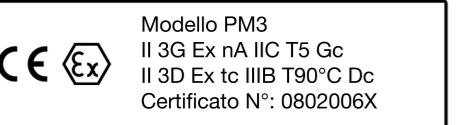


## FOTOCELLULE E PROXIMITY

M.D. Micro Detectors S.p.A.  
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## MANUALE DI IMPIEGO

### Vantaggi dell'uscita DECOUT®

L'uscita DECOUT® è una novità esclusiva disponibile sulla gamma di fotocellule e proximity M.D. in DC, nata dall'esigenza di fornire un nuovo tipo di configurazione di uscita che superi le tradizionali versioni predisposte all'origine (NPN o PNP, normalmente chiuso o normalmente aperto). Attraverso l'utilizzo di un disaccoppiatore che separa l'uscita DECOUT® (DECoupled OUTput) dai circuiti di alimentazione e rilevazione il singolo sensore è in grado di:

- realizzare le 4 possibili configurazioni di uscita NPN-NO, NPN-NC, PNP-NO, PNP-NC (multifunzionalità che consente un notevole abbattimento dei costi di gestione e stockaggio riducendo di 4 volte il numero dei modelli gestiti; un sensore DECOUT® inoltre può essere configurato in qualsiasi momento sul tipo di uscita necessaria)

- realizzare collegamenti serie/parallelo senza alcuna pratica limitazione numerica (caratteristica che nelle applicazioni sia con logica tradizionale che con PLC permette il risparmio di ingressi con un relativo abbattimento di costi, mentre nelle applicazioni con un numero limitato di sensori semplifica notevolmente l'elettronica di gestione)

### ■ Descrizione

In fig. 1 è riportato lo schema a blocchi di un sensore di tipo DECOUT® che mostra come lo stadio di uscita risulti elettronicamente separato dal resto del circuito tramite disaccoppiatore ottico. Lo stadio di uscita può quindi essere paragonato ad un semplice interruttore elettronico pilotato dai circuiti di rilevazione, ma da essi separato (fig.2). In questo modo l'uscita viene svincolata dalla rigida connessione a logiche solo NPN o solo PNP.



fig. 1

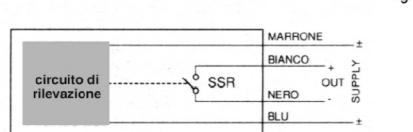


fig. 2

L'uscita DECOUT® dispone della possibilità di commutare lo stato a riposo dell'uscita da NO a NC e viceversa attraverso la semplice inversione delle polarità dei cavi di alimentazione (MARRONE - BLU). La combinazione di queste due possibilità realizza tutte le configurazioni possibili di uscita come evidenziato in fig.3.



fig. 3

Le numerazioni riportate rappresentano i collegamenti dei cavi nelle versioni con uscita a connettore M12.

### ■ Stadio di uscita

In fig. 4 è riportato lo schema di uscita costituito da un transistor di potenza comandato da un disaccoppiatore. È prevista la protezione ai carichi induttivi mediante diodo zener. La protezione al cortocircuito viene attuata testando la corrente al carico che in caso di cortocircuito o sovraccarico disabilita il transistor di uscita (vedi grafico di fig. 5).

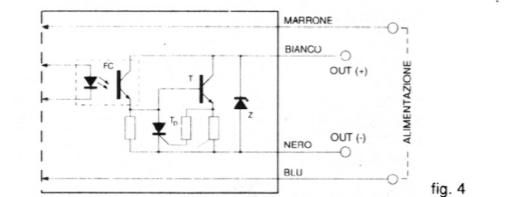


fig. 4

### ■ Corrente di intervento / limitazione / Temperatura

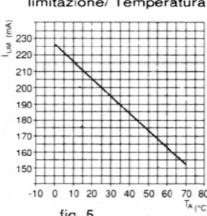


fig. 5

### ■ Tensione di saturazione / Corrente al carico

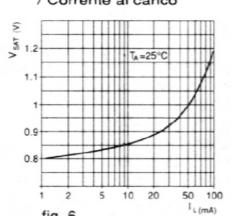
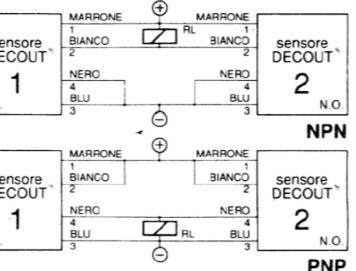


