

A nonlinearity in permanent-magnet systems used in watt balances

This content has been downloaded from IOPscience. Please scroll down to see the full text.

2014 Metrologia 51 394

(<http://iopscience.iop.org/0026-1394/51/5/394>)

View [the table of contents for this issue](#), or go to the [journal homepage](#) for more

Download details:

This content was downloaded by: schlammi

IP Address: 129.6.188.26

This content was downloaded on 19/07/2014 at 17:48

Please note that [terms and conditions apply](#).

A nonlinearity in permanent-magnet systems used in watt balances

Shisong Li^{1,2}, Stephan Schlamminger² and Jon Pratt²

¹ Department of Electrical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, People's Republic of China

² National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), 100 Bureau Drive Stop 8171, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8171, USA

E-mail: leeshisong@sina.com and stephan.schlamminger@nist.gov

Received 27 March 2014, revised 6 May 2014

Accepted for publication 7 May 2014

Published 25 June 2014

Abstract

Watt balances are used to measure the Planck constant and will be used in the future to realize mass at the kilogram level. They increasingly rely on permanent magnet systems to generate the magnetic flux. It has been known that the weighing current might affect the magnetization state of the permanent-magnet system used in these systems, causing a systematic bias that can lead to an error in the result if not accounted for. In this article, a simple model explaining the effect of the weighing current on the yoke of the magnet is developed. This model leads to a nonlinear dependence of the magnetic flux density in the gap that is proportional to the squared value of the coil current. The effect arises from changing the reluctance of the yoke by the additional field produced by the coil. Our analysis shows that the effect depends on the width of the air gap, the magnetic flux density in the air gap, and the BH curve of the yoke material. Suggestions to reduce the nonlinear effect are discussed.

Keywords: watt balance, permanent magnet, magnetic nonlinearity

(Some figures may appear in colour only in the online journal)

1. Introduction

The watt balance was originally proposed by B P Kibble in 1975 [1] and is an instrument that is used to precisely measure the Planck constant h . In the new International System of Units (SI) [2], it will constitute one method to realize the unit of mass at the kilogram level. Currently, several national metrology institutes (NMIs) are in the process of building a watt balance, since it is seen as an ideal apparatus to realize and maintain the unit of mass in the new SI. A review on watt balance experiments is given in [3].

A watt balance is typically operated alternatively in two separate modes: weighing and velocity. In weighing mode, a magnetic force is generated by passing a dc current I through a coil in an area with a magnetic flux density B . The magnetic force is balanced by the gravitational force acting on a test mass m , i.e., $BLI = mg$, where L is the wire length in the coil and g the gravitational acceleration. In velocity mode, the geometric factor BL is calibrated by moving the coil in the same magnetic field with a velocity v while measuring an induced voltage U across the coil, i.e., $U = BLv$. The combination of the two measurement modes allows a virtual

comparison of electrical power to mechanical power. The Planck constant can be obtained since electrical power can be measured as the product of two frequencies and h by the virtue of the Josephson effect [4] and the quantum Hall effect [5].

For the watt balance experiment to work, it is assumed that BL is the same in the two modes. However, in weighing mode the current in the coil produces a magnetic field that could cause a change in the magnetic flux density B . The magnetic flux density B is in general an unknown function of the weighing current I . The functional form of this relationship is typically approximated using the expression [6]:

$$(BL)_w \approx (BL)_v(1 + \alpha I + \beta I^2), \quad (1)$$

where $(BL)_w$ and $(BL)_v$ are the so-called geometric factors in weighing mode and velocity mode, respectively. Here, α and β denote the linear and quadratic coefficients. The weighing mode is typically carried out in a fashion that the linear term is eliminated: two measurements, mass-off and mass-on, are performed during weighing mode [7]. The currents in mass-off and mass-on measurements are nearly equal and opposite, cancelling any effect caused by α . The quadratic

