MICRO-EPSILON

More Precision

induSENSOR // Linear inductive displacement sensors

Displacement sensors with external controller
induSENSOR DTA (LVDT)

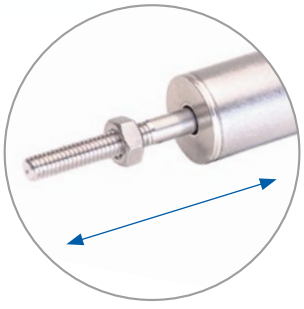
- Proven LVDT technology
- Measuring ranges ±1 … ±25 mm
- Extremely accurate also under difficult ambient conditions
- Long-term stability
- IP67 Robust design IP67

LVDT displacement sensors have a plunger which moves freely in the sensor housing. The plunger is joined to the object by a thread to transfer the movement of the measuring object. The measurement process in the sensor takes place without contact and is therefore wear-free.

The displacement sensors are primarily used to measure and monitor movements, displacements, positions, strokes, deflections, dislocations, etc. in vehicles, machines and systems.

The high sensor resolution is only limited by the noise of the sensor controller. Another advantage of the symmetric LVDT sensors is their zero point stability.

With appropriate setting possibilities for the excitation frequency and excitation voltage, the sensors can also be operated with alternative controllers.



Freely moving plunger

Article designation

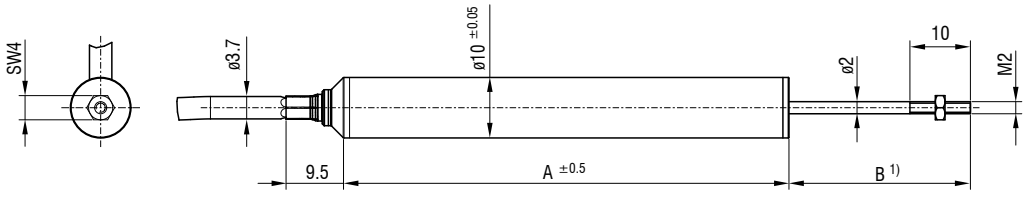
DT	A	-10	-DX	-3	-CA3

- -CA3: Connection (axial): CA Integrated cable (3 m)
- -3: Linearity: 4 (±0.4%) 3 (±0.3 %) 2 (±0.2 %) 1.5 (±0.15 %)
- -DX: Function: displacement sensor
- -10: Measuring range in mm
- A: Excitation AC
- DT: Principle: Differential Transformer (LVDT)

Model		DTA-1DX	DTA-3DX	DTA-5DX	DTA-10DX	DTA-15DX	DTA-25DX
Measuring range		±1 mm	±3 mm	±5 mm	±10 mm	±15 mm	±25 mm
Linearity [1]	≤ ±0.4 % FSO	-	-	-	≤ ±80 µm	≤ ±120 µm	≤ ±200 µm
	≤ ±0.3 % FSO	≤ ±6 µm	≤ ±18 µm	≤ ±30 µm	-	-	-
	≤ ±0.2 % FSO	-	-	-	≤ ±40 µm	≤ ±60 µm	≤ ±100 µm
	≤ ±0.15 % FSO	≤ ±3 µm	≤ ±9 µm	≤ ±15 µm	-	-	-
	≤ ±0.05 % FSO [2]	≤ ±1 µm	≤ ±3 µm	≤ ±5 µm	≤ ±10 µm	≤ ±15 µm	≤ ±25 µm
Temperature stability [3]	Zero	≤ 70 ppm FSO/K					
	Max. temp. error	≤ 150 ppm FSO/K					
Sensitivity		127 mV / mm/V	81 mV / mm/V	55 mV / mm/V	45 mV / mm/V	45 mV / mm/V	29 mV / mm/V
Excitation frequency		5 kHz	5 kHz	5 kHz	2 kHz	1 kHz	1 kHz
Excitation voltage		550 mV					
	Connection	integrated cable 3 m with open ends; axial cable outlet; drag chain suitable; cable diameter 3.1 mm; min. bending radii: fixed installation 25 mm, moved 38 mm, drag chain 47 mm					
Temperature range	Storage	-20 … +90 °C					
	Operation [4] [5]	(-40)...-20 … +90 … (105) °C					
Pressure resistance		5 bar (front)					
Shock (DIN EN 60068-2-27)		40 g / 6 ms in 3 axes, 1000 shocks each 100 g / 6 ms in 3 axes, 3 shocks each					
Vibration (DIN EN 60068-2-6)		±1.5 mm / 10 … 58 Hz in 2 axes, 10 cycles each ± 20 g / 58 … 500 Hz in 2 axes, 10 cycles each					
Protection class (DIN EN 60529)		IP67					
Material		Stainless steel (housing), PVC-P/TPE-E (cable)					
Weight	Sensor CA	approx. 80 g	approx. 85 g	approx. 90 g	approx. 95 g	approx. 135 g	approx. 145 g
	Plunger	approx. 1 g	approx. 2 g	approx. 2 g	approx. 3 g	approx. 12 g	approx. 16 g
Compatibility		MSC7401, MSC7802, MSC7602					

