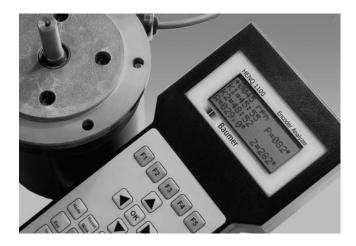
Accessories Diagnostic accessories

Analyzer for encoders - HENQ 1100



Part number

11075858 Analyzer for encoders HENQ 1100

Description

The Baumer Hübner ENcoder Quality Measurement System HENQ 1100 is a hand-held testing instrument for incremental encoders with HTL/TTL or sin/cos signal output.

Fast signal processing enables quick tracking of sporadic errors, for example caused by interference in the signal leads or short voltage drop-outs in power supply. In addition, both angular position and speed are continuously shown in the display.

Besides the Baumer encoders, also those of other brands with TTL/HTL or sin/cos signals can be utilized. Encoder supply is either by the HENQ 1100 or an external source. This way, the encoder allows for independent operation offline the standard supply and also eavesdropping on a running system.

Device operation is by the integrated, user-friendly keypad and a 4-line LCD display with backlight.

Measured values of several encoders can be compiled and saved in the memory for further evaluation.

User-defined profiles can be used to program various thresholds as parameters, for instance:

- permissible phase deviation
- permissible pulse/pause ratio

Besides visual error messages on the LCD display, the integrated buzzer will give an acoustic alarm.

Features

- Analyzer for encoders
- Continuous monitoring and display of encoder data (speed, angular position, position of the zero pulse, phase shift, pulse/pause ratio, voltage range etc.)
- Continuous error monitoring (elimination of signal disturbances, comparison of the nominal/actual number of pulses per turn, check of the quadrature coding)
- Individual error messages
- Windows applications software for the PC, for graphical display and statistical evaluation of the measurements
- Recording of measurements and error messages

Technical data

| For the HENQ 1100 | |
|---|--|
| Voltage supply | 930 VDC |
| Current consumption | ≤500 mA |
| Permissible ambient | temperature -10+50 °C |
| Accumulator voltage Subthreshold warnin Charging time* Operating time* | |
| Input | SUB-D female 15-pin |
| Outputs | SUB-D male 15-pin RS485 female 9-pin Option: RS232 female 9-pin |
| For the encoder | |
| Output frequency | ≤250 kHz |
| Power supply | $U_1 = UB - 1 V \text{ or by the}$ HENQ 1100 $U_2 = 5 V$ |
| Current consumption encoder power supp from the HENQ 1100 | lied |
| External supply voltage | $U_1 = U_{REG1}$ or with measuring signal looped through $U_2 = U_{REG2}$ |
| Current consumption externer supply volta encoder signal loope | ge and |

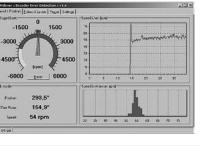
* Version with accumulator (option)

** Limited by polymer fuse

Data display via measurement program for PC or laptop (RS485 interface):

Display of

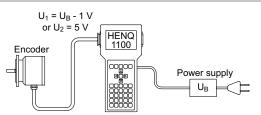
- Angular position
- Zero pulse position
- Speed
- Voltage and current
 Error messages
- Enor messages



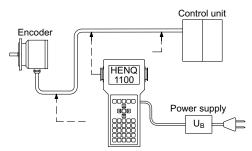


Analyzer for encoders - HENQ 1100

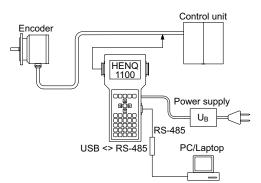
Connection examples



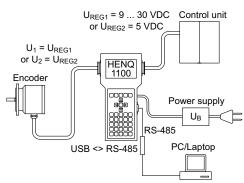
Encoder supply from the HENQ 1100



Error analysis through a step-by-step check of the test signal at various points in the signal path



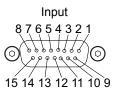
Long-term monitoring by a PC to detect sporadic errors

