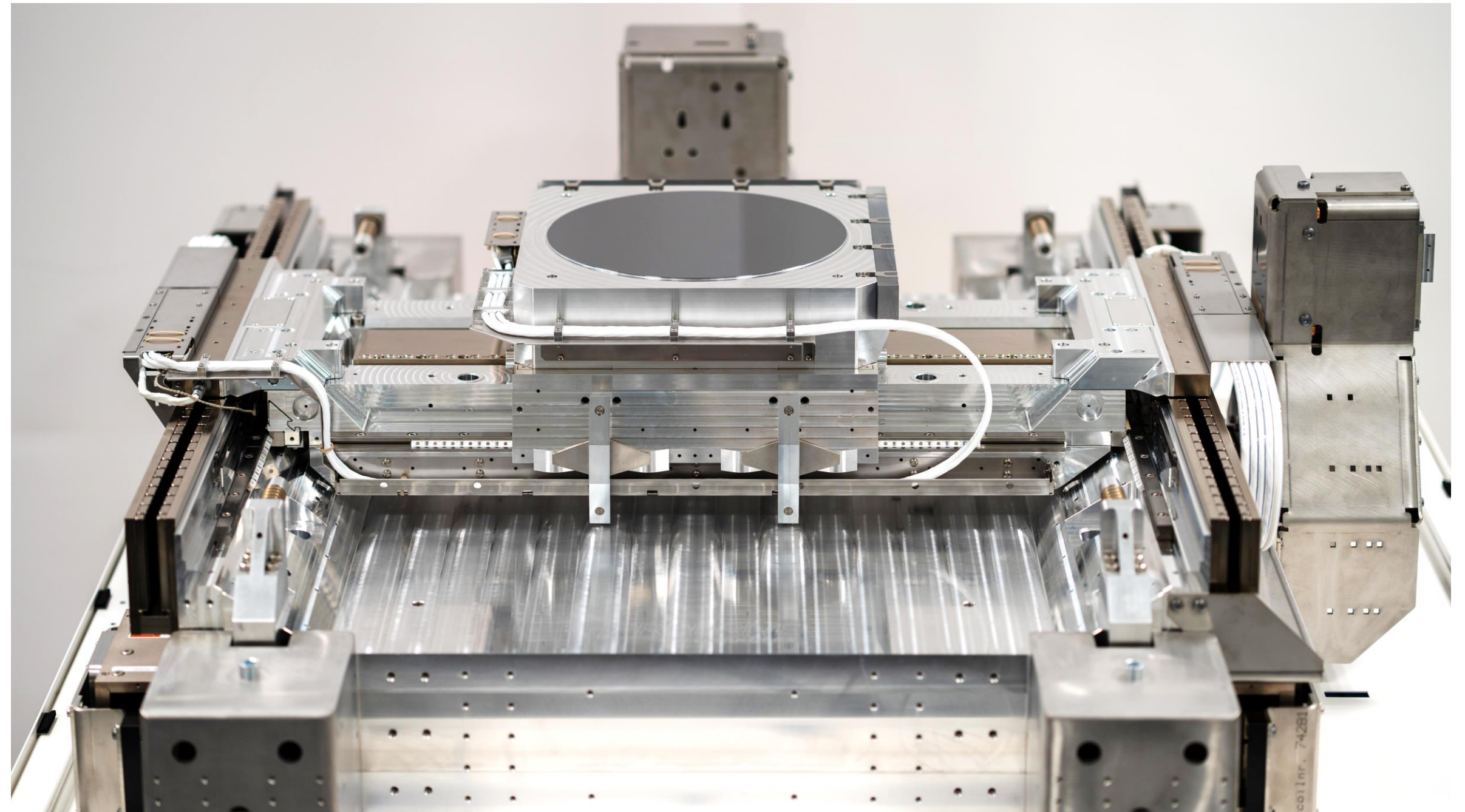


LINEAR MOTOR CATALOGUE GRYPHON

Vacuum compatible ironless motors

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Passion for Technology	3
Overview	4
Winding Configurations	6
Gryphon Line	7
Features	8
M/L Performance Specifications	9
M Mechanical Specifications	10
L Mechanical Specifications	11
M/L Force-Velocity Diagrams	12
L Outgassing Measurements	13
Definitions	14
Contact	15



Linear motors integrated in a motion stage

Knowledge

Engineering excellence is the driving force behind linear motor innovation in both design and manufacturing. Prodrive has a highly skilled group of (electro-)mechanical engineers capable of customizing linear motor technology towards your needs.

Quality

Quality is in the DNA of Prodrive Technologies. With a long history in electronics manufacturing, Prodrive continues in the area of linear motor manufacturing with the same philosophy and processes, setting a new standard within the linear motor market.

Automation

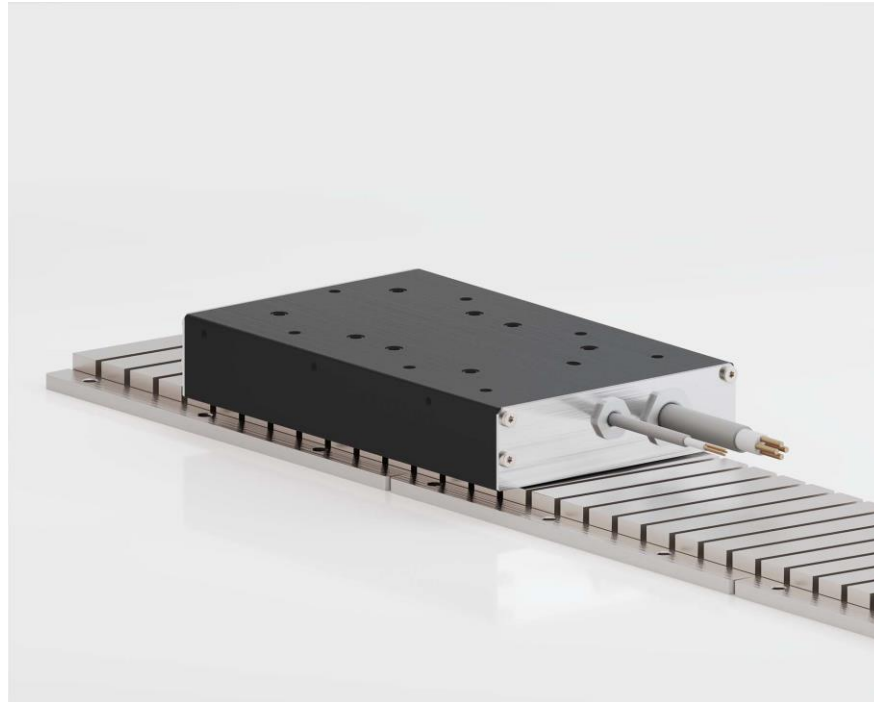
Design for manufacturing is key to reduce cost and guarantee quality. Winding, assembly, vacuum potting and magnet gluing are highly automated processes which guarantees a constant quality at minimum cost.

Time to market

Due to the agility of Prodrive Technologies' large development department, customization can be performed in a very short time, providing a short time to market for challenging mechatronic applications.

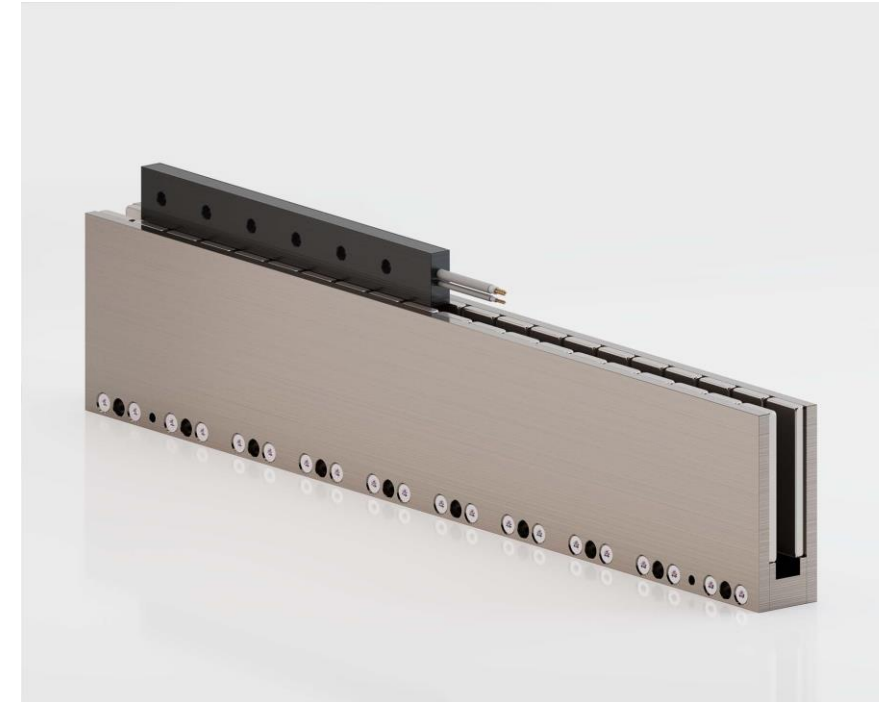


Prodrive Technologies HQ Campus, The Netherlands



Chiron

The Chiron line offers iron core linear motors which are optimized for high force and high efficiency. Find the optimal fit for your application due to the many different available form factors.



