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Fabien Sixdenier, Riccardo Scorretti, Atef Lekdim. Static Hysteresis modelling of FeSi GO in rolling and transverse directions. SMM24, Sep 2019, Poznan, Poland. hal-02284858

HAL Id: hal-02284858

<https://hal.science/hal-02284858>

Submitted on 12 Sep 2019

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Static Hysteresis modelling of FeSi NO sheets in rolling and transverse directions

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Context and objectives

1. predict magnetic losses or magnetic waveforms in NO FeSi sheets when excited in both rolling (RD) and transverse direction (TD).
2. Need for a vectorial hysteresis model
3. Modification of the vector play model [1] improved by [2]

Original isotropic Model

$$\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{h}_{re} + \mathbf{h}_{ir} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_{re} = \sum_{k=1}^N \omega_k \mathbf{h}_{re}^k \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_{re}^k = \begin{cases} \mathbf{h}_{re0}^k & \text{if } \|\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{h}_{re0}^k\| < \chi^k \\ \mathbf{h} - \chi^k \cdot \frac{\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{h}_{re0}^k}{\|\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{h}_{re0}^k\|} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{M} = M_{an}(\|\mathbf{h}_{re}\|) \cdot \frac{\mathbf{h}_{re}}{\|\mathbf{h}_{re}\|} \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \mu_0(\mathbf{M} + \mathbf{h}) \quad (5)$$

- χ^k : maximum pinning field of the k^{th} cell
- ω_k : weight of the k^{th} cell

