

基于等效电路模型的超声波电机串联谐振 频率识别方法

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A Series Resonant Frequency Identification Method for Ultrasonic Motors Based on Equivalent Circuit Model

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Abstract: During the operation of ultrasonic motors, the series resonant frequency of the motor may drift due to factors such as load and temperature rise. In order to achieve precise control of the motor, it is necessary to accurately identify and track the series resonant frequency of the motor. A series resonant frequency identification method for ultrasonic motors based on Butterworth-Van Dyke (BVD) equivalent circuit model of the motor is proposed. The driving voltage and current of the motor are used as feedback signals, which are then processed to obtain a differential voltage. The phase difference between the driving voltage and the differential voltage is compared. And the relationship between the phase difference and the series resonant frequency is analyzed. A circuit implementation scheme is designed and a physical circuit is manufactured. The series resonant frequency of the prototype motor is then identified with the proposed method. Moreover, the series resonant frequency of the motor is also measured with impedance analyzer. The result shows that the frequency identified with the proposed method is in good agreement with the measured one, which verifies the accuracy of the proposed series resonant frequency identification method for ultrasonic motors.

Key words: ultrasonic motor; series resonant frequency; equivalent circuit; frequency identification

摘要: 在超声波电机运行过程中,由于负载、温升等因素的影响,电机的串联谐振频率会发生漂移。为了对电机进行精确控制,需要准确识别并跟踪电机的串联谐振频率。基于超声波电机的 Butterworth-Van Dyke (BVD) 等效电路模型,提出电机的串联谐振频率识别方法。利用电机端电压和端电流作为反馈信号,对反馈信号进行处理得到差分电压,进而得到电机端电压与差分电压的相位差,并分析了该相位差与串联谐振频率的关系。在此基础上,设计了相应的电路实现方案,制作了电路实物,采用所提出的方法对样机的串联谐振频率进行识别,并用阻抗分析仪测量了样机的串联谐振频率。结果表明:利用所提出的方法识别得到的串联谐振频率与试验测量得到的串联谐振频率相吻合,证明所提出的超声波电机串联谐振频率识别方法的准确性。

关键词: 超声波电机; 串联谐振频率; 等效电路; 频率识别

0 引言

超声波电机利用压电陶瓷的逆压电效应将电能转换为定子的高频振动,接着通过定转子之间的接触摩擦实现能量传递^[1-2]。由于超声波电机具有结构紧凑、定位精度高及低速大转矩等优点,在机器人、航空航天及医疗器械等领域应用广泛^[3-6]。

超声波电机定子压电振子的特征频率包括谐振频率、串联谐振频率和最大导纳频率等,这些频率存在一定的差异,压电振子的机械损耗越大,这几个频率的差值越大^[7]。超声波电机的驱动频率通常接近其谐振频率。超声波电机在工作过程中,由于负载、温升等因素的影响,其特征频率会

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发生漂移,此时若不改变驱动频率,会使电机工作在失谐状态而使转速下降、效率降低^[8-9]。因此,需要对电机的特征频率进行识别和跟踪控制。目前最常见的超声波电机特征频率识别是针对电机谐振频率的识别,主要方法有孤极电压反馈法和驱动电压电流锁相法^[10-12]。孤极电压反馈法是利用定子压电陶瓷上的孤极电压作为反馈信号,通过孤极电压与谐振频率之间的关系来识别谐振频率,这种方法要求压电陶瓷上设置孤极区,对于定子压电陶瓷上无孤极区的超声波电机不适用^[13-14]。驱动电压电流锁相法是利用电机工作在谐振频率时,其阻抗特性呈现纯电阻特性的原理,通过判断电机端电压和端电流的相位差即可识别谐振频率^[15]。驱动电压电流锁相法比孤极电压反馈法跟踪精度要高,是近年来主流的谐振频率识别和跟踪方法。

通过对超声波电机的谐振频率进行识别和跟踪,虽然能够减少电机转速波动,但实际上,超声波电机定子压电振子作为超声换能器的一种,其工作于串联谐振频率时才能获得最大的振动效果,从而使电机获得更大的输出力矩和速度^[16-18]。为了实现对电机串联谐振频率的跟踪控制以获得更好的性能,首先必须准确识别出电机的串联谐振频率。超声波电机定子压电振子在串联谐振频率点工作时,电机的阻抗特性呈现容性,电机端电压和端电流的相位差不为零,因此难以通过直接判断电机端电压和端电流的相位差而识别串联谐振频率。现有研究中对超声波电机谐振频率识别和跟踪控制的研究较为常见,而对串联谐振频率识别方法的研究少见报道。

