

## Hall Effect Single-Turn Rotary Encoder with Analog Output

Series ERC



- Economical - Threaded Bushing Mount
- Ø22mm Robust Plastic Housing
- Hall CMOS Technology
- Analog Output - Current/Voltage or PWM
- Shock and Vibration Proof
- Alternative to Precision Potentiometers

The series ERC allows the simple replacement of potentiometers with bushing. High reliable hall effect technology provides a constant signal quality over the whole life cycles, For panel setting applications there are options like increased torque and/or mechanical stops.

### Electrical Data

Effective electrical angle of rotation	360° (std) or any fraction. Minimum angle 20°		
Independent linearity	±0.5%		
Supply voltage	5V ±10%	9..30V	15..30V
Output signal	0..5V (ratiometric) or PWM	0..5V, 0..20mA, 4..20mA	0..5V, 0..10V
Output load	Voltage output: ≥ 5k Ohm		Current output: ≤ 500 Ohm
Electrical Speed (Max)	1600 RPM		
Resolution	12 bit (4096 steps)		
Current consumption (no load)	< 16 mA		
Update rate	1 ms		
Insulation voltage	1000 VAC @ 50 Hz, 1 min.		
Insulation resistance	2 MOhm @ 500 VDC, 1 min.		

### Mechanical and Environmental Data

Mechanical angle of rotation	360° (continuous)
Maximum rotational speed	800 RPM (brass bearing) 3000 RPM (optional polymer bearing)
Life expectancy	> 10,000 turns (brass bearing) / 15,000 turns (polymer bearing)
Starting torque	0.5 ~ 1Ncm
Maximum radial load	1 N
Sleeve Bearing	Sintered bronze bearing (std.) or optional polymer bearing
Protection class	IP65 (electronics and cable)
Operating temperature	-40°C...+85°C
Storage temperature	-40°C...+90°C
Vibration (IEC 68-2-6, Test Fc)	20 g (±1.5mm, 10 to 2000 Hz, 16 cycles, 3 axis, (3x4 h)
Shock (IEC 68-2-7, Test Ea)	50 g (11ms, 18x)
Housing material	Nylon 66 Glass Fiber Reinforced
Shaft material	Stainless steel
Cable	3 core flat cable. 0.15 m (AWG28)
Weight	approx. 25 g

Note: Customers should test and verify device performance in any given application. General specifications values are measured at +15°C ~ +35°C. Please consult us if application is in higher or lower temperatures. Shaft modifications are possible, please consult us. Specifications subject to change without notice.

**Mechanical and Environmental Data (continued)**

**Series ERC**

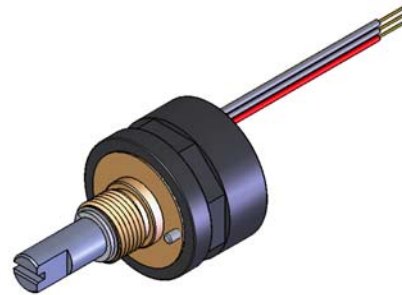
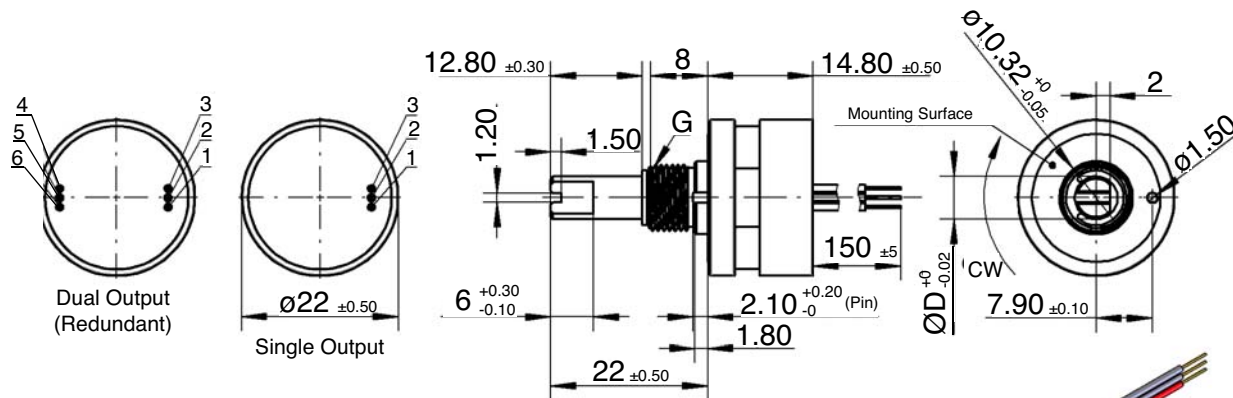
Max. radial load	1 N
Mass	Approx. 24 g
Fastening parts included in delivery	Hex nut and tooth washer
Fastening torque mounting nut	≤ 1 Nm
Material shaft	Stainless steel
Material housing	Plastic

