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基于 R8C/2K 的 120 度梯形波驱动的永磁同步电机无速度传感 器控制平台

R8C/2K

用户手册

RSBJ

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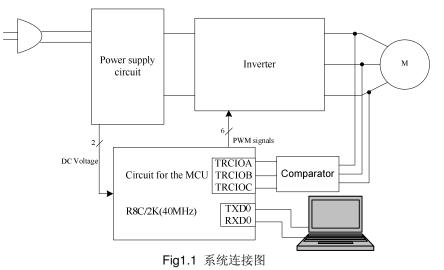
1. 系统综述

1.1 系统结构

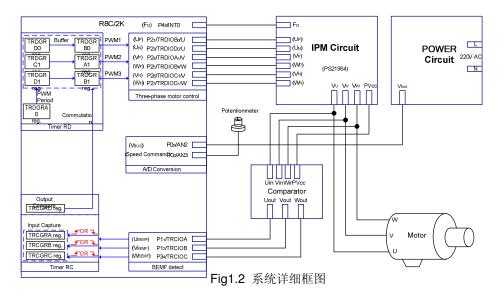
空调压缩机无速度传感器控制系统的硬件系统框图如 Fig1.1 所示。

R8C/2K 产生 6 路 PWM 信号驱动 IPM 模块控制电机。通过 IPM 模块产生的 FO 信号反馈错 误信息对系统进行保护操作。六路 PWM 信号采用 120 度导通角控制,在这期间 60 度的不导通 时间利用 Timer RC 测量系统的一相反电动势的过零点,从而预测电机的换向点,实现压缩机的 变频控制。通过 SCI0 串口与操作面板和 PC 机进行通讯,实现空调压缩机的控制以及参数设置 修改和监控。

系统中 MCU 控制电路和 IPM 控制电路组成,由开关电源模块供电,由 PC 通过串口操作系统 参数和给定量,系统结构图如图 Fig1.1 所示。



1.2 系统详细结构





本系统详细框图如图 Fig1.2 所示。系统三相输出电压 (U、V、W) 与中点电压 (PVcc) 比较 后输出的脉冲边沿由 R8C2K 的 TRCIOA、TRCIOB、TRCIOC 进行捕获,从而获得系统电压的过 零点,测得电机的转速。在过零点后延迟 30 度电角度使电机换向,由 Timer RD 触发相应相的 PWM 脉冲控制空调压缩电机的转速,达到变频调速的效果。

2. 系统硬件

2.1 系统硬件

具体系统硬件列在 Table2.1 中。

Table2.1	系统硬件
Motor	
Model	SPMSM
Rating	220V
Number of poles	2 (pairs)
Inverter (DIP-IPM)	
Model	PS21964
Rating	600V, 15A
Connection	Three phase inverter
MCU	
Model	R8C/2K
Power supply	
Input Voltage	220V
Output Voltage	5V, 15V, 310V

2.2 R8C/2K 空调压缩机控制板 V3.0

R8C/2K 空调压缩机控制板 V3.0,将 MCU 与 IPM 集成在一块 PCB 板上。包含了复位电路、 过零点比较捕获电路、IPM 控制和触发电路、串口通讯以及状态显示灯电路。其具体原理绘制在 Fig2.1 中。

2.2.1 R8C/2K 芯片规格

R8C/2K 采用 16 位 R8C/Tiny 内核,具有以下规格:

- 1. 16[kBytes] on-chip ROM
- 2. 1.5[kBytes] on-chip RAM
- 3. 工作在 Single Chip Mode
- 4. 外部中断

2.2.2 R8C/2K I/O 定义

Table 2.2 R80/2K I/O 定义					
Pin No.	n No. Pin Name Function		I/O		
1	Vref	+5V Reference input for ADC	-		
2	MODE	Debug port	-		
3	RESET	Reset signal	I		