fig. 6

## 1 Sensori con uscite in parallelo (uscite NO)

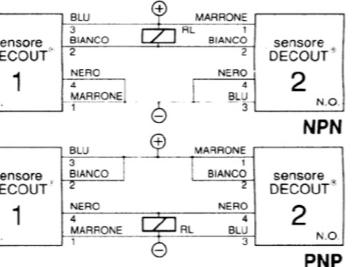


### ■ Funzione OR

DECOUT 1	DECOUT 2	RL
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	1



## 2 Sensori con uscite in parallelo (uscite NO NC)

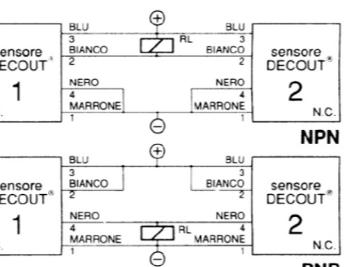


### ■ Funzione OR con un ingresso invertito

DECOUT 1	DECOUT 2	RL
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	1	1
0	1	1



## 3 Sensori con uscite in parallelo (uscite NC)

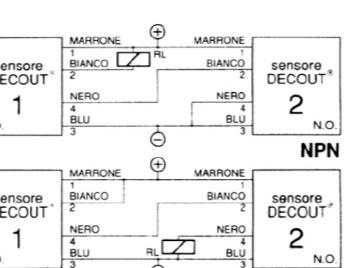


### ■ Funzione OR con ingressi invertiti (equiv. NAND)

DECOUT 1	DECOUT 2	RL
1	1	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
0	0	0



## 4 Sensori con uscite in serie (uscite NO)

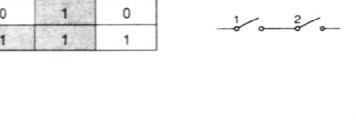


### ■ Funzione AND

DECOUT 1	DECOUT 2	RL
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	1



## 5 Sensori con uscite in serie (uscite NO NC)

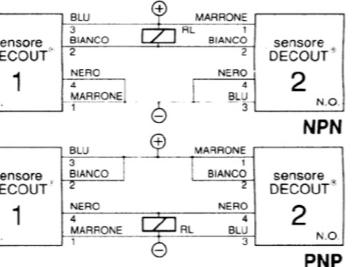


### ■ Funzione AND con un ingresso invertito

DECOUT 1	DECOUT 2	RL
1	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	1
0	1	0



## 6 Sensori con uscite in serie (uscite NO NC)

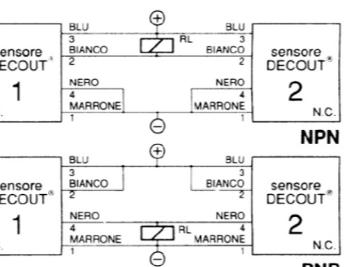


### ■ Funzione AND con ingressi invertiti (equiv.NOR)

DECOUT 1	DECOUT 2	RL
1	1	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
0	0	0



## 7 Collegamento misto serie/parallelo

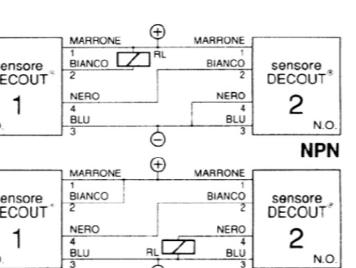


### ■ Collegamento parallelo/serie

DECOUT 1	DECOUT 2	DECOUT n	RL
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1
0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1



## 8 Bistabile SET/RESET (relé in AUTORITENUTA)

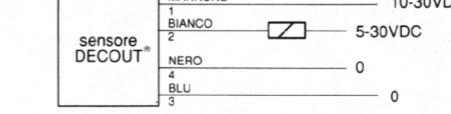


### ■ Bistabile SET-RESET

DECOUT 1	DECOUT 2	RELE'
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	1



## 9 Alimentazioni separate



## 10-30VDC

## 5-30VDC

## 0

## 0

Grazie allo stadio di uscita disaccoppiato è possibile alimentare il sensore ed il carico con due tensioni differenti, anche provenienti da sorgenti separate, caratteristica vantaggiosa in tutte le problematiche di interfacciamento.

