

2-Channel Vibrating-Wire Analyzer Module



# Greatly Reduces Signal Noise

Using patented VSPECT™ technology for better readings

#### Overview

With an AVW200 vibrating-wire analyzer module, your data logger can measure vibrating-wire strain gages, pressure transducers, piezometers, tiltmeters, crackmeters, and load cells. These sensors are used in a wide variety of structural,

hydrological, and geotechnical applications because of their stability, accuracy, and durability.

The VSPECT technology is protected under U.S. Patent No. 7,779,690.

#### **Benefits and Features**

- Provides better measurements by significantly reducing incorrect readings caused by noise sources
- Interfaces two vibrating-wire sensors; more sensors may be connected if an AM16/32B multiplexer is used
- Self-checking diagnostics give continual feedback on sensor condition
- High resolution—less than 0.001 Hz (industry standard is 0.1 Hz)
- **)** Low current drain
- Interfaces both temperature and frequency measurements from vibrating-wire sensors

### **Detailed Description**

The AVW200 uses vibrating-wire spectral-analysis technology (VSPECT™). VSPECT observes the incoming sensor signal, performs a Fourier transform and a spectral analysis (transforming the time series into indivdual sinusoidal components in the frequency spectrum), and determines the sensor frequency by identifying the largest signal in the acceptable range while filtering out environmental and electrical noise.

The AVW200 analyzer module also provides many self-checking diagnostics such as vibrating-element signal strength, signal-to-noise ratio, vibrating-element signal decay ratio, and incorrect signal response. These diagnostics can be running in the background to give continual feedback of the condition for each sensor.



## **Specifications**

| -NOTE-                                       | Electrical specifications are valid<br>over a -25° to +50°C range unless<br>otherwise specified. Non-<br>condensing environment required.  |
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| Number of Vibrating-Wire<br>Sensors Measured | Up to 2 vibrating-wire sensors can<br>be connected to the analyzer<br>module. Additional sensors can be<br>measured by using an AM16/32-<br>series multiplexer.  |
| Power Requirements                           | 9.6 to 16 Vdc  |
| Analog Input/Outputs                         | 2 differential (DF) vibrating-wire measurements (V+ and V-) and 2 single-ended (SE) ratiometric resistive half-bridge measurements (T+ and T-) for vibrating-wire sensor's onboard temperature sensor.   |
| Digital Control Ports                        | <ul> <li>3 digital control ports (C1 – C3)</li> <li>C1 functions as an SDI-12 I/O communication port.</li> <li>C2 functions as a Clk output for multiplexer control.</li> <li>C3 functions as a Reset output for multiplexer control.</li> </ul> |
| RS-232 Port                                  | 1 9-pin RS-232 port (for connecting to a data logger COM port)   |
| Measurement Resolution                       | 0.001 Hz RMS (±250 mV differential input range; -55° to +85°C)   |

| Measurement Accuracy  | $\pm$ 0.013% of reading ( $\pm$ 250 mV differential input range; -55° to +85°C)                                     |
|---|---|
| Input Voltage Range   | ±250 mV (differential) for vibrating-wire inputs  |
| Common Mode Range   | ±25 V   |
| Baud Rates  | Selectable from 1200 to 38.4 kbps. (ASCII protocol is one start bit, one stop bit, eight data bits, and no parity.) |
| Memory  | <ul><li>2 MB of OS Flash</li><li>Either 128 or 512 kB of SRAM</li></ul>   |
| CE Compliance Standards<br>to which Conformity Is<br>Declared | IEC61326:2002   |
| Dimensions  | 21.6 x 11.18 x 3.18 cm (8.5 x 4.4 x 1.25 in.)   |
| Weight  | 0.43 kg (0.95 lb)   |
| <b>Typical Current Drai</b>                                   | n @ 12 Vdc  |
| Quiescent, Radio Off  | ~0.3 mA   |
| Radio Duty Cycling 1 s  | ~3 mA (includes quiescent current)  |
| Radio Always On   | ~26 mA (radio transmit current<br>100 mA)   |



Active RS-232

Measurement

Communication

~6 mA (3 s after communication

stops, the current will drop to the

~25 mA (averaged over the 2 s)

quiescent current.)