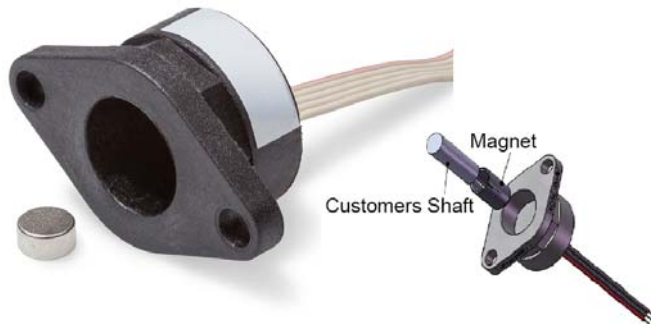


# ERCKS Series

## Single Turn Hall Effect - Serial



- Supplied magnet attaches to your shaft end
- Recessed housing fits over shaft/magnet
- True 360° measuring at up to 3000 rpm
- 12 bit SSI or 14 bit SPI Output
- IP65 protection grade
- > 25 mio. shaft revolutions

The series ERCKS is a frictionless angle sensor capable of true 360° measuring. A provided magnet attaches to your shaft end and housing simply mounts over the magnet. 12 bit SSI or 14 bit SPI outputs. Redundant output optional.

### Electrical Data

Effective electrical angle of rotation	360°	
Independent linearity	±0.5%	
Output signal	<b>SPI (ERCKS SPI)</b>	<b>SSI (ERCKS SSI)</b>
Supply voltage	5 VDC ±10%	5V ±10% or 9 - 30 VDC
Resolution	14 bit	12 bit
Update rate	0.6 ms	0.1 ms
Frequency Response	5 KHz	10 KHz
Electrical Speed (Max)	800 rpm	1600 rpm
Current consumption (no load)	≤ 30 mA	
Insulation voltage	1000 VAC @ 50 Hz, 1 min.	
Insulation reistance	2 MOhm @ 500 VDC, 1 min.	

### Mechanical and Environmental Data

Mechanical angle of rotation	360° (continuous)
Maximum rotational speed	3000 rpm
Life expectancy	> 100M shaft revolutions
Protection class	IP65 (electronics and cable)
Operating temperature	-40°C...+85°C
Storage temperature	-40°C...+90°C
Vibration (IEC 68-2-6, Test Fc)	20 g (±1.5mm, 10 to 2000 Hz, 16 ycles , 3 axis, (3x4 h)
Shock (IEC 68-2-7, Test Ea)	50 g (11ms, 18x)
Housing material	Nylon 66 Glass Fiber Reinforced
Cable	3 core flat cable. 0.15 m AWG28
Weight	approx. 10 g

Note: Customers should test and verify device performance in any given application. General specifications values are measured at +15°C ~ +35°C. Please consult us if application is in higher or lower temperatures. Shaft modifications are possible, please consult us. Specifications subject to change without notice.

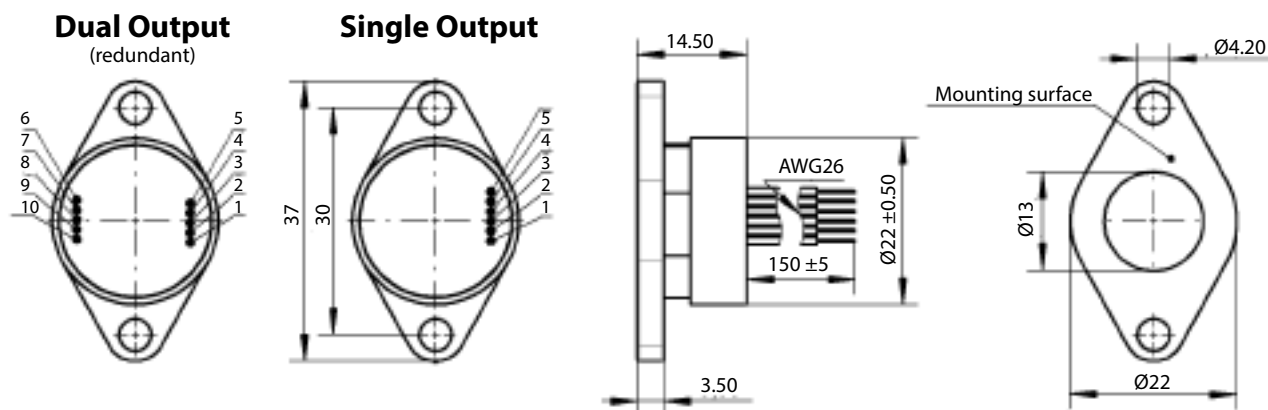
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### Emission / Immunity

