

BRUSHLESS PERMANENT MAGNETS MOTOR

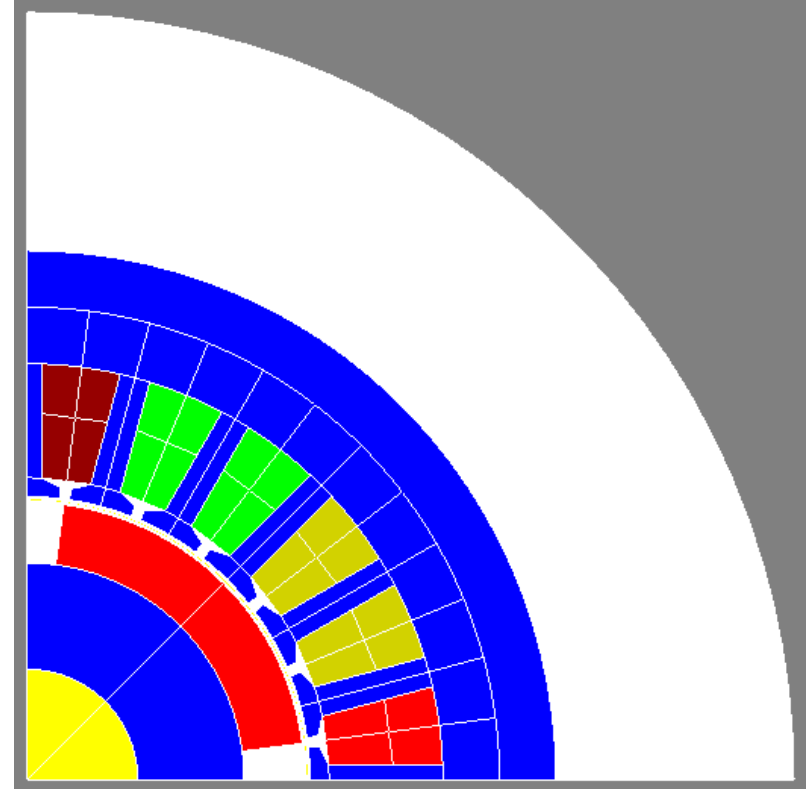
Flux 2D : Application Note

Flux - Brushless tutorial in 2D

Geometry and mesh with BPM Overlay

2D case

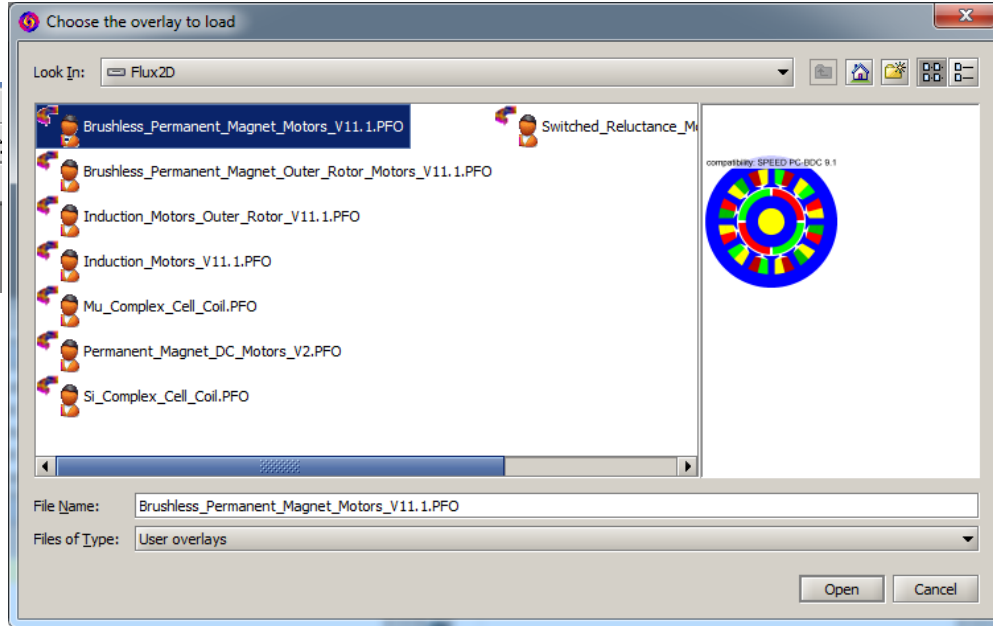
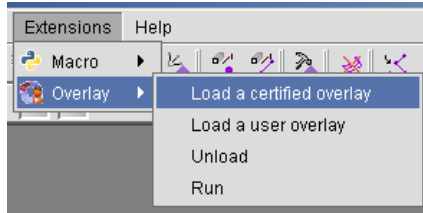
- Cogging torque
- Back emf
- Constant speed
- Starting and adding a load



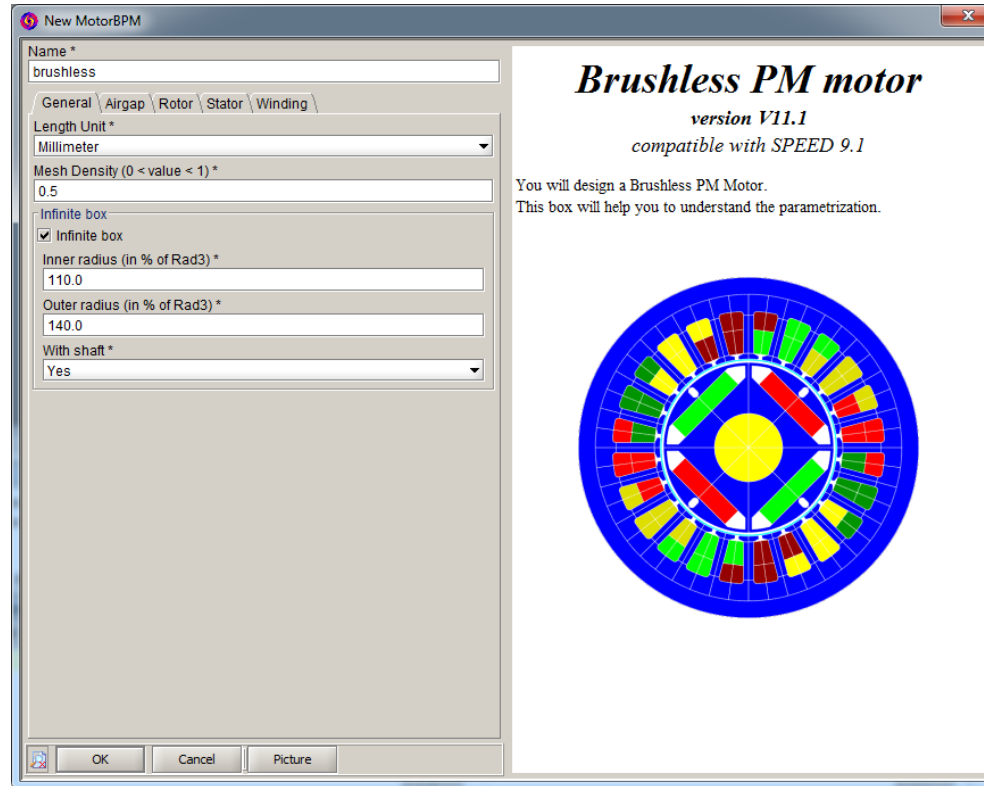
COGGING TORQUE

Flux - Brushless: Geometry

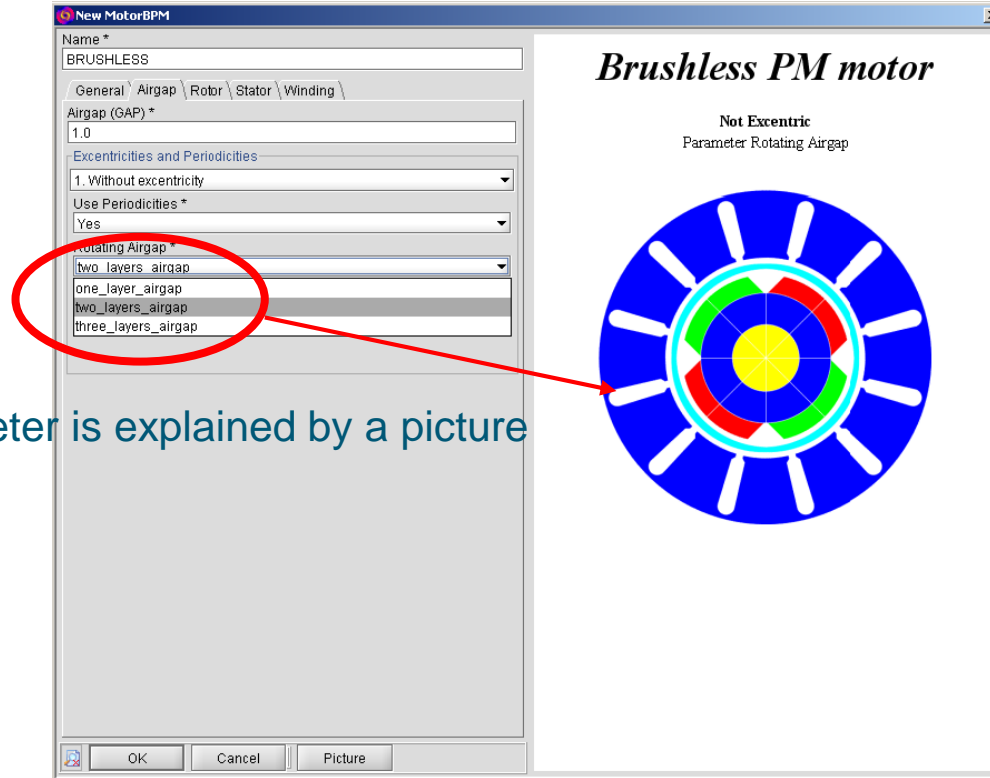
Activate BPM Overlay (in FLUX 2D application)