Table 2.2 R8C/2K I/O 定义

4	Xout	Crystal	I
5	Vss	GND	-
6	Xin	Crystal	I
7	Vcc/Avcc	+5V Power	-
8	P3_3	10k pulldown	-
9	P2_7/TRDIOD1	IPM - WN	0
10	P2_6/TRDIOC1	IPM - VN	0
11	P2_5/TRDIOB1	IPM - WP	0
12	P2_4/TRDIOA1	IPM - VP	0
13	P2_3/TRDIOD0	IPM - UN	0
14	P2_1/TRDIOB0	IPM - UP	0
15	P2_2/TRDIOC0	10k pulldown	-
16	P2_0	10k pulldown	-
17	P4_5/INT0	IPM - FO	I
18	P1_7	10k pulldown	-
19	P1_6	10k pulldown	-
20	P1_5/RXD0	Serial comm RXD	Ι
21	P1_4/TXD0	Serial comm TXD	0
22	P1_3	10k pulldown	-
23	P1_2/TRCIOB	IDV - Zero cross detection V	Ι
24	P1_1/TRCIOA	IDU - Zero cross detection U	l
25	P1_0	10k pulldown	-
26	P3_4/TRCIOC	IDW - Zero cross detection	Ι
20	F3_4/THOIOC	W	
27	P3_5	10k pulldown	-
28	P0_5/AN2	DC voltage A/D input	I
29	P0_3	10k pulldown	-
30	P0_2	LED output	0
31	P0_1	LED output	0
32	P0_0	LED output	0



2.3 三相 SPMSM 电机

本平台适用于三相 2 对极 SPMSM 电机。

2.4 开关电源和整流电路

平台开关电源输入为 220V,分别输出两路隔离的 5V 以及 15V 电压。整流回路输入 220V,输出为 310V。

3. 工作状态

3.1 状态转换图

系统的状态转换图如图 3.1 所示。

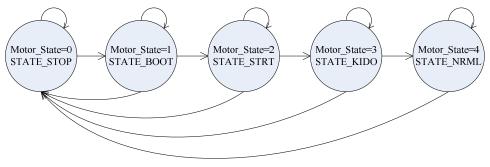


图 3.1 状态转换图

系统状态描述

- 1. 停止状态,系统在此状态下在接受到有效速度指令后开始系统的启动过程。
- 2. 自举状态,在开始运转前对 IPM 的下桥臂进行充电,使 IPM 达到驱动电机的有效状态。
- 3. 开环启动状态,利用开环方式启动电机,使电机达到同步所需的转速。
- 4. 闭环检测状态,检测电机是否稳定运行于同步转速,将其有开环切换到闭环控制模式。
- 5. 正常状态,将电机运转到指令转速稳定运行。

3.2 状态转换条件

各状态切换条件如表 3.1 所示。

状	状态 转换状态		换状态	条件		
0	STATE_STOP	1	STATE_BOOT	给定转速不为零且大于启动转速		
		0	STATE_STOP	其他(等待)		
1	STATE_BOOT	2	STATE_STRT	自举时间到		
		1	STATE_BOOT	其他(等待)		
		0	STATE_STOP	给定转速小于启动转速或系统出现错误		
2	STATE_STRT	3	STATE_KIDO	启动给定大于启动转速		
		2	STATE_STRT	其他(等待)		
		0	STATE_STOP	给定转速小于启动转速或系统出现错误		
3	STATE_KIDO	4	STATE_NRML	检测进入同步状态		
		3	STATE_KIDO	其他(等待)		



		0	STATE_STOP	给定转速小于启动转速或系统出现错误
4	STATE_NRML	4	STATE_NRML	其他(等待)
		0	STATE_STOP	给定转速小于启动转速或 IPM 出现错误
				或过零点电压检测错误

4. 软件规格

4.1 软件结构

Table4.1 软件规格 **Control Method** SW sensorless control method U,V,W zero-crossing point Capture Rotor position detection Carrier frequency (Timer RD) 5KHz (200us) 625KHz (1.6us) Capture frequency (Timer RC) Range of speed control Rotation: 1000rpm to 5700rpm $(16.7 \times 2\pi \text{ to } 95 \times 2\pi \text{ rad/s})$ Error Detection The Fo signal of the IPM is input the INT0 of the MCU. Thus, if Fo signal goes low, the three-phase is forcibly stopped and the three-phase pins are placed in the high-impedance state. Since Motor Functions to prevent system from wrong states for overflowing of Timer RC. The upper and lower arms are will not be output. If phase zero-crossing signal is not detected for 28ms during normal status, it is regarded as phase detection time overflow. All the arms will not be output.

