
**User's
Manual**

**701932
Current Probe**

Thank you for purchasing the 701932 Current Probe.

This user's manual contains useful information about the functions and operating procedures of the 701932 Current Probe as well as precautions that should be observed during use. To ensure proper use of the instrument, please read this manual thoroughly before beginning operation.

After reading this manual, please keep it in a convenient location for reference whenever a question arises during operation.

List of Manuals

The following manuals are provided for the 701932 Current Probe.

Manual Title	Manual No.	Notes
701932 Current Probe User's Manual	IM 701932-01E	This manual.
701932 Current Probe User's Manual	IM 701932-92	Document for China
701932 Current Probe User's Manual	IM 701932-93Z2	Document for Korea

The "E" and "Z2" in the manual numbers are the language codes.

Contact information of Yokogawa offices worldwide is provided on the following sheet.

Document No.	Description
PIM113-01Z2	List of worldwide contacts

Revisions

1st Edition: May 2004

2nd Edition: October 2013

3rd Edition: October 2014

4th Edition: November 2015

5th Edition: January 2016

6th Edition: October 2017

Checking the Contents of the Package

If some items are missing or otherwise inconsistent with the contents description, please contact your dealer or nearest YOKOGAWA representative.

701932 Current Probe (Main Unit)

Accessories

- User's manuals 1 set
- Carrying Case

Safety Precautions

This instrument satisfies the requirements for IEC-61010.

The following general safety precautions must be taken during all phases of operation, service, and repair of this instrument. If this instrument is used in a manner not specified in this manual, the protective features provided by the instrument may be impaired. Also, YOKOGAWA assumes no liability for the customer's failure to comply with these requirements.

The instrument is marked with the following symbols.



To avoid injury, death of personnel or damage to the instrument, the operator must refer to an explanation in the User's Manual or Service Manual.



Do not apply around or remove from HAZARDOUS LIVE conductors.

Important Information for Users

Please heed the following warnings and cautions to ensure safe use of the instrument and to obtain maximum performance.



WARNING

- To avoid shorting or bodily injury when opening the tip of the sensor head or when performing measurement, avoid applying the clamp to bare conductors.
- Do not damage the insulating coating of the conductor under test.
- Connect the power supply to the probe power supply terminal of a waveform measuring instrument such as YOKOGAWA DL/DLM series, or use the Power Supply (Model 701934).
 - Take care to avoid electric shock whenever connecting the probe to a measuring terminal.
 - Make sure to read all safety precautions and warnings such as information concerning electric shock for any instruments to which the probe will be connected.
- Never perform measurement if the instrument or operator's hands are wet as electric shock can result.



CAUTION

- Do not expose the instrument to vibration or physical shock during shipping and handling. Take particular caution never to drop the instrument.
- Avoid storing or using the instrument in locations that are exposed to direct sunlight, high temperatures, or condensation. These conditions can result in deformation, discoloring, or failure to meet product specifications.
- Before using the instrument, please perform an inspection and operational test to check for any damage that may have occurred due to improper storage or shipping. If damage is found, contact your nearest dealer or Yokogawa representative.
- This instrument is not waterproof or dustproof. Do not use the instrument in locations with a large amount of water or dust.
- The sensor head is a precision-assembled component consisting of various parts including plastic molded parts, a ferrite core, and a Hall element. Take proper care when handling the probe to avoid damage as a result of sudden sharp changes in ambient temperature, mechanical stress, or physical shocks.
- The matching surfaces of the sensor head are polished to high precision. Take care when handling. Scratching these surfaces can affect the performance of the probe.
- Dirt and other particles on the sensor head can affect the probe's performance. Gently wipe such particles off using a dry, soft cloth.

