

# ADVANCED THERMAL MANAGEMENT OF ELECTRIC MACHINES AND DRIVES

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# Outline

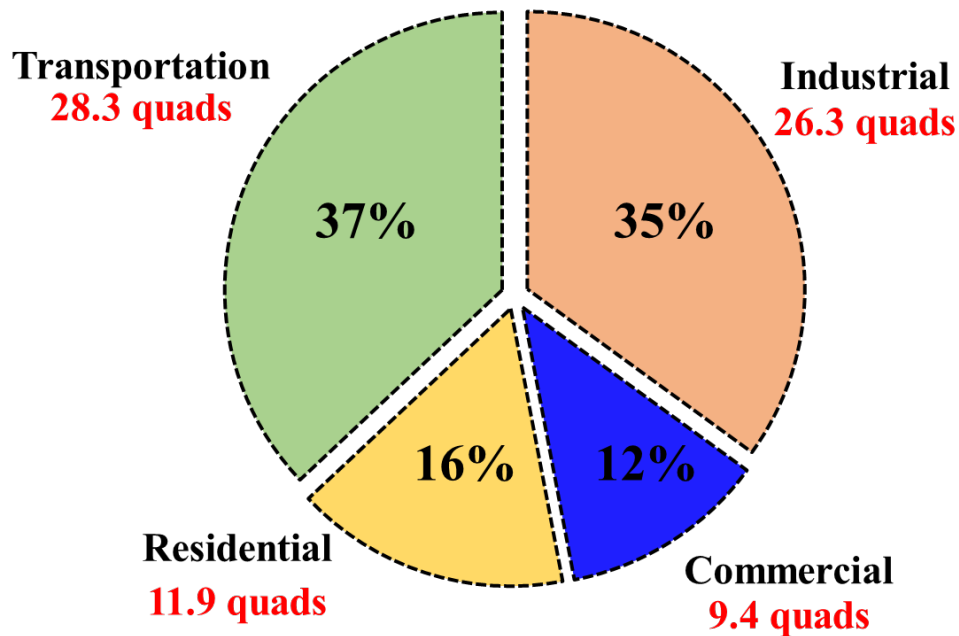
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- Introduction
- SOA Thermal Mgmt. Techniques
  - Direct stator cooling techniques
  - Slot cooling techniques
  - Integrated Thermal Management
- Liquid Cooling and Co-design
  - Direct Winding HEx. and Evaporative Cooling via Liners
  - Comparison of In-Slot Cooling Techniques
- Conclusions, Challenges and Opportunities

# Why Efficient Motors/Drives are Critical for Energy ?

## ✓ End user energy consumption in USA

➤ **Total = 75.9 quads**



1quad =  $1.055 \times 10^{18}$  J

<https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/us-energy-facts/>

✓ Motor driven source energy well represented in each of the four major US energy consumption sectors.

✓ Motor systems account for

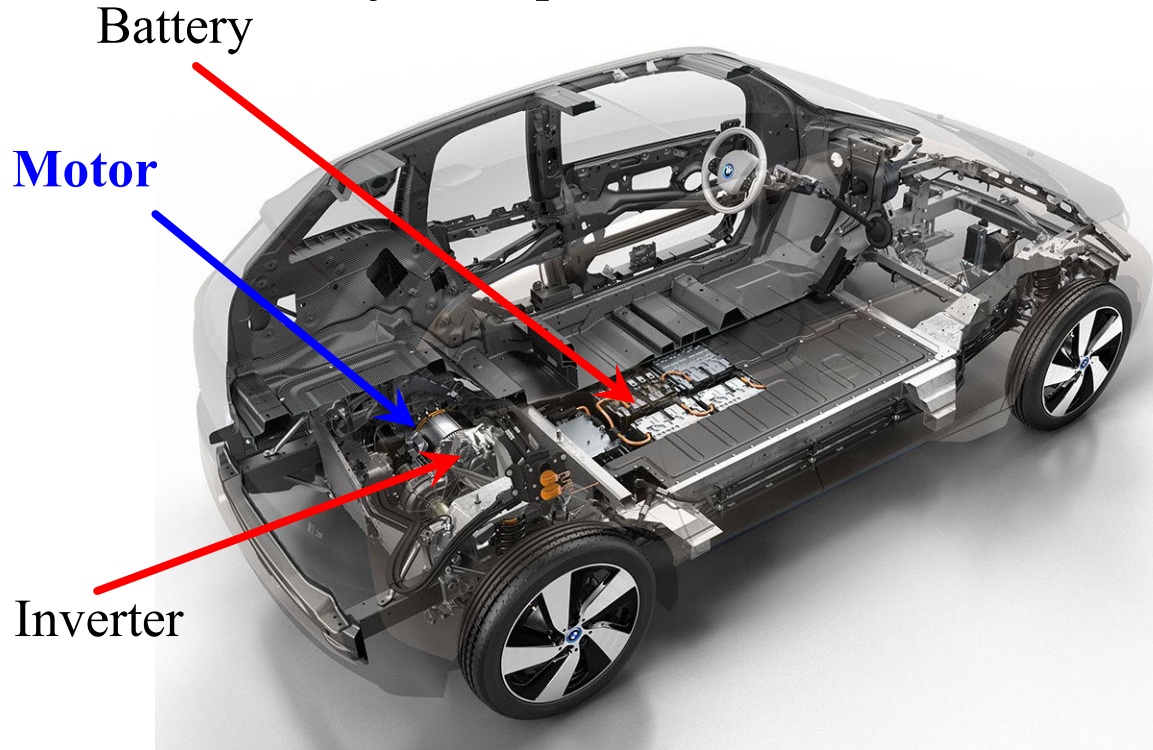
- ~50% of U.S. electricity consumption.
- ~47% of global electricity consumption.

✓ >7 millions of electric vehicles contributes a major transportation share.

# Electric Motors and Drives for EVs

## ❖ Electric Vehicle

✓ Major components of **BMW i3**



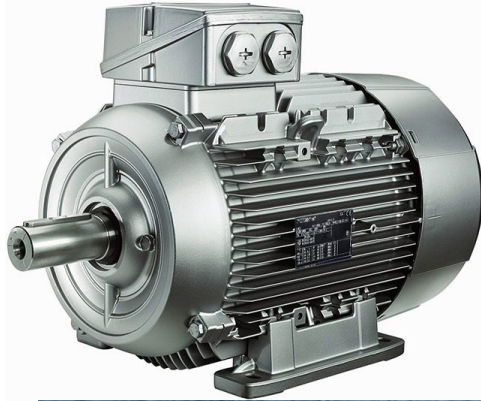
<https://x-engineer.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/BMW-i3-anatomy.jpg?41ab8b&41ab8b>

- High efficiency.
- High power and torque density.
- Compact: Size, Weight
- ✓ **Challenges**
  - Motor performance is limited by wire insulation and impregnation thermal limit.
  - 10°C above the thermal limit reduces the life time by 50%.
- ✓ **Possible solutions**
  - Enhanced thermal management.
  - Lower electro-magnetic losses.

# Applications

## ✓ Electric Motor/Drives

Electrical energy → Mechanical energy



- ❖ Transportation
  - ✓ Electrical vehicle
  - ✓ Aviation
  - ✓ Marine
- ❖ Industrial applications
- ❖ Households
- ❖ Defense sector

<https://www.norfolkwaterfrontvenues.com/manufacture-of-electric-motor/>

✓ **Electrification of transportation sector is a major drive**

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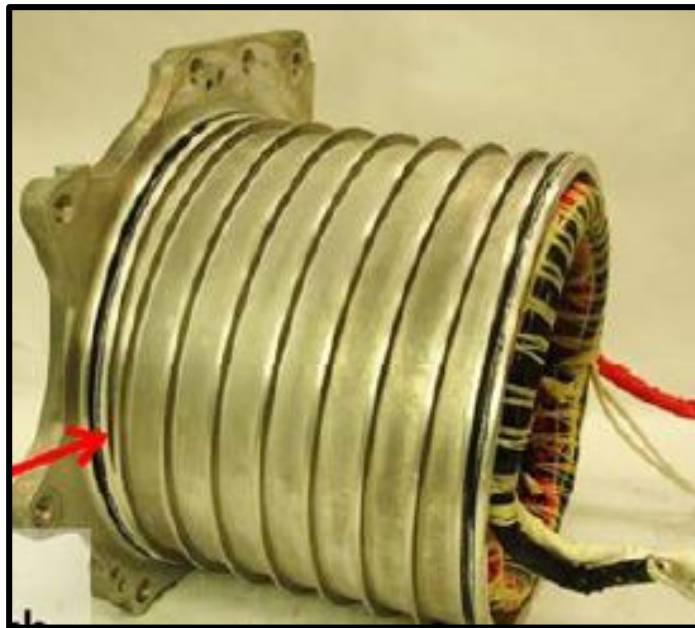
# State of Art Cooling Technologies: Electric Motors

