Senix®
Distance Measurement

CE

ToughSonic® Series

Ultrasonic Distance Sensors
PC Configurable and/or Push-Button TEACHable

Installation and Operating Instructions

ToughSonic 3

ToughSonic 14

ToughSonic 30

ToughSonic 50

Senix Corporation
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Product Declarations

Document Revisions

Initial Release	31 May 2015
General corrections	12 Apr 2016

Related Products

SenixVIEW for Windows

A setup tool for TSPC series sensors, this software installs on a PC and is used to configure sensor options, select and calibrate outputs, view and analyze measurements, and save the result to a PC hard drive. Recalled configurations can restore or duplicate an application without recalibration. View, chart, log, and analyze sensor operation. Sensor firmware upgrades can be done easily through SenixVIEW too. Download SenixVIEW at no charge from: http://senix.com/download-3.htm.

Setup Kits

Used for bench viewing or configuring sensors, kits include power supply, terminal board and cables to interconnect with your PC. A SenixVIEW CD with software, videos and manuals is also included (see Software and Interconnection, page 12).

CE Compliance

ToughSonic® family of ultrasonic sensors are compliant with the CE Electromagnetic Compatibility Directives and Standards listed below:

Directives: Electromagnetic Compatibility (2004/108/EC)
Low-Voltage (2006/95/EC)
Standards: EMC: EN 61326-1:2006 Industrial
Safety: EN 61010-1:2001

Warranty

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Governing Law. The terms and conditions of this agreement shall be governed by the domestic law of the State of Vermont, U.S.A.

Repairs and Returns

Any returns must have a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number.

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Table of Contents

PRODUCT DECLARATIONS 2
- *Document Revisions ____ 2*
- *Related Products ____ 2*
- *CE Compliance ____ 2*
- *Warranty ____ 2*
- *Repairs and Returns ____ 2*
- *Table of Contents ____ 3*
- *Terminology ____ 4*

ULTRASONICS OVERVIEW 5
- *Introduction ____ 5*
- *Advantages ____ 5*
- *Typical Applications ____ 5*

SENSOR OVERVIEW 6
- *TSPC Product Features ____ 6*
- *Startup Tips ____ 7*
- *Specifications ____ 7*
- *Mechanical Details ____ 10*
- *Mounting and Installation ____ 10*
- *Rear Features ____ 12*
- *Target Indicator ____ 13*
- *Output Status Indicators ____ 14*

INTERFACES 16
- *Wires Identification ____ 16*
- *TSPC-30S Output Selection ____ 17*
- *Analog Outputs ____ 18*
- *Switch Outputs ____ 20*
- *Serial Data Interface ____ 23*
- *Serial Parameters ____ 24*
- *Serial Data Protocols ____ 26*

OPERATION 27
- *Power Up ____ 27*
- *Measurement Activation ____ 27*
- *Synchronization ____ 29*
- *Operating Range ____ 30*
- *Measurement Process ____ 30*
- *Sensor Viewing ____ 31*
- *Measurement Rate ____ 32*
- *Output Response Time ____ 32*
- *Filters ____ 33*
- *Time Delays ____ 36*
- *Temperature Compensation ____ 36*
- *Precautions ____ 36*

SENIXVIEW SOFTWARE 37
- *Install SenixVIEW ____ 37*
- *Application Setups ____ 37*
- *Connect a Sensor ____ 38*
- *Outputs & Indicators ____ 39*
- *Sensor Adjustment ____ 41*

TEACH ADJUST 42

APPENDIX A – LIST OF ADJUSTABLE FEATURES 45

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Part Number Structure 6
Figure 2 - Mechanical Drawing, TSPC-30S 10
Figure 3 - Mechanical Drawing, TSPC-15S/21S/25P 10
Figure 4 - Sensor Orientation 10
Figure 5 - Mounting 11
Figure 6 - Sensor Rear Features 12
Figure 7 - Target Indicator Functions 13
Figure 8 - Output Status Indicator Operations 15
Figure 9 - RS-232 PC COM Port Connections 17
Figure 10 - Voltage Output Wiring 18
Figure 11 - Sourcing Current Loop Wiring 18
Figure 12 - Sinking Current Loop Wiring 18
Figure 13 - SenixVIEW Analog Adjustments 19
Figure 14 - Sinking Switch Output Wiring 20
Figure 15 - Sourcing Switch Output Wiring 21
Figure 16 - Switch Hysteresis & Window Modes 22
Figure 17 - SenixVIEW Switch Adjustment 22
Figure 18 - RS-232 PC COM Port Connections 23
Figure 19 - TSPC-xxxx-232 Connections 23
Figure 20 - TSPC-xxxx-485 Connections 24
Figure 21 - RS-485 Network Wiring 24
Figure 22 - Measurement Activation Selections 28
Figure 23 - SenixVIEW Polling Controls 28
Figure 24 - SYNC Wiring 29
Figure 25 - SYNC Phases and Timing 29
Figure 26 - Measurement Process Diagram 30
Figure 27 - SenixVIEW Distance Displays 31
Figure 28 - Filters Block Diagram 34

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 – Specifications ____ 8
Table 2 - Wire Assignments ____ 16
Table 3 - Measurement Activation Summary ____ 27
Table 4 - Maximum Range vs. Measure Rate ____ 32
Table 5 - Filter Response Time ____ 35
Table 6 - Pushbutton TEACH Features List ____ 44

Terminology

Terms listed here are shown in *italics* throughout this document. An asterisk (*) indicates a SenixVIEW configurable parameter.

Analog An electrical output type that varies in proportion to measured distance. Analog output types can be either *current loop* or *voltage*.

Analog High Value* The maximum (highest) value of an *analog* output. For example, the Analog High Value for a 4-20 mA current loop analog output is 20 mA. Computer configurable models allow this value to be user-entered.

Analog Low Value* The minimum (lowest) value of an *analog* output. For example, the Analog Low Limit value for a 0-10 VDC *voltage output* is 0 volts. Computer configurable models allow this value to be user-entered.

Analog Window* A range of distances between two *endpoints*, within which the analog output will vary between the analog *low value* and analog *high value* proportional to measured distance.

Current Loop Output* An *analog* output type that drives an electrical current proportional to measured distance. TSPC series sensors provide 4-20 mA or SenixVIEW customized output ranges.

Deadband The small distance near the sensor face within which distance cannot be measured. See also *Range MIN*.

Endpoint* One of two end distances representing the outer limits of the *analog window*.

Hysteresis* The distance between a switch's *Setpoint* and *OFF Distance*. It reverses direction about the *Setpoint* if the *Polarity* is reversed.

Ingress Rating An enclosure rating that identifies how susceptible a product is to the entry (ingress) of external objects or liquids.

Measurement Rate* The repetitive rate that the sensor measures distance (see *response time*).

Measurement Interval* The time between measurements [1 / *Measurement Rate*].

Measurement Process* The measurement, filtering and time delays that affect sensor outputs (p 30).

Maximum Range The maximum target detection distance of a sensor model; may be overridden by *Range MAX* (p 30).

Near MIN A distance extending 0.25 in. farther than Range MIN within which the Target Indicator will flash as a warning.

Off Distance The distance at which a *switch* output turns OFF. (see *Setpoint, Polarity, Hysteresis*)

Operating Range* The range of distances between the *range MIN* and *range MAX* values (p 30).

Optimum Range The range of target distances recommended for optimum performance in varying environmental conditions.

Output Status Indicator An indicator at sensor rear that shows the status of an *analog*, *switch* or *serial data* output. There is a separate output status indicator for output #1 (black wire) and output #2 (white wire).

Polarity* The behavior of a *switch* output at it's setpoint, defined as "on-closer" or "on farther". A switch turns OFF in the reverse direction after the *Hysteresis* distance.

Range MAX* The farthest distance of the Operating Range; user adjustable in SenixVIEW.

Range MIN* The nearest distance of the Operating Range; a target is not detected closer than the greater of *Range MIN* or the *Deadband*.

RS-232* An electrical interface standard used to transfer information using *serial data* communications. This is a single ended interface with a specified maximum range of 50 feet (15 meters) that typically supports one device.

RS-485* An electrical interface standard used to transfer information using *serial data* communications. This is a long distance differential interface capable of supporting multiple addressable devices.

Response Time* The time required for sensor outputs to respond to measurements; affected by *measurement rate* and filter selections.

Serial Data A method of transferring information using a sequential (serial) on/off pattern to encode the data. Two common industry standards are *RS-232* and *RS-485*.

Setpoint* The distance a *switch* output turns ON. (see also *OFF distance, polarity* and *Hysteresis*)

Sinking Switch* A switch where current flows into the sensor to ground from an externally sourced load when turned ON (output voltage low when ON).

SenixVIEW Senix PC–based software used to configure and install TSPC series sensors.

Sourcing Switch* A switch where current flows from the sensor (sensor power input is the source) to the load when turned ON (output voltage high when ON).

Switch* An electrical output type that is either ON or OFF. ToughSonic® switches are solid state and can be either sinking or sourcing type.

SYNC* A wired configuration that synchronizes the timing of two or more sensors to prevent crosstalk or ensure simultaneous measurements.

SYNC Interval The time interval of measurement of all SYNC sensors. It equals the number of *SYNC phases* x *measurement interval*.

Target Any object or material that reflects ultrasonic energy back to the sensor thus allowing the sensor to measure its distance.

Target Indicator A rear indicator that shows the status of a detected target and more.

TEACH* A Senix product feature that uses a pushbutton to store a current target distance measurement into memory and automatically calibrate the output(s).

Time Delay* A time period triggered by a set of conditions and, after those conditions persist for the entire period, cause a secondary event to occur. There are several user-selected time delay features available.

Ultrasonic A sound wave of a frequency greater than 20,000 Hz, typically above the range of human hearing.

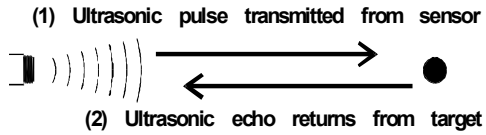
Voltage Output* An *analog* output type that drives an electrical voltage proportional to measured distance.

TSPC series sensors provide industry standard or SenixVIEW customized output ranges.

Ultrasonics Overview

Introduction

Senix sensors measure the distance or presence of a target object by sending a sound wave, above the range of hearing, at the object and then measuring the time for the sound echo to return. Knowing the speed of sound, the sensor can determine the distance of the object from the transducer element.



Advantages

- **Non-contact**

Measures through the air without touching the target object, at relatively large distances.

- **Object Ranging**

Object distance is measured rather than just the presence or proximity.

- **Distance Proportional Output**

The sensor's outputs are proportional or affected by the measured target distance.

- **High Resolution**

Precise discrimination of target position.

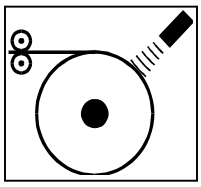
- **Unaffected by Target's Optical Characteristics**

The sensor's operation is not sensitive to ambient light levels, the color of the target, or target is optically transparency/reflectivity.

- **Sensitive**

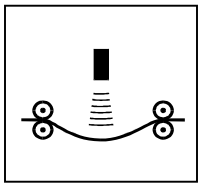
Detects large and small objects (smaller objects must be closer)

Typical Applications



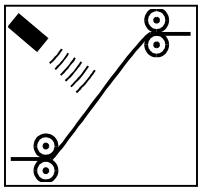
Roll Diameter

Measure the size of a roll to control tension or speed, or determine when full or empty.



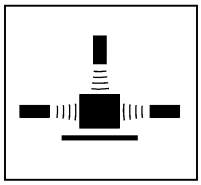
Loop Control

Precisely control the position of material loops, including wires, tubes and webs.



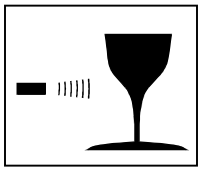
Web Break

Rapidly detect a broken web in a printing press or paper machine.



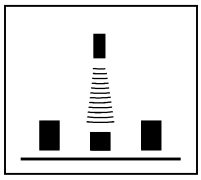
Dimensioning

Determine the size of an object for information or to determine its volume or width.



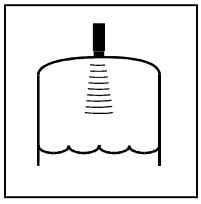
Proximity

Determine the presence of objects to count or control their movement.



Sort/Select

Sort or select objects based on differences in their physical dimensions.



Level Measurement

Measure or control the level of liquid or solid materials in tanks or bins for inventory or batching….***and many more...***

Sensor Overview

TSPC Product Features

ToughSonic® TSPC sensors measure distance without contact and are designed for tough industrial environments.

Rapid PC Setup & Control

PC setup gives you control over all sensor outputs and features. View, analyze and save sensor setups for rapid implementation or cloning.

Pushbutton "TEACHable"

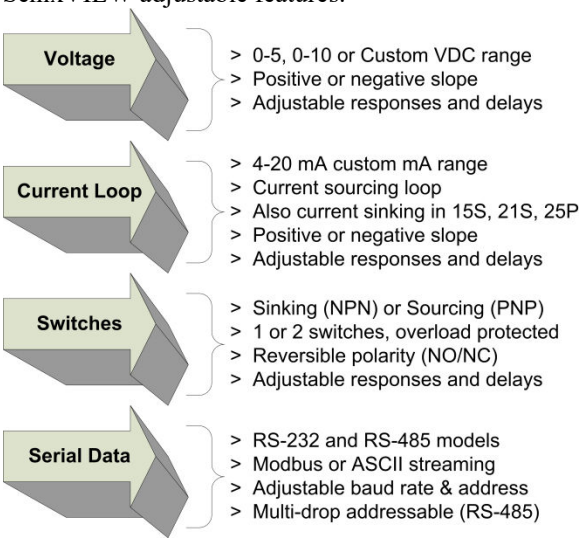
Some models utilize a rear TEACH button to make many common adjustments. See the TEACH Adjust section. Rear indicators provide target and output status. The TEACH button can be disabled for security using SenixVIEW. The TEACH button is unavailable on the TSPC-21S and TSPC-25P models.

Packaging

ToughSonic models are housed in rugged 316 stainless steel or durable PVC, with permanently attached interface cables. Sensors are potted and sealed to operate in wide humidity and temperature ranges.

Industry Standard Interfaces

Multiple simultaneous outputs, each with many SenixVIEW adjustable features.



Part Numbers

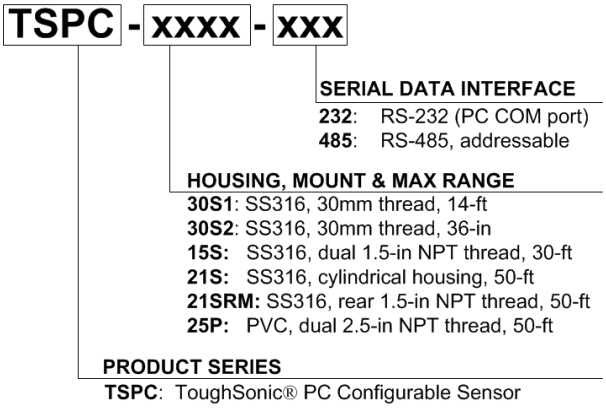


Figure 1 - Part Number Structure

Identification

The ToughSonic® model number and serial number are printed on the label on the side of the housing.

Startup Tips

New or first-time users can use this condensed guide for assembly, connection to a PC, and basic sensor changes from default values before installation.

The sensor communicates with a Windows PC through a serial port or USB port. A UA-KIT from Senix is recommended for connecting to your PC. It includes software, a termination board, and cables (see page 12).

- **Identify System Components**
  a. Sensor with attached cable
  b. Terminal board (basic or comprehensive)
  c. Data communication cable
  d. Adapter for a USB connection (if required)
  e. SenixVIEW Software CD
  f. Power supply kit for bench setup
- **Install the Software**
  Put the SenixVIEW CD into your CD drive. Open the CD contents on your PC and run SenixVIEW Version 3.3.xxx Setup.exe
- **Connect the Components**
  The sensor uses colored wires for power, communication, and outputs. For this initial PC connection, use just 4 of the sensor's wires:
  a. Brown for DC power (DC+)
  b. Blue for ground (GND and digital reference)
  c. Gray and Yellow are for digital communication.
  Connect them to the labeled Senix terminal board. Protect all bare wires from contacting one another whether connected or not. Ensure the terminal grips the stripped wire, not its colored jacket.
  Plug the DC power supply cable into the jack on the terminal board, and the supply into an AC source. When power is applied, all sensors will make a ticking sound. The round LED will light either red or green when powered.
  Plug the data communication cable into the terminal board RJ jack and your serial port (-232 models), or into the USB adapter (optional for -232 and required for -485 models). (For USB adapters see page 12)
- **Connect to your -232 Sensor using a serial port**
  1. Start SenixVIEW.
  2. Menu bar: Sensor >Connect for a dialog box. All new sensors have network address 1. Use Baud rate 9600. The serial port is generally identified COM 1. Click *Connect*.
- **OR Connect to Your Sensor using a USB port**
  1. Start SenixVIEW.
  2. Menu bar: Sensor >Connect for a dialog box. All new sensors have network address 1. Use Baud rate 9600. The serial port number is above 1. Click the lowest green COM port. Click Find Sensor. Repeat on next green COM port until sensor found. You can learn the correct COM port in Device Manager. If it doesn't show when connected, install the drivers found on the CD. Return to Connect Sensor and repeat connection with any available green ports. For more detail, see "Connect a Sensor", page 38.
- **SenixVIEW Quick Tour**
  Once a sensor is connected, it can be viewed in the SENSOR view. Any changes are done in the WORKSPACE view and transferred to the sensor. Basic layout of the main screen:
  a. Range and basic setup values, all editable.
  b. Workspace and Sensor views
  c. File saving and retrieval button
  d. Dialog screens for additional setup
  e. Analysis tools
  f. Output setup and simulated meters (editable)
- **Setup Basics** (advanced description starts page 31)
  When sensor is found, answer *YES* to copy sensor setup to the Workspace. You are left in Sensor View showing the sensor reading and its current setup.
  To make changes, click the WORKSPACE button.
  -To change a Range, Endpoint, or output value, just click on the value and enter a new one.
  -To reverse the analog slope, right-click the High- or Low-value endpoint.
  -To assign outputs, click WIRING and assign black and white wires as needed. Any changes in Workspace make it *NOT EQUAL* to the Sensor as indicated, and must be transferred to the sensor.
- **Transfer the Workspace Setup to the Sensor**
  To move changes to sensor, right click and drag WORKSPACE to SENSOR. *Any changes not sent to the sensor will be lost when closing SenixVIEW.*
- **And/or Save the Setup to the PC.**
  Right click WORKSPACE and drag it to FILE.
- **Mounting Tips**
  Target objects must reflect sound back to the sensor. Flat objects should be perpendicular. Curved objects reflect less energy but over a wider angle and detection range is reduced. Objects placed closer than RangeMin will generally measure at a multiple of actual distance. The sensor will ignore targets or surfaces beyond RangeMax. Avoid unintended features that reflect sound in the sensor's beam area. The sensor reports the first detected echo within range. Contact Senix technical support for setup assistance.

