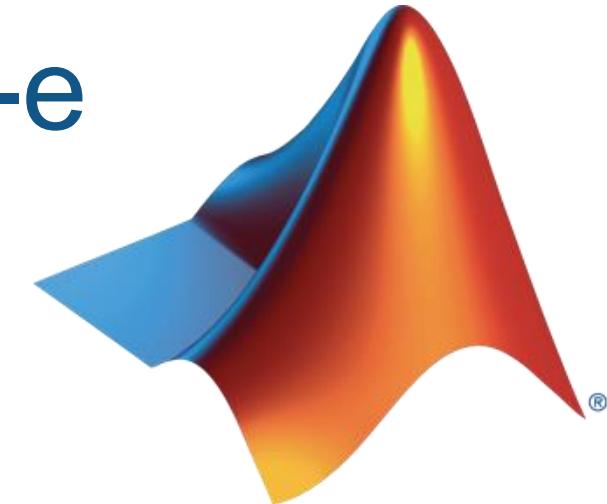


MathWorks presents
Electromagnetic design with SyR-e

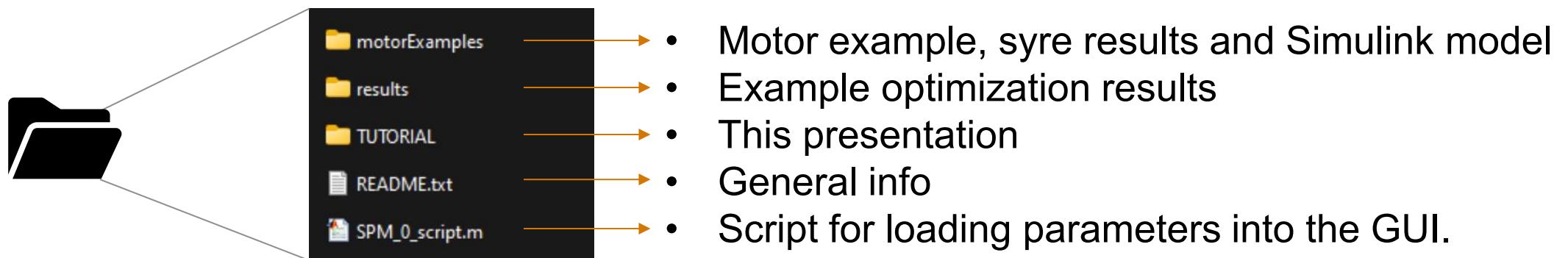


Jacopo Ferretti
MATLAB Student Ambassador

What is needed for this tutorial?

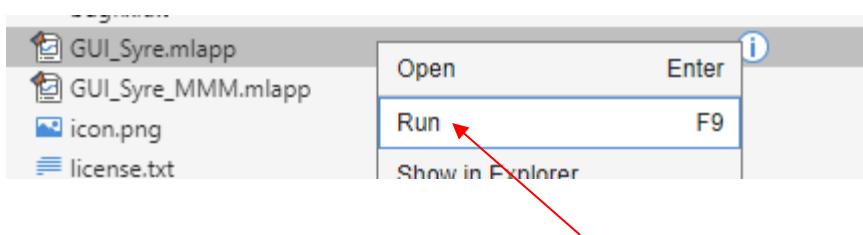
1. Matlab (of course!)
2. Syre
3. This Tutorial

Follow these slides to build the motor. If you encounter any problems, you can use the attached files in this subfolder.



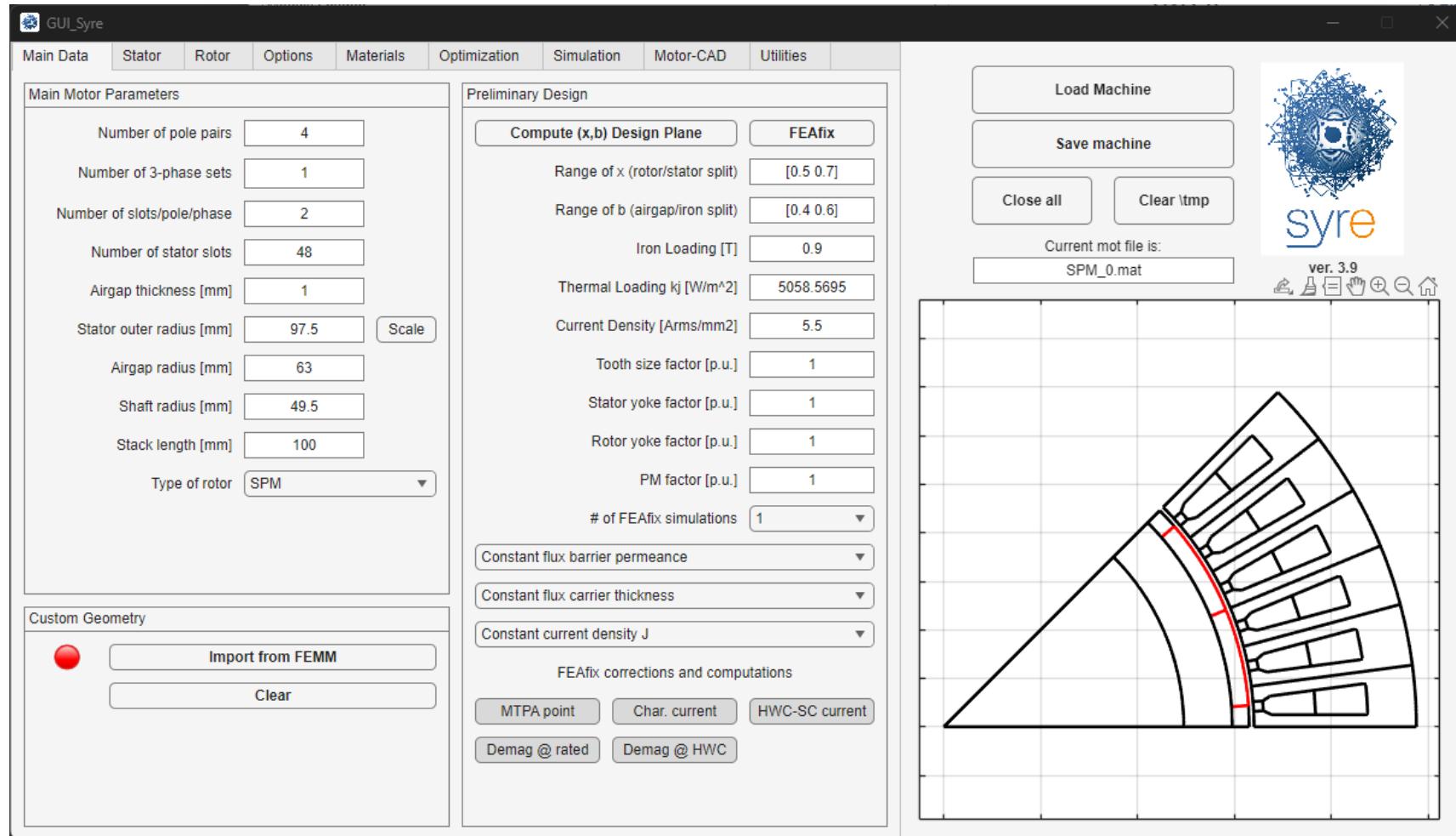
Next steps

- Download SyR-e
<https://it.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/158216-syr-e>
- Unzip it in your favourite location
- Open Matlab
- Open the unzipped syre path on matlab
- Right click "GUI_Syre.mlapp"
 - Run



GUI_Syre – Welcome

- This is the first tool! Here, you can insert the motor's characteristics, geometry, loads and materials, perform simulations and evaluate flux maps and losses.



GUI_Syre – setting up parameters

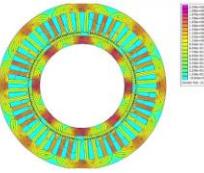
- The second step is to load the parameters of your motor in GUI_syre.**
 - We will use the SPM motor use case presented below. This requires us to convert its values into Syre-compatible parameters using 'SPM_0_script.mat'.

How to do it?
Next slide ->

FEA for an SPM – Example n.1

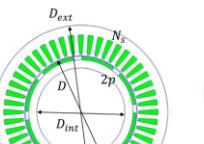


The main motor dimensions are:
 $L = 0.100 \text{ [m]}$ (active length)
 $D = 0.126 \text{ [m]}$ (inner stator diameter)
The airgap thickness is selected as $\delta_0 = 0.001 \text{ [m]}$



The motor is expected to have the following ratings:
Torque ($S1$) = 52 [Nm]
 $V_{dc} = 800 \text{ [V}_dc\text{]}$ (voltage)
 $rpm = 4000 \text{ [rpm]}$ (speed)
 $\eta = 0.95$ (efficiency)
Natural convection
 $I_{rated} = 25.5 \text{ [A}_{rms}\text{]}$

FEA for an SPM – Example n.1

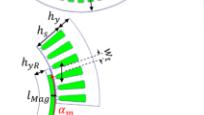


Geometrical parameters (mm scale):
Stator:
 $D_{ext} = 195.00$, $D = 126.00$, $N_s = 48$, $Sslot = 104.24$, $wt = 5.00$, $hy = 11.00$

Rotor:
 $D = 126.00$, $poles = 8$, $IMag = 3.5$, $am = 0.628$, $Dint = 99.0$, $hyR = 9.0$

Mechanical airgap (sleeve included): $\delta_0 = 0.001 \text{ [m]}$

FEA for an SPM – Example n.1



Geometrical parameters (mm scale):
Stator slot:
 h_s , so , h_4 , $h_3 + h_4 = 3.5$, $h_s = 23.5$, $wedge_fillet = 0.8$, $botslot_fillet = 0.8$

FEA slot leakage inductance: 0.634 mH

FEA for an SPM – Example n.1

Winding parameters and layout:
 $p = 4$, $N_s = 48$, $q = \frac{N_s}{6p} = 2$, $q_{sh} = 0$, $y_q = 3q - q_{sh} = 6$

Conductor parameters:
 $n' = 10$, $z = 1$ ($n' = zn$), $d_{cond} = 2.3 \text{ [mm]}$, $L_{EW} = 80.0 \text{ [mm]}$

Winding (conductors in the top layer)

Slot	#condu	#Paths	shape	orient.
1	0	0	1	1
2	360/Ns	360/Ns*p	1	1
3	360/Ns*2	360/Ns*2*p	3	-1
4	360/Ns*3	360/Ns*3*p	3	-1
5	360/Ns*4	360/Ns*4*p	2	1
6	—	—	—	—

Winding factor $K_{wh} = K_{sh,h}K_{dh}$

$$K_{wh} = K_{sh,h}K_{dh} = \cos\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\alpha\beta}{2}\right)}{q\sin\left(\frac{\alpha\beta}{2}\right)}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{6q}$$

$$\beta = \frac{q_{sh}\alpha}{j\beta}$$

slot conductors, parallel paths, eq. conductor diameter, EW length

SPM_0 use case

FEA for an SPM – Example n.1

Materials

$\rho_{Cu,T_{Cu}=C} = 2.51 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\Omega \text{m}^2}{\text{m}}$	Copper resistivity
$\mu_{FeSi,LINEAR} = 4000 \mu_0$	FeSi permeability
$B_{T_{PM}} = 1.14 \text{ [T]}$	PM Remanence
$\mu_d = 1.04 \mu_0$	PM recoil permeability

B-H curve for non-linear FEA

Actual vs Ideal B-H curve plot. The ideal curve is a straight line from origin, while the actual curve shows saturation and hysteresis loops.

