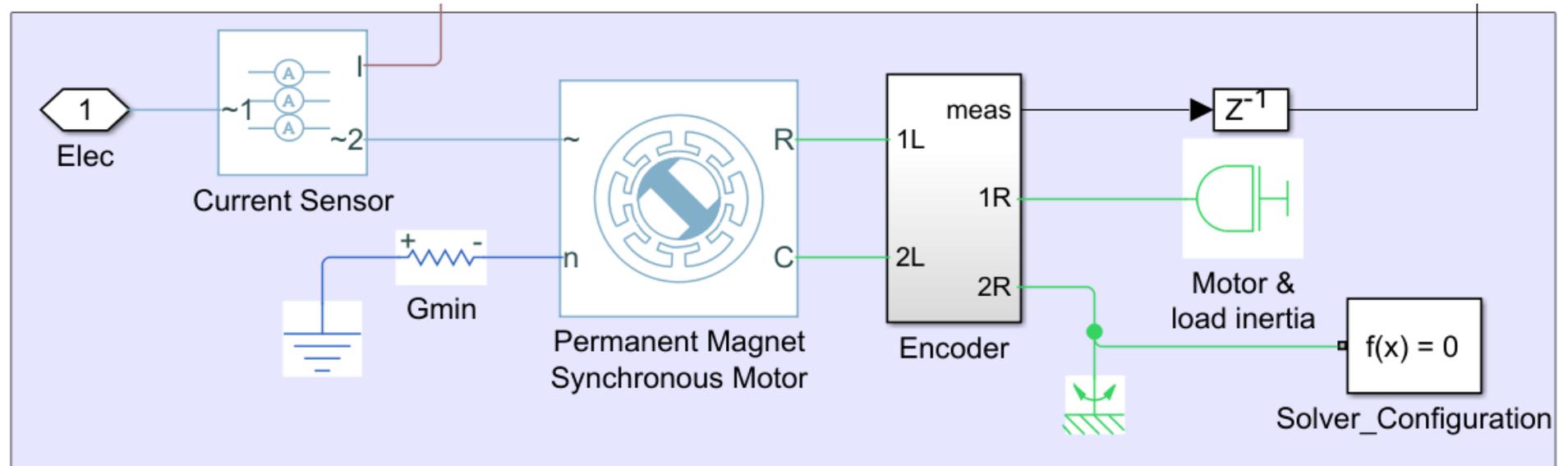
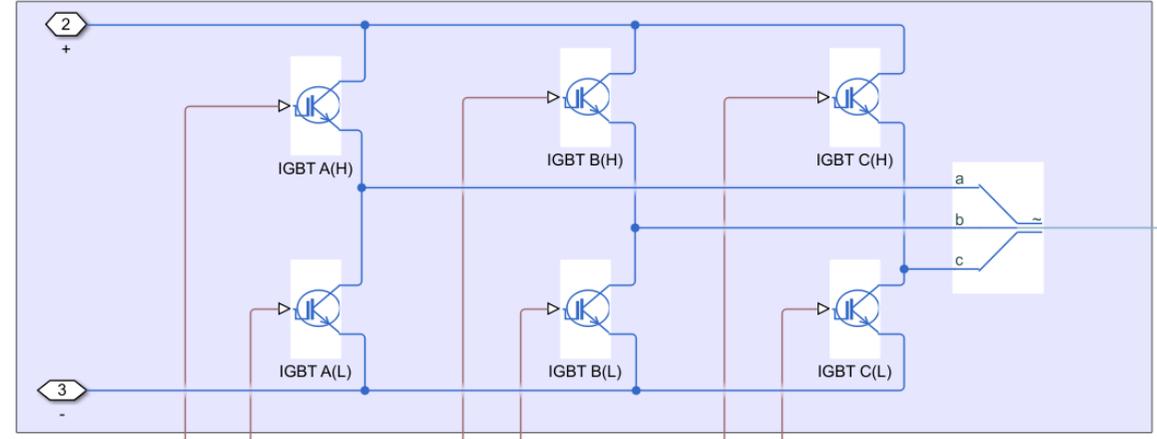
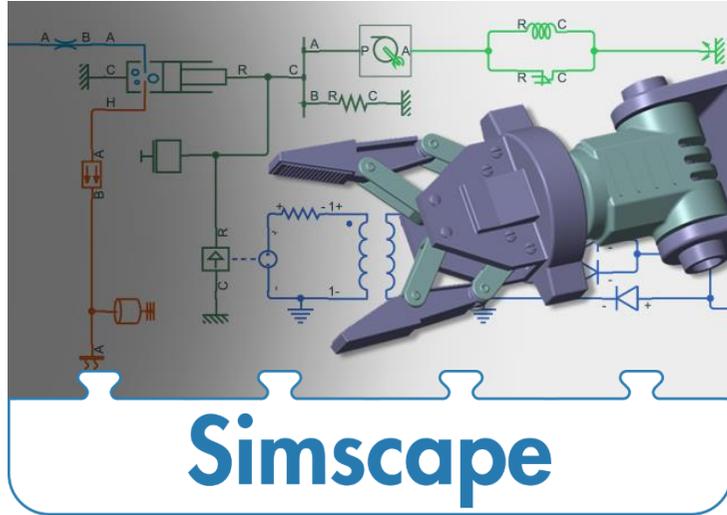


PWM Generator (Three-phase, Two-level)

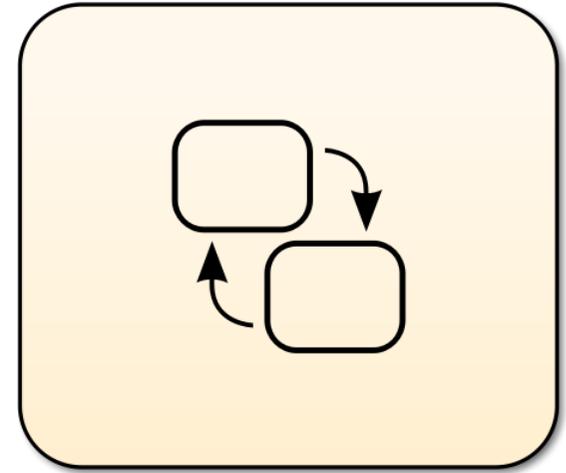
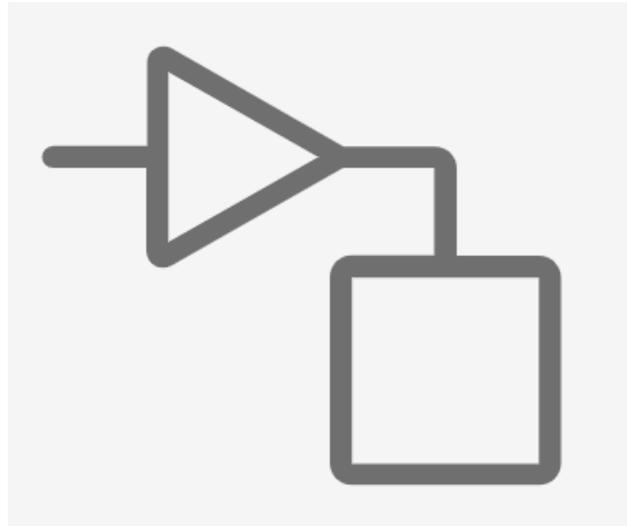
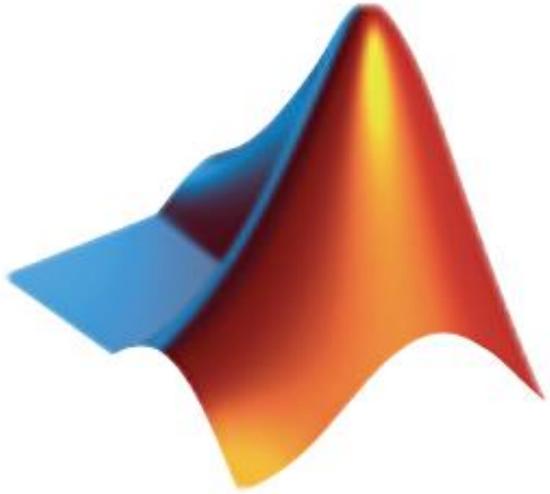


