Omnidirectional Spherical Transducer

BII-7520 series spherical transducers ranging from 2 to 300kHz provide omnidirectional directivity response and broadband response.

Typical Applications

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

Specification

Part Number:	**BII7521**	**BII7521-IM50Ω**
Resonant Frequency f_s:	22 kHz ± 5%.	
Transmitting Frequency:	f_s ± 20%*f_s	f_s ± 20%*f_s and MUST greater than 5 kHz.
Impedance Matching:	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.	
Signal Type:	Pulsed SINE/Square/Chirp, FSK, PSK, Frequency Hopping DSSS, CDMA/DSSS, etc.	
Directivity Pattern:	Omnidirectional Beam, Refer to Graph of **Directivity Pattern.**	
-3dB Beam Width:	Omnidirectional	
Side Lobe Level:	No side lobes	
Free Capacitance C_f:	72.7 nF ± 10% @ 1kHz, 1m cable.	N/A
Dissipation D:	0.004 @ 1kHz, 1m cable.	N/A
Quality Factor Q_m at f_s:	4.4	4.4
	-3dB bandwidth $\Delta f = f_s/Q_m$. Qm determines the transient response or the rise and fall rings of steady-state response.	
$\eta_{ea\ at\ fs}$ at f_s:	≥ 0.9 in Water, Electroacoustic Efficiency, Load Medium Dependent.	
η_{ea} at f << f_s:	at f << fs, η_{ea} / $\eta_{ea\ at\ fs} \approx 0.25*(k*\Phi D)^2$. Wave Number k = 2π/λ; ΦD = Transducer Diameter.	
	1. Electroacoustic Efficiency η_{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. Otherwise, transducer may be damaged by overheating. **2. Transducer can emit low power sounds at frequencies far from f_s. For example, input power $P_i \le \eta_{ea}$*MIPP at f ≤ 0.8*f_s and $P_i \le$ 0.2*MIPP at f ≥ 1.3*f_s.**	
Power Factor at f_s:	0.7	≥ 0.94
TVR at f_s:	149.0 ± 2 dB µPa/V at 1m. Transmitting Voltage Response.	149.0 ± 2 dB µPa/V at 1m for BII7521-IM50Ω. 160.0 ± 2 dB µPa/V at 1m for BII7521-IM5Ω.
Radiation Sound Level SL:	SL = 20*logV_i + TVR, dB µPa@1m. Driving Voltage V_i is in unit of V_{rms}.	
Admittance or Impedance:	Gmax = 20.0 mS; B = 6.5 mS at fs. Refer to **G-B Graph**.	1. Default: Z = 50*$e^{j\theta}$, in Ω, and Phase Angle $\lvert\theta\rvert \le 20°$ at fs. 2. Customization: refer to Impedance Matching at f_s. Refer to **Z-θ Graph**.
Driving Voltage V_i at f_s: (V_{imax}: Maximum V_i.)	**Pulsed Driving Signal and Duty Cycle D < 100%:** V_{imax} = √(MIPP/G_{max}) or **600**, whichever is less, in V_{rms}.	**Pulsed Driving Signal and Duty Cycle D < 100%:** V_{imax} = √(MIPP * |Z|), in V_{rms}. Z is impedance at fs.
	Continuous Operation at 100% Duty Cycle: V_{imax} = √(MCIP/G_{max}), in V_{rms}.	**Continuous Operation at 100% Duty Cycle:** V_{imax} = √(MCIP * |Z|), in V_{rms}.
	To achieve higher sound level, built-in impedance matching is recommended to step up driving voltage inside the transducer.	
Input Power P_I:	$P_i = V_i^2$ * G. Refer to **G-B Graph:** G is conductance.	$P_i = V_i^2$ / Z at f_s. Z is impedance at f_s.
MIPP at f_s:	Maximum Input Pulse Power at f_s: $P_i = V_i^2$ * G_{max} or 1000 Watts, whichever is less.	
MPW at MIPP and f_s:	70 Seconds, Maximum Pulse Width at MIPP and at f_s.	
MCIP at f_s:	480 Watts, Maximum Continuous Input Power at f_s. TBD, to be determined.	
How to determine pulse width, duty cycle and off-time with input pulse power (peak power) at f_s: 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 ≤ (MIPP * MPW*(120°c-T)/103°c)/IPP. T: Water Temperature in °c. 3. Duty Cycle D ≤ MCIP*(120°c-T)/103°c)/IPP. 4. Off-time ≥ PW*(1-D)/D.		
FFVS at f_s:	-193.0 ± 2 dB V/µPa, Free-field Voltage Sensitivity.	-193.0 ± 2 dB V/µPa for BII7521-IM50Ω. -204.0 ± 2 dB V/µPa for BII7521-IM5Ω.
	$Sensitivity\ Loss\ over\ extension\ cable\ at\ f_s\ (dB) = 20 * \log\{(1 + 2\pi f_s C_c/B)/\sqrt{[G^2 + (B + 2\pi f_s C_c)^2]/(G^2 + B^2)}\}$ 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 **AcousticSystem.pdf** for conversion between G-B and Z-θ, if necessary.	
FFVS at f << f_s:	-190.0 ± 2 dB V/µPa.	N/A
	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.	
Receiving Sound Level SL:	SL = 20*logV_o - FFVS, dB µPa. Receiving Voltage V_o is in unit of V_{rms}.	

