

ALVIER MECHATRONICS

AN ENGINEERING COMPANY

System model generation of traction machines using JMAG

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SCANNING ■■■

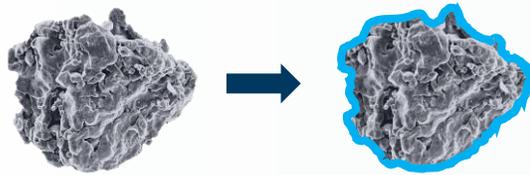
Höganäs AB and Alvier Mechatronics



Höganäs AB

EMM Division → From powder to system

Somaloy® raw material
(1P, 3P, 5P, 7P)
Pure iron powder with insulating coating



SMC component



Drive systems



EMM powder manufacturing (Höganäs)

Component production (customer)

OEM, TierX

Raw material

Atomizing

Milling/
Annealing

Coating

Lubricant
& Mixing

Compaction

Heat
treatment

Final part
quality

System



Soft Magnetic Composites

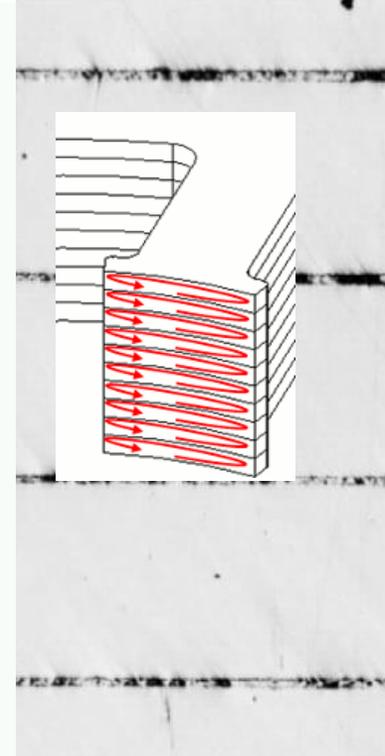
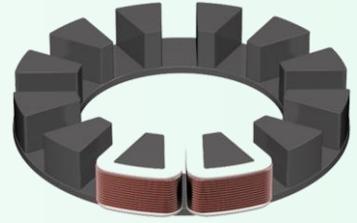
SMC vs laminated electrical steels.

Benefits of SMC

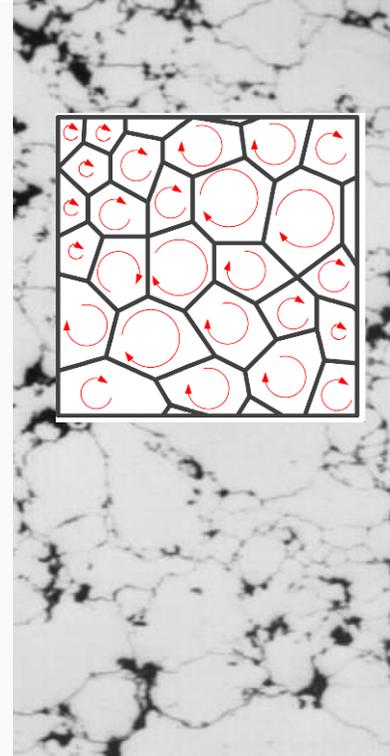
- 3D shaping possibility with minimized scrap in production
- 3D flux capability as an enabler for electromagnetic des
- High frequency losses are lower

Challenges

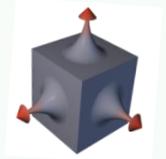
- SMC technology is less mature
- Low frequency losses higher
- Lower mechanical strength



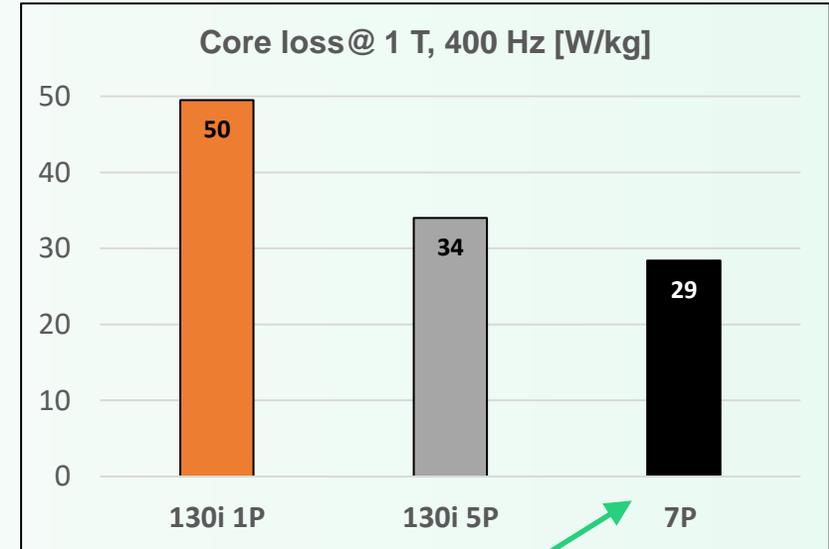
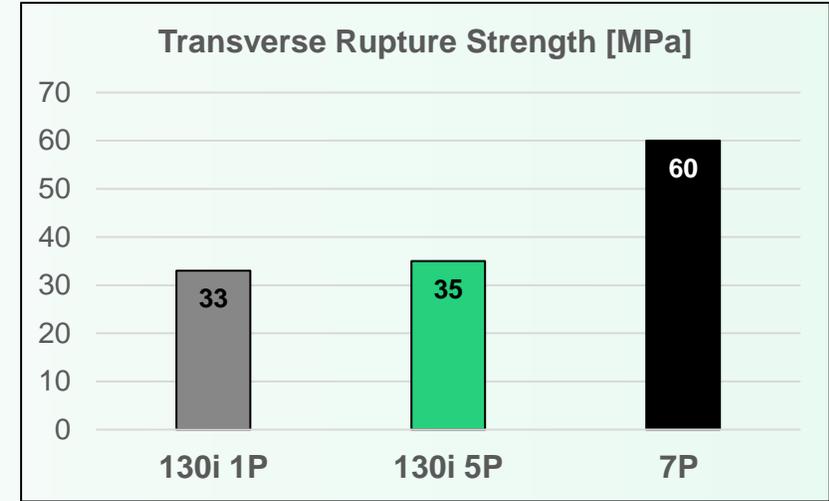
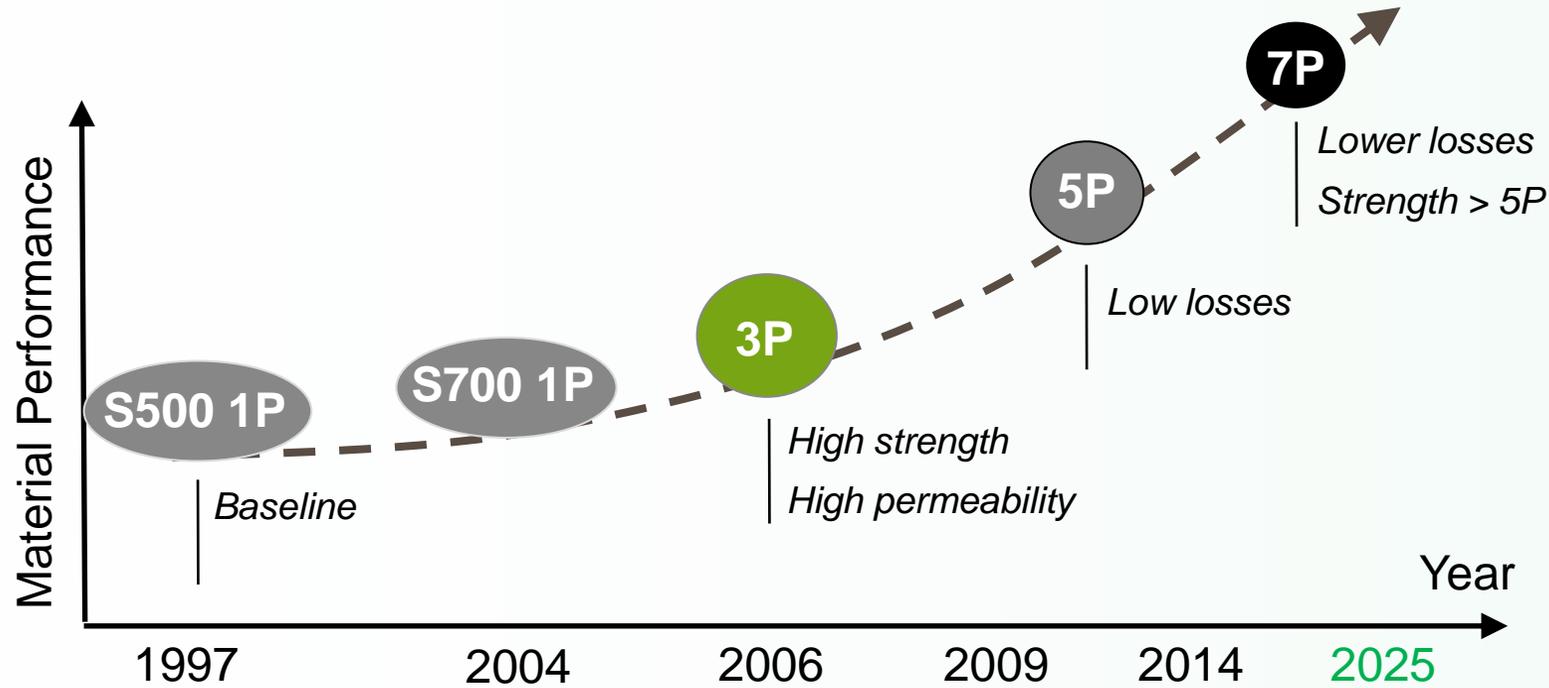
Laminated
sheet metal



Somaloy[®]



Evolution of Somaloy



Generally competitive with 0,35mm laminations.
In some designs even thinner.

