



FAMU-FSU
College of
Engineering

Virtual Design Review 6

Team 505

Danfoss Stepper Motor Lifecycle Fixture

04/03/2025

Team Introductions

Albert Auer



Bradford Andrews
Mechatronics
Engineer



Albert Auer
Mechanical Design
Engineer



Chaney Bushman
Manufacturing and
Test Engineer



Joseph Garvie
Systems Engineer



Mason Herbet
CAD Designer



Sponsor and Advisors

Albert Auer



Sponsor
Cole Gray
*Senior Mechanical Design
Engineer*



FAMU-FSU
College of Engineering



Academic Advisor
Patrick Hollis, Ph.D.
*Associate Professor &
Undergraduate Coordinator*



Academic Advisor
Shayne McConomy, Ph.D.
Senior Design Professor

Project Description

Albert Auer

The objective of this project is to design and produce a **stepper motor lifecycle test** fixture for Danfoss Turbocor to improve user-friendliness and reliability over their current testing procedure.



IGV Assembly

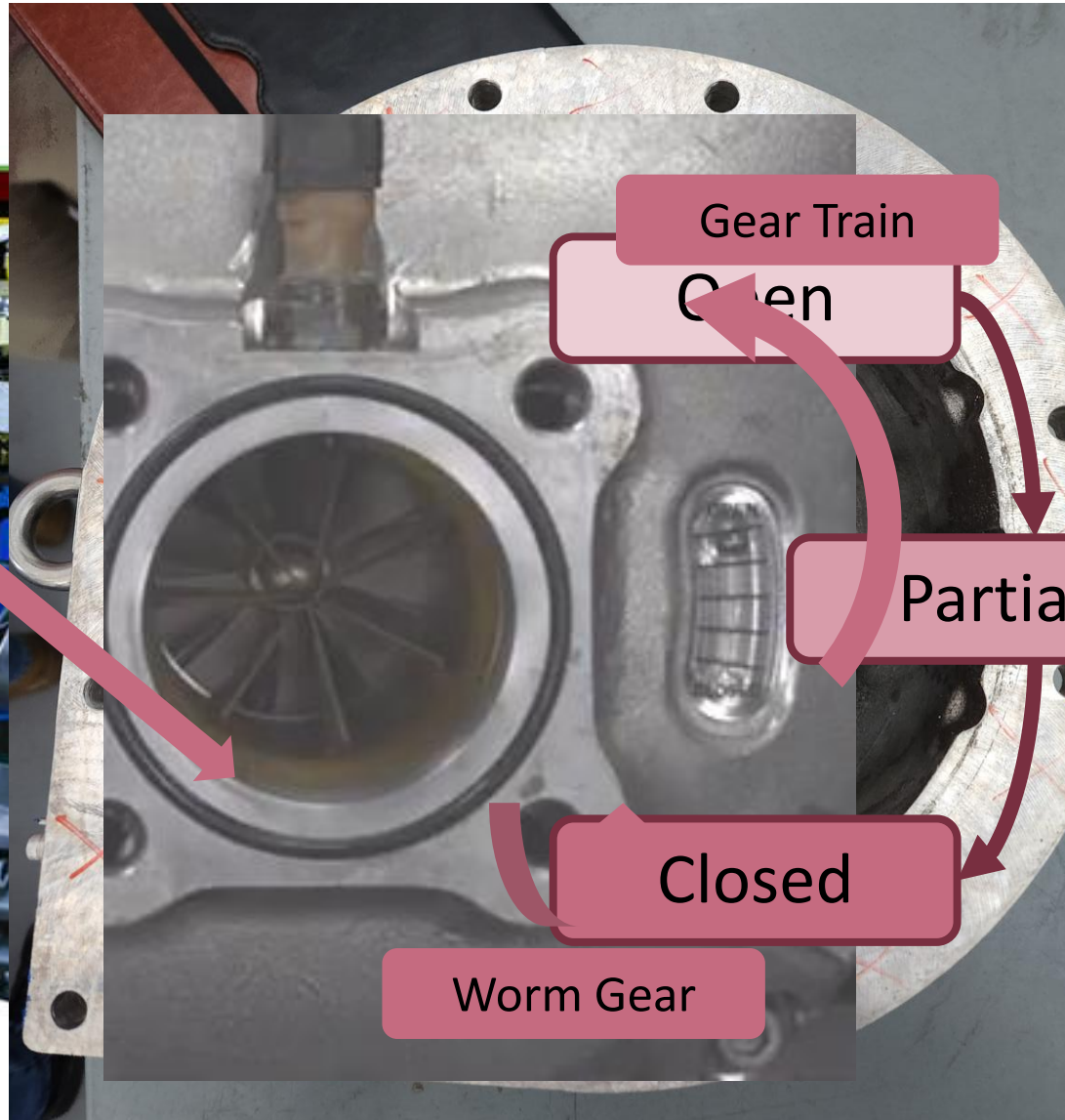
910098 Stepper Motor



Controls the fluid flow at the intake of the compressor



Danfoss Turbo Cor TG Series



Gear Train
Open

Partial

Closed

Worm Gear

Lifecycle Test

What is it?

- A stepper motor lifecycle test aims to evaluate the expected lifespan and reliability of the motor under typical operating conditions.

Why does Danfoss use it?

- Quality control
- Customer Confidence
- Varied Motor Manufacturers

Proposed Lifecycle



Actual Lifecycle

Customer Needs

One Direction Test

Runs continuously in one direction (CW CCW)

Alternating Test

Switches direction after a designated cycle time

Orientation

Motor is oriented downwards (similar to assembly)

Targets & Metrics

Adjust Cycle Time (0-300sec)

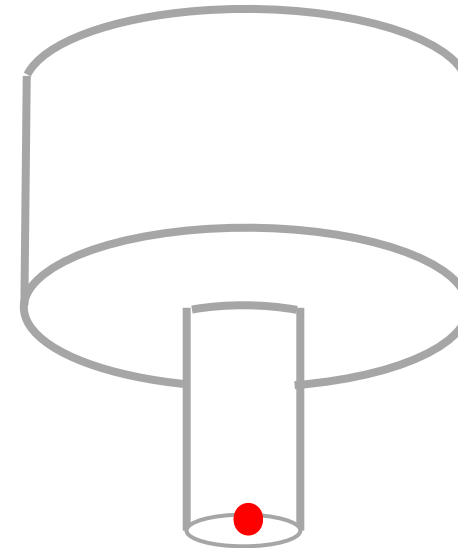
Adjust Speed (0-300pps)

Track Rotations (>98% Acc)

Similarities

- Constant speed (pulses per second)
- Constant resistance torque (N-m)
- Run until failure (motor cannot rotate)
- Track total runtime and total rotations

Alternating Test



Starting Point

Perma-Tork



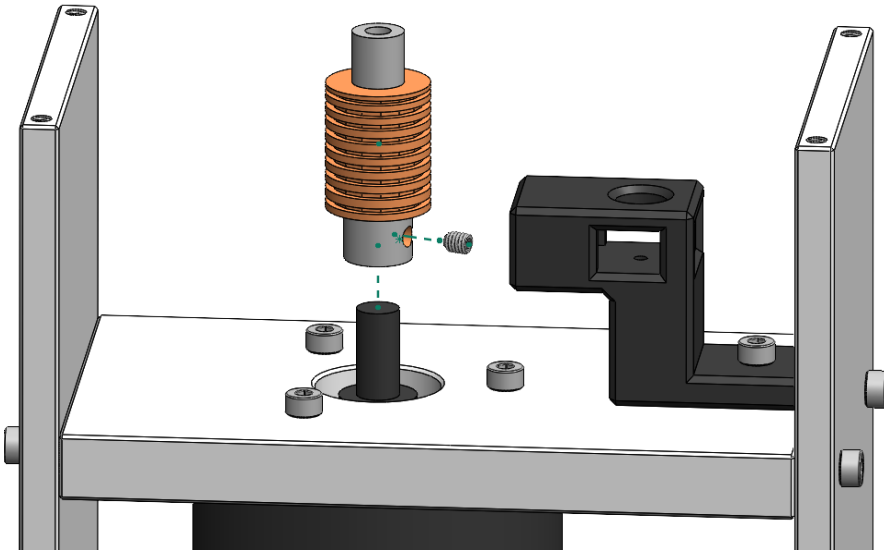
Uses permanent magnets to apply a constant torsional load to the central shaft

Reasons to Use:

- Eliminates unnecessary friction
- Requires no power supply
- Allows manual torque adjustment

