



Dynamic Transducers and Systems

21592 Marilla St. • Chatsworth, CA 91311 • Phone 818-700-7818
www.dytran.com • e-mail: info@dytran.com

OG3225M7.DOC
REV A ECN 5368 7/24/08
REV B ECN 6512 1/28/10
REV C ECN10286 8/19/13
REV D ECN 12030 06/16/15

OPERATING GUIDE

MODEL 3225M7

MINIATURE QUARTZ PLANAR SHEAR MODE, 1 mV/G

IEPE ACCELEROMETER WITH REMOVABLE 10 FT. CABLE



This manual contains:

- 1) Specifications, model 3225M7
- 2) Outline/Installation drawing 127-3225M7

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 INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL 3225M7 MINIATURE IEPE ACCELEROMETER

INTRODUCTION

Model 3225M7 is a miniature, low profile, low impedance voltage mode (LIVM) piezoelectric accelerometer designed to mount in spaces inaccessible to other types of accelerometers. The nominal sensitivity of Model 3225M7 is 1.0 mV/g.

Featuring a titanium case and weighing only 0.6 grams, this instrument is ideal for the measurement of shock and vibration of very small, lightweight specimens such as printed circuit boards and board-mounted components.

Designed for adhesive mount, Model 3225M7 may be mounted in very narrow spaces only slightly greater than .250 inch (6.3 mm) wide. The height is .150 inch (3.8 mm).

Model 3225M7 features a special 3-56 coaxial connector which mates with the supplied replaceable coaxial cable with a 10-32 coaxial plug at the other end. This cable is model 6003B10 and is 10 ft. long.

A built-in impedance converting electronics package converts the high impedance voltage output from the quartz shear mode seismic element to a low impedance voltage able to drive long cables without attenuation.

DESCRIPTION

Refer to outline/installation drawing 127-3225M7

Model 3225M7 is constructed in "teardrop" form with a miniature coaxial connector exiting at the end of the teardrop. The case and cover are made from titanium for low mass and high stiffness.

Model 3225M7 generates an electrostatic voltage mode signal by stressing a "planar shear" type self-generating quartz crystal element in response to input acceleration. The planar quartz crystals are supported by a flat post and the seismic masses are fastened together by a preload screw.

When the unit is accelerated in the main axis, the quartz crystals are stressed in shear mode generating a voltage analogous to this acceleration.

This very high impedance voltage is fed to the MOSFET input stage of a miniature on-board IC amplifier which drops the impedance level 10 orders of magnitude and adds a voltage gain of 3X. This allows the 3225M7 to have a fixed voltage sensitivity, (nominally 1.0 mV/g) and gives it the ability to drive long cables with little or no attenuation.

Because of its very low mass and high crystal stiffness, this instrument has a resonant frequency of about 40 kHz. This means that it may be used to measure high frequency vibrations with very little error.

THE REMOVABLE CABLE FEATURE

The 3-56 cable connector on Model 3225M7 is one of the smallest in the industry. Use care when attaching and removing the 6003B10 cable. The knurled cable nut is very small, of necessity, and must be engaged and disengaged carefully and **only by hand**. Do not, under any circumstances, use a pliers to tighten and loosen this cable nut. Damage would most likely occur to the cable nut and/or to the connector. With reasonable care, the cable and connector should give no problems under normal use.

INSTALLATION

IMPORTANT: Before mounting the Model 3225M7, identify the mounting surface. It is the raised .210 diameter boss at the bottom of the instrument. The flat side is the top of the instrument. **DO NOT MOUNT TO THE TOP SURFACE.** Not only will the signal polarity be reversed and the sensitivity and frequency response be adversely affected but also there is danger of damaging the top cap of the accelerometer when removing it, if mounted in the inverted position. This type of damage is considered abuse and is not covered by the manufacturer's warranty.

To install Model 3225M7, it is necessary to select (or prepare) a flat surface to accept the .210 diameter mounting surface of the instrument. As a rule of thumb, the flatter the mounting surface, the better the high frequency response will be. A surface flat to .001 TIR will give excellent results when a thin glue line is used during mounting.

Before mounting, clean the mounting surfaces with solvents such as alcohol or Freon, etc., to remove debris, oil and grease before mounting. Be sure to remove machining chips from either mating surface.

The recommended adhesives are the "instant" setting cyanoacrylate cements such as Eastman 910, "Crazy Glue"®, etc. Apply a very small drop of cement to either mating surface, and simply press the 3225M7 to the mating surface with the finger and hold for 30 seconds. If the adhesive does not set, check the expiration date on the container. It is our experience that when the glue gets old, the first indication is that it will not set up properly. Replace if necessary.

Other types of adhesive may be used but consider them carefully. Dental cement is not recommended for this instrument because of its tenacity. Removal of the instrument when this adhesive is used, may harm the 3225M7.

In some cases, mounting waxes such as "Petro" wax may be used to mount the 3225M7 but this method is not suitable for measurements at high temperature and high frequency.

Irrespective of which adhesive is used, keep the glue line thin, i.e., don't use too much adhesive. Too much adhesive places a soft "spring" between the specimen and the instrument. This can create another second order spring mass system (the mass being the weight of the accelerometer) and can cause serious measurement errors at high frequencies.

OPERATION

To power Model 3225M7, it is necessary to connect it to a source of constant current in the range of 2 to 20 mA with a compliance voltage of +18 to +30 VDC. Dytran offers a variety of LIVM power units suitable for powering the 3225M7. The output from these power units is a low impedance voltage mode signal which may then be fed directly to the readout instrument(s).

NOTE: Never connect Model 3225M7 to a voltage source (battery or other DC voltage source) without constant current protection in the range of 2 to 20 mA. This will immediately destroy the internal amplifier.

The replaceable cable supplied with Model 3225M7 (model 6003B10) is terminated in a plug type (female thread), 10-32 coaxial connector. To extend the cable, use a Dytran model 6109 cable joiner and

any one of a series of cables suitable as extension cables for this instrument. The model 6010AXX cable has a 10-32 plug at the end and would be used with power units which have a 10-32 "Sensor" jack. The Model 60011AXX cable has a BNC plug at the end and would be used when the power unit has a BNC "Sensor" jack.

The polarity convention of Model 3225M7 is positive -going output voltage for acceleration toward the top of the unit.

UNMOUNTING THE ACCELEROMETER

In order to "unmount" the Model 3225M7, use the supplied Model 6591A tool. The larger slotted end of the tool is used for this purpose. Slip the tool over the accelerometer body from the rounded end (as opposed to the connector end) and gently rotate the tool in either direction until the adhesive shears and the instrument is released.

Do not use pliers, wrenches and other tools to remove the instrument as these are certain to mar or otherwise damage the unit. After unmounting, inspect the mounting surface for traces of residual adhesive and remove completely to be ready for the next installation.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR AND RECALIBRATION

The only maintenance necessary is to keep the miniature coaxial connector and other cable connections clean and free from moisture and other contaminants.

Should a problem arise with the accelerometer or should it require routine recalibration, contact the factory for assistance in trouble shooting or returning the instrument for evaluation and/or repair. Do not send the instrument back without first calling the factory to obtain a **Returned Material Authorization (RMA)** number. This will help us track the repair/recalibration