Tesla Model S Induction Motor design by using Maxwell Ansoft

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Chapter 1. Design by Analytically

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Detailed analysis are given in 2nd project. By following chapters,	
basic machine parameters are calculated for Maxwell Ansoft.	

The 2nd project is based on the The Induction Machine Handbook Chapter 14 & 15. But in this project machine parameters are computed based on what we have learned during the semester.

Matlab Code (overall)

```
%given parameters
Pout = 215; %[kW]
Torque rated = 220; %[Nm]
rated_speed = 6000; %[rpm]
m = 3; % [-] three phase
Is1 = 350; % [A] driver rated phase current
% assumed
neff = 0.96; %[-] efficiency
powerfactor = 0.88; %[-] power factor
%main dimensions
p1 = 2; %[-] pole pair
Pmech = Pout; %[kW] mechanical power
Pmech pp = Pmech / (2*p1); %[kW] mechanical power per pole
Cmech = 220; %[kWs/m^3] from graph
f1 = rated_speed*2*p1/120; %[Hz] fund. freq.
nysn_mech = f1 / p1; % [Hz] synchronous mech. freq.
aspect_ratio = pi*p1^(1/3)/(2*p1); %[-] aspect ratio x = L / Dis
Dis = (Pmech/(Cmech*aspect_ratio*nysn_mech))^(1/3); %[m] inner stator diameter
L = aspect_ratio*Dis; %[m] length of the motor
Ftan = Torque_rated/(Dis/2); %[N] tangential force
stress_tan = Ftan / (pi*Dis*L); %[N/m^2] pascal tangential stress
out_in_ratio = 1.88; %[-] for 4pole m/c Dout/Dis
Dout = Dis*out_in_ratio; %[m] outer diameter of the stator
air gap = 0.18+0.006*(Pmech*10^3)^0.4; %[mm]
safety_factor = 1.2;
                        %[-]
air_gap = air_gap*safety_factor; %[mm]
%stator winding
min_slot_pitch = 0.007; %[mm] recommended min. slot pitch for induction m/c
max_slot_pitch = 0.045; %[mm] recommended max. slot pitch for induction m/c
```

```
Qs_max = pi*Dis/(min_slot_pitch); %[-] max. possible stator number
Os min = pi*Dis/(max slot pitch); %[-] min. possible stator number
pitch_ratio = 5/6; %[-] pitch ratio to supress 5th and 7th harmonics
Qs = 48; %[-] stator slot number should be multiple of 2*p1*m
q = Qs / (2*p1*m); %[-] slots per pole per phase
lambda = pitch_ratio*180; %[°] pitch angle
kp1 = sind(lambda/2); %[-] pitch factor
alpha = 180/(Qs/(2*p1)); % [°] slot angle
kd1 = sind(q*alpha/2)/(q*sind(alpha/2)); %[°] distribution factors
kw1 = kp1*kd1; %[-] winding factor
Bg = 0.8; %[T] air gap initial set tesla peak value
fluxq pp = Bq*(2/pi)*pi*Dis*L/(2*p1); %[weber] airqap flux per pole
Pin = Pout / neff; %[kW] input power
Vph = Pin*10^3 / (m*Is1*powerfactor); %[V] phase voltage in rms
Nph_req = sqrt(2)*Vph /(kwl*2*pi*fl*fluxg_pp); % [-] req. number of turn phase
turns coil = 1; %[-] number of turns per coil
Nph = p1*q*turns_coi1*2; %[-] min. turn per phase
Bg_res = Bg*Nph_req/Nph; %[T] air gap result with Nph
fluxg_pp_res = Bg_res*pi*Dis*L/(2*p1); %[weber] airgap flux per pole
J = 3.25; %[A/mm^2] current density
Ac = Is1/J; %[mm<sup>2</sup>] copper area
dco = sqrt(4*Ac/pi); %[mm] diameter of the copper
ap = 4; % [-] number of strand
dco_ap = sqrt(4*Ac/(pi*ap));
% lets use AWG4 size where diameter is 5.19mm
% stator slot sizing
kfill = 0.4; %[-] slot fill factor
Aslot = pi*(dco_ap^2)*ap/4*turns_coil*2*(1/kfill); %[mm^2]requiered slot area
%stator tooth flux density
Bts = 1.625; %[Tesla] stator tooth flux density
slot_pitch = pi*Dis/Qs; %[m] slot pitch
L_eff = L + (2*air_gap*10^-3); %[m] effective air gap
kfe = 0.95; %[-] stacking factor
bts = Bg_res*slot_pitch*L_eff/(Bts*L*kfe); %[m] stator tooth width
%stator back core flux density
Bcs = 1.55; %[Tesla] stator back core flux density
hcs = (fluxg_pp_res/2)/(Bcs*kfe*L); %[m] stator back core height
%roughly estimate stator slot size
safety back core = 1.0;
hs = (Dout-Dis)/2 - hcs*safety_back_core; %[m] stator slot height
bs = (Dis/2+hs/2)*2*pi/Qs-bts; %[m] stator slot width (top+bottom/2, mid value)
As_res = hs*bs*10^6; %[mm^2] slot area result
kfill res = Aslot/As res*kfill; %[-]
%rotor slots
```

```
Qr = Qs + 2*2*p1; %[-] rotor slot number by assuming 1 skew slot at rotor
Ib = 2*m*Nph*kw1*Is1/Qr; %[A] bar current
Jb = 3.42; %[A/mm^2] current density of the bar
Ab = Ib/Jb; %[mm^2] bar area i.e. rotor slot area
%rotor tooth flux density
Btr = 1.675; %[Tesla] rotor tooth flux density
rotor pitch = pi*(Dis-2*air qap*10^-3)/Qr; %[m] rotor pitch
btr = Bg_res*rotor_pitch*L_eff/(Btr*kfe*L); %[m] rotor tooth width
%rotor back core flux density
Bcr = 1.5; %[Tesla]rotor back core flux density
hcr = (fluxq pp res/2)/(Bcr*kfe*L); %[m] rotor back core height
%roughly rotor slot sizes
safety_rotor_area = 1.0;
br = rotor_pitch - btr; %[m] rotor slot width
hr = Ab*safety_rotor_area*10^-6/br; % [m] rotor slot height
%shaft diameter
dshaft = Dis-(2*air_gap*10^-3)-(2*hr)-(2*hcr); %[m] shaft diameter
%end ring
Jer = 0.75*Jb; %[A/mm^2] end ring current density
Ier = Ib / (2*sind(180*p1/Qr)); %[A]end ring current
Aer = Ier / Jer; %[A/mm^2] end ring cross section
b = (hr+br)*10^3; %[mm] height of the Aer
a = Aer/b; %[mm] width of the Aer
```