Starting Point

Helical Coupler

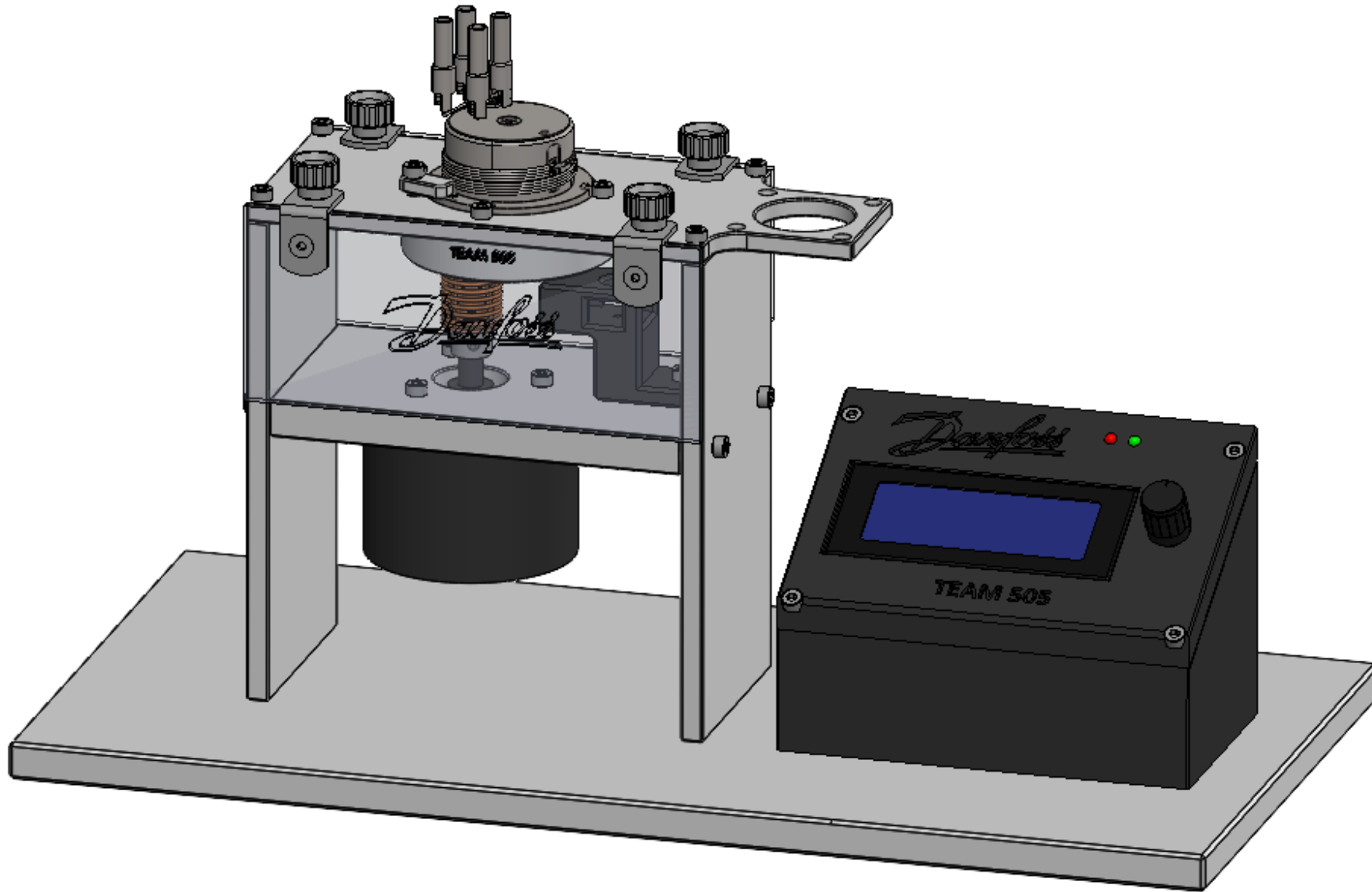


Uses two set screws to fasten the Stepper motor shaft and the Perma-tork shaft

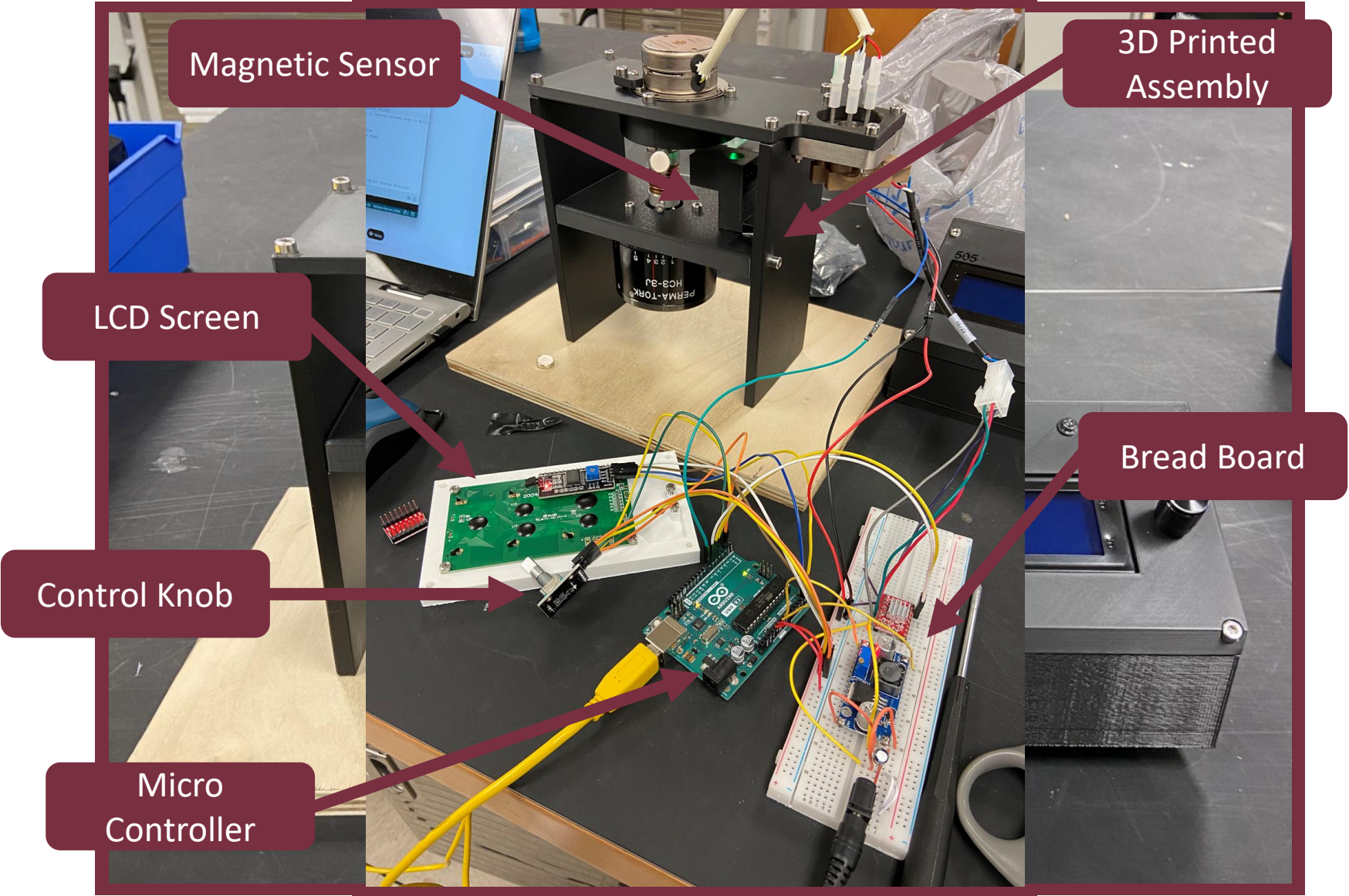
Reasons to Use:

- Accommodates for axial misalignment
- Securely couples the Perma-tork and stepper motor
- Proper power transmission

