

# INCREMENTAL ANGLE ENCODERS

TGR71

Optoelectronic

71.6



## GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The incremental angle encoders TGR 71 transform mechanical rotation to a series of electrical pulses. Operating principle is shown in the drawing below. Periodic signals of approximate sine-wave shape are generated on the photosensors via photoelectric scanning. Reference signal is generated on the similar way and can be unique or distance coded.

**Number of lines:** 16384, 18000; 36000

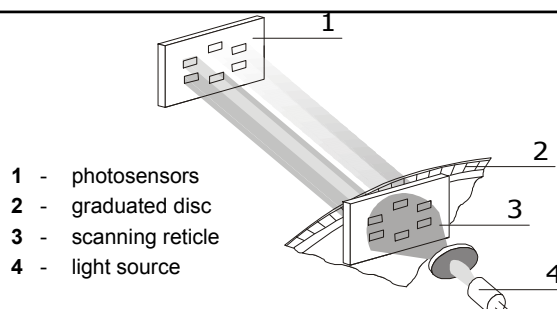
**Reference mark:** 1 or DCR (Distance coded)

**Diameter:** 170 mm

**Accuracy:**  $\pm 1,5''$

**Output signals:** DS (square wave signals, RS422)  
SV (sine wave 1Vpp output signals)  
SI (sine wave 11  $\mu$ A signals)

## OPERATING PRINCIPLE:



## APPLICATION AREA:

Incremental rotary encoders are applied in numerous industrial areas for high-precision measuring of angles, positions and rotation speed. Most frequent application areas: machine tool industry, positioning devices, robotics, telescopes, antennas etc.

## MECHANICAL DATA:

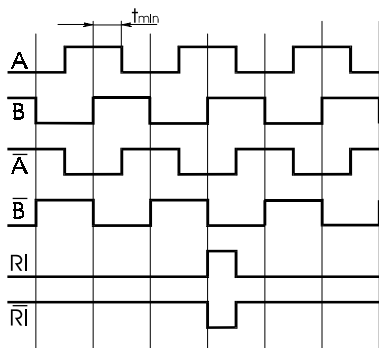
<b>Number of lines:</b>		16384	18000	36000
<b>Number of perodes SI, SV:</b>		16384	18000	36000
<b>Number of perodes DS:</b> (with integrated interpolation electronics)			18000, 36000, 90000 180000, 450000, 900000	72000, 360000 1800000
<b>DCR</b>	<b>Number of reference marks:</b>		36	72
	<b>Nominal increment (lines):</b>		1000	1000
	<b>Maximal rotation angle to determine position:</b>		20°	10°
<b>Admissible shaft loading</b>		$\leq 30N$ axial; $\leq 30N$ radial		
<b>Rotor inertia moment</b>		$\leq 3.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kgm}^2$		
<b>Starting moment at 20°C</b>		$\leq 0.01 \text{ Nm}$		
<b>Life time of bearings</b>		$4 \times 10^9$ revolutions		
<b>Admissible rotation speed</b>		$1000 \text{ min}^{-1}$		
<b>Weight</b>		3.5 kg		
<b>Operating temperature</b>		0°C to 70°C		
<b>Relative humidity</b>		max 95% (IP 64) (no condensation)		
<b>Protection class (IEC 60529)</b>		IP 64		
<b>Shocks</b>		$300 \text{ m/s}^2$		
<b>Admissible vibrations (50 - 2000 Hz)</b>		$100 \text{ m/s}^2$		

## ELECTRICAL DATA:

Output signals	Voltage $U_n$	Current $I_n$	Max. cable length
<b>DS - square wave inverted RS422A standard</b>	$5 \text{ V} \pm 5\%$	$\leq 100 \text{ mA}$	50 m
<b>SV - sine-wave voltage 1Vpp</b>	$5 \text{ V} \pm 5\%$	$\leq 100 \text{ mA}$	150 m
<b>SI - sine-current wave</b>	$5 \text{ V} \pm 5\%$	$\leq 100 \text{ mA}$	30 m

