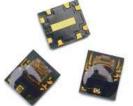
# AEDR-850x

# 3 Channel Reflective Incremental Encoders

# **Data Sheet**



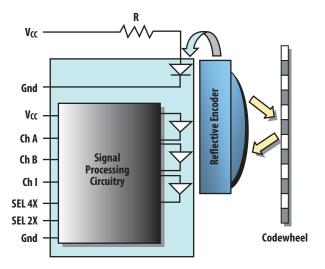


### **Description**

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 photodetecting circuitry in a single package. The small size of 3.95 mm (L)  $\times$  3.4 mm (W)  $\times$  0.9562 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 third 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 mm (L)  $\times$  3.4 mm (W)  $\times$  0.9562 mm (H)
- 3 channels; two channel quadrature digital outputs for direction sensing and a third 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: 294 to 304 (lines/inch)

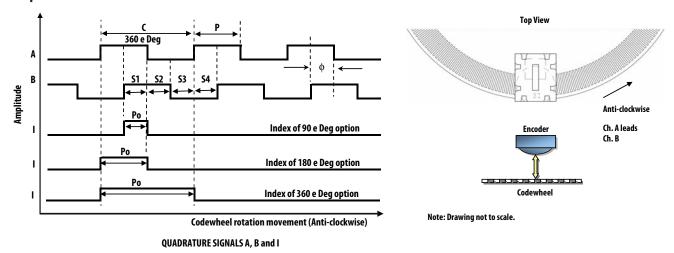
### **Applications**

Ideal for high volume applications:

- Close loop stepper motors
- Miniature motors
- Printers
- Copiers
- Card readers
- Scanners
- Projectors
- Consumer and industrial product applications

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# **Output waveform**



### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Storage Temperature, T <sub>S</sub>	-40° C to 85° C
Operating Temperature, T <sub>A</sub>	–20° C to 85° C
Supply Voltage, V <sub>CC</sub>	7 V
Output Voltage, V <sub>O</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>

#### Notes:

- 1. Exposure to extreme light intensity (such as from flashbulbs or spotlights) may cause permanent damage to the device.
- 2. 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.
- 3. Proper operation of the encoder cannot be guaranteed if the maximum ratings are exceeded.

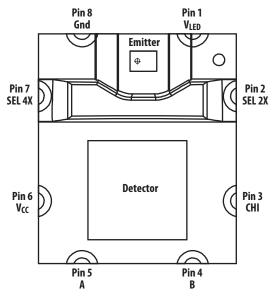
### Recommended Operating Conditions (based on limited prototype samples testing @ 11.38 Rop codewheel)

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Notes
Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-20	25	85	°C	
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	4.5	5	5.5	V	Ripple < 100mVp-p
LED Current	I <sub>LED</sub>		15mA		mA	See note 1
Count Frequency <sup>2</sup>	F		55		kHz	1 x Interpolation Factor
Radial Misalignment	E <sub>R</sub>			±0.2	mm	
Tangential Misalignment	E <sub>T</sub>			±0.2	mm	
Codewheel Gap	G	0.5	1.0	1.25	mm	See note 3

#### Notes:

- 1. LED Current Limiting Resistor: Recommended series resistor = 180  $\Omega$  ( $\pm 1\%$ )
- 2. Count frequency = velocity (rpm)  $\times$  CPR / 60.
- 3. Avago recommends 1.0mm gap as nominal.

### **Encoder Pin-Out**





Pin configuration (Top view)

## **Encoder's Built-in Interpolation**

Pin (Interpolation)		Interpolation	CPR@	Count	
SEL 4X	SEL 2X	Factor	$(R_{0P} = 11.38 \text{ mm})$	Frequency	
L	L	1X	828	55 KHz	
L	Н	2X	1656	110 KHz	
Н	L	4X	3312	220 KHz	
Н	Н	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.

RPM = (Count Frequency x 60) / CPR

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

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

 $CPR = LPmm \times 2\pi \times R_{OP} (mm)$ 

# Encoding Characteristics (Codewheel of Rop @11.38 mm)

Encoding characteristics over the recommended operating condition and mounting conditions.

Parameter	Symbol		Typical			
Interpolation factor		1 X	2 X	4 X		
Cycle Error	ΔC	18	22	36	°e	
Pulse Width Error	ΔΡ	15	20	30	°e	
Phase Error	Δφ	9	15	18	°e	
State Error	ΔS	10	15	25	°e	
Index Pulse Width (Gated 90°)	P <sub>O</sub>	90	90	90	°e	
Index Pulse Width (Gated 180°)	Po	180	180	180	°e	
Index Pulse Width (Gated 360°)	P <sub>O</sub>	Not Available	360	360	°e	

#### Notes:

- 1. 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.
- 2. For optimal performance, please refer to alignment method as described in Application Note 5500 (document AV02-2789EN)

