



## ▶ PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO

**PILZ**  
THE SPIRIT OF SAFETY

Operating Manual-1005225-EN-06

- Configurable, safe small controllers PNOZmulti 2



This document is the original document.

Where unavoidable, for reasons of readability, the masculine form has been selected when formulating this document. We do assure you that all persons are regarded without discrimination and on an equal basis.

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SD means Secure Digital

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Validity of documentation

This documentation is valid for the product PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO from Version 1.3.

This operating manual explains the function and operation, describes the installation and provides guidelines on how to connect the product.

## 1.2 Using the documentation

This document is intended for instruction. Only install and commission the product if you have read and understood this document. The document should be retained for future reference.

## 1.3 Definition of symbols

Information that is particularly important is identified as follows:



### **DANGER!**

This warning must be heeded! It warns of a hazardous situation that poses an immediate threat of serious injury and death and indicates preventive measures that can be taken.



### **WARNING!**

This warning must be heeded! It warns of a hazardous situation that could lead to serious injury and death and indicates preventive measures that can be taken.



### **CAUTION!**

This refers to a hazard that can lead to a less serious or minor injury plus material damage, and also provides information on preventive measures that can be taken.



### **NOTICE**

This describes a situation in which the product or devices could be damaged and also provides information on preventive measures that can be taken. It also highlights areas within the text that are of particular importance.



**INFORMATION**

This gives advice on applications and provides information on special features.

## 1.4 **Third-party manufacturer licence information**

This product includes Open Source software with various licenses.

Further information is available in the document "Third-party manufacturer licence information PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO" (document number 1006621) at [www.pilz.com](http://www.pilz.com).

## 2 Overview

### 2.1 Scope of supply

- ▶ Expansion module PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO
- ▶ Jumper

### 2.2 Unit features

Application of the product PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO:

Expansion module for connection to a base unit from the PNOZmulti 2 system.

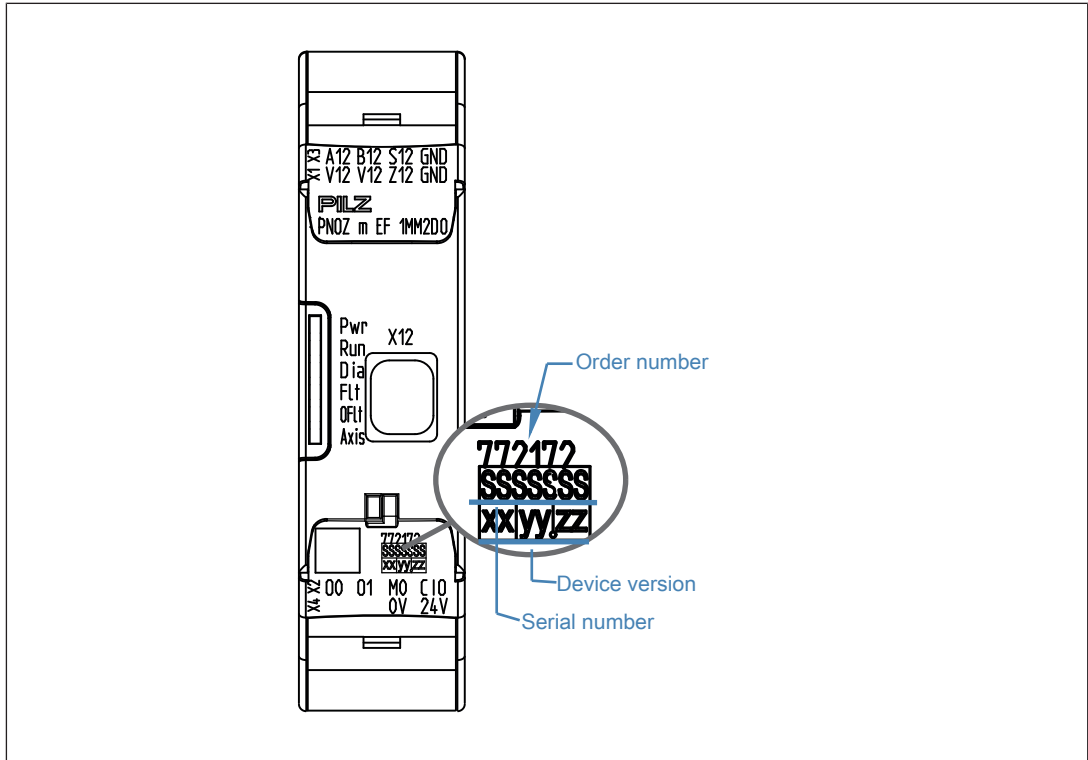
The product has the following features:

- ▶ Configuration in PNOZmulti Configurator
- ▶ Monitoring of 1 axis
- ▶ Measured value recorded by proximity switch and encoder
- ▶ Monitoring functions
  - Safe speed monitoring (SSM)
  - Safe speed range monitoring (SSR-M)
  - Safe direction monitoring (SDI-M)
  - Safe operating stop monitoring (SOS-M)
  - Safe stop 1 monitoring (SS1-M)
  - Safe stop 2 monitoring (SS2-M)
  - Safely limited acceleration monitoring (SLA-M)
  - Safely limited acceleration range monitoring (SAR-M)
  - Safe position range monitoring (SPR-M)
  - Safe position monitoring (SPM)
  - Analogue voltage (track S)
- ▶ 2 safe semiconductor outputs
  - Depending on the application, up to PL e of EN ISO 13849-1 and up to SIL 3 of EN IEC 62061
  - Switch-off delay in stop (event of an error) configurable
- ▶ 1 cascading input/output
- ▶ 1 semiconductor output for standard functions
- ▶ LED indicator for:
  - Supply voltage
  - Diagnostics
  - Axis status
  - Errors
- ▶ Please refer to the document "PNOZmulti System Expansion" for details of the base units PNOZmulti 2 that can be connected.

► Plug-in connection terminals:

Either spring-loaded terminal or screw terminal available as an accessory (see Order references for accessories).

## 2.3 Front view



### Legend

- X1: Connection for proximity switch on axis 1 (V12, V12, Z12, GND)
- X2: Safe semiconductor outputs O0, O1  
Semiconductor output for standard functions M0  
Cascading input/output CIO
- X3: Connection for proximity switch on axis 1 (A12, B12, S12, GND)
- X4: Supply connections 0 V, 24 V
- X12: Mini IO socket for connecting encoder or proximity switch
- LEDs: Pwr (Power)  
Run  
Dia (Diagnosis)  
Flt (Fault)  
OFlt (Output-Fault)  
Axis

## 3 Safety

### 3.1 Intended use

The motion monitoring expansion module monitors safety functions in accordance with EN 61800-5-2 for safe motion monitoring.

The following monitoring functions are performed:

- ▶ Safe direction monitoring (SDI-M)
- ▶ Safe operating stop monitoring (SOS-M)
- ▶ Safe speed range monitoring (SSR-M)
- ▶ Safe speed monitoring (SSM)
- ▶ Safe stop 1 monitoring (SS1-M)
- ▶ Safe stop 2 monitoring (SS2-M)
- ▶ Safely limited acceleration monitoring (SLA-M)
- ▶ Safely limited acceleration range monitoring (SAR-M)
- ▶ Safe position range monitoring (SPR-M)
- ▶ Safe position monitoring (SPM)

The expansion module meets the requirements of EN IEC 61508 up to SIL 3 and EN ISO 13849-1 up to PL e.

The expansion module may only be connected to a base unit from the configurable system PNOZmulti 2 (please refer to the document "PNOZmulti System Expansion" for details of the base units that can be connected).

The configurable system PNOZmulti 2 is used for the safety-related interruption of safety circuits and is designed for use in:

- ▶ Emergency stop equipment
- ▶ Safety circuits in accordance with VDE 0113 Part 1 and EN 60204-1

#### Lifts Directive


The product PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO can be used as a PESSRAL (programmable electronic system in safety-related applications for lifts) in accordance with the Lifts Directive 2014/33/EU. It meets the requirements for passenger and goods lifts in accordance with EN 81-1/2, EN 81-20, EN 81-22 and EN 81-50, as well as the requirements for escalators and moving walks in accordance with EN 115-1.

The safety controller should be installed in a protected environment that meets at least the requirements of pollution degree 2.

Example: Protected inside space or control cabinet with protection type IP54 and appropriate air conditioning.

#### Improper use

The following is deemed improper use in particular:

- ▶ Any component, technical or electrical modification to the product,
- ▶ Use of the product outside the areas described in this operating manual,
- ▶ Use of the product outside the technical details (see chapter entitled [Technical Details](#) [ 56]).

**NOTICE****EMC-compliant electrical installation**

The product is designed for use in an industrial environment. The product may cause interference if installed in other environments. If installed in other environments, measures should be taken to comply with the applicable standards and directives for the respective installation site with regard to interference.

## 3.2 Applicable documentation

This document includes only part of the information required for the use of the device. To understand and correctly use the product you must read further documents.

Please read the following documents:

- ▶ "PNOZmulti Safety Manual"
- ▶ "PNOZmulti Installation Manual"
- ▶ The advanced functions of the device are described in the online help for the PNOZmulti Configurator, in the "PNOZmulti Communication Interfaces" document and in "PNOZmulti Special Applications". Only use these functions once you have read and understood the documentation.
- ▶ The PNOZmulti base units that can be connected, the max. number of modules that can be connected and the reaction times of the system can be seen from the document "PNOZmulti System Expansion".

## 3.3 System requirements

Please refer to the "Product Modifications PNOZmulti" document in the "Version overview" section for details of which versions of the base unit and PNOZmulti Configurator can be used for this product.

## 3.4 Safety regulations

### 3.4.1 Safety assessment

Before using a device, a safety assessment in accordance with the Machinery Directive is required.

The product as an individual component fulfils the functional safety requirements in accordance with EN ISO 13849 and EN IEC 62061. However, this does not guarantee the functional safety of the overall plant/machine. To achieve the relevant safety level of the overall plant/machine's required safety functions, each safety function needs to be considered separately.

### 3.4.2 Use of qualified personnel

The products may only be assembled, installed, programmed, commissioned, operated, maintained and decommissioned by persons who are competent to do so.

A competent person is a qualified and knowledgeable person who, because of their training, experience and current professional activity, has the specialist knowledge required. In order to inspect, assess and handle products, devices, systems, plant and machinery, this person must be familiar with the state of the art and the applicable national, European and international laws, directives and standards.

It is the company's responsibility only to employ personnel who

- ▶ Are familiar with the basic regulations concerning health and safety / accident prevention,
- ▶ Have read and understood the information provided in the section entitled Safety
- ▶ Have a good knowledge of the generic and specialist standards applicable to the specific application.

### 3.4.3 Warranty and liability

All claims to warranty and liability will be rendered invalid if

- ▶ The product was used contrary to the purpose for which it is intended,
- ▶ Damage can be attributed to not having followed the guidelines in the manual,
- ▶ Operating personnel are not suitably qualified,
- ▶ Any type of modification has been made (e.g. exchanging components on the PCB boards, soldering work etc.).

### 3.4.4 Disposal

- ▶ In safety-related applications, please comply with the mission time  $T_M$  in the safety-related characteristic data.
- ▶ When decommissioning, please comply with local regulations regarding the disposal of electronic devices (e.g. Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act).

### 3.4.5 For your safety

The unit meets all the necessary conditions for safe operation. However, you should always ensure that the following safety requirements are met:

- ▶ This operating manual only describes the basic functions of the unit. The expanded functions are described in the PNOZmulti Configurator's online help. Only use these functions once you have read and understood the documentations.
- ▶ Do not open the housing or make any unauthorised modifications.
- ▶ Please make sure you shut down the supply voltage when performing maintenance work (e.g. exchanging contactors).

## 4 Function description

### 4.1 Operation

The motion monitoring module PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO can safely monitor one axis. The recorded speed and position values can be evaluated in the user program using various monitoring functions.

The module has 2 safe semiconductor outputs for fast shutdown or for delayed shutdown (in case of an error) of transmissions.

With the standard cascading input/output a cross-system not safety-related fast shutdown cannot be implemented.

The configuration of the motion monitoring module is described in detail in the PNOZmulti Configurator's online help.

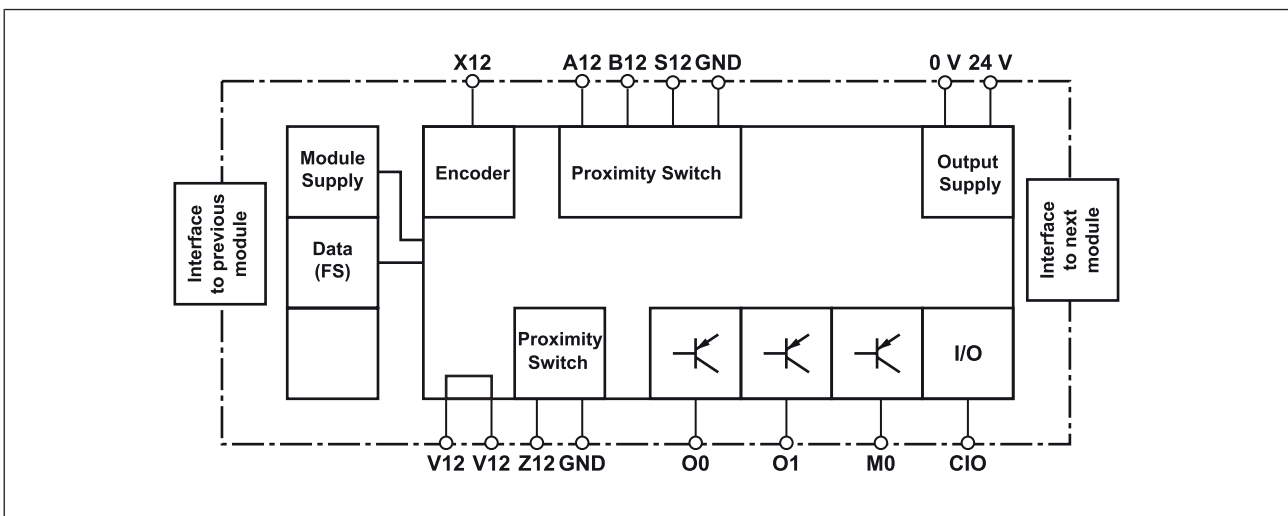
The relay meets the following safety requirements:

- ▶ The circuit is redundant with built-in self-monitoring.
- ▶ The safety device remains effective in the case of a component failure.
- ▶ The safety outputs are tested periodically using an off-test.

The module supplies diagnostic data, such as:

- ▶ Start-up error
- ▶ Configuration error
- ▶ FS communication error
- ▶ Temperature error: too hot
- ▶ Output error
- ▶ Supply voltage error

### 4.2 Block diagram



## 4.3 Monitoring functions

The motion monitoring module PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO supports the following monitoring functions.

Please note that the position monitoring functions SOS-M, SDI-M and SS2-M cannot be used in conjunction with 2 proximity switches, as no position can be detected.

### 4.3.1 Safe speed monitoring

The **Safe speed monitoring** function (SSM) monitors the current speed to see if a limit value is exceeded.

If the configured limit value is exceeded, the output switches off. As soon as the value falls below the limit value (plus hysteresis), the output switches off again.

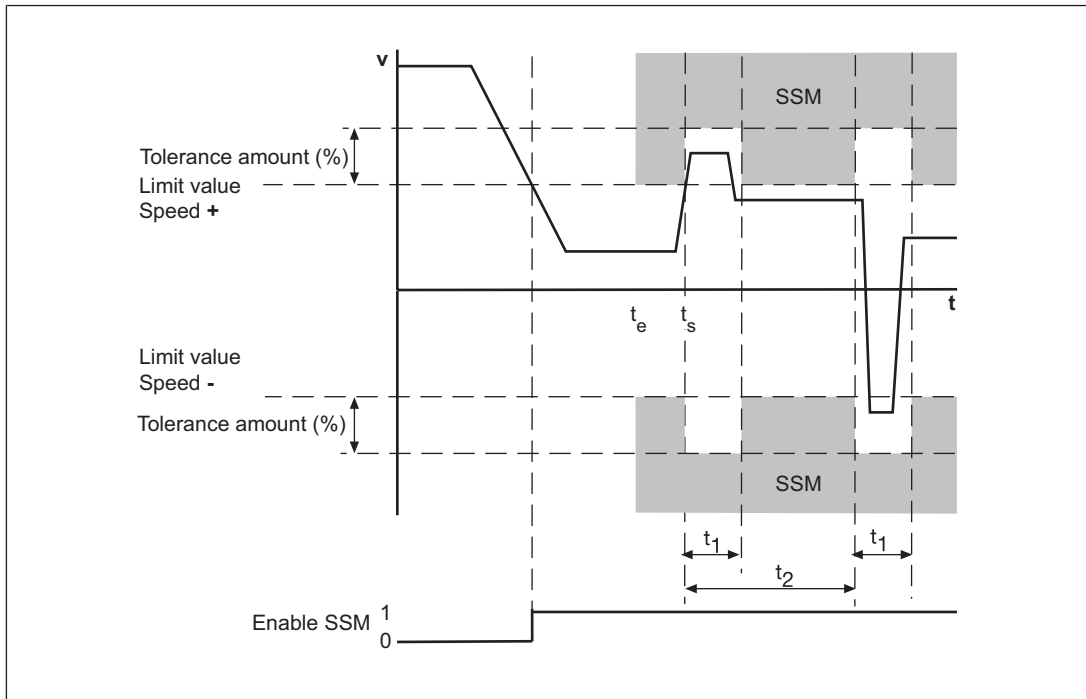
If a manual reset is configured, the output will not switch back on until the value is inside the limit value (plus hysteresis) and the reset input is activated.

12 limit values can be configured per axis in the PNOZmulti Configurator.

A tolerance range may also be set for the limit values used to monitor the speed. This tolerance range modifies the set limit values. As a result, one-off or periodic overshoots that exceed the limit values can be tolerated.

The following values can be configured for the tolerance range:

- ▶ Tolerance time (t1), which takes into account the length of the overshoots (maximum time for which the limit value may be exceeded). It must not be possible that the sum of all the overshoots exceeds the tolerance time (t1) within a tolerance period (t2).
- ▶ Tolerance period (t2), which takes into account the oscillation period (minimum time that must elapse between one limit value overshoot and the next)
- ▶ Tolerance amount (%), which takes into account the amplitude of the overshoots (maximum permitted percentage by which the configured limit values may be exceeded)



**Legend:**

▶ Enable SSM:

- "1": Monitored limit value not exceeded
- "0": Monitored limit value exceeded

▶  $t_s$ : Speed  $v$  exceeds the limit value and activates the tolerance range (tolerance time, tolerance period, tolerance amount)

▶  $t_1$ : Tolerance time

▶  $t_2$ : Tolerance period

▶ Tolerance amount (%): Tolerance amount of limit value in both directions

**4.3.2 Safe speed range monitoring**

The **Safe speed range monitoring** function (SSR-M) monitors the current speed to ensure it stays within a maximum and minimum permitted limit value.

If the speed is outside the configured range, the output switches off. As soon as the speed returns to within the configured range (plus hysteresis), the output switches back on.

If a manual reset is configured, the output will not switch back on until the value is inside the limit value (plus hysteresis) and the reset input is activated.

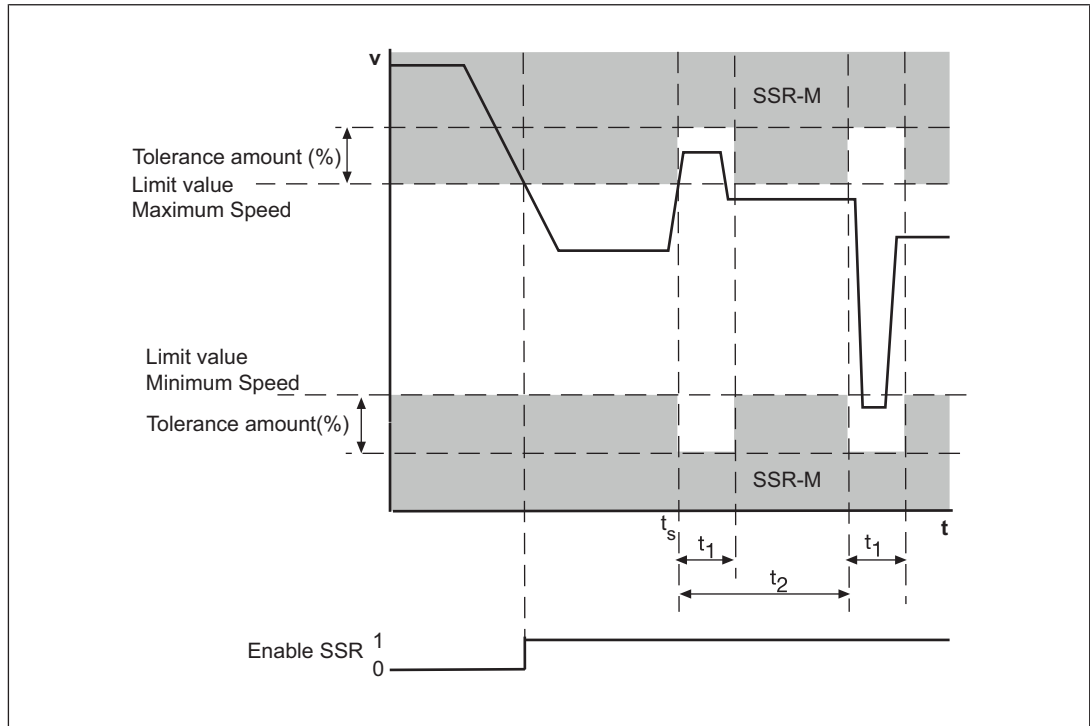
2 ranges can be configured per axis in the PNOZmulti Configurator.

A tolerance range may also be set for the limit values used to monitor the speed range. This tolerance range modifies the set limit values. As a result, one-off or periodic overshoots that exceed the range limits can be tolerated.

The following values can be configured for the tolerance range:

- ▶ Tolerance time ( $t_1$ ), which takes into account the length of the overshoots (maximum time for which the limit value may be exceeded). It must not be possible that the sum of all the overshoots exceeds the tolerance time ( $t_1$ ) within a tolerance period ( $t_2$ ).

