Sensorless Startup Methods TI Precision Labs – Motor Drivers

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Overview

- Types of Sensorless Startup Methods
- Align
- Slow First Cycle
- Initial Position Detection (IPD)



Types of sensorless motor startup methods

There are 3 techniques for sensorless BLDC motor startup:

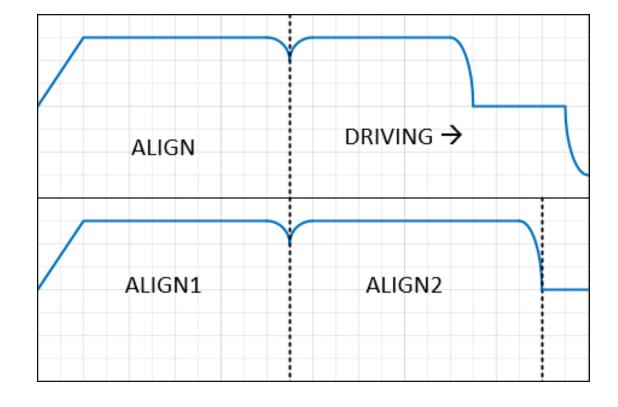
- Align
 - Apply a fixed current for a length of time to force the rotor to a known position
- Slow first cycle
 - Blindly drive with a slow first electrical cycle so the rotor catches up
- Initial position detection (IPD)
 - Uses inductance measurements to determine the position of the rotor





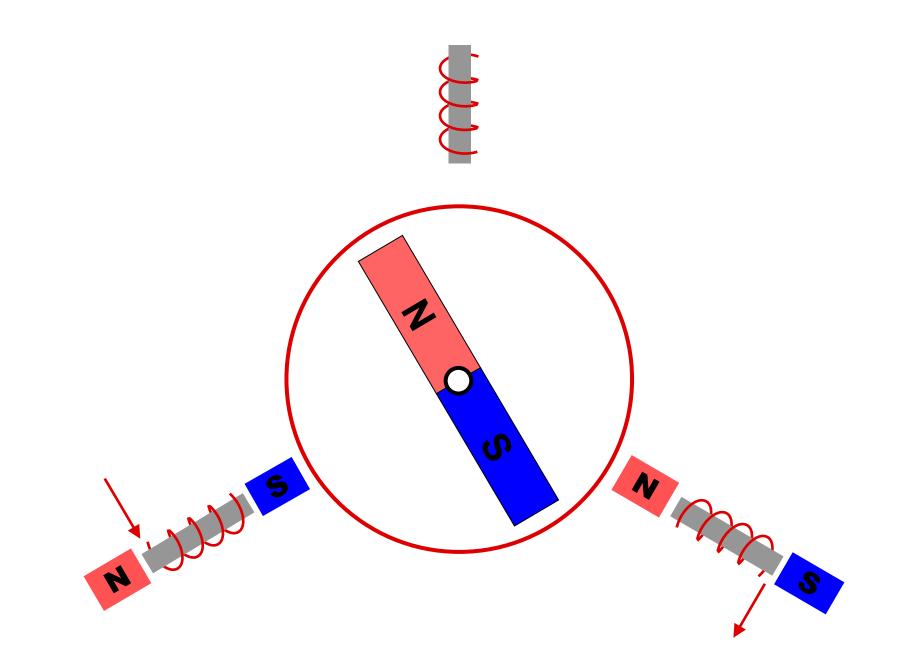
Align

- Force rotor to a known position by applying a vector for a length of time
 - Simple to implement
 - Current and time period are dependent on motor parameters
 - Motor can spin backwards during align
 - Single align may result in unreliable startup
- **Single align** Apply 1 align vector to force rotor to a known position
 - May be unreliable if rotor happens to be 180° out of phase from applied vector
- **Double align** Apply 2 consecutive align vectors to force rotor to a known position
 - Takes twice as long as single align

