

High Temperature Superconducting Maglev Measurement System

Jia-Su Wang and Su-Yu Wang

*Applied Superconductivity Laboratory of Southwest Jiaotong University
P. R. China*

1. Introduction

Melt-textured rare-earth Ba-Cu-O (REBCO, RE=Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, etc.) bulk samples have high critical current density and high critical magnetic flux, which can produce a strong levitation force and a stable equilibrium. The high temperature superconducting (HTS) REBCO bulk may be cooled using liquid nitrogen instead of liquid helium to reduce the initial construction and running cost in practical application systems. This makes HTS bulks particularly attractive for the applications in magnetic bearings (Moon, 1990), flywheel energy storage devices (Bomemann, 1995), and Maglev vehicle (Wang J. et al., 2002). In order to investigate the magnetic levitation properties (levitation force, guidance force, trapping flux, and so on) of the HTS Maglev vehicle over a permanent magnet (PM) guideway, SCML-01 HTS Maglev measurement system was developed at the Applied Superconductivity Laboratory (ASCLab) of Southwest Jiaotong University in China (Wang J. et al., 2000). The measurement system includes a liquid nitrogen vessel, a permanent magnet guideway (PMG), data collection and processing capabilities, a mechanical drive and an Autocontrol feature. The bottom wall of the vessel has a thickness of 3.0 mm. The PMG has a length of 920 mm, for which its magnetic induction reaches up to 1.2 T. The measuring process is controlled by a computer.

The SCML-01 measurement system is capable of performing real time measurements of Maglev properties through a combination of one or many YBaCuO bulks and one PM or several PMGs. This set up was especially employed on board the HTS Maglev equipment over one and two PMGs. The on board Maglev equipment includes a rectangular-shaped liquid nitrogen vessel containing YBaCuO bulk superconductors.

Based on the original research results (Wang J. & S. Wang, 2005a; Song, 2006) from SCML-01, the first man-loading HTS Maglev test vehicle in the world was successfully developed in 2000 (Wang J. et al., 2002). After 2004, several HTS Maglev vehicle prototypes over a PMG followed in Germany, Russia, Brazil, Japan and Italy (Schultz et al., 2005; Kovalev et al., 2005; Stephan et al., 2004; Okano et al., 2006; D'Ovidio et al., 2008).

Given the lack in measurement functions and measurement precision of the SCML-01, after five years, the HTS Maglev Measurement System (SCML-02) with more functions and higher precision was developed to extensively investigate the Maglev properties of YBaCuO bulks

over a PM or PMG (Wang S. et al., 2007). The new features in this measurement system are unique and they include: higher measurement precision, instant measurement upon the movement of the measured HTS sample, automatic measurements of both levitation and guidance forces, dynamic rigidity, three dimensional simultaneous movement of the HTS sample, relaxation measurement of both levitation and guidance forces, and so on.

All these experimental parameters are very helpful to evaluate the load ability of the HTS Maglev vehicle. But the running performance over a PMG cannot be measured by the above mentioned measurement systems.

For the further development of the HTS Maglev vehicle in engineering application, the dynamic Maglev properties should be clearly understood. In order to investigate the dynamic characteristics behavior of the HTS Maglev, an HTS Maglev dynamic measurement system (SCML-03) was designed and successfully developed (Wang J. et al., 2008). The system's main component constitutes of a circular PMG, along with a liquid nitrogen vessel, data acquisition and processing features, mechanical drive, autocontrol, etc. The PMG is fixed along the circumferential direction of a big circular disk with a diameter of 1,500 mm. The maximum linear velocity of the PMG is about 300 km/h when the circular disk rotates around the central axis at 1280 rpm. The liquid nitrogen vessel along with the assembly of HTS bulk samples is placed above the PMG of the dynamic testing. The liquid nitrogen vessel is made to not be rigid along the three principal axes but instead, measurement sensor devices are attached. These sensors can detect weak changes of force along the three-principal directions.

The principles, methods, structure, functions, and specifications of the several HTS Maglev measurement system are discussed in detail in this chapter. These systems were developed at the Applied Superconductivity Laboratory (ASCLab) of Southwest Jiaotong University, P. R. China (Wang J. et al., 2000; Wang S. et al., 2007; Wang J. et al., 2008), and they have unique functions towards the measurement of the HTS Maglev.

2. HTS Maglev measurement system

The potential engineering applications mentioned above are based on high quality HTS bulk samples, and it is especially important to investigate the magnetic levitation properties between the YBCO bulk and the permanent magnet. HTS bulk preparation methods and enhancements are still in progress. The axial symmetry magnetic levitation properties are fully researched, and there are comprehensive review papers elsewhere (Moon, 1994; Hull, 2000; Ma, 2003; Deng, 2008a; 2009a). The Maglev properties between the YBCO bulk and the PMG are discussed by this chapter author (Wang J. & S. Wang, 2005a; Song, 2006; Wang J. et al., 2009).

2.1 Brief History of HTS magnetic levitation

The levitation of a NdFeB permanent magnet 0.7 cm^3 above a piece of 2.5 cm-diameter, 0.6 cm thick disk of YBCO bulk superconductor bathed in liquid nitrogen was observed by Hellman et al. (Hellman, 1988). While Peter et al. (Peter, 1988) had observed the very stable suspension of YBCO samples in the divergent magnetic field, they discovered the suspending phenomenon below the permanent magnet.

An HTS Maglev measurement system was developed (Wang J., 2000; 2001) in order to investigate magnetic levitation properties of the HTS YBCO bulk above a PMG. A series of the properties, for example, levitation force, guidance force, levitation stiffness, etc., of YBCO bulk HTS over a PMG were investigated with this measurement system. The measurement system includes liquid nitrogen vessel (circular and rectangular-shaped), permanent magnet guideway (PMG), data collection and processing, mechanical drive and control system, and scanning of the magnetic flux.

