

ESSIAL has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 766437.



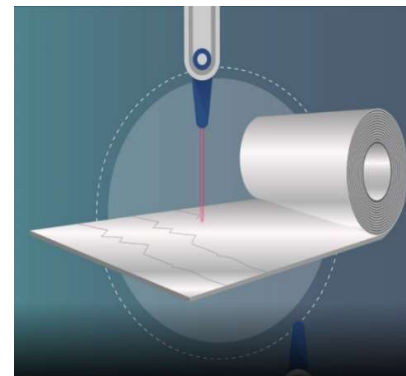
ESSIAL

Thank you for your attention!

**ESSIAL FINAL PROJECT
INFODAY**

Monday, 11 July 2022 – UniLaSalle, Amiens (France)

FINAL EVENT ESSIAL – ULS-AMS : 11/07/2022



ESSIAL

*Electrical Steels Structuring
Insulating and Assembling by
means of the Laser technologies*

O. Maloberti (UNILASALLE Amiens, Project Coordinator)



AGENDA

09:30 – INTRODUCTION & PRESENTATION OF ESSIAL

➤ *Speaker UNILASALLE, Olivier Maloberti*

10:00 – IMPLEMENTATIONS FOR POWER ELECTRONICS INDUCTANCES AND TRANSFORMERS

➤ *Speaker UNILASALLE, Olivier Maloberti*

➤ *Speaker MULTITEL, Julien Dupuy*

➤ *Speaker ANDALTEC, Jesús Castillo*

➤ *Speaker EREA, Johan Bleumers*

11:45 – APPLICATION METHOD FOR DEMONSTRATORS AND ELECTRICAL MACHINES

➤ *Speakers JEUMONT Electric, Pr scillia Dupont & Maxime Ployard*

LUNCH

14:00 – VISIT OF THE FACILITIES

16:00 – Q&A AND CLOSING SESSION

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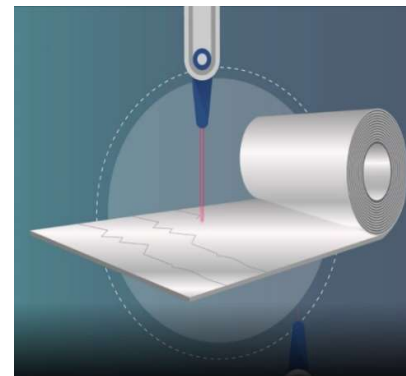
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ESSIAL

INTRODUCTION AND PRESENTATION OF ESSIAL

O. Maloberti (UNILASALLE Amiens, Project Coordinator)



CONTENTS

Introduction of the Consortium

Context, GOALS and STAKES of the project

Introduction of LASER TECHNOLOGIES for surface treatments

Analysis of main soft magnetic MATERIALS PROPERTIES

Imaging techniques

Magnetic measurements

Vibro-mechanical measurements

Insulating coating and properties

Assembling/disassembling/separation technologies

Project Consortium - Organization – partnership

4 countries in EUROPE:

France: 6 partners

Belgium: 4 partners

Spain: 2 partners

Germany: 1 partner

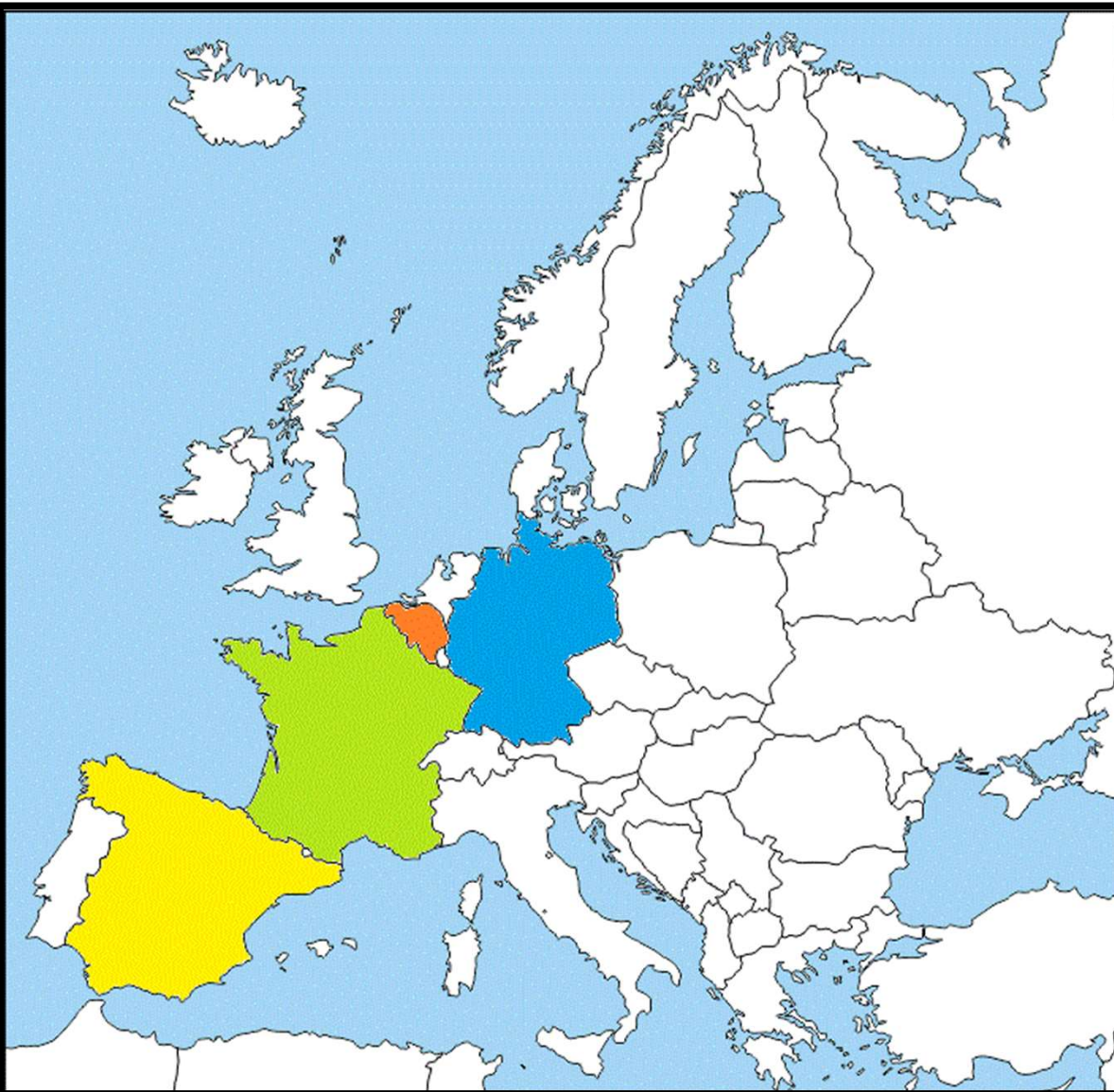
5 universities/laboratories
4 Research centers/platforms
4 industries
2 SMEs

Coordinator:

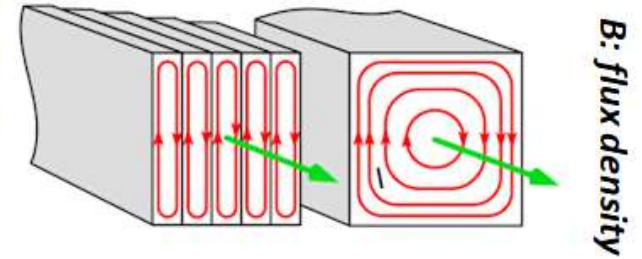
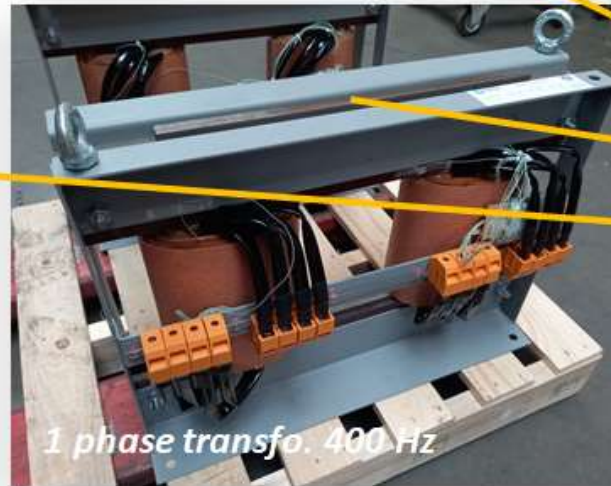
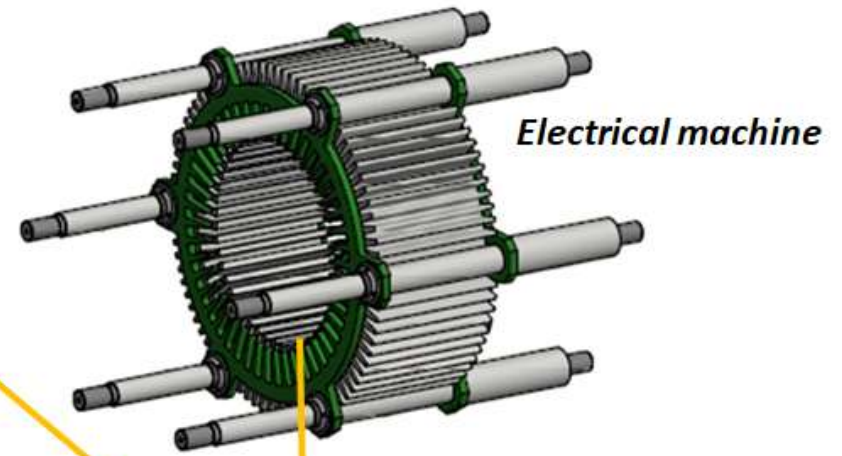
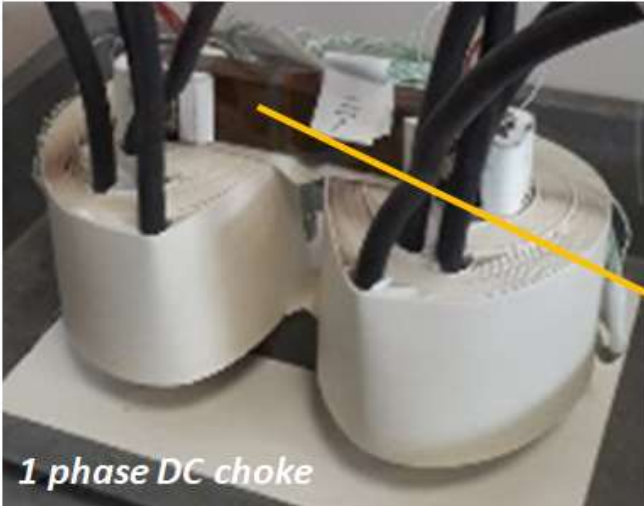
UNILASALLE AMIENS

BUDGET = 5 M€ (13 partners)

~ 100 k€ / partner / year

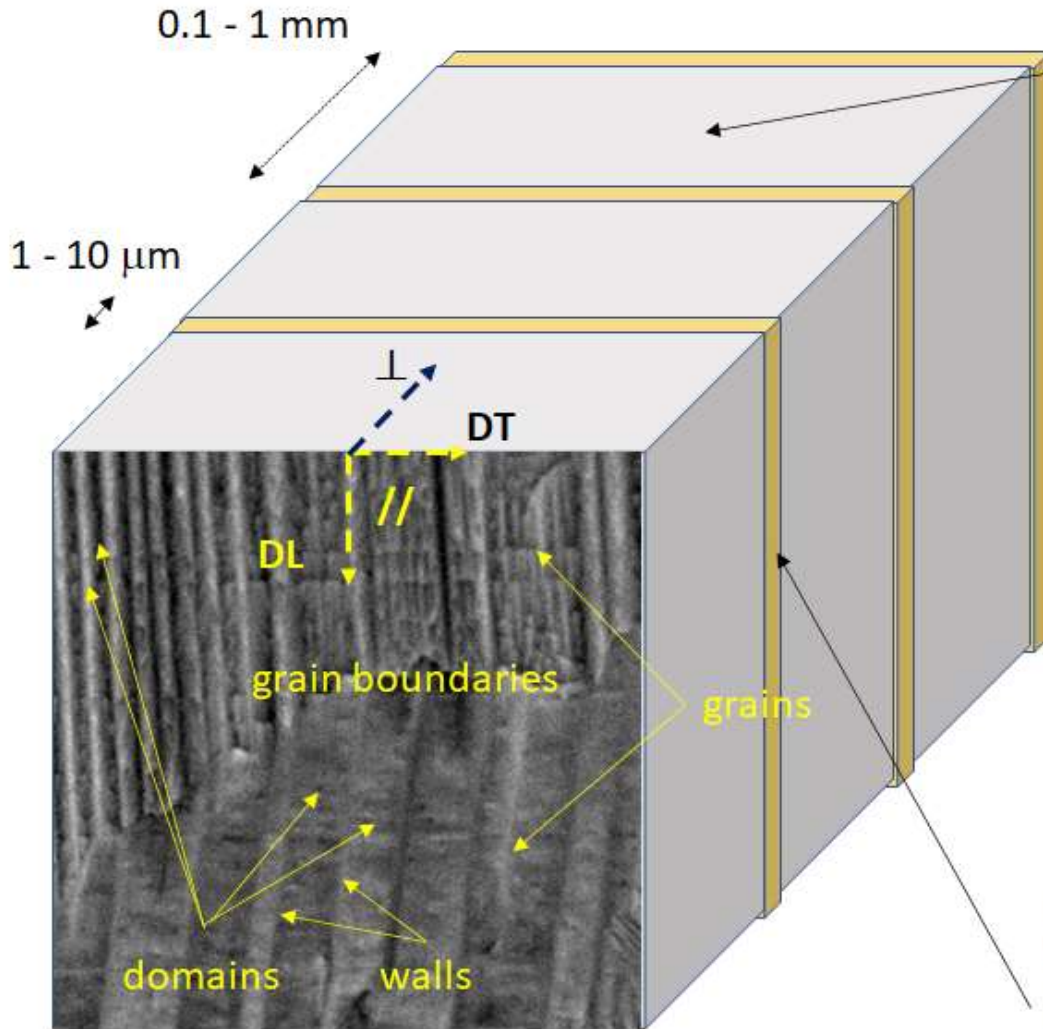


Context – Electrical machines and magnetic circuits



- Laminated stack of electrical steels
- Non Grain Oriented Electrical Steels
 - **Grain Oriented Electrical Steels**
 - Special alloys

Context – Magnetic Circuits, Cores and Materials



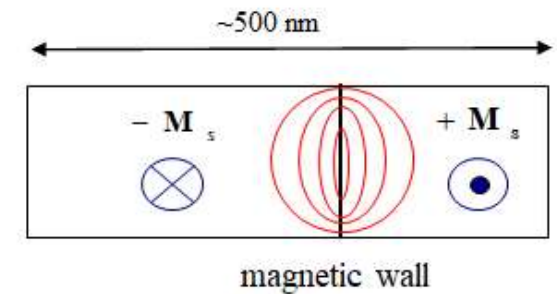
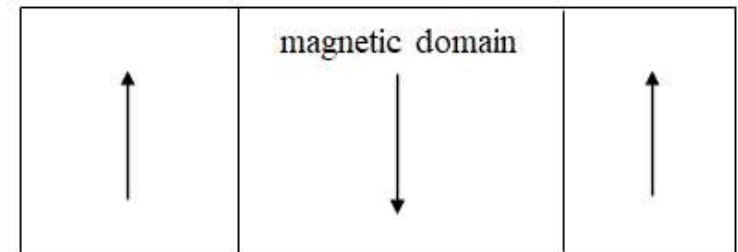
Soft ferromagnetic alloy:

Fe, Ni and Co based

High // magnetic permeability

Low // & ⊥ electrical conductivity

Fine and free magnetic structure



**Micro. Currents
Walls motion**

Synthetic Insulating resin:

Organic or inorganic based

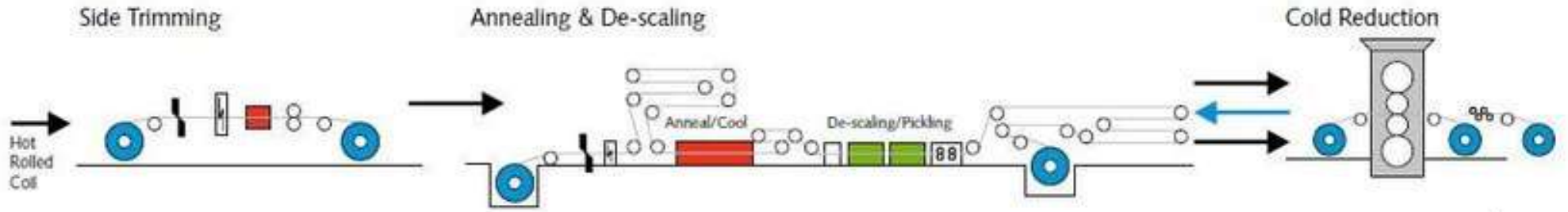
Very high ⊥ electrical resistivity

High // magnetic permeability

Good thermal resistance

Context – Electrical steels production line

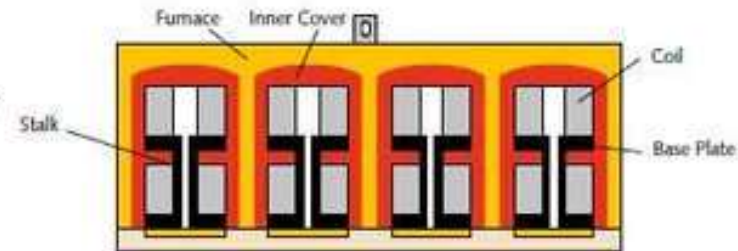
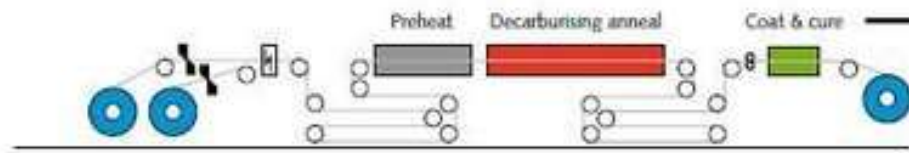
A



B

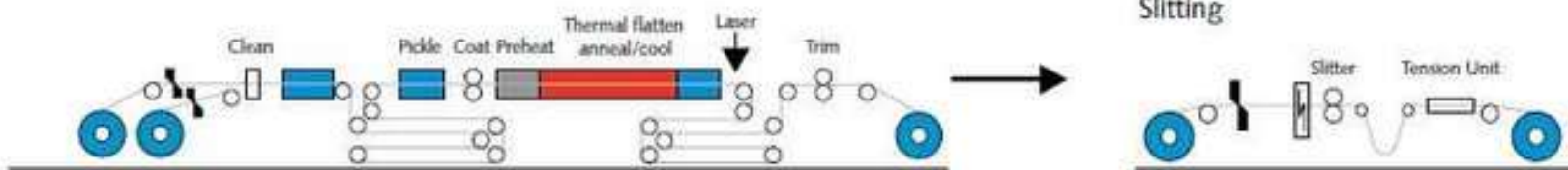
Decarburising Anneal

High Temperature Coil Anneal



Thermal Flattening

C



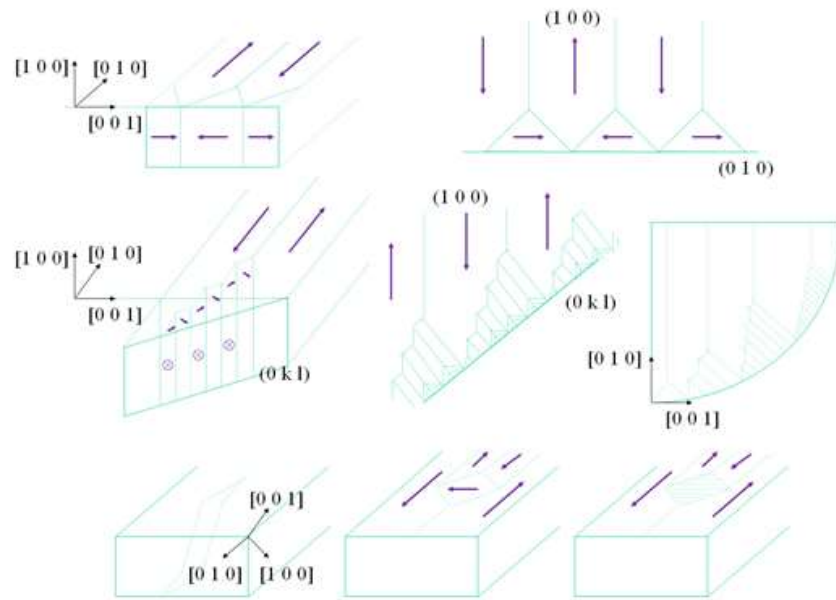
Context – Material properties

Materials properties

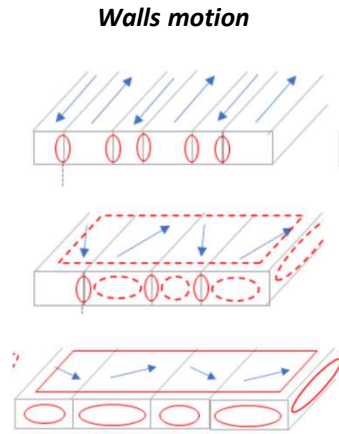
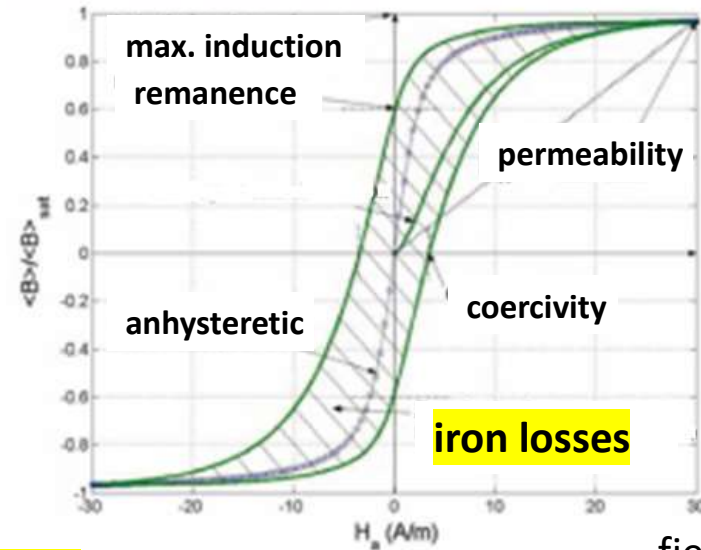
Magnetic structures