Flux - Brushless: Geometry

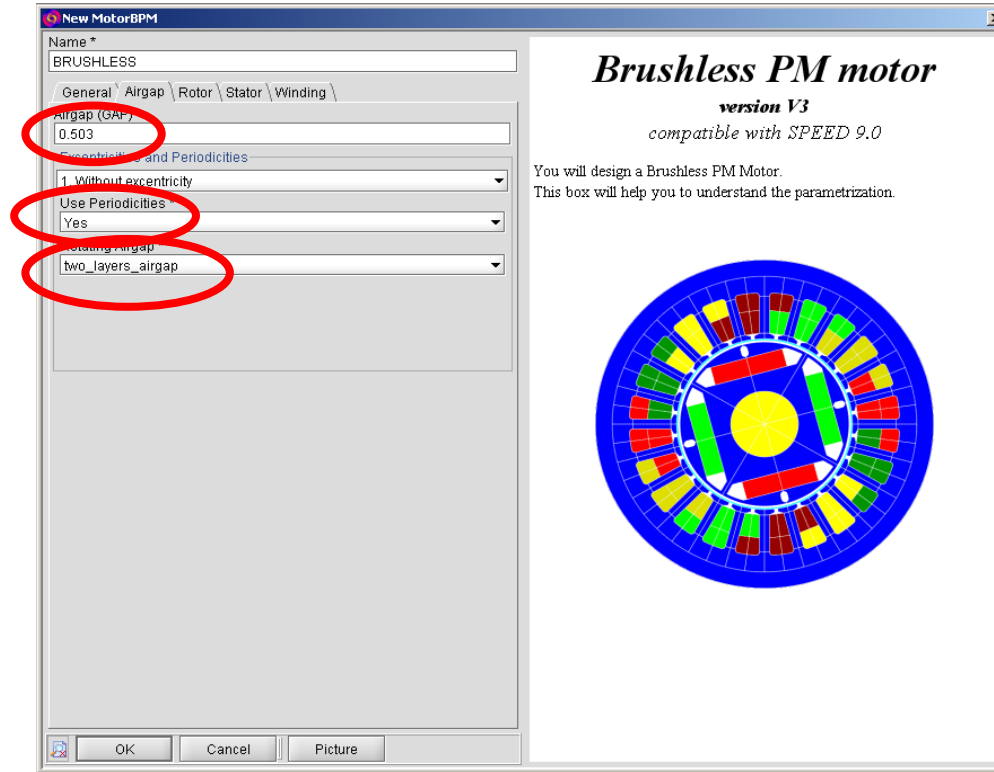


Flux - Brushless: Geometry

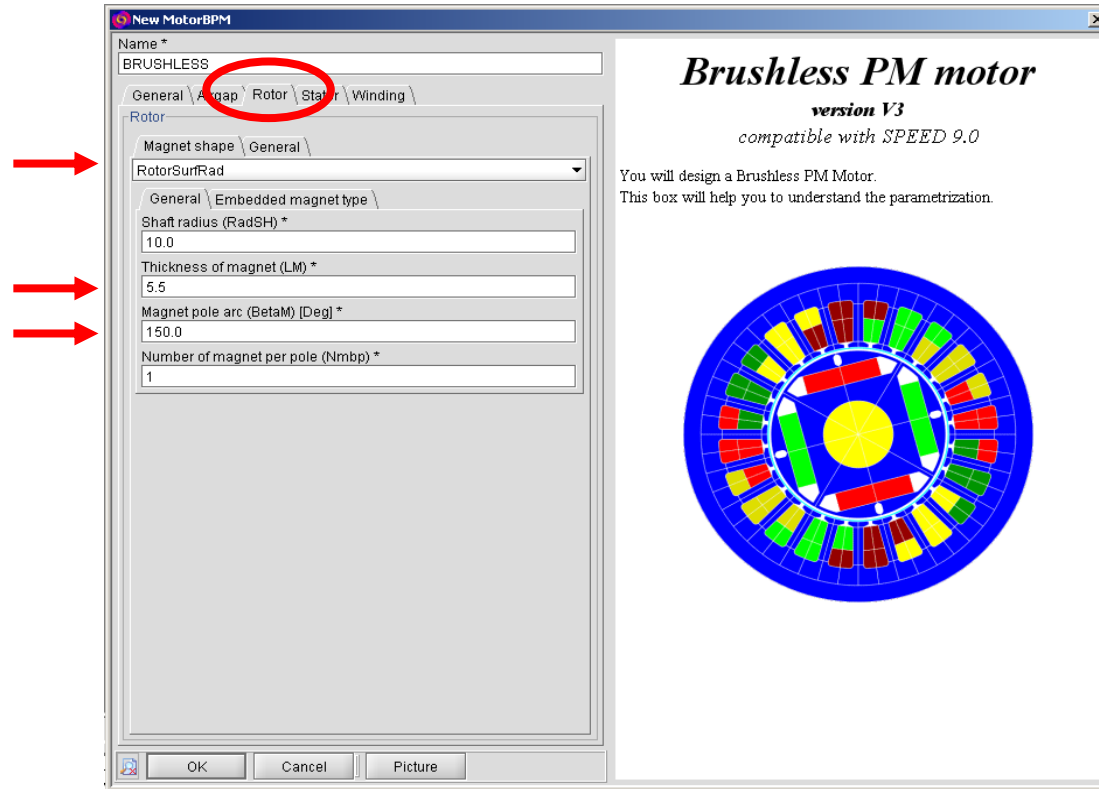


Each parameter is explained by a picture

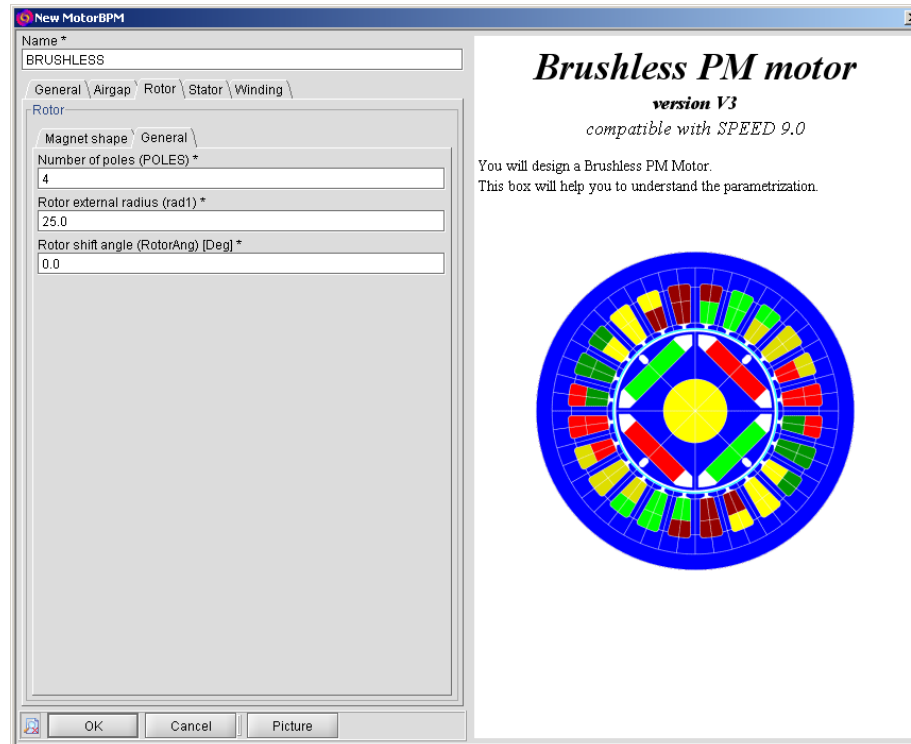
Flux - Brushless: Geometry



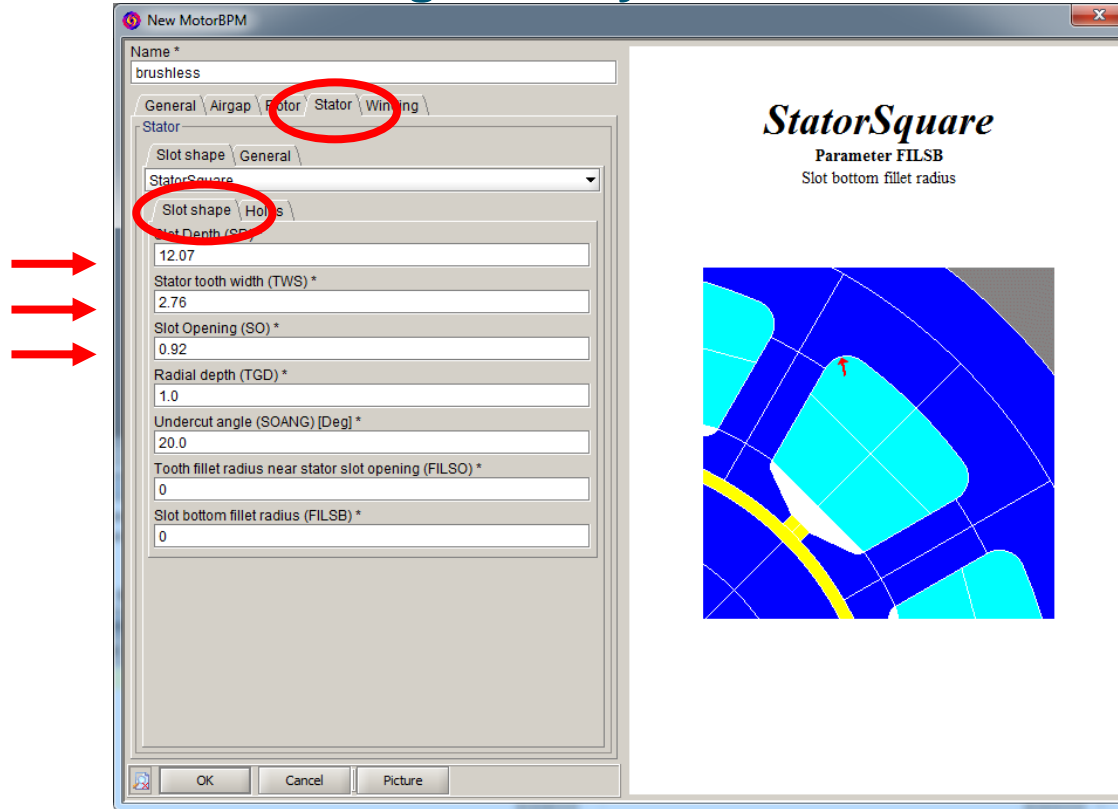
Flux - Brushless: Rotor geometry



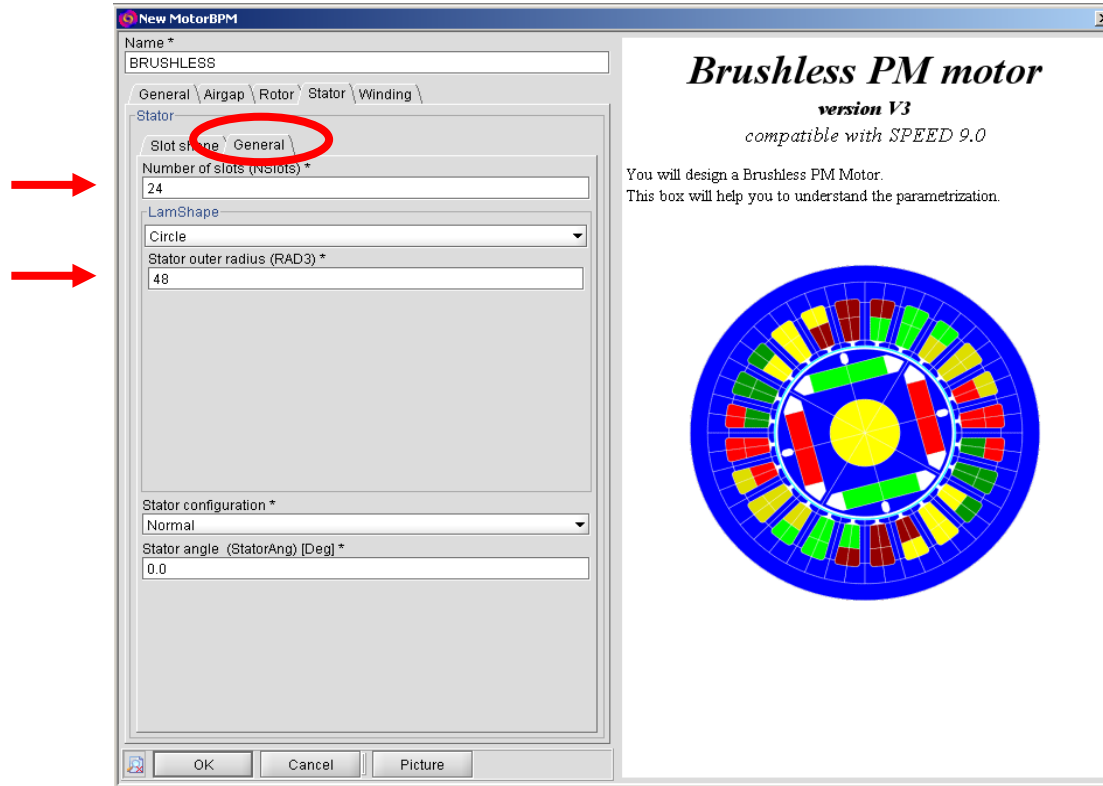
Flux - Brushless: Rotor geometry



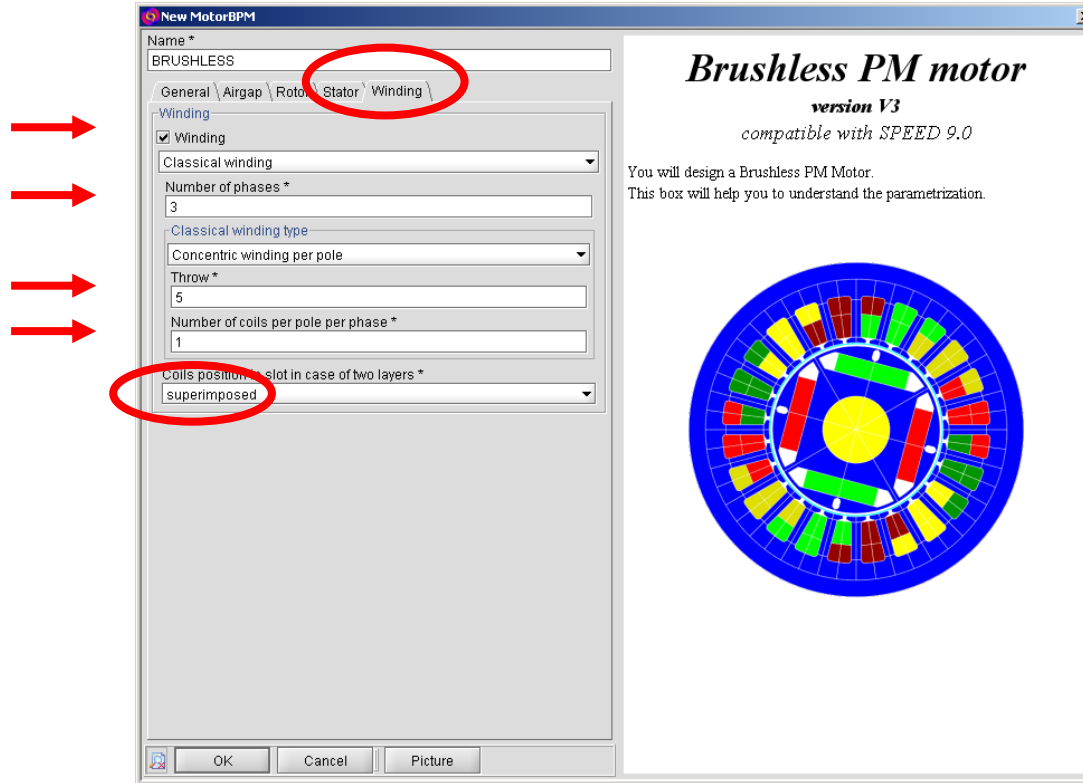
Flux - Brushless: Stator geometry



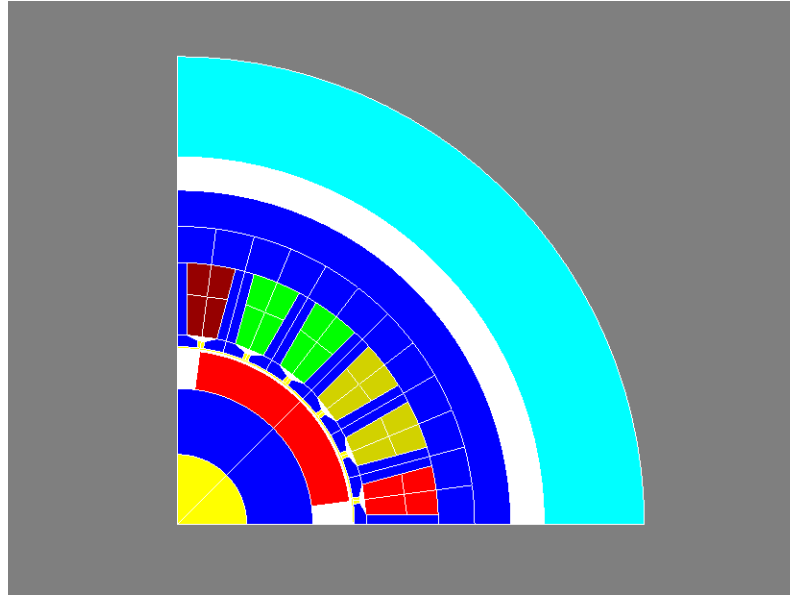
Flux - Brushless: Stator geometry



Flux - Brushless: Winding



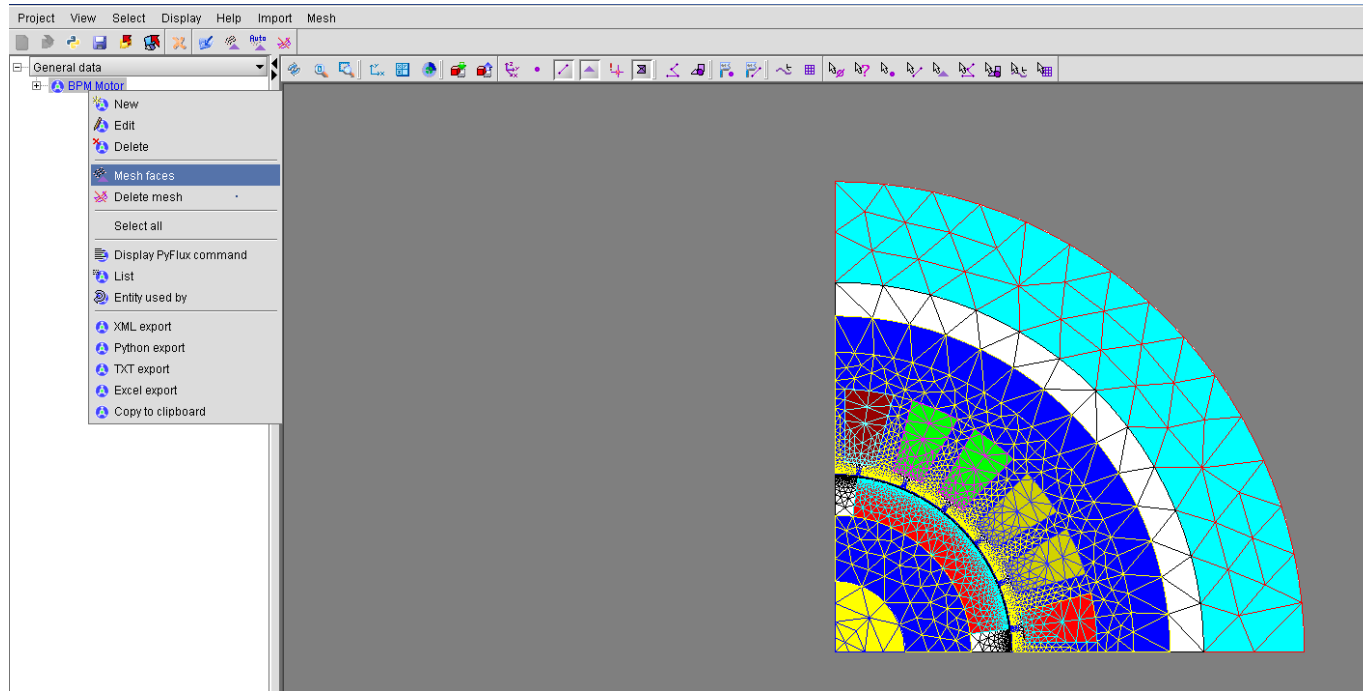
Flux - Brushless: Face regions



