



# An Inside Look at IO-Link: What are the Benefits?

## Executive Summary

The industry is lining up behind a single communications protocol—perhaps for the first time—and it’s benefitting every corner of the manufacturing environment, from electrical and production to quality control and shipping.

Why should professionals in the industrial world consider yet another way to connect automation devices when other innovations already exist for this purpose? **Because IO-Link is different.** This protocol has the ability to turn any IO-Link-enabled sensor or actuator (most devices today) into a “smart device” by simply connecting it to an IO-Link master for communication and data sharing. It serves as the backbone of movements such as Industry 4.0 and the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT). Instead of competing with different network protocols, IO-Link acts as a perfect complement.

Why not just connect sensors and devices to an Ethernet network? While possible, this requires a highly specialized skill set (and the necessary funds to do so). Additionally, an Ethernet interface does not fit into the smallest sensors due to space and cost reasons.

Although it is already popular in Europe, IO-Link is still an up-and-coming protocol in North America. Industrial plants that want to stay ahead of the curve and take advantage of opportunities to boost performance, reduce downtime, enhance maintenance, improve quality management, streamline operations and outpace the competition should investigate IO-Link as a way to make it happen.

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**Be certain.**  
**Belden.**

## The Value of Data in Today's Industrial World

Industrial environments are generating more data than ever before. Whether the numbers reflect facts about production volume, downtime or serial numbers, this information offers unique insight into processes and productivity.

Today, data is the lifeblood of modern manufacturing environments. And it's not just any data we are talking about: It is actionable data that offers knowledge, insight and intelligence so you can make informed decisions with proof to back up those choices.

Many plants already use data for tracking purposes but this data can be used for much more: expanding go-to-market strategies, streamlining maintenance and operations procedures, improving uptime and increasing yield. The trick is to find an easy way to collect, analyze and display your facility's data.

Using plug-and-play smart sensors powered by the standardized IO-Link protocol can help you take full advantage of the data your plant generates.

## Historical Challenges of Device Communication in Industrial Environments

To communicate, every new I/O system has historically had its own connectors and shells. In order to deploy the system correctly, it was vital to learn about the specific fieldbus protocol being used (DeviceNet, PROFIBUS, etc.) and select the correct media (each I/O system required different shielded cables and, depending on the system, input cards).

In addition to the hassles of simply setting up the I/O system, this also made it difficult to use solutions from different vendors. Because manufacturers used whichever I/O system protocol they preferred, not all manufacturers' devices could work together.

Looking for a way to overcome these challenges, the industry designed fieldbus interfaces, where possible, into sensors and actuators. Although it was costly, this approach worked in some situations; however, a new complication arose along with this tactic. As robots and equipment grew smaller, sensors became smaller as well (along with mechanical components). This made it difficult to integrate fieldbus interfaces into sensors due to space limitations and the resistance of customers to pay for the low cost sensor segment. Additionally, in most cases, a fieldbus interface would not fit on a small sensor due to lack of space on the PCBA.

In addition to becoming smaller, equipment in manufacturing and automation environments was also becoming more complicated, creating the need to monitor, gather and manipulate data beyond the basic "on/off," "yes/no" or "high/low" capabilities that existing sensors offered. Up-and-coming industrial environments needed to know actual values: temperatures, pressure readings, airflow, etc.

As an answer to the challenges posed by these industry shifts, IO-Link technology was born. The protocol launched in 2009 with 41 member companies agreeing to commit to using the protocol. Today, manufacturers participating in the IO-Link Consortium number in the hundreds.

## IO-Link Defined

When it launched, IO-Link was unlike anything the industry had ever seen before. IO-Link is not a fieldbus but all IO-Link devices can be easily integrated in the same way via a simple point-to-point communication protocol in all commonly used fieldbus environments and automation systems.

IO-Link connects automation devices in a way that other solutions haven't been able to offer. As a simple, serial, bi-directional point-to-point connection for signal transmission and energy supply under any networks, fieldbuses, or backplane buses, it connects sensors and actuators to the fieldbus or industrial Ethernet. This enables sensors to communicate information—including status, events and configuration parameters—to systems.