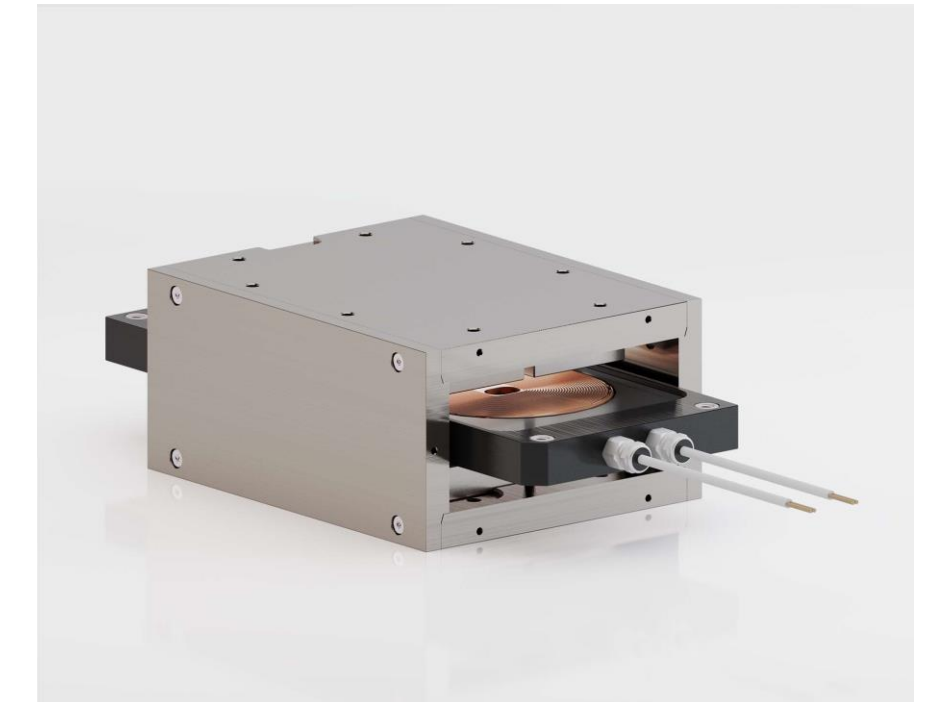
Phoenix

The Phoenix line offers ironless linear motors, for applications requiring an extremely low force ripple for excellent servo performance without attraction forces. Available in a large range of sizes.



Gryphon

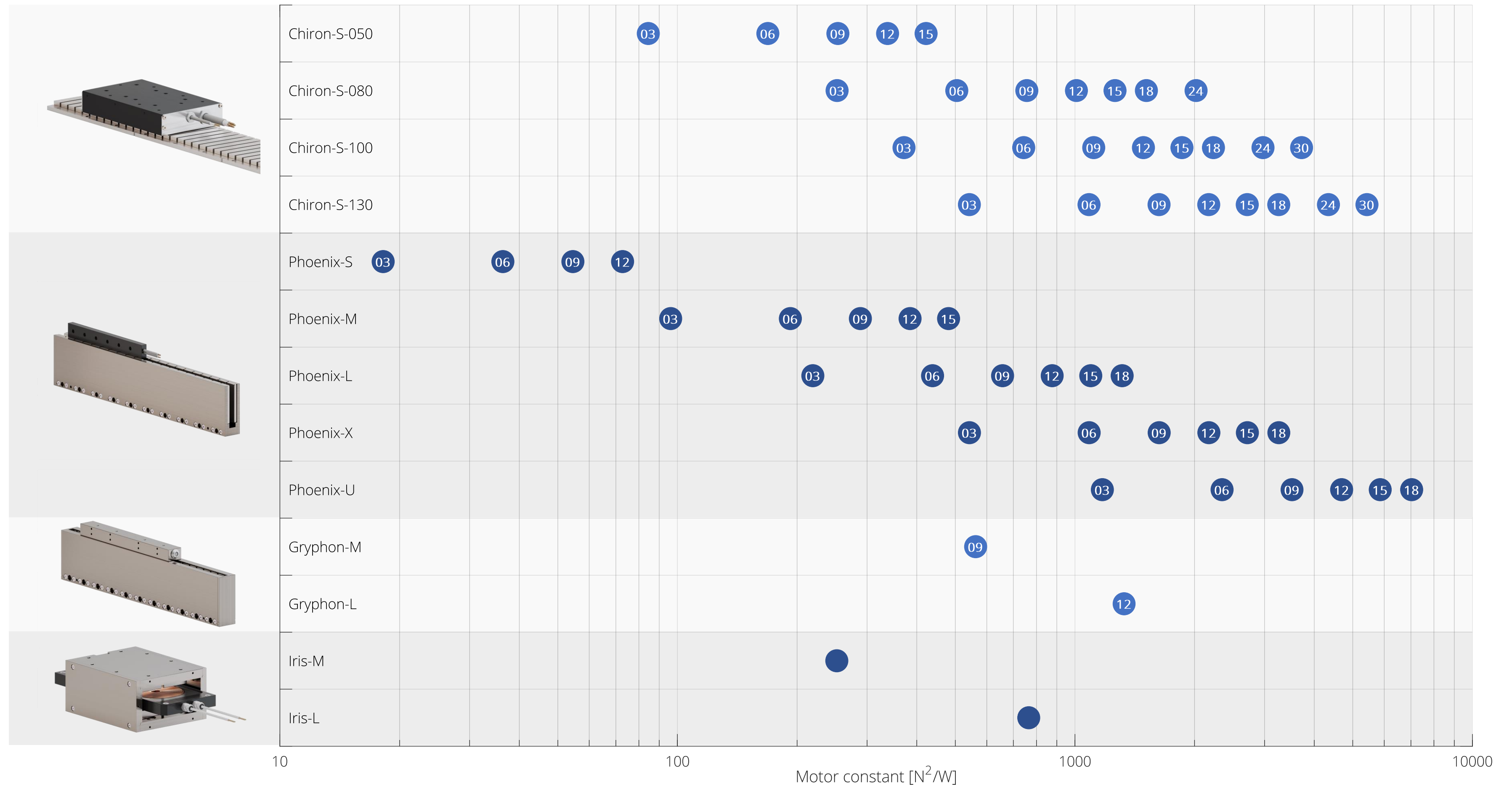
The Gryphon line offers a cost-effective solution for vacuum-compatible ironless linear motors. These motors also contain features providing magnetic shielding.



Iris

For short stroke applications requiring a relatively large displacement in three directions, the Iris line provides a high force density with zero attraction forces in a rectangular form factor.

OVERVIEW



WINDING CONFIGURATIONS

The phases of all three-phase linear motors are star-connected.

The Chiron, Phoenix and Gryphon line can be selected with different winding configurations to create an optimal fit for your application.

Winding configuration A

The windings are configured such that independent of the number of coils, the force constant remains equal, and the maximum velocity remains unchanged. The maximum current increases with the number of coils.

Winding configuration B

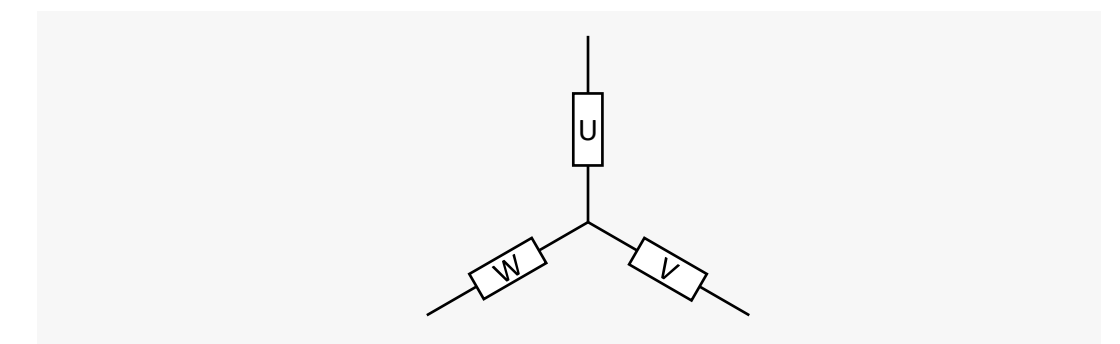
The windings are configured like winding configuration A, but this winding configuration can reach higher velocities at the expense of a lower force constant.

