

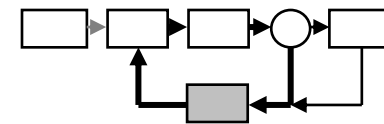
# **Control technology in drive systems**

Jan Braun/Gerard Scholten/Gerrit  
Stoels

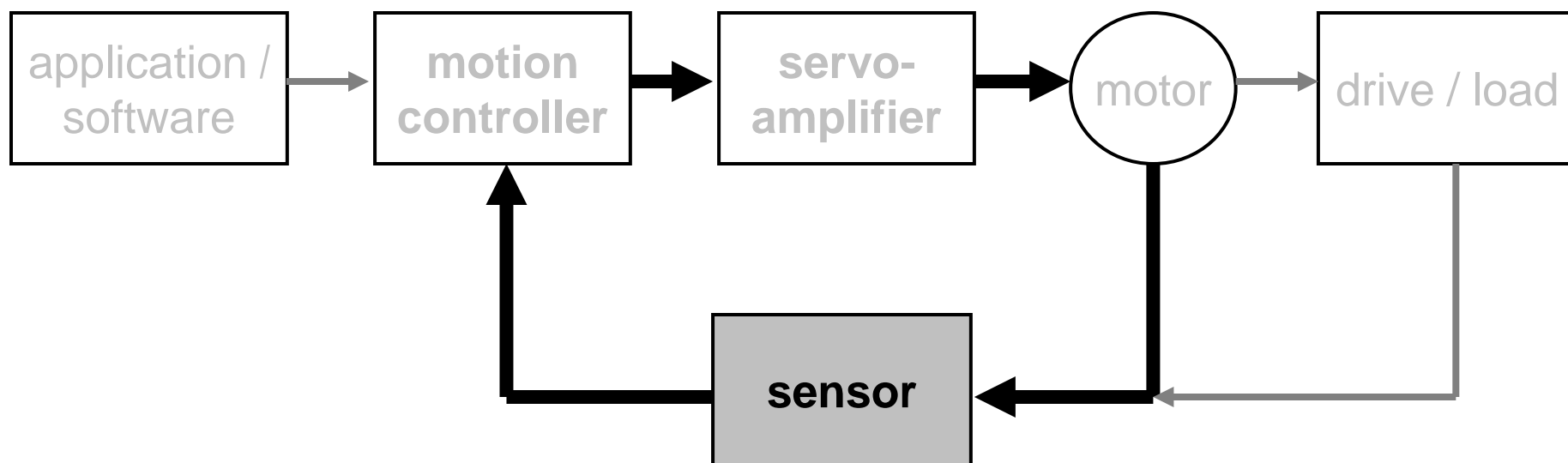
**maxon motor**

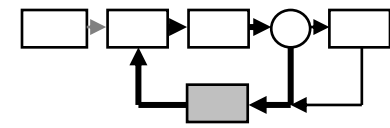
# Agenda

- Sensors
  - Encoders, DC tachometer, Resolver
- Goal and purpose
  - What are the properties of incremental encoders?
  - And how do the Signals look like?



# Drive system

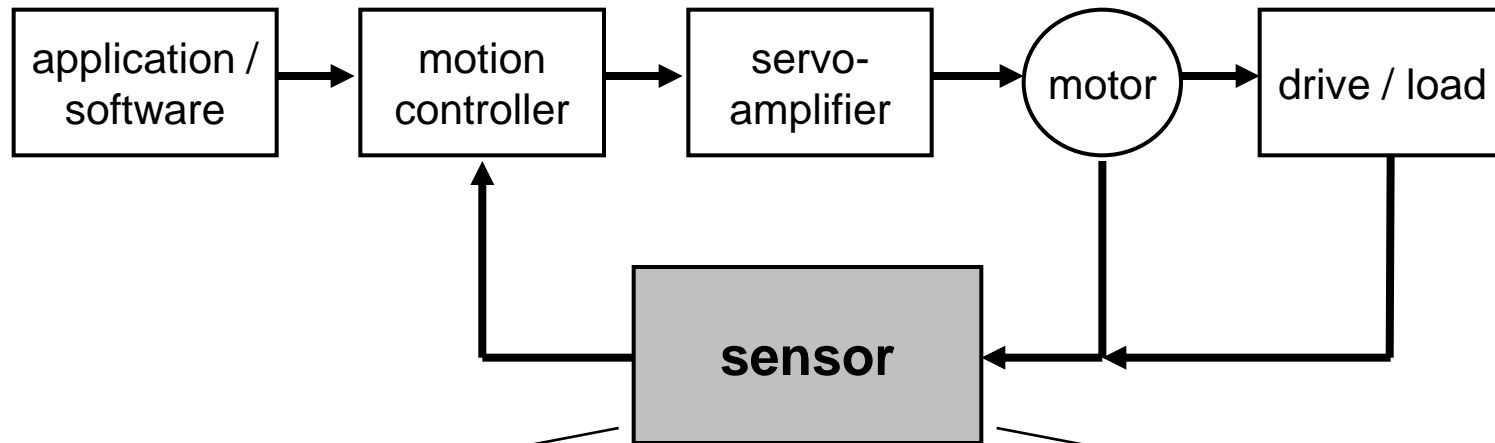
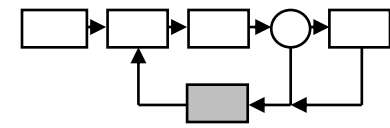