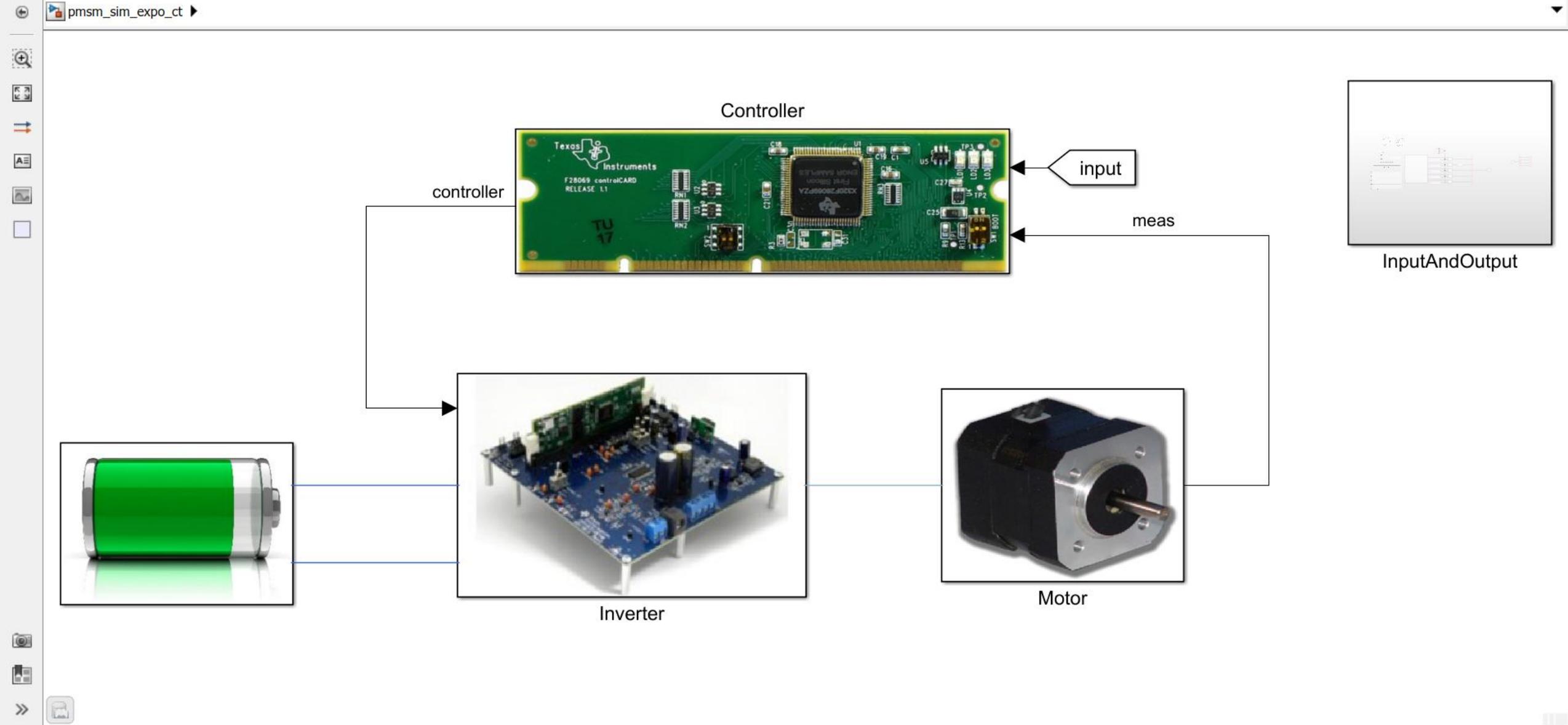
PWM Generator (Three-phase, Three-level)

