

基于双滑模变结构 PMSM 直接转矩控制无传感器运行

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摘要: 提出基于双滑模变结构永磁同步电机(PMSM)直接转矩控制(DTC)无传感器运行。以电磁转矩误差、定子磁链误差和转速等信号作为磁链和转矩滑模控制器输入信号,其输出实现电压空间矢量调制,取代了传统 DTC 中滞环比较器和开关电压矢量选择表,有效地降低磁链和转矩脉动,并保证逆变器开关频率恒定;设计滑模观测器对转速进行准确估计,实现 PMSM 无传感器运行。仿真和实验结果验证了该方法的可行性和有效性。

关键词: 双滑模变结构; 直接转矩控制; 永磁同步电机; 无传感器运行; 模型

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0 引言

永磁同步电机(PMSM)具有功率密度高、起动转矩大和效率高等优点,现已越来越广泛地应用于各种高性能场合。直接转矩控制(DTC)具有快速的转矩响应和良好的动态性能,得到了广泛的关注并取得了一定研究成果^[1-6]。

PMSM 传统 DTC,结构简单、动态响应快、鲁棒性强,但存在磁链和转矩脉动大且逆变器开关频率不恒定的问题。滞环比较器的采用是造成磁链和转矩脉动大的主要原因之一,同时造成了逆变器开关频率不恒定。机械传感器的使用增加了系统成本,并降低了系统可靠性。因此如何降低磁链和转矩脉动并准确获得转速信号成为研究热点。

本文提出了一种基于双滑模变结构 PMSM DTC 无传感器运行。采用磁链和转矩滑模控制器取代了传统 DTC 中 2 个滞环比较器,并引入电压空间矢量调制(SVM)策略,进一步降低磁链和转矩脉动,提高了系统的稳态性能,且确保了功率器件开关频率恒定。同时,设计了滑模观测器对转速进行准确估计,实现了 PMSM 无传感器运行。

1 PMSM 数学模型

两相静止坐标系($\alpha\beta$ 坐标系)下表面式 PMSM 电压方程为:

$$\begin{cases} u_{\alpha} = R_s i_{\alpha} + L_s \frac{di_{\alpha}}{dt} - \omega_r \psi_r \sin \theta_r \\ u_{\beta} = R_s i_{\beta} + L_s \frac{di_{\beta}}{dt} + \omega_r \psi_r \cos \theta_r \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, u_{α} 、 u_{β} 为定子电压矢量 α 、 β 轴分量; i_{α} 、 i_{β} 为定子电流矢量 α 、 β 轴分量; L_s 为定子电感; R_s 为定子

电阻; ψ_r 为转子永磁体磁链; ω_r 为电机转速; θ_r 为转子位置角。

$\alpha\beta$ 坐标系下定子磁链方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \psi_{\alpha} = \int (u_{\alpha} - R_s i_{\alpha}) dt \\ \psi_{\beta} = \int (u_{\beta} - R_s i_{\beta}) dt \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中, ψ_{α} 、 ψ_{β} 为定子磁链矢量 α 、 β 轴分量。

磁链幅值的平方为:

$$\psi_s = \psi_{\alpha}^2 + \psi_{\beta}^2 \quad (3)$$

电磁转矩方程为:

$$T_e = 1.5P(\psi_{\alpha} i_{\beta} - \psi_{\beta} i_{\alpha}) \quad (4)$$

2 基于滑模变结构的 DTC

该控制系统是对磁链和转矩进行直接控制,为了确保滑模变结构(VSS)系统的稳定性和动态品质,选用积分滑模面^[7-8],如式(5)所示:

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} S_T \\ S_{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e_T + K_T \int_0^t e_T dt \\ e_{\psi} + K_{\psi} \int_0^t e_{\psi} dt \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

其中, $e_T = T_e^* - T_e$ 为转矩给定值和估计值间的误差; $e_{\psi} = \psi_s^* - \psi_s$ 为磁链给定值平方与估计值平方间的误差; S_T 为转矩滑模面; S_{ψ} 为磁链滑模面。

