



CREATING
VALUE

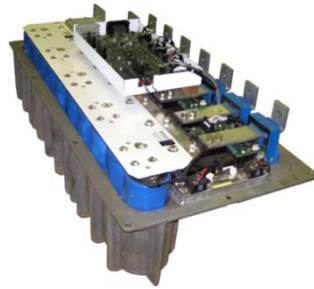
LINCS II SR DRIVE SYSTEM

JOYGLOBAL

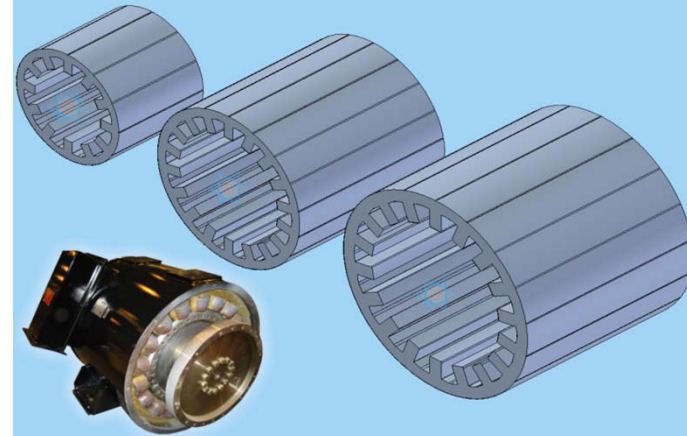
LINCS II DRIVE SYSTEM



-  **MOTOR/GENERATOR**
-  **GEAR TRAIN**
-  **POWER CONVERSION**
-  **LINCS CONTROL SYSTEM**



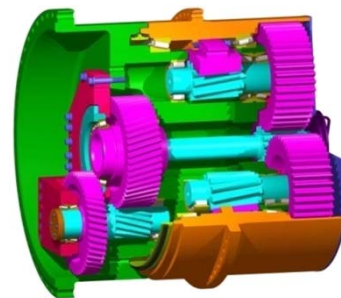
POWER CONVERSION



MOTOR/GENERATOR



CONTROL SYSTEM

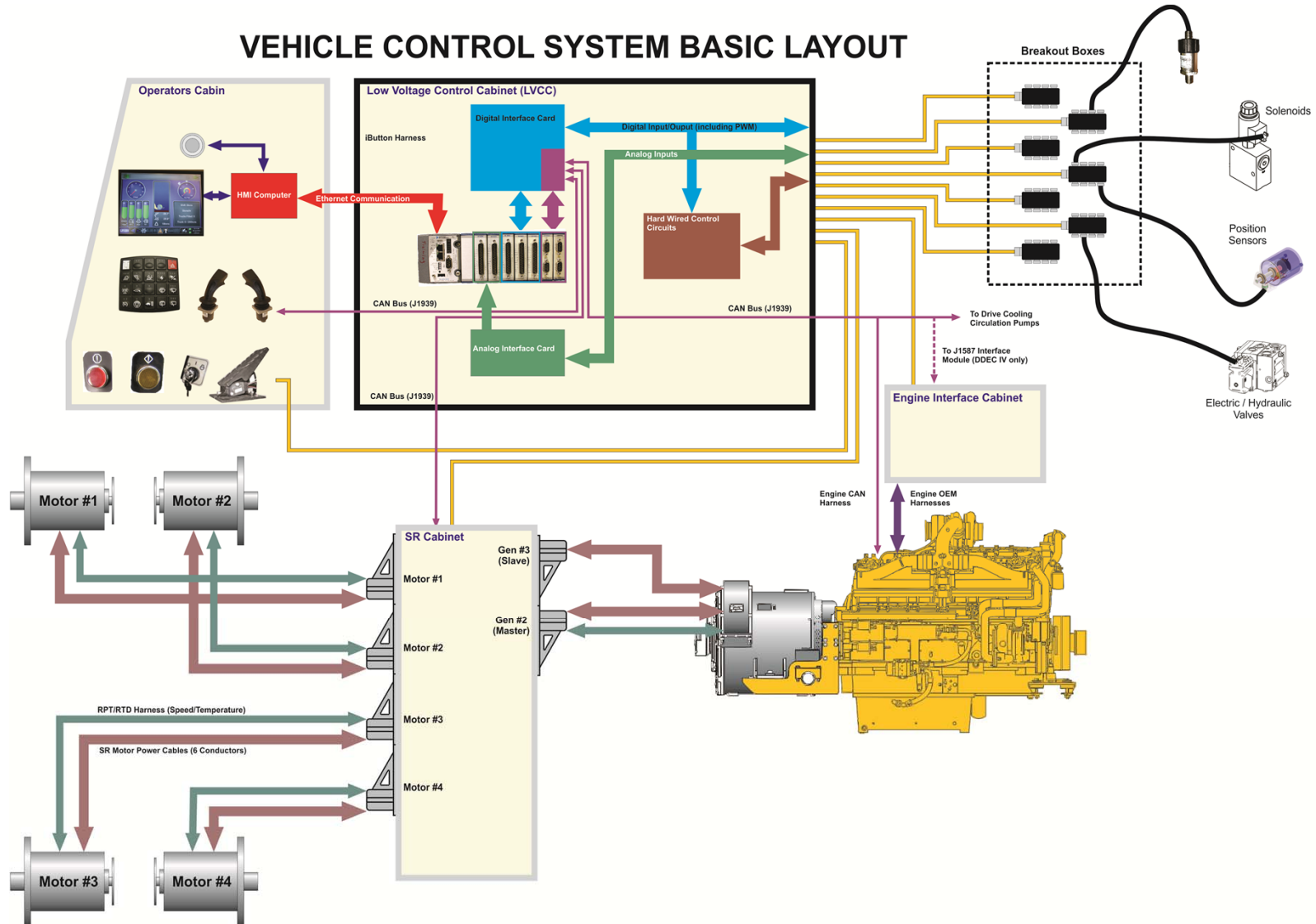


GEAR TRAIN

THEORY OF OPERATION

LINCS II LAYOUT

VEHICLE CONTROL SYSTEM BASIC LAYOUT

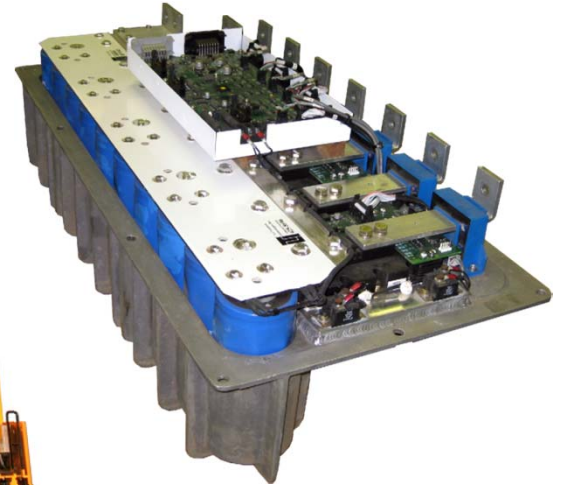


“BUILDING BLOCKS” CONCEPT



B40
L950, L1150
and L1350

B60
L1850 and L2350



COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

LINCS II DRIVE SYSTEM

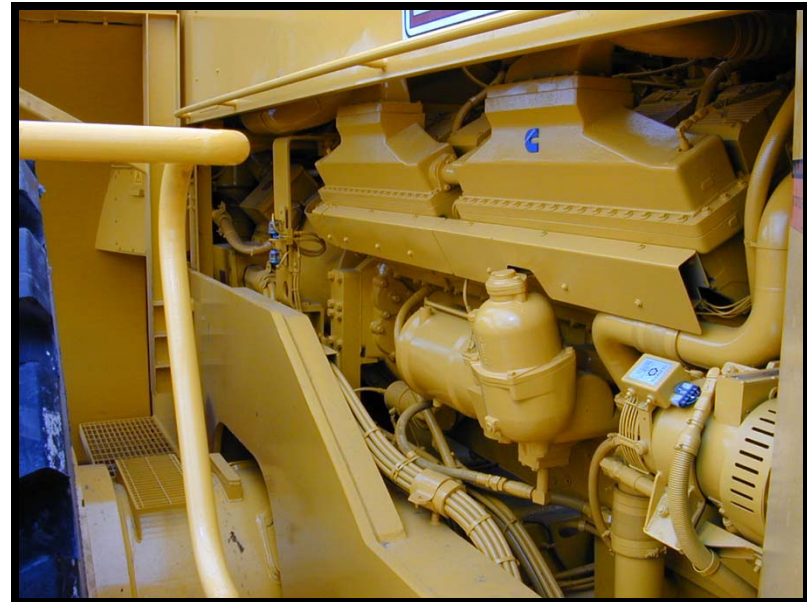


SR Motors
SR Generator

POWER UNITS

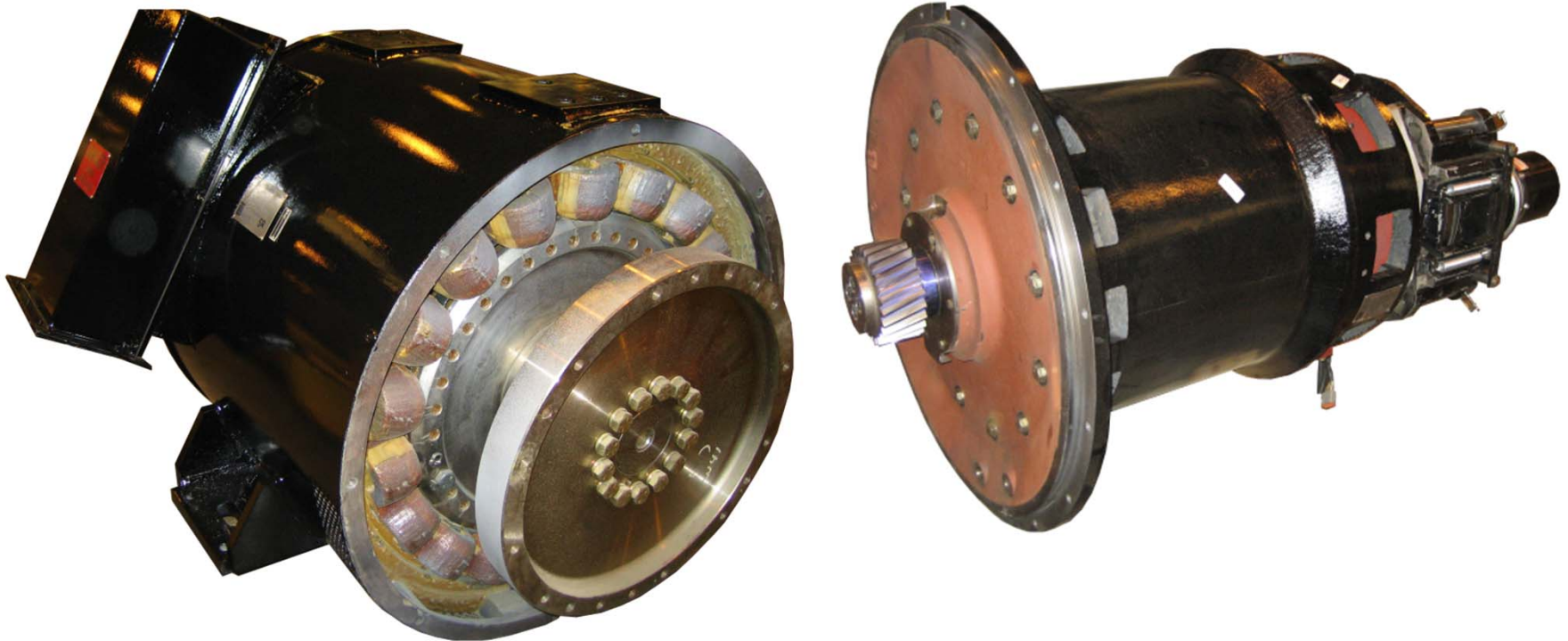


Detroit



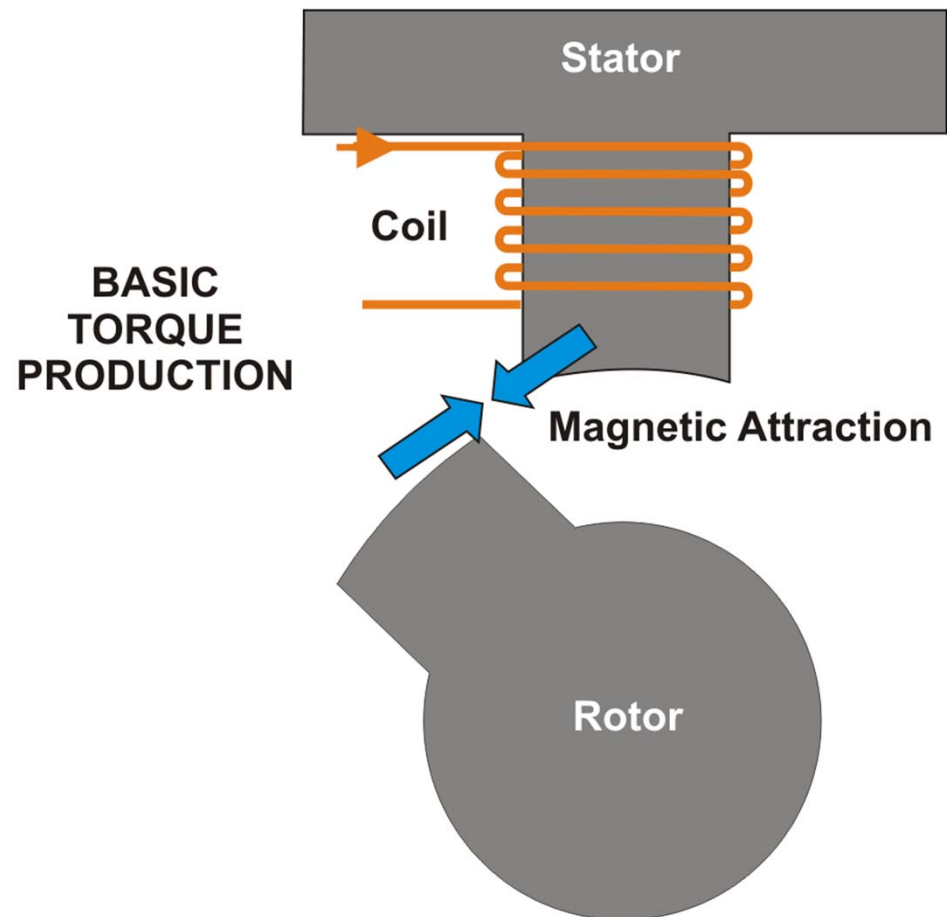
Cummins

SR MOTORS & GENERATORS



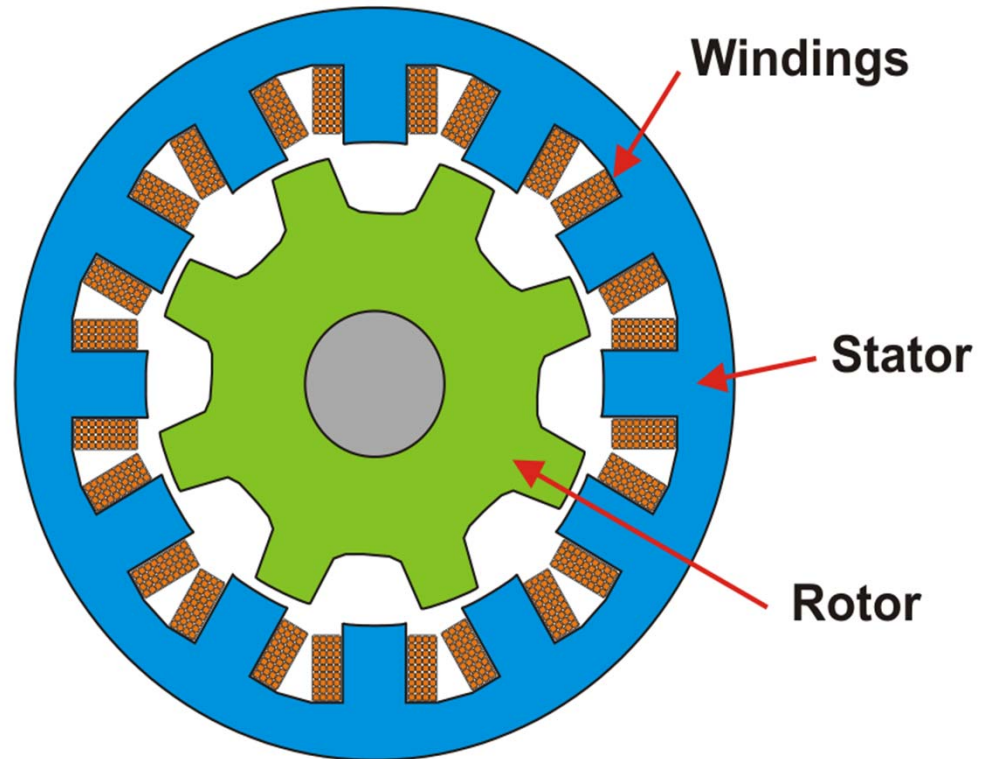
BASIC SR CONCEPT

- ❑ Magnetic force pulls pole on rotor
- ❑ Vary torque with current and timing
- ❑ Propel or braking depending on timing