**Emission / Immunity**

EN 55011 Emission AC/DC power	Class B
EN 55011 Emission housing	Class B
EN 61000-4-2 Immunity housing ESD	Class B
EN 61000-4-3 Immunity RF sine wave	Class A
EN 61000-4-4 Immunity DC power, I/O cable: Burst	Class B
EN 61000-4-5 Immunity DC power, I/O cable: Surge	Class B
EN 61000-4-6 Immunity DC power, I/O cable: Conducted sine wave	Class A

- 1.) According IEC 60393
- 2.) Determined by climatic conditions according to IEC 68-1, para. 5.3.1 without load collectives

**Dimensions (mm)**



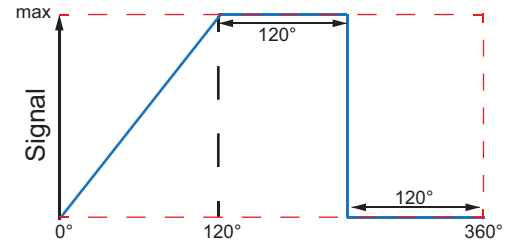
Cable Assignment	
VSUP 1	1
OUT 1	2
GND 1	3
VSUP 2	4 (redundant)
OUT 2	5 (redundant)
GND 2	6 (redundant)

Bushing	Dimension D	Dimension G
ERC 1	6mm	M10
ERC 3	1/4"	3/8 - 32

## Electrical Output Characteristic Options For Analog ERC Series

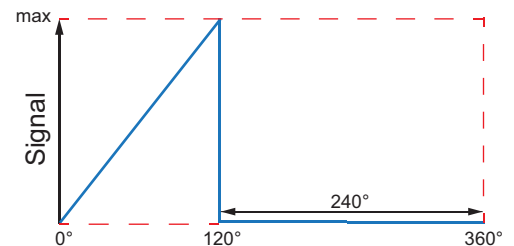
### Non Effective Electrical Angle: Delta 1/2

When the effective electrical angle is programmed less than 360° (120° in example), the remaining non effective electrical angle (240° in example) is divided in two equal parts: high level & low level (Delta 1/2). Unless otherwise specified, this is the default output.



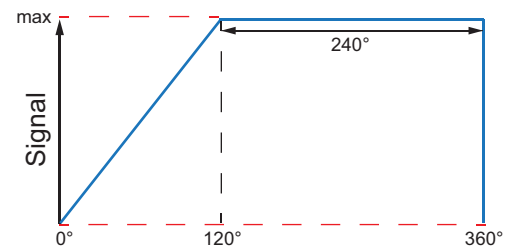
### Non Effective Electrical Angle: Low Level

When the effective electrical angle is programmed less than 360° (120° in example), the remaining non effective electrical angle (240° in example) will remain low. Unless this option is specified during ordering, non effective electrical angle will be Delta 1/2 as described above.



