



**International
Standard**

ISO 24477

**Vacuum technology — Vacuum
gauges — Specifications, calibration
and measurement uncertainties for
spinning rotor gauges**

*Technique du vide — Manomètres à vide — Spécifications,
étalonnage et incertitudes de mesure pour manomètres à rotor*

**Second edition
2025-03**

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 24477:2025



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2025

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 Terms related to components	2
3.2 Terms related to physical parameters	2
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms	4
5 Principle of a spinning rotor gauge	4
6 Specifications for spinning rotor gauge	5
6.1 Diameter and density of rotor	5
6.2 Materials of rotor and thimble	5
6.3 Connecting flange of thimble	6
6.4 Leak rate of thimble with flange	6
6.5 Suspension head positioning	6
6.6 Limits of rotor frequency	6
6.7 Warm-up period	6
6.8 Baking temperature	6
6.9 Measurement range	6
6.10 Sampling time	6
6.11 Internal volume	6
6.12 Interface and pin connections of controller	6
6.13 Dimensions and weights of suspension head and controller	6
6.14 Display and signal output	6
6.15 Nominal operating (environment) conditions	7
6.16 Storage and transportation conditions	7
6.17 Input power and electrical requirements	7
6.18 Number of display digits	7
7 Additional (optional) specifications for spinning rotor gauge	7
7.1 Long-term instability	7
7.2 Expected measurement uncertainty	7
7.3 Compatibility between a suspension head and a rotor	7
7.4 Inspection record and calibration certificate	7
7.5 Allowed vibration level	7
7.6 Cable length	8
7.7 Photograph	8
8 Calibration	8
8.1 Parameters to be calibrated	8
8.2 Calibration procedures	8
8.2.1 General	8
8.2.2 Calibration method A for $\sigma_{\text{eff},0}$	9
8.2.3 Calibration method B for $\sigma_{\text{eff},0}$	9
8.3 Calibration uncertainty	10
8.4 Calibration certificate	10
9 Measurement uncertainty at use	10
Bibliography	11

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 112, *Vacuum technology*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 24477:2022), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- 8.2.3 Calibration method B for $\sigma_{\text{eff},0}$ has been technically revised

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document complements ISO 3567 and ISO 27893 when characterizing, calibrating or using spinning rotor gauges (SRGs) as reference gauges.

SRGs are used to measure pressure in the high and medium vacuum. For the dissemination of the pressure scale and measurement of high and medium vacuum pressures by this gauge, the relevant parameters, calibration guidelines and uncertainties should be given, which are described in this document.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 24477:2025

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 24477:2025

Vacuum technology — Vacuum gauges — Specifications, calibration and measurement uncertainties for spinning rotor gauges

1 Scope

This document defines terms related to spinning rotor gauges (SRGs)^{[2]-[4]}, specifies required parameters for SRGs, details the SRG calibration procedure and describes which measurement uncertainties to consider when operating these gauges. This document is applicable to pressure up to 2 Pa.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3529-1, *Vacuum technology — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms*

ISO 3529-3, *Vacuum technology — Vocabulary — Part 3: Total and partial pressure vacuum gauges*

ISO 3567, *Vacuum gauges — Calibration by direct comparison with a reference gauge*

ISO 27893, *Vacuum technology — Vacuum gauges — Evaluation of the uncertainties of results of calibrations by direct comparison with a reference gauge*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3, *Uncertainty of measurement — Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*

ISO/IEC Guide 99, *International vocabulary of metrology — Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)*

IEC 60050-300, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Electrical and electronic measurements and measuring instruments - Part 311: General terms relating to measurements - Part 312: General terms relating to electrical measurements - Part 313: Types of electrical measuring instruments - Part 314: Specific terms according to the type of instrument*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the terms and definitions given in ISO 3529-1, ISO 3529-3, ISO 3567, ISO 27893, ISO/IEC Guide 98-3, ISO/IEC Guide 99, IEC 60050-300 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Terms related to components

3.1.1

rotor

rotating element, which is magnetically suspended in vacuum

Note 1 to entry: Any magnetic element can be used as rotor. For practical reasons, however, only spheres as rotating element are considered in this document. A spherical rotor can exhibit a dipole magnetic field, but also higher orders.

3.1.2

thimble

finger

tube in which the *rotor* (3.1.1) is magnetically suspended

Note 1 to entry: Material of the thimble is preferably non-magnetic stainless steel.

Note 2 to entry: Materials with high electrical conductivity are not suitable.

