



X530 ROTARY SENSOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS GAS/VAPOUR ATMOSPHERES

- **Intrinsically safe for Gas to:** Ex II 1G
- Non-contacting inductive technology to eliminate wear
- Angle set to customer's requirement
- Compact, durable and reliable
- High accuracy and stability
- Sealing to IP67

As a leading designer and manufacturer of linear, rotary, tilt and intrinsically safe position sensors, Positek[®] has the expertise to supply a sensor to suit a wide variety of applications.

Our X530 incorporates electronics system EX07 which is ATEX / IECEx / UKEX approved for use in potentially explosive **gas/vapour** atmospheres. The X530, like all Positek[®] sensors, is supplied with the output calibrated to the angle required by the customer, up to 360 degrees, with full EMC protection built in. The sensor provides a linear output proportional with input shaft rotation. There is a machined registration mark to identify the calibrated mid point. Shaft rotation is limited to ± 220 degrees from the mid point.

It is particularly suitable for OEMs seeking good sensor performance for arduous applications such as industrial machinery where cost is important. Overall performance, repeatability and stability are outstanding over a wide temperature range. X530 has long service life and environmental resistance with a rugged stainless steel body and shaft. The flange mount makes the sensor easy to install.

Environmental sealing is to IP67.



SPECIFICATION

Dimensions Body diameter 35 mm Flange Diameter 60 mm Body Length (to mounting face) Shaft 61.3 mm 15 mm Ø 6 mm

Independent Linearity < ± 0.01%/°C Gain & < ± 0.01%FS/°C Offset **Temperature Coefficients**

> 10 kHz (-3dB) Infinite Frequency response Resolution < 0.02% FSO < 20 mNm Static Noise Torque Intrinsic Safety Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (Ta= -40°C to 80°C)

Approval only applies to the specified ambient temperature range and atmospheric conditions in the range 0.80 to 1.10 Bar, oxygen $\leq 21\%$

Ui: 11.4V, Ii: 0.20A, Pi: 0.51W. Ci: $1.16\mu F$, Li: $50\mu H$ Ci: $1.36\mu F$, Li: $860\mu H$ with 1km max. cable Sensor Input Parameters (connector option/s)

cable option/s

Environmental Temperature Limits

-40°C to +80°C -40°C to +125°C Operating Storage **Sealing**

IP67 EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-3 **EMC Performance**

IEC 68-2-6: 10 g IEC 68-2-29: 40 g Vibration Shock 350,000 hrs 40°C Gf **MTBF**

Drawing List X530-11 Sensor Outline 3D models, step or .igs format, available on request.

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.





X530 ROTARY SENSOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS GAS/VAPOUR ATMOSPHERES

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 / IECEx / UKEX approved to;

Ex II 1G

Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (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 / vapour (Zones 2 to 0).

Gas / Vapour:

Protection class ia, denotes intrinsically safe for all zones

Apparatus group IIC: suitable for IIA, IIB and IIC explosive gas / vapour.

Temperature class T4: maximum sensor surface temperature under fault conditions 135°C.

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

It is imperative Positek[®] intrinsically safe sensors be used in conjunction with a galvanic barrier to meet the requirements of the product certification. The Positek X005 Galvanic Isolation Amplifier is purpose made for Positek IS sensors making it the perfect choice. Refer to the X005 datasheet for product specification and output configuration options.

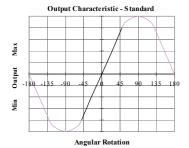
For cable lengths exceeding 10 metres a five wire connection is recommended to eliminate errors introduced by cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients.