# Cooling Method: Jacket Cooling

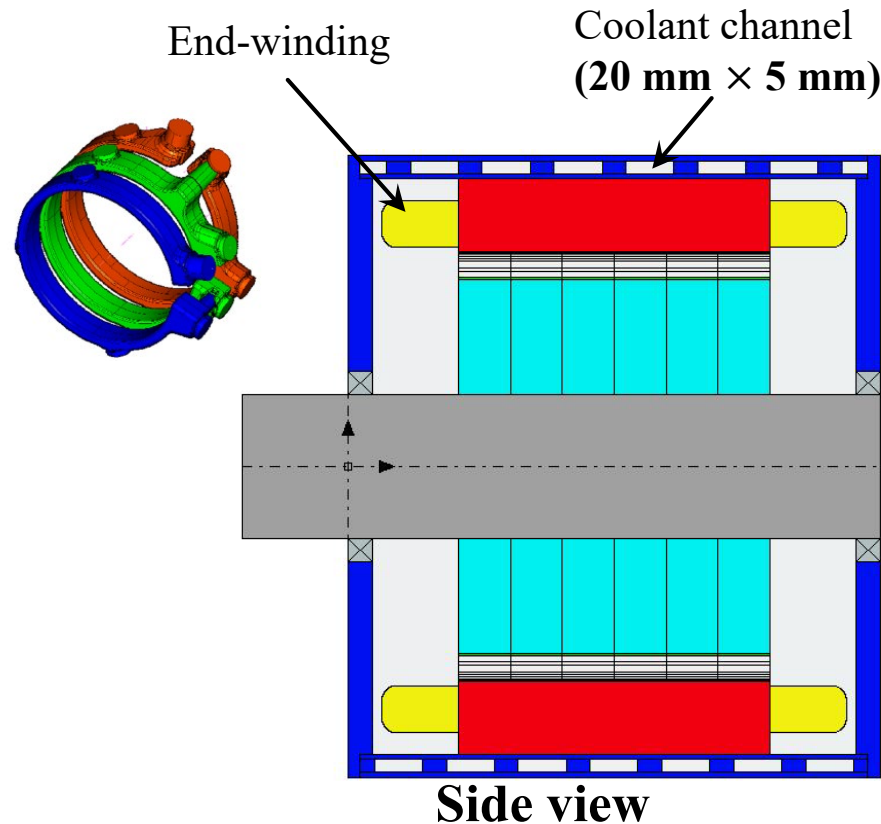
## ❖ Jacket cooling via spiral coolant channel

2016 BMW i3 motor

Coolant- Water Ethylene Glycol 50/50



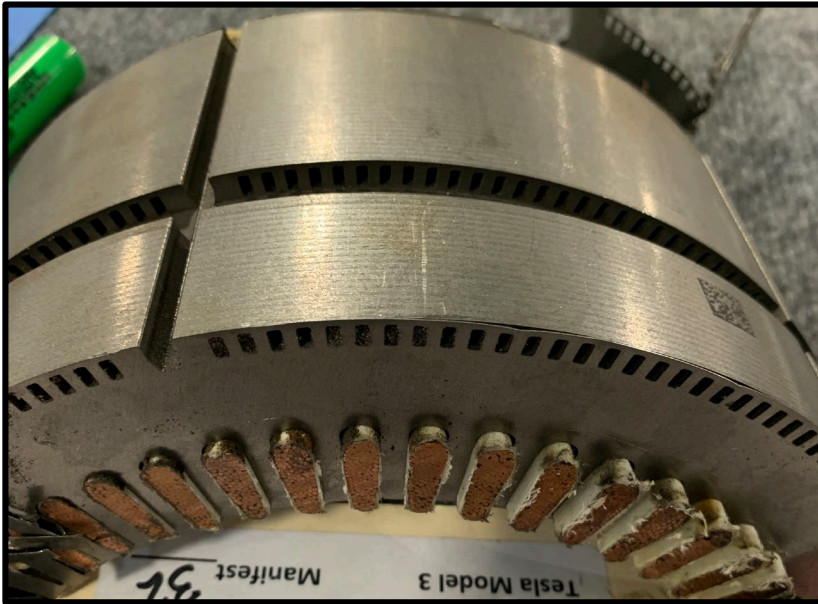
Isometric view



- ✓ Inadequate to dissipate heat from the end winding and rotor

# Cooling Methods : Channels in Stator

## ❖ Direct stator cooling methods



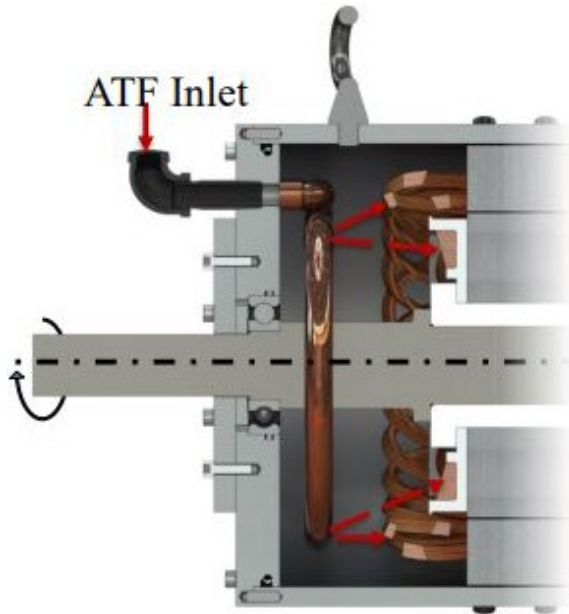
### Tesla Model 3

- ✓ Rectangular channels in the stator core
- ✓ Coolant: Ethylene-glycol 50/50 or Engine oil
- ✓ Coolant gets closer to the windings and laminations

- ✓ Direct stator cooling channel may saturate the stator core.
- ✓ Care needed to prevent disturbance in the magnetic flux in the stator core
- ✓ Care needed to prevent the liquid from entering the air gap



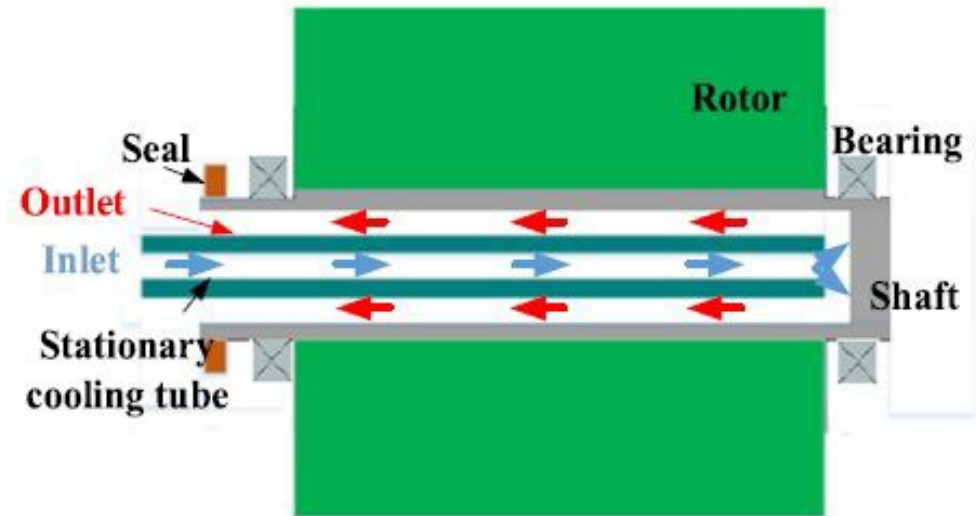
# Cooling Methods : Spray Cooling



Spray cooling for end-winding

**Ludois et al.**

(Univ. Wisconsin-Madison, Tech.  
Rep. DOE-Wisconsin-6849, 2017)



Rotor cooling

**EL-Refaie et al.**

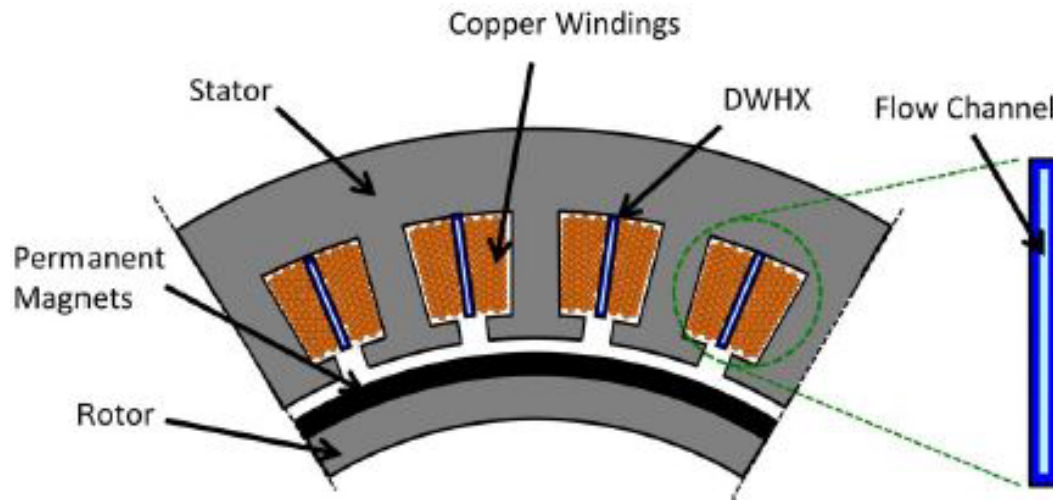
(ECCE, 2013)

- Cooler liquid is sprayed onto the end windings and/or rotor via nozzles
- Coolant is partially evaporated and need to be condensed
- **High complexity; Non-uniform temperature**

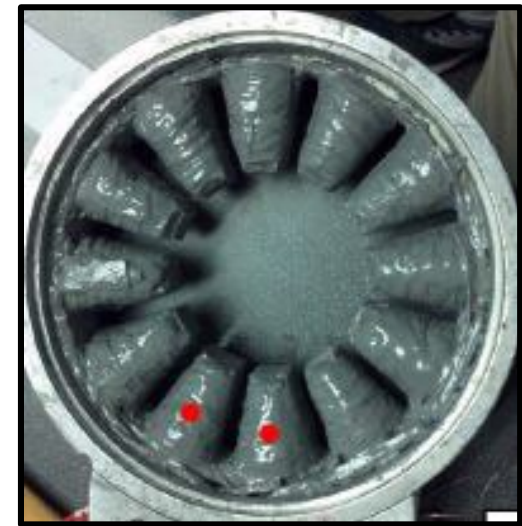
# Cooling Methods : DWHX

## ❖ Direct winding heat exchanger (DWHX)

- ✓ DWHX first proposed by **Semidey and Mayor** (IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics, 2014).