Operating Depth:	Maximum, 300 m or 3 MPa Pressure. Limited by the cable length if the cable has wire leads or a non-waterproof connector.	
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 (Stainless Steel) (**BFMSS**) 5. End-face Mounting (**EFM**) Please refer to online document **AcousticSystem.pdf** for a complete list of Mounting Options and more details.	
Cable Options:	1. Two Conductor Shielded Cable (**SC**), Rubber or PVC Jacket. SC with Two Conductors for transmit signal; SC with 4 conductors for receive signal. 2. 50 Ω RG58 Coax (**RG58**) 3. Shielded Cable with Twisted Pair and Teflon (PTFE) Jacket, ΦD=4.0 mm (**SC40**), up to 200°C, AWG20 Conductors (Not Water-proofed, ONLY for Dry Air Use).	
	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.	
Cable Length:	1. Default: 1 m. 2. Custom-fit.	
Connector Options:	1. Default: Wire Leads (**WL**), for Transmit, Receive Signal, and DC Power Supply. 2. Underwater Mateable Connector (pin) (**UMC**) (Max. Diameter Φ21.5 to Φ35 mm), for Transmit or Receive Signal. 3. MIL-5015 Style (pin) (**MIL**) (Max. Diameter Φ19 to Φ30 mm), for Transmit or Receive Signal. 4. XLR Plug (pin) (**XLR**). (Max. Diameter Φ20.2 mm), for Transmit or Receive Signal. 5. Male BNC (**BNC**) (Max. Diameter Φ14.3 mm), for Transmit or Receive Grounded Signal.	
	6. 1/8" (3.5mm) TRS Plug (**TRS**) (Max. Diameter Φ10.5 mm), for Receive Signal ONLY. 7. +9VDC Battery Snap (**BS**), +9VDC or +18VDC power supply for Built-in T/R Switch Module. 8. 4mm Banana Plug Pair (Red and Black Color) (**BP**), DC power supply for Built-in T/R Switch Module.	
	Note: Underwater Mateable Connector is for uses underwater. Other connectors and wire leads are for dry uses and are not waterproofed.	
Physical Size:	ΦD = Φ89 mm, Length ≥ 110 mm.	ΦD = Φ89 mm, Length ≥ 150 mm.
	Actual length depends on Mounting Parts and/or Add-on Parts such as -TR, -IM, -HT, etc.	
Weight in Air:	1.0 kg, 1m cable.	1. 5 to 2.5 kg, 1m cable.
	Actual weight depends on Mounting Parts, Cable Types and Length, and/or Add-on Parts such as -TR, -IM, -HT, etc.	
Operation Temperature:	-10 °C to +60 °C or 14 °F to 140 °F.	
Storage Temperature:	-20 °C to +60 °C or -4 °F to 140 °F.	
Impedance Matching at f_s:	BII6000 Bespoke Impedance Matching between transducers and power amplifiers. Order Separately as standalone devices or append **-IMxxΩ** to the part number for integrating BII6000 into the transducer and specify impedance in Ω at fs. For example, BIIxxxx-IM8Ω: BIIxxxx transducer with built-in Impedance Matching unit as 8Ω load at fs.	
	Phase Angle |θ| of Complex Impedance ≤ 20° at fs.	
TR Switch Module:	BII2100 Transmitting & Receiving Switch Module with Built-in Preamp and Bandpass Filter. Order Separately as standalone devices or append **-TR** to the part number for integrating BII2100 into the transducer. For example, BIIxxxx-TR: BIIxxxx transducer with built-in T/R Switch Module.	
Temperature Sensor:	1. Default: No built-in temperature sensor. 2. Built-in temperature sensor. Append **-TS** to part number (BIIxxxx-TS) for integrating a temperature sensor in the transducer.	
Power Amplifier:	BII5000 Power Amplifiers for SONAR, NDT, HIFU. Order Separately as standalone devices.	
Potable Transmitter:	BII8030 series portable acoustic transmitters.	
Portable T/R System:	BII8080 series portable transmit and receive systems.	
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.		
for 50Ω 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 30Vac/60Vdc.		