$B = \mu_0 H + \mu_0 M$

$B = B_r + \mu_d H$

In case of linear demagnetization curve:

$B_r = \mu_d |H_c|$

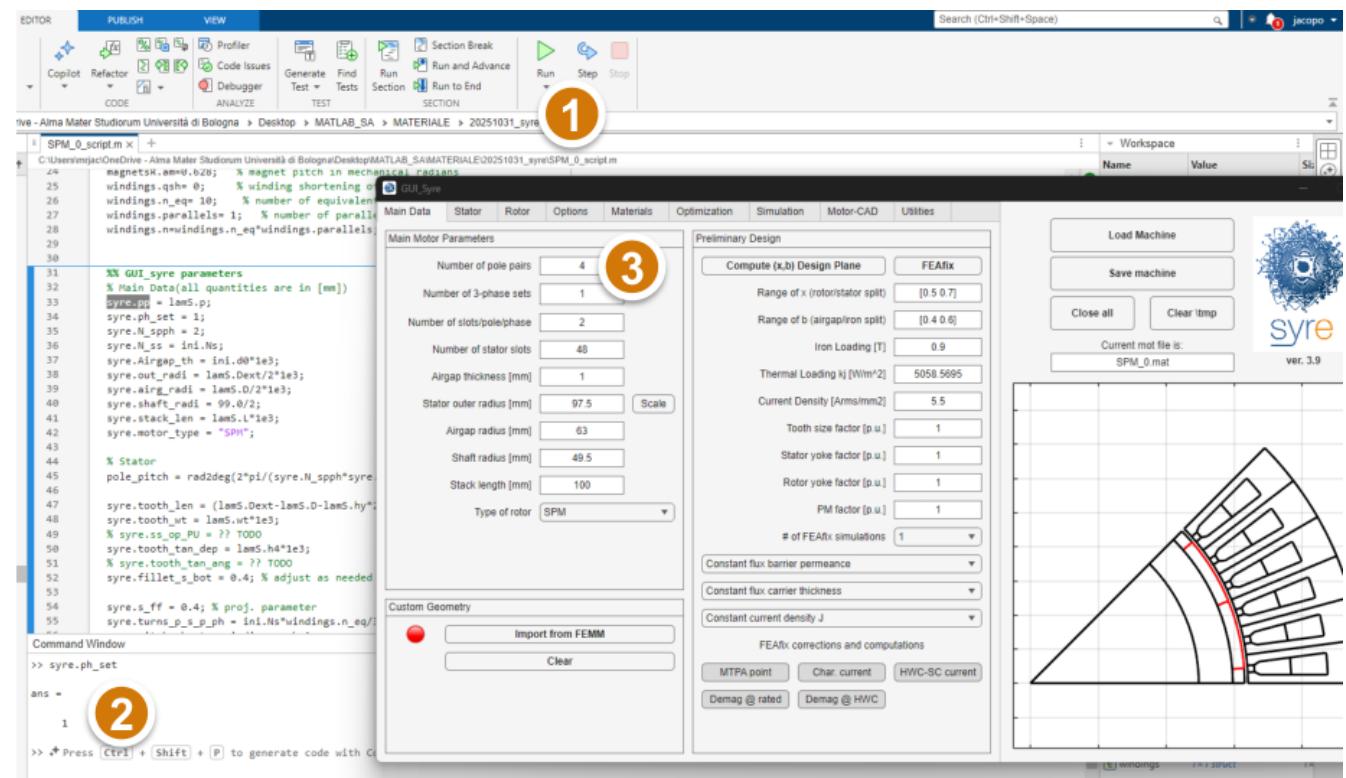
GUI_Syre – setting up parameters

Let's load the parameters in SyR-e

1. Run the script "SPM_0_script.mat"
2. Evaluate each parameter after line `%% GUI_syre parameters`
3. Paste them one by one into the corresponding box in GUI_syre

You need to *insert numerical values into the boxes.*

You can also directly load the example use-case by pressing 'Load Machine' and then selecting SPM_0.mat



Emotor evaluation – Single point

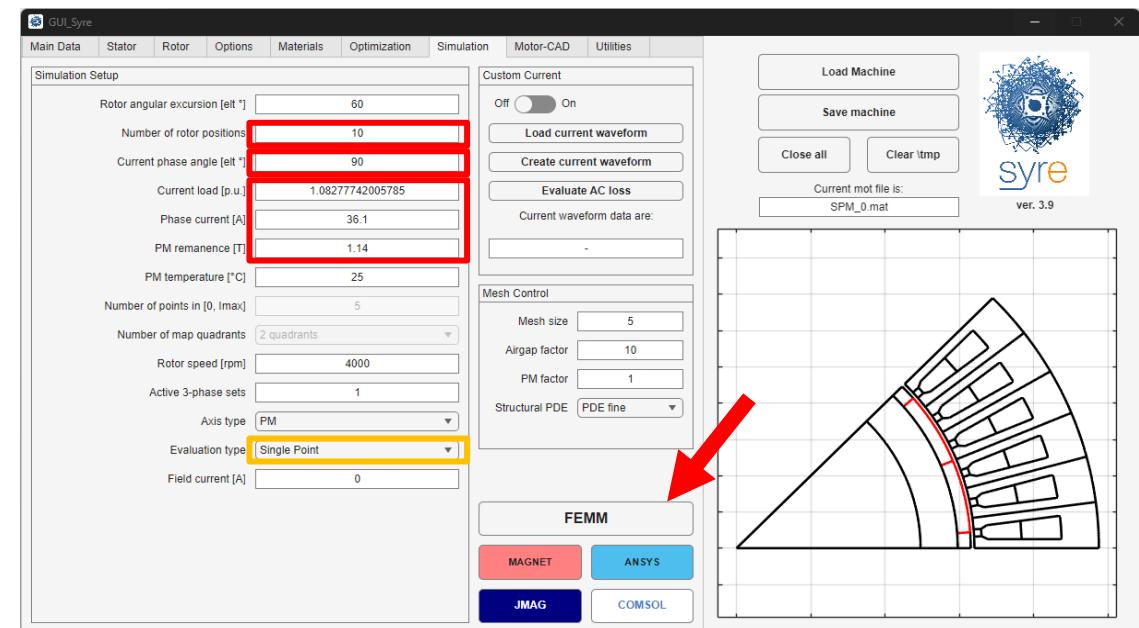
Now that the machine has been loaded, you are ready for the first evaluation.

We are going to conduct a "**single point**" evaluation.

1. Save machine
2. Set number of positions -> 6 very fast! 20 accurate enough. (you choose)
3. Set current phase angle -> 90 (since it is an SPM!)
4. Set load Current (A or p.u.), PM remenance, Temperature
5. Press FEMM!

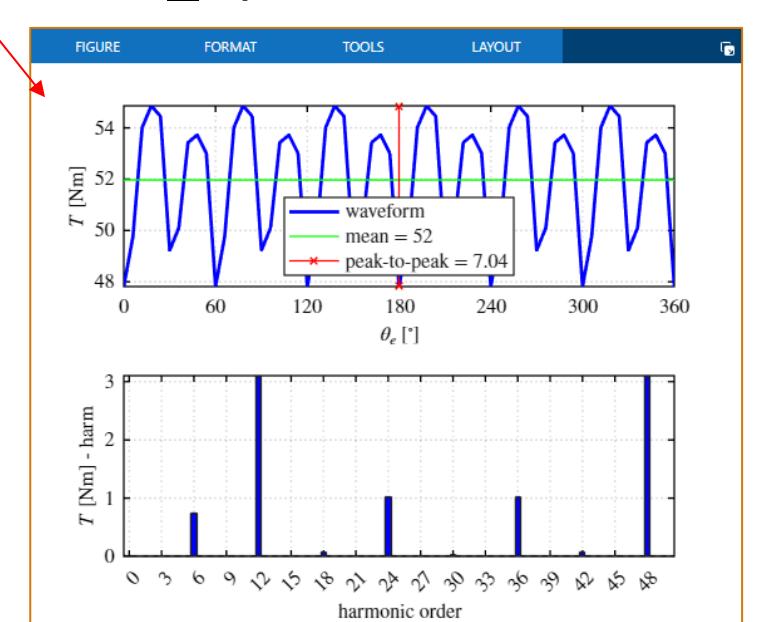
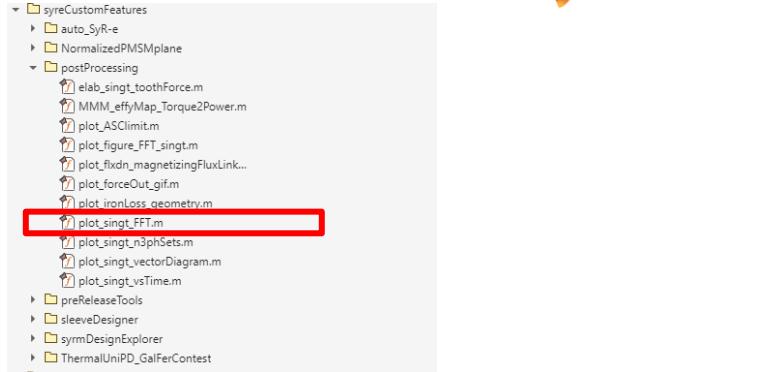
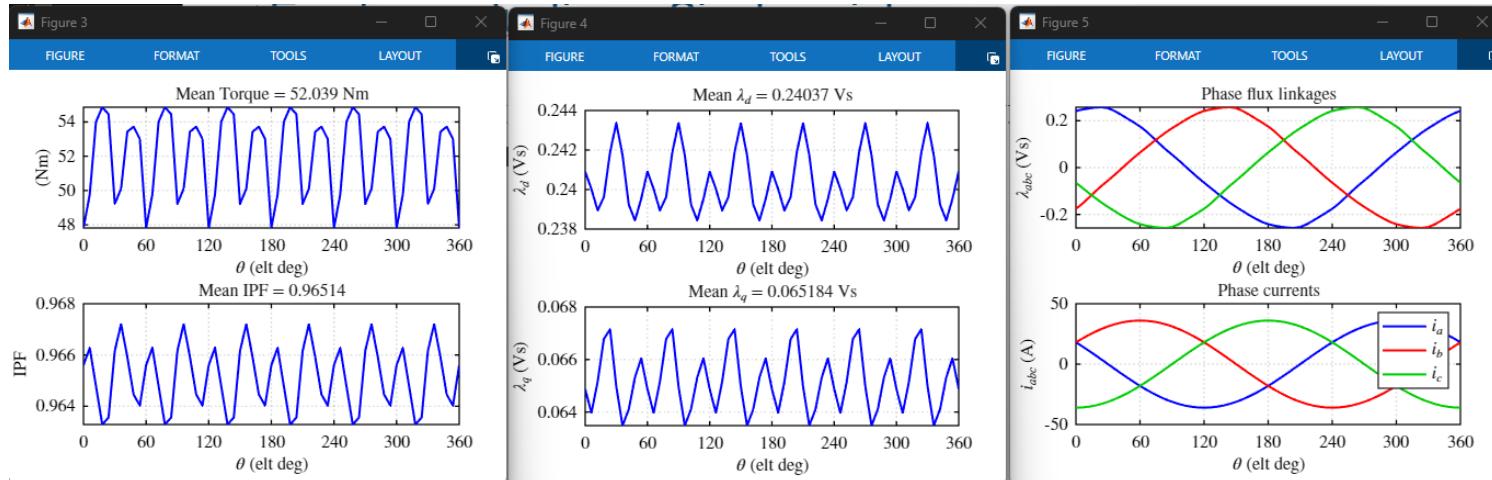
This evaluation is helpful to validate the motor's geometry in a fast way!

