# Traction Motors, what is the difference?

## Induction, Interior Permanent Magnet and Synchronous Reluctance Machines
## Technologies, Constraints, Possibilities & Outlook

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www.caspoc.com/ivt2022

June $30^{th}$ 2022

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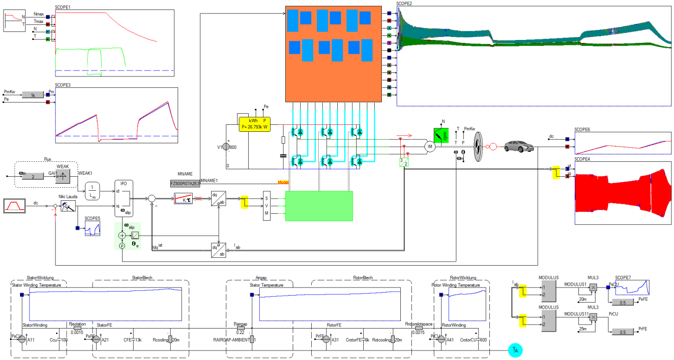
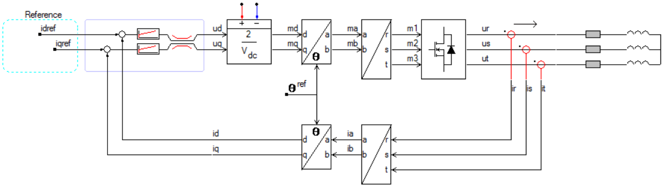
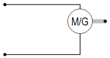


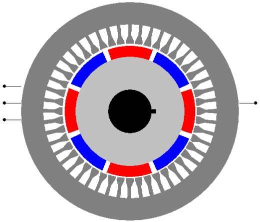
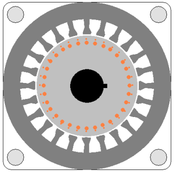
- Motor dynamics
- Control dynamics



# Type of motors, but what is a motor?

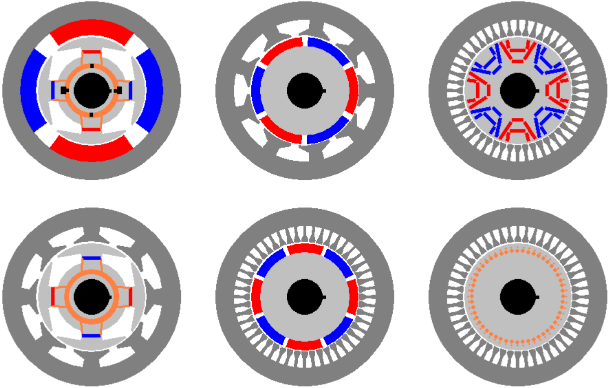
- DC motor
- Synchronous motor
- Induction motor



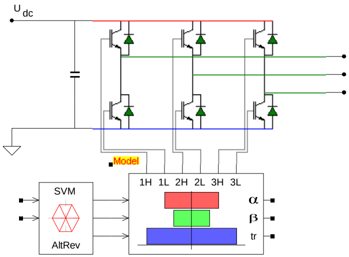
# Relation between motor types

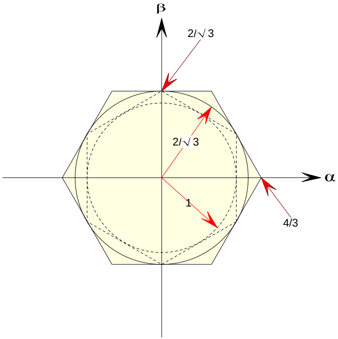
- DC
- Synchronous
- Brushless
- PMSM
- IPM
- IM



# Most electrical machines have a three phase winding!

- Constant Torque
- Driving & Braking
- two-level inverter

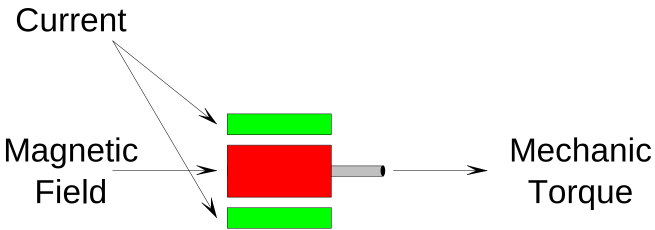



A Two-Level Inverter is mostly enough for controlling the current inside the electric machine

