



Miniature Probe Hydrophone & AE Sensor

BII-7180 Series Miniature Probe Hydrophone and AE Sensor

Underwater Sounds: BII-7180 series are miniature hydrophones with small aperture size and usable up to 3 MHz. Conical and omnidirectional directivity patterns are available. Multiple miniature probe hydrophones can be configured as a vector hydrophone (vector sensor) or array for uses in extraction of directional information (source location), measurement of particle velocity, particle acceleration and pressure gradient.

The probe hydrophones are practical and handy tools for research and application of Helmholtz Integral Equation in underwater acoustics and for the measurement of pressure or intensity distribution of near-field and far-field radiated from vibrational and acoustical sound sources underwater.

NDT in Solids: receiving audible and ultrasonic sounds, acoustic emission (AE), structural health monitoring (SHM), metallurgical properties of metals, etc... The couplant such as water or gel is a must-have material to provide efficient acoustic coupling between the receiving face of the hydrophone and the piece under test (the subject). The hydrophones can be glued on or inside subject permanently with adhesives such as epoxy.

NDT in Fluids: uses in waterlike and airlike fluids for the analysis of their macroscopic and microscopic, physical and chemical properties.

BII-7180 series MUST not be used with flammable and/or explosive materials, and not used in Solvents such as hydrochloric acid, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl lactate, acetone, xylene, Iso hexanes, mineral spirits, etc...

Technical Notes:

Particle Velocity in x direction $u_x = -1/(j\omega\rho)*(ap/ax)$; ρ : Density; ap/ax : Pressure Gradient in the x direction.

Dipole Vector Hydrophone: Voltage Response $V=M*(d/\lambda)*\cos\theta$; M: Amplitude Constant related to element sensitivity; d: spacing distance between two elements; θ : Arriving angle from the axis of the two elements.

$$\text{Helmholtz Integral: } p(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_R \left[\frac{e^{-jkR}}{R} j\omega\rho u(\vec{r}_0) + p(\vec{r}_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial n_0} \left(\frac{e^{-jkR}}{R} \right) \right] dS_0$$

Typical Applications

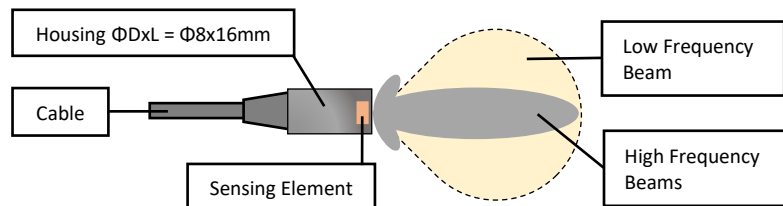
Study of Acoustic Radiation Field	General Purpose Hydrophone, Reference Hydrophone
Ultrasonic Testing and Analysis	Acoustic Emission (AE), Structural Health Monitoring (SHM), Thermoacoustic Tomography
Helmholtz Integral in Acoustics	Near-field Calibration and Measurement
Elements of Vector Hydrophones/Array	High Sound Level Measurement (Warning: Cavitation will damage hydrophone)
Research in Boundary Element Acoustics	Trouble-shooting, Maintenance and Development of Transducers and Array

