

TI Resolver Interface Offers Integration Benefits in Industrial Drives and HEV/EV



Gavin Li (GZ)

Many motor-drive applications (see [Figure 1](#)) typically need a position/speed feedback loop to ensure efficient system performance. For users to meet their accuracy needs there are many different technologies for position/speed sensing on the market today. In this blog post, I'll discuss one of these technologies – the resolver sensor – as well as its related applications.

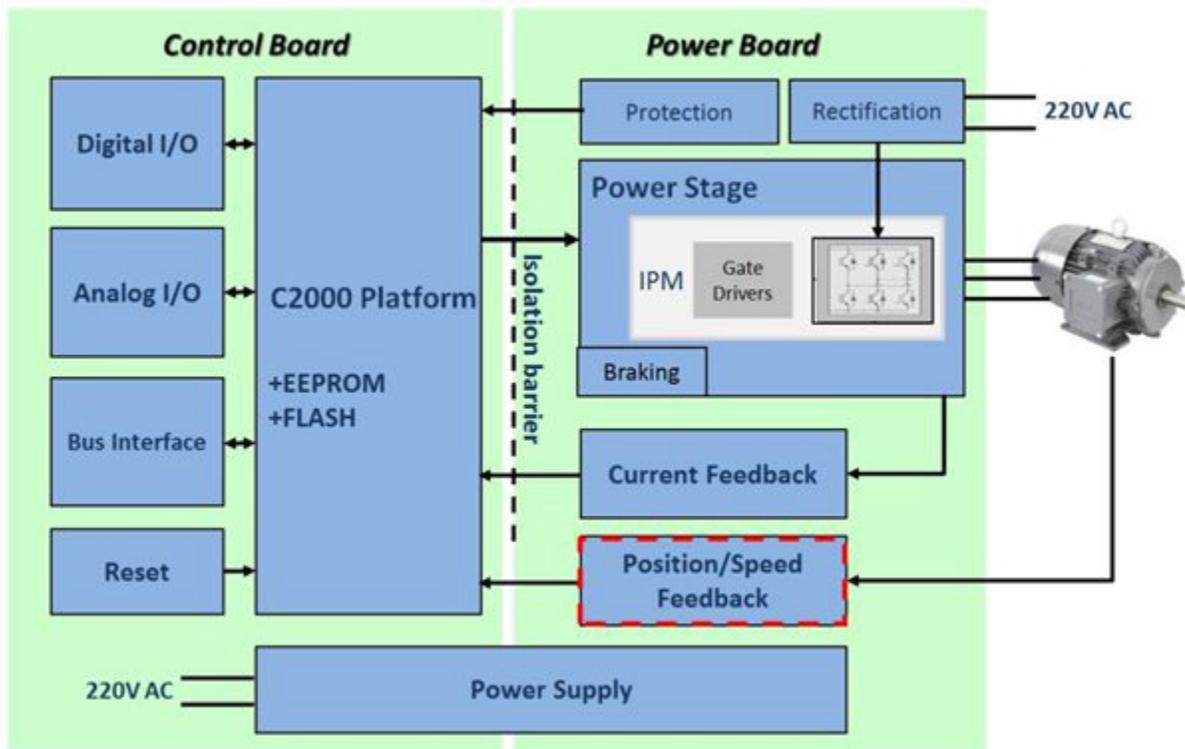


Figure 1. Basic Schematic of a Motor-drive System

What is a Resolver?

A resolver is a well-known technology for position sensing that functions somewhat like a transformer. It consists of a stator and rotator (as shown in [Figure 2](#)) where the rotator is fixed to the motor shaft. Because a resolver does not have any built-in electronics, it is suitable for harsh environments with dusty, high-temperature and high-speed conditions.



Figure 2. A Resolver Comprises a Stator and Rotator

How Does a Resolver Work?

Again, much like a transformer, a resolver's stator windings receive an excitation voltage on the primary side. The rotator windings then generate a voltage through electromagnetic coupling on the secondary side. The output voltage amplitude then shows the sine-cosine correlated with the rotator's angular displacement, as shown in [Figure 3](#). You can find the angular displacement by converting the output signals to digital and calculating the arc-tangent.

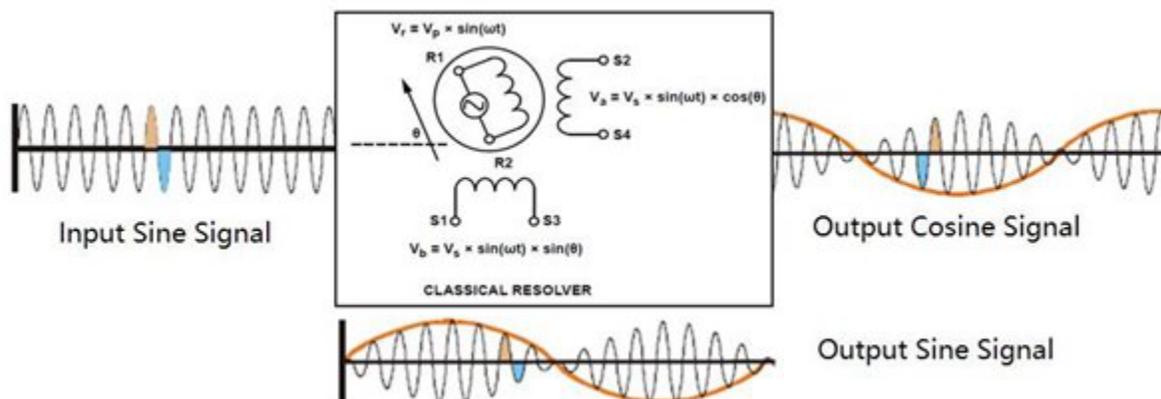


Figure 3. The Principles of Resolvers Are Similar to the Principles of Transformers

Surrounding a resolver sensor are also several other necessary functions, as shown in [Figure 4](#).

To power the resolver, the sensor needs a power stage and excitation amplifier. The power stage supplies power to the excitation amplifier, and often to the sensor itself. The exciter amplifier generates the input sine wave that the resolver sensor requires to generate the sine and cosine values.

The outputs from the resolver are analog signals that require an analog front end (AFE) to clean and condition the signals for the microcontroller (MCU) or control unit doing the angle calculation. A resolver-to-digital converter (RDC) translates the sine and cosine waves into the digital domain for processing. These outputs can communicate the angle and velocity information to the MCU through several different options, such as serial peripheral interface (SPI), parallel, emulated encoder and analog. The system also benefits from multiple protection and fault-diagnostic functions between the sensor and electrical components, such as overcurrent, overvoltage, short circuit and thermal protection.

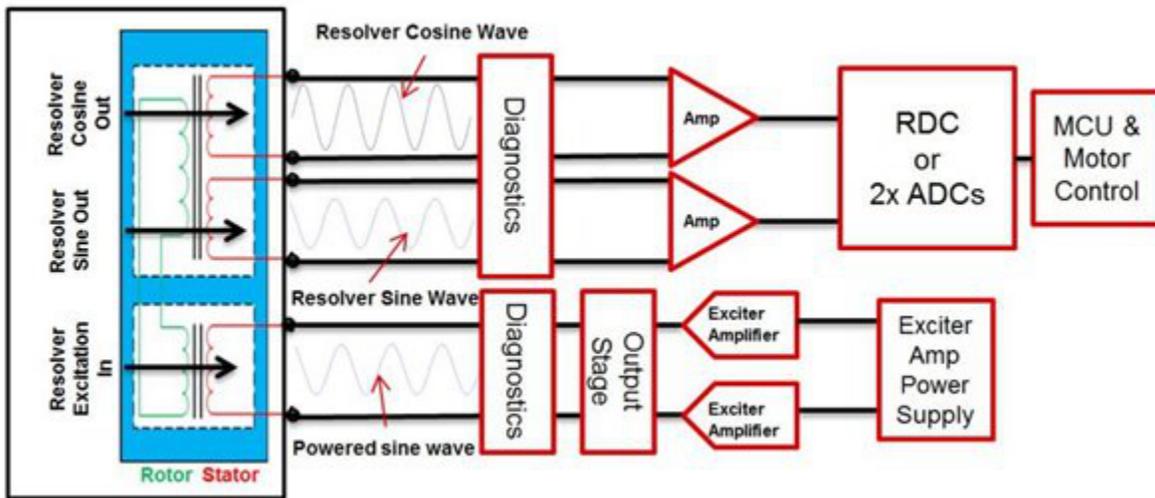


Figure 4. The Topology of Resolver Peripheral Circuits

Where Should You Use a Resolver?

As I mentioned, because there are no electrical components inside a resolver, the sensor works well in high-temperature, dusty, high-speed (8000rpm), high-vibration conditions. This lack of electrical components also enables the resolver to have a longer life span than other sensor technologies.

Resolvers are often chosen for industrial and automotive applications such as those shown in [Figure 5](#). Resolvers are used in servo control systems (such as elevators), industrial robots, AC inverter drives, plastic compression systems, spinning systems and metallurgical systems. In automotive, resolvers are used in hybrid electric vehicle/electric vehicle (HEV/EV) traction inverters; heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems; stop-start alternators; and power-steering systems.



Figure 5. Resolver Applications

Existing Resolver Solutions

So far, existing solutions are mainly discrete, with a topology like that shown in [Figure 6](#). These solutions have high bill-of-materials (BOM) costs, large printed circuit board (PCB) areas and weak electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) performance. A discrete design also adds development time, especially between new platforms, because users need to edit the design to adjust to different resolvers.

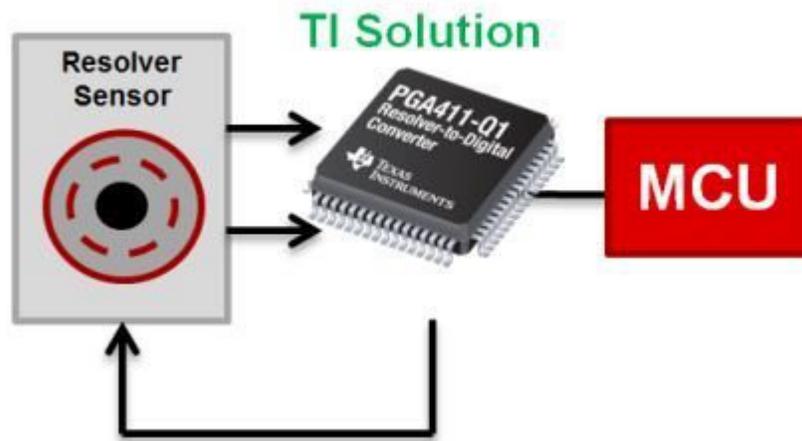


Figure 7. TI Resolver Interface Solution Topology

PGA411 + C2000™ MCU Combination

The PGA411-Q1, when used in combination with the C2000 MCU, offers a full TI solution. In addition to the PGA411-Q1's functional safety standards, the C2000 Delfino™ MCU is also designed to meet compliance to SafeTI@-QM (ASIL-B/SIL-2 MCU certification is currently under assessment by an independent third party). Reference designs with the PGA411-Q1 and C2000 MCU include the [EMC Compliant Single-Chip Resolver-to-Digital Converter \(RDC\) Reference Design](#) for industrial applications and the [Automotive Resolver-to-Digital Converter Reference Design for Safety Applications](#). Both reference designs have plug-and-play compatibility with the [InstaSPIN-Motion \(and InstaSPIN-FOC\)-enabled C2000 Piccolo LaunchPad](#), and provide faster and simpler development.

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