Alvier AFM R&D – OD100

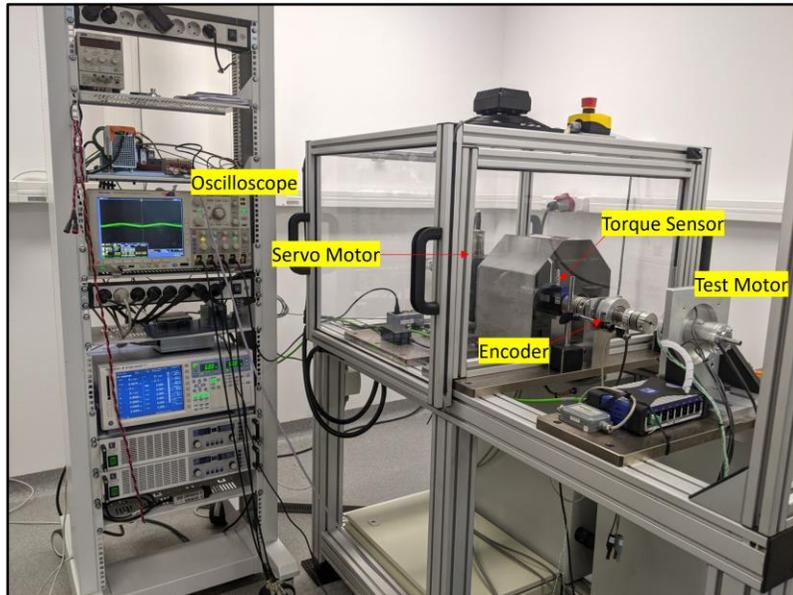
Development status: In-house detailed validation.



Single SMC-piece stator: 0.53 kg



Single SMC-piece rotor disc: 0.20 kg



Detailed application measurements

- ✓ Shaft torque & speed measurement
- ✓ 3-phase motor input electrical power
- ✓ Thermal measurements in selected nodes
- ✓ Calibration of test-bench parasitic drag losses
- ✓ Evaluation of optimal control strategy

OD100 Specifications

| Parameters | Value |
|------------------------|--|
| Motor type | Single Sided Axial Flux Permanent Magnet Motor |
| Number of phase | 3 |
| Number of poles | 10 |
| Number of slots | 12 |
| Number of turns | 62 |
| Winding | Concentrated + Delta |
| Parallel circuit | 1 |
| Phase resistance | 0.321 Ω (@ 20 degC) |
| Outer / Inner diameter | 110 mm / 50 mm (+ coil extension) |
| Air gap | 1 mm |
| Magnet span | 130 elec. degree |
| Magnet thickness | 3.05 mm |
| Magnet segment | 4 (radial segmentation) |

Alvier traction machine R&D

Development status:

In-house build and verification.

Target specifications

- Voltage: 400 V_{DC}
- Peak Power: 150 kW
- Peak Torque: 440 Nm
- Weight: 25 kg
- Max Speed: 9000 rpm
- Rotor OD: 280 mm
- Housing OD: 330 mm
- Axial Length: 80 mm
- Peak Phase Current: 500 A_{RMS}
- Oil Coolant Flow: 12 l/min

