Rotational Absolute Magnetic Kit Encoder Version 60 mm HP Position Sensor Version 2.0

FEATURES

- Especially dedicated to robotics applications
- High precision, high repeatability, high resolution, single or multi-turns variant
- Plug and play or self-calibration
- Memorization of last position before power off
- Not sensitive to external magnetic fields and temperature
- Not sensitive to moisture and pollution
- Especially dedicated for harsh conditions (vibrations, shocks, CEM…)
- Built-in self monitoring
- Hall effect principle
- Option back-up battery connector
- Protected design, patent EP 2711663
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see www.vishay.com/doc?99912

Pb-free RoHS COMPLIANT

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

3D Models

QUICK REFERENCE DATA	
Sensor type	ROTATIONAL, magnetic technology
Output type	Connector Würth Elektronik 687106182122 to plug a flat flex cable or connector Hirose DF58-6P-1.2V(21) to plug an external connector equipped of wires
Market appliance	Industrial
Dimensions	Diameter 60 mm

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
PARAMETER	
Voltage power supply	5 V ± 0.5 V
Supply current at 5 V	≤ 150 mA
Standard output format	SSI
Optional output format	Biss-C or SPI
Useful electrical angle	360°
Accuracy at 25 °C	Better than 13 bits (0.044°)
Repeatability	> 16 bits
Resolution	19 bits (0.0007°)
Startup time	≤ 20 ms
Data latency time	≤ 200 µs
Maximum sampling rate	10 kHz ± 2 % (without multi-turns option)
Optional multi-turns counter with external backup battery (not supplied)	16 bits counter, battery: voltage 3.6 V to 5 V, $I_{max.}$ 15 mA
Optional multi turn counter without external battery	16 bits counter

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS (All Versions)	
PARAMETER	
Mechanical angle	360°
Maximum speed rotation	9000 rpm (mechanical limits)
Rotor weight	< 40 g
Stator weight	< 15 g

For technical questions, contact: mcbprecisionpot@vishay.com

SAP PART NUMBERING GUIDELINES

TYPE	MODEL	DESIGN	SIZE (mm)	TYPE	FUNCTION	ACCURACY (BITS)	RESOLUTION (BITS)	OUTPUT	PACKAGING	OPTION
R = rotational	AM	K = kit	060	M	1	13	19	F = SPI CCW J = SSI CCW L = Biss-C	B = box	
								F = SPI CCW	B = box	661 = multi-turn counting
										662 = multi-turn counting + connection back-up battery
								J = SSI CCW	B = box	663 = multi-turn counting
										664 = multi-turn counting + connection back-up battery
								L = Biss-C	B = box	659 = multi-turn counting
										660 = multi-turn counting + connection back-up battery

PERFORMANCE

PARAMETER	
Standard operating temperature range	-40 °C to +85 °C
Storage temperature range	-55 °C to +105 °C
Humidity	≤ 80 % no condensing
Environmental protection	Coating on PCB components side
Vibrations	0.05 g^2/Hz, 20 Hz to 2000 Hz for 1 hour along three major axis
Shocks	100 g, 14 ms, ½ sine (one on each axis)
Magnetic protection	- No influence up to 3 mT (typical value) (uniform magnetic field) - No permanent deviation greater than 0.03° if a magnet of 50 mT was in contact with the upper metallic shape of the rotor - No permanent deviation greater than 0.03° if a magnet of 50 mT was exposed at 5 mm of the magnetic rubber

COMMUNICATION INTERFACES

Only one of the three interfaces protocol is possible (SSI interface protocol **or** Biss-C interface protocol **or** SPI interface protocol).

Connector Types

Connector to plug a flat flex cable: output connector FCC pitch 0.5 mm, thickness 0.3 mm bottom contacts connector Würth Elektronik 687106182122

Connector to plug an external connector equipped of wires: output connector wires connector on the PCB: Hirose DF58-6P-1.2V(21)

- User crimp socket: Hirose DF58-6S-1.2C
- User crimp contact: Hirose DF58-2830SCF

Recommended FCC (customer side)