Wiring Information of a Transducer without T/R Switch.

Transducer Wiring:	Shielded Cable	Coax, BNC.	Underwater Connector	MIL-5015 Connector	XLR Plug
Signal:	White or Red	Center Contact	Contact 2	Contact C	Pin 2
Signal Common:	Black	Shield	Contact 1	Contact B	Pin 3
Shielding and Grounding	Shield	Shield	Contact 3	Contact A	Pin 1

Wiring Information of Temperature Signal.

Temperature Sensor Wiring:	Shielded Cable	Coax, BNC, SMC, SMA	Underwater Connector	XLR Plug	TRS Plug
Signal:	White or Red	Center Contact	Contact 2	Pin 2	Tip
Signal Common:	Black	Shield	Contact 1	Pin 3	Ring
Shielding and Grounding	Shield	Shield	Contact 3	Pin 1	Sleeve

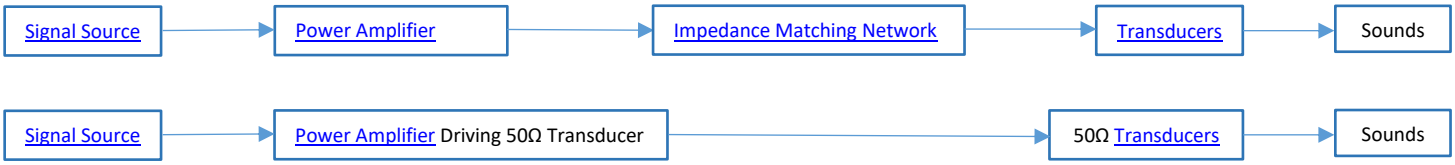
How to Order of a Transducer without T/R Switch.

Part Number	-Mounting Part	-Cable Length in Meter	-Cable Type	-Connector Type
Example:	Description			
BII7521-BFMSS-0.3m-SC-UMC	BII7521 Transducer, Bolt Fastening Mounting (Stainless Steel) (BFMSS), 0.3m Shielded Cable, Male Underwater Mateable Connector.			
BII7521-IM50Ω-FH-10m-RG58-BNC	BII7521IM Transducer, Built-in Impedance Matching Network to 50Ω, Free Hanging, 10m RG58 Coax, Male BNC.			
BII7521-IM8Ω-FH-10m-SC-WL	BII7521 Transducer, Built-in Impedance Matching Network to 8Ω, Free Hanging, 10m Shielded Cable, Wire Leads.			

