



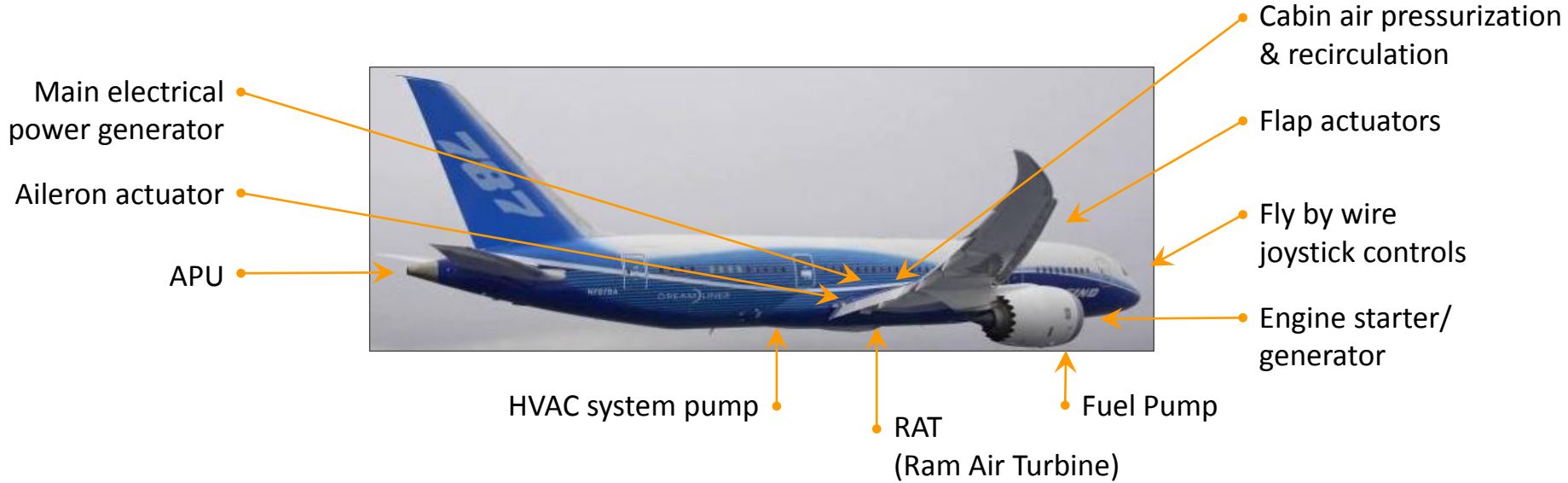
ARNOLD[®]
MAGNETIC TECHNOLOGIES



Arnold Magnetic Technologies

*Where Air Meets Ground: High Performance
Materials Converge on the Horizon*

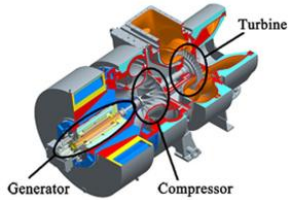
Motor Applications — *Aerospace*



Many electrical motor/generator technologies already in place on airframes

Electric Assistance Applications

eTurbo / eBoosting / HERS



Start / Stop Technology

Electric Power Steering

Electric Air-Conditioning

Electric Water Pump



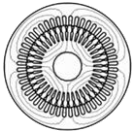
Traction Drive / KERS

*Numerous electric assist applications
to increase vehicle efficiency*

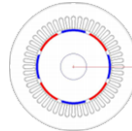
What Motor Topology to Choose?



Induction Machine



Permanent Magnet

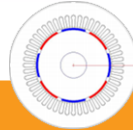


Switched Reluctance



Aerospace has main focus on motor efficiency

Motor Technologies — Advantages/Disadvantages



Induction Machine		Surface PM		Switched Reluctance	
Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages
High speeds	Rotor losses (cooling)	Energy efficiency	Permanent magnet temp. effects	High speeds	Acoustic noise
Simple construction	Less constant power speed range	Highest torque/inertia ratio	Magnet retention	Simple rotor construction	Complex control
High torque/inertia ratio	Low power density	Highest torque density	Iron Losses	Low rotor losses at low speeds	Rotor position sensor required
High torque density	Lower efficiency over op range	Good torque control	Magnet costs	Low cost	Small air gap
Low cost		Very low rotor losses	Excitation during a winding fault	No permanent excitation	Special drive topology
No permanent excitation		Common drive topology			Motor/drive control match required
Common drive topology		Simple construction			High windage

Smaller. Faster. Hotter

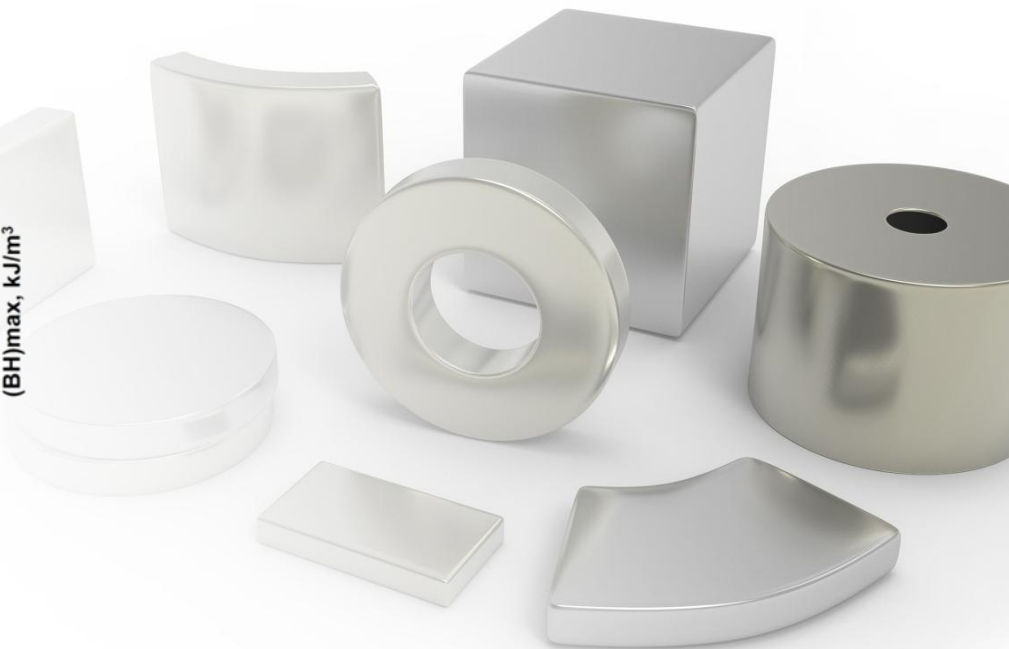
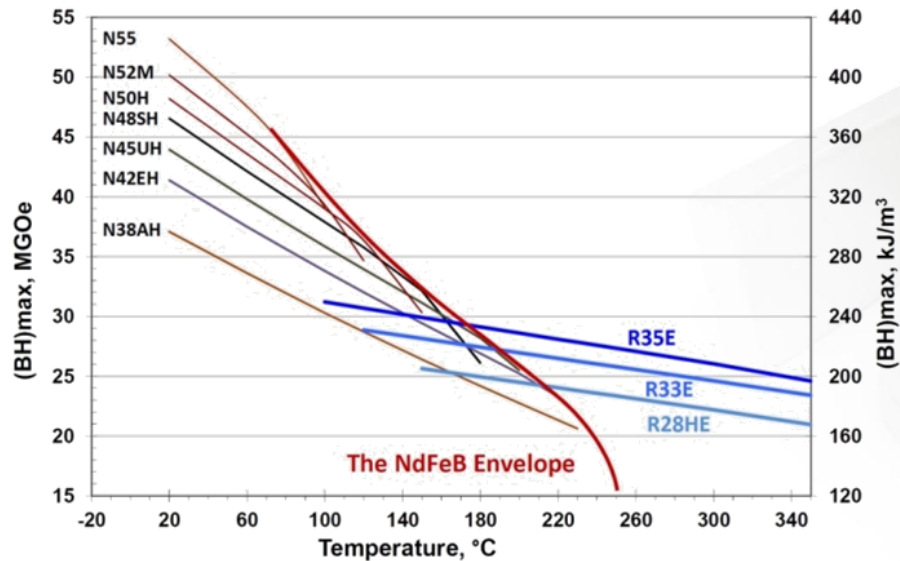
Design Challenges for the Emerging Systems

- Thermal Management
- Power Density
- Higher Speeds (100K+ RPM)
- Weight Reduction
- Secure Supply Chain
- Cost

Motor Technologies have overcome these challenges in Aerospace



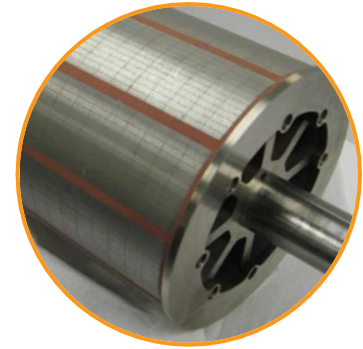
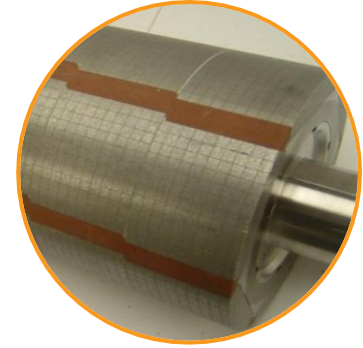
SmCo Untapped Potential



