

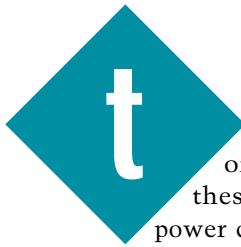
THE GURU'S LAIR

Don Lancaster

The Quest for Magic Sinewaves

Upping Power Electronics Efficiency

Table lookup of long binary sequences offers compelling advantages over PWM. All you have to do is exhaustively explore all possible 420 bit words. Using PostScript, of course.



There is a bunch of fresh interest these days in higher power digital sinewaves.

For everything from induction motor speed controls to electric autos to UPS power quality to phone ringers to off-grid solar inverters.

As figure one shows us, the key to all of these apps is to start with a dc supply and some switches. You then digitally flip these switches in some sequence to try and produce a clean power sinewave in your motor or transformer winding.

This switching arrangement is usually known as an *H bridge drive*. With switches in positions B and D or in A and C, there will be zero new motor or transformer current. When in positions A and D, *positive* new motor current will get added to the present waveform. But in positions B and C *negative* motor current gets removed instead.

Obvious goals here are to provide a variable frequency and amplitude. Plus low harmonics. With a zero dc term. To maximize efficiency, we'll want to use as *few* switch flips as possible per cycle. Plus, of course, we want end up purely digital and microcontroller friendly. The main question is "Can we find some magic

new digital sinewave switching ploy that meets these goals?"

The old-line stock solution here was once known as...

PULSE WIDTH MODULATION

Or PWM for short. With PWM, you start by using a high frequency carrier. Say 20 kiloHertz for 60 Hertz power. As with most any FM or PM scheme, your *duty cycle* gets varied. By averaging, or *integrating* out the carrier's duty cycle, a low frequency modulation can be recovered. This integration normally gets done when the inductance of the motor winding acts as a low pass filter.

The big attraction to PWM is the ease with which both amplitude and frequency can be changed. An analog PWM can be easily generated using a sawtooth and a comparator.

But there are a few grievous flaws to PWM. There are inherently a lot of switch flips per cycle. Each flip will end up costing you dearly with high frequency losses. Losses mean higher temperatures, more expensive drive transistors, and larger heatsinks.

PWM carrier amplitude is *always* larger than the fundamental.

Worse, each transition in stock PWM is typically a *double* flip. You change *both* sides of your bridge at once. Giving you an additional 2X efficiency penalty. The number of switch flips for each cycle usually is totally independent of your output amplitude. So low amplitudes mean lousy efficiencies. There is always substantial energy kicking around at unwanted high frequencies. Which can lead to whine or noise.

While all of the low harmonics can theoretically be eliminated, the real world may not work that way. Any noise, distortion, quantization, nonlinearities, or a dc term in your PWM modulation will directly show up as output imperfections.

USING "MAGIC" SINEWAVES

Lately, I've been exploring a new *magic sinewave* approach that seems to offer many advantages over stock PWM. Not to mention being utterly fascinating and highly addictive.

Take a big long string of ones and

include allowable values of +1, -1, and 0 would appear to lead us up to cleaner and more desirable results. If we are careful to never have any +1 right beside a -1, then *all* the double switch flips can be avoided.

Figure 2 also shows us four 12-bit waveforms which completely cancel their third harmonics. Because of the equal number of +1 and -1 states, there is no dc term. And because of half wave symmetry, there are no even harmonics present.

The fundamental amplitudes of the four waveforms are 0%, 57%, 80% and 100%. On the strongest amplitude, the fifth harmonic is a tolerable 20% and the seventh is at 14%. Clearly we do have a much better solution here.

By using exhaustive searches or dumb luck, we can find sequences of ones and zeros which have low (but nonzero) values for any particular harmonic. These can sometimes be

useful. But to force a truly zero *n*th harmonic, you'll have to go to bit lengths that are a *product* of *n* and some other numbers. For instance, the only bit lengths that offer hope of *completely* cancelling out a third harmonic are 3, 6, 9, 12, 15,... The only lengths which can completely cancel a fifth are 5, 10, 15, 20, 25.... Thus, by exclusion, your only bit lengths that can completely cancel *both* the third and the fifth are 15, 30, 45, 60...

Figure 2 shows us nine 30-bit trinary waveforms that have no dc term, no even harmonics, zero third, and a zero fifth.

The strongest fundamental peak is 1.05 your supply voltage and has a 11.8% seventh and a zero ninth. You can pick amplitude levels of 0, 27, 43, 53, 65, 70, 80, 87, and 105 percent.