**Schematic of DWHX placement in winding**

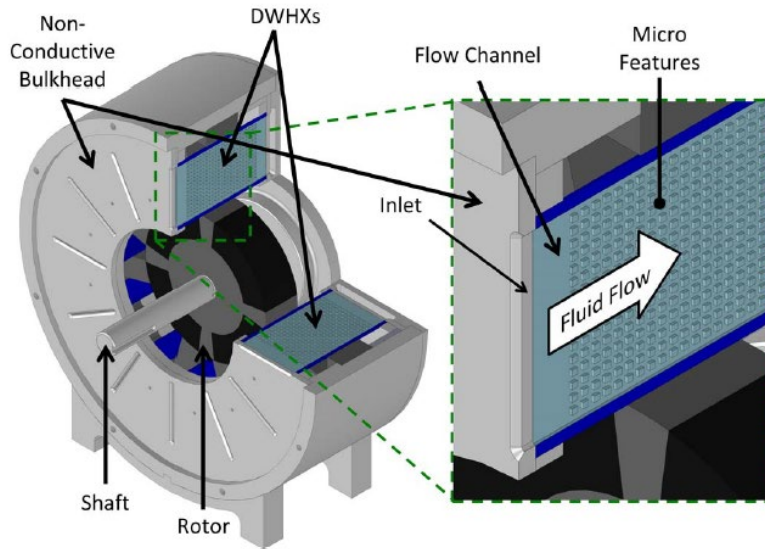


**DWHX wound motor**

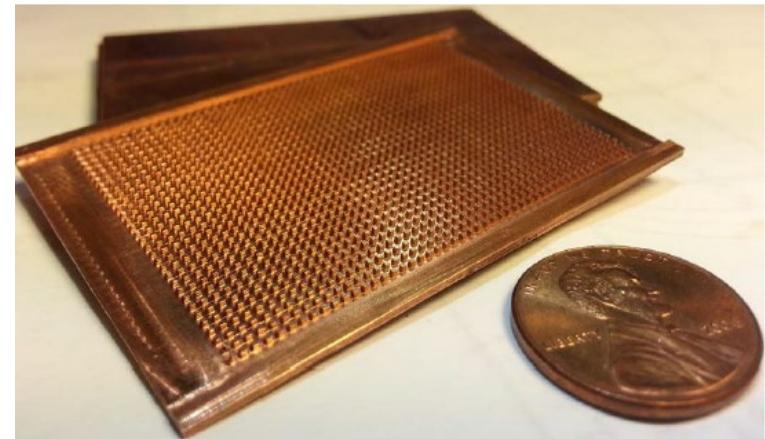
- ✓ DWHX can significantly reduce the thermal resistance between the winding and coolant.
- ✓ **DWHX may reduce the copper fill factor.**

# Cooling Methods : DWHX

- ✓ **Semidey and Mayor** (IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics, 2014).



**A Cross-Section of DWHX**

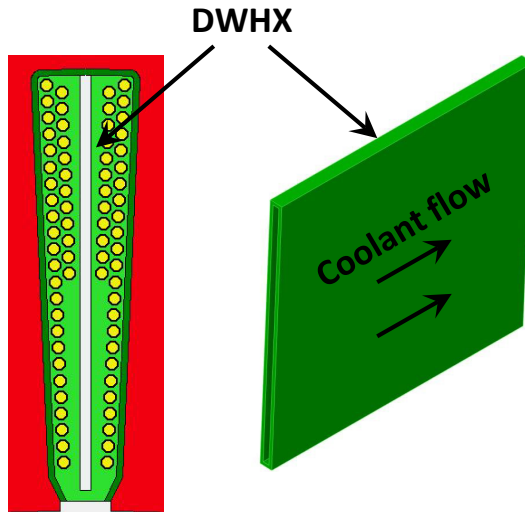


**Micro-features in DWHX**

- ✓  $500 \mu\text{m} \times 500 \mu\text{m}$  microstud array
- ✓ 5.14 kPa at a flow rate of 5300 cc/min
- ✓  $8.24 \text{ A/mm}^2 \rightarrow 24.7 \text{ A/mm}^2$

# In-slot Cooling Technique

## ❖ Direct winding heat exchanger (DWHX)

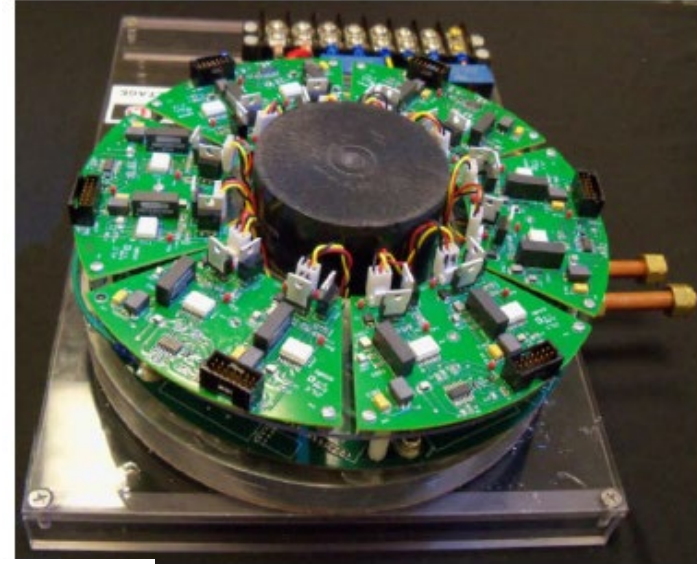
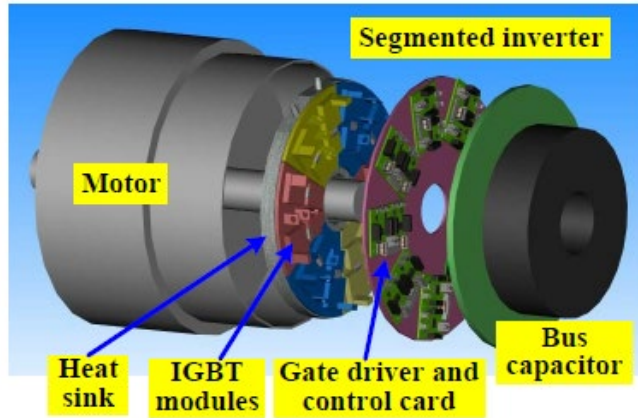


Mayor et al.  
(TIE, 2014)

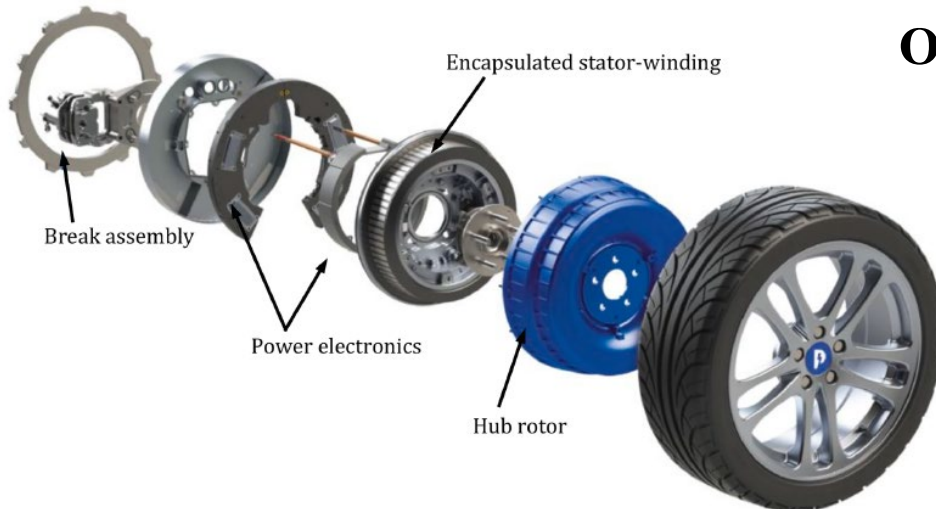
- ✓ DWHX significantly reduces thermal resistance between the winding and coolant.
- ✓ Water can be used as coolant.
- ✓ DWHX offers high heat transfer area between the winding-coolant increased.
- ✓ Additive manufacturing enables mass production of DWHX.
- ✓ DWHX reduces copper fill factor.
- ✓ Special end-winding design would be needed to incorporate DWHX in a distributed wound machine.
- ✓ Non-conductive endcap need to be used to prevent eddy current generation in the DWHX .