2.2 Permanent magnet guideway (PMG)

Fig. 1 shows the cross-sectional drawing of the PMG. Two construction cross-sectional drawings of the PMG are shown. The PMG is composed of normal permanent magnets and iron plate. The arrows represent magnetic poles where the arrowhead represents north. The length of the PMG is 920 mm, and the concentrating magnetic induction of the PMG is up to 1.2 T at the surface.

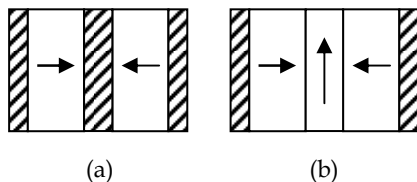



Fig. 1. Cross sectional view of the PMG
 iron → NdFeB

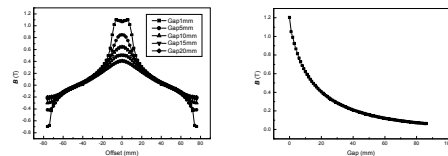


Fig. 2. Measured results of the PMG's magnetic field along the transverse (left) and vertical (right) directions.

In Fig. 2, the magnetic field of the center of the PMG is stronger than that of any other position, and it decreases rapidly with the increasing of the gap from the surface of the PMG. The surface magnetic field of a single PM is about 0.45 T, while the surface concentrating magnetic flux density of the PMG (a) is up to 1.2 T. The magnetic flux density is 0.4 T at 20 mm above the surface of the PMG which is equivalent to the surface magnetic field of a single PM. The PMG shown in Fig. 2(a) was not solely used for HTS bulk measurements.

2.3 Liquid nitrogen vessel

One of the important technologies developed on board the HTS Maglev vehicle was the thin walled liquid nitrogen vessel. The thickness of said liquid nitrogen vessel wall was generally not considered, and its main feature is its low evaporation rate. Since the superconductors are levitated above the PMG in the HTS Maglev measurement system, a thin bottom wall of the vessel was needed. Only with a thin bottom wall, will a net levitation gap clearance between the outside (bottom) wall of the vessel and the guideway be high. A columnar liquid nitrogen vessel with a thin bottom wall of only 3 mm was developed (Wang S., 2001b) in order to verify the possibility of further developing large sized vessel with thin walls that

can be used on the Maglev vehicle. Both the schematic diagram and vapor rate of the liquid nitrogen vessel are shown in Fig. 3.

The outline size of the vessel has an external diameter of 200 mm, an internal diameter of 150 mm, and a height of 250 mm. The liquid nitrogen vessel can operate continuously over 16 hours, and can hold 7 blocks of YBCO samples of 30 mm in diameter. The vessel was used successfully to measure the levitation forces of YBCO bulk over a magnetic guideway. During the experiment, the YBCO is fixed and secured at the bottom of the columnar liquid nitrogen vessel.

According to the experiment results mentioned above, a rectangular-shaped liquid nitrogen vessel on board the HTS Maglev vehicle was developed (Su-Yu Wang, 2003). The wall of the rectangle vessel was made even thinner, and the bottom wall's thickness is only of 3 mm. The schematic diagram of the rectangular-shaped liquid nitrogen vessel is shown in Fig. 4. Its outside outline size is 150 mm \times 516 mm. The inside size is 102 mm \times 470 mm, and the height is 168 mm. This particular liquid nitrogen vessel can operate continuously for over 6 hours. The rectangular-shaped vessel was used in the measurement of the levitation force of numerous YBCO samples. The vessel was successfully employed on board the HTS bulk Maglev measurement system.

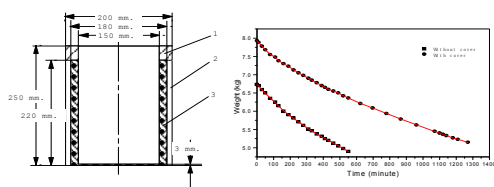


Fig. 3. Schematic diagram and vapor rate of the columnar liquid nitrogen vessel with thin wall

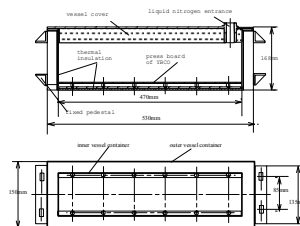


Fig. 4. Schematic diagram of the rectangular-shaped liquid nitrogen vessel

2.4 HTS Maglev measurement system

Fig. 5 shows the schematic diagram of the HTS Maglev measurement system. During the experiment, the YBCO is placed in the columnar liquid nitrogen vessel which is positioned above the PMG. The YBCO is zero field cooled and the vessel is allowed to move up and down at different speeds. The horizontal drive platform is used to measure the guidance force (stable equilibrium force along longitudinal orientation of guideway). The drive device of three dimensions can make scanning measurements of the magnetic field of the PMG and trapped flux inside an HTS.

The specifications of the SCML-01 measurement system are: vertical maximal displacement of 200 mm, ± 0.1 mm precision, $\pm 2,000$ N vertical maximal support force, 0.2% precision; 100 mm guideway horizontal maximal displacement, ± 0.1 mm precision, 1,000 N of horizontal maximal support force, and 0.1% precision. The trapping flux of high T_c superconductors and the magnetic induction of the guideway can be scanned in the range of 100 mm \times 100 mm.

In the measurement, the YBCO HTS bulk sample is fixed at the bottom of the thin wall liquid nitrogen vessel and cooled to go into the superconducting state in a zero magnetic field. Secondly, the vessel is fixed at a connecting fixture with a servo electromotor. In order

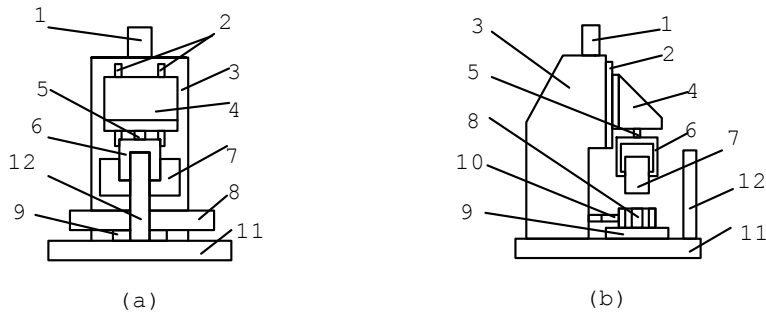


Fig. 5. Scheme of HTS Maglev measurement system.

