

# Technical Datasheet LBA60

For the following variants: LDR1250-E3/E4-55, LDR1250-E3B/E4B-55



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# 1 Document, audience, intended use

This data sheet replaces no OEM instruction. For correct product use, please follow the valid OEM instructions and ask our sales team about combinations with other Nanotec products. Use the product <u>as intended</u> only, within approved <u>technical limits</u> and <u>ambient conditions</u>.

#### Audience, qualification

The product and this document address to technically trained experts alone, such as **development**, **application**, **plant engineers**, **installers**, and **service staff**. Only experts may install, commission and operate the product. Absolutely required are:

- Training and experience in working with motors, their control and electrostatically threatened components
- Reading and understanding of this and all applicable documents
- Knowledge of all valid regulations

#### Disclaimer

Nanotec is not liable for damage / malfunction from installation errors, failure to observe this document, or improper repair. The audience alone is responsible for selecting / operating / using our products. We accept no liability for product integration in the end system. The general terms and conditions at *www.nanotec.com* apply (<u>us.nanotec.com</u> for clients of Nanotec Electronic USA). *RoHS directive (2011/65/EU, 2015/863/EU)* was observed. **Note:** Product modification / alteration is illicit.

# 2 Your product

The *LBA60* is a short-stroke actuator based on a BLDC motor with integrated ball screw. A high-resolution encoder and optional brake are also integrated.

# 2.1 Highlights

Due to its high speed and long service life, the LBA60 serves dynamic positioning processes.

 Compact: Fully integrated, extremly short sized unit.
Dynamic: For applications with short cycle times
Precise: Due to integrated encoder

# 2.2 LBA60 variants

Find your product variant by its article number.

LBA60LDR1250- <b>EX</b> X-xx	Encoder E3: incremental	E4: SSI absolut
LBA60LDR1250-Ex <b>B</b> -xx	With Brake (letter omitted	otherwise)
LBA60LDR1250-ExX-XX	Stroke <sup>rounded</sup> 55 mm	

# 2.3 Product installation and needed tools

# **Damage, early wear: from misassembly and shear forces!** Fit the product to a level, vibration-free, torsion-proof structure only. Avert shear forces, bending torque, shocks and blows on the spindle. Flange the product concentrically at right angles and always with guideway.



For product installation, please use the dimensional drawing from our website: Just use *Products* > [*Product group*] to scroll to the results list, then click on *LBA60*[*variant*] > *Dimensions*, select a download format, and use the cloud button to save it. You also need:

- Torque tool
- 4 M5 screws to mount the motor (5.9/3.0 Nm)<sup>1</sup>
  - 4 M3 screws for fitting an anti-rotational mechanism / guide (1.27 / 0.73 Nm)<sup>1</sup>
  - If needed: 2 M2x3 screws for a second encoder (0.36 / 0.13 Nm)<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Advised for class 8.8 ISO 4762 / 10642.







Fig. 4: LBA60LDR1250-E3B/E4B.

- 1. Type label
- 2. Encoder connector
- 3. Motor connector
- 4. Brake connector
- 5. Fitting points for second encoder / accessories ...
- 6. ... and for an anti-rotational mechanism / guide (four *M3x5* threads; two 3-mm holes *H7x6*)

# **3 Technical data**

Use the LBA60 short-stroke actuator only within its technical limits and in permissible environments. **Note:** Subject to change without notice. Especially for electrical values, the data sheet from our website applies. There, use *Products* > [*Product group*] to scroll to the results list, click on *LBA60*[Variante], scroll to *Downloads* and select the data sheet.

# 3.1 Ambient conditions

Except for the ball screw drive and shaft end (= IP20), the LBA60 complies with protection class IP54. For full IP protection, you must seal the flange on the installation side, say, with an O-ring or surface seal.

Protection class as per EN/IEC 60529 Storage °C (°F) Ambient °C (°F) Maximum temperature rise (motor only) Air humidity (non-condensing) IP54 (except for screw-nut interface) 0 to +40 °C (+32 to +104 °F) 0 to +40 °C (+32 to +104 °F) 80 °C (176 °F) 0 to 80 %

# 3.2 Motor and brake

#### NOTICE

Damage: from thermal overload!

- Observe the allowed ambient temperature.
- Avert heat build-up.
- ▶ Only briefly (≤3s) use peak current for peak load.

#### NOTICE

#### Spindle damage: by exceeding the stroke!

► Limit the stroke suitably: by limit switches, stops, buffers, etc. for retracted and extended end position.

► Size the end stops in such a way that they correctly absorb the moving parts' kinetic energy even in very fast travel.

LBA60LDR1250	E3 / E4	E3B/E4B
Weight kg	~ 1.3	~ 1.5
Motor type (BLDC)	В	В

#### 3 Technical data



LBA60LDR1250	E3 / E4	E3B/E4B
Number of poles	20	20
Rated voltage VDC	48	48
Current (rated / peak) A	6.2/17.7	6.2/17.7
Resistance (line to line @ 20 °C / 68 °F) $\Omega^{\pm 10\%}$	0.77	0.77
Inductance (line to line @ 1 kHz) mH <sup>±20%</sup>	0.38	0.38
Axial force (rated / peak) N	500/1500	500/1500
Thread lead mm	5	5
Axial play mm	0.047	0.047
Brake axial backlash mm	-/-	0.014 (1°)
Static brake force N	-/-	750
Speed (rated / max.) mm/s <sup>±10%</sup>	100/292	100/292

#### **Force-Speed Curve**

The following curve shows the maximum speed and current depending on the force. The diagonal line marks the limit between rated and peak load area.



Fig. 5: LBA60: Force-Speed Curve.