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

X530	a	b	С	d	е
	. Displacement	Α	Adjustments	Connections	Z000

a Displacement		Value		
Factory set to any angle (±180°) (e.g. 0-230°)	230			
b Output				
Supply V _{dc} (tolerance)	Output	Code		
+5V (4.5 - 5.5V)	0.5 - 4.5V (ratiometric with supply)	A		
Supply Current 10mA typical, 12mA max.				
c Calibration Adjusti	ments	Code		
Accessible default	blank			
Sealed		Y		
d Connections		Code		
Connector IP67 4 pin M1	.2 IEC 61076-2-101, nylon	J		
Connector IP67 4 pin M1 pre-wired 3-core cable	Jxx			
Connector IP67 4 pin M1 pre-wired 5-core cable	JQxx			
Cable gland IP67 Pg9, m	Lxx			
Cable gland IP67 Pg9, m	LQxx			
Cable gland, short [†] IP67	, metal, 3-core cable	Mxx		

d Connections continued	Code
Cable gland, short [†] IP67, metal, 5-core cable	MQxx
Specify required cable length 'xx' in cm. e.g. L2000 specifies axial cable gland with cable, 50 cm supplied as standard. Note! maximum length supplied 15000cm. ¹ Nb: cable pull strength.	20 m of restricted
g Z-code	Code
Calibration to suit X005 required	Z000







Three or Five-Wire Mode Connection FOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE SENSORS IN HAZARDOUS ATMOSPHERES

The aim of this document is to help readers who do not understand what is meant by three or five wire modes of connection between the galvanic isolation amplifier and sensor, and the factors behind them. It is by no means an in-depth technical analysis of the subject.

Whether opting for a pre-wired Positek® Intrinsically Safe sensor or one with a connector, choosing the right mode of connection and cable to suit the application requires careful consideration.

Interconnecting cables are not perfect conductors and offer resistance to current flow, the magnitude of resistance[†] depends on conductors resistivity, which changes with temperature, cross sectional area[‡] and length. If the voltage were to be measured at both ends of a length of wire it would be found they are different, this is known as volts drop. Volts drop changes with current flow and can be calculated using Ohm's law, it should be noted that volts drop occurs in both positive and negative conductors. The effects of volts drop can be reduced by increasing the conductors cross sectional area, this does not however eliminate the effects due to temperature variation. 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.

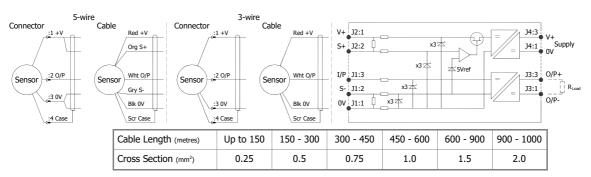
This is important because the effects of volts drop can significantly alter the perceived accuracy of the sensor which is ratiometric i.e. the output signal is directly affected by the voltage across the sensor. Changes in temperature will also be seen as gain variation in the sensor output.

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 10m, volts drop can reduced by introducing a terminal box close to the sensor and using a larger cross-section cable for a majority of the cable run. Sensors supplied with three core cable are calibrated with the cable fitted which largely eliminates errors due to conductor resistance at room temperature however, as mentioned above, small gain errors due to temperature fluctuations should be expected.

Five wire mode connections have significant benefits as losses in the positive and negative conductors are compensated for by the galvanic isolation amplifier which can 'sense' the voltage across the sensor and dynamically adjust the output voltage so that the voltage across the sensor is correct. The effects of cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients are eliminated allowing for smaller conductors than a three wire connection for the same cable run. The amplifier can compensate for up to 15Ω per conductor with a current flow of 15mA, which is more than adequate for 150m of 0.25mm^2 cable, longer lengths will require larger conductors.

For this reason Positek® 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 table above shows recommended conductor sizes with respect to cable length for both three and five wire connections, based on copper conductors. Three wire connections will introduce a gain reduction of 5% and a $\pm 1\%$ 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.)

It should be noted that the maximum cable length, as specified in the sensor certification, takes **precedence** and **must not** be exceeded.

Positek® sensors are supplied with three core 0.25 mm² cable as standard, however five core 0.25 mm² cable can be supplied on request. The galvanic isolation amplifier is available as;

G005-*** for 'G' and 'H' prefix sensors X005-*** for 'E', 'M' and 'X' prefix sensors



For further information please contact:

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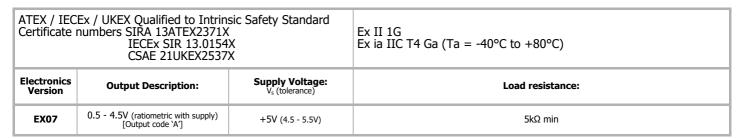
Positek, Andoversford Industrial Estate, Cheltenham GL54 4LB. U.K.