# Goal and purpose

- What are the properties of incremental encoders?  
And how do the Signals look like?
- What are criteria for the selection?
- Which properties do motion and servo controllers have?
- **Goal: Finding the right controller and the right sensor.**

# Sensors



DC Tacho

IxR

Speed  
Direction

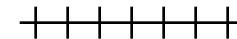
Incremental Encoder

Hall Sensor

$\Delta\text{Pos}/\Delta t$

Resolver

Position



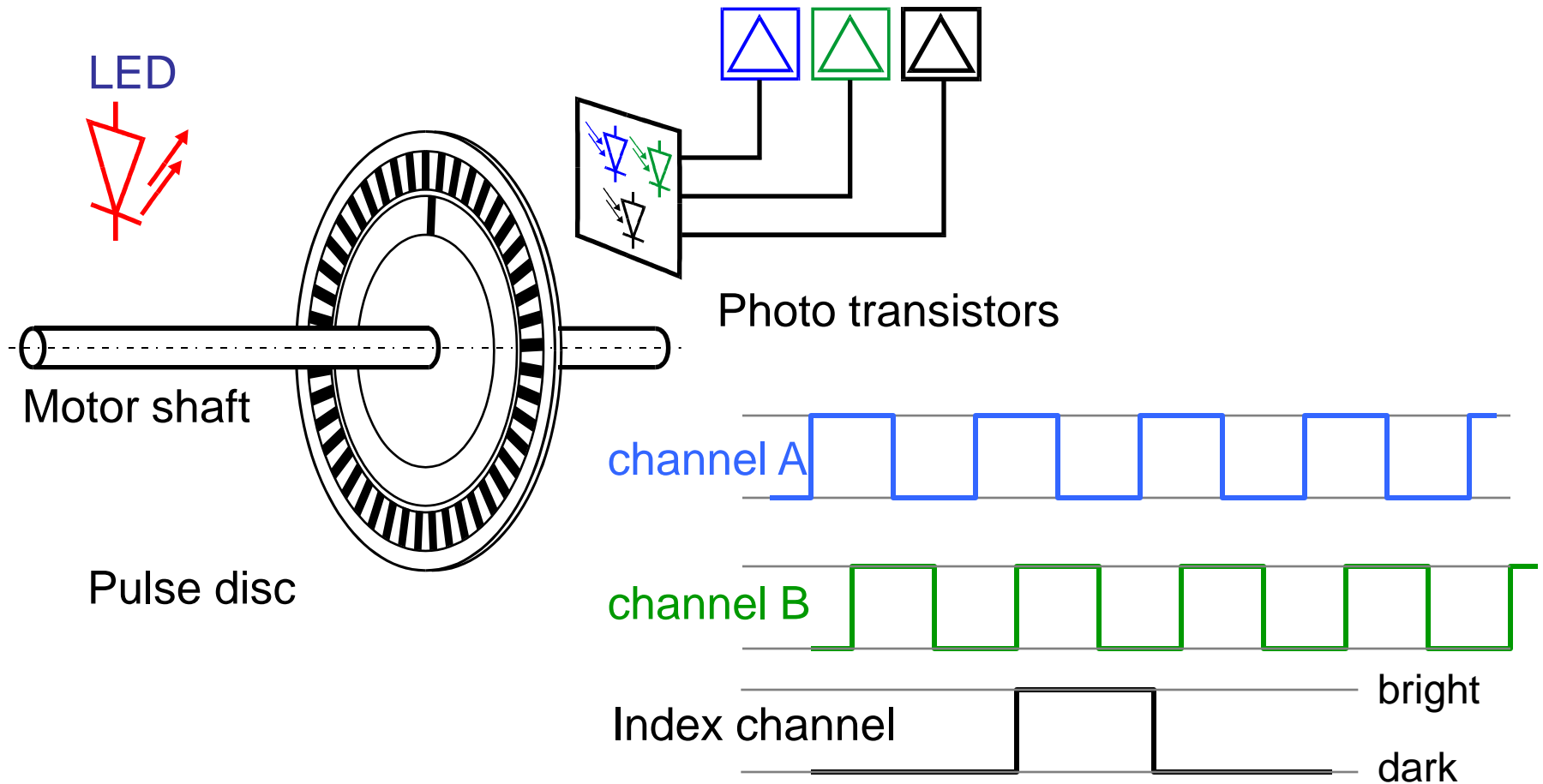
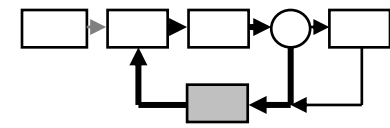
**maxon motor**