Given Parameters

```
Given and gathered parameters are summarized as follows:
power output rated 215 [kW]
torque rated 220 [Nm]
speed rated 6000 [rpm]
# of phase is 3
phase current rated 350 [A]

assuming;
efficiency is 0.9600
power factor is 0.8800

Note that details of the gathered parameters are given in 2nd project.
```

Main Machine Parameters

```
chosen # of poles 4
mechanical power per pole 53.7500 [kW]
```

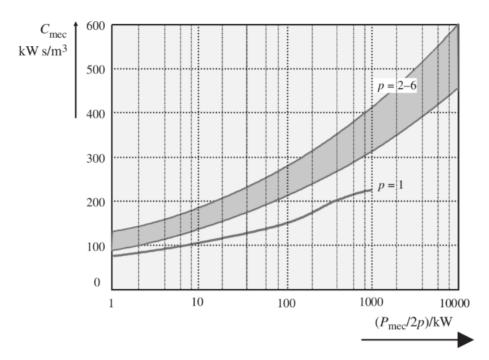


Figure 1.1. Cmech graph

Cmech value from graph 220 [kWs/m^3] fundamental frequency 200 [Hz] synchronus mechanical frequency 100 [Hz] aspect ratiio X = Dis/L is 0.9895 inner diameter of the stator Dis 0.2145 [m] stack length L 0.2123 [m]

Figure 1.2. typcial tangential stress values

Typical Tangential Stress Values

	Totally enclosed asynchronous machines	Sailent-pole synchronous machines or PMSMs	Nonsalient-pole synchronous machines			
			Indirect cooling		Direct water	DC
			Air	Hydrogen	cooling	machines
A/kA/m, RMS	30–65	35–65	30-80	90–110	150-200	25–65
Air-gap flux density $\hat{B}_{\delta 1}/T$	0.7–0.9	0.85-1.05	0.8-1.05	0.8-1.05	0.8-1.05	0.6–1.1
Tangential stress $\sigma_{F an}$ /Pa						
minimum	12 000*	21 000*	17 000*	51 000*	85 000*	12 000*
average	21 500*	33 500*	36 000*	65 500*	1,14 500*	29 000*
maximum	33 000*	48 000*	59 500*	81 500*	1,48 500*	47 500*
	$\cos \varphi = 0.8$	$\cos \varphi = 1$	$\cos \varphi = 1$	$\cos \varphi = 1$	$\cos \varphi = 1$	$*\alpha_{\rm DC} = 2/3$

tangential force Ftan 2.0508e+03 [N] tangential stress 1.4331e+04 [N/m^2] in Pascal note that it is the recommanded average value