For comparison, another common point-to-point communications protocol often seen in the enterprise world is USB. This standard connects computer accessories—such as a monitor, mouse and/or keyboard, for example—to your computer.





As a standardized interface (IEC 61131-9) based on a digital protocol, IO-Link works in the smallest of devices from any manufacturer around the globe, from North America to Europe and beyond. Created for sensor-level use, IO-Link relies typically on standard M12 or M8 connectors and three-wire cables to make sensors “smart,” communicating data for up to 32 byte process data including a limited amount of parameters (e.g. temperature, humidity, color, etc.) and translating it into actual values. Instead of telling you whether a temperature level is “high” or “low,” for example, smart sensors that utilize IO-Link can transmit current and exact temperature readings.

An IO-Link system consists of an IO-Link device (a sensor or actuator) and an IO-Link master. Each IO-Link device is connected to one physical port on the IO-Link master. The IO-Link master acts as a converter or gateway that translates the IO-Link “message” into a fieldbus message (Ethernet message), controlling communication with devices and links to networks like EtherNet/IP or Profinet to share information with the control system. Data is transmitted from the IO-Link master via a high-level fieldbus communications protocol to a PLC or computer. (In the USB example referenced earlier, the mouse, monitor or keyboard would be the IO-Link device and the computer would be the IO-Link master.)

In many industrial environments, IO-Link-enabled devices are already in place—they are just behaving like traditional sensors because they are not connected to an IO-Link master. To determine whether your sensors and/or actuators are IO-Link enabled, simply look for the IO-Link symbol: a black and white double arrowhead which is commonly printed on the products or listed in the product manual.

Making the connection between the IO-Link device and the IO-Link master is where the magic happens. That connection supports the collection of advanced diagnostics, automatic device configuration and much more to help you evaluate performance and improve uptime.

## IO-Link Communication Supports Three Data Types

1. **Bold and blue information** from the IO-Link device which is transmitted cyclically to the IO-Link master—such as a distance reading measured by a laser.
2. **Bold and blue information** about the sensor, including parameter values, model/serial numbers, device descriptions, etc. which are transmitted cyclically.
3. **Bold and blue notifications**—including errors, alerts and maintenance warnings—about a device, such as a dirty lens, a broken or blocked sensor, temperature overload, short circuit, etc.

## How IO-Link Hubs Fit In

To utilize IO-Link protocol, sensors must be IO-Link on board. But what if your plant environment utilizes more standard sensors vs. those that provide an IO-Link interface? (This may be the case if you do not need complex diagnostic information for some applications, or if your sensors are older.)

In this case, make use of the advantages of IO-Link Hubs. IO-Link Hubs can be used to connect up to 16 binary switching sensors or actuators that deliver high/low signals, collect these signals and transmit them via IO-Link in one cable to any IO-Link master. The IO-Link master transmits the IO-Link signals as well as standard I/O signals via a fieldbus protocol to your PLC. This offers a cost-effective alternative for efficient signal collection and transmission.

## Where IO-Link Can—and Can Not—Be Used

Because IO-Link can be integrated into virtually any fieldbus or automation system where sensors and/or actuators are used, it is ideal for factory and logistics automation environments.

IO-Link is currently being deployed in several types of industrial applications. A few real-world examples include:

- Assembly line automation for simplified product changeovers and fast installation
- Intralogistics for collision protection in overhead-conveyor applications
- Machine tools for automatic sensor parameter settings (pressures, temperatures and airflow, for example) to support fast setup, reduce human error and simplify sensor replacement
- Packaging to validate machine processes



It is important to note, however, that IO-Link is not made to support every type of sensor or actuator. The protocol can transmit up to 32 bytes of process data per cycle. It is not suitable for transmitting megabytes of data that may be generated by devices such as cameras or large scanners, for example.

On the other end of the spectrum, if you manage simple, standalone applications that do not involve automation, then you may not see a great benefit from implementing IO-Link.

With a typical cycle time of about 2.3 ms, it's fast enough for most factory automation environments but may not be ideal in every situation because it was not designed for high speed applications. If your current network speed operates with a cycle time of 10 ms or more, then IO-Link is likely a good fit for your environment.

It is also important to be aware of cable distance limits: The cable that connects the IO-Link device and IO-Link master must be 20 m or shorter to ensure transmission rates.

