# 10 Position Encoder Resolution Data Sheet

### MTR-10-10E

## MM-3M-ST, -F, -FOS, -EX, MM-4M-F

80 TPI Lead Screw (0.3175 mm/turn)		10 position encoder <sup>1</sup>	
GH <sup>2</sup> Ratio	Max Travel Rate³ (mm/sec)	Resolution (µm/count)	
16:1	6.614	0.4961	
64:1	1.653	0.1240	
256:1	0.413	0.0310	
1024:1	0.103	0.0078	

# MM-3M-ST, -F, -EX, MM-4M-F

40 TPI Lead Screw (0.635 mm/turn)		10 position encoder <sup>1</sup>	
GH <sup>2</sup> Ratio	Max Travel Rate <sup>3</sup> (mm/sec)	Resolution (µm/count)	
16:1	13.229	0.9922	
64:1	3.307	0.2481	
256:1	0.827	0.0620	
1024:1	0.207	0.0155	

#### Notes:

- 1. The 10mm motors used with both linear and rotary stages incorporate dual channel, 10 position, magnetic encoders. The quadrature output is equivalent to 40 encoder counts per motor armature revolution.
- 2. Gearhead ratio is denoted by GH.
- 3. Maximum travel rate is calculated with the motor armature turning at a maximum rate of 20,000 RPM.

## Linear Travel

## Travel rate calculations

Lead screw RPM = motor RPM)/(gearhead ratio)

Distance per minute = (lead screw RPM) x lead; (lead = 0.3175 mm for 80 TPI screw and 0.635 mm for 40 TPI

screw)

Distance per second = (distance per minute)/60
Distance in inches = (distance (mm))/(25.4)

Example calculation: with motor RPM = 20,000; GH ratio = 16:1; lead = 0.3175 mm

Distance per second =  $[(20000 \text{ RPM})/(16)] \times (0.3175 \text{ mm}) \times (\text{min/60 sec})] = 6.6145 \text{ mm/sec}$ 

## **Encoder resolution calculations**

Encoder counts per lead screw revolution = (encoder counts per motor revolution) x (gearhead ratio)

Distance per encoder count = lead/(encoder counts per lead screw revolution)

Example calculation: with motor GH ratio = 16:1; lead = 0.3175 mm; 40 encoder counts per motor revolution

Distance per encoder count =  $(0.3175 \text{ mm})/(40 \text{ x } 16) = 0.4961 \mu\text{m/count}$ 

# 10 Position Encoder Resolution Data Sheet (cont.)

### MTR-10-10E

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N-INIC-INIINI					
80:1 Worm Drive Ratio			10 position encoder <sup>1</sup>		
GH <sup>2</sup> Ratio	Final Output	Max Travel Rate <sup>3</sup> (rad/sec)	Resolution (μrad/count)		
16:1	1,280:1	1.636	122.7185		
64:1	5,120:1	0.409	30.6796		
256:1	20,480:1	0.102	7.6699		
1024:1	81,920:1	0.025	1.9175		

### Notes:

- 1. The 10mm motors used with both linear and rotary stages incorporate dual channel, 10 position, magnetic encoders. The quadrature output is equivalent to 40 encoder counts per motor armature revolution.
- 2. Gearhead ratio is denoted by GH.
- 3. Maximum travel rate is calculated with the motor armature turning at a maximum rate of 20,000 RPM.

# **Rotary Travel**

## Travel rate calculations

Rotor travel rate (RPM) = (motor RPM)/[gearhead ratio) x (worm drive ratio)]

Rotor travel rate (rad/sec) = [rotor travel rate (RPM)] x (min/60 sec) x (6.283185 rad/revolution)

**Example calculation:** with motor RPM = 20,000; GH ratio = 16:1; lead = 0.3175 mm

Rotor travel rate (rad/sec) = (20000 RPM)/(16 x 80) x (min/60 sec) x (6.283185 rad/revolution) = 1.63624 rad/sec

### **Encoder resolution calculations**

Encoder counts per lead screw revolution = [(encoder counts per motor revolution)] x (gearhead ratio) x (worm drive ratio)

Angular resolution = (6.283185 rad/revolution)/ (encoder counts per lead screw revolution)

Example calculation: with motor GH ratio = 16:1; lead = 0.3175 mm; 40 encoder counts per motor revolution

Angular resolution = (6.283185 rad per lead screw revolution)/[(40 counts per motor revolution) x (16 motor)

revolutions per gearhead revolution) x (80 gearhead revolutions per lead screw

revolution)]

= 122.718 µrad/count

# Conversion:

1 inch (in) = 25.4 mm 1 inch = 25,400 µm 1 millimeter (mm) = 39.37E-3 inch 1 micron (µm) = 39.37E-6 inch 1 deg = 0.01745329252 rad