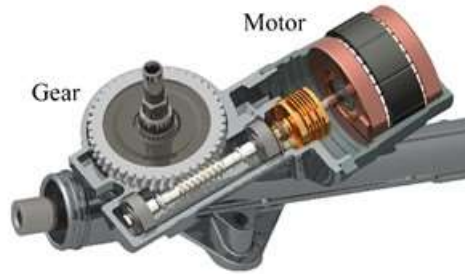


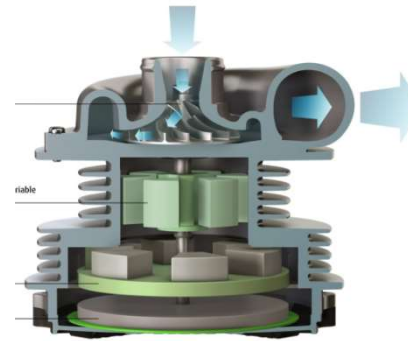
Efficiency optimization

Source: Burwell, et. al, Tokyo 2013



Electric power steering

Source: Nexteer



Electric supercharger

Source: Valeo



Hairpin winding

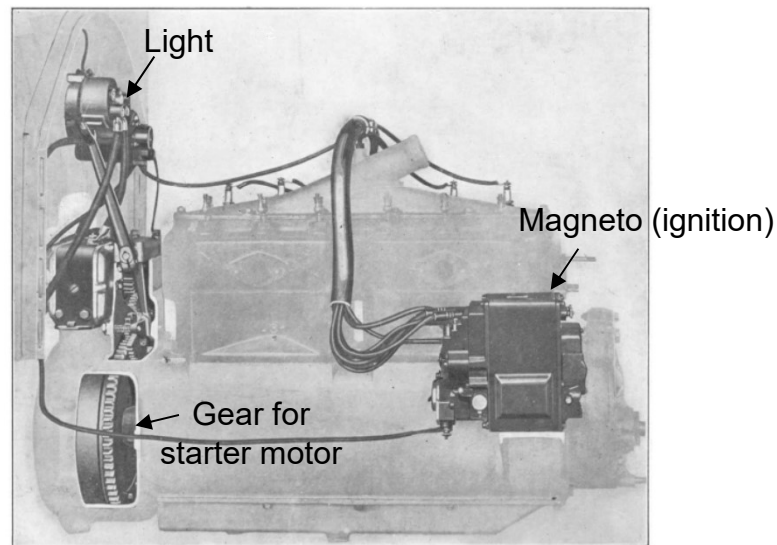
Source: Borg-Warner

Automotive motors: Recent accomplishments and challenges ahead

Bruno Lequesne -
 Consultant, E-Motors Consulting, LLC
bruno@emotorseng.com
www.emotorseng.com

Introduction

- Hybrids and EVs get a lot of press – Well deserved, these are tremendous technical achievements
- There is however a much deeper groundswell of electrification throughout the automobile
 - Going to the origin of the automobile
 - Pushing technology forward



Source: *Conrad, AIEE, 1913*

[CONRAD]

Automotive companies: At the forefront of motor technology?

- Example: Is integration of power electronics and motors cutting edge?

Enabling Technologies Thrust

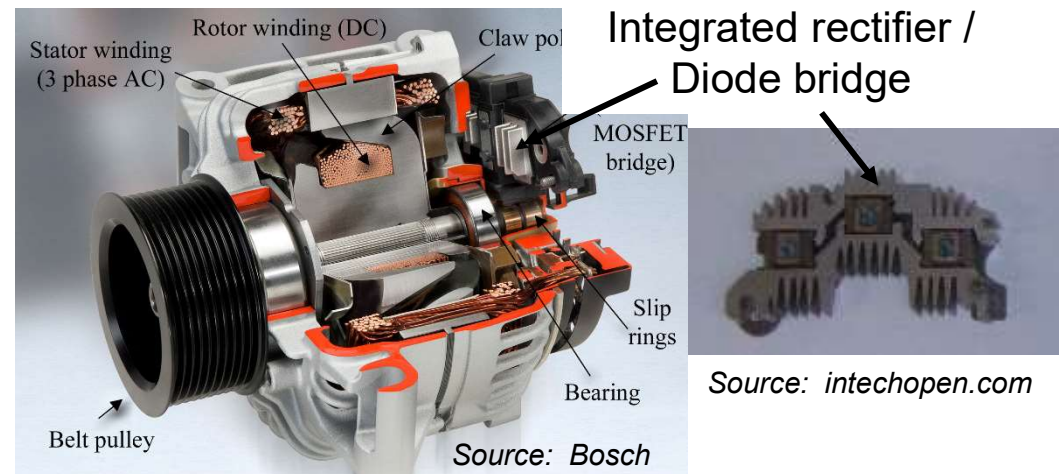
Center for Power Electronics Systems /
U. of Wisconsin, 2016