# Integrated Thermal Management of Electric Machines/ Motor Drives

## ❖ Axial Mounted



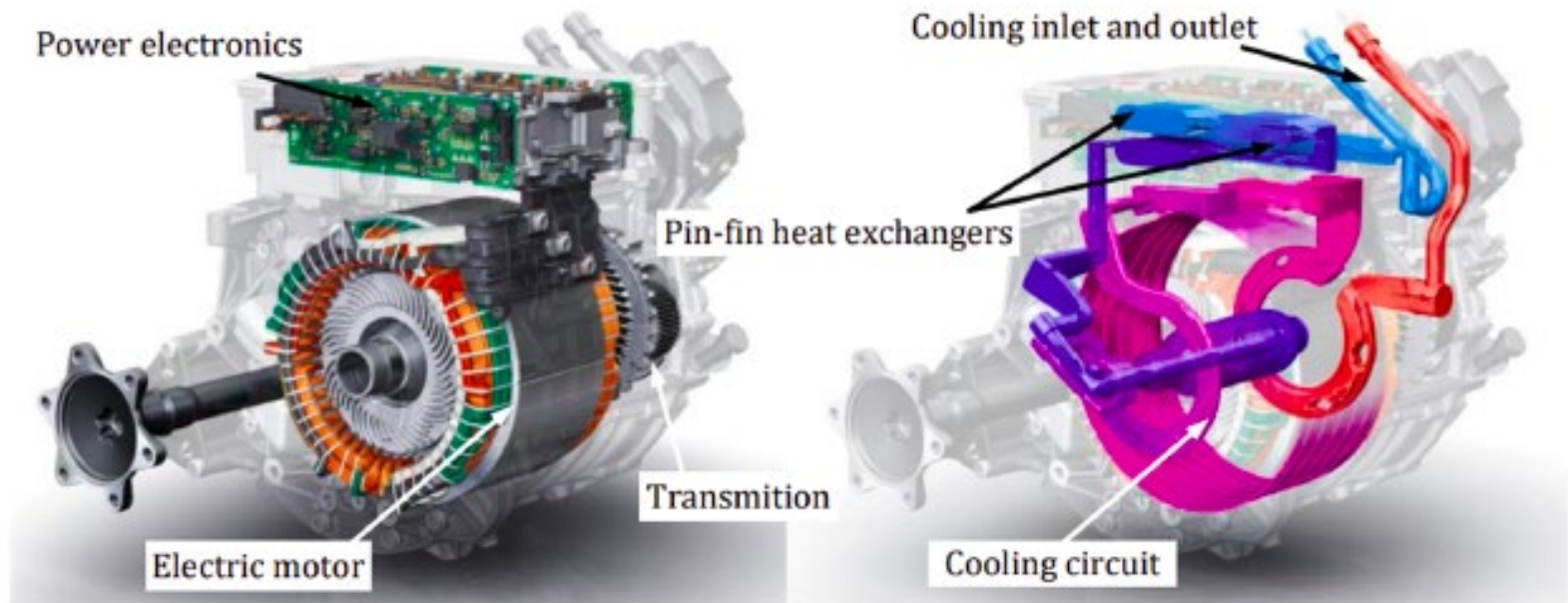
ORNL



**Protean Electric: In wheel traction application (60 kW, 1600 rpm)**

# Integrated Thermal Management of Electric Machines/ Motor Drives

## ❖ Radial Mounted



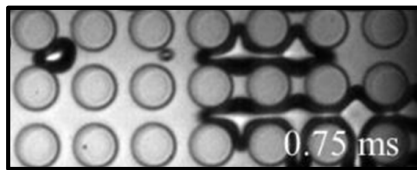
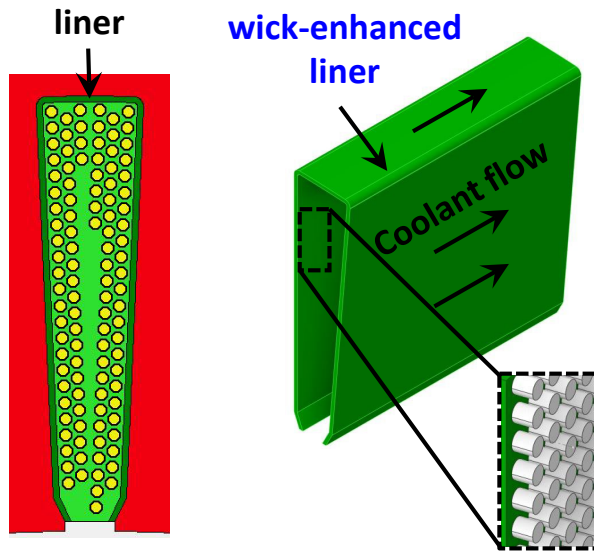
**Audi e-tron: Liquid cooled  
(125 kW)**

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# In-Slot Motor Cooling

# In-slot Cooling Technique

## ❖ Slot-liner confined evaporative cooling (EC)



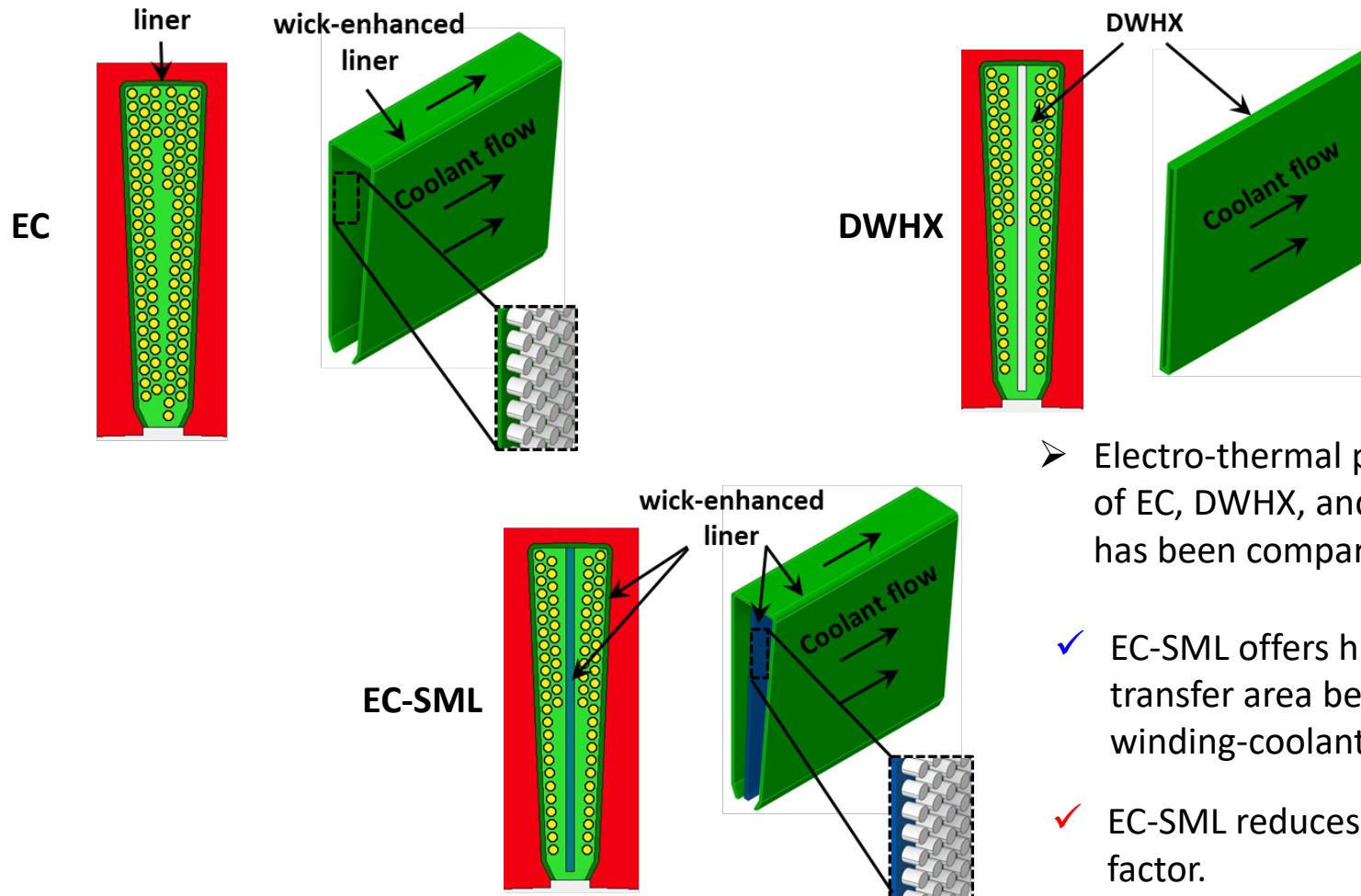
Wenming et al.  
(Langmuir, 2020; TTE, 2021)

- ✓ EC dramatically reduces thermal resistance between the winding and the coolant
- ✓ EC can be applied irrespective of the winding layout, i.e., distributed or concentrated winding
- ✓ In case of EC, heat transfer area between the winding-coolant can be significantly increased.
- ✓ In case of EC, required coolant and coolant inventory mass can be significantly reduced.
- ✓ For EC, dielectric coolant need to be used .
- ✓ Special coolant delivery arrangement and stator sleeve may be required to prevent coolant leakage.