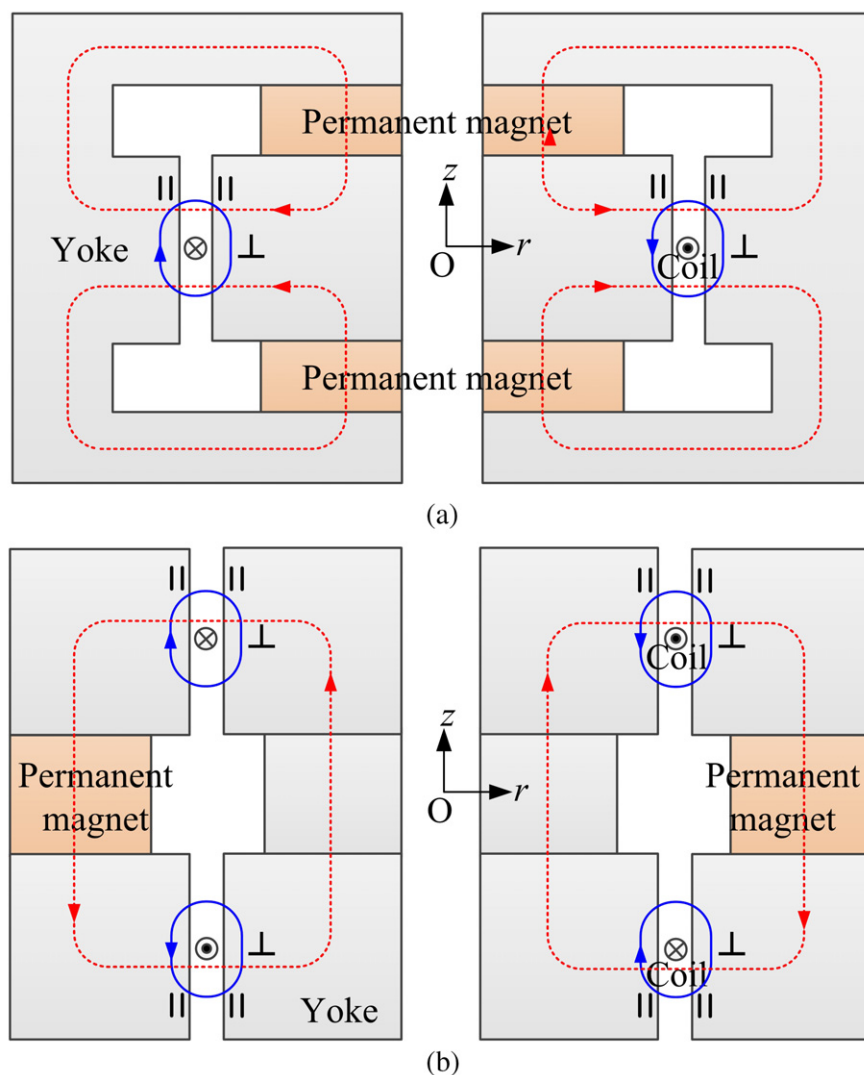


Figure 1. Typical magnetic circuits employed in watt balance experiments. (a) Two-permanent-magnets, one-coil structure; (b) one-permanent-magnet, two-coils structure. The magnets exhibit cylindrical and up-down symmetry, where O denotes the geometric center. The red dashed line indicates the main magnetic flux generated by the permanent magnet(s); the blue line shows the additional magnetic field produced by the coil in weighing mode. The symbols || and ⊥ denote the locations, where the field from the coil is mostly parallel and perpendicular to the flux from the permanent magnet(s).

term, however, cannot be eliminated and can lead to a bias in the measurement.

The nonlinear effect caused by the parallel component of the weighing flux has been studied in [8] and β was determined by considering the magnetic reluctance change in upper and lower yokes. It was found that the main part of the nonlinear error from the parallel component is canceled by averaging the upper and lower yokes. In the end, the size of the bias in the measurement introduced by this component is negligible compared to the desired accuracy of the watt balance, which is typically a few parts in 10^8 . Recently, a different mechanism that can produce a quadratic dependence of BL on the current was found while investigating the NIST-4 magnet [9, 10] at National Institute of Standards and Technology, USA. The quadratic term arises due to a change in reluctance of the yoke near the coil caused by the perpendicular component of the additional magnetic field H created by the weighing current. In this article, we consider the origin of this nonlinear effect, estimate its order of magnitude, and discuss strategies

to reduce or even remove this error by design improvements, active compensation, or corrections.

2. Magnetic error analysis

Recently, yoke-based permanent-magnet systems have become the preferred choice in watt balances [9, 11–13, 15]. Compared to electro magnets, these systems benefit from a stronger magnetic field, lower operating cost, and better magnetic self-shielding. Figure 1 shows two typical designs for such magnet systems. The two-permanent-magnet, one-coil structure as shown in figure 1(a) is employed by the BIPM watt balance [11] at the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures, METAS-2 [12] at the Federal Institute of Metrology, Switzerland, and NIST-4 [9]. The one-permanent-magnet, two-coil structure as shown in figure 1(b) is built into the NPL-NRC watt balance originally constructed by the National Physical Laboratory, UK and currently operated by

the National Research Council, Canada [13, 14]. Although we focus our analysis on the two-permanent-magnet, one-coil structure, our results can also be applied to the one-permanent-magnet, two-coil case.

Two different, but related, effects of the weighing current on the magnetic flux in the gap aspects are investigated: First, the variation of the total flux through the gap due to the change of the reluctance of the yoke due to magnetization from the coil current is considered. Second, the redistribution of flux around the coil in the air gap is investigated. This occurs because the reluctance of the iron closer to the coil changes differently than that of the iron further away from the coil.

2.1. Total magnetic flux change

The two magnetic circuits most common in watt balances are shown in figure 1. In either case the main magnetic flux runs horizontally through a small air gap in a soft iron yoke. In weighing mode, the coil generates an additional magnetic field, and clearly part of this field must penetrate the yoke. As a result, the magnetic reluctance in some areas of the yoke will change as the soft iron material is magnetized, and hence the reluctance of the complete magnetic circuit will change. Therefore, the BL in weighing mode will slightly differ from its value in velocity mode.

In velocity mode, the equation of the magnet circuit can be written as

$$\mathcal{F} = R_v \phi_v \quad \text{with} \quad R_v = \left(\frac{l_0}{\mu_0 S_0} + \frac{l_m}{\mu_m S_m} + \frac{l_y}{\mu_y S_y} \right), \quad (2)$$

where R_v denotes the reluctance of the magnetic circuit in velocity mode, ϕ_v the flux through the magnetic system and \mathcal{F} the magnetomotive force of the permanent magnets. As shown on the right of equation (2), the total reluctance of the system is a sum of three parts: the reluctances of the air gap, the permanent magnet and the yoke. Here, l_0 , l_m , l_y denote the magnetic reluctance lengths, S_0 , S_m , S_y the magnetic reluctance areas, and μ_0 , μ_m , μ_y the permeability of the air gap, the permanent magnets and the yoke. The reluctances of various magnetic paths depend on the exact geometries, which can be difficult to evaluate. In this article, all values for the areas and lengths of different flux paths are equivalent, i.e., average, values. In equation (2), $\mu_m \approx \mu_0 \ll \mu_y$, thus the total magnetic reluctance is dominated by the contributions of the permanent magnet and the air gap.

In weighing mode, the current in the coil generates additional fields in the yoke. The additional fields are separated into two components: parallel (subscript \parallel) and perpendicular (subscript \perp) to the flux generated by the permanent magnet. The magnetic equation in weighing mode can be expressed as

$$\mathcal{F} = R_w \phi_w \quad \text{with} \quad R_w = \left(\frac{l_0}{\mu_0 S_0} + \frac{l_m}{\mu_m S_m} + \frac{l_{\parallel}}{\mu_{w\parallel} S_{\parallel}} + \frac{l_{\perp}}{\mu_{w\perp} S_{\perp}} \right), \quad (3)$$

where l_{\parallel} and l_{\perp} denote the magnetic reluctance length; S_{\parallel} and S_{\perp} the magnetic reluctance areas; and $\mu_{w\parallel}$ and $\mu_{w\perp}$ is the permeability of the regions of the yoke where the field generated by the weighing current is parallel and perpendicular

to the original magnetic flux. From equations (2) and (3), the relative magnetic field change can be calculated as

$$\frac{\phi_w}{\phi_v} - 1 = \frac{R_v}{R_w} - 1 = \frac{R_v - R_w}{R_w} \approx \frac{R_v - R_w}{R_v}. \quad (4)$$

In the last approximation R_w in the denominator was replaced by R_v , since these two terms differ very little from each other.

