

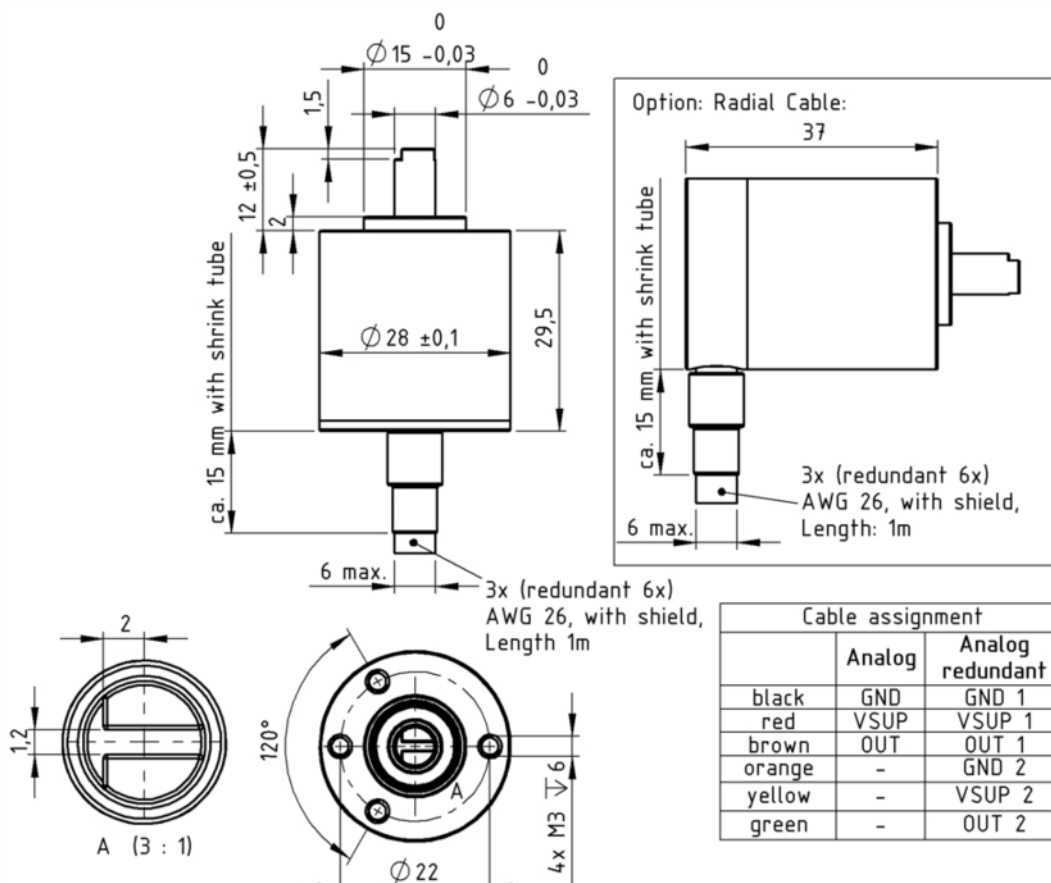
Serie MAB28A / Hall Effect Absolute Encoder

- Angle range 20...360° (individual signal characteristic and angle can be adjusted by the factory)
- 12 Bit resolution
- Analog output: 0-5V, 0-10V, 0-20mA, 4-20mA
- Supply voltage: 5V, 8-30V
- Housing \varnothing 28 mm
- Precision ball bearings

The MAB28A is a multifunctional and robust encoder. The precision ball bearings as well as the magnetic measuring principle are warrants for a high life expectancy.



Drawing



Standard: Electrical zero point is not defined

Option N (Zero point alignment): In the shaft position shown in the upper drawing, the minimum signal will be measured on the output. When turning the shaft in the direction of the chosen direction (CW or CCW), the signal rises to the maximum value.

