

Model Number

UC4000-L2-I-V15

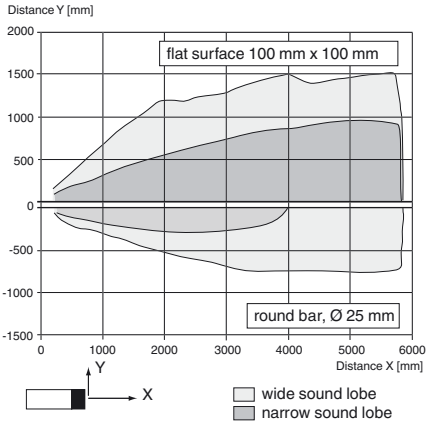
Single head system

Features

- **Sensor head bidirectional and rotatable**
- **Function indicators visible from all directions**
- **Quick mounting bracket**
- **Selectable sound lobe width**
- **Programmable**

Diagrams

Characteristic response curve



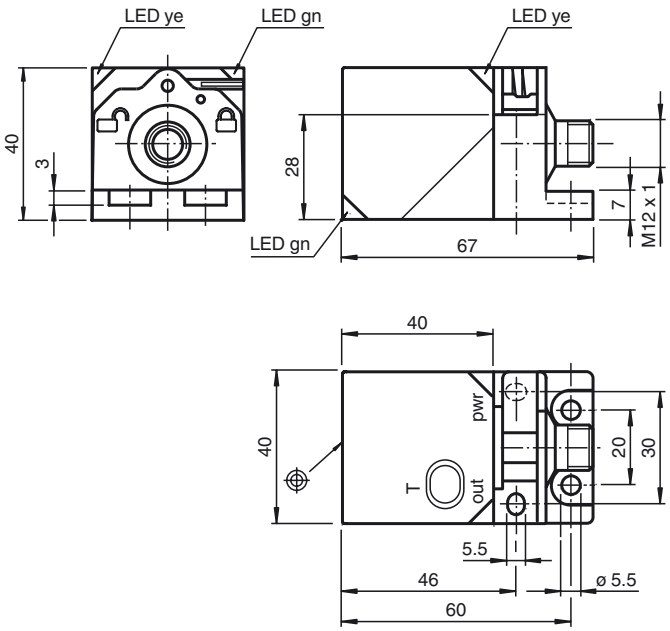
Technical data

General specifications	
Sensing range	200 ... 4000 mm
Adjustment range	240 ... 4000 mm
Dead band	0 ... 200 mm
Standard target plate	100 mm x 100 mm
Transducer frequency	approx. 85 kHz
Response delay	minimum : 110 ms Ex works settings: 615 ms
Indicators/operating means	
LED green	Operating display
LED yellow	object in evaluation range
LED red	error
Electrical specifications	
Operating voltage U_B	10 ... 30 V DC , ripple 10 %$_{SS}$
No-load supply current I_0	≤ 50 mA
Interface	
Interface type	Serial interface (programming adapter required) 9600 BPS, no parity, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit
Input/Output	
Input/output type	1 synchronization connection, bidirectional
0 Level	0 ... 1 V
1 Level	4 V ... U_B
Input impedance	> 12 kΩ
Output rated operating current	< 12 mA
Pulse length	0.5 ... 300 ms (level 1)
Pulse interval	≥ 62.5 ms (level 0)
Synchronization frequency	
Common mode operation	≤ 16 Hz
Multiplex operation	≤ 17 Hz / n , n = number of sensors , n ≤ 10 (factory setting: n = 5)
Input	
Input type	1 program input
Level (evaluation limit 1)	0 ... 1 V
Level (evaluation limit 2)	4 V ... U_B
Input impedance	> 12 kΩ
Pulse length	2 ... 10 s
Output	
Output type	1 analog output 4 ... 20 mA
Resolution	Evaluation range [mm]/3200, however ≥ 0.4 mm
Deviation of the characteristic curve	≤ 0.2 % of full-scale value
Repeat accuracy	≤ 0.1 % of full-scale value
Load impedance	≤ 500 Ω at U_B ≥ 14V ≤ 300 Ω at U_B < 14V
Temperature influence	≤ 1.5 % of full-scale value
Ambient conditions	
Ambient temperature	-25 ... 70 °C (-13 ... 158 °F)
Storage temperature	-40 ... 85 °C (-40 ... 185 °F)
Mechanical specifications	
Connection type	Connector M12 x 1 , 5-pin
Degree of protection	IP67
Material	
Housing	PA-GF35
Transducer	epoxy resin/hollow glass sphere mixture; polyurethane foam
Mass	120 g
Factory settings	
Output	evaluation limit A1: 240 mm evaluation limit A2: 4000 mm output function: rising ramp
Beam width	wide
Evaluation procedure	low-pass behavior
General information	
Supplementary information	Switch settings of the external programming adapter: "output load": pull-down "output logic": noninv
Compliance with standards and directives	
Standard conformity	
Standards	EN 60947-5-2:2007 + A1:2012 IEC 60947-5-2:2007 + A1:2012 EN 60947-5-7:2003 IEC 60947-5-7:2003