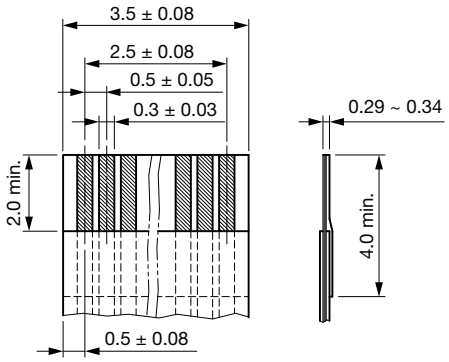


Fig. 1 - Recommended FCC

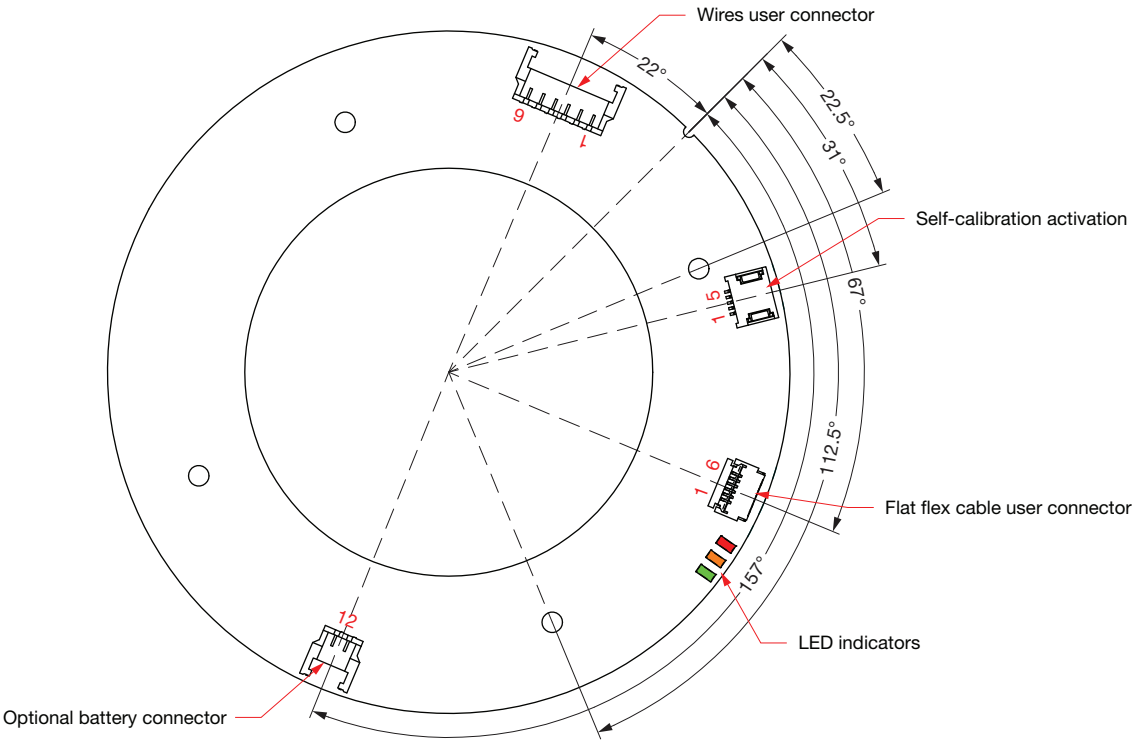


Fig. 2 - User Connectors

SSI INTERFACE (Standard Output Format)

TABLE 1 - SSI CONNECTOR	
PIN NO.	**NAME**
1	V_{CC} power supply
2	CLK+
3	CLK-
4	DATA+
5	DATA-
6	GND power supply

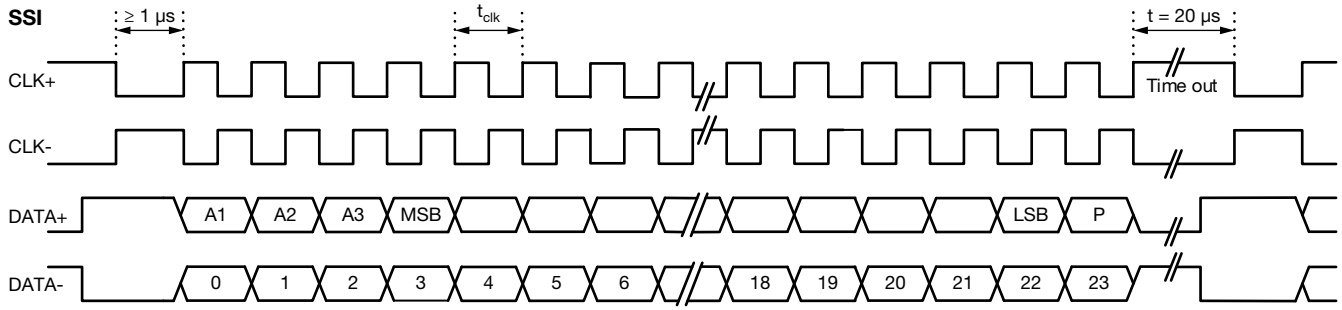


Fig. 3 - SSI Chronogram

TABLE 2 - SSI PARAMETERS	
PARAMETER	**INFORMATION**
CLK differential interface	RS422 according to the EIA-RS422
DATA differential interface	
Output DATA	Binary two's complement left aligned
Clock frequency (t_{clk})	100 kHz to 3 MHz
Data bit status	3
Data bits (angle value)	20
Parity bit	ODD
Time out (time between two requests)	20 µs minimum