[1] Independent linearity
[2] Only valid with linearized controller (factory service can be added to the overall system), observe installation environment
[3] Determined using the box method (-20 ... +90 °C)
[4] -40 °C with cable at rest
[5] up to 105 °C over max. 500h

Measuring ranges from ±1 to ±10 mm

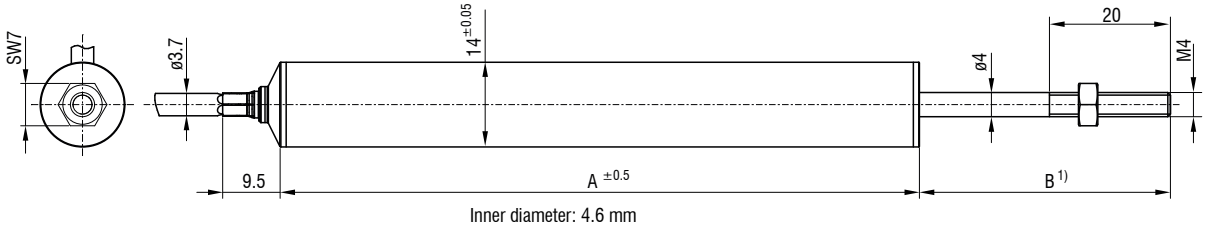


Inner diameter: 2.7 mm

Model	A	B 1)
DTA-1DX	41.6 mm	17.3 mm
DTA-3DX	58.2 mm	27.2 mm
DTA-5DX	73.7 mm	30.0 mm
DTA-10DX	87.7 mm	35.1 mm

1) Plunger in zero position (±1mm ±10 % FSO)

Measuring ranges from ±15 to ±25 mm



Inner diameter: 4.6 mm

Model	A	B 1)
DTA-15DX	105.7 mm	46.5 mm
DTA-25DX	140.7 mm	61.5 mm

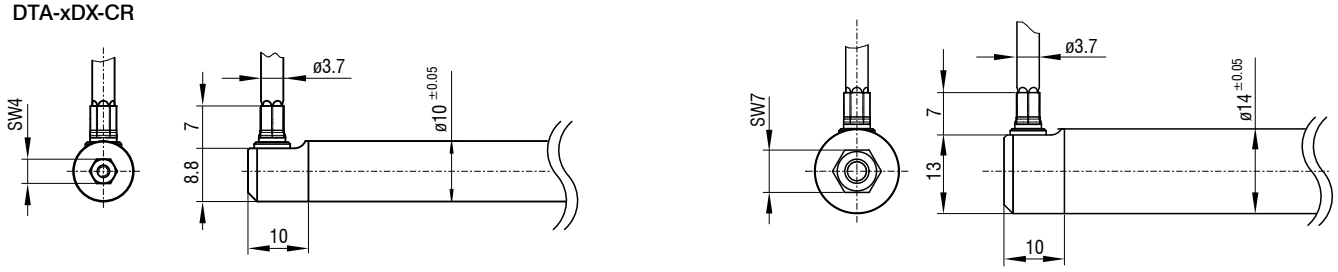
1) Plunger in zero position (±1mm ±10 % FSO)

Dimensions in mm, not to scale

Options, mounting options and accessories
induSENSOR DTA (LVDT)

Sensors with radial cable outlet (on request)

