# Torque Harmonic Analysis of Permanent Magnet Synchronous Machine According to Current Harmonic Order

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#### Abstract

When motor operating, many harmonic components are included. There are spatial harmonics and current harmonics, and from combination of them torque ripple is generated. Torque ripple causes noise and vibration and has influence on stability of operation system, so torque analysis is important part. If back-EMF and current is ideal sinusoidal wave, torque is constant. However, back-EMF and current is not ideal sinusoidal, and torque ripple is generated by interaction of the back-EMF harmonics and current harmonics. According to order of current harmonic components, torque ripple is shown differently because when time harmonic components are coupled with spatial harmonic components, some of harmonic components are canceled out, as others are intensified due to interaction.

In this paper, effect of current harmonic order on torque characteristic is studied. 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> harmonic components are considered, and FEA is carried out for torque characteristic analysis according to ratio of each harmonic order.

harmonic component

### Conclusion

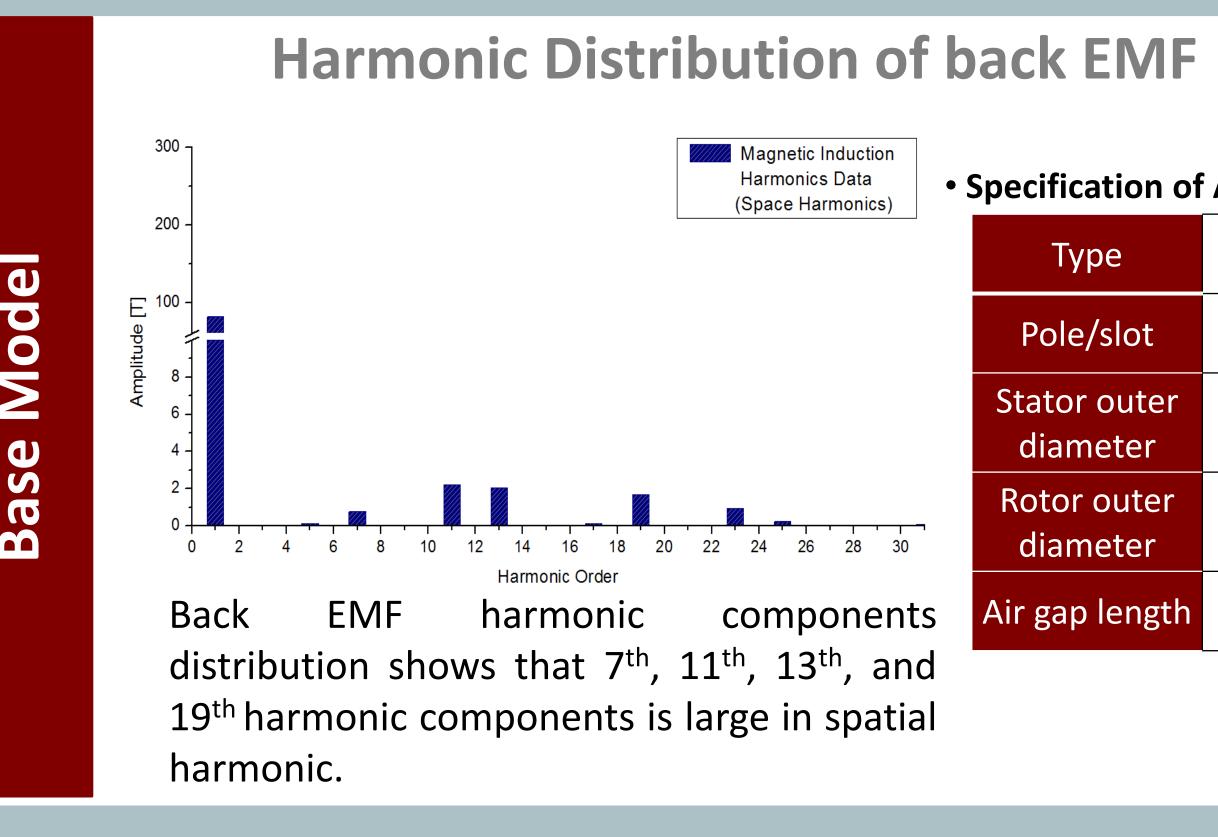
- Electromagnetic torque harmonic is generated from both EMF harmonics and current harmonics
- Torque harmonic components is intensified or cancelled out according to interaction between two types of harmonics.
- This paper studies about effect of current harmonic order and included ratio to torque harmonic, and 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> current harmonic components are considered.
- FEA results show that both current harmonic order and amplitude have influence on torque characteristics.
- \* With combination of current harmonic components, torque harmonic components could be reduced.

