



Model 138A

Underwater ICP® Blast Pressure Sensor

Installation and Operating Manual

**For assistance with the operation of this product,
contact PCB Piezotronics, Inc.**

**Toll-free: 800-828-8840
24-hour SensorLine: 716-684-0001
Fax: 716-684-0987
E-mail: info@pcb.com
Web: www.pcb.com**



The information contained in this document supersedes all similar information that may be found elsewhere in this manual.

Total Customer Satisfaction – PCB Piezotronics guarantees Total Customer Satisfaction. If, at any time, for any reason, you are not completely satisfied with any PCB product, PCB will repair, replace, or exchange it at no charge. You may also choose to have your purchase price refunded in lieu of the repair, replacement, or exchange of the product.

Service – Due to the sophisticated nature of the sensors and associated instrumentation provided by PCB Piezotronics, user servicing or repair is not recommended and, if attempted, may void the factory warranty. Routine maintenance, such as the cleaning of electrical connectors, housings, and mounting surfaces with solutions and techniques that will not harm the physical material of construction, is acceptable. Caution should be observed to insure that liquids are not permitted to migrate into devices that are not hermetically sealed. Such devices should only be wiped with a dampened cloth and never submerged or have liquids poured upon them.

Repair – In the event that equipment becomes damaged or ceases to operate, arrangements should be made to return the equipment to PCB Piezotronics for repair. User servicing or repair is not recommended and, if attempted, may void the factory warranty.

Calibration – Routine calibration of sensors and associated instrumentation is

recommended as this helps build confidence in measurement accuracy and acquired data. Equipment calibration cycles are typically established by the users own quality regimen. When in doubt about a calibration cycle, a good “rule of thumb” is to recalibrate on an annual basis. It is also good practice to recalibrate after exposure to any severe temperature extreme, shock, load, or other environmental influence, or prior to any critical test.

PCB Piezotronics maintains an ISO-9001 certified metrology laboratory and offers calibration services, which are accredited by A2LA to ISO/IEC 17025, with full traceability to N.I.S.T. In addition to the normally supplied calibration, special testing is also available, such as: sensitivity at elevated or cryogenic temperatures, phase response, extended high or low frequency response, extended range, leak testing, hydrostatic pressure testing, and others. For information on standard recalibration services or special testing, contact your local PCB Piezotronics distributor, sales representative, or factory customer service representative.

Returning Equipment – *Following these procedures will insure that your returned materials are handled in the most expedient manner.* Before returning any equipment to PCB Piezotronics, contact your local distributor, sales representative, or factory customer service representative to obtain a Return

Materials Authorization (RMA) Number. This RMA number should be clearly marked on the outside of all package(s) and on the packing list(s) accompanying the shipment. A detailed account of the nature of the problem(s) being experienced with the equipment should also be included inside the package(s) containing any returned materials.

A Purchase Order, included with the returned materials, will expedite the turn-around of serviced equipment. It is recommended to include authorization on the Purchase Order for PCB to proceed with any repairs, as long as they do not exceed 50% of the replacement cost of the returned item(s). PCB will provide a price quotation or replacement recommendation for any item whose repair costs would exceed 50% of replacement cost, or any item that is not economically feasible to repair. For routine calibration services, the Purchase Order should include authorization to proceed and return at current pricing, which can be obtained from a factory customer service representative.

Warranty – All equipment and repair services provided by PCB Piezotronics, Inc. are covered by a limited warranty against defective material and workmanship for a period of one year from date of original purchase. Contact

