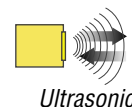


U-GAGE™ S18U Series Sensors with Analog Output

18 mm Ultrasonic Sensors with TEACH-mode programming

Features

- Fast, easy-to-use TEACH-Mode programming; no potentiometer adjustments
- Short dead zone
- Scalable output automatically distributes the output signal over the width of the programmed sensing window
- 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° to +60°C (-4° to +140°F)
- Choose either straight or right-angle housing
- Temperature compensation
- Selectable response times of 2.5 or 30 ms
- Select analog models with either 0-10V dc or 4-20 mA output



Models

Model Number	Sensing Range	Cable*	Supply Voltage	Output	Housing Configuration
S18UUA	30 to 300 mm (1.2" to 11.8")	5-wire, 2 m (6.5') cable	10 to 30V dc	0 to 10V dc	Straight
S18UUAQ		5-pin Euro style QD			
S18UIA		5-wire, 2 m (6.5') cable		4 to 20 mA	
S18UIAQ		5-pin Euro style QD			
S18UUAR		5-wire, 2 m (6.5') cable		0 to 10V dc	Right-Angle
S18UUARQ		5-pin Euro style QD			
S18UIAR		5-wire, 2 m (6.5') cable		4 to 20 mA	
S18UIARQ		5-pin Euro style QD			

* 9 m cables are available by adding suffix "W/30" to the model number of any cabled sensor (e.g., S18UUA W/30).

A model with a QD connector requires a mating cable; see page 10.

Information about discrete 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.

U-GAGE™ S18U Series Sensor — Analog Output

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:

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

Or, in English units:

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

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

T_C = temperature in °C

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

T_F = 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° to +60° C range.

NOTES:

- 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 distance will be stable.