Magnetic properties (hysteresis loop)

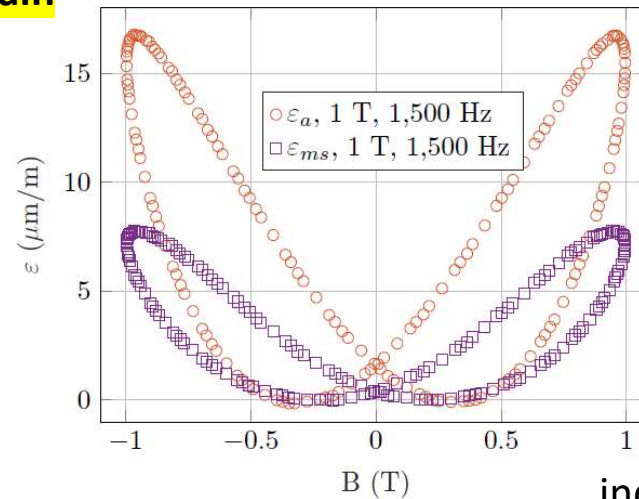
Mechanical properties (butterfly loop)



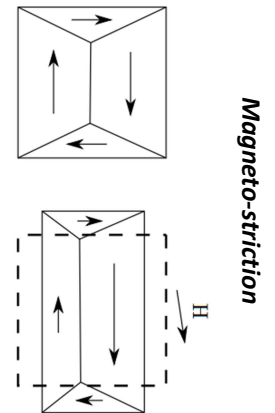
induction



strain



field



Magneto-striction

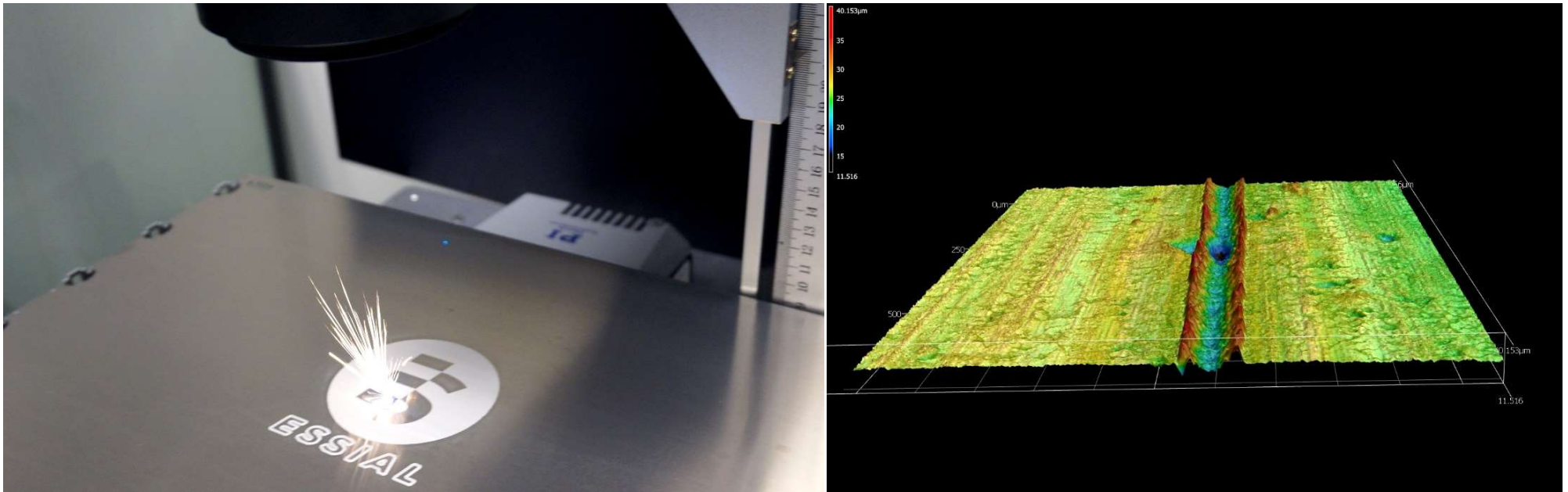
Context – Surface Laser Treatments

Challenge 1: Improving performances through **surface functionalization**

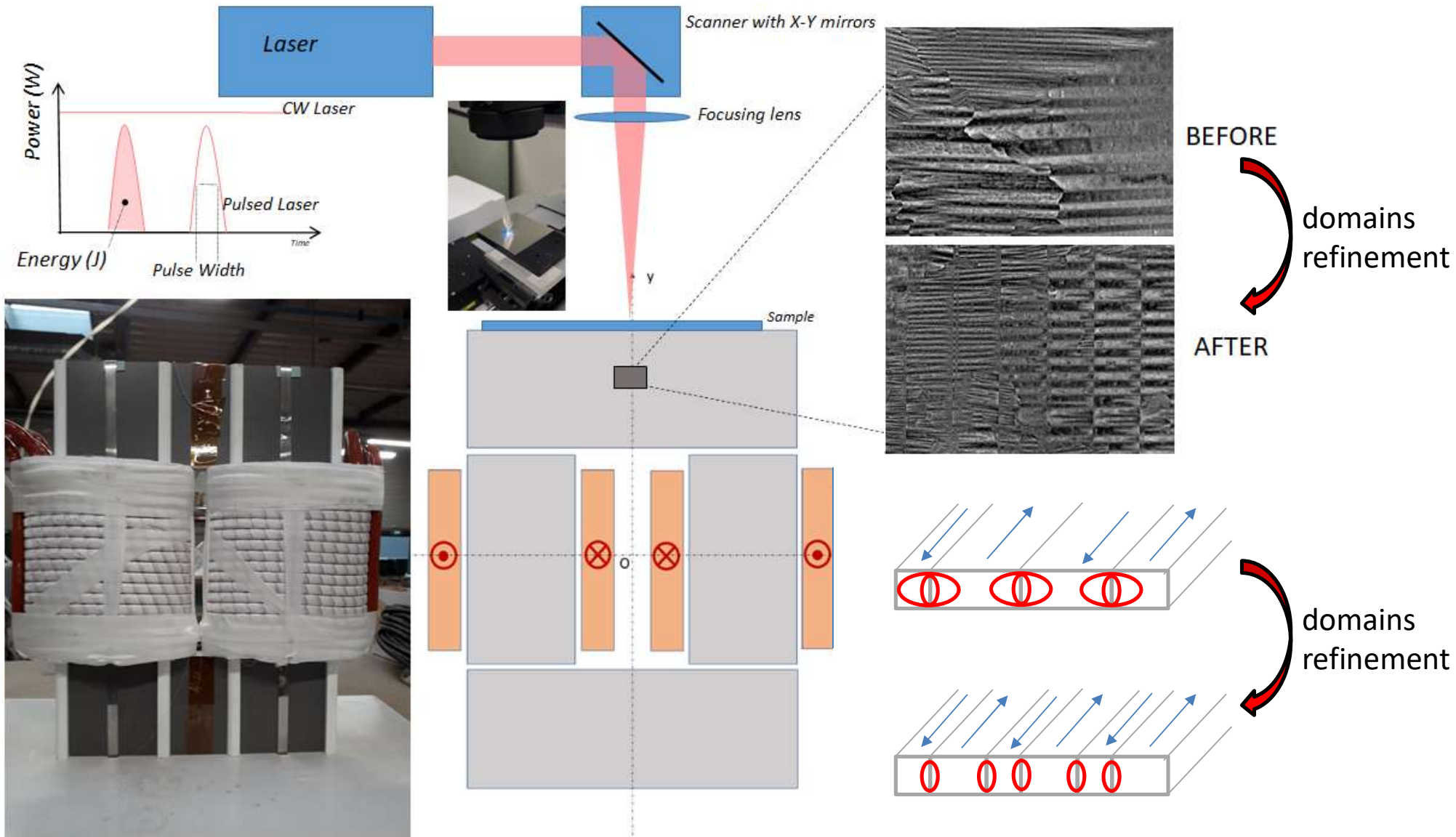
Challenge 2: Functionalities achieved **without addition of raw materials** (life cycle assessment, reuse, recycling)

Challenge 3: Technologies should be adaptable and **up-scalable**

Challenge 4: **Limit the additional cost to 10%**



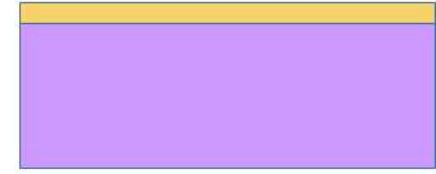
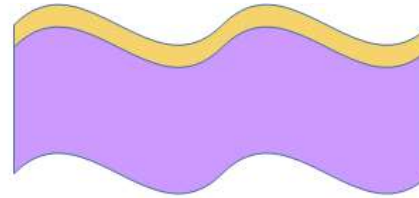
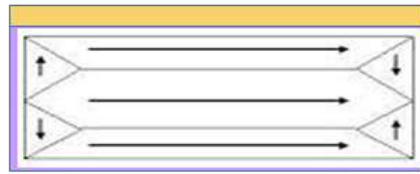
The Project: from the material to the products & vice versa



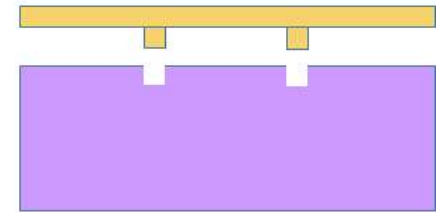
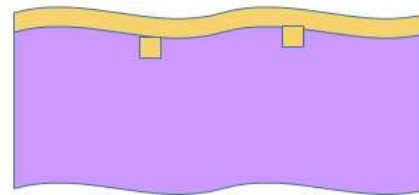
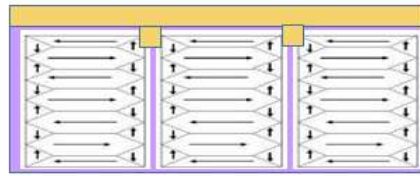
Main GOALS & STAKES of the ESSIAL Project

- Energy Efficiency of Energy Conversion inside magnetic circuits
- Noise pollution reduction emitted by electrical components
- Separation and recycling factor enhancement of different materials

Without induced Surface Structuring



With induced Surface Structuring



- Power and Energy Efficiency

Loss ↘ 20%

- Acoustic Noise Reduction

noise ↘ 20%

- Eco-Friendly Design and Recycling

Global cost ↘ 20%



Development of metallurgical steps at the lab. scale



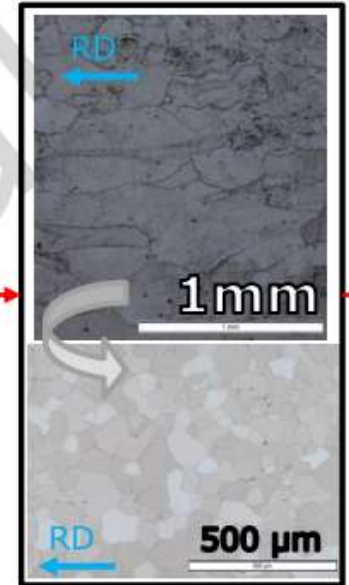
Vacuum Induction Melting



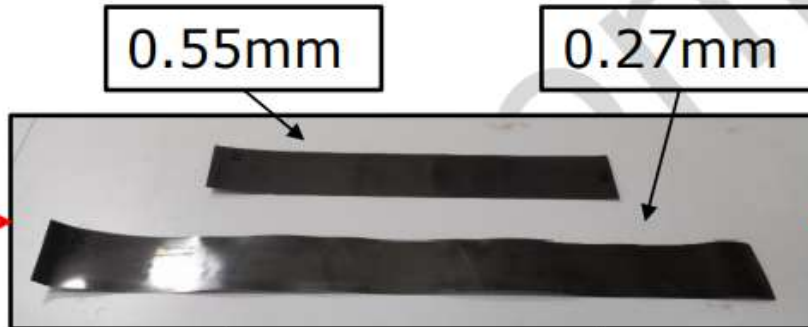
Block cutting



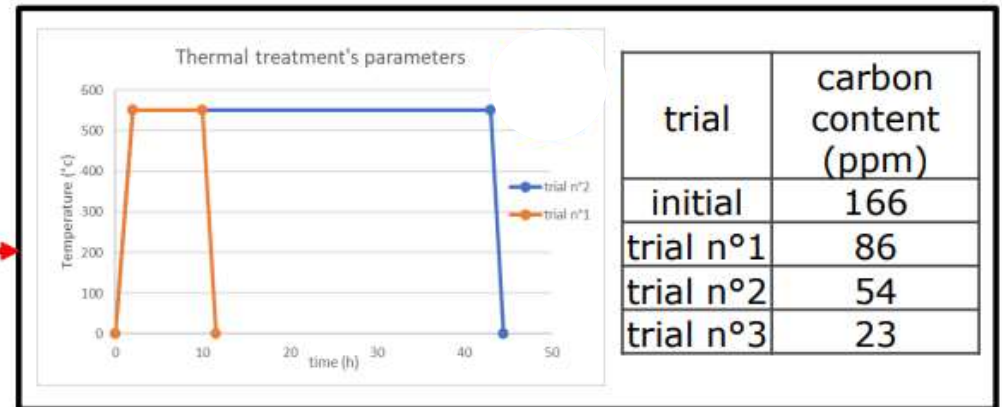
Hot rolling



Annealing study



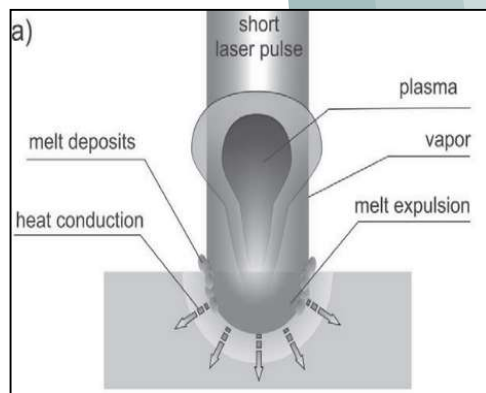
Cold rolling study



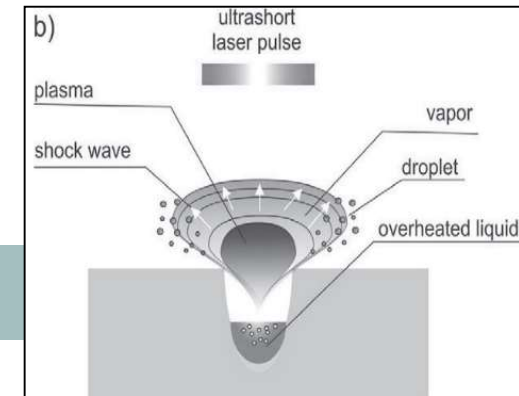
Decarburizing study

Introduction of Pulsed Surface Laser Treatments

History of the domains refinement techniques



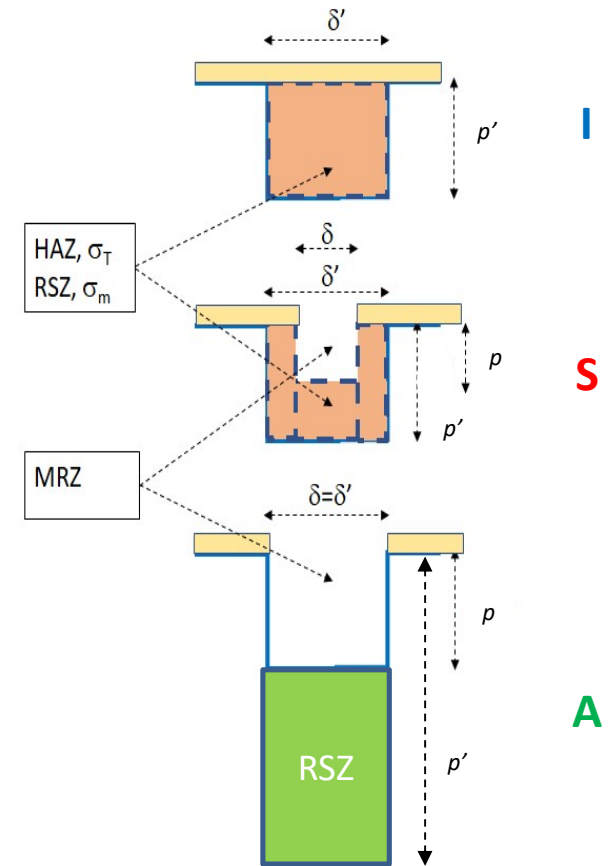
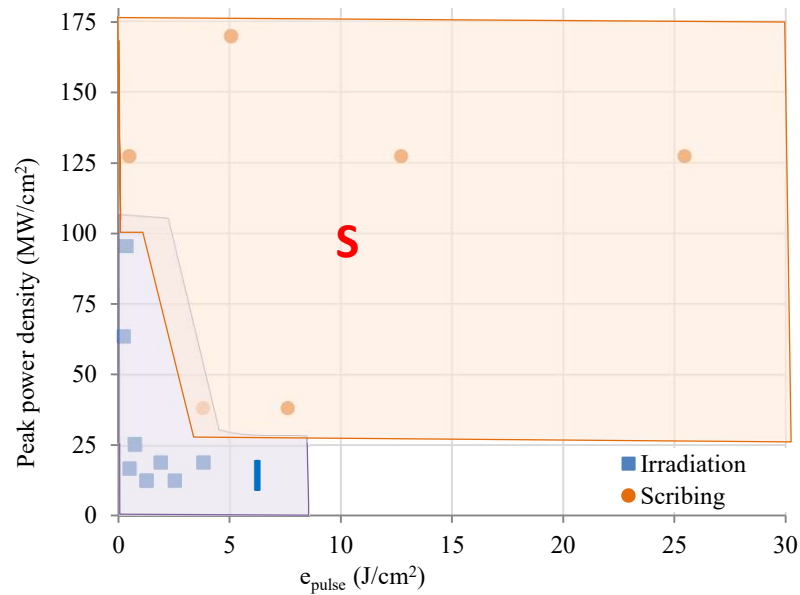
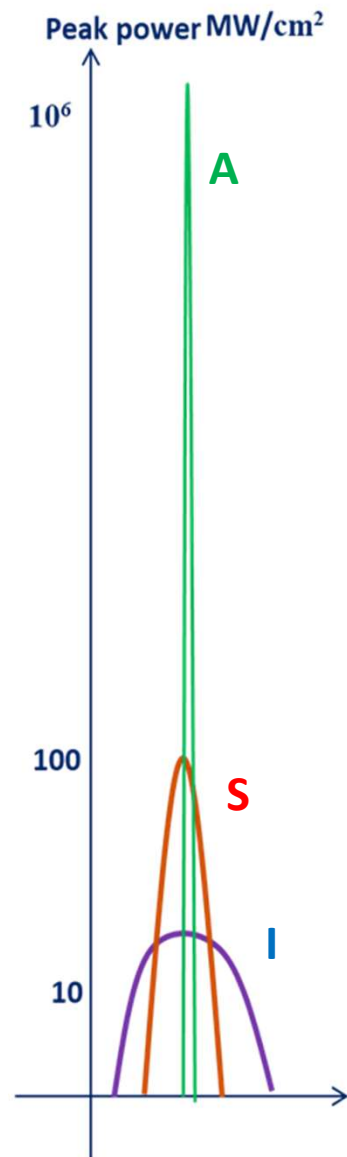
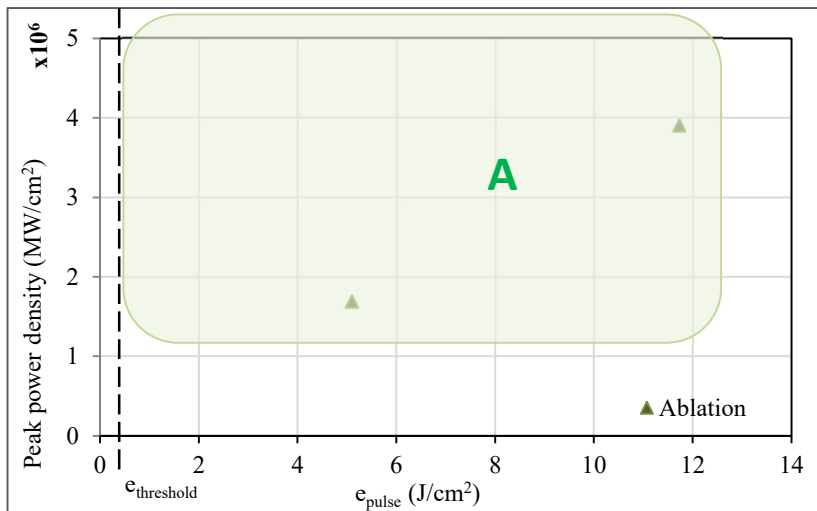
Mechanical Scratching
Continuous Laser (CWL)
Long Pulse (LPL), Short Pulse (SPL) Lasers
Ultra-Short Pulse Laser (USPL)



Main criteria to qualify the surface treatments of electrical steels :

- i. **Power loss** reduction factor – energy efficiency
- ii. Permeability increase factor – **easiness to be magnetized**
- iii. **Vibration and noise** reduction factor – noise pollution reduction
- iv. **Process speed, supervision and cost** – upscaling for industrial lines

