

# Accelerometer TP-ACC20

## Introduction



The Accelerometer TP-ACC20 is a dual axis accelerometer combined with a manual trigger button, designed to be used with the Handyscope HS3, Handyscope HS4, Handyscope HS4 DIFF, Automotive scope ATS5004D (TP-ACC20-25) and with the Handyscope HS5, Handyscope HS6 DIFF and Automotive Scope ATS610004D-XMSG (TP-ACC20-09).

## Accelerometer



The Accelerometer TP-ACC20 is a low power dual axis accelerometer with voltage outputs. It can measure accelerations in two axes, up to  $\pm 2$  g. It can measure both dynamic acceleration and static acceleration (gravity).

The accelerator sensor is placed in a small package with a long, thin flexible cable. The package contains strong magnets to attach the sensor to magnetic (steel) surfaces without the need of screws or clamps. One side of the package contains a patch of velcro, to attach the sensor to fabric surfaces.

The Accelerometer TP-ACC20 is powered by the instrument it is connected to.

## Trigger button



The Accelerometer TP-ACC20 also contains a manual trigger button. This button can be used to manually trigger measurements in situations where no trigger condition can be derived from the input signals. The manual trigger button has a solid aluminum body and is fitted with a female BNC connector. A long flexible cable with a male BNC connector is used to connect the button to the instrument.

## Setting up the software

### Input range

When idle and not moving, the Accelerometer TP-ACC20 has an output offset of approximately 1.5 Volt. The Accelerometer TP-ACC20 has a typical output sensitivity of 420 mV per g acceleration and a range of approximately -2 .. +2 g. This would give a maximum output voltage of approximately 2.5 Volt. A suitable input range for a channel is the 4 Volt range. Auto ranging is not convenient when doing acceleration measurements, therefore, switch Auto ranging off, by clicking the green AR button on the channel toolbar of the required channels.

### Calibrating the accelerometer

When idle and not moving, the Accelerometer TP-ACC20 has an output offset of approximately 1.5 Volt and an output sensitivity of 420 mV per g.

To calibrate the sensor, first place it on a stable, not moving surface, with the label facing up. Use the cursors in the software to measure the offset voltage on both channels.

To calibrate the sensitivity, a known acceleration has to be applied and the output voltage has to be measured. Since the Accelerometer TP-ACC20 is capable to measure static acceleration, it can measure the earth's gravity, being 1 g.

To measure the earth's gravity, place the sensor on a stable, not moving surface, with the X axis parallel to the earth surface and the Y axis pointing up or downwards, perpendicular to the earth surface. The Y axis is now experiencing +1 g, measure the voltage on channel 2.

Then rotate the sensor 180 degrees around the X axis, the Y axis is now pointing down, experiencing -1 g. Measure the voltage on Ch2 again.

Repeat this with the Y axis parallel to the earth surface and the X axis pointing up and down and measure the voltages on Ch1.

As a result, six voltages are measured: +1 g, 0 g and -1 g on both axes.

The sensitivity for a channel can now be determined with :

$$\textit{sensitivity} = (V_{+1g} - V_{-1g})/2$$

## Converting the measured values

When displaying the signal of the Accelerometer TP-ACC20 directly, the oscilloscope will display volts, not in g's or in  $m/s^2$ . To display the measured accelerations with unit g or  $m/s^2$ , the measured values need to be converted.

To convert the measured values, a Gain/Offset I/O is used for each channel of the Accelerometer TP-ACC20. Create them by right-clicking on **I/O's** in the object tree and selecting **Gain/Offset**.

To display the measured values directly in g's, they have to be multiplied by  $1 /$  "determined sensitivity". Right-click the Gain/Offset I/O and select **Gain ->User defined...** There is no need to calculate the proper value for the gain, the Gain/Offset I/O can do this by itself, so simply enter  $1 /$  "**determined sensitivity**". To measure in  $m/s^2$ , multiply the gain by 9.81.

To compensate for the offset of the Accelerometer TP-ACC20 right-click the Gain/Offset I/O and select **Input offset ->User defined...** Then enter the measured offset value, multiplied by -1.

# Specifications

## Accelerometer sensor

Sensor input range	$\pm 2$ g
Sensitivity	420 mV/g typical
Zero g bias level	1.5 V typical
Zero g offset vs. temperature	$< \pm 0.5$ mg/ $^{\circ}$ C
Bandwidth	500 Hz
Sensor resonant frequency	5.5 kHz typical
Power supply	from instrument extension connector, $< 0.5$ mA
Dimensions (L x W x H)	30 x 36 x 9 mm
Cable length	2.5 m

## Manual trigger button

Dimensions	
Length (without cable)	47 mm
Diameter	18 mm
Connector at button	female BNC connector
Connector at cable	isolated male BNC connector
Cable length	2 m

## Instrument connector

Connector type	
TP-ACC20-25	25 pin male D-Sub connector
TP-ACC20-09	09 pin male D-Sub connector
Accelerometer signal connections	2
Connection	isolated male BNC connector
Cable length	50 cm
Total weight	200 gram



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