

京機短信

KEIKI short letter

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目次

- series 研究最前線(9)High-performance motor design using topology optimization methodSunghoon Lim (pp.2-11)
- ·京岬会(昭和33年卒業同期会)第64回総会報告……中村弥寿家(p.12)
- · 吉本新喜劇……奥田 寛 (p.13)
- ・1973年(昭和48年)入学の同窓会……麻生川静男(p.14)
- ・文政/令和・江戸/東京散歩(その3)江戸城外堀(幸門から小石川門)……藤川卓爾(pp.15-20)

2023年、はやくも年の瀬が近づいてまいりました。紅葉も終わりに近づいている桂キャンパスと周辺の風景をお届けします。











左上: B クラスターから時計台を望む(左の建物が C3 棟, 時計台後が桂御陵公園)。

右上: 桂坂第二緑道の紅葉。

左下: A→B クラスターへのプロムナード沿いの花壇。花壇ボランティアが運営しており機械理工学専攻からは平山教授が参加されています。

右下: C3 棟沿道に設置された藤袴(フジバカマ)の花壇。航空宇宙工学専攻泉田教授が飛翔の研究対象にされている 浅葱斑 (アサギマダラ) という蝶を誘うためにつくられました(写真に写っているのは別の蝶です)。 series 研究最前線(9)

High-performance motor design using topology optimization method



Sunghoon Lim(H21/2009卒)

How much can the driving performances of a motor be improved through shape optimization?

1. Introduction

As regulations on energy consumption and environmental pollution are strengthened, electrification of the overall industrial equipment has progressed rapidly and motors with high power density and easy control are widely used as driving parts for not only small home appliances but also large devices such as automobiles and ships. Thus, many researchers have been conducting various studies for decades to maximize the output torque, the most important performance evaluation indicator of motors [1-2]. They have focused on developing materials with high magnetic properties [3], establishing high-efficiency control strategies [4], and improving performance by changing the shape of the motor [5], and presented excellent optimization results. In particular, since the torque performance of a motor is determined by the magnetic flux distribution, it is easy to confirm through previous studies that shape optimization of the permanent magnet (PM) and the ferromagnetic material (FM) that generates the magnetic flux and creates the flux path is an effective way to improve motor performance, respectively.

However, the driving performance of a motor cannot be evaluated simply from an electromagnetic perspective. When optimization is performed to increase the magnetic flux within the motor and obtain high torque density, iron loss calculated from the magnetic flux density may also increase, which can lead to thermal demagnetization and degradation of torque performance [6], and the increased radial magnetic force can cause serious noise and vibration problems [7]. In other

words, the design problem to maximize motor performance should basically be treated as a multi-physics/multi-objective optimization problem, and therefore it is one of the design problems that are difficult to solve. In this article, the performance factors that must be considered in the early stages of motor design are mentioned, and examples of motor design using topology optimization method that can be flexibly applied to multi-physics/multi-objective/multi-material optimization problems are introduced.

2. Multi-physics-based Performance Evaluation of the Motor

Motor performances, which must be considered in the motor design process, can be defined from three perspectives, as shown in Fig. 1. The most important performance is the motor torque derived from magnetic analysis. Since the torque of the motor is calculated by the square term of the magnetic flux formed in the airgap between the stator and the rotor, to increase the average torque value, we can simply increase the current applied to the coil or increase the amount of permanent magnets. Unfortunately, since all FMs have highly nonlinear B-H (magnetic flux- magnetic field) characteristics, when the applied magnetic field increases, the magnetic flux distribution in the air gap becomes distorted by the magnetic saturation effect and, as a result, the torque according to the rotation angle fluctuates significantly. Therefore, the basic magnetic design goals of the motor are not only maximization of average torque but also minimization of torque ripple.

We already know that only the tangential component of the magnetic force density in the airgap is used to calculate the motor torque. Naturally, a radial component of the magnetic force density also exists in the airgap, and its amplitude is generally more than three times that of the tangential component. The resultant radial magnetic force acts as a harmonic excitation force on the motor stator, becoming an important cause of motor noise and vibration, and if the operating frequency of this excitation force is formed near the resonant frequency of the motor structure, serious mechanical damage may occur. Consequentially, the magnetic performance and mechanical performance of a motor are always in a

trade-off relationship and have to be considered together during the optimization process.

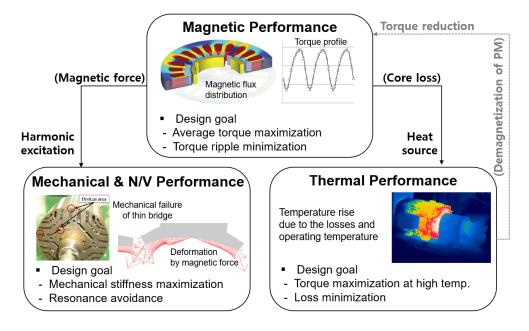


Fig. 1. Driving performances of a motor

Another important design consideration is the thermal characteristics of the motor. In the core of a motor, iron loss occurs due to the magnetic hysteresis of the FM, and the amount of iron loss is proportional to the magnetic flux density in the core and the driving frequency. That is, as the rotation speed and input current are increased to maximize the output power of the motor, the losses inside the motor also rapidly increase. The serious problem here is that the Nd-Fe-B magnet, widely used in motors these days, has demagnetization characteristics at high temperatures. It is important to keep in mind that design and control approaches to improve the torque performances of a motor can actually lead to a decrease in torque performance and permanent material damage due to heat.

Since the magnetic, mechanical, and thermal performances of a motor are deeply coupled and have a trade-off relationship, it is very difficult to derive a compromise-optimal design of the motor to improve all these performances. Even specifying the representative shape variables and design area that affect each performance of the motor will be possible only when accompanied by sufficient experience and professional knowledge in motor design. In this situation, the topology optimization method [8], which can derive various structural shapes to

achieve the design demands without information of the initial shape and specific shape parameters, can be a good tool for multi-physics-based motor design.

3. Topology Optimization for Motor Design

Motor design using topology optimization begins with creating finite elements in the design domain and defining topological design variables with random scalar values for each element. When designing a permanent magnet motor consisting of PM, FM, and coil, multi-material domains are expressed by combining multiple topological design variables, such as element density and level set function, and different magnetic properties are defined in each domain to represent the motor shape [9-10]. As shown in Fig. 2, the level set function, a representative topological design variable, gives a signed scalar value to each position in the design domain, so the boundary of each material can be accurately expressed by combining their signs [11], and the shape of motor can be freely changed by updating the level set function value during the optimization process.

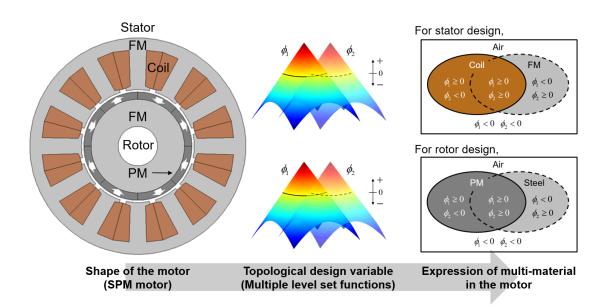


Fig. 2. Definition of topological design variable

By defining material properties such as relative permeability, Young's modulus, and thermal conductivity as equations for topological design variables, finite element analysis for the multi-physics problem can be performed and design sensitivity for shape changes is calculated by the adjoint variable method [12].

Even if the objective function or design constraint functions are not defined by mathematical expressions for the topological design variables, the design sensitivity can be calculated using the adjoint variable method. Thus, topology optimization method can be easily applied to multi-physics-/multi-objective-based motor design problems. Using the design sensitivity values distributed in the design domain, the motor shape that meets the design objective is iteratively optimized until the convergence conditions are satisfied.

4. Design Examples

The first application case is motor shape optimization to improve torque performance. In order to minimize torque ripple while satisfying the target average torque, optimization was performed to minimize the difference between the torque values calculated according to the rotation angle and the constant target torque [13-14]. As shown in Fig. 3, when the volume fraction of the FM is 0.9, the length

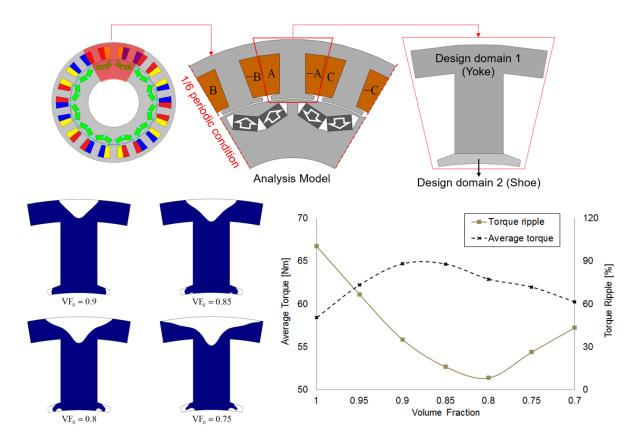


Fig. 3. Interior permanent magnet motor design for improving torque performance

of the stator shoe was shortened to reduce the leakage flux and the average torque

increases. In addition, it is noted that as the volume fraction is lowered below 0.85, the notch shape appears and the torque ripple rapidly decreases. The important point is that these shape changes were not derived from pre-defined shape parameters, but from the distribution of topological design variables within the design domain.

Fig. 4 shows the motor optimization results for resonance avoidance. In order to prevent the excitation frequency of the magnetic force from meeting the resonant frequency of the motor structure, the optimization problem was formulated to minimize the higher harmonics of the magnetic force while maximizing the first natural frequency of the stator. Since multi-material optimization can be performed by employing multiple topological design variables, it is possible to optimize all shapes of the motor using topology optimization method, as shown in Fig. 4. It is noted that the optimized stator structure can increase the first natural frequency by about 12%, and the optimized rotor shape significantly reduces the higher harmonics of radial magnetic force and torque ripple, which are electromagnetic sources of mechanical resonance.

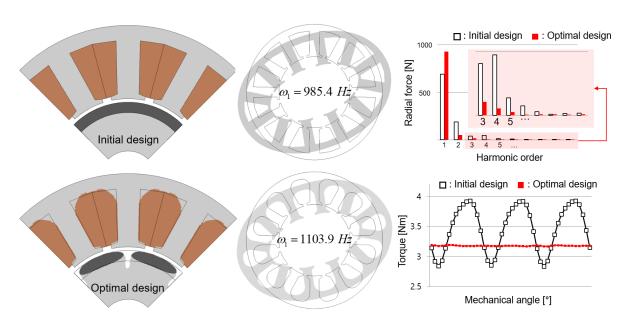


Fig. 4. Resonance avoidance of surface-mounted permanent magnet motor

Topology optimization method can also be used to design high-performance motors that take into account the heat loss in the motor and operating temperature. In the interior permanent magnet motor shown in Fig. 5, it is noted that most of the

total loss is concentrated in the copper and iron losses of the stator and, when operating at high temperature, the average torque decreases by more than 16% due to demagnetization of the PM.

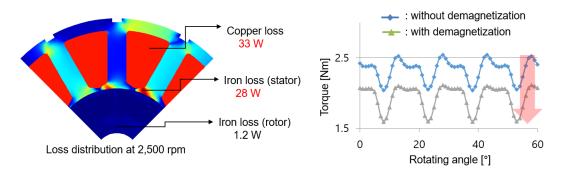


Fig. 5. Losses in the motor and torque depending on temperature

In order for this motor to have the target torque performance even under high-temperature operating conditions, a design optimization is needed to minimize iron loss occurring within the FM while simultaneously maximizing torque density. To satisfy the target average torque, the design domain was set to all areas of the rotor and the optimization problem was formulated to minimize the harmonics of the magnetic flux in the air gap, which causes iron loss with the design constraints about the average torque and torque ripple [15]. It is noted that the upper side of the PM is distributed closer to the air gap for providing a sufficient magnetic flux to the stator for maximizing the torque density, as shown in Fig. 6. An uneven shape of the outer surface of the PM and a small flux barrier was formed to minimize the higher harmonics of the magnetic flux in the airgap. As in previous optimization cases, no shape parameters were defined to derive the rotor shape shown in Fig. 6, but the distribution of topological design variables was changed by design sensitivity, resulting in the optimized design.

As a result, the optimized rotor shape was able to increase the average torque at high temperature by nearly 13% and torque ripple was reduced by about 70%. As shown in Fig. 7, although the overall amount of iron loss in the stator could not be reduced, the target torque performances was achieved without a significant increase in iron loss by considering thermal analysis and the objective function for minimizing the higher harmonics of the airgap flux in optimization.

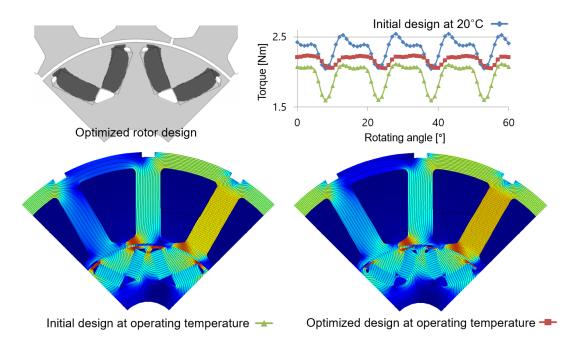


Fig. 6. Optimized rotor design and torque profile at high temperature

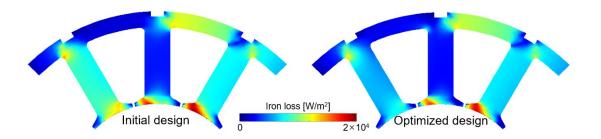


Fig. 7. Iron loss distribution in the stator

5. Conclusion

As can be seen in the design examples introduced in this article, topology optimization method has been successfully applied to multi-physic-/multi-objective-/multi-material-based motor design problems. In motor design optimization, where design objective functions and design constraints from multi-physics analysis have a complex trade-off relationship, setting effective design parameters is a difficult task. Therefore, topology optimization, which derives various optimized designs without any shape information, may be the most effective methodology that engineers who wish to perform motor design based on computer simulation can choose. Recently, as additive manufacturing technology using 3D printers has developed rapidly [16], complex and detailed motor structures can be manufactured, and the scope of application of topology optimization method in the

design and manufacturing process of high-performance motors is expected to further expand.

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Profile

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京岬会(昭和33年卒業同期会)第64回総会報告

中村弥寿家(S33/1958卒)

恒例の京岬会総会を令和5年10月25日(水)に沼津リバーサイドホテルにて開催した。本年はコロナウイルスの感染の恐れも少なく気分は明るく、7名の参加であった。



中村(弥)、岸本、小澤 倉田、造田、梅本、新田

倉田君の乾杯の音頭で始まり、続いて梅本常任幹事の経過説明並びに欠席者の 近況報告がなされた。暫く雑談を交わした後に、自由課題のショートスピーチを 各人が行った。内容は近況報告、健康管理、書籍(読書)案内、趣味、天下・国 家・世界経済等多岐にわたった。今年は本人の健康劣化の他に奥方に健康問題・ 骨折問題のある方が増えて二人三脚での生活の方が多いのが目立った。

趣味では小澤君の釣り、料理、書道。中村の野菜栽培と旅行。倉田君からは自由詩集の次号発刊準備の話。読書では岸本君から台湾防衛の戦略的な意義の話。 新田君から月と地球の運動関係の力学的解析の前回より更なる進化をトライ中の話。造田君及び梅本君からは健康状況の報告があった。

翌26日は岸本ゴルフ幹事の手配で、沼津ゴルフクラブで快晴のもと有志3人(昨年は8人)でプレイした。今年は突発の怪我や手術回復待ち等の方が多く出た。1位は岸本君であった。

以上

吉本新喜劇

奥田 寛(S55/1980卒)

私は「笑う門には福来る」ということわざを絶対的に支持しております。さらに「笑いは健康の秘訣」とも言われております。10月7日恒例の「京機カフェお笑い観劇会」で11名の皆様と吉本新喜劇を観劇し大笑いしてきました。

音本與業 創業 110周年 記念

前半は漫才で、今回の出演者は有名どころでは

「銀シャリ」「西川のりお・上方よしお」「ザ・ぼんち」落語の「桂文珍」などそ うそうたるメンバーでした。(若い人は銀シャリしかわからない?)

「西川のりお・上方よしお」と言えば私が二十歳の成人式会場でたまたまラジオ 収録の余興としてライブで見たことを鮮明に覚えています。ということは現役で 45年も漫才を続けているではありませんか。「のりお」の機関銃のようなボケの連 発はさすがでした。



後半の新喜劇は酒井藍ちゃんが座長を務める公演でした。新喜劇のストーリーは相変わらずシンプルで、ばかばかしい内容ですがいたるところにボケが入って笑いの宝庫です。 公演の後は笑いすぎて心地よい疲れの中

「ニューミュンヘン南大使館」で懇親会を開

笑うことによりドーパミンが分泌されるとも言われています。たまには気分転換に「お笑い観劇」はいかがでしょうか。

催しました。



1973年(昭和48年)入学の同窓会

麻生川静男(S52/1977卒)

2023年10月28日(土)に、京都市植物園の北側にある「イン・ザ・グリーン」で、19名が出席して同窓会を開催いたしました。

本来であれば、3年前に開催する予定でありましたが、コロナ禍のために延期に継ぐ延期となりましたが、それが幸いして、丁度、入学50周年の同窓会なりました。最も若い者で68歳、最年長は70歳にもなって、髪の毛は薄く、白髪も多くみられました。出席者の中には、山口県や、埼玉県など、遠路はるばる参加された方もいました。

前日は、京都は雨嵐であったようですが、当日は、晴れ間がのぞき、涼やかな 風が吹いていたため、植物園の緑が見えるテラス席で、皆さん、かなり飲んだわ りには、悪酔いや意識不明になる人が出ず、たいへん愉快なひと時を過ごすこと ができました。

シニアの同窓会では、「病気、健康、孫」の話で持ち切りになるのが通例のようですが、それだと面白くないので、その類は一応禁句として、「これからまだ、10年ないし20年はあるだろう未来をどのように生きるか?」というテーマで、近況も織り交ぜながら話をしてもらいました。

いろいろな話があった中で、最も際立っていたのは「タイに高級介護施設を建 設する」という話でした。



古稀からニュービジネスを始めるという心意気に、目を醒まさせられる思いがしました!

文政/令和・江戸/東京散歩(その3) 江戸城外堀(幸門から小石川門)

藤川卓爾(S42/1967卒)

前報で巡った江戸城の外堀の起点から数寄屋橋門までは、平仮名の「の」の字型の外堀の最初の片仮名の「ノ」の部分である。今回は残りの部分を見てみる。



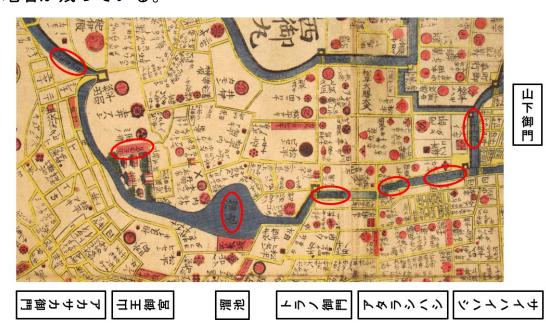
江戸中心部の主要な門と橋、寺社 青部分は江戸を敵から守る堀と神田川、隅田川 <Wikipedia 江戸>

数寄屋橋御門の南に山下御門というのがあった。現在の帝国ホテルの裏のJR線路の辺りである。そのさらに南に幸橋御門があった。Wikipediaの図にある御成門というのはこの門で、現在のJR新橋駅の北端、第一ホテルの辺りである。将軍が増上寺に参詣するときに通る門であるのでこの名前で呼ばれたと考えられる。

外堀はここで東西に分かれていた。東側は濱御殿(現在の浜離宮)の北側を通って隅田川に注ぐ川になっており、現在も浜離宮の北側の部分は残っている。西側は新し橋、虎之御門を経て溜池に繋がっていた。新し橋は新橋の語源であると思うのが自然であるが、現在の新橋の位置とは少し離れており、虎之御門の方により近い。虎ノ門の地名は現在も残っている。

溜池は元々は湧水で、堤を作って水を溜めるようにしたためこの名がある。そ

の形から別名「ひょうたん池」とも呼ばれた。神田上水、玉川上水が整備される まではこの溜池の水を上水として利用しつつ、江戸城外濠の一部としても利用さ れていた。現在、溜池は埋め立てられて残っていないが、山王御宮(日枝神社) と合わせて、溜池山王の駅名として残っている。赤坂御門のあったところは赤坂 見附の地名が残っている。



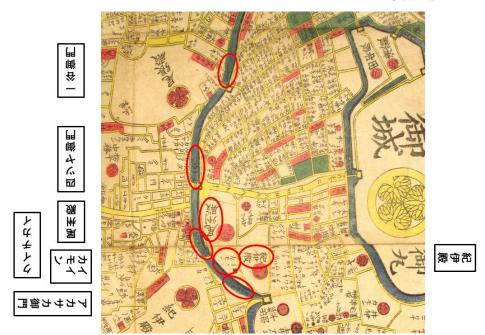
江戸城外堀南側



(文部科学省庭)

(溜池交差点)

見附とは、本来、街道の分岐点など交通の要所に置かれた見張り所に由来する 言葉で、江戸城の見附は見張り役の番兵が駐在する城門のことを言い、門の内側 に番兵が滞在できる番所があった。江戸城には三十六見附があったと言われてい る。<参考>江戸城三十六見附 - Wikipedia



江戸城外堀西側





弁慶堀(弁慶橋西側)



喰い違い木戸跡



真田堀跡(上智大学グランド)



真田堀内側の土塁上の道



四谷御門跡(四谷駅前交差点北側)



四谷駅前交差点(右奥は上智大学)

赤坂見附の場所は現在は紀尾井町と呼ばれている。紀州、尾張、井伊の屋敷があったところである。赤坂御門跡は石垣が残っている。ここからホテルニューオータニの西側を通って喰違木戸跡までは現在も堀が残っている。

喰違木戸跡から四谷御門跡までの堀は真田信之が築いたので真田堀と呼ばれていたが、現在は埋め立てられて上智大学のグラウンドになっている。四谷御門跡の石垣はJR四谷駅前交差点の北側に残っている。



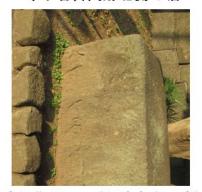
江戸城外堀西北側



市ヶ谷御門跡北側の堀



牛込御門跡の石垣(JR飯田橋駅前)





牛込御門の石(阿波守内の字) 小石川橋(上は首都高速5号池袋線)

四谷御門跡と市ヶ谷御門跡の中間からは東北方向に堀が残っている。堀沿いに はJR中央線と総武線の線路が走っている。JR市ヶ谷駅前の市ヶ谷御門跡には説明 板が設置されているだけで門の石垣は残されていない。堀に沿って東北方向には 現在新見附橋があるが、この橋は江戸時代の地図には記載されていない。明治時 代に新しく作られた橋である。さらに東北方向のJR飯田橋駅前に牛込御門跡の石 垣が残っている。説明板には、「牛込御門は寛永13(1636)年に阿波徳島藩主蜂 須賀忠英によって築造され、門の基礎石の側面には『阿波守内』という銘文があ る。」とある。

外堀は牛込御門の東北方向で神田川に繋がっており、この東側に小石川御門が あった。現在のJR水道橋駅の西側の神田川の分岐点の横である。対岸には小石川 後楽園と東京ドームがある。

江戸城外堀の埋め立ては長い期間にわたって行われている。最初に埋め立てら れたのは溜池で明治22(1889)年である。続いて明治30年代に山下御門から幸橋 御門を経て虎之御門から溜池までが埋め立てられた。さらに関東大震災や第二次 世界大戦、昭和39(1964)年の東京オリンピック前にも埋め立てられた。最後の 埋め立ては昭和50年代にJR飯田橋駅に沿って、牛込御門跡から神田川の分岐点迄 が埋め立てられた。



江戸城外堀の埋め立て(JR 四谷駅説明板)

つづく