

U-GAGE™ QT50U Series Sensors with Dual-Discrete Outputs

Long-Range Ultrasonic Sensors with TEACH-Mode Programming



Features

- · Fast, easy-to-use TEACH-Mode programming; no potentiometer adjustments
- Selectable dual NPN or PNP outputs via DIP switch
- Access to bank of 8 DIP switches through sealed cover for superior user functionality
- · Rugged encapsulated design for harsh environments
- · Unique housing design allows for multiple mounting configurations
- Choose models with integral 2 m (6.5') or 9 m (30') cable, or with Mini-style or Euro-style quick-disconnect fitting
- Wide operating range of -20° to +70°C (-4° to +158°F)
- · Temperature compensation



Models

Models	Sensing Range	Cable*	Supply Voltage	Output
QT50UDB		5-wire, 2 m (6.5') cable		Dual NPN or PNP selectable
QT50UDBQ6	200 mm to 8 m (8" to 26')	5-pin Euro-style QD	10 to 30V dc	
QT50UDBQ		5-pin Mini-style QD		

- * NOTES:
- 9 m cables are available by adding suffix "w/30" to the model number of a cabled sensor (e.g., QT50UDB w/30).
- A model with a QD connector requires a mating cable; see page 11.

Information about analog-output models is available on Banner's website: www.bannerengineering.com



WARNING . . . Not To Be Used for Personnel Protection

Never use these products as sensing devices for personnel protection. Doing so could lead to serious injury or death.

These sensors do NOT include the self-checking redundant circuitry necessary to allow their use in personnel safety applications. A sensor failure or malfunction can cause either an energized or de-energized sensor output condition. Consult your current Banner Safety Products catalog for safety products which meet OSHA, ANSI and IEC standards for personnel protection.

Principles of Operation

Ultrasonic sensors emit one or multiple pulses of ultrasonic energy, which travel through the air at the speed of sound. A portion of this energy reflects off the target and travels back to the sensor. The sensor measures the total time required for the energy to reach the target and return to the sensor. The distance to the object is then calculated using the following formula:

$$D = \frac{ct}{2}$$

D = distance from the sensor to the target

c = speed of sound in air

t = transit time for the ultrasonic pulse

To improve accuracy, an ultrasonic sensor may average the results of several pulses before outputting a new value.

Temperature Effects

The speed of sound is dependent upon the composition, pressure and temperature of the gas in which it is traveling. For most ultrasonic applications, the composition and pressure of the gas are relatively fixed, while the temperature may fluctuate.

In air, the speed of sound varies with temperature according to the following approximation:

$$C_{m/s} = 20 \sqrt{273 + T_C}$$

 $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{m/s}}$ = speed of sound in meters per second $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{C}}$ = temperature in °C

Or, in English units:

$$C_{ft/s} = 49 \sqrt{460 + T_F}$$

 $\mathbf{C_{ft/s}}$ = speed of sound in feet per second $\mathbf{T_{F^{=}}}$ temperature in °F

The speed of sound changes roughly 1% per 6° C (10° F). QT50U series ultrasonic sensors have temperature compensation available, via the 8-pin DIP switch. Temperature compensation will reduce the error due to temperature by about 90%.

NOTE: If the sensor is measuring across a temperature gradient, the compensation will be less effective.

Sensor Programming

Three TEACH methods may be used to program the sensor:

- · Teach individual minimum and maximum limits,
- Use Auto-Window feature to center a sensing window around the taught position, or
- Simultaneously use Auto-Window and position a threshold for background suppression at the taught position.

The sensor may be programmed either via its two push buttons, or via a remote switch. Remote programming also may be used to disable the push buttons, preventing unauthorized personnel from adjusting the programming settings. To access this feature, connect the gray wire of the sensor to 0 - 2V dc, with a remote programming switch between the sensor and the voltage.

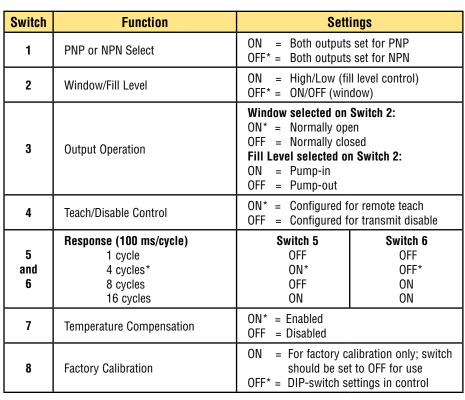
NOTE: The impedance of the Remote Teach input is 12 k Ω .

