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径向磁化的多环嵌套永磁轴承 轴向磁力解析模型

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摘要:为了解决径向磁化双环永磁轴承轴向磁力偏小的问题,设计了径向磁化多环嵌套永磁轴承新结构。基于磁路及虚功原理法,结合径向磁化多环嵌套永磁轴承结构特点及线性叠加原理,建立了径向磁化多环嵌套永磁轴承轴向磁力解析模型。模型表明:径向磁化多环嵌套永磁轴承轴向磁力与磁环剩磁平方成正比,磁力随磁环间隙的增大而减小,随磁环数的增大而增大;在正常轴向工作范围内,轴向磁力随轴承轴向偏移的增大而增大。模型计算结果与有限元计算结果基本吻合。对比计算说明:径向磁化多环嵌套永磁轴承轴向磁力远大于由原多嵌套磁环所构成的若干双环永磁轴承轴向磁力之和。

关键词:径向磁化;磁环;永磁轴承;解析模型;轴向磁力
中图分类号:TH133.3 **文献标识码:**A

1 引言

磁悬浮轴承没有传统机械轴承的摩擦,所以,它对提高设备的运转速度、精度及节能环保等性能具有重要意义。目前,NdFeB等稀土永磁材料性能较好,加之粘结和烧结永磁体配方及制造工艺的改进,已能造出性价比高、韧性较好、可直接成形或加工成形状复杂的薄壁型结构部件,这为永磁轴承的研究和应用打下了坚实的基础。永磁轴承^[1-10]与电磁轴承相比具有价格低廉、体积小、无能耗、无需控制、可长期免维护等明显优势,因而有广阔的应用前景。一些学者和研究人员对永磁轴承进行了有价值的研究。Ohji等^[11]对轴向为水平和垂直两种情况的永磁轴承结构和磁力进行了实验研究;Yonnet^[12]对轴向堆叠的永磁轴承磁力及刚度进行了研究;孙立军等^[13,14]采用有限元法或等效磁荷法对永磁轴承的承载能力进行了数值计算和实验研究。然而,已有研究多为计算复杂的数值计算模型,主要针对磁力较小的双环永磁轴承的研究,缺乏对永磁轴承新结构及其磁力解析模型的研究。为了提高径向磁化的永磁轴承轴向磁力,本文设计了具有较大承载能力的径向磁化多环嵌套永磁轴

承新结构,基于磁路及虚功原理法,结合径向磁化多环嵌套永磁轴承结构特点及线性叠加原理,建立了径向磁化多环嵌套永磁轴承轴向磁力解析模型。有限元计算结果验证了该解析模型。模型为简单的代数表达式,便于对永磁轴承设计和优化,计算精度满足工程要求,具有理论意义和工程应用价值。

2 结构及工作原理

径向磁化双环永磁轴承结构如图1(a)所示。它的不足是:永磁环磁能没有被充分利用,轴承磁力偏小。为了提高永磁轴承磁力,设计了径向磁化多环嵌套永磁轴承新结构(参见图1(b),以永磁环数 $N=4$ 为例)。图1(b)中,1为永磁环,2为强度较高的非导磁材料,3为厚度为 b 的非导磁垫,磁环轴向长度为 L ,磁环间径向气隙为 Lg ,最小永磁环内径为 d ,其径向厚度为 $h_1 = h/2$,其余磁环径向厚度为 h ,为了使磁环能在轴向双向位移,磁环经3与侧面厚度为 a 的支撑非导磁体连在一起。由于径向磁化多环嵌套永磁轴承充分利用了磁环的两个极面,产生磁力的磁环径向间隙数有 $N-1$ 个,磁环间隙数比由这 N 个磁环所构成的 $N/2$ 个双环永磁轴承的 $N/2$ 个径向间隙数多 $N/2-1$ 个,所以其轴向磁力远大于 $N/2$ 个双环永磁轴承轴向

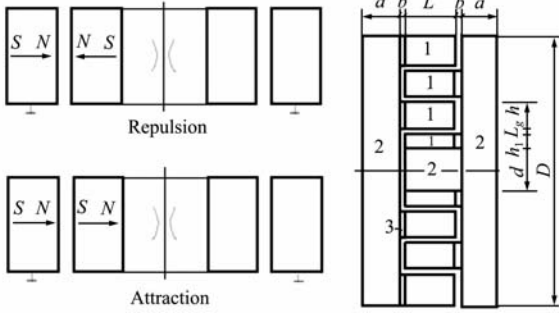
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磁力之和,在一定轴向载荷的前提下,可缩小永磁轴承体积,节省材料。

