

Motion Control Encoder measuring systems

Built-on optoelectronic rotary encoders

Introduction

Overview (continued)



Incremental and absolute encoders with mounting accessories

Motion control encoders are optoelectronic built-on encoders that detect the traversing distances, angles of rotation, speeds or positions of machine axes. Motion control encoders are direct measuring systems that are built-on to shafts, axes or motors. They can be used in conjunction with numerical and programmable logic controllers, drives and position displays. Motion control encoders are system-tested, certified components that have been harmonized for use with the following systems:

- SINUMERIK CNC controls
- SIMOTION Motion Control Systems
- SIMATIC programmable logic controllers
- SINAMICS drive systems

Application

Motion control encoders are used with machine tools and production machines as additional external measuring systems. They are available as incremental or absolute encoders.

Incremental encoders

In the case of incremental encoders, the machine must travel to a reference point after each power-off state, as the position is not usually stored in the controller. Movements of the machine while the power is off are not recorded.

Incremental encoders are suitable for use in simple machine concepts with mostly small dimensions.

Absolute encoders

Absolute encoders, on the other hand, also record movements while the power is off and return the actual position after power on. Travel to a reference point is not necessary.

Absolute encoders are suitable for complex machines or machines with large dimensions.

Design

All motion control encoders are available in Synchro flange and clamp flange versions. The absolute encoders are also available with a hollow shaft and torque arm.

The motion control encoders are driven via a plug-in coupling or spring disk coupling. Alternatively, pulleys can also be used.

The motor control encoder supply voltage is 5 V DC or alternatively 10 V to 30 V DC. The 10 V to 30 V DC version supports longer cable lengths. Most control systems supply the voltage directly at the measuring circuit connector. With SINAMICS, the measuring systems are provided with power via the Sensor Modules.

For motion control encoders with cables, the cable length including the connector is 1 m (3.28 ft).

The following bending radii must be observed for the cable to the built-on encoder:

- One-time bending: ≥ 20 mm (0.79 in)
- Continuous bending: ≥ 75 mm (2.95 in)

Additional information

Power supply

The measuring systems fulfill the requirements of IEC 61010-1 only if power is supplied from a secondary circuit with limited energy acc. to IEC 61010-1^{3rd Ed.}, Section 9.4, or with limited power source acc. to IEC 60950-1^{2nd Ed.}, Section 2.5, or from a Class 2 secondary circuit in accordance with UL 1310.

The corresponding sections of DIN EN 61010-1, EN 61010-1, UL 61010-1 and CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-1 can be used instead of IEC 61010-1^{3rd Ed.}, Section 9.4, and the corresponding sections of DIN EN 60950-1, EN 60950-1, UL 60950-1 and CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1 can be used instead of IEC 60950-1^{2nd Ed.}, Section 2.5.

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Incremental encoders

Function



Incremental encoder with sin/cos 1 V_{pp} and clamp flange incl. cable with connector as well as incremental encoder with RS422/HTL and Synchro flange

Incremental encoders detect relative movement and deliver a defined number of electrical pulses per revolution, which represent the measurement of the traveled distance or angle.

Incremental encoders operate on the principle of optoelectronic scanning of dividing discs with the transmitted light principle. The light source is a light emitting diode (LED). The light-dark modulation generated as the encoder shaft rotates is picked up by photoelectronic elements. With an appropriate arrangement of the line pattern on the dividing disk connected to the shaft and the fixed aperture, the photoelectronic elements provide two trace signals A and B at 90° to one another, as well as a reference signal R.

The encoder electronics amplify these signals and convert them to different output levels.

Signal levels

The following signal levels are available for the incremental encoders:

Signal level	Benefits
Analog signals sin/cos with level 1 V _{pp}	The analog signal allows the digitization of the trace signals. In order to obtain a fine resolution, the signals are interpolated in the higher-level controller.
RS422 differential signals (TTL)	The resolution can be quadrupled by means of edge evaluation.
HTL (High Voltage Transistor Logic)	Built-on encoders with an HTL interface are designed for applications with digital inputs with a 24 V level. The resolution can be quadrupled by means of edge evaluation.