In the three equations above, it is tacitly assumed that the magnetomotive force is independent of the current in the coil, i.e., $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_v = \mathcal{F}_w$. In reality, this is not the case, since the magnetic field produced by the coil during weighing mode will change the working point of the permanent magnet along the demagnetization curve. However, this effect depends linearly on the weighing current and will cancel by current reversal (mass-on versus mass-off).

To simplify the analysis, we split the reluctance of the yoke during velocity mode in the same two regions as in the weighing mode, yielding

$$\frac{l_y}{\mu_y S_y} = \frac{l_{\parallel}}{\mu_{v\parallel} S_{\parallel}} + \frac{l_{\perp}}{\mu_{v\perp} S_{\perp}}, \quad (5)$$

$\mu_{v\parallel}$ and $\mu_{v\perp}$ are the permeabilities of two regions in velocity mode. Since there is no current in the coil during velocity mode, the symbols \parallel and \perp only denote the yoke locations. As shown in figure 1, a watt balance magnet typically exhibits up-down symmetry. Hence the parallel component of the magnetic field of the coil will increase the field in one half of the yoke and decrease the field in the other half by the same amount, ΔH_{\parallel} . In a small range of the yoke BH curve, the $\mu_y(H)$ function can be considered to be linear, leading to

$$\frac{l_{\parallel}/2}{(\mu_{v\parallel} + \chi \Delta H_{\parallel}) S_{\parallel}} + \frac{l_{\parallel}/2}{(\mu_{v\parallel} - \chi \Delta H_{\parallel}) S_{\parallel}} \approx \frac{l_{\parallel}}{\mu_{v\parallel} S_{\parallel}} \quad (6)$$

Here, χ is the derivative of $\mu(H)$ with respect to H at the working point of the yoke, i.e. $\chi = \partial\mu/\partial H|_{H=H_v}$. Equation (6) shows that the reluctance of the yoke parts, at which the field from the weighing current is parallel to the flux from the permanent magnet does not change between weighing mode and velocity mode in a symmetric structure. This is because the two components cancel each other. The higher order terms in equation (6) are negligible compared to the watt balance uncertainty goal [8].

The areas of the yoke, where the field from the weighing current is perpendicular to the flux from the permanent magnets are located around the coil. In these areas, the field generated by the weighing current is much larger than in the areas where the field is parallel to the flux. In addition the cross sections of the former areas are smaller than those of the latter areas. The magnetic field strength increases from H_v in velocity mode to H_w in weighing mode by

$$H_w^2 = H_v^2 + (\Delta H_{\perp})^2 \implies H_w \approx H_v + \frac{(\Delta H_{\perp})^2}{2H_v} \quad (7)$$

where ΔH_{\perp} is the increment of the magnetic field strength due to the perpendicular component of the field produced by the coil. The permeability in this area is given by

$$\mu_{w\perp} = \mu_{v\perp} + \frac{(\Delta H_{\perp})^2}{2H_v} \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial H} \bigg|_{H=H_v} \quad (8)$$

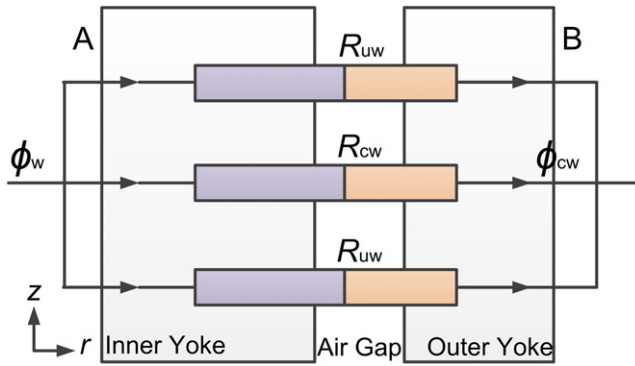


Figure 2. Three-reluctance model of the magnet in weighing mode. Up-down symmetry about the center is assumed.

It can be seen from equation (7) that the magnetic field would increase independent of the current direction. Combining (3), (6), and (8) allows one to rewrite (4) as

$$\frac{\phi_w}{\phi_v} - 1 \approx \frac{\frac{l_u}{\mu_{v\perp} S_\perp} \left(1 - \frac{\mu_{v\perp}}{\mu_{w\perp}}\right)}{R_v} \approx \frac{\frac{l_u}{\mu_{v\perp}^2 S_\perp} (\Delta H_\perp)^2}{R_v} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial H} \Big|_{H=H_v} \quad (9)$$

In this section, it was assumed that the relative distribution of the flux in the air gap remains the same, i.e., is independent of the weighing current. In the next section, the effects of a flux redistribution in the air gap are considered.

2.2. Redistribution of the magnetic flux density in the air gap due to the weighing current

The weighing current in the coil produces an additional magnetic field which needs to be added to the already existing field produced by the permanent magnet system. The magnetic field produced by the magnet system in the yoke, near the gap, is in general uniform along the vertical axis. The magnetic field produced by the coil is largest at the coil position. Hence the reluctance of the yoke will change more at the coil position than above and below it. This nonuniform reluctance along the z axis of the yoke will lead to a redistribution of the magnetic flux density in the gap. This redistribution causes the flux integral during the weighing mode, $(BL)_w$, to be different from the flux integral during velocity mode, $(BL)_v$.