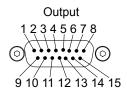


Long-term monitoring with simultaneous filtering of the looped-through measuring signal

| Pin 7 n.c. n.c. Pin 8 n.c. n.c. Pin 9 $U_1 = 9 \dots 30$ VDC $U_{REG1} = 9 \dots 30$ VDC | Termina | l assignment | |
|--|---------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| $\begin{array}{c cccc} & \mbox{Assignment female} & \mbox{Assignment male} \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 1} & \mbox{A+ (K1)} & \mbox{A+ (K1)} \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 2} & \mbox{A- (\overline{K1})} & \mbox{A- (\overline{K1})} \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 3} & \mbox{B+ (K2)} & \mbox{B+ (K2)} \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 3} & \mbox{B+ (K2)} & \mbox{B- (\overline{K2})} \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 4} & \mbox{B- (\overline{K2})} & \mbox{B- (\overline{K2})} \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 5} & \mbox{R+ (K0) [zero pulse]} & \mbox{R+ (K0) [zero pulse]} \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 6} & \mbox{R- (\overline{K0}) [zero pulse inv.]} & \mbox{R- (\overline{K0}) [zero pulse inv.]} \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 6} & \mbox{R- (\overline{K0}) [zero pulse inv.]} & \mbox{R- (\overline{K0}) [zero pulse inv.]} \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 7} & \mbox{n.c.} & \mbox{n.c.} \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 8} & \mbox{n.c.} & \mbox{n.c.} \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 9} & \mbox{U}_1 = 9 \dots 30 \ \mbox{VDC} & \mbox{U}_{\mbox{REG1}} = 9 \dots 30 \ \mbox{VDC} \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 10} & \mbox{U}_1 = 9 \dots 30 \ \mbox{VDC} & \mbox{U}_{\mbox{REG2}} = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} * \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 12} & \mbox{U}_2 = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} & \mbox{U}_{\mbox{REG2}} = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} * \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 12} & \mbox{U}_2 = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} & \mbox{U}_{\mbox{REG2}} = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} * \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 12} & \mbox{U}_2 = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} & \mbox{U}_{\mbox{REG2}} = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} * \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 12} & \mbox{U}_2 = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} & \mbox{U}_{\mbox{REG2}} = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} * \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 12} & \mbox{U}_2 = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} & \mbox{U}_{\mbox{REG2}} = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} * \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 12} & \mbox{U}_2 = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} & \mbox{V}_2 = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} * \\ \hline \mbox{Pin 12} & \mbox{U}_2 = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} & \mbox{VDC} & \mbox{V}_2 = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} * \\ \hline \mbox{VDC} & \mbox{V}_2 = 5 \ \mbox{VDC} & \mbox{VDC} & \mbox{V}_2 = 5 \ \mb$ | • | | |
