

## Ultrasonic sensor UB500-F42-E7-V15

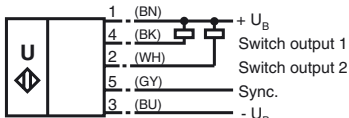


## Features

- 2 independent switch outputs
- Extremely small unusable area
- TEACH-IN
- Interference suppression (adjustable width of sound cone in close range)
- Temperature compensation
- Synchronisation options
- NO/NC selectable

## Electrical connection

Standard symbol/Connections:  
(version E7, npn)

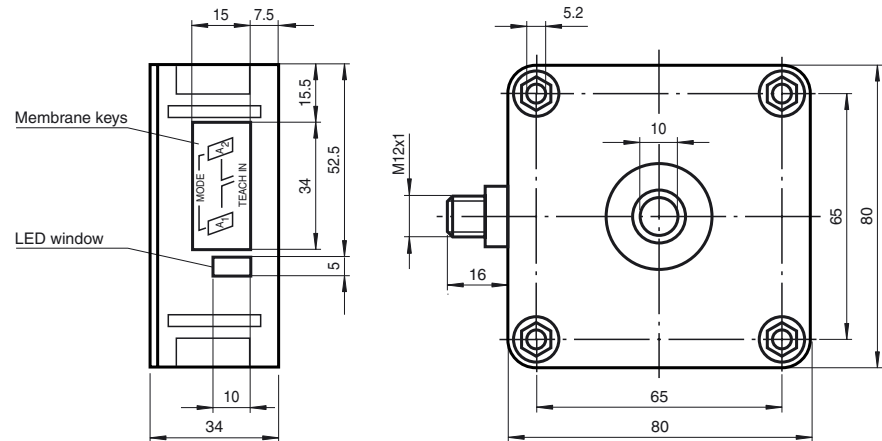


Core colours in accordance with EN 60947-5-2.

## Connector V15



## Dimensions



## Technical data



### General specifications

Sensing range	30 ... 500 mm
Adjustment range	50 ... 500 mm
Unusable area	0 ... 30 mm
Standard target plate	100 mm x 100 mm
Transducer frequency	approx. 390 kHz
Response delay	approx. 50 ms

### Indicators/operating means

LED yellow 1	permanent: switching state switch output 1 flashing: TEACH-IN function
LED yellow 2	permanent: switching state switch output 2 flashing: TEACH-IN function
LED red	"Error", object uncertain in TEACH-IN function: No object detected

### Electrical specifications

Operating voltage	10 ... 30 V DC, ripple 10 % <sub>SS</sub>
No-load supply current $I_0$	≤ 50 mA

### Input/Output

Synchronisation	1 synchro input 0-level: $-U_B \dots +1 \text{ V}$ ; 1-level: $+4 \text{ V} \dots +U_B$ input impedance: $> 12 \Omega$ synchronisation pulse: $\geq 100 \mu\text{s}$ ; synchronisation pulse interval: $\geq 2 \text{ ms}$
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Synchronisation frequency	≤ 95 Hz
Common mode operation	≤ 95/n Hz, n = number of sensors
Multiplex operation	

### Output

Output type	2 switch outputs npn, normally open/close selectable
Repeat accuracy	≤ 0.5 % of switching point
Rated operational current $I_e$	200 mA, short-circuit/overload protected
Voltage drop $U_d$	≤ 2.5 V
Switching frequency $f$	≤ 8 Hz
Range hysteresis $H$	1 % of the set operating distance
Temperature influence	± 1 % of full-scale value

### Standard conformity

Standards	EN 60947-5-2
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### Ambient conditions

Ambient temperature	-25 ... 70 °C (248 ... 343 K)
Storage temperature	-40 ... 85 °C (233 ... 358 K)

### Mechanical specifications

Protection degree	IP54
Connection	connector V15 (M12 x 1), 5 pin
Material	
Housing	PBT
Transducer	epoxy resin/hollow glass sphere mixture; foam polyurethane, cover PBT
Mass	140 g

**Parameterisation:**

You can use 2 keys to parameterise the sensor. In order to start the switch point 1 learning mode, press the A1 key; in order to start the switch point 2 learning mode, press the A2 key.

If you keep both keys pressed as you switch on the power supply, the sensor will switch over to the sensitivity adjustment mode of operation.

In case the parameterisation procedure is not completed within 5 minutes, the sensor will discontinue the process and retain all previous settings.

**Teaching in switch points:**

Teaching in A1 switch point  
by pressing A1 key

Keep A1 key pressed for  
> 2 s

The sensor enters the switch point 1 learning mode

Position target object in the  
desired distance

The sensor indicates via LED lights whether the target object has been detected. In case the object has been detected, the yellow LED will flash; if the object has not been detected, the red LED flashes.

Briefly press the A1 key

The sensor completes the switch point 1 TEACH-IN process and saves this value in non-volatile memory. In the event of an uncertain object (flashing red LED), the value learned is invalid. The system exits the TEACH-IN mode.

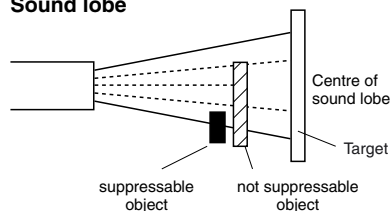
Analogously, the A2 switch point is learned in the same fashion as described above using the A2 key.