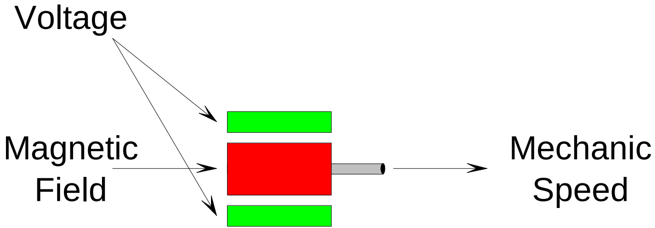
# Where is the torque coming from?

- Current $I$
- Flux $\Phi$
- $T = I \cdot \Phi$



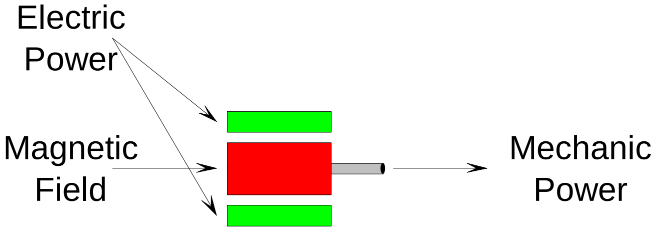
# Where is the speed coming from?

- Voltage $U$
- Flux $\Phi$
- $U = \omega \cdot \Phi$



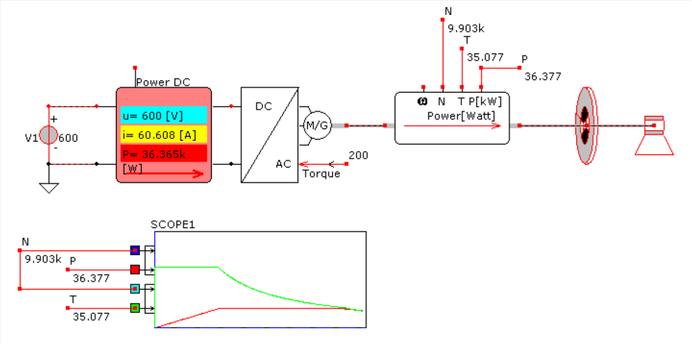
# Where is the power coming from?

- $U = \omega \cdot \Phi$
- $T = I \cdot \Phi$
- $P = \omega \cdot T = U \cdot I$



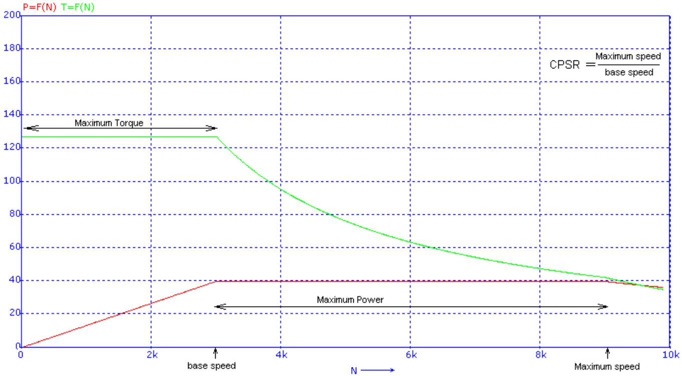
# Maximum Voltage, Maximum Current?

- $U = \omega \cdot \Phi$
- $T = I \cdot \Phi$
- $P = \omega \cdot T = U \cdot I$



# Maximum Torque, Maximum Power?

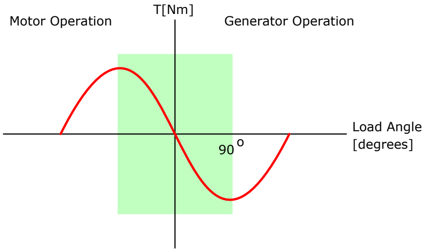
- $U = \omega \cdot \Phi$
- $T = I \cdot \Phi$
- $P = \omega \cdot T = U \cdot I$