In many cases, the output power is more of a concern than the output voltage. These same ten waveforms

give you relative powers of 0, 7, 17, 25, 38, 44, 58, 69 and 100 percent.

We now do have a way to adjust *both* the frequency and amplitude of our magic sinewave. But the total number of useful 30-bit amplitude steps is sorely limited. To beat this, we go to longer bit lengths.

A reasonable goal is to try and find *one hundred* amplitudes in one percent steps. This could meet most motor control needs without going to insanely long words or uselessly high frequencies. In figure 2, you can finally go to one super magic 210 bit waveform. 210 is the product of 2, 3, 5, and 7. So certain carefully selected sequences should cancel out. This particular waveshape has a zero dc, zero evens, zero third, fifth, seventh, fifteenth, and twenty-first. Your eleventh is an amazingly low 1.08 percent. And the thirteenth ain't half bad either. At 8.9 percent.

Yeah, bunches of very gruesome higher harmonics exist. After all, the square corners in your waveshape do have to evolve from *somewhere*. For using only a fundamental plus a pitifully weak eleventh certainly can't hack it by themselves. But very high harmonics are usually easy to filter. And none of them are any worse than the third on a plain old square wave.

There's a mere *seven* transitions per quarter cycle for a total of 28!

It is interesting to compare this waveform against a 210-bit PWM waveshape. PWM might require 420 double transitions. Compared to 28 single transitions for the magic 210 sinewave. While we can't claim that our magic sinewave is *thirty times* more efficient, we certainly can say that the transition losses will often be thirty times worse with PWM. Or that we can get by with significantly smaller heatsinks and drivers.

One gotcha: When you mirror the quadrant, you will end up with 106 bits. Simply drop your final zero.

I have previously selected out a hundred useful 210-bit solutions. From the 2219 or so possible having zero third, fifth, or seventh. These have gotten posted as [HACK87.PDF](#) and related files. But I was not really

Say you want to find 60 bit words having a zero third harmonic. Use quarter wave symmetry to guarantee no even harmonics and no cosine terms. Draw out one-quarter cycle worth of third harmonic sine and label the bits as shown here...

Now, **a** will be the contribution by bit #00, determined by the sine of the angles at the start and end of the bit. And **A** will be minus this value. It does not matter what the value of **a** is. The only way you'll get a perfect cancellation is to make sure **a**, **a**, and **A** cancel each other out.

This can only happen if all three bits are zero or if there is only one **a** present to cancel out the value of **A**. For full cancellation, you can write these five equations...

$$\begin{aligned}
 00 + 09 &= 10 \\
 01 + 08 &= 11 \\
 02 + 07 &= 12 \\
 03 + 06 &= 14 \\
 04 + 05 &= 15
 \end{aligned}$$

Note further that only ones and zeros are acceptable in these equations. Since 00 and 09 cannot both simultaneously be one, we will need only consider three cases for each equation.

Out of the 32,768 possible quarter cycle words, there are only $3^5 = 243$ quarter symmetric 60-bit sequences having a zero third harmonic.

Figure 3 – How to force odd harmonics to zero.

happy with those excess numbers of transitions on some selections. Nor their amplitude uniformity or their distortions. Thus, our current magic sinewave quest here is to find some "mo betta" 420 bit words.

NEEDLES IN HAYSTACKS

The big problem with longer bit length words is that there are great heaping bunches of them. Even a 60 bit word has 1,152,921,504,606,846,976 states. So an exhaustive search won't hack it. Nor will any random or Monte Carlo selections.

So, we have to work smarter and not harder. We have already noted that half wave symmetry gets rid of even harmonics. It also slashes the total number of cases by chopping the analyzed bits in half.

To perform a traditional Fourier analysis, you find out how much of the waveshape can be absorbed by a harmonic sine and cosine term. To minimize your work load, it is often useful to force all your cosine terms to zero. To do this requires *quarter wave* symmetry. In which your left and right sides of each half waveform are mirror images of each other.

Thus, by using sine terms only, you again cut the number of bits in half. At the risk of loosing certain solutions. For a 420 bit result, we'll only need analyze 105 bits.

Uh, this still may take a while. Even with PostScript. So we'll need additional methods to dramatically reduce the candidate patterns. One trick is shown in figure 3. To cancel out the third harmonic, certain bit combinations must add up to zero. These can lead to a series of linear equations. To cancel the fifth, other combinations must add to zero. The same for a seventh. Solving all these equations together might very much reduce your search problem.

