

smartFEM

Analysis and Design of Electrical Drives

Rotor and Stator Topologies

smartFEM 2.013.00 – 01.03.2022

Content

1	Introduction	5
1.1	Changes compared to previous smartFEM releases	5
1.2	Opening of simulation models	5
1.3	DFX Export	6
1.4	Minimum Symmetry	6
1.5	Parameter	7
1.6	Release number	7
1.7	Pre-defined parameter of all topologies	8
1.7.1	Geometry parameter	8
1.7.2	Basic parameter	9
1.7.3	Parameter in group „Elements“	10
1.8	User defined elements	12
1.8.1	Use of „Edit Geometry“	13
2	Topologien	18
2.1	DXF-Import	18
2.2	Inner Rotor Topologies	19
2.2.1	CR01b_Surface_Mount_Magnets	19
2.2.2	CR02b_Embedded_Magnets	20
2.2.3	CR03b_Embedded_Magnets_NoOffset	20
2.2.4	CR04b_Embedded_Magnets_3Arcs	21
2.2.5	CR05b_Spoke_Magnet	21
2.2.6	CR06b_Spoke_Magnet_2	22
2.2.7	CR07b_Embedded_Magnets_3Arcs	22
2.2.8	CR08b_U-Magnet	22
2.2.9	CR12b_Arc_Shaped_Magnets	23
2.2.10	CR12c_Multiple_Arc_Shaped_Magnets	23
2.2.11	CR18d_Spoke_Magnet_3	23
2.2.12	CR19_V_Magnets	24
2.2.13	CR20d_V_Magnets	24
2.2.14	CR21a_Triple_V_Magnets	24
2.2.15	CR22b_Ring_Magnet	25
2.2.16	CR23b_Surface_mount_Segmented_Magnets	25
2.2.17	CR24_Spoke_Magnet_4_Undercut	25
2.2.18	CR28_Embedded_Block_Magnets	26
2.2.19	CR29_Embedded_Arc_Magnets	26
2.3	Stator Topologies for Inner Rotor Machines	27
2.3.1	CS05b_Without_Pole_Shoe	27
2.3.2	CS06b_IEC_Based	27

2.3.3	CS07b_Short_Teeth	28
2.3.4	CS08b_Offset und CS08c_Offset.....	28
2.3.5	CS09c_1Phase_1Coil	29
2.3.6	CS15d_Parallel_Slots	29
2.3.7	CS18b_Added_Stator_Slots	29
2.3.8	CS25_Ring_Coils.....	30
2.3.9	CS26_U_Pole_Shanks	30
2.3.10	CS30_Unsymmetric_Inner_Radius	30
2.3.11	CS55_Single_Wire.....	31
2.3.12	CS56_MGPM_1Airgap.....	31
2.3.13	CS58_Segmented.....	31
2.3.14	CS59_Segmented.....	32
2.4	Outer Rotor	33
2.4.1	OCR01b_Ring_Magnet.....	33
2.4.2	OCR02b_Rectangular_Magnets	33
2.4.3	OCR17c_Segmented_Magnets.....	34
2.4.4	OCR22b_V_Magnets	34
2.4.5	OCR23_Surface_Mount_Magnets	34
2.4.6	OCR23a_Surface_Mount_Magnets	35
2.5	Außenläufer Stator	36
2.5.1	OCS05c_Without_Pole_Shoe	36
2.5.2	OCS06b_3Arcs and OCS06c_3Arcs.....	36
	36	
2.5.3	OCS22e_Parallel_Slots	37
2.5.4	OCS23a_Asymmetric_Pole_Shoe	37
2.5.5	OCS25_Ring_Coils	38
2.6	PM DC Motor.....	38
2.7	Synchronous Motor	39
2.7.1	CR30_Wound_Field_Winding	39
2.7.2	CR37_Field_Winding	39
2.8	SR Motor (Switched Reluctance Motor).....	40
2.8.1	CR25_Reluctance	40
2.8.2	CR32_Reluctance_Stepped.....	41
2.9	Synchronous Reluctance Motor.....	42
2.9.1	CR31_Synchronous Reluctance	42
2.9.2	CR33_2Pole_Synchronous Reluctance	43
2.10	Universal Motor	44
2.10.1	CR26_Universal.....	44
2.10.2	CS29_Universal	44

2.11	PM-Machines with Magnetic Gear	45
2.11.1	CS56_MGPM_1Airgap.....	45
2.12	Magnetization of Inner Rotors.....	46
2.12.1	MD01d_Outer_Coil (Magnetising Coil)	46
2.12.2	CS01c_Measure_Ring_Magnetization	46
3.1	Linearmotor	47
3.1.1	LM02c.....	47
3.1.2	LM021c.....	48
3.1.3	LM03c.....	48
3.1.4	LM04.....	49
3.1.5	LM10.....	49
3.1.6	LM11.....	50
3.1.7	LM422.....	50
3.1.8	LM544.....	51
3.1.9	LM60_Double_Airgap	51
4	Aktuator	52
5	Personal Notice.....	54

1 Introduction

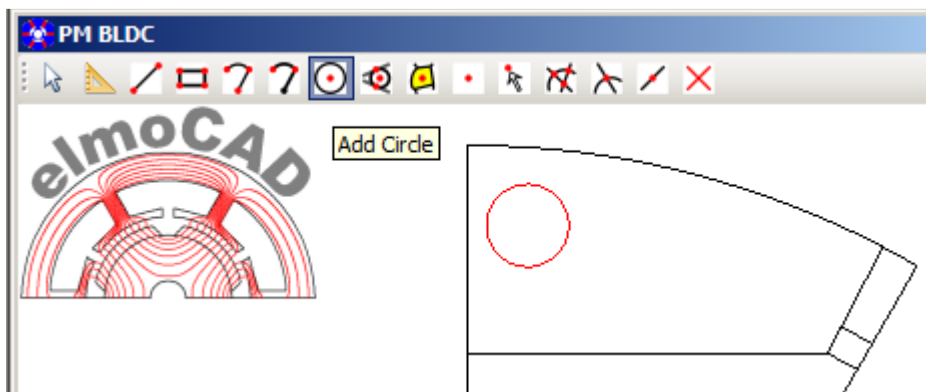
The modeling in smartFEM is based on pre-programmed rotor and stator topologies with keyboard input of different alphanumeric parameter.

As of release 2.1 offers smartFEM additionally the option for import of dxf-formatted rotor and stator geometries. With this all rotor and stator geometries of the same machine type can be combined in any order.

As of release 2.11 all geometries designed with pre-programmed rotor and stator topologies can be enhanced by user defined geometry elements.

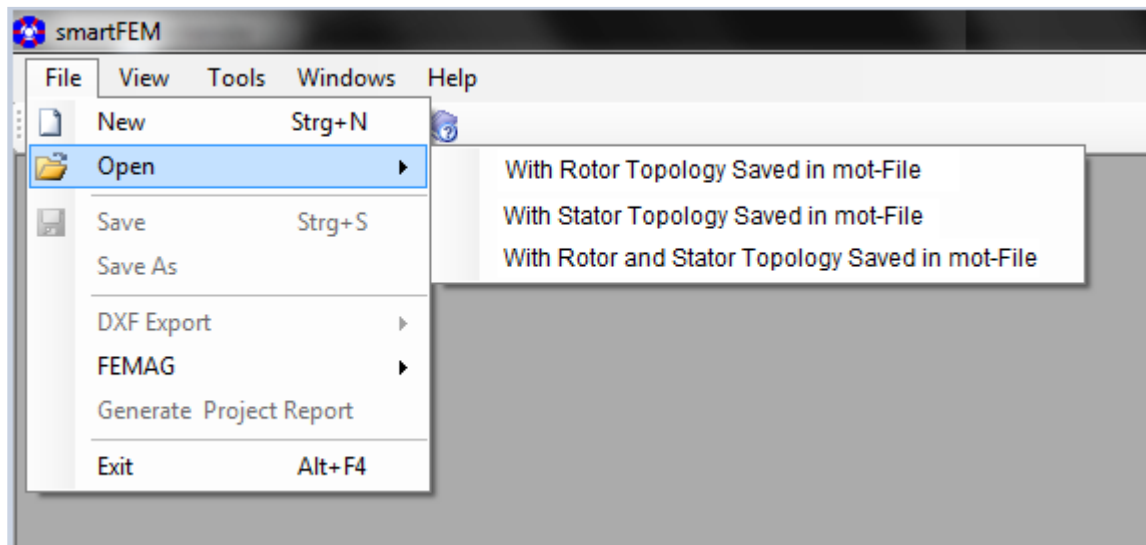
1.1 Changes compared to previous smartFEM releases

User defined geometry elements can be added to geometries which were designed with the pre-programmed rotor and stator topologies. For this is a toolbox with different tool tip buttons available. Details are described in chapter 1.8 of this document.



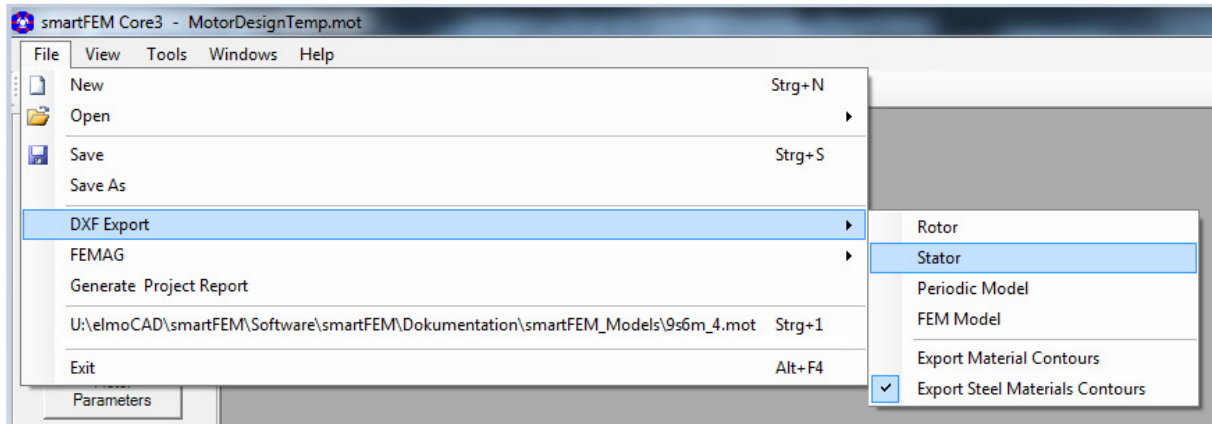
1.2 Opening of simulation models

When opening simulation models (*.mot files) then the actual releases of the latest release of rotor and stator topologies are loaded. It can happen that after older simulation model are opened not all parameter are correctly displayed because the latest topology release is not upwards compatible. If this happens (what should not be) then the simulation model can be opened with those topologies releases with which the simulation model was designed.



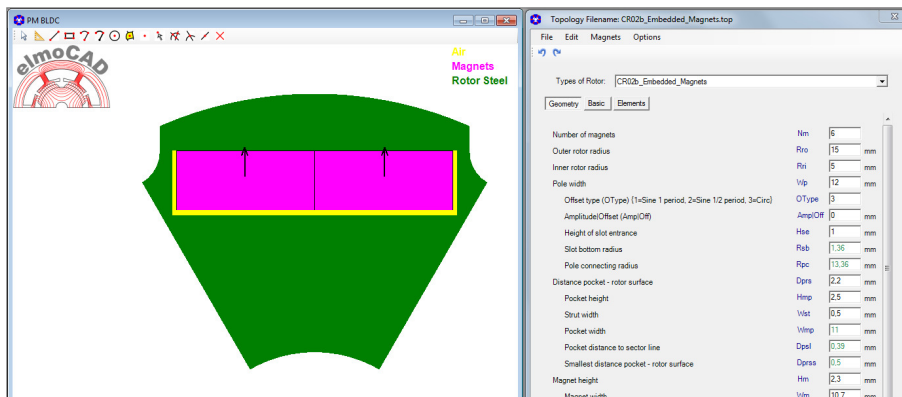
1.3 DFX Export

There are different possibilities exporting geometries into a DXF-formatted file. Example below: export of the stator geometry only with electric steel material contour.

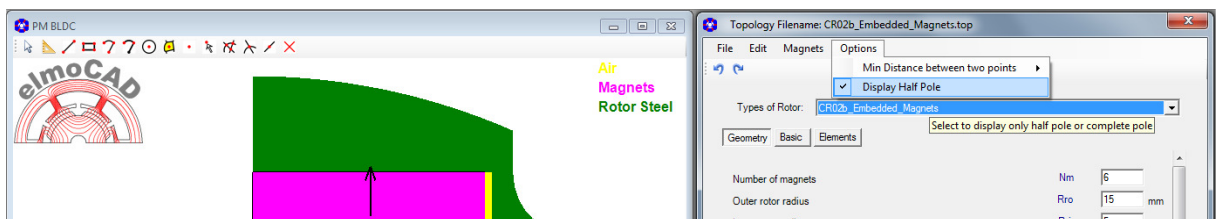


1.4 Minimum Symmetry

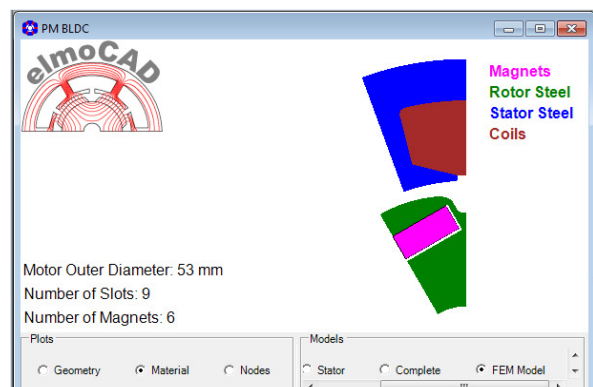
In all topologies the geometry of complete pole is displayed as default.



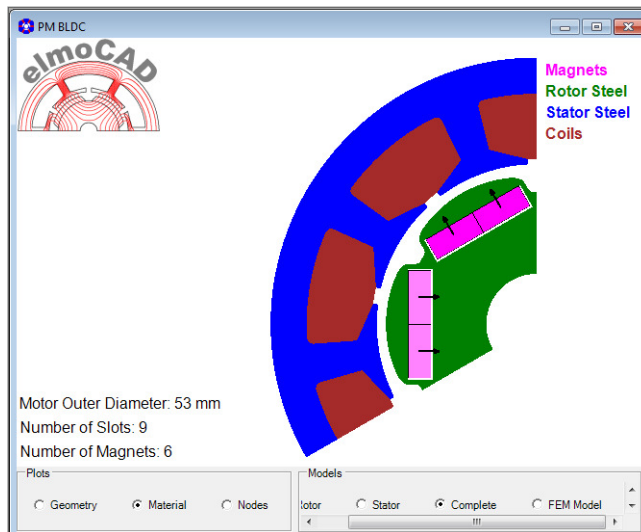
User can select in menu "Options" whether the complete or the half geometry of the pole should be displayed (only if the half pole is designed by the topology).



However only the minimal symmetry of the machine geometry is transferred to the FEM solver. With this is avoided that an unbalanced mesh of the complete pole is generated.



The complete geometry (related to the complete BEMAF period) which is necessary for the FEM simulation is create by mirroring and copying of the minimal symmetries.



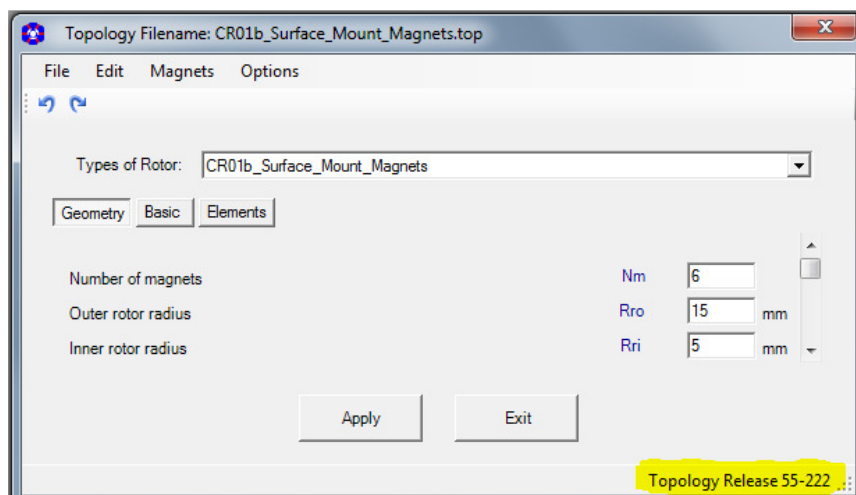
1.5 Parameter

Geometry parameter which are not used in a topology are hidden and only displayed when they are used.



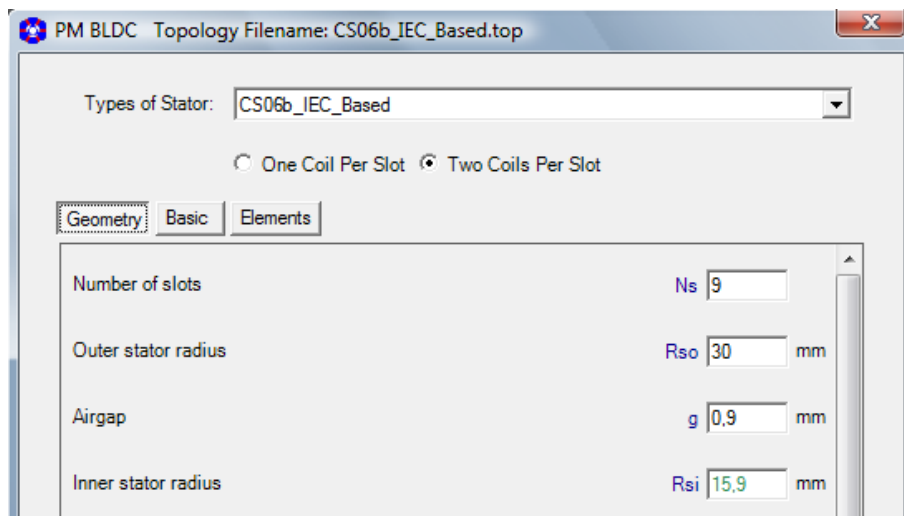
1.6 Release number

The release number of every topology is displayed on the right side of the bottom line.



1.7 Pre-defined parameter of all topologies

1.7.1 Geometry parameter



Machines with inner rotor

Rotor

- Number of magnets $N_m = 6$
- Outer radius $R_{ro} = 15$ mm
- Inner radius $R_{ri} = 5$ mm

Stator

- Number of slots $N_s = 9$
- Outer radius $R_{so} = 26,5$ mm
- Width of airgap (on one side) $g = 0,9$ mm
- Inner radius (calculated) $R_{si} = R_{ro} + g$ mm

Machines with outer rotor

Rotor

- Number of magnets $N_m = 12$
- Outer radius $R_{ro} = 25$ mm
- Inner radius $R_{ri} = 20$ mm

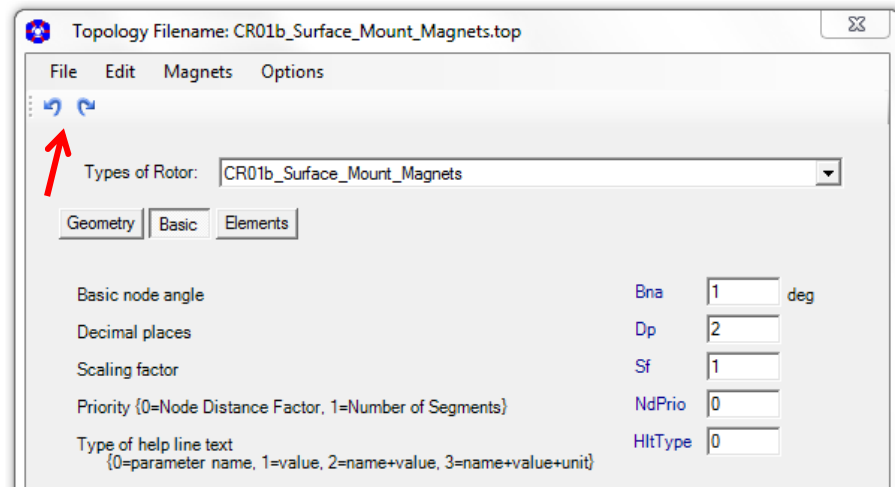
Stator

- Number of slots $N_s = 9$
- Width of airgap (on one side) $g = 0,5$ mm
- Outer radius (calculated) $R_{so} = R_{ri} - g$ mm
- Inner radius $R_{si} = 5$ mm

1.7.2 Basic parameter

All Topologies

UnDo and ReDo button



Bna = Minimal angle between two nodes of inner and outer radius for the geometry at the airgap.

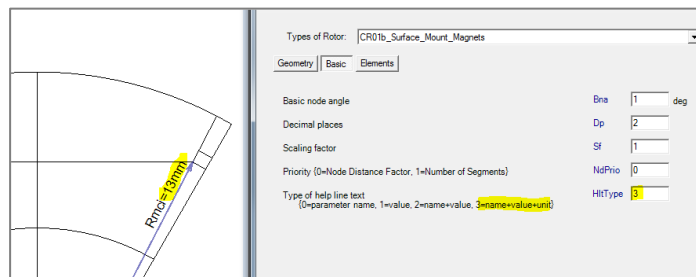
Dp = Number of decimal places of all parameter.

For parameter which are calculated and cannot be changed by user are the calculations performed with the maximum total number of decimal places and rounded for display.

Sf = Scaling factor for all editable parameter values of the geometries.

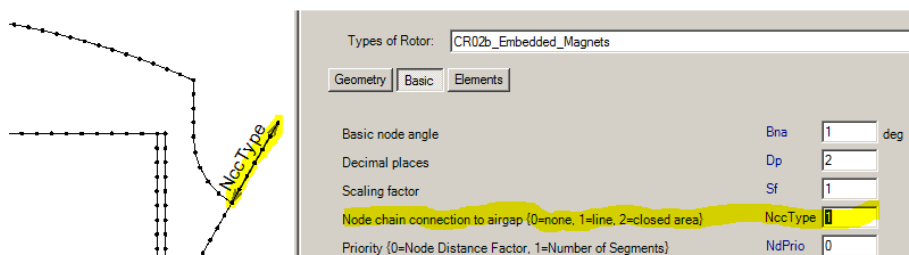
NdPrio = Flag whether in parameter group "Elements" the "Node distance factor" or "Number of segments" of an arc or line should be constant if the length of an arc or line has changed.

Type of help line text = the displayed help information of arcs, line, etc. are amended by additional information.



Additionally for certain topologies:

NccType = Type of the connection between geometry and outer airgap layer at left and right border of the complete model (none, line, closed area).



1.7.3 Parameter in group „Elements“

All Topologies

Topology Filename: CR01b_Surface_Mount_Magnets.top

File Edit Magnets Options

Types of Rotor: CR01b_Surface_Mount_Magnets

Geometry Basic Elements

Display all elements 0

Line No. L 11

Node distance factor Ndist 1

Factor for nonlinear node distance $\{-1 \leq \text{fact.} \leq 1\}$ Nlin 0

Number of segments Nseg 15

Length l 4 mm

Angle α 90 deg

Start Point P1 26

End Point P2 11

Arc No. A 7

Node distance factor Ndist 1

Factor for nonlinear node distance $\{-1 \leq \text{fact.} \leq 1\}$ Nlin 0

Number of segments Nseg 24

Radius r 13 mm

Apex angle α 27.5 deg

Length l 6.24 mm

Center Point P0 0

Start Point P1 4

End Point P2 11

Curve No. C 0

Area No. Ar 2

Material {0=air, 1=steel, 2=magnet, 3=coil} Mat 1

Material No. $\{1 \leq \text{MatNo} \leq 9\}$ MatNo 1

Length in z-direction Lz/Lmot 100 %

Point No. P 22

Total number of points $\{-1=\text{set/reset display always}\}$
 (mirrored point number = point number + 100)

P1 100

X-Coordinate x 2.85 mm

Y-Coordinate y 10.63 mm

Radius r 11 mm

Angle α 75 deg

P2 0

P3 0

Apply Exit

Topology Release 55-222

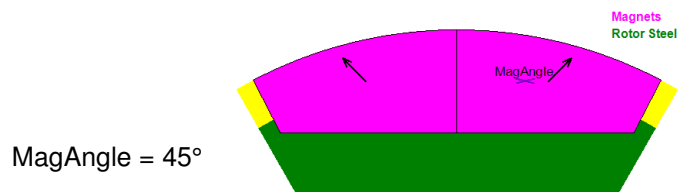
For areas which are defined as „Magnet“ (Mat=2) is the parameter „MagAngle“ displayed. It indicates the direction of magnetization (north pole).

Area No.	Ar	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Material {0=air, 1=steel, 2=magnet, 3=coil}	Mat	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Material No. {1<=MatNo<=9}	MatNo	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Magnetisation Angle {0<=angle<360°, -888=calculated default value, -999=perpendicular to the longest side}	MagAngle	<input type="text" value="90"/> deg
Point No.	P	<input type="text" value="20"/>

MagAngle can be changed:

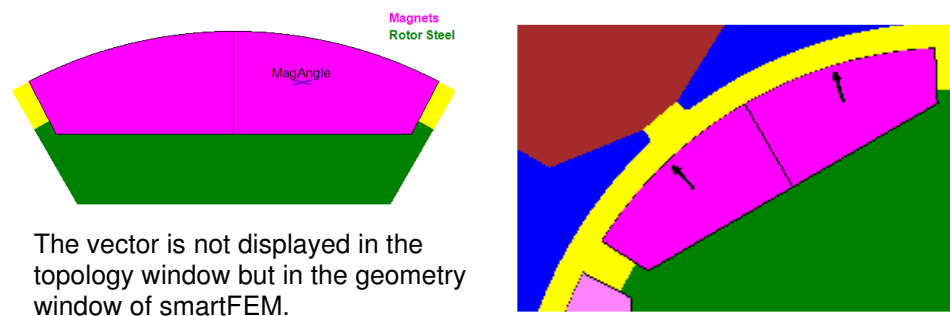
- $0 \leq \text{MagAngle} < 360^\circ$ mech user defined

Example



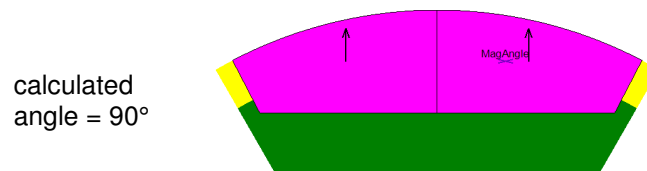
- MagAngle = -999 direction of magnetization perpendicular to the longest side of the area.