由式(5)可得:

$$\dot{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{S}_T \\ \dot{S}_{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{e}_T + K_T e_T \\ \dot{e}_{\psi} + K_{\psi} e_{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\dot{T}_e + K_T e_T \\ -\dot{\psi}_s + K_{\psi} e_{\psi} \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

下面进一步对式(6)进行推导。

由式(1)可得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{i}_{\alpha} \\ \dot{i}_{\beta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R_s/L_s & 0 \\ 0 & -R_s/L_s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{\alpha} \\ i_{\beta} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{L_s} \begin{bmatrix} u_{\alpha} \\ u_{\beta} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \omega_r \psi_r \sin \theta_r / L_s \\ -\omega_r \psi_r \cos \theta_r / L_s \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

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由式(2)可得:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\psi}_\alpha = u_\alpha - R_s i_\alpha \\ \dot{\psi}_\beta = u_\beta - R_s i_\beta \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

应用式(3)、(4)、(7)和(8)分别对定子磁链和电磁转矩求导,可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{T}_e = 1.5P \left[\left(i_\beta - \frac{\psi_\beta}{L_s} \right) u_\alpha + \left(-i_\alpha + \frac{\psi_\alpha}{L_s} \right) u_\beta + \frac{\psi_\alpha}{L_s} (-R_s i_\beta - \right. \\ \left. \omega_r \psi_r \cos \theta_r) + \frac{\psi_\beta}{L_s} (R_s i_\alpha - \omega_r \psi_r \sin \theta_r) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\dot{\psi}_s = -2R_s \psi_\alpha i_\alpha - 2R_s \psi_\beta i_\beta + 2\psi_\alpha u_\alpha + 2\psi_\beta u_\beta \quad (10)$$

则可进一步得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{S}_T = -\dot{T}_e + K_T e_T = -1.5P \left(i_\beta - \frac{\psi_\beta}{L_s} \right) u_\alpha - 1.5P \left(-i_\alpha + \frac{\psi_\alpha}{L_s} \right) u_\beta - \\ 1.5P \frac{\psi_\alpha}{L_s} (-R_s i_\beta - \omega_r \psi_r \cos \theta_r) - \\ 1.5P \frac{\psi_\beta}{L_s} (R_s i_\alpha - \omega_r \psi_r \sin \theta_r) + K_T e_T \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{S}_\psi = -\dot{\psi}_s + K_\psi e_\psi = 2R_s \psi_\alpha i_\alpha + 2R_s \psi_\beta i_\beta - \\ 2\psi_\alpha u_\alpha - 2\psi_\beta u_\beta + K_\psi e_\psi \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

为了保证滑模控制系统在正常运动阶段具有良好的动态品质,选取指数趋近律来设计滑模控制器,如式(13)所示:

$$\dot{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{S}_T \\ \dot{S}_\psi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -K_1 S_T - K_2 \text{sign}(S_T) \\ -K_3 S_\psi - K_4 \text{sign}(S_\psi) \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

其中, K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4 为正常数。

则可得:

$$\begin{aligned} S^T \dot{S} = [S_T \ S_\psi] \begin{bmatrix} -K_1 S_T - K_2 \text{sign}(S_T) \\ -K_3 S_\psi - K_4 \text{sign}(S_\psi) \end{bmatrix} = \\ -S_T (K_1 S_T + K_2 \text{sign}(S_T)) - \\ S_\psi (K_3 S_\psi + K_4 \text{sign}(S_\psi)) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中,因为 S_T 与 $(K_1 S_T + K_2 \text{sign}(S_T))$ 符号相同,所以 $S_T (K_1 S_T + K_2 \text{sign}(S_T)) > 0$; S_ψ 与 $(K_3 S_\psi + K_4 \text{sign}(S_\psi))$ 符号相同,故 $S_\psi (K_3 S_\psi + K_4 \text{sign}(S_\psi)) > 0$ 。由此可证明 $S^T \dot{S} < 0$, 确保了该系统滑模运动的存在性和可达性,即说明系统能实现滑模运动。

