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Motor Stator Cooling Structure

Abstract

The present disclosure pertains to a motor stator cooling structure comprising a stator core and two oil spray rings attached to both ends of the stator core, respectively. The stator core comprises a yoke and multiple core teeth extending inward from the yoke. Each of the core teeth internally forms a cooling fluid channel extending axially along the stator core. Each oil spray ring is designed with staggered oil outlet holes and oil guide grooves. The staggered arrangement of the two oil spray rings causes the oil outlet holes at both ends of the stator core to interlace. It allows the cooling fluid to enter the stator core from both ends simultaneously and in a staggered manner along the axial direction, achieving a uniform cooling effect and ameliorating localized high-temperature conditions in the motor stator.

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Background/Summary

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a cooling structure for motor stators, in particular to a cooling structure enabling the motor stator to be sufficiently cooled during operation.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Motors generate heat during operation, resulting in elevated temperatures. Therefore, a cooling structure is required to reduce these temperatures and prevent overheating that could cause structural damage.

[0003] Currently, many motor cooling methods involve the use of cooling fluid channels. These channels spray cooling fluid onto the coils of the motor to achieve a cooling effect. However, because most cooling fluid channels are unidirectional, they are unable to cool the motor evenly at both ends and the center, resulting in higher temperatures at the center or one side.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] Based on the foregoing deficiencies, the purpose of the present disclosure is to provide a motor stator cooling structure, particularly one that allows the motor stator to be adequately cooled during operation.

[0005] According to the purpose of the present disclosure, there is provided a motor stator cooling structure comprising a stator core having a yoke and multiple core teeth extending inward from the yoke. Each of these core teeth has multiple cooling fluid channels extending axially along the stator core. In addition, two oil spray rings are attached to both ends of the stator core, respectively, wherein each oil spray ring has multiple teeth corresponding to the core teeth, multiple oil outlet holes spaced apart from each other at these teeth, and multiple protrusions spaced apart from each other on an outer circumferential surface where an oil guide groove is formed between two adjacent protrusions. The two oil spray rings are arranged in a staggered manner so that the oil outlet holes at both ends of the stator core are interlaced with each other.

[0006] Preferably, the oil outlet holes and oil guide grooves of each oil spray ring are arranged in a staggered manner.

[0007] Preferably, the motor stator cooling structure further comprises a coil wound around the core teeth of the stator core.

[0008] Preferably, the motor stator cooling structure further comprises two end caps each disposed on the outside of the two oil spray rings. The outer circumferential surface of the two end caps comprises an oil inlet and an oil outlet.

[0009] Preferably, the two oil spray rings are made from high-polymer insulating materials formed by injection molding, including Polycarbonate (PC), Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS), Polyetheretherketone (PEEK), Polyamide 6-6 (PA66), Polybutylene Terephthalate (PBT), Polyethersulfone (PES), Polysulfone (PSU), Polypropylene (PP), Polyethylene (PE), Polyoxymethylene (POM), Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), or a mixture thereof.

[0010] Preferably, the two end caps are made from high-polymer insulating materials formed by injection molding, including Polycarbonate (PC), Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS), Polyetheretherketone (PEEK), Polyamide 6-6 (PA66), Polybutylene Terephthalate (PBT), Polyethersulfone (PES), Polysulfone (PSU), Polypropylene (PP), Polyethylene (PE), Polyoxymethylene (POM), Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), or a mixture thereof.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0012] FIG. 2 is an exploded view of the components of an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0013] FIG. 3 is a side view of an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0014] FIG. 4 is a sectional view along the line 4-4 in FIG. 3.

[0015] FIG. 5 is a sectional view along the line 5-5 in FIG. 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0016] To clearly illustrate the specific implementations, structure, and effects achieved by the present disclosure, an embodiment is provided along with accompanying drawings. In the present disclosure, the axial direction of the stator core **10** is referred to as the left or right direction, and the radial direction is referred to as the upper or lower direction.

[0017] Referring to FIGS. 1 to 5, a motor stator cooling structure is depicted, comprising a stator core **10** and two oil spray rings **21**, **22** attached to both ends of the stator core **10**, respectively. The stator core **10** is composed of multiple silicon steel sheets having a yoke **13** and multiple core teeth **12** extending inward from the yoke **13**. Each of these core teeth **12** internally forms a cooling fluid channel **11** extending axially along the stator core **10**, and a coil **15** is wound around these core teeth **12** of the stator core **10**.

[0018] In this embodiment of the present disclosure, the two oil spray rings **21**, **22** are made from high-polymer insulating material formed by injection molding, including Polycarbonate (PC), Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS), Polyetheretherketone (PEEK), Polyamide 6-6 (PA66), Polybutylene Terephthalate (PBT), Polyethersulfone (PES), Polysulfone (PSU), Polypropylene (PP), Polyethylene (PE), Polyoxymethylene (POM), Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), or a mixture thereof. These oil spray rings **21**, **22** are made of different materials than the stator core **10**, which is used to enhance the insulating ability of the motor stator.

