

**Underwater Sound Solutions** 

www.benthowave.com



#### BII7010 Series Broadband Hydrophone: Low Noise, Low Power, and Low Frequency

The directional response patterns are omnidirectional in low frequency range and toroidal in high frequency range. Typical quality factor Q are 2 in useful frequency range. Pulsed sounds reach stable state quickly and its ringing is short. Custom-fit hydrophones with low power preamplifiers consume 40µA to 0.6mA which is a great merit for battery-powered portable acoustic system.

These hydrophones provide low-cost solutions for underwater recording, listening, and laboratory acoustics from 0.2Hz to 500kHz. They come with coax/shielded cables and underwater mateable/BNC/TRS/XLR/MIL-5015 style connectors and are ready to be integrated into underwater acoustic systems. They support digital recorders and DAQs (A/D Converter). the output signal can be used for speaker system and headphone.

Small size and broadband of bespoke BIT7015 offers benefit for uses in parabolic receivers underwater to achieve high pressure gain and the narrowest beam width which are the merits in weak signal detection and searching, directional high speed communication, etc...

BII7010 Hydrophones with integrated low power preamplifiers and filters are ideal gears to amplify the weak signals underwater and reject ambient noises. Its compact and small size avoid interferences to acoustic field under test. The <u>preamplifier</u> integrated in the hydrophone can drive cable up to 1000m without signal loss. These features allow them to be used in long line arrays (streamers) and large planar arrays.

The hydrophone body has streamlined hemispherical domes which minimize the drag forces and the hydrodynamic noise caused by the hydrophone in motion or the flow past the hydrophone. they can measure the sound radiations and pressure changes in turbulent processes and flows.

BII7016 hydrophones is specialized to measures low frequency underwater sounds and pressure fluctuations down to 0.02 Hz: Surface Waves (Wave-height Sensor), Turbulences, seismic, ocean traffics, industrial noises, precipitations, biologics, ...

Sound Excitation by Turbulence:  $\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial t^2} - \Delta p = \rho \frac{\partial^2 v_l v_k}{\partial x_l \partial x_k}$  v-Velocity of Turbulence Flow; c-Sound Speed in Fluid; p-Pressure; p-Fluid Density; x-Position.

### **Typical Applications**

- 11		
Towed/Dipping Hydrophone, Sonobuoy.	Detection of Ultrasonic Cavitation Noise, Thermoacoustics in Gas.	
LBL, SBL, USBL Positioning.	Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM System).	
Parabolic Antennas Underwater.	Array Element, Vector Hydrophone Element.	
Reference Hydrophone, Noise Measurement.	Marine Bioacoustics, Phantom-power Hydrophone, Sound Recording.	
Signal detection in strong currents.	Studies of Ocean Turbulence and Flow, Marine Hydrodynamics.	