## The Value of IO-Link

The benefits of IO-Link can be seen across many types of industrial environments, saving time and money for machine builders, operators, engineers and plant managers. There are several illustrations of how it brings value to the production floor.



### Data Storage

IO-Link has the capability to store parameters that impact how a sensor or actuator functions. When a device connects to the IO-Link system, the correct parameters are automatically uploaded. This makes things like sensor replacement quick and easy, with no need for manual intervention once the device is installed.

With IO-Link, device configurations can be stored in the master. When a device must be replaced, the configuration can be transferred directly to the new component. This makes the replacement process quicker and easier while substantially lowering downtime.

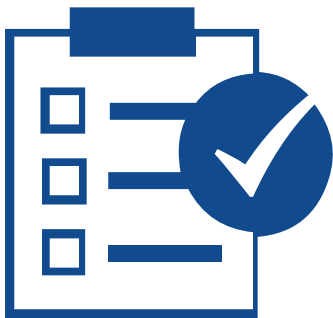
Consider the case of a hydraulic cylinder: You can use IO-Link to automatically measure, control and regulate all relevant parameters of the control valve—such as flow, pressure and temperature—for proper oil flow. Sensors continuously monitor and measure these parameters. If a readjustment is necessary, then it occurs automatically.



### Remote Configuration and Monitoring

Device and sensor parameters can easily be changed remotely as needed, saving valuable time in the manufacturing process to accommodate things like product changeovers (shifting from small bottles to large bottles on a production line, for example). This also makes it easier to reconfigure devices in hard-to-reach locations.

Sensor outputs and status alerts can be monitored remotely in real time to help you quickly identify and resolve problems before they cause downtime.



### Diagnostic Capabilities

Smart sensors equipped with IO-Link can communicate about their own status. Before processes come to a halt, you will know immediately if a sensor needs to be replaced, requires maintenance or experiences an error.

This gives you the ability to optimize machine maintenance schedules and diagnose problems with a specific sensor without shutting down the entire line or a piece of equipment.





### Machine Availability

IO-Link enables fast, error-free information exchange, which shortens the time it takes to start or re-start production.

When a sensor must be replaced, the IO-Link master quickly and automatically writes parameters from the replaced IO-Link sensor onto the new sensor. When a sensor needs to operate under new parameters, that information can be sent remotely and is automatically updated. No manual intervention is needed to get equipment up and running again after commissioning, format changes or recipe changes. This not only saves valuable time, but also minimizes the potential for human error.

### Cost Savings

In addition to saving time—which obviously translates to improving ROI—IO-Link also reduces overall system costs. The sensors don't require an Ethernet interface; instead, they rely on the IO-Link communication interface, which is much more cost-effective.

Because IO-Link does not require any special or complicated wiring, material costs are lower as well. You can utilize the same cost-effective unshielded cables used by conventional discrete I/O to keep wiring inexpensive and simple. IO-Link also eliminates the need for analog cards. It reduces the number of cables you need to purchase and stock as well.

### Visibility into the Plant Floor

IO-Link acts as your plant's eyes and ears, providing never-before-seen insights into processes that allow you to make decisions to decrease downtime.

If a sensor experiences a short, for example, IO-Link alerts you, pinpoints the sensor's exact location and leads you right to it—sharing diagnostic information in real time so you know what is causing the issue.

### Vendor Independency

IO-Link is a vendor-independent technology which allows you to use IO-Link devices in any common industrial fieldbus environment.

## Nuts & Bolts of an IO-Link System

To provide power and connect IO-Link devices with IO-Link Masters, unshielded, standard cables (no longer than 20 m) are used. The digital communications process ensures inherent noise immunity without the need for a shielded cable; analog signals are digitized without conversion losses.

Standardized, low-cost M12 or M8 four- or five-pin connectors are also used to support quicker connections, and replacement pin assignment is based on IEC 60947-5-2 specifications.