Example



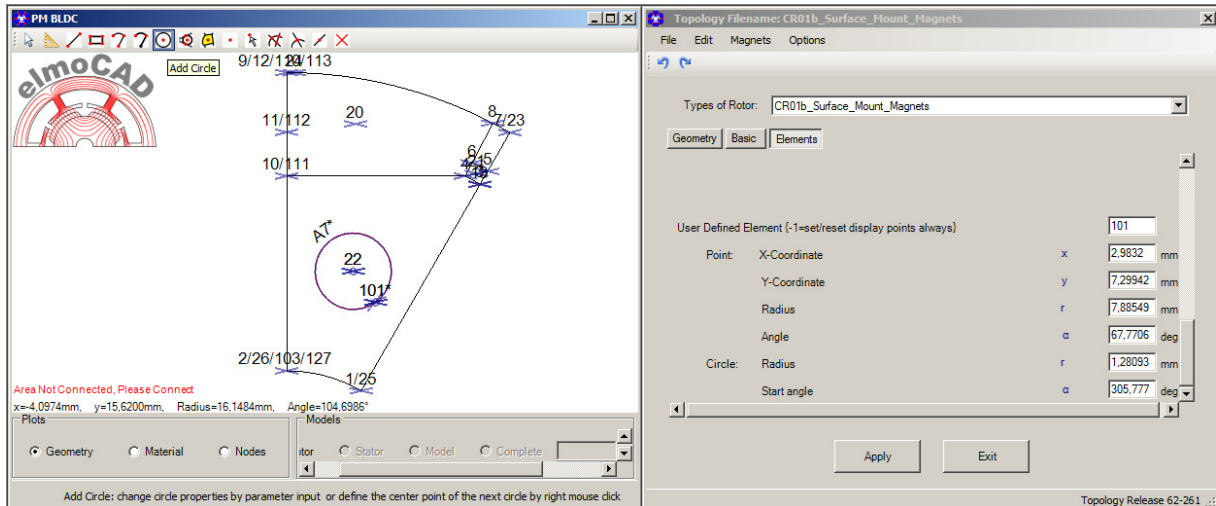
- MagAngle = -888 direction of magnetization as calculated by the topology (default value). After enter and apply of -888 is the calculated value displayed.

Example



1.8 User defined elements

For extension respectively change of geometries which are pre-defined by the topology algorithms a set of „**ToolTipButtons**“ is displayed when the topology is opened (except of those topologies for dxf import). The selection of the ToolTipButtons is done by using the **left** mouse button. After that is the geometry displayed as non-mirrored. This view can also be selected via **“Options”** for all views. To add or select geometry elements the **right** mouse button then has to be used. A text for the next possible user actions is displayed in the status line.



Following modes and ToolTipButtons are available:

„**Select Mode**“ default mode after opening of a topologie

	„Select Mode“	→	leave „Edit Mode“, if selected before
	„Measure Distance Between Points“	→	measurement of the distance between two positions selected with right mouse button.

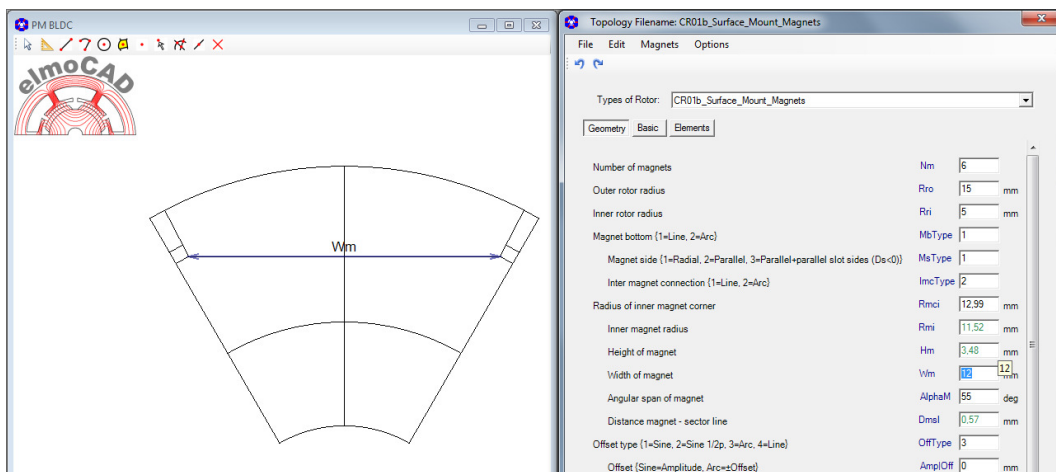
„**Edit Mode**“ after selection of one of the following ToolTipButtons

	„Add Line“	→	add a line
	„Add Rectangle“	→	add a rectangle
	„Add Arc“	→	add an arc (Pcen, Psta, Pend)
	„Add Arc“	→	add an arc (Psta, Pend, Radius)
	„Add Circle“	→	add a circle
	„Add Tangent Circle“	→	add a tangential circle (between line-line, line-arc or arc-arc)
	„Add Area“	→	add a point for definition of the material which is assigned to the area in which the point is positioned
	„Add Point“	→	add a point
	„Select Point“	→	select a point in order to change its xy-coordinates

	„Split All Intersections“	→	split all arcs and lines at their intersection points
	„Split Element at Intersection“	→	split one element at its intersection
	„Split Element At Mouse Position“	→	split an element at mouse position
	„Delete Element“	→	delete an element.

1.8.1 Use of „Edit Geometry“

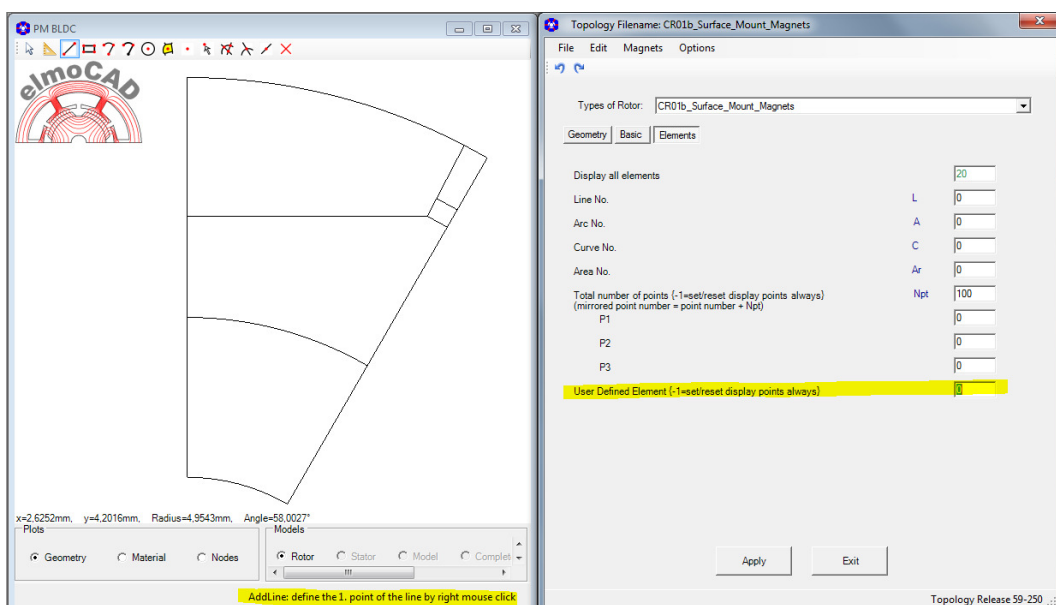
- Every topology is opened in „**Select Mode**“ and as in all previous smartFEM releases all functions for selection and handling of drawing elements and parameter are available.



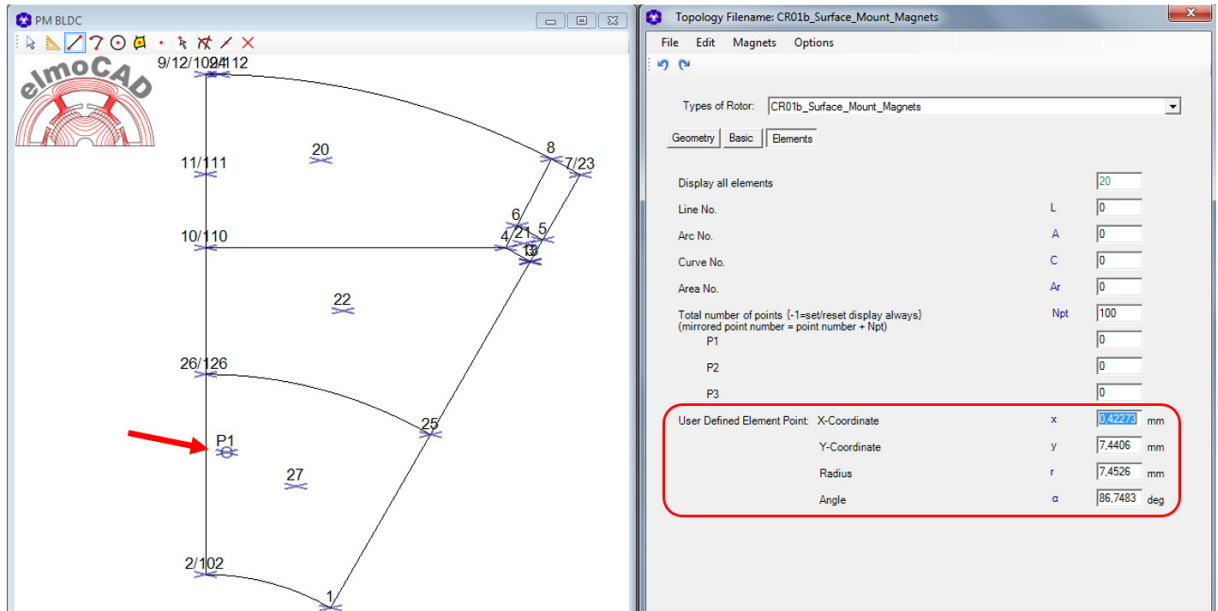
- The ToolTopButtons can be activated by click with the left mouse button on it. The non-mirrored geometry (half pole if designed) will be displayed.

Example: „**AddLine**“

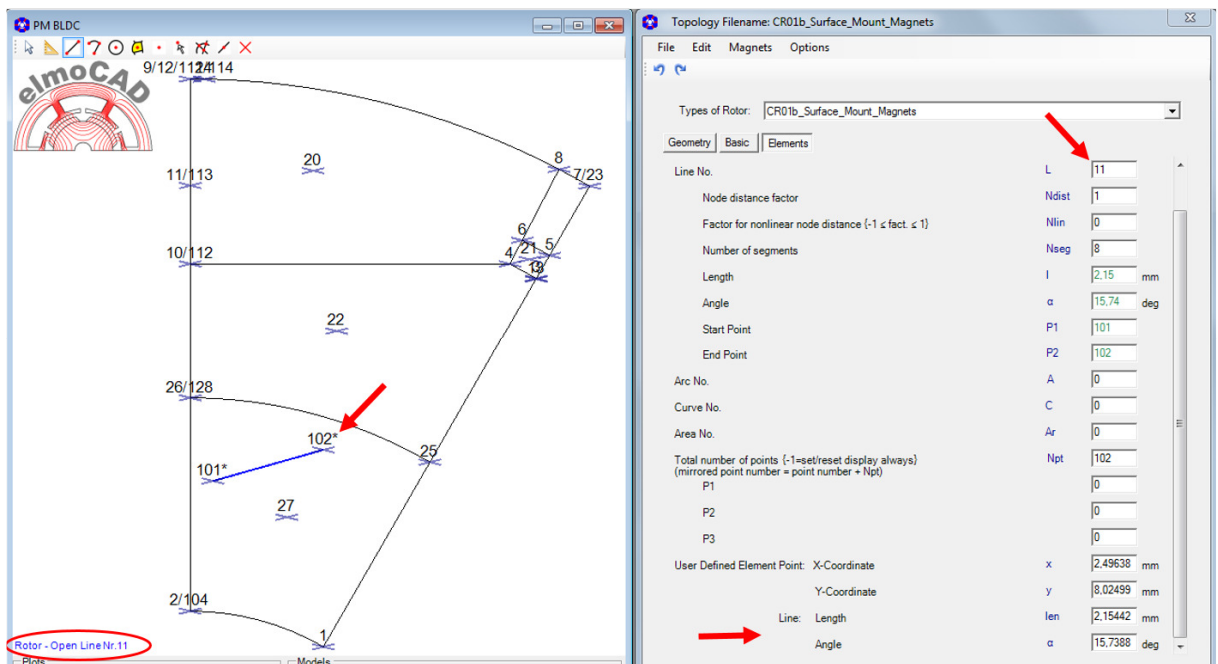
Display of the non-mirrored geometry. Simultaneously is the parameter group “**Elements**” with an additional parameter is opened for the later adjustment of xy-coordinates and further parameter. Additionally a help text is displayed in the bottom line which indicates the next possible actions for adding the line.



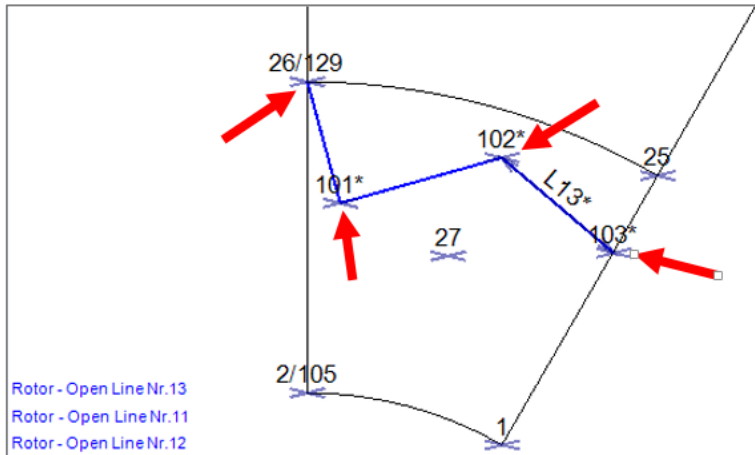
- For editing of the geometry the right mouse button has to be used.
- The definition of the starting point of the line is carried out at the position of the mouse pointer by click with the right mouse button. The point is marked by "P1". The cartesian and polar coordinates of the point are displayed in the list of parameters and can be exactly adapted to the wanted position by numerical input values.



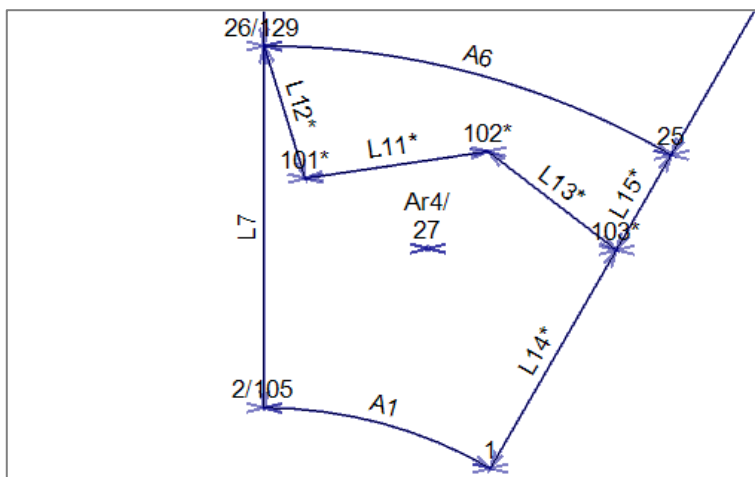
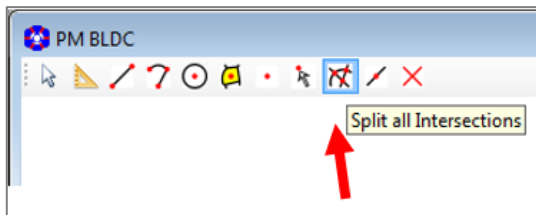
- Next the end point of the line can be defined by right mouse click. Now the properties of the line and information if it is possible open or has intersections are displayed. Length and angle of the line can be adapted by parameter input (same as like start point).



- If further lines are added and with that positions on other drawing elements are selected, then the „snap function“ will be activated and the xy-coordinates are recalculate in such a way that the point lies exactly on the selected element.



In this case is the total polyline (points 26-101-102-102) only connected by point 26 to the geometry. The line between point 1 and 25 has to be splitted at point 103. For this the ToolTipButton **“Split All Intersections”** can be used.

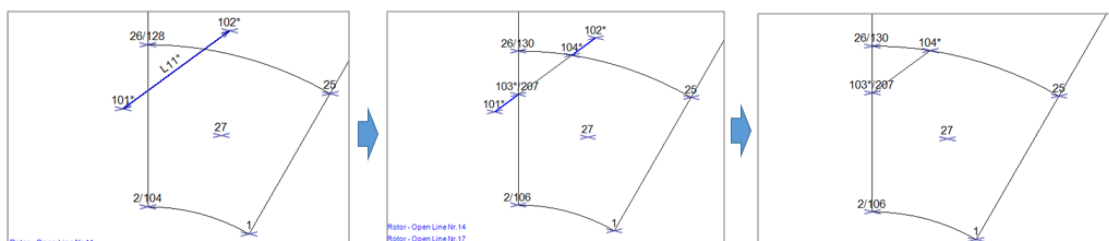


or i.e.

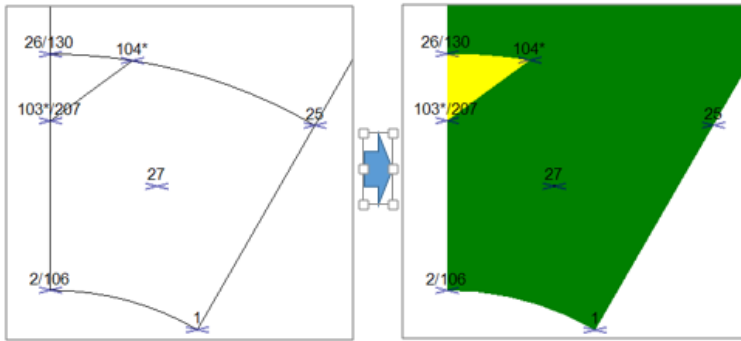
new line with intersections

“Split All Intersections”
→ 2 open lines arise

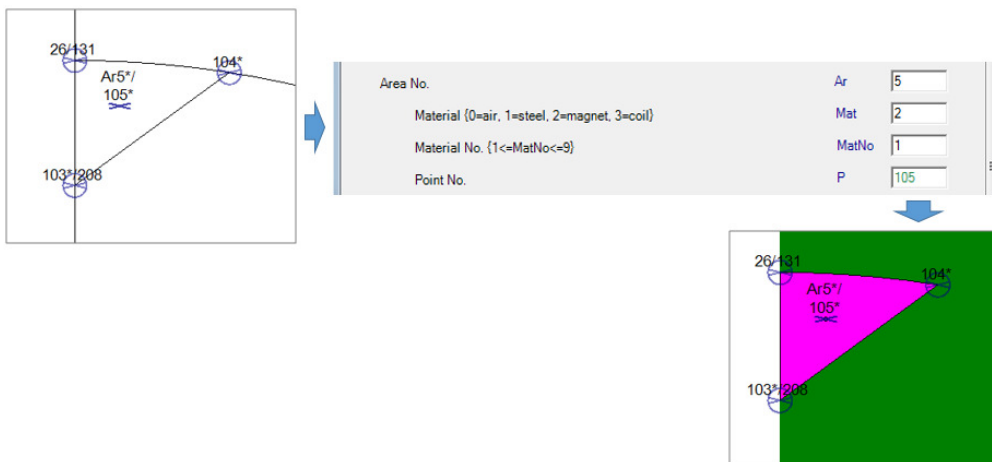
consistent geometry after
the open lines are deleted



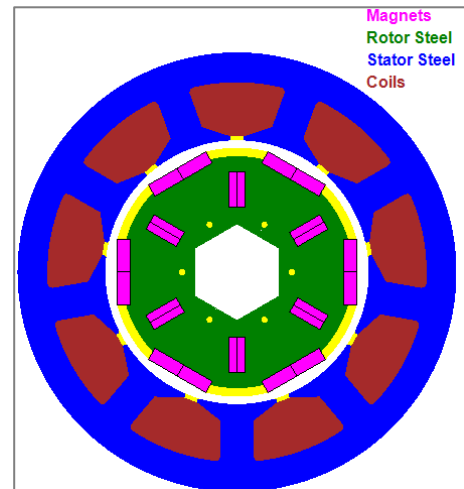
In „Material“ view the new triangle area is displayed as „air“.



- By ToolTipButton „**Add Area**“ the triangle area can be defined as parametrizable area element and after that other material than “air” can be selected.



- Working with arc, circles and free points are done analogous lines.



Example: additional holes and magnets in rotor topology „CR01_Surface_Mount_Magnets”

Other ToolTipButtons:

„**Select Point**“

for adaption of xy-coordinates respectively radii and angle of user defined points.

„**Split All Intersections**“

split all arcs and lines at all intersections.

„**Split Element At Intersection**“

split single arcs and lines at intersections.

„**Split At Mouse Position**“

split single arcs and lines at mouse position.

„**Delete Element**“

delete elements defined by user or topology.

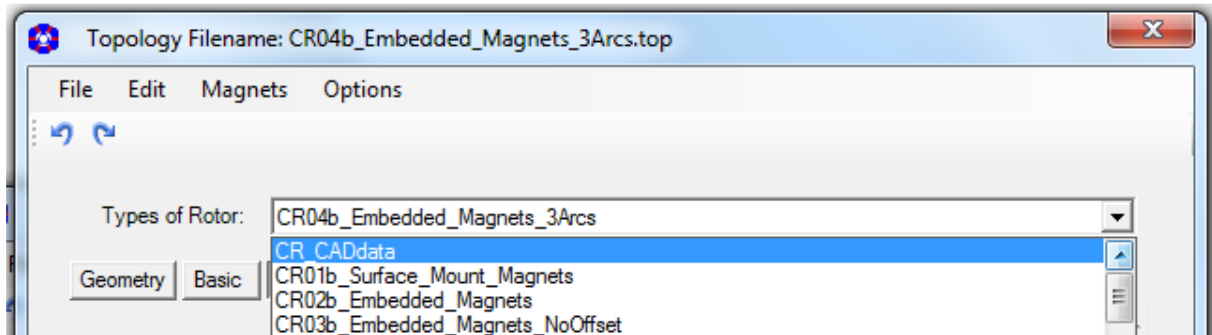
2 Topologien

2.1 DXF-Import

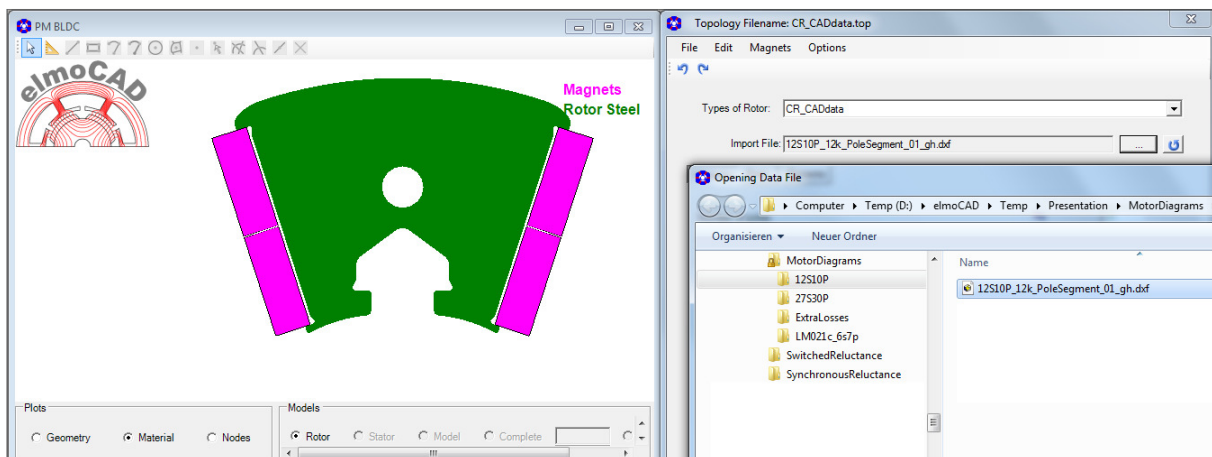
For the import of rotor and stator geometries created by users in CAD systems are per machine model one topology “xx-CADdata.top” respectively “LM_CADdata.top” available. A detailed description is documented in the smartFEM UserGuide.

Example: DXF-import of a rotor geometry

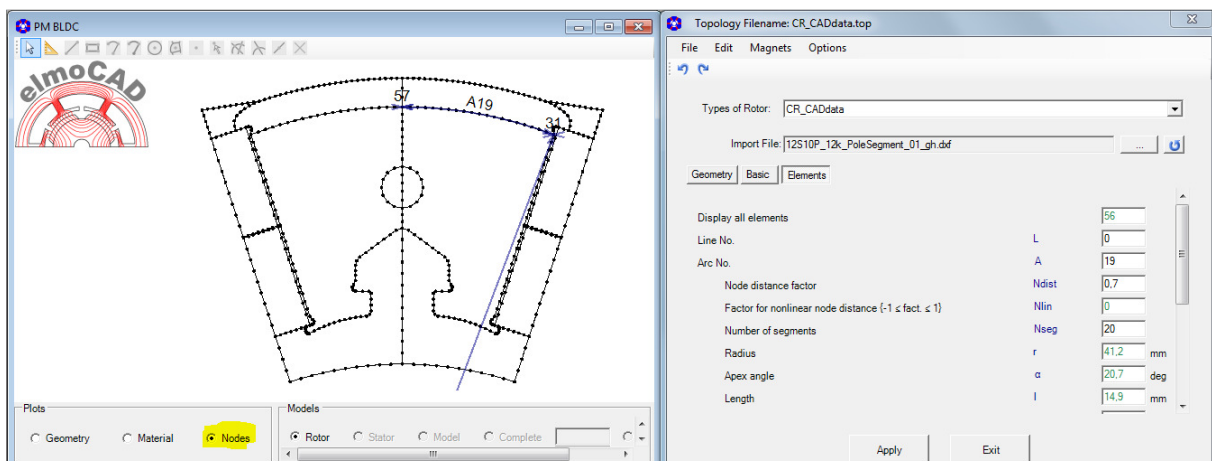
Step 1: selection of the rotor topology “CR_CADdata”



Step 2: selection of the DXF-formatted file which was created by a CAD system and contains the geometry data of the rotor.