*Always save the machine before running any FEMM evaluations!
The simulation uses the last saved geometry.*



Emotor evaluation – Single point

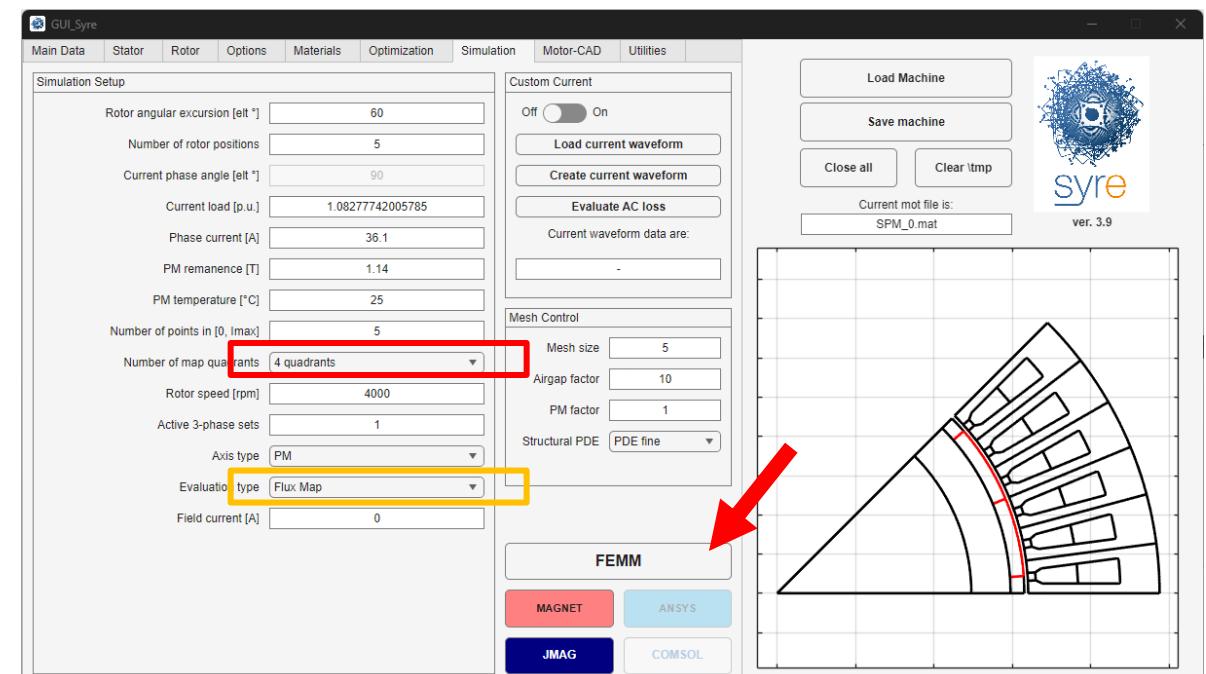
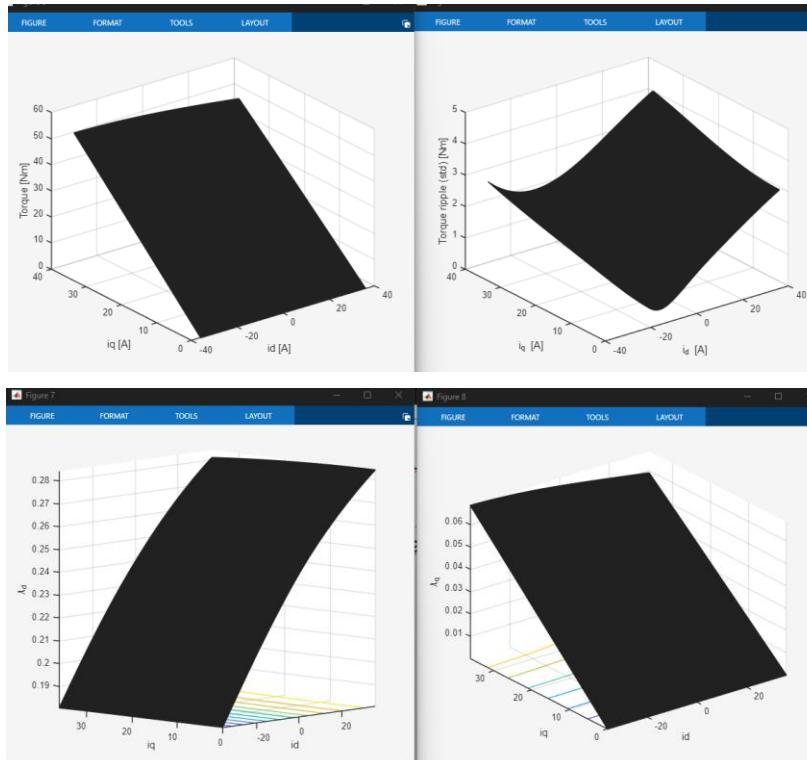
- A lot of figures pop out!
- **You can find more interesting figures using the function "plot_singt_FFT"** (run it in command window)
 - After running it, select the motor's single point result. You will find it in the following folder:
MOTORXX_results/FEA results/T_eval_XX_ZZ_Yydeg/MOTORXX_OpPointResults.mat
 - There are other interesting functions to discover in "postprocessing"



Emotor evaluation – Flux Map

Now evaluate the flux maps

- (Useful for the next passage, GUI_syre_MMM.mlapp and simulink)
- 2 quadrants -> have a rapid look at the maps.
- 4 quadrants -> Better compatibility with Simulink. But it will take longer!



Optimization – problem statement

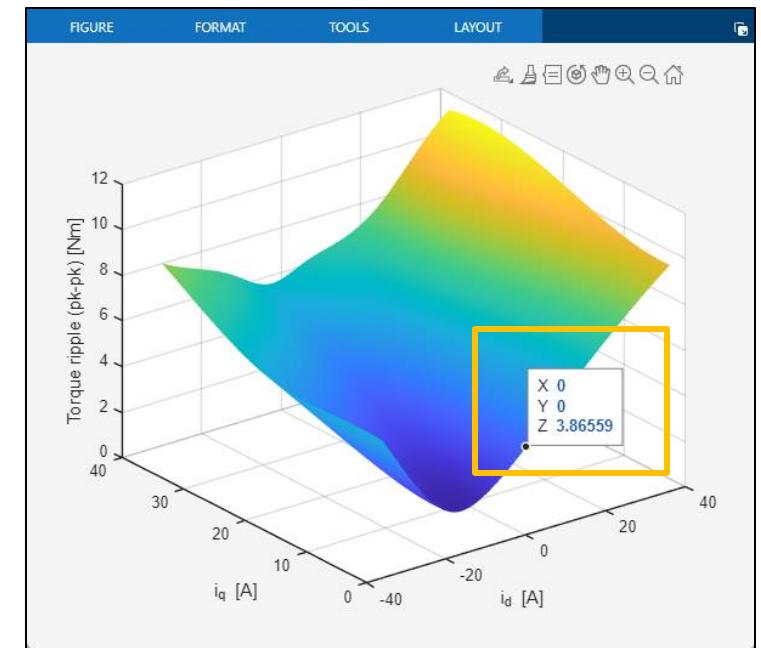
During the evaluation we can see an interesting output