Figure 3 uses a 60 bit word as an example. There will be a fifteen bit quarter word. 32,768 states if we try an exhaustive search.

Can we further reduce this?

The third harmonic will have 3/4 cycles in the quarter word. Call your bits *abcdeedcbaABCDE*. With $-a = A$ and so on. Now, *a* will be some angle

and will have some sine. Makes no difference what its value. Since all sines will end up different from each other, the only way you could get a perfect cancellation is if $a + a = A$.

For instance, this says that bit 00 plus bit 09 must equal bit 10. Bit position one plus bit position eight will have to equal bit position eleven. And so on. Otherwise, we won't cancel.

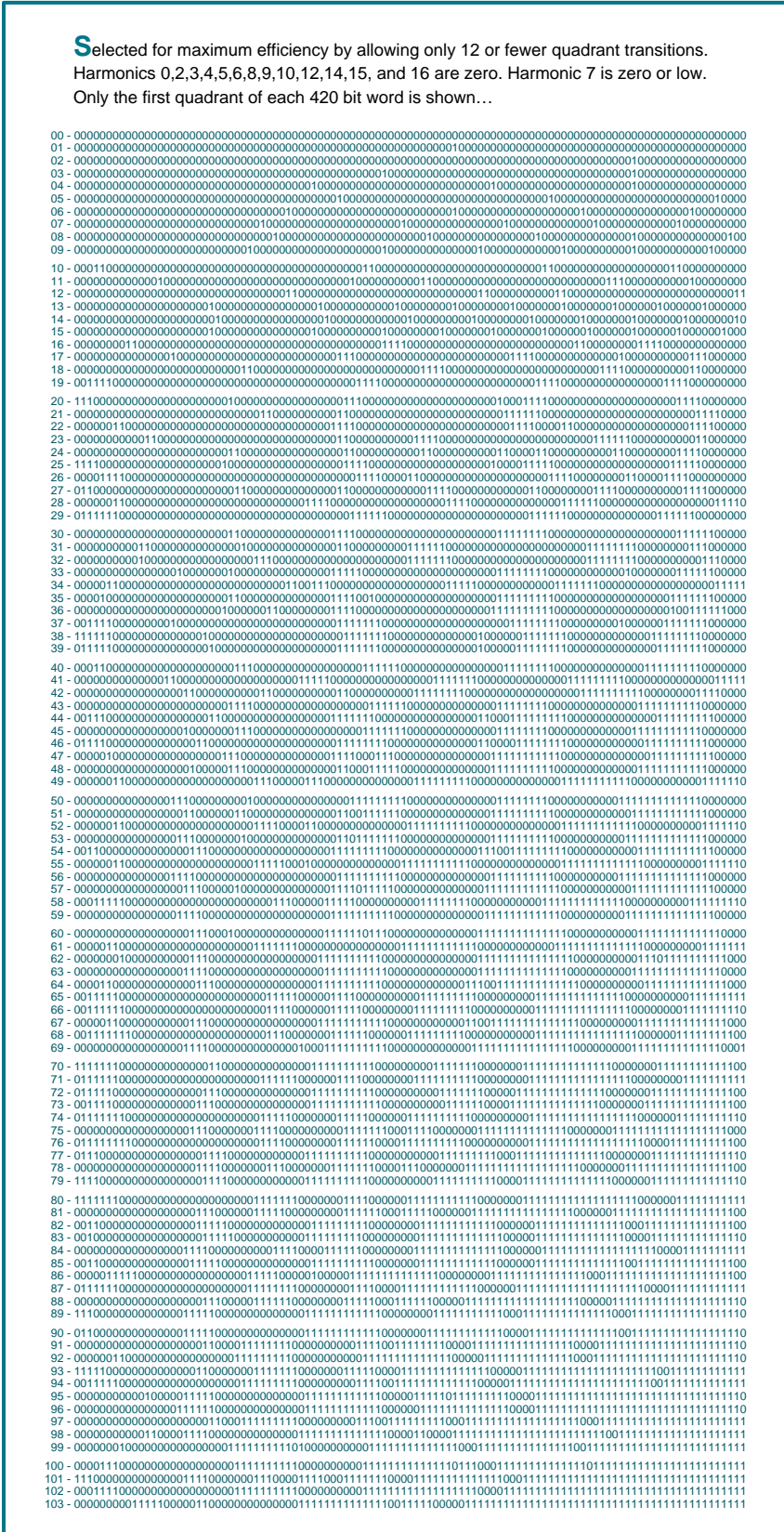


Figure 4 – 104 magic "high efficiency" poewr sinewaves.

