

# 9 ACCELEROMETER SPECS YOU PROBABLY DON'T CHECK – AND WHEN YOU SHOULD!

## VIB202: UNDERSTANDING ACCELEROMETER SPECIFICATIONS



# CASE MATERIAL

## WHEN TO CHECK: **AGGRESSIVE APPLICATIONS, HARSH OR WET ENVIRONMENTS**

- In harsh and wet environments, look for:  
316L stainless steel
  - Unspecified stainless steel
- In deep and sea water environments, look for:  
titanium to avoid galvanic corrosion
- Avoid, except for laboratory environments:  
aluminum



# SEALING

## WHEN TO CHECK: ALWAYS, ESPECIALLY UNDERWATER APPLICATIONS

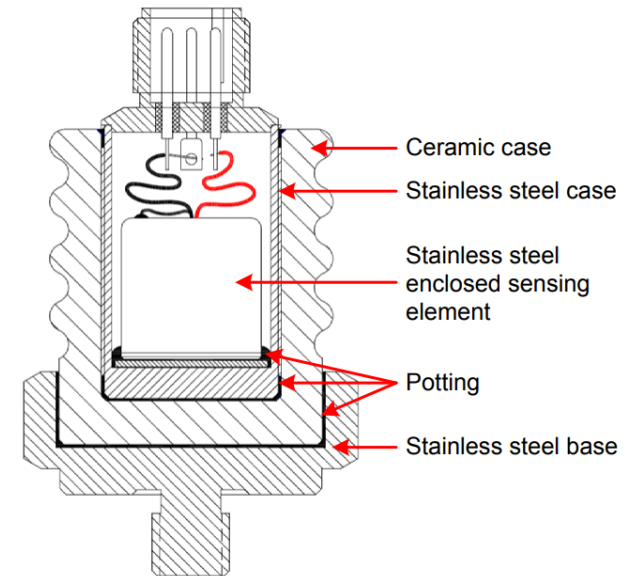
- Sealing ensures long term reliability for sensitive internal electronics
- Look for: true hermetic sealing with helium leak testing
  - May have to ask the manufacturer
- Avoid “IP68” and “epoxy sealed”

Leakage rate (cc/sec)	Example	Time for 1cc to leak (at 1 atm.)	Suitable test method
$10^{-4}$	Poorly built accelerometers	2.78 hours	Bubble test
$10^{-6}$	Beverage cans	11.57 days	Helium leak test
$10^{-7}$	Vacuum process systems	3.86 months	Helium leak test
$10^{-8}$	Wilcoxon industrial sensor	3.22 years	Helium leak test
$10^{-9}$	Pace maker	32 years	Helium leak test

# ELECTROMAGNETIC SENSITIVITY

## WHEN TO CHECK: ELECTRICAL INTERFERENCE IS PRESENT

- When EMI is present, look for:  $<100 \mu\text{g/gauss}$ 
  - Contact the manufacturer if not specified or listed generically as “CE”
- For high-EMI and EFT applications, look for: electrical isolation between the sensor and the machine being monitored and electrical insulation of the accelerometer’s case and connector
- Cables with braided shields offer up to 95% shielding of signal carrying conductors



# CALIBRATION DATA OF DELIVERED SENSOR

## WHEN TO CHECK: ALWAYS ENTER THIS INTO INSTRUMENTATION

### Example #1

- Guaranteed sensitivity:  
100 mV/g  $\pm$ 5%
- Actual sensitivity:  
96 mV/g
- Sensor output:  
2900 mV
- Measured acceleration:  
30.2 g