# In-slot Cooling Technique

## ❖ EC from side and middle liner (EC-SML)

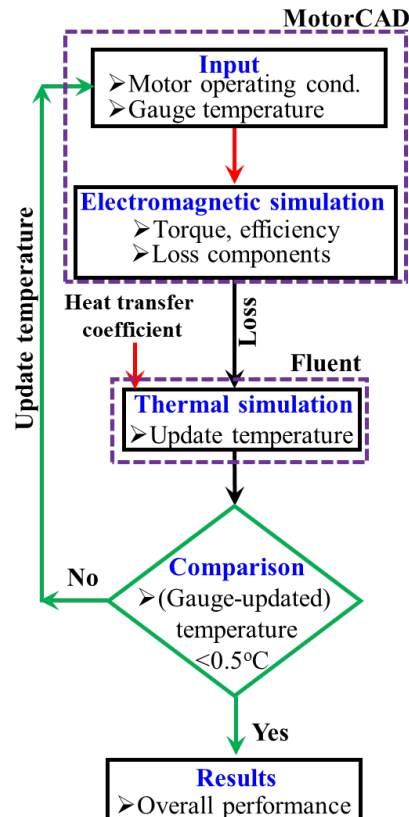


- Electro-thermal performance of EC, DWHX, and EC-SML has been compared with JC
- ✓ EC-SML offers high heat transfer area between the winding-coolant.
- ✓ EC-SML reduces copper fill factor.

# Electro-Thermal Model Coupling, Contact Resistances and Winding Thermal Conductivity

## ❖ Two-way coupling

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( k_r r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( k_\theta r \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( k_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + q''' = 0$$



## ❖ Contact resistance

Interface	Equivalent air gap thickness (mm)
Rotor lamination - magnet	0.005
Stator lamination - housing	0.0057
Winding - liner	0.045
Liner - stator lamination	0.015

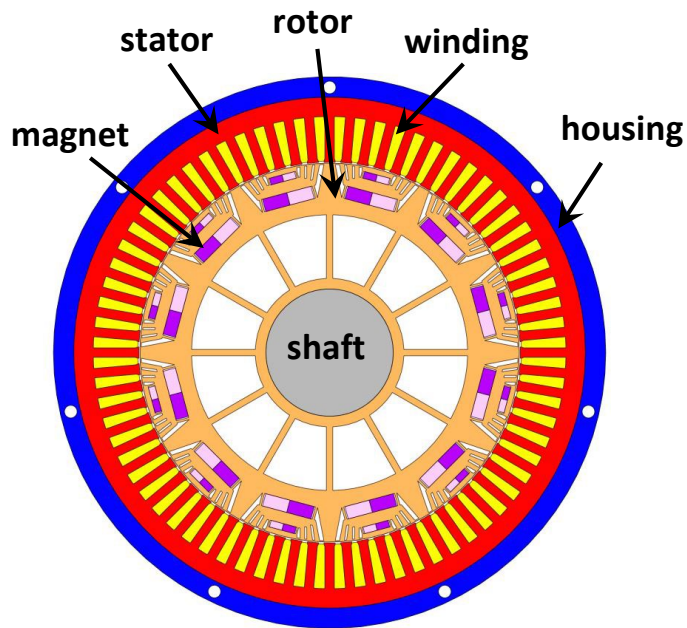
- ✓ In case of EC and EC-SML, there is no contact resistance between the winding and liner.

## ❖ Winding thermal conductivity

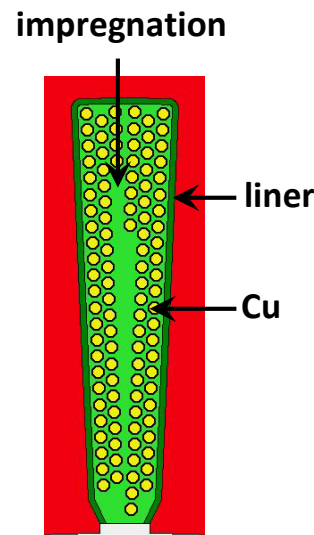
Cooling method	$k_r$ (W/m.K)	$k_\theta$ (W/m.K)	$k_z$ (W/m.K)
JC and EC	0.50	0.50	166
DWHX and EC-SML	0.48	0.48	159

# Jacket Cooled BMW i3 Motor

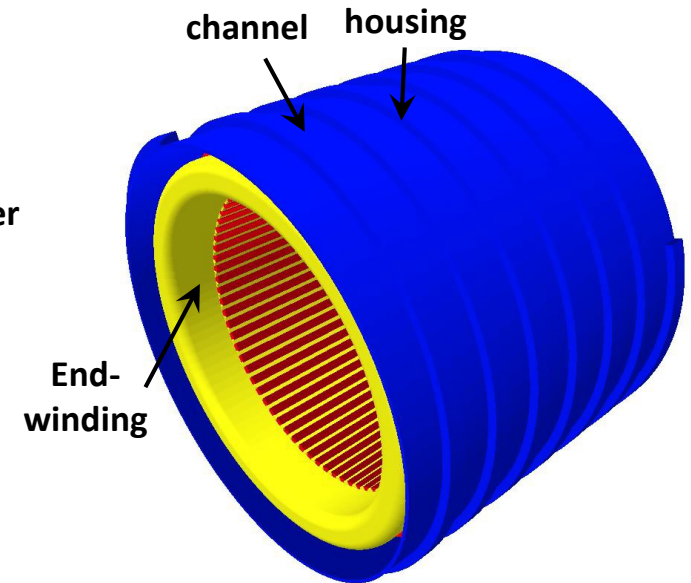
❖ 125 kW interior permanent magnet synchronous motor



Front view



Winding Front view



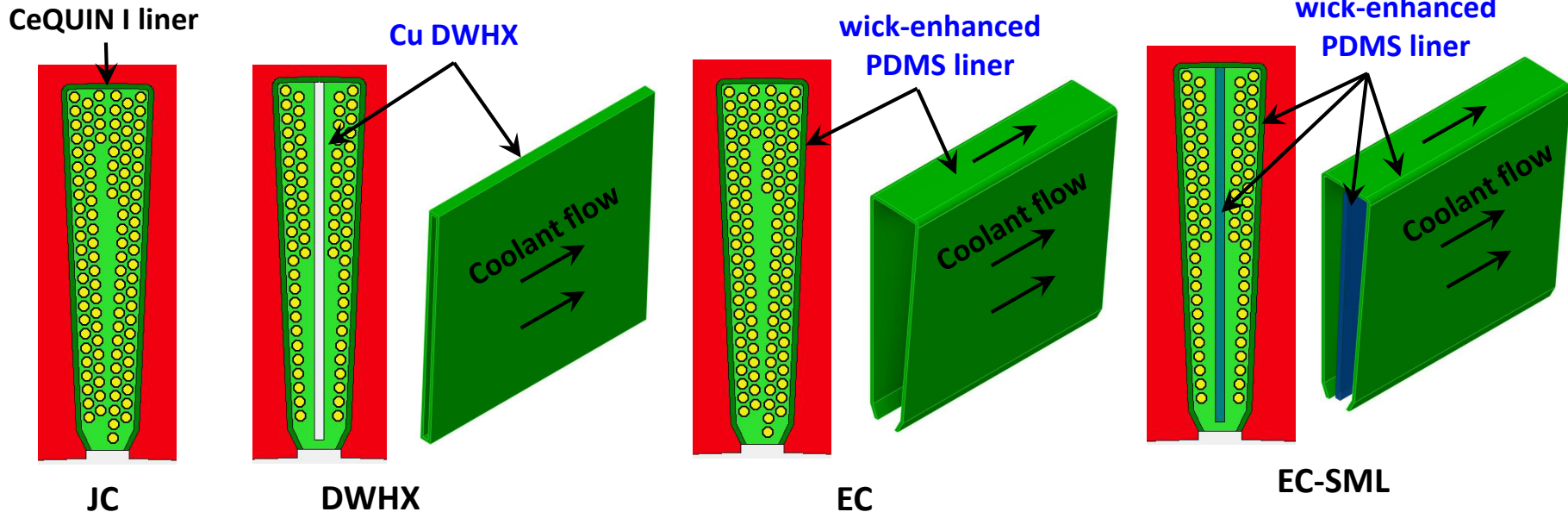
Spiral cooling channel

Number of turns per coil	9
Number of strands in hand	12
Total number of wire	108
Copper slot fill factor	0.33

