TECHNICAL COMPARISON:

100 mV/g vs. 50 mV/g ACCELEROMETERS



WHEN RELIABILITY MATTERS CONNECT TO CONFIDENCE



INTRODUCTION

There are several differences between accelerometers with 100 mVg sensitivity and those with 50 mV/g sensitivity.

The current standard sensitivity in the condition monitoring industry is 100 mV/g. This was not always the case - 50 mV/g was the industry-standard sensitivity before 100 mV/g replaced it.

Previously, 50 mV/g accelerometers were utilized as a standard in the condition monitoring industry for two reasons:

- Sensor technology limited 100 mV/g accelerometers to a dynamic range of ±50 g regardless of the readout instrumentation to which it was connected
- Readout devices (the predecessor to modern analyzers) were limited to a ±5 V full scale range, which limited a 100 mV/g accelerometer to 50 g's of vibration range (100 mV/g x 50 g = 5 V)

Taking these limitations into consideration, users of this technology in the past would achieve a wider dynamic range of 100 g's using a 50 mV/g accelerometer (50 mV/g x 100 g = 5 V) when compared to a 100 mV/g accelerometer.

As technology has improved, the industry standards have changed and we can compare modern sensor technology when utilized with the auto-scale capability of modern data analyzers.

The following comparison of 100 mV/g vs. 50 mV/g sensitivity accelerometers will use CTC's AC102 (100 mV/g) and AC117 (50 mV/g) accelerometers. The technical datasheets for AC102 and AC117 are shown on pages 3-4 and will be referenced for this comparison. These sensors have identical dimensions and weights, making them ideal for this comparison.



AC102 Series

Multipurpose Accelerometer, Top Exit 2 Pin Connector, 100 mV/g, ±10%



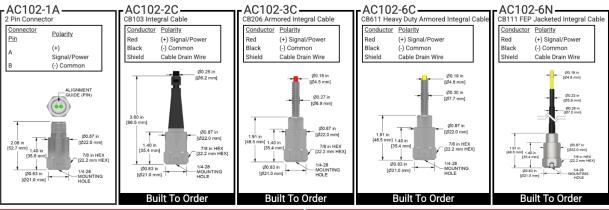




Product Features

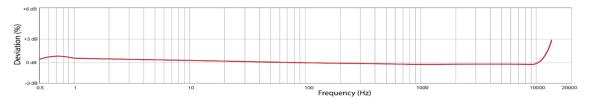
CTC's Best Selling, Multi-Purpose Sensor

- Wide frequency response range and ±80 g dynamic range enables the user to identify bearing faults at both slower and higher speeds
- -6N Integral Cable Option Features Food Safe FDA Compliant 21 CFR 177.1330 Polyolefin Heat Shrink



Specifications	Standard	Metric	Specifications	Standard		Metric
Part Number	AC102	M/ or M8/AC102	Environmental			
Sensitivity (±10%) 🔞	100 mV/g		Operating Temperature Range	-58 to 250 °F		-50 to 121 °C
Frequency Response (±3dB) 0	30-810,000 CPM	0,5-13500 Hz	Maximum Shock Protection @)	5,000 g, peak	
Dynamic Range 0	± 80 g, peak		Electromagnetic Sensitivity		CE	
	*Vsource ≤ 5V, 12\	/ Bias	Sealing		Welded, Hermetic	
<u>ectrical</u>			Submersible Depth	200 ft.		60 m
Settling Time 🔞	<2.5 seconds		SIL Rating 🔞		SIL 2	
/oltage Source	18-30 VDC		Physical			
Constant Current Excitation	2-10 mA		Sensing Element		PZT Ceramic	
Spectral Noise @ 10 Hz	14 μg/√Hz		Sensing Structure		Shear Mode	
Spectral Noise @ 100 Hz	2.3 µg/√Hz		Weight	3.2 oz		90 grams
spectral Noise @ 1000 Hz	2 μg/√Hz		Case Material		316L Stainless Steel	
Output Impedance	<100 ohm		Mounting Thread		1/4-28 Blind Tapped	
Bias Output Voltage 🔞	10-14 VDC		Mounting Thread		Hole	
Case Isolation	>10 ⁸ ohm		Connector (Non-Integral)		2 Pin MIL-C-5015	
			Resonant Frequency	1,380,000 CPM		23000 Hz
			Mounting Torque	2 to 5 ft. lbs.		2,7 to 6,8 Nm
			Mounting Hardware Supplied	1/4-28 Stud		M6x1 or M8x1.25 Adapt
			mounting riardware supplied	17-7-20 Stud		Stud
			Calibration Certificate		CA10	

