

ICALEPCS 2021

XPlanar by Beckhoff – Magnetic Levitation for any Application

October 15, 2021



Introduction Beckhoff Automation





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Beckhoff Automation Controls for machines: PC-based Automation

BECKHOFF



Schirmer Maschinen GmbH





Beckhoff: System solutions for Wind Energy Generation





European XFEL, Germany High-performance X-ray laser





Beckhoff Automation Controls for science: Grand Magellan Telescope, Chile/USA





European Southern Observatory ESO Very Large Telescope (VLT), Paranal Observatory, Chile





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LIGO Observatories put PC-based control and industrial Ethernet to work for laser interferometers







Business facts and figures as of October 2021





Different Planar Motor Approaches





How to make magnets fly



Hoverboard

- Mover with rotating magnets
- Copper plate stator
- Eddy currents in the copper generate a repulsive force on the mover
- Pros
 - Strong forces
 - Simple stator
- Cons
 - High energy consumption
 - Mover needs a cable supply
 - Mechanics in the mover
 - Position feedback hard to realize
 - Heat generation in the copper



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Repulsion of Permanent Magnets

- Interaction between permanent magnets in the stator and in the mover
- Stator magnets are adjusted mechanically to generate the desired force
- Pros
 - Strong forces
 - Mover is attracted to stator in case of power outage
- Cons
 - Complex control
 - Mechanics in the stator
 - Position feedback is hard to realize





Planar reluctance motor

- Coils in the mover
- Iron comb structure in the stator
- Energize the mover coils so that the mover is attracted to the next spike in the comb structure
- Levitation due to air bearing
- Pros
 - High precision
 - Strong forces
- Cons
 - Mover needs a cable supply
 - Limited area
 - Compressed air



Supraconductivity

- Supra conducting stator
- Permanent magnet mover
- Movement is achieved by moving the stator
- Pros
 - No control of the mover is necessary
 - Strong forces
 - High levitation height
 - Low power consumption
- Cons
 - Low temperatures < -200 °C
 - Poor dynamics
 - Mechanics to move the stator
 - Spacer is needed for the the initial distance
 - Bulky construction



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Lorentz Force

- Coils in the stator
- Permanent magnets in the mover
- Current in the coils can be adjusted so that the mover is flying
- Ironless coils due to the attraction beteween magnets and iron
- Pros
 - Purely passive mover
 - Modular
 - Individual control of multiple movers
- Cons
 - Small forces
 - High requirements for the control





Long rectacular coils





Force Generation on the Magnets

 Generated force can be calculated via Lorentz force

$$\overrightarrow{F_L} = \overrightarrow{I} \times \overrightarrow{B}$$

Magnetic field of magnets in Y-direction

$$\vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{\chi} \\ 0 \\ B_{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

Current of conductors in Y-direction

$$\vec{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I_y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Resulting force on the mover

$$\overrightarrow{F_L} = \begin{pmatrix} I_y B_z \\ 0 \\ -I_y B_x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F_x \\ 0 \\ F_z \end{pmatrix}$$





Force Generation on the Magnets

Magnetic field of magnets in X-direction

$$\vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\B_y\\B_z \end{pmatrix}$$

Current of conductors in X-direction

$$\vec{I} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{\chi} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Resulting force on the mover

$$\overrightarrow{F_L} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\ -I_{\chi}B_z\\ I_{\chi}B_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\ F_y\\ F_z \end{pmatrix}$$





Force Generation on the Magnets

Magnets and conductors in Y-direction

$$\overrightarrow{F_L} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{\chi} \\ 0 \\ F_z \end{pmatrix}$$

Magnets and conductors in X-direction

$$\overrightarrow{F_L} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ F_y \\ F_z \end{pmatrix}$$

- Put conductors in X- and Y-direction in the stator
- Put magnets in X- and Y-direction in the mover
- To move in X-direction: energize Y-conductors
- To move in Y-direction: energize X-conductors



Position Feedback

- Magnetic field of the mover is much higher than the magnetic field generated by the coils
- Mover magnetic field can be measured by e.g. Hall sensors





Basic structure of the XPIanar tile

- The XPlanar tile is a fully integrated drive
 240 x 240 x 67 mm³
- Integration of all necessary electrical components
 - Power supply
 - Feedback
 - Power electronics
 - Stator PCB
- Multiple tiles can be arranged next to each other to form a large area above which movers can fly





The XPlanar Tile





XPlanar Hardware Structure





System Architecture | PC-Based Control





Benefits of Beckhoff Control System



EtherCAT

- Each tile provides more than 500 Byte of data
 - \rightarrow over 8 kByte for one squaremeter
- EtherCAT is able to perform the communication in just a few µs





PC based control

- One central intelligence that knows all the data of the complete system
 - Easy multi mover control
- Deterministic real time allows cycle times << 1 ms
- XPlanar benefits from manycore technologie
 - Calculations are split over more than 20 CPU cores
- Special algorithms such as the position feedback or 6D position control can be implemented without restrictions
 - TwinCAT functions allow XPlanar to use e.g. neural networks in real time









Thank you for your attention!



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