A36 PHOTOELECTRIC ROTARY ENCODER

Photoelectric rotary encoder A36 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:

 A36-A - sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 11 μApp;

MECHANICAL DATA

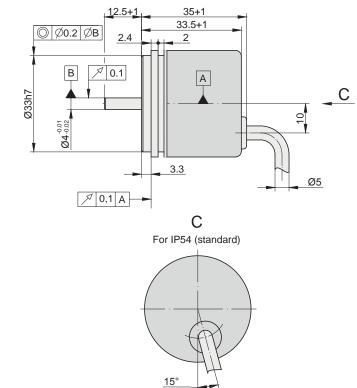
Line number on disc (z)	100; 200; 250; 360; 500; 1000; 1024; 1500; 2000; 2500; 3600		
Number of output pulses per revolution	Z x k, where k=1,2,3,4,5,8,10		
Maximum shaft speed	10000 rpm		
Maximum shaft load: - axial - radial (at shaft end)	5N 10N		
Accuracy (T ₁ -period of lines on disc in arc. sec)	$\pm 0.1T_1$ arc. sec		
Starting torque at 20°C	≤ 0.002 Nm		

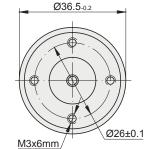




- A36-AV sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp;
- A36-F square-wave signals TTL or HTL.

Rotor moment of inertia	< 2 gcm ²
Protection (IEC 529) - for axial cable outlet - for axial cable outlet through gland and for radial cable outlet	IP54 IP64
Maximum weight without cable	0.07 kg
Operating temperature	-10+70 °C
Storage temperature	-30+80 °C
Maximum humidity (non-condensing)	98 %
Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz)	$\leq 100 \text{ m/s}^2$
Permissible shock (11 ms)	\leq 300 m/s ²





C For IP64 (on option)



ELECTRICAL DATA

VERSION	А36-А 🔨 11 µАрр	А36-АV 🔨 1 µАрр	A36-F TU TTL; TU HTL	
Supply voltage	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%	+5 V ± 5%; +(10 to 30) V	
Max. supply current (without load)	80 mA	120 mA	120 mA	
Light source	LED	LED	ED	
Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I, and I, Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: - I1 = 7-16 μA - I2 = 7-16 μA	Differential sine +A/-A and +B/-B Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.6-1.2 V - B = 0.6-1.2 V	$\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Differential square-wave U1/U1 and U2/U2.}\\ \mbox{Signal levels at 20 mA load current:}\\ \mbox{-low (logic "0")} \leq 0.5 V at U_p=+5 V\\ \mbox{-low (logic "0")} \leq 1.5 V at U_p=10 to 30 V\\ \mbox{-high (logic "1")} \geq 2.4 V at U_p=+5 V\\ \mbox{-high (logic "1")} \geq (U_p-2) V at U_p=10 to 30 V \end{array}$	
Reference signal	One quasi-triangular I_0 peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 kW load: - I_0 = 2-8 μA (usable component)	One quasi-triangular +R and its com- plementary -R per revolution. Signals magnitude at 120W load - R = 0.2-0.8 V (usable component)	$ \begin{array}{l} \label{eq:constraints} \begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	
Maximum operating frequency	(-3 dB) ≥ 160 kHz	(-3 dB) ≥ 160 kHz	(160 x k) kHz, k-interpolation factor	
Direction of signals	$\rm I_2$ lags $\rm I_1$ 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 µs	
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		+A +B +R 90° eL 135° eL 360° eL		

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 mm2

ACCESSORIES

CONNECTORS FOR CABLE	B12 12-pin round connector	C9 12-pin round connector	C12 12-pin round connector	D9 9-pin flat connector	D15 15-pin flat connector	RS10 10-pin round connector	ONC 10-pin round connector
DIGITAL READOUT DEVICES	CS3000			CS5500			
COUPLING				SC30			
EXTERNAL INTERPOLATOR				NK			

ORDER FORM