1) Servo motor , 2) Vertical guided way, 3) Vertical column, 4) Cantlever, 5) Vertical sensor, 6) Fix frame of vessel, 7) Liquid nitrogen vessel, 8) Permanent magnet guideway (PMG), 9) Horizontal drive platform, 10) Horizontal sensor, 11) Base, 12) Drive device of three dimension

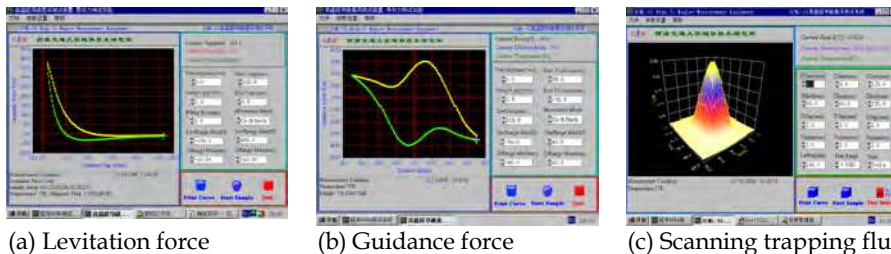


Fig. 6. Main interfaces of the measurement results

to avoid collision between the bottom of the vessel and the surface of PMG, there is still a gap of 1.5 mm left in between the bottom of the vessel and the surface of the PMG when the vessel is lowered to the lowest point, so the minimum gap is 5 mm between the bottom of the sample and the surface of PMG. The vessel first moves downward, after reaching the lowest point, then moves upward at a speed of 2 mm/s, and the computer samples a data every 0.5 second. The system can make real time measurements of one or many superconductors. The measurement process is controlled by a computer. The main interfaces of the measurement results of the magletic levitation force, guidance force, and scanning magnetic field of an HTS trapping flux are shown in Fig. 6.

The SCML-01 measurement system is capable to make real time measurement of Maglev properties with one to many YBCO pieces and with a PM or PMGs. This set up was especially employed in on board HTS Maglev equipment over one or two PMGs (Fig. 7). The on board maglev equipment includes a rectangular-shaped liquid nitrogen vessel and

an array of YBCO bulk superconductors. Fig. 7 is a picture of the HTS Maglev measurement system. Three types of liquid nitrogen vessels are shown in Fig. 7, a columnar vessel, a rectangle vessel, and two rectangle vessels.



(a) a columnar vessel



(b) a rectangle vessel



(c) two rectangle vessels

Fig. 7. Photos of HTS Maglev measurement system SCML-01

1 liquid nitrogen vessel, 2 permanent magnet guideway (PMG), 3 data collection and processing, 4 mechanical drive and Autocontrol, 5 scan magnetic flux, 6 a rectangle-shape vessel, 7 two rectangle-shape vessels

Based on the original research results (Wang J. & S. Wang, 2005a; Song, 2006) from SCML-01, the first man-loading HTS Maglev test vehicle in the world was successfully developed in 2000 (Wang et al., 2002). Many of these research results (Ren, 2003; Wang X. R. 2003; Song, 2004; Wang X.Z. 2004; Wang J. & S. Wang, 2005c) were obtained by the SCML-01 HTS Maglev measurement system.

3. Measurement technology of HTS Maglev vehicle

3.1 The first man-loading HTS Maglev test vehicle in the world

High-temperature superconductors are highly attractive because it can operate at liquid nitrogen temperature. Soon after the stable levitation of a PMG above a YBCO bulk superconductor bathed in liquid nitrogen was observed by Hellman et al., (Hellman et al., 1988), people began to consider its applications to superconducting Maglev vehicles. The levitation forces of YBCO bulks over a PMG have been reported (Wang S. et al., 2001a). The onboard HTS Maglev equipment is a key component of the HTS Maglev vehicle that has been developed (Wang S. et al., 2002). The first man-loading HTS Maglev vehicle in the world was tested successfully on December 31, 2000 at the Applied Superconductivity Laboratory of Southwest Jiaotong University, China (Wang J. et al., 2002; 2005b; Wang S. et al., 2001b).

The PMG consists of two parallel PM tracks, whose concentrating magnetic field at a height of 20 mm is about 0.4 T. The total length of the PMG is 15.5 m. The HTS Maglev provides inherent stability along both the vertical and lateral directions, so there is no need to control the vehicle along these two directions. The only control system used are linear motors as driving and breaking devices. The 8 onboard HTS Maglev equipment assemblies (Wang S. et al., 2003) are connected rigidly on the two sides of vehicle body, with 4 Maglev equipment

assemblies on each side. The vehicle body (Fig. 8(b)) is 2,268 mm long, 1,038 mm wide and 120 mm high. Both the linear motor of the vehicle and the PMG are under the vehicle body. The vehicle body was lifted by a hydraulic pressure until the gap between the bottom of liquid nitrogen vessels and the surface of the PMG was larger than 75 mm. Then the HTS

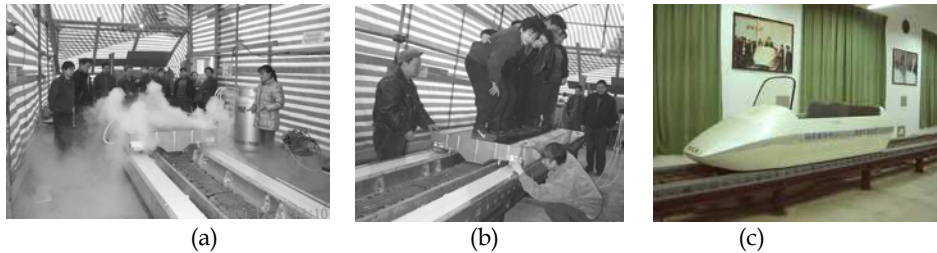


Fig. 8. (a) Photograph of the first pouring of liquid nitrogen; (b) The net levitation gap of the HTS Maglev test vehicle body was more than 20 mm when five people stood on the vehicle; (c) Photograph of the HTS Maglev test vehicle with outer casing.

bulks were cooled with liquid nitrogen. Fig. 8(a) shows the historic moment of the first pouring of liquid nitrogen into the onboard vessels. In Fig. 8(c) we can see the two tracks and the vehicle body.