Figure 2 shows a simple model that can be used to evaluate this effect. A and B is a schematic representation of two vertical surfaces with the same magnetic potential, one in the inner yoke, the other in the outer yoke. The flux flows perpendicular through these two surfaces, such that in each measurement mode, the total flux through the two planes is considered to be identical. In the model, the magnet is divided in three vertical segments, the center segment (subscript c) contains the coil. The model exhibits top-down symmetry, i.e. the upper segment is identical to the lower segment. R_c and R_u denote the reluctance of the center and the upper/lower segment, respectively. In velocity mode, the reluctances are the same, i.e., $R_{uv} = R_{cv}$. Hence, the magnetic flux through each circuit is $\phi_{uv} = \phi_{cv} = \phi_v/3$.

Two parts contribute to the reluctance of each segment: the reluctance of the air gap and that of the yoke. In weighing mode, the reluctances R_{uw} and R_{cw} can be written as

$$R_{uw} = \frac{l_u}{\mu_u S_u} + \frac{l_0}{\mu_0 S_{u0}} \quad \text{and} \quad R_{cw} = \frac{l_c}{\mu_c S_c} + \frac{l_0}{\mu_0 S_{c0}}, \quad (10)$$

where l_u, l_c are the yoke lengths between surfaces A and B; μ_u and μ_c the permeability of the yoke for upper/lower and center segments. Note that three segments have the same geometrical parameters and the areas should be one third of the total, i.e., $l_u = l_c, S_u = S_c = S_y/3, S_{u0} = S_{c0} = S_0/3$. The flux through the center circuit ϕ_{cw} can be written as

$$\phi_{cw} = \frac{1}{R_{cw}} \left(\frac{2}{R_{uw}} + \frac{1}{R_{cw}} \right)^{-1} \phi_w = \left(2 \frac{R_{cw}}{R_{uw}} + 1 \right)^{-1} \phi_w. \quad (11)$$

The relative change of the geometrical factor BL at the weighing position (the center segment) in two modes is calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(BL)_w}{(BL)_v} - 1 &= \frac{\phi_{cw}}{\phi_{cv}} - 1 = \frac{\phi_w}{\phi_v} \frac{3}{2 \frac{R_{cw}}{R_{uw}} + 1} - 1 \\ &= (1 + \xi_1)(1 + \xi_2) - 1 \approx \xi_1 + \xi_2. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Here, $1 + \xi_1 = \phi_w/\phi_v$ and $1 + \xi_2 = 3/(2R_{cw}/R_{uw} + 1)$. An expression for ξ_1 is given in equation (9), therefore only a calculation for ξ_2 is required. Similar to the discussion in section 2.1, ξ_2 is solved as

$$\xi_2 = \frac{3}{2 \frac{R_{cw}}{R_{uw}} + 1} - 1 \approx \frac{2}{3} \left(1 - \frac{R_{cw}}{R_{uw}} \right) \approx \frac{2S_0 l_c \mu_0}{3S_y l_0 \mu_v} \left(1 - \frac{\mu_u}{\mu_c} \right). \quad (13)$$

Analogous to (8), μ_c and μ_u can be obtained using

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_u &= \mu_v + \frac{(\Delta H_u)^2}{2H_v} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial H} \Big|_{H=H_v} \quad \text{and} \\ \mu_c &= \mu_v + \frac{(\Delta H_c)^2}{2H_v} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial H} \Big|_{H=H_v}, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where ΔH_u is the perpendicular magnetic field change in upper/lower segment and ΔH_c is in the middle segment.

Substituting equation (14) into (13) yields

$$\xi_2 = \frac{2\mu_0 S_0 l_c}{3\mu_v^2 S_y l_0} \frac{(\Delta H_c^2 - \Delta H_u^2)}{2H_v} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial H} \Big|_{H=H_v}. \quad (15)$$

By adding ξ_1 in (9) to ξ_2 in equation (15), the total bias can be calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= \xi_1 + \xi_2 \approx \left(\frac{\frac{l_u}{S_\perp}}{\frac{l_0}{\mu_0 S_0} + \frac{l_m}{\mu_m S_m}} + \frac{\frac{2l_c}{S_y}}{\frac{3l_0}{\mu_0 S_0}} (\kappa_2^2 - \kappa_1^2) \right) \\ &\quad \times \frac{(\Delta H_\perp)^2}{2\mu_v^2 H_v} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial H} \Big|_{H=H_v}, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where $\kappa_1 = \Delta H_u/\Delta H_\perp$ and $\kappa_2 = \Delta H_c/\Delta H_\perp$ are two magnetic field ratios. As $\mu_{v\perp}$ and μ_v have similar values, it is reasonable to assume $\mu_{v\perp} \approx \mu_v$.

The bias depends on the squared values of ΔH_\perp , ΔH_c , ΔH_u and hence quadratically on the current in the coil. Besides the current, the bias depends on parameters of the magnet system, most importantly at the working point of the yoke at $H = H_v$. The bias can be eliminated by choosing parameters

such that the yoke is at its maximum relative permeability, i.e.,

$$\left. \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial H} \right|_{H=H_v} = 0. \quad (17)$$

To model magnet systems that differ from ideal systems described above, we introduce a new variable,

$$\delta = H_v - H_m \quad \text{with } H_m \text{ such that } \left. \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial H} \right|_{H=H_m} = 0 \quad (18)$$

in the next section.

3. Evaluation and discussion

In this section, the magnetic bias is calculated for typical parameters of a watt balance. To keep the analysis simple, we assume perfect up-down symmetry and that the position of the coil in the weighing mode is at the symmetry plane. Thus an average magnetic field change in the yokes along the central horizontal axis r could be used for calculating the ΔH_{\perp} value, i.e.,

$$\Delta H_{\perp} = \frac{\int_{l_{\perp}} \Delta H(r, z=0) dr}{l_{\perp}}. \quad (19)$$

