

***tyco*** / *Electronics*

*The Technology Company*



**AMP**

**Hollow Shaft Resolver**

## Tyco Electronics

### Growing to meet your electronic component and system needs

Tyco Electronics, the largest division of Tyco International Ltd., was established in September 1999 when Tyco merged with Elcon Products, Raychem and AMP, all acquired earlier the same year. Combined with further acquisitions such as the Electromechanical Components division of Siemens, the Electronic OEM division of Thomas & Betts, Critchley and others, Tyco Electronics is now the world's largest passive component supplier, with product ranges in 21 passive and active product segments.

Recently, our capabilities expanded considerably with the acquisition of the Power Systems division of Lucent Technologies. This allows Tyco Electronics to offer you high-quality AC-DC and DC-DC power solutions for a broad range of applications, from small power modules for laptop computers to very large stand-alone systems capable of handling up to 10,000 amperes.

Today, in addition to power systems, our product portfolio encompasses connector systems and application tooling, active and passive fiberoptic devices, wireless components (including ICs, radar sensors and complete communications systems), heat shrink products, PolySwitch circuit protection devices, magnetic components, wire and cable systems, touchscreens, PC boards and backplanes, relays, sensors, electronic modules, battery packs, terminal blocks and switches. Our goal is to be the market leader in each of these segments.

A significant result of our continued growth and a real benefit to our customers is that Tyco Electronics' technology leadership has become even stronger. Our expertise and synergies in materials science, product design and process engineering, coupled with our network of well-trained application engineers and sales representatives, allows us not only to provide superior customer service, but also to better assist you in making your next generation of products successful.

Call us – we're ready to help.



### Tyco Electronics AMP @online

**Internet Homepage:** <http://www.tycoelectronics.com>  
<http://www.amp.com>

**Electronic Catalog in the Internet:** <http://connect.amp.com>

To be close to our customers worldwide is an essential part of our success.

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# Hollow Shaft Resolver

## General Description

The use of sensors for determining angles increases with progressive automation. The hollow shaft resolver has long won its own steady position on the market and can nowadays be found in many modern, high-precision control systems.

Due to its design, the hollow shaft resolver boasts of a service life above average. Reliability as well as high precision and low space requirements supplement its favorable characteristics. It remains fully operable even under extreme environmental conditions.

Essentially, the resolver mechanically consists of a stationary stator and a movable rotor. Electrically it consists of a transformer for supplying the rotor with power and a second transformer for determining angles.

The first transformer has a concentric design and is functionally independent of angle values. The second, angle-dependent transformer is made of a stator winding and a rotor winding. The windings of these two transformer components are designed such that the number of windings in the grooves correspond to the values of a sinoid.

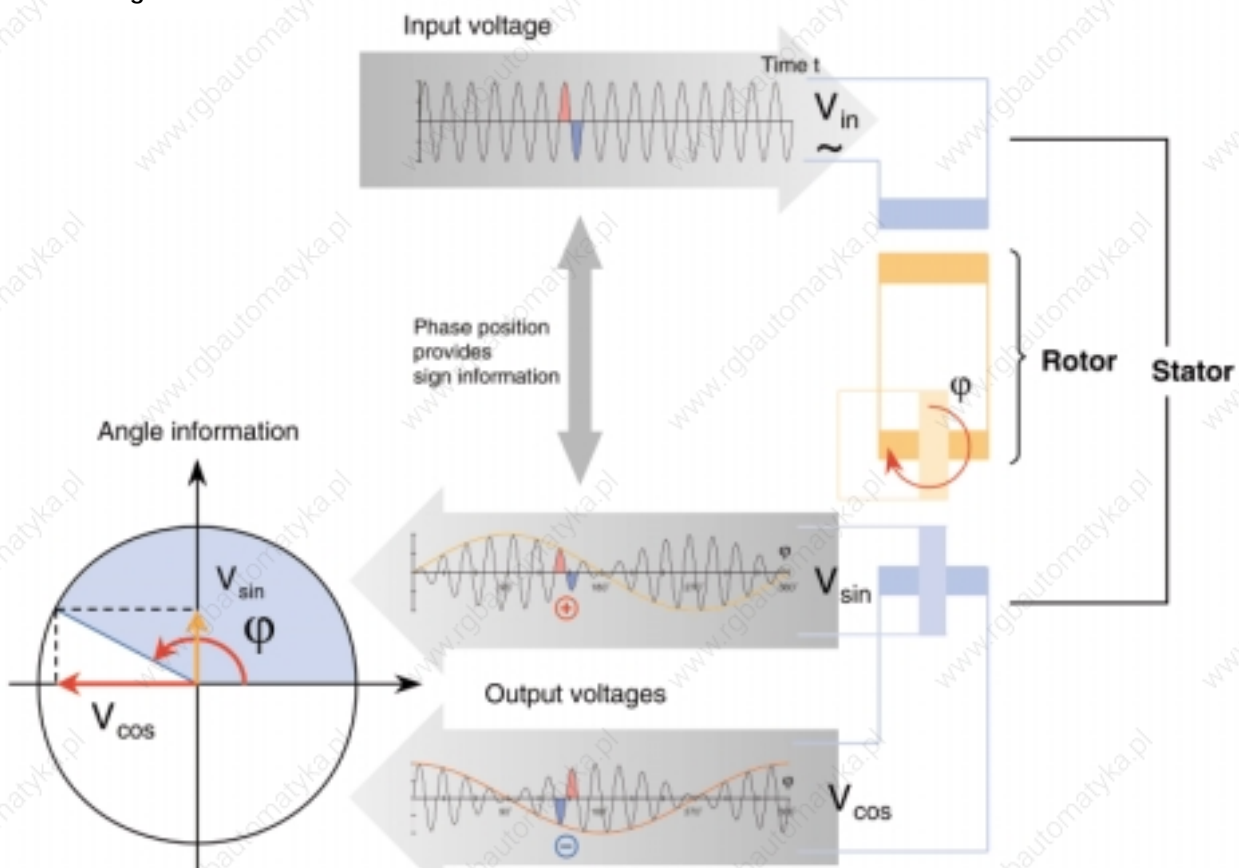
Negative values are realized by reversing the direction of the winding. The stator coils consist of two similar windings that are fitted in a relative position to each other rotated by  $90^\circ$ .

If the rotor winding is energized, a sinusoidal magnetic flux is created that induces voltages in the stator coils as a function of the relative angular position of the rotor and stator. The amplitudes of the two voltages correspond to the sine or cosine. Thus, using a suitable evaluation circuit, it is possible to obtain the absolute angle data.

The term used for the basic version is a resolver with one pair of poles (1-speed-resolver).

The number of pairs of poles indicates how often the sine distribution of the rotor and stator windings is repeated during one revolution. The higher the number of pairs of poles, the higher the mechanical precision of the resolver. The location deviation of the radial offset increases. With multiple pairs of poles, the absolute angle data are lost, but a higher resolution is possible after digital conversion of the resolver-signals.

## Operational diagram



ECL0380-J

# Hollow Shaft Resolver



## General Terms

### Pairs of poles $p$ (speed)

The number of electrical sine and cosine cycles per mechanical revolution.

### Residual voltage $V_{\text{residual}}$

The residual voltage is the actual value of the voltage remaining when  $V_{S1-S3}$  or  $V_{S2-S4}$  takes on the nominal value of zero.

$$V_{\text{residual}} < 0.7 \% \text{ of } r_T \cdot V_{R1-R2}$$

### Angle error spread $\Delta\phi$

The angle error spread is the deviation (unit: arcmin = ') of the angle represented by the electrical signals from the corresponding actual mechanical angle.

$$\Delta\phi = \phi_{\text{el}} - \phi_{\text{mech}} \cdot p \quad \text{with } p = \text{pairs of poles}$$

Applicable definition: the angle error spread lies within  $\pm n$  arc minutes in any angular position of the specified band.

### DC resistance values

The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K.

### Phase shift $\psi$

The phase shift  $\psi$  is the lag between the input signal and output signal.

### Transformation ratio $r_T$

The transformation ratio  $r_T$  is the ratio between the input voltage and the maximum output voltage.

$$\begin{aligned} r_T &= V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} / V_{R1-R2} \\ &= V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}} / V_{R1-R2} \end{aligned}$$

### Impedance values $Z_{RO}$ ; $Z_{RS}$ ; $Z_{SO}$ ; $Z_{SS}$

The impedance values are the ac resistance values and depend on the frequency. Especially  $Z_{SO}$  is the value relevant for the output capability of the resolver, while  $Z_{RS}$  is decisive for the load on the energizing signal source.



# Hollow Shaft Resolver

General

## Overview of Standard Types

Size	Pairs of poles (speed)	Housing material	Angular error range	± 4'	± 6'	± 7'	± 8'	± 10'	± 15'	± 20'	Trans-formation ratio	Notes	
			Ordering number	..33	..10	..02	..09	..01	..22	..14			
15	1	CrNi-steel	V23401-D1001-B1..			X		X	X	X	0.5		
	3	CrNi-steel	V23401-D1008-B1..			X		X	X	X	0.5	3-speed	
	1	CrNi-steel	V23401-D1009-B1..			X		X	X	X	0.5	with low output impedance	
	1	CrMo-steel	V23401-S1001-B1..		X		X	X	X		0.5		
21	3	Aluminum CrNi-steel	V23401-T1002-B1.. V23401-H1002-B1..			X		X	X	X	0.5	3-speed	
	1	Aluminum CrNi-steel	V23401-T1005-B1.. V23401-H1005-B1..			X		X	X	X	0.5		
	1	Aluminum CrNi-steel	V23401-T1009-B1.. V23401-H1009-B1..			X		X	X	X	0.5	with low output impedance	
	1	Aluminum CrNi-steel	V23401-T2001-B2.. V23401-H2001-B2..			X		X	X	X	0.5		
	1	Aluminum CrNi-steel	V23401-T2009-B2.. V23401-H2009-B2..			X		X	X	X	0.5	with low output impedance	
	3	Aluminum CrNi-steel	V23401-T2010-B2.. V23401-H2010-B2..			X		X	X	X	0.46	3-speed	
	4	Aluminum CrNi-steel	V23401-T2014-B2.. V23401-H2014-B2..			X		X	X	X	0.46	4-speed	
	2	Aluminum CrNi-steel	V23401-T2015-B2.. V23401-H2015-B2..			X		X	X	X	0.5	2-speed	
	1	CrMo-steel	V23401-U1016-B1..	X	X		X	X				0.5	
	1	CrMo-steel	V23401-U2017-B2..	X		X		X				0.5	
3	CrMo-steel	V23401-U2020-B2..		X		X	X				0.46	3-speed	

Transfer function	
<p><b>Function</b></p> $V_{S1-S3} = +\Gamma_T \cdot V_{R1-R2} \cdot \cos(p \cdot \alpha)$ $V_{S2-S4} = +\Gamma_T \cdot V_{R1-R2} \cdot \sin(p \cdot \alpha)$ <p><math>p</math> = pairs of poles</p> <p>This function applies to the clockwise rotation of the rotor when looking at the (grooveless) transformer component from the top.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Input <span style="float: right;">Output</span></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ECL0379-G</p>

Electrical and thermal limits	
High-voltage test Windings to housing Windings to each other	250 V <sub>AC</sub> , 50 Hz 250 V <sub>AC</sub> , 50 Hz
Insulation resistance Windings to housing and windings to each other	R <sub>insulation</sub> > 50 MΩ at 500 V <sub>DC</sub>
Operating temperature range	-55 °C ... +150 °C

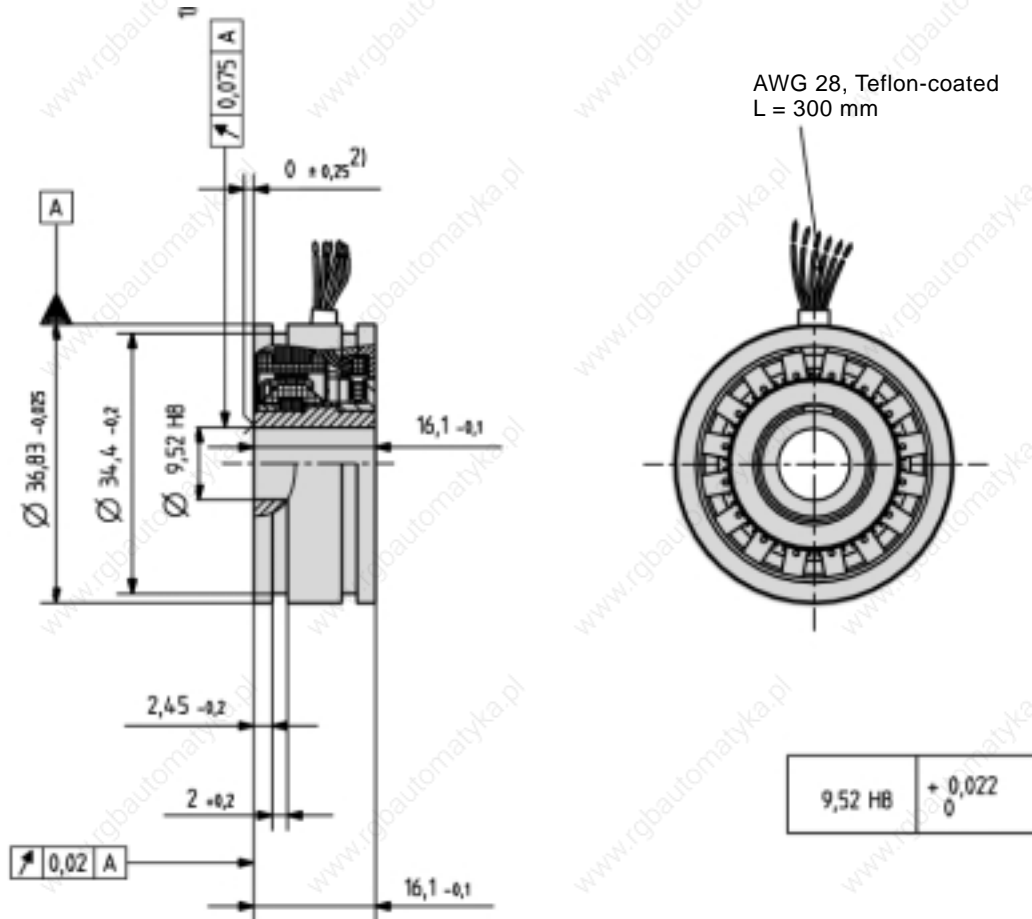
Mechanical data	
Weight V23401-D... V23401-S...	approx. 90 g approx. 90 g
Momentum of inertia of the rotor	approx. 20 g · cm <sup>2</sup>
Maximum rational speed	20 000 rpm
Maximum angular acceleration	150 000 rad/s <sup>2</sup>
Torsional strength of rotor components	0.25 Nm
Shock resistance (11 ms sine)	1000 m/s <sup>2</sup>
Vibration fatigue limit (0 ... 2 kHz)	200 m/s <sup>2</sup>
Permissible radial runout (see Dimensioned drawing: Note 1)	0.075 mm
Permissible axial offset (see Dimensioned drawing: Note 2)	± 0.25 mm

Size 15

# Hollow Shaft Resolver Size 15

V23401-D1...  
V23401-S1...

## Dimensioned drawing



- 1) Total runout when installed
- 2) Axial offset

Size 15



Housing

CrNi-steel

**Electrical error / Ordering information**

**Angular error spread  $\Delta\phi$**

- $\pm 20'$
- $\pm 15'$
- $\pm 10'$
- $\pm 7'$

**Ordering code**

- V23401-D1001-B114
- V23401-D1001-B122
- V23401-D1001-B101
- V23401-D1001-B102

**Residual voltage  $V_{\text{residual}}$**

25 mV at  $V_{R1-R2} = 7 \text{ V}$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

**Transfer function**

**Pairs of poles p**

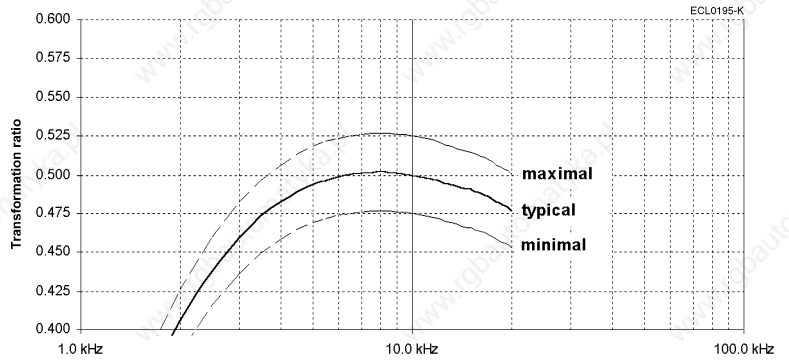
$p = 1$

**Transformation ratio  $r_T$**

$$r_T = \frac{V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

$$= \frac{V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

- =  $0.5 \pm 10 \%$  within 4 ... 20 kHz
- =  $0.5 \pm 5 \%$  at 5 kHz



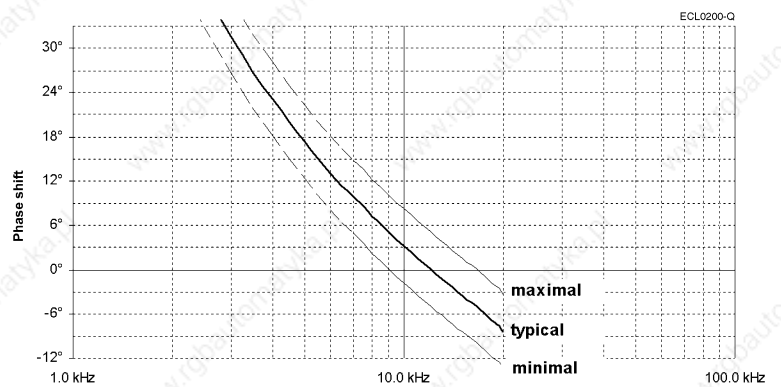
**Phase shift  $\psi$**

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance:  $\pm 5^\circ$



Size 15

**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$2 V_{rms} \dots 10 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	4 kHz ... 20 kHz

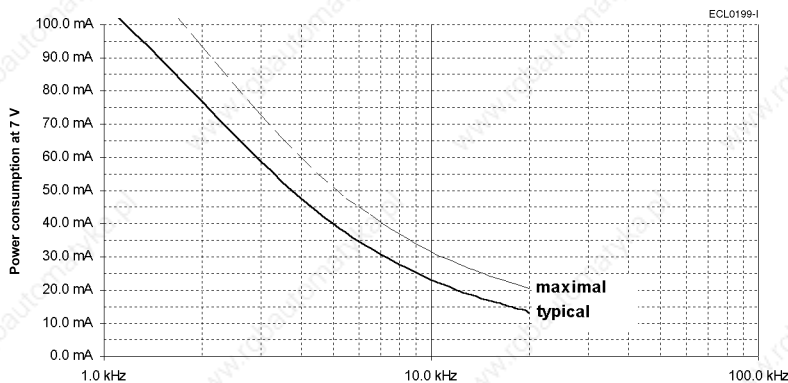
When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.3 W$  is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 7 V$ .

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{Figure} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 7 V$$

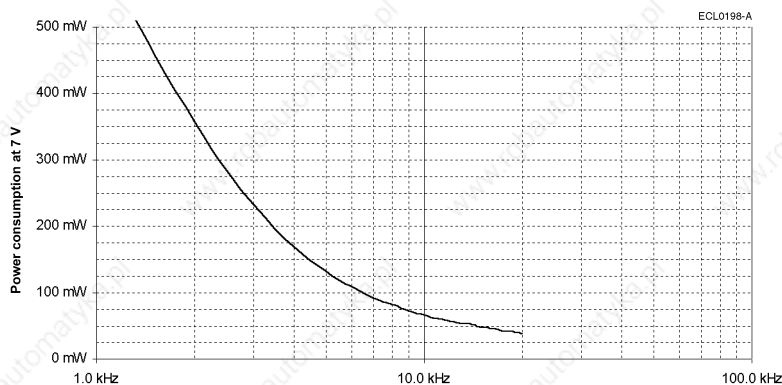


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 7 V$ .

