

Evaluation of the Magnetic Flux Density Surrounding an Air Core Reactor



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INTRODUCTION: Air core reactors are commonly used as smoothing reactors, fault limiting reactors, tuning reactors, and so on. The absence of the iron core results in a simple and lightweight construction. Consequently, the magnetic field of an air core reactor is not guided within a material with a high magnetic permeability and causes a large stray field outside the mechanical dimension of the reactor itself. The aim of this work is to have a reliable prediction method of the surrounding magnetic field.

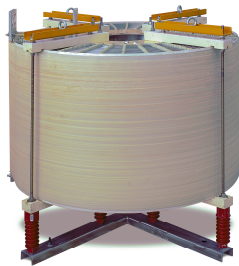


Figure 1. Example of air core reactor

COMPUTATIONAL METHODS: A parametrized geometry 2D axisymmetric was used with the Magnetic Field interface of the AC/DC Module. The governing equation for Stationary and Frequency Domain study are :

$$\nabla \times (\mu^{-1} \nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{J}_e \text{ for Stationary study}$$

$$-\omega^2 \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \mathbf{A} + j\omega \sigma \mathbf{A} + \nabla \times (\mu^{-1} \nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{J}_e \text{ Frequency study}$$

The modeling domain is surrounded by a region of Infinite Elements, which are a way to truncate a domain which stretches to infinity. The winding is modeled using the Coil feature with all turn connected in series and excited by current.

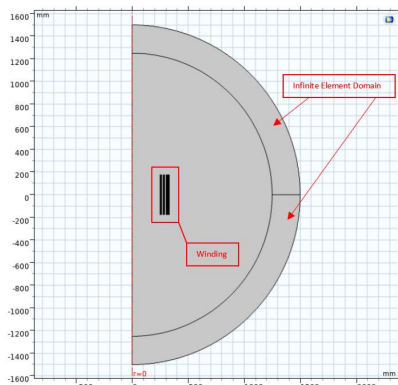


Figure 2. 2D axisymmetric geometry

RESULTS: The following plots show the magnetic flux density obtained with a DC current of 1500[A] and AC current of 106[A] at 50[Hz]. The Figure 5 shows the values of the flux density at 500mm above the winding (red line of Figure 3 and 4) and the simulated values are compared with the measured values.

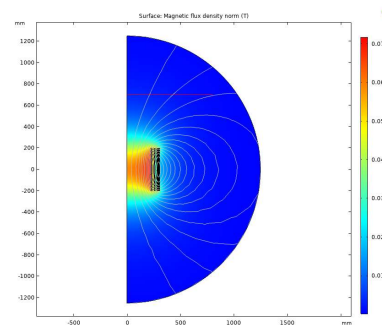


Figure 3. Magnetic flux density in DC

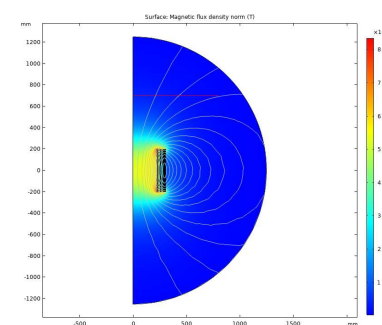


Figure 4. Magnetic flux density at 50[Hz]

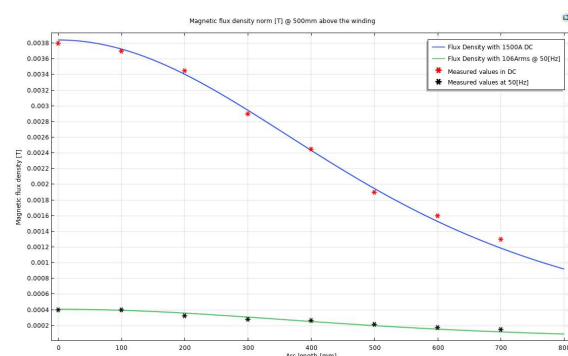


Figure 5. Simulated and measured values

CONCLUSIONS: The simulation results show a good correlation with the measurements, therefore the model can be used for a future optimization of the winding geometry to obtain the desired values of magnetic flux density.