Laser Irradiation – Scribing – Ablation

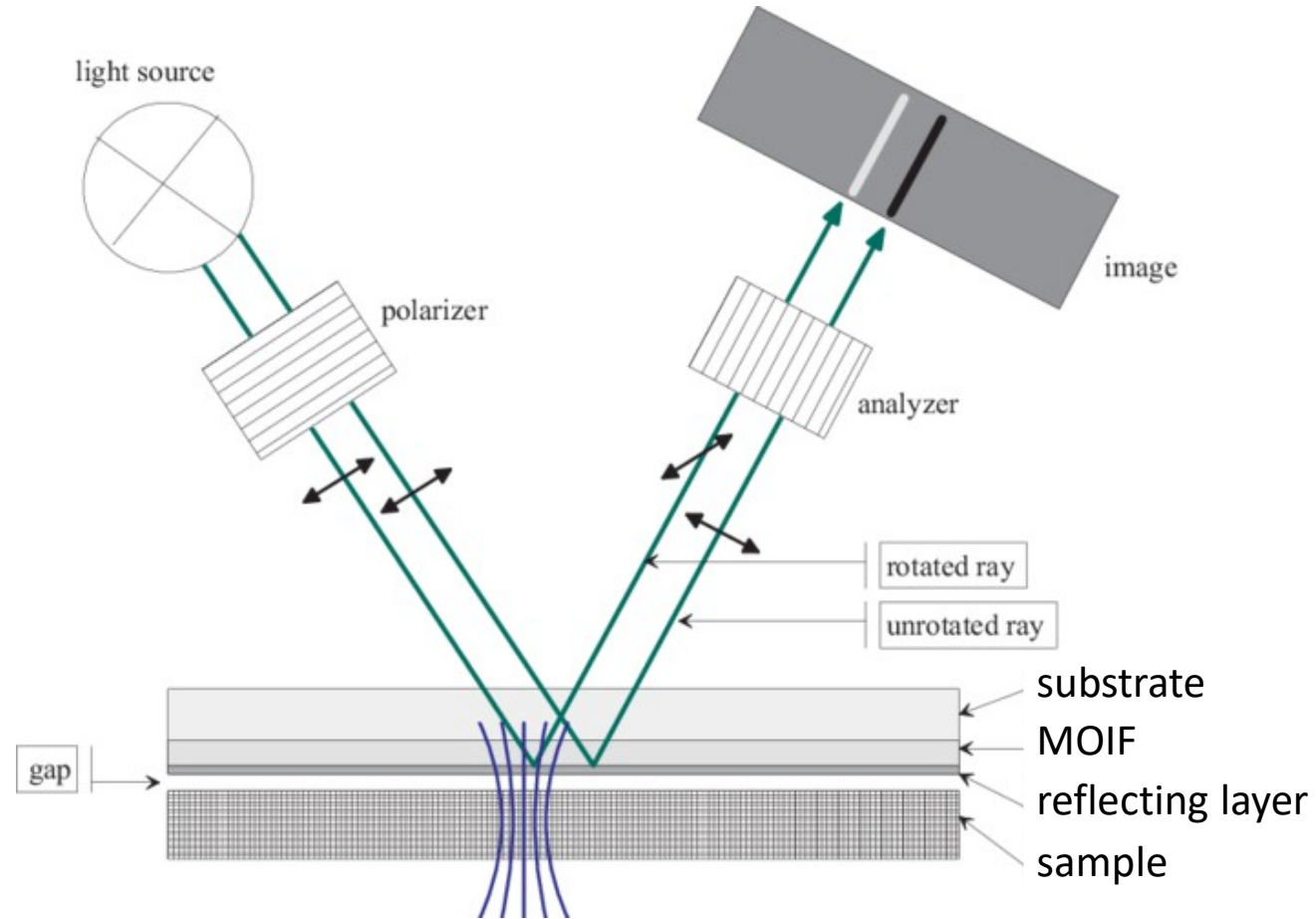
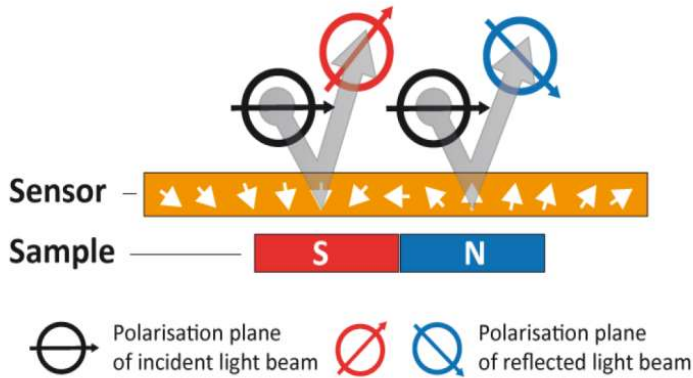
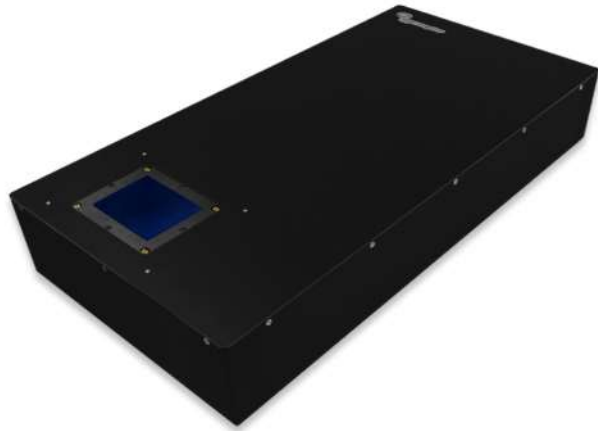


p : groove ablation depth
 RSZ: Residual Stress Zone
 with strong shock wave pressure

Introduction of Imaging Techniques - MOIF

Magnetic Optical Indicator Film technique - MOIF

MOIF

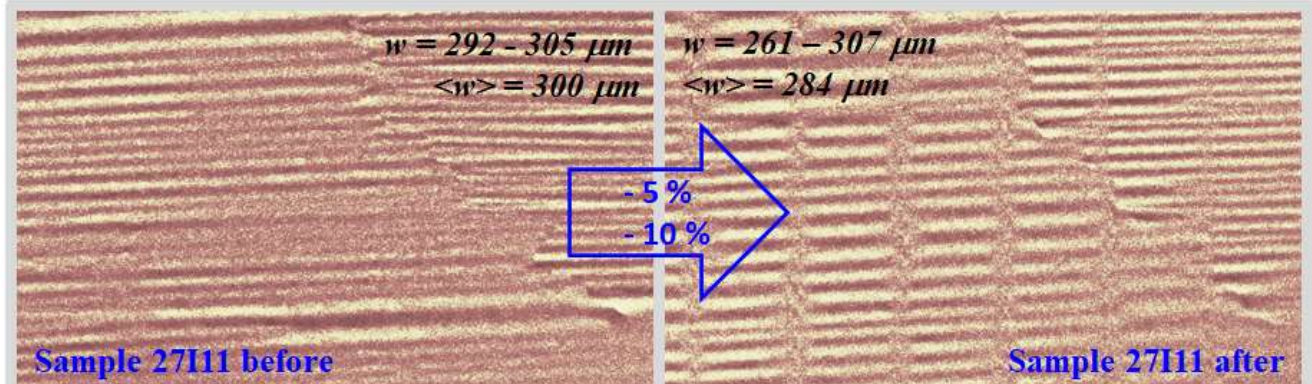


Microscopic imaging of GOES magnetic structure – MOIF - ISA



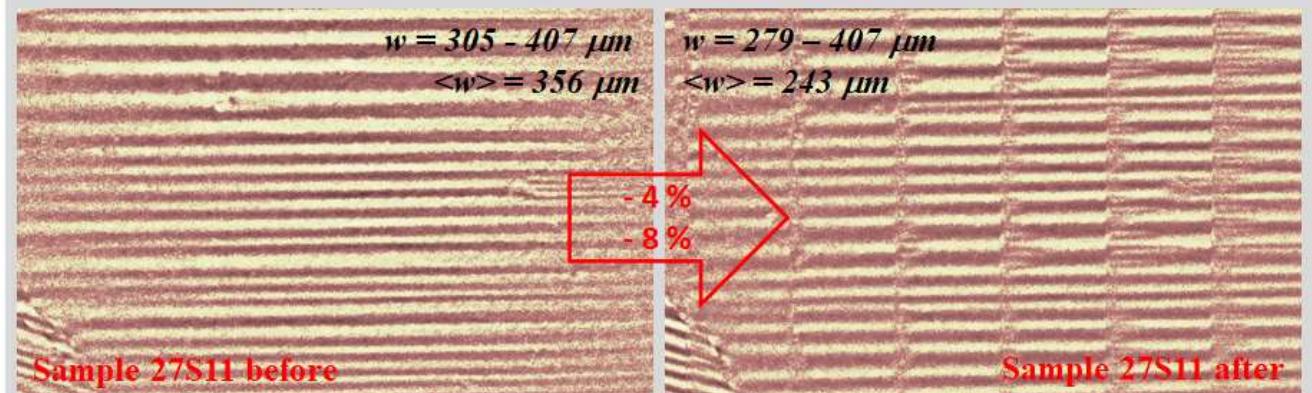
IRRADIATION

- 7,5 % refinement



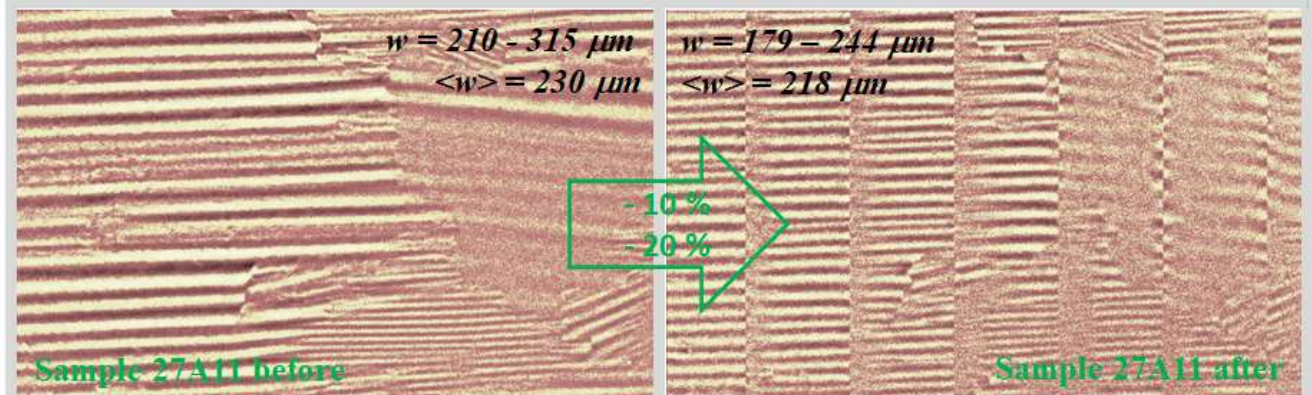
SCRIBING

- 6 % refinement



ABLATION

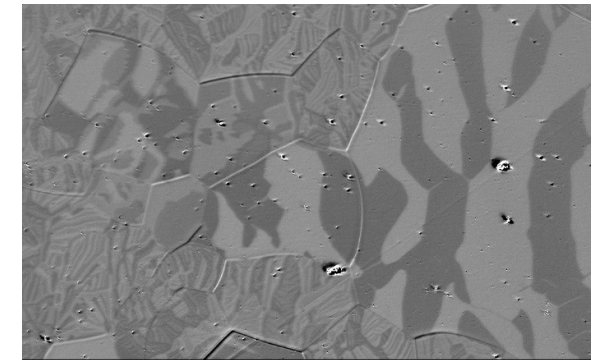
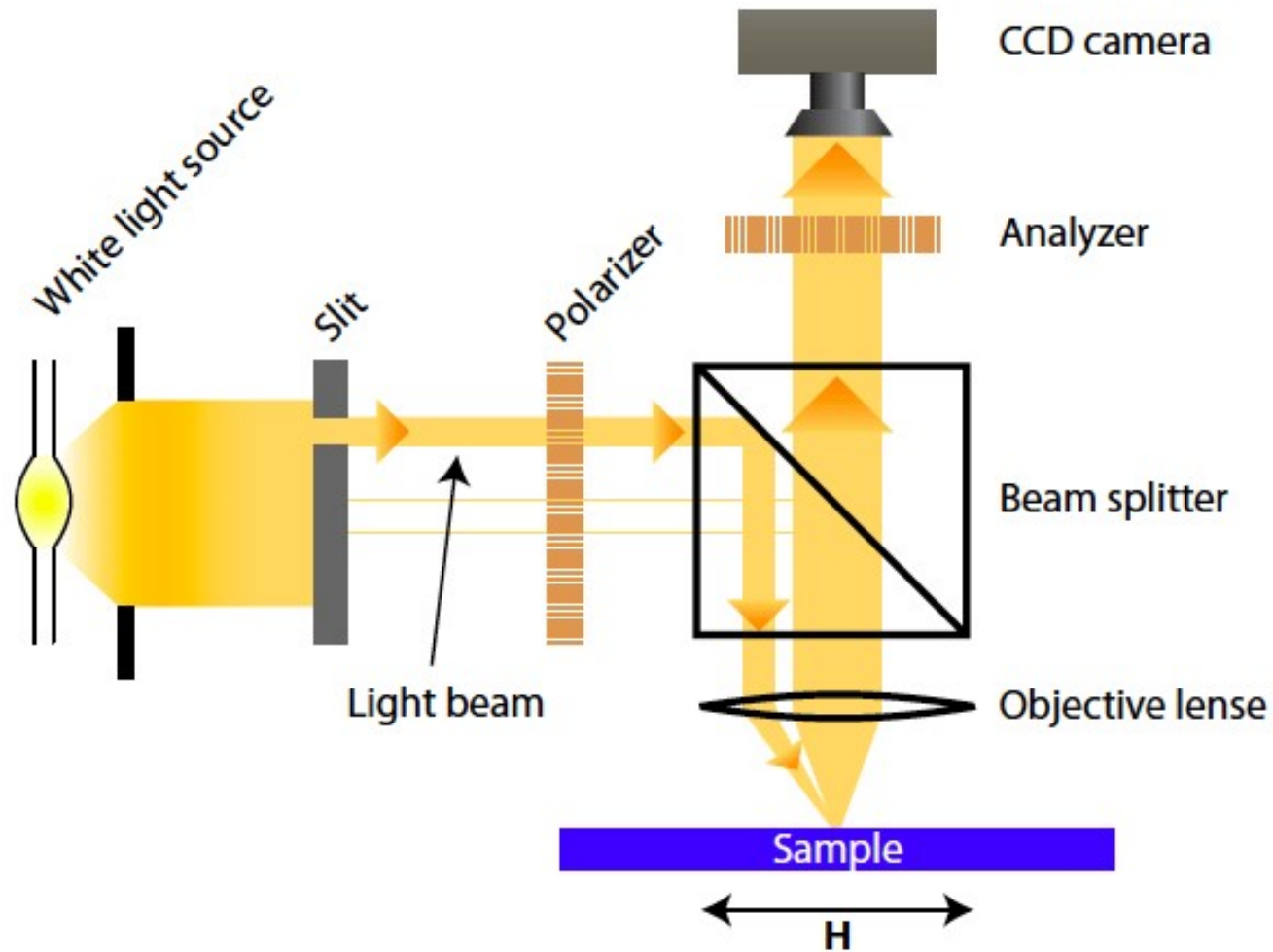
- 10 % refinement



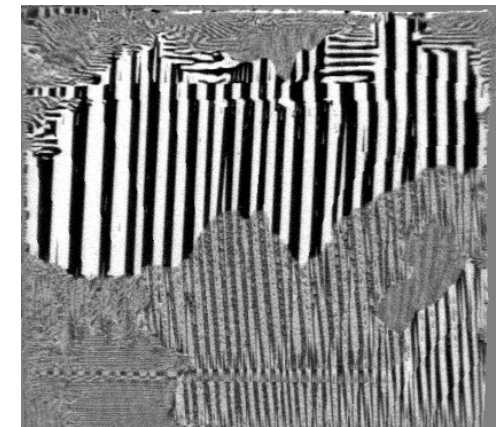
Introduction of Imaging Techniques - MOKE



Magnetic Optical Indicator Film technique – dynamic MOKE



MOKE image of NGOES steel

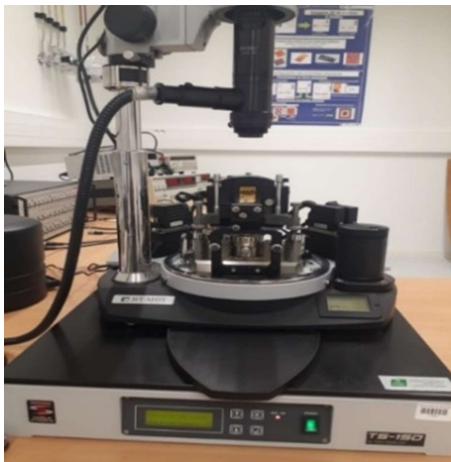


MOKE image of GOES steel

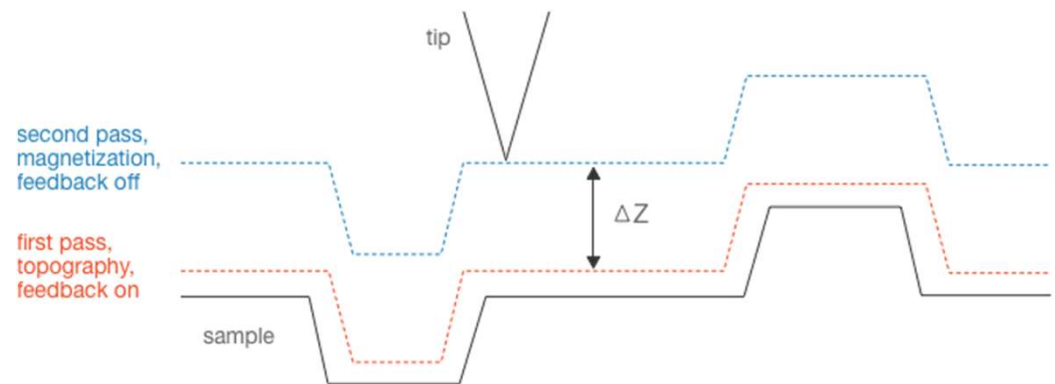
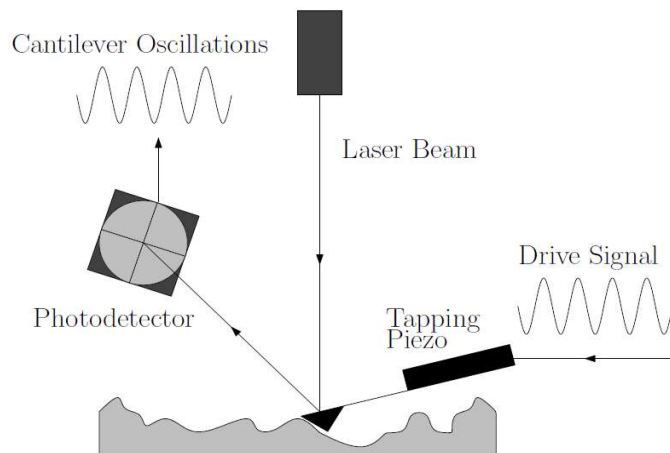
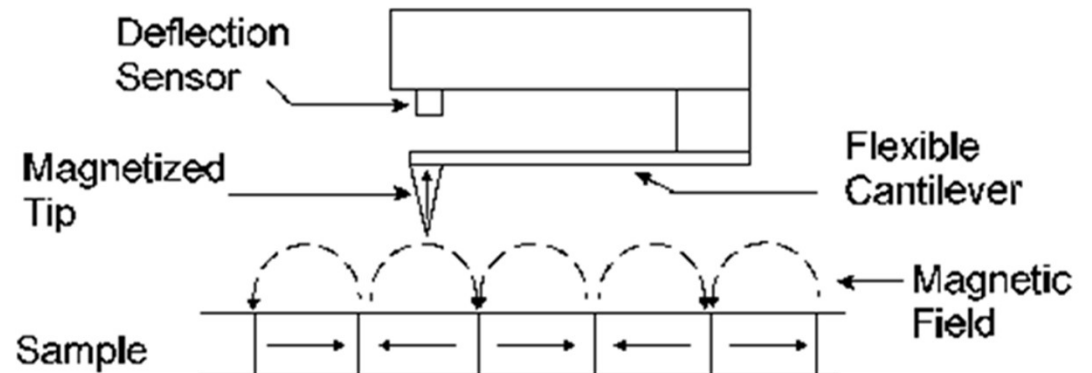
Introduction of Imaging Techniques - MFM



Magnetic Force Microscope - MFM



MFM



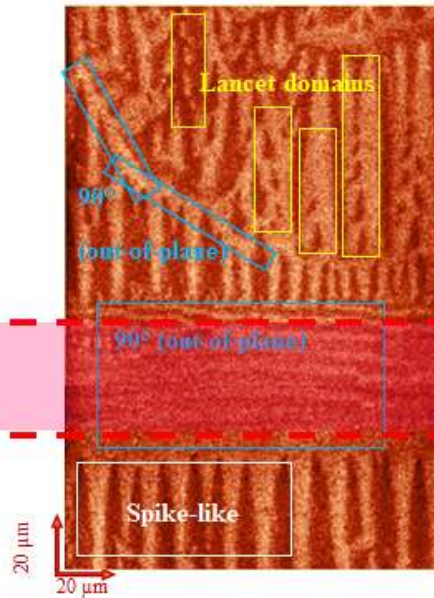
Microscopic imaging of GOES magnetic structure – MFM