Source: cpes.vtu.edu

Lundell motor

1950s

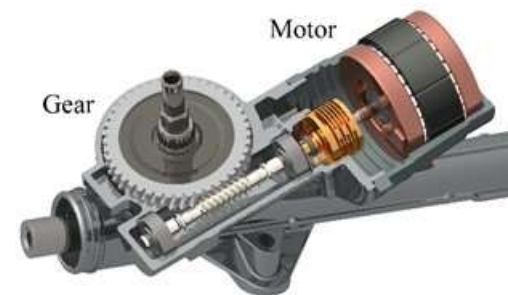
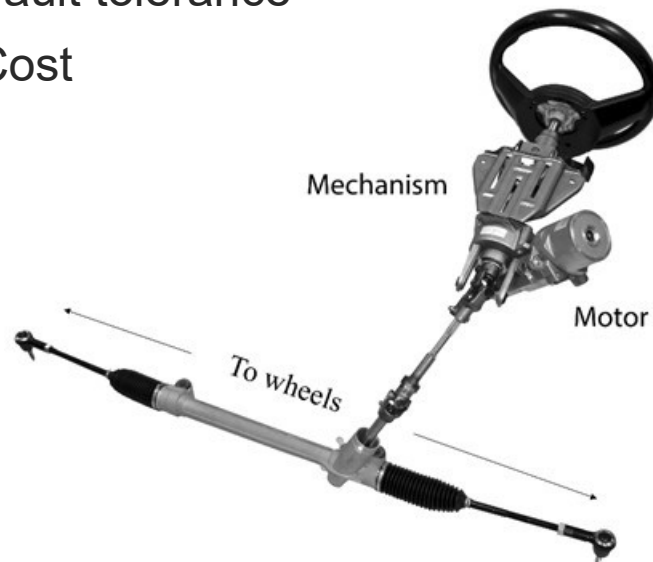


Presentation outline

- Power steering
- Accessory motors and concentrated windings
- High-speed motors
- Generators, starter-generators, and hybrid motors

Steering

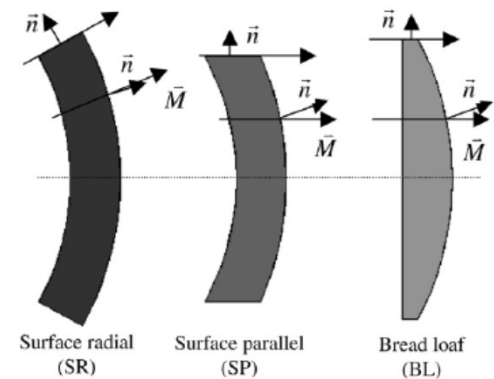
- Best (recent) success story in automotive electrification
 - Electric power steering becoming standard
 - Provides power on demand: Significant fuel economy benefit (4%)
- Issues:
 - Torque ripple
 - Fault tolerance
 - Cost



Source: Nexteer

Steering: Torque ripple

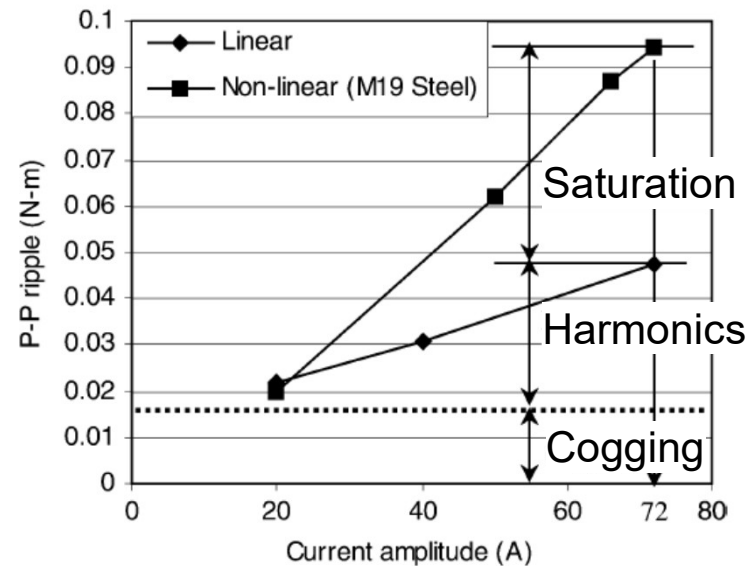
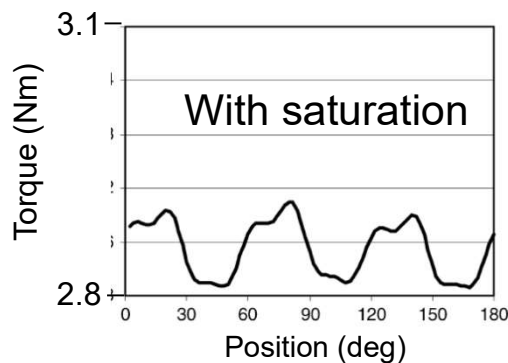
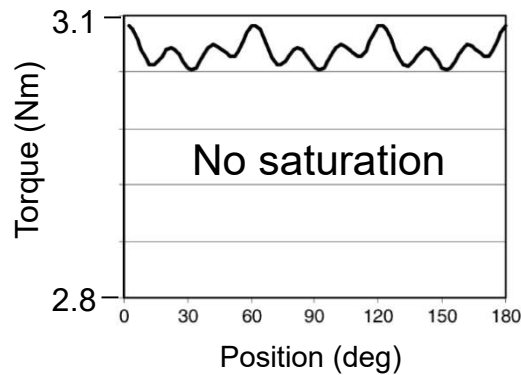
- Torque ripple felt by the driver on the steering wheel
 - Marketing issue (more than technical issue)
- Solution involved all aspects of motor and controller design and manufacturing:
 - Initial approach based on sinusoidal waveforms, current and flux
 - Motor:
 - Matching of magnet back-emf with current excitation (magnet shape, etc)
 - Magnet skewing, pole/slot design, etc



