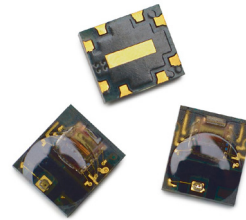


AEDR-850x

3 Channel Reflective Incremental Encoders



Data Sheet

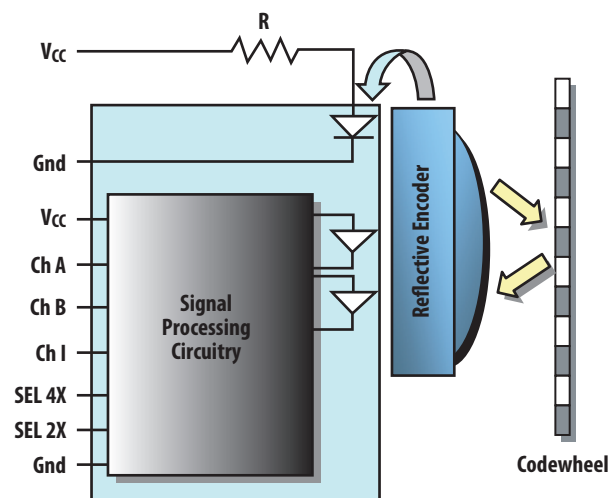


Description

The AEDR-850X encoder is the smallest 3 channels optical encoder with digital outputs in the market employing reflective technology for motion control purposes. The encoder is designed to operate over -20°C to 85°C temperature range and hence suitable for both commercial and even industrial end applications.

The encoder houses an LED light source and a photo-detecting circuitry in a single package. The small size of $3.95\text{ mm (L)} \times 3.4\text{ mm (W)} \times 0.9562\text{ mm (H)}$, allows it to be even used in a wide range of miniature commercial application where size and space is a primary concern.

The AEDR-850X encoder offers two-channel quadrature digital outputs and a 3rd channel, index digital outputs. Being TTL compatible, the outputs of the AEDR-850X encoder can be interfaced directly with most of the signal processing circuitries. Hence the encoder provides great design-in flexibility and easy integration into existing systems.



Note: Drawing not to scale.

Features

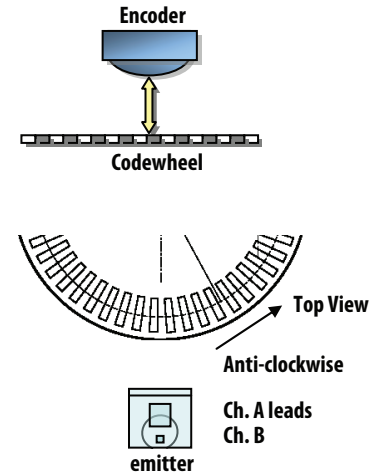
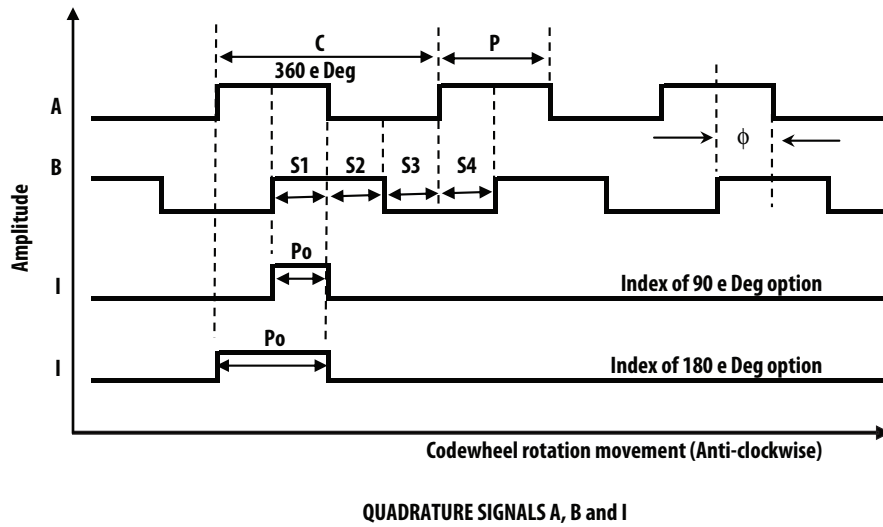
- World smallest 3 channels reflective technology encoder.
- Surface mount leadless package $3.95\text{ mm (L)} \times 3.4\text{ mm (W)} \times 0.9562\text{ mm (H)}$
- 3 channels; two channel quadrature digital outputs for direction sensing and a 3rd channel, Index digital output.
- Build in interpolator, factor of 1x, 2x and 4x selectable via external pinouts
- TTL compatible
- Single 5 V supply
- -20°C to 85°C absolute operating temperature
- Encoding resolution:
 - 304 (lines/inch) or 12 (lines/mm)