Two port classes exist for IO-Link master ports: class A and class B. Class A ports use e.g. M12 or M8 connectors (with four pins). Port class B ports use M12 connectors with five pins. On pins 1 and 3, 24V DC power is provided for IO-Link device power. Pin 4 is used for the IO-Link signal transmission. Many IO-Link Masters allow further configuration options for Pin 4 to use this Pin not only in IO-Link mode but also for digital inputs (DI) or digital outputs (DO) to support backward compatibility with proximity sensors or electrical switches or for using IO-Link Device in SIO mode (SIO=Standard Input/Output). In port class A, pin 5 is not connected. Pin 2 is either not used or provides a possibility to connect an additional input or output signal. This is optional and depends on the used IO-Link Master. In port class B, pins 2 and 5 are used as an additional power supply to connect larger devices e.g. valves.

## Installing IO-Link

If you already have a PLC controller in use in your plant—and your team has experience and is comfortable with it—then setting up IO-Link is a straightforward process. Within a few minutes, the integration of an IO-Link sensor via an IO-Link Master into your PLC environment can be done.

No complex programming is needed to set up the protocol or conduct maintenance. Although the data sent to the controller from IO-Link needs to be given “meaning” in order for the controller to understand and use it, this is typically achieved through basic data mapping. To do this, some manufacturers build in function blocks or add-on instructions to automatically map the information.

Many plants appreciate the fact that deploying IO-Link does not need to be an all-or-nothing approach. You can build it gradually—as time and budgets allow. In many cases, it makes sense to start with sensors and actuators you already have and use (those devices are likely IO-Link enabled). From there, you can experience the protocol and determine the best ways to move forward with it across your plant.

## Working with an IO-Link Expert: Belden

Belden’s new LioN-X® family—based on the based on the successful LioN-Power product family—combines IO-Link masters with one-of-a-kind features not found in other IO-Link masters, including support of OPC UA communication protocol, ACHILLES-certified security features and current output of up to 2 A per port.

- Adjust the IO-Link Master to fieldbus protocol for fast, reliable and efficient data transmission to your PLC environment
- OPC UA, MQTT, CoAP and REST API protocols make cloud communication possible
- Parameterize IO-Link devices via LioN-Management Suite and the embedded IODD interpreter
- Evaluate diagnostic data from sensors and actuators to prevent failures

LioN-X IO-Link masters are a fast, reliable and secure solution to collect, convert and transmit critical data in automated production environments. Because of their flexibility and versatility, they can be used in nearly any factory automation or logistics automation setting.

The new product family includes LioN-X and LioN-Xlight®, which is a highly cost-effective alternative to the full LioN-X solution. It comes equipped with only the most vital features for applications that may not need full-feature options, such as security. Solutions within the LioN-X family can also be customized for any environment.

## Conclusion

Forbes reports that—as machine-generated data grows—nearly 90% of our data has been created in the last two years<sup>1</sup>. And it is continuing to grow at a nearly exponential rate. Imagine what the future holds in terms of data creation!

A simple move to turn IO-Link-enabled sensors and actuators into “smart sensors” by connecting them to an IO-Link master will support communication and data sharing, preparing you to handle the next generation of machines, data and technology like Industry 4.0 and IIoT. The best news: You can do it at your own pace, likely using sensors and devices you already have in place.

By giving you a way to collect, analyze and display the valuable data that already lives inside your plant, IO-Link helps improve operations, expand go-to-market strategies, streamline maintenance, boost uptime and increase yield.

<sup>1</sup> Marr, Bernard. “How Much Data Do We Create Every Day? The Mind-Blowing Stats Everyone Should Read.” Forbes, Forbes Magazine, 5 Sept. 2019, [www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2018/05/21/how-much-data-do-we-create-every-day-the-mind-blowing-stats-everyone-should-read/](http://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2018/05/21/how-much-data-do-we-create-every-day-the-mind-blowing-stats-everyone-should-read/).



## About Belden

Belden Inc., a global leader in high quality, end-to-end signal transmission solutions, delivers a comprehensive product portfolio designed to meet the mission-critical network infrastructure needs of industrial, enterprise and broadcast markets. With innovative solutions targeted at reliable and secure transmission of rapidly growing amounts of data, audio and video needed for today's applications, Belden is at the center of the global transformation to a connected world. Founded in 1902, the company is headquartered in St. Louis, USA, and has manufacturing capabilities in North and South America, Europe and Asia.

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