#### Specification

Part Number:	in water unless stated otherwise.  BII7011	BII7011DF	BII7011DW		
rait Number.	-198.8 dB V/μPa ± 2 dB	-194.0 dB V/μPa ± 2 dB	-196.5 dB V/µPa ± 2 dB		
Sensitivity @ 1kHz:	* *		* 1		
Sensitivity @ 1kHz.	Sensitivity Loss over Extension Cable (dB) = $20*log[C_h/(C_h+C_c)]$ . Valid for hydrophone without preamplifier. $C_h$ : Hydrophone Capacitance; $C_c$ : Capacitance of Extension Cable. Cable is of 100 pF/meter roughly.				
FFVS:	Free-field Voltage Sensitivity, Refer to Graph of FFVS vs. Frequency.				
11 VJ.	0.2 Hz ~ 70 kHz				
Usable Frequency:	$0.5 \text{ Hz} \sim 70 \text{ kHz}$ $1 \text{ Hz} \sim 80 \text{ kHz}$				
in Water,	R <sub>i</sub> : Input Resistance or Impedance of Pre	9	t 1 kHz. For example:		
at ±3 dB V/μPa.			ligh pass frequency of detection = 0.16 Hz.		
.,			igh pass frequency of detection = 0.19 Hz.		
Usable Frequency in Air:	1 Hz ~ 5 kHz at -3dB V/μPa.	•			
Capacitance C <sub>h</sub> @ 1kHz:	10.0 nF ± 10%	4.16 nF ± 10%	1.6 nF ± 10%		
Dissipation @ 1kHz:	0.011	0.015	0.005		
	24.7 – 10*log f	28.0 – 10*log f	26.0 – 10*log f		
	1. f in kHz; fs: Resonance Frequency which is close to the frequency of maximum FFVS.				
	Noise densities in this datasheet are calculated values with transducer parameters being measured in water.				
Noise Density at f << fs:		calculated values with transducer param	neters being measured in water.		
Moise Density at t << ts: dB μPa/VHz	2. Noise densities in this datasheet are of	·	9		
,	<ul><li>2. Noise densities in this datasheet are of</li><li>3. As hydrophones works with preamps</li></ul>	or data acquisition modules, total noise	neters being measured in water. e density is determined by all noise sources. General		
,	2. Noise densities in this datasheet are of	or data acquisition modules, total noise an the ones stated in this datasheet.	9		
dB μPa/VHz	Noise densities in this datasheet are of a second sec	or data acquisition modules, total noise an the ones stated in this datasheet.	9		
dB μPa/VHz Directivity Pattern:	Noise densities in this datasheet are of 3. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to 0.	or data acquisition modules, total noise an the ones stated in this datasheet.	9		
Directivity Pattern: -3dB Beam Width: Side Lobe Level:	Noise densities in this datasheet are of 3. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to Graph of Directivity Pattern.	or data acquisition modules, total noise an the ones stated in this datasheet.	9		
Directivity Pattern: 3dB Beam Width:	Noise densities in this datasheet are of 3. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to 0. Refer to Graph of Directivity Pattern.  No side lobes.	or data acquisition modules, total noise and the ones stated in this datasheet.  Graph of <u>Directivity Pattern.</u> Differential Output	e density is determined by all noise sources. General  Differential Output		
Directivity Pattern: -3dB Beam Width: Side Lobe Level:	Noise densities in this datasheet are of a. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to of Refer to Graph of Directivity Pattern.  No side lobes.  Single Ended	or data acquisition modules, total noise and the ones stated in this datasheet.  Graph of <u>Directivity Pattern.</u> Differential Output	e density is determined by all noise sources. General  Differential Output		
Directivity Pattern: -3dB Beam Width: Side Lobe Level: Signal Output Type:	Noise densities in this datasheet are cases. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to Cases Refer to Graph of Directivity Pattern.  No side lobes.  Single Ended  Differential signal has better capability to	or data acquisition modules, total noise and the ones stated in this datasheet.  Graph of Directivity Pattern.  Differential Output o reduce and reject EMI noise, especial	Differential Output  ly over long cable.		
Directivity Pattern: -3dB Beam Width: Side Lobe Level: Signal Output Type: Acceleration Sensitivity:	2. Noise densities in this datasheet are of 3. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to C. Refer to Graph of <u>Directivity Pattern</u> . No side lobes.  Single Ended  Differential signal has better capability to 118.8 dB μPa/(m/s²)	or data acquisition modules, total noise and the ones stated in this datasheet.  Graph of Directivity Pattern.  Differential Output oreduce and reject EMI noise, especial 113.1 dB µPa/(m/s²) No	Differential Output ly over long cable.  125.6 dB μPa/(m/s²) No		
Directivity Pattern: -3dB Beam Width: Side Lobe Level: Signal Output Type: Acceleration Sensitivity: Underwater Projector: Resonance fs:	2. Noise densities in this datasheet are of 3. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to Greefer to Graph of Directivity Pattern.  No side lobes.  Single Ended  Differential signal has better capability to 118.8 dB μPa/(m/s²)  Yes.  52 kHz	or data acquisition modules, total noise can the ones stated in this datasheet.  Graph of Directivity Pattern.  Differential Output oreduce and reject EMI noise, especial 113.1 dB µPa/(m/s²) No N/A	Differential Output  ly over long cable.  125.6 dB µPa/(m/s²)  No  N/A		
Directivity Pattern: -3dB Beam Width: Side Lobe Level: Signal Output Type: Acceleration Sensitivity: Underwater Projector:	2. Noise densities in this datasheet are of 3. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to Greefer to Graph of Directivity Pattern.  No side lobes.  Single Ended  Differential signal has better capability to 118.8 dB μPa/(m/s²)  Yes.  52 kHz  133 dB μPa/V at 1m.	or data acquisition modules, total noise can the ones stated in this datasheet.  Graph of Directivity Pattern.  Differential Output oreduce and reject EMI noise, especial 113.1 dB µPa/(m/s²) No N/A N/A	Differential Output  ly over long cable.  125.6 dB µPa/(m/s²)  No  N/A  N/A		