The H-Frame Concept

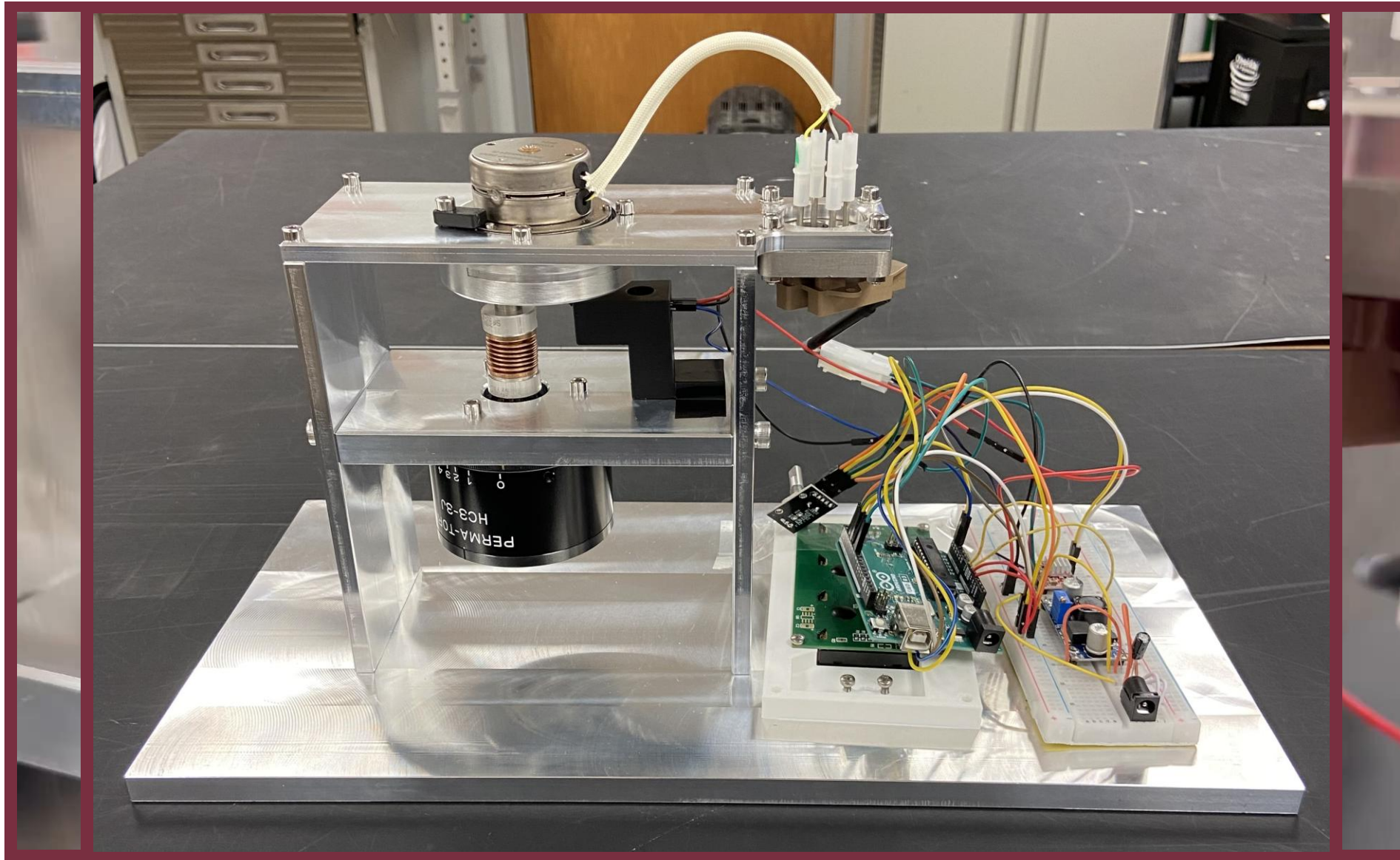


Prototype Stage 1



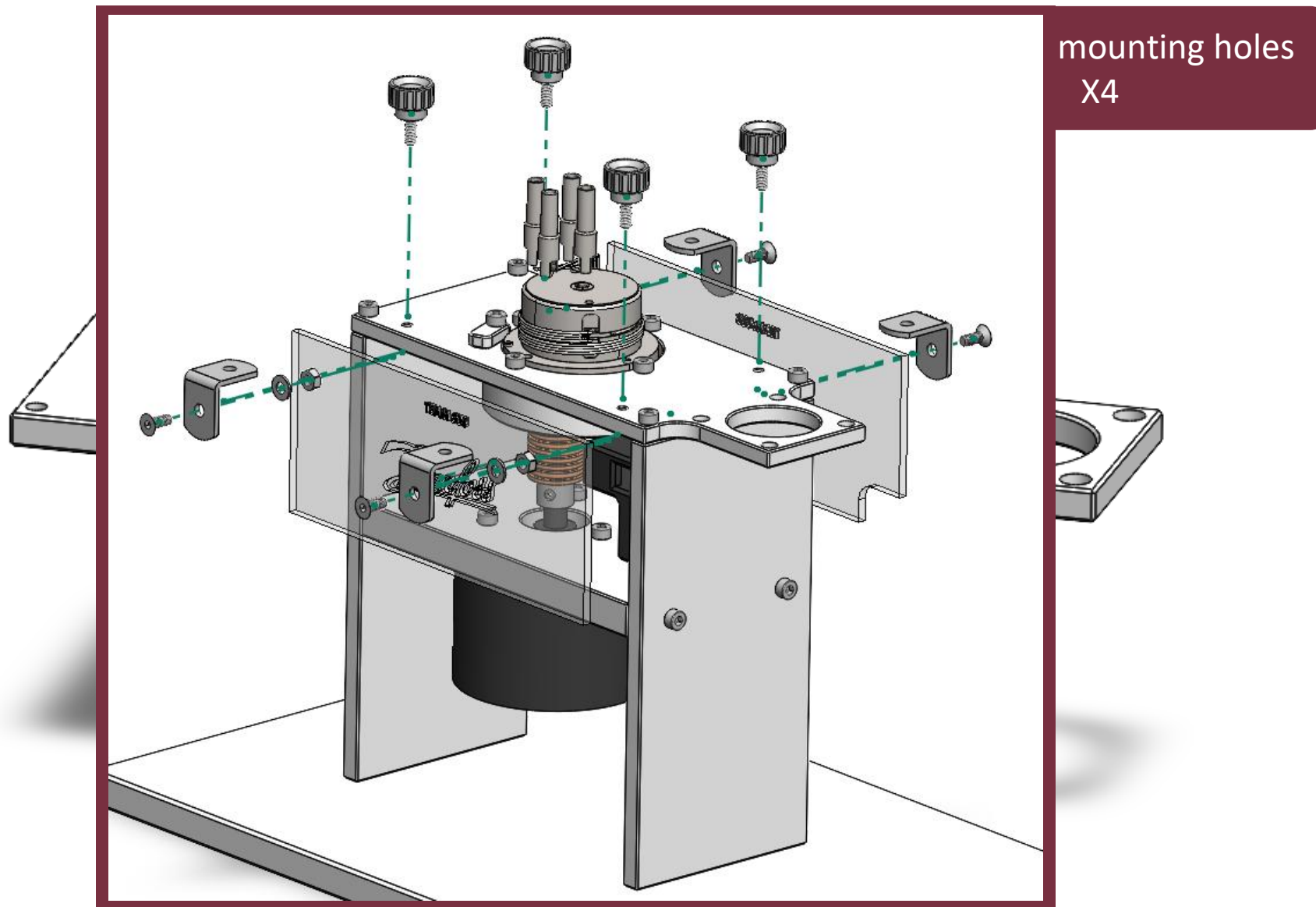
Prototype Stage 2

Chaney
Bushman



Prototype Stage 2

Chaney
Bushman



Final Stage

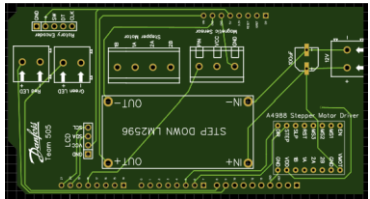
Chaney
Bushman



Main Electronics



Arduino Mega



Custom PCB

Integrated
Microcontroller

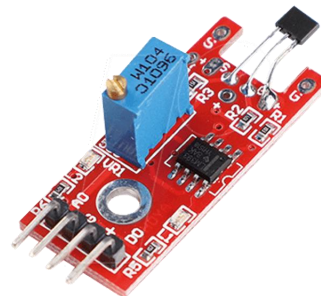


4x20 LCD



Rotary
Encoder

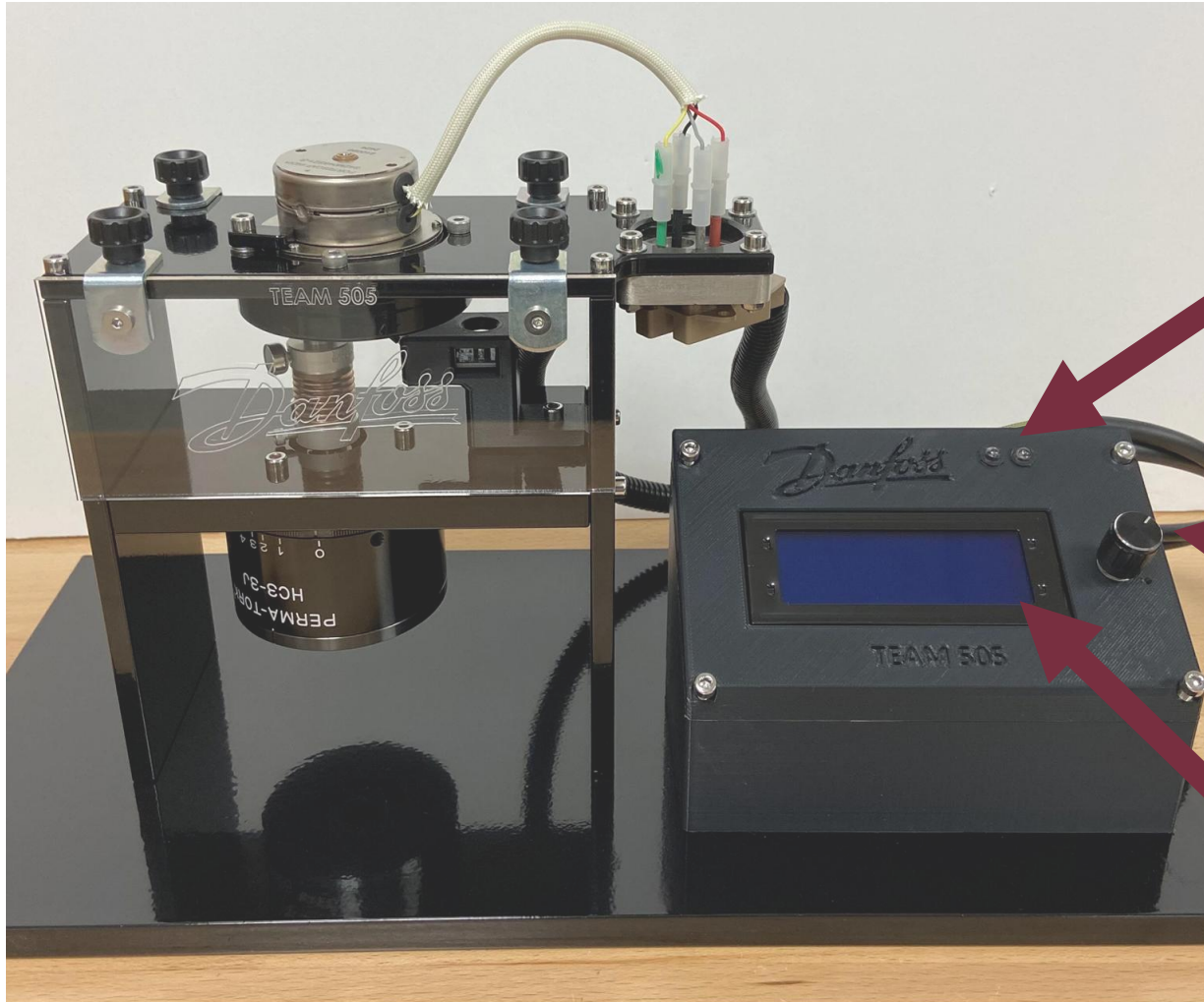
Human-Machine
Interface (HMI)



Magnetic
Sensor