Figure 1.3. stator outer to inner diameter ratio

N Poles	2	4	6	8	10	12
Do/Di	2	1.88	1.78	1.66	1.54	1.43

Source: T.Miller - Electric Machine Design Course, Lecture-5, Slide4

```
By using above table, outer to inner diameter ratio is 1.8800 outer diameter of the stator Dout 0.4034 air gap 1.1939 [mm] with 1.2000 safety factor
```

Stator Winding

```
recommanded minimum and maximum slot pitch is 7 and 45 mm respectively. by using these values min. stator slot is 14.9784 and max. is 96.2896. chosen stator value is 48 which should be multiple of 12 pitch ratio is chosen as 5/6, for supress 5th and 7th harmonics # of slots per pole per phase is 4 pitch angle 150 [°] slot angle 15 [°] fundamental pitch factor is 0.9659 distribution factor is 0.9577 fundamental winding factor is 0.9250 note that winding factors for 5th and 7th harmonics are calculated in 2nd project.
```

Figure 1.4. typical flux density values

Typical Flux Density Values

Position	Typical flux density range (Ref. [3] Say)	Maximum flux density (Ref. [2] Lipo)
Airgap Bg	0.65 – 0.82 T (ave.)	
Stator yoke	1.1 – 1.45 T (peak)	1.7 T
Stator teeth	1.4 – 1.7 T	2.1 T
Rotor yoke	1.2 T	1.7 T
Rotor teeth	1.5 – 1.8 T	2.2 T

Source: Traditional Design of Electrical Machines, Slide-12

```
regarding the above table,
Selected peak air gap flux density is 0.8000 Tesla.
air gap flux avg. 0.0182 [Weber]

input power 223.9583 [kW]
phase voltage rms 242.3791 [V]
reqired # of turns per phase 16.1844

selected number of turns per coil is 1
# of turns per phase 16
resultant air gap flux density is 0.8092 Tesla

current density J is choosen as 3.2500
requirred copper area Ac 107.6923 [mm^2]
diameter of the copper dco 11.7097 [mm]
selected # of strand ap 4
requirred cable diameter is 5.8549 [mm]
AWG4 is used for this purpose which has the diameter 5.19mm
```

Stator Slot Sizing

```
selected fill factor is 0.4000
required slot area is Aslot 538.4615 [mm^2]
selected stator tooth flux density is 1.6250 Tesla
slot pitch is 0.0140 [mm]
stacking factor is taken as 0.9500
effective length is 0.2147 [m]
stator tooth width is bts 0.0074 [mm]
selected stator back core flux density is 1.5500 Tesla
stator back core height is hcs 0.0463 [mm]
```

```
Let's roughly estimate the stator slot size stator slot height hs 0.0481 [mm] stator slot width bs 0.0097 [mm] resultant slot area 468.8194 [mm^2] resultant fill factor is 0.4594
```

Rotor

```
selected rotor number is 56 by one slot skewing
bar current Ib 555.0184 [A]
current density Jb of the bar is 3.4200 [A/mm^2]
rotor slot area Ab 162.2861 [mm^2]
rotor tooth flux density is taken as 1.6750 Tesla
rotor pitch 0.0119 [mm]
rotor tooth width btr 0.0061 [mm]
rotor back core flux density is taken as 1.5000 Tesla
rotor back core height hcr 0.0478 [mm]
Let's roughly calculate rotor slot sizes
rotor slot width br 0.0058 [mm]
rotor slot height hr 0.0281 [mm]
shaft diameter is 0.0603
end ring current density Jer is taken as 2.5650 [A/mm^2]
end ring current Ier 2.4785e+03 [A]
end ring cross section Aer 966.2951 [mm^2]
height of the end ring b 33.8519 [mm]
width of the ring a 28.5448 [mm]
```

Chapter 2. RMxprtDesign

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Machine parameters which are determined in the first chapter, are filled to corresponding parts in RMxprt as below.

