## 步进电机驱动技术发展及现状

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摘要,本文阐述了步进电机驱动电源的发展及国内概况,国外驱动技术的发展状况以及驱动软件发展概况。

关键词:步进电机:驱动技术:发展:现状

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#### 1 引言

步进电机又称脉冲电动机,是数字控制系统中的一种执行元件。其功能是将脉冲电信号变换为相应的角位移或直线位移,且其输出转角、转速与输入脉冲个数、频率有着严格的同步关系。步进电机由于其本身的特点,在具体的应用中有利于装置或设备的小型化和低成本。因而,广泛地应用在众多的领域中并得以不断的发展。

虽然步进电机是一种数控元件,易于同数字电路接口。但是,一般数字电路的信号能量远远不足以驱动步进电机,必须有一个与之匹配的驱动电路来驱动步进电机。步进电机本体和步进电机驱动电路两者密不可分地组成步进电机系统。多年来,随着电力电子技术、自动化控制技术以及计算机网络通信技术的发展,步进电机系统尤其是其中的驱动电路部分也不断地发展,国内外围绕步进电机驱动电路做了大量的研究与开发。

#### 2 驱动电源的发展及国内研制概况

步进电机驱动电源同步进电机本身是一个整体,其性能好坏直接影响步进电机系统性能的优劣。现主要从以下两个方面对其发展及国内研制概况进行论述:

#### (1) 电源功放级使用元件情况

驱动电源性能的好坏及可靠性,在很大程度上与末级功放所用的功率元件直接相关。最初使用的末级功放元件是可控硅。可控硅是一种脉冲触发的开关器件,它突出的优点是输入功率小、输出功率大、耐压高、成本较低 [3]。在七十年代由于国内大功率高低压晶体管较少,所以用可控硅为功率器件的驱动器曾一度占据主流。但是,可控硅虽然触发简单,但关断困难,总的来看线路复杂,容易形成误触发、可靠性差、不便于调试和维护、抗干扰能力不

好,近年来随着大功率晶体管的发展一般不再采用。

晶体管具有控制方便、调试容易、开关速度快以及 元件损耗小等优点,并且由于采用先进的设计,晶体管 的开关特性和耐压过流能力有了相当大的改进,因而近 几年国内外绝大多数的驱动电源使用晶体三极管作为末 级功放元件。

近年来,由于 V 形槽金属氧化物半导体场效应晶体管 (VMOSFET) 综合了大功率双极晶体管和场效应晶体管的优点,具有大功率、高耐压、高增益的特点,且没有少数载流子存储时间和温度失控,并有显著的抑制二次击穿特性 <sup>[4]</sup>,因而使用它可大大提高驱动电源的可靠性。随着成本的降低及使用经验的积累,越来越多的驱动电源将会使用 MOSFET 作为末级功放元件。

#### (2) 驱动电源电路结构的发展

不同形式的功率放大电路对电机性能的影响各不相同,这种不同形式的功率放大电路的差别主要是功率放大电路中不同的输出级结构。

单电压的驱动电路在二十世纪六十年代初期国外就已大量使用,它的主要特点是线路结构简单、成本低,在绕组回路中串接电阻,用以改善电路的时间常数以提高电机的高频特性。缺点是:串接电阻的做法将产生大量的热,功耗较大,对驱动电源的正常工作极其不利,尤其在高频工作时更加严重。因而它一般用于小功率或启动、运行频率要求不高的场合<sup>[5]</sup>。

高低压驱动电路在六十年代末出现,是随着对步进电机要求大功率驱动和高频工作而出现的。这种电路主要是加大绕组电流的注入量以提高出力,而不是通过改善电路的时间常数来使矩频性能得以提高。这种电路的特点是电

流波形得到了很大改善,电机的转矩特性很好,启动和运行频率得到很大的提高。由于绕组回路中的串接若干个较小的电阻,所以电源功耗较小。但由于电机旋转反电势、相间互感等因素的影响,易使电流波形在高压工作结束和低压工作开始的衔接处呈凹形,致使电机的输出力矩有所下降<sup>[5]</sup>。

为了弥补高低压驱动电路的高、低压电流波形在连接处为凹形的缺陷,提高输出转矩,七十年代中期研制出斩波电路,该电路由于采用斩波技术,使绕组电流在额定值上下成锯齿波形波动,电流绕组的有效电流相应的增加,故电机的输出转矩增大,能基本上保持恒定,而且不需外接电阻,取样电阻又很小,因此,整个系统的功耗非常小,电源效率较高,因而恒流斩波电路应用相当广泛。

