# A110 PHOTOELECTRIC ANGLEENCODER 

The semi-precision photoelectric rotary encoder A110 is used to establish an informational link between the key machine components, industrial robots, comparators and DCC, NC or Digital Readout Units. It provides information about the value and direction of motion. The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, process monitoring systems, etc.

Three versions of output signals are available:

- A110-A - sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 11 HApp;
- A110-AV - sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp;


## MECHANIGAL DATA

| Line number on disc (z) | 18000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Number of output pulses per <br> revolution for A90H-F | $18000 ; 36000 ; ~ 90000 ;$ <br> $180000 ; ~ 360000 ; ~ 450000 ; ~$ <br> $900000 ; ~ 1800000 ~$ |
| Reference signal: <br> - standard (S) <br> - distance-coded (K) | one per shaft <br> 36 per shaft revolution |
| Maximum shaft speed | 5000 rpm |
| Maximum shaft load: <br> - axial <br> - radial (at shaft end) | 10 N |

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- A110-F - square-wave signals (TTL), with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation $x 1, x 2, x 5$, x10, x20, x25, x50 and x100.

The modification with distance-coded reference marks is available.

| Accuracy | $\pm 7.5 ; \pm 5.0$ arc. sec |
| :--- | :--- |
| Starting torque at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 0.01 \mathrm{Nm}$ |
| Rotor moment of inertia | $<20 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{kgm}^{2}$ |
| Protection (IEC 529) | $I P 64$ |
| Maximum weight without cable | 0.7 kg |
| Operating temperature | $0 \ldots+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-30 \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Maximum humidity (non condensing) | $98 \%$ |
| Permissible vibration | $\leq 100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ |
| Permissible shock (6 ms) | $\leq 300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ |



## ELECTRICAL DATA

| VERSION | $\mathrm{A} 110-\mathrm{A} \sim 11 \mu \mathrm{App}$ | A110-AV $\sim 1 \mathrm{Vpp}$ | A110-F П】 TTL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply voltage ( $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}}$ ) | $+5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%$ | $+5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%$ | $+5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%$; |
| Max. supply current (without load) | 80 mA | 120 mA | 120 mA |
| Light source | LED | LED | LED |
| Incremental signals | Two sinusoidal I , and $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ Amplitude at $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ load: $\begin{aligned} & -11=7-16 \mu \mathrm{~A} \\ & -12=7-16 \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | Differential sine $+\mathrm{A} /-\mathrm{A}$ and $+\mathrm{B} /-\mathrm{B}$ Amplitude at $120 \Omega$ load: $\begin{aligned} & -A=0.6-1.2 \mathrm{~V} \\ & -B=0.6-1.2 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | Differential square-wave U1/ $\overline{\mathrm{U} 1}$ and U2/ $\overline{\mathrm{U} 2}$. <br> Signal levels at 20 mA load current: <br> - low (logic "0") $\leq 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> - high (logic "1") $\geq 2.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Reference signal | One quasi-triangular $I_{0}$ peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ load: $-I_{0}=2-8 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ (usable component) | One quasi-triangular $+R$ and its complementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at $120 \Omega$ load $-\mathrm{R}=2-8 \mathrm{~V}$ (usable component) | One differential square-wave UO/UO per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: <br> - low (logic "0") $<0.5 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> - high (logic "1") $>2.4 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Maximum operating frequency | $(-3 \mathrm{~dB}) \geq 160 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $(-3 \mathrm{~dB}) \geq 180 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $(160 \times k) \mathrm{kHz}$, k-interpolation factor |
| Direction of signals | $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ lags $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side) | +B lags +A for clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side) | U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation (viewed from shaft side) |
| Maximum rise and fall time | - | - | $<0.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Standard cable length | 1 m , without connector | 1 m , without connector | 1 m , without connector |
| Maximum cable length | 5 m | 25 m | 25 m |
| Output signals |  |  |  |

Note:

1. Maximum working rotation speed (with proper encoder counting) is limited by maximum operating frequency and maximum mechanical rotation speed.
2. If cable extension is used, power supply conductor cross-section should not be smaller than $0.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.

## ACCESSORIES



## ORDER FORM