- High torque ripple! 3.8Nm

To see the plot with colours, use this script:

```
surf_objs = findobj(fig, 'Type', 'surface');
for i = 1:length(surf_objs)
    set(surf_objs(i), 'EdgeColor', 'none');
end
```

dTppsurf.fig

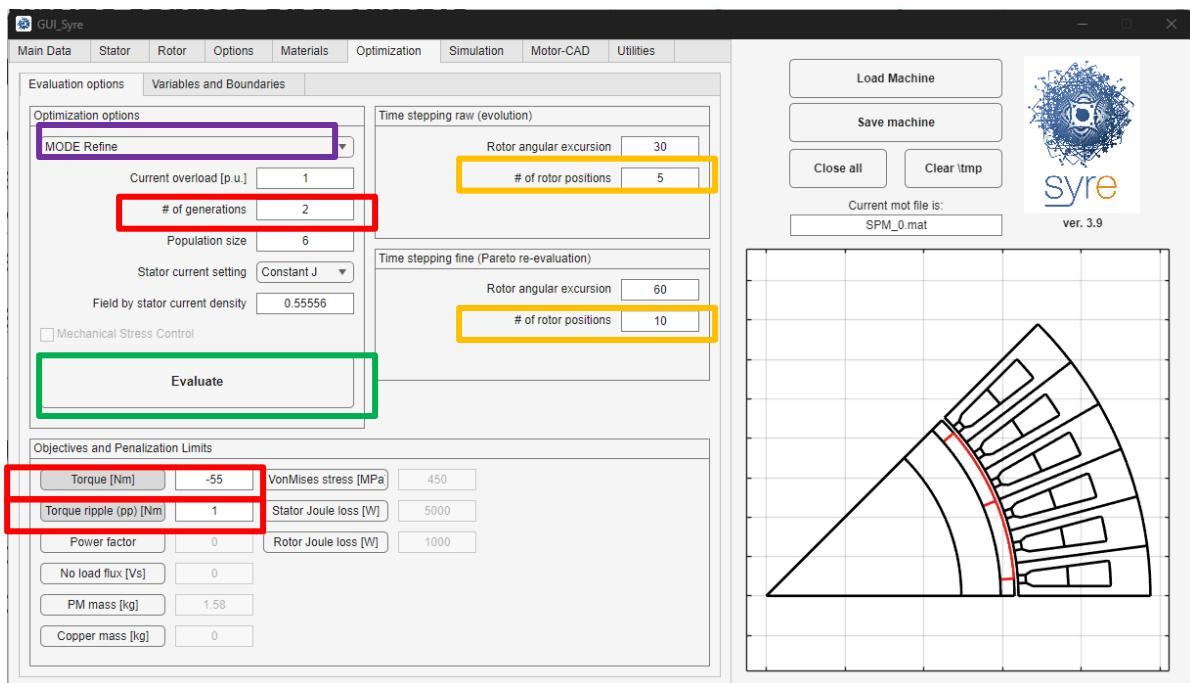
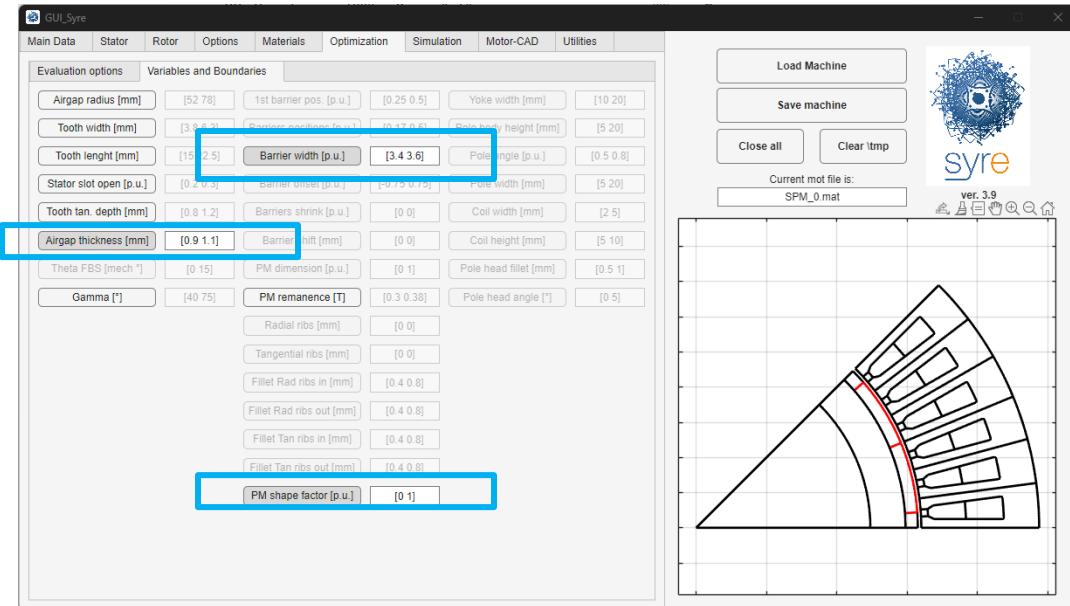


This is just a FAST EXAMPLE

Optimization – setting

Let's optimize for torque and Tripple

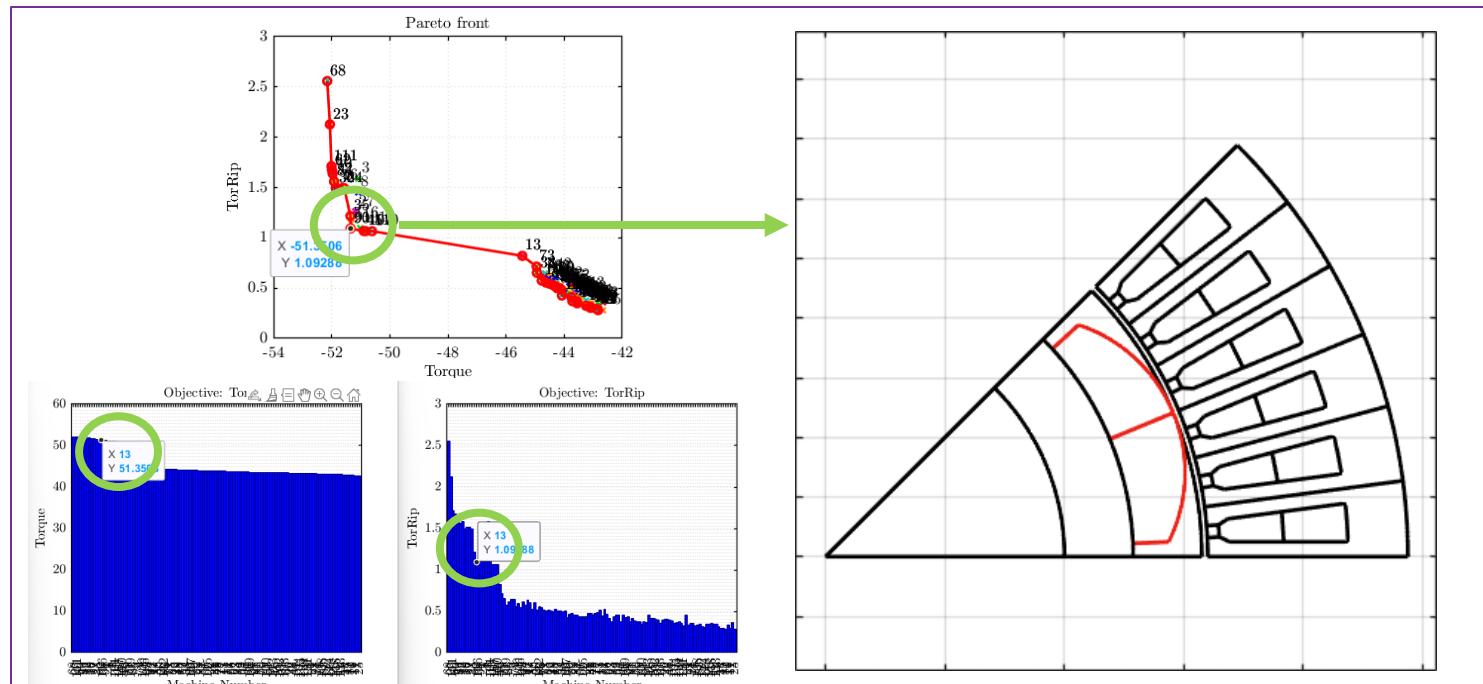
- Select MODE Refine
- Set evaluation numbers
 - # generations=2
 - (raw) # rotor position = 5
 - (fine) # rotor position = 10
- Set variables and boundaries
 - Barrier width [3.4 3.6]
 - PM shape factor [0 1]
 - airgap thickness [0.9 1.1]
- Set objectives targets (at least 2)
 - Torque -55 Nm
 - Torque ripple 1 Nm
- Press EVALUATE



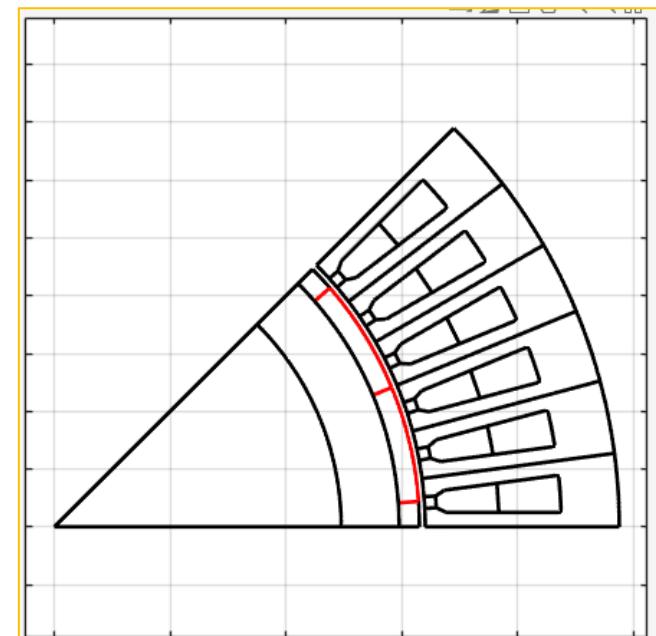
Optimization – results

- Now you can choose your favourite motor # on the pareto front
- The motors are saved in *results/OUT_YYYYMMDD/mot_xx.mat*
 - You can load this motor, evaluate its maps etc...

This is just an example.



Optimized #13



Original

fix #1 – syre to SPM

- You might encounter some problems when loading the motor.
 - Follow these steps:

Unrecognized field name "AngleSpanOfPM".
 Error in [back_compatibility](#) (line 1330)
 dataSet.ALPHAdeg = dataSet.AngleSpanOfPM;
 ^^^^^^
 Error in [GUI_Syre/LoadMachinePushButtonPushed](#) (line 3736)
 [dataSet,geo,per] = back_compatibility(dataSet,geo,per);
 ^^^^^^
 Error in [appdesigner.internal.service.AppManagementService/executeCallback](#) (line 13)
 callback(app0UserComponent.event);
 ^^^^^^
 Error in [matlab.apps.AppBase>@\(source,event\)executeCallback](#)(ams,app,callback,requiresEventData,event) (line 54)
 newCallback = @(source, event)executeCallback(ams, ...);
 ^^^^^^
 Explain Error
 Error using [appdervices.internal.interfaces.model.AbstractModel/executeUserCallback](#) (line 282)
 Error while evaluating Button PrivateButtonPushedFcn.

