

# The Effect of the Magnet Placement for an IPM WEC Generator

## Background and Aim

According to studies conducted in 2005, the wave energy potential in the EU has been estimated to be 120- 190 TWh/year offshore and an additional near-shore potential of approximately 40 TWh/year, which makes it a viable renewable energy source, as wind and solar energies. Even though the electric generation part of the wave energy converter is small in dimension, an efficient generation unit has a significant impact on the total efficiency. In this paper, effects of the variations of the magnet placement on the torque production of an IPM machine which is used as a generator for wave power applications are investigated.

## Wave availability and WEC system

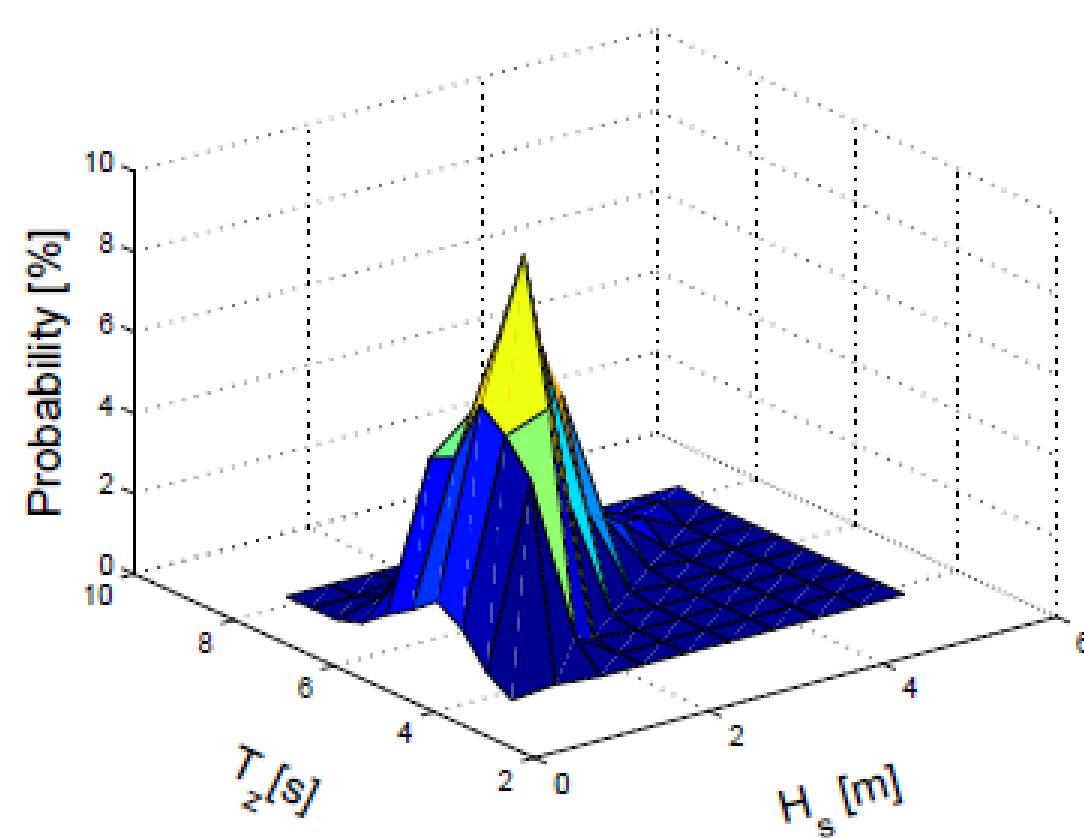


Fig. 1 The Scatter Diagram.