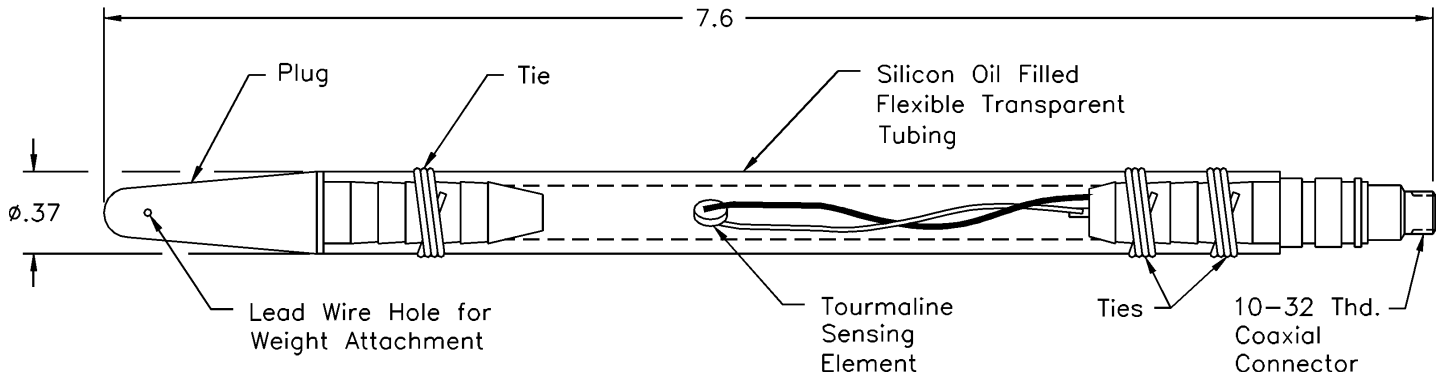
PCB for a complete statement of our warranty. Expendable items, such as batteries and mounting hardware, are not covered by warranty. Mechanical damage to equipment due to improper use is not covered by warranty. Electronic circuitry failure caused by the introduction of unregulated or improper excitation power or electrostatic discharge is not covered by warranty.

Contact Information – International customers should direct all inquiries to their local distributor or sales office. A complete list of distributors and offices can be found at www.pcb.com. Customers within the United States may contact their local sales representative or a factory customer service representative. A complete list of sales representatives can be found at www.pcb.com. Toll-free telephone numbers for a factory customer service representative, in the division responsible for this product, can be found on the title page at the front of this manual. Our ship to address and general contact numbers are:

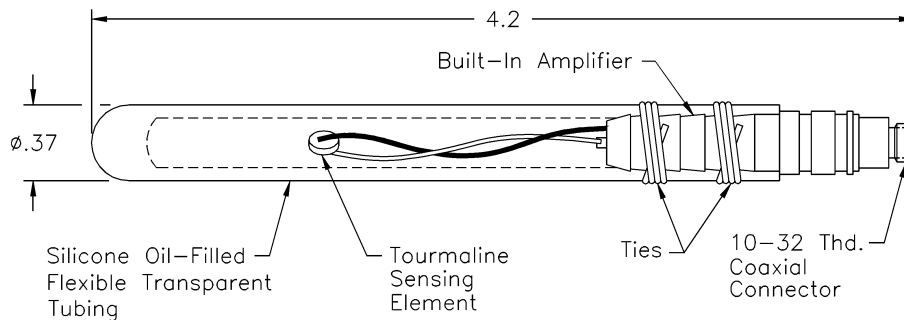
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OPERATION MANUAL FOR Series 138

1



Series 138 Standard Length, with Lead Wire Hole for Attaching Weights



Series 138 Short Length, One-Piece Molded Closed-End Tube

1.0 INTRODUCTION

PCB Series 138 are voltage mode tourmaline sensors designed for operation underwater or in liquids compatible with tygon and nylon. (See specification sheet in the back of the manual for range and sensitivity).

Series 138 feature built-in ICP[®] amplifiers which convert the high-impedance voltage from the crystals into a low-impedance output voltage of less than 100 ohms. Power to operate the IC amplifier and the output signal are conducted over a single conductor coaxial cable with a shield serving as signal return. Special low-noise cables are not required.

Series 138 are used by the military for underwater explosive testing, commercial use in gasoline tanks and transformer shock wave applications. The sensors are ideal for monitoring dynamic pressures because they exhibit near non-resonant response.

