

UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES BONN RHEIN
SIEG
R&D PROPOSAL

eTa: Evolutionary Optimization of a Wheel Hub Motor

Author:

Bastian LANG

Matrikel Nr. 90345674

bastian.lang@smail.inf.h-brs.de

Advisors:

Prof. Dr. Alexander

ASTEROTH

Dr. Nils BORNEMANN

June 7, 2017

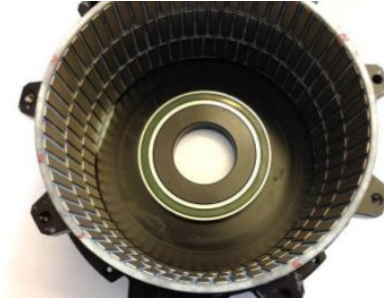


Figure 1: Rotor of transverse flux motor.

1 Introduction

During the last two years GKN Sinter Metals has developed a new transverse flux motor. That is a high performance electric motor with size, weight, performance and efficiency advantages when compared to traditional electric motors[1].

The motor has been constructed from SMC powder using additive manufacturing (3D printing). Even small sized such motors are capable of producing a high torque. The current that is needed to produce such high torque produces a great amount of heat, which needs to be dissipated.

For the heat dissipation the motor's casing plays a central role. The current design of the casing (see figure 1) has been manually optimized using a detailed model of the motor's thermodynamic properties.

Because of the infinitely high number of possible designs there is a high chance that there are more optimal designs with respect to heat dissipation and motor weight.

2 Goal

The objective of this R&D is to design a (more) optimal casing for the transversal flux motor with respect to heat dissipation, weight and structural integrity. To achieve this objective, Evolutionary Algorithms (EAs) will be used.

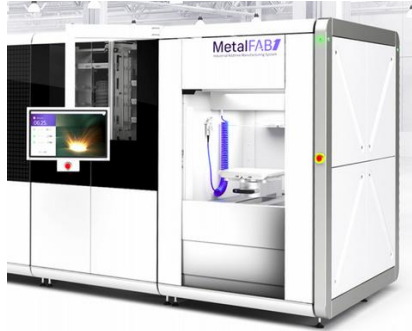


Figure 2: Device for additive manufacturing at GKN Sinter Metals

Initially the thermodynamic model of the motor will be kept simple and a first attempt will only optimize the design for heat dissipation.

In a later stage of the project the design will be optimized not only for heat dissipation, but for weight and structural integrity as well.

Once a good solution has been found in simulation, a prototype will be produced and evaluated in the real world.

3 Approach

3.1 Thermodynamic Model

The initial thermodynamic model of the motor will assume a constant, uniform heat source. This will probably encourage a symmetric solution for the design of the casing, because the heat emission will be the same. A more complex and realistic model of the motor will be used in a later approach once the first attempt was successful.

3.2 Representation

The algorithm will optimize the 3D shape of the casing, i.e. the 3D representation of the shape. EAs such as CMA-ES work best at a parameter count of about 40. This creates the need of finding a concise representation of the

3D shape. Splines could be one way of addressing this problem. Assuming a symmetric solution, it would not be necessary to model the whole shape, but only a small part of it. Maybe even a transformation of the problem into 2D and a later retransformation could provide important insights.

3.3 Evolutionary Algorithms

As a first attempt a single objective EA such as CMA-ES[6] or alike will be used to optimize for the heat dissipation. Once this has been done successfully, multi-objective algorithms such as NSGA-II[5] will be applied to account for weight and structural integrity as well. Starting simple will help to focus on problems regarding the representation and simulation first before going on to more complex algorithms.

3.4 Expected Results

- **Minimum**
 - Comprehensive literature research of current research in this area and available technology
 - Parameterized 3D design of model
 - Implementation of simplified thermal motor model
 - Optimization of 3D model's parameters w.r.t. heat dissipation using one evolutionary method
- **Expected**
 - Optimization for multiple objectives (dissipation, weight, structure)
 - 3D printed design
- **Maximum**
 - Optimization using more realistic model (e.g. including multiple, located heat sources, air flow)
 - Thorough evaluation of above also in real world

4 Project Plan

4.1 Workpackages

- **Knowledge in Motor Technology and Simulation**
 - Literature research
 - Find related work
- **Simulation**
 - Evaluate Matlab frameworks for thermodynamic simulation
 - Create simple thermodynamic motor model
- **Representation**
 - Evaluate ways to parameterize 3D shapes of the motor
- **Single Objective Optimization**
 - Literature Research on EAs
 - Choose and Implement EA
 - Evolve Design w.r.t. Heat Dissipation using Simple Model
- **Multi Objective Optimization**
 - Literature Research on Multi Objective EAs
 - Choose and Implement MO-EA
 - Evolve Design w.r.t. Heat Dissipation, Weight and Structure using Simple Model
- **Real World Evaluation**
 - Produce Prototype
 - Evaluate Prototype

References

- [1] J.-D. Boissonnat. Geometric structures for three-dimensional shape representation. *ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG)*, 3(4):266–286, 1984.
- [2] R. J. Campbell and P. J. Flynn. A survey of free-form object representation and recognition techniques. *Computer Vision and Image Understanding*, 81(2):166–210, 2001.
- [3] J. C. Carr, R. K. Beatson, J. B. Cherrie, T. J. Mitchell, W. R. Fright, B. C. McCallum, and T. R. Evans. Reconstruction and representation of 3d objects with radial basis functions. In *Proceedings of the 28th annual conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques*, pages 67–76. ACM, 2001.
- [4] F. Chen, K. Mitchell, J. Schaake, Y. Xue, H.-L. Pan, V. Koren, Q. Y. Duan, M. Ek, and A. Betts. Modeling of land surface evaporation by four schemes and comparison with fife observations. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 101(D3):7251–7268, 1996.
- [5] K. Deb, A. Pratap, S. Agarwal, and T. Meyarivan. A fast and elitist multiobjective genetic algorithm: Nsga-ii. *IEEE transactions on evolutionary computation*, 6(2):182–197, 2002.
- [6] N. Hansen and A. Ostermeier. Completely derandomized self-adaptation in evolution strategies. *Evolutionary computation*, 9(2):159–195, 2001.
- [7] S. Loncaric. A survey of shape analysis techniques. *Pattern recognition*, 31(8):983–1001, 1998.
- [8] F. Mokhtarian and A. K. Mackworth. A theory of multiscale, curvature-based shape representation for planar curves. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 14(8):789–805, 1992.
- [9] O. Sorkine and M. Alexa. As-rigid-as-possible surface modeling. In *Symposium on Geometry processing*, volume 4, 2007.
- [10] M. Sturm. *Simulation einer Gebäudeheizung*. Inst. für Informatik, 1998.
- [11] W. Welch and A. Witkin. Variational surface modeling. In *ACM SIG-GRAPH computer graphics*, volume 26, pages 157–166. ACM, 1992.

- [12] D. Zhang and G. Lu. Review of shape representation and description techniques. *Pattern recognition*, 37(1):1–19, 2004.