



PIEZORESISTIVE MINIATURE PRESSURE TRANSDUCERS

FOR HYDRO- AND AERODYNAMIC PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS

These miniature pressure transducers have been specially developed by KELLER for the measurement of hydrodynamic and aerodynamic pressures over a wide frequency band. Their construction provides the user with a high-performance miniature pressure transducer at an attractive cost. The measurement, carried out in situ, eliminates the errors caused by transducers mounted at a distance from the sensing point.

The pressure-sensitive element is a high-sensitivity piezoresistive chip in micro-machined silicon. Mounted in a stainless-steel casing, it is protected from the external environment by a thin coating of silicone elastomer and is submersible on the chip side. Electrical supply and signal measurement are by means of a subminiature screened cable sealed to the back of the transducer casing.

The 2Mi transducer can easily be assembled on to a structure by simply gluing the casing to it. The electrical supply to the transducer can be either constant current or constant voltage. The high output signal enables easy conditioning by means of standard instrumentation amplifiers giving a current or voltage amplified signal.

Applications

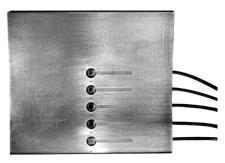
Measurement of pressure on blades of hydraulic turbines, supervision of steam jets, dynamic measurements on profiles of aeroplanes and helicopters, cars, high speed trains, production of Pitot tubes and multidirectional speed probes, pressure transducers for subminiature data recorders, etc.

Integration of transducers, measurement chains:

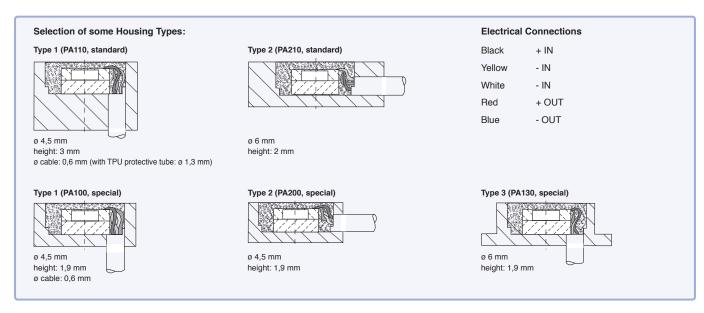
KELLER is able to carry out the instrumentation of a variety of structures supplied by the user (for example turbine blades), either by means of 2Mi miniature transducers, or directly with piezoresistive chips when space is at a premium. The reconstitution of the structure's profile can also be undertaken by KELLER after installation of the transducers and electrical connections.

Series 2Mi





Series 2Mi on turbine profile



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Subject to alterations
Companies approved to ISO 9001

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Specifications

	Pressure	Pressure Ranges (FS)								
PR-2Mi	bar	1	2	5	10	20				
PAA-2Mi	bar	1	2	5	10	20				
PA-2Mi	bar	1	2	5	10	20	50	100	200	400
Overpressure	bar	3	5	10	20	40	100	200	300	500
Sensitivity typ. (at 1 mA or 3,5 V)	mV/bar	40	35	25	20	10	4	2	1	0,5
Natural Frequency	kHz	> 300	> 300	> 300	> 400	> 500	> 800	>1000	> 1000	> 1000

PR: Vented Gauge. Zero at atmospheric pressure. PA: Absolute. Zero at vacuum. PA: Sealed Gauge. Zero at ≈ 1 bar abs.

Bridge Resistance at 25 °C	Ω	3500	± 20%			
Constant Current Supply	mA	1	3,5 max.			
Insulation / 50 VDC	$M\Omega$	> 100				
Storage- / Operating Temperature	°C	-2080 / 080				
Compensated Temperature Range	°C	040				
Vibration	g	50, 20 to 5000 Hz				
Shock	g	20, sinus 11 ms				
Constant Acceleration	g	500				
Dead Volume Change	mm³/FS	< 1				
Accuracy (1)	%FS	< 0,5				
Offset at 25 °C	mV	< 5 (compensatable with R3 or R4)				
Temperature Error 040 °C						
• Zero	mV/°C	0,025 typ) <u>.</u>			
Sensitivity	%/°C	0,05 typ.				
A continue tion Occasitivity						
Acceleration Sensitivity						
in sensitivity axis	%FS/g		ar: < 3.10 ⁻⁴ FS > 5 bar: < 1.10 ⁻⁴			
vertically to sensitivity axis	%FS/g	$FS \le 5 \text{ bar:} < 5.10^{-5} \text{ FS} > 5 \text{ bar:} < 2.10^{-5}$				

⁽¹⁾ Linearity + Hysteresis + Repeatability

Material Housing Stainless steel type 316 L
Sensor Protection Elastomer silicone

Elektrisches Kabel Screened cable ø 0,6 mm, length 0,5 m,

non halogen MIL-ENE, 5 single strand copper AWG

40 nylon insulated

Options Intermediate ranges
Other cable lengths

Other housings and materials

Protection IP68 on cable side

Voltage supply

Calibration Sheet

Each pressure sensor is supplied with a calibration sheet with the following information:

- Type, serial number and range of the pressure sensor
- Tested pressure range with corresponding output signals and linearity error, the zero offset, in mV, after compensation with R3 or R4
- Sensitivity at determined excitation (voltage or current), in mV/bar, compensated with the resistors RE (if voltage excitation) or RE* (if current excitation)
- Value of resistor (temperature compensation) for adjustment of zero, R1 or R2
- · Date of testing

Note

- The voltage output is proportional to the current voltage excitation
- If the compensations resistors are exposed to different temperatures, it is advisable to use temperature coefficients below 50 ppM/°C
- The resistors can be supplied on a miniature printed circuit as an extra