Main Test Sensor

HMI Features



Green/Red LEDs

Show when test is running/stopped

Rotary Encoder

Navigate testing menu, adjust test variables, and start/stop test

LCD Screen

Display test parameters, current test variables, and test results

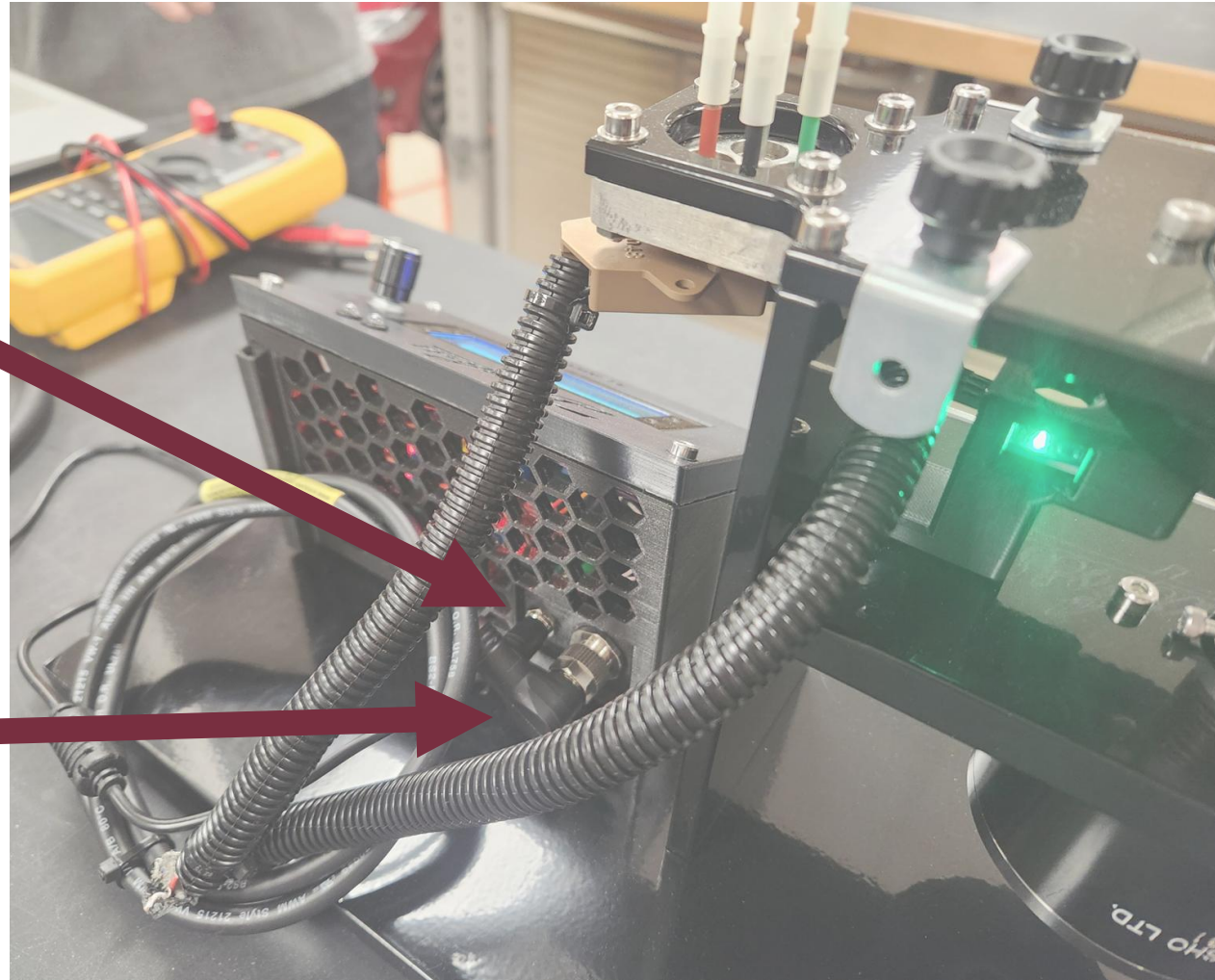
External Wiring

Power Jack

12V AC/DC Power Converter plugs into a panel-mounted port on HMI

Molex Connector

8-pin, Circular Molex connector combines magnetic sensor and motor wires to a panel-mounted port on the HMI



