

基于 NEDC 路谱的对称与非对称型永磁同步电机优化设计

江东东^{1,2,4}, 乔振阳^{1,3}, 傅为农^{1,4*}

(1. 中国科学院深圳先进技术研究院, 广东 深圳 518055;

2. 中国科学院大学, 北京 101408;

3. 上海大学 机电工程与自动化学院, 上海 200444;

4. 深圳理工大学 计算机科学与控制工程学院, 广东 深圳 518055)

Optimization Design of Symmetrical and Asymmetric Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor Based on NEDC Driving Cycle

JIANG Dongdong^{1,2,4}, QIAO Zhenyang^{1,3}, FU Weinong^{1,4*}

(1. Shenzhen Institute of Advanced Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenzhen 518055, China;

2. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 101408, China;

3. School of Mechatronic Engineering and Automation, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200444, China;

4. Faculty of Computer Science and Control Engineering, Shenzhen University of Advanced Technology, Shenzhen 518055, China)

Abstract: Permanent magnet synchronous motors used in electric vehicles are needed to consider not only the performance under rated operating conditions, but also the overall efficiency across the entire road spectrum. Based on this, an optimal design method for asymmetric V-shaped interior permanent magnet synchronous motor based on new European driving cycle (NEDC) driving cycle is introduced. The geometric parameters of the upper and lower parts of the permanent magnet in the above asymmetric motor are parametrically modeled as independent parameters. Taking the NEDC efficiency and torque-cost ratio as the optimization objectives, the genetic algorithm is used to optimize the symmetric and asymmetric V-shaped permanent magnet synchronous motors, respectively. Finally, the optimal design point on the Pareto front is selected for comparison of electromagnetic performance. The simulation results show that compared with the symmetrical structure, the asymmetrical rotor structure exhibits stronger torque performance due to the magnetic field offset effect. Therefore, the asymmetric V-

shaped permanent magnet synchronous motor exhibits better electromagnetic performance and lower manufacturing cost, and has a broad application prospect in the field of electric vehicles.

Key words: asymmetrical V-shaped structure; multi-objective optimization; NEDC driving cycle; permanent magnet synchronous motor

摘要: 用于电动汽车的永磁同步电机不仅需要考虑额定工况的性能, 还需要考虑整个路谱下的综合效率。基于此, 介绍了一种基于新标欧洲循环测试(NEDC)路谱的非对称 V 型内嵌式永磁同步电机优化设计方法。将上述非对称电机中永磁体上下两部分的几何参数分别作为独立参数进行参数化建模, 然后以 NEDC 效率和转矩成本比为优化目标, 采用遗传算法分别对对称和非对称 V 型永磁同步电机进行多目标优化。最后, 选取帕累托前沿上的最佳设计点进行电磁性能仿真比较。仿真结果表明, 与对称结构相比, 非对称转子结构由于磁场偏移效应而表现出更强的转矩性能。因此, 非对称 V 型永磁同步电机具有更加优异的电磁性能和更低的制造成本, 在电动汽车领域具有广阔的应用前景。

关键词: 非对称 V 型结构; 多目标优化; NEDC 路谱; 永磁同步电机

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0 引言

全球能源供应枯竭、环境污染等面临新的挑战,各国加大对环境的保护,日益重视可持续发展^[1-2]。电动汽车以其环保、节能和低成本维护等优势,逐渐成为人们日常出行的主流方式,从而推动了电动汽车的快速发展与应用^[3-4]。永磁同步电机具有高转矩密度、高效率和高永磁体(Permanent Magnet, PM)利用率等优点,是电动汽车驱动系统的核心部件之一^[5-6]。

当前电动汽车用永磁驱动电机主要采用第三代稀土永磁材料,如钕铁硼磁铁^[7]。稀土永磁材料具有高磁能积、高矫顽力、高剩磁以及高磁感等特性^[8-10]。但永磁驱动电机在制造过程中需要使用大量的稀土资源,而稀土资源的储量和分布都比较有限,价格相对较高且波动较大^[11]。因此,减少稀土永磁材料的用量,提高单位永磁体的转矩密度具有重要的意义。

