

PMSM FOC WITH INTERLEAVED BOOST PFC ON SINGLE CHIP

NXP SE Team
MAY 2022



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FOR A SMARTER WORLD

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AGENDA

- Introduction
- System Timing and Key Configurations
- PMSM FOC Scheme
- Interleaved Boost PFC Converter Scheme
- Test Results
- Development Tools
- Summary
- Q & A

Introduction



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SYSTEM FEATURES

- Interleaved PFC and one PMSM control implemented on HVP-56F83783(daughter card) and HVP-MC3PH(power stage) – Single control chip solution.
 - ✓ Sensorless PMSM FOC with 16 kHz PWM and control frequency
 - ✓ Interleaved 2-phase boost PFC with 32 kHz control frequency and 96 kHz PWM frequency
 - ✓ Remote SCI control through FreeMaster
 - ✓ Software and hardware protections including OCP/OVP/UVP/OFP/UFP
- Input voltage 85–265 VAC, 47–63 Hz.
- Multiple optimization strategies to improve PF and THDI.
- Peak efficiency of the PFC stage above 96% under high line input.
- Power factor above 0.99 over a wide range of the loading.

HARDWARE SETUP



HVP-56F83783

UART
- USB bridge



HVP-MC3PH

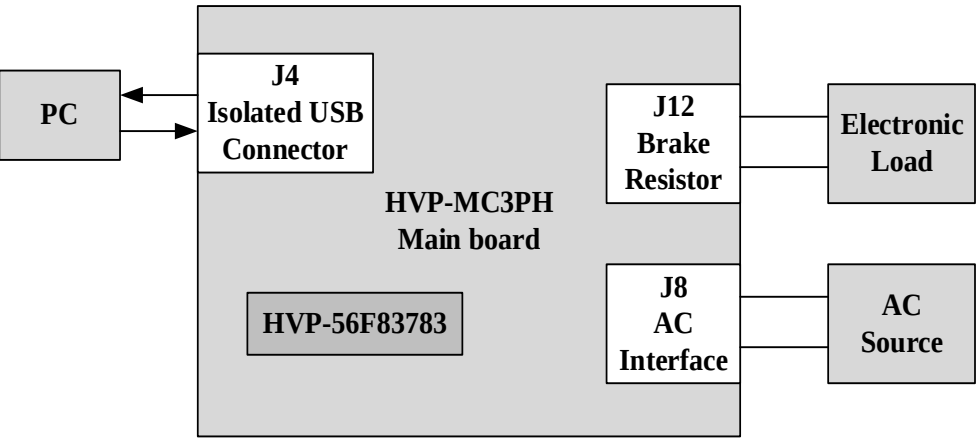
HVP system

www.nxp.com/hvp

AC input
connector

Brake resistor
connector

3ph motor
connector

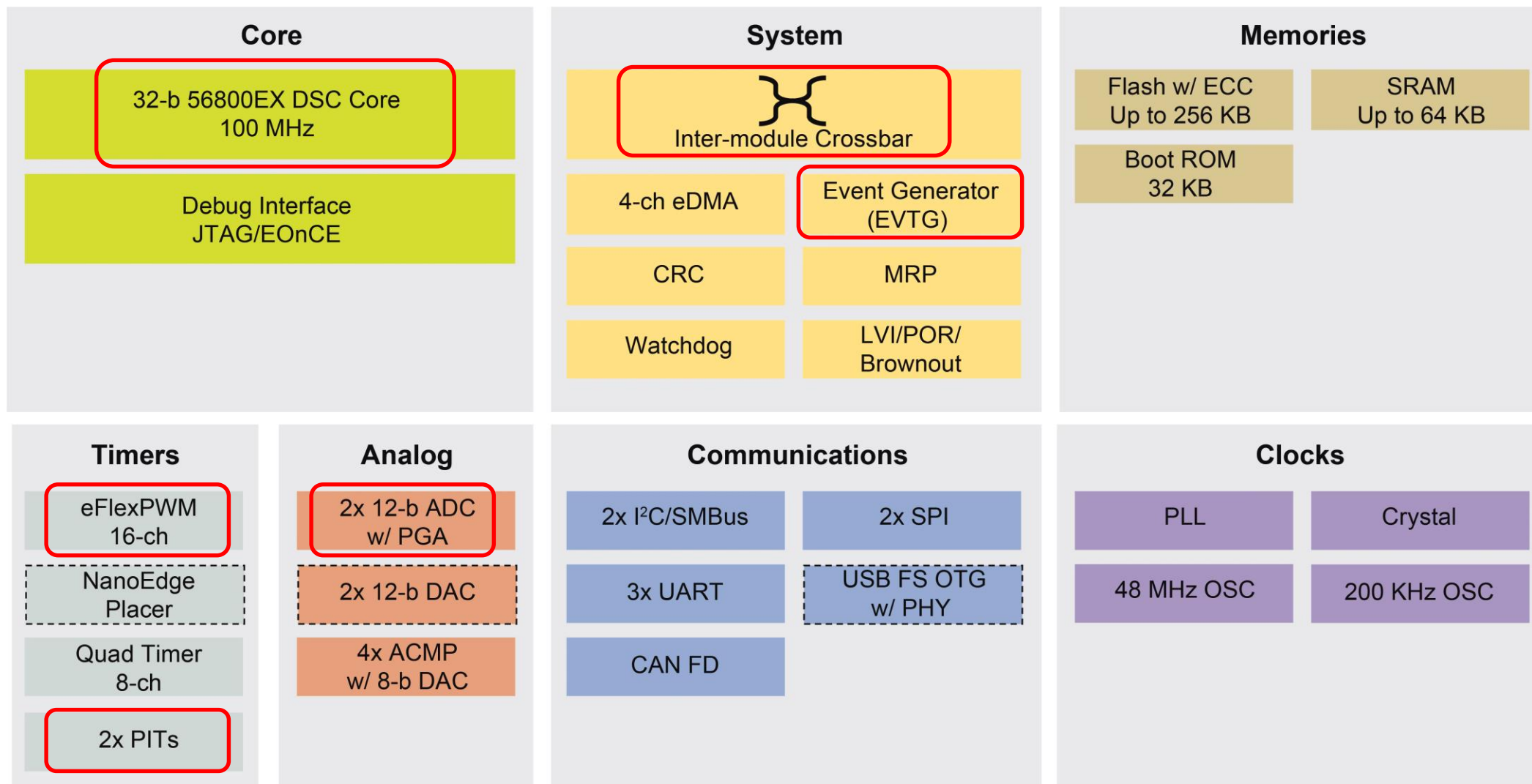


Hardware setup

ITEM	PARAMETER
Input voltage	85–265 VAC, 47–63 Hz
Output voltage	400V
Output power	800/400W
phase	2

Boost PFC specifications

DSC 56F83783 FEATURES



 Optional

System Timing and Key Configurations



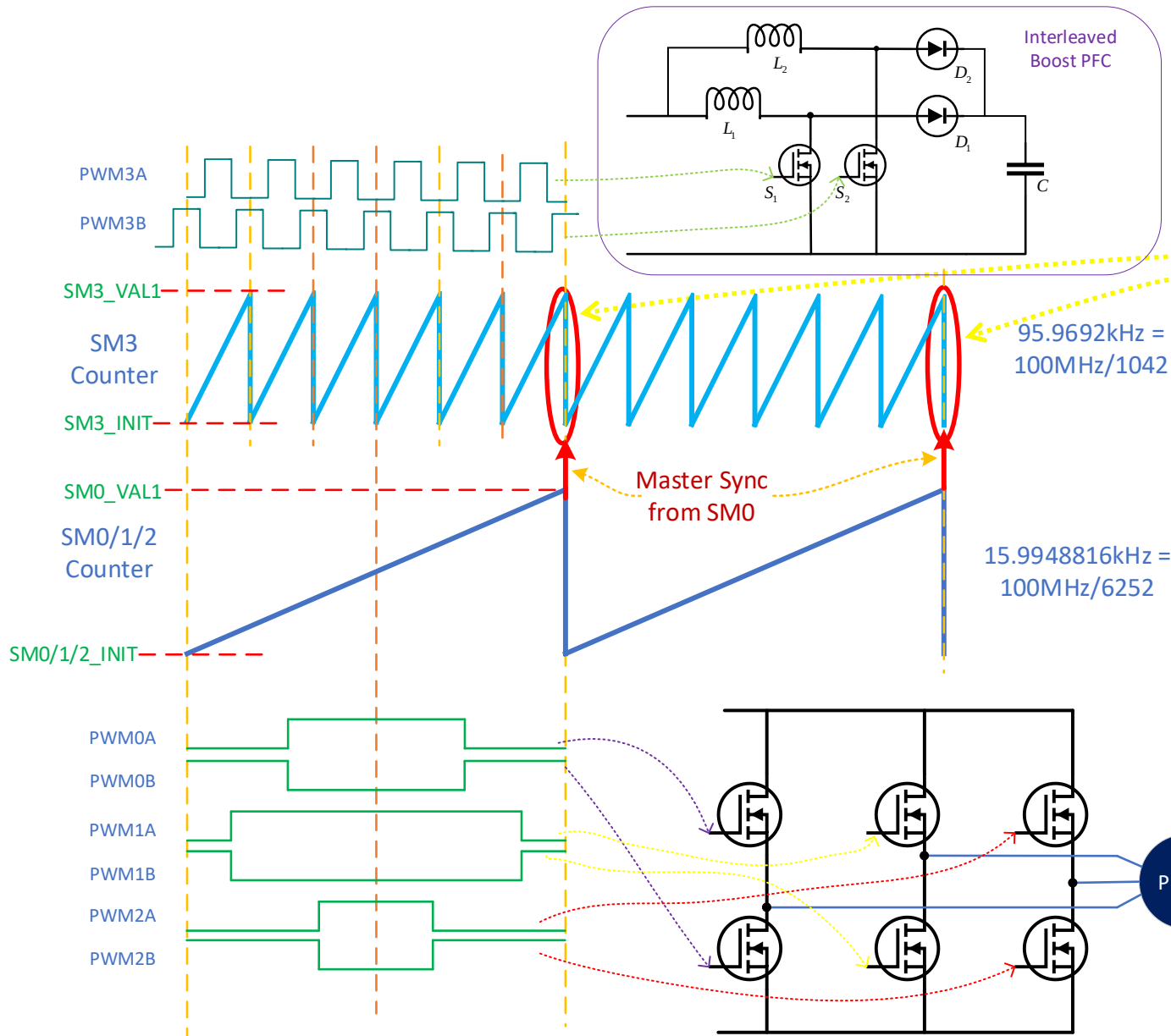
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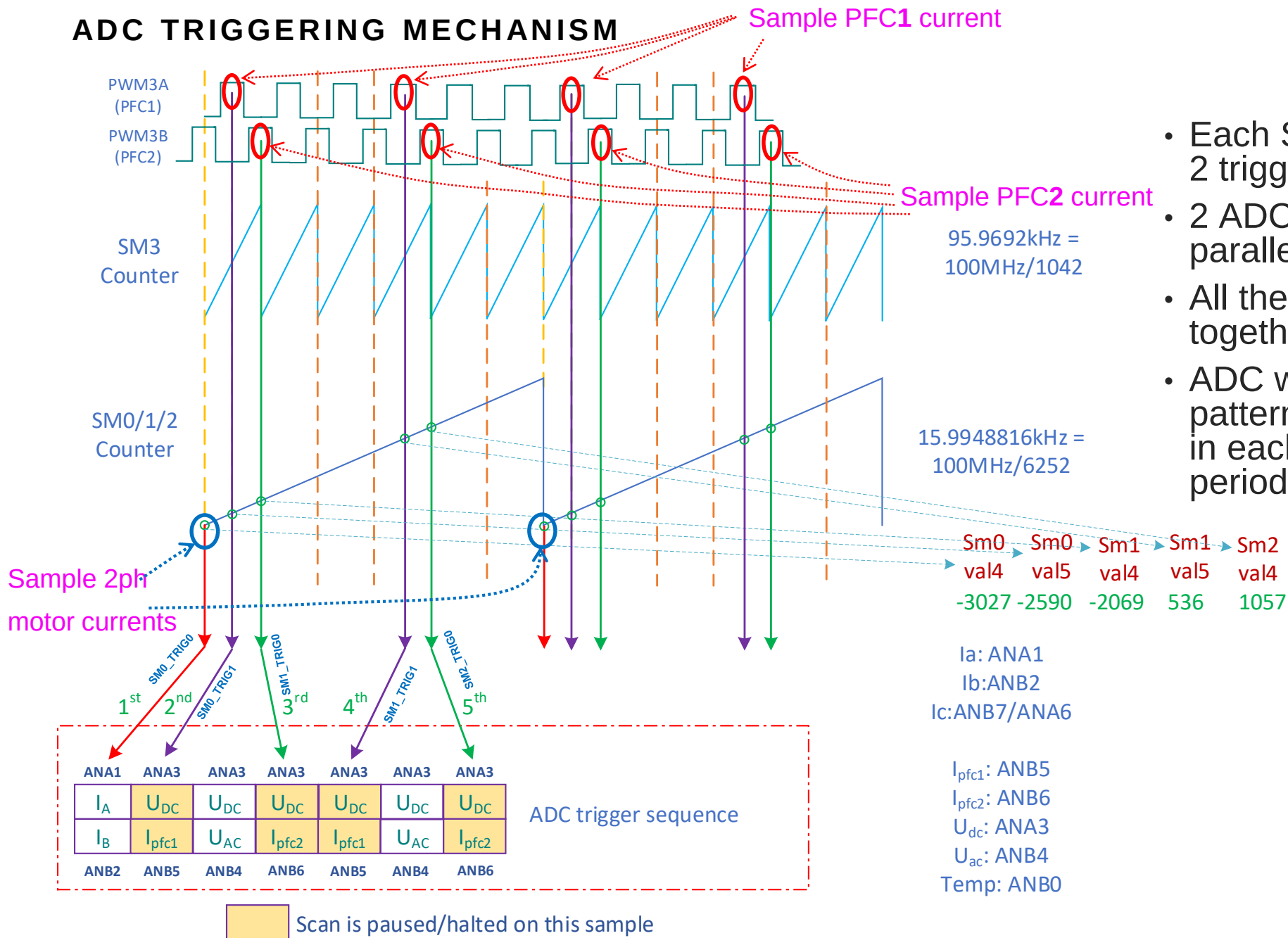
PWM SYNCHRONIZATION BETWEEN PFC AND MOTOR



SM3 counter is forced to INIT value by master sync signal from SM0.

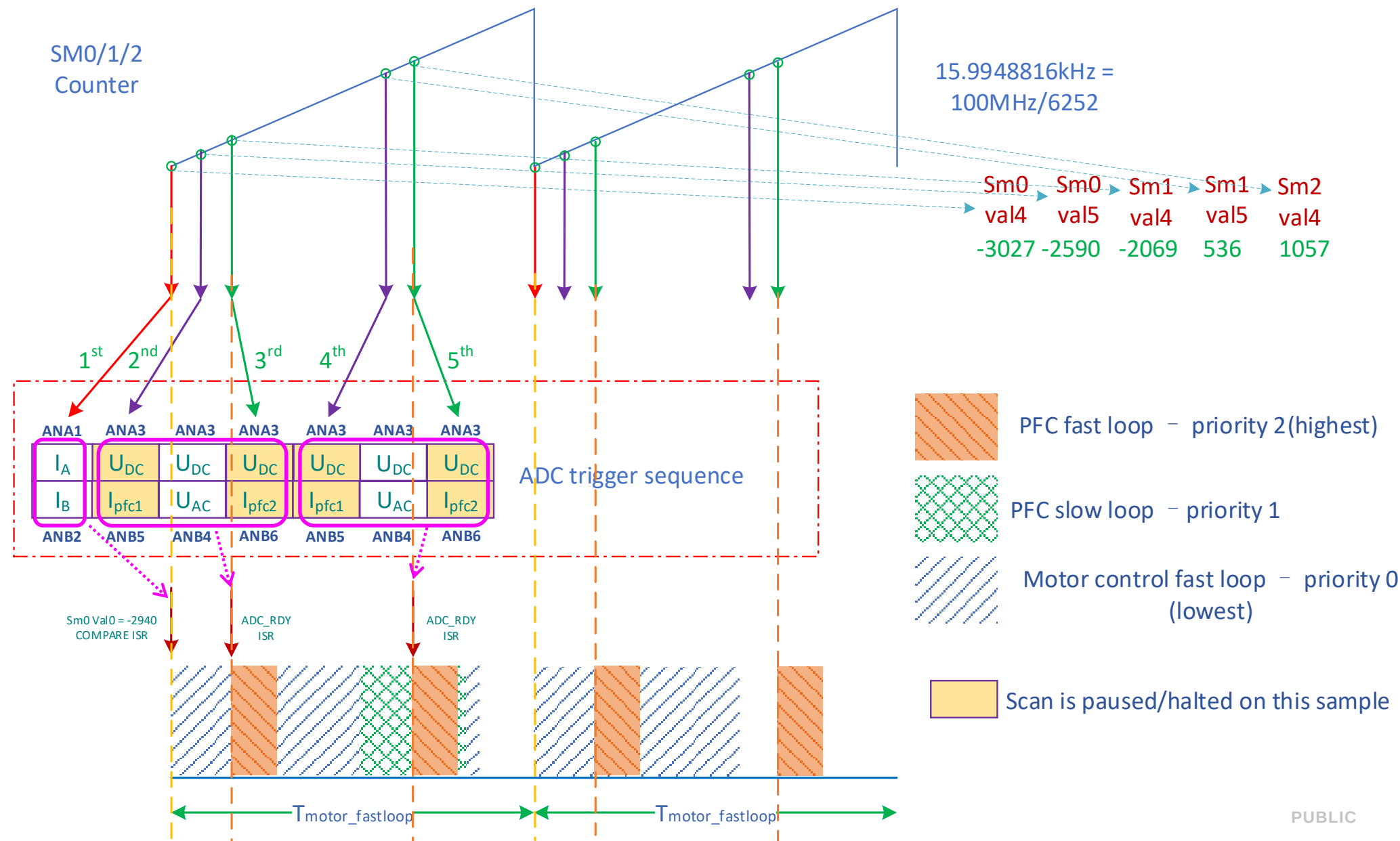
- One eFlexPWM module has 4 sub-modules(SM0~3), each SM has an independent counter and 2 PWM outputs(PWMnA & PWMnB).
- SM3 outputs are used to control PFC.
- SM0~2 outputs are used to control motor.

