

**MICROPROCESSOR BASED 3-PHASE SIX-STEP VSI FED  
AC MOTOR DRIVE BASED ON RABBIT  
MICROPROCESSOR**

**HEW WAI ONN**

**MAY 2008**

“I hereby declared that I have read through this report and found that  
it has comply the partial fulfilment for awarding the degree of  
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering (Power Electronic and Drive)”

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Supervisor's Name

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MICROPROCESSOR BASED 3-PHASE SIX-STEP VSI FED AC  
MOTOR DRIVE BASED ON  
RABBIT MICROPROCESSOR

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This Report Is Submitted In Partial Fulfilment of Requirement for the  
Degree of Bachelor in Electrical Engineering (Power Electronic and  
Drive)

Fakulti Kejuruteraan Elektrik  
Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

May 2008

“I hereby declared that this report is a result of my own work except for the excerpts that have been cited clearly in the references.”

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To beloved father and mother

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## **ABSTRACT**

The project is titled as “Microprocessor based 3-phase Six-step VSI fed AC motor drive based on Rabbit Microprocessor”. The purpose of this project is to design and develop a variable speed AC motor drive based on 3-phase Six-step Voltage Source Inverter (VSI) and Rabbit Microprocessor. The drive consists of Voltage Source Inverter, Rabbit controller board, sensor interfacing board, Brushless DC motor with encoder and Hall sensors. The software development is based on Dynamic C programming language and developed speed control algorithms is compiled and uploads into flash memory of the Rabbit controller.

The Rabbit controller developed is based on Rabbit Microprocessor and its core module model RCM 3100. The interfacing between RCM 3100 and Voltage Source Inverter (VSI) that drives the Brushless DC motor by Six-step control switching signals. The Six-step control switching signals are generated by using Rabbit controller based on 3-phase Voltage Source Inverter and Hall sensors of Brushless DC motor. To control the variable speed Brushless DC motor in term of Dynamic C programming language.

The target of the project is to achieve a laboratory scale functioning prototype in order to demonstrate variable speed control of Brushless DC motor driven by 8-bit Rabbit Microprocessor and 3-phase VSI.

## **ABSTRAK**

Projek ini bertajuk “Penggunaan Tiga-Fasa Enam-Langkah Voltage Source Inverter (VSI) untuk aplikasi kawalan arus ulang-alik motor dengan menggunakan mikropemproses rabbit.” Matlamat projek ini adalah merekacipta and membangunkan dengan boleh berubah kawalan kelajuan Brushless DC motor dengan menggunakan VSI dan mikropemproses rabbit. Perkakasan yang diperlukan dalam projek ini ialah VSI, pengawal rabbit, sensor interfacing board, Brushless DC Motor dengan encoder dan Hall sensors. Perisian yang digunakan ialah bahasa pengaturcaraan Dynamic-C yang dikhaskan untuk mikropemproses Rabbit dan ingatan flash akan disimpan dalam pengawal rabbit.

Dalam projek ini, satu pengawal rabbit yang dibangunkan adalah berteraskan mikropemproses Rabbit dan modul terasnya RCM 3100. Pengabungan antara RCM 3100 dan VSI akan menggerakkan Brushless DC motor dengan enam-langkah control switching isyarat. Enam-langkah control switching isyarat ini dijadikan berdasarkan Enam-langkah VSI dan Hall sensors daripada Brushless DC motor. Dengan kebolehubahan kelajuan Brushless DC motor ditentukan oleh bahasa pengaturcaraan Dynamic-C.

Matlamat projek ini adalah untuk merekacipta dan membangunkan satu prototaip yang berfungsi dalam skala makmal. Prototaip ini diharapkan dapat mendemonstrasikan kebolehubahan kelajuan Brushless DC motor dengan 8-bit mikropemproses Rabbit dan tiga-fasa VSI.



# CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TOPIC	PAGE
	<b>DECLARATION</b>	<b>ii</b>
	<b>DEDICATION</b>	<b>iii</b>
	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	<b>iv</b>
	<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>v</b>
	<b>ABSTRAK</b>	<b>vi</b>
	<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>vii</b>
	<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>x</b>
	<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>xiii</b>
	<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>xiv</b>
	<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b>	<b>xvi</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
	1.1 Objectives of the Project	1
	1.2 Scope of the Project	2
	1.3 Problem Statement	2
	1.4 Project Planning Schedule (Gantt Chart)	3
<b>2</b>	<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
	2.1 Embedded Controller and Embedded Systems	4
	2.1.1 Microprocessor	5
	2.2 Switching Control Technique	9
	2.2.1 Square wave	9
	2.2.2 Pulse Wave Modulation (PWM)	17
	2.3 Voltage Source Inverter (VSI)	20
	2.4 Brushless Direct Current (BLDC) Motor	25
	2.4.1 Comparing BLDC Motor to Other Motor Types	25
	2.5 Hall Sensors	27

2.6	Motor Speed Sensor	28
<b>3</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	
3.1	Introduction	30
3.2	Project Implementation Flow Chart	31
3.3	Project Description	32
3.4	Software Development	34
3.4.1	Initialization of Parallel I/O Ports Using Dynamic C	35
3.4.2	Write and Read From I/O Ports	37
3.4.3	Memory Mapping for Rabbit Microprocessor	39
3.4.4	Six-step Square Wave Control Switching Signal Generation	41
3.5	Hardware Development	45
3.5.1	Rabbit Core Module (RCM)3100	45
3.5.2	Prototyping Board mounted with RCM 3100	46
3.5.3	Advantages of RCM 3100	47
3.5.4	Rabbit Microprocessor 3000	48
3.5.5	Parallel I/O	51
3.5.6	Development of LEDs Signal Circuit	52
3.5.7	Voltage Source Inverter	53
3.5.8	Brushless Direct Current Motor	62
3.5.8.1	Six-step Control Switching	65
3.6	Measurement Equipments	68
3.6.1	Digital Multimeter	68
3.6.2	AC/DC Adapter	69
3.6.3	Digital Oscilloscope	70
3.6.4	Variable DC Voltage Power Supply	72
3.6.5	Variable AC/DC Voltage Power Supply	73

<b>4</b>	<b>PROJECT EXPERIMENTAL, FINAL RESULTS AND PROBLEM</b>	
4.1	Introduction	75
4.2	Hardware connection of RCM 3100	76
4.3	Hardware configuration of the RCM 3100	81
4.4	Project Setup Procedure	82
4.4.1	Six-step Square Wave Control Switching Signal generated by Rabbit Microprocessor	82
4.4.2	Hall Sensors Signal Generation	83
4.4.3	Power-up Procedure of Voltage Source Voltage	87
4.5	Hardware Integration	88
4.5.1	Setting up Hardware and Equipments Procedure	90
4.6	Final Results	91
4.7	Problem during Facing Design and Development	95
<b>5</b>	<b>CONCLUSION, SUGGESTION AND FUTURE WORK</b>	<b>97</b>
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>99</b>
	<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>102</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

NO	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Six-step Control Switching Signal with 180° Conduction	10
2.2	Phase Voltage for 180 ° conduction	11
2.3	Line-Line Voltages for 180 ° conduction	12
2.4	Six-step Control Switching Signal with 120° Conduction	13
2.5	Phase Voltage for 120 ° conduction	14
2.6	Line-Line Voltages for 120 ° conduction	15
2.7	Pulse Width Modulation Signal	17
2.8(a)	PWM output at 10% duty cycle	18
2.8(b)	PWM output at 50% duty cycle	18
2.8(c)	PWM output at 90% duty cycle	18
2.9	Conventional Voltage Source Inverter Board	21
2.10(a)	Top View of Integrated Power Module	22
2.10(b)	Internal View of Integrated Power Module	22
3.1	Flow Chart Process of Project	31
3.2(a)	Block Diagram of Project	33
3.2(b)	Overall System of Project	33
3.3	Overall Wiring Diagram of Project	34
3.4	Block Diagram of Parallel Port Initialization	37
3.5	Port Initialization	39
3.6	Addressing Memory Component	39
3.7	Actual Memory Mapping For Embedded Controller Program	41
3.8	Flow Chat Process of Dynamic-C Programming	43
3.9	State diagrams for the overall structure of Project	44
3.10	Rabbit Core Module (RCM 3100)	46
3.11	RCM3100 Prototyping Board	46
3.12	Rabbit 3000 Microprocessor	48
3.13	Rabbit 3000 Block Diagram	50
3.14	LEDs Signals Circuit	53
3.15	Block Diagram System of Voltage Source Inverter	54