Applications

Ideal for high volume applications:

- Close Loop stepper Motors
- Miniature Motors
- Printers
- Copiers
- Card readers
- Scanners
- Projectors
- Consumer and Industrial Product Applications

Output waveform



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Storage Temperature, T_S	-20° C to 85° C
Operating Temperature, T_A	-20° C to 85° C
Supply Voltage, V_{CC}	7 V
Output Voltage, V_O	V_{CC}

Notes:

- Exposure to extreme light intensity (such as from flashbulbs or spotlights) may cause permanent damage to the device.
- CAUTION: It is advised that normal static precautions should be taken when handling the encoder in order to avoid damage and/or degradation induced by ESD.
- Proper operation of the encoder cannot be guaranteed if the maximum ratings are exceeded.

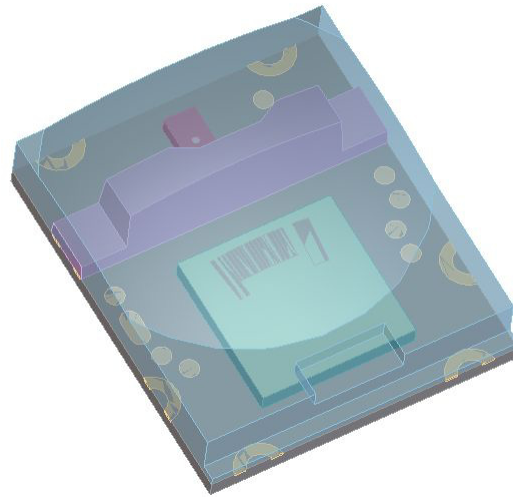
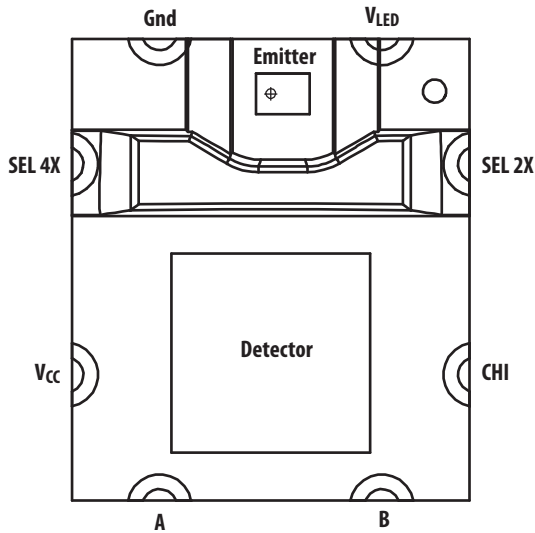
Recommended Operating Conditions (based on limited prototype samples testing @ 11 Rop codewheel)

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Notes
Temperature	T_A	-20	25	85	°C	
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	4.5	5	5.5	V	Ripple < 100mVp-p
LED Current	I_{LED}		15mA		mA	See note 1
Count Frequency ²	F		56		kHz	1 x Interpolation Factor
Radial Misalignment	E_R			±0.2	mm	
Tangential Misalignment	E_T			±0.2	mm	
Codewheel Gap	G	0.5		1	mm	

Notes:

- LED Current Limiting Resistor: Recommended series resistor = 180 Ω ($\pm 1\%$)
- Count frequency = velocity (rpm) x CPR / 60.