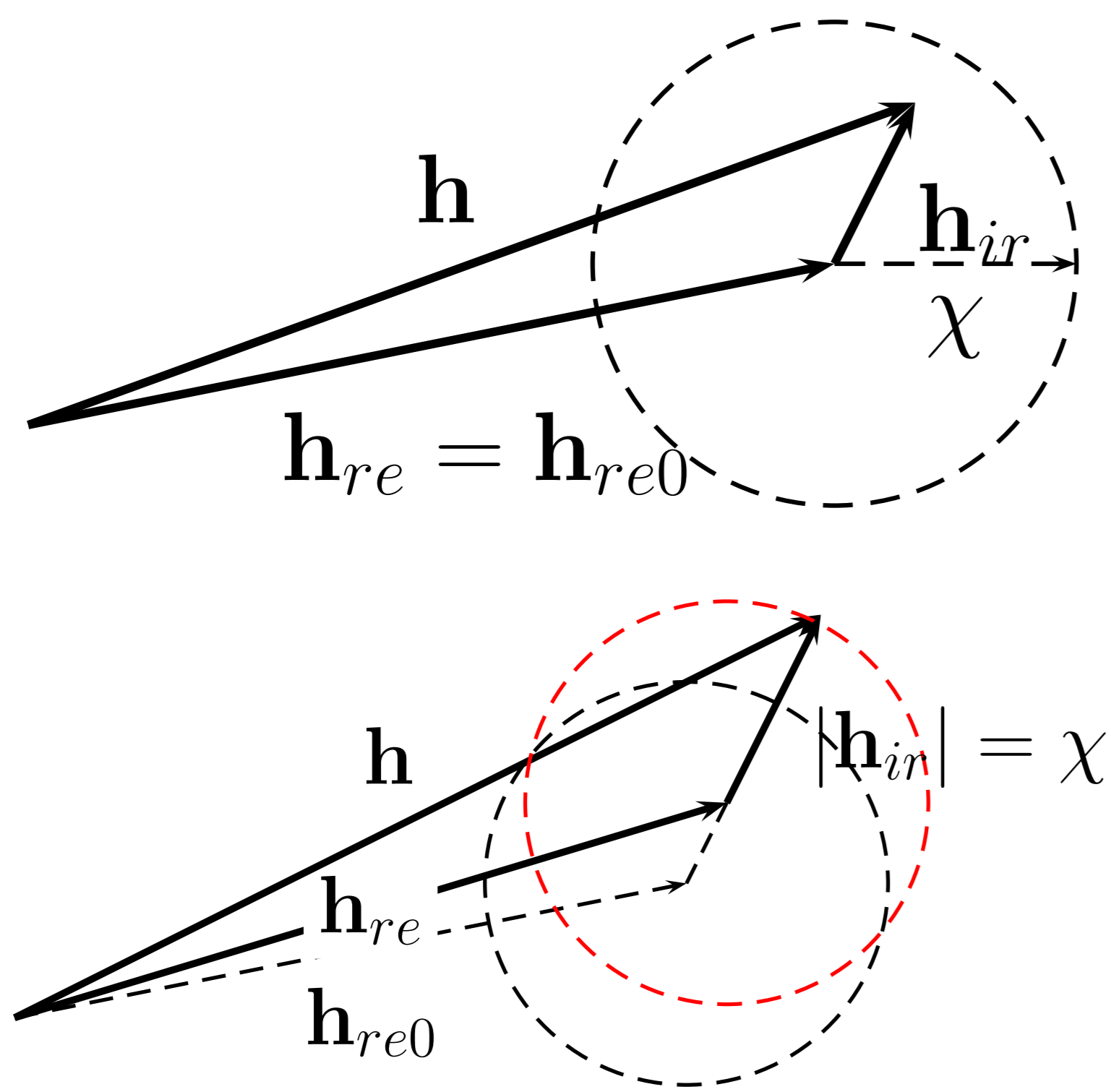


Figure 1: Example of the two situations of (3)

Modifications to include anisotropy

Modifications proposed in [3] to take into account magnetic anisotropy in FeSi NO sheets.

1. Modifications of the anhysteretic curve (4)

$$\mathbf{M} = M_{an}(\|\mathbf{h}_{re}\|) G(\gamma) \frac{\mathbf{h}_{re}}{\|\mathbf{h}_{re}\|} \quad (6)$$

with γ , a scalar parameter to identify

$$G(\gamma) \frac{\mathbf{h}_{re}}{\|\mathbf{h}_{re}\|} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_{RD} \\ e_{TD} \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

2. Modifications of the coercivity (pinning field) by making cells ellipsoidal.

$$\chi^k(\alpha, \beta) = \chi_{RD}^k (1 + (\beta - 1)(1 - \alpha^2)) \quad (8)$$

with :

- β : a scalar parameter to determine
- χ_{RD}^k : pinning field of the k^{th} cell in RD.
- α : cosine of the angle between $\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{h}_{re0}^k$ and \mathbf{e}_{RD}