➤ Total weight of SMC stator parts 4,8 kg

» Double Rotor,
Single Stator
Axial Flux Machine

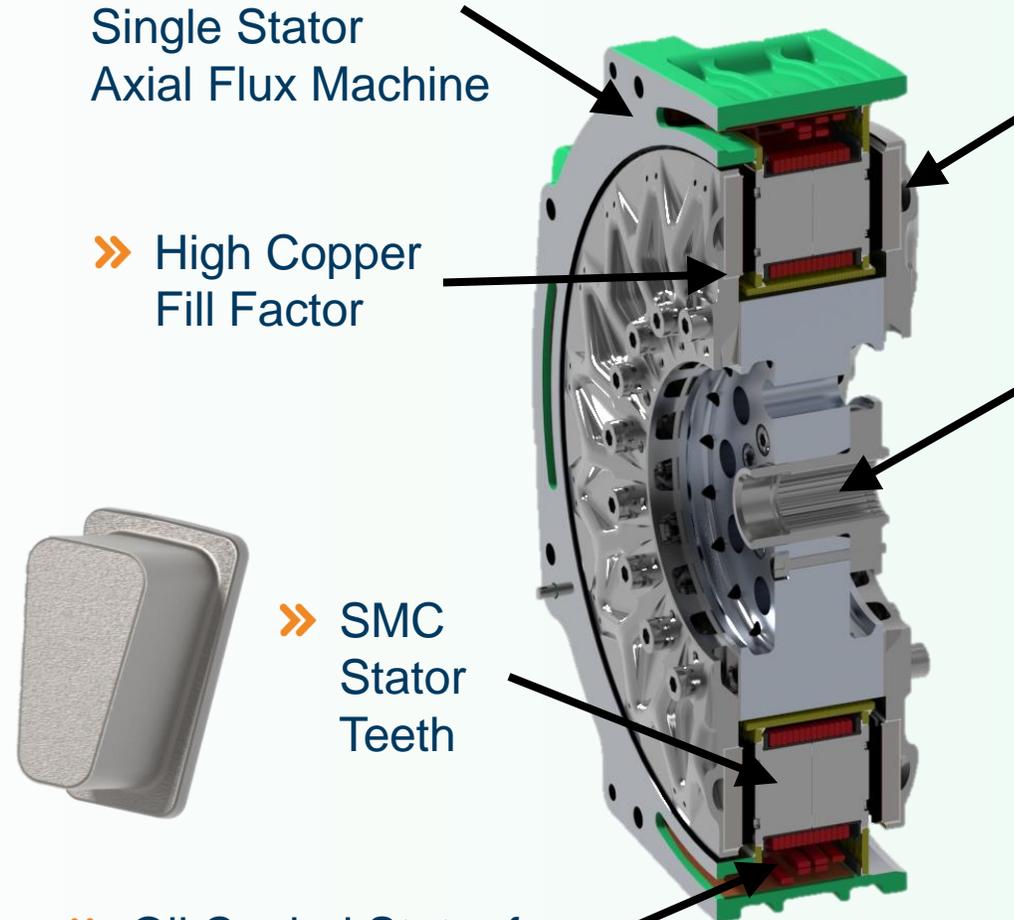
» High Copper
Fill Factor

» SMC
Stator
Teeth

» Oil Cooled Stator for
High Continuous Power

» Oil Cooled Rotor
Discs for High
Continuous Power

» Transmission
Spline Interface

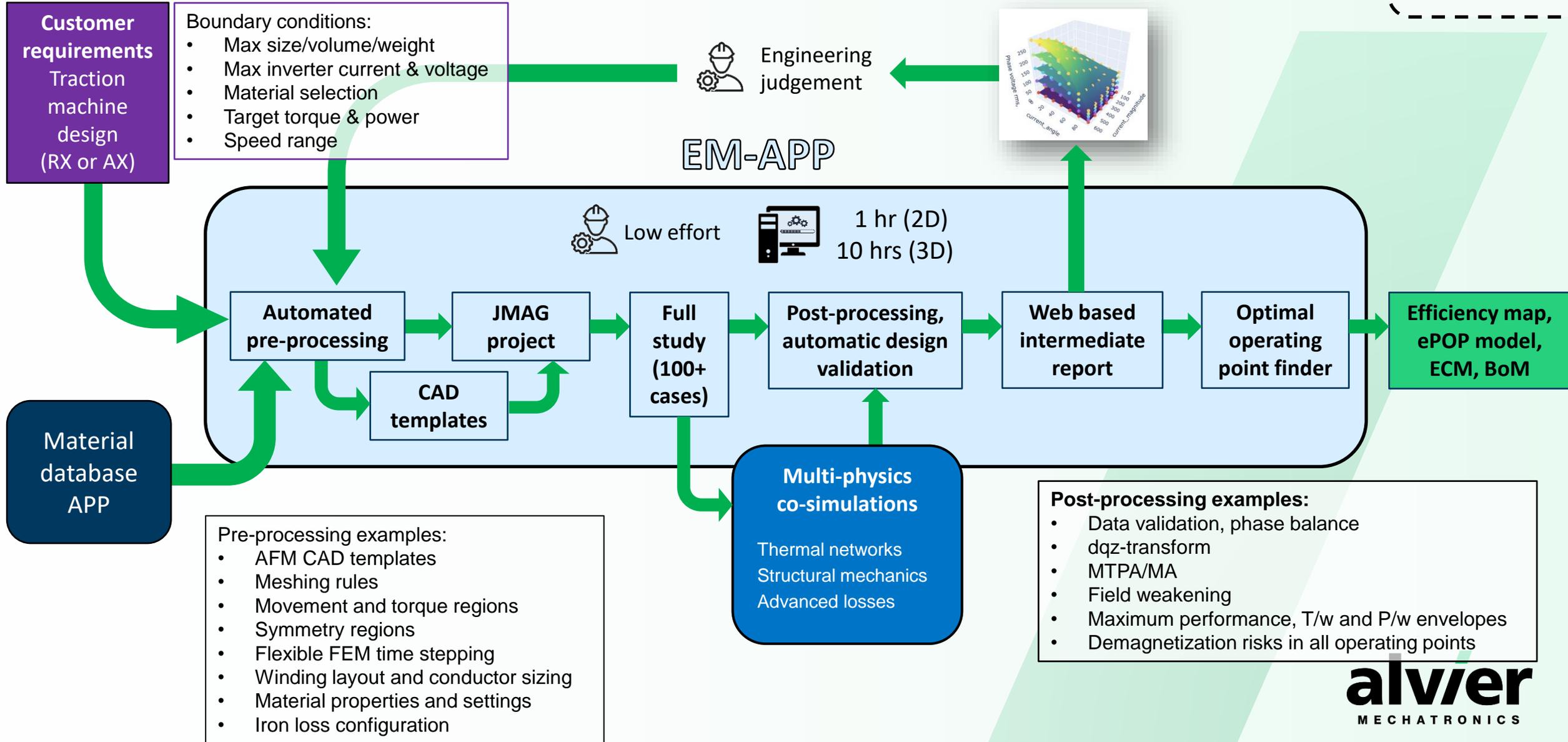


Alvier's FEA-capabilities



JMAG EM-FEA automation

Operator time
Computer simulation time



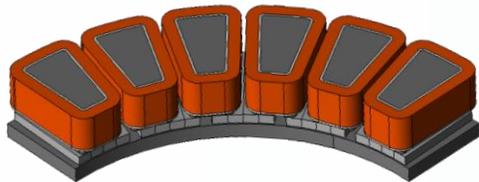
Full FEM of 3D-models!?

Obsoletely view on advanced FEA:

"3D FEM simulations will take several hours per case, running hundreds of cases in a study is unthinkable!"

Example cases using JMAG

(full transient with eddy currents):

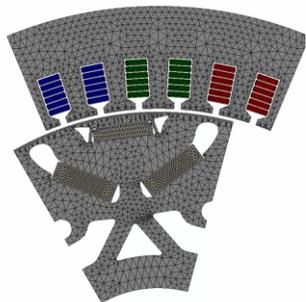


3D axial flux machine:

10 minutes per case @ 36 time steps

→ A few hundred cases in 10 hours = "overnight batch"

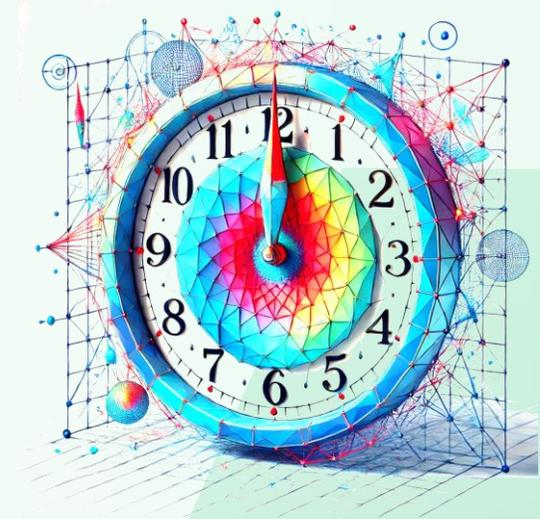
Assuming running 4 parallel cases using in total 16 CPU cores.



2D traction machine:

12 seconds per case @ 200 time steps

→ One thousand cases in 1 hour = "lunch break batch"



Highly parametrized model

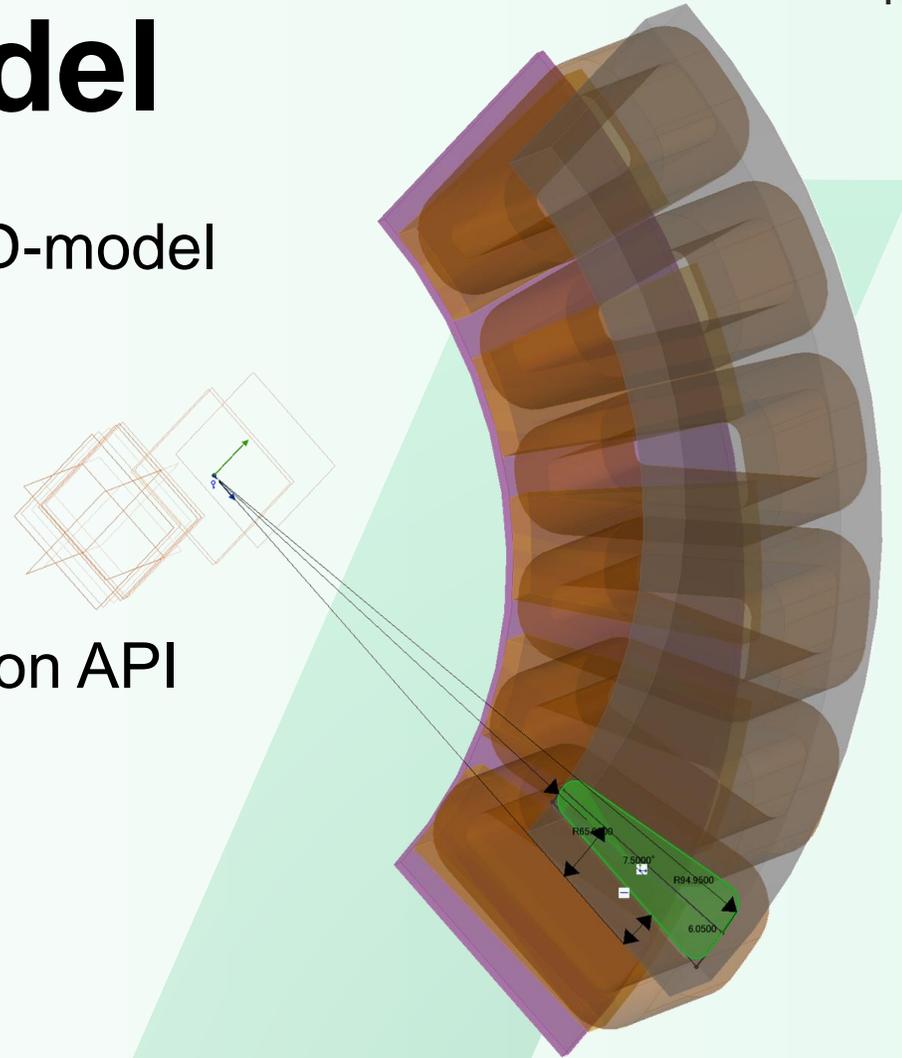
Alvier's FEA pre-processor is making sure the 2D/3D-model is parametrized using JMAG's equation system.

This can be achieved either through:

- Use of JMAG's analysis templates
- Automated re-configuration through JMAG's Python API

Examples on parametrization:

- Geometry, winding
- Mesh rules
- Time stepping
- Output data format



3D FEA procedures

Example with a DRAX 3D model (Double-Rotor, Axial-fluX)



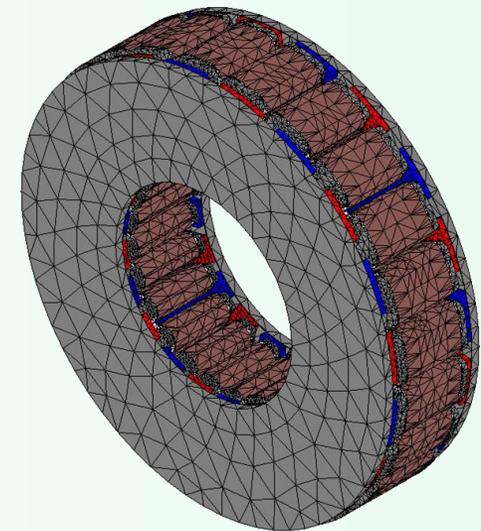
Full model of machine
(Illustration from YASA Limited)

→
EM-model



Make a FEA model with only
magnetically active parts

→
Meshing

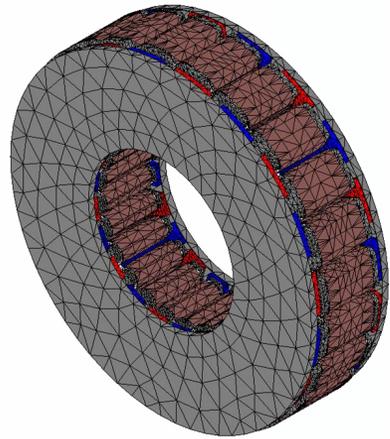


Apply a mesh = divide it into many
sparsely connected polygons
E.g. ca **2 million** polygons for a DRAX

