

HIDA 170

PRECISION ANGLE ENCODER



The precision angle encoder **HIDA170** is used for very precise position measurement of rotary tables, dividers, comparators, antennas and other high precision equipment. It gives information about the value and direction of the motion components. The encoder is used in automatic control, on-line gauging, in process monitoring systems, etc.

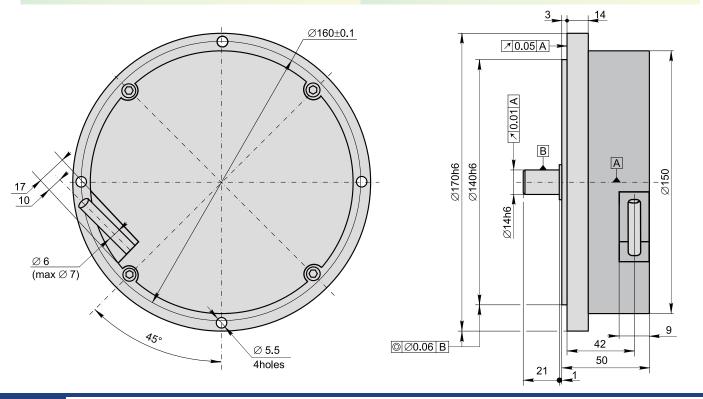
The stainless steal case of the encoder is fixed to an object by means of screws. The angle encoder is connected to the motor shaft or spindle by coupling, optionally available.

The encoder has three versions of output signals:

- sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 11 μApp;
- sinusoidal signals, with amplitude approx. 1 Vpp;
- square-wave signals (TTL) with integrated subdividing electronics for interpolation x1, x2, x5, x10, x20, x25, x50 and x100.

Mechanical Data

◆ Line number: ◆ Number of output pulses per revolution for Square-wave version	18000	◆ Starting torque at 20°C ◆ Moment of inertia of rotor ◆ Protection (IEC 529)	$\leq 0.012 \text{ Nm}$ $< 3.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kgm}^2$ IP64
 ◆ Permissible mech. speed ◆ Max. operating speed (depends on number of output pulses) ◆ Accuracy ◆ Permissible shaft load: 	18000, 36000, 90000, 900000, 900000, 1800000 ≤ 1000 rpm 300 to 500 rpm ±2.5 arc. sec.	 ◆ Maximum weight without cable ◆ Operating temperature ◆ Storage temperature ◆ Maximum humidity (without condensation of moisture) ◆ Permissible vibration (55 to 2000 Hz) 	3.5 kg 0+70 °C -30+85 °C 98 % ≤ 100 m/s ²
- axial - radial	≤ 30 N ≤ 30 N	◆ Permissible shock (5 ms)	$\leq 300 \text{ m/s}^2$

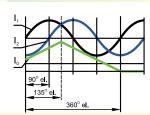


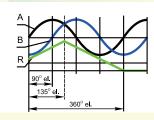
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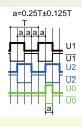
■ Electrical Data



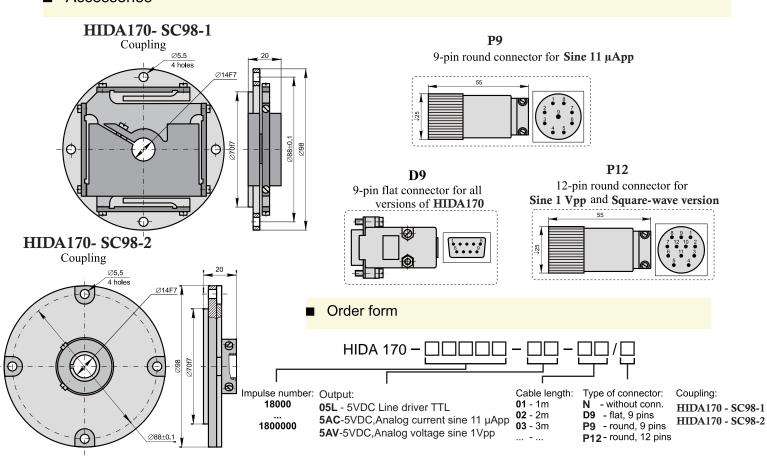
Version	Sine 11 μApp	Sine 1 Vpp	□ TTL	
♦ Power supply	$+5~\mathrm{V}\pm5\%$ / 100 mA max	$+5~\mathrm{V}\pm5\%$ / 120 mA max	+5 V ±5% / 150 mA max	
♦ Light source	LED	LED	LED	
◆ Incremental signals	Two sinusoidal I_1 and I_2 . Amplitude at 1 k Ω load: $ -I_1 = 716 \ \mu A $ $ -I_2 = 716 \ \mu A $	Two sinusoidal A and B. Amplitude at 120 Ω load: - A = 0.61.2 V - B = 0.61.2 V	Square-wave U1, U2 and their inverted $\overline{U1}$, $\overline{U2}$. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low ("0" logic) \leq 0.5 V - high ("1" logic) \geq 2.4 V	
◆ Reference signal	One quasi-triangle I_0 peak per revolution. Signal magnitude at 1 k Ω load: $-I_0 = 28 \ \mu A$ (usable component)	One quasi-triangle R per revolution. Signal magnitude at 120Ω load: - R = 0.20.8 V (usable component)	One square-wave U0 and its inverted $\overline{\text{U0}}$ per revolution. Signal levels at 20 mA load current: - low ("0" logic) \leq 0.5 V - high ("1" logic) \geq 2.4 V	
♦ Max. operating frequency	$(-3dB \text{ cutoff}) \ge 160 \text{ kHz}$	$(-3dB \text{ cutoff}) \ge 180 \text{ kHz}$	150-4500 kHz (depends on interpolation factor)	
♦ Direction of signals	I ₂ lags I ₁ with clockwise rotation (viewed from encoder mounting side)	B lags A with clockwise rotation (viewed from encoder mounting side)	U2 lags U1 with clockwise rotation (viewed from encoder mounting side)	
◆ Max. rising and falling time			< 0.5 μs	
♦ Standard cable length	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	1 m, without connector	
♦ Maximum cable length	5 m	25 m	25 m	
Note: If cable extension is used the power supply conductor section should be not smaller than 0.5 mm ² .				







Accessories



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