SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN IEC 60404-7:2020

01-julij-2020

Magnetni materiali - 7. del: Metode za merjenje koercitivnosti (do 160 kA/m) magnetnih materialov v odprtem magnetnem krogu (IEC 60404-7:2019)

Magnetic materials - Part 7: Method of measurement of the coercivity (up to 160 kA/m) of magnetic materials in an open magnetic circuit (IEC 60404-7:2019)

Magnetische Materialien - Teil 7: Verfahren zur Messung der Koerzitivfeldstärke (bis160 kA/m) von magnetischen Werkstoffen in einem offenen Magnetkreis (IEC 60404-7:2019)

Matériaux magnétiques - Partie 7: Méthode de mesure de la coercitivité (jusqu'à 160 kA/m) des matériaux magnétiques en circuit magnétique ouvert (IEC 60404-7:2019)

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17.220.20	Merjenje električnih in magnetnih veličin	Measurement of electrical and magnetic quantities
29.030	Magnetni materiali	Magnetic materials

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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EN IEC 60404-7

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English Version

Magnetic materials - Part 7: Method of measurement of the coercivity (up to 160 kA/m) of magnetic materials in an open magnetic circuit (IEC 60404-7:2019)

Matériaux magnétiques - Partie 7: Méthode de mesure de la coercitivité (jusqu'à 160 kA/m) des matériaux magnétiques en circuit magnétique ouvert (IEC 60404-7:2019)

Magnetische Materialien - Teil 7: Verfahren zur Messung der Koerzitivfeldstärke (bis160 kA/m) von magnetischen Werkstoffen in einem offenen Magnetkreis (IEC 60404-7:2019)

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European foreword

The text of document 68/596/CDV, future edition 2 of IEC 60404-7, prepared by IEC/TC 68 "Magnetic alloys and steels" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 60404-7:2020.

The following dates are fixed:

• latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2020-10-24
• latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2023-04-24

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IEC 60404-7

Edition 2.0 2019-01

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Magnetic materials –
Part 7: Method of measurement of the coercivity (up to 160 kA/m) of magnetic materials in an open magnetic circuit

Matériaux magnétiques –
Partie 7: Méthode de mesure de la coercitivité (jusqu'à 160 kA/m) des matériaux magnétiques en circuit magnétique ouvert

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 3
1 Scope 5
2 Normative references 5
3 Terms and definitions 5
4 Principle of the method 7
5 Test specimen 8
6 Solenoid 8
7 Compensation for the earth's magnetic field and static and dynamic magnetic noise fields 8
8 Magnetic shielding of the measurement region 8
9 Measurement 8
9.1 Magnetization 8
9.2 Measuring methods 9
9.2.1 General 9
9.2.2 Method A 9
9.2.3 Method B 10
9.3 Determination of coercivity 11
9.4 Reproducibility 12
10 Test report 13
Annex A (normative) Precautions to be taken for measurements of coercivity below 40 A/m, with a complex shaped test specimen and some special cases 14
A.1 Coercivity below 40 A/m 14
A.2 Coercivity measurement of test specimens with complex shapes 14
A.3 Optimization of the amplitude and time of the magnetizing cycle for a test specimen of soft magnetic material 14
A.4 Mechanical stress and heating of the test specimen in the solenoid 14
Annex B (informative) Method C with a VSM (Vibrating Sample Magnetometer) 15
Bibliography 17

Figure 1 – Demagnetizing $B(H)$ and $J(H)$ curves from saturation 6
Figure 2 – Circuit diagram for Methods A and B 7
Figure 3 – Method A, magnetic flux sensing probe: Hall probe 9
Figure 4 – Method A, magnetic flux sensing probe: differential fluxgate probe 10
Figure 5 – Method B, magnetic flux sensing probe: differential fluxgate probe 11
Figure 6 – Magnetic polarisation J over the length L of a cylindrical rod 12
Figure B.1 – Schematic diagram of Method C with a VSM 15

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SIST EN IEC 60404-7:2020
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MAGNETIC MATERIALS –

Part 7: Method of measurement of the coercivity (up to 160 kA/m) of magnetic materials in an open magnetic circuit

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60404-9 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 68: Magnetic alloys and steels.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first published in 1982. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) Clause 1: The scope includes a more detailed description of the magnetic materials which applies to this standard;
b) Clause 4: Figure 2 – circuit diagram for methods A and B was simplified and the fluxgate probes inside the solenoid have been added;
c) Clause 7: Compensation for the earth's magnetic field and for static and dynamic magnetic noise fields has been added;

