

## Absolute encoders

# ENA36IL-S\*\*\*-SSI

- Very small housing
- Up to 32 Bit multiturn
- SSI interface
- Free of wear magnetic sampling
- High resolution and accuracy





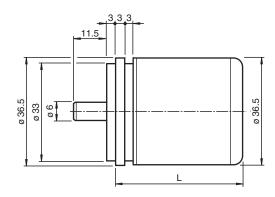


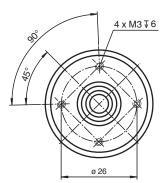
### **Function**

The ENA36IL series are high precision encoders with internal magnetic sampling.

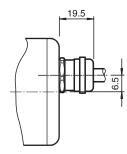
This multiturn absolute encoder transmits a position value corresponding to the shaft setting via the SSI interface (Synchronous Serial Interface). The control module sends a start sequence to the absolute encoder to obtain the position data. The rotary encoder then sends the position data synchronous to the cycles of the control module. It is possible to select the counting direction with the function input.

#### **Dimensions**

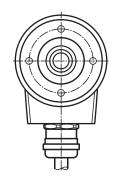


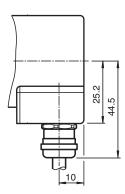


	L [mm]		
Degree of protection	Axial output	Radial output	
IP54	43		
IP64/IP65	43	39	

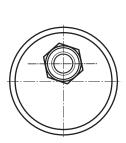


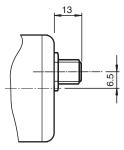
Output, axial, IP64/IP65





Output, radial, IP64/IP65

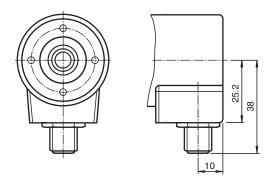




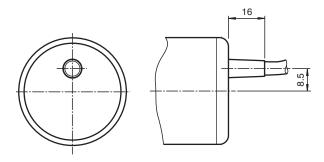
Output, axial, IP64/IP65

**5** PEPPERL+FUCHS

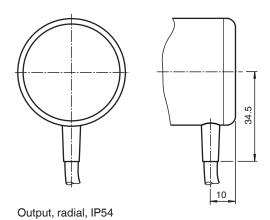
### **Dimensions**



Output, radial, IP64/IP65



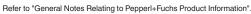
Output, axial, IP54



# **Technical Data**

General specifications		
Detection type	magnetic sampling	
Device type	Absolute encoders	
Linearity error	≤ ± 0.1 °	
UL File Number	E223176 "For use in NFPA 79 Applications only", if UL marking is marked on the product.	
Functional safety related parameters		
MTTF <sub>d</sub>	700 a at 40 °C	

#### Technical Data Mission Time (T<sub>M</sub>) 20 a 40 E-8 revolutions at 20/40 N axial/radial shaft load $L_{10}$ 0 % Diagnostic Coverage (DC) **Electrical specifications** Operating voltage $U_{\mathsf{B}}$ 4.75 ... 30 V DC Power consumption $P_0$ ≤ 1 W Time delay before availability t<sub>v</sub> < 450 ms Output code Gray code, binary code Code course (counting direction) adjustable Interface Interface type SSI Resolution Single turn up to 16 Bit Multiturn up to 16 Bit Overall resolution up to 32 Bit Transfer rate 0.1 ... 2 MBit/s < 100 µs Cycle time Standard conformity RS 422 Input 1 Input type Selection of counting direction (cw/ccw) Signal voltage High 4.75 V ... U<sub>B</sub> (cw descending) Low 0 ... 2 V or unconnected (cw ascending) < 6 mA Input current Switch-on delay < 250 ms Input 2 zero-set (PRESET 1) with falling edge Input type Signal voltage High 4.75 V ... U<sub>B</sub> Low 0 ... 2 V Input current < 6 mA Signal duration min. 1.1 s Connection Connector M12 connector, 8-pin Cable Ø6 mm, 4 x 2 x 0.14 mm<sup>2</sup> Standard conformity Degree of protection DIN EN 60529, IP65 or IP54 DIN EN 60068-2-3, no moisture condensation Climatic testing **Emitted interference** EN 61000-6-4:2007 EN 61000-6-2:2005 Noise immunity Shock resistance DIN EN 60068-2-27, 200 g, 6 ms DIN EN 60068-2-6, 20 g, 10 ... 1000 Hz Vibration resistance Approvals and certificates **UL** approval cULus Listed, General Purpose, Class 2 Power Source, if UL marking is marked on the product. **Ambient conditions** cable, flexing: -5 ... 70 °C (23 ... 158 °F), cable, fixed: -30 ... 70 °C (-22 ... 158 °F) connector models: -40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F) Operating temperature -40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F) Storage temperature Relative humidity 98 %, no moisture condensation Mechanical specifications Material nickel-plated steel Housing