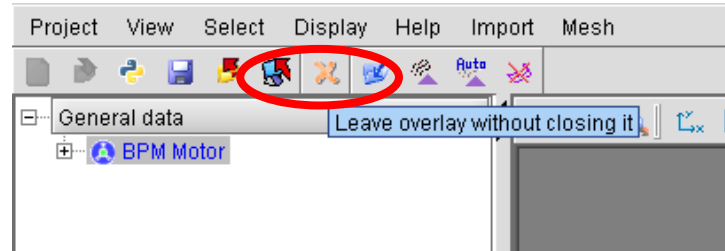
FACE REGIONS ARE AUTOMATICALLY CREATED

Save as brushless_2D

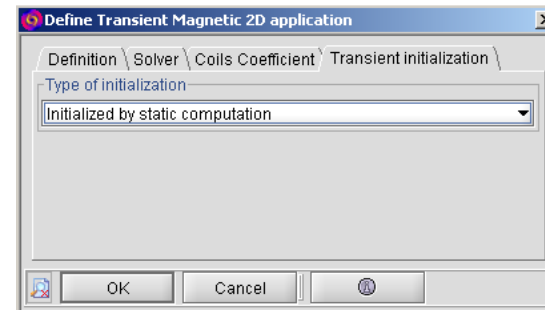
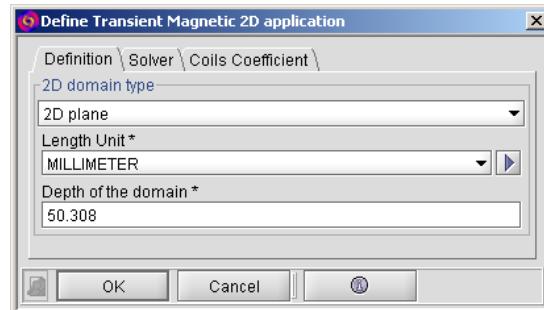
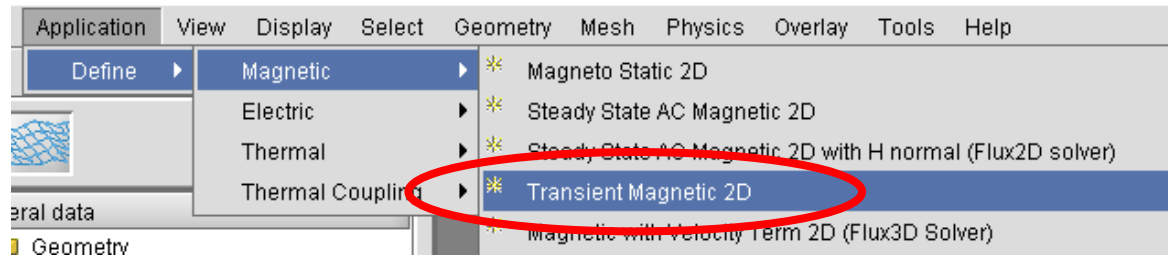
Flux - Brushless: Mesh



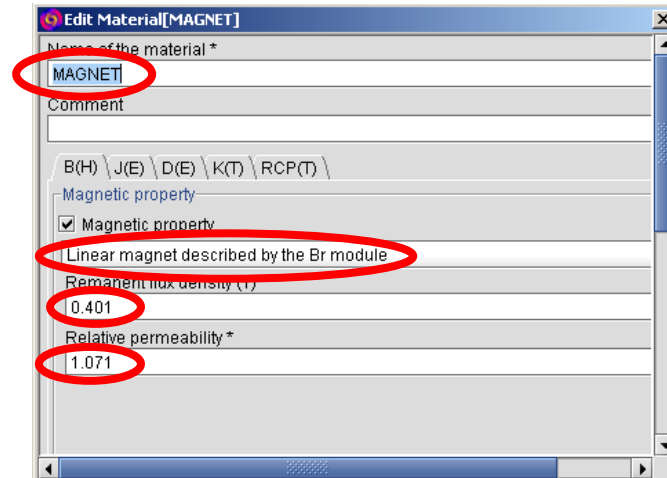
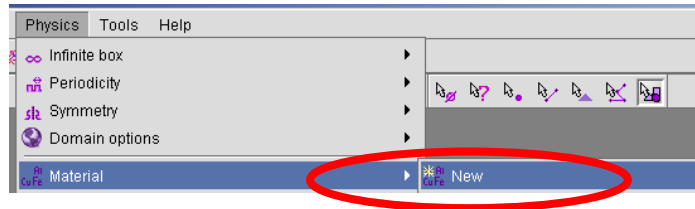
Flux - Brushless: Leaving the overlay



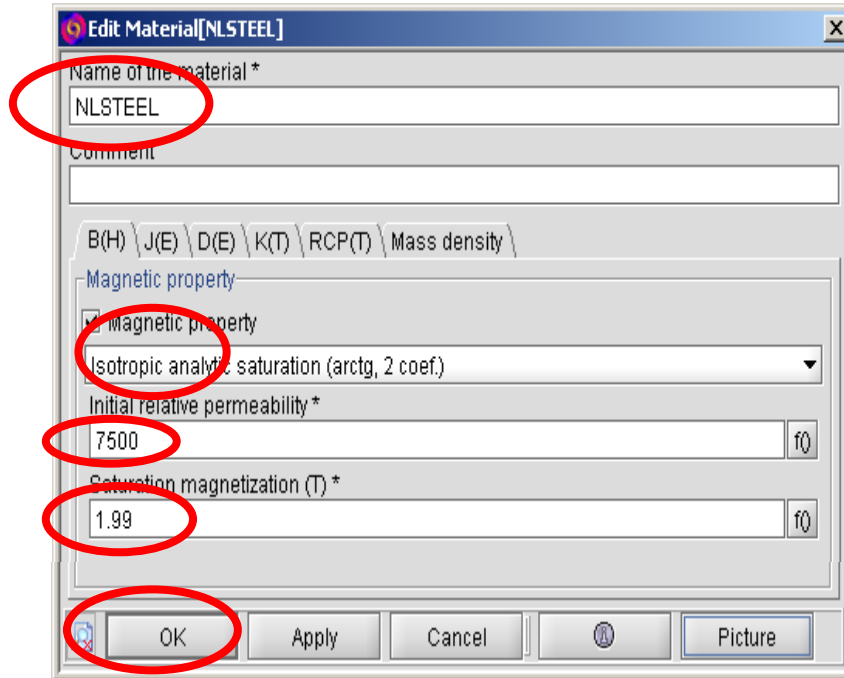
Flux - Brushless: Define transient magnetic application



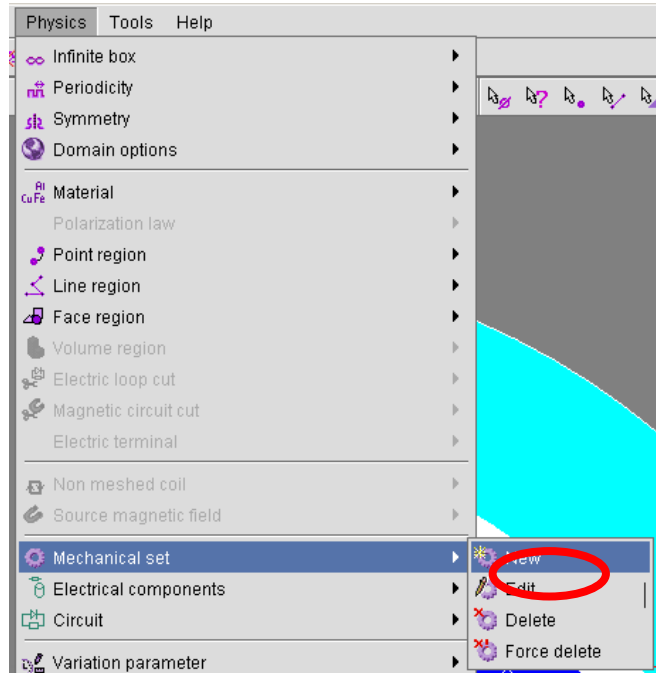
Flux - Brushless: Define magnets



Flux - Brushless: Define magnets



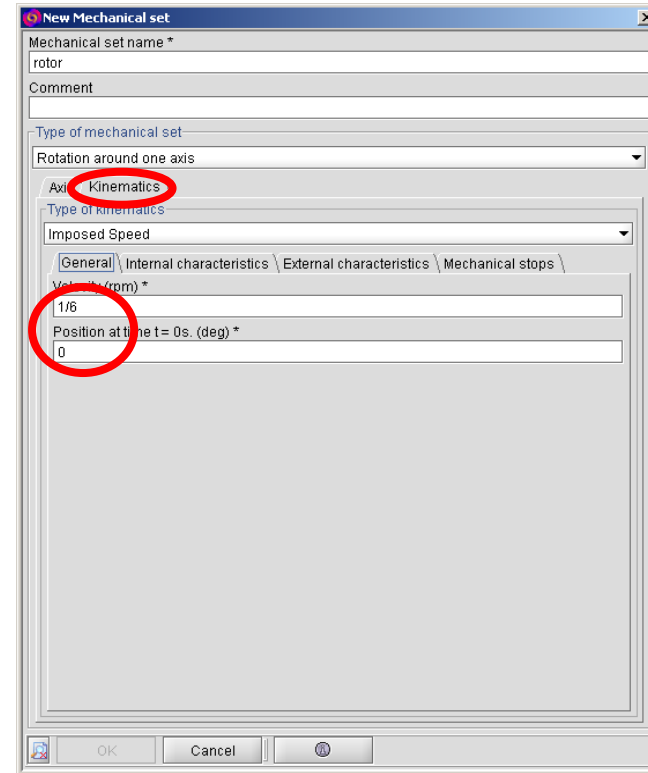
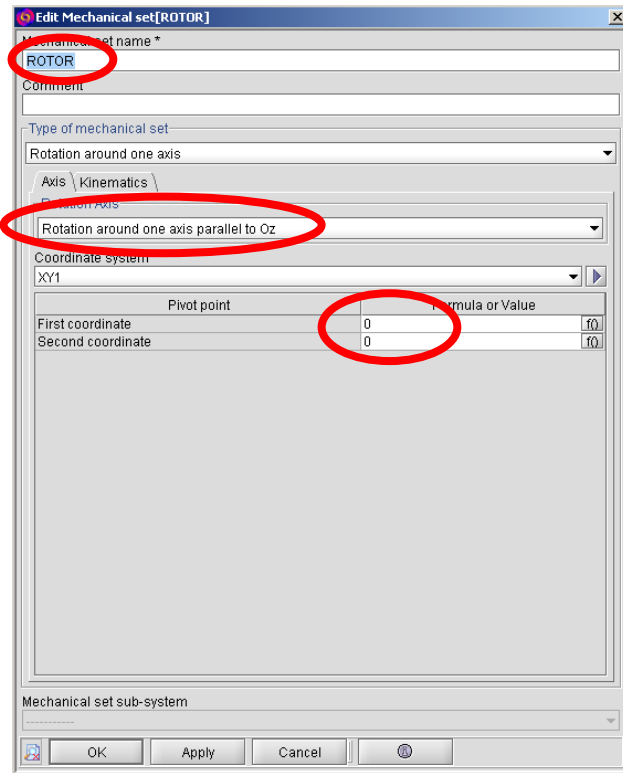
Flux - Brushless: Mechanical set