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- When handling the probe, take care not to fold or pull the power supply cable as this can cause breakage resulting in instrument malfunction.
 - Current sensors can be damaged by static electricity. Be careful not to apply static electricity to current sensors. Below are some ways you could apply static electricity.
 - Touching the sensor head with an object charged with static electricity
 - Touching the sensor head with an object whose electric potential is different
 - A user charged with static electricity touching the core surface when cleaning the matching surfaces of the sensor head
(When cleaning the surfaces, take static electricity measures such as wearing an antistatic wrist strap.)
 - To clean the instrument, wipe using a soft cloth with a small amount of water or mild detergent. Never use detergents that contain benzine, alcohol, acetone, ethyl compounds, ketones, thinner, or gasoline as deformation or discoloration can result.
 - When the probe is under power, always keep the sensor closed except when positioning the clamp around the conductor under test. Leaving the clamp open can result in damage.

Note

- Accurate measurements may not be possible if operated within close proximity to strong magnetic fields such as those produced by transformers, circuits with large currents, and wireless devices.
 - Depending on the current frequency that is measured, oscillation may occur, but this has no effect on measurements.
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Sales in Each Country or Region

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment



Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), Directive

(This directive is valid only in the EU.)

This product complies with the WEEE directive marking requirement. This marking indicates that you must not discard this electrical/ electronic product in domestic household waste.

Product Category

With reference to the equipment types in the WEEE directive, this product is classified as a “Monitoring and control instruments” product.

When disposing products in the EU, contact your local Yokogawa Europe B.V. office.

Do not dispose in domestic household waste.

Authorized Representative in the EEA

Yokogawa Europe B.V. is the authorized representative of Yokogawa Test & Measurement Corporation for this product in the EEA. To contact Yokogawa Europe B.V., see the separate list of worldwide contacts, PIM 113-01Z2.

The following markings are used in this manual.



Improper handling or use can lead to injury to the user or damage to the instrument. This symbol appears on the instrument to indicate that the user must refer to the user's manual for special instructions. The same symbol appears in the corresponding place in the user's manual to identify those instructions. In the manual, the symbol is used in conjunction with the word "WARNING" or "CAUTION."

WARNING

Describes precautions that should be observed to prevent the danger of injury or death to the user.

CAUTION

Describes precautions that should be observed to prevent minor or moderate injury, or damage to the instrument.

Note

Provides important information for the proper operation of the instrument.

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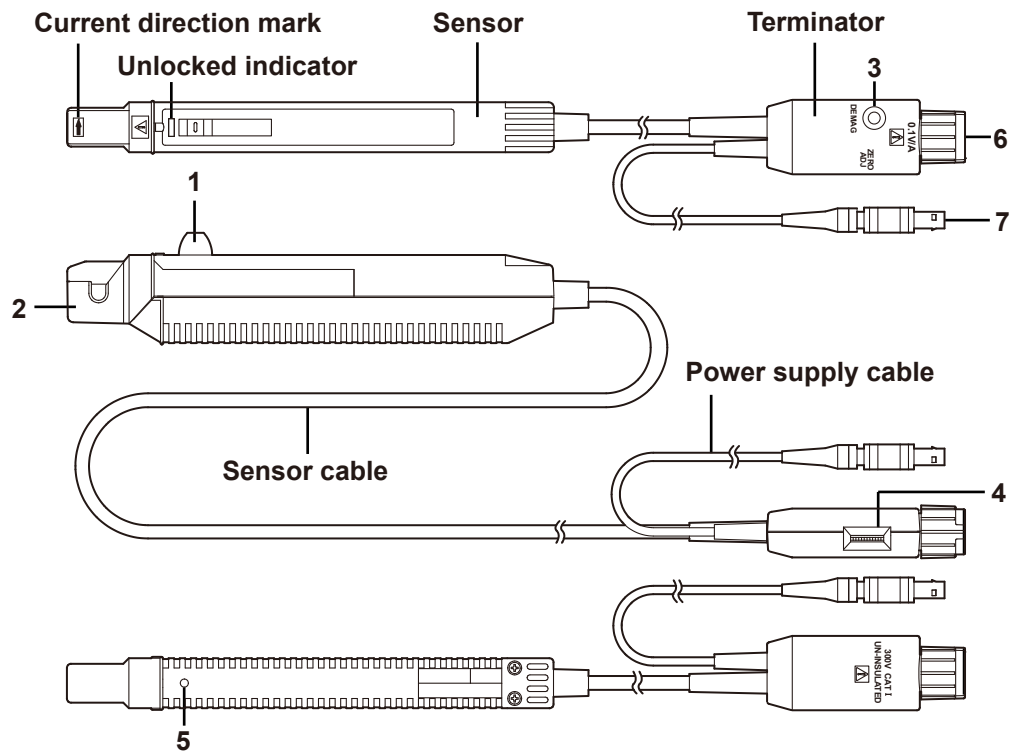
Product Overview