The net levitation gap of the HTS Maglev test vehicle body is more than 20 mm when five people stood on the vehicle, and the levitation height of the vehicle body was 33 mm when the five people got off the vehicle (Fig. 8(b)). Fig. 8(c) shows the photograph of the HTS Maglev test vehicle with an outer casing. The external outline size of the vehicle with a shell is 3.5 m long, 1.2 m wide, and 0.8 m high. There are 4 seats in the HTS Maglev vehicle. The total levitation force of the entire Maglev vehicle was measured to be 6,351 N at the net levitation clearance gap of 20 mm, and 7,850 N at the net levitation gap of 15 mm in July 2001. The net levitation gap is the distance between the PMG's upper surface and the liquid nitrogen vessel's bottom.

3.2 Measurement of essential parameters of HTS Maglev test vehicle

The onboard HTS Maglev equipment is of most importance to the HTS Maglev vehicle. There are 8 HTS Maglev equipment assemblies on the vehicle body, each composed of 43 YBCO bulk pieces inside a liquid nitrogen vessel (Wang S. et al., 2001b).

The YBCO bulks are 30 mm in diameter and 17-18 mm in thickness. The YBCO bulks are sealed by a special method in order to preserve the integrity and quality of the superconductors. The melt-textured YBCO bulk superconductors are fixed firmly at the bottom of each of the liquid nitrogen vessels, and cooled by liquid nitrogen. The levitation forces of the 8 HTS maglev equipments were measured and described by Wang et al. (Wang J. et al., 2003a).

Fig. 9(a) shows the levitation force of a single onboard HTS Maglev equipment over the PMG is 1,227 N at the levitation gap of 15 mm, and the levitation force was 1,593 N at the levitation gap of 8 mm. Fig. 9(b) shows the levitation forces of the 8 onboard Maglev equipment assemblies over the PMG are different. There were some differences between

each of the equipment assemblies. For example, the levitation force of Maglev equipment No. 7 is 1,493 N at the levitation gap of 10 mm, and 1,227 N of 15 mm. The levitation force of Maglev assembly No. 3 is 1,091 N at the levitation gap of 10 mm, and 902 N of 15 mm. Fig. 9(c) shows the total levitation forces of the 8 onboard Maglev equipment assemblies.

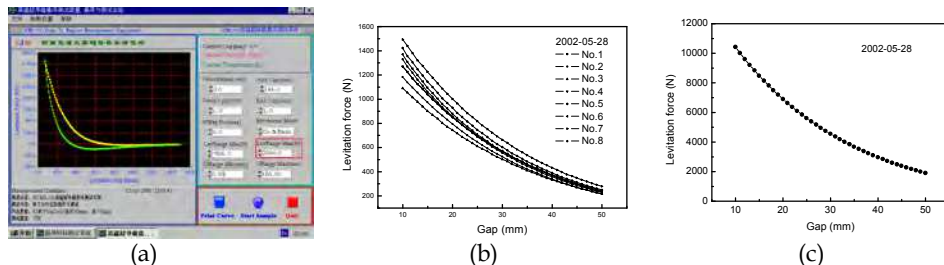


Fig. 9. (a) The measured interface of a single rectangle-shape vessel, (b) Measured results of eight rectangle-shape vessels of on board single HTS magnetic levitation equipment (43 pieces of YBCO bulks), and (c) The total levitation force of 8 onboard HTS Maglev equipments over the PMG.

The total levitation force of 8 onboard Maglev equipments assemblies yielded a force of 10,431 N at the levitation gap of 10 mm, and 8,486 N at 15 mm.

3.3 Guidance forces of the HTS Maglev vehicle (Wang S. et al., 2003b, Wang X.R. et al., 2005)

The guidance force defines the lateral stability of the Maglev vehicle when either standstill or moving. The lateral guidance force is dependent on the trapped flux in the bulk superconductors, so the larger the amount of trapped flux, the stronger the guidance force. This is a distinctive character of the bulk HTS Maglev vehicle. This sort of Maglev vehicle with bulk HTS does not need any lateral stability control systems, which makes it superior to other conventional Maglev vehicle systems. The guidance forces are large and sufficient enough to guide the vehicle when large levitation forces are ensured.