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{Figure} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 7 V)^2$$



Size 15

**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

**DC resistance**

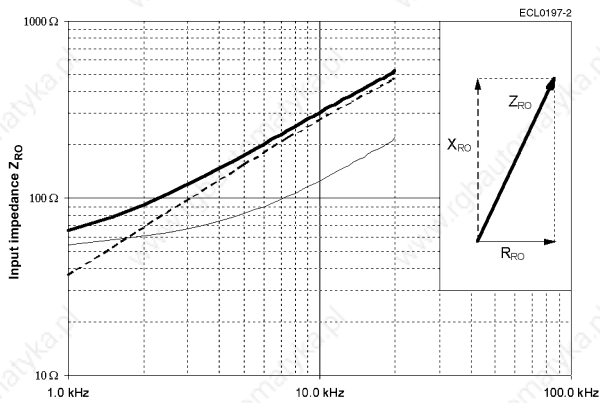
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 46 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 63 \Omega$   
 Tolerance:  $\pm 10 \%$

**Input impedance**

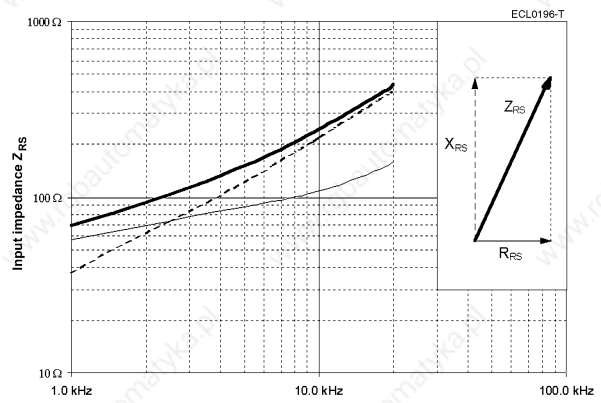
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

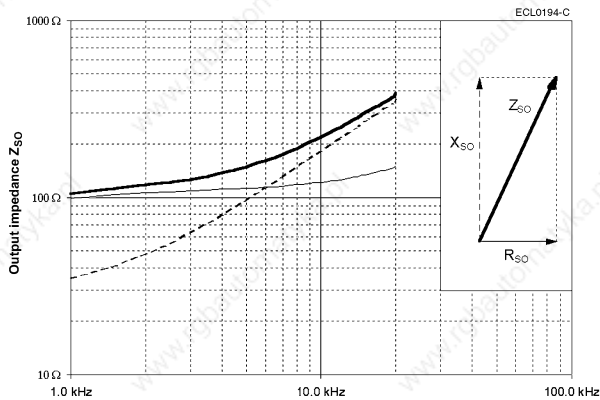
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



**Output impedance**

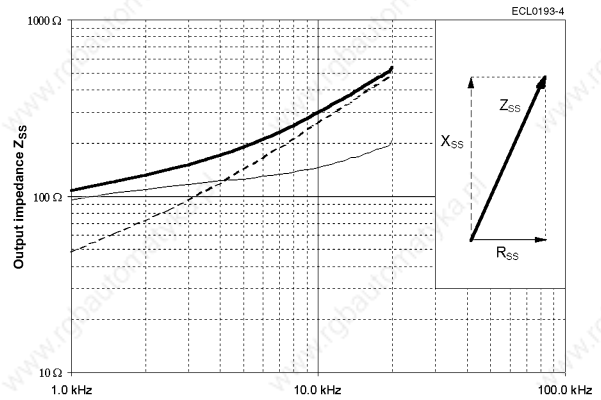
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
 at  $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 4.4 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 4.1 \text{ mH}$

Size 15

Housing

CrNi-steel

**Electrical error / Ordering information**

Angular error spread  $\Delta\phi$

- $\pm 20'$
- $\pm 15'$
- $\pm 10'$
- $\pm 7'$

Ordering code

- V23401-D1008-B114
- V23401-D1008-B122
- V23401-D1008-B101
- V23401-D1008-B102

Residual voltage  $V_{\text{residual}}$

14 mV at  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 \text{ V}$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

**Transfer function**

Pairs of poles  $p$

$p = 3$

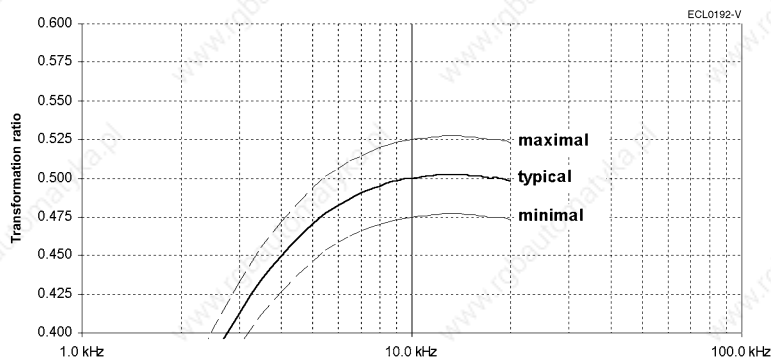
Transformation ratio  $r_T$

$$r_T = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} / V_{R1-R2}$$

$$= V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}} / V_{R1-R2}$$

$= 0.5 \pm 10\%$  within 5 ... 20 kHz

$= 0.5 \pm 5\%$  at 10 kHz



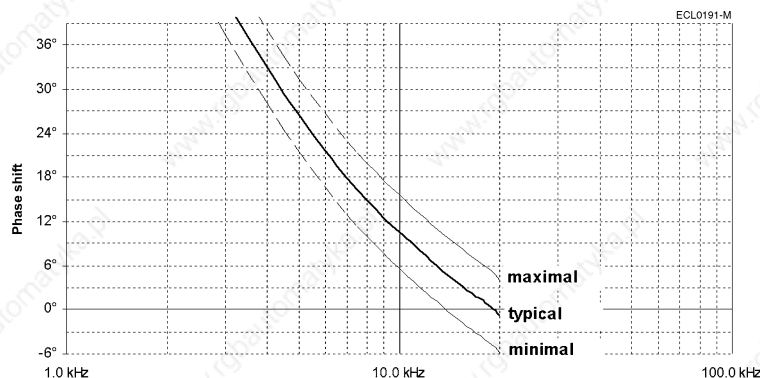
Phase shift  $\psi$

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance:  $\pm 5^\circ$



Size 15

**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$2 V_{rms} \dots 8 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	5 kHz ... 20 kHz

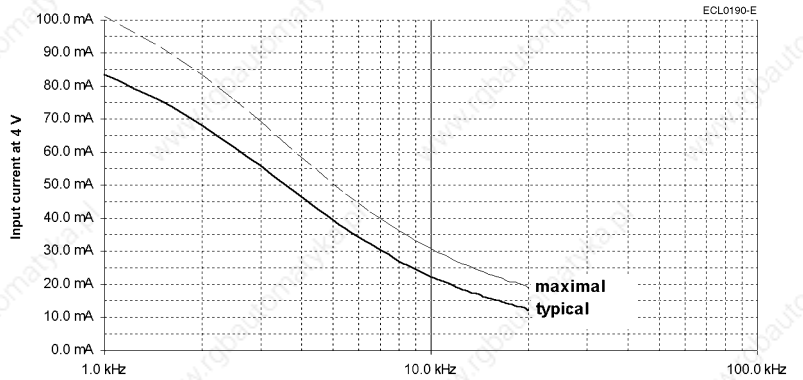
When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.3 \text{ W}$  is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 \text{ V}$ .

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{\text{Figure}} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 4 \text{ V}$$

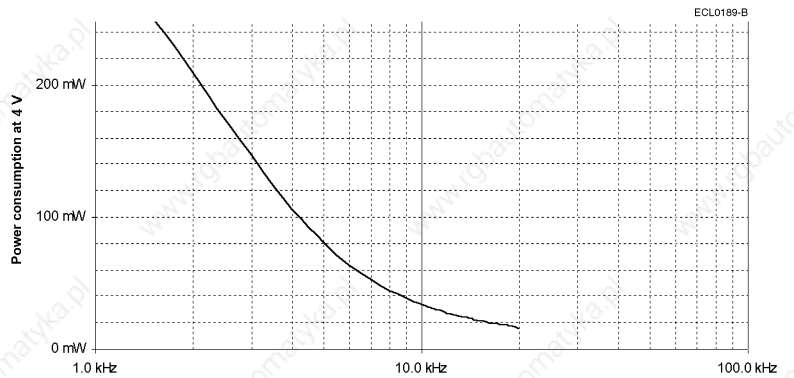


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 \text{ V}$ .

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{\text{Figure}} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 4 \text{ V})^2$$



Size 15



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

**DC resistance**

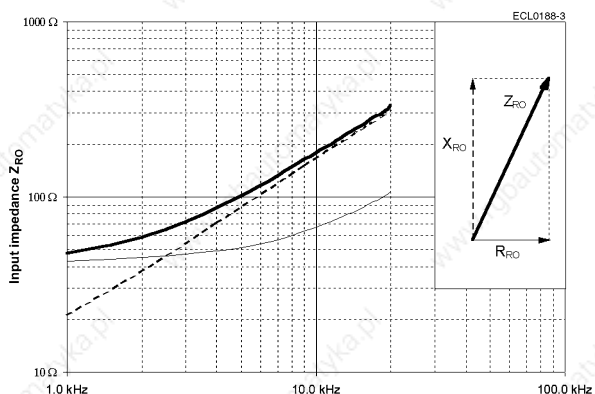
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 33 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 70 \Omega$   
 Tolerance:  $\pm 10 \%$

**Input impedance**

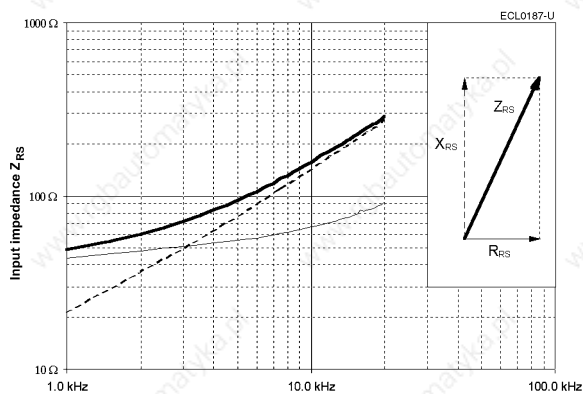
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

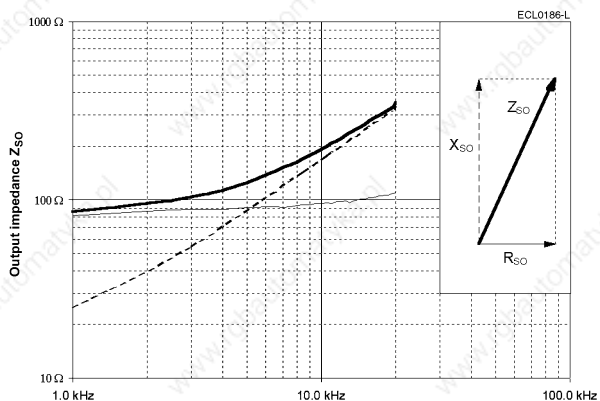
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



**Output impedance**

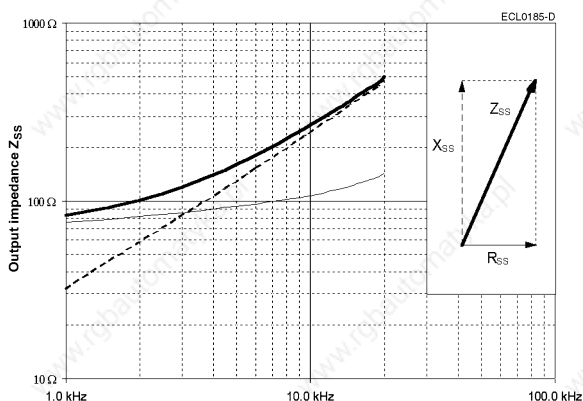
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
at  $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 2.6 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 3.9 \text{ mH}$

Size 15

Housing

CrNi-steel

**Electrical error / Ordering information**

Angular error spread  $\Delta\phi$

- $\pm 20'$
- $\pm 15'$
- $\pm 10'$
- $\pm 7'$

Ordering code

- V23401-D1009-B114
- V23401-D1009-B122
- V23401-D1009-B101
- V23401-D1009-B102

Residual voltage  $V_{\text{residual}}$

14 mV at  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 \text{ V}$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

**Transfer function**

Pairs of poles  $p$

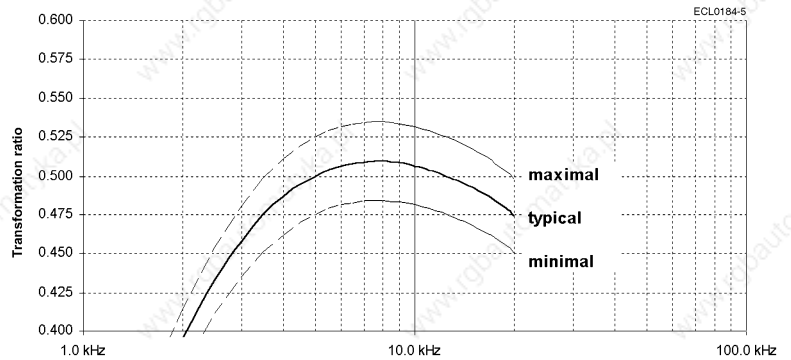
$p = 1$

Transformation ratio  $r_T$

$$r_T = \frac{V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

$$= \frac{V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

- =  $0.5 \pm 10 \%$  within 4 ... 20 kHz
- =  $0.5 \pm 5 \%$  at 5 kHz



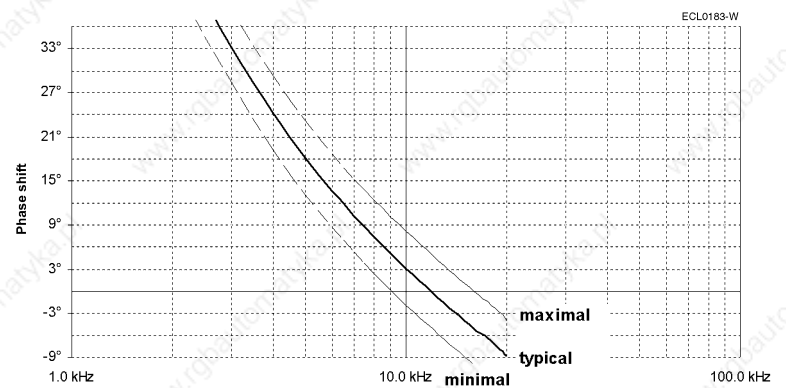
Phase shift  $\psi$

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance:  $\pm 5^\circ$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$2 V_{rms} \dots 8 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	4 kHz ... 20 kHz

When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.3 \text{ W}$  is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 \text{ V}$ .

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{\text{Figure}} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 4 \text{ V}$$

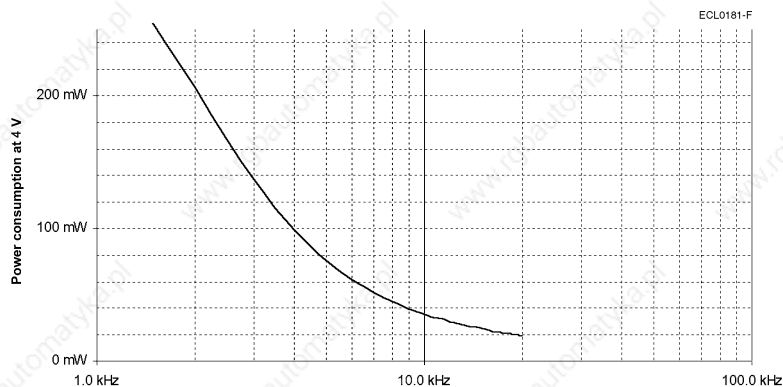


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 \text{ V}$ .

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{\text{Figure}} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 4 \text{ V})^2$$



Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)

DC resistance

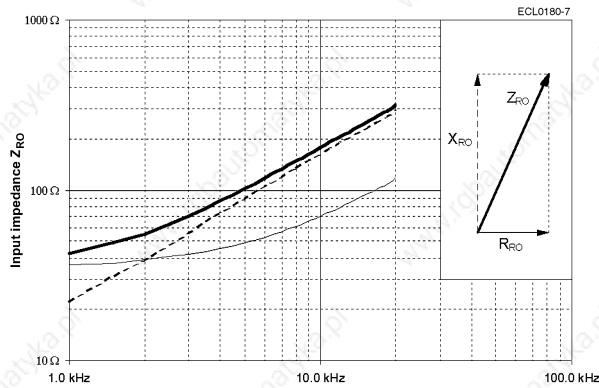
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 31 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 28 \Omega$   
Tolerance:  $\pm 10 \%$

Input impedance

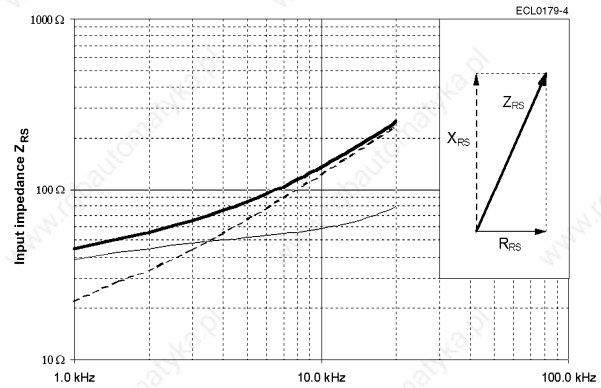
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

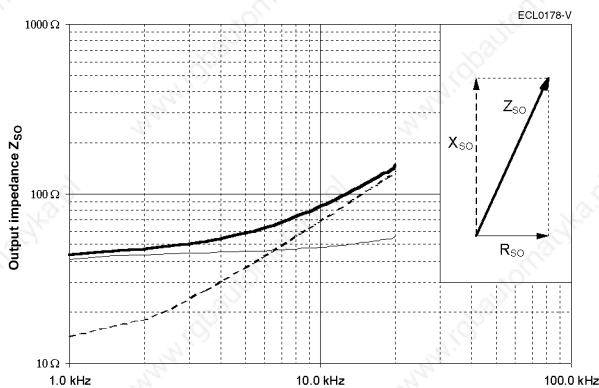
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



Output impedance

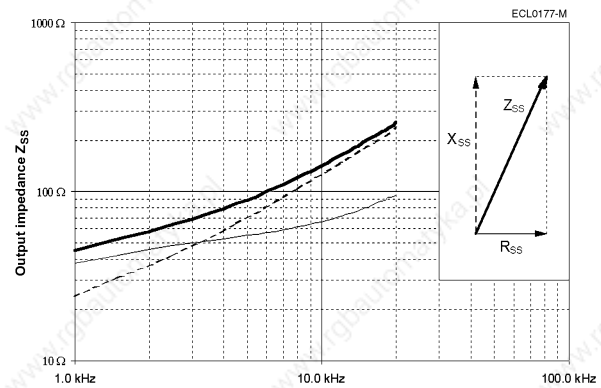
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



Inductance L

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
at  $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 2.6 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 2.0 \text{ mH}$

Size 15

**Housing** CrMo-steel

**Electrical error / Ordering information**

<b>Angular error spread <math>\Delta\phi</math></b> $\pm 15'$ $\pm 10'$ $\pm 8'$ $\pm 6'$	<b>Ordering code</b> V23401-S1001-B122 V23401-S1001-B101 V23401-S1001-B109 V23401-S1001-B110
<b>Residual voltage <math>V_{\text{residual}}</math></b>	25 mV at $V_{R1-R2} = 7 \text{ V}$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