- ▶ Tolerance period ( $t_2$ ), which takes into account the oscillation period (minimum time that must elapse between one limit value overshoot and the next)
- ▶ Tolerance amount as a %, which takes into account the amplitude of the overshoots (maximum permitted percentage by which the limit value may be exceeded)



**Legend:**

- ▶ Enable SSR:
  - "1": Speed is within the configured range
  - "0": Speed is outside the configured range
- ▶  $t_s$ : Speed  $v$  exceeds the limit value and activates the tolerance range (tolerance time, tolerance period, tolerance amount)
- ▶  $t_1$ : Tolerance time
- ▶  $t_2$ : Tolerance period
- ▶ Tolerance amount (%): Tolerance amount of the two limit values, maximum and minimum speed

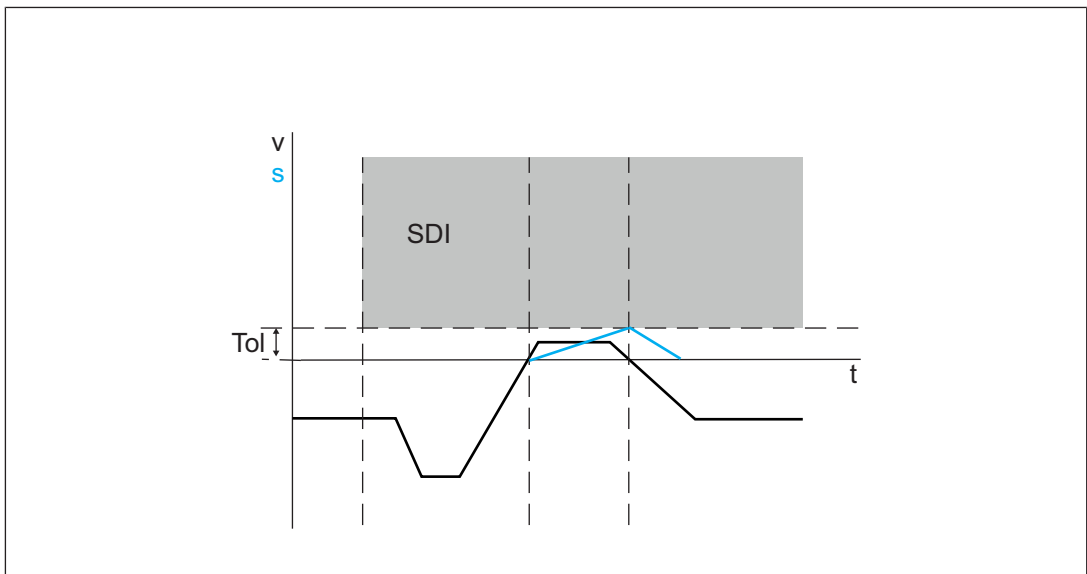
### 4.3.3 Safe direction monitoring

The **Safe direction monitoring** function (SDI-M) monitors the direction of movement defined for the drive axis (positive or negative). Safe direction of movement monitoring is activated via the start input. It remains active until the configured tolerance is exceeded in the opposite direction. The function can be retriggered at any time by a rising edge at the start input. As a result, the current position can be used at any time as the start point for the monitoring function.

One SDI-M element can be configured per axis for each direction in the PNOZmulti Configurator.

Please note:

This monitoring function cannot be used in conjunction with 2 proximity switches because position detection is not possible.



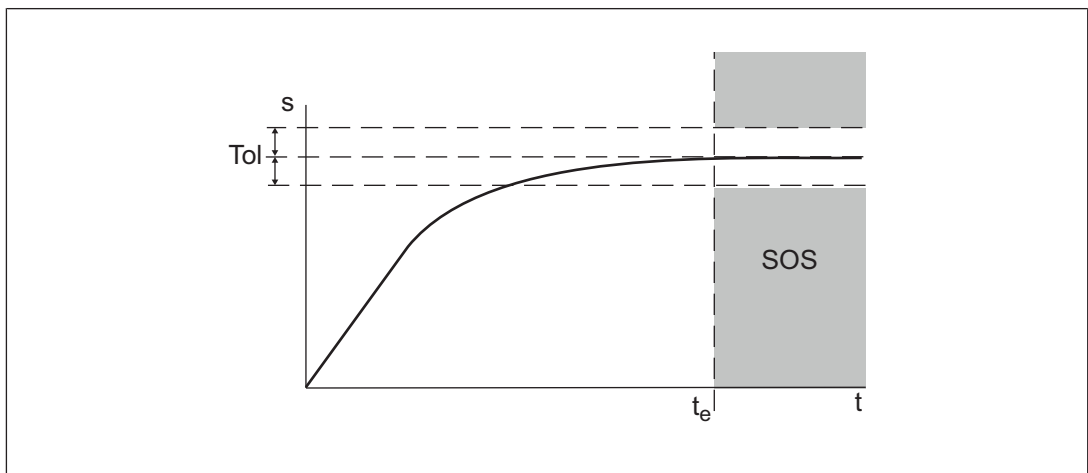
#### 4.3.4 Safe operating stop monitoring

The **Safe operating stop monitoring** function (SOS-M) monitors whether the stop position remains within a configured tolerance window. Safe operating stop monitoring is activated within a rising edge at the start input. It remains active until the value is outside the tolerance band. The function can be retriggered at any time by a rising edge at the start input. As a result, the current position can be used at any time as the start point for the monitoring function.

3 SOS-M elements can be configured per axis in the PNOZmulti Configurator.

Please note:

This monitoring function cannot be used in conjunction with 2 proximity switches because position detection is not possible.



**Legend:**

- ▶  $t_e$ : Activation of the monitoring function SOS

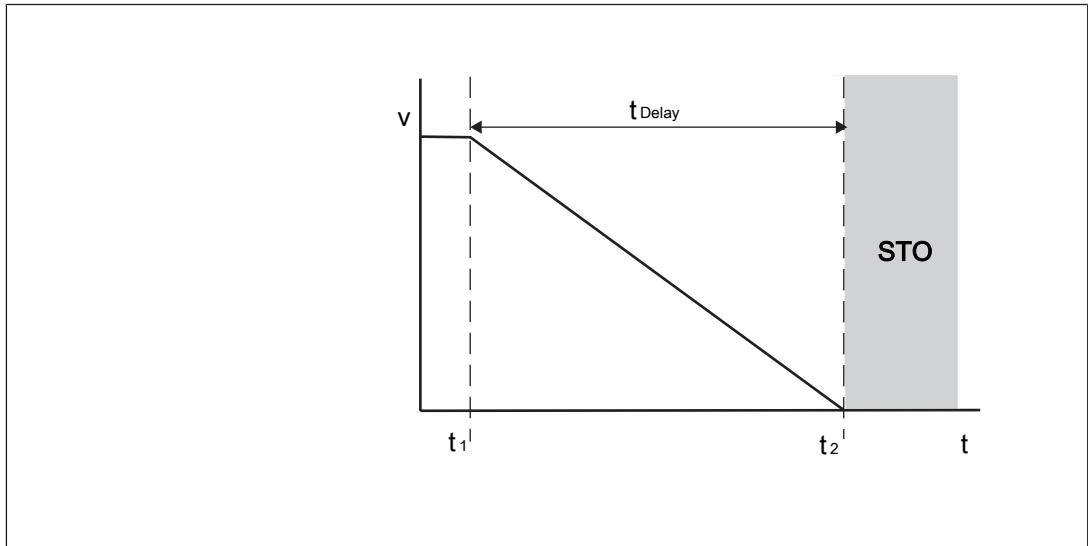
#### 4.3.5 Safe stop 1 monitoring

The monitoring function **Safe stop 1 monitoring** (SS1-M) monitors whether the set delay time has elapsed (until controlled braking of the motor) or the standstill limit value for automatic STO is below the limit value.

- ▶ If the monitoring function SS1-M is triggered, the **Braking ramp** output switches off. The drive controller's braking ramp is activated.
- ▶ After the set delay time has elapsed or the value for the automatic STO is below the limit value, the **STO** output switches off. The **Safe torque off** (STO) safety function is activated.

A maximum of 1 SS1-M element can be configured per axis in the PNOZmulti Configurator.

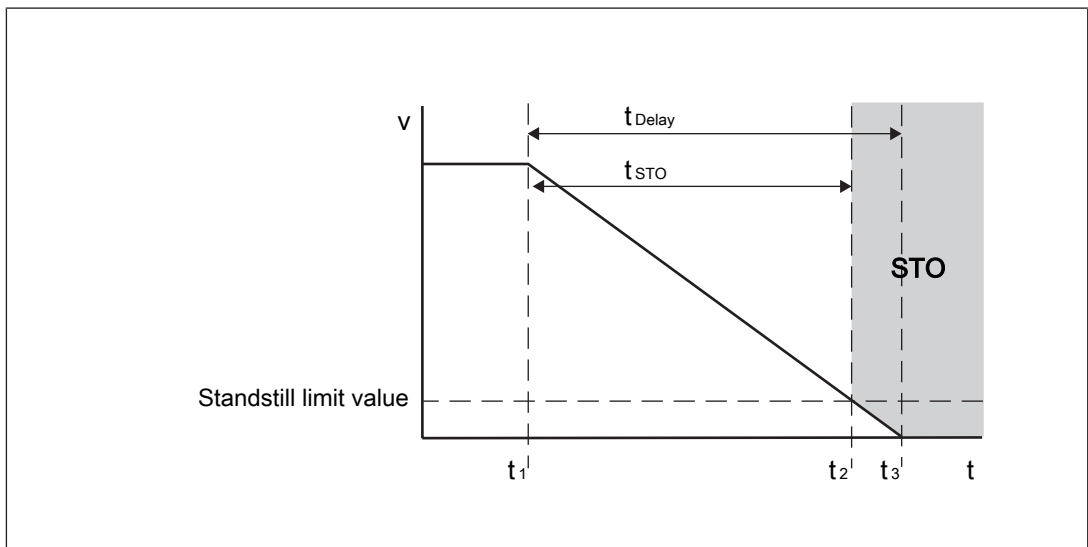
Sequence without standstill limit value for automatic STO:



**Legend**

- $t_1$ : Monitoring function SS1-M is activated
- $t_2$ : Delay time elapses, safety function "Safe torque off" (STO) is activated
- $t_{Delay}$ : Set delay time for controlled braking of motor

Sequence with standstill limit value for automatic STO:



**Legend**

- $t_1$ : Monitoring function SS1-M is activated
- $t_2$ : Standstill limit value for automatic STO reached, safety function "Safe torque off" (STO) is activated
- $t_3$ : Delay time elapses
- $t_{Delay}$ : Set delay time for controlled braking of motor
- $t_{STO}$ : Actual time from activation of monitoring function until STO is activated

### 4.3.6 Safe stop 2 monitoring

The monitoring function **Safe stop 2 monitoring** (SS2-M) monitors

- ▶ Whether the set delay time has expired (until controlled braking of the motor) or the standstill limit value for automatic SOS is below the limit value  
and
- ▶ Whether the stop position ultimately remains within a configured tolerance window.

**Reaction:**

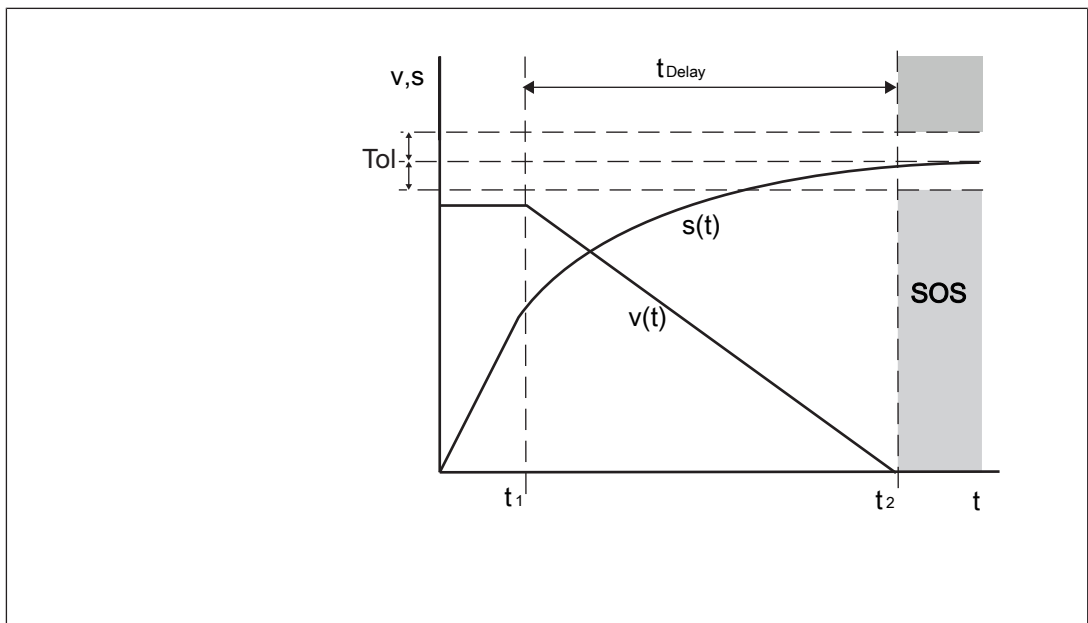
- ▶ If the monitoring function SS2-M is triggered, the "Braking ramp" output switches off. The drive controller's braking ramp is activated.
- ▶ If the set delay time has elapsed or the value for the automatic SOS is below the limit value, the stop position is monitored, the **Position monitoring** output switches on. If the stop position is outside the tolerance window, the **Position monitoring** and **STO** outputs switch off, the safety function **Safe torque off** (STO) is activated.

A maximum of 1 SS2-M element can be configured per axis in the PNOZmulti Configurator.

Please note:

This monitoring function cannot be used in conjunction with 2 proximity switches because position detection is not possible.

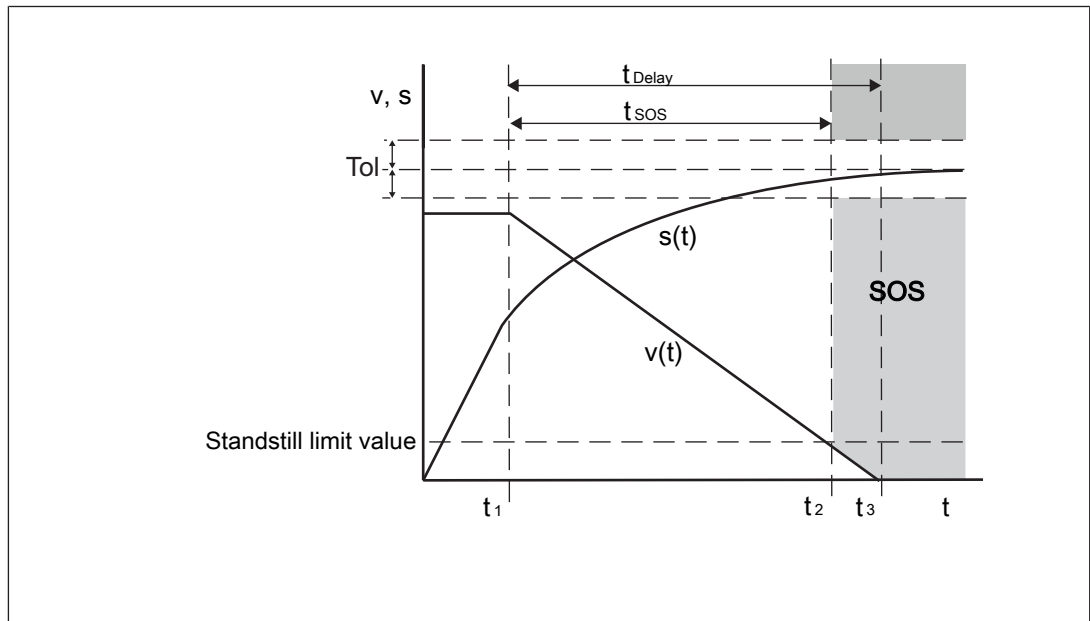
Sequence without standstill limit value for automatic SOS:



**Legend**

- $t_1$ : Activation of the monitoring function SS2-M
- $t_2$ : Delay time elapses, monitoring of stop position (SOS) is activated
- $t_{Delay}$ : Set delay time for controlled braking of motor

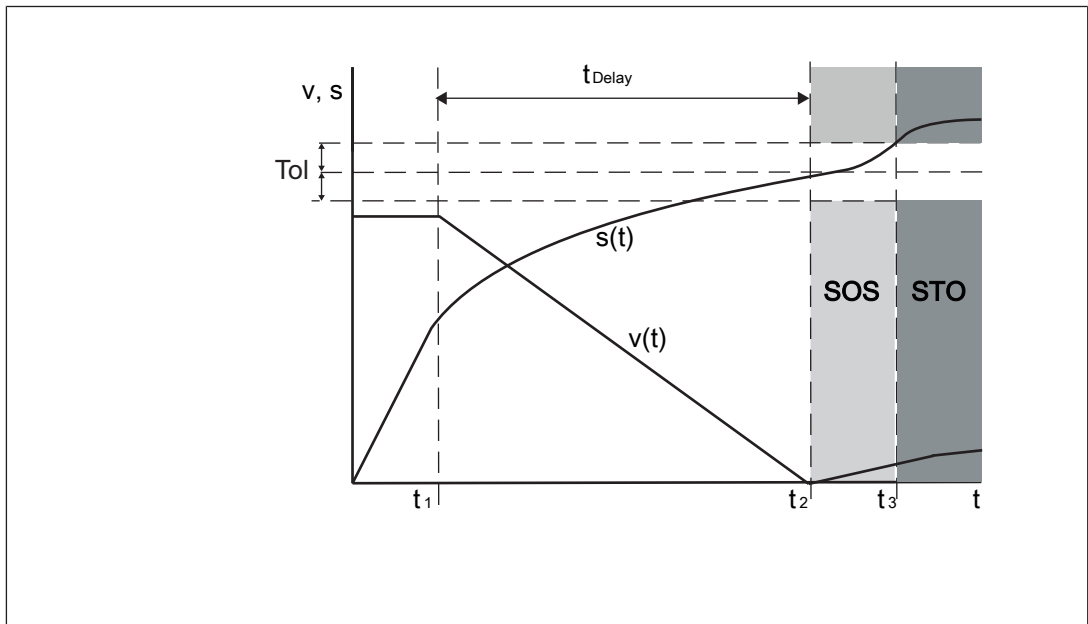
Sequence with standstill limit value for automatic SOS:



**Legend**

- $t_1$ : Activation of the monitoring function SS2-M
- $t_2$ : Standstill limit value for automatic SOS reached, monitoring of stop position (SOS) is activated
- $t_3$ : Delay time elapses
- $t_{\text{Delay}}$ : Set delay time for controlled braking of motor
- $t_{\text{STO}}$ : Actual time from activation of monitoring function until STO is activated

Sequence when stop position is violated:



**Legend**

- $t_1$ :                    Activation of the monitoring function SS2-M
- $t_2$ :                    Standstill limit value for automatic SOS reached, monitoring of stop position (SOS) is activated
- $t_3$ :                    Stop position outside of tolerance window, safety function "Safe torque off" (STO) is activated
- $t_{Delay}$ :                Set delay time for controlled braking of motor

**4.3.7 Safely limited acceleration monitoring**

The monitoring function **Safely limited acceleration monitoring** monitors the speed change per time unit.

Both the acceleration and the deceleration can be monitored.

Monitoring checks whether the acceleration or deceleration exceeds or falls below a certain limit value.

4 SLA-M elements can be configured per axis in the PNOZmulti Configurator.

The monitoring function **Safely limited acceleration monitoring** is activated with a rising edge at the start input. The trigger detection phase starts with a falling edge at the start input. In this process the current speed is taken as the start speed.

Monitoring of safely limited acceleration starts,

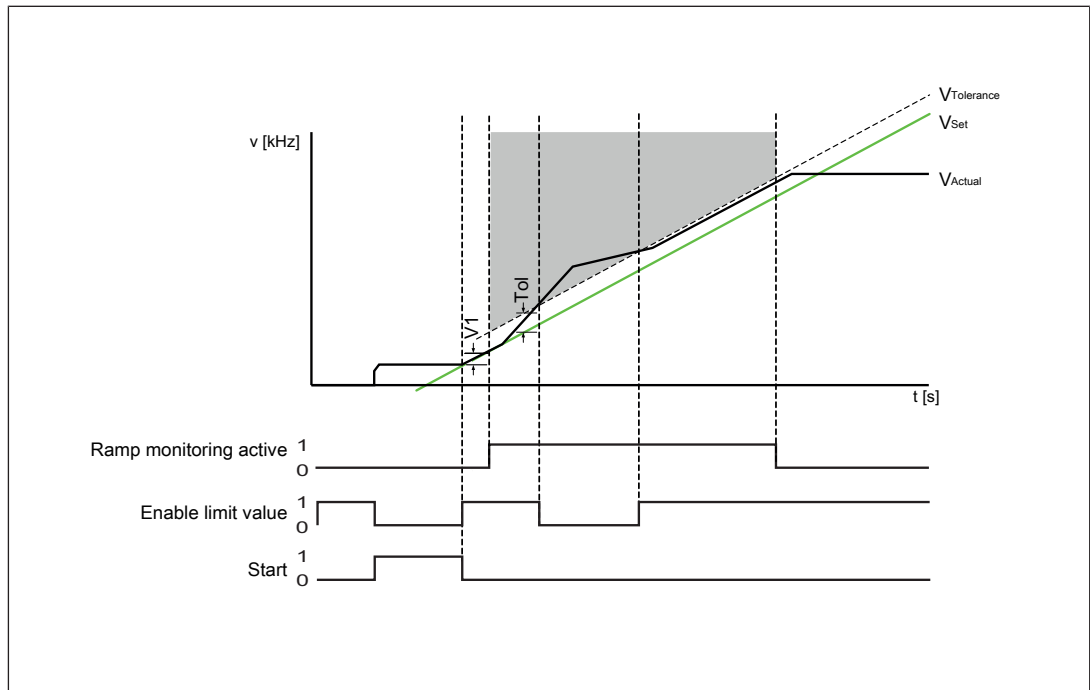
- ▶ when the trigger threshold is passed, that is, when the start speed changes by the configured percentage (V1).
- ▶ When monitoring starts within the maximum trigger time (t1).

When monitoring is started, the set acceleration is calculated as a straight line  $V_{Set}$ . A tolerance band  $V_{Tolerance}$  is calculated from the Tolerance and  $V_{Edge}$  parameters. If the actual speed  $V_{Actual}$  leaves the tolerance band, the output **Enable SLA** switches off.

Monitoring is ended,

- ▶ When monitoring is reset by a rising edge at the start input,
- ▶ When a range has been violated and it is no longer possible to return within the valid range,
- ▶ When the target speed is passed.

