# H25 | ABSOLUTE ENCODER

#### Introduction

Long considered the industry standard for shafted incremental encoders, the Model H25 is now available in an absolute version with up to 13 Bits of resolution. It incorporates many of the great standard features of the incremental version, including: EMI shielding, 40-Ib ABEC 7 bearings, matched thermal coefficients on critical components, and custom optics. This encoder features a 12 or 13 Bit absolute parallel gray code output, a selection line for count direction, and an output latch as standard. Output is standard gray code with options for natural binary or SSI compatible signals. Signals can be provided in either a single-ended multi-voltage line driver (TTL compatible when provided with 5 volts) or as an open-collector style of output. Typical applications include dam gate control, cranes, telescopes, tool changers, and robotics.

#### **Features**

- Synchronous transmission
- Transmission lengths to 1000 feet
- Accepts clock rates from 100 KHz to 1.8 MHz



#### Mechanical

3/8" (1/2" as special feature)		
3/8" Shaft: 0.80 long X 0.03" deep; 1/2" Shaft: 0.80 long X 0.04" deep (1/2" shaft w/flat must be ordered as a special feature)		
3/8" shaft: Up to 40 pounds axial and 35 pounds radial; 1/2" shaft: Up to 90 pounds axial and 80 pound radial		
0.0005 T.I.R. at midpoint regardless of shaft diameter		
Without shaft seal 1.0 in-oz (max); With shaft seal 2.5 in-oz (max); 1/2" shaft with shaft seal:3.5 in-oz (max)		
Class ABEC 7 standard, ABEC 5 for 1/2" shaft		
416 stainless steel		
Die cast aluminum with protective finish; stainless steel (special feature)		
Die cast aluminum; stainless steel (special feature)		
2 X 10 $^{\rm 8}$ revs (1300 hrs at 2500 RPM) at rated load 1 X 10 $^{\rm 10}$ revs (67,000 hrs at 2500 RPM) at 10% of rated load		
12,000 RPM nominal, 8000 RPM with 1/2" shaft (see Frequency Response, below) 30,000 RPM availab on units with 3/8" shaft—consult with factory		
4.1 X 10 <sup>-4</sup> oz-in-sec2; 5.2 X 10 <sup>-4</sup> oz-in-sec <sup>2</sup> with 1/2" shaft		
13 oz typical, 14.5 oz typical with 1/2" shaft		



Page 1

Sensata

**Technologies** 



### Electrical

Code	12 or 13 bits NB or GC; excess gray and BCD available		
Counts Per Shaft Turn	4096 or 8192		
Count Transition Accuracy	± 1/2 bit maximum		
Supply Voltage	5–28 VDC		
Current Requirements	120 mA typical		
Output Formats	Parallel: Gray Code, Natural Binary and Binary Coded Decimal; Serial: Serial Synchronous Interface (SSI) compatible; Analog: 4–20 mA, 0–10V Analog: 4-20 mA, 0-10V		
Voltage/Output	(see note 3) <b>28V/V:</b> Line Driver, 5–28 VDC in, Vout = Vin <b>28V/5:</b> Line Driver, 5–28 VDC in, Vout = 5 VDC <b>28V/OC:</b> Open Collector, 5–28 VDC in OCout <b>SSI</b> : 5–28 VDC In/5Vout		
Protection Level	Reverse, overvoltage and output short circuit protection		
Frequency Response	100kHz (1200 RPM for 12-bits, 600 RPM for 13-bits)		
Output Termination Pinouts	see Table 1, page 7 and Table 2, page 8		

### Environmental

Enclosure Rating	NEMA 4 & 13 (IP 66) when ordered with shaft seal (on units with an MS connector) or a cable gland (on units with cable termination).
Temperature	Operating, 0° to 70° C; extended temperature testing available (see note 5); Storage, -25° to 90° C unless extended temperature option called out.
Shock	50 g's for 11 msec duration
Vibration	5 to 2000 Hz @ 20 g's
Humidity	98% RH without condensation

### Environmental

MS3112E14-19P, 19-pin connector on encoder body, mates to MS3116J14-19S (or equivalent)

Notes & Tables: All notes and tables referred to in the text can be found on the following pages.