**Transfer function**

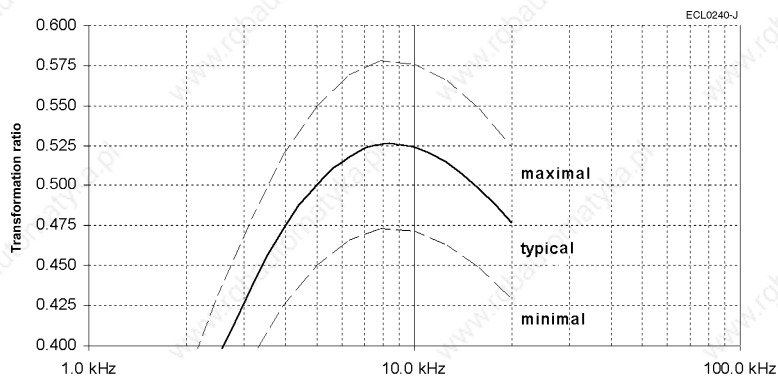
**Pairs of poles p**  $p = 1$

**Transformation ratio  $r_T$**

$$r_T = \frac{V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

$$= \frac{V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

$= 0.5 \pm 10\%$  within 4 ... 20 kHz  
 $= 0.5 \pm 5\%$  at 5 kHz



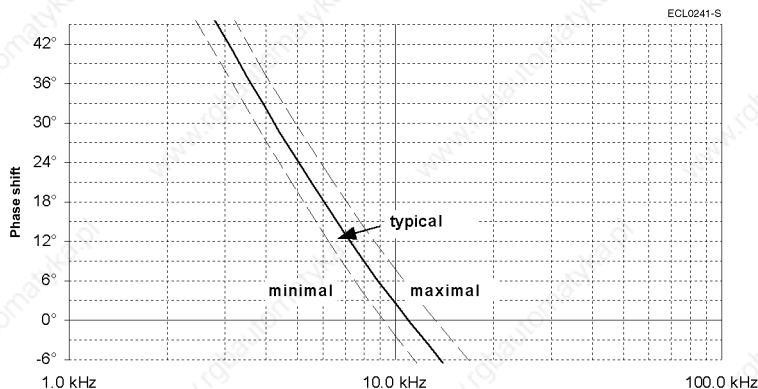
**Phase shift  $\psi$**

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance:  $\pm 5^\circ$



Size 15



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$2 V_{rms} \dots 10 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	4 kHz ... 20 kHz

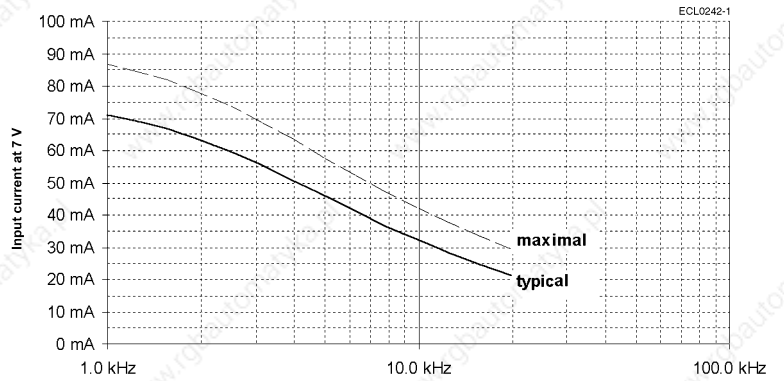
When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.3 \text{ W}$  is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 7 \text{ V}$ .

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{\text{Figure}} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 7 \text{ V}$$

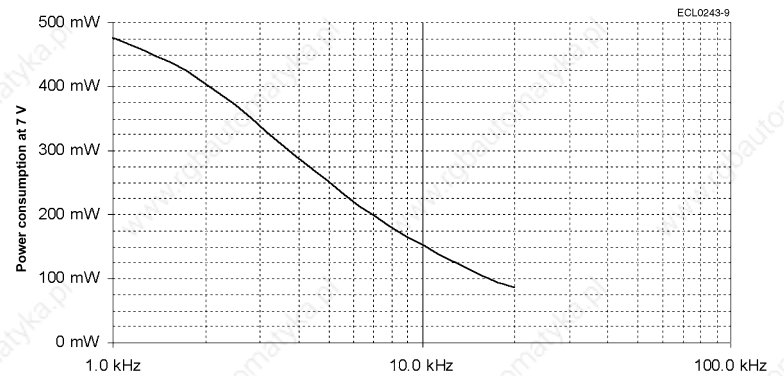


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 7 \text{ V}$ .

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{\text{Figure}} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 7 \text{ V})^2$$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

**DC resistance**

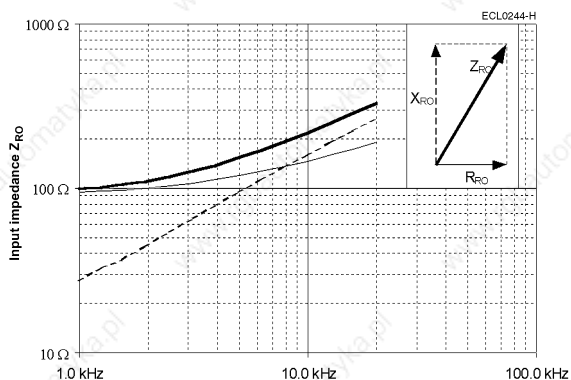
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 82 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 68 \Omega$   
 Tolerance:  $\pm 10 \%$

**Input impedance**

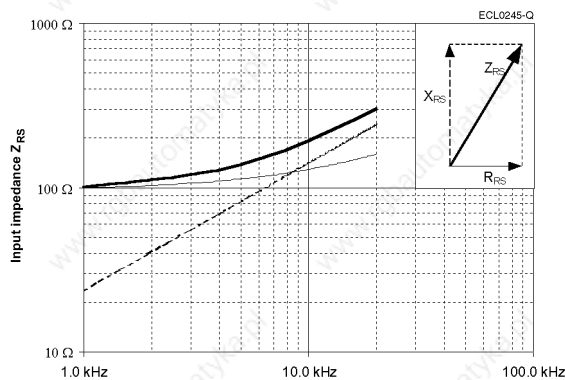
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

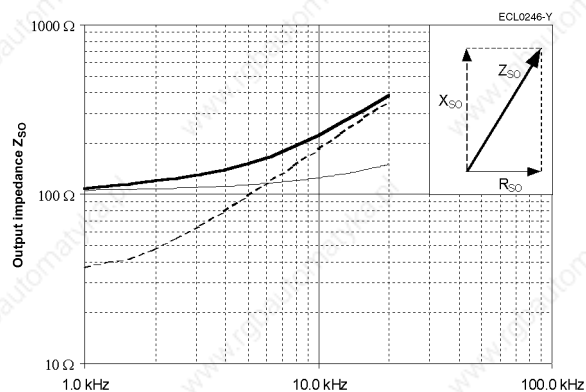
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



**Output impedance**

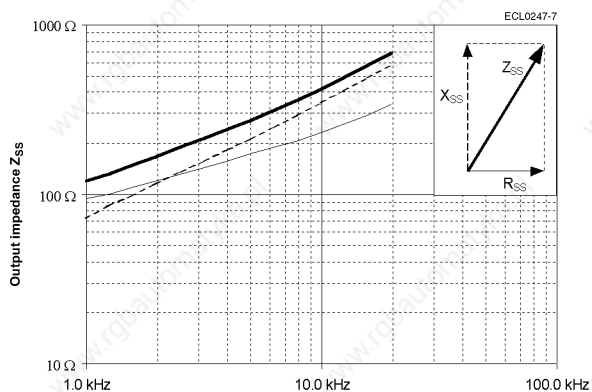
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
 at  $f = 5 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 2.5 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 5.8 \text{ mH}$

Size 15

# Hollow Shaft Resolver Size 21

V23401-T 1.../T2...  
 V23401-H1.../H2...  
 V23401-U1.../U2...

Transfer function	
<p><b>Function</b></p> $V_{S1-S3} = +\Gamma_T \cdot V_{R1-R2} \cdot \cos(p \cdot \alpha)$ $V_{S2-S4} = +\Gamma_T \cdot V_{R1-R2} \cdot \sin(p \cdot \alpha)$ <p><math>p</math> = pairs of poles</p> <p>This function applies to the clockwise rotation of the rotor when looking at the (grooveless) transformer component from the top.</p>	<p><b>Input</b></p> <p><math>V_{R1-R2}</math></p> <p>(red / white) (yellow / white)</p> <p><b>Output</b></p> <p>(yellow) <math>V_{S2-S4}</math> (blue) (red) (black) <math>V_{S1-S3}</math></p> <p>ECL0379-G</p>

Electrical and thermal limits	
High-voltage test Windings to housing Windings to each other	500 V <sub>AC</sub> , 50 Hz 250 V <sub>AC</sub> , 50 Hz
Insulation resistance Windings to housing and windings to each other	R <sub>insulation</sub> > 50 MΩ at 500 V <sub>DC</sub>
Operating temperature range	-55 °C ... +150 °C

Mechanical data	
Weight V23401-T 10... V23401-H 10... V23401-U 10... V23401-T 20... V23401-H 20... V23401-U 20...	approx. 240 g approx. 290 g approx. 290 g approx. 210 g approx. 260 g approx. 260 g
Momentum of inertia of the rotor	approx. 200 g · cm <sup>2</sup>
Maximum rational speed	20 000 rpm
Maximum angular acceleration	64 000 rad/s <sup>2</sup>
Torsional strength of rotor components	1 Nm
Shock resistance (11 ms sine)	1000 m/s <sup>2</sup>
Vibration fatigue limit (0 ... 2 kHz)	200 m/s <sup>2</sup>
Permissible radial runout (see Dimensioned drawing: Note 1)	0.075 mm
Permissible axial offset (see Dimensioned drawing: Note 2)	± 0.5 mm

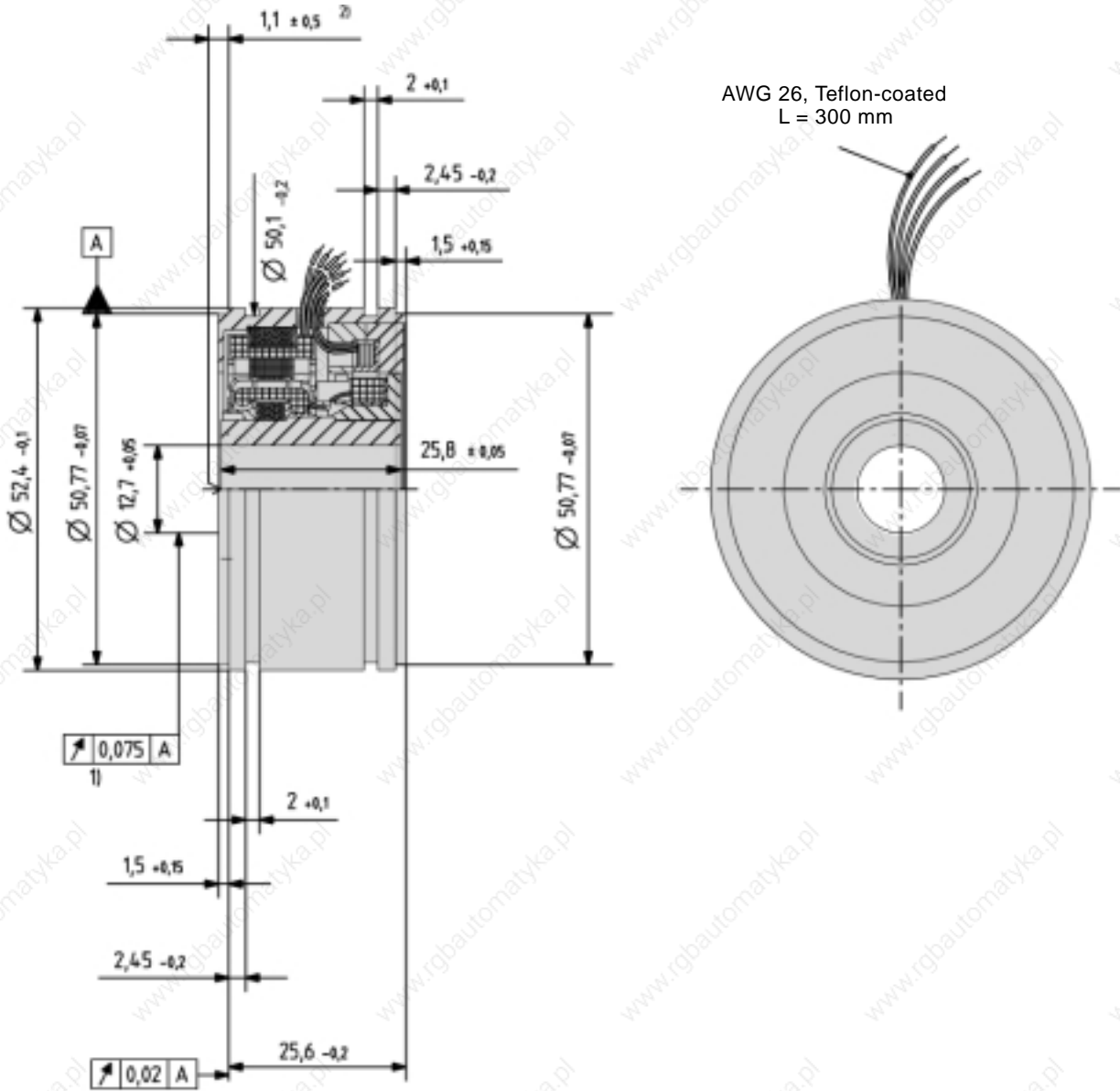
Size 21

# Hollow Shaft Resolver Size 21

V23401-T1...  
V23401-H1...  
V23401-U1...

## Dimensioned drawing

V23401-T1... / H1... / U1...



- 1) Total runout when installed
- 2) Axial offset

# Hollow Shaft Resolver Size 21

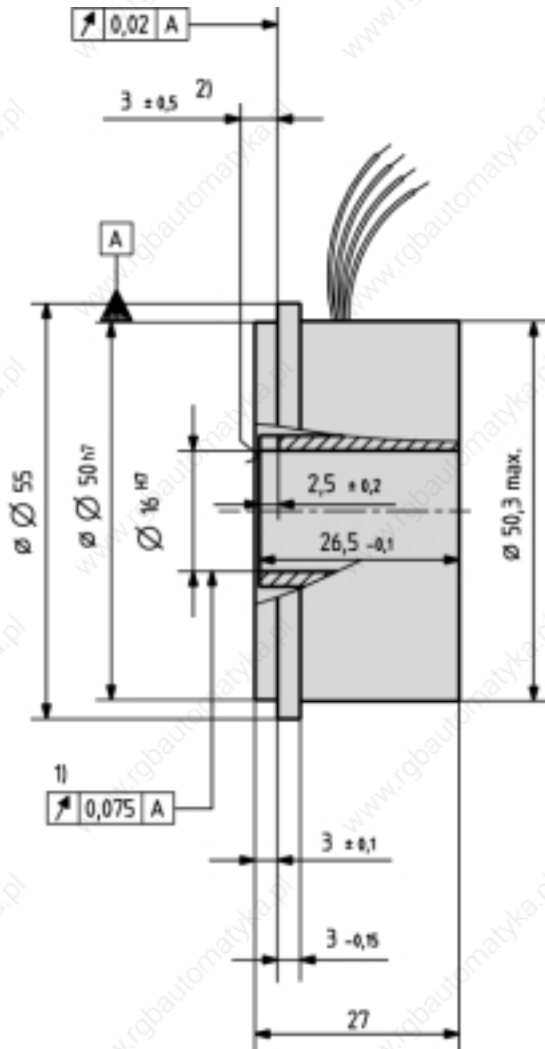
V23401-T2...

V23401-H2...

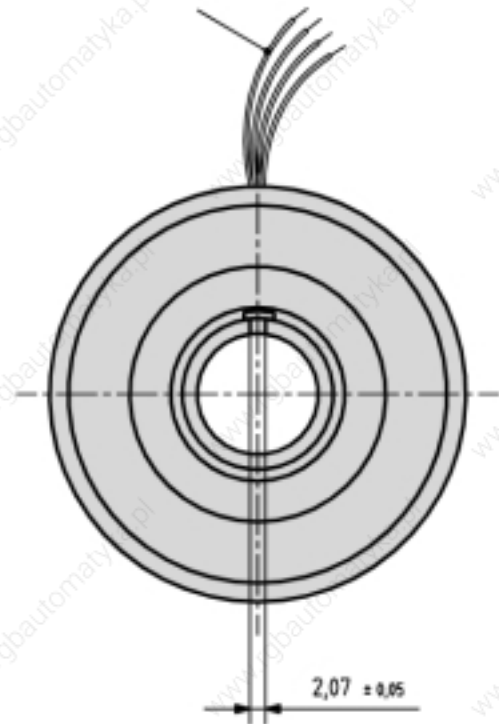
V23401-U2...

## Dimensioned drawing

V23401-T2... / H2... / U2...



AWG 26, Teflon-coated  
L = 300 mm



$\varnothing 16 \text{ H7}$	$-0,018$ $0$
$\varnothing 50 \text{ H7}$	$0$ $-0,025$

- 1) Total runout when installed
- 2) Axial offset



# Hollow Shaft Resolver Size 21

V23401-T 1002-B1..  
 V23401-H1002-B1..  
 3-Speed

## Housing

Aluminum V23401-T 1002-B1..  
 CrNi-steel V23401-H1002-B1..

## Electrical error / Ordering information

### Angular error spread $\Delta\phi$

$\pm 20'$   
 $\pm 15'$   
 $\pm 10'$   
 $\pm 7'$

### Ordering code

Aluminum housing	CrNi-steel housing
V23401-T1002-B114	V23401-H1002-B114
V23401-T1002-B122	V23401-H1002-B122
V23401-T1002-B101	V23401-H1002-B101
V23401-T1002-B102	V23401-H1002-B102

### Residual voltage $V_{\text{residual}}$

25 mV at  $V_{R1-R2} = 7 \text{ V}$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

## Transfer function

### Pairs of poles p

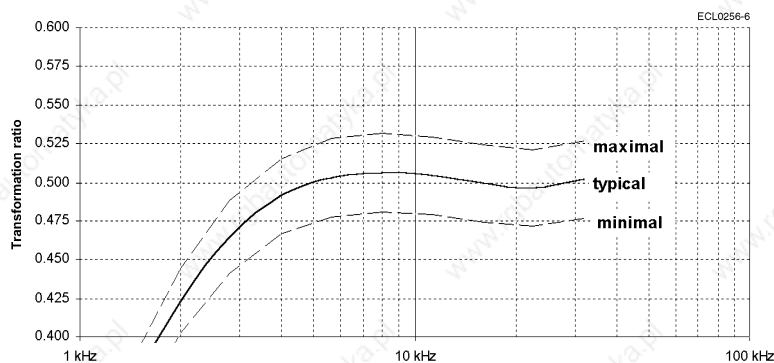
p = 3

### Transformation ratio $r_T$

$$r_T = \frac{V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

$$= \frac{V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

= 0.5 ± 10 % within 3 ... 20 kHz  
 = 0.5 ± 5 % at 5 kHz



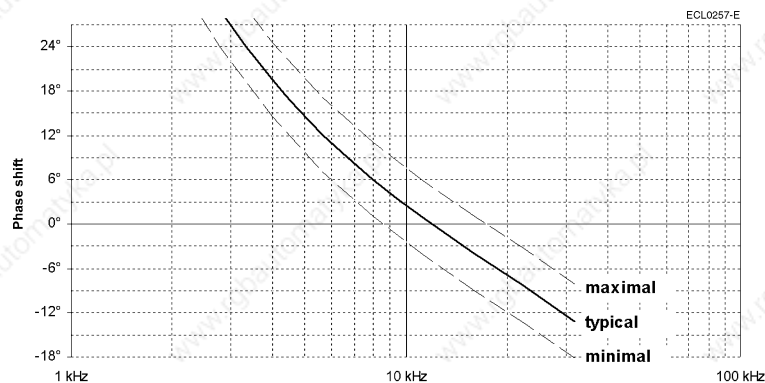
### Phase shift $\psi$

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance:  $\pm 5^\circ$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$4 V_{rms} \dots 10 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	3 kHz ... 15 kHz

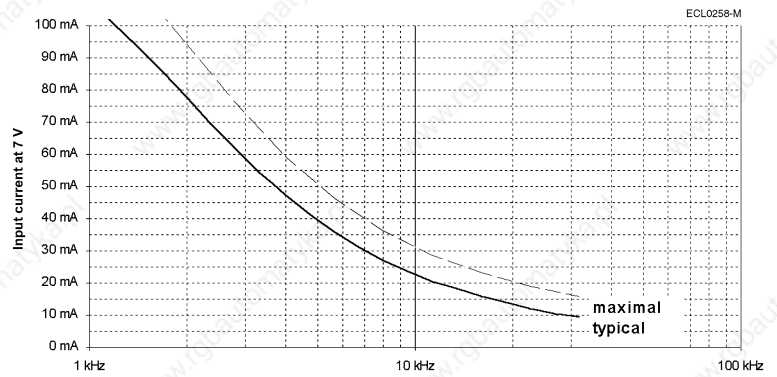
When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.5$  W is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 7$  V.

