

Hall Effect Single-Turn Rotary Encoder with Serial Output

Series ERCFS (SSI,SPI)



- SPI or SSI Interface
- Resolution up to 14 bit
- Redundant output option
- IP65 protection grade (electronics)
- > 15 mio. shaft revolutions

The series ERCFS (SSI,SPI) is a 22mm (7/8") diameter flange-mount encoder capable of providing a 12 bit SSI or 14 bit SPI output. Redundant output option.

Electrical Data

Effective electrical angle of rotation	360°	
Independent linearity	±0.5%	
Output signal	SPI (ERCFS SPI)	SSI (ERCFS SSI)
Supply voltage	5 VDC ±10%	5V ±10% or 9 - 30 VDC
Resolution	14 bit	12 bit
Update rate	0.6 ms	0.1 ms
Frequency Response	5 KHz	10 KHz
Electrical Speed (Max)	800 rpm	1600 rpm
Current consumption (no load)	≤ 30 mA	
Insulation voltage	1000 VAC @ 50 Hz, 1 min.	
Insulation resistance	2 MOhm @ 500 VDC, 1 min.	

Mechanical and Environmental Data

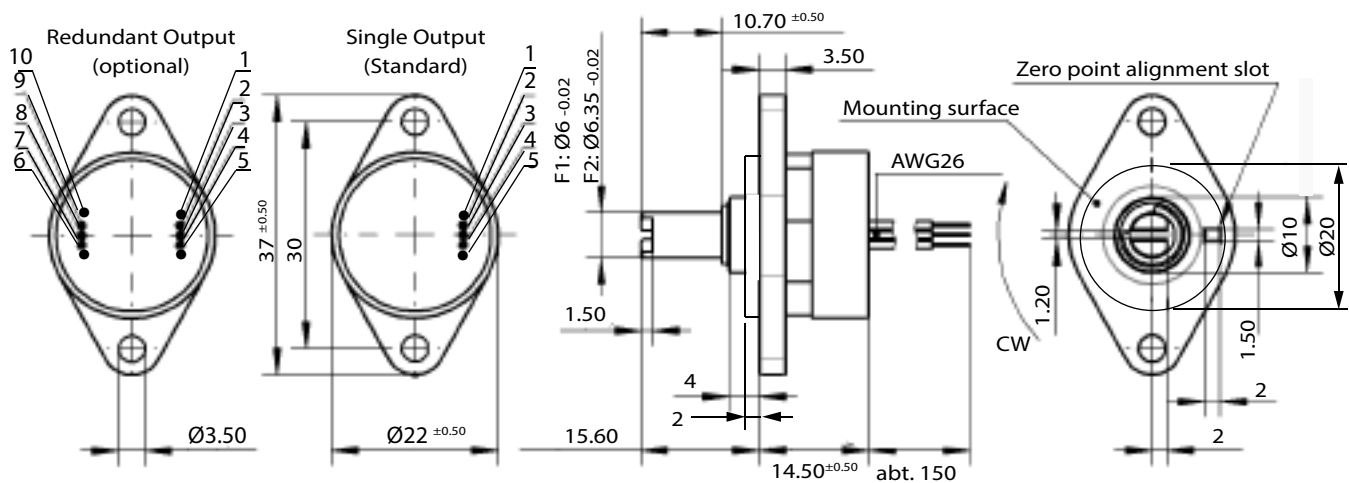
Mechanical angle of rotation	360° (continuous)
Maximum rotational speed	3000 rpm
Life expectancy	> 25 mio. shaft revolutions
Starting torque	< 0.5 Ncm
Maximum radial load	1 N
Bearing	Polymer bearing
Protection class	IP65 (electronics and cable)
Operating temperature	-40°C...+85°C
Storage temperature	-40°C...+105°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, 30% Glass Fiber Reinforced
Shaft material	Stainless steel
Cable	6 core flat cable. 0.15 m AWG28
Weight	approx. 18 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.

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

Dimensions (mm)



Cable Assignment

VSUP 1	1
GND 1	2
DAT 1	3
CLK 1	4
CS 1	5
VSUP 2	6
GND 2	7
DAT 2	8
CLK 2	9
CS 2	10



Electrical Output Characteristic Options For Serial (SSI & SPI) Versions

Overview

Modern Hall IC's in combination with special magnets and RISC processors provide intelligent customizing of output signals and interfacing. This allows for rotary sensors capable of not only replacing precision potentiometers but also optoelectronic incremental and absolute encoders. The ERC series of rotary sensors are divided into three groups: analog types with absolute analog outputs (voltage, mA or PWM), incremental output and absolute SPI or SSI output. Because of a wide variety of mechanical and electrical options it is possible to use them in almost any automation and control application where rotary angular sensing is required. Regardless of the wide variety of existing technical features, the price is relatively low.

SSI - Serial Synchronous Interface is wide spread in industrial applications with absolute angle sensors. There are a lot of programmable logic controls (PLC) or other peripheral appliances like counters available that can be easily configured for this communication. Furthermore, this interface is very insensitive against electromagnetic interferences because of the differential signals that should be transmitted via twisted shielded pair leads.

SPI Bus Interface. The serial peripheral interface or SPI Bus is a synchronous serial data link standard developed by Motorola that operates in full duplex mode. One or more devices can communicate with one master. The length of the signal wire should not be longer than 0.5m. To bridge longer distances it is recommended to use the SSI interface. The digital in 2 byte Grey code transmits the angular position information through the data bus.

Direction of Rotation (CW/CCW)

The default direction of rotation is CW. It is possible to program this to a CCW operation. This option must be specified during the ordering process.

Zero Point Programming (Z)

The electrical zero point is at the beginning of the signal rise. If a shaft marking is brought in line with the housing marking, the electrical zero point can be set to that position. It is also possible to offset the zero point at any position within the mechanical angle. Zero point programming must be specified during the ordering process.

Redundant Output (2 channel)

Only SPI versions are capable of redundant output. The hall sensor chip which is integrated into the sensor consists of two galvanically separated sensor units which are influenced by the same magnetic field through the supplied special magnet. The sensor provides two operating modes: 1) redundancy, i.e., channel one and channel two are identical. If one channel fails, the other channel remains active. 2) It is also possible to have two different programs in the two channels.