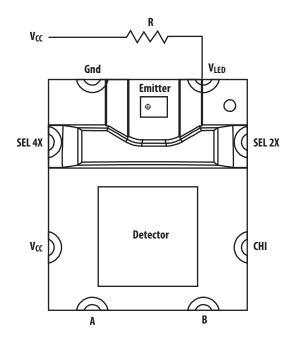
### **Electrical Characteristics**

Characteristics over recommended operating conditions at 25° C.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Notes
High Level Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	2.4			V	$I_{OH} = -1.5 \text{ mA}$
Low Level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$			0.4	V	$I_{OH} = +1.5 \text{ mA}$
Output current per channel, lout	Io	-	-	1.5	mA	
Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>		<100		ns	CL = 25pF
Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>		<100		ns	$RL = 2.7k\Omega$

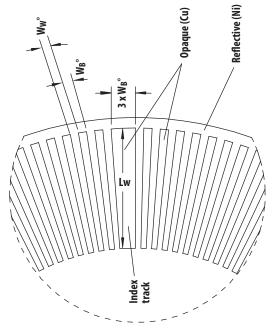
# **LED Current Limiting Resistor**

A resistor to limit the current to the LED is required. The recommended value is 180  $\Omega$  ( $\pm 1\%$ ) 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).



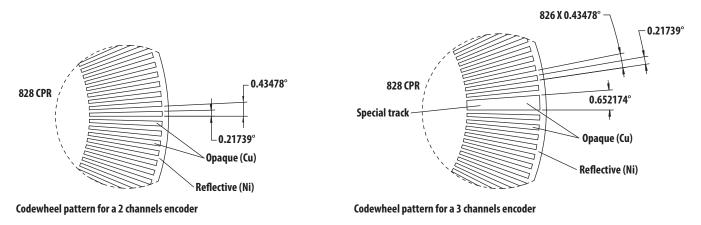
 $L_W = 1.8 \text{ mm (minimum)}$ 

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

Index track width angle is made up of 3 x W  $^{\circ}$ 

### **Codewheel Design Example**

The following example demonstrates a codewheel design for a Rop of 11.38 mm @ 828 CPR for a typical 2 channels encoder. In the case for an index track design, special index tracks have to be utilized.



#### Notes:

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

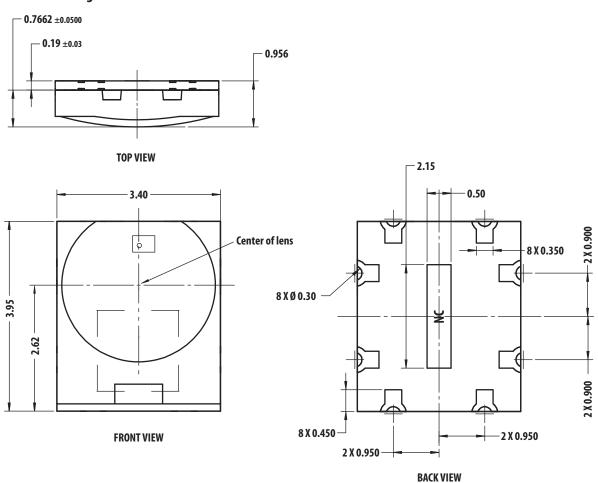
### **Recommended Codewheel Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
Window/bar Ratio	Ww/Wb	0.9	1.1		
Window/bar Length	L <sub>W</sub>	1.80 (0.071)	-	mm (inches)	
Specular Reflectance	R <sub>f</sub>	60	-		Reflective area. See note 1.
			10		Non reflective area
Line Density	LPmm	11.575	11.969	lines/mm	
	LPI	294	304	lines/inch	Recommended LPI is 294

#### Notes:

- 1. Measurements from TMA  $\mu Scan$  meter.
- 2. LPmm = CPR /  $[2\pi.Rop(mm)]$
- 3. The LED used in AEDR-850x has a typical peak wavelength of 630nm.

