

## Ultrasonic sensor UB800-F12P-EP-V15

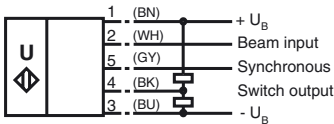


### Features

- Push-pull output
- Selectable sound lobe width
- Synchronisation options
- Temperature compensation
- Very small unusable area

### Electrical connection

Standard symbol/Connections:  
(version EP, pnp/npn)

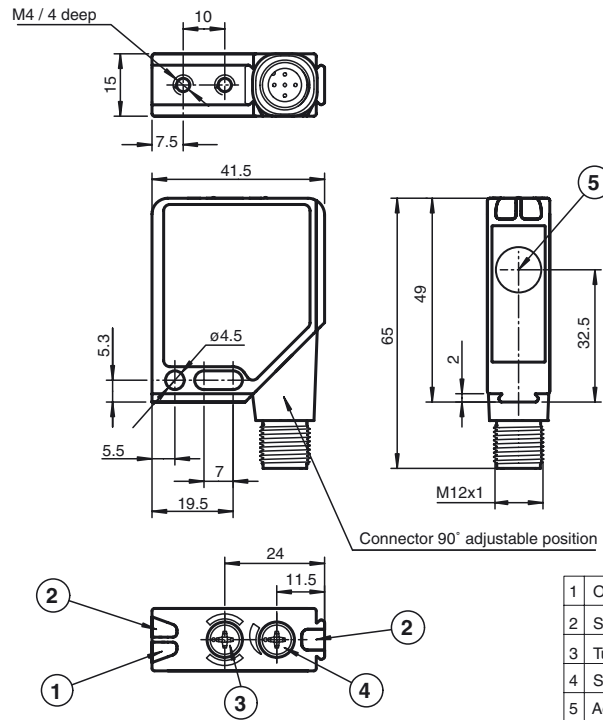


Core colours in accordance with EN 60947-5-2.

### Connector V15



### Dimensions



1	Operating display green
2	Switch state yellow
3	Turnover switch $Q / \bar{Q}$
4	Switching point adjuster
5	Acoustic axis transducer

### Technical data



#### General specifications

Sensing range	30 ... 800 mm
Adjustment range	50 ... 800 mm
Unusable area	0 ... 30 mm
Standard target plate	100 mm x 100 mm
Transducer frequency	approx. 310 kHz
Response delay	approx. 100 ms

#### Indicators/operating means

LED green	Operating display
LED yellow	switch output
LED red	permanent: stop plate switch point adjuster
	flashing: error

#### Electrical specifications

Operating voltage	10 ... 30 V DC, ripple 10 % <sub>SS</sub>
No-load supply current $I_0$	≤ 25 mA

#### Input/Output

Synchronisation	1 synchronous input, bi-directional 0-level: $-U_B \dots +1$ V 1-level: $+4$ V ... $+U_B$ input impedance: > 12 kΩ synchronisation pulse: ≥ 100 μs, synchronisation interpulse period: ≥ 2 ms
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#### Synchronisation frequency

Common mode operation	≤ 45 Hz
Multiplex operation	≤ 45/n Hz, n = number of sensors

#### Input

Input type	1 Beam input small sound beam: $-U_B \dots +1$ V wide sound beam: $+4$ V ... $+U_B$ or open input input impedance: > 4.7 kΩ switching delay: 1 s
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#### Output

Output type	Push-pull output, short-circuit proof, protected against reverse polarity
Repeat accuracy	≤ 1 %
Rated operational current $I_o$	200 mA, short-circuit/overload protected
Voltage drop $U_d$	≤ 3 V
Switching frequency f	max. 4 Hz
Range hysteresis H	1 % of the set operating distance
Temperature influence	± 1.5 % of full-scale value

#### Standard conformity

UL



LISTED  
Power from Class 2 Power Source  
IND.CONTR.EQ 57M3  
EN 60947-5-2

#### Standards

#### Ambient conditions

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

#### Mechanical specifications

Connection	connector V15 (M12 x 1), 5 pin
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Material  
Housing

Transducer	Frame: die-cast zinc, nickel-plated Laterals: plastic PC, glass-fiber reinforced epoxy resin/hollow glass sphere mixture; foam polyurethane, cover PBT
Mass	60 g

### Synchronisation

To suppress mutual influence, the sensor is equipped with a synchronisation connection. If this is not activated, the sensor works with an internally generated clock. Synchronisation of multiple sensors can be achieved in the following ways.

