Evaluation of the effect of using magnetic gear in improving the performance of process systems based on mechanical gear

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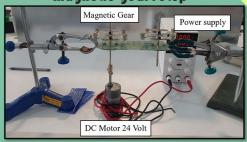


Background: Mechanical gears, foundational since antiquity, evolved through Euler and Willis' 17th-18th-century theories. Despite centuries o use, friction-induced wear, backlash, and lubrication needs limit efficiency Magnetic gears emerged in the late 20th century but faced low torque density until rare-earth magnets (NdFeB/SmCo) and FEM simulations enabled breakthroughs: coaxial (95%+ efficiency), harmonic (precision robotics), and hybrid designs (torque-lo-weight optimization). Curren challenges involve accurate force modeling for industrial scalability. n). Current





Magnetic gear retup



focusing on torque efficiency, dynamics, and durability replacing physical contact with magnetic field precision applications (e.g., industrial , aerospace) requiring silent, maintenance-free power transmission.

magnetic gears outperform mecha (via magnetic

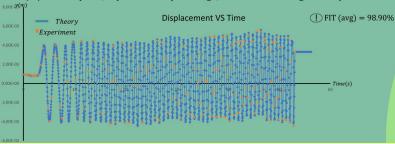
Mechanical gears transfer torque via interlocking teeth, governed by Newtonian principles. Backlash and friction necessitate lubrication, increasing maintenance costs and reducing operational efficiency.

etic gears employ non-contact magnetic field interactions, eliminating backlash and friction. Their dyn nd on flux modulation, enabling,efficient, maintenance-free power transfer with minimal energy loss.

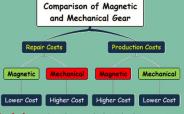
Test method: Tracker measured motion parameters, and MATLAB performed data analysis. A 24V DC motor powered the magnetic gear with NdFeB magnets for non-contact torque transfer. The system operated in a controlled environment with precise data collection and repeated trials.

Experimental verification: The system demonstrated proper functionality in terms of backlash presence, overload tolerance, heat generation, durability, angular speed, and power and work output.

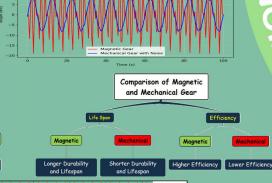
The differential equation was numerically solved using MATLAB, and the displacement as a function of time was plotted. Experimental data were subsequently fitted to the theoretical curve, the coefficient of determination (R2) was computed, expressed as a percentage, and the mean fitting accuracy was evaluated.

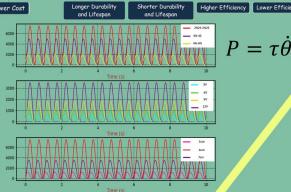


Comparison :The magnetic gear system exhibited superior performance in terms of overload capacity, heat generation, durability, angular speed, and power and work output due to reduced friction and enhanced torque transmission.



rotational speed of the primary gear were identified as critical parameters. It was found that increasing the primary when phase opposition occurred. Gear spacing that was too large or too small caused system instability, indicating that intermediate distance provides optimal stability. Experimentally, the 2N-28 magnet pole configuration on each gear produced the most effective rotational performance.





TRODUCTION

CONCLUSION

Conclusion: Magnetic gears advance sustainability (SDG 7, 9, 12) through non-contact efficiency, reducing wear and energy loss. Future focus of this idea will be on enhancing magnetic torque density and mitigating mechanical friction via material innovation. The magnetic gear system outperformed the mechanical gear in stability, efficiency, and torque transfer under constant conditions.

Sustainable Development Goals



SWOT For Magnetic Gea

Investment in R&D

Access to Emerging Markets Technological Innovations

High R&D Costs Performance Challenges in Extreme Conditions

Non-Contact Operation

Reduce Maintenance Needs

Quiter and Smoother Operation Potential for High Energy Efficiency

REFERENCES partment of Valeh Educational and Cultural Inst

3-Thanks from Mehdi Rashidi Jahan, Head of Iranian Young Science and Technology Center (IYSTC).

1-Thanks from Ali Valeh, Head of Valeh Educational and Cultura



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