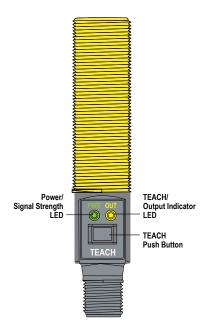
# U-GAGE™ S18U Series Sensors with Discrete TANNE Output



## Datasheet

18 mm Ultrasonic Sensors with TEACH-mode programming



- Fast, easy-to-use TEACH-Mode programming; no potentiometer adjustments
- Short dead zone
- One NPN and one PNP output
- Two bi-colored status LEDs
- Rugged encapsulated design for harsh environments
- · Choose 2 meter or 9 meter unterminated cable, or 5-pin Euro-style QD connector
- Wide operating range of -20 °C to +60 °C (-4 °F to +140 °F)
- · Choose either straight or right-angle housing
- · Temperature compensation
- Configurable for normally open or normally closed operation
- Fast response time (5 milliseconds)



WARNING: Not To Be Used for Personnel Protection

Never use this device as a sensing device for personnel protection. Doing so could lead to serious injury or death. This device does not include the self-checking redundant circuitry necessary to allow its use in personnel safety applications. A sensor failure or malfunction can cause either an energized or de-energized sensor output condition.

### Models

Model Number	Sensing Range	sing Range Cable <sup>1</sup>		Output	Housing Configuration
S18UBA		5-wire, 2 m (6.5 ft) cable	- 10 V dc to 30 V dc	Bipolar NPN/PNP	Straight
S18UBAQ	30 mm to 300 mm (1.2 in to 11.8 in)	5-pin Euro style QD			
S18UBAR		5-wire, 2 m (6.5 ft) cable			Dialet Assets
S18UBARQ		5-pin Euro style QD			Right-Angle



Original Document

NOTE: Information about discrete models is available at <a href="http://www.bannerengineering.com">http://www.bannerengineering.com</a>.

### Status Indicators

Power On/Off LED State	Indicates
Off	The power is off
On red	The target is weak or is outside of the sensing range
On green	The sensor is operating normally, target is good

<sup>9</sup> m cables are available by adding suffix "W/30" to the model number of any cabled sensor (for example, S18UBA W/30).

A model with a QD connector requires a mating cable.



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Output/Teach LED State	Indicates
Off	The target is outside of the window limits (normally open operation)
On yellow	The target is within the window limits (normally open operation)
On red	The sensor is in TEACH mode and is waiting for the first limit
Flashing red	The sensor is in TEACH mode and is waiting for the second limit

## Wiring Diagrams

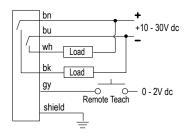


Figure 1. Cabled Models

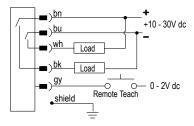


Figure 2. QD Models



NOTE: It is recommended that the shield wire be connected to earth ground or DC common.

## 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:  $D = ct \div 2$ 

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:

In metric units:  $C_{m/s} = 20 \sqrt{273 + T_C}$ 

In English units:

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

 $C_{m/s}$  = speed of sound in meters per second

 $C_{ft/s}$  = speed of sound in feet per second

 $T_C$  = temperature in °C

T<sub>F</sub> = temperature in °F

### Temperature Compensation

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.

The S18U series ultrasonic sensors are temperature compensated. This reduces the error due to temperature by about 90%. The sensor will maintain its window limits to within 1.8% over the -20 $^{\circ}$  to +60 $^{\circ}$  C (-4 $^{\circ}$  to +140 $^{\circ}$  F) range.



#### NOTE

- Exposure to direct sunlight can affect the sensor's ability to accurately compensate for changes in temperature.
- If the sensor is measuring across a temperature gradient, the compensation will be less effective.
- The temperature warmup drift upon power-up is less than 1.7% of the sensing distance. After 10 minutes, the apparent distance will be within 0.3% of the actual position. After 25 minutes, the sensing position will be stable.

## Sensor Programming

Use one of two TEACH methods to program the sensor:

- · Teach individual minimum and maximum limits
- · Use Auto-Window feature to center a sensing window around the taught position

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



NOTE: The impedance of the Remote Teach input is 12 k $\Omega$ .

Programming is accomplished by following the sequence of input pulses. 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.

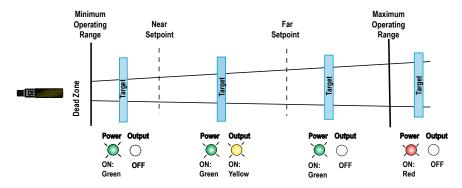


Figure 3. TEACH Interface

### Teach Minimum and Maximum Limits



#### NOTE:

- The sensor returns to Run mode if the first Teach condition is not registered within 120 seconds
- · After the first limit is taught, the sensor remains in Program mode until the Teach sequence is finished
- To exit Program mode without saving any changes, press and hold the programming push button > 2 seconds (before teaching the second limit). The sensor reverts to the last saved limits

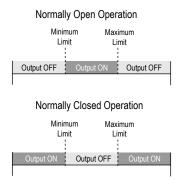


Figure 4. Teaching independent minimum and maximum limits

#### 1. Enter Programming mode.

Method	Action	Result
Push Button <sup>2</sup>	Press and hold the TEACH button	Output LED: On red Power LED: On green (good signal) or On
Remote Input <sup>3</sup>	No action required; the sensor is ready for the first limit	red (no signal)

<sup>2 0.04</sup> s < "click" < 0.8 s

<sup>3 0.04</sup> s < T < 0.8 s

- 2. Present the target for the first limit. The Power LED must be On green.
- 3. Teach the first limit.

