



- Capacitive Micromachined
- Nitrogen Damped
- $\pm 4V$  Differential Output or 0.5V to 4.5V Single Ended Output
- Fully Calibrated
- Low Power Consumption
- -40 to +85°C Operation
- +8 to +32V DC Power
- Simple Four Wire Connection
- Low Impedance Outputs Will Drive Up To 15 Meters of Cable
- Responds to DC and AC Acceleration
- Non Standard g Ranges Available
- Rugged Anodized Aluminum Module
- Low Noise
- Serialized for Traceability



**Available G-Ranges**

Full Scale Acceleration	Model Number
$\pm 2$ g	2260-002
$\pm 5$ g	2260-005
$\pm 10$ g	2260-010
$\pm 25$ g	2260-025
$\pm 50$ g	2260-050
$\pm 100$ g	2260-100
$\pm 200$ g	2260-200
$\pm 400$ g	2260-400

**DESCRIPTION**

The model 2260 accelerometer module combines an integrated SDI low noise accelerometer with high drive, low impedance buffering for measuring acceleration in commercial/industrial environments. It is tailored for zero to medium frequency instrumentation applications. The anodized aluminum case is epoxy sealed and is easily mounted via two #4 (or M3) screws. On-board regulation is provided to minimize the effects of supply voltage variation. It is relatively insensitive to temperature changes and gradients. The cable's shield is electrically connected to the case while the ground (GND) wire is isolated from the case. An optional initial calibration sheet (2260-CAL) and periodic calibration checking are also available.

**OPERATION**

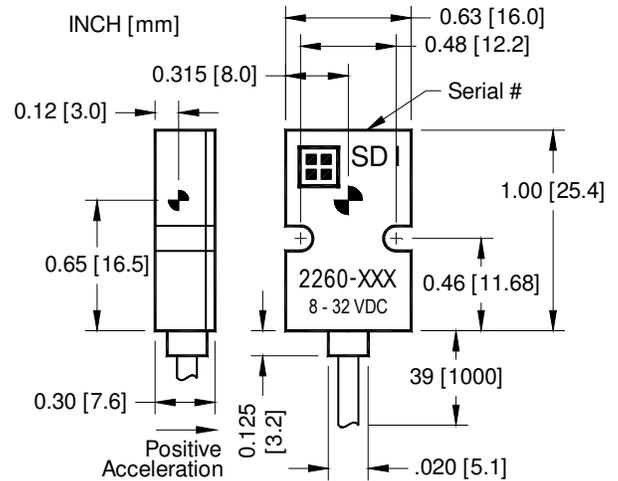
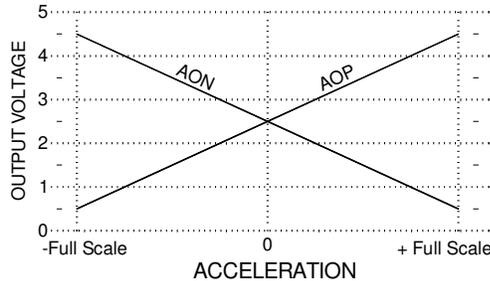
The Model 2260 accelerometer module produces two analog voltage outputs which vary with acceleration as shown in the graph on the next page. The sensitive axis is perpendicular to the bottom of the package, with positive acceleration defined as a force pushing on the bottom of the package. The signal outputs are fully differential about a common mode voltage of approximately 2.5 volts. The output scale factor is independent from the supply voltage of +8 to +32 volts. At zero acceleration the output differential voltage is nominally 0 volts DC; at  $\pm$ full scale acceleration the output differential voltage is  $\pm 4$  volts DC respectively.

**APPLICATIONS**

- FLIGHT TESTS
- VIBRATION MONITORING
- VIBRATION ANALYSIS
- MACHINE CONTROL
- MODAL ANALYSIS
- ROBOTICS
- CRASH TESTING
- INSTRUMENTATION

SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

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☛ = Location of Sense Element

**SIGNAL DESCRIPTIONS**

**Vs and GND (Power):** Red and Black wires respectively.  
Power (+8 to +32 Volts DC) and ground.

**AOP and AON (Output):** Green and White wires respectively. Analog output voltages proportional to acceleration; AOP voltage increases (AON decreases) with positive acceleration. At zero acceleration, both outputs are nominally equal to 2.5 volts. The device experiences positive (+1g) acceleration with its lid facing up in the Earth’s gravitational field. Either output can be used individually or the two outputs can be used differentially (see output response plot above).