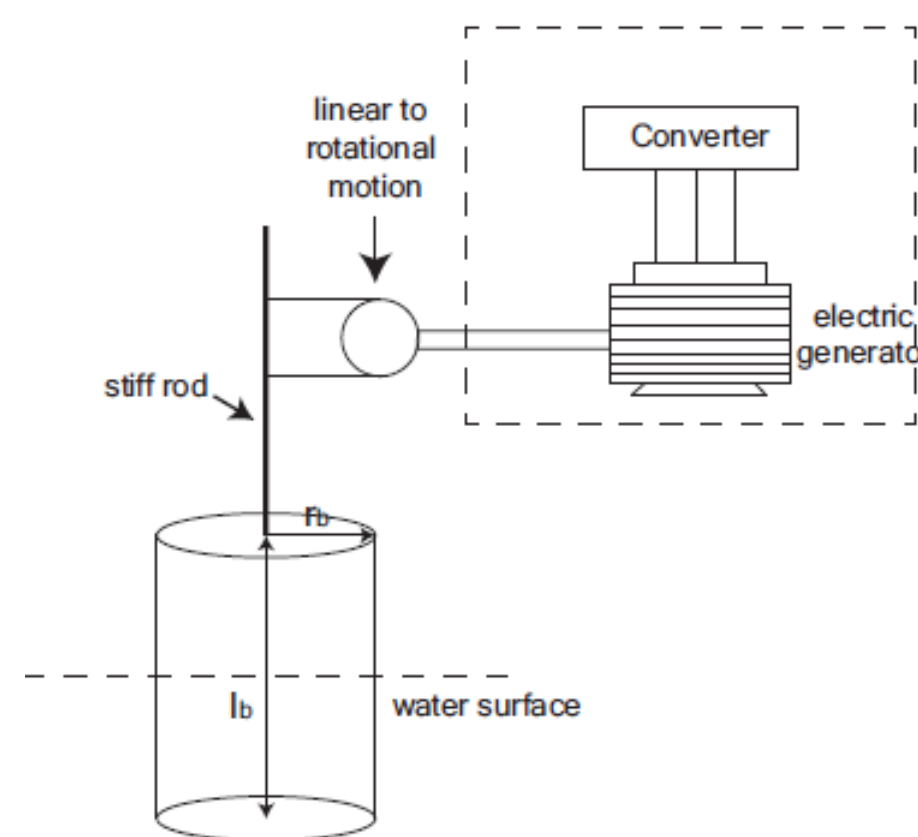


Fig. 2 The WEC Configuration.

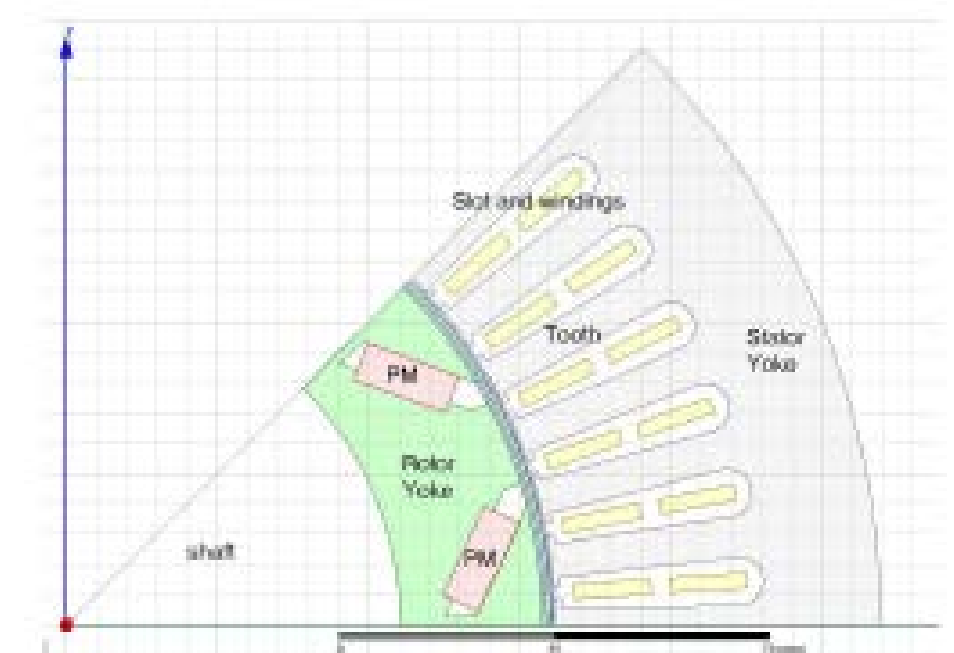


Fig. 3 The initial generator design.