Encoder Pin-Out



Pin configuration (Top view)

Encoder's Built-in Interpolation

Pin (Interpolation)		Interpolation Factor	CPR @ (R _{OP} = 11 mm)	Count Frequency
SEL 4X	SEL 2X			
L	L	1X	828	55 KHz
L	H	2X	1656	110 KHz
H	L	4X	3312	220 KHz
H	H	Factory use		

H = HIGH Logic Level L = LOW Logic Level

The interpolation factor above may be used in conjunction with the below formulae to cater the needs for various rotation speed (RPM) and count.

$$\text{RPM} = (\text{Count Frequency} \times 60) / \text{CPR}$$

The CPR (@ 1X interpolation) is based on the following formulae which is directly dependent on R_{OP}

$$\text{CPR} = \text{LPI} \times 2\pi \times \text{R}_{\text{OP}} \text{ (inch) or}$$

Note : LPI (lines per inch) is fixed at 304 by the AEDR-850X.

$$\text{CPR} = \text{LPmm} \times 2\pi \times \text{R}_{\text{OP}} \text{ (mm)}$$

$$\text{LPmm (lines per mm)} = 304/25.4$$

Encoding Characteristics (Codewheel of Rop @11 mm)

Encoding characteristics over the recommended operating condition and mounting conditions.

Parameter	Symbol	Typical			Unit
		1 X	2 X	4 X	
Cycle Error	ΔC	18	22	36	$^{\circ}e$
Pulse Width Error	ΔP	15	20	30	$^{\circ}e$
Phase Error	$\Delta \phi$	9	15	18	$^{\circ}e$
State Error	ΔS	10	15	25	$^{\circ}e$

Note:

Typical values represent the encoder performance at typical mounting alignment, whereas the maximum values represent the encoder performance across the range of recommended mounting tolerance.

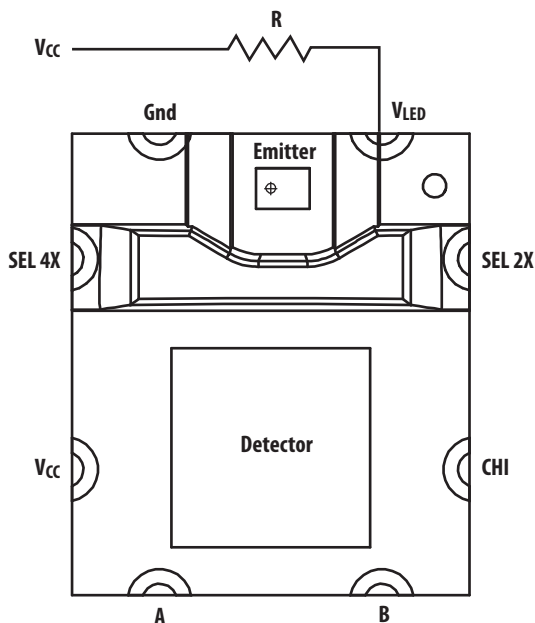
Electrical Characteristics

Characteristics over recommended operating conditions at 25° C.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
High Level Output Voltage	V_{OH}	2.4			V	
Low Level Output Voltage	V_{OL}			0.4	V	
Rise Time	t_r		<100		ns	
Fall Time	t_f		<100		ns	

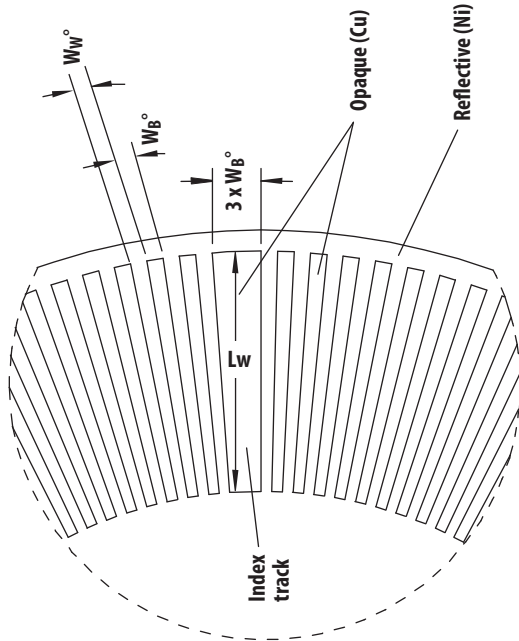
LED Current Limiting Resistor

A resistor to limit the current to the LED is required. The recommended value is 180 Ω ($\pm 1\%$) and the resistor should be placed in series between the 5 V supply and pin VLED of the encoder. This will result in an LED current of approximately 15 mA for optimal encoder performance.



