

## Ultrasonic sensor

# UB6000-F42-E5-V15

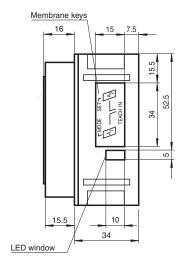
- Switching output
- Extremely small unusable area
- TEACH-IN
- Interference suppression (adjustable divergence of sound cone in close range)
- Temperature compensation
- Synchronization options
- NO/NC selectable

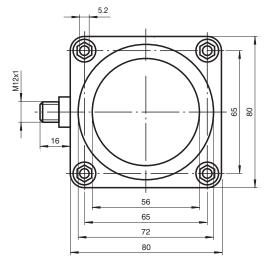
## Single head system





## **Dimensions**





## **Technical Data**

Release date: 2023-02-15 Date of issue: 2023-02-15 Filename: 134006\_eng.pdf

General specifications	
Sensing range	350 6000 mm
Adjustment range	400 6000 mm
Dead band	0 350 mm
Standard target plate	100 mm x 100 mm
Transducer frequency	approx. 65 kHz
Response delay	approx. 650 ms
Indicators/operating means	
LED green	solid green: Power on



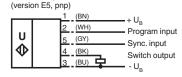
#### Technical Data LED yellow solid: switching state switch output flashing: program function LED red normal operation: "fault" program function: no object detected **Electrical specifications** Operating voltage $\mathsf{U}_\mathsf{B}$ 10 ... 30 V DC , ripple 10 $\%_{\text{SS}}$ No-load supply current ≤ 60 mA Input/Output Synchronization bi-directional 0 level -U<sub>B</sub>...+1 V 1 level: +4 V...+U<sub>B</sub> input impedance: > 12 KOhm synchronization pulse: $\geq$ 100 $\mu$ s, synchronization interpulse period: $\geq$ 2 ms Synchronization frequency Common mode operation max. 7 Hz Multiplex operation $\leq$ 7/n Hz, n = number of sensors Output 1 switching output E5, PNP NO/NC, programmable Output type Rated operating current 200 mA, short-circuit/overload protected Default setting Switch point A1: 400 mm, Switch point A2: 6000 mm, wide sound lobe Voltage drop $U_{d}$ ≤ 2.5 V Repeat accuracy ≤ 0.5 % of switching point Switching frequency ≤ 0.6 Hz Н Range hysteresis 1 % of the set operating distance Temperature influence ± 1 % of full-scale value Compliance with standards and directives Standard conformity EN IEC 60947-5-2:2020 Standards IEC 60947-5-2:2019 Approvals and certificates cULus Listed, Class 2 Power Source **UL** approval CCC approval CCC approval / marking not required for products rated ≤36 V **Ambient conditions** Ambient temperature -25 ... 70 °C (-13 ... 158 °F) -40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F) Storage temperature Mechanical specifications Connection type Connector plug M12 x 1, 5-pin IP54 Degree of protection Material Housing

### Connection

Transducer

Mass

Standard symbol/Connections:



Wire colors in accordance with EN 60947-5-2.



210 g

epoxy resin/hollow glass sphere mixture; foam polyurethane, cover PBT

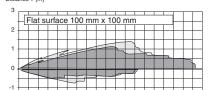


Wire colors in accordance with EN 60947-5-2

1	BN	(brown)
2	WH	(white)
3	BU	(blue)
4	BK	(black)
5	GY	(gray)

## **Characteristic Curve**

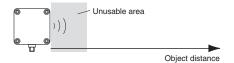
## Characteristic response curve



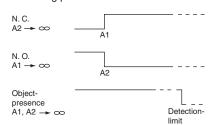




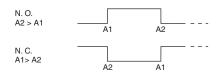
## Programmable operation modes



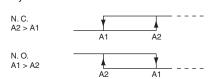
### 1. Switching point mode



### 2. Window mode



### 3. Hysteresis mode



#### Note:

→ ∞ means: cover transducer surface with your hand, while teaching the switching point.

If A1 = A2, the output works like A2 > A1

## **Accessories**

	MH 04-3505	Mounting aid for FP and F42 sensors
	MHW 11	Mounting brackets for sensors
6/	V15-G-2M-PVC	Female cordset single-ended M12 straight A-coded, 5-pin, PVC cable grey
6/	V15-W-2M-PUR	Female cordset single-ended M12 angled A-coded, 5-pin, PUR cable grey

#### **Functional Description**

The sensor may be completely parameterised via two keys on the side panel of the housing. As a special feature provided by this sensor, the ultrasound beam width may be adapted to the environmental conditions at the place of operation of the sensor.