SSI output provides effective synchronization in a closed-loop control system. A clock pulse train from a controller is used to clock out sensor data: one bit of position data is transmitted to the controller per one clock pulse received by the sensor. The use of a differential driver permits reliable transmission of data over long distances in environments that may be electrically noisy. The encoder utilizes a clock signal, provided by the user interface, to time the data transmission. Receiving electronics must include an appropriate receiver as well as line terminating resistors.

#### Data Transmission Sequence

- 1. Output driver of the encoder is a MAX 491 transceiver in transmit mode. The recommended receiver is a MAX 491 transceiver in receive mode.
- 2. Controller provides a series of pulses (or differential pulse pairs) on the CLOCK input lines.
- 3. On the first HIGH-to-LOW CLOCK transition, the encoder latches its data at the current position and prepares to transmit.
- 4. Controller reads data on the falling edge of the next 15 clock cycles.
- 5. The first bit is a START bit and is always HIGH.
- 6. Next comes 13 data bits beginning with the most significant bit (MSB) and ending with the parity bit. On 12 bit encoders, bit 13 is LOW. When parity is not ordered, parity is LOW.
- 7. After the last CLOCK HIGH-to-LOW transition, a minimum of 40 microseconds must pass before the beginning of the next CLOCK series.

### Interfacing Long Data Lines

#### Ordering SSI: HOW TO SPECIFY SSI OUTPUT IN THE ENCODER

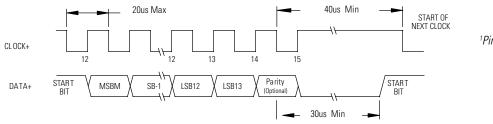
MODEL NUMBER: Use the designation, S3 between the **Code Format** designation and the **Connector** designation. **Example: H25D-SS-12GC-S3-CW-SM18** 

Cable impedance can create a transmission delay, in effect, shifting the phase relationship between the clock pulse and the data. If this phase shift exceeds 180°, then the wrong bit position will be sampled by the receiver. As a result, the maximum allowable clock frequency is a function of the cable length. For 24 AWG, stranded, 3 pair cable (BEI part number 37048- 003 or equivalent) the group delay is 1.36ns/ft. The table below shows the maximum transmission rate allowable as a function of cable length to ensure a phase shift of less than 90°.

CLOCK, Maximum (kHz) = 92,000 / Cable Length (ft)CW

Cable Length (ft)	50	100	200	300	500	1000
Max Frequency (kHZ)	1800	900	500	300	200	100

### **SSI** Timing



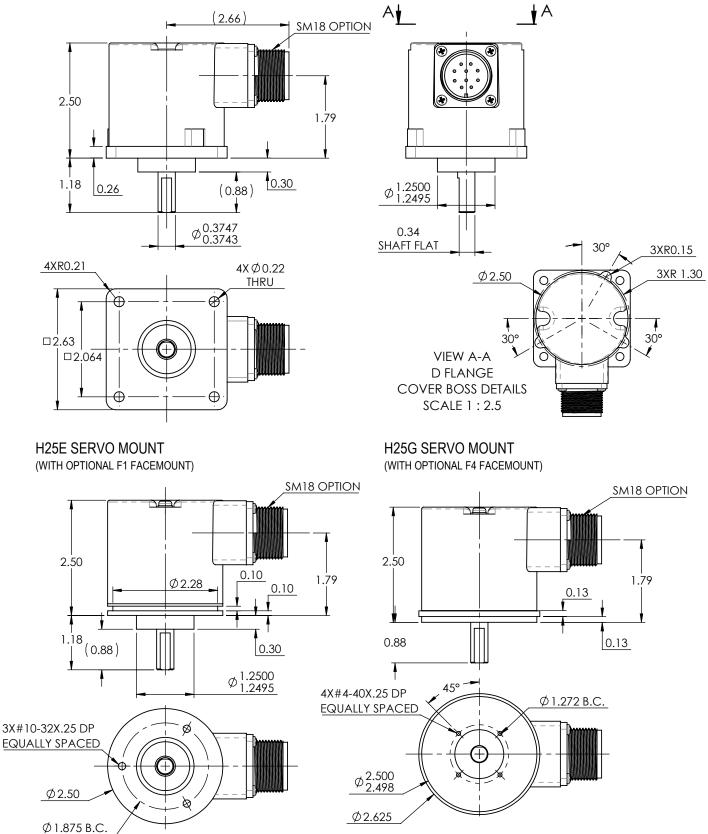
<sup>1</sup>Pin P is available for a tri-state option





#### H25D SQUARE FLANGE

(WITH STANDARD 3/8" SHAFT AND SM18 CONN.)