本文基于超声波电机的等效电路模型,提出电机的串联谐振频率识别方法。首先,对串联谐振频率识别方法的原理进行了理论推导。其次,设计了相应的电路并制作了电路实物,对超声波电机样机的串联谐振频率进行了识别。最后,用阻抗分析仪测量了样机的串联谐振频率,并与应用所提出的方法识别到的串联谐振频率进行对比,验证了所提出的串联谐振频率识别方法的准确性。

1 超声波电机等效电路模型

超声波电机定子压电振子属于压电换能器的

一种。当电机工作于工作模式的共振频率附近时,其机电等效电路模型可用如图 1(a)所示的 Butterworth-Van Dyke (BVD) 集中参数等效电路来表示^[19]。该等效电路可分为电气支路和机械支路。电气支路包含介质损耗电阻 R_0 和夹持电容 C_0 ,机械支路包含动态电感 L_1 、动态电容 C_1 、表征压电振子机械损耗的电阻 R'_1 和负载电阻 R_L 。机械支路中的各参数并非真正的电学量,而是根据压电振子的物理特性等效而成的电学参数。在实际应用中,通常将 R'_1 和 R_L 合并为动态电阻 R_1 。由于 $R_1 \gg R_0$,可将电阻 R_0 忽略,因此,等效电路模型可简化为图 1(b),此时,机械支路和电气支路的导纳值分别为

$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{R_1 + j\left(\omega L_1 - \frac{1}{\omega C_1}\right)} \quad (1)$$

$$Y_2 = j\omega C_0 \quad (2)$$

式中: ω 为驱动电压的角频率,与驱动电压的频率 f 的关系为 $\omega = 2\pi f$ 。

电机端口总导纳值为

$$Y = Y_1 + Y_2 = G + jB \quad (3)$$

式中: G 为电机的电导; B 为电纳。

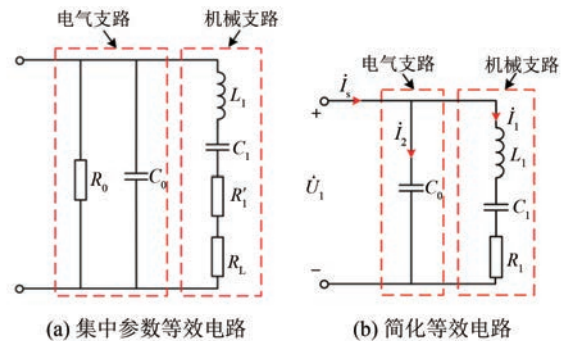


图 1 超声波电机等效电路模型

Fig. 1 Equivalent circuit models of ultrasonic motor

当施加在电机定子上的正弦交流电压相量为 \dot{U}_1 时,机械支路的电流相量 \dot{I}_1 和电气支路的电流相量 \dot{I}_2 分别为

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{U}_1 Y_1 \quad (4)$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_1 Y_2 \quad (5)$$

电机端电流 \dot{I}_s 为

$$\dot{I}_s = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_1 Y_1 + \dot{U}_1 Y_2 \quad (6)$$

当施加在超声波电机定子上的驱动电源的频

率不同时,电机的导纳或阻抗也呈现不同的特性,其导纳特性可以用导纳圆来表示^[17],如图2所示。使压电振子导纳最大(阻抗最小)时的频率称为最大导纳频率,计为 f_m ,此时,流过电机的电流最大。使压电振子导纳最小(阻抗最大)时的频率称为最小导纳频率,记为 f_n ,此时,流过电机的电流最小。在最大导纳频率 f_m 附近,存在一个使电机端电压和电流同相位的频率,该频率即为压电振子的谐振频率,记为 f_r 。同理,在最小导纳频率 f_n 附近,存在另一个使电机端电压和电流同相位的频率,该频率为压电振子的反谐振频率,记为 f_a 。在谐振频率点或反谐振频率点,电机的阻抗表现为纯电阻。当图1(b)中的机械支路谐振时,其频率称为串联谐振频率 f_s ,即:

$$f_s = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_1 C_1}} \quad (7)$$

串联谐振频率 f_s 对应于图2所示的导纳圆中电导最大时的频率。当图1(b)中两个并联支路谐振时,此时的频率称为并联谐振频率 f_p ,即:

$$f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_1 \left(\frac{C_0 C_1}{C_0 + C_1} \right)}} \quad (8)$$