Winding configuration C

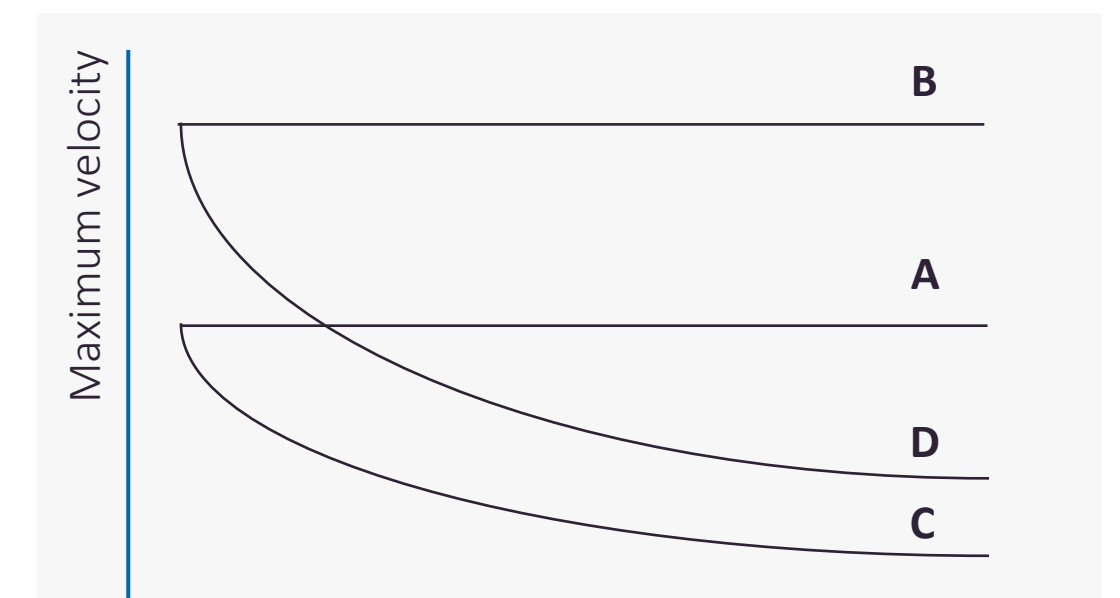
The windings are configured such that the current remains constant with increasing number of coils at the expense of reducing the maximum velocity. For the Chiron, Phoenix and Gryphon line, this configuration allows moving magnet applications with partial coil unit overlap.

Winding configuration D

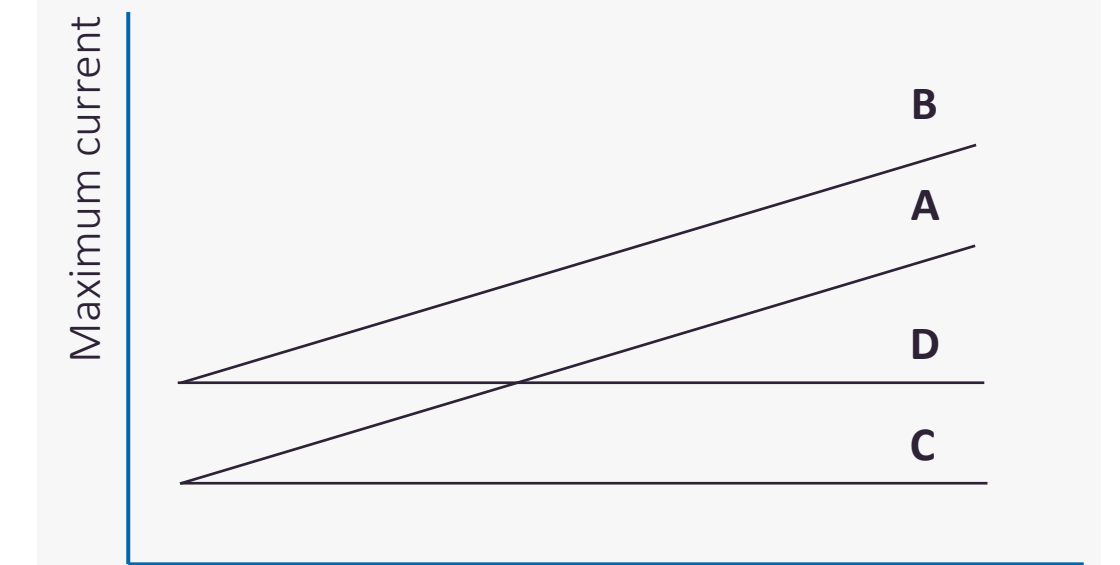
The windings are configured such that the current remains constant with increasing number of coils at the expense of reducing the maximum velocity. This configuration has a higher maximum velocity compared to winding configuration C. For the Phoenix line, this configuration allows moving magnet applications with partial coil unit overlap.



Phase connection chart



Number of coils



Number of coils

Winding configurations chart

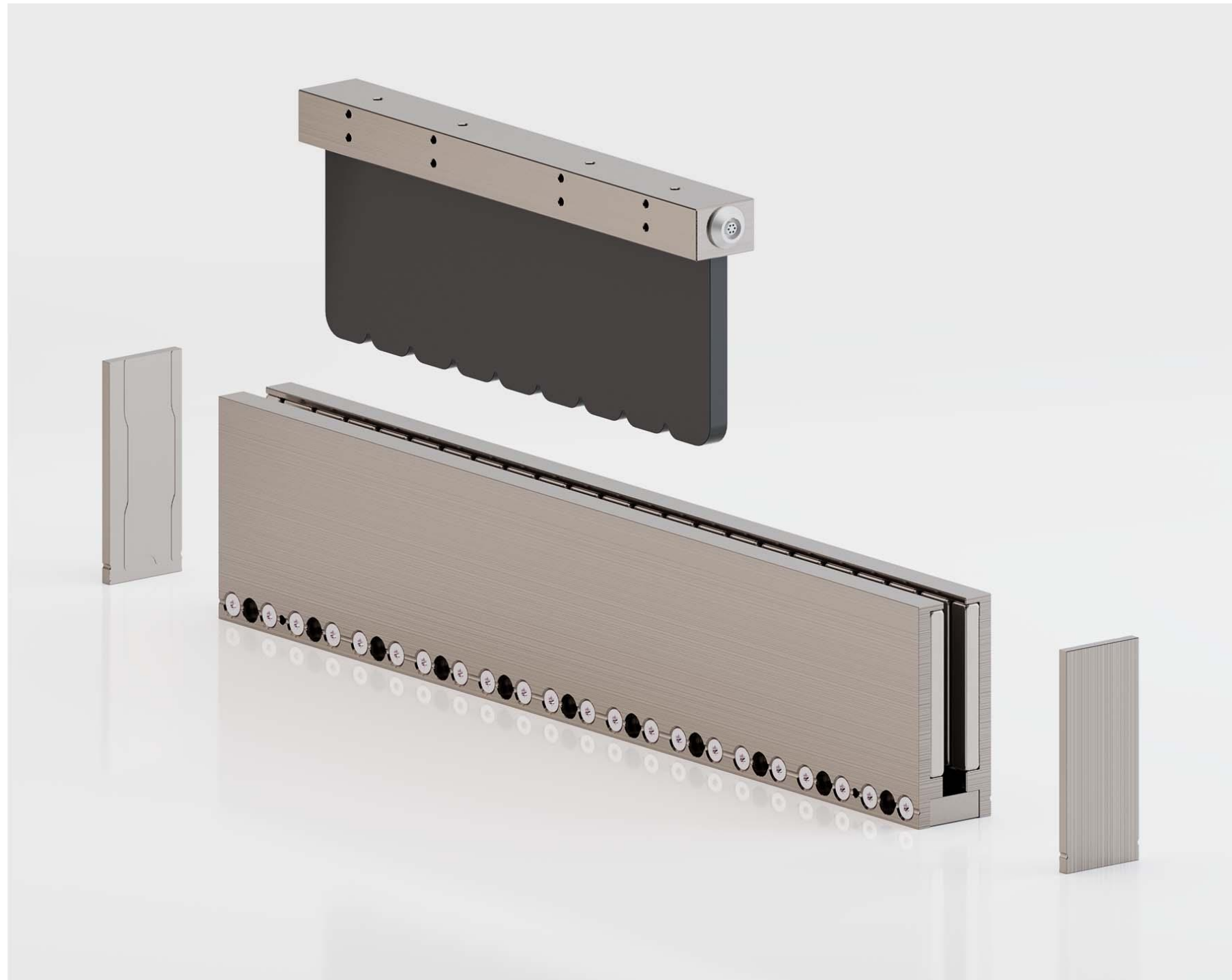
GRYPHON LINE

The Gryphon line offers a cost-effective solution for vacuum-compatible ironless linear motors. These motors also contain features providing magnetic shielding.