TABLE 3 - SSI STATUS BITS (Self Monitoring)			
	BIT A1	**BIT A2**	**BIT A3**
Normal operation	0	0	0
Mechanical mounting error (1)	0	0	1
Cells default	0	1	0
Temperature overflow	0	1	1
Need self-calibration	1	0	0
Self-calibration error	1	0	1
Multi turn counter error	1	1	0
Reserved	1	1	1

Note

(1) Air-gap too low or too high or / and runout too big or / and misalignment too big

TABLE 4 - SSI DATA BITS FORMAT	
ANGLE VALUE SSI DATA BITS FORMAT	
FRAME BITS (SSI CHRONOGRAM FIG. 3)	**FUNCTION**
Bit 0	Status bit A1
Bit 1	Status bit A2
Bit 2	Status bit A3
Bit 3	Data MSB
Bit 22	Data LSB (always = 0)
Bit 23	Parity

BISS-C INTERFACE (Optional)

TABLE 5 - BISS-C CONNECTOR	
PIN NO.	**NAME**
1	V_{CC} power supply
2	CLK+
3	CLK-
4	DATA+
5	DATA-
6	GND power supply

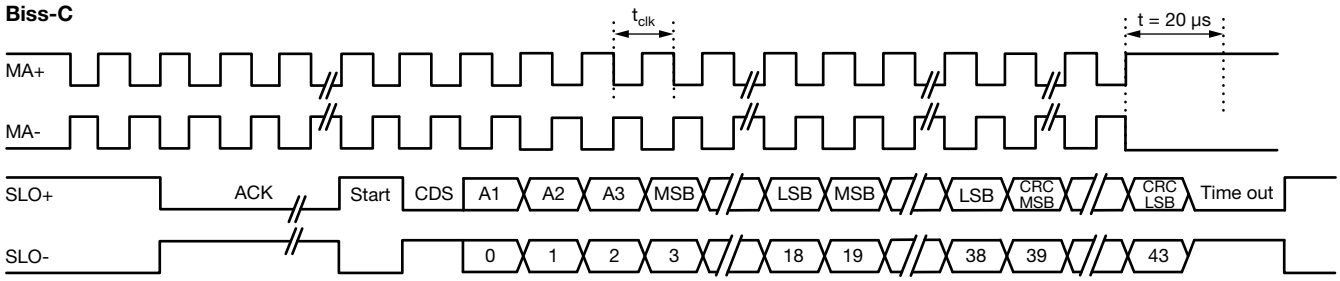


Fig. 4 - Biss-C Chronogram

TABLE 6 - BISS-C PARAMETERS	
PARAMETER	**INFORMATION**
Biss-C configuration	Point to point (multi-slave not supported)
CLK and data differential interface	RS422 according to the EIA-RS422
Output DATA	Left aligned
Clock frequency (t_{clk})	5 MHz maximum (3 MHz tested)
ACK	12 bits always equal to 0
Start	1 bit always equal to 1
CDS	1 bit always equal to 0
Data bit status	3
Data bits (angle value)	20 (see Table 8)
CRC	6 bits inverted, $P(x) = X^3 + X^1 + 1$, (0 x 43)
Time out (time between two requests)	20 µs minimum

TABLE 7 - BISS-C STATUS BITS (Self Monitoring)			
	BIT A1	**BIT A2**	**BIT A3**
Normal operation	0	0	0
Mechanical mounting error (1)	0	0	1
Cells default	0	1	0
Temperature overflow	0	1	1
Need self-calibration	1	0	0
Self-calibration error	1	0	1
Multi turn counter error	1	1	0
Reserved	1	1	1

Note

(1) Air-gap too low or too high or / and runout too big or / and misalignment too big

TABLE 8 - BISS-C DATA BITS FORMAT	
ANGLE VALUE BISS-C DATA BITS FORMAT	
FRAME BITS (BISS-C CHRONOGRAM FIG. 4)	**FUNCTION**
Bit 0	Status bit A1
Bit 1	Status bit A2
Bit 2	Status bit A3
Bit 3	Data MSB
Bit 22	Data LSB (always = 0)
Bit 23	CRC MSB
Bit 28	CRC LSB

SPI INTERFACE (Optional)

TABLE 9 - SPI CONNECTOR	
PIN NO.	**NAME**
1	V_{CC} power supply
2	CLK
3	DATA
4	CS
5	NC
6	GND power supply