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{Figure} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 7$$

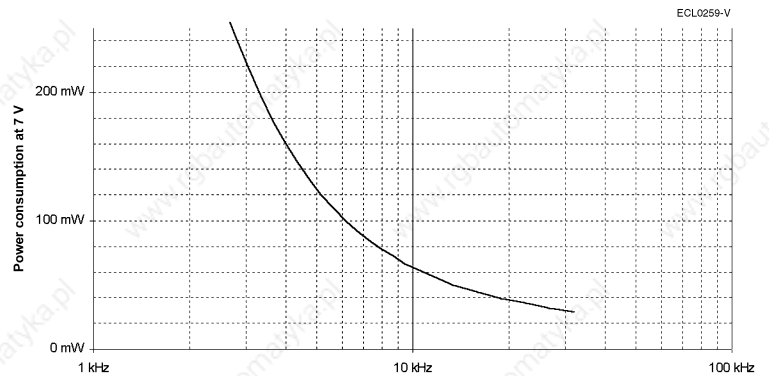


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 7$  V.

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{Figure} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 7)^2$$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

**DC resistance**

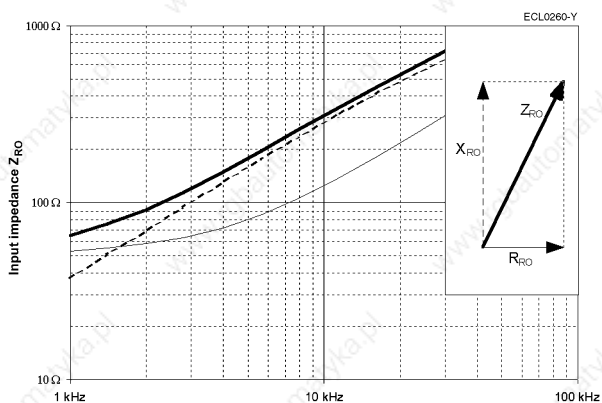
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 39 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 94 \Omega$   
 Tolerance:  $\pm 10 \%$

**Input impedance**

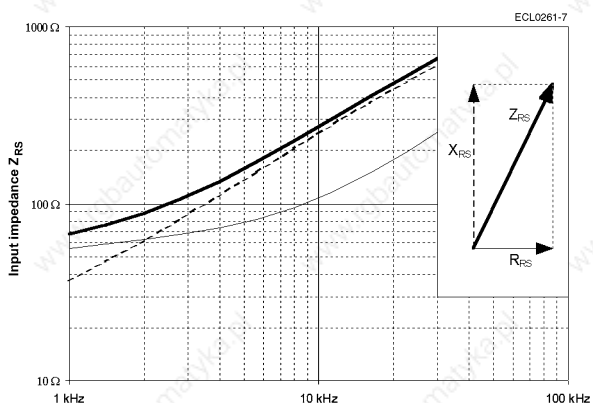
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

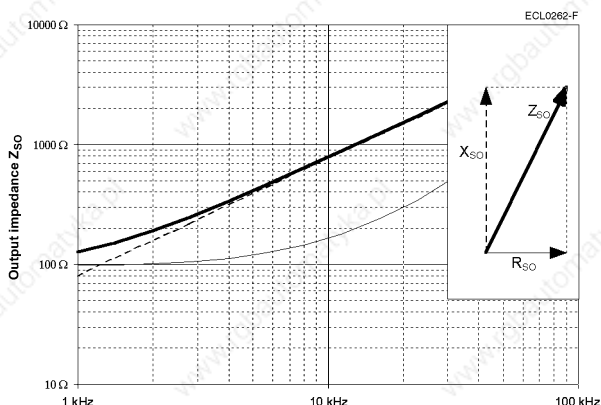
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



**Output impedance**

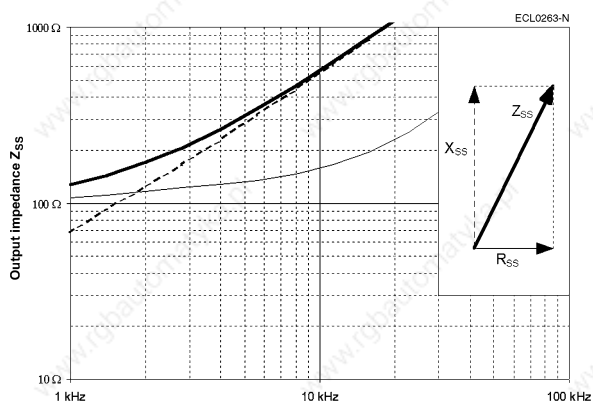
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
 at  $f = 8 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 4.7 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 8.8 \text{ mH}$

**Housing**

Aluminum V23401-T 1005-B1..  
CrNi-steel V23401-H1005-B1..

**Electrical error / Ordering information**

<b>Angular error spread <math>\Delta\phi</math></b>  $\pm 20'$ $\pm 15'$ $\pm 10'$ $\pm 7'$	<b>Ordering code</b>	
	Aluminum housing V23401-T1005-B114 V23401-T1005-B122 V23401-T1005-B101 V23401-T1005-B102	CrNi-steel housing V23401-H1005-B114 V23401-H1005-B122 V23401-H1005-B101 V23401-H1005-B102
<b>Residual voltage <math>V_{\text{residual}}</math></b>	25 mV at $V_{R1-R2} = 7\text{ V}$	

Electrical data at 22 °C.

**Transfer function**

**Pairs of poles p**

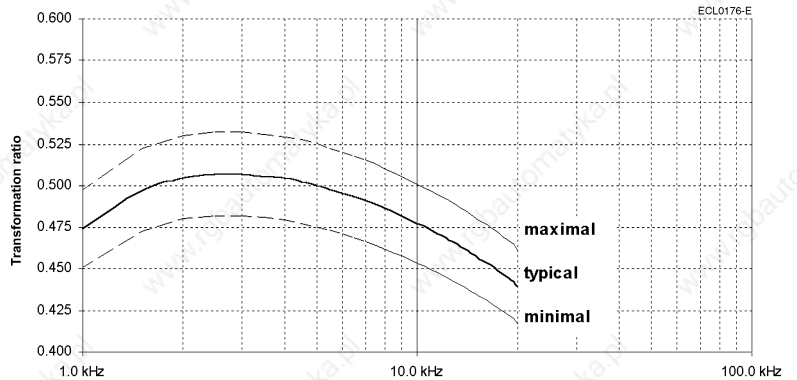
p = 1

**Transformation ratio  $r_T$**

$$r_T = \frac{V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

$$= \frac{V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

= 0.5 ± 10 % within 2 ... 10 kHz  
 = 0.5 ± 5 % at 5 kHz



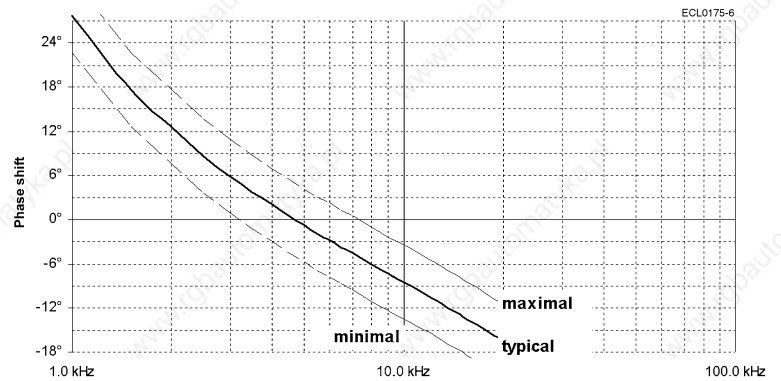
**Phase shift  $\psi$**

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance: ± 5°



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$4 V_{rms} \dots 12 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	2 kHz ... 10 kHz

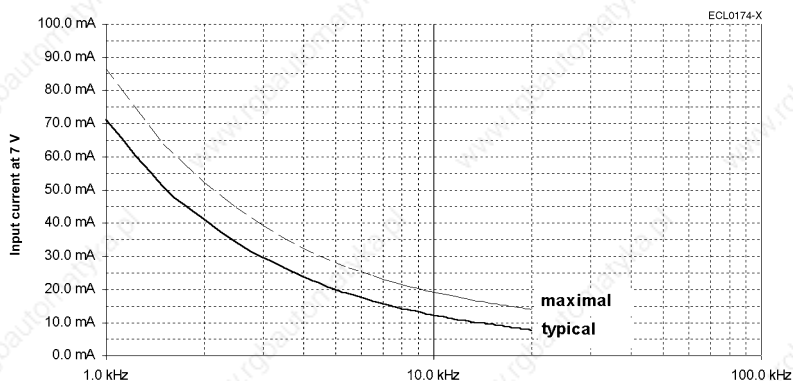
When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.5 W$  is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 7 V$ .

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{Figure} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 7 V$$

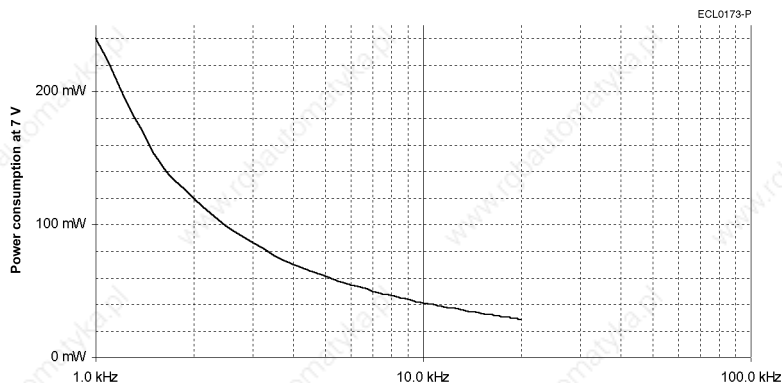


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 7 V$ .

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{Figure} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 7 V)^2$$





**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

**DC resistance**

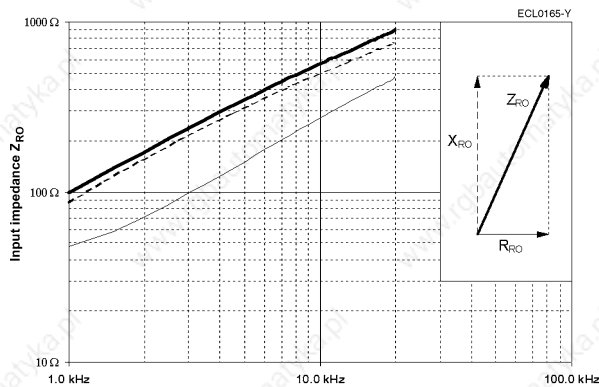
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 24 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 58 \Omega$   
Tolerance:  $\pm 10 \%$

**Input impedance**

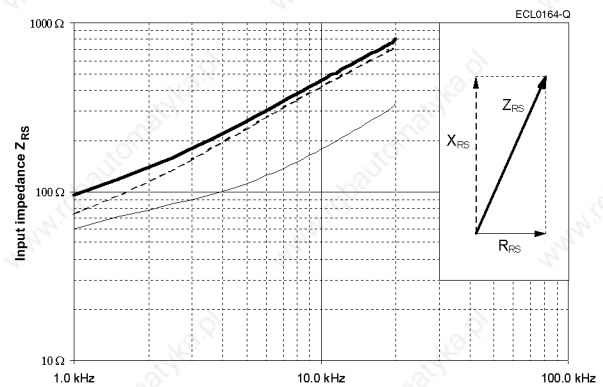
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

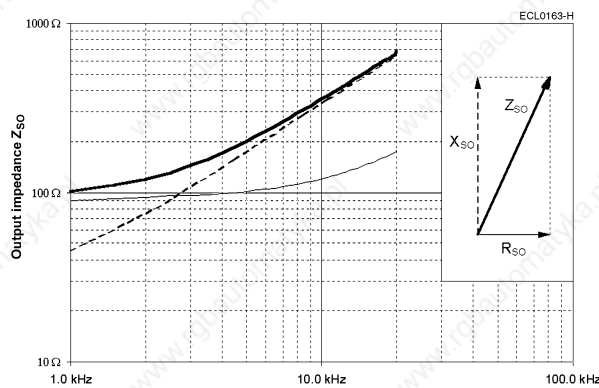
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



**Output impedance**

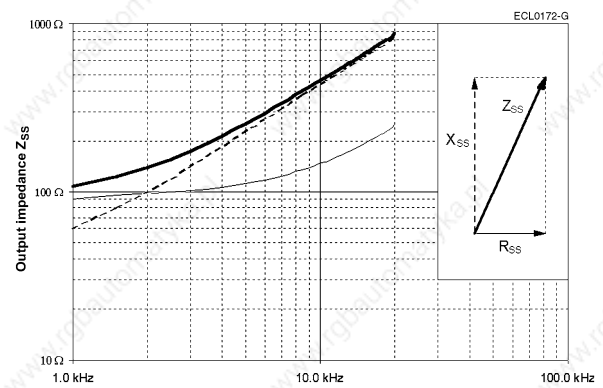
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
at  $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 7.9 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 6.9 \text{ mH}$

Size 21

# Hollow Shaft Resolver Size 21

V23401-T 1009-B1..  
 V23401-H1009-B1..  
 with low output impedance

## Housing

Aluminum V23401-T 1009-B1..  
 CrNi-steel V23401-H1009-B1..

## Electrical error / Ordering information

### Angular error spread $\Delta\phi$

$\pm 20'$   
 $\pm 15'$   
 $\pm 10'$   
 $\pm 7'$

### Ordering code

Aluminum housing	CrNi-steel housing
V23401-T1009-B114	V23401-H1009-B114
V23401-T1009-B122	V23401-H1009-B122
V23401-T1009-B101	V23401-H1009-B101
V23401-T1009-B102	V23401-H1009-B102

### Residual voltage $V_{\text{residual}}$

14 mV at  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 \text{ V}$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

## Transfer function

### Pairs of poles p

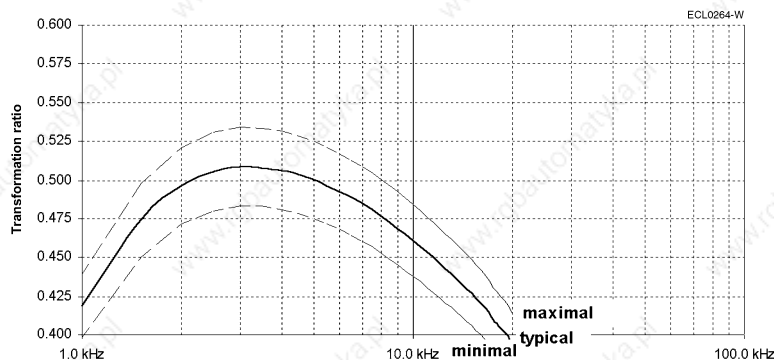
p = 1

### Transformation ratio $r_T$

$$r_T = \frac{V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

$$= \frac{V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

= 0.5 ± 10 % within 2 ... 8 kHz  
 = 0.5 ± 5 % at 5 kHz



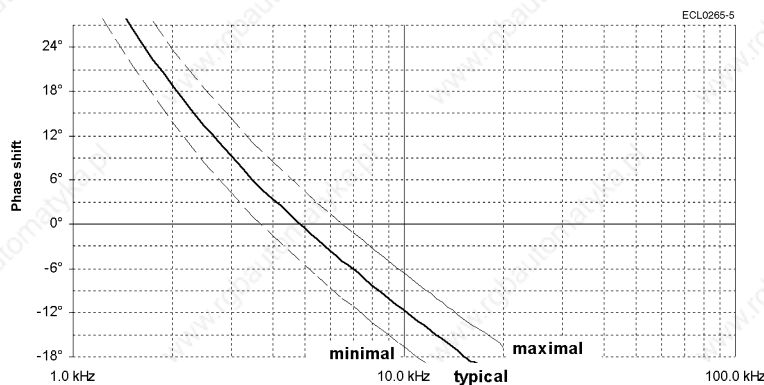
### Phase shift $\psi$

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance:  $\pm 5^\circ$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$2 V_{rms} \dots 8 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	2 kHz ... 10 kHz

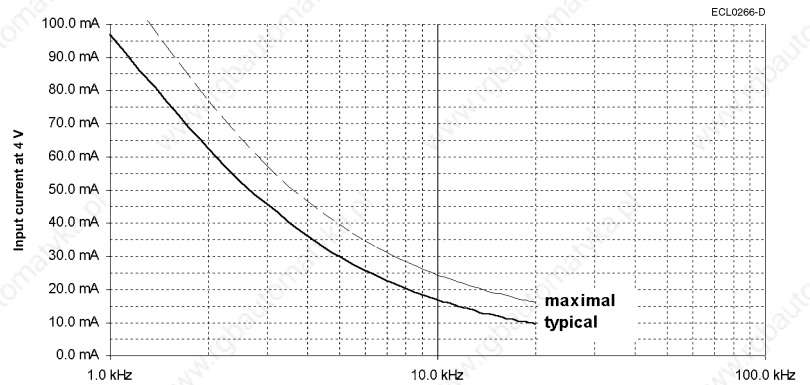
When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.5 W$  is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 V$ .

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{Figure} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 4 V$$

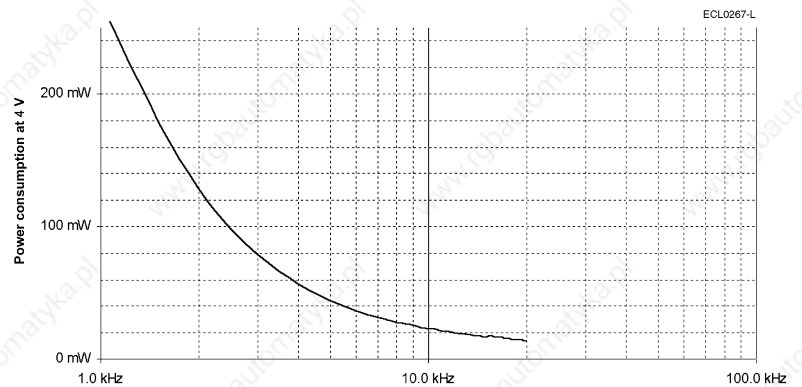


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 V$ .