Table4.1 描述了系统的软件规格。

4.2 各功能模块描述

4.2.1 三相 PWM 输出

(1) Timer RD 设置

PWM 输出定时器选取 Timer RD, 其具体的设置如下表 Table4.2 所示。由于系统选用 DC-120 度控制,所以无需死区设置。

Table 4.2 1	Timer RD	配置
-------------	----------	----

Item	Description
Modulation Mode	Reset Synchronous PWM Mode
Count Source	f2 (10MHz)
Count operations	Increment
Count period	200us
Pulse output forced cutoff	/INT0 pin
signal input	
Output polarity	Active High
Timer RD interrupt	When the value in TRD0 register matches with the value
	in the TRDGRA0 register (2000).



Duty register	TRDGRB0, TRDGRA1, TRDGRC1 (RO)				
Duty Buffer register	TRDGRD0, TRDGRB1, TRDGRD1 (RW)				
Three phase waveform	TRDIOB0, TRDIOD0, TRDIOA1, TRDIOC1, TRDIOB1,				
output pin	TRDIOC0,				
PWM waveform	PWM period:1/f2×(period +1)				
	Active level width of normal-phase: 1/f2×(period - duty)				
	Active level width of counter-phase: 1/f2×(duty+1)				
	f2: Frequency of counter source (10MHz)				
	period: Value set in the TRDGRA0 register (2000)				
	duty: Value set in the TRDGRB0 register (PWM1 output)				
	Value set in the TRDGRA1 register (PWM2 output)				
	Value set in the TRDGRC1 register (PWM3 output)				
	period+1				
	period+1				
	normal phase				
	period-duty				
	counter phase				
	duty+1				
Note:					
Note the setting of TRDSTR reg	ister and reset synchronous mode on Timer RD.[1]				
Note the setting of TRDSTR reg	ister and reset synchronous mode on Timer RD.[1]				

注意:

- 1. 在 Timer RD 处于 reset synchronous 模式下时,寄存器 TRDSTR 不允许位操作,需整个 寄存器赋值。
- 2. 在程序处理中,触发换向的优先级最高,因此在高速下 Timer RD 的 PWM 周期处理中断 中允许中断嵌套,从而减小高速情况下,换向点的误差。

(2) PWM 调制波形的实现

1. 实现 PWM 载波调制

PWM 脉冲宽度的调制是通过给定信号与载波信号比较生成的。当给定信号大于载波信号时输 出正值,小于时则输出零。由此可知,对于固定的载波信号,当给定值越高输出的脉冲宽度就越 宽,反之,给定值越高出数的脉宽越窄,从而影响到系统的平均输出电压。在本系统中采用的载 波信号为锯齿波,其单相 PWM 的生成波形如 Fig4.1 所示。

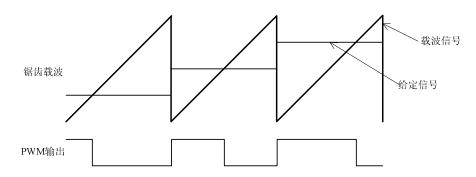


Fig4.1 PWM 载波调制波形

由 Fig4.1 可以得到, PWM 调制的一般规律, 给定信号与脉冲宽度(duty)成正比。因此, 在改变 PWM 脉宽时, 依次修改 TRDGRD0, TRDGRC1, TRDGRD1 的值。