**Example: Monitoring for too fast acceleration**



### 4.3.8 Safely limited acceleration range monitoring

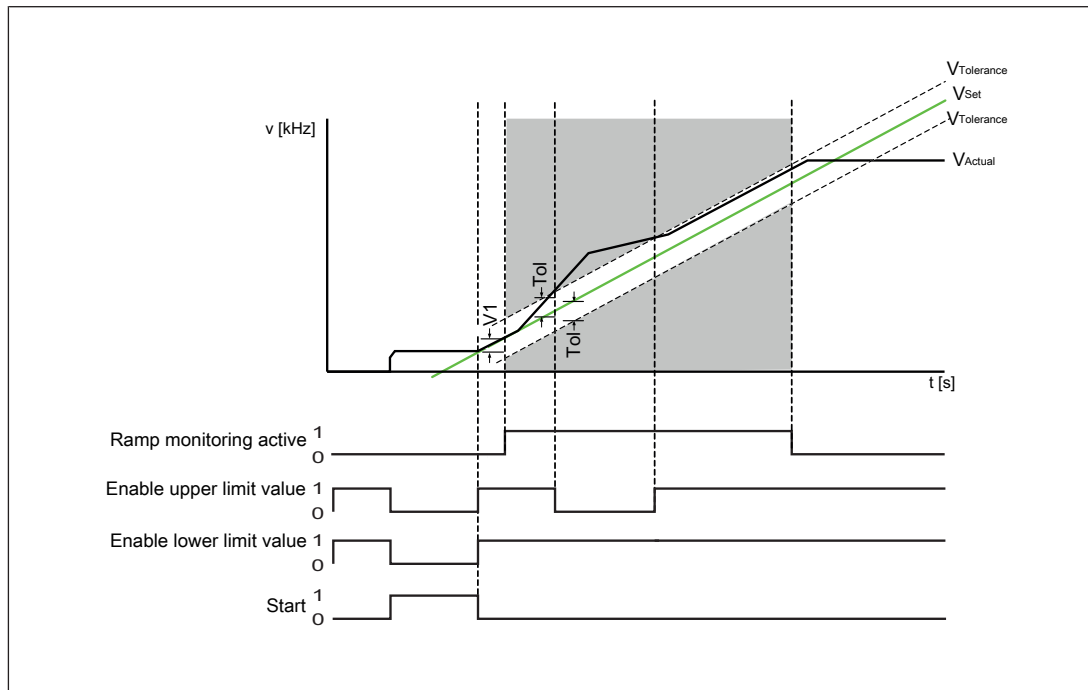
The monitoring function **Safely limited acceleration monitoring** monitors the speed change per time unit.

In contrast to the monitoring function SLA-M, safely limited acceleration range monitoring monitors not only a limit value but also the upper and lower limit value simultaneously. Both the acceleration and the deceleration can be monitored.

Otherwise the functionality is the same as the monitoring function SLA-M.

4 SAR-M elements can be configured per axis in the PNOZmulti Configurator.

#### Example: Monitoring for too fast and too slow acceleration



### 4.3.9 Safe position range monitoring

The element **Safe position range monitoring** (SPR-M) monitors whether the sensor position is in a specific range.

The element **Safe position range monitoring** can only be used with position-capable sensors (currently supported: TTL, HTL, SinCos, Hyperface).

With a falling edge at the input **Set reference position**, the current position is adopted and set to 0.

#### Outputs for position range monitoring

1 to 4 position ranges can be configured. An upper limit and a lower limit are each defined.

For each configured range you can switch between inner and outer range monitoring.

##### ► Inner position range monitoring

The output is switched on when the position is greater than the lower limit and less than the upper limit. The output switches off when the position range including the hysteresis is exited.

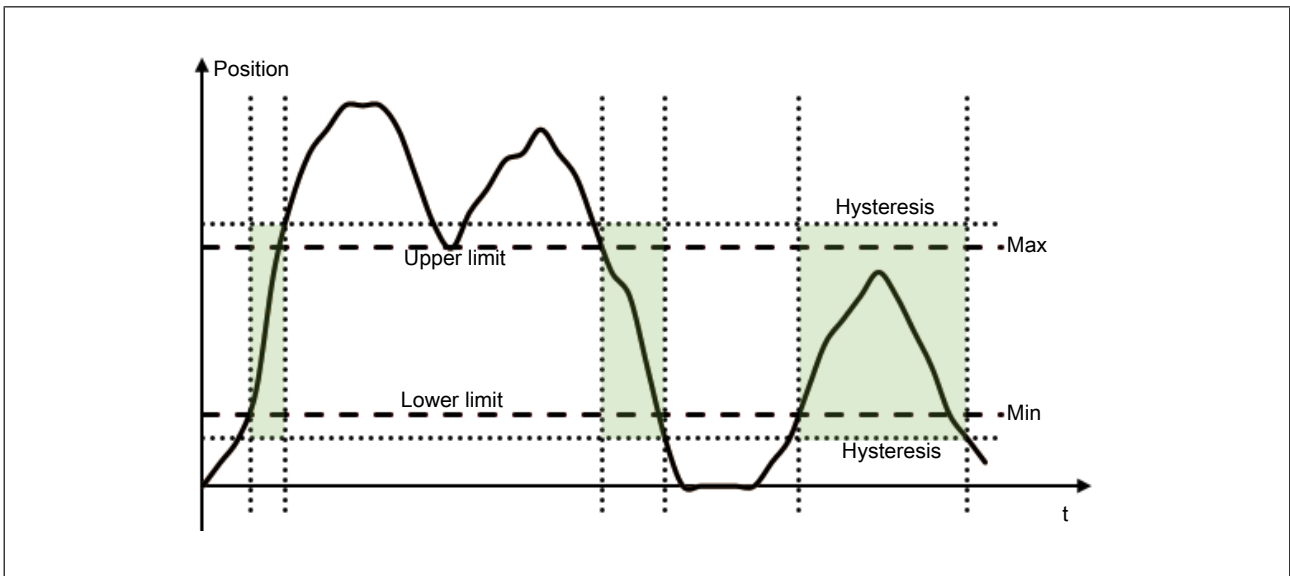
► **Outer position range monitoring**

The output is switched on when the position is less than the lower limit or greater than the upper limit. The output switches off when the position range including the hysteresis is exited.

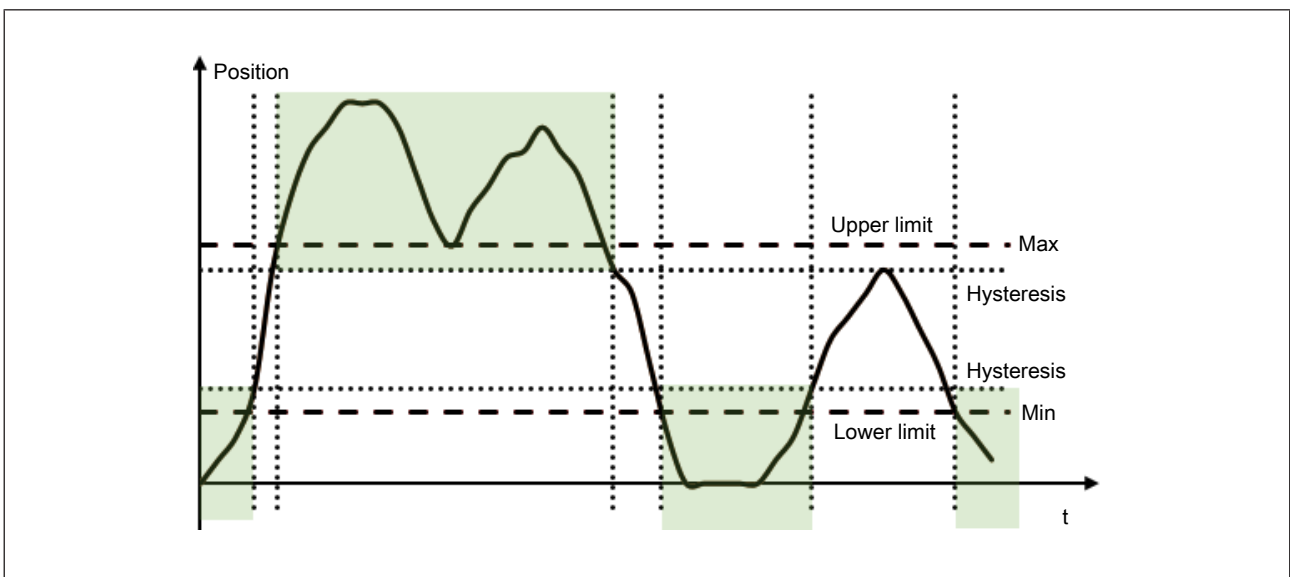
**Hysteresis**

To prevent the outputs from jitter if there are fluctuations around the response value, a joint hysteresis can be configured for the position ranges. The hysteresis takes effect when the output is switched on.

**Inner position range monitoring procedure**



**Outer position range monitoring procedure**



### 4.3.10 Safe position monitoring

The element **Safe position monitoring** (SPM) monitors whether the sensor position is in a specific position.

The element **Safe position monitoring** can only be used with position-capable sensors (currently supported: TTL, HTL, SinCos, Hyperface).

With a falling edge at the input **Set reference position**, the current position is adopted and set to 0.

#### Outputs for position monitoring

1 to 4 position values can be configured.

The output is switched on when the position is within the tolerance range around the configured position value.

#### Tolerance/hysteresis

For the position values a joint switch-on threshold and a joint switch-off threshold are configured. The switching thresholds have an effect when exceeding or falling below the position values.

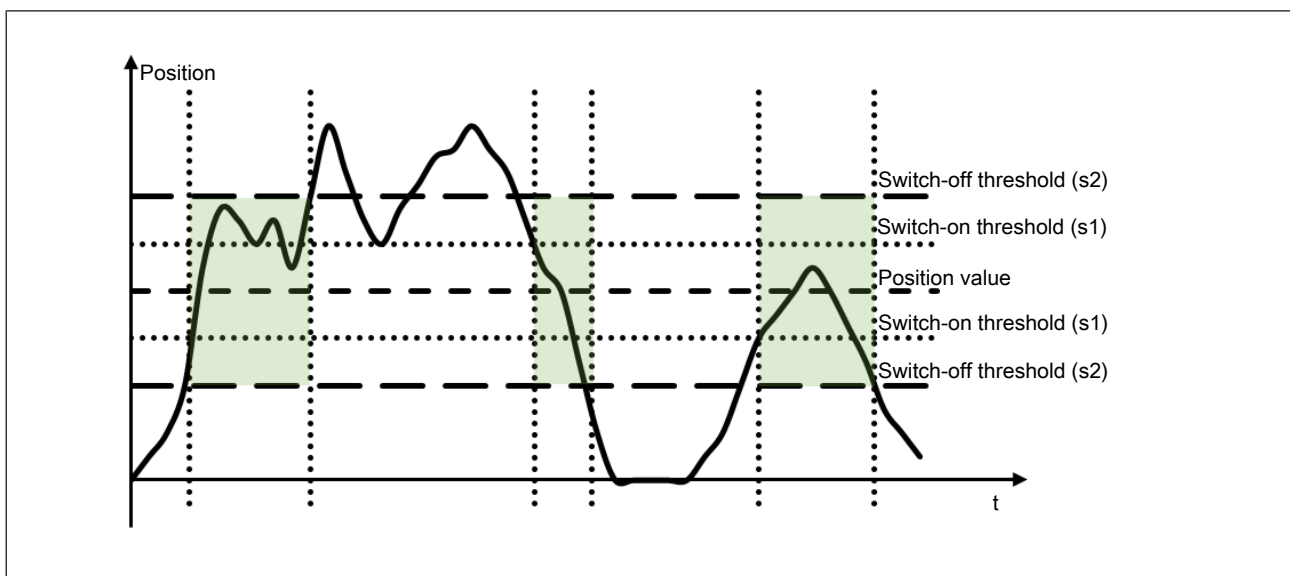
##### ► Switch-on threshold

The output is switched on when the positive or negative switch-on threshold is exceeded.

##### ► Switch-off threshold

The output is switched off again when the positive or negative switch-off threshold is exceeded.

#### Position monitoring procedure



### 4.3.11 Central motion monitoring functions

These functions apply centrally for all the monitoring functions.

#### 4.3.11.1 Hysteresis

A central hysteresis can be configured for the monitoring functions. This prevents the outputs from bouncing if there are fluctuations around the response value. The hysteresis takes effect when the output is switched on.

#### 4.3.11.2 Validation cut-off frequency

As implausible sensor signals may arise due to jitter on the sensors around the stop position, a central validation cut-off frequency must be configured for sensor types with proximity switches in the PNOZmulti Configurator (edge jitter is caused by the position control of the drive frequency converter or by external interference signals).

If the value of the validation cut-off frequency falls below the configured value, the plausibility check of the sensors will no longer be run.

#### 4.3.11.3 Frequency filtering

Measurement value filtering can be configured to suppress speed spikes or EMC disturbances.

The measured speed is then filtered before it is supplied to the monitoring functions.

The filter can be configured as slow, average or fast.



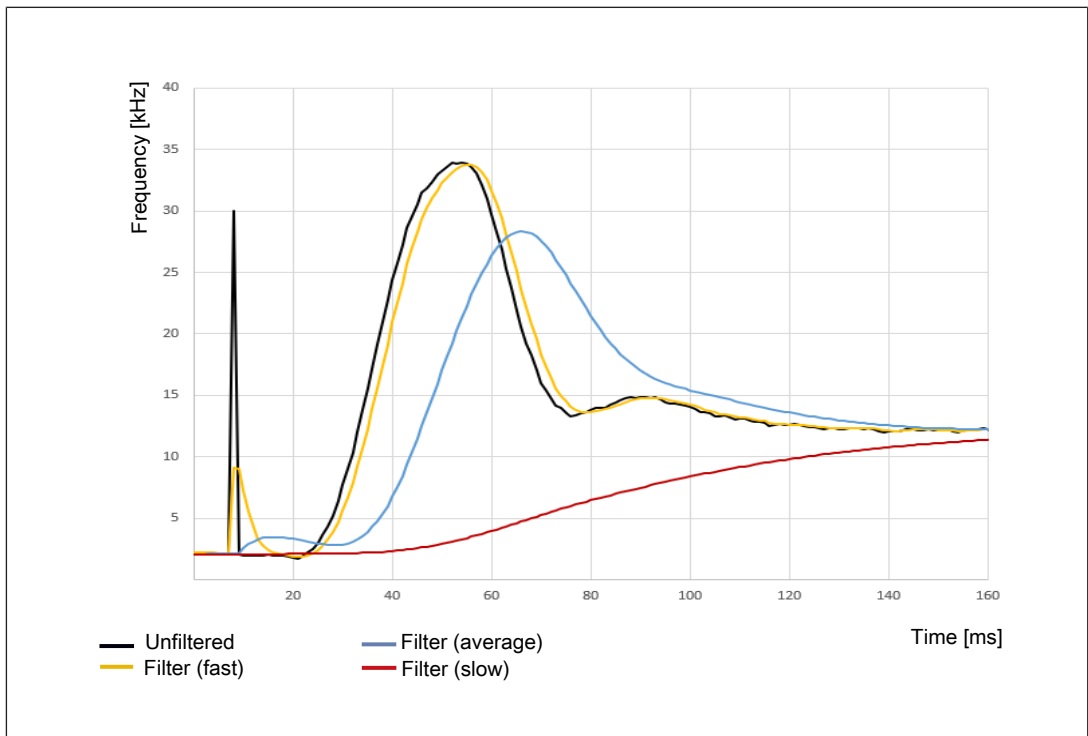
#### NOTICE

##### Please note:

The **reaction time after the limit value is exceeded**, as specified in the technical details, is increased by filtering.

As the **reaction time after the limit value is exceeded** does not change when the tolerances are used, they should be preferred, where necessary.

Effect of frequency filtering, as an example

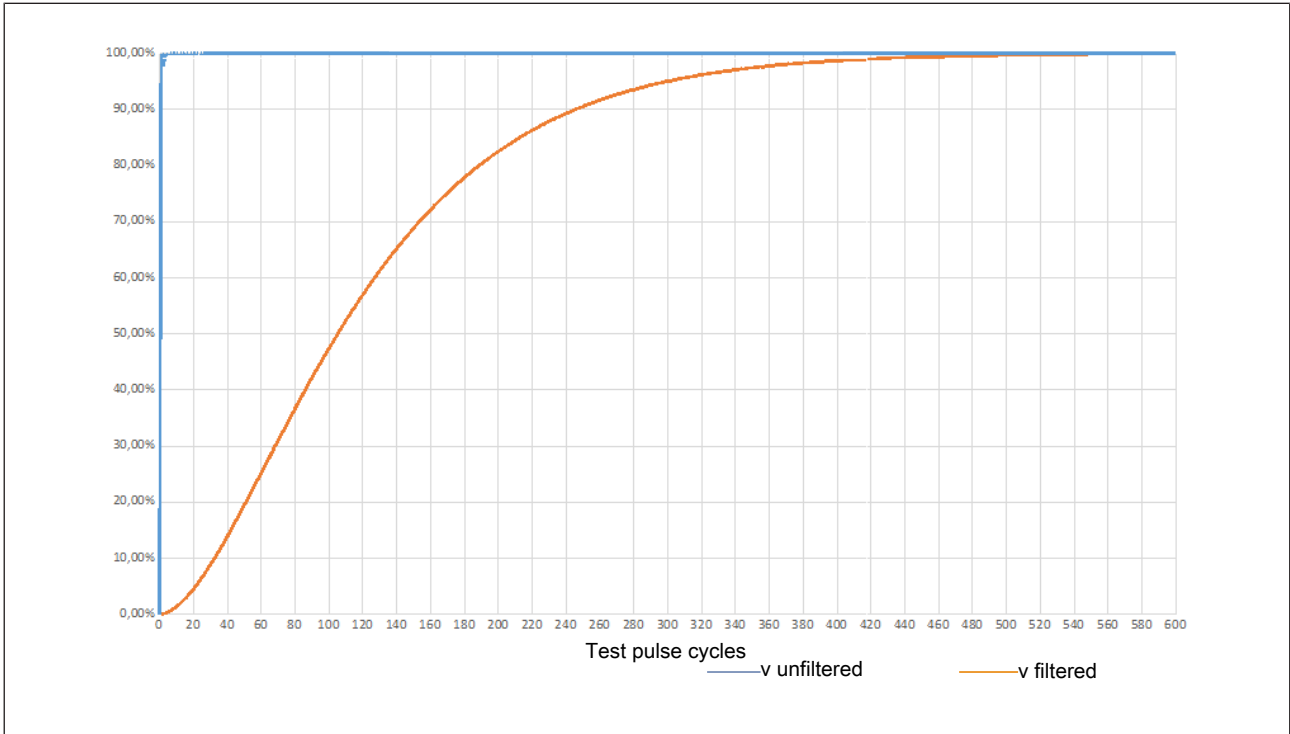


**NOTICE**

The filter depends on the cycle time of the device. This means that the **Reaction time after limit value is exceeded** increases depending on the number of elements configured in the user program. The worst case is that the cycle time is 2 ms. In the best case the cycle time can be under 1 ms.

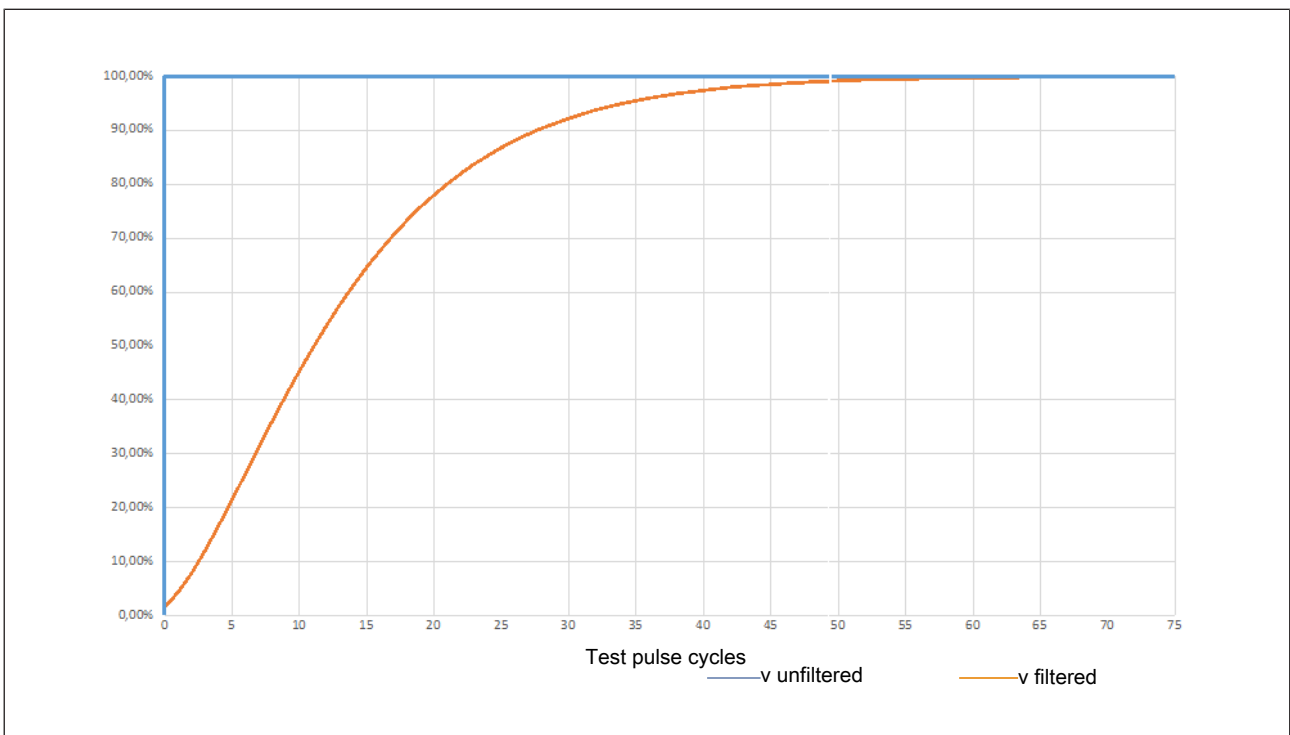
**Step response of slow filter**

The diagram shows the reaction of the slow filter to a speed change at the input. The filter achieves 99% of the set end value after approx. 420 ms (max. 840 ms).