图1吸力型多环嵌套永磁轴承工作原理是,当磁环在轴向有相对偏移时,由于磁环间隙的磁力线有被拉长的趋势,磁场力产生了轴向恢复力,使轴承在轴向自稳定。由于该型永磁轴承在径向不能自稳定,所以转轴径向需要用其他轴承支撑。



(a) 双环永磁轴承 (b) 多环嵌套永磁轴承
(a) Bi-annular PMB (b) Multi-annular nesting PMB

图1 径向磁化的永磁轴承结构

Fig. 1 Structure of radial magnetization PMB

3 解析模型

3.1 磁路总磁阻 $1/\Lambda$

图1(b)磁环体内磁路与同心磁环间隙磁路相似,同心永磁环间隙磁导公式^[15]:

$$\Lambda = \frac{2\mu_0 \pi L}{\ln(R_2/R_1)}$$

式中 R_1 为磁环间隙小半径, R_2 为磁环间隙大半径, L 为永磁环轴向长度, $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ 亨/米, 为真空磁导率。得,各永磁环的磁导(沿径向从里向外排序):

$$\Lambda_{\text{环}1} = \frac{2\pi\mu L}{\ln[(d+h)/d]} \quad (1)$$

$$\Lambda_{\text{环}K} = \frac{2\pi\mu L}{\ln \frac{d+h+2(h+L_g)(K-1)}{d-h+2(h+L_g)(K-1)}} \quad (2 \leq K \leq N) \quad (2)$$

式中 μ 为磁环磁导率, N 为磁环个数。

设 R_{K1} 为沿径向由内向外排序的 K 号间隙小半径, Z 为磁环轴向偏移量。在磁环正常轴向偏移范围内,间隙磁力线长为 $l = \sqrt{L_g^2 + Z^2}$ 。与磁力线垂直的磁通等效截面为磁环间隙圆柱形面积在垂直于磁力线方向的投影,即

$$S = \frac{2\pi(R_{K1} + L_g/2)LL_g}{\sqrt{L_g^2 + Z^2}}$$

由磁导公式: $\Lambda = \mu S/l$, 式中 S 为与磁力线垂直的磁通等效截面, l 为磁力线长度, μ 为磁导率。

可得沿径向由内向外排序的第 K 号气隙磁导:

$$\Lambda_{gK} = \frac{2\mu_0 \pi (R_{K1} + L_g/2)LL_g}{L_g^2 + Z^2} \quad (1 \leq K \leq N-1) \quad (3)$$

外磁环外空气磁导 $\Lambda_{\text{外}}$: $\Lambda_{\text{外}}$ 可视为直径为 D 的径向磁化理想永磁圆柱体对应的磁导。根据等效磁荷球原理,估算孤立永磁体的磁导^[15] 为

$$\Lambda = \mu_0 \sqrt{\pi S}$$

式中 S 为孤立永磁体表面积之半,对永磁圆柱体 $S = \pi R(R+L)$, 则有

$$\Lambda_{\text{外}} = \pi\mu_0 \sqrt{D(D+2L)}/2 \quad (4)$$

式中 $D = (d+h) + 2(h+L_g)(N-1)$

内磁环内空气磁导 $\Lambda_{\text{内}}$:

由磁导式^[15]:

$$\Lambda = \mu_0 V/L_{pj}^2$$

式中 V 为磁通体积, L_{pj} 为磁通路径平均长度。取 $L_{pj}^2 \approx (L/4)^2 + (d/4)^2$,

$V = \pi d^2 L/4$, 得

$$\Lambda_{\text{内}} = 4\mu_0 \pi d^2 L / (L^2 + d^2) \quad (5)$$

磁路总磁阻 $1/\Lambda_t$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\Lambda_t} &\approx \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{环}1}} + \sum_{K=2}^N \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{环}K}} + \sum_{K=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\Lambda_{gK}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{外}}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda_{\text{内}}} = \\ &\frac{1}{2\pi\mu L} \times \ln v + \frac{L_g^2 + Z^2}{2\mu_0 \pi L L_g} \times \\ &\sum_{K=1}^{N-1} \frac{2}{d + (2k-1)(h+L_g)} + \\ &\frac{2}{\pi\mu_0 \sqrt{D(D+2L)}} + \frac{L^2 + d^2}{4\pi\mu_0 d^2 L} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