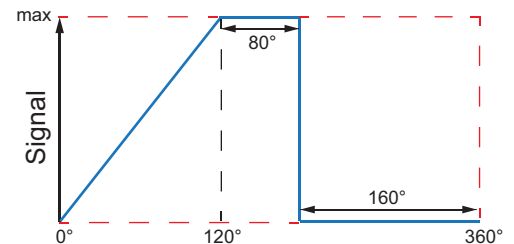
### Non Effective Electrical Angle: High Level

When the effective electrical angle is programmed less than 360° (120° in example), the remaining non effective electrical angle (240° in example) will remain high. Unless this option is specified during ordering, non effective electrical angle will be Delta 1/2 as described above.



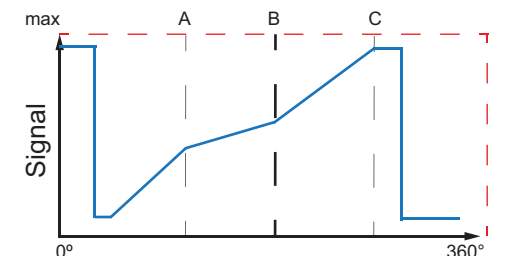
### Non Effective Electrical Angle: Variable

When the effective electrical angle is programmed less than 360° (120° in example), the remaining non effective electrical angle (240° in example) can be divided into high and low level in any ratio according to customer request. (80° high and 160° low in example). Unless this option is specified during ordering, non effective electrical angle will be Delta 1/2 as described above.



### Multi Point Programming

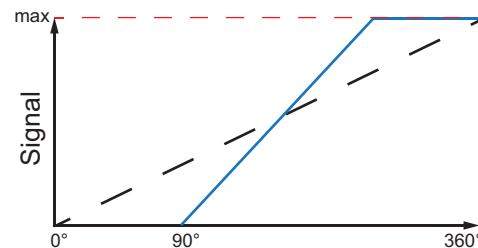
3 to 6 rising or falling linear segments are possible. Minimum and maximum levels can be specified. First and last linear segments are always horizontal. 1 to 3 settable calibration points.



## Electrical Output Characteristic Options For Analog ERC Series

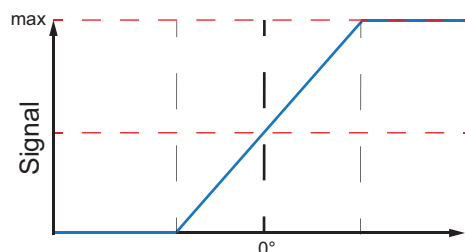
### Zero Point Programming

Mechanical zero point is aligned with marking on the sensor housing. Electrical zero point can be aligned to mechanical zero point or any offset (90° offset shown in example). Option must be specified when ordering.



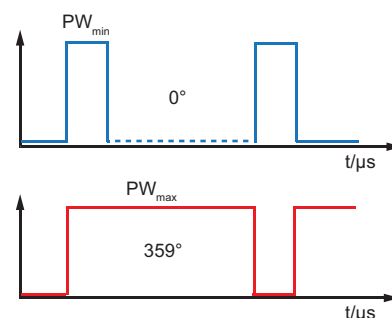
### Center Point Programming

Mechanical zero point is aligned with marking on sensor housing. When aligned the effective electrical angle is at 50% output.



### Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)

PWM provides a constant carrier frequency which defines high to low ratio. The ration between high and low corresponds to the signal characteristics. It is in a fixed relation to the angle. Generally, for further signal processing, no A/D converter is required because many micro-controllers already have PWM input. Note: PWM output is only possible with ERC version that are 5V supply, 0-5V output (0505 types).



### Redundant Output (2 channel)

True redundancy is realized by 2 galvanically separated sensing elements on the sensor chip. A single magnet provides a magnetic field simultaneously for both elements. Both elements can be programmed identically or channel 2 can be programmed independently from channel 1. In the example, a cross output is shown and a parallel offset is shown with offset programming on channel 2.