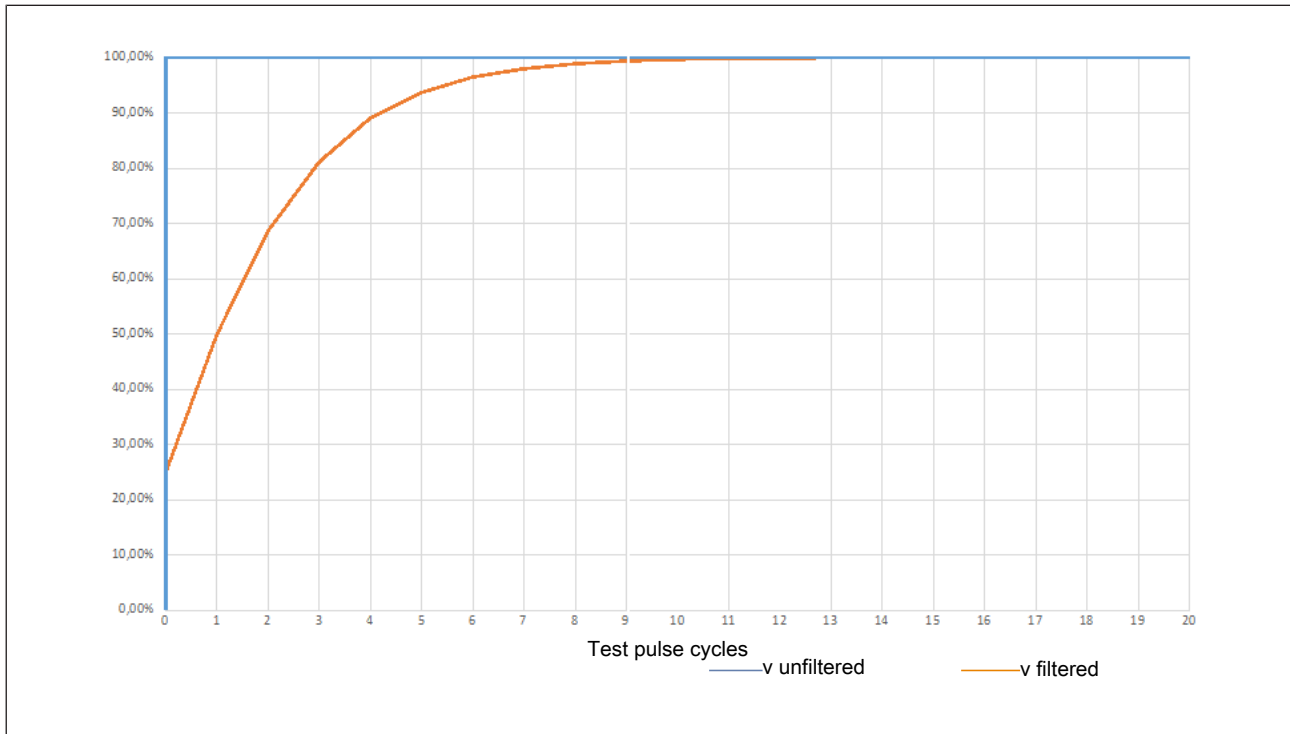
**Step response of average filter**

The diagram shows the reaction of the average filter to a speed change at the input. The filter achieves 99% of the set end value after approx. 47 ms (max. 94 ms).



### Step response of fast filter

The diagram shows the reaction of the fast filter to a speed change at the input. The filter achieves 99% of the set end value after approx. 9 ms (max. 18 ms).



#### 4.3.11.4 Tolerance time diagnostics

A tolerance time can be configured for tracks AB, Z and S respectively.

The tolerance time influences the sensitivity towards invalid signal levels (e.g. in the event of EMC interference).

The greater the configured tolerance time, the less sensitive the system will be towards invalid signal levels.

The tolerance time can be deactivated for individual tracks by setting 0 ms.



#### CAUTION!

#### Delayed reaction to invalid signal levels

Setting a tolerance time increases the reaction time of the feasibility check of the signal levels. The detection time can increase to a maximum of four times the set tolerance time as a result. This must be taken into account when the system is designed.

## 4.4 System reaction time

Calculation of the maximum reaction time between an input switching off and a linked output in the system switching off is described in the document "PNOZmulti System Expansion".

## 4.5 Proximity switch

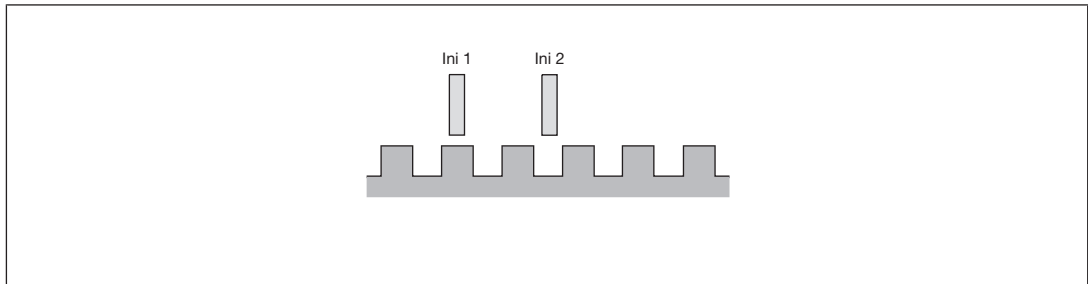
- ▶ Proximity switches can be used with a pnp or npn output.
- ▶ The proximity switches must be fitted so that at least one is always activated. In other words, the proximity switches must be fitted so that the recorded signals always overlap.
- ▶ The cable used to connect the proximity switches must be shielded (see connection diagrams in the chapter entitled "EMC-compliant wiring").
- ▶ A DC voltage in the range of 0 - 30 V can be monitored via track S. It should be used to monitor the supply voltage of the proximity switches.



### CAUTION!

Please note: Connection of the proximity switches may only be performed in three-wire technology and not in two-wire technology.

### Proximity switch assembly:



### Signal characteristics:

Proximity switch combinations	Signal image in an energised state
PNP / PNP	<p>Ini 1: energised (high), De-energised (low)</p> <p>Ini 2: energised (low), De-energised (high)</p> <p>&gt; 1% of the period length</p>
NPN / NPN	<p>Ini 1: De-energised (low), energised (high)</p> <p>Ini 2: De-energised (high), energised (low)</p> <p>&gt; 1% of the period length</p>
NPN / PNP	<p>Ini 1: De-energised (low), energised (high)</p> <p>Ini 2: energised (low), De-energised (high)</p> <p>&gt; 1% of the period length</p>

Proximity switch combinations	Signal image in an energised state
PNP / NPN	



**WARNING!**

**Potential loss of safety function due to implausible signals from the proximity switch**

Depending on the application, serious injury or death may result.

- Make sure that the proximity switches are installed as described in the operating manual and that only those combinations described in the signal characteristics table are used.
- Appropriate installation measures should be taken to prevent a foreign body coming between the signal encoder and the proximity switch. If not, the foreign body could cause invalid signals.
- Please note the values stated in the sensor's technical details.

- ▶ For a full configuration, the maximum frequency of the sensors you are using must be entered in the PNOZmulti Configurator (see sensor's data sheet).

**Special features for proximity switches with reduced diagnostics**

- ▶ A: pnp, B: pnp
- ▶ It is permitted that both proximity switches are undamped simultaneously.
- ▶ The safety level is reduced.
- ▶ The cables for connecting the proximity switches must be laid separately.
- ▶ The supply voltage of the proximity switches must be monitored (e.g. via track S).

## 4.6 Encoder

- ▶ The following encoders can be used:
  - TTL, HTL (single-ended or differential signals)
  - Sin/Cos 1 Vss
  - Hiperface®
- ▶ The encoders can be connected with or without Z index (0 index).
- ▶ The cables used to connect the encoders must be shielded (see connection diagrams in the chapter entitled "EMC-compliant wiring").

- ▶ A proximity switch can also be connected to track Z to monitor for broken shearpins.

**Please note:**

Broken shearpin monitoring only becomes active when

- The minimum speed is exceeded
- and
- The tolerance for detecting feasibility errors has elapsed.

The minimum speed and tolerance depend on the ratio of the frequency on tracks AB " $f_{AB}$ " to the frequency on track Z " $f_Z$ " in your configuration (see PNOZmulti Configurator **Motion Monitor Element, Calculated Ratio AB/Z**).

Minimum speed:

- Calculated ratio  $AB/Z \geq 1.0$   
 $f_Z = 10 \text{ mHz}$  or  $f_{AB} = (f_{AB}/f_Z) \times 10 \text{ mHz}$
- when  $f_{AB}/f_Z \text{ Ratio} < 1.0$   
 $f_{AB} = 10 \text{ mHz}$  or  $f_Z = 10 \text{ mHz}/(f_{AB}/f_Z)$

Tolerance for detecting feasibility errors:

- when  $f_{AB}/f_Z \text{ Ratio} \geq 1.0$   
 $7.5 Z$  pulses or  $7.5 \times (f_{AB}/f_Z)$  AB pulses
- when  $f_{AB}/f_Z \text{ Ratio} < 1.0$   
 $4.5 AB$  pulses or  $4.5 \times (f_{AB}/f_Z)$  Z pulses



**NOTICE**

If interference can be anticipated on the signal cables or if the sensor cables are long, we recommend you use encoders with differential signals. Depending on the sensor, terminating resistors should be used to improve the quality of the signal (see sensor's data sheet).

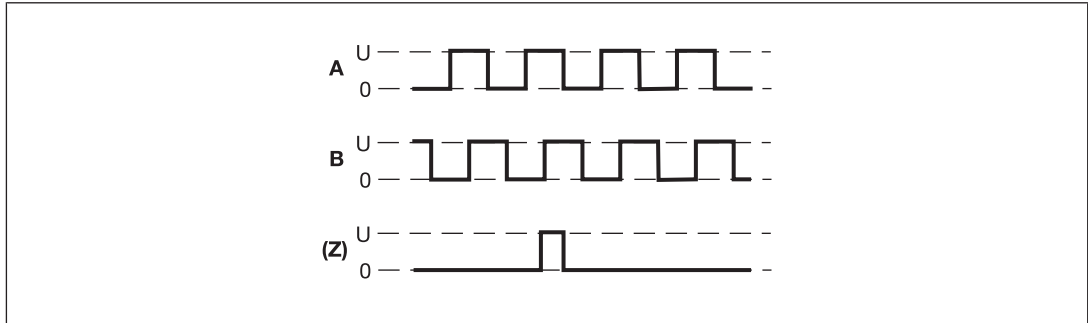
- ▶ With Hiperface encoders, the Sin- Cos track is recorded and monitored via an adapter (see [Adapters for encoders](#) [35]).
- ▶ Track S can be used:
  - To connect an encoder's error output.
  - To monitor voltages between 0 V and 30 V for a permitted upper and lower limit. For example, the encoder's supply voltage can be monitored.
- ▶ The maximum frequency of the used encoders must be entered for a complete configuration.
- ▶ Pay attention to the values in the technical details.

### 4.6.1

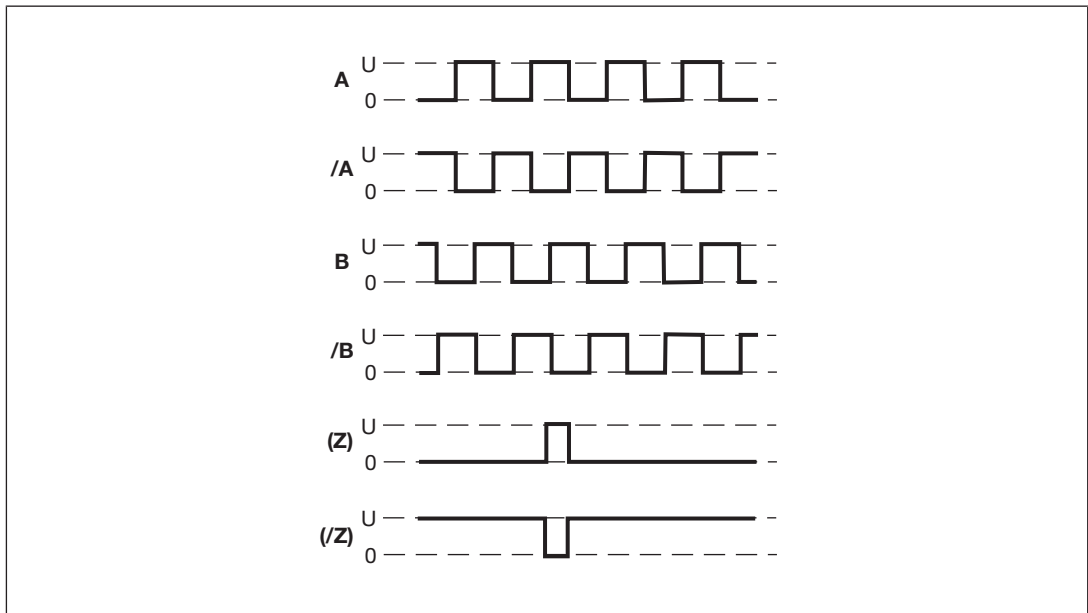
## Output signals

### Output signals TTL, HTL

Single ended

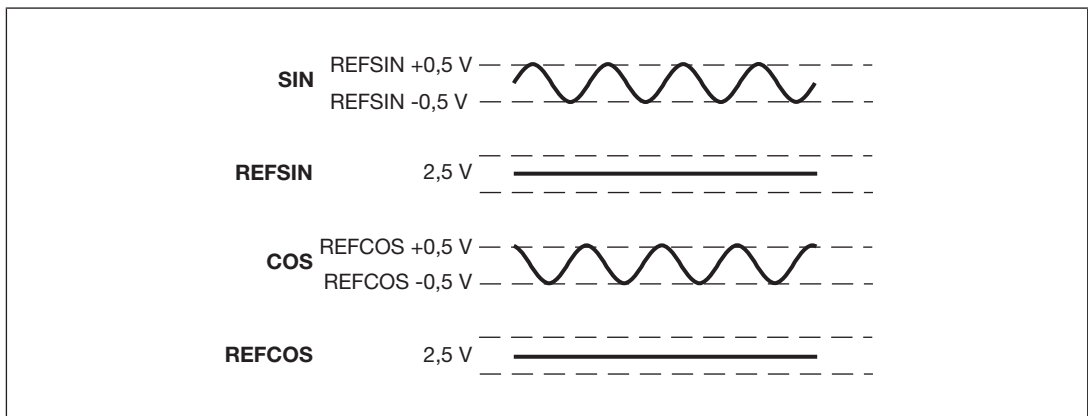


Differential

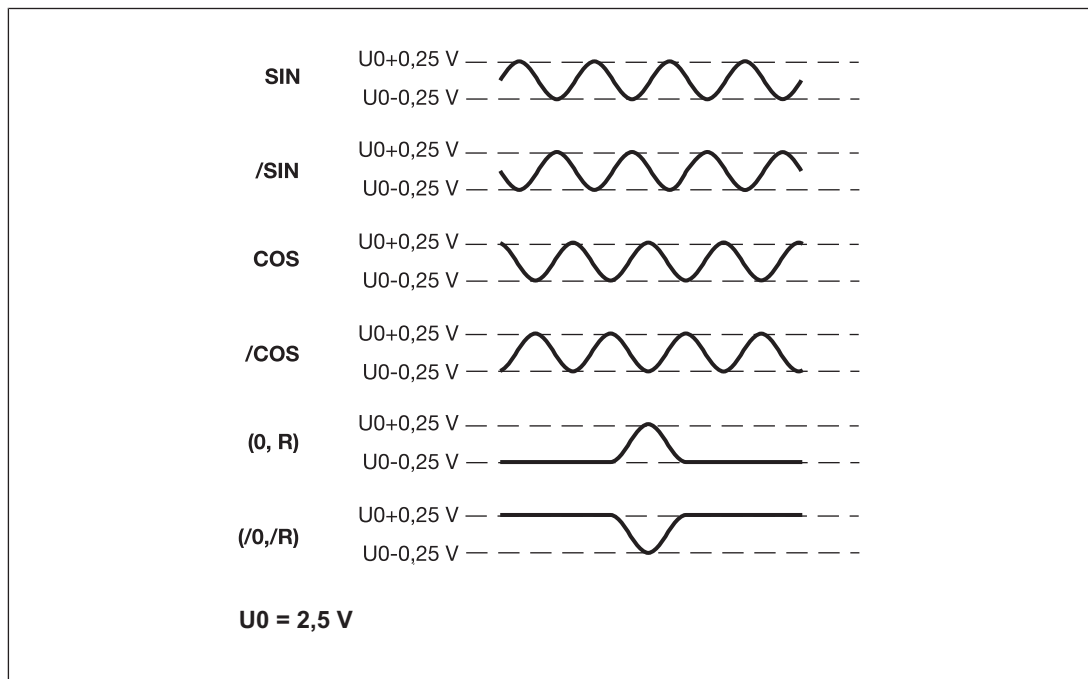


### Output signals Sin/Cos (1 Vss)

Single ended with reference track (e.g. Hiperface ®)



Differential with/without Z index (e.g. Heidenhain 1 Vss)



#### 4.6.2 Adapters for encoders

The adapter records the data between the encoder and the drive and makes it available to the PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO via the Mini-IO socket.

Pilz supplies complete adapters as well as ready-made cable with Mini-IO connector, which can be used when making your own adapter. The range of products in this area is constantly being expanded. Please contact us about the range of adapters that is currently available.

#### 4.7 Supply

The module is internally supplied by the base unit.

#### 4.8 Outputs

The expansion module provides safe semiconductor outputs and it may be used for safe applications in the system PNOZmulti 2. The outputs may be used to switch:

- ▶ Resistive loads
- ▶ Inductive loads
- ▶ Capacitive loads

Signals at the output

- ▶ "0" signal (0 V) at the output:
  - Output is high impedance
  - No current to the load
- ▶ "1" signal (+24 V) at the output:
  - Output is low impedance

- Current is supplied to the load

#### Output test

Outputs that are switched on are checked via regular off tests.

- ▶ Switch-off tests are performed once per test cycle
- ▶ Outputs that are switched on are switched off for the duration of the off test.

#### Testing for shorts

- ▶ For applications in accordance with Category 4, PL e and SIL 3, detection of shorts between contacts must be guaranteed through additional measures (e.g. asynchronous switching on - once per shift).
- ▶ A short between contacts must be simulated during commissioning.
- ▶ In the on state, shorts across contacts to the supply voltage are not detected. Only with the next operational switching off of the output it is detected whether there is a short circuit to the supply voltage on the line to the load.

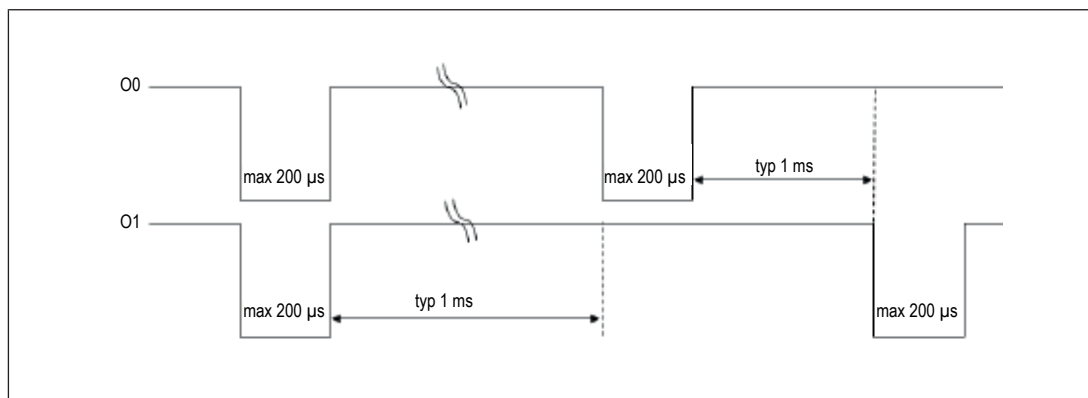


Fig.: Signal characteristic at the semiconductor outputs O0 and O1 while switched on

#### Outputs

- ▶ The max. capacity at an output depends on the load. Connecting a higher capacity may lead to an error.
- ▶ Operation with electronic contactors has not been tested and may lead to errors.

#### Switch-off delay in stop

A switch-off delay can be configured for each of the safe semiconductor outputs on the PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO module. When switching to a system stop, the safe semiconductor outputs switch off in accordance with the configured time delay. All the self-tests of the module PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO continue to be performed during the switch-off delay.



#### CAUTION!

If there is an error on the module PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO, there will be no switch-off delay, the outputs are always shut down immediately. If there is an error on any other modules (base unit or expansion modules), the safe semiconductor outputs are shut down in accordance with the configured delay time.

## 4.9 Cascading

Cascading enables up to 8 modules to be networked. A combined standard input/output CIO connects the modules. In the Configurator, cascading can be linked to any monitoring function. If the monitoring function is triggered, a non-safety-related fast shutdown of all the cascaded functions is initiated.

- ▶ Connect the CIO terminals of all modules whose monitoring functions are to be linked.
- ▶ Make sure that the modules are connected to a common 0 V supply.
- ▶ Cascading is used for fast messaging between the networked modules.



### NOTICE

All networked modules must be connected to a common 0 V supply.



### CAUTION!

Cascading may not be used for safety-related applications!  
Depending on the application, serious injury or death may result.

## 5 Installation

### 5.1 General installation guidelines

- ▶ The unit should be installed in a control cabinet with a protection type of at least IP54.
- ▶ Install the system vertically on to a horizontal mounting rail. The venting slots must face upward and downward. Other mounting positions could damage the safety system.
- ▶ Use the locking elements on the rear of the unit to attach it to a mounting rail.
- ▶ In environments exposed to heavy vibration, the unit should be secured using a fixing element (e.g. retaining bracket or end angle).
- ▶ Open the locking slide before lifting the unit from the mounting rail.
- ▶ To comply with EMC requirements, the mounting rail must have a low impedance connection to the control cabinet housing.
- ▶ The ambient temperature in the control cabinet must not exceed the figure stated in the technical details. otherwise air conditioning may be required.
- ▶ The unit may be exposed to various types of acceleration during operation. Please note the values stated in the technical details for vibration and shock stress. The acceleration values do not apply when mechanical resonances occur. so the whole system should be subjected to extensive testing.
- ▶ For the unit to work properly, it must not be constantly exposed to heavy vibration.

