

# **ACCELEROMETER**



Standard piezoelectric type

Waterproof insulation type

Heat resistant type

Compact, lightweight type

Photo	PV-03	PV-10B	PV-44A	PV-63	PV-65	<b>PV-08A</b>	PV-90B	
Outline/purpose	Standard accelerometer for secondary calibration	Accelerometer with integrated amplifier, JIS C 0920 compliant protection class 8, waterproof to 2 at	For measurement of machinery vibrations at high temperatures	For nuclear reactor installations	For measurement of machinery vibrations at high temperatures	For measurement of lightweight structures and mode analysis	For measurement of lightweight structures and mode analysis	
Principle	Compression	Compression	Compression	Shear	Shear	Shear	Shear	
Mass g	38	120	29	28	26	0.7	1.2	
Charge sensitivity pC/(m/s²)*1	0.47	_	7.65	4.59	7.14	0.102	0.18	
Voltage sensitivity mV/(m/s²)*1	_	5.1	_		_	_	_	
Vibration frequency range (±1dB) Hz **2	20 to 1 000 (± 1%)  *Vibration frequency range where secondary calibration is possible	3 to 8 000	1 to 10 000	1 to 8 000	1 to 9 000	1 to 25 000	1 to 25 000	
Mounting resonance frequency kHz **2	30	24	28	26	25	52	70	
Transverse sensitivity	1 '3 % or locc		5 % or less	5 % or less	5 % or less	5 % or less	5 % or less	
Standard mounting method Screw torque N-m **3			VP-55K 2	VP-56A M6 screws 3.5	VP-56A M6 screws 3.5	Bond	VP-53K M3 screws O.5	
Maximum measurable acceleration m/s² (peak)	n measurable		4 000	4 000	4 000	10 000	10 000	
Base distortion sensitivity (m/s²)/µstrain	on sensitivity		0.04	0.01	0.01	0.3	0.01	
Thermal transient response (m/s²)/°C	rmal transient		1	0.1	0.1	17	10	
Temperature range for use /°C	-50 to +200	-20 to +100	-50 to +260	-20 to +300	-50 to +260	-50 to +160	-50 to +160	
Capacitance pF	270		970	2 600	3 900	410	410	
Case material	Stainless steel	Stainless steel	Stainless steel	Stainless steel	Stainless steel	Titanium	Titanium	
Connecting equipment	Charge amplifier	2 mA regulated power supply	Charge amplifier	Charge amplifier	Charge amplifier	Charge amplifier	Charge amplifier	
Dimensions mm	M6×P1 depth 4.5	Mounting hole (on 30 dia.circumference)  30  423	Z 21.7 415.9 415.9	789 222 416.8	789 15.9 21.5 415.9	¢5.5	6 9.1 9.5 9	
Dimonoione mm	15.9(Hav) > 20(H)	M12×1 Protection tube mounting thread	16 (Hay) ×20 5 (H)	17(Hov) ×22(H)	15 0 (Hov) × 23 5 (H)	55(A)×79(U)	\$5.7 \  \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \fra	
Dimensions mm	15.8 (Hex) ×29 (H)	23 (φ) ×40 (H)  Direct-mount cable (5 m)	16 (Hex) ×20.5 (H)	17 (Hex) ×23 (H)	15.9 (Hex) ×22.5 (H)	5.5 (φ)×7.8 (H)	6 (Hex)×10 (H)	
Supplied accessories Screw attachment	14 VP-56A 16 VP-56B×2	M4 hex socket bolt ×3 (L10/SUS) 2L-4 flat head spring ×3	17 VP-55K 15 VP-55L 10 VP-53D	VP-52A VP-56A VP-56B	16 VP-53A 10 VP-53D 15 VP-55L	19 VP-53V	2 VP-53K×2  3 VP-53J×2   Single-head spanner (6 mm)   Hex wrench1.5   Dual-sided adhesive tape	

- Notes \*1 Representative value; actual value is noted on calibration sheet supplied with accelerometer.

  \*2 Representative value when mounted on flat surface according to standard mounting method (\*3).