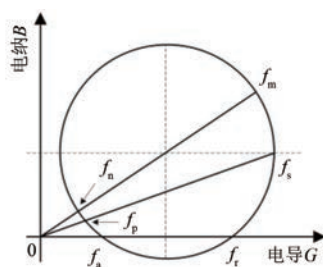


图2 导纳圆

Fig. 2 Admittance circle

上述六个特征频率值大小关系通常为: $f_m < f_s < f_r, f_a < f_p < f_n$ 。另外,在图1(b)所示的等效电路中,夹持电容 C_0 在电机工作过程中基本不变,而动态电感 L_1 、动态电容 C_1 和动态电阻 R_1 则会随着负载、温升等因素变化而变化,从而使特征频率出现漂移。

2 串联谐振频率识别方法

由图1(b)可知,当电机工作在串联谐振频率点 f_s 时, L_1 与 C_1 发生谐振,机械支路的阻抗表现为纯电阻 R_1 ,端电压 \dot{U}_1 与机械支路电流 \dot{I}_1 同

相位。由于机械支路电流 \dot{I}_1 无法直接测得,因此无法通过直接判断 \dot{U}_1 与 \dot{I}_1 的相位差而识别串联谐振频率。此外,在串联谐振频率点,由于电容 C_0 的存在,使电机的整体阻抗表现为容性,电机端电压 \dot{U}_1 和端电流 \dot{I}_s 出现相位差。

为识别电机的串联谐振频率,提出了如图3所示的识别方法原理图。该识别方法采集和反馈电机的端电压 \dot{U}_1 和端电流 \dot{I}_s 信号,并经过处理后得到差分电压 \dot{U}_c 。考虑到电机的串联谐振频率较高,电机的端电压和端电流分别通过霍尔电压传感器和霍尔电流传感器采样获得。霍尔传感器有多种类型,本研究中用到的霍尔传感器均为输出电流型。

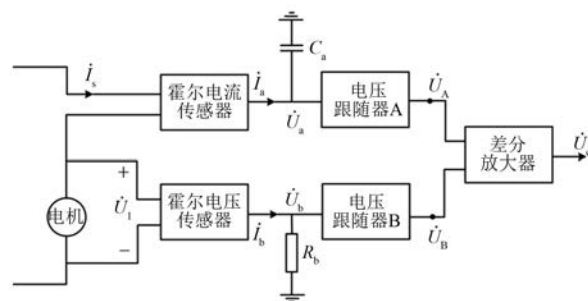


图3 串联谐振频率识别方法原理图

Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of series resonant frequency identification method

霍尔电流传感器的输出电流 \dot{I}_a 与电机端电流 \dot{I}_s 之间的关系为

$$\dot{I}_a = \frac{\dot{I}_s}{p_1} \quad (9)$$

式中: p_1 为霍尔电流传感器的变比。

将式(6)中 \dot{I}_s 的表达式代入式(9)并结合式(2),可得:

$$\dot{I}_a = \frac{\dot{U}_1 Y_1}{p_1} + j \frac{\dot{U}_1 \omega C_0}{p_1} \quad (10)$$

电流 \dot{I}_a 流向测量电容 C_a 和电压跟随器A。由于电压跟随器为高阻抗输入,其输入电流可忽略,电流 \dot{I}_a 主要流向电容 C_a 。电容 C_a 将电流信号转换为电压信号,使电压跟随器A的输入电压 \dot{U}_a 为

$$\dot{U}_a = \frac{\dot{I}_a}{j\omega C_a} \quad (11)$$

电压跟随器的作用是调节电压,使输出电压大小满足差分放大器的要求,但不改变相位关系。设电压跟随器 A 的放大系数为 K_A ,则其输出电压 \dot{U}_A 为

$$\dot{U}_A = K_A \dot{U}_a = \frac{K_A \dot{I}_a}{j\omega C_a} \quad (12)$$

将式(10)代入式(12)可得:

$$\dot{U}_A = \frac{K_A \dot{U}_1 Y_1}{j p_1 \omega C_a} + \frac{K_A \dot{U}_1 C_0}{p_1 C_a} \quad (13)$$

