



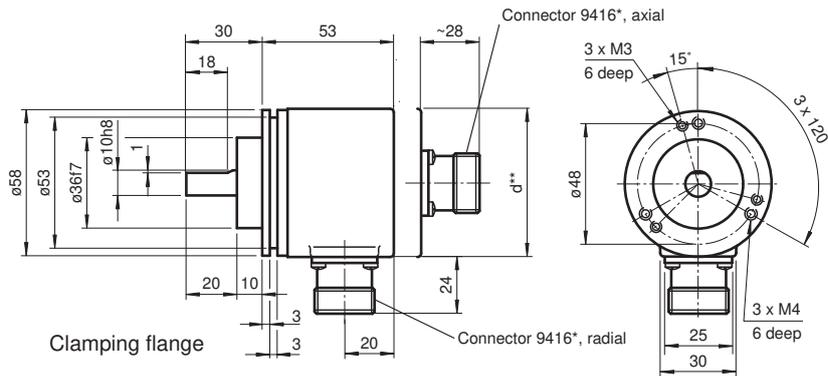
# Multiturn absolute encoder

## AVM58-0\*

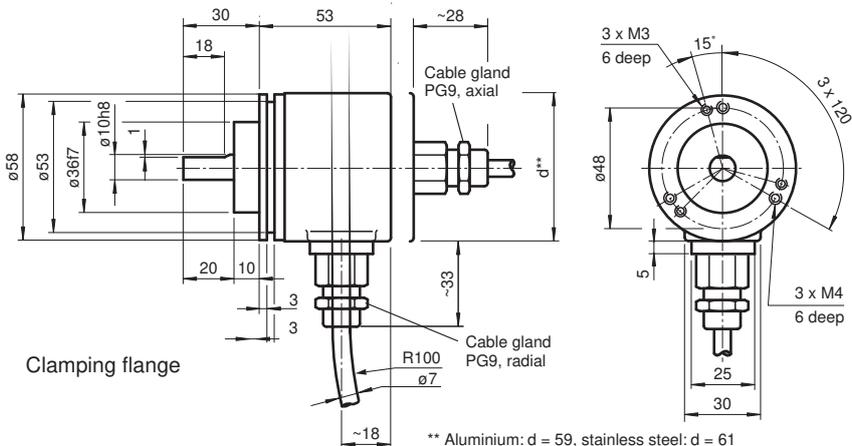
- Industrial standard housing Ø58 mm
- 30 Bit multiturn
- Data transfer up to 2 MBaud
- Optically isolated RS 422 interface
- Servo or clamping flange
- Zero-set function



### Dimensions



\*\* Aluminium: d = 59, stainless steel: d = 61



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Refer to "General Notes Relating to Pepperl+Fuchs Product Information".

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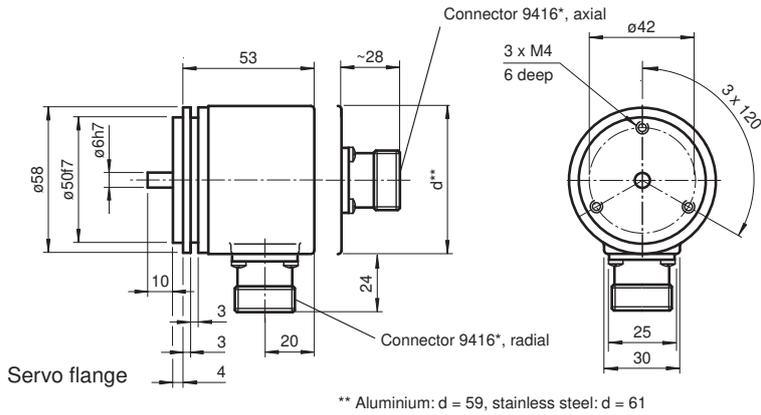
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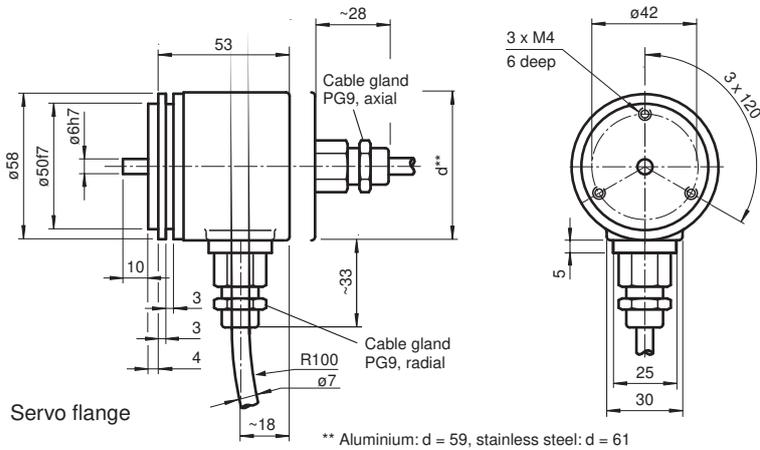
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**Dimensions**