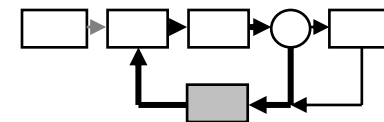
driven by precision

Motion under Control



# Optical Encoder



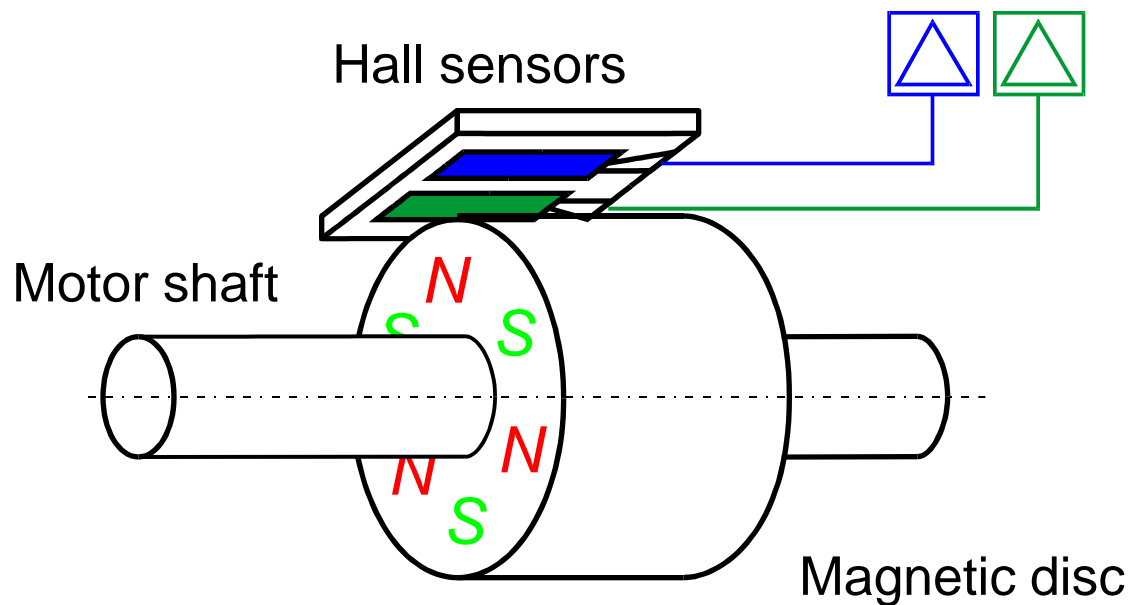