SOME RESULTS

A lot of juggling is still involved to come up with useful results. You want as many amplitudes as you can get that are evenly spaced. You want as few transitions as possible. You'll want low distortion. And you often have bunches of near misses, picking the best from a sorry lot.

At any rate, my selection for 104 efficient magic sinewaves that have low numbers of transitions appears in figure four. Harmonics 0,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,14,15,16,18,20,21,22,24,25,26,27,28 and 30 are *zero* for most of the sinewaves shown. The eleventh and thirteenth are often well under ten percent. *Before* filtering!

An occasional listing needing a seventh of less than one percent has been thrown in where it significantly reduced the transitions. And we had to borrow a few very low amplitudes from our upcoming Figure 5.

Amplitude spacing is monotonic and in roughly one percent steps.

There is significant step-to-step jitter owing to the random nature of the harmonic amplitude math.

The clocking rate for a 60 Hertz output is 25.2 kHz. But your actual transition frequencies are much less than this. For all but one value, the maximum number of transitions is 12 per quarter cycle or 48 total.

ANOTHER APPROACH

An interesting "transitions be damned" alternate is shown you in figure 5. Which gives you 104 magic sinewaves having very low distortion values. But with more transitions per cycle. And poorer efficiency.

But still significantly better and simpler than PWM.

All the odd harmonics here are present but very weak. Typically in the half percent range, at 46 or more decibels down. These values may be more useful when strong harmonic filtering is not a really great option. Such as an induction motor control running over a wide speed range.

A very sneaky method was used to find these values. Your trick is to make each bit contribute *as much as possible* to the desired fundamental. If the bit is so busy working on your

fundamental, it might not have the energy or the inclination left over to generate strong harmonics!

You pick a desired fundamental amplitude. Then you simply start at the *middle* of your quarter cycle, picking out only those bits that take the biggest bite out of the remaining amplitude. But never exceeding it. This technique gives you amazingly good results. Very fast, too.

I've purposely shown all of these results in binary form. Viewing your actual sinewaves gives you insights into what is coming down. Do note particularly the efficient clumping of figure 4 and the progressive build of figure 5. Efficiency -vs- distortion.

If you select some more compact notation, be particularly careful that any hex leading "padding zeros" do not end up as portions of your actual output waveforms.

By the way, the general purpose PostScript language easily handles 420 bit words with aplomb. The key secret trick is to put your ones and zeros into a long string. You then can manipulate the string.

IMPROVING LOW AMPLITUDES

The results of either method are better for higher amplitudes. There's simply not enough ones to be placed in useful enough positions to give us really superb low amplitude results. Especially under fifteen percent or so. For some uses, lots of low values do not matter, because one quarter amplitude is only *seven* percent total power. One tenth amplitude is only *one* percent power.

If lots of low amplitudes end up essential, it seems best to combine the magic sinewaves with a second stepped-power selection scheme. Maybe using half versus full wave rectification to chop down the input voltage by two or four. Or switched taps. Or something similar.

Other possibilities are to forego quarter cycle symmetry or else try alternating amplitude states.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To use these values, just stash them in a table and look them up as needed. Serial EEPROMS are a good

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choice in a PIC environment.

You'll find a *lot* of tradeoffs in figure 4, so consider what you see a "directors cut". By allowing 15 or 16 transitions per quarter cycle, you can get more steps with better spacing. At the price of lower efficiency. You can also permit some additional low harmonic distortion to pick up new candidate values. Or you select fewer amplitudes in order to improve both efficiency and distortion.

For multi-phase motors, some additional magic sequences can be suitably delayed. Everything shown is shiftable by thirds for three-phase power control applications.

Many thanks to math genius Jim Fitzsimons for his gracious help on


this project. Especially for thinking out all of the hairy parts.

Once again, several files have now been posted up to the [Circuit Cellar](#) web site and also to my www.tinaja.com that give detailed magic sinewave results and explore other exciting options.

Included are thorough harmonic and transition analysis. Full raw data is also provided for making your own amplitude selections.

Yes, magic sinewave consulting and product development services are both definitely available. Start with www.tinaja.com/magsn01.html

Then go to the formal proposal at www.tinaja.com/glib/msinprop.pdf

Let's hear from you. 

Microcomputer pioneer and guru Don Lancaster is the author of 35 books and countless tech articles. Don maintains his no-charge US tech helpline found at (520) 428-4073, besides offering all of his own books, reprints, and consulting services. Don also offers a free catalog full of his unique products and resource secrets. The best calling times are 8-5 on weekdays.

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