AEDR-8311 Encoder

Reflective Surface Mount Optical Encoder

Data Sheet

Description

The AEDR-8311 encoder is the smallest optical encoder employing reflective technology for motion control purposes. The encoder houses an LED light source and a photo-detecting circuitry in a single package.

The AEDR-8311 encoder offers single channel incremental digital output. Being TTL compatible, the output of the AEDR-8311 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.

Theory of Operation

The AEDR 8311 encoder combines an emitter and a detector in a single surface mount leadless package. When used with a codewheel or linear codestrip, the encoder translates rotary or linear motion into digital outputs. As seen in the block diagram, the AEDR-8311 encoder consists of three major components: a light emitting diode (LED) light source, a detector IC consisting photodiodes and lens to focus light beam from the emitter as well as light falling on the detector.

Features

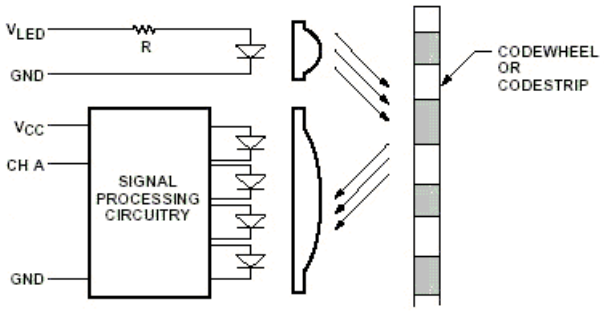
- Reflective technology
- Surface mount small outline leadless package
- Single channel incremental output
- TTL compatible output
- Single 5V supply
- -20°C to 85°C absolute operating temperature
- Encoding resolution:
  75 lines/inch (2.95 lines/mm)

Applications

The AEDR-8311 encoder provides motion sensing at a competitive cost, making it ideal for high volume applications. Its small size and surface mount package make it ideal for printers, copiers, card readers and many consumer products, particularly where space and weight are design constraint.

Note: All specifications are subject to change without prior notification.

Block Diagram of AEDR-8311 Encoder



The operation of the encoder is based on the principle of optics where the detector photodiodes sense the absence and presence of light. In this case, the rotary/ linear motion of an object being monitored is converted to equivalent light pattern via the use of codewheel/codestrip. As shown in the above diagram, the reflective area (window) of the codewheel (or codestrip) reflects light back to the photodetector IC, whereas no light is reflected by the non-reflective area (bar). An alternating light and dark patterns corresponding to the window and bar fall on the photodiodes as the codewheel rotates. The moving light pattern is exploited by the detector circuitry to produce digital outputs representing the rotation of the codewheel.

When the codewheel is coupled to a motor, the encoder output is then a direct representation of the motor rotation. The same concept applies to the use of a codestrip to detect linear motion.

Definitions

Pulse Width (P): The duration of high state of the output, in electrical degree, within one cycle. Nominally 180oe or half a cycle.

Pulse Width Error (ΔP): The deviation of pulse width, in electrical degree, from its ideal value of 180oe.

Count (N): The number of window and bar pair per revolution (CPR) of codewheel. For linear codestrip, defined as the number of window and bar pair per unit length (lines per inch [LPI] or lines per mm [LPmm]).

One Cycle (C):360 electrical degrees (°e). Equivalent to one window and bar pair.

One Shaft Rotation: 360 mechanical degrees. Also equivalent to N counts (codewheel only).

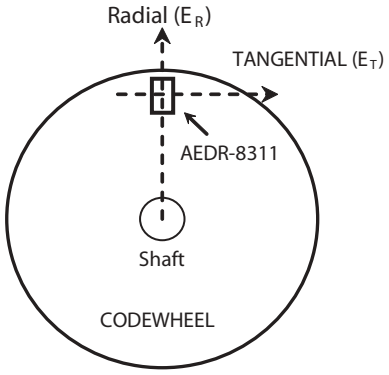
Line Density: The number of window and bar pair per unit length, expressed in either lines per inch (LPI) or lines per mm (LPmm).