ADC TRIGGERING MECHANISM



- Each SM is capable of generating 2 trigger signals.
- 2 ADC modules can work in parallel.
- All the trigger signals are OR'ed together to ADC.
- ADC works under a sequence pattern. This pattern is repeated in each motor control PWM period.

MOTOR CONTROL FAST LOOP AND PFC CURRENT LOOPS ARRANGEMENT

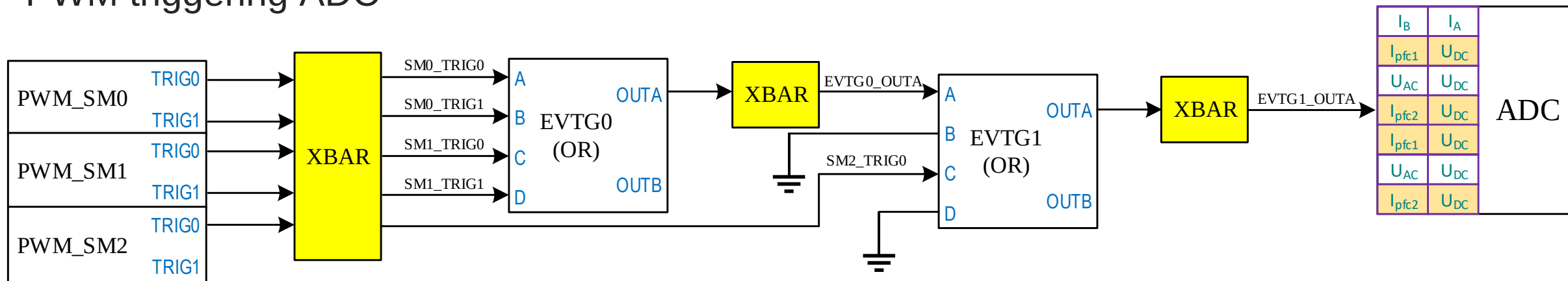


PWM AND CONTROL FREQUENCY

Item	Interrupt Function	Priority	Frequency
PFC power switch			96kHz
PFC fast loop	ADC_A_IRQHANDLER	Priority 2 (highest)	32kHz
PFC slow loop	PIT0_IRQHANDLER	Priority 1	10kHz
Motor control PWM			16kHz
Motor control loop	PWMA_COMPARE_0_IRQHANDLER	Priority 0 (lowest)	16kHz

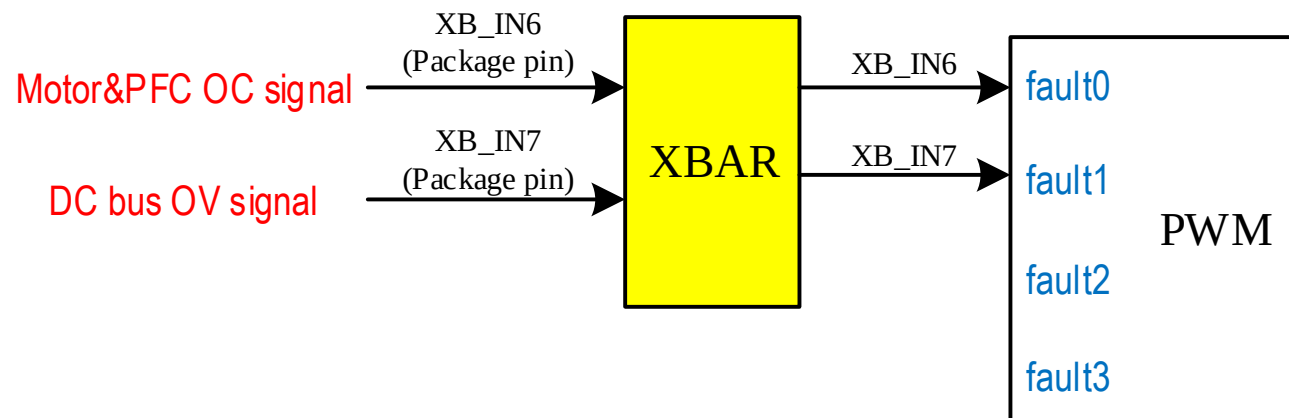
KEY PERIPHERALS INTERCONNECTION

- PWM triggering ADC



ADC_TRIG = SM0_TRIG0|SM0_TRIG1|SM1_TRIG0|SM1_TRIG1|SM2_TRIG0

- OC and OV signals disabling PWM outputs



PROTECTIONS

- **Hardware protection**

- PFC/MOTOR current
- DC bus voltage

- **Software protection**

- DC bus voltage(over voltage / under voltage)
- PFC/MOTOR current
- Grid voltage (over voltage / under voltage)
- Grid frequency (over frequency / under frequency)

PMSM FOC Scheme



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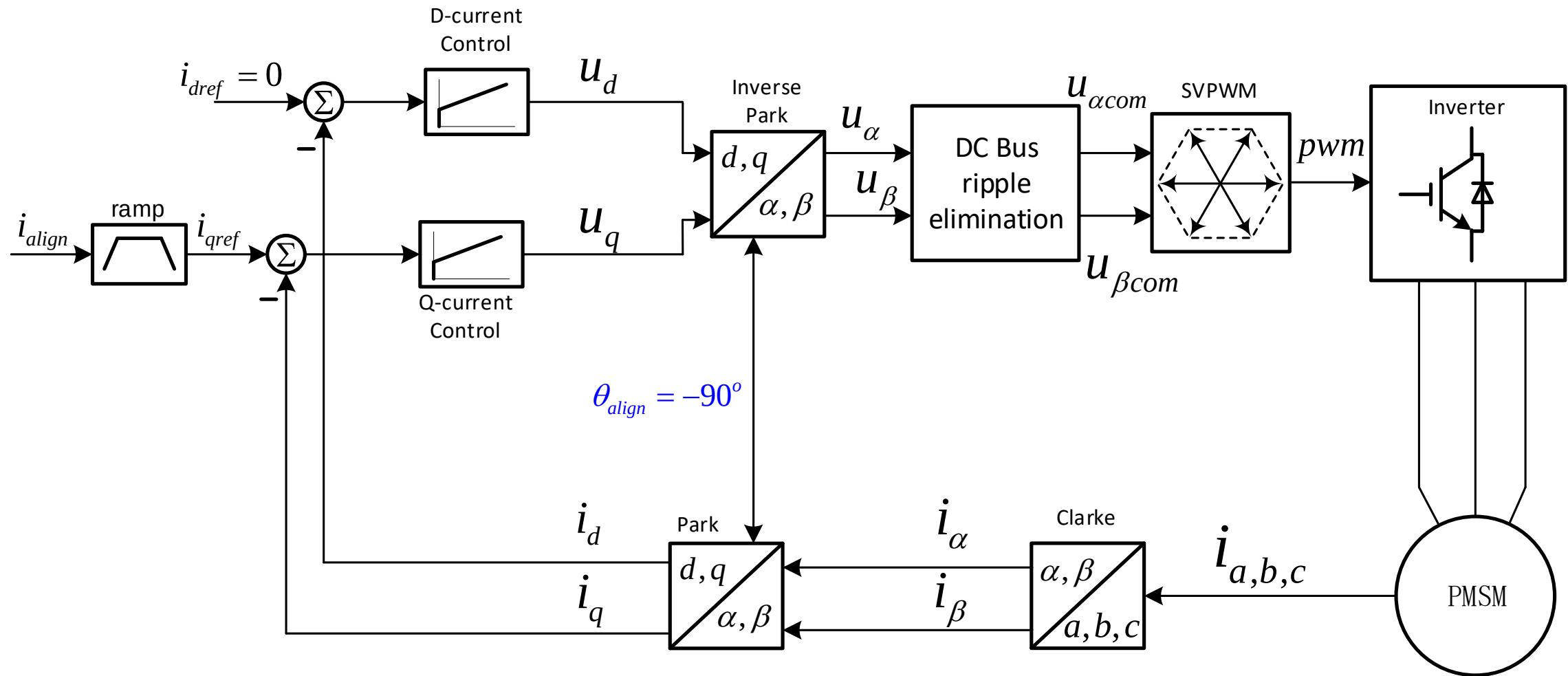
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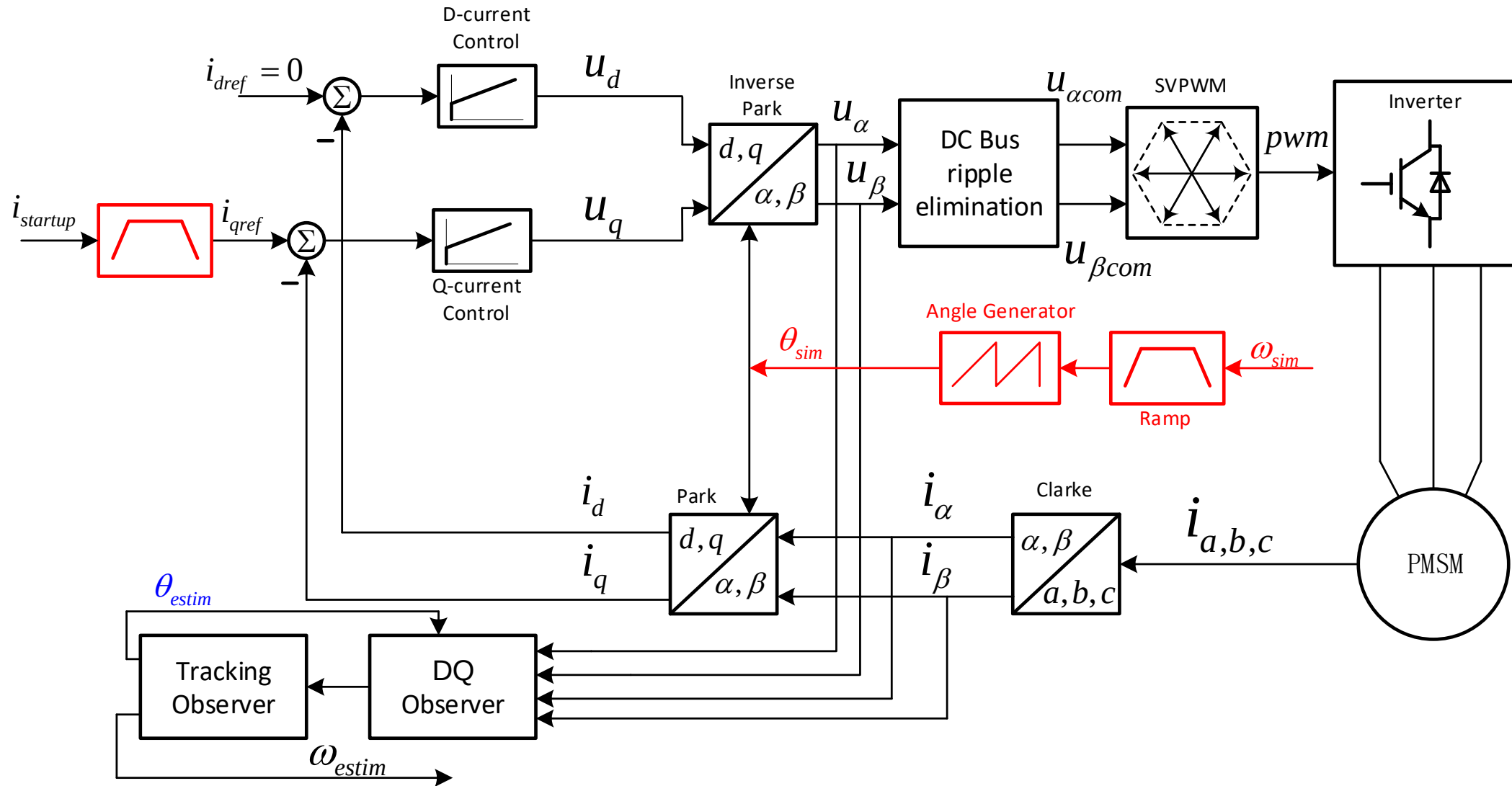
PMSM SENSORLESS FOC

- It needs four major stages to run the motor:
 - Alignment
 - Speed open-loop startup
 - Position merge
 - Speed closed-loop spin
- Most FOC components and the observer are from RTCESL (Real Time Control Embedded Software Library) is used for rotor position estimation. More RTCESL information: www.nxp.com/rtcesl

