

## General technical data – Incremental encoders WDG N

### Safety instructions

- If a riskless operation can no longer be assured, the unit has to be shut down immediately and be secured against unintended start up.
- In any case of possible hazard of people or possible damage of equipment if the encoder fails, precautions have to be taken to prevent it before start.

### Magnetic principle

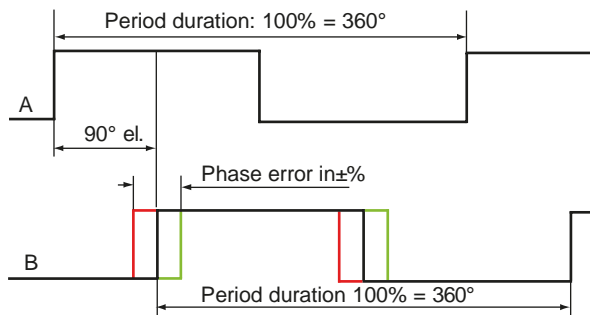
The WDG N incremental encoders with output circuits BAS/ADV work on a non-contact magnetic scanning principle. A diametral magnetized magnet is mounted in the stainless-steel shaft with its backlash-free bearings. If the shaft is rotated, the magnet and the magnetic field rotate with it. This change in the magnetic field is detected and processed by a sensor chip on the PCB opposite. The evaluation enables signals to be generated that are 90° phase-shifted as well as a zero pulse. The downstream electronics conditions these into high-precision signals and amplifies them into industrially usable square-wave pulses in HTL and TTL plus their inverted signals. Our magnetic encoders are finely tuned measuring systems, combining precision mechanics, efficient sensor technology and high-performance electronics.

### Accuracy incremental encoders

Shift encoders have two defined types of accuracy. In each case the accuracy is given as a % of the period duration, which consists of a pulse and a pause.

The pulse/ pause ratio describes the ratio of the pulse length from the period duration. The phase displacement describes the accuracy of two successive edges.

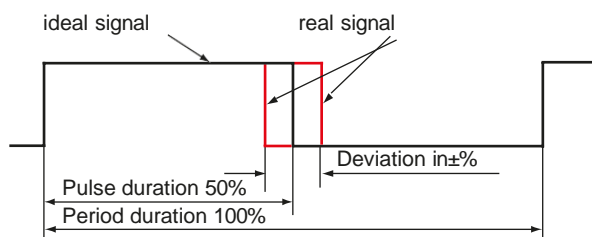
#### Phase offset:



El. Phase offset:

90° ± max. phase error 8.5 % of a period duration

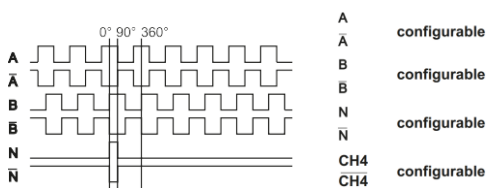
#### Pulse-/ Pause-ratio:



Pulse/ Pause-ratio:

50 % max. ±7 %

#### Pulse diagram



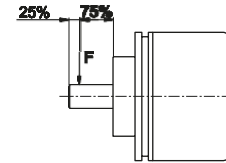
BAS

ADV

View from shaft end, rotating clockwise.

### Mechanically rugged

All encoders have double and clearance-free shaft bearings with the maximum possible distance between the bearings, thus obtaining maximum long-term load capacity.



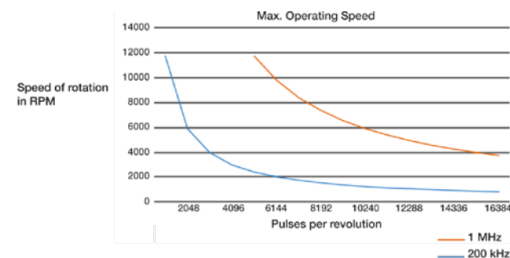
The bearings are treated with a special grease able to withstand extreme temperatures, high speeds and loads, as well as constant operation in reverse. The grease remains stable over a long period of time. The indicated radial-bearing load relates to the point F of the applied force. The useful life of the bearings is stated in the number of revolutions. The life can be converted into hours using the formula:

$$\text{Life in hours} = \frac{\text{Number of Revolutions}}{(\text{RPM}) \times 60}$$

### Maximum Operating Speeds

The maximum operating speed is limited by the maximum mechanical operating speed (shaft speed) and by the number of pulses per revolution (PPR). The maximum operating speed is given in the specifications. The maximum speed with relation to the pulse frequency can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Max. speed of rotation RPM} = \frac{\text{Max. Frequency of encoder in Hz} \times 60}{\text{PPR of encoder}}$$



### Maximum Output Frequency

The maximum output frequency is given for the various encoders. For limiting factors such as cable length and diameters, please see the section on cable length. When designing the electronic evaluation circuitry for maximum frequencies and noise suppression, tolerances should be considered in order to provide a safety margin so as to handle maximum output frequencies which may occur in the specific application. The maximum occurring frequency  $f_{\text{max}}$  can be calculated using the following formula:

$$f \text{ in Hz}_{(\text{max})} = \frac{(\text{max. shaft speed (RPM)}) \times (\text{pulses per revolution})}{60}$$