Directivity Pattern: -3dB Beam Width: Side Lobe Level: Signal Output Type: Acceleration Sensitivity: Underwater Projector: Resonance fs: TVR at fs:	2. Noise densities in this datasheet are of 3. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to Green for Directivity Pattern.  No side lobes.  Single Ended  Differential signal has better capability to 118.8 dB μPa/(m/s²)  Yes.  52 kHz  133 dB μPa/V at 1m.  Approximately, TVR drops 12dB/octave	or data acquisition modules, total noise and the ones stated in this datasheet.  Graph of Directivity Pattern.  Differential Output o reduce and reject EMI noise, especial 113.1 dB μPa/(m/s²) No N/A N/A below fs and drops 6dB/octave above f	Differential Output  ly over long cable.  125.6 dB µPa/(m/s²)  No  N/A  N/A  N/A		
Directivity Pattern: -3dB Beam Width: Side Lobe Level: Signal Output Type: Acceleration Sensitivity: Underwater Projector: Resonance fs: TVR at fs: Maximum Drive Voltage:	2. Noise densities in this datasheet are of 3. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to Green for Directivity Pattern.  No side lobes.  Single Ended  Differential signal has better capability to 118.8 dB μPa/(m/s²)  Yes.  52 kHz  133 dB μPa/V at 1m.  Approximately, TVR drops 12dB/octave 400 Vpp	or data acquisition modules, total noise and the ones stated in this datasheet.  Graph of Directivity Pattern.  Differential Output oreduce and reject EMI noise, especial 113.1 dB µPa/(m/s²) No N/A N/A below fs and drops 6dB/octave above f	Differential Output ly over long cable.  125.6 dB µPa/(m/s²) No N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A		
Directivity Pattern: -3dB Beam Width: Side Lobe Level: Signal Output Type: Acceleration Sensitivity: Underwater Projector: Resonance fs: TVR at fs: Maximum Drive Voltage: Maximum Pulse Length:	2. Noise densities in this datasheet are of 3. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to 0. Refer to Graph of Directivity Pattern.  No side lobes.  Single Ended  Differential signal has better capability to 118.8 dB μPa/(m/s²)  Yes.  52 kHz  133 dB μPa/V at 1m.  Approximately, TVR drops 12dB/octave 400 Vpp  100 mS at Maximum Drive Voltage	or data acquisition modules, total noise can the ones stated in this datasheet.  Graph of Directivity Pattern.  Differential Output  o reduce and reject EMI noise, especial  113.1 dB µPa/(m/s²)  No  N/A  N/A  below fs and drops 6dB/octave above f  N/A  N/A	Differential Output ly over long cable.  125.6 dB µPa/(m/s²) No N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A		
Directivity Pattern: -3dB Beam Width: Side Lobe Level: Signal Output Type: Acceleration Sensitivity: Underwater Projector: Resonance fs: TVR at fs: Maximum Drive Voltage:	2. Noise densities in this datasheet are of 3. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to Green for Directivity Pattern.  No side lobes.  Single Ended  Differential signal has better capability to 118.8 dB μPa/(m/s²)  Yes.  52 kHz  133 dB μPa/V at 1m.  Approximately, TVR drops 12dB/octave 400 Vpp  100 mS at Maximum Drive Voltage  10% at Maximum Drive Voltage.	or data acquisition modules, total noise and the ones stated in this datasheet.  Graph of Directivity Pattern.  Differential Output oreduce and reject EMI noise, especial 113.1 dB µPa/(m/s²) No N/A N/A below fs and drops 6dB/octave above f	Differential Output ly over long cable.  125.6 dB µPa/(m/s²) No N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A		
Directivity Pattern: -3dB Beam Width: Side Lobe Level: Signal Output Type: Acceleration Sensitivity: Underwater Projector: Resonance fs: TVR at fs: Maximum Drive Voltage: Maximum Pulse Length: Duty Cycle:	2. Noise densities in this datasheet are of 3. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to 0. Refer to Graph of Directivity Pattern.  No side lobes.  Single Ended  Differential signal has better capability to 118.8 dB µPa/(m/s²)  Yes.  52 kHz  133 dB µPa/V at 1m.  Approximately, TVR drops 12dB/octave 400 Vpp  100 mS at Maximum Drive Voltage  10% at Maximum Drive Voltage.  100% at ≤ 30 Vpp or 10.6 Vrms.	or data acquisition modules, total noise can the ones stated in this datasheet.  Graph of Directivity Pattern.  Differential Output o reduce and reject EMI noise, especial 113.1 dB µPa/(m/s²) No N/A N/A below fs and drops 6dB/octave above f N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	Differential Output ly over long cable.  125.6 dB µPa/(m/s²) No N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A		
Directivity Pattern: -3dB Beam Width: Side Lobe Level: Signal Output Type: Acceleration Sensitivity: Underwater Projector: Resonance fs: TVR at fs: Maximum Drive Voltage: Maximum Pulse Length:	2. Noise densities in this datasheet are of 3. As hydrophones works with preamps the total noise density is much higher the Omnidirectional and Toroidal. Refer to Green for Directivity Pattern.  No side lobes.  Single Ended  Differential signal has better capability to 118.8 dB μPa/(m/s²)  Yes.  52 kHz  133 dB μPa/V at 1m.  Approximately, TVR drops 12dB/octave 400 Vpp  100 mS at Maximum Drive Voltage  10% at Maximum Drive Voltage.	or data acquisition modules, total noise and the ones stated in this datasheet.  Graph of Directivity Pattern.  Differential Output oreduce and reject EMI noise, especial 113.1 dB µPa/(m/s²) No N/A N/A N/A below fs and drops 6dB/octave above f N/A	Differential Output  ly over long cable.  125.6 dB µPa/(m/s²)  No  N/A  N/A  N/A  N/A  N/A  N/A  N/A		



