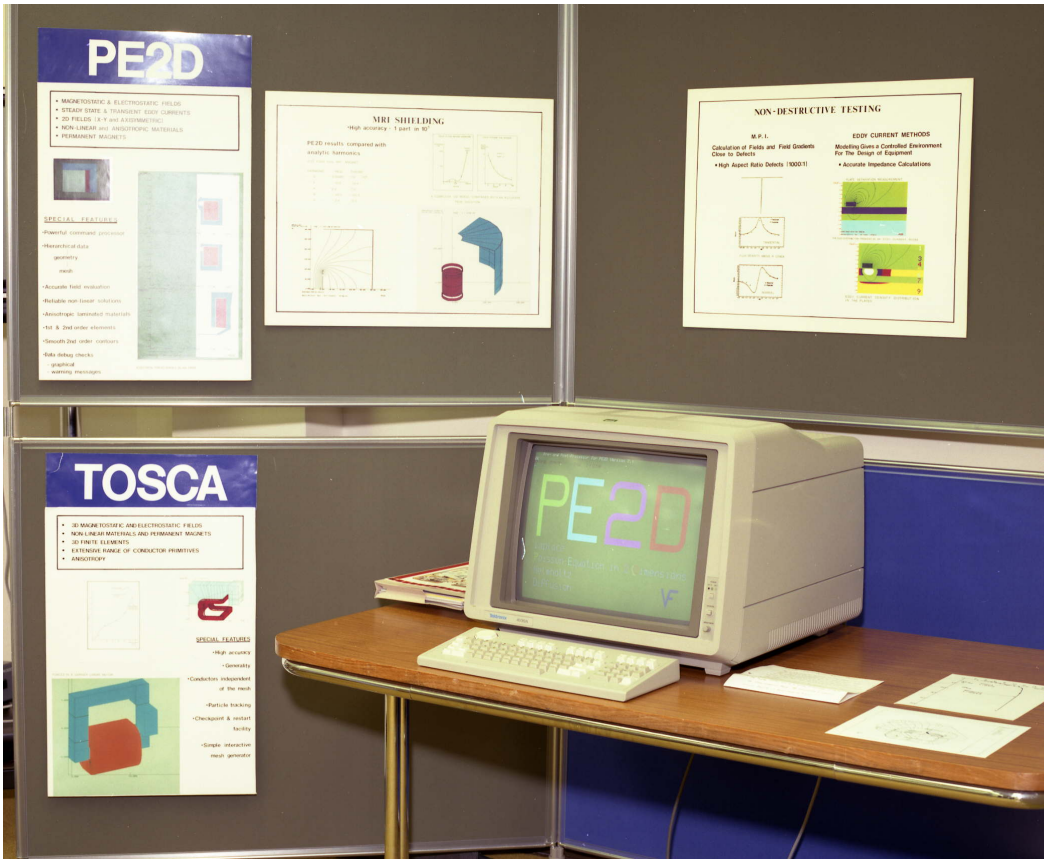
Opera 3d Vec Windows Download Final 32bit



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Software design To get a better understanding of the implementation of what we have done in Opera, I will be describing the implementation of a rectangular magnetic circuit consisting of a center pole and four N-S magnets. Each magnet has the same thickness, the same number of turns, the same radial extent and the same area. So, for each magnet, the current flowing through them is determined by the number of turns and the radial extent of the magnet. The field and flux density is determined by the strength of the current, the area of the magnet, and the number of turns. The most simple case is when each magnet has just one turn, and the magnet is as wide as the machine's machine travel (for a standard variable frequency motor, the angular speed will

be directly proportional to the square of the magnetic flux). Design philosophy Opera provides a flexible design environment for different types of magnetic circuits: analytical, simulation and experimental. The facility has also been designed to provide a good balance between ease of use and flexibility. To achieve the best flexibility in the design environment, the design process in Opera includes the following: Using the analytical environment, pre- and post-processing of the analytical results. Using the simulation environment, pre- and post-processing of the results of the simulations. Using the experimental environment, post-processing of the experimental results. With each of these environments, the user has full control of the workflow. For instance, using the analytical environment, the user can create geometry, move the geometry, define the area of the magnets, and determine the number of turns of each magnet. The analytical calculation process will then provide the flux and field. In the simulation environment, the user has full control of the magnetic circuit, and the simulation results can be visualized, post-processed and saved for further use. The user can define the area of the magnets, the number of turns and the strength of the current to simulate the experiment, and then get the results of the simulation, which can be visualized and saved. The simulation environment is also used for optimization, because it has an interactive user interface that allows the user to modify the geometry of the magnets and the number of turns, thus generating the most suitable magnetic circuit. Assumptions made by the software The assumption made by the software is that the magnets are made of a soft magnetic material, such as Alnico, with a density of 7.6 g/cm^3 520fdb1ae7