3.1.3

suspension head

measuring head

sensing head

device to be mounted on the *thimble* (3.1.2) that suspends, stabilizes, and accelerates the *rotor* (3.1.1) under vacuum and detects the signal synchronous with the magnetic signal from the rotor

3.1.4

controller

<spinning rotor gauge> device which controls the *suspension head* (3.1.3), indicates the deceleration rate of the *rotor* (3.1.1) and the corresponding pressure with the help of setup parameters, such as rotor diameter, rotor density, gas species, temperature and effective accommodation factor

3.1.5

flange assembly

projecting flat rim with *thimble* (3.1.2), mounting rails, clamp and retaining screw for *suspension head* (3.1.3), to be mounted to the vacuum vessel

3.2 Terms related to physical parameters

3.2.1

accommodation factor

σ

parameter which under molecular conditions is proportional to the tangential-momentum accommodation coefficient of gas molecules hitting the rotor surface

Note 1 to entry: If the rotor is an ideal sphere, the surface is perfectly smooth and the values of diameter and density of the rotor are exactly known, the accommodation factor is equal to the tangential-momentum accommodation coefficient. This is provided that the mean-free path of the gas molecules is much greater than the diameter of the *thimble* (3.1.2). In this case, the accommodation factor is lower or equal to 1. In the case of rough rotors, however, σ can be higher than 1. σ is determined by calibration for an individual rotor, taking into account surface roughness.

Note 2 to entry: In some literature, accommodation coefficient^{[6],[9]} is used to represent the same meaning as the accommodation factor defined herein.

Note 3 to entry: At pressures below 30 mPa, the accommodation factor is independent of pressure.

3.2.2

effective accommodation factor

σ_{eff}

parameter which is obtained by calibration of a *rotor* (3.1.1) while only nominal values of diameter and density of the rotor are known

3.2.3

residual drag

RD

α_{RD}

part of the *deceleration rate* (3.2.5) of the *rotor* (3.1.1) that does not depend on vacuum pressure

Note 1 to entry: Residual drag is caused by eddy currents in the sphere itself, the *thimble* (3.1.2) and *suspension head* (3.1.3) generated by the rotating magnetic field of the rotor and changes of the temperature of the rotor. The latter contribution stems from the so-called Pirouette effect related with changes in the diameter of the sphere due to thermal expansion^[6]. Sometimes, this effect is not included in the residual drag but treated separately. This can be beneficial if the coefficient of thermal expansion of the *rotor* (3.1.1) and the temperature drift $\Delta T/\Delta t$ of the rotor are known. The latter is normally not known and for this reason the residual drag is defined here including the effects due to changes in temperature.

Note 2 to entry: The residual drag often depends on the frequency of the rotor.

Note 3 to entry: Residual drag shall be determined prior to measurement at a pressure below the lower measuring limit of the SRG.

3.2.4

offset

p_{offs}

equivalent pressure of the gas species under concern of the *residual drag* (3.2.3)

Note 1 to entry: Offset may also be understood as offset under certain residual pressure conditions (base pressure). The offset signal would be composed of the residual drag plus the deceleration rate due to residual gas molecules. In this document, however, we will use the definition as described above.

3.2.5

deceleration rate

DCR

μ_{DCR}

absolute value of the change of rotor frequency in a time interval divided by the average rotor frequency in this interval

Note 1 to entry: The deceleration rate of the rotor is due to residual drag and impinging gas molecules.

3.2.6

sampling time

sampling interval

time interval at which the value of *deceleration rate* (3.2.5) is determined

Note 1 to entry: Appropriate sampling time setting depends on the required measurement accuracy and the measurand.

Note 2 to entry: Sampling time is also the time interval between consecutive spinning rotor gauge signal outputs.

3.2.7

indicated pressure

p_{ind}

pressure indicated by the controller and offset corrected

Note 1 to entry: The offset correction can be implemented in the controller or by subtraction.

3.2.8

calibration pressure

p_{cal}

pressure traceable to the international system of units (SI)

Note 1 to entry: Traceability to the SI can be achieved by a primary reference procedure or a calibrated vacuum pressure gauge.

3.2.9

warm-up period

duration between the instant after which the rotor is suspended and accelerated and the instant when the spinning rotor gauge (SRG) indicates pressures within the specified measurement uncertainties

Note 1 to entry: The warm-up period of the SRG is typically 3 h to 6 h, depending on the specified measurement uncertainties.