- Go to mfiles/back_compatibility.m
 - Modify from line **1330**

```
dataSet.ALPHAdeg = dataSet.AngleSpanOfPM;
dataSet.ALPHApd = dataSet.AngleSpanOfPM/180;
end
dataSet = rmfield(dataSet,'ThicknessOfPM');
dataSet = rmfield(dataSet,'AngleSpanOfPM');
flagClear = 1;
```

Before

```
if isfield(dataSet,'AngleSpanOfPM')
  dataSet.ALPHAdeg = dataSet.AngleSpanOfPM;
  dataSet.ALPHApd = dataSet.AngleSpanOfPM/180;
  dataSet = rmfield(dataSet,'AngleSpanOfPM');
end
dataSet = rmfield(dataSet,'ThicknessOfPM');
flagClear = 1;
```

After

Now it works



Demagnetization analysis

The maximum current before demagnetization can be approximated with:

$$I_{max,pk} = \frac{2p}{N} \left[\left(L_{mag} + \delta_0 \frac{\mu_d}{\mu_0} \right) k_s H_{ci,\vartheta} - \delta_0 \frac{B_r}{\mu_0} \right]$$

- $I_{max,pk}$: Maximum allowable peak phase current [A].
- p : pole pairs.
- N : active conductors in series per phase.
- L_{mag} : Radial thickness of the permanent magnet [m].
- δ_0 : Equivalent air-gap length (incluso eventuale fattore di Carter) [m].
- μ_d (o μ_{rec}): Recoil permeability of the magnet (typically $\approx 1.05 \cdot \mu_0$ for NdFeB).
- μ_0 : Magnetic permeability of vacuum ($4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ [H/m])
- k_s : Safety margin coefficient (typically 0.8 to 0.9)
- $H_{ci,\vartheta}$: Intrinsic coercive force at the operating temperature ϑ [A/m].
- B_r : Remanence (residual induction) of the magnet at the operating temperature [T].

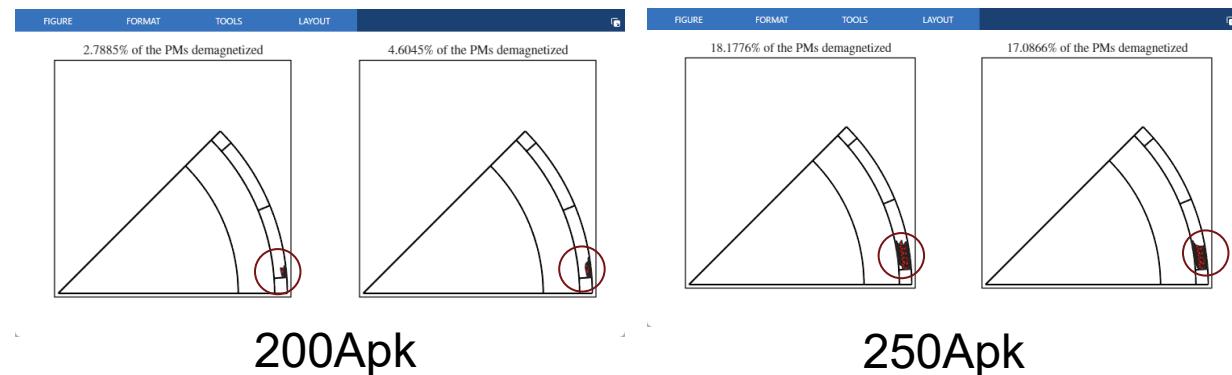
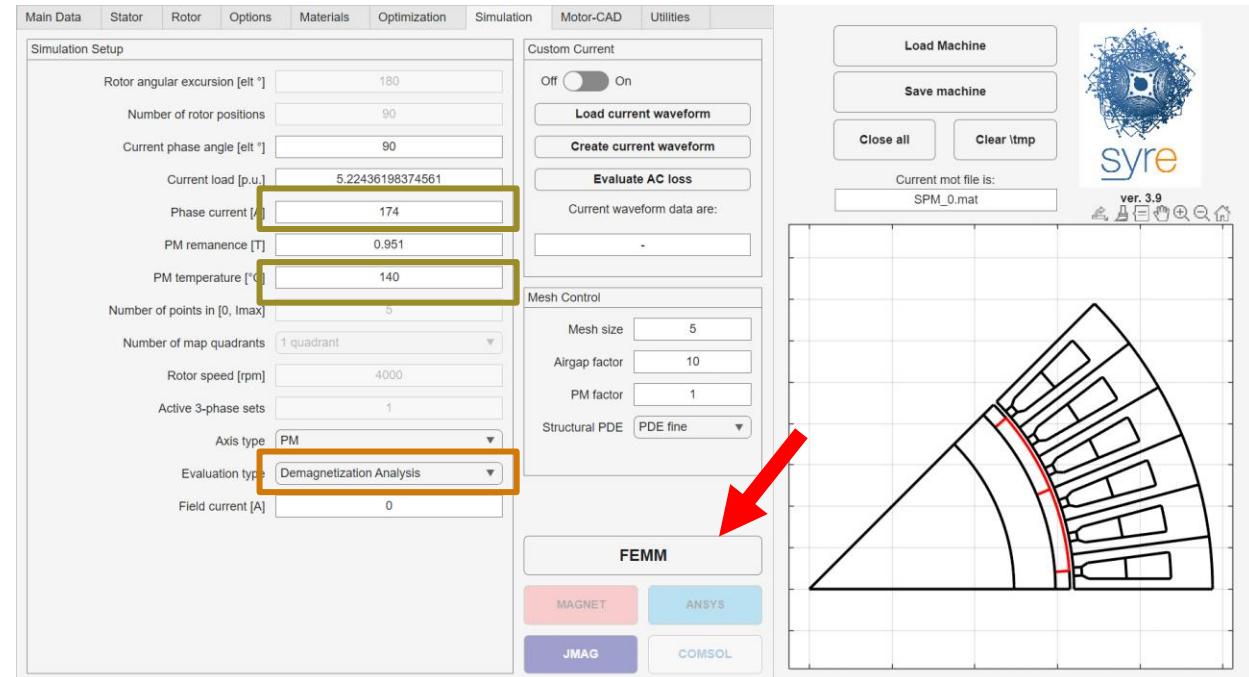
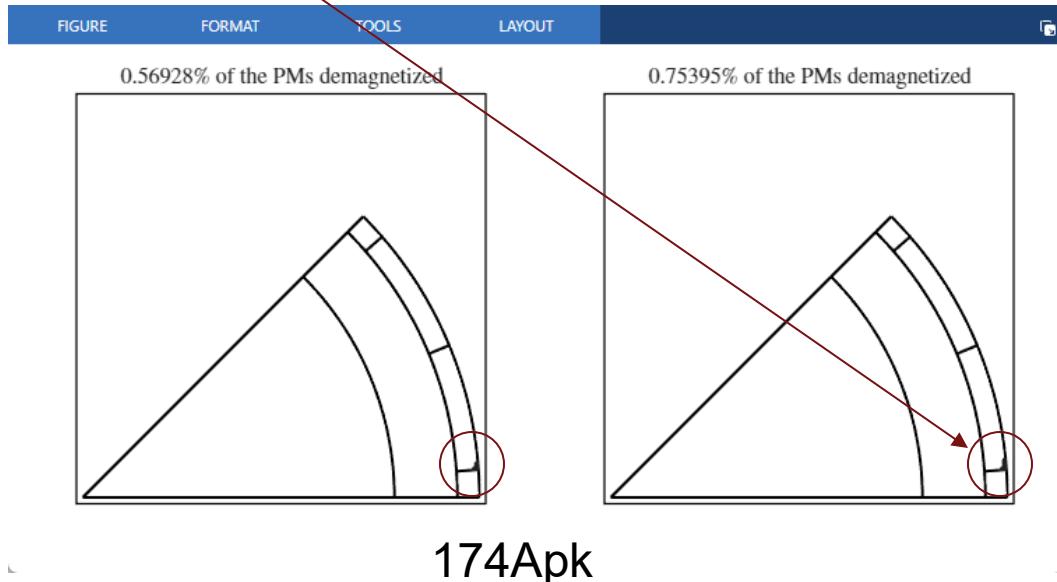
The formula gives the following demagnetisation current for the use case: [151;174] A (@140degC)

Demagnetization analysis – Use case

You can evaluate this also on syre:

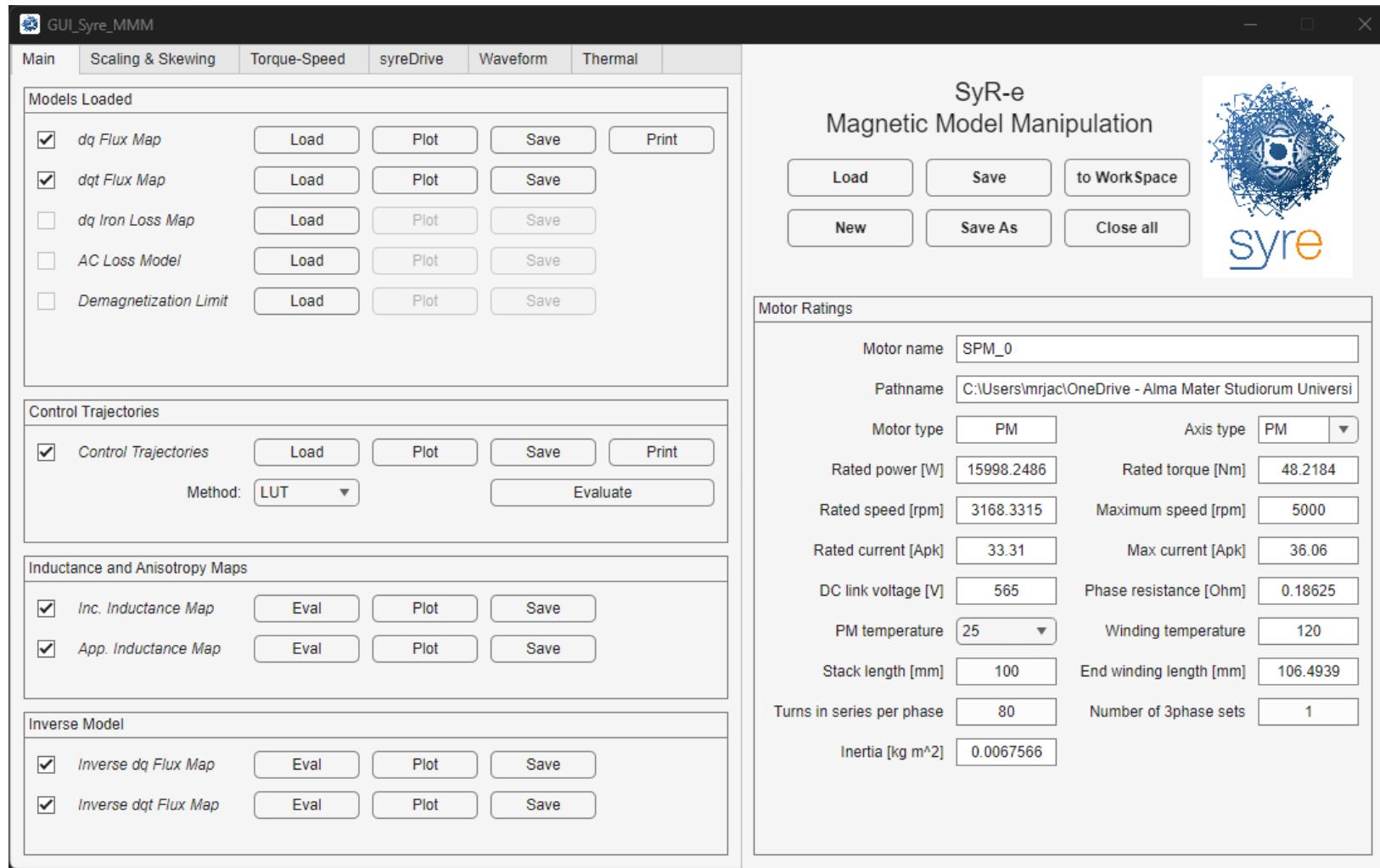
1. Select Demagnetization analysis
2. Set PM temperature, phase current
3. Press femm