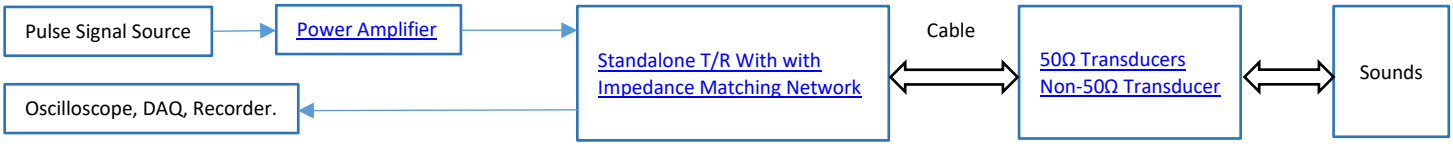
BII7521-TS-IM8Ω-FH-10m-SC-WL	BII7521 Transducer, Built-in Temperature Sensor, Built-in Impedance Matching Network to 8Ω, Free Hanging, 10m Shielded Cable, Wire Leads.

System Setup of Transmitting Sounds ONLY with Low Power.

System Setup of Transmitting Sounds ONLY with High Power.



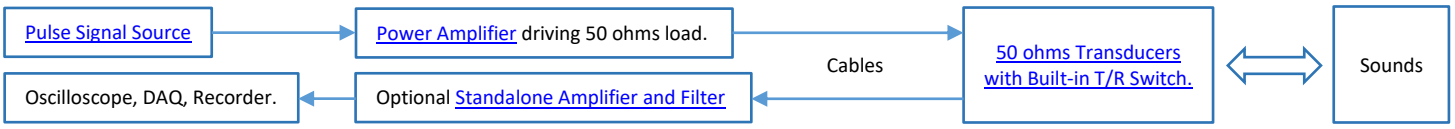
System Setup of Transmitting and Receiving Sounds.



Transducer Specifications with Built-in T/R Switch and 50Ω Impedance Matching for Sound Transmitting and Receiving.

Part Number:	BII75xx-TR-IM50Ω.
	Refer to Transducer Specifications for transducer specs. This table lists specifications of add-on part of TR Switches.
Impedance Matching at fs:	**-IM50Ω**: Integrated inside transducer housing and transform its impedance to be 50Ω at fs. $Z = 50*e^{j\theta}$, in Ω, and Phase Angle $\lvert\theta\rvert \le 20°$ at fs.
Receiving Preamp and Filter:	**-TR: Transmitting & Receiving Switch Module,** a bespoke fixed gain preamp and a bespoke bandpass filter are built inside transducer housing to receive sounds. 1. Avoid saturation caused by strong sounds levels in low frequency range. 2. Avoid signal loss over cable. 3. Avoid signal loss caused by impedance matching network which is built inside transducers.
Sensitivity @ fs:	-193.0 + Preamp Gain, ± 2 dB V/µPa.
Sensitivity @ f << fs:	-190.0 + Preamp Gain, ± 2 dB V/µPa.
Sensitivity Loss:	No Sensitivity Loss over Cable.
Preamp Gain:	1. Default: 30 dB 2. Bespoke: 0 dB to 60 dB.
-3dB Receiving Bandwidth:	1. Default: 2 to 50 kHz. 2. Customized with fs, specify when ordering.
	Minimum -3dB cut-off frequency of high pass filter: 2 kHz.
	Band Pass Filter: 1st order, 20/Decade Roll-off.
	1. Reduce Noise. Both ocean ambient noises and the self-noises of electronic devices decrease when frequency increases. It is recommended to choose a built-in high pass filter to reject noises in low frequency range. For example, if you are interested in the signals greater than 20 kHz, you may specify a high pass filter with -3dB cut-off frequency at 2 to 5 kHz to improve signal to noise ratio of the signals of the interest. 2. Avoid Saturation. When there are strong low frequency noises, disturbances, and/or vibrations, resulting from rough surface waves and/or mechanical movements of the platform, it is recommended to specify a high pass filter to avoid hydrophone saturation in these low frequency ranges.
Voltage Noise RTI e_n:	7.0 nV/√Hz at default gain.
Current Noise RTI i_n:	0.56 fA/√Hz.
Input Dynamic Range:	≥ 100 dB at 100 kHz Bandwidth.
Output Signal Type:	Differential
Output Impedance:	10 Ω
Cable Drive Capability:	200 m
Cable:	Four Conductor Shielded Cable
Connector:	Refer to Connector Options.
Signal Conditioning:	Standalone Programmable Gain Amplifier and Filters to compensate the loss of sound propagation and spreading. Order separately.
Power Supply of Receiving Circuit	
Supply Voltage V_s:	+8.5 to +32 VDC
Current (Quiescent):	6.8 mA
Suggested DC Supply:	+9VDC Battery, Marine Battery, Automobile Battery, Fixed DC Linear Power Supply, Not Included. DO NOT use variable power supply whose maximum supply voltage is higher than the above rated voltage. DO NOT use switching mode DC power supply.
DC Supply Cable:	Two Conductor Shielded Cable if the cable of Receiving Signal is Coax.
DC Supply Connector:	Refer to Connector Options.