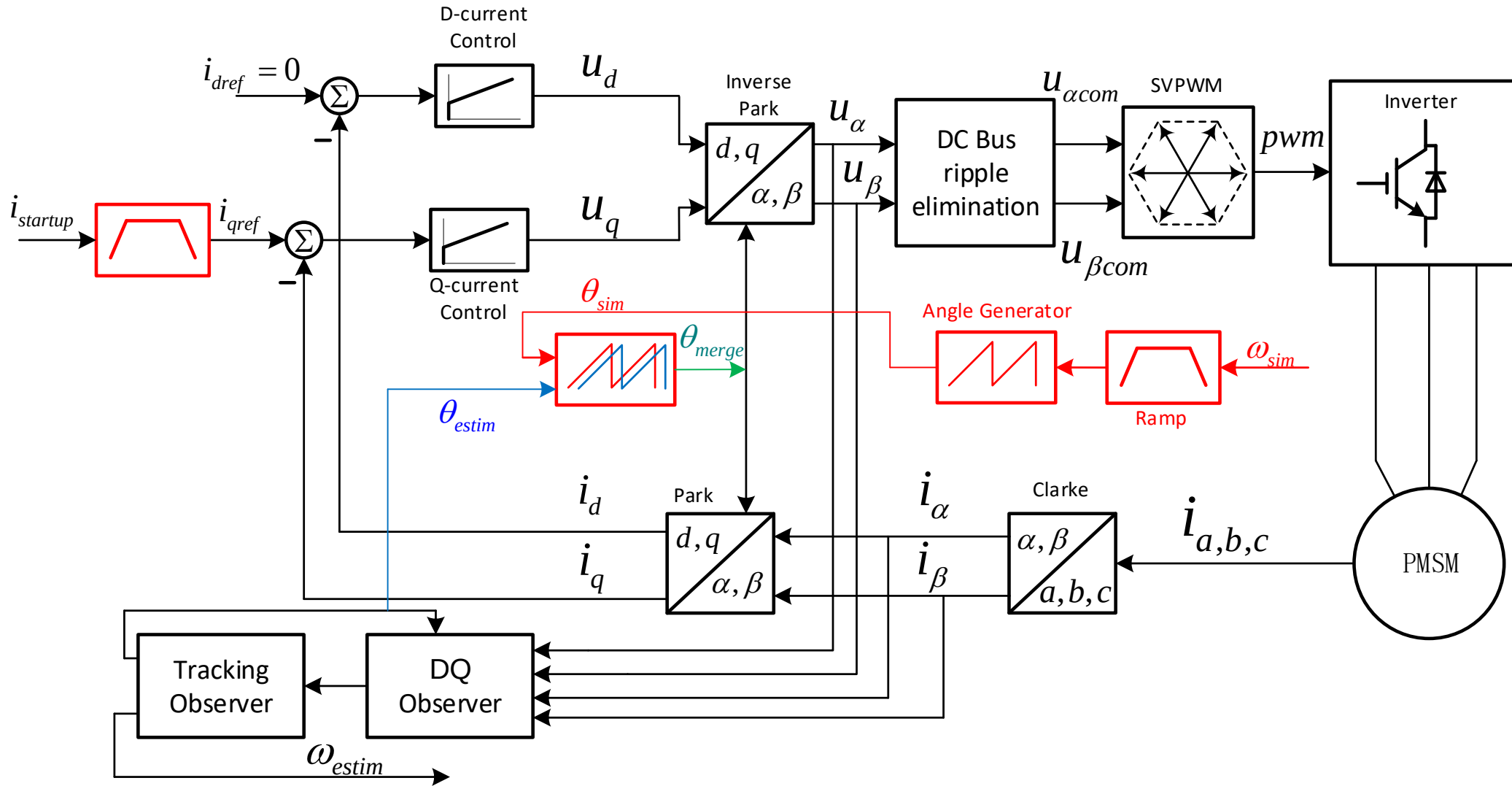
ALIGNMENT



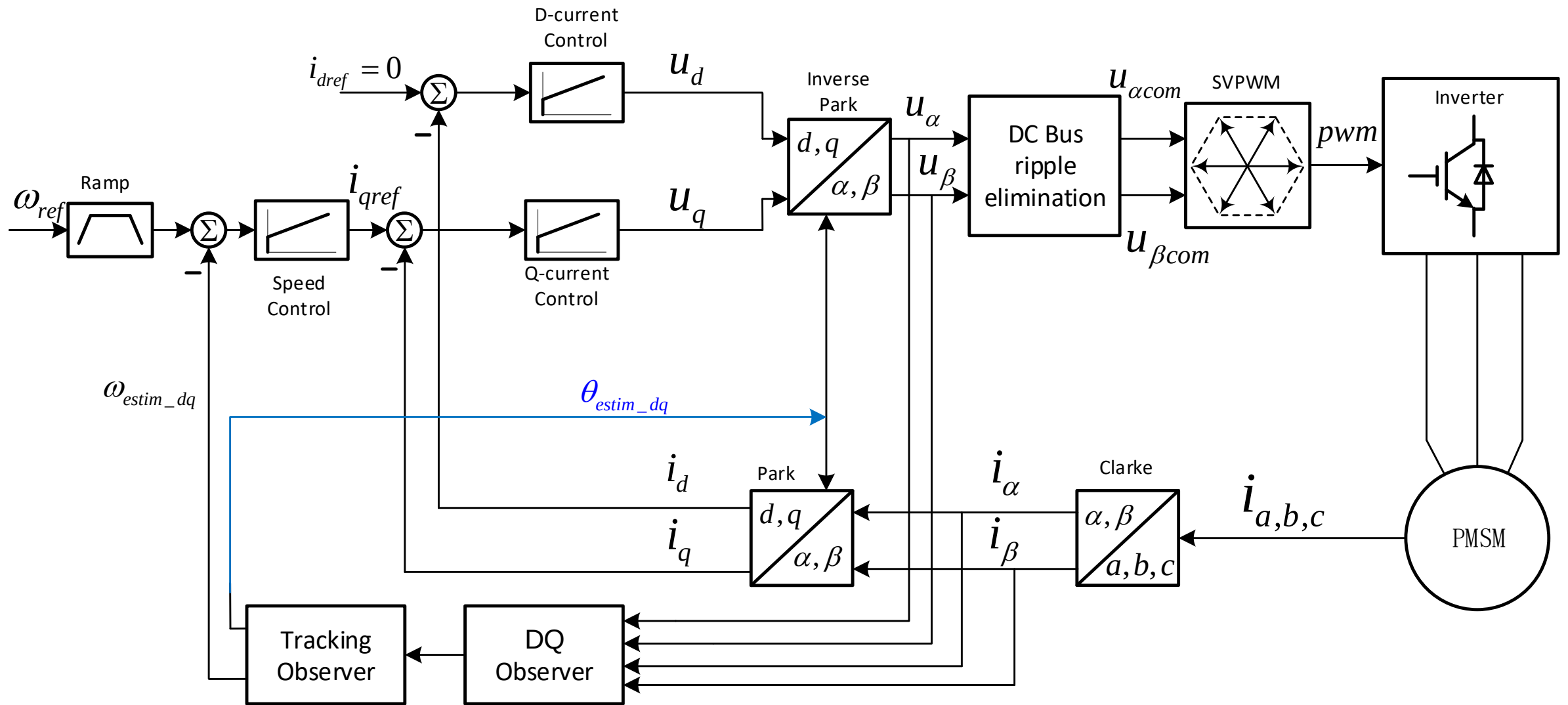
OPEN-LOOP STARTUP



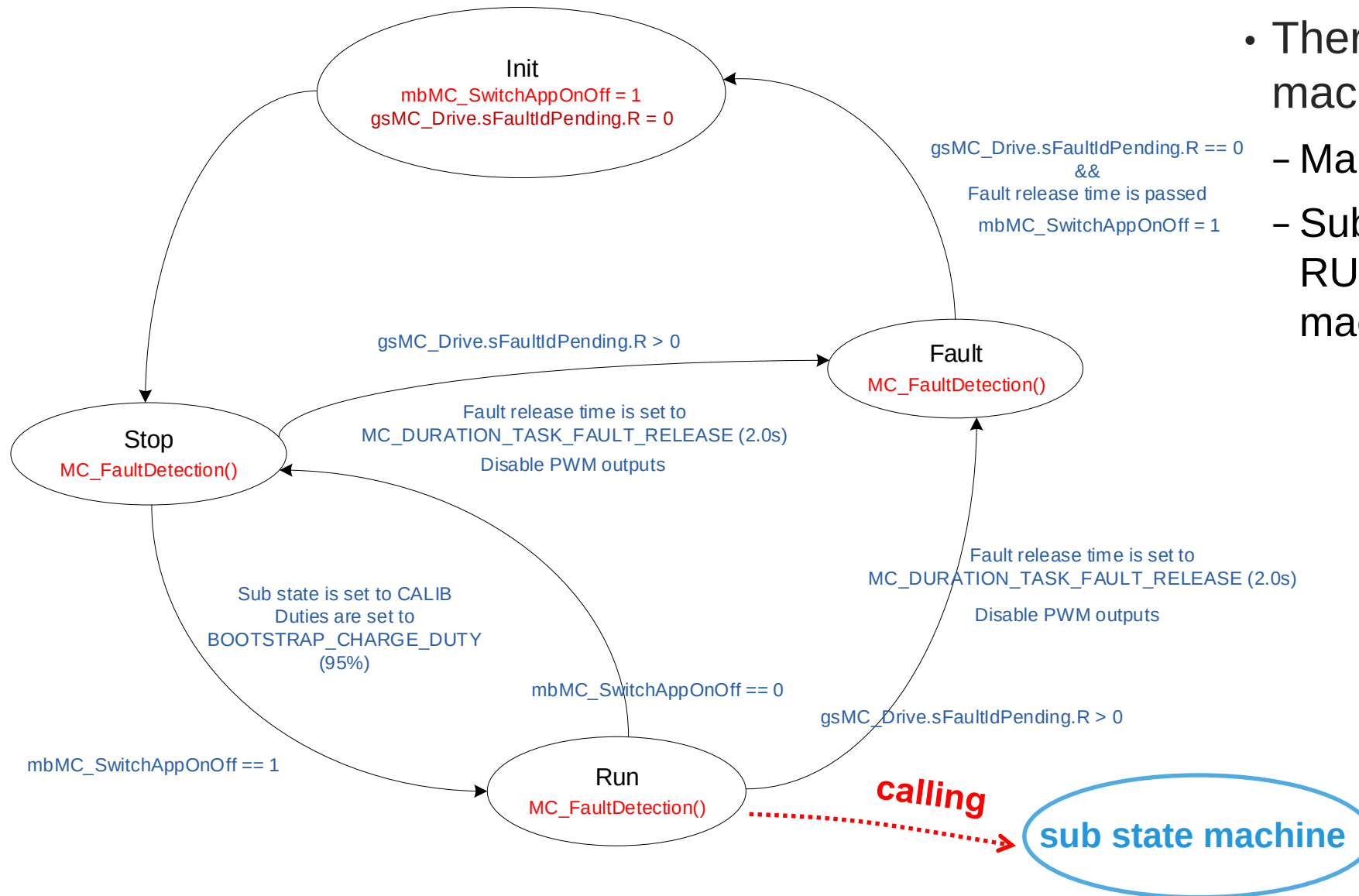
MERGE



CLOSED-LOOP SPIN

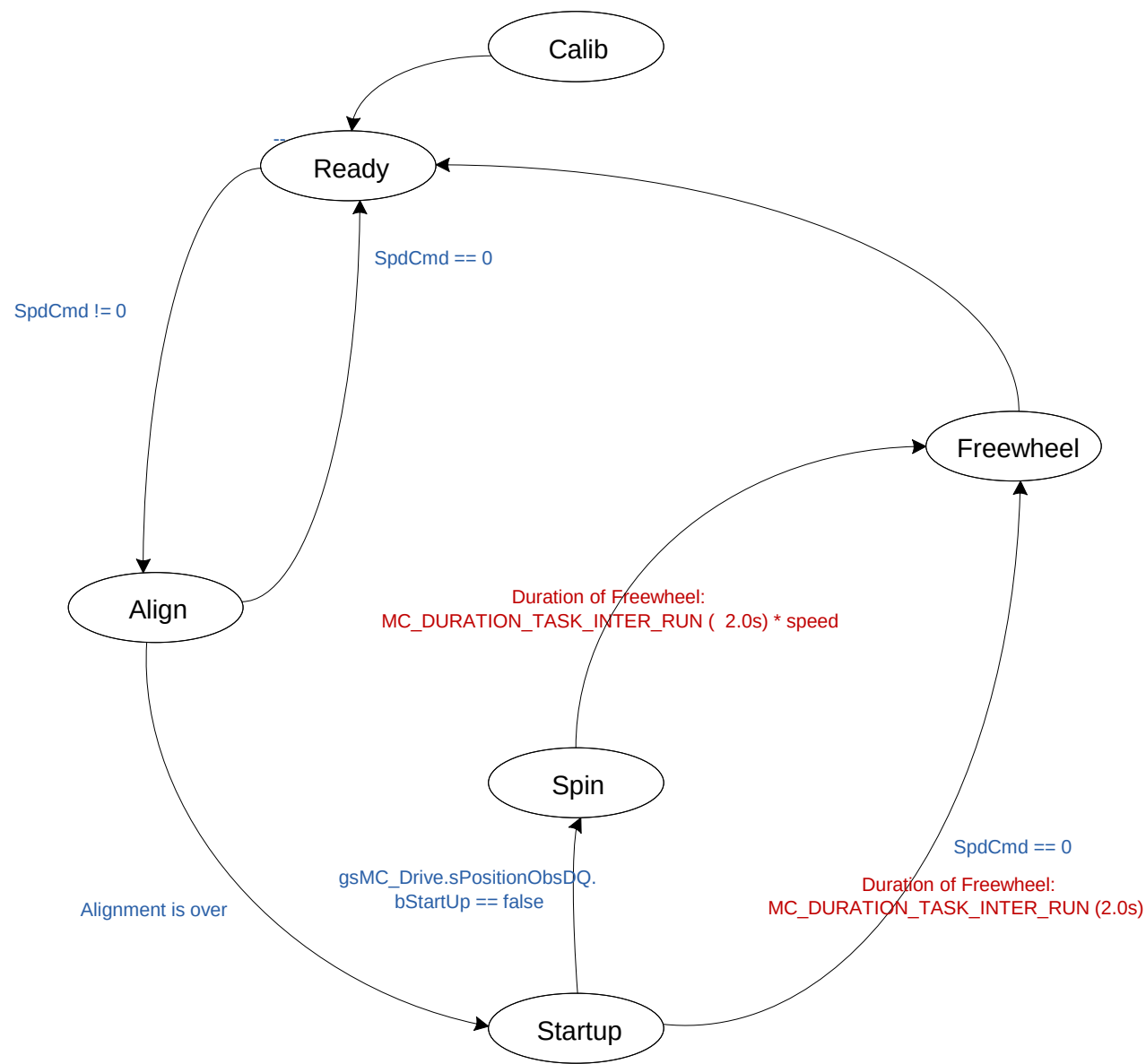


MAIN STATE MACHINE FOR MOTOR CONTROL



- There are 2 sets of state machines for motor control
 - Main state machine
 - Sub state machine residing in RUN state of the main state machine

SUB STATE MACHINE FOR MOTOR CONTROL



Interleaved Boost PFC Converter Scheme



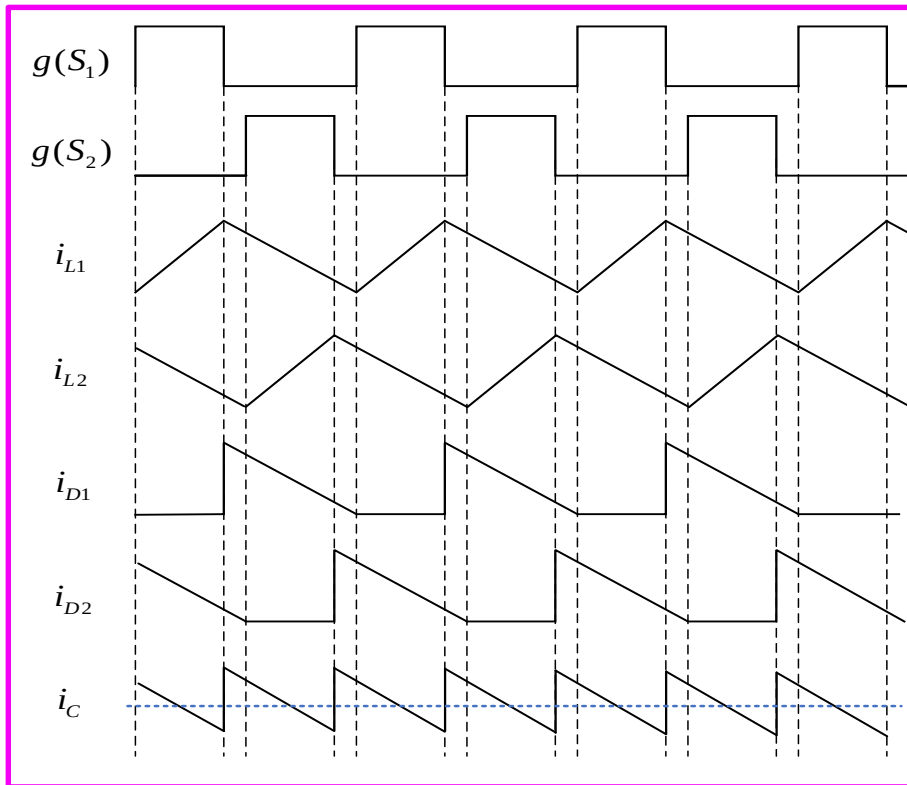
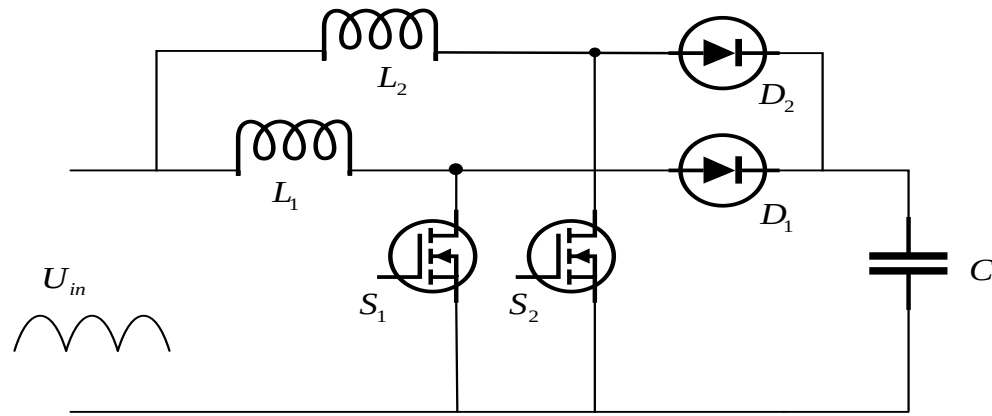
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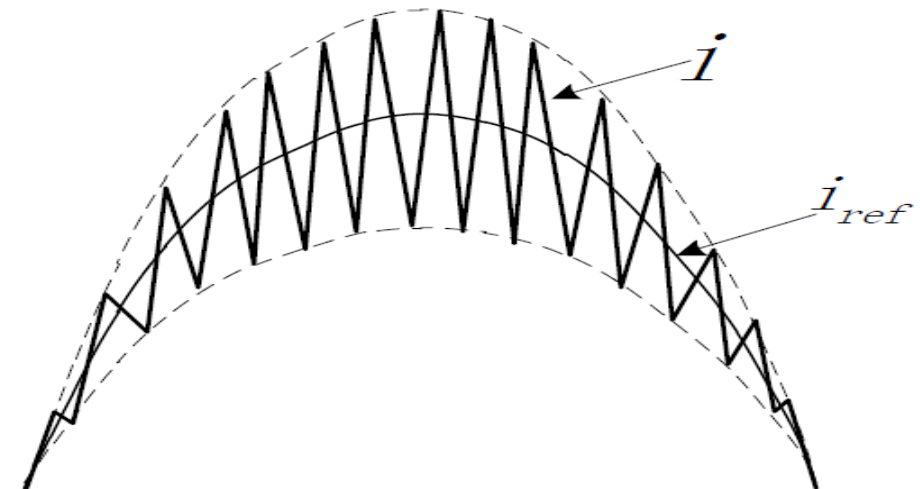
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INTERLEAVED BOOST PFC CONVERTER