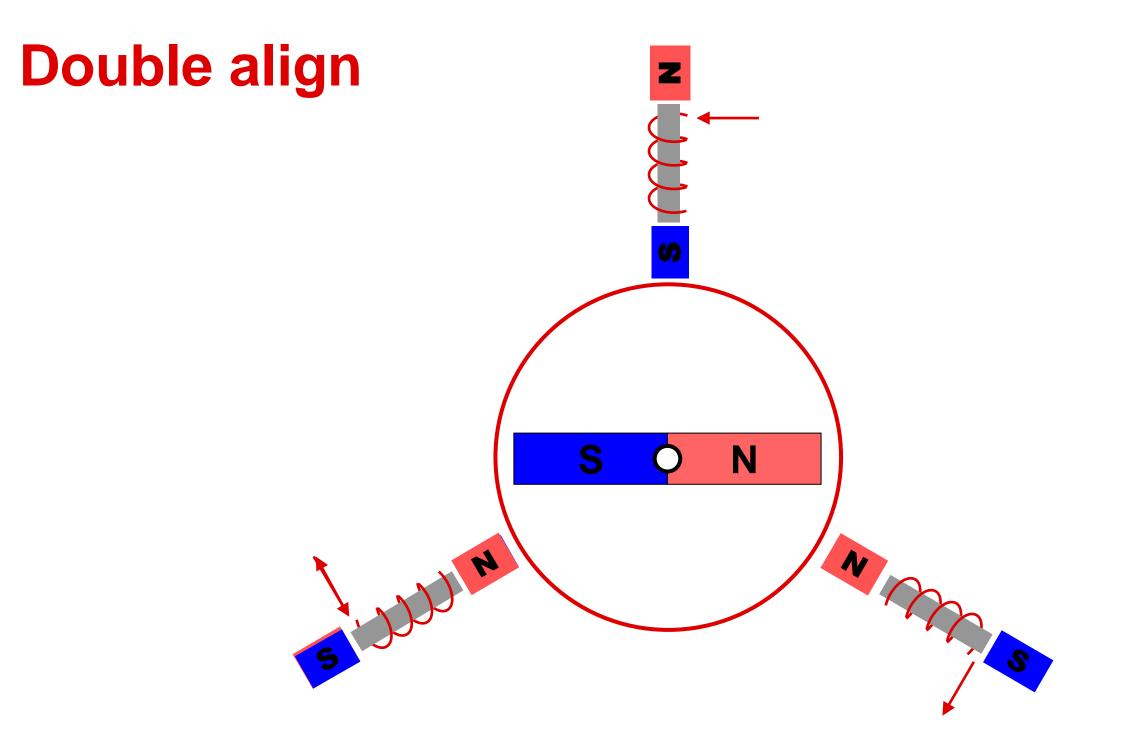




Align









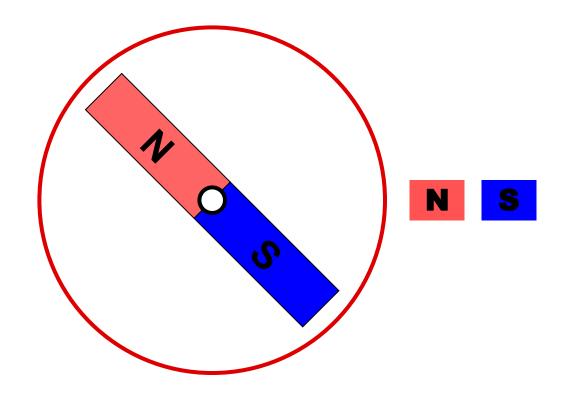
Slow first cycle

- Blindly drive with the first electrical cycle with a slow cycle such that the rotor ulletcatches up, and from the second electrical cycle, acceleration is done in open loop
 - Fast startup
 - Need to have low start-up torque requirement
 - Motor can spin backwards during slow first cycle