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{Figure} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 4 V)^2$$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

**DC resistance**

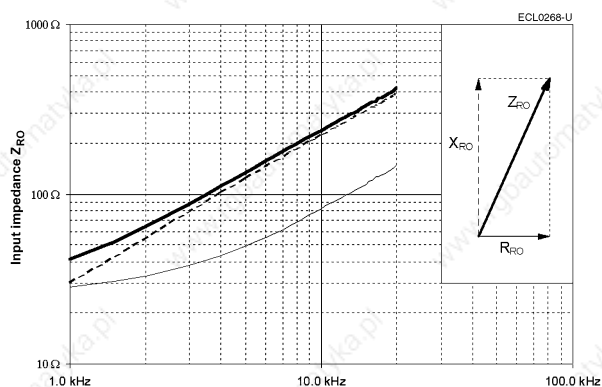
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 21 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 22 \Omega$   
 Tolerance:  $\pm 10 \%$

**Input impedance**

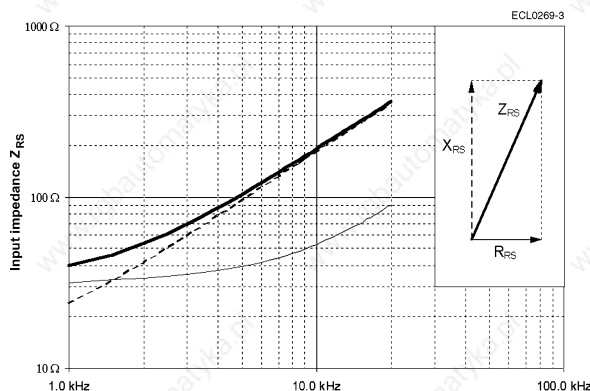
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

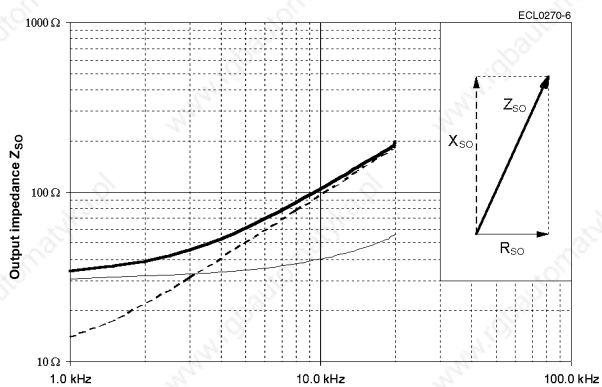
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



**Output impedance**

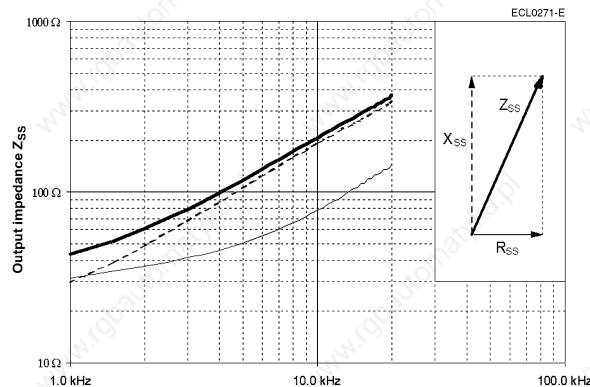
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
 at  $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 3.5 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 3.1 \text{ mH}$

**Housing**

Aluminum V23401-T 2001-B2..  
CrNi-steel V23401-H2001-B2..

**Electrical error / Ordering information**

**Angular error spread  $\Delta\phi$**

$\pm 20'$   
 $\pm 15'$   
 $\pm 10'$   
 $\pm 7'$

**Ordering code**

Aluminum housing	CrNi-steel housing
V23401-T2001-B214	V23401-H2001-B214
V23401-T2001-B222	V23401-H2001-B222
V23401-T2001-B201	V23401-H2001-B201
V23401-T2001-B202	V23401-H2001-B202

**Residual voltage  $V_{\text{residual}}$**

25 mV at  $V_{R1-R2} = 7 \text{ V}$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

**Transfer function**

**Pairs of poles p**

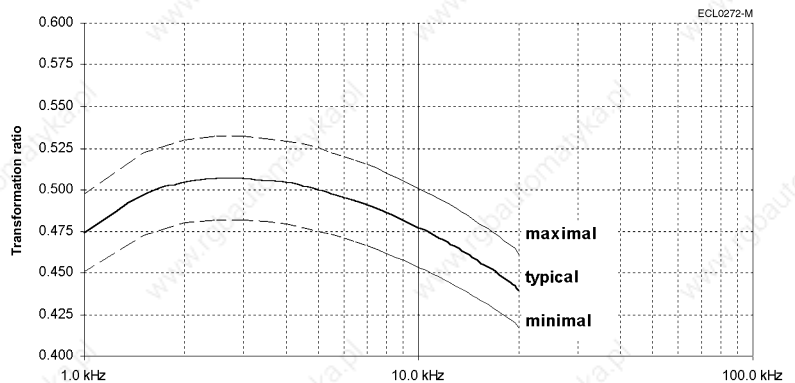
p = 1

**Transformation ratio  $r_T$**

$$r_T = \frac{V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

$$= \frac{V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

= 0.5  $\pm$  10 % within 2 ... 10 kHz  
= 0.5  $\pm$  5 % at 5 kHz



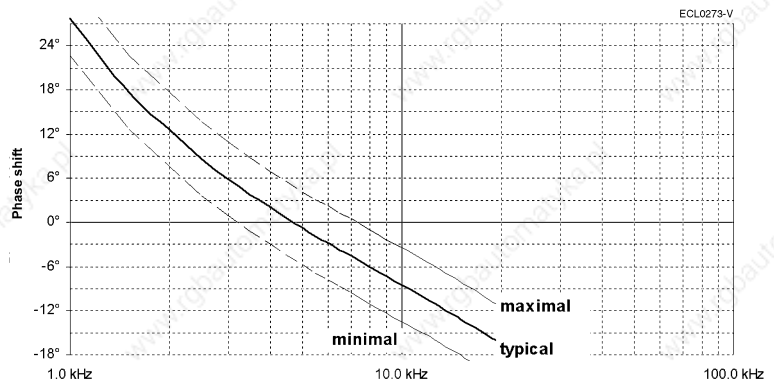
**Phase shift  $\psi$**

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance:  $\pm 5^\circ$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$4 V_{rms} \dots 12 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	2 kHz ... 10 kHz

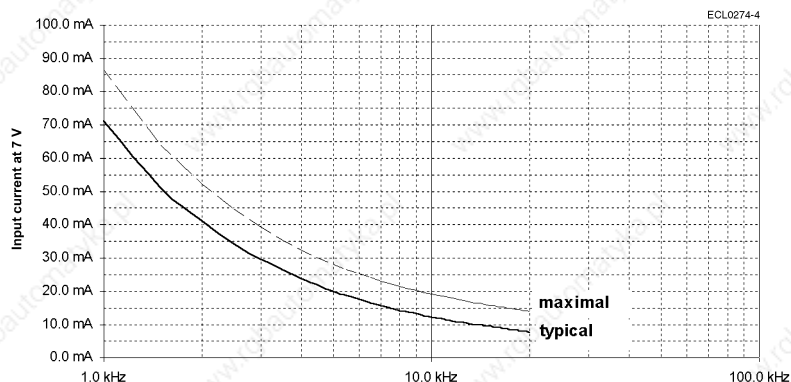
When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.5 W$  is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 7 V$ .

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{Figure} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 7 V$$

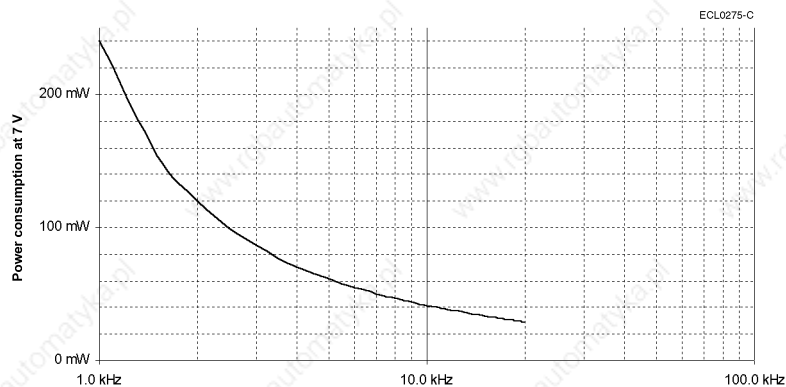


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 7 V$ .

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{Figure} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 7 V)^2$$





**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

**DC resistance**

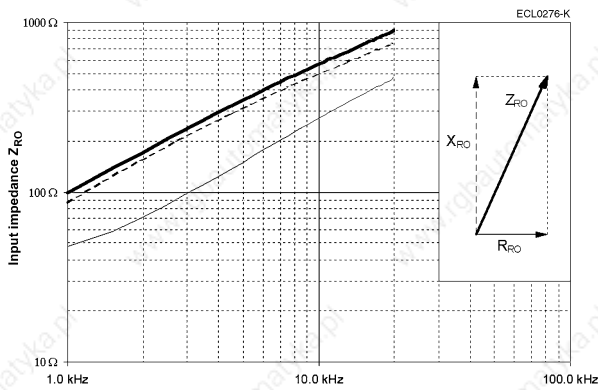
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 24 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 58 \Omega$   
Tolerance:  $\pm 10 \%$

**Input impedance**

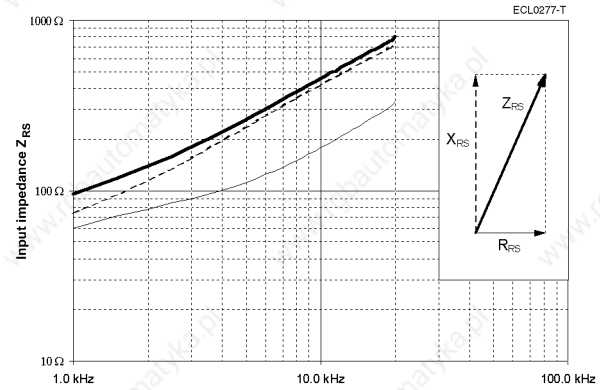
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

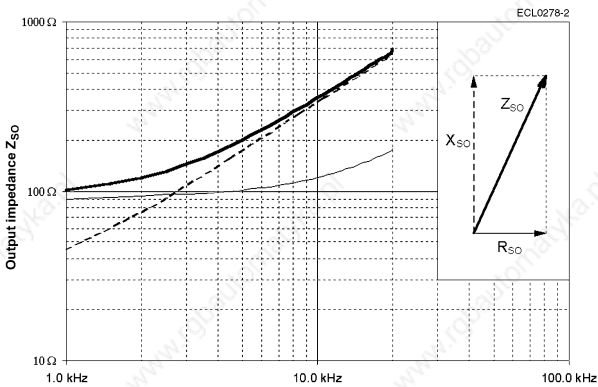
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



**Output impedance**

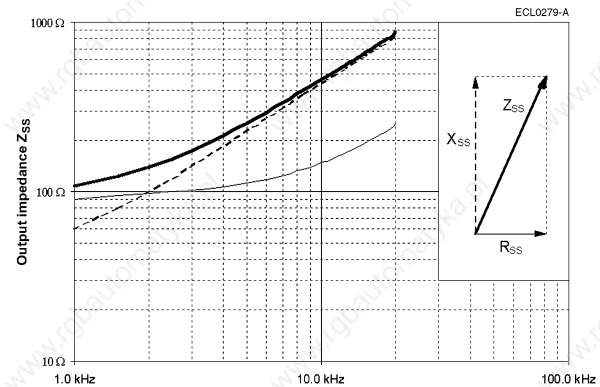
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
at  $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 7.9 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 6.9 \text{ mH}$

Size 21

# Hollow Shaft Resolver Size 21

V23401-T 2009-B2..  
 V23401-H2009-B2..  
 with low output impedance

## Housing

Aluminum V23401-T 2009-B2..  
 CrNi-steel V23401-H2009-B2..

## Electrical error / Ordering information

### Angular error spread $\Delta\phi$

$\pm 20'$   
 $\pm 15'$   
 $\pm 10'$   
 $\pm 7'$

### Ordering code

Aluminum housing	CrNi-steel housing
V23401-T2009-B214	V23401-H2009-B214
V23401-T2009-B222	V23401-H2009-B222
V23401-T2009-B201	V23401-H2009-B201
V23401-T2009-B202	V23401-H2009-B202

### Residual voltage $V_{\text{residual}}$

14 mV at  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 \text{ V}$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

## Transfer function

### Pairs of poles p

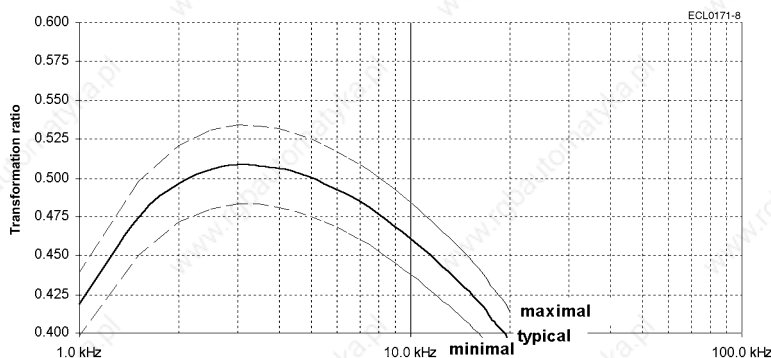
p = 1

### Transformation ratio $r_T$

$$r_T = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} / V_{R1-R2}$$

$$= V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}} / V_{R1-R2}$$

= 0.5 ± 10 % within 2 ... 8 kHz  
 = 0.5 ± 5 % at 5 kHz



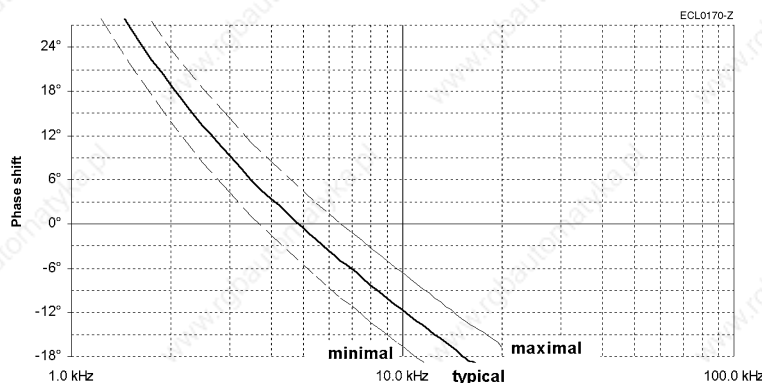
### Phase shift $\psi$

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance: ± 5°



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$2 V_{rms} \dots 8 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	2 kHz ... 10 kHz

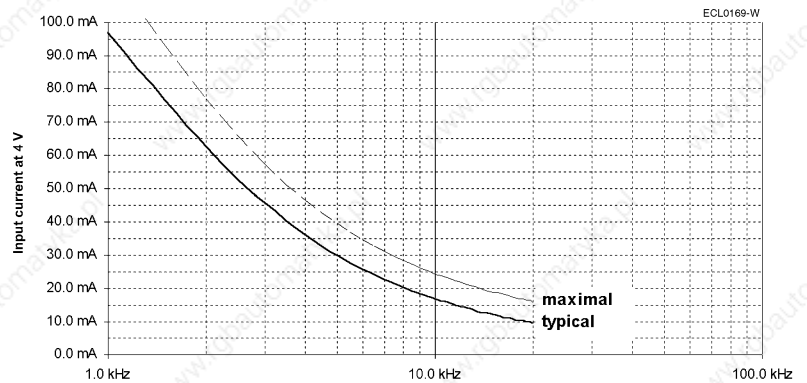
When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.5 \text{ W}$  is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 \text{ V}$ .

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{\text{Figure}} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 4 \text{ V}$$

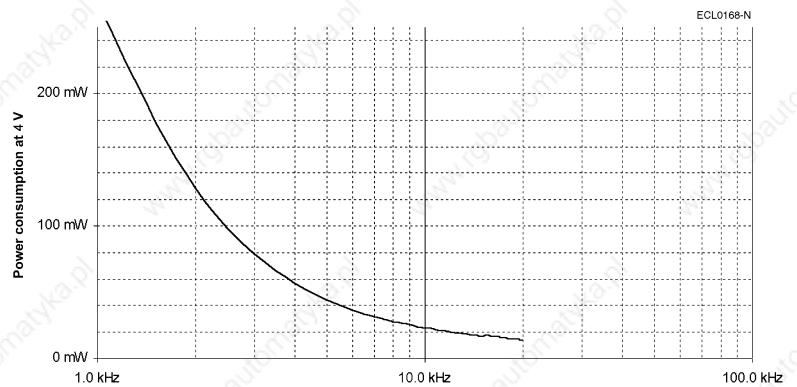


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 \text{ V}$ .

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{\text{Figure}} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 4 \text{ V})^2$$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

**DC resistance**

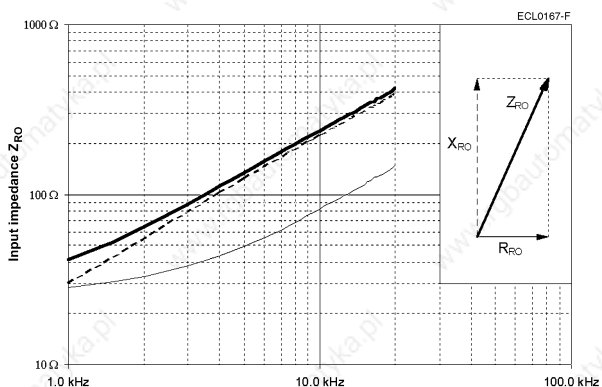
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 21 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 22 \Omega$   
 Tolerance:  $\pm 10 \%$

**Input impedance**

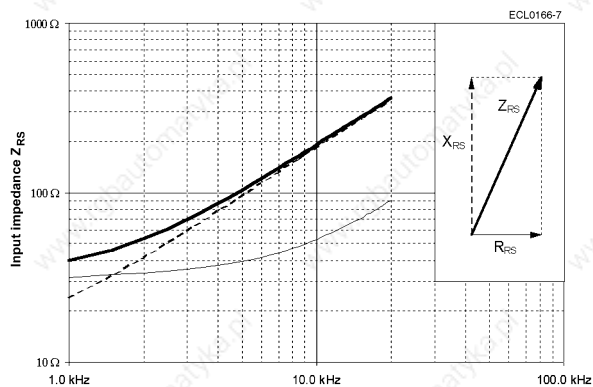
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

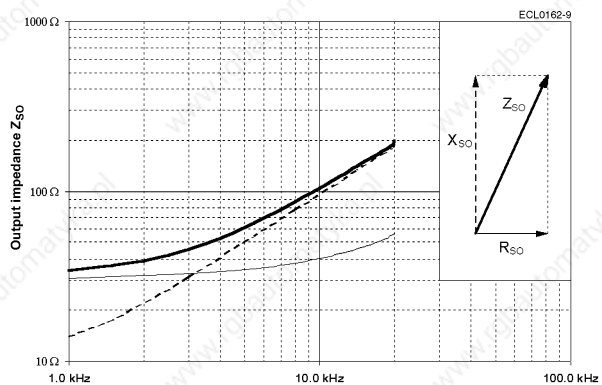
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



**Output impedance**

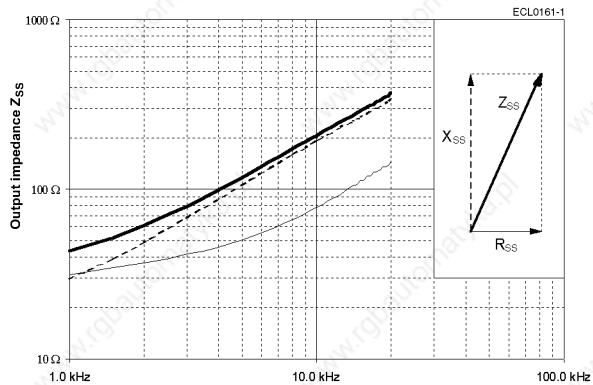
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
 at  $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 3.5 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 3.1 \text{ mH}$

# Hollow Shaft Resolver Size 21

V23401-T 2010-B2..  
 V23401-H2010-B2..  
 3-speed

## Housing

Aluminum V23401-T 2010-B2..  
 CrNi-steel V23401-H2010-B2..