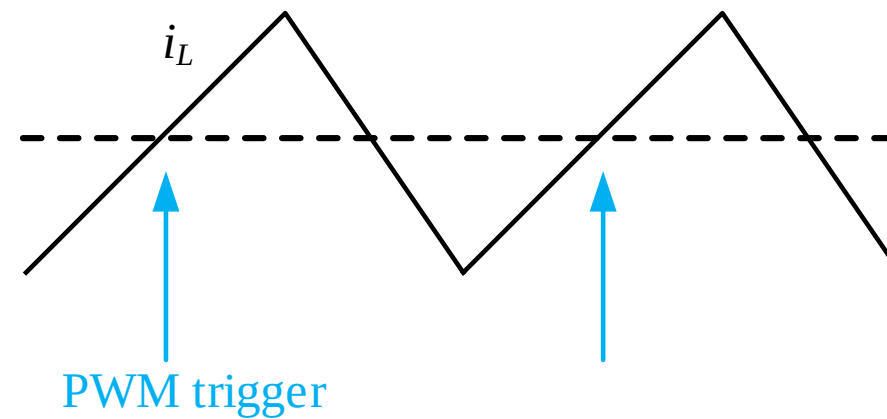
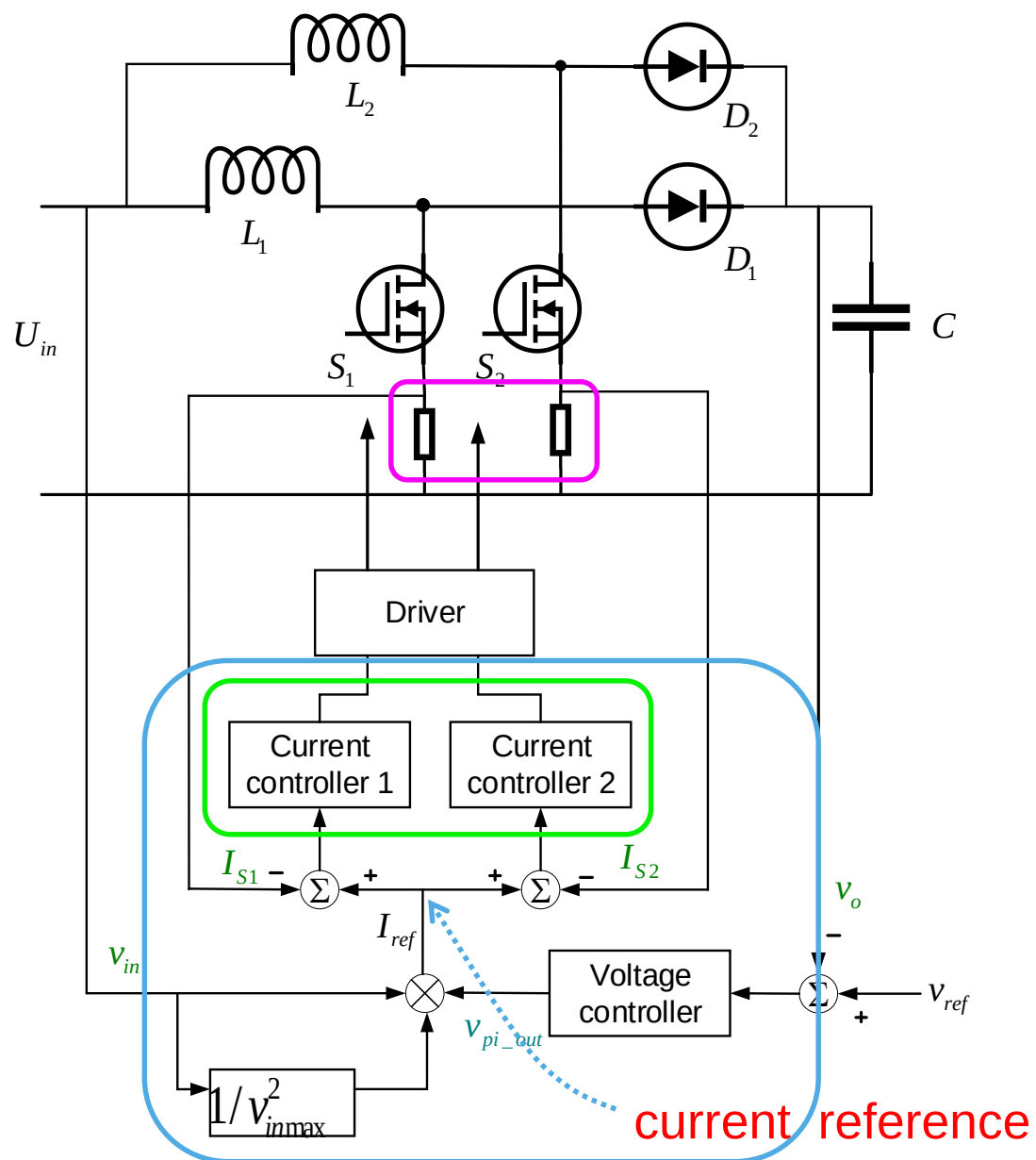


- Reduce the filter size with the **interleaving** technology
- Designed working at **CCM mode** for high power application
- Implemented with the **average current control** mode



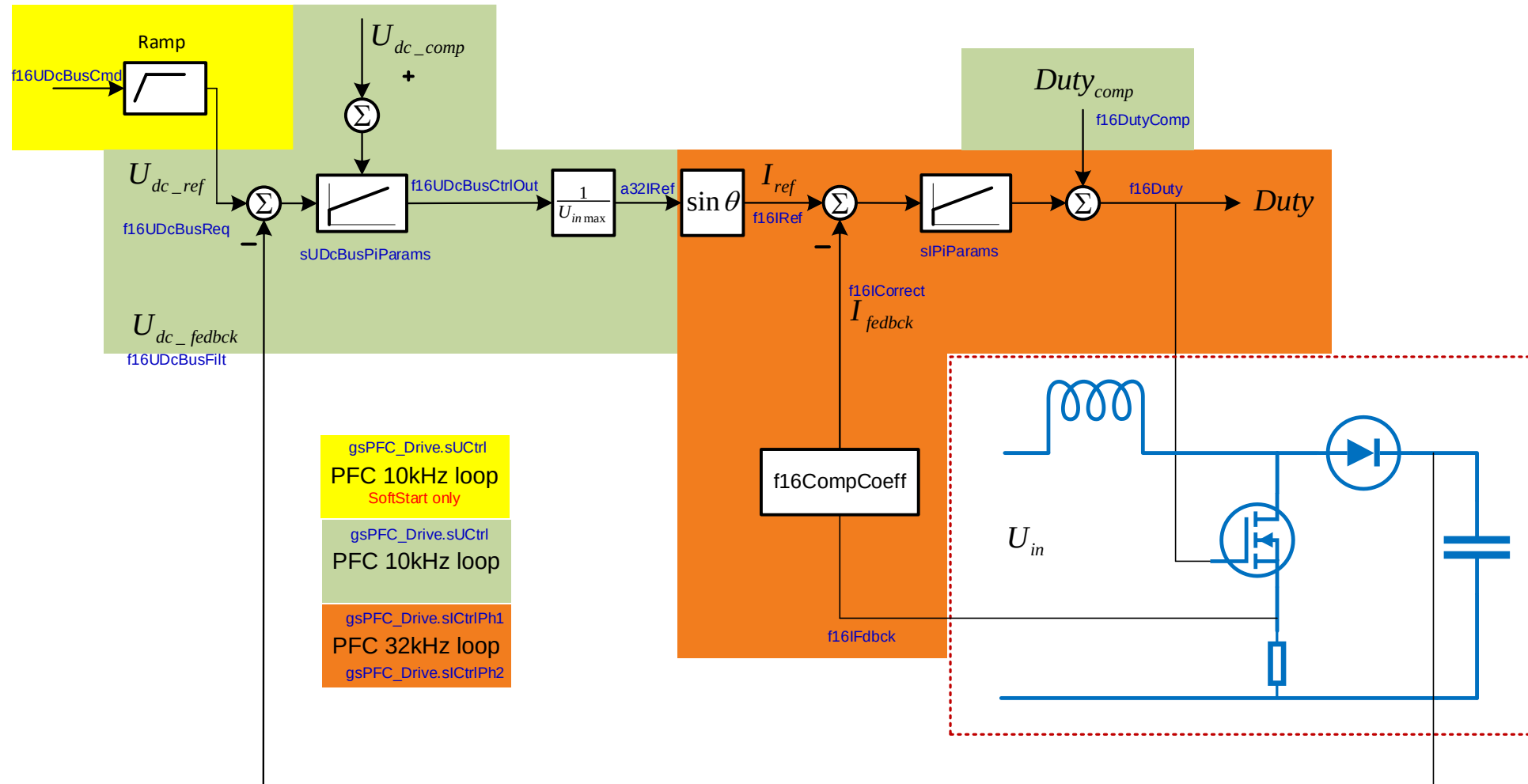
Average current control / CCM mode

BASIC CONTROL STRATEGY



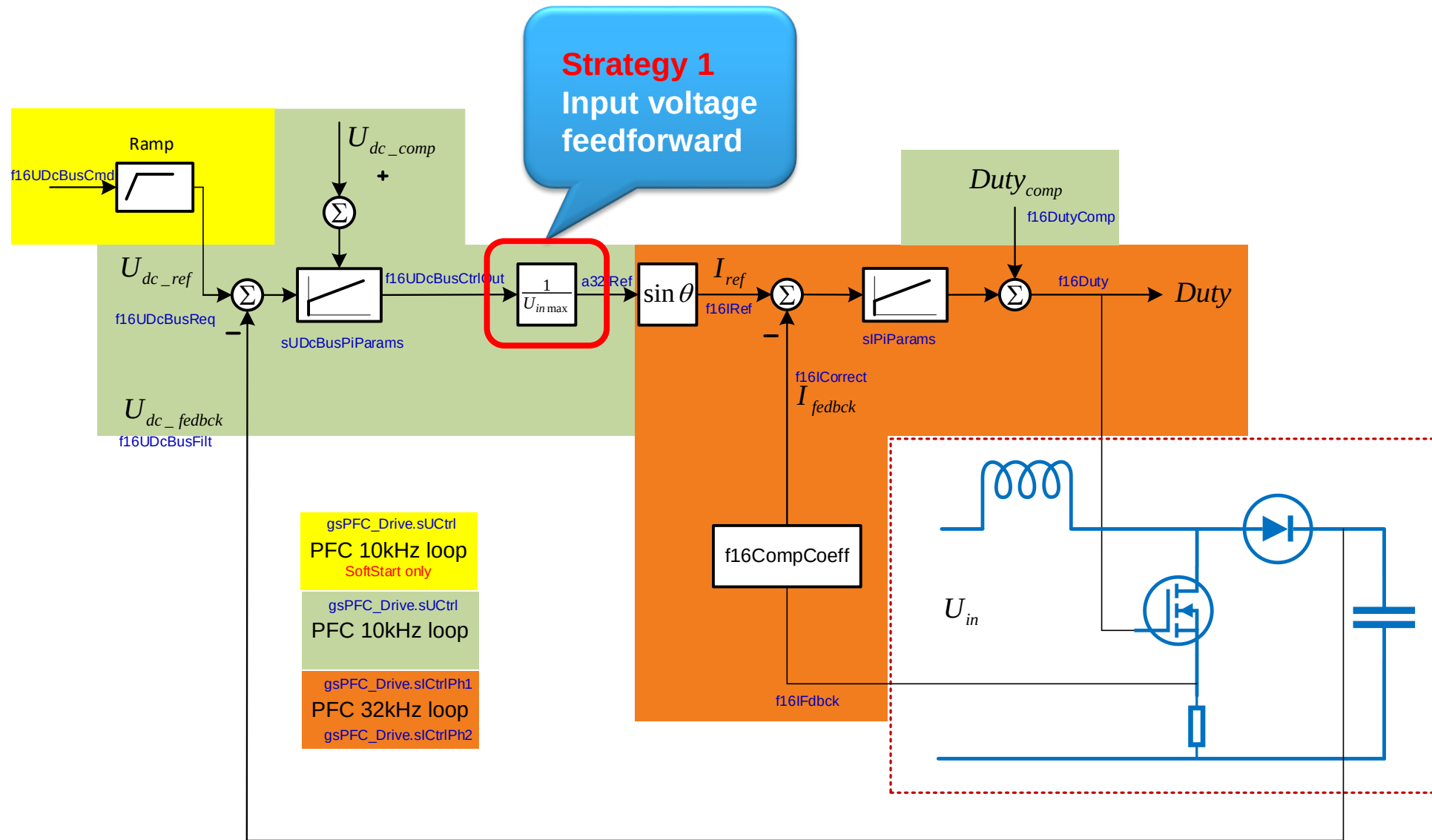
- Dual loop control with the outer voltage loop and inner current loop
- The average current sensed by shunt resistors at the center of the switching on/off time
- Two dedicated current loops for each phase to realize the current sharing with the **shared current reference**

CONTROL LOOP

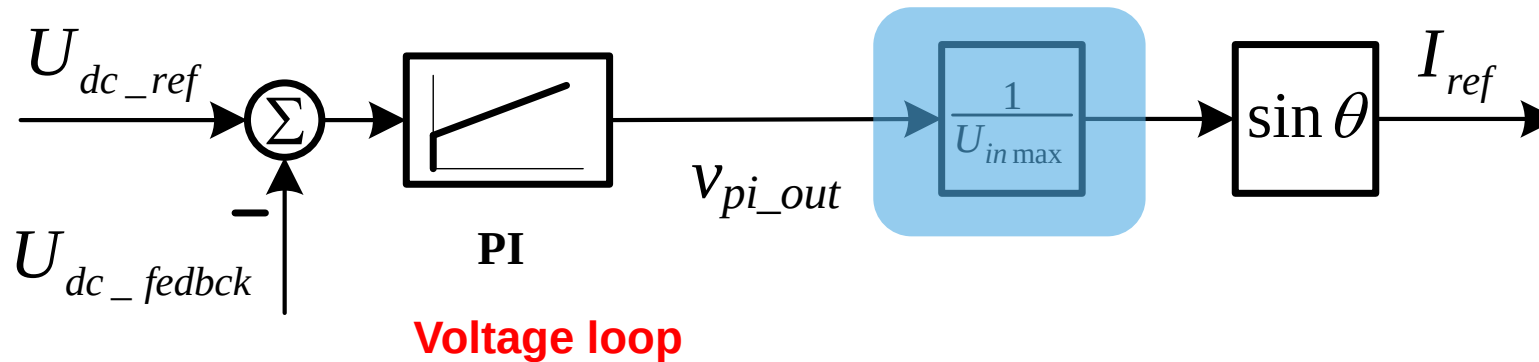


Optimized control strategies...