细分驱动电路在七十年代中期由美国学者首次提出,它是建立在步进电机的各相绕组理想对称和距角特性严格 正旋的基础上的。它通过控制电动机各相绕组中电流的大小和比例,使步距角减小到原来的几分之一至几十分之一。实际上,加工误差致使细分后的步距角精度并不高。但是,细分驱动能极大地改善步进电机运行的平稳性,提高匀速性,减轻甚至消除振荡。近几年来,由于微处理机技术的发展,细分电路获得了广泛应用。

#### 3 国外研制概况

国外对步进电机的研究一直很活跃。目前、国外对步 进电机的控制和驱动的一个重要发展方向是大量采用专用 芯片,结果是大大缩小驱动器的体积,明显提高了整机的 性能。比较典型的芯片有两类:一类芯片的核心是用硬件 和微程序来保证步进电机实现合理的加减速过程、同时完 成计长走步、正反转等。对于开环使用的步进电机,实现 合理的加减速过程便可使其达到较高的运行频率而不失步 或过冲。例如日本的 PPMC101B 便是这种芯片。采用这类 专用集成电路,可驱动3~5相电路,可选择励磁方式,转 速精确、设定的转速范围宽、加减速的过渡时间及上升陡 度可根据负载选定、此外还有单步运转和不同的停止方式 等功能。另一类芯片的核心是实现细分技术, 例如日本东 芝公司的 TA774H 二相步进电机细分控制芯片, 其内部集 成了PWM 斩波控制和函数型双极驱动电路细分控制功能。 目前由于集成芯片受到耐压、电流容量的限制、一般只能 用于小功率步进电机的驱动。

近年来,国外许多厂商相继推出了多种步进电机控制与驱动芯片和多种不同功率等级的功率模块,仅由几个专用芯片和一个功率模块便可构成一个功率齐全、性能优异的步进电机驱动器。例如意大利 SGS 公司的 L298 和 L297构成的四相(二相)定电流斩波驱动器就属此类。

从上面的分析, 我们可以看出, 国外所采用的集成技

术由于涉及到微电子技术、集成电路加工技术、电力电子 技术的前沿,在我国目前情况下暂不能实现,所以用集成 加分立元件开发出适合我国国情的高性能驱动器是一个比 较现实的做法。

#### 4 步进电机驱动软件发展状况

在微型计算机出现以前,步进电机的控制完全由硬件实现。比如环形分配器,就是由多个标准数字集成电路按照逻辑真值表组合而成,不同类型的电机、不同的工作方式就需要有不同的环形分配器,如果更换了电机类型或改变工作模式,则整个硬件电路需要重新设计。随着以MCS-51系列为代表的单片机的迅速普及,基于软件为核心的通用环形分配器获得了广泛的应用 河,此类环形分配器仅需要更换不同的软件即可适应各种电机,而无需变更硬件,具有极大的灵活性。此外,在步进电机的速度控制中,我们寻求的最佳升降速曲线是根据步进电机的动力学特性及矩频特性得到的,在数学上这种曲线是比较复杂的,人们很难找到一种硬件电路来模拟它,只能在一定频段内做一种大的近似来拟合。现在。我们可以通过软件编程来精确的模拟升降速曲线,并且结合当前微型计算机的强大计算功能可实现步进电机的最优化控制。

#### 5 结束语

参考文献:

随着自动控制技术、计算机网络通信技术在众多领域中的进一步应用与发展以及数字化、智能化技术的日益发展, 步进电机将会在更加深入广泛的领域中得以应用, 并且其驱动系统也将随之发展, 尤其是智能化应用技术方向的发展将会成为步进电机下一阶段的发展趋势。

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#### **ABSTRACTS**

005 -02 -11 Application of numerical simulation method in metal spinning

CHEN Jia-hua, XIA Qin-xiang, ZHANG Shi-jun, RUAN Feng (South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China)

Abstract: With the development of the spinning technology towards producing the products with more complex shape and higher quality demand, the computer numerical simulation plays more and more conspicuous role. The application and achievements of the computer numerical simulation in the conventional and powerful spinning is reviewed, some insufficiencies are also pointed out. The direction and domain in the future research on the computer numerical simulation is discussed.

**Key words:** spinning; numerical simulation; conventional spinning; power spinning

### 005-02-13 Advanced manufacturing technology of reflecting modern industry development trend

LI Ming-gui(Xi'an Shiyou University, Xi'an 710065, China)

Abstract: New techniques, new technology and new material will be briefly introduced in this paper, which represents leading technology and reflects modern industry development trend. The traditional industry will be led to new opportunity by selectively utilizing advanced manufacturing technology to rebuild or replace the traditional industry.