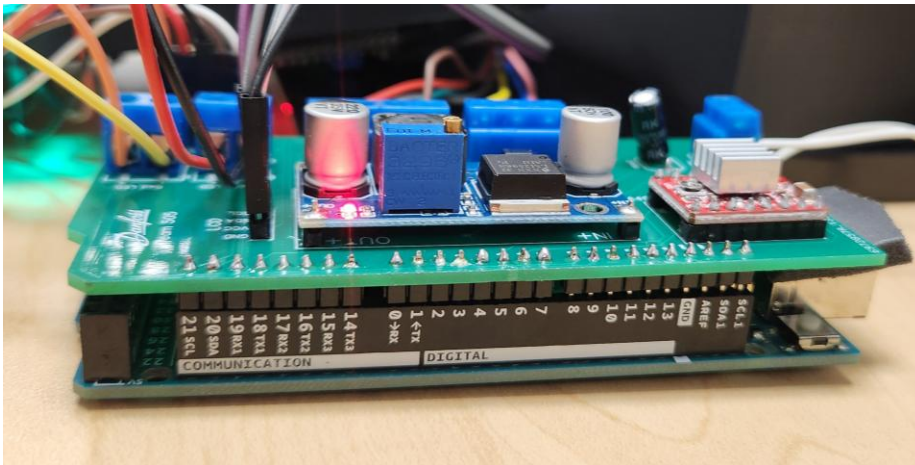
PCB Design

Screw-in Terminals

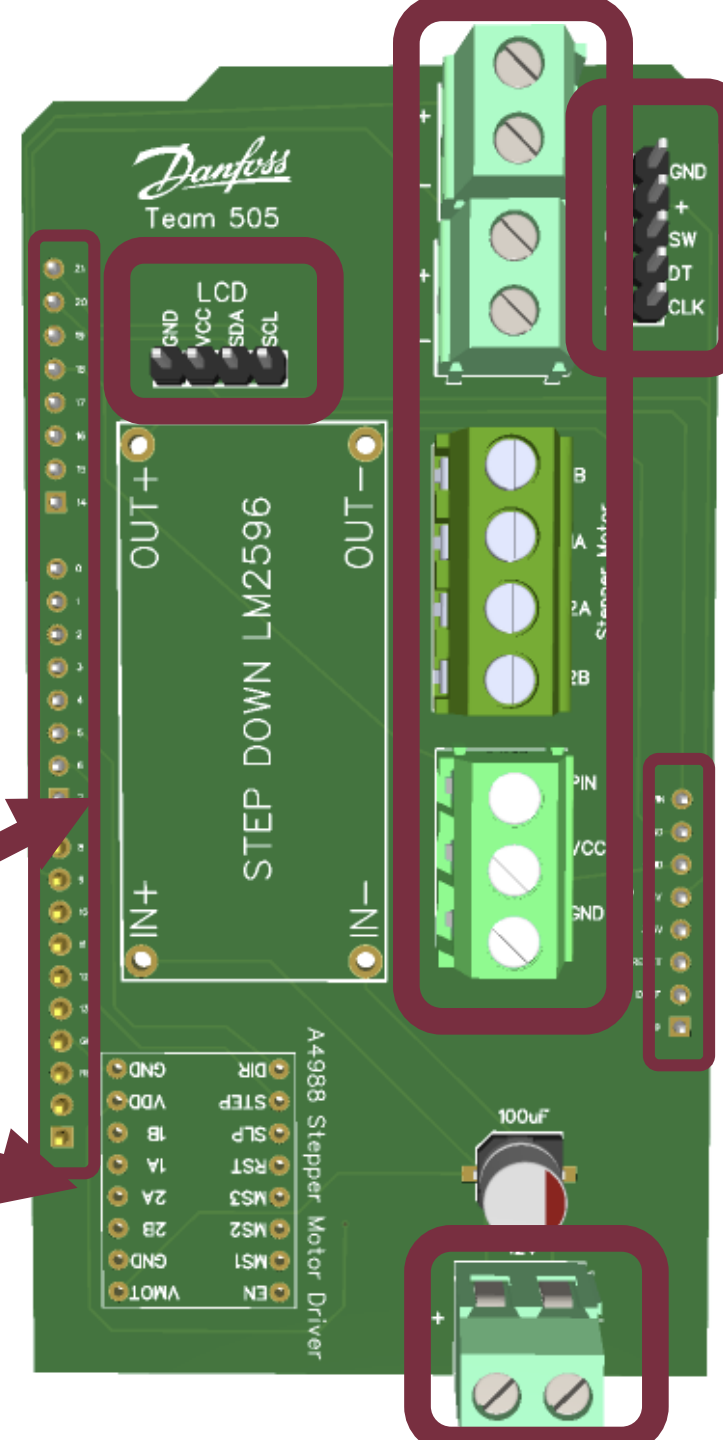
Include wires from power source, Molex connector, and LEDs

Header Pins

Header Pins connect LCD and Rotary Encoder to PCB and PCB to Arduino

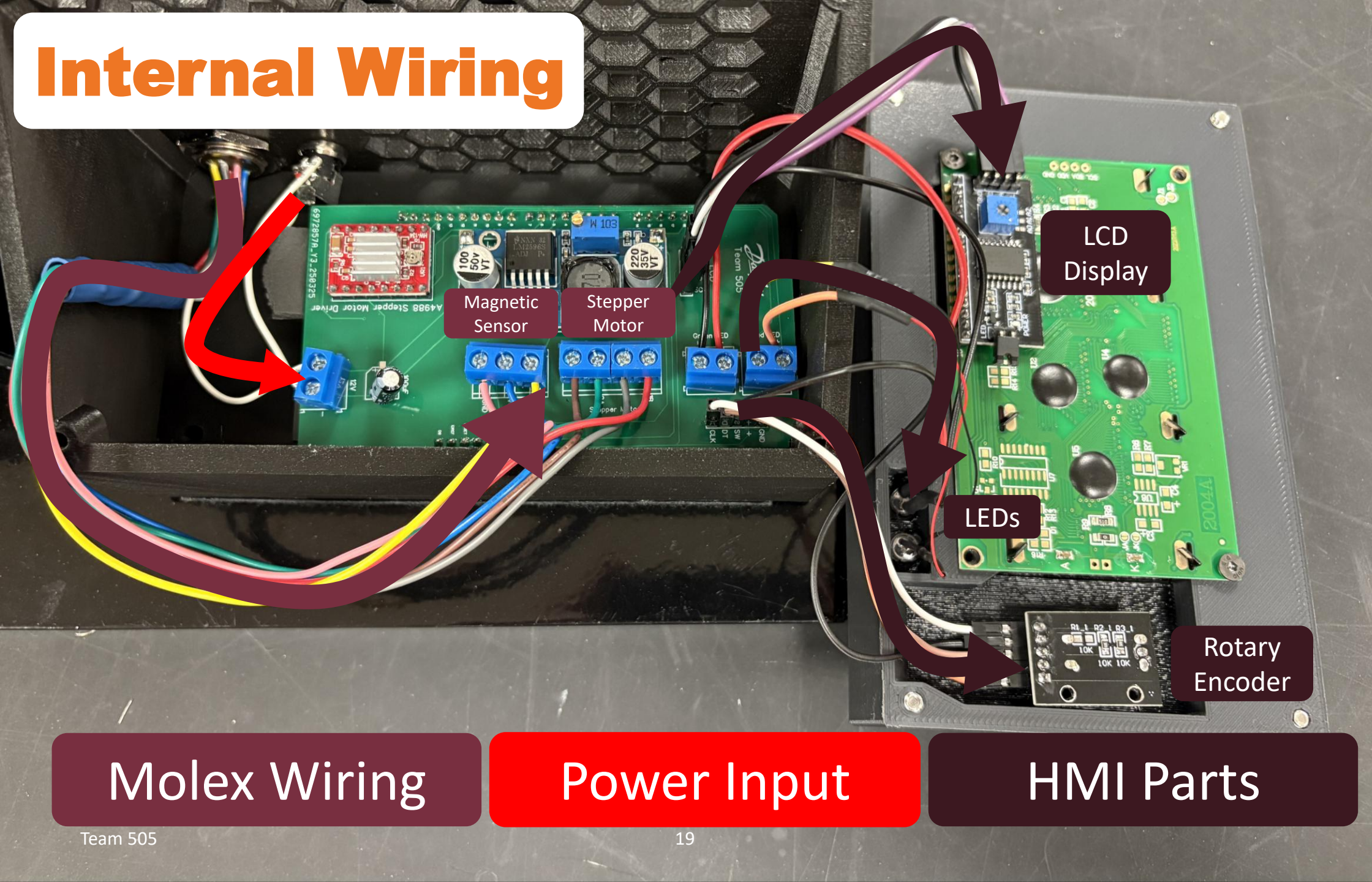


Team 505



Internal Wiring

Mason Herbet



LCD
Display

Magnetic
Sensor

Stepper
Motor

LEDs

Rotary
Encoder

Molex Wiring

Power Input

HMI Parts

Pre-Test Menu

Select Test Type:
> One Direction
Alternating



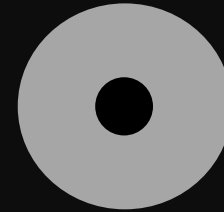
Pre-Test Menu

Input Parameter 1/2:

> Speed: 88 pps

Next Parameter

Back <-



Pre-Test Menu

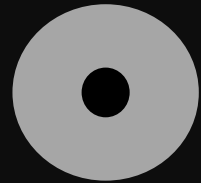
One Direction Test

Input Parameter 2/2:

> Direction: CW

Start Test

Back <-



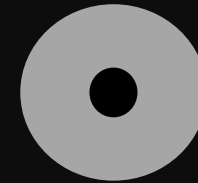
Alternating Direction Test

Input Parameter 2/2:

> Cycle Time: 120 s

Start Test

Back <-



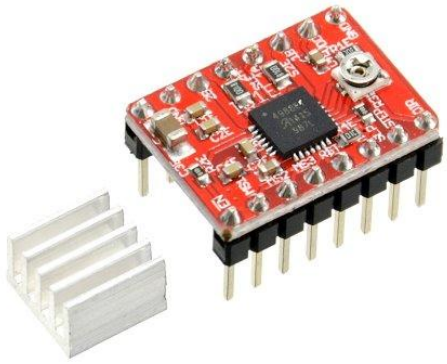
Test Program

Arduino Internal Clock

Difference-Based Timers

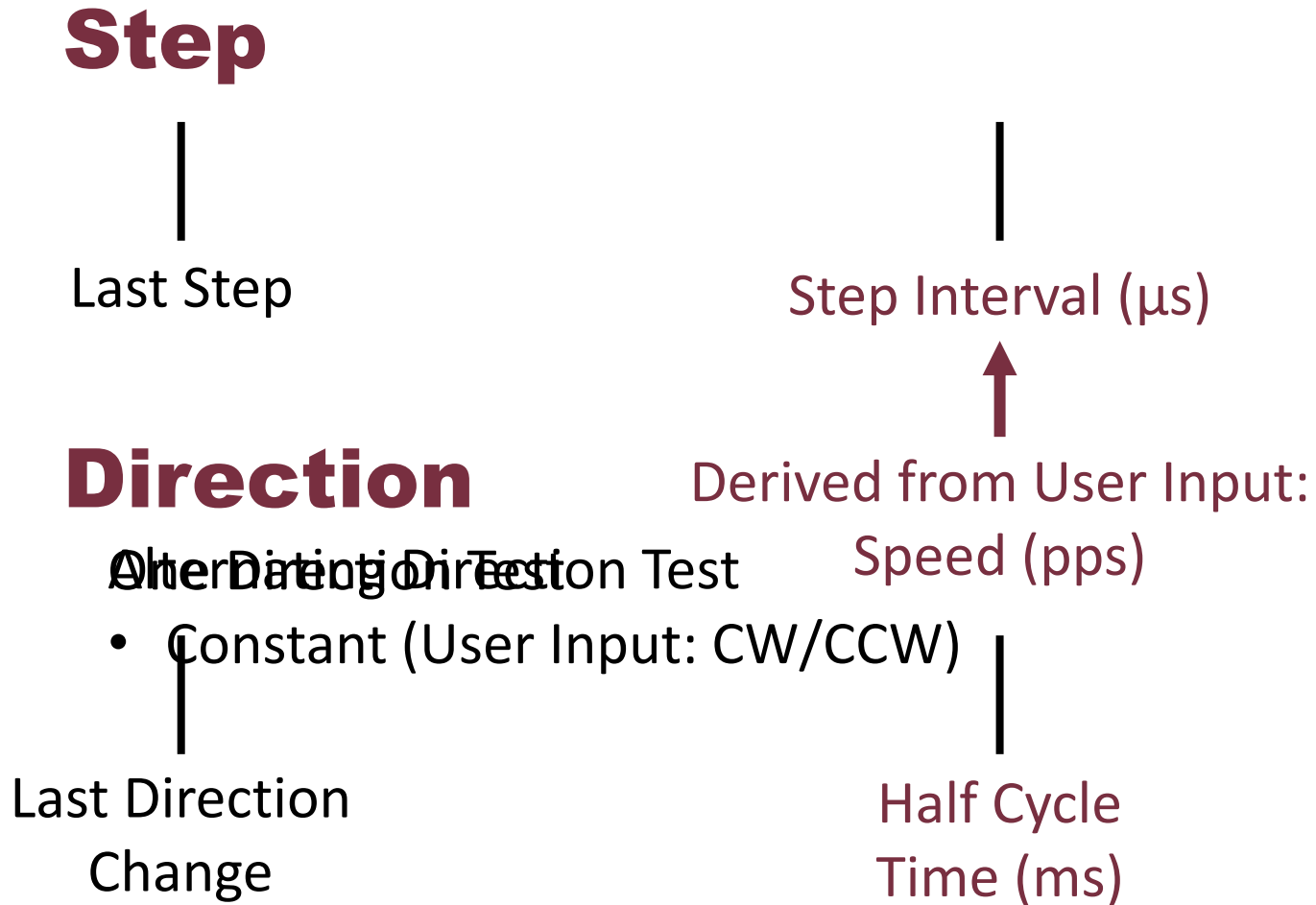
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Current} \\ \text{Time} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{Last Event} \\ \text{Time} \end{array} \geq \begin{array}{c} \text{Event Time} \\ \text{Interval} \end{array}$$