## Case Study and Analysis

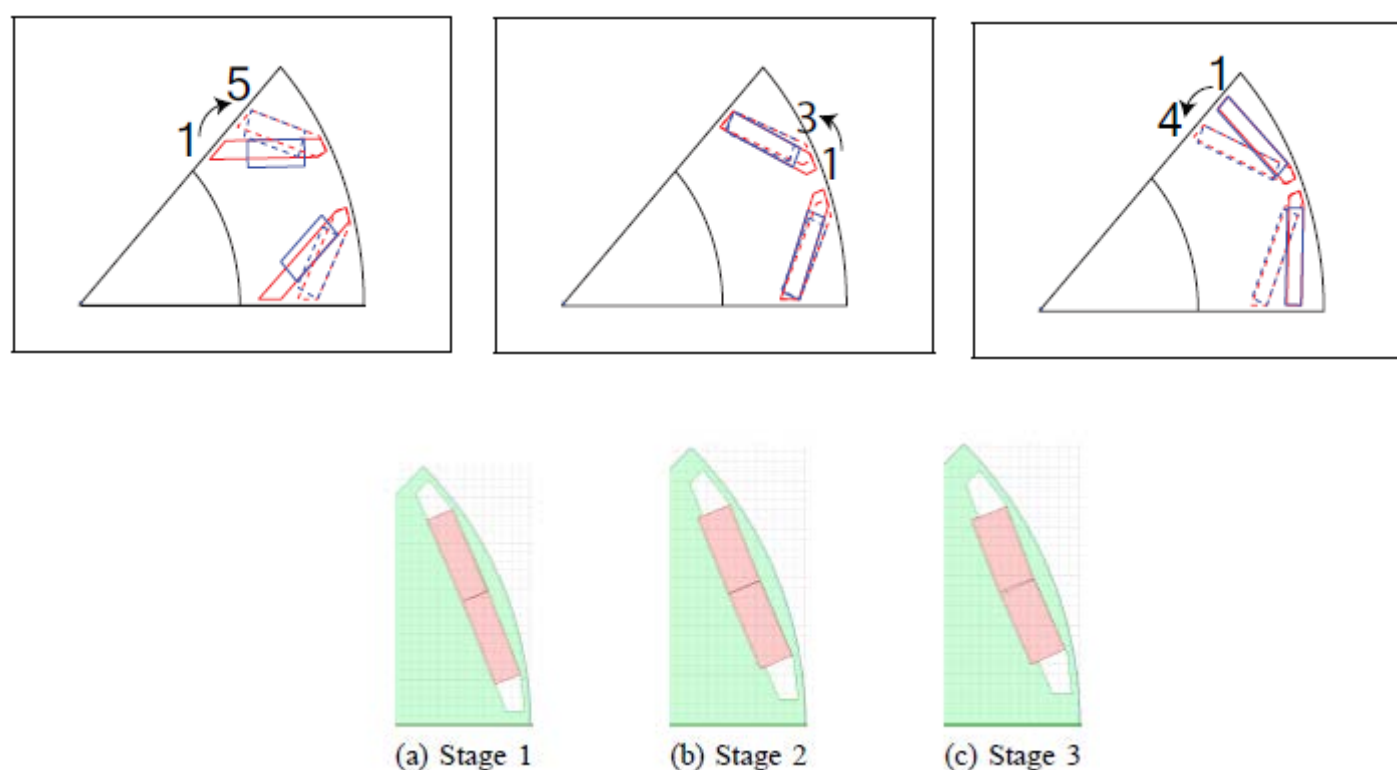


Fig. 4 Sweep geometries for the v-shaped and inset PM generators.