### ELECTRICAL DATA:

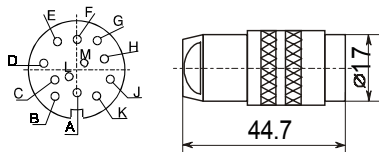
#### Square-wave signals - DS (RS 422A):



##### DS (RS - 422 A)

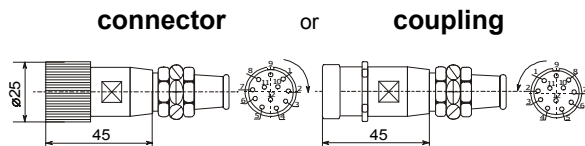
$I_{\text{sink}} = 20 \text{ mA}$	$U_{\text{OL}} \leq 0,5 \text{ V}$
$I_{\text{source}} = -20 \text{ mA}$	$U_{\text{OH}} \geq 2,5 \text{ V}$
$t_{\text{tLH}} = t_{\text{tHL}} \leq 30 \text{ ns; without load}$	

#### 12 pole connector (Amphenol) square-wave output signals (DS)

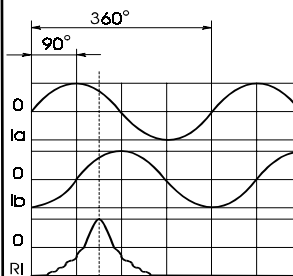


contact	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	K	L
signal	shield	0V	A	$\bar{A}$	B	RI	$\bar{RI}$	+V	$\bar{B}$

#### 12 pole connector (Contact) square-wave output signals (DS)



#### Sinusoidal output signals SI (11 $\mu\text{A}$ ):



##### Amplitude of signals

$I_b = I_a = 7 - 16 \mu\text{A}_{\text{pp}}$  at load 1 kOhm

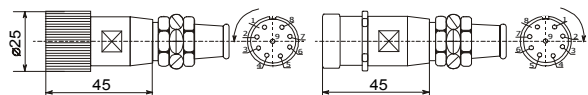
$I_{\text{ri}} = 2 - 8 \mu\text{A}_{\text{pp}}$  used component

Phase - shift of signals  $I_a$  and  $I_b$ :

$\varphi = 90^\circ \pm 10^\circ$

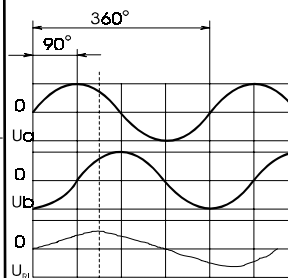
#### 9 pole connector (Contact) sine-wave output signals SI

##### connector or coupling



contact	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
signal	$I_a^+$	$I_a^-$	+5V	0V	$I_b^+$	$I_b^-$	$I_{\text{ri}}^+$	$I_{\text{ri}}^-$	shield

#### Sine-wave voltage signals, 1Vpp (SV):



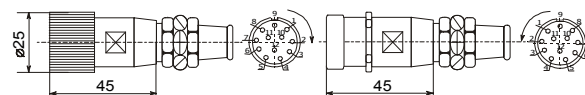
##### Amplitude of signals

$U_b = U_a = 0,6 - 1,2 \text{ V}_{\text{pp}}$

$U_{\text{ri}} = 0,5 \text{ V}_{\text{pp}}$  0,2 - 0,8 V on termination imp. 120Ohm

#### 12 pole connector (Contact) sine-wave voltage 1Vpp signals

##### connector or coupling

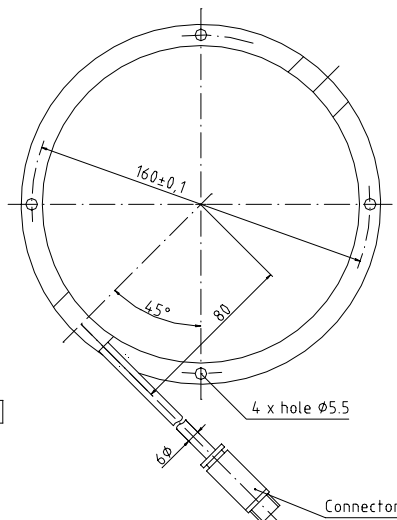
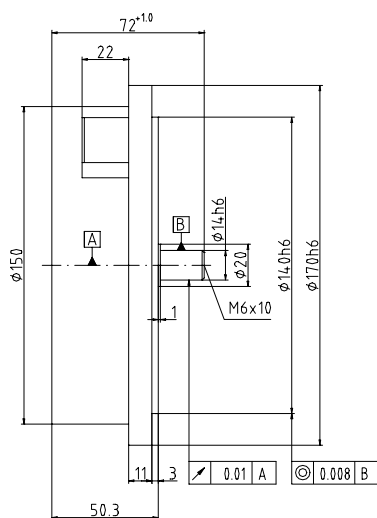