Typical Frequency Response





AC117 Series



High G Measurement Accelerometer, Top Exit 2 Pin Connector, 50 mV/g, ±10%

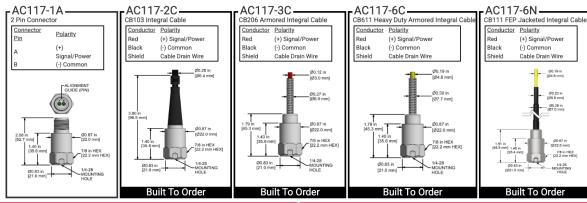




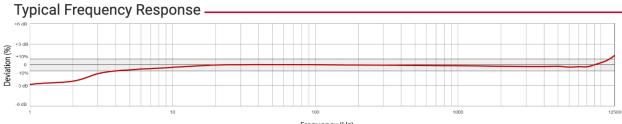
Product Features

50 mV/g General Purpose Sensor Excellent for Higher g Applications

- ▶ ±100 g, Dynamic Range
- ▶ 50 mV/g, ±10% Sensitivity
- ▶ 1,0-12500 Hz (60-750,000 CPM)



Specifications	Standard		Metric	Specifications	Standard		Metric
Part Number	AC117		M/ or M8/AC117	Environmental		•	<u> </u>
Sensitivity (±10%) 0		50 mV/g		Operating Temperature Range	-58 to 250 °F		-50 to 121 °C
Frequency Response (±3dB) 0	60-750,000 CPM		1,0-12500 Hz	Maximum Shock Protection @)	5,000 g, peak	
Frequency Response (±10%) 0	240-540,000 CPM		4,0-9000 Hz	Electromagnetic Sensitivity		CE	
Dynamic Range 🕢		± 100 g, peak		Sealing		Welded, Hermetic	
		*Vsource ≥ 22V, 12Vbias		Submersible Depth	200 ft.		60 m
Electrical				SIL Rating 🔞		SIL 2	
Settling Time 0		5 Seconds		Physical			
Voltage Source		18-30 VDC		Sensing Element		PZT Ceramic	
Constant Current Excitation		2-10 mA		Sensing Structure		Shear Mode	
Spectral Noise @ 10 Hz		8 μg/√Hz		Weight	3.2 oz		90 grams
Spectral Noise @ 100 Hz		2.5 µg/√Hz		Case Material		316L Stainless Steel	
Spectral Noise @ 1000 Hz		1.7 μg/√Hz		Mounting Thread		1/4-28 Blind Tapped	
Output Impedance		<100 ohm		Mounting Thread		Hole	
Bias Output Voltage 🔞		10-14 VDC		Connector (Non-Integral)		2 Pin MIL-C-5015	
Case Isolation		>10 ⁸ ohm		Resonant Frequency	1,380,000 CPM		23000 Hz
				Mounting Torque	2 to 5 ft. lbs.		2,7 to 6,8 Nm
				Mounting Hardware Complied	1/4 00 04		M6x1 or M8x1.25 Adapte
				Mounting Hardware Supplied	1/4-28 Stud		Stud
				Calibration Certificate		CA10	



Frequency (Hz)



FREQUENCY RESPONSE

One of the primary characteristics when comparing an accelerometer is the frequency response range that each accelerometer is capable of accurately measuring. Each accelerometer has a standard sensitivity (100 mV/g or 50 mV/g) with a published tolerance to which it will generate an output to the stated sensitivity.

	AC102 (100 mV/g)	AC117 (50 mV/g)		
±3 dB	.5 Hz - 15,000 Hz	1 Hz - 12,500 Hz		
±10%	2 Hz - 10,000 Hz	4 Hz - 9,000 Hz		

The above chart helps to understand which speeds each accelerometer sensitivity is effective at detecting. In both cases for lower frequency and for higher frequency, the 100 mV/g sensitivity is superior to the 50 mV/g sensitivity. To further specify, the AC102 (100 mV/g) accelerometer allows you to detect frequencies from 0.5 Hz - 1 Hz and 12,500 Hz - 15,000 Hz within a tolerance of ± 3 dB which is not a capability with the AC117 (50 mV/g) accelerometer.

DYNAMIC RANGE

The next characteristic we are going to look at is the dynamic range of each accelerometer. The dynamic range is the characteristics of the transducer that allows the electronic amplifier to pass signal from a given amount of vibration.

	Sensitivity	Dynamic Range
AC102	100 mV/g	±80 g, peak
AC117	50 mV/g	±100 g, peak

If we reflect on the earlier topic of legacy readout devices having a ±5 V full scale range limit and combine this limitation with the ±80 g, peak dynamic range of the AC102, the user would experience signal clipping. However, with modern technology and the ability of auto scaling through digital signal analyzers, the user will not experience signal clipping when utilizing a sensor like the AC102 that has a ±80 g, peak dynamic range.



SPECTRAL NOISE

The last difference between both sensor technologies is spectral noise. This characteristic only affects the signal of the sensor at extreme low speeds. In a real-world setting, the user is likely to never face issues from spectral noise from either 100 mV/g or 50 mV/g accelerometers. However, for our comparison we will adventure into the differences.

	AC102 (100 mV/g)	AC117 (50 mV/g)
10 Hz	14 μg/√Hz	8 μg/√Hz
100 Hz	2.3 μg/√Hz	2.5 μg/√Hz
1,000 Hz	2 μg/√Hz	1.7 μg/√Hz

In conclusion, CTC's modern 100 mV/g accelerometer technology with ±80 g dynamic range allows the user to identify bearing faults at slower and higher speeds when utilized with modern analyzers. This helps users predict bearing failure in earlier stages when compared to past users utilizing 50 mV/g sensor technology with legacy readout devices.



