# BVLLAL

# BIC 113-P2A50-Q40KFU-EPXO-002-M4CA BIC 213-P2A50-Q40KFU-EPXO-002-M4CA User's Guide



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1 Safety

1.1. Installation and Startup	Attention! Installation and startup are to be performed by trained technical personnel only. Skilled specialists are people who are familiar with the work such as installation and the operation of the product and have the necessary qualifications for these tasks. Any damage resulting from unauthorized manipulation or improper use voids warranty and liability claims against the manufacturer. The operator is responsible for ensuring that the valid safety and accident prevention regulations are observed in specific individual cases.			
1.2. General Safety Notes	<ul> <li>Commissioning and inspection The operating company shall be responsible for observance of locally applicable safety regulations. Before commissioning, carefully read the operating manual. The system must not be used in applications where the safety of persons depends on the function of the device. Intended use Warranty and liability claims against the manufacturer are rendered void by: <ul> <li>Unauthorized tampering</li> <li>Improper use</li> <li>Use, installation or handling contrary to the instructions provided in this operating manual.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Obligations of the Operating Company</li> <li>The device is a piece of equipment in accordance with EMC Class A. Such equipment may generate RF noise. The operator must take appropriate precautionary measures. The device may be used only with a power supply approved for this. Only approved cables may be used. </li> <li>Malfunctions</li> <li>In the event of defects and device malfunctions that cannot be rectified, the device must be taken out of operation and protected against unauthorized use.</li> </ul>			
Hazardous voltage	Attention! Before working on the device, switch off its power supply.			
Intended use	Attention!         Inductive coupling systems (BIC) are devices for contact-free energy and signal transmission in industrial environments.         Use is particularly not allowed:         • In environments with explosive atmospheres,         • In an application where the safety of people or machines can be affected by transmitted signals. (Safety-related circuits).			
1.3. Safety Notes	Attention! Risk of burning on hot surfaces! The sensing surface heats up even under normal operating conditions. Keep hands and objects away from the sensing surface. Metallic objects must not get in Zone A, B or between the sensing surfaces of the Base and Remote. Fire hazard!			

Protection from electromagnetic fields



Protection from electromagnetic fields during operation and assembly At a distance of 300 mm the magnetic field strength of a BIC is less than 0.092  $\mu$ T. Based on the EU Council recommendation 1999/519/EC, in accordance with EN 62311:2008, this distance is regarded as the basic limit value or reference value for the safety of persons in electromagnetic fields. For persons with live medical implants, additional (operational) limit values may apply.

1.4. Resistance to aggressive substances

# Attention!

The BIC modules generally have a good chemical and oil resistance. When used in aggressive media (eg chemicals, oils, lubricants and coolants each in high concentration (ie, low water content)) must be checked prior applicationrelated material compatibility. In the event of failure or damage to the BIC modules due to such aggressive media are no claims for defects.



# Note

In the interest of continuous improvement of the product, Balluff GmbH reserves the right to change the technical data of the product and the content of these instructions at any time without notice.

#### 2 Construction

### 2.1. System Overview



#### System description:

The system is designed for applications with up to 8 sensors. It consists of two components: Base (control system side) and Remote (sensor side).

**2.2. Notes about** Function This system transfers power with an inductive method from the Base to the Remote via an air bridge. The signal from the sensors is transmitted to the Base by the Remote.

The energy available for the sensors depends on the distance and offset between Base and Remote and is, therefore, limited. For this reason, the total current consumption of the connected sensors must not exceed the maximum power output of the Remote.

#### Sensors

For the standard version of electronic sensors, observe the following:

- Make certain that the total power consumption of the sensors is not greater than 500 mA and the cable length is less than 20 m.
- Only use sensors with a voltage of 24 V DC.
- 2-wire sensors are possible to use with a pull-up or pull-down resistor.



### **Mechanical switches**

For the standard version of mechanical switches, observe the following:

- Use switches for small load currents and make sure the cable length is less than 20 m.
  Use switches with a residual current I <0.1 mA in the open switching state.</li>
- The total resistance of the circuit should be less than 10 k $\Omega$  to reliably detect the signal state.

#### 2 Construction

#### 2.3. Features

- The cable length between the Remote and consumer is limited depending on the cable resistance.
- LED indicator on the Remote and Base for operational readiness and operating voltage
- An angular offset is possible between Base and Remote
- Simple wiring of e.g. rotary tables, replaceable punch heads, etc.
- Control of capacitive loads
- The INZONE signal of the Base is "high" as soon as the connection to the Remote is OK.
- The BIC system cyclically transmits the input image of the Remote to the Base and outputs it there. The typical cycle time for this is 3.3 ms and equals the typical dead time of the system.