#### Specifying the switching points:

When specifying the switching points, the user determines at which points the switching output changes its state. The order of the switching points A1 > A2, or A1 < A2 also determines the direction of action (i.e. normally-closed/normally-open contact function).

Specifying the A1 switching point by pressing the A1 key		
Holding down the A1key > 2 seconds	The sensor switches to learn mode and the user may specify the A1 switching point	
Positioning the target object at the desired distance	The yellow LED of the sensor flashes fast to indicate that the target object has been recognised. The red LED flashes if the object has not been recognised.	
Briefly pressing the A1 key	The sensor terminates the specification of the A1 switching point and saves it as a non-volatile value. The specified value is invalid if the object is uncertain (i.e. the red LED lights up at irregular intervals). The learn mode is exited.	

#### The A2 switching point is specified via the A2 key, analogous to the description above.

Alternatively, the switching points may also be specified electrically via the learn input. To specify the A1 switching point, the learn input must be connected to

-U<sub>B</sub>; to specify the A2 switching point, it must be connected to +U<sub>B</sub>. Specified values are saved upon the disconnection from the learn input.

Switching points may only be specified directly after Power on. A time lock secures the adjusted switching points against unintended modification 5 minutes after the last keypress. To modify the switching points later, the user may specify the desired values only after a new Power On.

#### Proceed as follows to parameterise the output function and the ultrasound beam width:

Press the A1 key during Power on and hold down the key for another second to ensure that the sensor starts the two-step parameterisation of the operating modes.

### Step 1, parameterisation of the output function

The output function parameterised last is displayed. All output functions available may be selected via consecutive, brief strokes of the A2 key. These strokes are visualised via short flashes of the green LED.

Operating mode	Flash sequence of the green LED	A2 key
1 switching point/ object detection		
Window function (default)		
Hysteresis mode	pause pause	

Hold down the A1 key for 2 seconds to save the selected output mode, complete the parameterisation and ensure that the sensor returns to normal mode. Step 2 may be initiated by briefly pressing the A1 key (parameterisation of the ultrasound beam width).

## Step 2, parameterisation of the ultrasound beam width

In the near range, via Step 2, the ultrasound beam width may be adapted to the requirements of the corresponding application. The beam width parameterised last is displayed first. Available beam width settings may be selected via consecutive, brief strokes of the A2 key. These strokes are visualised via the flash sequence of the red LED.

Beam width	Flash sequence of the red LED	A2 key
Small beam	- pause	
Medium beam		
Large beam		

Hold down the A1 key for 2 seconds to save the selected beam shape, complete the parameterisation and ensure that the sensor returns to normal mode. Briefly press the A1 key to return to Step 1 (parameterisation of the output function).

If the parameterisation mode is not terminated within 5 minutes after last keypress (by holding down the A1 key for 2 seconds), the sensor aborts this mode without modifying the settings.

#### **Synchronisation**

The sensor has a synchronisation port to suppress mutual influencing. If this port has not been connected, the sensor works at an internally generated cycle rate. Several sensors may be synchronised via the following options.

#### External synchronisation:

The sensor may be synchronised via the external application of a square wave voltage. A synchronisation pulse on the synchronisation input initiates a measuring cycle. The pulse width must be greater than  $100 \, \mu s$ . The measuring cycle is started with the falling edge. A low level > 1 s or an open synchronisation input initiate the transition to normal sensor mode. A high level on the synchronisation input deactivates the sensor.

#### Two modes are possible:

- Several sensors are controlled via the same synchronisation signal. The sensors work in common mode.
- The synchronisation pulses are forwarded at cyclic intervals to respectively one single sensor. The sensors work in multiplex mode.

### Self-synchronisation:

The synchronisation ports of up to 5 sensors suitable for self-synchronisation are connected to each other. These sensors work in multiplex mode after Power on. The On delay increases depending on the number of sensors to be synchronised. While the learn mode is active, no synchronisation is possible (and vice-versa). To specify the switching points, the sensors must be operated in non-synchronised mode.

#### Note:

If the synchronisation option is not used, the synchronisation input must be connected to ground (0V) or the sensor must be operated with a (4-pole) V1 connecting cable.

### **Accessories**

#### Mounting aids

MH 04-3505 MHW 11

### Cable sockets \*)

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

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