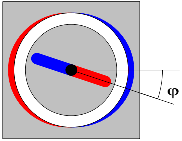



CPSR: Constant Power Speed Range

# Motor versus Generator operation

- Load angle
- Motor
- Generator

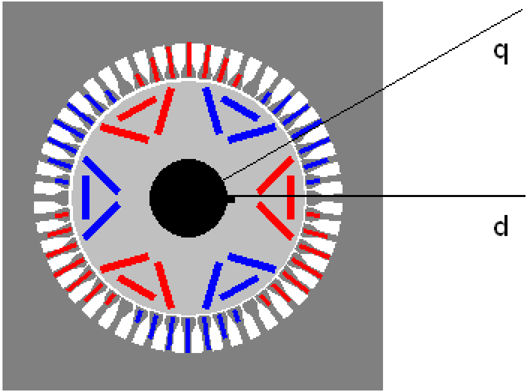



Maximum power when angular displacement = $\Phi$ = 90 degrees
Is it a motor or is it a generator?

# IPM: Direct-Quadrature Axis, Direkte-Quer Achse

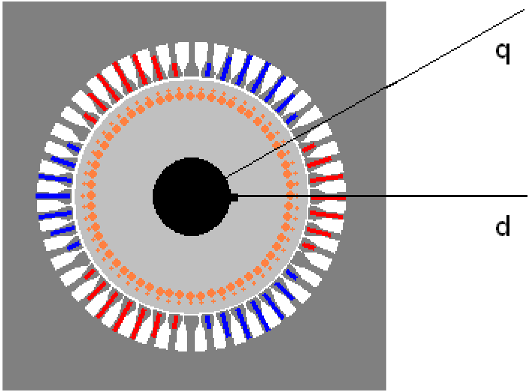
- $d$ Direct Axis - Field
- $q$ Quadrature Axis - Torque
- $T = \Phi_d \cdot I_q$




Maximum power:
angular displacement$= \Phi = 90^\circ$

# IM: Direct-Quadrature Axis, Direkte-Quer Achse

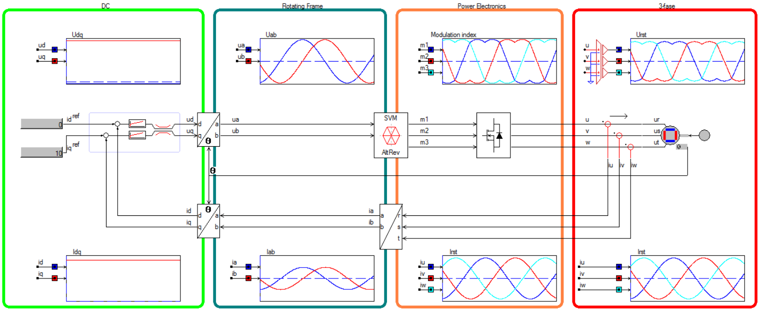
- $d$ Direct Axis - Field
- $q$ Quadrature Axis - Torque
- $T = \Phi_d \cdot I_q$




Maximum power:
angular displacement$= \Phi = 90^\circ$

# Encoder for the position

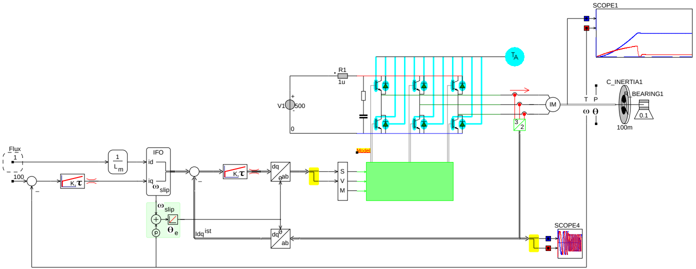
- Encoder for position
- Sensorless




Easy implementation, but requires expensive encoder
or Sensorless: Instaspin

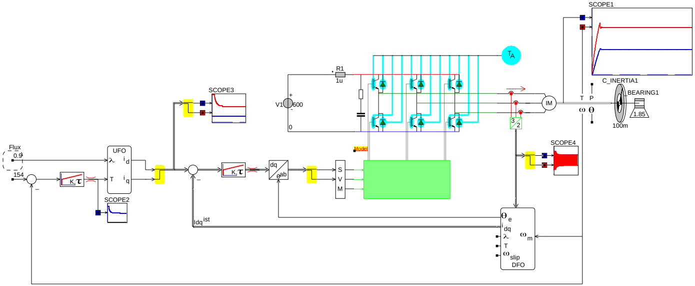
# Easy implementation

- Encoder for angular speed
- Calculation of Slip



# Calculation done by observer

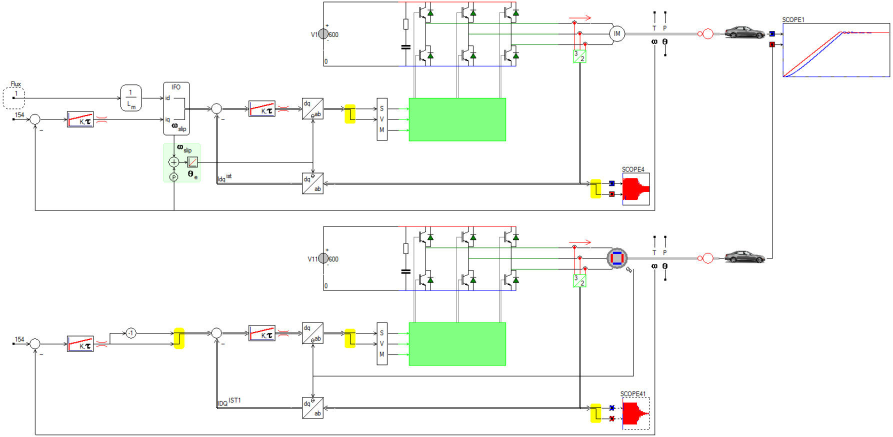
- Encoder for angular speed
- Direct Field Observer
- No need for Field sensors



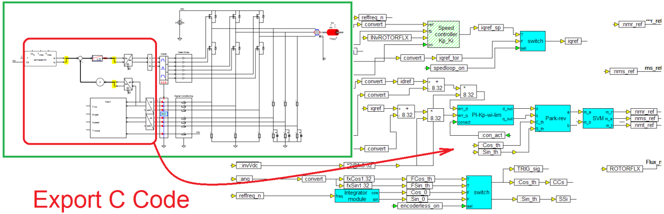
# Difference in Control

- IM
- Calculation

- IPM
- Encoder



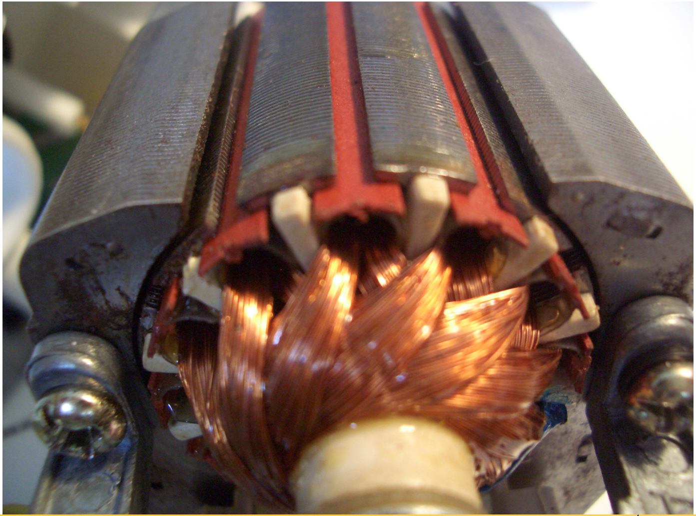
- Digital control
- Floating Point
- Fixed Point
- Export of C-code



Export C Code

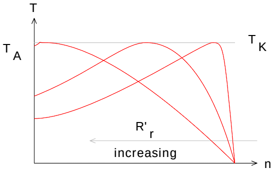
# Winding loss, Iron Loss

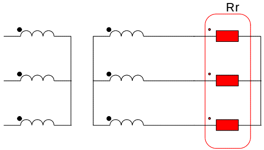
- Winding loss
- $R_s \cdot I^2$
- Core loss
- $c \cdot B^x H^y$
- Stray loss
- Mechanical loss