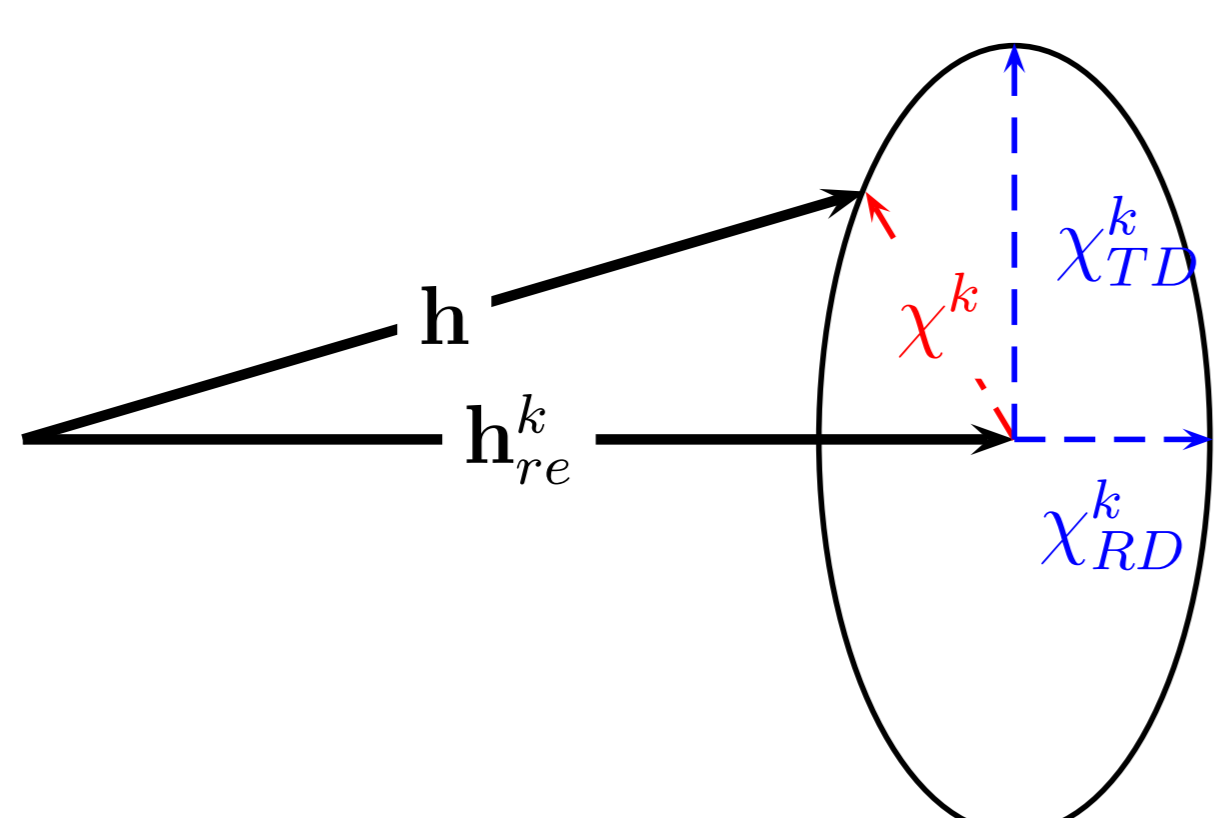


Figure 2: Illustration of ellipsoidal spheres

Tested material and methods

- FeSi 3%wt 0.5 mm thick non oriented material
- Characterizations have been made by CADEMA group from Torino for the TEAM32 problem [4]
- Several static loops were measured on Epstein device along different angles with respect to RD for different amplitudes.
- Loops measured at RD and TD are used for tests and identification of parameters.
- Loops at intermediate directions are only used for tests.

Identification Results

the (ω_k, χ^k) sets have been identified following the protocol described in [5].