构建你自己的设计



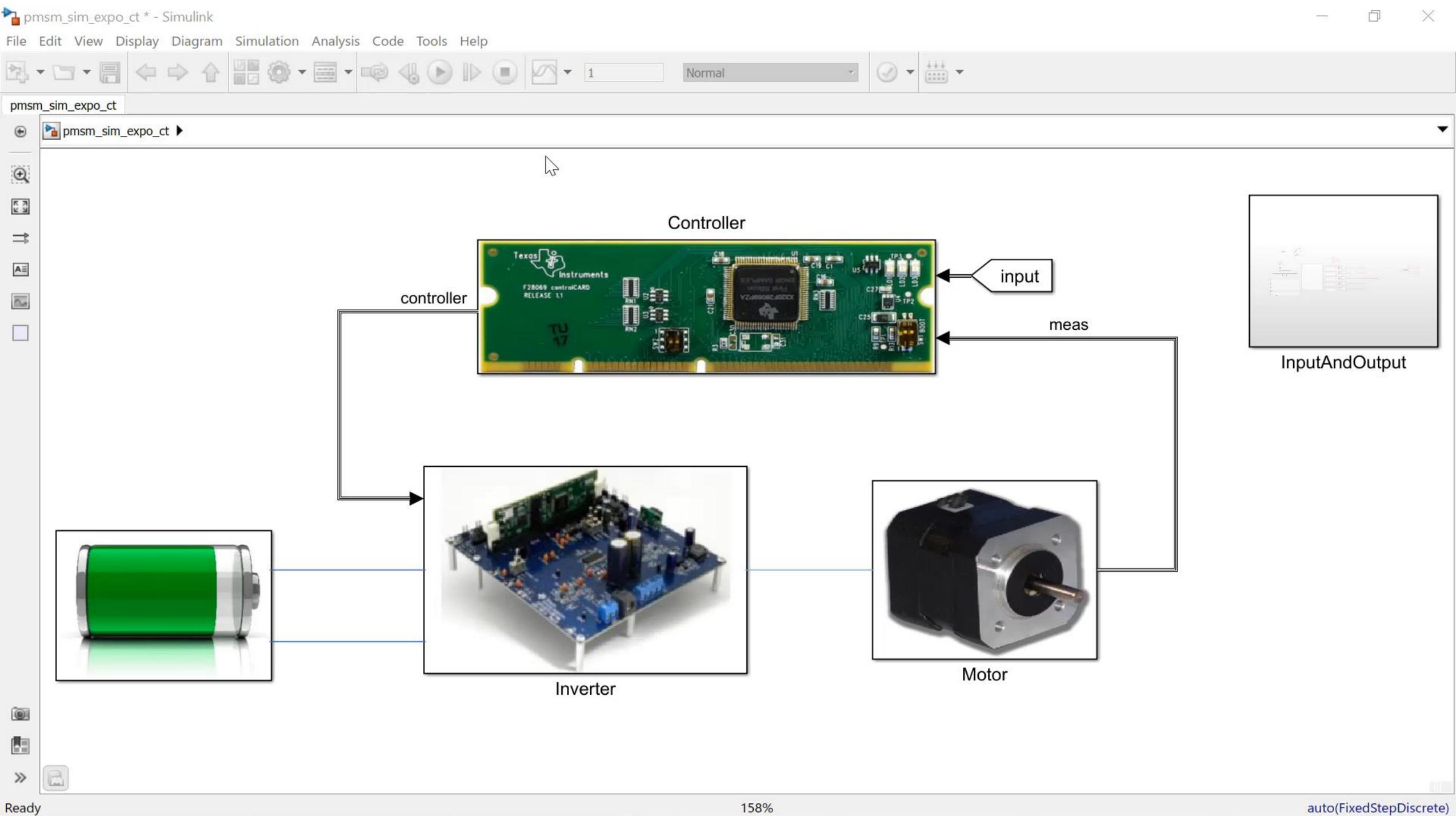
构建你自己的设计





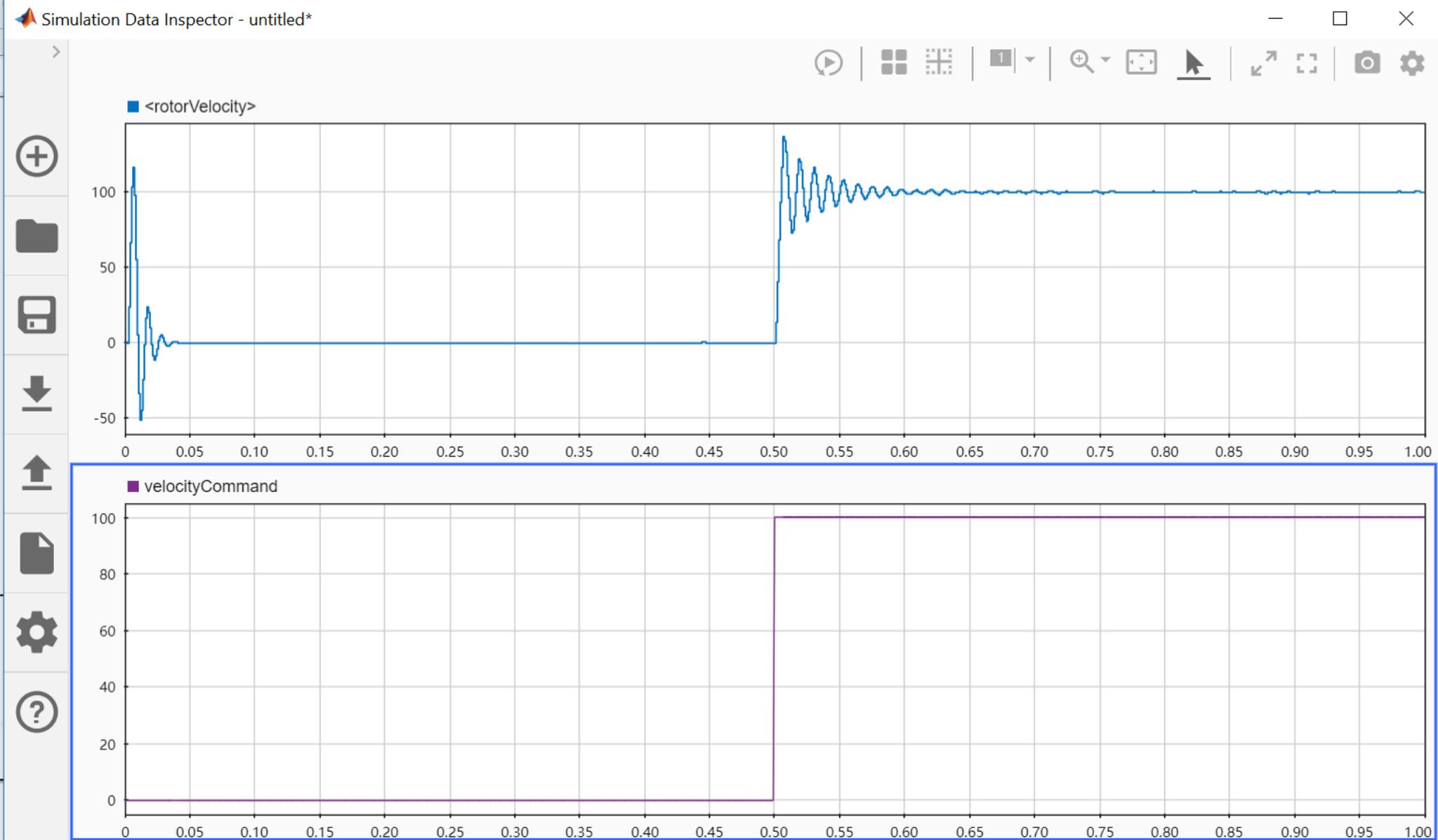
功率变换器设计流程

- 利用仿真验证设计
- 根据时域和频域需求设计控制算法
- 面向产品的算法设计
- 将电力电子控制布置到嵌入式处理器

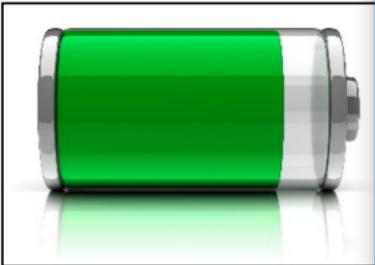


pmsm_sim_expo_ct

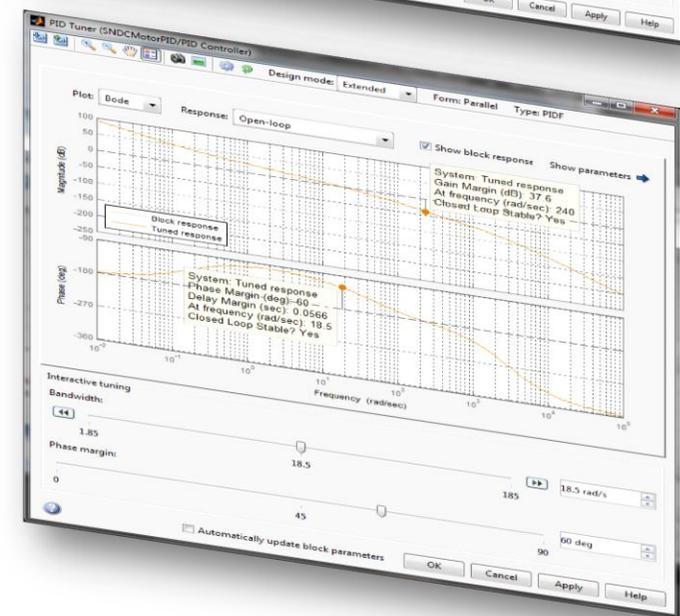
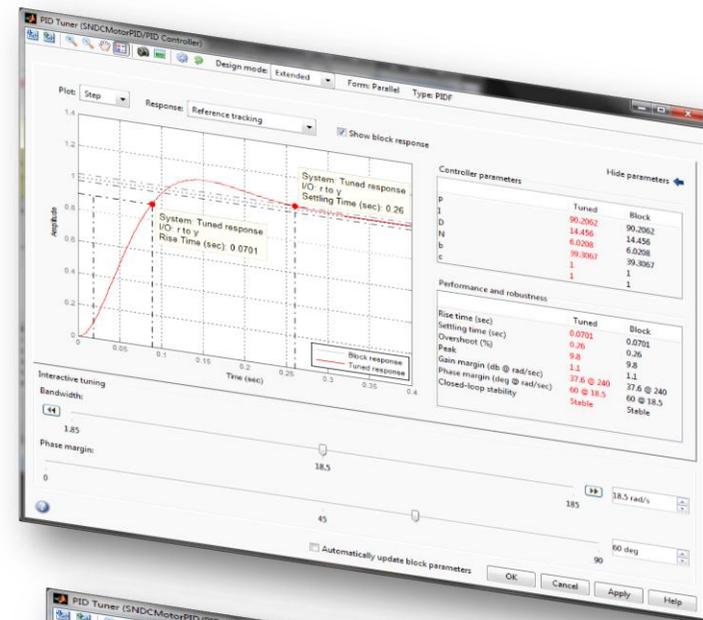
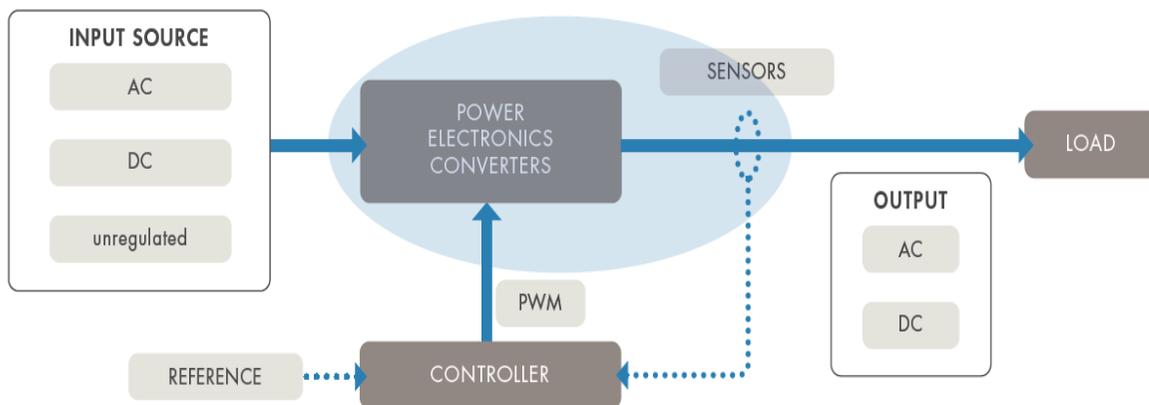
pmsm_sim_expo_ct



