



Absolute encoders ENA36HD-S***-SSI

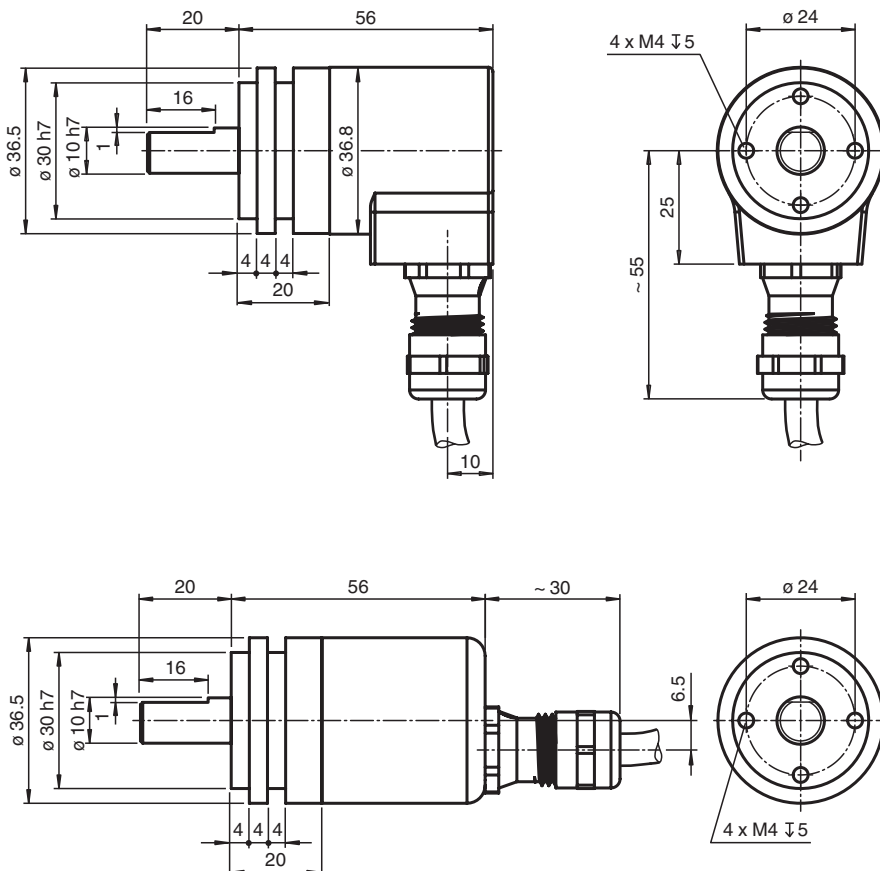
- Very small housing
- Up to 32 bit overall resolution
- SSI interface
- Free of wear magnetic sampling
- High resolution and accuracy
- High climatic resistance



Function

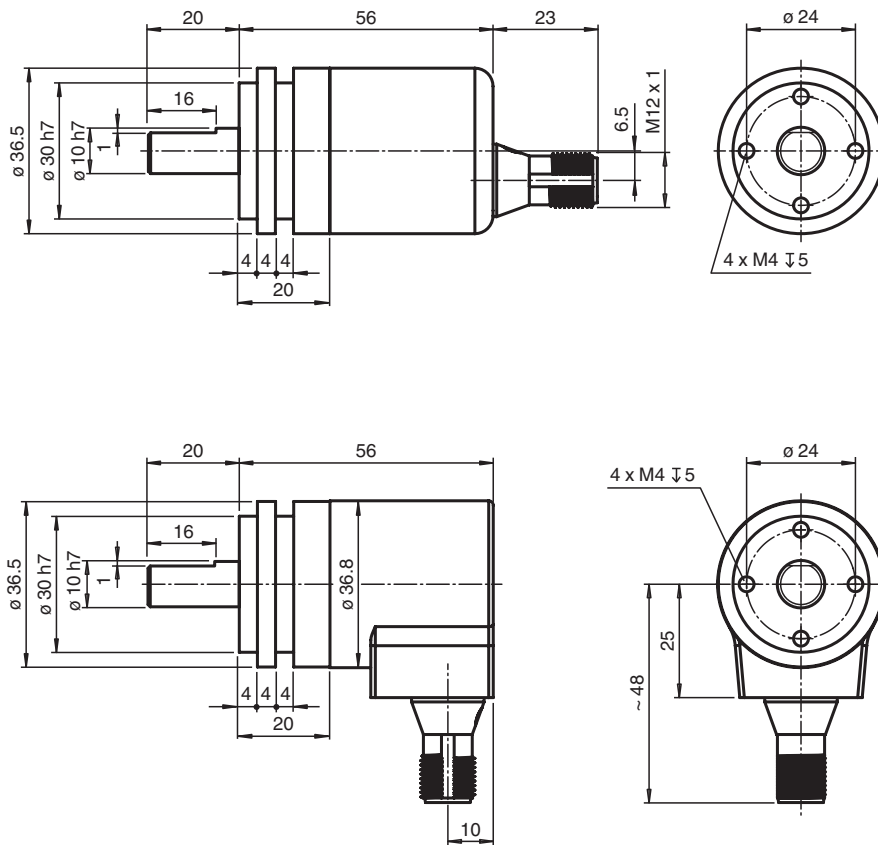
The ENA36HD series are high precision encoders with internal magnetic sampling. This multturn absolute encoder transmits a position value corresponding to the shaft setting via the SSI interface (Synchronous Serial Interface). The control module sends a start sequence to the absolute encoder to obtain 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