Codewheel Characteristics

The most important dimension to remember is that the index (I) channel pattern on the codewheel, the width angle is made up of $3 \times W_B^\circ$ (opaque-non reflective region).



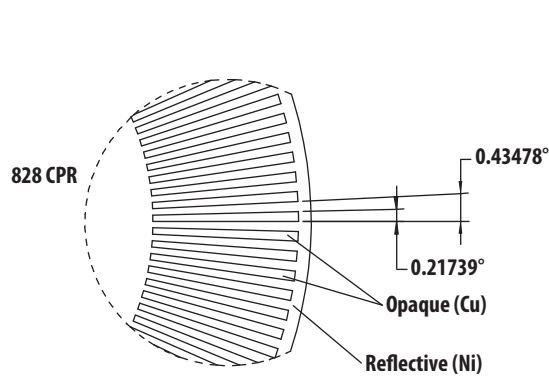
$L_w = 1.8 \text{ mm (minimum)}$

Caution: As the Index track is generated by utilizing the $3 \times W_b$ (opaque – non reflective) region, any dirt that blocked the tracks resulting in the encoder's detector sensing a $3 \times W_b$ will result in another erroneous Index.

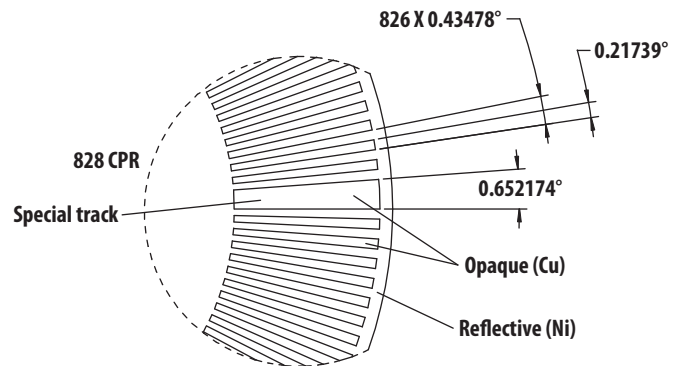
Index track width angle is made up of $3 \times W_B^\circ$

Codewheel Design Example

The following example demonstrates a codewheel design for a Rop of 11 mm @ 828 CPR for a typical 2 channels encoder. In the case for an index track design, special index tracks have to be utilized.



Codewheel pattern for a 2 channels encoder



Codewheel pattern for a 3 channels encoder

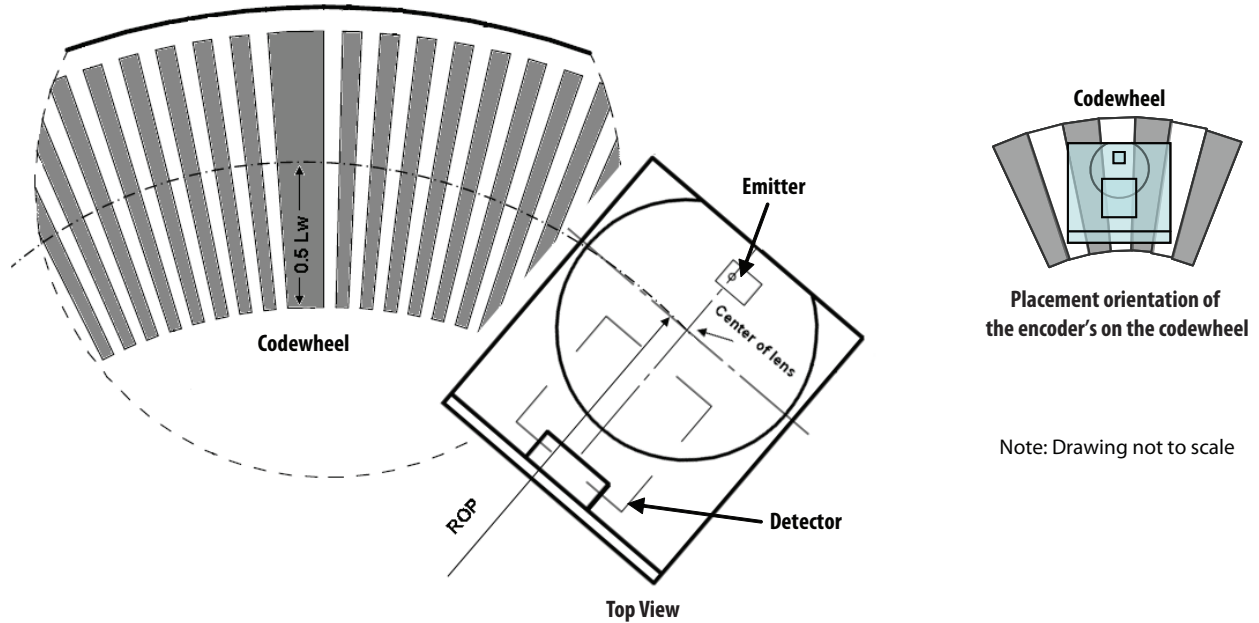
Notes:

- 2 tracks from the original 828 CPR, 2 channels codewheel design have been utilized for the special track(Index), but CPR remains the same.

Encoder Placement Orientation and Positioning

The AEDR-850X is designed such that both the emitter and detector IC should be placed parallel to the window/bar orientation, as shown (*with the encoder mounted on top of the codewheel*). See view below).

Most importantly, **the center of the lens** of the encoder unit; needs to be in line with the operating radius of the codewheel (R_{OP}) or rather the center point of Lw (0.5 of the Length of Window). Lw is recommended to be 1.8 mm or greater.

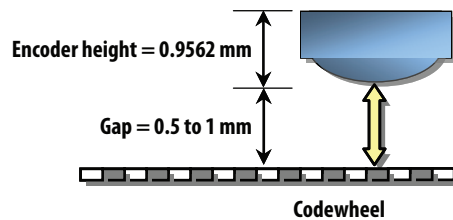


Note: Drawing not to scale

Direction of Movement

With the **detector side of the encoder placed closer to the codewheel centre**, see the above top view; Channel A leads Channel B when the codewheel rotates anti-clockwise and vice versa (*with the encoder mounted on top of the codewheel*).

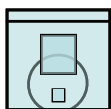
The optimal gap setting recommended is between 0.5 mm to 1 mm (See side view below).



Side View



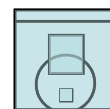
Ch. A leads
Ch. B



Emitter

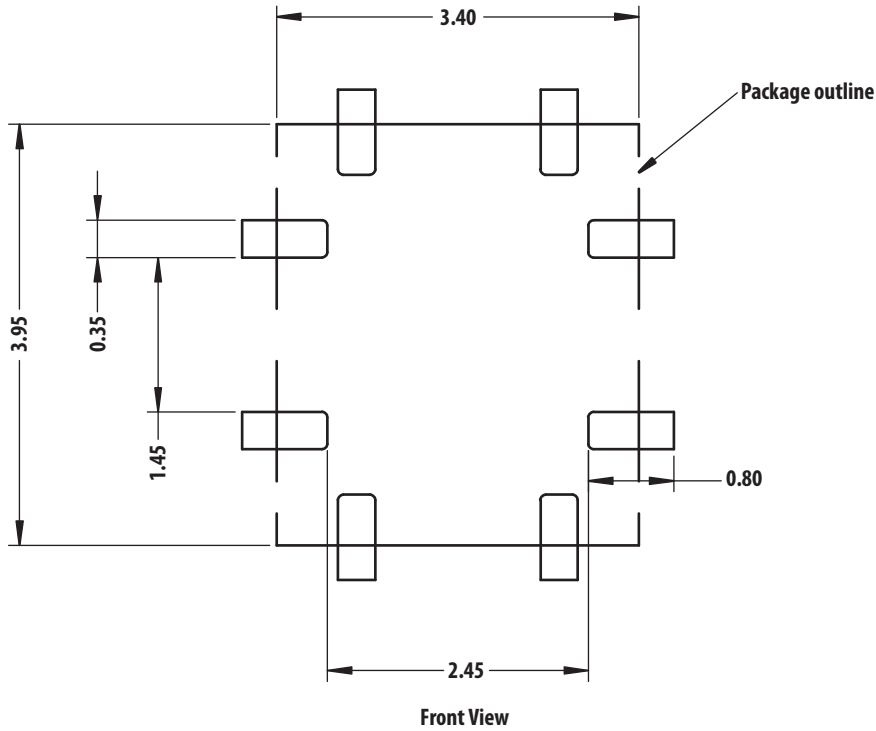
Note: Drawing not to scale.