Optical radius (Rop): The distance between the codewheel center and the centerline between the two domes of the encoder.

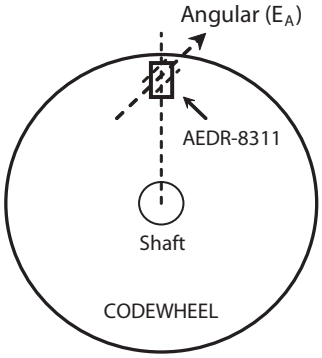
Gap (G): The distance from surface of the encoder to the surface of codewheel or codestrip.

Specular Reflectance (Rf): The amount of incident light reflected by a surface. Quantified in terms of the percentage of incident light. A spectrometer can be used to measure specular reflectance of a surface (contact factory for more information).

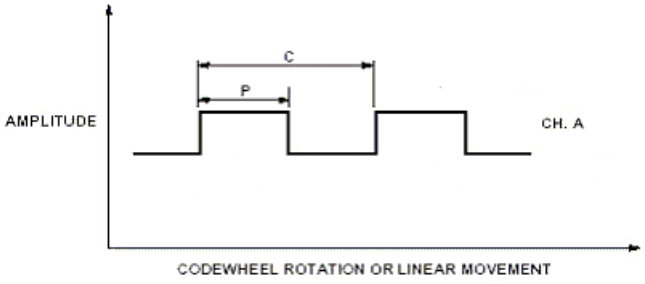
Radial and Tangential Misalignment Error (E_R, E_T): For rotary motion, mechanical displacement in the radial and tangential directions relative to the nominal alignment.



Angular Misalignment Error (E_A): Angular displacement of the encoder relative to the tangential line.



Output waveform



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Storage Temperature, T_S	-40°C to 85°C
Operating Temperature, T_A	-20°C to 85°C
Supply Voltage, V_{CC}	-0.5 V to 7 V
Output Voltage, V_O	-0.5 V to V_{CC}
Output Current per Channel, I_{OUT}	-1.0 mA to 8 mA
ESD	Human Body Model JESD22-A114-A Class 2
	Machine Model JESD22-A115-A Class B

Note:

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

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Notes
Temperature	T_A	0	25	85	°C	
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	Ripple < 100mVp-p
LED Current	I_{LED}	13	15	18	mA	See note 1
Load Capacitance	C_L			100	pF	2.7 kΩ Pull-Up
Count Frequency	f			30	kHz	
Radial Misalignment	E_R			0.38 (0.015)	mm (in.)	
Tangential Misalignment	E_T			0.38 (0.015)	mm (in.)	
Angular Misalignment	E_A		0	1.5	deg.	
Codewheel/strip tilt	CT		0	1	deg.	
Codewheel/strip Gap	G	1.0 (0.04)	2.0 (0.08)	2.5 (0.10)	mm (in.)	

Note:

1. Refer to "LED Current Limiting Resistor" in page 6.
2. Count frequency = velocity (rpm) xN/60.

Encoding Characteristics

Encoding characteristics over the recommended operating condition and mounting conditions.

Parameter	Symbol	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Pulse Width Error	ΔP	15	55	°e

Note:

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.

Electrical Characteristics

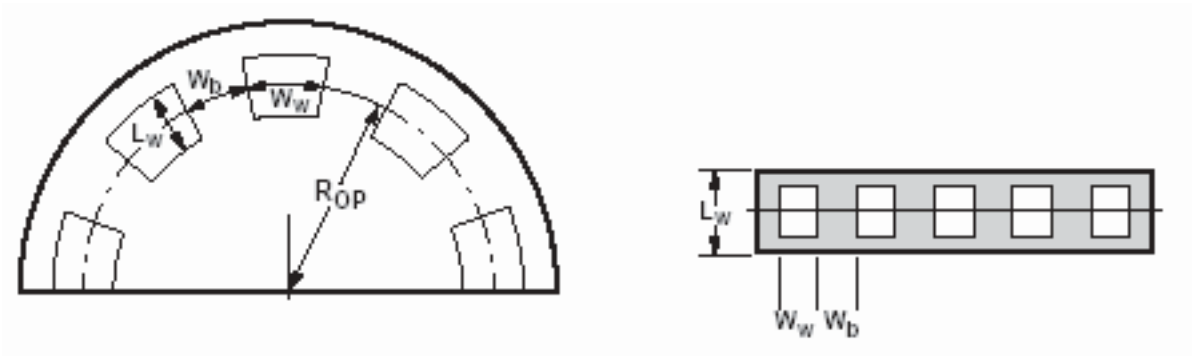
Characteristics over recommended operating conditions at 25°C.

