

# OUTPUT SIGNALS

## SINUSOIDAL VOLTAGE SIGNALS 1 VPP

(drawing shows „positive counting direction“)

Two sinusoidal voltage signals A1 and A2 and one reference mark signals (all with inverted signals).

**Power supply:** +5V ±5%, max. 150 mA (unloaded)

**Track signals** (differential voltage A1 to  $\overline{A1}$  resp. A2 to  $\overline{A2}$ ):

Signal amplitude 0.6 Vpp to 1.2 Vpp; typ. 1 Vpp

(with terminating impedance  $Z_0 = 120 \Omega$  between A1 to  $\overline{A1}$  resp. A2 to  $\overline{A2}$ )

**Reference mark** (differential voltage RI to  $\overline{RI}$ ):

Square-wave pulse with an amplitude of 0.8 to 1.2 V; typ. 1 V

(with terminating impedance  $Z_0 = 120 \Omega$  between RI to  $\overline{RI}$ )

**Advantage:**

High traversing speed with long cable lengths possible.

## SQUARE-WAVE SIGNALS

(drawing shows „positive counting direction“)

With a Schmitt-trigger (for times 1) or integrated interpolation electronics (for times 2, -5, -10, -20, -25, -50 or -100) the photoelement output signals are converted into two square-wave signals that have a phase shift of 90°. Output signals either can be „single ended“ or line driver „differential“ (RS 422). The resolution equates to the distance between two edges of the square-wave signals.

The controls/DRO's must be able to detect each edge of the square-wave signals. The minimum edge separation  $a_{min}$  is listed in the technical data and refers to a measurement at the output of the interpolator (inside the reading head). Propagation-time differences in the line driver, the cable and the line receiver reduce the edge separation.

**Propagation-time differences:**

Line driver: max. 10 ns

Cable: 0.2 ns/m

Line receiver: max. 10 ns (referred to the recommended line receiver circuit)

To prevent counting errors, the controls/DRO's must be able to process the resulting edge separation.

**Example:**

$a_{min} = 125 \text{ ns}$ , 10 m cable

$125 \text{ ns} - 10 \text{ ns} - 10 \times 0.2 \text{ ns} - 10 \text{ ns} = 103 \text{ ns}$

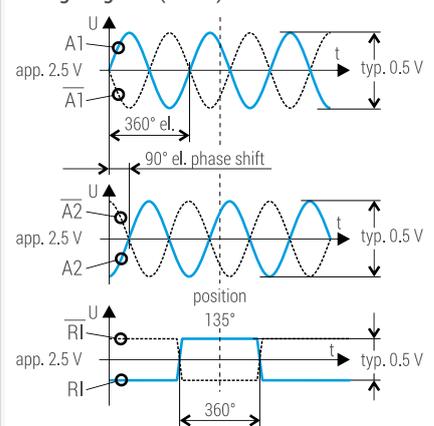
**Power supply:** +5V ±5%, max. 180 mA (unloaded)

**Advantages:**

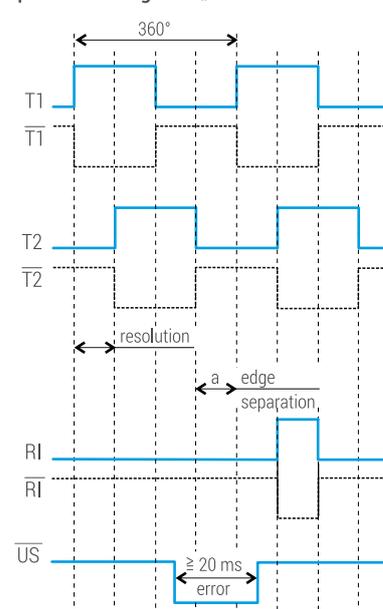
- Noise immune signals

- No further subdividing electronics necessary

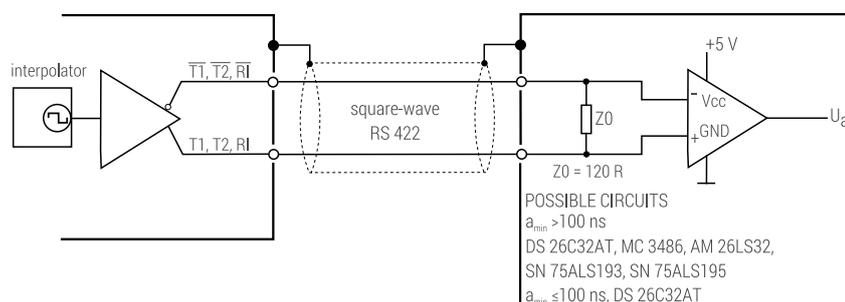
Voltage signals (1 Vss)



Square-wave signals „differential“



Recommended line receiver



„Positive counting direction“