SPI Slave Mode

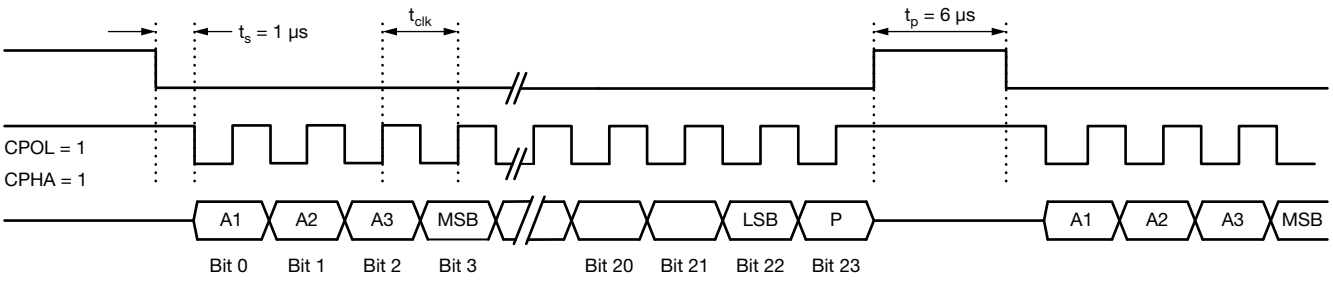


Fig. 5 - SPI Chronogram

TABLE 10 - SPI PARAMETERS	
PARAMETER	**INFORMATION**
SPI configuration	Slave mode only
CLK and DATA	TTL 3.3 V or 5 V
Output DATA	Left aligned
Clock frequency (t_{clk})	Up to 4 MHz
t_s (time to start)	1 µs minimum
Data bit status	3
Data bits (angle value)	20
Parity bit	ODD
Time out (time between two requests)	6 µs minimum

TABLE 11 - SPI STATUS BITS (Self Monitoring)			
	BIT A1	**BIT A2**	**BIT A3**
Normal operation	0	0	0
Mechanical mounting error [1]	0	0	1
Cells default	0	1	0
Temperature overflow	0	1	1
Need self-calibration	1	0	0
Self-calibration error	1	0	1
Multi turn counter error	1	1	0
Reserved	1	1	1

Note

(1) Air-gap too low or too high or / and runout too big or / and misalignment too big

TABLE 12 - SPI DATA BITS FORMAT	
ANGLE VALUE SPI DATA BITS FORMAT	
FRAME BITS (SPI CHRONOGRAM FIG. 5)	**FUNCTION**
Bit 0	Status bit A1
Bit 1	Status bit A2
Bit 2	Status bit A3
Bit 3	Data MSB
Bit 22	Data LSB (always = 0)
Bit 23	Parity

OPTIONAL MULTI-TURNS COUNTER

First Possible Option: Counting of Turns Without Battery Backup Connector and Memorization of Last Position Before Power Off!

In normal operation when the power is on, the counting of the turns is made in the two directions, clockwise and anticlockwise. The maximum value of the counter is -32 768 anticlockwise turns to +32 767 clockwise turns.

The value of the turns counter is sent in the output frame in two complement.

When the power is off, the last position before power cutting is memorized and the encoder can accept (during power off) a movement of encoder up to ± 90° to calculate and release the new position as soon as the power comes back.

The number of non-volatile memory write-in cycles is unlimited.

Second Possible Option: Counting of Turns With Battery Backup Across Connector

After the power off, if the sensor turns, the number of revolutions are counted internally. The counting is made in the two directions, clockwise and anticlockwise. The maximum value of the counter is -32 767 anticlockwise turns to +32 767 clockwise turns.

During the power is off, no data is sent to the output. With the backup battery connector plugged to external battery, with low consumption, the encoder counts the number of turns and stocks this data in memory. As soon as the power comes back, the encoder releases the data of number of turns and continues to count in normal conditions.

