



Politecnico
di Torino



High-performance Digital Control of Power Converters

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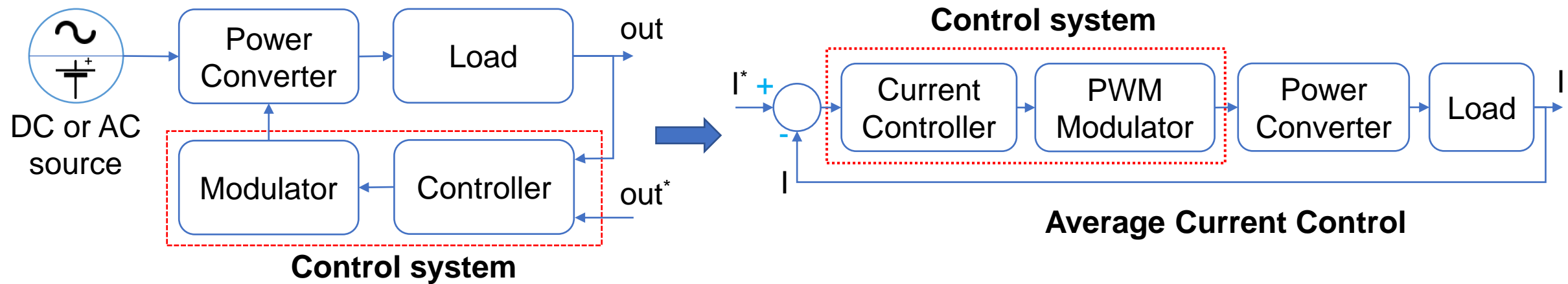
20 October 2022

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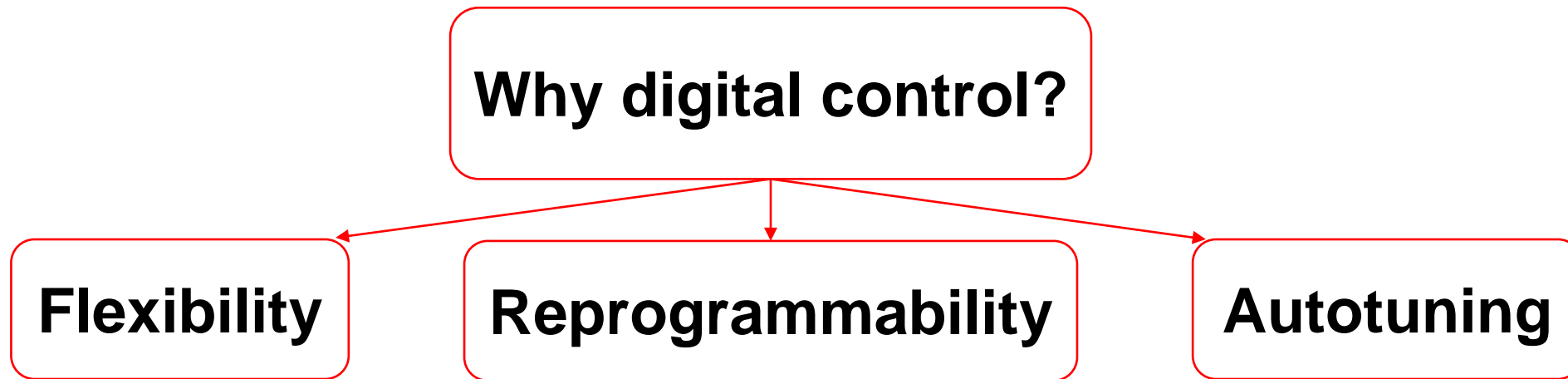
Introduction and Purpose

- **Power converter:** device which converts the electrical energy from one form to another (DC/DC, DC/AC, AC/DC, AC/AC)
- **Controller:** component which monitors the output (**current**, voltage...) and ensures it to be equal to the reference value
- **Modulator:** block which generates the signals that drive the transistors inside the power converter



Introduction and Purpose

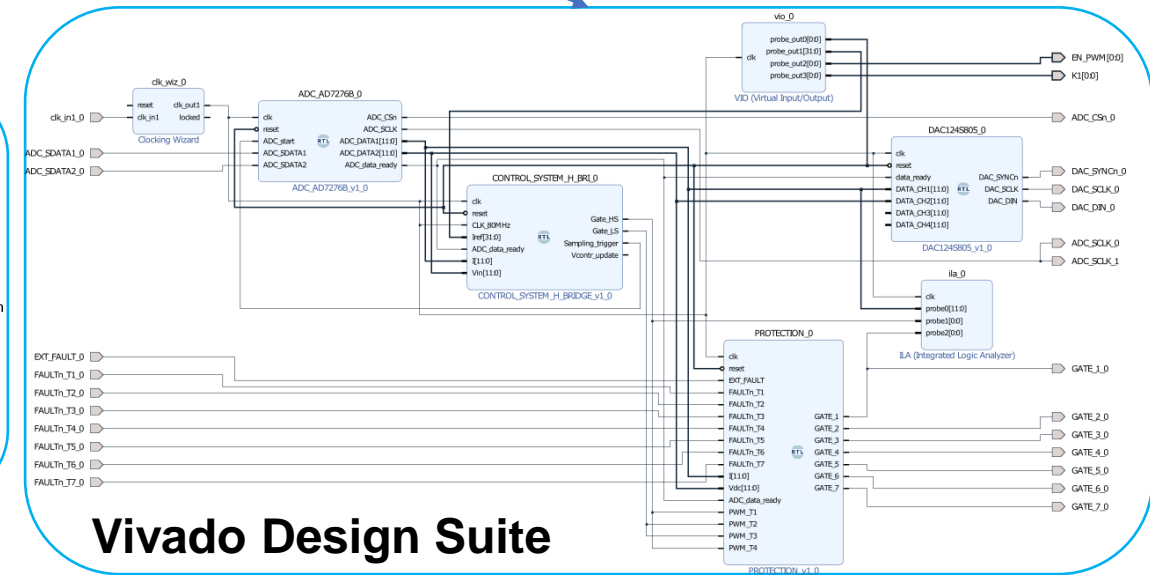
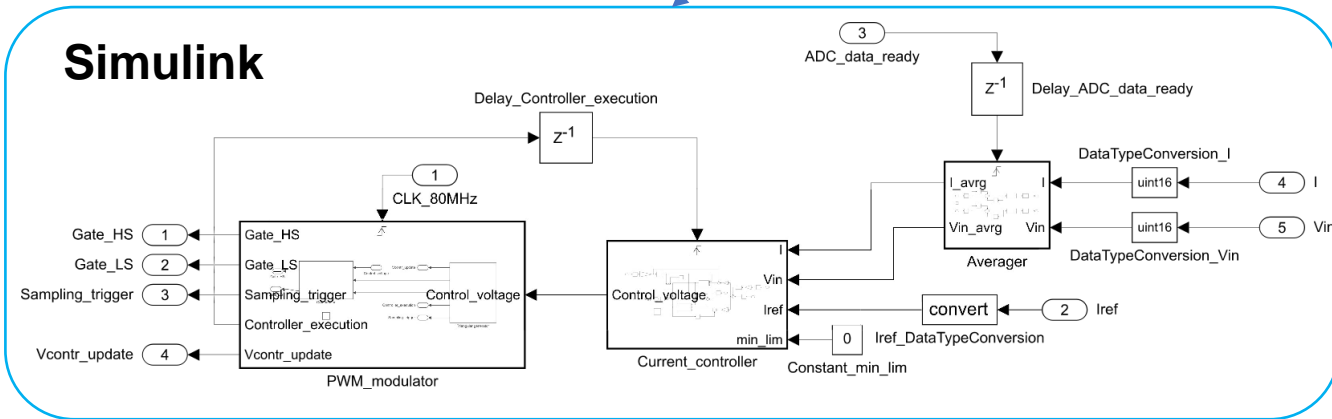
The **control system** can be both analog and **digital**.



- **Problem:** the drawback of digital control systems design is the **programming effort** which is needed **from system simulation to experimental phase**
- **Purpose of the thesis:** validation of the **Simulink HDL Coder** tool effectiveness for the **automatic VHDL code generation** of power converters digital control systems

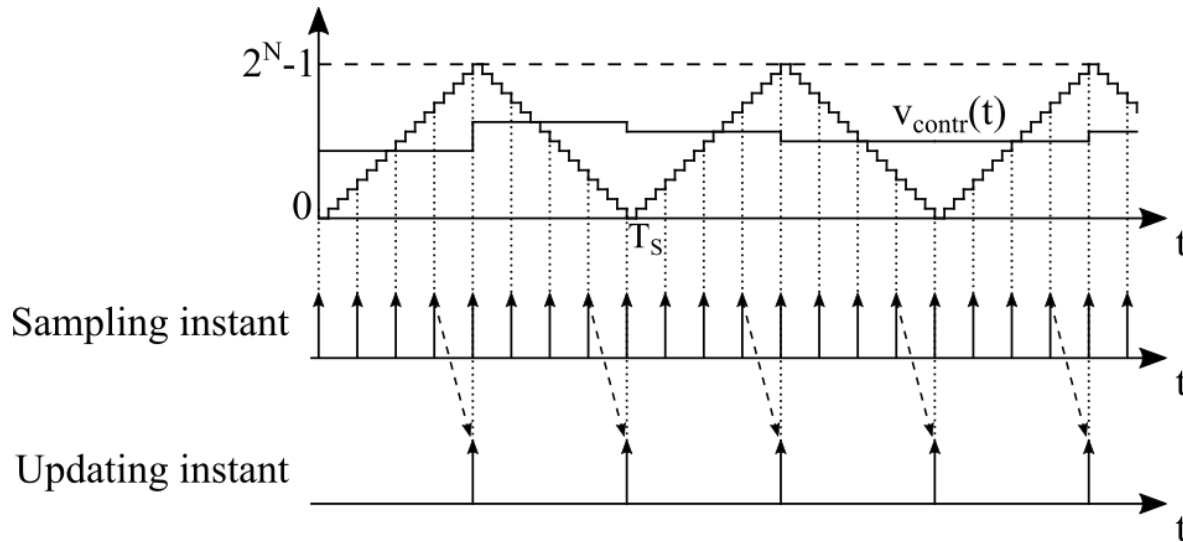
Introduction and Purpose

• Workflow:

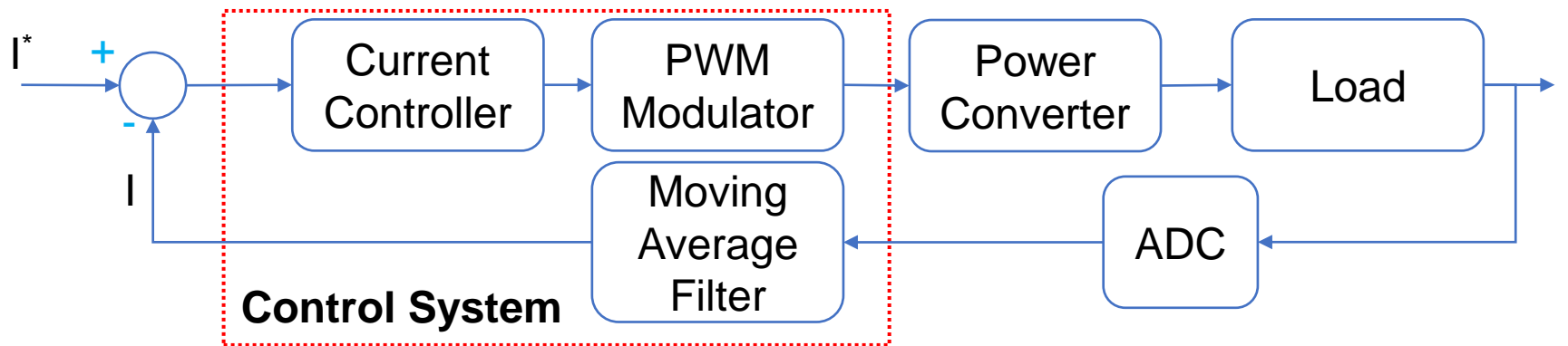


Digital Average Current Control

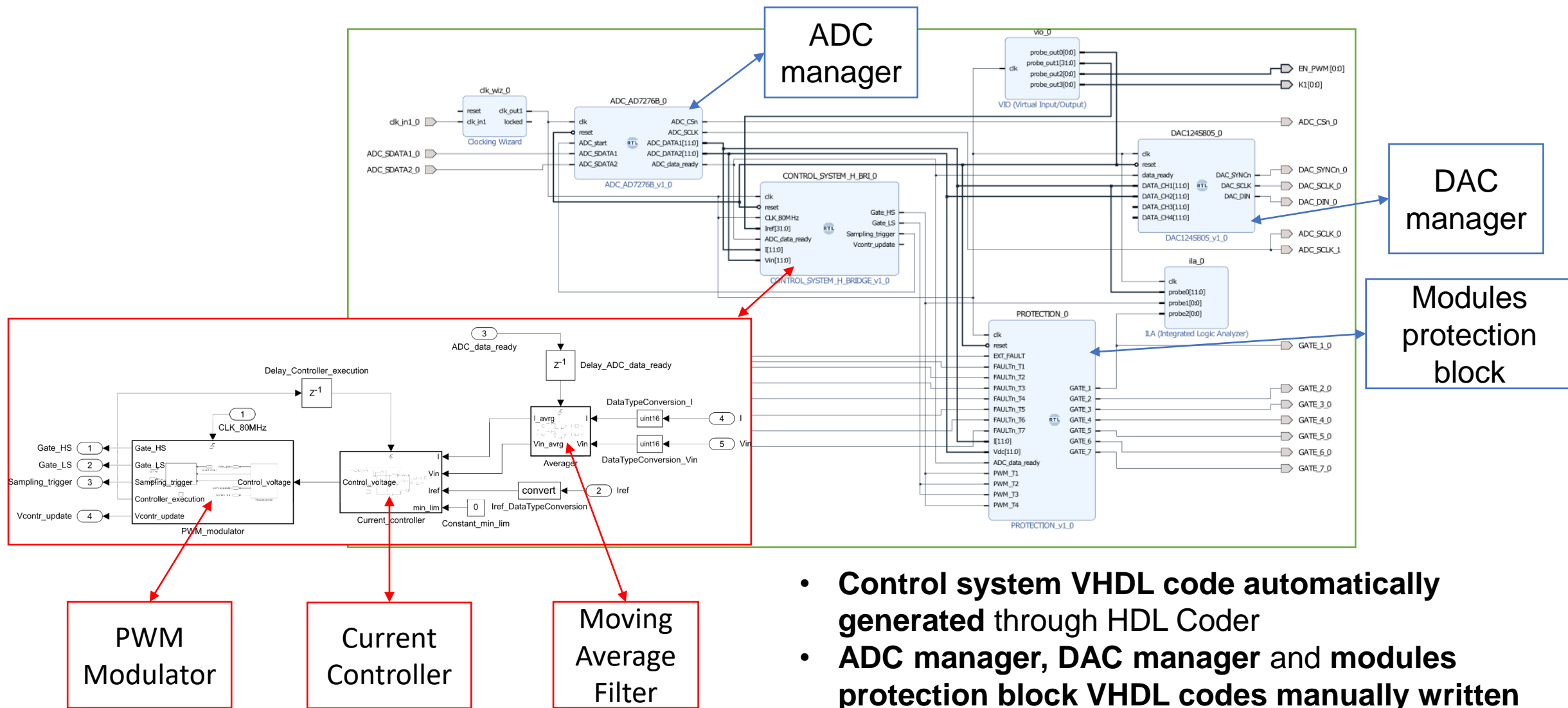
Multisampling double-update strategy



- **Load current and input voltage sampled several times inside a switching period**
- Average values computed by means of a **moving average filter**
- **Control voltage updated** in correspondence of **maximum and minimum** values of the **triangular carrier**



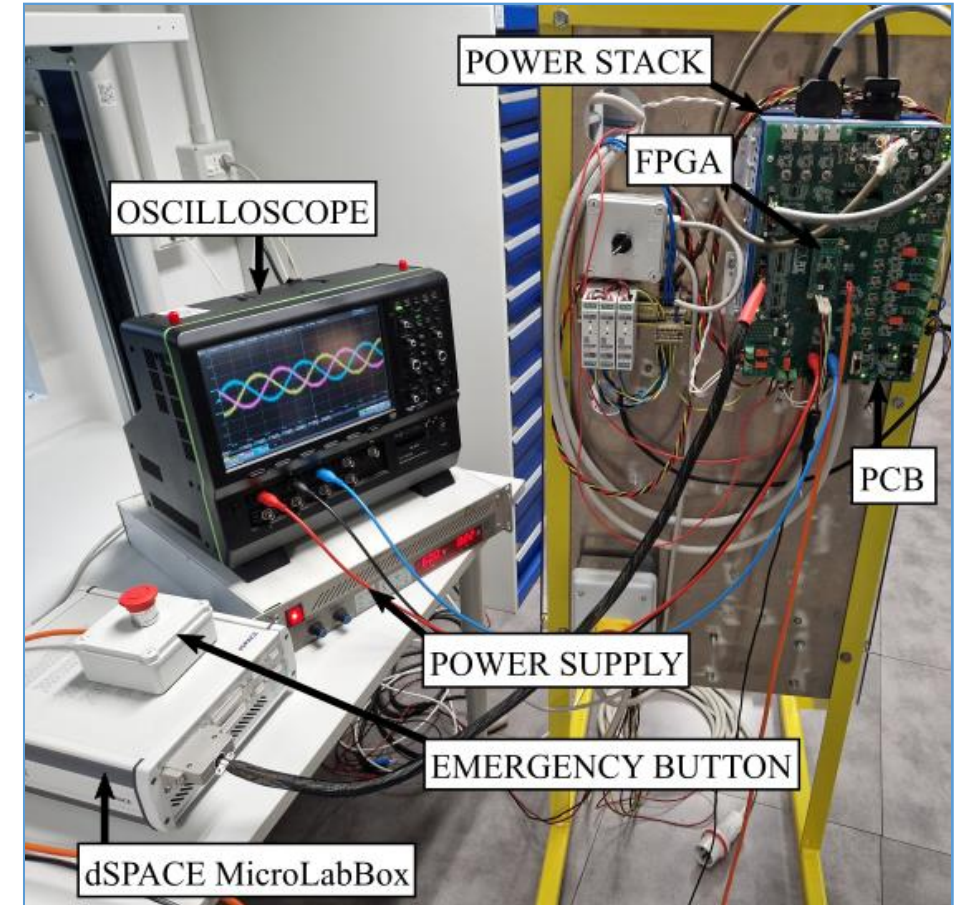
FPGA components organization



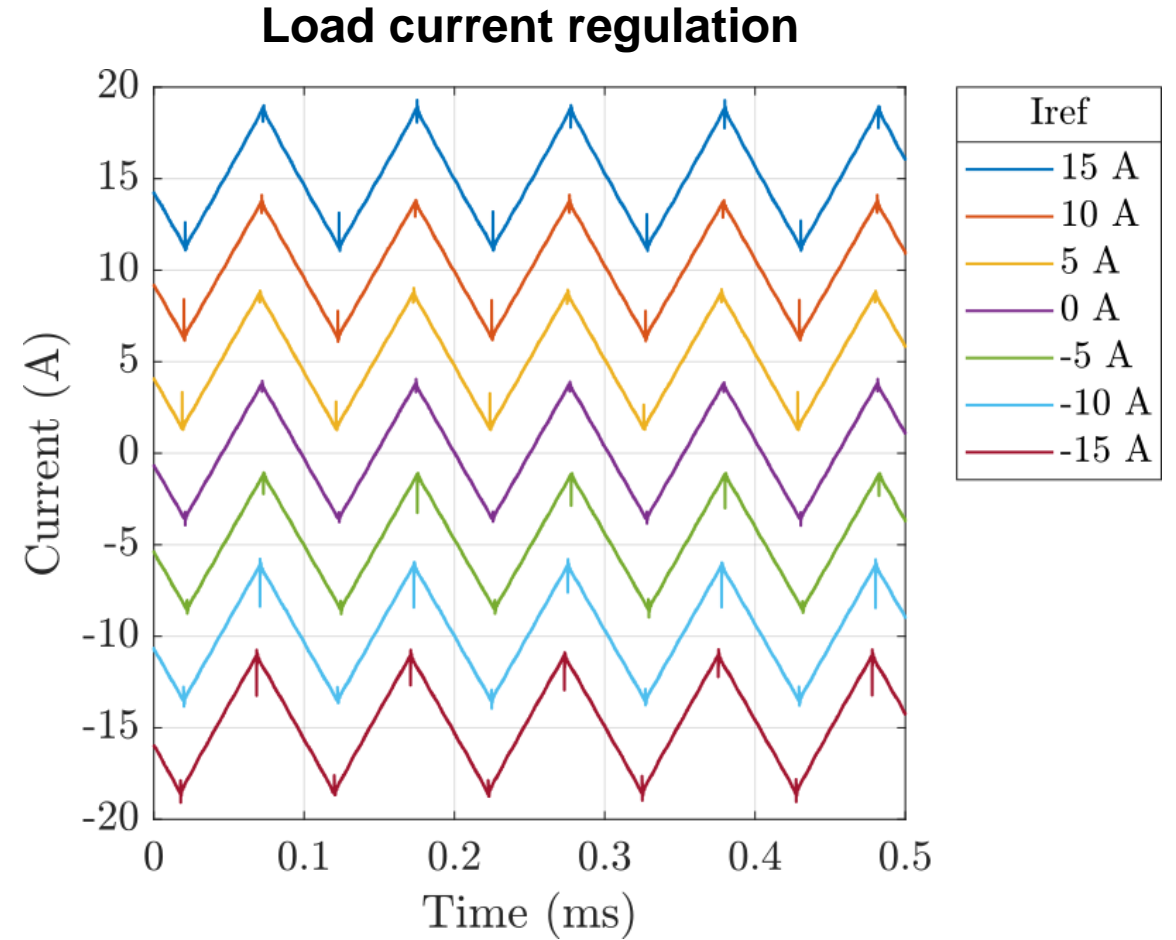
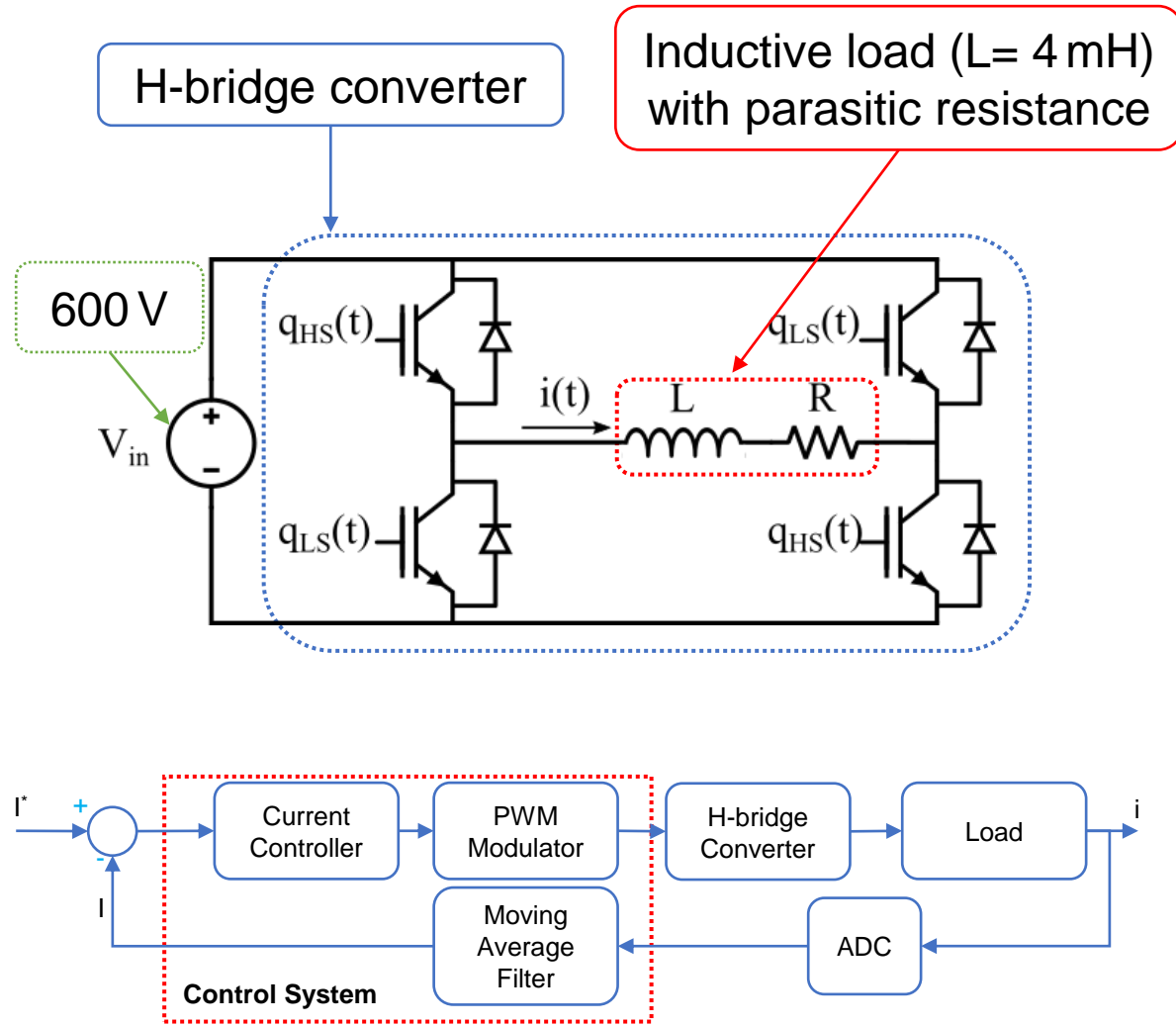
- **Control system VHDL code automatically generated through HDL Coder**
- **ADC manager, DAC manager and modules protection block VHDL codes manually written**

Setup

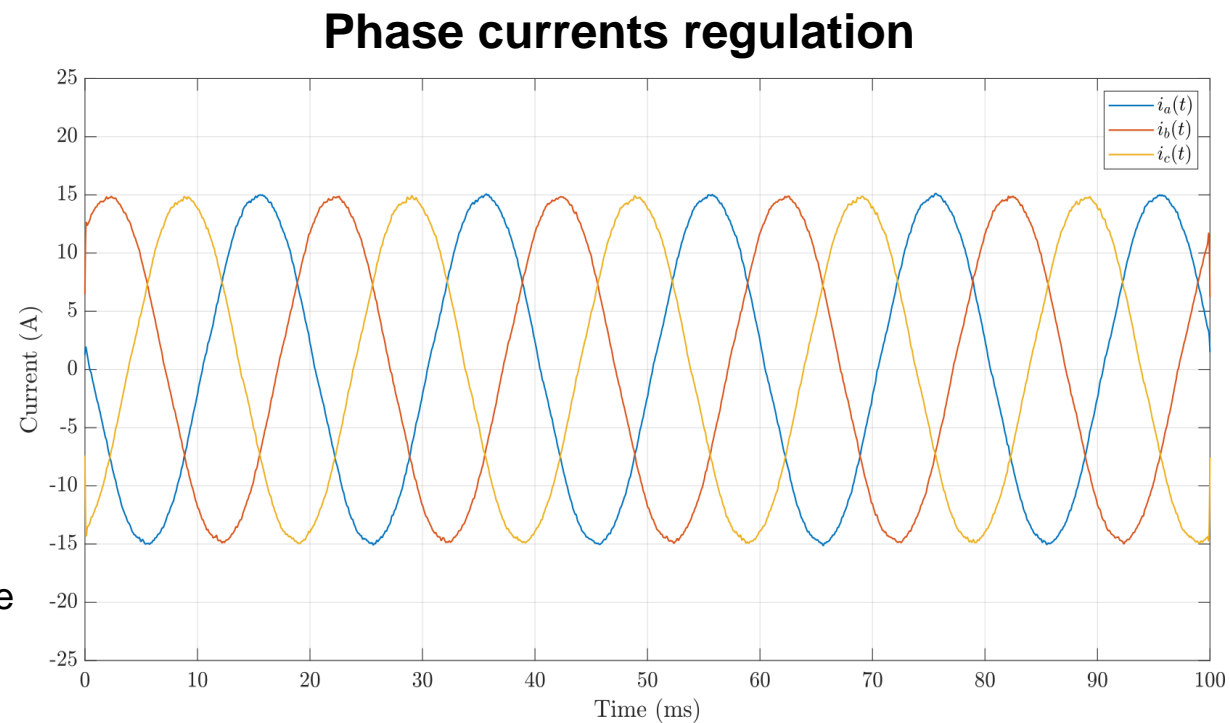
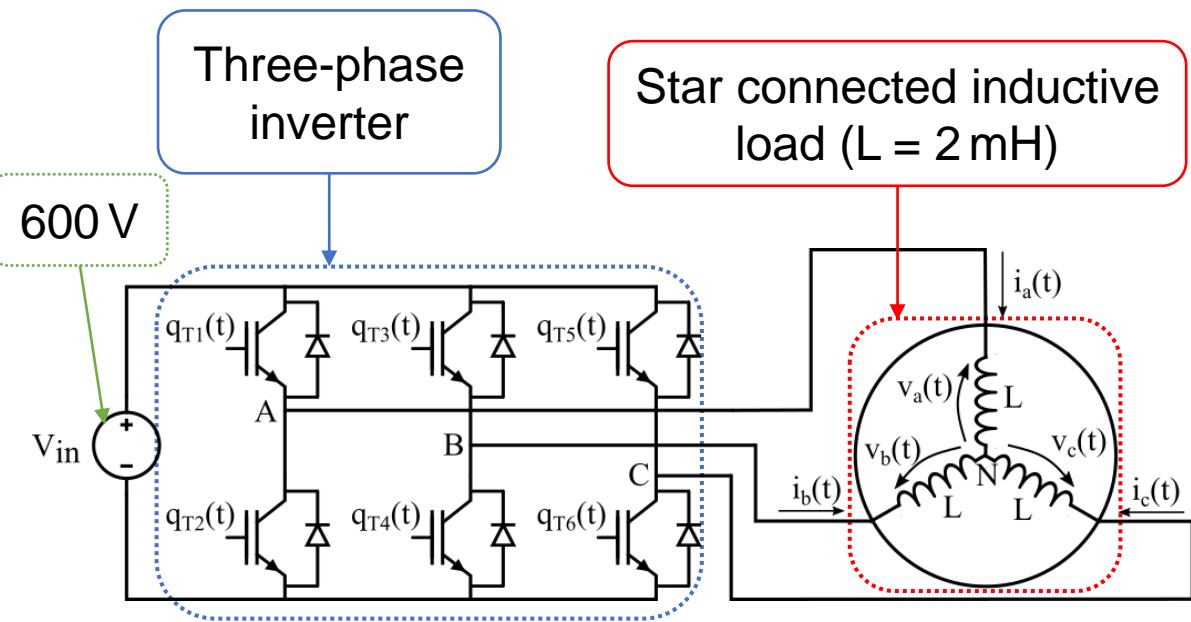
- **Power supply** up to 600 V
- **Inductive load**
- **Oscilloscope** to visualize waveforms
- **Power stack** to deploy the converter
- **dSPACE system** to provide a user interface



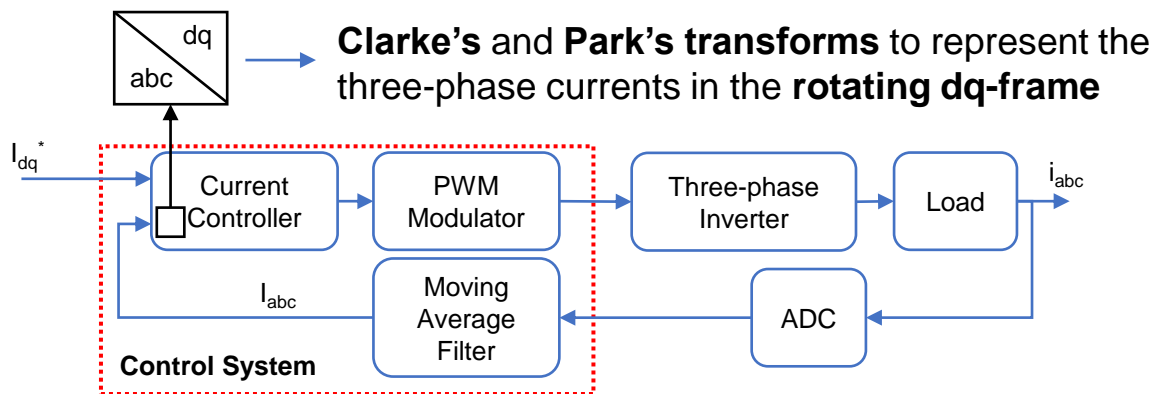
H-bridge Converter Experimental Validation



Three-phase Inverter Experimental Validation

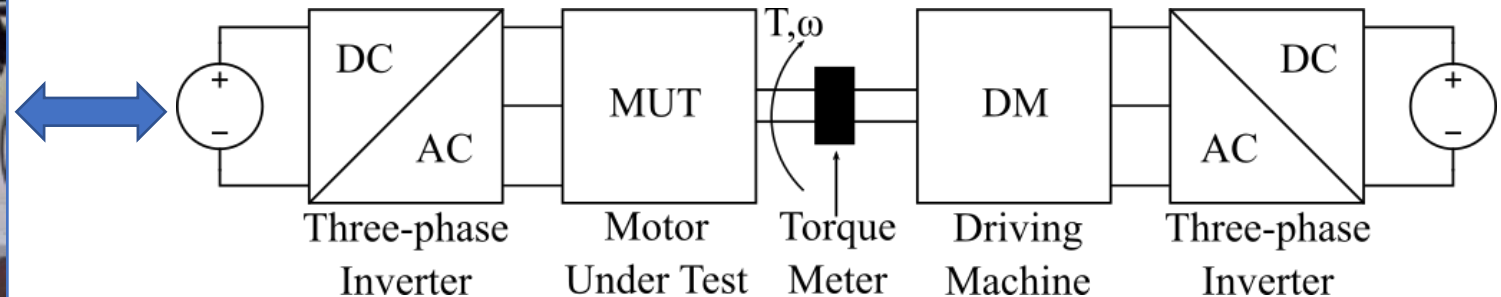
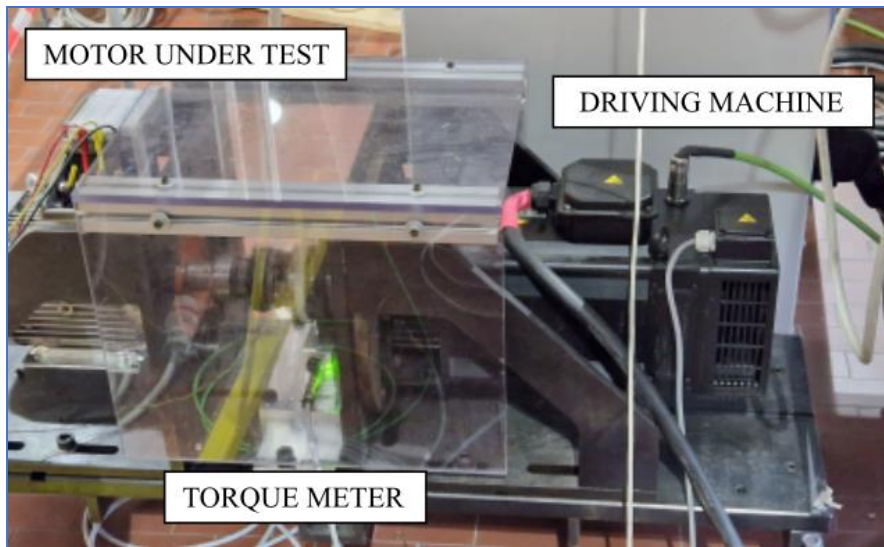


Frequency: 50 Hz
Amplitude: 15 A



Electric Motor Torque Control

- **Motor Under Test (MUT): permanent magnet assisted synchronous reluctance (PMASR) motor** which can be modeled as a star connected inductive load → **three-phase inverter**
- **Driving Machine (DM)** configurable to set shaft speed or load torque
- **Torque meter** to measure MUT generated torque



Electric Motor Torque Control

- **PMASR motor generated torque:**

$$T = \frac{3}{2} p [(L_d - L_q) i_d i_q + \Phi_m i_q]$$

Reluctance torque

Permanent magnets torque

Poles pair

Inductances in the dq-frame

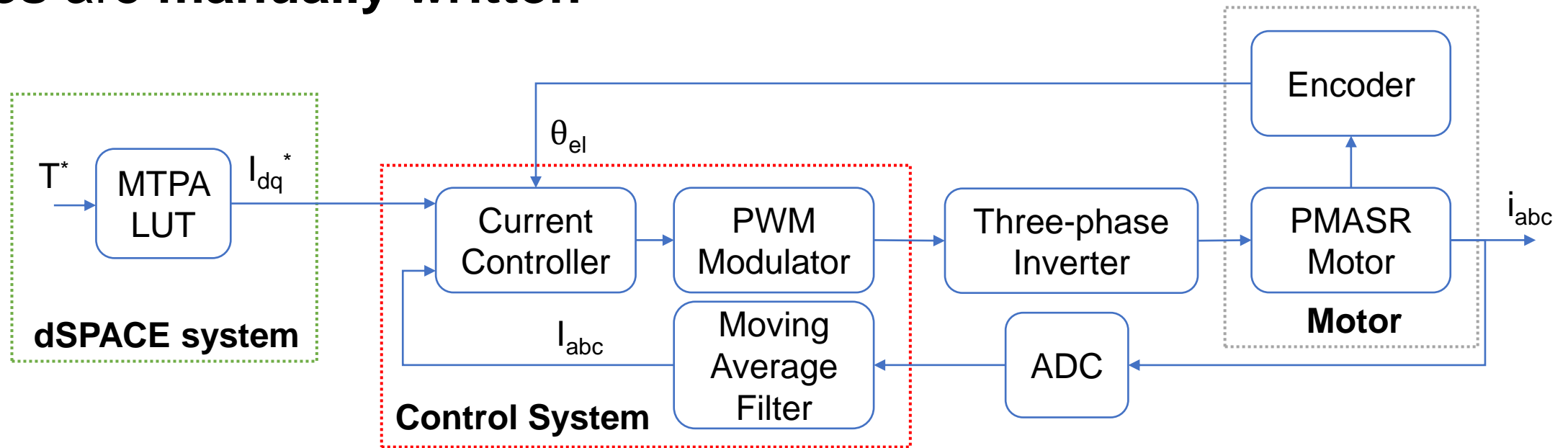
Magnets flux linkage

dq-frame currents

It is possible to generate torque depending on the dq-frame current values

Electric Motor Torque Control

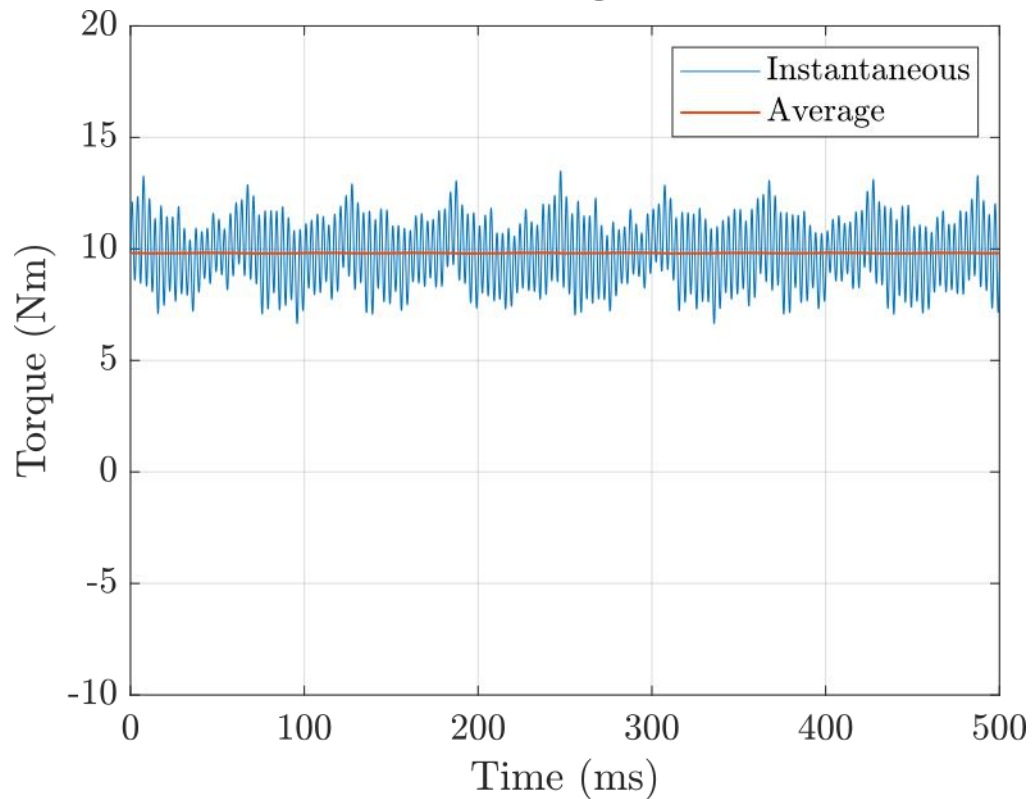
- **Maximum Torque Per Ampere (MTPA) look-up table (LUT)** on **dSPACE system** to provide reference currents in the **dq-frame**
- **Encoder** to retrieve mechanical and electrical angle
- **Encoder and dSPACE system communication manager VHDL codes are manually written**



Electric Motor Torque Control – Experimental Validation

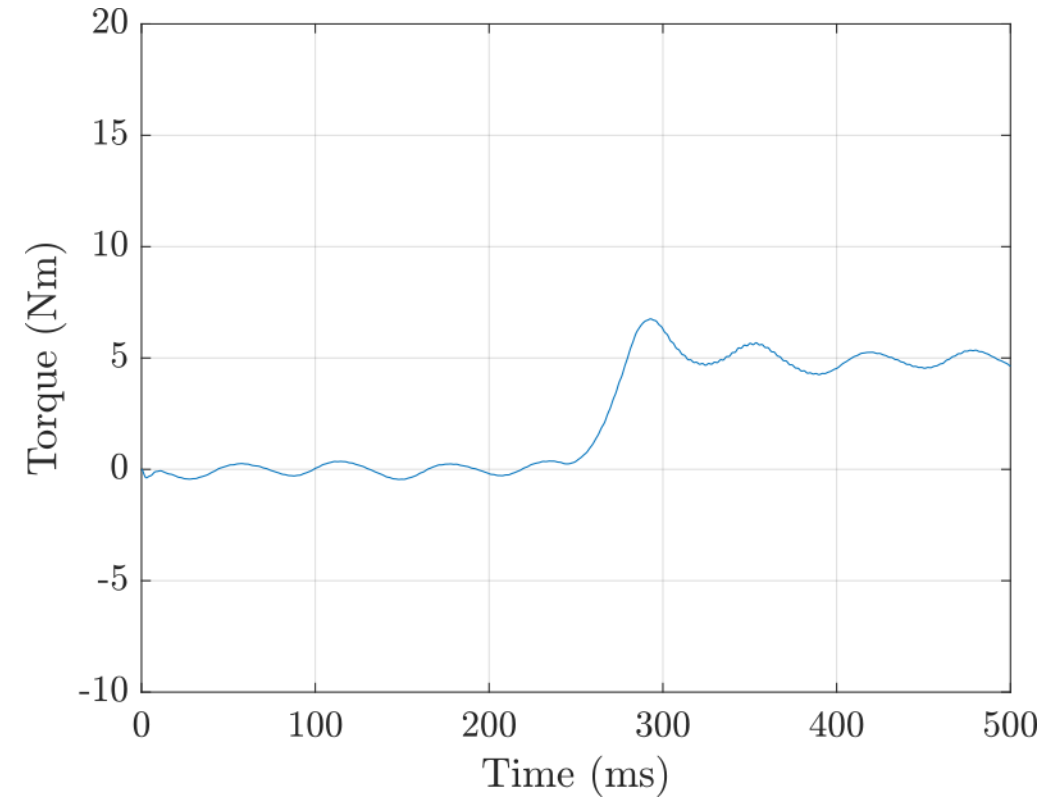
The **DM** imposes a given **rotational speed**

Torque regulation



Reference torque = 10 Nm

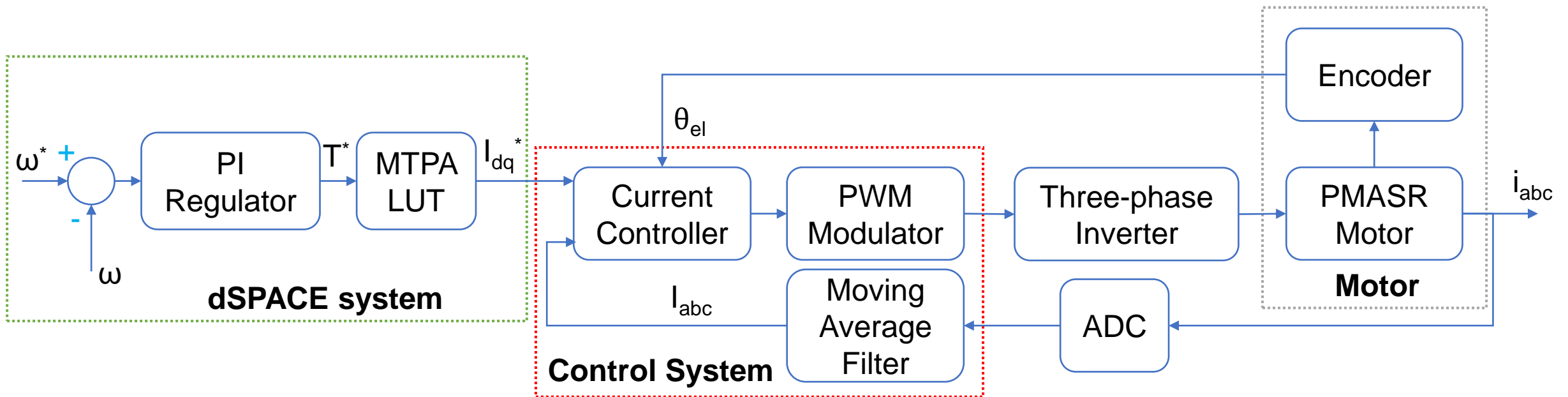
System response after reference torque variation



Reference torque: 0 Nm → 5 Nm

Electric Motor Speed Control

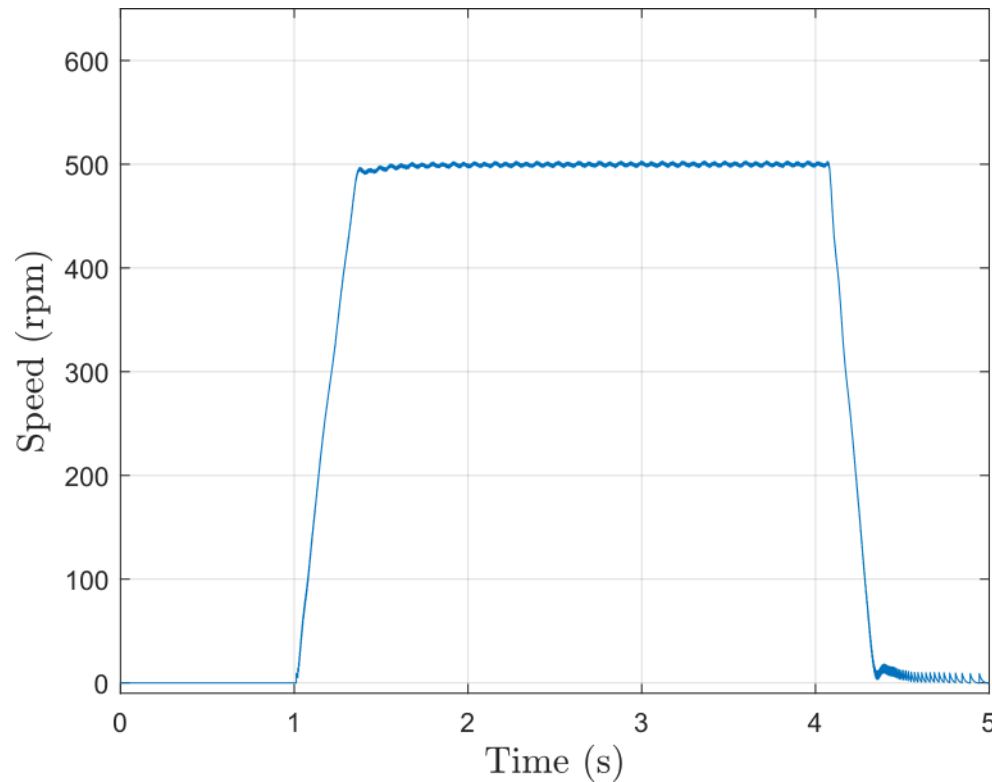
- **External speed control loop on dSPACE system**
- **PI regulator to provide the reference torque value**



Electric Motor Speed Control – Experimental Validation

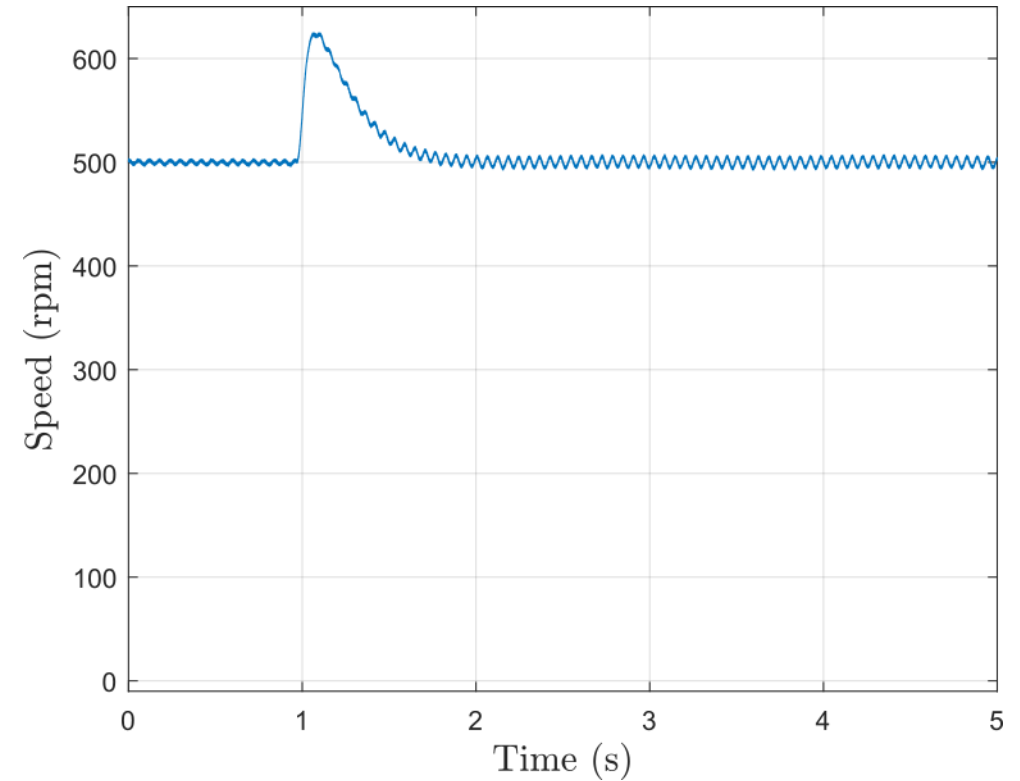
The **DM** imposes a given load torque

Speed regulation



Reference speed: 0 rpm → 500 rpm → 0 rpm

System response after load torque reduction



Reference speed = 500 rpm

Conclusions

- The **correct control systems operations** have always been obtained → the **Simulink HDL Coder tool effectiveness is proved** for the **minimization** of the programming effort.
- **Personal contributions:**
 - **design** of each **power converter control system**
 - **simulation of each component** to ensure the correct operation
 - **generation of the corresponding VHDL code, modifying it accordingly**
 - **implementation of the control systems on the FPGA**
 - **implementation of additional blocks (VHDL codes manually written)**
 - **experimental validation** of the designed control systems

Thank you for your attention!

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