MFM: High resolution $\sim 120 \times 120 \mu\text{m}^2$

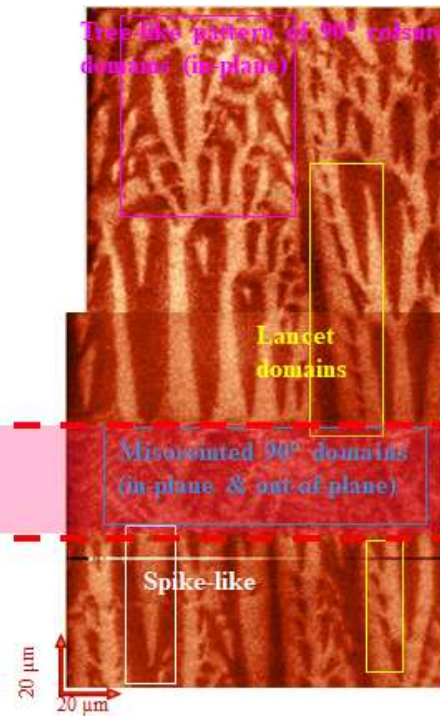


Sample GO XXM-XX: $10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$; Polished, Images after laser treatment close to the laser spots

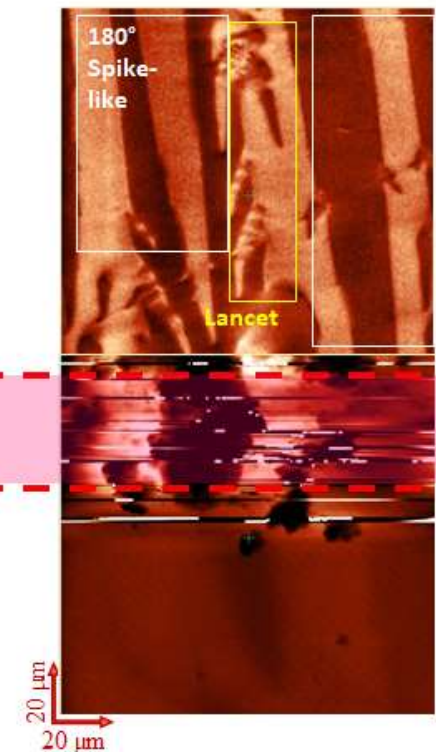
Irradiation



Scribing



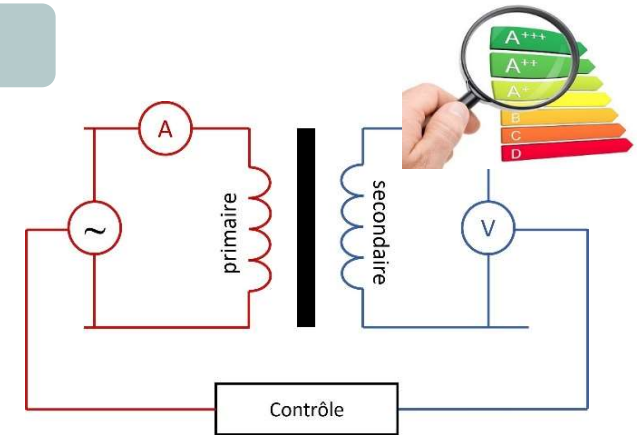
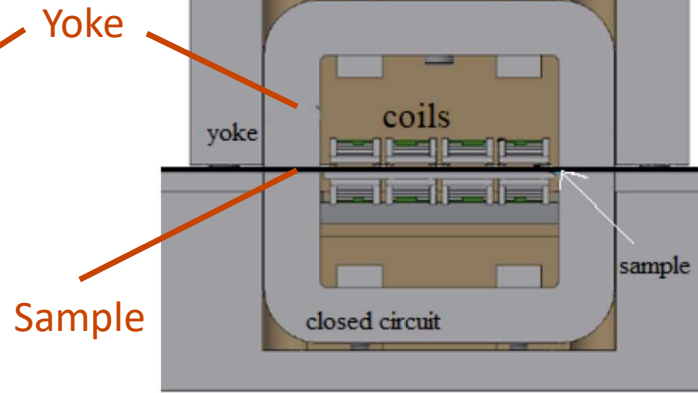
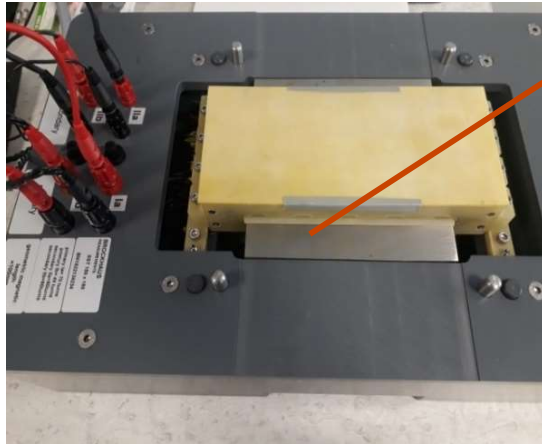
Ablation



Introduction of Equipements for magnetic measurements

Single Sheet Tester (SST)

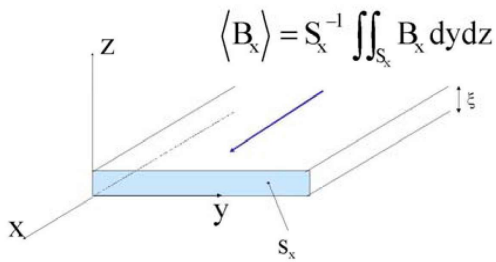
(BROCKHAUS measurement)



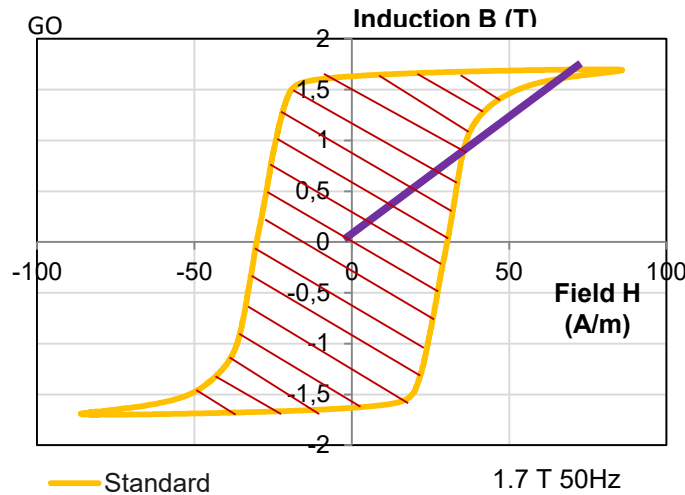
$$I \propto H \text{ (magnetic field)}$$

$$V \propto -\frac{dB}{dt} \text{ (time variation of induction)}$$

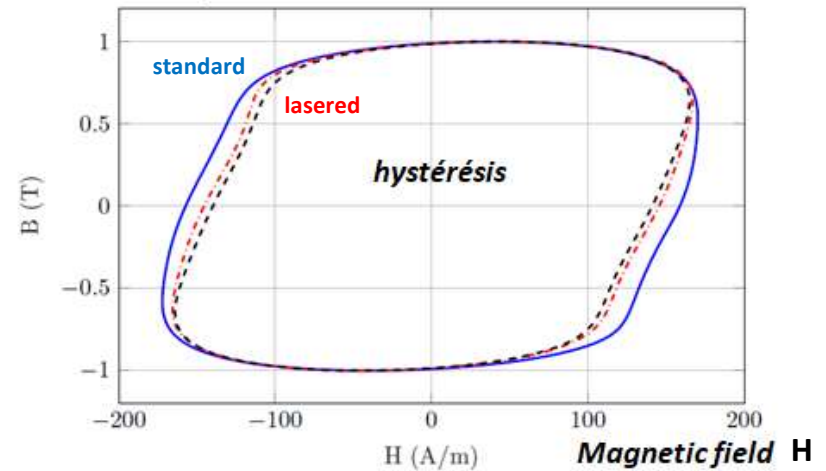
Hysteresis loops



- iron losses
- magnetic permeability



Flux density B



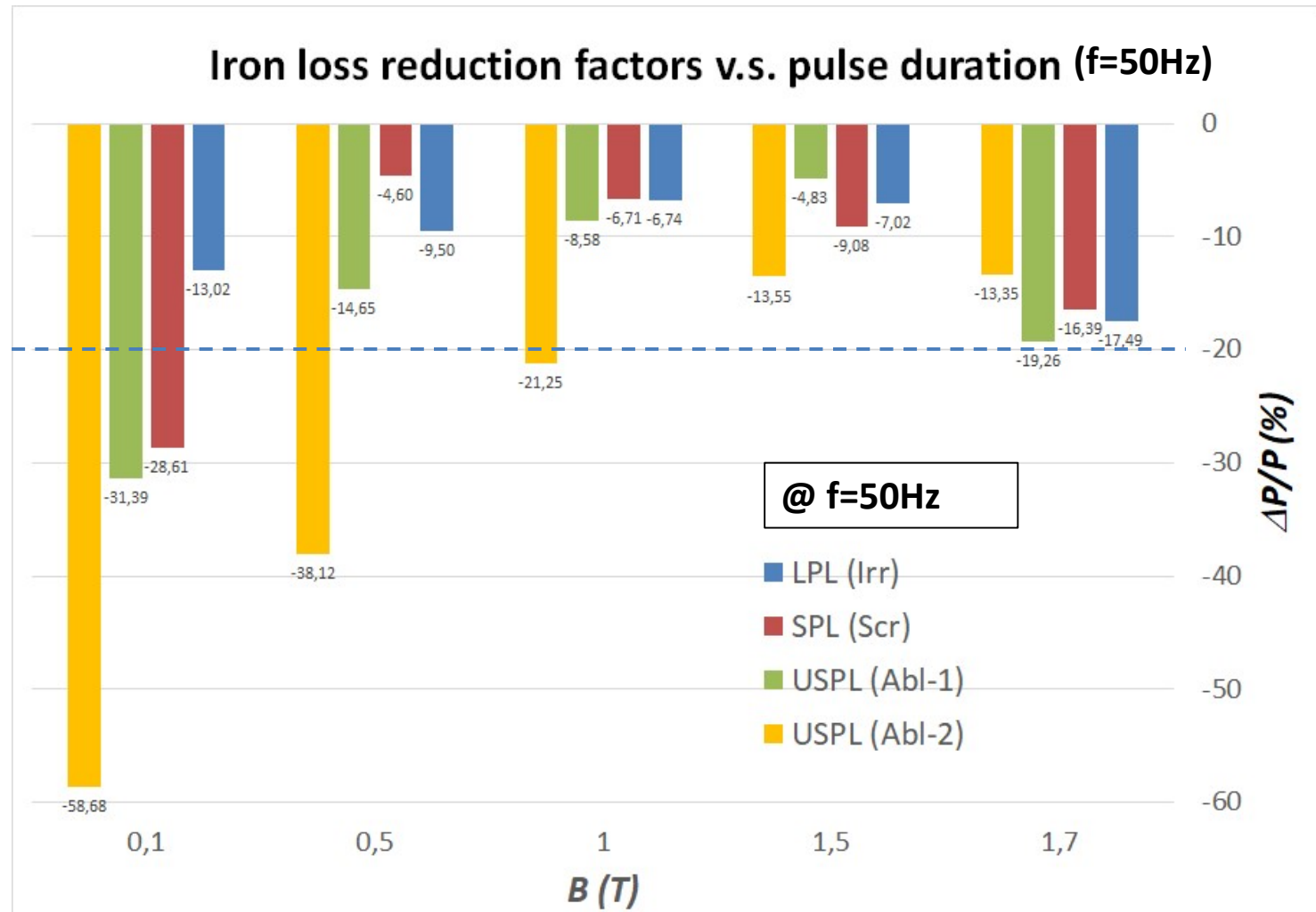
Unidirectional power loss reduction under laser treatment



Best loss reductions

GOES 0,23 mm tick.

Comparisons with the same samples before and after laser treatment.



@ f=50Hz

- LPL (Irr)
- SPL (Scr)
- USPL (Abl-1)
- USPL (Abl-2)

1,7T 50H z	LPL (%)	SPL (%)	USPL 1 (%)	USPL 2 (%)
0,23	-17,5	-16,4	-19,3	-13,4
0,27	-15,3	-11	-15,3	-15,4

Permeability Constraint: $J_{800} >$ ■ 1,77 T

■ 1,80 T

■ ■ 1,74 T

$> 1,7 T$

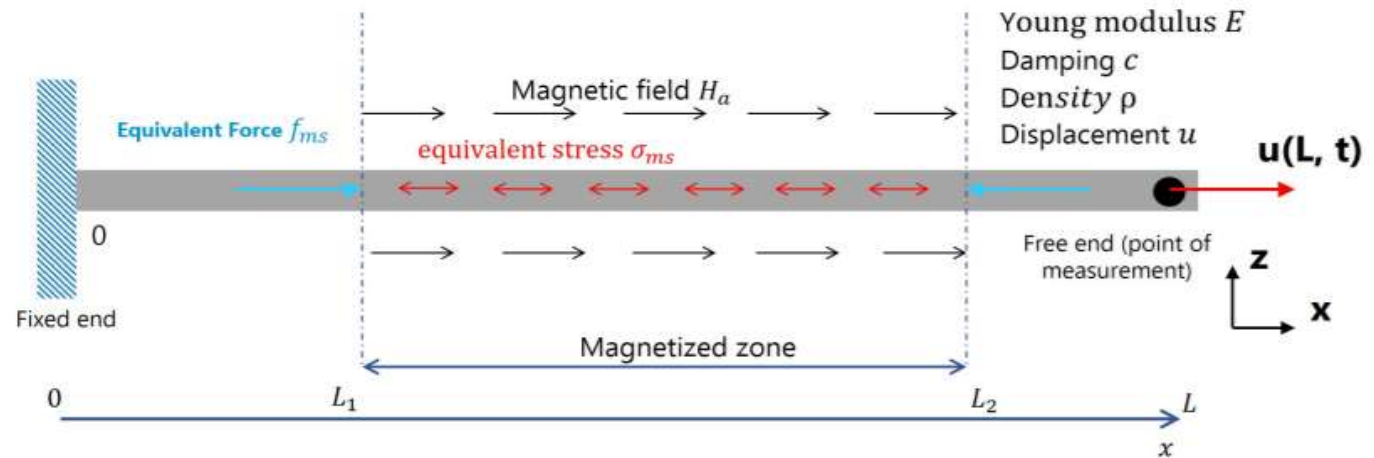
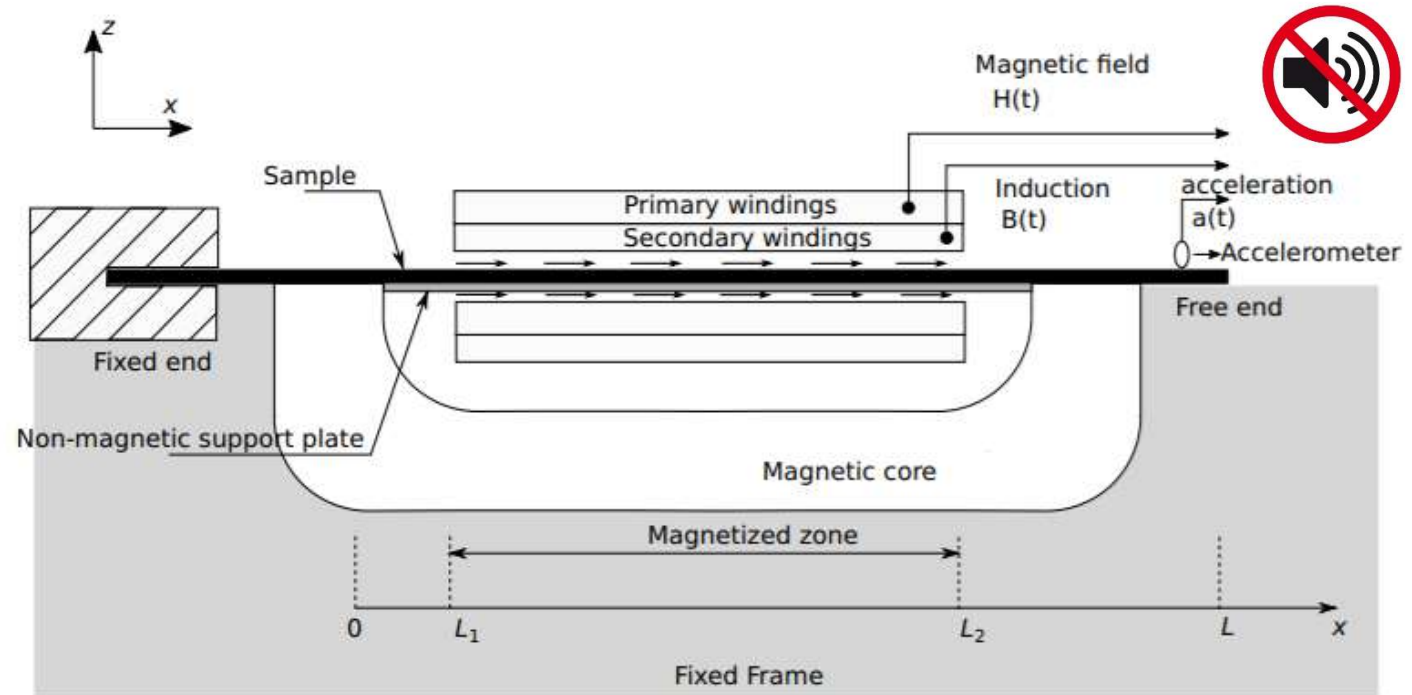
Introduction of Equipements for vibration measurements

Magneto-mechanical measurements system

Synchronously

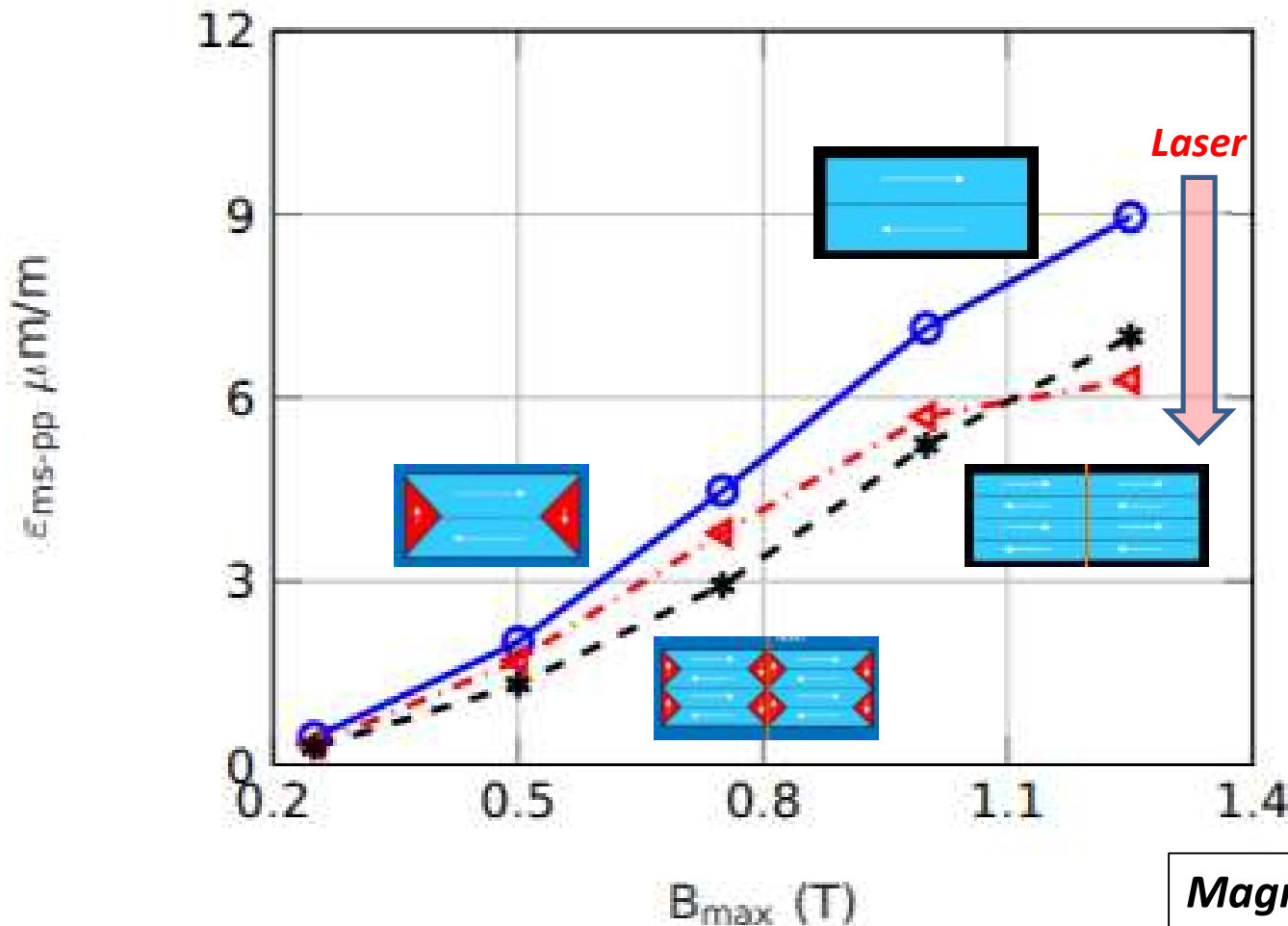
Electromagnetic:
Field H
Flux density B

Mechanical:
Acceleration of sample end



Magnetic induced vibration source weakening

Magnetic induced strain
Magnetostriction



$d\epsilon/\epsilon \sim -30\%$

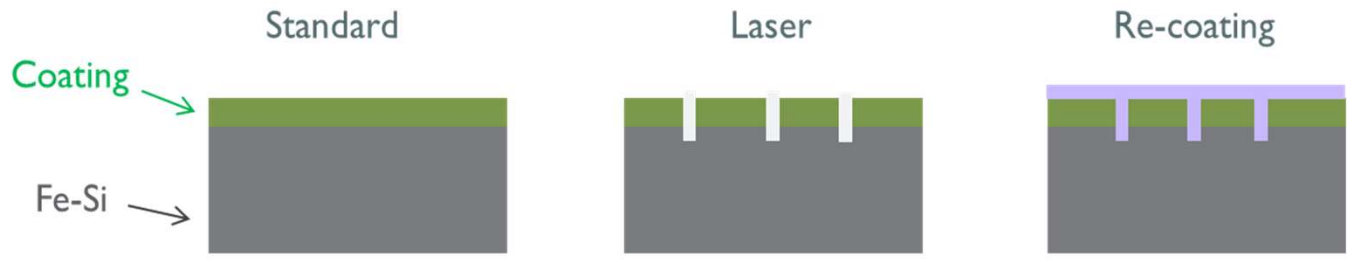
noise $\propto \epsilon'^2 \propto (f\epsilon)^2$

noise reduction ~ -3 dB

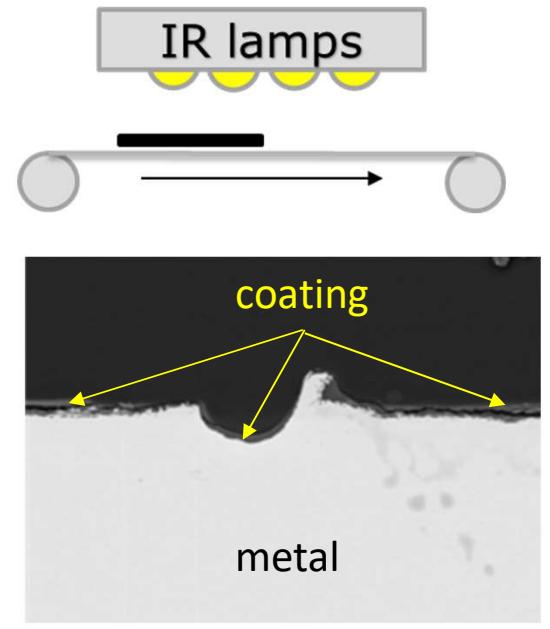
Magnetic Flux density

Figure – Peak-To-Peak vs Induction at 1,500 Hz. [—○— Ref. - -▲- - 1 face - * - 2 faces]