EN 55011 Emission AC/DC power	Class B
EN 55011 Emission housing	Class B
EN 61000-4-2 Immunity housing ESD	Class B
EN 61000-4-3 Immunity RF sine wave	Class A
EN 61000-4-4 Immunity DC power, I/O cable: Burst	Class B
EN 61000-4-5 Immunity DC power, I/O cable: Surge	Class B
EN 61000-4-6 Immunity DC power, I/O cable: Conducted sine wave	Class A

### Dimensions (mm)



Cable Assignment	
VSUP 1	1
GND 1	2
DAT 1	3
CLK 1	4
CS 1	5
VSUP 2 (redundant)	6
GND 2	7
DAT 2	8
CLK 2	9
CS 2	10

### Electrical Output Characteristic Options For Serial (SSI & SPI) Versions

#### Overview

Modern Hall IC's in combination with special magnets and RISC processors provide intelligent customizing of output signals and interfacing. This allows for rotary sensors capable of not only replacing precision potentiometers but also optoelectronic incremental and absolute encoders. The ERC series of rotary sensors are divided into three groups: analog types with absolute analog outputs (voltage, mA or PWM), incremental output and absolute SPI or SSI output. Because of a wide variety of mechanical and electrical options it is possible to use them in almost any automation and control application where rotary angular sensing is required. Regardless of the wide variety of existing technical features, the price is relatively low.

**SSI - Serial Synchronous Interface** is wide spread in industrial applications with absolute angle sensors. There are a lot of programmable logic controls (PLC) or other peripheral appliances like counters available that can be easily configured for this communication. Furthermore, this interface is very insensitive against electromagnetic interferences because of the differential signals that should be transmitted via twisted shielded pair leads.

**SPI Bus Interface.** The serial peripheral interface or SPI Bus is a synchronous serial data link standard developed by Motorola that operates in full duplex mode. One or more devices can communicate with one master. The length of the signal wire should not be longer than 0.5m. To bridge longer distances it is recommended to use the SSI interface. The digital in 2 byte Grey code transmits the angular position information through the data bus.