We further assume that in weighing mode the coil produces a force of $F = mg \approx 5 \text{ N}$, which is typical for a 1 kg watt balance. In this case, the product of the coil current and the number of windings is given by a scalar form of the weighing equation as

$$NI = \frac{F}{2\pi r_0 B_a} = \frac{mg}{2\pi r_0 B_a}, \quad (20)$$

where r_0 is the mean radius of the coil and B_a the mean value of the magnetic flux density at the coil position. The flux density contributed by the weighing current in the coil is calculated using the following approximations: The permeability of the yoke is set to the value at the working point, $\mu_v = \mu(H_0)$ and the magnetomotive force of both magnets are set to zero. Since all flux produced by the coil flux in the yoke is perpendicular to the r axis in the central plane ($z = 0$) and the additional magnetic density is continuous along the flux lines, the additional magnetic flux change in the yokes, $\Delta B_{\perp} = \mu_v \Delta H_{\perp}$, can be considered to be equal to the flux in the yoke-air boundary. By Ampere's law, we have

$$2l_0 \frac{\Delta B_{\perp}}{\mu_0} + l_y \frac{\Delta B_{\perp}}{\mu_v} = NI, \quad (21)$$

where l_y is the total length of the magnetic field through the yoke and l_0 the width of the air gap. Since $\mu_v \gg \mu_0$, the second term can be neglected and ΔH_{\perp} is given by

$$\Delta H_{\perp} = \frac{\Delta B_{\perp}}{\mu_v} = \frac{NI\mu_0}{2l_0\mu_v}. \quad (22)$$

To verify equation (22), calculations based on the finite element method (FEM) were performed. For these FEM calculations, an air gap width of $l_0 = 30 \text{ mm}$, a relative permeability of the yoke of $\mu_v/\mu_0 = 1000$, and a magnetomotive force of the coil of $NI = 8 \text{ A turns}$ is assumed. Figure 3 shows the magnetic field in an area around the coil. Figure 4 shows the field in the plane of the coil as a function of radius. Both figures show that the magnetic field decreases rapidly with

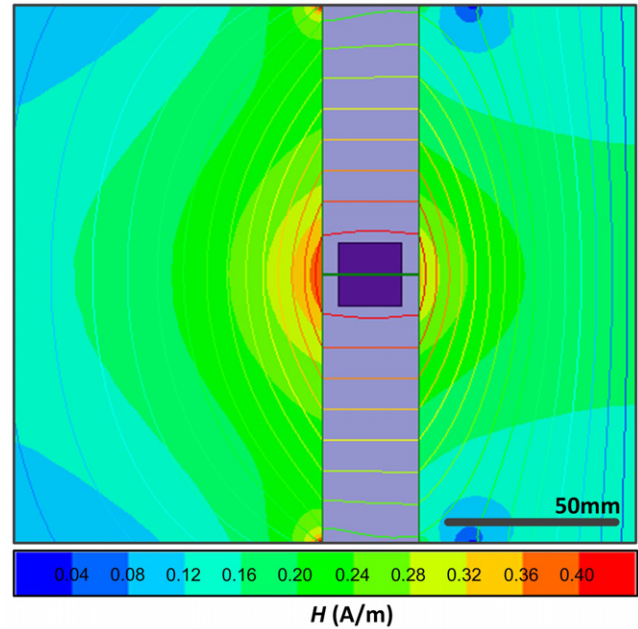


Figure 3. FEM calculation of the magnetic field produced by the weighing current in the coil. For this calculation, a gap width 3 cm, a relative permeability of the yoke of 1000 and a magnetomotive force of the coil of 8 A turns is assumed.

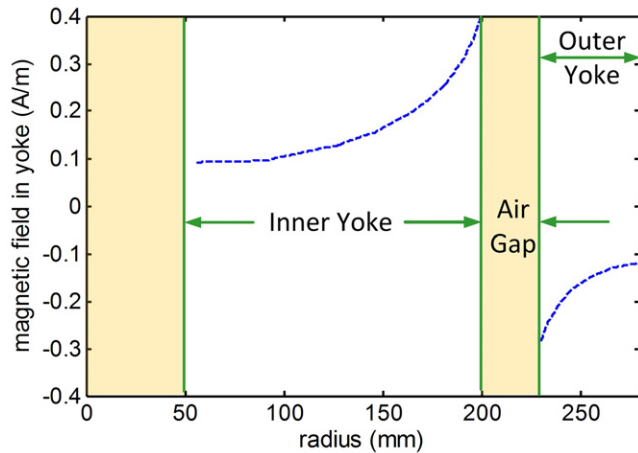


Figure 4. The vertical magnetic field in yoke as a function of radial distance from the symmetry axis of the magnet. The same parameters as in figure 3 were used for this FEM calculation.

increasing distance from the coil. The FEM calculated mean magnetic field change in the yoke, i.e., ΔH_{\perp} , is 0.16 A m^{-1} which agrees with 0.13 A m^{-1} calculated using the approximation (22). FEM calculations with different yoke permeabilities and air gap widths were performed and compared to equation (22), see figure 5. The model agreed reasonably with the simulation for all 15 combinations. The agreement is better for smaller gap widths and larger relative permeabilities.

Substituting equation (20) and equation (22) into equation (9), we obtain

$$\xi_1 \approx \frac{l_{\perp}/S_{\perp}}{l_0/S_0 + l_m/S_m} \frac{m^2 g^2 \mu_0^3}{32\pi^2 r_0^2 B_a^2 l_0^2 \mu_v^3 H_v} \left. \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial H} \right|_{H=H_v}. \quad (23)$$

It can be seen from equation (16) that ξ_2 has a similar expression as ξ_1 and their ratio depends only on factors

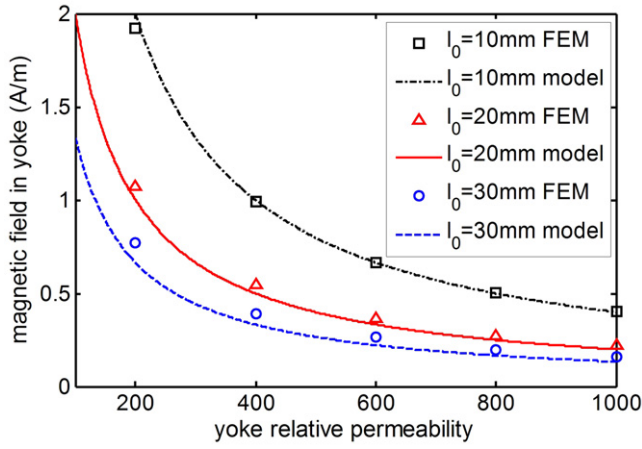


Figure 5. Comparison of calculation results of ΔH_{\perp} by FEM and equation (22) with different air gap widths and yoke permeabilities.