Ch. B leads
Ch. A

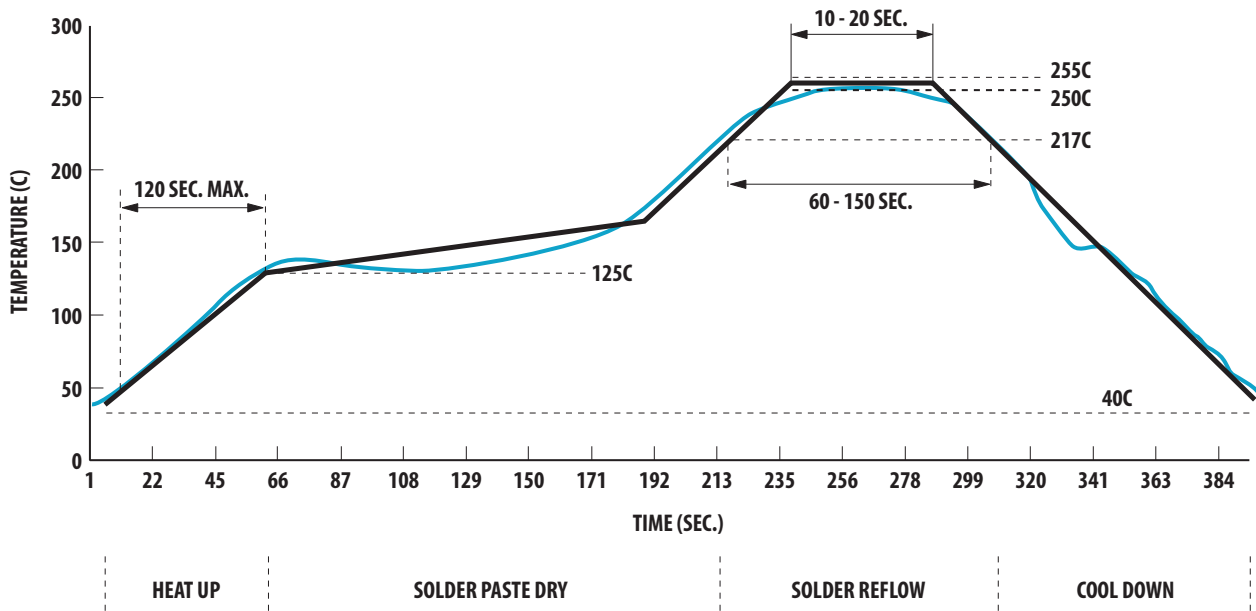


Emitter

Recommended Land Pattern for AEDR-850X



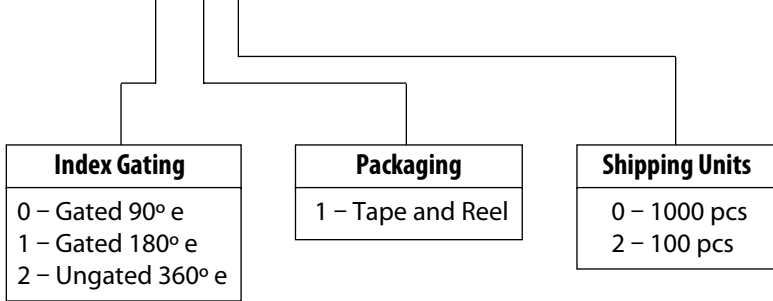
Recommended Lead-free Reflow Soldering Temperature Profile



PREHEAT TEMPERATURE 40C to 125C = 120 SEC. MAX.
 TEMPERATURE MAINTAIN ABOVE 217C = 60 - 150 SEC.
 PEAK TEMPERATURE = 250 5C
 TIME ABOVE 250C = 10 - 20 SEC.

Ordering Information

AEDR - 850x - x 0 x



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