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BE-BETTETON:NE	***************************************					
	2. Free-hanging with Male Underwater Connector (FHUWC-3P).					
	3. Thru-hole Inch Mounting with Single O-ring Sealing (THM-7/16").					
	4. Thru-hole Inch Mounting with Double O-ring Sealing (THDO-7/16").					
	5. Bolt Fastening Mounting (Plastics) (BFMP-M12).					
	6. Bolt Fastening Mounting (Plastics) (BFMP-NPT3/8").					
	7. Bolt Fastening Mounting (Stainless Steel) (BFM-7/16").					
	Please refer to online document AcousticSystem.pdf for a complete list of Mounting Options and more details.					
	SE: Single Ended Output Hydrophones. DF: Differential Output Hydrophones.					
	1. <b>Default</b> : Coax RG174/U, $\Phi$ D=2.8 mm ( <b>RG174</b> ) ( <b>SE</b> ).					
	2. Coax RG58/U, ФD=4.9 mm ( <b>RG58</b> ) ( <b>SE</b> ).					
	3. Shielded Cable with Polyurethane Jacket, ΦD=2.6 mm (SC26). (SE).					
	4. Shielded Cable with Rubber Jacket, $\Phi$ D=6.5 mm (SC65), (SE).					
Cable Options:	5. Default: Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair and PVC Jacket, D=3.6 mm (SC36), (DF).					
•	6. Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair and PVC Jacket, ΦD=6.0 mm (SC60), (DF).					
	7. Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair and Polyurethane Jacket, $\Phi$ D=4.7 mm (SC47), (DF).					
	8. Coax RG178/U, D=1.8 mm (RG178) up to 200°C. (SE).					
	9. Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair and Teflon (PTFE) Jacket, ΦD=3.2 mm (SC32), up to 200°C. Non-waterproof, for dry use ONLY, (DF).					
	Differential/balanced signals over shielded twisted pair cable is recommended to reject Electromagnetic Interference (EMI).					
Cable Length:	1. Default: 6 m. 2. Custom-fit Cable Length.					
	SE: Single ended Output, DF: Differential Output.					
	1. Default: Wire Leads (WL)					
	2. Male BNC (BNC), Max. Diameter Ф14.3 mm, for SE ONLY. BNC with RG178 Coax: Service Temperature up to 165°C or 329°F.					
_	3. 1/8" (3.5mm) TRS Plug (TRS), Max. Diameter Ф10.5 mm, for SE or DF.					
Connector:	4. XLR Receptacle with 3 Male Pins (XLR3), Max. Diameter Φ20.2 mm, for SE or DF.					
	5. Underwater Mateable Connector (3 pin) (UMC3P), Max. Diameter Φ21.5 to Φ35 mm, for SE or DF.					
	UMC3P is from global manufacturers of underwater connectors. Its part number is listed in quote in detail.					
	Underwater Mateable Connectors are for underwater uses. Other connectors/wire leads are for dry uses and are not waterproofed.					
Size:	Free Hanging: ΦD = Φ22.0 mm, Length = 49.5 mm. Other Mounting Types: Actual length depends on Mounting Parts.					
Weight:	0.12 kg with 6m Coax/BNC Male. Actual weight depends on Mounting Parts, Cable Types and Length.					
Operation Temperatures	1. Default: -10°C to +60°C or 14°F to 140°F.					
Operation Temperature:	2. Bespoke: -10°C to 120°C, or 14°F to 248°F. Append -HT to part number. Maximum Operating Depth at 120°C or 248°F: 100 m.					
Storage Temperature:	-20°C to +60°C or -4°F to 140°F.					
	plication: for 50 $\Omega$ BNC/SMA/SMC connector, it is buyer's sole responsibility to make sure that the BNC/SMA/SMC shield of the signal					
source is firmly grounded	for operating safety before hooking up transducer/hydrophone to the signal source. Coax with BNC/SMA/SMC is not intended for hand-					
held use at voltages above	e 30Vac/60Vdc.					
Do NOT use the hydropho	ne as a sound projector in the air otherwise the hydrophone will be damaged.					
Sound Measurement in A	ir: The hydrophones can be used to detect sounds in air. The sensitivity in air is same to the one in water in low frequency range.					

