## **AS16**

# Magnetic Shielding Effectiveness Measurement of Magnetic Steel Sheets in ELF Range

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Magnetic field shield becomes more important due to the not only EMI/EMC problems but also bad influence to the human body[1.2]. Many countries now

have regulation for magnetic field strength limit in ELF range. Magnetic Shielding Effectiveness (MSE) measuring method for constructions is in ASTM[3], but there is no measuring method for sheet specimen. In this work, we have designed new type of MSE measuring equipment for steel sheet specimens "biowave-steel" which is produced in POSCO. MSE measurement for steel sheet, we invoked two yokes. One is magnetizing yoke and the other is sensing yoke as shown in Fig. 1. And test specimen put into between two yokes. MSE was calculated from induced voltage of sensing yoke with sample V1 and without sample V2

$$MSE = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \tag{1}$$

For higher reproducible measurement, gabs between magnetizing yoke and specimen, and magnetizing yoke and sensing yoke were fixed 3 mm and 8 mm respectively. Fig. 2 shows the constructed yoke system. MSE measurement for the biowave-steel frequency ranging from 10 Hz to 10 kHz for different specimen size is shown in Fig. 3. We can see that MSE depends on the specimen size. When frequency is low, specimen size of 8 mm  $\times$  8 mm enough, but higher frequency we need specimen size of 140 mm  $\times$  140 mm, because of enough large specimen size for eddy current loop generation.

#### REFERENCES

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- [2] K. Fitzgerald, "Electromagnetic fields: the jury's still out", IEEE spectrum Agust, pp. 22-35(1990).
- [3] ASTM A698M-92.

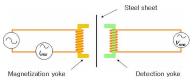


Fig. 1. Compose of magnetizing voke and sensing voke.

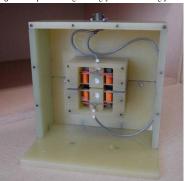


Fig. 2. The construckted yoke system.

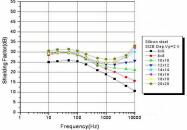


Fig. 3. MSE measurement for the bio sttel frequency ranging from  $10\,\mathrm{Hz}$  to  $10\,\mathrm{kHz}$ .

## **AS17**

# Cation Distribution and Magnetic Properties of the Spinel FeCr<sub>1.9</sub>Al<sub>0.1</sub>S<sub>4</sub>

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The cation distribution and magnetic properties of FeCr $_{1.9}$ Al $_{0.1}$ S4 were investigated using X-ray diffractometer (XRD), vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) and Mössbauer spectroscopy measurement. The crystal structure is determined to be a cubic spinel with space group Fd-3m and the lattice constant is found to be  $a_0 = 9.998$  Å.

The temperature dependence of magnetization was measured at various external fields. Fig. 1. shows the zero field cooled (ZFC) and field cooled (FC) curves under 100 Oe external field. The magnetization followed a Curie-weiss law with a positive Curie temperature  $\theta_{\rm cw}=160~{\rm K}$  showing ferrimagnetic behaviors. We have observed the large irreversibility in ZFC and FC curves, at low external magnetic field. It dispeared gradually with increasing external field. It shows a cusp shape at  $68~{\rm K}$  which is explained by the magnetic domain motion. Moreover a week kink at  $100~{\rm K}$  is observed in which magneticzation decrease with increasing temperature and

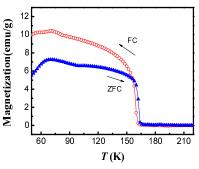


Fig. 1. The temperature dependence of zero-field-cooled and field-cooled magnatization for  $FeCr_{1.9}Al_{0.1}S_4$  under the 100 Oe external field.

then it abruptly increase again. This abnormal feature is interepreted by magnetic fluctuation as substituting non magnetic ion  $Al^{3^+}$  in the octahedral (B)site.