

# GLÖTZL Baumeßtechnik

## TRANSDUCERS FOR PORE WATER PRESSURE, WATER PRESSURE AND PRESSURE. . . .

### Vibrating Wire Technique

**Type EPVW 3 . .**  
**EPVW 4 . .**  
**Art. No.: 69.03...**

The electric pressure transducer with vibrating wire technique is used for measurement of pore water pressures and water- or liquid pressure up to max. 600 bars.

These transducers are suitable for measurements of pore water pressures in dams, embankments, water level in borings and wells – only to mention some of the possible application fields – and for direct measurement of liquid pressures.

The sensor consists of a housing in different models and a sensor element. This transducer is connected to a vibrating wire the pressure-sensitive diaphragm of which is getting a bending at load by the pressure to be measured and thus is discharging the prestressed vibrating wire. The here arising frequency signals of the vibrating wire which have to be measured are proportional to the applied pressure.

The frequency signal is transmitted by a cable to the readout units, either portable model or automatically operating measuring devices.



Figure: Pore water pressure transducer with front diaphragm

### Advantages of vibrating wire measuring system

- Long-term measurement under difficult conditions
- Long-term stability with high resolution
- No influence by longer cable lengths
- Insensitive and very robust measuring system
- Proved and successfully applied system
- Closed system

### Available models

A series of modified transducers can be supplied. The described standard sensor is a very small-sized one and therefore can also be used without problems in stand-pipes, fillings, embankments and borings. Further models are transducers for pressing into the underground, combined pore water and earth pressure cells as well as cells for direct measurement of pressures with process connections.

### Configuration of the transducer

The sensor installed in the cell corresponds to the state-of-art in the field of vibrating wire technique. All component parts are machined of stainless steel with the classification 1.4571. The inner part of the sensor is evacuated and welded together in such a way that a closed chamber is formed for the vibrating wire element. By a drop-forging technique - patented by the manufacturer - the ends of the vibrating wire are connected to the housing. Thus, a very high stability of the wire tensioning is reached.

Electromagnetic coils being placed close to the wire are used for stimulation of the wire and to convert the thus produced wire vibration into an electric output signal. By pressure change, the deflection of the diaphragm and also the vibrating frequency of the wire are influenced and altered proportionally to the pressure to be measured.

## Measuring Cable

Standard cable is a 4-wire shielded cable with PE-coating. Two wires are needed for the vibrating wire sensor and two wires for an optionally available temperature sensor.

For special requirements, measuring cables are available with double coating, reinforced outer casing and high temperature cable.

Here we want to remark that resistance changes in the measuring cable by temperature change, contact resistances at transition points and water entrance in the measuring cable are of no influence to the operating frequency of the sensor.

This fact as well as the excellent zero point stability and long-term behaviour are the reasons why vibrating wire sensors – compared with the conventional electric sensors – are used for long-term measurements also under difficult conditions and furthermore in view of the impossible recovery.



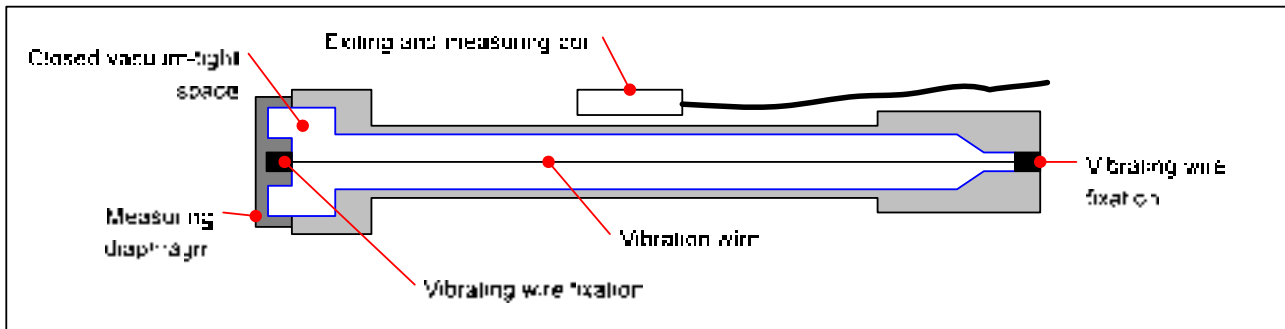
## Load ranges:

-0.5 up to +0.4, +0.7, +2.0, +3.5, +5.0, +7.0, +10, +20, +35, +70, +100, +200, +350 and +500 bar, Negative pressures standard up to -0.5 bar

## Filter stones and special connections

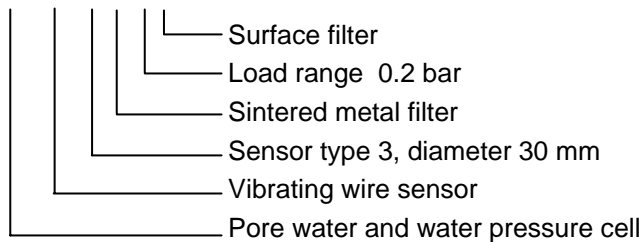
- Sintered metal filter of stainless steel, standard
- Ceramic filter with high air entry value
- Special connections according to client's specification or standard compression-type fitting, diameter 6 mm

