

13- 11- 2014

Radially and tangentially magnetized PMBLDC motor- A comparative analysis using Finite Element Method in COMSOL

Presented By

Anjana M P

PG Scholar

M A College of Engineering

Kothamangalam



Presentation Outline

- *Introduction*
- *Objective*
- *Literature Survey*
- *Modeling Using Finite Element Analysis*
- *Surface Mounted PM Motors (SMPM)*
- *Tangentially Magnetized PM Motors*
- *Comparison & Results*
- *Conclusion*
- *References*

Introduction

- *BLDC Motor does not use brushes for its operation.*
- *Electronic commutation using switches.*
- *Better thermal capability.*
- *Design is focusing on servo application.*
- *Different rotor configurations are possible according to applications.*
 - ❖ *Surface Mounted PM motor*
 - ❖ *Interior permanent magnet motor*
- *Finite element analysis (FEA) using COMSOL Multiphysics.*

Objective

- *Familiarize the permanent magnet BLDC motor.*
- *Design PM BLDC motor with two different rotor configuration.*
- *Comparison of Surface mounted PM motor and tangentially magnetized PM motor.*

Literature review

Permanent magnet Brushless dc motor: (By T. J. E. Miller)

- *Electric winding on the stator and PMs on the rotor.*
- *High efficiency*
- *Higher speed ranges*
- *Better speed versus torque characteristics*
- *Long operating life*
- *Noiseless operation*
- *Higher dynamic response*

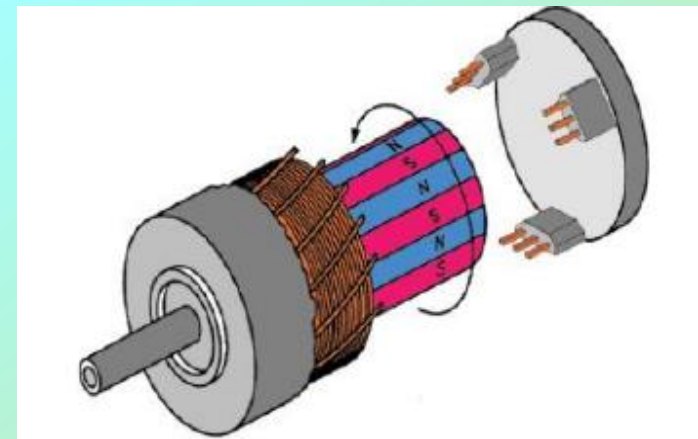


Fig. PMBLDC Motor

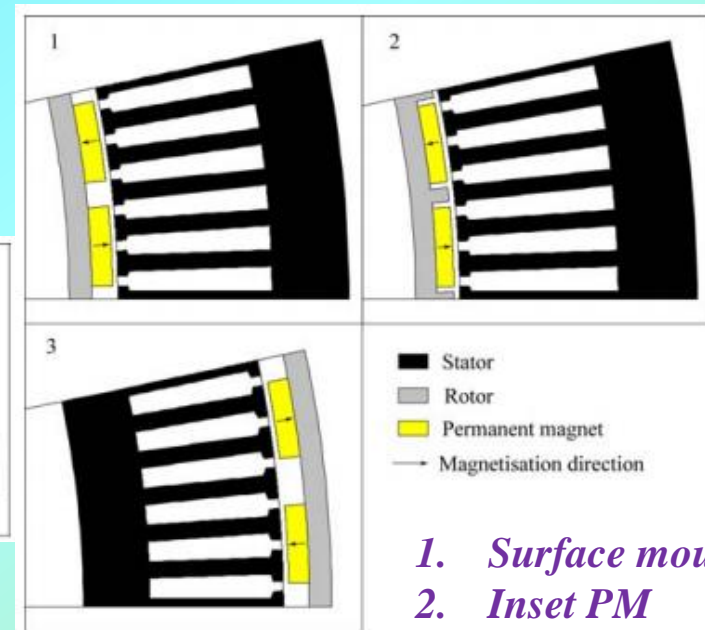
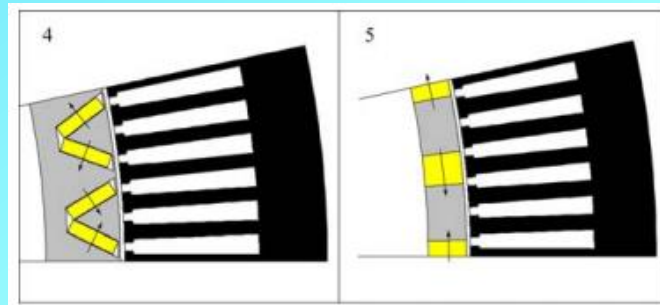
Literature review

Permanent magnet BLDC rotor configurations:

➤ *Surface mounted PM*

❖ *Inset PM*

❖ *With external rotor*



1. *Surface mounted PM*

2. *Inset PM*

3. *SMPM with outer rotor*

4. *V shaped buried PM*

5. *Tangentially magnetized PM*

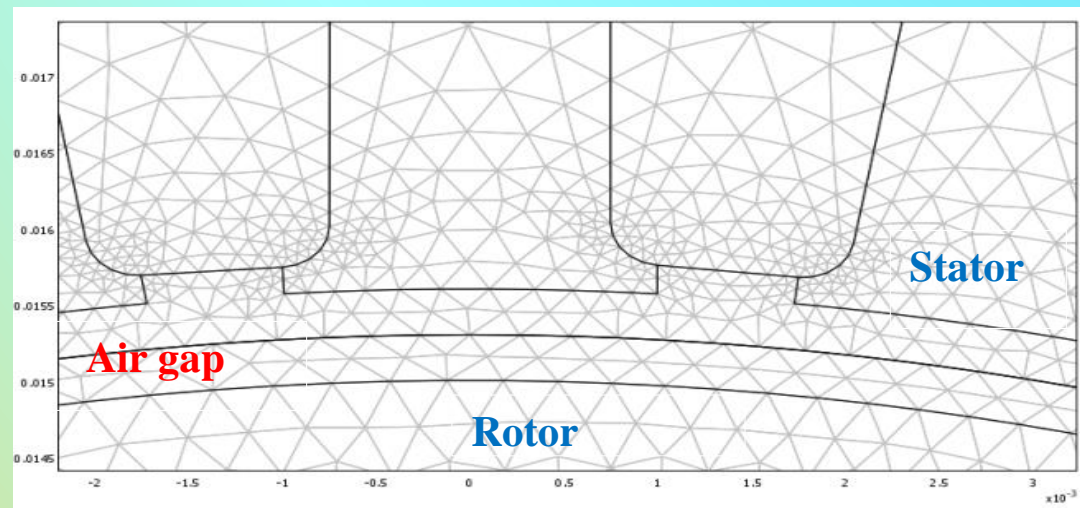
➤ *Interior PM rotor*

❖ *V shaped buried PM*

❖ *Tangentially magnetized PM*

Finite Element Analysis

- *The finite element modeling includes the Maxwell's equation*
- *Better understanding of the response/behavior of an electromagnetic device*
- *Virtual prototyping ,saving time and cost*