Source: Islam, et. al., IEEE T. IA, 2005

Torque ripple; Effect of saturation

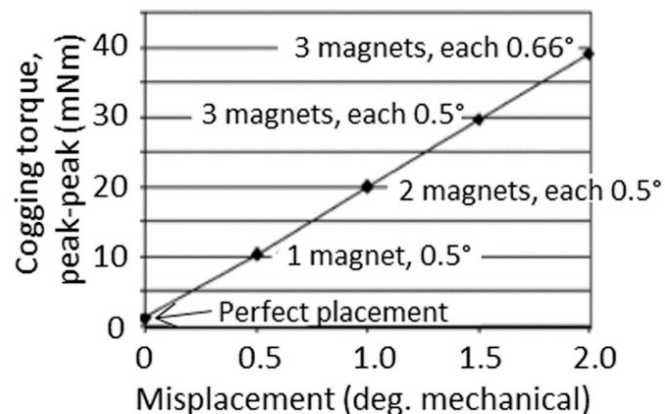
- Saturation increases harmonic content
 - Can be evaluated with finite elements



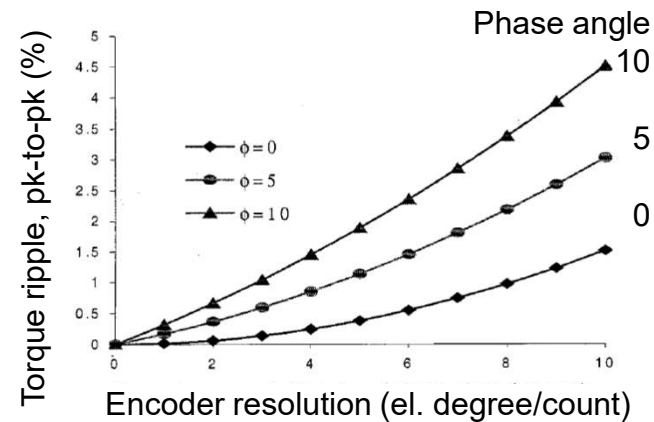
Source: Islam, et. al., IEEE T. IA, 2005

Torque ripple: Manufacturing issues

- Importance of Six Sigma methods to understand impact of build variations on performance
- Motor: Magnet misplacement, etc
- Controller:
 - Sensor positioning and accuracy
 - Switching frequency, delays



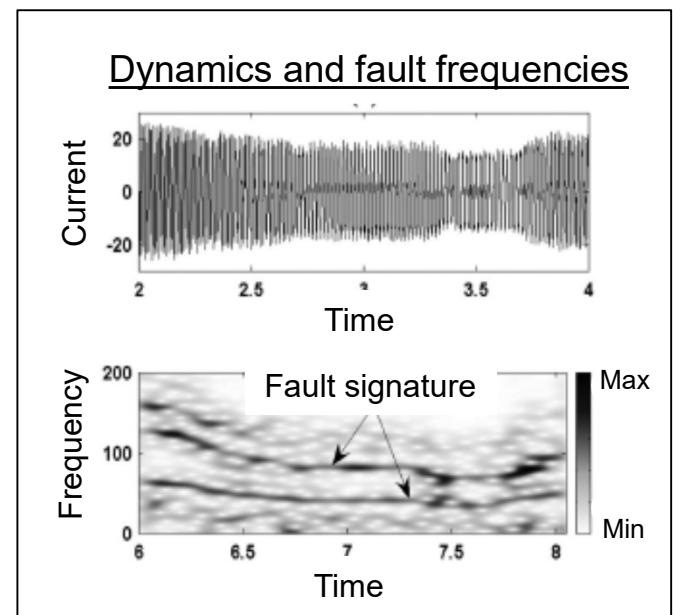
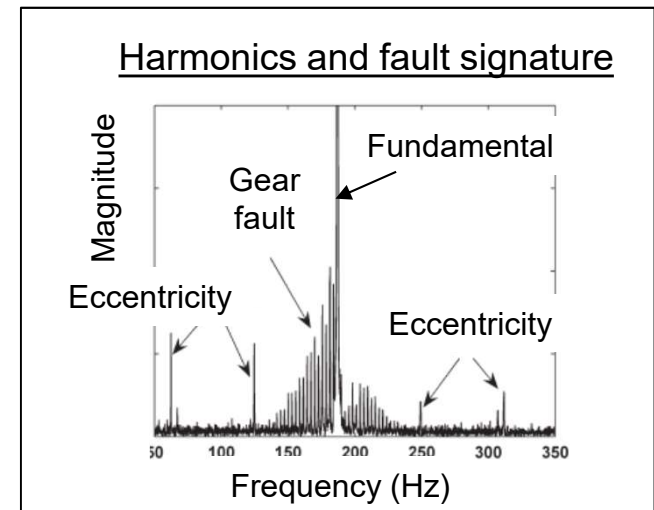
Source: Islam, et. al., IEEE T. IA, 2004



