

Fig. 1: 13610-90...93 Front view of the teslameter, digital

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- **1 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**



Attention!

- Carefully read these operating instructions before operating this instrument. This is necessary to avoid damage to it, as well as for user-safety.
- Check that your mains supply voltage corresponds to that given on the type plate fixed to the instrument.



- Install the instrument so that the on/off switch and the mains connecting plug are easily accessible.
- Do not cover the ventilation slits.
- Only use the instrument in dry rooms in which there is no risk of explosion.
- Only use the instrument for the purpose for which it was designed.

2 PURPOSE AND CHARACTERISTICS

The teslameter is suitable for measuring magnetic flux density (induction) B accurately. Two hall probes are available separately and at least one is required for use as sensor. One of them is specially designed for measuring fields oriented axially in relation to its rod-shaped stem (axial probe, order no. 13610-01). It is suitable for measuring fields inside coils for instance. The stem is 30 cm long to allow measurements to be taken easily even in the middle of long coils. The second probe measures fields perpendicular to its stem (tangential probe, order no. 13610-02), which is extremely thin and flat for measurements in narrow air gaps down to about 1 mm.

The meter has 3 switchable measuring ranges:

- 0–20 mT (accuracy 0.01 mT)
- 0-200 mT (accuracy 0.1 mT)
 - 0–1999 mT (accuracy 1 mT)

The range above 1 T is suitable for an estimating measurement of strong magnetic fields. A built-in recorder output (2 V direct voltage for final display value of each measuring range) enables a convenient recording of the course of induction e.g. for observation of hysteresis curves. For the recording, computer-aided measuring systems (like PHYWE Cobra interface) are suitable.

The device measures constant as well as alternating fields. In both cases, the recorder output provides a direct voltage. For constant fields, the field direction can be identified either by the sign of the digital display or by the polarity of the voltage supplied from the recorder output.

3 FUNCTIONAL AND OPERATING ELEMENTS

The plugs for connecting the mains lead supplied with the meter and the power switch are to be found on the back of the meter.

Fig. 1 shows the teslameter with the controls and functional elements on the front panel:

1 Input

socket for connecting the hall probes 13610-01 and 13610-02.

- 2 Adjusting screw for rough zeroing.
- 3 Stepping switch
- for selecting the measuring range.
- 4 Changeover switch for selecting the "ALTERNATING FIELD" and "DIRECT FIELD" measurement modes.
- 5 *Digital display* for displaying the values measured. 3 digit display with sign for the direction of the field and decimal point.
- 6 Adjusting knob for fine zeroing
- 7 Output

for connecting an external measuring instrument, e.g. a recorder. Output voltage: 1 mV per digit.

4 HANDLING

The teslameter is connected to the AC mains with the lead supplied and switched on with the power switch on the back of the case.

Changing the primary safety fuse:

The fuse holder is in the upper part of the mains socket of the instrument, and so is only accessible when the connecting cord is not plugged in. Unplug the connecting cord, open the fuse holder using a screwdriver, take out the defect fuse and replace it with a new one (first check the specification of this against the data on the type plate), then fit the fuse holder back in the mains socket.

Should this fuse blow when the instrument is switched on, never replace it with a more resistant fuse! A defect is indicated and the instrument must be returned to the Phywe service department for repair.

4.1 Using the probes

The component of the magnetic induction in the direction of the axis of the probe is measured with the axial probe. The measuring point is right at the end of the stem. The direction of direct fields can also be detected: if the field is directed towards the handle of the probe (e.g. in front of the north pole of a bar magnet) the value displayed is positive, whereas it is negative when the field is in the opposite direction.

The tangential probe is provided with a protective tube that has to be removed before any measurements are taken. The Hall sensor is embedded in a flat plastic stem about 1 mm thick. Its position (measuring point) in the stem is clearly visible. In this case the component of the magnetic induction perpendicular to the face of the probe is measured. The direction of the field can also be detected when direct fields are being measured: a positive reading indicates that the field enters the probe from the direction of the surface of the handle that carries the nameplate, whereas a negative value indicates that the field has the opposite direction.

The probes generally have to be positioned accurately for precise measurement. They are easily held using a stand. The bosshead order no. 02040-55 is ideal. To avoid damaging them the probes should always be held by the metal tube

provided for the purpose at the end of the handle rather than clamping the stem.

4.2 Zeroing

This procedure as described below is only necessary when direct fields are to be measured. In the case of alternating fields the meter is zeroed automatically within a few seconds, although a display of 1 digit (10^{-5} T) is unavoidable in the 20 mT range.

The mode switch (4) is to be brought into the "DIRECT FIELD" (Gleichfeld) position. Once the hall probe selected for the measurement has been connected to input (1), but before any field is applied to it, the display is set on zero with the adjusting knob (6). Should this prove impossible the knob is turned to the middle position and the value displayed minimised by turning the adjusting screw (2) with a screwdriver; fine adjustment is then repeated with the adjusting knob (6). We recommend zeroing in the most sensitive range (20 mT) to avoid the need for re-adjustment when higher ranges are subsequently selected.