Technical specifications

Article No.		6FX2001-3....	6FX2001-2....	6FX2001-4...0
Product name		Motion control encoder	Motion control encoder	Motion control encoder
Product designation		Incremental encoder with sin/cos 1 V _{pp}	Incremental encoder with RS422 (TTL)	Incremental encoder with HTL
Operating voltage DC V _p on encoder	V	5 ± 10 %	5 ± 10 % or 10 ... 30	10 ... 30
Limit frequency, typical	kHz	≥ 180 (- 3 dB) ≥ 450 (- 6 dB)	–	–
Scanning frequency, maximum	kHz	–	300	300
No-load current consumption, maximum	mA	150	150	150
Resolution, maximum	S/R	2500	5000	2500
Signal level		Sinusoidal 1 V _{pp}	RS422 (TTL)	V _H ≥ 21 V with I _H = 20 mA at 24 V V _L ≤ 2.8 V with I _L = 20 mA at 24 V
Outputs protected against short-circuit to 0 V		Yes Briefly	Yes	Yes Briefly
Switching time (10 ... 90 %) rise/fall time t _r /t _f (for 1 m (3.28 ft) cable and recommended input circuit)	ns	–	≤ 50	≤ 200
Phase angle, signal A to B Edge spacing	Degrees	90 ± 10	90	90
• At 300 kHz	μs	–	≥ 0.45	≥ 0.45
Cable length to downstream electronics, maximum ¹⁾	m (ft)	150 (492)	100 (328) without fault signal 50 (164) with fault signal	300 (984)
Accuracy	arcsec	± 18 mech. × 3600/PPR count z	± 18 mech. × 3600/PPR count z	± 18 mech. × 3600/PPR count z
LED failure monitoring		–	High-resistance driver	High-resistance driver
Maximum mechanical speed	rpm	12000	12000	12000
Starting torque at 20 °C (68 °F)	Nm (lb _f -ft)	≤ 0.01 (0.01)	≤ 0.01 (0.01)	≤ 0.01 (0.01)

S/R = signals/revolution

¹⁾ With recommended cable and input circuitry of the downstream electronics, observe max. permissible cable length of module to be evaluated.

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Product designation		Incremental encoder with sin/cos 1 V _{pp}	Incremental encoder with RS422 (TTL)	Incremental encoder with HTL
Shaft loading capacity				
• $n \leq 6000$ rpm				
- Axial	N (lb _f)	40 (8.99)	40 (8.99)	40 (8.99)
- Radial at shaft extension	N (lb _f)	60 (13.5)	60 (13.5)	60 (13.5)
• $n > 6000$ rpm				
- Axial	N (lb _f)	10 (2.25)	10 (2.25)	10 (2.25)
- Radial at shaft extension	N (lb _f)	20 (4.50)	20 (4.50)	20 (4.50)
Shaft diameter				
• Synchro flange	mm (in)	6 (0.24)	6 (0.24)	6 (0.24)
• Clamp flange	mm (in)	10 (0.39)	10 (0.39)	10 (0.39)
Shaft length				
• Synchro flange	mm (in)	10 (0.39)	10 (0.39)	10 (0.39)
• Clamp flange	mm (in)	20 (0.79)	20 (0.79)	20 (0.79)
Angular acceleration, maximum	rad/s ²	10 ⁵	10 ⁵	10 ⁵
Moment of inertia of rotor	kgm ² (lb _f -in-s ²)	$\leq 2.9 \times 10^{-6}$ (2.57×10^{-5})	$\leq 2.9 \times 10^{-6}$ (2.57×10^{-5})	$\leq 2.9 \times 10^{-6}$ (2.57×10^{-5})
Vibration (55 ... 2000 Hz) according to EN 60068-2-6	m/s ² (ft/s ²)	≤ 300 (984)	≤ 300 (984)	≤ 300 (984)
Shock according to EN 60068-2-27				
• 6 ms	m/s ² (ft/s ²)	≤ 2000 (6562)	≤ 2000 (6562)	≤ 2000 (6562)
Degree of protection				
• At housing		IP67	IP67	IP67
• At shaft input		IP64	IP64	IP64
Ambient temperature during Operation				
• Flange outlet or fixed cable				
- At V _p = 5 V ± 10 %	°C (°F)	-40 ... +100 (-40 ... +212)	-40 ... +100 (-40 ... +212)	-40 ... +100 (-40 ... +212)
- At V _p = 10 ... 30 V	°C (°F)	–	-40 ... +70 (-40 ... +158)	–
• Flexible cable				
- At V _p = 5 V ± 10 %	°C (°F)	-10 ... +100 (+14 ... +212)	-10 ... +100 (+14 ... +212)	-10 ... +100 (+14 ... +212)
- At V _p = 10 ... 30 V	°C (°F)	–	-10 ... +70 (+14 ... +158)	–
Net weight	kg (lb)	0.3 (0.66)	0.3 (0.66)	0.3 (0.66)
EMC		EMC Directive 2014/30/EC and regulations of EMC directives (applicable basic standards)		
Certificate of suitability		CE, CSA, UL	CE, CSA, UL	CE, CSA, UL

