**Development of 3D-printed Halbach Cylinder for Teaching and Research in Geomagnetism**

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***Abstract***

***Keywords***

***Introduction***

*Introduce/explain Halbach array properties*

The ultimate project goal is to inexpensively construct a Halbach array with the use of 3D printing and rare earth magnets that can be used to take measurements portably, perhaps in the field or some such similar setting. The Halbach array is notable in that the precise orientations given by a series of equations allows for a much stronger field to be produced than each individual magnet could produce on its own. Fields as strong as a tesla can be generated, and successive concentric rings can both add to this field as well as be rotated to a specified number of degrees to either add or subtract components from the produced field; thereby creating both a maximum and minimum field strength in addition. Therefore, design initially focused on the creation of a single ring of magnets, and once refined, a second ring was added to the design, with the ability to rotate the outer ring a total of 180 degrees around the inner ring of magnets.

The goal of this study is to test if a Halbach array could plausibly be created in an accessible and inexpensive manner, primarily utilizing 3D-printing as a resource.

***Methods***

Equations modified from (Raich and Blumer) were manipulated in Excel to determine magnet positions in a Halbach array.

Each iteration of the ring’s design was created in *SOLIDWORKS 2019*. Cura was used for additional edits and for .gcode conversion.

The strength of the magnetic field produced in each orientation was measured with three probes, an axial hall probe, transverse hall probe, and lakeshore hall probe.

As three varieties of hall probe were utilized to measure the produced field, three “holders” were laser cut in order to match the specifications of each probe, as well as designed to be able to fit closely within the center of the ring to minimize error produced from minute shifting of the grid formed by the holders. This static holder, with known spacing for measurements, allowed for measurements to be plotted onto a grid, resulting in consistent three-dimensional coordinates.

***Design***

By far, the greatest time investment of this project involved the design process of the cylinder. It took several iterations to determine the features necessary for the function of the ring.

The magnets chosen for this project are cubic in shape, manufactured to be 10mm x 10mm. Composed of rare earth elements, K&J manufacturing…

Initially, a design of a ring of 8 magnets was chosen. The resulting symmetry made the ring design problematic, and, instead, a design with 12 magnets was chosen both in that it allowed for a more distinctive pattern as well as for the purposes of producing a stronger magnetic field. By the equations in (Raich and Blumer) a minimum inner diameter of 32.5mm was calculated, ensuring a close fit between magnets. A width of 17mm produced a ring that reasonably fit magnets in each potential rotated orientation, as well as allowing a sufficiently large inner diameter in which to put things in.

The ring itself was initially imagined as two separate parts: a bottom ring with shallow, recessed wells into which magnets could be placed, as well as an identical top ring. When these two rings were assembled, they formed a single unit that would encase the magnets and ensure permanent magnet emplacement. Each ring would be affixed either with the use of screws or designed with such a precise fit as to remain as a single unit.

After initial testing, it was determined that the magnet emplacement and the final assembly of the unit would be simpler if the unit consisted of a single ring, with deeper wells into which the magnets were placed, with several millimeters of clearance between the top of the magnet and the top surface of the Halbach ring. This eliminated simple mechanical issues present in the first design, as the rare earth magnets chosen were difficult to orient with regards to repulsion and attraction from surrounding positions. The deeper wells prevented this initial shifting of magnets during assembly of the final unit.

Trial and error produced a design for the magnet recesses with dimensions slightly smaller than the manufactured size, 9.95mm x 9.5 mm. This, when combined with the slight errors due to manufacturing processes as well as between CAD design and printing, allowed for a precise fit of the magnets into the designed recesses in the ring. Magnets could be individually removed but remained firmly in place when the assembly was overturned. This resulted in a fairly durable final product, with few concerns about careful handling.

The final product of this inner ring resulted in a ring with recessed squares, 9.95 x 9.95 mm, with 12 magnets arrayed as such.

Once the design of the inner ring was finalized, a mechanism involving a second, rotating outer ring was imagined. This ring also utilized the 10 mm x 10 mm magnets used in the construction of the smaller, inner ring. The second ring was designed to maximize the potential magnetic field produced by the addition of this outer ring, thereby minimizing empty space between magnets. Several potential ring designs were considered, and the design that compromised between magnet density and ring integrity resulted in an outer ring of 23 magnets.

A tongue-in-groove system was utilized to both connect the inner ring to the outer ring, as well as to limit the possible rotation between rings to 180°. The protrusion along the bottom of the inner ring fits into a groove designed along the base of the outer ring. To stabilize the entire unit, a base was also designed such that the integrity of the tongue would be protected, as well as to provide an easier surface for which to grasp and manually rotate the unit.

***Results***

***Discussion***

***Conclusions***

***Acknowledgements***

***References***

Raich and Blümler, “Design and Construction of a Dipolar Halbach Array with a Homogeneous Field from Identical Bar Magnets.”

***Tables***

***Figures***