contac	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
signal	$\bar{B}$	sense +5V	RI	$\bar{RI}$	A	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{E}$	B		0V	sense +0V	+5V

contact	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
signal	$U_b$	sense +5V	$U_{\text{RI}^+}$	$U_{\text{RI}^-}$	$U_{A^+}$	$U_{A^-}$	—	$U_{B^+}$	—	0V	sense +0V	+5V

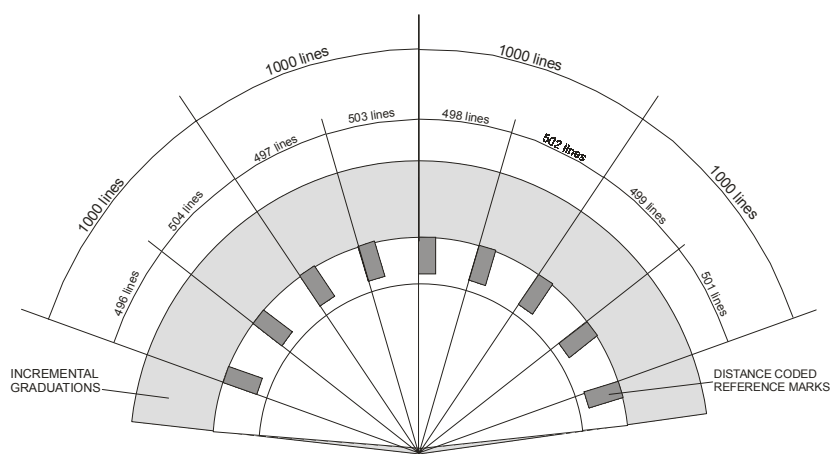
**DIMENSIONS:**

**TGR 71.6**



Cable length 3 m  
 Permanent bending radius  $\geq 100$  mm  
 Single bending radius  $\geq 40$  mm

**DISTANCE CODED REFERENCE:**



# INCREMENTAL ANGLE ENCODERS

**TGR71****Optoelectronic****71.6****ORDERING DATA (example: TGR71.X<sub>1</sub>-XX<sub>2</sub>-XX<sub>3</sub>-X<sub>4</sub>-XX<sub>5</sub>-XXXXXX<sub>6</sub>-XX<sub>7</sub>-X<sub>8</sub>)**

X <sub>1</sub>	<b>Version:</b>	6 ... cable radial			
XX <sub>2</sub>	<b>Voltage supply:</b>	05 ... 5V			
XX <sub>3</sub>	<b>Output signals:</b>	DS		SI	SV
X <sub>4</sub>	<b>Reference mark:</b>	0 ... without 1 ... 1. reference 4 ... Distance Coded RI			
XX <sub>5</sub>	<b>Accuracy:</b>	1.5... ± 1,5"			
XXXXXX <sub>6</sub>	<b>No. of lines:</b>	Enter no. of lines (SI, SV) / output signal periods (DS) per revolution (see mechanical data)			
XX <sub>7</sub>	<b>Cable length:</b>	Standard 03 ... 3 m Example: 1.5 ... 1.5 m 25 ... 25 m			
X <sub>8</sub>	<b>Connector</b> is defined with electrical versions: DS or SI, other type under special requirement	1 ... Amphenol 12 pole 2 ... Amphenol 7 pole	3 ... Contact 9 pole (COUPLING) 4 ... Contact 12 pole (CONNECTOR) 5 ... Contact 9 pole (CONNECTOR) 6 ... Contact 12 pole (COUPLING)	7 ... D-Sub 9 pole	9 ... other(specify) 0... without connector

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