



**Omnidirectional Spherical Transducer**

BII7520 series spherical transducers ranging from 2 to 300kHz provide omnidirectional directivity response and broadband response.

**Typical Applications**

Remote Control, Telemetry, Drifting Array Artificial Acoustic Target, Echo-Repeater Acoustic Deterrent to Marine Animals Playback Marine Animal Voices/Calls/Whistles/Songs/Clicks	Underwater Acoustic Network, Spherical Point Source Diver Communication, Underwater Telephone Pinger/Tag/Locator/Transponder/Beacon/Acoustic Release Marine Animal Behavior Research, Bioacoustic Stimuli
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**Specification**

<b>Part Number:</b>	BII7520-15	BII7520-15IM	
<b>Impedance Matching:</b>	No	Built-in, Impedance matching to 50Ω by default.	
	TVR and FFVS variation of a transducer with built-in Impedance Matching Network: 1. When $R_{IM} < 1/G$ , TVR increases, FFVS decreases. Generally, this is true for low frequency transducers. 2. When $R_{IM} > 1/G$ , TVR decreases, FFVS increases. Generally, this is true for high frequency transducers. $R_{IM}$ : Impedance-Matched Resistance such as 50 Ω. G: Transducer Conductance at Operating Frequency.		
<b>Signal Type:</b>	Pulsed SINE, Chirp, PSK, FSK, Pulsed Square Waveform, etc.		
<b>Directivity Pattern:</b>	Omnidirectional Beam		
<b>-3dB Beam Width:</b>	Omnidirectional		
<b>Side Lobe Level:</b>	No side lobes		
<b>Free Capacitance <math>C_f</math>:</b>	170nF ± 10% @ 1kHz, 1m cable.	N/A	
<b>Dissipation D:</b>	0.005 @ 1kHz, 1m cable.	N/A	
<b>Resonant Frequency <math>f_s</math>:</b>	15 kHz ± 10%		
<b>Operating Frequency:</b>	N/A	Minimum, 2 kHz.	
<b>Quality Factor <math>Q_m</math> at <math>f_s</math>:</b>	3	2.5	
	-3dB bandwidth $\Delta f = f_s/Q_m$ . $Q_m$ determines the transient response or the rise and fall rings of steady-state response.		
<b><math>\eta_{ea}</math> at <math>f_s</math> at <math>f_s</math>:</b>	0.8 in Water, Electroacoustic Efficiency, Load Medium Dependent.		
<b><math>\eta_{ea}</math> at <math>f &lt;&lt; f_s</math>:</b>	at $f << f_s$ , $\eta_{ea} / \eta_{ea} \text{ at } f_s \approx 0.25 \cdot (k \cdot \Phi D)^2$ . Wave Number $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ ; $\Phi D$ = Transducer Diameter.		
	1. Electroacoustic Efficiency $\eta_{ea}$ is quite low at $f << f_s$ and drops gradually at $f > f_s$ , so it is NOT recommended for transducers to emit high power sounds at frequencies far from $f_s$ . 2. Transducer can emit low power sounds at frequencies far from $f_s$ such as input power $P_i \leq \eta_{ea} \cdot \text{MIPP}$ at $f \leq 0.8 \cdot f_s$ and $P_i \leq 0.2 \cdot \text{MIPP}$ at $f \geq 1.3 \cdot f_s$ .		
<b>Power Factor at <math>f_s</math>:</b>	$\geq 0.7$	$\geq 0.94$	
<b>TVR at <math>f_s</math>:</b>	147.0 dB $\mu\text{Pa}/\text{V}$ at 1m. Transmitting Voltage Response.	144.0 dB $\mu\text{Pa}/\text{V}$ at 1m	
<b>Radiation Sound Level SL:</b>	$SL = 20 \cdot \log V_i + \text{TVR}$ , dB $\mu\text{Pa}@1\text{m}$ . Driving Voltage $V_i$ is in unit of $V_{rms}$ .		