System Setup of Transmitting and Receiving Sounds.



Wiring Information of Receiving Sounds of a Transducer with T/R Switch.

Differential Output:	**Wire Leads**	**UMC4P/XLR4P Connector**		**XLR3P + 9V Battery Snap**	**TRS + 9V Battery Snap**
+VDC	Red	Pin 3		Battery Female Snap	Battery Female Snap
Common	Black	Pin 1		Battery Male Snap	Battery Male Snap
Signal+	White	Pin 2		XLR Pin 2	TRS Tip
Signal-	Blue, Green, or Yellow	Pin 4		XLR Pin 3	TRS Ring
Signal Common	N/A	N/A		XLR Pin 1	TRS Sleeve
Shielding	Shield	N/A		XLR Metal Shell	N/A
Single Ended Output:	**Wire Leads**	**BNC Male, 9V Battery Snap**	**UMC4P/XLR4P Connector**	**XLR3P and 9V Battery Snap**	**TRS Plug and 9V Battery Snap**
+VDC	Red	Female Snap	Pin 3	Battery Female Snap	Battery Female Snap
Common	Black	Male Snap	Pin 1	Battery Male Snap	Battery Male Snap
Signal	White	Center Pin or Contact	Pin 2	XLR Pin 2	TRS Tip
Signal Common	Blue, Green, or Yellow	BNC Shield	Pin 4	XLR Pin 1 and Pin 3	TRS Ring and Sleeve
Shielding	Shield	N/A	N/A	XLR Metal Shell	N/A
4mm Banana Plug Pair: Red Plug for +VDC, **Black Plug** for Common of the DC power supply.					

How to Order Transducers with -TR-IM50Ω. The default options are for stock items which are regularly available.

FH: Free Hanging. **SC for Low Frequency Transmit**: Shielded Cable (Rubber Jacket, 600V) with 2 conductors. **Coax for High Frequency Transmit:** 50 Ω Coaxial Cable. **SC for Low Frequency Receive**: Shielded Cable with 4 conductors. **Coax for High Frequency Receive:** 50 Ω Coaxial Cable. **WL**: Wire Leads. **HPF**: -3dB High Pass Filter Frequency. **LPF**: -3dB Low Pass Filter Frequency. **Cable of Temperature sensor** is two-conductor shielded cable. **Cable of DC Supply** is two-conductor shielded cable in case that receive cable is coax.						
Receiving Cable is fixed to be four-conductor Shielded cable. Transmitting cable can be customized to be Coax or two-conductor shielded cable.						
Length of Transmitting and receiving cables are same in default.						
Part Number	**-Preamp Gain**	**-HPF/LPF**	**-Mounting**	**-Cable Length**	**-Transmit Cable**	**-Connector for signals of Transmit/ Receive/DC Supply/Temperature**
BII7521-TR-IM50Ω	Default: **30 dB**	-3dB Receive bandpass Frequencies. Default: **2kHz to 50kHz**	Default: **BFM-FH**.	Default: **15m.**	**SC or Coax.** Default: **SC**.	Default: **WL**.