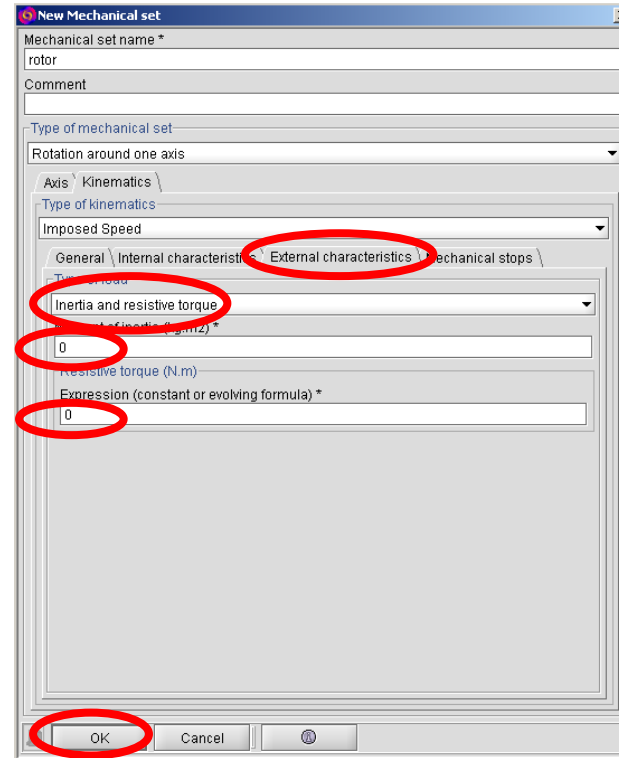
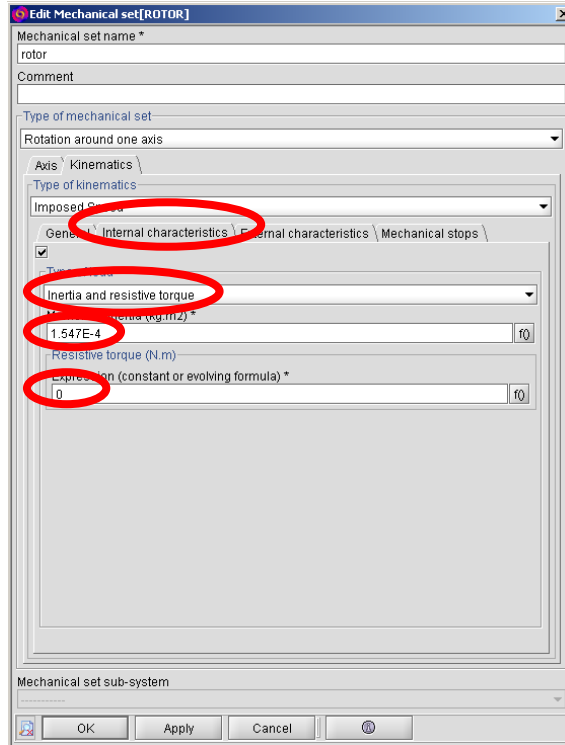
Mechanical set

- Rotor :
 - Rotation around Z axis
 - Pivot point : (0,0) in XY1
 - Imposed speed ($1/6\text{rpm}=1^\circ/1\text{s}$)
 - Position at time $t = 0\text{s} : 0^\circ$
 - Inertia : 1.547 E-4 kg.m^2
 - Resistive torque : 0 N.m
- Stator : fixed

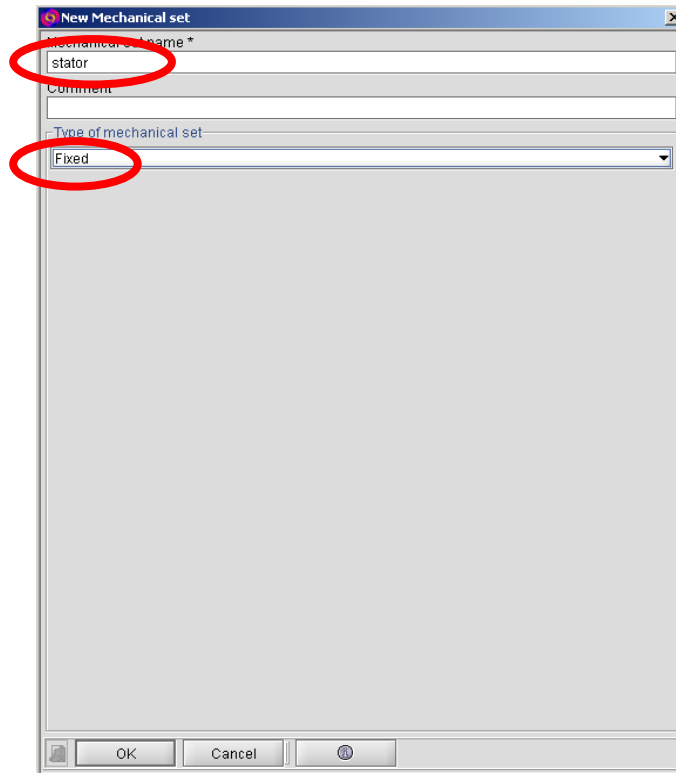
Flux - Brushless: Mechanical set



Flux - Brushless: Mechanical set



Flux - Brushless: Mechanical set



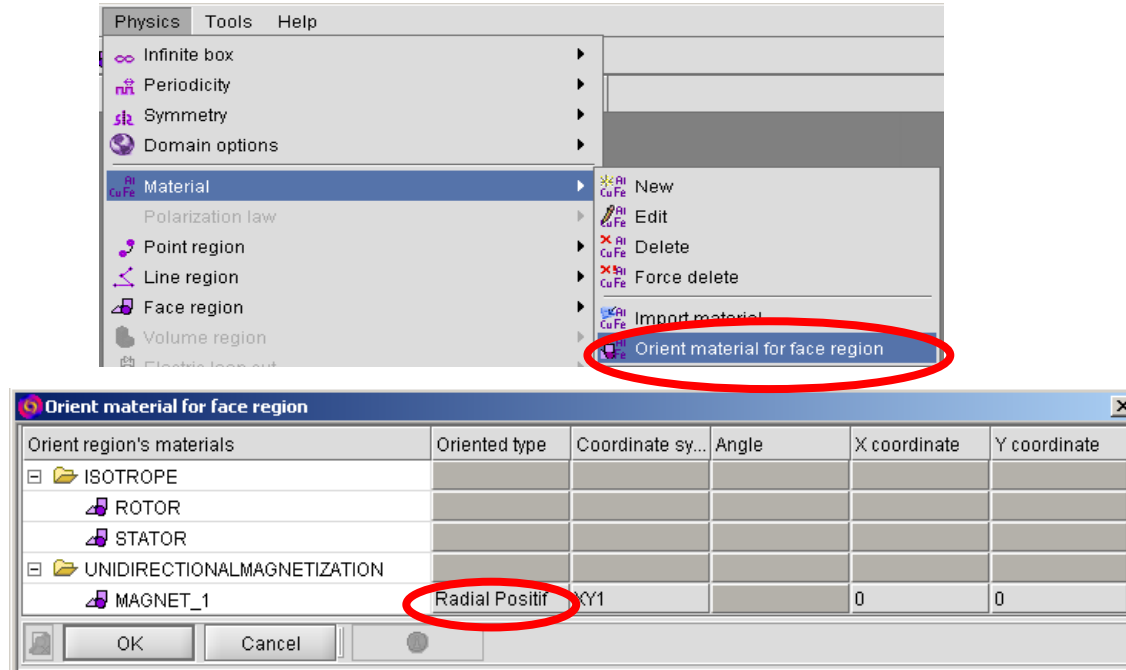
Flux - Brushless: Region for cogging torque

NAME	TYPE OF REGION	MATERIAL	MECHANICAL SET
Rotor	Magnetic non conducting	nlsteel	Rotor
Shaft, Rotor_air	Air or vacuum	/	Rotor
Magnet_1_Pole_1	Magnetic non conducting	Magnet Positive Radial	Rotor
Rotating_airgap	Air or vacuum	/	Stator

Flux - Brushless: Region for cogging torque

NAME	TYPE OF REGION	MATERIAL	MECHANICAL SET
Stator	Magnetic non conducting	nlsteel	Stator
Phase_pos_1,phase_neg_1, phase_pos_2,phase_neg_3	Air or vacuum	/	Stator
Stator_air, Wedge, Infinite, Preslot	Air or vacuum	/	Stator

Flux - Brushless: Orient magnet



Check Physics

Save as cogging

Flux - Brushless: Solving for cogging torque

New Solving Scenario

Name of the solving scenario * cogging Comment

Control of transient state \ Control of parameters \

Control type of transient solving process

☐ Control by time

☒ Control by position of mechanical set ROTOR

Parameter control \ List of resulting values \

Interval definition

Lower limit 0.0

Higher limit 30

Variation method Step value

Step value 0.5

>>

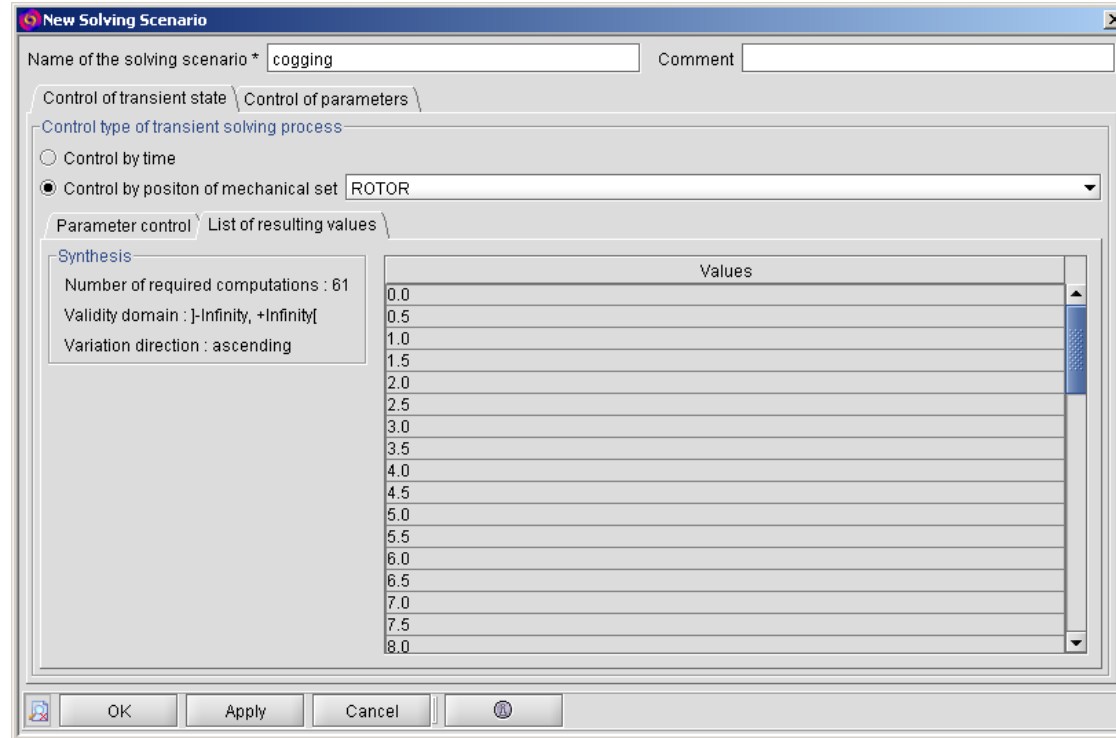
Intervals table

Lower limit	Higher limit	Method	Values
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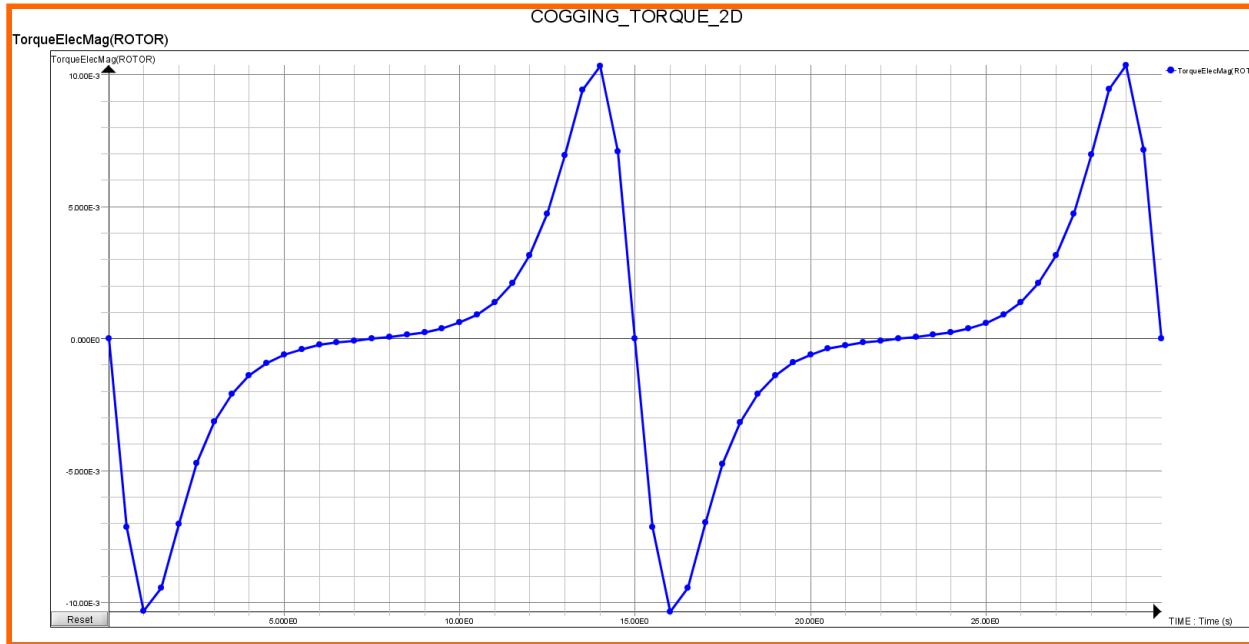
Clear last interval