Specifications

A summary of sensor specifications and features is shown in the following table.

	ToughSonic 3	ToughSonic 14	ToughSonic 30
Photo			
RS-232 interface → **RS-485 interface →**	**TSPC-30S2-232** **TSPC-30S2-485**	**TSPC-30S1-232** **TSPC-30S1-485**	**TSPC-15S-232** **TSPC-15S-485**
Optimum Range	24 in. (61 cm)	10 ft. (3.05 m)	20 ft. (6.1 m)
Deadband **Maximum Sense Range**	Typ < 1.75 in. (4.4 cm) 36 in. (91 cm)	Typ < 4 in. (10.2 cm) 14 ft. (4.27 m)	Typ < 10 in. (25.4 cm) 30 ft. (9.1 m)
Defaults: RangeMIN **RangeMAX** **Switch #1 Setpoint** **Switch #2 Setpoint** **Analog Low Endpoint** **Analog High Endpoint**	1.75 in. (4.4 cm) 36 in. (91 cm) 12 in. (30.5 cm) 18 in. (46 cm) 1.75 in. (4.4 cm) 24 in. (61 cm)	4 in. (10.2 cm) 168 in. (427 cm) 12 in. (30.5 cm) 24 in. (61 cm) 4 in. (10.2 cm) 120 in. (305 cm)	10 in. (25.4 cm) 360 in. (914 cm) 36 in. (91.4 cm) 48 in. (122 cm) 10 in. (25.4 cm) 240 in. (610 cm)
Mounting, Material **Dimensions (*D x L*)**	M30x1.5 mm threaded 316 stainless housing 1.2 in. (3.04) x 4.064 in. (10.3)		Dual 1.5-inch NPT threaded 316 SS 1.88 in. (4.7cm) x 4.3 in. (10.9cm)
Adjustment	Pushbutton TEACH or SenixVIEW software (included)		
Indicators	**Round LED:** Power/Target. **Square & Rectangular LEDs:** Data, switch or analog status (configurable)		
DC Current @ **typical 24VDC input +I/O**	45 mA (rev T2)	45 mA (rev T2)	45 mA (rev K2)
Outputs ***(not including serial data)***	Two outputs: SenixVIEW selectable as 0-10 VDC, 4-20 mA sourcing, one or two switches		Five Outputs: 0-10 VDC, 4-20 mA sourcing, 4-20 mA sinking, two switches
	Switches: 150 mA, SenixVIEW configured as PNP (@ input voltage) or NPN (external 40 VDC max.)		
	Voltage**:** 0-10 or SenixVIEW configured, 10 mA max (min 15 VDC input for full 10 VDC output)		
	Current Loop**:** 4-20 mA or SenixVIEW configured, 450Ω max @ >15VDC, 250Ω max @ 10 VDC		
Resolution (*analog*)	4100 steps over 0-10 VDC and 3279 steps over 0-20 mA (scaled between user-set distance endpoints)		
Resolution *(serial data)*	0.0034 in. (0.086 mm)		0.0068 in. (0.172 mm)
Weight	10.4 oz (0.29 kg)		22.6 oz. (0.64 kg)
Measurement Rate **(Interval)** *(see pg.30)*	Default rate = 20 Hz (50 ms) Max rate = 200 Hz (5 ms)		Default rate = 10 Hz (100 ms) Max rate = 20 Hz (50 ms)
	Adjustable interval from Max rate to 2.8 hours; affected by filter selections; faster rates limit max distance		
Environmental	**Ingress**: IP-68, NEMA-4X Humidity: 0-100% (avoid heavy condensation) Temp: -40 to +70 C operate		
Transducer	Rugged piezoelectric, nominal beam width ~12 degrees @ -3 db, approx. conical shaped pattern		
Housing & Cable	316 stainless steel, potted-in shielded cable, 6.5 ft. (2m) with tinned ends		
Performance	**Repeatability**: Greater of +/-0.03 in. (0.76 mm) or 0.2% of target distance in stable environment **Accuracy:** Better than 0.5% of target distance in stable, homogeneous air environment; affected by temperature gradients, target echo strength, speed of sound in vapors.		
Parameter Adjustments	Permanently stored in sensor using either push-button TEACH or SenixVIEW software. SenixVIEW is Windows XP (SP3), Windows 7, 8, and 10 compatible, and supports COM port addresses 1-99.		
Serial Data Interface	RS-232 or RS-485 interface, depends on model. RS-485 models are 2-wire multi-drop addressable (addresses 1-247). Baud rates 9600 - 115200, none or even parity, 8 bits, one stop bit. Modbus slave, ASCII streaming & SYNC protocols. Serial data modes and parameters configured with SenixVIEW.		

Table 1 – Specifications

	ToughSonic 50		
Photo	Standard	Rear Mount	PVC Housing
RS-232 interface → **RS-485 interface →**	**TSPC-21S-232** **TSPC-21S-485**	**TSPC-21SRM-232** **TSPC-21SRM-485**	**TSPC-25P-232** **TSPC-25P-485**
Optimum Range	33 ft. (10.1 m)		
Deadband **Maximum Range**	12 in. (30.5 cm) 50 ft. (15.2 m)		
Defaults: RangeMIN **RangeMAX** **Switch #1 Setpoint** **Switch #2 Setpoint** **Analog Low Endpoint** **Analog High Endpoint**	12 in. (30.5 cm) 50 ft. (15.2 m) 36 in. (91.4 cm) 48 in. (121.9 cm) 12 in. (30.5 cm) 400 in. (10.1 m)		
Mounting, Material **Dimensions (*D x L*)**	Clamped, 316 Stainless 2.1" (53.3mm) x 5.0" (127mm)	1.5" NPT, 316 Stainless Steel, 2.5" (63.5mm) x 5.9" (150mm)	Dual 2.5" NPT thread, PVC 2.83" (71.9mm) x 5.0" (127mm)
Adjustment	SenixVIEW software (included)		
Indicators	Power/target (1) Data/switch/analog (2)	None	Power/target (1) Data/switch/analog (2)
DC Current @ **24VDC input**	45 mA typical, plus output current loads (rev K2)		
Outputs *(not including serial data)*	Five Simultaneous Outputs: 0-10 VDC, 4-20 mA sourcing, 4-20 mA sinking, two switches		
	Switches: 150 mA, SenixVIEW configured as PNP (@ input voltage) or NPN (external 40 VDC max.)		
	Voltage: 0-10v or SenixVIEW configured, 10 mA max (min 15 VDC input for full 10 VDC output)		
	Current Loop: 4-20 mA or SenixVIEW configured, 450Ω max @ >15VDC, 250Ω max @ 10 VDC		
Resolution (*analog)*	4100 steps over 0-10 VDC and 3279 steps over 0-20 mA (scaled between user-set distance endpoints)		
Resolution (*serial data)*	0.0135 in. (0.3430 mm)		
Weight	29.9 oz. (0.82 kg)	31.5 oz. (0.89 kg)	29.1 oz. (0.80 kg)
Measurement Rate **(Interval)** *(see pg.30)*	Default rate: 5 Hz (200 ms), Max rate: 10 Hz (100 ms)		
	Adjustable from 100 ms to 2.8 hours; affected by filter selections; faster rates limit max target distance		
Environmental	**Ingress**: IP-68, NEMA-4X **Humidity**: 0-100% (avoid heavy condensation) **Temp**: -40 to +70 C		
Transducer	Rugged piezoelectric, nominal beam width ~12 degrees @ -3 dB, approx. conical shaped pattern		
Housing & Cable	316 Stainless, potted-in 6.5 ft. (2 m) shielded cable, tinned ends		PVC, potted-in 6.5 ft. (2 m) shielded cable, tinned ends
Performance	**Repeatability**: Greater of +/-0.03 in. (0.76 mm) or 0.2% of target distance in stable environment **Accuracy:** Better than 0.5% of target distance in stable, homogeneous air environment; affected by temperature gradients, target echo strength, speed of sound in vapors.		
Parameter Adjustments	Permanently stored in sensor using SenixVIEW software. SenixVIEW is Windows XP (SP3), Windows 7, 8, and 10 compatible and supports COM port addresses 1-99.		
Serial Data Interface	RS-232 or RS-485 interface, depends on model. RS-485 models are 2-wire multi-drop addressable (addresses 1-247). Baud rates 9600 - 115200, none or even parity, 8 bits, one stop bit. Modbus slave, ASCII streaming & SYNC protocols. Serial data modes and parameters are configured with SenixVIEW.		

Mechanical Details

Dimensions are inches (mm). Distance is measured between the ultrasonic transducer face (the end opposite the cable) and the target.

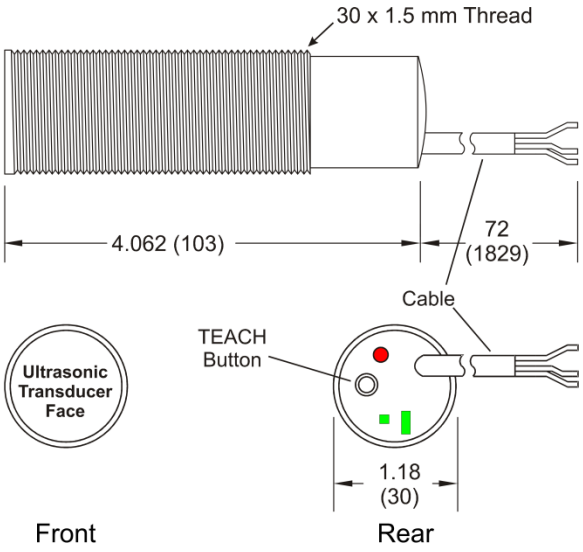


Figure 2 - Mechanical Drawing, TSPC-30S

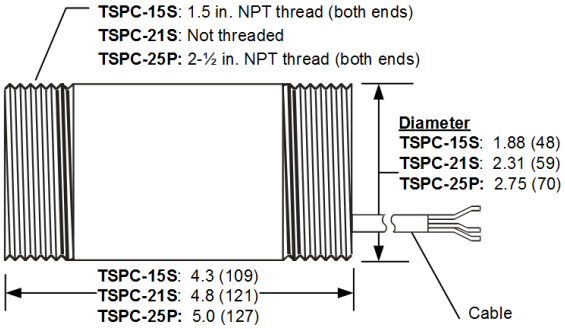


Figure 3 - Mechanical Drawing, TSPC-15S/21S/25P

Mounting and Installation

Precautions

If mounted incorrectly the sensor can receive acoustic energy through the sensor body. For that reason it is recommended that the sensor be mounted in a plastic threaded adapter rather than a metal one. Also, only hand tighten the sensor and never apply a wrench to the body. When tank mounting to a domed or round tank, adjust the sensor mount until it is square with the target surface. Mount the sensor directly to the tank ceiling at a flanged opening. If a riser is added, it must be of sufficient diameter to cause no inner wall reflections. The sensor ultrasonic output is roughly 12 degrees conical at the -3dB point, however lesser energies can return echoes as well. Round off the lower edge of the riser. Provide a sun shade for outside installations to prevent the sensor body from heating and causing erroneous measurements. The sensor body should stay equal to the ambient air temperature so the sensor's temperature compensation can work correctly.

Orientation

Orient the sensor perpendicular to the target object for best results as shown in Figure 4.

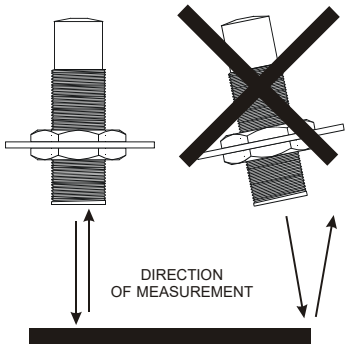


Figure 4 - Sensor Orientation

Ultrasound energy must reflect back to the sensor or the sensor will not detect the target. Curved or spherical objects can make good targets because they generally reflect a portion of the energy back to the sensor. A flat surface, however, is detected at a greater distance. Make sure that other closer unintended targets are not visible to the sensor.

Maintenance & Cleaning

Dust accumulation on the sensor face can be cleaned by blowing pressurized air across the sensor face. In general, dust does not affect performance unless it totally blocks the sound path. Positioning the sensor facing downward rather than upward will minimize material accumulation. The sensor face can be cleaned with alcohol or window cleaner. DO NOT use solvents such as MEK or acetone on TSPC sensors.

Mounting the TSPC 30 Series

The TSPC-30 series sensors are shipped with two 30mm stainless nuts. The sensor mounts through a 1.25" (31mm) hole in a mounting plate as shown in Figure 5. This hole may be a component of the user equipment or a Senix bracket, and must be rigid for best performance. Position the sensor in the hole and fasten it to the plate with the two nuts provided. The sensor position can be altered a couple of inches depending on where the nuts are placed on the body. If accurate short range distance is important, position the sensor so the closest target is always beyond the deadband (also see *Range MIN* on page 30).

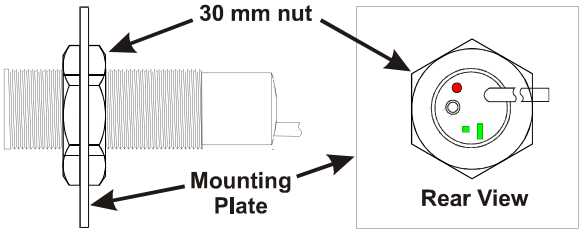


Figure 5 - Mounting

Mounting Brackets

TSPC-30S series

Both fixed and adjustable are available.

	UA-MB30-SS Stainless steel, flat bracket, non-adjustable angle
	UA-MB30-SS90 Stainless steel, 90-degree mounting, non-adjustable angle
	UA-MB30-NYBM Nylon, clamps to sensor, non-adjustable angle.
	UA-MB30-NYSW Nylon adjustable angle bracket with internal 30mm thread. Adjust sensor angle, then tighten to lock sensor in position
	UA-SWD-30-2NPT Delrin adapter allows 30mm threaded sensor to mate with 2-in. NPT flange or nipple.
	UA-NUT30-SS Two stainless steel nuts; same as shipped with the sensor (SS316).

TSPC-15S Series

The TSPC-15S threads into a 1-1/2" NPT flange or pipe nipple. Observe precautions (page 10).

	UA-CLIC-15 PVC bracket Optional for TSPC-15S-XXX

TSPC-21S Series

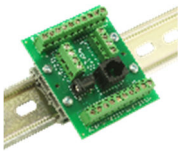
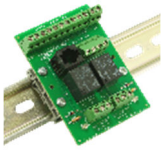
	UA-CLIC-21 PVC bracket Included with TSPC-21S-XXX
	UA-MB-SS Stainless steel clamp bracket bolts to surface in fixed position Optional for TSPC-21S-XXX

TSPC-25P Series

TSPC-25P model threads into a 2-1/2" NPT flange or pipe nipple. Observe precautions (page 10).

Software and Interconnection

The following accessories are available.

Configuration and Communication	
	SenixVIEW Software Configure, test and clone sensors. Compatible with all TSPC models. Download free from: www.senix.com/download-3.htm
	UA-KIT-232 **UA-KIT-485** PC Interface kits. Choose RS232 or RS-485 according to sensor model. Cable w/ terminal block, power supply and CD included. Also see next two products.
	UA-USB-232-ISO Use with UA-KIT-232 to connect to a USB port at the PC with Isolated inputs. 3-ft USB cable, DIN rail mounts included
	UA-USB-485-ISO Use with UA-KIT-485 to connect to a USB port at the PC with Isolated inputs. DIN rail mount included
	UA-KIT-USB-232 Configuration and field monitor kit, uses a USB port on the PC. Connection board, USB adapter, power supply, CD
	UA-KIT-USB-485 Configuration and field monitor kit, uses USB port on the PC. Connection board, USB adapter, power supply, CD
	**UA-TS-TB** Termination Board to connect any model sensor, user equipment, power, and serial interface cable. DIN rail mounts included
	**UA-TS-TB-2RYC** Termination board with 2 relays (driven by sensor switch outputs), power input, serial interface jack. For any model sensor

Rear Features

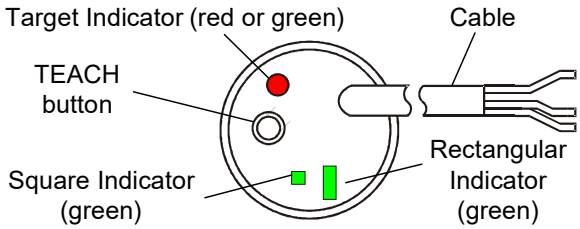


Figure 6 - Sensor Rear Features

There are four control features available:
The ***TEACH button*** can be used to make sensor adjustments on ToughSonic 3 and 14 series sensors (or can be disabled using SenixVIEW). TEACH features are described on page 42.
The ***target indicator*** (round) shows the target status and other conditions. It is always ON when power is applied and will be either RED or GREEN.
The ***square status indicator*** and ***rectangular status indicator*** show sensor outputs status as described on page 14. Status Indicator functions can be changed using SenixVIEW. The factory default features and functions, by model, are:

Rear Feature: / Sensor Model:	Target LED	Push-button	Square LED	Rectangular LED
ToughSonic 3 (TSPC-30S2)	x	x	Analog	TX
ToughSonic 14 (TSPC-30S1)	x	x	Analog	TX
ToughSonic 30 (TSPC-15S)	x	x	SW#1	SW#2
ToughSonic 50 (TSPC-21S)	x		SW#1	SW#2
ToughSonic 50 (TSPC-21SRM)	-	-	-	-
ToughSonic 50 (TSPC-25P)	x	-	RX	TX
Square & Rectangular LEDs: TX=Transmit Data, Rx=Receive Data, SW#1=Switch #1, SW#2 = Switch #2				

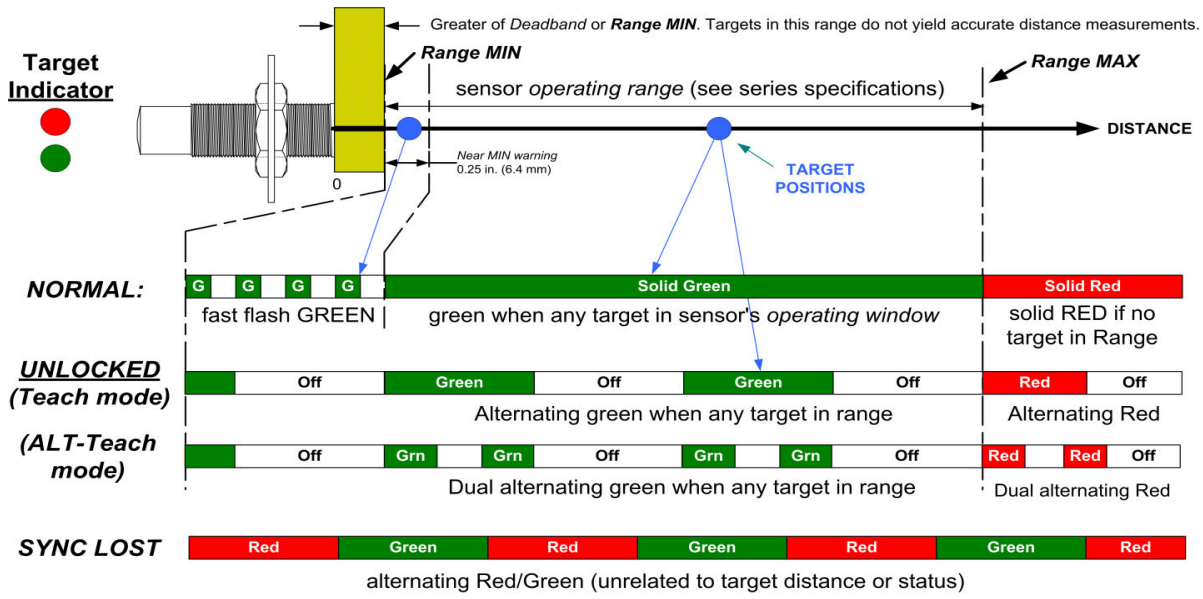


Figure 7 - Target Indicator Functions

Target Indicator

As shown in Figure 7 the *target indicator* is a 2-color LED and provides status for the following purposes:

- Power ON
- Target status & near MIN
- Data communications
- "No SYNC" warning
- Unlocked status
- TEACH feedback (ToughSonic 3, 14, 30)

Power ON Status

When sensor power is ON the *target indicator* will be RED or GREEN. It may also be flashing at a slow or fast rate under other conditions described below and shown in figure 7.