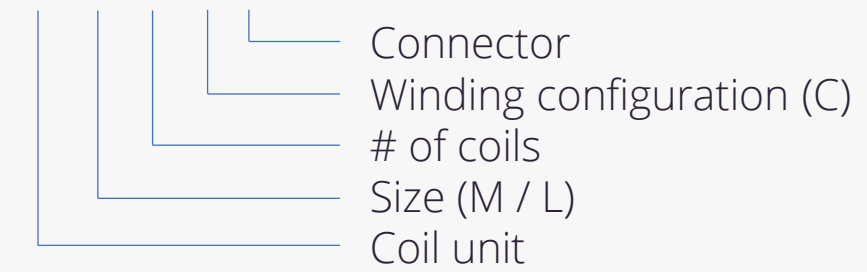
Gryphon line in medium and large configuration

GRYPHON LINE - FEATURES



Gryphon in exploded view

Gryphon-CU-M-09-C-C



Gryphon-MY-M-12-EL



- Coil units have a temperature protection (PTC)
- Flat wire coils optimize the thermal conductivity towards the mounting interface
- Coil units have a vacuum compatible connector
- Magnet yokes can be butted together
- Magnet yokes have half poles at their ends to minimize leakage fields
- Magnet yokes have optional end plates to improve magnetic shielding, the options are:
 - EX: no end plates
 - EL: end plate on the left
 - ER: end plate on the right
 - EB: end plates on both sides
- Magnet yokes and coil units are made of low outgassing materials

GRYPHON-M/L PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

	Parameter	Symbol	Unit	T _{coil} (°C)	CU-M-09	CU-L-12
	Winding configuration	-	-	-	C	C
Electromechanical	Peak force	F _p	N	20	269	414
	Continuous force	F _c	N	50	161	248
	Attraction force (I = 0)	F _{att}	N	-	0	0
	Motor constant	S	N ² /W	20	562	1329
	Force constant	K _f	N/A _{rms}	-	54	83
	Maximum velocity (F = 0)	v _m	m/s	-	2.3	1.5
	Maximum velocity (F = F _p)	v _i	m/s	20	1.8	1.2
Electrical	Maximum dc bus voltage	V _{dc}	V	-	100	100
	Phase resistance	R _{ph,20}	Ohm	20	1.7	1.7
	Phase inductance	L _{ph}	mH	20	2.3	2.6
	Peak line emf constant	K _{e,ll,p}	Vs/m	-	44	68
	Maximum rms current	I _p	A _{rms}	20	5.0	5.0
	Continuous rms current	I _c	A _{rms}	50	3.0	3.0
Thermal	Continuous dissipation	P _{d,c}	W	50	52	52
	Thermal resistance	R _{th}	K/W	-	0.37	0.19
	Coil unit heat capacity	C _{th}	J/K	-	337	575
	Thermal time constant	τ _{th}	S	-	125	109

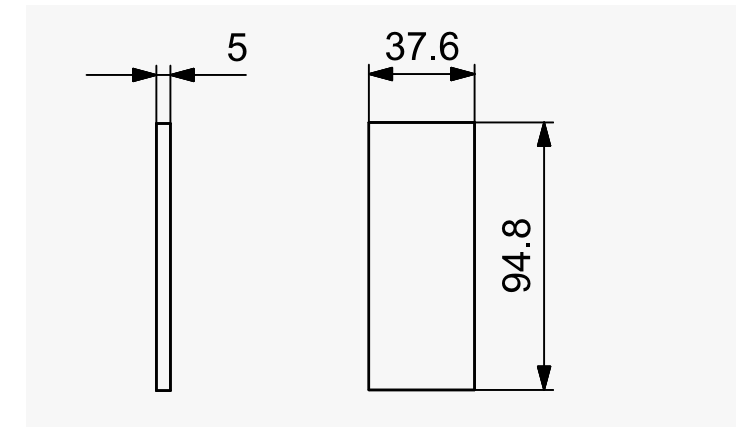
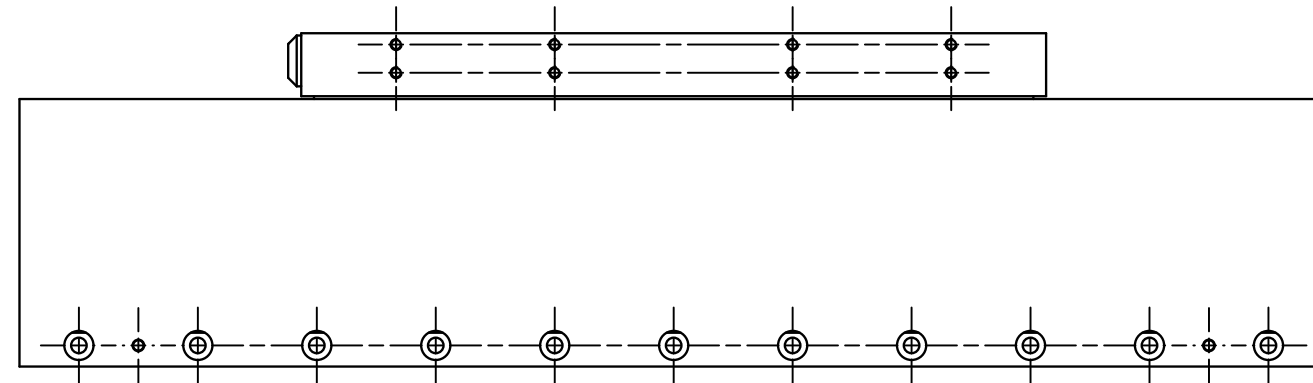
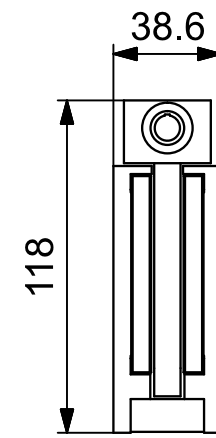
Notes

- Specifications are based upon a magnet temperature of 20°C
- Specifications consider complete overlap of the coil unit with a magnet yoke
- Specifications consider sinusoidal q-axis commutation
- Velocity specifications are based on the maximum bus voltage
- Thermal resistance is defined from average coil temperature to the mounting interface
- Continuous and peak rms current are limited by internal connector ratings