近年来,国内外学者针对永磁同步电机的拓扑结构开展了大量的研究。常用的内置式永磁(Interior Permanent Magnet, IPM)同步电机转子结构有一字型、V字型、U字型以及三者之间组合形成的多层永磁体结构。文献[12]利用二维有限元法对多种常用转子拓扑结构的转矩、转矩波动、齿槽转矩和空载反电动势性能进行了比较。此外,有学者指出采用非对称转子结构可以有效提高 IPM 电机的转矩性能,且更加适合于电动汽车领域^[13-14]。采用非对称 V 型转子结构的 IPM 电机由于转子磁障层数及磁障分布的多样性,使得转子结构参数更多,增加了转子设计的自由度和灵活性。

电机优化是电机设计过程中的重要环节。电机优化问题由多个目标、设计变量和约束条件共同决定,需要进行综合比较和权衡^[15]。粒子群优化算法可以通过增加粒子的数目来提高种群的多样性,进而提高算法的性能,但算法可能会陷入局部最优^[16]。模拟退火算法不依赖于初始值的选择,其可以通过控制温度下降的速度来实现局部精确优化,但这会增加优化时间,且全局搜索能力弱^[17]。文献[18]提出了一种浣熊优化算法,该算法进化能力强、收敛速度快、收敛精度高,但对于复杂的问题,可能需要更多的计算资源和时间。而多目标遗传算法(Nondominated Sorting Genetic

Algorithm-II, NSGA-II)具有搜索能力强、可拓展性强、对问题的依赖性较小以及可并行等优点,能够避免算法陷入局部最优^[19]。

本文以新标欧洲循环测试(New European Driving Cycle, NEDC)效率和转矩成本比为优化目标,采用遗传算法对一种 24 槽/4 极双层 V 型 IPM 电机进行了优化。首先,基于 Leaf 2012 电机和车辆模型分析了 NEDC 路谱的工况转矩和速度。其次,介绍了非对称永磁同步电机的特点,给出了对称和非对称双层 V 型 IPM 电机初始结构参数。使用遗传算法对两种电机进行了几何优化,并选择帕累托前沿上效率最高的点作为最佳设计点。最后,对对称式和非对称式电机的空载反电动势和负载转矩性能进行了比较。

1 电动汽车 NEDC 路谱

随着我国新能源汽车产业政策的引导以及消费者环保意识的提升,新能源汽车市场蓬勃发展^[20]。乘用车电动化、智能化已是大势所趋,引入 NEDC 工况可以方便地比较不同车型的能耗和排放^[21]。基于路谱可以研究不同电机对电动汽车的动力参数匹配,分析电机功率及传动比对电动汽车性能的影响。本文以 Leaf 2012 电机和车辆模型为例,对应的转矩和转速曲线如图 1 和图 2 所示。

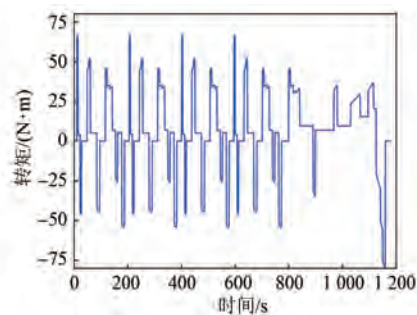


图 1 NEDC 工况下的转矩曲线

Fig. 1 Torque curve under NEDC mode

在考虑实际条件的同时简化设计过程、降低复杂性,本文将车辆质量和最高车速调整为原始模型的 1/4。

2 非对称永磁同步电机

2.1 非对称永磁同步电机特点

永磁体同步电机可以作为特种电机应用在各

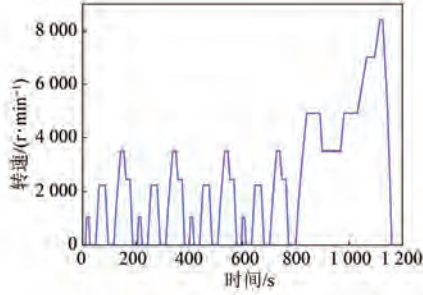


图 2 NEDC 工况下的转速曲线

Fig. 2 Speed curve under NEDC mode

行各业中。V 型 IPM 电机具有凸极性转子结构, 因而具备宽调速范围, 能够在降低转矩波动的同时提高转矩密度。

在非对称 IPM 电机中, 定义 β 为电流超前角, 可表示为

$$\beta = \arctan\left(\frac{i_d}{i_q}\right) \quad (1)$$

式中: i_d 、 i_q 分别为定子电流在 d 、 q 轴上的分量。

d 轴和 q 轴磁链可由式(2)表示:

$$\begin{cases} \psi_d = \psi_{pm} - L_d i_d \\ \psi_q = \psi_{pmq} + L_q i_q \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中: ψ_{pm} 、 ψ_{pmq} 分别为 d 、 q 轴的磁链分量; L_d 、 L_q 分别为 d 、 q 轴的电感。

