

Inductive Conductivity Measurement of Seawater

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COMSOL
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Introduction: Inductive Conductivity Measurement of Seawater

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- 2. Evaporation of seawater controls the moisture content of the atmosphere.**
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4. All of these mechanisms are ultimately controlled by the properties and heat content of the vast volumes of seawater that underlie the atmosphere.

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Where might you apply measurements of the conductivity of seawater?

- **Climate Studies and Applications**

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The conductivity of the resulting solution (seawater) directly correlates with the concentration of dissolved salts.

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Inductive Conductivity Measurement Theory

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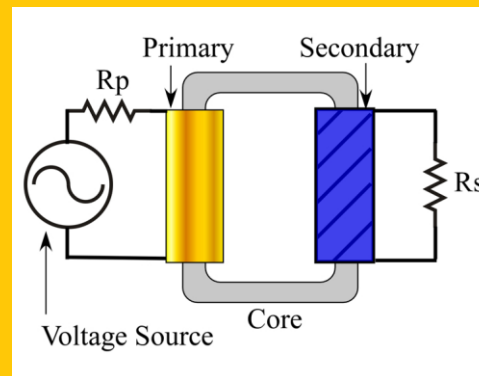


Figure 1. O-Core Transformer Coils, Core and Circuit Configuration.

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Transformer Theory

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The primary coil of the o-core transformer is driven by an applied voltage source V_{ac} . The applied voltage source causes a current to flow in the primary coil. The flowing current generates a magnetic flux around the coil that is proportional to the number of turns in the coil.

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$$V_{ac} = -N_P \frac{df}{dt}$$

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Transformer Theory

Figure 2 shows a magnetic transformer circuit with a primary coil, a secondary coil, a mean core length, and a cross-section area. Ampere's Law states that the line integral of the magnetic field intensity around a closed contour is equal to the total current enclosed {6}.

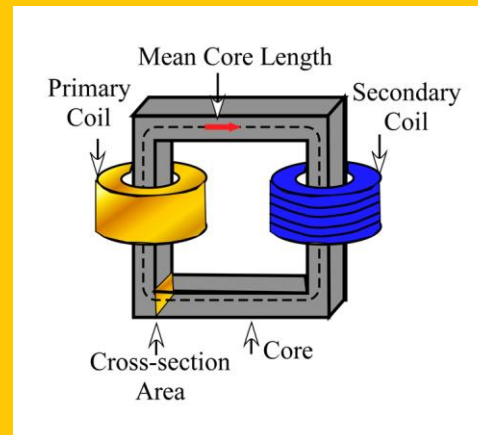


Figure 2. Magnetic Transformer Circuit Showing the Primary Coil, the Secondary Coil, the Mean Core Length, and Cross-section Area.

Inductance Theory

Assuming that the transformer of Figure 2 has an applied load, then the voltage applied to the primary coil induces a magnetic flux in the ferromagnetic o-core. The flux in the o-core, in turn, induces a voltage in the secondary coil {7}:

$$V_S = -N_S \frac{df}{dt}$$

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Inductance Theory

Since the secondary coil, in this case, has significant internal impedance, the induced voltage will be divided between the internal impedance of the coil and the external impedance of the load resistor.

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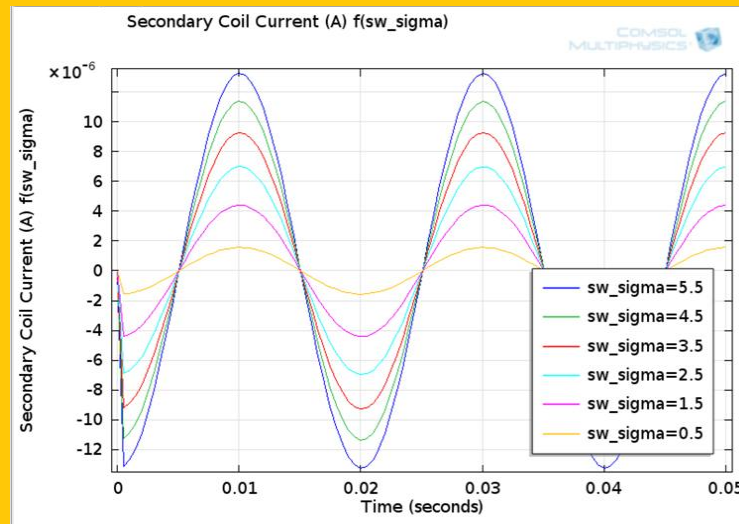


Figure 3. Secondary Coil Output Voltage as a Function of Seawater Conductivity Change.

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Use of COMSOL Multiphysics

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COMSOL Multiphysics is employed herein to build a parametrically swept model of an o-core inductive conductivity measurement sensor for seawater. This sensor model is built using the COMSOL Multiphysics Magnetic Fields (mf) and Electric Circuit (cir) physics interfaces.