Advancements in SmCo magnets improve power density at temperature

Laminated Magnet Process

- Further reduction of eddy currents (heat) for increased efficiency (Joule Loss Reduction)
- Thin insulating gap (<20 μm)
 - Maximum energy density for applications



Magnet Retention at High Speeds

Composite Sleevings

- Wound in place or pressed on sleeve
- Inconel or Stainless Steel also available
- Reduced Joule losses

Precision fit end ring to lock in magnets

Dynamically balanced

SmCo Magnets

- Precision fabricated
- OD ground
- Magnetically stabilized

Speeds in excess of 150K RPM
225°C + Operating Temperatures

Precision Thin Metals

- **Silicon Steels for High Frequency Applications**

- Arnon – Non Oriented (0.18 mm & 0.13 mm)
- Grain Oriented (0.03 mm - 0.15 mm)

- **Popular Materials Available**

- Titanium & Its Alloys
- Arnokrome (FeCrCo)
- Nickel & Its Alloys
- Nickel Irons & Soft Magnetics

- **Exceptionally thin strip and coil**



Materials to Reduce Iron Losses

- Ultra thin (0.005" - 0.007") non-oriented 3% silicon steel
 - Reduces eddy current losses and heat rise in the stator
 - C5 insulation coating

Smaller

Higher Flux Density

Faster

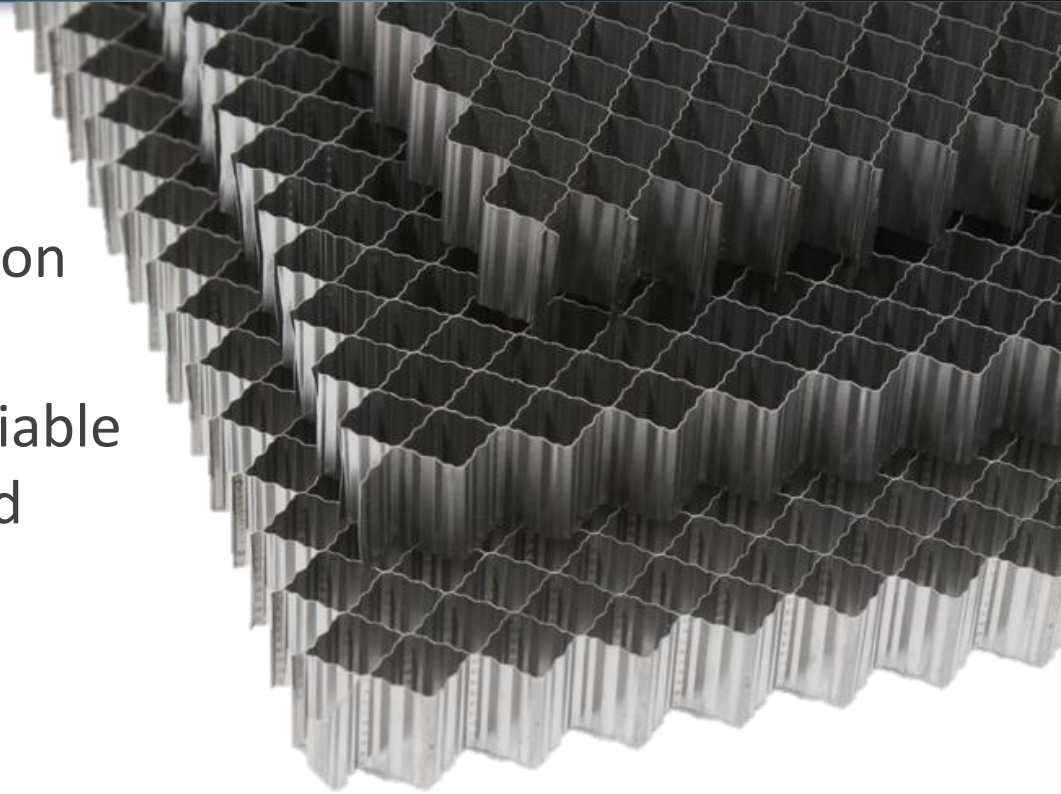
Higher Frequencies

Thinner laminations to reduce eddy currents



Titanium for Lightweighting

- Used for aerospace surfaces and structures
- High overall strength, corrosion resistance, and ductile
- Lightweight, durable, and reliable under harsh temperature and chemical conditions



Summary

PM machines dominate high performance aerospace applications due to a higher motor efficiency. This technology will continue to push into the automotive landscape as motor efficiency becomes more critical.