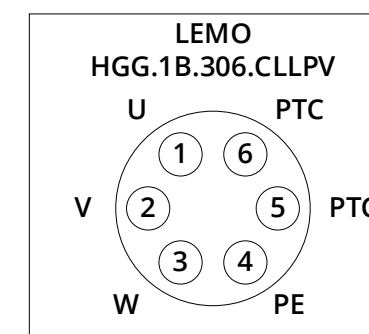
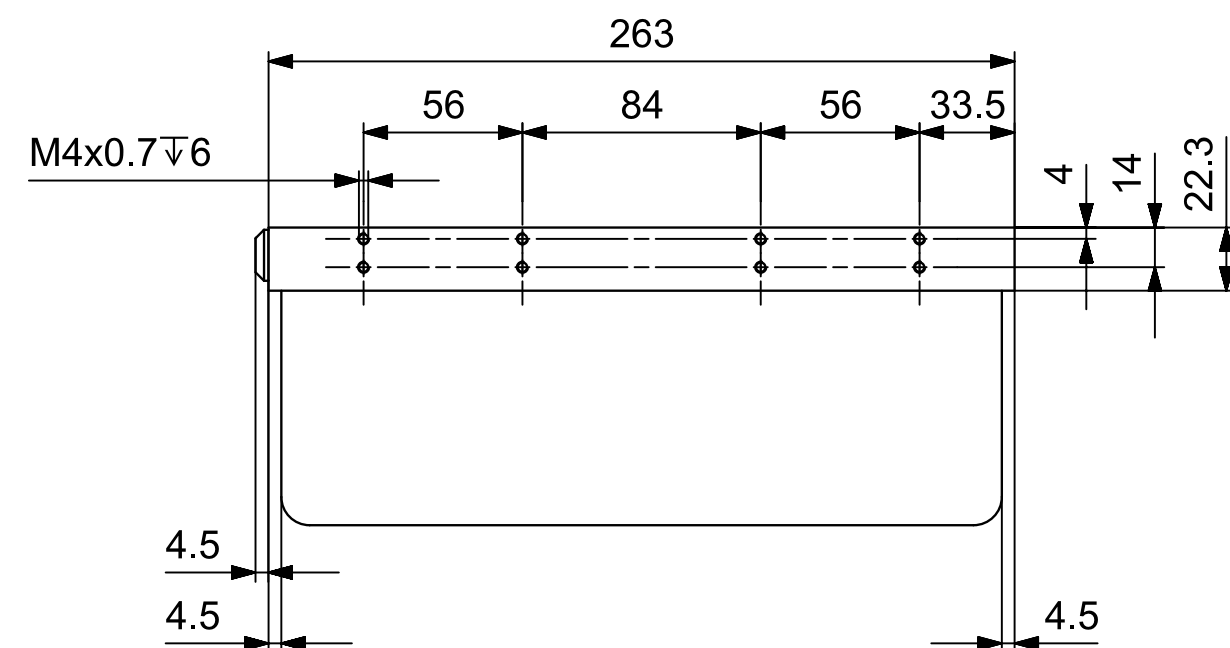
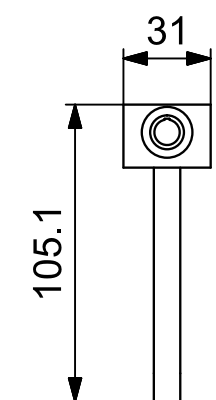
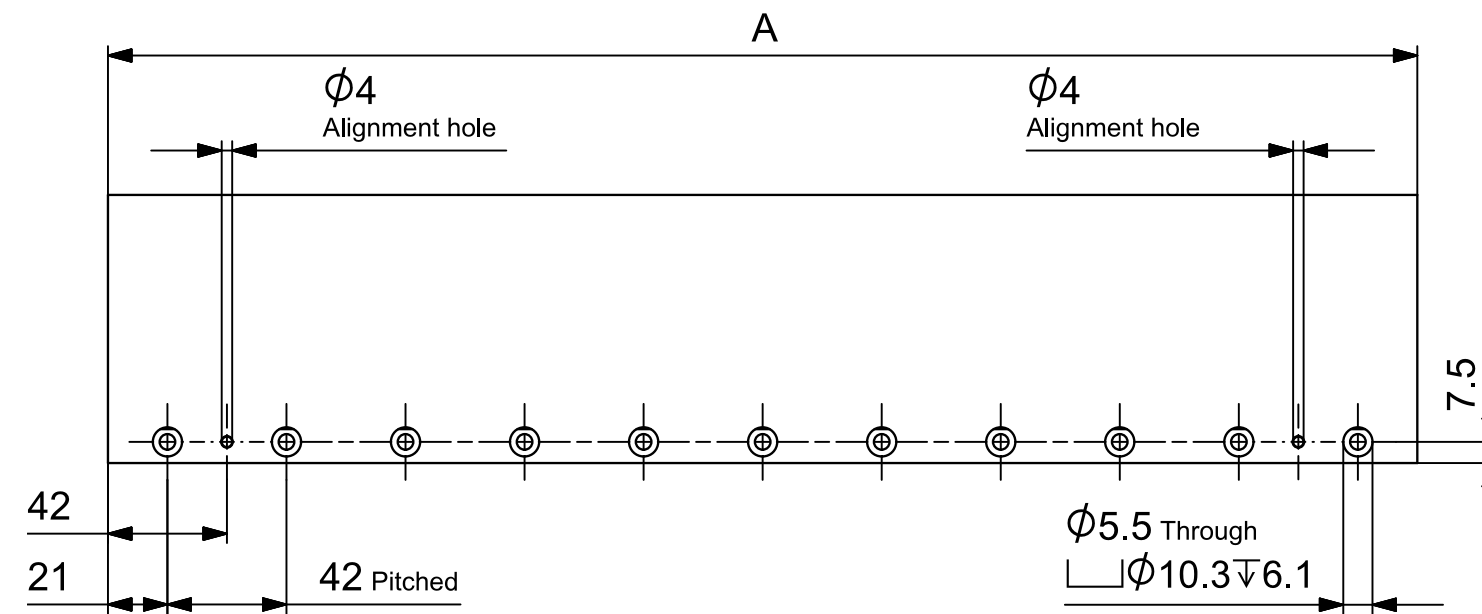
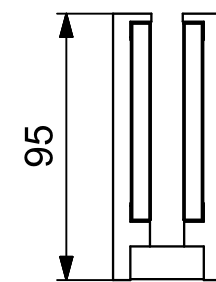
Product marking / approvals



GRYPHON-M MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



End plate



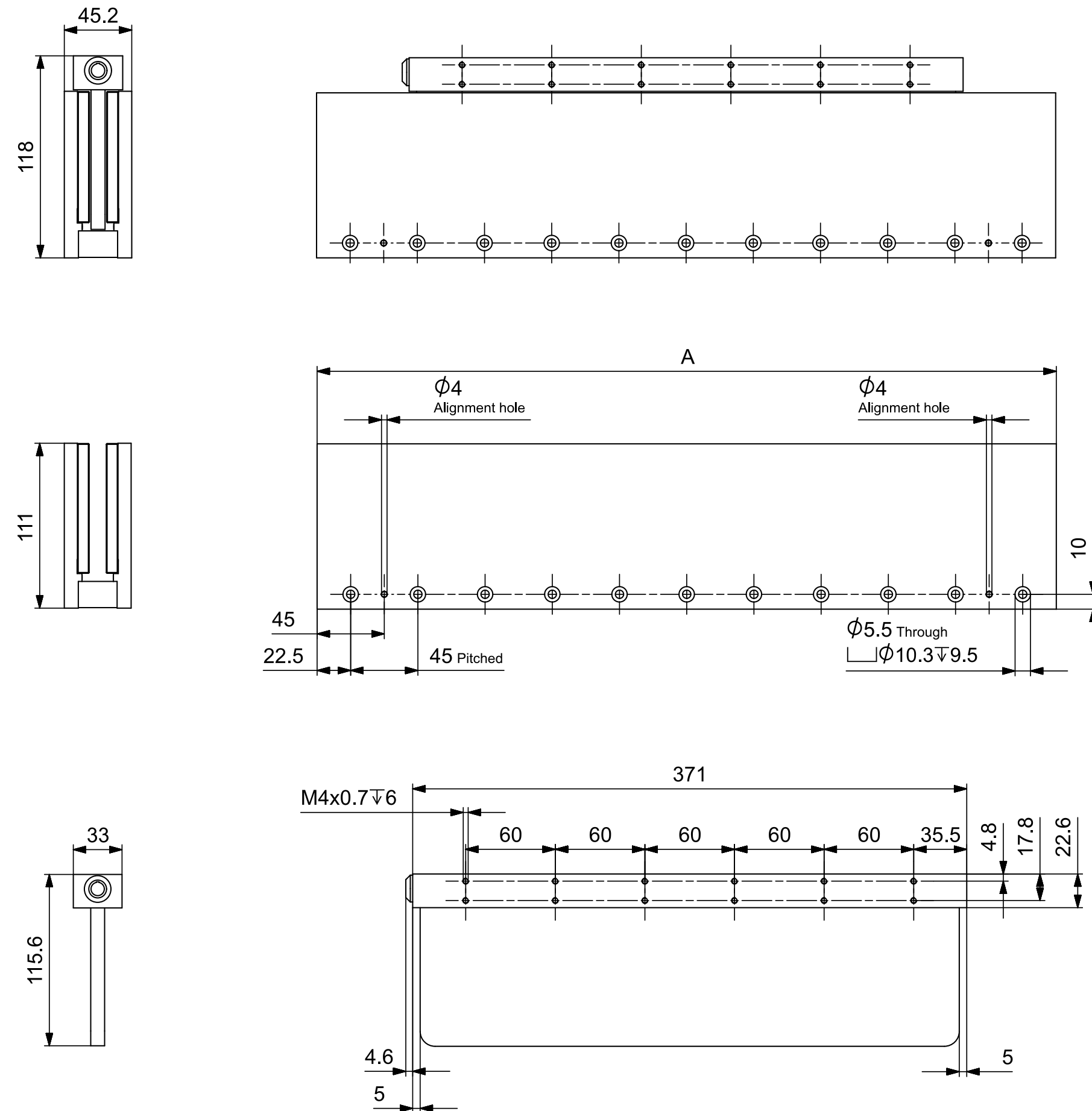
Magnet Yokes

	Parameter	Symbol	Unit	MY-M-12	MY-M-22
Magnet Yokes	Number of poles	N_p	-	12	22
	Pole pitch (N-N)	$2\tau_p$	mm	42	42
	Width	A	mm	252	462
	Mass	M_{my}	kg	4.6	8.4

Coil Units

	Parameter	Symbol	Unit	CU-M-09
Coil Units	Number of coils	N_{coil}	-	9
	Coil pitch	τ_{coil}	mm	28
	Width	B	mm	263
	Mass	M_{cu}	kg	1.4