3.16	Overall diagram of Voltage Source Inverter	56
3.17	IRMDAC3 Technical Specification	56
3.18	Square Wave Output Voltage Waveform	57
3.19	Top View of VSI	59
3.20	Bottom View of VSI	59
3.21(a)	Top View of Integrated Power Module	60
3.21(b)	Internal View of Integrated Power Module	61
3.22	IR2233J Three Phase Motor Controls IC	62
3.23	Brushless Direct Current (BLDC) Motor	63
3.24	Hall Sensors Wiring Diagram	63
3.25	Hall Sensors Output Waveform	64
3.26	Specification of Brushless DC Motor	64
3.27	Six-step Control Switching Signals Sequence Waveform	66
3.28	Circuit Diagram of Voltage Source Inverter	66
3.29	Six-Step Control Switching Signals	67
3.30	Multimeter	68
3.31	AC/DC Adapter	69
3.32	Oscilloscope	71
3.33	Variable DC Voltage Power Supply	72
3.34	Variable AC Voltage Power Supply	73
4.1	Installing the RCM 3100 Modules on the Prototyping Board	76
4.2	Connect Programming Cable to RCM3100	77
4.3	Step to Open New Project in Dynamic C	79
4.4	Step to Run the Program in Dynamic C	80
4.5	Block Diagram of Six-step Control Switching Signals	83
4.6(a)	Square Wave Signal of Hall Sensor (Brown)	85
4.6(b)	Square Wave Signal of Hall Sensor (Orange)	85
4.6(c)	Square Wave Signal of Hall Sensor (Yellow)	86
4.7(a)	Comparison between Square Wave Signals of Hall Sensor (Brown & Orange)	86
4.7(b)	Comparison between Square Wave Signals of Hall Sensor (Orange & Yellow)	87
4.8	Power-up Procedure the Voltage Source Inverter module	87
4.9	Hardware Interfacing	89
4.10	Block Diagram of Hardware Interfacing	89
4.11	Power-up Procedure the Voltage Source Inverter module	92

4.12(a)	Six-step Switching Sequence Signals (Q1 & Q4 turned ON)	92
4.12(b)	Six-step Switching Sequence Signals (Q1 & Q6 turned ON)	93
4.12(c)	Six-step Switching Sequence Signals (Q6 & Q3 turned ON)	93
4.12(d)	Six-step Switching Sequence Signals (Q3 & Q2 turned ON)	94
4.12(e)	Six-step Switching Sequence Signals (Q2 & Q5 turned ON)	94
4.12(f)	Six-step Switching Sequence Signals (Q5 & Q4 turned ON)	95
4.13	Voltage Source Inverter Module	96
4.14	Spoilt Hall Sensor Signal	96

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>NO</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
1.1	Gantt Chart of Project PSM 1 and PSM 2	3
2.1	Comparison between a BLDC Motor and a Brushed DC motor	26
2.2	Comparison between a BLDC Motor and an Induction motor	26
3.1	Six-step Control Switching Sequence	67
4.1	The Pin Configuration of RCM3100	81
4.2	The Input Parallel Port of Three Hall Sensor	84

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DSP	- Digital Signal Processor
PLC	- Programmable Logic Controller
PC	- Personal Computer
RCM	- Rabbit Core Module
BLDC	- Brushless Direct Current
DC	- Direct Current
CPU	- Central Processing Unit
IC	- Integrated Circuit
VSI	- Voltage Source Inverter
RS	- Radio Standard
IIC	- Inter-Integrated Circuit
SPI	- Serial Peripheral Interface Bus
CAN	- Controller Area Network
CISC	- Complex Instruction Set Computer
DRAM	- Dynamic random access memory
PAC	- Parallel Architecture Core
VLIW	- Very Long Instruction Word
ORC	- Open Research Compiler
NMOS	- N-Type Metal Oxide Semiconductor
$\mu$ P	- Microprocessor
CSI	- Current Source Inverter
I/O	- Input/ Output
RAM	- Random Access Memory
ROM	- Read Only Memory
PWM	- Pulse Width modulation
EISC	- Extendable Instruction Set Computer
ER	- Extension Register
EF	- Extension Register
ASIC	- Application-Specific Integrated Circuit
DTC	- Direct torque control
V/F	- Volts per Hertz
EMF	- Electromagnetic Field