## Electrical error / Ordering information

### Angular error spread $\Delta\phi$

$\pm 20'$   
 $\pm 15'$   
 $\pm 10'$   
 $\pm 7'$

### Ordering code

Aluminum housing	CrNi-steel housing
V23401-T2010-B214	V23401-H2010-B214
V23401-T2010-B222	V23401-H2010-B222
V23401-T2010-B201	V23401-H2010-B201
V23401-T2010-B202	V23401-H2010-B202

### Residual voltage $V_{\text{residual}}$

20 mV at  $V_{R1-R2} = 6\text{ V}$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

## Transfer function

### Pairs of poles p

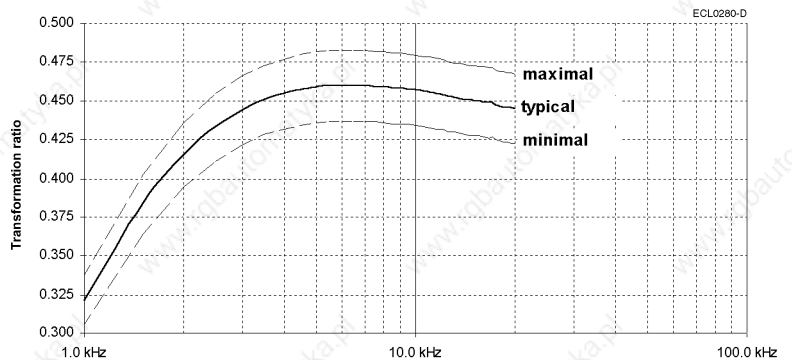
p = 3

### Transformation ratio $r_T$

$$r_T = \frac{V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

$$= \frac{V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

= 0.46  $\pm$  10 % within 3 ... 20 kHz  
 = 0.46  $\pm$  5 % at 6 kHz



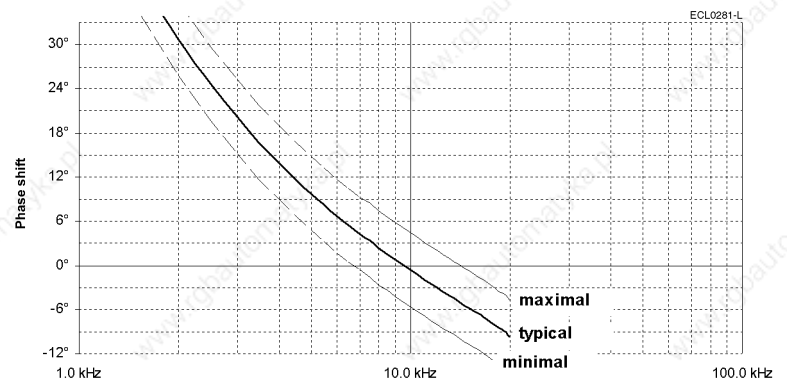
### Phase shift $\psi$

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance:  $\pm 5^\circ$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$2 V_{rms} \dots 10 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	4 kHz ... 15 kHz

When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.5 W$  is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 6 V$ .

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{Figure} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 6 V$$

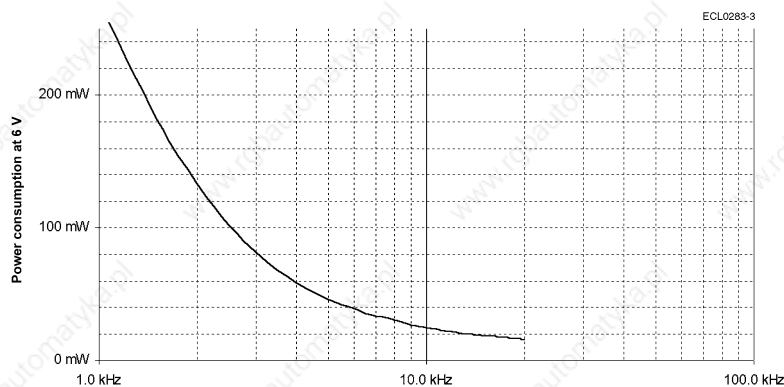


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 6 V$ .

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{Figure} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 6 V)^2$$





**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

**DC resistance**

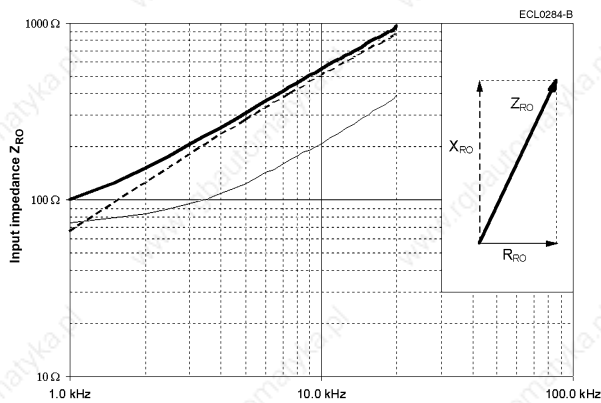
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 55 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 173 \Omega$   
 Tolerance:  $\pm 10 \%$

**Input impedance**

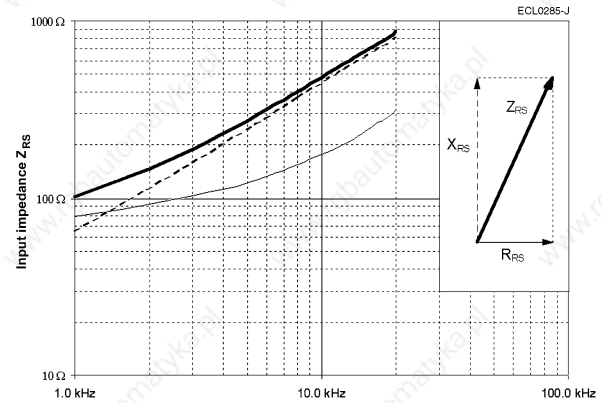
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

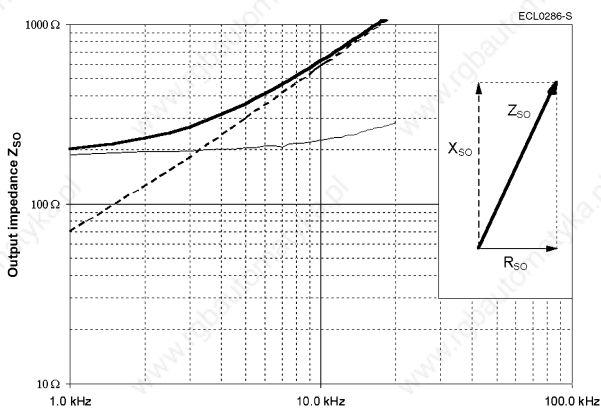
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



**Output impedance**

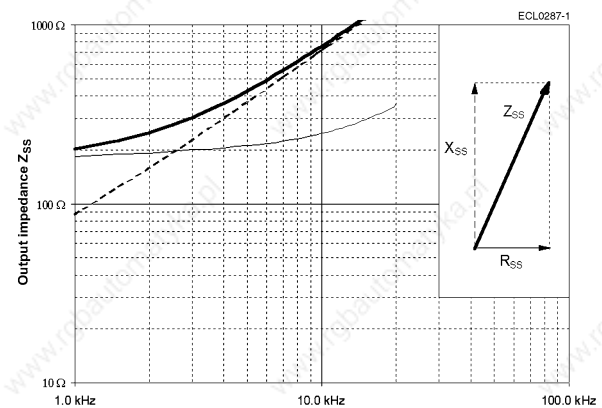
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
 at  $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 8.1 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 11.4 \text{ mH}$

# Hollow Shaft Resolver Size 21

V23401-T2014-B2..  
 V23401-H2014-B2..  
 4-speed

## Housing

Aluminum V23401-T2014-B2..  
 CrNi-steel V23401-H2014-B2..

## Electrical error / Ordering information

### Angular error spread $\Delta\phi$

$\pm 20'$   
 $\pm 15'$   
 $\pm 10'$   
 $\pm 7'$

### Ordering code

Aluminum housing	CrNi-steel housing
V23401-T2014-B214	V23401-H2014-B214
V23401-T2014-B222	V23401-H2014-B222
V23401-T2014-B201	V23401-H2014-B201
V23401-T2014-B202	V23401-H2014-B202

### Residual voltage $V_{\text{residual}}$

20 mV at  $V_{R1-R2} = 6 \text{ V}$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

## Transfer function

### Pairs of poles p

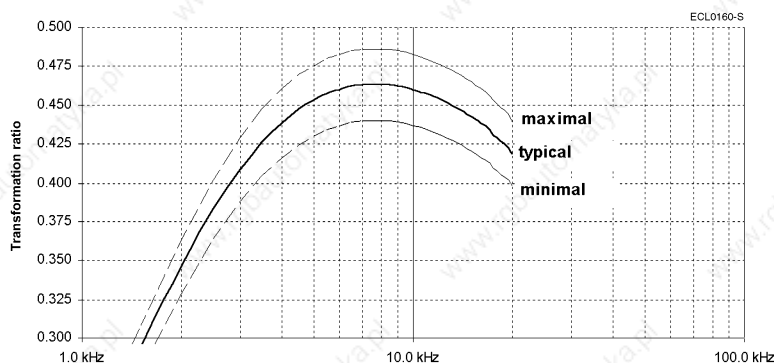
p = 4

### Transformation ratio $r_T$

$$r_T = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} / V_{R1-R2}$$

$$= V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}} / V_{R1-R2}$$

= 0.46 ± 10 % within 4 ... 15 kHz  
 = 0.46 ± 5 % at 6 kHz



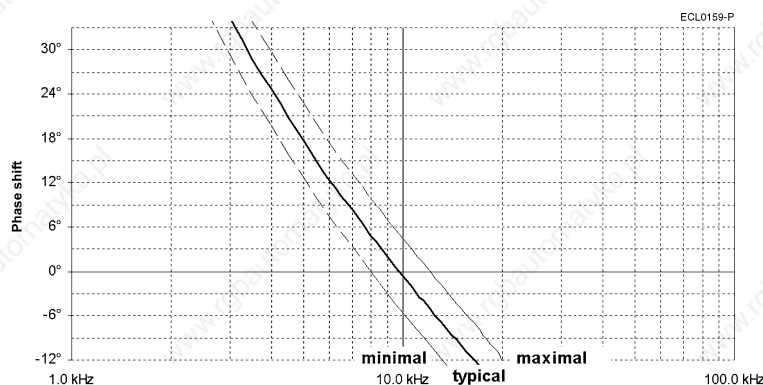
### Phase shift $\psi$

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance: ± 5°



Size 21

**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$2 V_{rms} \dots 10 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	4 kHz ... 15 kHz

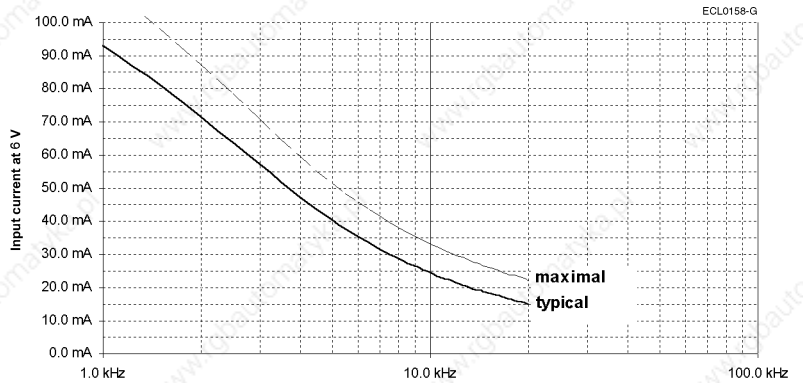
When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.5$  W is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 6$  V.

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{Figure} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 6$$

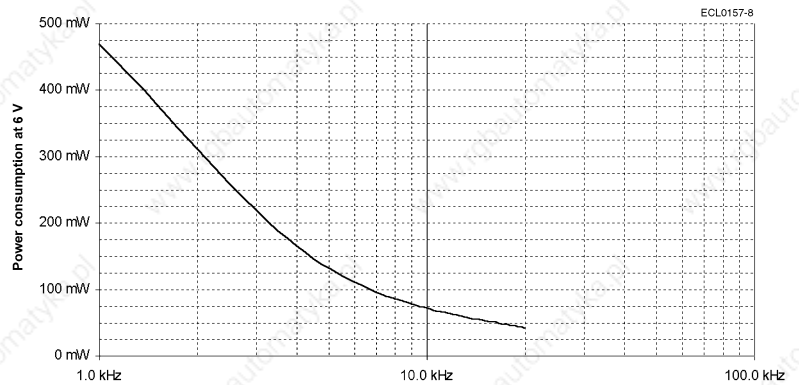


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 6$  V.

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{Figure} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 6)^2$$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

**DC resistance**

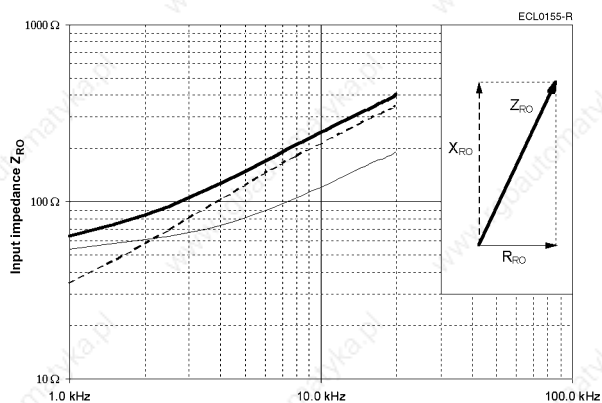
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 36 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 48 \Omega$   
 Tolerance:  $\pm 10 \%$

**Input impedance**

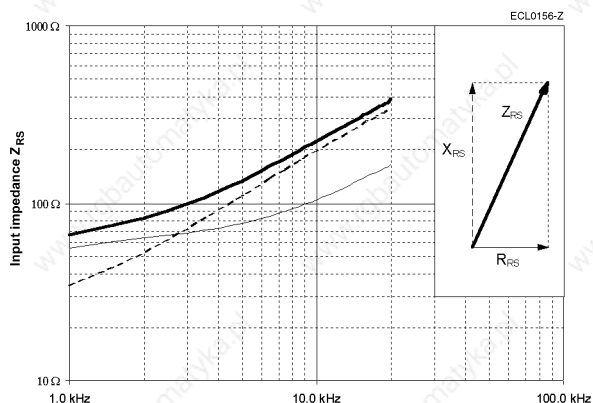
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

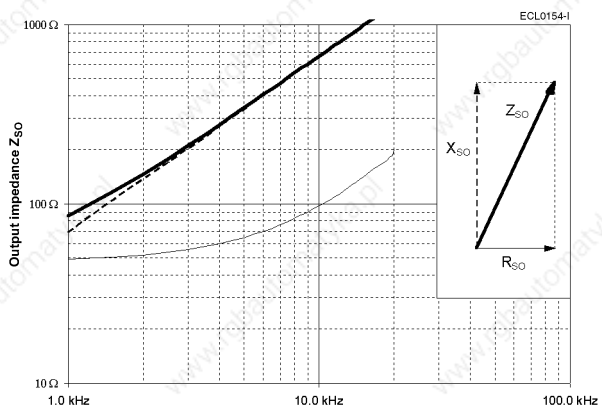
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



**Output impedance**

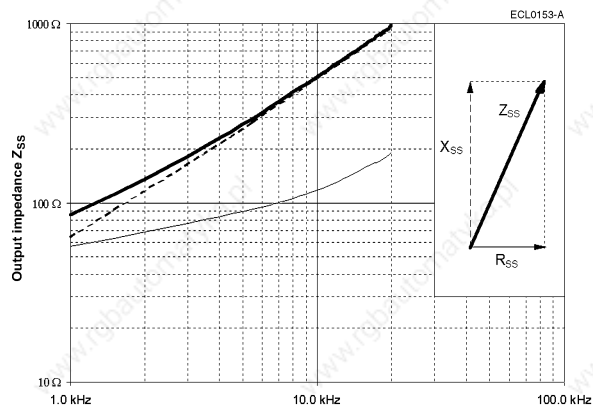
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
 at  $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 3.4 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 7.8 \text{ mH}$

# Hollow Shaft Resolver Size 21

V23401-T 2015-B2..  
 V23401-H2015-B2..  
 2-speed

## Housing

Aluminum V23401-T 2015-B2..  
 CrNi-steel V23401-H2015-B2..

## Electrical error / Ordering information

### Angular error spread $\Delta\phi$

$\pm 20'$   
 $\pm 15'$   
 $\pm 10'$   
 $\pm 7'$

### Ordering code

Aluminum housing	CrNi-steel housing
V23401-T2015-B214	V23401-H2015-B214
V23401-T2015-B222	V23401-H2015-B222
V23401-T2015-B201	V23401-H2015-B201
V23401-T2015-B202	V23401-H2015-B202

### Residual voltage $V_{\text{residual}}$

21 mV at  $V_{R1-R2} = 6 \text{ V}$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

## Transfer function

### Pairs of poles p

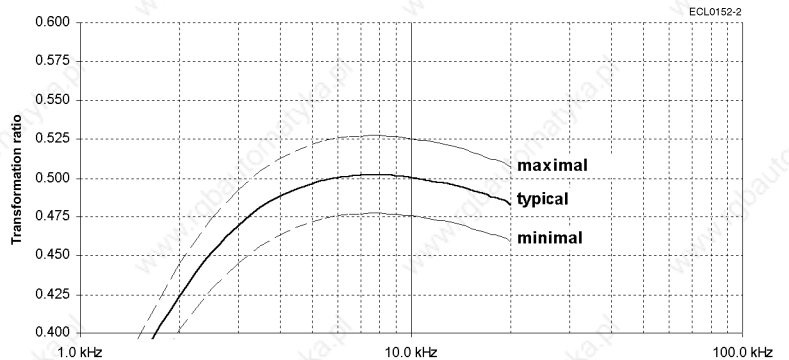
p = 2

### Transformation ratio $r_T$

$$r_T = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} / V_{R1-R2}$$

$$= V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}} / V_{R1-R2}$$

= 0.5  $\pm$  10 % within 4 ... 20 kHz  
 = 0.5  $\pm$  5 % at 10 kHz



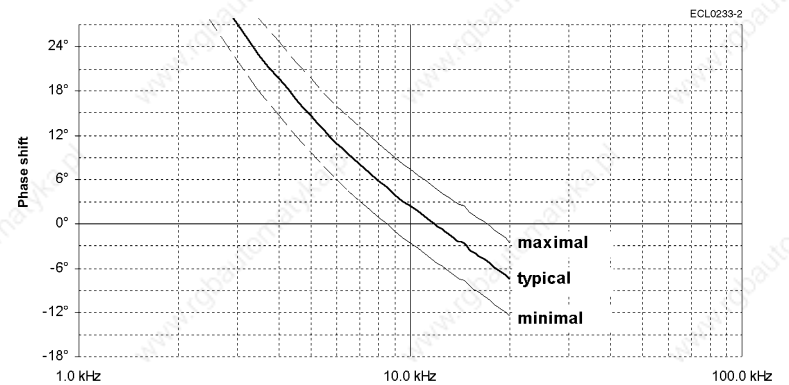
### Phase shift $\psi$

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance:  $\pm 5^\circ$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$2 V_{rms} \dots 10 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	4 kHz ... 15 kHz

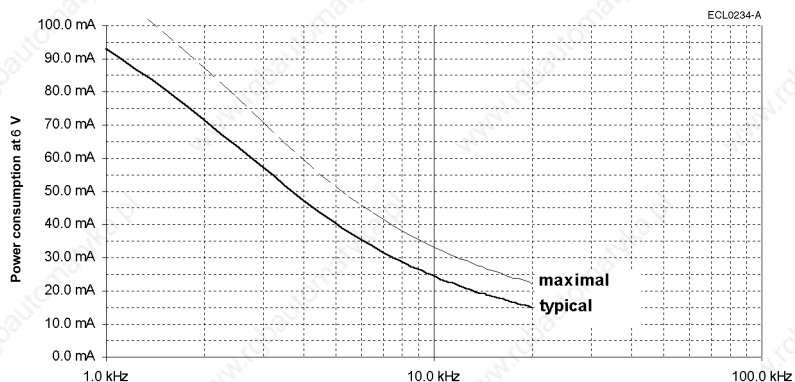
When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.5 W$  is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 6 V$ .