3D FEA model refinement

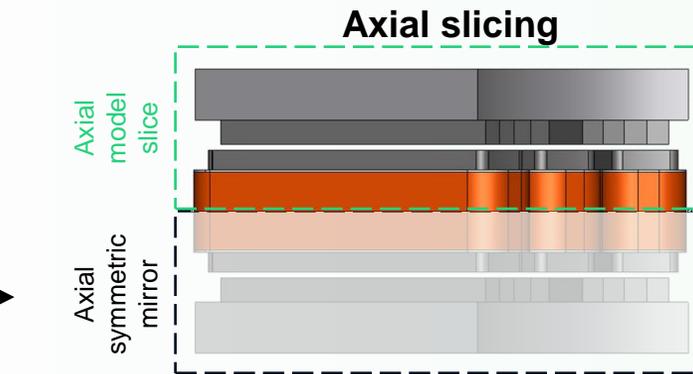
3D model reduction through symmetries

Full 3D model



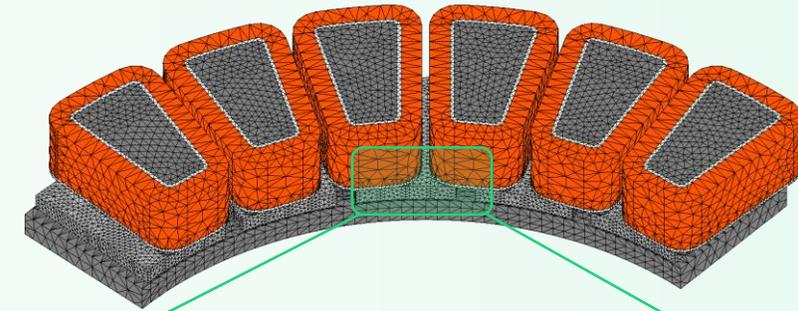
Slicing

Symmetry slicing

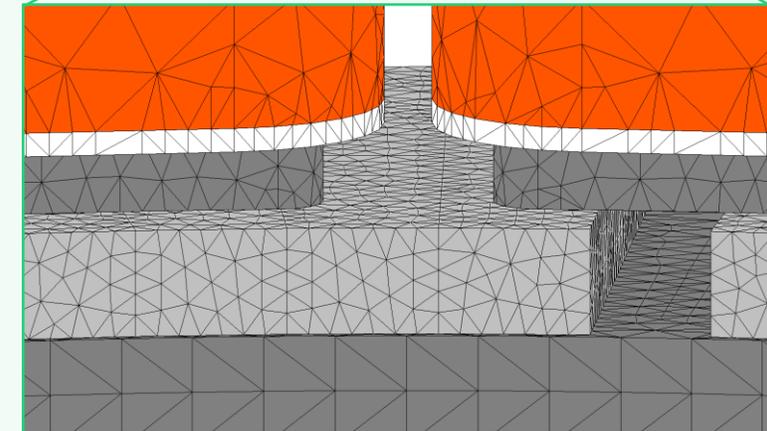


Model
reduction &
meshing

Reduced symmetric model

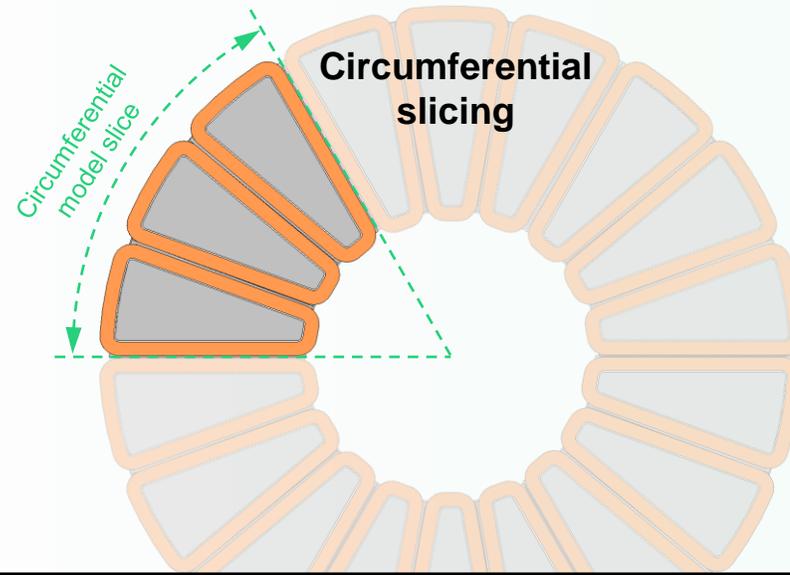


Mesh elements



Full 3D FEA model.

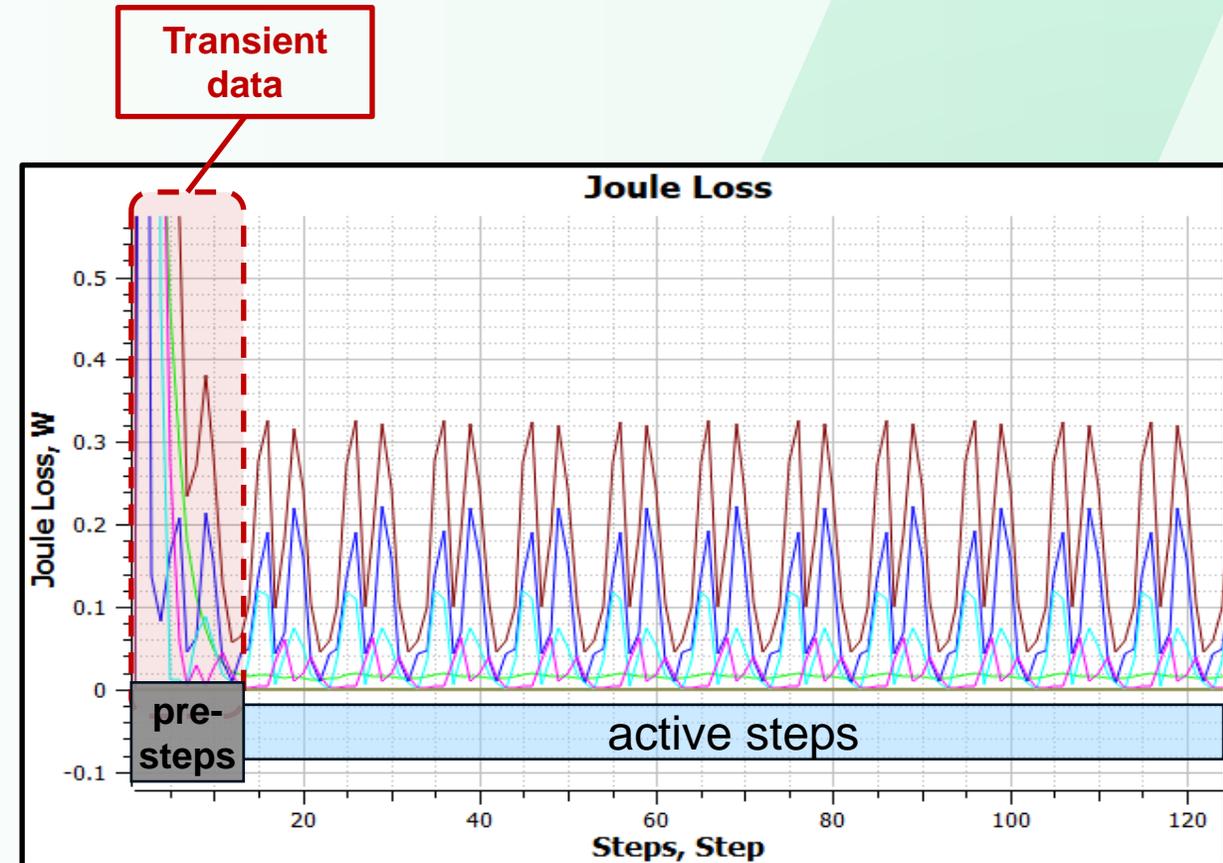
Several hours CPU time
needed per operating point.



Case setup: Time stepping

Time stepping rules

- Use equidistant time stepping.
 - Compensation for initial transient steps.
 - Typ. 1-20 initial steps to discard (configurable).
 - Same number of **active steps** regardless of speed.
 - Length of simulation is determined in electrical degrees.
 - E.g. 360° el means one electrical period.
 - Time resolution is configured in **number of steps per electrical period**.
 - E.g. 100 steps/period means medium-high resolution.
 - This input automatically updates relevant mesh rules.
 - Initial angle of rotor is automatically calculated to compensate for settings above.
- First active step is **always aligned with d-axis**.



Operating points

Pre-processing sets up the operation points defined as **speed, current magnitude, current angle**.

A typical configuration could be;

Speed range:

4-6 points from 1 krpm – 1.2*max speed

Current magnitude range:

5-8 points.