Coating process \neq oxydation, corrosion, short circuits



SPRAY COATING

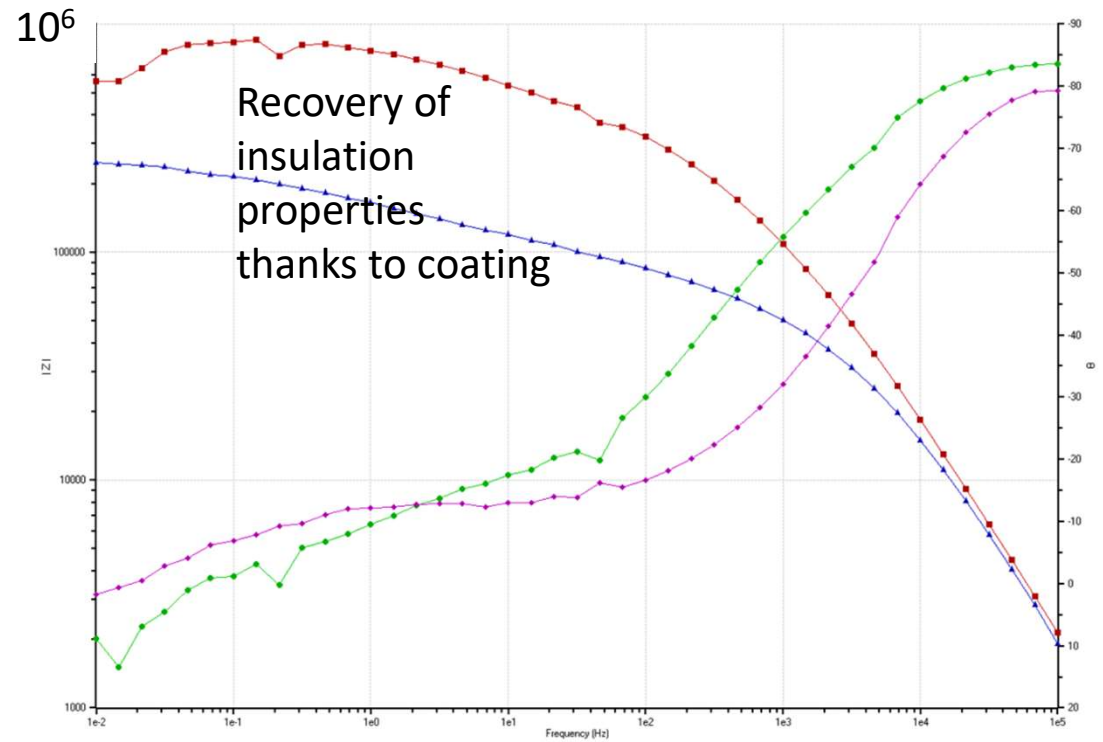
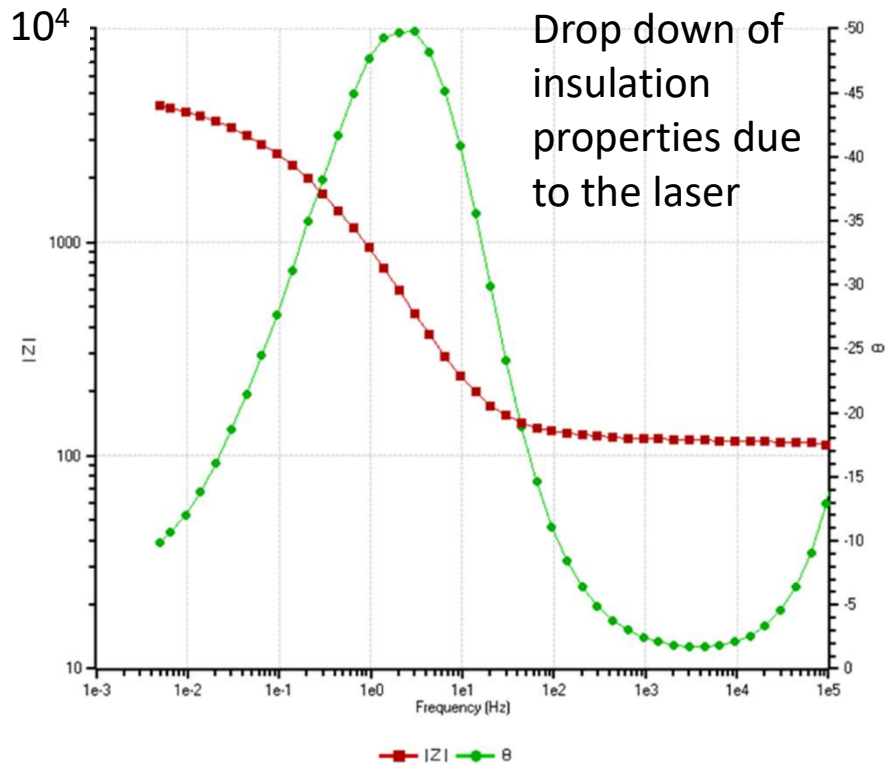
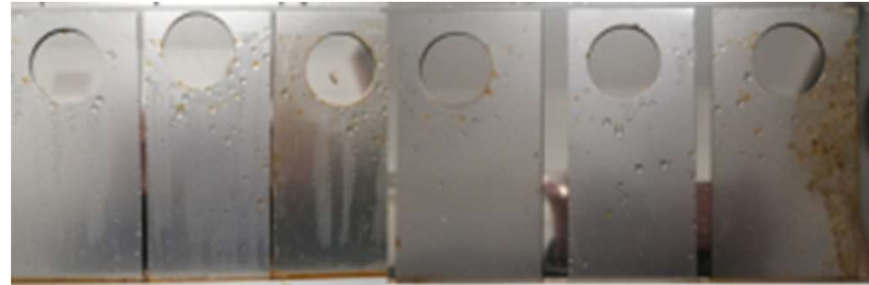


Corrosion and insulation properties measurements

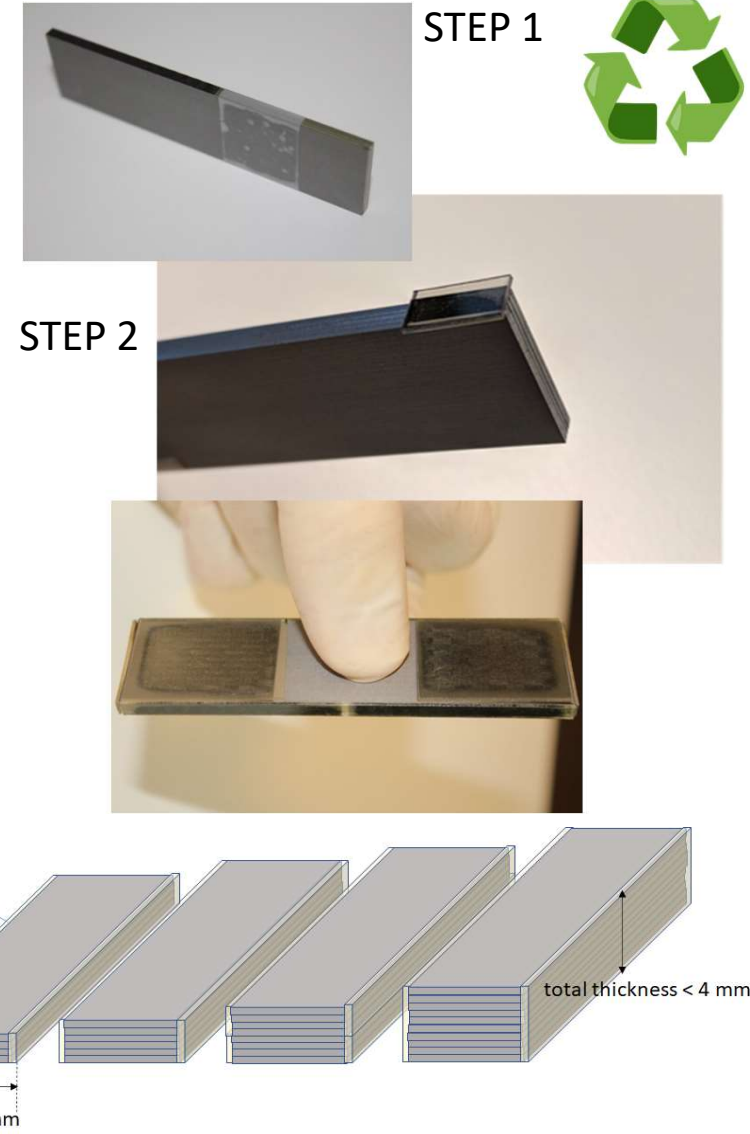
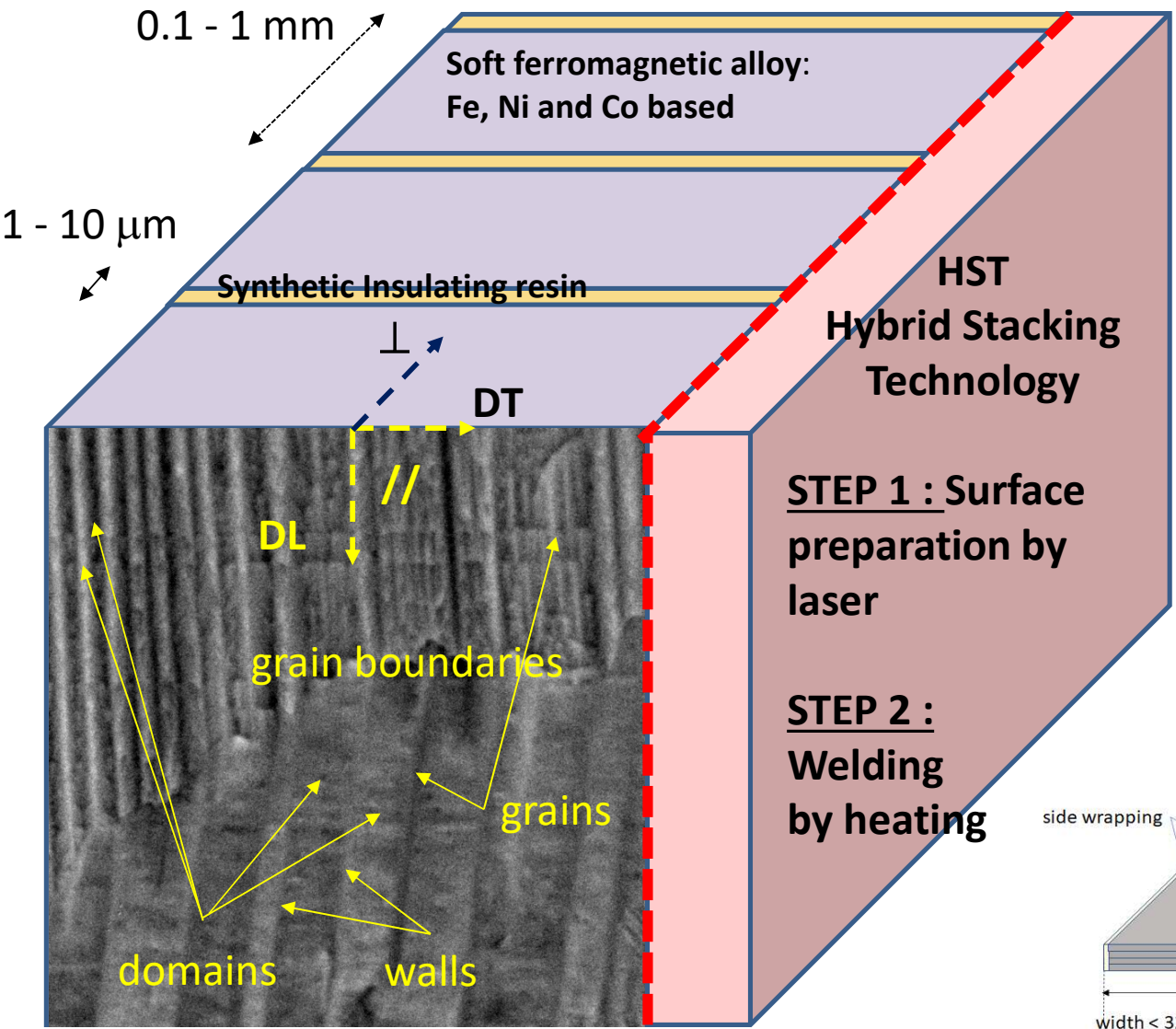
Corrosion in QCT test if no protection after the laser



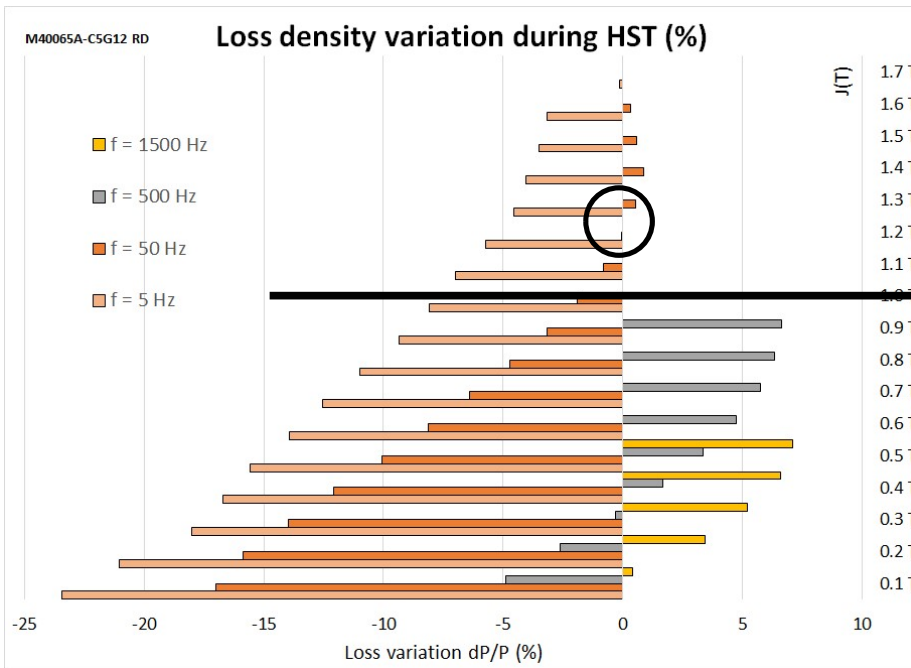
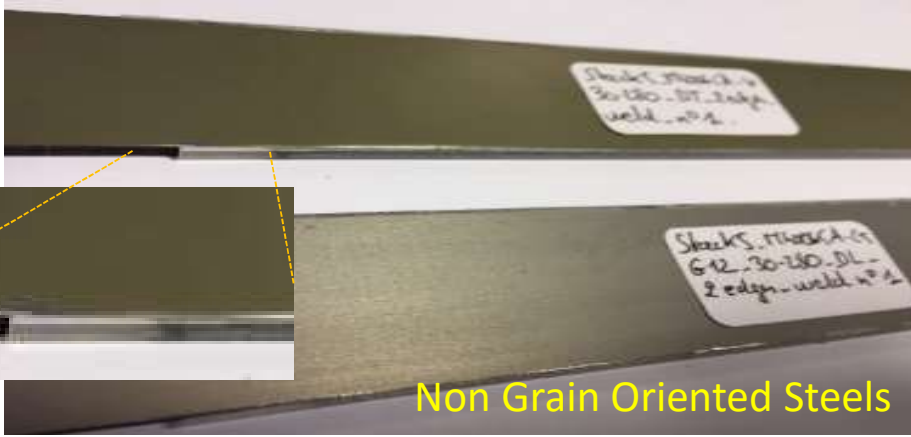
Adjustment of deposition parameters for protecting coating



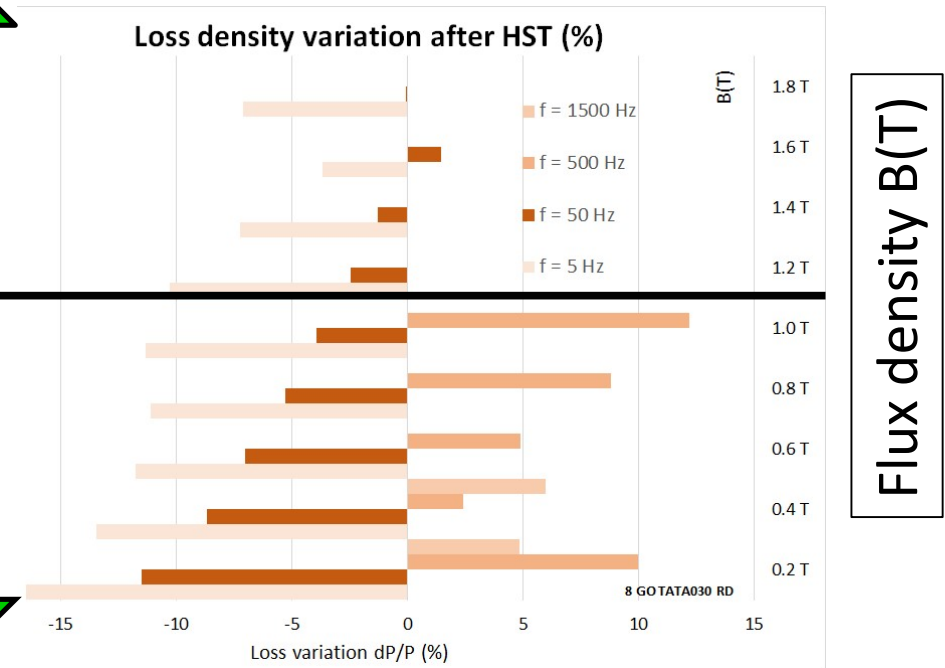
Introduction of Laser Hybrid Joining



Impact of laser joining process on magnetic performances



transformers
inductors

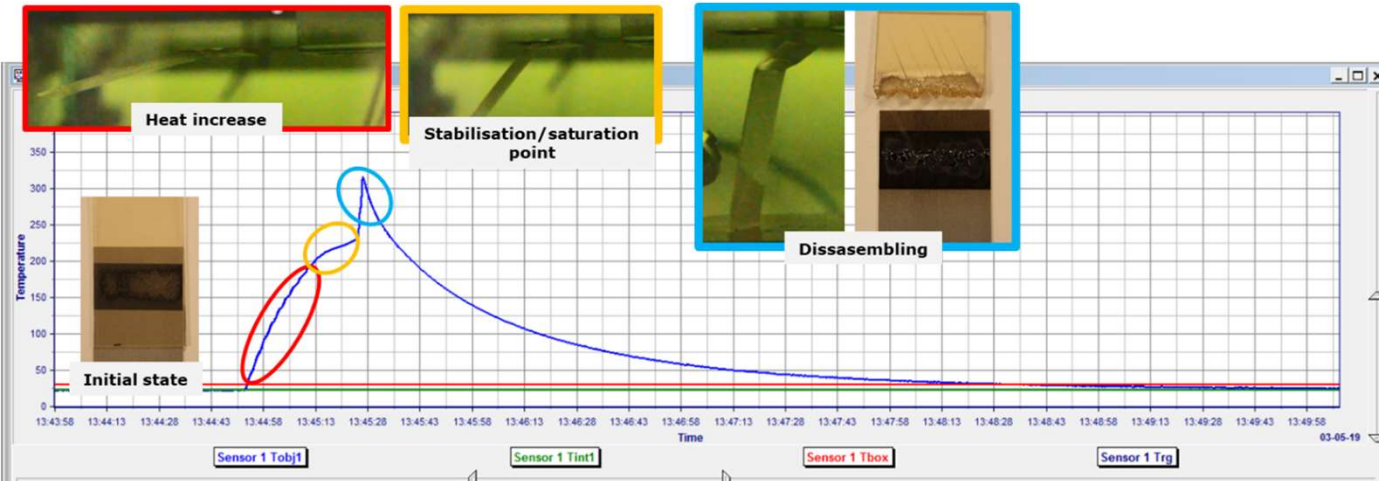


Flux density B(T)