STRATEGY 1 : INPUT VOLTAGE FEEDFORWARD



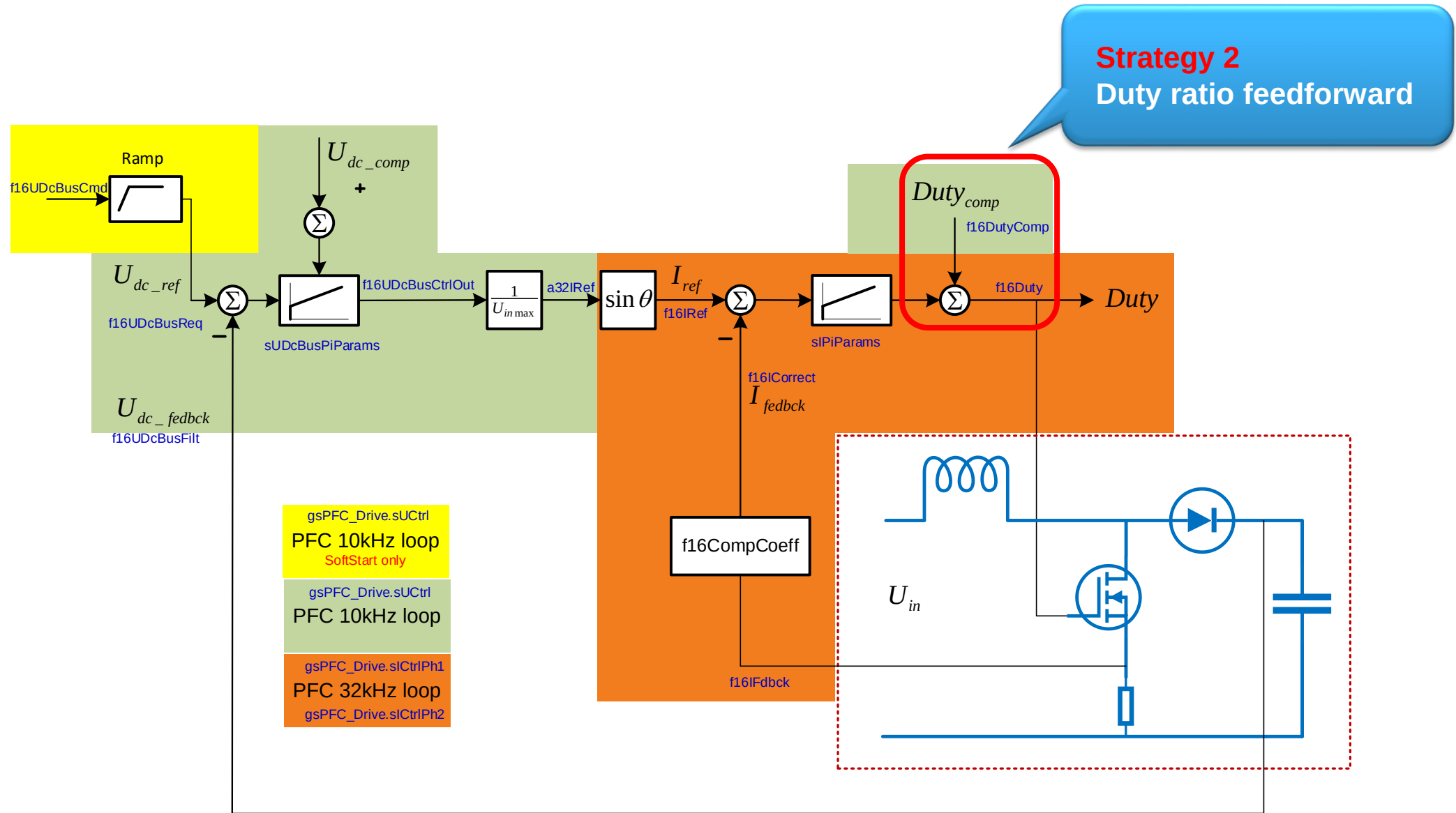
STRATEGY 1 : INPUT VOLTAGE FEEDFORWARD



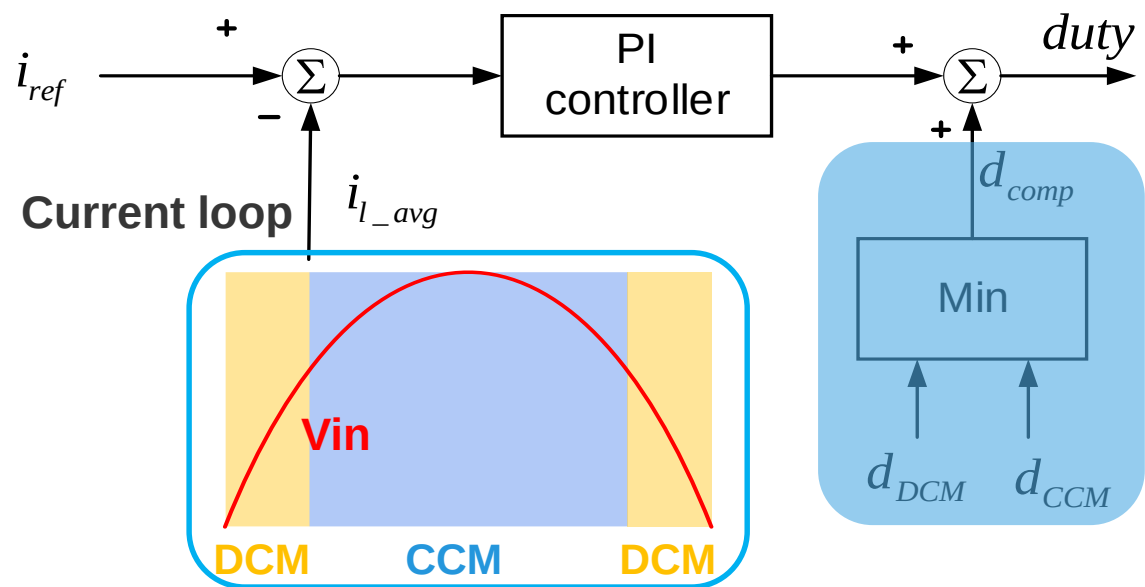
$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_{ref} &= \frac{v_{pi_out}}{U_{in\ max}} \sin \theta \\ u_{in} &= U_{in\ max} \sin \theta \end{aligned} \right\} p_{in} = u_{in} i_{in} = u_{in} I_{ref} = v_{pi_out} \sin^2 \theta$$

- The **input power will not change with the input voltage**
- Eliminate the influence of the grid voltage fluctuation

STRATEGY 2 : DUTY RATIO FEEDFORWARD



STRATEGY 2 : DUTY RATIO FEEDFORWARD

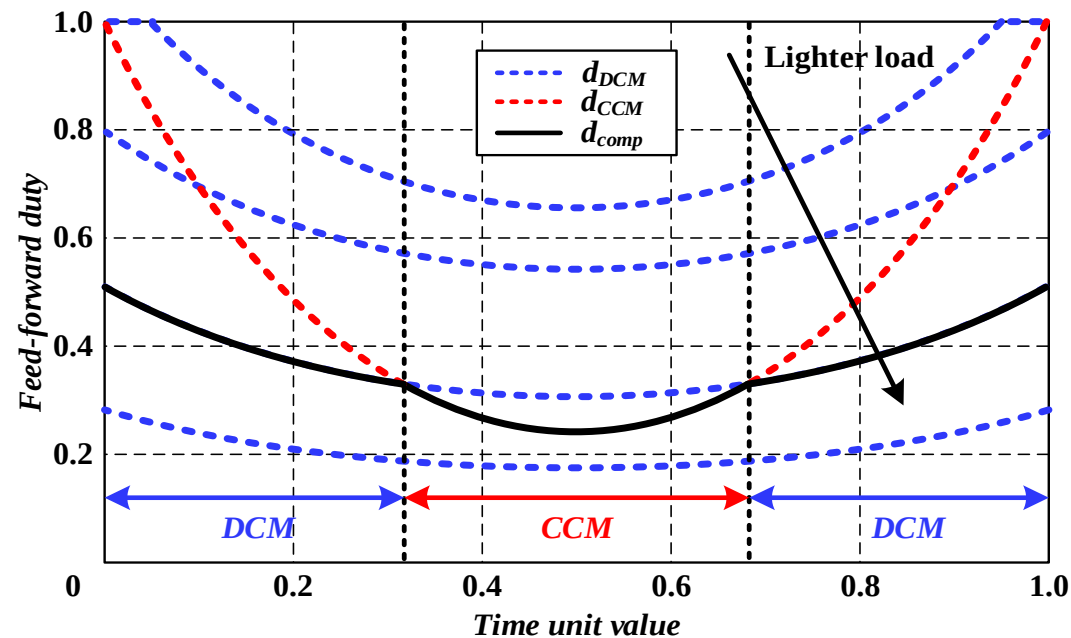


- Obtain the theoretical duty based on known quantities
- Compensate the dynamics model difference between CCM and DCM mode
- Only small error need be compensated, **high current loop gain isn't required**

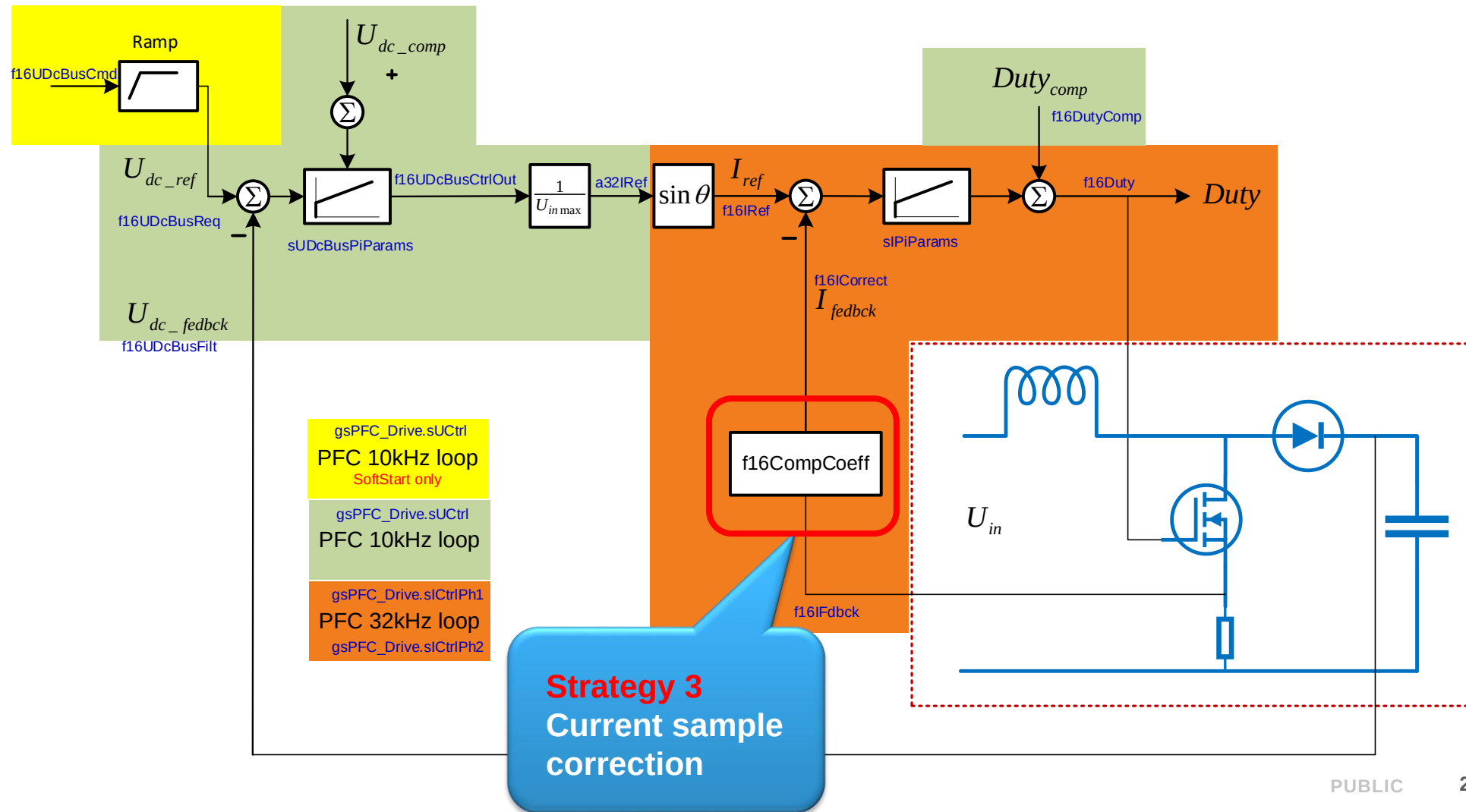
$$d_{DCM} = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{T_S} \frac{v_{pi_out}}{v_{in}^2} d_{CCM}}$$