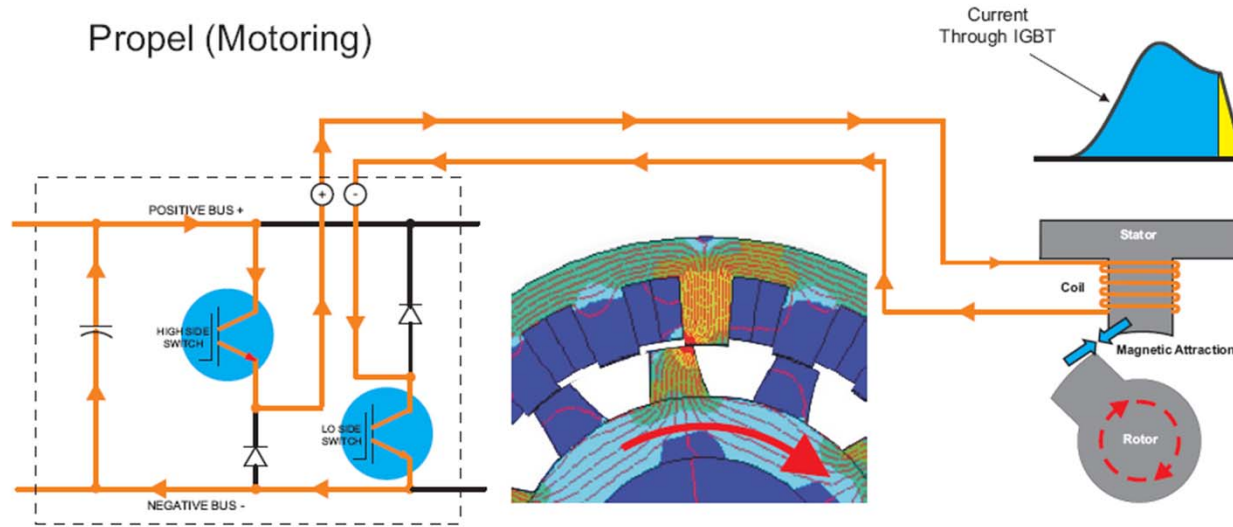
SR SIMPLICITY

- ❑ All coils stationary
- ❑ Simple coil design
- ❑ Rotor is simply a stack of lam steel
- ❑ Bearing is only wear part
- ❑ Different number of poles on rotor and stator

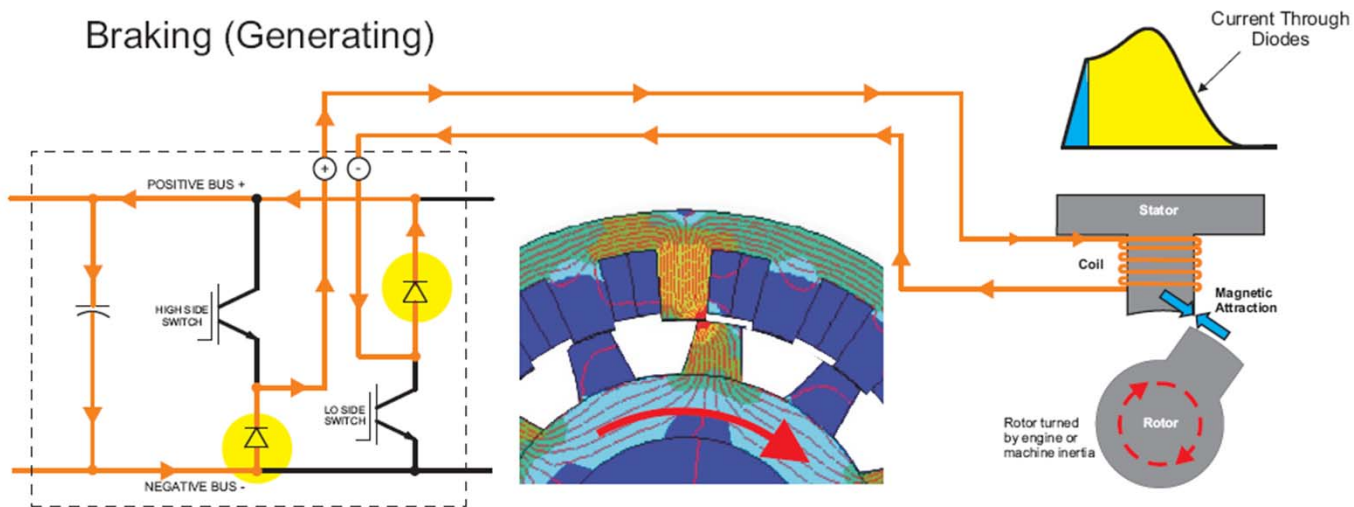


BASIC SR CONCEPT

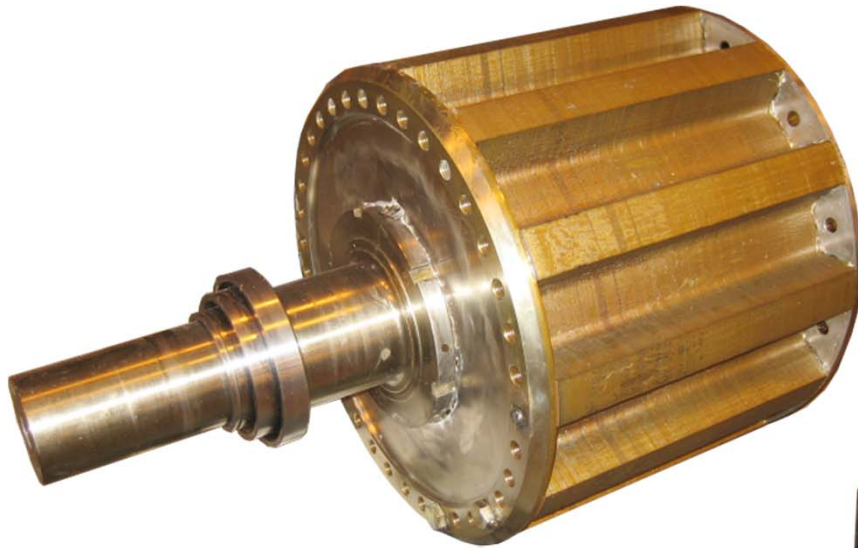
Propel (Motoring)



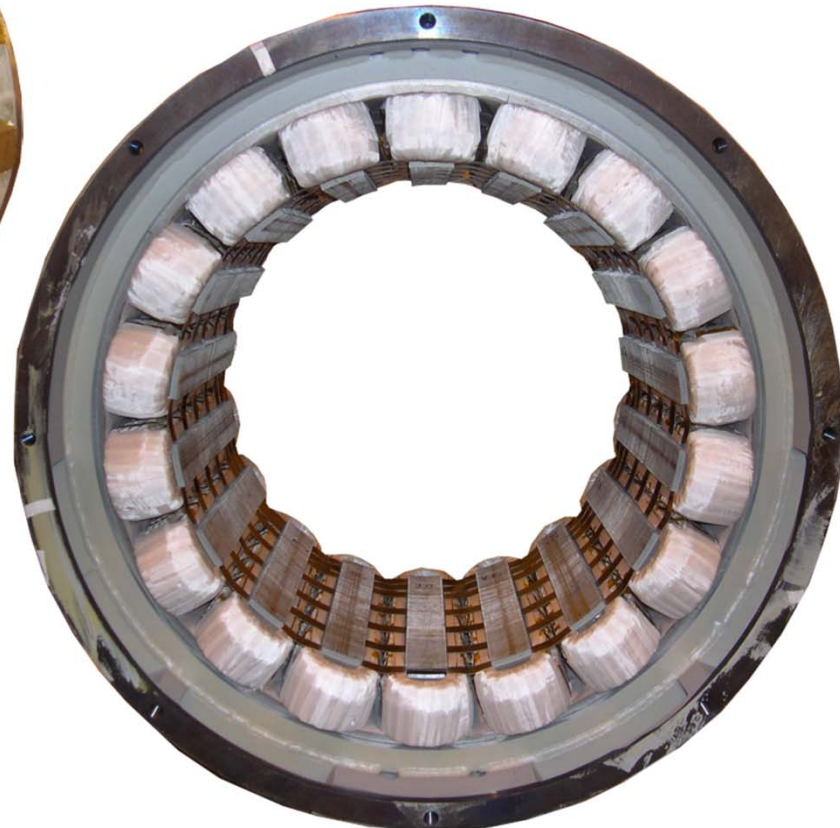
Braking (Generating)



SR ROTOR & STATOR



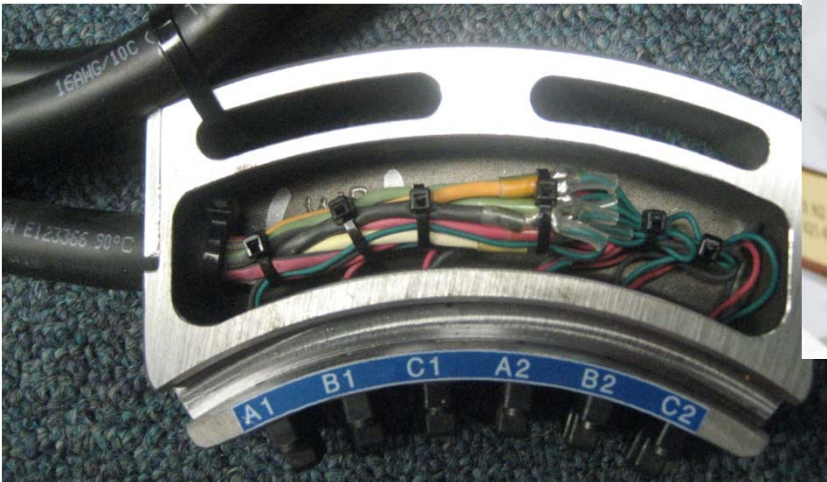
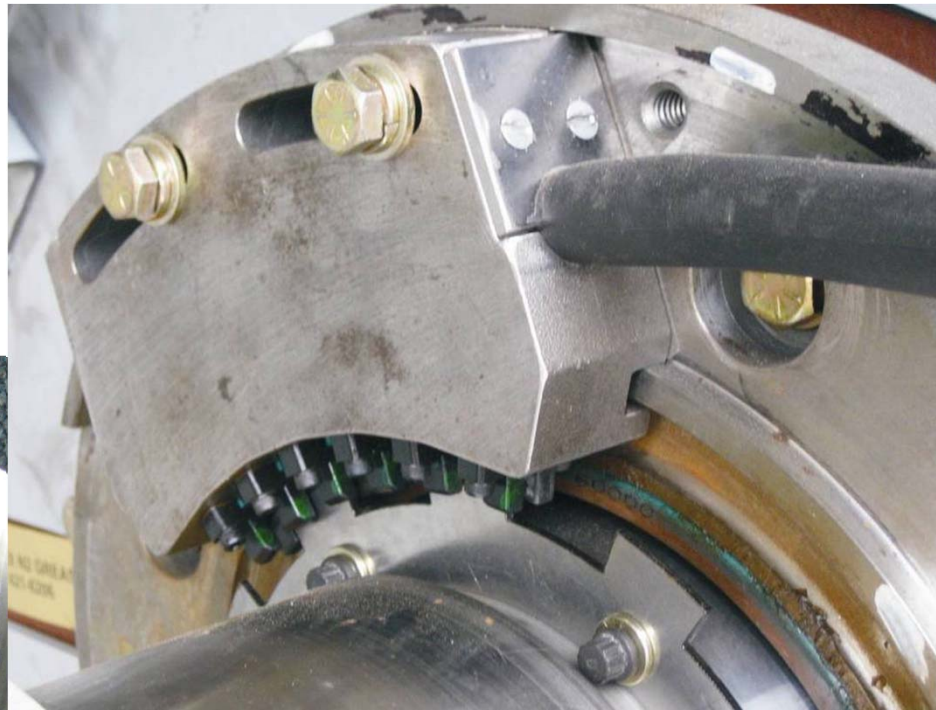
Rotor – No windings



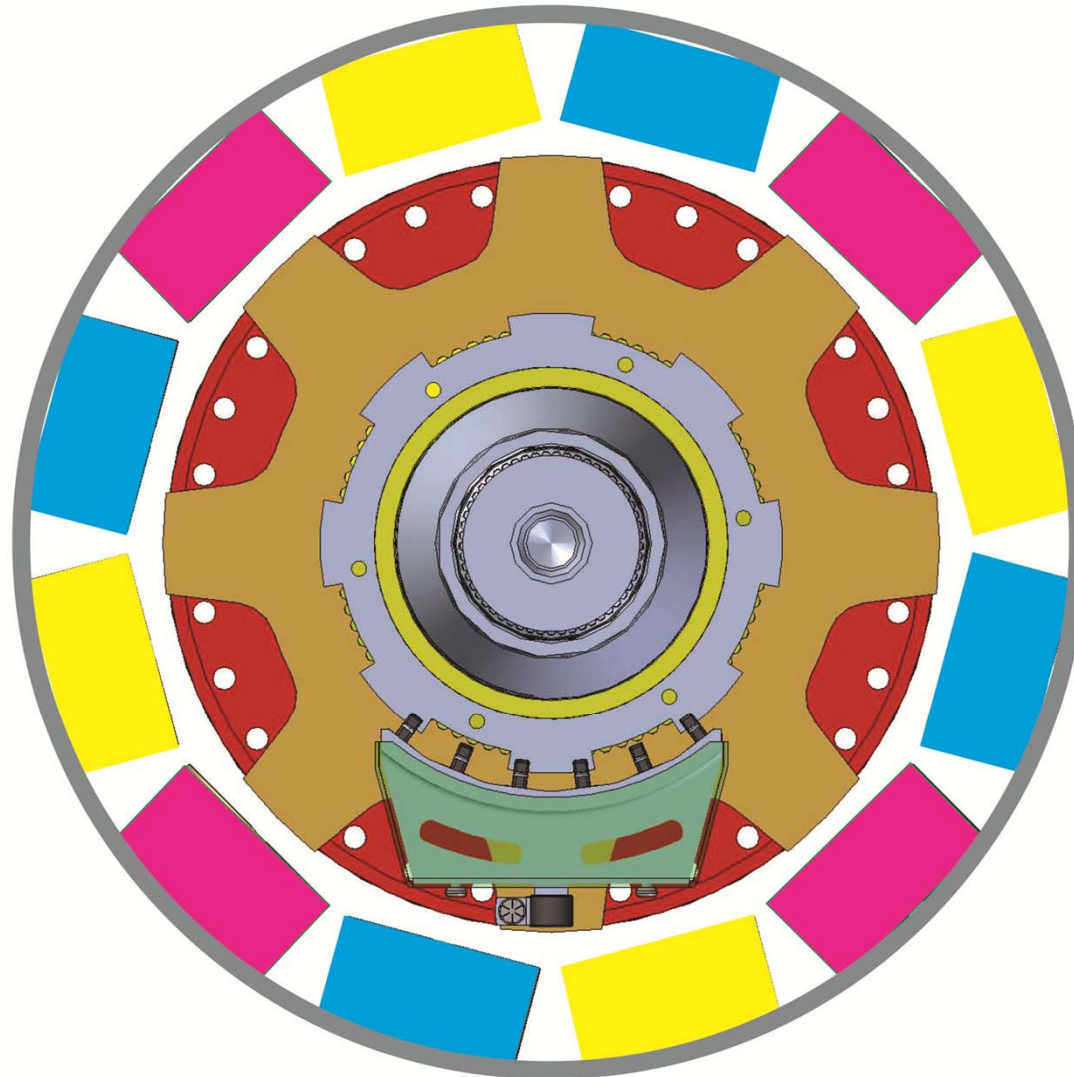
Stator – Simple robust coils

ROTOR POSITION TRANSDUCER

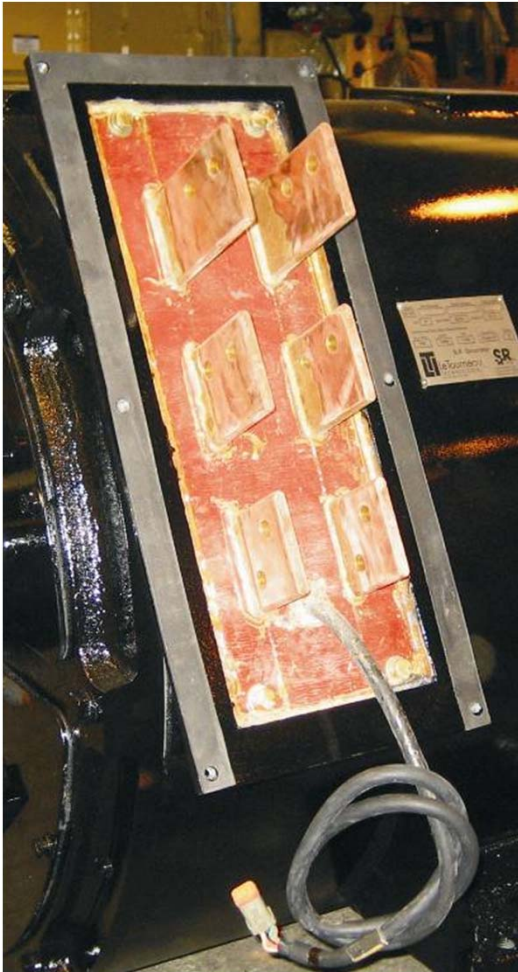
- ❑ RPT (Rotor Position Transducer) For Position and Speed
- ❑ Two sets of 3
- ❑ Used set selected in software



