OUTPUT SIGNALS

SINUSOIDAL VOLTAGE SIGNALS 1Vpp

(drawing shows "positive counting direction")

Power supply: +5 V ±10 %, max. 130 mA (unloaded)

Track signals (differential voltage A1+ to A1- resp. A2+ to A2-):

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

(with terminating impendance Zo = 120 Ω between A1+ to A1- resp. A2+ to A2-)

Reference mark (differential voltage RI+ to RI-):

Square-wave pulse with an amplitude of 0.8 up to 1.2 V; typical 1 V (with terminating impedance Zo = 120Ω between RI+ to RI-)

Advantage:

- High traversing speed with long cable lengths possible.

SOUARE-WAVE SIGNALS

(drawing shows "positive counting direction")

With an interpolation electronics (for times -1, -2, -5, -10, -20, -25, -50, -100 or -200) the photoelement output signals are converted into two square-wave signals that have a phase shift of 90°. The output signals are "differential" via line driver (RS 422). One measuring step reflects the measuring 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 scanning 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 per meter

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} = 200 ns, 10 m cable

200 ns - 10 ns - 10 x 0.2 ns - 10 ns = 178 ns

Power supply: +5 V ±10%, max. 165 mA (unloaded)

Advantage:

- Noise immune signals
- No further subdividing electronics necessary