$$d_{CCM} = 1 - \frac{v_{in}}{v_o}$$

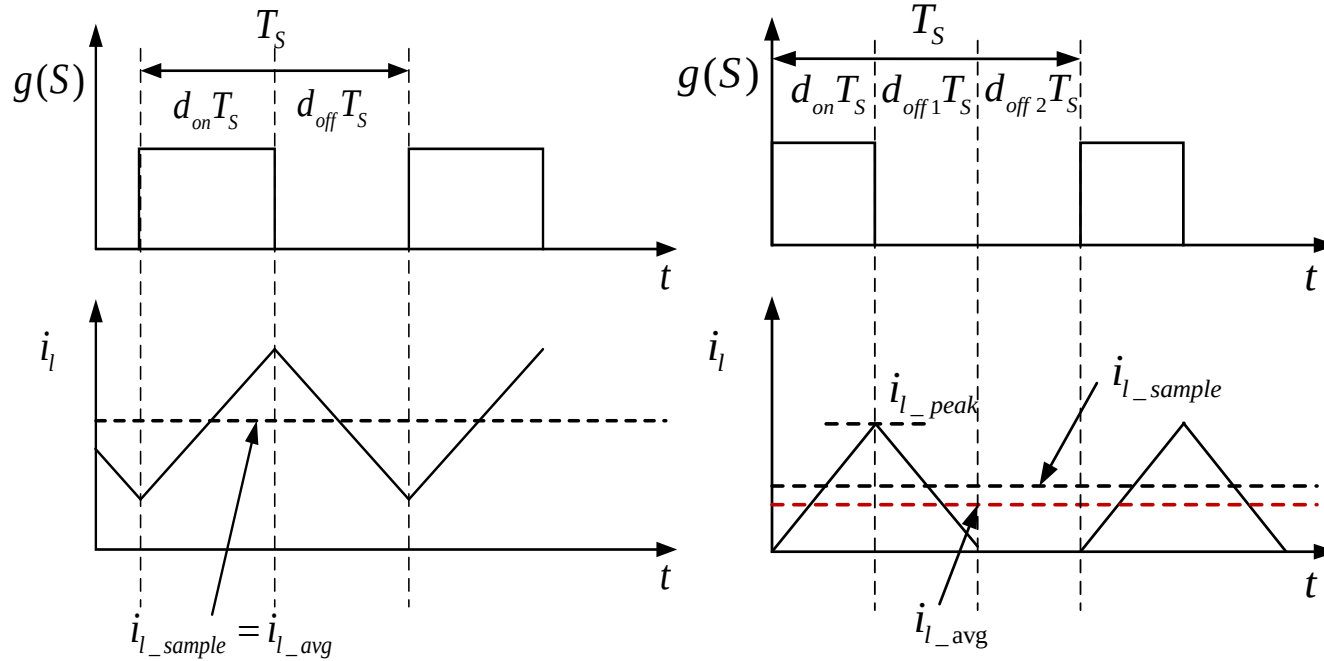
$$d_{comp} = \min(d_{CCM}, d_{DCM})$$



STRATEGY 3 : CURRENT SAMPLE CORRECTION



STRATEGY 3 : CURRENT SAMPLE CORRECTION



CCM mode

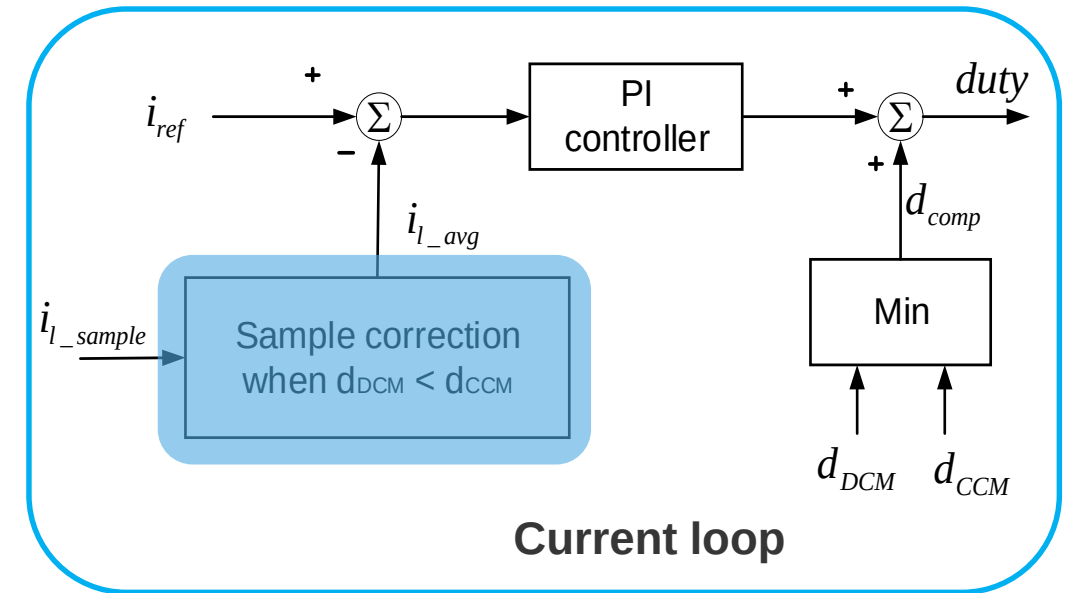
DCM mode

$$i_{l_avg} = i_{l_sample}$$

$$i_{l_avg} = i_{l_sample} \cdot \frac{v_o d_{on}}{v_o - v_{in}}$$

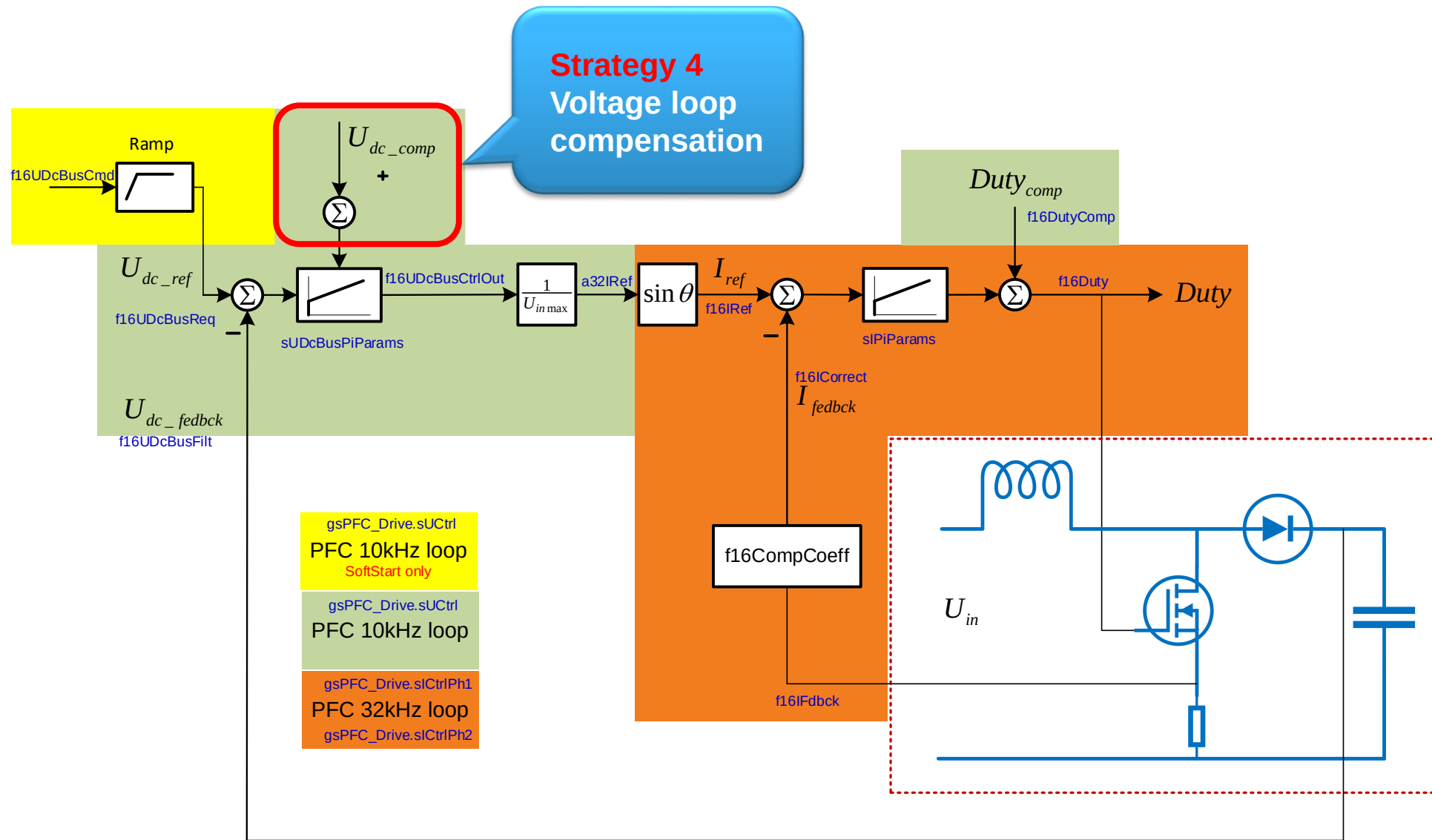
$$\frac{v_o d_{on}}{v_o - v_{in}}$$

Correction coefficient

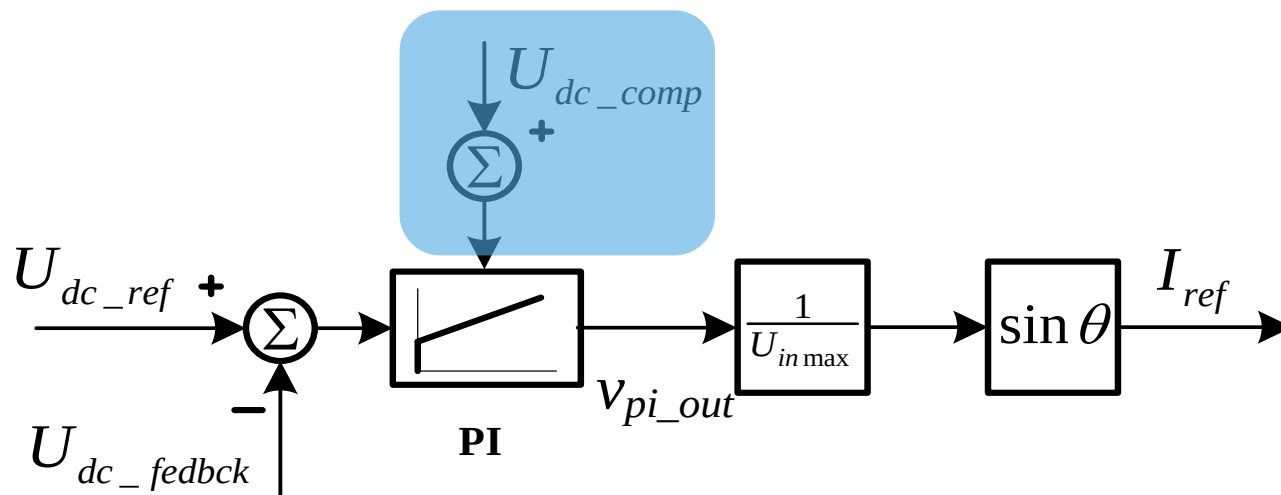
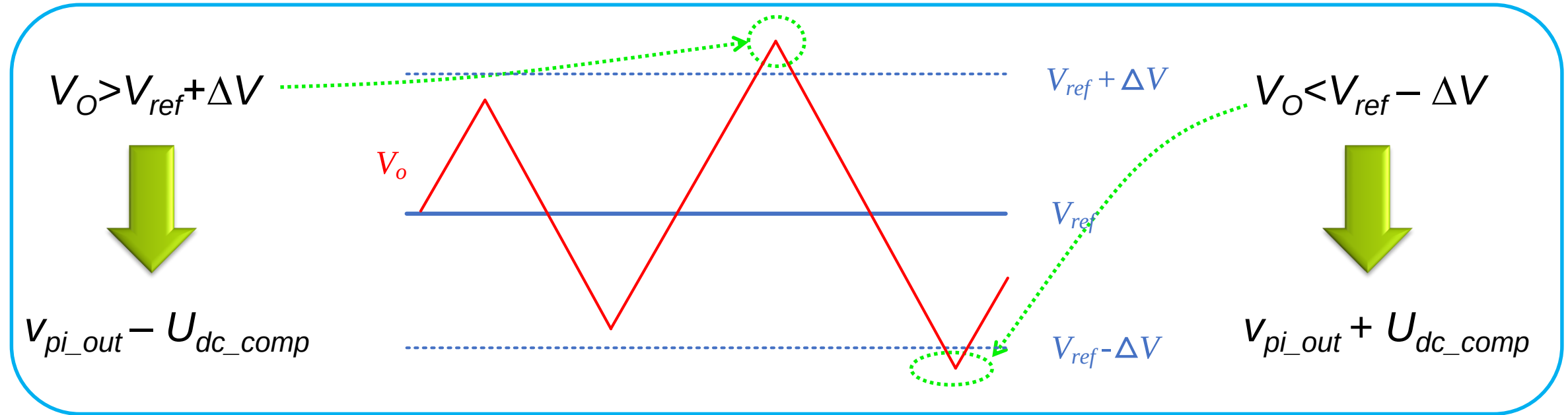


Current loop

STRATEGY 4 : VOLTAGE LOOP COMPENSATION



STRATEGY 4 : VOLTAGE LOOP COMPENSATION



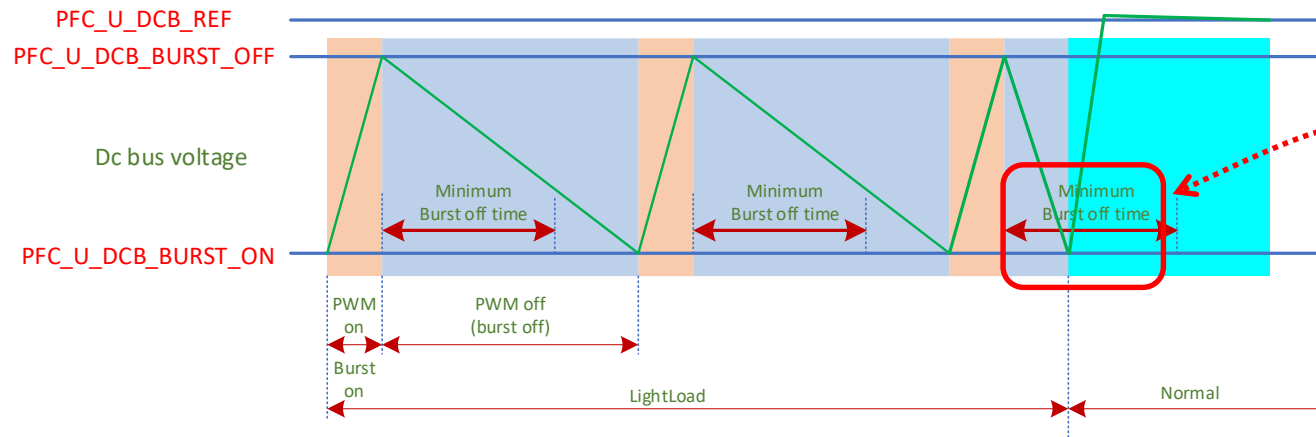
Improve the dynamic performance of the PFC

STRATEGY 5 : LIGHT LOAD EFFICIENCY OPTIMIZATION

Burst mode

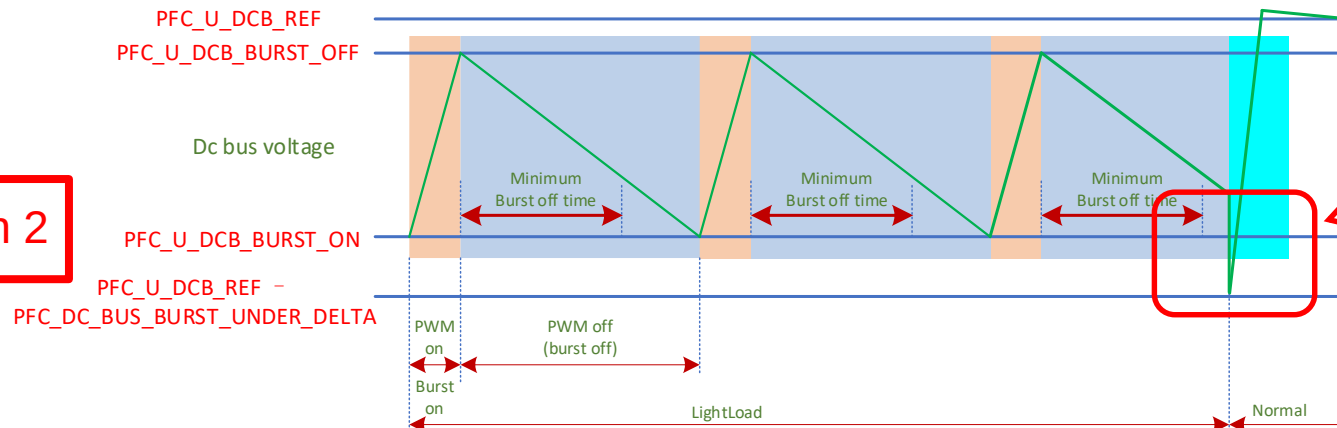
- Block switch driving signal periodically. When switch on, the RMS value of the reference current is fixed
- Equivalent switching frequency is reduced, **so the driving and switching loss is reduced**

Condition 1



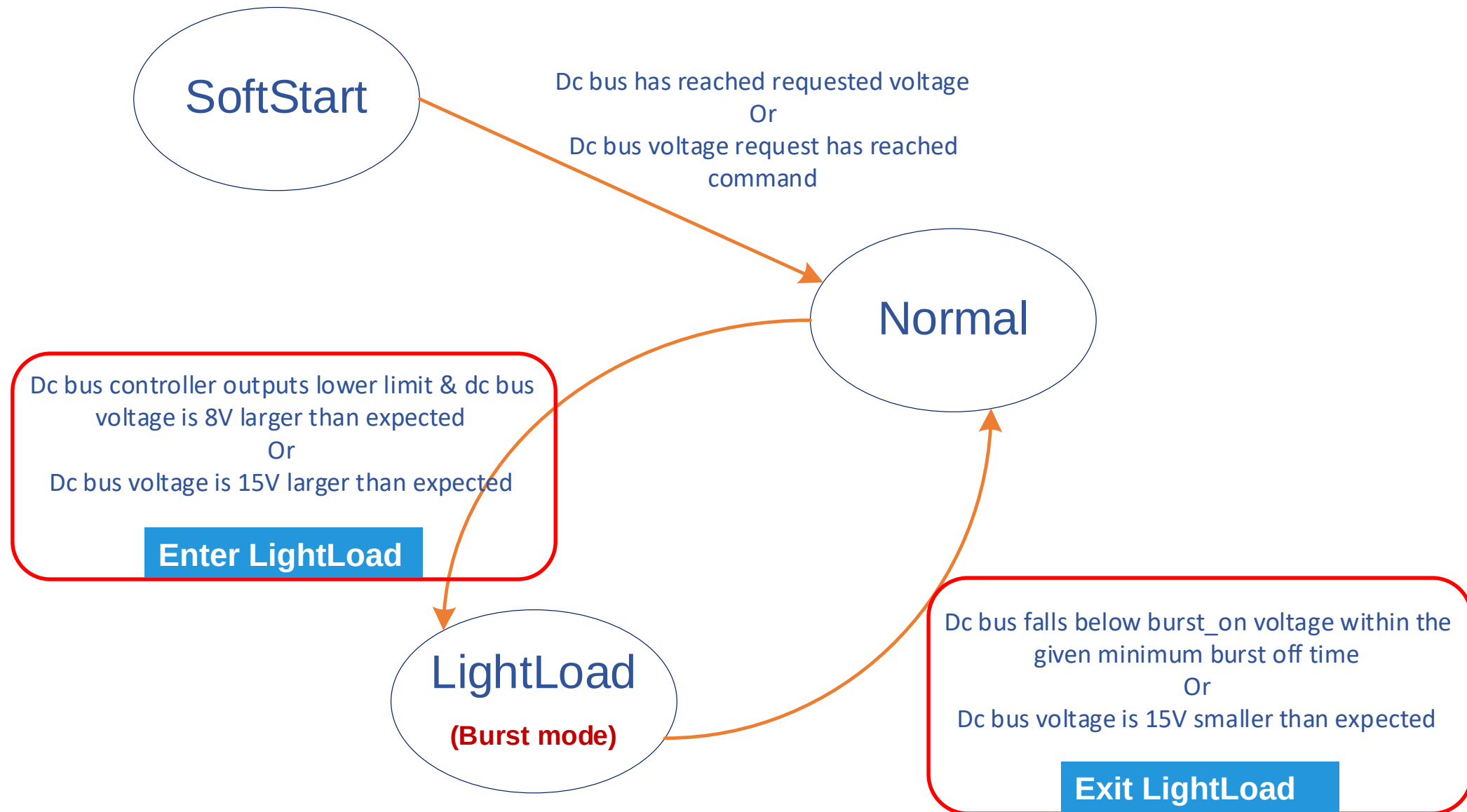
DC bus voltage falls below burst_on voltage within given minimum burst off time

Condition 2

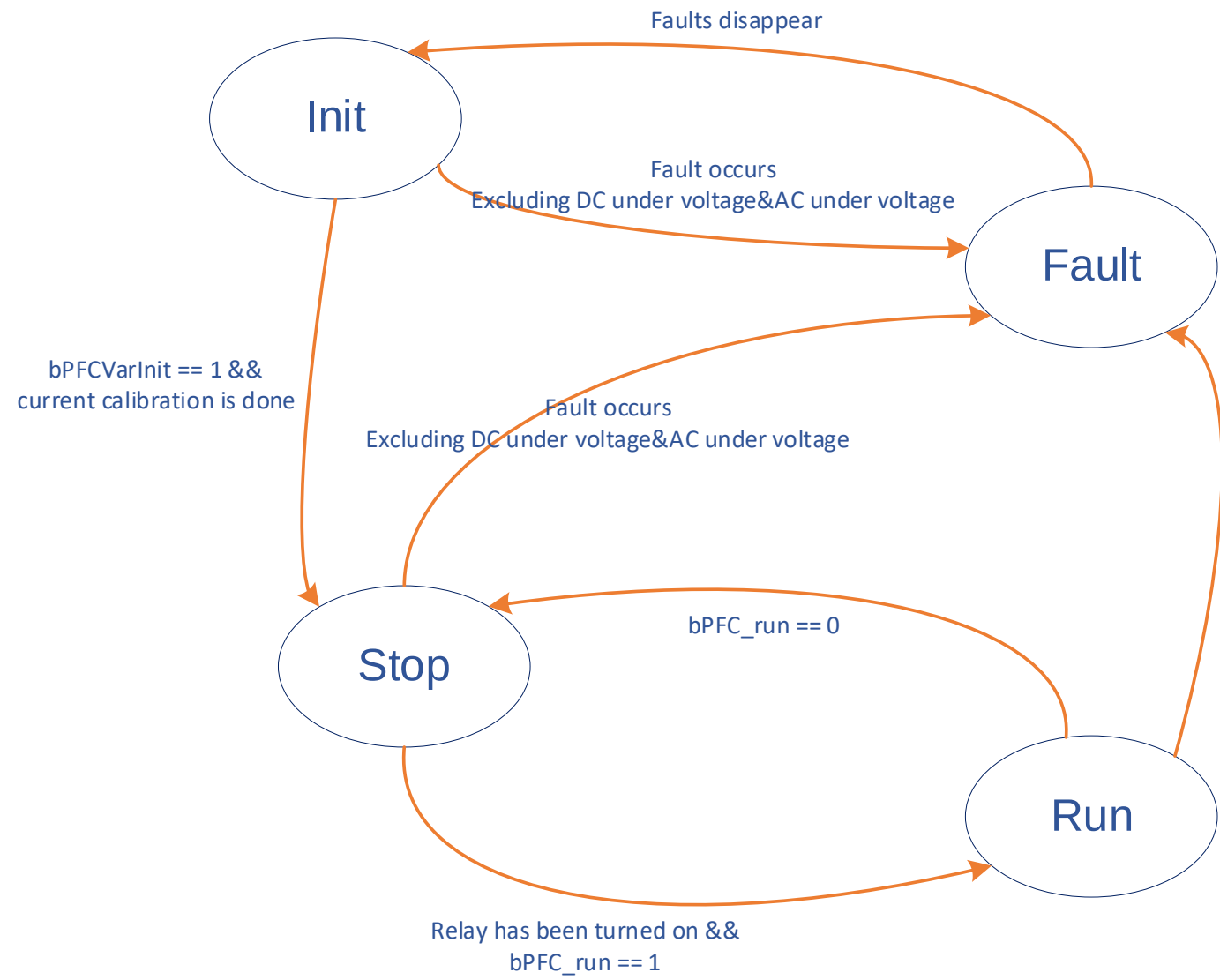


DC bus voltage is 15V smaller than expected

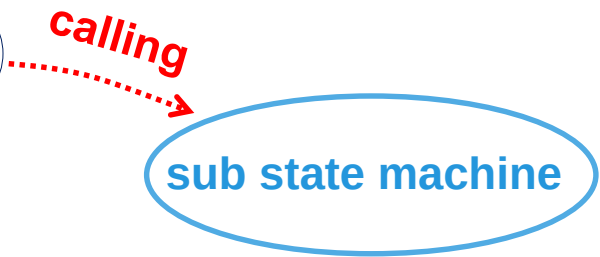
STRATEGY 5 : LIGHT LOAD EFFICIENCY OPTIMIZATION