#### **Technical Data** Flange Aluminum Shaft Stainless steel Mass approx. 150 g Rotational speed max. 12000 min -1 Moment of inertia 30 gcm<sup>2</sup> < 3 Ncm Starting torque Shaft load 20 N Axial Radial 40 N

### **Accessories**

	V19-W-ABG-PG9	Female connector M12 angled A-coded 8-pin, for cable diameter 5 - 8 mm, shielded, field-attachable
	V19-G-ABG-PG9	Female connector M12 straight A-coded 8-pin, for cable diameter 5 - 8 mm, shielded, field-attachable
PETER STATE OF THE PETER STATE O	9108, 6	Measuring wheel
	9109, 6	Measuring wheel for shaft diameter 6 mm
OFF.	9110, 6	Measuring wheel for shaft diameter 6 mm
(FE)	9113, 6	Measuring wheel for shaft diameter 6 mm

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Signal	Wire end	Connector
GND (encoder)	White	1
U <sub>b</sub> (encoder)	Brown4	2
Clock (+)	Green	3
Clock (-)	Yellow	4
Data (+)	Grey	5
Data (-)	Pink	6
Preset	Black or Blue	7
Counting direction	Red	8
Shielding	Shielding	Housing
Pinout	-	2 8 1 7 6

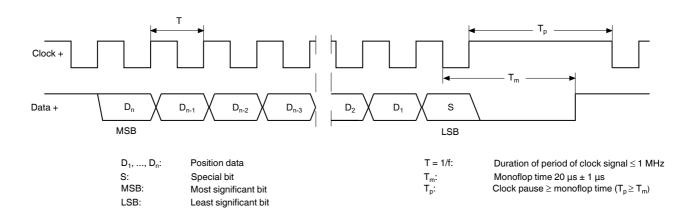
#### Interface

### **Description**

The Synchronous Serial Interface was specially developed for transferring the output data of an absolute encoder to a control device. The control module sends a clock bundle and the absolute encoder responds with the position value.

Thus only 4 lines are required for the clock and data, no matter what the resolution of the rotary encoder is. The RS 422 interface is optically isolated from the power supply.

#### SSI signal course Standard



#### SSI output format Standard

- At idle status signal lines "Data +" and "Clock +" are at high level (5 V).
- The first time the clock signal switches from high to low, the data transfer in which the current information (position data (D<sub>n</sub>)
  and special bit (S)) is stored in the encoder is introduced.±
- The highest order bit (MSB) is applied to the serial data output of the encoder with the first rising pulse edge.
- The next successive lower order bit is transferred with each following rising pulse edge.
- After the lowest order bit (LSB) has been transferred the data line switches to low until the monoflop time T<sub>m</sub> has expired.
- No subsequent data transfer can be started until the data line switches to high again or the time for the clock pause T<sub>p</sub> has
  expired.
- After the clock sequence is complete, the monoflop time T<sub>m</sub> is triggered with the last falling pulse edge.
- The monoflop time T<sub>m</sub> determines the lowest transmission frequency.

### SSI output format ring slide operation (multiple transmission)

- In ring slide operation, multiple transmission of the same data word over the SSI interface makes it possible to offer the possibility of detecting transmission errors.
- In multiple transmission, n bits are transferred per data word in standard format. The value n equals the total resolution of the encoder.

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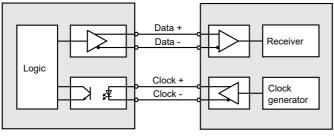
As an example: a multiturn encoder with a resolution of 8192 steps/revolution (13 bit) and a max. number of 4096 revolutions (12 bit) has a total resolution of n = 25 bit.

- If the clock change is not interrupted after the last falling pulse edge, ring slide operation automatically becomes active. This means that the information that was stored at the time of the first clock change is generated again.
- After the first position transmission, the n+1 pulse controls data repetition. If the n+1 pulse follows after an amount of time
  greater than the monoflop time T<sub>m</sub>, a new current data word will be transmitted with the following pulses.



If the pulse line is exchanged, the data word is generated offset.