Release date: 2022-12-12 Date of issue: 2022-12-12 Filename: t182024_eng.pdf

Dimensions



Technical Data

General specifications

Detection type	magnetic sampling	
Device type	Absolute encoders	
Linearity error	$\pm 0.1^\circ$	
UL File Number	E223176 "For use in NFPA 79 Applications only", if UL marking is marked on the product.	

Functional safety related parameters

MTTF _d	700 a at 40 °C	
Mission Time (T _M)	12 a	
L ₁₀	10 E+8 revolutions	
Diagnostic Coverage (DC)	0 %	

Electrical specifications

Operating voltage	U _B	4.75 ... 30 V DC
Power consumption	P ₀	≤ 1 W
Time delay before availability	t _v	< 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	

Release date: 2022-12-12 Date of issue: 2022-12-12 Filename: t182024_eng.pdf






Technical Data

Overall resolution	up to 32 Bit
Transfer rate	0.1 ... 2 MBit/s
Cycle time	< 100 µs
Standard conformity	RS 422
Input 1	
Input type	Selection of counting direction (cw/ccw)
Signal voltage	
High	4.75 V ... U_B (cw descending)
Low	0 ... 2 V or unconnected (cw ascending)
Input current	< 6 mA
Switch-on delay	< 250 ms
Input 2	
Input type	zero-set (PRESET 1) with falling edge
Signal voltage	
High	4.75 V ... U_B
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 ²
Standard conformity	
Degree of protection	DIN EN 60529 , IP68 / IP69K
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, 200 g, 11 ms
Vibration resistance	DIN EN 60068-2-6, 30 g, 10 ... 1000 Hz
Approvals and certificates	
UL approval	cULus Listed, General Purpose, Class 2 Power Source , if UL marking is marked on the product.
Ambient conditions	
Operating temperature	-40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F)
Storage temperature	-40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F)
Relative humidity	98 % , no moisture condensation
Mechanical specifications	
Material	
Housing	powder coated steel
Flange	Aluminum
Shaft	Stainless steel
Mass	approx. 150 g
Rotational speed	max. 6000 min ⁻¹
Moment of inertia	30 gcm ²
Starting torque	< 5 Ncm
Shaft load	
Axial	180 N
Radial	180 N

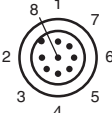
Accessories

	V19-W-ABG-PG9	Female connector M12 angled A-coded 8-pin, for cable diameter 5 - 8 mm, shielded, field-attachable
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Accessories

	V19-G-ABG-PG9	Female connector M12 straight A-coded 8-pin, for cable diameter 5 - 8 mm, shielded, field-attachable
	9108, 6	Measuring wheel
	9109, 6	Measuring wheel for shaft diameter 6 mm
	9110, 6	Measuring wheel for shaft diameter 6 mm
	9113, 6	Measuring wheel for shaft diameter 6 mm