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Electrical Data	Voltage output	Current output
Electrical angle	20...360° (Standard 360°)	
Independent linearity tolerance	±0,3 %	
Resolution	4096 steps (12 Bit)	
Update rate	0,6 ms (Option High Speed 0,2 ms)	
Signal output	0-10V / 0-5V ratiometric / 5V PWM	0-20mA / 4-20mA
Supply voltage	15-30 VDC, 5 VDC ±10%, 9-30 VDC	8-30 VDC
Supply current (no load)	< 8 mA / > 15 mA bei Option HS	
Signal load	≥ 5kΩ	≤ 500 Ω

Mechanical Data	
Maximum rotational speed	6000 rpm

Other Data	
Protection class (shaft and housing)	IP65
Operating temperature	-30 ... +80 °C
Storage temperature	-40 ... +80 °C
Bearing	2 precision ball bearings
Material housing	chromed Aluminium
Material shaft	stainless steel
Weight	approx. 90 g

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Order Description and Options

Series MAB28A with single electronics	MAB28A					
<u>Resolution / Update Rate</u>						
12 bit / Standard speed (*)		12 (*)				
12 bit / High speed		12HS				
<u>Versorgungsspannung / Ausgangssignal</u>						
5 V / 0...5 V				0505 (*)		
24 V (9...30 V) / 0...5 V				2405 (*)		
24 V (15...30 V) / 0...10 V				2410		
24 V (9...30 V) / 4...20 mA				2442		
24 V (9...30 V) / 0...20 mA				2420 (*)		
Counterclockwise rising signal					CCW360 (*)	
Other electrical effective angle					C(C)Wxxx (*)	
Clockwise rising signal; 360°, zero point alignment						N
Other shaft length [mm]						Axx (*)
<u>Cable output</u>						
Axial - 1 m						-
Axial [m]						CVxx(*)
Radial [m]						CVRxx(*)
Series MAB28A with redundant electronics	MAB28A	X				
<u>Resolution / Update Rate</u>						
12 bit / Standard speed				12		
<u>Supply voltage / Output signal</u>						
5 V / 0...5 V					0505 (*)	
24 V (9...30 V) / 0...5 V					2405 (*)	
24 V (15...30 V) / 0...10 V					2410	
Clockwise rising signal; 360°, zero point alignment						CW360/CW360 N
Counterclockwise rising signal at both channels						CCW360/CCW360 (*)
Other electrical effective angle						C(C)Wxxx/C(C)Wxxx (*)
Other shaft length [mm]						Axx (*)
<u>Cable output</u>						
Axial - 1 m						-
Axial [m]						CVxx(*)
Radial [m]						CVRxx(*)

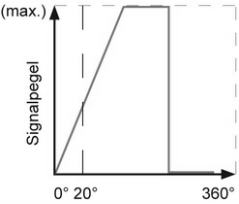
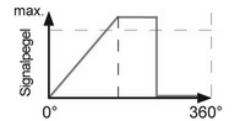
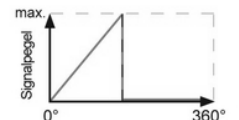
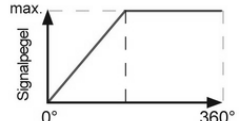
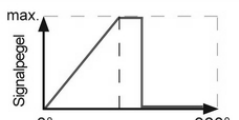
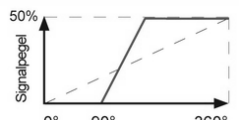

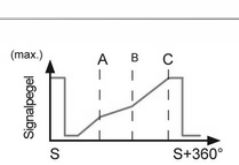
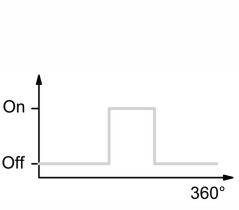
"bold print = standard option"

short-term stock types can be found on: <http://www.megatron.de/en/stocklists/angle-sensors/lagerliste.html>