Disassembling of stacks and separation of materials



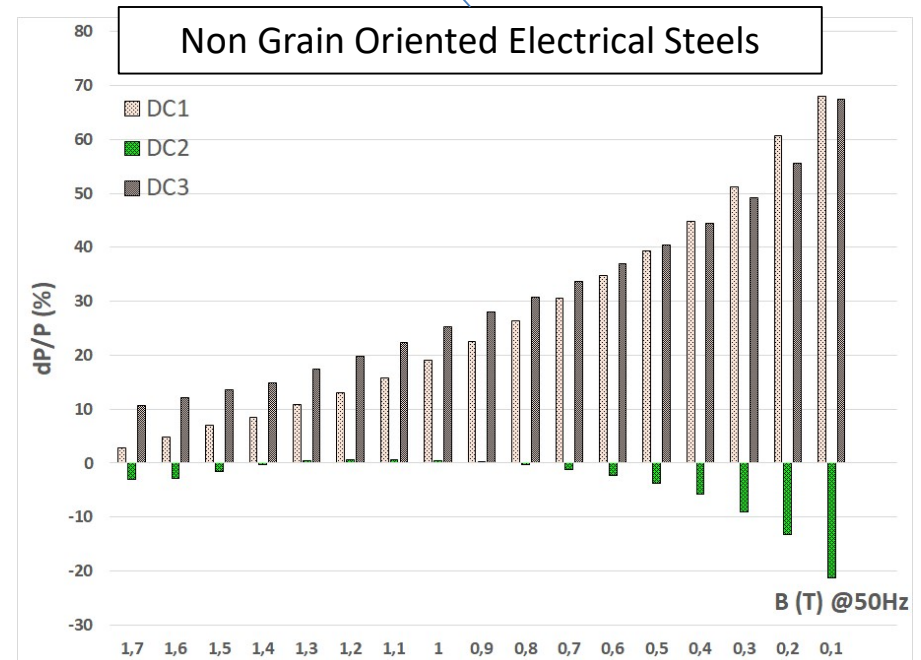
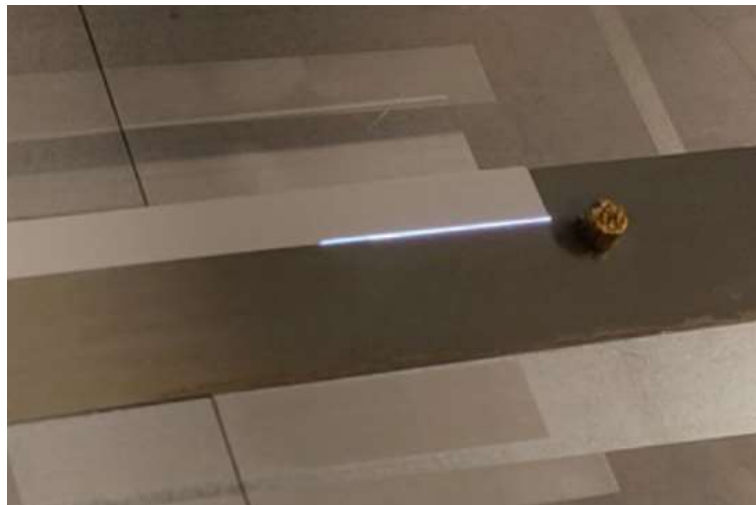
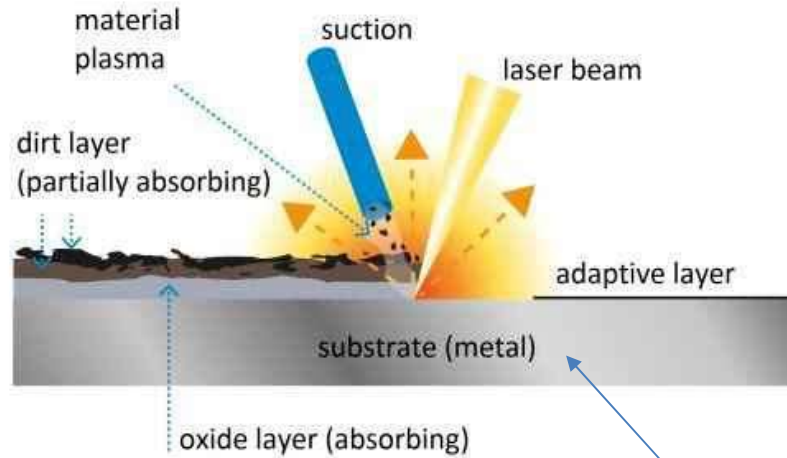
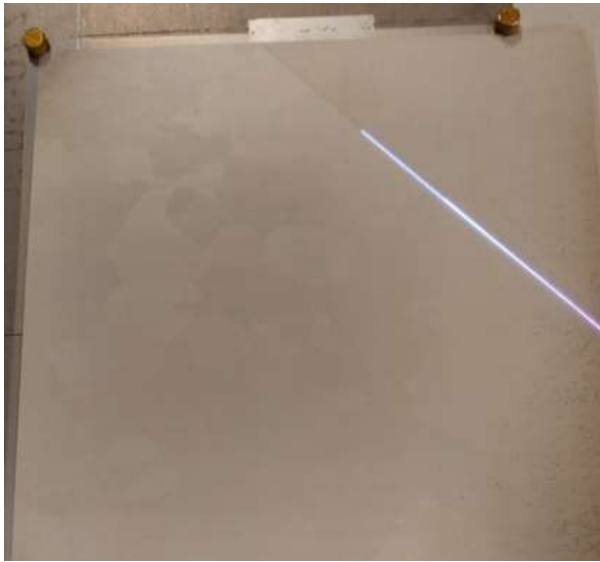
LASER DISASSEMBLING



HEAT GUN DISASSEMBLING



Surface cleaning and re-use of materials





- 10 % < magnetic losses < - 35 %



- 1,5 dB < magnetic noise < - 20 dB



90 % < recycling / re-use rate < 100 %



1 year < ROI < 7 years

AGENDA

09:30 – INTRODUCTION & PRESENTATION OF ESSIAL

➤ *Speaker UNILASALLE, Olivier Maloberti*

10:00 – IMPLEMENTATIONS FOR POWER ELECTRONICS INDUCTANCES AND TRANSFORMERS

➤ *Speaker UNILASALLE, Olivier Maloberti*

➤ *Speaker MULTITEL, Julien Dupuy*

➤ *Speaker ANDALTEC, Jesús Castillo*

➤ *Speaker EREA, Johan Bleumers*

11:45 – APPLICATION METHOD FOR DEMONSTRATORS AND ELECTRICAL MACHINES

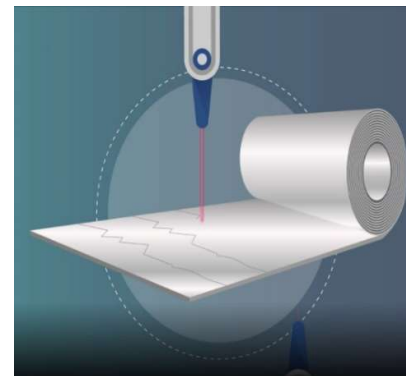
➤ *Speakers JEUMONT Electric, Pr scillia Dupont & Maxime Ployard*

LUNCH

14:00 – VISIT OF THE FACILITIES

16:00 – Q&A AND CLOSING SESSION

FINAL EVENT ESSIAL – ULS-AMS : 11/07/2022



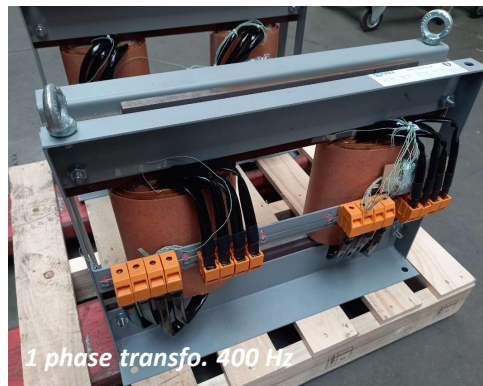
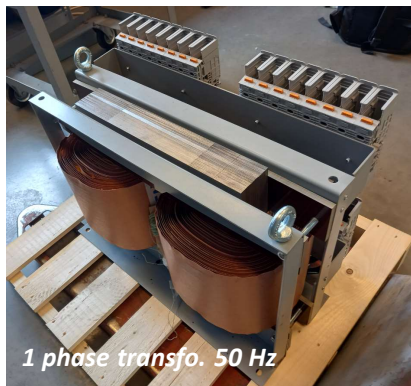
ESSIAL

**IMPLEMENTATIONS FOR POWER
ELECTRONICS INDUCTANCES
AND TRANSFORMERS**

O. Maloberti (UNILASALLE Amiens, Project Coordinator)



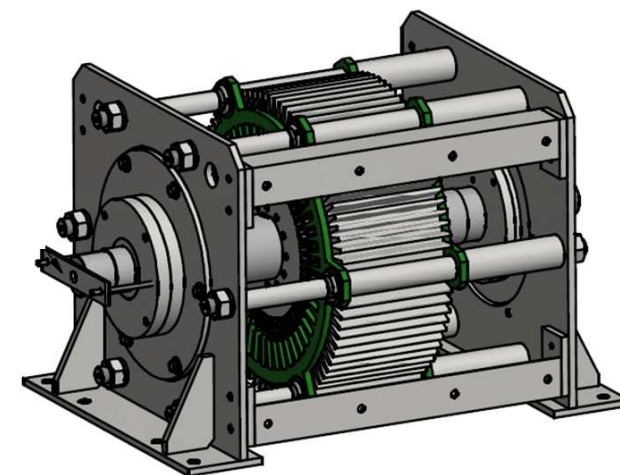
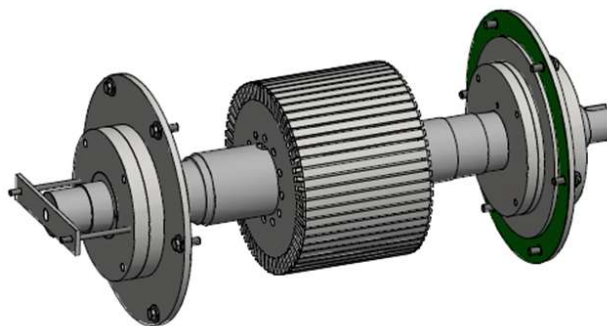
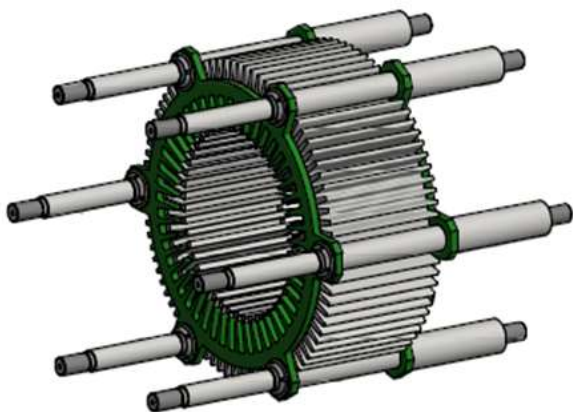
- Voltage transformers (inverters, distribution ...)
 - AC 1Ph and 3Ph transformers
 - 0,27 mm GOES



- Output filters, DC & AC inductors
 - AC 1&3Ph-AC choke 0,23 mm GOES
 - DC choke, 0,23 & 0,3 mm GOES



- Rotating electrical machine
 - 4 or 8 poles machine ~ 400 kW
 - 0,65 mm NGOES or 0,3 mm HiB GOES



CONTENTS

UPSCALING

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND NOISE OF TRANSFORMERS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND NOISE OF AC INDUCTORS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF ELECTRICAL MACHINES

HYBRID JOINING TECHNOLOGY OF DC CHOKES

LAB.

$f_r = 10\text{kHz}$
 $v = 5\text{ mm/s}$



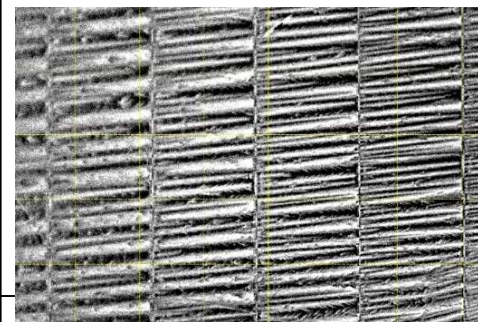
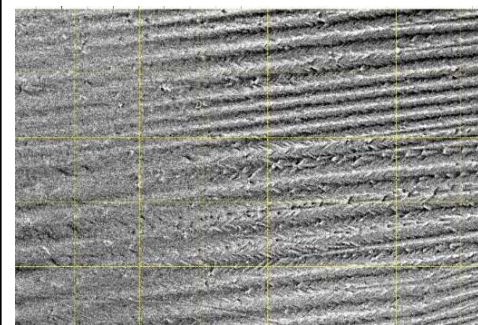
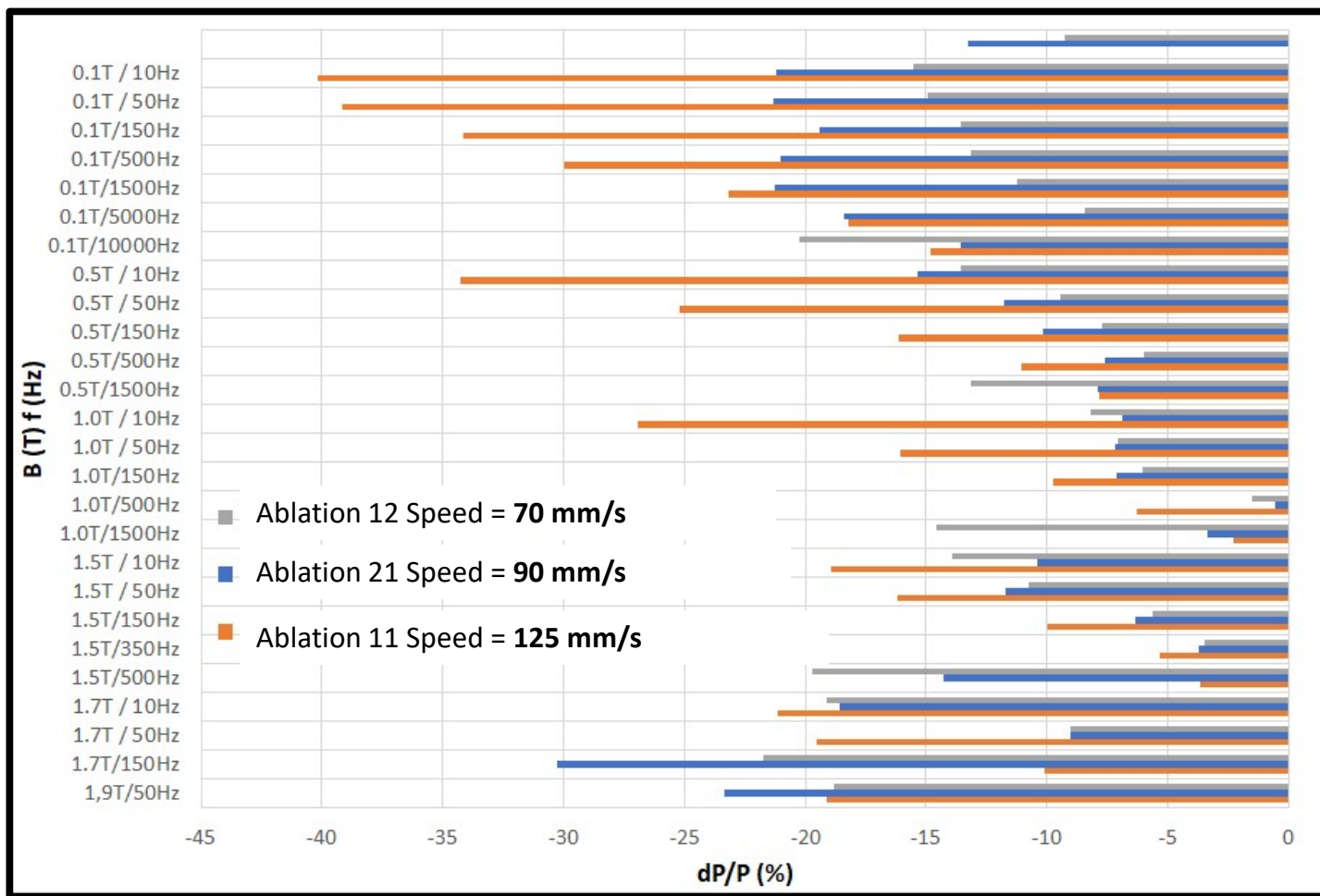
FAB.

$f_r = 100\text{kHz}$
 $v = 90\text{ mm/s}$



IND.

$f_r = 330\text{kHz}$
 $v = 125\text{ mm/s}$



Optimization at high speed for magnetic noise reduction



PATTERN 1

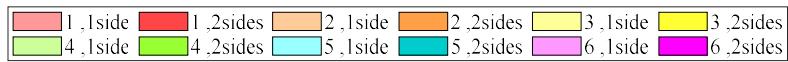
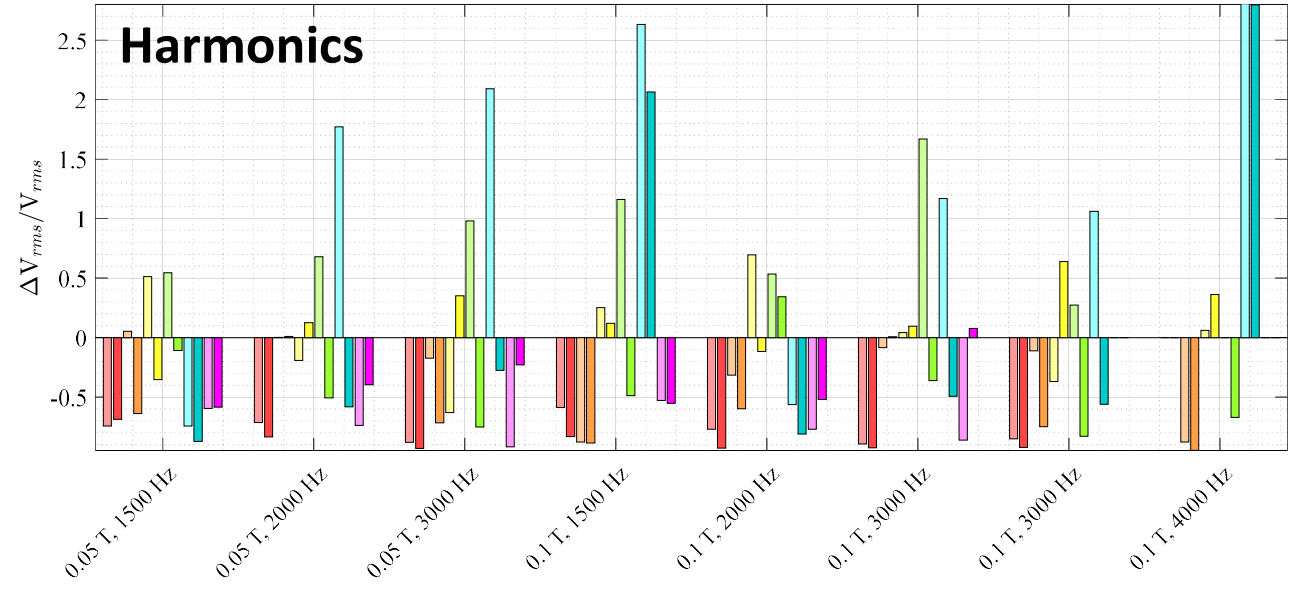
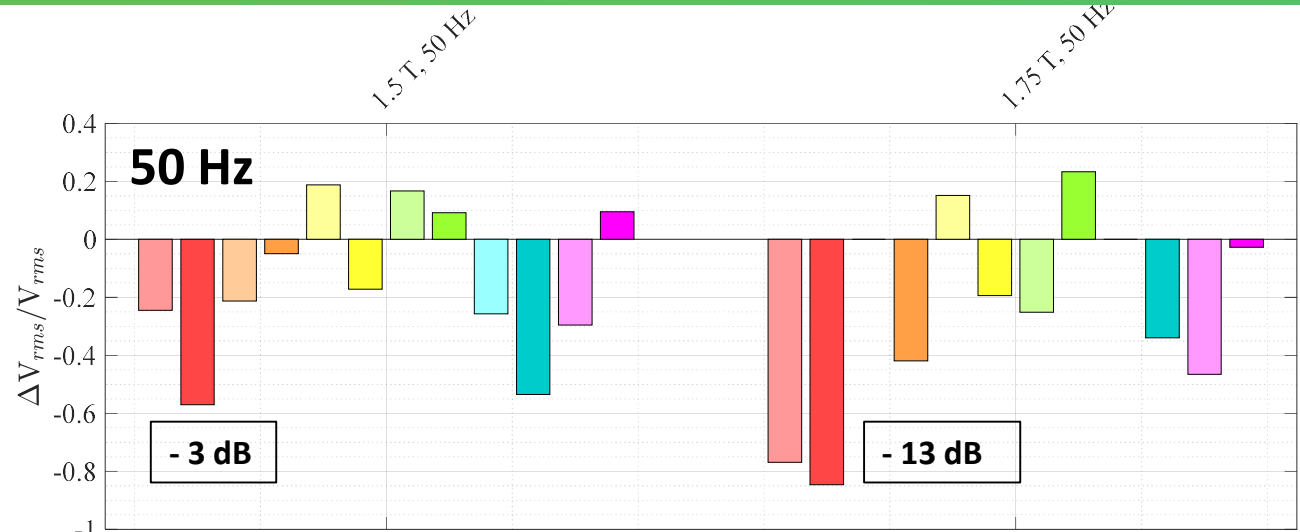
1. Ablation 2 70 mm/s
2. Ablation 1 70 mm/s