DTA-xDX-CR

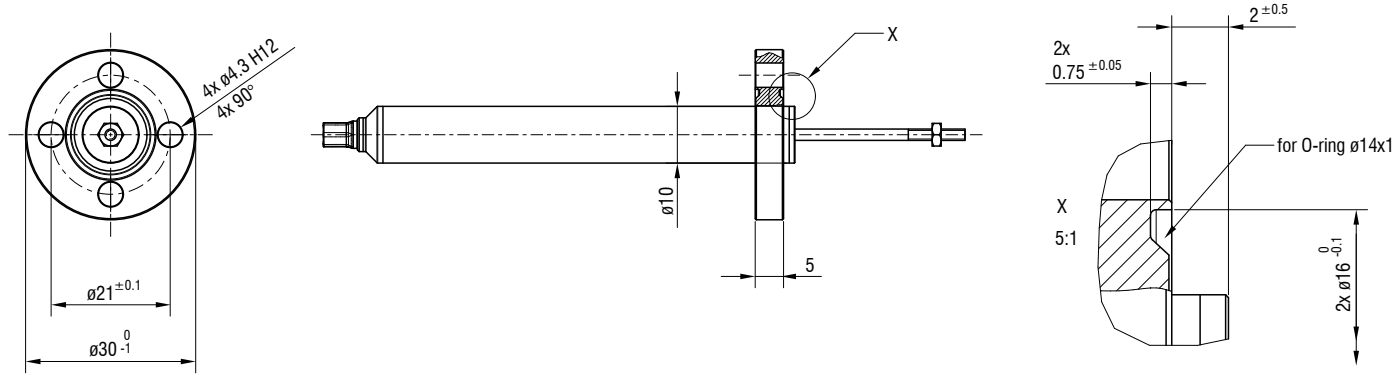


Service: Assembly of mounting and pressure flange

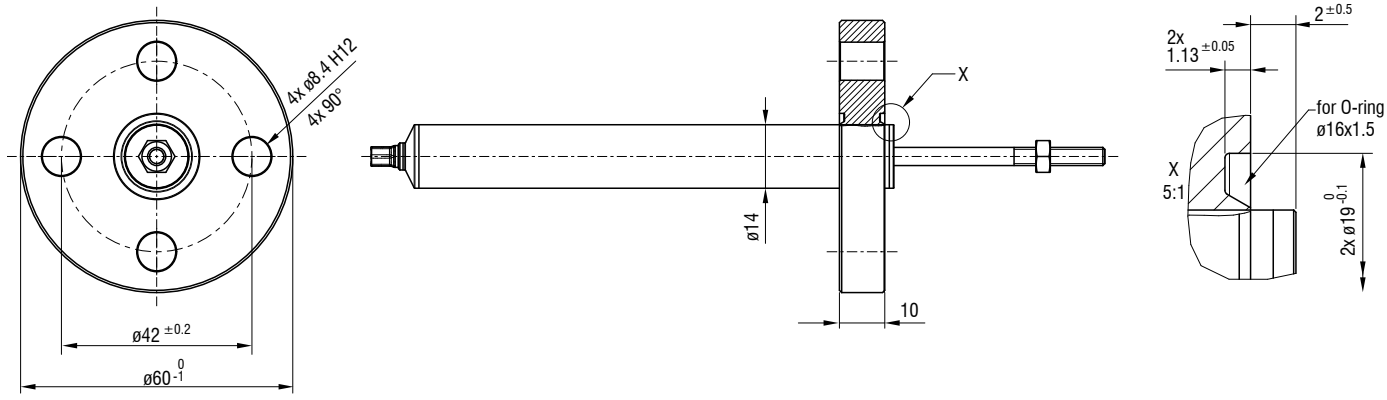
2981031 Mounting pressure flange DTA-1DX, 3DX, 5DX, 10DX

2981032 Mounting pressure flange DTA-15DX, 25DX

Mounting pressure flange DTA-1DX, 3DX, 5DX, 10DX



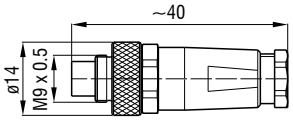
Mounting pressure flange DTA-15DX, 25DX



Service (see page 34/35)

Connector assembly M9 and cable reduction XXXX mm - DTA-x

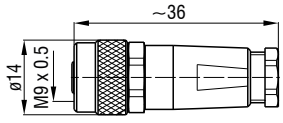
Connector assembly M9 - DTA-x



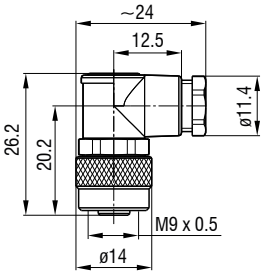
Sensor Cable

C701-3	Sensor cable, 3 m, with cable connector and tin-plated free ends
C701-6	Sensor cable, 6 m, with cable connector and tin-plated free ends
C701/90-3	Sensor cable, 3 m, with 90° cable connector and tin-plated free ends