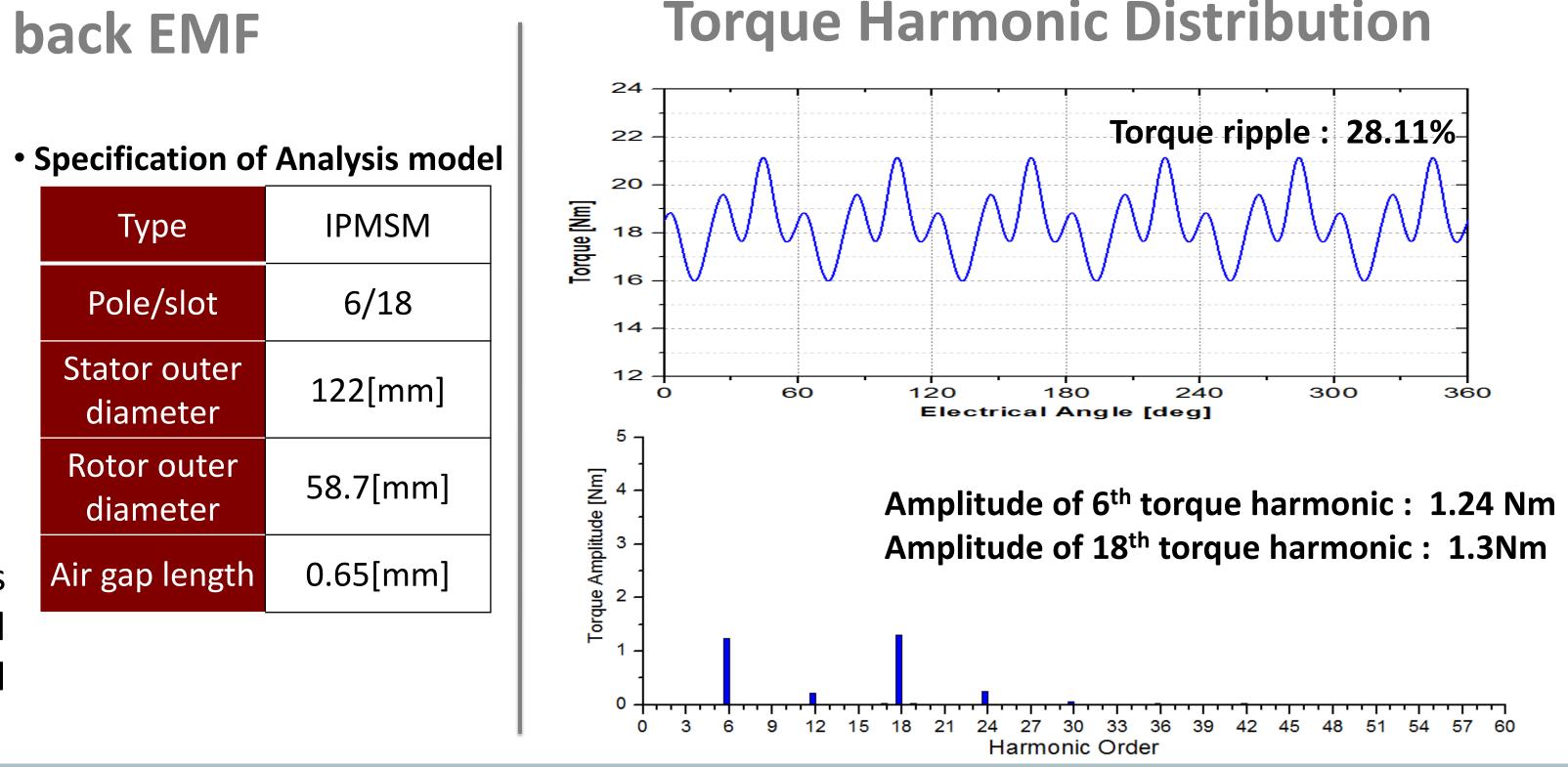
#### **Torque Mechanism** Back EMF and current with harmonic components can be expressed, $\dot{E} = E_1 \cos(\omega t) + \sum_{\nu} E_{\nu} \cos(\nu \omega t - \varphi_{\nu})$ $E_{\nu}$ , $I_{\nu}$ : amplitude $\nu$ , $\nu$ th harmonic component $|\varphi_{ m v}, \varphi_{ m v}:$ initial angle of m v, m v th