Motor Specifications

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Specifications</i>
<i>Supply Voltage</i>	<i>28V</i>
<i>Magnetic flux density, B</i>	<i>0.9 T</i>
<i>Back EMF constant, Kb</i>	<i>0.16</i>
<i>Torque Constant, Kt</i>	<i>0.16</i>
<i>Outer Diameter</i>	<i>52mm</i>
<i>Stack length, L</i>	<i>45mm</i>
<i>Rotor Dia.</i>	<i>30mm</i>
<i>No. of turns, N_t</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Rated Current, i</i>	<i>9.0 A</i>
<i>Rated Speed</i>	<i>1700 rpm</i>
<i>Rated torque, T</i>	<i>1.45 Nm</i>
<i>Magnet</i>	<i>SmCo5</i>

Modeling Using Finite Element Analysis

❖ Find the no. of turns:

From Miller's Torque Equation:

$$T = (N_{ph} - 1)N_t K_w \alpha rLB_g i = K_t \cdot i \quad \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

where

α = *pole arc coefficient*

$$= \frac{N + 0.14}{\text{No. of slot per pole}} < 1, N \text{ is integer}$$

No. of slot per pole

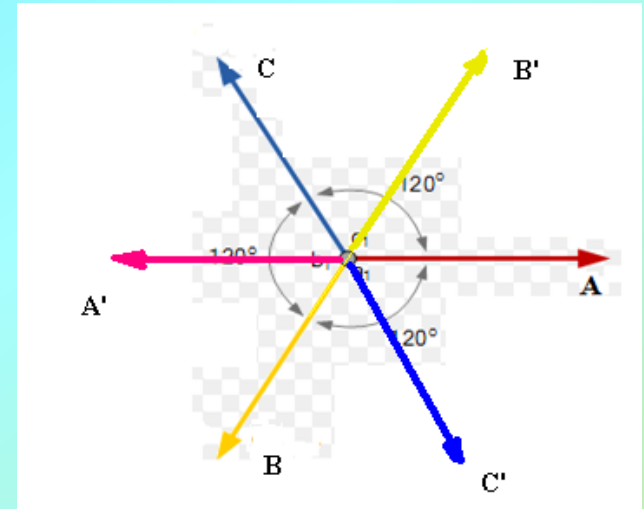
$$= 0.697$$

K_w = *Winding factor (= 0.89)*

□ Hence, No. of turns, $N_t = 40$ per slot

Modeling Using Finite Element Analysis

- $Slot/pole = 36/8 = 4.5$ (take 4)
- $Electrical\ angle = (360*4)/36 = 40^\circ$
- *Quadrant Operation*

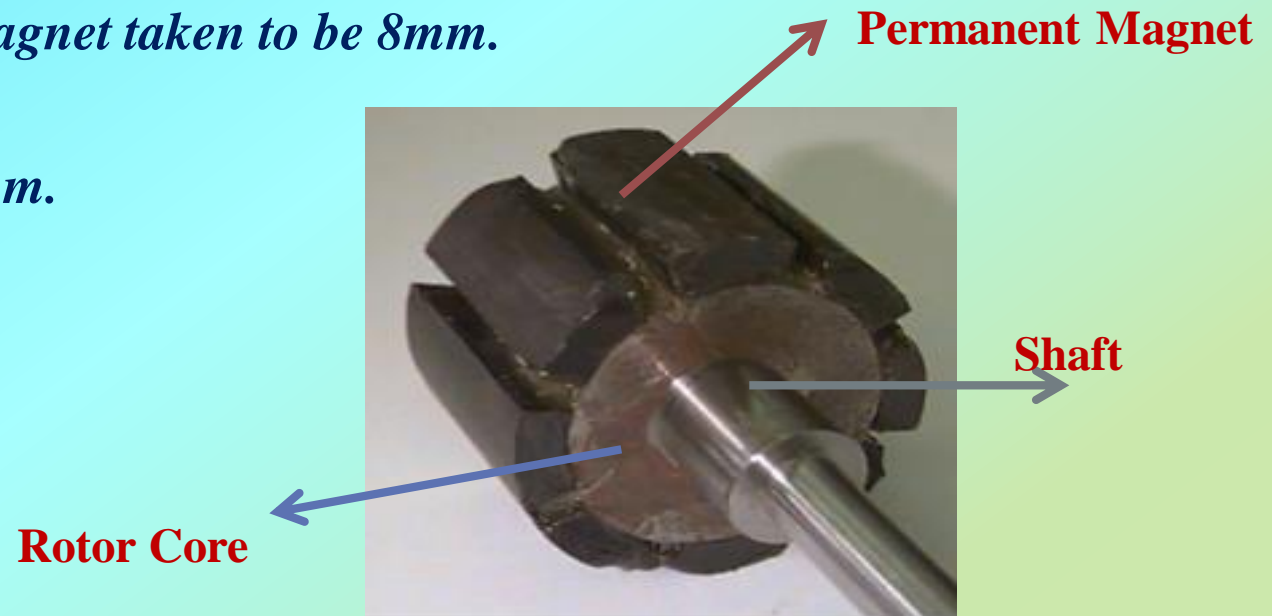


Winding Diagram:

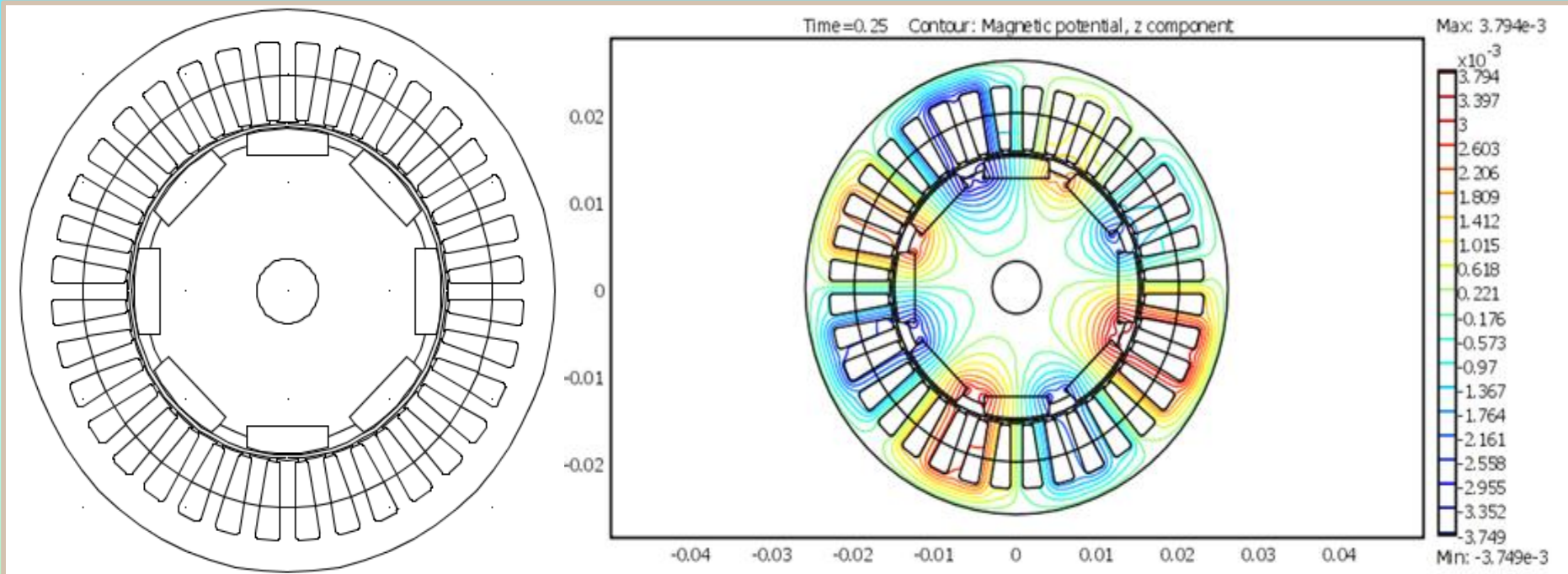
Phases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Electric angle	40°	80°	120°	160°	200°	240°	280°	320°	360°
A	N				S				N
B			N	N				S	
C		S				N	N		

Surface Mounted PM Motors (SMPM)

- *Permanent magnets mounted on the surface of the soft iron material.*
- *Produce radially directed flux.*
- *The width of magnet taken to be 8mm.*
- *Height as 2.5 mm.*



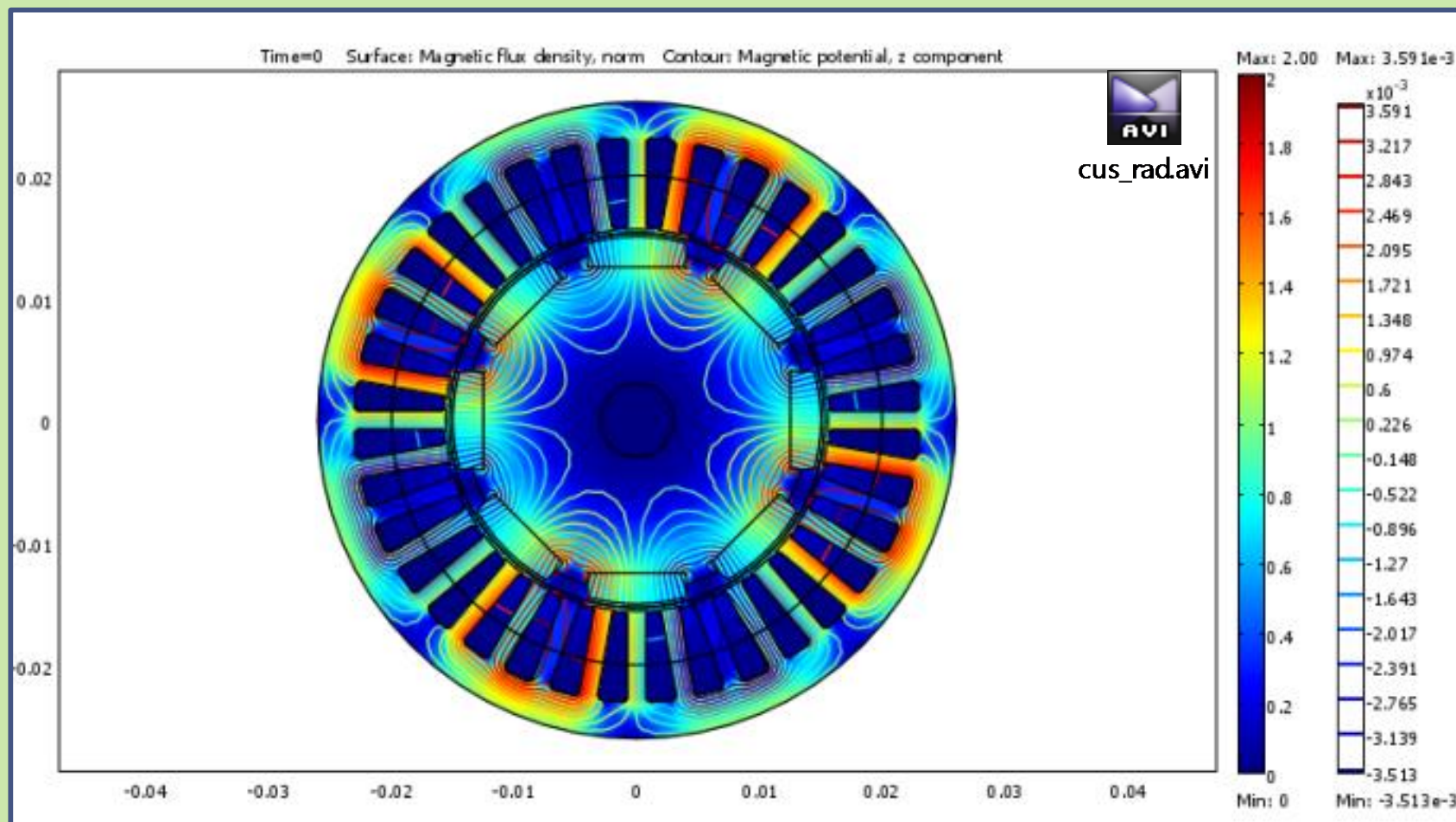
Surface Mounted PM Motors (SMPM)