### Example #2

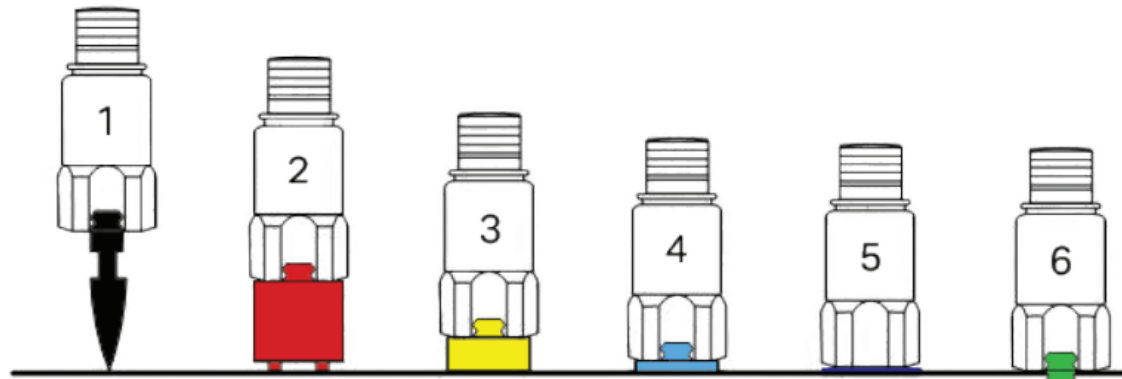
- Typical sensitivity:  
100 mV/g  $\pm$ 10%
- Actual sensitivity:  
87 mV/g
- Sensor output:  
2900 mV
- Measured acceleration:  
33.3 g
- Reported acceleration without  
calibration data:  
29 g



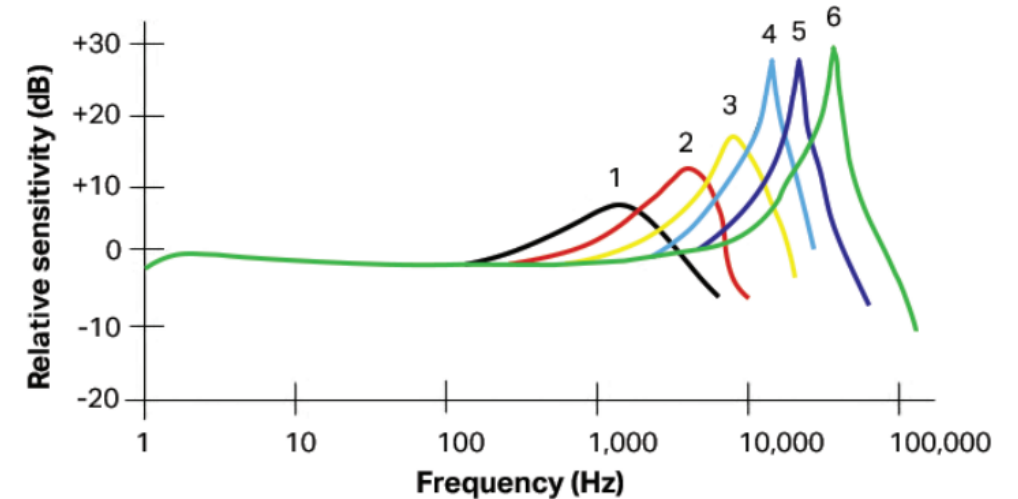
# BEYOND THE SPECS: MOUNTED FREQUENCY RANGE

WHEN TO CHECK: **ALWAYS**

MOUNTING METHOD CAN LIMIT THE HIGH FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF THE SENSOR



	Probe tip	Curved surface magnet	Flat magnet	Cement mounting pad	Adhesive	Stud
Frequency range (Hz)	500 - 1,000	2,000 - 5,000	5,000 - 7,000	10,000 - 15,000	10,000 - 15,000	Sensor max
	Acceptable		Good	Best		