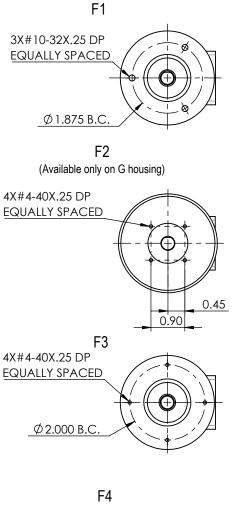
BEISENSORS

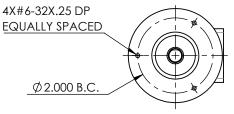
Page 4

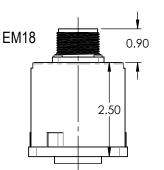
www.sensata.com

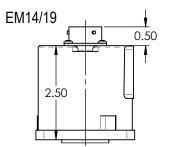
FACEMOUNT OPTIONS (NOTE RESTRICTIONS)

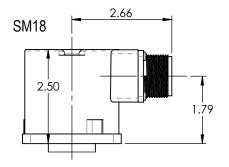
CONNECTOR OPTIONS



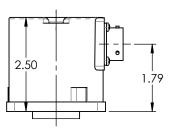


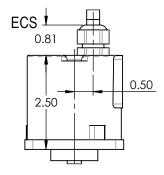


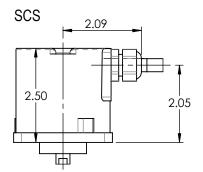




SM14/19







ALLOW FOR APPROX. 2 IN. CABLE BEND RADIUS BEYOND END OF CABLE GLAND





- 1. Mounting is usually done either using the D-style square flange mount, E- or G-style servo mounts, or one of the standard face mounts, F1 for example. Consult factory for additional face mount options.
- 2. The shaft seal is recommended in virtually all installations. The most common exceptions are applications requiring a very low starting torque or those requiring operation at both high temperature and high speed.
- 3. Output IC's: Output IC's are available as either Line Driver (LD) or NPN Open Collector (OC) types. Open Collectors require pull-up resistors, resulting in higher output source impedance (sink impedance is similar to that of line drivers). In general, use of a Line Driver style output is recommended. Line Drivers source or sink current and their lower impedance mean better noise immunity and faster switching times. Warning: Do not connect any line driver outputs directly to circuit common/OV, which may damage the driver. Unused outputs should be isolated and left floating. Our applications specialists would be pleased to discuss your system requirements and the compatibility of your receiving electronics with Line Driver type outputs.
- 28V/V: Multi-voltage Line Driver (7272\*): 100 mA source/sink. Input voltage 5 to 28 VDC +/- 5% standard (Note: Vout = Vin). This driver is TTL compatible when used with 5 volt supply. Supply lines are protected against overvoltage to 60 volts and reverse voltage. Outputs are short circuit protected for one minute. Supply current is 120 mA typical (plus load current). This is the recommended replacement for 3904R and 7406R open collector outputs with internal pullup resistors. It is also a direct replacement for any 4469, 88C30, 8830 or 26LS31 line driver
- 28V/5: Multi-voltage Line Driver (7272\*): 100 mA source/sink. Input voltage 5 to 28 VDC +/- 5% standard, internally regulated with 5V (TTL compatible) logic out. Supply lines are protected against overvoltage to 60 volts and reverse voltage. Outputs are short circuit protected for one minute. Supply current is 90 mA typical (plus load current). Note: Limit encoder load to 2.5W max at ambient. Example at 12 VDC: 2.5W/ (+12VDC minus +5VDC) = 357 mA total allowed current. Consult factory for your specific requirements.
- 28V/OC: NPN Open Collector (3904\*, 7273\*). Current sink of 80 mA max. Current sourced by external pull- up resistor. Output can be pulled up to voltage other than supply voltage (30 V max). Input voltage 5 to 28 VDC +/- 5% standard. Supply current is 120 mA typical. This replaces prior IC's with designations of 3904, 7406, 3302, 681 and 689.
- 4. Special –S at the end of the model number is used to define a variety of nonstandard features such as special shaft lengths, voltage options, or special testing. Please consult the factory to discuss your special requirements.
- 5. Extended temperature ratings are available in the following ranges: -40 to 70°C, -40 to 85°C. Some models can operate down to 55°C. Extended temperature ranges can affect other performance factors. Consult with factory for more specific information.