$(0) + [0.05 - 115\%] * i_{max}$

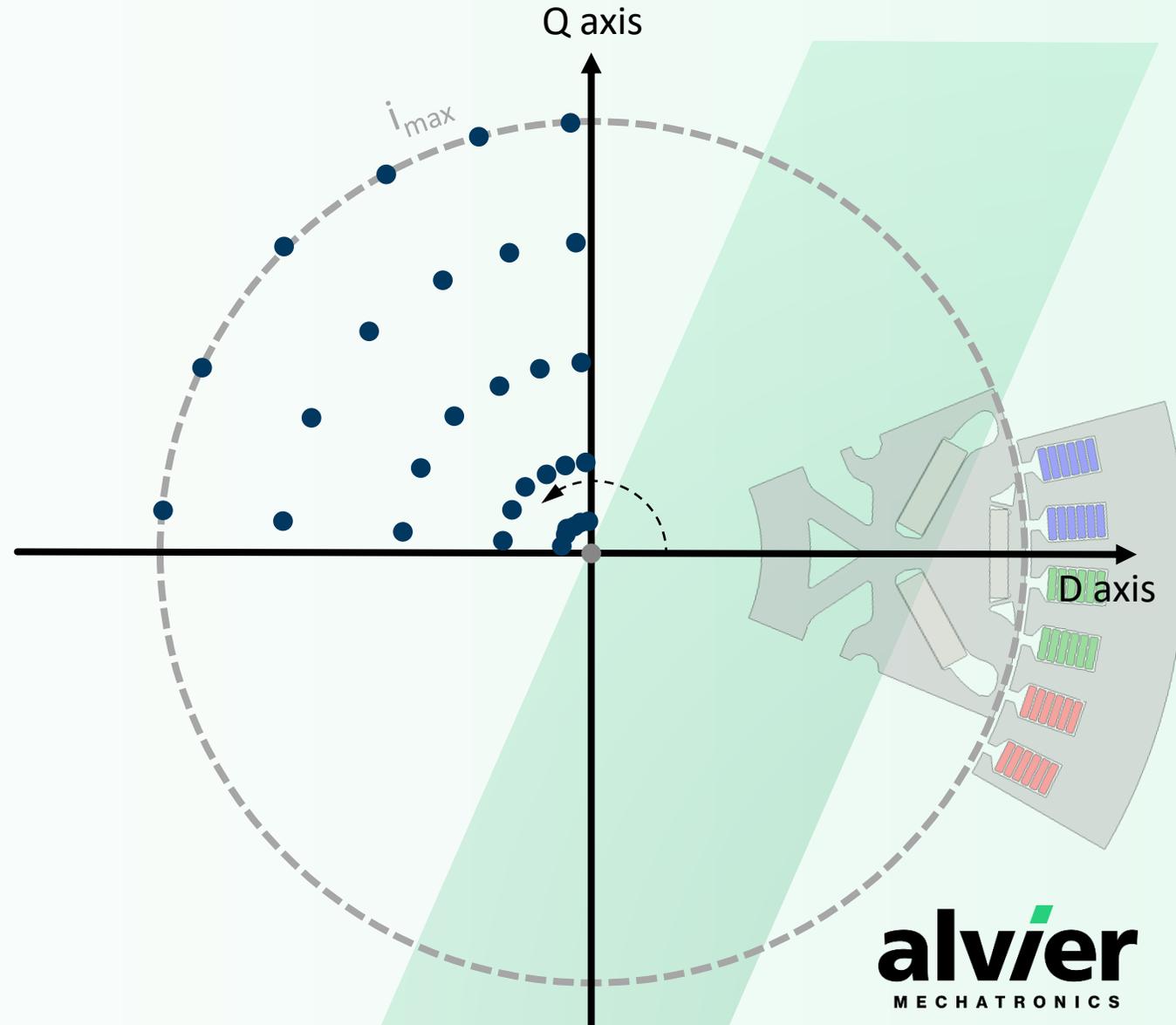
Current angle:

5-9 points.

91 – 179 degree ahead of d-axis.

Example of small scan of entire operating space:

4 speeds * 5 currents * 5 angles = 100 operating points.



Demo

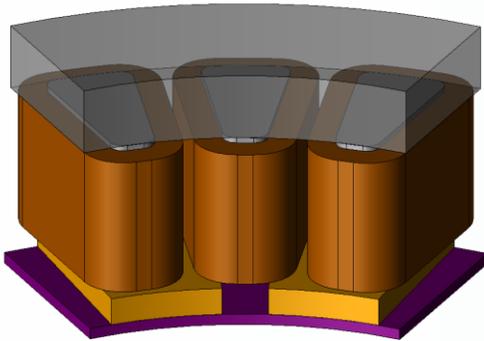


Example: AFM case setup

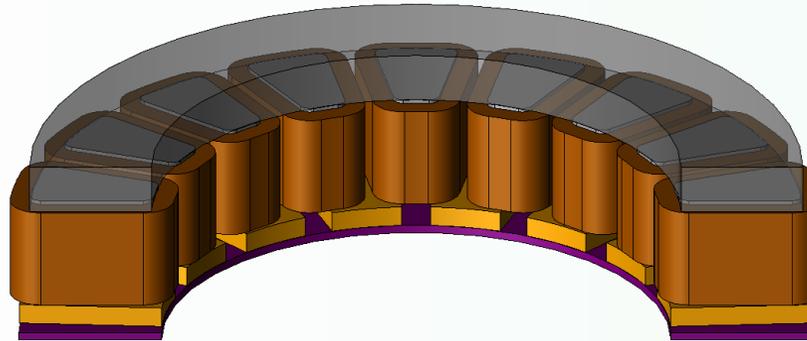
| Case | Label | Geometry | Groups | SLOTS | POLES | SPEED_RPM | i_rms | i_beta | steps_active_per_period | steps_pre | end_position_deg_e | AFM_ID | AFM_OD | STATOR_COIL_WIDTH | STATOR_COIL_HEIGHT |
|----------------------------|--------------|---|--------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | 1;1000;50;90 |  | | 24 | 16 | 1000 | 50 | 90 | 54 | 4 | 360 | 120 | 200 | 5 | 25 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | 2;1000;50;90 |  | | 24 | 20 | 1000 | 50 | 90 | 54 | 4 | 360 | 120 | 200 | 5 | 25 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | 3;1000;50;90 |  | | 18 | 16 | 1000 | 50 | 90 | 54 | 4 | 360 | 120 | 200 | 5 | 25 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | 4;1000;50;90 |  | | 24 | 22 | 1000 | 50 | 90 | 54 | 4 | 360 | 120 | 200 | 5 | 25 |

Example of parameter view. A limited set of parameters are shown in this demo picture.

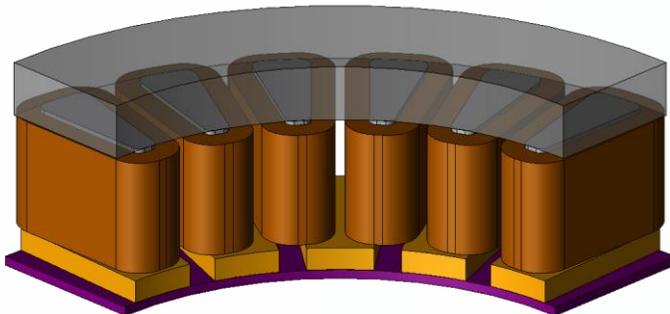
Case 1: 24s16p



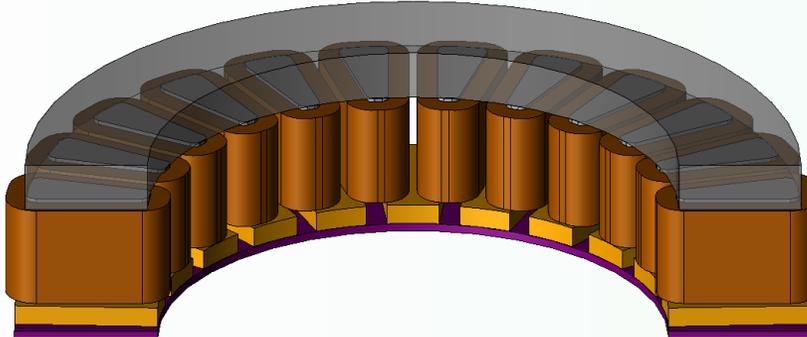
Case 3: 18s16p



Case 2: 24s20p



Case 4: 24s22p



Both geometry and operating point is fully configured in JMAG Analysis Parameter View.

The Geometry is updated within seconds via JMAG Geometry Editor.

Settings for time stepping, mesh density, materials, magnetization, symmetry boundaries, initial angle, winding layout are automatically updated.

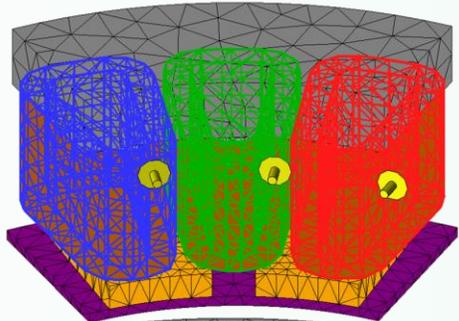
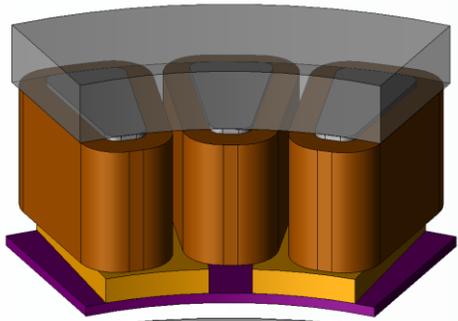
Supported AFM layouts

Tooth-coil stator winding, PMSM rotor:

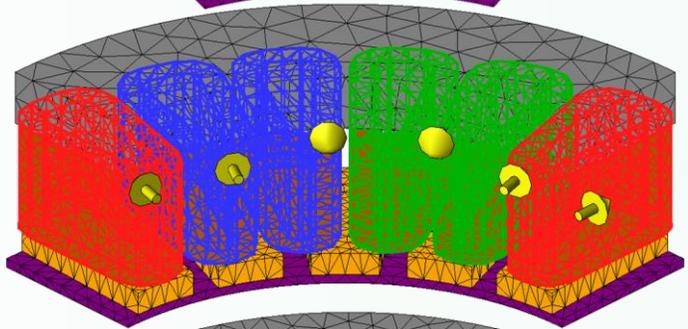
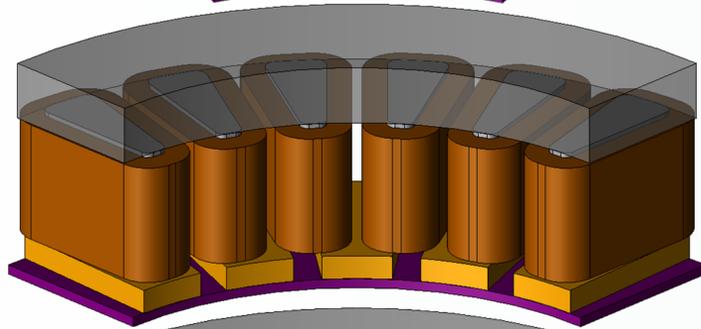
- Dual-stator, single-rotor
- Dual-rotor, single-stator
- Single-stator, single-rotor

FEM time

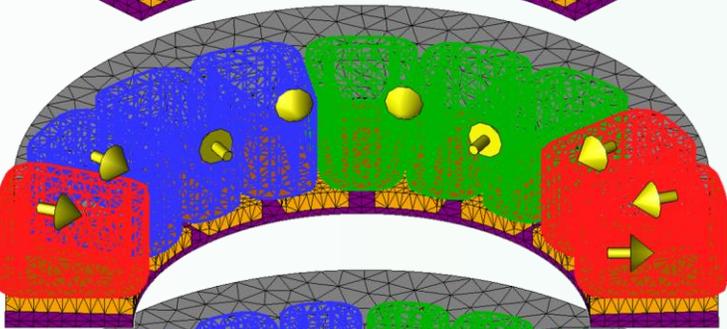
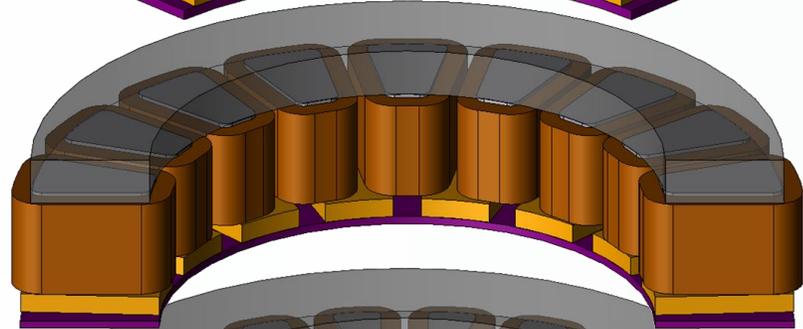
Case 1:
24s16p



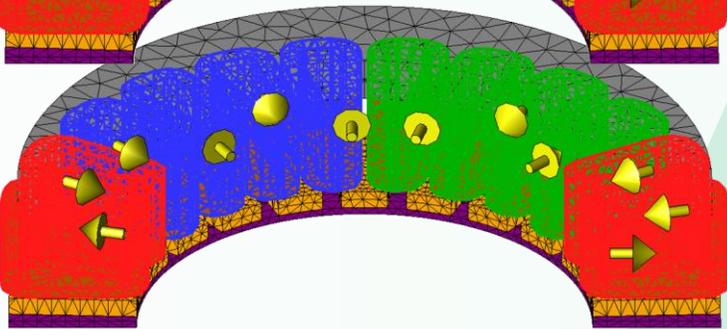
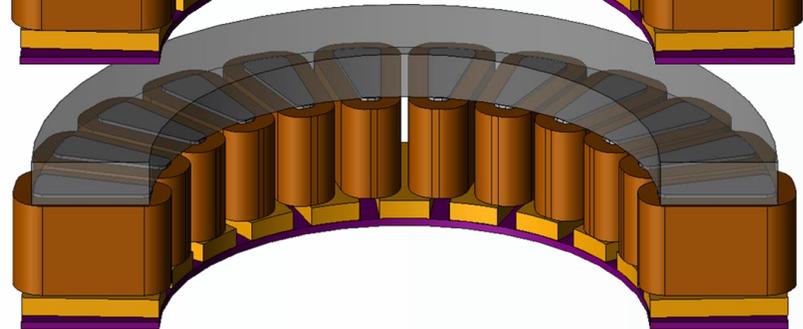
Case 2:
24s20p



Case 3:
18s16p



Case 4:
24s22p



Study settings:
59 time steps per case, full transient 3D,
magnet eddy currents enabled.

| Case | Layout | Mesh elements | FEM-time (mm:ss) |
|------|--------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 | 24s16p | 65 k | 02:07 |
| 2 | 24s20p | 57 k | 01:28 |
| 3 | 18s16p | 66 k | 04:20 |
| 4 | 24s22p | 70 k | 03:30 |

Executed on an Intel i9-13900 using JMAG v23.2 and 4 CPU-cores per case.

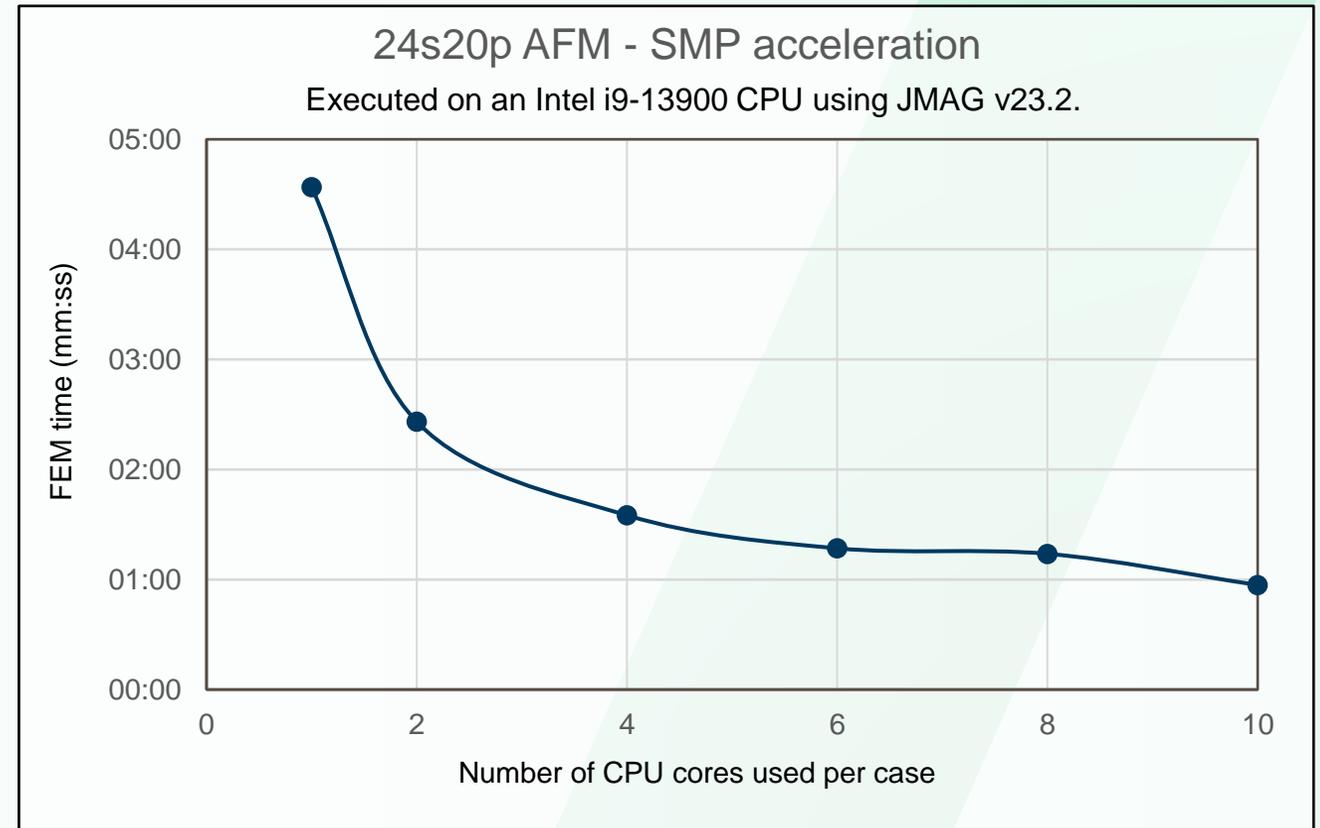
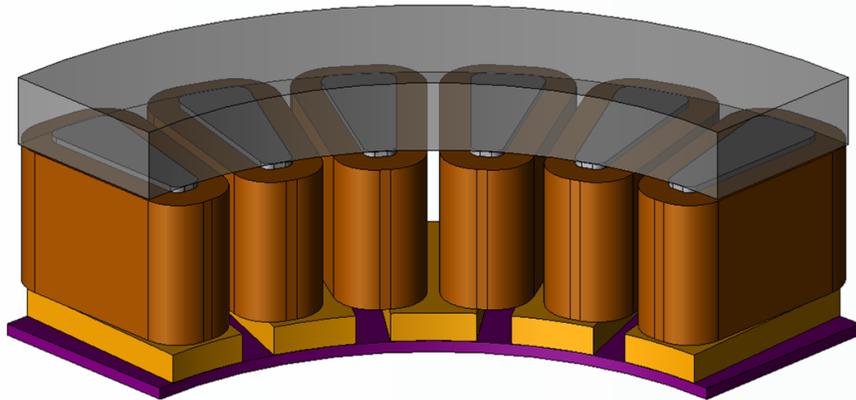
FEM SMP acceleration

Using the parallel computing module (SMP) in JMAG, FEM time can be further reduced when simulating 3D cases.