# ACCELERATION RANGE AND VOLTAGE SUPPLY

## WHEN TO CHECK: LIMITED POWER SOURCE APPLICATIONS

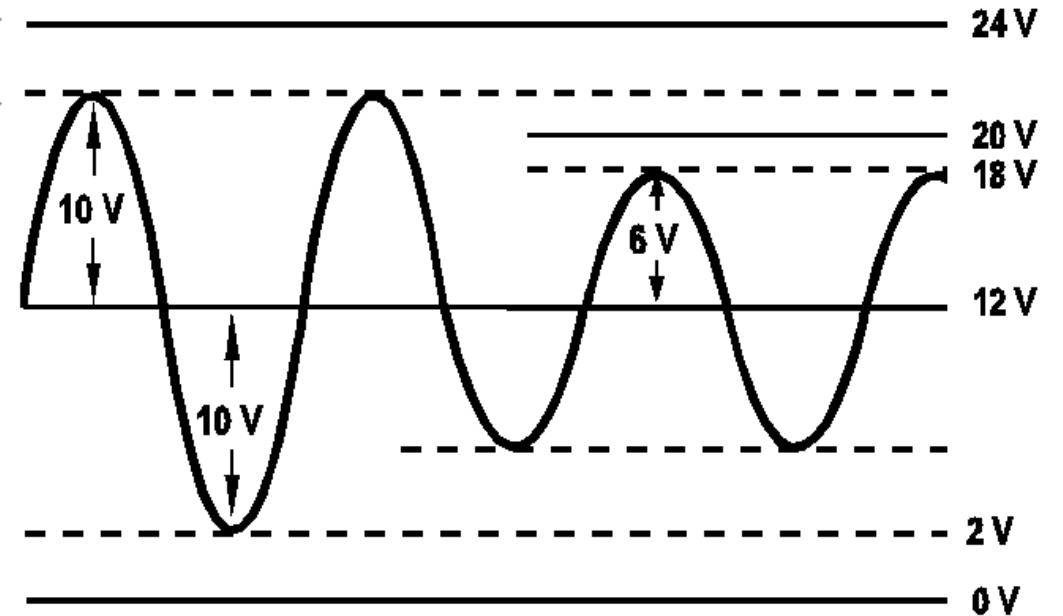
Acceleration range, VDC > 25 V

80 g peak

Power requirement:  
Voltage source

18 - 30 VDC

- 50g v 80g – output voltage
- 5V output v 8V output ( $100\text{mV/g} \times 5\text{ V} \rightarrow 50\text{g}$ )
- Vibration limit and shock limit compared to accel range

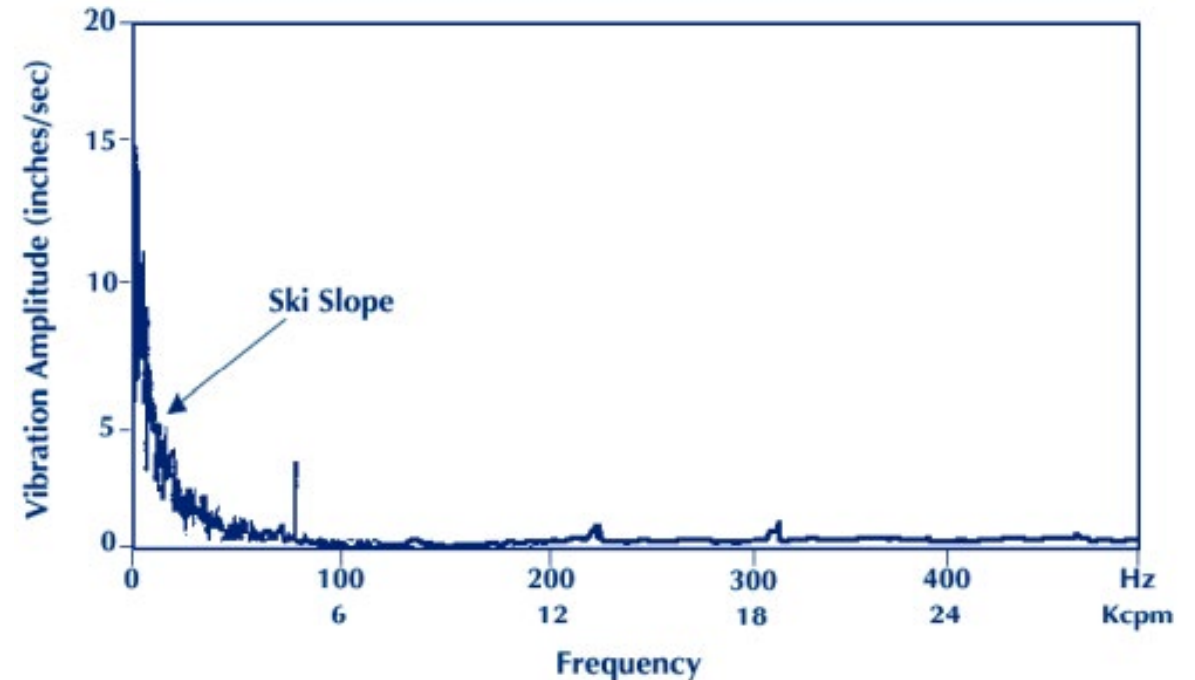




# TURN ON AND SETTLING TIME

## WHEN TO CHECK: WALK-AROUND DATA COLLECTION

- Sensor output is impacted by
  - Powering on in permanent installations
  - Magnetic mounting with a handheld vibration meter
- Sensor overload
  - When the total vibration limit is exceeded, ski slopes and clipping may occur
- For permanent installations, vibration junction boxes can help ensure reliable data
- Look for: short turn on times and settling times speed data collection





