

Encoders

optical Encoder, digital outputs, 2 channels, 50 lines per revolution

For combination with DC-Micromotors **Brushless DC-Motors**

Series PA2-50

		PA2-50	
Lines per revolution	Ν	50	
Frequency range, up to 1)	f	35	kHz
Signal output, square wave		2	Channels
Supply voltage	U_{DD}	2,7 3,3	V
Current consumption, typical 2)	I DD	8,5	mA
Output current, max.	І оит	8	mA
Pulse width	P	180 ± 50	°e
Phase shift, channel A to B	Φ	90 ± 45	°e
Logic state width	5	90 ± 50	°e
Cycle	C	360 ± 36	°e
Signal rise/fall time, max. (CLOAD = 25 pF)	tr/tf	0,3 / 0,1	μs
Inertia of code disc	J	0,02	gcm ²
Operating temperature range		-30 +85	°C

¹⁾ Velocity (min⁻¹) = f (Hz) x 60/N²⁾ U_{DD} = 3 V: with unloaded outputs

For combination with Mo	otor
Dimensional drawing A	<l1 [mm]<="" td=""></l1>
0615 S - K1655	19,2
Dimensional drawing B	<l1 [mm]<="" td=""></l1>
0620 B - K1719	24,0
Dimensional drawing C	<l1 [mm]<="" td=""></l1>
0816 SR - K2565	24,0

These incremental shaft encoders in combination with the DC-Micromotors and Brushless DC-Servomotors are designed for both indication and control of both shaft velocity and direction of rotation as well as for positioning.

An all-in-one emitter and detector chip transmits and receives LED light reflected off a low inertia reflective disc providing two channels with 90° phase shift.

The supply voltage for the encoder and the Micromotor as well as the output signals are interfaced with a flexible printed circuit (FPC).

Details for the DC-Micromotors and Brushless DC-Servomotors and suitable reduction gearheads are on separate catalog pages.

To view our large range of accessory parts, please refer to the "Accessories" chapter.

Circuit diagram / Output signals **Output circuit Output signals** with clockwise rotation as seen from the shaft end Amplitude • Udd Φ Φ A, B В В GND Angle Angle 0615 ... S / 0620 ... B 0816 ... SR Channel B leads channel A