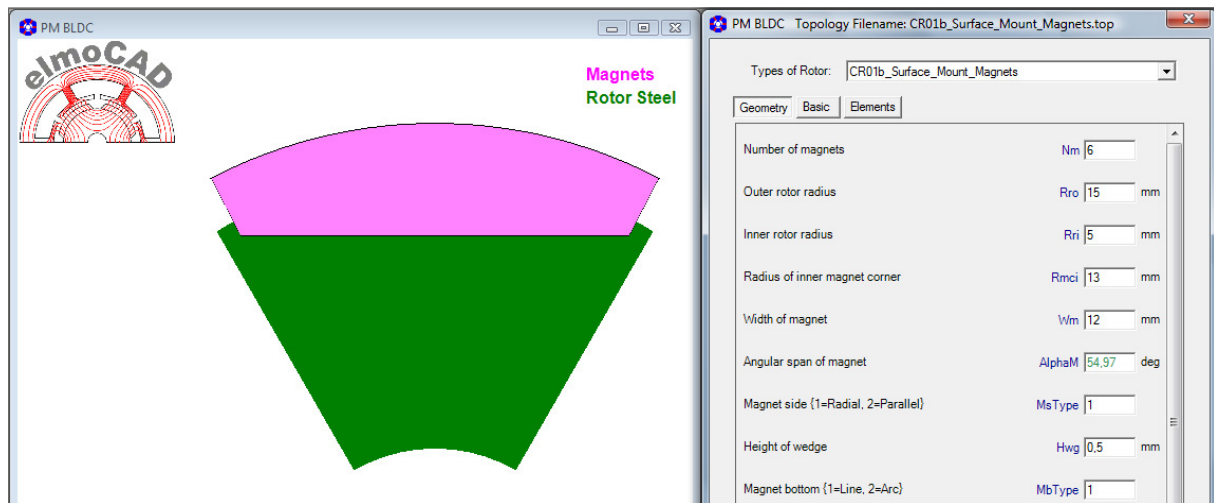


Step 3: if necessary adaption of node chains and other parameter.



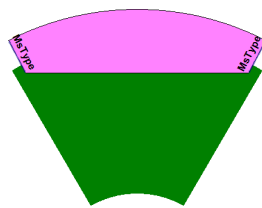
2.2 Inner Rotor Topologies

2.2.1 CR01b_Surface_Mount_Magnets

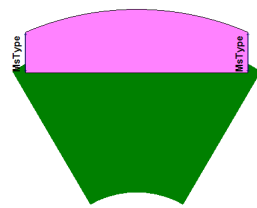


Possible geometries as result of parameter changes

Magnet Side:

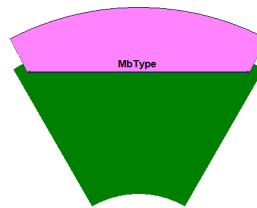


radial

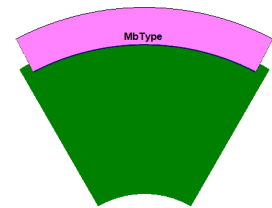


parallel

Magnet Bottom:

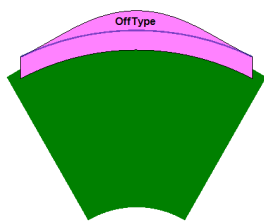


Gerade

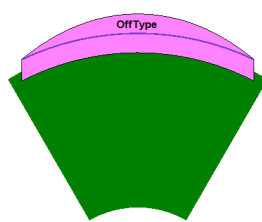


Kreisbogen

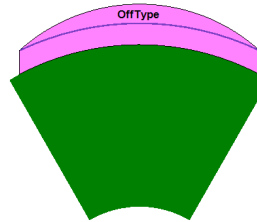
Offset Type:



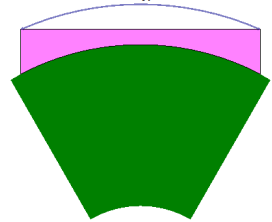
Sinus 1 Period



Sinus 1/2 Period

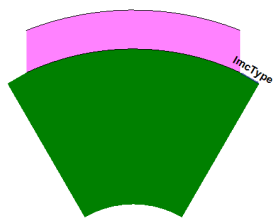


Arc

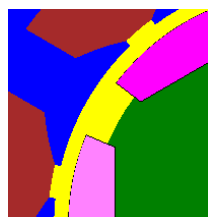


Line

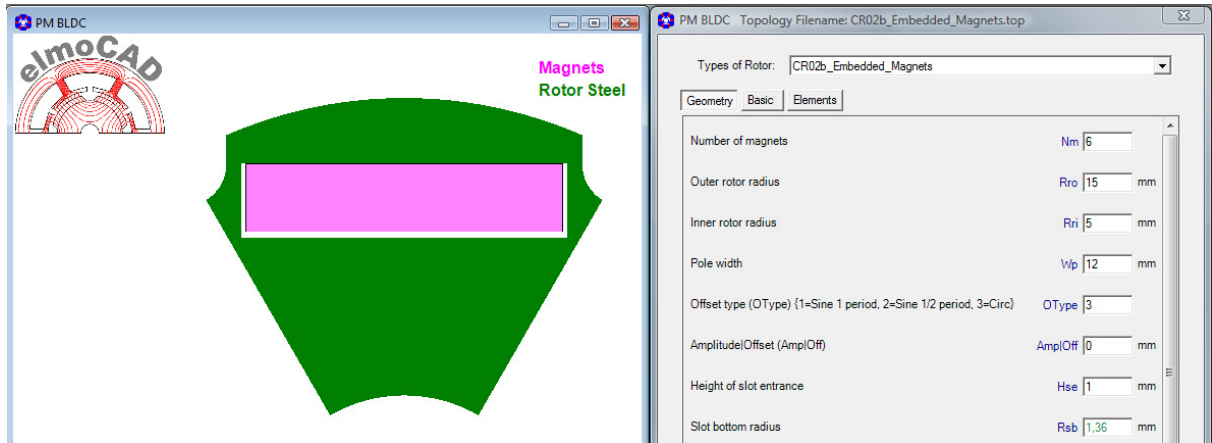
Connection Magnet-Magnet:



Line or Arc

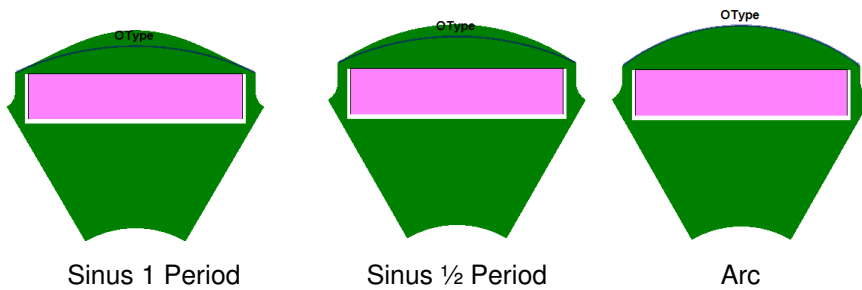


2.2.2 CR02b_Embedded_Magnets

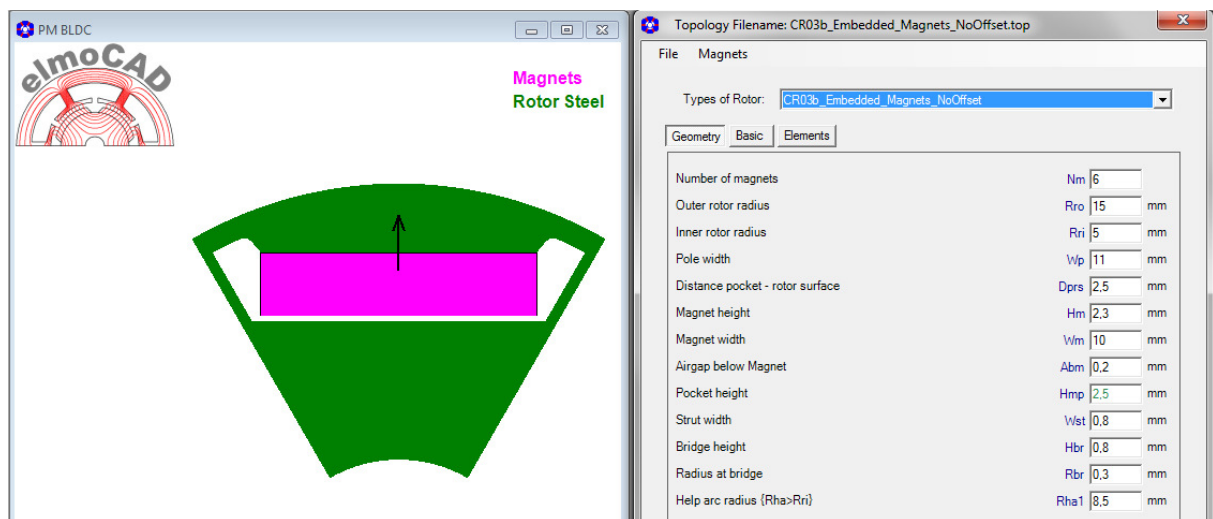


Possible geometries as result of parameter changes

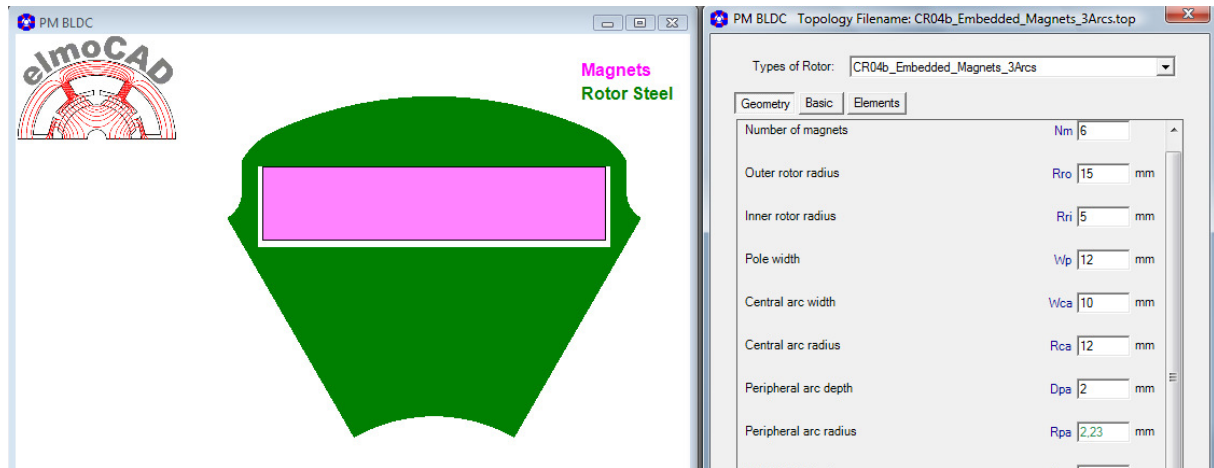
Offset Type:



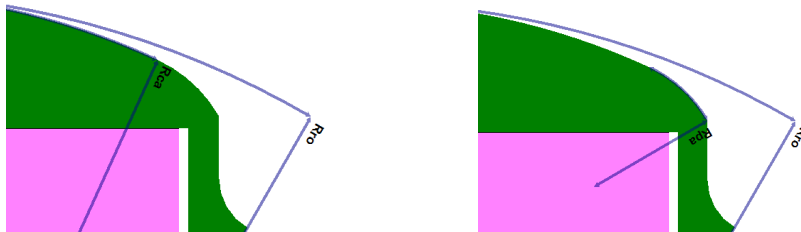
2.2.3 CR03b_Embedded_Magnets_NoOffset



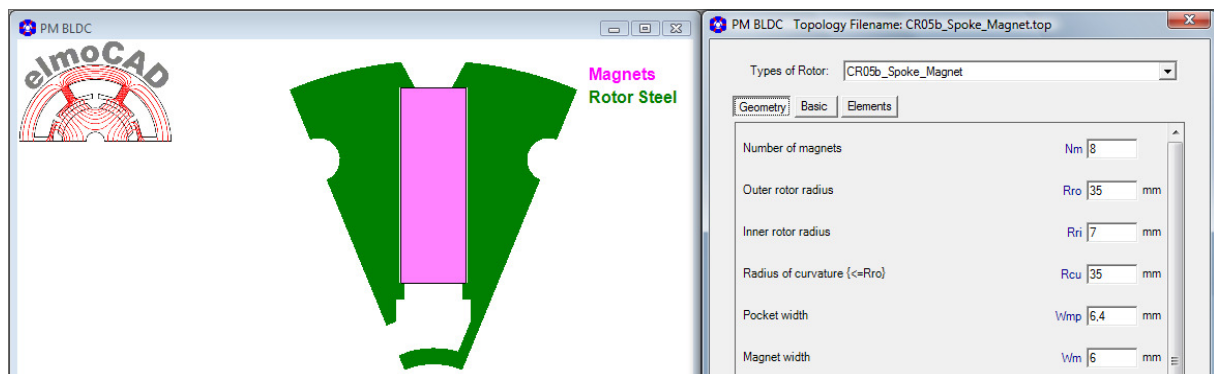
2.2.4 CR04b_Embedded_Magnets_3Arcs



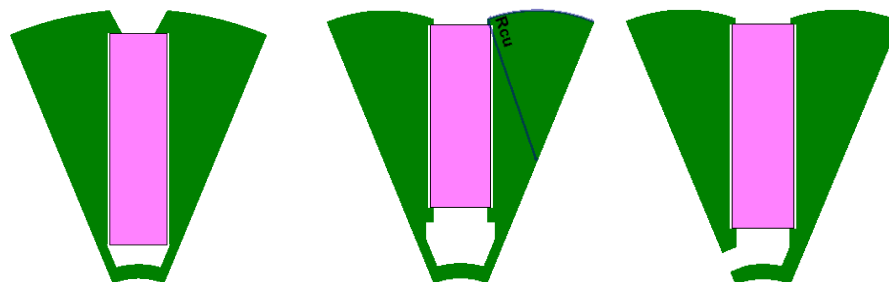
The rotor surface is modelled by 3 arcs, 1 central arc and 2 periphal arcs (one on each left/right side).



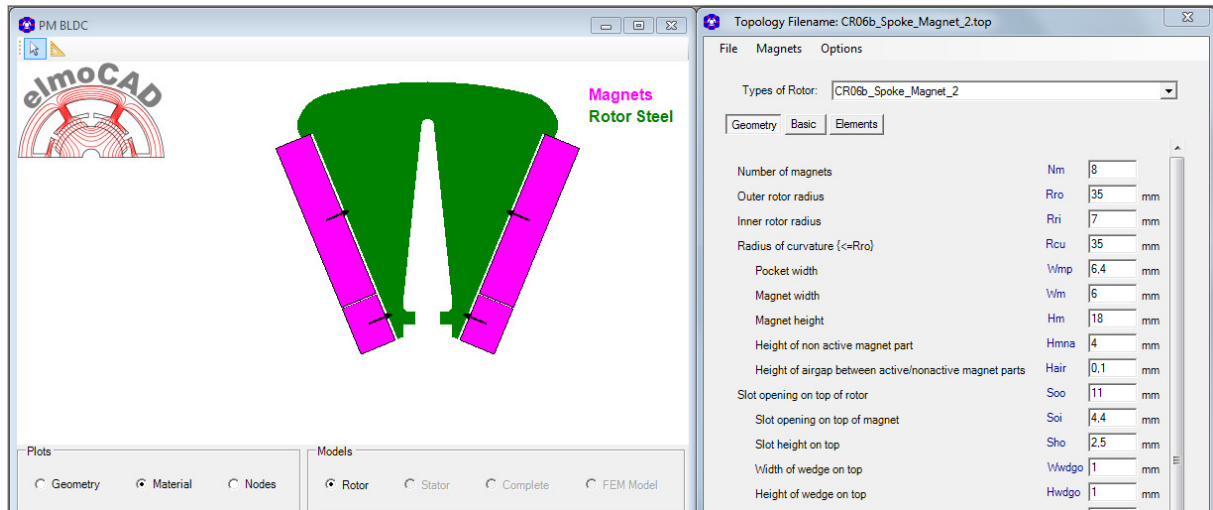
2.2.5 CR05b_Spoke_Magnet



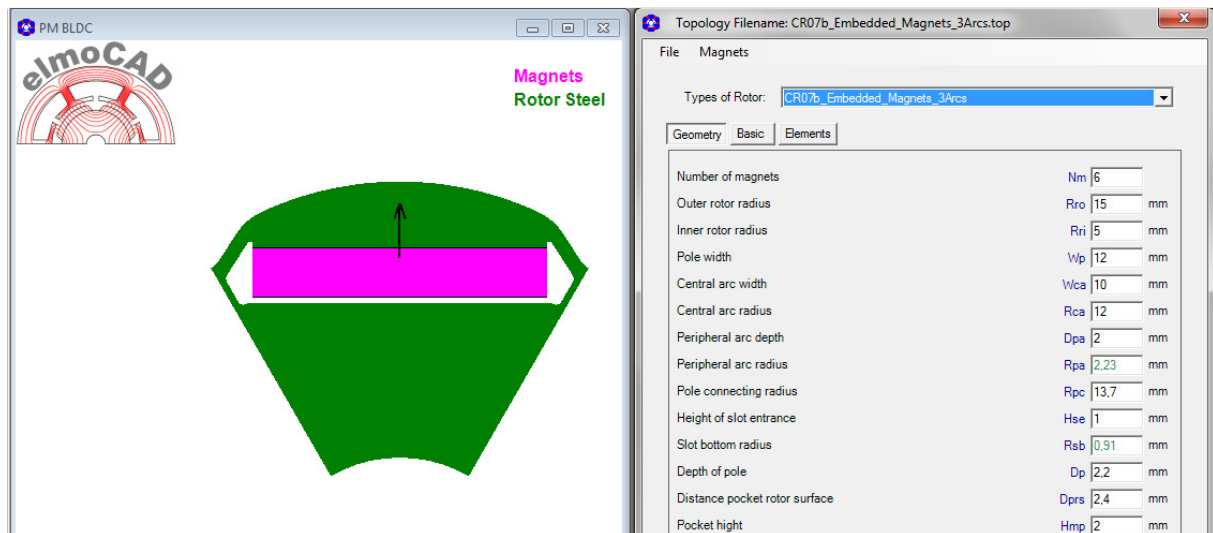
Possible geometries as result of parameter changes:



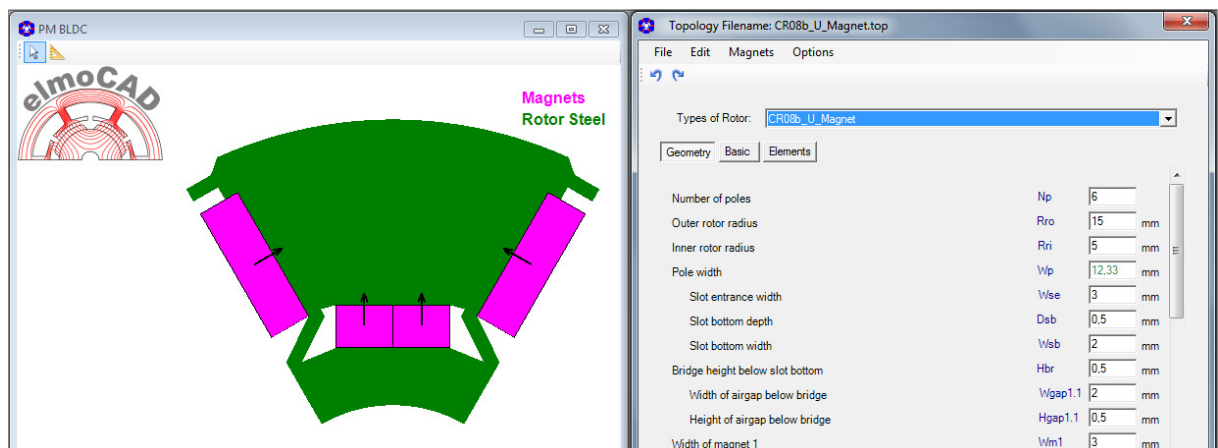
2.2.6 CR06b_Spoke_Magnet_2



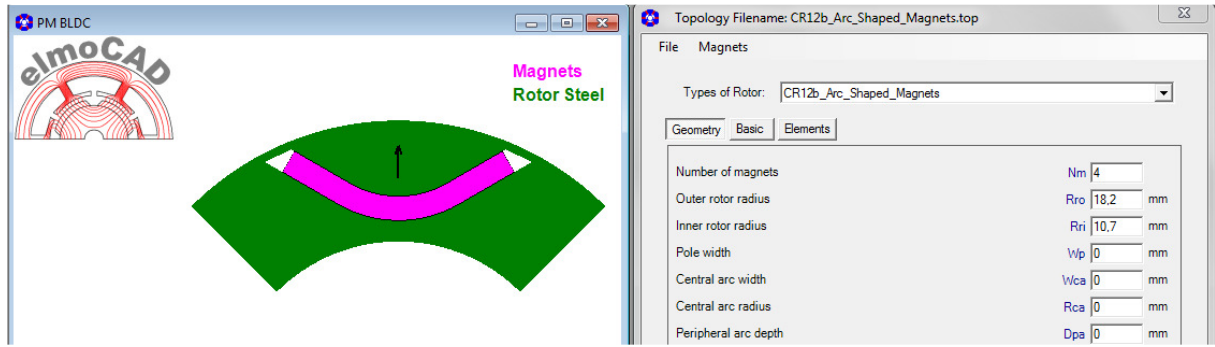
2.2.7 CR07b_Embedded_Magnets_3Arcs



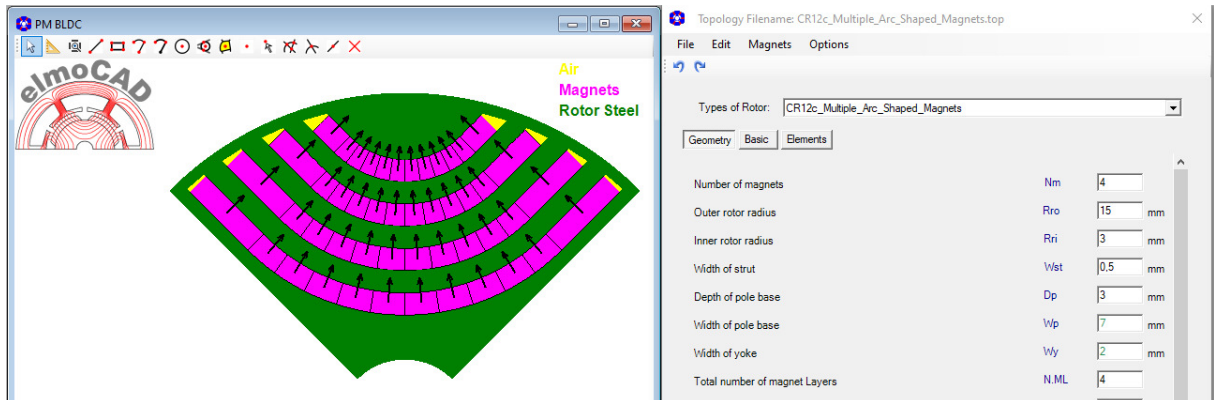
2.2.8 CR08b_U-Magnet



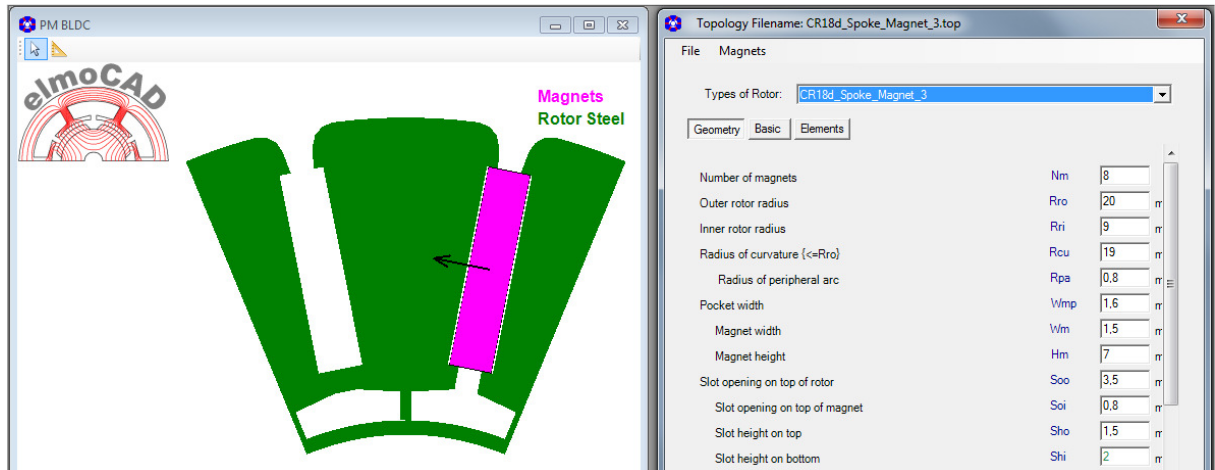
2.2.9 CR12b_Arc_Shaped_Magnets



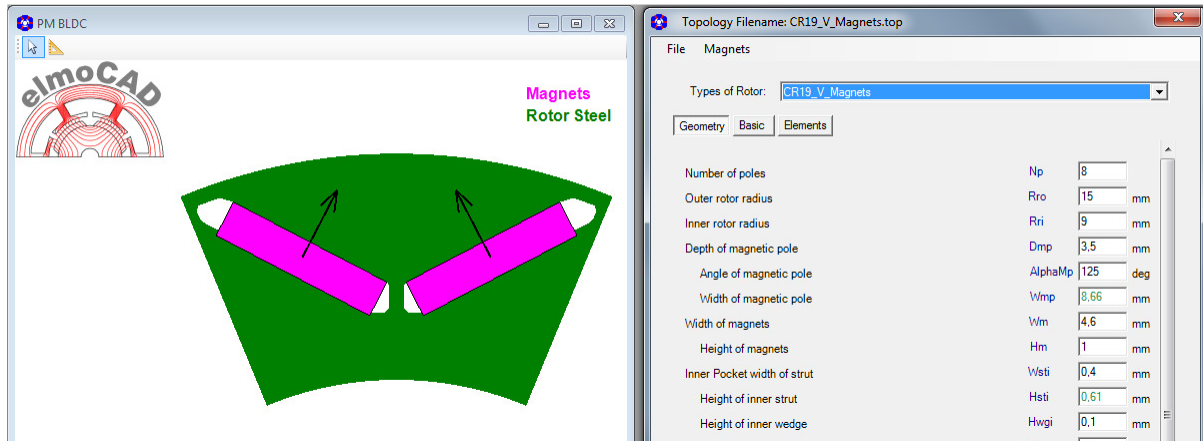
2.2.10 CR12c_Multiple_Arc_Shaped_Magnets