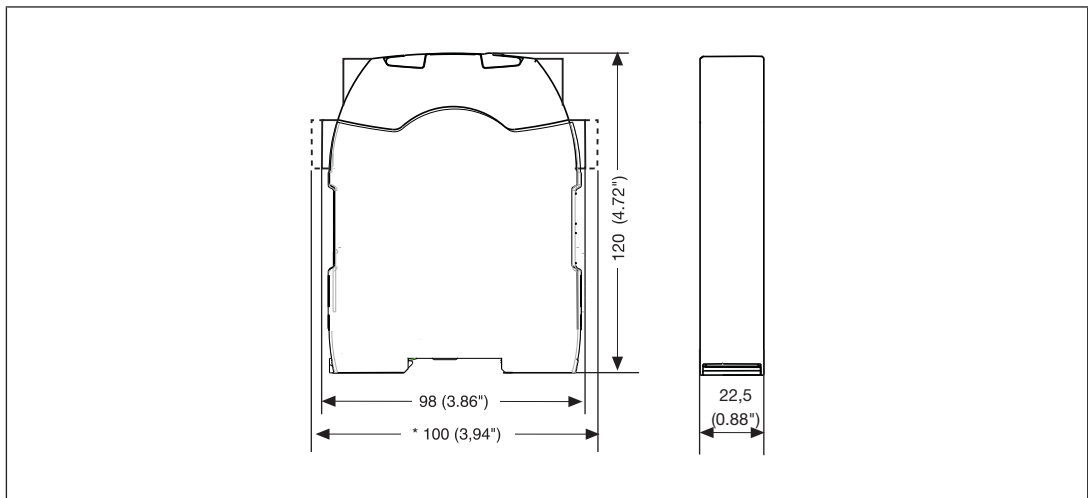


#### NOTICE

#### Damage due to electrostatic discharge!

Electrostatic discharge can damage components. Ensure against discharge before touching the product, e.g. by touching an earthed, conductive surface or by wearing an earthed armband.

### 5.2 Dimensions in mm



### 5.3 **Connect the base unit and expansion modules**

Connect the base unit and the expansion module as described in the operating instructions for the base units.

- ▶ Connect the black/yellow terminator to the expansion module.
- ▶ Install the expansion module in the position in which it is configured in the PNOZmulti Configurator.

The position of the expansion modules is defined in the PNOZmulti Configurator. The expansion modules are connected to the left or right of the base unit, depending on the type.

Please refer to the document "PNOZmulti System Expansion" for details of the number of modules that can be connected to the base unit and the module types.

## 6 Commissioning

### 6.1 Wiring

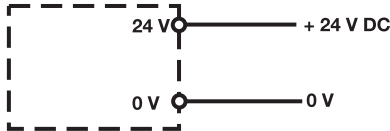
The wiring is defined in the circuit diagram of the PNOZmulti Configurator.

Please note:

- ▶ Information given in the [Technical details \[56\]](#) must be followed.
- ▶ The position of the expansion module is specified in the Hardware configuration of the PNOZmulti Configurator.
- ▶ Use copper wiring with a temperature stability of 75 °C.
- ▶ The power supplies for the safety system and sensors must comply with the regulations for low voltages with safe isolation (SELV/PELV).
- ▶ The cable used to connect the encoders and proximity switches must be shielded (see connection diagrams in the chapter entitled "EMC-compliant wiring").
- ▶ The shield may only be connected to earth at a single point.
- ▶ Earth loops should be avoided.
- ▶ If possible, the connections for the various earth potentials (GND, A2 ) should not be connected on the PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO but should be connected directly to the GNDs on the connected units. otherwise noise susceptibility may be increased significantly (conductor loops are not permitted).
- ▶ If short circuits occur between the cable from the output to the load and a supply line, it will no longer be possible to switch off the load. Possible remedies:
  - Exclude the error by using separate multicore cable for supply voltages
  - Use an additional shutdown device such as a main contactor
- ▶ Use appropriate wiring to exclude short circuits between the outputs!
- ▶ Protect the supply voltage as follows:
  - Circuit breaker, characteristic C - 3 A
  - or
  - Blow-out fuse, slow, 3 A
- ▶ With lift applications, the screen of the encoder should be connected to earth on both sides.

### 6.2 Connection supply voltage and outputs

#### Supply voltage

Supply voltage	DC
	

Connection examples for semiconductor outputs

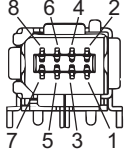
<p>Redundant output</p>		
<p>Single output</p>		
<p>Single output with advanced fault detection*</p>		

\*Two loads may be connected to each safety output with advanced fault detection, even on applications in accordance with EN IEC 62061, SIL 3. Prerequisite: Feedback loop is connected, shorts across contacts and external power sources are excluded (e.g. through separate multicore cables). Please note that, in the event of an error in the feedback loop, the safety system switches to a safe state and shuts down **all** the outputs.

Connection example feedback loop

<p>Feedback loop</p>	<p>Redundant output</p>	
<p>Contacts from external contactors</p>		

### 6.3 Pin assignment of Mini-IO socket

Mini-IO socket 8-pole	PIN	Track
	1	S
	2	GND
	3	Z
	4	A
	5	/A
	6	/Z
	7	B
	8	/B

### 6.4 Connection of proximity switches

The following proximity switch combinations can be connected:

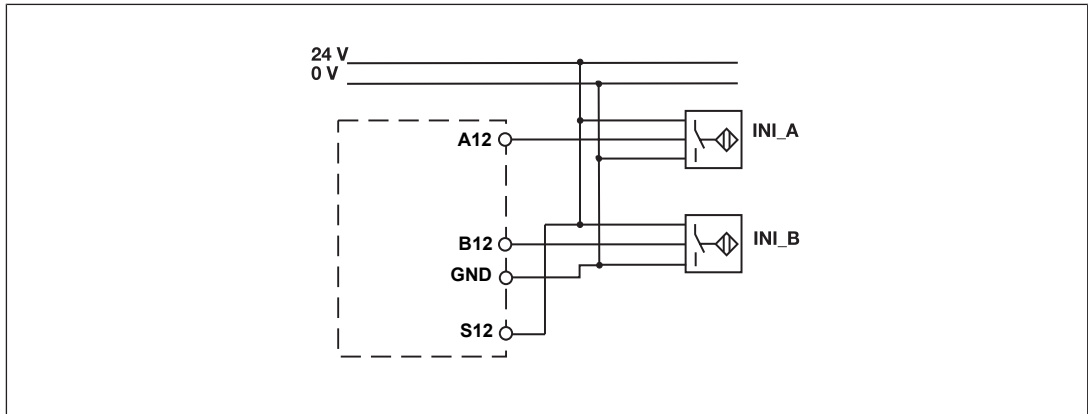
- ▶ A: pnp, B: pnp
- ▶ A: npn, B: npn
- ▶ A: pnp, B: npn
- ▶ A: npn, B: pnp

When connecting proximity switches please note:

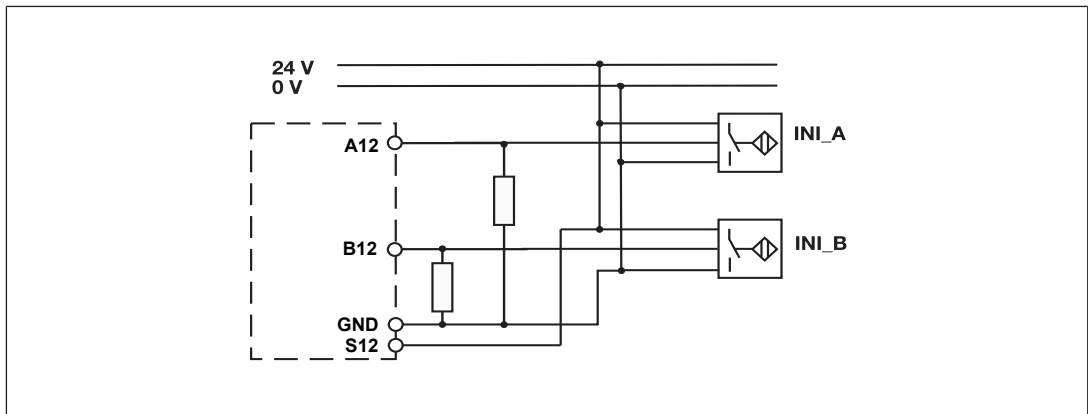
- ▶ Proximity switches can be connected to
  - terminals A12, B12, GND for axis 1
  - or
  - tracks A, B and GND of the Mini-IO socket (X12 for axis 1).
- ▶ The terminal points V12 can be used as a shunt terminal, for example for the supply voltage of the proximity switches. The current load capacity is max. 3 A per terminal.
- ▶ Track S (S12) should be used to monitor the supply voltage (see drawing). A permitted voltage range can be entered in the menu.
- ▶ Connect the proximity switch to 24 V DC of the power supply.
- ▶ When connecting the proximity switches, please refer to the chapter entitled "EMC-compliant wiring".
- ▶ Invalid signals may occur with long cable lengths. In this case we recommend that you connect a resistor between the signal lines, as shown in the diagrams.
- ▶ Connection of the proximity switches may only be performed in three-wire technology and not in two-wire technology.

► Special features for proximity switches with reduced diagnostics:

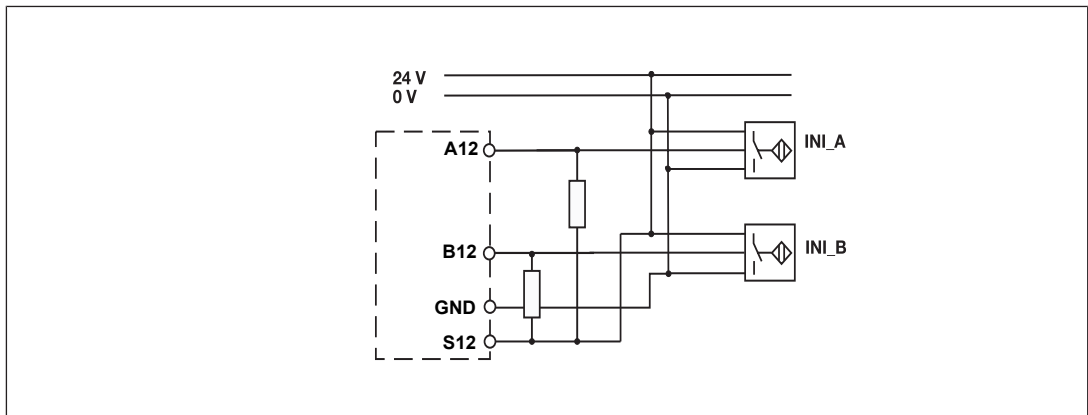
- A: pnp, B: pnp
- It is permitted that both proximity switches are undamped simultaneously.
- The safety level is reduced.
- The cables for connecting the proximity switches must be laid separately.
- The supply voltage of the proximity switches must be monitored (e.g. via track S).



Pnp proximity switch with resistor R = 10 kOhm



Npn proximity switch with resistor R = 47 kOhm



## 6.5 Connection of an encoder

Proceed as follows when connecting the encoder:

- ▶ The encoder can be connected via an adapter (e.g. MM A Mini-IO-CAB99) or directly to the PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO.
- ▶ Use only shielded cables for all connections. Please refer to the chapter entitled "EMC-compliant wiring".
- ▶ Always connect GND on the encoder to GND on the Mini-IO connector.
- ▶ If the encoder signals are not terminated with 120 Ohm in the frequency converter, the encoder signals must be terminated with  $Z_0 = 120 \text{ Ohm}$  between A and /A, B and /B, Z and /Z.
- ▶ Please refer to the information provided by the encoder manufacturer with regard to the recommended max. cable length when taking into consideration
  - output frequency
  - Supply voltage
  - Operating temperature
  - Existing interference
- ▶ The cable length from the encoder to the evaluation device including the length of the adapter cable may be a maximum of 30 m.

When calculating the maximum cable length, remember that the length of the adapter cable must also be taken into account.



### CAUTION!

Communication errors may occur if the adapter cable is too long or there are any external sources of interference. Use an adapter cable that's less than 5 m in length. Lay the adapter cable separately from any potential sources of interference, such as drive cables leading to the motor, for example.

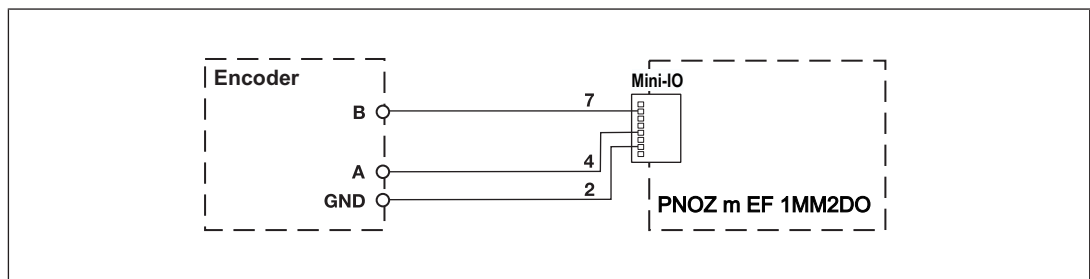
### 6.5.1 Connect encoder

Encoder types:

- ▶ TTL single ended
- ▶ HTL single ended

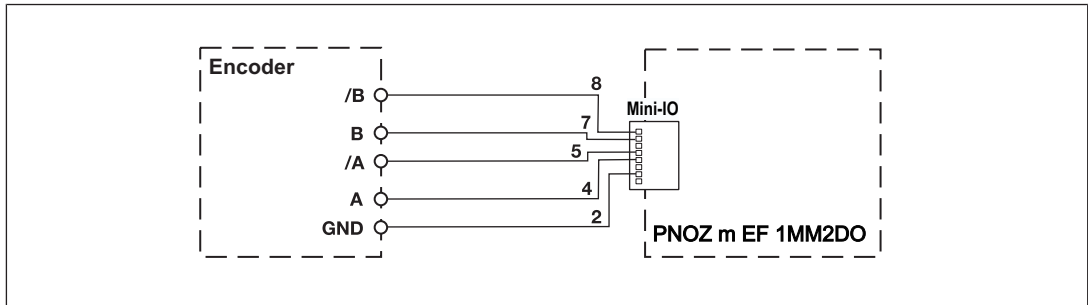
Please note:

- ▶ Tracks/A, /B, Z and /Z must remain free



Encoder types:

- ▶ TTL Differential
- ▶ HTL differential
- ▶ sin/cos 1 Vss
- ▶ Hiperface



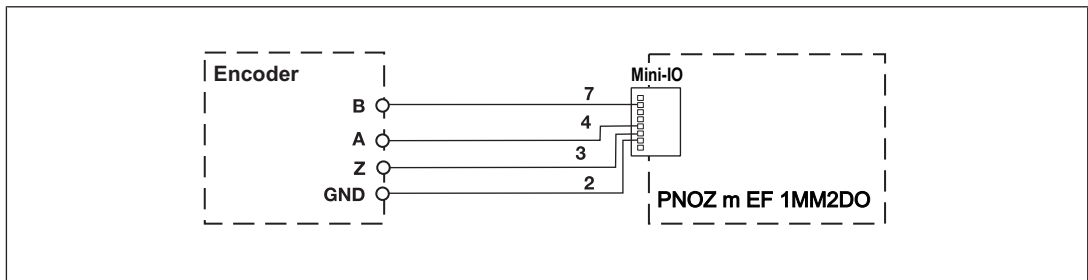
### 6.5.2 Connect encoder with Z index

Encoder types:

- ▶ TTL single ended Z Index
- ▶ HTL single ended Z Index

Please note:

- ▶ Tracks /A, /B and /Z must remain free

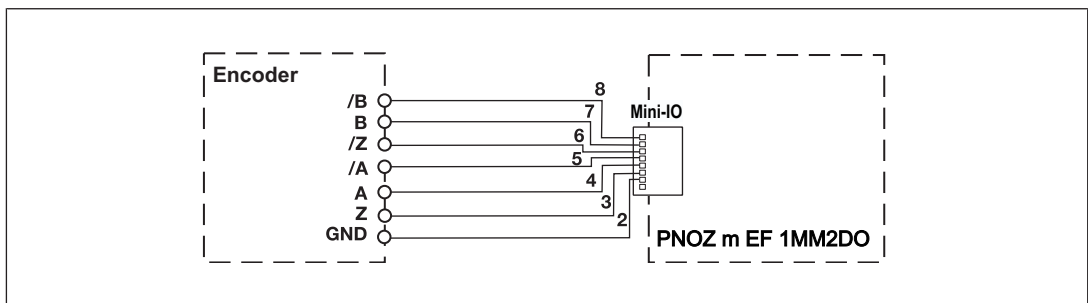


Encoder types:

- ▶ TTL differential + Z Index
- ▶ HTL differential + Z Index
- ▶ sin/cos 1 Vss Z Index

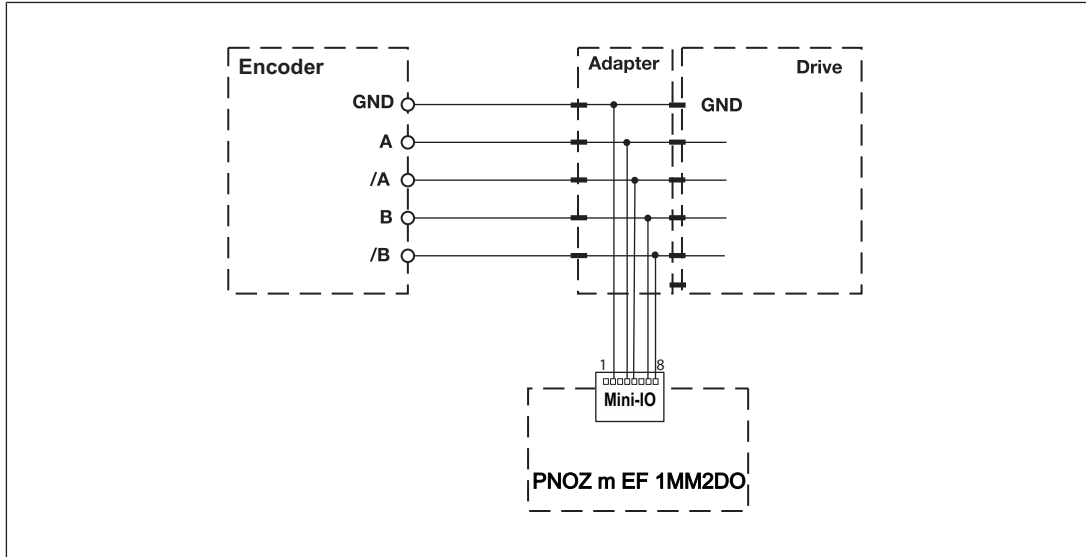
Please note:

- ▶ When using the encoder type sin/cos 1 Vss Z Index, the length of the encoder cable may be max. 30 m.



### 6.5.3 Connect encoder via an adapter

The adapter (see Accessories) is connected between the encoder and the drive. The output on the adapter is connected to the Mini-IO socket on the PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO.



## 6.6 Connection of proximity switch and encoder

When connecting the encoders and proximity switches, please refer to the chapter entitled "EMC-compliant wiring".



### INFORMATION

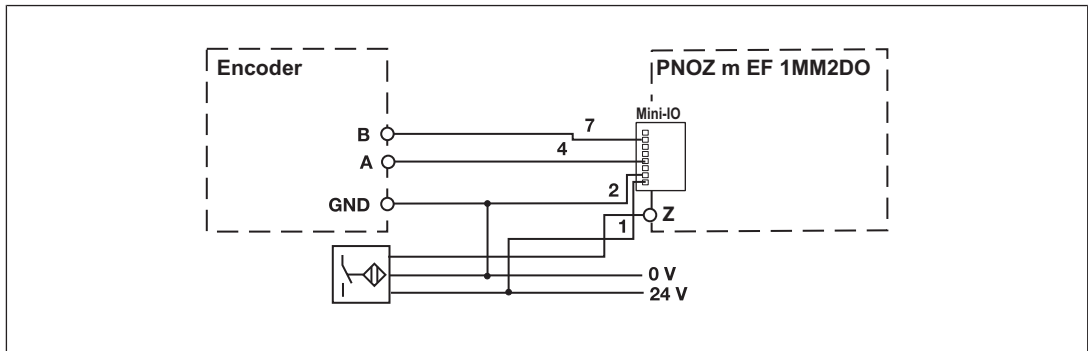
The following diagrams are principle connection diagrams. For better clarity, the shielding and supply voltage are not shown.

Sensor types:

- ▶ Configuration: HTL single Z Freq. Ini pnp
  - HTL single ended (A,B) + Ini pnp (Z)
  - HTL single ended (A,B) + HTL differential (A as Z)
  - HTL single ended (A,B) + HTL single ended (A as Z)
- ▶ Configuration: TTL single Z Freq. Ini pnp
  - TTL single ended (A,B) + Ini pnp (Z)
  - TTL single ended (A,B) + HTL differential (A as Z)
  - TTL single ended (A,B) + HTL single ended (A as Z)

Please note:

Tracks /A, /B and /Z must remain free.

