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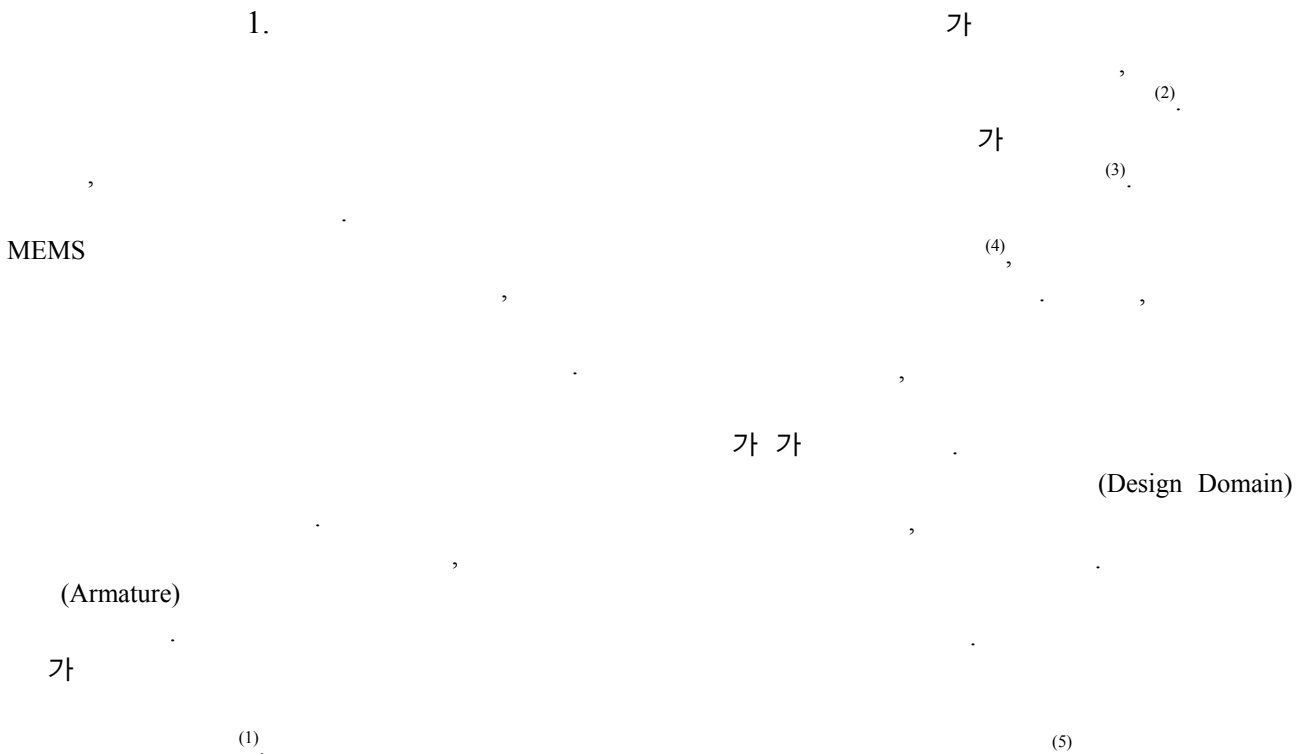
Parameter design optimization of solenoid type magnetic actuator using response surface methodology

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Key Words : Maxwell Stress Tensor Method(), Response surface method()

Abstract

Solenoid type magnetic actuator is the device, which could translate the electromagnetic energy to mechanical force. The force generated by magnetic flux, could be calculated by Maxwell stress tensor method. Maxwell stress tensor method is influenced by the magnetic flux path. Thus, magnetic force could be improved by modification of the iron case, which is the route of the magnetic flux. Modified design is obtained by parameter optimization using by Response surface methodology.