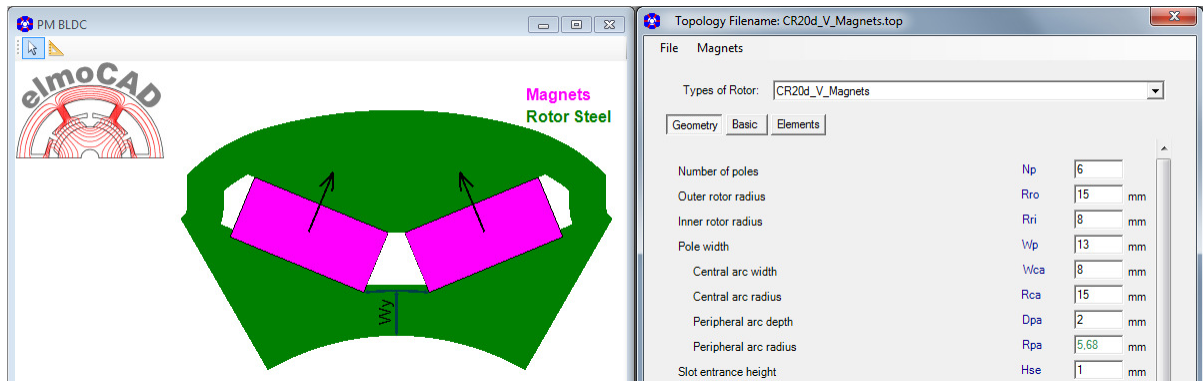
2.2.11 CR18d_Spoke_Magnet_3



2.2.12 CR19_V_Magnets

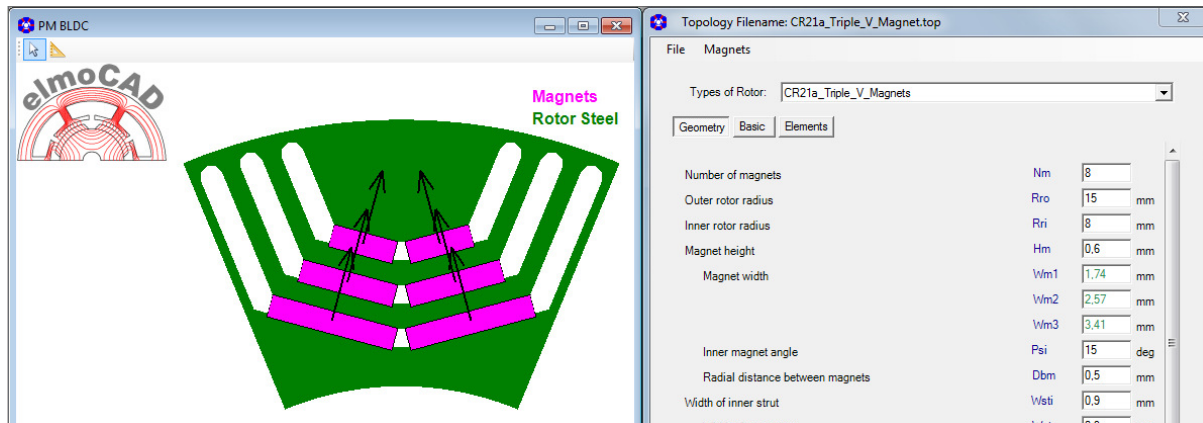


2.2.13 CR20d_V_Magnets



Possible with or without bar between the magnets

2.2.14 CR21a_Triple_V_Magnets



2.2.15 CR22b_Ring_Magnet

The screenshot shows the elmoCAD interface with a 2D cross-section of a ring magnet. The magnet is a pink arc on top of a green rotor steel base. A legend indicates 'Magnets' in pink and 'Rotor Steel' in green. The 'Magnets' parameter window is open, showing the following settings:

Parameter	Value	Unit
Types of Rotor	CR22b_Ring_Magnet	
Number of poles	Np	6
Outer rotor radius	Rro	15 mm
Inner rotor radius	Rri	5 mm
Radius of inner magnet corner	Rmci	13 mm
Width of magnet	Wm	13 mm
Angular span of magnet	AlphaM	60 deg
Magnet side (1=Radial, 2=Parallel)	MsType	1
Height of wedge	Hwg	0 mm
Magnet bottom (1=Line, 2=Arc)	MbType	2

2.2.16 CR23b_Surface_mount_Segmented_Magnets

The screenshot shows the elmoCAD interface with a 2D cross-section of surface-mounted segmented magnets. The magnets are pink rectangular blocks on top of a green rotor steel base. A legend indicates 'Magnets' in pink and 'Rotor Steel' in green. The 'Magnets' parameter window is open, showing the following settings:

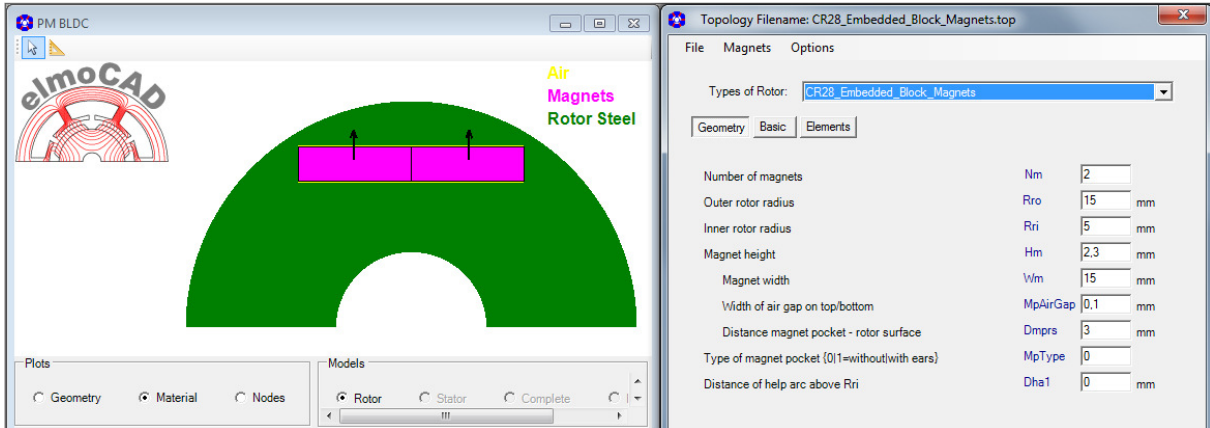
Parameter	Value	Unit
Types of Rotor	CR23b_Surface_Mount_Segmented_Magnets	
Number of poles	Np	6
Outer rotor radius	Rro	15 mm
Inner rotor radius	Rri	5 mm
Height of magnet	Hm	2 mm
Number of magnet segments	Nms	3
Width of magnet segments	Wms	4.14 mm
Width of struts between magnets	Wst	0.1 deg
Angular span of magnet pole	AlphaMp	53.33 deg
Width of magnet pole	Wmp	13.46 deg
Inter pole connection (1=Line, 2=Arc)	IpcType	2
Radius of help arc (Rha>Rri)	Rha1	9 mm

2.2.17 CR24_Spoke_Magnet_4_Undercut

The screenshot shows the elmoCAD interface with a 2D cross-section of a spoke magnet with an undercut. The magnet is a pink rectangular block with a notch at the top, mounted on a green rotor steel base. A legend indicates 'Magnets' in pink and 'Rotor Steel' in green. The 'Magnets' parameter window is open, showing the following settings:

Parameter	Value	Unit
Types of Rotor	CR24_Spoke_Magnet_4_Undercut	
Number of magnets	Nm	8
Outer rotor radius	Rro	35 mm
Inner rotor radius	Rri	9 mm
Radius of curvature (<=Rro)	Rcu	25 mm
Pocket width	Wmp	6.4 mm
Magnet width	Wm	6 mm
Magnet height	Hm	18 mm
Slot opening on top of rotor	Soo	9 mm
Slot opening on top of magnet	Soi	0.8 mm
Slot height on top	Sho	3.5 mm
Radius at slot opening	Rsls	4.27 mm
Width of wedge on top	Wwdgo	1.5 mm
Width of wedge on bottom	Wwdgi	0.5 mm
Height of wedge on bottom	Hwdgi	1.2 mm
Strut width	Wst	2 mm
Strut height	Hst	2 mm

2.2.18 CR28_Embedded_Block_Magnets



PM BLDC

elmoCAD

Air
Magnets
Rotor Steel

Plots: Geometry, Material, Nodes

Models: Rotor, Stator, Complete

Topology Filename: CR28_Embedded_Block_Magnets.top

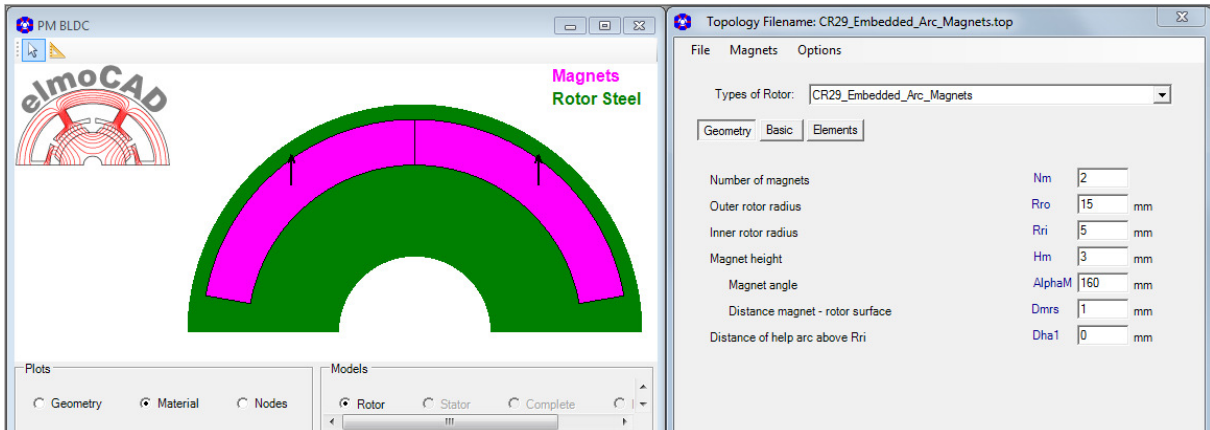
File Magnets Options

Types of Rotor: CR28_Embedded_Block_Magnets

Geometry Basic Elements

Number of magnets	Nm	2
Outer rotor radius	Rro	15 mm
Inner rotor radius	Rri	5 mm
Magnet height	Hm	2.3 mm
Magnet width	Wm	15 mm
Width of air gap on top/bottom	MpAirGap	0.1 mm
Distance magnet pocket - rotor surface	Dmprs	3 mm
Type of magnet pocket (0=without/with ears)	MpType	0
Distance of help arc above Rri	Dha1	0 mm

2.2.19 CR29_Embedded_Arc_Magnets



PM BLDC

elmoCAD

Magnets
Rotor Steel

Plots: Geometry, Material, Nodes

Models: Rotor, Stator, Complete

Topology Filename: CR29_Embedded_Arc_Magnets.top

File Magnets Options

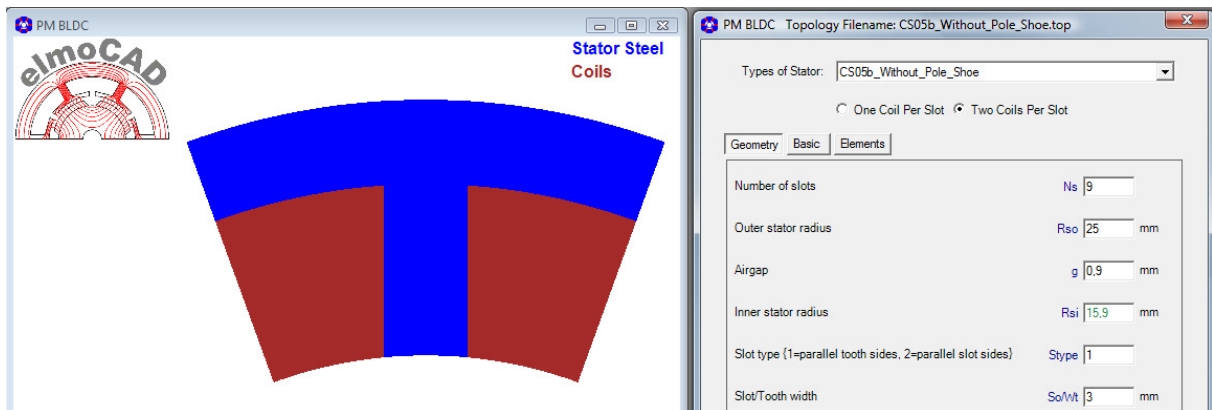
Types of Rotor: CR29_Embedded_Arc_Magnets

Geometry Basic Elements

Number of magnets	Nm	2
Outer rotor radius	Rro	15 mm
Inner rotor radius	Rri	5 mm
Magnet height	Hm	3 mm
Magnet angle	AlphaM	160 mm
Distance magnet - rotor surface	Dmrs	1 mm
Distance of help arc above Rri	Dha1	0 mm

2.3 Stator Topologies for Inner Rotor Machines

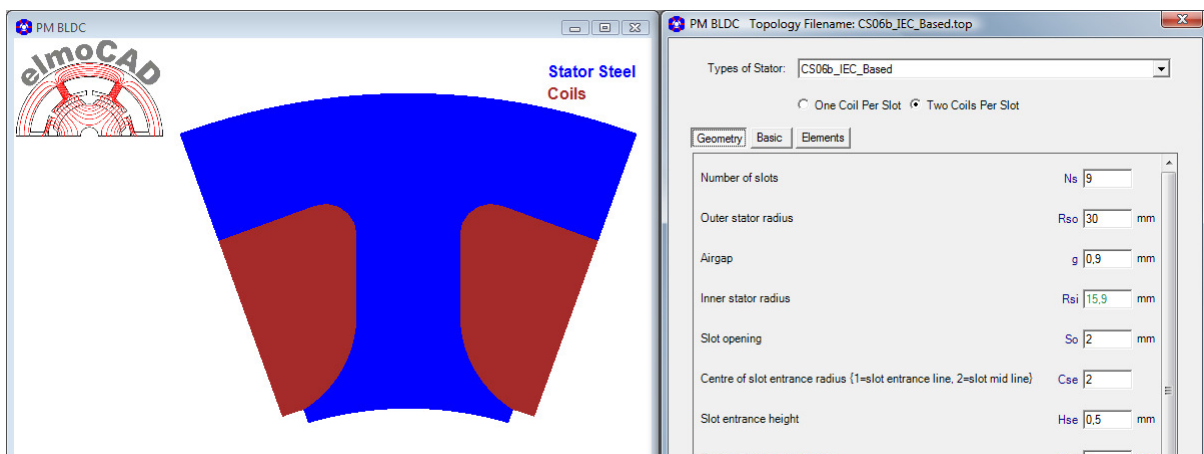
2.3.1 CS05b_Without_Pole_Shoe



Possible with parallel tooth sides or parallel slot sides:

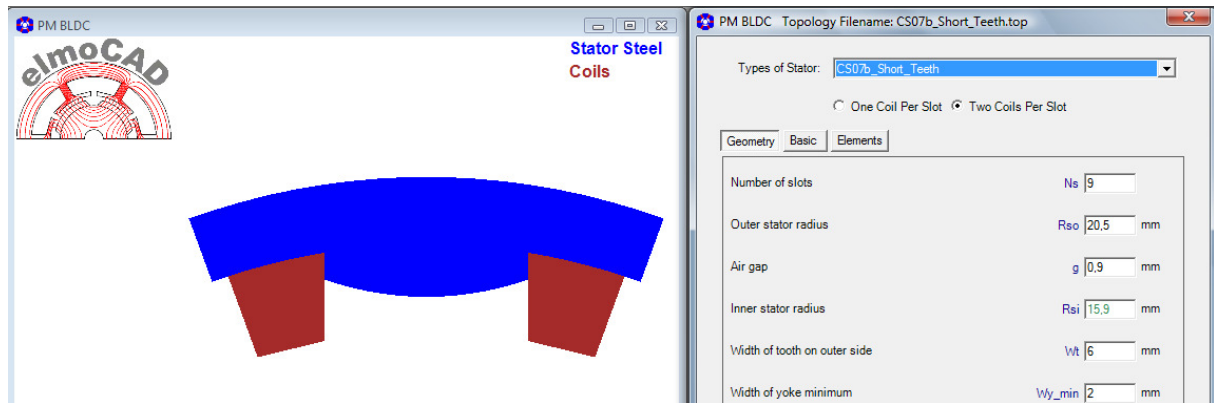


2.3.2 CS06b_IEC_Based

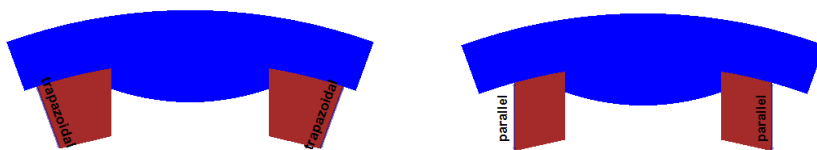


Dimensions of different IEC electric steel lamination catalogues can be applied.

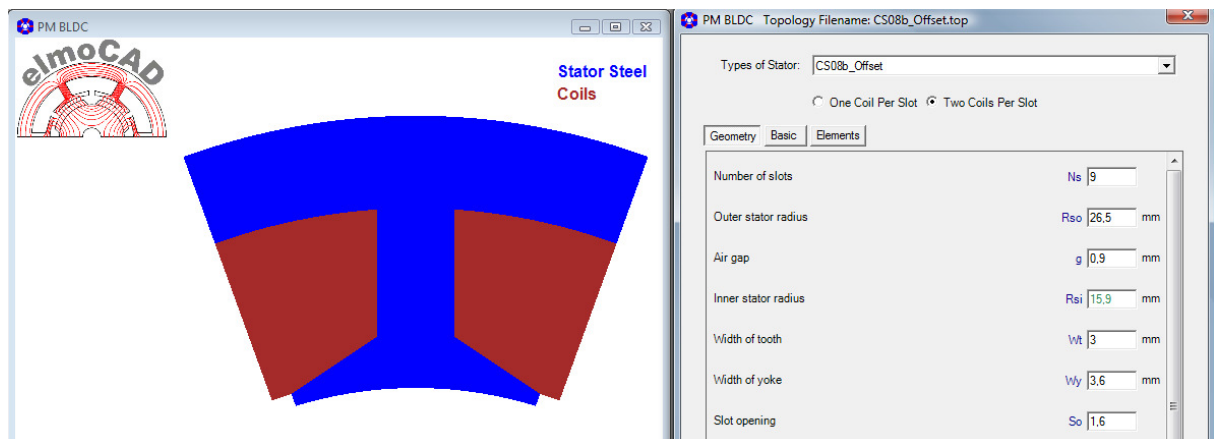
2.3.3 CS07b_Short_Teeth



Possible with trapezoidal / parallel sides of the windings

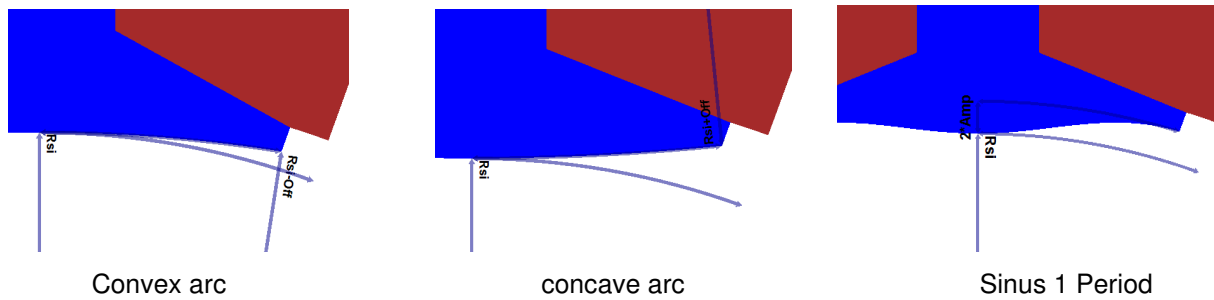


2.3.4 CS08b_Offset und CS08c_Offset

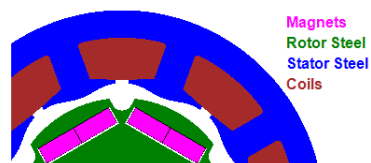


CS08c includes additional properties compared to CS08b

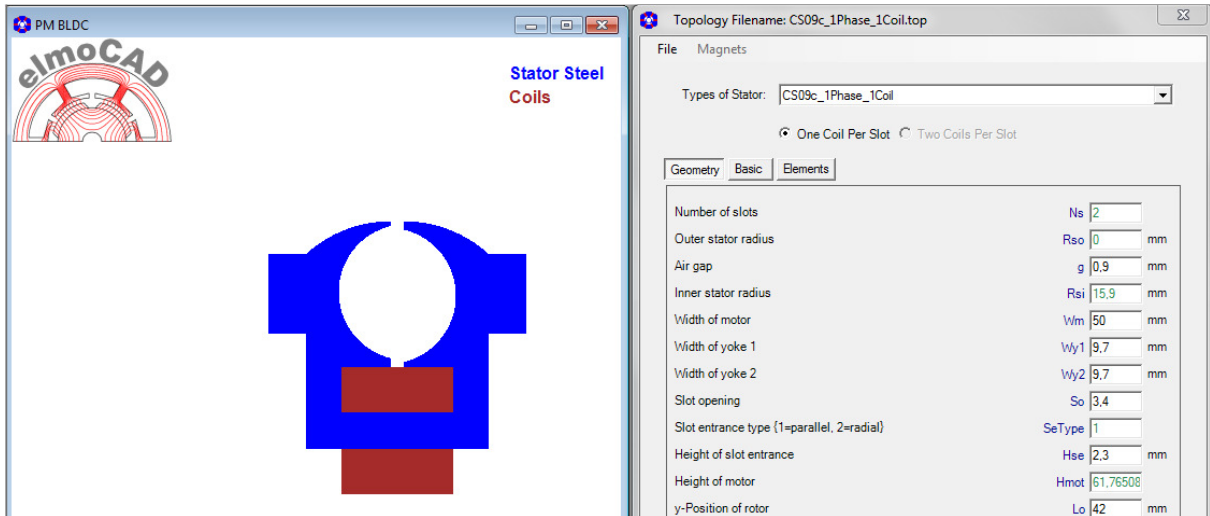
Offset Type:



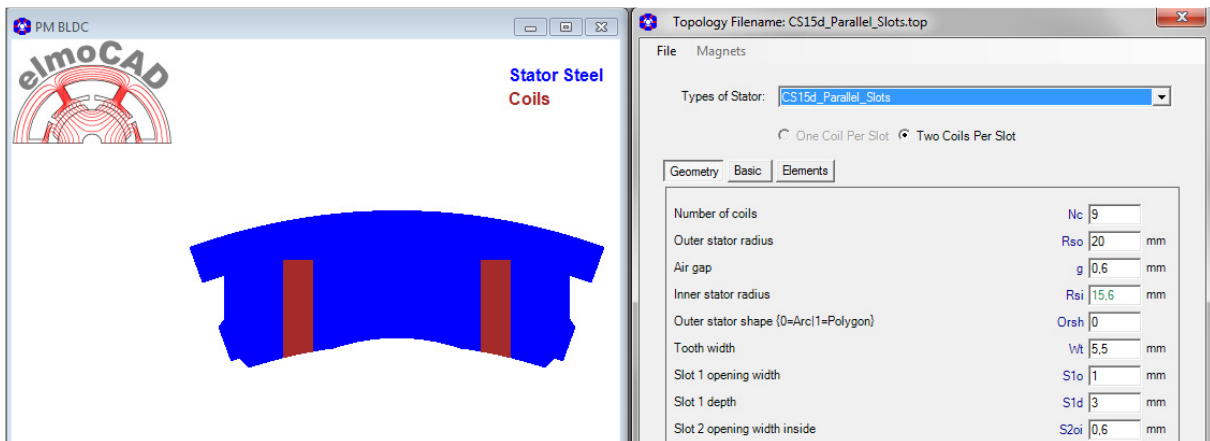
Example: representation of the machine geometry with sinusoidal offset of the pole shoes