| Pin 1 Pin 2 A- (K1) A- (K1) Pin 3 B+ (K2) B+ (K2) Pin 4 B- (K2) B- (K2) Pin 5 R+ (K0) [zero pulse] R+ (K0) [zero pulse] Pin 6 R- (K0) [zero pulse inv.] R- (K0) [zero pulse inv.] Pin 7 n.c. n.c. Pin 8 n.c. n.c. Pin 10 U ₁ = 9 30 VDC U _{REG1} = 9 30 VDC Pin 11 U ₂ = 5 VDC U _{REG2} = 5 VDC * Pin 12 U ₂ = 5 VDC U _{REG2} = 5 VDC * | | | • |
| Pin 3 B+ (K2) B+ (K2) Pin 4 B- (K2) B- (K2) Pin 5 R+ (K0) [zero pulse] R+ (K0) [zero pulse] Pin 6 R- (K0) [zero pulse inv.] R- (K0) [zero pulse inv.] Pin 7 n.c. n.c. Pin 8 n.c. n.c. Pin 10 U ₁ = 9 30 VDC U _{REG1} = 9 30 VDC Pin 11 U ₂ = 5 VDC U _{REG2} = 5 VDC * Pin 12 U ₂ = 5 VDC U _{REG2} = 5 VDC * | Pin 1 | A+ (K1) | A+ (K1) |
| $\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $ | Pin 2 | A- (K1) | A- (K1) |
| Pin 5 R+ (K0) [zero pulse] R+ (K0) [zero pulse] Pin 6 R- ($\overline{K0}$) [zero pulse inv.] R- ($\overline{K0}$) [zero pulse inv.] Pin 7 n.c. n.c. Pin 8 n.c. n.c. Pin 9 U ₁ = 9 30 VDC U _{REG1} = 9 30 VDC Pin 10 U ₁ = 9 30 VDC U _{REG1} = 9 30 VDC Pin 10 U ₂ = 5 VDC U _{REG2} = 5 VDC * Pin 12 U ₂ = 5 VDC U _{REG2} = 5 VDC * | Pin 3 | B+ (K2) | B+ (K2) |
| Pin 6 R- (K0) [zero pulse inv.] R- (K0) [zero pulse inv.] Pin 7 n.c. n.c. Pin 8 n.c. n.c. Pin 9 U ₁ = 9 30 VDC U _{REG1} = 9 30 VDC Pin 10 U ₁ = 9 30 VDC U _{REG1} = 9 30 VDC Pin 11 U ₂ = 5 VDC U _{REG2} = 5 VDC * Pin 12 U ₂ = 5 VDC U _{REG2} = 5 VDC * | Pin 4 | B- (K2) | B- (K2) |
| Pin 7 n.c. n.c. Pin 8 n.c. n.c. Pin 9 U ₁ = 9 30 VDC U _{REG1} = 9 30 VDC Pin 10 U ₁ = 9 30 VDC U _{REG1} = 9 30 VDC Pin 11 U ₂ = 5 VDC U _{REG2} = 5 VDC * Pin 12 U ₂ = 5 VDC U _{REG2} = 5 VDC * | Pin 5 | R+ (K0) [zero pulse] | R+ (K0) [zero pulse] |
| Pin 8 n.c. n.c. Pin 9 $U_1 = 9 \dots 30 \text{ VDC}$ $U_{REG1} = 9 \dots 30 \text{ VDC}$ Pin 10 $U_1 = 9 \dots 30 \text{ VDC}$ $U_{REG1} = 9 \dots 30 \text{ VDC}$ Pin 11 $U_2 = 5 \text{ VDC}$ $U_{REG2} = 5 \text{ VDC} *$ Pin 12 $U_2 = 5 \text{ VDC}$ $U_{REG2} = 5 \text{ VDC} *$ | Pin 6 | R- (K0) [zero pulse inv.] | R- (K0) [zero pulse inv.] |
| Pin 9 U1 = 9 30 VDC UREG1 = 9 30 VDC Pin 10 U1 = 9 30 VDC UREG1 = 9 30 VDC Pin 10 U2 = 5 VDC UREG2 = 5 VDC * Pin 12 U2 = 5 VDC UREG2 = 5 VDC * | Pin 7 | n.c. | n.c. |
| Pin 10 $U_1 = 9 \dots 30 \text{ VDC}$ $U_{REG1} = 9 \dots 30 \text{ VDC}$ Pin 11 $U_2 = 5 \text{ VDC}$ $U_{REG2} = 5 \text{ VDC} \text{ *}$ Pin 12 $U_2 = 5 \text{ VDC}$ $U_{REG2} = 5 \text{ VDC} \text{ *}$ | Pin 8 | n.c. | n.c. |
| Pin 11 $U_2 = 5 \text{ VDC}$ $U_{REG2} = 5 \text{ VDC} *$ Pin 12 $U_2 = 5 \text{ VDC}$ $U_{REG2} = 5 \text{ VDC} *$ | Pin 9 | U ₁ = 9 30 VDC | U _{REG1} = 9 30 VDC * |
| Pin 12 $U_2 = 5 \text{ VDC}$ $U_{REG2} = 5 \text{ VDC}^*$ | Pin 10 | U ₁ = 9 30 VDC | U _{REG1} = 9 30 VDC * |
| Pin 12 U ₂ = 5 VDC U _{REG2} = 5 VDC * | Pin 11 | U ₂ = 5 VDC | U _{REG2} = 5 VDC * |
| | Pin 12 | U ₂ = 5 VDC | |
| | Pin 13 | GND | |
| Pin 14 GND GND | Pin 14 | GND | GND |
| Pin 15 GND GND | Pin 15 | GND | GND |

* from control unit





RS-485 interface

| | Assignment | |
|-------|------------|--|
| Pin 1 | B (D-) | |
| Pin 2 | A (D+) | |
| Pin 3 | B (D-) | |
| Pin 8 | A (D+) | |
| | | |



The output signals of the HENQ 1100 are always differential! It is not possible to make a daisy-chain signal loop with sinewave signals.

| Accessories | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Connectors and cables | | | |
| 11064248 | $USB \rightarrow RS485$ converter | | |
| 11117345 | $\text{USB} \rightarrow \text{RS485}$ converter with connecting cable for DSL | | |