式中

$$v = \frac{(d+h) \prod_{K=2}^N [d+h+2(K-1)(h+L_g)]}{d \prod_{K=2}^N [d-h+2(K-1)(h+L_g)]}$$

3.2 轴向磁力 F_z

对于永磁磁路有下列关系:

$$\begin{cases} B_m S_m = K_f B_g S_g \\ H_m L_m = K_r H_g L_g \end{cases}$$

式中 B_m 为永磁体工作点磁通密度, S_m 为垂直于磁化方向的永磁体中截面, H_m 为永磁体中截面磁

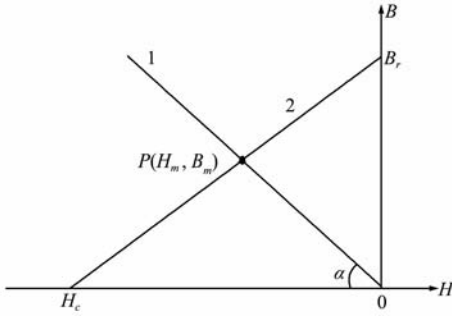


图 2 NdFeB 退磁曲线和气隙负载线

Fig. 2 NdFeB demagnetization curve and gap load curve

场强度, L_m 为永磁体磁化方向有效长度, L_g 为气隙长度, B_g 为气隙磁通密度, H_g 为气隙磁场强度, S_g 为气隙磁通截面, $K_r = \Lambda_g / \Lambda_t$ 为磁阻系数, Λ_g 为空气总磁导, Λ_t 为磁路总磁导。忽略漏磁(薄磁环漏磁小), 取漏磁系数 $K_f = 1$, 气隙负载线方程为(见图 2, 图中 1 为气隙负载线; 2 为 NdFeB 退磁曲线, P 为永磁体工作点):

$$\frac{B_m}{H_m} = \tan\alpha = \frac{K_f L_m \Lambda_g}{K_r S_m \Lambda_t} = \frac{L_m \Lambda_t}{S_m \Lambda_t} \quad (7)$$

对于运行温度在永磁材料规定工作温度以下的 NdFeB, 其退磁曲线近似为直线方程:

$$\frac{B_m}{B_r} = 1 - \frac{H_m}{H_c} \quad (8)$$

联解方程(7)和(8)得:

$$B_m = \frac{B_r H_c \tan\alpha}{B_r + H_c \tan\alpha} = \frac{B_r H_c L_m \Lambda_t}{B_r S_m + H_c L_m \Lambda_t}$$

式中 B_r 为永磁体的剩磁感应强度, H_c 为永磁体矫顽力, α 为气隙负载线在第 II 象限与 $-H$ 轴的夹角。

由磁通连续原理, 磁环间隙径向磁通为

$$\Phi_g = B_m S_m = 2\pi R_{pj} L B_m = \frac{2\pi R_{pj} L B_r H_c L_m \Lambda_t}{2\pi R_{pj} L B_r + H_c L_m \Lambda_t}$$

根据电磁场理论, 磁环间隙磁能 $W_g = \Phi_g^2 / 2\Lambda_g$ 。由于磁环间隙磁通 Φ_g 变化较小, 为简化计算, 视 Φ_g 为常数。由虚功原理可得磁环轴向磁力为

$$F_z = \frac{\partial W_g}{\partial Z} = -\frac{\Phi_g^2}{2\Lambda_g^2} \times \frac{\partial \Lambda_g}{\partial Z}$$

化简得第 K 号间隙轴向磁力为

$$F_{zK} = \left(\frac{2\pi R_{pj} L_m \Lambda_t}{2\pi R_{pj} L \mu + L_m \Lambda_t} \right)^2 \times \frac{B_r^2 L Z}{2\mu_0 \pi L_g (R_{K1} + L_g / 2)} \quad (9)$$