SAC	- Symmetrical Angle Control
AAC	- Asymmetrical Angle Control
TRC	- Time Ratio Control
RMS	- Root Mean Square
MOSFET	- Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field-Effect Transistor
IGBT	- Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor
GTO	- Gate Turn-Off
SCR	- Silicon Controlled Rectifier
MLVSI	- Multi Level Voltage Source Inverter
FBI	- Full Bridge Inverter
ZVS	- Zero-Voltage Switching
NTC	- Negative Temperature Coefficient
MOV	- Metal Oxide Varistor
AC	- Alternating Current
DAQ	- Data Acquisition
D	- Duty Cycle
CMOS	- Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
TTL	- Transistor–Transistor Logic
PCB	- Printed Circuit Boards
PF	- Parallel Port F

## LIST OF APPENDICES

NO	TITLE	PAGE
A	Programming Source Code	102
B	Overall Memory Mapping of Program	104
C	Datasheet of IR2233 Reference Design Kit (IRMDAC3)	107
D	Datasheet of 3-Phase BLDC Drive Using Variable DC Link Six-Step Inverter	117
E	Datasheet of Brushless DC (BLDC) Motor Fundamental	123
F	Datasheet of Brushless DC Motor	136

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

In the advanced world of science and technology nowadays, microprocessor is a programmable digital electronic component that incorporates the functions of a central processing unit (CPU) on a single semiconducting integrated circuit (IC). Microprocessors typically serve as the CPU in a computer system, embedded system, or handheld device.

This project is titled as “Microprocessor based 3-Phase Six-step VSI fed AC motor drive based on Rabbit Microprocessor”. In this project, the embedded controller developed is based on Rabbit microprocessor and its core module model RCM 3100. The control method implemented in this project is Six-step Voltage Source Inverter (VSI) to control variable Brushless Direct Current (BLDC) drive.

#### 1.1 Objectives of the Project

- To generate Six-step square wave control switching signals by using Input/output ports of Rabbit controller based on the position of the Hall sensors
- 3-phase Voltage Source Inverter based on Six-step control switching signals and 120° conduction signal to produce 3-phase square wave output voltage to Brushless DC motor
- To design & develop a variable speed Brushless DC (BLDC) motor drive based on 3-phase Six-step Voltage Source Inverter (VSI) and 8-bit Rabbit Microprocessor

## 1.2 Scope of the Project

- To generate Six-step desired square wave control switching signals by using Dynamic C programming language based on Hall sensor signals of 3-phase Brushless DC motor and Rabbit Microprocessor
- To interface between Rabbit Core Module (RCM) 3100 and Voltage Source Inverter (VSI) that drives the Brushless DC motor by Six-step control switching signals
- To control variable speed Brushless DC motor in terms of Dynamic C programming language

## 1.3 Problem Statement

Nowadays, AC motor controller drive based Digital Signal Processor (DSP), Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) and PC based control are widely used for conventional drive. In addition, the development of DSP is considering very high investment and large scale application. Then, need to develop cost effective, programmable and minimize number of components needed by using 8-bit Rabbit Microprocessor.

So for this project, a cost effective and high efficiency embedded controller is developed by using 8-bit Rabbit Microprocessor to control variable speed Brushless DC motor based on Six-step Voltage Source Inverter. Unlike a conventional brushed DC motor drive, the commutation of a Brushless DC motor is controlled electronically. The speed of Brushless DC motor is determined by the electronics and so better accuracy can be achieved than in standard Brushed DC motor

#### 1.4 Project Planning Schedule (Gantt chart)

Project Activities	2007						2008			
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A
Report PSM I & II	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Study the architecture design and technical specification hardware of RCM 310	√									
Study the architecture design and technical specification hardware of VSI	√									
Study the Dynamic C language		√								
To generate desired six-step square wave signal from RCM 3100		√	√							
Study the Brushless DC Motor Six-step commutation sequence			√							
Integration between RCM 3100 and VSI that shows commutation sequence of Brushless DC Motor			√							
Presentation PSM I			√							
Hardware and software design				√	√					
Hardware and software Integration						√	√			
Develop and control variable speed of Brushless DC motor drive								√		
Functional tests, debugging and retest									√	
Presentation PSM II										√

Table 1.1: Gantt chart of Project PSM 1 & PSM 2

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Embedded Controller and Embedded System

