

# High performer.

UT 20-S150 – The NEW ultrasonic sensors with soundpipe attachment



### Ultrasonic sensors

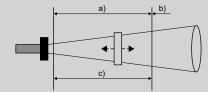
System description

### Method of function

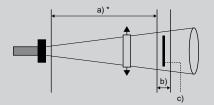
Ultrasonic proximity switches operate on the basis of echo time-of-flight measurement. An ultrasonic pulse emitted by the sensor is reflected when it hits an object. The sensor calculates the distance from the time elapsed between emission of the ultrasonic pulse and receipt of the echo. Depending on the power

amplifier, the measured distance is converted to a current or voltage signal (analogue sensor) proportional to the distance or the switching output is activated, depending on the set switching point.

### **Applications**



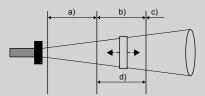
- a) Output on
- b) Output off
- c) Adjusted switching distance



- a)\* Output on
- b) Configured window
- c) Reflector
- \* No object = output off

### As a reflex scanner (proximity switch)

The classic operating mode uses background suppression, superior to other sensor principles. The switching output is activated when the object is located within the set switching distance. The switching point is subject to a hysteresis. This operating mode is suitable, for example, for detecting objects on a conveyor belt or for checking presence.



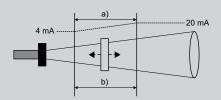
- a) Output off
- b) Output on
- c) Output off
- d) Configured window

#### In window mode

The switching output is only activated when the object is located within a window that has been defined by setting two window limits. This can be used to monitor, for example, the correct bottle size in a crate of drinks. Bottles that are too tall or too short are diverted out.

### As a barrier or reflex switch

An ultrasonic sensor is used like a light barrier here, though no special reflector is employed (a piece of sheet metal is entirely sufficient here). For this purpose, the sensor in window mode is set in such a way that the reflector is located within the window. The ultrasonic reflex switch provides a signal as soon as an object is completely covered by the reflector. Whereby it is irrelevant whether the object absorbs the sound or even deflects it away. This operating mode is used for poorly detected material with irregular surfaces, e. g. foam.



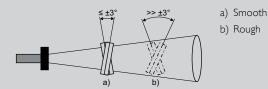
- a) Linear output
- b) Configured analogue window

### Ultrasonic sensors with analogue output

In these models a voltage  $(0...10\,\text{V})$  or current  $(4...20\,\text{mA})$  is transmitted in proportion to the object distance. The window limits can be defined and selected between falling and rising characteristic curves.



### Installation



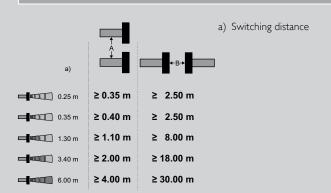
Ultrasonic sensors can be installed and operated in any orientation. Though installation locations that could lead to contamination of the sensor surface should be avoided because water droplets and encrustation can impair functional performance. Thin layers of dust and paint droplets generally have no effect.

If smooth surfaces are to be detected, sensors should be mounted as vertically as possible, i. e. at an angle of from 87° to 93° to the surface.

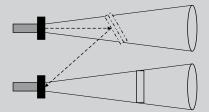
Rough surfaces, on the other hand, permit considerably greater angular deviations. A surface whose valley-to-peak depth is greater than or equal to the wavelength of the ultrasonic frequency is considered rough. The sound, however, is then reflected diffusely, which can lead to a reduction of the operating scanning distance. In this case the maximum permissible angular deviation and maximum scanning distance should be determined in trials.

Sound-absorbing materials (such as cotton wool or foam) can further reduce the scanning distance. In contrast, liquids and solid materials are good reflectors.

### Mounting distances



The table provides the minimum distances between non-synchronised ultrasonic sensors. Sensors may mutually influence one another if these distances are not observed.



The above-mentioned mounting distances are only intended as a guide. In the case of tilting, the sound can be reflected towards the neighbouring sensor. The minimum distance should then be determined by means of trials. Some sensors permit synchronisation with one another and thus allow considerably lower scanning distances.