OK Apply Cancel

Flux - Brushless: Solving for cogging torque



Flux - Brushless: Results for cogging torque

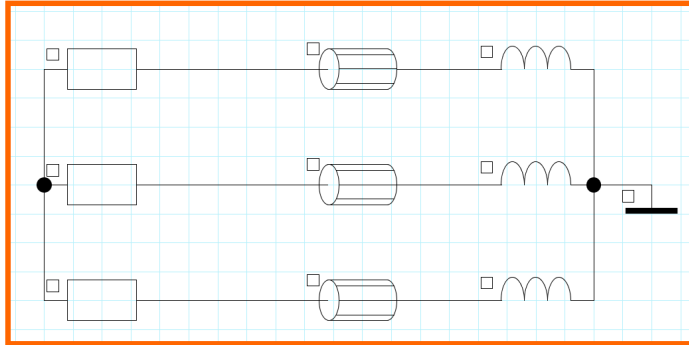


Save as cogging

BACK EMF

Flux - Brushless: Circuit for back emf computation

Assign characteristics after having created circuit



Name	Characteristic
Coilconductor_1, Coilconductor_2, Coilconductor_3	Resistance : 0.141 Ohm
R1, R2, R3, R4	Resistance : 10000 Ohm
Inductor_1, Inductor_2, Inductor_3	Inductance : 31e-6 Henry

Save as back_emf

Flux - Brushless: Mechanical set

Mechanical set

- Rotor :
 - Imposed speed : 500 rpm
 - Rotation around Z axis (0,0) in XY1
 - Inertia : 1.547E-4 kgm2
- Stator : fixed

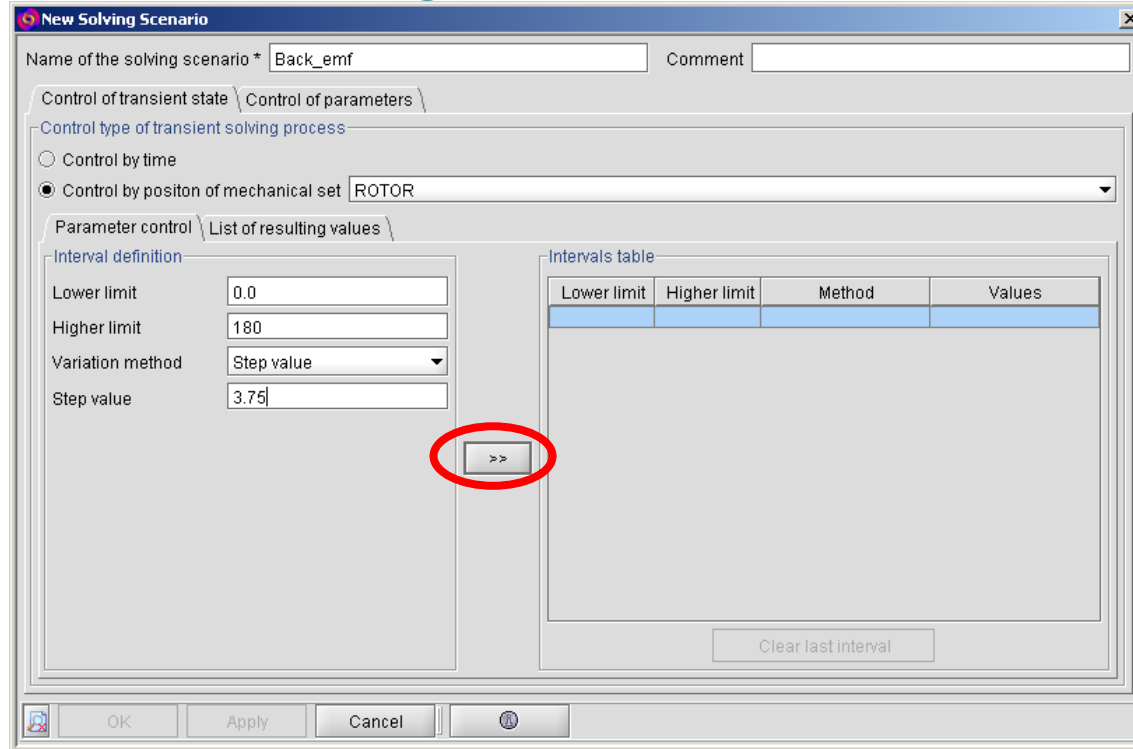
Flux - Brushless: Coil regions for back emf

NAME	TYPE OF REGION	CHARACTERISTIC	CHARACTERISTIC	MECHANICAL SET
Phase_pos_1	Coil conductor	Orientation, Number of turns, Associated component, Symmetries	Positive, 10, Coilconductor_1, All in series	Stator
Phase_neg_1	Coil conductor	Orientation, Number of turns, Associated component, Symmetries	Negative, 10, Coilconductor_1, All in series	Stator
Phase_pos_2	Coil conductor	Orientation, Number of turns, Associated component, Symmetries	Positive, 20, Coilconductor_2, All in series	Stator
Phase_neg_3	Coil conductor	Orientation, Number of turns, Associated component, Symmetries	Negative, 20, Coilconductor_3, All in series	Stator