# 2.4. Indicator If the supply voltage is applied correctly, the green LED on the Base flash. If the Base connected with the Remote the green LEDs illuminate at the Base and the Remote. If the supply voltage is too low the yellow LED flashes fast.

**2.5. Connection Time** The time needed to establish the connection of Base and Remote is affected by different variables. The startup speed and angle have an impact on the connection time. These variables are application-specific and therefore cannot be generalized.

The measurements made by Balluff to determine the connection time represent typical values. The system's connection times can deviate from these typical values. The distance from Base to Remote in the test setup was 5 mm without axis and angular offset. A total of 100,000 connection cycles comprising a variety of directions and speeds were evaluated. The time in which the BIC transmitted a valid signal from the Remote to the Base was recorded; in other words, the INZONE signal also assumed the High state.

Base variant (order code)	Typical connection time in milliseconds
BIC007J	30



Note

The typical connection times specified here correspond to the arithmetic mean of 100,000 connection times.

#### 3 Installation

# 3.1. Mutual Interference

To prevent mutual interference with adjacent Bases or Remotes, the specified minimum distances must be adhered to:



#### 3.2. Installation in Metal

There is a risk in metallic environments to damage the device due to induction effects! The sensing surface is marked by the crosshairs on the housing. Metallic objects on the coil cap cause the sensing surface to be heated. Install the components so that no metallic objects are in the zone produced by distances A and B.



## 3 Installation

### **3.3. Distances / Offset** Permitted distances / offset of the axes





#### 4 Energy Transmission

The maximum power that can be transmitted with the BIC system depends on distance, lateral axis offset and angular offset (see Section 3.3 and 3.4) between Base and Remote. At a distance of 5 mm, a lateral offset of 5 mm and no angular offset, the output current of 500 mA to the Remote, which is specified in the electrical data under Section 6.2, is guaranteed.

# **4.1. Derating** Explanations for increasing the maximum transmittable power as well as increasing the maximum transmission distance.

The maximum transmittable power can be increased by reducing distance, lateral axis offset and angular offset (see Section 3.3 and 3.4). Similarly, if the power requirements are low, the transmission distance of the BIC system, for example, can be increased. Figure 2 shows the progression of a typical BIC system derating curve.



Derating curve: output power of the Remote at 24V-5%



# The measurement on which the derating curve is based was carried out without axis and angular offset. The value ranges of the derating curve are to be interpreted as typical values.

4.2. Reduction of the Power To protect people and the environment, the Base component automatically reduces power, which is emitted in the form of electromagnetic fields, as soon as the Remote component is disconnected.

The technical utility is in the prevention of heating metallic objects that end up in front of the Base when the Remote is disconnected.

#### 5 Connection

#### 5.1 System Notes

#### Note

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Device damage due to incorrect voltage supply possible! Malfunctions may occur if the ripple is too high or if the output voltage is not regulated. Use only approved, regulated voltage supplies.

# Note

The Remote may be damaged by voltage peaks if cables that are too long are used!

To satisfy the EMC requirements, the cable on the Remote must not be longer than 20 m.

If a longer cable is used nevertheless, necessary measures must be taken to protect the Remote from overvoltage peaks.

The Base is wired via a "type 3" characteristic acc. to IEC 61131-2.

Electrical connections – Base

Power (M12, 12-pin male plug)					
	Meaning				
	1	+24 V	Input voltage		
	2	GND	Ground		
	3	Signal 1	Signal 1		
4 - 6 + 8	4	Signal 2	Signal 2		
	5	Signal 3	Signal 3		
	6	Signal 4	Signal 4		
	7	Signal 5	Signal 5		
	8	Signal 6	Signal 6		
	9	Signal 7	Signal 7		
	10	Signal 8	Signal 8		
	11	InZone	InZone		
	12	NC	Not used		

Power (M12, 12-pin female plug)						
	Meaning					
10,10,02	1	+24 V	Output voltage			
$9^{\circ}12^{\circ}11^{\circ}3$	2	GND	Ground			
	3	Signal 1	Signal 1			
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	4	Signal 2	Signal 2			
$\smile$	5	Signal 3	Signal 3			
	6	Signal 4	Signal 4			
	7	Signal 5	Signal 5			
	8	Signal 6	Signal 6			
	9	Signal 7	Signal 7			
	10	Signal 8	Signal 8			
	11	NC	Not used			
	12	NC	Not used			

#### **Output InZone**

The output is active as soon as the Remote is in the transmission range of the Base. As long as the signal is active, the relevant information is valid at the outputs.

