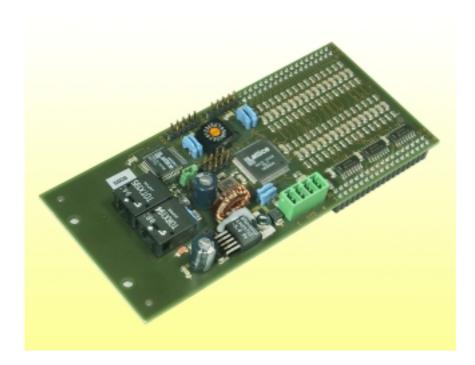
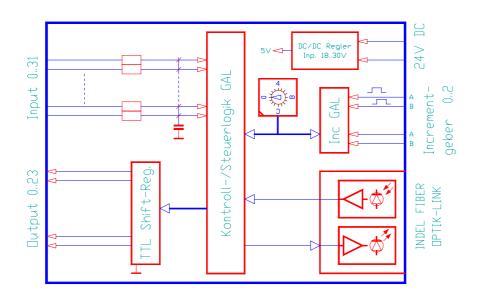
## **INFO-DIF**

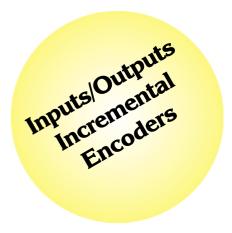


The INFO-DIF is a universally applicable digital I/O module. The board incorporates 32 inputs and 24 outputs. In addition, the board can be provided as required with two incremental encoder evaluators. The module is designed for mounting on a printed circuit board. The version with the incremen-

tal encoder evaluator is suitable for links with operator panels or operator consoles with handwheels (e.g. for menu guidance).

The version without an incremental encoder evaluator allows simple and cost-effective INFO-Link interfaces to be implemented with existing devices.





#### **Technical Data**

#### Inputs

- 32 inputs
- 5V, TTL, fmax = 1MHz
- Max. 4,000 inputs per INFO-Link

#### **Outputs**

- 24 outputs
- 5V, TTL
- Max. 4'000 outputs per INFO-Link

#### Incremental encoder

- 2 incremental encoder inputs
- 5V level
- Max. 2.5MHz counting frequency
- Power supply for 2 incremental encoders
- 2 x 200mA max.

Order No. INFO-DIF 97253-I/O Order No. INFO-DIF 97253-Inc



Rev. 0104

## **Mode of Operation**

The INFO-DIF board can cover 32 5V inputs. 24 TTL outputs can be simultaneously activated.

The input In31 is additionally wired to connector 5. This allows, for example, an EMERGENCY STOP signal to be registered, level 5V. (Only for test purposes; the actual emergency stop circuit must be separately implemented.)

The INFO-DIF board can be supplied as required with or without an incremental encoder evaluator.

# Version without incremental encoder

The version without any incremental encoder evaluator occupies two consecutive spaces of an INFO-16p board in the DualPort-RAM. The address of the first board can be set with the address selection switches from 0 ... 127. As standard, the INFO-DIF I/O is not provided with a power supply unit.

#### Version with incremental encoder

The version with an incremental encoder evaluator also occupies two consecutive places in the DP-RAM of an INFO-16p board. The address can be set by means of the rotary switch S2 from 0 ... 7. In addition, the INFO-DIF occupies the place of two axes of an INFO-4kp board (axis 0, 1 or 2, 3) for the incremental encoder evaluation.

#### **Connector Allocations**

#### **Connector 5**

4-pin Phönix MC1.5

1	I	+24V
2	I	GND
3	I	ln31
4	I	GND

#### Connector 4

5-pin edge connector single-row

#### Connector 3

5-pin edge connector single-row

1	I	GND
2	I	-
3	I	CHA
4	I	+5V
5	I	CHB

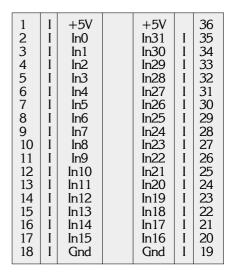
## Connector 2

36-pin edge connector double-row

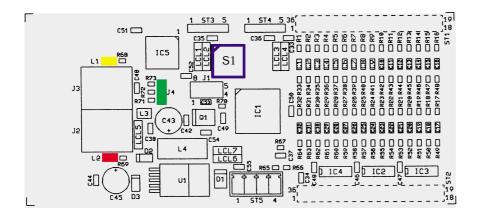
1 2 3 4 5 6	000	+5V +5V +5V Out0 Out1 Out2	+5V +5V +5V Out23 Out22 Out21	I 0 0 0	36 35 34 33 32 31
7	O	Out3	Out20	O	30
8	0	Out4	Out19	Ο	29
9	0	Out5	Out18	О	28
10	Ŏ	Out6	Out17	Ο	27
11	O	Out7	Out16	0	26
12	0	Out8	Out15	O	25
13	O	Out9	Out14	O	24
14	0	Out10	Out13	Ο	23
15	0	Out11	Out12	Ο	22
16	0	Gnd	Gnd	0	21
17	0	Gnd	Gnd	0	20
18	О	Gnd	Gnd	0	19

#### **Connector 1**

36-pin edge connector double-row



## **Assembly**



#### Addressing INFO-DIF I/O (blue)

The INFO-DIF occupies two I/O board places in the INFO-DualPort RAM.