Table 1: Values of ω_k and χ^k sets in RD

ω_k	0.021	0.237	0.3954	0.1681	0.1773
χ^k	0	25.1	51.2	70.4	127.7
γ	0.965			β	1.3

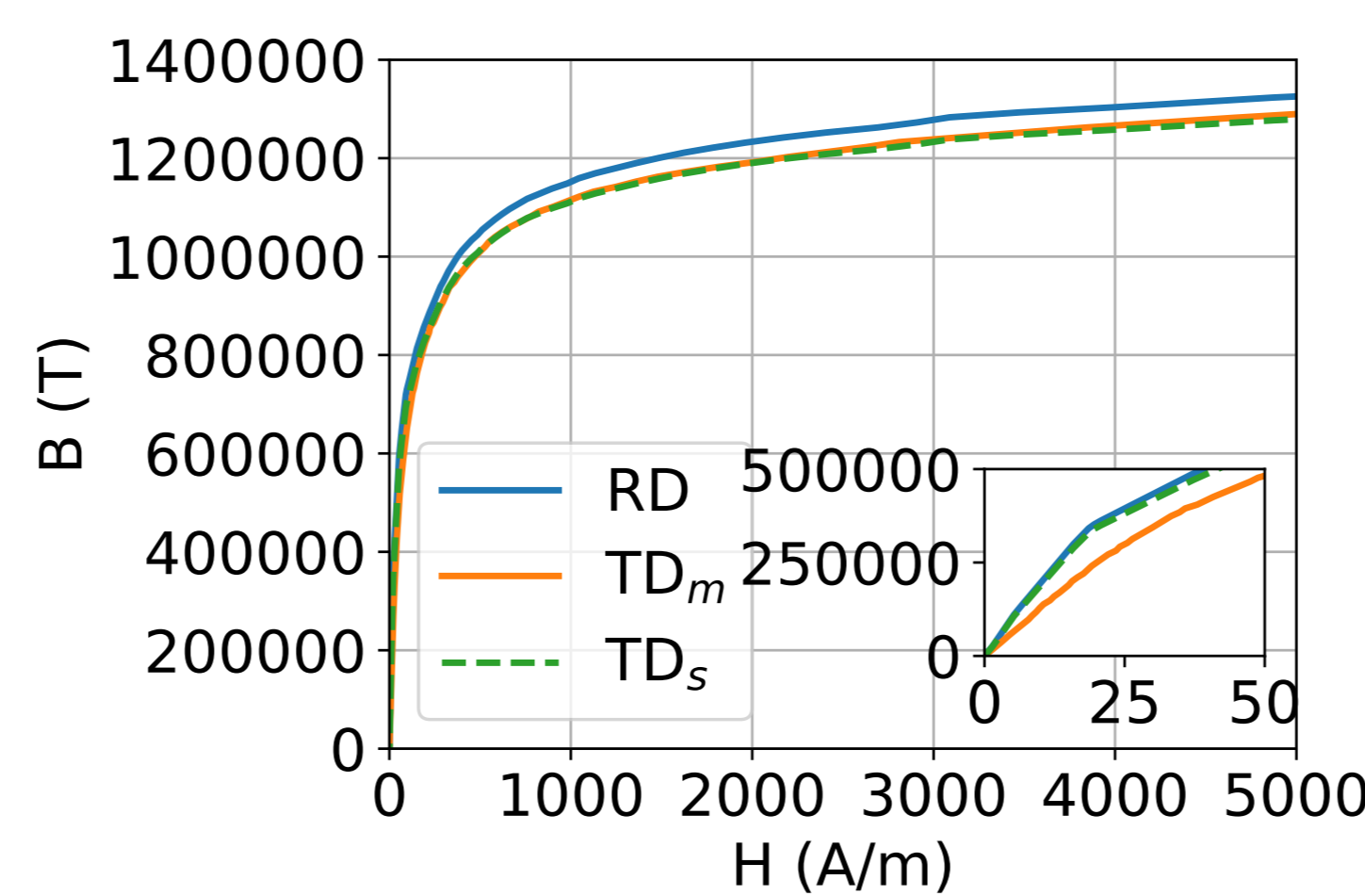