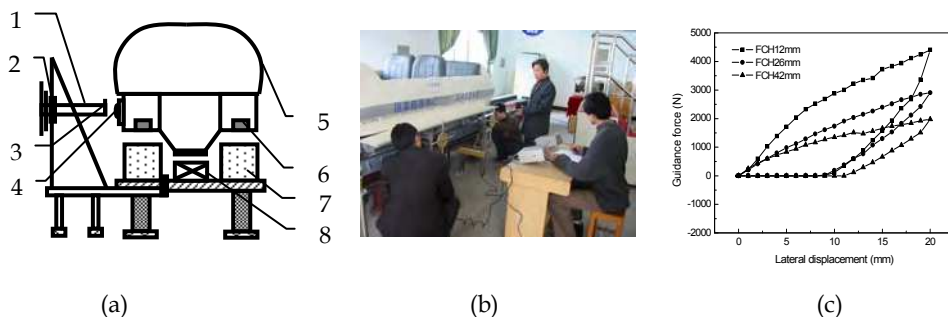


Fig. 10. Sketch (left) and Photograph (right) of measuring equipment of guidance force of vehicle

1 Horizontal propulsion system; 2 Vertical propulsion system; 3 Screw of adjusting zero; 4 Force sensor; 5 vehicle body; 6 HTS; 7 Permanent magnetic railway; 8 Linear motor

The measuring equipment of the guidance force of the entire HTS Maglev vehicle is depicted in Fig. 10(a). The set up includes two probing levers and two sets of force sensors. The force sensors are fixed on the vehicle. Each set of the propulsion system can move in both the horizontal and vertical directions so that they can measure the guidance force of the entire vehicle at different levitation gaps. Two sets of propulsion systems are connected by a chain with a synchronization precision of 0.5 mm. The moving range of the propulsion system along the horizontal direction is 0 to 20 cm and moving precision: 1 mm; and along the vertical direction a range from 0 to 10 cm, vertical moving precision: 1 mm. A photograph of the measuring equipment of guidance force is shown in Fig 10(b).

The experimental results of the guidance force under the maximum lateral distance of 20 mm are shown in Fig 10(c). The data shows that the lateral guidance forces have a large hysteresis effect. The guidance forces rise rapidly when the vehicle leaves its initial position, and the increase rate becomes smaller as the vehicle becomes further away from its original position Fig 10(c). The guidance forces drop rapidly when vehicle moves back to its initial positions from the maximum lateral displacement of 20 mm, and vanishes at about 10 mm. This indicates that the range of effective lateral displacement is smaller than 10 mm. It can be seen from Fig 10(c) that the lateral guidance forces of the entire HTS Maglev vehicle under different field cooling heights (FCH) are sufficiently large enough. The guidance forces with displacements 20 mm are 4,407 N, 2,908 N, and 1,980 N for field cooling heights of 12 mm, 26 mm, and 42 mm, respectively.

The HTS Maglev vehicle can return to its initial position after a lateral displacement from 0 mm to 6 mm, whereas this did not happen when the lateral displacement was from 0 mm to 20 mm. For example, there is a zero guidance force at the displacement 9 mm when FCH is 26mm. The measured guidance pull force, which makes the vehicle return to the initial rest position, was 1,214 N when the FCH was 26 mm. Again, this force is sufficiently large enough to keep the vehicle laterally stable.

3.4 Long-term stability of the HTS Maglev vehicle in 2001~2003(Wang J. et al., 2004)

Fig. 11 shows the total levitation force of eight liquid nitrogen vessels over the PGM at different gaps. In July 2001, the levitation force was found to be 8,940 N at the levitation gap of 15 mm and 7,271 N at the levitation gap of 20 mm. The total levitation force of eight liquid nitrogen vessels over the PMG in March 2003 was 8,000 N at the levitation gap (deduct 3 mm bottom thickness of liquid nitrogen vessel) of 15 mm.

The measurement results are measured by HTS Maglev measurement system SCML-01 (Wang J. et al., 2000) in July 2001, December 2001, May 2002, and March 2003, respectively.

Fig. 11 shows the levitation forces of the entire HTS Maglev vehicle to be 8,486 N at the levitation gap of 15 mm and 6,908 N at the levitation gap of 20 mm in May 2002. At a gap of 30 mm, there was a 46% decrease of the levitation force compared to the gap of 15 mm.

During the 10 month period from July 2001 to May 2002, the levitation force was found to only decrease by 5.0% at the levitation gap of 20 mm.

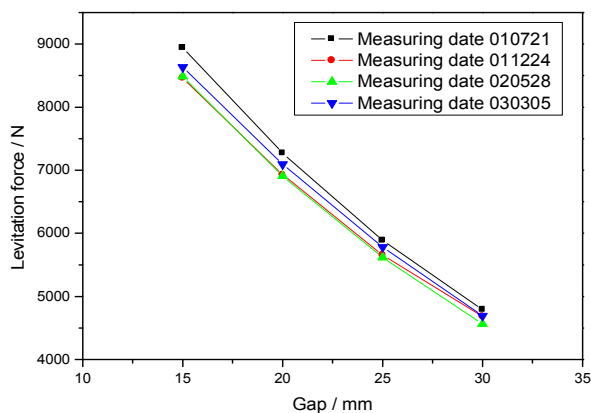


Fig. 11. Change of total levitation force of the entire HTS Maglev vehicle

The data set of levitation forces for the March 2003 was slightly higher than the May 2002 data set was due to one of the PMG was not laid to overlap accurately.

The comparison of total levitation forces of the entire HTS Maglev vehicle in July 2001 with one in May 2002 showed a levitation force decrease of a 5.1%, 5.0%, 4.6%, and 4.8% at the levitation gaps of 15 mm, 20 mm, 25 mm, and 30 mm, respectively. All data are nearly the same, i.e., levitation force decrease is about 5.0% at different levitation gaps.

The levitation forces became small after two years. Up to this day, (September 2009) over 27,000 passengers have taken a ride on the Maglev vehicle, and the total recorded shuttle mileage is about 400 km. Experimental results indicate long-term stability of the HTS Maglev vehicle is better when in the static mode than experiment results mentioned were obtained above when the HTS Maglev vehicle was operating at low speeds. The behavior of an HTS Maglev vehicle is very different at high speeds. Therefore, the investigation of the dynamic properties of the HTS maglev vehicle at high speed operation is extremely important.