This probe can be directly connected to a BNC input connector of a waveform measuring instruments such as YOKOGAWA DL/DLM series. The probe can be used to easily observe current waveforms by simply positioning the clamp around the conductor under test.

Features

- Highly accurate current detection
- Easy current measurement
- Wide frequency bandwidth (DC to 100 MHz)
- Small size enables measurement of small currents
- Convenient protection function for excessive input

Names of Parts



Description of Parts

1 Open/Close Lever

This lever opens and closes the sensor head. Always use this lever when opening and closing the sensor head.

2 Sensor Head

The sensor head clamp is positioned around the conductor under test to detect current. It is a precision-assembled component consisting of various parts including plastic molded parts, a ferrite core, and a Hall element. Take proper care when handling the probe to avoid damage as a result of sudden sharp changes in ambient temperature, mechanical stress, or physical shocks.

3 Demagnetization Switch (DEMAG)

This switch demagnetizes the core which can become magnetized when turning the power ON or OFF, or when applying excessive input. You must always use this switch prior to performing measurement. The time required for demagnetization is approximately one second. During demagnetization, a degaussing waveform is output.

4 Zero Adjust Dial (ZERO ADJ)

The zero adjust dial lets you compensate for effects including the probe's offset voltage and temperature drift. Before performing measurement, demagnetize the probe then carry out zero adjustment.

5 Coarse Adjustment Trimmer

This is used only when zero adjustment cannot be performed using the zero adjust dial alone.

6 Output Terminal

This terminal is connected to a waveform measuring instrument (of 0.1 V/A, input impedance 1 M Ω) and outputs the current waveform of the conductor under test at a constant rate. The terminal connects to the BNC input terminal of the waveform observation instrument.

7 Power Plug

The power plug connects to the power supply receptacle of the model 701934 Power Supply, and supplies power to the sensor and terminator.

Note

- The output from this probe is terminated internally. Use the probe with a waveform measuring instrument of high input impedance. Accurate measurement cannot be obtained at an input impedance of 50 Ω .
 - When using an input terminal other than the BNC terminal (for example via a BNC-to-banana plug or other adapter), make sure the polarity of the input terminal is correct.
 - Turn the connector until it clicks into place, and confirm that it is securely locked.
 - To adjust the coarse adjustment trimmer, use a non-metallic flat-blade screwdriver whose thickness is 0.4 mm, width is 1.8 mm, and length is 10 mm or longer.
 - Do not press or turn the coarse adjustment trimmer by force using a screwdriver. Doing so may damage the component.
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Operating Procedure

Handling Precautions



WARNING

- To avoid shorting or bodily injury when opening the tip of the sensor head or when performing measurement, avoid applying the clamp to bare conductors.
 - Do not damage the insulating coating of the conductor under test.
 - Connect the power supply to the probe power supply terminal of a waveform measuring instrument such as YOKOGAWA DL/DLM series, or use the Power Supply (Model 701934).
 - Take care to avoid electric shock whenever connecting the probe to a measuring terminal.
 - Make sure to read all safety precautions and warnings such as information concerning electric shock for any instruments to which the probe will be connected.
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Preparing for Measurement