The charge generated by deflection of the piezoelectric element when subjected to shock waves creates a voltage on the input capacitance at the gate of the amplifier. The amplifier, in conjunction with the source element, transforms this input into a low-impedance signal of equal amplitude. The DC bias that exists on the signal lead is blocked from the output by a coupling capacitor in the PCB signal conditioners.

Some models of the Series 138 feature a tygon tube closed at one end with conical-shaped delrin plug. The plug features a small hole for attachment of a weight. Other models feature a one-piece molded closed tube.

2.0 INSTALLATION, CABLE ATTACHMENT, AND SEALING THE CABLE/CONNECTOR ASSEMBLY

Various methods are used to mount the 138 sensors for use in liquids. Care should be taken to prevent conductive liquids from entering the cable or connector assemblies, where they could cause corrosion, short circuiting or degradation of insulation resistance.

For low-pressure (<500psi) dynamic measurements, a standard low-noise coaxial cable with an extruded teflon jacket and a 10-32 connector can be used. Heat shrink tubing, RTV silicon rubber or sometimes silicone grease can make an adequate seal in an environment with low static pressure.

For high static pressures due to deep submersion or use in a pressure vessel, alternate methods of sealing the cable/connector may be required. A method of waterproofing the cable/connector assembly of a 138 which also provides protection to the cable is to put a flexible tube (plastic, tygon, etc.) around the cable and cable/connector assembly. Tie the tube at the metal housing with monofilament or fine steel wire. The opposite end of the tube must be above the level of the liquid or sealed around the cable to prevent liquid from entering the protective tubing. Filling the protective tube with a non-conducting liquid such as Dow Coming silicone oil can be done to prevent the tube from collapsing. This will also equalize pressure inside and outside the tubing, helping to prevent a conductive liquid (such as water) from entering.

In some blast applications, when using a standard 10-32 micro cable/connector, the high shock can flex the cable/connector joint enough to move the center pin of the 10-32 cable connector. This can cause noise on the output signal. Protecting the connection from shock may be required.

PCB Model 070A03 adaptor can be used to adapt the 10-32 micro jack on the 138 to a BNC jack. A heavier coaxial cable (eg. RG-58/U) can now be used in place of the micro cable. Because of the large mass of the 070A03 compared to the 10-32 jack, this connection should be sealed and protected from shock and turbulence. Putting a two to three inch diameter of duct seal, wrapped with a waterproof tape, will seal the connection and provide shock protection at the cable/connector/ amplifier assembly.

PCB Model 070A09 Solder Connector Adaptor can also be used to attach a short length (~two to three inches) of ribbon cable to a 138. The ribbon cable can then be soldered to an extension cable. The ribbon cable and both solder connections should be sealed with a suitable waterproofing material. Various types of sealing materials such as polyethylene and flexane have been shown to be effective for sealing cables, connectors, etc.

2.1 MOUNTING OR SUSPENDING THE SENSOR

After the cable/connector assembly is sealed, the sensor can be suspended in the liquid where the measurement is to take place. For low dynamic pressure measurements (less than 500 psi), models featuring a small hole in the conical end piece of the tube allow attachment of a light weight (~two lb.) to suspend the sensor in a vertical position.

The line should be of light material (monofilament, 15 lb. test) to enable it to break easily. This way, the sensor does not pull apart in the turbulence caused by the collapse of gas bubbles resulting from a shock wave.

For higher pressure dynamic measurements, alternate methods of suspending the sensor should be used to minimize damage from turbulence. Taping or attaching (with cable ties) the sensor amplifier housing to a braided steel wire is a method that is suited for use in higher dynamic pressure measurements.

The steel wire can have a weight attached to it to submerge the entire assembly. Tape or attach the coaxial cable loosely to the steel wire at ~one foot intervals. Attach a monofilament line (~50 lb. test) to the end of a steel wire braid, and let it hang down past the end of the sensor.

Attach a three to five lb. weight to the end of the monofilament and tape the sensor to the monofilament.

Another method of mounting the sensor is to tape the sensor to the surface of a structure. (The pressure measured when mounted to the surface of a structure will be twice the free field pressure since the pressure wave reflected off the surface adds to the pressure wave initially striking the sensor.)