Magnet arrangement

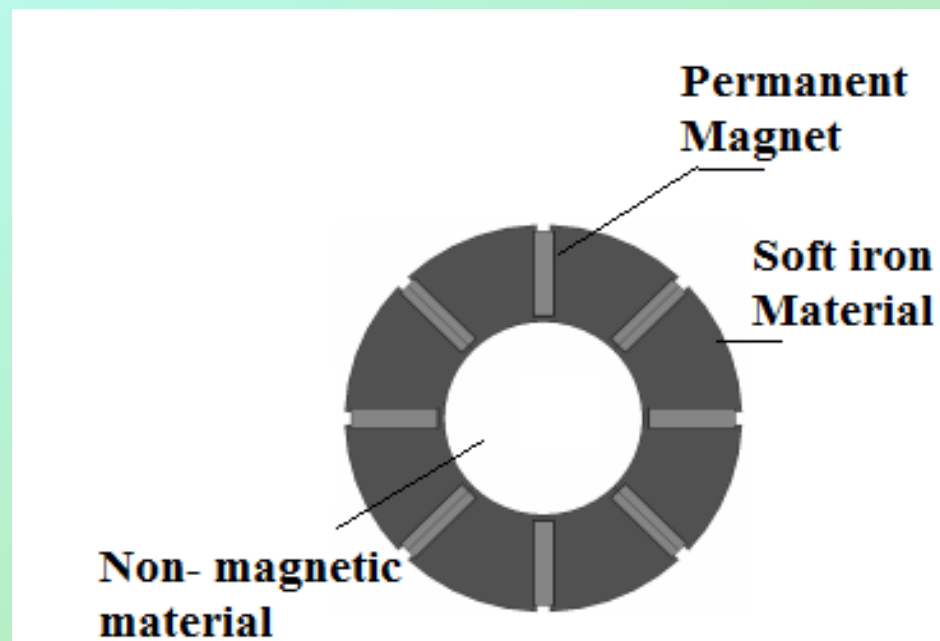
Contour plot

Surface Mounted PM Motors (SMPM)

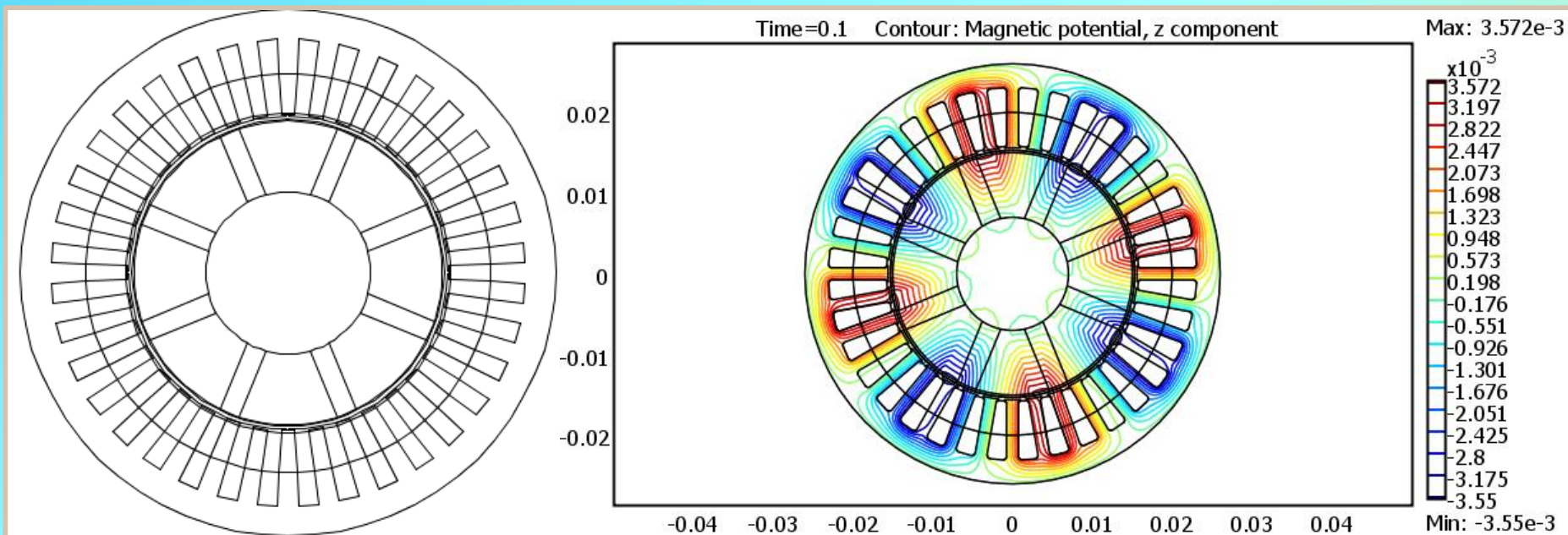


Tangentially Magnetized PM Motors

- *Each permanent magnet is embedded inside the rotor.*
- *The magnetic flux density is taken to be at the circumference of the rotor.*
- *The magnet width of 2.5 mm and depth of 8 mm is taken.*