## How to Order Standard Hydrophones. BII Keeps Standard Products in Stock.

Hydrophone Part Number	-Mounting Part	-Cable Length	-Cable Type	-Connector Type
BII7011	FH: Free Hanging.	6 m (19.7ft)	RG174 Coax	BNC
BII7011DF	BFMP-3/8"NPT: Bolt-fastening Mounting.	10 m (32.8ft)	Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair SC60	WL, TRS, or XLR.
Example:	Description			
BII7011-FH-6m-RG174-BNC	BII7011 Hydrophone, Free Hanging, 6m RG174 Coax, BNC Male.			
BII7011-BFMP-NPT3/8"-6m-	DIJ7011 Hudsonbook Delt festering Mounting, DEMD NDT3/0" Cm DC174 Cook DNC Male			
RG174-BNC	BII7011 Hydrophone, Bolt-fastening Mounting: BFMP-NPT3/8", 6m RG174 Coax, BNC Male.			
BII7011DF-BFMP-NPT3/8"-	PUZO11DE Undergrade no Bolt fortoning Mounting, DEMD NDT3/0", 10m Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair SCCO, TDS Durg			
10m-SC60-TRS	BII7011DF Hydrophone, Bolt-fastening Mounting: BFMP-NPT3/8", 10m Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair <b>SC60</b> , TRS Plug.			
BII7011DF-FH-10m-SC60-TRS	BII7011DF Hydrophone, Free Hanging, 10m Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair <b>SC60</b> , TRS Plug.			
BII7011DF-FH-10m-SC60-XLR3	BII7011DF Hydrophone, Free Hanging, 10m Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair SC60, XLR Receptacle with 3 Male Pins.			
BII7011DF-FH-10m-SC60-WL	BII7011DF Hydrophone, Free Hanging, 10m Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair <b>SC60</b> , Wire Leads.			