PATTERN 2

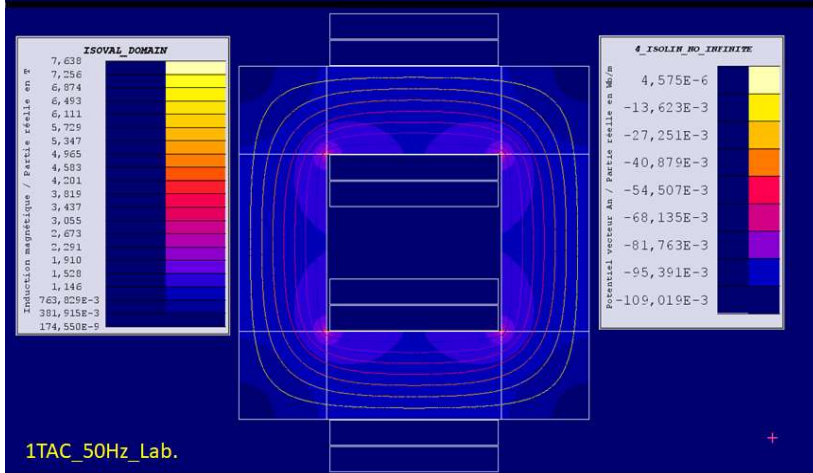
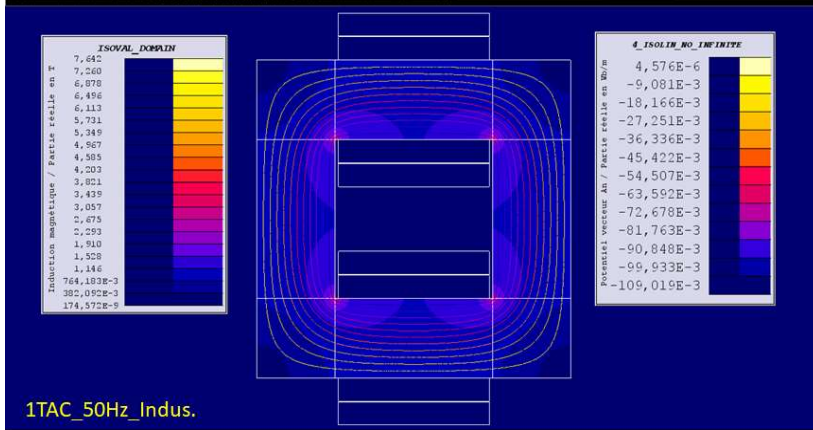
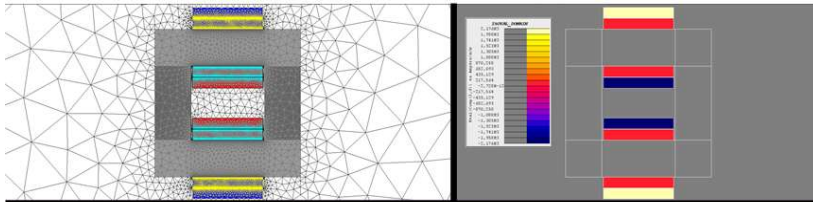
3. Ablation 1 70 mm/s

PATTERN 3

4. Ablation 1 70 mm/s
5. Ablation 2 90 mm/s
6. Ablation 1 75 mm/s



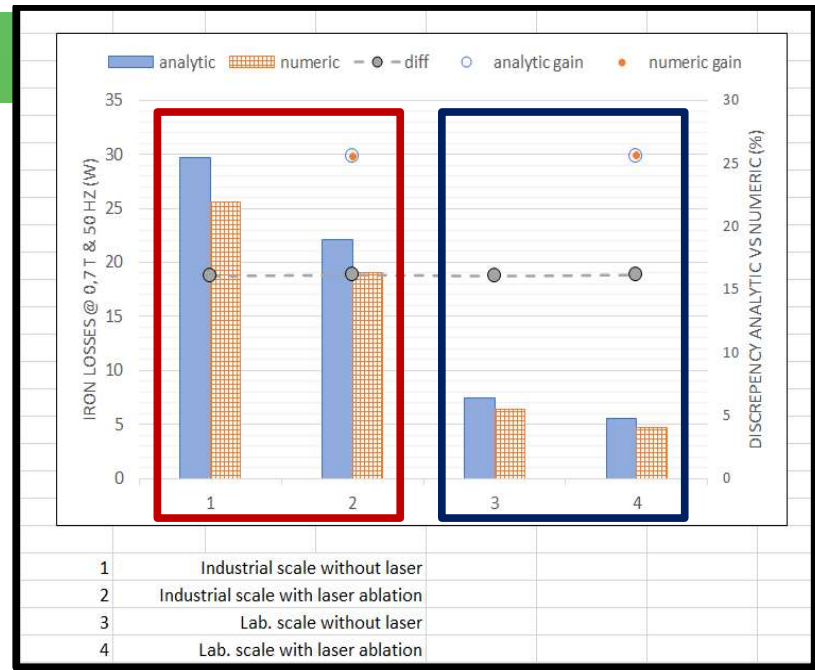
Design of transformers



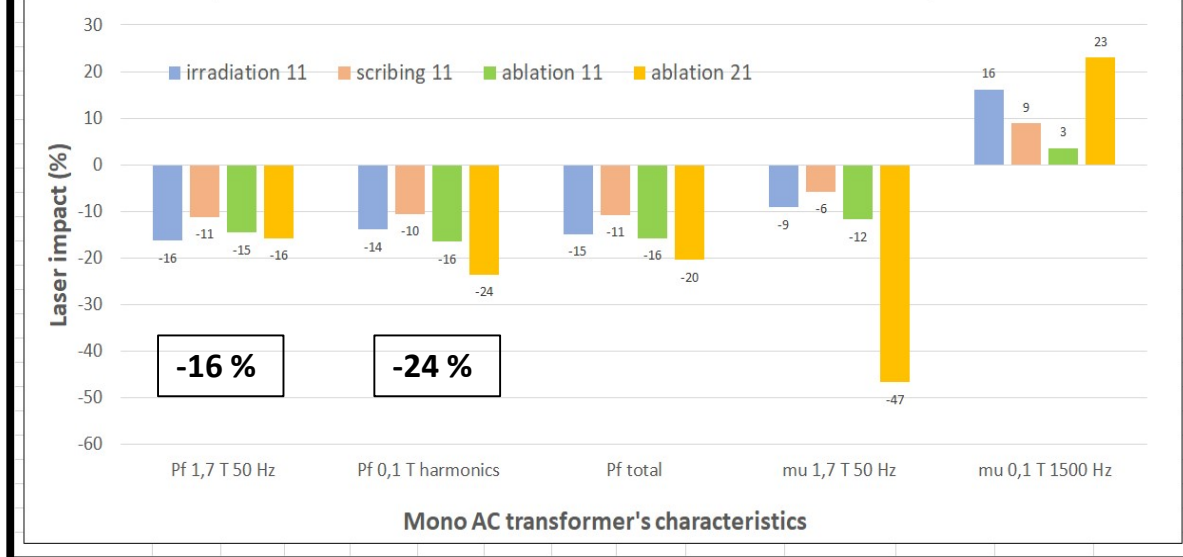
Industrial sclae



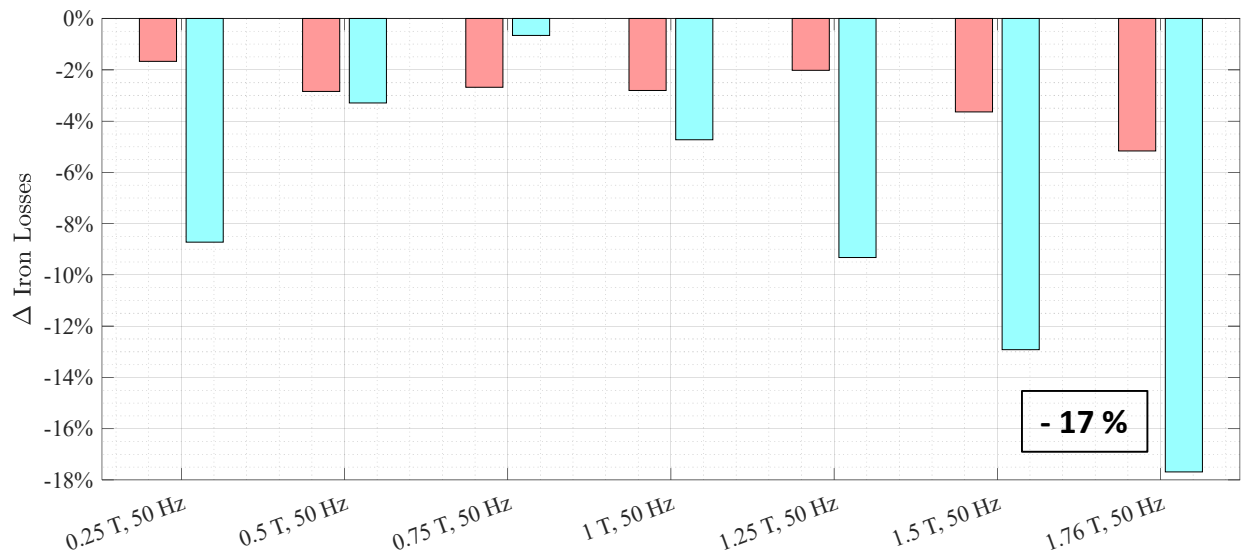
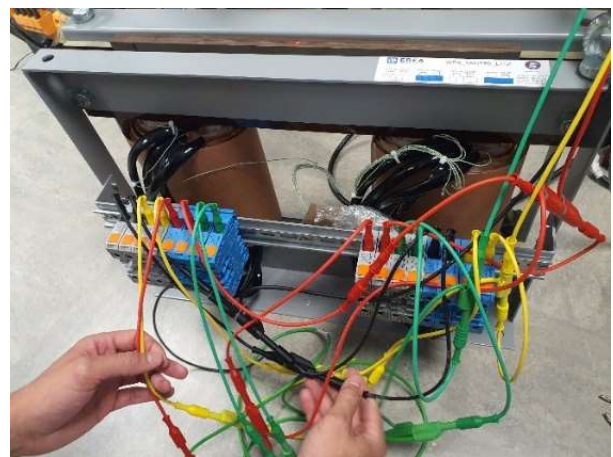
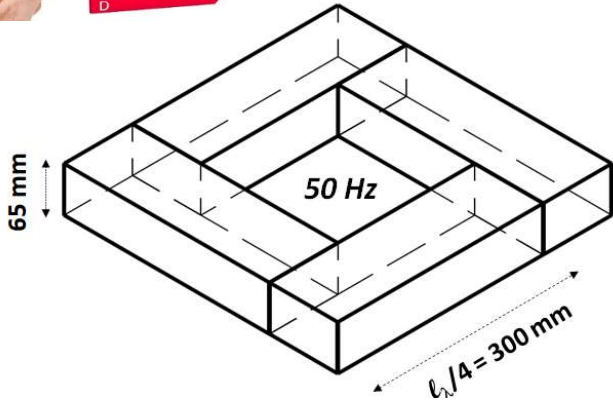
Lab. sclae



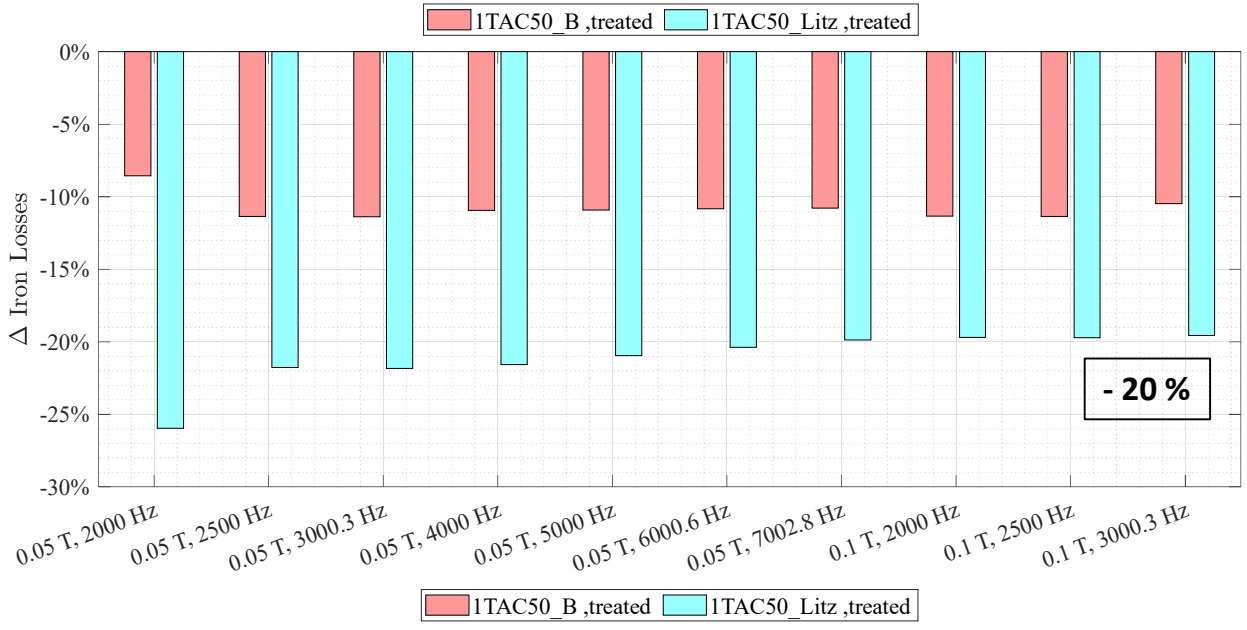
Impact of laser on mono AC transformer with thickness 0,27 mm



Prototyping of transformer at the lab. – loss measurements

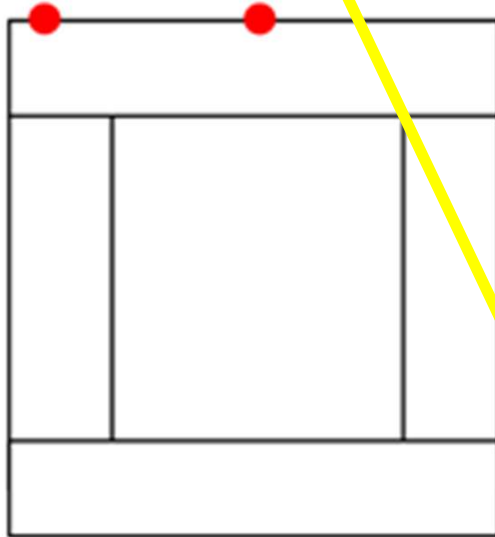
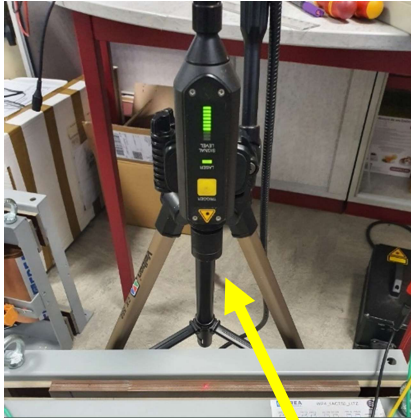


Fundamental



Harmonics

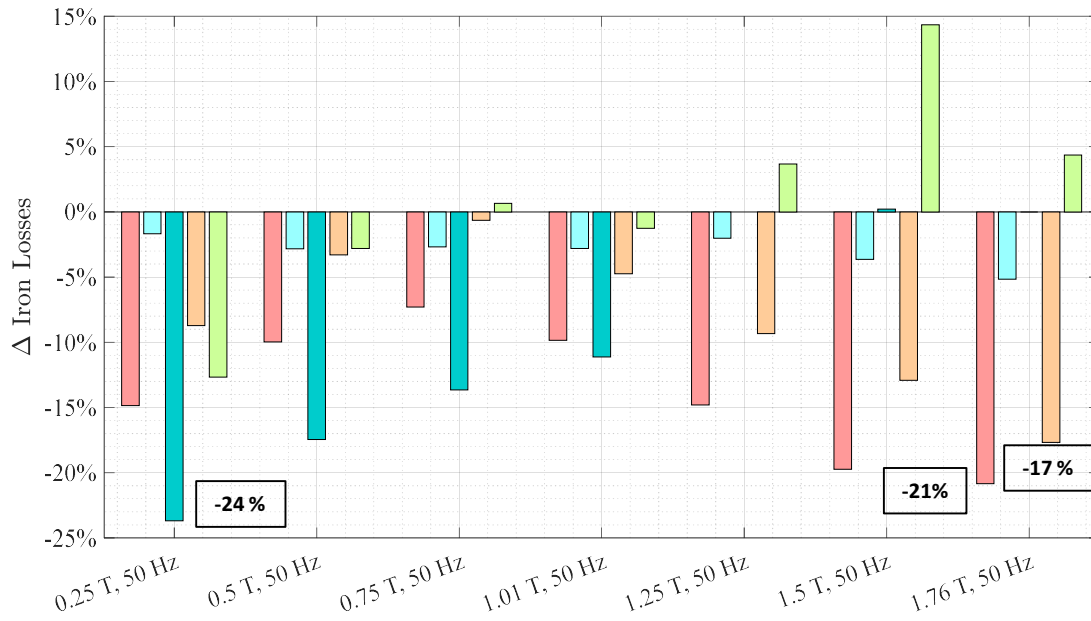
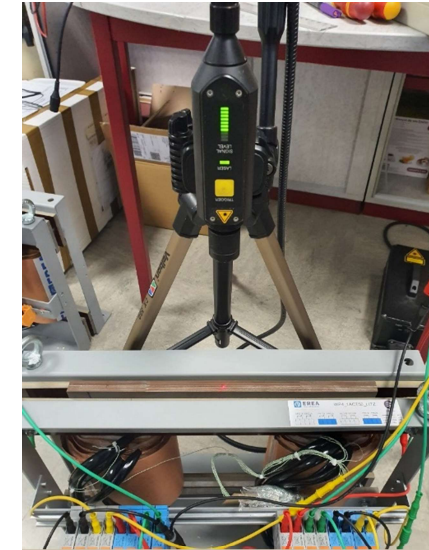
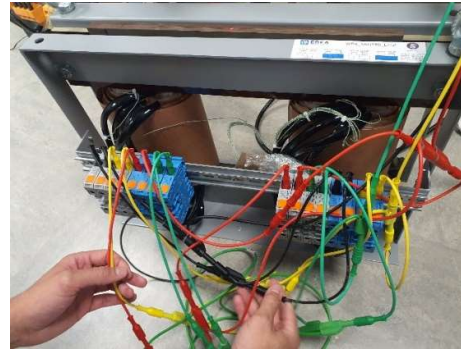
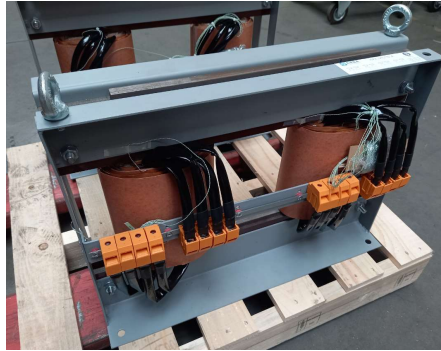
Prototyping of transformer at the lab. – vibrations measurements



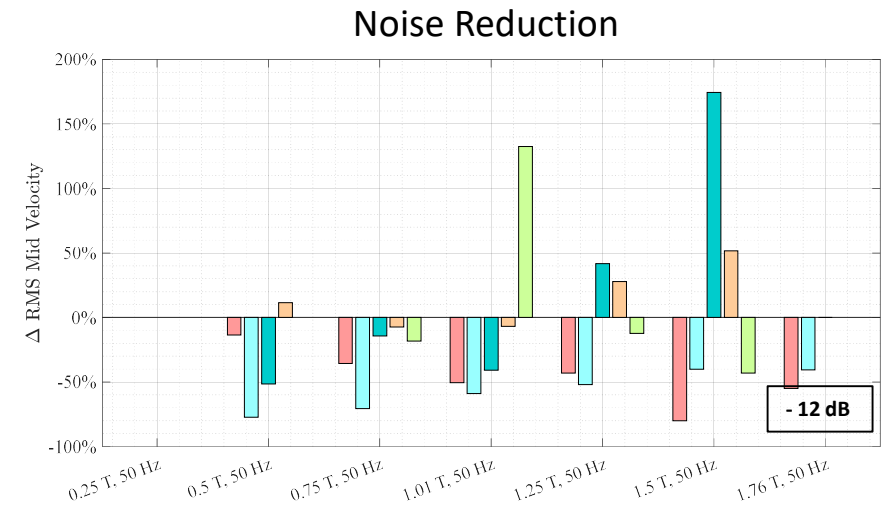
Measurement positions for the velocity using the laser vibrometer.