Example case 2: 24s20p AFM

Study settings:

59 time steps per case, full transient 3D,
magnet eddy currents enabled.

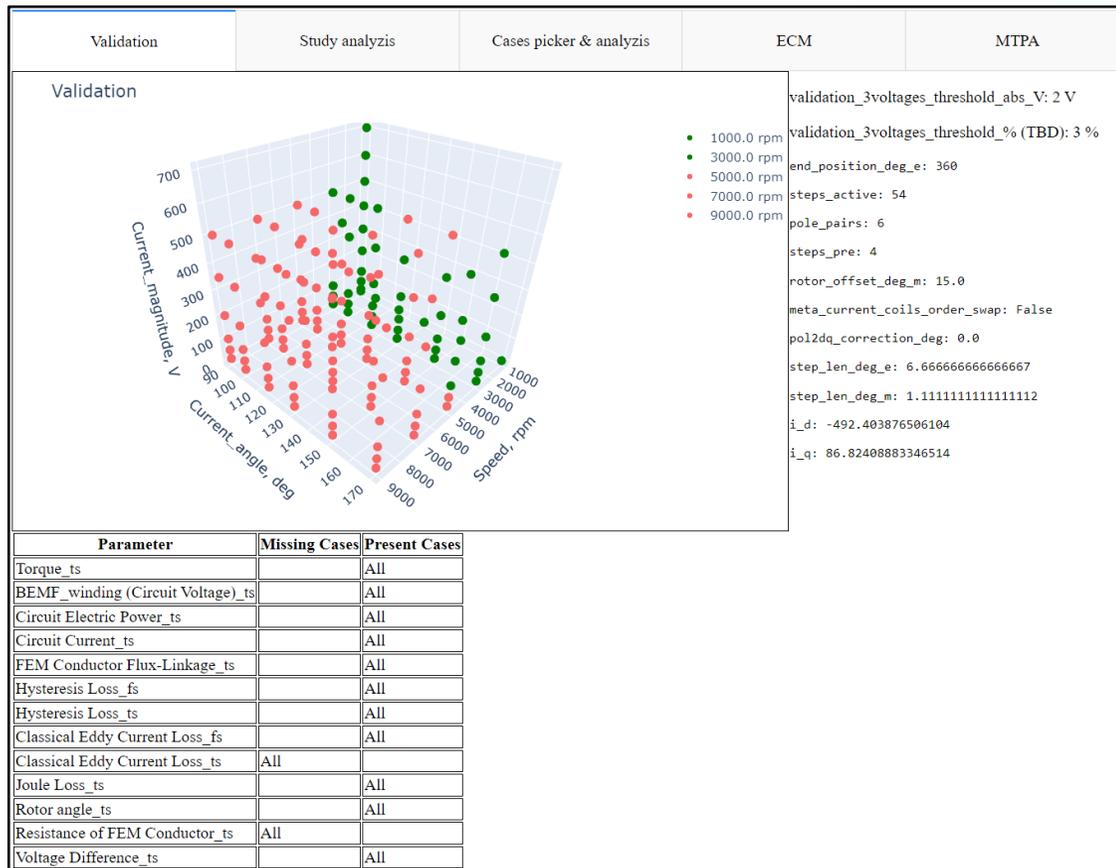


Post-processing of full operating area

Using JMAG analysis parameter view to generate cases to cover the entire operational area in speed, current magnitude, current angle.

→ 100 - 400 cases needed

Alvier's post-processing tool will handle the raw data from JMAG directly!



Post-processing step 1:

Import of raw data, parsing and 3D overview.

Automatic sanity-checks of:

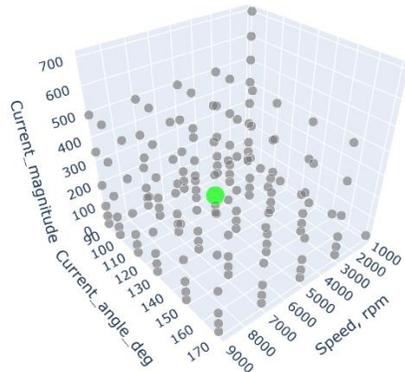
- ✓ Phase balance of multiphase signals
- ✓ dqz-transform of multiphase signals
- ✓ Time- & rotational alignment of d-axis

Post-processing, step 2

Post-processing step 2: Interactive 2D-plots of time & frequency series.

A

Pick one or several operating point in interactive 3D-map.



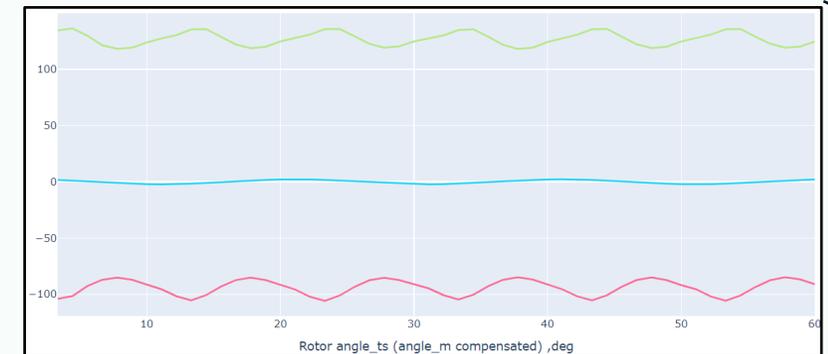
B

Choose any signal to review, e.g. phase voltage.



C

View $\alpha\beta$ - & dqz-transform in the time-domain.



D

Review all pre-computed signal norms

| case # | speed_rpm | current_magnitude | current_angle_deg | column_name | min | peak | avg | rms | pk2pk | ripple | crest |
|--------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 61 | 5000.000000 | 100.000000 | 115.000000 | VP1 | -157.155754 | 157.361105 | 4.517439 | 111.639387 | 314.516859 | 69.622825 | 1.409548 |
| 61 | 5000.000000 | 100.000000 | 115.000000 | i_beta | -172.062103 | 171.845261 | -4.236020 | 112.343400 | 343.907365 | -81.186431 | 1.529643 |
| 61 | 5000.000000 | 100.000000 | 115.000000 | _d_pk | -105.906098 | -84.914926 | -93.991288 | 94.238336 | 20.991172 | -0.223331 | -0.901066 |
| 61 | 5000.000000 | 100.000000 | 115.000000 | i_alpha | -154.948648 | 155.142594 | 4.601068 | 111.549646 | 310.091242 | 67.395492 | 1.390794 |
| 61 | 5000.000000 | 100.000000 | 115.000000 | _z_avg | -2.258847 | 2.218512 | -0.083629 | 1.508755 | 4.477358 | -53.538270 | 1.470426 |
| 61 | 5000.000000 | 100.000000 | 115.000000 | VP2 | -156.816992 | 155.650590 | -6.052664 | 110.043468 | 312.467582 | -51.624800 | 1.414446 |
| 61 | 5000.000000 | 100.000000 | 115.000000 | _q_pk | 118.230698 | 136.421806 | 127.071722 | 127.214382 | 18.191108 | 0.143156 | 1.072377 |
| 61 | 5000.000000 | 100.000000 | 115.000000 | VP3 | -157.281957 | 157.631844 | 1.284338 | 114.151022 | 314.913801 | 245.195424 | 1.380906 |

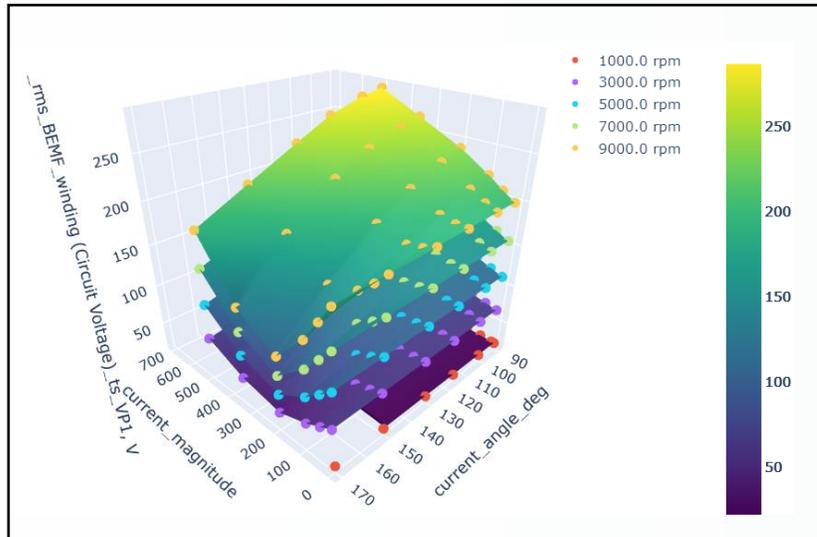
Post-processing, step 3

Post-processing step 3: Interactive 3D-maps of response values.