Microprocessors in embedded systems are typically optimized to perform a single task, often a control application. The design of these embedded systems requires a consideration of limiting factors such as small memory, slow processing speed, and limited electrical power that are rarely addressed in general-purpose computers. Microprocessor support for Embedded Systems applications must include interfacing the microprocessor with the user and other devices. In addition to direct pin-by-pin port I/O, protocols such as RS-232, SPI, IIC, and CAN are widely supported. Embedded Systems are often used for real world control so analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog conversions and their implications, such as the Nyquist criterion, need to be emphasized. Similarly, for many control applications, timing is critical so the ability to use event timers, watchdog timers, and related applications such as PWM are important. [1]

The embedded system performs some of the image processing tasks and sends the processed data to a personal computer (PC) - based system. The PC based system tracks persons and recognizes two-person interactions by using a gray scale side-view image sequence captured by a stationary camera. The optimum division of tasks between the embedded system and the PC, simulated the embedded system using dataflow models in Ptolemy, and prototyped the embedded systems in real-time hardware and software using a 16-bit CISC microprocessor. This embedded system processes one frame image in 89 ms, which is within three frame-cycle periods for a 30Hz video system. In addition, the real-time embedded

system prototype uses 5.7K bytes of program memory, 854K bytes of internal data memory and 2M bytes external DRAM.[2]

The methods and experiences of developing software and toolkit flows for PAC (Parallel Architecture Core) VLIW DSP processors. Parallel Architecture Core (PAC) is a five-way VLIW DSP processor with distributed register cluster files and multi-bank register architectures (known as ping-pong architectures). Our toolkits include compilers, assemblers, debugger, and DSP micro-kernels. We first retarget Open Research Compiler (ORC) and toolkit chains for PAC VLIW DSP processor and address the issues to support distributed register files and ping-pong data paths for embedded VLIW DSP processors. We also deploy software pipelining techniques with the considerations of distributed register file architectures. The linker and assembler of our toolkits are able to support variable length encoding schemes for DSP instructions. In addition, the debuggers were designed to handle dual-core environments. The debugger is also integrated with Eclipse IDE. The footprint of micro-kernel is also around 10K to address the code-size issues for embedded devices. [3]

### **2.1.1 Microprocessor**

A microprocessor is a programmable digital electronic component that incorporates the functions of a central processing unit (CPU) on a single semiconducting integrated circuit (IC).

The world's first microprocessor, the 4004, was co-developed by Busicom, a Japanese manufacturer of calculators, and Intel, a U.S. manufacturer of semiconductors. During the development of a general-purpose LSI for not only desktop calculators but also other business machines, originally based on a decimal computer with a stored program method, a basic architecture of 4004 was developed in August 1969. Microprocessors, which became the "technology to open up a new era," brought two outstanding impacts, "power of intelligence" and "power of

computing". First, microprocessors opened up a new "era of programming" through replacing with software, the hardwired logic based on IC's of the former "era of logic". At the same time, microprocessors allowed young engineers access to "power of computing" for the creative development of personal computers and computer games, which in turn led to growth in the software industry, and paved the way to the development of high-performance microprocessors. In 20th century, microprocessors were used for increasing "power of intelligence". In 21<sup>st</sup> century, microprocessors will evolve into "tool to bring forth wisdom" for all mankind. [4]

Today, microprocessors for personal computers get widespread attention and have enabled Intel to become the world's largest semiconductor maker. In addition, embedded microprocessors are at the heart of a diverse range of devices that have become staples of consumers worldwide. Microprocessors have become specialized in many ways. The desktop computer market tends to discard old processors in just a few years, many processors survive for an amazingly long time in the embedded market. Personal computers have moved from 8-bit to 16-bit and now to 32-bit processors and many workstations and servers are already using 64-bit microprocessors. Microprocessors for personal computers get the most public attention because the performance and compatibility of PCs depend on the microprocessors at their cores. [5]

#### i. 8-bit Microprocessor

A single chip multiple channel digital to analog converter is presented which can operate in a stand-alone fashion, without any external control. The NMOS chip contains a combination of digital and analog functions. Eight output channels with 8 bit accuracy are provided and each channel has programmable end points. The values for the data and the end points are stored in an internal RAM. Sample-and-hold functions are completely on-chip. All storage of digital and analog data occurs on chip so that no external components are required. Sometimes the analog signals require different amplitude ranges but mostly 8 bit accuracy is sufficient. The converter is microprocessor compatible. This means that the converter can act as a memory mapped I/O device to the