



FDX117 - Slim-line Linear position sensor

Intrinsically safe for hazardous gas/vapour atmosphere

- Intrinsically safe for Gas to: Ex II 1G
- Non contacting inductive technology to eliminate wear
- Travel set to customer's requirement
- Compact 19 mm body
- High Durability and reliability
- Sealing to IP67



As a leading supplier of linear, rotary, tilt and intrinsically safe position sensors, Altheris has the expertise to supply a sensor to suit a wide variety of applications.

Our intrinsically safe FDX117 LIPS (Linear Inductive Position Sensor) incorporates electronics system EX04 which is ATEX approved for use in potentially explosive gas/vapour atmospheres.

The FDX117 is designed for industrial and scientific feedback applications and is ideal for OEMs seeking good sensor performance for arduous applications in hazardous areas.

Overall performance, repeatability and stability are outstanding over a wide temperature range. The unit is very compact and space-efficient with a small 19mm diameter body. The sensor is very robust, the body and push rod being made of stainless steel. The sensor is easy to install with mounting options including M5 male stud and M5 rod eye bearing.

The push rod can be supplied free or captive, with male M5 thread or M5 rod eye.

The FDX117 provides a linear output proportional to displacement. Each unit is supplied with the output calibrated to the travel required by the customer, from 10 to 300mm and with full EMC protection built in.

The FDX117 offers a range of mechanical options, environmental sealing is to IP67.

Do you need a position sensor made to order to suit a particular installation requirement or specification? We'll be happy to modify any of our designs to suit your needs - please contact us with your requirements.

■ Specification

DIMENSIONS

Body diameter	19 mm
Body length	
(Axial cable version)	measurement length + 109.7 mm
(Axial connector version)	measurement length + 109.7 mm
(Radial cable version)	measurement length + 115 mm
(Radial connector version)	measurement length + 116.5 mm

For full mechanical details see drawing FDX117-11

Power Supply

+5V dc nom. ± 0.5V, 10mA typ 20mA max

Output Signal

0.5-4.5V dc ratiometric, Load: 2kΩ min.

Independent linearity

< ± 0.25% @ 20°C

Temperature coefficients

< ± 0.01%/°C Gain &
< ± 0.01%FS/°C Offset

Frequency response

> 10 kHz (-3dB)

Resolution

Infinite

Noise

< 0.02% FSO

Intrinsic Safety

Ex II 1G

EEx ia IIC T4 (Ta = -40°C to +80°C)

Sensor Input parameters

(connector option/s)

Ui: 11.4V, li: 0.20A, Pi: 0.51W.

(cable option/s)

Ci: 1.16µF, Li: 50µH

Ci: 1.36µF, Li: 710µH with 1km max. cable

Environmental Temperature Limits

Operating

-40 to +80°C

Storage

-40 to +125°C

Sealing

IP67

EMC Performance

EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-3

Vibration

IEC 68-2-6: 10g

Shock

IEC 68-2-29: 40 g

MTBF

350,000 hrs 40°C Gf

Drawing List

FDX117-11

Sensor Outline

Drawings, in AutoCAD® dwg or dxf format, available on request.

Intrinsically safe equipment is defined as “equipment which is incapable of releasing sufficient electrical or thermal energy under normal or abnormal conditions to cause ignition of a specific hazardous atmosphere mixture in its most easily ignited concentration.”

ATEX approved to; Ex II 1G
EEx ia IIC T4 (Ta = -40°C to +80°C)

Designates the sensor as belonging to; Group II: suitable for all areas **except mining**, Category 1 G: can be used in areas with continuous, long or frequent periods of exposure to hazardous gas (Zone 0).

Protection class ia, denotes intrinsically safe for all zones Apparatus group IIC: suitable for IIA to IIC explosive gas. Temperature class T4: maximum surface temperature under fault conditions 135°C.

Ambient temperature range extended to -40°C to +80°C.

It is imperative intrinsically safe sensors be used in conjunction with a galvanic barrier to meet the requirements of the product certification. The FDX005 Galvanic Isolation Amplifier is purpose made for Altheris IS sensors making it the perfect choice. Refer to the FDX005 datasheet for product specification and output configuration options.

Safety Parameters:-

Ui: 11.4V, Ii: 0.20A, Pi: 0.51W
 Ci = 1.36µF* Li = 710µH* (cable option/s)
 Ci = 1.16µF Li = 50µH (connector option/s)

*Figures for 1km cable where: Ci = 200pF/m & Li = 660nH/m

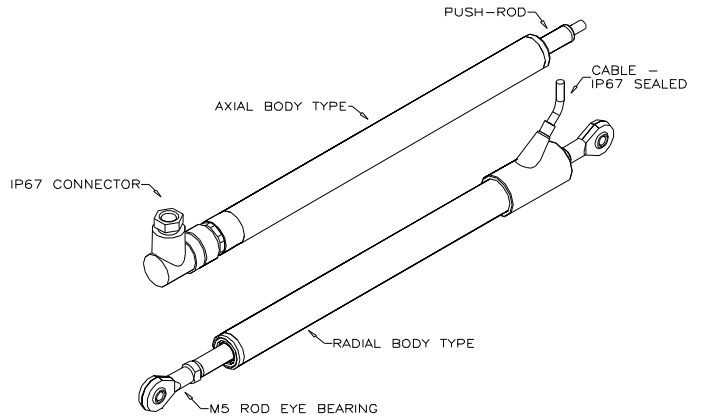
Sensors can be installed with a maximum of 1000m of cable.