Results:



GUI_Syre_MMM – Welcome

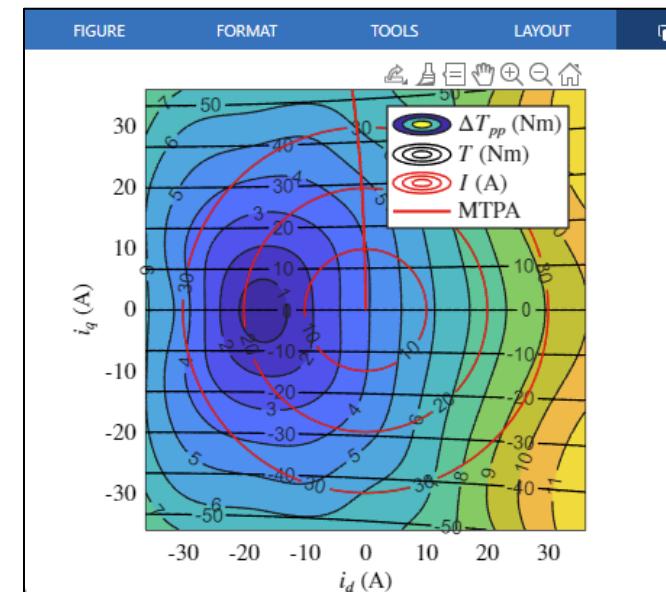
- **Next tool!** Load maps, evaluate control maps, create simulink model



Syre_MMM – Main

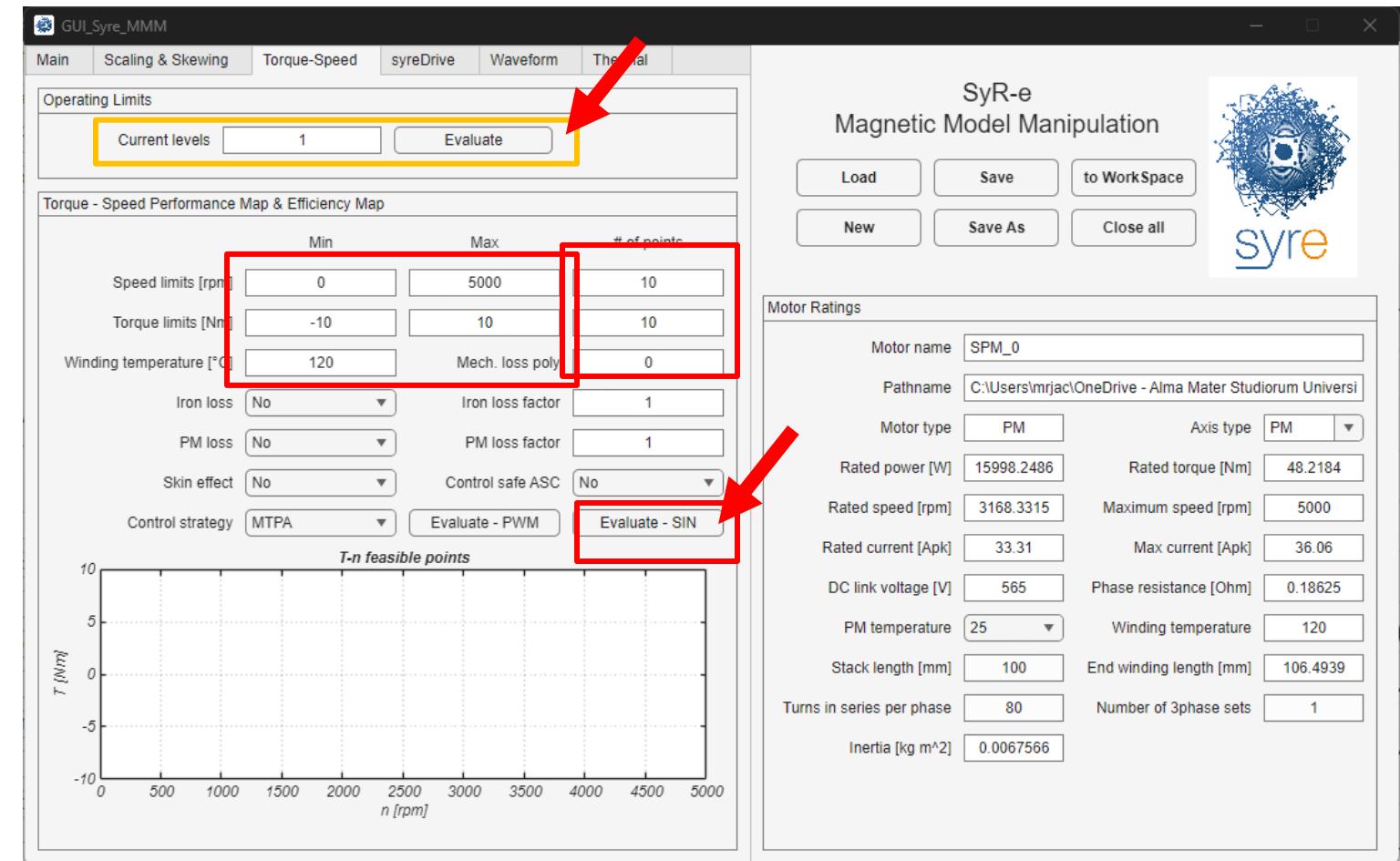
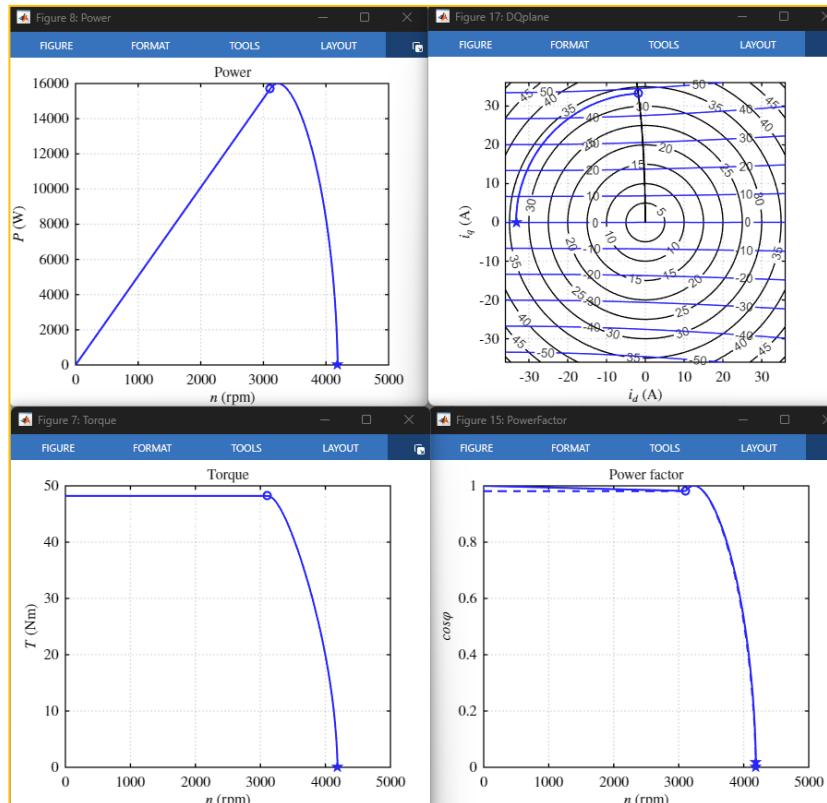
Load everything you have done from syre to syre_MMM

1. Load Motor
2. Load maps
 1. dq flux map
MOTORXX_results/FEA results\&F_map_YYAYxWWAW_ZZdeg_4Q/fdfq_idiq_nXXX.mat
 2. Control Trajectories
"Evaluate" (it will take some minutes)
 3. Inc. Inductance Map / App. Inductance Map
"Evaluate"
 4. Incerse dq Flux Map
"Evaluate"
3. Save it! (do it for all the maps)