Example:	**Description**
BII7521-TR-IM50Ω-30dB-2kHz/50kHz-BFM-FH-15m-SC-WL	**BII7521 Transducer, Built-in T/R Switch, Built-in Impedance Matching Network as 50Ω load at fs, Receive Gain: 30dB, Receive Bandpass Filter: 2kHz to 50kHz. Bolt-Fastening Mounting with Free Hanging: BFM-FH, 15m Cables, Transmitting Cable: Shielded Cable, Wire Leads.**
BII7521-TR-IM50Ω-30dB-2kHz/50kHz-BFM-FH-10m-SC-MIL3P/XLR4P/BS	BII7521 Transducer, Built-in T/R Switch, Built-in Impedance Matching Network as 50Ω load at fs, Receive Gain: 30dB, Receive Bandpass Filter: 2kHz to 50kHz. Bolt-Fastening Mounting with Free Hanging: BFM-FH, 10m cables, Transmitting Cable: Shielded Cable, 3 Pin MIL-5015 Connector for Transmit Signal, 4 Pin XLR for Receive Signal, 9V Battery Snap for DC Supply.
BII7521-TR-IM50Ω-40dB-5kHz/40kHz-FH-10m-RG58-BNC/BNC/BS/TRS	BII7521 Transducer, Built-in T/R Switch, Built-in Impedance Matching Network as 50Ω load at fs, Receive Gain: 40dB, Receive Bandpass Filter: 5kHz to 40kHz. Free Hanging, 10m cables, Transmitting Cable: RG58 Coax, BNC Male Connector for Transmit Signal, BNC Male for Receive Signal, 9V Battery Snap for DC Supply, TRS for Temperature Signal.
BII7521-TS-TR-IM50Ω-20dB-2kHz/30kHz-BFM-FH-10m-SC-MIL3P/XLR4P/BS/TRS	BII7521 Transducer, Built-in Temperature Sensor, Built-in T/R Switch, Built-in Impedance Matching Network as 50Ω load at fs, Receive Gain: 20dB, Receive Bandpass Filter: 2kHz to 30kHz. Bolt-Fastening Mounting with Free Hanging: BFM-FH, 10m cables, Transmitting Cable: Shielded Cable, 3 Pin MIL-5015 Connector for Transmit Signal, 4 Pin XLR for Receive Signal, 9V Battery Snap for DC Supply, TRS for Temperature Signal.

Question:

What if the mating connector of my DAQ module or recording device is NOT available from BII?

1. Buyer may order BII products with wire leads, and buyer assembles the mating connector to the cable end.
2. A connector adaptor might be assembled by BII by customization, and BII ships the adaptor to buyer as accessory of the device. Please contact BII for customizations.
3. 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 are the advantage and disadvantage of a built-in T/R Switch Module comparing to a standalone T/R Switch Module?

A built-in T/R Switch Module amplifies the received signal of the sensing element before the signal is polluted by EMI noises and system ground loop noises, and before it is attenuated by capacitance, inductance, and resistance of cables. But its price is a little bit higher than standalone T/R Switch Module.

Cable and Connector Information for High Power Signals (from Power Amplifier and to Transducers). Non-UL Uses.

	Wire and Cable Types	**Ratings of Voltage, Current or Power, and Temperature.**
Cable:	AWG18 Wires (**WR**)	3000 Vrms, 10 Arms.
	Two Conductor Shielded Cable (**SC**)	600 Vrms, 5 Arms.
	High Temperature Shielded Cable (**HTSC199**)	600 Vrms, 6 Arms, up to +199°C or 390 °F, Non-waterproof.
	Coax RG58 (50Ω) (**RG58**)	1400 Vrms, 4 Arms.
	Coax RG174/U (50Ω) (**RG174**)	1100 Vrms, 1.6 Arms.