Programming is accomplished by following the sequence of input pulses (see programming procedures starting on page 5). The duration of each pulse (corresponding to a push button "click"), and the period between multiple pulses, are defined as "T":

0.04 seconds < T < 0.8 seconds

Configuration

The QT50U features an 8-pin DIP switch bank for user setup. The DIP switches are located behind the access cover on the back of the sensor as shown in Figure 2. A spanner tool is included with each sensor for removing the cover.





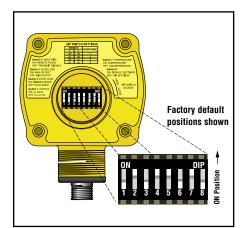


Figure 2. DIP switch location

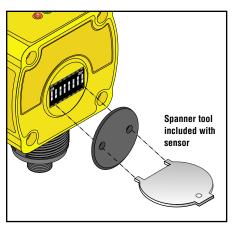


Figure 3. Removing the access cover

DIP-Switch-Selectable Functions

Switch 1: Output Mode Select

ON = Both outputs set to PNP (current sourcing)

OFF = Both outputs set to NPN (current sinking)

This switch configures the sensor internally to use either the PNP or NPN output configuration.

Switch 2: High/Low Level Control

ON = High/Low (fill level control)

OFF = ON/OFF (window)

This switch determines whether the sensor is in fill level control mode or normal ON/OFF mode. The fill level control is shown in Figure 3. When switch 2 is ON, the switch 3 setting will determine whether the sensor is set up for pump-in or pump-out operation.

In ON/OFF mode, the sensor is either ON or OFF when the target is within the window limits and opposite when outside of the window limit.

Switch 3: ON/OFF Mode

ON = normally open (output is energized when the target is within window)

OFF = normally closed (output is energized when the target is outside window)

Switch 4: Teach/Transmit Enable Control

ON = Gray (or yellow) wire configured for remote teach

OFF = Gray (or yellow) wire configured for transmit disable

 $\textbf{High (5 to 30V dc or open):} \ \textbf{Transmit Enabled (Power LED solid Green)}$

Low (0 to 2V dc): Transmit Disabled (Power LED flashes at 2 Hz)

When switch 4 is ON, the gray or yellow wire is used to teach the sensor's window limits. When switch 4 is OFF, the gray or yellow wire is used to enable and disable the sensor's transmit burst. This function may be used when multiple sensors are operating in close proximity and may be vulnerable to cross-talk interference. A PLC can be used to enable the sensors one at a time to avoid cross-talk.

When disabled, the sensor outputs will react as if no target is being sensed.

Switches 5-6: Response Speed Adjustment

The speed of the output response is set using DIP-switch positions 5 and 6 (see table on page 3). There are four values for response speed, which relate to the number of sensing cycles over which the output value is averaged.

Switch 7: Temperature Compensation

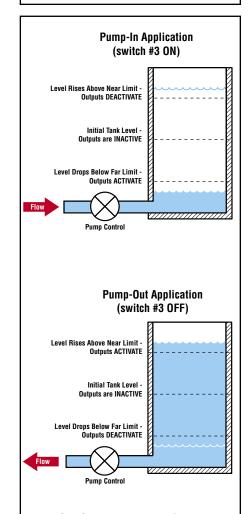
ON = Temperature compensation is enabled

OFF = Temperature compensation is disabled

Changes in air temperature affect the speed of sound, which in turn affects the distance reading measured by the sensor. An increase in air temperature shifts both sensing window limits closer to the sensor. Conversely, a decrease in air temperature shifts both limits farther away from the sensor. This shift is approximately 3.5% of the limit distance for a 20° C change in temperature. With temperature compensation enabled (Switch 7 ON), the sensor will maintain the window limits to within 1.8% over the -20° to +70° C range.

CAUTION . . .

To avoid damage to the sensor caused by static discharge (ESD), observe proper ESD precautions (grounding) while adjusting the DIP switches.



The **HIGH/LOW** mode (switch #2 ON) provides the switching logic required for fill-level, web tensioning control, and similar applications. In the HIGH/LOW mode, the output energizes when the target reaches the first sensing window limit, and stays energized until the target moves to the second limit. The output then de-energizes at the second limit and does not re-energize until the target moves, again, to the first limit.