For applications in which the 138 is immersed only a few feet into a liquid, and the blast may be in very close proximity to the sensor, a steel pipe can be placed around the cable and sensor so that only the tourmaline sensing element is exposed to the blast. Since the static pressure is not high, a standard micro cable with 10-32 coax connector can be used with heat shrink tubing to seal the cable/connector.

3.0 OPERATION

It is necessary only to supply the sensor with a 2 to 20 mA constant current at +20 to +30 VDC through a current-regulating diode or equivalent circuit. See Guide G-0001B for powering and signal utilization information pertaining to all ICP[®] instrumentation.

Most PCB signal conditioners have an adjustable current feature allowing a choice of input currents from 2 to 20 mA.

In general, for best resolution, choose the lower current ranges, and for driving long cables (to several thousand feet) use the higher current, up to 20 mA maximum. Line-impedance matching may be necessary to produce flat-frequency response over long (hundreds or thousands of feet) cables.

Switch power on and observe reading of bias monitoring voltmeter on front panel of the signal conditioner.

If indicator is in green section of indicator panel, the IC amplifier is producing proper bias (+8 to 14 VDC), cable connections are normal and the system is ready to operate.

If the needle moves to the red area of the fault monitor meter, output is zero and a short is indicated. Short could be located in amplifier, cable connectors, or power unit.

If the pointer moves into the yellow area of the fault monitor meter, an open circuit is indicated with full power supply voltage. An open circuit could be the result of a faulty amplifier, an open cable or open connectors.

Allow the sensor to stabilize for about one minute. A signal drift may occur when cable is connected to the readout instrument.

This drift occurs during charging of the coupling capacitor in the power unit. The signal will stabilize in several minutes.

4.0 CALIBRATION

Series 138 are calibrated dynamically using a drop weight tester. For best accuracy, use the calibration certificate supplied. Factory recalibration is available for a nominal charge.

5.0 POLARITY

This sensor series produces a positive-going output voltage for increasing pressure input. See the specification sheet for polarity of the sensor.

6.0 LOW-FREQUENCY RESPONSE

The low-frequency response of an ICP[®] system is determined by:

- 1.) The discharge time constant of the sensors.
- 2.) If AC-coupled at the power unit, the coupling time constant.

Consult Section 7 in General Guide G-0001B for a detailed explanation of low-frequency characteristics of ICP[®] instruments.

7.0 MAINTENANCE

Observe the following precautions when using the sensor:

- 1.) Keep connections clean and dry.
- 2.) Do not exceed specified maximum range.
- 3.) Do not subject sensor to temperatures exceeding 100 °F.
- 4.) Do not apply voltage to sensor without current-limiting diodes or other current protection.
- 5.) Do not apply more than 20 mA of current to the sensor.