3-axis type

Integrated amplifier type

General type

High-output type

Photo						PV-86 has too-mounted connector	PV-95 has too-mounted connector	П
	000	999				60		
Model	PV-93	PV-97C	PV-40	PV-41	PV-90I	PV-85/86	PV-94/95	PV-87
Outline/purpose	General-purpose accelerometer for simultaneous measurement of 3 orthogonal axes	Compact, lightweight accelerometer for simultaneous measurement of 3 orthogonal axes	Low-cost accelerometer with 3 m direct-mount cable	General-purpose accelerometer with integrated amplifier	Compact, lightweight accelerometer for measurement of lightweight structures and mode analysis	General purpose standard accelerometer	Fairly compact general purpose standard accelerometer	High-sensitivity accelerometer for vibration measurements of large structures
Principle	Shear	Shear	Compression	Shear	Shear	Shear	Shear	Shear
Mass g	30	4.7	60	23	1.8	23	9	115
Charge sensitivity pC/(m/s²)*1	0.831	0.12	_		_	6.42	0.714	40
Voltage sensitivity mV/(m/s²)*1	_	_	5.1	1.02	0.44	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_
Vibration frequency range (±1dB)Hz <sup>*2</sup>	1 to 8 000 (2-axis) 1 to 4 000 (1·3)	1 to 15 000 (Z) 1 to 10 000 (X·Y)	10 to 6 000	3 to 10 000	3 to 20 000	1 to 7 000	1 to 10 000	1 to 3 000
Mounting resonance frequency kHz **2	_	_	40	50	60	24/21	36	9
Transverse sensitivity	5 % or less	5 % or less	_	4 % or less	5 % or less	4 % or less	4 % or less	5 % or less
Standard mounting method Screw torque N-m **3	VP-53A M6 screws 3.5	Bond	M6 screws 3.5	VP-53A M6 screws 3.5	VP-53K M3 screws O.5	VP-53A M6 screws 3.5	VP-53A M6 screws 3.5	VP-53A M6 screws 3.5
Maximum measurable acceleration m/s² (peak)	10 000	5 000	500	2 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	400
Base distortion sensitivity (m/s <sup>2</sup> )/µstrain	0.6	0.1	_	0.03	0.1	0.003	0.004	0.008
Thermal transient response (m/s²)/°C	15	1.0	_	0.01	10	0.1	3	0.05
Temperature range for use /°C	-50 to +160	-50 to +160	-10~+80	-20 to +100	-20 to +100	-50 to +160	-50 to +160	-50 to +160
Capacitance pF	410	420	_		_	720	360	810
Case material	Titanium	Titanium	Stainless steel	Stainless steel	Titanium	Titanium	Titanium	Stainless steel
Connecting equipment	Charge amplifier	Charge amplifier	2 mA regulated power supply	2 mA regulated power supply	2 mA regulated power supply	Charge amplifier	Charge amplifier	Charge amplifier
Dimensions mm	δ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Removal screwhole(M3) Connector(M3)  Z +	2 1 17 3000±50	L 17 22.7	7 10.2	Z 9 17 22.7	19.7	24 29.7
			#16   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	\$17	\$7 \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\$17	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	\$ 24
Dimensions mm	16(H)×21(W)×21(D)	6(H)×14(W)×14(D)	17 (Hex) ×21 (H)  Direct-mount cable (3 m)	17 (Hex)×18.5 (H)	7(Hex)×11(H)	17 (Hex)×18.5 (H)	14 (Hex)×14.7 (H)	24(Hex)×30.5(H)
Supplied accessories Screw attachment	■ VP-51C ■ VP-53A×2 ■ VP-53D	M3 hex socket bolt ×2 (L20/SUS)  Hex wrench 2.5	Direct-mount cable(3m) (Without microdot connector fitted.)  M6×10screw  VP-57C	■ VP-51A  E VP-53A	VP-51L  VP-53K×2 VP-53W×2 Single-head spanner (7 mm) Hex wrench 1.5 Dual-sided adhesive tape	■ VP-51A ■ VP-53A×2 ■ VP-53D	■ VP-51A  E VP-53A×2  VP-53D	VP-51A VP-53A×2 VP-53D