Source: Chen, et. al., IEEE T. IA, 2002

Steering: Fault tolerance

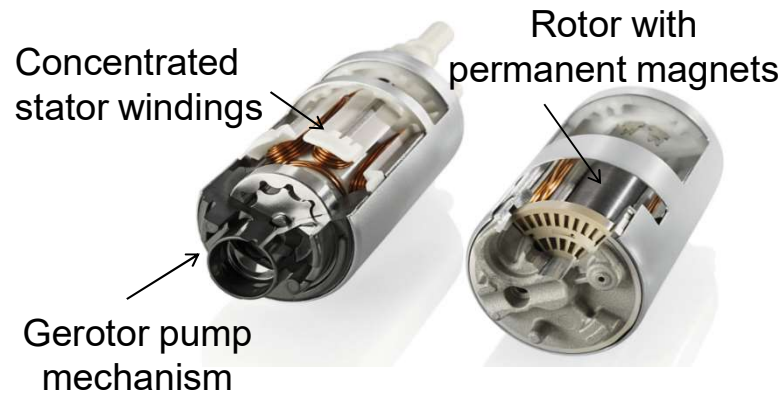
- Mechanical link to wheels kept, just in case
 - Last resort option
- Hardware solutions:
 - Minimize impact of fault (e.g., short circuit current)
 - Redundancy: Enough to be effective, not too much (FMEA)
- Software solutions:
 - Many faults have signatures in the current waveform
 - But, motor is always in dynamic situation
 - Alternatives to Fourier analysis needed
 - Wavelet, Wagnerville, windowed-Fourier...



Source: Rajagopalan, et. al., IEEE T. IA, 2006

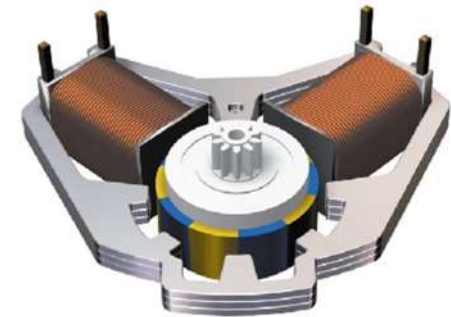
Accessory motors: Emergence of concentrated windings

Fuel pump



Source: Continental

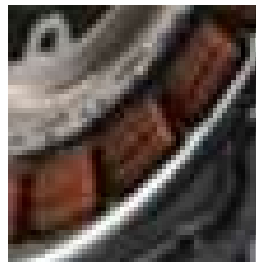
Speed gauge actuator



Source: MMT

Crankshaft starter-generator

Mounted on flywheel (Honda 1999)



Source: wikipedia

- Developed first for 1) low cost and 2) short packages
- Performance on par with distributed windings

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CWIEME

Concentrated windings used on power steering

- Power steering, with the most stringent torque ripple spec, is going with concentrated windings!
- Proper combination of slot/poles, and shaping of magnets and slots critical