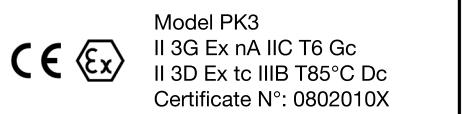
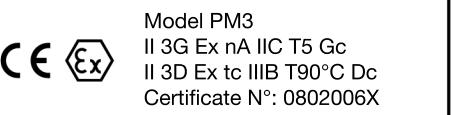
6. Fissare il sistema.

## CONNESSIONI (per fotocellule e proximity)</h2

Sensors with NPN PNP NO NC  
multifunctional output and  
logic connection possibilities.

## PHOTOELECTRIC SWITCHES AND PROXIMITY

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## USER MANUAL

**DECOUT® output advantages**  
The DECOUT® output is an exclusive innovation developed by M.D. for photoelectric and inductive DC sensors to provide a new system to defined output configurations (i.e. NPN or PNP, normally closed or normally open). Using an opto-isolator, which isolates the DECOUT® output (DECoupled OUTput) from supply and detector circuits, the single unit is able to:

- perform the 4 possible output configurations, i.e. NPN-NO, NPN-NC, PNP-NO, PNP-NC (This multifunctional output allows for a large reduction of operating and stocking costs, permitting 1/4 reduction of the number of models employed. The DECOUT® unit is also able to fulfill an immediate output requirement).

- perform series/parallel connections of different sensors without restriction (For applications with common or PLC programmable logic this feature reduces the number of the inputs employed with a consequent reduction of costs, whereas for applications with a limited number of sensors it considerably simplifies the control electronics).

### Description

Fig. 1 shows the block diagram of a DECOUT® sensor. The output stage is electronically isolated from the rest of the circuit by an opto-isolator. Therefore, the output stage may be seen as a simple electric switch driven by detector circuitry, but isolated from it (fig.2). This way the output is released from the strict logic configurations NPN or PNP.

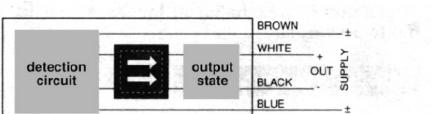


fig. 1

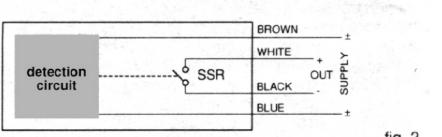


fig. 2

The DECOUT® output is also able to switch the output state at rest from NO to NC and vice versa by simply reversing the polarity of the power supply cables (BROWN - BLUE). Therefore it is possible to perform all the output configurations, as shown in the fig.3.

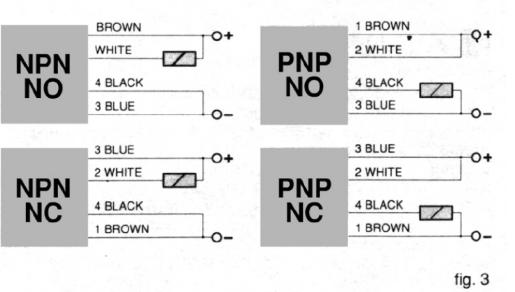


fig. 3

The reported numbering refers to the cable connections for M12 plug cable exit versions.

### Output stage

Fig. 4 shows the output stage diagram. It consists of a power transistor driven by an opto-isolator. The Zener diode gives protection against inductive loads. Short circuit protection is ensured through a check of the load current. When overload or short circuit occurs the output transistor is inhibited (see diagram shown in fig.5).

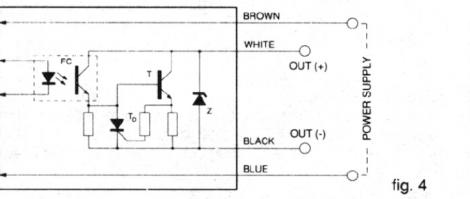


fig. 4

### Output current limit / Temperature

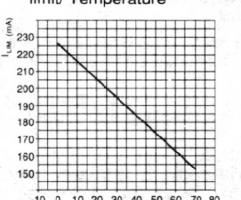


fig. 5

### Saturation voltage / Load current

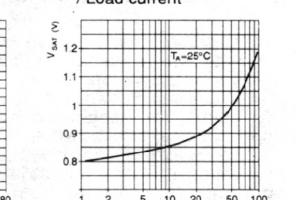
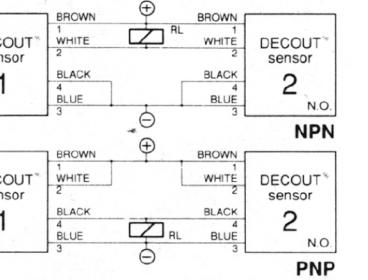