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
Detector Supply Current	I_{cc}		2.2	5.0	mA	
High Level Output Voltage	V_{OH}	2.4			V	I_{OH} = -0.2mA
Low Level Output Voltage	V_{OL}			0.4	V	I_{OL} = 8.0mA
Rise Time	t_r		500		ns	C_L = 25pF R_L = 2.7kΩ
Fall Time	t_f		100		ns	

Encoder Pin Configuration

Encoder option	Pin 1	Pin 2	Pin 3	Pin 4	Pin 5	Pin 6
AEDR-8311	NC	Gnd	V_{LED}	Gnd	Ch A	V_{cc}

Recommended Codewheel and Codestrip Characteristics



Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
Window/bar Ratio	Ww/Wb	0.9	1.1		
Window/bar Length	L_W	1.80 (0.071)	2.31 (0.091)	mm (inches)	
Specular Reflectance	R_f	60	85		Reflective area. See note 1.
		-	10		Non reflective area
Line Density	LPmm (LPI)	2.95 (75)		lines/mm (lines/inch)	
Optical radius	Rop	11	-	mm	Recommended value

Note:

1. Measurements from TMA μScan meter. Contact factory for more information.
2. Contact factory for more information on compatibility of codewheel/strip.

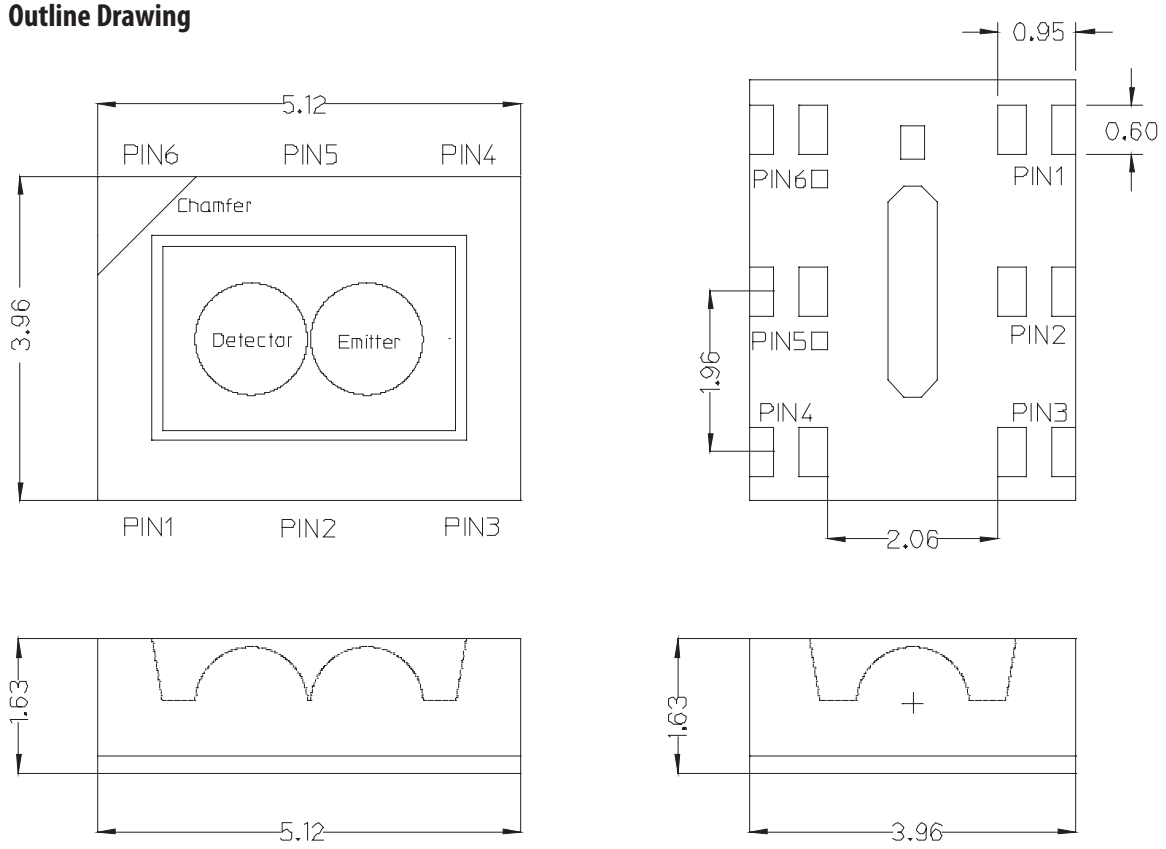