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(6 7).
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 2.
 2.1

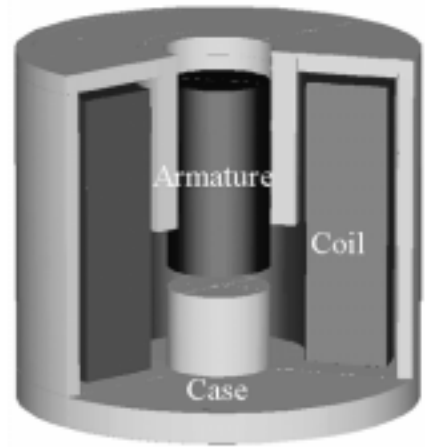


Fig. 1 Components of the magnetic actuator

가
 가
 가 가
 2.2
 Fig. 1

2.3
 Fig. 2

Fig. 2 A B
 B

(Armature),
 가
 (Iron)

Fig. 2 B

t1,t2 3
 Fig. 3 A l, B

1000 A/m²

2
 (Air gap)
 가

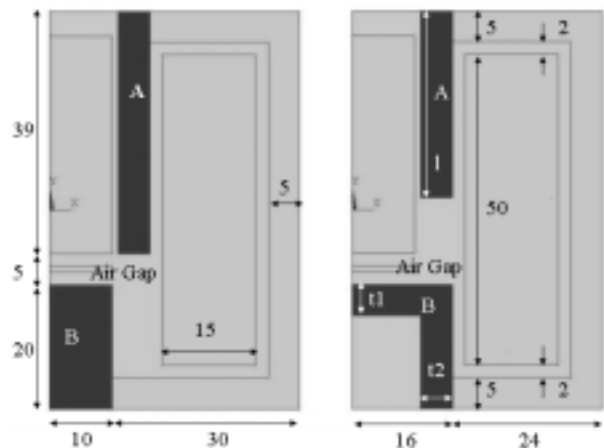


Fig. 2 Initial design(L) and modified design(R)

3.
$$\mathbf{p}_x = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T}_x \tag{8}$$

3.1 가 , (Maxwell Stress Tensor Method)

$$\mathbf{T} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_x^2 - \frac{1}{2}|\mathbf{B}|^2 & \mathbf{B}_x\mathbf{B}_y & \mathbf{B}_x\mathbf{B}_z \\ \mathbf{B}_y\mathbf{B}_x & \mathbf{B}_y^2 - \frac{1}{2}|\mathbf{B}|^2 & \mathbf{B}_y\mathbf{B}_z \\ \mathbf{B}_z\mathbf{B}_x & \mathbf{B}_z\mathbf{B}_y & \mathbf{B}_z^2 - \frac{1}{2}|\mathbf{B}|^2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{9}$$

(Ampere)
$$\mathbf{p}_v = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T} \tag{10}$$

(Local force vector)

$$d\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B} \tag{1}$$

J (Current density), B (Magnetic flux density) (force density)

$$\mathbf{F} = \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T} dv \tag{11}$$

3.2

ANSYS

6.1

1 r,t 4

$$\mathbf{p}_v = \nabla \times \mathbf{H} \tag{2}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} \tag{3}$$

(2) (3)

16

(ANOM)

가 가

$$\mathbf{p}_v = (\nabla \times \mathbf{H}) \times \mathbf{B} \tag{4}$$

B H

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H} \tag{5}$$

(5) (4) (6)

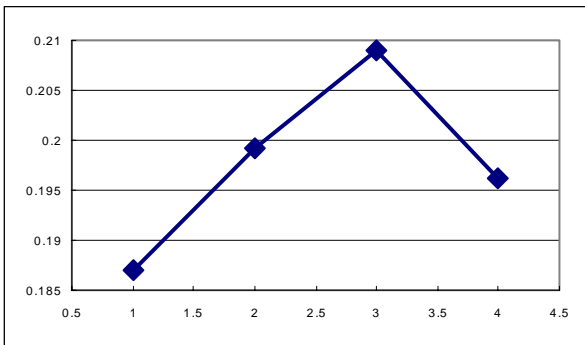
$$\mathbf{p}_v = \left(\nabla \times \frac{\mathbf{B}}{\mu} \right) \times \mathbf{B} \tag{6}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_x = \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\mathbf{B}_x^2 - \frac{1}{2}|\mathbf{B}|^2 \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\mathbf{B}_x\mathbf{B}_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\mathbf{B}_x\mathbf{B}_z) \tag{7}$$