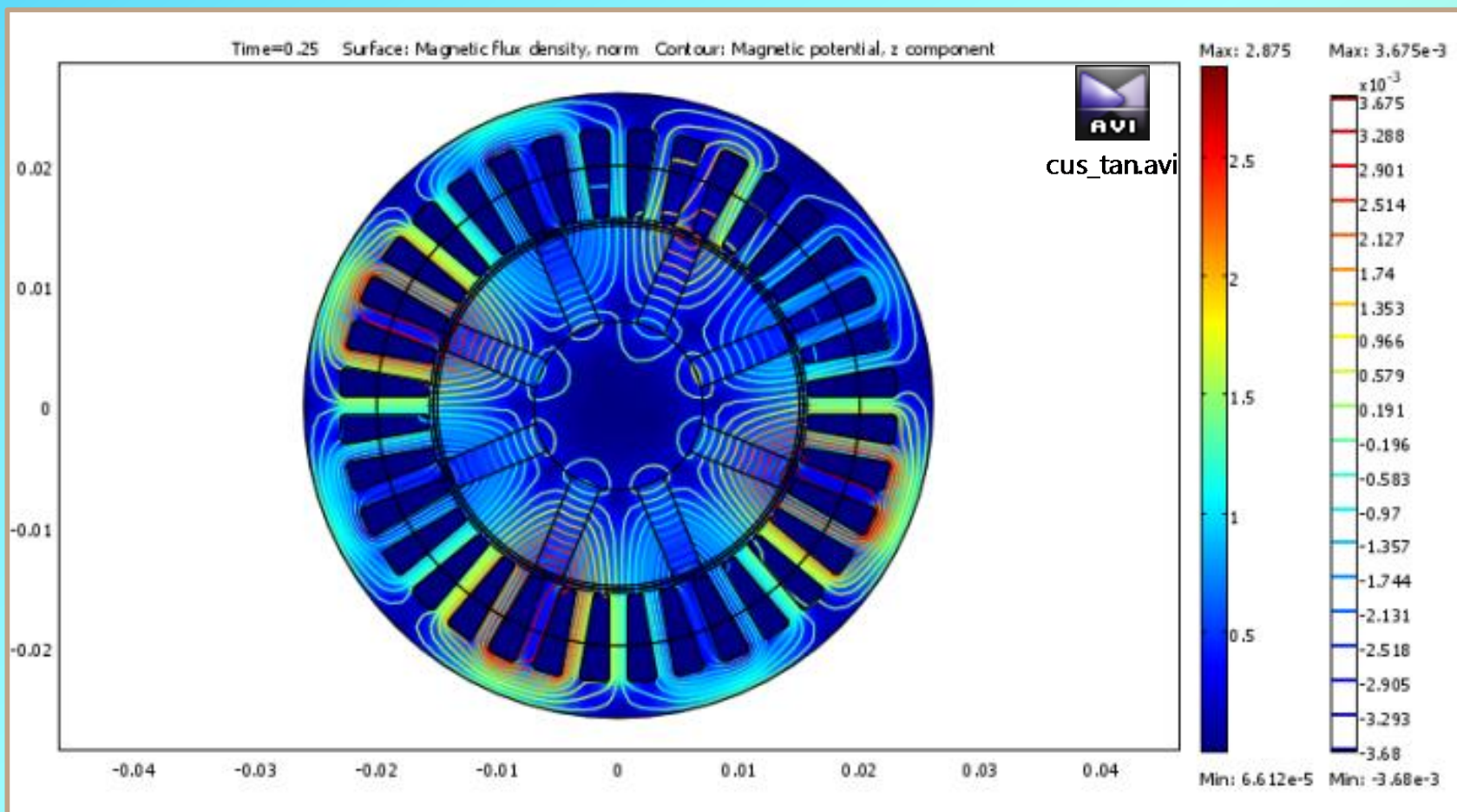
Tangentially Magnetized PM Motors



Magnet arrangement

Contour plot

Tangentially Magnetized PM Motors



Vector diagram of magnetic flux density

□ *Surface Mounted PM Motors (SMPM):*

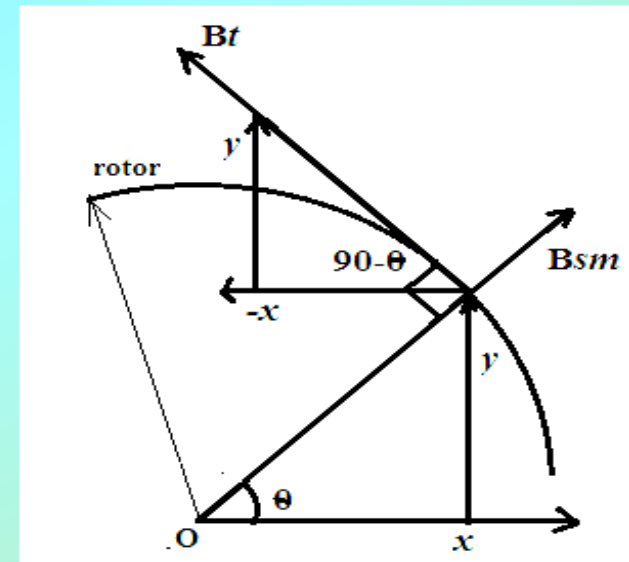
$$\cos \theta = \frac{B \cdot x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{B \cdot y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

□ *Tangentially Magnetized PM Motors:*

$$\cos \theta = \frac{B \cdot y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{-B \cdot x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$



Vector diagram

Inductance Calculation

- **Magnetic Energy method:**

$$W = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$$

Where W = Magnetic Energy density

- **Virtual work method:**

- ❖ *Based on Ohm's Law*

$$L = \frac{V(\text{induced})}{i * 2\pi f}$$

V (induced) is not produced by magnetic field due to permanent magnet.