Cable socket C701



Angle socket C701/90



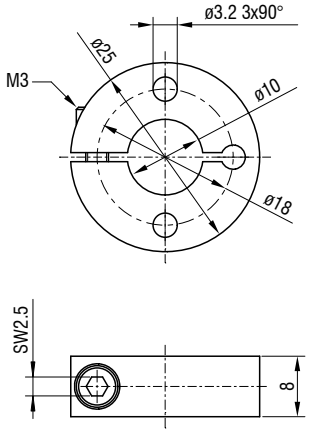
Spare plungers

Plunger for DTA-1DX	Spare plunger	Plunger for DTA-10DX	Spare plunger
Plunger for DTA-3DX	Spare plunger	Plunger for DTA-15DX	Spare plunger
Plunger for DTA-5DX	Spare plunger	Plunger for DTA-25DX	Spare plunger

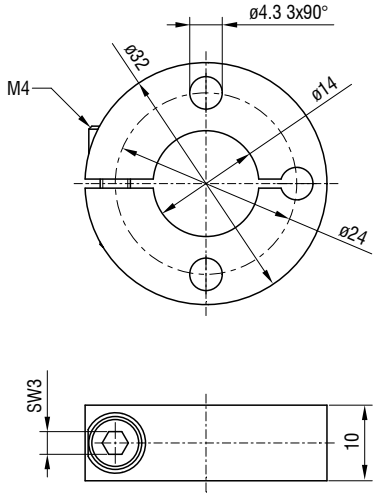
Sensor Mounting

0483090.01	DTA-F10 Mounting flange, slotted for DTA-1DX, DTA-3DX, DTA-5DX, DTA-10DX
04833082	DTA-F14 Mounting flange, slotted for DTA-15DX, DTA-25DX

Flange DTA-F10



Flange DTA-F14



Accessories and connection possibilities
induSENSOR MSC

Accessories for MSC7401 / MSC7602 / MSC7802

Connection cables

PC7400-6/4	Supply and output cable, 6 m
PC5/5-IWT	Supply and output cable, 5 m (only MSC7401 / MSC7802)
IF7001	Single-channel USB/RS485 converter for MSC7xxx
MSC7602 connector kit	