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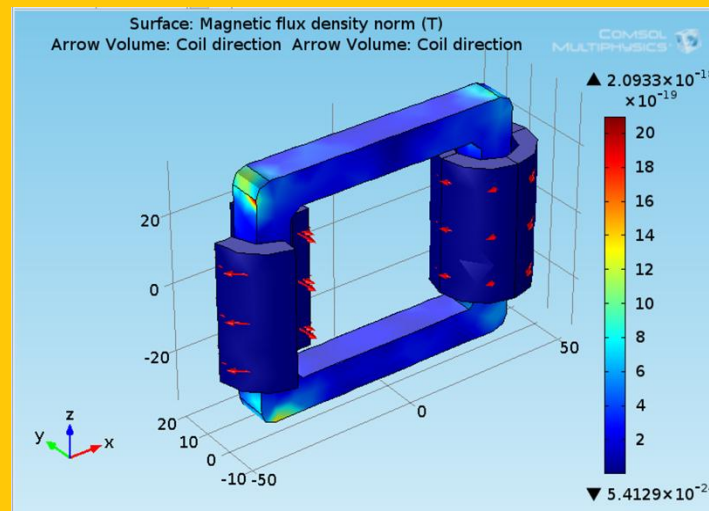


Figure 4. Magnetic flux density in the O-core and the currents in each multi-turn coil.

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Results

Inductive Conductivity Measurement of Seawater

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Figure 5 shows that changes in the conductivity of seawater are easily detectable using this method.

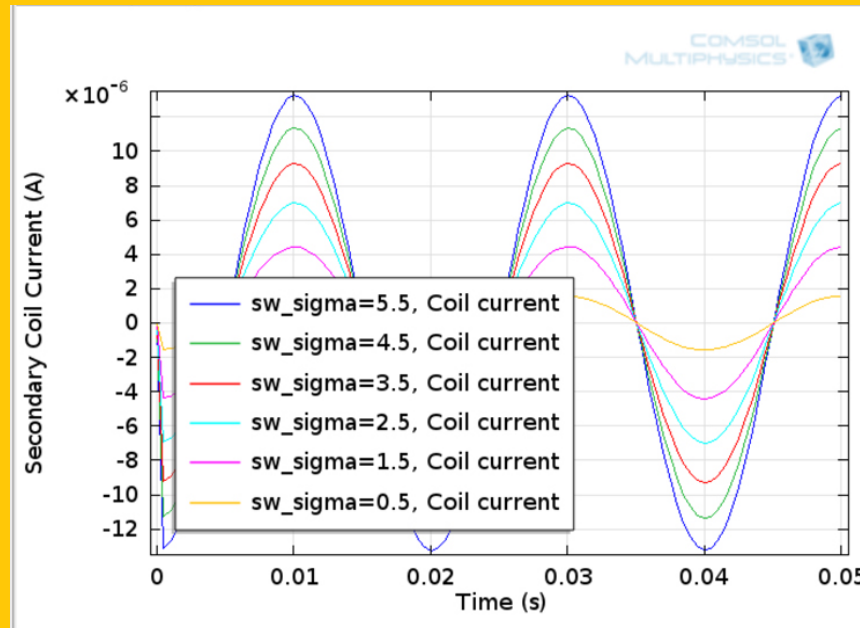


Figure 5. Secondary Voltage Vs. Conductivity

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Conclusions

This model demonstrates that changes in seawater conductivity are readily measured with an inductive methodology.

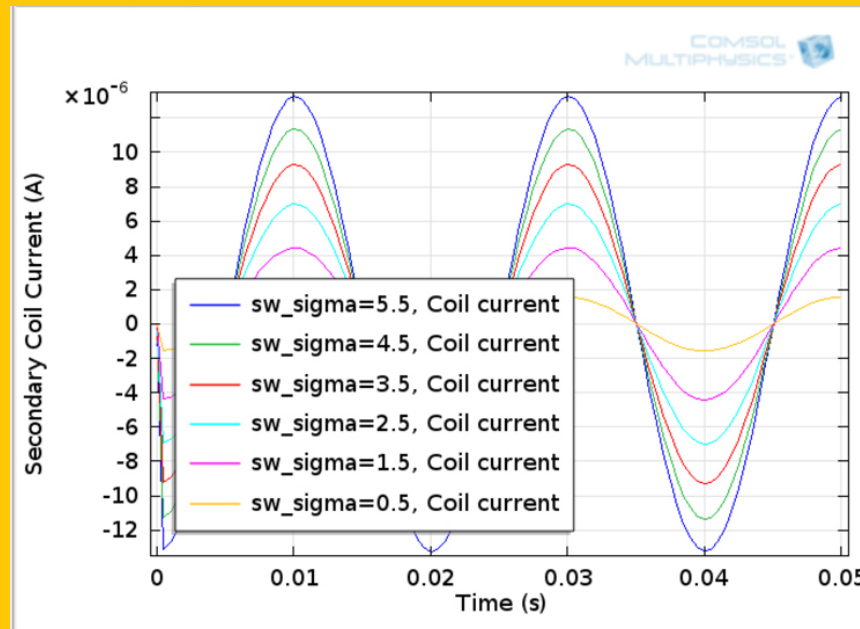


Figure 6. Secondary Voltage Vs. Conductivity

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Thank You!

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