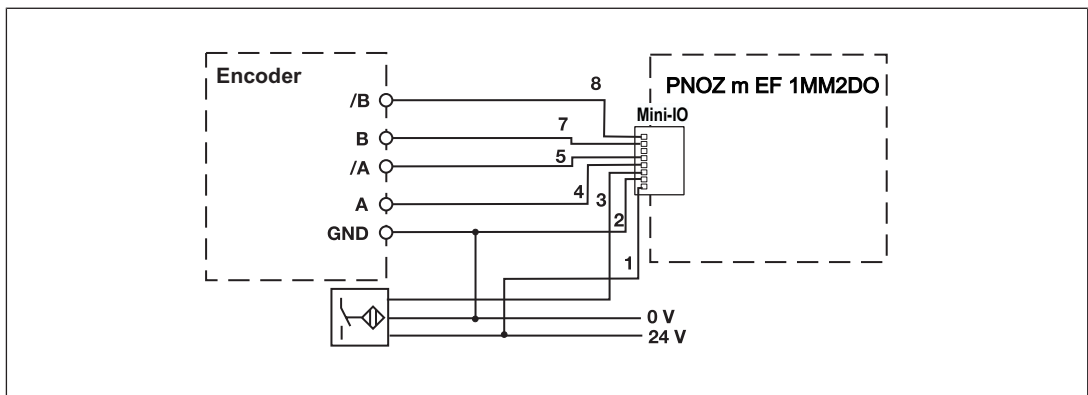


Sensor types:

- ▶ Configuration: TTL differential Z Freq. Ini pnp
  - TTL differential (A,/A,B,/B) + Ini pnp (Z)
  - TTL differential (A,/A,B,/B) + HTL differential (A as Z)
  - TTL differential (A,/A,B,/B) + HTL single ended (A as Z)
- ▶ Configuration: HTL differential Z Freq. Ini pnp
  - HTL differential (A,/A,B,/B) + Ini pnp (Z)
  - HTL differential (A,/A,B,/B) + HTL differential (A as Z)
  - HTL differential (A,/A,B,/B) + HTL single ended (A as Z)
- ▶ Configuration: sin/cos 1 Vss Z Freq. Ini pnp
  - sin/cos 1 Vss (A,/A,B,/B) + Ini pnp (Z)
  - sin/cos 1 Vss (A,/A,B,/B) + HTL differential (A as Z)
  - sin/cos 1 Vss (A,/A,B,/B) + HTL single ended (A as Z)
- ▶ Configuration: Hiperface Z Freq. Ini pnp
  - Hiperface (A,/A,B,/B) + Ini pnp (Z)
  - Hiperface (A,/A,B,/B) + HTL differential (A as Z)
  - Hiperface (A,/A,B,/B) + HTL single ended (A as Z)

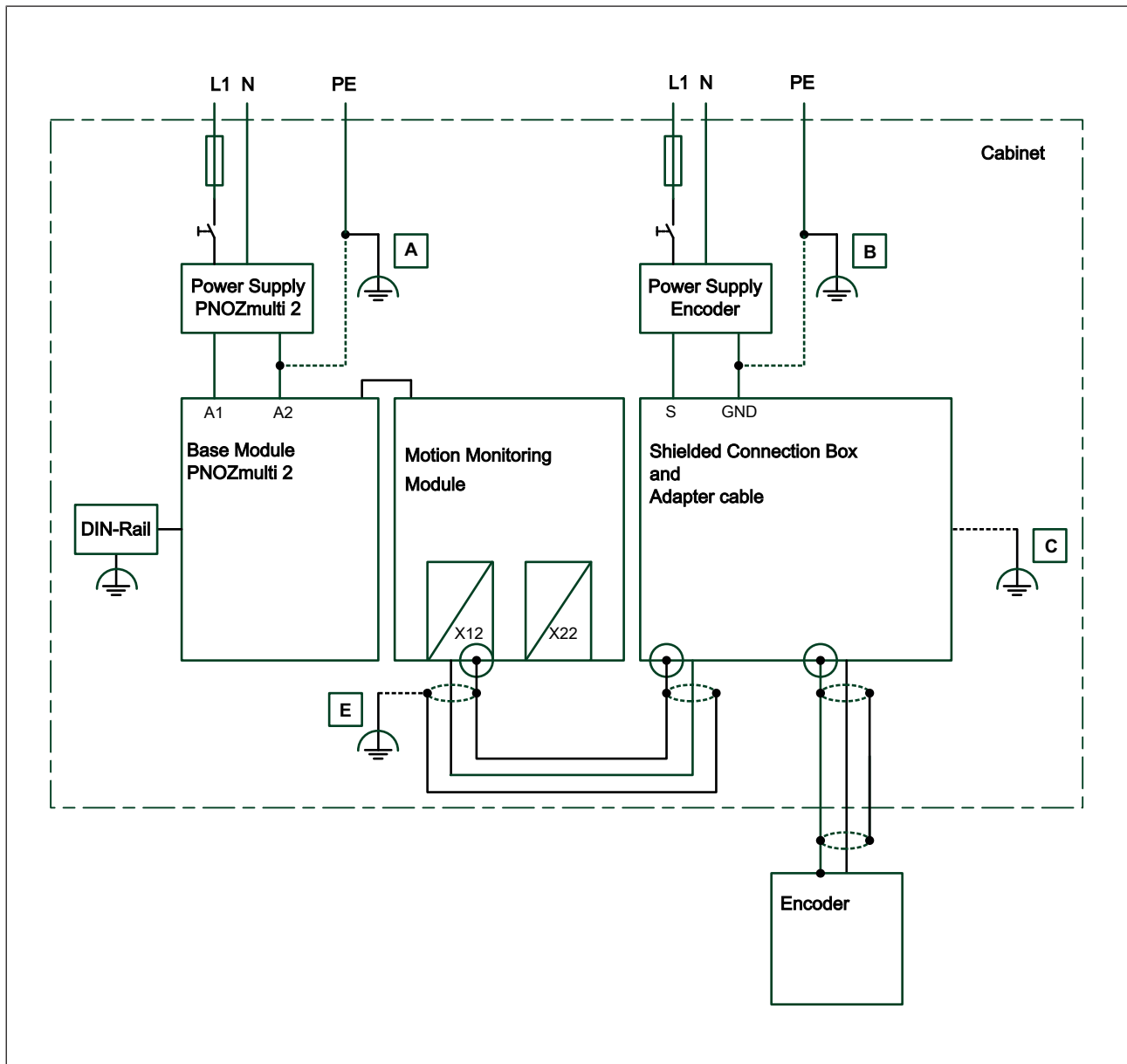
Please note:

Track /Z must remain free!!



## 6.7 EMC-compliant wiring

### EMC-compliant wiring for connecting an encoder

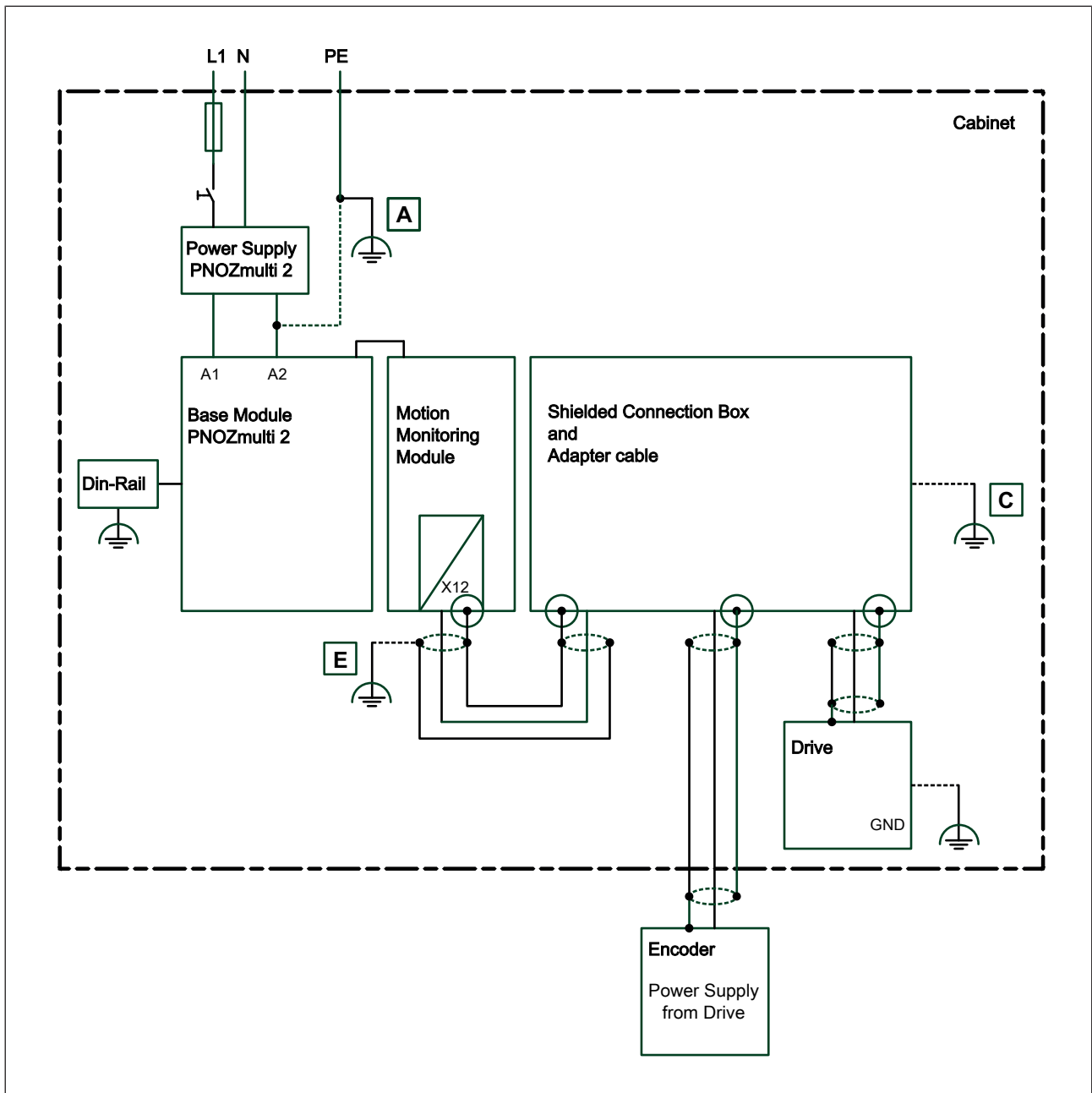


To avoid EMC interference we recommend that the shield on the sensor cable is connected to earth at **C** or **E**. However, depending on the application, it may be helpful to establish the connection to functional earth at another point (in this case **A** or **B**).

Conductor loops outside the shield must be avoided.

If a shielded junction box is not used, the shield must run continuously from the sensor to the evaluation device.

EMC-compliant wiring for connecting an encoder with drive

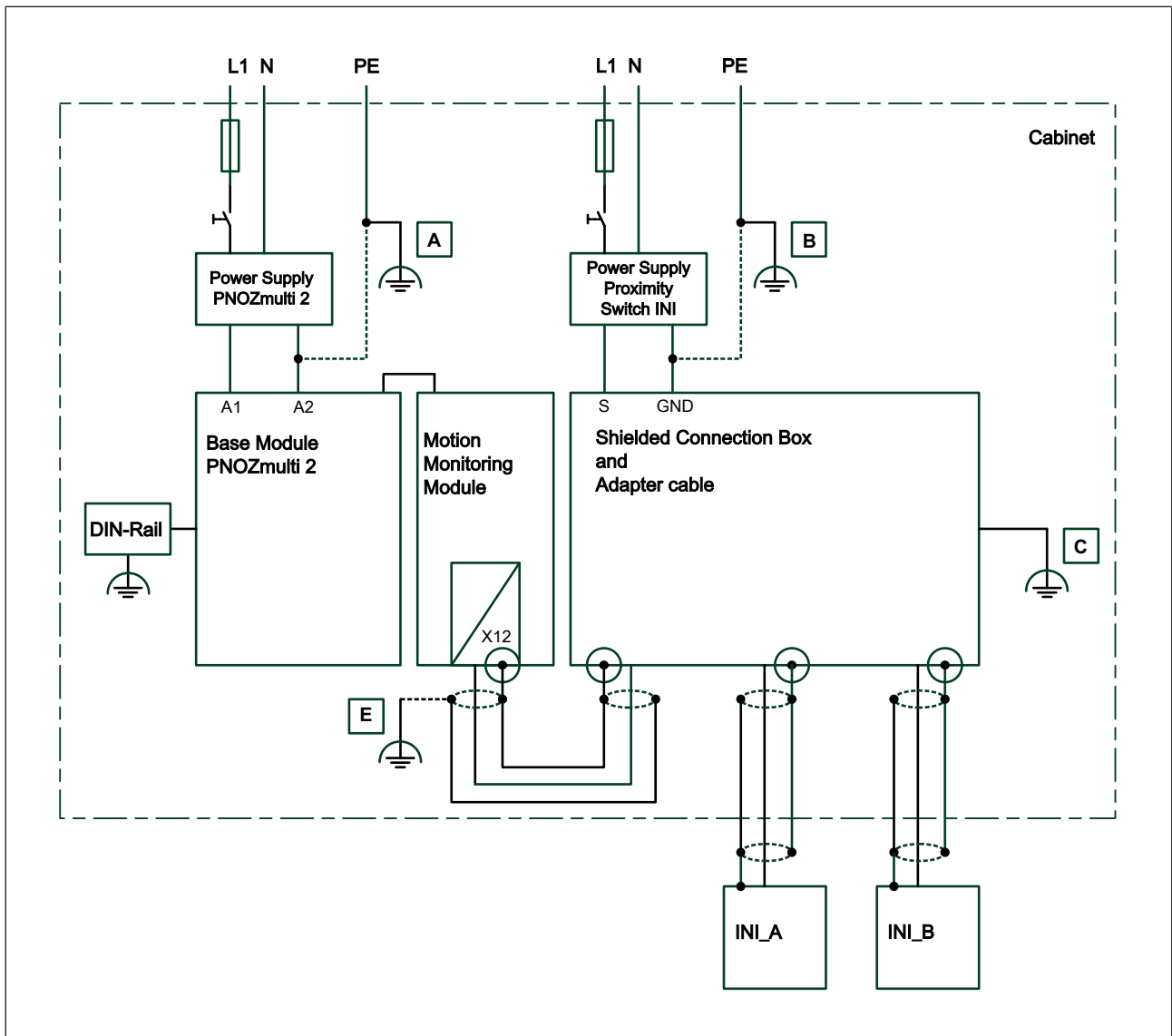


To avoid EMC interference we recommend that the shield on the sensor cable is connected to earth at **C** or **E**. However, depending on the application, it may be helpful to establish the connection to functional earth at another point (in this case **A**).

Conductor loops outside the shield must be avoided.

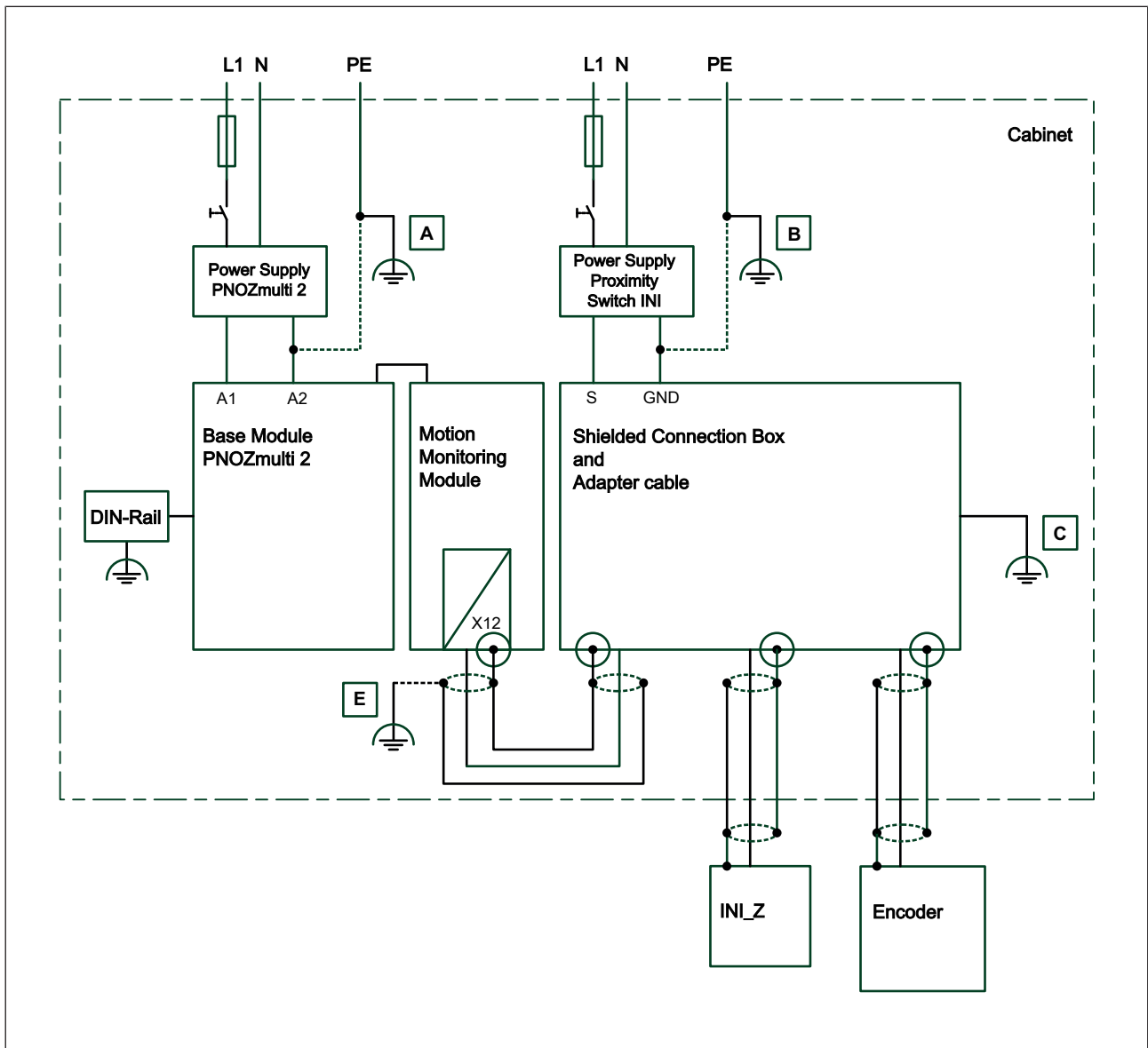
If a shielded junction box is not used, the shield must run continuously from the sensor to the evaluation device.

EMC-compliant wiring for connecting 2 proximity switches



To avoid EMC interference we recommend that the shield on the sensor cable is connected to earth at **C** or **E**. However, depending on the application, it may be helpful to establish the connection to functional earth at another point (in this case **A** or **B**). Conductor loops outside the shield must be avoided. If a shielded junction box is not used, the shield must run continuously from the sensor to the evaluation device.

EMC-compliant wiring for connecting an encoder and a proximity switch



To avoid EMC interference we recommend that the shield on the sensor cable is connected to earth at **C** or **E**. However, depending on the application, it may be helpful to establish the connection to functional earth at another point (in this case **A** or **B**).

Conductor loops outside the shield must be avoided.

If a shielded junction box is not used, the shield must run continuously from the sensor to the evaluation device.

## 6.8 Download modified project to the PNOZmulti system

As soon as an additional expansion module has been connected to the system, the project must be amended in the PNOZmulti Configurator and downloaded back into the base unit. Proceed as described in the operating manual for the base unit.



### **NOTICE**

For the commissioning and after every user program change, you must check whether the safety devices are functioning correctly.

## 7 Operation

When the supply voltage is switched on, the PNOZmulti safety system copies the configuration from the chip card or USB memory.

The LEDs “POWER”, “DIAG”, “FAULT”, “IFAULT” and “OFAULT” will light up on the base unit.

The expansion module PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO is ready for operation when the Power LED is lit.



### CAUTION!

#### Risk of burns!

The housings may heat up intensely during operation, depending on the system expansion.

Do **not** touch the housings!

### 7.1 LED indicators

#### Legend



LED on



LED flashes

Please note that these displays may also appear in combination.

LED						Error
Power	Run	Diag	Fault	OFault	Axis	
						No supply voltage
						Expansion module PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO is in a STOP condition.
						Expansion module PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO is running without error, no axis is active.
						Axis is not yet ready.
						Axis is configured and is running.
						Internal error on the expansion module PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO or on the overall system. Expansion module is in a safe condition.
						External error on the expansion module PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO or on the overall system. Expansion module is in a safe condition.
						Implausible sensor signal

LED						Error
Power	Run	Diag	Fault	OFault	Axis	
						Faulty sensor signal, e.g. voltage level, open circuit
						Error on the outputs of the expansion module PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO., e.g. error in the feedback loop
						External error on the outputs of the expansion module PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO. Expansion module is in a safe condition, e.g. short across contacts.
						Delayed shutdown of the semiconductor outputs in case of a system error.

Meaning	LED	Meaning
O0, O1, M0		1 signal
		0 signal
CIO		Cascading was triggered by a system stop or by the monitoring function of another module.
		Cascading was triggered by the individual monitoring function.
24 V		Supply voltage at the terminals 24V/0V is missing or too low.

## 7.2 Managing in the event of implausible sensor signals

Implausible sensor signals (e.g. frequency difference between Track A and B or the ratio of AB to Z is not correct) do not lead to an FS stop of the PNOZmulti system.

However, the error is displayed through the LEDs at the device and through an error stack entry. All the safety functions that refer to the Motion Monitoring area will be deactivated. The global reset can be used to reactivate the safety function when feasible signals are connected.

Depending on the case of an error and the applied frequency, the detection of an implausible sensor signal may take some time.

## 8 Maintenance and testing

It is not necessary to perform maintenance work on the product in normal operation.

- ▶ Please return any faulty product to Pilz.