MSC7602 connector kit

Service

Connection, adjustment and calibration including manufacturer certificate

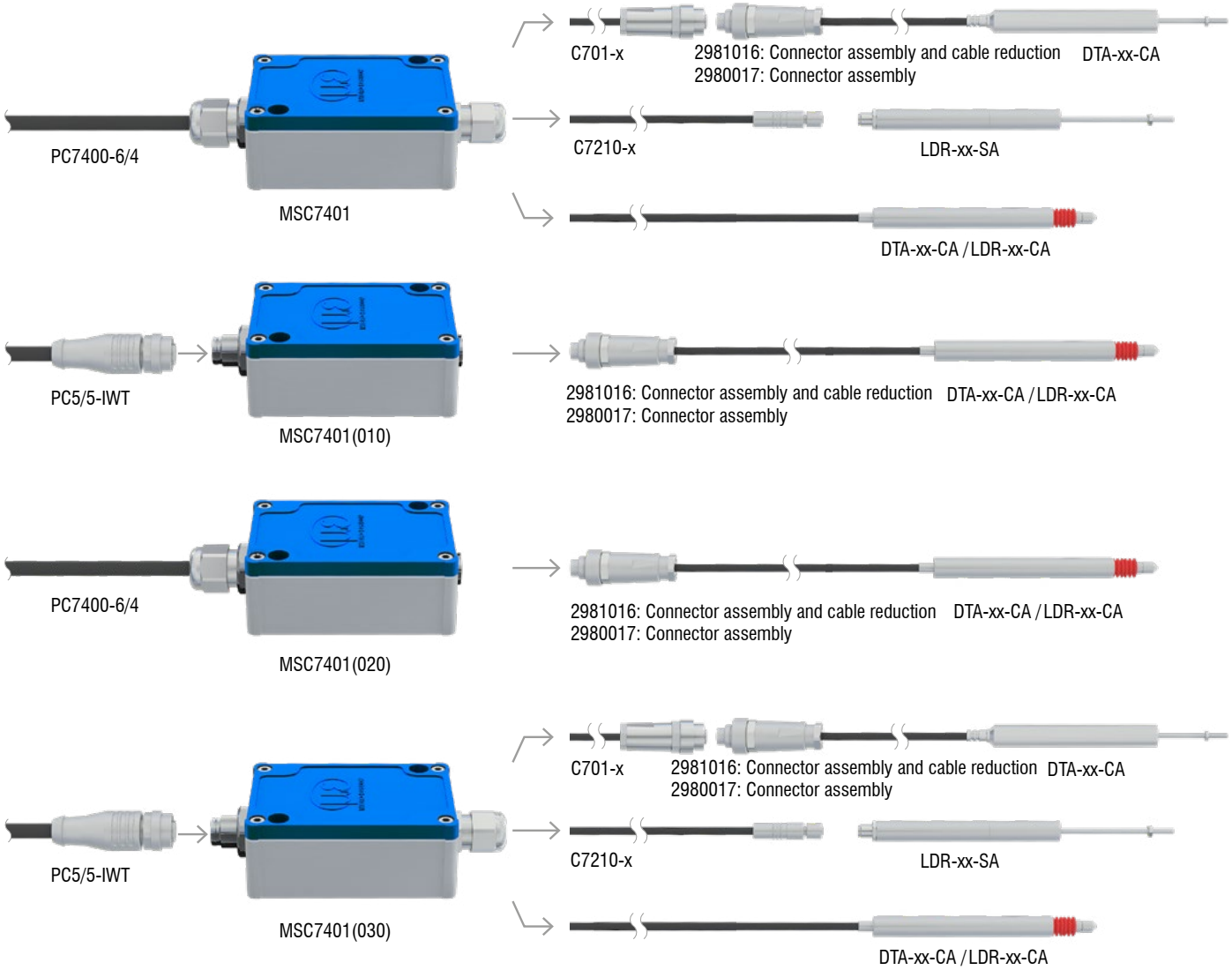
Interface modules

IF2035-EIP	DIN rail interface module for Ethernet/IP (multi-channel)
IF2035-PROFINET	DIN rail interface module for PROFINET (multi-channel)
IF2035-EtherCAT	DIN rail interface module for EtherCAT (multi-channel)
IF1032/ETH	Interface module for Ethernet/EtherCAT (single channel) (only MSC7401 / MSC7802)

