



**Dynamic Transducers and Systems**

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**OPERATING GUIDE**  
**MODEL 3093B MINIATURE**  
**TRIAxIAL IEPE ACCELEROMETER**  
**WITH SINGLE 4-PIN CONNECTOR,**  
**INTERNALLY CASE GROUND ISOLATED**



Model 3093B is a miniature, Integrated Electronics PiezoElectric (IEPE) triaxial accelerometer featuring a single, transverse mounted, 4-pin electrical connector. This feature allows the 3093B to be used in situations where vertical space is limited. Model 3093B is internally case ground isolated. The sensitivity of each of the three orthogonal axes of Model 3093B is nominally 100 mV/G.

**This Guide contains:**

- 1) Specifications, Model 3093B
- 2) Outline/Installation Drawing 127-3093B

**NOTE:** IEPE is an acronym for Integrated Electronics Piezoelectric types of low impedance voltage mode sensors with built-in amplifiers operating from constant current sources over two wires. IEPE instruments are compatible with other comparable systems labeled **LIVM™**.

## OPERATING GUIDE, MODEL 3093B TRIAXIAL ACCELEROMETER

### INTRODUCTION

Model 3093B is a miniature triaxial accelerometer using piezoceramic planar shear technology coupled with 2-wire internal IEPE electronics.

This instrument contains three miniature piezoceramic planar shear mode accelerometer elements mounted to a single ground-isolated support and welded into a titanium housing. The three elements are mounted orthogonal to each other so that they can measure the complete motion of a point.

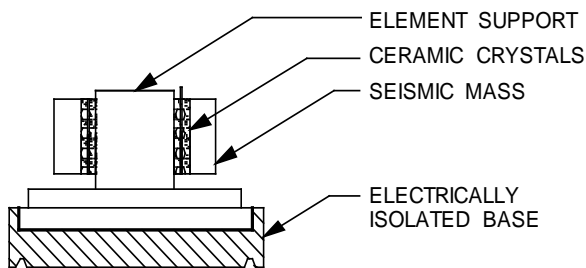
Model 3093B mounts with adhesives into very small spaces since its vertical dimension is .365 in. It weighs only 9.5 grams.

IEPE design means that miniature amplifiers are built into the instrument, one for each axis, to lower the impedance of the piezoceramic elements by many orders of magnitude. This technique allows the driving of long cables without affecting sensitivity and the use of very simple constant current type power units. Signal and power are conducted over one pair of leads for each axis and the ground returns for the three axes are common.

All elements are internally isolated from the outer case and are enclosed by a Faraday shield for improved noise immunity.

### DESCRIPTION

Refer to the outline/installation drawing 127-3093B for the outline dimensions of Model 3093B.



**Figure 1** Representative cross section, 3093B element assembly

The electrical connections from the miniature charge amplifiers for each element are brought out to the contacts of a single four-pin connector mounted transversely to one vertical face of the housing. The three signal/power connections to the elements are connected to each of three pins while the three ground returns for the elements are tied together to one common pin of the four-pin connector. The case of this instrument is electrically isolated from electrical signal/power ground.

The housing, base and connector shell of model 3093B are made from Titanium alloy for low mass and high rigidity.

The performance specifications and criteria for Model 3093B are delineated on the specification sheet included with this operating guide.

### INSTALLATION

This accelerometer is designed for adhesive mounting. Identify the mounting surface by looking for the concentric grooves. This is the preferred mounting surface for Model 3093B and the one, which is used at the factory for during calibration. If the accelerometer is mounted by use of any other surface, its calibration cannot be guaranteed.

Select a smooth mounting surface on the test object of approx. 5/8 in. (.625) in. diameter and clean off all oil, debris and any contaminants or foreign matter that would preclude a secure bond. Various adhesives may be used to mount Model 3093B but the adhesives of choice for ease of use are any of the cyanoacrylate "instant" adhesives. They are tough and they set almost instantly. They also do not require a thick bond line which is good for high frequency response. The selected (or prepared) mounting area should be flat to within .001 in TIR for best high frequency response.