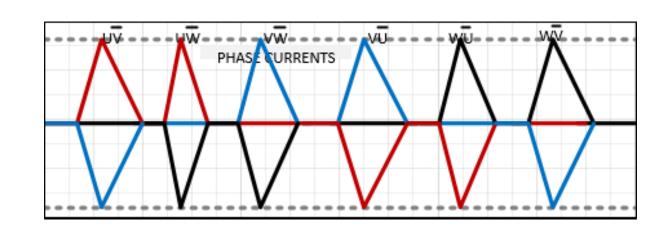


Slow first cycle



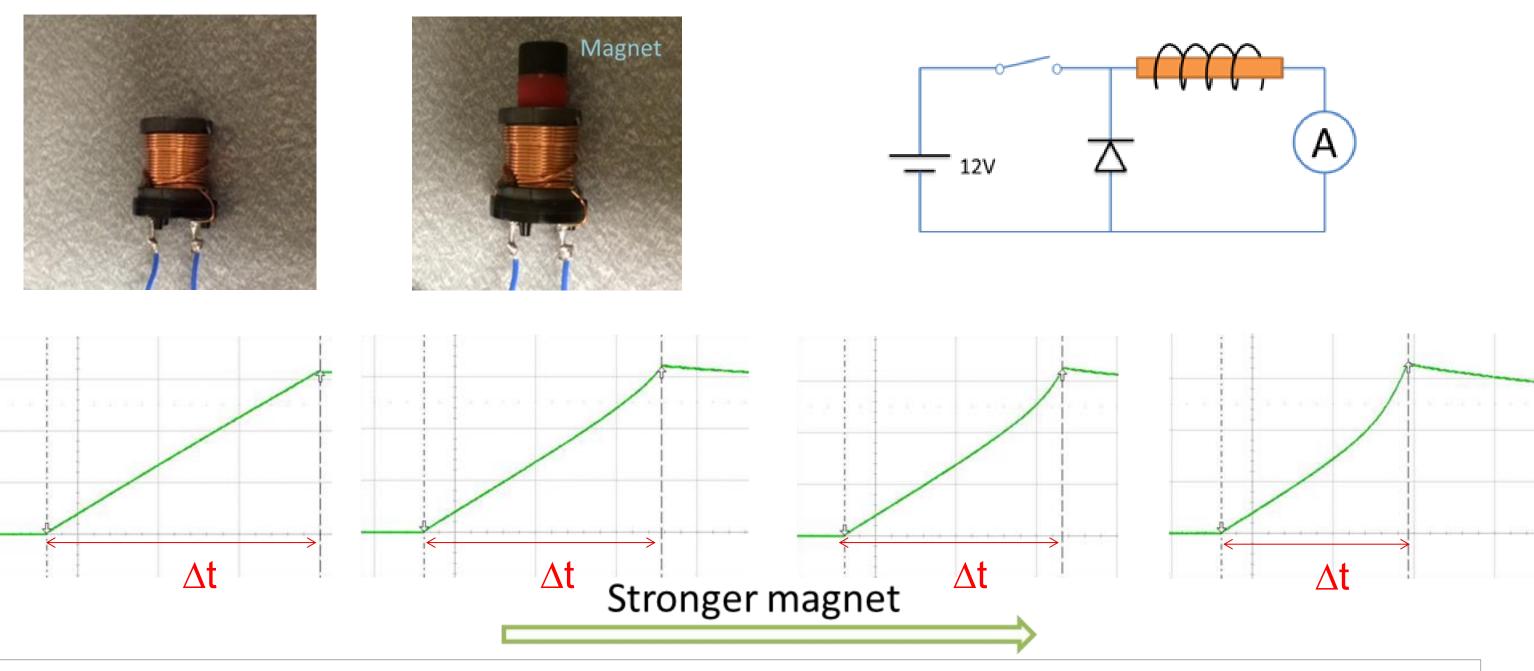


- Apply 6 short pulse sequences called vectors to find out the rotor position
 - Avoids motor back spin
 - Requires additional comparator(s), timers and decision logic
 - Current dependent on motor parameters



