



X133

MID Stroke Linear Position Sensor

Intrinsically Safe For Hazardous Gas/Vapour Atmospheres

FEATURES

- Intrinsically safe for Gas to: Ex II 1G
- Non-contacting inductive technology to eliminate wear
- Travel set to customer's requirement
- Short body length
- Accurate, stable, durable and reliable
- Sealing to IP65/IP67 as required. Short body length
- Accurate, stable, durable and reliable
- Sealing to IP65/IP67 as required

Our intrinsically safe X133 LIPS® (Linear Inductive Position Sensor) incorporates electronics system EX07 which is ATEX / IECEx approved for use in potentially explosive gas/vapour atmospheres.

The X133 is designed for a wide range of industrial applications and is ideal for OEMs seeking good sensor performance in situations where a shortbodied sensor is required for operation in hazardous areas.

The unit is compact and space-efficient, being responsive along almost its entire length, and like all sensors provides a linear output proportional to travel. Each unit is supplied with the output calibrated to the travel required by the customer, from 51 to 100mm and with full EMC protection built in.

Overall performance, repeatability and stability are outstanding over a wide temperature range. The sensor has a rugged stainless steel body and plunger. It is easy to install and set up, mounting options include flange and body clamps. The plunger can be supplied free or captive, with female M4 thread, or spring-loaded with a ball end. The X133 also offers a wide range of mechanical options, environmental sealing is to IP65 or IP67 depending on selected cable or connector options.







SPECIFICATION

Dim ensions

Body diameter Body Length: 35 mm

Dependant on calibrated travel & mounting option

Calibrated Travel Standard Flange mounted 51 mm to 70 mm 71 mm to 100 mm 155 mm 171.3 mm Ø 6mm

For full mechanical details see drawing X133-11

Power Supply +5V dc nom. ± 0.5V, 10mA typ 20mA max 0.5-4.5 V dc ratiometric, Load: $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ min. Output Signal

≤ ± 0.25% FSO @ 20°C Independent Linearity

 \leq \pm 0.1 % FSO @ 20°C available upon request.

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

Frequency Response > 10 kHz (-3dB)Resolution Infinite Noise < 0.02% FS0

Intrinsic Safety Ex II 1G

Ex ia II C 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 $\leq 21\%$

Sensor Input Parameters

(connector option/s)

Ui: 11.4 V, Ii: 0.20A, Pi: 0.51W. Ci: 1.16 µF, Li: 50µH Ci: 1.36µF, Li: 860µH with 1km max. cable (cable option/s)

Environmental Temperature Limits

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

Sealing IP65/IP67 depending on connector / cable option

350,000 hrs 40°C Gf

EMC Performance EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-3 Vibration IEC 68-2-6: 10 g 40 g Shock IEC 68-2-29:

MTBF

Drawing List X133-11 Sensor Outline

Drawings, in AutoCAD® dwg or dxf 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.



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 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 (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 X005 Galvanic Isolation Amplifier is purpose made for IS sensors making it the perfect choice. Refer to the X005 datasheet for product specification and output configuration options.

Safety Parameters

Ui: 11.4V, Ii: 0.20A, Pi: 0.51W

Ci = 1.36μ F* Li = 860μ H* (cable option/s) Ci = 1.16μ F Li = 50μ H (connector option/s)

*Figures for 1km cable where: Ci = 200pF/m & Li = 810nH/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: 810 nH/m for max. total of: 810 μ H

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

TABLE OF OPTIONS

CALIBRATED TRAVEL: Factory set to any length from 0-51 mm to 0-100mm (e.g. 76 mm).

ELECTRICAL IN TERFACE OPTIONS

The Positek® X005 Galvanic Isolation Amplifier is available with the following output options:

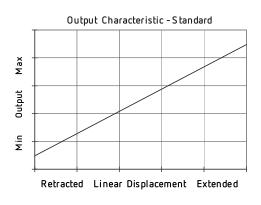
following output options; Standard: 0.5 - 9.5V or 4 - 20mA. Reverse: 9.5 - 0.5V or 20 - 4mA.

CONNECTOR/CABLE OPTIONS

Connector - Hirschmann GD series IP65 Cable[†] with M12 gland or short gland IP67

[†]Three core (black jacket) or five core (blue jacket) cable options available. Cable length >5 0 cm — please specify length in cm up to 15000 cm max. We recommend all customers refer to the 3 or 5-Wire Mode Connection page.

PUSH ROD OPTIO NS — standard retained with M4x0.7 female thread Sprung loaded (spring supplied loose), Dome end (sprung loaded) or Free.





INSTALLATION INFORMATION

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.

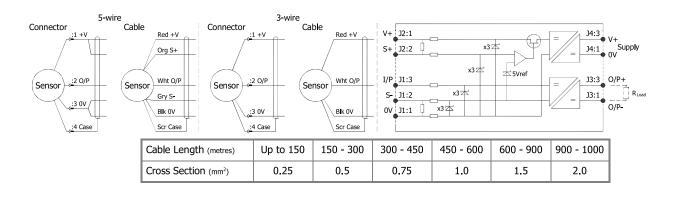
Whether opting for a pre-wired Intrinsically Safe sensor or one with a connector, choosing the right mode of connection and cable to suit the application requires careful consideration. Interconnecting cables are not perfect conductors and offer resistance to current flow, the magnitude of resistance[†] 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 15 per conductor with a current flow of 15mA, which is more than adequate for 150m of 0.25 mm² cable, longer lengths will require larger conductors.

For this reason 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.





INSTALLATION INFORMATION

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 ±1% temperature dependence of gain over the range -40° C to $+80^{\circ}$ C for the cable temperature. (i.e. about $-150 \text{ ppm}/^{\circ}$ 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.