<b>PERFORMANCE - By Model:</b> $V_s=+8$ to +32VDC, $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$									
MODEL NUMBER	2260-002	2260-005	2260-010	2260-025	2260-050	2260-100	2260-200	2260-400	UNITS
Input Range	±2	±5	±10	±25	±50	±100	±200	±400	g
Frequency Response (Nominal, 3 dB) <sup>1</sup>	0 - 400	0 - 600	0 - 1000	0 - 1500	0 - 2000	0 - 2500	0 - 3000	0 - 4000	Hz
Sensitivity, Differential <sup>2</sup>	2000	800	400	160	80	40	20	10	mV/g
Output Noise, Differential (RMS, typical)	10	12	15	35	70	140	280	560	µg/(root Hz)
Max. Mechanical Shock (0.1 ms)	2000								g

Note 1: 250Hz ±100Hz, -3dB bandwidth, optionally available.  
Note 2: Single ended sensitivity is half of values shown.

<b>PERFORMANCE - All Models:</b> Unless otherwise specified, $V_s=+8$ to +32VDC, $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$ , Differential Mode.					
PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Cross Axis Sensitivity			2.0	3.0	%
Bias Calibration Error	-002		2.0	4.0	% of span
	-005 thru -400		2.0	3.0	
Bias Temperature Shift ( $T_c= -40$ to +80°C)	-002		100	300	(ppm of span)/°C
	-005 thru -400		50	200	
Scale Factor Calibration Error <sup>3</sup>			2	3	%
Scale Factor Temperature Shift ( $T_c= -40$ to +80°C)		-250		+250	ppm/°C
Non-Linearity (-90 to +90% of Full Scale) <sup>3,4</sup>	-002 thru -050		0.15	0.5	% of span
	-100		0.25	1.0	
	-200		0.40	1.5	
	-400		0.70	2.0	
Power Supply Rejection Ratio		50	>65		dB
Output Impedance			1		Ω
Output Common Mode Voltage			2.5		VDC
Operating Voltage		8		32	VDC
Operating Current (AOP & AON open)			9	12	mA DC
Mass (not including cable)			6		grams
Cable Mass			14		grams/meter

Note 3: 100g versions and above are tested from -65g to +65g.  
Note 4: Tighter tolerances may be available upon request.

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### **CABLE SPECIFICATIONS & LENGTH CONSIDERATIONS**

The cable consists of four 28 AWG (7x36) tin-plated copper wires with Teflon FEP insulation surrounded by a 40 AWG tin plated copper braided shield. The shield jacket is Teflon FEP with a nominal outer diameter of 0.096". Cable lengths of up to 15 meters (50 feet) can be added to the standard 1-meter cable without the need to test for output instability. For lengths longer than 15 meters we recommend you check each individual installation for oscillation by tapping the accelerometer and watching the differential output for oscillation in the 20kHz to 50kHz region. If no oscillation is present then the cable length being used is OK. From the standpoint of output current drive and slew rate limitations, the model 2260 is capable of driving over 600 meters (2000 feet) of its cable type but at some length between 15 and 600 meters, each device will likely begin to exhibit oscillation.

### **DIFFERENTIAL vs SINGLE ENDED OPERATION**

The model 2260 accelerometer will provide its best performance when you connect it to your instrumentation in a differential configuration using both the **AOP** and **AON** output signals. But a differential connection may not always be possible. In such cases, it is perfectly fine to connect the accelerometer to your instrumentation in single ended mode by connecting **AOP** and **GND** to your instrumentation and leaving **AON** disconnected. Keep in mind that the signal to noise ratio is reduced by half for a single-ended vs. a differential connection.