Machine

Figure 2.1. RMxprtDesign Machine part

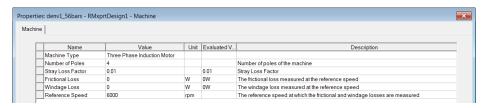


Figure 2.2. Rmxprt Stator

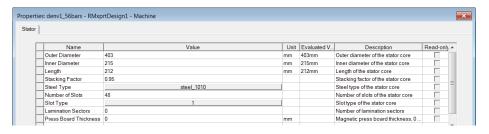


Figure 2.3. RMxprt Stator Slot

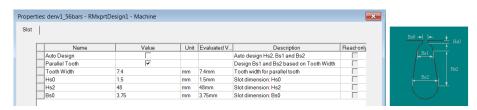


Figure 2.4. RMxprt Stator Winding

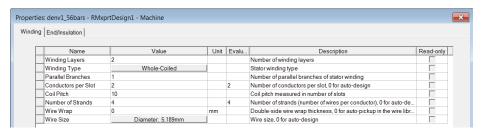


Figure 2.5. RMxprt stator winding coil

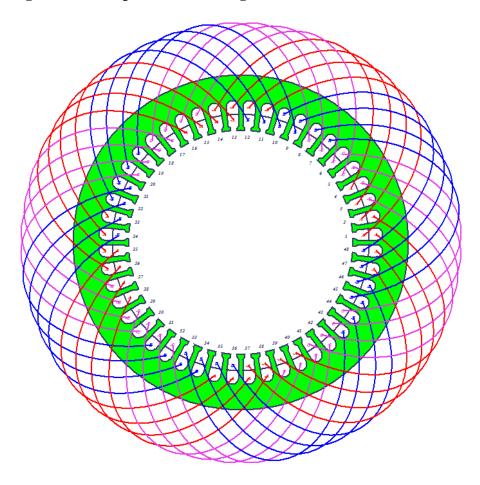


Figure 2.6. RMxprt stator overall

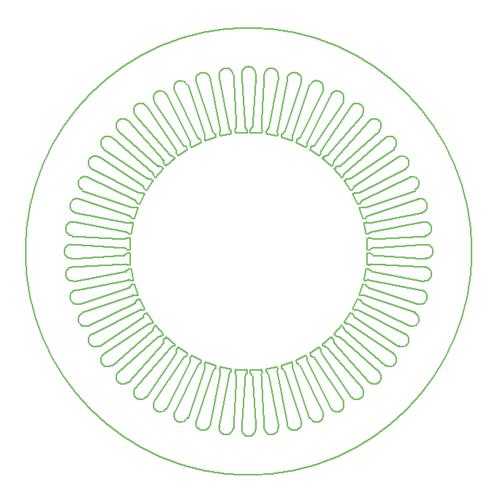


Figure 2.7. RMxprt rotor

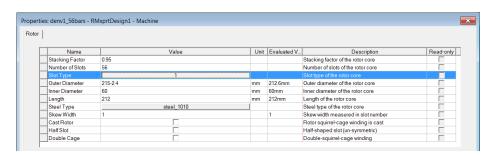


Figure 2.8. RMxprt rotor slot

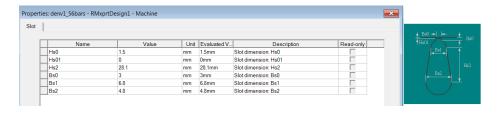


Figure 2.9. RMxprt rotor winding



Figure 2.10. RMxprt rotor overall

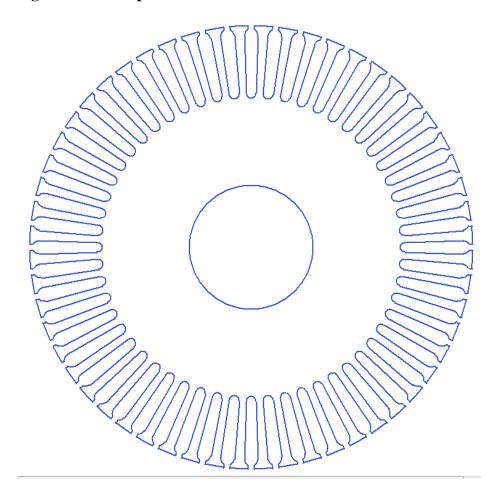