SPECIFICATIONS

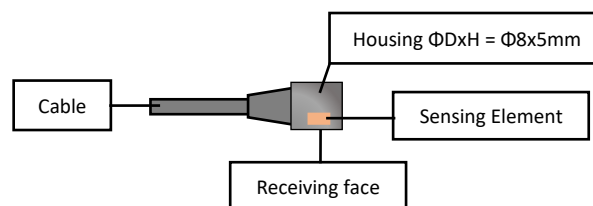
Part Number:	BII-7183EF	BII-7183SW	BII-7183HT
Sensitivity @ 1 kHz:	-230.0 dB V/ μ Pa with 2m Coax/BNC. Variation: ± 3 dB. Sensitivity Loss over Extension Cable (dB) = $20*\log[C_h/(C_h+C_c)]$. Valid for hydrophone without preamplifier. C_h : Hydrophone Capacitance; C_c : Capacitance of Extension Cable. Cable is of 100 pF/meter roughly.		
Free-field Voltage Sensitivity:	Refer to Graph of FFVS vs. Frequency .		
Usable Frequency in Water:	1 Hz ~ 1.2 MHz at ± 4 dB V/ μ Pa. Minimum Usable Frequency depends on -3dB high pass filter $f_{-3dB} = 1/(2\pi R_i C_h)$. R_i : Input Resistance or Impedance of Preamp. C_h : Capacitance of hydrophone at 1 kHz.		
Usable Frequency in Air:	1 Hz ~ 26 kHz at -3 dB V/ μ Pa.		
Capacitance @ 1 kHz:	0.28 nF $\pm 10\%$ + Cable Capacitance. Generally, cable capacitance = 100pF/meter.		
Dissipation @ 1 kHz:	0.02		
Noise Density at $f \ll f_s$: dB μ Pa/V/Hz	56.6 - $10*\log f$ 1. f in kHz; f_s : Resonance Frequency which is close to the frequency of maximum FFVS. 2. Noise densities in this datasheet are calculated values with transducer parameters being measured in water. 3. As hydrophones works with preamps or data acquisition modules, total noise density is determined by all noise sources. Generally, the total noise density is much higher than the ones stated in this datasheet.		
Directivity Pattern:	Conical Beam		
-3dB Beam Width:	$\theta_{-3dB} = 29450^\circ/f(\text{kHz})$; $\theta_{-6dB} = 40641^\circ/f(\text{kHz})$; $\theta_{-10dB} = 53010^\circ/f(\text{kHz})$. f: Operating Frequency in kHz.		
Side Lobes:	< -17.8 dB with $\theta_{-3dB} \leq 49^\circ$. No side lobe with $\theta_{-3dB} > 49^\circ$.		
Signal Output Type:	Single Ended		
Acceleration Sensitivity:	131.6 dB μ Pa/(m/s ²) at Acoustic Axis. <110 dB μ Pa/(m/s ²) at other directions.		
Acoustic Source:	Yes.		
Resonance f_s :	2 MHz $\pm 10\%$		
TVR at f_s :	160 dB μ Pa/V at 1m. Approximately, TVR drops 12dB/octave below f_s and drops 6dB/octave above f_s .		
Maximum Drive Voltage:	200 Vpp		
Maximum Pulse Length:	1 mS at Maximum Drive Voltage		
Duty Cycle in Water:	1% at Maximum Drive Voltage. 100% at ≤ 30 Vpp or 10.6 Vrms.		
Maximum Operating Depth:	50 m		
Mounting Options:	1. Default: Free Hanging (FH) 2. Thru-hole Mounting with Single O-ring (THSO)		

	3. Thru-hole Mounting with Double O-ring (THDO) 4. Bolt Fastening Mounting (Plastics) (BFMP) 5. Bolt Fastening Mounting (Stainless Steel) (BFMSS) 6. Flush Mounting (FSM) Please refer to online document AcousticSystem.pdf for a complete list of Mounting Options and more details.		
Cable Options:	1. Default: Coax RG174/U (RG174) 2. Coax RG178/U (RG178) up to 200°C. 3. Shielded Cable with Polyurethane Jacket, $\Phi D=2.6$ mm (SC26) 4. Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair and Teflon (PTFE) Jacket, $\Phi D=3.2$ mm (SC32), up to 200°C. Not water-proof. 5. Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair and Polyurethane Jacket, $\Phi D=4.7$ mm (SC47)		
Cable Orientation:	Perpendicular to end face of housing	Perpendicular to side wall of housing	Perpendicular to side wall of housing
Cable Length:	1. Default: 2 m. 2. Custom-fit Cable Length.		
Connector Options:	1. Default: Male BNC (BNC) (Max. Diameter $\Phi 14.3$ mm). 2. SMA (Plug, Male Pin) (SMA), Voltage Rating: 335 V _{RMS} Continuous. (Max. Diameter $\Phi 9.24$ mm). 3. SMC (Plug, Female Socket) (SMC), Voltage Rating: 335 V _{RMS} Continuous. (SMC) (Max. Diameter $\Phi 6.4$ mm). 4. Underwater Mateable Connector (pin) (UMC) (Max. Diameter $\Phi 21.5$ to $\Phi 35$ mm). 5. Wire Leads (WL) Note: Underwater Mateable Connector is for uses underwater. Other connectors and wire leads are for dry uses and are not waterproofed.		
Size (mm):	Sensing Element: $\Phi D = \Phi 3.5$. Housing: $\Phi D \times L = \Phi 8 \times 16$.	Sensing Element: $\Phi D = \Phi 3.5$. Housing: $\Phi D \times H = \Phi 8 \times 5$.	Sensing Element: $\Phi D = \Phi 3.5$. Housing: $\Phi D \times H = \Phi 8 \times 5$.
Weight:	50 grams with 2m cable. Actual weight depends on Mounting Parts, Cable Types and Length.		
Operation Temperature:	-10°C to +70°C or 14°F to 158°F.	-10°C to +60°C or 14°F to 140°F.	-10°C to +120°C or 14°F to 248°F.
Storage Temperature:	-20°C to +70°C or -4°F to 158°F.		
Wiring of Single Ended Output:	Wire Leads	Underwater Connector	BNC/SMA/SMC
Signal	White or Red	Pin 2	Center Contact
Signal Common	Black	Pin 1	Shield
Shielding	Shield	Pin 3	Shield

Physical Size:
BII-7183EF



BII-7183SW and BII-7183HT



Free-field Voltage Sensitivity:

