



1. Introduction

On entend par commande numérique toute action réalisée par un microprocesseur (micro-ordinateur, microcontrôleur....) sur un système physique afin de faire évoluer son état.

La commande numérique utilise donc, dans son principe, deux éléments distincts:

Le matériel : composé par le microprocesseur, la mémoire, les convertisseurs Analogique/Digital et Digital/Analogique, les périphériques D »entrée/sorties...

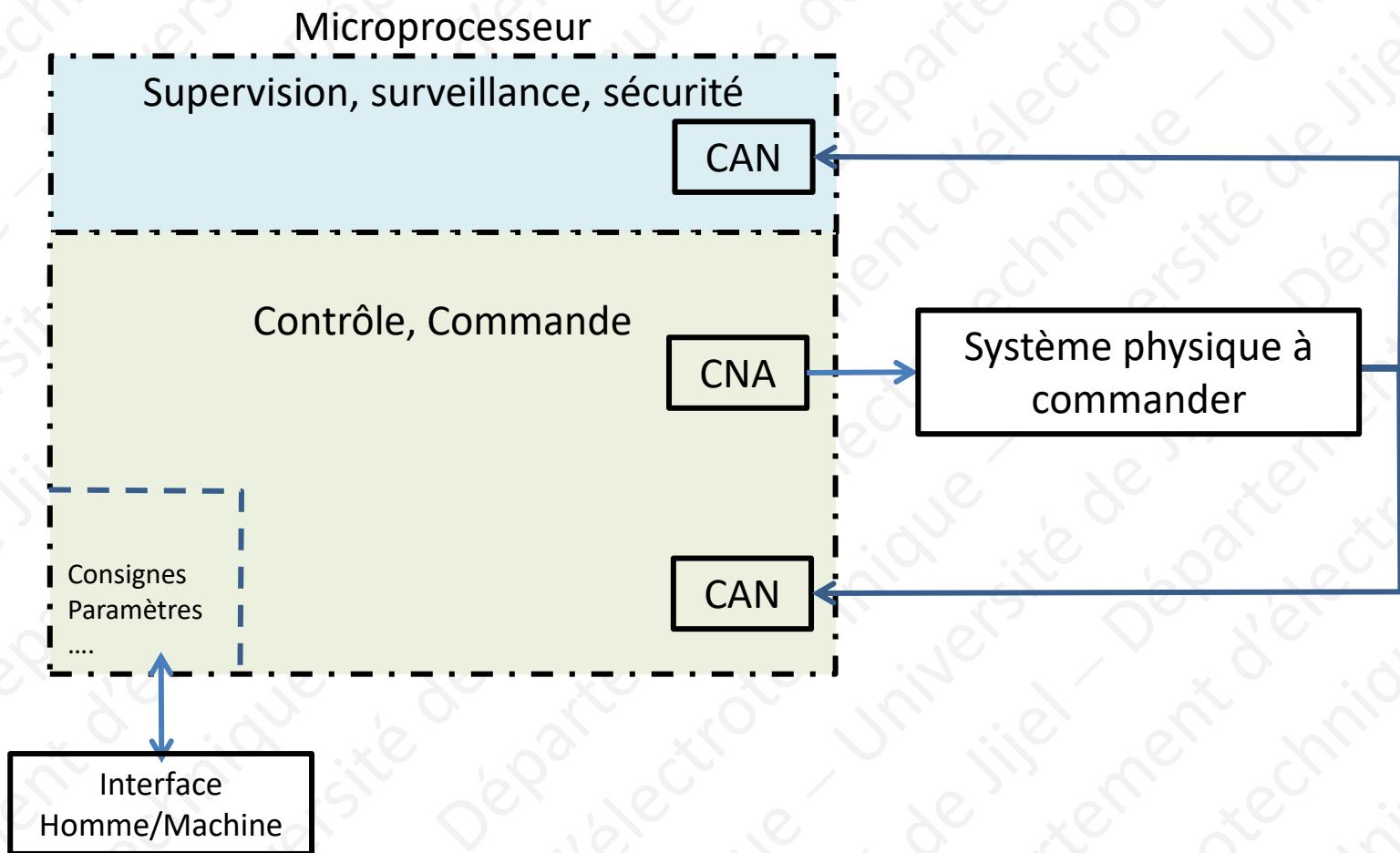
Le Logiciel : composé par les différents algorithmes de commande, de régulation, de surveillance,...

Ces deux parties ne peuvent être dissociées l'une de l'autre et constituent le plus souvent une solution complète.

Il faut remarquer que, même si la commande est numérique, le système à commander est lui, le plus souvent analogique, ce qui nécessite l'utilisation de convertisseurs **Analogique/digital** et **Digital /Analogique**

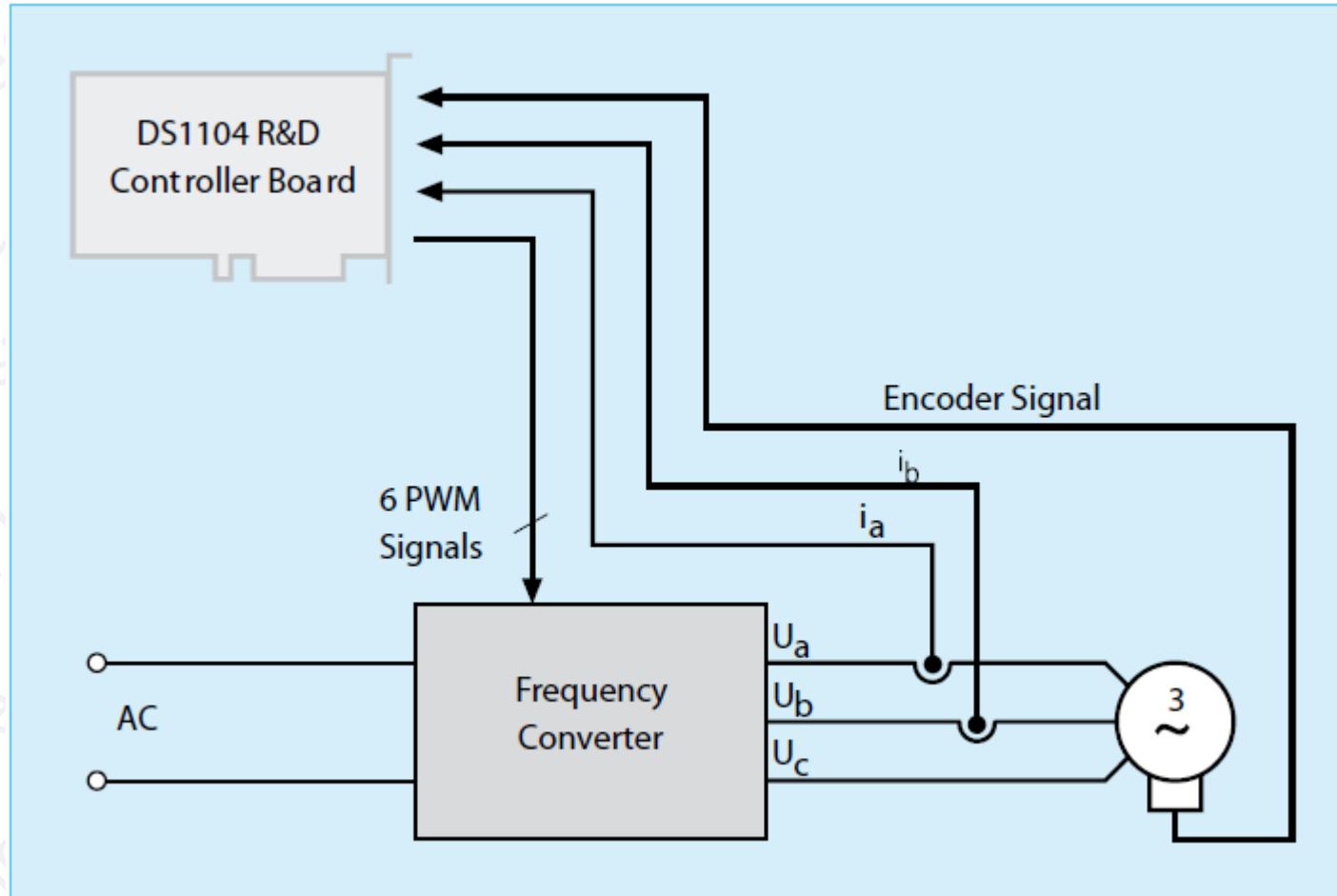


2. Synoptique





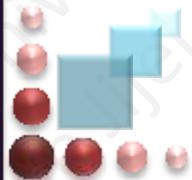
2. Exemple : contrôle d'une machine asynchrone triphasée





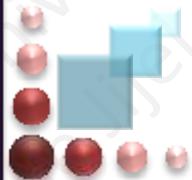
3. Présentation de la carte dSpace dS1104