Method	Action Action		Result
Push Button	Press the TEACH button one time.		Teach Accepted Output LED: Flashes Red
Remote Input	Single-pulse the remote line.		Teach Not Accepted Output LED: On Red

- 4. Present the target for the second limit. The Power LED must be On green.
- 5. Teach the second limit.

Method	Action		Result
Push Button	Press the TEACH button one time.	<b>1</b>	Teach Accepted Output LED: Yellow or OFF
Remote Input	Single-pulse the remote line.	Ţ	Teach Not Accepted Output LED: Flashes Red

### Teaching Limits Using the Auto-Window Feature

Teaching the same limit twice for the same output automatically centers a 10 mm window on the taught position.



#### NOTE:

- The sensor returns to Run mode if the first Teach condition is not registered within 120 seconds
- · After the first limit is taught, the sensor remains in Program mode until the Teach sequence is finished
- To exit Program mode without saving any changes, press and hold the programming push button > 2 seconds (before teaching the second limit). The sensor reverts to the last saved limits

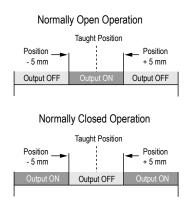


Figure 5. Using the Auto-Window feature for programming each output

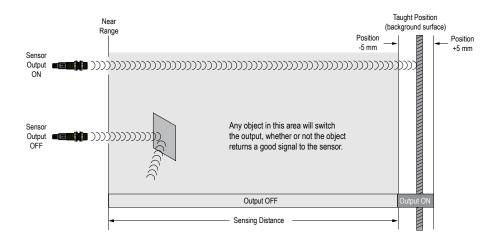


Figure 6. An application for the Auto-Window feature (retroreflective mode)

### 1. Enter Programming mode.

Method	Action		Result
Push Button <sup>4</sup>	Press and hold the TEACH button		Output LED: On red Power LED: On green (good signal) or On
Remote Input <sup>5</sup>	emote Input No action required; the sensor is ready for the first limit		red (no signal)

- 2. Position the target for the center of the window. The Power LED must be On green.
- 3. Teach the limit.

<sup>4 0.04</sup> s < "click" < 0.8 s

<sup>5 0.04</sup> s < T < 0.8 s

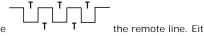
Method	Action		Result
Push Button	Press the TEACH button one time.	•	Teach Accepted Output LED: Flashing Red
Remote Input	Single-pulse the remote line.		Teach Not Accepted Output LED: ON Red

### 4. Teach the limit a second time.

Method	Action	Result
Push Button	Without moving the target, press the TEACH button one time.	Teach Accepted Output LED: Yellow or OFF
Remote Input	Without moving the target, single-pulse the remote line.	Teach Not Accepted Output LED: Flashing Red

### Normally Open/Normally Closed Operation Select

The sensor can be configured for either normally open or normally closed operation via the remote teach wire (gray). A series of three pulses on the line will toggle between normally open and normally closed operation. Normally open is defined as the output energizing when the target is present. Normally closed is defined as the output energizing when the target is absent. See *Figure 4* on page 3 and *Figure 5* on page 4.



To toggle between normally open or normally closed operation, triple-pulse Normally Closed operation is selected, depending on previous condition.

### Lock the Buttons

Enable or disable the buttons to prevent unauthorized adjustment of the program settings.

To lock or unlock the buttons, four-pulse the remote line. The buttons are enabled or disabled, depending on the previous condition.

## Specifications

Sensing Range

30 to 300 mm (1.2 in to 11.8 in)

Supply Voltage

10 V dc to 30 V dc (10% maximum ripple); 65 mA max. (exclusive of load), 40 mA typical @ 25V input

Ultrasonic Frequency

300 kHz, rep. rate 2.5 ms

Supply Protection Circuitry

Protected against reverse polarity and transient voltages

Output Configuration

SPST solid-state switch conducts when target is sensed within sensing window; one NPN (current sinking) and one PNP (current sourcing) output in each model.