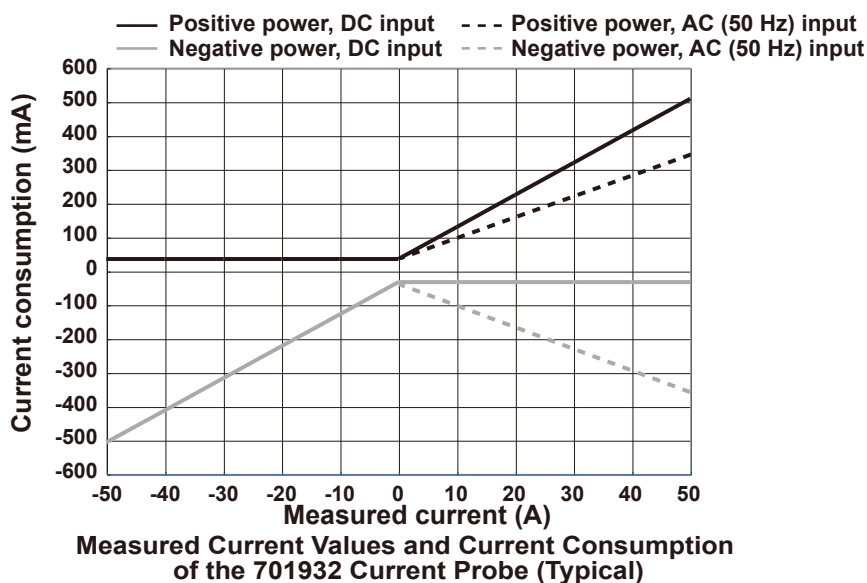


CAUTION

When using the 701932 Current Probe, depending on the current value being measured, it may not be possible to use multiple active probes simultaneously with the model 701934 Power Supply or the probe power supply connector of YOKOGAWA instruments.

The power consumption of the 701932 Current Probe depends on the current value being measured. Make sure that the sum of the current consumption from each active probe does not exceed the current rating of the probe power connector of YOKOGAWA instruments.

Refer to the following diagram.



For the probe power rating of each model, please refer to “Relationship between the current being measured and probe’s current consumption” link of the following website.

<http://tmi.yokogawa.com/products/oscilloscopes/current-probes>

1. Prepare the probe, a power supply (model 701934), and a waveform measuring instrument such as a digital oscilloscope or recorder.
2. Turn the power switch OFF, then connect the power cord.
3. Connect the power plug of the 701932 you are using to a power receptacle on the 701934.
4. Turn ON the power switch to the 701934, and confirm that the power indicator on the front panel illuminates.

Note

The output from this probe is terminated internally. Use the probe with a waveform measuring instrument of high input impedance. Accurate measurement cannot be obtained at an input impedance of 50 Ω .

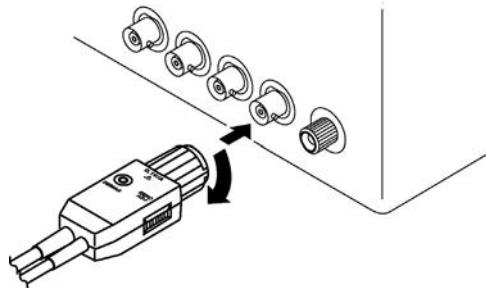
Demagnetization and Zero Adjustment



CAUTION

- When unplugging the output terminal, always release the lock first, then pull the terminal out while holding the connector. Damage can result if you forcibly pull the terminal without releasing the lock, or pull by the cable instead of the connector.
 - When using an input terminal other than a BNC terminal, make sure the polarity of the input terminal is correct.
 - Do not demagnetize the probe while the clamp is positioned around the conductor under test. The demagnetization procedure can inject current into the conductor under test, possibly resulting in damage to connected components. For the same reason, make sure that the probe clamp is not positioned around a conductor under test when supplying power to the 701932. A demagnetizing waveform can be generated when power is supplied.
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1. Ground the input of the waveform observation instrument and adjust the trace to the zero position.
2. Set the input coupling of the waveform measuring instrument to DC.
3. Connect the output terminal of the 701932 to the input terminal of the waveform observation instrument. Turn the connector until it clicks into place, and confirm that it is securely locked.