霍尔电压传感器采集电机端电压信号,其输出电流 \dot{I}_b 与电机端电压 \dot{U}_1 之间的关系为

$$\dot{I}_b = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{n_1} \quad (14)$$

式中: n_1 是霍尔电压传感器的变比。

由于电压跟随器的高阻抗输入特性,电流 \dot{I}_b 主要流向电阻 R_b ,因此电压跟随器 B 的输入电压 \dot{U}_b 为

$$\dot{U}_b = \dot{I}_b R_b \quad (15)$$

设电压跟随器 B 的放大系数为 K_B ,则其输出电压 \dot{U}_B 为

$$\dot{U}_B = K_B \dot{U}_b = K_B \dot{I}_b R_b \quad (16)$$

将式(14)代入式(16)得:

$$\dot{U}_B = \frac{K_B R_b \dot{U}_1}{n_1} \quad (17)$$

电压跟随器 A 和 B 的输出信号 \dot{U}_A 和 \dot{U}_B 作为差分放大器的输入,经过差分运算后得到差分电压 \dot{U}_c 为

$$\dot{U}_c = K(\dot{U}_A - \dot{U}_B) \quad (18)$$

式中: K 为差分放大器的放大系数。

将式(13)和式(17)代入式(18)可得:

$$\dot{U}_c = K \left(\frac{K_A C_0}{p_1 C_a} - \frac{K_B R_b}{n_1} \right) \dot{U}_1 + K \frac{K_A \dot{U}_1 Y_1}{j p_1 \omega C_a} \quad (19)$$

调整电路参数 p_1 、 n_1 、 C_a 、 R_b 、 K_A 、 K_B ,使之满足:

$$\frac{K_A C_0}{p_1 C_a} - \frac{K_B R_b}{n_1} = 0 \quad (20)$$

则式(19)可简化为

$$\dot{U}_c = K \frac{K_A \dot{U}_1 Y_1}{j p_1 \omega C_a} = K \frac{K_A \dot{U}_1 |Y_1|}{p_1 \omega C_a} e^{-j(\varphi_1 + \frac{\pi}{2})}$$

式中: φ_1 为 Y_1 支路中电压 \dot{U}_1 超前电流 \dot{I}_1 的相位角,即图 1(b)中机械支路的阻抗角。

由式(21)可知,电机端电压 \dot{U}_1 超前差分电压 \dot{U}_c 的相位角 θ_c 为

$$\theta_c = \varphi_1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (22)$$

式(22)揭示了 θ_c 与机械支路阻抗角 φ_1 的关系。通过比较电机端电压 \dot{U}_1 和差分电压 \dot{U}_c 的相位得到 θ_c ,而后根据式(22)可得到阻抗角 φ_1 的值,进而可以判断驱动频率 f 与串联谐振频率 f_s 之间的关系,如表 1 所示。当 $\theta_c = \pi/2$ 时,阻抗角 $\varphi_1 = 0$,则说明图 1(b)中机械支路发生谐振。在串联谐振频率识别过程中,通过改变驱动频率 f ,使 $\theta_c = \pi/2$ 的驱动频率即为串联谐振频率 f_s 。

表 1 相位差、驱动频率和串联谐振频率的关系

Tab. 1 Relationships between phase difference, driving frequency and series resonant frequency

相位差	阻抗角	机械支路	f 与 f_s 的
θ_c	φ_1	阻抗性质	大小关系
$=\pi/2$	$=0$	阻性	$f=f_s$
$>\pi/2$	>0	感性	$f>f_s$
$<\pi/2$	<0	容性	$f<f_s$