Figure 2.11. RMxprt machine overall

Analysis

Figure 2.12. RMxprt analysis

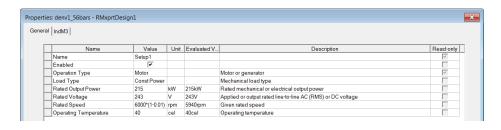


Figure 2.13. RMxprt analysis setup indM3



Results

Figure 2.14. RMxprt torque speed graph

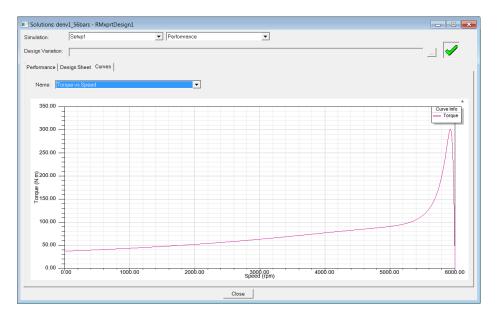


Figure 2.15. RMxprt rated performance

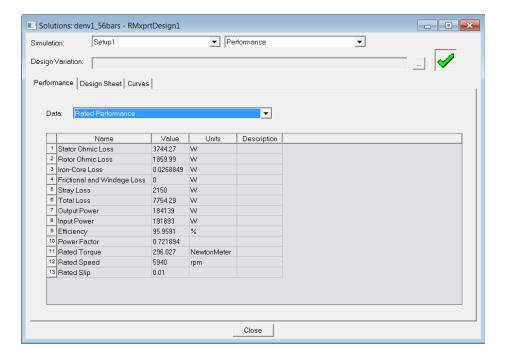


Figure 2.16. RMxprt rated magnetic data

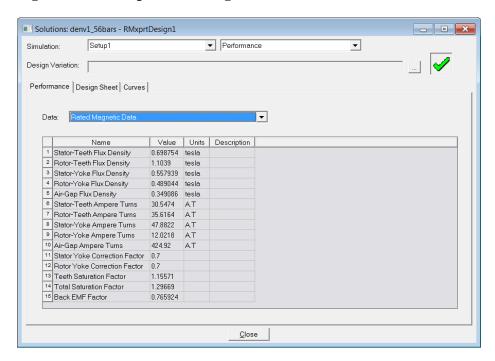


Figure 2.17. RMxprt rated electrical data

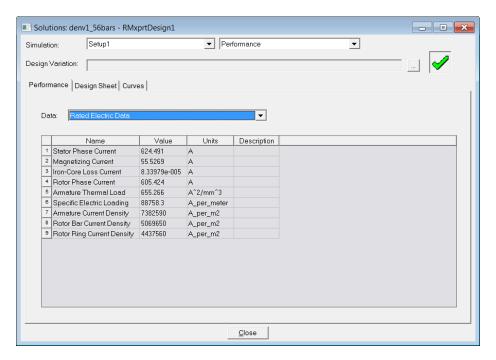


Figure 2.18. RMxprt material consumption

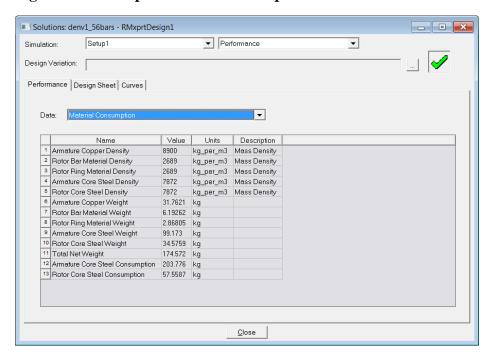
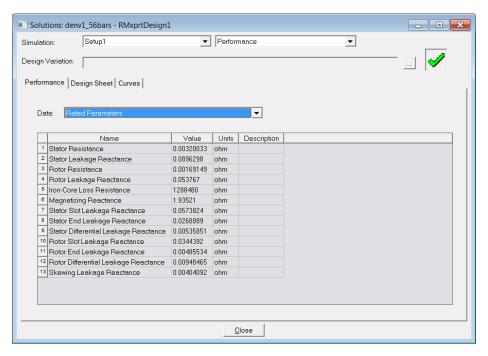


Figure 2.19. RMxprt rated parameters



Chapter 3. Maxwell2D Design

From RMxprt, 2DMaxwell design is created as below.