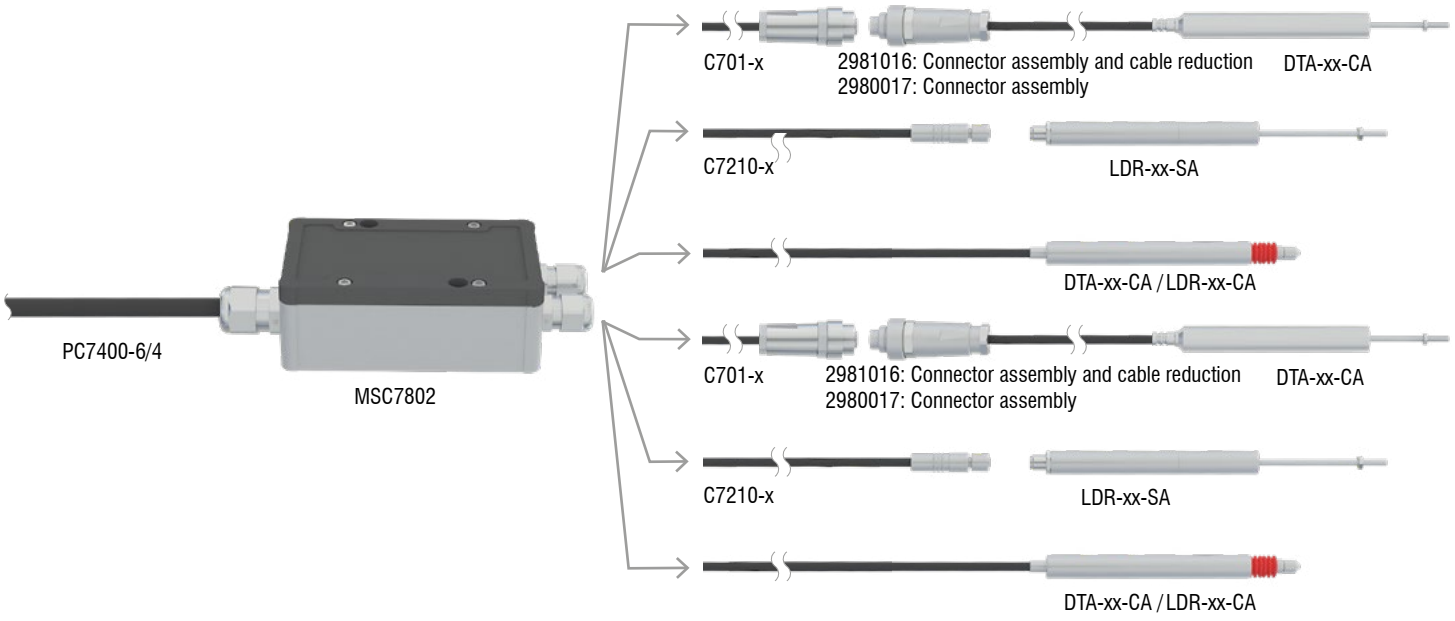
Power supply units

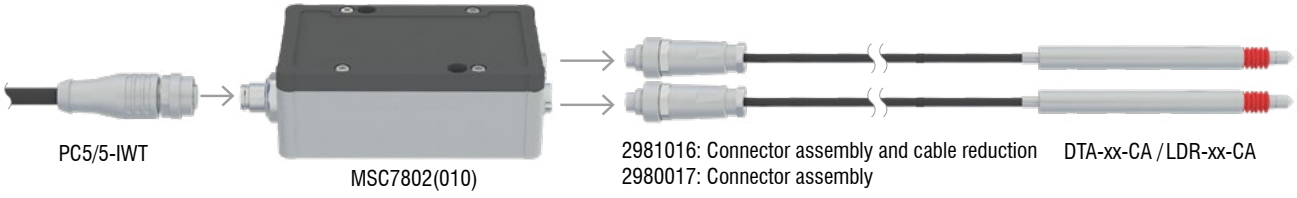
PS2401/100-240/24V/1A	Universal power supply unit with open ends