3 电路实现及样机测试

本研究以径向驻波型超声波电机为试验对象,验证所提出的串联谐振频率识别方法。该电机为单相电源驱动的超声波电机^[20],样机如图 4 所示。

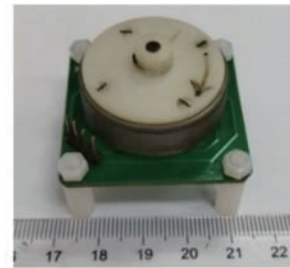


图 4 径向驻波型超声波电机样机

Fig. 4 Prototype of radial standing wave ultrasonic motor

3.1 电路实现

为了应用串联谐振频率识别方法,设计了如图 5 所示的电路实现方案。该电路主要由驱动电路、阻抗匹配电路和数字控制电路组成。

驱动电路采用推挽式逆变驱动电路,将直流

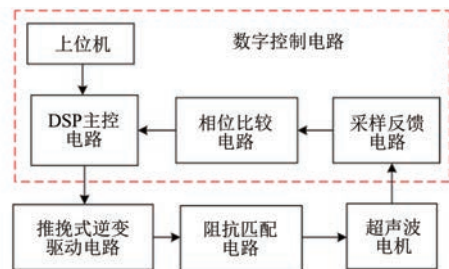


图5 串联谐振频率识别方法的电路实现方案

Fig. 5 Circuit realization of series resonant frequency identification method

电压转换为交变的方波电压。阻抗匹配电路实现滤波功能,使施加在电机的端电压为正弦信号。阻抗匹配电路采用文献[21]中的串联电感电容匹配方式,其输出电压谐波含量低于5%,保证了施加在电机端的电压波形。数字控制电路由数字信号处理器(Digital Signal Processor, DSP)主控电路、采样反馈电路及相位比较电路组成。DSP主控电路产生逆变电路开关管的栅极信号,并能根据需要改变驱动频率。采样反馈电路反馈电机端电压 \dot{U}_1 和端电流 \dot{I}_s 并通过差分运算给出差分电压 \dot{U}_c ,实现图3所对应的功能。相位比较电路先将电机端电压 \dot{U}_1 和差分电压 \dot{U}_c 这两个正弦电压信号分别转换成单极性方波信号,再输入给相位比较器,进而给出与相位差 θ_c 相对应的矩形波信号 u_θ 。该矩形波信号输入给DSP主控电路,由DSP将矩形波信号转换成对应的角度信号,其转换关系为

$$\frac{t_{on}}{T} = \frac{\theta_c}{2\pi} \quad (23)$$

式中: t_{on} 为矩形波信号 u_θ 在一个周期内维持高电平的持续时间; T 为矩形波信号 u_θ 的周期。

DSP主控电路通过仿真器连接到上位机,可将驱动频率 f 与对应的 θ_c 的结果传送到上位机,方便读取结果。

设计并制作完成的串联谐振频率识别方法的电路实物及各部件连接关系如图6所示。采样反馈电路中 p_1 、 n_1 、 C_a 、 R_b 、 K_A 、 K_B 的取值如表2所示。样机等值电路中的夹持电容 C_0 可用阻抗分析仪测量及拟合得到,其值为519.38 pF。

3.2 样机测试

搭建测试平台,用所提出的方法对样机的串联谐振频率进行识别。测试平台如图7所示,各

部件按照图6所示的连接关系连接成整体。此外,电机端电压信号和差分电压信号分别连接到示波器的两个通道,用以观察两个电压的波形及相位关系。

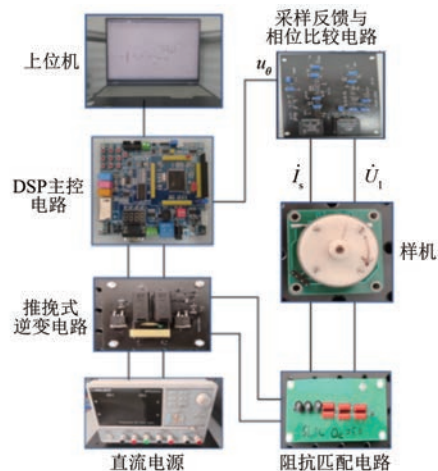


图6 电路实物图

Fig. 6 Diagram of physical circuit

表2 采样反馈电路中各参数的取值

Tab. 2 Parameters of the sampling and feedback circuit

参数名称	参数值
p_1	40
n_1	10
C_a / nF	1
R_b / Ω	100
K_A	10
K_B	0.013

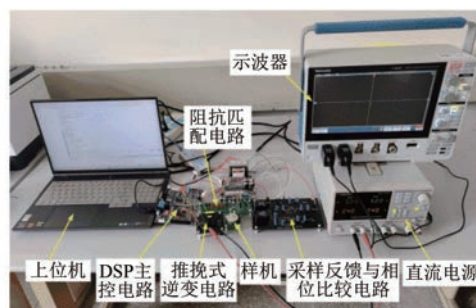


图7 测试平台

Fig. 7 Test platform

样机的串联谐振频率在74 kHz至76 kHz之间,因此,通过DSP主控电路设置驱动频率 f 从74 kHz逐步增大到76 kHz,对样机进行扫频,扫频的步长设置为0.02 kHz,施加在电机端的正弦交流电压幅值为20 V。测试得到的驱动频率 f 与相位差 θ_c 的关系如图8所示。随着驱动频

率逐步增大, 相位差也逐渐增加。根据表 1, 当 $\theta_c = 90^\circ$ 时, 驱动频率 f 与串联谐振频率 f_s 相等。由测试结果可知, 样机串联谐振频率为 74.88 kHz。当驱动频率为串联谐振频率时, 示波器采集到的电机端电压 \dot{U}_1 和差分电压 \dot{U}_c 的波形如图 9 所示, 端电压超前差分电压约 90° 。

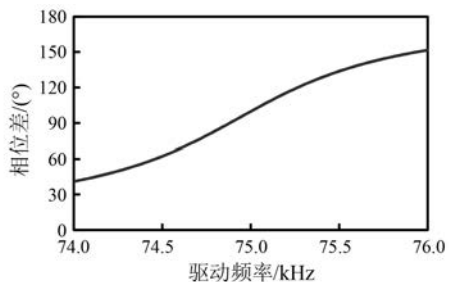


图 8 驱动频率 f 与相位差 θ_c 的关系

Fig. 8 Relationship between driving frequency f and phase difference θ_c

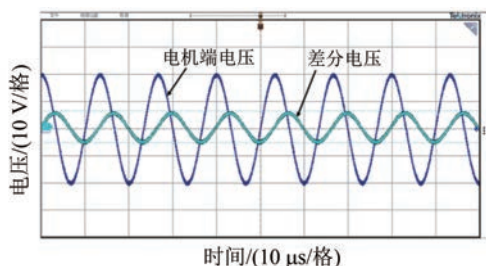


图 9 串联谐振频率点电机端电压和差分电压波形

Fig. 9 Waveforms of driving voltage and differential voltage at series resonant frequency

4 试验验证

为了验证所提出方法的准确性, 将识别到的串联谐振频率与试验测量得到的串联谐振频率进行比较。由图 2 所示的导纳圆可知, 当电机的电导最大时, 所对应的频率即为串联谐振频率。因此, 可以采用阻抗分析仪测量样机的导纳频率特性, 如图 10 所示。样机通过适配端连接到阻抗分析仪上, 设置阻抗分析仪的扫频范围为 74 kHz 至 76 kHz, 其输出电压有效值为 1 V。扫频测量结果如图 11 所示。

由图 11 可知, 样机的电导最大值为 1.39 ms, 对应的频率为 74.96 kHz, 此频率即为样机的串联谐振频率。

将应用所提出的方法识别到的串联谐振频率与阻抗分析仪测量得到的串联谐振频率一并列于

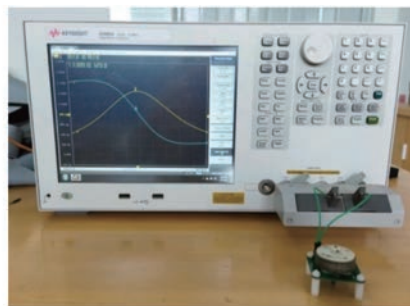


图 10 样机导纳频率特性试验测试

Fig. 10 Measurement of admittance frequency characteristics of prototype motor

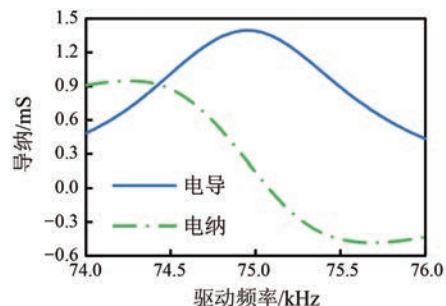


图 11 导纳频率特性测量结果

Fig. 11 Measurement results of admittance frequency characteristics

表 3 中, 由对比结果可知, 所提出的方法识别结果与试验测量结果接近, 验证了所提出的方法是行之有效的。然而, 二者仍存在一定的差异, 其原因在于所提出的识别方法在应用时, 施加在电机的端电压 (20 V 峰值) 远高于阻抗分析仪的输出电压 (1 V 有效值)。由于施加电压不同, 定子压电振子的阻抗特性也呈现一定的差异性, 导致二者的结果有差异。此外, 所制作的电路中, 电阻、电容等元件的实际参数与标称参数有一定偏差, 也会给识别结果带来一定误差。