Figure 3: Measured and simulated anhysteretic functions in RD and TD

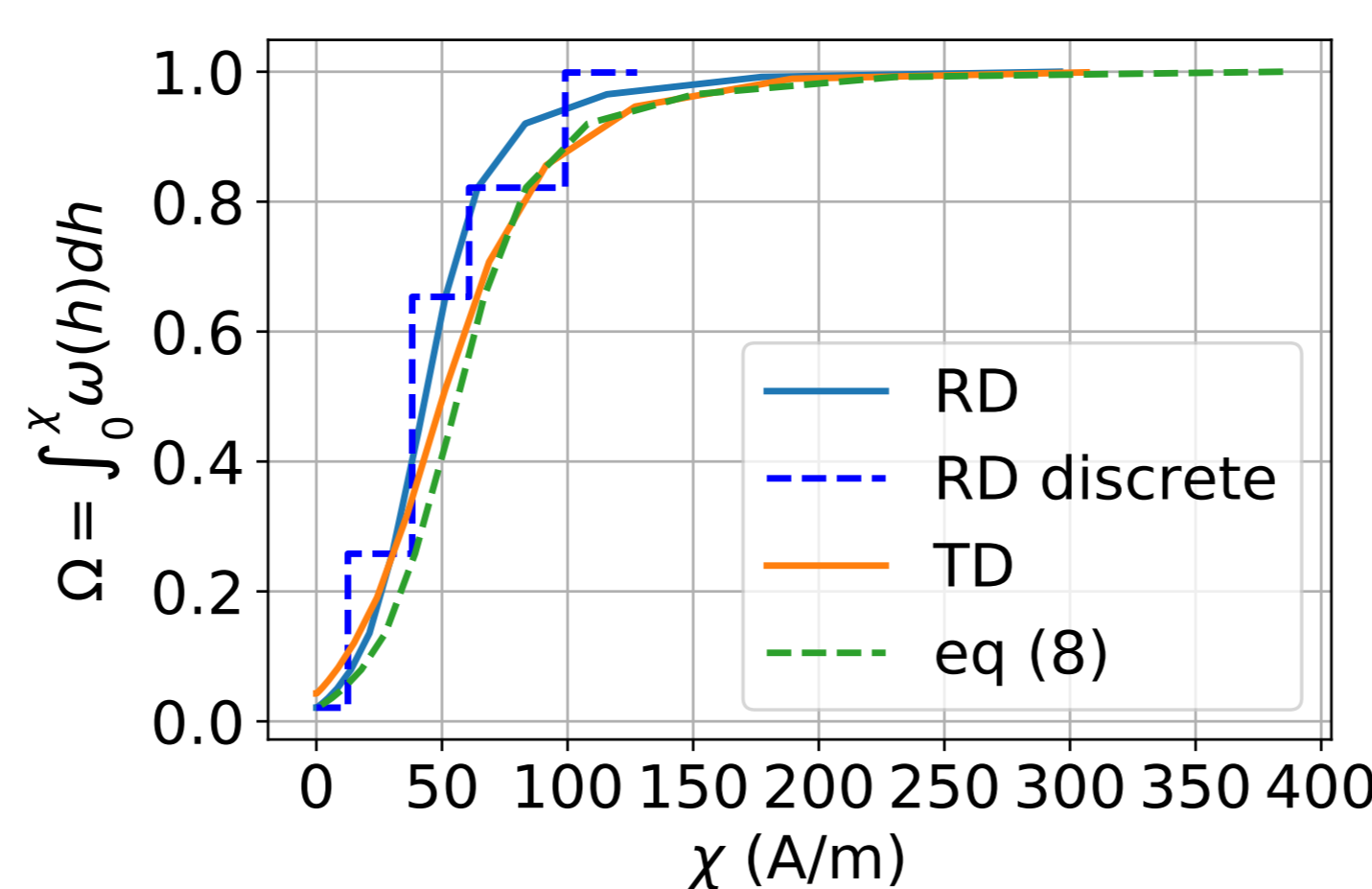


Figure 4: Cumulative distribution of the weights versus pinning field in RD and TD and result of eq (8)