## How to Order Bespoke Hydrophones. Non-stock.

To the state of th					
Hydrophone Part Number	-Mounting Part	-Cable Length	- <u>Cable Type</u>	-Connector Type	
BII7011, BII7011DF, BII7011DW	Mounting Options.	In meter.	Cable Options.	Connector.	
Example:	Description	Description			
BII7011DW-THM-7/16"-0.6m-SC36-WL	BII7011DW Hydrophone, Thru-hole Mounting THM-7/16", 0.6m Shielded Cable SC36, Wire Leads.				
BII7011-HT-FH-6m-RG178-BNC	BII7011 Hydrophone, Service Temperature: -10 °C to 120 °C, or 14 °F to 248 °F. Free Hanging, 6m RG178 Coax, BNC				
BII/UII-HI-FH-OIII-KGI/8-BNC	Male.				
BII7011DF-BFMP-NPT3/8"-15m-SC60-WL	BII7011DF Hydrophone, Bolt-fastening Mounting BFMP-NPT3/8", 15m Shielded Cable SC60, Wire Leads.				
BII7011DF-FH-0.6m-SC65-UMC3P	BII7011DF Hydrophone, Free Hanging, 0.6m Shielded Cable SC65, 3-pin Underwater Mateable Connector.				



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Wirings

Differential Output:	Wire Leads	Underwater Connector UMC3P	TRS Plug (Balanced Mono)	XLR Receptacle with 3 Male Pins	
Signal +	White or Red	Pin 2	Tip, Positive/Hot	Pin 2, Positive/Hot.	
Signal -	Black	Pin 1	Ring, Negative/Cold	Pin 3, Negative/Cold.	
Common & Shielding	Shield	Pin 3	Sleeve, Ground/Common	Pin 1, Shield/Ground.	
Single Ended Output:	Wire Leads	Underwater Connector UMC3P	BNC/SMA/SMC	Coax with Wire Leads	TRS
Signal	White or Red	Pin 2	Center Contact	Coax Center Contact	Tip
Signal Common	Black	Pin 1	Shield	Coax Shield	Ring & Sleeve
Shielding	Shield	Pin 3	Shield	Coax Shield	Ring & Sleeve

#### Question:

What if the mating connector of my DAQ module or recording device is NOT available from BII? A bespoke connector adaptor might be assembled by BII and BII ships the adaptor to buyer as accessory of the device. Please contact BII for customizations. Many adaptors for standard connectors are available in worldwide electronic suppliers such as BNC to SMA, BNC to SMC, XLR to TRS, etc. Check out your local suppliers.

What if the connector of my analyzer (instrument) is SMA or SMC Connector? Buyer may order a SMA (or SMC) to BNC (Male) adaptor from local electronic distributors in buyer's country. BII may ship the adaptor as accessory of the device if buyer requests when ordering. By default, BII does NOT supply the adaptor as accessories.

Is impedance matching necessary between hydrophones/sensors and preamplifiers/Recorders/Analyzers? it is NOT necessary to do impedance matching in low frequency range applications in which electromagnetic wave lengths are much greater than the cable length. High frequency transducers such as NDT pulsing transducers need 50Ω impedance matching among transducers, cables, and analyzers/digitizers.

My acoustic sensors generate differential signals in MHz range, are TRS connectors suitable for my applications? BII's test shows TRS connectors (Plug and Jack) of BII preamps can be used up to 20 MHz. Test Conditions: TRS Jack with 0.2m cable and TRS plug with 1m cable. Oscilloscope:  $1M\Omega | 20pF$ , Signal Source: DDS Signal Generator.

Can 3.5mm (1/8") TRS be configured for single-ended signal of a hydrophone/transducer which does not have built-in preamplifier? Yes, the preamp with differential-input TRS can accept single-ended signals from hydrophones/transducers whose TRS wiring should be like followings: TRS Tip: Signal. TRS Ring and Sleeve: Both terminals are soldered together for Signal Common and Shielding. Common and shielding should be "one-point" contact.