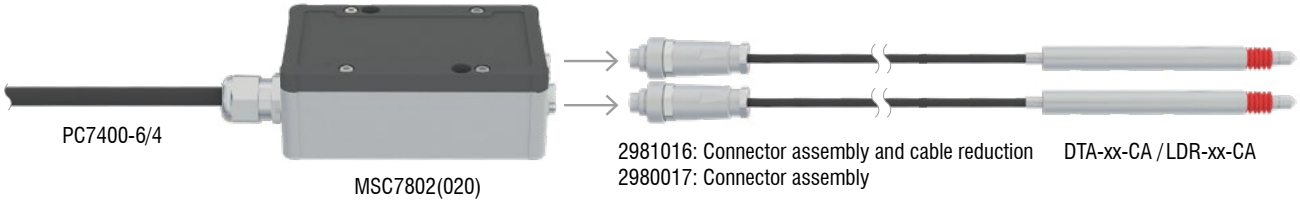
Connection options MSC7401

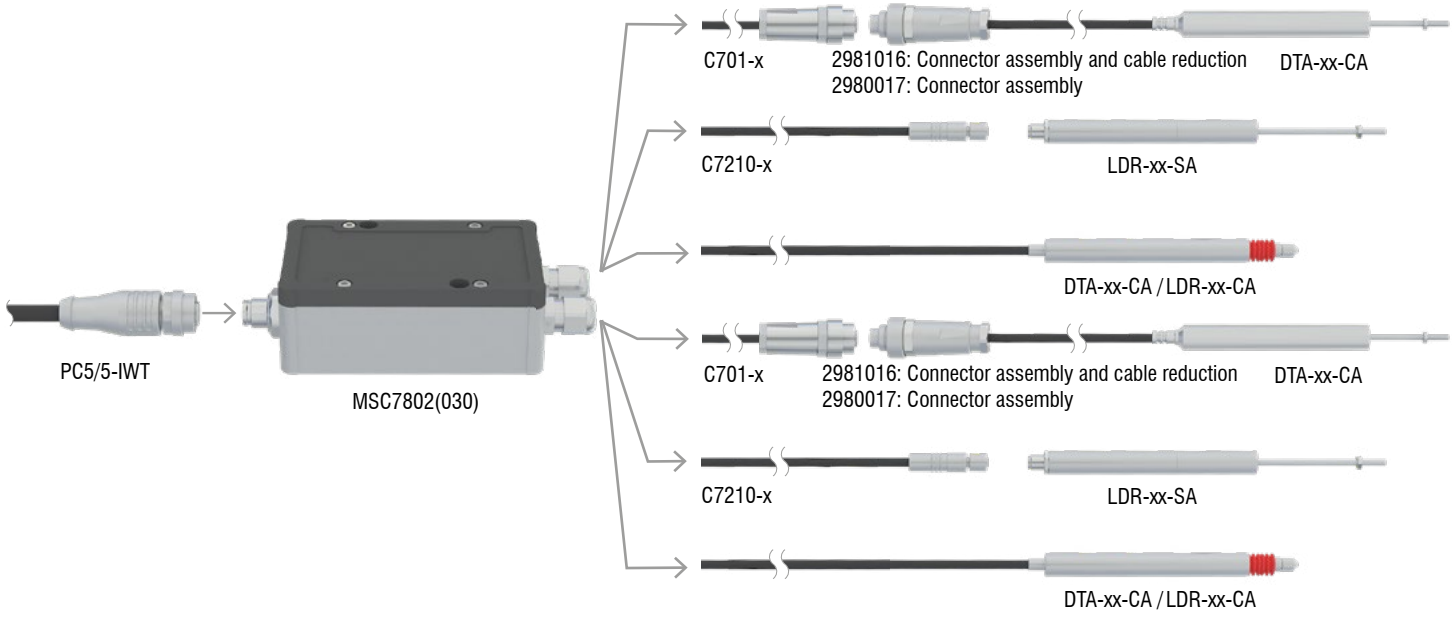


Connection options MSC7802









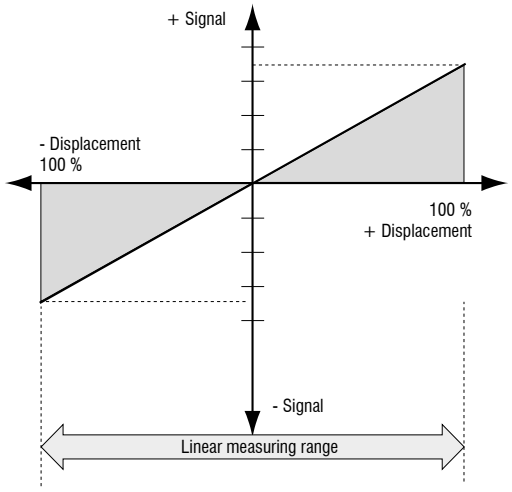
Technology and measuring principle
induSENSOR

LVDT Gauges and LVDT displacement sensors (DTA series)

LVDT displacement sensors and gauges (Linear Variable Differential Transformer) are constructed with a primary and two secondary coils, which are arranged symmetrically to the primary winding. As a measuring object, a rod shaped soft-magnetic core can be moved within the differential transformer. An electronic oscillator supplies the primary coil with an alternating current of constant frequency. The excitation is an alternating voltage with an amplitude of a few volts and a frequency between 1 and 10 kHz.

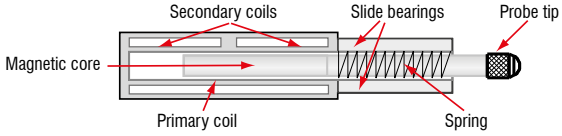
Depending on the core position, alternating voltages are induced in the two secondary windings. If the core is located in its "zero position", the coupling of the primary to both secondary coils is equally large. Movement of the core within the magnetic field of the coil causes a higher voltage in one secondary coil and a lower voltage in the second coil. The difference between the two secondary voltages is proportional to the core displacement. Due to the differential design of the sensor, the LVDT series has an output signal which is very stable.

Signal LVDT sensor



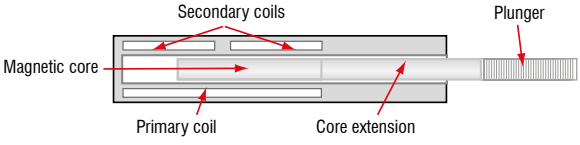
Probe tip

Measuring principle gauging sensor



Plunger

Measuring principle displacement sensor

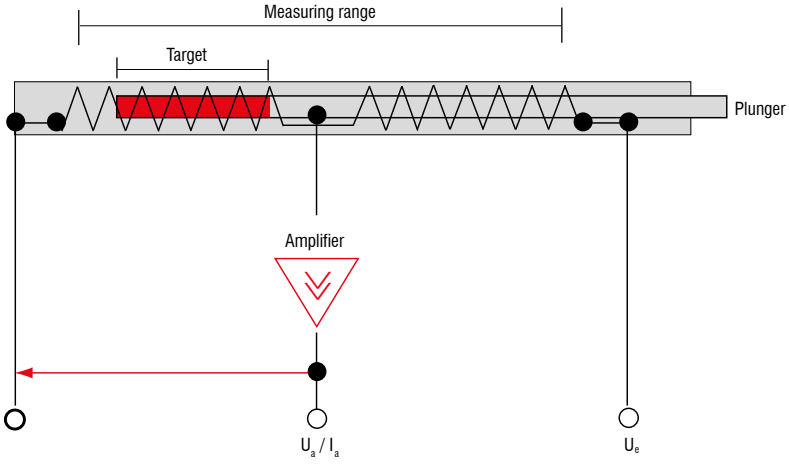


LDR Displacement sensors

The inductive sensors in the LDR series are constructed as half-bridge systems with center tap. An unguided plunger moves in the interior of the sensor coil, which consists of symmetrically constructed winding compartments. The plunger is joined to the moving measuring object via a thread.