表 3 识别结果和测试结果对比

Tab. 3 Comparison of identification and measurement results

数据来源	串联谐振频率/kHz
所提出的方法识别结果	74.88
阻抗分析仪测量结果	74.96

5 结语

本文基于超声波电机的 BVD 等效电路模型, 提出了电机串联谐振频率识别方法, 利用电机端电压和端电流作为反馈信号, 经过处理得

到差分电压信号,通过判断电机端电压和差分电压之间的相位差,实现电机串联谐振频率的识别。对所提出的方法进行了理论推导,并设计了对应的电路,制作了电路实物,对样机的串联谐振频率进行了识别,并用阻抗分析仪测试了样机的串联谐振频率。结果表明,用所提出的串联谐振频率识别方法得到的电机串联谐振频率为 74.88 kHz,而阻抗分析仪测量得到的串联谐振频率为 74.96 kHz,二者基本吻合,证明了所提出的方法是准确可行的。

本文对超声波电机的串联谐振频率进行了识别,下一步可结合控制策略对超声波电机的闭环控制进行研究,实现对串联谐振频率地实时跟踪及电机地高效运行。另外,若超声波电机驱动电压中含有较高的谐波成分造成波形畸变,有可能影响识别结果的准确性,后续可对此进行进一步研究,完善识别方法。

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A Series Resonant Frequency Identification Method for Ultrasonic Motors Based on Equivalent Circuit Model

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Key words: ultrasonic motor; series resonant frequency; equivalent circuit; frequency identification

Ultrasonic motors utilize the inverse piezoelectric effect of piezoelectric ceramics to convert electrical energy into high frequency vibration of the stator, and then transfer the vibration of the stator into the movement of the rotor through contact and friction between the stator and rotor.

The characteristic frequencies of ultrasonic motors, such as resonant frequency, series resonant frequency, and maximum admittance frequency, may drift during the operation of the motor due to the factors such as load and temperature rise. If the driving frequency does not follow the characteristic frequency variation, it will cause the motor to operate in a detuned state, resulting in a decrease in speed and efficiency. Therefore, it is necessary to identify and track the characteristic frequencies of ultrasonic motors. At present, most researches on frequency identification of ultrasonic motors are aimed at identifying the resonant frequency since ultrasonic motors are typically operated near the resonant frequency. The speed fluctuations of the motor can be reduced when the motor is operated at the resonant frequency. However, as a type of piezoelectric transducer, the stator of the ultrasonic motor achieves maximum vibration effect when operating at the series resonant frequency, thereby enabling the motor to achieve greater output torque and speed. Therefore, identifying and tracking the series resonant frequency is beneficial for improving motor performance. The existing methods for identifying resonant frequency are not suitable for identifying series resonant

frequency. There are few reports on the identification method of series resonance frequency.

The focus of this paper is to propose a series resonant frequency identification method for ultrasonic motors based on the Butterworth-Van Dyke (BVD) equivalent circuit model of the motor. The current of the motor is sampled by a Hall current sensor and converted into a voltage signal through a capacitor. After being adjusted by a voltage follower, it is transmitted to a differential amplifier. Meanwhile, the driving voltage of the motor is sampled by a Hall voltage sensor. The sampled voltage signal is given as a current signal, which is then converted into a voltage signal through a resistor and further adjusted by a voltage follower. The adjusted voltage is also transmitted to the differential amplifier. The differential amplifier compares the two voltages and outputs a differential voltage. By determining the phase difference between the driving voltage and the differential voltage, the impedance angle of the mechanical branch in the BVD equivalent circuit can then be obtained. The driving frequency which makes the impedance angle of the mechanical branch zero is identified as the series resonant frequency.

A circuit implementation scheme is designed based on the proposed method, and a physical circuit is manufactured. The series resonant frequency of a prototype motor is then identified with the proposed method. Moreover, the series resonant frequency of the motor is also measured with impedance analyzer. The result shows that

the series resonant frequency identified with the proposed method is in good agreement with the measured one, which verifies the accuracy of the

proposed series resonant frequency identification method for ultrasonic motors.