LED Current Limiting Resistor

A resistor to limit current to the LED is required. The recommended value is 220Ω (± 10 %) and the resistor should be placed in series between the 5 V supply and pin 3 of the device (V_{led}). This will result in an LED current of approximately 15 mA.

Moisture Sensitive Level

The AEDR-8311 encoder is specified to moisture sensitive level (MSL) 3.

Outline Drawing



All dimensions in millimeter.

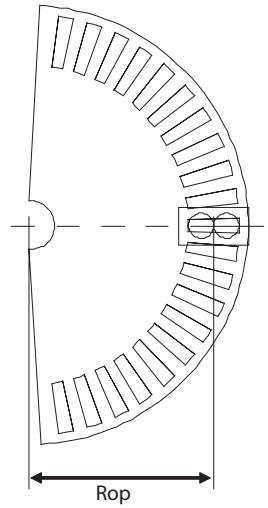
Tolerance X.XX ± 0.15mm

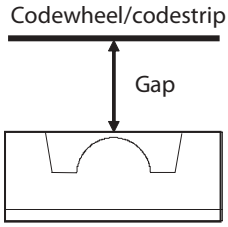
Note: For ease of reference, a chamfer is incorporated on the detector side (pin 6), as shown in the above diagram.

Encoder Orientation

The AEDR-8311 encoder is designed such that both the LED and detector IC should be placed parallel to the window/bar orientation, as shown. As such, the encoder is tolerant against radial play of ± 0.38mm. The emitter side (pins 3 and 4) should be placed closer to the rotating shaft.