MULTI-TURNS SSI OUTPUT FORMAT

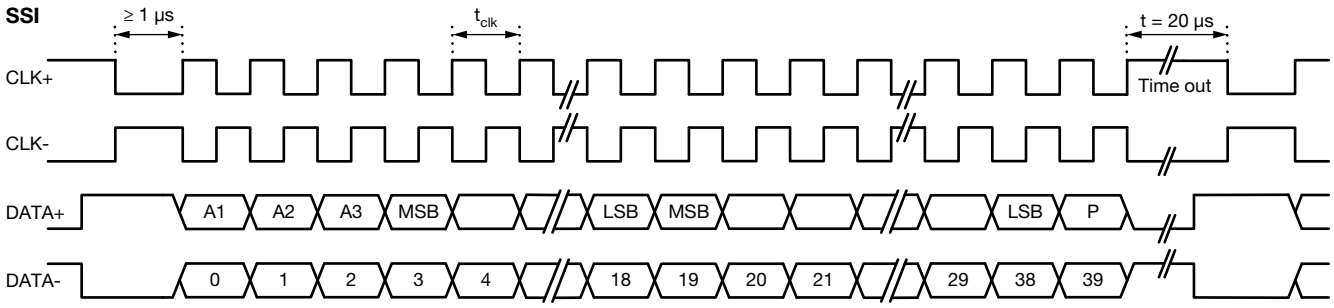


Fig. 6 - SSI Multi-Turns Chronogram

TABLE 13 - SSI MULTI-TURN DATA BITS FORMAT

SSI DATA BITS FORMAT				
DATA BIT	**MSB**	**LSB**	**DATA BITS LENGTH**	**INFORMATION**
Status bits	Frame bit 0	Frame bit 2	3 bits	See Table 3
Multi-turns counter	Frame bit 3	Frame bit 18	16 bits	See Fig. 6
Angle value	Frame bit 19	Frame bit 30	20 bits	See Table 4
Parity	Frame bit 31	-	1 bit	

MULTI-TURNS BISS-C OUTPUT FORMAT

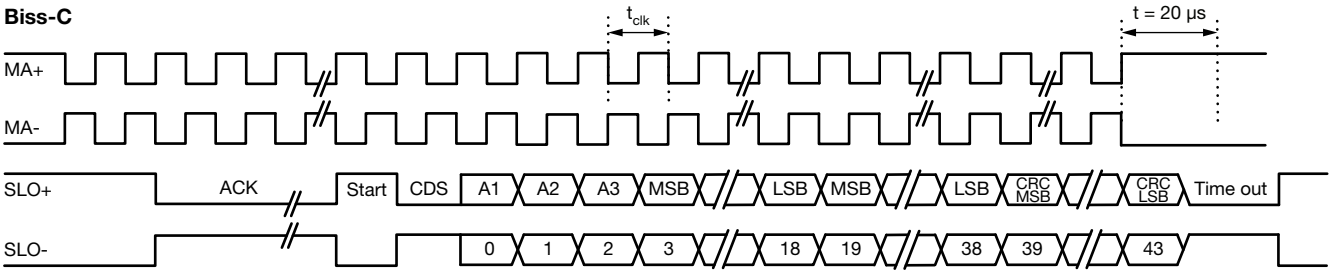


Fig. 7 - Biss-C Multi-Turns Chronogram

TABLE 14 - BISS-C MULTI-TURN DATA BITS FORMAT				
BISS-C DATA BITS FORMAT				
DATA BIT	**MSB**	**LSB**	**DATA BITS LENGTH**	**INFORMATION**
Status bits	Frame bit 0	Frame bit 2	3 bits	See Table 7
Multi-turns counter	Frame bit 3	Frame bit 18	16 bits	See Fig. 7
Angle value	Frame bit 19	Frame bit 38	20 bits	See Table 8
CRC	Frame bit 39	Frame bit 44	6 bits	