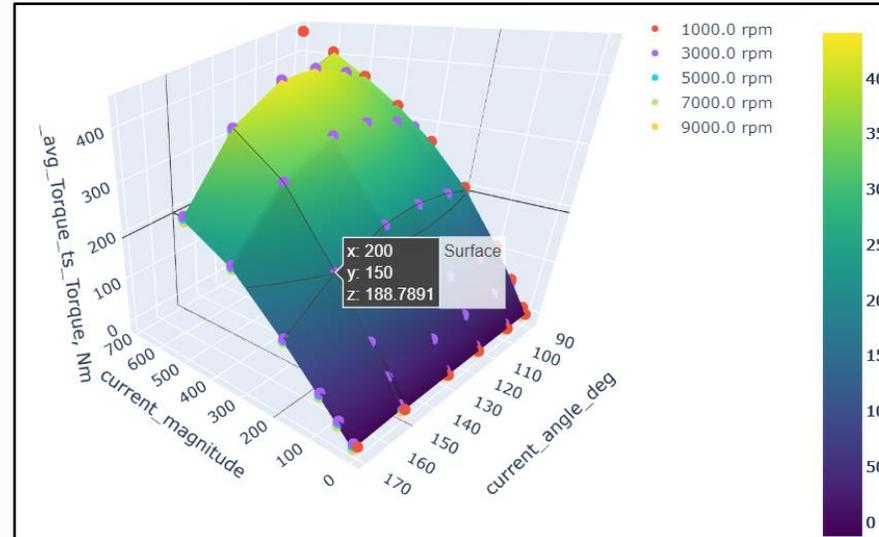
Pick any norm (e.g. average, rms, difference, sum) from a time- or frequency series and plot versus operating point.

The application can optionally render a regression surface between simulated operating points.

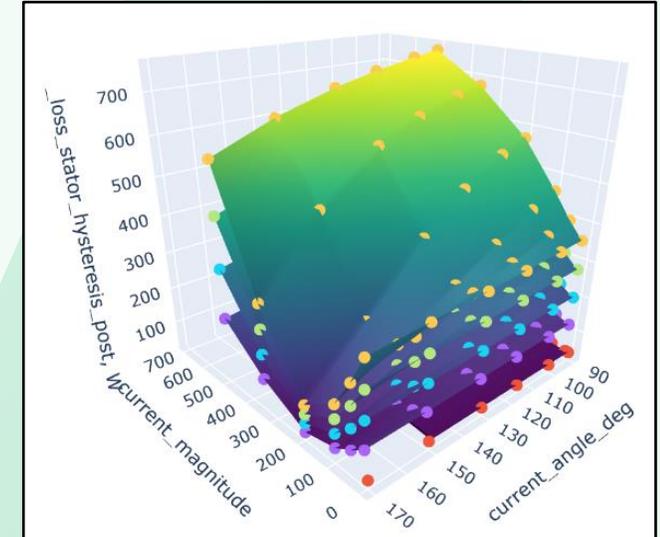
Phase rms voltage



Average torque



Stator hysteresis losses



Post-processing, step 4

Post-processing step 4: Export all raw data

- ✓ Select any signal, or all, to export.
- ✓ Exports data for all simulated operating points.
- ✓ Including internally processed norms (e.g. average, rms, difference, sum).
- ✓ Export all data mat-format, including physical units.

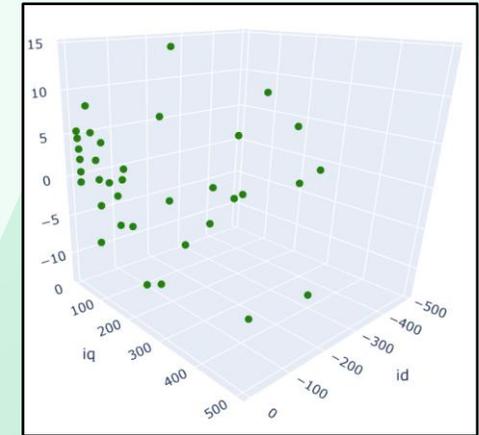
| name |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_id_rms_ref |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_iq_rms_ref |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_speed |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_pole_pairs |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_I_d |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_I_q |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_V_dm |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_V_qm |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_r_s |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_flux_linkage_d |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_flux_linkage_pm |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_L_dm |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_L_d_ls1 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_L_d_ls2 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_L_qm |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_L_q_ls1 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_L_q_ls2 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_loss_stator |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_loss_rotor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_loss_winding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_loss_magnets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ecm_loss_total |

Post-processing, step 5

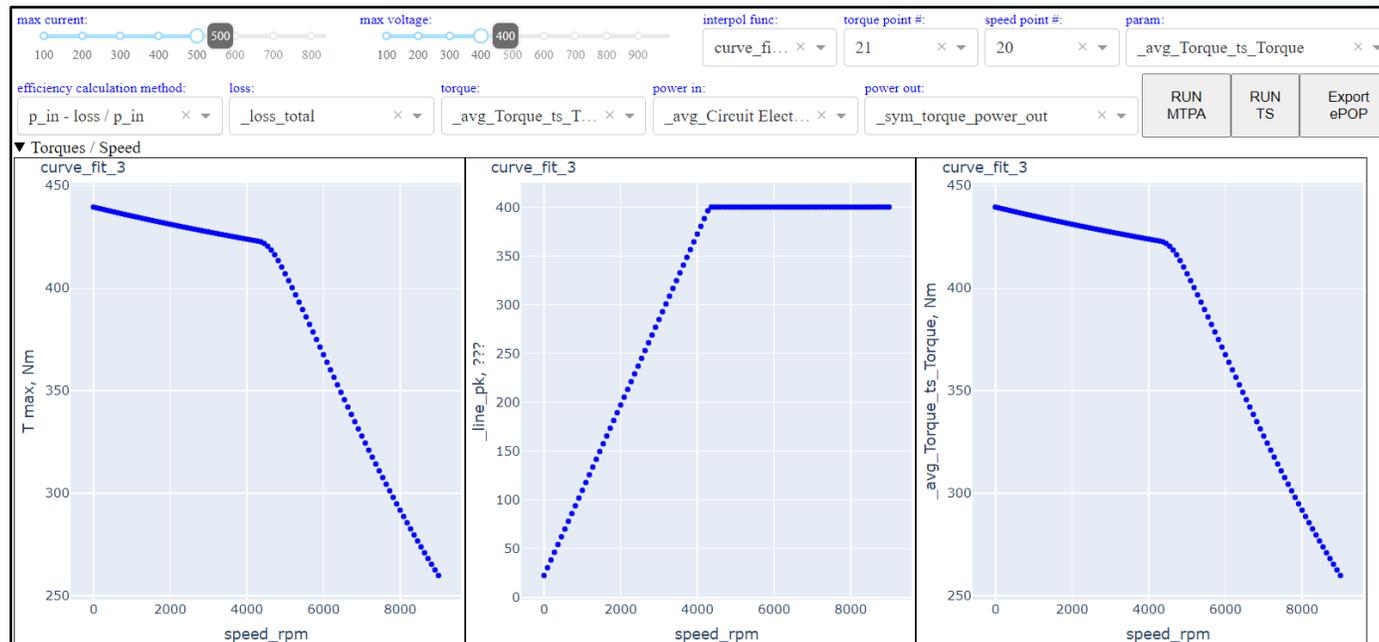
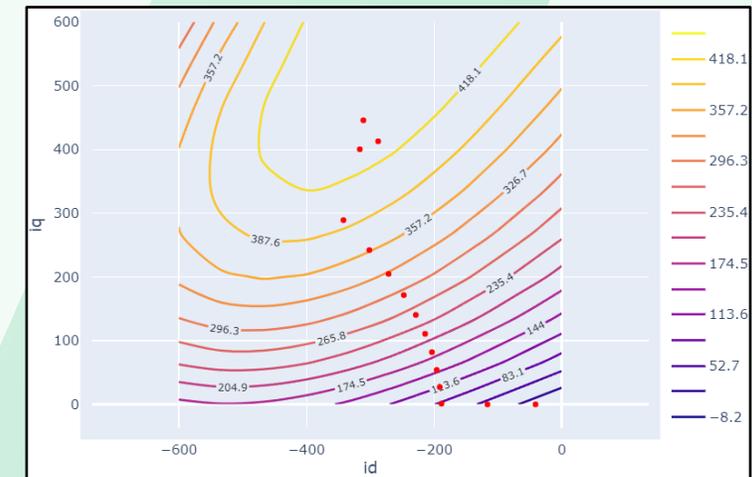
Post-processing step 5: Calculate optimal-control and generate efficiency maps

- ✓ Adjust maximum phase current and maximum supply voltage.
- ✓ Fine-tune regression model parameters to apply to FEM-data.
- ✓ Review regression model goodness-of-fit.
- ✓ Select optimization criteria (e.g. minimum-loss).
- ✓ View live results of maximum-torque & power envelopes.
- ✓ View computed efficiency maps and current trajectory in id-iq.
- ✓ Export data to 3rd party system modeling software (e.g. Matlab).

Absolute error in regression model for total stator losses (W) at 5 000 rpm.



Optimal current trajectory at 3 000 rpm, max 500 A, max 400 V.



THANK YOU!

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