\* Products manufactured prior to April 2007 used the line driver IC number instead of voltage output in model number.



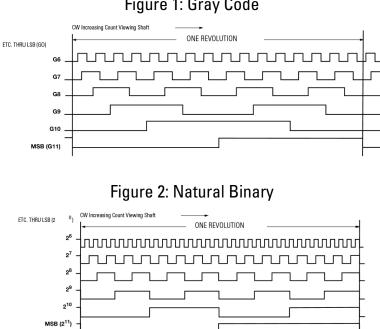


Figure 1: Gray Code





## Table 1: Absolute Output Terminations- Parallel Outputs

	Output (	Code and	Termination	ıs
	Parallel Code		Termination Type	
	Gray Code 12 Bit	Natural Binary 12 Bit	Cable	M14/19 Conn.
MSB	G <sub>11</sub>	2 <sub>11</sub>	WHT/BLK	А
	G <sub>10</sub>	2 <sub>10</sub>	WHT/BRN	В
	G <sub>9</sub>	2 <sub>9</sub>	WHT/RED	С
	G <sub>8</sub>	2 <sub>8</sub>	WHT/ORN	D
	G <sub>7</sub>	2 <sub>7</sub>	WHT/YEL	E
	G <sub>6</sub>	2 <sub>6</sub>	WHT/GRN	F
	$G_5$	2 <sub>5</sub>	WHT/BLU	G
	G <sub>4</sub>	24	WHT/VIO	Н
	$G_3$	23	WHT/GRY	J
	G <sub>2</sub>	22	WHT	К
	G <sub>1</sub>	2,	GRY/BLK	L
LSB <sub>12</sub>	G <sub>0</sub>	2 <sub>0</sub>	GRY/BRN	М
LSB <sub>13</sub>			GRY/RED	N
	0V (Circuit Common)1		GRY/ORN	Р
	Direction of Count		ORN	R
	Case (	Ground	GRN	S
	· ·	Circuit mon)	BLK	Т
	Latch	Control	YEL	U
	+V (Supply Voltage)		RED	V
	Shield	d Drain	BARE	



### Table 2: Absolute Output Terminations- SSI Outputs

SSI Output Termination Table				
	M18 Connection	M14/19 Connection	<b>Cable Connection</b>	
DATA+	А	А	YEL	
DATA-	Н	В	WHT/YEL	
CLOCK+	В	С	BLU	
CLOCK-	l	D	WHT/BLU	
DIR CONTROL	С	R	ORN	
CASE GROUND	G	S	GRN	
CIRCUIT COMMON	F	Т	BLK	
+V SUPPLY VOLTAGE	D	V	RED	
SHIELD DRAIN	_	_	BARE	

**Direction of Count:** Standard is CW increasing when viewed from the shaft end. Pin R is normally HI (or N/C) and is pulled up internally to +V. To reverse the count direction, Pin R must be pulled LO (COMMON ).

**Latch control:** Encoder outputs are active and provide continuous parallel position information when Pin U is HI (or N/C). Pin U is pulled up internally to +V. When Pin U is LO (COMMON) the encoder outputs are latched at the logic state that is present when the latch is applied and will stay latched until Pin U is no longer grounded.

**M18 Connector** is a MS3102R18-1P, 10-pin connector on the encoder body and mates to an MS3106F18-1S connector or can be used with a standard cable/connector assembly, BEI P/N 924-31186-18XX (Where XX = 10, 20 30 or 50 for a 10, 20, 30, or 50 foot length). This is the preferred connector for SSI output.

M14/19 Connector is a MS3112E14-19P, 19-pin connector on the encoder body and mates to an MS3116J14-19S or equivalent.

Page 8