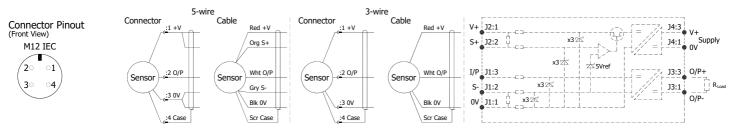
 $^{^{\}dagger}$ R = ρ L/A ρ is the resistivity of the conductor (Ω m) L is the length of conductor (m) A is the conductor cross-sectional area (m^2).

^{*}It is presumed that **d**irect **c**urrent flow is uniform across the cross-section of the wire, the galvanic isolation amplifier and sensor are a dc system.



Installation Information X530 ROTARY SENSOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS GAS/VAPOUR ATMOSPHERES





Putting Into Service: The sensor must be used with a galvanic isolation barrier designed to supply the sensor with a nominal 5V and to transmit the sensor output to a safe area. The barrier parameters must not exceed:-

Ui = 11.4V Ii = 0.20APi = 0.51W

Ci = 1.36µF* Ci = 1.16µF Li = 860µH* Li = 50µH (with cable) * (without cable) *Figures for 1km cable

The sensor is certified to be used with up to **1000m** of cable, cable characteristics must not exceed: Capacitance: $\leq 200 \text{ pF/m}$ or max. total of: 200 nF Inductance: $\leq 810 \text{ nH/m}$ or max. total of: 810 \muH

Approval only applies to specified ambient temperature range and atmospheric conditions in the range: 0.80 to 1.10 Bar, oxygen ≤ 21%.

The performance of the sensor may be affected by voltage drops associated with long cable lengths; For cable lengths exceeding 10 metres a five wire connection is recommended to eliminate errors introduced by cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients.

Warning - The M12 IEC connector may be rotated for purposes of convenient orientation of the connector and cable, however rotating the connector more than one complete revolution is not recommended. Repeated rotation of the connector will damage the internal wiring!

The apparatus does not meet the 500 V r.m.s dielectric strength test between circuit and frame, in accordance with clause 6.3.13 of IEC 60079-11:2011. This must be taken into consideration on installation.

Under certain extreme circumstances, the non-metallic and isolated metal parts incorporated in the enclosure of this equipment may generate an ignition-capable level of electrostatic charge. Therefore the equipment shall not be installed in a location where the external conditions are conducive to the build-up of electrostatic charge on such surfaces. This is particularly important if the equipment is installed in a zone 0 location. In addition, the equipment shall only be cleaned with a damp cloth.

Use: The sensor is designed to measure rotary displacement and provide an analogue output signal.

Assembly and Dismantling: The unit is not to be serviced or dismantled and re-assembled by the user.

Maintenance: No maintenance is required.

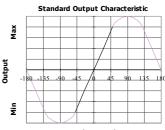
Gain and Offset Adjustment: (Where accessible - Typically \pm 10% Min available)

To adjust the gain or offset use a small potentiometer adjuster or screwdriver 2mm across. Do not apply too much force on the



Mechanical Mounting: Flange mounted - see drawing X530-11. The sensor should be mounted with minimal axial and radial loading on the shaft for optimum life. It is recommended that the shaft is coupled to the drive using a flexible coupling, recommended maximum axial load 1kg. Tests indicate that life in excess of 16 million cycles can be achieved with 1kg side and end load.

Output Characteristic: The sensor has ±220° mechanical rotation around the mid point. At the mid point the output signal will be half full scale deflection, the shaft flat will be aligned with the registration mark in the base of the sensor $\pm 5^{\circ}$. In the calibrated range the output increases as the shaft is rotated in an anti-clockwise direction viewed from the shaft. The calibrated range is factory set, to between 100° and 360°.



Angular Rotation

Incorrect Connection Protection levels: Not protected – the sensor is not protected against either reverse polarity or over-voltage. The risk of damage should be minimal where the supply current is limited to less than 50mA.



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