MULTI-TURNS SPI OUTPUT FORMAT

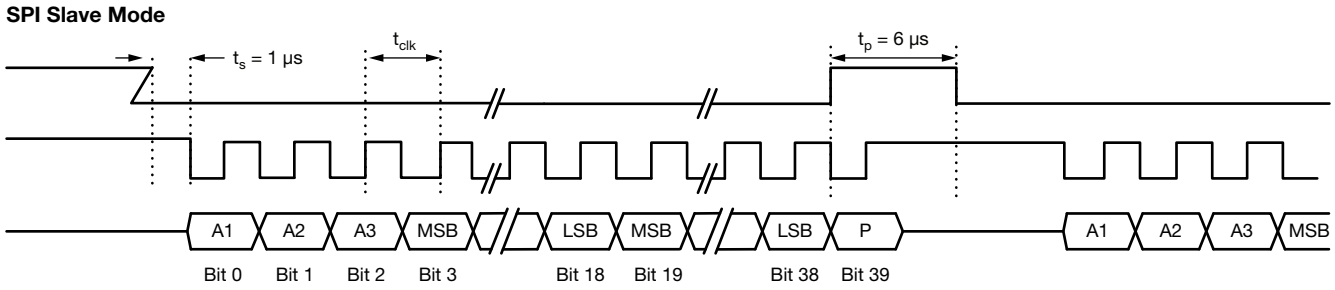


Fig. 8 - SPI Multi-Turns Chronogram

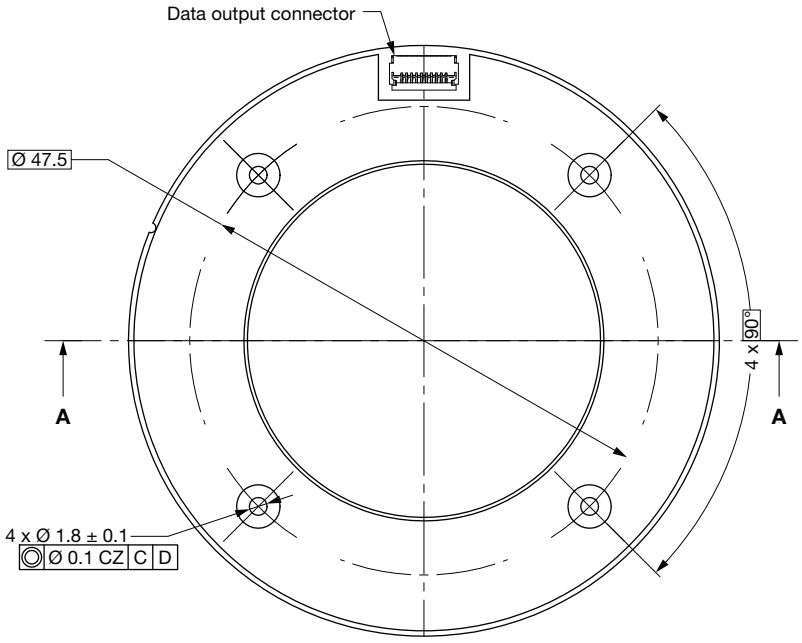
TABLE 15 - SPI MULTI-TURN DATA BITS FORMAT				
SPI DATA BITS FORMAT				
DATA BIT	**MSB**	**LSB**	**DATA BITS LENGTH**	**INFORMATION**
Status bits	Frame bit 0	Frame bit 2	3 bits	See Table 11
Multi-turns counter	Frame bit 3	Frame bit 18	16 bits	See Fig. 8
Angle value	Frame bit 19	Frame bit 38	20 bits	See Table 12
Parity	Frame bit 39	-	1 bit	

OPTIONAL BATTERY BACKUP CONNECTOR

- Header on the PCB: Hirose SMD 7 106 (666-1001-0-21)
- Crimp socket: Hirose DF58-2S-1.2C (Hirose number 666-1006-0 00)
- Crimp contact: Hirose DF58-2830SCF (Hirose number 666-1011-0 00)

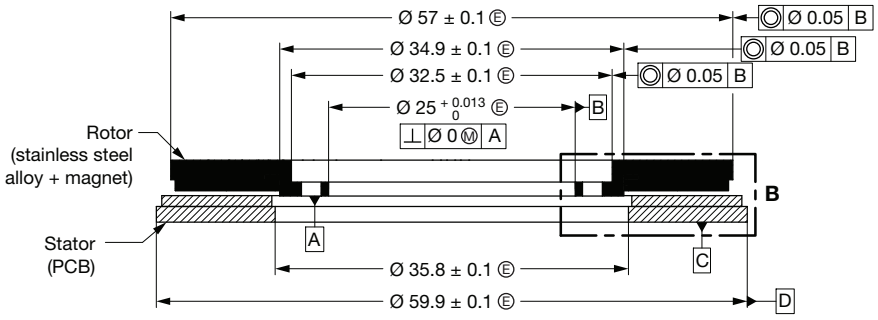
MOUNTING INFORMATION (All Versions)