#### Direction of Rotation (CW/CCW)

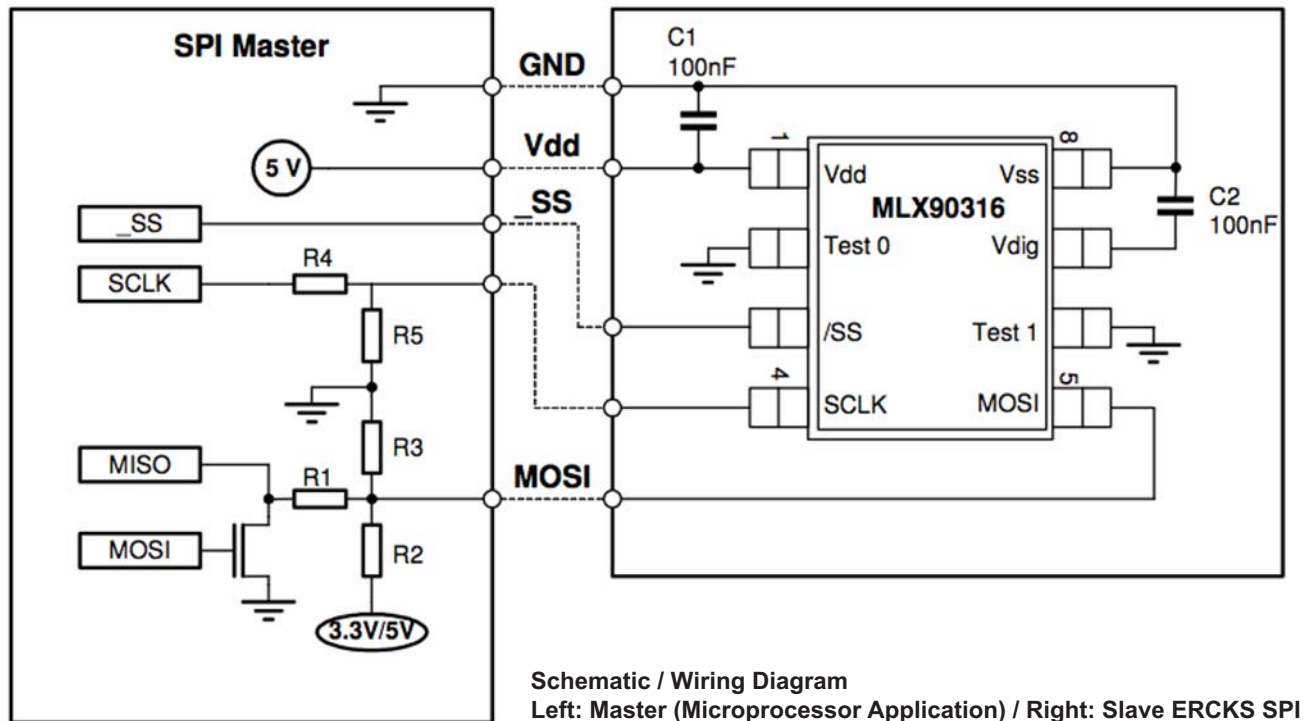
The default direction of rotation is CW. It is possible to program this to a CCW operation. This option must be specified during the ordering process.

#### Redundant Output (2 channel)

Only SPI versions are capable of redundant output. The hall sensor chip which is integrated into the sensor consists of two galvanically separated sensor units which are influenced by the same magnetic field through the supplied special magnet. The sensor provides two operating modes: 1) redundancy, i.e., channel one and channel two are identical. If one channel fails, the other channel remains active. 2) It is also possible to have two different programs in the two channels.