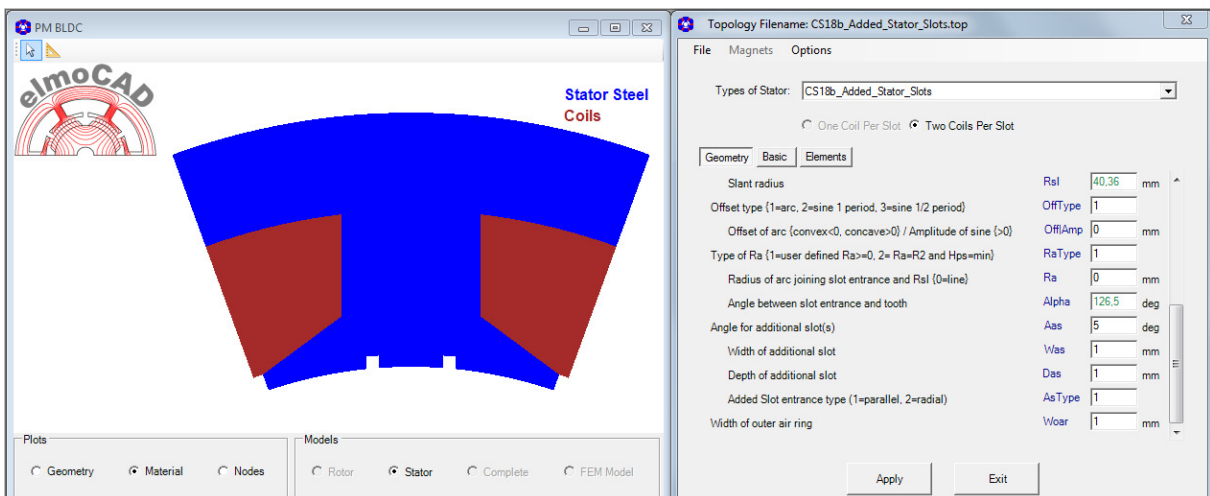
2.3.5 CS09c_1Phase_1Coil



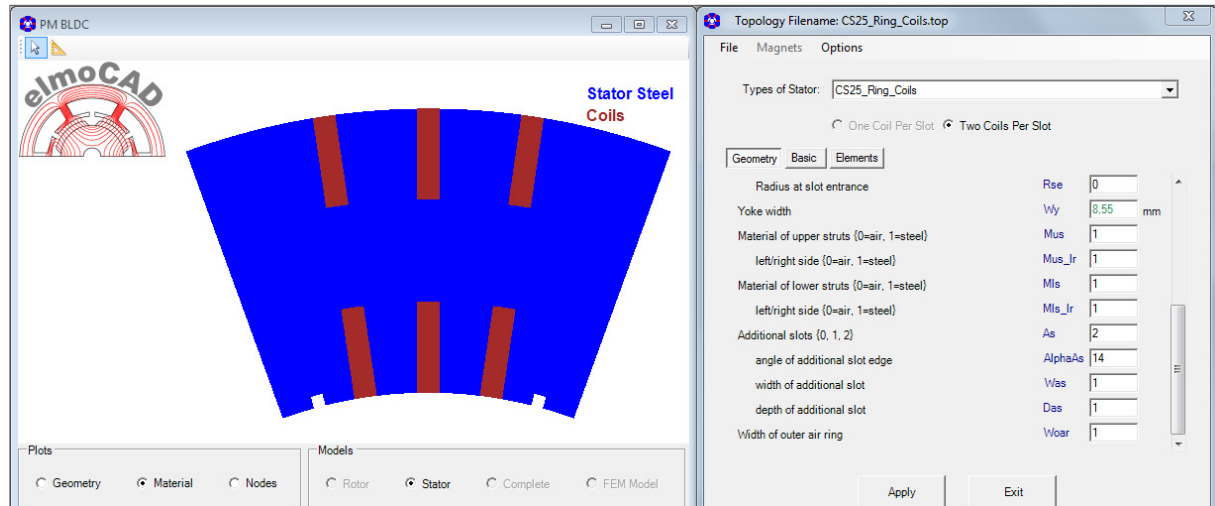
2.3.6 CS15d_Parallel_Slots



2.3.7 CS18b_Added_Stator_Slots

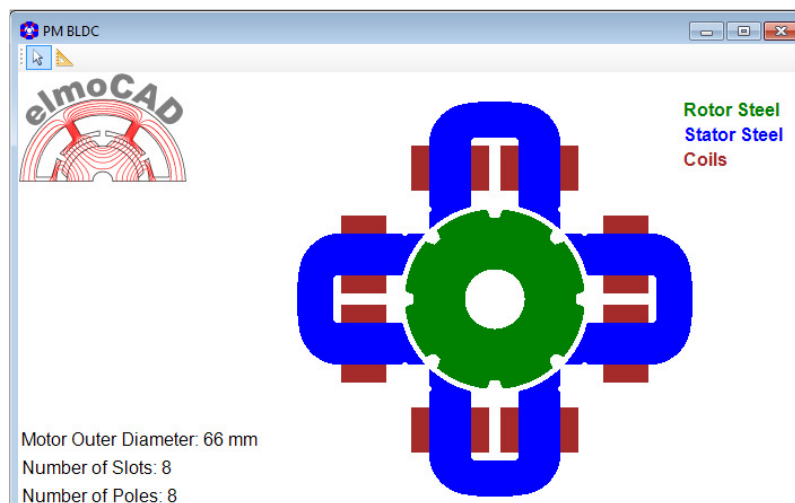


2.3.8 CS25_Ring_Coils



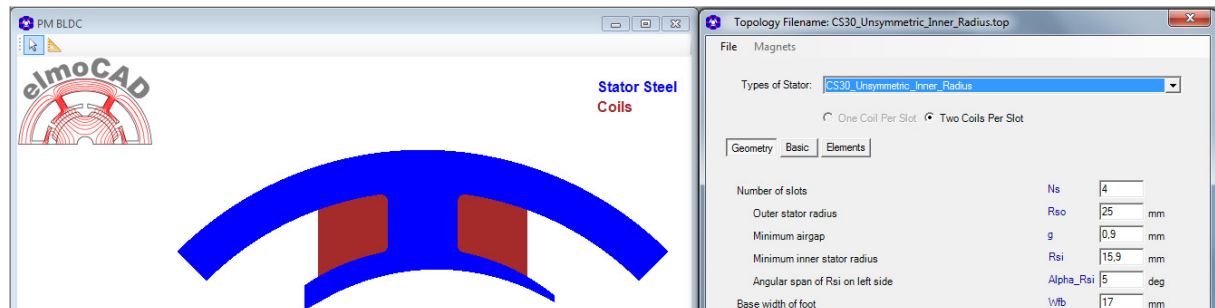
Possible with or without additional grooves at the airgap to reduce cogging torque

2.3.9 CS26_U_Pole_Shanks



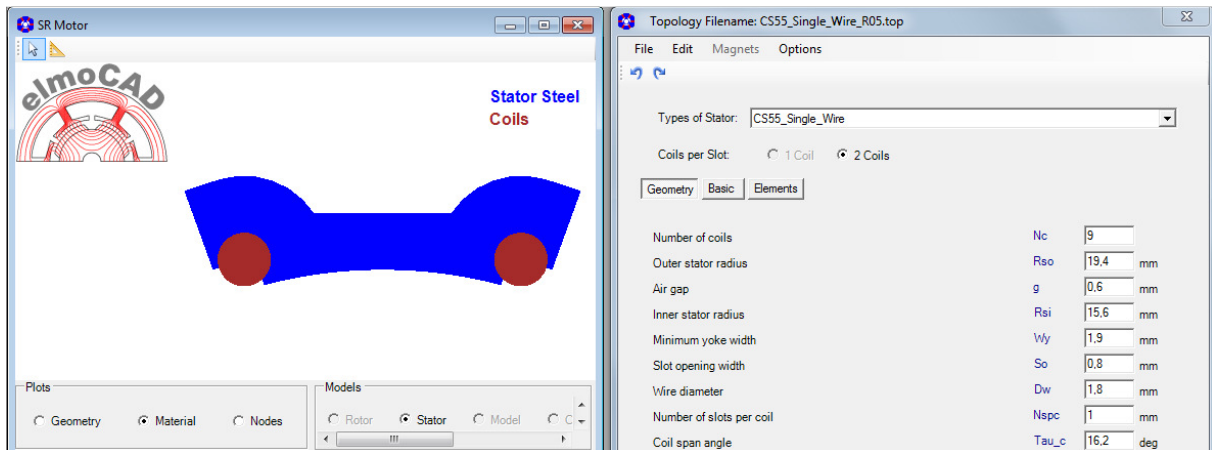
This is a special design of a Switched Reluctance Motor so called "Plusmotor" based on the patent EP 0 782 781 B1 (published 09.07.1997), which was analysed by Stefan Weber and documented in his "Diplomarbeit" (2002, Technical University of Ilmenau Germany).

2.3.10 CS30_Unsymmetric_Inner_Radius



For the design von 1 and 2phase motors

2.3.11 CS55_Single_Wire



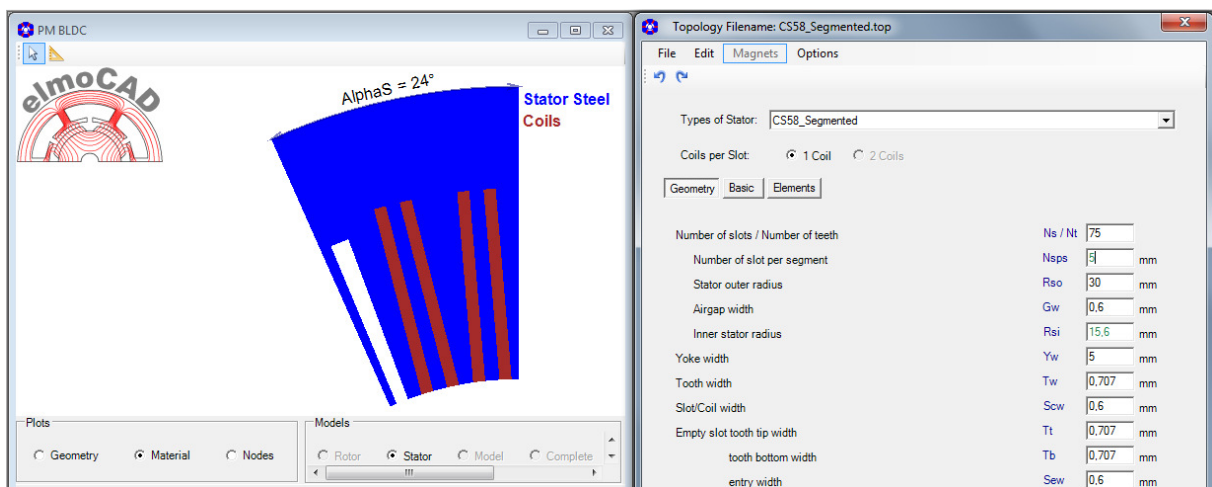
2.3.12 CS56_MGPM_1Airgap

Magnetic Geared PM Machine (2.11.1, page 45)

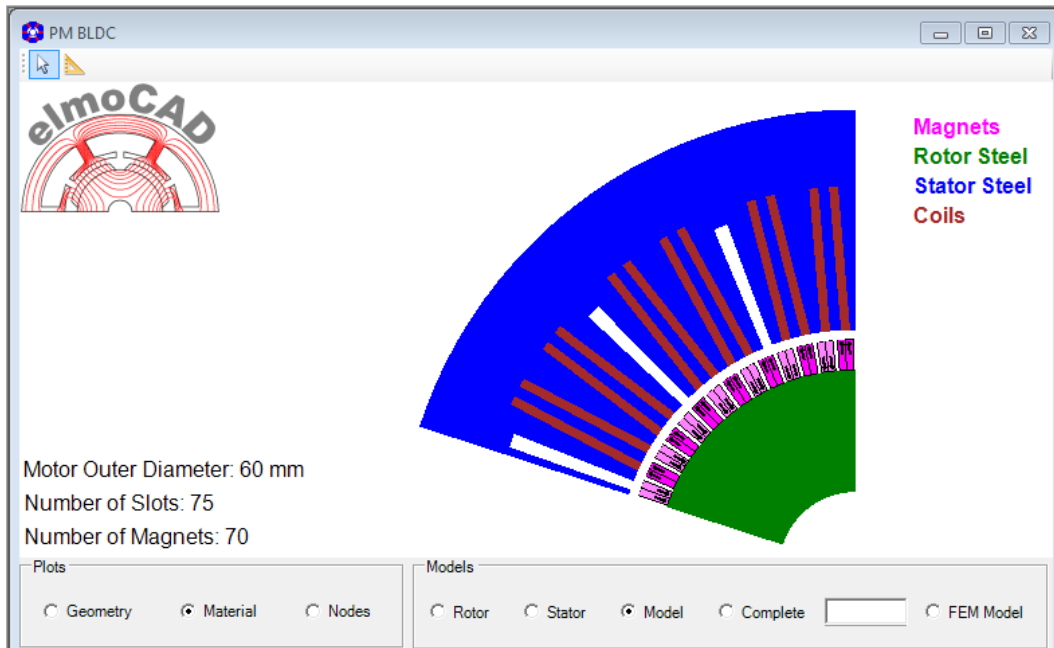
2.3.13 CS58_Segmented

With this can stator segments consisting of several geometrically different stator poles be modelled.

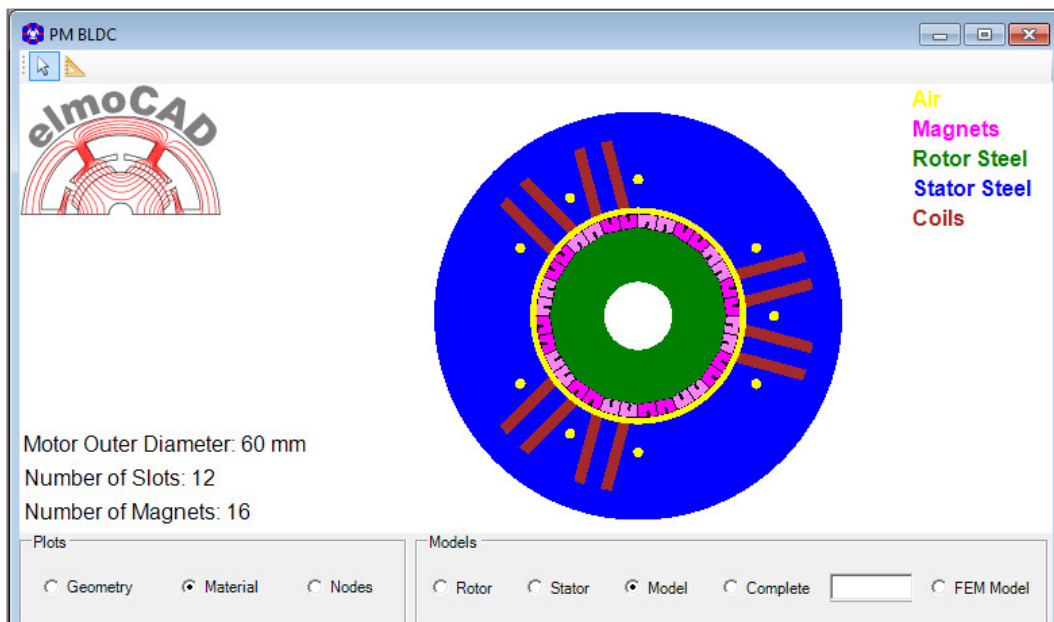
Example: 1 segment with each 5 slot (= 5 stator poles) whereby one slot without winding



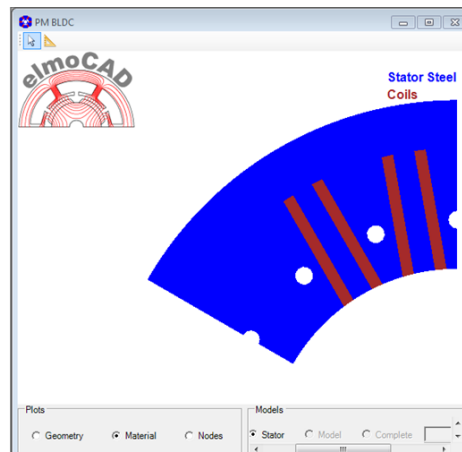
- 15 stator segments resulted from 75 stator poles



2.3.14 CS59_Segmented

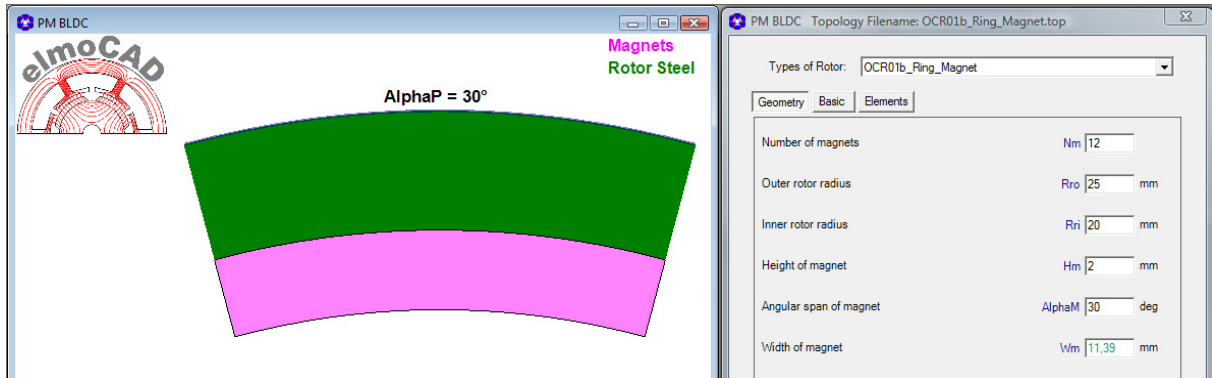


Same as 2.3.13 CS58_Segmented whereby the segment on the left side is completed without slots.

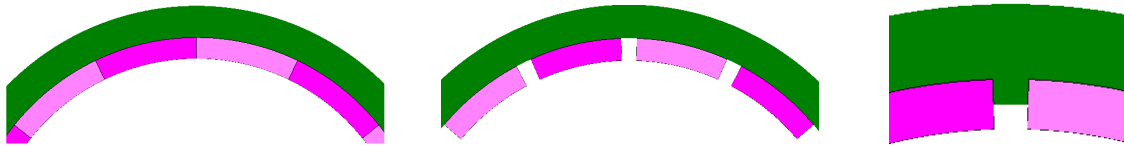


2.4 Outer Rotor

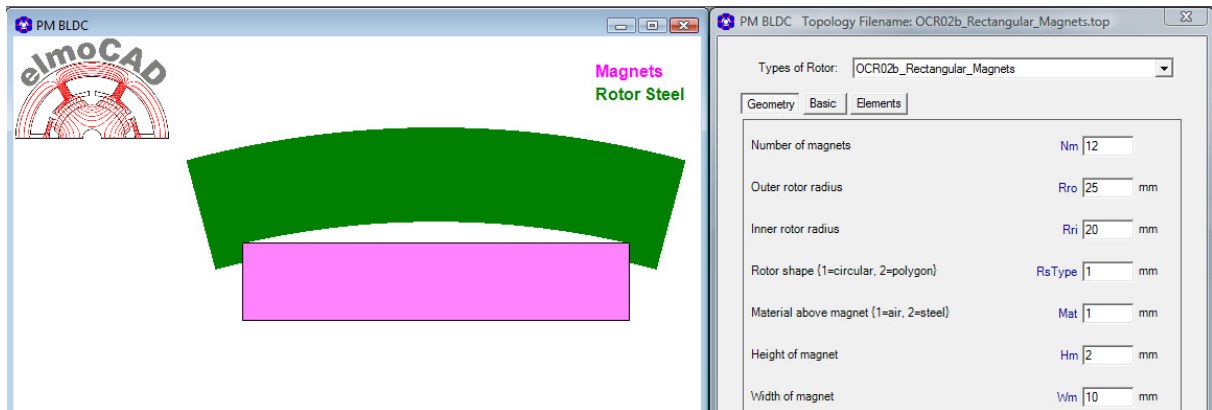
2.4.1 OCR01b_Ring_Magnet



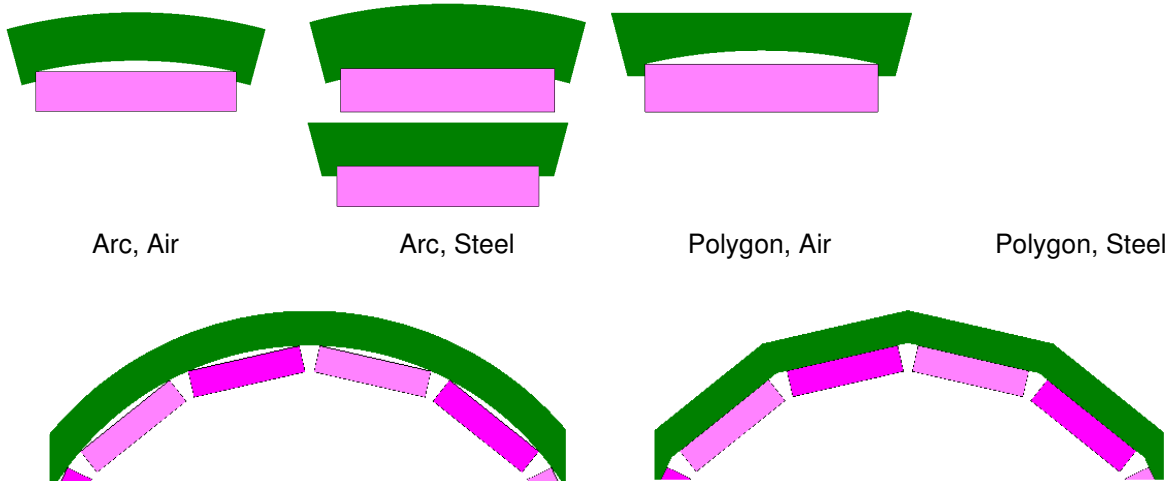
Possible designs:



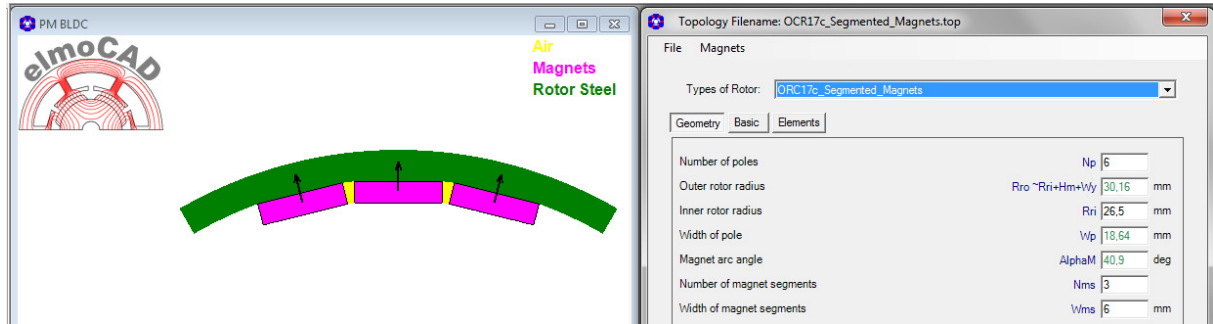
2.4.2 OCR02b_Rectangular_Magnets



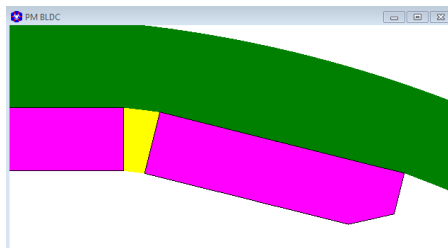
Possible designs for rotor surface and material above the magnet:



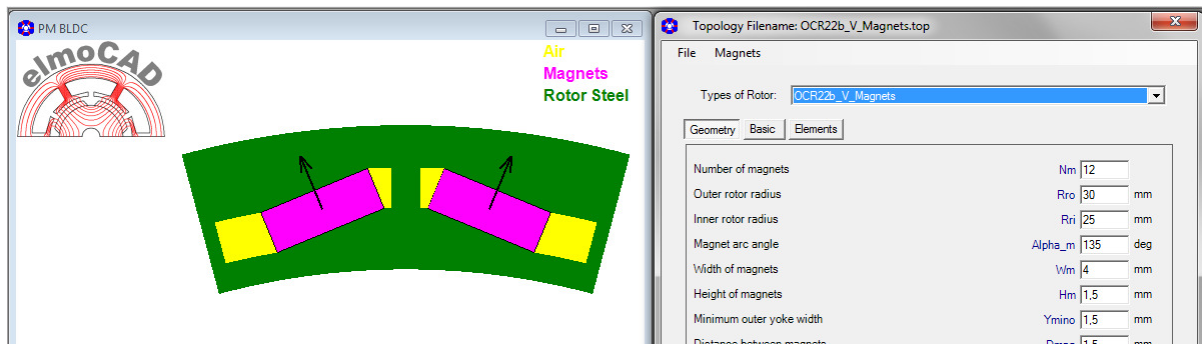
2.4.3 OCR17c_Segmented_Magnets



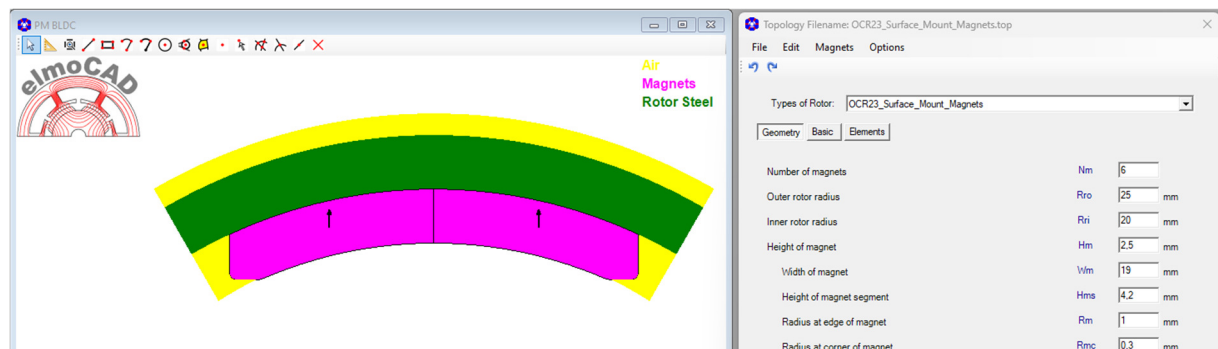
Possible design with or without beveled magnet sides



2.4.4 OCR22b_V_Magnets

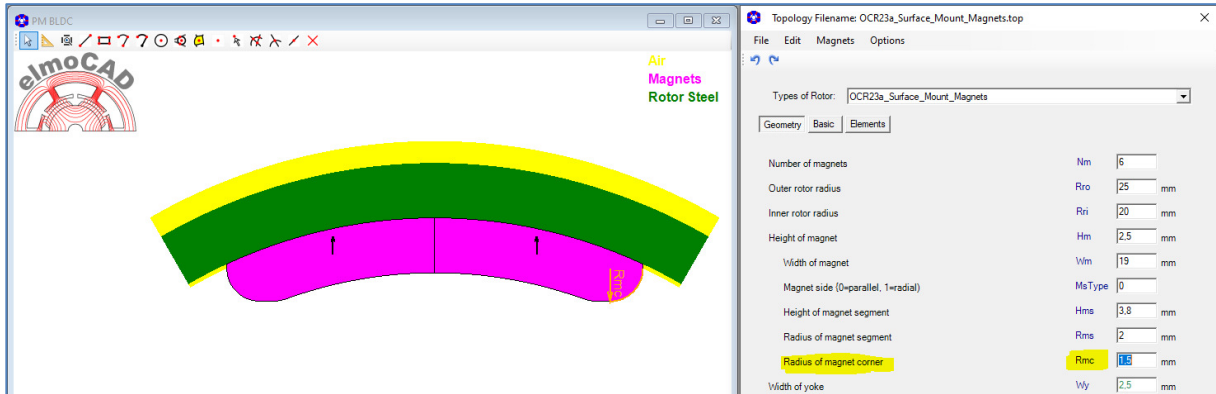


2.4.5 OCR23_Surface_Mount_Magnets

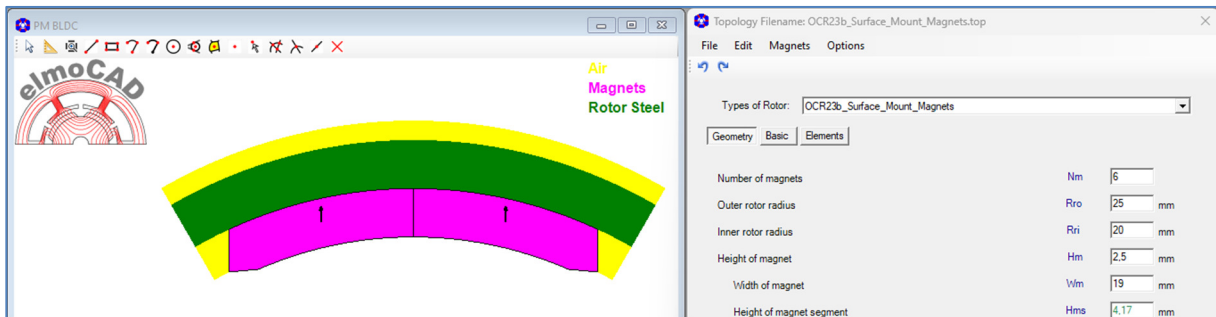


2.4.6 OCR23a_Surface_Mount_Magnets

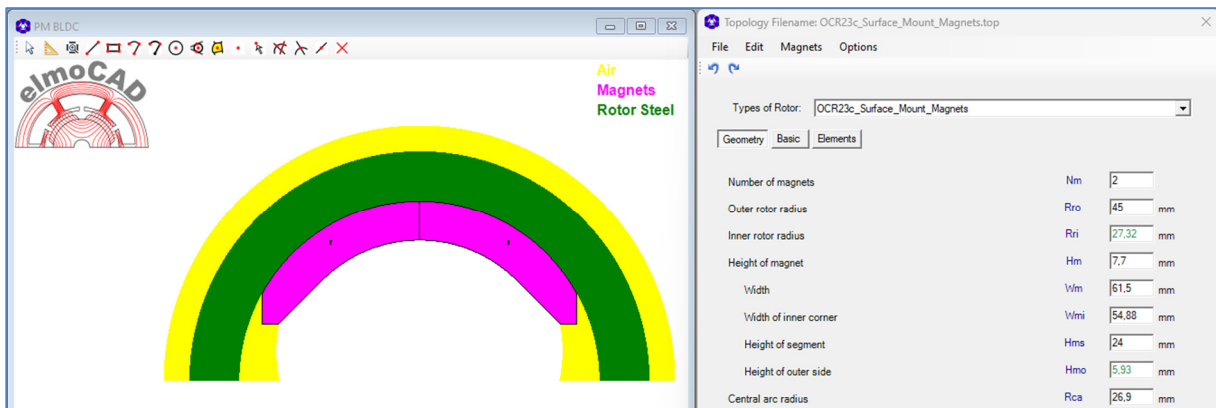
Diese Topologie wurde auf Basis der Topologie "OCR23_Surface_Mount_Magnets" mit dem neuen Parameter "Radius of Magnet Corner - Rmc" erstellt.