非对称 IPM 电机由于转子结构存在非对称角 α_s , 从而产生磁场偏移效应。将磁链用非对称角 α_s 、电流超前角 β 表示, 则式(2)可以表示为

$$\begin{cases} \psi_d = \psi_{pm} \cos\alpha_s - L_d i_s \sin\beta \\ \psi_q = \psi_{pm} \sin\alpha_s + L_q i_s \cos\beta \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中: ψ_{pm} 为 PM 磁链; i_s 为定子电流。

IPM 电机的一般转矩方程由式(4)给出:

$$T_e = \frac{3}{2}p(\psi_d i_d + \psi_q i_q) \quad (4)$$

式中: p 为极对数。

则非对称 IPM 电机的一般转矩方程可以表示为^[22]

$$T_e = \frac{3}{2}p\psi_{pm}i_s \cos\left[\beta - \alpha_s + \frac{3}{4}p(L_q - L_d)i_s^2 \sin(2\beta)\right] \quad (5)$$

根据转矩产生机制, 非对称 IPM 电机的转矩由永磁转矩 T_m 和磁阻转矩 T_{R_m} 组成, 如式(6)所示:

$$\begin{cases} T_m = \frac{3}{2}p\psi_{pm}i_s \cos(\beta - \alpha_s) \\ T_{R_m} = \frac{3}{4}p(L_q - L_d)i_s^2 \sin(2\beta) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

2.2 24 槽 4 极 IPM 电机模型

24 槽 4 极双层 V 型 IPM 电机模型如图 3 所示。从图 3 中可以看出, 该电机由定转子铁心、绕组、永磁体及磁障组成。其中绕组采用了单层分布排列方式, 节距为 5。双层对称 V 型 IPM 电机设计的主要参数如表 1 所示。

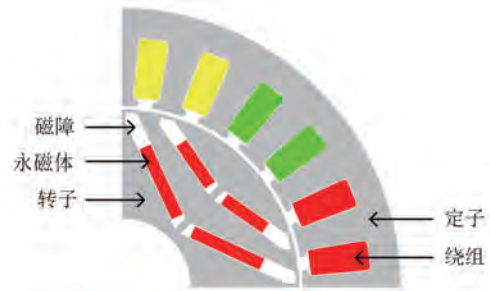


图 3 双层 V 型 IPM 电机模型

Fig. 3 Model of a double-layer V-shaped IPM motor

表 1 双层 V 型 IPM 电机主要参数

Tab. 1 The main parameters of double-layer V-shaped IPM motor

参数名称	参数值
定子槽数	24
转子极数	4
定子外径/mm	130
转子内径/mm	16
气隙/mm	0.6
轴向长度/mm	80
匝数	40
相电流有效值/A	4.24
转速/(r·min ⁻¹)	1 000
定转子材料	50WW470
永磁体材料	N40UH

3 几何参数的多目标优化

3.1 V 型电机参数

V 型 IPM 电机定子结构参数如图 4 所示, 对称式 V 型转子结构参数如图 5 所示。在此基础上, 把 V 型结构分为上下两部分, 从而使得两部分的参数相互独立, 就得到了如图 6 所示的非对称 V 型转子结构的参数。