Example of results

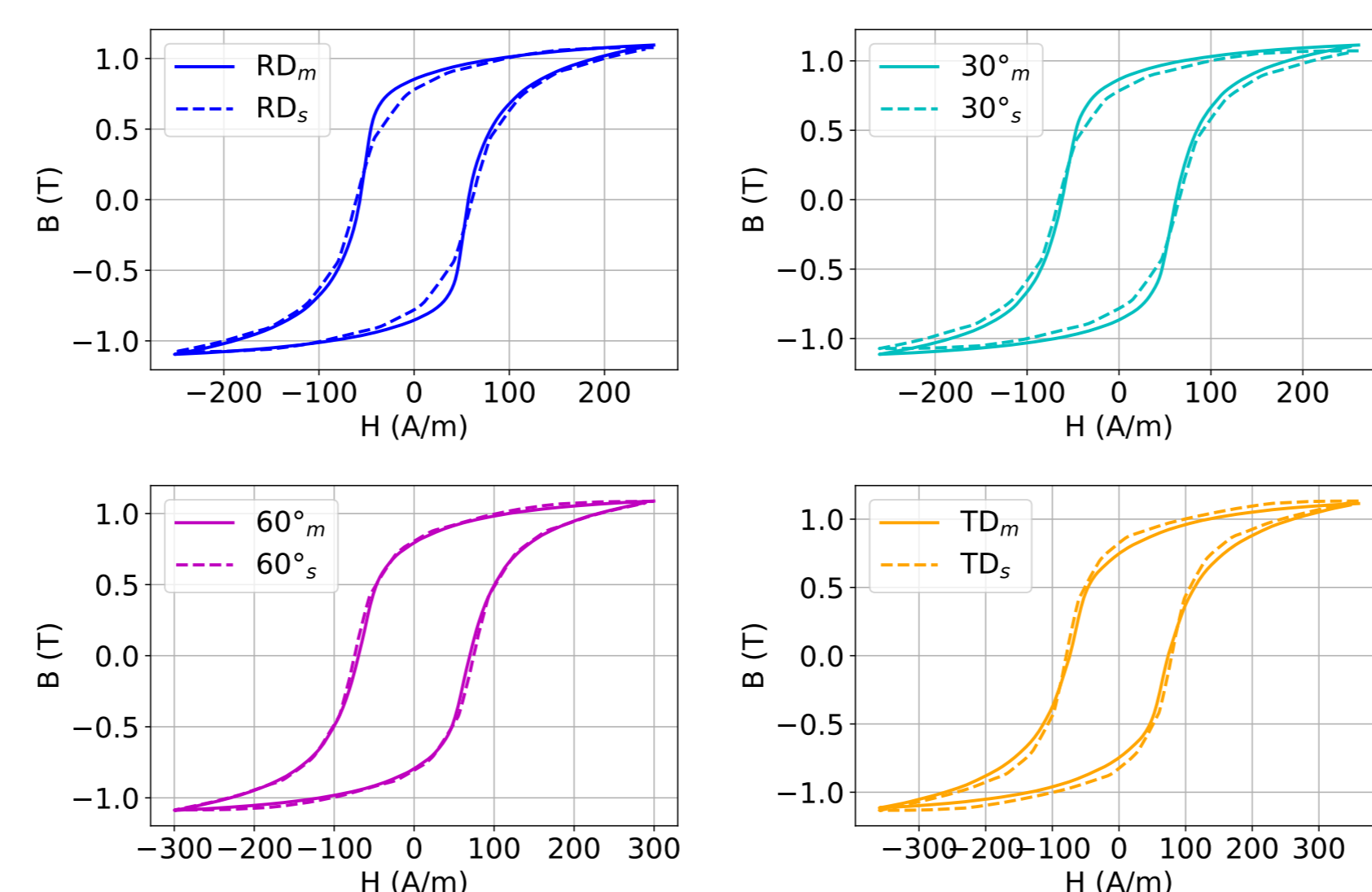


Figure 5: Comparison of measured and simulated loops at 1.1 T for different angles

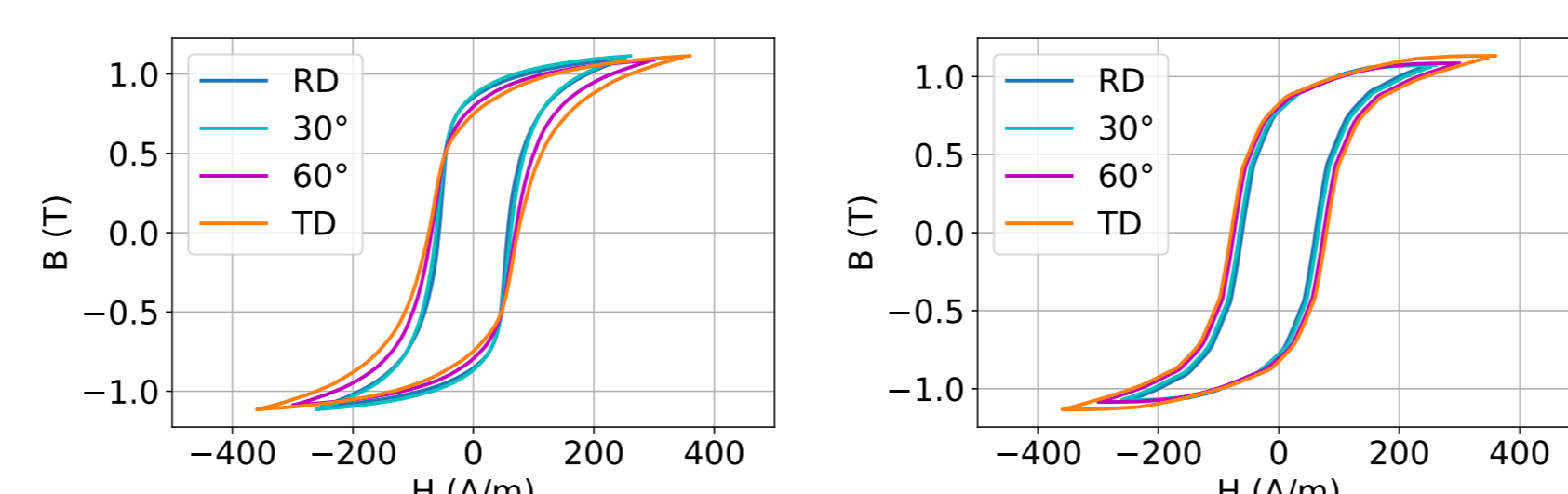


Figure 6: Measured (left) and simulated (right) loops at 1.1 T for different angles