3.5 Long-term stability of on-board bulks YBCO in 2001–2009 (Liu et al., 2009)

In order to evaluate the long-term operation stability of the HTS bulks for practical application, the levitation performance of bulk YBCO samples are investigated by the SCML-02 setup throughout 2001 to 2009. The same bulk YBCO pieces (A5) used in 2000 still remain placed on the man-loading HTS maglev vehicle and have been running for nearly nine years. The measurement results of the levitation force (Fig. 12), hysteresis, and relaxation (Fig. 13) of the bulks YBCO, which were under the liquid nitrogen temperature (77K) were measured by the SCML-02 HTS Maglev measurement system in June, 2009. A batch of YBCO samples were synthesized in 2007 (07-1) and in 2008 (08-1), and some of these samples were loaded in 2007 and others in latter times. This was to analyze the variation of levitation performances of different bulk YBCO samples during different times after fabrication of the YBCO.

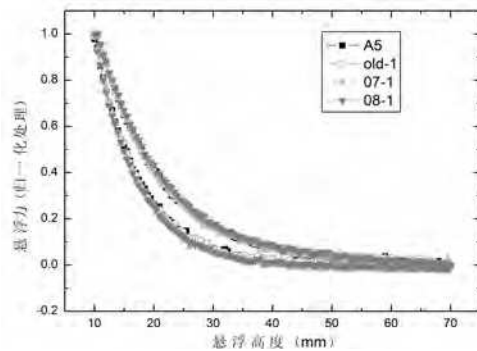


Fig. 12. Measurement results of levitation force

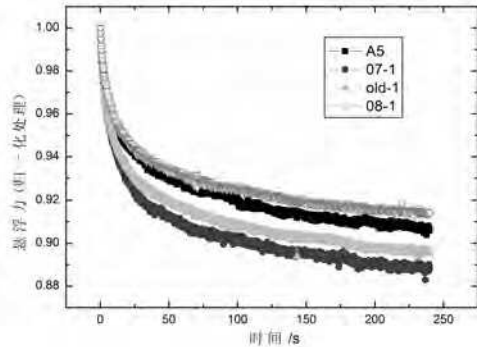


Fig. 13. Measurement results of levitation force relaxation

(A5) is onboard bulk YBCO in 2000; (Old-1) is bulk YBCO of not loaded in 2000; (07-1) is new in 2007; (08-1) is new in 2008

Fig 12. is the comparison of the levitation force measurement results of different bulks YBCO during 2001~2008, and Fig. 13 is the comparison of the levitation force relaxation measurement results of different bulks YBCO in 2001~2008. A5, old-1, 07-1, and 08-1 in the graphs represent onboard bulk YBCO in 2000, bulk YBCO of not loaded in 2000, new bulk YBCO in 2007, and in 2008, respectively. All measurement results are normalized with respect to the results of A5 all aligned along the centerline of the PMG. In Fig 12 and Fig 13, the measurement results of the levitation force and relaxation time of the A5, 07-1, 08-1, and old-1 samples remained almost constant.

These experiment results validate the fact that the performances of the bulk YBCO samples above the PMG did not change after nearly nine years. Our research results can be applied to not only the first man-loading HTS maglev vehicle, but also to other superconducting applications such as HTS Maglev bearings and superconducting flywheel energy storage devices.

4. Measurement system with more functions and higher precision

(Wang S. et al., 2007)

Although the first man-loading HTS Maglev vehicle in the world (Wang J. et al., 2002) was developed successfully with the research results from the SCML-01 measurement system (Wang J. et al., 2000), the measurement functions and precision of the SCML-01 platform needed to be improved. Therefore, to make more thorough and careful investigations on the magnetic levitation properties of the HTS Maglev vehicle over a PMG, an SCML-02 HTS Maglev measurement system (Wang S. et al., 2007) with several special functions and high precision was successfully developed.

4.1 System description

The SCML-02 HTS Maglev measurement system includes experiment system, control hardware and control processing software.

The experiment system is shown in Fig. 14. Four vertical support posts 1 are fixed on an optical bedplate. The upside liquid nitrogen vessel 6 with HTSCs is placed above a PM or PMG 7. The underside liquid nitrogen vessel 11 with HTS bulks is placed under a PM. In this way, the experiment system can be fit for different measurement, especially measurement of Maglev properties of superconductor samples on a PMG. The inertial force effect (tension) of movement parts is decreased by four force balance chain wheels 3 and corresponding counterweights. The x-y electromotion seat is fixed onto the optical bedplate. Horizontal directions along the x and y axis can be moved together or separately. Therefore the measured HTS bulk samples can be moved in three dimensions.

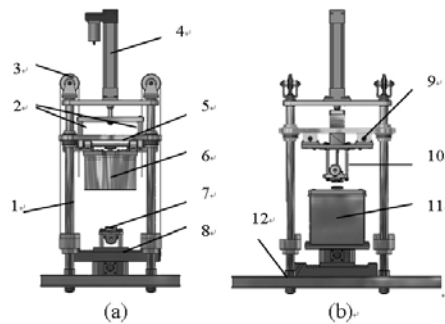


Fig. 14. The design scheme of the SCML-02 HTS Maglev measurement system: (a) Upside liquid nitrogen vessel; (b) Underside liquid nitrogen vessel.

1. Vertical support post; 2. Vertical force sensor; 3. Force balance chain wheel; 4. Servo motor; 5. Slip set; 6. Upside liquid nitrogen vessel; 7. Underside clamp of cylinder PM or PMG; 8. X-Y electro-motion seat; 9. Horizontal force sensor; 10. Upside clamp of cylinder PM or PMG; 11. Underside liquid nitrogen vessel; 12. Optical bedplate.



Fig. 15. Photo of the SCML-02 HTS Maglev measurement system: Levitation force measurement interface (top left corner); Console control desk (under left corner); Experiment system (right).

The vertical levitation force and the horizontal guidance force are measured by four force sensors. The vertical sensor and the horizontal sensor are insulated from each other, and it is possible to avoid interference between the two kinds of force sensors. Therefore SCML-02 Maglev measurement system can measure the levitation force and the guidance force at the same time.

Fig. 15 shows a photograph of the SCML-02 HTS Maglev measurement system.