<b>Admittance or Impedance:</b>	$G_{max} = 28.0 \text{ mS}$ , $B = 11.2 \text{ mS}$ at $f_s$ .	$Z = 50 \cdot e^{j\theta}$ , in $\Omega$ , and Phase Angle $ \theta  \leq 20^\circ$ at $f_s$ .	
<b>Driving Voltage <math>V_i</math> at <math>f_s</math>:</b>	<b>Transducer without Impedance Matching Unit</b>	<b>Transducer with Impedance Matching Unit</b>	
	<b>Pulsed Driving Signal and Duty Cycle D &lt; 100%:</b> Maximum $V_i$ , $V_{imax} = \sqrt{(\text{MIPP}/G_{max})}$ or 600, whichever is less, in $V_{rms}$ .	<b>Pulsed Driving Signal and Duty Cycle D &lt; 100%:</b> Maximum $V_i$ , $V_{imax} = \sqrt{(\text{MIPP} \cdot  Z )}$ , in $V_{rms}$ . Z is impedance at $f_s$ .	
	<b>Continuous Operation at 100% Duty Cycle:</b> Maximum $V_i$ , $V_{imax} = \sqrt{(\text{MCIP}/G_{max})}$ , in $V_{rms}$ .	<b>Continuous Operation at 100% Duty Cycle:</b> Maximum $V_i$ , $V_{imax} = \sqrt{(\text{MCIP} \cdot  Z )}$ , in $V_{rms}$ .	
	To achieve higher sound level, built-in impedance matching is recommended to step up driving voltage inside the transducer.		
<b>Input Power <math>P_i</math>:</b>	$P_i = V_i^2 \cdot G$ . Refer to <b>G-B Graph</b> : G is conductance.	$P_i = V_i^2 / 50\Omega$ at $f_s$ .	
<b>MIPP at <math>f_s</math>:</b>	Maximum Input Pulse Power at $f_s$ : $P_i = V_i^2 \cdot G_{max}$ or 800 Watts, whichever is less.		
<b>MPW at MIPP and <math>f_s</math>:</b>	100 Seconds, Maximum Pulse Width at MIPP and at $f_s$ .		
<b>MCIP at <math>f_s</math>:</b>	500 Watts, Maximum Continuous Input Power at $f_s$ .		
<b>How to determine pulse width, duty cycle and off-time with input pulse power (peak power) at <math>f_s</math>:</b>			
1. Determine the input pulse power (IPP, peak power) with sound intensity required by the project. IPP MUST be less than MIPP.			
2. Pulse Width $\leq (\text{MIPP} \cdot \text{MPW} \cdot (120^\circ\text{C}-T)/103^\circ\text{C})/\text{IPP}$ . T: Water Temperature in $^\circ\text{C}$ .			
3. Duty Cycle $D \leq \text{MCIP} \cdot (120^\circ\text{C}-T)/103^\circ\text{C}/\text{IPP}$ .			
4. Off-time $\geq \text{PW} \cdot (1-D)/D$ .			
<b>FFVS at <math>f_s</math>:</b>	-195.6 ± 2 dB $\text{V}/\mu\text{Pa}$ , Free-field Voltage Sensitivity.	-192.6 ± 2 dB $\text{V}/\mu\text{Pa}$ .	
	$\text{Sensitivity Loss over extension cable at } f_s \text{ (dB)} = 20 \cdot \log \left\{ (1 + 2\pi f_s C_c / B) / \sqrt{[G^2 + (B + 2\pi f_s C_c)^2] / (G^2 + B^2)} \right\}$ G: Conductance at $f_s$ ; B: Susceptance at $f_s$ ; $C_c$ : Capacitance of Extension Cable. Cable is of 100 pF/meter roughly. Please refer to online document <a href="#">AcousticSystem.pdf</a> for conversion between G-B and Z- $\theta$ , if necessary.		
<b>Receiving Sound Level SL:</b>	$SL = 20 \cdot \log V_o - \text{FFVS}$ , dB $\mu\text{Pa}$ . Receiving Voltage $V_o$ is in unit of $V_{rms}$ .		
<b>Operating Depth:</b>	Maximum, 200 m or 2 MPa Pressure.	Maximum, 200 m or 2 MPa Pressure.	
	Limited by the cable length if the cable has wire leads or a non-waterproof connector.		
<b>Mounting Options:</b>	1. Default: Free Hanging (FH) 2. Thru-hole Mounting with Single O-ring (THSO)		