It should be noted that the earth's magnetic field alone can produce a reading of ±4 digits (40 μ T) in this range. If no compensation for this field is to be made during zeroing the zero adjustment knob is to be set so that turning the probe through 180° only results in the sign, and not the absolute value of the field strength displayed, changing.

When the fields of conductors carring a current are to be measured, before zeroing we recommend positioning the probe at the measuring point to be used with the magnetic field current switched off; this eliminates any interference from static stray fields at the same time.

When measuring in the 20 mT range zeroing is to be checked in the first few minutes after the meter is switched on and corrected if necessary. We recommend switching it on about ten minutes before starting to take measurements, by which stage zero drift is insignificant.

4.3 Measuring direct fields

Once the meter has been zeroed it is ready to take measurements. The mode switch (4) must be in the "DIRECT FIELD" position. The value "1" displayed without leading zeros indicates overranging and hence the need to switch to a higher range. The direction of the field is also indicated in this case.

4.4 Measuring alternating fields

The mode switch (4) is moved to the "ALTERNATING FIELD" (Wechselfeld) position. The display returns to zero within a few seconds when there is no field acting on the probe. The meter is then ready for use immediately. It should be noted that in this mode the meter responds to changes in the field strength within about 3 s. The rms value of the value of the magnetic induction, which is assumed to be sinusoidal, is displayed. The meter is calibrated for an alternating field frequency of 50 Hz. However extremely accurate measurements are possible at frequencies of up to 500 Hz (limit frequency 5 kHz). The value "1" displayed without leading zeros indicates overranging and hence the need to switch to a higher range. Positive values are always displayed in this mode. Turning the probe through 180° at a fixed measuring point does not affect the value displayed.

4.5 Using the analog output

External measuring instruments can be connected to the pair of 4 mm sockets (7). In addition to *yt* and *xyt* recorders possibilities include computer-aided measuring systems (e.g. CO-BRA3 Basic-Unit 12150-50).

The output voltage corresponds to the digital display. It is 1 mV per digit; the limits of the indicating range correspond to the output voltage of $\pm 1.999 \text{ V}$ (positive polarity only with alternating field measurements). The measuring instrument

PHYWE excellence in science www.phywe.com, © All rights reserved connected should have an internal resistance of at least 20 $\mbox{k}\Omega.$

5 NOTES ON OPERATION

This high-quality instrument fulfills all of the technical requirements that are compiled in current EC guidelines. The characteristics of this product qualify it for the CE mark.

This instrument is only to be put into operation under specialist supervision in a controlled electromagnetic environment in research, educational and training facilities (schools, universities, institutes and laboratories).

This means that in such an environment, no mobile phones etc. are to be used in the immediate vicinity. The individual connecting leads are each not to be longer than 2 m.

The instrument can be so influenced by electrostatic charges and other electromagnetic phenomena that it no longer functions within the given technical specifications. The following measures reduce or do away with disturbances:

Avoid fitted carpets; ensure potential equalization; carry out experiments on a conductive, earthed surface, use screened cables, do not operate high-frequency emitters (radios, mobile phones) in the immediate vicinity. Following a blackout failure, operate the on/off switch for a reset.

6 TECHNICAL DATA

(typical for 25 °C) Operating temperature range Relative humidity	5–40 °C < 80 %
Measuring range Accuracy (specified up to 1 T) Direct field Alternating field 50–500 Hz Alternating field 500–1000 Hz Material of the Hallsensors	10 ⁻⁵ to 1999 mT ±2 % ±2 % ±3 % GaAs, monocrystalline
Temperature coefficient (10–40 °C)	≤0.04 %/K
Limit frequency (measurement of alternating field) Analog output	5 kHz
Voltage range Calibration factor	0…±2 V 1 mV/digit
Protection class Connecting voltage (+6 % / -10 %)	l see type plate
Mains frequency Power consumption Mains fuse (5 mm x 20 mm)	50/60 Hz 10 VA see type plate
Case dimensions (W, H, D) Weight	225 x 235 x 170 mm approx. 3.75 kg
Hall probe, axial Probe length (without handle) Diameter of the stem Weight	300 mm 6 mm approx. 0.38 kg
Hall probe, tangential Dimensions of the stem (without handle) Weight	75 x 5 x 1 mm approx. 0.20 kg

7 REQUIRED ACCESSORIES

For use of the digital teslameter, at least one of the following probes is required:

•	Hall probe, axial	13610-01
•	Hall probe, tangential	13610-02

8 EXPERIMENTAL LITERATURE

Handbook Laboratory Experiments Physics

9 WARRANTY

We give a warranty of 24 months for units supplied by us inside the EU, and a warranty of 12 months outside the EU. The following is excluded from the warranty: Damage that is due to non-compliance with the operating instructions, improper use, or natural wear.

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The manufacturer can only be held liable for the function and safety-relevant properties of the unit, if the maintenance, service, and modifications of the unit are performed by the manufacturer or by an institution that is expressly authorised by the manufacturer.

10 WASTE DISPOSAL

The packaging mainly consists of environmentally-friendly materials that should be returned to the local recycling stations.



Do not dispose of this product with normal household waste. If this unit needs to be disposed of, please return it to the address that is stated below for proper disposal.

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