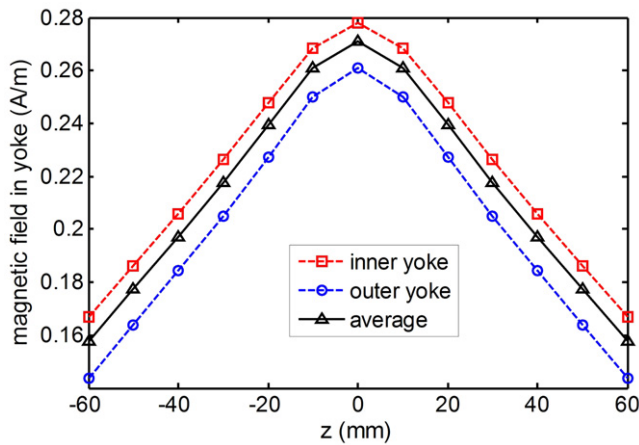


Figure 6. The calculated perpendicular components of the magnetic field along the vertical direction. The average value is calculated with weights of 0.6 and 0.4 for the inner and outer yoke respectively.

describing the magnet's geometry and a coefficient $\kappa_2^2 - \kappa_1^2$, i.e., ξ_2 is solved as

$$\xi_2 \approx \frac{2l_c/S_y}{3l_0/S_0} \frac{m^2 g^2 \mu_0^3 (\kappa_2^2 - \kappa_1^2)}{32\pi^2 r_0^2 B_a^2 l_0^2 \mu_v^3 H_v} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial H} \Big|_{H=H_v}. \quad (24)$$

In order to obtain the value of ξ_2 , two magnetic field ratios $\kappa_1 = \Delta H_u / \Delta H_{\perp}$ and $\kappa_2 = \Delta H_c / \Delta H_{\perp}$ need to be calculated. Note that in equation (24) ΔH_{\perp} , ΔH_c , and ΔH_u are different integral quantities in the same magnetic field, hence both κ_1 and κ_2 are considered as constants. Here the two ratios are determined by FEM simulation with $l_0 = 30$ mm, $\mu_v / \mu_0 = 1000$. The distances between reference surfaces (A and B) and the air gap are 60 mm and 40 mm. The calculated perpendicular components of the magnetic field along the vertical axis z are shown in figure 6. It can be calculated from the simulation that $\kappa_1 = 0.16/0.16 = 1$ and $\kappa_2 = 0.27/0.16 = 1.7$.

Equations (23) and (24) determine the total bias ξ as

$$\xi \approx \left(\frac{l_{\perp}/S_{\perp}}{l_0/S_0 + l_m/S_m} + (\kappa_2^2 - \kappa_1^2) \frac{2l_c/S_y}{3l_0/S_0} \right) \times \frac{m^2 g^2 \mu_0^3}{32\pi^2 r_0^2 B_a^2 l_0^2 \mu_v^3 H_v} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial H} \Big|_{H=H_v}. \quad (25)$$

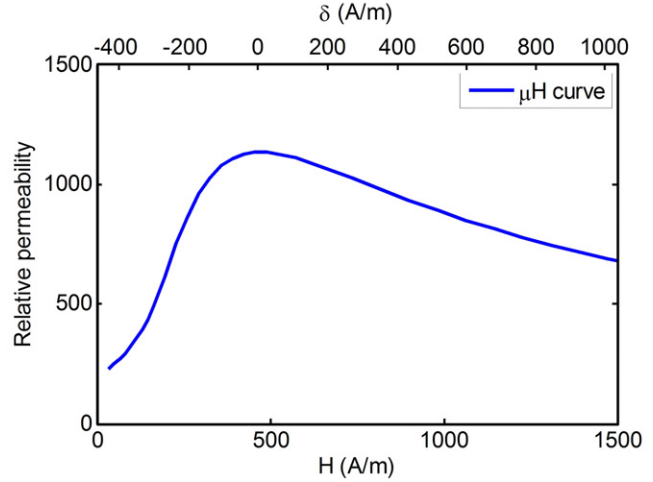


Figure 7. The relative permeability as a function of magnetic field strength of AISI 1021 steel.

Table 1. Typical geometrical factors for a magnet system in a watt balance.

Geometrical factor (ratio)	Value	Unit
$l_m : l_y : l_{\parallel} : l_{\perp} : l_c$	50:300:100:200:100	mm
$S_0 : S_m : S_y : S_{\parallel} : S_{\perp}$	1:1:1:1:1	
$\mu_0 : \mu_m$	1:1	
r_0	200	mm

It can be seen from equation (25) that the bias is mainly related to three parameters: the magnetic flux density B_a in the air gap, the gap width l_0 and the dependence $\mu(H)$ of the yoke. In the evaluation, the μH curve of AISI 1021 steel, which was used in building the NIST-4 magnet, is assumed (shown in figure 7). The maximum relative permeability is 1137 at $H_m = 464 \text{ A m}^{-1}$. Some geometrical factors are assumed as shown in table 1.

In order to demonstrate the bias as a function of the magnetic field offset δ , two different scenarios were considered. In the first scenario, the magnetic flux density in the gap remained the same $B_a = 0.5 \text{ T}$ while the width of the air gap was changed. In the second scenario, the width remained the same $l_0 = 10$ mm and the flux density was changed. The results were expressed as the relative error of the Planck constant (the bias) as functions of the magnetic field strength offset δ and are shown in figure 8.

As shown in figure 8, the bias has the opposite sign as the magnetic field offset δ . Further, the slope of the bias for negative offsets is larger than for positive offsets. Moreover, equation (25) shows that the bias is (1) inverse proportional to B_a^2 ; (2) inverse proportional to μ_v^3 ; (3) and depends critically on l_0 (inverse to l_0^n , $2 < n < 3$). A magnet design with a narrow air gap benefits from a stronger magnetic field, but increases the bias error. During the design process for a permanent magnet system for a watt balance, all parameters should be carefully optimized.