3.2.10

internal volume

space enclosed in the *thimble* (3.1.2) up to the sealing plane of the connecting port

3.2.11

measurement range

coverage of pressures in which a specified expected measurement uncertainty is satisfied

3.2.12

long-term instability

relative quantity characterizing the typical change of the *accommodation factor* (3.2.1) over time where the period needs to be specified

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

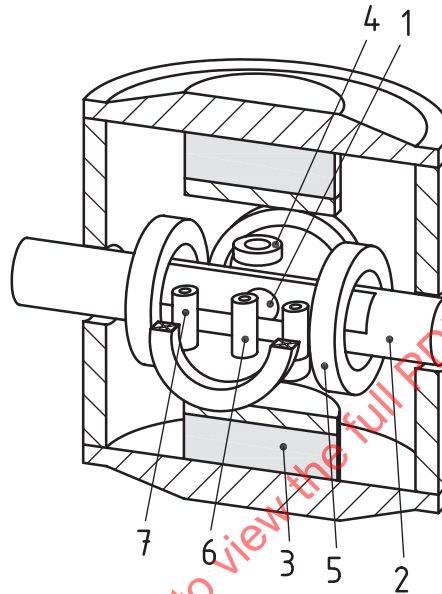
Symbol	Designation	Unit
d	diameter of spherical rotor	m
μ_{DCR}	deceleration rate	s ⁻¹
f	frequency	Hz
p	pressure	Pa
p_{offs}	offset	Pa
p_{ind}	pressure, indicated by controller	Pa
p_{cal}	calibration pressure traceable to the SI	Pa
α_{RD}	residual drag	s ⁻¹
T	temperature	K
t	time	s
ρ	density of rotor	kg/m ³
σ	accommodation factor	1
σ_{eff}	effective accommodation factor	1
$\sigma_{\text{eff},0}$	effective accommodation factor for $p \rightarrow 0$	1
ω	angular velocity	rad s ⁻¹
$\bar{c}$	mean thermal velocity of gas molecules	m s ⁻¹
SRG	spinning rotor gauge	
UUC	unit under calibration	

5 Principle of a spinning rotor gauge

A spinning rotor gauge (SRG) is a device in which gas molecules decelerate the rotational angular velocity, ω , of a magnetically suspended rotor in vacuum (see [Figure 1](#)). The gas molecules hit the rotor surface, remain there for some time and leave the surface again with the additional tangential velocity of the rotor surface. This additional momentum of the gas molecule is gained from the momentum of the rotor thereby reducing the rotor frequency. For a spherical rotor, the pressure can be calculated by [Formula \(1\)](#).^[8] For practical use, [Formula \(2\)](#) can be applied.

$$p = \frac{\pi \bar{c} \rho d}{20 \sigma} \left(-\frac{\dot{\omega}}{\omega} - \alpha_{RD} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$p = \frac{\pi \bar{c} \rho d}{20 \sigma} \left(-\frac{\dot{\omega}}{\omega} \right) - p_{\text{offs}} \quad (2)$$



Key

- 1 rotor
- 2 thimble
- 3 permanent magnet with soft iron pole armature
- 4 two coils for vertical stabilization
- 5 four drive coils
- 6 two signal sensing coils
- 7 four coils for horizontal stabilization

Figure 1 — Functional elements of a spinning rotor gauge

6 Specifications for spinning rotor gauge

6.1 Diameter and density of rotor

The diameter and density of the rotor shall be given. If nominal values are used, this shall be clearly stated.

6.2 Materials of rotor and thimble

The materials of the rotor and thimble shall be specified.

6.3 Connecting flange of thimble

Size and sealing type of the connecting flange of the thimble to the vacuum system shall be specified.

6.4 Leak rate of thimble with flange

The leak rate of thimble with flange assembly may be specified.

6.5 Suspension head positioning

The procedure to adjust the suspension head shall be specified^[5].

6.6 Limits of rotor frequency

The upper and lower frequency limits under which the sphere will rotate shall be specified. If they are changeable, the range shall be specified.

6.7 Warm-up period

The warm-up period shall be specified.

6.8 Baking temperature

The maximum baking temperature with and without suspension head shall be specified.

6.9 Measurement range

The measurement range for nitrogen of an SRG in which a specified expected measurement uncertainty is satisfied shall be specified. The pressure range shall be given in Pa. Other units may also be used.

6.10 Sampling time

The sampling time shall be specified. If it is changeable, the range shall be specified.

6.11 Internal volume

The internal volume of the thimble shall be specified.

6.12 Interface and pin connections of controller

The protocol of communication with a computer shall be specified. The connector type and the function of the pin connections (pin-out) shall be specified.

6.13 Dimensions and weights of suspension head and controller

Dimensions of the suspension head and/or controller with an outline drawing and their weights in SI unit shall be specified. It may be expressed as width, depth and height (W*D*H). Other units (e.g. inch) can also be used.

6.14 Display and signal output

On the controller, the display shall show the SI unit of pascals (Pa). Other units (e.g. mbar) may also be used. The raw signal of deceleration rate in s^{-1} shall be shown.