**NOTE:** Before mounting, be sure to clean the mounting surface thoroughly to avoid inclusion of machining chips and other debris between mating surfaces. Intimate contact between mating surfaces is important for best performance.

If a fair amount of motion is expected during the test, it is good practice to tie the cable down to a stationary point as close as possible to the accelerometer (but not closer than 1 inch) to avoid potentially damaging cable whip. You are now ready to connect the 3093B to the power unit.

## OPERATION

The recommended power unit for Model 3093B is the four channel 4114B1. This power unit has four channels so it can power each of the three channels of the 3093B with one channel left over for powering another LIVM sensor if necessary. Model 4114B1 has a switch-selected front panel voltmeter to aid in system troubleshooting. More on this topic in subsequent paragraphs.

The recommended cable for Model 3093B is the Model 6430AXX (XX = length in feet). This cable has a four-pin connector at one end that mates with the connector of the 3093B. The other end terminates in 3 BNC plugs labeled, Axis 1, Axis 2 and Axis 3.

Connect the 4-pin connector of the cable to the connector of the 3093B, taking care to align the connectors properly using the alignment groove on the cable connector to engage the matching tab on the 3093B connector. Press the connectors together to engage the screw threads and rotate the cable nut until the connectors mate fully. Hand tighten the cable nut. Don't use pliers to tighten.

Connect the BNC cable connectors to three of the BNC "Sensor" connectors on the Model 4114B1. We suggest that you connect axis (1) of the 3093B to channel (1) of the power unit, and so forth. This will make it easier to remember which axis of the accelerometer you are monitoring with the front panel voltmeter.

Apply power to the power unit and allow several seconds for coupling capacitors to fully charge. Rotate the channel selector knob through the first three positions to monitor the bias voltage of each of the three accelerometer element assemblies to check for normal operation. The bias voltage level appears on the front panel mounted voltmeter on the 4114B1.

Consult the paper, "Low Impedance Voltage Mode (LIVM) Theory and Operation", included as part of this manual, for instructions in using the bias monitoring voltmeter on the power unit as a check for normal operation and as an effective trouble shooting aid.

Although only one axis at a time, of the 3093B, may be monitored with the front panel meter on the 4114B1, each axis is continuously outputting data at

the respective output jack at all times. Selecting a channel for bias monitoring does not affect the signal from that channel.

Connect each of the three BNC 'Output' jacks of the power unit to the readout instrument or data collector and proceed with the measurement. The sensitivities of each of the three axes are directly in mV/G and are specified precisely in the calibration certificate supplied with each instrument.

Be sure to check the orientation of each axis with the markings on the instrument upper surface and/or the outline/installation drawing supplied with the Operating Guide. The polarity of each axis is also defined with arrows engraved in the top surface of the 3093B and again, on the outline/installation drawing 127-3093B. The arrows indicate the direction and sense of motion of the accelerometer that will produce positive-going output signals. The vertical axis, axis 3, produces positive-going output voltage when the accelerometer is accelerated upward, i.e., away from the mounting surface.

## REMOVAL (OR UN-INSTALLATION)

It is very important when removing this instrument to remember that, although it is rugged, it is a sensitive measuring instrument and as such should be treated gently when being removed from its installation. Never strike the unit to break it free from its mounting surface. Simply grip two opposing flats with an adjustable or open-end wrench and gently twist the instrument until the adhesive bond shears. This method avoids any trauma to the instrument and will help ensure a long life for the accelerometer.

## MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

This instrument is not field repairable. No maintenance is required, or possible. If a problem occurs, contact the factory for help. You will be assigned a Returned Material Authorization (RMA) number should the instrument have to be returned to the factory for evaluation. A short note describing the problem will facilitate the repair procedure.

There is no charge for evaluation of the instrument and we will perform no repair work until you are notified of any charges.

It is good practice to return the instrument to the factory for recalibration from time to time with frequency of recalibration dependent on usage intensity and frequency.