1st generation

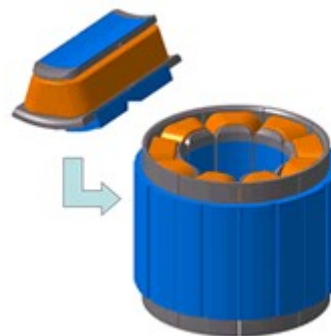
- Distributed windings
- Ring magnet



Source: Nidec

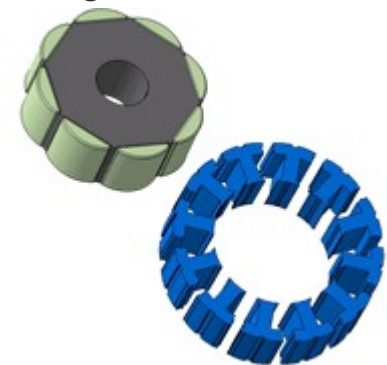
2nd generation

- Concentrated windings
- Ring magnet



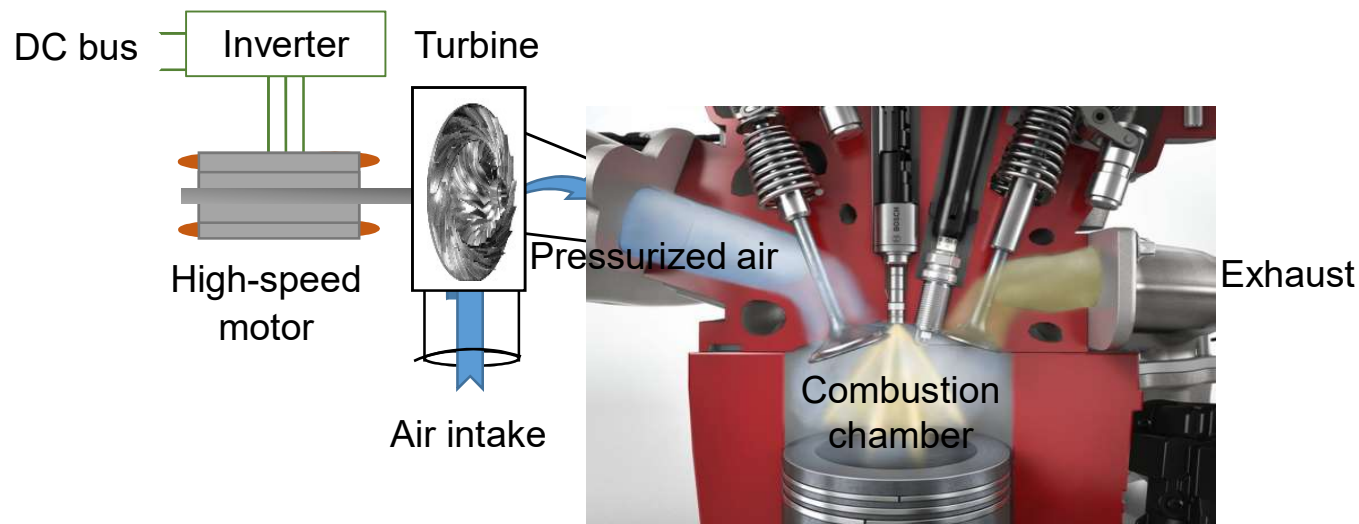
3rd generation

- Concentrated windings
- Segmented, shaped magnets



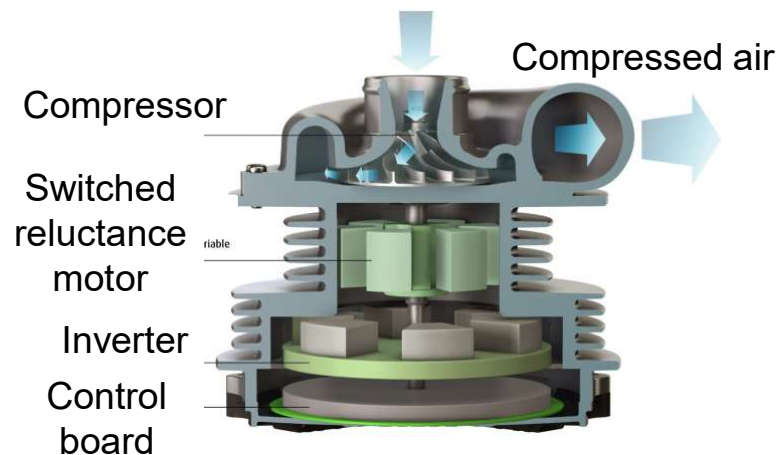
High-speed motors for supercharging

- Basic concept: Pressurize intake air to expand engine output
- Turbocharger: Uses exhaust pressure to run a turbine
 - Uses waste energy, but suffers from lag
- Supercharger: Direct actuation of pressurizing turbine
 - Mechanical (belt driven): Cheaper, simple, but limited speed not ideal for turbine
 - Electrical



Electric super-chargers

- Can go to very high speed (70 to 150 krpm for 1-2 kW)
 - Good for turbine
 - Can be done with motors, but a first for automotive
 - Issues of cost, controls, motor design from 12V
- First production-ready system (Valeo) uses switched reluctance motor
 - 70 krpm

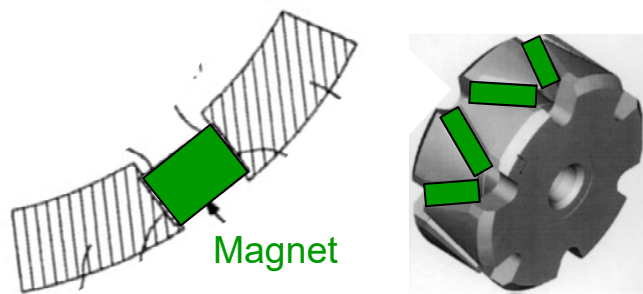
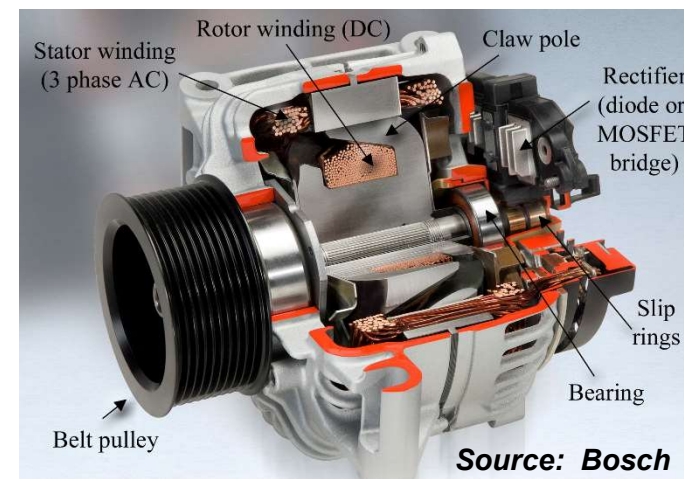


Source: Valeo

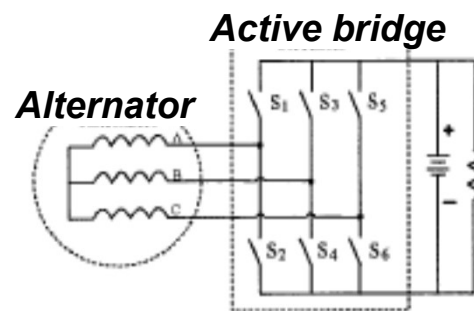
Generator: Steady improvements

- Lundell (claw pole) AC generator replaced DC generator in 50s
 - Low cost, hard to beat! But, low efficiency (50%)
- Improved with:
 - Magnets between claws
 - Water cooled
 - Active rectifier
 - Lower losses (resistive drop better than diode voltage drop)
 - Control of phase angle

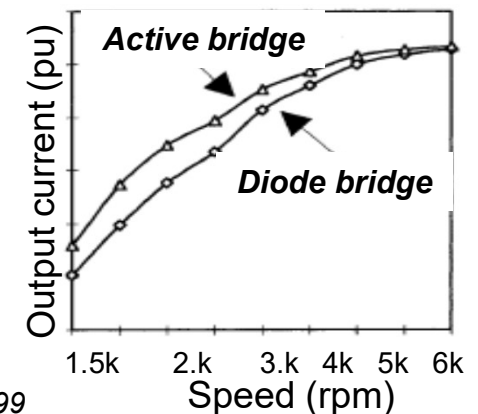
Lundell motor



Source: Radomski (GM), US 4,959,577



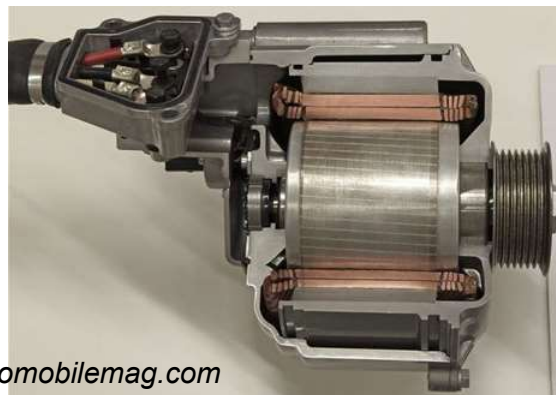
Source: Liang, Miller, Xu (Ford), T. IA, 1999