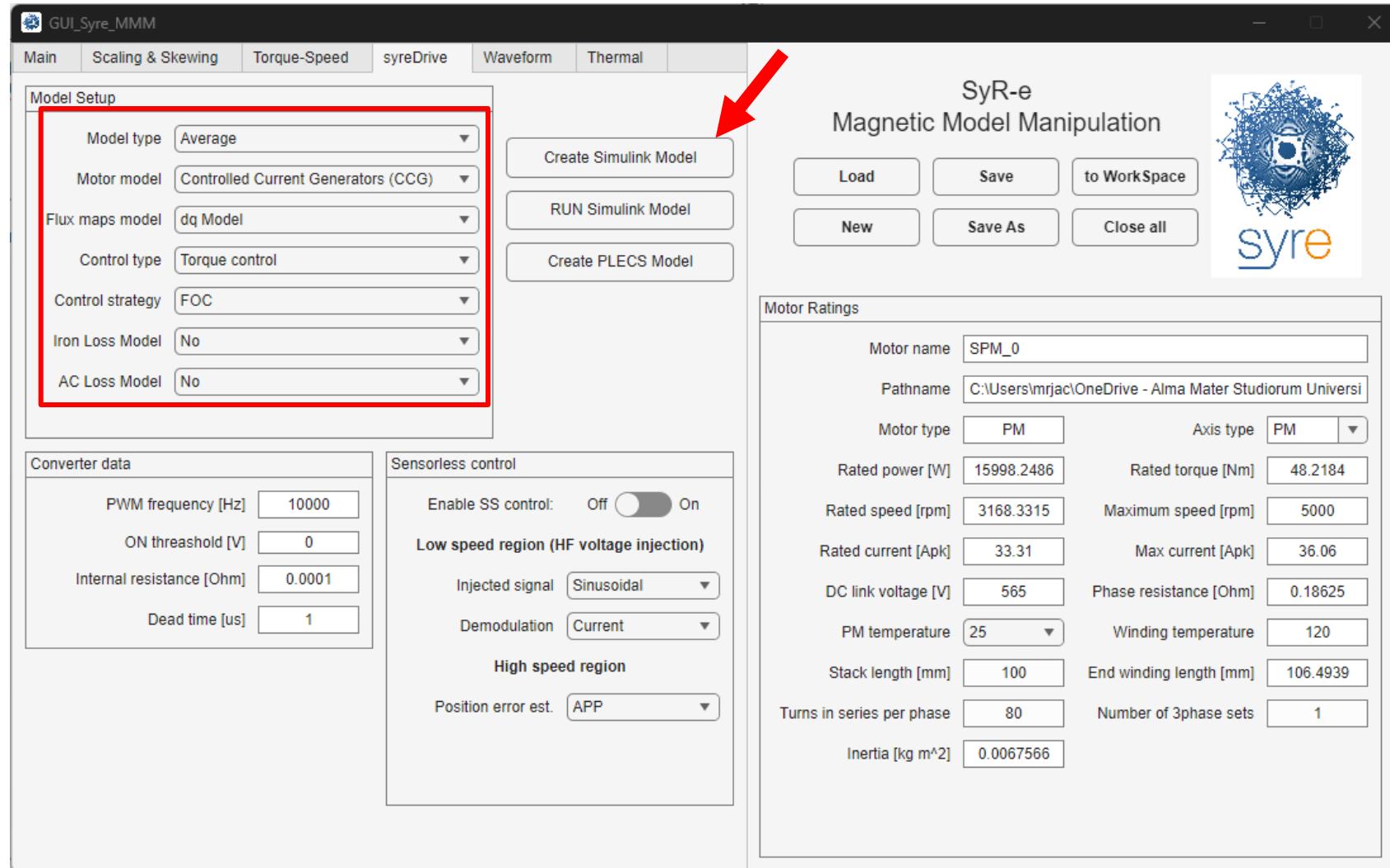
Syre_MMM – Torque-Speed

Let's evaluate the **torque-speed maps & op. limits**



Syre_MMM – syreDrive

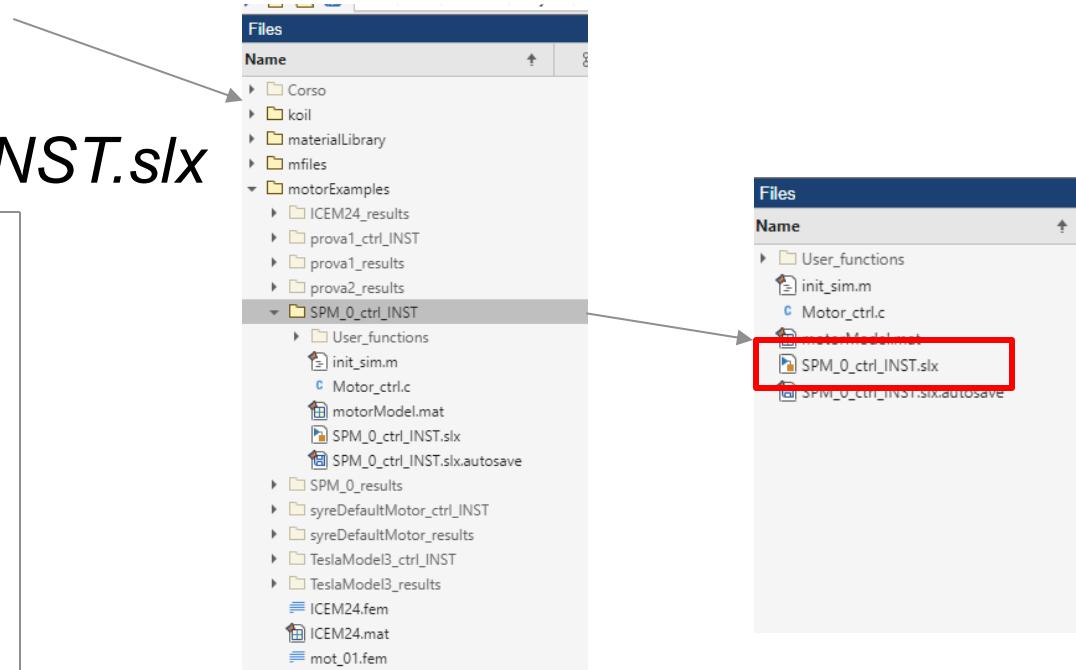
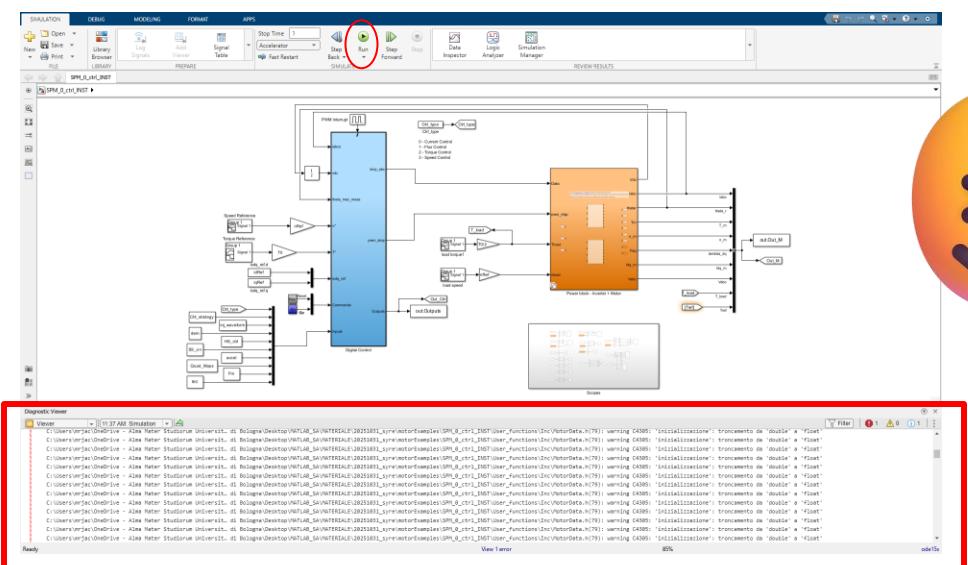
- Create simulink model (CCG or whatever you prefer)



Simulink model - Initialization

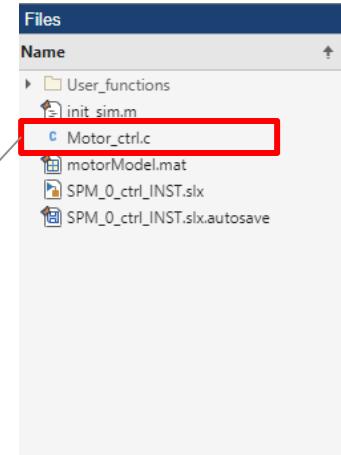
Let's play with Simulink!

- Open the simulation path on matlab
 - Double click on the folder containing the model
`\motorExamples\MOT_XX_ctrl_INST\`
- Open the Simulink model: `MOT_XX_ctrl_INST.slx`
- Run the simulation in simulink
 - ERROR! Let's fix it!



Fix #2 – control algorithm in C for Simulink

- Open Motor_ctrl.c
 - Line 562
 - Add “float delta_MTPV_max=90;”
 - Save



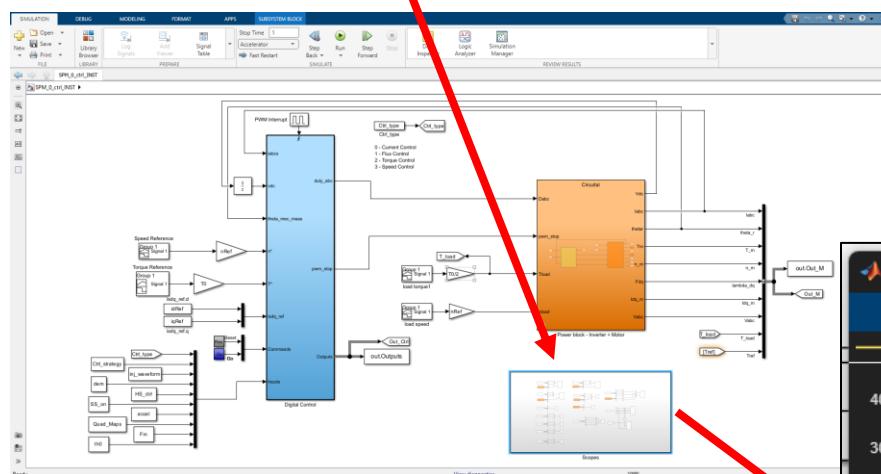
```
C:\Users\mrjac\OneDrive - Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna\Desktop\MATLAB_SA\MATERIALE\20251031_sy
556
557
558 //-----Delta Regulator-----//
559
560 delta_par.kp = OMEGA_DELTA*lambda_ref/iqs_par.kp;
561 delta_par.ki = delta_par.kp*OMEGA_DELTA*Ts;
562 float delta_MTPV_max=90;
563 if(Quad_Maps==0 || Quad_Maps==2){
564     delta_var.ref = delta_MTPV_max;
565     delta_var.fbk = fabs(delta)*180/PI;
566 }
567 if(Quad_Maps==1){
568     if(T_ref>0){
569         delta_var.ref = delta_MTPV_max;
570         delta_var.fbk = delta*180/PI;
571     }
572 }
```