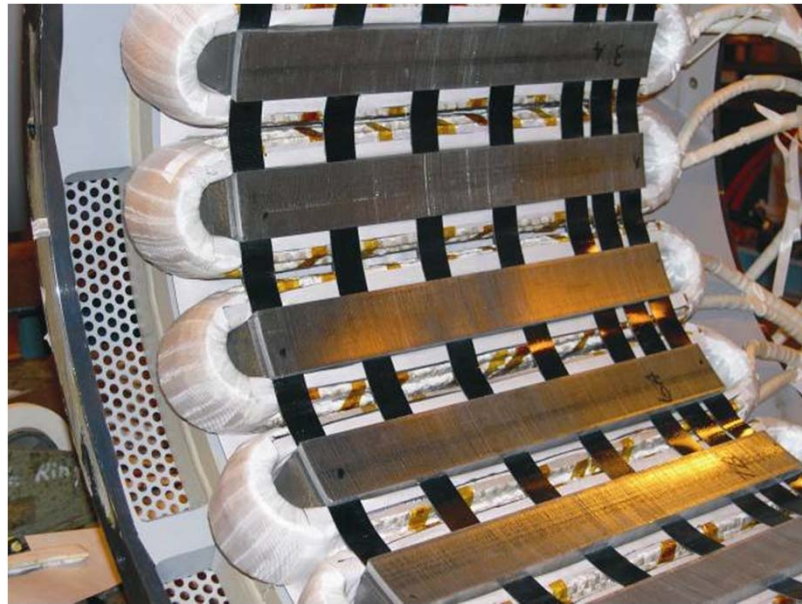
ROTOR POSITION TRANSDUCER



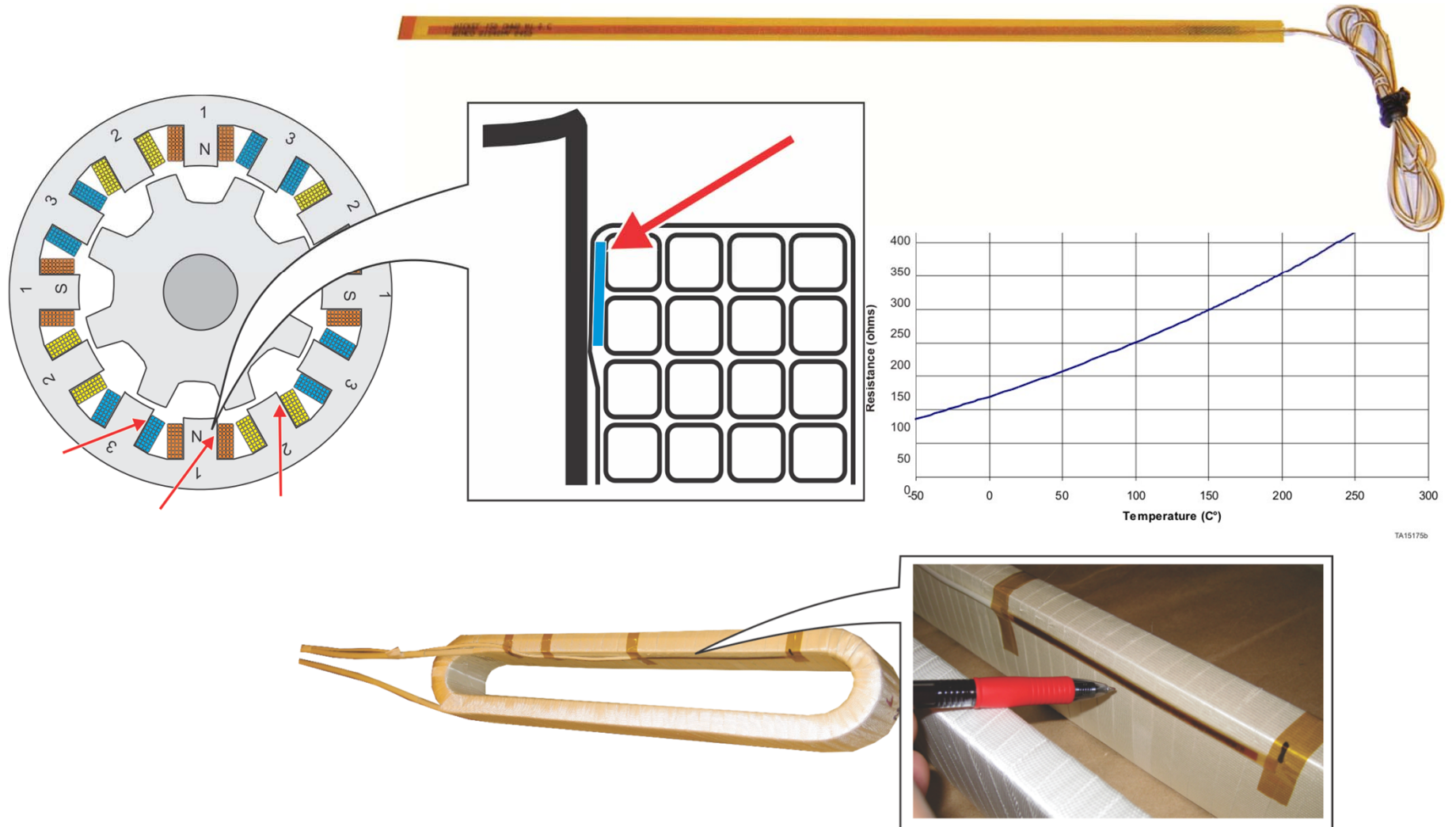
TEMPERATURE SENSING



Three imbedded RTD

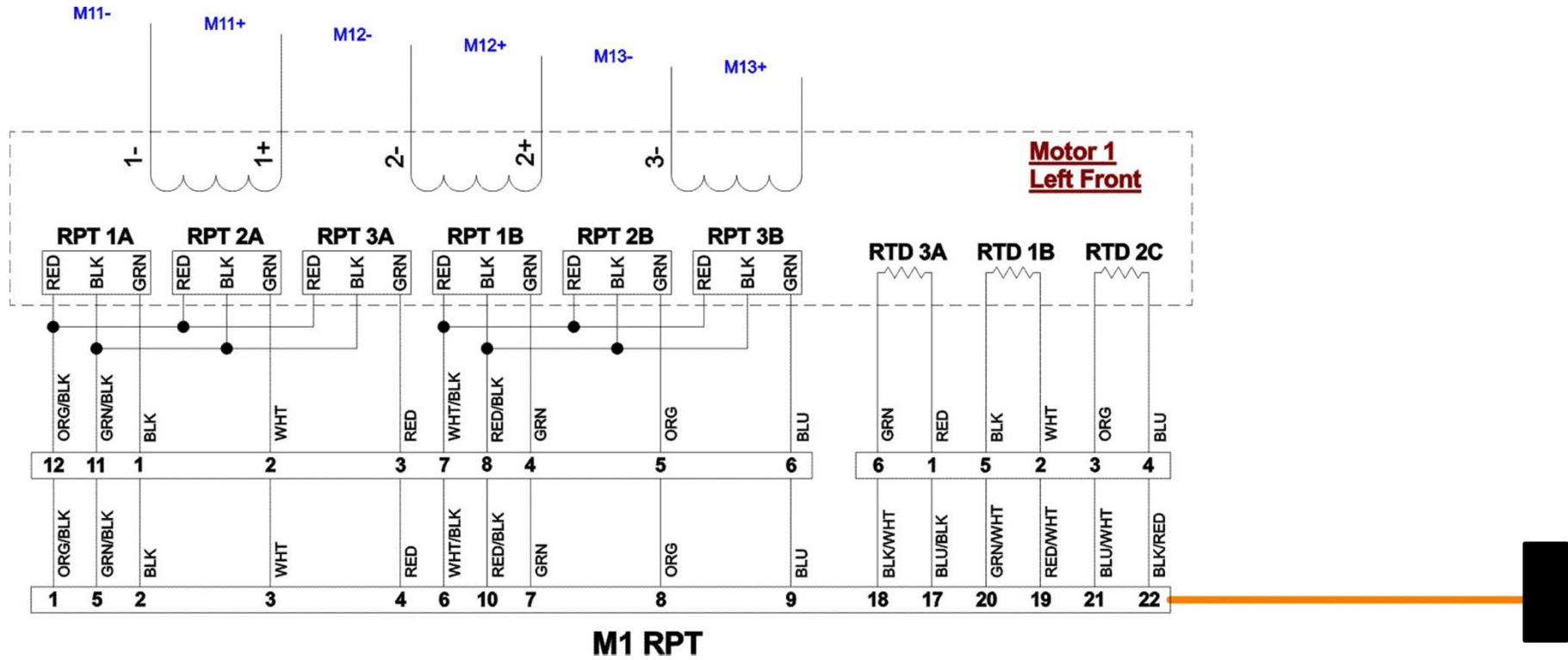


TEMPERATURE SENSING



TA15175b

RPT / RTD WIRING



CONVERTER PANEL & CABINET

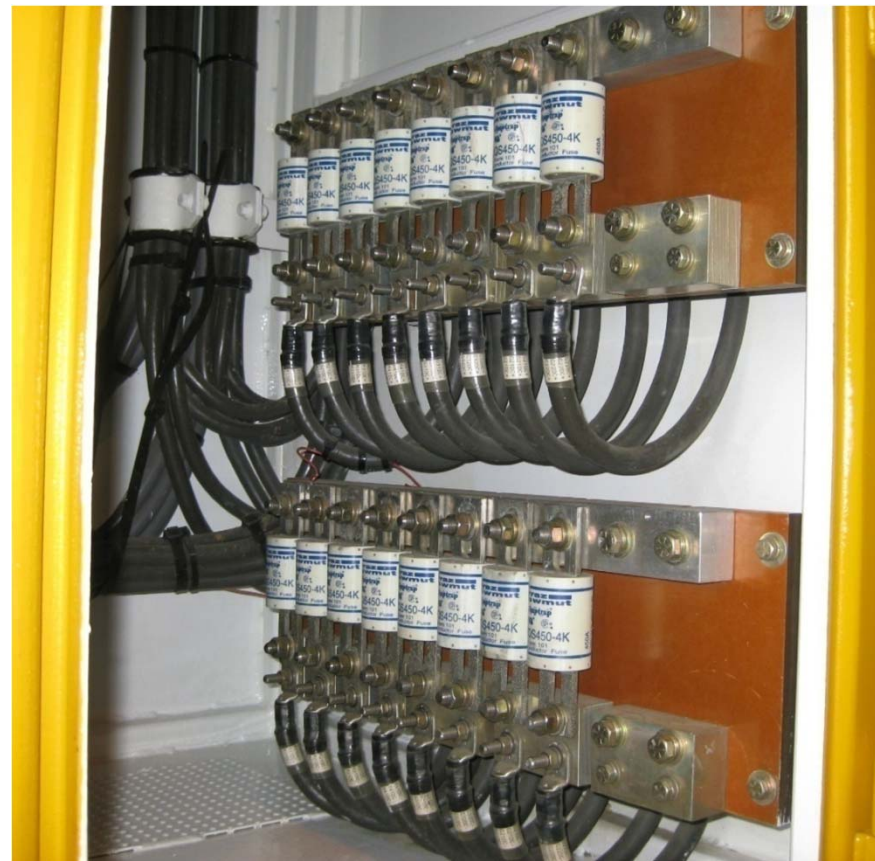


Motor or Generator

- 950/1150 - 6 panels
- 1350 - 7 panels
- 1850 - 12 panels
- 2350 - 12 panels

CABLING & FUSES

L-1150 cabinet



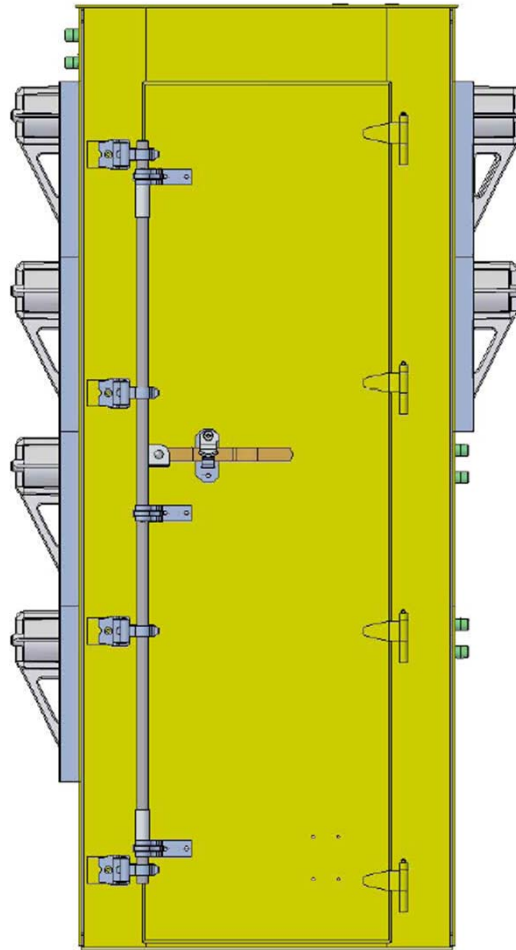
L-950/1150 LOADER CABINET

Motor #1

Motor #2

Motor #3

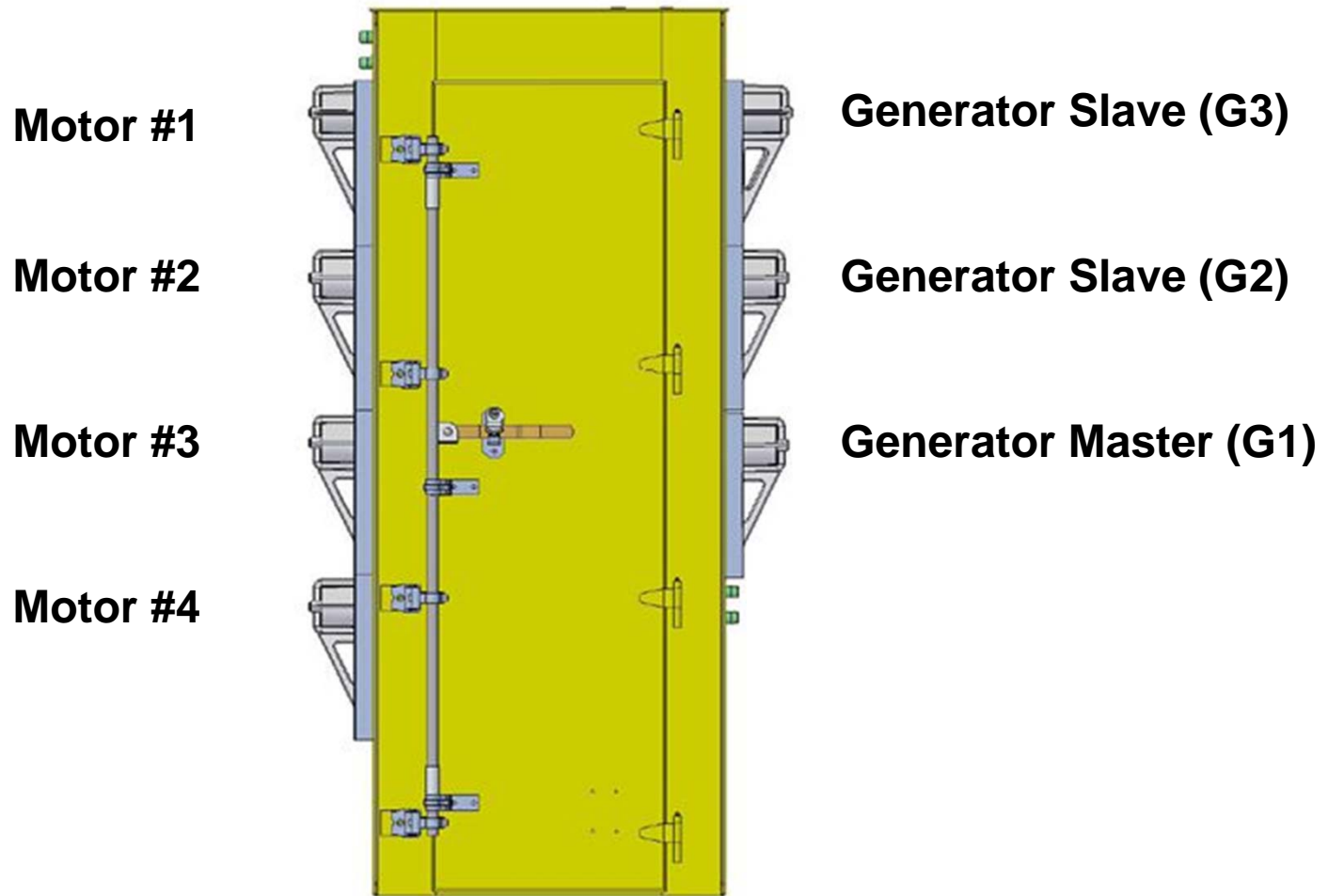
Motor #4



Generator Slave (G3)