结合式(11)~(13)可得:

$$\dot{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{S}_T \\ \dot{S}_\psi \end{bmatrix} = A + BU = \begin{bmatrix} -K_1 S_T - K_2 \text{sign}(S_T) \\ -K_3 S_\psi - K_4 \text{sign}(S_\psi) \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5P \frac{\psi_\alpha}{L_s} (-R_s i_\beta - \omega_r \psi_r \cos \theta_r) - 1.5P \frac{\psi_\beta}{L_s} (R_s i_\alpha - \omega_r \psi_r \sin \theta_r) + K_T e_T \\ 2R_s \psi_\alpha i_\alpha + 2R_s \psi_\beta i_\beta + K_\psi e_\psi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5P \left(i_\beta - \frac{\psi_\beta}{L_s} \right) & -1.5P \left(-i_\alpha + \frac{\psi_\alpha}{L_s} \right) \\ -2\psi_\alpha & -2\psi_\beta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} u_\alpha \\ u_\beta \end{bmatrix}$$

则 VSS 控制律可设计为:

$$U = B^{-1} \left\{ -A + \begin{bmatrix} -K_1 S_T - K_2 \text{sign}(S_T) \\ -K_3 S_\psi - K_4 \text{sign}(S_\psi) \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad (16)$$

式(16)中,通常将 K_2, K_4 取小些, K_1, K_3 取大些。这样既保证了系统在离切换面越远处趋近切换面时的速度越快,有效地加快正常运动阶段的动态响应;同时保证了系统离切换面越近处速度越慢,有效地减小了滑模切换时的抖振现象。

3 基于 VSS 观测器的转速估计

由式(1)可得:

$$\begin{cases} u_\alpha = R_s i_\alpha + L_s \frac{di_\alpha}{dt} + e_\alpha \\ u_\beta = R_s i_\beta + L_s \frac{di_\beta}{dt} + e_\beta \\ e_\alpha = -\omega_r \psi_r \sin \theta_r \\ e_\beta = \omega_r \psi_r \cos \theta_r \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

式(17)可写为状态方程形式:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} i_\alpha \\ i_\beta \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{R_s}{L_s} \begin{bmatrix} i_\alpha \\ i_\beta \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{L_s} \begin{bmatrix} u_\alpha \\ u_\beta \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{L_s} \begin{bmatrix} e_\alpha \\ e_\beta \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

并记为:

$$\frac{d\hat{i}_s}{dt} = C\hat{i}_s + D(u_s - e_s) \quad (19)$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R_s}{L_s} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{R_s}{L_s} \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L_s} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{L_s} \end{bmatrix}$$

本文选取基于饱和函数的常值切换控制律,如下:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} m \times \text{sat}(e_\alpha) \\ m \times \text{sat}(e_\beta) \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

$$\text{sat}(e_\alpha) = \begin{cases} 1 & e_\alpha > \Delta \\ m e_\alpha & |e_\alpha| \leq \Delta \\ -1 & e_\alpha < -\Delta \end{cases}$$

其中, $\Delta = 1/m$, m 为增益; $e_\alpha = \hat{i}_\alpha - i_\alpha$, $e_\beta = \hat{i}_\beta - i_\beta$, $\hat{i}_\alpha, \hat{i}_\beta$ 为电流分量观测值, i_α, i_β 为电流分量实际值。

则 VSS 观测器数学模型为:

$$\frac{d\hat{i}_s}{dt} = C\hat{i}_s + D(u_s - H) \quad (21)$$

采用一个低通滤波器,从开关量 H 中提取连续的等效信号即可得反电动势估计值 $\hat{e}_\alpha, \hat{e}_\beta$; 根据 $\hat{e}_\alpha, \hat{e}_\beta$ 可进一步推出转子位置角和转速估计值如下:

$$\begin{cases} \theta_r = \arctan \frac{-\hat{e}_\alpha}{\hat{e}_\beta} \\ \omega_r = \frac{d\theta_r}{dt} \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