STATE MACHINE



INIT	All variables are initialized, and the current offsets are calibrated within 200 ms
STOP	AC input voltage and DC bus voltage are monitored to determine if DC bus relay should be turned on or off
RUN	System is running. Run sub-state is called. PWM output is enabled
FAULT	System is at a fault condition, PWM output is disabled



Test Results



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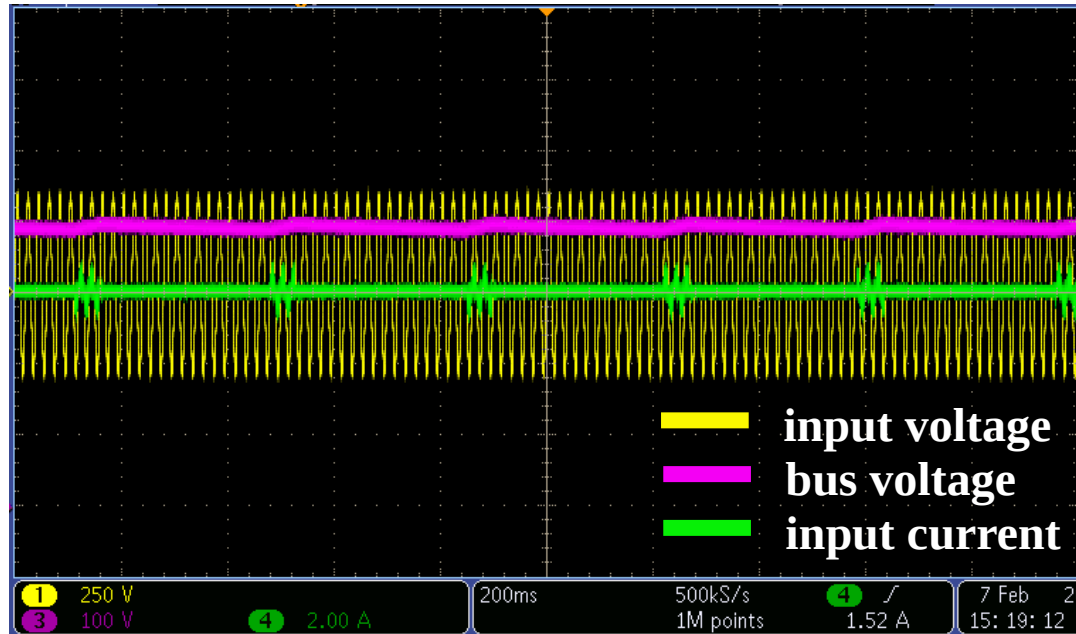


POWER FACTOR

Input AC voltage	Output power (W)	Power factor
110V/60Hz	100	0.99
	200	0.996
	300	0.998
	400	0.998

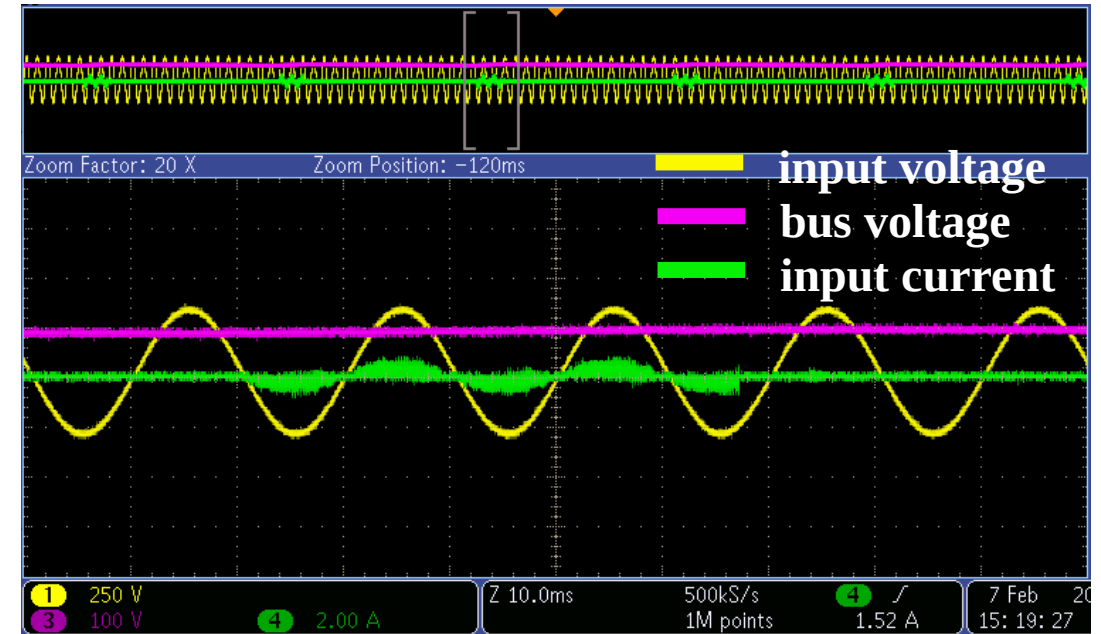
Input AC voltage	Output power (W)	Power factor
220V/50Hz	200	0.987
	400	0.992
	600	0.997
	800	0.997

NO LOAD WAVEFORMS



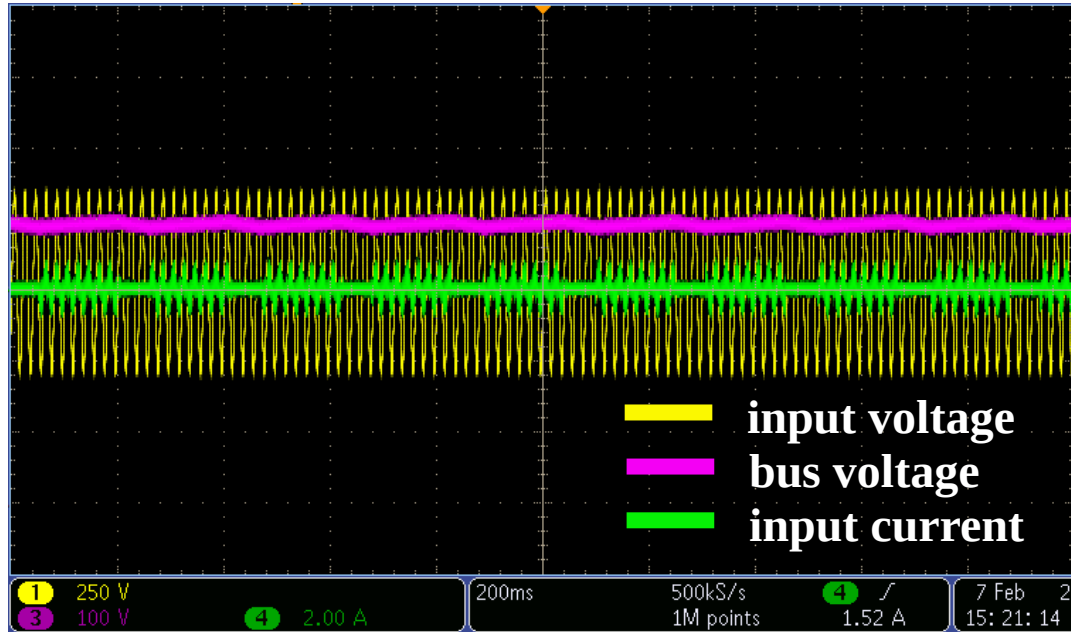
$V_{in}=220VAC/50Hz$, $P_o=0W$

zoom in

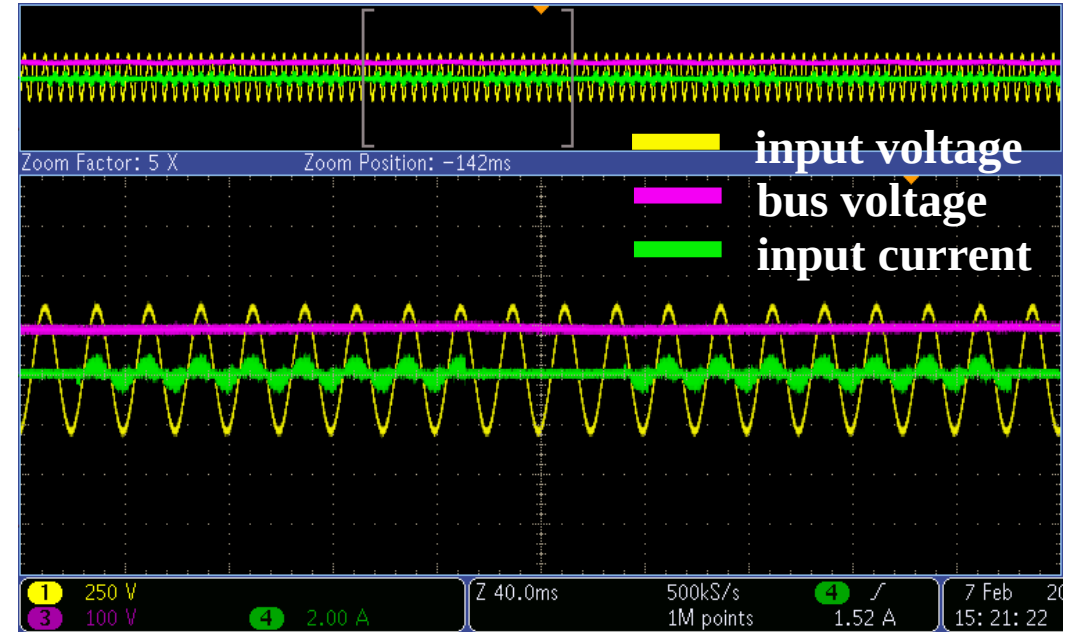


Operate at the burst mode to improve the light load efficiency

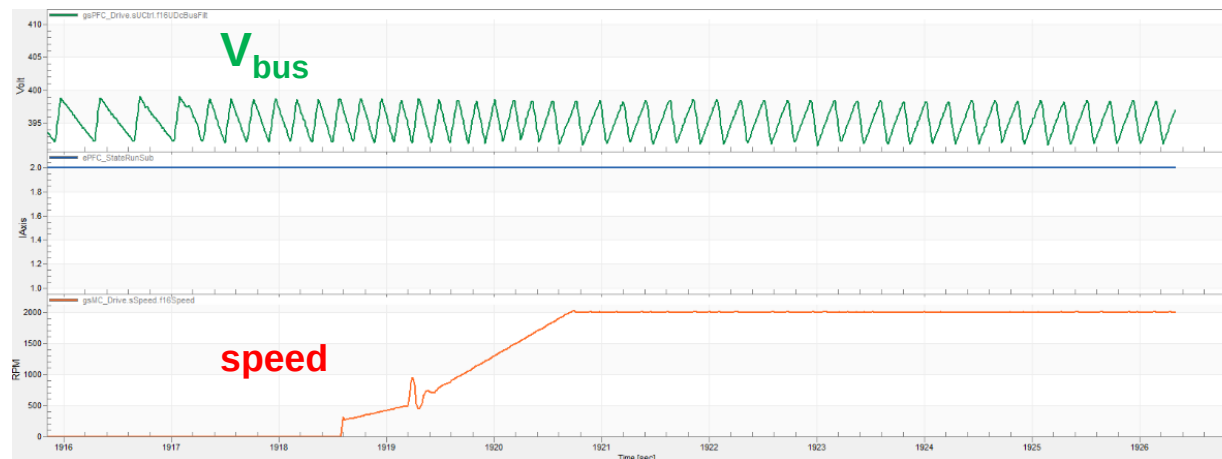
MOTOR LOAD WAVEFORMS



zoom in

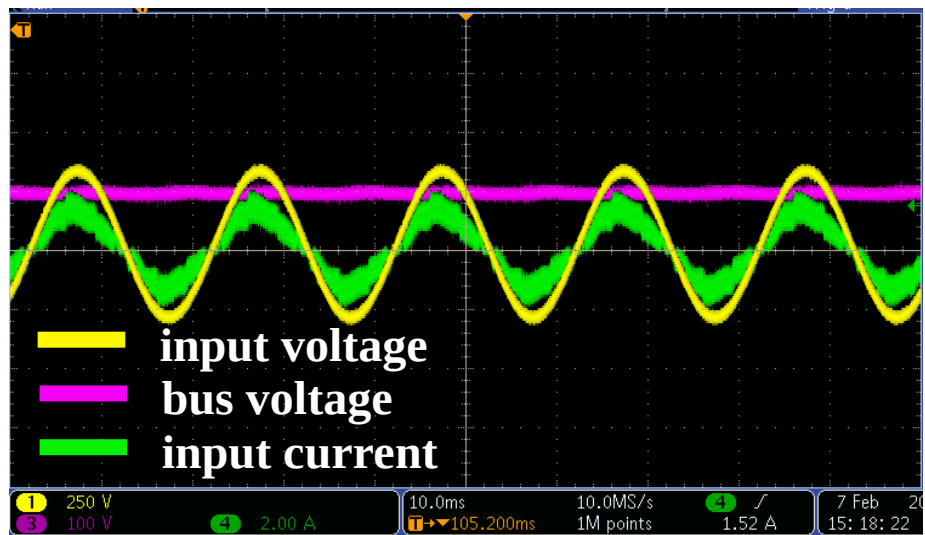


$V_{in}=220VAC/50Hz$, motor load

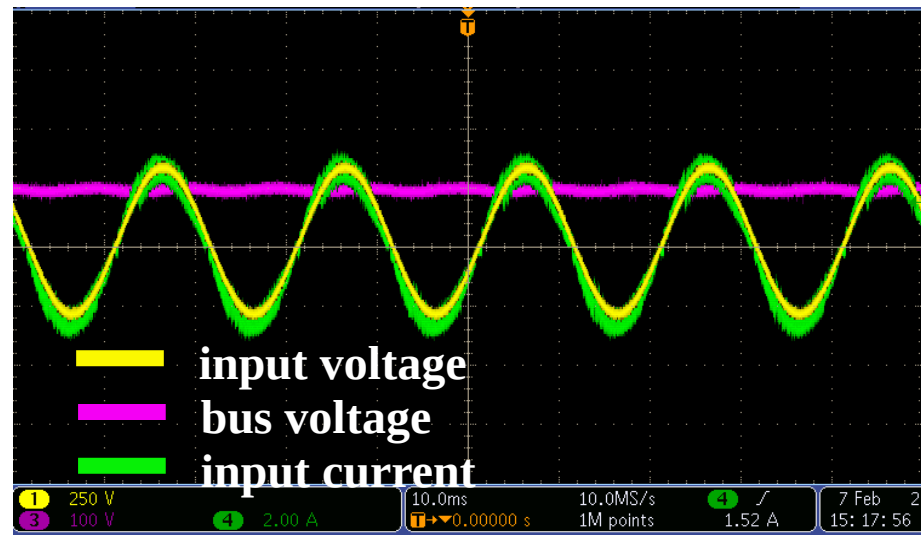


Motor start-up waveform in FreeMaster

PFC STEADY STATE WAVEFORMS



$V_{in}=220VAC/50Hz$, $P_o=200W$



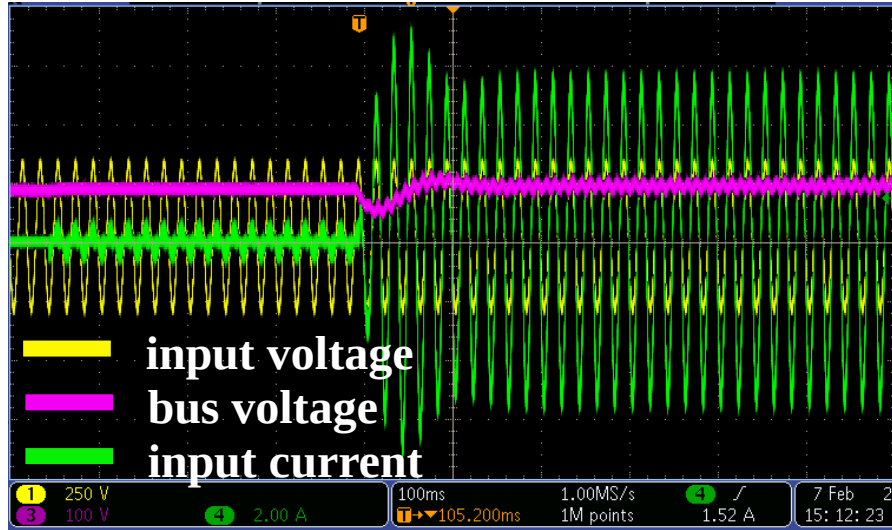
$V_{in}=220VAC/50Hz$, $P_o=400W$



$V_{in}=220VAC/50Hz$, $P_o=800W$

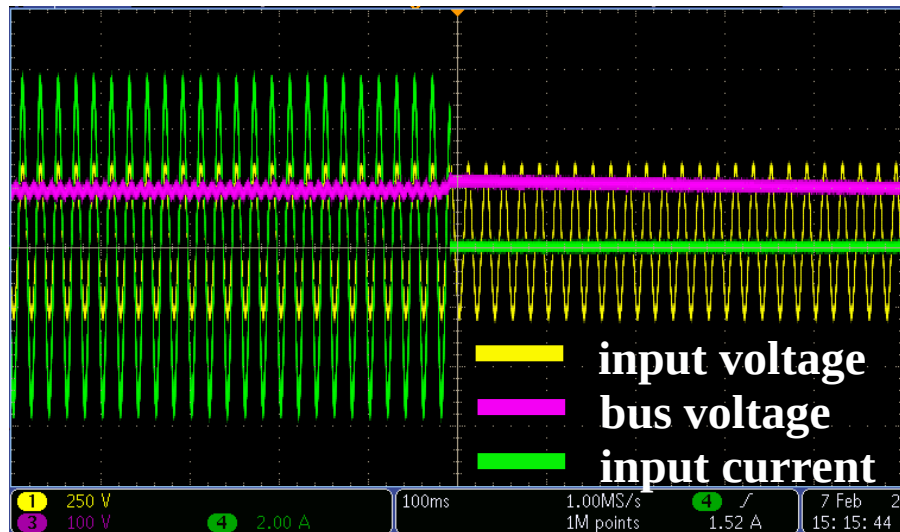
- The input current is a sine wave and in phase with the input voltage
- With the load increasing, the performance of the current controller becomes better