# Magnetic encoder with Hall sensors

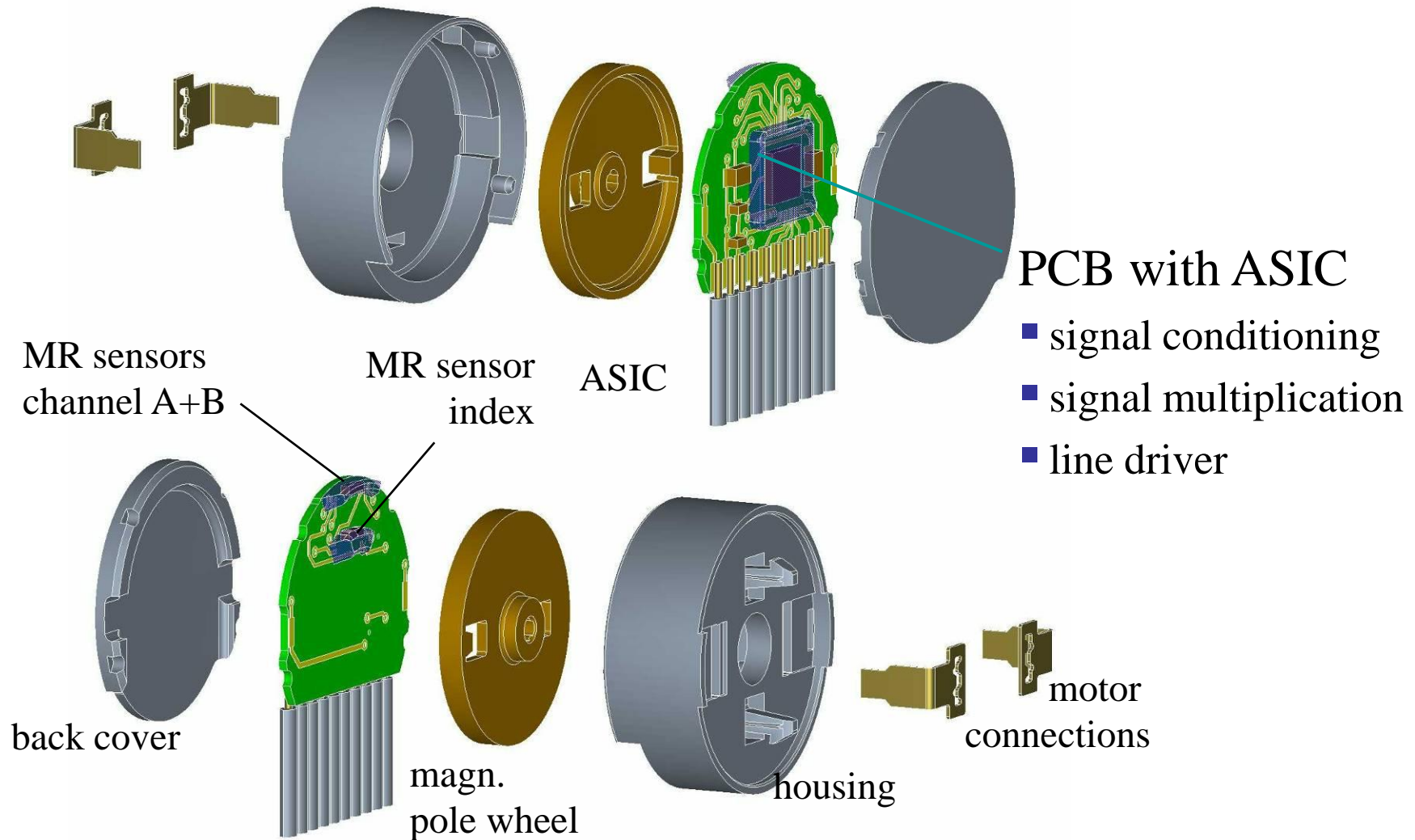
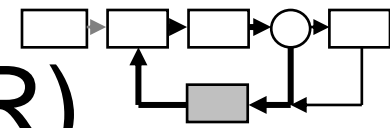
channel A