	Coax RG178B/U (50Ω) (**RG178**).	750 Vrms, 0.86 Arms, up to +200°C or 390°F.
Connector:	**Connector Type**	**Ratings of Voltage, Current or Power, and Temperature.**
	1. Wire Leads (**WL**)	Used for Cables or Wires.
	2. 50Ω BNC (**BNC**), Bayonet Lock. Panel Mount or In-line. In-line BNC: Input uses Pin, output uses Socket. Panel Mount BNC: Both Input and Output use BNC Jacks.	500Vrms, 316W. -65°C to 165°C, or -53.9°F to 329°F. Used for Grounded Signal with Metal Enclosures or Coax Cables.
	3. MIL-5015 Type Connector (**MIL**), Thread Fastening. Panel Mount or In-line. Input uses Pin, output uses Socket.	500Vrms, 13 A; Up to +125°C or 257°F, or, 900Vrms, 13 A; Up to +125°C or 257°F. Used for Metal Enclosures or Shielded Cables.
	4. XLR Connector (**XLR**), Positive Latchlock. Panel Mount or In-line. Input uses Pin, output uses Socket.	133Vrms, 15 A; -25°C to +75°C or -13°F to +167°F. Used for Metal Enclosures or Shielded Cables.
	5. Underwater Mateable Connector (**UMC**), Thread Fastening. Panel Mount or In-line. Input uses Pin, output uses Socket.	600Vrms, 10A. Waterproof, IP68. Used for Metal Enclosures or Shielded Cables.

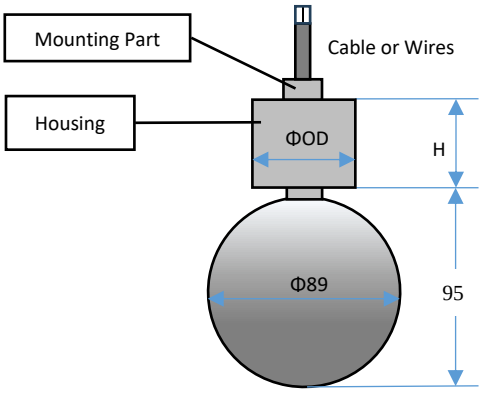
How to choose cable and connector for BII devices: Driving Voltage V_{drive} (V_{rms}) = $\sqrt{Power * R_L} = \sqrt{Power/G}$. R_L: Resistance of a transducer in load medium at f_s. G: conductance at fs: **R_L = 1/G at fs**. BII lists G-B data at fs and/or the graph of G-B vs Frequency in online datasheet.

Case 1. Deliver 1000 Wrms to 3 kΩ transducer at f_s. Note: the 3 kΩ is the resistance of the transducer in load medium at f_s.
Driving voltage to transducer V_{drive} = $\sqrt{1000 * 3000}$ = 1732 V_{rms}. The current to 3 kΩ transducer I_{drive} = V_{drive}/R_L = 1732Vrms/3000Ω = 0.57733 A_{rms}.
Therefore, AWG18 Wire and Wire leads are suitable.

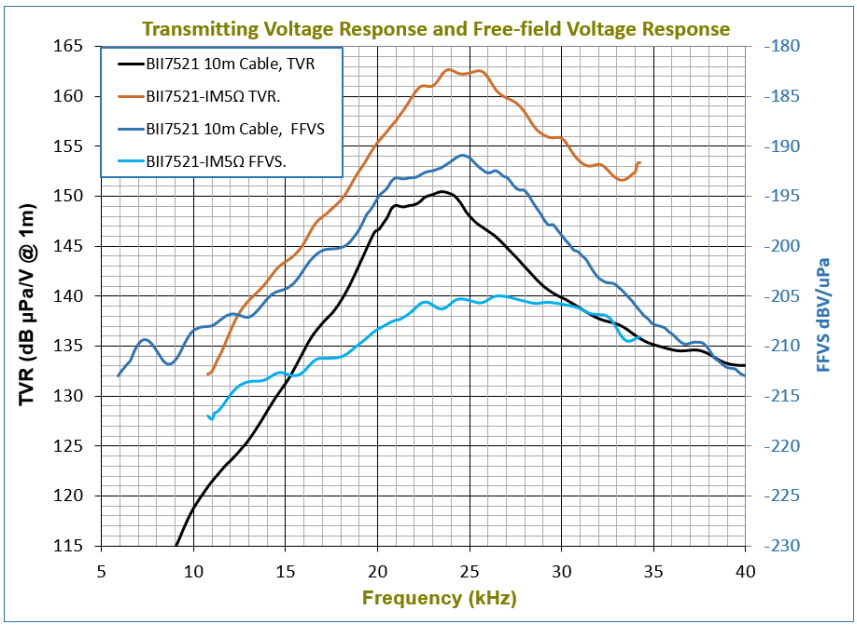
Case 2. Deliver 500 Wrms to 300 Ω transducer at f_s. Note: the 300 Ω is the resistance of the transducer in load medium at f_s.
Driving voltage to transducer V_{drive} = $\sqrt{500 * 300}$ = 387.3 V_{rms}. The current to 300 Ω transducer I_{drive} = V_{drive}/R_L = 387.3Vrms/300Ω = 1.291 A_{rms}.
Therefore, Two Conductor Shielded Cable and MIL-5015 Type Connector or Underwater Mateable Connector (UMC) are suitable.