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d) Clause 8: Magnetic shielding of the measuring region has been added;

e) 9.2.2: The measuring methods for local and integral measurement of the flux in the test specimen have been separated and the limitations in size and shape of the test specimen have been considered.

f) 9:3: The method C with a VSM (Vibrating Sample Magnetometer) has been moved from 9.3 to the Annex B.

g) The term "complex shaped test specimen" has been replaced in several clauses by "test specimen different from ellipsoids".

h) The character of Annex A has been changed from “informative” to “normative”.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
68/596/CDV	68/608A/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60404 series, published under the general title *Magnetic materials*, can be found on the IEC website.

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The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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MAGNETIC MATERIALS –

Part 7: Method of measurement of the coercivity (up to 160 kA/m) of magnetic materials in an open magnetic circuit

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60404 specifies a method of measurement of the coercivity of magnetic materials in an open magnetic circuit.

This document is applicable to all magnetic materials with coercivities from 0,2 A/m to 160 kA/m.

NOTE Examples of magnetic materials covered by this document are amorphous alloys, nanocrystalline alloys, all softmagnetic crystalline materials (e.g. Fe, FeSi-, CoFe- and FeNi-alloys), soft ferrites, hard metals, semi-hard magnetic alloys (e.g. FeCoTiAl-, FeCoV-, FeCrCo- and AlNiCo-alloys) [1][1].

Special precautions are to be taken in measuring coercivities below 40 A/m, in materials with high conductivity and in test specimens which have a shape different from ellipsoids (see Annex A).

2 Normative references

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The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
coercivity H_{cJ}
value of the coercive field strength in a material when the magnetic flux density, magnetic polarization or magnetization is brought from saturation by a monotonically changing magnetic field to zero

Note 1 to entry: The parameter that is varied should be stated, and the appropriate symbol used as follows: H_{cB} for the coercivity relating to the magnetic flux density, H_{cJ} for the coercivity relating to the magnetic polarization, H_{cM} for the coercivity relating to the magnetization. The first two symbols supersede H_{cB} and H_{cJ} respectively.

[1] Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

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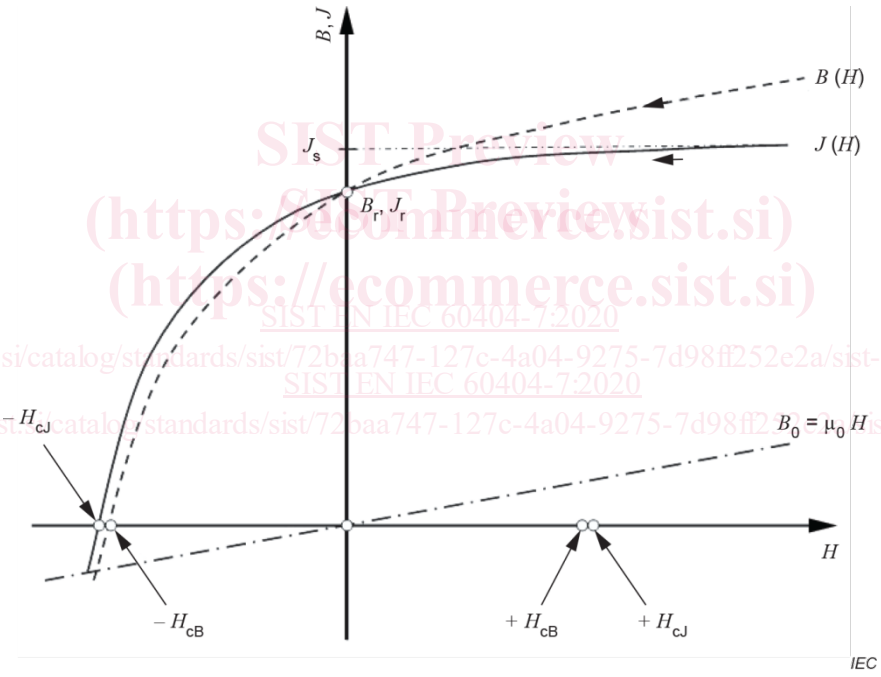
3.2
demagnetize
to reduce the magnetic flux density of a magnetized material along the demagnetization curve

Note 1 to entry: The coercivities H_{cB} and H_{cJ} are respectively discriminated depending on the hysteresis loop being defined in the $B = f(H)$ or $J = f(H)$ system (see Figure 1). It can be shown that, for materials of high-differential permeability in the region $B = 0$, the difference between the coercivity H_{cJ} and the coercivity H_{cB} is negligible since:

$$H_{cB} = H_{cJ}\left(1 - \mu_0 \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta B}\right) \tag{1}$$

where

H_{cB} coercivity relating to the magnetic flux density, in amperes per metre;
H_{cJ} coercivity relating to the magnetic polarization, in amperes per metre;
ΔB incremental change in magnetic flux density (at $B = 0$), in teslas;
ΔH corresponding change in magnetic field strength, in amperes per metre;
μ_o magnetic constant ($4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ in henrys per metre).