GRYPHON-L MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

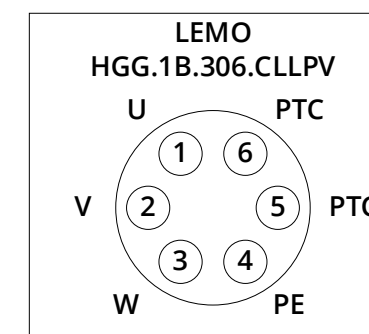


Magnet Yokes

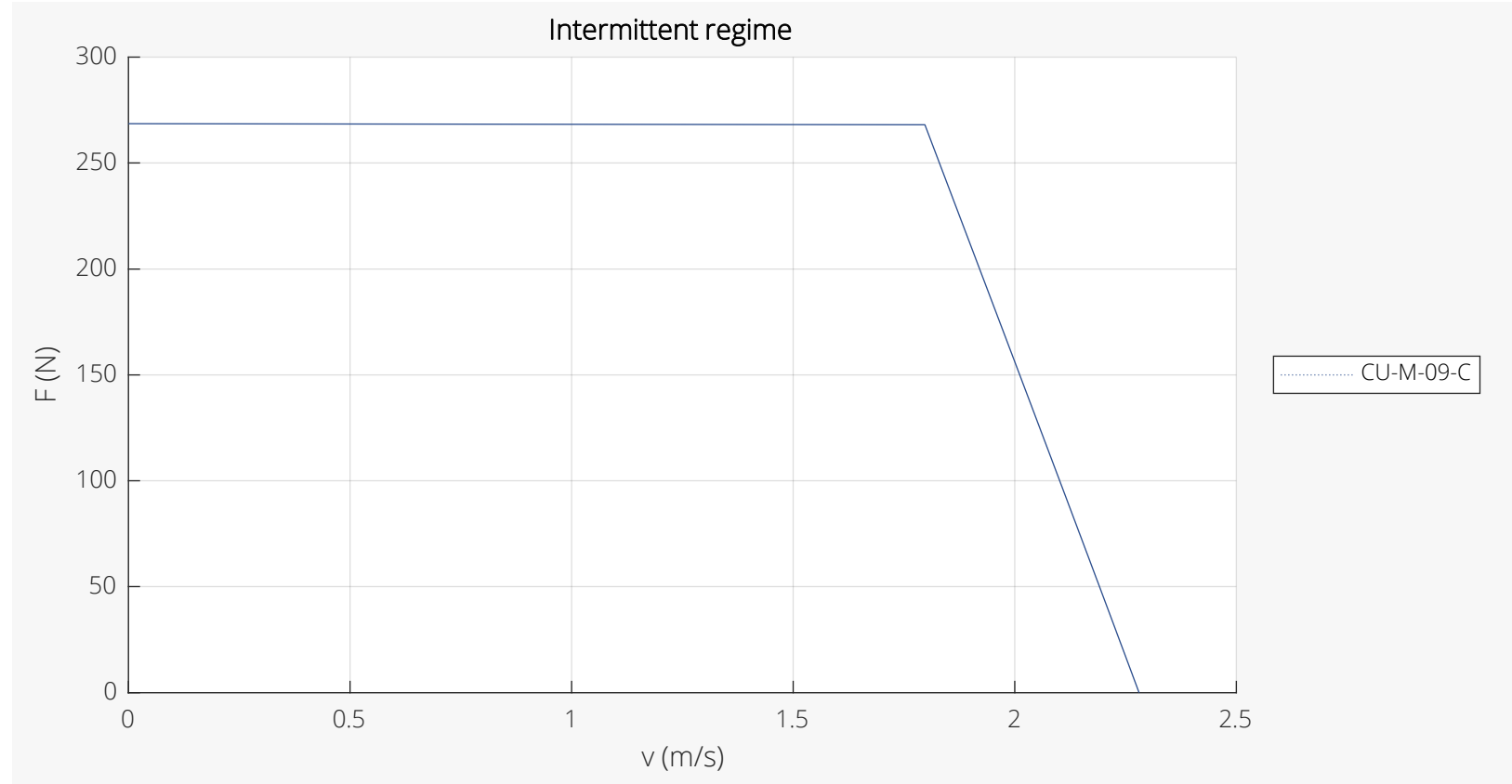
Magnet Yokes	Parameter	Symbol	Unit	MY-M-12	MY-M-22
	Number of poles	N_p	-		22
Pole pitch (N-N)	$2\tau_p$	mm		45	45
Width	A	mm		495	540
Mass	M_{my}	kg		13.1	14.2

Coil Units

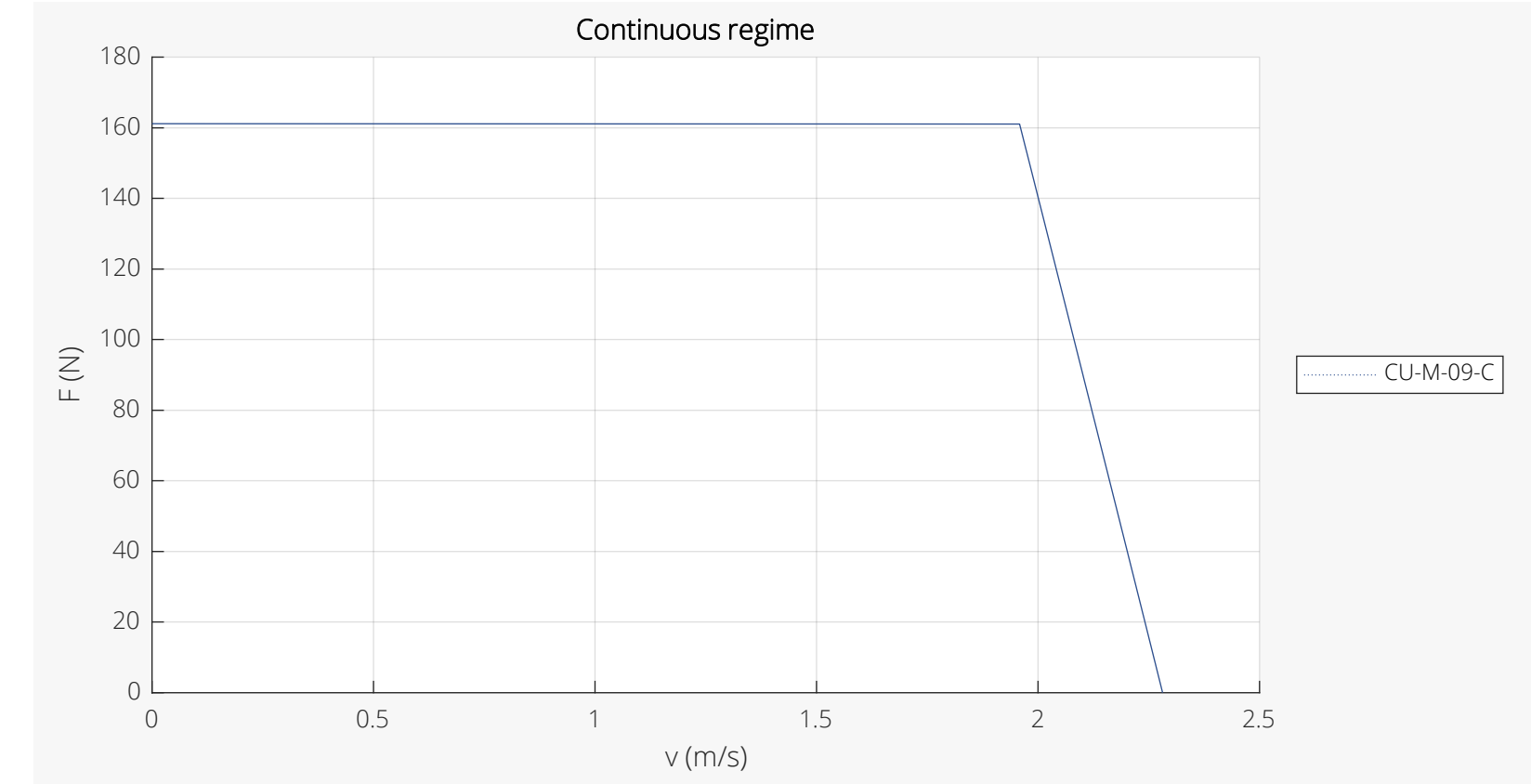
Coil Units	Parameter	Symbol	Unit	CU-L-12
	Number of coils	N_{coil}	-	
Coil pitch	τ_{coil}	mm		30
Width	B	mm		371
Mass	M_{cu}	kg		2.4