#### External synchronisation

The sensor can be synchronized by external application of a square wave voltage. A synchronisation impulse on the synchronisation input leads to the execution of one measurement cycle. The impulse width must be larger than 100 µs. The measurement cycle starts with the falling flank. A low level > 1 sec or an open synchronisation input puts the sensor in normal mode. A high level on the synchronisation input deactivates the sensor.

Two operational modes are possible

1. Multiple sensors are controlled using the same synchronisation signal. The sensors work in synch.
2. The synchronisation impulses are cyclically fed to only one sensor at a time. The sensors work in multiplex mode.

#### Autosynchronisation

The synchronisation connections of up to 10 sensors are connected together with the option of autosynchronisation. These sensors work in multiplex mode after power is switched on. The activation delay is increased corresponding to the number of synchronised sensors.

#### Note:

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

### Selection of beam characteristics

By switching the beam input, the activation characteristics of the ultrasound sensor can be selected. If the beam input is open or connected to  $+U_B$ , the sensor works with a wide ultrasonic cone. A beam input connected to  $-U_B$  causes the sensor to work with a narrower ultrasonic cone. This setting is preferred when an object in the vicinity of the sensor is close to the ultrasonic beam, and should be suppressed. The characteristic of the ultrasonic cone can be changed during sensor operation. Switching the sound cone characteristics becomes active one second after the change to the signal level at the beam input.

### Setting the switch point

The ultrasonic sensor possesses a switch output, of which the switching point can be set simply and precisely using the built-in 12-position potentiometer. Using the switch  $Q / \bar{Q}$  which is also easy to find on the upper side of the sensor, the effective direction of the switching output can be selected.

There are two different output functions which can be selected

1. one switching point, normally open
2. one switching point, normally closed

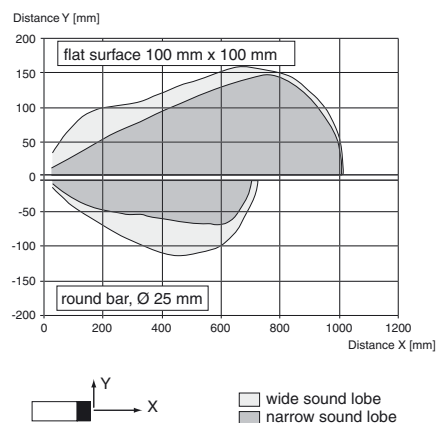
### LED display

	Opening function (Q)	Closing function (Q)
<b>LED green:</b>	Power On	
<b>LED yellow:</b>	Switch state Object outside switching area, or no object	Switch state Object detected in switching area
<b>LED red</b>	Potentiometer for setting of switch point at "limit"	
<b>LED red flashing</b>	Ultrasonic error	

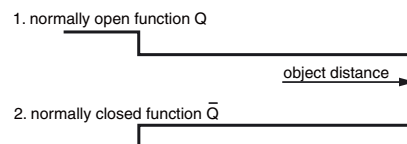
**UB800-F12P-EP-V15**

### Characteristic curves/additional information

#### Characteristic response curve



#### Switching output function



### Accessories

#### Mounting aids/fixing flanges

OMH-K01, OMH-K02, OMH-K03  
OMH-01  
OMH-06  
OMH-MLV12-HWG  
OMH-MLV12-HWK

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

V15-G-2M-PVC  
V15-W-2M-PUR

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