Electrical connections – Remote

## 6 Technical Data

### 6.1. Base



LED 1 / LED 2	LED	Indicator		Function	
	LED 1	Green, flashing		Supply voltage OK	
		Green, static		Connected with Remote	
		Yellow, fast flas	shing	Supply voltage too low	
	LED 2	Not used			
Mechanical data	anical data Housing material		Black plastic,	PBTP	
	Housing degree of	protection	IP 67 (only in plugged-in and screwed-down state)		
	Dimensions (W x H	sions (W x H x D in mm)		52 x 40 x 40	
	Weight		150 g		
Mechanical data	data Number of conductors		12		
Pigtail	Connector type		Male M12, A-coded		
	Number of female/r	nale pins	12		
	Length Pigtail (in m	m)	0,2 m		
	Conductor cross-section		12 x 0,25 mm <sup>2</sup>	2	
	Cable diameter		6,5 mm		
	Bending radius fixed cable		min. 5 x D		
	Bending radius tensioned cable		min. 10 x D		
	Bending cycles		> 2 Mio.		
	Grip material		PUR		
	Cover nut material		GD-Zn		
	Cable jacket materi	al	PUR		
	Contact carrier material		PUR		
	Contact material		CuZn		
	Tightening torque		0,6 Nm		

Operating conditions	Operating temperature T <sub>a</sub> Storage temperature	–5 °C 65 °C −25 °C 70 °C	
	EMC directive: Immunity tests: Emission tests: Radio spectrum tests:	R&TTE Directive 1999/5/EC, assessment procedure ANNEX II EN 301489-1 V1.9.2; EN 301489-3 V1.6.1 EN 301489-1 V1.9.2; EN 301489-3 V1.6.1 EN 300 330-2 V1.5.1	
	Vibration/shock	EN 60068-2-6, EN 60068-2-27; EN 60068-2-29, EN 60068-2-64	
	Querra have a life and		
Electrical data	Supply voltage	24 V DC ±10%, corresponding to EN 61131-2	
	Current consumption without signal outputs: with signal outputs:	< 1.4 A ≤ 3.0 A	
	No-load supply current (without remote)	≤ 0.2 A	
	Output current (signal output)	≤ 0.4 A	
	Total current (signal output)	≤ 1.6 A	
	Output current (InZone output)	≤ 0.2 A	
	Overload protection	Yes	
	Ripple	< 1%	

## 6 Technical Data

## 6.2. Remote





LED 1 / LED 2	LED	Indic	ator	Function
		Green, static		Connected with Base
	LED I	Yellow, fast flas	shing	Supply voltage too low
	LED 2	Not used		
Mechanical data	Housing material		Black plastic, PBTP	
	Housing degree of protection		IP 67 (only in plugged-in and screwed-down state)	
	Dimensions (W x H x D in mm)		52 x 40 x 40	
	Weight		150 g	
Mechanical data	Number of conductors		12	
Figiali	Connector type		Female M12, A-coded	
	Number of female/male pins		12	
	Length Pigtail (in mm)		0,2 m	
	Conductor cross-section		12 x 0,25 mm <sup>2</sup>	2
Cable diameter		6,5 mm		
	Bending radius fixed cable		min. 5 x D	
	Bending radius tens	sioned cable	min. 10 x D	
	Bending cycles		> 2 Mio.	
	Grip material		PUR	
	Cover nut material		GD-Zn	
	Cable jacket material		PUR	
Contact carrier material		PUR		
	Contact material		CuSn	
Tightening torque		0,6 Nm		

Operating conditions	Operating temperature T <sub>a</sub> Storage temperature	–5 °C 65 °C –25 °C 70 °C
	EMC directive: Immunity tests: Emission tests: Radio spectrum tests:	R&TTE Directive 1999/5/EC, assessment procedure ANNEX II EN 301489-1 V1.9.2; EN 301489-3 V1.6.1 EN 301489-1 V1.9.2; EN 301489-3 V1.6.1 EN 300 330-2 V1.5.1
	Vibration/shock	EN 60068-2-6, EN 60068-2-27; EN 60068-2-29, EN 60068-2-64
Electrical data	Output voltage	24 V DC -15% +20% (20,4V28,8V)
	Output current	min. 500 mA (with 5 mm system distance)
	Short-circuit	Yes
	Signal input curve	Type 3 (IEC 61131-2)

# 7 Ordering Information

Ordering	Product ordering code	Ordering code
information	BIC 113-P2A50-Q40KFU-EPX0-002-M4CA	BIC007J
	BIC 2I3-P2A50-Q40KFU-EPX0-002-M4CA	BIC007K

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