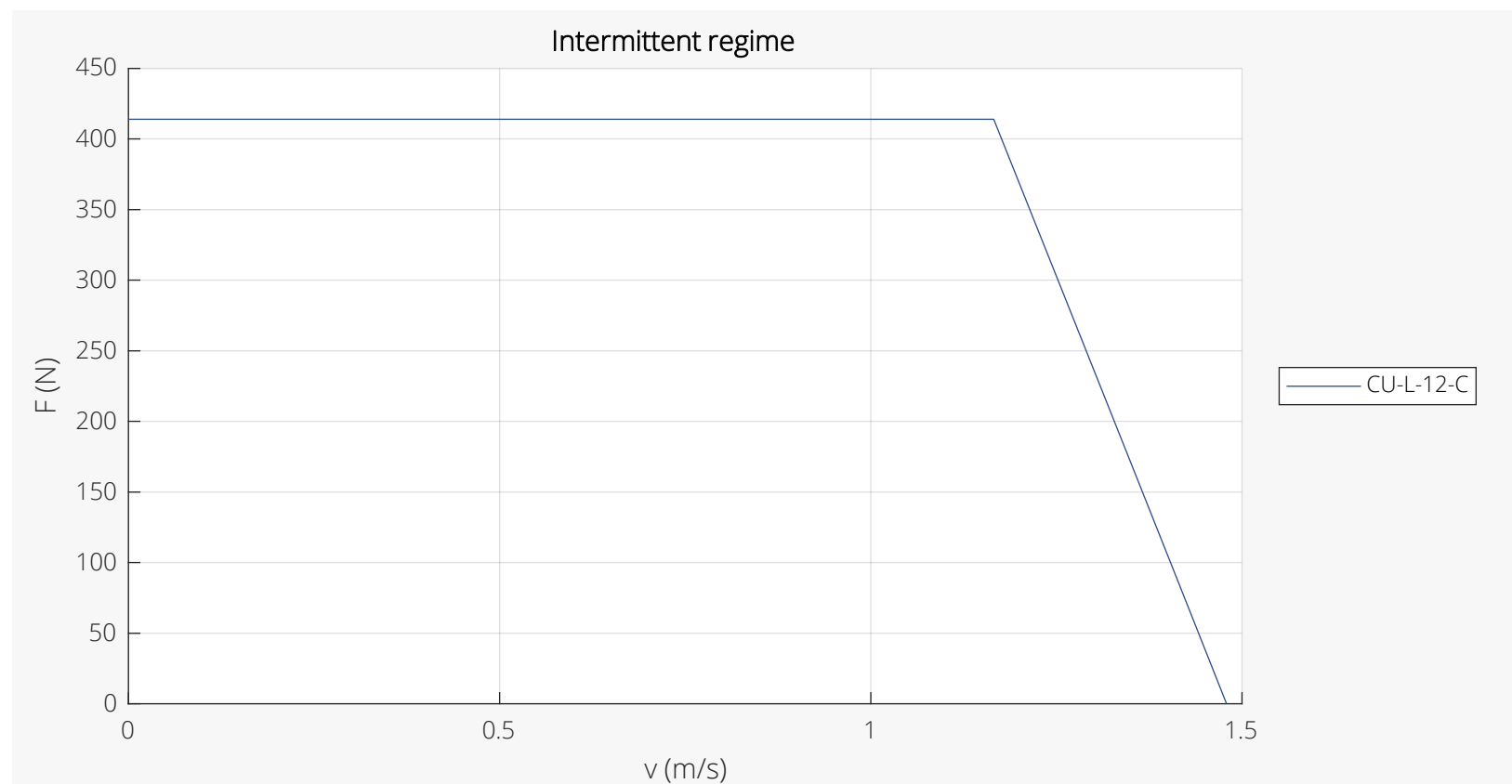
GRYPHON-M/L FORCE-VELOCITY DIAGRAMS



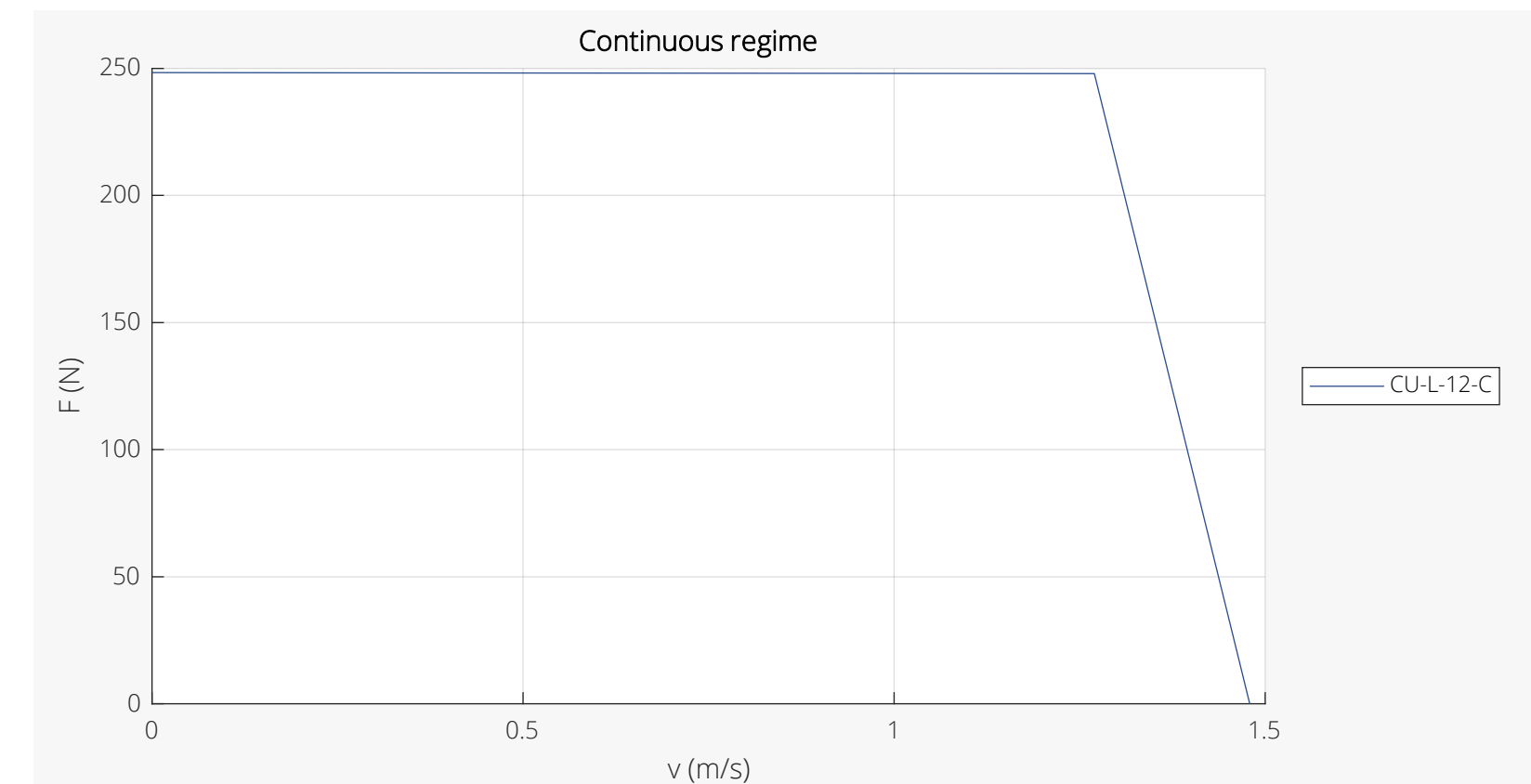
Force-Velocity Diagrams M Size Intermittent Regime



Force-Velocity Diagrams M Size Continuous Regime



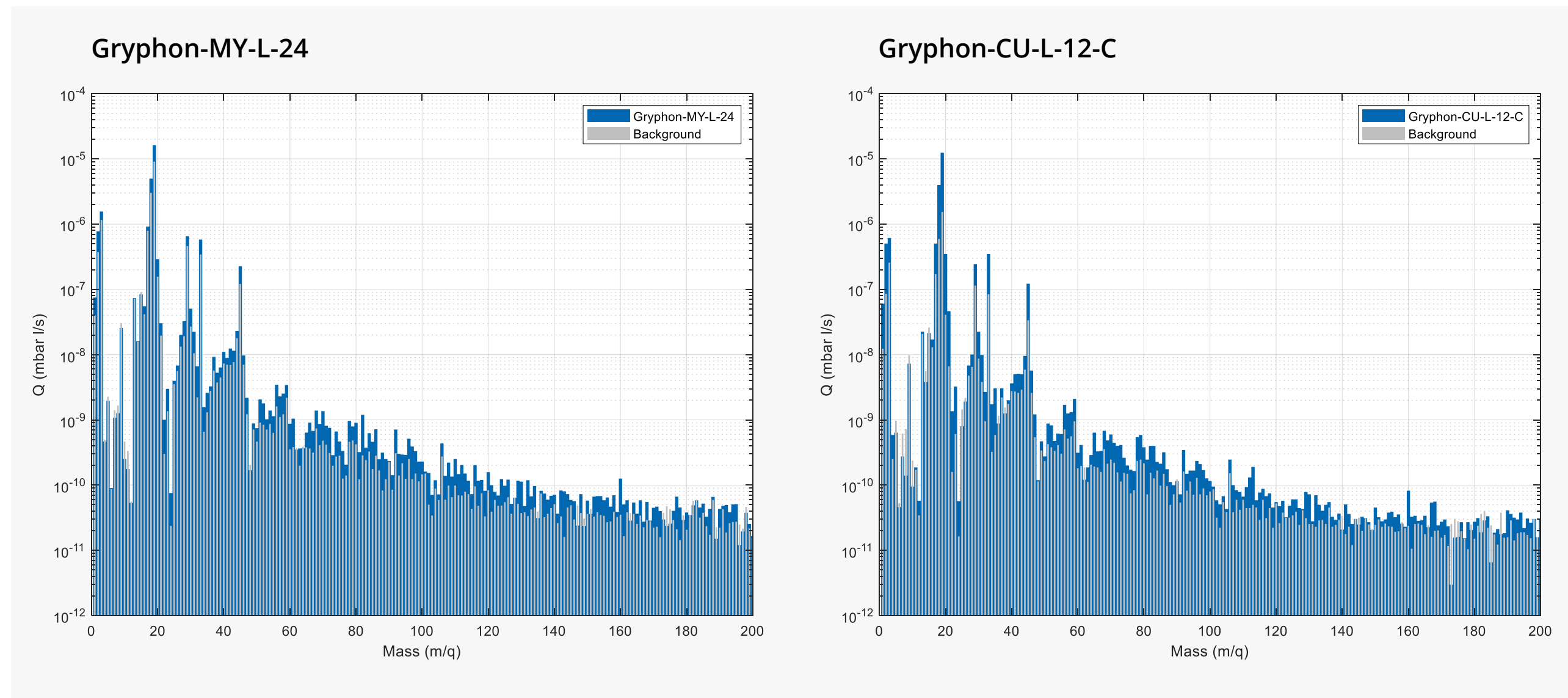
Force-Velocity Diagrams L Size Intermittent Regime