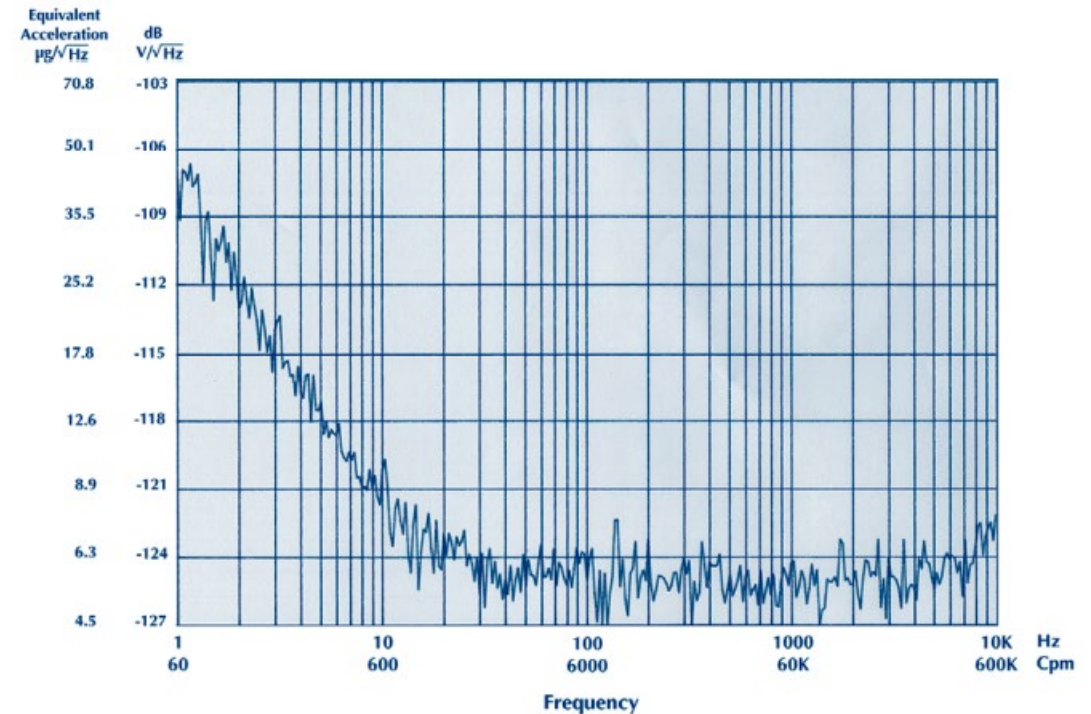
# SPECTRAL NOISE

WHEN TO CHECK: THE FREQUENCY OF INTEREST IS BELOW 10 KHZ,  
MOST INDUSTRIAL CONDITION MONITORING APPLICATIONS

## Electrical noise, equiv. g:

<b>Broadband</b>	<b>2.5 Hz to 25 kHz</b>	<b>700 <math>\mu\text{g}</math></b>
<b>Spectral</b>	<b>10 Hz</b>	<b>10 <math>\mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}</math></b>
	<b>100 Hz</b>	<b>5 <math>\mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}</math></b>
	<b>1,000 Hz</b>	<b>5 <math>\mu\text{g}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}</math></b>

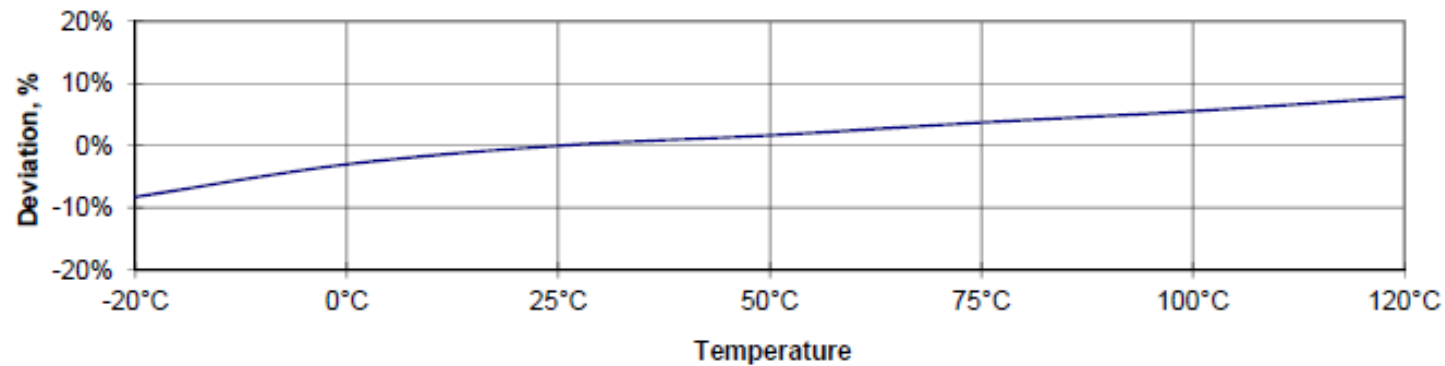
- Broadband is important but does not isolate the frequency range of interest
  - Specification range may vary by manufacturer
- Look for: spectral noise at your frequency range of interest



# TEMPERATURE RESPONSE

## WHEN TO CHECK: APPLICATIONS OUTSIDE OF ROOM TEMPERATURE (25°C)

- Different from operating temperature range
- Indicates the expected change in nominal sensitivity across the operating temperature range
- Important to know and factor into the overall accelerometer output



# REVIEW



- **Case material:** look for 316L stainless steel for rugged applications
- **Sealing:** true hermeticity with helium leak testing for the longest sensor life
- **Electromagnetic sensitivity:** ensure protection of your data and your sensor
- **Calibration data:** enter this into your instrumentation
- **Mounted frequency response:** mounting techniques may degrade the usable frequency range
- **Acceleration range and power supply:** confirm the deployed sensor has enough power to perform
- **Turn on and settling time:** don't take data before the sensor is ready
- **Spectral noise:** spectral noise data confirms suitably low for your application
- **Temperature response:** account for changes in sensitivity in hot and cold environments
- **BONUS Piezoelectric stabilization:** prevent measurement drift as the sensor ages

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# THANK YOU!

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