Actuate Motor

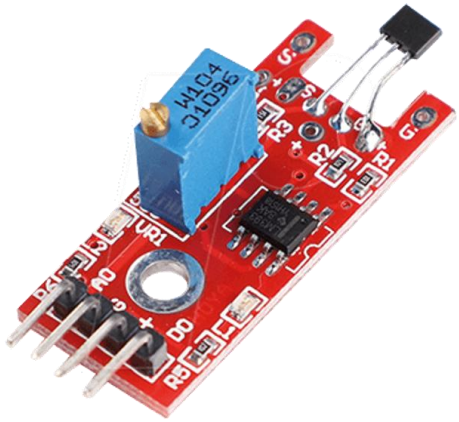


A4988 Stepper Motor Driver

- Step
- Direction



Detect Rotation/Failure



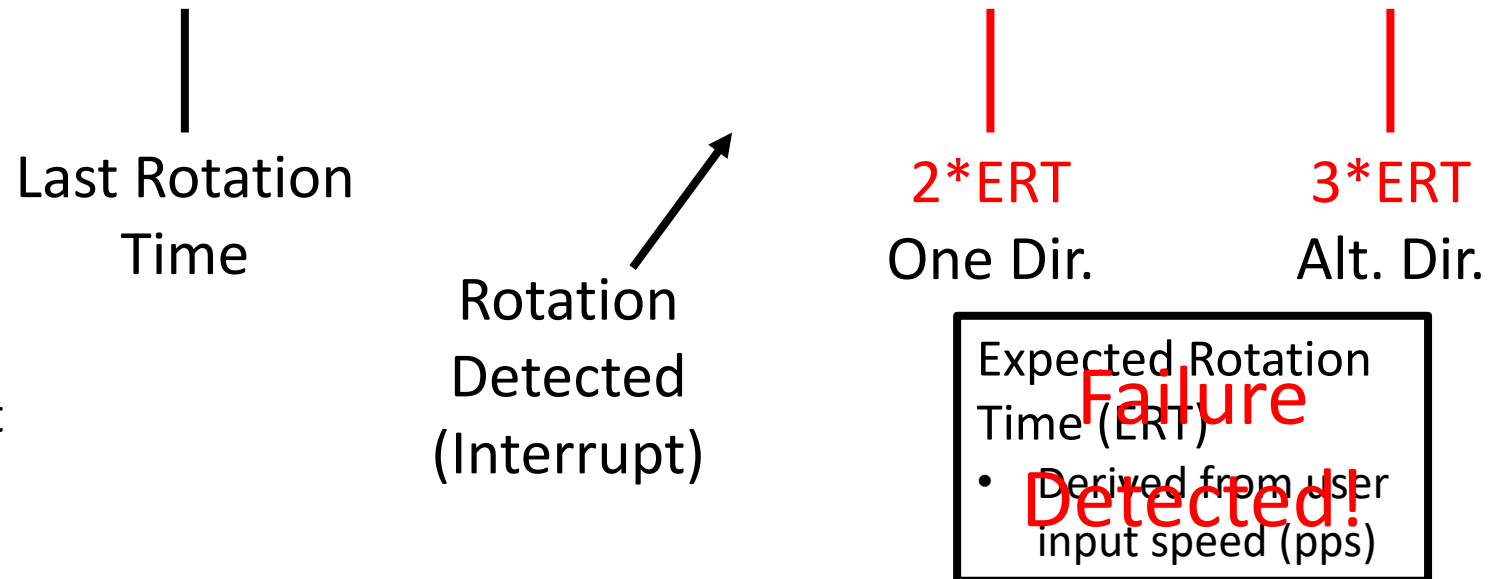
3144E Magnetic Sensor

- Senses magnet attached to coupler
- Connected to interrupt pin

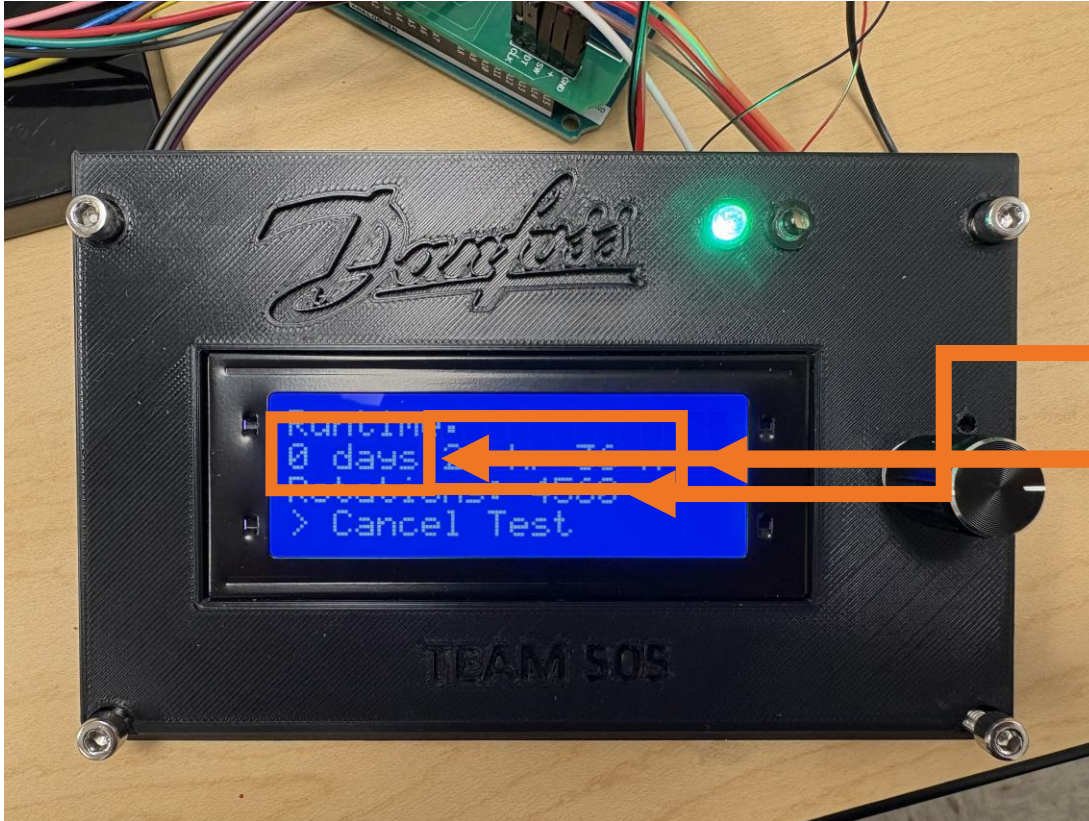
Rotation

Interrupt Triggered → Rotation Counted

Failure



Display Results



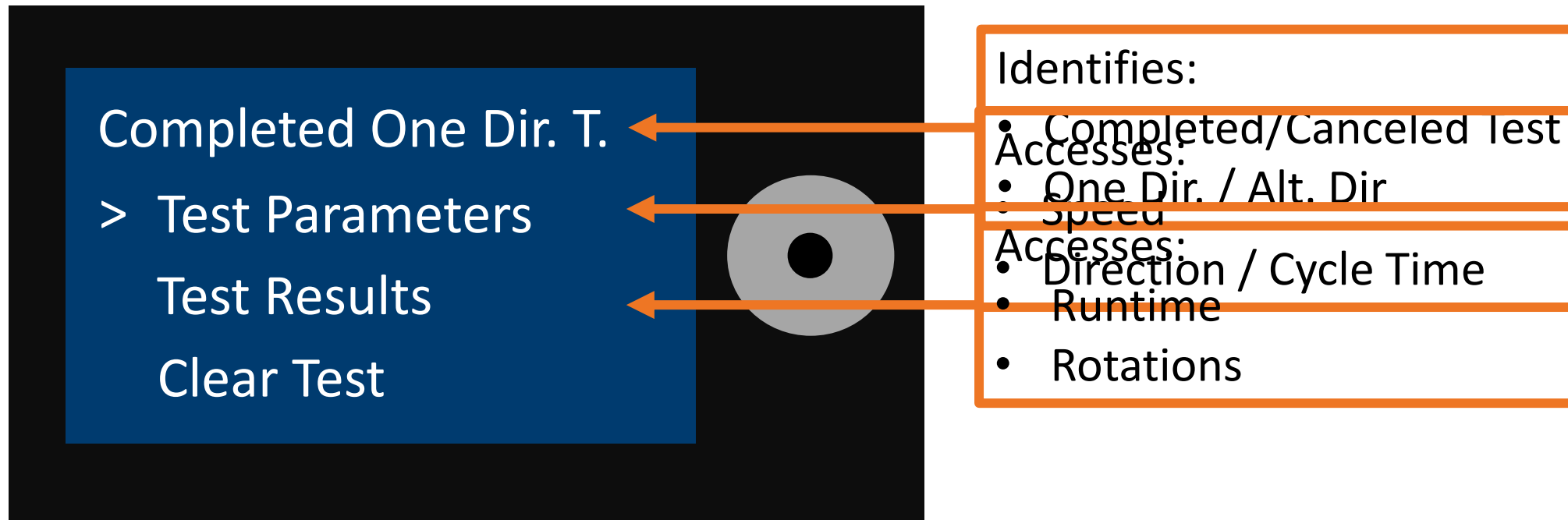
Day Direction Test

- Updates Rotation
Count
- Elapsed Day (ms)
- 0 hr. 24 hr.

Alternating Direction Test Runtime Refresh

- Updates Cycle
Count
- 0 min. 1 min.

Post-Test Menu

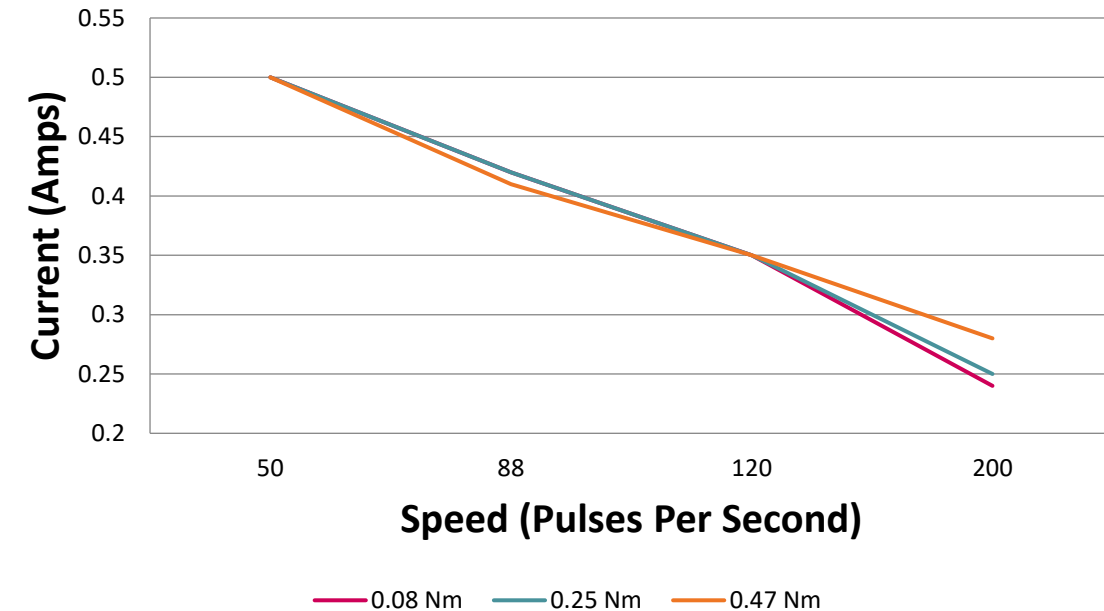


Testing and Validation

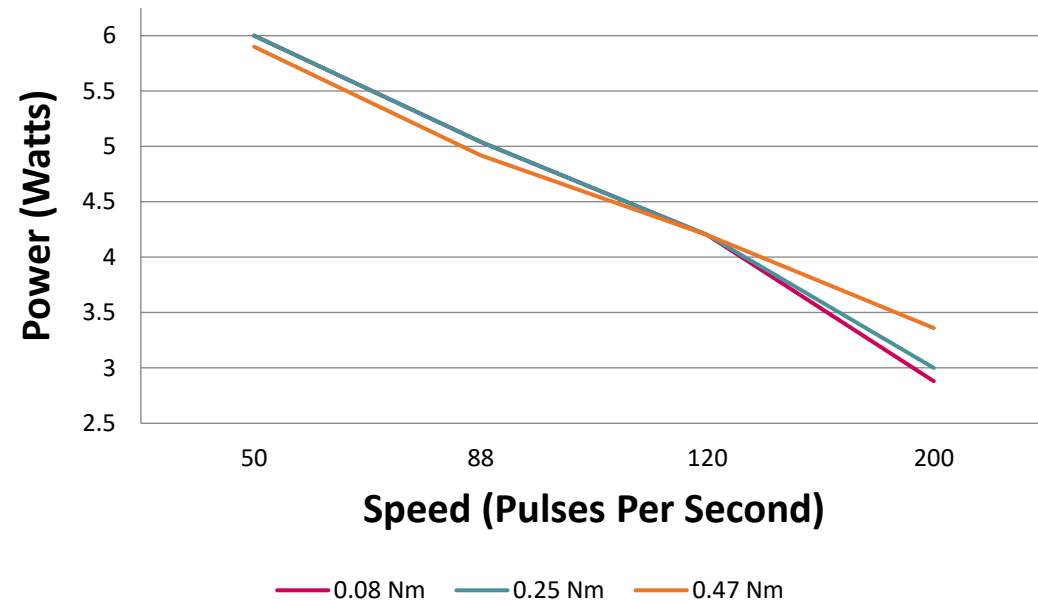
Power & Current Draw

Joseph Garvie

Current Draw vs Speed



Power Draw vs Speed



Current and Power consumption decrease with increasing motor speed

Testing and Validation

Fixture Specs

State	Current (A)	Power (W)	Notes
Operating (88 PPS)	0.42	5.04	Test Running
Idle (Motor Off)	0.13	1.56	Standby State

Table 1: Fixture Power Consumption

Characteristics	Metric (SI)	US Customary
Weight	5.44 kg	12 lb
Volume	20970 cm ³ (0.02 m ³)	1280 in ³ (0.74 ft ³)

Table 2: General Characteristics

Testing and Validation

Rotation Tracking Error

	Time 1 20 hr 39 min 0 sec	Time2 20 hr 55 min 35 sec	Time3 22 hr 01 min 48 sec
Rotations Tracked by sensor	4574	4633	4876
Expected number of rotations	4543	4604	4847
Rotation Tracking Error	0.68 %	0.63 %	0.61 %

