# RECOVIB 

## STRUCTURAL HEALTH SENSORS



STRUCTURAL HEALTH SENSORS

## SENSORS SPECIFICALLY MADE FOR PERMANENT OUTDOOR STRUCTURAL MONITORING

The Structural Health Sensors combine a 2-axis accelerometer with a temperature sensor.
Their enhanced internal surge protection and electromagnetic interference immunity makes them particularly suitable for the permanent monitoring of tall outdoor structures.
The Structural Health Sensors can perform measurements in extreme conditions ranging from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. They are
 of course dust and watertight to IP66. We have a proven track record of several thousands of such sensors operating reliably around the world..


## FIELD OF APPLICATIONS

## Monitoring of Slender Structures

Slender structures, such as telecommunication towers, chimneys and elevated water reservoirs can be very sensitive to dynamic wind loading. Indeed, wind-induced forces can cause significant dynamic response which may lead to structural damages. In the case of telecommunication towers, they can also lead to signal transmission distortion. Therefore, design criteria for slender structures must include dynamic stiffness which depends on the main resonances frequencies and inherent structural damping. These characteristics must be measured when the structure is first erected and compared with the design data. It is also recommended that they are measured during maintenance activities.

In addition, in harsh/windy environments, the permanent monitoring of structural vibrations is recommended. Indeed, the natural frequencies of a structure can be obtained from acceleration measurements and the shifts of these natural frequencies values can be a good criterion for the evaluation of the structure's integrity, allowing for preventive action.

## KEY FEATURES

- 4-20 mA current loops for signal immunity and potentially long cable runs
- Enhanced surge protection
- Measurements down to DC for the monitoring of very low frequency structural modes


## KEY BENEFITS

- Robustness to environmental conditions
- Short-term or permanent long-term monitoring
- Monitoring of remote areas


## BLOCK DIAGRAM



## CHARACTERISTICS

Acceleration Channel Characteristics - High Resolution

| Parameter | Test Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acceleration range |  |  | $\pm 5$ |  | g |
| Sensitivity ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.554 | 1.586 | 1.617 | $\mathrm{mA} / \mathrm{g}$ |
| Sensitivity change with Temperature | Delta from $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | -100 | -200 | ppm/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Zero-g level | $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -125 | 0 | +125 | mg |
|  |  | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.2 | mA |
| Zero-g level change with Temperature | Delta from$+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\pm 0.5$ | $\pm 2$ | $\mathrm{mg} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  |  | $\pm 0.8$ |  | $\mu \mathrm{A} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Non-linearity |  |  | $\pm 0.5$ |  | \% FS |
| Acceleration noise density | @ 4OHz |  | 8 |  | $\mu \mathrm{g} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ |
| Cross Axis Sensitivity |  |  | 2 | 3 | \% |
| $2^{\text {nd }}$ order low-pass filter cutoff frequency | @ -3dB |  | 100 |  | Hz |

(1) Sensitivity can be easily derived from 2 measurements at $+1 g$ and $-1 g$ as accelerometers measure DC

Acceleration Channel Characteristics - Standard Resolution

| Parameter | Test Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acceleration range |  | $\pm 5.4$ | $\pm 6$ |  | g |
| Sensitivity ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.205 | 1.339 | 1.473 | $\mathrm{mA} / \mathrm{g}$ |
| Sensitivity change with Temperature | Delta from $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\pm 100$ |  | ppm/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Zero-g level | $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -450 | 0 | +450 | mg |
|  |  | 11.4 | 12.0 | 12.6 | mA |
| Zero-g level change with Temperature | Delta from$+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\pm 0.5$ |  | $\mathrm{mg} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  |  | $\pm 0.7$ |  | $\mu \mathrm{A} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Non-linearity |  |  | $\pm 0.5$ |  | \% FS |
| Acceleration noise density | @ 40Hz |  | 50 |  | $\mu \mathrm{g} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ |
| Cross Axis Sensitivity |  |  | 2 | 3 | \% |
| $2^{\text {nd }}$ order low-pass filter cutoff frequency | @ -3dB |  | 100 |  | Hz |

(1) Sensitivity can be easily derived from 2 measurements at +1 g and -1 g as accelerometers measure DC

## Temperature Channel Characteristics

| Parameter | Test Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measurement range |  | -40 |  | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Accuracy | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \mathrm{O} \text { to } \\ & 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | -0.15 |  | +0.15 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Outside the 0 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ range | -0.50 |  | +0.50 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Temperature noise density |  |  |  | 0.01 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ |
| $2^{\text {nd }}$ order Butterworth low-pass filter cutoff frequency |  |  | 1 |  | Hz |

Temperature Sensor Response Curve


Power Supply

| Parameter | Test <br> Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage |  | 20 | 24 | 28 | VDC |
| Current |  | 20 |  | 80 | mA |

## DIMENSIONS



REFERENCE DIRECTIONS


## CERTIFICATIONS

## Electromagnetic Compatibility

| Standard | Limit / Level |
| :---: | :---: |
| Emission |  |
| EN 55011 | $30 \mathrm{MHz-1} \mathrm{GHz}$ |
| Radiated Emission | Group 1-Class A |
| FCC 47 Part 15 | $30 \mathrm{MHz}-1 \mathrm{GHz}$ |
| Radiated Emission | Class A |
| Immunity |  |
| EN 61000-4-2 | 4kV / contact |
| Electrostatic Immunity | 2, 4 \& 8kV /air |
|  | Criterion B |
| EN 61000-4-3 | 80MHz-1 GHz @ 10V/m |
| Radiated, radio frequency, electromagnetic field immunity | $1.4-2 \mathrm{GHz}$ @ 3V/m |
|  | 2-2.7GHz @ 1V/m |
|  | @ 80\% AM 1kHz |
| EN 61000-4-4 | $2 \mathrm{kV}-100 \mathrm{kHz}$ on signal lines |
| Electrical fast transient / burst immunity | Criterion B |
| EN 61000-4-6 | 10 V (150kHz-80MHz) |
| Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields | Criterion A |
| EN 61000-4-8 | Continuous field 30A/m |
| Power frequency magnetic field immunity | Short duration field 100A/m |
|  | $50 \& 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |

Operating Temperature

| Standard | Limit / Level |
| :--- | :--- |
| IIEC 60068-2-14 <br> Change of Temperature | Cycling between $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| IEC 60068-2-1 <br> Cold | Operation at $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (including cold start) |
| IEC 60068-2-2 <br> Dry Heat | Operation at $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |



EXAMPLE
SHS - HR - CBL

## NOTE

When ordering with cable connections, the cable is mounted at the factory. Please specify required length. Standard cable gauge is $0.25 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ (AWG24). Higher cable gauge might be required for long cable runs.

## ENGINEERING SERVICES

- Other resolutions and/or measurement ranges
- Special coatings
- Special cables
- Integration with monitoring systems and cloud platform
- Adaptations for underwater use

