

CA/04/V charge amplifier velocity converter: 04 system

Transducer interface converts; acceleration to velocity input range
1/100pC/g; O/Ps 100mV/g and 1V/mm.sec. (max)



Figure 1

1/100pC/g normalizing charge amplifier input section proceeds noise limiting 10Hz 4 pole high pass filter and single integrator. Integrator converts periodic acceleration above the filter corner frequency to velocity. Integrator gain is controlled over 50dB dynamic range by 6 position switch.

CHARGE AMPLIFIER

Provides wideband 100mV/g acceleration proportional output when normalized, transducer sensitivity range 1/100pC/g, by means of ten-turn dial and x1, x10 multiplier. Output is independent of transducer lead capacitance. CAL input terminal allows injection of test signal, 1mV \equiv 1pC.

HIGH PASS FILTER

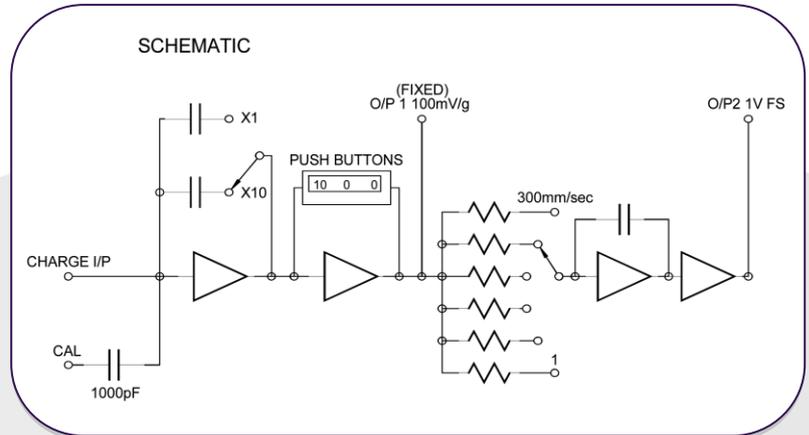
Noise level after integration, hence the realizable signal threshold, is proportional to f_{min}^{-n} , where f_{min} is the high pass filter corner frequency and n is a function of the noise type, being 1/2 for that predominating in FET input stage charge amplifiers at low frequencies (<100Hz). Spurious signals also emanate from the transducer and its cable resultant upon environmental factors, and these may be considered as introducing additional f^{-n} noise components, subject to high pass filter constraint. HP filter corner frequency is thus the determinant of threshold velocity level.

INTEGRATOR/RANGE AMPLIFIER

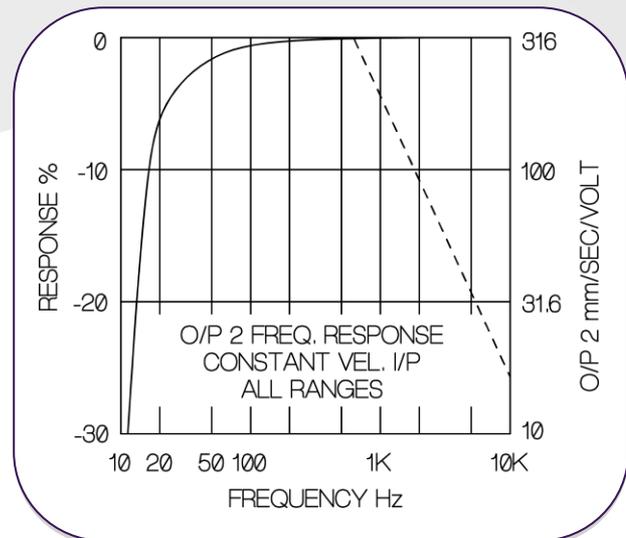
Converts acceleration input to velocity output levels of 1-316mm/sec/volt in six 10dB increments. Integrator bandwidth is controlled by the HP filter integrator frequency response constraints and ultimately background noise. Peak limiting input of around 120g pk. Equates to a velocity-frequency product ($v \times f$) of 2×10^5 mm/sec² thus absolute constraints may be readily calculated.

APPLICATIONS

Confined to quasi steady state inputs as emanating from vibration on rotating plant, where vibration velocity is a more representative wide band signal than either acceleration (high frequency biased) or displacement (low frequency biased), allows retro-fit of piezoelectric accelerometers for velocity transducers. Integration of transient signals, i.e. to convert to velocity change, is invalid.



Typical Frequency Response



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Type	CA/04/V
Input	Single ended
Max input charge, nC	12
Input capacitance loading	10nF =1% gain reduction
Normalising range, pC/g	1/100
Noise level @ 1pC/g, mm/sec. Rms scaling	0.05mm/sec+0.05mm/sec/1nF input capacitance
Outputs 1 & 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O/P1 mV/g • O/P2 vel, Switch selectable 10dB mm/sec/V 	Single ended 100±2% @500Hz, 3dB bandwidth, 1Hz/100kHz, 1,3,16,10,31.6,100,316±3%@ 500kHz,5% bandwidth 20Hz/10kHz
Peak O/P volts @ Vs = ±15V	±12V, O/P' s 1 & 2
Peak O/P current, O/Ps 1 & 2, mA	±10
Output impedance, O/Ps 1 & 2 mA	<10Ω +47μF
Supply voltage Vs, V	±10/15
Supply current, mA	±15