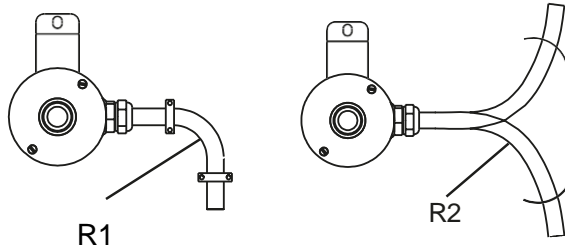
Maximum output frequency  $f_{\text{max}}$  in relation to cable length and operating voltage at 25 °C and 20 mA load with our Wachendorff cable:

Output circuit	Power supply	HTL:	TTL:
		$f_{\text{out}}$	$f_{\text{out}}$
10 m	4.75 - 32 V	600 kHz	1 MHz
50 m	4.75 - 32 V	600 kHz	1 MHz
100 m	4.75 - 32 V	600 kHz	1 MHz

### Reverse polarity and short circuit protection:

All WDG N encoders are protected against reverse polarity of the power supply and short circuit of the outputs. Reversing of the connection cable is completely uncritical in the long term.

	Cable for encoders WDGn
Core	Stranded copper wire
Cross-section for Signal lines/ power lines	0.14 mm <sup>2</sup>
Cable cross-section	7 mm ± 0.5
Shield	Tinned braided copper, Stranded filter wire for simple connection
Outer sheath	Light-grey PVC
Line resistance for 0.14 mm <sup>2</sup> max.:	148 Ohm/km
Operating capacity Core/ Core: Core/ Shield:	140 nF/km approx. 155 nF/km



#### Encoders without low-temperature

cable Ø	R1	R2	Temperature
≤ 7 mm	31.5 mm	94.5 mm	T > -20 °C (-4 °F)

#### Protection from Noise Interference

For efficient protection of the entire system, we recommend the following measures:

For normal applications it is sufficient to connect the shield of the encoder cable to the earth potential. The entire system, consisting of the encoder and the signal processing equipment should be grounded at one single location by using a low resistance connection (e.g. braided copper).

- In all cases the connecting cables should be shielded and should be locally kept away from power lines and other noise-generating equipment.
- Sources of interference such as motors, solenoid valves, frequency converters etc. should always have their noise suppressed at source.

- Encoders should not be powered from the same mains supply as solenoid valves or contactors, as this may cause interference.

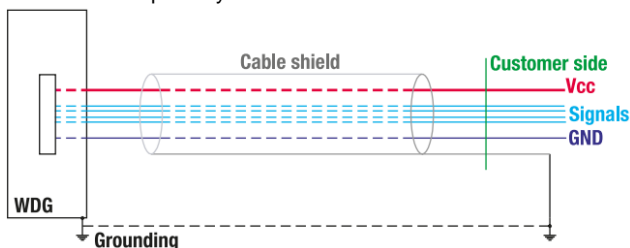
#### Cable length:

Using Wachendorff encoder cable a cable run of up to 100 m is possible (150 m for SINUS encoders). However, the actual achievable cable length depends on the possible effects of noise interference and should therefore be checked for each individual case. Please refer to the tables regarding the max. output frequency depending on the cable length on page 1.

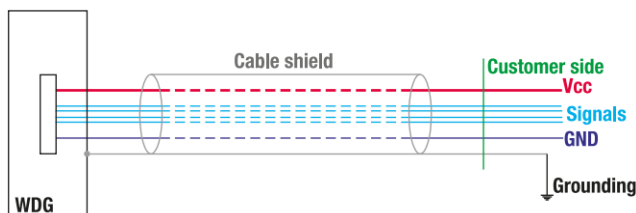
#### Typical shielding concepts for encoders with cable outlet

K1, K2, K3: Screen separated at encoder.

Cable screening earthed on customer side The encoder housing must be earthed separately.



L2/L3, T3: Cable shield connected to encoder housing. Encoder housing not earthed separately.



#### Note:

In order to avoid compensating flows which will damage the ball bearing in an earth loop, earthing on both sides is not recommended.

**Free configurable output circuits/ electrical data**

Key	BAS (HTL)	ADV (HTL)
Output circuit		
Power supply	4.75 VDC up to 32 VDC	
Current consumption	Typ. 80 mA	
Channels	A, B, N and inverted channels	A, B, N, CH4 and inverted channels
Output	Push-pull	
Load	Max. 40 mA / channel	
Signal level	at 20 mA $H > U_B - 2.5 \text{ VDC}$ $L < 0.5 \text{ VDC}$	
Pulse frequency	Max. 600 kHz	
Circuit protection	Inverse-polarity and short-circuit protection	
SET zero pulse	no	yes

Key	BAS (TTL)	ADV (TTL)
Output circuit		
Power supply	4.75 VDC up to 32 VDC	
Current consumption	Typ. 80 mA	
Channels	A, B, N and inverted channels	A, B, N, CH4 and inverted channels
Output	Push-pull	
Load	Max. 40 mA / channel	
Signal level	at 20 mA $H > 2.5 \text{ VDC}$ $L < 0.5 \text{ VDC}$	
Pulse frequency	Max. 1 MHz	
Circuit protection	Inverse-polarity and short-circuit protection	
SET zero pulse	no	yes