Connection

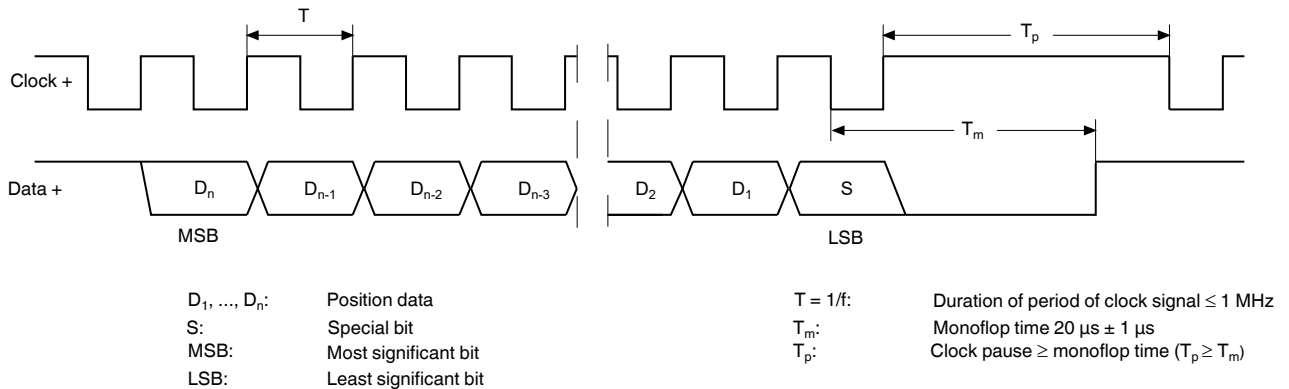
Signal	Wire end	Connector
GND (encoder)	White	1
U _b (encoder)	Brown	2
Clock (+)	Green	3
Clock (-)	Yellow	4
Data (+)	Grey	5
Data (-)	Pink	6
Preset	Blue	7
Counting direction	Red	8
Shielding	Shielding	Housing
Pinout	-	

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_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_p has expired.
- After the clock sequence is complete, the monoflop time T_m is triggered with the last falling pulse edge.
- The monoflop time T_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, n bits are transferred per data word in standard format. The value n equals the total resolution of the encoder.
As an example: a multiturn encoder with a resolution of 8192 steps/revolution (13 bit) and a max. number of 4096 revolutions

Release date: 2022-12-12 Date of issue: 2022-12-12 Filename: t182024_eng.pdf

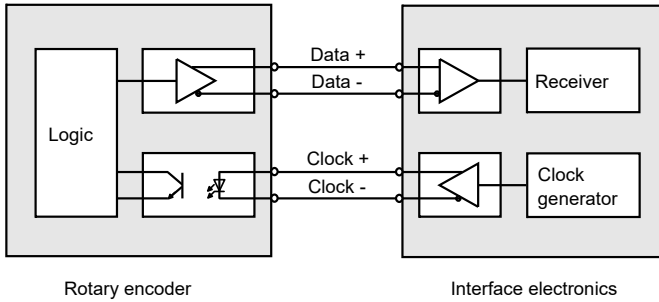
(12 bit) has a total resolution of $n = 25$ bit.

- 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_m , 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



Line length

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

Type Code

Release date: 2022-12-12 Date of issue: 2022-12-12 Filename: t182024_eng.pdf

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

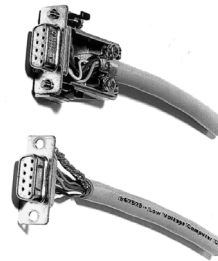
The immunity to interference of a plant depends on the correct screening. In this field installation faults occur frequently. Often the screen is applied to one side only, and is then soldered to the earthing terminal with a wire, which is a valid procedure in LF engineering. However, in case of EMC 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:	metallised connector,
shield	clamped with the strain
relief	clamp
Disadvantage:	soldering shield on



Safety instructions

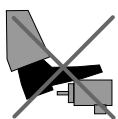
Please observe the national safety and accident prevention regulations as well as the subsequent safety instructions in these operating instructions when working on encoders.

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).

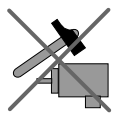
Tighten all screws and plug connectors prior to operating the encoder.



Do not stand on the encoder!



Do not remachine the drive shaft!



Avoid impact!



Do not remachine the housing!

Release date: 2022-12-12 Date of issue: 2022-12-12 Filename: t182024_eng.pdf