Cable characteristics must not exceed:-

Capacitance: ≤ 200 pF/m for max. total of: 200 nF.
 Inductance: ≤ 660 nH/m for max. total of: 660 µH

For cable lengths exceeding 10 metres a five wire connection is recommended to eliminate errors introduced by cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients.

ATEX approved sensors suitable for dust (E series) and mining (M series) applications, are also available from Altheris.



■ **Table of options**

MEASUREMENT RANGE: Factory-set to any length from 10 to 300 mm in increments of 1mm.

ELECTRICAL INTERFACE OPTIONS

The FDX005 Galvanic Isolation Amplifier is available with 0.5-9.5V or 4-20mA transmission output options.

CONNECTOR/CABLE OPTIONS

Connector - Hirschmann ELWIK 4102 Axial, IP67
 Connector - Hirschmann ELWIK 4102 Radial, IP67
 Cable with PG9 gland Axial, IP67
 Cable with boot. Radial, IP67

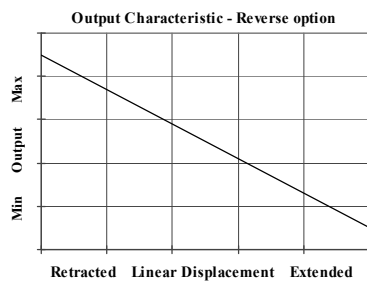
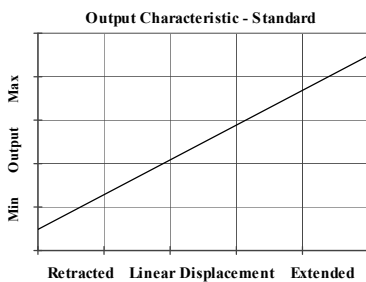
Cable length >50cm – please specify length in cm up to 15000cm maximum.

We recommend all customers refer to the 3 or 5-Wire Mode Connection page.

MOUNTING OPTIONS

M5 rod eye bearing or M5x0.8 male thread (radial versions).

PUSH ROD OPTIONS – standard retained with M5x0.8 male thread, M5 rod eye bearing or Free.



The following discussion about three and five wire mode connections, between the FDX005 Galvanic Isolation Amplifier and sensor, is intended as an aid for end-users who are not familiar with the topic. Whether opting for a pre-wired Intrinsically Safe sensor or one with a connector, choosing the right mode of connection and cable to suit the application requires careful consideration. Conductor resistance, a function of conductor cross-section, cable length and temperature, causes volts drop across a cable.

As the term implies cables do not transmit the voltage perfectly, depending on material resistivity, conductor cross section and the current drawn from the power supply the voltage at the end of the cable will be less that at the power supply. This can significantly alter the perceived accuracy of the sensor which is ratiometric i.e. the output signal is directly affected by the supply voltage at the sensor.

It should be noted that volts drop calculations consider the current flow return path so the cable length is multiplied by two. Three wire mode connections are common and are suitable in most cases with short or moderate cable runs. Applications that do not require a high degree of accuracy but have cable runs, say in excess of 50m, volts drop can be reduced by introducing a terminal box close to the sensor and using a larger cross-section cable with for a majority of the intended cable run. Another factor to consider is conductor temperature. Fluctuations in temperature cause minor changes in resistance, the effects of which will be seen as gain variation in the sensor output.

Sensors supplied with cable are calibrated with the cable fitted which negates errors due to conductor resistance at room temperature; however, small gain errors due to temperature fluctuations in the cable should be expected. There are instances where large cross-section cables are not practical; for example most standard industrial connectors of the type used for sensors have a maximum conductor capacity of 0.75mm², copper prices and ease of installation are other considerations.

Five wire mode connections have significant benefits over three wire mode as losses in the power and ground conductors are compensated for, thus smaller cables can be used. The Galvanic Isolation Amplifier senses and dynamically adjusts the output voltage so that the voltage at the sensor is correct, the effects of cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients are eliminated. The FDX005 amplifier can compensate for up to 15Ω per conductor with a current flow of 15mA, which is more than adequate for 150m of 0.25mm² cable. For this reason Altheris recommends five wire connections for cable lengths exceeding 10 metres in 0.25 mm² cable to preserve the full accuracy of the sensor. See illustrations below for examples of connecting a sensor to the Galvanic Isolation Amplifier.



The barrier will compensate for up to 12 ohms resistance in each conductor so this imposes the following minimum cable sizes:-

Cross Section (mm ²)	Cable Length (metres)
0.25	Up to 150
0.5	150 to 300
0.75	300 to 450
1.0	450 to 600
1.5	600 to 900
2.0	900 to 1000

It should be noted that the maximum cable length as specified in the sensors certification takes precedence and must not be exceeded. The above lengths and conductor sizes used in a three wire connection will introduce a gain reduction of 5% and a ±1% temperature dependence of gain over the range -40°C to +80°C for the cable temperature. (i.e. about -150 ppm/°C for the maximum lengths shown and less pro rata for shorter lengths.)

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