> 99% rotation tracking accuracy



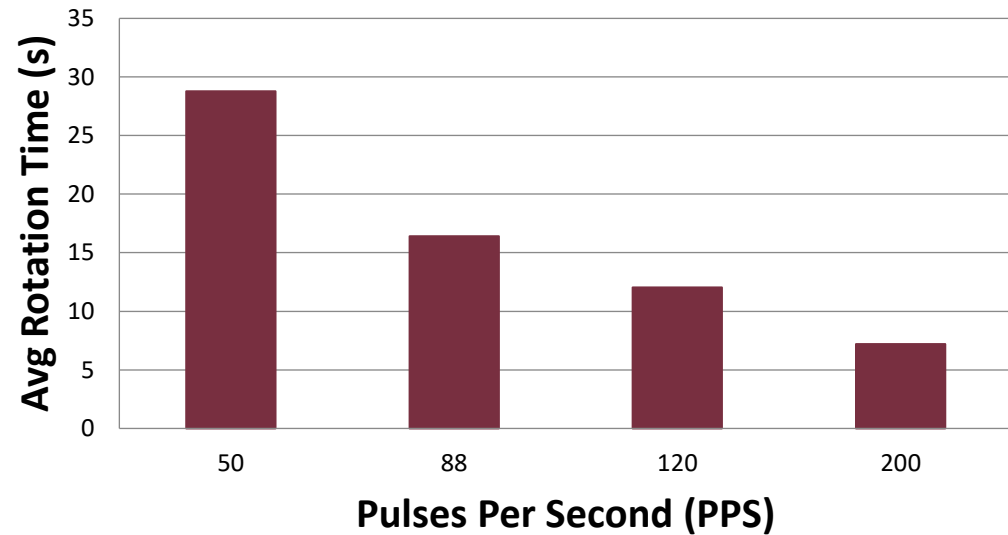
Rotations tracked slightly larger
than what we expect



Testing and Validation

Rotation Times (Validation)

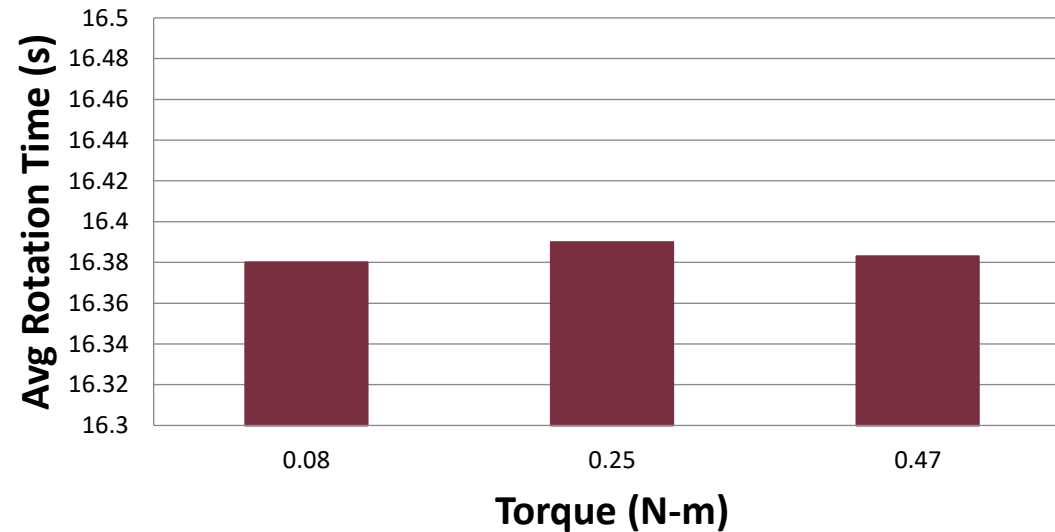
Single Shaft Rotation Time by PPS



Single shaft rotation time decreases with increasing PPS



Rotation Time vs Resistance Torque (88 PPS)



Single shaft rotation time constant across increasing resistance torques



~3.7 rpm at 88 PPS across all resistance torques

Testing and Validation

Fixture Run Cost Breakdown

Assumptions:

1. Tallahassee Electricity Energy Rate (Commercial)* = $0.10883 \frac{\$}{kWh}$
2. Stepper Motor Lifespan (Approx.): 9 months (270 Days)

Energy Consumption:

$$\frac{6 W \times 24 hrs}{1000 \frac{W}{kW}} = 0.144 \frac{kWh}{Day}$$

Daily Cost:

$$0.144 \frac{kWh}{Day} \times 0.11 \frac{\$}{kWh} = 0.02 \frac{\$}{Day} = 2 \frac{\text{¢}}{Day}$$

Total Lifecycle Cost:

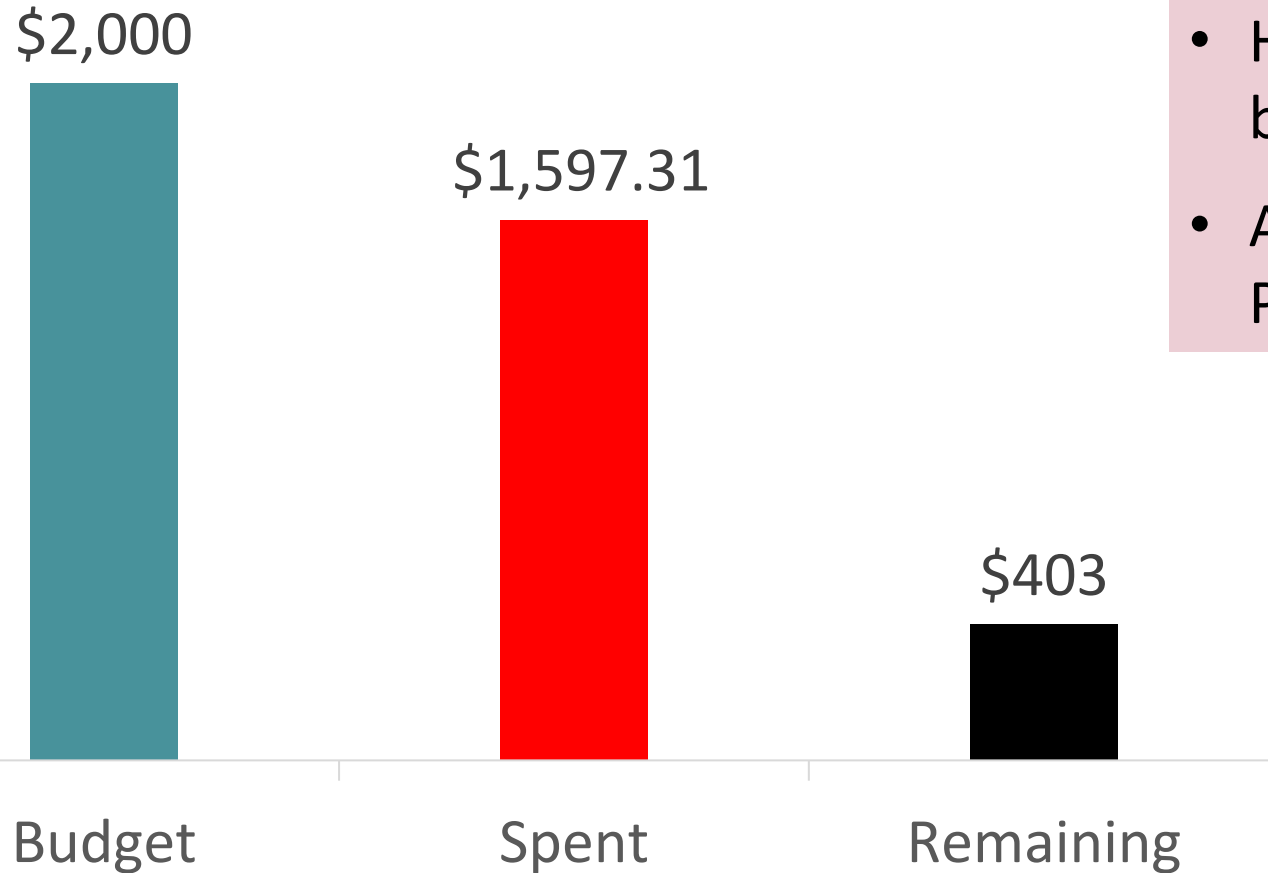
$$60 \frac{\text{¢}}{Month} \times 9 Months = 540 \frac{\text{¢}}{Motor} = \$5.40$$



Conclusion:

It costs **\$5.40** to run a full lifecycle test on one stepper motor at maximum power.

Updated Budget



Expected Future Costs

- Hardware and Sensors for building more fixtures
- APC Backup UPS with Surge Protection

Future Work

Joseph Garvie

Trim Extraneous
Wires

Apply magnetic
shielding material

Order and
replicate fixture
components

Attach handles
for ergonomics

Finalize build
and operation
documents

Questions?