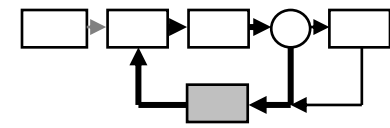
channel B



# Magnetic encoder (maxon MR)

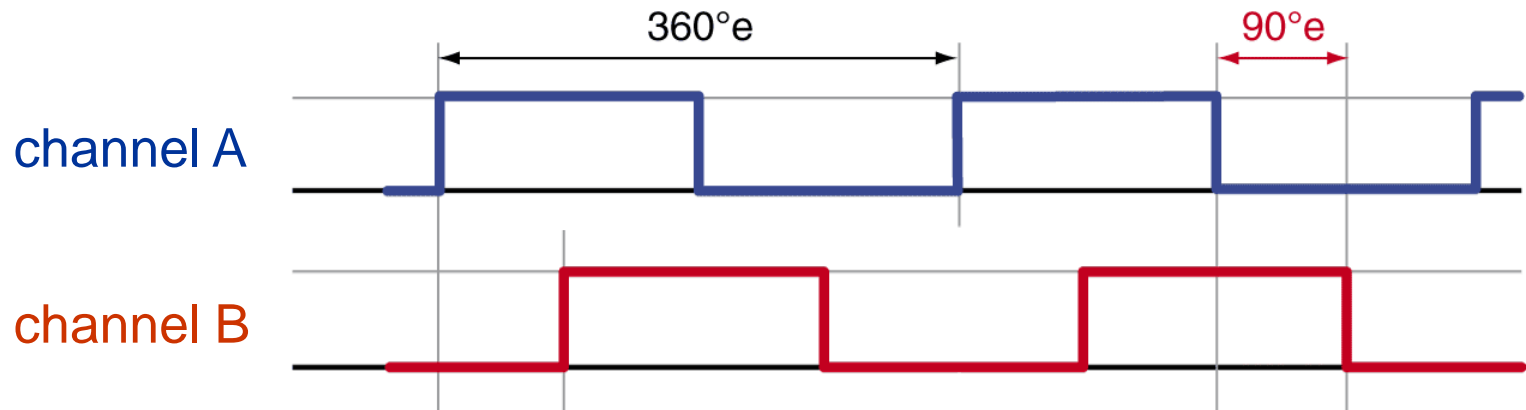




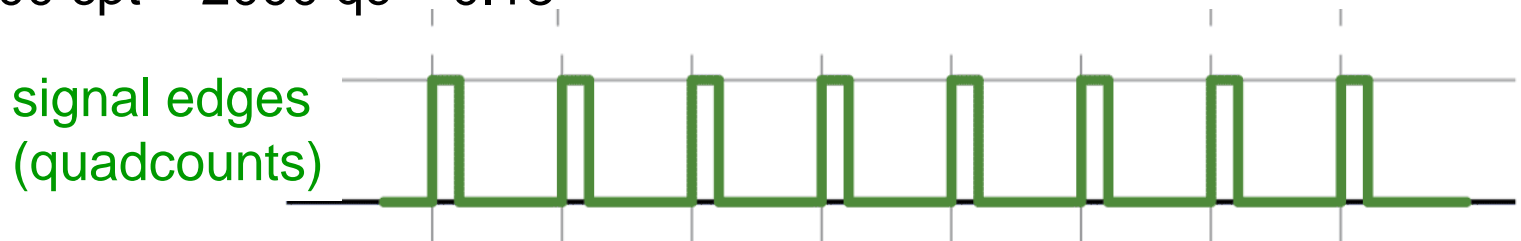


# Encoder signals

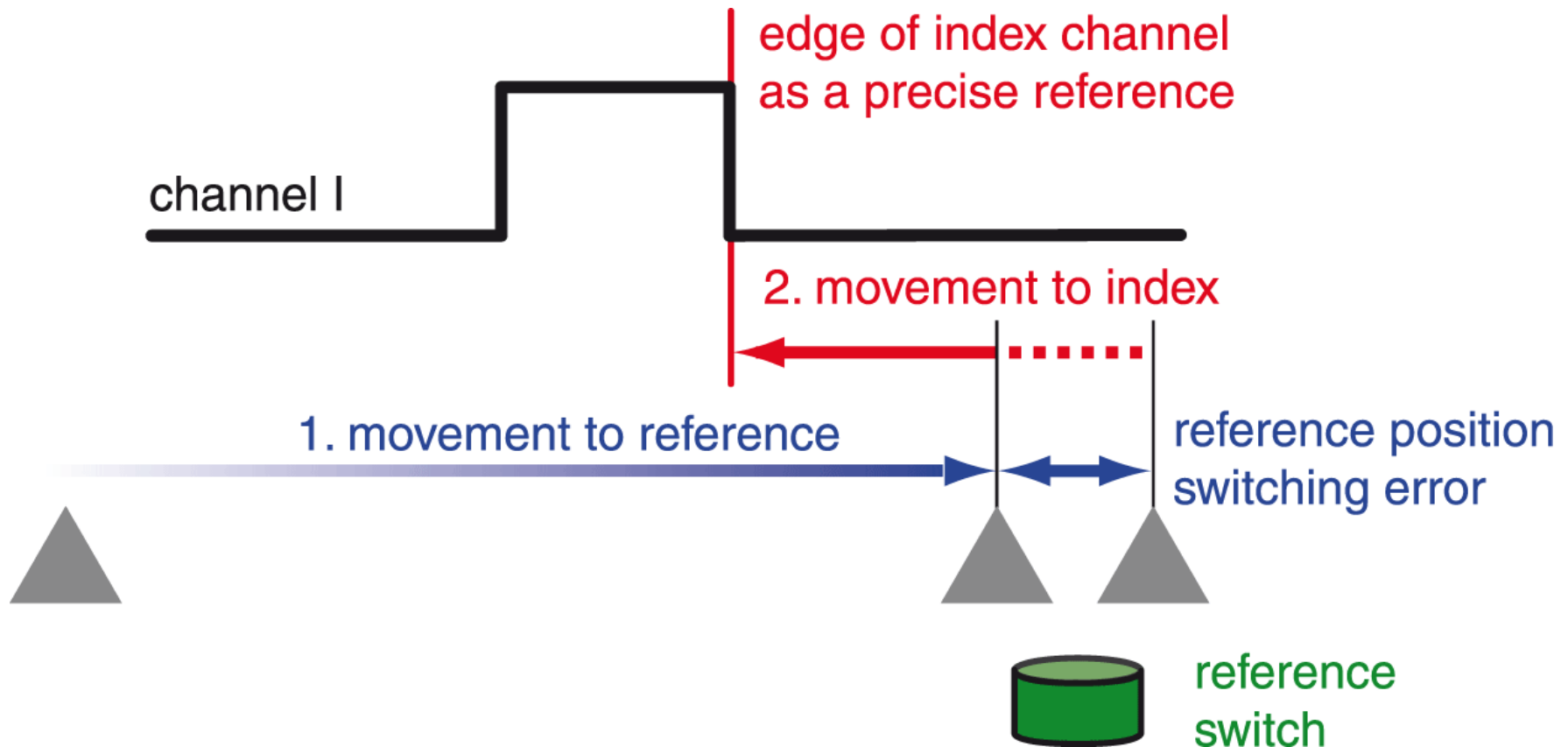
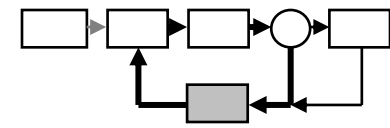
- 2 channels A and B with each **N** counts per turn (cpt)
- direction of rotation (signal A or B leads)



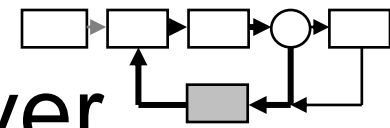
- 4 times higher resolution than nominal: Quadcounts (qc)
  - $500 \text{ cpt} = 2000 \text{ qc} = 0.18^\circ$