# UT 20-S150-P/N

### Ultrasonic sensor with soundpipe



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### PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

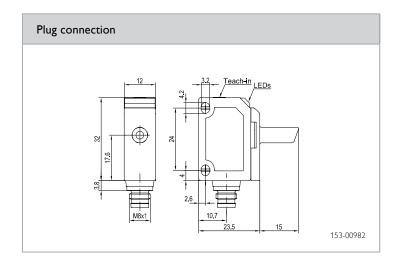
- Ideal for level control, particularly in narrow containers
- Narrow sound beam for precise detection even through small openings and drilled holes
- Reliable detection of highly transparent objects
- Detection independent of object colour and surface
- Compact miniature housing for use when space in machine is limited

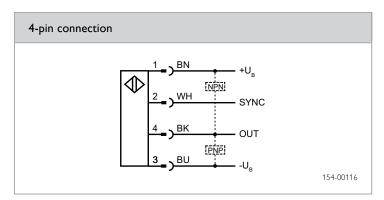
Sensor data		Functions		
Limiting scanning distance	250 mm	LED indicator, green	Operating voltage indicator	
Operating scanning distance	20 140 mm	LED indicator, yellow	Switching output indicator	
Ultrasonic frequency	~ 380 kHz	Scanning distance adjustment	Via Teach-in button	
Resolution	0.20 mm	Teach-in modes	Mode 1: Set switching point Mode 2: Set Window Mode	
Repeatability	± 0.15 % <sup>1</sup>			
Hysteresis	2 mm		Mode 3: Set two-way / reflex switch	
Temperature drift	0.17 % / °C	Adjustment possibilities	N.O./ N.C. via Teach-in button Button lock via Teach-in button Synchronisation via control input Default settings via Teach-in button	
		Default settings	Max. sensitivity and N.O.	
Electrical data		Mechanical data		
Operating voltage, +U <sub>B</sub>	20 30 V DC <sup>2</sup>	Dimensions	$32 \times 38.5 \times 12 \text{ mm}$	
No-load current, I <sub>0</sub>	≤ 25 mA	Enclosure rating	IP 67 <sup>3</sup>	
Output current, le	200 mA	Material, housing	ABS	
Protective circuits	Reverse-polarity protection U <sub>B</sub> / Short circuit protection (Q)	Material, ultrasonic converter	Polyurethane foam, epoxy resin with glass content	
Protection class	2	Type of connection	(see selection table)	
Standby time	< 300 ms	Ambient temperature, operation	-25 +70 °C	
Switching output, Q	PNP / NPN (see selection table)	Ambient temperature, storage	-40 +85 °C	
Output function	N.O. / N.C.	Weight	10 g	
Switching frequency, f (ti/tp 1:1)	25 Hz	Vibration and impact resistance	EN 60947-5-2	
Response time	24 ms			

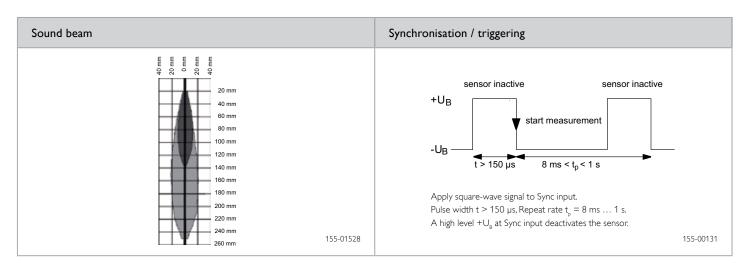
 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  From final value of limit scanning distance  $^{-2}$  Max, 10 % ripple, within U  $_{\rm B}$   $^{-3}$  With connected IP 67 plug

Operating scanning distance	Switching output	Type of connection	Order reference	Part number
20 140 mm	PNP	Metal plug, M8×1, 4-pin  Metal plug, M8×1, 4-pin	UT 20-S150-PSM4	693-11012
20 140 mm	NPN		UT 20-S150-NSM4	693-11013









## UT 20-S150-A

### Ultrasonic sensor with soundpipe and analogue output







### PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

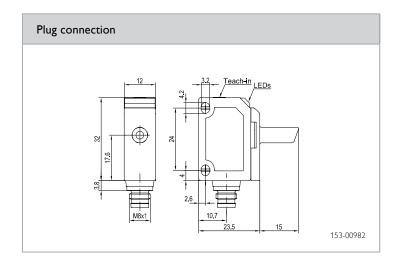
- Ideal for level control, particularly in narrow containers
- Narrow sound beam for precise detection even through small openings and drilled holes
- Reliable detection of highly transparent objects
- Compact miniature housing for use when space in machine is limited
- Analogue output 0 ... 10 V or 4 ... 20 mA