✓ ethylene-glycol 50/50

# In-slot Cooling Techniques

## ❖ Integration of in-slot cooling techniques in BMW i3 motor



✓ **~4-folds** heat transfer area increment

✓ **~3.8-folds** heat transfer area increment

✓ **~7.8-folds** heat transfer area increment

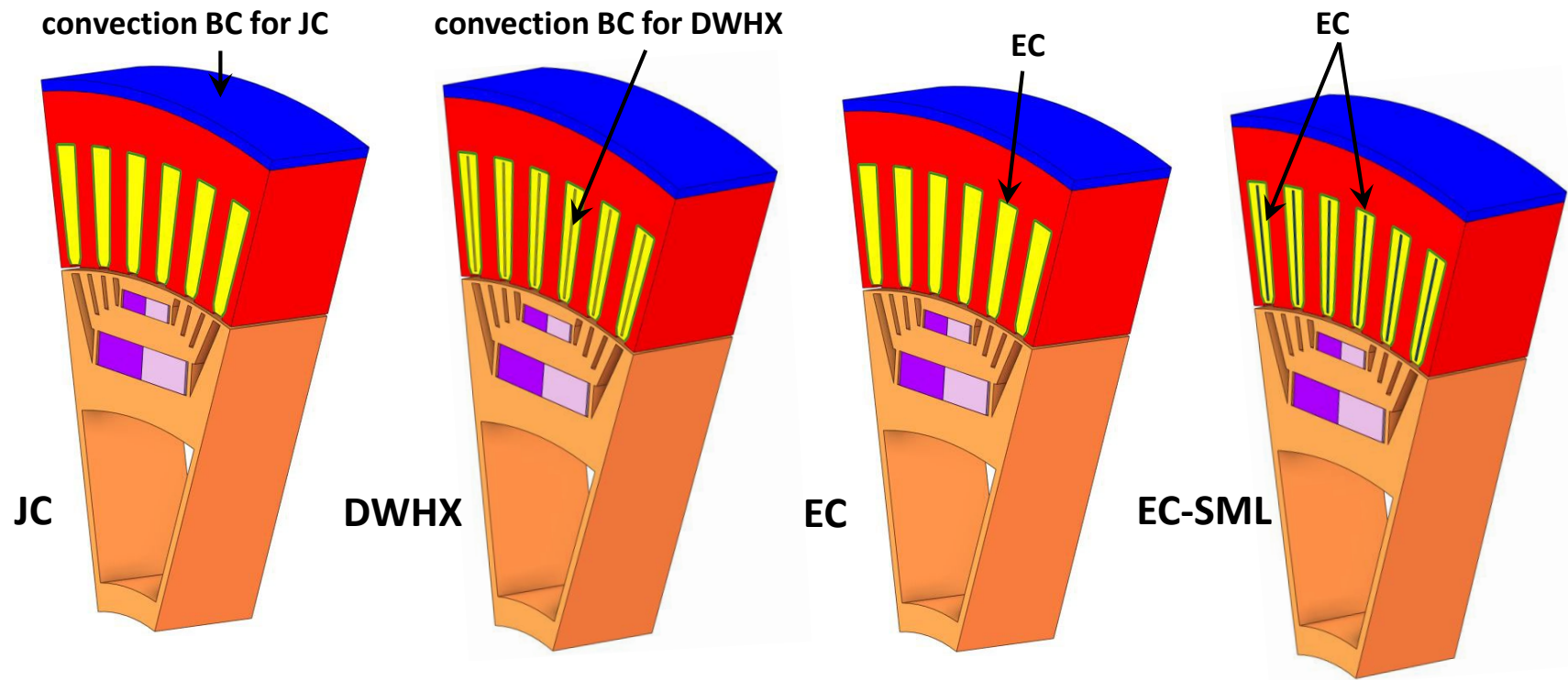
Number of turns per coil	9
Number of strands in hand	12
Total number of wire	108
Copper slot fill factor	0.33

Number of turns per coil	9
Number of strands in hand	8
Total number of wire	72
Copper slot fill factor	0.22

**~33%**

# Numerical Modeling

## ❖ Heat transfer modeling procedure

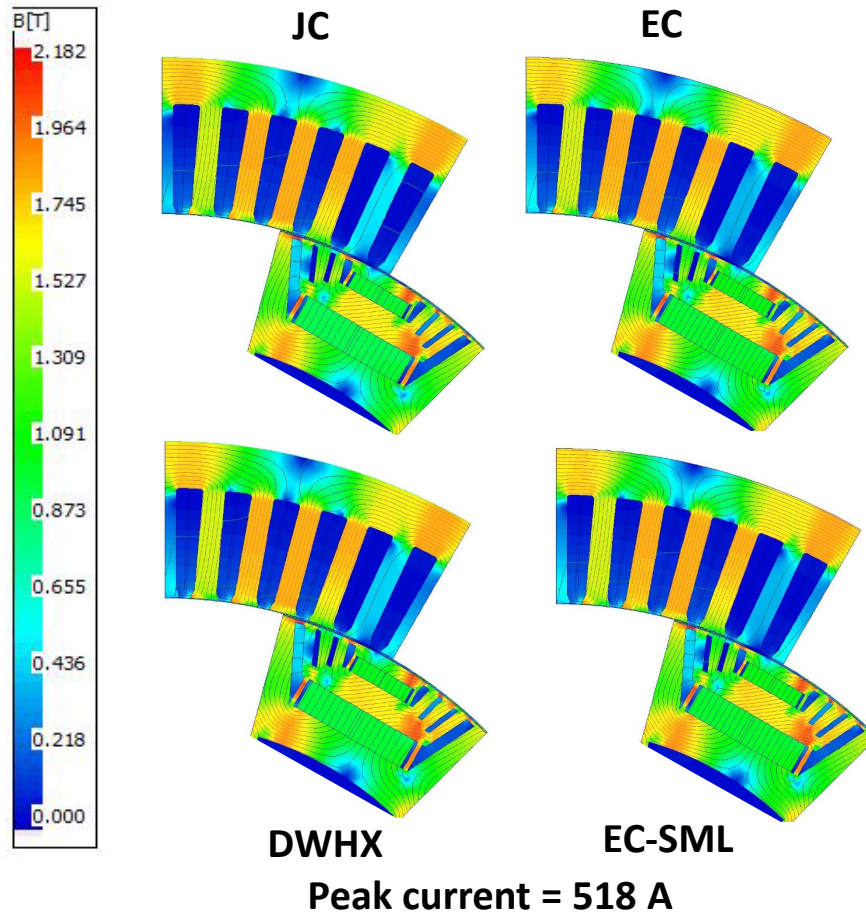


$$-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = h(T_{surface} - T_{coolant})$$

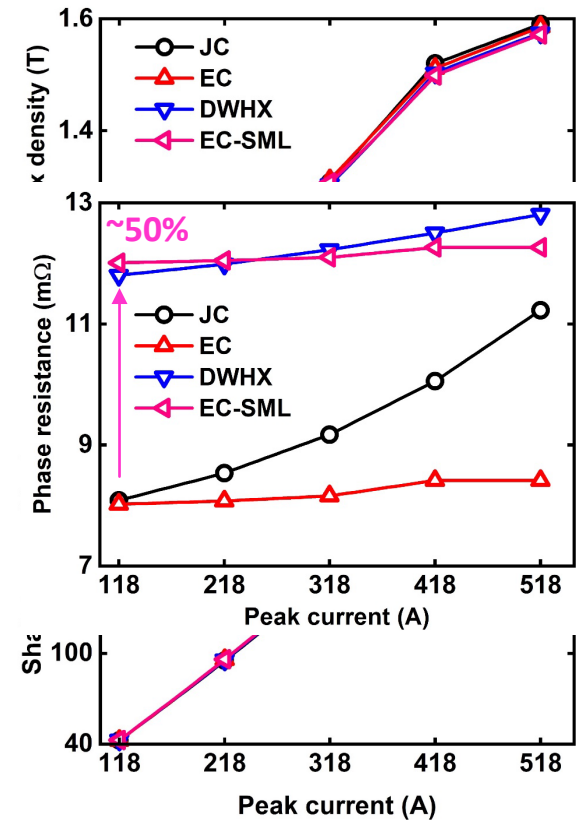
$$Q'''_{eva,sl} = -h_{eva} A_{s,l-wind,o} (T_{wind,o} - T_{sat}) / V_l$$