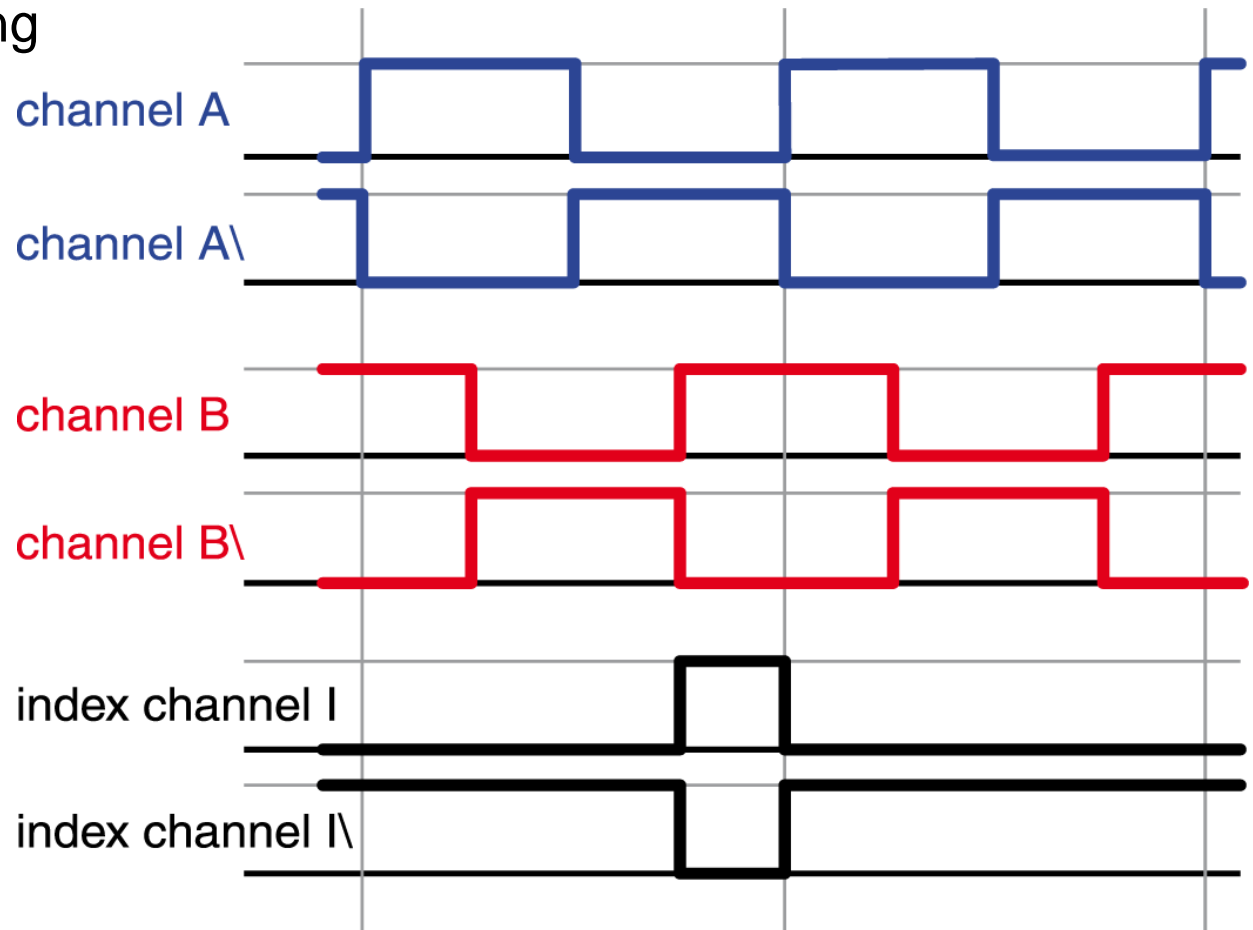
# Index channel, Homing



# Complementary signals, Line Driver



- driver: for transmission over long distances
- complementary signals for elimination of electromagnetic interferences during transmission

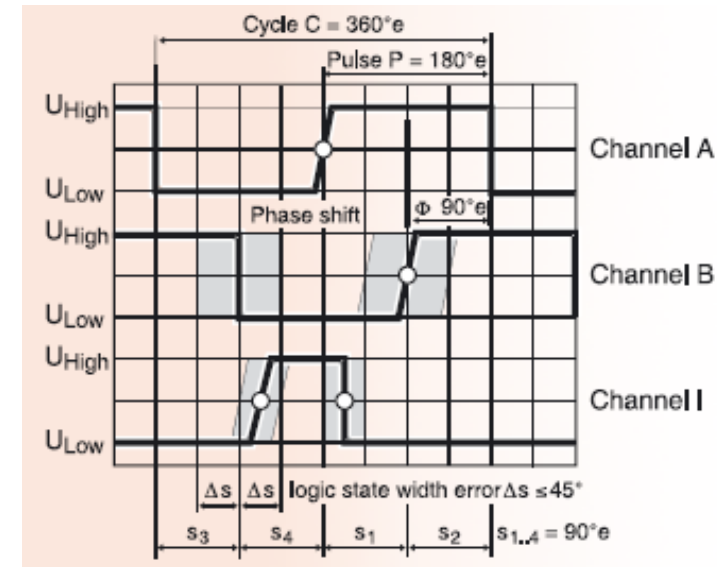
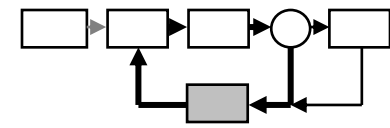


The diagram shows a control loop. It starts with a rectangular block, followed by a small grey rectangular block, then another rectangular block, then a circular block, and finally a rectangular block. A feedback path goes from the output rectangular block down to a grey square block, which then points up to the second rectangular block.