[0019] Referring to FIGS. 3 to 5, each of the oil spray rings **21**, **22** has multiple teeth **211**, **221** corresponding to the core teeth **12**, and each has multiple oil outlet holes **21b**, **22b** spaced apart along the circumference of the oil spray rings **21**, **22** on these teeth **211**, **221**. The outer circumferential surface of each of the oil spray rings **21**, **22** has multiple protrusions **21c**, **22c** spaced from each other, with an oil guide groove **21a** or **22a** formed between two adjacent protrusions **21c**, **22c**. The two oil spray rings **21**, **22** are staggeredly arranged at both ends of the stator core **10** so that the oil outlet holes **21b**, **22b** are interlaced with each other, i.e., the oil guide grooves **21a**, **22a** at both ends of the stator core **10** are also staggeredly arranged to form the state shown in FIGS. 4 and 5. Wherein, the oil guide grooves **21a**, **22a** are used to guide the cooling fluid into the cooling fluid channel **11**, while the spaced protrusions **21c**, **22c** seal the entrances of the cooling fluid channels **11** not connected to the oil guide grooves **21a**, **22a**. When the oil spray rings **21**, **22** are staggered, there is only one oil guide groove **21a**, **22a** present in the same axial direction, allowing the stator core **10** to form a state in which the cooling liquid can be introduced from both ends simultaneously and in a staggered manner.

[0020] Furthermore, two end caps **31**, **32** are disposed on the outside of each oil spray ring **21**, **22**, respectively, with the outer circumferential surface of each end cap **31** or **32** having an oil inlet **31a** or **32a** and an oil outlet **31b** or **32b**, which are located on the same diameter. More specifically, the cooling fluid enters from the oil inlet **31a** of the left end cap **31** and flows toward the oil guide groove **21a** of the oil spray ring **21**, then enters the cooling fluid channel **11** of the stator core **10**, and after flowing out from the oil outlet hole **22b** of the right oil spray ring **22**, the fluid is then led out from the oil outlet **32b** of the right end cap **32**. That is, the oil guide groove **21a** and the oil outlet hole **22b** located in the same axial direction are interconnected with the cooling fluid channel **11** of the stator core **10**. At the same time, in the adjacent cooling fluid channels **11**, cooling fluid flows from the oil inlet **32a** of the right end cap **32** toward the oil guide groove **22a** of the oil spray ring **22**, and out from the oil outlet hole **21b** of the left oil spray ring **21** and is led out from the oil outlet **31b** of the left end cap **31**. These end caps **31**, **32** are made from high-polymer insulating material formed by injection molding, including Polycarbonate (PC), Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS), Polyetheretherketone (PEEK), Polyamide 6-6 (PA66), Polybutylene Terephthalate (PBT), Polyethersulfone (PES), Polysulfone (PSU), Polypropylene (PP), Polyethylene (PE), Polyoxymethylene (POM), Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), or a mixture thereof.

[0021] Referring to FIG. 4, when the two oil spray rings **21**, **22** are staggeredly arranged, the right end of the stator core **10** is the oil guide groove **22a**, and the left end is the oil outlet hole **21b**, while the adjacent cooling fluid channels **11** are connected to the oil guide groove **21a** at the left end (as shown in FIG. 5) and the oil outlet hole **22b** at the right end, allowing the cooling fluid to enter and evenly spray the coil **15** from both ends of the stator core **10** simultaneously and in a staggered manner, forming cooling circuits with completely opposite flow directions. This arrangement exchanges temperatures on both sides of the motor stator, improves the temperature distribution of the motor stator, and achieves a uniform cooling effect, thus ameliorating localized high-temperature conditions in the motor stator.

[0022] The present disclosure improves the insulating ability of the motor stator through the oil spray rings **21**, **22** made of materials different from the stator core **10**. Through the staggered arrangement of the oil spray rings **21**, **22**, the cooling fluid can enter the stator core **10** from both ends simultaneously and in a staggered manner along the axial direction and flow out radially from the oil outlets **31b**, **32b** of the end caps **31**, **32**, achieving a uniform cooling effect and ameliorating localized high-temperature conditions in the motor stator.

Claims

1. A motor stator cooling structure comprising: a stator core having a yoke and multiple core teeth extending inward from the yoke, each of the core teeth having a cooling fluid channel extending axially along the stator core; and two oil spray rings, respectively attached to both ends of the stator core, each oil spray ring having multiple teeth corresponding to the core teeth, multiple oil outlet holes spaced apart from each other at these teeth, and multiple protrusions spaced apart from each other on an outer circumferential surface where an oil guide groove is formed between two adjacent protrusions, and the two oil spray rings being arranged in a staggered manner so that the oil outlet holes at both ends of the stator core are interlaced with each other.
 2. The motor stator cooling structure according to claim 1, wherein the oil outlet holes and the oil guide grooves of each oil spray ring are arranged in a staggered manner.
 3. The motor stator cooling structure according to claim 1, further comprises a coil wound around the core teeth of the stator core.
 4. The motor stator cooling structure according to claim 1, further comprises two end caps each disposed on the outside of the two oil spray rings, and both the outer circumferential surface of the two end caps has an oil inlet and an oil outlet.
 5. The motor stator cooling structure according to claim 1, wherein the two oil spray rings are made from high-polymer insulating materials formed by injection molding, including Polycarbonate (PC), Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS), Polyetheretherketone (PEEK), Polyamide 6-6 (PA66), Polybutylene Terephthalate (PBT), Polyethersulfone (PES), Polysulfone (PSU), Polypropylene (PP), Polyethylene (PE), Polyoxymethylene (POM), Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), or a mixture thereof.
 6. The motor stator cooling structure according to claim 1, wherein the two end caps are made from high-polymer insulating materials formed by injection molding, including Polycarbonate (PC), Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS), Polyetheretherketone (PEEK), Polyamide 6-6 (PA66), Polybutylene Terephthalate (PBT), Polyethersulfone (PES), Polysulfone (PSU), Polypropylene (PP), Polyethylene (PE), Polyoxymethylene (POM), Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), or a mixture thereof.
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