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{Figure} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 6 V$$

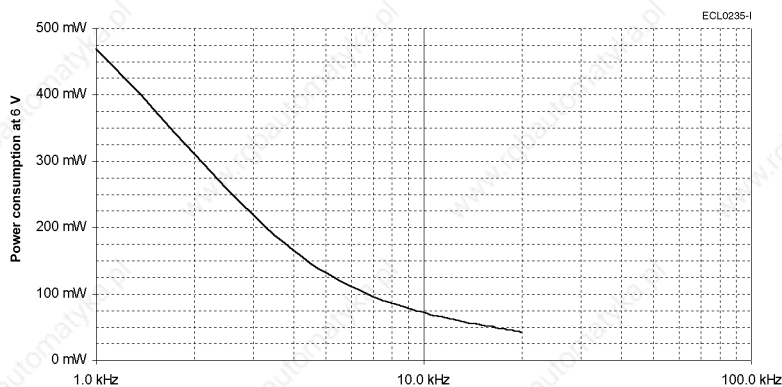


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 6 V$ .

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{Figure} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 6 V)^2$$





**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

**DC resistance**

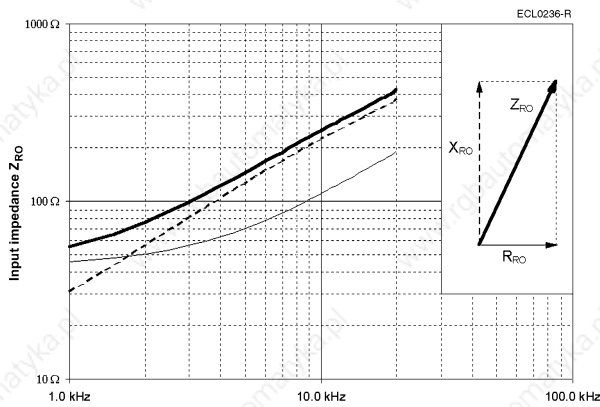
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 33 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 30 \Omega$   
 Tolerance:  $\pm 10 \%$

**Input impedance**

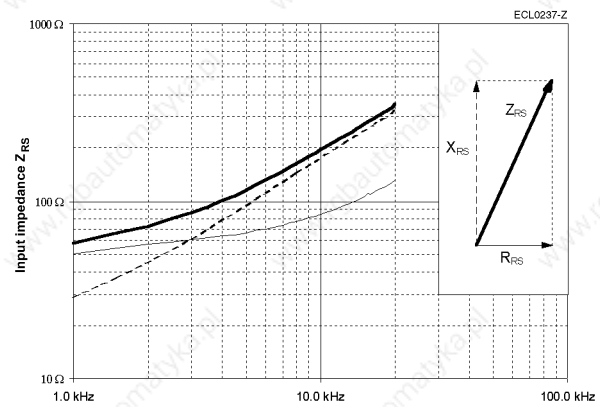
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

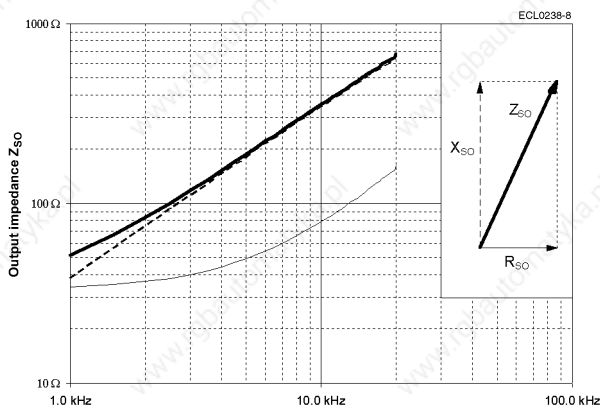
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



**Output impedance**

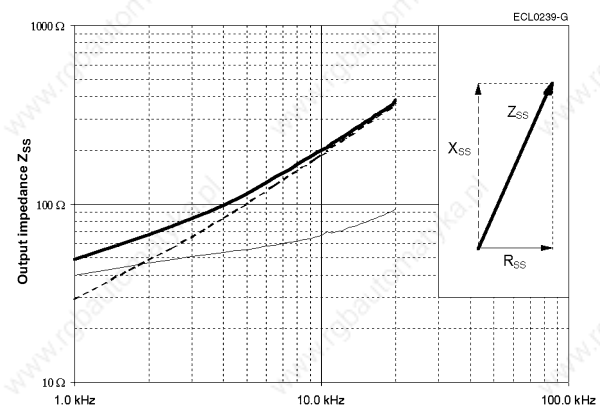
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
 at  $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 3.6 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 3.0 \text{ mH}$

**Housing** CrMo-steel

**Electrical error / Ordering information**

<b>Angular error spread <math>\Delta\phi</math></b> $\pm 10'$ $\pm 8'$ $\pm 6'$ $\pm 4'$	<b>Ordering code</b> V23401-U1016-B101 V23401-U1016-B109 V23401-U1016-B110 V23401-U1016-B133
<b>Residual voltage <math>V_{\text{residual}}</math></b>	14 mV at $V_{R1-R2} = 4 \text{ V}$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

**Transfer function**

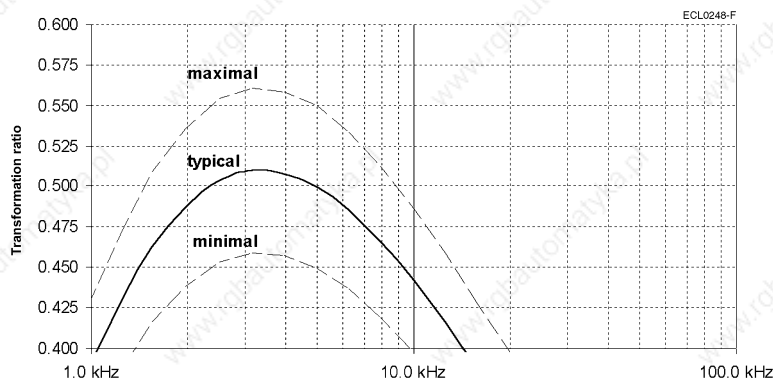
**Pairs of poles  $p$**   $p = 1$

**Transformation ratio  $r_T$**

$$r_T = \frac{V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

$$= \frac{V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}}}{V_{R1-R2}}$$

$= 0.5 \pm 20\%$  within 1.5 ... 10 kHz  
 $= 0.5 \pm 10\%$  at 5 kHz



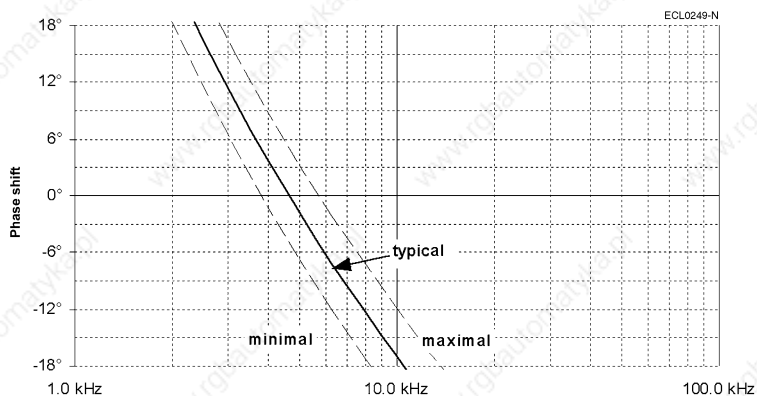
**Phase shift  $\psi$**

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance:  $\pm 5^\circ$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$2 V_{rms} \dots 20 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	2 kHz ... 10 kHz

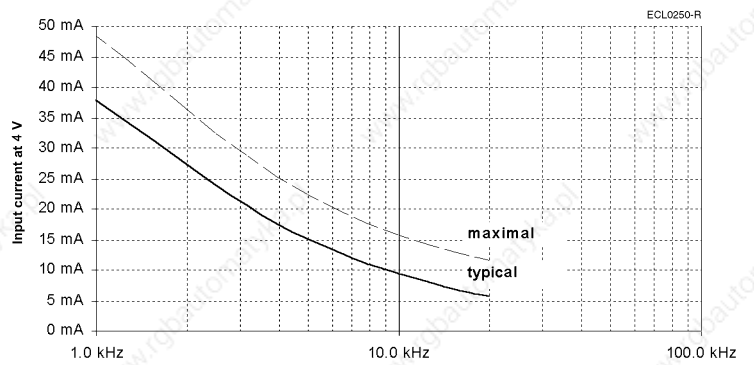
When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.5 \text{ W}$  is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 \text{ V}$ .

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{\text{Figure}} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 4 \text{ V}$$

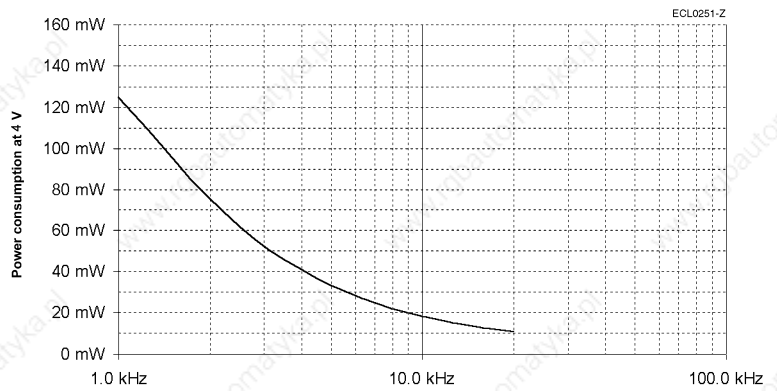


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 4 \text{ V}$ .

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{\text{Figure}} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 4 \text{ V})^2$$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

**DC resistance**

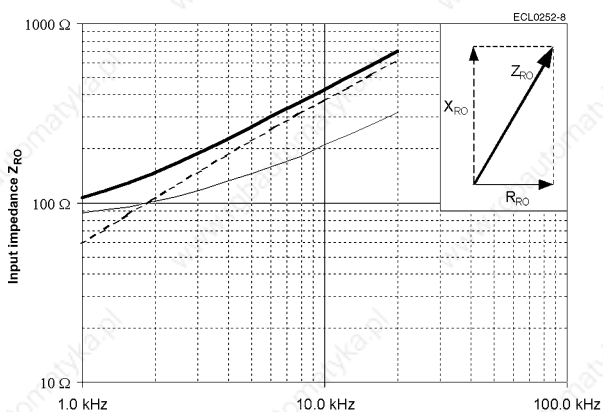
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 65 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 81 \Omega$   
 Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

**Input impedance**

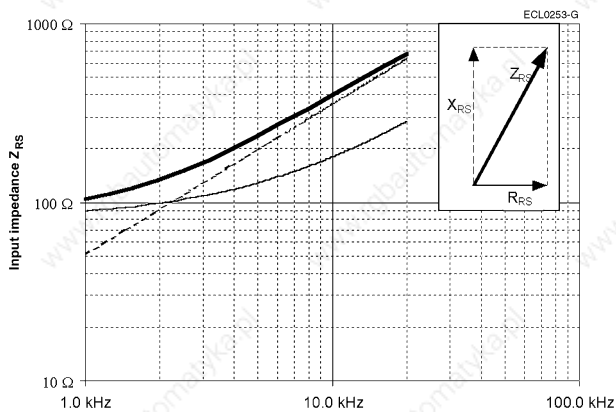
Tolerance:  $\pm 20 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 20 \%$

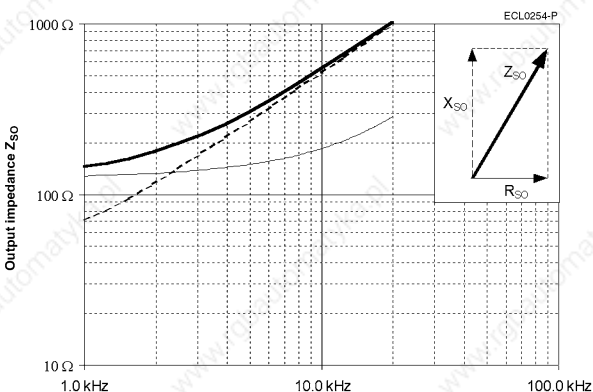
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



**Output impedance**

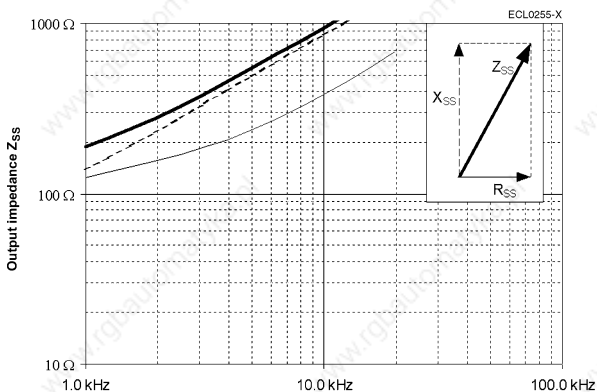
Tolerance:  $\pm 20 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 20 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
 at  $f = 5 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 6 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 13 \text{ mH}$

Housing

CrMo-steel

**Electrical error / Ordering information**

Angular error spread  $\Delta\phi$

$\pm 10'$

$\pm 7'$

$\pm 4'$

Ordering code

V23401-U2017-B201

V23401-U2017-B202

V23401-U2017-B233

Residual voltage  $V_{\text{residual}}$

18 mV at  $V_{R1-R2} = 5 \text{ V}$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

**Transfer function**

Pairs of poles  $p$

$p = 1$

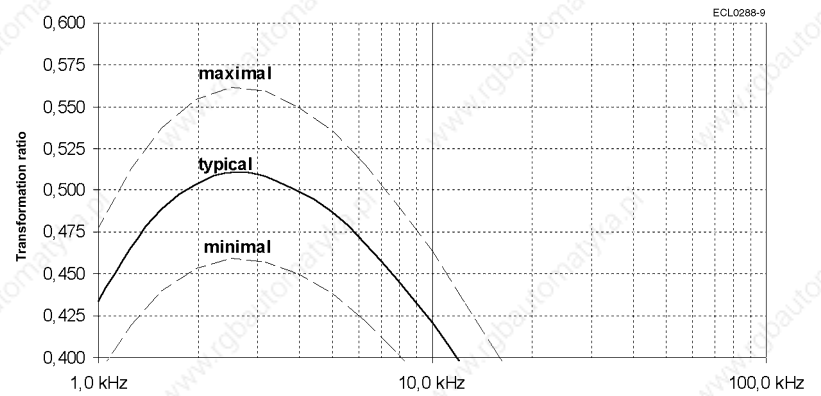
Transformation ratio  $r_T$

$$r_T = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} / V_{R1-R2}$$

$$= V_{S2-S4 \text{ max}} / V_{R1-R2}$$

$= 0.5 \pm 20 \% \text{ within } 1 \dots 10 \text{ kHz}$

$= 0.5 \pm 10 \% \text{ at } 4 \text{ kHz}$



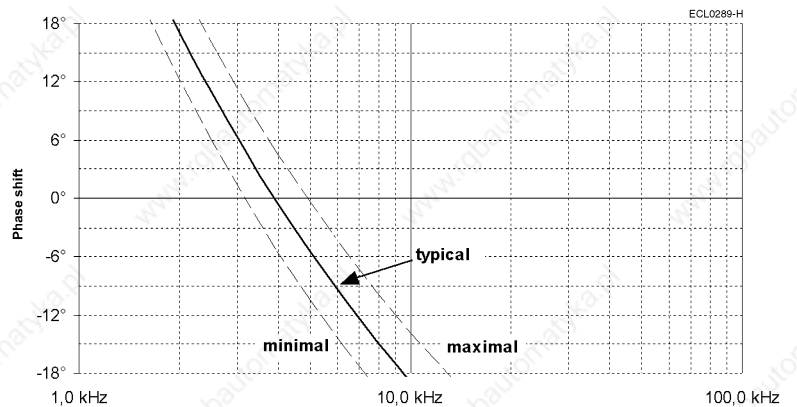
Phase shift  $\psi$

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \text{ max}} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance:  $\pm 5^\circ$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$4 V_{rms} \dots 20 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	2 kHz ... 10 kHz

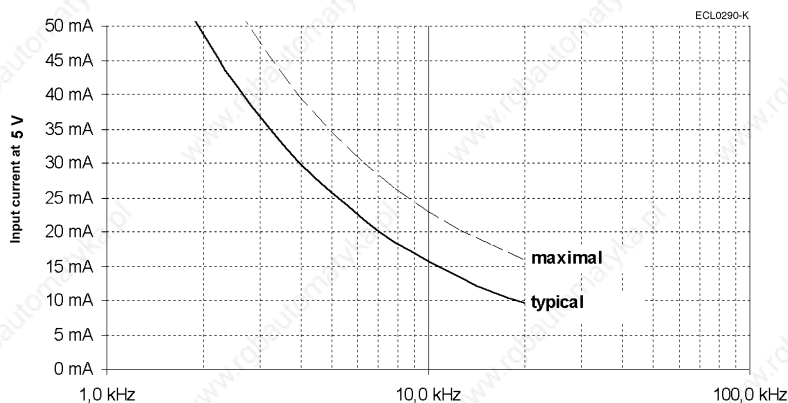
When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.5 W$  is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 5 V$ .

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{Figure} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 5 V$$

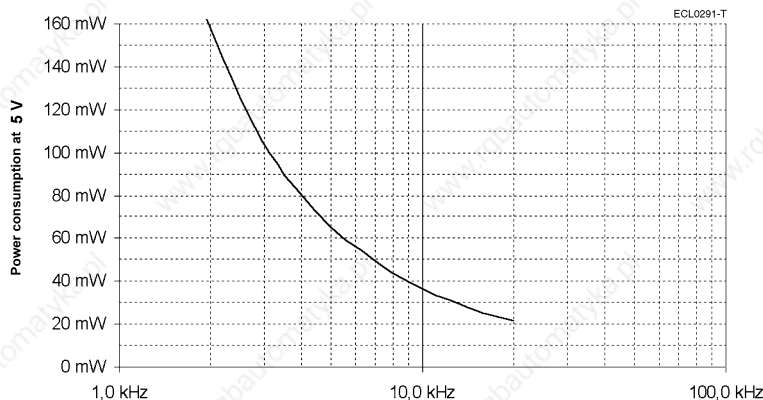


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 5 V$ .