4.2 The function and technical specification

The system includes a liquid nitrogen vessel, cylindrical PM (or PMG), data collection and processing, mechanical drive and Autocontrol. The special functions of the SCML-02 Maglev measurement system can be summarized as follows:

High precision measurement;

Measurement of both a single or a number of HTS bulk samples;

1. Measured HTS bulk samples and the PM can move along the three dimensions at one time.
2. The location of the HTS bulk and PM can be interchanged;
3. Maglev properties measurement between the measured HTS bulk specimens and a cylindrical PM or a PMG;
4. Simultaneous measurement of the levitation force and guidance force for which the sample can be displaced vertically and horizontally at the same time;
5. Synchronous measurement of not just the levitation and guidance forces, but also the cross stiffness of the levitation force or the guidance force in a real-time independent measurement along the vertical or horizontal;
6. Interaction of dynamic rigidity of levitation force and guidance force synchronous measurement;
7. Relaxation time of levitation force and guidance force measurement along the vertical or horizontal directions;

The SCML-02 Maglev measurement system's main technical specification are as follows:

1. Vertical maximal displacement of 150 mm,
2. Horizontal maximal displacement of 100 mm;
3. Position precision of 0.05 mm;
4. Vertical maximal support force of 1,000N;
5. Vertical force precision of 2‰;
6. Horizontal maximal support force of 500 N;
7. Horizontal force precision of 1‰.

4.3 Measurement precision calibration

In order to calibrate the measurement precision of the SCML-02 HTS Maglev measurement system, two cylindrical PMs were used. The two PMs have the same strength and size dimensions. During the levitation force test, standard weights of 9.8 N, 18.62 N, and 24.95 N, and vertical moving velocities of 0.1 mm/s to 1.0 mm/s (velocity partition 0.1 mm/s) were used. Fig. 16 shows test results of the levitation force at the standard weight of 9.8 N and at different sampling velocities. At the standard weight of 9.8 N, the measurement precision of

the levitation force was 99.23%-99.55%, and the error 0.453%-0.773% with the range of 0.00256-0.02924.

Thus it can be seen from Fig. 17 that the levitation force change is independent of the standard weights of 9.8 N, 18.62 N and 24.95 N, as the total change was between 0.00163-0.0292. The levitation force measurement error was found to be plus or minus 0.5%.

Fig. 18 shows test results of the levitation force at different sampling velocities which justifies the good repeatability of the levitation force measurements of the SCML-02 HTS Maglev measurement system.

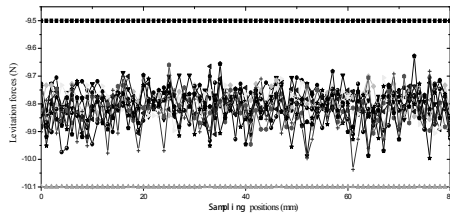


Fig. 16. Test results of the levitation force at the standard weight of 9.8 N at different sampling velocities (the vertical move velocities are 0.1 mm/s to 1.0 mm/s (velocity partition 0.1 mm/s))

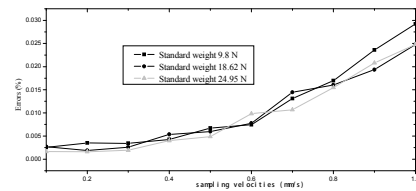


Fig. 17. Test errors of levitation forces at the different standard weight and sampling velocity

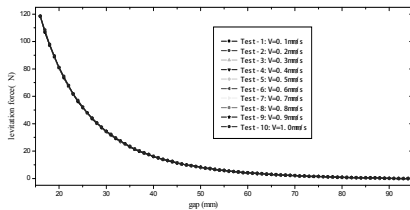


Fig. 18. Test results of levitation forces at different sampling velocities

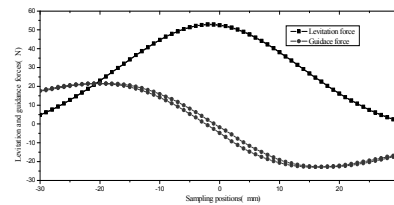


Fig. 19. Synchronous test results of the levitation forces and the guidance forces at sampling velocity of 0.5 mm/s.

Fig. 19. shows the synchronous test results of the levitation force and guidance force at the sampling velocity of 0.5 mm/s. The curves with other sampling velocities of 0.1 mm/s to 1.0 mm/s (velocity partition 0.1 mm/s) are also shown and found to fit well with the profile.

Fig. 20 shows the stiffness test results of the levitation forces at the sampling velocity of 1.0 mm/s. Sampling point gap was 1.0 mm, and 61 sampling points were taken in the measurement range of 95-15 mm.

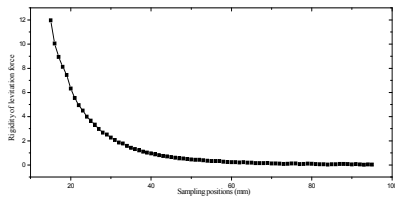


Fig. 20. Stiffness test results of the levitation forces at the sampling velocity of 1.0 mm/s.

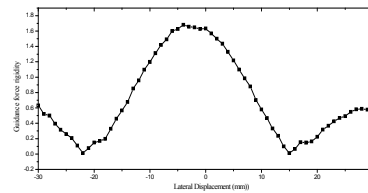


Fig. 21. Test results of levitation force at the standard weight 9.8 N and different sampling velocity (the vertical move velocities are 0.1 mm/s to 1.0 mm/s (velocity partition 0.1 mm/s).

Fig. 21. shows the stiffness test results of the guidance forces with the sampling velocity of 1.0 mm/s. The sampling point gap was 1.0 mm, and 61 sampling points were taken in the measurement range of -30 to 30 mm.