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**Technical Data**

**Functional safety related parameters**

MTTF <sub>d</sub>	150 a
Mission Time (T <sub>M</sub> )	20 a
L <sub>10h</sub>	1.9 E+11 at 6000 rpm and 20/40 N axial/radial shaft load
Diagnostic Coverage (DC)	0 %

**Electrical specifications**

Operating voltage	U <sub>B</sub>	10 ... 30 V DC
No-load supply current	I <sub>0</sub>	max. 180 mA
Linearity		± 2 LSB at 16 Bit, ± 1 LSB at 13 Bit, ± 0,5 LSB at 12 Bit
Output code		Gray code, binary code
Code course (counting direction)		cw descending (clockwise rotation, code course descending)

**Interface**

Interface type	SSI
Monoflop time	20 ± 10 µs
Resolution	
Single turn	up to 16 Bit
Multiturn	14 Bit
Overall resolution	up to 30 Bit
Transfer rate	0.1 ... 2 MBit/s
Voltage drop	U <sub>B</sub> - 2.5 V
Standard conformity	RS 422

**Input 1**

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## Technical Data

Input type		Selection of counting direction (cw/ccw)
Signal voltage		
High		10 ... 30 V
Low		0 ... 2 V
Input current		< 6 mA
Signal duration		min. 10 ms
Switch-on delay		< 0.001 ms
<b>Input 2</b>		
Input type		zero-set (PRESET 1)
Signal voltage		
High		10 ... 30 V
Low		0 ... 2 V
Input current		< 6 mA
Signal duration		min. 10 ms
Switch-on delay		< 100 ms
<b>Connection</b>		
Connector		type 9416 (M23), 12-pin, type 9416L (M23), 12-pin
Cable		Ø7 mm, 6 x 2 x 0.14 mm <sup>2</sup> , 1 m
<b>Standard conformity</b>		
Degree of protection		DIN EN 60529, IP65
Climatic testing		DIN EN 60068-2-3, no moisture condensation
Emitted interference		EN 61000-6-4:2007
Noise immunity		EN 61000-6-2:2005
Shock resistance		DIN EN 60068-2-27, 100 g, 3 ms
Vibration resistance		DIN EN 60068-2-6, 10 g, 10 ... 2000 Hz
<b>Approvals and certificates</b>		
UL approval		cULus Listed, General Purpose, Class 2 Power Source
<b>Ambient conditions</b>		
Operating temperature		-40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F)
Storage temperature		-40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F)
<b>Mechanical specifications</b>		
Material		
Combination 1		housing: powder coated aluminum flange: aluminum shaft: stainless steel
Combination 2 (Inox)		housing: stainless steel flange: stainless steel shaft: stainless steel
Mass		approx. 460 g (combination 1) approx. 800 g (combination 2)
Rotational speed		max. 12000 min <sup>-1</sup>
Moment of inertia		50 gcm <sup>2</sup>
Starting torque		< 5 Ncm
Shaft load		
Axial		40 N
Radial		110 N

## Accessories

	<b>9203</b>	Angled flange
	<b>9300</b>	Mounting bracket for servo flange

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**Accessories**

	<b>MBT-36ALS</b>	Spring-loaded mounting bracket with a diameter of 36 mm
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**Function**

This multiturn absolute encoder with modern fast technology transmits a position value corresponding to the shaft setting via the SSI interface (Synchronous Serial Interface). The maximum resolution of the AVM58 is maximum 65536 steps per revolution at 16384 revolutions.

The devices of the AVM58 series are equipped with a microcontroller.

The control module sends a clock bundle 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.

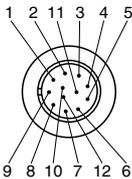
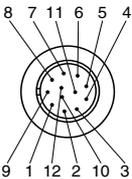
It is possible to select the following items with function inputs

- the counting direction and
- the zero-set function (preset value)

This multiturn absolute encoder is available in a clamping flange design with a shaft diameter of 10 mm x 20 mm, or in a servo flange design with a shaft diameter of 6 mm x 10 mm. The electrical connection is made by a 12-pin round plug connector. It is also possible to obtain a version with a 1 m cable connector.