2.4.7 OCR23b_Surface_Mount_Magnets

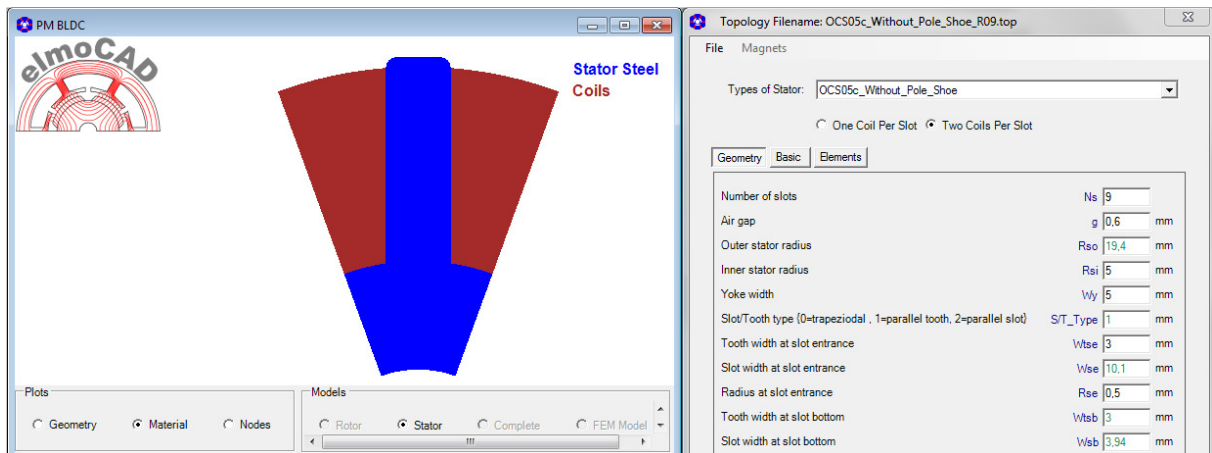


2.4.8 OCR23c_Surface_Mount_Magnets

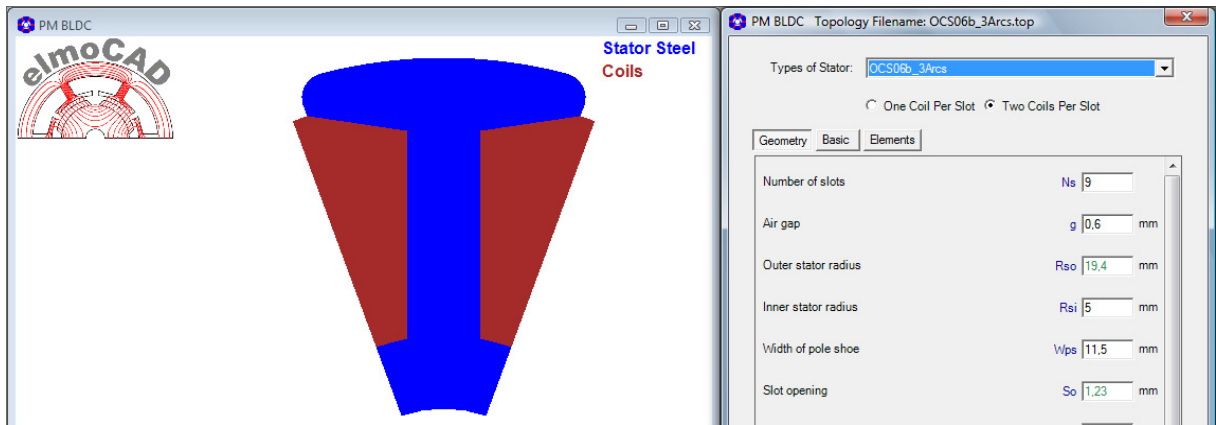


2.5 Außenläufer Stator

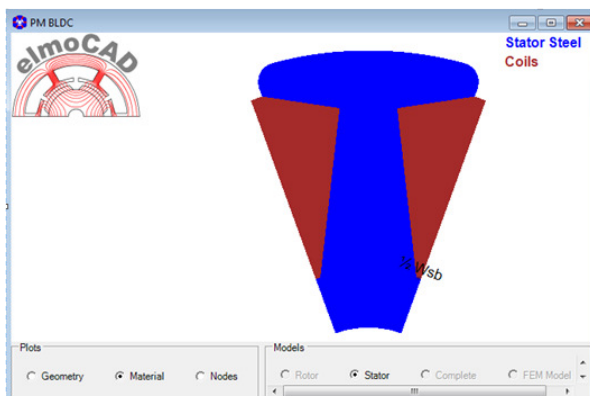
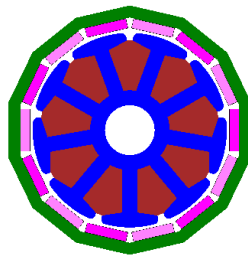
2.5.1 OCS05c_Without_Pole_Shoe



2.5.2 OCS06b_3Arcs and OCS06c_3Arcs

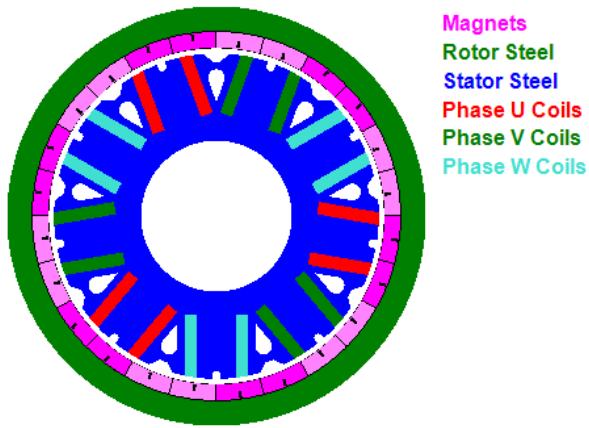
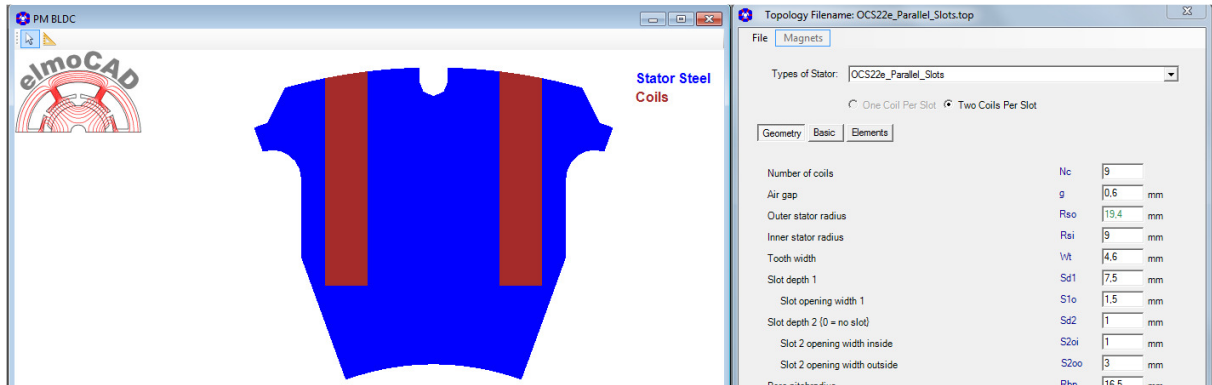


Example with representation of the motor geometry:

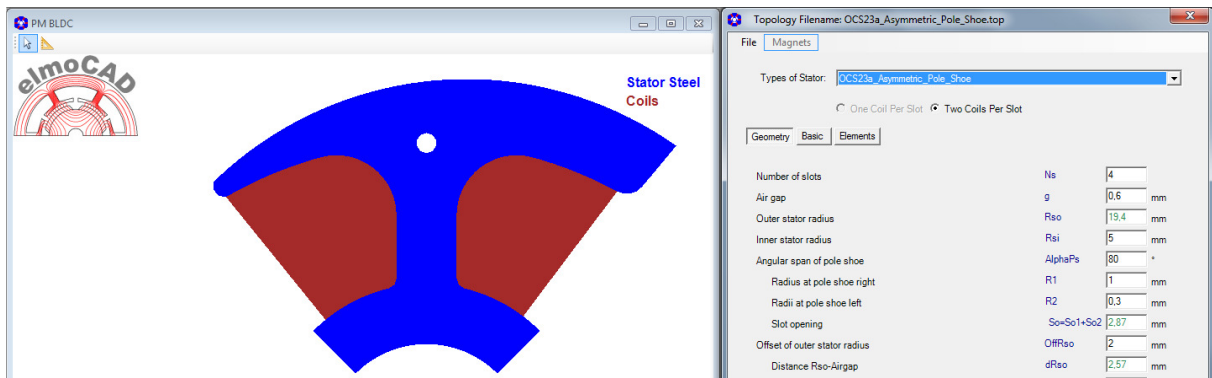


OCS06c_3Arcs same as OCS06b_3Arcs with the possibility to design the tooth with or without parallel tooth sides.

2.5.3 OCS22e_Parallel_Slots

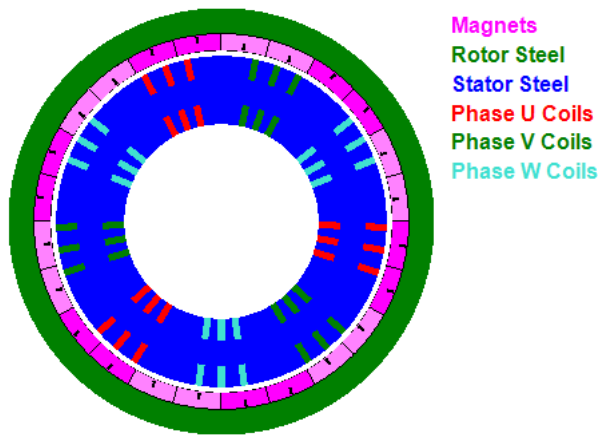
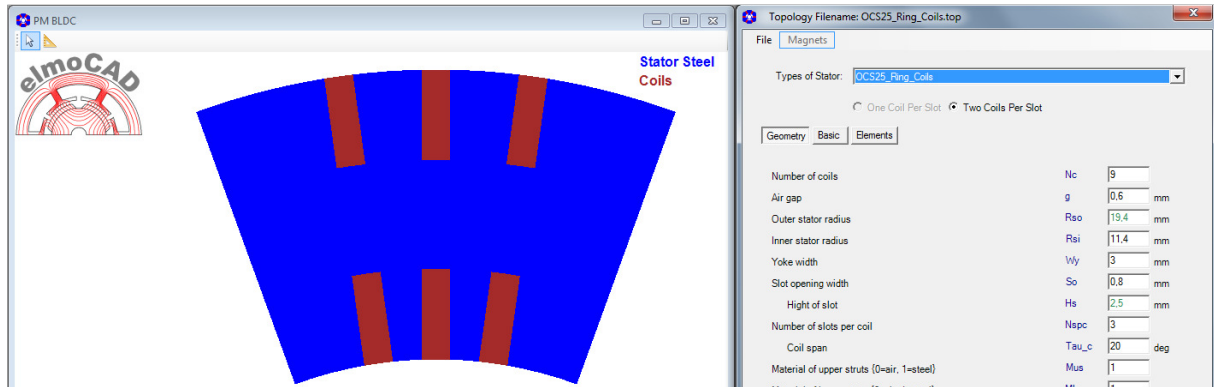


2.5.4 OCS23a_Asymmetric_Pole_Shoe



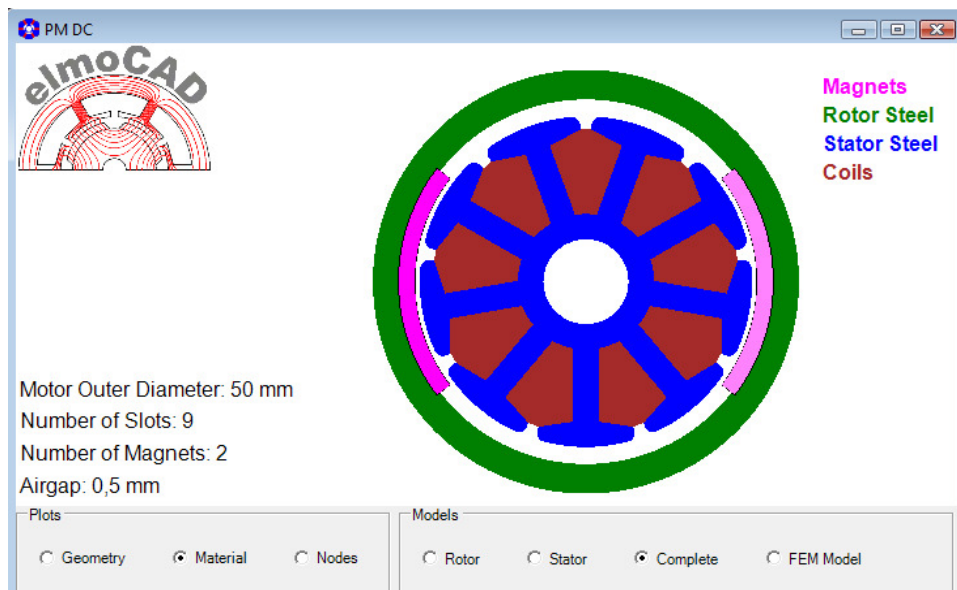
Zum Design von 1- bzw. 2-phasigen Motoren

2.5.5 OCS25_Ring_Coils



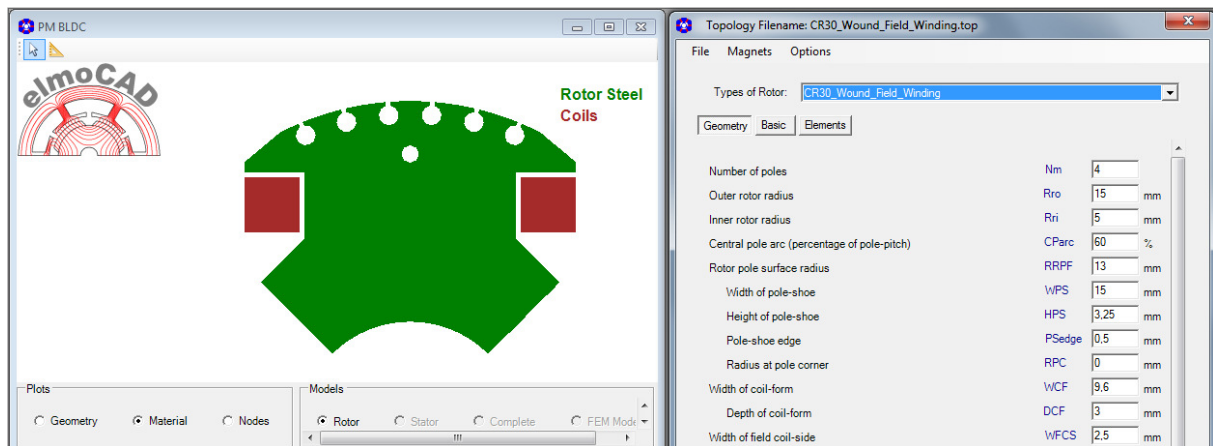
2.6 PM DC Motor

The topologies of brushed motors are the same as for outer rotor machines.

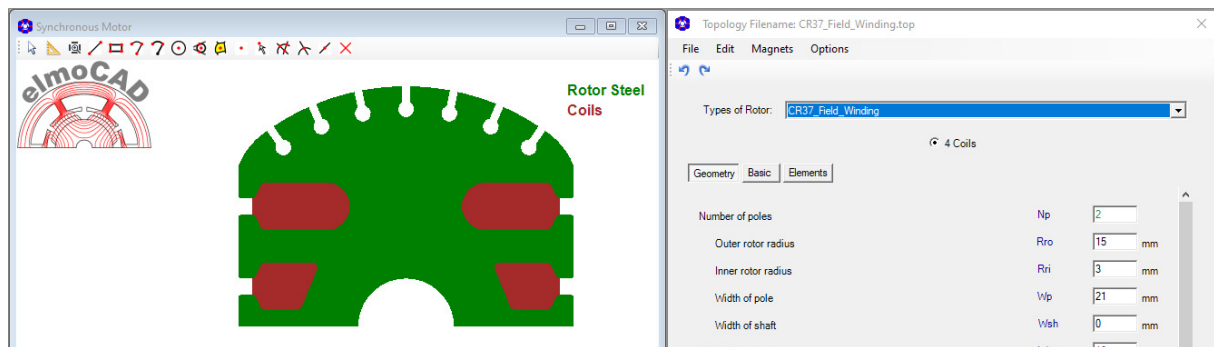


2.7 Synchronous Motor

2.7.1 CR30_Wound_Field_Winding



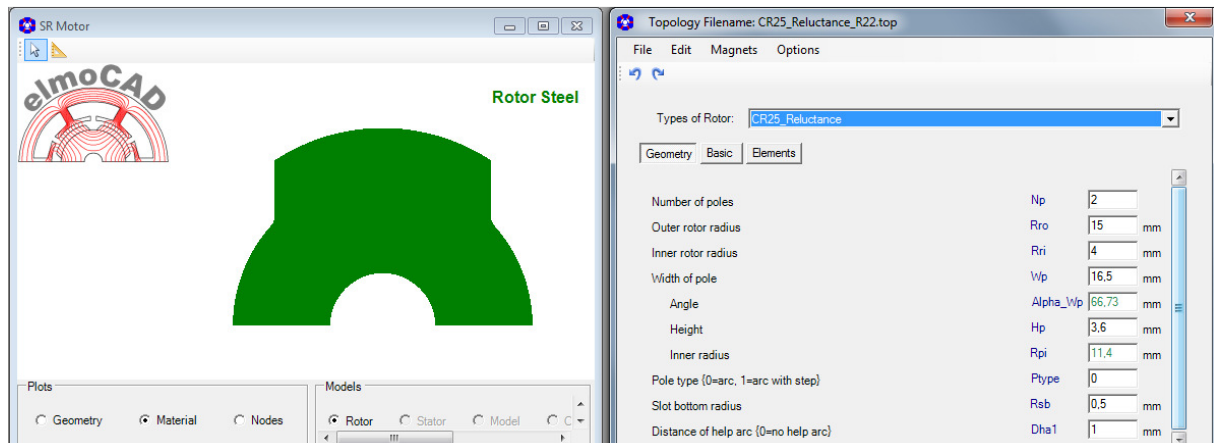
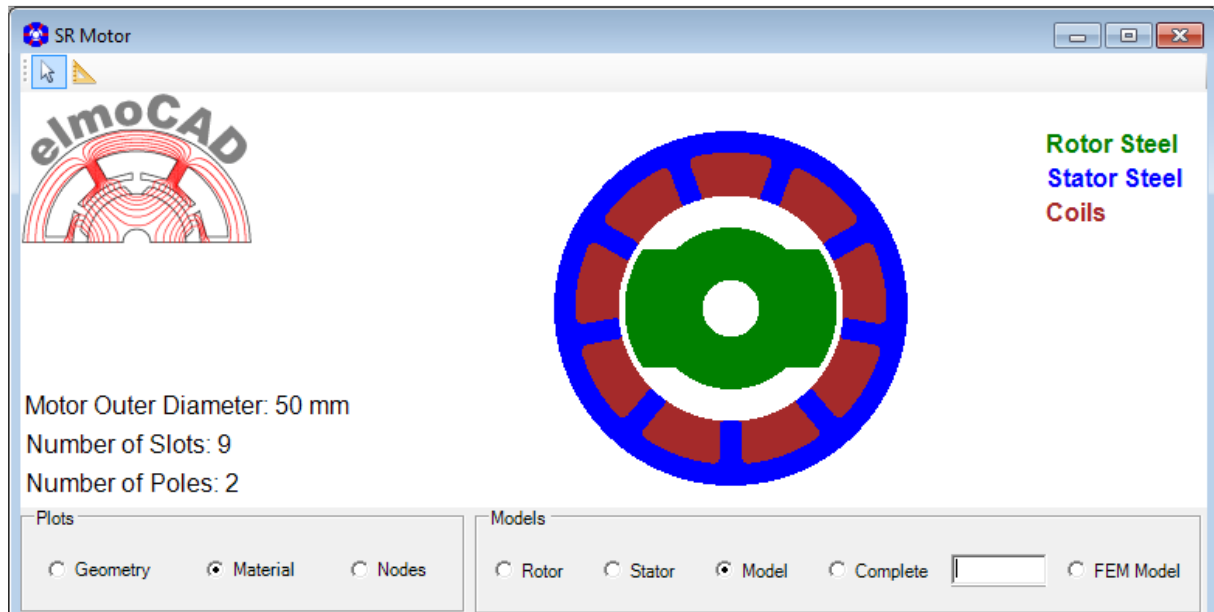
2.7.2 CR37_Field_Winding



2.8 SR Motor (Switched Reluctance Motor)

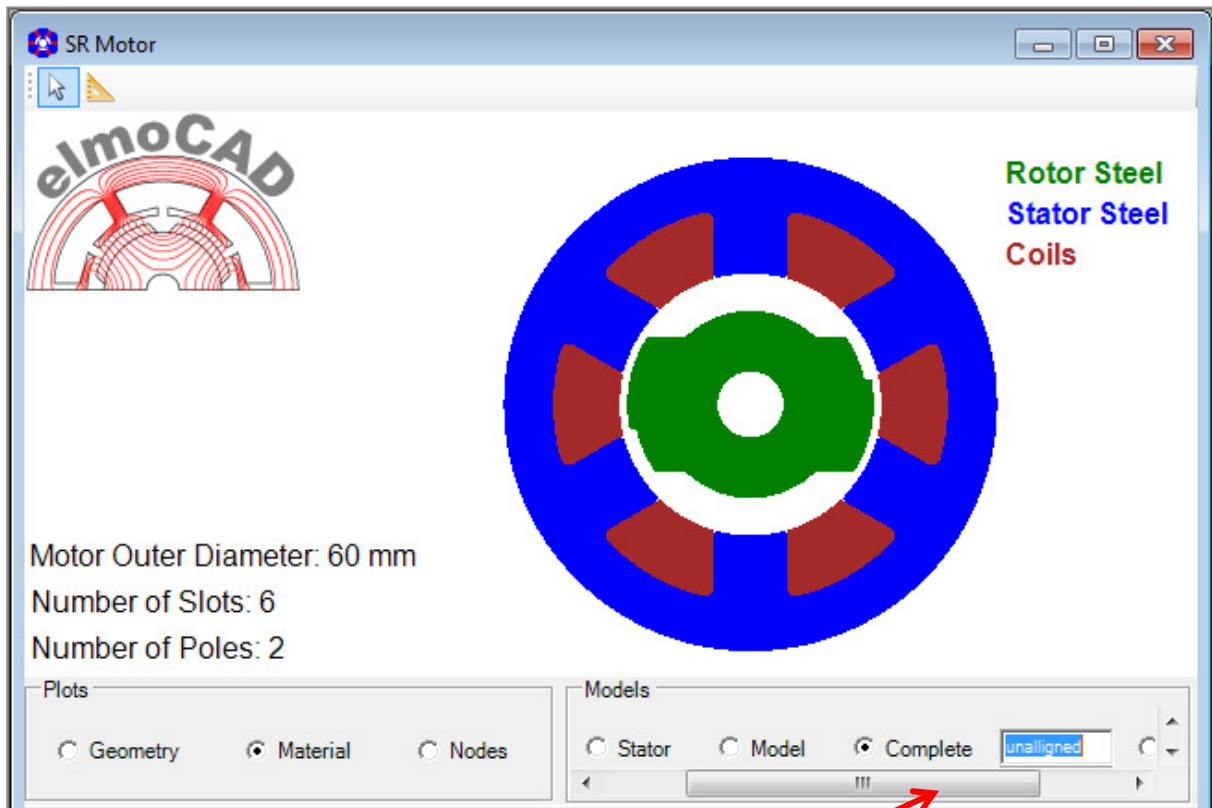
2.8.1 CR25_Reluctance

For the design of 2-pole reluctance machines.

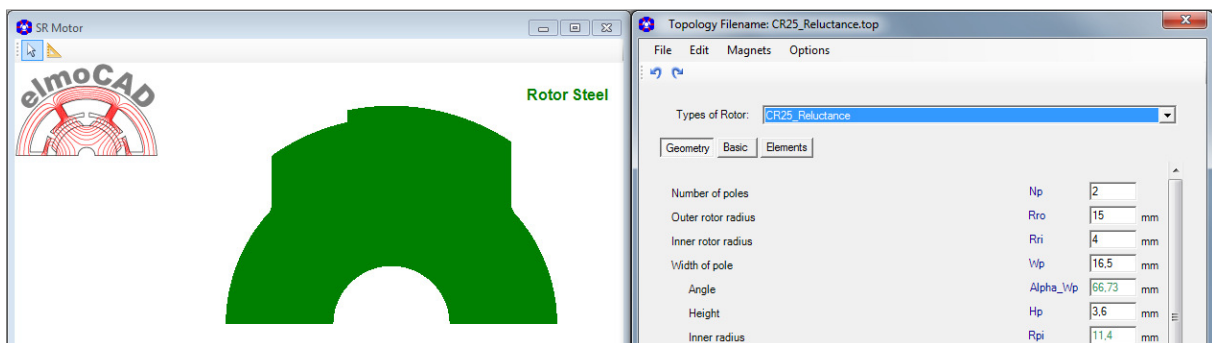


2.8.2 CR32_Reluctance_Stepped

For the design of 2-pole reluctance machines whereby the rotor is stepped at the outer rotor radius to define the start direction.



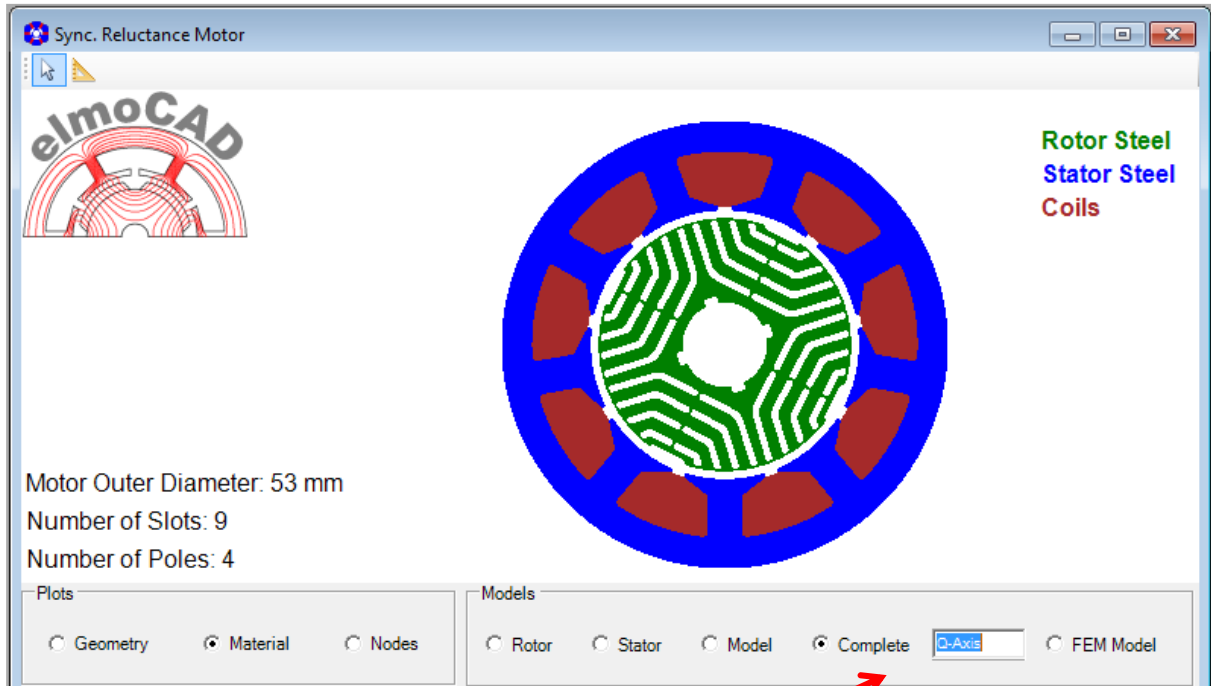
In view "Complete" can the rotor be rotated into the aligned, unaligned or any other position.



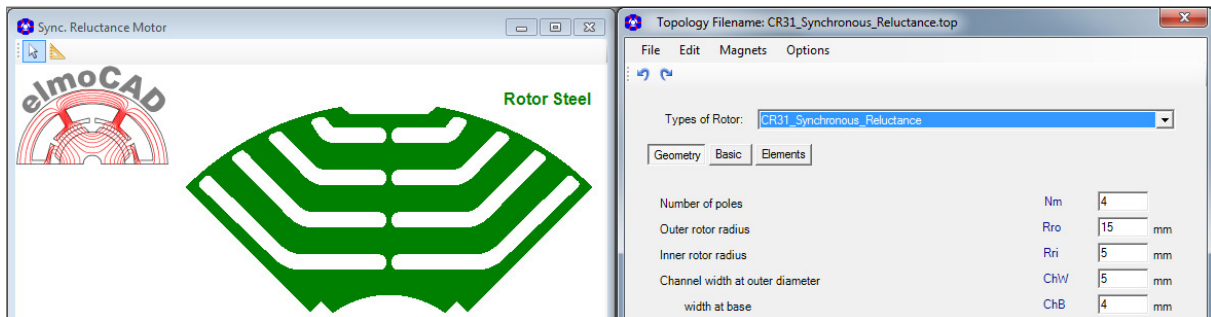
2.9 Synchronous Reluctance Motor

2.9.1 CR31_Synchronous Reluctance

For design of 4 pole synchronous reluctance machines with 1, 2 3 or 4 barriers.

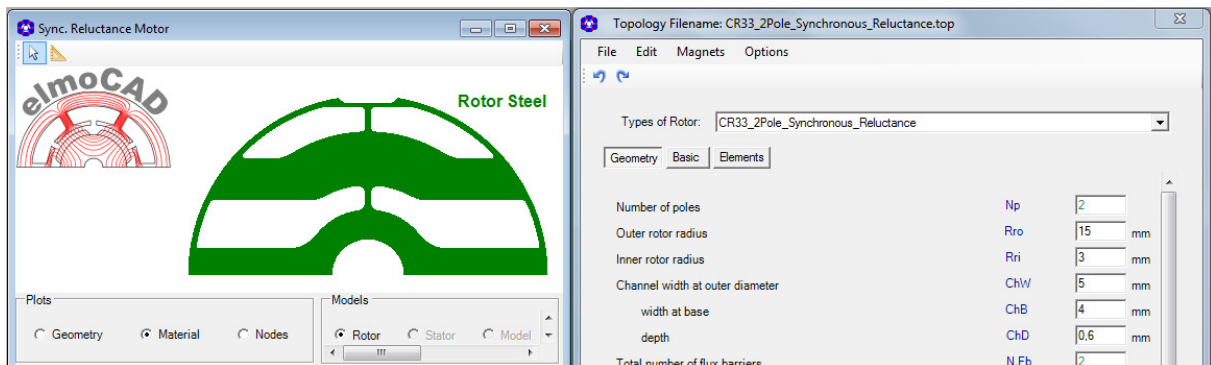


In view "Complete" can the rotor be rotated into the d-axis, q-axis or any other position.

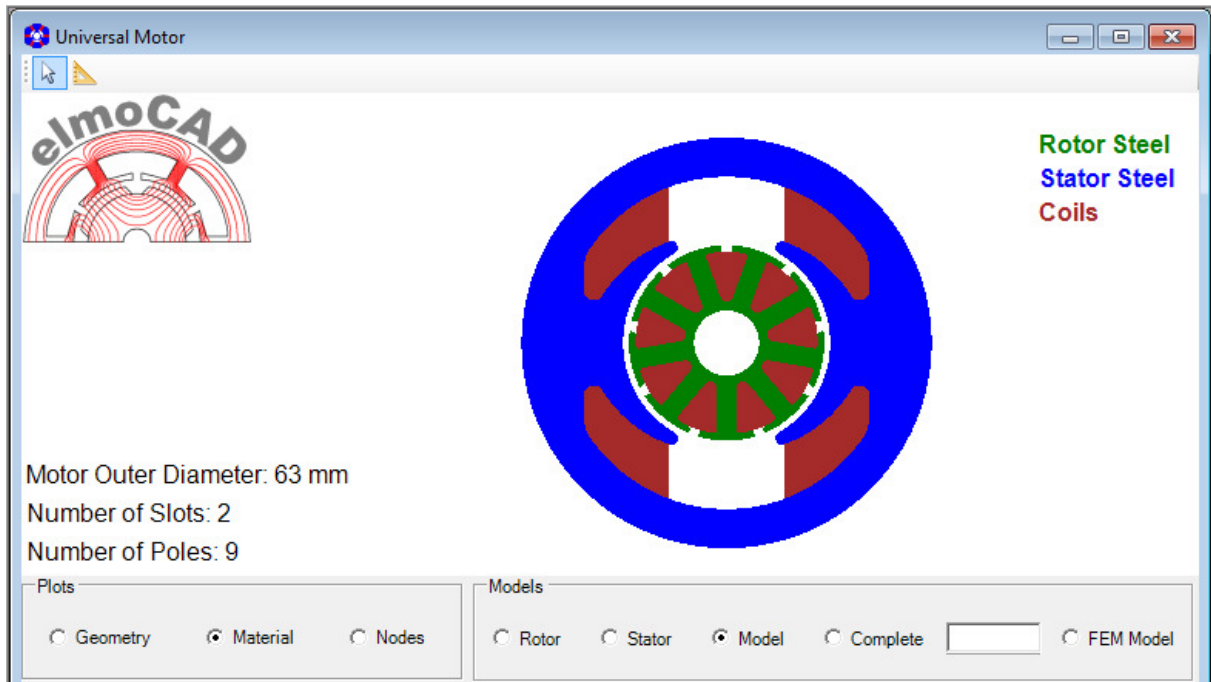


2.9.2 CR33_2Pole_Synchronous Reluctance

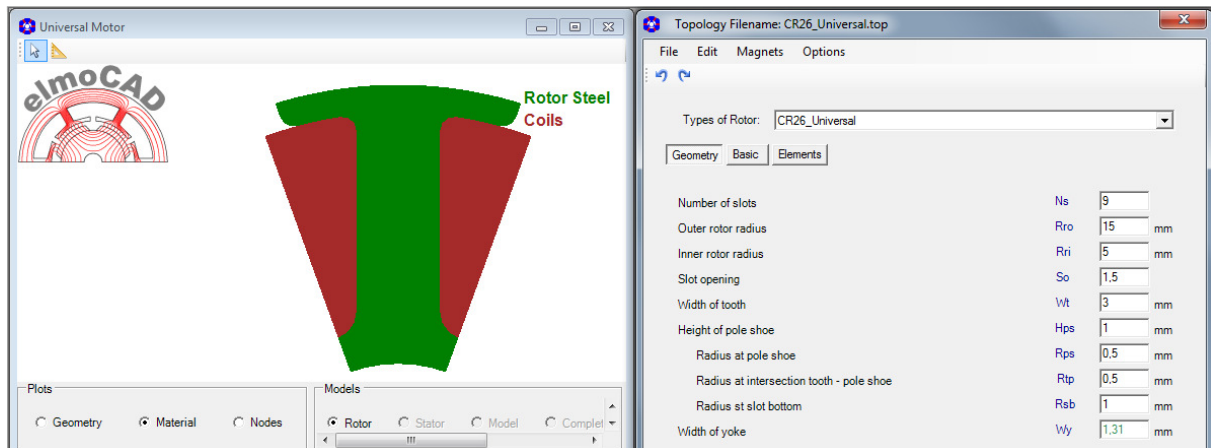
For design of 2 pole synchronous reluctance machines with 2 barriers.



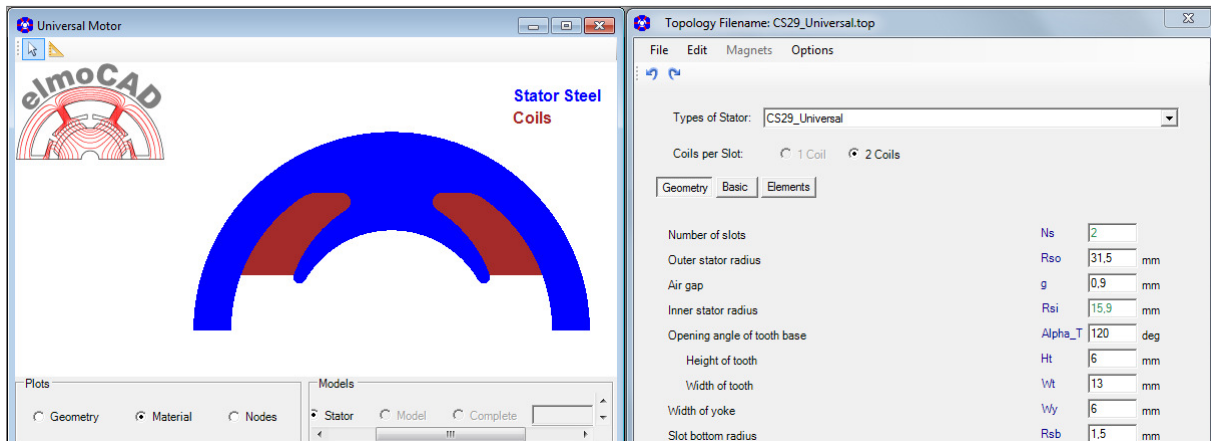
2.10 Universal Motor



2.10.1 CR26_Universal



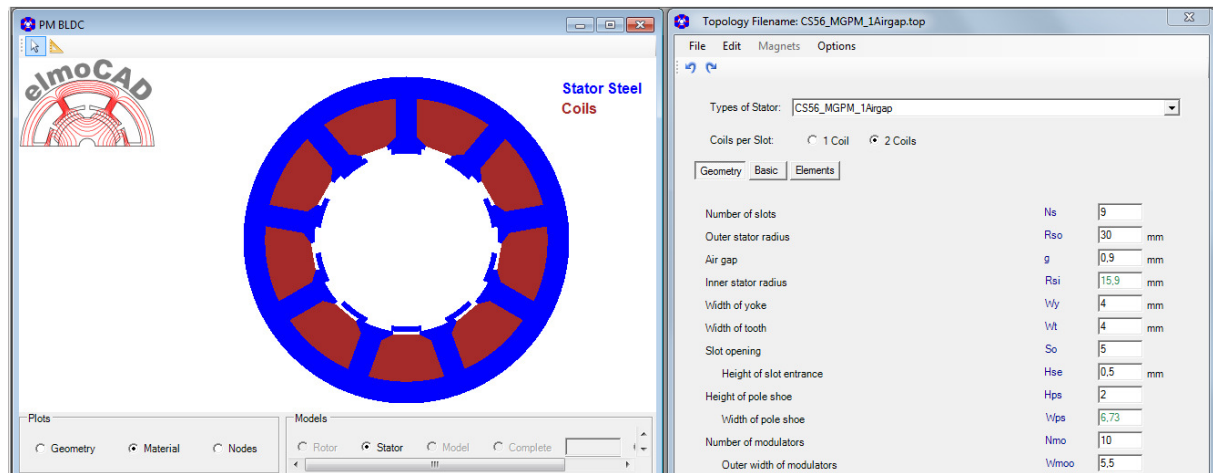
2.10.2 CS29_Universal



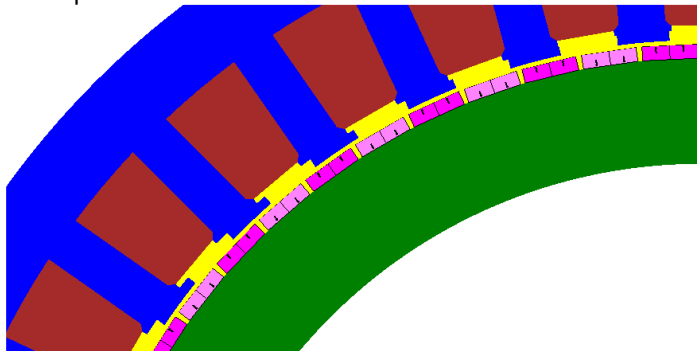
2.11 PM-Machines with Magnetic Gear

2.11.1 CS56_MGPM_1Airgap

For design of Magnetic Geared Permanent Magnet Machines with one airgap. Reference: "Comparison and Analysis of Magnetic-Geared Permanent Magnet Electrical Machine at No-Load" Xiping Liu, Dong Chen, Liang Yi, Chao Zhang, Min Wang (DOI 10.2478/aee-2014-0047)

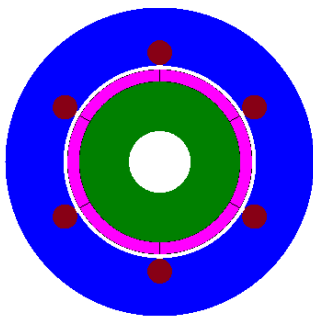
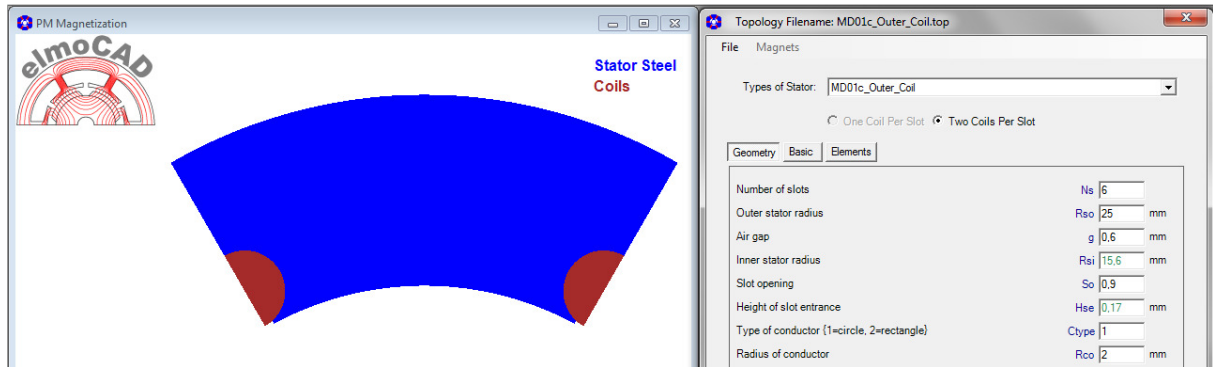


Example:



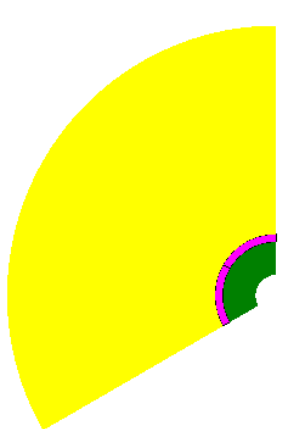
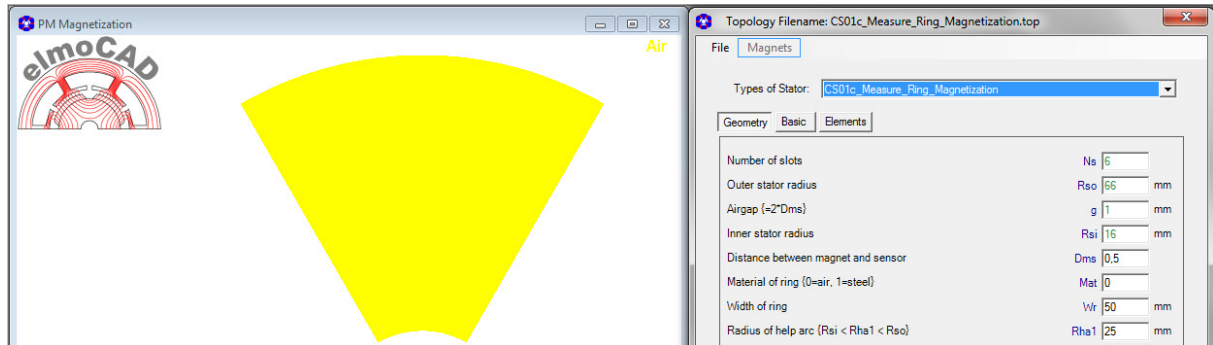
2.12 Magnetization of Inner Rotors

2.12.1 MD01d_Outer_Coil (Magnetising Coil)



Presentation of a magnetizing device for ring magnets with 6 poles

2.12.2 CS01c_Measure_Ring_Magnetization

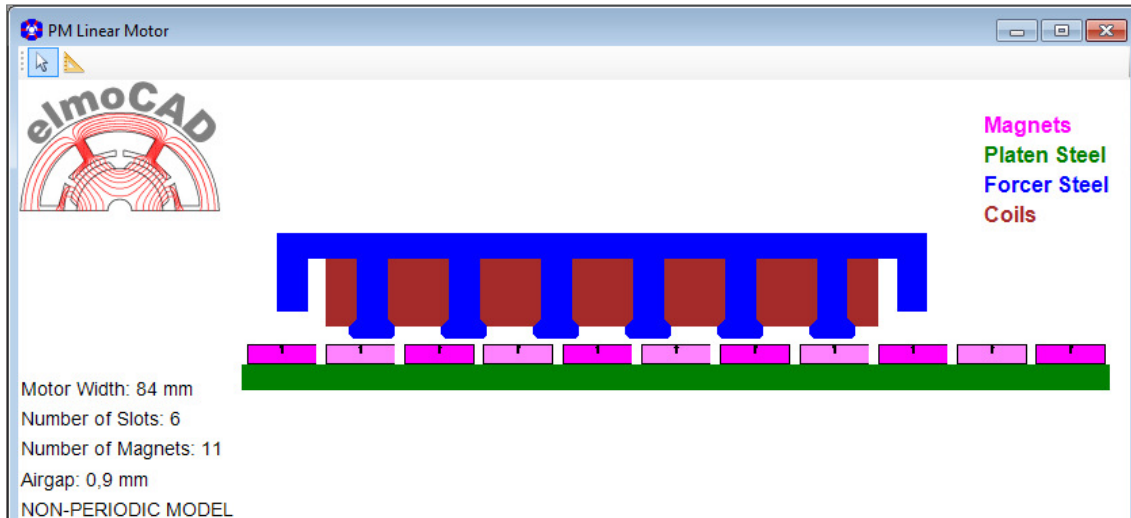


Air
Magnets
Rotor Steel

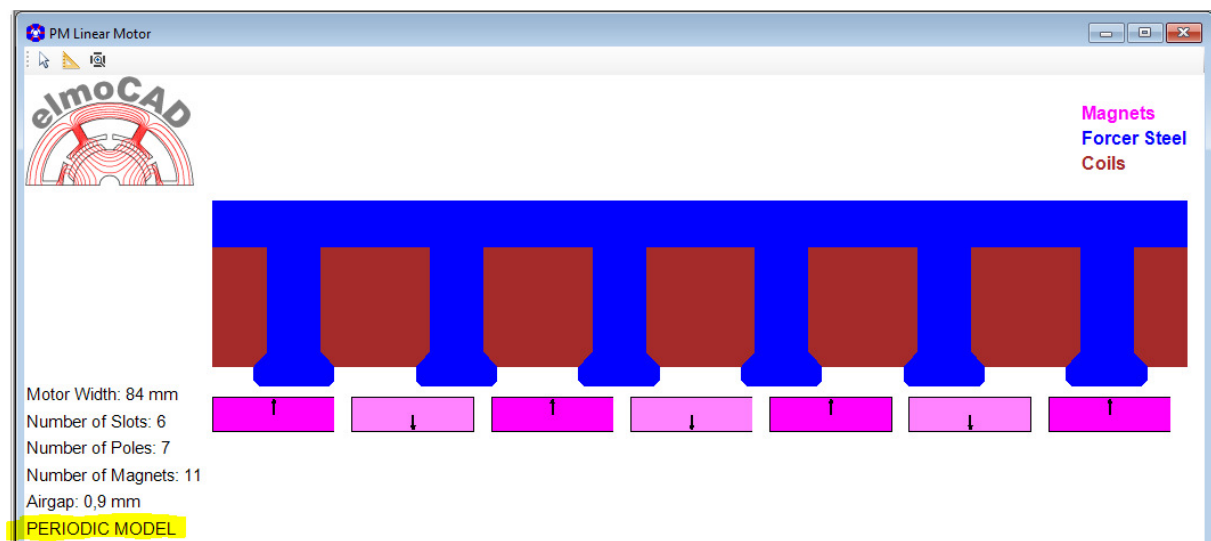
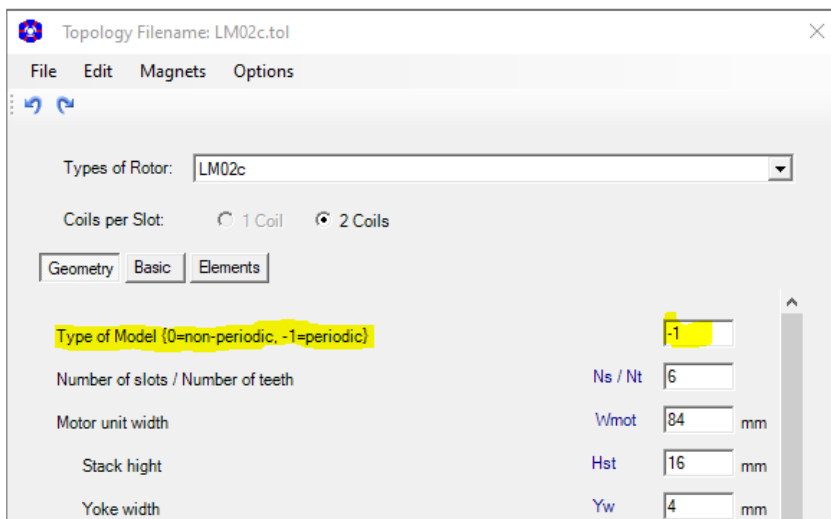
A “stator” made out of air is modelled to calculate the flux density in the airgap between rotor and stator.

3.1 Linearmotor

3.1.1 LM02c

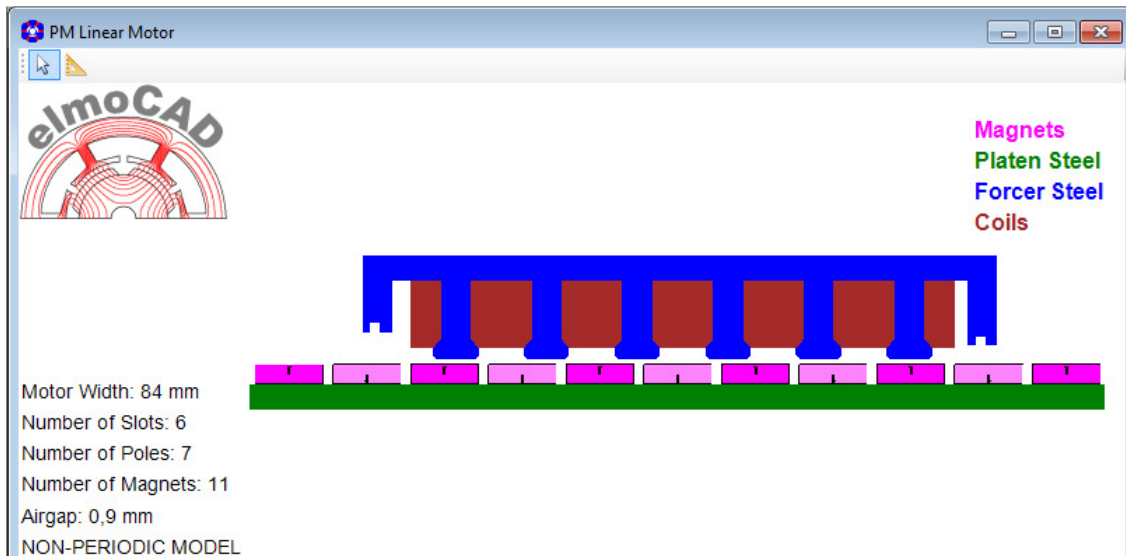


By parameter „Type of Model (0=non-periodic, -1=periodic)“ can user select between non-periodic and periodic geometry. This function is available in different linear motor topologies. Reason is that losses only can be calculated of periodic linear motor models.

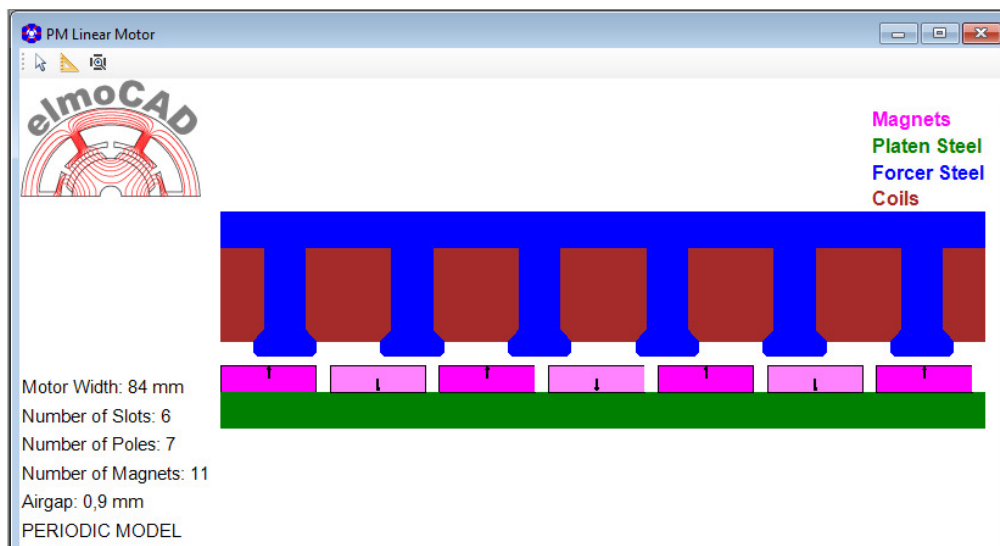


3.1.2 LM021c

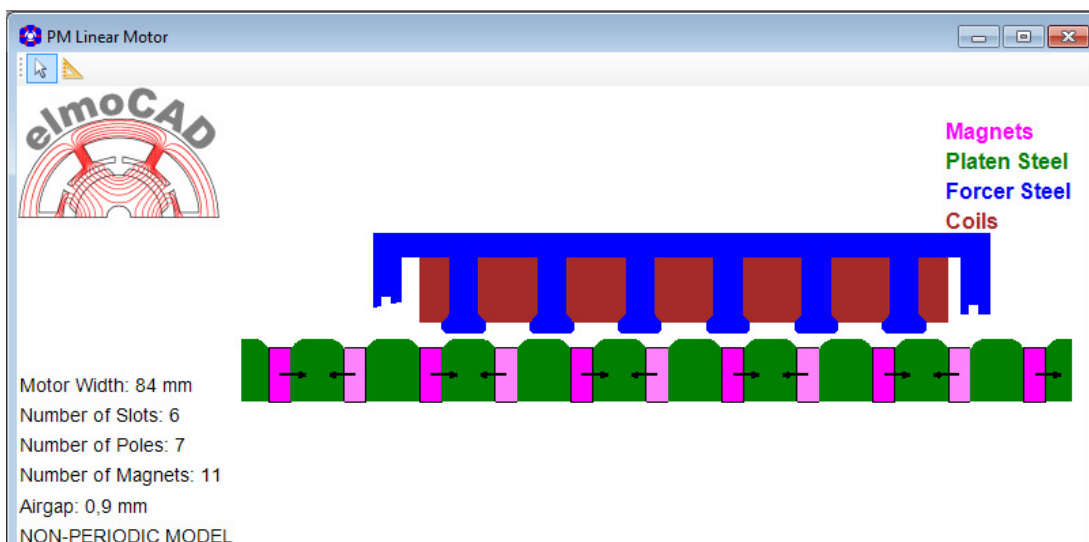
Same as LM02c with enhancements



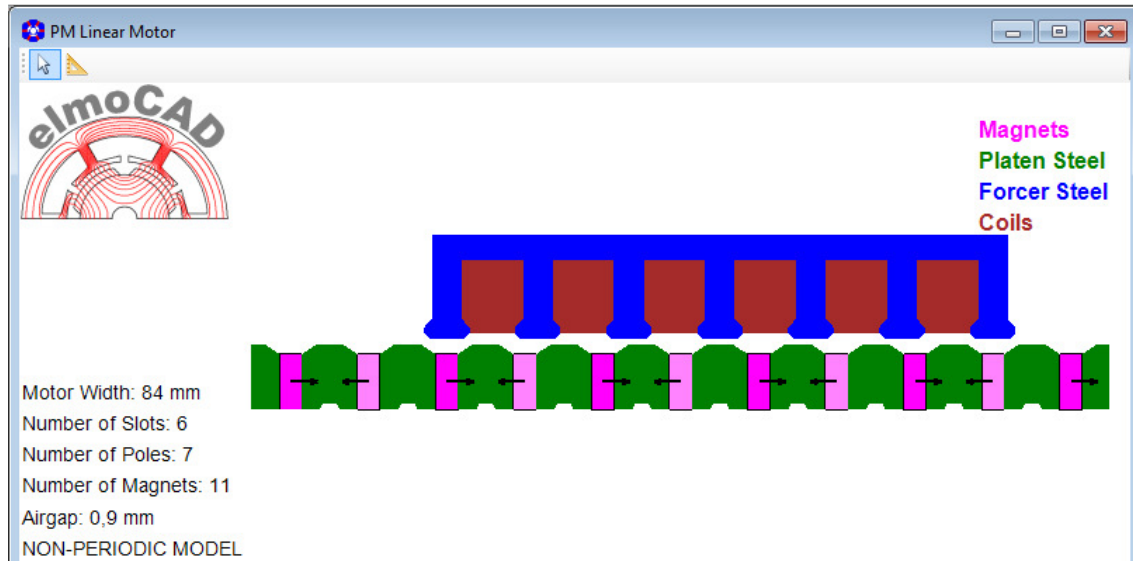
LM021c as periodic model for loss calculation



3.1.3 LM03c



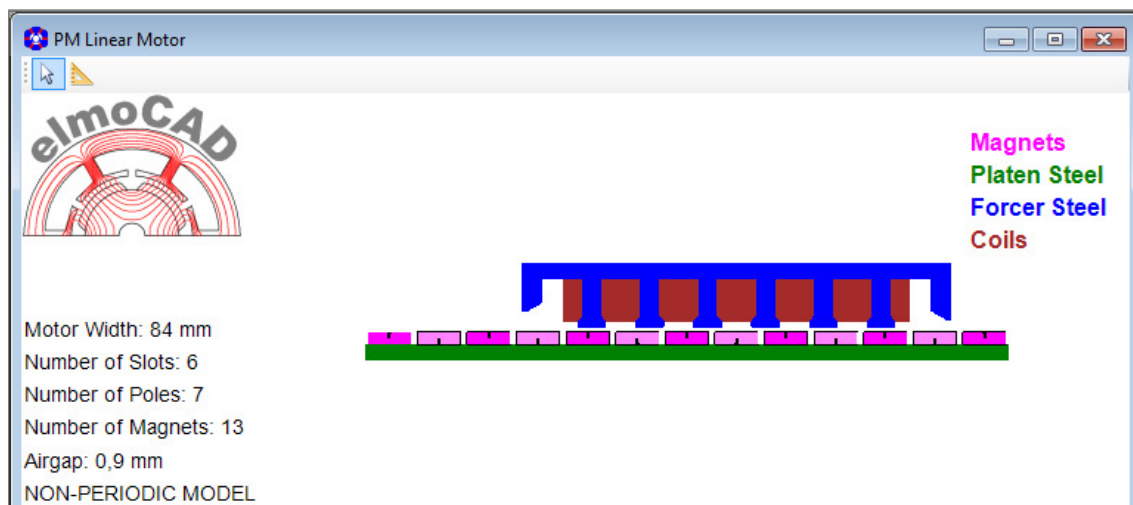
3.1.4 LM04



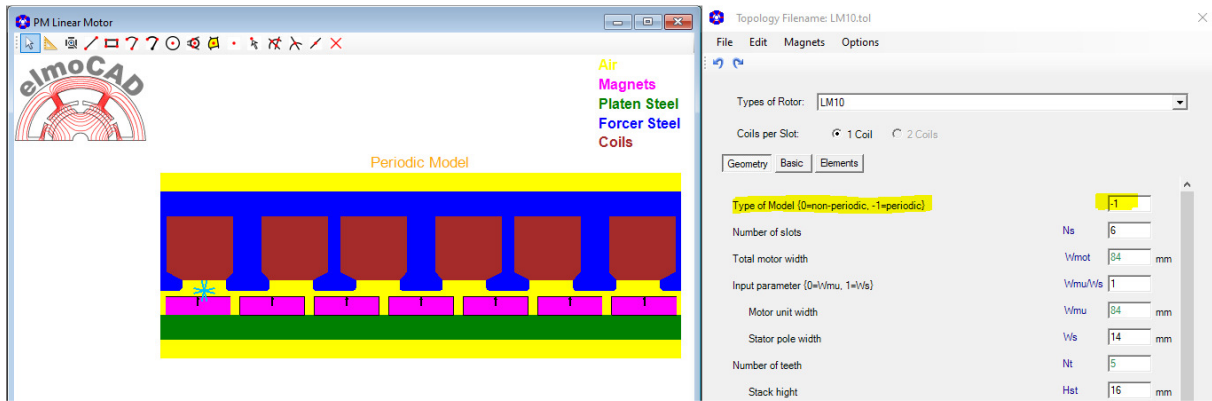
3.1.5 LM10



Design with single layer winding and modification of the teeth between the different phases.

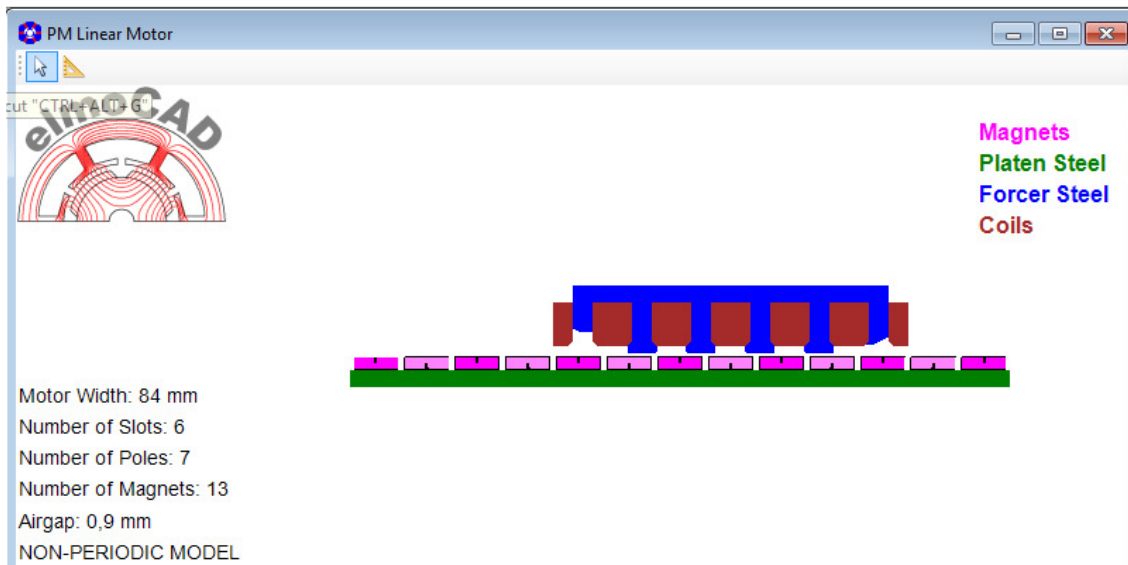


Design with double layer winding.

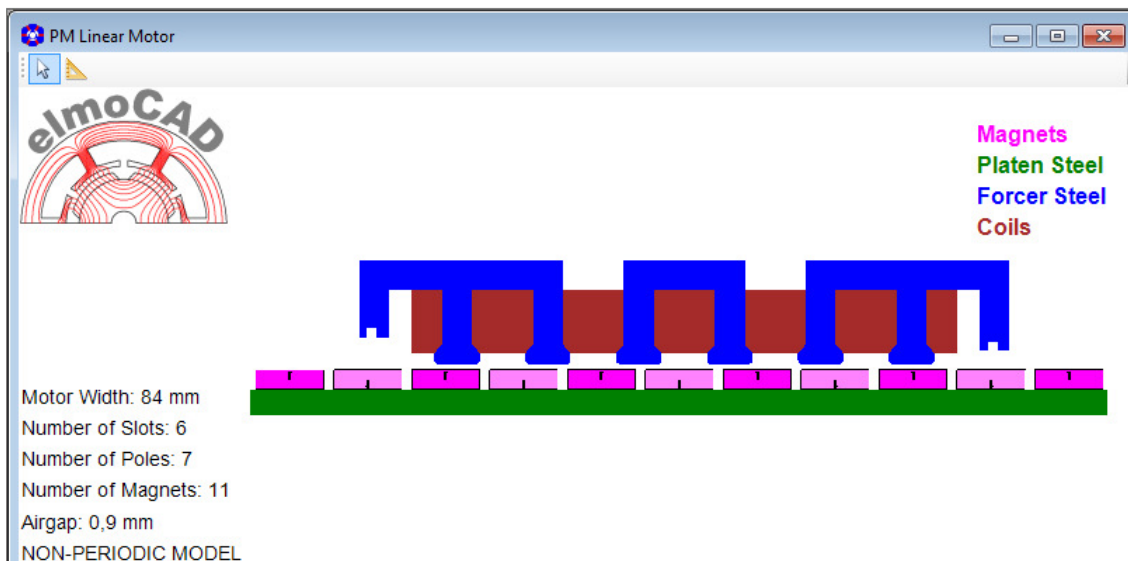


Design with different width of the teeth presented as "periodic" geometry. By this is it possible to calculate electric steel and magnet losses

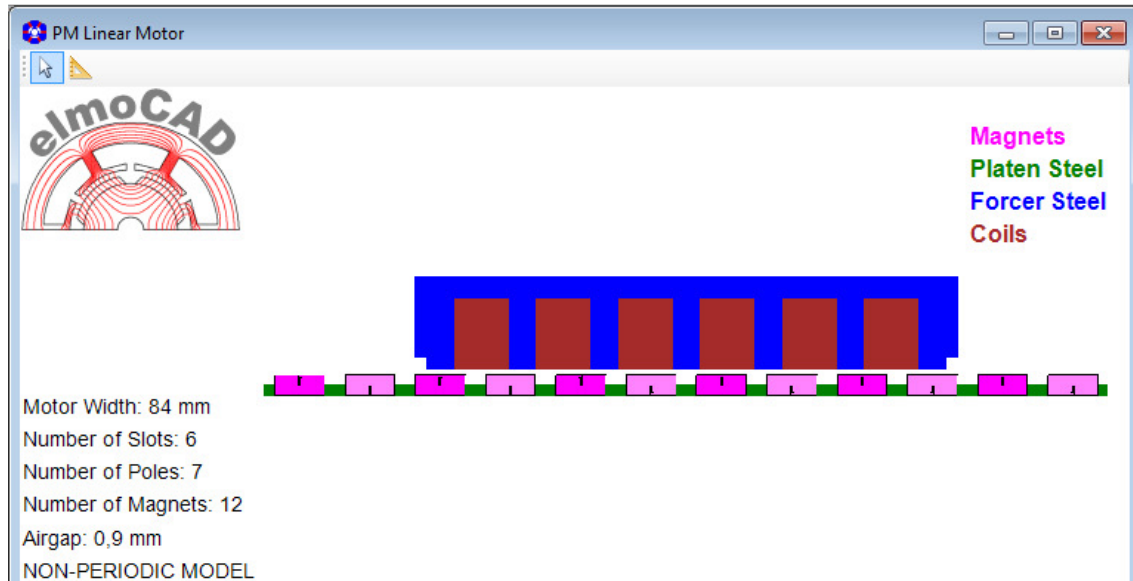
3.1.6 LM11



3.1.7 LM422

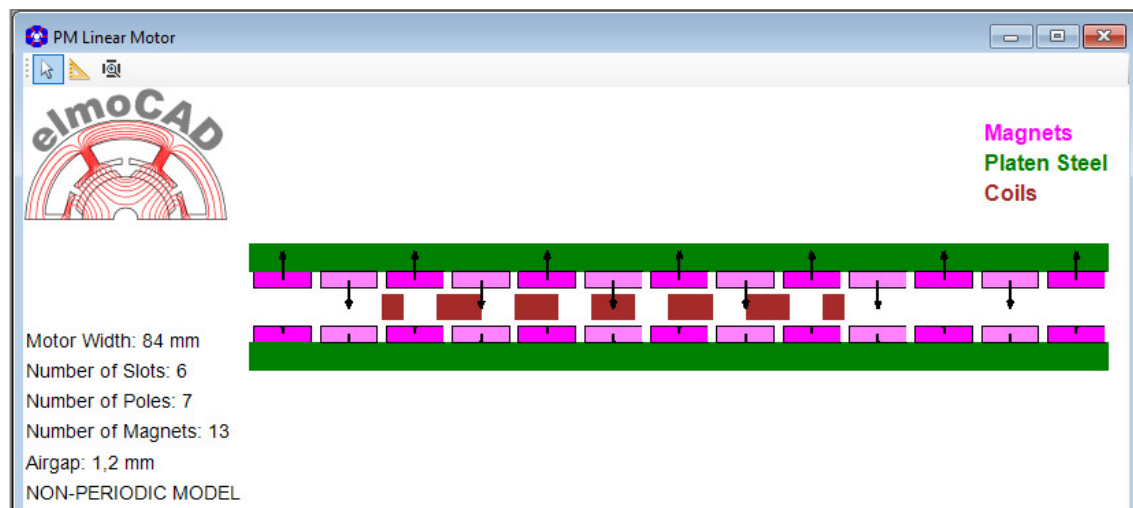


3.1.8 LM544



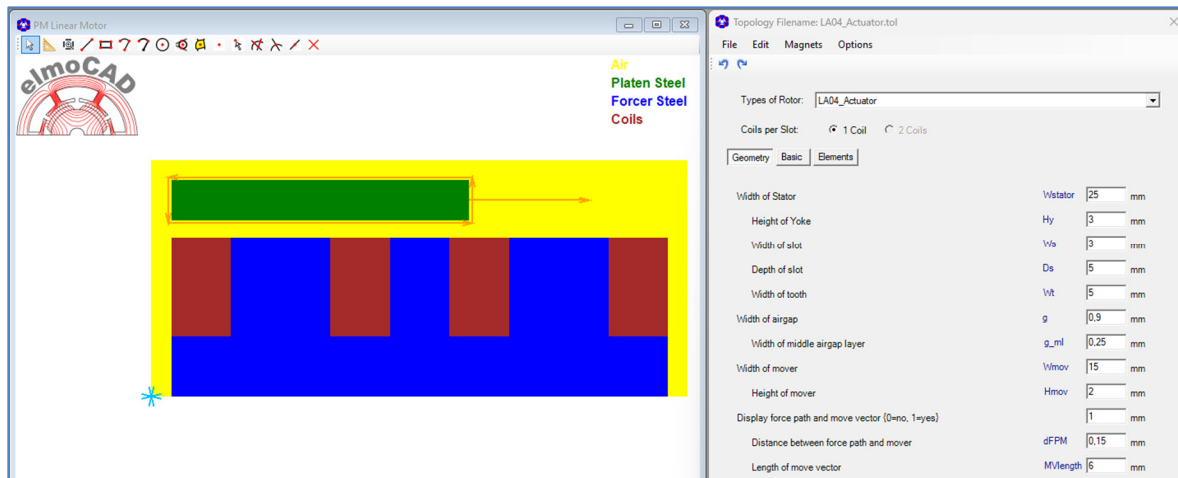
3.1.9 LM60_Double_Airgap

With double layer airgap winding



4 Actuator

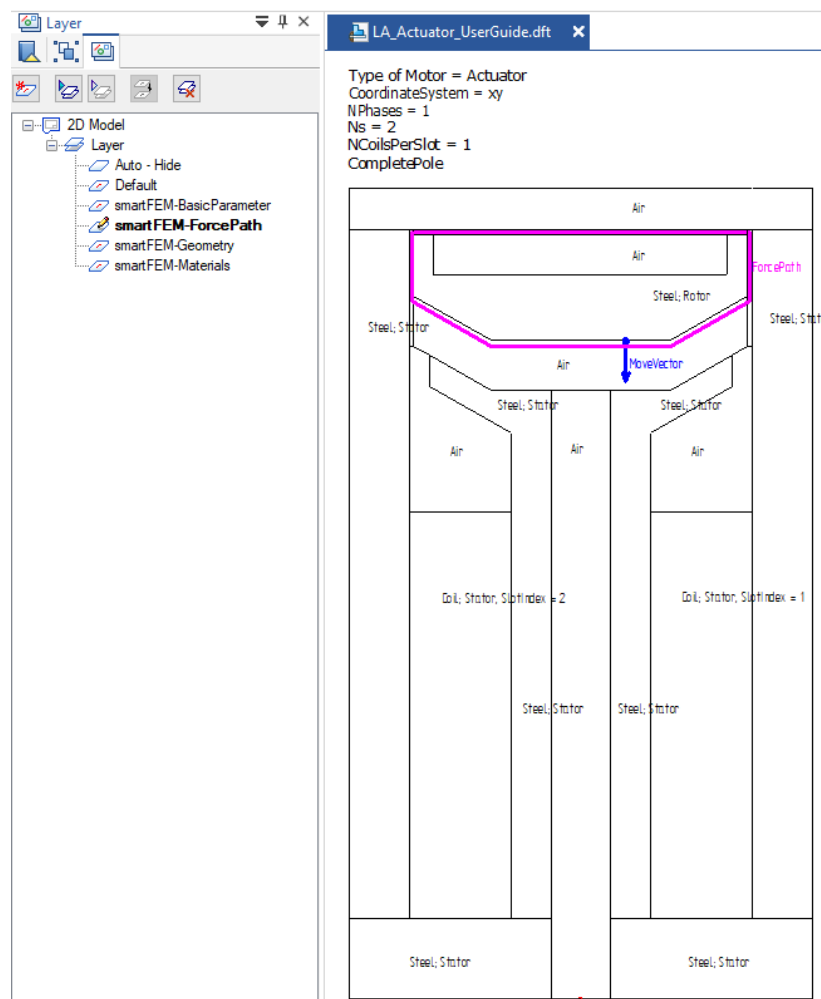
4.1 LA04



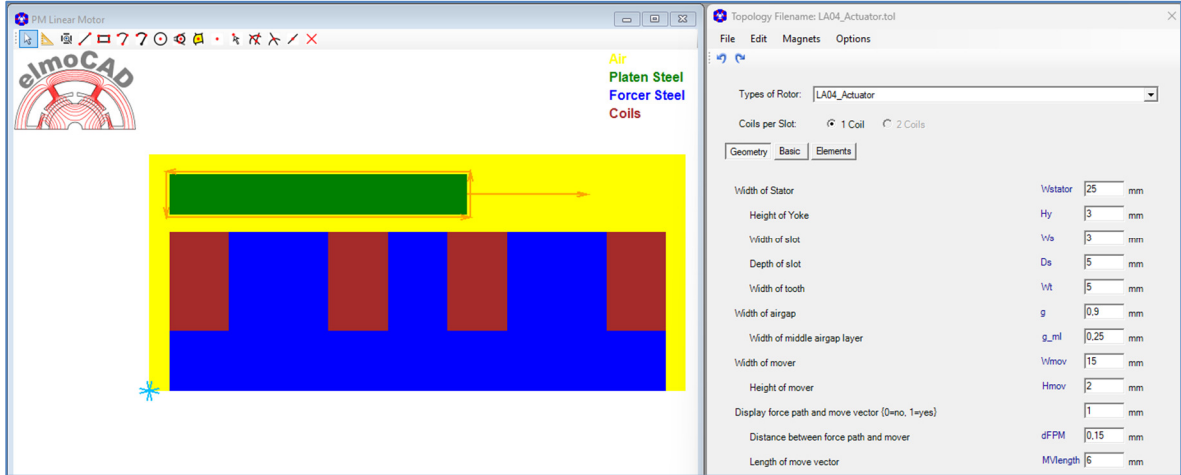
4.2 LA_CADdata

Actuators have a very client specific design. By the topology "LA_CADdata" can geometrias which are created with a CAD program be imported into smartFEM as DXF drawing and simulated. For details see "UserGuide".

Example:



Presentation in smartFEM after DXF import



smartFEM rotates the imported geometry in such a way that the movement direction is aligned with the x-axis in order to calculate the horizontal and vertical forces.

5 Personal Notice