Figure 3.1. Maxwell2D one of the motor pole

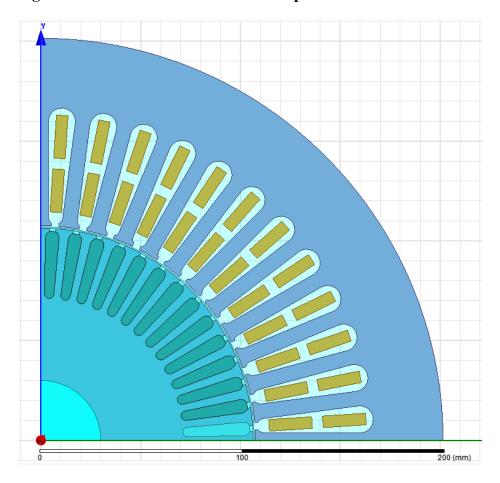


Figure 3.2. Maxwell2D motion setup

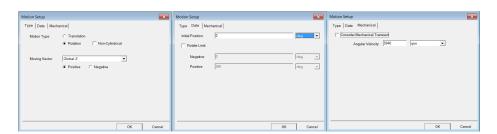


Figure 3.3. Maxwell2D boundaries

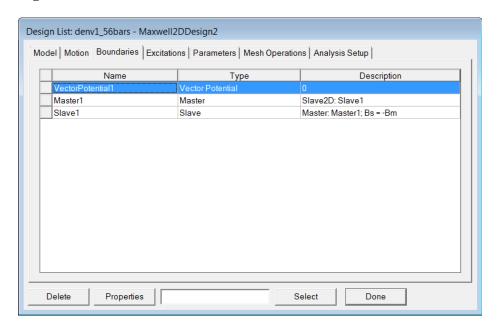


Figure 3.4. Maxwell2D excitation phase A

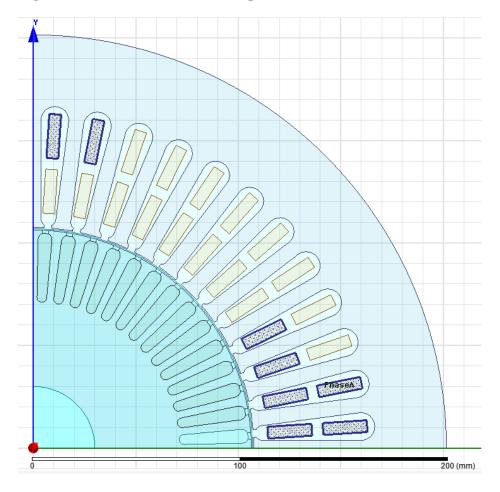


Figure 3.5. Maxwll2D excitation phaseB

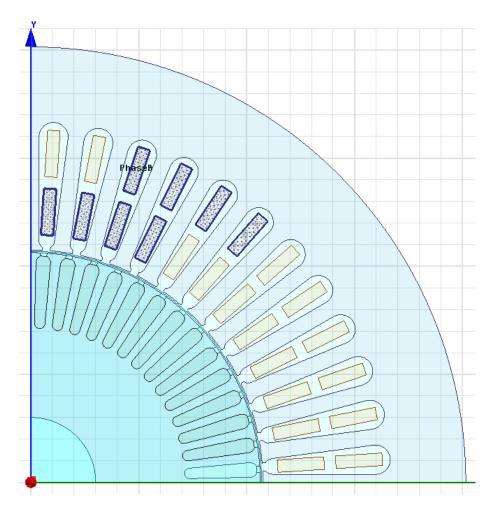


Figure 3.6. Maxwell2D excitation phaseC

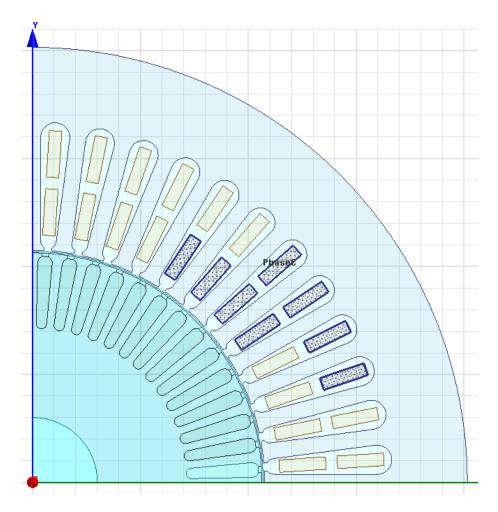


Figure 3.7. Maxwell2D excitation phaseA winding

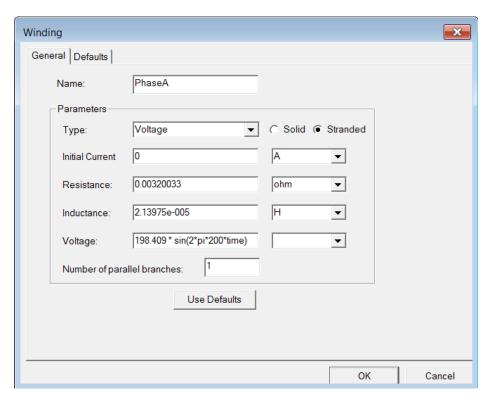


Figure 3.8. Maxwell2D mesh properties

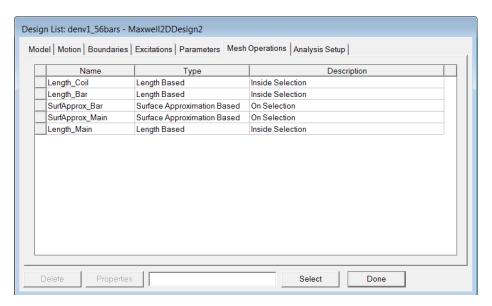


Figure 3.9. Maxwell2D solve setup

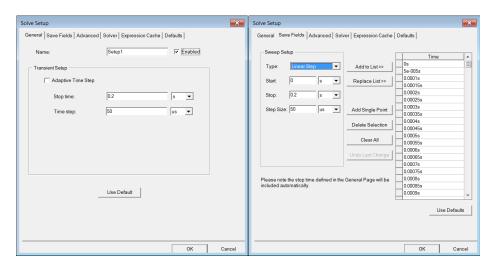


Figure 3.10. Maxwell2D torque result overall

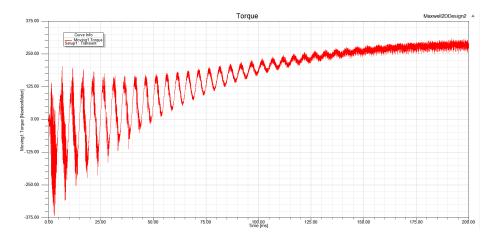


Figure 3.11. Maxwell2D winding phase currents overall

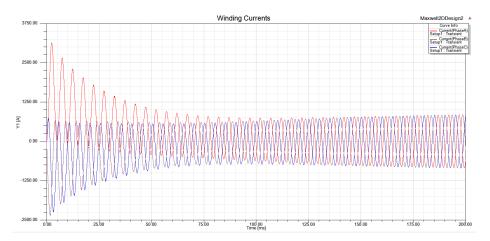


Figure 3.12. Maxwell2D torque result zoomed at steady state

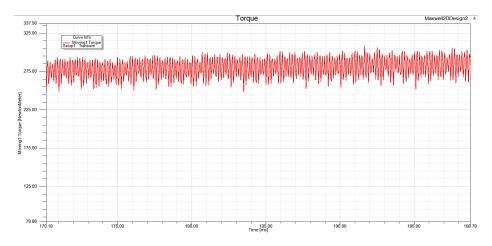


Figure 3.13. Maxwell2D winding phase currents zoomed at steady state