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Parameter	Specification	
Processor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MPC8240 processor with PPC 603e core and on-chip peripherals ■ 64-bit floating-point processor ■ CPU clock: 250 MHz ■ 2 x 16 KB cache, on-chip ■ On-chip PCI bridge (33 MHz) 	
Memory	Global memory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 32 MB SDRAM
	Flash memory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 8 MB
Timer	4 general-purpose timers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 32-bit down counter ■ Reload by hardware ■ 80-ns resolution
	1 sampling rate timer (decrementer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 32-bit down counter ■ Reload by software ■ 40-ns resolution
	1 time base counter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 64-bit up counter ■ 40-ns resolution
Interrupt controller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 5 timer interrupts ■ 2 incremental encoder index line interrupts ■ 1 UART interrupt ■ 1 slave DSP interrupt ■ 1 slave DSP PWM interrupt ■ 5 A/D converter (end of conversion) interrupts ■ 1 host interrupt ■ 4 external interrupts (user interrupts) 	



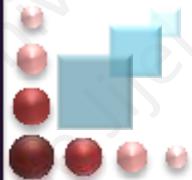
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A/D converter	Channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 multiplexed channels equipped with one sample & hold A/D converter (1x16-bit) 4 parallel channels each equipped with one sample & hold A/D converter (4x12-bit) Note: 5 A/D converter channels (1x16-bit and 4x12-bit) can be sampled simultaneously
	Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiplexed channels: 16 bit Parallel channels: 12 bit
	Input voltage range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ± 10 V
	Conversion time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiplexed channels: $2 \mu\text{s}^{\dagger}$ Parallel channels: 800 ns^{\dagger}
	Offset error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\pm 5 \text{ mV}$
	Gain error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiplexed channels: $\pm 0.25\%$ Parallel channels: $\pm 0.5\%$
	Offset drift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $40 \mu\text{V/K}$
	Gain drift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 ppm/K
	Signal-to-noise ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiplexed channels: $>80 \text{ dB}$ Parallel channels: $>65 \text{ dB}$
	D/A converter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 channels
Digital I/O	Channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16-bit
	Output range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ± 10 V
	Settling time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Max. $10 \mu\text{s}$ (full-scale, accuracy $1/2 \text{ LSB}$)
	Offset error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\pm 1 \text{ mV}$
	Gain error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\pm 0.1\%$
	Offset drift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $130 \mu\text{V/K}$
	Gain drift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 ppm/K
	Signal-to-noise ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $>80 \text{ dB}$
	I_{max}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\pm 5 \text{ mA}$
	Digital I/O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20-bit parallel I/O Single bit selectable for input or output
	Voltage range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TTL input/output levels
	$I_{\text{out. max}}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\pm 5 \text{ mA}$



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Parameter		Specification
Digital incremental encoder interface	Channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2 independent channels ■ Selectable single-ended (TTL) or differential (RS422) input (software programmable for each channel)
	Position counters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 24-bit resolution ■ Max. 1.65 MHz input frequency, i.e., fourfold pulse count up to 6.6 MHz ■ Counter reset or reload via software
	Sensor supply voltage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 5 V/0.5 A
Serial interface	Configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Single UART (universal asynchronous receiver and transmitter) with FIFO ■ PLL-driven UART for accurate baud rate selection ■ RS232/RS422/RS485 compatibility
	Baud rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Up to 115.2 kBd (RS232) ■ Up to 1 MBd (RS422/RS485)
Slave DSP	Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Texas Instruments TMS320F240 DSP ■ 16-bit fixed-point processor
	Clock rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 20 MHz
	Memory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 64Kx16 external code memory ■ 28Kx16 external data memory ■ 4Kx16 dual-port memory for communication ■ 32 KB flash memory
	I/O channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 10 PWM outputs ■ 4 capture inputs ■ 1 serial peripheral interface
	Input voltage range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ TTL input/output level ■ A/D converter inputs: 0 ... 5 V
	Output current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Max. ± 13 mA
	Host interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Requires one 33 MHz / 32-bit 5-V PCI slot
Physical characteristics	Physical size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 185 x 107 mm (7.28 x 4.2 in)
	Ambient temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 0 ... 55 °C (32 ... 131 °F)
	Cooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Active cooling by fan
	Power consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 18.5 W
	Power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ +5 V $\pm 5\%$, 2.5 A ■ +12 V $\pm 5\%$, 0.3 A ■ -12 V $\pm 5\%$, 0.2 A



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