## 9 Technical details

<b>General</b>	
Certifications	<b>CE, TÜV, UKCA, cULus Listed</b>
Application range	<b>Failsafe</b>
Module's device code	<b>00E8h</b>
<b>Electrical data</b>	
Supply voltage	
for	<b>Supply to sensor evaluation, supply to the SC outputs</b>
Voltage	<b>24 V</b>
Kind	<b>DC</b>
Voltage tolerance	<b>-20 %/+25 %</b>
Max. continuous current that the external power supply must provide	<b>1,6 A</b>
Output of external power supply (DC)	<b>2,1 W</b>
Potential isolation	<b>Yes</b>
Supply voltage	
for	<b>Module supply</b>
internal	<b>Via base unit</b>
Voltage	<b>24 V</b>
Kind	<b>DC</b>
Current consumption	<b>40 mA</b>
Power consumption	<b>0,9 W</b>
Max. power dissipation of module	<b>5 W</b>
Status indicator	<b>LED</b>
Permitted loads	<b>inductive, capacitive, resistive</b>
<b>Proximity switch input</b>	
Number of inputs	<b>2</b>
Input signal level	
Signal level at "1"	<b>11 - 30 V</b>
Signal level at g0 h	<b>0,0 - 3,0 V</b>
Input resistance	<b>22 kOhm</b>
Input's frequency range	<b>0 - 5 kHz</b>
Configurable monitoring frequency	
without hysteresis	<b>0,1 Hz - 5 kHz</b>
<b>Incremental encoder input</b>	
Number of inputs	<b>1</b>
Connection type	<b>Mini-IO female connector, 8-pin</b>
Input signal level	<b>0,5 - 30 V<sub>ss</sub></b>
Phase position for the differential signals A, /A and B, /B	<b>90° ±30°</b>
Overload protection	<b>-50 - 65 V</b>
Input resistance	<b>20 kOhm</b>
Input's frequency range	<b>0 - 500 kHz</b>

### Incremental encoder input

Configurable monitoring frequency	
Without hysteresis	0,1 Hz - 500 kHz

### Semiconductor outputs

Number of positive-switching single-pole semiconductor outputs	2
Switching capability	
Voltage	24 V
Typ. output current at "1" signal and rated voltage of semiconductor output	0,5 A
Permitted current range	0,000 - 0,600 A
Residual current at "0" signal	0,02 mA
Max. transient pulsed current	3 A
Max. capacitive load	1 µF
Max. internal voltage drop	500 mV
Max. duration of off time during self test	200 µs
Switch-off delay	1 ms
Potential isolation	Yes
Short circuit-proof	Yes

### Semiconductor outputs (standard)

Quantity	1
Switching capability	
Voltage	24 V
Current	0,5 A
Galvanic isolation	Yes
Switch-off delay	1 ms
Short circuit-proof	Yes

### Cascading output as standard output

Quantity	1
Switching capability	
Voltage	24 V
Galvanic isolation	Yes
Short circuit-proof	Yes

### Times

Reaction time after limit value is exceeded	1/f_ist + 10ms
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### Environmental data

Ambient temperature	
in accordance with the standard	EN 60068-2-14
Temperature range	0 - 60 °C
Forced convection in control cabinet off	55 °C
Storage temperature	
in accordance with the standard	EN 60068-2-1/-2
Temperature range	-25 - 70 °C
Climatic suitability	
in accordance with the standard	EN 60068-2-30, EN 60068-2-78

<b>Environmental data</b>	
Condensation during operation	<b>Not permitted</b>
Max. operating height above SL	<b>2000 m</b>
EMC	<b>EN 61131-2</b>
Vibration	
in accordance with the standard	<b>EN 60068-2-6</b>
Frequency	<b>5 - 150 Hz</b>
Acceleration	<b>1g</b>
Shock stress	
in accordance with the standard	<b>EN 60068-2-27</b>
Acceleration	<b>15g</b>
Duration	<b>11 ms</b>
Airgap creepage	
in accordance with the standard	<b>EN 61131-2</b>
Overvoltage category	<b>II</b>
Pollution degree	<b>2</b>
Protection type	
in accordance with the standard	<b>EN 60529</b>
Housing	<b>IP20</b>
Terminals	<b>IP20</b>
Mounting area (e.g. control cabinet)	<b>IP54</b>
<b>Potential isolation</b>	
Potential isolation between	<b>Sensor and system voltage</b>
Type of potential isolation	<b>Functional insulation</b>
Rated insulation voltage	<b>30 V</b>
Rated surge voltage	<b>2500 V</b>
Potential isolation between	<b>SC output and system voltage</b>
Type of potential isolation	<b>Basic insulation</b>
Rated insulation voltage	<b>30 V</b>
Rated surge voltage	<b>2500 V</b>
<b>Mechanical data</b>	
Mounting position	<b>horizontally on mounting rail</b>
DIN rail	
Top hat rail	<b>35 x 15 EN/IEC 60715, 35 x 7,5 EN/IEC 60715</b>
Recess width	<b>27 mm</b>
Material	
Bottom	<b>PC</b>
Front	<b>PC</b>
Top	<b>PC</b>
Connection type	<b>Spring-loaded terminal, screw terminal</b>
Mounting type	<b>plug-in</b>
Conductor cross section with screw terminals	
1 core flexible	<b>0,25 - 2,5 mm<sup>2</sup>, 24 - 12 AWG</b>
2 core with the same cross section, flexible without crimp connectors or with TWIN crimp connectors	<b>0,2 - 1,5 mm<sup>2</sup>, 24 - 16 AWG</b>
Torque setting with screw terminals	<b>0,5 Nm</b>

### Mechanical data

Conductor cross section with spring-loaded terminals:	
Flexible with/without crimp connector	<b>0,2 - 2,5 mm<sup>2</sup>, 24 - 12 AWG</b>
Spring-loaded terminals: Terminal points per connection	
	<b>2</b>
Stripping length with spring-loaded terminals	
	<b>9 mm</b>
Dimensions	
Height	<b>101,4 mm</b>
Width	<b>22,5 mm</b>
Depth	<b>120 mm</b>
Weight	
	<b>131 g</b>

Where standards are undated, the 2023-03 latest editions shall apply.

## 9.1 Safety characteristic data



### NOTICE

You must comply with the safety characteristic data in order to achieve the required safety level for your plant/machine.

Unit	Operating mode	EN ISO 13849-1: 2015 PL	EN ISO 13849-1: 2015 Category	EN IEC 62061 SIL CL/ maximum SIL	EN IEC 62061 PFH <sub>D</sub> [1/h]	EN/IEC 61511 SIL	EN/IEC 61511 PFD	EN ISO 13849-1: 2015 T <sub>M</sub> [year]
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### Logic

CPU	2-channel	PL e	Cat. 4	SIL 3	3,54E-10	SIL 3	3,04E-05	20
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### Input

Input module	Monitoring 1 encoder	PL d	Cat. 2	SIL 2	1,80E-08	SIL 2	1,58E-03	20
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Input module	Monitoring 2 encoders	PL e	Cat. 3	SIL 3	1,01E-09	SIL 3	8,41E-05	20
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Input module	Monitoring safe encoder	PL e	Cat. 4	SIL 3	2,35E-09	SIL 3	2,04E-04	20
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### Output

SC outputs	1-channel	PL d	Cat. 2	SIL 2	5,43E-11	SIL 2	4,74E-06	20
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SC outputs	1-channel with advanced fault detection	PL e	Cat. 4	SIL 3	1,49E-11	SIL 3	1,31E-06	20
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SC outputs	2-channel	PL e	Cat. 4	SIL 3	4,30E-11	SIL 3	3,76E-06	20
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Explanatory notes for the safety-related characteristic data:

- ▶ Safety characteristic data in accordance with EN IEC 62061 and EN/IEC 61511 was calculated based on EN/IEC 61508.
- ▶ T<sub>M</sub> is the maximum mission time in accordance with EN ISO 13849-1. The value also applies as the retest interval in accordance with EN/IEC 61508-6 and EN/IEC 61511 and as the proof test interval and mission time in accordance with EN IEC 62061.

All the units used within a safety function must be considered when calculating the safety characteristic data.



**INFORMATION**

A safety function's SIL/PL values are **not** identical to the SIL/PL values of the units that are used and may be different. We recommend that you use the PAScal software tool to calculate the safety function's SIL/PL values.

## 9.2 Classification according to ZVEI, CB24I

The following tables describe the classes and specific values of the product interface and the classes of interfaces compatible with it. The classification is described in the ZVEI position paper "Classification of Binary 24 V Interfaces - Functional Safety aspects covered by dynamic testing".

### Single-pole output

Interfaces

Source

Interface	<b>Module</b>
Class	<b>C2</b>

Drain

Interface	<b>Actuator</b>
Class	<b>C1, C2</b>

Source parameters

Max. test pulse duration	<b>200 µs</b>
Max. rated current	<b>0,5 A</b>
Max. capacitive load	<b>1 µF</b>

## 10 Supplementary data

### 10.1 Categories

#### 10.1.1 Safety level

The maximum achievable safety level depends, among other things, on the sensor, the wiring and the operating mode of the PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO.

In accordance with EN ISO 13849-1, values for the following characteristic data is needed to determine the performance level (PL):

- ▶ Category: Structure: single or dual-channel, single fault tolerance
- ▶  $MTTF_D$ : Mean time to dangerous failure
- ▶ DC: Diagnostic coverage
- ▶ CCF: Quantification of measures against common cause failure (necessary for Cat.2 to 4)



#### INFORMATION

The safety-related characteristic data of the PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO and all other devices that are used must be taken into account when calculating the safety level. We recommend that you use the PAScal software tool to calculate the safety function's SIL/PL values.

The safety assessments below only consider the *Sensor* and PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO subsystems. The *Actuator* subsystem depends on the application and must also be considered in the overall assessment.

Information on the safety-related characteristic data for the *Sensor* and PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO subsystems

Example:

Sensor subsystem		Subsystem PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO		
Category	$MTTF_D$	DC	Operating mode	PFH [1/h]
2	Manufacturer-specific	90%	Monitoring 1 sensor	1,83E-08

The values for **Category** and **DC** can be set for the sensor subsystem, bearing in mind the restrictions stated in the respective chapter. The  $MTTF_D$  value must be stated by the sensor manufacturer.

Assuming that all faults are dangerous,  $MTTF = MTTF_D$  can be set.

The characteristic value MTTF is a property of the sensor, which may only be stated by the manufacturer.

#### Forced dynamisation:

When monitoring sensors with square output signals (TTL, HTL) or safe sensors, the axis must be moved within 8 hours so that the signal changes on all the connected tracks.

Key:

SRP/CS = Safety-related part of a control system (EN 13849-1, Tab. 2)

## 10.1.2 Safety functions

The following safe monitoring functions are available:

- ▶ Safe speed monitoring (SSM)
- ▶ Safe speed range monitoring (SSR-M)
- ▶ Safe direction monitoring (SDI-M)
- ▶ Safe operating stop monitoring (SOS-M)
- ▶ Safe stop 1 monitoring (SS1-M)
- ▶ Safe stop 2 monitoring (SS2-M)
- ▶ Safely limited acceleration monitoring (SLA-M)
- ▶ Safely limited acceleration range monitoring (SAR-M)
- ▶ Safe position range monitoring (SPR-M)
- ▶ Safe position monitoring (SPM)

The safety functions of the PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO are monitoring functions, whereby a safe output signal is used to show if defined limit values are exceeded.

The reaction function that takes place (e.g. shutting down the drive, activating a mechanical brake) when exceeded limit values are detected during the normal operation of the safety function must be defined and implemented by the machine/plant developer and does not form part of the PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO.

The monitoring function of the PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO can be used to implement safety functions defined in the standard EN 61800-5-2 for Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems.

Safety functions in accordance with EN 61800-5-2	Implemented with monitoring function of the PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO
Safe Operating Stop (SOS)	Safe operating stop monitoring (SOS-M)
Safe Speed Range (SSR)	Safe speed range monitoring (SSR-M)
Safe Direction (SDI)	Safe direction monitoring (SDI-M)
Safe Speed Monitoring (SSM)	Safe speed monitoring (SSM)
Safe Stop 1 (SS1)	Safe stop 1 monitoring (SS1-M)
Safe Stop 2 (Safe stop 2, SS2)	Safe stop 2 monitoring (SS2-M)
Safely Limited Acceleration (Safely Limited Acceleration, SLA)	Safely limited acceleration monitoring (SLA-M)
Safely Acceleration Range Monitoring (Safely Acceleration Range Monitoring, SAR)	Safely limited acceleration range monitoring (SAR-M)

### 10.1.3 Safety-related characteristic data for operation with non-safety-related encoder without additional requirements

#### 10.1.3.1 Permitted sensor types and output signals

Permitted encoder types:

- ▶ Rotary non-safety-related encoders
- ▶ Linear non-safety-related encoders

Permitted output signals:

- ▶ Square output signals TTL, single ended
- ▶ Square output signals TTL, differential
- ▶ Square output signals HTL, single ended
- ▶ Square output signals HTL, differential
- ▶ Sin/Cos output signals 1Vss, reference voltage
- ▶ Sin/Cos output signals 1Vss, differential

#### 10.1.3.2 Safety-related architecture

To calculate the safety function you need the following data for the "Sensor" subsystem and "PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO" subsystem:

Sensor			Subsystem PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO	
Category	MTTF <sub>D</sub>	DC	Operating mode	PFH (1/h)
1*	Manufacturer-specific	0 %	Monitoring 1 sensor	1,83E-08

\*In accordance with EN ISO 13849-1, Category 1 is only met if the sensor is a "well-trying component".

#### 10.1.3.3 Achievable safety level

Monitoring function	PL of EN ISO 13849-1: 2015	maximum SIL in accordance with EN IEC 62061
SOS-M	PL c (Cat.1)	-
SSR-M		
SDI-M		
SSM		
SS1-M		
SS2-M		
SPR-M		
SPM		

### 10.1.4 Safety-related characteristic data for operation with non-safety-related encoder with mechanical fault exclusion

In accordance with EN 61800-5-2: 2007, Table D.16 (Motion and position feedback sensors), fault exclusions are permitted under specific conditions for faults in the mechanical connection between the sensor and motor.

#### 10.1.4.1 Permitted sensor types and output signals

Permitted encoder types:

- ▶ Rotary non-safety-related encoders

Permitted output signals:

- ▶ Sin/Cos output signals 1Vss, reference voltage
- ▶ Sin/Cos output signals 1Vss, differential



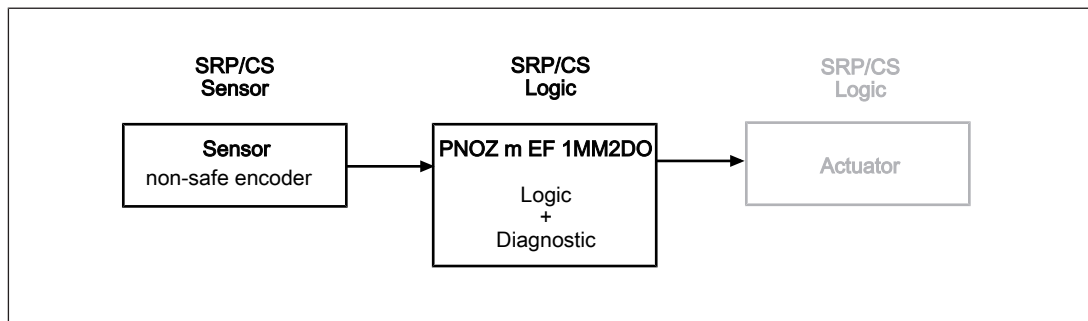
#### NOTICE

The signal tracks Cos and Sin must be generated independently. This means that the sine and cosine signals in the encoder must be conducted in independent channels, from the optics to the interface.

The two signal tracks must not be generated by a common processor.

One signal may not be derived from the other signal via an electronic circuit.

#### 10.1.4.2 Safety-related architecture



To calculate the safety function you need the following data for the "Sensor" subsystem and "PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO" subsystem:

Sensor			Subsystem PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO	
Category	MTTF <sub>D</sub>	DC	Operating mode	PFH (1/h)
2	Manufacturer-specific	90%	Monitoring 1 sensor	1,83E-08

**10.1.4.3 Achievable safety level**

Monitoring function	PL of EN ISO 13849-1: 2015	maximum SIL in accordance with EN IEC 62061
SOS-M	PL d (Cat.2)	2
SSR-M		
SDI-M		
SSM		
SS1-M		
SS2-M		
SLA-M		
SAR-M		
SPR-M		
SPM		

**10.1.5 Safety-related characteristic data for operation with non-safety-related encoder with diagnostics via the drive controller**

The detection of sensor errors (diagnostics for the sensor subsystem via the evaluation device) can be supplemented with a drive controller.

**10.1.5.1 Permitted sensor types and output signals**

Permitted sensor types:

- ▶ Rotary non-safety-related encoders
- ▶ Linear non-safety-related encoders

Permitted output signals:

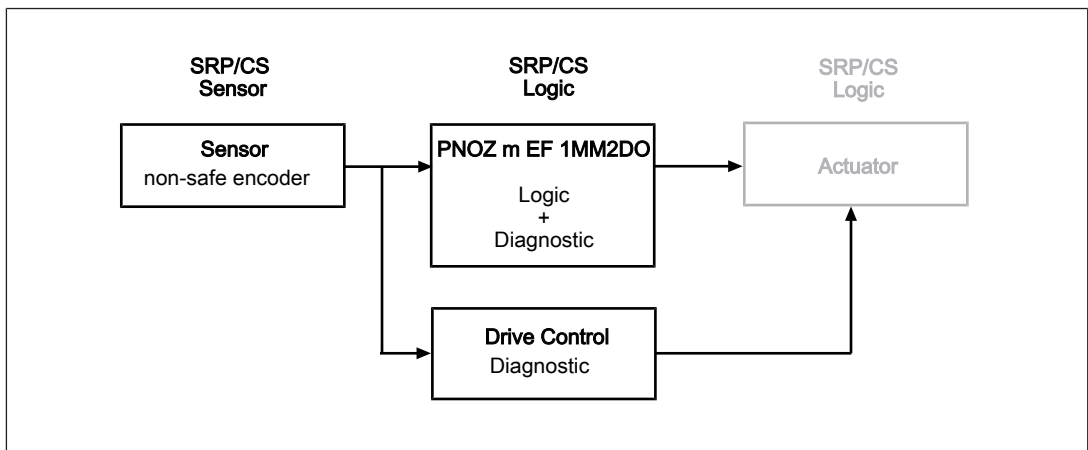
- ▶ Square output signals TTL, single ended
- ▶ Square output signals TTL, differential
- ▶ Square output signals HTL, single ended
- ▶ Square output signals HTL, differential
- ▶ Sin/Cos output signals 1V<sub>ss</sub>, reference voltage
- ▶ Sin/Cos output signals 1V<sub>ss</sub>, differential

**10.1.5.2 Requirements of the drive controller**

- ▶ Parameters for the control loops and motor control must be set in such a way as to guarantee stable operation.  
Drag error detection (see below) must be capable of operating in accordance with the requirements of the safety function.
- ▶ The motor must be operated with a current impressing control procedure, based on the rotor position (field-oriented control). If the analogue track signals are idle, field-oriented control will brake and/or stop the rotor.
- ▶ The drive controller must be in position control or speed control operating mode.

- ▶ If a maximum error variable is exceeded (set/true comparison) the drive controller must switch to a fault condition and stop the drive (drag error detection). The error reaction to drag error detection or speed deviation should be a controlled motor stop.
- ▶ Fault detection via the error variable with subsequent shutdown must meet the requirements of the safety function, with regard to reaction times for example.
- ▶ The drive controller must evaluate the same incremental/SinCos signals from the encoder for control as are processed by the safe evaluation device (important on encoders with combined analogue/digital interface).

**10.1.5.3 Safety-related architecture**



To calculate the safety function you need the following data for the "Sensor" subsystem and "PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO" subsystem:

Sensor			Subsystem PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO	
Category	MTTF <sub>D</sub>	DC	Operating mode	PFH (1/h)
2	Manufacturer-specific	90%	Monitoring 1 sensor	1,83E-08

**10.1.5.4 Achievable safety level**

Monitoring function	PL of EN ISO 13849-1: 2015	SIL CL in accordance with EN IEC 62061
SOS-M	PL d (Cat.2)	2
SSR-M		
SDI-M		
SSM		
SS1-M		
SS2-M		
SLA-M		
SAR-M		
SPR-M		
SPM		

### 10.1.6 Safety-related characteristic data for operation with a safe encoder

Safe encoders are certified in accordance with EN/IEC 61508, EN 13849 and EN/IEC 62061. In order to achieve the safety level stated by the encoder, the safe evaluation device (PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO) must normally detect designated errors. Details of the safe encoder's requirements of the evaluation device can be found in the user documentation for the safe encoder. The encoder and evaluation device must be compatible.

#### 10.1.6.1 Permitted sensor types and output signals

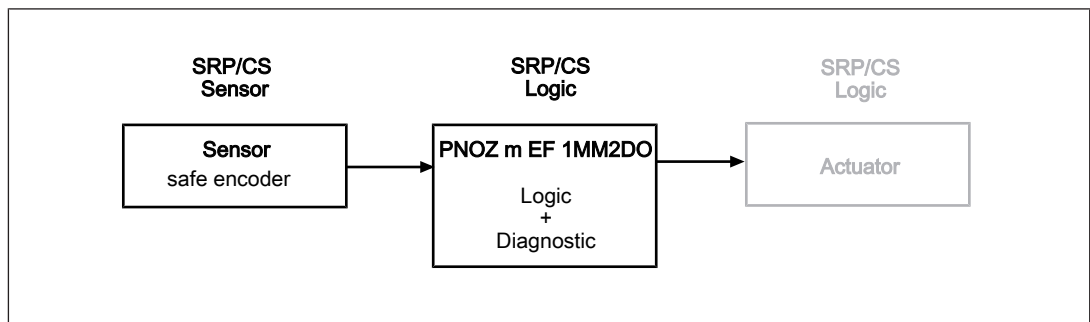
Permitted encoder types:

- ▶ Rotary safety-related encoders
- ▶ Linear safety-related encoders

Permitted output signals:

- ▶ Sin/Cos output signals 1Vss, reference voltage
- ▶ Sin/Cos output signals 1Vss, differential

#### 10.1.6.2 Safety-related architecture



To calculate the safety function you need the following data for the "Sensor" subsystem and "PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO" subsystem:

Sensor			Subsystem PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO	
PL	SIL	PFH (1/h)	Operating mode	PFH (1/h)
See manufacturer			Monitoring Safe sensor	2,69E-09

**10.1.6.3 Achievable safety level**

Monitoring function	PL of EN ISO 13849-1: 2015	maximum SIL in accordance with EN IEC 62061
SOS-M	PL e (Cat.4)	3
SSR-M		
SDI-M		
SSM		
SS1-M		
SS2-M		
SLA-M		
SAR-M		
SPR-M		
SPM		

**10.1.7 Safety-related characteristic data for operation with a safe encoder with Z index**

Safe encoders are certified in accordance with EN/IEC 61508, EN 13849 and EN/IEC 62061. In order to achieve the safety level stated by the encoder, the safe evaluation device (PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO) must normally detect designated errors. Details of the safe encoder's requirements of the evaluation device can be found in the user documentation for the safe encoder. The encoder and evaluation device must be compatible.

**10.1.7.1 Permitted sensor types and output signals**

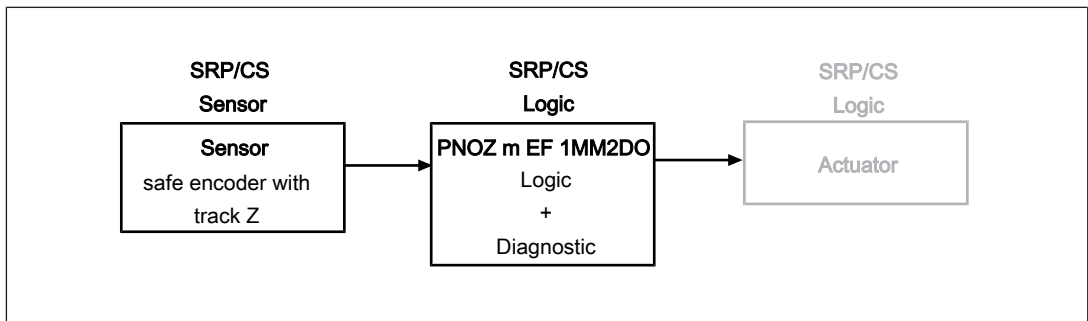
Permitted encoder types:

- ▶ Rotary safety-related encoders
- ▶ Linear safety-related encoders

Permitted output signals:

- ▶ Square output signals TTL, differential with Z index
- ▶ Square output signals HTL, differential with Z index
- ▶ Sin/Cos output signals 1Vss, reference voltage with Z index
- ▶ Sin/Cos output signals 1Vss, differential with Z index

**10.1.7.2 Safety-related architecture**



To calculate the safety function you need the following data for the "Sensor" subsystem and "PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO" subsystem:

Sensor			Subsystem PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO	
PL	SIL	PFH (1/h)	Operating mode	PFH (1/h)
See manufacturer			Monitoring 2 sensors	1,35E-09

**10.1.7.3 Achievable safety level**

monitoring function	PL of EN ISO 13849-1: 2015	maximum SIL in accordance with EN IEC 62061
SOS-M	PL e (Cat.4)	3
SSR-M		
SDI-M		
SSM		
SS1-M		
SS2-M		
SLA-M		
SAR-M		
SPR-M		
SPM		

**10.1.8 Safety-related characteristic data for operation with non-safety-related encoder and proximity switch**

The speed monitoring of the non-safety-related encoder can be verified via an additional reference sensor.