Generator Master (G2)

L-1350 LOADER CABINET



L-1850/2350 LOADER CABINET

Motor #1 - Slave

Motor #2 - Master

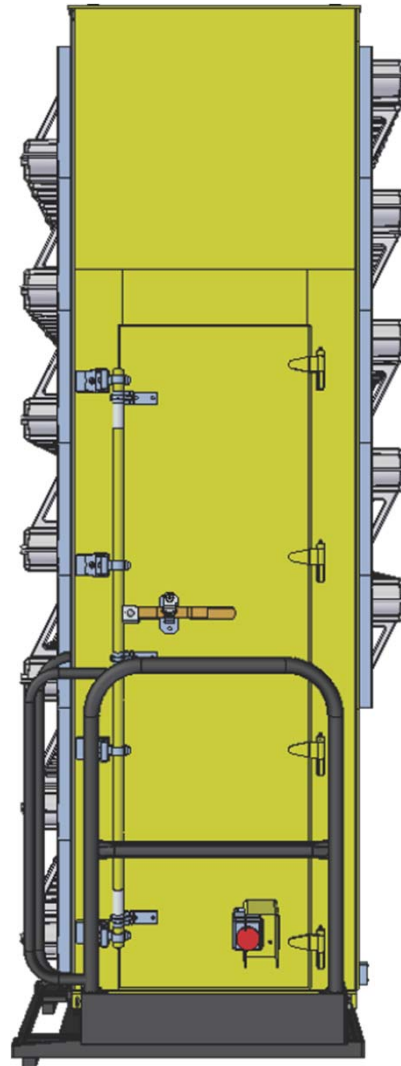
Motor #2 - Slave

Motor #3 - Master

Motor #3 - Slave

Motor #4 - Master

Motor #4 - Slave



Motor #1 - Master

Generator Slave (G4)

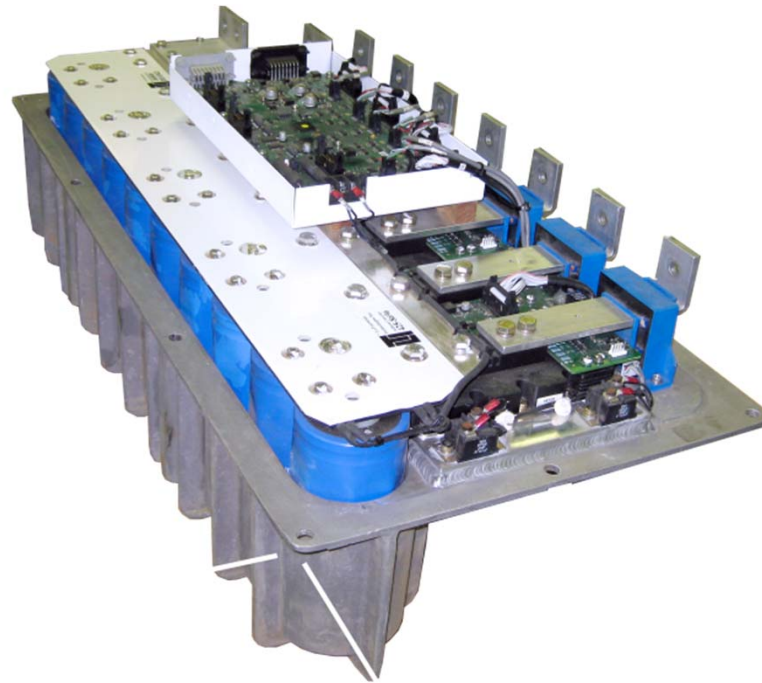
Generator Slave (G3)

Generator Slave (G2)

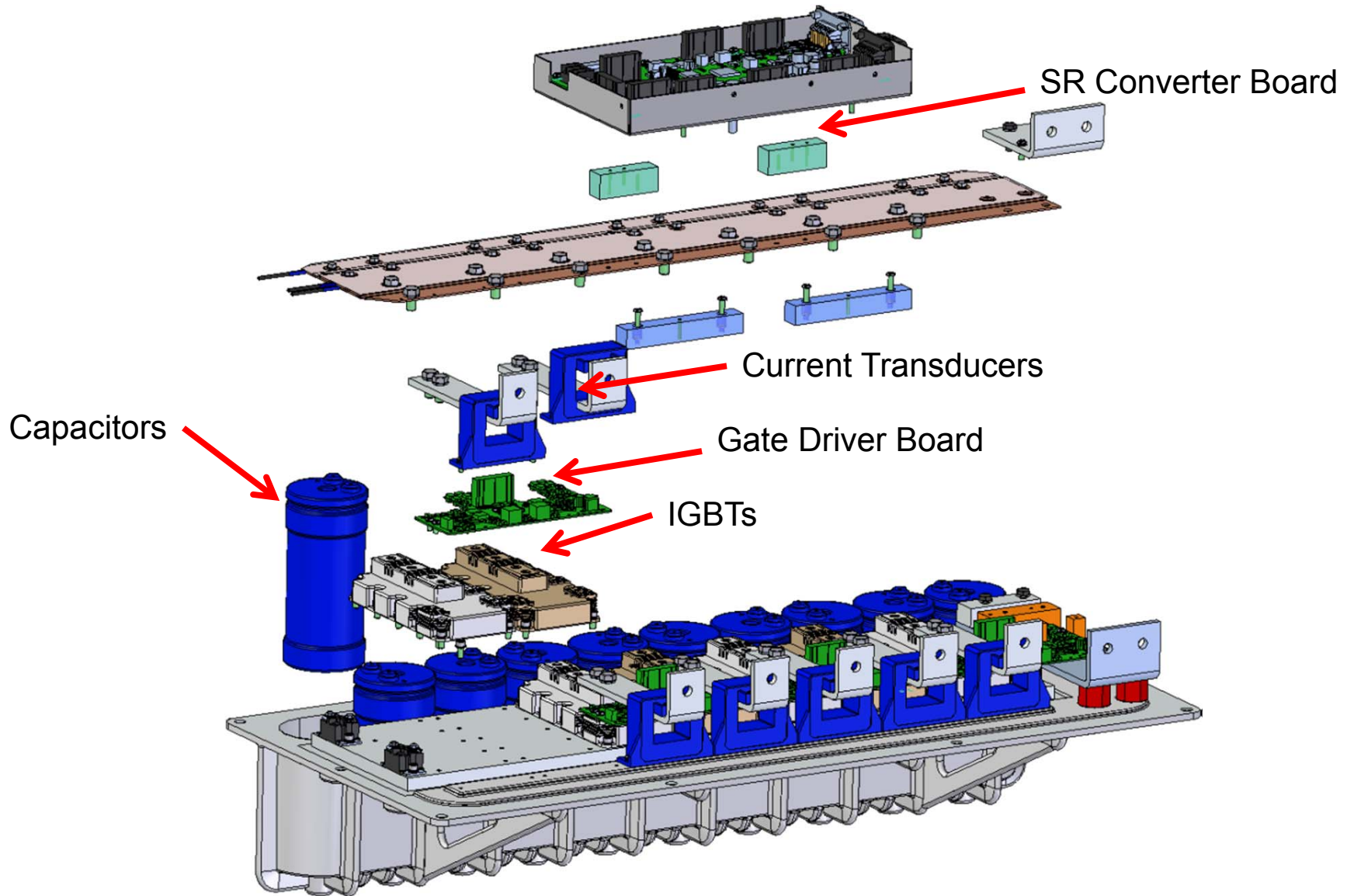
Generator Master (G1)

MODULAR SR CONVERTER

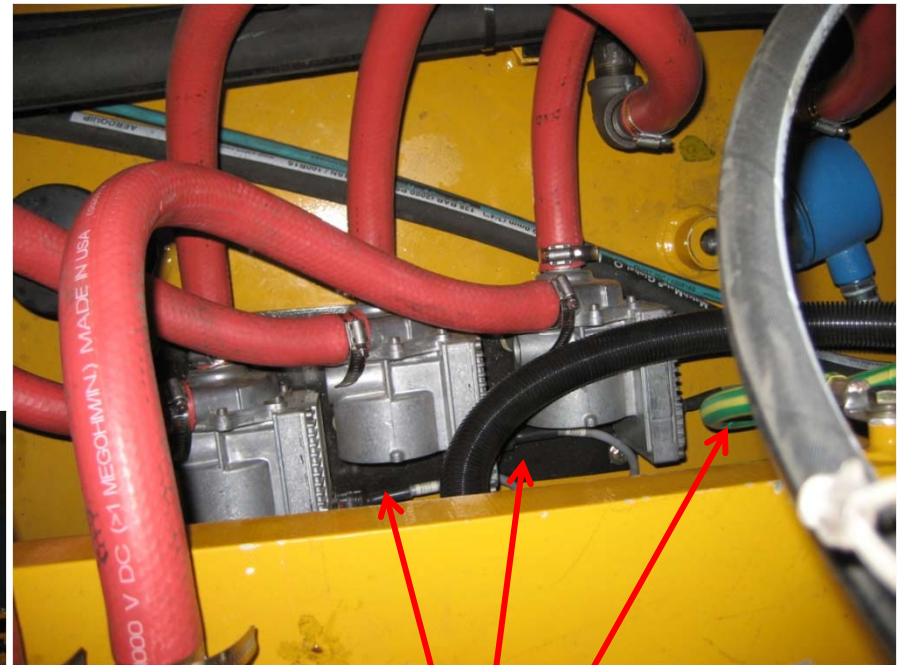
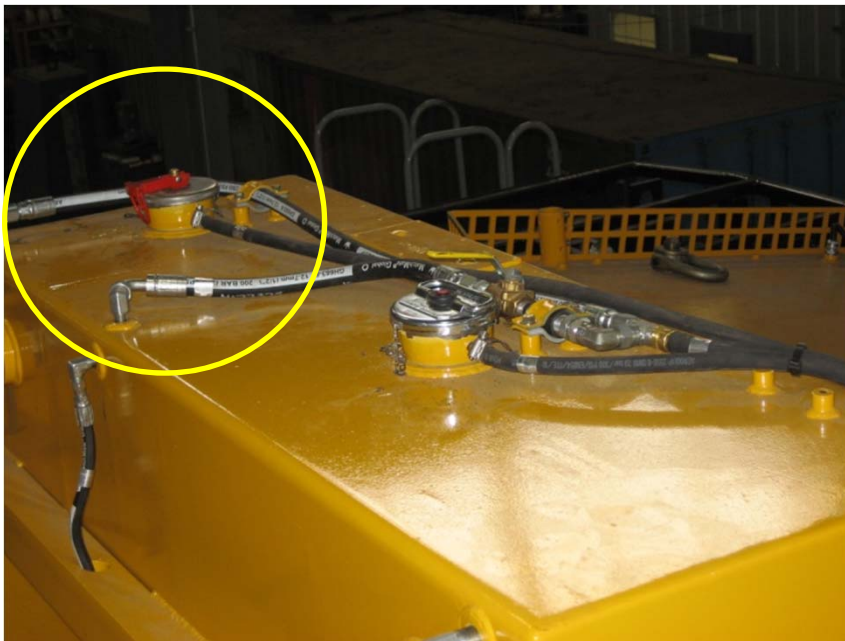
- ❑ LTI designed & manufactured
- ❑ Commonality – same converter used for both motors & generators
- ❑ Liquid Cooled IGBTs
- ❑ Under 100 lbs
- ❑ Self contained – fuses and cables are only external parts