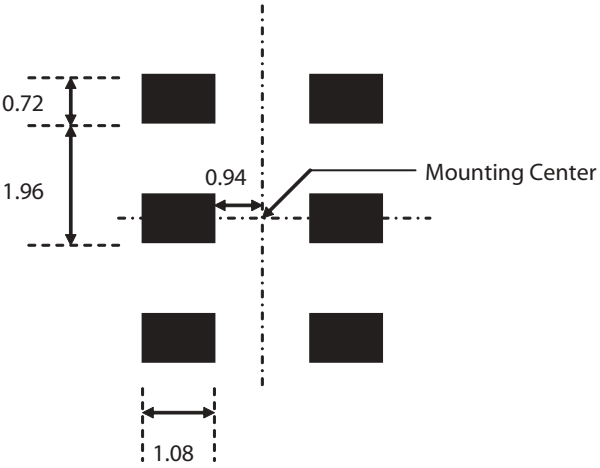
Mounting Consideration

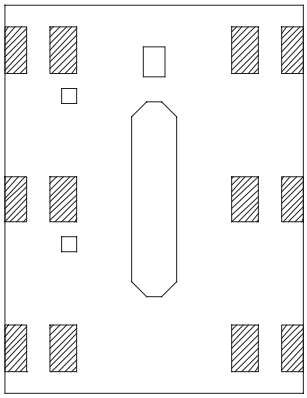




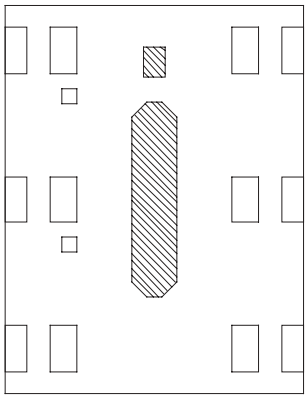
11.00 mm (0.433 IN) < Rop <

Recommended Land Pattern for AEDR-8311 Encoder



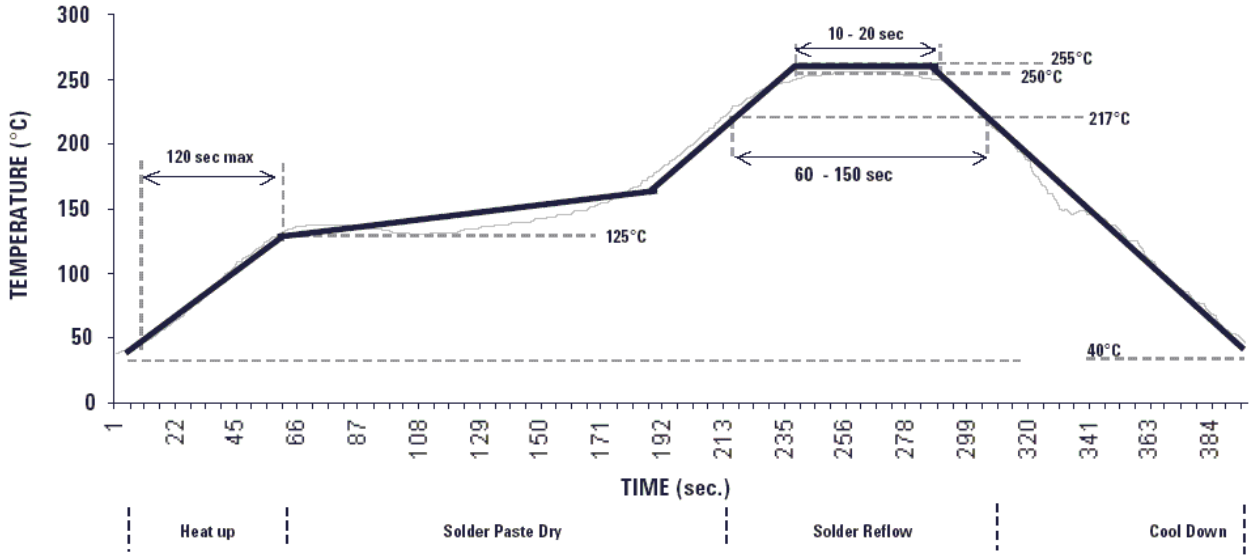


Note: The shaded areas are the leads for soldering.



Note: The shaded areas are not encoder pinouts. They are electrically grounded and physically exposed. PCB layout with tracks running across these areas should be avoided.

Recommended Lead-free Reflow Soldering Temperature Profile



Preheat Temperature 40 °C to 125 °C = 120 sec max

Temperature maintain above 217 °C = 60 – 150 sec

Peak Temperature = 255 ± 5°C

Time above 250 °C = 10 – 20 sec

Note: Due to treatment of high temperature, AEDR-8311 transparent compound is expected to turn yellow after IR reflow.

Resolution Indicator

Since the encoder is too small to imprint resolution marking on its package, color-coding the package is employed to differentiate resolutions.

LPI	**75**
Colour	Orange

Ordering Information

AEDR-8311 Option 1K ☐

Shipping Units
0 - 1000 pcs
1 - 500 pcs
2 - 100 pcs

Note: Encoders are packed in tape and reel of quantity 1000pcs or 500pcs or 100pcs.

For product information and a complete list of distributors, please go to our web site: **www.avagotech.com**

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