The 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;

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

 \dagger R = L/A is the resistivity of the conductor (Ω m) L is the length of conductor (m) A is the conductor cross-sectional area (m²).

‡It is presumed that direct current flow is uniform across the cross-section of the wire, the galvanic isolation amplifier and sensor are a dc system.

HOW TO ORDER



k Z-co de	Code		
Calibration to suit X005 - Default	Z000		
Connector IP67 M12 IEC 60947-5-2 must have options 'Y' & 'J'	Z600		
Connector IP67 M12 IEC 60947-5-2 must have option 'J'	Z601		
≤± 0.1% @20°C Independent Linearity displacement between 10mm & 50mm only!			
Connector with cable option 'J' or 'JQ' with length required in cm i.e. J100 specifies connector with 100cm of cable.	Z999		

All Intrinsically Safe (IS) sensors must have a 7-code suffix.

IS sensors must be used in conjunction with a Galvanic Isolation Amplifier - See X005 for Output options.

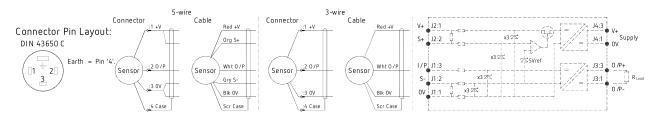




INSTALLATION INFORMATION

For certificate number and safety parameters information for product marked EX04, see next page.

ATEX /IECEx Qualified to Intrinsic Safety Standard Certificate numbers SIRA 13 ATEX2371X IECEx SIR 13.01 54X			Ex II 1G Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (Ta = -40°C to +80°C)
Electronics Version	Output Description:	Supply Voltage: V _s (tolerance)	Load resistance:
EX 07	0.5 - 4.5V (ratiometric with supply) [Output code 'A']	+ 5V (4.5 - 5.5V)	5kΩ min



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 = 0.20A Pi = 0.51W

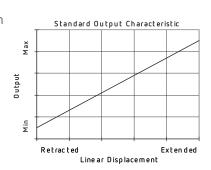
 $Ci = 1.36\mu F^*$ $Li = 860\mu H^*$ ('Lxx', 'LQxx', 'Mxx' or 'MQxx' options) *Figures for 1km cable

 $Ci = 1.16 \mu F$ $Li = 50 \mu H ('J' option)$

The sensor is certified to be used with up to 1000m of cable, cable characteristics must not exceed:

Capacitance: ≤200 pF/m for max. total of: 200 nF lnductance: ≤810 nH/m for max. total of: 810 µH

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. N.b. sensors supplied with cable, the free end must be appropriately terminated. Special Condition for Safe Use: 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. When using a Sensor that has an integral cable in a dust application, the free end of the cable shall



Offset

Calibration Adjustments

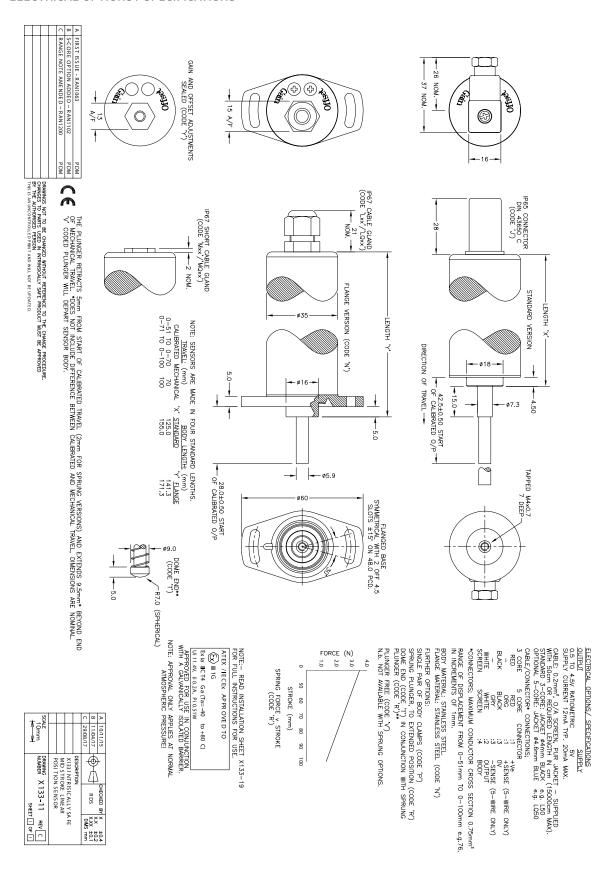
be appropriately terminated for the zone of use. Under certain extreme circumstances, the non-metallic and isolated metal parts incorporated in the enclosure of this equipment may generate an ignition-capable level of electrostatic charge. There fore the equipment shall not be installed in a location 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 linear 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. Any cleaning must be done with a damp cloth. **Gain and Offset Adjustment:** (Where accessible - Typically ± 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 potentiometers. **Mechanical Mounting:** Flange mounted or by clamping the sensor body - body clamps are available, if not already ordered. The flange slots are 4.5 mm by 30 degrees wide on a 48 mm pitch. **Output Characteristic:** Plunger extended, at start of normal travel, from mounting face by: Standard body: 42.5 mm Flanged body: 28 mm Note: where dome end option is fitted add 5 mm. The output increases as the plunger extends from the sensor body, the calibrated stroke is between 51 mm and 100 mm. **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.





ELECTRICAL OPTIONS / SPECIFICATIONS



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The information provided herein is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate, it is provided for guidance only. All specifications are subject to change without prior notification.

Althen stands for pioneering measurement and custom sensor solutions. In addition we offer services such as calibration, design & engineering, training and renting of measurement equipment.

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