	3. Thru-hole Mounting with Double O-ring ( <b>THDO</b> ) 4. Bolt Fastening Mounting (Stainless Steel) ( <b>BFMSS</b> ) 5. End-face Mounting ( <b>EFM</b> ) Please refer to online document <a href="#">AcousticSystem.pdf</a> for a complete list of Mounting Options and more details.			
Cable:	1. Two Conductor Shielded Cable ( <b>SC</b> ), Rubber or PVC Jacket. 2. 50 Ω RG58 Coax ( <b>RG58</b> ) 3. Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair and Teflon (PTFE) Jacket, ΦD=4.0 mm ( <b>SC40</b> ), up to 200°C, AWG20 Conductors (Not Water-proofed, ONLY for Dry Air Use). <b>Handling: Do not use the cable to support transducer weight in air and water if the transducer has a mounting part. Do not bend the cable.</b>			
Cable Length:	1. Default: 1 m. 2. Custom-fit.			
Connector:	1. Default: Wire Leads ( <b>WL</b> ) 2. Male BNC ( <b>BNC</b> ) (Max. Diameter Φ14.3 mm) 3. MIL-5015 Style (pin) ( <b>MIL</b> ) (Max. Diameter Φ30 mm with 3 contacts) 4. Underwater Mateable Connector (pin) ( <b>UMC</b> ) (Max. Diameter Φ21.5 to Φ35 mm) Note: Underwater Mateable Connector is for uses underwater. Other connectors and wire leads are for dry uses and are not waterproofed.			
Size:	Refer to Mechanical Drawing.			
Weight in Air:	1.5 kg, 10 m cable.	2.0 kg, 10 m cable.		
Operation Temperature:	-10 °C to +75 °C or 14 °F to 167 °F.			
Storage Temperature:	-20 °C to +60 °C or -4 °F to 140 °F.			
Power Amplifier:	<a href="#">BII5000</a> Power Amplifiers for SONAR, NDT, HIFU. Order Separately as standalone devices.			
Impedance Matching:	<a href="#">BII6000</a> Bespoke Impedance Matching between transducers and power amplifiers. Order Separately as standalone devices, or append <b>-IM</b> to the part number for integrating BII6000 into the transducer, and specify impedance in Ω. For example, BIIxxxxIM8Ω: BIIxxxx transducer with built-in Impedance Matching unit as 8Ω load.			
TR Switch:	<a href="#">BII2100</a> Transmitting & Receiving Switch. Order Separately as standalone devices.			
Temperature Sensor:	1. Default: No built-in temperature sensor. 2. <a href="#">Built-in temperature sensor</a> . Append <b>-TS</b> to part number (BIIxxxxTS) for integrating a temperature sensor in the transducer.			
Portable Transmitter:	<a href="#">BII8030</a> series portable acoustic transmitters.			
Portable T/R System:	<a href="#">BII8080</a> series portable transmit and receive systems.			
<b>WARNING: DANGER — HIGH VOLTAGE on wires. Wires shall be insulated for safety. DO NOT TOUCH THE WIRES BEFORE THE DRIVING SIGNAL IS SHUT DOWN. Cable shield must be grounded firmly for safety.</b> <b>for 50Ω BNC connector, it is buyer's sole responsibility to make sure that the BNC shield of the signal source is firmly grounded for operating safety before hooking up transducer/hydrophone to the signal source. Coax with BNC is not intended for hand-held use at voltages above 30Vac/60Vdc.</b>				
<b>Transducer Wiring:</b>	<b>Two Conductor Shielded Cable</b>	<b>Coax/BNC</b>	<b>Underwater Connector</b>	<b>MIL-5015 Connector</b>
Signal	White or Red	Center Contact	Contact 2	Contact C
Signal Common	Black	Shield	Contact 1	Contact B
Shielding and Grounding	Shield	Shield	Contact 3	Contact A

**How to Order**

Part Number	-Mounting Part	-Cable Length in Meter	-Cable Type	-Connector Type
Example:	Description			
BII7520-15-FH-0.6m-SC-UMC	BII7520-15 Transducer, Free Hanging, 0.6m Shielded Cable, Male Underwater Mateable Connector.			
BII7520-15IM-FH-10m-RG58-BNC	BII7520-15IM Transducer, Built-in Impedance Matching Network to 50Ω, Free Hanging, 10m RG58 Coax, Male BNC.			
BII7520-15-IM8Ω-FH-10m-SC-WL	BII7520-15 Transducer, Built-in Impedance Matching Network to 8Ω, Free Hanging, 10m Shielded Cable, Wire Leads.			
BII7520-15-TS-IM8Ω-FH-10m-SC-WL	BII7520-15 Transducer, Built-in Temperature Sensor, Built-in Impedance Matching Network to 8Ω, Free Hanging, 10m Shielded Cable, Wire Leads.			

**Physical Size (unit: mm):**

