

# **ASAEM'2003**

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**The fourth Asian Symposium  
on Applied Electromagnetics**

October 22-25, 2003  
Seoul, Korea

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ON APPLIED ELECTROMAGNETICS**

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- O3-3 Characteristic of Induction Heating Device with Moving Permanent Magnets  
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(16:40) Considering Iron Loss Calculated by Iron Loss Curves and FEM  
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*Changwon National University, Changwon, Korea*

# Characteristic Analysis of Single-phase Line-start Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor Considering Iron Loss Calculated by Iron Loss Curves and FEM

H. NAM, J. J. LEE, G. H. KANG, and J. P. HONG, *Senior Member, IEEE*

**Abstract**— This paper deals with the characteristic analysis of the single-phase line-start permanent magnet synchronous motor using equivalent circuit. The iron loss can account for a significant component for accurate prediction of machine performance. Therefore, the iron loss resistor to account for the iron loss, calculated by iron loss curves and finite element method, is included in the equivalent circuit to improve the modeling accuracy. Finally, the analysis and the experimental results are compared to verify the validity of this approach.

**Index Terms**—Single-phase line-start permanent magnet synchronous motor, equivalent circuit, iron loss.

## I. INTRODUCTION

SINGLE-PHASE line-start permanent magnet synchronous motor (LSPM) is essentially an induction motor with added permanent magnet. Since the motor operates as a synchronous machine, the conductor bar loss is significantly reduced. In addition, it is possible to achieve unity-power-factor performance, thereby reducing the stator currents and the corresponding losses [1].

This paper deals with characteristic analysis of the single-phase LSPM using d-q axis equivalent circuit [2]. At this time, the iron loss can account for a significant component for steady state analysis and accurate prediction of machine performance. Therefore, the iron loss resistance to account for the iron loss is included in the equivalent circuit to improve the modeling accuracy. Furthermore, for the improved calculation of the iron loss, the loss is calculated by the finite element method (FEM) considering harmonic components in the flux density. Finally, the analysis results are compared with the experimental results to verify the validity of this approach.

## II. ANALYSIS METHOD AND RESULTS

Fig. 1 shows the d-q equivalent circuits with the iron loss.  $I_{cd}$  and  $I_{cq}$  are d- and q-axis iron loss currents, respectively.  $E_0$  is the phase value of the induced EMF from the magnets. The iron loss resistance  $R_c$  can be expressed using iron loss  $P_{iron}$ , as shown in equation (1).

$$R_c \approx 2 \cdot E_0^2 / P_{iron} \quad (1)$$

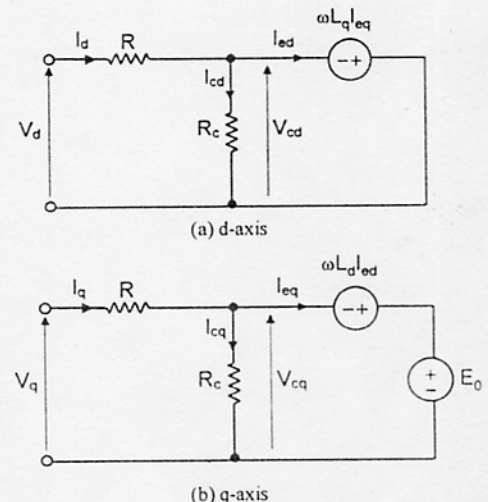


Fig. 1 d-q equivalent circuits with the iron loss included

Items	Analysis results	Experimental results
Output(W)	159.1	160.0
Line current(A)	1.65	1.66
Efficiency(%)	87.99	87.63
Power factor(%)	98.10	98.65

The iron loss considering harmonics is 12.10W. Table. I shows the analysis and the experimental results by the proposed method. The efficiency by the analysis is 87.99% and similar to the experimental value.

## III. CONCLUSION

This paper deals with the characteristic analysis of the single-phase LSPM using d-q axis equivalent circuit considering the iron loss, which is calculated by FEM to improve the modeling accuracy, and the validity of the approach is verified, as shown in Table. I.

## REFERENCES

- [1] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, "On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions," *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, vol. A247, pp. 529-551, Apr. 1955.
- [2] J. Clerk Maxwell, *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp. 68-73.