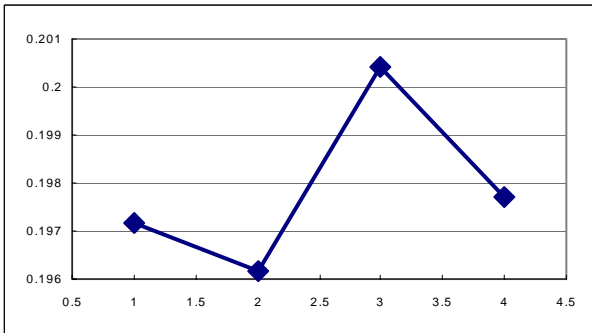
(divergence)

	l		t1		t2		
1	1	20	1	5	1	5	1.8448E-01
2	1	20	2	9	2	8	1.8460E-01
3	1	20	3	13	3	11	1.9420E-01
4	1	20	4	17	4	14	1.8463E-01
5	2	25	1	5	2	8	1.9963E-01
6	2	25	2	9	1	5	1.9958E-01
7	2	25	3	13	4	14	1.9969E-01
8	2	25	4	17	3	11	1.9829E-01
9	3	30	1	5	3	11	2.0662E-01
10	3	30	2	9	4	14	2.0989E-01
11	3	30	3	13	1	5	2.0983E-01
12	3	30	4	17	2	8	2.0988E-01
13	4	35	1	5	4	14	1.9798E-01
14	4	35	2	9	3	11	1.9058E-01
15	4	35	3	13	2	8	1.9796E-01
16	4	35	4	17	1	5	1.9797E-01

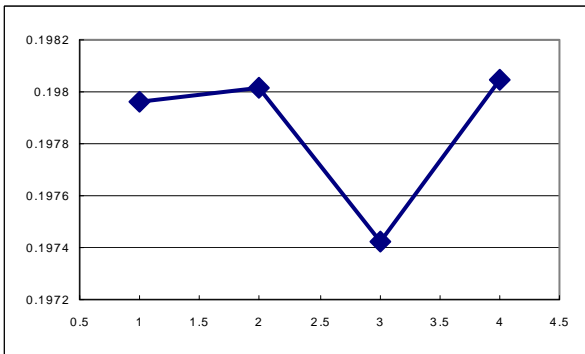
Fig. 3 Analysis of Mean (ANOM)



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 4 ANOM chart (a) l (b) t1 (c) t2

Fig. 3

N/m

Fig. 4

4.

4.1

가 , (Noise) 가 가

1951 Box Wilson

square method) method),

(ANOVA Analysis of variance),

4.2

(Random design),

(Full factorial design), (CCD Central Composition Design),

D-Optimal

가 . D-optimal

가 , 가 가 가 가

4.3

0

5.

5.1

가
(Design bound)

2k

2k

가 1

가

2

가

가 2

2

가

3

가

(R-square)가

4.4

1 t1,t2

가

0

1 -1

가

3

Fig. 5

1.732

SAS

가

k

	l		t1		t2		
1	-1	28	-1	11	-1	6.5	1.9533E-01
2	-1	28	-1	11	1	9.5	2.2112E-01
3	-1	28	1	15	-1	6.5	1.9536E-01
4	-1	28	1	15	1	9.5	2.2113E-01
5	1	33	-1	11	-1	6.5	1.9587E-01
6	1	33	-1	11	1	9.5	2.2340E-01
7	1	33	1	15	-1	6.5	1.9590E-01
8	1	33	1	15	1	9.5	2.2341E-01
9	-k	26	0	13	0	8	1.9832E-01
10	k	34	0	13	0	8	1.9854E-01
11	0	30	-k	9.5	0	8	2.0985E-01
12	0	30	k	17	0	8	2.0988E-01
13	0	30	0	13	-k	5.4	2.0631E-01
14	0	30	0	13	k	11	2.0776E-01
15	0	30	0	13	0	8	2.0987E-01

Fig. 5 Design of experiments by CCD

$$F = -0.00295a^2 + 0.00087292b^2 - 0.00648c^3 + 0.01980c + 0.20940 \quad (12)$$

R-square Adjust-R-Square
0.9654 0.9516

5.2

(12)

b -1, c 1 a 0,
2.2359E-01 1
30, t1 11, t2 9.5
ANSYS
2.1210E-01

5.1%

6.

4.1871E-02 (2) 2.4095E-01
 475 %

가 MEMS

가 가 가

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