

A Study on Driving Simulation and Efficiency Maps with Nonlinear IPMSM Datasets

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Hybrid electric vehicles have attracted much attention of late, emphasizing the necessity of developing traction motors with a high input current and a wide speed range. Among such traction motors, various researches have been conducted on interior permanent-magnet synchronous motors (IPMSMs) with high power density and mechanical solidity. Due to the complexity of its parameters, however, with nonlinear motor characteristics and current vector control, it is actually difficult to accurately estimate the base speed within an actual operating speed range or a voltage limit. Moreover, it is impossible to construct an efficiency map as the efficiency differs according to the control mode. In this study, a simulation method for operation performance considering the nonlinearity of IPMSM was proposed. For this, datasets of various nonlinear parameters were made via the finite-element method and interpolation. Maximum torque-per-ampere and flux-weakening control were accurately simulated using the datasets, and an IPMSM efficiency map was accurately constructed based on the simulation. Lastly, the validity of the simulation was verified through tests.

Keywords : IPMSM (interior permanent-magnet synchronous motor), MTPA (maximum torque-per-ampere) control, FW (flux-weakening) control, efficiency map

1. Driving Simulation Considering the Control Mode

Most interior permanent-magnet synchronous motors (IPMSMs) use maximum power control, which gains the maximum power within the current and voltage limit [1]. At present, maximum torque-per-ampere (MTPA) control is used considering only the current limit, up to the base speed, at which the input voltage reaches the voltage limit. In areas that show a speed higher than the base speed, flux-weakening (FW) control is used to reduce the induced voltage by increasing the d-axis current. The flowchart of the driving simulation proposed in this study is shown in Fig. 1.

1.1. MTPA Control

First, after fixing the rotating speed, the 2D-torque dataset per current phase angle is calculated using equation (1). At this time, the 2D-inductance dataset calculated via

the finite-element method (FEM) and flux linkage at the no-load condition is used.

$$\lfloor T_{\text{total}} \rfloor = P_n \Psi_a I_a \cos \beta + \frac{1}{2} (\lfloor L_q \rfloor - \lfloor L_d \rfloor) I_a^2 \sin 2\beta \quad (1)$$

Finally, various data showing the driving characteristics are calculated using the determined current phase angle and rotating speed. Moreover, if the maximum value is lower than the voltage limit after the calculation of the 2D-input voltage dataset, the fixed rotating speed is increased, and MTPA control is performed again.

1.2. FW Control

As shown in Fig. 2, a current phase angle shall be calculated through an intersection point between a voltage limit ellipse and a current limit circle. The utilization of the generally used induced voltage makes the calculation of an intersection point (P1) simple. When using the input voltage, however, it is impossible to find point P2 without numerical calculation. In this study, two intersection points were sought using the secant method. The characteristics that were determined through these processes are shown

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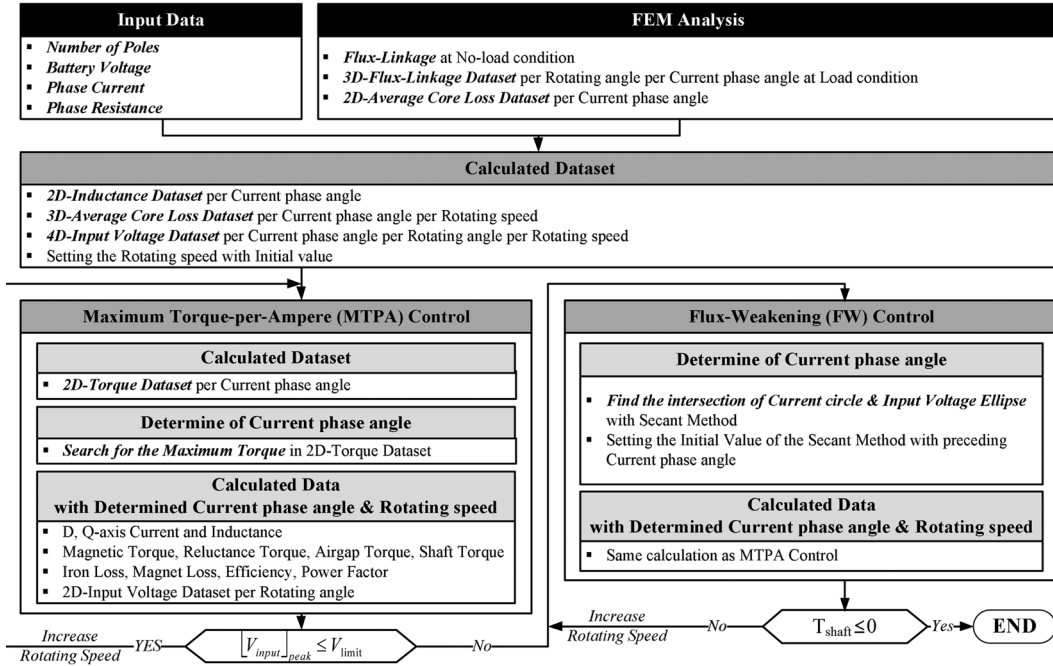


Fig. 1. Driving simulation process for IPMSM.

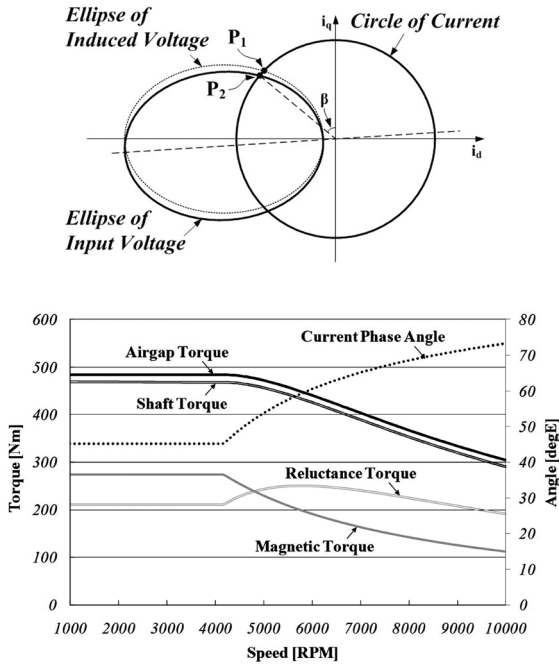


Fig. 2. Voltage and current limit and the results of the driving simulation.

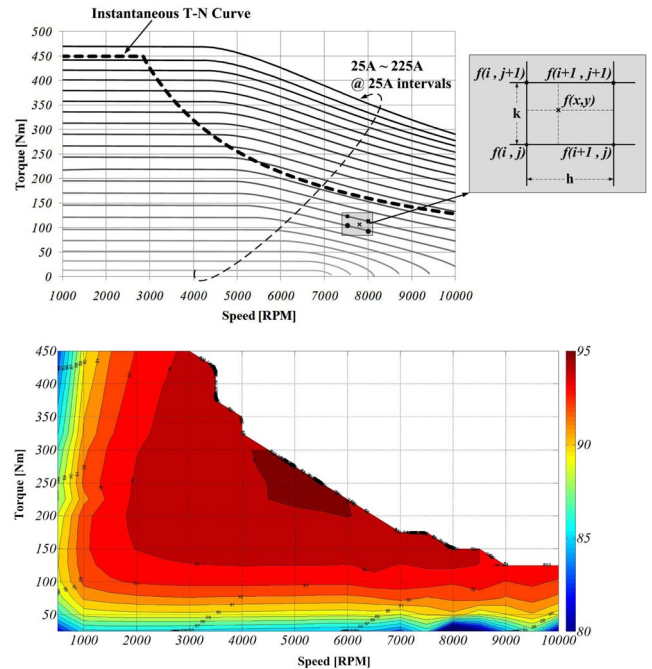


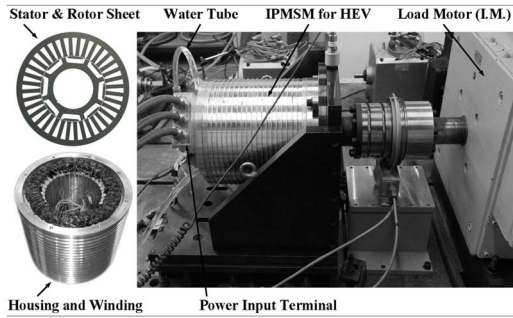
Fig. 3. T-N curve for the variable currents (left) and the efficiency map (right).

in Fig. 2.

2. Construction of an Efficiency Map via Driving Simulation

To be able to construct an efficiency map, the driving

characteristics within the target driving range must be understood. In this study, as shown in Fig. 3, driving simulation was performed with a 25A current increase, and the loss data were included. The loss of a point that did not pass over a driving simulation line was calculated by applying successive univariate interpolating polyno-



Speed / Current	Torque [Nm] / Efficiency [%] [sim. vs Exp.]	Error Ratio [%] [Tor. / Eff.]
1000RPM / 168A	218 / 93.6 vs 221 / 94.3	98.6 / 99.3
2843RPM / 168A	217 / 95.8 vs 221 / 95.7	98.2 / 100.1
5000RPM / 108A	132 / 96.2 vs 123 / 94.6	107.3 / 101.7
7000RPM / 84A	90 / 95.9 vs 94 / 94.6	95.7 / 101.4

Fig. 4. Experiment equipment and the results of the simulation and experiment.

mials, and is shown in Fig. 3. This resulted from the application of Newton's forward difference interpolation to the x and y axes for two successive times. The efficiency map constructed via driving simulation is shown in Fig. 3.

3. Verification through a Test

Fig. 4 shows the setup of the motor and test equipment as well as the comparison data between the characteristics in the torque and the efficiency of a test value and an analyzed value. It was found to be proper as the error rate was below 5%.

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