式中 R_{pj} 为永磁环平均半径。

根据线性叠加原理, 径向磁化的 N 环嵌套永

磁轴承总轴向磁力:

$$F_z = F_{z1} + F_{z2} + \dots + F_{z(N-1)} = \left(\frac{2\pi R_{pj} L_m \Lambda_t}{2\pi R_{pj} L \mu + L_m \Lambda_t} \right)^2 \frac{B_r^2 L Z}{2\mu_0 \pi L_g} \sum_{K=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{R_{K1} + L_g / 2} \quad (10)$$

由图 1(b) 可得:

$$R_{pj} = \frac{2d + h + 2(N-1)(h + L_g)}{4} \quad (11)$$

$$L_m = (N-1)h + h/2 \quad (12)$$

$$R_{K1} = (d + h)/2 + (h + L_g)(k-1) \quad (13)$$

将式(11)~(13)代入式(10)化简得:

$$F_z = \left\{ \frac{[2d + h + 2(N-1)(h + L_g)][(N-1)h + h/2]}{[2d + h + 2(N-1)(h + L_g)]L\mu/\Lambda_t + (2N-1)h/\pi} \right\}^2 \times \frac{B_r^2 L Z}{2\mu_0 \pi L_g} \sum_{K=1}^{N-1} \frac{2}{d + (2K-1)(h + L_g)} \quad (14)$$

式(14)即为径向磁化多环嵌套永磁轴承轴向磁力解析模型。

3 有限元法验证磁力解析模型

永磁环选用牌号为 N45 的 NdFeB, 其主要性能参数为 $B_r = 1.35 \sim 1.41$ T, $H_{ch} = 947 \sim 1035$ kA/m, $H_{ci} \geq 955$ kA/m, $(BH)_{\max} = 336 \sim 360$ kJ/m³, 工作温度 $\leq 80^\circ\text{C}$ 。计算取 $B_r = 1.38$ T, $H_c = 1000$ KA/m, 各磁环磁导率近似值 $\mu = B_r / H_c = 1.38 \times 10^{-6}$ H/m, 相对磁导率 $\mu_r = \mu / \mu_0 = 1.098$ 。结构参数: $N = 4, L = 8$ mm, $h = 6$ mm, $L_g = 2$ mm, $d = 26$ mm, $D = 80$ mm。当轴向偏移 $Z = 2$ mm, 有限元计算磁环轴向磁力 F_{zf} 结果见表 1。由表 1 可以看出, 磁环轴向长度 $L = 8$ mm 较佳。

选取磁环轴向长度 $L = 8$ mm, 将参数代入解析模型式(6)和式(14)化简得:

$$\mu/\Lambda_t = (4.43065508 \times 10^{-3} Z^2 + 0.134434431)/\pi$$

$$F_z = 431585.1457 Z / (Z^2 + 41.5204)^2$$

式中力的单位为牛, 长度的单位为毫米(下文计算单位与此相同)。模型计算结果 F_z 和有限元计算结果 F_{zf} 见表 2, 对应曲线如图 3 所示。模型计算结果与有限元计算结果平均误差为 3.8%, 最小误差为 0.4%, 最大误差为 9.4%, 结果比较接近, 误差主要来自磁性参数的取值、磁导计算误差及忽略漏磁的影响。图 4 为有限元计算磁力线。

表 1 有限元计算磁环轴向磁力结果

Tab. 1 FEM calculated axial magnetic force results

L/mm	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
F_{zf}/N	171	277	301	355	388	404	392	328	343	366

表 2 轴向磁力模型计算结果和有限元计算结果

Tab. 2 Axial magnetic force model calculated results and FEM calculated results

Z/mm	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0
F_z /N	0	124	239	338	417	473	507	522	522	509	488	461	431	400	369	339	310
F_{zf} /N	2	125	225	336	404	445	471	488	505	517	492	463	435	405	351	310	291