S1	Board	I/Os	
0	0,1	0 31	
•••			
F	30.31	48051	

#### Addressing INFO-DIF Inc (blue)

The board occupies two I/O board places and two axes (for incremental encoder evaluation) in the DualPort RAM.

S1	I/O board	I/Os	4kp board	Axes
0	0,1	0 31	0	0,1
1	2,3	32 63	0	2,3
2	4,5	64 95	1	4,5
 6 7	12,13 14,15	192 223 224255	3 3	12,13 14,15

#### LEDs on receiver module

LED-red = +5V power supply

LED-yellow = INFO-Link receiver signal OK

## Transmit power jumper (green)

The jumpers influence the illumination intensity of the emitting LED and thereby the segment length of the fiberoptic cable to the next board.

Segment length	Jumper position
0 10m	nojumper
8 30m	>10
20 50m	>30

## **Specifications**

## **Specifications**

#### **Power supply**

Voltage: +18...34V Current: \_\_mA max.

No electrical isolation

#### Climatic conditions

- Ambient temperature:

Storage: -20...+80°C Operation: 0...+45°C

Board temperature:

Operation: 0...+70 °C

- Relative air humidity

no condensation: 95%

## Increment inputs

- Requires A, B tracks

- 4-fold resolution

- Input frequency max. 2.5MHz - Counter: 14-bit

- Software-based expansion to 64-bit floating point path measurement

- Level: 5V

#### Power supply outputs

5V + 10%, -5%, 600mA max.

#### Inputs

- 32 inputs

- 5V, 5mA

Switching threshold: 2V

- No electrical isolation

#### Ausgänge

- 24 P-channel FET outputs

- Continuous load: 5V, 250mA -  $R_{on} = 1.3\Omega$ -  $U_{onmax} = 45V$ 

- No electrical isolation

#### Mounting

- Printed circuit board mounting

- Dimensions: 80 x 100 x 7mm (WxDxH)

Customized modifications are available as needed.



#### **Connections**

#### **Board power supply**

For the board power supply, a 3-phase rectifier without electrolytic capacitor will suffice. But to prevent interference, an electrolytic capacitor of  $4,700\dots10,000\mu F$  is recommended.

#### Shielded lines

If the incremental encoders are installed outside the control cabinet, or if the cable is longer than 1m, it is essential to install them with shielded lines. The shield must be connected at both ends (connect to housing).

Possibly, a bonding conductor will have to be installed.

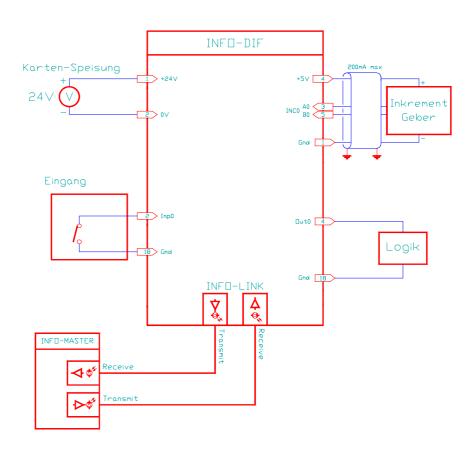
#### Digital inputs and outputs

The digital inputs and outputs are designed for operation inside the control cabinet and for a maximum length of 1m. If these conditions cannot be satisfied, the manufacturer recommends the use of shielded lines.

# Power supply of the encoders

The DC/DC converter on the board also ensures the +5V power supply to the incremental encoder. A special power supply is therefore not needed for these encoders.

## **Connection Example**





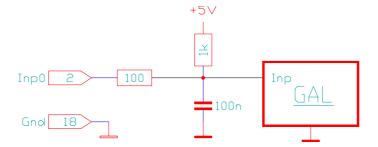
## **INFO-DIF**

#### **Interfaces**

## Wiring

 $The inputs \, are \, designed \, as \, standard \, for \,$ 

## **Digital inputs**



## **Outputs**

Inputs

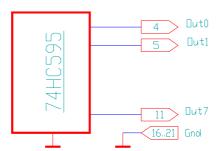
The outputs supply a TTL signal.

5V signals with TTL level.

#### Incremental encoder inputs

The incremental encoder inputs are operated with 5V signals. The 5V power supply for the incremental encoders is provided on the board:  $I_{\text{max}} = 200 \text{ mA}$  per incremental encoder.

## **Digital outputs**



## Incremental encoder inputs