# Results and Discussion

## ❖ Electro-magnetic performance

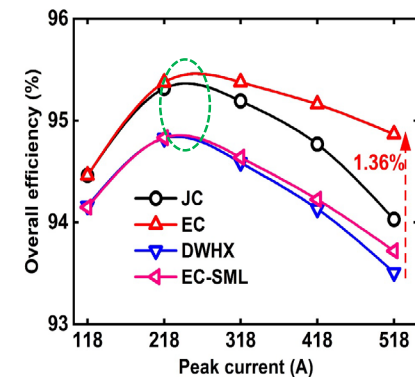
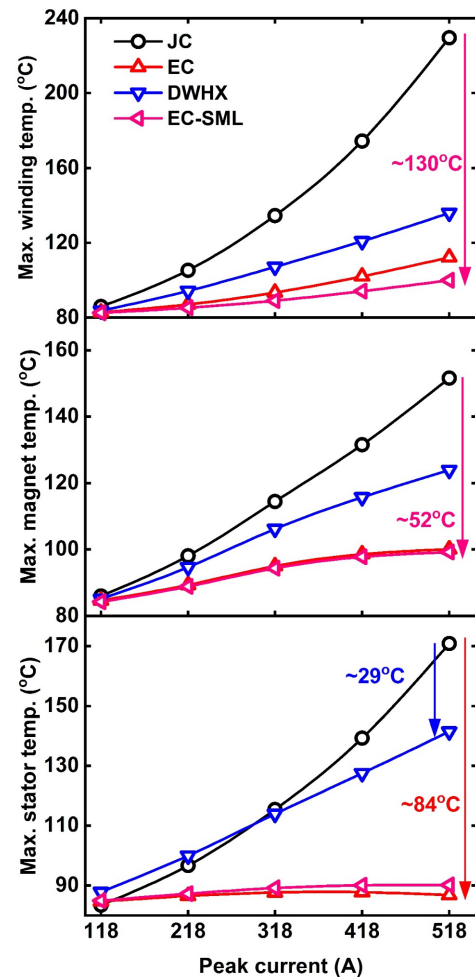
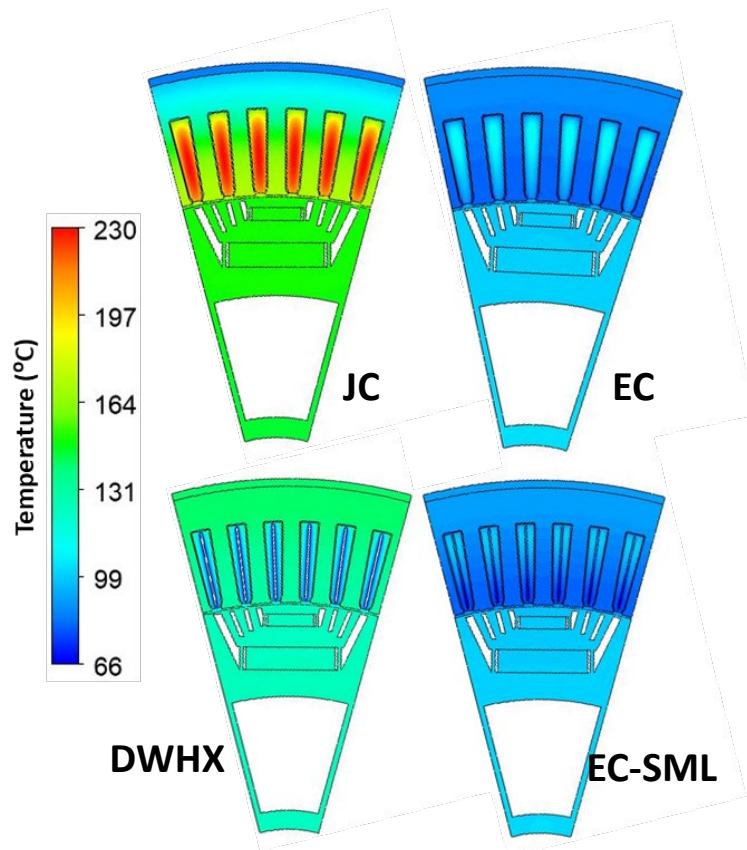


Speed = 4500 rpm, phase advance = 45 EDeg,  $h = 5000 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$



# Results and Discussion

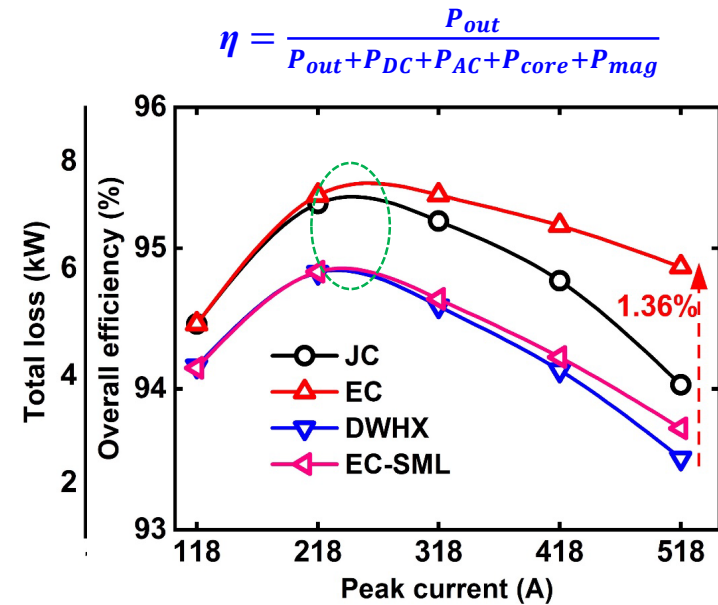
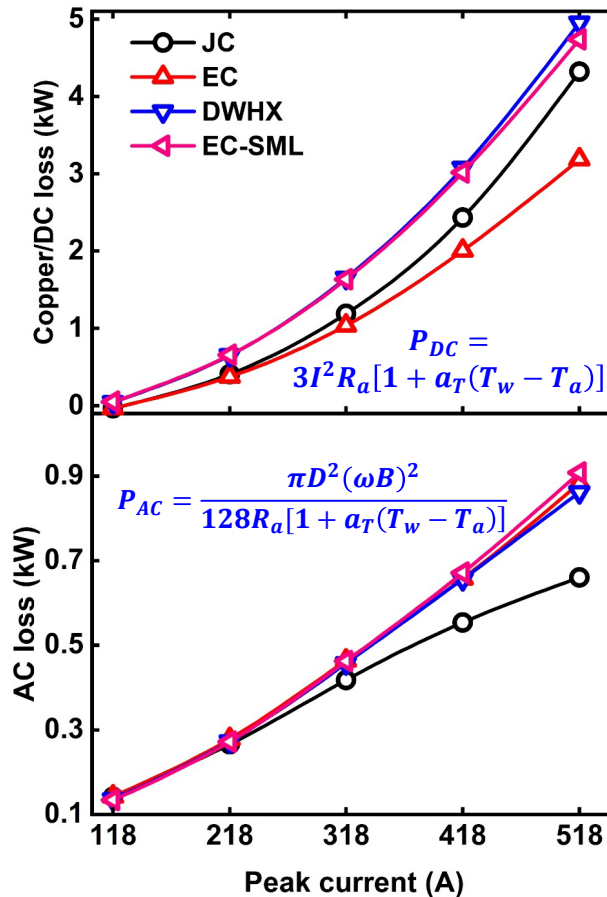
## ❖ Thermal performance



Speed = 4500 rpm, phase advance = 45 EDeg,  $h = 5000 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$

# Results and Discussion

## ❖ Power loss and overall efficiency

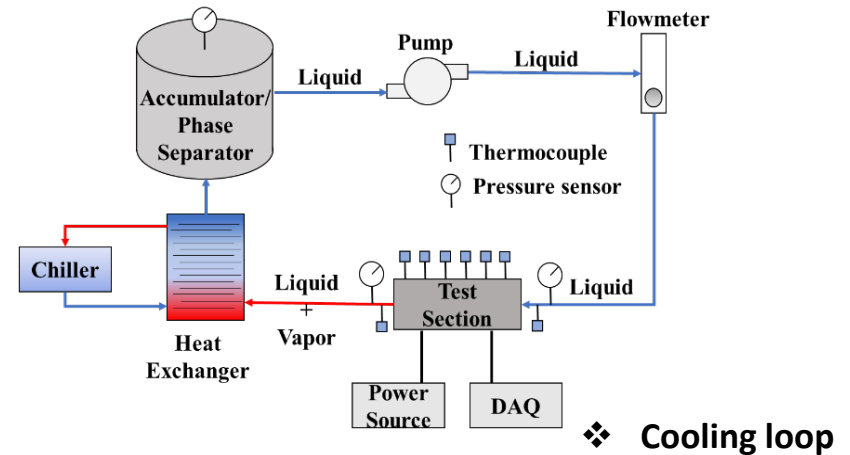
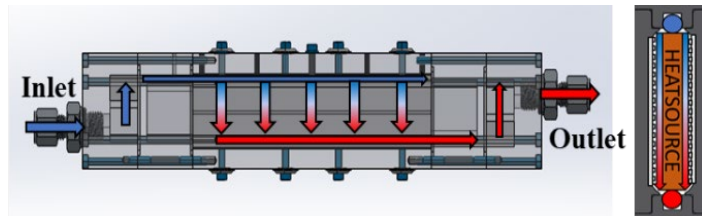
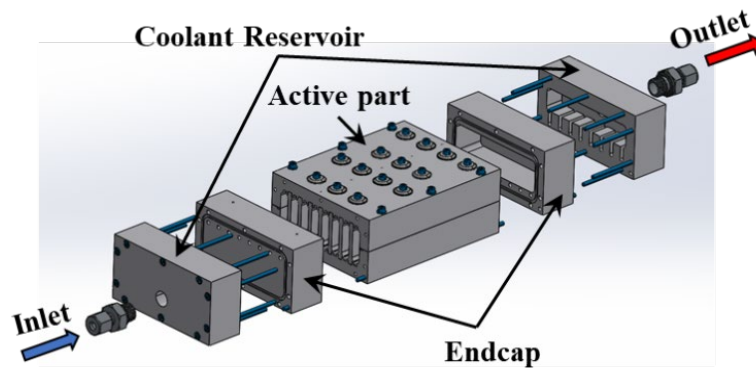