Target Status & Near MIN

This is the primary operational purpose of the *target indicator*. The target status displays:

- GREEN normally, indicating a target is detected within the sensor's *operating range*
- RED indicates no target is detected within the sensor's *operating range.*
- FAST FLASH GREEN warns that the target is within 0.25 in. (6.4 mm) of *range MIN.*

When unlocked the sensor's *target indicator* continues to operate but slowly alternates on and off to indicate TEACH readiness.

Unlocked Status (ToughSonic 3, 14, and 30)

The sensor must be unlocked for TEACH adjustment. When unlocked the *target indicator* will continue to indicate target status (Red or Green) but will blink slowly on and off to signify TEACH readiness. ALT-TEACH status is indicated by an alternating "double blink". All filters are turned OFF when unlocked.

TEACH and ALT-TEACH Feedback (ToughSonic 3, 14, and 30)

When using the TEACH features to make sensor adjustments the *Target Status* Indicator will SLOW BLINK RED (unless the TEACH functions are disabled using SenixVIEW and the sensor is not a SYNC master or slave) as operator feedback while the *TEACH button* is pressed. The user must count these flashes, then release the *TEACH button* after a specific number of flashes to complete a particular TEACH feature. ALT-TEACH feedback is indicated by a slow "double blink".

"No SYNC" Warning

If the SYNC feature is used (see page 29) and a slave sensor does not detect a master SYNC input, the slave will stop measuring and the *Target Status* indicator will slowly alternate between RED and GREEN until SYNC is restored (or the TEACH button is used on certain models).

Output Status Indicators

TSPC sensors have two output status indicators on the rear of the sensor. These indicators can each show status of the analog, switch or serial data interfaces, or can be turned OFF. Indicators have default assignments, and can be reassigned using SenixVIEW. Indicator operations are shown pictorially in figure 8.

In a typical installation the analog output is operating within a user-calibrated range and the normal indication is a continuously ON indicator. An OFF or blinking indicator could indicate a potential problem because the sensor is detecting a target outside the calibrated (expected) distance range.

Default Indicator Assignments

- ToughSonic 3 and 14 (TSPC-30Sx):
  Square = Analog, Rectangular = data TX
- ToughSonic 30 and 50 (TSPC-15S and TSPC-21S):
  Square = Switch #1, Rectangular = Switch #2
- ToughSonic 50 (TSPC-25P):
  Square = data RX, Rectangular = data TX

Square Green Indicator - ■

The square status indicator can be configured using SenixVIEW to any of the status options (analog, switch, serial data receive, serial data transmit or OFF). If selected for a switch it displays the status for Switch #1.

Rectangular Green Indicator - ▮

The rectangular status indicator can be configured using SenixVIEW to any of the status options (analog, switch, serial data receive, serial data transmit or OFF). If selected for a switch it displays the status for Switch #2.

Switch Status

When a status indicator is selected as a solid state *switch*, it operates as follows:

- Indicator ON if *switch* is ON
- Indicator OFF if *switch* is OFF
- Indicator blinks on and off continuously while the *switch* is in a safe shutdown mode due to over current or temperature.

The *Output Selection* for a *Switch* may be either *sinking* or *sourcing* but the status indication is the same. A *switch* is considered ON when it is **conducting current** (see page 20).

Analog Status

When a status indicator is selected for analog status it shows the current status of the analog output(s). The analog status is the same for voltage and current loop outputs since they share common *endpoint* distances. The analog status indicator:

- is ON if the target distance is between the two analog *endpoint* distances over which the analog output is spanned, or
- is OFF if the target distance is equal to or outside the low value endpoint distance. The sensor output will be 0 VDC, 4 mA or the SenixVIEW adjusted low analog output value, or
- blinks ON-OFF if the target distance is equal to or outside the high value *endpoint* distance. The sensor output will be 5/10 VDC, 20 mA or the SenixVIEW adjusted high analog output value.

Serial Data Status

In systems using serial data communications a status indicator(s) can be configured using SenixVIEW to either (a) flash upon receiving any data (regardless of validity or baud rate), or (b) flash upon transmitting data (responding to a valid command). A TX indicator will also flash each time data is transmitted in the ASCII streaming mode.

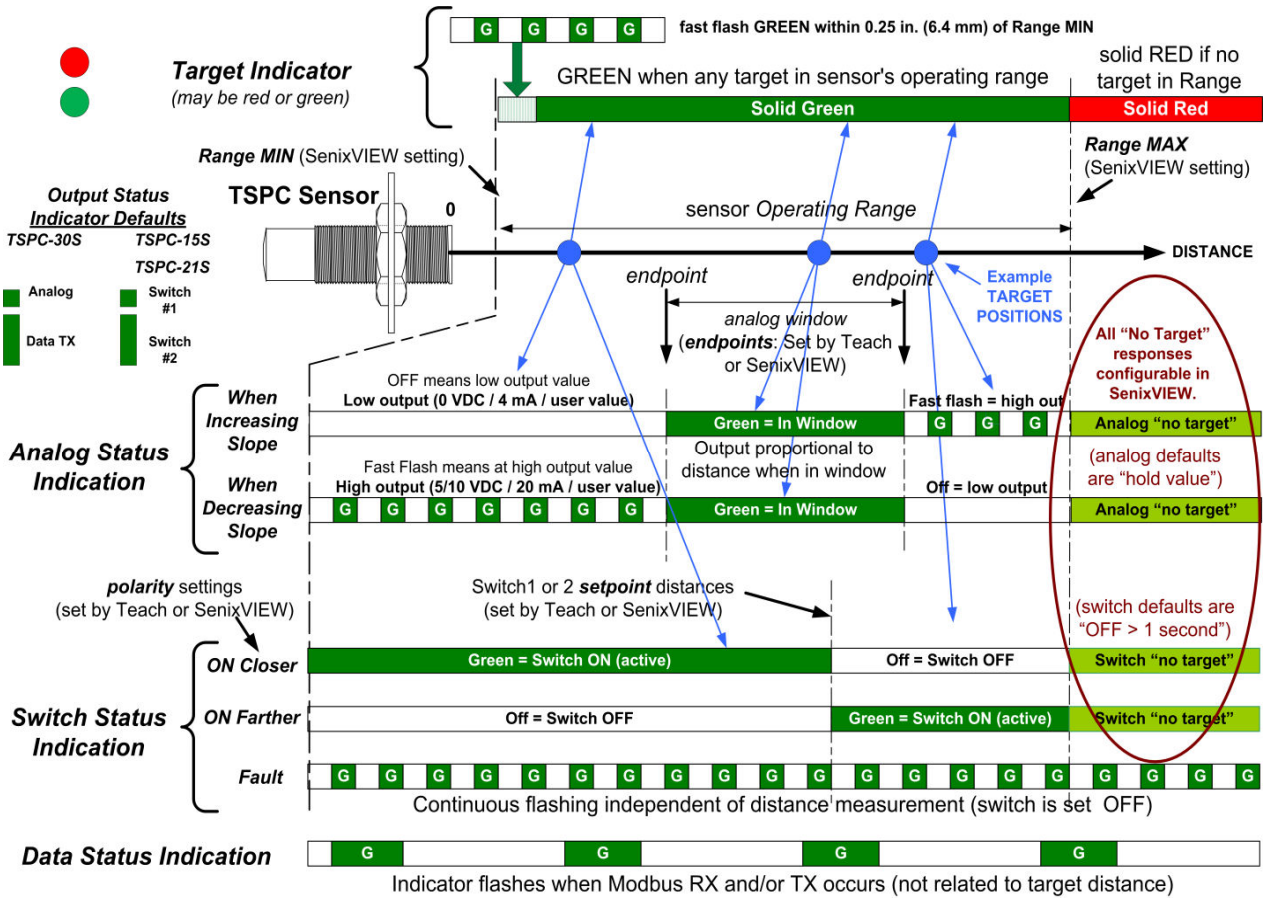


Figure 8 - Output Status Indicator Operations

Output Status Indicators (■ & ▌): Analog, switch and/or data status is shown on the square indicator (■) and/or rectangular indicator (▌) (see page14). Default assignments may be changed using SenixVIEW. Analog status appears for current loop or voltage outputs, and Switch Status for sinking or sourcing switch outputs.

Analog Status: The above two analog examples show an increasing *analog* slope (top) and decreasing *analog* slope (bottom). An increasing slope means the output value increases proportional to the measured distance and vice versa. A fast flashing analog indicator means the analog output is at the high *endpoint* voltage or current output value (10 VDC, 5 VDC, 20 mA, or user value entered in SenixVIEW). An OFF analog indicator means the analog output is at the low *endpoint* voltage or current output value (0 VDC, 4 mA, or user value entered in SenixVIEW). The analog status is solid green when the measurement is in normal range.

Switch Status: The indicator will light green when the associated *switch* is ON. An ON *switch* means is it conducting current, and an OFF *switch* not. A *sinking switch* output that is ON will have an output value near ground (0 volts). A *sourcing switch* output that is ON will have an output value near the power supply voltage. The three switch examples shown above demonstrate a *switch* that is ON at distances closer than the *setpoint* (ON closer), farther than the *setpoint* (ON Farther) and a FAULT condition (overload or over temperature). During a FAULT the switch is turned OFF. Normal switch operation restores automatically when the fault is removed.

Analog and Switch Outputs if No Target: If no target is detected (*target indicator* is red) the analog output will hold the last value and the switch outputs will turn off after 1 second. These responses can be changed in SenixVIEW by changing the "No Target Voltage" and "No Target Current" selections.

Data Status: The status indicator will flicker ON when the sensor receives (RX status) or responds (TX status) to a Modbus command over the serial data interface.

INTERFACES

Wires Identification

TSPC sensors have shielded 6-wire or 9-wire cables with the following wire assignments:

Wire Color	Wire Function	
	ToughSonic 3 and 14 Series (TSPC-30S2 and TSPC-30S1) (6-wire cable)	**ToughSonic 30 and 50 Series (TSPC-15S, 21S & 25P)** (9-wire cable)
Brown	+DC input voltage (Power Input)	
Blue	-DC input and signal common (Ground)	
Black	**OUTPUT #1** *(note 1)* **4-20 mA sourcing loop** *(note 3)* or Sinking Switch #1 or Sourcing Switch #1 or OFF	**Sinking Switch #1** *(note 3)* OR Sourcing Switch #1
White	**OUTPUT #2** *(note 1)* **0-10 VDC** *(note 3)* or Sinking Switch #2 or Sourcing Switch #2 or OFF	**Sinking Switch #2** *(note 3)* OR Sourcing Switch #2
Green	**These wires not in TSPC-30S Sensors**	4-20 mA sourcing loop
Orange		4-20 mA sinking loop
Violet		0-10 VDC
Gray *(data #1)* *(note 2)*	TSPC-xxxx-232: RS-232 out	
	TSPC-xxxx-485: RS-485 -	
Yellow *(data #2)* *(note 2)*	TSPC-xxxx-232: RS-232 in	
	TSPC-xxxx-485: RS-485 +	
Silver	Cable shield (bare stranded wire), unterminated at sensor end	

Notes:
(1) Output selection for the black and white wires of TSPC-30S sensors are made via SenixVIEW (page 39)
(2) Output determined by sensor model. The gray and yellow wires are also used for synchronization (page29)
*(3) Factory **default selections** in **bold** (can be changed using SenixVIEW)*

Table 2 - Wire Assignments

Ground (blue wire)

The ground wire is common to both the power supply and the output circuits.

Cable Shield (bare wire)

The cable shield is not terminated at the sensor. This wire should be terminated to equipment ground near the user equipment, preferably to a single point ground for all equipment. This is important if the cable is lengthened and/or routed near electrically noisy wiring or equipment.

Power Input (brown wire)

Connect a DC power supply to the DC+ (Brown) and GND (Blue) wires. These colors conform to EU standards. Reversing the power connections will not damage the sensor. A power supply voltage between 15-30 VDC is recommended. A +24 VDC supply is a commonly used standard. Target sensitivity and the maximum voltage output value is reduced at power supply voltages below 15 VDC. When power is applied, the rear LED *target indicator* will light and the sensor operates as described on page 27.

TSPC-30S Outputs (black & white)

Each output can be either an analog, a switch, or turned OFF. Analog interfaces are described on page 18 and switch interfaces on page 20. Output selections require SenixVIEW (see page 39).

TSPC-15S, TSPC-21S, & TSPC-25P Outputs

These models provide simultaneous 0-10 VDC, 4-20 mA sourcing, 4-20 mA sinking, and two switch outputs. The default switch outputs are sinking (NPN type) but may be changed to sourcing (PNP type) or turned OFF using SenixVIEW.

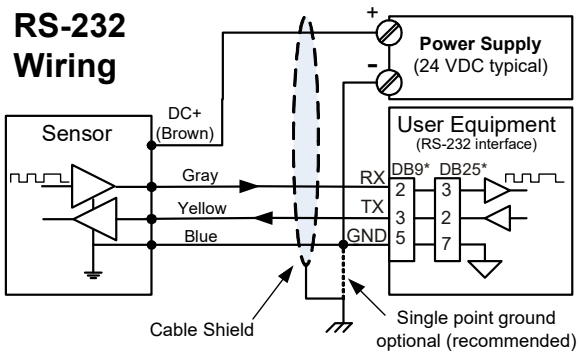
Data Connections (gray & yellow)

Serial data interfaces are described on page 23. They are used for:

- SenixVIEW PC configuration (page 38)
- Synchronization (page 29)
- User communications between the sensor and an external data communications device

TSPC-xxxx-232 models can connect directly to a PC COM (*serial*) port for SenixVIEW configuration as shown in figure 9 with UA-KIT-232 and optional UA-USB-232-ISO adapter, or with full kit UA-KIT-USB-232. See **Software and Interconnection** (pg 12).

RS-232 Wiring



* Typical personal computer connections for 9 and 25-pin serial COM connectors

Figure 9 - RS-232 PC COM Port Connections

TSPC-xxxx-485 models require the RS-485 interface kit, UA-KIT-485 and UA-USB-485-ISO adaptor for USB port connection, or the full kit UA-KIT-USB-485. See Software and Interconnection (pg 12). Typical wiring is shown on page 24.

TSPC-30S Output Selection

TheTSPC-30S1 and TSPC-30S2 series sensors have two user-selected outputs. These outputs connect via the black and white wires of the sensor cable.

The factory default selections are a 4-20 mA current loop connected to the black wire and a 0-10 VDC output to the white wire. Using SenixVIEW, one or both of these analog outputs can be changed to either a sinking (NPN) or sourcing (PNP) switch, or can be turned off. If turned off the associated rear status indicator is also turned off.

Refer to Outputs & Indicators on page 39 for information on using SenixVIEW.

Make the output selections before connecting the sensor to equipment!

Output selections are not affected by a TEACH 17 reset.

NOTE: Output selection is NOT REQUIRED for TSPC-15S, TSPC-21S, and TSPC-25P series sensors. Their outputs are independently wired and operate simultaneously.

Analog Outputs

TSPC-30S Analog Outputs

TSPC-30S sensors have these analog outputs:

- Voltage and sourcing current loop outputs
- Output selection is accomplished using SenixVIEW (page 39). Defaults are I and V.

TSPC-15S, TSPC-21S, & TSPC-25P Analog Outputs

These sensors have three analog outputs - voltage, sourcing current loop and sinking current loop. They are simultaneously available on separate wires and do not require selection using SenixVIEW.

Analog Status Indication

Rear status indicators show whether the analog output is at the high value, low value or between those values as shown in Figure 8 - Output Status Indicator Operations on page 15.