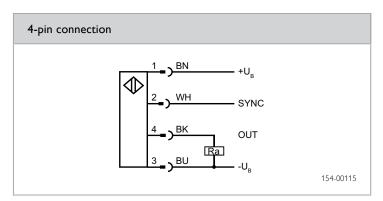
Sensor data <sup>1</sup>		Functions		
Limiting scanning distance Operating scanning distance Ultrasonic frequency Resolution Repeatability Temperature drift	250 mm 20 140 mm ~ 380 kHz 0.20 mm ± 0.15 %² ≤ 2 %	LED indicator, green  LED indicator, yellow  Set analogue characteristic  Adjustment possibilities	Operating voltage indicator Switching output indicator Via Teach-in button Rising / falling edge via Teach-in button Button lock via Teach-in button Synchronisation via control input Default settings via Teach-in button	
Electrical data		Mechanical data		
Operating voltage, +U <sub>B</sub>	20 30V DC <sup>3</sup>	Dimensions	32 × 38.5 × 12 mm	
No-load current, I <sub>0</sub>	≤ 25 mA	Enclosure rating	IP 67 <sup>4</sup>	
Current output	$R_a < 500 \Omega$	Material, housing	ABS	
Voltage output	$R_a > 500 \Omega$	Material, ultrasonic converter	Polyurethane foam, epoxy resin with	
Protective circuits	Reverse-polarity protection U <sub>B</sub> /		glass content	
	Short circuit protection (Q)	Type of connection	(see selection table)	
Protection class	2	Ambient temperature, operation	-25 +70 °C	
Standby time	< 300 ms	Ambient temperature, storage	-40 +85 °C	
Analogue output	0 10 V / 4 20 mA	Weight	10 g	
	(see selection table)	Vibration and impact resistance	EN 60947-5-2	
	30 ms		1	
Response time	30 1115			

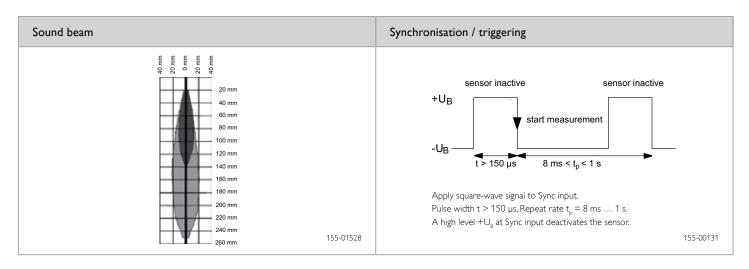
 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  After 30 min. settling time  $^{2}$  From final value of limit scanning distance  $^{3}$  Max. 10 % ripple, within  $U_{B}$   $^{4}$  With connected IP 67 plug

Operating scanning distance	Analogue output	Type of connection	Order reference	Part number
20 140 mm	0 10 V	Metal plug, M8x1, 4-pin Metal plug, M8x1, 4-pin	UT 20-S150-AUM4	693-11014
20 140 mm	4 20 mA		UT 20-S150-AIM4	693-11015



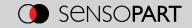


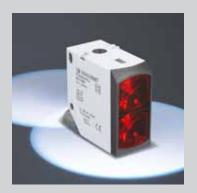


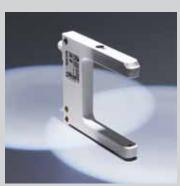


### We look ahead.

Yesterday, today and in the future.











Since SensoPart was founded in 1994, we have constantly focussed on the future. Our motto has always been: We gauge ourselves not by what is possible today, but by our ideas for what can be achieved in the future. Many ground-breaking ideas from that time have since become successful products, which are now indispensible in modern automation technology - endorsed by the numerous prizes for innovation which we have received over recent years. Today, SensoPart is the technological leader in many areas of industrial sensor technology. And we still have many ideas for the future.

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Light barriers Vision sensors Proximity switches Laser sensors Miniature sensors Distance sensors Colour sensors Contrast sensors Lighting Anti-collision sensors Lenses Slot sensors Fibre-optic amplifiers Inductive sensors

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SensoPart Industriesensorik GmbH Nägelseestraße 16 D-79288 Gottenheim Tel. +49 7665 94769-0 Fax +49 7665 94769-765 www.sensopart.com

### France

SensoPart France SARL 11, rue Albert Einstein Espace Mercure F-77420 Champs – Marne la Vallée Tél. +33 164 73 00 61 Fax +33 164 7310 87 www.sensopart.com

### Great Britain

SensoPart UK Limited Unit 12 – 14, Studio 1 Waterside Court, Third Avenue, Centrum 100, Burton on Trent DF14 2WO Tel. +44 1283 567470 Fax +44 1283 740549

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### USA

SensoPart Inc. 28400 Cedar Park Blvd Perrysburg OH 43551, USA Tel. +1 866 282-7610 Fax +1419 931-7697

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