2. 实现 DC-120 度换向控制

为了说明 DC-120 度换向控制,以有速度传感器的 DC-120 度控制为例,其时序图如 Fig4.2 所示 (PWM 输出信号高有效)。

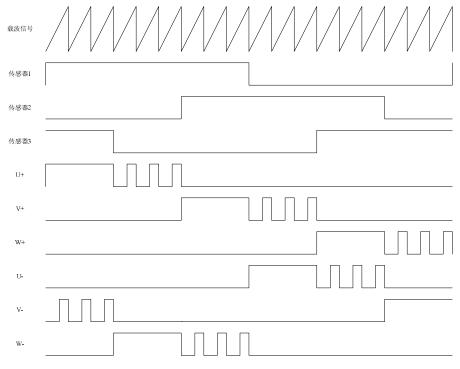


Fig4.2 DC-120 度控制 (霍尔传感器) 控制

系统各相换向点与传感器的边沿信号相对应,其控制时序为U、V、W 三相依次滞后 120 度。

4.2.2 三相反电动势过零点捕获

(1) Timer RC 设置

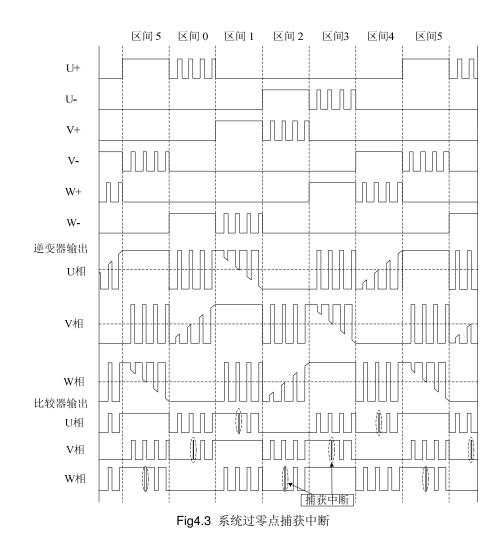
三相反电动势过零点捕获,定时器选取 Timer RC,其具体的设置如下表 Table4.3 所示。 Table4.3 Timer RC 捕获配置

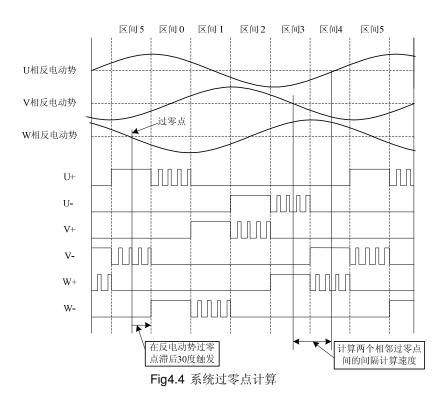


Item	Description		
Modulation Mode	Timer Mode (Input Capture Function)		
Count Source	F32 (625KHz,1.6us)		
Count operations	Increment		
Count period	1.6us×65536 = 0.1048576us = 104.875ms		
Timer RC interrupt	Input capture (both edges of TRCIOA, TRCIOB, TRCIOC).		
	The TRC register overflows.		
	Compare match (contents of registers TRC and TRCGRD		
	match).		
Input capture pin	TRCIOA (IDU), TRCIOB (IDV), TRCIOC (IDW)		

(2) 三相反电动势电压过零点捕获的实现

将三相电压引出与母线电压的一半进行比较,获得三相反电动势电压的过零点,将此信号引入 MCU 的三个捕获口 (TRCIOA, TRCIOB, TRCIOC)。由 Fig4.3 的控制波形可知, DC-120 度控 制时,一相中上下桥信号间有两个 60 度的区域是不导通的,此时其它两相间有一相全导通,而另 一相输出 PWM 信号 (如图 Fig4.3)。举例分析第五区(Fig4.3 中区 5),在此区间内,U 相上桥臂持 续导通,V 相下桥臂输出 PWM 脉冲。当V 相下桥臂关断时,W 相因为没有输出,因此输出等于 U 相输出为高电平;当V 相下桥臂导通时,U、V 相形成回路,此时W 相开路,输出的量值相当 于系统的反电动势。因此,利用W 相输出和中点电位比较,就可以检测到W 相的递减过零点, 其它的区间 0~4 的原理一致。在检测到过零点后,可以根据过零点的位置计算换向点,并测量电 机的实际转速。





(2) 延时 30 度换向点推算

DC-120 度控制,每相绕组导通 120 度电角度,转子位置每转过 60 度电角度有两相绕组换流, 其中一相绕组输出 PWM 波,另一组绕组一直导通,过程控制逻辑状态表如 Table4.4 所列。为了 获得最大电磁转矩计及减小转矩脉动,过零点的状态变化应超前电流理想换向点 30 度电角度,即 转子在检测到过零点后转过 30 度电角度。