6.15 Nominal operating (environment) conditions

Temperature and relative humidity ranges in which the suspension head and controller can be operated shall be specified.

6.16 Storage and transportation conditions

Conditions of storage and transportation shall be specified with respect to avoiding damage and harm to the gauge. This includes, for example, the method to maintain the stability of the rotor, temperature and relative humidity. Vibration and shock conditions are optional.

6.17 Input power and electrical requirements

The voltage (AC or DC), current, frequency and their requirements shall be specified. The power consumption shall be specified.

6.18 Number of display digits

Number of display digits shall be specified.

7 Additional (optional) specifications for spinning rotor gauge

7.1 Long-term instability

The long-term instability should be expressed as a percentage of the accommodation factor for a specified period, for example, one year (see ISO 20146:2019^[1], 3.2.1). For such measurements, stable or repeatable pressure should be used and the gauge operated under its normal conditions^[2]. Typical values may be given.

7.2 Expected measurement uncertainty

An expected measurement uncertainty of SRG should be specified. This shall be given in Pa or the percentage of the accommodation factor. The necessary measurement conditions (e.g. temperature, gas composition) to obtain the expected measurement uncertainty should be specified.

The calibration uncertainty of an individual gauge may be given by a calibration certificate (see 8.4).

The calibration uncertainty of an individual gauge can be significantly lower than the expected measurement uncertainty for the same type of device, because the measurement error is corrected and excluded in the certificate.

7.3 Compatibility between a suspension head and a rotor

The type or model number of the suspension head for the rotor should be specified.

7.4 Inspection record and calibration certificate

An inspection record of a spinning rotor gauge increases the user's confidence in the readings. If a calibration certificate is available, it shall contain information on the national standard to which it is traceable. It should be specified whether an inspection record and/or calibration certificate will be issued or not.

7.5 Allowed vibration level

The allowed vibration level for stable operation of the spinning rotor gauge should be specified.

7.6 Cable length

The cable length which is usually supplied should be specified. The maximum cable length provided on demand should also be specified.

NOTE A longer cable can be sensitive to electromagnetic interference.

7.7 Photograph

For clear outlook and details, computer graphics, a photograph or a drawing of the suspension head shall be given. Front and back panels (connector side) of the controller are recommended.

8 Calibration

8.1 Parameters to be calibrated

There are two possible parameters to be calibrated:

- a) The pressure independent accommodation factor, $\sigma_{\text{eff},0}$;

This is the recommended parameter to be calibrated for correcting the reading by setting the value in the controller.

- b) the error of reading.

If the error of reading is determined, the accommodation factor $\sigma_{\text{eff},0}$ shall be determined in advance and the input parameters of the SRG shall be set in the controller accordingly. For higher accuracy, up to pressures of 10 mPa, it is recommended to determine α_{RD} between each calibration point.

8.2 Calibration procedures

8.2.1 General

The known pressure for calibration can be generated by a fundamental measuring standard or by a system according to ISO 3567 with a reference gauge. If a reference gauge is used, it should be either another calibrated SRG or, for pressures greater than 100 mPa, a calibrated capacitance diaphragm gauge with full scale of 133 Pa or lower. An independent gauge, which is normally an ionization gauge, shall be installed on the system to measure the base pressure in the system. This pressure plus the expanded measurement uncertainty ($k = 2$) of this gauge shall not exceed 10^{-5} Pa.

Before the calibration, α_{RD} shall be determined. This value shall be subtracted from the signal during calibration in the same unit, either a pressure (offset) or DCR unit.

NOTE If the base pressure is higher than 10^{-5} Pa, α_{RD} cannot be determined, since α_{RD} is also significantly influenced by impinging residual gas molecules. It is, however, possible to perform the calibrations described in 8.2.2 or 8.2.3, if the base pressure is below 1/10 of the lowest calibration pressure and the signals at base pressure subtracted accordingly, both from the gauge to be calibrated and the reference gauge.

The indication of the SRG is sensitive to vibration due to its principle (see ISO 3567:2011, B.8).

During calibration, the SRG can be connected to an uninterruptible power supply (UPS).

While the determination of the error of reading needs no further explanation in addition to 8.1 b) and ISO 3567, there are two calibration methods, A and B, that can be used to calibrate the pressure independent accommodation factor $\sigma_{\text{eff},0}$. Method A is easier and quicker to perform but does not deliver the pressure dependence of σ_{eff} beyond 30 mPa. Method B needs some higher effort, but provides the customer, in addition to $\sigma_{\text{eff},0}$, with a known pressure dependence of σ_{eff} up to 2 Pa.