**Suppression of disturbing targets**

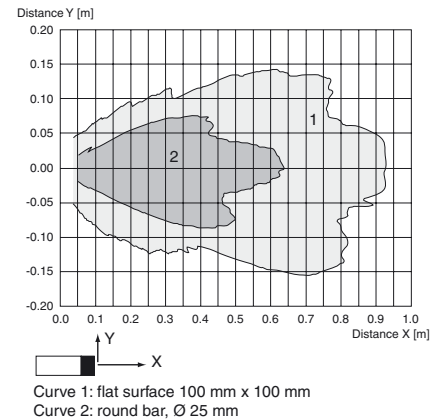
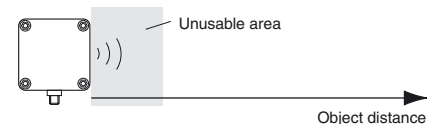
Some types of installation or particular conditions during operation of an ultrasonic sensor may admit that undesired objects (such as shelf brow posts, edges of machines) are closer than the actual target as they enter the recording range. In this case, the sensor would normally detect these objects rather than the desired target. So in order to ensure an error-free operation, it may be necessary to suppress those objects.

Objects can be suppressed if they meet the following conditions:

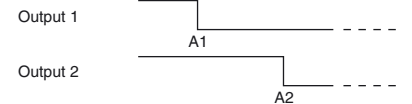
- The disturbing target must not hide the actual target completely.
- The amplitude of the disturbing signal must be smaller than the amplitude of the desired signal.
- The disturbing target must remain in the edge region of the sound lobe and must not enter its center.

**Sound lobe**

The suppression of the disturbing target is effected through reduction of the response sensitivity. This figure shows its effect on the response characteristics of the sensor. The sensor is preset on step 1 by the manufacturer.

**UB500-F42-E7-V15****Characteristic curves/additional information****Characteristic response curve****Switching output programming**

N. O. ( $A1 < A2$ ):



N. C. ( $A1 > A2$ ):

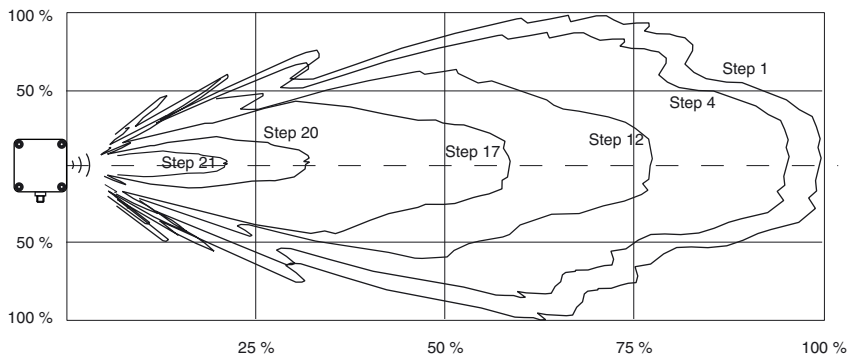


$A1 \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $A2 \rightarrow \infty$ : Object presence detection  
Both outputs are active if Object within detection range.

**Note:**

$\rightarrow \infty$  means: cover transducer surface with your hand, while programming the output.

If  $A1 = A2$ , the output work like  $A1 < A2$



### Sensitivity adjustment for suppression of disturbing targets

Remove the actual target object from the detection range.

Keep A1 and A2 keys pressed as you switch on power supply. The sensor enters the sensitivity adjustment mode of operation. The sensor sensitivity can be adjusted in 24 steps. Step 1 = high response Step 24 = low response

Briefly press the A1 key Response is increased. The LED lights indicate the actual state of the sensor.

- flashing red: no disturbing target detected
- flashing yellow: disturbing target detected
- permanent red: upper setting limit is reached.

Briefly press the A2 key Response is decreased. The LED lights indicate the actual state of the sensor.

- flashing red: no disturbing target detected
- flashing yellow: disturbing target detected
- permanent red: lower setting limit is reached.

Press both A1 and A2 keys at once Exiting sensitivity adjustment. The sensor response is saved in non-volatile memory. In the event the sensitivity adjustment is not exited through this procedure, the sensor will exit this operation mode automatically after 5 minutes, and the previous sensitivity value remains valid.

### Synchronisation

In order to prevent conflicts, the sensor is equipped with a synchronisation connection. In case this is unwired, the sensor function is based on an intern clock rate. Several sensors can be synchronised through the following methods:

#### External synchronisation:

The sensor can be synchronised by application of external square wave voltage. A synchronising pulse at the synchronisation input triggers a measuring cycle. The pulse width needs to be bigger than 100  $\mu$ s. The measuring cycle is started with the falling edge. A low level > 1 s or an open synchronisation input causes the sensor to operate at normal operating mode. A high level at the synchronisation input deactivates the sensor.

There are two possible operation modes:

- Several sensors are controlled by the same synchronisation signal. The sensors function in common mode.
- The respective synchronising pulses are directed to just one sensor each cyclically. The sensors function in multiplex mode.

#### Self synchronisation:

The synchronisation connections of up to 5 sensors offering a self synchronisation option are interconnected. After switching on power supply, these sensors function in the multiplex mode. The response delay increases according to the number of sensors to be synchronised. During the TEACH-IN process no synchronisation can be performed and vice versa. For teaching in switch points, the sensors need to be operated in an unsynchronised state.

### Note:

If the option for synchronisation is not used, the synchronisation input has to be connected to ground (0 V) or the sensor has to be operated via a V1 cable connector (4-pin).

**Accessories****Mounting aids**

MH 04-3505

MHW 11

**Cable sockets <sup>\*)</sup>**

V15-G-2M-PVC

V15-W-2M-PUR

<sup>\*)</sup> For additional cable sockets see section „Accessories“.