# **Outline Drawing**

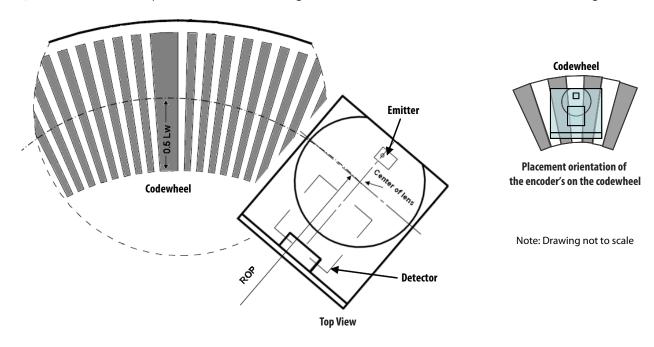


\* All dimensions in millimeter. Tolerance x.xx  $\pm$  0.15 mm

# **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).

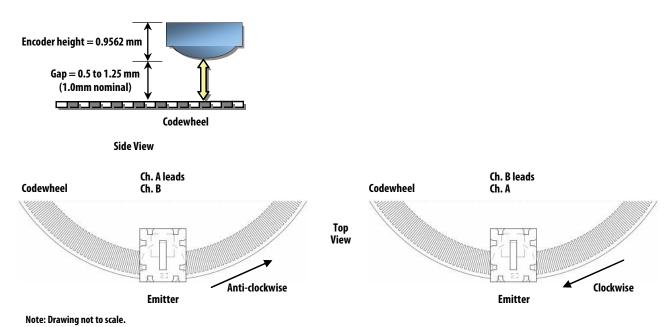
Most importantly, **the center of the lens** of the encoder unit; needs to be in line with the operating radius of the codewheel (R<sub>OP</sub>) or rather the center point of Lw (0.5 of the Length of Window). Lw is recommended to be 1.8 mm or greater.



### **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 to 1.25 mm (See side view below).



### **Moisture Sensitivity Level**

The AEDR-850X is specified to moisture sensitive level (MSL) 3. Precaution is required to handle this moisture sensitive product to ensure the reliability of the product.

### Storage before use

- Un-open moisture barrier bag (MBB) can be stored at <40'C/90% RH for 12 months.
- It is not recommended to open the MBB prior to assembly.

#### Control after open the MBB

- Encoder that will be subjected to reflow solder must mounted within 168hrs of factory condition <30'C/60% RH

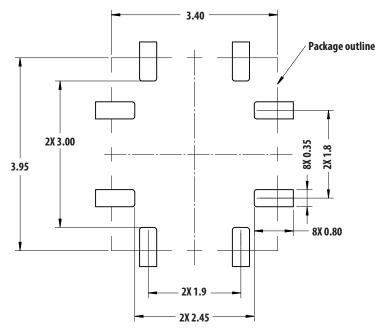
#### **Control for unfinished reel**

- Stored and sealed MBB with desiccant or desiccators at <5% RH.

### Baking is required if:

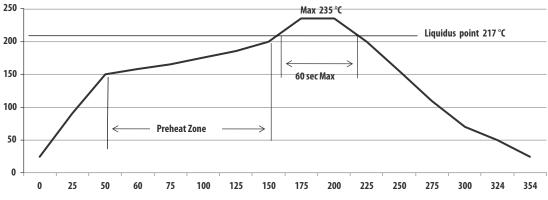
- Humidity indicator card (HIC) is >10% when read at 23±5°C
- The encoder floor life exceeded 168 hours.
- Recommended baking condition :  $60\pm5^{\circ}$ C for 20 hours (tape and reel)  $125\pm5^{\circ}$ C for 5 hours (loose unit)

#### **Recommended Land Pattern for AEDR-850X**



Note: General tolerance ±0.05mm

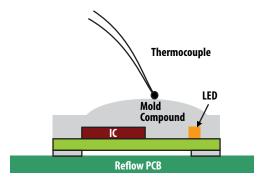
# **Recommended Lead-free Reflow Soldering Temperature Profile**



Maximum ramp up rate	= 3°C/sec
Maximum ramp down rate	= 6°C/sec
Preheat temperature	= 150°C to 200°C
Preheat time	= 60 to 100 sec
Time maintain above 217° C	= 40 to 60 sec
Peak Temperature	= 235°C
Time within 5° C of peak temperature	= 20 to 30 sec

#### Note:

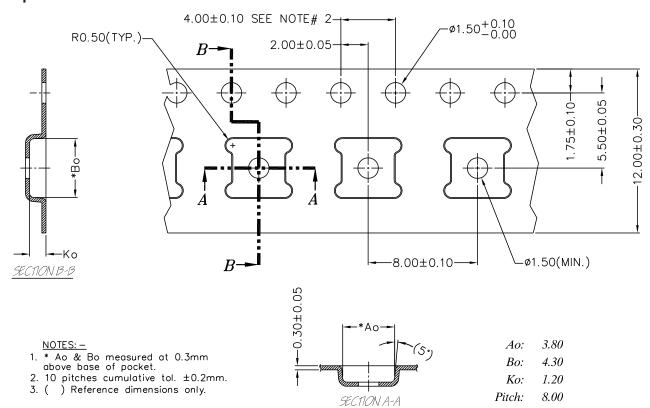
- 1. Reflow with peak temperature > 235°C may cause damage to the component.
- 2. Due to treatment of high temperature, this clear compound may turn yellow after IR reflow.
- 3. Profile shown here is the actual readings from the thermocouple (attached to AEDR-850x as shown to the right) on the reflow board PCB.



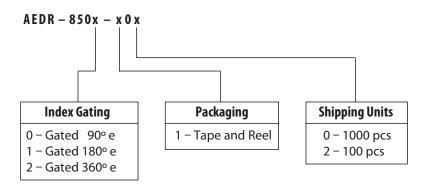
Width:

12.00

# **Tape and Reel Information**



### **Ordering Information**



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