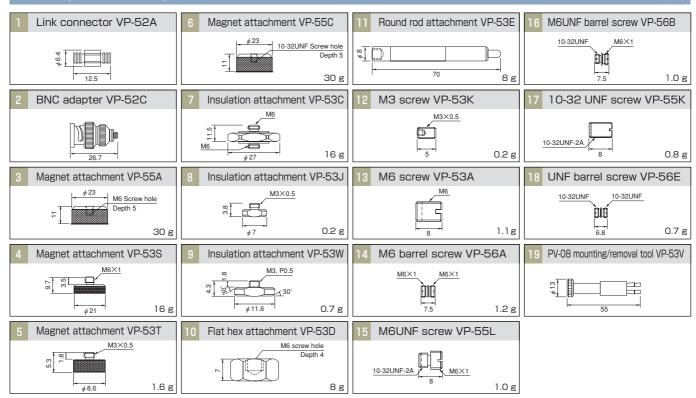
Please take care not to drop accelerometers and carefully handle them with attachments.
 There is likely to be trouble of piezoelectric accelerometers by (giving) excessive shock.
 The excessive shock carries some damages onto piezoelectric ceramic element.

### Low-noise coaxial cables

Name		Model	Diameter × length	Connector screw thread	Capacitance	Max. temperature	Sheath material/color
1	Standard cable	VP-51A	φ2.1 mm × 2 m	10-32UNF	180 pF	105℃	PVC·black
2	Heat-resistant cable	VP-51B	φ2.1 mm × 2 m	10-32UNF	220 pF	260℃	PTFE·red
3	3-axis standard cable	VP-51C	φ2.1 mm × 2 m	10-32UNF	180 pF	105℃	PVC·black/white/red
4	Ultra-compact accelerometer cable	VP-51L	φ1.2 mm × 2 m	M3×0.5 10-32UNF	260 pF	160℃	FEP·black
5	Heat-resistant cable	VP-51I	φ2 mm × 1 m	10-32UNF	150 pF	300℃	Stainless steel plated
6	PV-08 standard cable	VP-51J	φ1.2 mm × 380 mm	M2×0.25 10-32UNF	60 pF	160℃	FEP·black
7	PV-97B cable	VP-51LL	φ1.2 mm × 2 m	M2×0.4 10-32UNF	260 pF	160℃	FEP·black

# Screws, attachments, other accessories

Unit : (mm



# Piezoelectric Accelerometer

When an external force is applied to certain crystals, they create an electrical charge that is proportional to the amount of force exerted on their surface.

This phenomenon is called the piezoelectric effect. A piezoelectric accelerometer is constructed with a piezoelectric element that makes use of this effect. Piezoelectric accelerometers are small and lightweight, which allows them to cover a wide range of vibration acceleration values and vibration frequencies. Further advantages are high precision and high reliability. Currently, piezoelectric accelerometers are standard devices widely used for acceleration measurements.

devices widely used for acceleration measurements. As shown in Figure 1, there are two basic accelerometer types, which differ in the way the piezoelectric element is used.

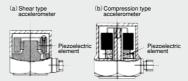


Fig. 1 Construction of piezoelectric accelerometer

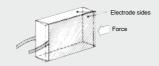


Fig. 2 Principle of shear type accelerometer

# Shear type accelerometer

In this type of accelerometer, the piezoelectric element is subject to a shear force, which yields high sensitivity and allows compact dimensions. Noise caused by temperature changes (the so-called pyroelectric output which is a characteristic of piezoelectric accelerometers) is low, which is advantageous for measurements in the low frequency range. Shear-type accelerometers are suitable for measuring and monitoring low-level, low-frequency vibrations such occur in machinery, in buildings and other structures, as well as during seismic activity.

# Compression type accelerometer

In this type of accelerometer, the piezoelectric element is subject to a force that compresses it from the top. Construction is simple and high mechanical strength can be achieved, which makes such accelerometers suitable for high acceleration and shock measurements.

\* Specification subject to change without notice.



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