# Encoder properties

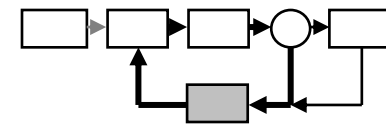
- signal and driver characteristics
  - electrical standard: RS 422, TTL
  - distance of signal edges
  - signal rise and fall times
- electrical supply
  - supply voltage
  - current uptake for LED, Line driver, ...
- max. frequency
  - maximum resolvable speed
  - N: number of counts
  - $N = 500$ ;  $f_{\max} = 100 \text{ kHz}$  ergibt



$$n_{\max} = \frac{f_{\max}}{N} \cdot 60$$

$$n_{\max} = 12'000 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

# maxon Encoder data



- Stock program
- Standard program
- Special program (on request!)

## Order Number

225771

225773

225778

## Type

Counts per turn

128

256

500

Number of channels

3

3

3

Max. operating frequency (kHz)

80

160

200

## Technical Data

Supply voltage  $V_{CC}$  5 V  $\pm$  5 %

Output signal TTL compatible

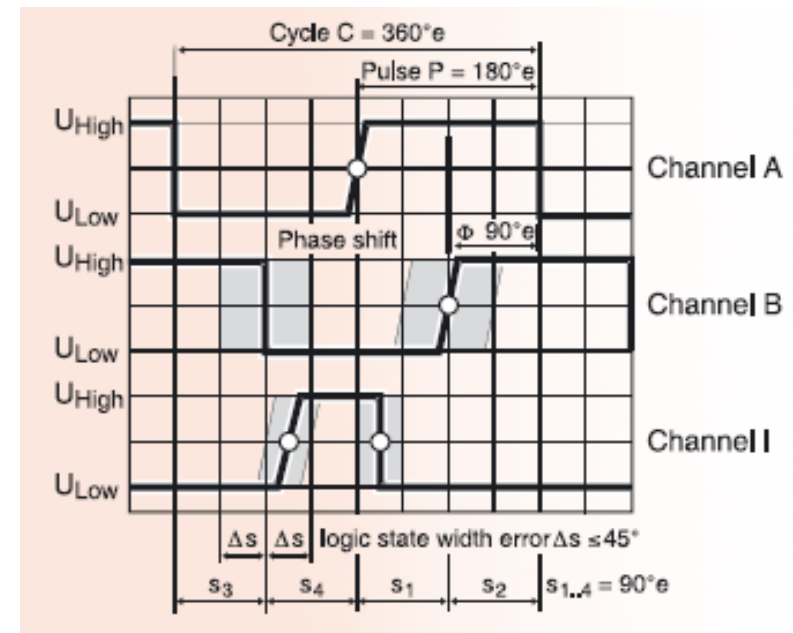
Index pulse width (nominal) 90°e

Operating temperature range -25 ... +85°C

Moment of inertia of code wheel  $\leq 0.7 \text{ gcm}^2$

Output current per channel max. 5 mA

Attention: The index signal I is synchronised with channel A or B

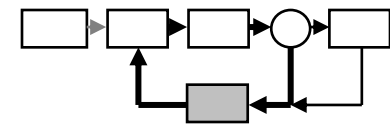


**maxon motor**

driven by precision

Motion under Control





# Encoder selection

- number of pulses (counts per turn)
  - high: accurate positioning, low speeds
  - low: high speeds, positioning with gearheads
- number of channels
  - 1: simple drives, direction information not available
  - 2: direction information, quadcounts
  - 3: additional index channel for position homing
- Line driver
  - generally for long cables
  - harsh ambient conditions
  - mandatory for positioning

- Lunch Break
- Start again @ 13.20 h.