Starter-generator

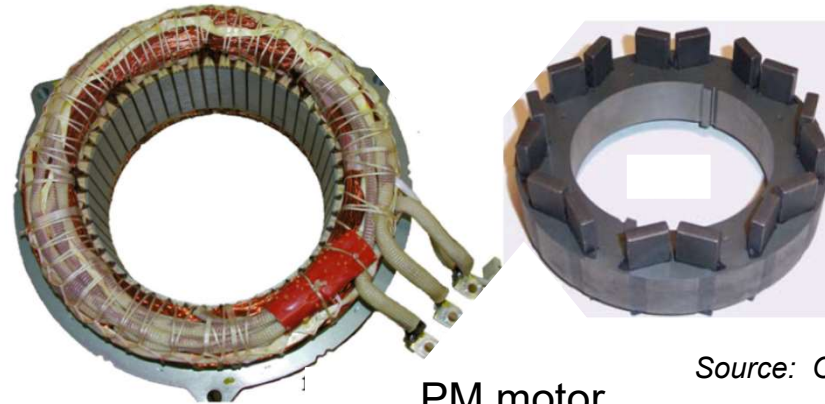
- Starter motors are used for 30 seconds then “dead weight” during regular driving
- Starting needs high torque at low speed (0 to 200 engine rpm), generation power over a wide engine speed range (800 to 6,000 rpm)
- Combination starting to occur (finally) due to:
 - More and more power demand (specs merging)
 - Idle-off (stop-start) feature (4% fuel economy benefit)
- Belt-driven system offer good packaging
 - PM: Research level
 - Induction: GM eAssist (no magnet, wide speed range)
 - Lundell: Toyota Lexus 2003, GM Saturn Vue 2005 (lowest cost solution)

GM induction generator



Hybrid/EV motors: New technologies

- Drive cycle optimization
- Winding
 - Need for higher fill factors
- Magnet supply issue
- Higher speeds
 - Materials and losses
- Torque ripple and noise
- Integration of magnetic and thermal models



PM motor
Toyota hybrid (Camry 2007)

Source: ORNL



Induction motor
Tesla electric

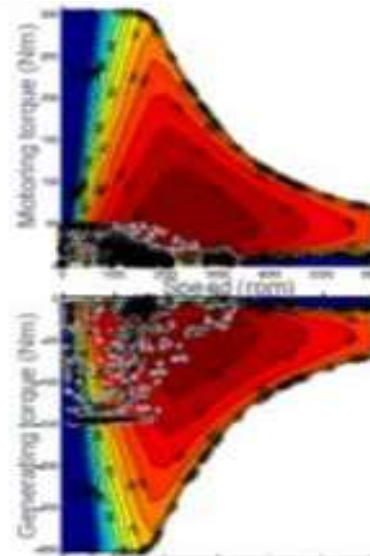
Source: insideevs.com

Cycle optimization

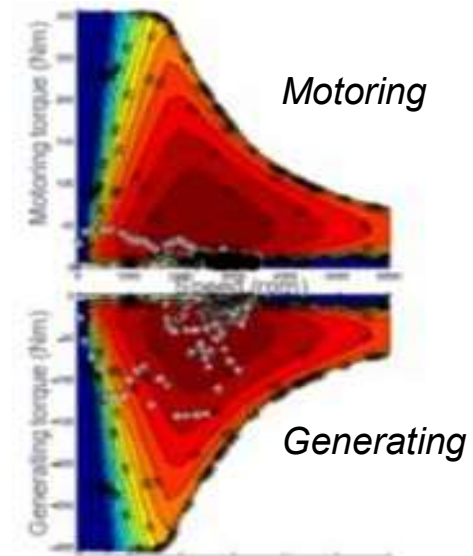
- Importance of efficiency over actual cycles came to the fore in the early stages of hybrid and EV development
 - Top torque and speed are needed for emergency, passing, etc, but rarely used
- Some softwares now allow automatic calculations of desired/standard operating points

Efficiency maps
Dots indicate actual operating points based on standard drive cycles

City driving (UDDS)



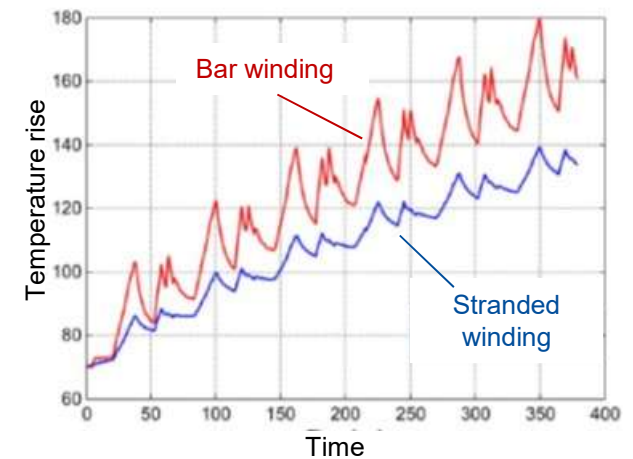
Highway driving (HWFET)