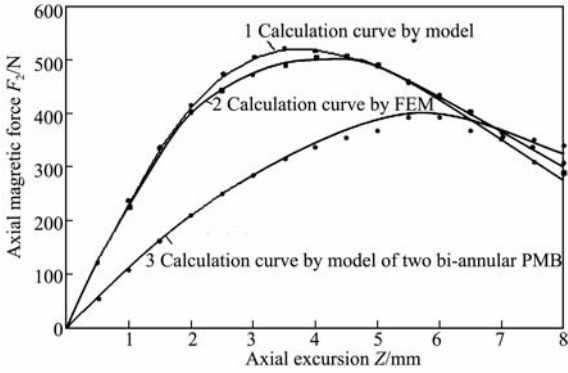


图 3 径向磁化永磁轴承轴向磁力与轴向偏移曲线
Fig. 3 Curve of axial magnetic force and axial excursion for radial magnetization PMB

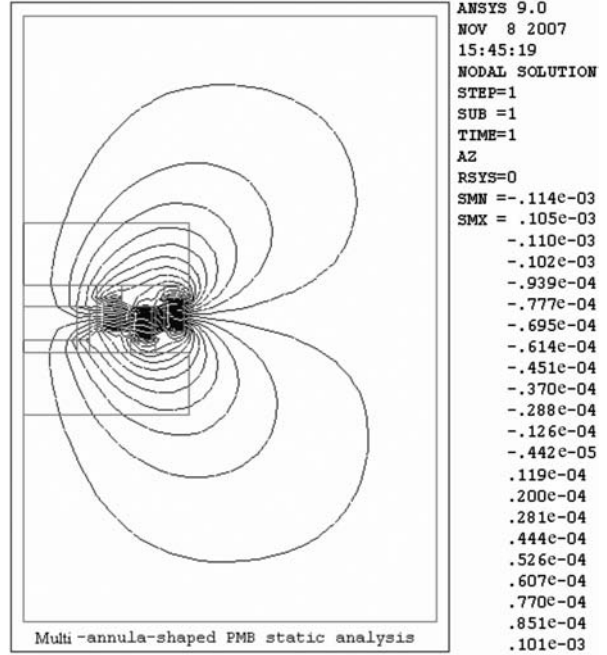


图 4 四环嵌套永磁轴承有限元计算磁力线
Fig. 4 FEM flux lines for four annular nesting PMB

4 由径向磁化 N 环嵌套永磁轴承的磁环构成 N/2 个双环永磁轴承轴向磁力之和计算

为了直观说明径向磁化 N 环嵌套永磁轴承的优点,对由图 1(b) 中 N 个磁环构成的 N/2 个双环永磁轴承轴向磁力之和进行计算,便于进行比较。双环永磁轴承磁路总磁阻为

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_t} \approx \frac{1}{\Lambda_{内环}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda_{外环}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda_g} + \frac{1}{\Lambda_{外}} + \frac{1}{\Lambda_{内}} \quad (15)$$

4.1 图 1(b) 沿径向从里向外数的 1,2 磁环构成的双环永磁轴承轴向磁力 F_{z1} 计算磁路总磁阻:

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_t} \approx \frac{\ln v}{2\pi\mu L} + \frac{L_g^2 + Z^2}{\pi\mu_0 LL_g(d+h+L_g)} + \frac{L^2 + d^2}{4\mu_0 \pi d^2 L} + \frac{2}{\pi\mu_0 \sqrt{(d+3h+2L_g)(d+3h+2L_g+2L)}} \quad (16)$$

式中 $v = \frac{(d+h)[d+h+2(h+L_g)]}{d[d-h+2(h+L_g)]}$

$$F_{z1} = \left(\frac{(d+3h/2+L_g)3h/2}{(d+3h/2+L_g)L\mu/\Lambda_t + 3h/(2\pi)} \right)^2 \times \frac{B_r^2 LZ}{\pi\mu_0(d+h+L_g)L_g} \quad (17)$$

将相关参数代入式(16)和式(17)得:
 $\mu/\Lambda_t \approx (2.018382353 \times 10^{-3} Z^2 + 0.116212802)/\pi$
 $F_{z1} \approx 174011.288Z/(Z^2 + 72.641)^2$
 模型计算结果 F_{z1} 见表 3。