To verify the three-reluctance model for calculating ξ_2 in section 2.2, another FEM calculation was performed. A multi-yoke structure at the weighing position is designed as shown in figure 9 according to the coil flux contribution and all layers are set to different permeabilities where $(\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \mu_4)$

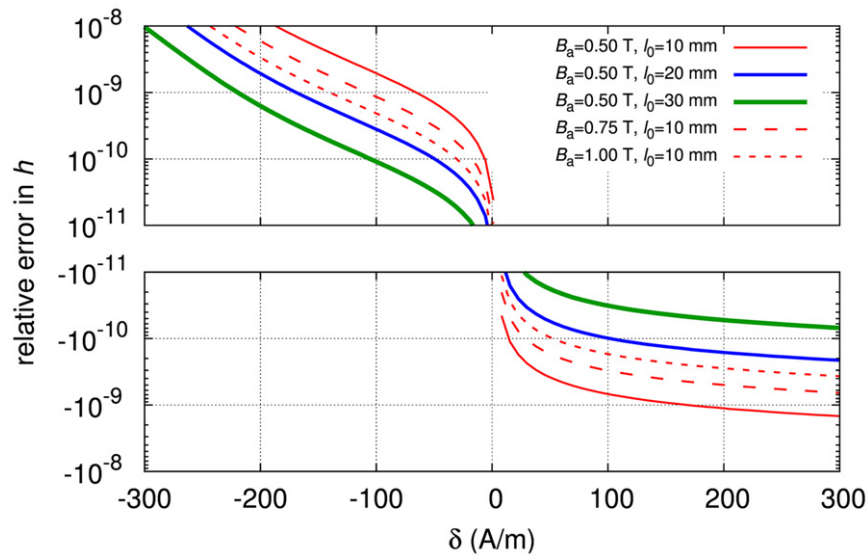


Figure 8. Relative error for the Planck constant as a function of δ . Here $\delta = H_v - H_m$ with H_m such that $\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial H} \Big|_{H=H_m} = 0$.

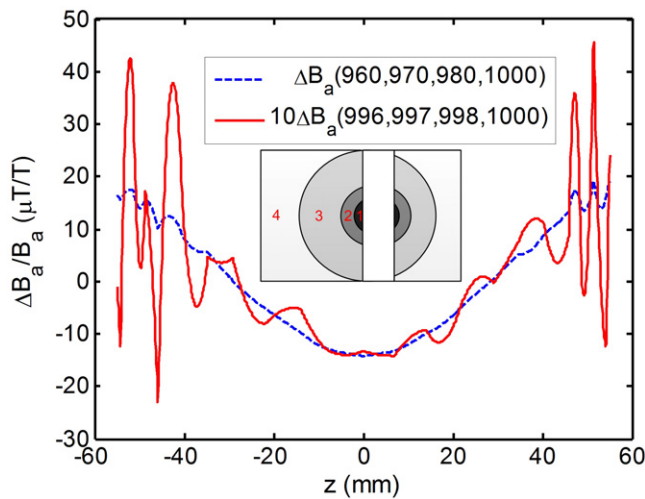


Figure 9. Relative error for the Planck constant as a function of the magnetic field strength offset from the maximum permeability point.

denotes relative permeabilities of the yokes numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. In order to obtain enough resolution, the contrast in permeabilities was exaggerated. The numbers (960, 970, 980, 1000) were used, which have a maximum difference in relative permeability of 40, about 4×10^5 larger than in reality. The simulation result is shown in figure 9. A second parameter set with (996, 997, 998, 1000), with a maximum difference in relative permeability of 4 is also calculated. Its effect is about 10 times smaller than the first set. The result shows the nonlinearity is less than 7%. Thus a relative change of the magnetic field at the weighing position can be estimated using $(15 \times 10^{-6}) / (4 \times 10^5) = 3.8 \times 10^{-11}$ where the first value 15×10^{-6} is read off the blue dashed line of figure 9 at $z = 0$ and the 4×10^5 is a scale factor assumed to scale the FEM simulation back to the range of permeability expected in reality. The FEM simulation agrees with the result obtained using equation (24).

Note, δ is not the average magnetic field difference of the whole yoke but the areas of the yoke adjacent to the coil in the

weighing position. In reality, δ can be quite large, e.g., several hundreds $A m^{-1}$. Table 2 gives a summary of the parameters (magnetic flux density in the air gap B_a , air gap width l_0 , and δ of watt balances built at different laboratories around the world. The parameter δ is calculated using the given value of B_a , l_0 , the mean radius of the air gap, and the BH curve of the AISI 1021 steel. The latter is a convenient assumption. In reality, different materials for yokes are employed. Hence, the numbers in the table are only an estimate. The results show the bias amplitude from the magnetic nonlinearity is less than 1×10^{-9} , which is negligible with respect to the uncertainty goals of these watt balances.

All the evaluation and discussion are based on the analysis without considering the yoke BH hysteresis. The hysteresis of the yoke may partly reduce this error, because the magnetic flux density in the weighing mode will remain for a while in the velocity mode. But the hysteresis effect, e.g., systematic effect from the non-symmetry of the minor BH hysteresis loops, is complex and should be studied in the future.

4. Suggestions

In this section, some suggestions are provided to reduce this nonlinear error.

The first conclusion is to make the working point for the yoke near weighing position approach the maximum permeability as much as possible, i.e., $\delta = 0$. Based on equation (25), the best working point of the yoke near the weighing position is the zero crossing point of the error curve shown in figure 8. As in the air gap, the magnetic flux density drops following a $1/r$ function (r is the radius), the magnetic field for the inner yoke H_{in} is different from that of the outer yoke H_{out} . From the calculation in figure 3, a 50% weight of magnetic field change can be applied for both inner and outer yokes, thus the design should meet

$$\frac{H_{in} + H_{out}}{2} = H_m \quad (26)$$

Table 2. Summary of B_a , l_0 and calculation results of ξ_1 and ξ_2 for different watt balances. The BH curve of the AISI 1021 steel is assumed.