4. Without positioning the probe clamp around the conductor under test, press the open/close lever until the unlocked indicator goes out, then confirm that the sensor head is securely closed.
5. Press the demagnetization switch (DEMAG) on the terminator.
6. Turn the zero adjust dial on the terminator to adjust the trace to the zero position.
7. If you are unable to adjust the trace to zero in the step above, turn the coarse adjustment trimmer until the trace comes within a range that can be zeroed using the zero adjust dial.

Note

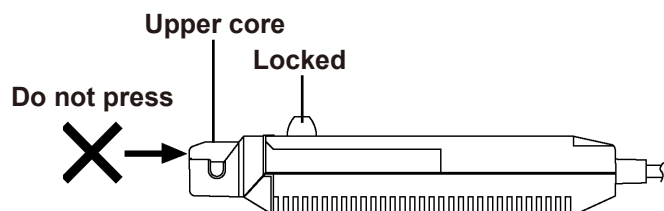
- The output from this probe is terminated internally. Use the probe with a waveform measuring instrument of high input impedance. Accurate measurement cannot be obtained at an input impedance of 50 Ω .
 - Oscillation may occur when you execute DEMAG, but this has no effect on measurements.
 - The positive side of the waveform that is generated when you execute DEMAG may not be symmetrical to the negative side, but this has no effect on measurements.
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Performing Measurement



CAUTION

- The maximum continuous input range is determined from the rise in temperature resulting from self-heating during measurement. Do not input currents exceeding this range. Doing so can cause damage.
- The maximum continuous input range differs depending on the frequency of the measured current (see page 15, “Product Specifications”).
- If a current exceeding the maximum continuous input range is input the sensor will heat up, triggering the probe’s internal protection function which can interfere with normal output. Discontinue input immediately (remove the sensor from the conductor under test, or set the input current to zero). A sufficient cooling off period must be given until normal operation is restored.
- Heat generated by an input current whose frequency is 1 kHz or higher is mainly due to self-heating of the sensor head. In this case, the protection function is not activated. Therefore, be careful of burns, short circuits, and other accidents or sensor damage and the like caused by the temperature increase.
- The overcurrent protection function may activate under high temperatures, resulting in measured currents at or below the maximum continuous input range.
- If a current exceeding the maximum continuous input range is input continuously, the protection function can be activated repeatedly, potentially causing damage to the probe.
- Product specifications showing the maximum continuous input range also indicate a maximum peak current value of 50 A_{peak}, non-continuous. This shows that the upper limit of the waveform response is 50 A_{peak}. Ensure that the current (RMS) does not exceed the maximum continuous input range.
- When opening the sensor head, always use the open/close lever. If you press the Upper core while the sensor head is locked, the open/close mechanism can be damaged.
- Do not apply force to the sensor head in the direction indicated in the figure below.

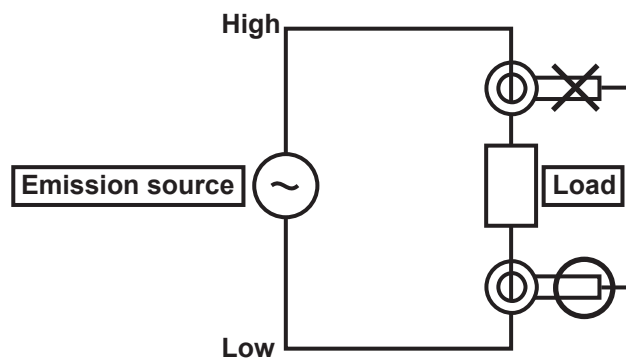


- To maintain the probe accuracy within the specifications and to verify that correct measurement results are being obtained, periodic calibration is necessary. The calibration period varies depending on your operating environment and the frequency of use. We recommend that you set a calibration period according to the frequency of use and ask us to calibrate it periodically.