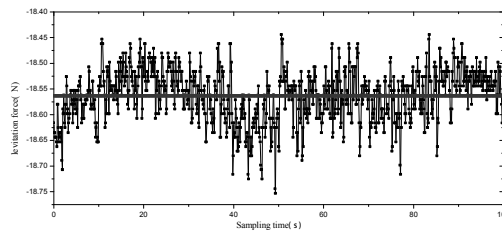


Fig. 22. Test errors of levitation forces at the different standard weight and sampling velocity.

Fig. 22. shows time-dependent levitation forces at the standard weights of 18.62 N. The sampling point interval was 0.1 s, and 1001 sampling points were acquired at the measurement range of 1-100 s.

The above magnetic levitation properties between the PMs were measured by the SCML-02 HTS Maglev measurement system. These measurement results validate the high precision and multi-functionality of the SCML-02.

4.4 Measurement results of HTS Maglev properties

The Maglev properties of YBCO bulk are measured on the basis of the above calibration results of SCML-02 HTS Maglev measurement system. The levitation forces of single YBCO bulk and an array of 7 YBCO bulks above a PMG were measured by the SCML-02 HTS Maglev measurement system. The array of 7 YBCO bulks are concentrically arranged, where 3 bulks share one axis along the axis line of the PMG.

The diameter of the single YBCO bulk was 48 mm, and the diameter of each of the array of 7 YBCO bulks was 30 mm.

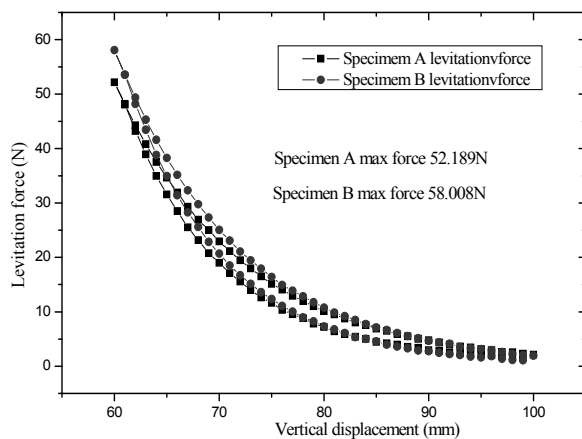


Fig. 23. Levitation forces of two YBCO bulk samples with diameter of 48 mm (FCH of 35 mm, measurement range of 60-100 mm).

Fig. 23. shows the measurement results of the levitation forces of two YBCO bulks with diameter of 48 mm with a field cooling height (FCH) of 35 mm and vertical measurement ranges from 60 to 100 mm and backward.

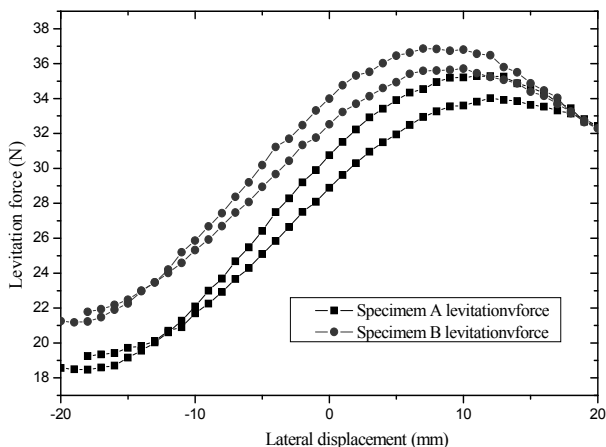


Fig. 24. Guidance forces of two YBCO bulk sample with diameter of 48 mm (FCH of 35 mm, measurement height of 15 mm,).

Fig. 24. shows the measurement results of the guidance forces along the lateral direction of the PMG. The YBCO samples had a diameter of 48 mm, field cooling height (FCH) of 35 mm, measurement height (MH) of 15 mm, and lateral displacement measurement range of -20 to 20 mm.

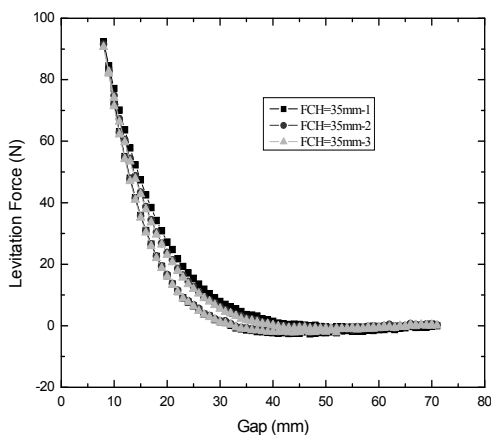


Fig. 25. Levitation forces of an array of 7 YBCO bulk samples with diameter of 30 mm (FCH 35 mm).

Fig. 25. shows the measurement results of the levitation forces of three different arrangements of 7 YBCO samples above the PMG. These 7 YBCO bulk samples had a diameter of 30 mm and FCH of 35 mm.

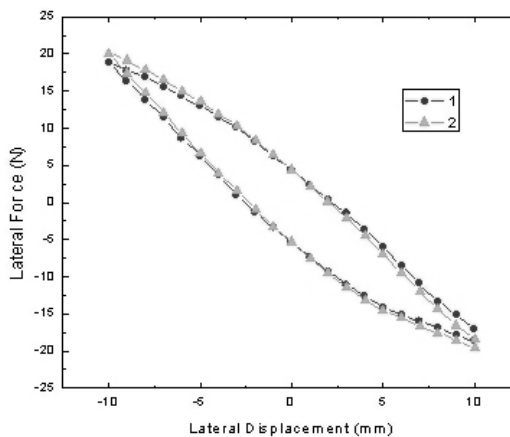


Fig. 26. Guidance forces of an array of 7 YBCO bulk samples of diameter 30 mm (FCH 35 mm, measurement height 10 mm).

Fig. 26. shows the measurement results of the guidance forces of three arrangements of 7 YBCO bulks above a PMG. The MH for this experiment was of 10 mm, and the lateral measurement range from -10 to 10 mm.

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