SR CONVERTER PANEL



COOLING PUMPS

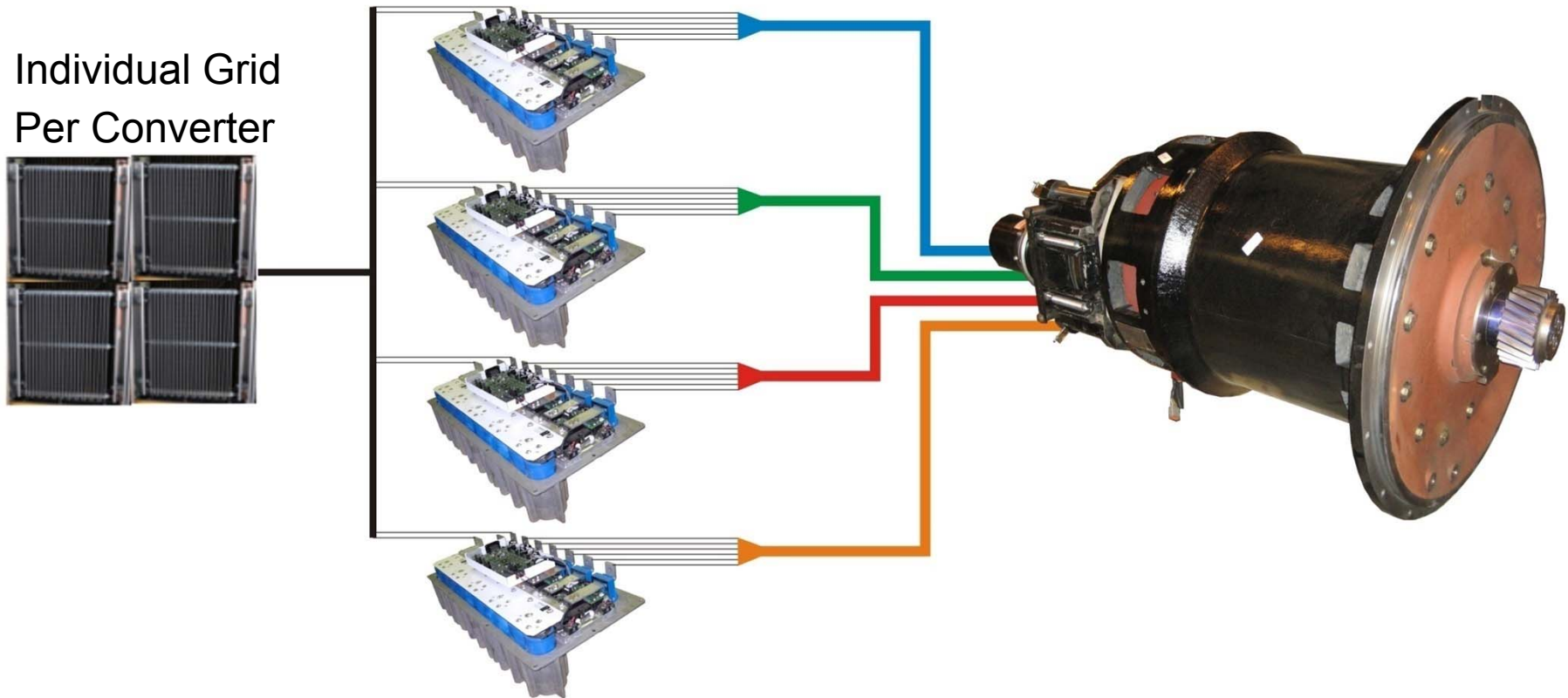


CAN Cable

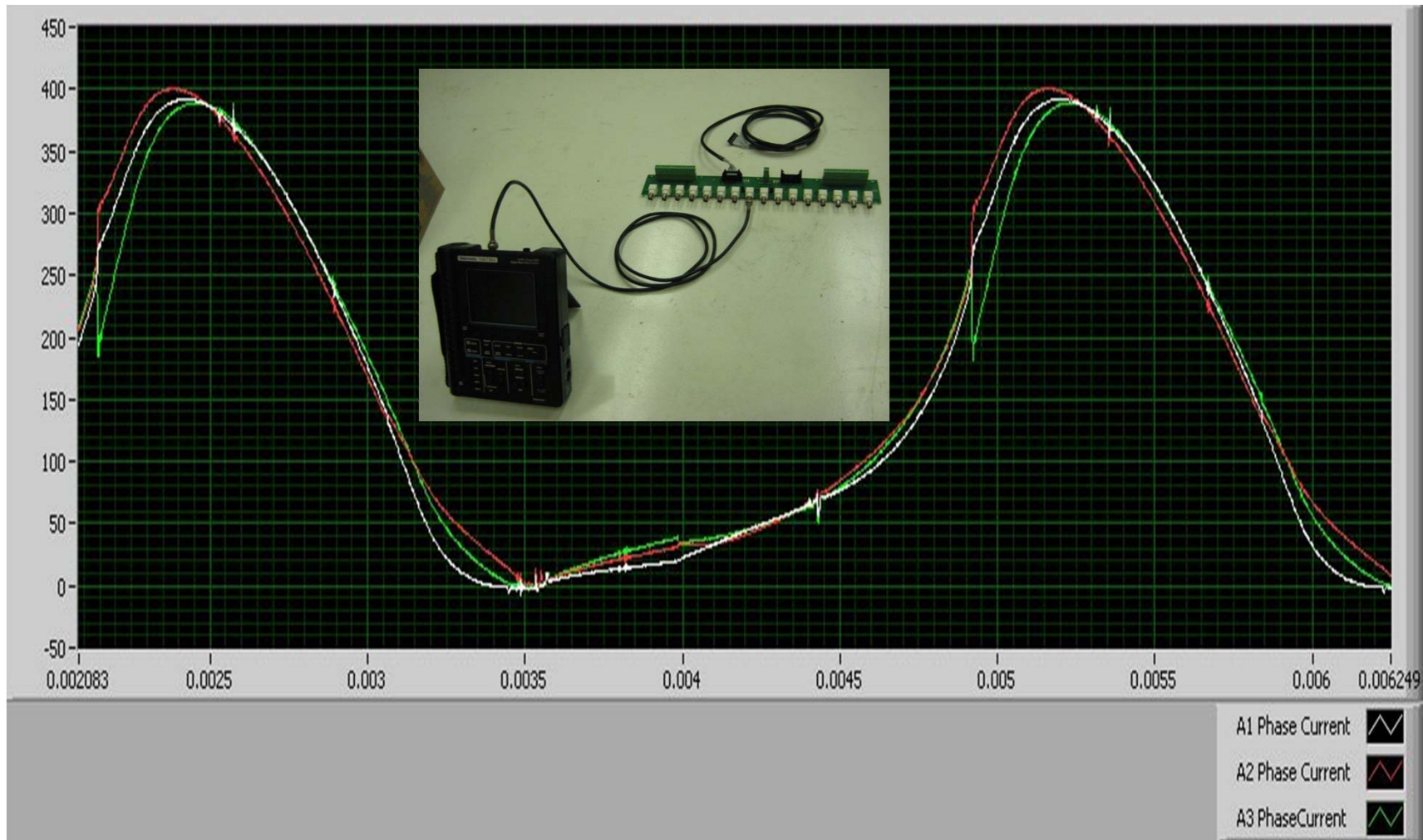
COOLING FLOW



PARALLEL CONVERTER WIRING

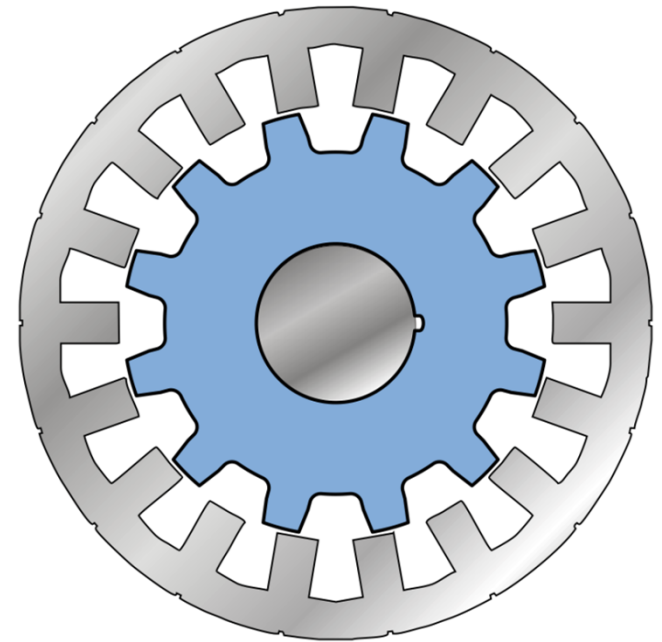
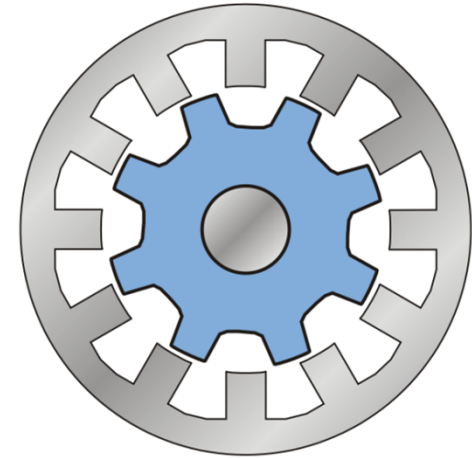


PARALLEL CONVERTER CURRENTS

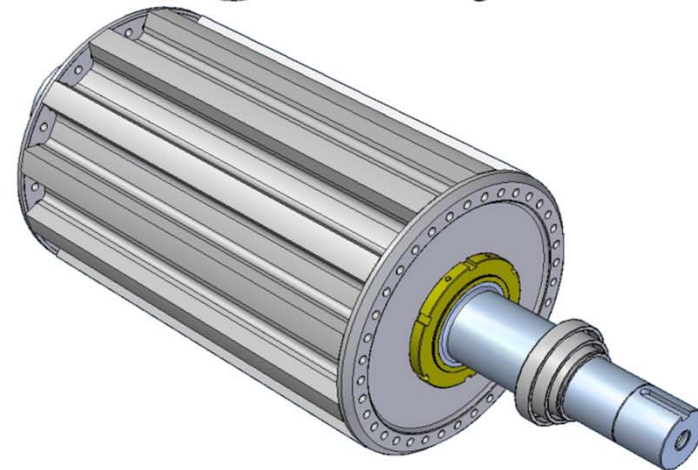
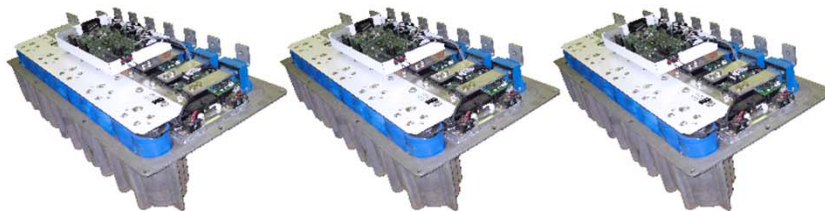
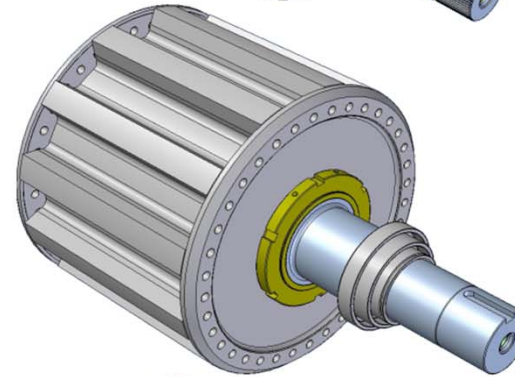
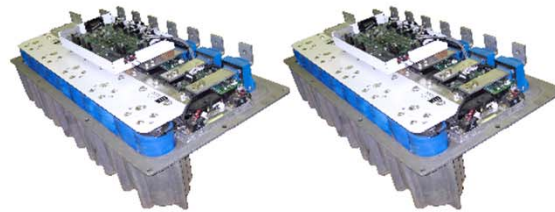
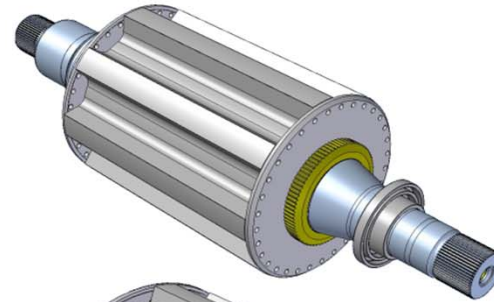
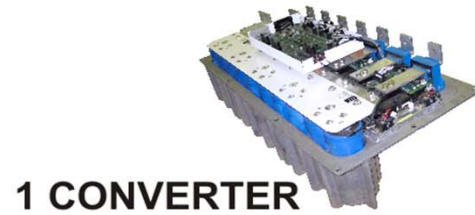


SR FAMILIES

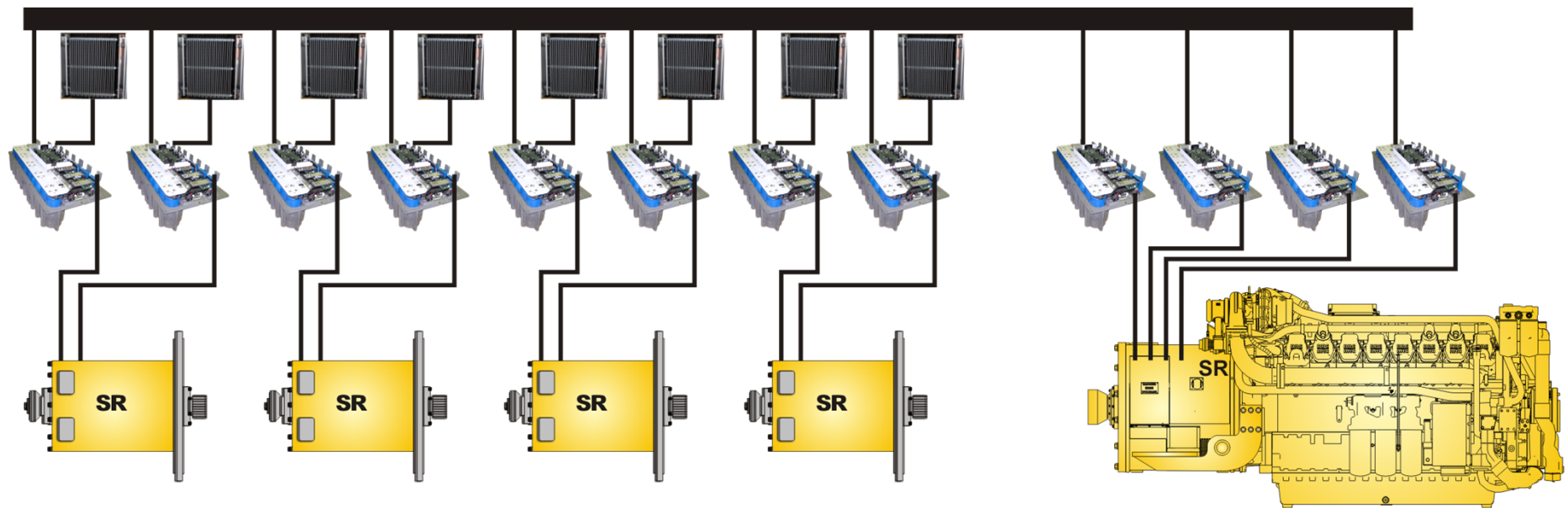
- ❑ **Varying Stack Length Allows for the Creation of a Broad Family of SR Devices from a few Lamination Sizes**
- ❑ **Generator Lams From Smaller Machines Can Serve as Motor Lams For Larger Machines .**