1. Perform all safety checks, and ensure that the above-mentioned preparations for measurement have been taken.
2. Pull the open/close lever to open the sensor head.
3. Orient the probe so that the current direction arrow on the tip of the sensor points in the same direction as the flow of current in the conductor under test. Position the probe clamp around the conductor under test so that the conductor is centered in the clamp hole.
4. Press the open/close lever until the unlocked indicator goes out, then confirm that the open/close lever is securely locked and that the sensor head is securely closed.
5. You can now perform observation of the current waveform on the waveform measuring instrument. The output voltage rate of the 701932 is 0.1 V/A. Convert the voltage sensitivity on the waveform observation instrument to current sensitivity. For example, if the waveform observation instrument's voltage sensitivity is 10 mV/DIV, the current sensitivity would be 100 mA/DIV.

Note

- The output from this probe is terminated internally. Use the probe with a waveform measuring instrument having an input impedance of 1 M Ω or more.
- Immediately after turning the power ON, the probe may experience a large offset drift due to self-heating, but this will mostly stabilize after approximately thirty minutes.
- Please note that during continuous measurement, the offset voltage can drift depending on ambient temperature and other factors.
- In rare instances, connecting the power plug to a power supply that is ON can cause oscillations, but malfunctions will not occur. If this occurs, opening and closing the sensor head using the open/close lever will stop the oscillations and restore normal functioning.
- Resonance can be generated depending on the frequency of the measured current. This will not affect measurement.
- The position of the conductor under test within the clamp hole can affect measurement. Keep the conductor in the center of the clamp hole.
- During measurement, press the open/close lever until the unlocked indicator goes out, then confirm that the lever is securely locked and that the sensor head is securely closed. Accurate measurements cannot be obtained if the sensor head is not securely closed.
- In the high frequency domain, positioning the probe clamp on the high side of the circuit can introduce common mode noise. As necessary, limit the bandwidth of the waveform observation instrument, or position the probe clamp on the low side.



- Accurate measurements may not be possible if operated within close proximity to strong magnetic fields such as those produced by transformers, circuits with large currents, and wireless devices.

Specifications

Product Specifications

Accuracy of $23\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$, thirty minutes after turning ON the power.

Bandwidth*	DC to 100 MHz (–3 dB) (see the typical characteristics shown on the next page, figure 1)
Rise time*	3.5 ns or less
Maximum continuous input range	30 Arms (AC and DC components) (See the next page, figure 2 for derating according to frequency)
Maximum peak current	50 A _{peak} , non-continuous
Output voltage rate*	0.1 V/A
Amplitude accuracy*	$\pm 1.0\%$ rdg ± 1 mV; 0 to 30 Arms $\pm 2.0\%$ rdg; 30 Arms to 50 A _{peak} (DC, 45 to 66 Hz)
Noise*	Equivalent to 2.5 mArms or less (for a 20 MHz band measuring instrument)
Input impedance	(See typical characteristics on the next page, figure 3)
Temperature coefficient for sensitivity*	Within $\pm 2\%$ (input: 50 Hz, 30 Arms, within a range of 0 to 40°C)
Propagation delay (Typical)	13 ns
Maximum rated power	5.3 VA (within maximum input range)
Rated supply voltage	$\pm(12 \pm 0.5)$ V
Operating temperature and humidity	0 to 40°C , 80% RH or less (no condensation)
Storage temperature and humidity	-10 to 50°C , 80% RH or less (no condensation)
Operating altitude	Up to 2000 m, indoors
Effect of external magnetic fields	Equivalent to a maximum of 5 mA (in a DC or 60 Hz, 400 A/m magnetic field)
Diameter of measurable conductor	\varnothing 5 mm
Recommended calibration interval	1 year (up to 10000 open and close operations)
Cable lengths	Sensor cable: approx. 1.5 m; power supply cable: approx. 1 m
External dimensions	Sensor: approx. 175 (W) \times 18 (H) \times 40 (D) mm Terminator: approx. 27 (W) \times 55 (H) \times 18 (D) mm
Weight	Approx. 240 g
Accessories	User's manual, carrying case

Standards Compliance

Safety	EN61010
EMC	Emissions
	EN61326-1 Class B
	EN55011 Class B, Group 1
	EMC Regulatory Arrangement in Australia and New Zealand
	EN 55011 Class B, Group 1
	Immunity
	EN61326-1 Table 1 (Basic immunity requirement)

* When used with a waveform measuring instrument having an input impedance of $1\text{ M}\Omega \pm 1\%$.