Prototypes – transformers at the lab. scale (surface laser treatments)



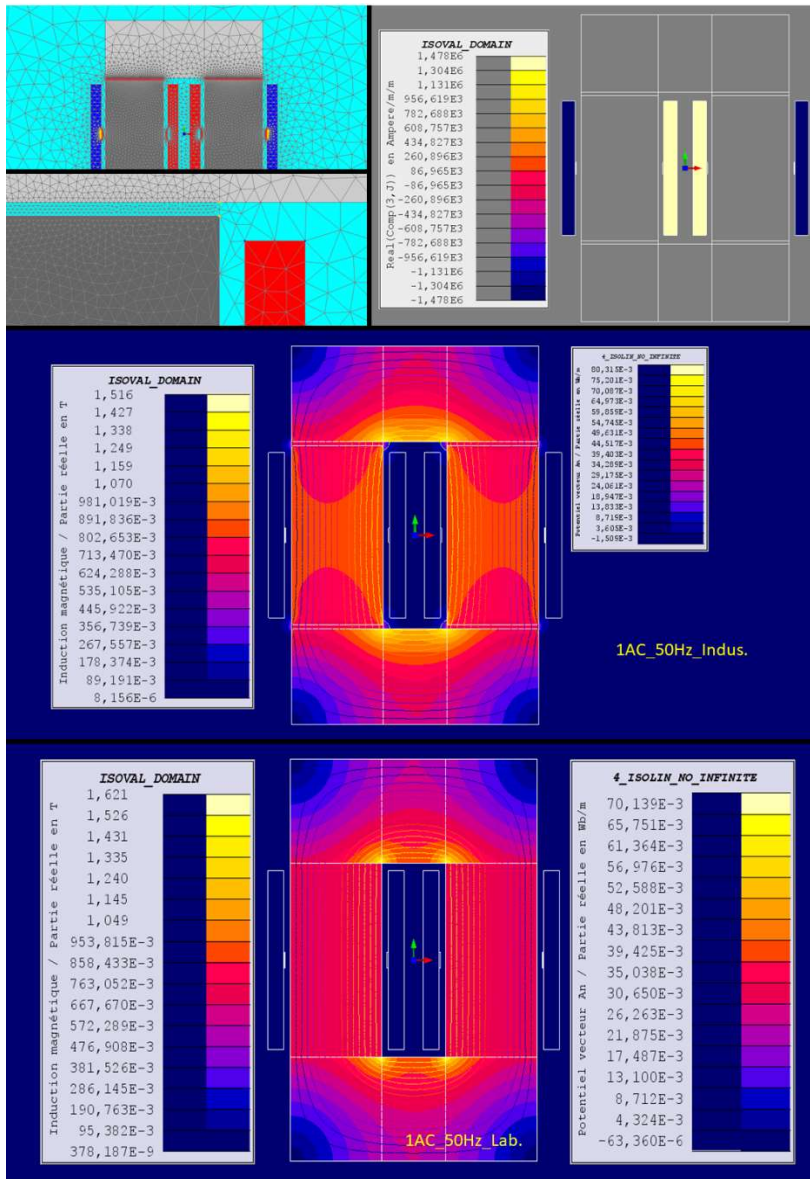
Loss Reduction



Noise Reduction

-12 dB

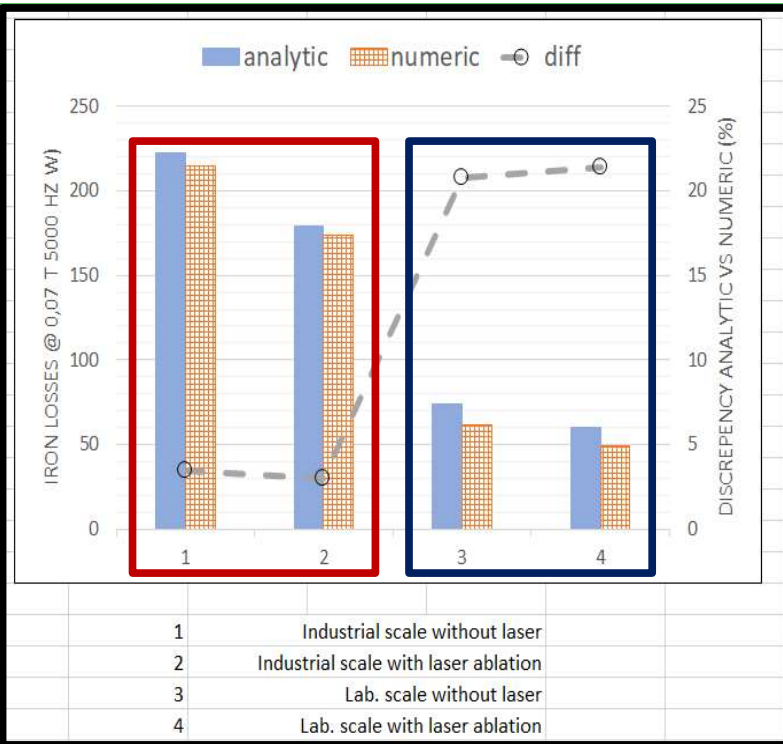
Design of inductors



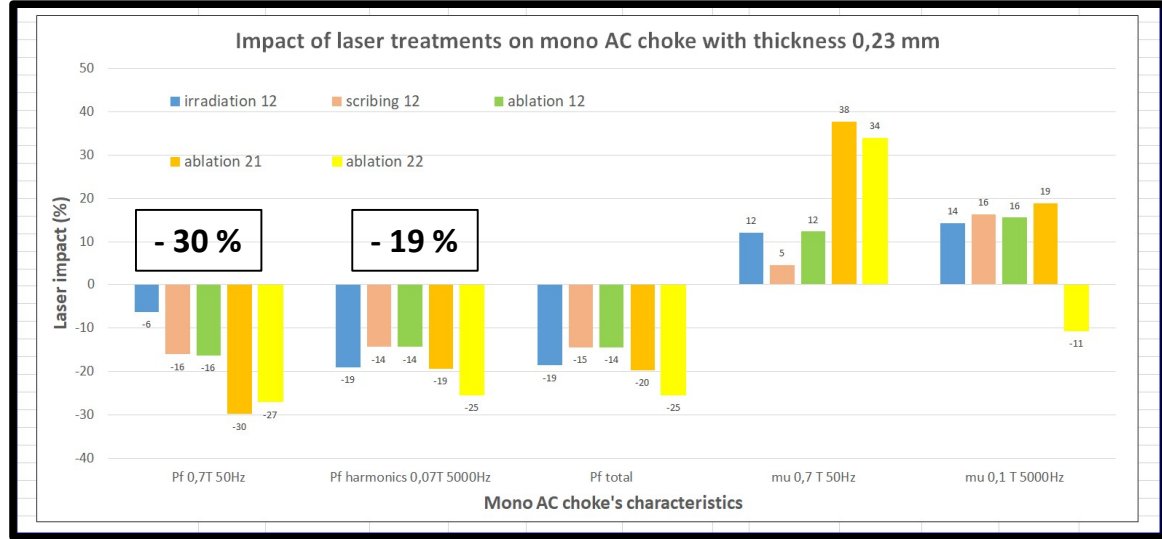
Industrial scale



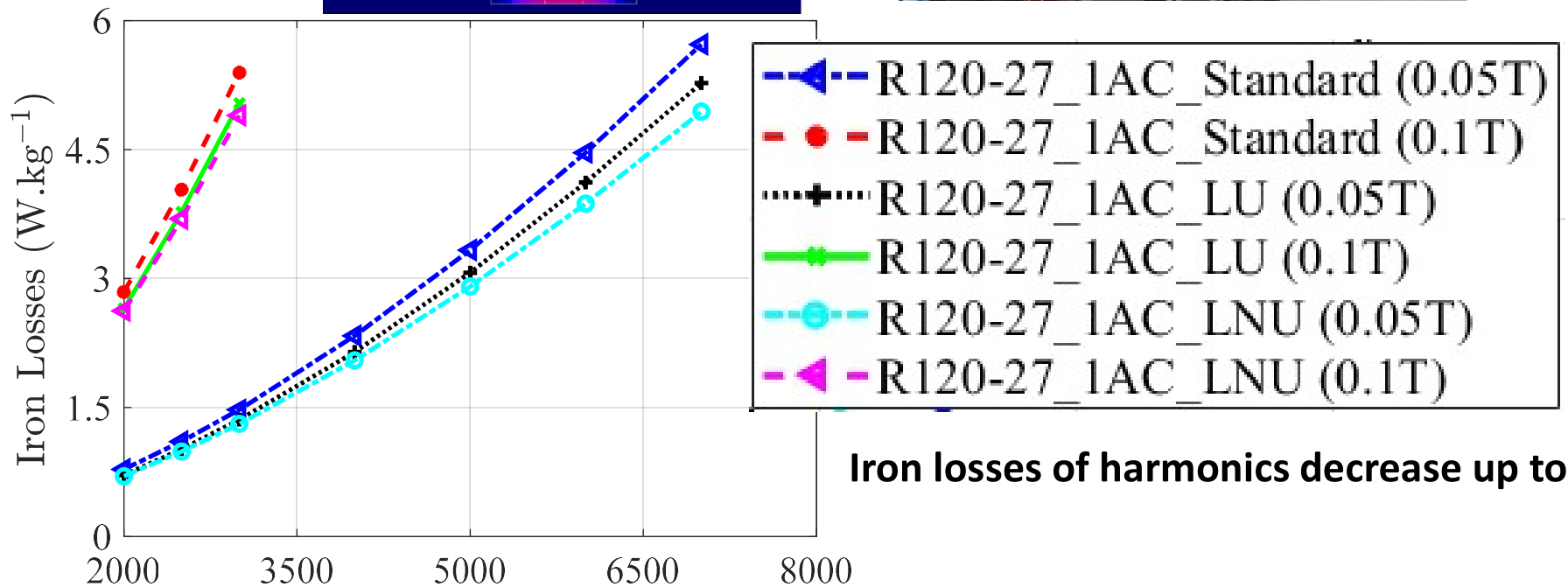
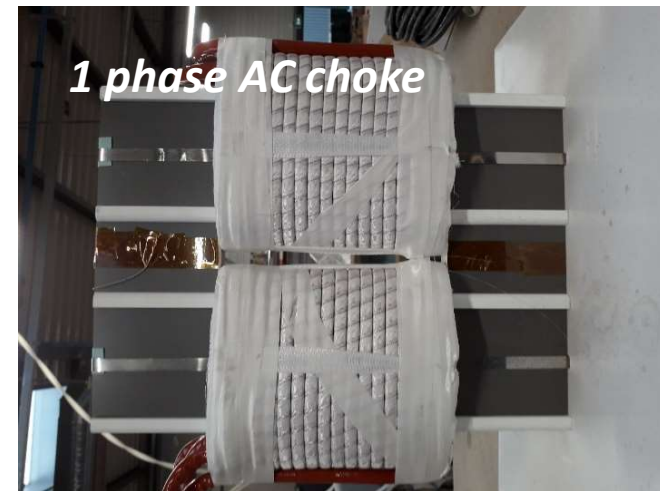
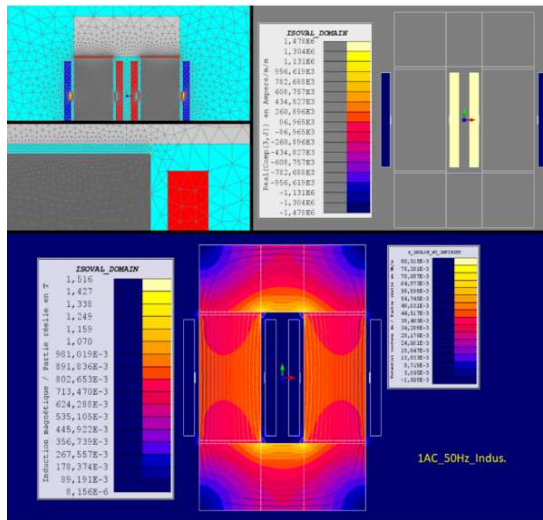
Lab. scale



- 1 Industrial scale without laser
- 2 Industrial scale with laser ablation
- 3 Lab. scale without laser
- 4 Lab. scale with laser ablation



Prototypes – AC chokes WP4 (surface laser treatments)

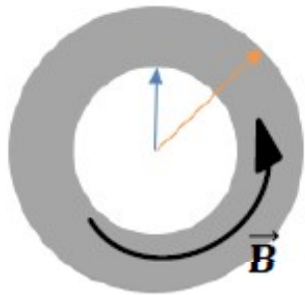


Iron losses of harmonics decrease up to 20 %

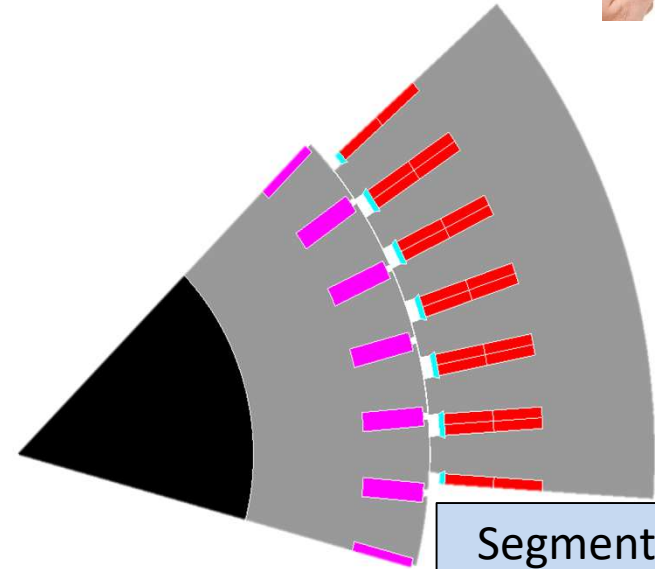
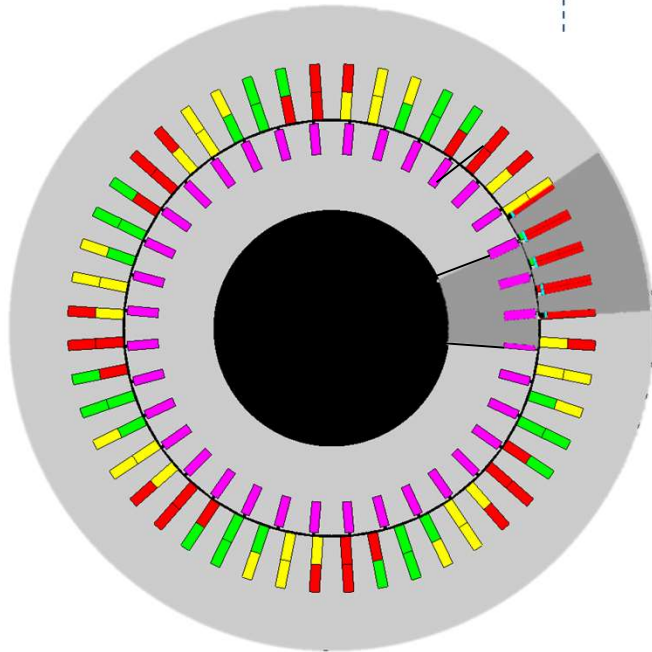
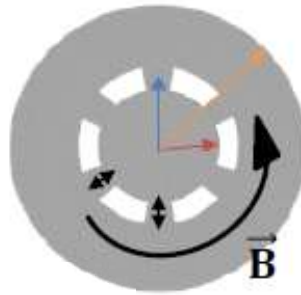
Proof of concept and prototypes – Electrical machines



SIMPLE RING CORE



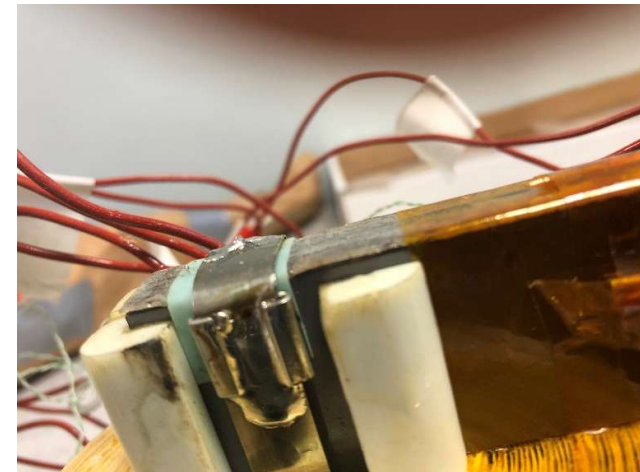
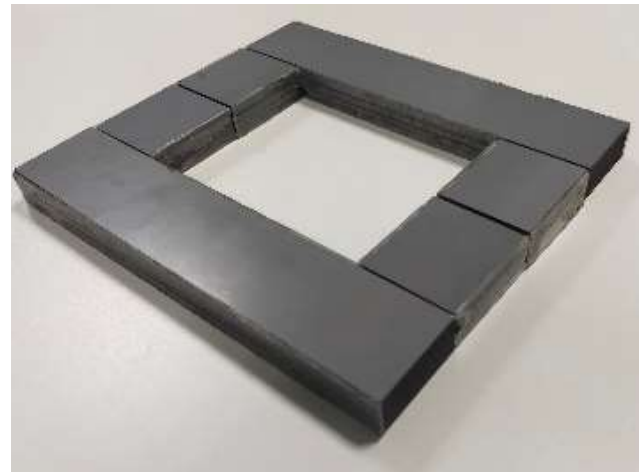
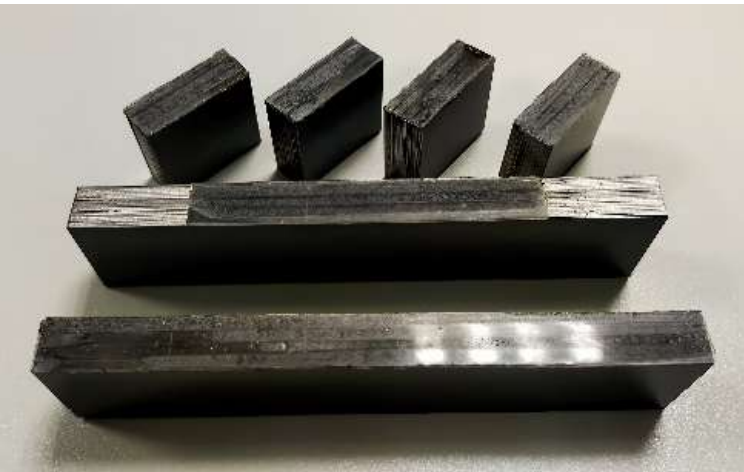
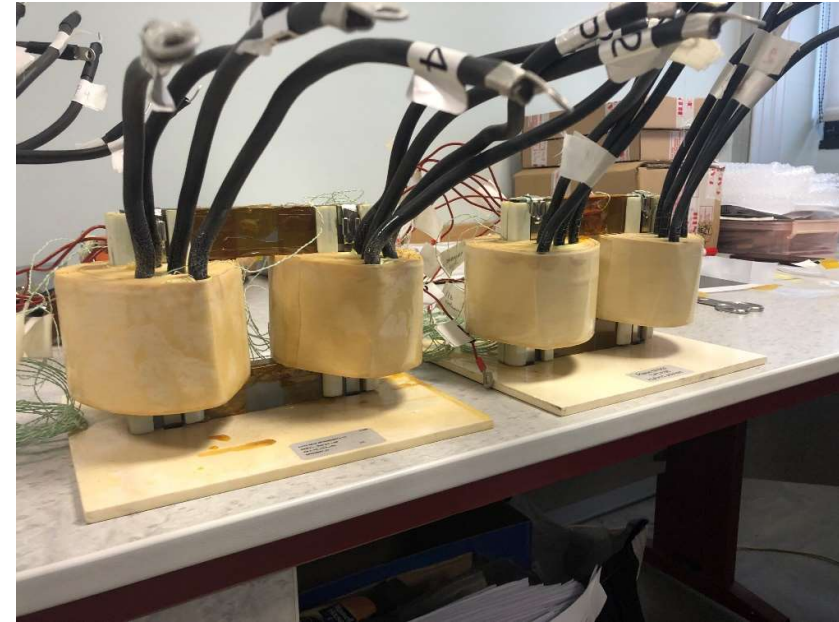
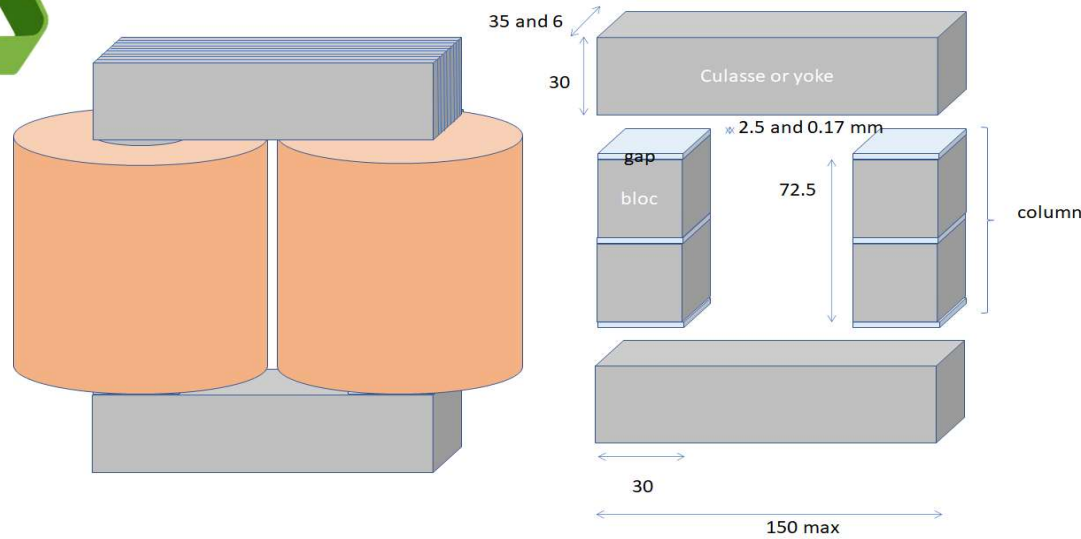
TEETHED RING CORE



Segment Scale Model SSM

	NO steel grade		GO steel grade	
[W]	M400-65A	M330-35A	Non treat 0.3mm	Laser treat 0.3 mm
Losses	1118	892.	910	730

Proof of concept and prototypes – Hybrid Joining of a DC choke



Life Cycle Cost analysis – ROI laser cost vs loss reduction

Metallurgists

Cost and ROI calculation for R2R speed of 5 m/min			
thickness (mm)	process time (s/kg)	cost (€/kg)	ROI (years)
0,23	6,82	0,334	1,70
0,27	5,81	0,285	1,35
0,3	5,23	0,256	1,11



End-Users

Process Speed: 500 mm/s, Laser Power = 100 W				
Process Time (h)	Energy consumption (KWh)	Laser treatment +equipment cost (€/h)	Laser treatment process cost (€)	ROI (years)
1-ph AC inductor (350 A / 230 VAC, 35 kg magnetic core)				
4,52	0,45	34,21	154,7	5,23
3-ph AC inductor (270 A / 400 VAC, 100 kg magnetic core)				
9,03	0,9	34,28	309,67	6,98
1-ph AC transformer 400 Hz (23 kVA / 30 kg magnetic core)				
0,94	0,09	34,16	32,18	1,63
3-ph AC transformer 400 Hz (60 kVA / 50 kg magnetic core)				
1,73	0,17	34,17	59,01	2

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LUNCH

14:00 – VISIT OF THE FACILITIES

16:00 – Q&A AND CLOSING SESSION

ESSIAL has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 766437.



ESSIAL

Thank you for your attention!

**ESSIAL FINAL PROJECT
INFODAY**

Monday, 11 July 2022 – UniLaSalle, Amiens (France)