Voltage Output

This figure shows a voltage output connection:

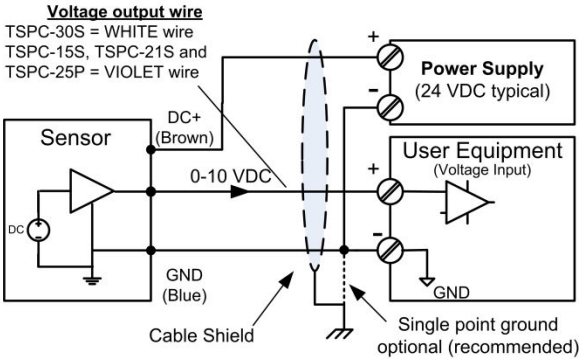


Figure 10 - Voltage Output Wiring

The default voltage output is a 0 to 10 volt DC signal proportional to the measured distance between the *endpoints* set by the user. The voltage range can be changed to 0-5 VDC using the TEACH 30, or can be set to a custom output range with values between 0 and 10 volts using SenixVIEW (see d & e in Figure 13). The analog slope can increase or decrease with distance but all analog outputs must have the same slope. The voltage is measured relative to GND (BLUE wire). The 0 and 10 volt *endpoint* distances affect both voltage and current loop outputs, and can be set anywhere in the sensor's *operating range* using the TEACH button or SenixVIEW.

Sourcing Current Loop Output

This figure shows a sourcing current loop connection:

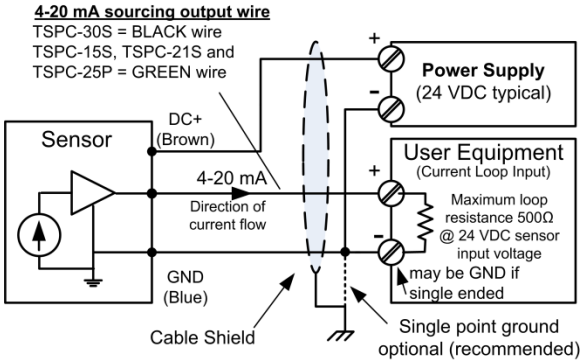


Figure 11 - Sourcing Current Loop Wiring

The default sourcing loop output is a 4 to 20 mA signal proportional to the measured distance between two endpoints set by the user. The current range can be set to any values between 0 and 20 mA using SenixVIEW (see d & e in Figure 13). The slope can increase or decrease with distance but all analog outputs must have the same slope. In a sourcing loop current flows out of the sensor, through the user equipment and back to the sensor GND (BLUE wire).

Sinking Current Loop (orange wire)

This output is NOT available in the TSPC-30S series.

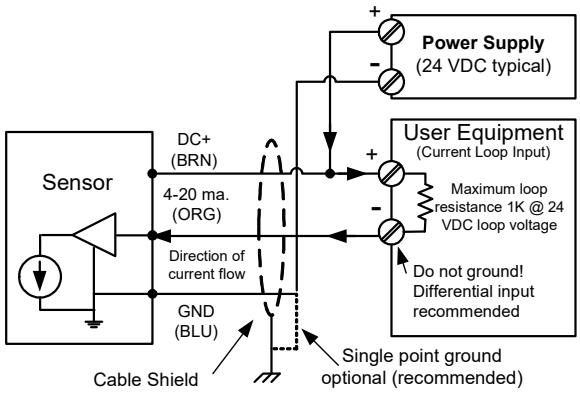


Figure 12 - Sinking Current Loop Wiring

The default sinking loop input controls a 4 to 20 mA current proportional to the measured distance between two endpoints set by the user. The current range and slope are SenixVIEW adjustable and identical to that set for the sourcing loop described above. Current flows from the power supply through the user equipment then INTO the sensor (ORG wire) as shown in Figure 12.

User Equipment current loop inputs can be either differential (both + and – terminals) or single ended (+ and GND terminals). If the user equipment is single ended (+ input and GND) the sensor current sourcing output must be used.

SenixVIEW Analog Adjustments

Use SenixVIEW to tailor the sensor for best results in the application. Analog features are shown in Figure 13. The letters used below are keyed to that figure:

a) Click the **Workspace** icon to edit parameters

b) *Low Endpoint*: Click the numeric value to set the distance of the low analog values (b).

c) *High Endpoint*: Click the numeric value to set the distance of the high analog values (c).

The analog slope will automatically reverse if the Low and High Endpoint distances (b & c) are set in reverse order

d) *High Value*: Click the numeric value to change the maximum voltage or current value (d). The voltage and current limits are independent.

e) *Low Value*: Click the numeric value to change the minimum voltage or current value (c). The voltage and current limits are independent.

f) Click the **Analog** icon for additional features.

g) Select the output values set at power-on (g). These values exist until the first *measurement process* is completed.

h) Select the output values to be set if no target is detected in the *Operating Range* (h).

i) If this sensor is a synchronized slave (page 29) select the output values to be set if the master SYNC input is missing (i). These selections are grayed out if the sensor is not a slave.

j) *Range MIN*: The closest distance (j) the sensor will measure distance (see page 30).

k) *Range MAX*: The farthest distance (k) the sensor will detect a target (see page 30).

All sensor parameters are described in on page 45. **Workspace** parameter changes must be saved to the sensor to take effect, and can also be saved to disk for later recall as described on page 37.

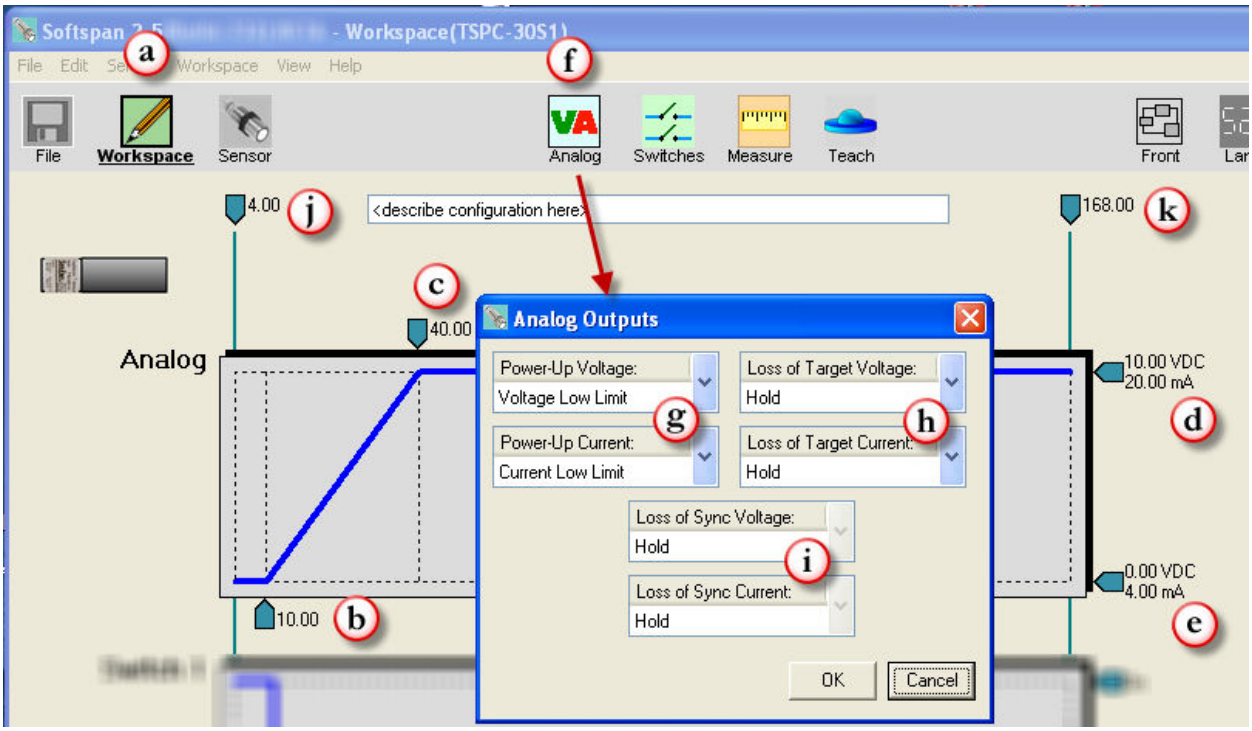


Figure 13 - SenixVIEW Analog Adjustments

Analog TEACH Adjustments

The following analog adjustments can also be accomplished using the TEACH button where equipped (page 44):

TEACH 4: Analog Low Endpoint (b above)

TEACH 5: Analog High Endpoint (c above)

TEACH 30: Set voltage range to 0-5 VDC (d & e)

TEACH 31: Set voltage range to 0-10 VDC (d & e)

TEACH 35, 36, 37: no target response (h)

TEACH 17: Resets all factory defaults

After TEACH adjustments are performed SenixVIEW can be used to display and/or save the new configuration. The button may be disabled in SenixVIEW to prevent unwanted changes.

Endpoints and Slope

The voltage and current loop(s) are spanned between the same two *endpoint* distances (see b & c in Figure 13). *Endpoints* can be set anywhere in the sensor's *operating range* using the TEACH button or SenixVIEW.
All analog outputs must have the same slope, i.e., increase or decrease in value in proportion to distance. The high and low output values (voltages and currents), however, are independently adjustable in SenixVIEW for voltage and current loops.

Response Time

Analog response time is affected by measurement rate and filter selections (pg.32).

Analog Displays

The sensor's calculated analog output values are shown in real time on the SenixVIEW meter displays (page 31).

Switch Outputs

TSPC sensors have two solid-state switch outputs. In TSPC-30S series sensors the switch outputs must be selected using SenixVIEW. If selected, switch #1 is on the black wire and/or switch #2 on the white wire. In all other models they are permanently wired to the black and white wires as NPN type. In all models the switch type can be selected as either sinking (NPN), sourcing (PNP) or OFF using SenixVIEW (page 39).

Switch Status & Output Voltage

Switch outputs normally have a corresponding rear *output status* indicator (■ = #1, ▌= #2) that is lit when the switch is ON and vice versa (page 39). The indicators also provide warning of a safe shutdown under overload or over temperature conditions. They can, however, can be reassigned using SenixVIEW. When a sinking switch is ON the voltage of the switch wire will be near 0 VDC, and when OFF will be near the voltage of the external "pull-up" source. When a sourcing switch is ON the voltage of the switch wire will be near the sensor's power supply voltage and when OFF will be near 0 VDC.

Sinking Switch Output

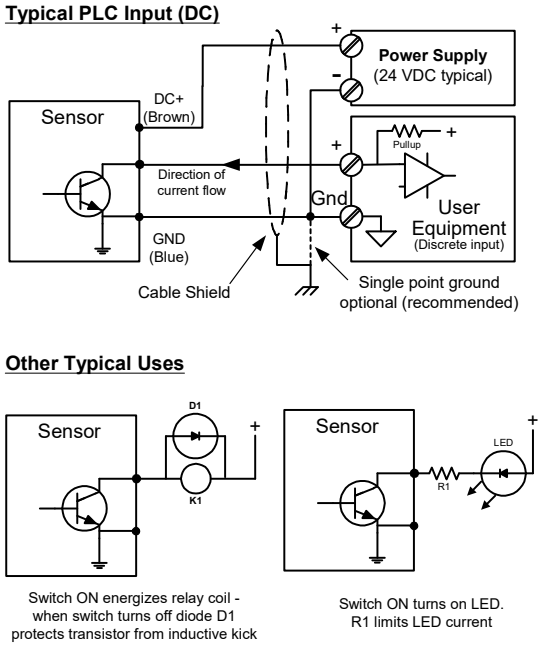


Figure 14 - Sinking Switch Output Wiring

A *sinking switch* is an open collector transistor (solid state *switch*) that sinks current through an external load to GND when ON. The external device can be powered from a source different from the sensor.

Sourcing Switch Output

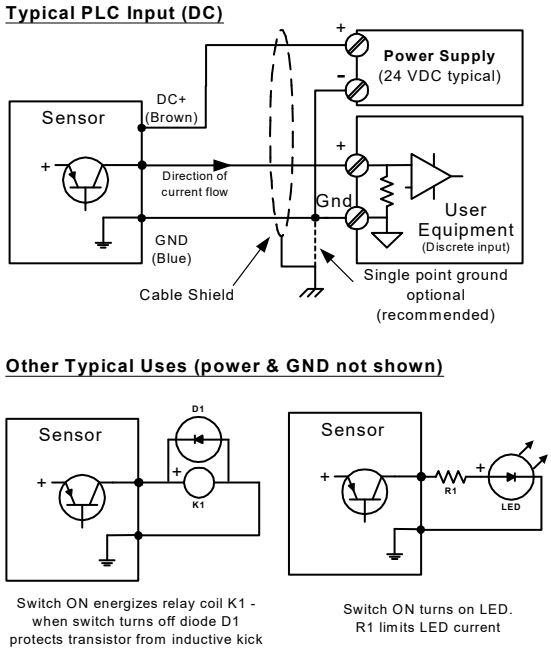


Figure 15 - Sourcing Switch Output Wiring

A *sourcing switch* provides current to an external load to turn that load ON or OFF as shown in Figure 15. Current is sourced by the sensor's power supply.

Switch Response Time

Switch response times are affected by measurement rate and filter selections (pg. 35).

Switch Displays

The sensor's calculated switch output states are displayed in real time in SenixVIEW (page 31).

Switch TEACH Adjustments

Switch adjustments can be accomplished using the TEACH button (page 44) in the TSPC 15 and TSPC 30 series sensors. Each switch setpoint and polarity can be changed, and the no target delay can be turned on or off.

After TEACH adjustments are performed SenixVIEW can be used to display and/or save the new configuration.

SenixVIEW Adjustable Switch Features

Basic and extended features assure optimum system settings and control functions that otherwise require external logic or time delay relays. Each switch has the following configurable features:

- Setpoint (ON switching distance)
- Polarity (ON closer or farther than setpoint)
- Mode = Setpoint (with Hysteresis) or Window (see Figure 16)
- ON and OFF time delays for state changes
- No Target state and time delay
- Power-up state
- No SYNC states

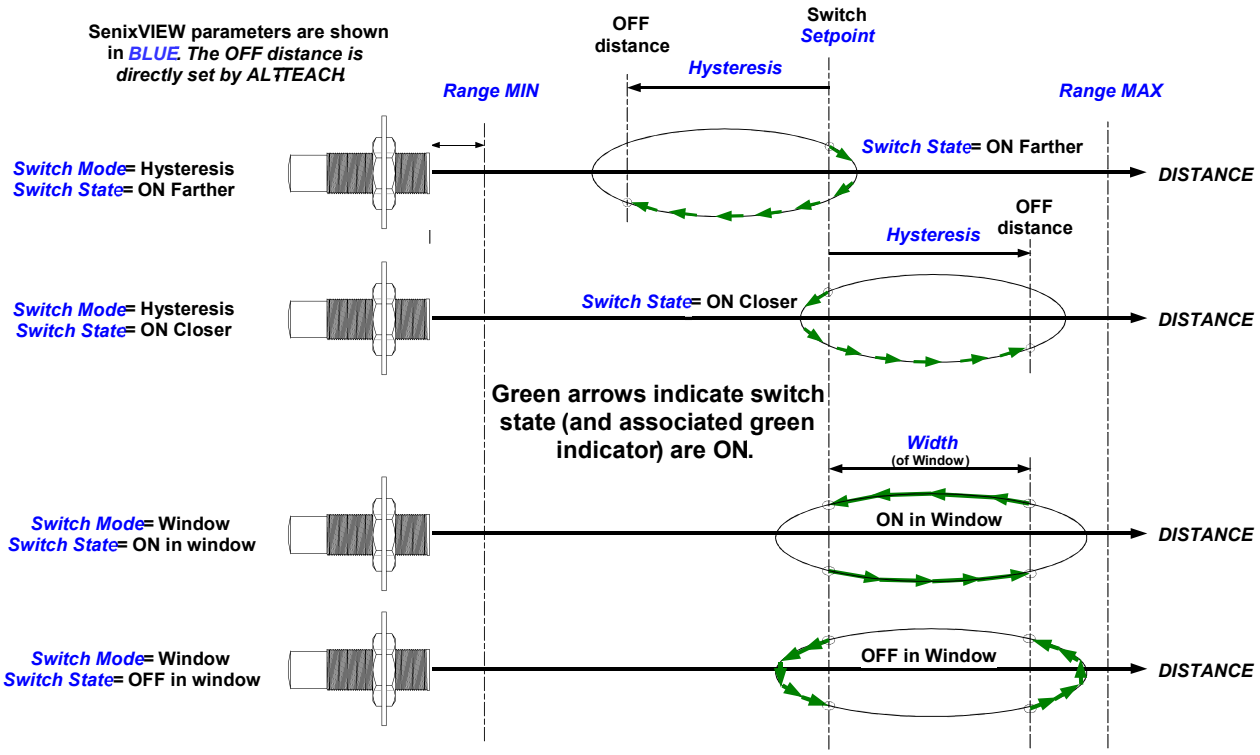


Figure 16 - Switch Hysteresis & Window Modes

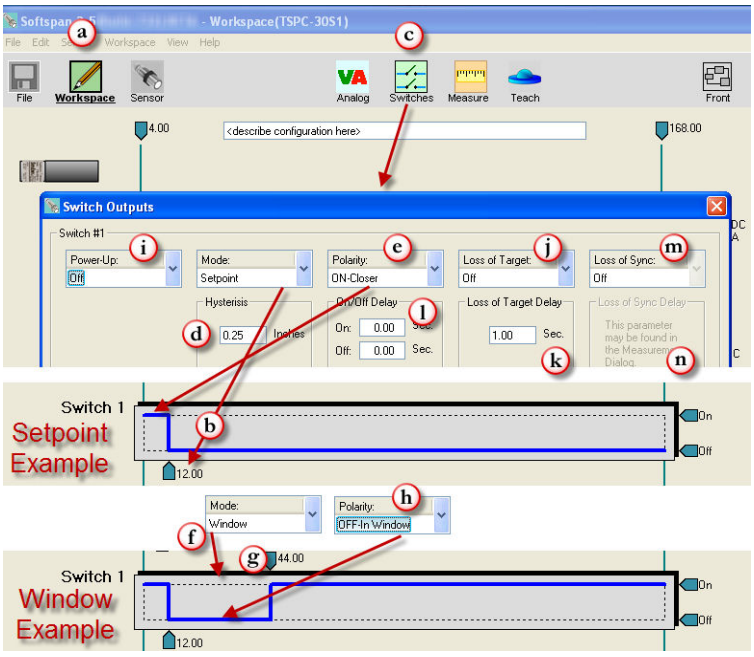


Figure 17 - SenixVIEW Switch Adjustment

SenixVIEW Switch Adjustments

Use SenixVIEW to tailor the sensor for best results. Switch features are shown In Figure 17. The letters used below are keyed to that figure:

a) Click the **Workspace** icon to edit parameters
b) *Setpoint*: Click the numeric value to set the distance where the switch turns ON (the switch turns OFF by reverse hysteresis distance (d))
c) Click the **Switches** icon for additional features.
d) Hysteresis is the distance the target must move in the reverse direction of the Setpoint to turn OFF.
e) The polarity can be either ON CLOSER or ON FARTHER than the *Setpoint*. This is like setting a normally open or normally closed condition.