Case 3. Deliver 300 Wrms to 50 Ω transducer at f_s.
Driving voltage to transducer V_{drive} = $\sqrt{300 * 50}$ = 122.5 V_{rms}. The current to 50 Ω transducer I_{drive} = V_{drive}/R_L = 122.5Vrms/50Ω = 2.45A_{rms}.
Therefore, 50Ω RG58 Coax and BNC are suitable.

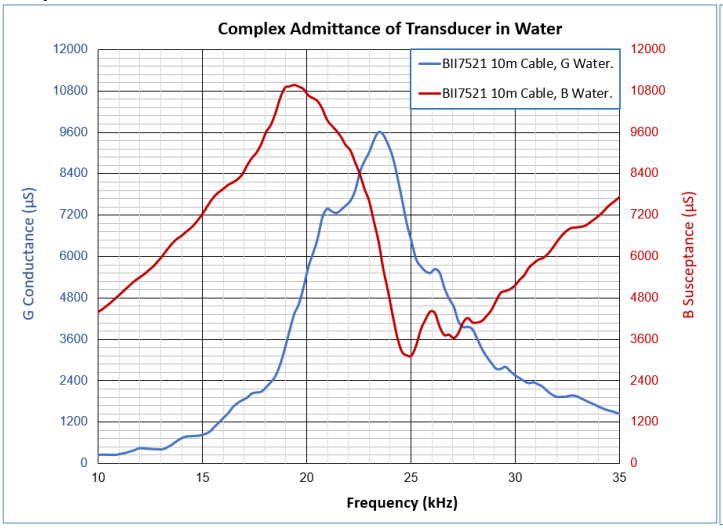
Physical Size (Dimensional Unit: mm): The overall length varies with the length of mounting parts. Please refer to online information of mounting options.
BII7521: ΦODxH = Φ33x(15 to 20), varies with mounting parts options. **BII7521-IMxxΩ, BII7521-TR, BII7521-TR-IMxxΩ**: ΦODxH = Φ60x(50 to 70).



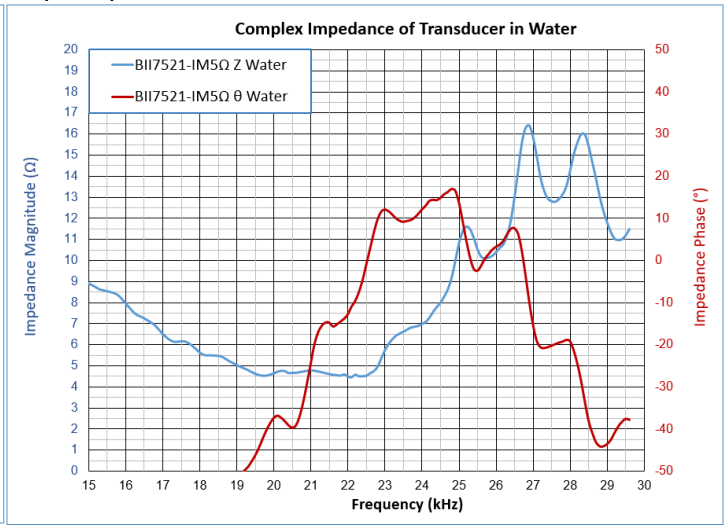
TVR and FFVS:



Complex Admittance of BII7521



Complex Impedance of BII7521-IM5Ω



Directivity Response: