

UNIVERSAL PFC (Phase Fire Control) CONTROLLER

© 2020 Claudio H. G. (*Accidental Science*)

This universal controller is designed to provide a variety of functional blocks to fit applications such as kiln/oven temperature control, AC universal motors (DC motors), etc.

The circuit does not provide the power section, and it is meant to be connected to a DGTDMR thyristor insulated unit.

The DGTDMR unit expects a Syn signal from a photo-coupler, and a photo-coupler to receive the command that fires the gate of the thyristor.

The Universal PFC Controller has the following functional blocks, that can be combined together to fit specific application.

1. Wien Bridge. This is just a slot for resistors and a trimmers to adjust an external resistive source, such as a PTC. The output of the Wien bridge can be linked to the input of any other block.

2. Instrumentation Amplifier, with attenuator and limiter. The output of this block can be directly picked up or linked to the rectifier (see below, close JP3) and/or the input of the feedback (close JP7) of the main regulation loop (see below). The attenuator can be set with the required resistors, and optional capacitors to make a first order low pass filter. Through the jumpers JP5 and JP6 it is possible to include a limiter to protect the circuit against input over-voltage (R1 and R2 should be almost 1K or otherwise appropriately calculated).

This block can also be used as a differential input. R9 (gain) can be used to adjust the gain of the amplifier.

3. Precision Rectifier. Turns alternating signals into only positive signals. It can be used alone or linked to other blocks.

4. Zero Cross Detector. Detects when an alternating signal crosses its zero (which is the same as GND). Useful to convert sine waves from speed alternators into a squared signal. This allows to discriminate frequency from amplitude. This block can be linked to the F/V converter by closing JP4. The input is protected against over-voltage ($R14 \geq 1K$), and R14 and R15 can be installed to make a voltage divider if required.

5. F/V Converter. It can accept a square wave signal at its input to convert it into a voltage proportional to the input frequency. R32 (gain) can be used to adjust the gain of the so converted frequency to the desired voltage ratio. The input of the F/V converter can be linked to the output of the Zero Cross Detector or to the output of a buffer that can accept pulse signals such as those coming from an encoder. They can either come from a push-pull, totem pole or open collector output.

6. Main Loop Control. This block has an input buffer (Set Input Buffer) that can accept either a voltage control signal (0 to 5V) or the voltage from the wiper of an external potentiometer. The pin 3 of the _SET pinhead provides a suitable voltage (V_{ref}) for an external potentiometer.

The Control Loop receives a feedback signal that can be provided using the previously described blocks (1 to 4) by connecting the appropriate output to the FB pinhead. It can alternatively receive the feedback signal from external sources. The feedback can be either positive (0 to +5V) or negative (0 to -5V). Set the jumper JP9 accordingly. The trimmer R45 (feedback gain) can be used to adjust the feedback intensity.

The Control Loop can even receive a current feedback (0 to 5V, positive only) that is compared against the limit set with R53 (current cutoff) to shut down the control signal.

The circuit has a complete PID control, and optional offset (trimmer R58).

The Control Loop is completed with a pulse generator that is synchronized with the mains' phase through the SYN input. The generated pulses can command the gate of a thyristor through an isolating opto-coupler (it is designed to control a DGTDMMR unit).

Power supply.

The circuit can be powered with a single 12V supply, or better with a dual +6/-6V supply.

Calibration.

GND voltage. Set GND voltage accordingly with the power supply in use:

Sawtooth peak voltage. Adjust R50 for -0.5V peak. The lower peak level is set by V_{CE} voltage drop of T1, and by voltage drop of D10 and D11. The latter is shorted by default to provide a voltage floor of 1.15V. To increase the lower peak level add diode D11.

SINGLE SUPPLY	DUAL SUPPLY
JP2: open	JP2: open
JP1: 2-3 closed	JP1: 2-3 closed
GND:	
(default)	
6V	5V
VR1: n.i.	inst.
R34:33K0	10K0
R35:0	10K0
R33:33K0	33K

T1 (BC337-25)

V_{CEsat} at $I_C=7mA$: 0.5V;

V_{BE} : 0.65V,

V_{BEsat} : 0.7V;

$hFE@ I_C=2mA$: 100

D10 (and D11)

$V_F @ I_F=2mA$: 0.65V

Q2 (BC327-25)

V_{BE} at $I_C=0.4mA$: 0.65V;

$hFE @ I_C=0.1mA$: 40;

$hFE@ I_C=0.4mA$: 60

$$I_{discharge} = I_{CQ2} = \frac{\Delta V C}{t_{discharge}} = \frac{4.35V \cdot 2(470nF)}{10ms} = 409\mu A$$

$$I_{BEQ2} = \frac{I_{CQ2}}{hFE} = \frac{409\mu A}{60} = 6.8\mu A$$

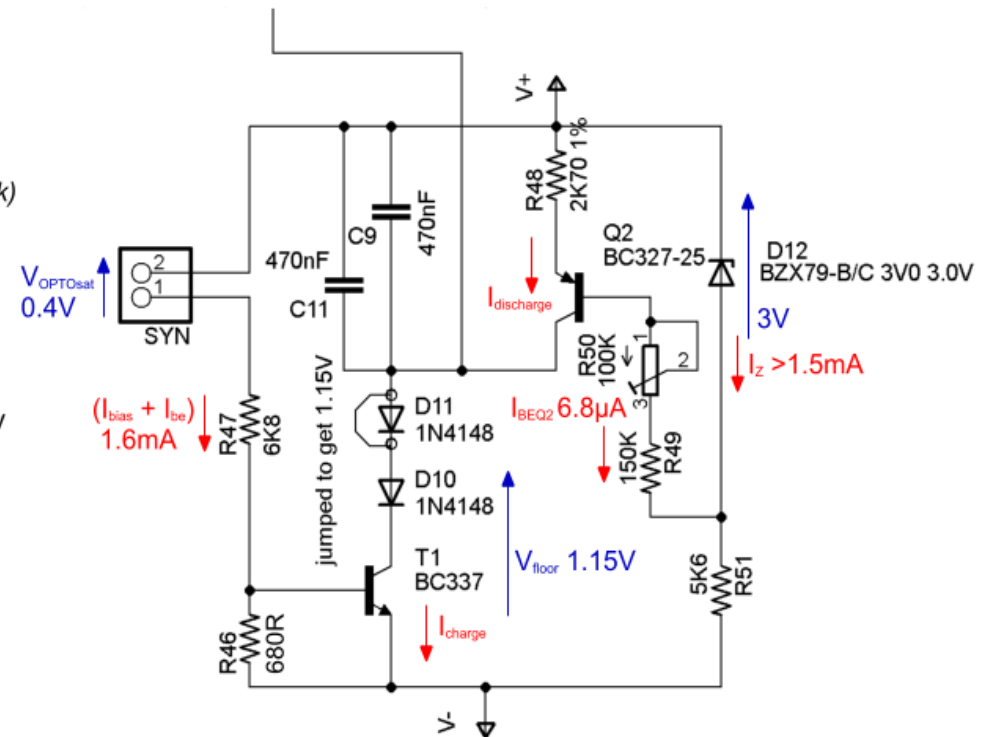
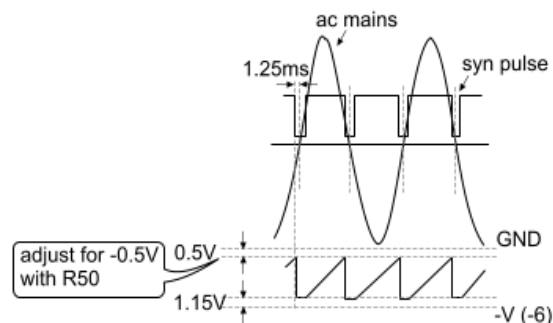
$$V_{R48max} = R48 \cdot I_{CQ2} = 2700\Omega \cdot 409\mu A = 1.12V \text{ (at } I_C \text{ peak)}$$

$$I_z = 1.5mA$$

$$I_{charge} = I_{CT1} = \frac{\Delta V C}{t_{charge}} = \frac{4.35V \cdot 2(470nF)}{2.5ms} = 1.6mA$$

$$I_{BET1} = \frac{I_C}{hFE} = \frac{1.6mA}{100} = 16\mu A$$

$$V_{R47} = +V - V_{OPTOsat} - V_{BEsatT1} = 12V - 0.4V - 0.7V = 10.9V$$



Adjustments.

PID constant time, and PID. Proportional, Integral and Derivative trimmers can be used to adjust the response of the main control loop. Timings are determined by the capacitor C6 for the derivative, C7 and C8 for the integral.

The default values are as following:

Integral: 200ms (2.5Hz), pole at 8Hz (125ms); Derivative: 15ms (33Hz), pole at 530Hz (2ms).

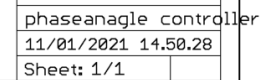
Feedback polarity, feedback gain. Set the polarity of the feedback, for positive signals close 2-3 of JP9, and for negative signals close 1-2 of JP9.

F/V gain. If the F/V block is used the ratio between the converted frequency to voltage can be adjusted by the mean of R32.

Instrumentation Amplifier gain. Adjust attenuation and gain (R9).

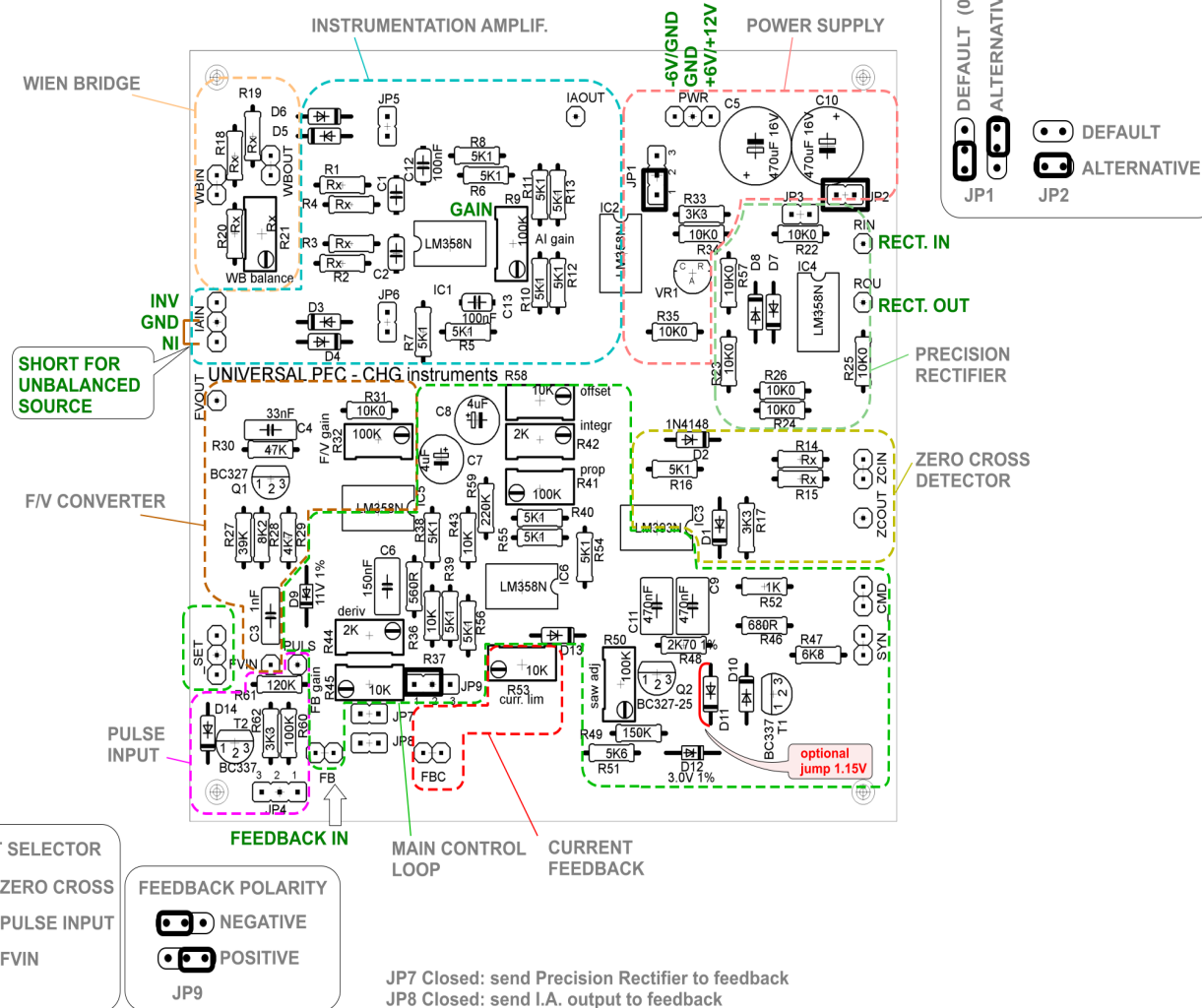
Wien Bridge balance through R21.

Follows: Schematic with revisions, obsolete (first version) schematic, PCB layout.



JP5, JP6: Closed for overvoltage protection.
R1,R2; R3,R4: I.A. attenuator. C1, C2: I.A. input filter.

JP3 Connect I.A. to Precision Rectifier



ASSEMBLY FOR UNIVERSAL MOTOR (DC MOTOR) CONTROL

Install the following blocks: Power Supply (pink area), Main Control Loop (green area), Zero Cross Detector (ocre area), F/V Converter (brown area).

Connect FVOUT to FB Input.

The speed generator (on the motor) should be connected to the Zero Cross Detector's input.