Reactor Vibration Reduction Using Global Topology Optimization Algorithms

Tong Ben¹, Ping Zhang¹, Long Chen¹

1. College of Electrical Engineering and New Energy, China Three Gorges University, Yichang, China.

Abstract

Gapped-iron core reactors are widely used in power systems to compensate for the reactive power of the system. However, under the interaction of electromagnetic force and magnetostriction at the air gap, the reactor core is deformed, causing vibration. In this paper, a Global Magneto-Structural (GMS) topology optimization algorithm is proposed to obtain the optimal topology of lower vibration reactor.

Main Contents

➢ This GMS algorithm combines magnetic topology optimization with structural one. And the magnetic topology optimization solution is used as the initial seed of the structural one in order to reduce the calculation time.
➢ The parameters including magnetostriction coefficient \( \lambda \) and relative permeability \( \mu_{Fe} \) in GMS and FEM can be obtained by measuring the magnetization and magnetostriction properties of silicon steel.
➢ The finite element calculation results of the reactor before and after the GMS optimization is compared and analyzed.

Structure

As the distribution of air gaps in the reactor, magnetic flux leakage will occur when the magnetic field lines of the reactor change from high-permeability material to low-permeability material. At the same time, the electromagnetic attraction between the air gaps will aggravate the core deformation and cause vibration. Therefore, the materials in the optimized are redistributed to improve this phenomenon. The optimized area is shown in the Fig. 1.

Results

Based on the SIMP, the penalty interpolation function of relative permeability and Young’s modulus can be expressed as follows

\[
\mu = (\mu_0 - \mu_k) \rho^p + \mu_k \quad E = E_0 \rho^p
\]

And the penalization factor \( p \) is set as 4.

Summary

➢ The GMS topology optimization algorithm combines the Solid Isotropic with Material Penalization (SIMP) with the Global Convergent Method of Moving Asymptotes (GCMMA) to enhance the convergence while ensuring the computational efficiency.
➢ A threshold function is presented to eliminate the intermediate density and improve the problem of blurring the optimal material boundary.
➢ After optimization, the vibration displacement of the gapped-iron core reactor is reduced by up to 24%.