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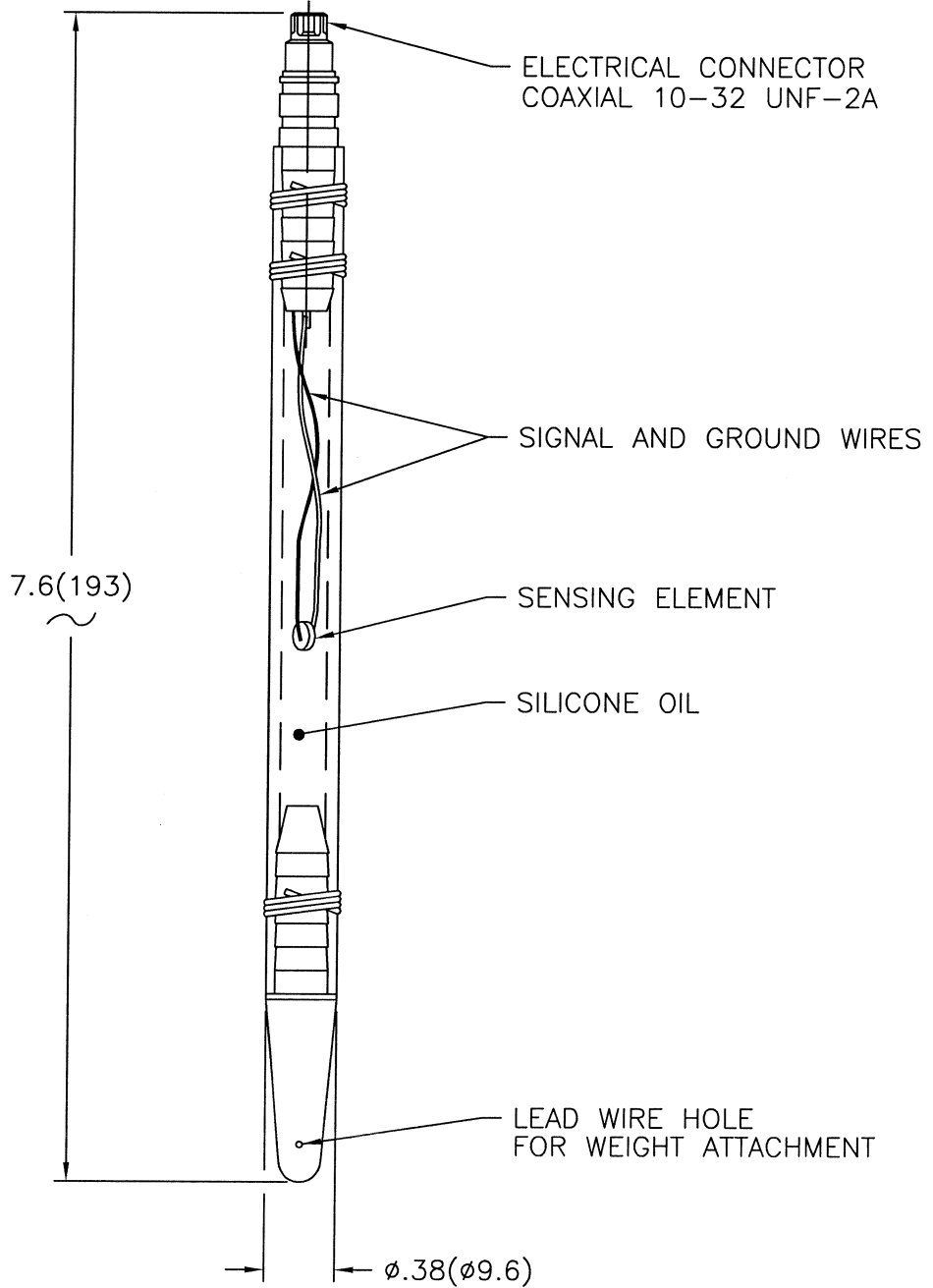
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APPLICATION

NEXT ASS'Y	USED ON	VAR

REVISIONS

REV	DESCRIPTION	ECN	DATE	APP'D
NR	RELEASED TO DRAFTING		4/19/02	DM4/02
A	REMOVE IN-LINE AMP NOTE	24366	5/31/06	DM6/06



UNLESS SPECIFIED TOLERANCES

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS [IN BRACKETS]
DECIMALS XX ±0.03	DECIMALS X ±0.8
XXX ±0.010	XX ±0.25
ANGLES ±2 DEGREES	ANGLES ±2 DEGREES
FILLETS AND RADII .003 - .005	FILLETS AND RADII [0.07 - 0.13]

DRAWN	ECB	5/3/06	MFG	RC	6/5/06
CHK'D	DM	6/5/06	ENGR	RE	5/19/06
APP'D	MEM	6/5/06	SALES	DPC	6/19/06

PCB PIEZOTRONICS INC.
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TITLE
 OUTLINE DRAWING
 MODEL 138A
 UNDERWATER BLAST SENSOR

CODE IDENT. NO. 52681	DWG. NO. 19134
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DD011 REV. C 01/21/03

SCALE: FULL SHEET 1 OF 1