**10.1.8.1 Permitted sensor types and output signals**

**Non-safety-related encoder**

Permitted encoder types:

- ▶ Rotary non-safety-related encoders
- ▶ Linear non-safety-related encoders

Permitted output signals:

- ▶ Square output signals TTL, single ended
- ▶ Square output signals TTL, differential
- ▶ Square output signals HTL, single ended
- ▶ Square output signals HTL, differential
- ▶ Sin/Cos output signals 1Vss, reference voltage
- ▶ Sin/Cos output signals 1Vss, differential

**Reference sensor**

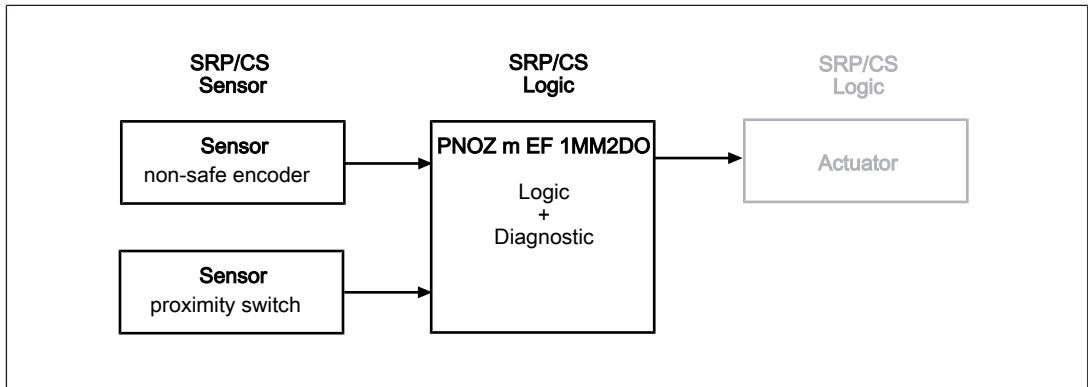
Permitted encoder types:

- ▶ Rotary non-safety-related encoders
- ▶ Linear non-safety-related encoders
- ▶ Inductive proximity switches

Permitted output signals:

- ▶ Square output signals HTL, single ended
- ▶ Square output signal 24 V, pnp

**10.1.8.2 Safety-related architecture**



To calculate the safety function you need the following data for the "Sensor" subsystem and "PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO" subsystem:

Sensor			Subsystem PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO	
Category	MTTF <sub>D</sub>	DC	Operating mode	PFH (1/h)
3	Manufacturer-specific	90%	Monitoring 2 sensors	1,35E-09

In a worst case scenario, the sensor subsystem's characteristic value MTTF<sub>D</sub> is calculated from the inferior (lower) value of the two sensors.

### 10.1.8.3 Achievable safety level

monitoring function	PL of EN ISO 13849-1: 2015	maximum SIL in accordance with EN IEC 62061
SOS-M SDI-M SS2-M SPR-M SPM	PL c (Cat.1)	-
SSR-M SSM SS1-M SLA-M SAR-M	PL e (Cat. 3)	3

**Please note:**

For the "sensor" subsystem, a minimum speed must be exceeded within forced dynamisation.

The minimum speed depends on the ratio of the frequency at tracks AB " $f_{AB}$ " to the frequency at track Z " $f_Z$ " in your configuration (see PNOZmulti Configurator **Element Motion Monitor**, value **Calculated Ratio AB/Z**) and is determined as follows:

- ▶ when  **$f_{AB}/f_Z$  Ratio**  $\geq 1.0$   
 $f_Z = 10$  mHz or  $f_{AB} = (f_{AB}/f_Z) \times 10$  mHz
- ▶ when  **$f_{AB}/f_Z$  Ratio**  $< 1.0$   
 $f_{AB} = 10$  mHz or  $f_Z = 10$  mHz /  $(f_{AB}/f_Z)$

At the very latest, a feasibility error will be detected when a tolerance expires. The tolerance level depends on the ratio of the frequency at tracks AB " $f_{AB}$ " to the frequency at track Z " $f_Z$ " in your configuration ( **$f_{AB}/f_Z$  Ratio** setting in the menu) and is calculated as follows:

- ▶ when  **$f_{AB}/f_Z$  Ratio**  $\geq 1.0$   
 $7.5$  Z-pulses or  $7.5 \times (f_{AB}/f_Z)$  AB-pulses
- ▶ when  **$f_{AB}/f_Z$  Ratio**  $< 1.0$   
 $4.5$  AB-pulses or  $4.5 / (f_{AB}/f_Z)$  Z-pulses

## 10.1.9 Safety-related characteristic data for operation with 2 proximity switches

### 10.1.9.1 Permitted sensor types and output signals

#### Non-safety-related sensor

Permitted sensor types:

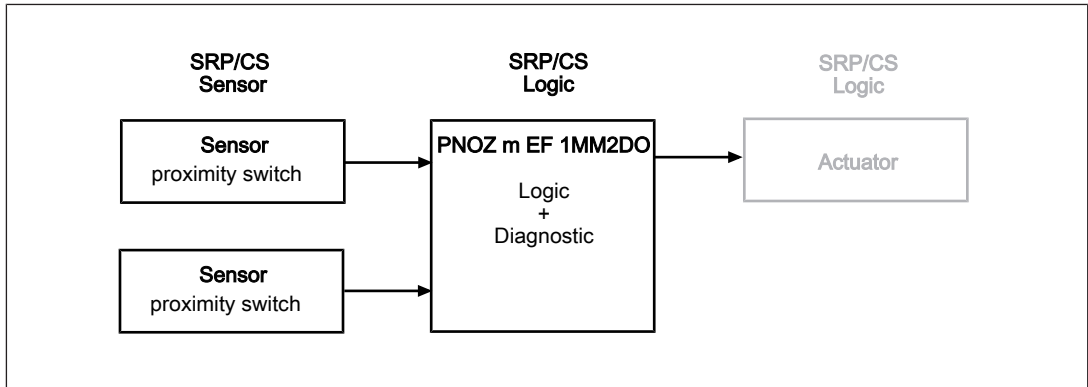
- ▶ Inductive proximity switches

Permitted output circuits:

- ▶ pnp

► npn

**10.1.9.2 Safety-related architecture**



To calculate the safety function you need the following data for the "Sensor" subsystem and "PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO" subsystem:

Sensor			Subsystem PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO	
Category	MTTF <sub>D</sub>	DC	Operating mode	PFH (1/h)
3	Manufacturer-specific	90 % PNP/PNP NPN/NPN	Monitoring 2 sensors	1,35E-09
4		99 % PNP/NPN NPN/PNP		

In a worst case scenario, the sensor subsystem's characteristic value MTTF<sub>D</sub> is calculated from the inferior (lower) value of the two sensors.

**10.1.9.3 Achievable safety level**

monitoring function	PL of EN ISO 13849-1: 2015	maximum SIL in accordance with EN IEC 62061
SOS-M	-	-
SDI-M		
SS2-M		
SPR-M		
SPM		
SSR-M	PL e (Cat.4)	3
SSM		
SS1-M		
SLA-M		
SAR-M		

Please note:

Common cause failures (CCF) are possible for the sensor subsystem. An appropriate analysis must be carried out.

To use proximity switches 1 and 2 we recommend that you:

- ▶ Use different technologies/design or physical principles (e.g. different manufacturers) and
- ▶ Evaluate the sensor supply via track S

## 10.1.10 Safety characteristic data for operation with 2 proximity switches with reduced diagnostics

### 10.1.10.1 Permitted sensor types and output signals

#### Non-safety-related sensor

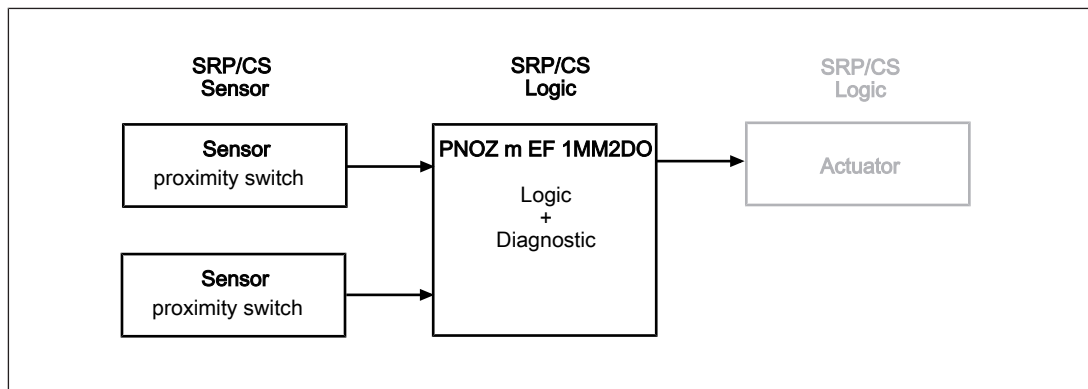
Permitted sensor types:

- ▶ Inductive proximity switches

Permitted output circuits:

- ▶ pnp

### 10.1.10.2 Safety-related architecture



The supply voltage of the proximity switches must be monitored as a measure against systemic failure.

To calculate the safety function you need the following data for the "Sensor" subsystem and "PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO" subsystem:

Sensor			Subsystem PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO	
Category	MTTF <sub>D</sub>	DC	Operating mode	PFH (1/h)
3	Manufacturer-specific	60% PNP/PNP	Monitoring 2 sensors with reduced diagnostics	1,35E-09

In a worst case scenario, the sensor subsystem's characteristic value MTTF<sub>D</sub> is calculated from the inferior (lower) value of the two sensors.

**10.1.10.3 Achievable safety level**

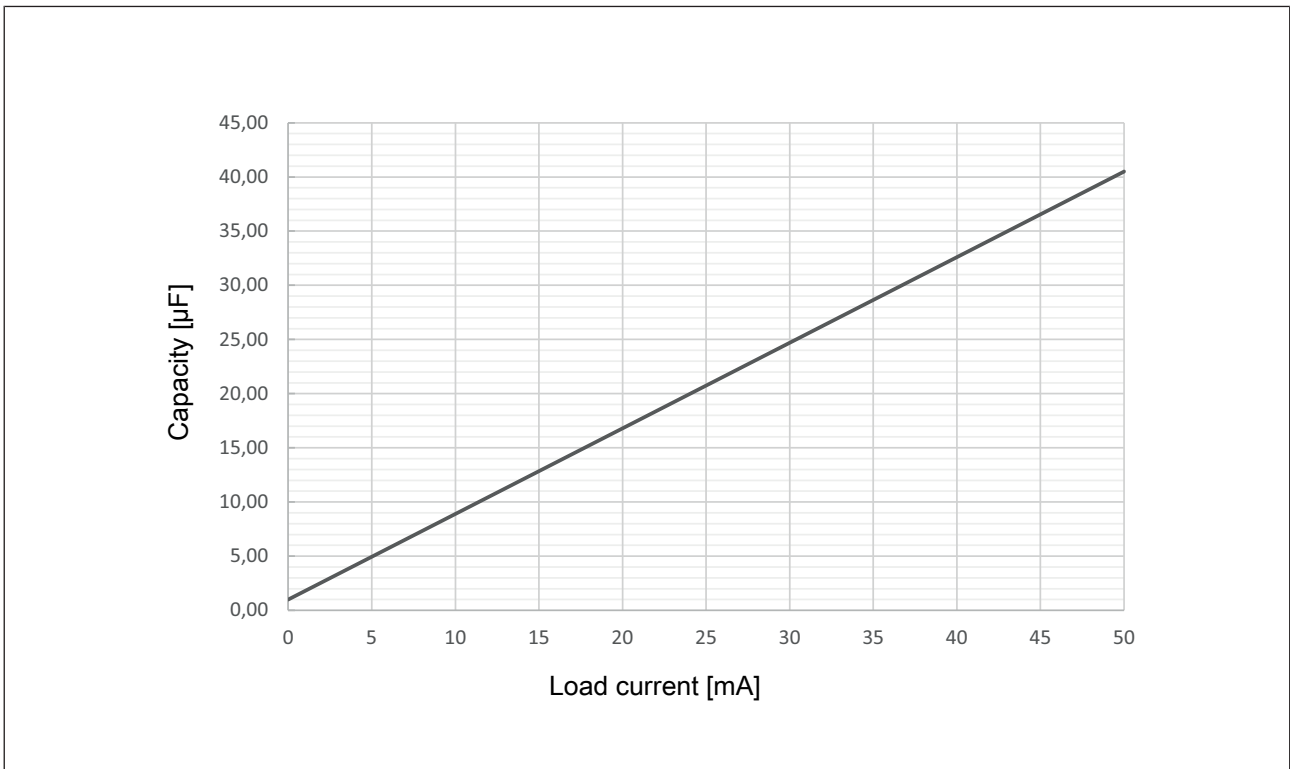
monitoring function	PL of EN ISO 13849-1: 2015	maximum SIL in accordance with EN IEC 62061
SOS-M SDI-M SS2-M SPR-M SPM	-	-
SSR-M SSM SS1-M SLA-M SAR-M	PL d (Cat. 3)	2

Please note:

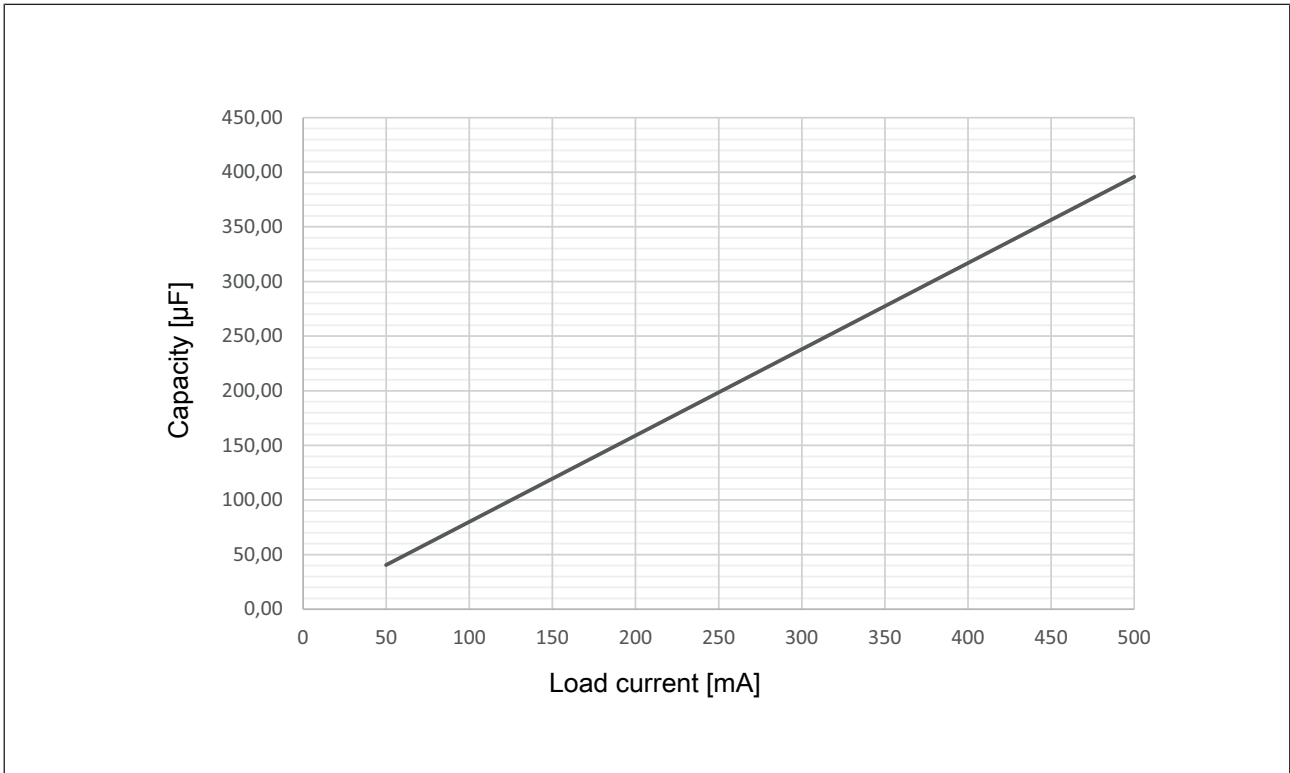
Common cause failures (CCF) are possible for the sensor subsystem. An appropriate analysis must be carried out.

**10.2 Output capacitance C**

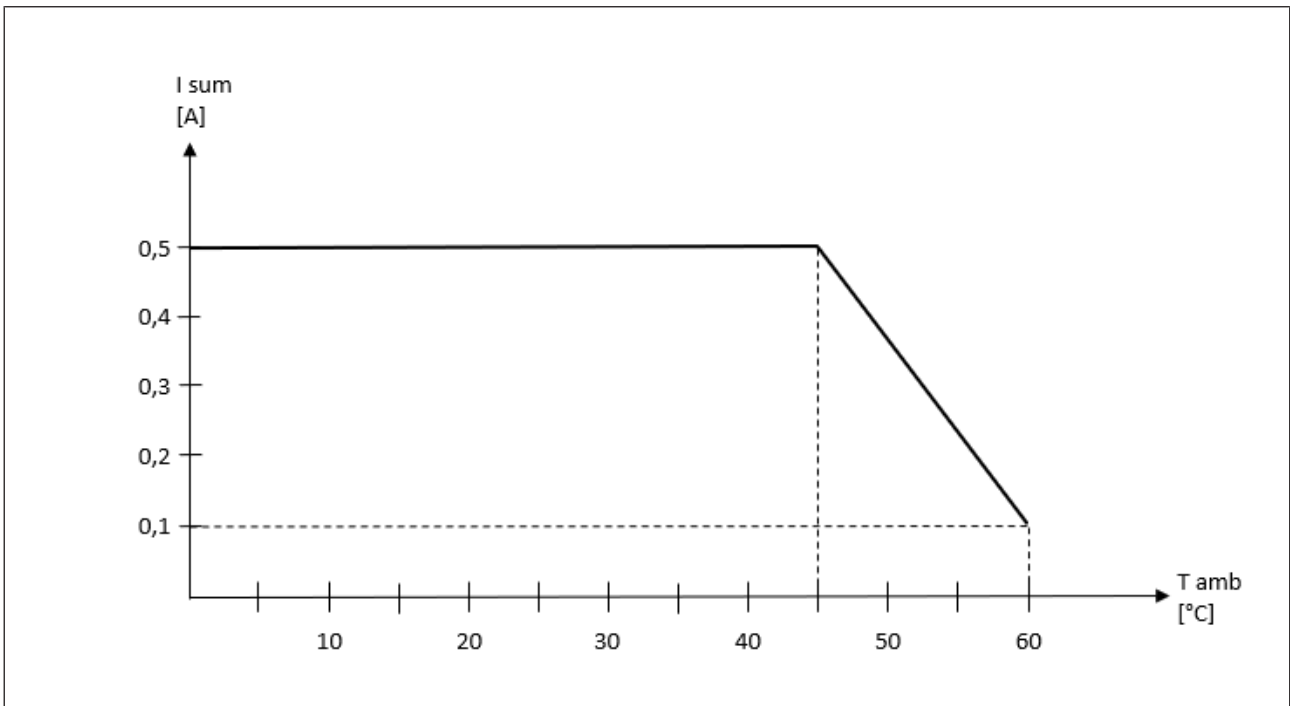
Typical load capacity at 0 to 50 mA



Typical load capacity at 50 to 500 mA



### 10.3 Permitted ambient temperature $T_{amb}$ dependent on the total current $I_{sum}$



## 11 Order reference

### 11.1 Product

Product type	Features	Order no.
PNOZ m EF 1MM2DO	Configurable safe small controllers PNOZmulti 2, expansion module, safe monitoring of 1 axis, 2 safe outputs, cascading input.	772172

### 11.2 Accessories

#### 11.2.1 Terminals

Product type	Features	Order no.
PNOZ s Setscrew terminals 22.5mm	Set of plug-in replacement terminals 4-pin of screw type, PU = 1 piece each X1, X2, X3, X4.	750004
PNOZ s Setspring-loaded terminals 22.5mm	Set of plug-in replacement terminals 4-pin of spring-loaded type, PU = 1 piece each X1, X2, X3, X4.	751004

#### 11.2.2 Connector plug

Product type	Features	Order no.
PNOZ mm0.xp connector left (10 pcs)	Connector plug to connect the modules to the left-hand side of the PNOZmulti base unit, yellow/black (10 pieces).	779260

#### 11.2.3 Connection box

Product type	Features	Order no.
PNOZ msi b4 Box	Shielded connection box PSEN msi b4, for connecting an incremental encoder to a proximity switch, with/without pull resistor, with additional supply for the proximity switch.	773845

#### 11.2.4 Adapter

Product type	Features	Order no.
MM A MINI-IO CAB99 1.5m	Adapter cable for PNOZmulti 2 and PSS 4000 Motion Monitoring, 1.5 m.	772200
MM A MINI-IO CAB99 2.5m	Adapter cable for PNOZmulti 2 and PSS 4000 Motion Monitoring, 2.5 m.	772201
MM A MINI-IO CAB99 5.0m	Adapter cable for PNOZmulti 2 and PSS 4000 Motion Monitoring, 5 m.	772202

## 12 **EC declaration of conformity**

This product/these products meet the requirements of the directive 2006/42/EC on machinery of the European Parliament and of the Council. The complete EC Declaration of Conformity is available on the Internet at [www.pilz.com/downloads](http://www.pilz.com/downloads).

Representative: Pilz GmbH & Co. KG, Felix-Wankel-Str. 2, 73760 Ostfildern, Germany

## 13 UKCA-Declaration of Conformity

This product(s) complies with following UK legislation: Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulation 2008.

The complete UKCA Declaration of Conformity is available on the Internet at [www.pilz.com/downloads](http://www.pilz.com/downloads).

Representative: Pilz Automation Technology, Pilz House, Little Colliers Field, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN18 8TJ United Kingdom, eMail: [mail@pilz.co.uk](mailto:mail@pilz.co.uk)

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