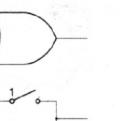
fig. 6

## 1 Parallel connected sensor outputs (NO outputs)

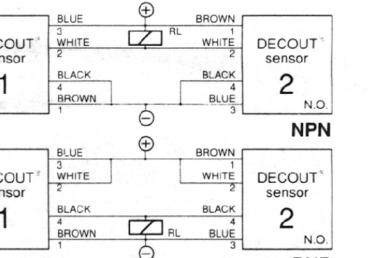


### OR function

DECOUT 1	DECOUT 2	RL
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	1

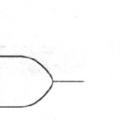


## 2 Parallel connected sensor outputs (NO NC outputs)

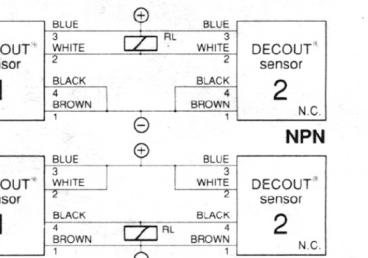


### OR function with inverted input

DECOUT 1	DECOUT 2	RL
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	1	1
0	1	1

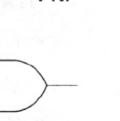


## 3 Parallel connected sensor outputs (NC outputs)

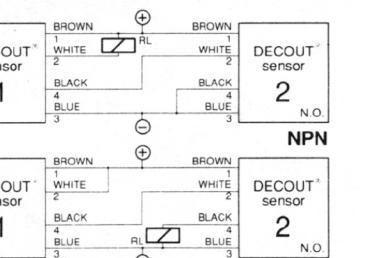


### OR function with inverted inputs (NAND equivalent)

DECOUT 1	DECOUT 2	RL
1	1	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
0	0	0

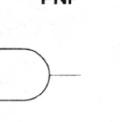


## 4 Series connected sensor outputs (NO outputs)

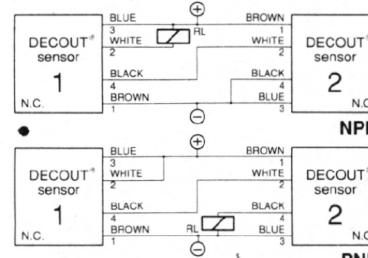


### AND function

DECOUT 1	DECOUT 2	RL
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	1

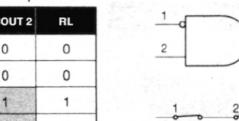


## 5 Series connected sensor outputs (NO NC outputs)

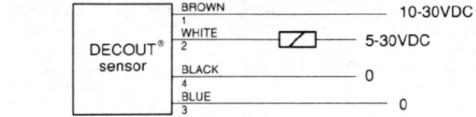


### AND function with inverted input

DECOUT 1	DECOUT 2	RL
1	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

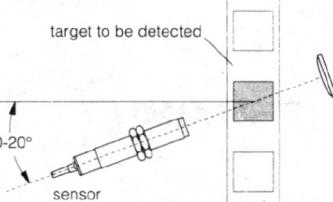


## 6 Separate power supply



## 9 RETRO-REFLECTIVE

- Position sensor and reflector opposite each other within the sensing range.
- Power the sensor on.
- Take care when adjusting the reflector-sensor alignment to ensure the centreline axes are in line, i.e. to circumscribe the detecting area of the sensor, by positioning it in the middle of the area.
- Check that the status indicator (LED) switches to the same state of output when a target interrupts the beam.
- Alignment may be verified by placing a target near the reflector and confirming that the reflection occurs when 30/50% of the surface is blocked. If the reflection occurs before this point try to adjust the alignment to achieve a correct switch-point.
- Lock the system in position.



NOTE : if the target to be detected is glossy and thus the surface reflection is great, install the sensor tilted 10° to 20°, as shown in the figure, to avoid false reflections from the target.