SENSOR DIMENSIONS

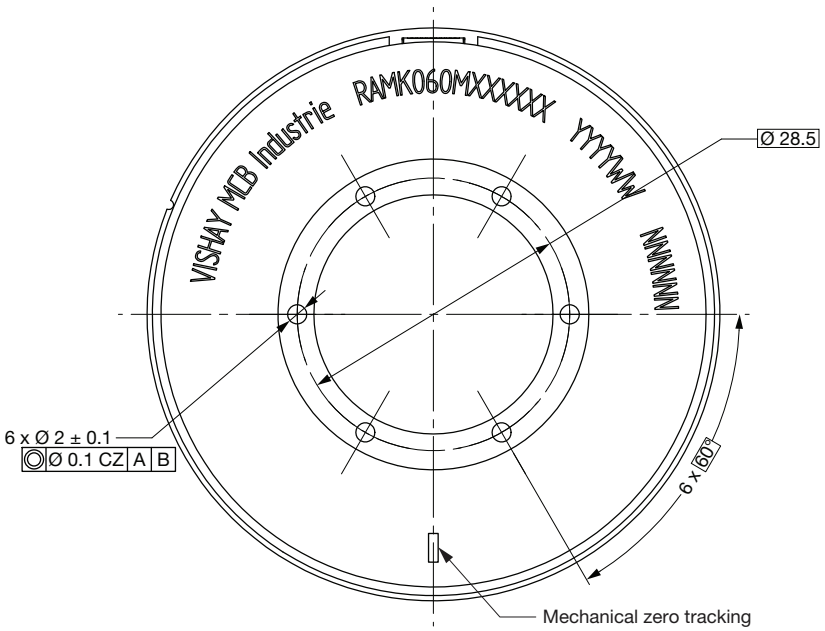


Stator

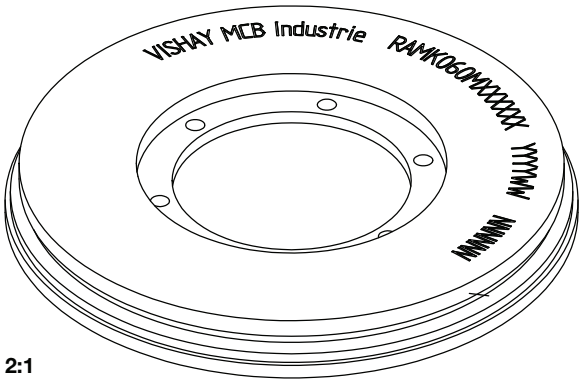
A-A



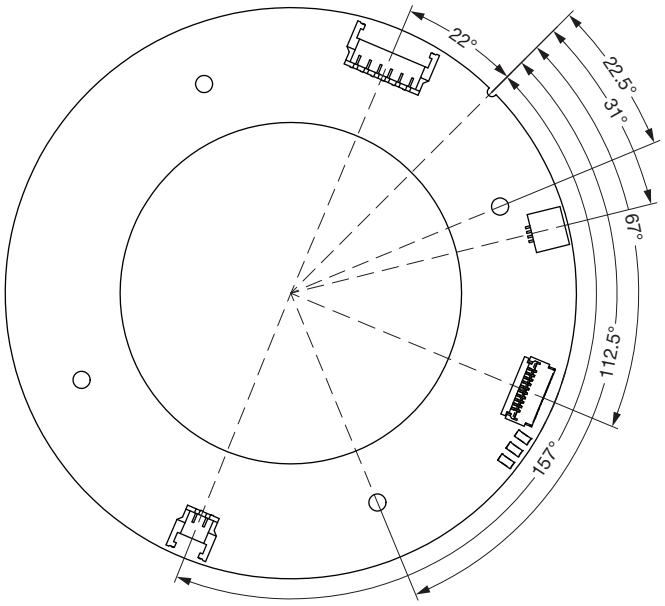
DETAIL B
5:1



Rotor



2:1



MOUNTING DATA AND SELF MONITORING

After the mounting and throughout the use of the sensor, the encoder provides across the LED colors and also across data bits of self-monitoring the status of correct mounting and of correct operation. Look at Table 3, Table 7, and Table 11, and look at the table “Summary” in section “Approach No. 2”, “Self-Calibration Procedure” of §1.

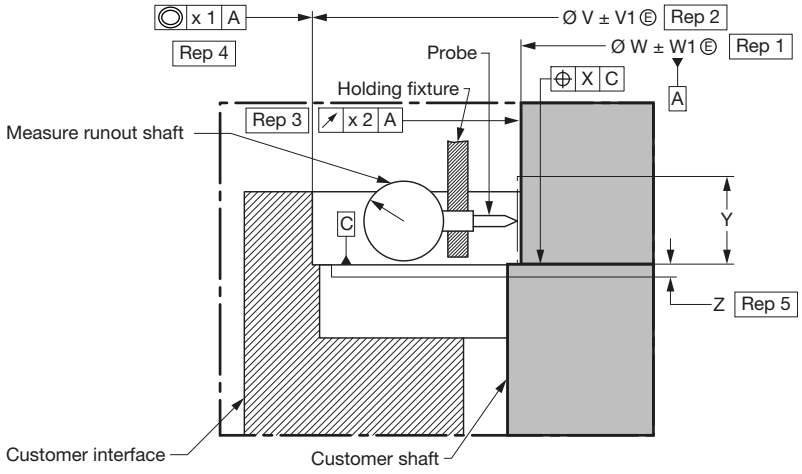
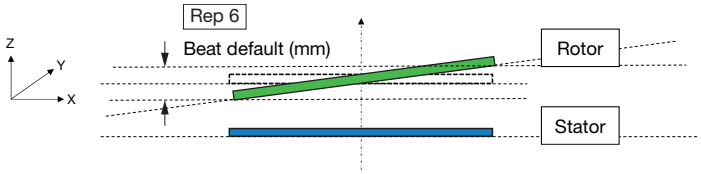


Fig. 9 - Mounting Detail



Rotor axis and stator axis are the same but the reference surfaces are not parallel

Fig. 10 - Beat

APPROACH NO. 1: TOTALLY PLUG AND PLAY WITHOUT SELF-CALIBRATION

Comment: it is the case for the customer’s equipment whose mechanical tolerances are under control (requirements described in Table 16).