#### 3.3 Encoder



i





The LBA60's encoder resolves incrementally with 4096 cpr (variants -E3 and -E3B and via SSI with 17 bit

SSI	Incremental
9 10 30 V DC	4,5 10 5,5 V DC
≤40 mA (@12 V, ohne Last)	≤50 mA (@5 V, no load)
RS 422 compatible	
Magnetic	Magnetic
	4096 cpr (16384 ppr with quadrature)
17 bit	
	SSI 9 10 30 V DC ≤40 mA (@12 V, ohne Last) RS 422 compatible Magnetic

# 3.4 Pin assignment

(2)

1

(variants -E4 und -E4B).

Motor

3

4

Fig. 6: L-coded M12, male (some pins no function)



#### Incremental encoder in LBA60 variants -E3 and -E3B



(5)

(8)

(6)

(1)

(7)

(4)

(3)

Fig. 7: A-coded M12, male.

<b>1:</b> Ub <sup>1</sup>	<b>5:</b> B	<b>9:</b> H2
<b>2:</b> A\	<b>6:</b> I\	<b>10:</b> H3
3: A	7:	11: Preset
<b>4:</b> B\	<b>8:</b> H1	12: Gnd <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Voltage supply. <sup>2</sup>Not connected to motor housing.

#### SSI encoder in LBA60 variants -E4 and -E4B

Fig. 8: A-coded M12, male.

1: Clk+1	4: Data-	<b>7:</b> n/c
2: Clk-1	<b>5:</b> Gnd <sup>2</sup>	<b>8:</b> Ub <sup>3</sup>
3: Data+	6: Preset	

<sup>1</sup>120 Ω between Clk+ und Clk- internal. <sup>2</sup>Not connected to motor housing. <sup>3</sup>Voltage supply.









# 3.5 Sensor data format

Depending on type, the LBA60's encoder sends the motor position incrementally via two channels **A**, **B** plus index **I** or via synchron-seriell-interface (SSI) as a 23-bit packet.

#### Incremental output



Fig. 10: Clockwise (viewing the motor drive shaft), the channel A signal precedes channel B by 90° (electrically). The index signal is 90° wide and synchronous to the channel B edge.



Fig. 11: The Hall signals are arranged such that the rising and falling Hall 1 edges lie at the zero crossings of the back EMF voltage Uw, u (phase voltage W to U).

The following signal levels (Ub =5 V, load = 20 mA) apply for differential encoder signals A, A\, B, B\, I, I\ :

High level	Low level
≥ 2.4 V	≥ 0.4 V

The following signal levels (Ub = 5 V, load = 4 mA) apply for Hall sensors Hall 1, Hall 2, Hall 3:

High level (Ub = 4.5 V)	Low level (Ub = 4.5-5.5 V)
≥ 4 V	≥ 0.5 V



#### SSI-Output



Fig. 12: SSI signal curve, binary-coded from a total of 23 bits.

Latch: Data do flow as of the first falling clock signal edge; first bit is 1.

**Data bits (position value):** The actual position transmits as of the next rising clock signal edge = data transfer (17 bits) with the highest value bit (MSB) first, each bit on the rising clock signal edge.

**Zero bits:** Five zero bits follow the data bits. **Error bit:** This end bit tells if internal errors occurred (= 0) or not (= 1). After a **20-µs timeout** (t<sub>out</sub>), you can fetch a new data packet by clock signal. Ex works, the absolute encoder zero position is at the zero crossing of the back EMF voltage  $U_{w, u}$  (phase voltage W to U).

#### Prepare the SSI for Nanotec CPB controllers

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	Bit 0 (= error): value 1 if no error
									POS							
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
POS	0	0	0	0	0	E										

Fig. 13: LBA60 uses full 23 bits: E for error, 17 POSition bits and 5 zero bits.

Edit the 33B0<sub>h</sub> **sub-inidices** below so that the *Nanotec CPB* controllers in *Autosetup* (see controller manual) duly process the encoder and its data:

- 1. Set the baud rate in 33B0<sub>h</sub>:06<sub>h</sub> (2625000 Hz) and the number of bits (23) in 33B0<sub>h</sub>:05<sub>h</sub>.
- 2. Position data: Set POS bits 6 to 22 in 33B0<sub>h</sub>:07<sub>h</sub> to 1 (value 7FFFC0<sub>h</sub>).
- 3. Error: Set bit 0 in 33B0<sub>h</sub>:09<sub>h</sub> to 1 (value 1).
- 4. The error bit needs the value 1. Insert value 1 to 33B0<sub>h</sub>:0B<sub>h</sub>.
- 5. To store the object: Insert 65766173<sub>h</sub> to **1010<sub>h</sub>:06**<sub>h</sub>.
- 6. Save and restart the controller.

#### **Preset function**

With the preset function, you can set the internal index or the zero position of the encoder to a new position. The electronics of the encoder then stores this position and in the future then outputs the index signal or the zero position at this position.

#### **CAUTION!**



#### Uncontrolled motor movements!

Switch off the control before you trigger the preset function.

► Restart your controller after the preset and, if necessary, recalibrate or perform another auto setup before switching the drive back to control operation.

To define the new index or zero position, proceed as follows:

- 1. Move to the desired position with the motor.
- **2.** Trigger the preset function by applying the supply voltage of the encoder to the preset pin. The voltage should be applied for at least 3 seconds.
- 3. Switch off the power supply of the encoder.



The next time the encoder is switched on, it outputs the index signal at this position (zero position).

# 4 Imprint, marking, versions

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#### Document ++ Added | >> Changed | ## Fixed

1.0.0<sup>2023.11</sup> Release