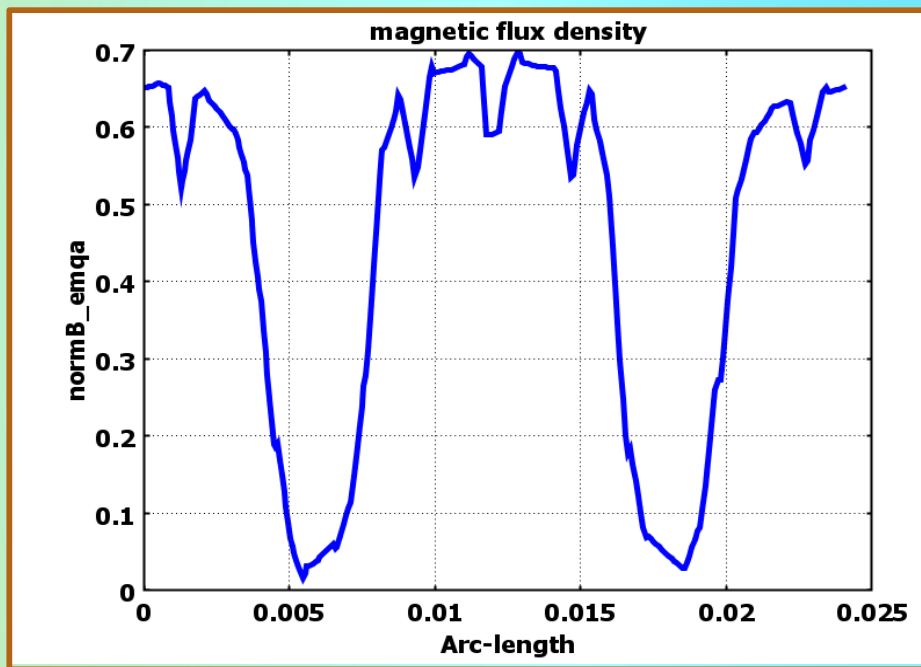
Comparison based on inductance

❖ *Difference in air gap inductance:*

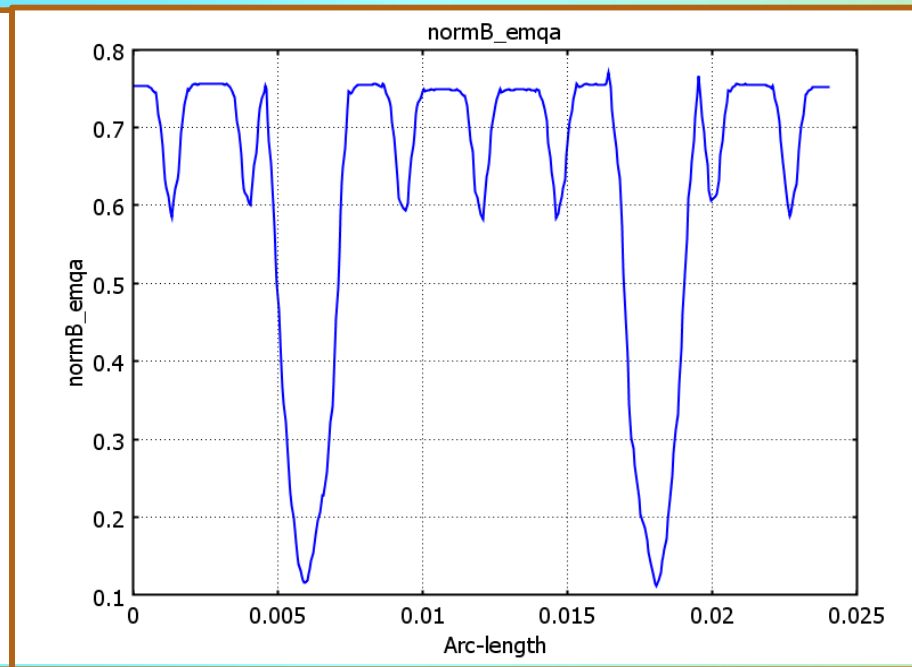
Motor type		<i>With 2 phases excited</i>	<i>With R phase excited</i>
SMPM	<i>Using Energy Method</i>	<i>11.4 mH</i>	<i>4.1mH</i>
	<i>Using Virtual work method</i>	<i>11.4 mH</i>	<i>4.1 mH</i>
Tangentially Magnetized	<i>Using Energy Method</i>	<i>14.5 mH</i>	<i>5.5mH</i>
	<i>Using Virtual work method</i>	<i>14.5 mH</i>	<i>5.5mH</i>