PFC DYNAMIC STATE WAVEFORMS

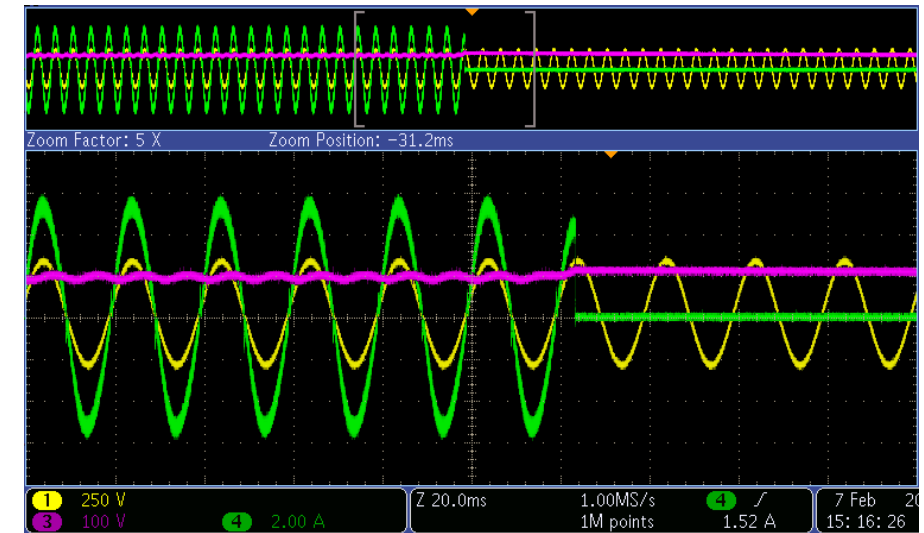


- The dynamic response is fast and the voltage surge is acceptable
- The input current is in phase with the input current under the dynamic state

Vin=220VAC/50Hz, 0W to 800W load transition



zoom in



Vin=110VAC/60Hz, 400W to 0W load transition

Development Tools



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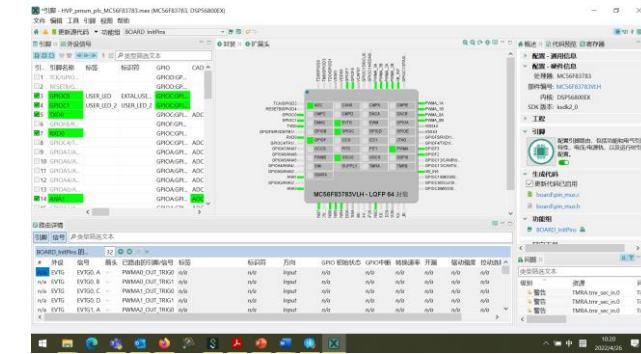
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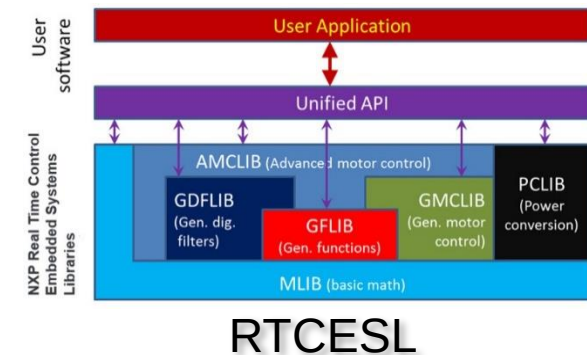


TOOLS – ALL FREE FOR 32-BIT DSC!

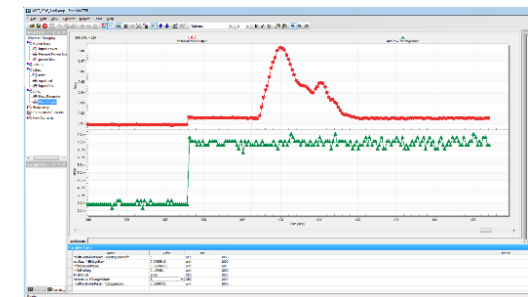
- **IDE - [CodeWarrior](#) Development Studio for DSC v11.x** (Compiler optimization ongoing!)
 - **License Free!**
 - Eclipse Front End for industry standard interface
- **Config GUI – [MCUXpresso Config Tool](#) - Pins, Clocks, Peripherals**
 - Includes pins, clocks and peripheral tools to speed up the development
- **[MCUXpresso SDK](#)**
 - A comprehensive software enablement package designed to simplify and accelerate application development
- **Library – [RTCESL](#) (Real Time Control Embedded Software Library)**
 - For motor control and power conversion common APIs
 - Include Math / General Function / General Motor Control / General Digital Filter / Advanced Motor Control / Power Control library
- **Run-time Debugging Tool – [FreeMASTER](#)**
 - Non-intrusive monitoring of variables on a running system
 - Oscilloscope-like display



Config Tool GUI

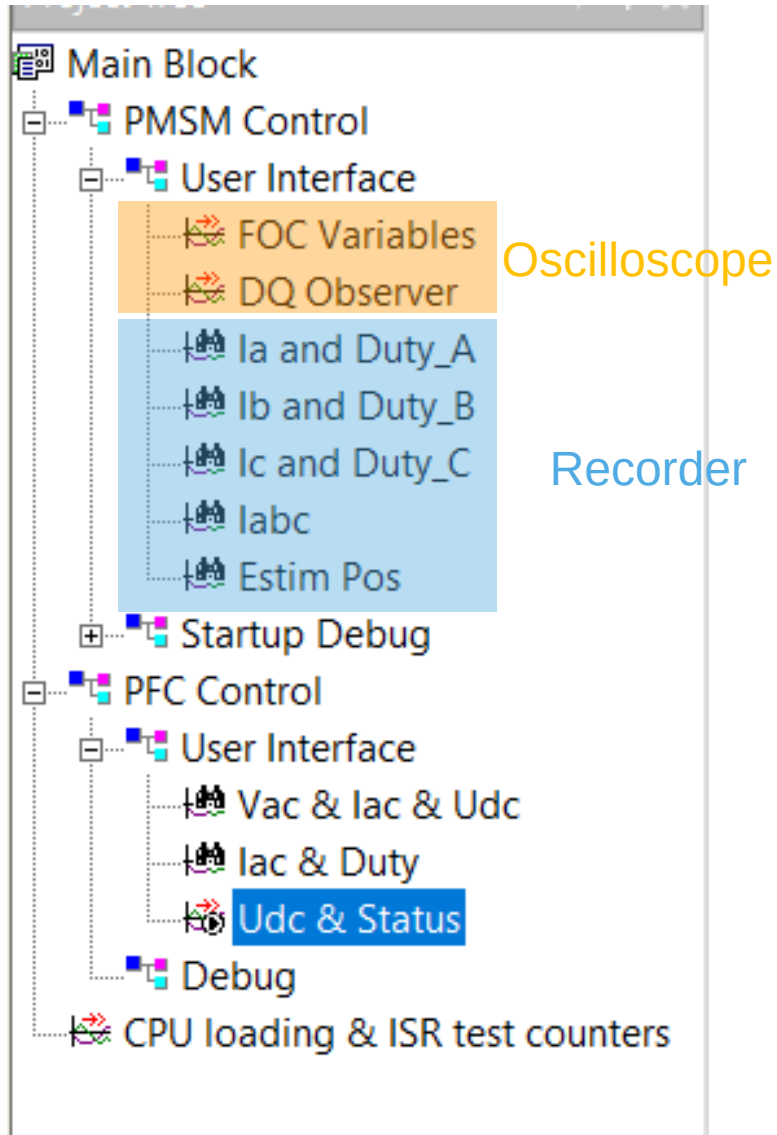


RTCESL



FreeMASTER

FREEMASTER USAGE

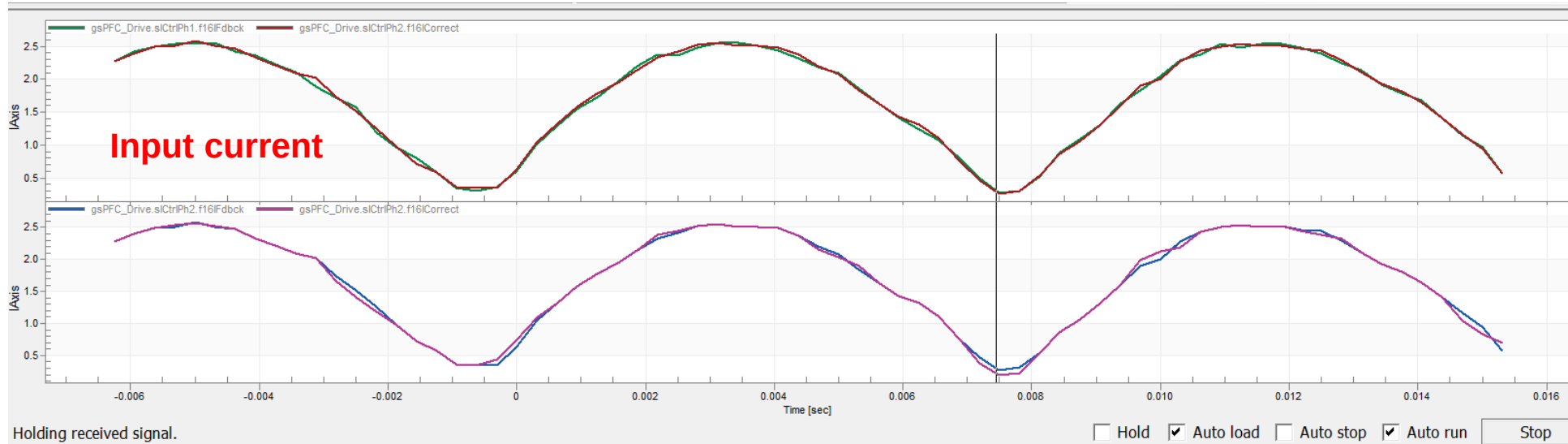


Variable Watch				
Name	Value	Unit		
bPFC_RUN	1	DEC		1000
gsPFC_Drive.FaultId.R	NORMAL	ENUM		1000
gsPFC_Ctrl.eState	Run	ENUM		1000
ePFC_StateRunSub	LightLoad	ENUM		1000
gsPFC_Drive.sUCtrl.f16UDcBusCmd	399.991	Volt		1000
gsPFC_Drive.sUCtrl.f16UDcBusFilt	395.683	Volt		1000
mbMC_SwitchAppOnOff	ON	ENUM		1000
gsMC_Drive.sSpeed.f16SpeedCmd	2000	RPM		1000
Motor+PFC loading	2493, 236, 3959	(VAL, MIN, MAX)		0
PFC fast loop loading	394, 263, 762	(VAL, MIN, MAX)		0
w16ExeTimePfc_slowloop	337, 100, 1585	(VAL, MIN, MAX)		0

Variable watch

- **Oscilloscope** and **recorder** could be used to display the waveform of the variable
- Oscilloscope is suitable for low frequency signal and recorder is suitable for high frequency signal
- Through **variable watch** window, users could observe and modify the value of the variable in real time

FREEMASTER USAGE



Variable Watch

Name	Value	Unit	Period [ms]
gsPFC_Ctrl.eState	Run	ENUM	1000
ePFC_StateRunSub	Normal	ENUM	1000
gsPFC_Drive.sUCtrl.f16UDcBusCmd	399.991	Volt	1000
gsPFC_Drive.sUCtrl.f16UDcBusFilt	397.917	Volt	1000
mbMC_SwitchAppOnOff	OFF	ENUM	1000
gsMC_Drive.sSpeed.f16SpeedCmd	0	RPM	1000
Motor+PFC loading	879, 208, 2961	(VAL. MIN. MAX)	0
PFC fast loop loading	344, 246, 469	(VAL. MIN. MAX)	0
w16ExeTimePfc_slowloop	814, 63, 938	(VAL. MIN. MAX)	0
gsPFC_Drive.sPFCCalculate.f16UIInRMS	107.735	unit	1000
gsPFC_Drive.sPFCCalculate.f16IInRMS	3.62207	unit	1000
gsPFC_Drive.sPFCCalculate.f32ActivePowerAver	388.108	unit	1000
gsPFC_Drive.sPFCCalculate.f32ApparentPower	388.243	unit	1000
gsPFC_Drive.sPFCCalculate.f16PowerFactor	0.999207	unit	1000

Variable watch

SUMMARY

- The digital control of the PMSM FOC and the interleaved Boost PFC converter can be realized with one DSC chip to reduce the volume and cost of the system.
- The complex control timing is implemented with the flexible DSC peripherals.
- High light-load efficiency and low THDI is ensured by the optimized digital algorithm.
- The development cycle of the customers can be reduced by the powerful DSC enablement.

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Q&A





TECHNOLOGY SHOWROOM

JOURNEYS BY DESIRED ENGAGEMENT

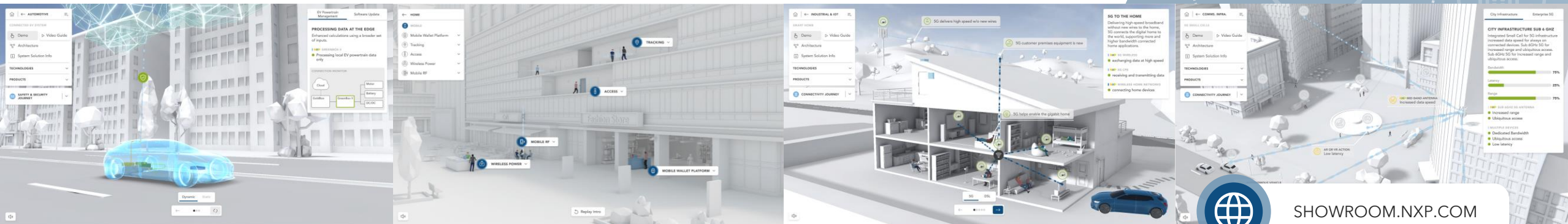
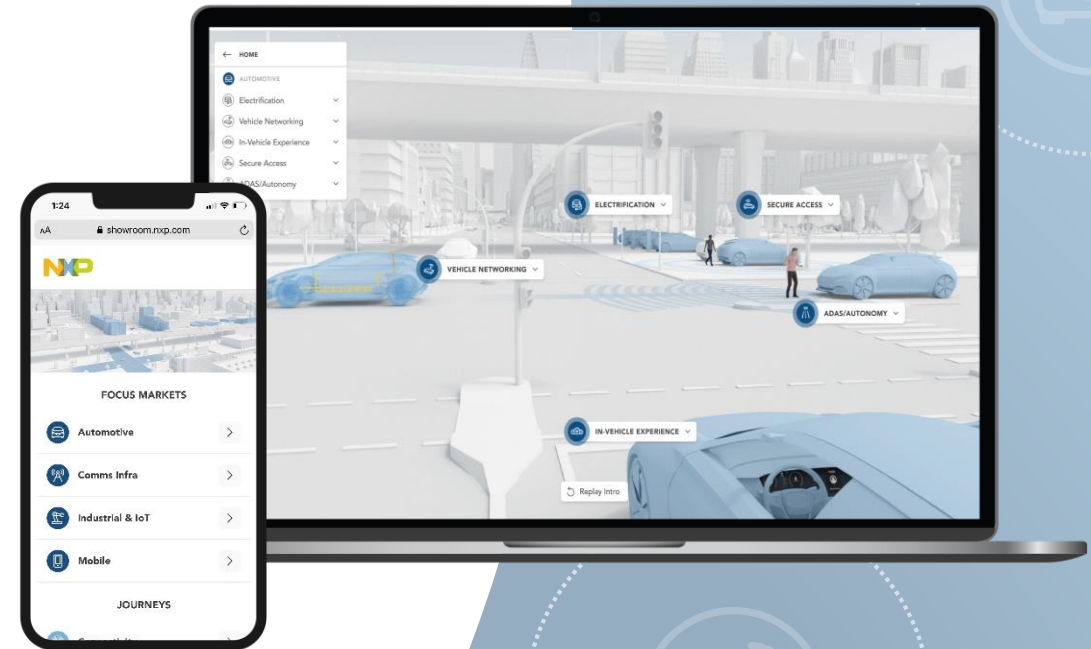
- Self-guided tour
- Live-streaming at set times
- Guided tours

60+ VIRTUAL DEMOS

- Focus on system solutions
- Set up along NXP verticals

JOURNEYS BY DESIRED FOCUS

- Low Power Innovations
- Advanced Analog
- Connectivity
- Edge & AI/ML
- Safety & Security





SECURE CONNECTIONS
FOR A SMARTER WORLD



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