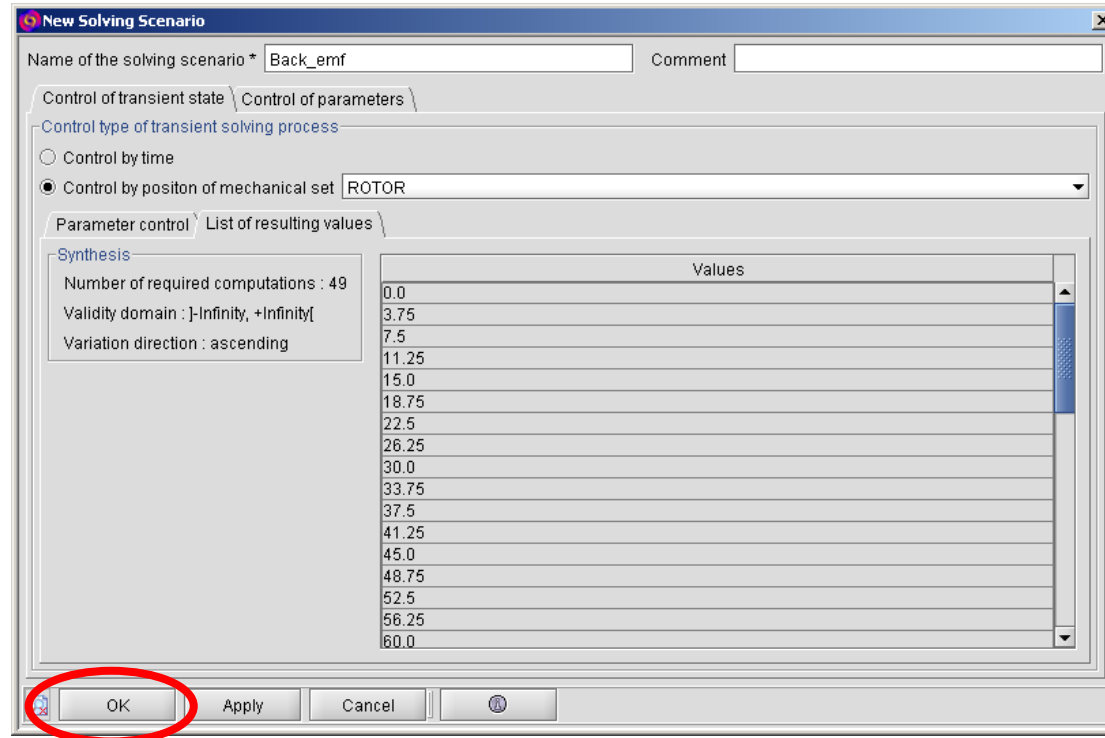
Check Physics

Save as back_emf

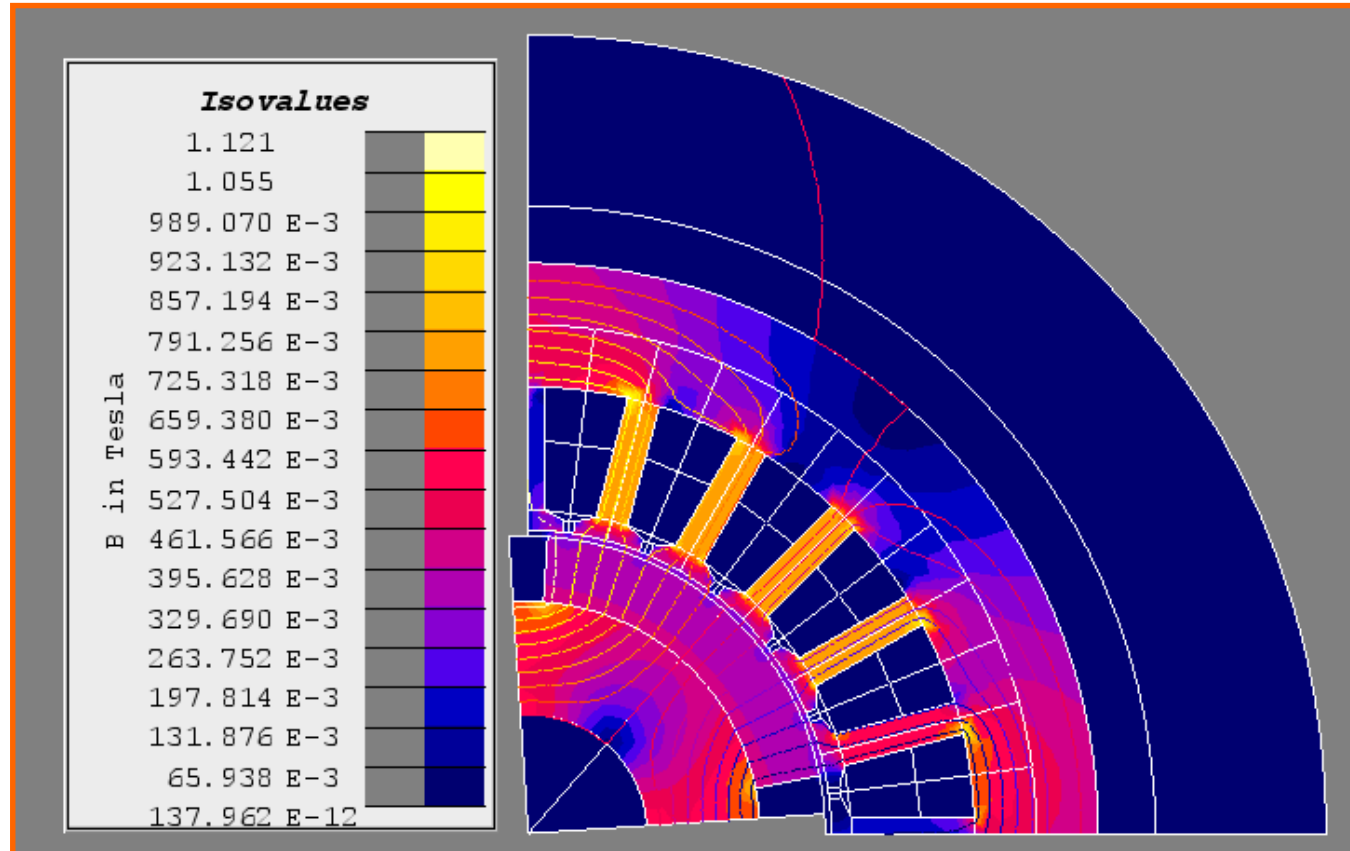
Flux - Brushless: Solving for back emf



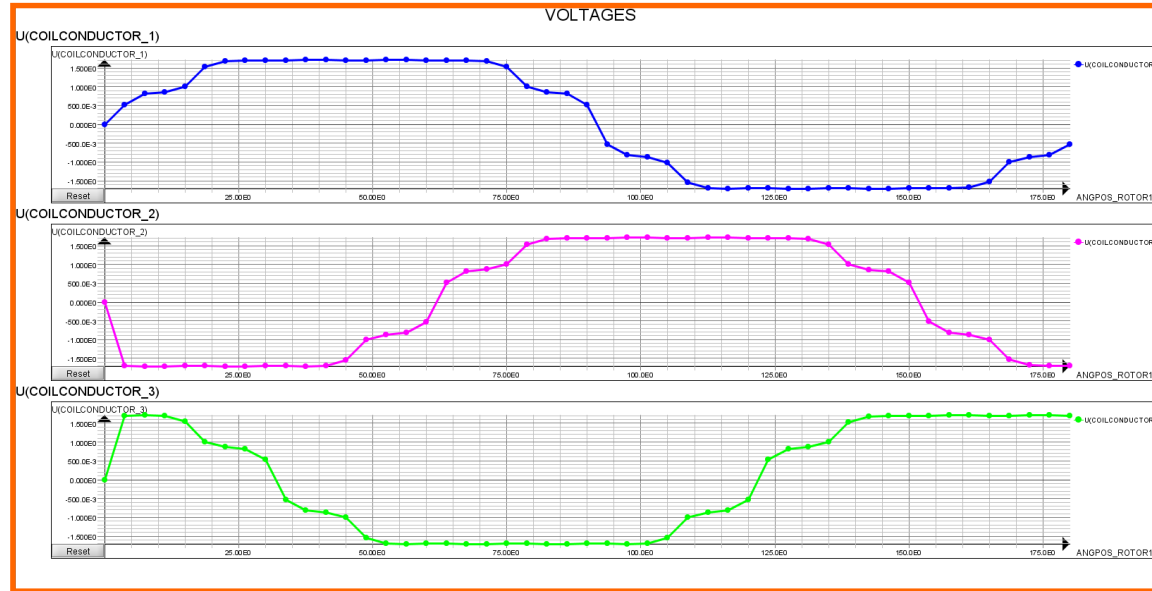
Flux - Brushless: Solving for back emf



Flux - Brushless: B color shade



Flux - Brushless: Results for back emf



The goal is to note the positive zero crossing voltage position for each voltage

And to deduce the switching angle strategy

CONSTANT SPEED

Flux - Brushless: Switching strategy

Zero angles

- Phase 1 : 2°
- Phase 2 : 62°
- Phase 3 : 122°

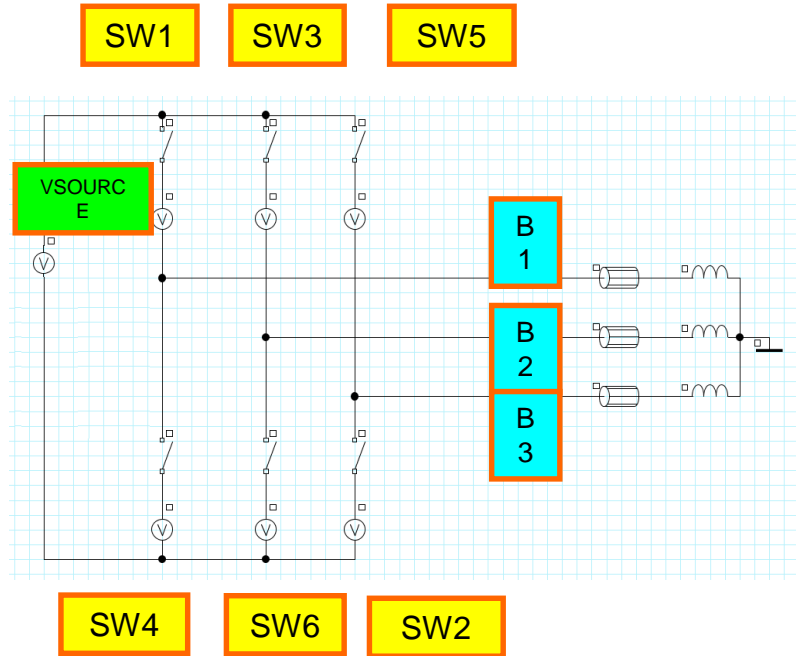
The strategy is that each phase has to be ON for one third (60°) of the period (here 180° mechanical degrees)

On the positive part which represents 90° , we select the middle part

Switch 1 and switch 4 are opposite

switches	Turn ON angle	Turn OFF angle
SW1	17	77
SW2	47	107
SW3	77	137
SW4	107	167
SW5	137	17
SW6	167	47

Flux - Brushless: Circuit for constant speed

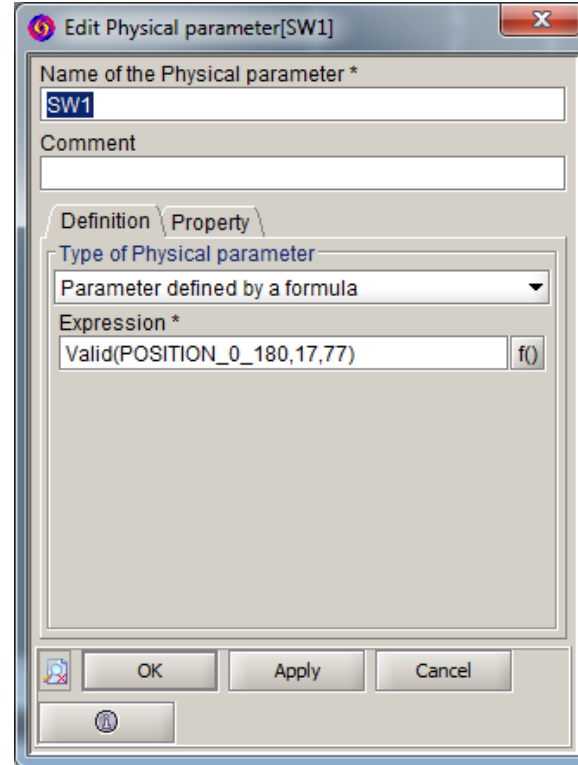
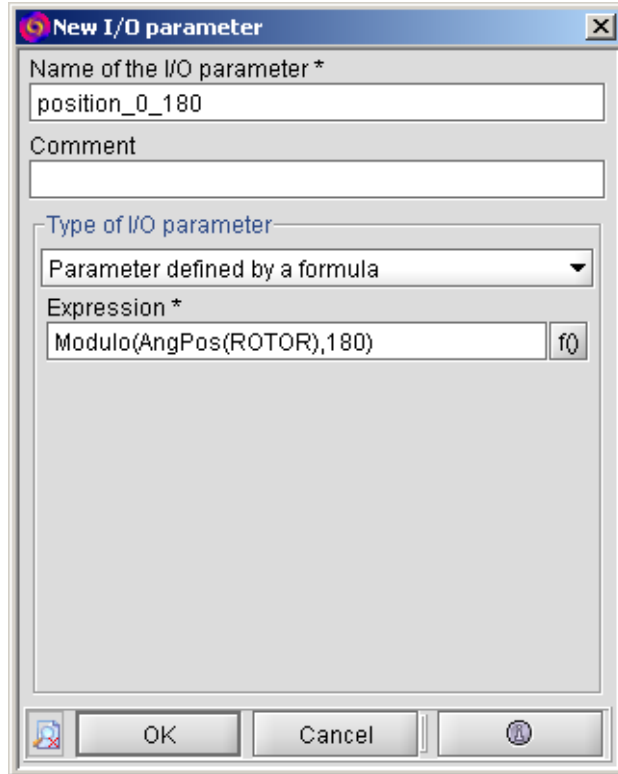


Name	Characteristic
B1, B2, B3	Resistance : 0.141
L1, L2, L3	31e-6 henry
VSOURCE	24 V
V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6	3.2 V
SW1	(17,77,180)
SW2	(47,107,180)
SW3	(77,137,180)
SW4	(107,167,180)
SW5	(137,17,180)
SW6	(167,47,180)

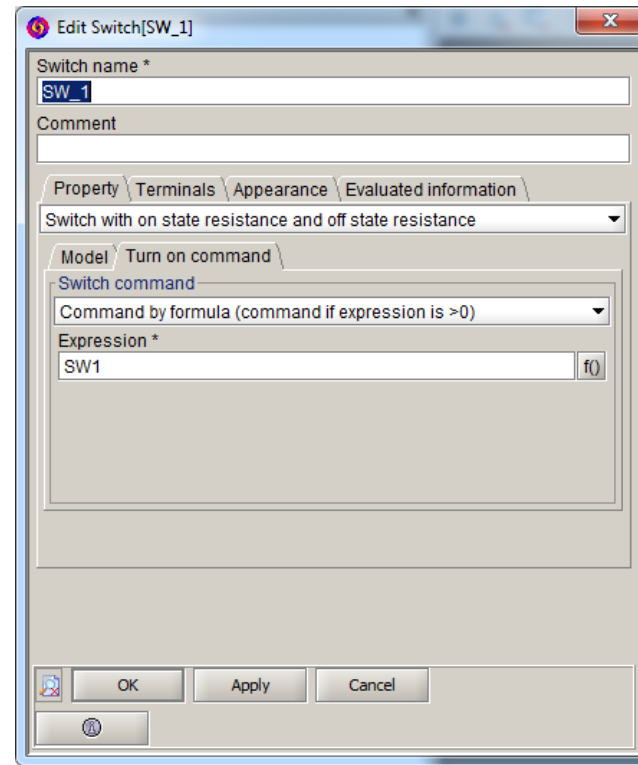
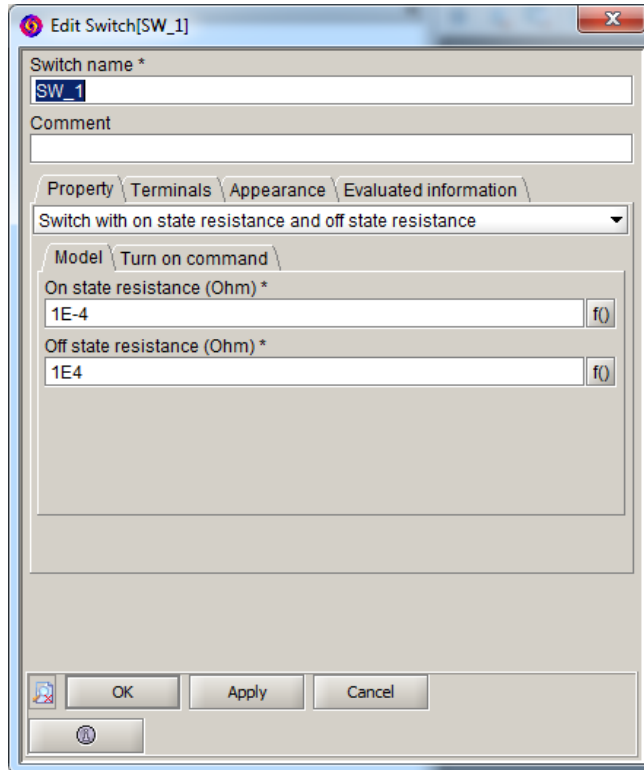
Save as constant_speed

(θ_{on} , θ_{off} , period)