在图 5 和 6 中, 对称式 V 型转子结构参数由

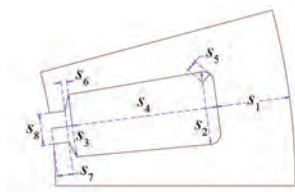


图4 V型IPM电机定子结构参数

Fig. 4 Stator structure parameters of V-shaped IPM motor

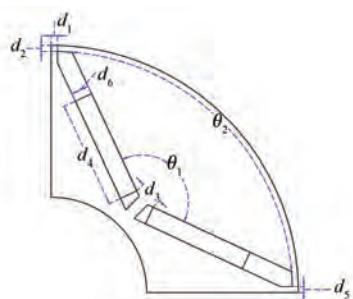


图5 对称式V型转子结构参数

Fig. 5 Structural parameters of symmetrical V-shaped rotor

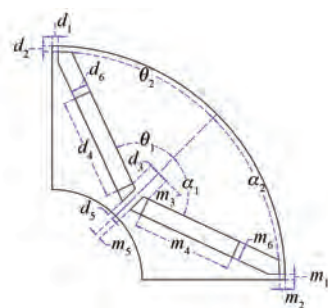


图6 非对称式V型转子结构参数

Fig. 6 Structural parameters of asymmetrical V-shaped rotor

$d_1 \sim d_6$ 和 $\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_2$ 确定;非对称式V型转子结构的上层参数由 $d_1 \sim d_6$ 和 $\theta_1 \sim \theta_2$ 确定,下层参数由 $m_1 \sim m_6$ 和 $\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_2$ 确定。

3.2 非对称V型IPM电机参数优化

以图3给出电机模型为例,非对称双层V型IPM电机设计主要优化变量以及变化范围如表2所示。其中,每个参数的第一个下标代表当前永磁体所在层数,例如 d_{11} 代表第一层永磁体(L_1)中如图5所示的 d_1 参数, d_{21} 则代表第二层永磁体(L_2)的 d_1 参数。优化过程中相电流和线圈匝数保持不变,即在相同铜耗下进行优化。优化的目标是NEDC效率和转矩成本比最高。通过优化NEDC效率,可以使得电机在整个运行区域内都具

有较高的效率。通过转矩成本比的优化可以在降低电机成本的同时提高电机的转矩性能。电机制造材料的价格会随市场波动,这里设定铁心材料的价格为5.5元/千克,铜线的价格为67.5元/千克,永磁体的价格为564元/千克。采用NSGA-II优化算法,种群数量设为100,迭代次数设为50。

表2 优化变量及变化范围

Tab. 2 Optimize the variables and the range of variations

参数名称	变化范围
定子轭部 s_1 /mm	5~8
槽宽 s_2 /mm	6~8
槽肩宽 s_3 /mm	6~7
槽深 s_4 /mm	12~16
槽倒角半径 s_5 /mm	0.5~2
槽肩高 s_6 /mm	0.5~1
槽口高 s_7 /mm	1~2
槽开口 s_8 /mm	2~4
L_1 Web厚度 d_{11}, m_{11} /mm	1~1.5, 1~1.5
L_1 磁桥厚度 d_{12}, m_{12} /mm	1~2, 1~2
L_1 永磁体间隙 d_{13}, m_{13} /mm	1~3.5, 1~3.5
L_1 永磁体宽度 d_{14}, m_{14} /mm	18.5~23.9, 18.5~23.9
L_1 磁障间隙 d_{15}, m_{15} /mm	1~1.5
L_1 永磁体厚度 d_{16}, m_{16} /mm	2.5~3.5, 2.5~3.5
L_1 永磁体夹角 $\theta_{11}, \alpha_{11}/(^{\circ})$	65~70, 70~75
L_1 极弧角度 $\theta_{12}, \alpha_{12}/(^{\circ})$	37.5~42.5
L_2 Web厚度 d_{21}, m_{21} /mm	8~11, 8~11
L_2 磁桥厚度 d_{22}, m_{22} /mm	1~2, 1~2
L_2 永磁体间隙 d_{23}, m_{23} /mm	1~3.5, 1~3.5
L_2 永磁体宽度 d_{24}, m_{24} /mm	12.6~16.1, 12.6~16.1
L_2 磁障间隙 d_{25}, m_{25} /mm	1~1.5
L_2 永磁体厚度 d_{26}, m_{26} /mm	2.5~3.5, 2.5~3.5
L_2 永磁体夹角 $\theta_{21}, \alpha_{21}/(^{\circ})$	45~80, 25~30
L_2 极弧角度 $\theta_{22}, \alpha_{22}/(^{\circ})$	75~90