## Single Turn Hall Effect - Serial

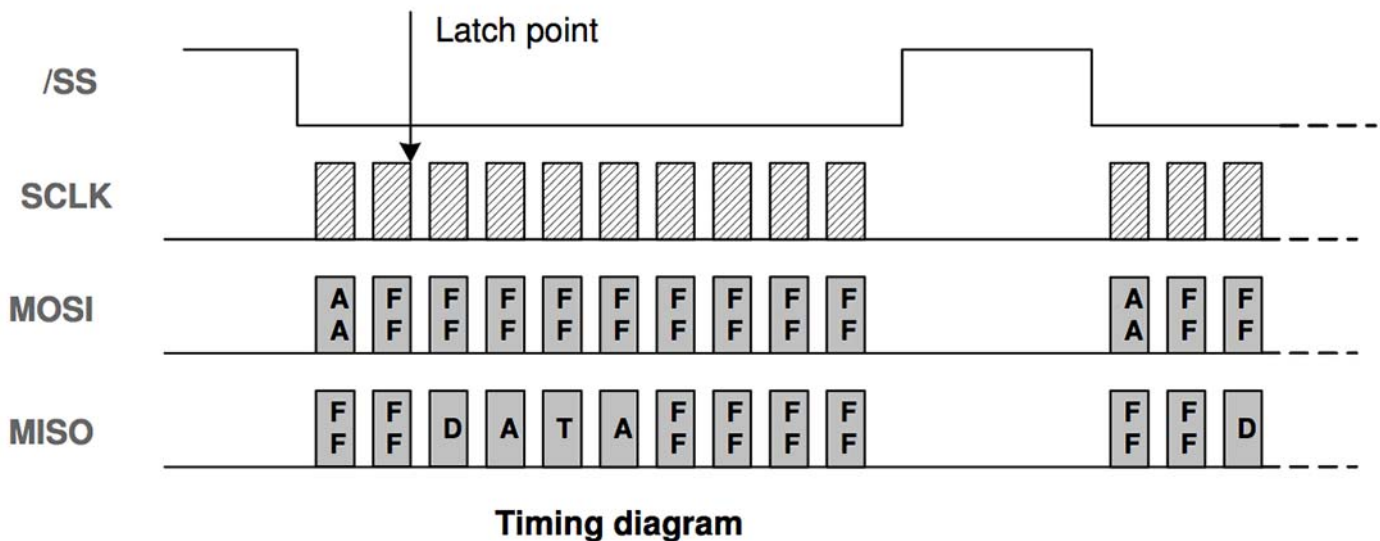
## SPI Interface



Microprocessors with open drain I/O can be used, however microcontrollers with integrated SPI-interface offer best performance. Serial protocol for the ERCKS is a three wire protocol consisting of Slave-select, clock and dataline (MOSI-MISO).

Bidirectional data transmission is sent via one I/O port due to alternative use by master and slave in a dedicated sequence:

- Master: 2 Start bytes (AAh and FFh)
- Slave: : 2 data bytes followed by 2 inverted data bytes
- 4 bytes no activity from master and slave (FFh)



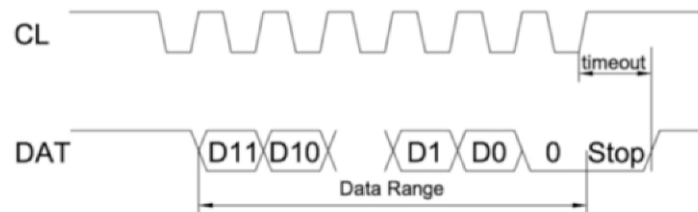
Note there are 8 clock cycles per one byte. Above is an abstract clock symbol.

# ERCKS Series

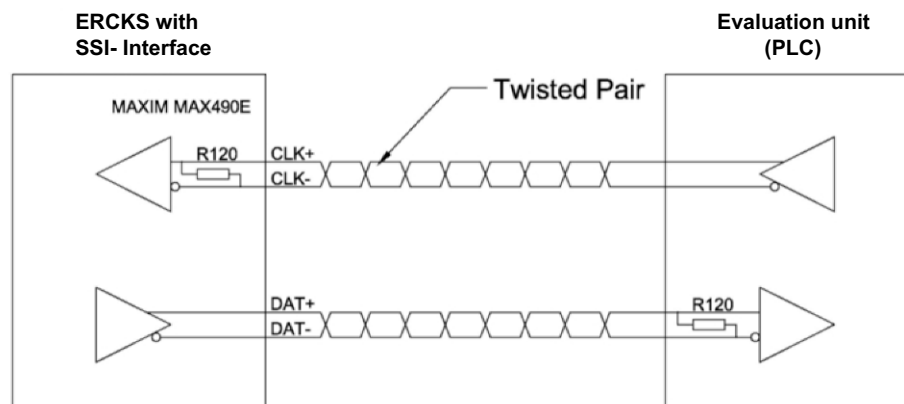
## Single Turn Hall Effect - Serial

### SSI Interface

SSI Interface is a wide spread in industrial applications with absolute angle sensors. There are any PLCs and other counter devices that can be easily configured for this form of communication. This interface is also very insensitive to electromagnetic interference due to data transmission via twisted pair leads.



Timing Diagram



Schematic / Wiring Diagram