







### **Model Number**

#### **AVM78E**

## **Features**

- Up to 30 Bit multiturn
- ATEX approval
- **IECEx approval**
- Flameproof enclosure
- Removable connection cap
- Galvanically isolated RS 422 interface

### **Description**

This absolute rotary encoder returns a position value corresponding to the shaft position via the SSI interface.

In order to obtain the position data, the controller sends a start sequence to the absolute rotary encoder. The encoder then responds synchronously to the pulses from the controller with the position data. The modular design enables you to order the absolute rotary encoder so that it fulfills your require-

the ordering information. You can select the counting direction via 2 functional inputs and set the zero position.

ments. A listing of the part options can be found in

Те	ch	ni	cal	d	ata

General specifications	
Detection type	photoelectric sa

amplina Device type Multiturn absolute encoder

Functional safety related parameters

MTTF<sub>d</sub> 30 a Mission Time (T<sub>M</sub>) 20 a

7.7 E+9 at 3000 rpm  $L_{10h}$ 

Diagnostic Coverage (DC)

**Electrical specifications** Operating voltage U<sub>R</sub> 10 ... 30 V DC

max. 90 mA No-load supply current I<sub>0</sub>

± 2 LSB at 16 Bit, ± 1 LSB at 13 Bit, ± 0,5 LSB at 12 Bit Linearity

Output code Gray code, binary code

Code course (counting direction) see input 1

Interface Interface type SSI

Monoflop time  $20~\pm10~\mu s$ Resolution

Single turn up to 16 Bit Multiturn up to 14 Bit Overall resolution up to 30 Bit

Transfer rate 0.1 ... 2 MBit/s Standard conformity RS 422

Input 1 Input type Selection of counting direction (cw/ccw)

Signal voltage

High

10 ... 30 V or open input cw descending (clockwise rotation, code course

descending) Low 0 ... 2 V

cw ascending (clockwise rotation, code course ascending)

Input current < 6 mA Switch-on delay < 10 ms

Input 2 zero-set (PRESET)

Input type Signal voltage

10 ... 30 V High 0 ... 2 V Low Input current < 6 mA ≥ 100 ms

Signal duration Switch-on delay

Connection

Cable Ø 10.2 mm, Radox 9 x 0.5 mm<sup>2</sup> Terminal compartment see ordering information

Standard conformity

Degree of protection DIN FN 60529 IP66

< 10 ms

Climatic testing DIN EN 60068-2-3, no moisture condensation **Emitted interference** EN 61000-6-4:2007 Noise immunity EN 61000-6-2:2005

DIN EN 60068-2-27, 100 g, 3 ms Shock resistance Vibration resistance DIN EN 60068-2-6, 10 g, 10 ... 2000 Hz

**Ambient conditions** 

-40 ... 70 °C (-40 ... 158 °F) Operating temperature Storage temperature -40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F)

Mechanical specifications

Material

Combination 1 housing: anodized aluminum

flange: aluminum, blank shaft: Stainless steel 1.4401 / AISI 316

Combination 2 (Inox) housing: Stainless steel 1.4404 / AISI 316L flange: Stainless steel 1.4404 / AISI 316L

shaft: Stainless steel 1.4401 / AISI 316

Mass approx. 2600 g (combination 1) approx. 3900 g (combination 2)

Rotational speed max. 3000 min Moment of inertia 180 gcm<sup>2</sup> Starting torque ≤ 4 Ncm

Shaft load 60 N Axial Radial 80 N

Data for application in connection with

**EC-Type Examination Certificate** TÜV 11 ATEX 084272X IECEx TUN 11.0017X

Group, category, type of protection II 2G Ex d IIC T5 Gb

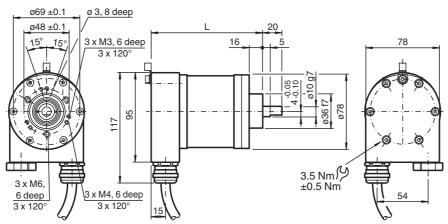
II 2D Ex th IIIC T100°C Db IP6X Directive conformity

Directive 94/9/EC IEC 60079-0:2007 EN 60079-0:2009 IEC 60079-1:2007 EN 60079-1:2007 IEC 60079-31:2008 EN 60079-31:2009

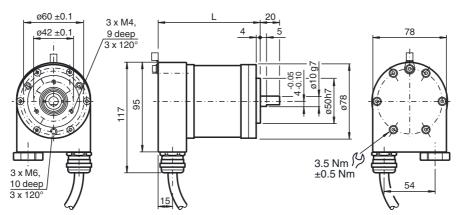
## **Dimensions**

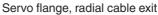
## **Encoder length L**

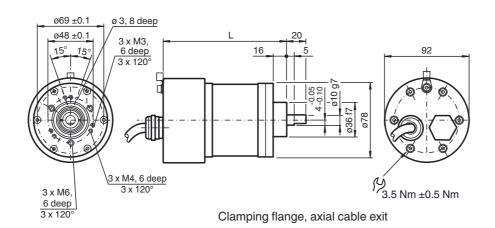
Version	Length L	
Radial cable exit	Clamping flange	118 mm
	Servo flange	118 mm
Axial cable exit	Clamping flange	134 mm
	Servo flange	134 mm



Clamping flange, cable exit radial



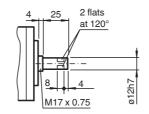


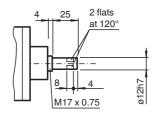


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Servo flange, axial cable exit

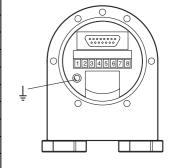
### Shaft 12 mm





### **Electrical connection**

Signal	Cable	Terminal compartment	
Ground wire	green-yellow	Grounding terminal	
GND (rotary encoder)	1	1	
+U <sub>b</sub> (rotary encoder)	2	2	
Pulse (+)	3	5	
Pulse (-)	4	6	
Data (+)	5	8	
Data (-)	6	7	
Preset	7	4	
Counting direction	8	3	

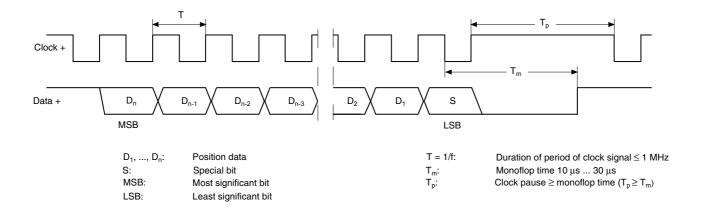


## **Description**

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  $(D_n)$  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  $T_m$  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>D</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  $T_{\text{m}}$  determines the lowest transmission frequency.

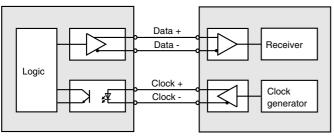
## SSI output format ring slide operation (multiple transmission)

- 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**



Rotary encoder Interface electronics

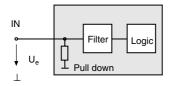
# Line length

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

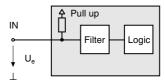
## Inputs

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.

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Input for selection of counting direction (cw/ccw)



# **Ordering information**