对称和非对称双V型IPM电机的优化结果如图7、图8所示。图中取NEDC效率最高的设计点(图中蓝色五角星标记点)作为最终选择。

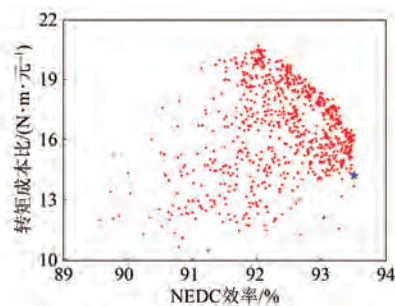


图7 对称式双V型IPM电机的优化结果

Fig. 7 Optimization results of a symmetrical double V-shaped IPM motor

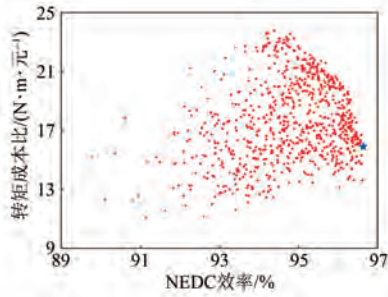


图 8 非对称式双 V 型 IPM 电机的优化结果

Fig. 8 Optimization results of an asymmetrical double V-shaped IPM motor

从图 7 和 8 中可以看出对称 V 型的 NEDC 效率为 93.51%, 转矩成本比为 14.20; 非对称 V 型的 NEDC 效率为 96.63%, 转矩成本比为 15.89。非对称的 NEDC 效率比对称的 NEDC 效率高 3.33%, 转矩成本比高出 11.90%, 说明非对称结构可以以更低的制造成本获得更高的综合效率。优化前后的模型参数变化情况如表 3 所示。

表 3 优化前后模型参数变化情况

Tab. 3 Changes in model parameters before and after optimization

参数名称	优化前	对称	非对称
s_1/mm	7	8	8
s_2/mm	7	8	8
s_3/mm	6	7	7
s_4/mm	14	16.0	13.4
s_5/mm	1	1.5	1.5
s_6/mm	0.5	0.5	0.5
s_7/mm	1.5	1.4	1
s_8/mm	3	2	2
$d_{11}, m_{11}/\text{mm}$	1	1	1, 1.3
$d_{12}, m_{12}/\text{mm}$	1	1	1, 1
$d_{13}, m_{13}/\text{mm}$	3.9	1	2.9, 1
$d_{14}, m_{14}/\text{mm}$	17.9	17.2	20.9, 20.7
$d_{15}, m_{15}/\text{mm}$	1	1	1, 1
$d_{16}, m_{16}/\text{mm}$	3	2.9	2, 7
$\theta_{11}, \alpha_{11}/(^{\circ})$	140	140	70, 70
$\theta_{12}, \alpha_{12}/(^{\circ})$	100	100	37.5, 37.5
$d_{21}, m_{21}/\text{mm}$	9	8	11, 9.6
$d_{22}, m_{22}/\text{mm}$	1.5	1.5	2, 1
$d_{23}, m_{23}/\text{mm}$	3.9	2	1, 1
$d_{24}, m_{24}/\text{mm}$	11.9	14.5	14.7, 15.3
$d_{25}, m_{25}/\text{mm}$	9	2	1, 1
$d_{26}, m_{26}/\text{mm}$	2.9	3.1	2.5, 2.5
$\theta_{21}, \alpha_{21}/(^{\circ})$	160	175	82.5, 82.5
$\theta_{22}, \alpha_{22}/(^{\circ})$	125	127.4	24.7, 29.5

4 电磁性能仿真与比较

本节对两种电机模型的空载磁密、空载反电动势和负载转矩进行了仿真与比较。优化后的对称与非对称双 V 型转子结构示意图如图 9 所示, 优化后的空载磁密分布如图 10 所示。