TABLE 16 - RECOMMENDED DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES OF CUSTOMER INTERFACES		
Rep 1	Customer shaft diameter for centering of the rotor (see Fig. 9)	25 mm + 0 mm / - 0.010 mm
Rep 2	Customer interface diameter for centering of the stator (see Fig. 9)	60 mm + 0.060 mm / 0 mm
Rep 3	Diameter runout of the customer shaft for the rotor centering (see Fig. 9)	< 0.005 mm
Rep 4	Concentricity of the stator centering diameter versus shaft centering diameter (see Fig. 9)	< 0.020 mm
Rep 5	Position of the stator reference bottom surface versus rotor reference bottom surface (see Fig. 9)	2.65 mm ± 0.1 mm
Rep 6	Total beat included in the air-gap between Ref. C (rotor) and Ref. D (stator) (see Fig. 10)	< 0.2 mm

APPROACH NO. 2: SELF-CALIBRATION

Comment: it is the case for the customer's equipment whose mechanical tolerances are NOT under the tolerances described in Approach No. 1, a self-calibration can be used to compensate the misalignment (= eccentricity between rotor axis and stator axis) and the runout of the customer shaft for the rotor centering (eccentricity mounting of the rotor).

Self-Calibration Procedure

1. How to know if the encoder needs a self-calibration
   a. Mount the encoder
   b. Plug the connector
   c. Turn-on the power supply
   d. Turn the rotor (at least 360°)
   e. Look at the LED color

Case 1	Green LED: ON Red LED: OFF Orange LED: OFF	The encoder is ready to be used with full performances
Case 2	Green LED: ON Red LED: ON Orange LED: OFF	Bad mechanical position, adjust the mechanical position
Case 3	Green LED: ON Red LED: OFF Orange LED: ON	Do the self-calibration

SUMMARY		
LED COLOR	**STATUS**	**ACTION**
Green	Ready to use with full performances	None
Orange	The resolution and / or the accuracy might be out of specification	Do the self-calibration
Red	Bad mechanical position	Adjust the mechanical position
No light	No power	Check the power supply

Reminder: similar data are available across the output frame "status bits of self-monitoring":

- "Normal operation" = green color
- "Need self-calibration" = orange color
- "Mechanical mounting error" = red color

2. How to do the self-calibration
   a. The encoder is mounted, the connector is unplug
   b. Plug the shunt supplied by Vishay and turn-on the power supply (the red LED is blinking)
   c. Turn the rotor (at least 360°) (acquisition of data = the orange LED is blinking)
   d. When the green and orange LEDs are blinking, the correction calculation is in progress
   e. When the green LED is blinking, the correction calculation is finished
   f. Turn off the power supply and unplug the shunt
   g. Plug the connector, turn-on the power supply, turn the rotor (at 360°) and look at the LED color.
      Green LED: ON | Red LED: OFF | Orange LED: OFF
   h. The encoder is ready to be used with full performances

Note

- The procedure of self-calibration is also described in video available to ask for Vishay

The self-calibration is operational when the requirements are in accordance with Table 17.

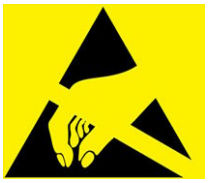
TABLE 17 - RECOMMENDED DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES OF CUSTOMER INTERFACES TO USE THE SELF-CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

Rep 3	Diameter runout of the customer shaft for the rotor centering (included gap between customer shaft and inner rotor diameter) (see Fig. 9)	< 0.05 mm
Rep 4	Misalignment: concentricity of the stator centering diameter versus shaft centering diameter (included tolerances of customer holder and stator interface) (see Fig. 9)	± 0.4 mm
Rep 5	Position of the stator reference bottom surface versus rotor reference bottom surface (see Fig. 9) (air-gap: the condition of previous line avoids to measure the air-gap)	2.65 mm ± 0.2 mm (air-gap = 0.5 mm ± 0.2 mm)
Rep 6	Total beat included in the air-gap between Ref. C (rotor) and Ref. D (stator) (see Fig. 10)	< 0.2 mm

- Recommended screws for the rotor: M1.6 ISO 4762 (stainless steel A4) with recommended torque = 0.18 Nm ±10 % + washer M1.6 DIN 433 (stainless steel A4) thickness 0.3 mm. It is recommended to add glue on screws function of environmental and use conditions

- Recommended screws for the stator: M1.6 ISO 1207 (stainless steel A4, screw head diameter ≤ 3.2 mm and screw head height ≤ 1 mm) with recommended torque = 0.10 Nm ± 10 % + washer M1.6 DIN 125 (**insulated raw material**) thickness 0.3 mm. It is recommended to add glue on screws function of environmental and use conditions

OTHER INFORMATION



ATTENTION!
Observe Precautions for Handling Electrostatic Sensitive Devices!

Do not use magnetic parts around the encoder!

WARNING: the rotor and the stator must have the same serial number!

- Do not damage the magnetic disk surface
- Do not put the disk in contact with metallic particles
- Do not use cleaning product or chemical product

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