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Selection and ordering data

Description	Article No.
Incremental encoder with sin/cos 1 V_{pp}	
<u>5 V DC supply voltage</u>	
• Synchro flange and connection via	
- Axial flange outlet	6FX2001-3G
- Radial flange outlet	6FX2001-3E
- Cable 1 m (3.28 ft) with connector ¹⁾	6FX2001-3C
<u>Resolution</u>	
1000 S/R	B 0 0
1024 S/R	B 0 2
2500 S/R	C 5 0
Incremental encoder with RS422 (TTL)	
<u>5 V DC supply voltage</u>	
• Synchro flange and connection via	
- Axial flange outlet	6FX2001-2G
- Radial flange outlet	6FX2001-2E
- Cable 1 m (3.28 ft) with connector ¹⁾	6FX2001-2C
• Clamp flange and connection via	
- Axial flange outlet	6FX2001-2R
- Radial flange outlet	6FX2001-2P
- Cable 1 m (3.28 ft) with connector ¹⁾	6FX2001-2M
<u>10 ... 30 V DC supply voltage</u>	
• Synchro flange and connection via	
- Axial flange outlet	6FX2001-2H
- Radial flange outlet	6FX2001-2F
- Cable 1 m (3.28 ft) with connector ¹⁾	6FX2001-2D
• Clamp flange and connection via	
- Axial flange outlet	6FX2001-2S
- Radial flange outlet	6FX2001-2Q
- Cable 1 m (3.28 ft) with connector ¹⁾	6FX2001-2N
<u>Resolution</u>	
500 S/R	A 5 0
1000 S/R	B 0 0
1024 S/R	B 0 2
1250 S/R	B 2 5
1500 S/R	B 5 0
2000 S/R	C 0 0
2048 S/R	C 0 4
2500 S/R	C 5 0
3600 S/R	D 6 0
5000 S/R	F 0 0

S/R = Signals/Revolution

Description	Article No.
Incremental encoder with HTL	
<u>10 ... 30 V DC supply voltage</u>	
• Synchro flange and connection via	
- Axial flange outlet	6FX2001-4H 0
- Radial flange outlet	6FX2001-4F 0
- Cable 1 m (3.28 ft) with connector ¹⁾	6FX2001-4D 0
• Clamp flange and connection via	
- Axial flange outlet	6FX2001-4S 0
- Radial flange outlet	6FX2001-4Q 0
- Cable 1 m (3.28 ft) with connector ¹⁾	6FX2001-4N 0
<u>Resolution</u>	
100 S/R	A 1
500 S/R	A 5
1000 S/R	B 0
2500 S/R	C 5

¹⁾ Universal integrated cable outlet for axial and radial outlet direction.