Speed = 4500 rpm, phase advance = 45 Edeg, h = 5000 W/m<sup>2</sup>.K

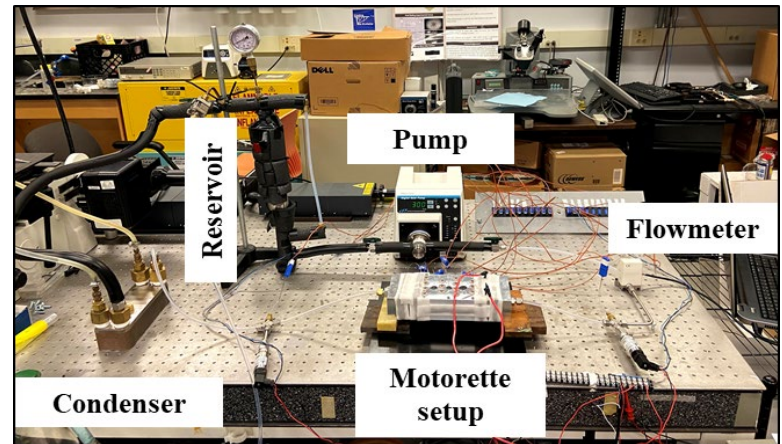


# Experimental Validation

## ❖ Motorette test setup



❖ Cooling loop

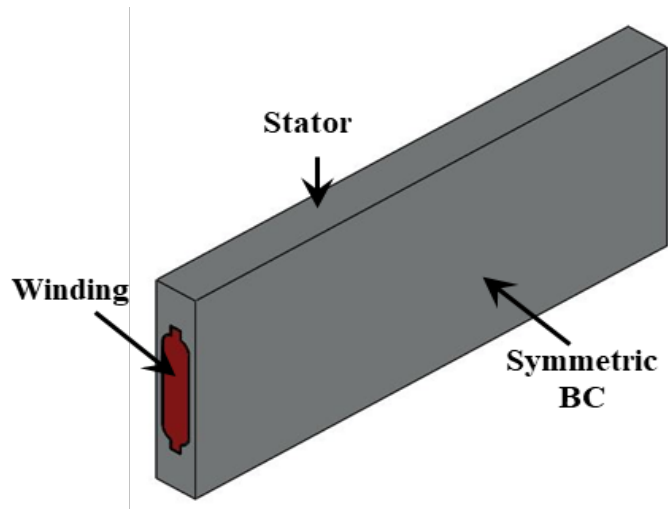


- ✓ A 2 kW DC motorette with **8 slots** is designed and fabricated.
- ✓ Slot size was **identical** to the **BMW i3** motor slot.
- ✓ Solid **Al** has been used and motorette was hand-wound with 108 turns **AWG 21** copper wire.

✓ Coolant ( $T_{sat} = 76^\circ\text{C}$ )

# Experimental Validation

## ❖ CFD/HT model

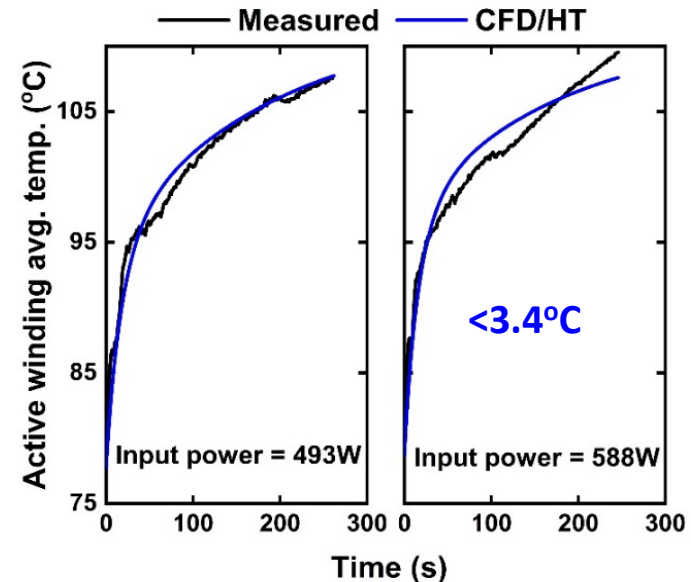


3D CFD/HT computational domain

- ✓ CFD/HT model has been modified to mimic the motorette.

Amitav, T. et al, IEEE Trans on Transportation Electrification, 8,1 2021

## ❖ Transient results comparison

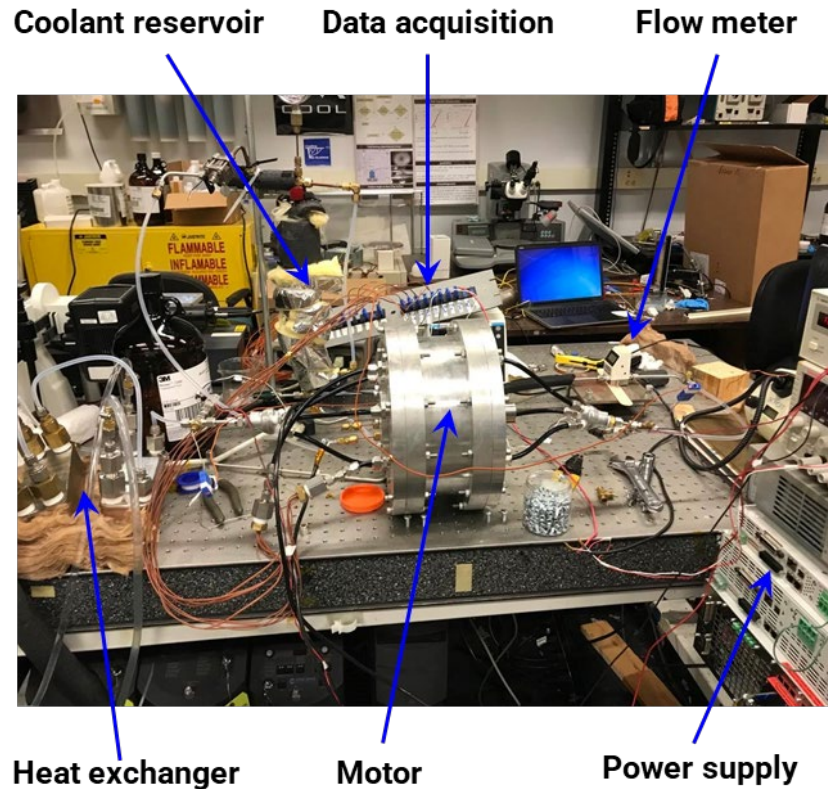


## ❖ Steady state results comparison

Power (W)	Flow rate (mL/min)	Average active-winding temperature (°C)	
		Measured	CFD/HT
702.9	330	113.80	113.80
1106	440	126.82	126.82
1500.7	520	137.40	137.39
1606.3	520	149.10	149.10
1702.9	640	135.20	135.19
2001.6	640	145.20	145.19

# Motor Prototype

## ❖ Thermal Testing



2 kW DC power.

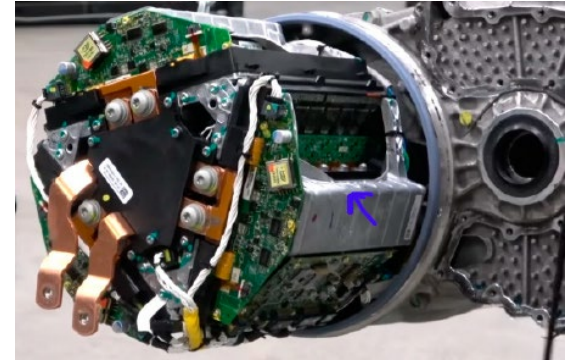
# Conclusions

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- ✓ Based on EC and DWHX, a new cooling concept, namely EC-SML has been proposed.
- ✓ Electro-thermal performance of EC, DWHX, and EC-SML has been numerically evaluated and compared with JC.
- ✓ In case of DWHX and EC-SML, copper fill factor reduced by ~33% compared to the JC and EC.
- ✓ EC-SML provides best thermal performance followed by EC, DWHX, and JC.
- ✓ EC provides the lowest power loss and the highest efficiency.
- ✓ DWHX and EC-SML provides higher power loss and consequently lower efficiency, compared to the JC and EC.

# Challenges and Opportunities

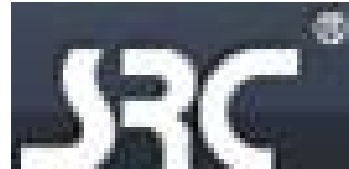
- ✓ Co-design: Electro-magnetic, thermal and mechanical performance
- ✓ Innovative cooling technologies
- ✓ Borrow techniques from other disciplines
- ✓ Efficient integration of motor, power electronics and drive
- ✓ Encapsulation Materials- high conductivity, and temperature tolerant
- ✓ Relevant Metrics- kW/Kg; kW/L; \$/Kg



# Acknowledgement

## Graduate Students

- Diego Vaca
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- Matthew Barry
- Mayur Singh
- Pierce Heintzelman
- Md. Jubayer



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- Banafsheh Barabadi, Apple
- Matthew Redmond, Jet Propulsion Laboratory
- Owen Sullivan, McKenney's Inc.
- Kam Y Lee, Pablo Salazar, Intel
- Man Prakash Gupta, Ford Motors
- David Brown, Raytheon
- Jilauo Chen, Ansys



Integrity \* Service \* Excellence

# Acknowledgement

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# Thank you