从图 9 中可以看出非对称模型的永磁体用量比对称模型的永磁体用量多 10.8%, 因此图 10 中非对称模型的定子轭部磁密更高。

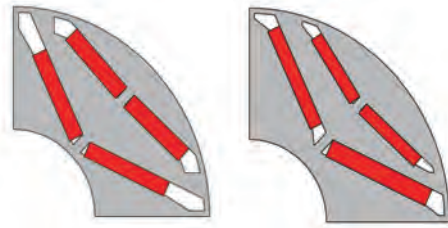


图 9 对称(左)与非对称(右)转子结构

Fig. 9 Symmetrical (left) and asymmetrical (right) rotor structures

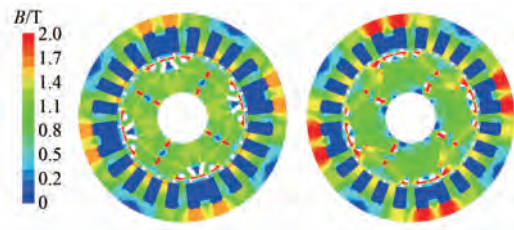


图 10 空载磁密分布

Fig. 10 No-load magnetically dense distribution

为了降低齿槽转矩, 减小转矩波动, 需要对电机进行定子斜槽或转子斜极。本文采用 24 槽 4 极电机, 转子分 5 段斜极, 斜极角度 θ_{skew} 的计算如式(7)所示:

$$\theta_{\text{skew}} = \frac{360}{N_{\text{slot}}} \times \frac{N_{\text{seg}} - 1}{N_{\text{seg}}} \quad (7)$$

式中: N_{slot} 为槽数; N_{seg} 为转子斜极分段数。

优化前与优化后的空载反电动势波形如图 11 所示, 对应的快速傅里叶变换 (Fast Fourier Transform, FFT) 结果如图 12 所示。从图 11 中可以看出, 优化后的空载反电动势比优化前的空载反电动势正弦性能更好, 优化后的非对称双 V 型比对称双 V 型正弦性能更好, 峰值更高。

从图 12 中可以看出, 优化后的基波幅值比优化前的基波幅值更高, 优化后的非对称双 V 型比对称双 V 型基波幅值更高。其中对称双 V 型基

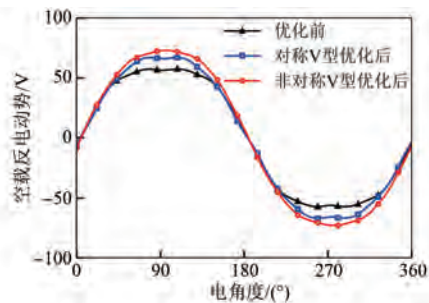


图 11 空载反电动势波形

Fig. 11 No-load back electromotive force waveforms

波幅值为 71.71 V; 非对称双 V 型基波幅值为 80.45 V, 比对称双 V 型基波幅值提高了 12.19%。两种结构优化后的空载反电动势性能较优化前相比有所提高。

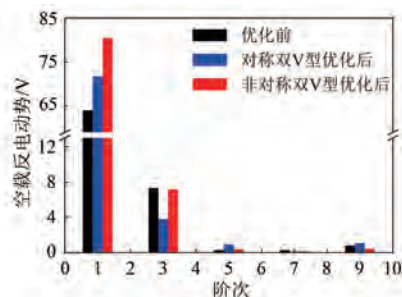


图 12 空载反电动势的 FFT 结果

Fig. 12 FFT results for no-load back electromotive force

优化后负载转矩如图 13 所示, 在相同铜耗条件下, 非对称双 V 型比对称双 V 型平均转矩更高。其中对称双 V 型平均转矩值为 5.73 N·m, 转矩波动为 3.92%; 非对称双 V 型平均转矩值为 6.57 V, 转矩波动为 4.31%。非对称双 V 型的平均转矩比对称双 V 型的平均转矩提高了 14.66%, 相较优化前提高了 24.8%。尽管非对称永磁体用量略多, 但其转矩提升更高, 即转矩成本比更高。此外, 非对称 V 型单位永磁转矩密度比对称 V 型优化后仅提升了 0.8%, 但是其单位体积转矩密度提升了 11.5%。优化前后电机的性能变化如表 4 所示。

5 结语

本文以 V 型 IPM 电机为例, 介绍了一种基于 NEDC 路谱的电机多目标优化设计方法。在相同铜耗的前提下, 优化两种结构, 得到每种结构各自最佳的设计点。非对称转子结构比对称式转子结