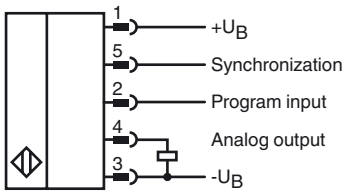
Approvals and certificates	
UL approval	cULus Listed, General Purpose
CSA approval	cCSAus Listed, General Purpose
CCC approval	CCC approval / marking not required for products rated ≤36 V

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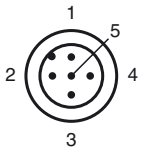
Dimensions



Electrical Connection



Pinout



Wire colors in accordance with EN 60947-5-2

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

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Accessories

UC-PROG1-USB
Programming adapter

PACTware 4.X
FDT Framework

Ultraschall-Sensoren DTM
DTM devices for communication with cube style and UMC... sensors

V15-G-2M-PVC
Female cordset, M12, 5-pin, PVC cable

UB-PROG2
Programming unit

Microsoft .NET

Description of Sensor Functions

Programming the sensor functions

The sensor features an analog output with two programmable limit values. The limit values and output operating modes can be programmed in three different ways:

- Using the programming key on the sensor
- By activating the 0-V or +U_B supply voltage on the programming input (for programming the limit values only)
- Using the serial interface on the sensor. This method requires an external interface module.

The programming methods using the programming key and programming input are described below. To use the serial interface on the sensor for programming, see the software description. The processes for programming the limit values and the sensor operating modes run completely independently and do not influence one another.

Notes:

- The sensor can only be programmed during the first 5 minutes after switching on. This time is extended during the actual programming process. The option of programming the sensor is revoked if no programming activities take place for 5 minutes.
- Programming can be aborted at any time during the process, without changing the sensor settings. To do so, press and hold the programming key for 10 seconds.

Programming the limit value of the analog characteristic

Note

A flashing red LED during the programming process indicates unreliable object detection. Should this occur, correct the alignment of the object until the yellow LED flashes. Only then will the settings be transferred to the sensor memory.

Programming the limit values using the programming key

Programming the near characteristic limit value

1. Position the object at the site of the required near limit value
2. Press and hold the programming key for 2 seconds (yellow LED flashes)
3. Briefly press the programming key (green LED flashes 3 times as confirmation). The sensor returns to normal mode.

Programming the distant characteristic limit value

1. Position the object at the site of the required distant limit value
2. Press and hold the programming key for 2 seconds (yellow LED flashes)
3. Press and hold the programming key for 2 seconds (green LED flashes 3 times as confirmation). The sensor returns to normal mode.

Programming the limit values using the programming input

Notes:

- Before starting the programming process, the programming input must be disconnected for at least 2 seconds.
- If the operating voltage (0 V or +U_B) is applied for >10 seconds, the sensor returns to normal mode without changing the settings. To ensure that programming is successful, disconnect the programming input before this time elapses.
- If the programming input is not used, it should be permanently connected at 0 V.
- If programming adapter UB-PROG2 is used for the programming process, the "A1" key is equivalent to 0 V and "A2" to +U_B. In this case, ensure that the wire that is connected to the programming input is open at the end of the sensor cable (not clamped at potential).

Programming the near characteristic limit value

1. Position the object at the site of the required near limit value
2. Connect the programming input to 0 V for 2 seconds (yellow LED flashes, then the green LED flashes three times as confirmation). The sensor then returns to normal mode.

Programming the distant characteristic limit value

1. Position the object at the site of the required distant limit value
2. Connect the programming input to +U_B for 2 seconds (yellow LED flashes, then the green LED flashes three times as confirmation). The sensor then returns to normal mode.

Programming the sensor operating modes

The sensor features a two-stage process for programming the sensor operating modes. During this process, you can program:

1. The curve of the analog characteristic
2. The shape of the sound cone

These two stages of the process are programmed in succession. To switch from one programming function to the next, press and hold the programming key for 2 seconds.