Figure 3. High/Low Level Control (switch #2 ON)

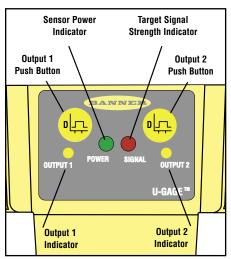


Figure 4. Sensor features

NOTES:

- If temperature compensation is enabled, exposure to direct sunlight can affect the sensor's ability to accurately compensate for changes in temperature.
- With temperature compensation enabled, the temperature warmup drift upon power-up is less than 0.8% of the sensing distance. After 15 minutes, the apparent switchpoint will be within 0.5% of the actual position. After 30 minutes, the apparent switchpoint will be within 0.3% of the actual position.

Switch 8: Factory Calibration

ON = Factory calibration only OFF = Normal operation

Status Indicators

Signal LED (Red) – indicates the strength and condition of the sensor's incoming signal.

Signal LED Status	Indicates	
ON Bright Good signal		
ON Dim	Marginal signal strength	
OFF	No signal is received*, or Target is beyond the sensor's range limitations	

^{*}If no signal is received, the output will react as if the target is beyond the far limit. In normally open mode, the outputs will be OFF. In normally closed mode, the outputs will be ON.

Output LEDs (Yellow or Red) – indicate the position of the target, relative to the window limits.

Output/Teach LED	Indicates	
ON Red (Solid) In Teach mode; waiting for first limit to be taught		
ON Red (Flashing)	In Teach mode; waiting for second limit to be taught	
ON Yellow	Target is within window limits (normally open mode)	
OFF	Target is outside window limits (normally open mode)	

Power ON/OFF LED (Green) – indicates the operating status of the sensor.

Power ON/OFF LED	Indicates	
OFF	Power is OFF	
ON Solid	Sensor is operating normally	
Flashing @ 4 Hz	Output is overloaded (RUN mode)	
Flashing @ 2 Hz	Transmit disabled (see page 4)	

Teaching Minimum and Maximum Limits

The outputs are independent. To readjust minimum or maximum limits for either output, follow the teach procedure for that output only.

Repeat the teach procedure for the other output, if used.

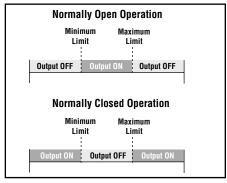


Figure 4. Teaching independent minimum and maximum limits

	Procedure			
	Push Button	Remote Wire 0.04 sec. < T < 0.8 sec.		Result
Programming Mode	Push and hold push button for selected output	No action required		Corresponding output LED turns ON Red Sensor waits for first limit
Teach First Limit	Position the target for the first limit "Click" the same push button	Position the target for the first limit Output 1 Single-pulse the remote line T T T		Sensor learns the first limit position LED for selected output changes to Flashing Red
Teach Second Limit	Position the target for the second limit "Click" the same push button	 Position the target for the second limit Single-pulse the remote line 		Sensor stores both limits LED for selected output turns ON Yellow

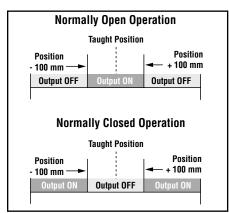


Figure 5. Using the Auto-Window feature for programming each output

Teaching Limits Using the Auto-Window Feature

Teaching the same limit twice for the same output automatically centers a 200 mm window on the taught position.

The outputs are independent. To readjust a midpoint for either output, follow the teach procedure for that output only. Repeat the teach procedure for the other output, if used.

	Procedure				
	Push Button	Remote Wire 0.04 sec. < T < 0.8 sec.		Result	
Programming Mode	Push and hold the push button for the selected output	No action required		ED for the selected output turns ON Red Sensor waits for the first limit	
Teach Limit	Position the sensor for the midpoint of the sensing window "Click" the same push button	Position the target for the midpoint of the sensing window Output 1 Single-pulse the remote line T T T Output 2 Double-pulse the remote line T T T Output 2 Double-pulse the remote line		.ED for the selected output flashes Red	
Re-Teach Limit	Without moving the target, "click" the button again	Without moving the target, single-pulse the remote line again T		ED for the selected output turns ON Yellow Sensor stores sensing window for the selected output Sensor returns to RUN mode	