电流环: K_p 、 K_i
转速环: K_p 、 K_i



自动化控制参数设计

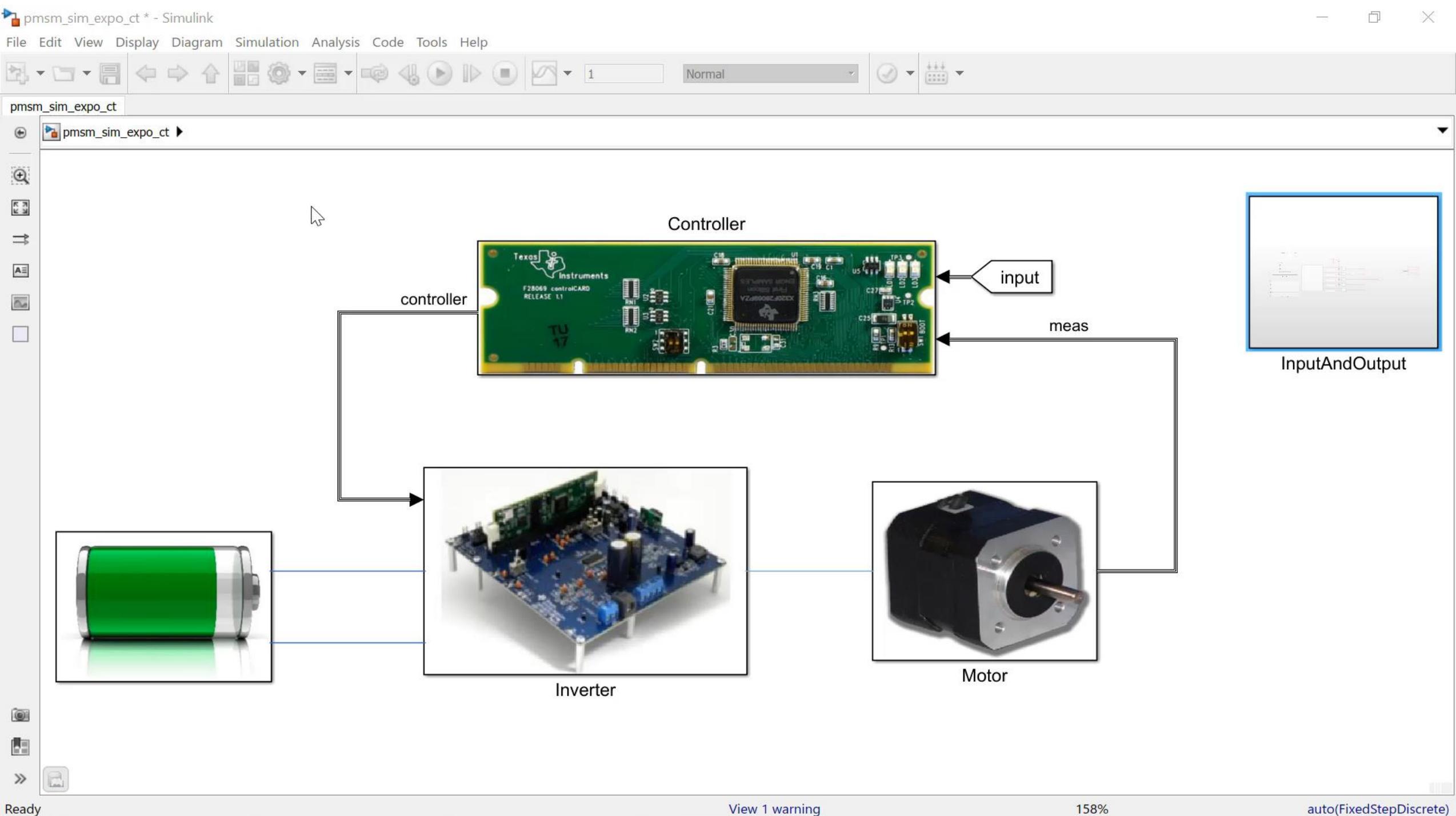


多种手段

- PID Tuner
- Control System Tuner
- Response Optimization

Response Optimization

- 设定调节目标
- 选择参数
- 开始优化

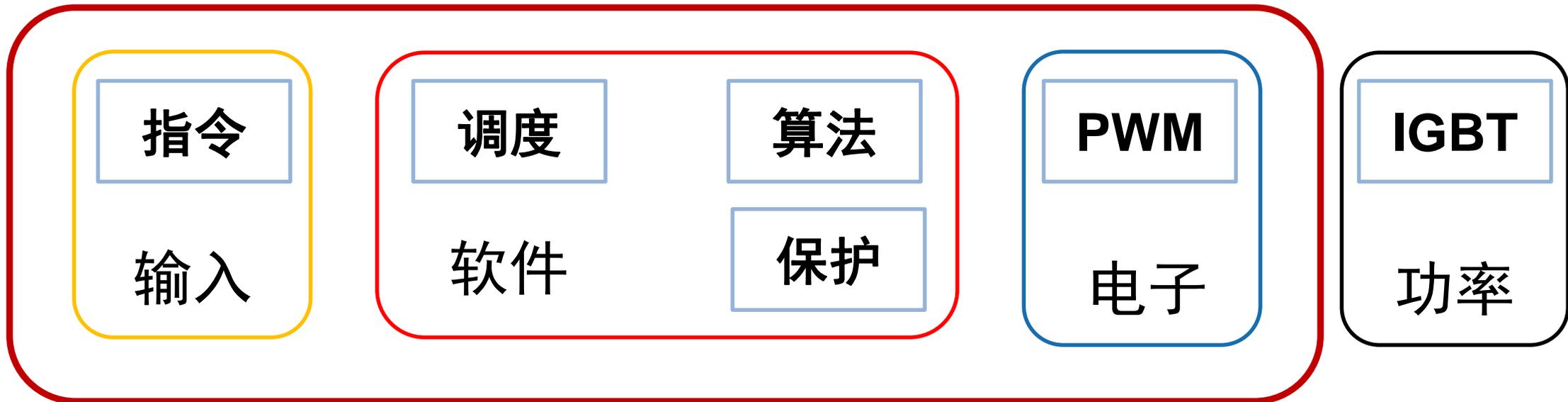


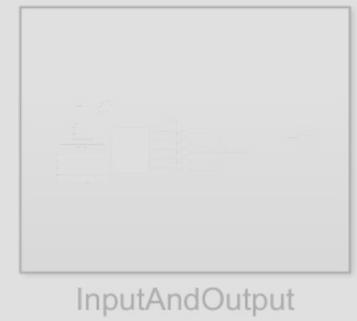
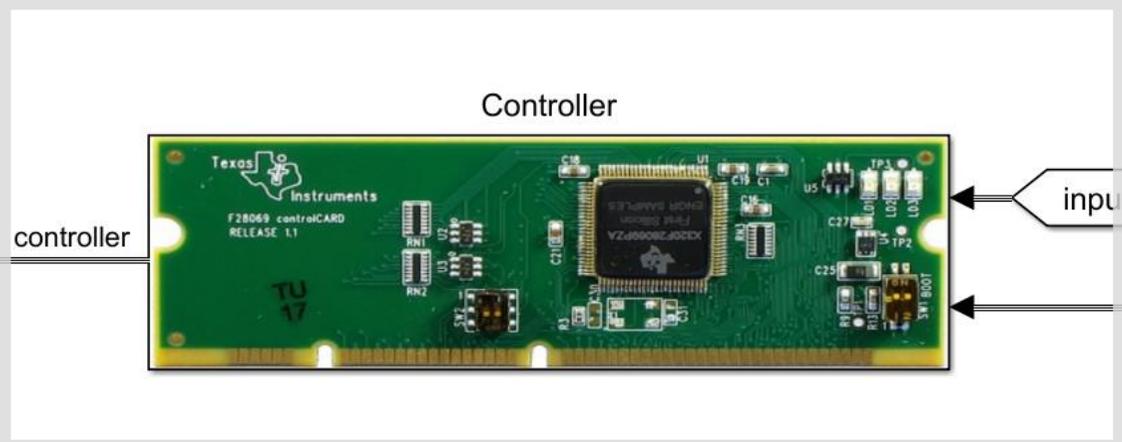
功率变换器设计流程

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- 根据时域和频域需求设计控制算法
- 面向产品的算法设计
- 将电力电子控制布置到嵌入式处理器