# Stator and Rotor Loss

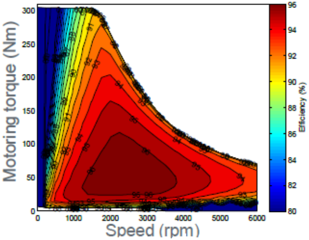
- Winding loss
- Rotor winding

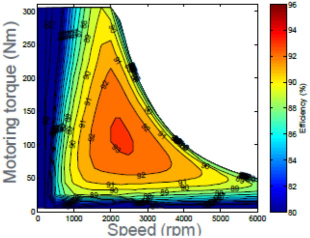


# Efficiency Map

- Rotor winding loss
- Same stator winding loss
- 4% more loss for the IM

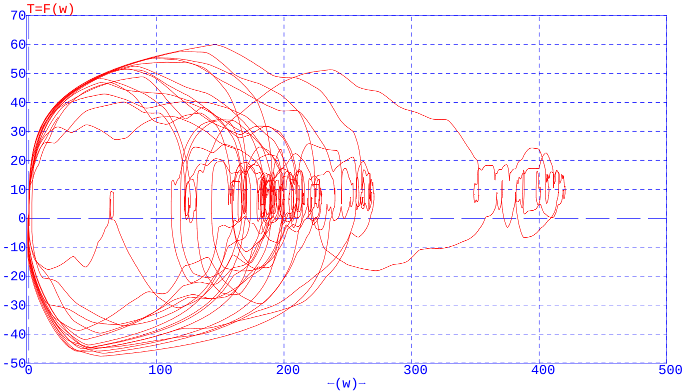



From: Performance/cost comparison of induction-motor & permanent-magnet-motor in a hybrid electric car, Malcolm Burwell International Copper Association

# Efficiency reduction

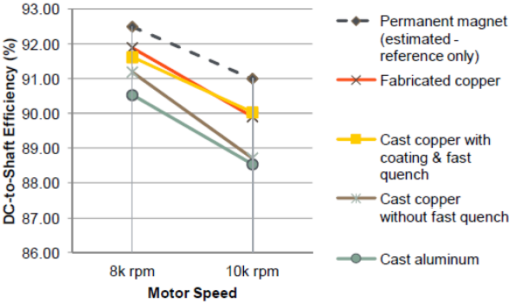
- Drive cycle
- UDDS
- Urban road
- Many stops




The motor is never operated at maximum efficiency!

# Efficiency reduction

- Rotor copper winding loss
- Rotor copper cast loss
- Rotor alu cast loss

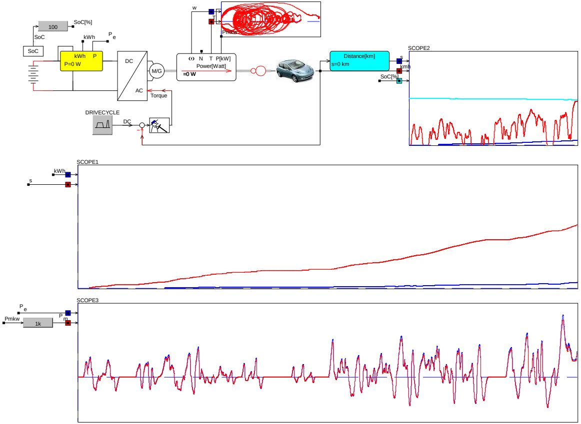



From: Improved high speed efficiency of induction motors/rotors for xEV traction, Malcolm Burwell International Copper Association

# How bad is this?

On average : $1kWh = 5km$
But depends on the Drive Cycle

- Nissan Leaf: $15kWh = 100km$
- Tesla X: $27kWh = 100km$
- Audi Etron: $28kWh = 100km$
- I-Pace: $30kWh = 100km$
- eBike: $1kWh = 120km$



# Price difference?

IPM: Price for the magnets
IM: Price for the extra fuel

- Average life time of a car: $200.000km$
- Required energy: $200.000km \cdot \frac{1kWh}{5km} = 40.000kWh$
- Lost Energy(4%): $0.04 \cdot 40.000kWh = 1600kWh$
- Lost money: $1600kWh \cdot \frac{Euro0.20}{1kWh} = Euro320$

Suggestion: Solar power to charge your car?

# Outlook for the Next Generation?

- Costs? Magnets?
- Manufacturing costs
- Optimization geometry to reduce ripple torque
- Optimize thermal design, not over-design
- Modeling and simulation, but know what to optimize
- Materials 6.5% Silicon steel

# Traction Motor: IPM or IM?

- Field Oriented Control of IPM or IM, No difference!
- IPM: Pay for the magnets, definitely!
- IPM: Pay for the encoder, definitely!
- IPM: Encoder wiring breakdown, possible!
- IM: Pay for the fuel, Solar power?

Thank you!

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