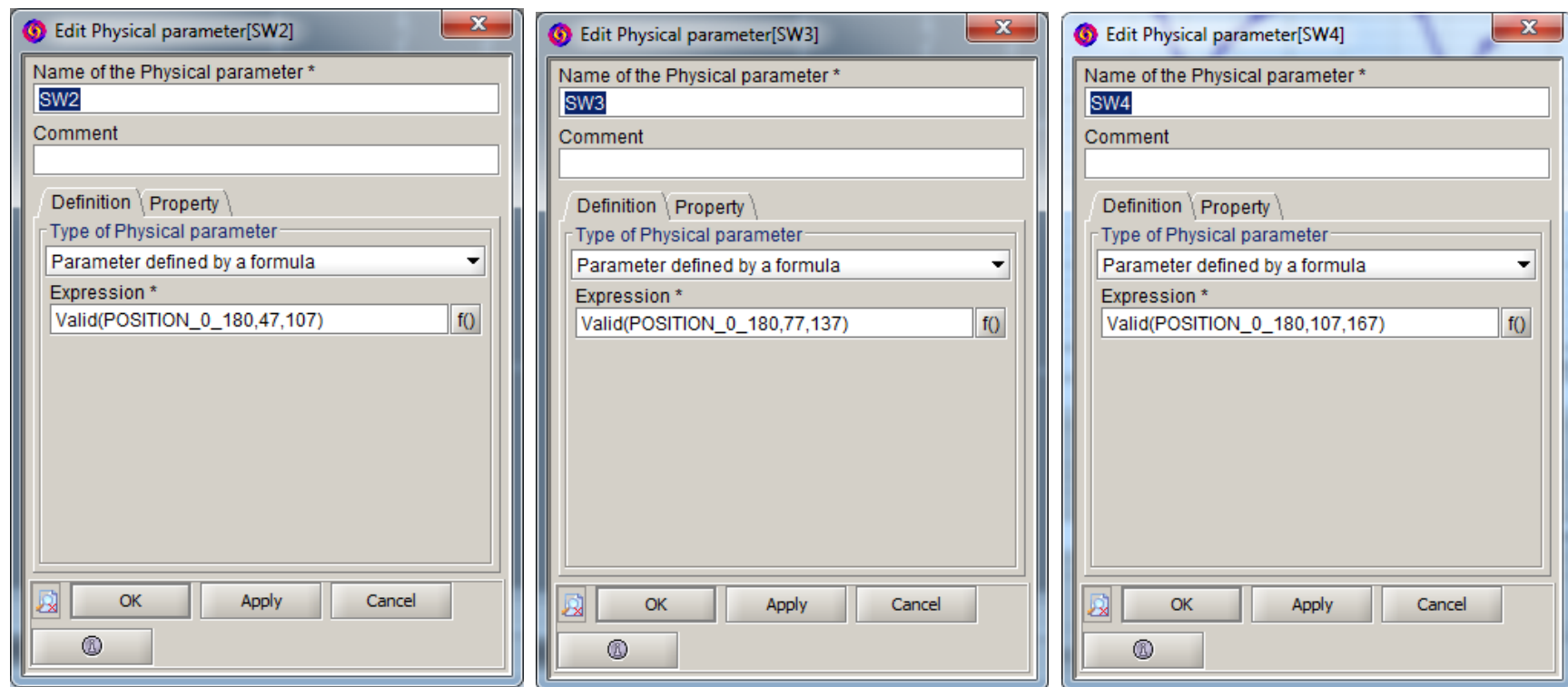
Flux - Brushless: Switching command



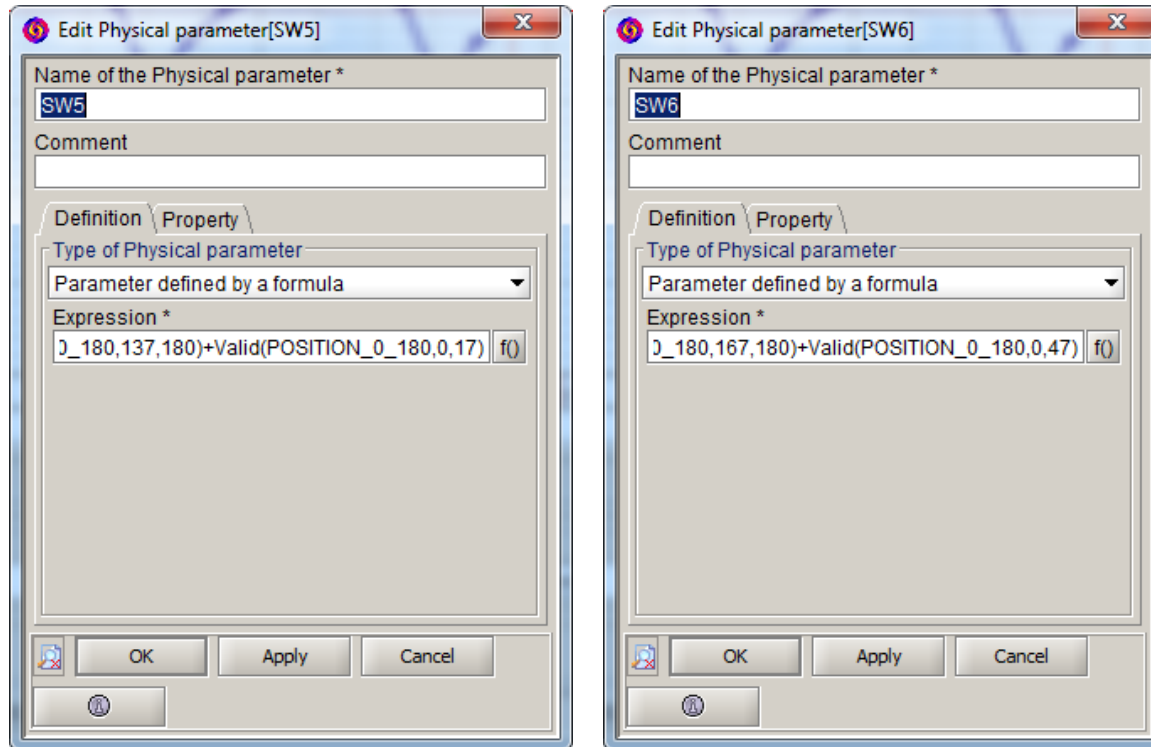
Flux - Brushless: Switching command



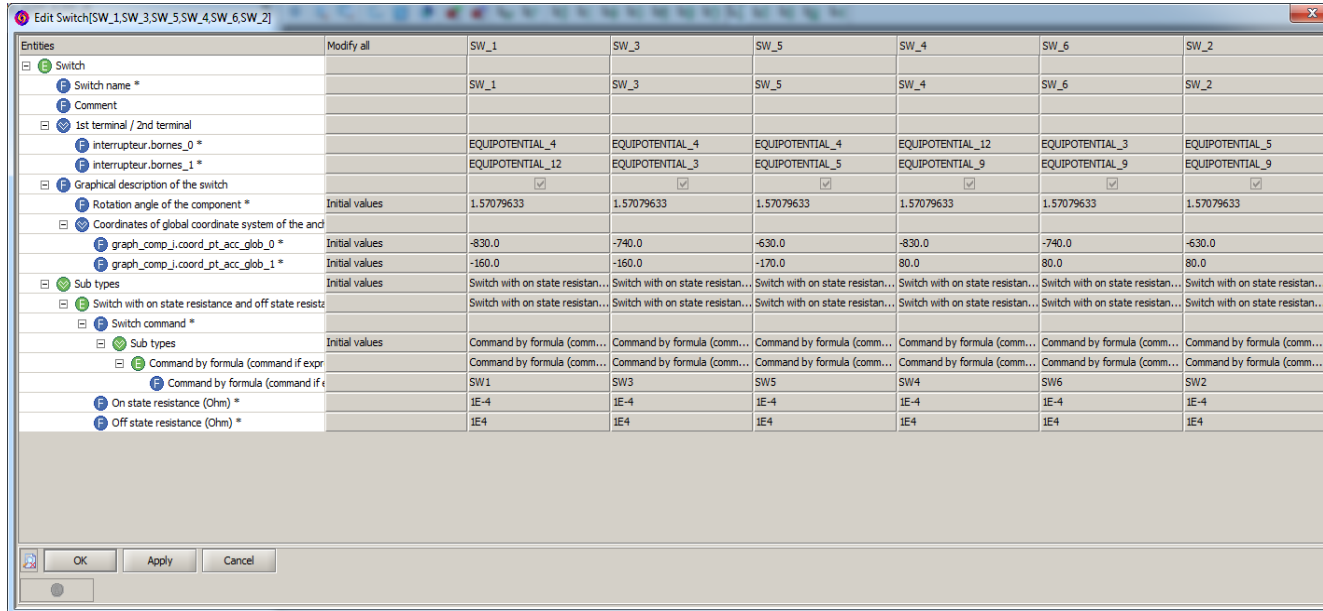
Flux - Brushless: Switching command



Flux - Brushless: Switching command



Flux - Brushless: Switching command



Check Physics

Save as SPEED_500_RPM

Flux - Brushless: Solving for constant speed

New Solving Scenario

Name of the solving scenario * Comment

Control of transient state \ Control of parameters \

Control type of transient solving process

☒ Control by time

☐ Control by position of mechanical set

Parameter control \ List of resulting values \

Interval definition

Lower limit

Higher limit

Variation method

Step value

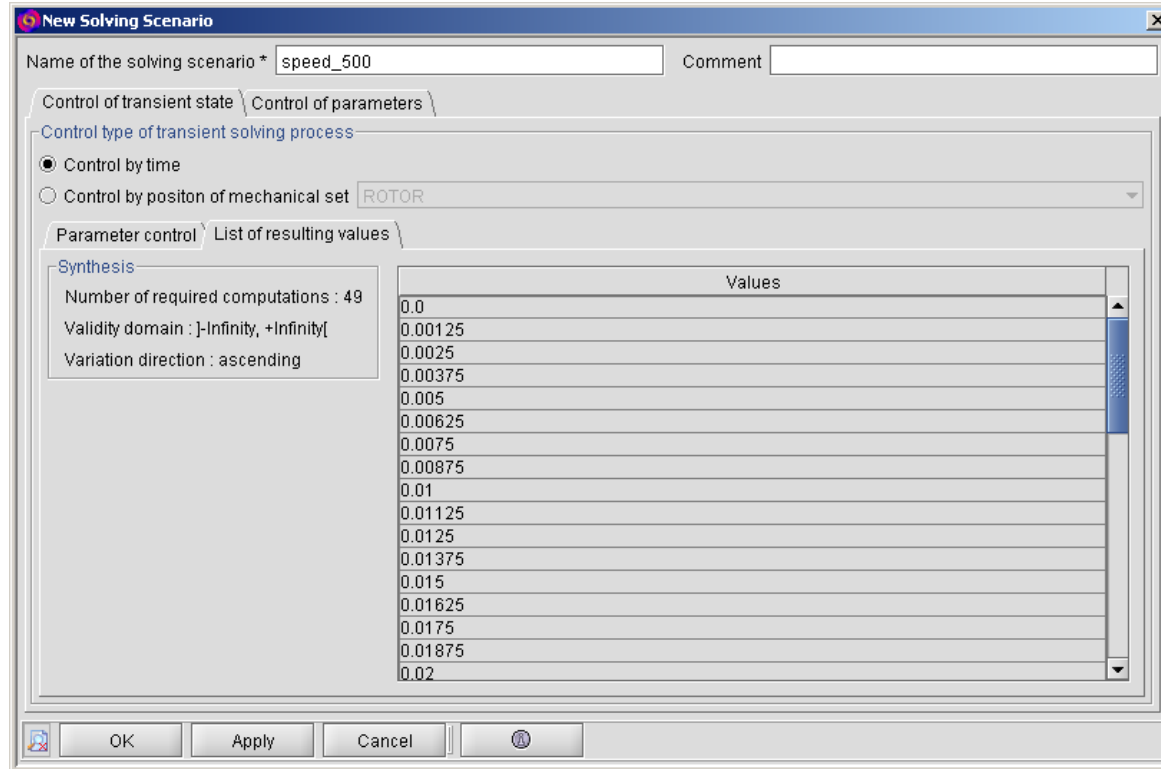
Intervals table

Lower limit	Higher limit	Method	Values
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Clear last interval

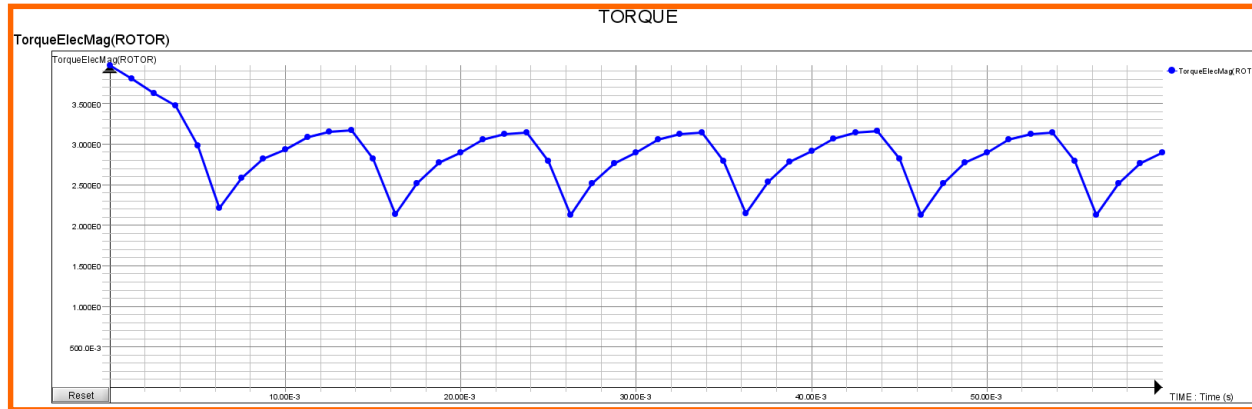
OK Apply Cancel

Flux - Brushless: Solving for constant speed



Flux - Brushless: Results for constant speed

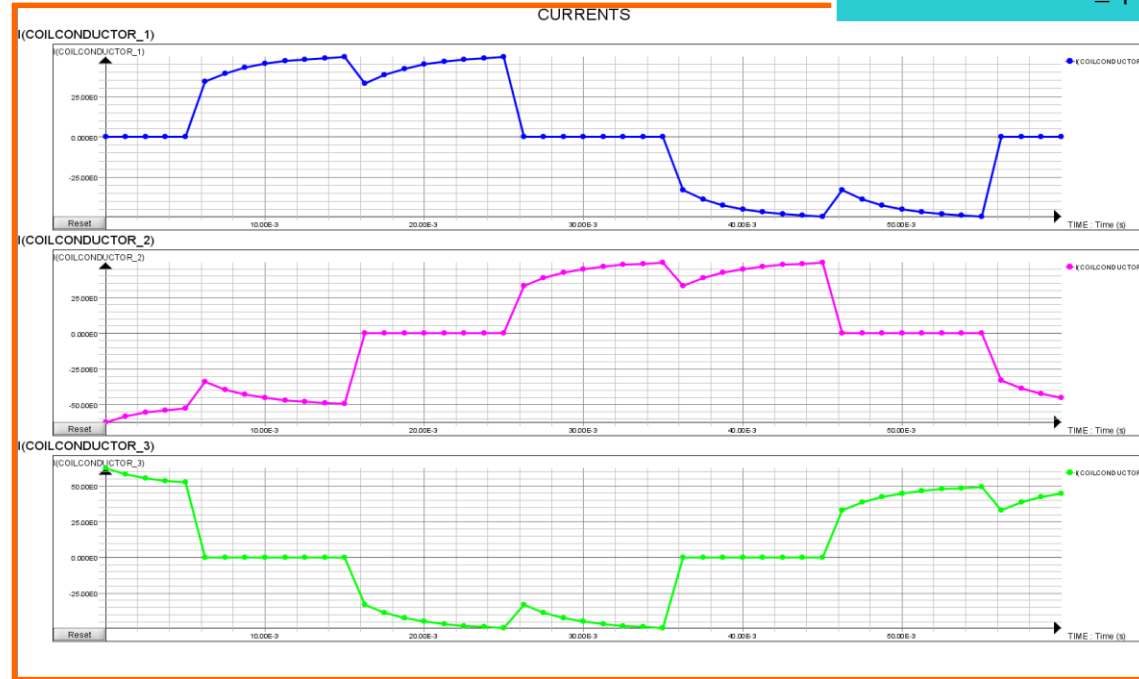
TORQUE



Flux - Brushless: Results for constant speed

CURRENTS

Save as constant_speed



STARTING

Flux - Brushless: Mechanical set for starting

Mechanical set

- Rotor :
 - Coupled load
 - rotation around Z axis (0,0) in XY1
 - Inertia : 1.547E-4 kgm2
 - Viscous friction coefficient $0.02 \cdot \pi / 180$ Nms (other coefficients equal to 0)
 - Constant torque of 1.2 Nm applied after 0.03s
- Stator : fixed