区间 转子位置(度)		正向旋转			U 相过零	V 相过零	W 向过零
四時	投了位且(反)	绕组(U)	绕组(V)	绕组(W)	点	点	点
0	150~210	+(PWM)	0	-	0	+	0
1	210~270	0	+	-(PWM)	-	0	0
2	270~330	-	+(PWM)	0	0	0	+
3	330~30	-(PWM)	0	+	0	-	0
4	30~90	0	-	+(PWM)	+	0	0
5	90~150	+	-(PWM)	0	0	0	-

Table4.4 空调压缩机无速度控制逻辑状态 (以 U 相正向过零点为 0 度电角度)

利用 Timer RC 中的输出比较功能实现 30 度电角度的延时。其具体配置列在 Table4.3 中。在 检测到反电动势过零点后,根据实际转速计算出 30 度电角度延时,将延时值叠加过零点计数值写 入到 TRCGRD 寄存器中,其具体实现如图 Fig4.5 所示。

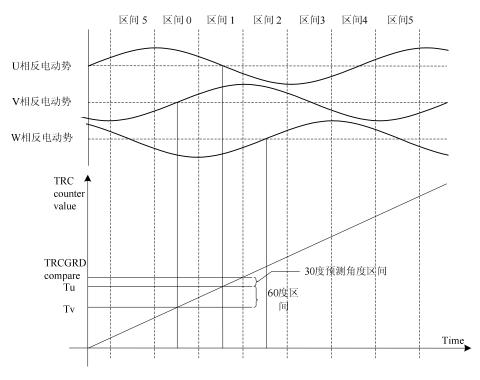


Fig4.5 电机换向点 30 度电角度延时

4.2.3 电机实际转速计算

采样 12 次过零点的间隔时间,对其和取平均值 (TRC_Sample_Average) 计算电机转速。电 机实际转速计算如下。

4.2.4 PWM 占空比计算

依据电机检测转速与给定转速的差值对 PWM 进行调整。其调整的具体数值列在 Table4.5 中。

Table4.5 PWM 调节设定

Range of speed	Condition	Amount of change



		(Resolution 100ns)
Target speed <=	Target speed > Actual speed	1 (0.05%)
628.5(rad/s)	Target speed < Actual speed	-1(-0.05%)
628.5(rad/s) <target< td=""><td>Target speed > Actual speed</td><td>4 (0.2%)</td></target<>	Target speed > Actual speed	4 (0.2%)
speed <= 879(rad/s)	Target speed < Actual speed	-4(-0.2%)
879 (rad/s) <target< td=""><td>Target speed > Actual speed</td><td>8 (0.4%)</td></target<>	Target speed > Actual speed	8 (0.4%)
speed <= 1102(rad/s)	Target speed < Actual speed	-8(-0.4%)
Target speed	Target speed > Actual speed	4 (0.2%)
>1102(rad/s)	Target speed < Actual speed	-4(-0.2%)

4.2.4 电机的启动过程

速度传感器控制在启动的过程中分为两步,先做系统的开环启动,再同步电机转速,最后进入 到电机的同步控制状态。

在开环启动中,不开启捕获中断,通过给定系统的 PWM 调制值、给定频率和旋转角度控制电 机换向。具体设置列在 Table4.6 中。

Items	Value	Description			
DW/M Cot	Ec1*0/2 42017cc9/)	The one equals 2^15.			
PWM_Set	561*2(3.4301766%)	PWM duty in the Prestart status.			
a Drakida H a	Increment: 20(0.5rad/s)	Frequency in the Prostort status			
s_PreKido_Hz	Target: 209(0.5rad/s)	Frequency in the Prestart status.			
mot thata	a Brakida HatoTDI TS	CTRL_TS is the carrier period			
mot_theta	s_PreKido_Hz*CTRL_TS	multiplied by 2^25.			