Press and hold the programming key for 5 seconds to switch to the process for programming the sensor operating modes.

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Programming the curve of the analog characteristic

1. The green LED is now flashing. The number of flashes indicates the output function currently programmed:
   1x: rising ramp
   2x: falling ramp
   3x: zero-point line
2. Briefly press the programming key to switch between the different curves and press again to select the required curve.
3. Press and hold the programming key for 2 seconds to save the selection and switch to the process for programming the sound cone.

Programming the shape of the sound cone

1. The red LED is now flashing. The number of flashes indicates the sound cone shape currently programmed:
   1x: narrow
   2x: medium
   3x: wide
2. Briefly press the programming key to navigate through the different sound cone shapes in succession and press again to select the required sound cone shape.
3. Press and hold the programming key for 2 seconds to save the selection and return to normal mode.

Reset Sensor to Factory Settings

The sensor has a feature to reset to factory settings

1. Disconnect the sensor from power supply
2. Press and hold the Programming Button
3. Connect Sensor to power supply (yellow and red LED flash simultaneously for 5 s then yellow and green LED flash simultaneously)
4. Release Programming Button

The sensor now operates with default factory settings.

Factory settings

See technical data.

Indicators

The sensor features three LEDs for indicating statuses.

	Green LED	Yellow LED	Red LED
In normal mode			
Fault-free function	On	Object in the analog characteristic range	Off
Fault (e.g. compressed air)	Off	retains previous status	On
When programming the limit values			
Object detected	Off	Flashing	Off
No object detected	Off	Off	Flashing
Confirmation of successful programming	Flashing 3x	Off	Off
Warning in the event of invalid programming	Off	Off	Flashing 3x
When programming the operating mode			
Programming the output function	Flashing	Off	Off
Programming the sound cone	Off	Off	Flashing

Synchronization

This sensor features a synchronization input for suppressing ultrasonic mutual interference ("cross talk"). If this input is not connected, the sensor will operate freewheeling using internally generated clock pulses. It can be synchronized by applying an external square wave or by means of appropriate programming via the serial interface. Each falling edge of the synchronization pulse triggers transmission of a single ultrasonic pulse. If the synchronization signal remains low for ≥ 1 second, the sensor will revert to normal operating mode. Normal operating mode can also be activated by opening the signal connection to the synchronization input.(See note below)
If the synchronization input goes to a high level for > 1 second, the sensor will switch to standby mode, indicated by the green LED. In this mode, the output(s) will remain in the last valid output state. When using the external synchronization feature, please refer to the software description.

Note:

If the option for synchronization is not used, the synchronization input has to be connected to ground (0V) or the sensor has to be operated via a V1 cordset (4-pin).
The synchronization function cannot be activated during programming mode and vice versa.

The following synchronization modes are possible:

1. Several sensors (max. number see technical data) can be synchronized together by interconnecting their respective synchronization inputs. In this case, each sensor alternately transmits ultrasonic pulses in a self multiplexing mode. No two sensors will transmit pulses at the same time. (See note below)
2. Several sensors (max. number see technical data) can be synchronized together by interconnecting their respective synchronization inputs. Due to programming via the sensors interface one sensor acts as a master device, all the others as slave devices. (see description of the interface) In this master / slave mode the sensors are triggered in parallel and are synchronized by a common synchronization pulse, provided by the master device.
3. Multiple sensors can be controlled by the same external synchronization signal. In this mode the sensors are triggered in parallel and are synchronized by a common external synchronization pulse. All sensors must be parameterized for external synchronization by means of the sensor interface. See software description.
4. A separate synchronization pulse can be sent to each individual sensor. In this mode the sensors operate in external multiplex mode. (See note below). All sensors must be parameterized for external synchronization by means of the sensor interface. See software description.
5. A high level (+U_B) or a low level (-U_B)on the synchronization input switches the sensor to standby mode if it is parameterized for external synchronization.

Note:

Sensor response times will increase proportionally to the number of sensors that are in the synchronization string. This is a result of the multiplexing of the ultrasonic transmit and receive signal and the resulting increase in the measurement cycle time.

Note:

The sensors syncronization input delivers an output current in case of low level and burdens with its input impedance in case of high level. Please pay attention that the synchronizing device needs to have that driver capability:

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driver current against $+U_B \geq n$ * high-level/input impedance (n = number of sensors to be synchronized)
driver current against 0V ≥ n * output current (n = number of sensors to be synchronized).

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