Save as starting

Flux - Brushless: Mechanical set for starting

Edit Mechanical set[ROTOR]

Mechanical set name *
ROTOR

Comment

Type of mechanical set
Rotation around one axis

Axis \ Kinematics \

Type of kinematics
Coupled load

General \ Internal characteristics \ External characteristics \ Mechanical stops \

Type of load
Inertia, friction coefficients and spring

Moment of inertia (kg.m2) *
3.8675E-5*4

Friction

Constant friction coefficient (N.m) *
1.2*Valid(TIME,0.03,1)

Viscous friction coefficient (proportional to speed) (N.m.s/degree) *
0.02*Pi/180

Friction coefficient proportional to the square speed (N.m.s2/degree2) *
0

Spring

☐ Spring

Spring constant (N.m/degree) *
f0

Initial stretching/compression of the spring /position at rest (degree) *
f0

Mechanical set sub-system
MECHANICAL_SYSTEM_1

OK Apply Cancel

Flux - Brushless: Solving for starting

New Solving Scenario

Name of the solving scenario * Comment

Control of transient state \ Control of parameters \

Control type of transient solving process

☒ Control by time

☐ Control by position of mechanical set

Parameter control \ List of resulting values \

Interval definition

Lower limit

Higher limit

Variation method

Step value

>>

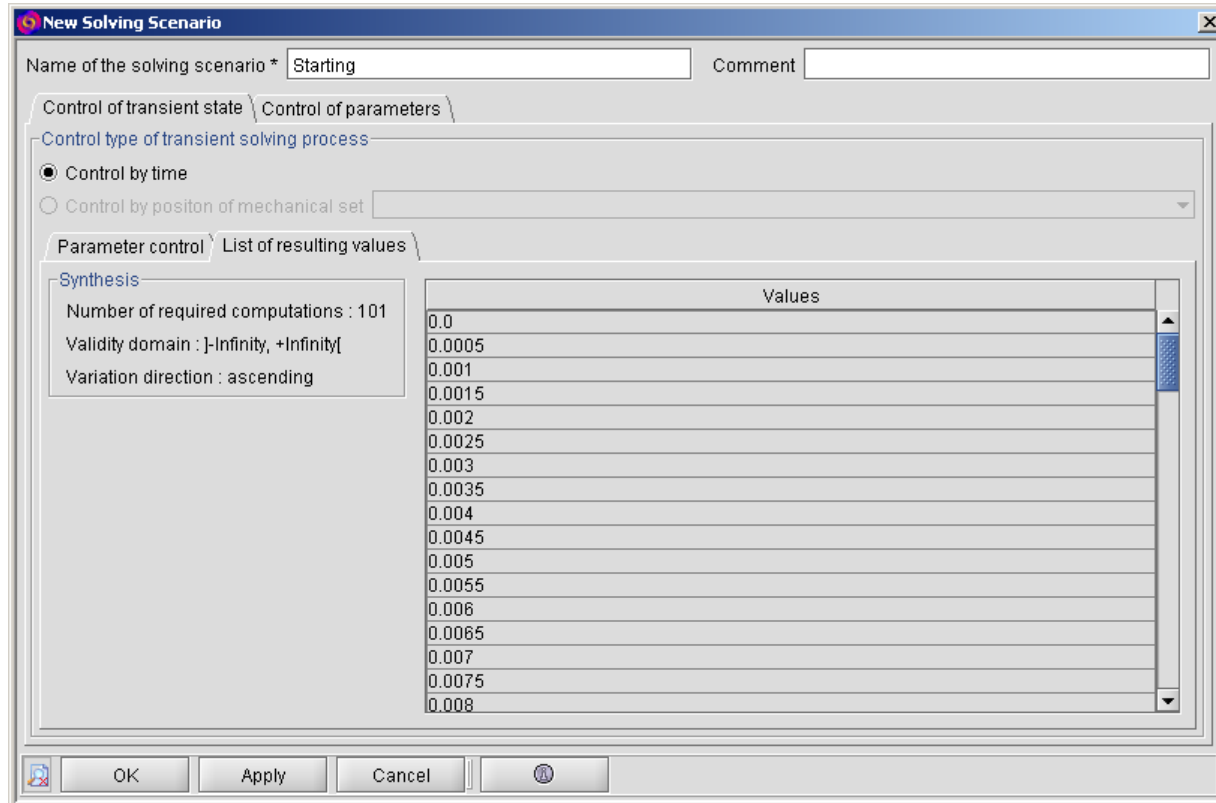
Intervals table

Lower limit	Higher limit	Method	Values

Clear last interval

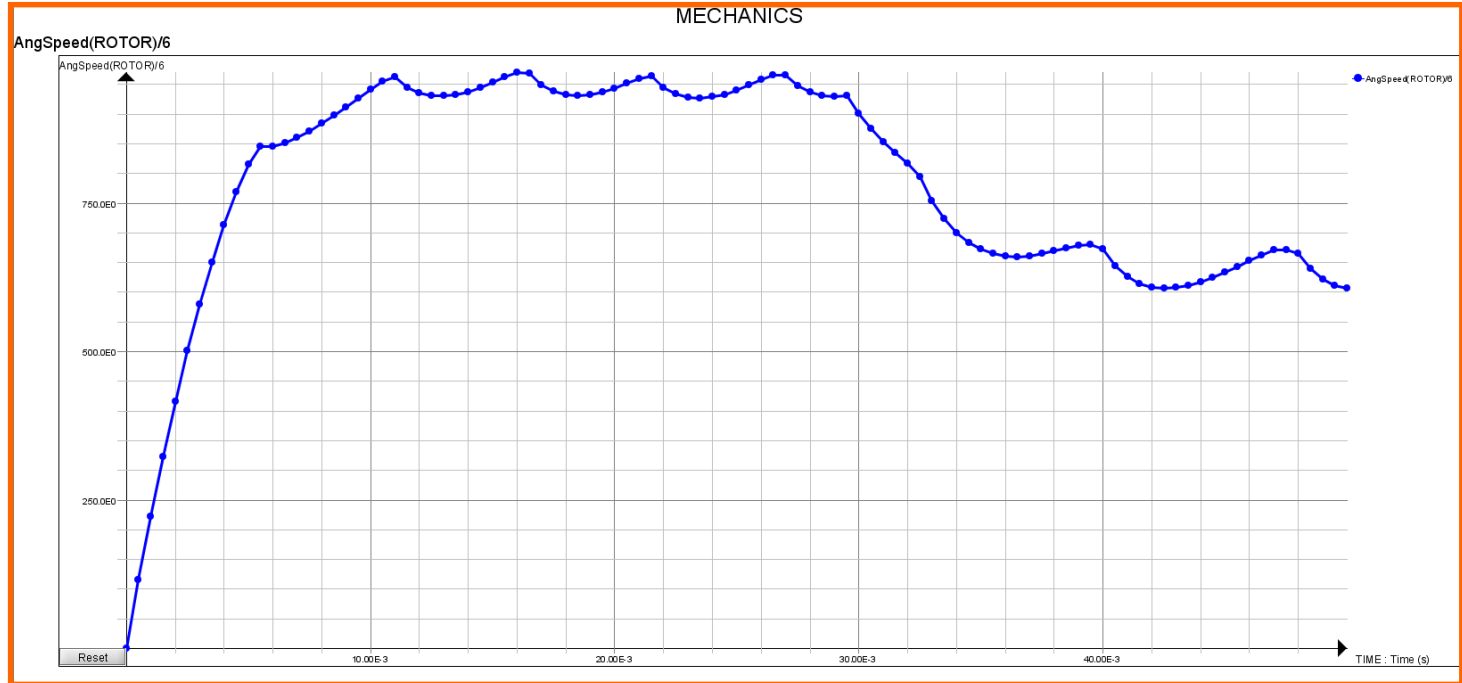
OK Apply Cancel

Flux - Brushless: Solving for starting

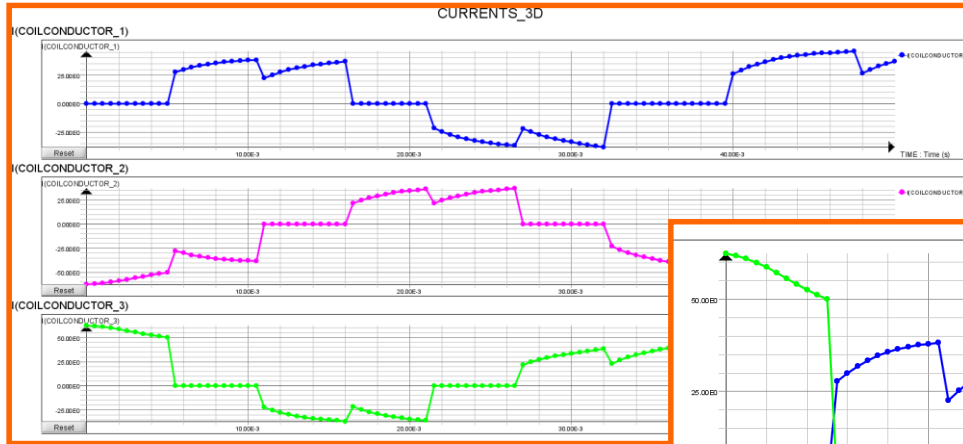


Flux - Brushless: Results for starting

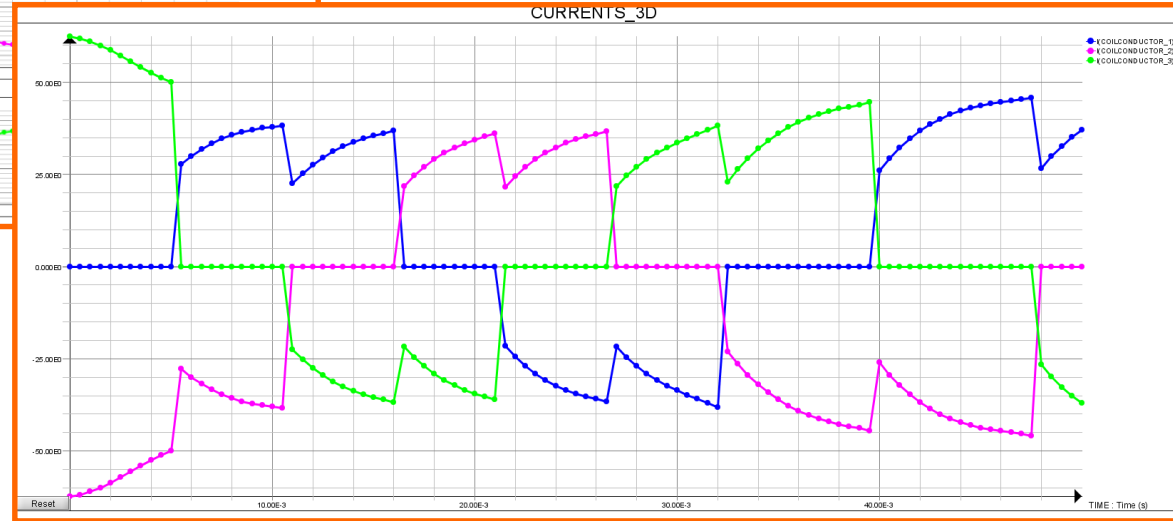
SPEED



Flux - Brushless: Results for starting



Save as starting



CONCLUSION

Flux - Brushless tutorial in new 2D

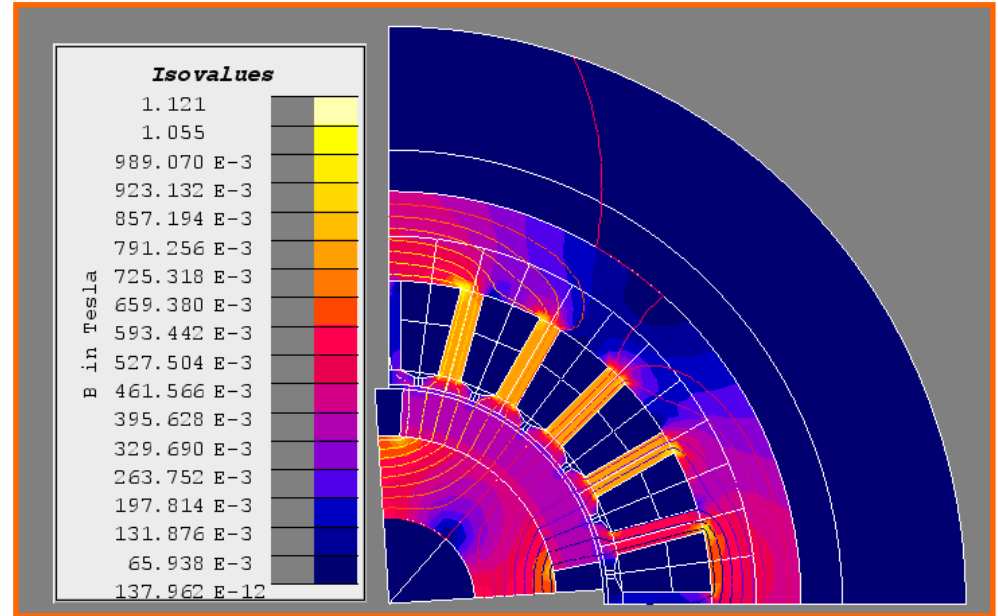
Geometry and mesh with BPM Overlay

2D case

- Cogging torque
- Back emf
- Constant speed
- Starting and adding a load

Other possible computations

- Parametric computation
 - Torque versus current and position
 - Inductance versus current and position
- Default analysis
 - Short circuit on phases
 - Inter-turns short circuit





THANK YOU

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#ONLYFORWARD