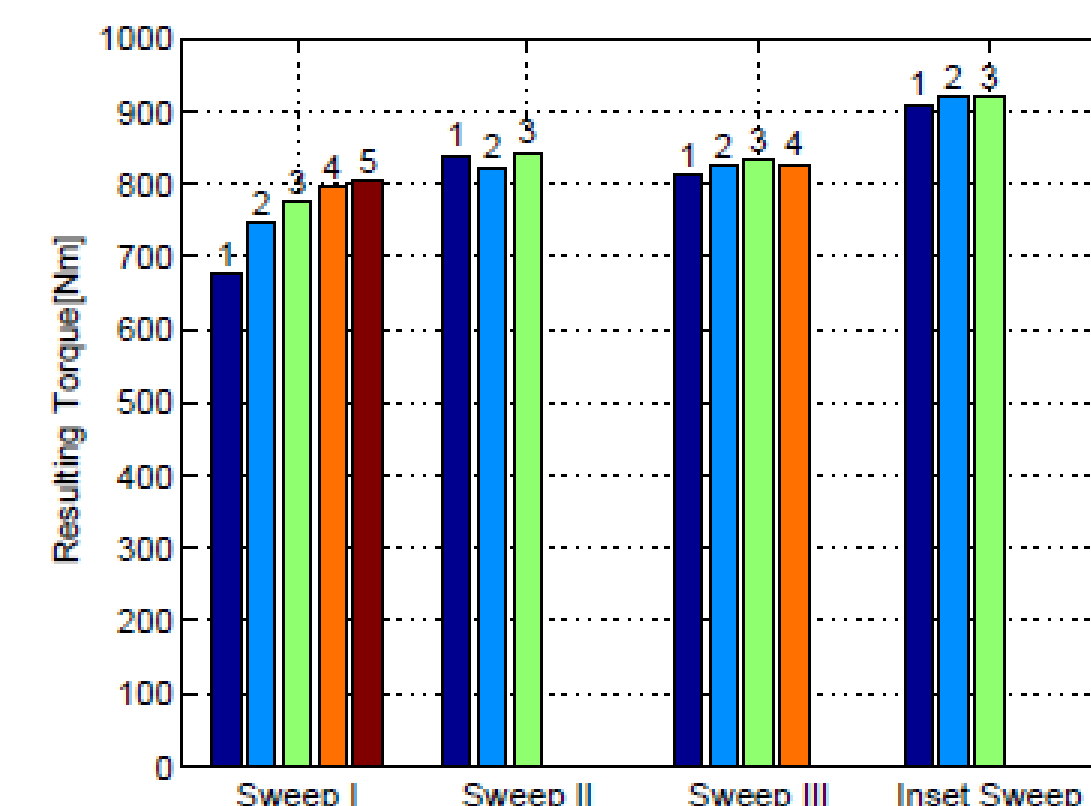


Fig. 5 Resulting torque for different sweeps.

## Simulation Results

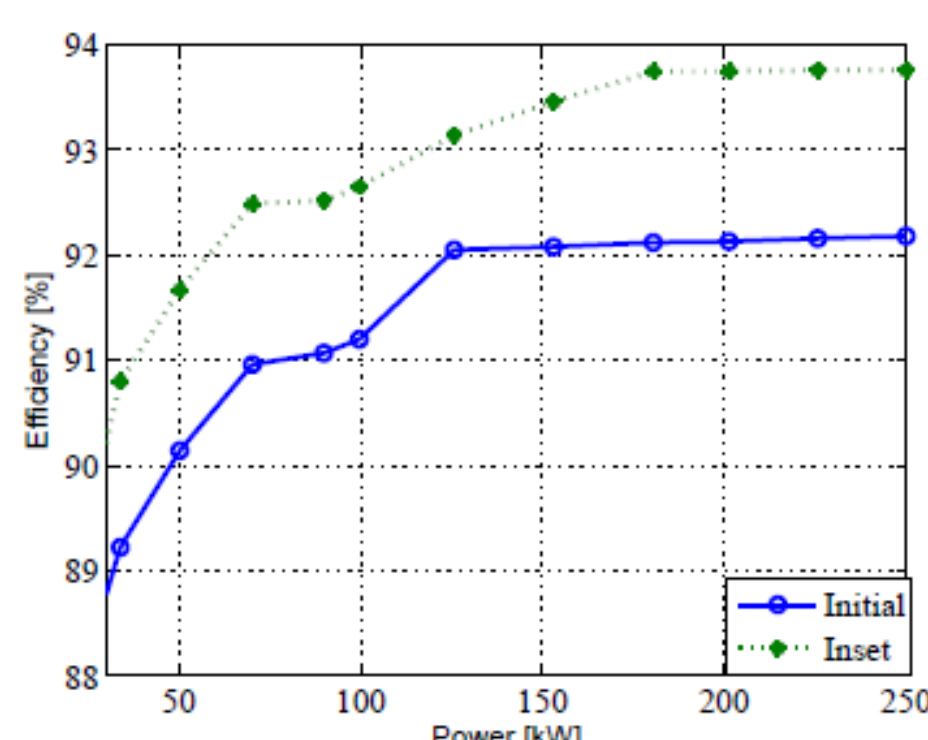


Fig. 7 Efficiency comparison of the initial and inset IPM systems.

THE HIGHEST TORQUE VALUES FOR EACH SWEEP AND THE CORRESPONDING STAGE NUMBER.

Parameter	Initial IPM system	Inset IPM system
Converter losses [kW]	4.5	3.9
Machine losses [kW]	17.5	13
Total losses [kW]	22	16.9
Efficiency [%]	92.2	93.8

## Conclusions

- Analyzing the permanent magnet location shows that the inset design is the most favorable from an energy point of view, the torque production is increased by 15%.
- The rated operation can be reached by 14% less current if the inset design is used as the WEC generator, therefore the machine and converter losses decrease. The efficiency increases by 2%.

Financed by Chalmers Energy Area of Advance.

Presented at ICEM, Lausanne Switzerland, September 2016.