电力电子控制系统特点

- 层级结构

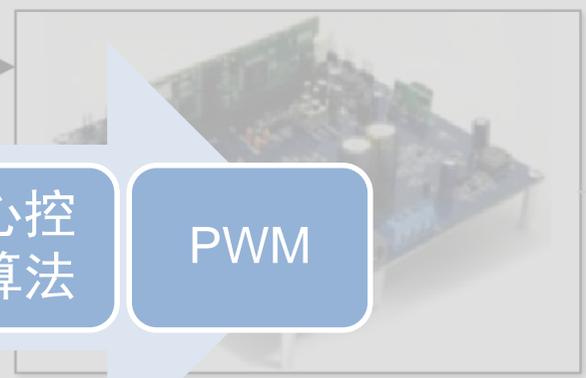




输入预处理

核心控制算法

PWM



Inverter

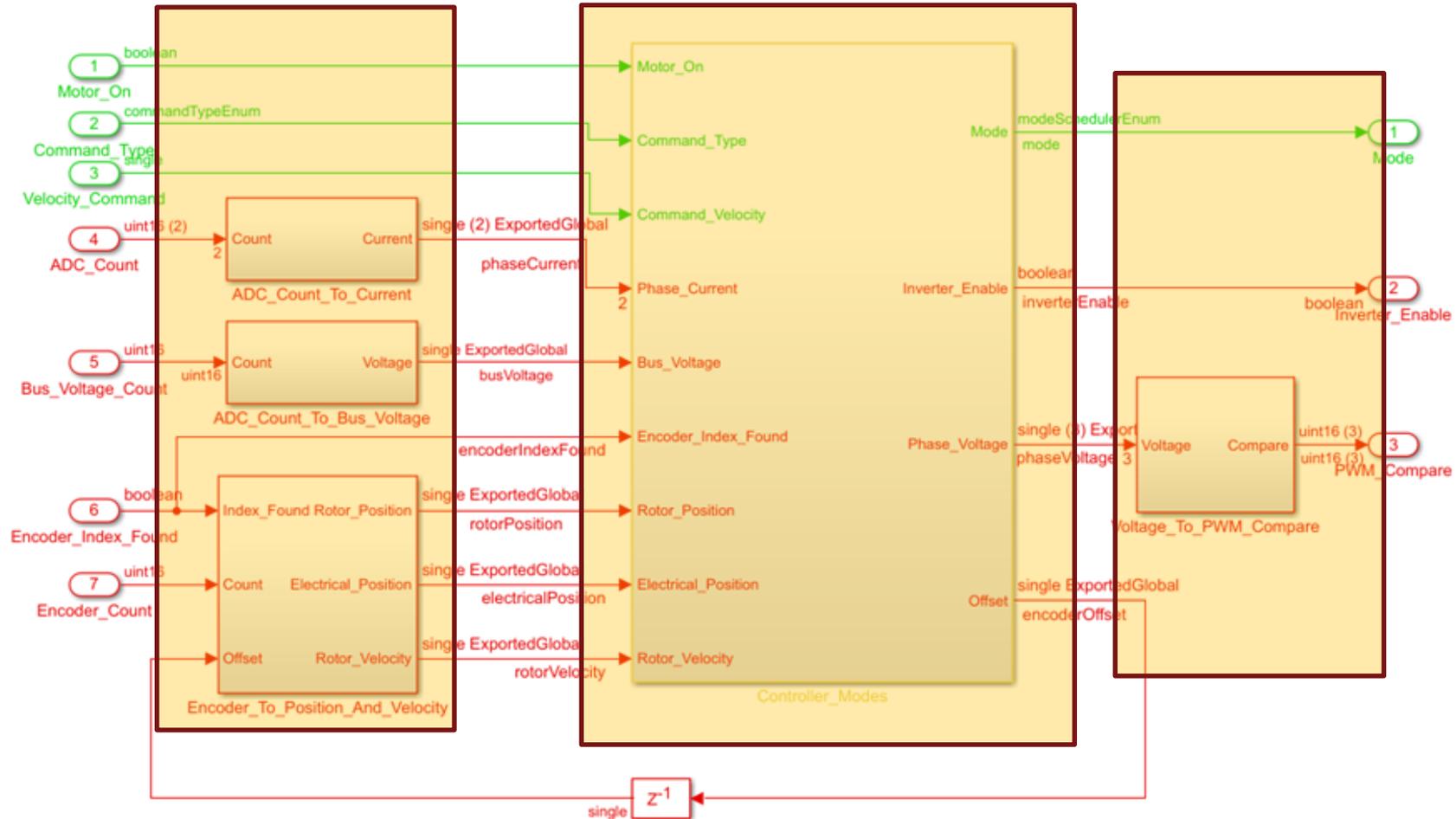


Motor

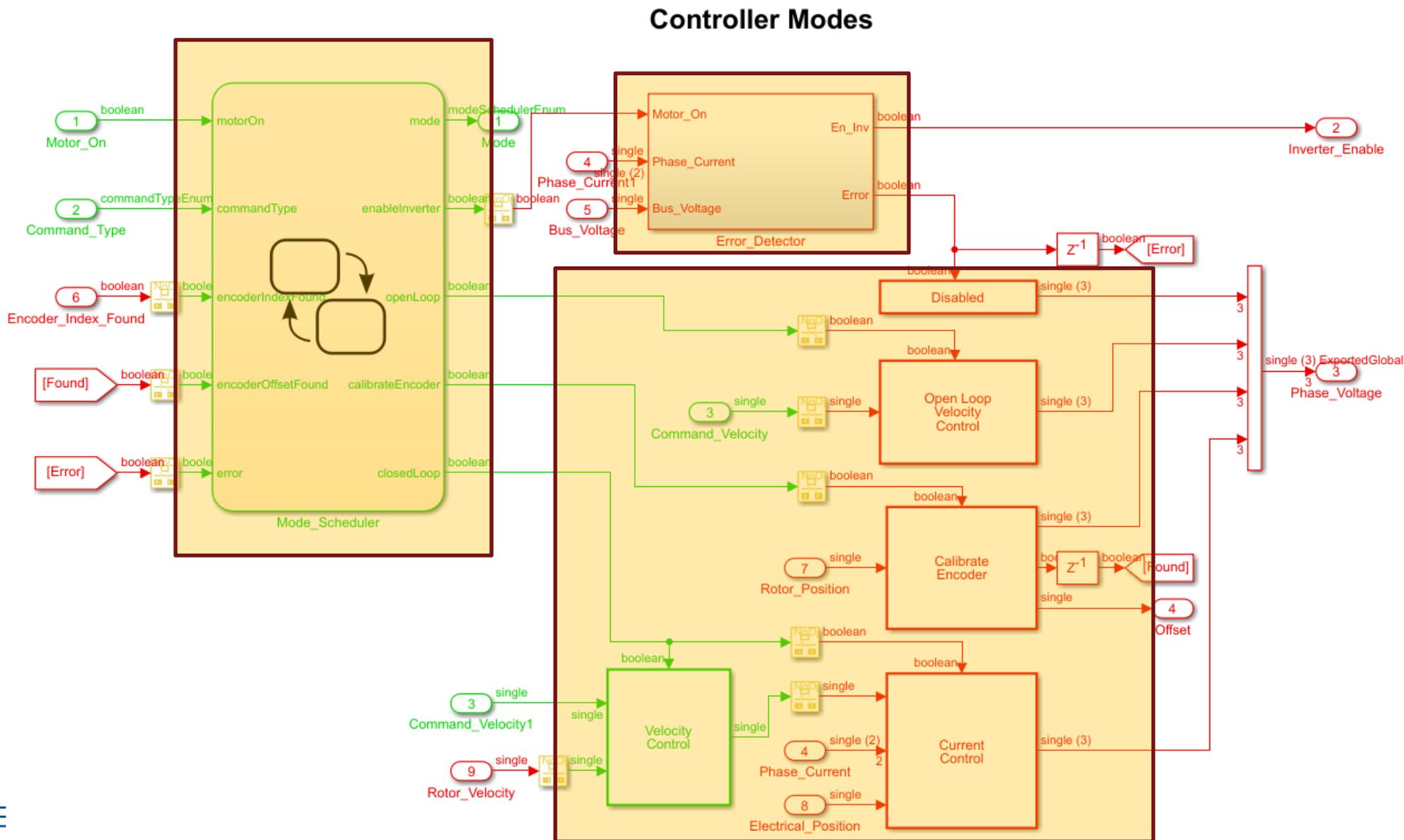
启停控制	功能调度
装置保护	功能实现

控制算法模型

Field-Oriented Velocity Control With Encoder C Specification