**Key words:** flexible manufacturing system; computer integrated manufacturing system; rapid prototype manufacturing; micro machine; nanometer technology & nanometer machine

005-02-16 The development and actuality on stepmotor driver ZHOU Ming-an, ZHU Guang-zhong, SONG Xiao-hua, XIAO Jun-jian (West Branch of Zhangjiang Univesty of Technology, Ouzhou 324006.China)

**Abstract:** This text expounds the development and domestic general actuality of power supply for stepmotor. The development actuality of driving software and general actuality of the driving technical in foreign countries are also discussed.

Key words: stepmotor; driving technical; development; actuality

### 005-02-18 Finite simulation of auto body panel stamping and application of the software

SUN Li-jun, HUANG Min-fei, RUAN Feng (South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China)

**Abstract:** This paper starts with the necessity of automobile panel simulation, then summarizes the basic approaches of sheet metal forming. In addition to this, it also compares several softwares which are used in sheet metal forming and states the trend in this field.

**Key words:** sheet metal forming; finite element analysis; dynamic explicit method; static implicit method

# 005-02-21 Discussion on the webcentric and intelligentized management with machine affair in highway construction corporation

ZHUANG Zhuo -xin (Guangdong Gaintop Highway Engineering Construction Group Co., Ltd, Guangzhou 510640, China)

Abstract: This article discusses the developmental current of the machine's manage, anatomizes the content, specialty and difficulty of the machine's management in the highway construction corporation. The author researches the way how to combine the technology of network and database with the machine management in the highway construction corporation and puts out a scheme to realize the webcentric and intelligentized management.

**Key words:** machine affair; webcentric; intelligentized; database; internet; economy

### 005 -02 -24 The study of improved network compensation method using in optic fiber displacement sensor

**KUANG Yong-cong¹, LI Feng²**(1. South China Univ. of Tech., Guangzhou 510640, China; 2.Guangdong Univ. of Tech, Guangzhou

510090, China)

Abstract: An improved network compensation method is present in this paper, based on setting up the mathematical model of four fibers displacement sensor, the compensation mechanism of improved method is introduced, and the factors that affect performances of compensation is also analyzed. The improved method possesses characters of good compensation performance and easy realization, and has important application value in intensity modulation optic fiber sensors as displacement sensor, roughness sensor and etc.

**Key words:** optic fiber sensor; displacement sensor; network compensation

## 005-02-27 A low frequency rolling bearing fault diagnosis method based on local projective noise reduction

LU Yong<sup>12</sup>, XU Jin-wu<sup>1</sup>, WANG Zhi-gang<sup>2</sup>, LI You-rong<sup>2</sup>, WANG Hai-feng<sup>1</sup> (1.Wuhan University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430081, China; 2. Beijing University of Science and Technology, Beijing 100083, China)

Abstract: The local projective noise reduction and demodulated resonance method for fault diagnosis of low speed rolling bearing are presented in this paper. First, one would reconstruct the time series using delay coordinates. In the high dimensional phase space, the local projective algorithm is used to separate it into ground signal and noise signal in the time series by dividing the phase space into orthogonal sub–spaces. Then the signal removed noise is processed by demodulated resonance method. By using the method which combines the advantages of local projective noise reduction and demodulated resonance technology, fault on the low speed bearing is successfully diagnosed.

**Key words:** local projective; low frequency; rolling bearing; fault diagnosis

### 005-02-29 Fuzzy observer of induction motor stator resistance and its applications

FENG Yong -xin (Guangzhou Power Test&Research Institute, Guangzhou 510600, China)

Abstract: Temperature monitoring of stator winding is one of the fundamental protections which the induction motors required. A new approach to protect induction motor from overheating is provided by the temperature monitoring method based on resistance estimation; its key work is to estimate the resistance value accurately. In this paper, a fuzzy resistance observer based on fuzzy theory is designed. It can be used to estimate the stator resistance value directly according to the outer temperature of stator winding and its rate of variety, and then the inner temperature of stator winding can be calculated. Because the stator resistance reflects the inner temperature of stator winding and is suitable for many running circumstance, the temperature monitoring method of stator which presented in the paper can be used for overheating protection for induction motors.

**Key words:** induction motor; stator resistance estimation; temperature monitoring

### 005-02-31 Using PCA algorithm and SVM algorithm for ball bearing fault detection

WANG Shuo, TANG Jian-ming, XU Rong-hua(GDUT Rockwell Automation Lab , Guangzhou 510090 , China)

 $\label{eq:Abstract:} \textbf{Abstract:} \ \ \text{The paper use PCA} (principal components analysis) algorithm for ball bearing data preprocessing which degrades data dimension and extract feature data. Subsequently those preprocessing data are the input of SVM (support vector machine) algorithm , which is used for ball bearing fault detection.$ 

**Key words:** principal components analysis; support vector machine; bearing fault detection

### 005-02-33 Study on surface topography during gears running-in

LI Ying-zhi, CHEN Guan-gue (Hebei Polytechnic University, Tangshan 063009)