## Configuration of Vibrating Wire Sensor



## Ordering example for EPVW 3

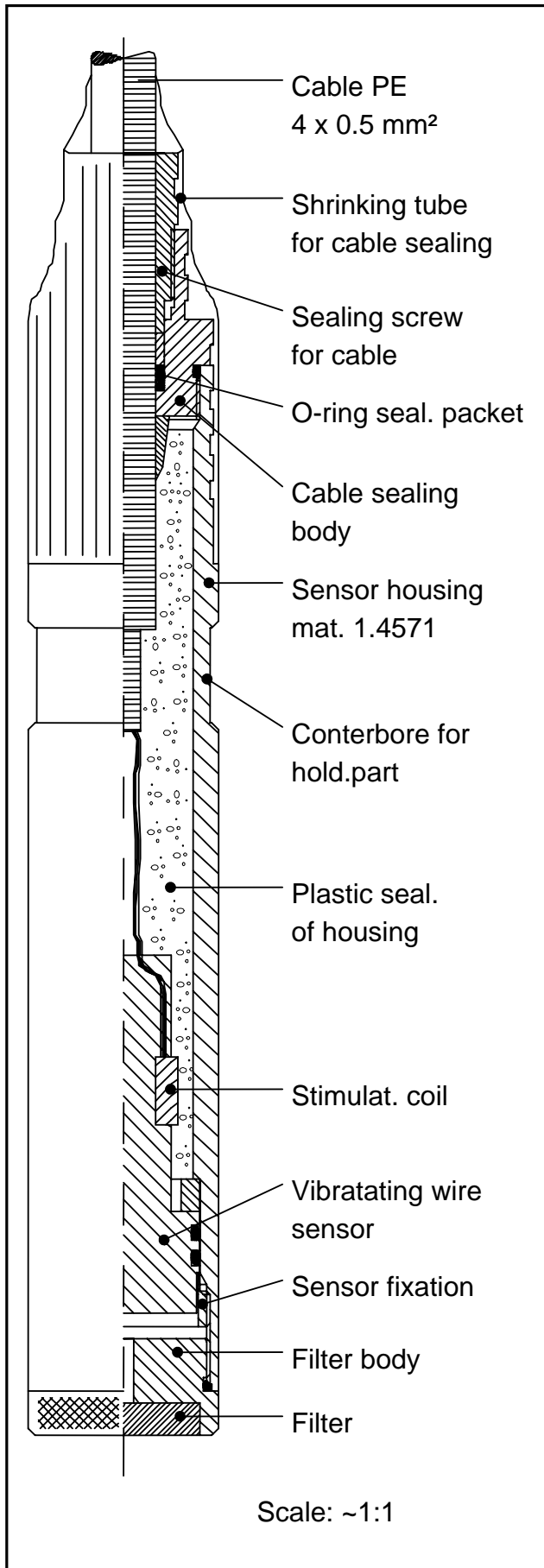
69.03.01.02 = EP VW 3 S 2 F



## Measuring devices

- Connection boxes and reversing switches
- Battery-operated readout units
- Automatic measuring and registration units with data carrier, memory and remote control

## Sensor Configuration



## Technical Data

Technical Data	Standard			High Temperature		
Overload security of meas. range	50 %			50 %		
Linearity incl. hysteresis f.s.	±0.5 %			±0.5 %		
Optional	±0.1 %			±0.1 %		
Resolution f.s.	±0.02 %			±0.025 %		
Thermal zero point displacement	< 0.02 % °C			< 0.05 % °C		
Sensor-specific indications	min.	typical	max.	min.	typical	max.
Coil resistance Ohm/20 °C *	170	180	190	110	120	130
Thermistor resistance Ohm/25 °C *		3000			8200	
Inductivity mH *	10	13	14	8	10	14
Capacity nF *	200	300	400	250	375	600
Line resistance Ohm/5-V feed			3500			4000
Temperature range °C	-20		+80	-20		+180
Current supply mA <sub>ss</sub> /5V	26	28	30	38	42	46
Supply, Impulse control for coil regulation V <sub>ss</sub>	2	5	24	2	5	24
Operating frequency	2 kHz – 3.3 kHz			2 kHz – 3.3 kHz		
Option Ex-protection	EEx ib IIB T4			EEx ib IIB BT1		
* For Ex-versions the line lengths must also be considered.						

Connection values for Zener-barriers:	Vibrating wire sensor	Thermistor
R <sub>L</sub> min. Ohm	240	1500
U <sub>Z</sub> max. Volt	24	17
I <sub>k</sub> max. mA	100	11,33
C <sub>A</sub> min. nF	620	100
L <sub>A</sub> min. mH	15	2

Conn. allocation:	Vibrating wire sensor	Thermistor
Cable 4 x 0.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	yellow/black	red/blue