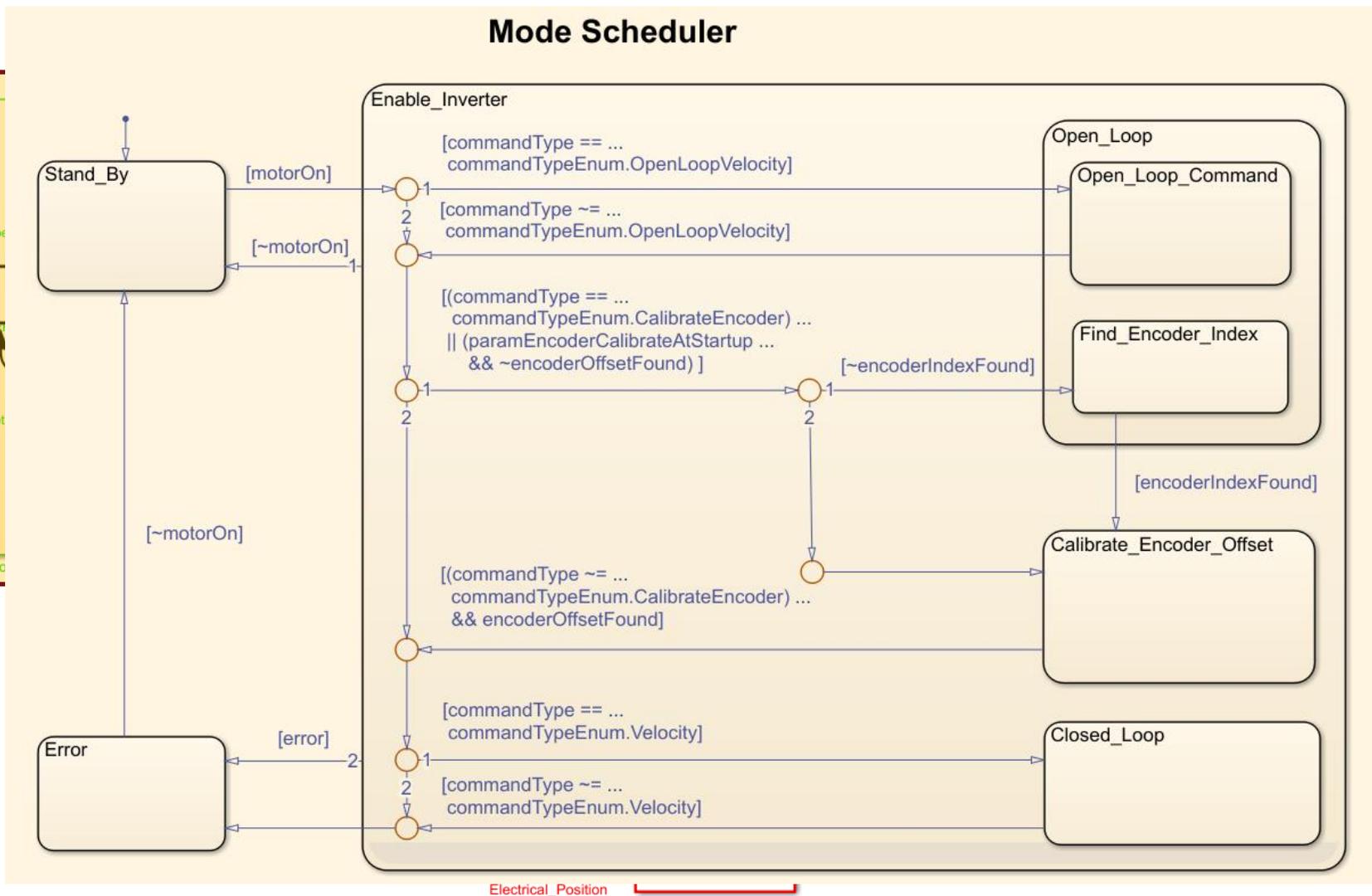
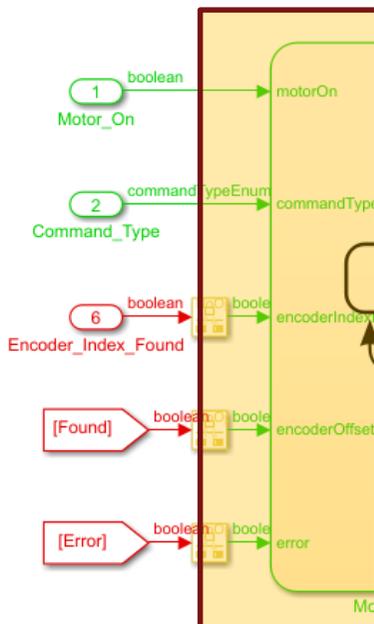


核心控制算法建模方式



核心控制算法建模方式

使用Stateflow来调度各种电机控制算法的运行模式



功率变换器设计流程

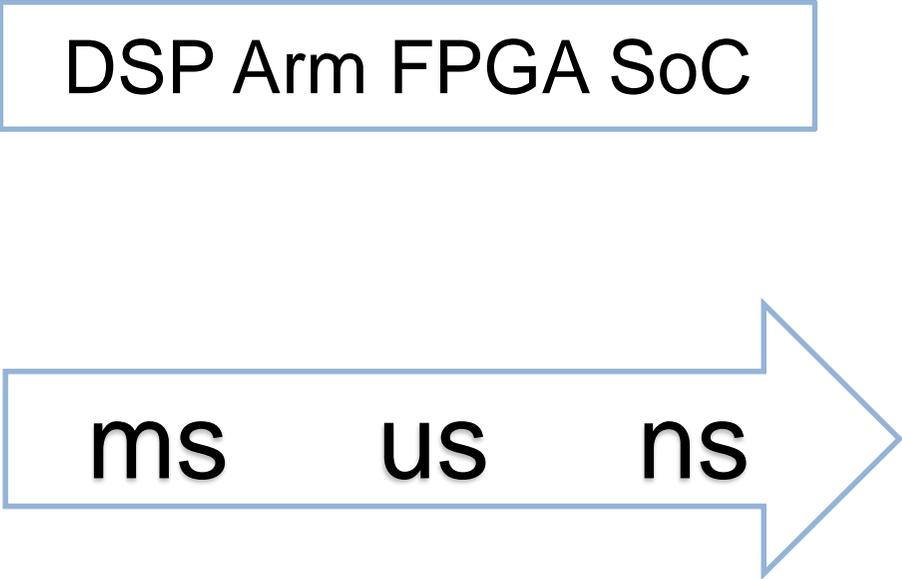
- 利用仿真验证设计
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- 将电力电子控制布置到嵌入式处理器

电力电子控制系统特点

- 嵌入式架构
- 实时性高

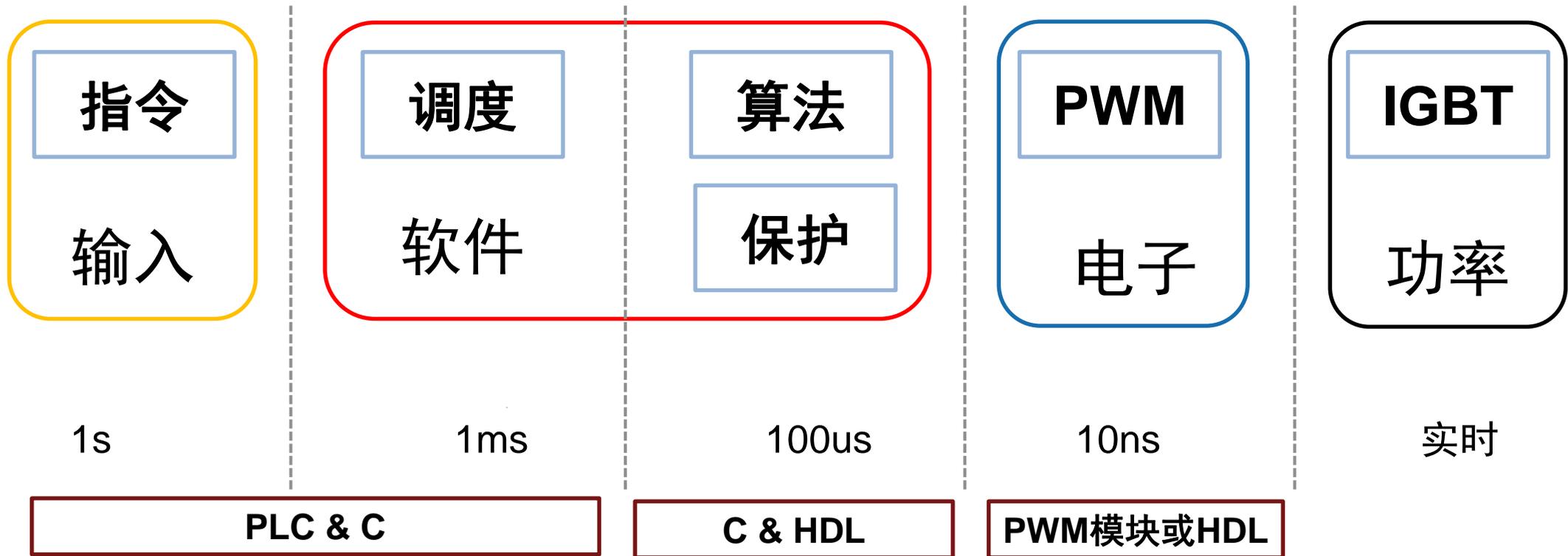
DSP Arm FPGA SoC

ms us ns



电力电子控制系统特点

- 层级控制

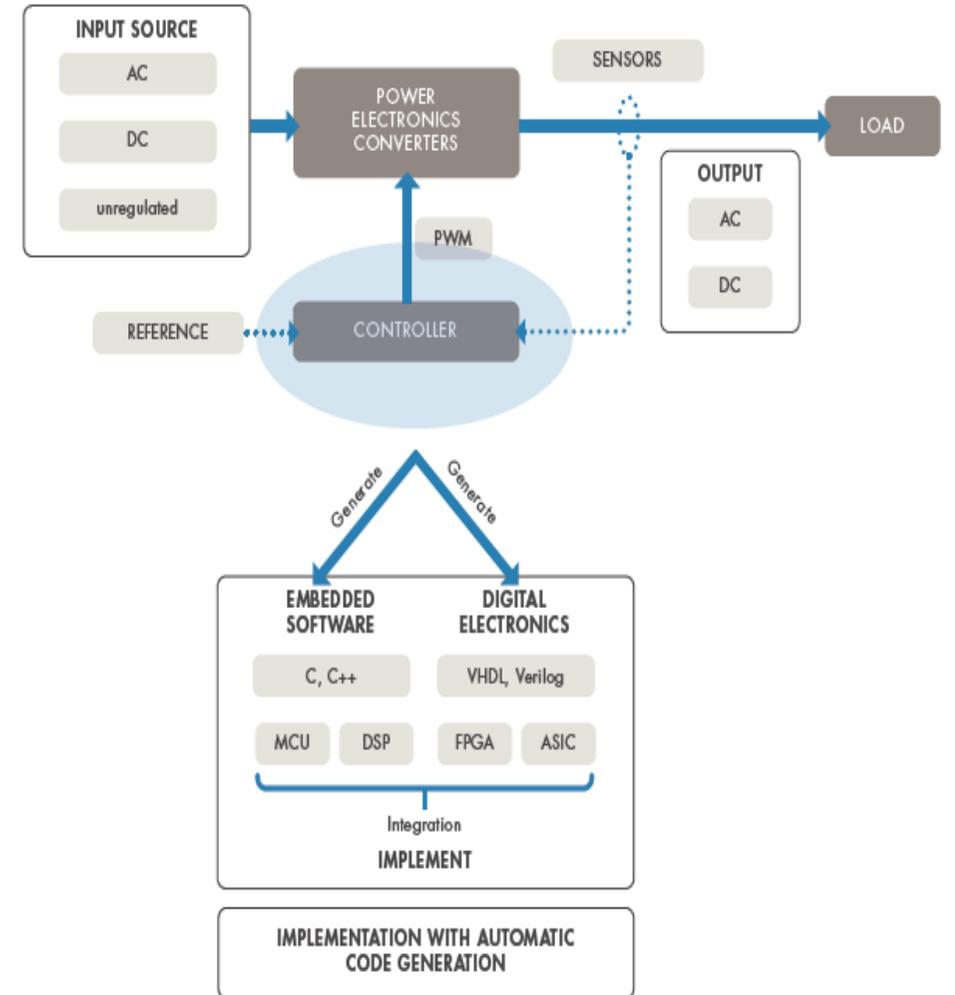


将控制布置到嵌入式处理



任务:

- 按计算周期划分结构
- 从MATLAB和Simulink生成优化的代码



从模型到代码

C

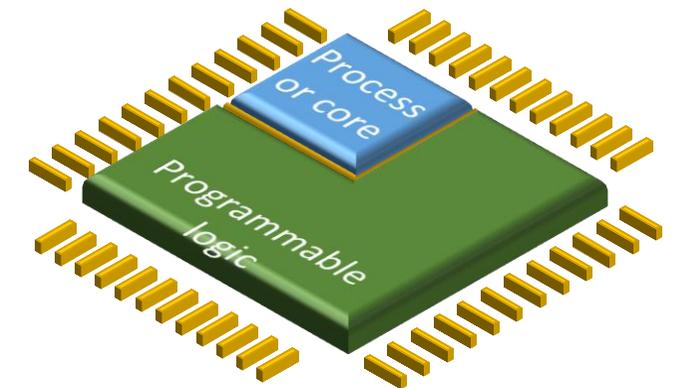
编码规范: AUTOSAR, MISRA C®, and ASAP2
代码与模型的相互追溯
代码生成报告
自动代码验证
符合DO-178、IEC 61508和ISO 26262中的软件开发要求

HDL

支持定点和浮点代码生成
配合定点化工具箱完成算法定点化设计
与Xilinx、Microsemi、Intel FPGAs设计工具无缝集成
符合DO 254标准要求

PLC

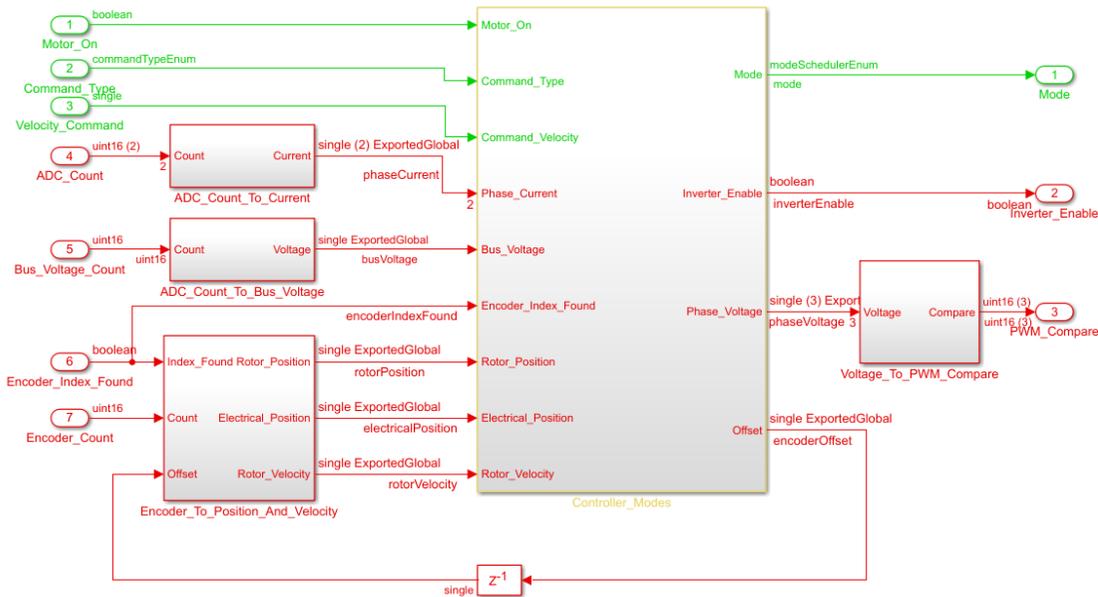
IEC 61131-3标准结构化文本和梯形图
支持CODESYS、Rockwell、Siemens、
Omron等公司产品
符合 IEC 61508和 IEC61511



从模型到代码

Field-Oriented Velocity Control With Encoder C Specification

Copyright 2014-2015 The MathWorks, Inc.



Code Generation Report

Find: Match Case

Contents

- Summary
- Subsystem Report
- Code Interface Report
- Traceability Report
- Static Code Metrics Report
- Code Replacements Report

Generated Code

[-] Model files

- focVelocityEncoderF2
- focVelocityEncoderF2
- focVelocityEncoderF2
- focVelocityEncoderF2

[+] Shared files (1)

```

263 }
264
265 /* Model step function */
266 void controller(boolean_T arg_Motor_On, commandTypeEnum arg_Command_Type,
267               real32_T arg_Velocity_Command, uint16_T arg_ADC_Count[2],
268               uint16_T arg_Bus_Voltage_Count, boolean_T
269               arg_Encoder_Index_Found, uint16_T arg_Encoder_Count,
270               modeSchedulerEnum *arg_Mode, boolean_T *arg_Inverter_Enable,
271               uint16_T arg_PWM_Compare[3])
272 {
273     int16_T k;
274     boolean_T RelationalOperator;
275     real32_T Switch_Stop;
276     real32_T Add1_n;
277     boolean_T positiveDirection;
278     boolean_T Delay2_b;
279     real32_T Abs_idx_0;
280     real32_T Abs_idx_1;
281     if (focVelocityEncoderF28069_M->Timing.TaskCounters.TID[1] == 0) {
282         /* Chart: '<S3>/Mode_ScheduLer' incorporates:
283          * Delay: '<S3>/DeLay2'
284          * Delay: '<S3>/DeLay3'
285          * Inport: '<Root>/Command_Type'
286          * Inport: '<Root>/Encoder_Index_Found'
287          * Inport: '<Root>/Motor_On'

```

软件集成

workspace - CCS Edit - FOC Encoder F28069/App/a_Application/Source/pmsmFocEncoder.c - Code Composer Studio

File Edit View Navigate Project Run Scripts Window Help

Project Explorer

- FOC Encoder F28069 [Active - Debug]
 - Binaries
 - Includes
 - App
 - a_Application
 - AutoGeneratedSource
 - applicationConfig.h
 - currentControlF28069_private.h
 - currentControlF28069_types.h
 - currentControlF28069.c
 - currentControlF28069.h
 - focVelocityEncoderF28069_private.h
 - focVelocityEncoderF28069_types.h
 - focVelocityEncoderF28069.c
 - focVelocityEncoderF28069.h
 - intrp1d_fu32fl.c
 - intrp1d_fu32fl.h
 - plook_u32ff_evenc.c
 - plook_u32ff_evenc.h
 - rtmodel.h
 - rtwtypes.h
 - velocityControlF28069_private.h
 - velocityControlF28069_types.h
 - velocityControlF28069.c

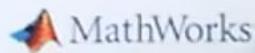
```

95 // Local Functions
96 // -----
97 interrupt void controllerIsr(void)
98 {
99     volatile unsigned int taskStack;
100     Bool localPositionValid = 0;
101     disableLowPriorityTask(AdcTask, &taskStack);
102
103     getPhaseCurrent(&phaseCurrentCount[0]);
104     getBusVoltage(&busVoltageCount);
105
106
107     getEncoderPosition(&encoderPositionCount, &localPositionValid);
108     positionValid = (Uint16) localPositionValid;
109
110     controller( motorOn,
111                commandType,
112                velocityCommand,
113                phaseCurrentCount,
114                busVoltageCount,
115                positionValid,
116                encoderPositionCount,
117                &controllerMode,|
118                &enableHBridgeFlag,
119                &phaseVoltageCommand[0]);
120
121     if(!enableHBridgeFlag)
122     {

```

Writable Smart Insert 117 : 33

Real-Time PMSM Motor Control
with Simulink®



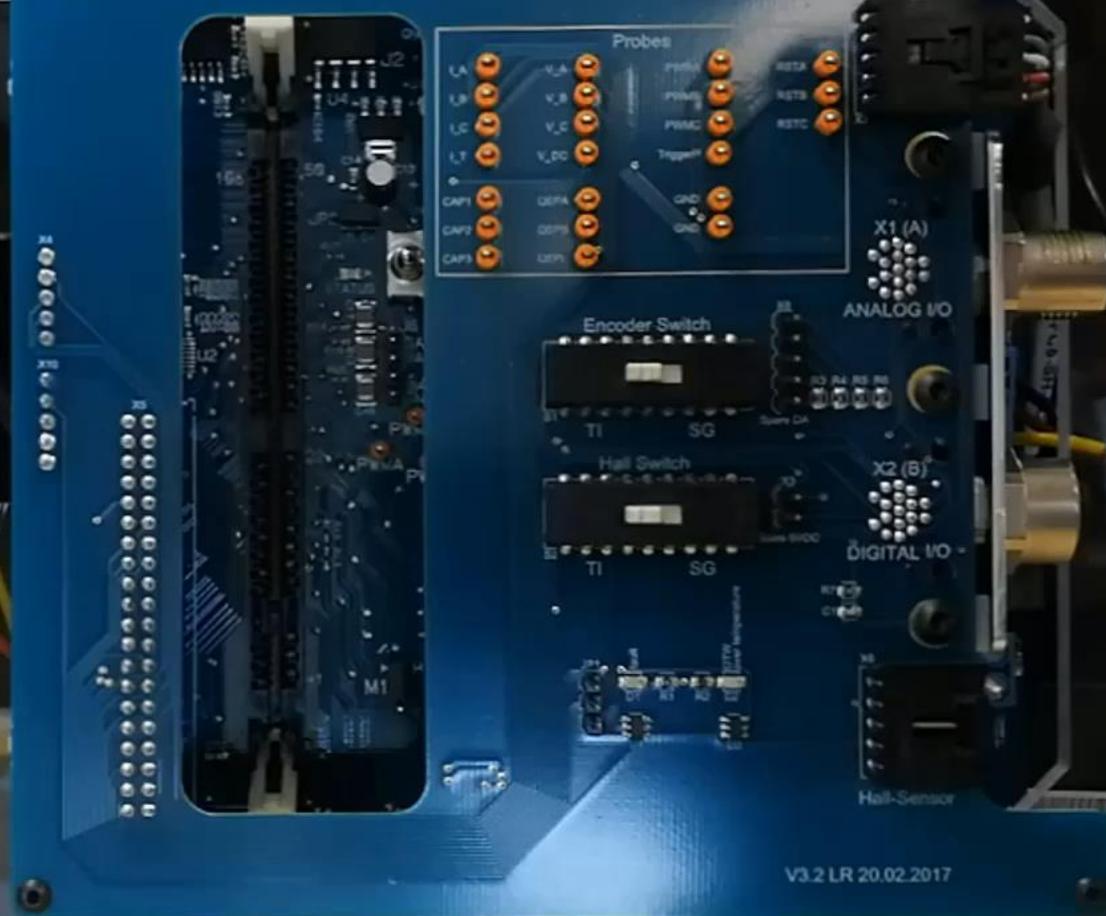
speedgoat

PMSM Interface for Simulink Real-Time



Motor and Flywheel

Power



Motor Drive with Speedgoat Interface

基于模型的设计加速ABB 大规模并网逆变器开发

挑战

加速大规模并网逆变器设计与上市

解决方案

使用基于模型的设计进行功率模块和装置的建模、仿真和代码生成

结果

- 两周内完成原型样机的开发，再次之前需要三周
- 自动生成没有bug的优化的代码
- 减少了测试带来的设备损失



A cabinet of Power Electronic Building Blocks (PEBBs).

“Simulink and Embedded Coder enabled us to open the door to new markets. With increased productivity from extensive simulation and efficient code generation, we have confidence in our ability to produce the systems that larger customers are asking for in the time frames they want.”

- Dr. Robert Turner, ABB

为什么要用Simulink做电力电子设计？

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- 先进控制设计能力
 - 自动调参
- 自动生成可读、稳定和高效代码
 - 用于嵌入式处理器的C、C++代码
 - 用于FPGA的HDL代码
 - 用于PLC的结构化文本