## VRS Output Voltage Calculations

For every gear tooth configuration, there is an optimum pole piece size and shape to achieve maximum output voltage from the sensor. This relationship is as follows:

The optimum dimension of A, B, and C are given as they relate to D the diameter of the pole piece of the VRS sensor being used.

- A is equal to or greater than D
- ${\bf B}$  is equal to or greater than  ${\bf C}$
- C is equal to or greater than three times D
- E is as close as possible
- F is equal to or greater than D



The above configuration is usually not available in a stock gear, but it is seldom necessary to have the maximum output. Very close to the maximum output may be generated by conventional stock gears if the tooth width **A** is equal to or greater then the pole piece diameter and **C** is 1.5 times **D**.

For ease of alignment, gear thickness should be 2 or 3 times the pole piece diameter.

**A.** Gear pitch =  $\frac{\# \text{ of Teeth} + 2}{\text{Gear Diameter}}$ 

**C.** Frequency = <u># of Teeth x RPM</u> 60 **B.** Minimum Surface Speed = <u>Min RPM x Gear Dia. x 3.14</u> 60

**D.** Gear Diameter =  $\frac{\text{Total } \# \text{ of teeth } +2}{\text{Gear Pitch}}$ 

E. Actual Voltage = <u>Ref Voltage Out</u> = <u>Unknown Voltage Out</u> 1000 IPS Actual Speed

## Calculating Actual Output Voltage for a Given Application

## Application Example:

Minimum speed of Interest:100 rpmMaximum speed of Interest:1000 rpmActuator:20 pitch 60 tooth gearAir Gap:.010"Load impedance:10k OhmsOutput Required:1 V P-P minimum

Using our example: We first need to calculate the Gear Diameter: Ex ("D")  $60 + 2 = \underline{62}$  Gear diameter = 3.1 inches Pitch = 20 Then, Min Surface Speed: Ex ("B")  $\underline{100 \times 3.1 \times 3.14}_{60}$  = 16.2 IPS Then, actual voltage using the unit' specifications: Ex ("E") (We will use the 3030 series spec for this example) 190 V p-p  $x^{"} V p-p$  = 3.078 1000 IPS 16.2 ips

Solution: 1000x= 3078 x = 3.078