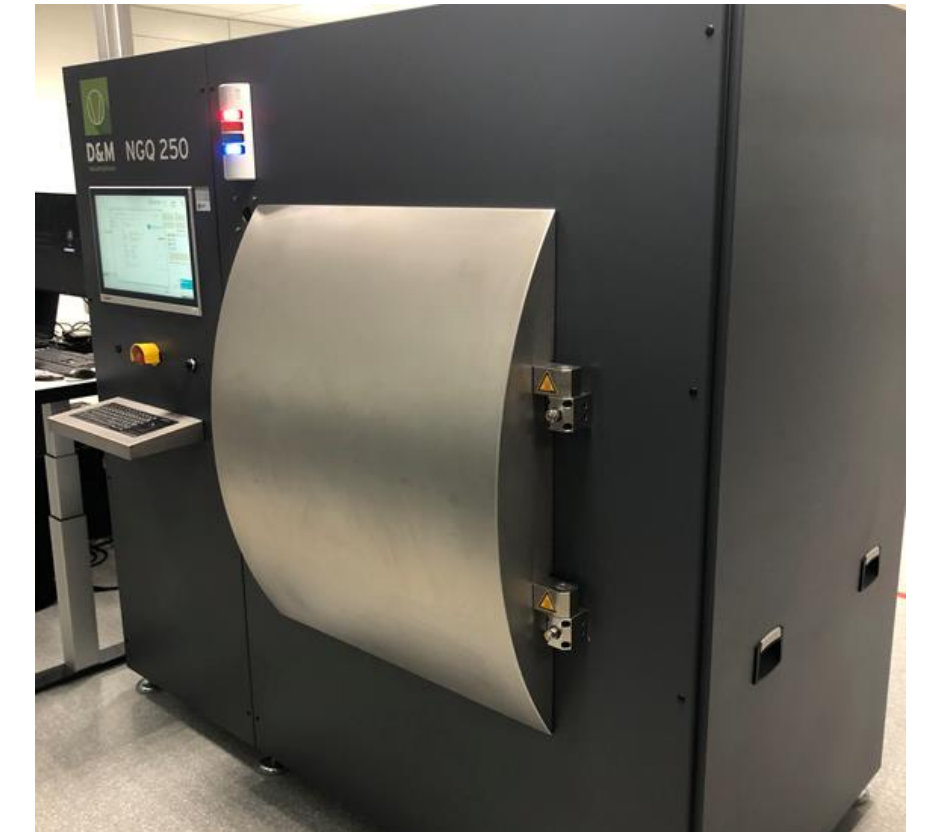
Force-Velocity Diagrams L Size Continuous Regime

GRYPHON-L OUTGASSING MEASUREMENTS

The outgassing measurement results below are obtained after bakeout of the magnet yoke segments and coil units. Results are obtained at room temperature, 10 hours after TMP start. Vacuum level 1e-7 mbar (1e-5 Pa or 7.5e-8 Torr).



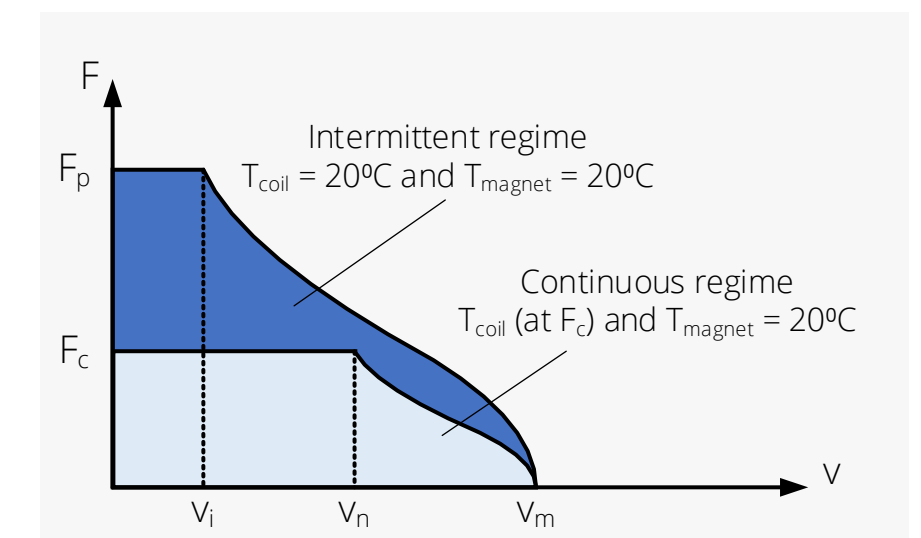
Outgassing measurements



Top picture: In-house RGA equipment
Bottom Picture: In-house bake out equipment

DEFINITIONS

Description	Equation	Unit	Remarks
Phase resistance at T_{coil}	$R_{ph} = R_{ph,20} (1 + 0.0039(T_{coil} - 20))$	Ohm	
Force constant at no load	$K_{f,0} = \sqrt{3/2} K_{e,ll,p}$	N/A _{rms}	For Phoenix and Gryphon: $K_{f,0} = K_f$.
Continuous dissipation	$P_{d,c} = (T_{coil} - T_i) / R_{th}$	W	Only copper losses are considered. This catalogue considers $T_i = 20^\circ\text{C}$.
Peak dissipation	$P_{d,p} = C_{th} \alpha_T$	W	α_T is mentioned at the peak force specification.
Continuous rms current	$I_c = \min\left(\sqrt{\frac{P_{d,c}}{3R_{ph}}}, \frac{V_{dc}}{\sqrt{6}R_{ph}}\right)$	A _{rms}	Limited either by continuous dissipation or dc voltage and resistance or connector ratings (if applicable).
Peak rms current	$I_p = \min\left(\sqrt{\frac{P_{d,p}}{3R_{ph,20}}}, \frac{V_{dc}}{\sqrt{6}R_{ph,20}}\right)$	A _{rms}	Limited either by peak dissipation or dc voltage and resistance or connector ratings (if applicable).
Thermal time constant	$\tau_{th} = C_{th} R_{th}$	s	
Continuous force	$F_c = K_{f,c} I_c$	N	For Phoenix and Gryphon: $K_{f,c} = K_f$.
Peak force	$F_p = K_{f,p} I_p$	N	For Phoenix and Gryphon: $K_{f,p} = K_f$.
Steepness	$S = \frac{K_{f,0}^2}{3R_{ph,20}}$	N ² /W	For Phoenix and Gryphon: $K_{f,0} = K_f$.
Maximum velocity ($F = 0$)	$v_m = \frac{V_{dc}}{K_{e,ll,p}}$	m/s	Iron losses are not considered.
Maximum velocity ($F = F_p$)	$v_i = \left(\tau_p \sqrt{6\tau_p^2 K_{f,p}^2 V_{dc}^2 + 54\pi^2 (L_{ph,p}^2 I_p^2 V_{dc}^2 - 6L_{ph,p}^2 R_{ph,20}^2 I_p^4)} - 6\tau_p^2 K_{f,p} R_{ph,20} I_p\right) (2\tau_p^2 K_{f,p}^2 + 18\pi^2 L_{ph,p}^2 I_p^2)^{-1}$	m/s	For Phoenix and Gryphon: $K_{f,p} = K_f$. Iron losses are not considered.
Maximum velocity ($F = F_c$)	$v_n = \left(\tau_p \sqrt{6\tau_p^2 K_{f,c}^2 V_{dc}^2 + 54\pi^2 (L_{ph,c}^2 I_c^2 V_{dc}^2 - 6L_{ph,c}^2 R_{ph,100}^2 I_c^4)} - 6\tau_p^2 K_{f,c} R_{ph,100} I_c\right) (2\tau_p^2 K_{f,c}^2 + 18\pi^2 L_{ph,c}^2 I_c^2)^{-1}$	m/s	For Phoenix and Gryphon: $K_{f,c} = K_f$. Iron losses are not considered.



Force-velocity curves

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January 2022

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