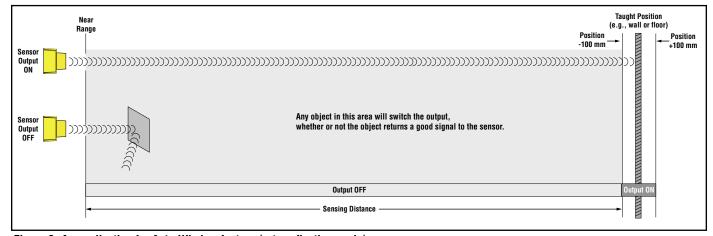


Figure 6. An application for Auto-Window feature (retroreflective mode)

Simultaneous Auto-Window/Background Suppression

Output 1: Auto-Window (automatically centers a 200 mm window on taught position) **Output 2**: Background Suppression (sensor ignores objects beyond the taught

position)

Taught position is identical for both outputs.

To adjust the Background Suppression limit (different from the limit for Output 1), teach a new limit to Output 2 using the Auto-Window procedure (page 7). Output 2 will remain in Background Suppression mode until it is taught new min/max limits (page 6).

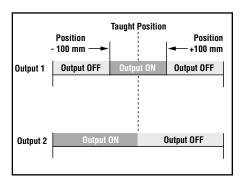


Figure 7. Using simultaneous Auto-Window/ background suppression (normally open illustrated)

		Procedure		
	Push Button	Remote Wire 0.04 sec. < T < 0.8 sec.	Result	
Programming Mode	Push and hold Output 1 push button No action required		Output 1 LED turns ON Red	
Programm	• "Click" Output 2 push button	No action required	Output 2 LED turns ON Red (both Output LEDs should be ON Red)	
Limits to Both Simultaneously	Position the target at the sensing window midpoint/ suppression limit "Click" either push button	Position the target at the sensing window midpoint/suppression limit Triple-pulse the remote line	• Both output LEDs Flash Red	
Teach Lim Outputs Sin	• "Click" either push button again	• Single-pulse the remote line	Both output LEDs turn ON Yellow Sensor stores sensing window on Output 1 and suppression limit on Output 2 Sensor returns to RUN mode	

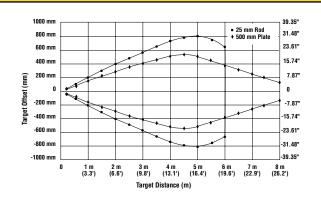
Push Button Lockout

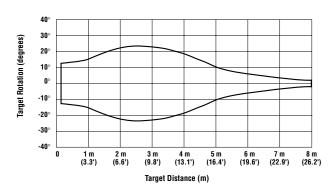
Enables or disables the keypad to prevent unauthorized personnel from adjusting the programming settings.

	Push Bu	itton	Remote Line		
	Procedure	Result	Procedure 0.04 sec. < T < 0.8 sec.	Result	
Push Button	Not available via push button	Not applicable	• Four-pulse the remote line	Push buttons are either enabled or disabled, depending on previous condition.	

	Specifications		
Sensing Range	200 mm to 8 m (8" to 26')		
Supply Voltage	10 to 30V dc (10% maximum ripple); 100 mA max at 10V, 40 mA max at 30V (exclusive of load)		
Ultrasonic Frequency	75 kHz burst, rep. rate 96 ms		
Supply Protection Circuitry	Protected against reverse polarity and transient overvoltages		
Output Protection	Protected against short circuit conditions		
Delay at Power-up	1.5 seconds		
Discrete Output Configuration	PNP or NPN, selectable via DIP switch		
Output Ratings	150 mA maximum Off-state leakage current: $< 5 \mu A$ Output Saturation NPN: < 200 mV @ 10 mA and < 650 mV @ 150 mA Output Saturation PNP: < 1.2 V @ 10 mA and < 1.65 V @ 150 mA		
Output Response Time	100 ms to 1600 ms. See "Switches 5 and 6" in the table on page 3.		
Temperature Effect	Uncompensated: 0.2% of distance/°C Compensated: 0.02% of distance/°C		
Hysteresis	5 mm		
Repeatability	1.0 mm		
Minimum Window Size	20 mm		
Adjustments	Sensing window limits: TEACH-Mode programming of near and far window limits may be set using the push buttons or remotely via TEACH input (see page 6).		
Indicators	Green Power On LED: Indicates power is ON (see page 5) Red Signal LED: Indicates target is within sensing range, and the condition of the received signal (see page 5) Teach/Output indicator (bicolor Yellow/Red): Yellow – Target is within taught limits OFF – Target is outside taught window limits Red – Sensor is in TEACH mode		
Remote TEACH	To Teach: Connect gray or yellow wire to 0 to +2V dc; impedance $12k\Omega$ (See page 4 for transmit disable function)		
Construction	Transducer: Ceramic/Epoxy composite Membrane Switch: Polyester Housing: ABS/Polycarbonate Lightpipes: Acrylic		
Operating Conditions	Temperature: -20° to +70° C (-4° to +158° F) Maximum relative humidity: 100%		
Connections	2 m (6.5') or 9 m (30') shielded 5-conductor (with drain) PVC jacketed attached cable or 5-pin Euro-style quick-disconnect or 5-pin Mini-style quick-disconnect		
Environmental Rating	Leakproof design is rated IEC IP67; NEMA 6P		
Vibration and Mechanical Shock	All models meet Mil Std. 202F requirements. Method 201A (vibration: 10 to 60Hz max., double amplitude 0.06", maximum acceleration 10G). Also meets IEC 947-5-2 requirements: 30G 11 ms duration, half sine wave		
Temperature Warmup Drift	Less than 0.8% of sensing distance upon power-up with Temperature Compensation enabled (see Temperature Compensation, pages 4 and 5)		
Application Notes	Objects passing inside the specified near limit (200 mm) may produce a false response.		
Certifications	CE		