4.2 图 1(b) 沿径向从里向外数的 3,4 磁环构成的双环永磁轴承轴向磁力 F_{z2} 计算

内磁环内空气磁导 $\Lambda_{内}$:
 由磁导式^[15]: $\Lambda = \mu_0 V/L_{pj}^2$, 取
 $V = \pi(d+3h+4L_g)^2 L/4$
 $L_{pj}^2 \approx (L/4)^2 + [(d+3h+4L_g)/4]^2$
 得内磁环内部气隙磁导:

$$\Lambda_{内} = \frac{4\mu_0 \pi L (d+3h+4L_g)^2}{L^2 + (d+3h+4L_g)^2}$$

磁路总磁阻:

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_t} = \frac{\ln v}{2\pi\mu L} + \frac{L_g^2 + Z^2}{\pi\mu_0 LL_g[d+5(h+L_g)]} + \frac{2}{\pi\mu_0 \sqrt{D(D+2L)}} + \frac{L^2 + (d+3h+4L_g)^2}{4\mu_0 \pi L (d+3h+4L_g)^2} \quad (18)$$

式中

$$v = \frac{[d+h+4(h+L_g)][d+h+6(h+L_g)]}{[d-h+4(h+L_g)][d-h+6(h+L_g)]}$$

$$F_{z2} = \left\{ \frac{2hB_r}{L\mu/\Lambda_t + 2h/[\pi(d+5h+5L_g)]} \right\}^2 \times \frac{LZ}{\pi\mu_0 L_g (d+5h+5L_g)} \quad (19)$$

表3 轴向磁力模型计算结果

Tab. 3 Axial magnetic force model calculated results

Z/mm	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0
F_{z1}/N	0	16	32	46	59	70	78	84	89	91	91	90	88	86	82	79	75
F_{z2}/N	0	41	80	118	152	183	210	233	251	264	275	280	283	282	280	274	268
F_z/N	0	57	112	164	211	253	288	317	340	355	366	370	371	368	362	353	343

将相关参数代入式(18)和式(19)得

$$\mu/\Delta_t = (1.039772727 \times 10^{-3} Z^2 + 0.088758611)/\pi$$

$$F_{z2} = 1067572.517Z/(Z^2 + 114.5074)^2$$

模型计算结果 F_{z2} 见表3,表3中 $F_z = F_{z1} + F_{z2}$ 。为便于直观比较,将表3的 F_z 与 Z 关系也绘在图3中(曲线3)。比较图3曲线1和曲线3可以得出:径向磁化四环嵌套永磁轴承的轴向磁力远大于由这四个磁环构成的两个双环永磁轴承轴向磁力之和。由图3曲线1和曲线2可以看出:多环嵌套永磁轴承磁力解析模型计算结果与有限元计算结果在曲线上升部分(对应永磁轴承正常轴向工作区间)比较吻合。

5 结论

(1) 设计了具有更大承载力的径向磁化多环嵌套永磁轴承新结构,建立了其轴向磁力解析模型,模型计算结果与有限元计算结果基本相符。模型为简单的代数表达式,便于对永磁轴承设计和优化。

(2) 径向磁化多环嵌套永磁轴承充分利用了磁环的磁能,产生磁力的磁环间隙数增加,所以其轴向磁力远大于由这些磁环所构成的若干双环永磁轴承轴向磁力之和。

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Axial magnetic force analytical model for radial magnetization multi-annular nesting permanent magnetic bearings

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Abstract: To overcome small magnetic force for radial magnetization bi-annular PMB (permanent magnetic bearings), the new construction of radial magnetization multi-annular nesting PMB was designed. Based on magnetic circuit and the differential coefficients of magnetic field energy to virtual displacement method, connected with the structure character of multi-annular nesting PMB and linearity addition principle, the axial magnetic force analytical model of radial magnetization multi-annular nesting PMB was constructed. The model shows that the axial magnetic force of radial magnetization multi-annular nesting PMB is proportional to the second power of residual magnetism induction density, and that the magnetic force decreases with an increase in magnetic annular radial gaps and increases with an increment in the number of magnetic annulus. It also shows that the magnetic force increases with the increment of axial excursion in normal range. The calculated values of the model are basically in agreement with those of finite element method. Compared calculation shows that axial magnetic force of radial magnetization multi-annular nesting PMB is bigger than the sum of magnetic force of bi-annular PMB which be made by the magnetic annulus of multi-annular nesting PMB.

Key words: radial magnetization; magnetic annulus; PMB; analytical model; axial magnetic force