Waveforms

❖ *Magnetic flux density variation at the air gap*



B_g plot for SMPM motors



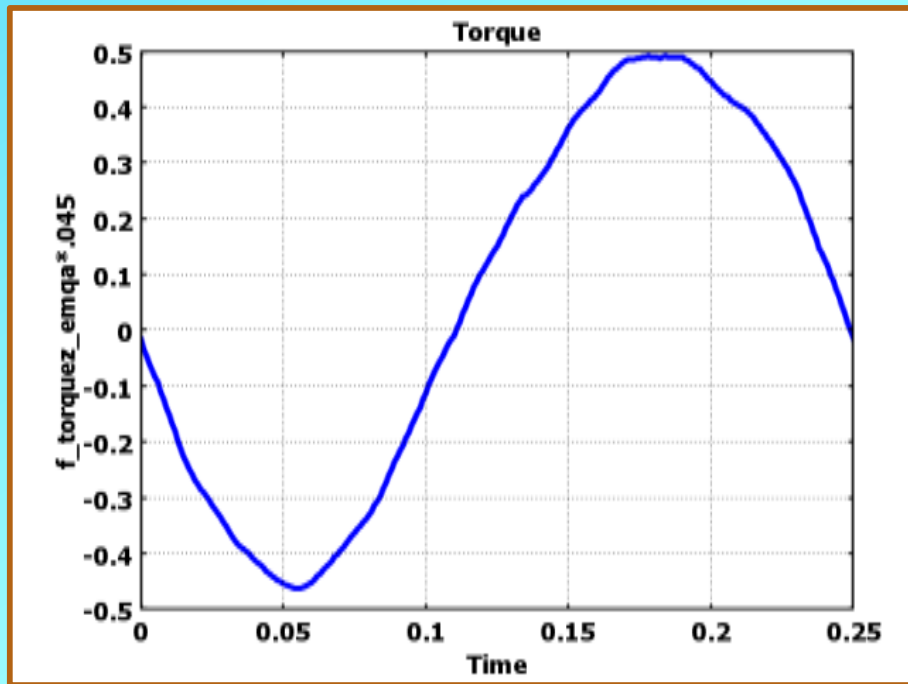
B_g plot for tangentially Magnetized PM

Waveforms

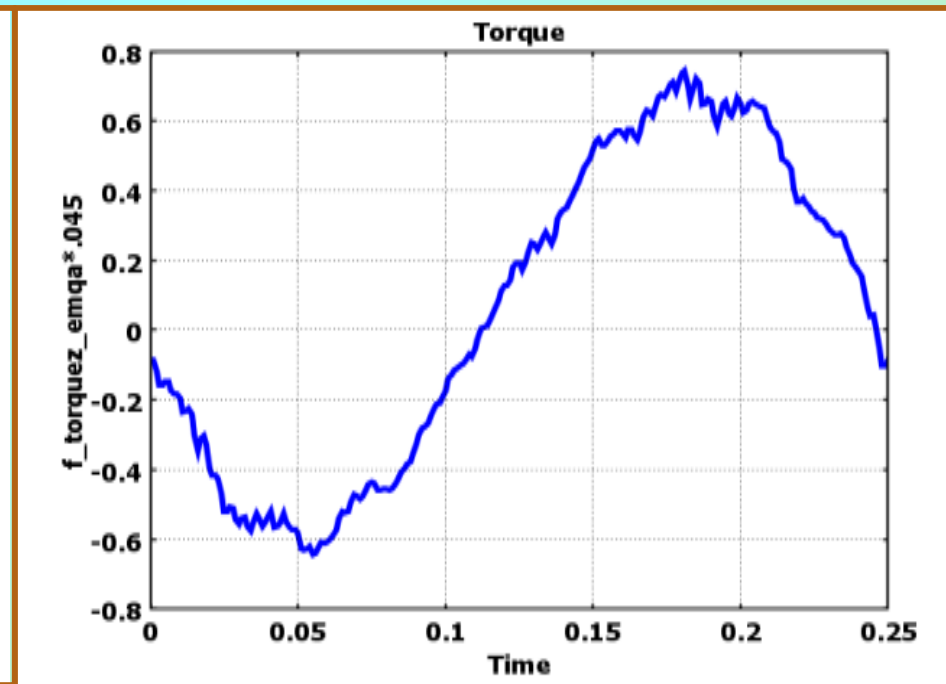
❖ *By Maxwell's stress tensor method.*

$$\text{Torque, } T = \oint_B (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_o) \times (n_1 T_2) dS$$

Where r_o is the point on the axis of rotation and n is unit vector normal to the surface S .



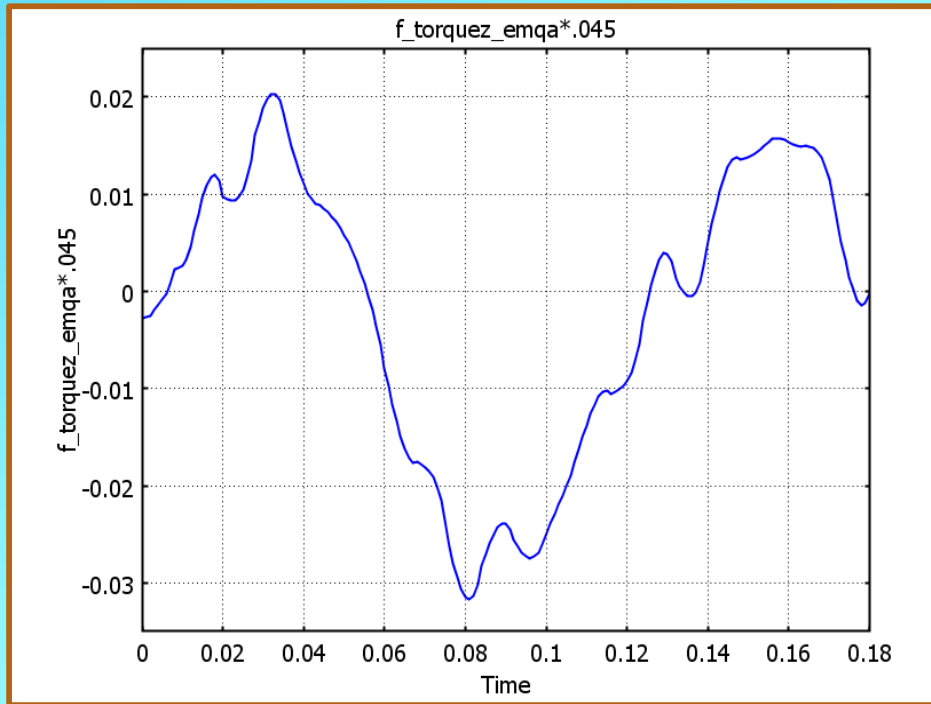
Torque produced in SMPM motor



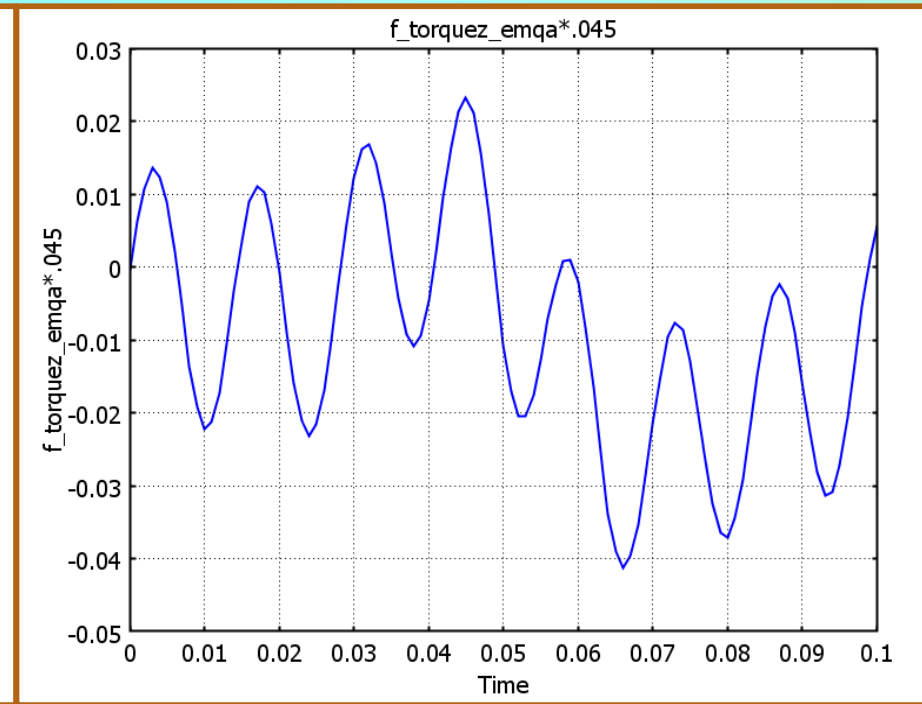
Torque produced in tangentially magnetized PM