Accuracy analysis of the loops

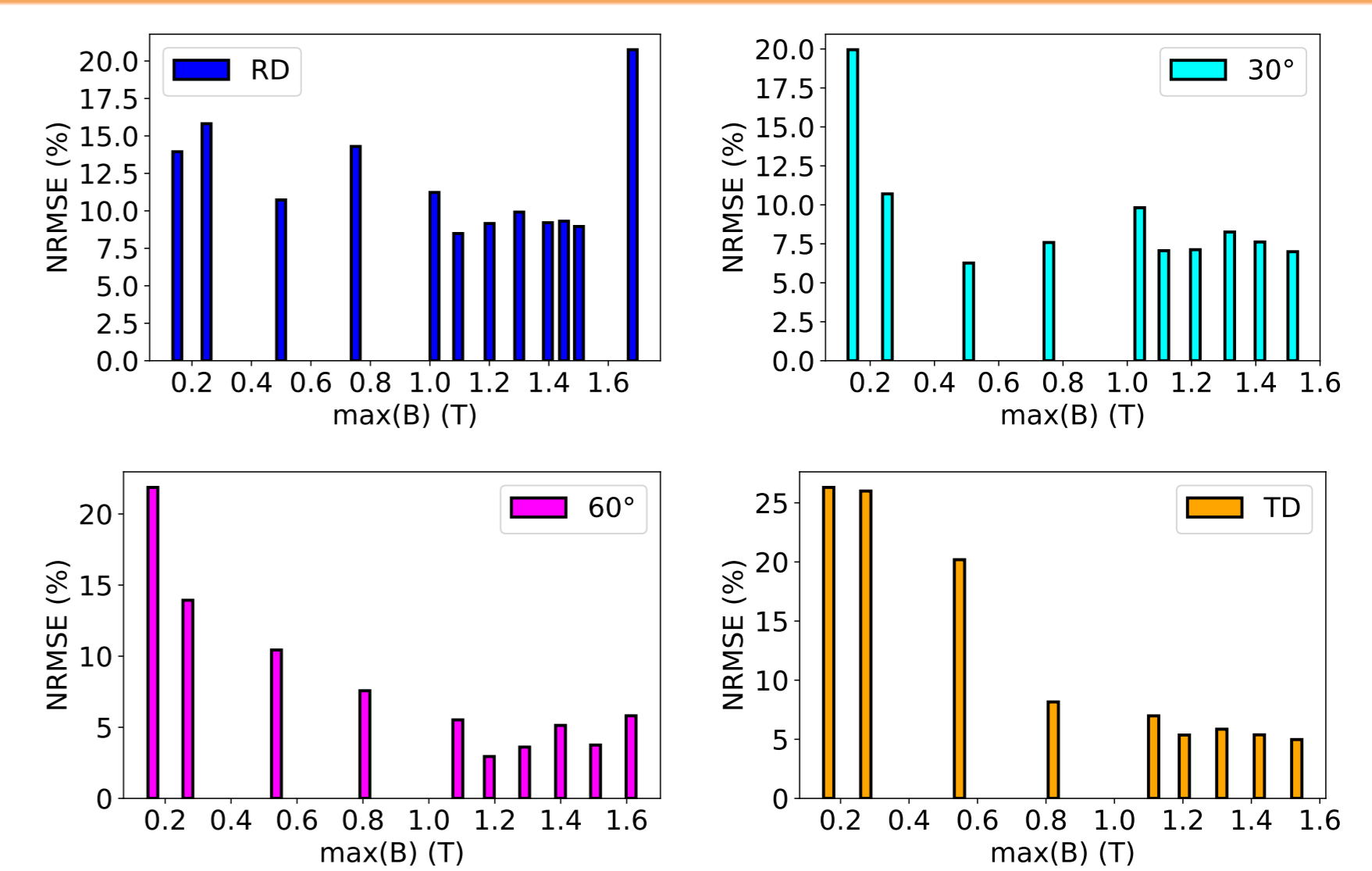


Figure 7: Accuracy versus amplitude of the loops in each direction

behavior of the losses vs angle

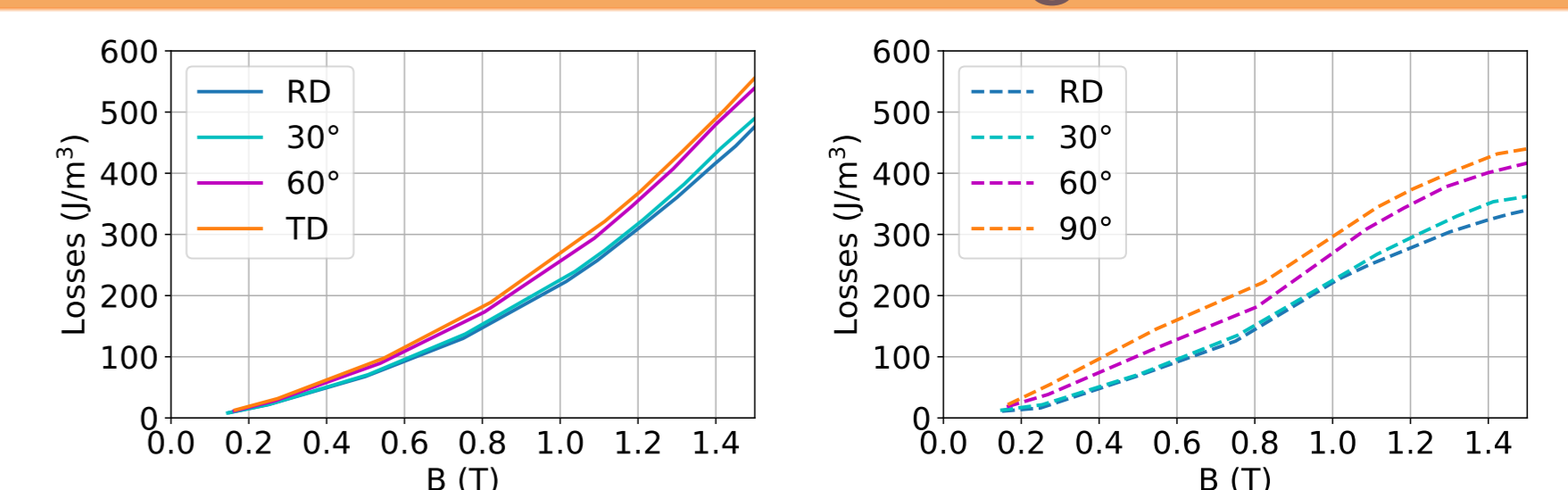


Figure 8: Measured (left figure) and simulated (right figure) losses vs B_{max} for different angles

Discussion

- Accuracy in RD is not so good for two reasons:
 - coercivity can not be considered as constant along the $M_{an}(H_{an})$ curve.

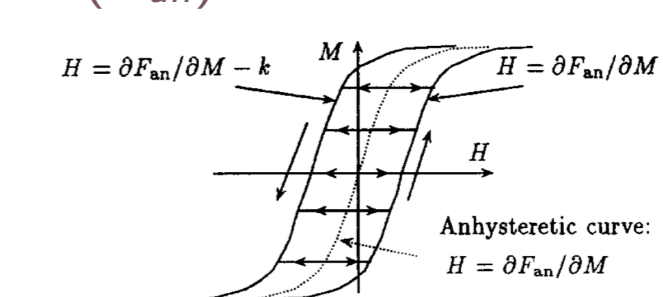


Figure 9: Assumption to respect [1]

- identification of first cells following [5] may be inaccurate. Following [6] can improve accuracy in this region as recently shown in [7].
- Proposed modifications are sufficient to qualitatively take into account of the anisotropy
- Losses behaviour vs angle is qualitatively well retrieved. Accuracy of computed losses should be improved.

Conclusions and perspectives

- A readily vectorial hysteresis model including anisotropy has been tested.
- Better identification of (ω_k, χ^k) or/and improvements of the original model must be made (constant coercivity assumption) for FeSi materials
- More complex modifications can be imagined to improve the accuracy such as

$$\mathbf{M} = \left(\frac{M_{anRD}(\|\mathbf{h}_{re}\|)}{M_{anTD}(\|\mathbf{h}_{re}\|)} \right) \frac{\mathbf{h}_{re}}{\|\mathbf{h}_{re}\|} \quad (9)$$

- inverse the model to have $\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{b})$
- Test this approach with FeSi GO materials

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