4 基于双 VSS-DTC 的 PMSM 无传感器运行

基于双 VSS-DTC 的 PMSM 控制系统原理如图 1

所示。该系统采用双闭环控制。速度外环输出的转速误差信号经过 PI 调节器后得到电磁转矩给定值。滑模控制器以电磁转矩误差、定子磁链误差、当前磁链和转速作为输入信号,其输出为当前所需的预期电压空间矢量,该电压矢量经过 SVPWM 后,最终输出 6 路 PWM 控制信号控制逆变器运行。本文采用滑模控制器及 SVPWM 模块取代了传统 DTC 中滞环比较器及开关电压矢量选择表,能有效地降低磁链和转矩脉动,并从根本上解决了传统 DTC 中开关频率不恒定问题。外环采用滑模观测器对转速进行准确估计,实现了 PMSM 无传感器运行,避免了机械传感器带来的一系列问题。

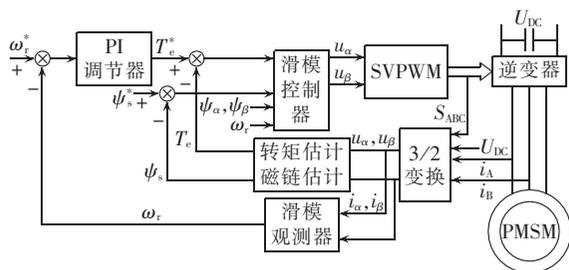


图 1 基于双 VSS-DTC PMSM 控制系统原理图

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of PMSM DTC based on double VSS

5 仿真和实验分析

为了验证基于双 VSS-DTC 的 PMSM 控制系统的性能,基于 MATLAB/Simulink 仿真软件搭建系统仿真模型并进行仿真分析。实验平台中控制核心采用 TI 公司 DSP TMS320LF2812,整流电路采用不控整流得到直流电压 U_{DC} ,逆变器采用智能功率模块实现。三相永磁变频同步电动机的参数如下:额定电压 380 V,额定电流 1.5 A,额定频率 50 Hz,额定转速 1500 r/min,极对数 2,定子电阻 12.9 Ω ,永磁体磁链 0.66 Wb。实际转速波形由电机自带编码器经 DAC 转换电路测得。

给定转速为 800 r/min,负载转矩为 3 N·m,分别采用传统 DTC 方法和双 VSS-DTC 方法进行仿真,定子磁链、电磁转矩和转速仿真波形分别如图 2—4 所示。

由图 2 和图 3 可见,传统 DTC 方法下,定子磁链和电磁转矩脉动很大,曲线不光滑;与传统 DTC 方法相比,采用双 VSS-DTC 方法,定子磁链和电磁转矩脉动得到了很大程度的降低,这是由于采用 VSS 控制器和 SVM 技术,取代了传统 DTC 中滞环比较器和开关电压矢量选择表,经过优化组合的电压空间矢量对当前电磁转矩和定子磁链进行了精确补偿,使系统稳态性能得到了较大的提高。由图 4 可见,在电机起动过程中,VSS 估计的转速稍微滞后于实