**Connection**

Signal	Cable Ø7 mm, 12-core	Connector 9416, 12-pin	Connector 9416L, 12-pin	Explanation
GND (encoder)	White	1	1	Power supply
U <sub>b</sub> (encoder)	Brown	2	8	Power supply
Clock (+)	Green	3	3	Positive cycle line
Clock (-)	Yellow	4	11	Negative cycle line
Data (+)	Grey	5	2	Positive transmission data
Data (-)	Pink	6	10	Negative transmission data
Reserved	Black	7	12	Not wired, reserved
V/R	Red	8	5	Input for selection of counting direction
PRESET 1	Blue	9	9	zero-setting input
Reserved	Violet	10	4	Not wired, reserved
Reserved	Grey/Pink	11	6	Not wired, reserved
Reserved	Red/Blue	12	7	Not wired, reserved

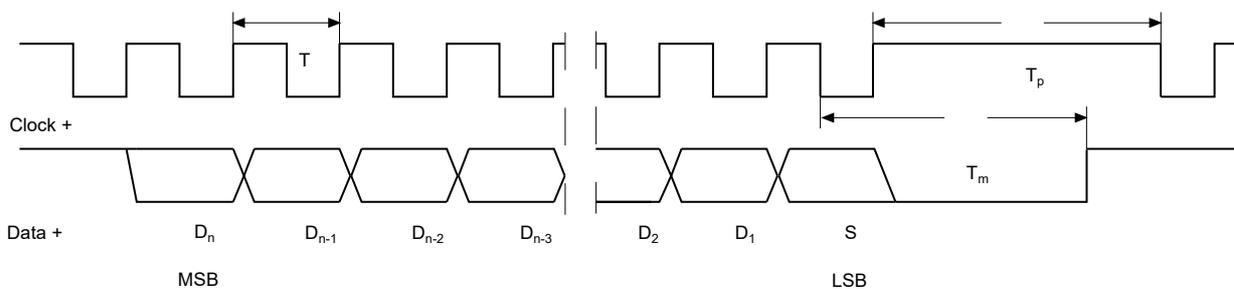
**Interface**

**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**



- |  |                       |                  |  |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| D <sub>1</sub> , ..., D <sub>n</sub> : | Position data         | T = 1/f:         | Duration of period of clock signal ≤ 1 MHz                     |
| S:                                     | Special bit           | T <sub>m</sub> : | Monoflop time 10 μs ... 30 μs                                  |
| MSB:                                   | Most significant bit  | T <sub>p</sub> : | Clock pause ≥ monoflop time (T <sub>p</sub> ≥ T <sub>m</sub> ) |
| LSB:                                   | Least significant bit |                  |  |

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**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.

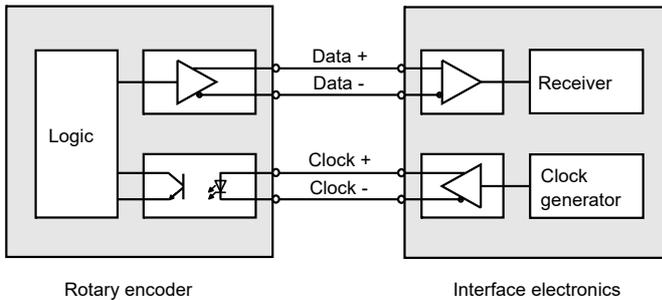
**SSI output format ring slide operation (multiple transmission)**

- 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, 25 bits are transferred per data word in standard format.
- 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 transmission, the 26<sup>th</sup> pulse controls data repetition. If the 26<sup>th</sup> 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.  
Ring slide operation is possible up to max. 13 bits.

**Block diagram**



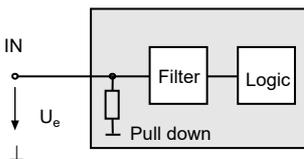
**Line length**

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

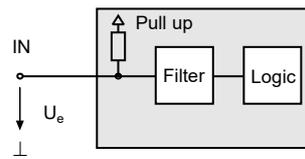
**Inputs**

The selection of the counting direction input (cw/ccw) is activated with 0-level. The zero-set input (PRESET 1) is activated with 1-level.

zero-set input (PRESET 1)



Input for selection of counting direction (cw/ccw)



**Type Code**

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- 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:	metallised connector, shield
relief	clamped with the strain 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!

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