

Exploring Physical Metallurgy of Ferrous and Aluminum Alloys

An exploration of:
Ferrous Metals in Electric Motors

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Introduction

Fundamentals of Electric Motors

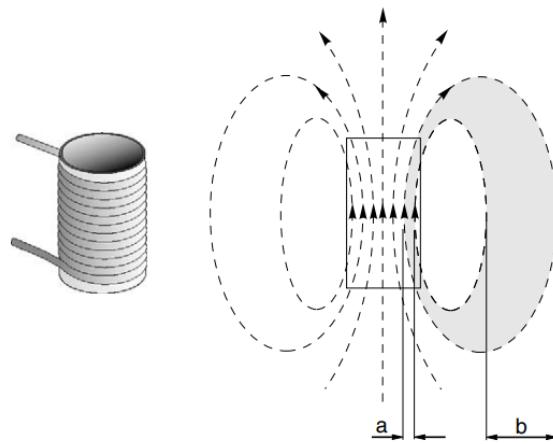


Figure 1: Lorentz Force [1]

Electric motors work by converting electrical energy into mechanical motion using the fundamental principles of electromagnetism. In other words, mechanical rotational energy produced through the interaction of magnetic fields and electric currents. At their core, all motors rely on said principle of electromagnetism: when a current-carrying conductor is placed within a magnetic field, it experiences a force (Lorentz force) [Figure 1]. Electric motors harness this force to generate continuous torque on a rotating element called the rotor, while stationary components such as the stator create structured magnetic fields that drive rotation.

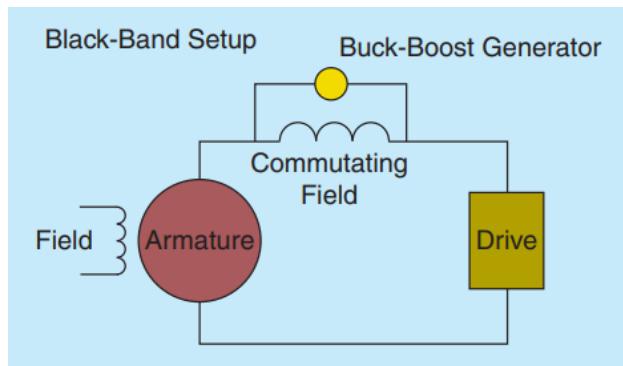


Figure 2: DC Motor Commutation [2]

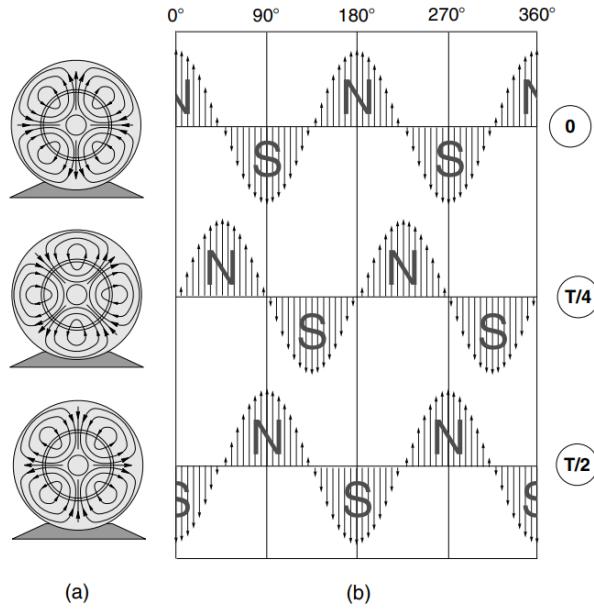


Figure 3: AC Motor Rotating Magnetic Field [1]

In a typical motor, the stator generates a magnetic field either through permanent magnets or electromagnetism. The rotor carries windings or magnets that interact with this field. By energizing the stator windings in a timed sequence, the magnetic field rotates, pulling the rotor with it. For DC motors, commutators mechanically switch current direction in the rotor to maintain torque [Figure 2]. In AC motors, the stator's alternating current naturally produces a rotating magnetic field, eliminating mechanical commutation [Figure 3].

Applications Across Different Industries

Motor type	Continuous rating						
	10 W	100 W	1 kW	10 kW	100 kW	1 MW	10 MW
3-ph Induction	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1-ph induction		•	•	•	•	•	•
3-ph Exc. Synch.		•		•	•	•	•
3-ph P. M. Synch.			•	•	•	•	•
3-ph Reluctance			•	•	•	•	•
Conventional d.c.			•	•	•	•	•
Brushless d.c.		•	•	•	•	•	•
Ironless Rotor d.c.		•	•				
Switched reluctance		•	•	•	•	•	•
Stepping	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Figure 4: Power Rating for Motor Types [1]

[Figure 4]

Materials Used in Electric Motors

Material Requirements

Common Materials

Silicon Steels (Electrical Steels)

Soft Magnetic Composites

Cast Iron and Structural Steels

Manufacturing of Electric Motors

Manufacturing Process

Effects of Temperature and Processing

Stator and Rotor Fabrication

Performance Metrics and Evaluation

Future Trends and Developments

Conclusion

Works Cited

- [1] A. Hughes, *Electric Motors and Drives: Fundamentals, Types and Applications*. Newnes, 2011.
- [2] R. D. Hall and W. J. Konstanty, “Commutation of dc motors,” *IEEE Industry Applications Magazine*, vol. 16, no. 6, pp. 56–62, 2010. DOI: 10.1109/MIAS.2010.938392.