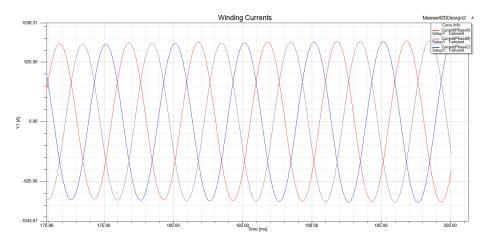


Figure 3.14. Maxwell2D induced voltages

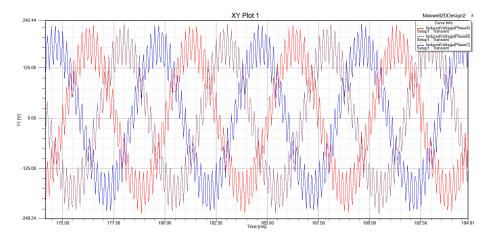


Figure 3.15. Maxwell2D created lines to measure flux density

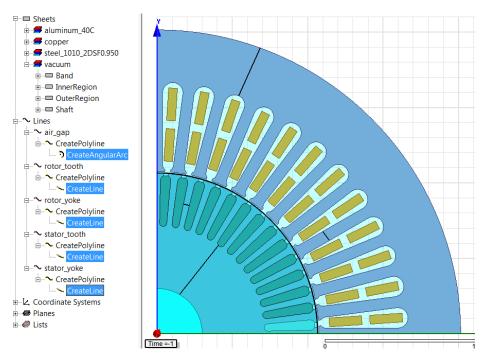


Figure 3.16. Maxwell2D airgap flux density

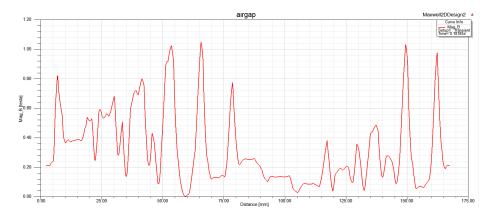


Figure 3.17. Maxwell2D rotor yoke flux density

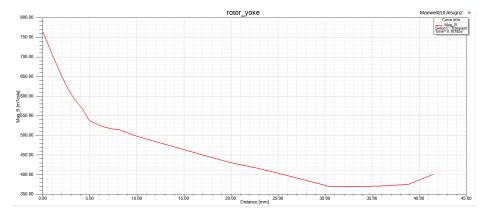


Figure 3.18. Maxwell2D stator yoke flux density

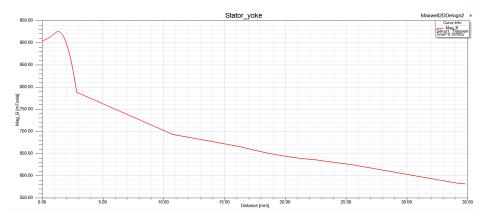


Figure 3.19. Maxwell2D stator tooth flux density

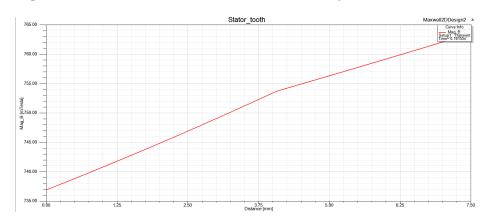


Figure 3.20. Maxwell2D magnetic flux density

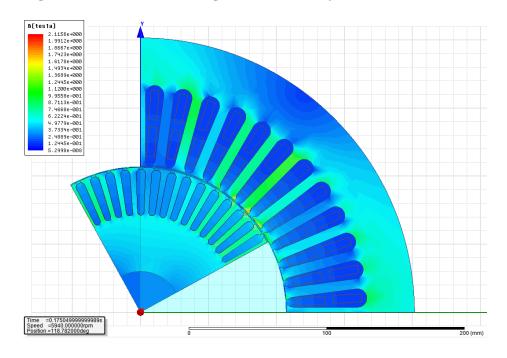


Figure 3.21. Maxwell2D magnetic flux density

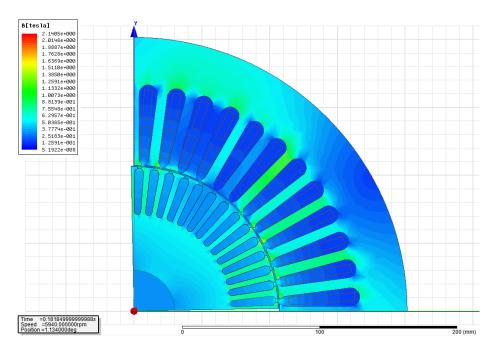


Figure 3.22. Maxwell2D magnetic fluxe lines

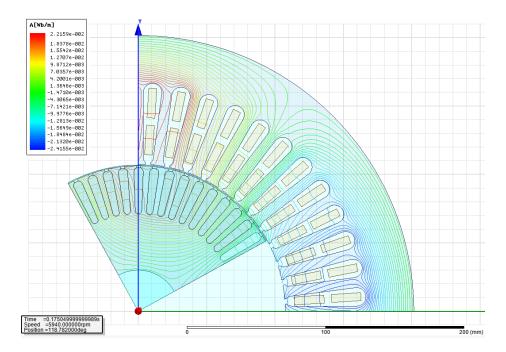


Figure 3.23. Maxwell2D magnetic flux lines

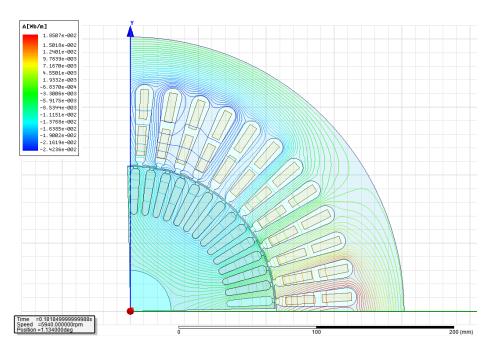


Figure 3.24. Maxwell2D magnetic flux density vector

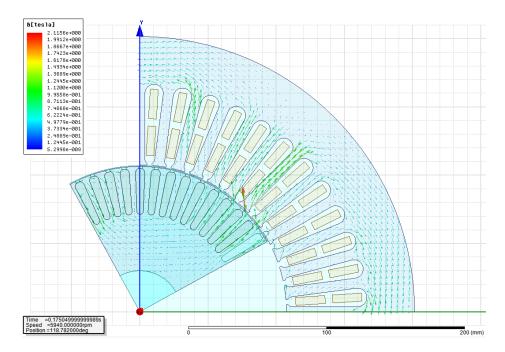
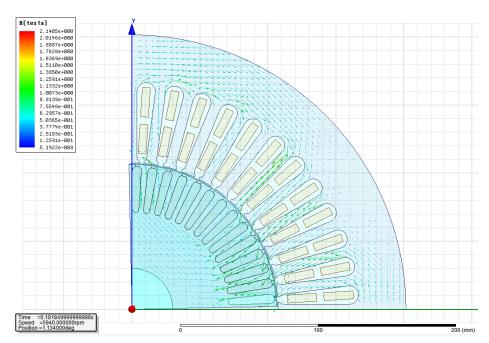


Figure 3.25. Maxwell2D magnetic flux density vector



Chapter 4. Conclusion

In this project Tesla Induction motor is designed. In the first chapter basic machine parameters are calculated. Followed steps to determine parameters are described corresponding chapter's subsections.

In chapter2, by using RMxprt Maxwell Ansoft program

three phase induction motor is designed with the machine parameters which are determined in chapter1.

Torque-speed characteristics, rated electrical data, magnetic data, rated performance, material consumption etc. are calculated with RMxprt and results are given in tables.

From RMxprt, 2D Maxwell design is created. A motion model is constructed and results like torque, phase winding currents, induced phase voltages, flux densities at airgap, stator tooth, stator yoke, rotor yoke, flux lines, flux density vectors are given in chapter3. By analysing flux densities especially in tooths of the satator and rotor, iterative slot size and shapes selection is done to avoid magnetic saturations.

By this project, a FEA software program is getting with familiar.