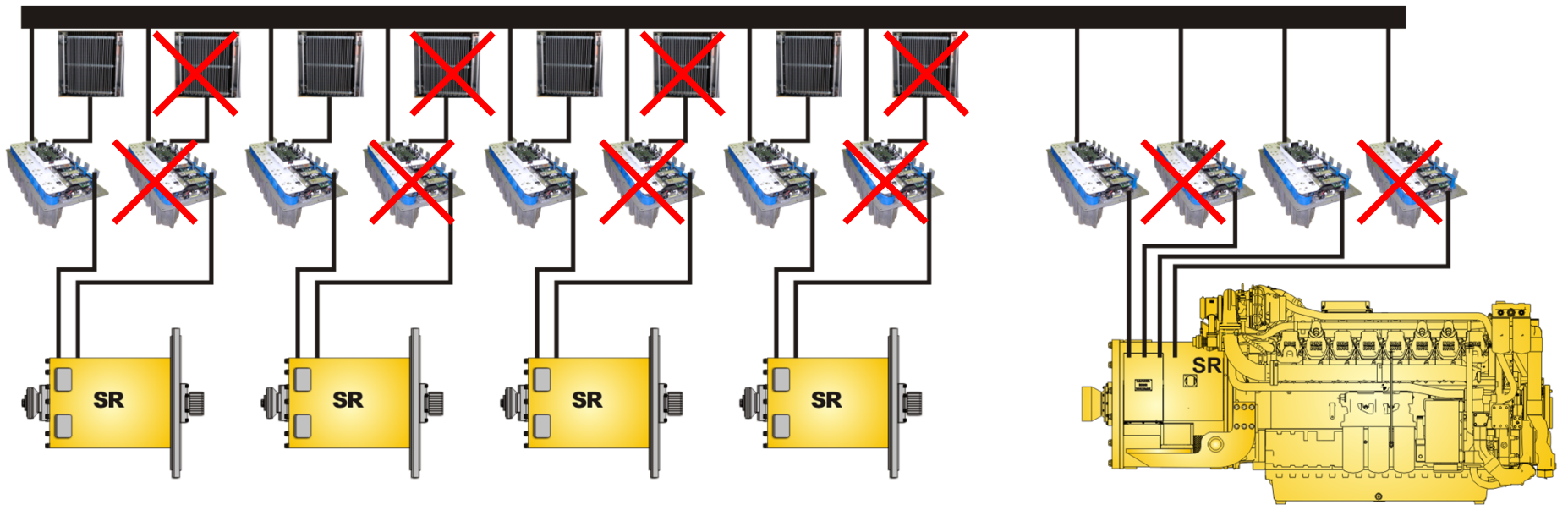
SCALABLE SYSTEM



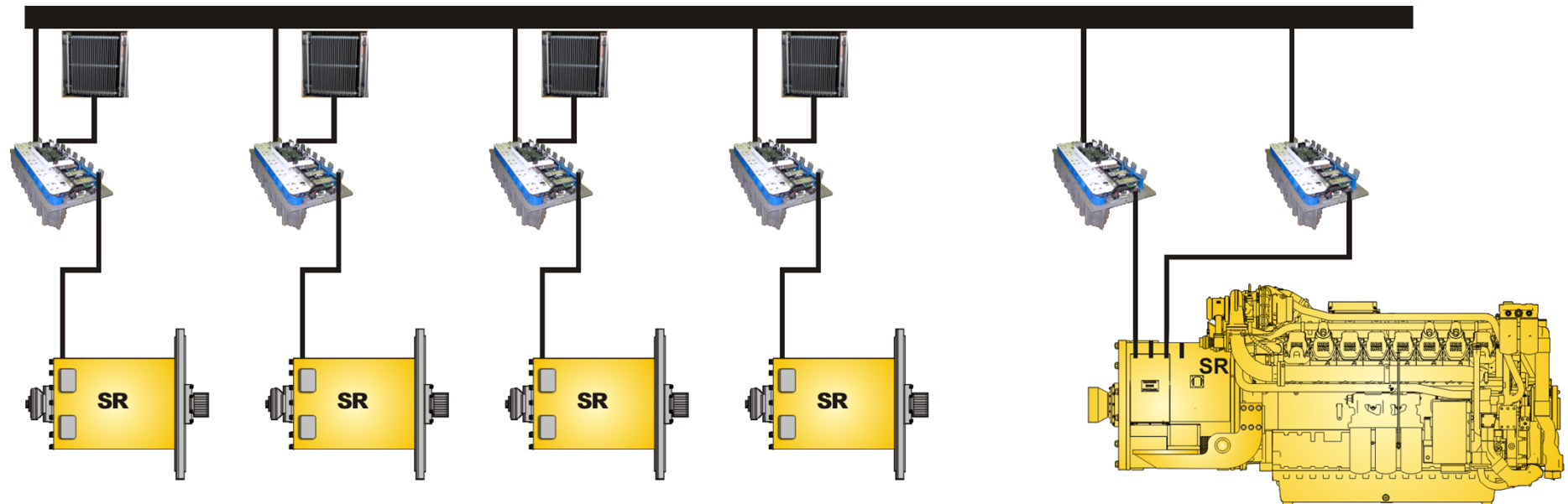
L-2350 SYSTEM



L-950/L-1150 SYSTEM



L-950/L-1150 SYSTEM



OPERATOR INPUTS

- ❑ J1939 CAN
 - ❑ Joystick controls
 - ❑ Switch pad

- ❑ Ethernet
 - ❑ Display / Touch screen

- ❑ Discreet wired
 - ❑ Foot pot
 - ❑ E-stop



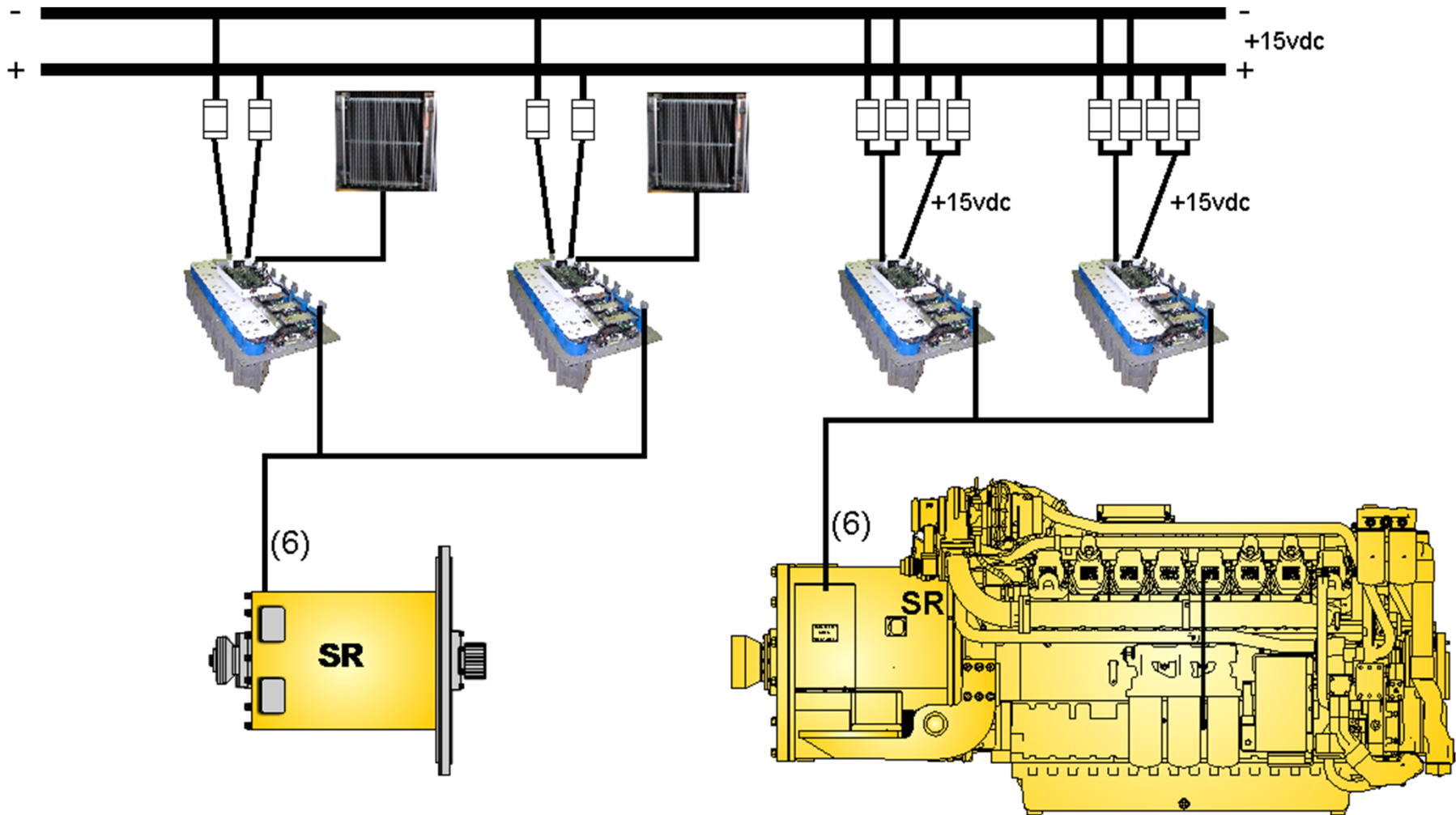
OPERATOR INPUTS

- J1939 CAN
 - Switch pad

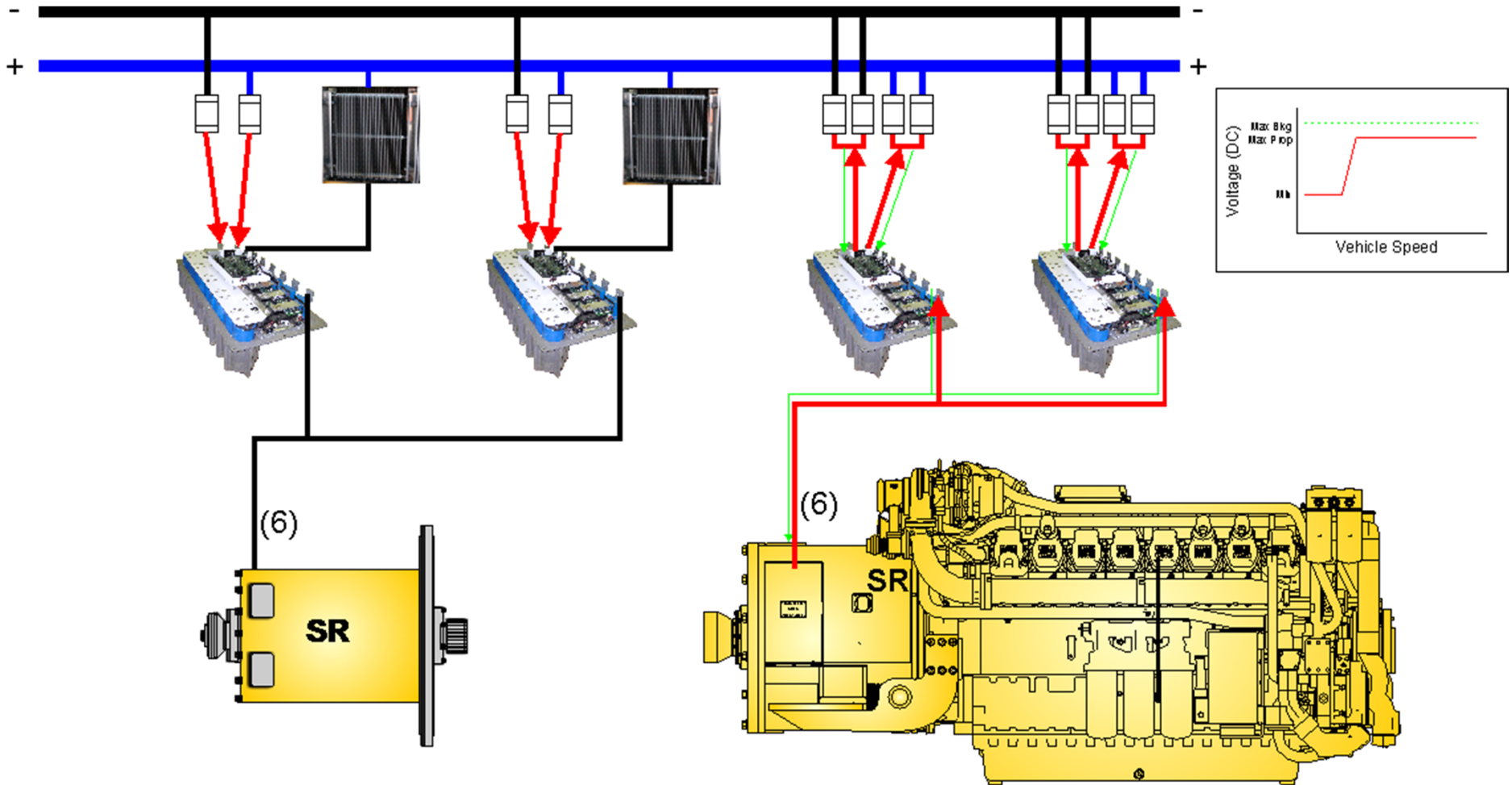


CIRCUIT DESCRIPTIONS

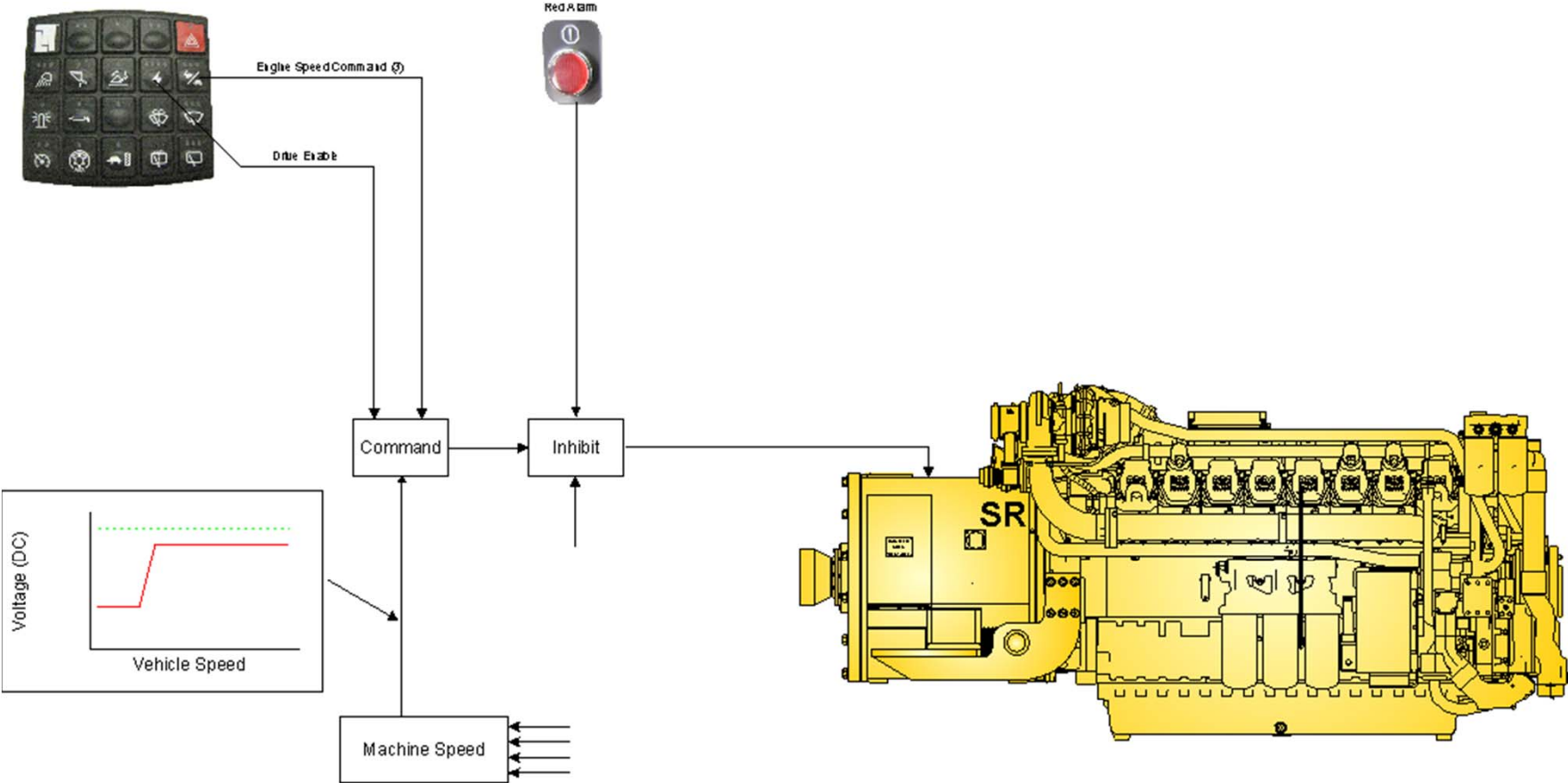
LINCS II BOOTED



GENERATOR ENABLED

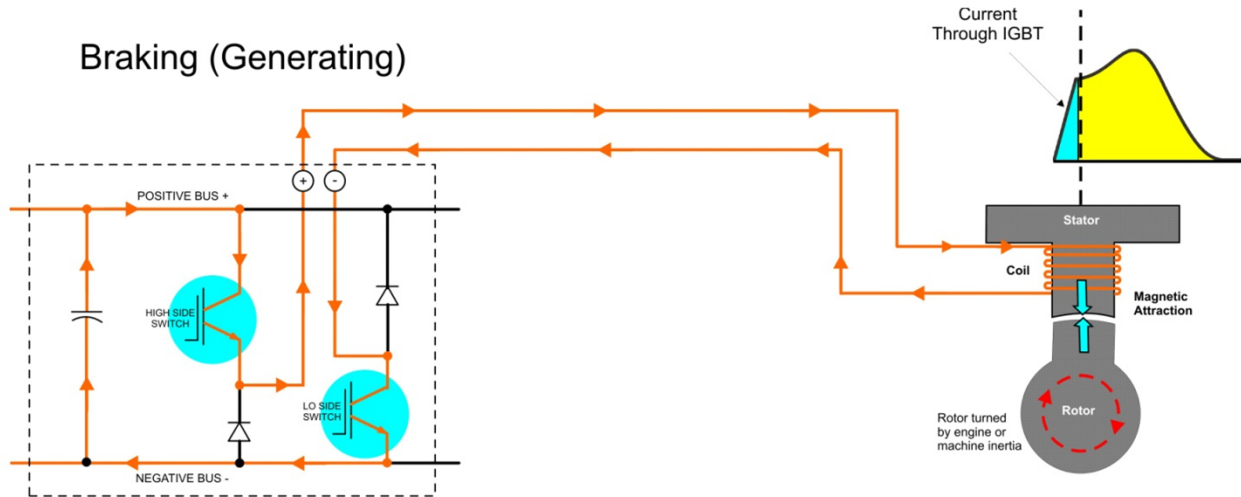


GENERATOR ENABLE LOGIC



GENERATING

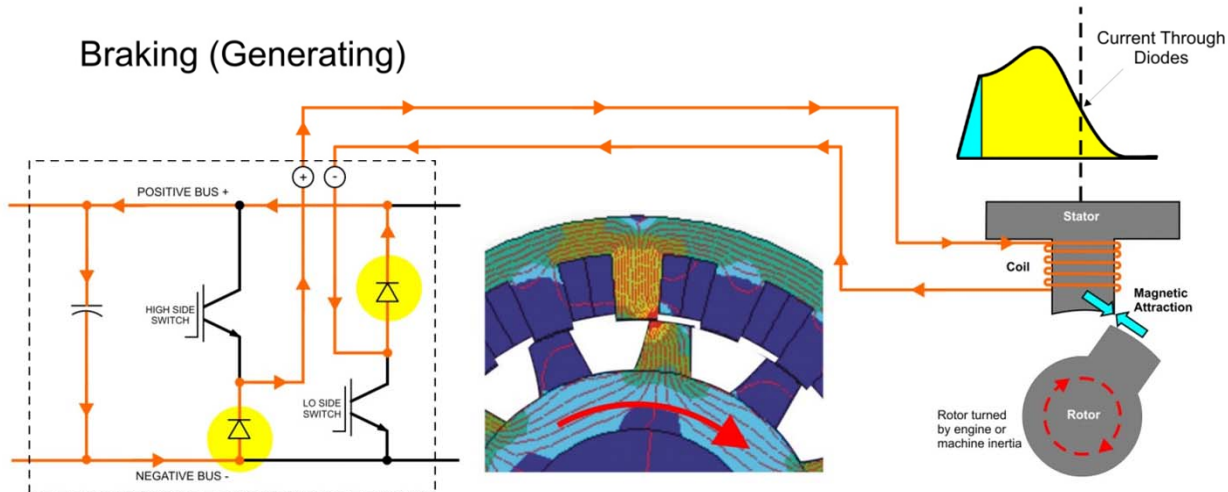
Braking (Generating)



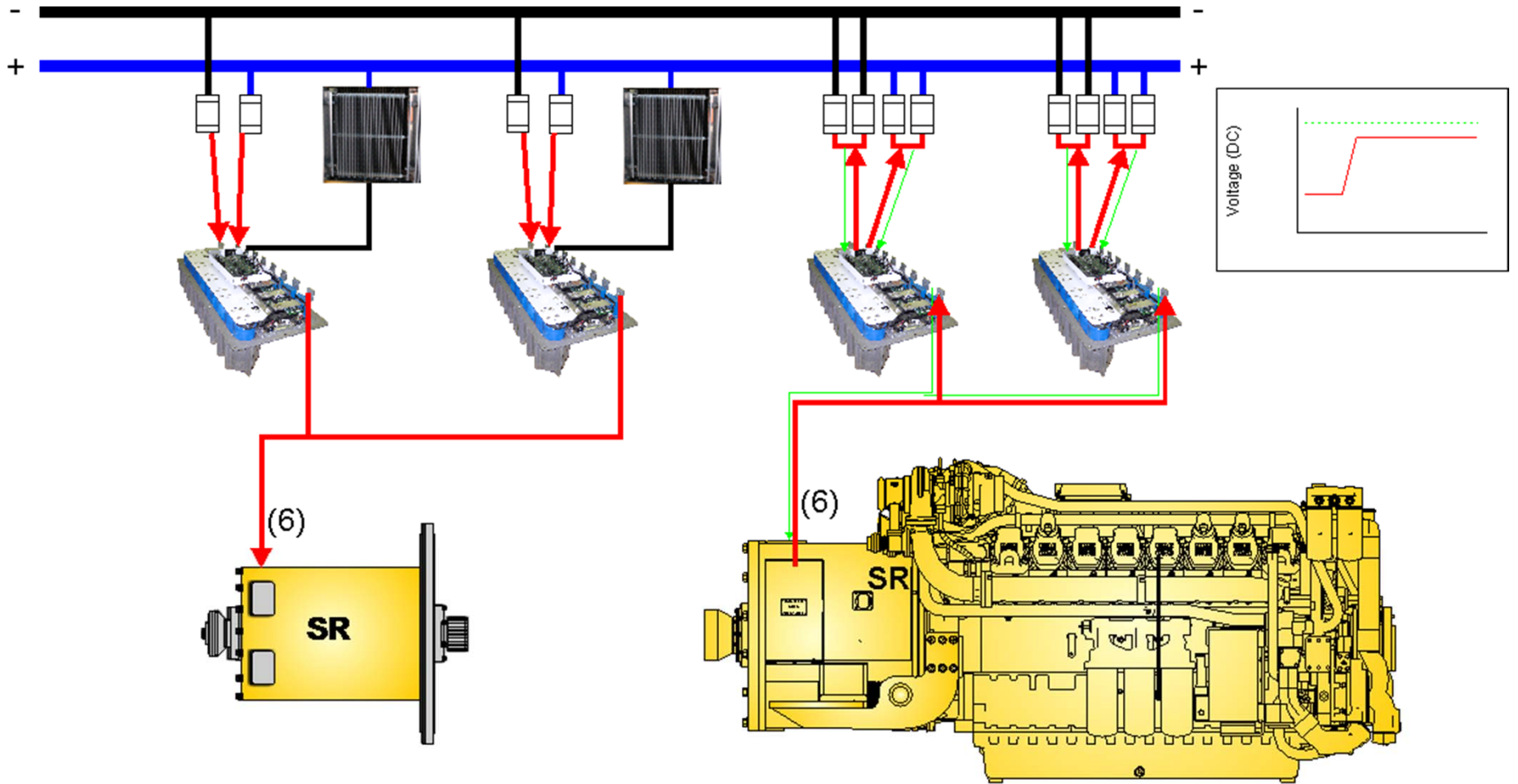
Notes

1. Current always flows in the same direction
2. During braking - small amount of current in with lots out.
3. After the initial excitation current the IGBT is turned off.
4. All based on timing

Braking (Generating)

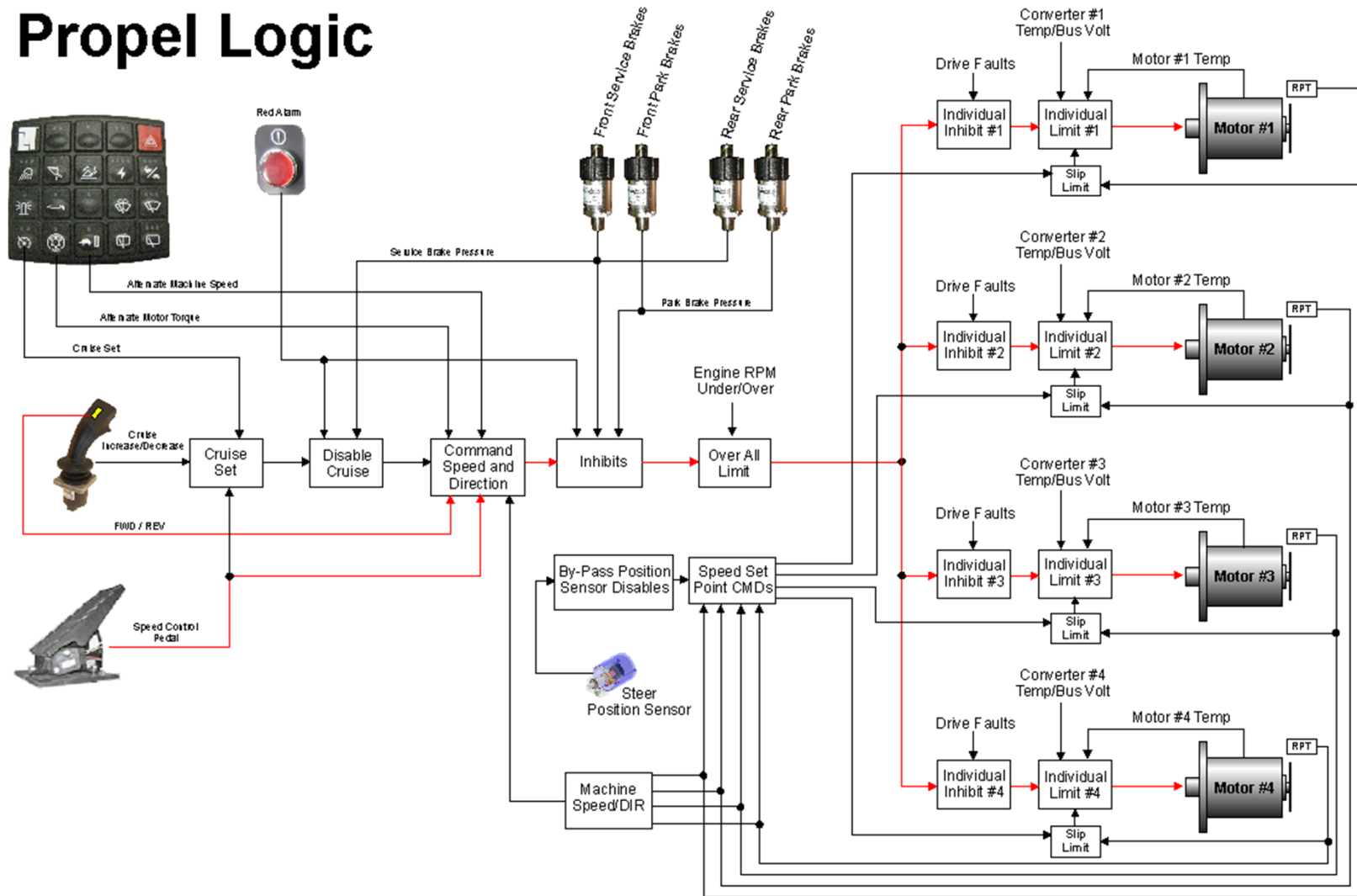


PROPEL



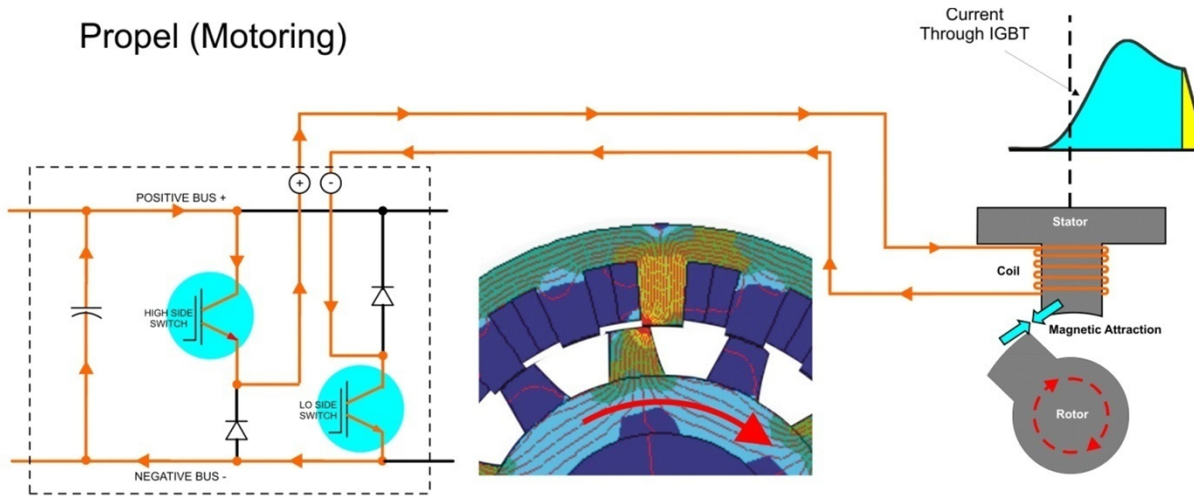
PROPEL LOGIC

Propel Logic



PROPEL

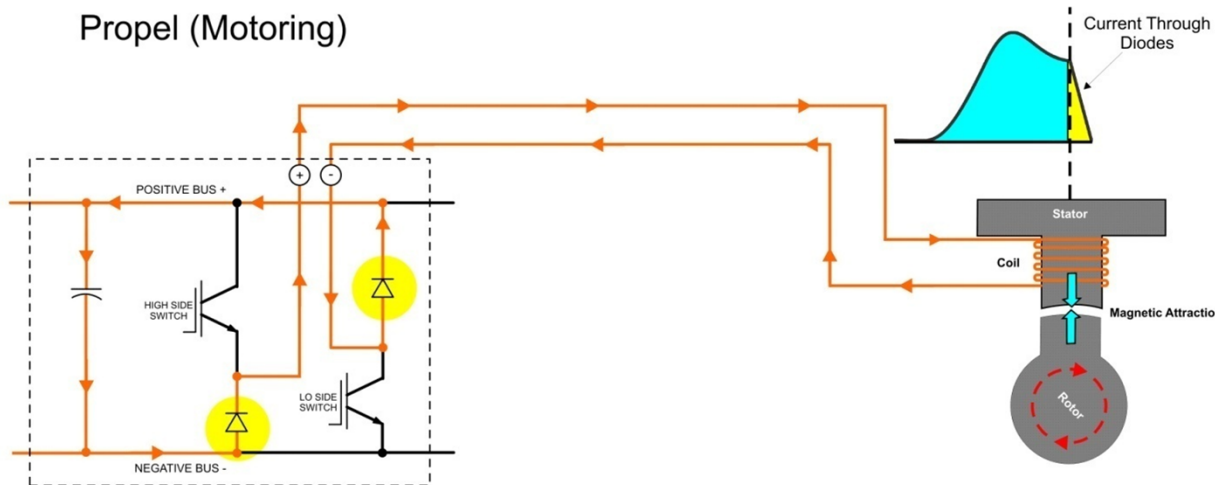
Propel (Motoring)



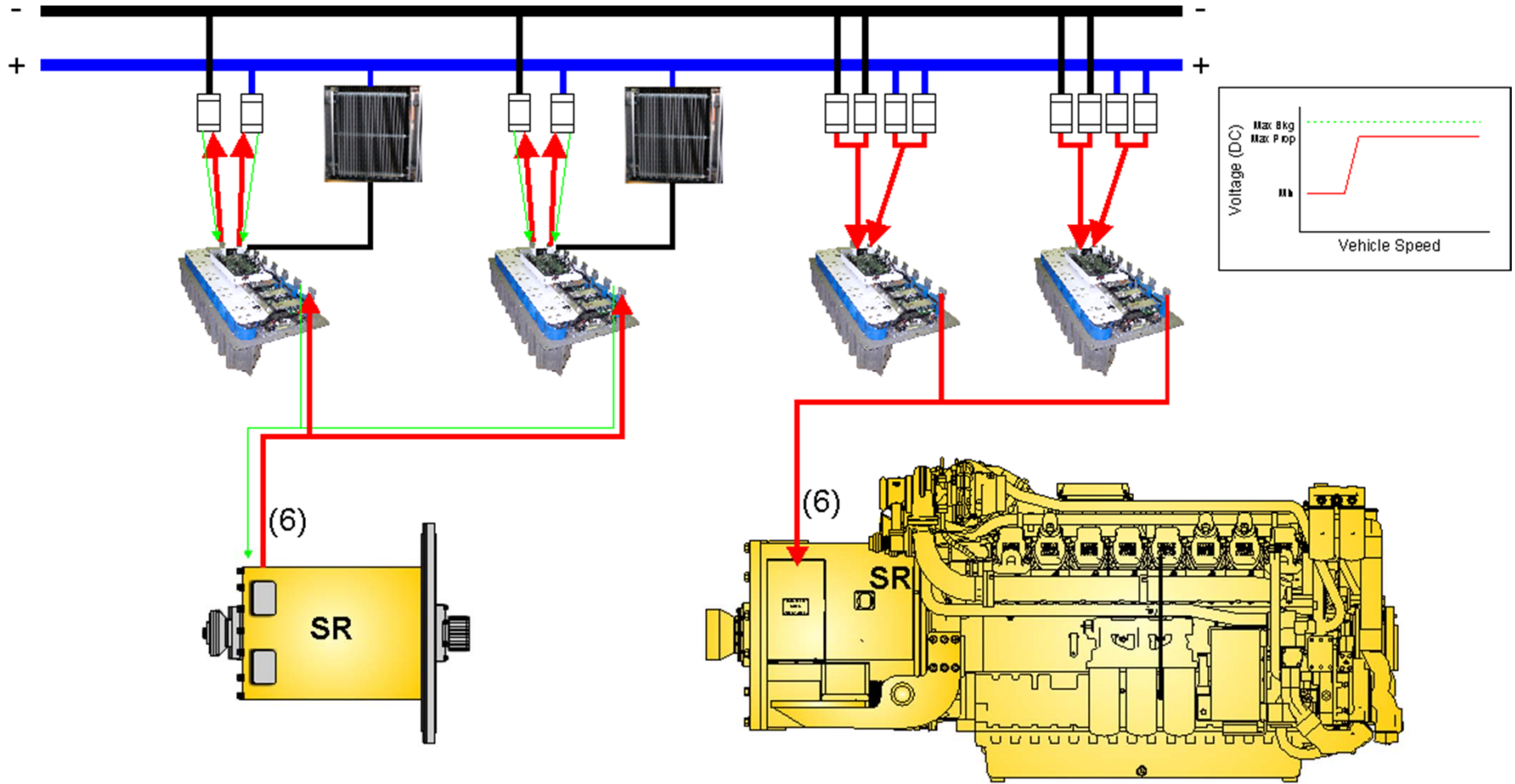
Notes

1. Current always flows in the same direction
2. During propel - lots of current in with a small amount out.
3. As the IGBT is turned off the energy created by the collapsing coil is sent back to the DC buss.
4. All based on timing

Propel (Motoring)

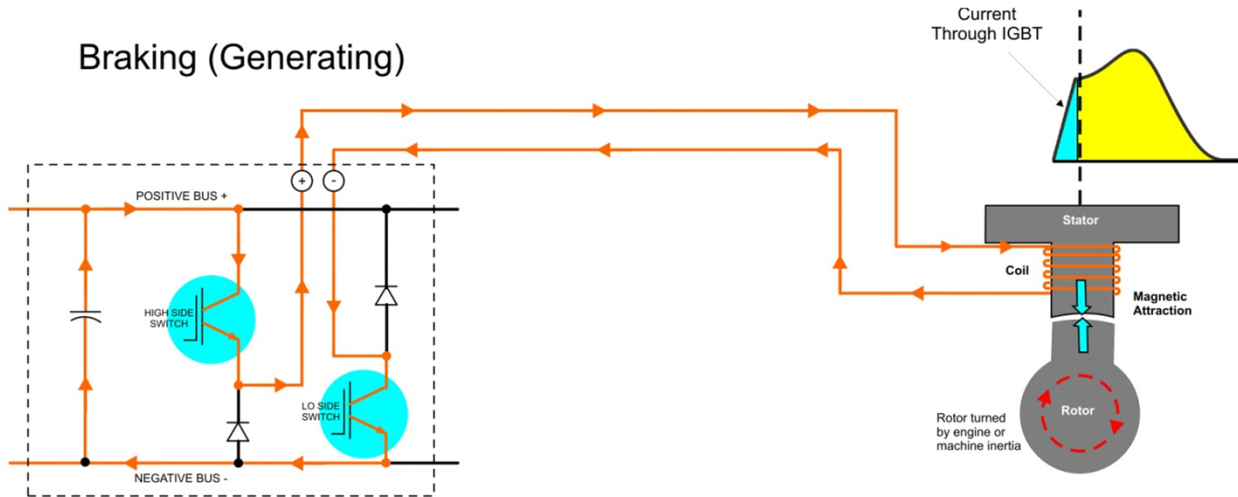


BRAKING

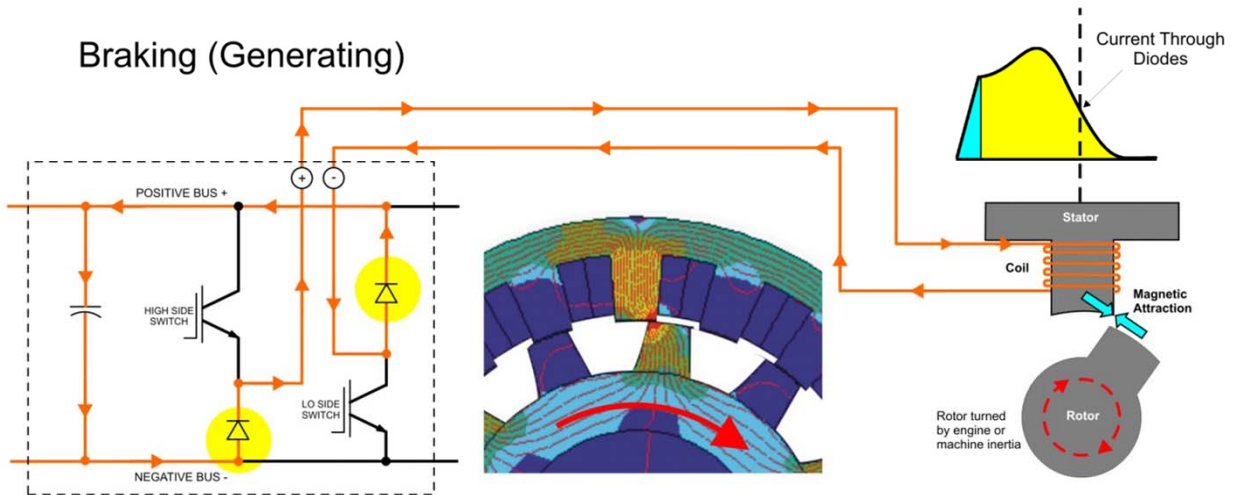


BRAKING

Braking (Generating)



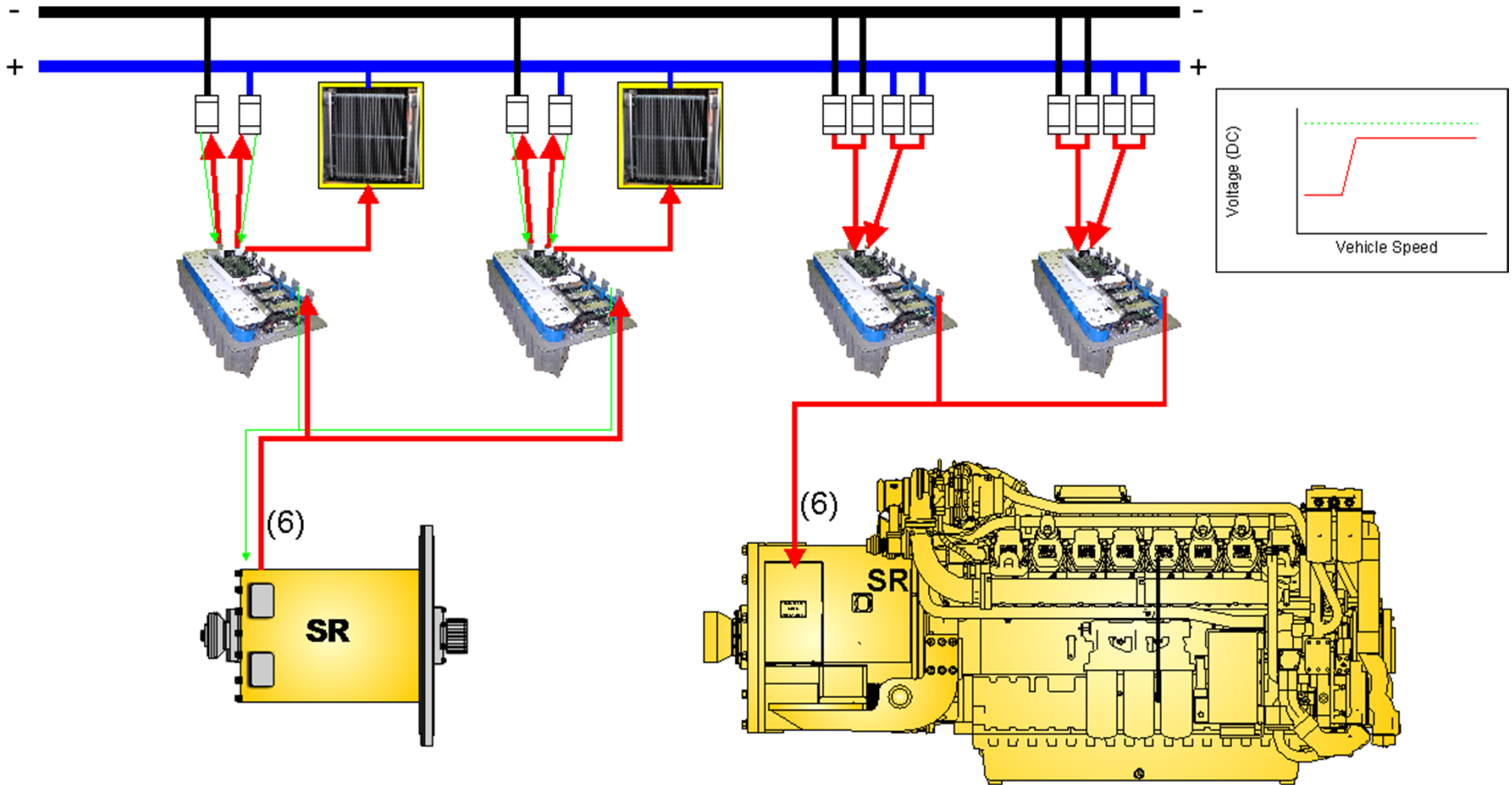
Braking (Generating)



Notes

1. Current always flows in the same direction
2. During braking - small amount of current in with lots out.
3. After the initial excitation current the IGBT is turned off.
4. All based on timing

EXTENDED BRAKING

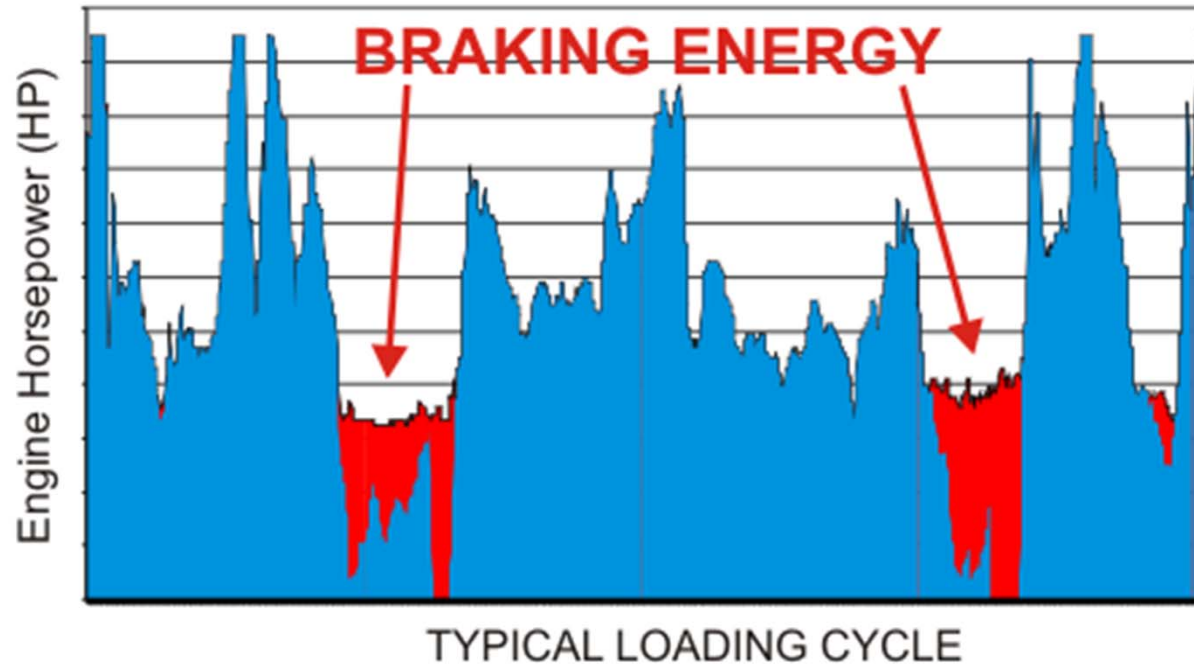


SR ENERGY RECOVERY



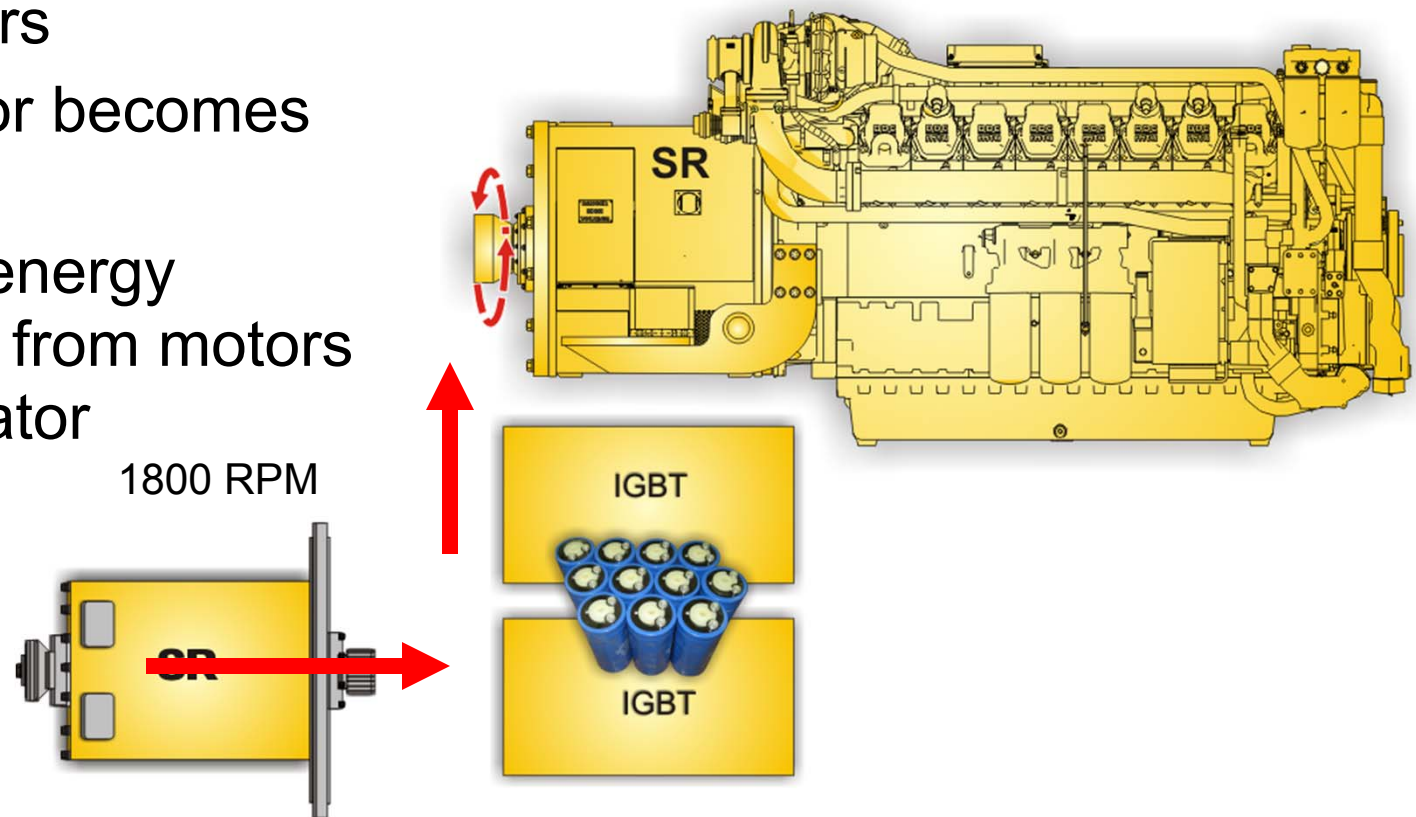
ENERGY RECOVERY

Braking energy (red) available in a normal loading cycle



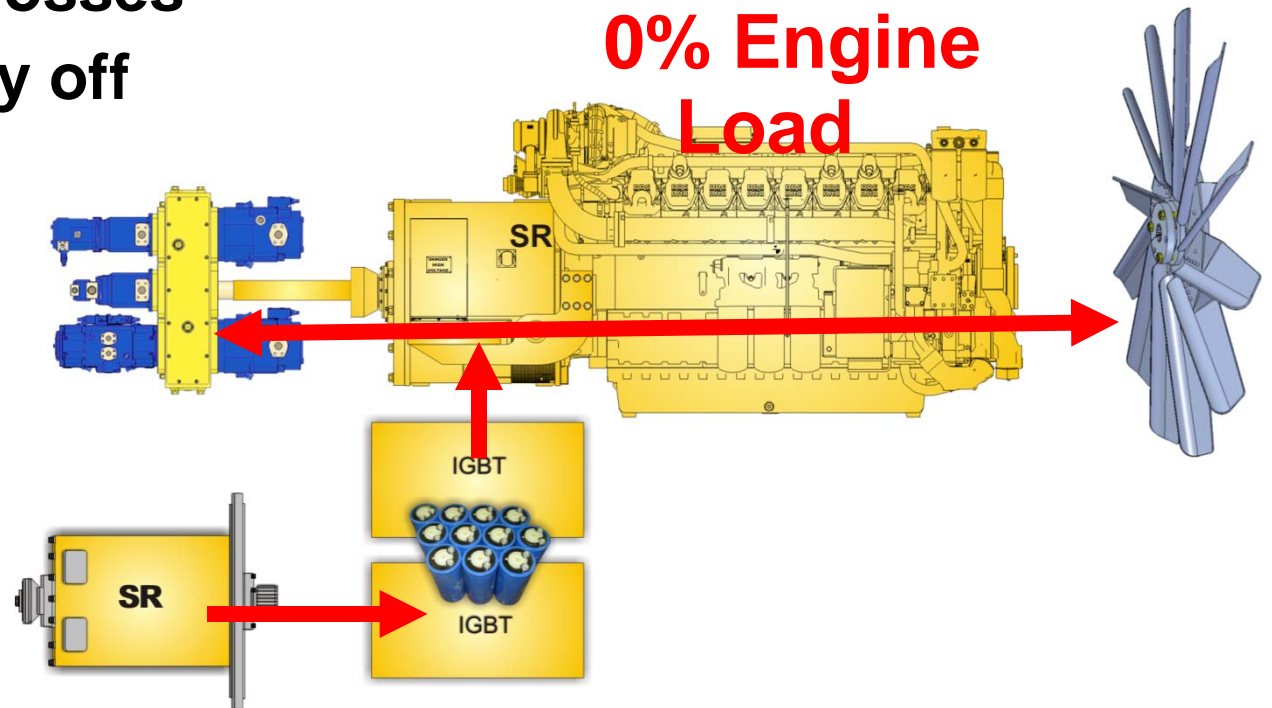
SR ENERGY RECOVERY

- During Braking
 - Motors become generators
 - Generator becomes motor
 - Braking energy transfers from motors to generator



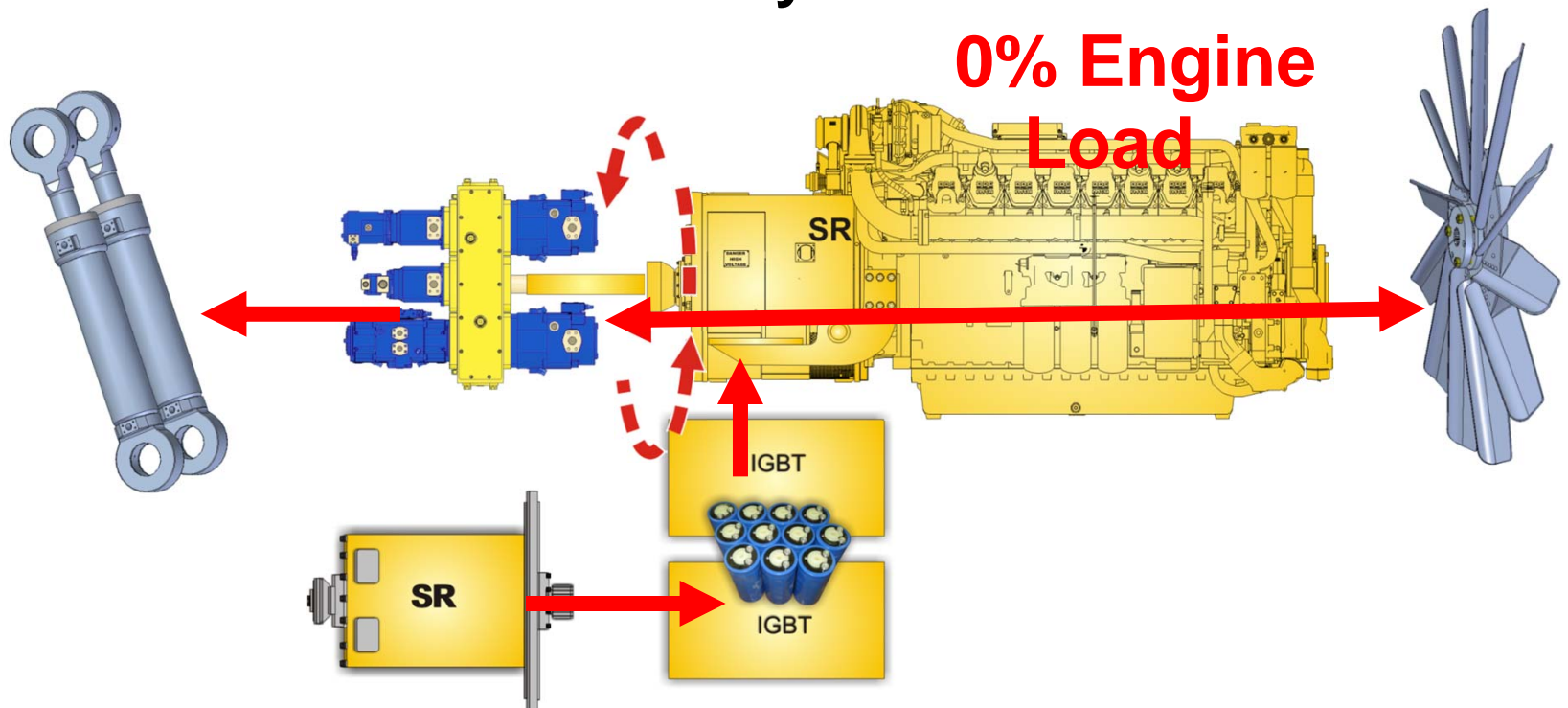
SR ENERGY RECOVERY

- ❑ Step 1 Supply Losses
 - ❑ Satisfy hydraulic parasitic
 - ❑ Satisfy engine losses
 - ❑ Shut fuel supply off



SR ENERGY RECOVERY

- Step 3 Store Energy
 - Drive line speed increases
 - Mass of drive train acts as flywheel



SR ENERGY RECOVERY

**100% Energy
Recovery
with SR System**
(During typical loading cycle)