Lab	B_a (T)	l_0 (mm)	δ (A m ⁻¹)	ξ_1	ξ_2
NPL-NRC	0.45 [16]	24 [6]	−124	1.1×10^{-10}	2.1×10^{-10}
LNE	0.95 [15]	9 [15]	270	-1.1×10^{-10}	-4.5×10^{-10}
BIPM	0.5 [11]	13 [11]	−97	2.2×10^{-10}	6.6×10^{-10}
METAS-2	0.6 [12]	8 [12]	−38	1.3×10^{-10}	5.8×10^{-10}
NIST-4	0.55 [10]	30 [9]	−69	1.6×10^{-11}	2.7×10^{-11}

To establish equation (26), an idea is to make adjustable magnetic compensations for the yoke around the weighing position. For example, current carrying compensation coils can be considered to generate opposite additional flux during the weighing mode. Also, small compensation permanent magnets can also shift the BH working point of the yoke.

The second conclusion is that the bias error is inverse to the product B_a^2 , μ_v^3 , and l_0^n ($2 < n < 3$). Thus strong magnetic field B_a , large air gap width l_0 and high permeability yoke are recommended for building a watt balance.

A third suggestion is to measure the amplitude of this effect in order to make possible corrections for the Planck constant value. Several watt balance experiments have published measured values of the Planck constant obtained by weighing different mass values. By analysing the obtained values of h as a function of weight, the nonlinear effects of the magnet system can be measured. Unfortunately, at present, not enough information is available to perform a thorough analysis. We would like to encourage the experimenters to perform measurements over a larger range of masses, include more mass points, and collect more statistics on each point. Such a data set would allow verification of this and other models of the magnetic circuit and also allow the measured values to be extrapolated to a location where the magnet effects vanish.

The magnetic error is due to the division of the watt balance experiment in two modes, weighing and velocity mode. Further ideas and experiments to combine the moving and velocity modes should be encouraged [17, 18].

5. Conclusion

A nonlinear magnetic error in watt balance operation, which arises from the magnetic reluctance change of the yoke near the weighing position, is investigated. This error is proportional to the squared value of the coil current. The analysis shows that this error can be optimized by making the yoke around the weighing position work at the maximum permeability point of the BH curve. Further study evaluates the possible amplitude of the error as a function of the magnetic flux density difference between the actual and maximum-permeability points for the yoke near the weighing position. The result shows this nonlinearity is typically less than 1 part in 10^9 which is negligible compared to a watt balance uncertainty of several parts in 10^8 . Therefore, at least in present stage, this nonlinear effect is not a limitation for watt balances.

References

- [1] Kibble B P 1976 A measurement of the gyromagnetic ratio of the proton by the strong field method *Atomic Masses and Fundamental Constants 5* (New York: Plenum) pp 545–51
- [2] Mills I M, Mohr P J, Quinn T J, Taylor B N and Williams E R 2006 Redefinition of the kilogram, ampere, kelvin and mole: a proposed approach to implementing CIPM recommendation 1 (CI-2005) *Metrologia* **43** 227–46
- [3] Steiner R L 2013 History and progress on accurate measurements of the Planck constant *Rep. Prog. Phys.* **76** 016101
- [4] Josephson B D 1962 Possible new effects in superconductive tunnelling *Phys. Lett.* **1** 251–3
- [5] Klitzing K V, Dorda G and Pepper M 1980 New method for high-accuracy determination of the fine-structure constant based on quantized Hall resistance *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **45** 494–7
- [6] Robinson I A and Kibble B P 2007 An initial measurement of Planck's constant using the NPL Mark II watt balance *Metrologia* **44** 427–40
- [7] Schlamminger S, Haddad D, Seifert F, Chao L S, Newell D B, Liu R, Steiner R L and Pratt J R 2014 Determination of the Planck constant using a watt balance with a superconducting magnet system at the National Institute of Standards and Technology *Metrologia* **51** S15–24
- [8] Li S, Zhang Z and Han B 2013 Nonlinear magnetic error evaluation of a two-mode watt balance experiment *Metrologia* **50** 482–9
- [9] Schlamminger S 2013 Design of the permanent-magnet system for NIST-4 *IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.* **62** 1524–30
- [10] Seiffert F, Panna A, Li S, Han B, Chao L, Cao A, Haddad D, Choi H, Haley L and Schlamminger S 2014 Construction, measurement, shimming, and performance of the NIST-4 magnet system *IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.* doi:10.1109/TIM.2014.2323138
- [11] Picard A, Fang H, Kiss A, de Mirandés E, Stock M and Urano C 2008 Progress on the BIPM watt balance *IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.* **58** 924–9
- [12] Baumann H, Eichenberger A, Cosandier F, Jeckelmann B, Clavel R, Reber D and Tommasini D 2013 Design of the new METAS watt balance experiment Mark II *Metrologia* **50** 235–42
- [13] Robinson I A 2012 Towards the redefinition of the kilogram: a measurement of the Planck constant using the NPL Mark II watt balance *Metrologia* **49** 113–56
- [14] Steele A G, Meija J, Sanchez C A, Yang L, Wood B M, Sturgeon R E, Mester Z and Inglis A D 2012 Reconciling Planck constant determinations via watt balance and enriched-silicon measurements at NRC Canada *Metrologia* **49** L8–10
- [15] Gournay P, Geneves G, Alves F, Besbes M, Villar F and David J 2005 Magnetic circuit design for the BNM watt balance experiment *IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.* **54** 742–5
- [16] Sanchez C A, Wood B M, Green R G, Liard J O and Inglis D 2014 A determination of Planck's constant using the NRC watt balance *Metrologia* **51** S5–14
- [17] Fang H, Kiss A, de Mirandés E, Lan J, Robertsson L, Solve S, Picard A and Stock M 2013 Status of the BIPM watt balance *IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.* **62** 1491–8
- [18] Robinson I A 2012 A simultaneous moving and weighing technique for a watt balance at room temperature *Metrologia* **49** 108–12