Reversing the switch polarity also reverses the hysteresis (d) direction!

f) **Window** is an alternate mode where the switch state is *Polarity* (h) inside the window (over a range of distances) and the reverse if outside.
g) Click these numbers to enter the *window far* distance.
h) The Polarity can be either ON or OFF for targets within the window. This example shows OFF
i) Select the switch state to set at power-on. This state exists until the first measurement process is completed.
j) If the sensor loses the target the state can be **held** or set **on** or **off** (after delay k).
k) If the sensor loses a target for this time period the no target state (j) is set.
l) Time delays can be required before turning a switch on or off. A switch state is set if a target continuously satisfies that state's requirements for the full delay time period.
m) If this sensor is a synchronized slave (page 29) select the output state to set if the master SYNC input is missing (**on**, **off** or **hold,** and after time delay (n)**)**. These selections are grayed out when the sensor is not a slave.
n) If the sensor is a synchronized slave, a time delay can be required before engaging the No Sync response (m). This delay is set in the **Measure** dialog since it also affects the analog outputs.
o) *Range MIN*: The closest point the sensor will measure distance (page 30).
p) *Range MAX*: The farthest distance the sensor will detect a target. See page 30 for a detailed description of the sensor *Operating Range*.

Serial Data Interface

The YELLOW and GRAY serial data communications wires are used for three purposes:

1. **Setup** – Connect to a PC running SenixVIEW™ software for setup, calibration, analysis and rapid sensor cloning.

2. **User Applications** – Connect to an external system and provide distance measurement data. Several operating modes are available.

3. **Synchronization (SYNC)** – Time synchronize a group of 2-32 sensors (see page 29).

The electrical interface can be RS-232 or RS-485:

- TSPC-xxxx-232 sensors are RS-232
- TSPC-xxxx-485 sensors **a**re RS-485
- All models are RS-485 in SYNC modes

RS-232 (PC COM Port)

TSPC-xxxx-232 models use a serial data RS-232 interface directly compatible with a PC COM port. The PC COM wiring is shown in Figure 18.

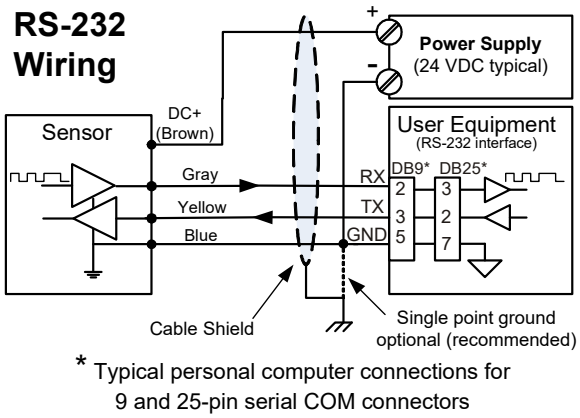


Figure 18 - RS-232 PC COM Port Connections

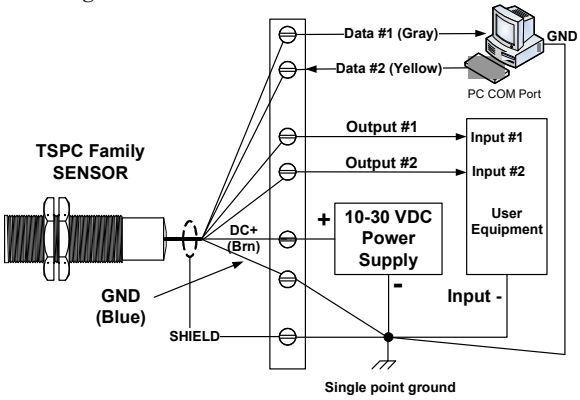


Figure 19 - TSPC-xxxx-232 Connections

RS-485 (Multi-Drop Addressable)

TSPC-xxx-485 models use a serial data RS-485 interface that can be used over long distances. Up to 32 addressable sensors can connected to the bus. A single sensor is shown below connected to an RS-485 port. To use SenixVIEW with these models the PC must have an RS-485 adapter connected. Adapters are available to convert COM or USB ports to RS-485.

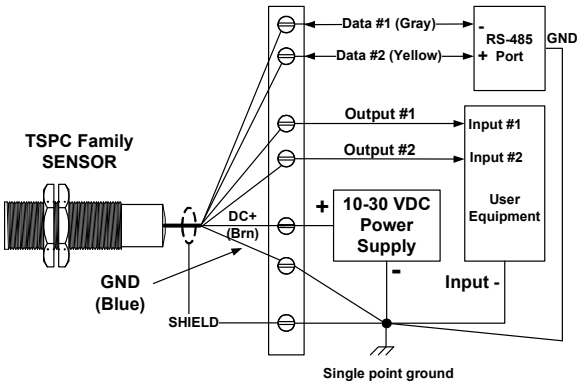


Figure 20 - TSPC-xxxx-485 Connections

Sensor Networks (RS-485)

TSPC sensors can be configured into RS-485 addressable multi-drop networks as shown below.

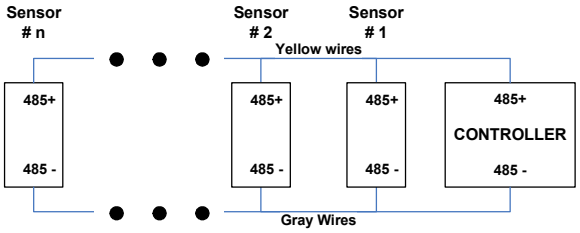


Figure 21 - RS-485 Network Wiring

Before connecting to a network each sensor must be assigned a unique address and all sensors must be configured to the baud rate of the network controller, as described in following. The address assignments must also be different from other connected (non-Senix) devices.

Sensors used in an RS-485 network must be configured in *continuous* or *start-on-poll* measurement activation depending on the needs of the system (page 27). Sensors used in a SYNC group must be configured with one SYNC master and the rest as slaves.

Serial Parameters

The default parameters are 9600 baud, no parity, one stop bit (8N1), and sensor address 1.

Baud Rate Options

The baud rate is SenixVIEW adjustable to 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600 or 115200 baud. The slower 9600 baud rate is recommended for best performance over longer cables. The 115200 baud rate is only available if measurement activation is "Start on Poll". The selected baud rate is used for all protocols (Modbus, ASCII streaming and SYNC).

Parity

The default parity is "none". Sensors with V27 firmware or later will automatically change parity to even based on the incoming packet. One packet error will occur, then the sensor will operate on even parity.

Sensor Address

The default sensor address is 1. The address is SenixVIEW adjustable from 1 to 247.
SenixVIEW requires a correct sensor address to establish a connection. In general, leave the address at 1 unless using the sensor in a network.
Each sensor being connected to a multi-sensor addressable network must first be assigned a unique address. Sensors with the same address will conflict and appear non-functional. Addressable multi-sensor networks are only possible with an RS-485 interface (requires TSPC-xxx-485 models).
A unique address is not required for SYNC groups, however, a SYNC group can also be an addressable network when the SYNC Master is turned off. SenixVIEW includes a *Group Control* feature to disable the SYNC Master to allow sensor reconfiguration and/or monitoring, then re-enable the Master and resume.

Changing Communications Settings

A single sensor in the factory configuration, wired to either an RS-232 or RS-485 interface, connects to SenixVIEW using the default serial parameters.

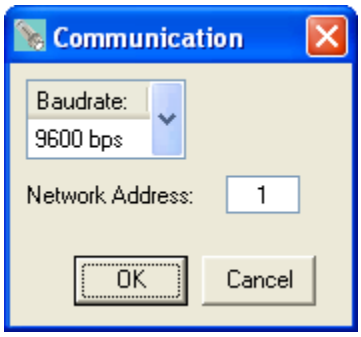
*Serial data parameters are not affected by selecting the factory default configuration (menu: **Workspace** – **Default TSPC Settings**, or TEACH-17)*

If multiple sensors are connected into an RS-485 network each must be assigned a unique network

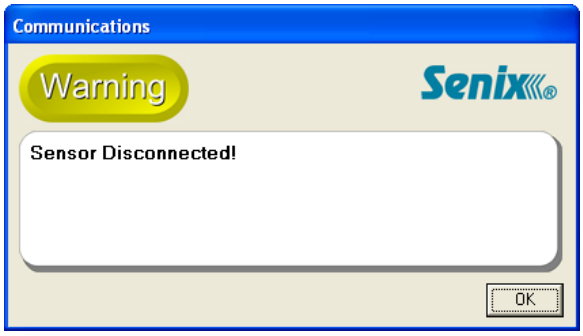
address. The baud rate and address are changed in SenixVIEW as:

1. Connect to the sensor (menu: **Sensor** – **Connect**), described on page 37.

2. Select the communications parameters (menu: **Sensor** – **Communications**) and see:



3. Select a different baud rate, or enter a unique address from 1 and 247, then click OK and see:



4. The sensor will now connect (menu: **Sensor** – **Connect**) only using the new parameter values.

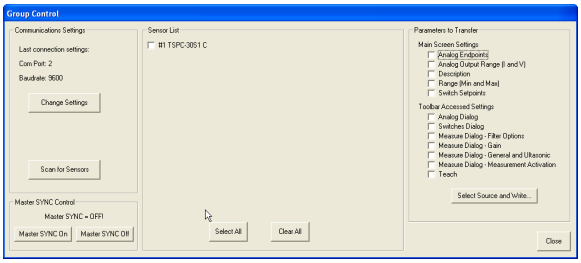
SenixVIEW Network Connect

SenixVIEW is fully functional when connected to a single TSPC sensor on an RS-485 network (menu: **Sensor** – **Connect**). Simply enter the correct baud rate and network address to establish the connection.

SenixVIEW Group Control

SenixVIEW can update selected parameters quickly to a group of RS-485 connected sensors using menu: **Sensor** – **Group Control**. When Master Synch is turned OFF (lower left), the group is scanned and a list of connected sensors produced. Selected parameters can then be written to selected sensors.

First, enter the parameter values to transfer into the Workspace, disconnect the current sensor, and then select menu: **Sensor** – **Group Control** to produce the following control dialog:

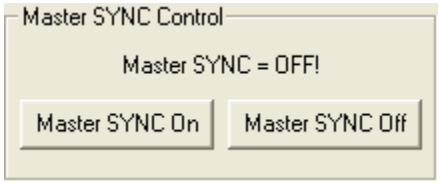


Click Scan to initiate a sensor search of all network addresses. Master Synch must be OFF to search. Use the buttons in the lower left of the dialog to control the Master Synch. Up to 32 found sensors will be listed in the center display area with (a) a check box, (b) the model number and (c) the activation mode (C=continuous, P=start on poll, Mx=master x phases, Sx=slave phase X). The check boxes can be individually selected, all checked using *Select All*, or all cleared using *Clear All*. The "Parameters to Transfer" section on the right side lists parameter collections that can be selected for upload to all checked sensors. Check the desired collection(s) then click *Write* to begin the batch transfer.

Group operations require SenixVIEW to operate as the bus Master. Any other bus master must first be disabled or disconnected.

SYNC Group

Regardless of the model, when TSPC sensors are connected in a SYNC group (page 29) the communications interface operates as RS-485. With an RS-485 connection, SenixVIEW can communicate with the sensors using **Group Control** (above). In a SYNC group one sensor operates as a master control. The master must be shut down before SenixVIEW can take control. SenixVIEW will automatically detect an active SYNC master and provides the following indication and controls:



If a Master is detected, click "Master SYNC off" then confirm the status as "No Active Master!" to enable the **Group Control** features. When finished, click "Master SYNC On" to restore SYNC operation.

Serial Data Protocols

TSPC sensors offer these protocol options:

1. **Modbus Slave** – This default protocol is used by SenixVIEW and supports sensor communications by address, typically in RS-485 networks.
2. **ASCII Streaming** – A simpler continuous ASCII protocol for one-way transmission of data to external devices (page 26).
3. **SYNC** – SYNC master and slave sensors use the serial interface for synchronization (page 29).

Modbus Protocol

The TSPC sensors and SenixVIEW use the industry standard Modbus protocol for all serial data bus communications except SYNC. Other user controllers can use this interface to obtain distance measurements or control sensor parameters. Request document *Senix TSPC Serial Communications Formats.*

Senix offers SenixOCX so users can integrate TSPC sensors into their application software without knowing the details of Modbus. Sensor measurements can be embedded into Excel spreadsheets, Word documents, or programs written in Microsoft languages.

ASCII Streaming Protocol

A Senix ASCII protocol is also available that transmits an ASCII string after each measurement under continuous measurement activation. This can be used for input to displays or other devices. Use SenixVIEW to enable this protocol in menu item **Sensor** > **Connect** > **Advanced features** to switch between ASCII streaming and Modbus protocols. After each measurement or measurement process the sensor transmits five ASCII numbers terminated with a carriage return. For example, 05261 <CR>, or in equivalent hexadecimal: 30H - 35H - 32H - 36H - 31H - 0DH. This number represents a count value proportional to the detected target distance (except 00000 which means no target was detected). The user equipment can either display the ASCII data directly, such as viewing the output data on Windows Hyperterminal or TelNet, or calculate distance by converting the data to binary and multiplying by a scale factor. The scale factor varies with the sensor series. The scale factors at 69 degrees F (or with temperature compensation enabled) for each sensor series are:

TSPC-30S: 0.003384 inches/count
TSPC-15S: 0.006768 inches/count
TSPC-21S: 0.013536 inches/count
TSPC-25P: 0.013536 inches/count

For example, if the count value from a TSPC-30S sensor is 05251, the distance is calculated as 5251 x 0.003384 = 17.77 inches.

Operation

First determine and select sensor outputs using SenixVIEW (page 39) before connecting the sensor to equipment!

Power Up

The following occurs within 1200 ms of power ON:

- Target indicator set to RED
- Outputs and their status indicators set to their power-up states (SenixVIEW selected)
- Sensor begins first measurement or becomes available for *slave* or *start-on-poll* activation
- The analog and switch outputs are set, and distance data becomes available, after completing the first measurement process

All sensor outputs and status indicators remain in their power-up conditions until the first *measurement process* has completed.

Measurement Activation

Sensor measurements can be activated in four ways – *continuous*, *start-on-poll*, *master* and *slave*. The factory default and most common is *continuous*. The activation options are set using SenixVIEW by clicking the **Measure** icon then using the Measurement Activation selector (Figure 22). *Master, slave* and *continuous* activation selections are also TEACH selectable in certain models (page 42) except in *start-on-poll* mode.
Sensor features affected by the activation mode are summarized in Table 3 below. Refer to the *measurement process* definition on page 30.

Measurement Activation Mode Selected	When the Measurement Starts	• Features Allowed							When the Analog and Switch outputs are updated	Serial Data Bus (RS-232 or RS-485)
			Filters							
		TEACH	X of Y	Closer of M	Farther of M	Averaging	Rate of change	Slow-Fast		
Continuous *(factory default)*	Repetitively at the *measurement interval*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	After each measurement or *measurement process*	Last *measurement process* distance sent in response to distance poll
Start on Poll	Distance poll received (& current *measurement process* finishes)			•	•	•			After the measurement or *measurement process* triggered by the distance poll	Last *measurement process* distance sent in response to distance poll
SYNC Master	Repetitively at the [*measurement interval * SYNC phases]*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	After each measurement	Sends SYNC commands (distance not sent)
SYNC Slave	Upon receiving a master SYNC command.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Receives SYNC commands (distance not sent)

Table 3 - Measurement Activation Summary

Activation Selection

Click the SenixVIEW **Measure** icon then locate the following Measurement Activation drop down menu:

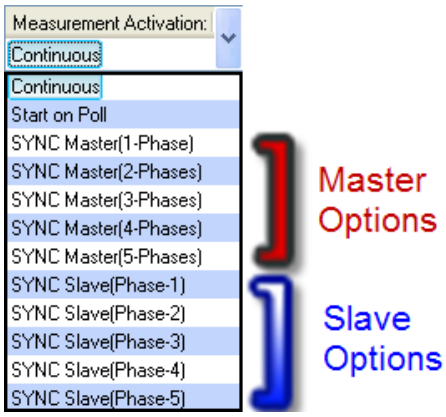


Figure 22 - Measurement Activation Selections

Continuous Activation

This is the factory default. Measurements repeat continuously at the *measurement interval*. The analog and switch outputs are updated, and the distance data is stored, at the end of each *measurement process*. At any time a serial data controller can retrieve the last stored distance data by issuing a serial data read poll without effecting ongoing measurements. Continuous mode is generally used unless:

- There is an advantage to having the sensors measure only on request (see Start on Poll)
- Multiple sensors are connected in a synchronized group (see SYNC modes)

SenixVIEW will detect this mode when the **Sensor** icon is clicked, then repeatedly issue read polls to display the distance measurements.

Start on Poll Activation

Measurement begins when the sensor receives a serial data distance read poll from an external controller (or SenixVIEW). Upon completing the *measurement process* the analog and switch outputs are updated, the distance measurement stored, and the sensor stops measuring. The data retrieved by the poll is that of the prior distance measurement.

TEACH and several filters are disabled in Start on Poll activation (page 27).

SenixVIEW detects start-on-poll mode when the **Sensor** icon is clicked, and displays polling controls in the upper right corner of the screen (Figure 23).

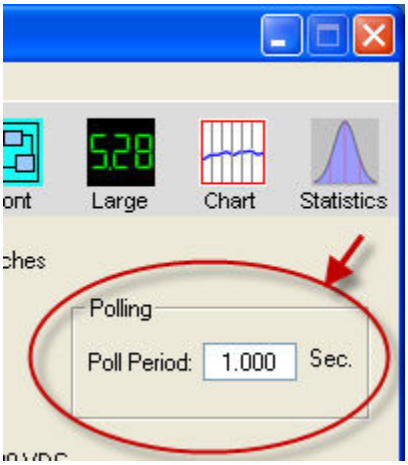


Figure 23 - SenixVIEW Polling Controls

SYNC Master and Slave Activation

Synchronization (SYNC) is an interconnection of one *Master* sensor and one or more *Slave* sensors in a group (page 29), often used to prevent sensor crosstalk in close setups. Using the Measurement Activation drop down menu shown in Figure 22 configure one master to the desired number of *SYNC phases*, and each slave sensor to its required phase. The master's serial data interface is used only to control slave sensor timing and no distance data is transmitted or available to SenixVIEW**.** Sensor analog and switch outputs continue normally in SYNCH mode, including from the master.