(*) = on request available for projects

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Electrical Options

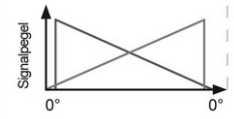
<p>Modified effective electrical angle Electrical zeropoint is at the beginning of the signal rise without reference of housing and shaft. The electrical measuring range can be programmed from 0-20° to 0-360°. The mechanical angle is always larger or equal to the electrical angle. In the electrical basic type with stop, the zeropoint is always at CCW position. For non-effective electrical travel the options EA1a - EA1d are selectable. If it is not specified by the customer, the signal level is programmed according EA1A. On request it is also possible to set the zeropoint at CW position.</p>	CWxxx / CCWxxx	
<p>Electrically non effective angle - Delta 1/2 If the electrical effective angle is programmed below 360°, the remaining electrically non effective angle is divided in two equal parts: High level & Low level (Delta ½).</p>	EA1a	
<p>Electrically non effective angle - Low-Level At electrically effective angle below 360°, after reaching the maximum the signal level falls to low level and remains at this.</p>	EA1b	
<p>Electrically non effective angle - High-Level If the electrically effective angle is programmed below 360°, the signal level remains high after reaching the full level.</p>	EA1C	
<p>Electrically non effective angle - Variable Level If the electrically effective angle is programmed below 360°, the remaining electrically non effective angle can be divided into high and low level in any ratio according to customer request.</p>	EA1d	
<p>Zero point positioning The mechanical zero point is established when the shaft marking is aligned with the marking on the sensor housing. The electrical zero point can be aligned to the mechanical zero point. Nevertheless the zero point can be programmed at any offset according to customer requirement. Offset 0° = Standard option N</p>	EA2	
<p>Center position The center of the effective electrical angle can be aligned with the mechanical zeropoint. The centre position gives equal effective electrical angles on both sides with reference to the shaft position against marking on the housing. (Example: For 120°, centre positioning will give 0° at center, and angle 60° CW and CCW). The center point can be programmed at any offset according to customer requirement</p>	EA3	
<p>Multipoint programming This option allows an output characteristic which consists of 3 to 6 rising or horizontal linear segments. The minimum and maximum signal level can be defined within the total electrical angle. The first and last linear segment (minimum/maximum) is always horizontal. The first segment can start at the zeropoint or at a specified offset, and rise to maximum. Within maximum and minimum position, 1 to 3 calibration points can be set according to customer request</p>	EA4	
<p>Software switching function Possible for housing Ø bigger than 28 Switching function can be assigned to any angular position by one potential free relay output (open/close, max. Voltage 60V, max. current 0,2A). For housing Ø bigger than 36 e.g. MAB36, a second switching function is also possible. For each switching function the rising and falling edge can be configured to any angular position. Example: MAB22A.... EA5 On: CW40° Off: CW85° MAB36A.... EA5 On1: CW40° Off1: CW85° On2: CW55° Off2: CW70°</p>	EA5	

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Rotational direction

The standard direction of rotation is Clockwise (CW). It is also possible with this option to change the direction from Clockwise(CW) to Counterclockwise (CCW).

CCW



PWM - Pulse width modulation

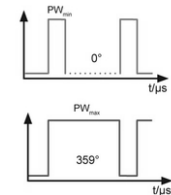
For housing Ø bigger than 22 e.g. MAB22 possible

PWM provides a constant carrier frequency which defines high to low ratio. The ratio between high and low responds to the signal characteristics. It is in a fixed relation to the angle. The Standard electrical Options EA1 -EA4 can also be integrated in this version. Generally for further signal processing, no A/D converter is required because many microcontrollers already have PWM input.

Basic type: Frequency 244 Hz

- Duty cycle min. = 10% = approx. 0,4 ms
- Duty cycle max. = 90% = approx. 3,6 ms
- Duty cycle increases with clockwise rotation.

PWM



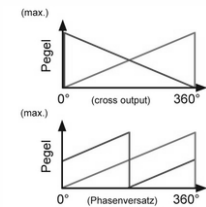
With this option custom specific PWM signals can be provided. You can choose the Frequency (100 Hz...1 kHz) and the minimum and maximum duty cycle.

EA7

2-channel-output

This is made up of a hall sensor Chip consisting of 2 galvanically insulated sensing elements. One magnet provides magnetic field simultaneously for both elements. If both elements are programmed identically, redundancy is provided. Channel 2 can also be programmed completely different than channel 1.

MAB...X



Our speciality are custom solutions

On request at serial demand: Special shafts, mounting of gear wheels and other mechanical parts, cable and connector assemblies and more. Please contact us.