Due to the movement of the plunger within the coil, an electrical signal is produced which is proportional to the displacement covered. The specific sensor configuration facilitates a short, compact design with a small diameter. Three connections are required as an interface to the sensor.

Block diagram LDR series

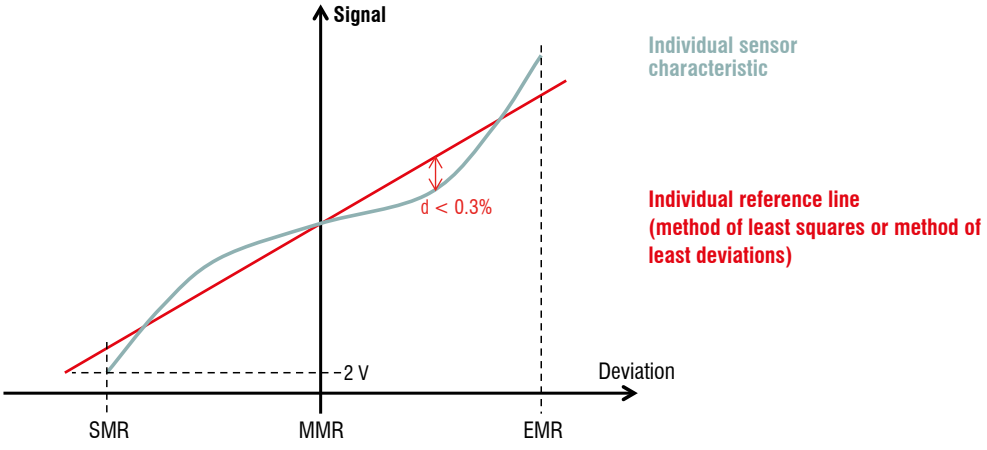


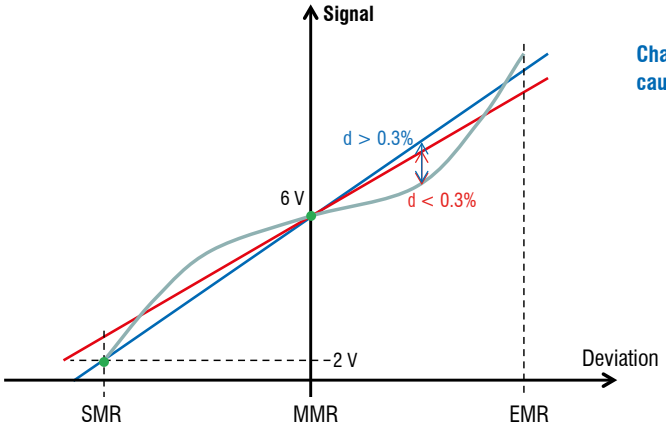
Independent and absolute linearity of LVDT sensors

Please consider that with LVDT sensors, two kinds of linearity must be distinguished:

With the independent linearity, an individual linearity characteristic is determined for the recorded sensor signal of each sensor. It describes the deviation of the recorded sensor signal from the individually calculated reference line (red, see figure). The maximum deviation (d) must not exceed the values specified in the datasheet.

With the absolute linearity, a new straight line is laid through two fixed points during the adjustment which may cause the gradient of the reference line to change. Therefore, the recorded values of the sensor signal may deviate more from the new line (blue) than is the case with the independent linearity (see figure), and also exceed the values specified in the datasheet.

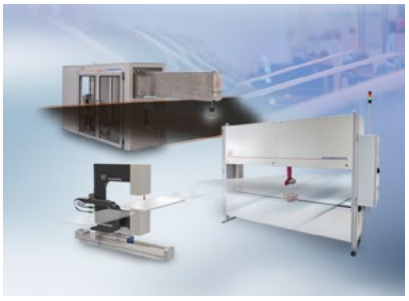




Sensors and Systems from Micro-Epsilon

Sensors and systems for displacement, distance and position

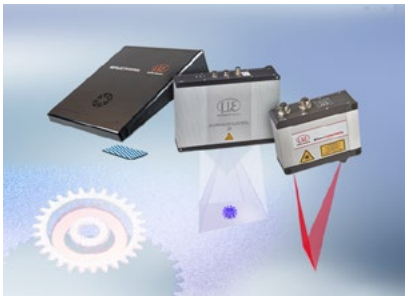
Sensors and measurement devices for non-contact temperature measurement



Measuring and inspection systems for metal strips, plastics and rubber

Optical micrometers and fiber optics, measuring and test amplifiers

Color recognition sensors, LED analyzers and inline color spectrometers



3D measurement technology for dimensional testing and surface inspection

MICRO-EPSILON

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