Performance Curves

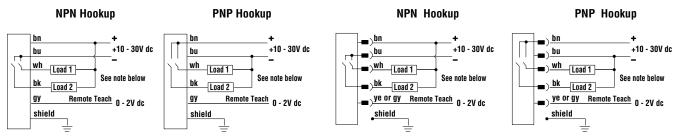




Hookups

Cabled Models

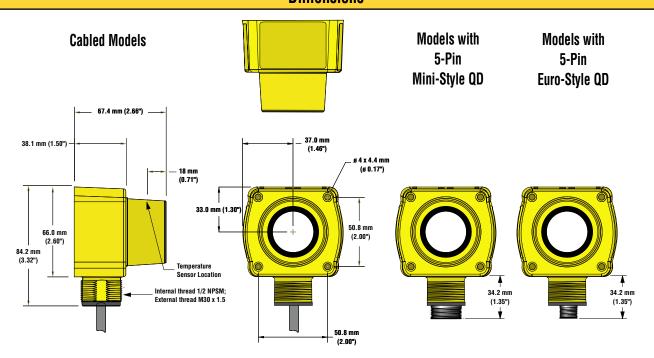
QD Models



NOTES:

- NPN or PNP hookup must agree with DIP-switch settings (see pages 3 and 4).
- It is recommended that the shield wire be connected to earth ground or DC common.

Dimensions



Accessories

Quick-Disconnect (QD) Cable					
Style	Model	Length	Connector	Pin-Outs	
5-Pin Mini with shield	MBCC2-506 MBCC2-512 MBCC2-530	2 m (6.5') 4 m (12') 9 m (30')	61 mm max. (2.4") 7/8-16UN-2B g28 mm (1.1")	White Wire Black Wire Blue Wire Yellow Wire	
5-Pin Euro Straight with shield	MQDEC2-506 MQDEC2-515 MQDEC2-530	2 m (6.5') 5 m (15') 9 m (30')	44 mm max. M12 x 1.	Brown Wire Blue Wire Gray Wire	
5-Pin Euro Right-angle with shield	MQDEC2-506RA MQDEC2-515RA MQDEC2-530RA	2 m (6.5') 5 m (15') 9 m (30')	38 mm max. (1.5°) 38 mm max. (1.5°) (1.5°)		

Mounting Brackets • 30 mm, 11-gauge, stainless steel bracket • 30 mm split clamp with swivel, black with curved mounting slots for versatility SMB30SC reinforced thermoplastic polyester SMB30MM and orientation · Stainless steel hardware included • Clearance for M6 (1/4") hardware 0 0 0 0 25.4 mm (1.00") 0 ø30.1 mm (1.19") 35.1 mm (1.38") 7.1 mm 50.8 mm 0.28 x 90 (2 Slots) (2.00") 12.7 mm -30 x 1.5 mm internal thread ø 6.4 mm (0.25" dia.) (0.50")57.2 mm (2.25") 58.7 mm 25.4 mm (2.31")(1.00")30.0 mm (1.18") (1.00") (2.25")66.5 mm (2.62") 29.0 mm 69.9 mm (2.75") (1.14")



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