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Key

B magnetic flux density, in teslas
J magnetic polarization, in teslas
H magnetic field strength, in amperes per metre
B_r remanent flux density in, teslas
B_0 flux density in air in, teslas
J_r remanent magnetic polarization, in teslas
J_s saturation magnetic polarization, in teslas

Figure 1 – Demagnetizing $B(H)$ and $J(H)$ curves from saturation

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4 Principle of the method

If a magnetic test specimen is placed in a uniform and unidirectional magnetic field then it will distort this magnetic field unless a condition that no flux (additional to that previously carried by the air space it now occupies) enters or emerges from the test specimen. This condition represents a state of complete demagnetization which occurs when a demagnetizing coercive magnetic field strength is applied to the test specimen such that the magnetic polarization is zero [2].

The test specimen is magnetized to saturation (J_s) and then the magnetic field is reduced smoothly without interruption to zero (J_r). Afterwards the polarity of the magnetic field is reversed and a demagnetizing field is increased until the magnetic polarization of the test specimen is zero. The applied magnetic field strength required to achieve this condition is measured and defined as the coercivity H_{cJ} of the test specimen (see Figure 1).

A magnetic flux sensing probe enables the detection of the condition of no distortion of a uniform magnetic field by the test specimen and provides the means for determining the coercivity.

For this measurement, the test specimen and the magnetic flux sensing probes are placed in an open magnetic circuit in the uniform and unidirectional magnetic field of a solenoid. The flux sensing probe should be placed as follows:

a) inside the solenoid, close to the end of the test specimen (Method A – Hall probe, see Figure 3), or

b) inside the solenoid, at a distance from the test specimen, depending on the size and permeability of the test specimen (Method A – differential fluxgate probe, see Figure 4), or

c) outside the solenoid (Method B – differential fluxgate probe, see Figure 5).

The solenoid and measuring equipment shall be connected as shown in Figure 2.

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NOTE There is an alternative way to use an axially vibrating search coil as magnetic sensing probe like Method A [3].

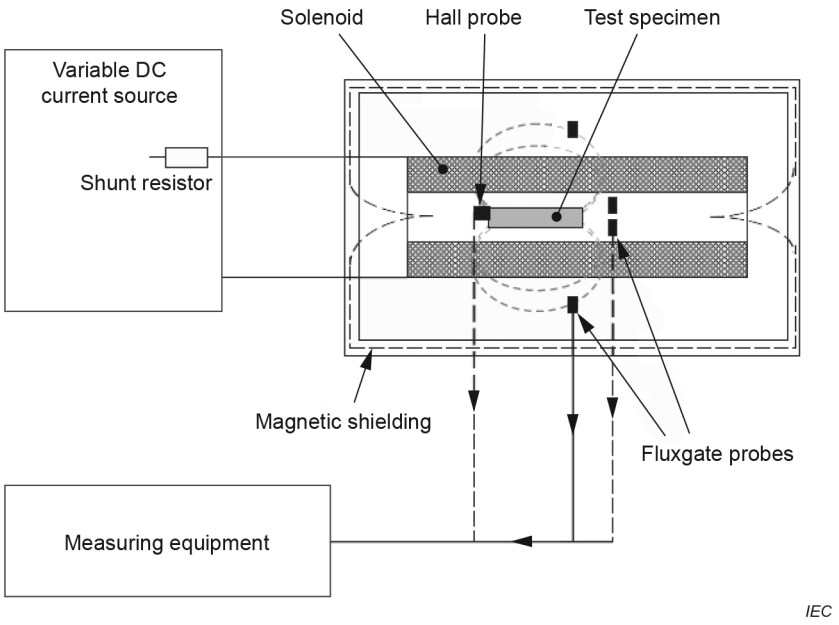


Figure 2 – Circuit diagram for Methods A and B

Alternatively, the test specimen is placed at the centre of the gap of an electromagnet as in Method C, see Annex B.