Hints & Recommendations:
Setup and test each sensor in SenixVIEW before selecting SYNC and connecting it to the SYNC group.

- After setting SYNC activation, TSPC-xxxx-232 models lose communications with the SenixVIEW PC because the serial interface changes to RS-485. To restore communications disconnect the sensor from the SYNC group, use TEACH 15 to turn SYNC off, and reconnect to the PC.
- With an RS-485 PC connection, SenixVIEW can communicate with an operating SYNC group using the **Sensor** – **Group Control** menu selections. To allow this ability each sensor in the group must be assigned a unique network address (**Sensor** – **Communications** menu) before connecting it to the SYNC group.

Synchronization

Groups of 2 to 32 sensors can be connected together and time synchronized for these purposes:

- Prevent sensors in close proximity from interfering with one another ("cross-talk")
- Enable a group of sensors to measure a common target(s) at the highest possible rate

The symptom of sensor interference is an output (*analog* or *switch*) jumping intermittently but usually somewhat periodically to a value or state representing a target closer to the sensor than the actual target. This symptom may disappear or be less severe when filters are used (pg. 33). If interference is suspected, turn power off to all but one sensor to determine if the powered sensor's output stabilizes (keep filters off).

A SYNC group is created by connecting together all yellow wires of all sensors, then all gray wires of all sensors, as shown below (the power, analog and/or switches are wired as required for the application). One (and ONLY one) sensor is then defined as Master and all others as Slaves.

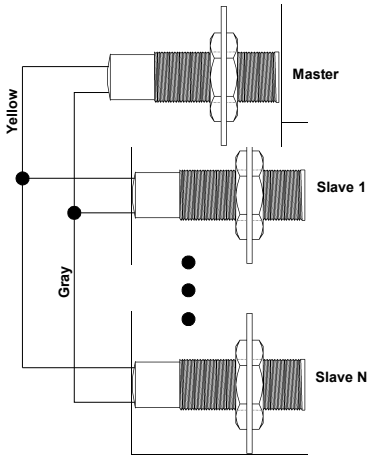


Figure 24 - SYNC Wiring

Master and slave assignments can be set in advance in the SenixVIEW *Measure* dialog (page 28), or after they are wired using the TEACH pushbutton (page 42) on certain models. SenixVIEW must be used to (a) set a master to generate 1, 3, 4 or 5 *SYNC phases* (the default is 2), or (b) to set a slave to phase 3, 4 or 5 (see following).

Master sensors cannot communicate with SenixVIEW until *Group Control* or TEACH 13, 14 or 15 turns off the master. However, analog and switch outputs remain active on all sensors in SYNCH mode grouping. Group Control is found in SenixVIEW under the Sensor pull-down menu.

Master measurements repeat continuously at the *sync interval* which is the *sync phases* x *measurement interval* (see figure below). Slave measurements are similarly affected but offset in time according to their phase assignment (1 through 5). The *sync interval* increases as the number of *sync phases* increases, therefore slowing the *measurement process* timing for all sensors in the group.

With a master in 1-Phase and slaves in slave phase 1 all sensors operate simultaneously as shown in 1 phase below. When the master is in 2 through 5 phases, each slave must be set for phase 2, 3, 4, or 5. Do not set a slave phase higher than the number of phases of the master or it will not operate.

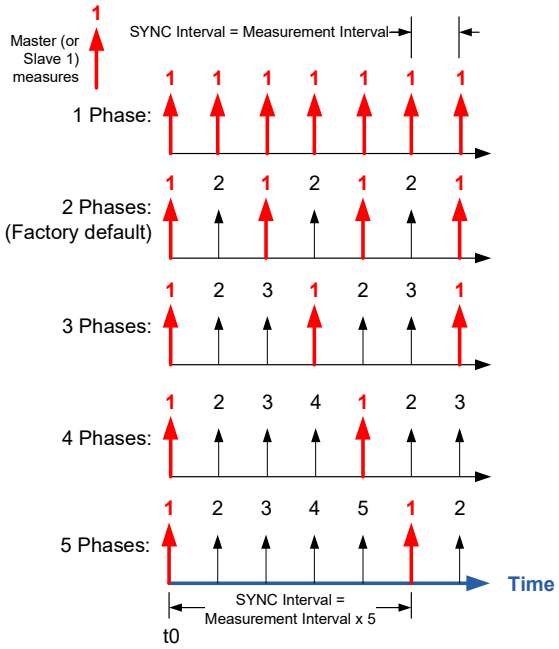


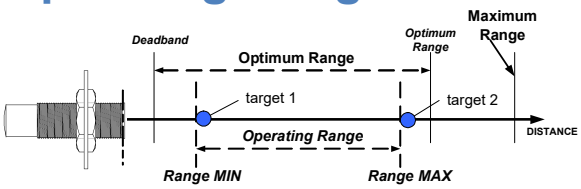
Figure 25 - SYNC Phases and Timing

The SYNC connections use the sensor's *serial data* interface to control sensor timing and serial distance data is not available.

SYNC and serial data communications cannot occur simultaneously. Removing the master re-enables communications.

If the master input is missing the slave sensors stop measuring, begin flashing the *target indicator* red-green as a warning (page 14), and after the *no sync delay* time set analog outputs to their *no sync values* and switch outputs to their *no sync states*. These conditions reverse when SYNC is reestablished.

Operating Range



The sensor measures the distance to targets within the *Operating Range* (target 1 to target 2). This range can be set in SenixVIEW by adjusting the *Range MIN* and *Range MAX* parameters. The factory default is the widest possible, *deadband* to *maximum range* (see specifications, page 7).

Range Min

The *Range MIN* (also called Deadband) is the closest distance that the sensor will report an accurate distance (see Specifications). Targets closer than *Range MIN* may be detected, especially at close range, but the measured distance will be *Range MIN* (or greater for secondary echoes). If the near distance is important keep the target beyond *Range MIN*.

Range Max

The *Range MAX* is the farthest distance that the sensor will detect a target. Targets farther than *Range MAX* are ignored. If a target is not detected closer than *Range MAX* a "No Target" condition exists.

Under "No Target" conditions the analog and switch output values or states can be configured to either hold their prior or set specific values or states, either immediately or after adjustable time periods.

The "No Target" controls can be an important and useful tool to control system response by limiting the distance the sensor will consider a target valid.

Factory Defaults

The factory default range values are:

- Range MIN = deadband
- Analog far setpoint = Optimum range
- Range MAX = Maximum Range

Measurement Process

The *measurement process* includes the raw distance measurement, followed by one or more filter options (page 33), then any switch time delays (page 36) before the result is reflected in the sensor outputs.

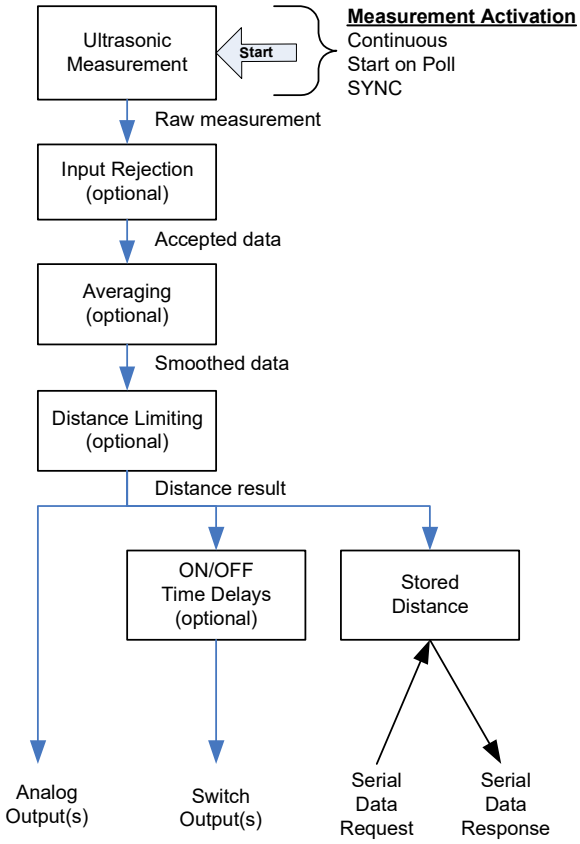


Figure 26 - Measurement Process Diagram

In Start on Poll activation the entire process is performed once per poll, i.e., M Input Rejection x N Averaging measurements (page 35). Some filters are disallowed in Start on Poll (page 27). If a poll is received before an ongoing *measurement process* finishes, the ongoing process will run to completion then another *measurement process* will begin.

Switch time delays can be set to implement special control functions. The most recent distance result can also be requested by an external controller over the serial data bus (page 26).

Sensor Viewing

When connected to a sensor (**Sensor** icon clicked), distance measurements are viewed in SenixVIEW in several ways. SenixVIEW obtains the measurements via serial data interface requests in the *continuous* or *start-on-poll* mode. The values or states of the selected output(s) are also displayed (sensors operating in SYNC modes cannot be viewed).

Sensor screen

Connect SenixVIEW to the sensor (menu: **Sensor** – **Connect**) as described on page 37. SenixVIEW automatically selects the **Sensor** icon ①, displays the distance in real-time with a repositioning target symbol ②, shows analog output value(s) on meters ③ and shows switch state(s) as symbols ④. Additional display icons ⑤ offer features described below.

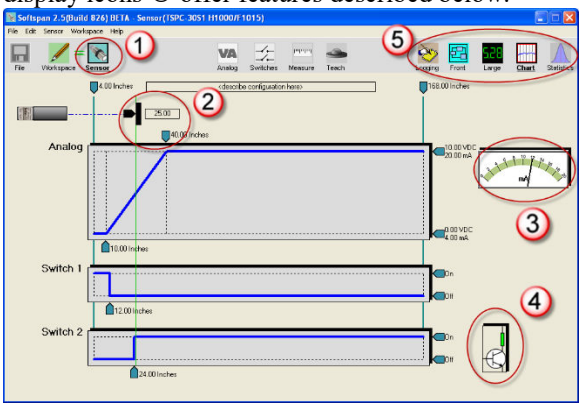
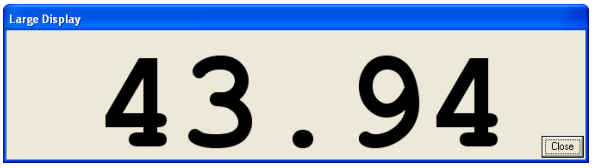


Figure 27 - SenixVIEW Distance Displays

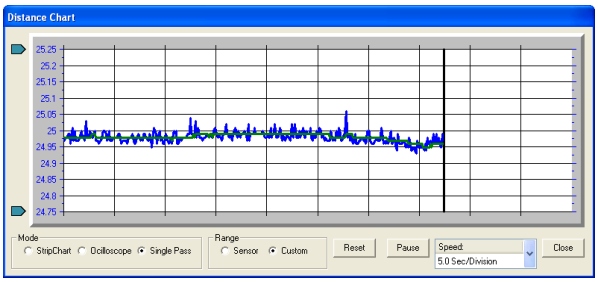
Large Display

Click the **Large** icon to pop up a large digital display that can be viewed from afar.



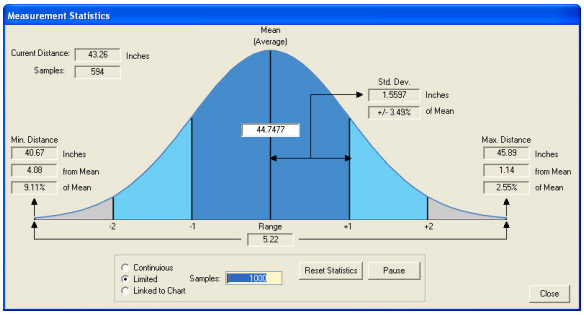
Strip Chart

Click the **Chart** icon to view data in strip chart format. Both filtered and unfiltered data are displayed.



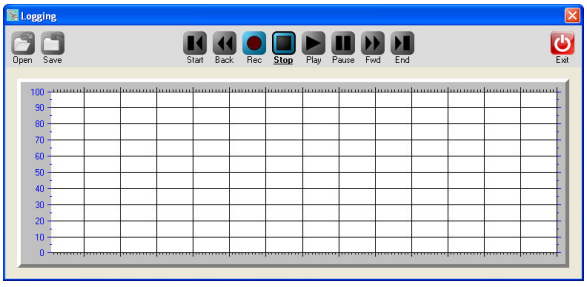
Statistics

Click the **Statistics** icon to view statistics calculations.



Data logging

Click the **Logging** icon to record data to disk for view or export to Excel.



Measurement Rate

The *measurement rate* is how often the sensor measures the target distance. It does not require adjustment in most applications. Default rates are:

- TSPC-30S: 20 Hz (50 ms *measurement interval*)
- TSPC-15S: 10 Hz (100 ms interval)
- TSPC-21S: 5 Hz (200 ms interval)
- TSPC-25P: 5 Hz (200 ms interval)

To accommodate special requirements, the rate can be adjusted from .0001 to 200 meas./sec (*measurement intervals* from 2.78 hours to 5 ms) using SenixVIEW. Rate selections are also available using TEACH 24 through 28 (TSPC-15 and TSPC-30S only). TEACH-17 restores the default rate. **Note: Sensor current consumption increases significantly at the smallest measurement intervals (fastest cycling).**

SYNC activation directly reduces the *measurement rate* by the number of master *SYNC phases*. For example, a TSPC-30S sensor (20 Hz default rate) set for 3 SYNC phases has the measurement rate reduced to 6.66/sec (20 divided by 3).

Maximum Target Distance Effects

The time required to detect a target is affected by the speed of sound in air. Sound travels at about 1 ms/ft. (3.3 ms/meter) so a target at 10 feet (3m) results in an echo delay of about 20 ms (the sound has to travel out then back). If the *measurement interval* is less than that time the target echo will go undetected, or may be detected in the next cycle, causing erratic measurements.

The maximum distance a sensor can detect a target is the shorter of (a) the sensor model's maximum range, (b) the user-adjustable RangeMAX parameter, or (c) the farthest distance a target echo can return before the next measurement begins (measurement rate limited). Setting the *measurement interval* faster than the default may restrict the maximum detectable target distance (see Table 4).

Measurements per second	Measurement Interval ms	*Approximate Max Range* in. (cm)
5	200	1080 (2743)
10	100	540 (1372)
20	50	288 (732)
40	25	144 (366)
100	10	54(137)
200	5	24 (61)

Table 4 - Maximum Range vs. Measure Rate

Measurement Stability Effects

If the measurement rate is set too fast the sensor may detect delayed echoes from a prior measurement cycle, causing measurement instability. This is more common at short distances but can also occur in large liquid tanks.

A delayed echo can be a more distant target or a multi-bounce echo from the primary target (echoes can bounce back and forth between two surfaces). This effect is also more prevalent at cold temperatures because sound absorption in cold air is lower and it takes longer for the echoes to decay. Multi-echo issues are minimized by slowing the measurement rate, reducing the sensitivity, and/or using materials to absorb or deflect the ultrasound.

Output Response Time

The default response time for all outputs is the *measurement interval*. The analog, switch and serial ASCII streaming (if enabled) outputs are updated after each measurement cycle (serial data is not available in SYNC operation).

The response time is affected by several sensor user-adjustable features using SenixVIEW:

1. The *measurement rate* (pg. 30) can be used to directly increase or decrease response time.
2. *Filters* (pg. 33) can be selected to process measurements for improved stability. Some *filters* update outputs after each *measurement interval* while others require several intervals. Filters can decrease response time.
3. *Time Delays* (pg. 36) can be used to create system responses that might otherwise require external controllers or time delay relays. They directly delay the response of the output(s) to which they are applied.
4. For SYNC master and slaves the *Sync interval* increases as a multiple of the *measurement interval* times the *number of sync phases*.

The factory default settings are all *filters* off and all *time delays* set to 0. ***When testing a new application keep filters and time delays off for best visibility of measurement stability!***

Filters

Filters are processing features that reject and/or smooth measurements, and/or limit the rate of change of the sensor distance (and therefore outputs). Their purpose is to improve sensor performance in real-world applications. The factory default is all filters OFF, where the sensor outputs are set immediately in response to each measurement (not including any switch time delays).

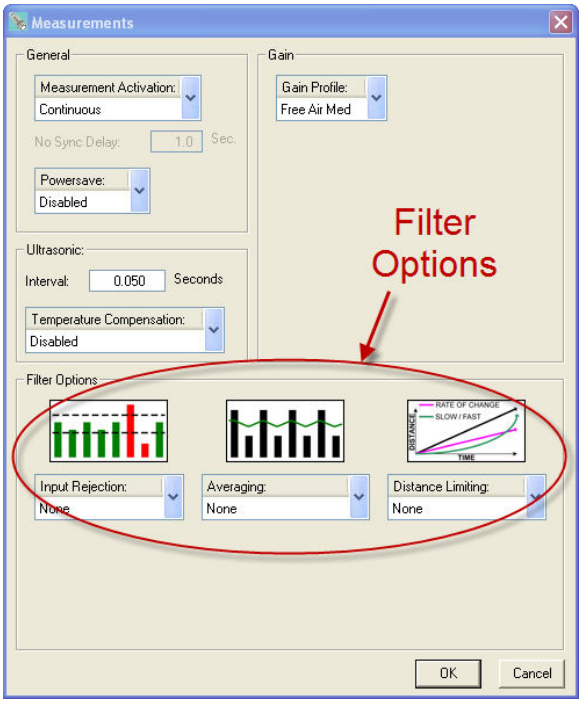
Keep filters off during setup to understand measurement stability, then enable filters as required for the application.

Overview

Figure 28 shows the flow of distance measurements through the filters to the outputs. Filters are applied in order of flow from left to right (input to output). None or one selection can be made from each category (Input Rejection, Averaging and Distance Limiting). As filters are enabled the output response time is generally slower. Some filter settings are not usable in applications requiring a fast response time.

SenixVIEW Filter Selection

Click the **Measure** icon on the main screen to open the Measurements dialog. The location of the Filter Options is shown below.



All filters are turned off when the sensor is unlocked (TEACH mode)

When using filters, the first valid measurement after power ON becomes the initial condition for all further processing. The Filter Options are shown in block diagram below, followed by a description of each.