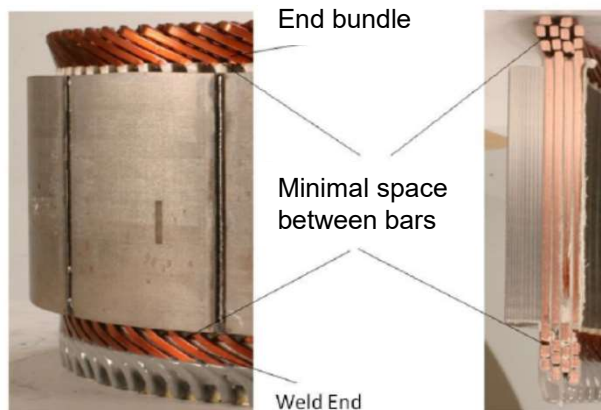
Source: Burwell, et. al, Tokyo 2013 (Int. Copper Association)

Bar winding

- Introduced on GM 2006 Tahoe (motor by then Remy)
 - Advantage of bars:
 - Higher fill factor (60%)
 - Shorter end turns
 - Easier cooling
 - Easier manufacturing
 - If inserted from end (hairpin), small slot opening
 - Advantage of round wires:
 - Can have more turns/slot (more flexibility in design)
 - Lower high frequency/speed losses



Source: Jurkovic, et. al, IEEE TIA 2015



Source: Rahman, et. al, IEEE TIA 2014

Hairpin winding

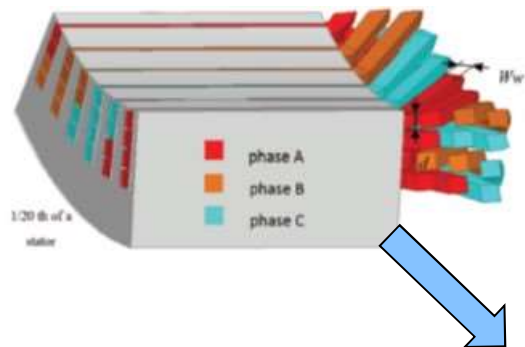


Source: Borg-Warner

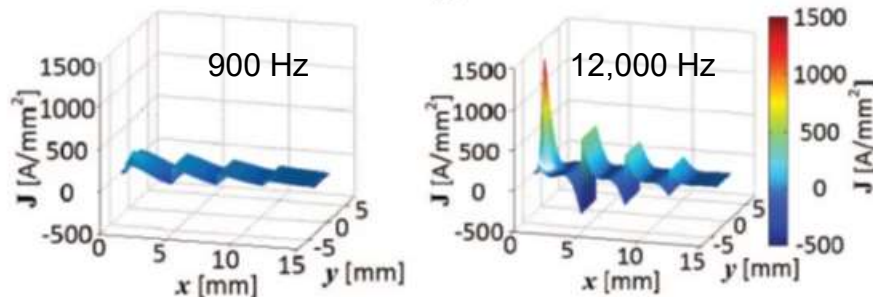
Bar winding: High speed

- Proximity losses in bar windings need careful consideration
 - AC resistance can be 10 times the DC resistance!
 - Zhang and Jahns, IEMDC 2015

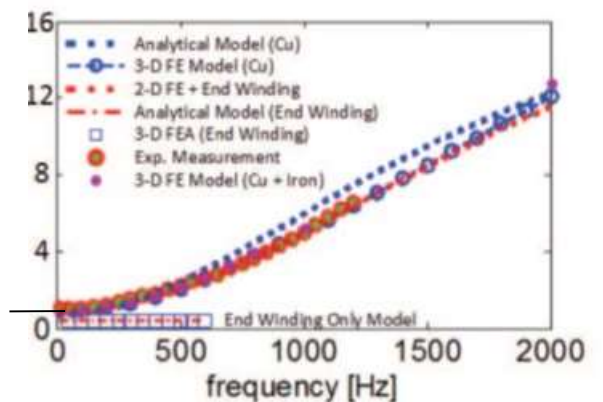
Traction motor, 4-bar winding



Current density versus position within slot



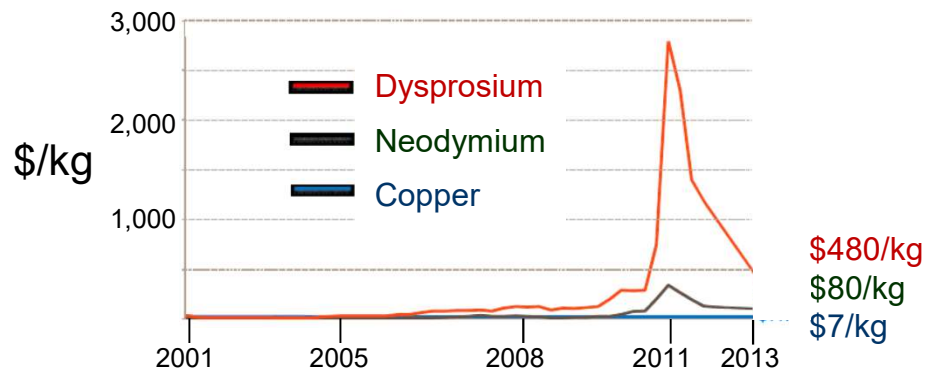
Resistance versus frequency



Source: Zhang and Jahns, IEMDC 2015

Magnet supply issue

- Rare-earth prices shot up sky high some 5 years ago
 - Speculation over, but demand still growing
 - Issue especially with “heavy rare earth” such as Dysprosium
- Research in new materials
- Strong argument for induction motors
- Dysprosium critical to prevent demagnetization under load at high temperature
 - Or is it? New grades with “boundary diffusion process” can circumvent problem



