

DESCRIPTION:

Mini Helmholtz Coil is made as combination of two one-turn coils integrated on two printed circuit boards. They can be connected to a current source by IEEE 1284 (36 pins male) connector, as shown on Figure 1.

Considering the dimensions of the Helmholtz Coils and the maximal current, the magnetic flux density in the middle point between the used coils is:

$$B = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 \frac{\mu_0 N I}{r} = k \cdot I$$

N - number of windings of each coil (in our case, $N = 1$)

μ_0 - magnetic permeability in vacuum ($\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{Tm}{A}$)

r - the radius of the Helmholtz coils (in our case is $r = 4 \text{ mm}$)

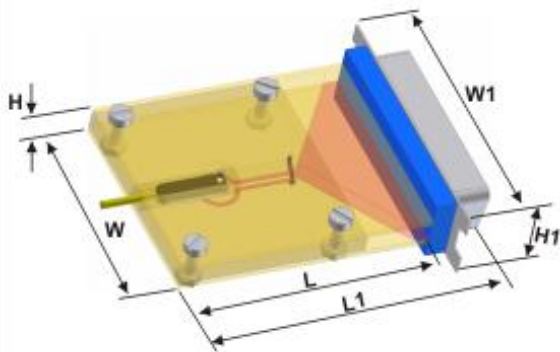


Figure 1. Dimensions of MHC-x_x

KEY FEATURES & TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Generation of high magnetic fields (up to 2.25mT) in a small volume
- Very high frequency bandwidth: DC – 1MHz
- Very low impedance:
 $R = 0.1\Omega$, $L = 0.3\mu H$, $C = 1pF$
- Characterization of magnetic field sensors
- Application in laboratories for research and development, etc.

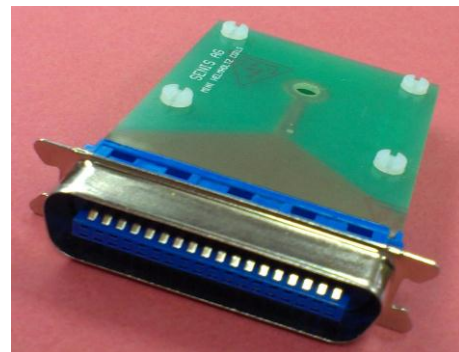


Figure 2. Photo of MHC-8_1

SPECIFICATIONS (MHC-8_1):

MHC-8_1	
Max. current	$I_{pp}=10 \text{ [A]}$
Coil constant	$k = 2.25 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ [T/A]}$
Coil diameter	$R = 8 \text{ [mm]}$
Number of turns	$N = 1$
R	0.1Ω
L	$0.3\mu H$
C	$1pF$
Option	Resonant circuit for higher currents

MHC-x_x Dimensions & Tolerances [mm]	
$L = 60 \pm 0.5$	$L1 = 80 \pm 1$
$H = 6.5 \pm 0.5$	$H1 = 15.5 \pm 0.5$
$W = 50 \pm 0.5$	$W1 = 62 \pm 0.5$

Recommended bipolar current source (DC–1MHz): SENIS HEFR 2008

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