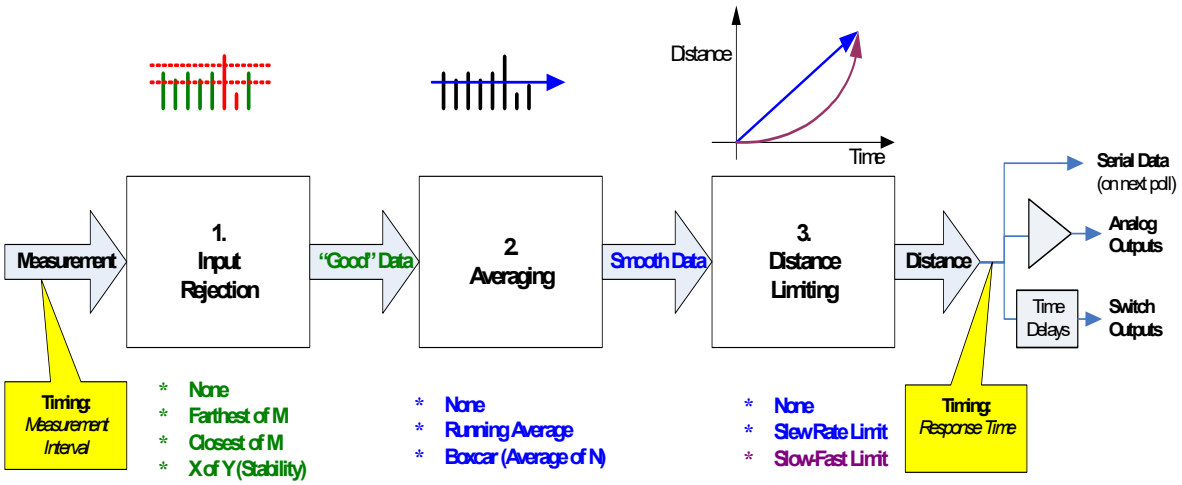


Figure 28 - Filters Block Diagram

Input Rejection Filters

As seen in figure 28, input rejection filtering precedes any averaging filtering. Input rejection filters ignore some measurements. The input to these filters is the raw sensor distance measurement. The output ("Good" data) is then input to an averaging filter (if used).

Closest of M Measurements

The sensor performs M distance measurements and rejects all except the closest. The number of samples (M) can be set to any value from 2 to 999. The *response time* is slowed by a factor of M. For example, if M=3 and the *measurement interval* is 50 ms the *response time* is 150 ms (not including any successive filters or switch time delays).

This filter is useful for applications where the desired result if the closest object detected in a given period of time. Examples include detecting the peak value of material flowing on a conveyor, or maintaining a measurement value of a poor target (weak or intermittent echo).

Farthest of M Measurements

The sensor performs M distance measurements and rejects all except the farthest. It is otherwise identical to the Closest of M filter described above.

This filter is useful to ignore an unintended or unwanted target that occasionally passes between the sensor and the intended target. Examples include ignoring mixer blades in tanks, ignoring traversing objects not the intended target, or rejecting sporadic interference (electrical, physical or acoustic).

X of Y Filter (Stability)

At least X measurements of the previous Y must be within +/- 6.25% of the latest measurement. All measurements are ignored until this condition is satisfied, i.e., the target must remain stable before the sensor will process it. If the target remains unstable a new distance measurement will never be established.

Instability is different from the "no target" condition (red target indicator). A perfectly detected target (green) may be in motion and thereby unstable.

The degree of stability required is user adjustable by changing the values of X and Y. The range of values for X is 1 to 7 and for Y is 2 to 7.

As long as each new measurement X falls within bounds the sensor response time is unaffected and the latest X is available for output (excluding averaging and switch time delays used). If the input data fall out of bounds then a delay will occur before the filter criteria can again be satisfied. The delay for a re-stabilized target could range from 1 to X measurement intervals depending on the history of the prior Y measurements.

This filter is disallowed when using Start on Poll measurement activation.

Averaging Filters

The averaging filters receive their distance data from the input rejection filters (figure 28). The averaging filter response time is therefore affected by the rejection filter selections. If an unstable target is detected by the stability filter (x of y), the averaging filter and subsequent processing are suspended at the current distance until stability returns. The distance

output of the averaging filters is rate-of-change restricted by a distance restriction filter (if used).

Boxcar Average

This filter calculates the average of N inputs (N = 2 to 255) passing through the rejection filter. The process is repeated every N inputs. The *response time* is therefore slowed by a factor of N. For example, if M=3 for a rejection filter and N=10 for the Boxcar average then the update period at a 50 ms *measurement interval* is 50 x 3 x 10 = 1500 ms.

Running Average

This filter calculates the average of N inputs (N = 2 to 255) passing through the rejection filter. The average is updated after each input rather than after N inputs as for the boxcar average. The output response of this filter is therefore smoother than the boxcar filter since the output is updated more frequently.

This filter is disallowed when using Start on Poll measurement activation.

Distance Limiting Filters

The distance limiting filters clamp the rate of change of measured distance before setting sensor outputs. These filters limit the rate of change of data received from the input rejection and/or averaging filters (figure 28). The limited distance then drives the sensor outputs (not including switch time delays).

Rate of Change

A maximum rate of change of distance (ΔD/sec) is limited to a maximum value, whether increasing or decreasing. The maximum value is a user-entered parameter with a range of .003 in./sec to 173 in./sec.

An example use of this filter is limiting the rate of change allowed when driving a motor or other mechanical system.

Slow-Fast

In Slow-Fast, if the target position changes quickly, the sensor assumes it is a false change but starts to recalculate slowly toward the new position. If the new position remains stable the sensor gradually increases the rate of change of measurement toward the new position until it is reached.

TEACH-6 can be used to toggle this filter on and off, and the filter can be set OFF by TEACH-17.

When turned on using TEACH-6 the filter does not operate until TEACH mode is ended!

This filter is disallowed when using Start on Poll measurement activation.

This filter is used for targets that change position slowly but have occasional interruptions. Examples:

- Measuring a roll diameter - holds a stable roll measurement yet readjusts the measurement in a reasonable time during changeovers
- Mixer tanks - Ignores rotating mixer blades that pass occasionally between the sensor and liquid.
- Ignore unintended targets passing between the sensor and the intended target, such as a traversing mechanism on a printer ink well.

Output Response Time

The output update rate is a function of the *measurement interval*, filter selections and parameters, and switch time delays (page 36).

Filter (2)	Update Interval Multiplier (of measurement interval)
Closest of M Farthest of M	M
X of Y (1)	1 (stable target) 0 (unstable target)
Boxcar Average	N
Running Average	1
Rate of Change Slow-Fast	1
(1) Once detected, regaining a target will be delayed by 1 to Y measurement intervals. (2) During setup, turn off filters for best visibility of real-time measurements.	

Table 5 - Filter Response Time

Assuming measurement interval **I** with a default of 50 ms, here are some example response times:

- **No filters**
  Response time = I (50 ms)
- **Closest or Farthest of 20 measurements**
  Response time = I * M = .05 * 20 = 1 sec
- **Boxcar Average of 10 measurements**
  Response time = I * N = .05 * 10 = 500 ms
- **Running Average**
  Response time = I * 1 = 50 ms
- **Closest of 20 and Boxcar average of 10**
  Response time = I * M * N = .05 * 20 * 10
  Response time = 10 seconds

Time Delays

Time Delays are used to cause actions that might otherwise require external controllers or time delay relays. They delay the response of the output(s) to which they are applied, and are useful for control and alarm functions. All time delays are adjustable between 0 ms to 5.46 minutes at a 5 ms resolution.

Switch Time Delays

Each switch has 3 independently adjustable delays:

- On Delay
- Off Delay
- No-Target Delay

A time delay begins when the condition that triggers it first occurs (a distance measurement that could turn a switch ON or OFF, or no target). Time delays are re-triggered, i.e., the trigger condition must remain active for the full time delay period or the time delay will be reset to zero. If the trigger condition remains for the full time delay period then the corresponding action takes place (switch turns on or off).
Switch time delay setup is shown on page 23.
Examples uses include:

- Set an alarm if the sensor loses the target for an excessive time period, or material stops flowing on a conveyor (jam condition)
- Force a switch state for a minimum time to assure correct operation of other equipment

Analog "No Target" Time Delay

Analog outputs can be set to their high value, low value or not change if no target is detected. The current loop and voltage have independent selections.

A time delay begins when the no target condition first occurs. The time delay can be re-triggered, i.e., no target must exist for the full time delay period or the time delay will be reset to zero. If the no target condition remains for the full time delay period then the analog outputs are set to their no target values.
Analog time delay setup is shown on page 19.
Example uses include:

- Force a system shutdown on loss of a target
- Controller detection of no target by setting the output value outside the normal range

No SYNC Time Delay

Under SYNC Slave activation (pg. 27) the slave sensor measurement is triggered by a master input. If that input is missing for a period exceeding the *No SYNC Time Delay* the switches and analogs are set to their "No SYNC" states and values respectively.

Temperature Compensation

At room temperatures, a change of 10 degrees will result in approximately 1% change in the speed of sound and therefore the measured distance. Temperature compensation can be enabled to reduce the impact of temperature changes in some applications. This can be accomplished under the SenixVIEW >Measure > Temperature Compensation selector, or by using TEACH 32/33. The default is DISABLED.

ToughSonic® sensors have an internal temperature sensor. In applications where the sensor is continually powered a warm-up period of approximately 30 minutes should be allowed before calibrating. Best performance is obtained when the sensor body tracks the surrounding air temperature.

The sensor must be protected from the sun or other forms of radiant or conducted heating.

The sensor will not compensate for rapid temperature changes or for temperature variations between the sensor and target.

Temperature compensation is less important if the temperature environment in which the sensor is used remains fairly constant.

Precautions

- Keep unintended targets from the transducer's field of view. The beam pattern is slightly conical and spreads with distance.
- Keep the transducer away from ultrasonic noise sources, such as pressurized air nozzles.
- Do not allow material to build up on the sensor face or sensor performance may suffer.

SenixVIEW Software

SenixVIEW software allows you to select and calibrate sensor outputs; modify sensor features (parameters); view, analyze and/or log measurements for performance evaluation; and save Setups to disk for later recall and application cloning.

Install SenixVIEW

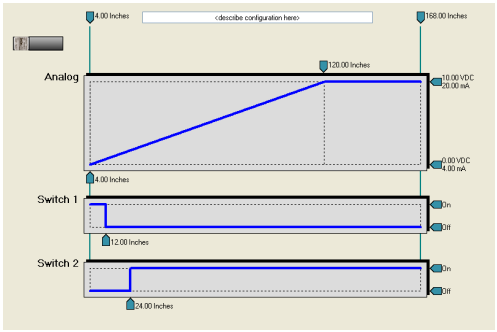
SenixVIEW runs on a Windows PC and connects to a TSPC sensor via a serial data COM port or, with suitable adapter, via a USB port.
Insert the CDROM from a SenixVIEW kit (see page 12). Run setup.exe and follow the directions.

Application Setups

A *setup* is a particular combination of sensor parameters that you establish for an application. Setups can be created or changed in the SenixVIEW workspace, or moved in/out of the workspace from/to the sensor or file as shown below:

- **Main SenixVIEW Screen**

Setup parameters are viewed on the main screen



or in pop-up dialogs by clicking one of these icons:

- **Main Screen View**

The main screen displays a *setup* of (a) an attached sensor, (b) a file stored on the computer disk, or (c) the workspace, as selected by these icons:

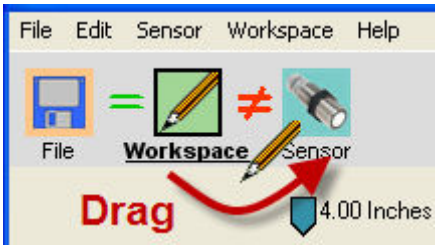
In this example the **Workspace** is displaying on the main screen (icon is outlined, with **bold underlined** title), and the workspace matches the file but not the attached sensor.

If the File icon is grayed out, clicking it will open a dialog to select a file from the computer disk. If the Sensor icon is grayed out, clicking it will open a Sensor Connect dialog to connect a sensor.

Moving a Setup

Setups can be moved between the Workspace and a disk file, or between the Workspace and a sensor. Movement is accomplished in three ways:

1. **Using Icons** - use the mouse to either (a) right-drag or (b) shift-left-drag the **Workspace** icon to either the **File** or **Sensor** icon, or vice versa. All movement must be in or out of the workspace. For example, to move the workspace to the sensor drag the Workspace icon as shown below:



2. **Using Menu selections:**

   File > Read File to Workspace
   File > Write Workspace to File
   Sensor > Move Sensor to Workspace
   Sensor > Move Workspace to Sensor

3. **When connecting a Sensor** – When using menu **Sensor** > **Connect** (page 38) SenixVIEW asks if you want the setup copied to the workspace. Click **Yes** to copy it.

Creating a Setup

Setups are created or modified in the workspace. There are 3 ways to create a new Setup:

1. Start with a Factory Default – Click **Workspace >Default TSPC-XXXX Settings.** Select the model of the sensor you intend to use with the new setup. When a sensor is connected, only the correct factory default can be selected.

2. Start with a Sensor – Move a setup from a connected sensor into the workspace.

3. Start with a File – Move a previously stored disk file into the workspace.

After loading, the workspace the parameters can be modified, then moved to a file or uploaded to a sensor. If the setup is not uploaded or saved it is lost when exiting SenixVIEW.

Saving a Setup

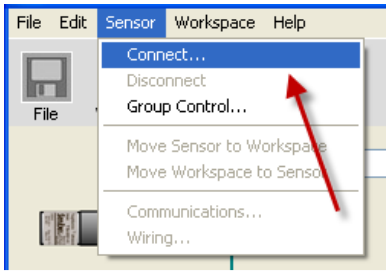
Make the workspace changes you want to test, saving them to the sensor as often as needed until the sensor is operating as needed. When finished, save the workspace to a disk file for future reference or cloning (see Moving a Setup). Use a meaningful filename when saving. You are given opportunity to enter notes during the save operation. Notes are saved with the file and NOT loaded into the sensor with the setup later.

Connect a Sensor

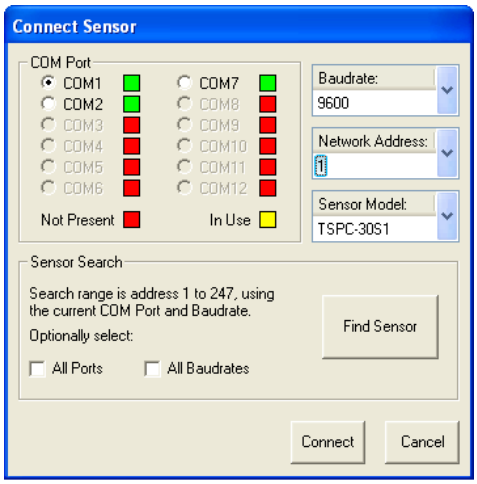
SenixVIEW requires both a physical and logical sensor-to-PC connection. Physical options include a direct 9-pin COM port connection or USB-to-COM adapter (see Senix offerings on page 12).

TSPC-xxxx-485 models require a RS-485 interface converter or dedicated RS-485 interface.

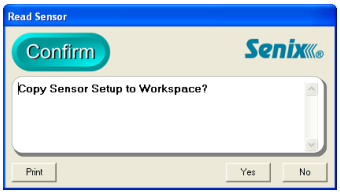
1. Install a cable between the sensor and COM port. Use the cable included with a Senix software kit (page 9) or wire it yourself (page 23).
2. Apply sensor power**:** The rear target indicator should be lit (page 13).
3. Logical Connection: Connect SenixVIEW to the sensor using menu selections **Sensor** > **Connect**.



4. The Connect Sensor dialog then appears with either the default values or your previous selections. Make any changes then click Connect:

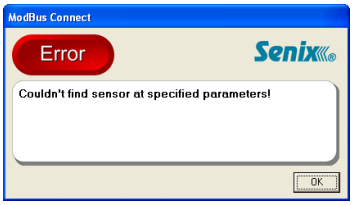


5. This message confirms a SenixVIEW-to-sensor link:



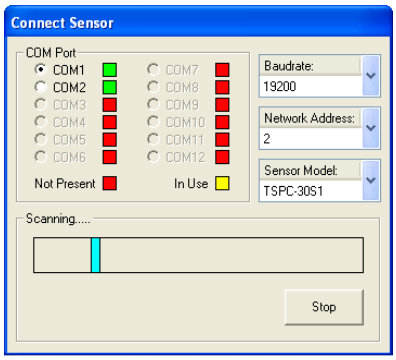
Move the parameters to the Workspace to (a) change them or (b) save them to disk. You can also move them later. If you intend to copy an existing Workspace to the sensor (cloning this sensor) then click **No**.
SenixVIEW then connects to the sensor (**Sensor** icon automatically selected) and offers sensor viewing as described on page 31.

6. If the following message appears

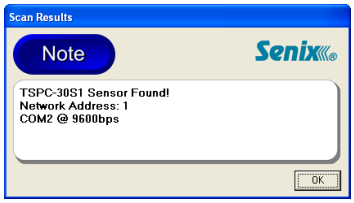


check the (a) wiring, (b) power and (c) interface selections. Check **All Ports** and use **Find Sensor** to scan all sensor addresses at each of 12 ports. Change the port range by clicking **Edit >User Preferences…** and changing Starting Com Port to a higher value. SenixVIEW will identify the first Sensor Model found with the chosen network address on a port. The default is address is 1.

7. If the above error continues, use **Find Sensor** again to scan all sensor interface combinations. Check the **All Ports** and/or **All Baud Rates** boxes if you are unsure of those. The dialog will appear as follows as SenixVIEW searches for a sensor starting at address 1 through 247. The complete search requires several minutes:



8. When a sensor is found this message appears:



Click OK and the Connect Sensor dialog is redrawn with the correct parameters (step 4).

