#### European Conference on Nanoelectronics and Embedded Systems for Electric Mobility





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#### 6-phase Fault-Tolerant Permanent Magnet Traction Drive for Electric Vehicles



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### **High Power Motor**

#### Role of partners in supply chain







### Key challenges for EV traction





- B. Acceleration
- C. Efficiency
- D. Speed range
- E. Power density
- F. Torque ripple
- G. Reliability & fault tolerance
- H. Flexibility of control





### **Drive train & design specifications**







Novel 6-phase, 18-slot, 8-pole winding configuration

- Improvement of safety and availability by designing the machine topology as two independent balanced 3-phase systems in single stator
- Fault tolerant as vehicle will continue to run with 50% power/torque output even with loss of one 3-phase system
- Lower torque ripple & cogging torque
- Lower eddy current losses in rotor PMs
- Lower copper losses due to shorter end-windings





#### Development of winding configuration



3-phase, 9-slot, 8-/10-pole winding



6-phase, 18-slot, 8-/10-pole winding





#### ➢ Normalized MMF space harmonics distribution



 ✓ The novel winding configuration eliminates many harmonics, which leads to lower eddy current loss in PM and lower torque ripple in a machine.





#### Design Constraints for EV traction motor with PMs

Type of constraints	Design parameter		Constraints
Volumetric	Stator outer radius	mm	≤ 75.00
	Stack length of the motor	mm	≤ 150.00
	Mass of PM material	kg	≤ 1.2
Electromagnetic	Maximum flux linkage (derived from maximum line-to-line voltage)	mWb	≤ 74.7
	Inductance (to achieve peak torque)	mH	> 0.256
	Inductance (to achieve high efficiency in field weakening region)	mH	≤ 0.721
Thermal	Copper winding temperature	°C	≤ 180°
	Steel lamination temperature	°C	≤ 225°
	PM temperature	°C	≤ 150°





Design optimized against specifications, mechanical and thermal constraints for maximum efficiency over NEDC
Cross-section of optimized design



Conceptual design 1.1 kg PM material 94.4% energy efficiency over NEDC



Optimized design 0.9 kg PM material 94.9% energy efficiency over NEDC





#### ≻ Performance of the optimized design – at rated & peak torque

		Rated Torque	Peak Torque
Torque	Nm	75	140
Torque ripple	%	2.5	4.2
Speed	rpm	2800	2800
Peak current	А	74.0	172.5
Current density	A/mm <sup>2</sup>	9.7	22.7
Copper loss	W	809	4394
Iron loss	W	181	273
PM eddy current loss	W	8	56
Efficiency	%	95.7	89.7
NEDC energy efficiency	%	94.9	









#### Prototype motor & inverter





Laminations

Stator frame



Stator assembly



Rotor assembly



Motor assembly



Inverter with instrumentation





#### > Test bench for direct measurement of efficiency at USFD







#### Comparison of prediction and test results at USFD



Back EMF at 2800 rpm

Efficiency at 2800 rpm

- ✓ The measured back EMF matches very well with the finite element analysis predictions with a difference being just 2.7%.
- $\checkmark$  The efficiency at the base speed of 2800 rpm matches closely with the prediction.





#### ➤ Measured efficiency map of inverter & motor with 320V at VW



Efficiency map of 6-phase inverter

Efficiency map of 6-phase motor

✓ Both the inverter and the motor exhibits high efficiency over the wide speed





Measured efficiency map of power drive train at VW



 The novel fault-tolerant motor-inverter drive system has a high efficiency over wide speed range.





### Conclusions

- Novel 6-phase motor is designed and developed to enhance safety and availability of power train drive.
- The motor is inherently fault tolerant. Loss of one 3-phase system does not result into complete loss of traction power.
- The new motor configuration exhibits high efficiency over a wide speed range, which is one of the key requirement for EV traction.
- Series of experimental measurements on a prototype motor and inverter have validated the novel fault-tolerant motor.



