



# Model WFG-120 3 AXIS MINIATURE FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER SYSTEM

## **Users Manual and Technical Reference**



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## MODEL WFG-120 3 AXIS MINIATURE FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER SYSTEM

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

The WFG-120 System is a precision 3 axis fluxgate magnetometer packaged in an aluminum package of dimensions  $0.75" \times 0.75" \times 2.75"$ . The system operates from input voltages of  $\pm 7$  to  $\pm 12$  VDC. As an option, the system can be configured to operate from  $\pm 5$  VDC.

The system provides 3 analog output voltages proportional to the magnetic field in three orthogonal directions. Full-scale output is  $\pm 4.0$  volts; this voltage represents a magnetic field of  $\pm 1.00$  G. Linearity is 0.1% of full scale.

The detailed system specifications of the WFG-120 System are given in section II. Mechanical and electrical performance data is discussed in sections III. and IV. System calibration data is discussed in section V.

#### **II. SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS**

Noise Level	<1x10 <sup>-6</sup> G RMS/vHz
Frequency Response	DC to 400 Hz (-3 db)
Linearity	±0.1% of Full Scale
Initial Offset	<<±0.002 V
Drift in zero with temperature	<2x10 <sup>-5</sup> G/°C
Drift in scale factor withtemperature	<0.02% Full Scale/°C
Sensitivity	4.00 V/G
Orthogonality between axis	±0.2°
Alignment of sensor package withsensor reference surfaces	±0.2°
Size (cylindrical)	Rectangular parallelpiped with rounded corners. 0.75" x 0.75" x 2.75" (will fit inside 1" I.D. tube)
Weight	
Power input	+7 to +12 VDC at 20 ma -7 to -12 VDC at -20 ma or +5VDC at 20ma -5 VDC at -20ma
Input connectionssi	x #26 gauge insulated wires 4" long

#### **III. MECHANICAL FEATURES OF THE SYSTEM**

An outline drawing of the WFG-120 System is shown in Fig. 1. To provide ruggedness and environmental sealing and to maintain the sensor alignment, the system is plotted with epoxy.

The sensor alignment with respect to the system package is shown in Fig. 1. The X axis is aligned parallel to the package long dimension. The Z axis is aligned so that it projects through the center of a 0.067" hole in the bottom of the system. The system Y axis is orthogonal to the X and Z directions. The system coordinate system is right handed.

The output polarity sense of the axes is such that a field increase in the direction of the arrows shown in Fig. 1 produces an increase in the voltage output for that axis.

In general, the magnetic axis of the WFG-120 systems will be orthogonal and aligned within  $\pm 0.2^{\circ}$  of the right-handed coordinate system specified by the outer package alignment surface and alignment holes.

#### **IV. ELECTRICAL FEATURES OF THE SYSTEM**

The system can be powered by connection to the 7 flying leads connected to the system.

These wires have the following functions:

Wire Color	Function	Pin (test connector) Bendix PT02-12-10P (Male)
Red	+V in	Н
Blue	-V in	K
White	OSC input	А
Yellow	Y output	D
Green	Z output	F
Orange	X output	E
Black	ground	G

The input for the oscillator is normally not used. This option is only used when an external 25 KHz TTL oscillator is supplied to the system.





### V. CALIBRATION OF THE SYSTEM

Before shipment, we calibrate the WFG-120 System in our set of mu metal shields (to determine zero offset) and precision Helmholtz coils (to measure scale and axis alignment factors). The measured calibration data is supplied with each unit and enable external correction of these system parameters if desired.

The results of the calibration are summarized in a data sheet, which is shipped with each system. A sample data sheet is included in this manual. The calibration data enables the user to correct for axis misalignment, offset, and scale factor errors. In addition, (as an option) calibration of offset and scale factor variation can also be obtained over any temperature excursion in the -55 to +125°C range.

CALIBRATION DATA

Model #:

Serial #:

Date:

Temperature for Test: to °C Base Temperature: °C

-----Definitions -----

Vx = X Axis Sensor Voltage Vy = Y Axis Sensor Voltage Vz = Z Axis Sensor Voltage DeltaT = The Sensor Temperature minus the Base Temperature

----- Form of the Sensor Output Correction Equations ------

----- Scale and Offset ------

V1x = Vx \* (CX1 + (CX2 \* deltaT)) + CX3 + CX4 \* deltaT V1y = Vy \* (CY1 + (CY2 \* deltaT)) + CY3 + CY4 \* deltaTV1z = Vz \* (CZ1 + (CZ2 \* deltaT)) + CZ3 + CZ4 \* deltaT

---- Alignment with respect to the Physical Coordinate System ----- V2x = (CX5 \* V1x) + (CX6 \* V1y) + (CX7 \* V1z) V2y = (CY5 \* V1x) + (CY6 \* V1y) + (CY7 \* V1z)V2z = (CZ5 \* V1x) + (CZ6 \* V1y) + (CZ7 \* V1z)

---- Convert to Magnetic Field Values -----Hx = V2x \* 0.25 Oe / Volt Hy = V2x \* 0.25 Oe / Volt Hz = V2x \* 0.25 Oe / Volt

----- Constants ------

CY1 =	CZ1 =
CY2 =	CZ2 =
CY3 =	CZ3 =
CY4 =	CZ4 =
CY5 =	CZ5 =
CY6 =	CZ6 =
CY7 =	CZ7 =
	CY1 = CY2 = CY3 = CY4 = CY5 = CY6 = CY7 =