Waveforms

❖ *Cogging Torque, $T = -\frac{1}{2} \Phi^2 \frac{dR}{dt}$*

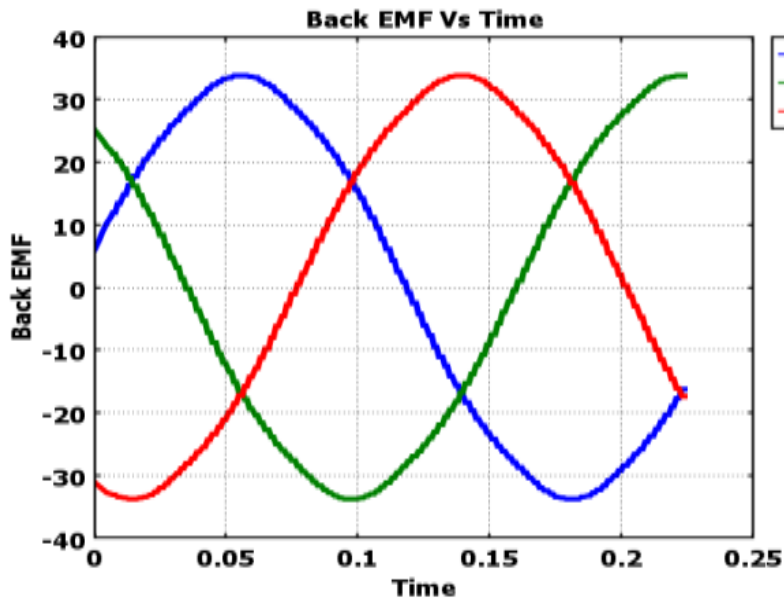


Cogging torque variation for SMPM motor

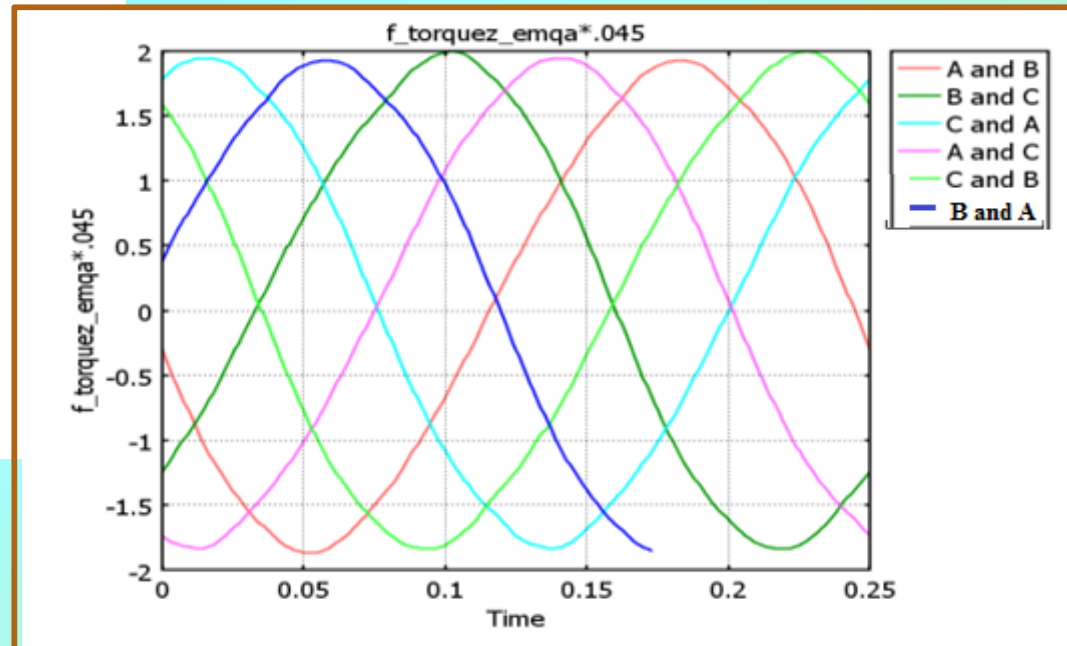


Cogging torque profile for tangentially magnetized PM motor

Waveforms



Back EMF variation for both rotor configurations



Torque waveforms for estimating the ripple torque

□ Induced Voltage, $V = N \sum \frac{L}{A} \int E_z dA$

Conclusion

- ❖ *A three phase 36 slot, 8 pole BLDC motor applied for aero space applications was used for analysis.*
- ❖ *Comparison was done for Surface mounted, radially magnetized motor and tangentially magnetized motor using COMSOL Multiphysics 3.5a.*
- ❖ *Main difference was found in air gap inductance .*
- ❖ *The interior permanent magnet design gave desirably more inductance than surface mounted PM design.*

References

- [1] J. R. Hendershot Jr., T.J.E. Miller. “ Design of Brushless Permanent magnet motors” . *Magna Physics publishing and Clarendon press- Oxford* 1994.
- [2] P. Ji, W. Song, and Y. Yang, “Overview on application of permanent magnet brushless DC motor,” *Electrical Machinery Technology*, vol.40, pp.32-36, Feb. 2003.
- [3] Shihua Wu, Likun Tian, Shumei Cui, “A Comparative Study of the Interior Permanent Magnet Electrical Machine’s Rotor Configurations for a Single Shaft Hybrid Electric Bus” *IEEE Conf. on Vehicle Power and Propulsion*, September 3-5, 2008.
- [4] Tayfun, Gundogdu, Guven Komurgoz, “Design of Permanent Magnet Machines with Different Rotor Type” *World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology* Vol:4 2010-10-29.

References

[5] F.Libert,J. Soulard,“ Design study of different Direct-Driven Permanent-Magnet Motors for a low Speed Application”, *Division of Electrical Machines and Power Electronics*, Sewden, 2003.

[6] Ping Zheng. Feng Chai, Yan Wang. Shukang Cheng, “Research on the magnetization of a tangentially magnetized brushless dc motor”, *IEEE Magnetics Conference*, pp. 1951 - 1952 ,Sept. 2005

[7] R.P. Praveen, M.H. Ravichandran, V.T. Sadasivan Achari, Dr. V.P. Jagathy, “ Optimal Design of a Surface Mounted Permanent-Magnet BLDC Motor for Spacecraft Applications” *IEEE Conf. on Emerging Trends in Electrical and Computer Technology* , 413-419 , 2011.

[8] Why do infinite Element Analysis-NAFEMS

[9] COMSOL3.5a manual

THANK YOU

Questions???

Winding Pattern

