## MAB28A Series

## Single Turn Contactless Encoder (Hall Effect, Analog)



- Any angle; $20^{\circ}$ to $360^{\circ}$ (redundant output option)
- Analog output: Voltage (0..5V, 0..10V)
- Analog output: Current (0..20mA, 4..20mA))
- 12 bit resolution
- IP65 protection grade
- > 50 mio. shaft revolutions

The series MAB28A is a 28 mm diameter, precision, servo-mount, absolute encoder capable of providing an analog $0 . .5 \mathrm{~V}, 0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}, 0 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ output at any angle up to $360^{\circ}$ ( $20^{\circ}$ minimum).

| Electrical Data |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Effective electrical angle of rotation | $360^{\circ}$ or any fraction. Minimum angle $20^{\circ}$ (factory set) |  |  |
| Independent linearity | $\pm 0.3 \%$ |  |  |
| Supply voltage | $5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$ | $9 . .30 \mathrm{~V}$ | 15..30V |
| Output signal | $0 . .5 \mathrm{~V}$ ratiometric | $0 . .5 \mathrm{~V}, 0 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}, 4 . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $0 . .5 \mathrm{~V}, 0 . .10 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Output load | Voltage output: $\geq 5 \mathrm{k}$ Ohm $\quad$ Current output: $\leq 500$ Ohm |  |  |
| Resolution | 12 bit (4096 steps) |  |  |
| Current consumption (no load) | $<8 \mathrm{~mA}$ (<20 mA with high speed update rate option) |  |  |
| Update rate | 0.6 ms ( $0.2 \mathrm{~ms} \mathrm{option)}$ |  |  |
| Insulation voltage | 1000 VAC @ $50 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{~min}$. |  |  |
| Insulation reistance | 2 MOhm @ 500 VDC, 1 min. |  |  |


| Mechanical and Environmental Data |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mechanical angle of rotation | $360^{\circ}$ (continuous) |
| Maximum rotational speed | 6000 rpm |
| Life expectancy | $>50 \mathrm{mio}$. shaft revolutions |
| Starting torque | $<2 \mathrm{mN} \cdot \mathrm{m}(20 \mathrm{gf} \cdot \mathrm{cm})$ |
| Bearing | 2 precision ball bearings |
| Protection class | IP 65 |
| Operating temperature | $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Vibration | $\pm 1.5 \mathrm{~mm} / 20 \mathrm{~g} / 10$ to $2000 \mathrm{~Hz} / 16$ frequency cycles $(3 \times 4 \mathrm{~h})$ |
| Shock | $50 \mathrm{~g} / 11 \mathrm{~ms} /$ halfsine $(3 \times 6$ shocks) |
| Housing material | chromed aluminim |
| Shaft material | stainless steel |
| Weight | approx. 90 g |

Note: Customers should test and verify device performance in any given application. Shaft modifications are possible, please consult us. Specifications subject to change without notice.

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## Dimensions (mm)



Option: Radial cable output


| Cable assignment |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Analog |  |  |  | Analog <br> redundant |
| black | GND | GND 1 |  |  |
| red | VSUP | VSUP 1 |  |  |
| broun | OUT | OUT 1 |  |  |
| orange | - | GND 2 |  |  |
| yellow | - | VSUP 2 |  |  |
| green | - | OUT 2 |  |  |

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## Electrical Options

## Modified effective electrical angle

The measuring range can be programmed from $0-20^{\circ}$ to $0-360^{\circ}$. In the basic type with stop, the zeropoint is always at CCW position. If not specified, the signal level is programmed according EA1A. On request it is also possible to set the zeropoint at CW position.

## Electrically non effective angle - Delta $1 / 2$

If the electrical angle is programmed below $360^{\circ}$, the remaining electrically non effective angle is divided in two equal parts: High level \& Low level (Delta 12).
Electrically non effective angle - Low-Level

If the electrical angle is programmed below $360^{\circ}$, the signal fall low after reaching the maximum level.
Electrically non effective angle - High-Level
If the electrical angle is programmed below $360^{\circ}$, the signal level remains high after reaching the maximum level.

## Electrically non effective angle - Variable Level

If the electrical angle is programmed below $360^{\circ}$, the remaining electrical non effective angle can be divided into high and low level in any ratio according to customer request.

## Zero point positioning

The mechanical zero point is aligned with the marking on the sensor housing. The electrical zeropoint can be alligned to the mechanical zeropoint. Zeropoint can be programmed at any offset.

## Center Position

The effective electrical angle is aligned with the mechanical zero point in such a way that equal effective angles in both rotating directions are acheived. Center point can be programmed at any offset.

## Multipoint programming

Allows output characteristics which consists of 3 to 6 rising or falling linear segments. Minimum and maximum signal levels can be defined within the total electrical angle. First and last linear segment ( $\mathrm{min} / \mathrm{max}$ ) is always horizontal. Within maximum and minimum position, 1 to 3 calibration points can be set.

## Rotational direction

The standard direction of rotation is Clockwise (CW). It is also possible with this option to change the direction from
Clockwise(CW) to Counterclockwise (CCW).

## 2-channel-output

This is made up of a hall sensor chip consisting of 2 galvanically separated sensing elements. One magnet provides a magnetic field simultaneously for both elements. Both elements can be programmed identically or independently

| CWxxx / |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CCW xxx |