Now it works

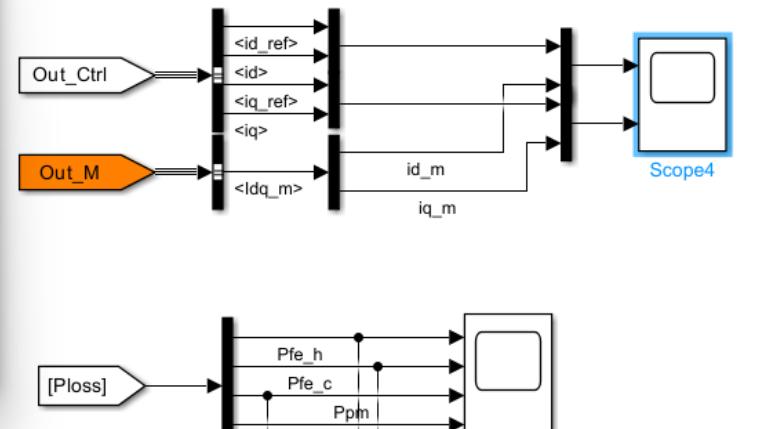


Simulink model – Results #1

- Investigate the "scopes" section

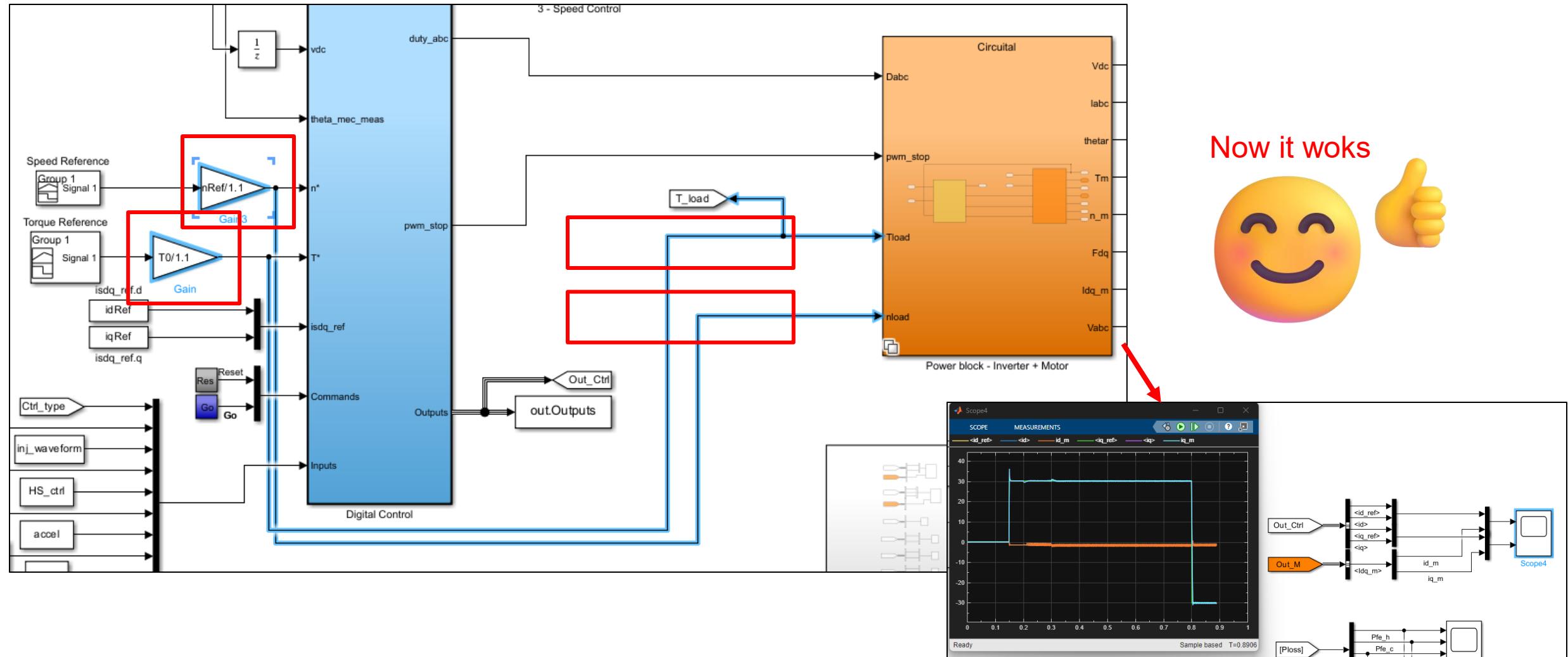


What is that??
Not very nice...



Simulink model – Results #2

- Reduce a bit nRef and T0, and short circuit their output to the power block



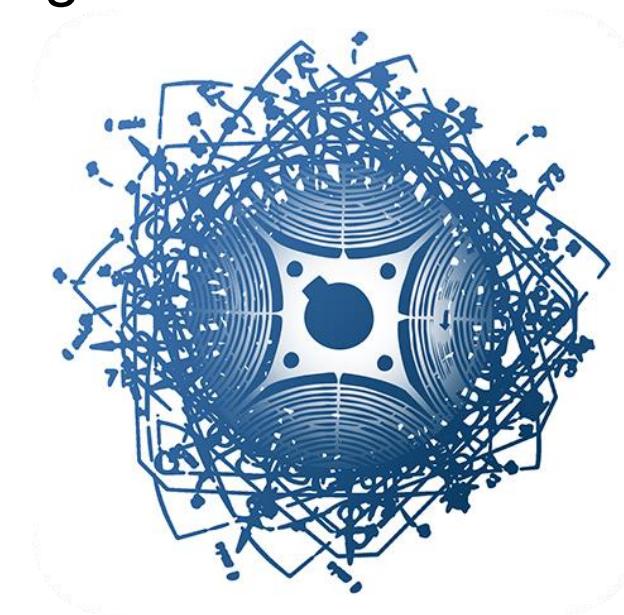
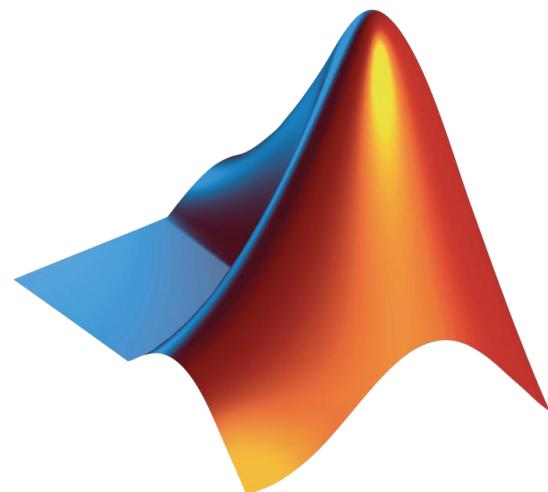
Simulink model – Results #3

- Play with inputs and see the results.
- Now you can export the motor and inverter model in any other simulink!



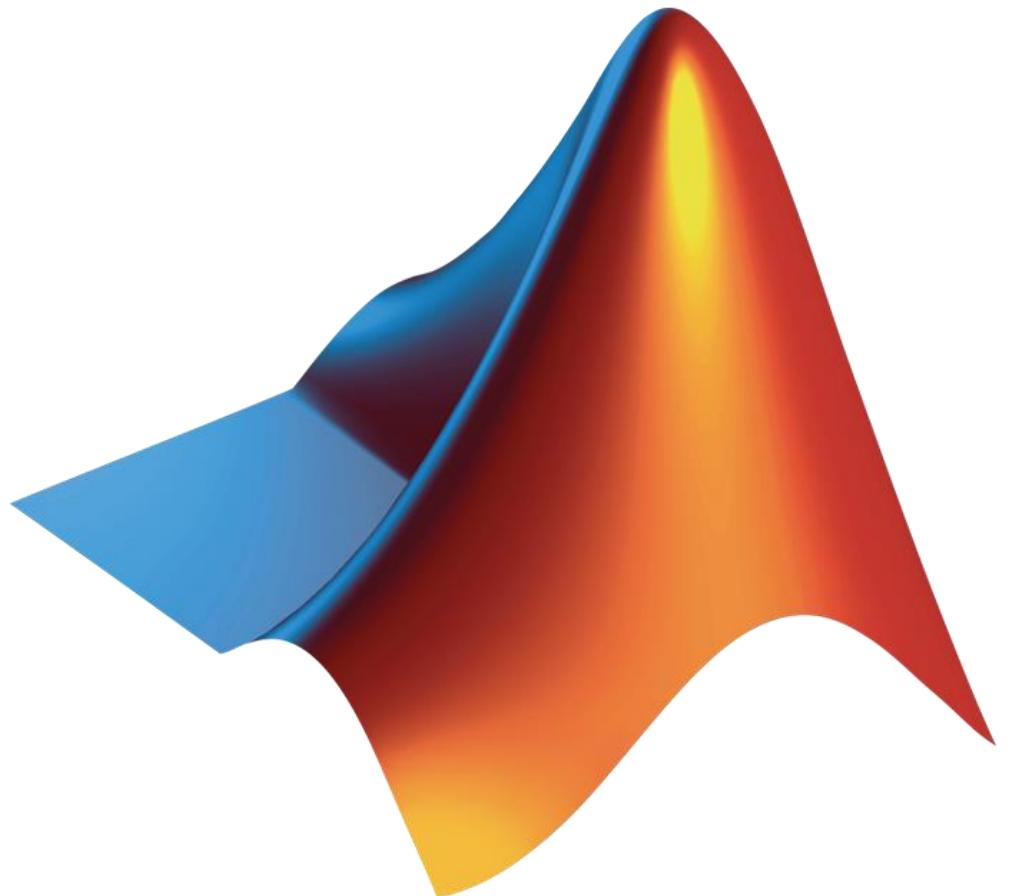
Main takeaways

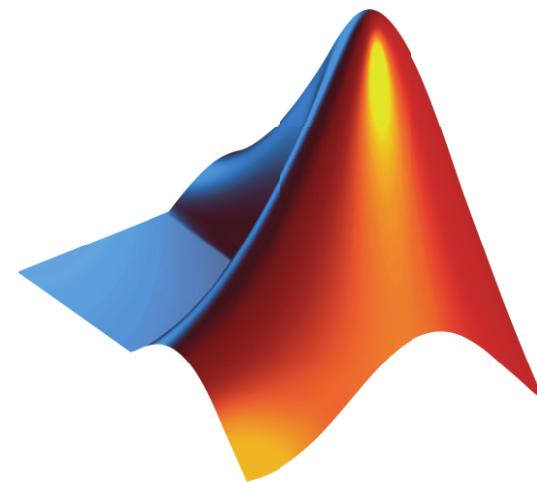
- Evaluation of a motor, knowing its geometry, materials, loads...
- Geometry optimization.
- MTPA/MTPV Map creation.
- Model for simulation in simulink/simscape.
- Export models to your favourite motor design/CAD software



Contacts

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