Output Protection

Protected against short circuit conditions

Output Ratings

100 mA maximum

OFF-state leakage current: < 5 microamps

NPN saturation: < 200 mV @ 10 mA and < 600 mV @ 100 mA PNP saturation: < 1.2 V @ 10 mA and < 1.6 V @ 100 mA

Output Response Time

5 milliseconds

Delay at Power-Up

300 milliseconds

Temperature Effect 0.02% of distance/ °C

Repeatability

0.5 mm

Minimum Window Size

5 mm

Hysteresis 0.7 mm

Adjustments Sensing window limits: TEACH-Mode programming of near and far window

limits may be set using the push button or remotely via TEACH input

Indicators

Range Indicator (Red/Green)

Green—Target is within sensing range

Red—Target is outside sensing range

OFF—Sensing power is OFF

Teach/Output Indicator (Amber/Red)

Yellow—Target is within taught limits

OFF—Target is outside taught window limits Red-Sensor is in TEACH mode

Remote TEACH Input

Impedance: 12 kΩ

Construction

Threaded Barrel: Thermoplastic polyester

Push Button: Santoprene

Push Button Housing: ABS/PC Lightpipes: Acrylic

Operating Conditions

Temperature: -20 °C to +60 °C (-4 °F to +140 °F)

Connections

2 m (6.5 ft) or 9 m (30 ft) shielded 5-conductor (with drain) PVC jacketed attached cable or 5-pin Euro-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 Hz to 60 Hz max., double amplitude 0.06 inch, maximum acceleration 10G). Also meets IEC 947-5-2 requirements: 30G 11 ms duration, half sine wave.

Temperature Warmup Drift

Less than 1.7% of sensing distance upon power-up (see Temperature Compensation)

Application Notes

Objects passing inside the specified near limit may produce a false response.

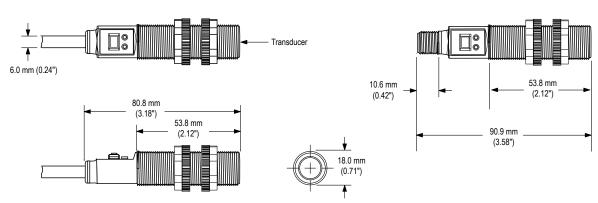
Certifications





### **Dimensions**

#### Straight Housing



#### Right-Angle Housing 85.1 mm (3.35") 58.0 mm (2.29") 3.6 mm (0.14") Transducer 95.1 mm 18.1 mm (3.75") (0.71") 10.6 mm 58.0 mm 8.5 mm (0.42") (2.29")(0.33")18.0 mm (0.71") 8.5 mm (0.33") 6.0 mm (0.24")

## Response Curves

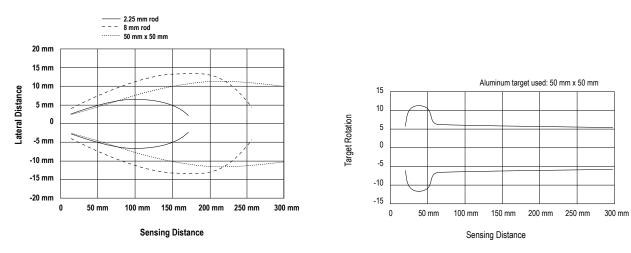


Figure 7. Effective Beam Pattern (Typical)

Figure 8. Maximum Target Rotation Angle

## Accessories

## Quick-Disconnect Cables

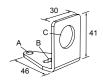
5-Pin Threaded M12/Euro-Style Cordsets—with Shield					
Model	Length	Style	Style Dimensions		
MQDEC2-506	1.83 m (6 ft)			~~2	
MQDEC2-515	4.57 m (15 ft)		44 Typ. ————	1 - (6)	
MQDEC2-530	9.14 m (30 ft)	Straight		4 3	
MQDEC2-550	15.2 m (50 ft)	g	M12 x 1	1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue 4 = Black 5 = Gray	

5-Pin Threaded M12/Euro-Style Cordsets—with Shield					
Model	Length	Style	Dimensions	Pinout (Female)	
MQDEC2-506RA	1.83 m (6 ft)		32 Тур.		
MQDEC2-515RA	4.57 m (15 ft)		[1.26"]		
MQDEC2-530RA	9.14 m (30 ft)				
MQDEC2-550RA	15.2 m (50 ft)	Right-Angle	M12 x 1		

#### **Brackets**

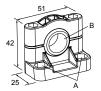
#### SMB18A

- Right-angle mounting bracket with a curved slot for versatile orientation
- · 12-ga. stainless steel
- 18 mm sensor mounting hole
- Clearance for M4 (#8)
   hardware



### SMB18SF

- 18 mm swivel bracket with M18
   × 1 internal thread
- · Black thermoplastic polyester
- Stainless steel swivel locking hardware included

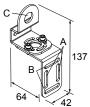


Hole center spacing: A = 36.0Hole size:  $A = \emptyset 5.3$ ,  $B = \emptyset 18.0$ 

Hole center spacing: A to B = 24.2 Hole size: A =  $\emptyset$  4.6, B = 17.0  $\times$  4.6, C =  $\emptyset$  18.5

#### SMB18UR

- 2-piece universal swivel bracket
- · 300 series stainless steel
- Stainless steel swivel locking hardware included
- Mounting hole for 18 mm sensor



Hole center spacing: A = 25.4, B = 46.7Hole size:  $B = 6.9 \times 32.0$ ,  $C = \emptyset 18.3$ 

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