Source: *metal-pages.com*

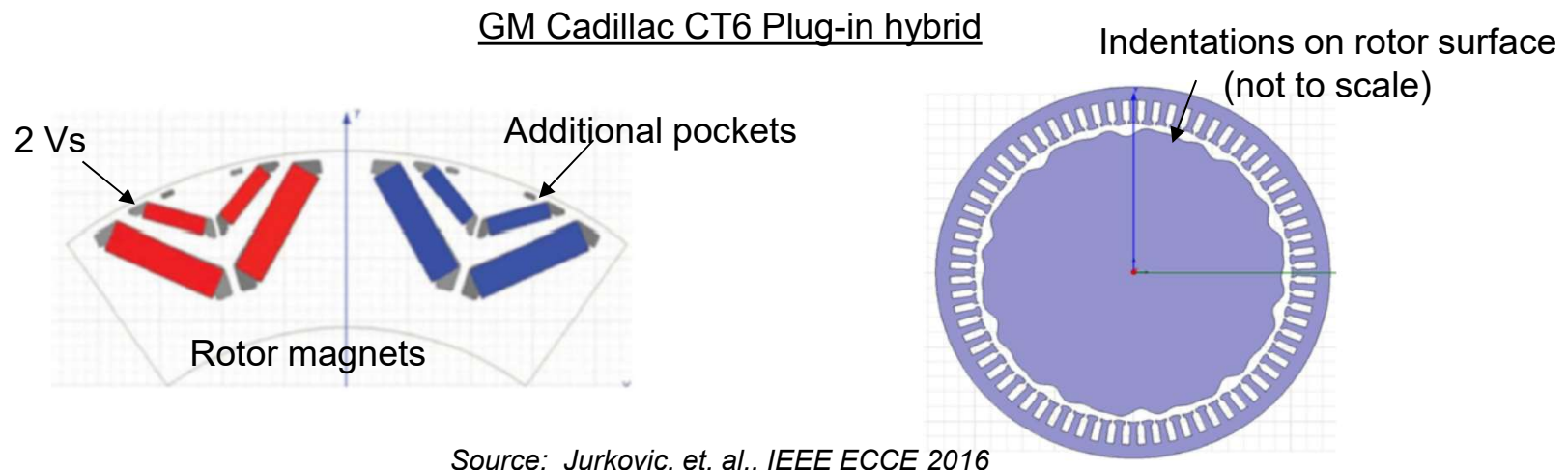
Honda Freed first hybrid vehicle with magnet free of heavy rare earth (Honda news, July 2016)



Source: *world.honda.com, July 2016*

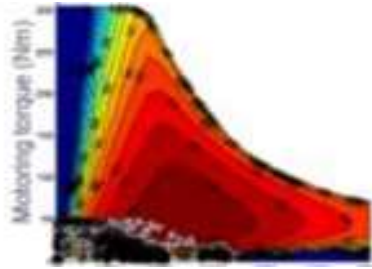
Torque ripple and noise

- Electric machine #1 noise/vibration producer under the hood in EVs
 - Even for hybrids, engines are quieter, and motors have annoying higher-frequency pitch
- Solutions:
 - Magnet slot shape
 - Asymmetric North and South poles
 - Uneven rotor surface to cancel specific harmonics

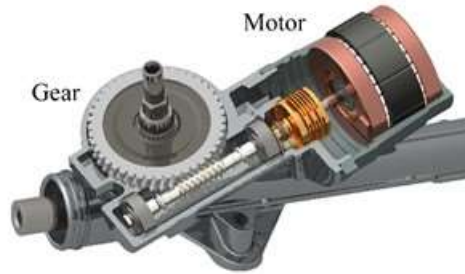


Conclusions

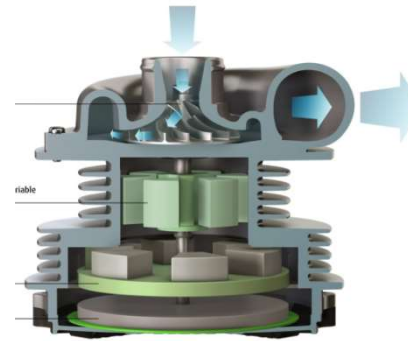
- Automotive applications have driven many innovations, will continue to do so
- Challenging environment (temperature, cost) with a variety of applications
 - Each with own needs (low torque ripple, efficiency, etc)
- Future development in:
 - Higher speed, from hybrid motor reaching upward of 15,000 rpm to superchargers at 70,000 rpm
 - Loss reduction at high speed, particularly in bar windings
 - Reduced use of heavy rare-earth
 - Integration of magnetic and thermal models for robust optimization
 - Noise reduction



Efficiency optimization
Source: Burwell, et. al, Tokyo 2013



Electric power steering
Source: Nexteer



Electric supercharger
Source: Valeo



Hairpin winding
Source: Borg-Warner

Thank you!

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www.emotorseng.com