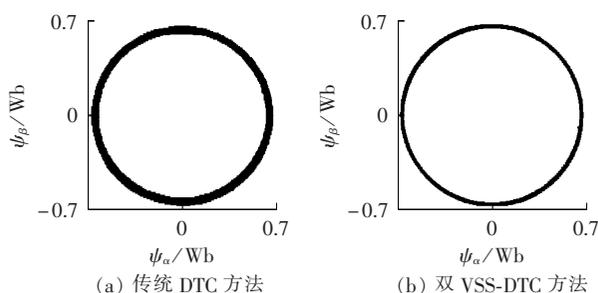


图 2 定子磁链仿真波形

Fig.2 Simulative waveform of stator flux linkage

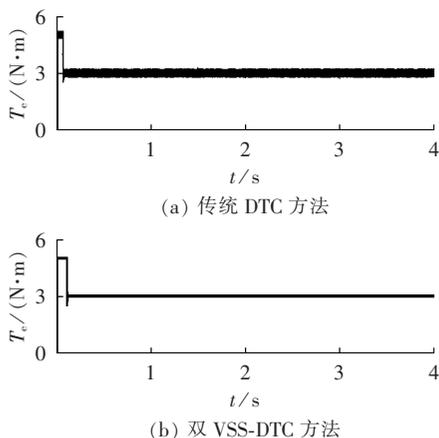


图 3 电磁转矩仿真波形

Fig.3 Simulative waveform of electromagnetic torque

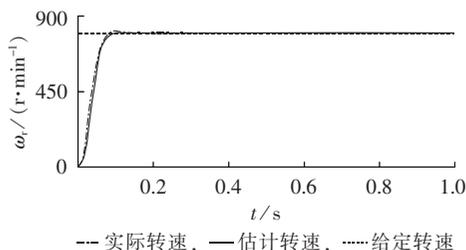
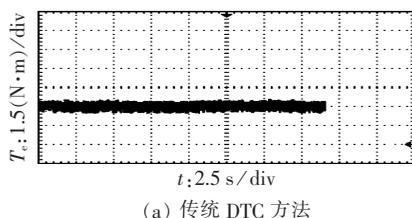


图 4 转速仿真波形

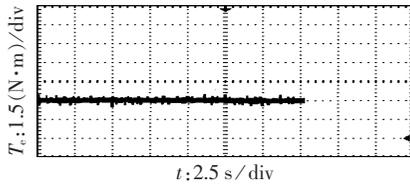
Fig.4 Simulative waveform of speed

际转速,当电机达到稳定运行时,VSS 估计的转速能够稳定跟踪给定转速,实现了 PMSM 无传感器运行。

给定转速为 800 r/min,负载转矩为 3 N·m,采用传统 DTC 方法和双 VSS-DTC 的实验波形分别如图 5 和图 6 所示。从图 5 可以看出,传统 DTC 方法下电磁转矩波形存在很大脉动,波形比较粗糙;而采用 VSS-DTC 方法,电磁转矩脉动有了显著降低,系统稳态性能得到进一步改善。由图 6 可见,基于双 VSS-DTC 方法估计的转速能够稳定跟踪电机实际转速,验证了该方法的有效性。



(a) 传统 DTC 方法



(b) 双 VSS-DTC 方法

图 5 电磁转矩实验波形

Fig.5 Experimental waveform of electromagnetic torque

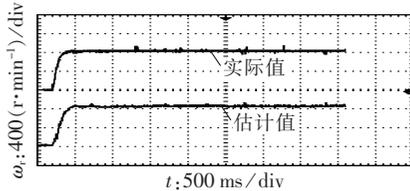


图 6 转速实验波形

Fig.6 Experimental waveform of speed

6 结语

本文研究了基于双 VSS-DTC 的 PMSM 无传感器运行。设计了转矩和磁链滑模控制器,并采用 SVM 方法,对转矩和磁链进行精确控制;设计了滑模观测器对转速进行准确估计。仿真和实验结果表明,该方法有效地降低了电磁转矩和定子磁链脉动,极大地改善了系统稳态性能,同时实现了 PMSM 无传感器运行。

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Economic and safe operation of parallel transformer considering hottest-spot temperature

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Abstract: An operating strategy considering the real-time variation of hottest-spot temperature is proposed to ensure the safety of parallel power transformer during overload operation. The daily load curve is divided into high-load period and low-load period according to the actual load variation. During the high-load period, both the minimum power loss of economic operation and the temperature rise of transformer hottest-spot should be considered, by which, the economic operating mode and the switching time of parallel power transformers can be determined. It applies the finite difference method to estimate the hottest-spot temperature according to the load curve and ambient temperature and adopts the binary searching method to obtain the optimal switching time. Analysis of two three-winding transformers with different capacities and running in parallel shows that, the proposed strategy ensures the safe operation of transformers as well as reduces the transformer loss.

Key words: power transformers; hottest-spot temperature; parallel operation; overload; life assessment

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Sensorless operation of PMSM by direct torque control based on double VSS

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Abstract: The sensorless operation of PMSM (Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor) by the DTC (Direct Torque Control) based on double VSS (Variable Sliding Structure) is put forward, which takes the electromagnetic torque error, stator flux linkage error and speed as the inputs of VSS controller and realizes the voltage space vector modulation with its output. The hysteresis comparators in traditional DTC and the selection table of switching voltage space vector are replaced to effectively reduce the ripples of flux and torque and ensure the constant switching frequency of inverter. The rotor speed is accurately estimated by VSS observer to realize the sensorless operation of PMSM. Simulative and experimental results verify the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words: double VSS; direct torque control; permanent magnet synchronous motor; sensorless operation; models