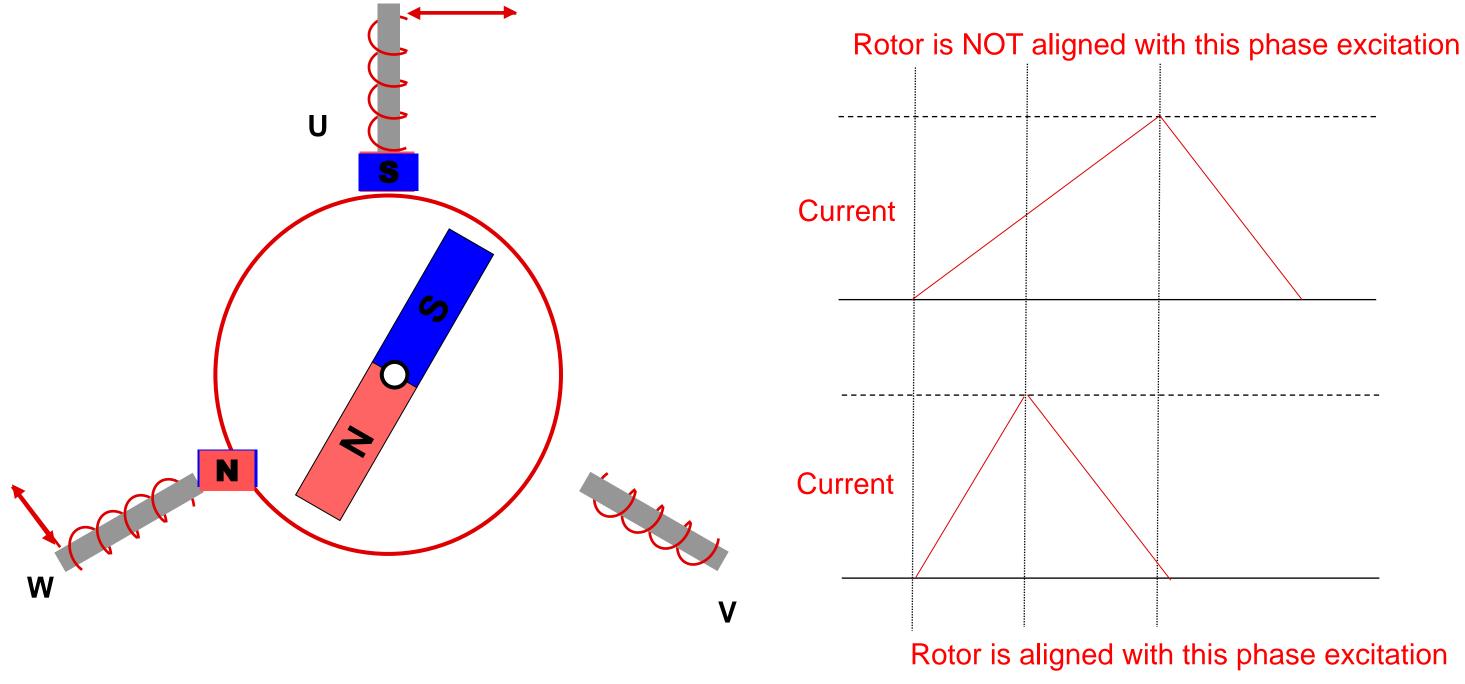


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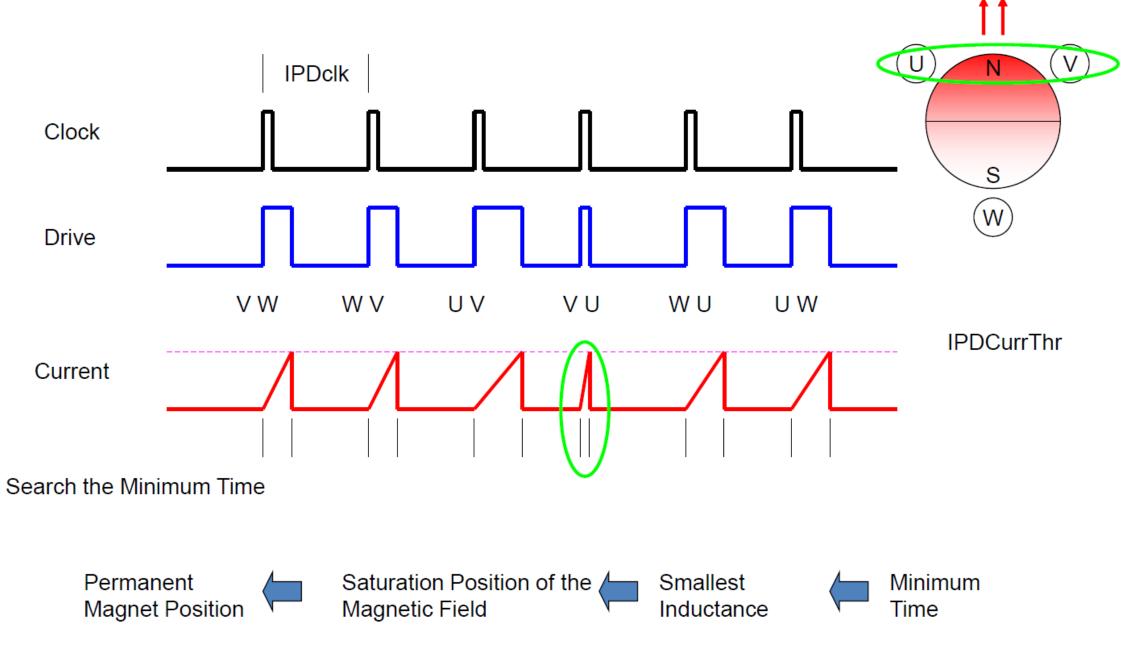




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TEXAS INSTRUMENTS





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