### **Block diagram**



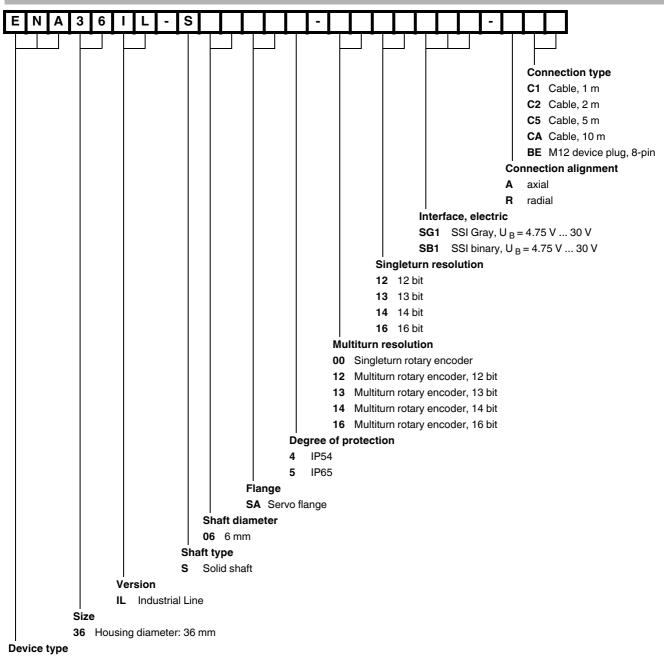
# Rotary encoder

Interface electronics

### Line length

Line length in m	Baudrate in kHz	
< 50	< 400	
< 100	< 300	
< 200	< 200	
< 400	< 100	

### **Type Code**



ENA Absolute rotary encoder

### Installation

### **Anti-interference measures**

The use of highly sophisticated microelectronics requires a consistently implemented anti-interference and wiring concept. This becomes all the more important the more compact the constructions are and the higher the demands are on the performance of modern machines.

The following installation instructions and proposals apply for "normal industrial environments". There is no ideal solution for all interfering environments.

When the following measures are applied, the encoder should be in perfect working order:

- Termination of the serial line with a 120  $\Omega$  resistor (between Receive/Transmit and Receive/Transmit) at the beginning and end of the serial line (e. g. the control and the last encoder).
- The wiring of the encoder should be laid at a large distance to energy lines which could cause interferences.
- Cable cross-section of the screen at least 4 mm<sup>2</sup>.
- Cable cross-section at least 0,14 mm<sup>2</sup>.
- The wiring of the screen and 0 V should be arranged radially, if and when possible.

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- · Do not kink or jam the cables.
- Adhere to the minimum bending radius as given in the data sheet and avoid tensile as well as shearing load.

#### Operating instructions

Every encoder manufactured by Pepperl+Fuchs leaves the factory in a perfect condition. In order to ensure this quality as well as a faultless operation, the following specifications have to be taken into consideration:

- Avoid any impact on the housing and in particular on the encoder shaft as well as the axial and radial overload of the encoder shaft.
- The accuracy and service life of the encoder is guaranteed only, if a suitable coupling is used.
- The operating voltage for the encoder and the follow-up device (e. g. control) has to be switched on and off simultaneously.
- Any wiring work has to be carried out with the system in a dead condition.
- The maximum operating voltages must not be exceeded. The devices have to be operated at extra-low safety voltage.

#### Notes on connecting the electric screening

The immunity to interference of a plant depends on the correct screening. In this field installation faults occur frequently. Often the screen is applied to one side only, and is then soldered to the earthing terminal with a wire, which is a valid procedure in LF engineering. However, in case of EMC the rules of HF engineering apply.

One basic goal in HF engineering is to pass the HF energy to earth at an impedance as low as possible as otherwise energy would discharge into the cable. A low impedance is achieved by a large-surface connection to metal surfaces.

The following instructions have to be observed:

- Apply the screen on both sides to a "common earth" in a large surface, if there is no risk of equipotential currents.
- The screen has to be passed behind the insulation and has to be clamped on a large surface below the tension relief.
- In case of cable connections to screw-type terminals, the tension relief has to be connected to an earthed surface.
- If plugs are used, metallised plugs only should be fitted (such as sub D plugs with metallised housing). Please observe the direct connection of the tension relief to the housing.

Advantage: metalised connector,

shield

clamped with the strain

relief

clamp

Disadvantage: soldering shield on



### Safety instructions

Please observe the national safety and accident prevention regulations as well as the subsequent safety instructions in these operating instructions when working on encoders.

If failures cannot be remedied, the device has to be shut down and has to be secured against accidental operation.

Repairs may be carried out only by the manufacturer. Entry into and modifications of the device are not permissible.

Tighten the clamping ring only, if a shaft has been fitted in the area of the clamping ring (hollow shaft encoders). Tighten all screws and plug connectors prior to operating the encoder.



Do not stand on the encoder!



Do not remachine the drive shaft!



Avoid impact!



Do not remachine the housing!