Table4.6 启动状态系统参数

同步电机转速是为了为电机进入同步控制做准备,在此期间开启捕获中断,在成功检测到一定 数量的反电动势过零中断后,使系统进入同步控制状态。具体设置列在 Table4.7 中。

Items	Value	Description		
DW/M Cot	091*0/5 0026559/)	The one equals 2^15.		
PWM_Set	981*2(5.993655%)	PWM duty in the Kido status.		
KIDO_Hz	209(0.5rad/s)	Frequency in the kido status.		
mot thata	KIDO Hz*CTRL TS	CTRL_TS is the carrier period		
mot_theta		multiplied by 2^25.		
		When the number of the detected		
KIDO_MIN_Z	24	zero-crossing over it, system will run		
EROCROSS		in Normal status.		

Table4.7 同步转速状态系统参数

4.2.5 R8C/2K 控制平台编程注意事项

在使用 R8C/2K 开发空调压缩机控制平台中,我们发现了以下一些需要注意的问题:

- 1. 在 Timer RD 处于 reset synchronous 模式下时,寄存器 TRDSTR 不允许位操作,需整个 寄存器赋值。
- 2. 在电机换向在需先关闭 Timer RD, 在修改模式和停止定时器操作间不需要空操作。

- 3. 设置 Timer RD 模式时需注意,其功能寄存器 TRDFCR 中 CMD1、CMD0 需先设置为 00b, 再设置为 01b。
- 4. 在 R8C/2K 进入中断服务程序时,其默认设置是不允许中断嵌套的。但当电机转速较高时, 若先进入 PWM 处理中断,再进入捕获中断,系统换向点设置会产生误差,使电机高速运 行时的带载能力下降,导致电机失步。

4.3 系统函数模块列表

模块名称	函数名	变量	功能描述
主控函数	Main()		压缩机无速度传感器主控程序
电机控制初始 化函数	motor_init()		初始化 MCU 状态, I/O 口,定时器 以及中断设置。
PWM 中断处 理程序	TRD0_CP()		系统状态转换,以及 PWM 值的更 新。
停止过程	Motor_Stop()		停止三相输出,并检测系统是否进 入启动过程。
IPM 自举过程	Motor_Boot()		在电机启动前,实现对 IPM 下三路 桥臂的电容进行充电的自居过程。
预启动过程	Motor_Prestart()		进入同步状态前,开环启动电机。
启动过程	Motor_Kido()		执行启动操作(在恒定转速和电压 给定下持续 0.24s),并检测切换至 正常运行状态。
正常运行过程	Motor_Nrml()		进入正常运行状态(反电动势检测, 输出模式切换),检测电机转速,实 现电机的闭环调速。
Timer RC 捕 获换向中断	TRC_INT ()		实现电机捕获中断的切换,换向状 态切换。
电机 U 相过零 点捕获	CHU_Capture()		实现 U 相过零点捕获,预测 30 度 延迟角计算。
电机 V 相过零 点捕获	CHV_Capture()		实现 V 相过零点捕获,预测 30 度 延迟角计算。
电机 W 相过 零点捕获	CHW_Capture()		实现 ₩ 相过零点捕获,预测 30 度 延迟角计算。
IPM 保护处理	INT0_ISR()		接收到 Fo 信号后, 停机处理, 切换 到停止状态。
PWM 输出禁 止	Inverter_off()		关断 PWM 输出信号。
延时	Delay()	UINT Time	执行 Time*10 次 nop 操作。
自举切换	Motor_boot_out()	UCHAR boot_index	依据 boot_index 依次对 U,V,W 三 个小桥臂进行充电自举。
过零点间隔时 间均值滤波	Motor_Array_Average()		连续两个过零点间间隔 60 度电角 度间时间均值滤波。
电机区间计算	Motor_Commutate()	UCHAR Direction	计算正向旋转时电机的



换向输出	Motor_phase_out()	依据扇区号切换输出,在此过程中 将中断 Timer RD。
PWM 调解	Motor_PWM_Regulate()	依据给定速度与反馈速度之差对输 出电压进行调节。
PWM 更新值 值计算	Motor_Set_PWM()	将 PWM_Set 值转化为实际更新 值。
速度曲线跟踪	Motor_Speed_Trace()	跟踪速度给定,并依据依据不同转 速分段调节系统换向的提前量。
系统停止检测	Motor_Stop_Check()	当电机转速过低时,电机进入停止 状态

4.4 系统变量列表

名称	变量名	数据类型	精度	单位	具体描述
系统延时	dely	ULONG	2^0		
系统状态	Motor_State	UCHAR	2^0		
运行扇区	Motor_Stage _Index	UCHAR	2^0		
旋转角度	out_theta	Int	2^11	rad	0 ~ 2π [rad]
当前扇区	reload_stg	UCHAR	2^0		
计算角度	mot_theta	Int	2^11	rad	0 ~ 2π [rad]
角度增量 系数	s_PreKido_H z	UINT	2^1	rad/s	
15 度延迟 角	Kido_delay	UCHAR	2^0		在 KIDO_HZ 下,单位周期为 200us 时,电 机转过 15 度电角度的单位时间数。
过零捕获 个数	StartInt	UINT	2^0		在启动操作中当检测到的 StartInt 大于 KIDO_MIN_ZEROCROSS 时,系统进入同 步状态。
电机转速 给定	Motor_Set_w r	Int	2^1	rad/s	
电机目标 转速	Motor_Targe t_wr	Int	2^1	rad/s	
转速给定 跟踪	Motor_Trace _wr	Int	2^1	rad/s	
电机实际 转速	Motor_Act_w r	Ulong	2^1	rad/s	
两个相邻 过零点间 隔	TRC_Measur e	UINT	2^0		以 1.6us 为单位
电机延迟 30 度计算 量	TRC_Delay_ Output	UINT	2^0		以 1.6us 为单位
PWM 给定	PWM_Set	UINT	2^15		[0x0, 0x7FF]对应 PWM 寄存器[0, 2000]

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PWM 寄存 器设定值	PWM_Duty	UINT	2^0	[0, 2000]
PWM 调节 增量	PWM_Trim	UCHAR	2^15	[0x0, 0x7FF]对应 PWM 寄存器[0, 2000]
超时错误 判断时间	Motor_Timeo ut	UCHAR	2^0	单位为 200us
速度跟踪 曲线延时	Motor_Trace _Counter	UINT	2^0	系统加速度限制,单位为 200us
过零点时 间间隔滤 波采样点 个数	TRC_Captur e_Count	UCHAR	2^0	
过零点时 间间隔滤 波值	TRC_Sampl e_Average	UINT	2^0	以 1.6us 为单位
换向提前 角	TRC_Advanc e	UINT	2^0	以 1.6us 为单位
停止标志	stop_mode	UCHAR	2^0	
过零点时 间间隔滤 波缓冲	TRC_Sampl e[12]	UINT	2^0	
过零点滤 波值	DMG_count	UCHAR	2^0	当值为2时表明检测到系统过零点
TimerRC 溢出错误 判断	Overflow_co unt	UCHAR	2^0	
TRC 测量 值初始化 标志	TRC_Initial_ Run	UCHAR	2^0	
TRC 缓冲	TRC_BUF	UINT	2^0	
TRCGRA 缓冲	TRCGRA_B UF	UINT	2^0	
TRCGRB 缓冲	TRCGRB_B UF	UINT	2^0	
TRCGRC 缓冲	TRCGRC_B UF	UINT	2^0	
TRCSR 缓 冲	TRCSR_BU F	UCHAR	2^0	TRCGRD 不能进行位操作,只能进行寄存器 操作
TRCGRD 缓冲	TRCGRD_B UF	ULONG	2^0	
系统错误 标志	Motor_error	UCHAR	2^0	



自举状态	TRD_BOT_P WM[3]	UCHAR	2^0	
换向状态	P2_STR_AN D[6]	UCHAR	2^0	在换向时关断对应信号(切换非调制信号)
换向状态	P2_STR_OR [6]	UCHAR	2^0	在换向时打开对应信号(切换非调制信号)
PWM 换向 信号	TRD_STR_P WM[6]	UCHAR	2^0	PWM 输出端口切换
捕获中断 切换向量	ICP_CH[6]	UCHAR	2^0	

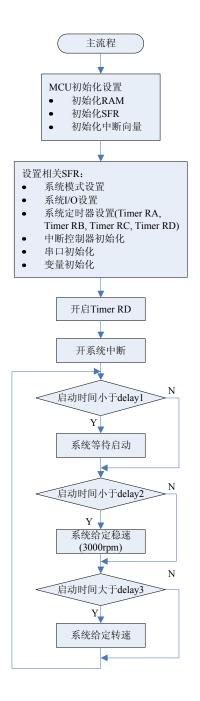
4.5 系统程序宏定义列表

名称	宏变量名	数值	精度	具体描述
提前角最小值	M_MaxLeadAngle	64	2^0	
PWM 速度回差	M_SpdDif	10	2^1	
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT00_5K	0	2^0	占空比 0%
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT04_5K	80	2^0	占空比 4%
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT045_5K	90	2^0	占空比 4.5%
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT05_5K	100	2^0	占空比 5%
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT055_5K	110	2^0	占空比 5.5%
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT06_5K	120	2^0	占空比 6%
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT065_5K	130	2^0	占空比 6.5%
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT07_5K	140	2^0	占空比 7%
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT075_5K	150	2^0	占空比 7.5%
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT08_5K	160	2^0	占空比 8.5%
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT09_5K	180	2^0	占空比 9.5%
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT10_5K	200	2^0	占空比 10%
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT50_5K	1000	2^0	占空比 50%
5KHz 占空比数据	PCNT90_5K	1800	2^0	占空比 90%
系统时钟	SYS_CLK	20000	2^0	20MHz
PWM 小数保留位	PWM_RES	15	2^0	
PWM 最小值	PWM_MIN	982	2^15	占空比 3%
PWM 最大值	PWM_MAX	26213	2^15	占空比 80%
启动 PWM 值	INI_DUTY_PRESTART	561*2	2^15	占空比 3.4%
进入同步期 PWM 值	INI_DUTY_120	981*2	2^15	占空比 6%
PWM 关断操作数	P2_AND_INV_OFF	0x01	2^0	
PWM 关断操作数	TRD_INV_OFF	0xFF	2^0	
60 度最小值	PHASE_60DEG_MIN	400	2^0	对应 1000rpm
60 度最大值	PHASE_60DEG_MAX	6274	2^0	对应 7200rpm
60 度电角度	THETA_60DEG	2145	2^11	
360度电角度	THETA_360DEG	12868	2^11	

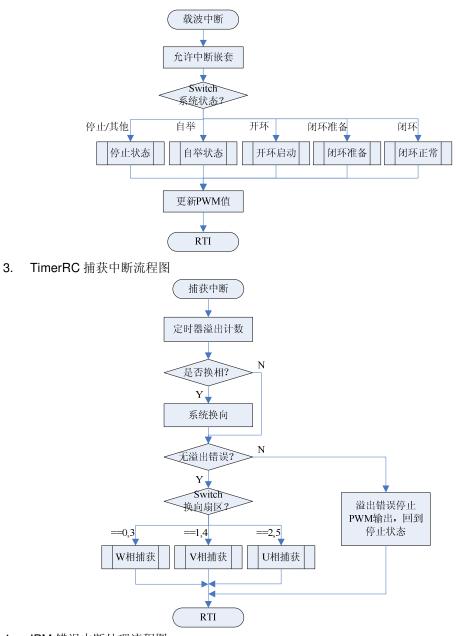
同步启动转速	KIDO_Hz	209	2^1	
载波周期	CTRL_TS	6710	2^25	秒
角度计算值小数位	Sft_KIDO_MODE1	15	2^0	
过零点检测次数	CAPTURE_FTR	2	2^0	
换向提前角 1	ADV_1	10	2^0	
换向提前角 2	ADV_2	337	2^0	
换向提前角 3	ADV_3	407	2^0	
单相自举电路充电时间	MOTOR_BOOT_INTERVAL	3000	2^0	3000*200us=0.6s
停止状态	STATE_STOP	0	2^0	
自举状态	STATE_BOOT	1	2^0	
启动状态	STATE_STRT	2	2^0	
同步状态	STATE_KIDO	3	2^0	
正常状态	STATE_NRML	4	2^0	

4.6 系统流程图

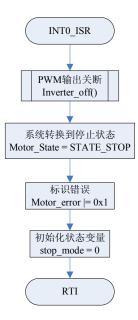
主流程图



2. TimerRD 中断流程图



4. IPM 错误中断处理流程图



Document revise history records

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