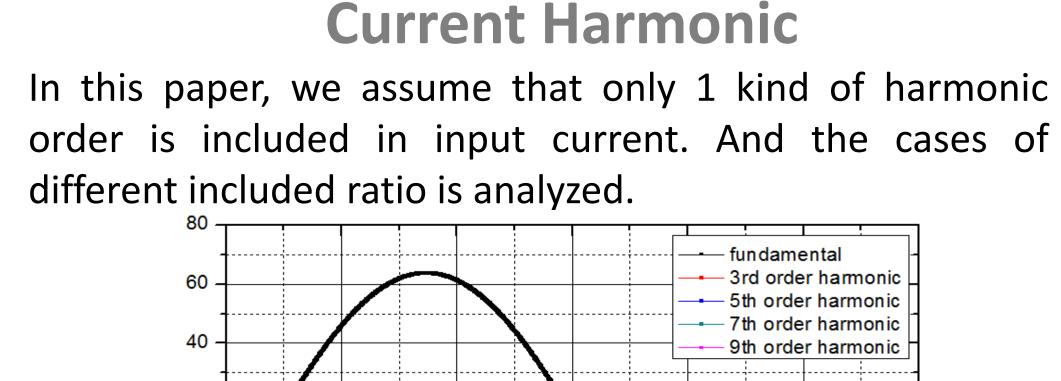
Electromagnetic torque is expressed as,

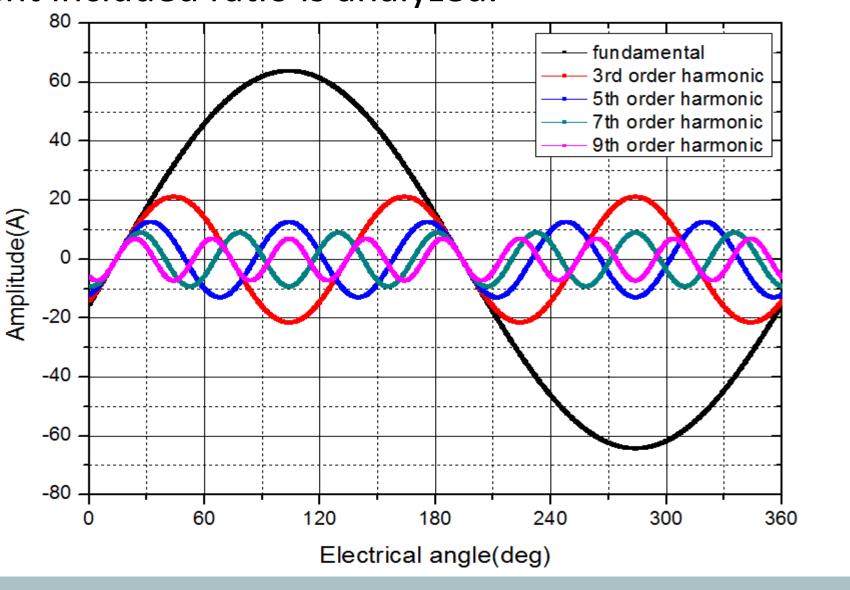
$$T_{em} = \frac{\dot{E_A}\dot{I_A} + \dot{E_B}\dot{I_B} + \dot{E_C}\dot{I_C}}{\omega_r}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2\omega_r} \left\{ \begin{aligned} E_1I_1\cos(\varphi_1) + \sum_{\nu} E_{\nu}I_1\cos[(\nu - 1)\omega t + \varphi_1] \\ + \sum_{\nu} E_1I_{\nu}\cos[(\nu - 1)\omega t - \varphi_{\nu}] + \sum_{\nu} \sum_{\nu} E_{\nu}I_{\nu}\cos[(\nu - \nu)\omega t + \varphi_{\nu}] \end{aligned} \right\}$$

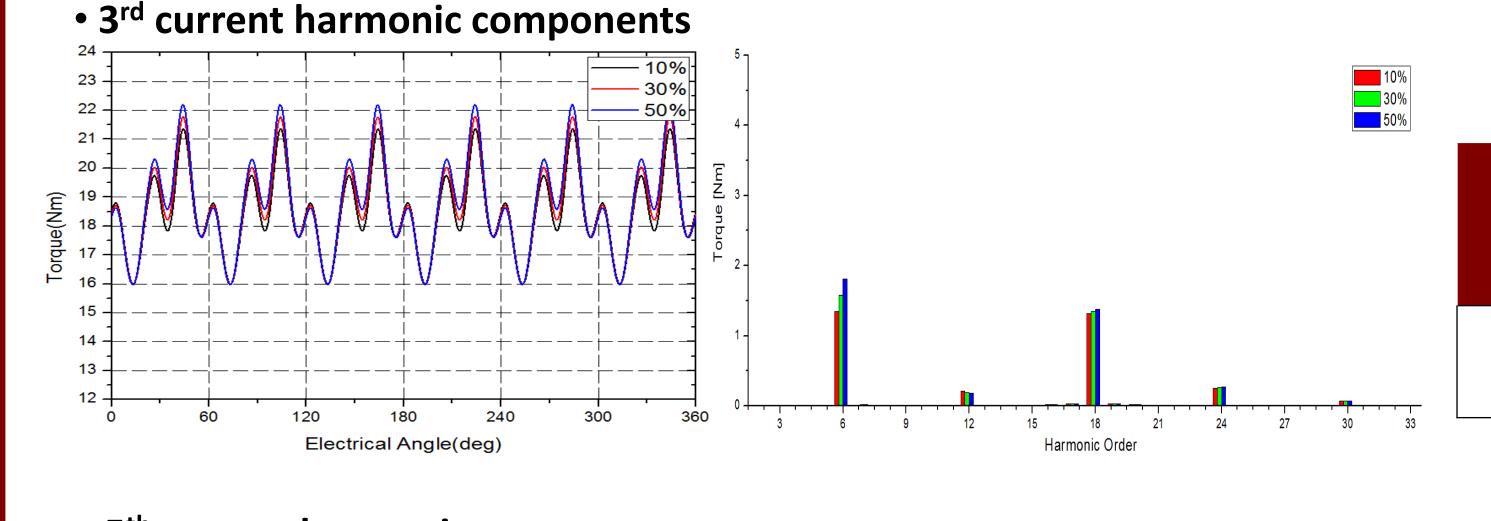


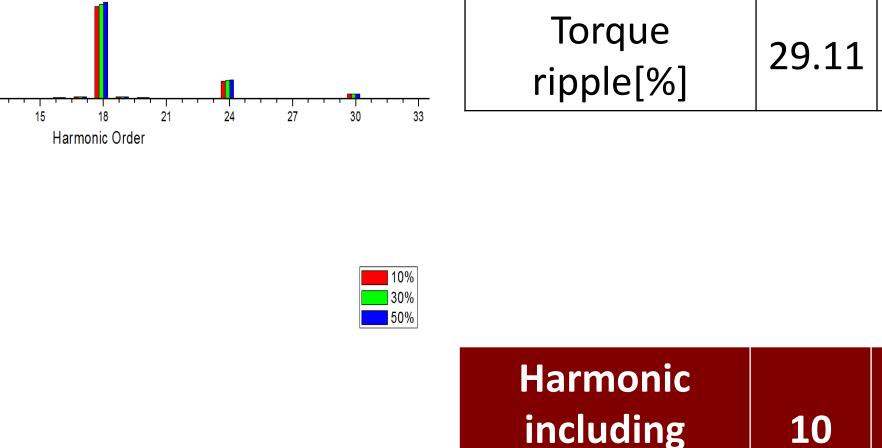






## **Electromagnetic Torque Characteristics with Current Harmonics** 7<sup>th</sup> current harmonic components





Harmonic

Including

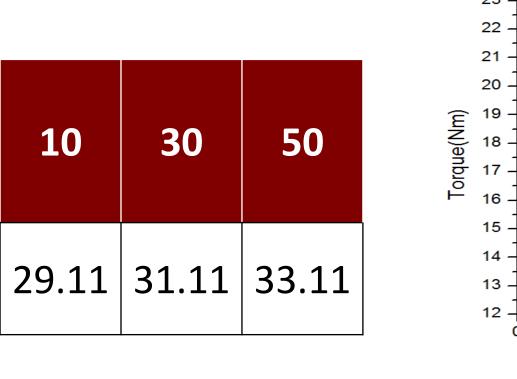
ratio[%]

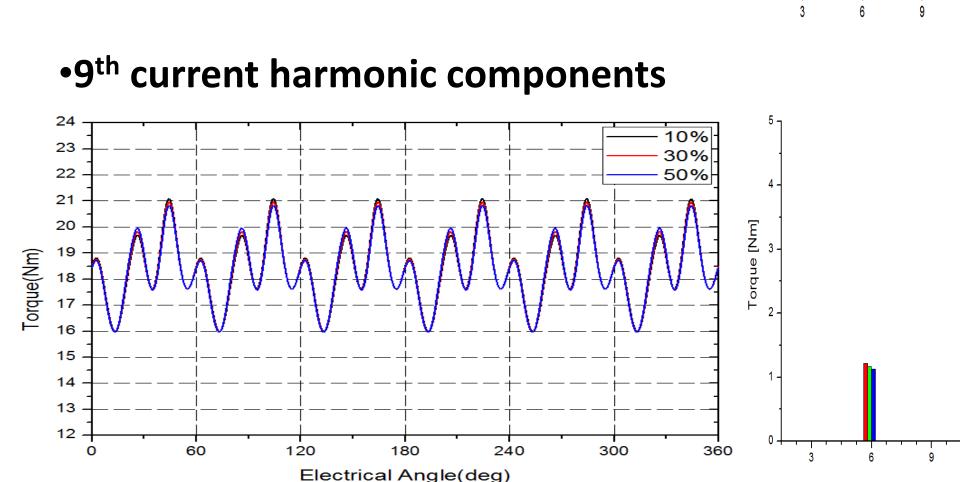
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Torque

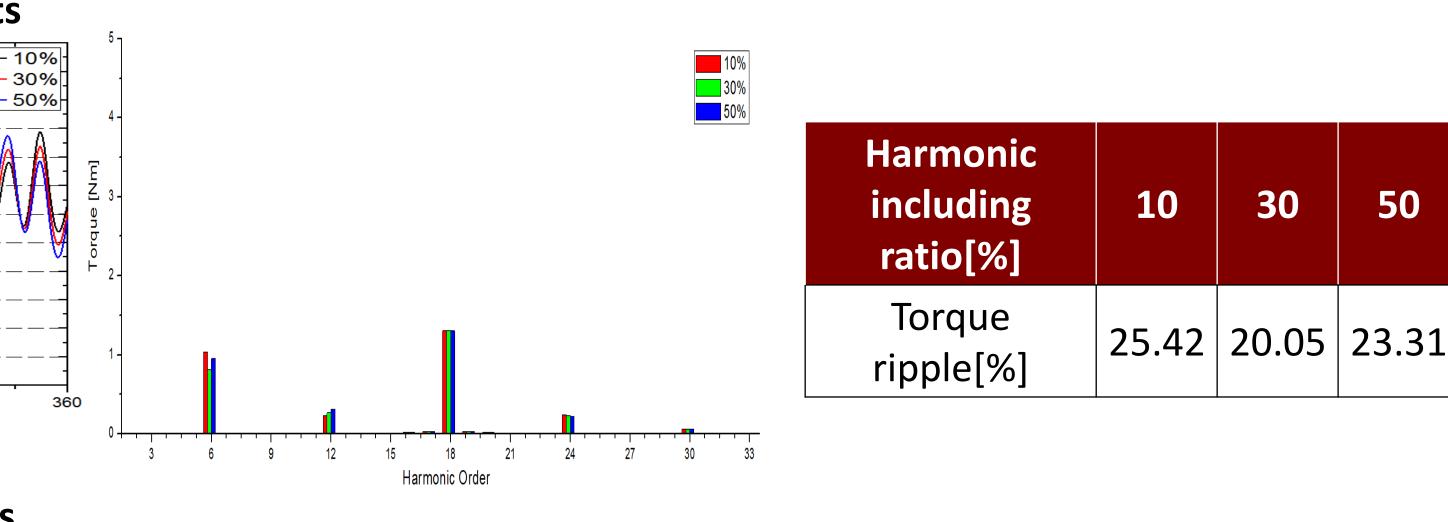
10

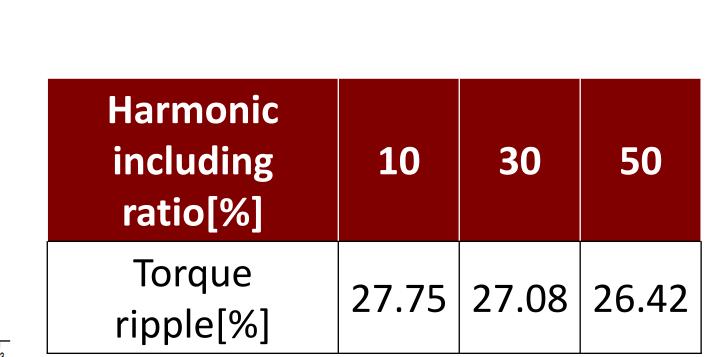
31.89 | 39.58 | 47.44





Electrical Angle(deg)





30

- 6<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> harmonic components are dominant in torque harmonic
- When 5<sup>th</sup> harmonic component is included in current, 6<sup>th</sup> torque harmonic increases significantly.
- When 7<sup>th</sup> harmonic component is included in current, 6<sup>th</sup> torque harmonic decreases. However, torque ripple is lower when harmonic included ratio is 30% than 50%.
- When 3<sup>rd</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> harmonic component is included in current, torque ripple is slightly changed according to harmonic included ratio.