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{Figure} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 5 V)^2$$





**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

**DC resistance**

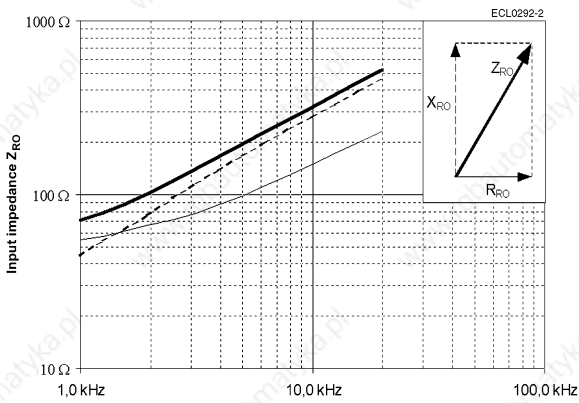
The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

$R_{R1-R2} = 36 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 56 \Omega$   
 Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$

**Input impedance**

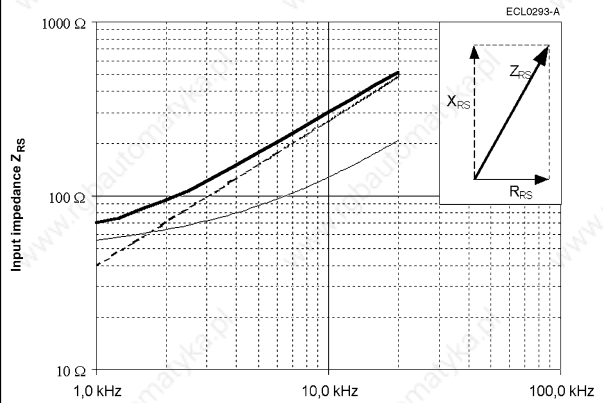
Tolerance:  $\pm 20 \%$

$Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 20 \%$

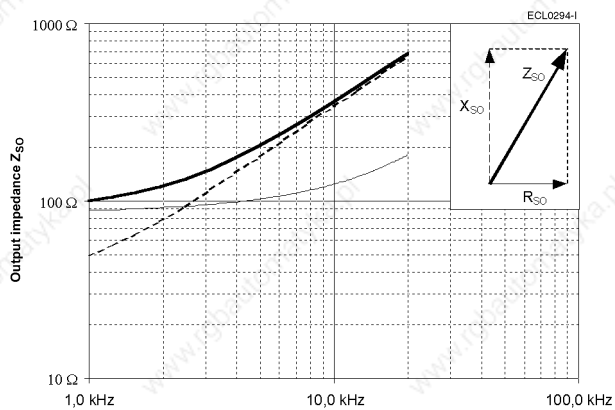
$Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4



**Output impedance**

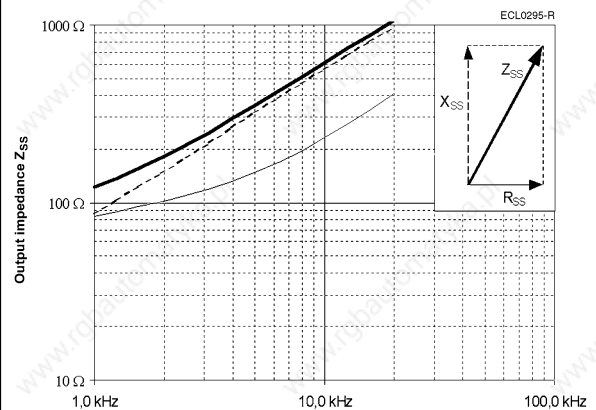
Tolerance:  $\pm 20 \%$

$Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



Tolerance:  $\pm 20 \%$

$Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2



**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
 at  $f = 4 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 5.5 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 10.5 \text{ mH}$

Size 21

**Housing** CrMo-steel

**Electrical error / Ordering information**

**Angular error spread  $\Delta\phi$**   
 $\pm 10'$   
 $\pm 8'$   
 $\pm 6'$

**Ordering code**  
 V23401-U2020-B201  
 V23401-U2020-B209  
 V23401-U2020-B210

**Residual voltage  $V_{residual}$**  20 mV at  $V_{R1-R2} = 6 V$

Electrical data at 22 °C.

**Transfer function**

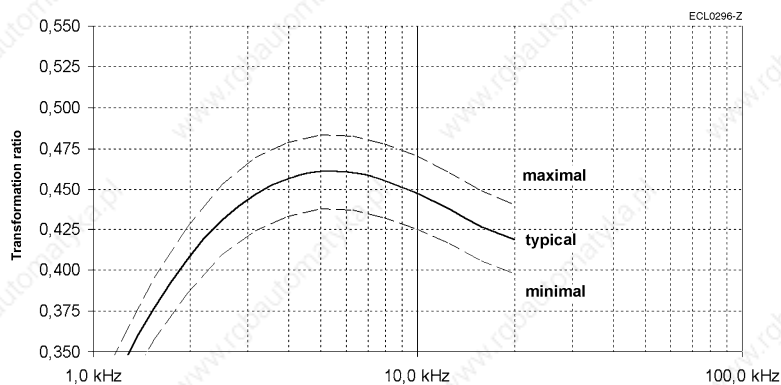
**Pairs of poles  $p$**   $p = 3$

**Transformation ratio  $r_T$**

$$r_T = V_{S1-S3 \max} / V_{R1-R2}$$

$$= V_{S2-S4 \max} / V_{R1-R2}$$

$= 0.5 \pm 10 \% \text{ within } 3 \dots 10 \text{ kHz}$   
 $= 0.5 \pm 5 \% \text{ at } 6 \text{ kHz}$



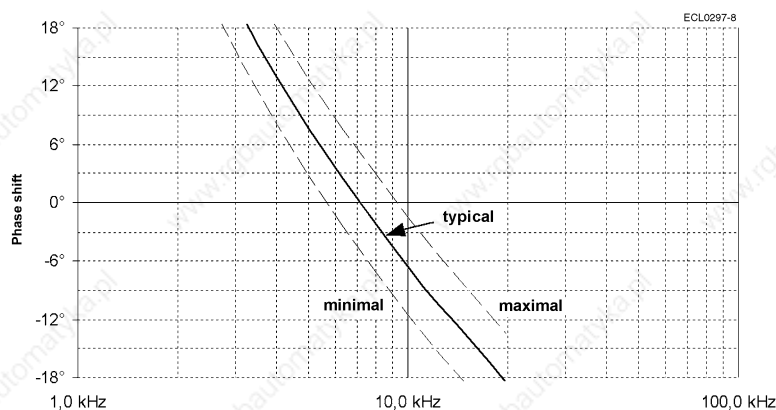
**Phase shift  $\psi$**

$$V_{R1-R2}(t) = V_{R1-R2 \max} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t)$$

$$V_{S1-S3}(t) = V_{S1-S3 \max} \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t - \psi)$$

for  $-90^\circ < \alpha < +90^\circ$

Tolerance:  $\pm 5^\circ$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters**

<b>Input voltage <math>V_{R1-R2}</math>, typical</b>	$2 V_{rms} \dots 10 V_{rms}$
<b>Frequency <math>f</math>, typical</b>	4 kHz ... 10 kHz

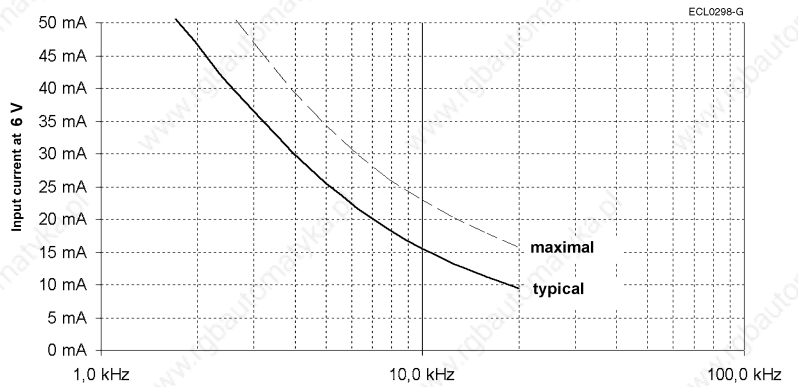
When choosing the values of these parameters take into account power dissipation, max. ambient temperature and the heat dissipation. Including self heating a maximum operating temperature of 150 °C must not be exceeded. Generally a power dissipation of  $P \leq 0.5 W$  is not critical.

**Input current I**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 6 V$ .

For other input voltages, the input current changes follows as:

$$I = I_{Figure} \cdot V_{R1-R2} / 6 V$$

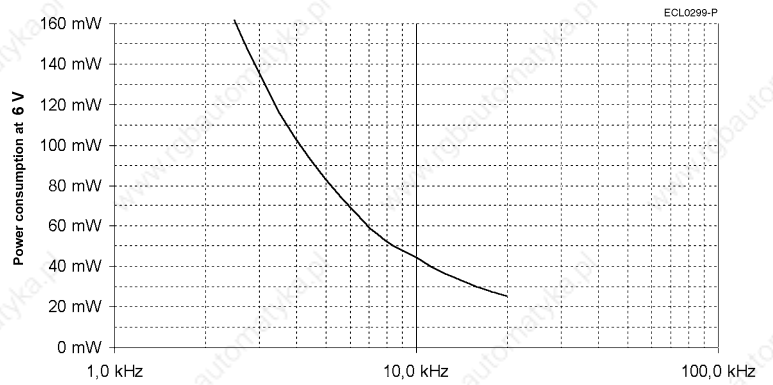


**Power consumption P**

The adjacent figure applies to  $V_{R1-R2} = 6 V$ .

For other input voltages, the power consumption changes follows as:

$$P = P_{Figure} \cdot (V_{R1-R2} / 6 V)^2$$



**Resistance, impedance and operating parameters (continued)**

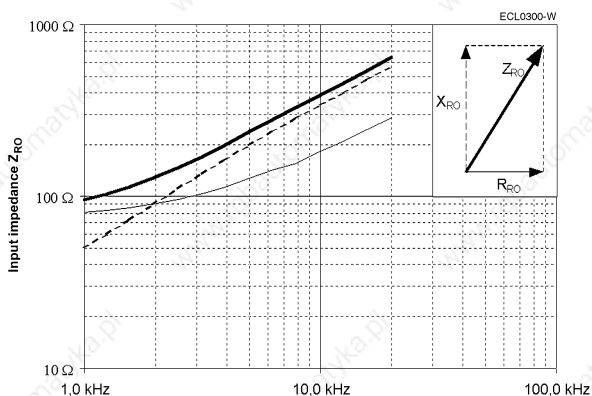
**DC resistance**

The ohmic resistance values are based on an ambient temperature of 22 °C and change with temperature by 0.39 % / K

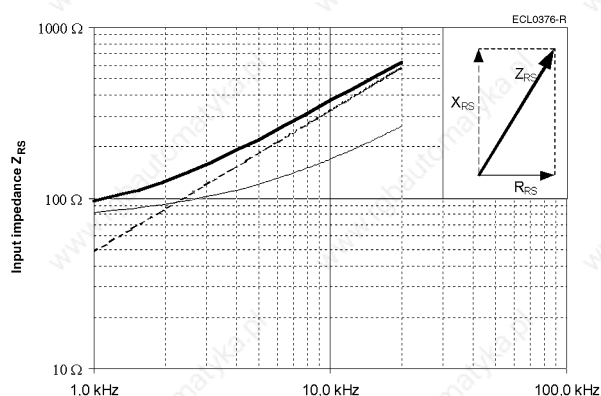
$R_{R1-R2} = 62 \Omega$   
 $R_{S1-S3} = R_{S2-S4} = 186 \Omega$   
 Tolerance:  $\pm 10 \%$

**Input impedance**

Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$   
 $Z_{RO}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with open outputs

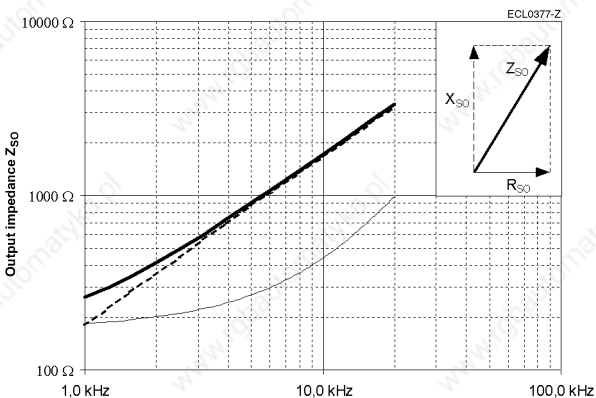


Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$   
 $Z_{RS}$  ... Impedance between R1 and R2 with short circuits between S1 and S3 as well as between S2 and S4

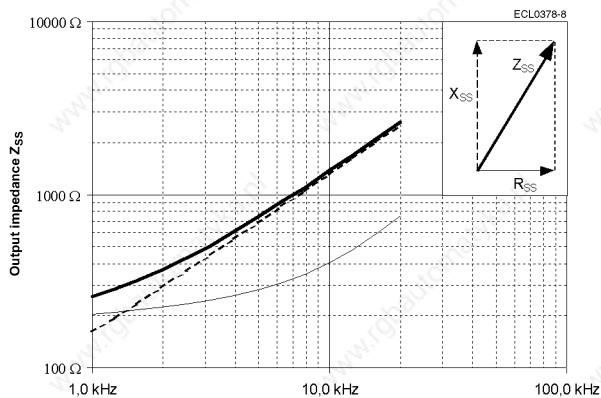


**Output impedance**

Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$   
 $Z_{SO}$  ... Impedance between S2 and S4 in a position of 0° (minimal coupling) with open outputs



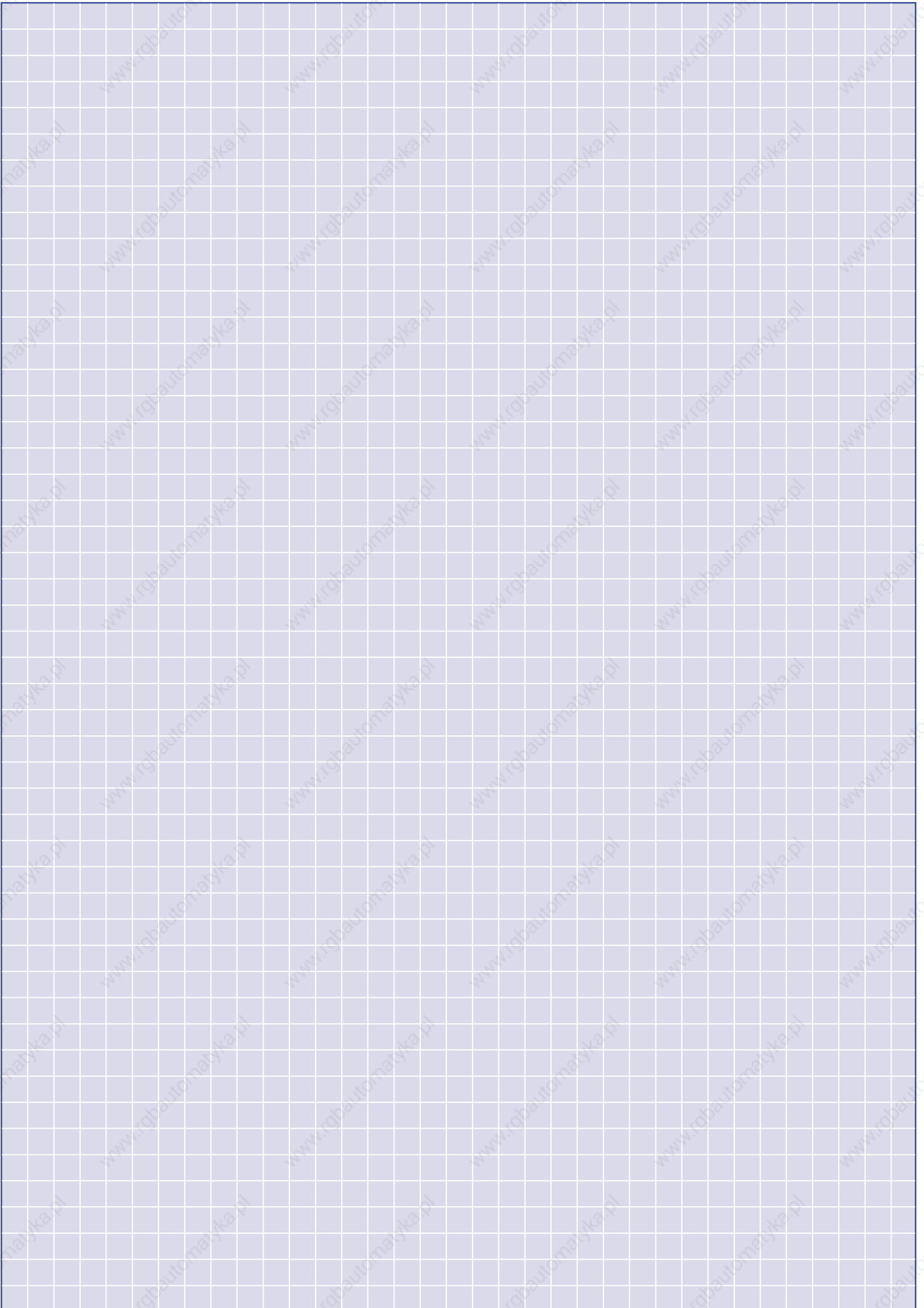
Tolerance:  $\pm 15 \%$   
 $Z_{SS}$  ... Impedance between S1 and S3 in a position of 0° (max. coupling) with short circuits between R1 and R2

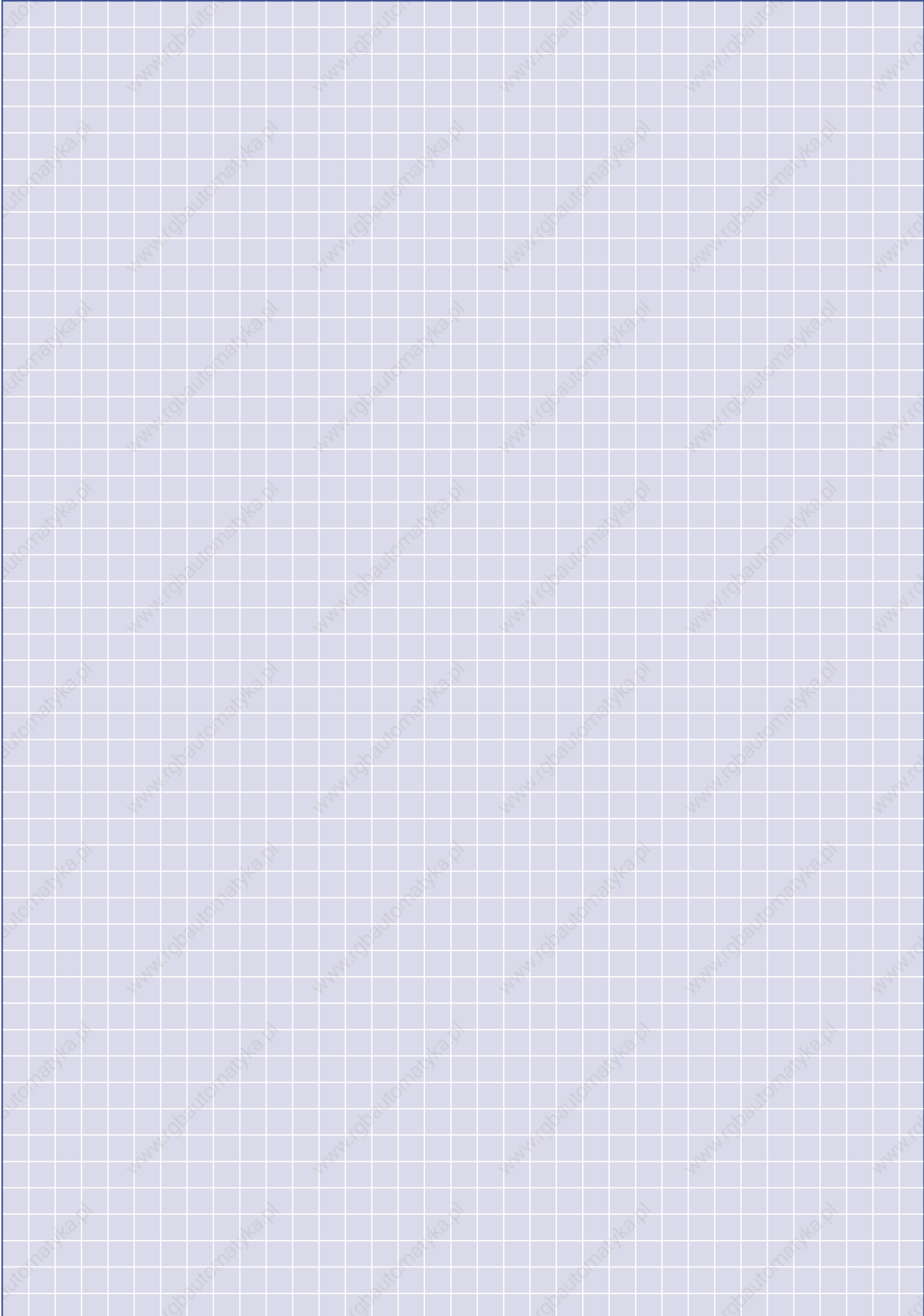


**Inductance L**

$L = X / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)$   
 at  $f = 6 \text{ kHz}$

$L_{RO} = 4 \text{ mH}$   
 $L_{SS} = 14 \text{ mH}$







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Fax: +886-2-2664-9900

**Thailand** – Bangkok  
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Fax: +66-2-955-0505

**Vietnam** – Ho Chi Minh City  
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**Austria** – Vienna  
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**England** – Stanmore Middlesex  
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**Estonia** – Haabneeme  
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**Finland** – Helsinki  
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**France Export** – St Ouen L'Aumone  
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Fax: +33-1-3440-7220 or  
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**France SIMEL** – Gevrey-Chambertin  
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**Tyco Electronics AMP GmbH certified according ISO 9001, QS 9000/VDA 6.1,  
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