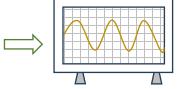
Can BII explain why the capacitance of my hydrophone/transducer affect high pass filtering? (1). Hydrophone/transducer is high impedance devices in low frequency range. Its simplified complex impedance =  $j/(2\pi fC_h)$ ,  $C_h$  is the capacitance of hydrophone/transducer, f is frequency in Hz. This impedance is in series with preamp  $R_i$  and can reach several  $M\Omega$  to hundreds  $M\Omega$  depending on  $C_h$  and f. (2). Most high-performance operational amplifiers (IC chips) can use input resistors  $R_i$  up to 1 to 200  $M\Omega$  to avoid bumping into saturation issue.

### Components of an Acoustic Receiving System.









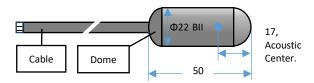
Digital Recorder, Computerized DAQ, Embedded Controller, Oscilloscope, Analyzer/Instrument.



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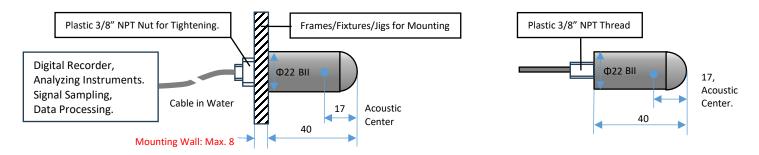
Physical Size (Dimensional Unit: mm): The overall length varies with the length of the mounting part.

1. Free Hanging with Smooth Domes.

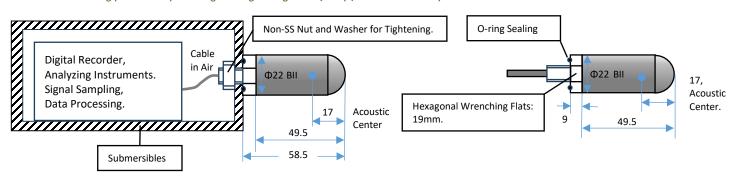


The hydrophone body has streamlined hemispherical domes which minimize the drag forces and the hydrodynamic noise caused by the hydrophone in motion or the flow past the hydrophone.

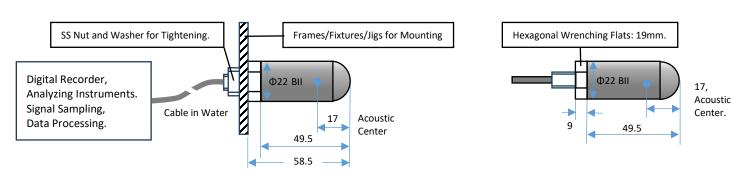
2. Bolt-Fastening Mounting BFM-NPT3/8", 3/8" NPT Thread Length: 15mm. Nut Height: 5mm.



3. Thru-hole Mounting (Inch Thread) with Single O-ring Sealing THM-7/16" (7/16"-20x22 UNF-2A).



4. Bolt-Fastening Mounting BFM-7/16" (7/16"-20x22 UNF-2A).



5. Free-hanging with Underwater Connector (FHUWC-3P), 3 Pins.



5. More Mounting/Installation Options: Please refer to online document AcousticSystem.pdf for a complete list of Mounting Options and details.

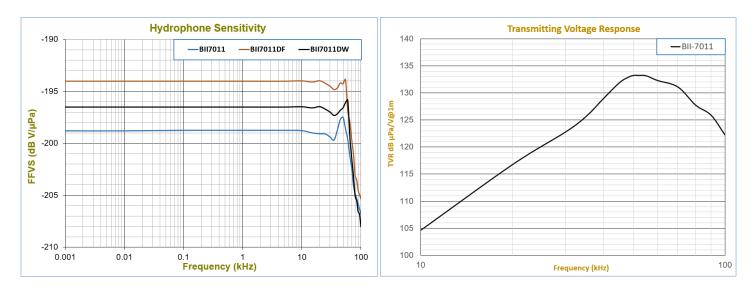


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## Free-field Voltage Sensitivity (FFVS):

### Transmitting Voltage Response (TVR):



### **Directivity Pattern**