### models with sensitivity adjustment

- Position sensor and reflector opposite each other within the sensing range so that the sensor head is at right angles to the surface of the reflector.
- If the target to be detected is glossy and thus the reflection is great, install the sensor tilted 10° to 20°, as shown in the figure, to avoid false reflections from the target.
- Check that the sensitivity trimmer is set at the maximum clockwise position and power the sensor on.
- Take care when adjusting the sensor-reflector alignment to ensure that the centreline axes are in line, i.e. to circumscribe the detecting area of the sensor, by positioning it in the middle of the area until the LED goes off.
- If the LED does not switch off move the sensor closer or find a more efficient reflector.
- For a better alignment gradually turn the trimmer counter-clockwise until the LED turns on and off again.
- Block 30/50% of the reflector surface and turn the trimmer to find where the LED goes off (if the LED does not turn off it is necessary to move the sensor closer or to find a more efficient reflector in order to keep sufficient light signal for lenses could be dirty).
- Remove the block from the reflector and lock the system in position.

The adjustment procedure described at 5) is the most efficient when detecting glossy and/or semitransparent targets. **When the target to be detected is opaque and non reflecting the trimmer can be set at the maximum clockwise position ensuring correct operation even in very dusty areas**

### THROUGH-BEAM

- Position sender and receiver opposite each other.
- Power the sensors on.
- Take care when adjusting the sender-receiver alignment to ensure the centreline axes are in line, i.e. to circumscribe the detecting area of the receiver, by positioning it in the middle of the area.
- Check that the status indicator (LED) switches to the same state of output when a target interrupts the beam.
- Alignment may be verified by placing a target near the reflector and confirming that the reflection occurs when 30/50% of the surface is blocked. If the reflection occurs before this point try to adjust the alignment to achieve a correct switch-point.
- Lock the system in position.

NOTE: To install two or more through-beam type sensors side by side, alternate the sender and receiver. This shortens the mutual interference distance.

### OTHER

- Do not use the sensor where it may be exposed to dust, water, steam, etc. which could affect detection. In that case use the accessories indicated.
- The sensor head should not be exposed to organic solvents.
- Do not allow a strong light such as sunlight to radiate within the directional angle of the sensor (especially the receiver). Be sure to avoid light reflections from nearby surfaces such as mirrors, background surfaces, etc ...
- Wipe the lenses use a damp cloth first and then a dry one.

For applications with particular detection requirements refer to the "characteristic curves" and accessories indicated for each series on the GENERAL CATALOGUE.

The maximum number of the sensors (n) to be connected is obtained from the formula :

$$n = V_{Load\ OFF} / (R_{Load} \times I_{Leakage})$$

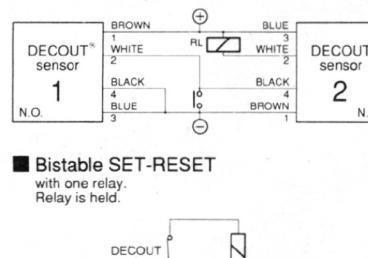
$V_{Load\ OFF}$  max. load de-energization voltage  
 $R_{Load}$  load resistance  
 $I_{Leakage}$  max. leakage current of the sensor (10µA)

Since the value for leakage current is very low there are no practical restrictions in the parallel connection of several sensors, provided the load generates a current to be measured in mA.

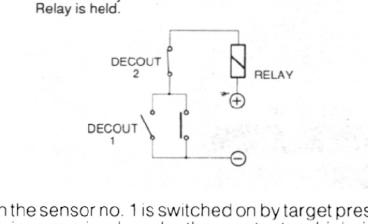
### APPLICATION EXAMPLES

Some examples showing simple logic configurations. For a better understanding of the above consider that :  
**a)** in truth-table 0 and 1 indicate the actual output configuration (0 open - 1 closed). The target presence is shown with grey color.  
**b)** a 1 in column RL indicates an energized load.  
**c)** the equivalent logic diagrams are shown, without NPN or PNP load connection, for easy understanding.

### 8 Bistable SET/RESET (Relay is HELD)



### Bistable SET-RESET with one relay. Relay is held.



When the sensor no. 1 is switched on by target presence, the relay is energized and the contact, which is parallel connected to the sensor, closes causing the relay to be held (SET). In order to de-energize the relay, switch on sensor no.2 (RESET).

### 9. Remove the target. The LED will turn off (if the LED does not turn off the background reflection does not allow distinguishing between the background and target surface and it is necessary to find a less sensitive device)

- Turn the trimmer clockwise until the LED goes on (if the LED does not light assume the maximum clockwise position of the trimmer to be position B). From this position turn the trimmer counter-clockwise to find position B at which the LED turns off (to regain hysteresis).
- Set the trimmer midway between positions A and B.

11. Set the trimmer midway between positions A and B.