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OG3225M37.DOC  
REV A, ECN 14100, 04-19-18

## **OPERATING GUIDE**

### **MODEL 3225M37**

#### **IEPE ACCELEROMETER, HERMETICALLY SEALED**

#### **WITH IEEE 1451.4 COMPATIBLE**

#### **TRANSDUCER ELECTRONIC DATA SHEET (TEDS) FUNCTION**



Model 3225M37 is a miniature hermetically sealed, 5 mV/g accelerometer weighing only .85 grams less cable. This instrument features the TEDS (Transducer Electronic Data Sheet) function that allows the user to program sensitivity, model number, serial number and other attributes of the sensor which can then be recalled on command.

**This manual contains:**

- 1) Performance Specifications, PS3225M37
- 2) Outline/Installation drawing 127-3225M37

**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 most other manufacturers' comparable systems. It is equivalent to the Dytran **LIVM** system.

## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

### MODEL 3225M37 MINIATURE IEPE ACCELEROMETER WITH TEDS (TRANSDUCER ELECTRONIC DATA SHEET)

#### INTRODUCTION

Model 3225M37 is a miniature, low profile voltage mode piezoelectric accelerometer designed to mount in spaces inaccessible to other types of accelerometers.

The device includes the IEEE 1451.4 Transducer Electronic Data Sheet or "TEDS" function. This function allows the user to query each sensor in a large array of sensors, say, in a large field test, as to model number, serial number, sensitivity and other attributes using a TEDS compatible signal conditioner/data acquisition system.'

To access the TEDS feature, a TEDS compatible data acquisition system is required.

Featuring a titanium case and weighing only 0.85 grams less cable, 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 3225M37 may be mounted in very narrow spaces only slightly greater than .250 inch (6.3 mm) wide. The height is .215 inch (5.5 mm).

Model 3225M37 features an integral cable with a 10-32 coaxial jack at the end.

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 127-3225M37

Model 3225M37 is constructed in "teardrop" form with an integral cable exiting at the end of the teardrop. The case and cover are made from titanium for low mass and high stiffness.

Model 3225M37 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 along 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 3225M37 to have a fixed voltage sensitivity of >5 mV/G and to have the ability to drive long cables with little or no attenuation.

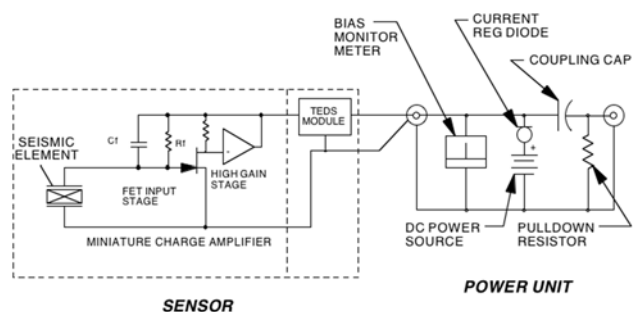


Figure 1  
System schematic, 3225M37 and typical power unit.

Referring to Fig. 1 above, when constant current from the IEPE power unit is applied to the accelerometer amplifier input terminal, the amplifier "turns on" at approx. +8 Volts DC quiescent bias level. When the accelerometer senses acceleration, the resultant signal is superimposed upon this bias voltage.

In the power unit, in its simplest form, a capacitor blocks the DC bias and allows the dynamic signal voltage to be separated and brought out to an "output" jack on the power unit. At this point the signal may be connected directly to almost any type of readout instrument such as DVM's, oscilloscopes, data collectors, spectrum analyzers, etc. The approximate 100 Ohm output impedance of the signal allows the driving of long cables without adverse effects on sensitivity or frequency response.

Because of its very low mass and high crystal stiffness, this instrument has a resonant frequency

greater than 40 kHz. This means that it may be used to measure high frequency vibrations with very little error.

## THE REMOVABLE CABLE FEATURE

The cable designed for Model 3225M37 is one of the smallest in the industry. Use care when attaching and removing the 6003BXX 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 3225M37, 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 3225M37, 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.

Clean the mounting surfaces with solvents such as alcohol or Freon, etc., to remove debris, oils and greases before mounting.

The recommended adhesives are the "instant" setting cyanoacrylate cements such as Eastman 910 and "Crazy Glue". Apply a very small drop to either mating surface, and simply press the 3225M37 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 if its tenacity. Removal when this adhesive is used may harm the instrument.

In some cases, mounting waxes such as the supplied Model 6298 "Petro" wax may be used to mount the 3225M37 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 "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 operate Model 3225M37, 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 IEPE power units suitable for powering the 3225M37. The output from these power units is a low impedance voltage mode signal which may then be fed directly to the readout instrument(s).

The replaceable cable used with Model 3225M37 (model 6003BXX) is terminated in a plug type (female thread) 10-32 coaxial connector. Dytran manufactures a series of cables suitable as extension cables for this instrument that will mate with this cable.

The polarity convention of Model 3225M37 is positive for acceleration toward the top of the unit.

## UNMOUNTING THE ACCELEROMETER

In order to "unmount" or remove the Model 3225M37, use the Model 6591A removal wrench. 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 demounting, 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