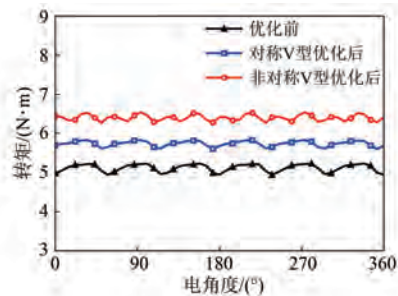


图 13 额定工况下的负载转矩波形

Fig. 13 Load torque waveforms under rated operating conditions

构的优化变量更加灵活, 其优化搜索空间更大。在相同的优化算法设置和选择依据下, 非对称的 NEDC 效率比对称的 NEDC 效率高出 3.33%, 转矩成本高出 11.90%。在额定负载工况下, 非对称双 V 型的平均转矩比对称双 V 型的平均转矩提高了 14.66%。优化和仿真结果证明了非对称转子结构由于转子参数变化更加灵活, 可以通过优化得到比对称转子结构性能更好的设计方案。

表 4 优化前和优化后的电机性能变化

Tab. 4 Changes in motor performance before and after optimization

参数名称	优化前	对称	非对称
平均转矩/(N·m)	5.13	5.73	6.40
转矩波动/%	5.70	3.92	4.31
空载反电动势峰值/V	57.34	71.71	80.45
NEDC 效率/%	87.99	93.51	96.63
转矩成本比	14.29	14.20	15.89
永磁质量/kg	0.43	0.46	0.59
有效体积/L	1.06	1.06	1.06
单位永磁体转矩密度/(N·m·kg ⁻¹)	11.89	12.49	12.57
单位体积转矩密度/(N·m·L ⁻¹)	4.83	5.40	6.02

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作者简介:
江东东(1999-),男,硕士研究生,研究方向为人工智能在电机设计中的应用,dd.jiang@siat.ac.cn;
* 通信作者:傅为农(1961-),男,博士,教授,研究方向为电机优化设计和电磁场数值计算,wn.fu@siat.ac.cn。

Optimization Design of Symmetrical and Asymmetric Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor Based on NEDC Driving Cycle

JIANG Dongdong^{1,2,4}, QIAO Zhenyang^{1,3}, FU Weinong^{1,4*}

(1. Shenzhen Institute of Advanced Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenzhen 518055, China;

2. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 101408, China;

3. School of Mechatronic Engineering and Automation, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200444, China;

4. Faculty of Computer Science and Control Engineering, Shenzhen University of Advanced Technology, Shenzhen 518055, China)

Key words: asymmetrical V-shaped structure; multi-objective optimization; NEDC driving cycle; permanent magnet synchronous motor

For electric vehicle applications, the design of permanent magnet synchronous motors should not only their performance under rated operating conditions is focused on, but also the overall efficiency optimization in the entire driving cycle is considered. In this paper, an optimal design scheme of asymmetric V-shaped interior permanent magnet synchronous motor based on the new European driving cycle (NEDC) is proposed. The original design that takes the geometric parameters of the upper and lower parts of the permanent magnet as independent variables for detailed parametric modeling. Further, by setting NEDC efficiency and torque-cost ratio as the key optimization objectives, the genetic algorithm is used to implement deep multi-objective optimization for symmetric and asymmetric V-shaped permanent magnet synchronous motors. When the optimization completed, the best design point is selected from the Pareto set to carry out detailed simulation and comparison analysis of electromagnetic performance.

Furthermore, the multi-objective genetic algorithm as the optimization tool is selected. The proposed algorithm stands out for its excellent search ability, strong scalability, which can effectively prevent the algorithm from falling into the dilemma of

local optimum, and provides a solid technical support for the multi-objective optimization of motors.

The optimized load torque is shown the asymmetric double V-shaped has a higher average torque than the symmetrical double V-shaped under the same copper consumption conditions. Among them, the average torque of the asymmetric double V-shaped is 14.66% higher than that of the symmetrical double V-shaped, and 24.8% higher than that before optimization. In addition, the unit permanent magnet torque density of the asymmetric V-shaped is only increased by 0.8% compared with the symmetrical V-shaped after optimization, but the torque density per unit volume is increased by 11.5%.

In the rigorous comparison, it is found that the NEDC efficiency of the asymmetric structure is increased by 3.33%, and the torque-cost ratio is increased by 11.90%. Under the rated load operating state, the average torque output of the asymmetric double V-shaped motor is 14.66% higher than that of the symmetrical double V-shaped motor.

Finally the results show that compared with the traditional symmetrical structure, the asymmetrical rotor structure has a higher torque output capability due to the advantage of the magnetic field offset effect.