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Flux Focusing Axial Magnetic Gear

Robert J. Rutherford *Portland State University*

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PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY

Introduction

Gear reduction and power transmission is achieved through a mechanical gear. These gears require maintenance, cause vibration, and have no overload protection. Magnetic gears (MGs) are innovative solution to these drawbacks. The flux focusing axial magnetic gear (FFAMG) was assembled for future testing of power transmission applications.



Maseeh College of Engineering Flux Focusing Axial Magnetic Gear and Computer Science

Torque $+T_{2} + T_{3} = 0$

High-speed rotor p_1 pole-pairs

 $p_1 = |p_3 - n_2|$

Angular Velocity

High speed o₁ pole-pairs

Low speed n₂ pole-pairs

Stationary p_3 pole-pairs

Theory of the Magnetic Gear (MG)

Mechanical are used power by to transmit gears converting low speed, high torque rotary motion into high speed, low torque rotary motion, or vice versa, through a gear ratio. The innovative FFAMG uses a ratio of magnetic poles to accomplish the same power transmission.



 $n_2 = 25$ steel poles

 $p_3 = 19$ pole pairs

 $\omega_1 =$

Resulting Pole Ratio

High Speed Rotor



 $2 = 4.16 \omega_2$

Robert J. Rutherford, Jonathan Z. Bird



 $p_1 = 6$ pole pairs



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The FFAMG was assembled successfully, magnetic flux density measurements were gathered and procedures for testing and continuing research developed.

- 1. Prime Mover
- 2. Torque Transducer
- 3. Low Speed Rotor
- 4. High Speed Rotor
- 5. Torque Transducer
- 6. Load
- 7. Variable Freq Drive



Coastal Studies Institute



The magnetic flux density was measured with a gauss meter as a function of degrees around the face of both the stationary and high speed rotor. Peaks at 6000 Gauss

Conclusion

Future Testing Setup