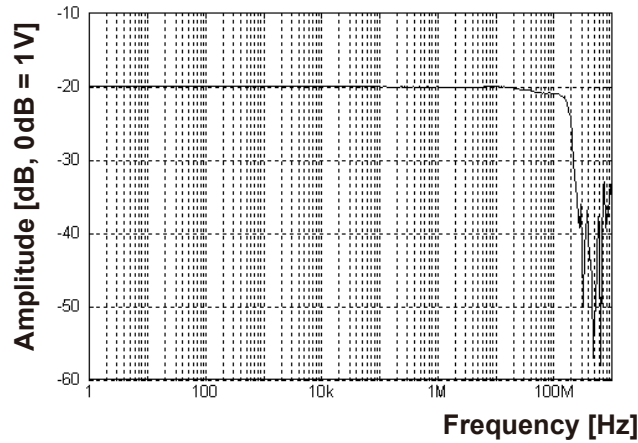


Figure 1 Frequency characteristic (typical)

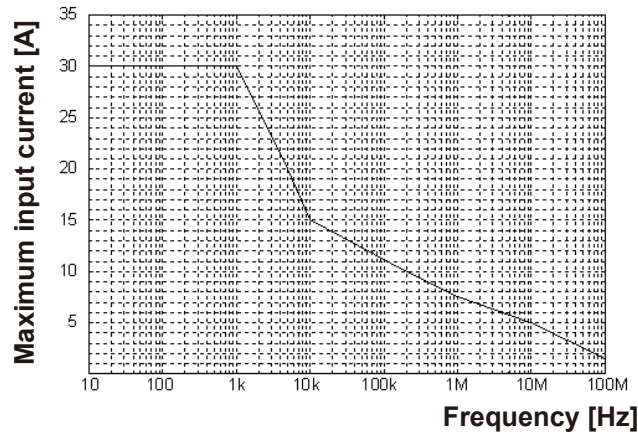


Figure 2 Derating according to frequency

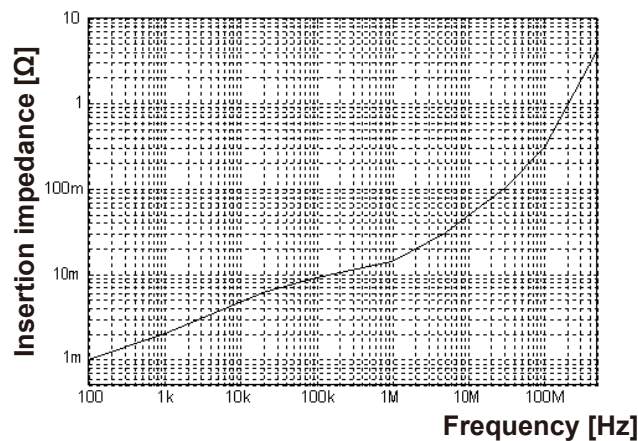


Figure 3 Input impedance (typical)

Malfunction? First, Investigate.

If you are unable to correct problems using the troubleshooting information in this section, servicing is required and you should contact the dealer from whom you purchased the instrument.

Description	Possible Problem	Corrective Action
Cannot measure direct current (or low frequencies of up to several hundred Hz), or the amplitude at that bandwidth is small.	Power is not ON.	Turn ON the power.
	The oscilloscope or other measuring instrument is set for AC coupling.	Set the instrument to DC coupling.
	The sensor is not locked (the closing mechanism is not properly aligned).	Lock the sensor.
Cannot zero the probe with the zero adjust dial.	The sensor is magnetized.	Demagnetize the sensor, and try the adjustment again.
	The zero adjust is out of range (due to drift or other causes).	Use the probe's coarse adjustment trimmer.
The amplitudes across all frequencies are small.	Input to the oscilloscope or other measuring instrument is 50 Ω .	Set for 1 M Ω or higher.