9. **Cannot Find Sensor?** Check the following:

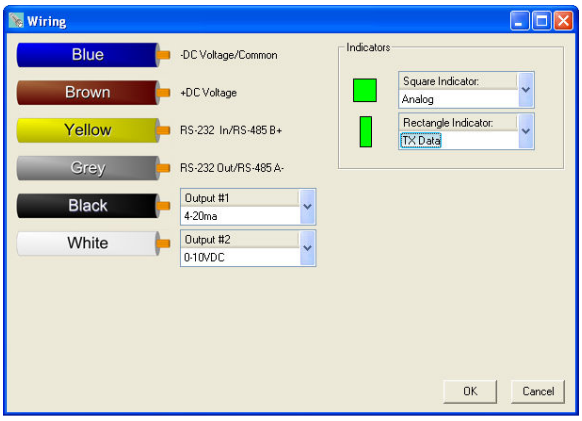
1. Is the power ON? (sensor round LED lit)
2. Check the wiring connections (diagram)
3. Is COM port working? (try another)
4. Is USB adapter found? (load the serial driver from the SenixVIEWCD)
5. Does the interface match the sensor model? TSPC-xxxx-232 models use RS-232 and TSPC-xxxx-485 models use RS-485.
6. Is the sensor a SYNC master or slave? If so, exit using TEACH 15 (page 42).

Outputs & Indicators

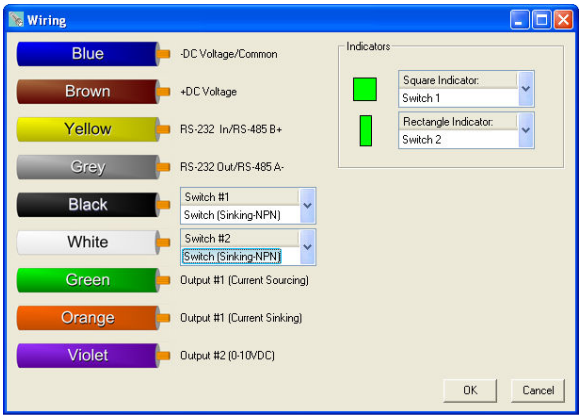
TSPC-30S sensors are factory configured with the voltage and current loop outputs selected. Other selections are possible.

After connecting a sensor, click this icon to select or reconfigure the outputs and indicators.

For TSPC-30S sensors the following 6-wire dialog appears. The factory default outputs are 4-20 mA current loop (black wire) and 0-10 VDC (White wire), and the square indicator displays analog status and the rectangular serial data TX.

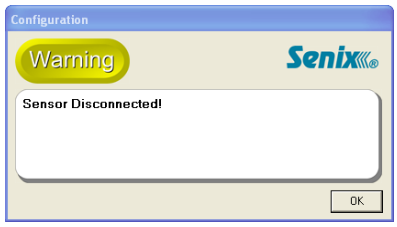


For TSPC-15S, TSPC-21S, and TSPC-25P sensors the following 9-wire dialog appears. Note that each output has a separate wire in these models.



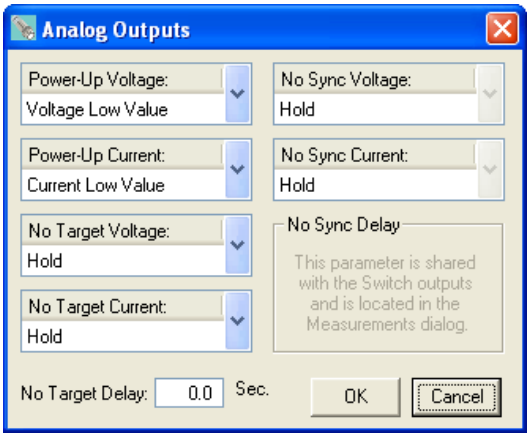
Select the outputs before connecting your equipment. Do not change outputs when connected to operating equipment!

If Indicator or wiring changes are made on either of these dialogs and the OK button clicked, the changes are made and the sensor automatically disconnects from SenixVIEW: Reconnect SenixVIEW to the sensor (page 38) to resume SenixVIEW with the new outputs.



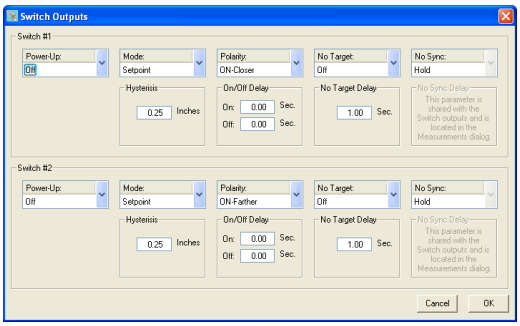
Analog Dialog

To modify analog output features not available on the Main Screen, click this icon to display the Analog dialog.



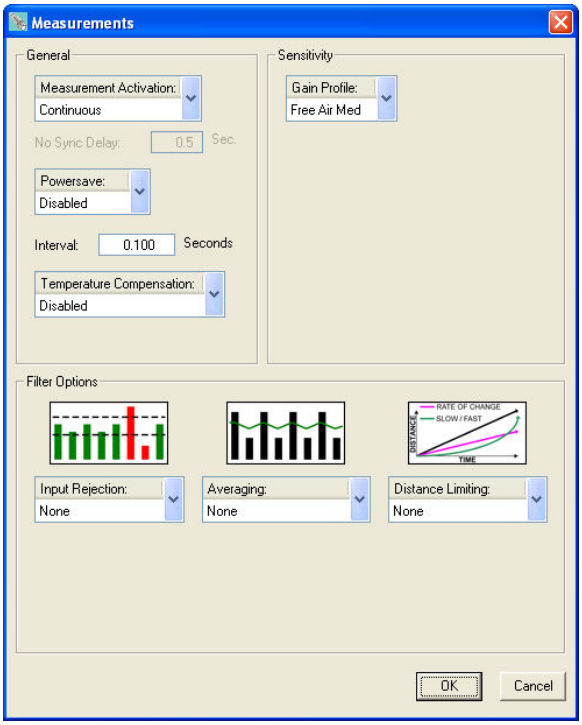
Switch Dialog

To modify switch output features not available on the Main Screen, click this icon to display the Switch dialog.



Measurements Dialog

To modify measurement parameters not available on the Main Screen, click this icon to display the Measurements dialog.



TEACH Enable / Disable

The TEACH feature is available on both TSPC-15S and TSPC-30S series. Once connected to SenixVIEW, the TEACH button will be displayed for these models.

The button can be disabled for security so that changes cannot be made at the sensor.

To disable the sensor's TEACH button, click this icon. The left version of the icon shows TEACH enabled and the right version disabled. TEACH adjustment is described on page 42. ***The button is disabled only after the configuration is moved to the sensor!***

Sensor Adjustment

Sensor setups are made in the Workspace then uploaded to the sensor. The screen image below shows the screen with the **Workspace** icon selected.

(a) Setups can be moved between the Workspace and a disk file or sensor (see page 37).

Setup changes do not take effect until uploaded to the sensor! *Remember to save setups to disk for future recall.*

(b) Click one of these ICONS for extended features associated with the analog outputs, switch outputs, measurements or TEACH button.

Analog adjustments: see page 19
Switch adjustments: see page 23
Measurement adjustments: see page 40
TEACH Security: see page 40

(c) Enter up to 32 characters to describe a setup. This reminder text is stored in the sensor or disk file when the parameters are moved or saved.

(d) Click the distance text to edit the *Operating Range* (see page 30). Range MIN is the left parameter and Range MAX the right, e.g., clicking the 4.00 inch (left) value yields:

Enter a new value then press <Enter>.

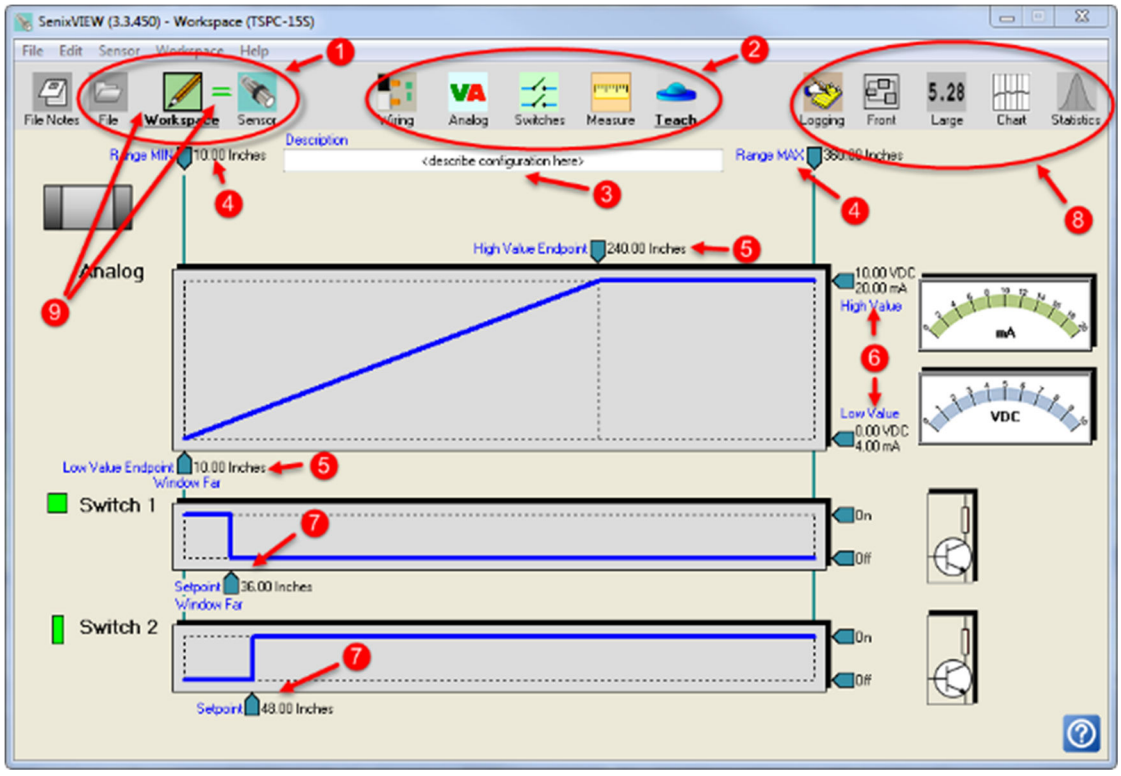
(e) Click the distance text of high and/or low analog endpoints to calibrate the analog outputs. The voltage and current outputs share the endpoints. Right-click either value to **reverse the slope.**

(f) Click text of the high and/or low values to change the output range. The voltage and current loop outputs are independently adjustable.

(g) Click the distance text of the switch setpoints to calibrate the switch ON distances. Hysteresis and window options are found by clicking the Switches icon (page 23). Right-click the value to **toggle the switch state.**

(h) These icons are grayed out in **Workspace** but operate when connected to a sensor (click **Sensor** icon). See Sensor Viewing on page 31.

(i) Equality symbols indicate whether the Workspace is equal or not to the File and Sensor. Click on an unequal sign to reveal a printable list of differences.



TEACH Adjust

On the TSPC-15S and TSPC-30S series models many sensor features can be adjusted using the rear ***TEACH button*** and ***Target Status Indicator***. These are called "TEACHable" because, for some features, the sensor stores actual target measurements as calibration distances for analog endpoints and switch setpoints. All changes are stored in non-volatile memory and retained when power is off. A list of TEACH features is included in Table 6. Document references such as "TEACH-3" correspond to the features listed in that table.

TEACH usage is not required. All adjustments can be done in SenixVIEW, where additional features are available that cannot be set with TEACH.

For security, the TEACH button can be disabled using SenixVIEW. TEACH 12-15 remain enabled in a SYNC sensor.

When setting analog or switch distances keep the target farther than the greater of the *deadband* or *RangeMIN* or invalid settings will occur.

Unlock, Lock and ALT-TEACH

Locking prevents using TEACH to change sensor features. The sensor is initially "locked" and must be unlocked using TEACH-3 before other TEACH adjustments can be made. When unlocked the *target status* indicator color indicates target status but slowly flashes on and off (page 12). An unlocked sensor will re-lock:

- When TEACH-3 is used again (manual re-lock)
- 15 minutes after last use of the *TEACH button*.
- When input power is cycled off and on

Additional features are available using ALT-TEACH. ALT-TEACH is entered using TEACH-3 followed by TEACH-2 (see Table 6). ALT-TEACH status is indicated by a double flashing indicator.

Analog Output Adjustments

The voltage and current outputs operate over adjustable distances (span) defined by setting the *endpoints*. The voltage and/or current loop outputs vary linearly with the target distance between the endpoints. Endpoints can be set anywhere between the *rangeMIN* and *rangeMAX* using TEACH-4 and 5. The analog low value (0VDC, 4 mA or SenixVIEW low values) *endpoint* is adjusted using TEACH-4 and the high value (10VDC, 20 mA or SenixVIEW high values) *endpoint* using TEACH-5. The endpoints can be adjusted in any sequence. The endpoint distances can be in any order, allowing increasing or decreasing analog slope. Adjustment is made easy by pointing the sensor at the actual target then using the *TEACH button* to memorize each endpoint. Settings take effect only if the target indicator is green. Endpoints are common to both the voltage and current outputs.

The default range for the voltage output is 0-10 VDC but can be changed to 0-5 VDC using TEACH-30. The no-target response is set using TEACH-35-37.

Switch Output Adjustments

Switch outputs turn ON at their *setpoint* distances, set using TEACH-7 for a *switch* on Output #1 (BLACK wire) and TEACH-9 for a *switch* on Output #2 (WHITE wire). The OFF distances are set using ALT-TEACH-7 and ALT-TEACH-9 respectively, or are the factory default of 0.25 in. (6.35 mm). Both switches turn OFF if no target is detected for 1 second (disable this feature using TEACH-20).

The polarity of each *switch* can be changed between *ON Closer* than the setpoint or *On Farther* than the setpoint using TEACH-8 for Output #1 and TEACH-10 for Output #2. ***NOTE: This reverses the direction of the OFF distance from the Setpoint!***

Factory Configuration

TEACH-17 will restore factory default operation and the default values described in Table 6. ***The output selections, communications parameters and number of SYNC phases are not affected.***

Other TEACH Features

These and more can also be set in SenixVIEW:

Measurement rates are set using TEACH-24 to 28. More options are available using SenixVIEW.

SYNC and Continuous Activation modes are set using TEACH 12-14 are used to select SYNC modes, and TEACH-15 to revert back to continuous operation. Activation modes are described on page 27.

Temperature compensation is OFF by default. It can be turned ON using TEACH-32 or OFF using TEACH-33. See page 36.

TEACH COUNT (Note 4)	TEACH Feature Description ToughSonic 3 & 14 (TSPC-30S2 & -30S1) and ToughSonic 30 (TSPC-15S)	Factory Defaults Set by TEACH 17			Note
		TSPC-30S1	TSPC-30S2	TSPC-15S	
3	**TEACH**: Unlock (or re-lock) sensor's TEACH capability. Sensor automatically locks 15 minutes after last use of the *TEACH button* or is power cycled. **ALT-TEACH**: First unlock with TEACH-3, then hold button for 2 more flashes to enter (2 again to exit). See ALT-TEACH features listed at bottom of this table.				1
4	Use present measured target distance as the 0 VDC/4 mA/or custom lo *endpoint*	4 in. 10 cm	1.75 in. 4.4 cm	10 in. 25.4 cm	2,3,5
5	*Use present measured target distance as the 10 VDC/20 mA/or custom hi endpoint*	*120 in.* *427 cm*	*24 in.* *61 cm*	*240 in* *610 cm*	2,3,5
6	*Toggle Slow-Fast filter (pg. 35) ON and OFF (exit TEACH to enable filter!)*	*OFF*			2,5
7	*Use present measured target distance as the switch #1 setpoint*	*12 in.* *30.5 cm*	*12 in.* *30.5 cm*	*36 in.* *91 cm*	2,3,5
8	*Reverse (toggle) switch #1 polarity (ON closer than setpoint/ ON farther)*	*ON Closer*			2,8
9	*Use present measured target distance as the switch #2 setpoint*	*24 in.* *61 cm*	*18 in.* *46 cm*	*48 in.* *122 cm*	2,3,5
10	*Reverse (toggle) switch #2 polarity (ON closer than setpoint/ ON farther)*	*ON Farther*			2,8
12	*Set Activation to SYNC MASTER (see pages 28 and 29)*				6,7
13	*Set Activation to SYNC SLAVE phase 1 (see page 28 and 29)*				7
14	*Set Activation to SYNC SLAVE phase 2 (see page 28 and 29)*				7
15	*Set Activation to CONTINUOUS (exit SYNC Master or Slave activation)*	*Factory Default = Continuous (SYNC off)*			2,7
17	Set FACTORY DEFAULT CONFIGURATION: Restores all parameters to the Factory Setting shown in the List of Adjustable Parameters, Appendix B, including those shown in columns 3-6 of this table. ***The following are NOT affected***: Interface selections (black & white wires), communications (network address and baud rate), Master SYNC number of phases	**Teach 17 Sets these values**			
20	Switch NO TARGET delay = ON (delay = 1 second)	*Factory Default = 1 second delay*			2
21	Switch NO TARGET delay = OFF (delay = 0)				
24	Set *measurement rate* to default (see page 30)	*20 per second*		*10 per sec*	2
25	Set *measurement rate* to 2x default (see page 30)				
26	Set *measurement rate* to 5x default (see page 30)				
27	Set *measurement rate* to 10x default (see page 30)				

TEACH COUNT (Note 4)	TEACH Feature Description ToughSonic 3 & 14 (TSPC-30S2 & -30S1) and ToughSonic 30 (TSPC-15S)	Factory Defaults Set by TEACH 17			Note
		TSPC-30S1	TSPC-30S2	TSPC-15S	
28	Set *measurement rate* to 1/Sec (see page 30)				
30	Set voltage output range to 0-5 VDC				
31	Set voltage output range to 0-10 VDC	*Factory Default = 0-10 VDC*			2
32	Temperature compensation ENABLED				
33	Temperature compensation DISABLED	*Factory Default = DISABLED*			2
35	Analog NO TARGET response = HOLD (no change)	*Factory Default = HOLD*			2
36	Analog NO TARGET response = LOW OUTPUT (4 mA, 0 VDC or custom low)				
37	Analog NO TARGET response = HI OUTPUT (20 mA or 5/10 VDC, or custom hi)				
	ALT-TEACH (see TEACH-3 at top of table)				
7	Use present measured target distance as the switch #1 OFF distance.	*12.25 in. 31.1 cm*	*12.25 in. 31.1 cm*	*36.25 in. 92.1 cm*	*2,3,5, 8*
9	Use present measured target distance as the switch #2 OFF distance.	*23.75 in. 60.3 cm*	*17.75 in. 45.1 cm*	*47.75 in. 121.3 cm*	*2,3,5, 8*
	Notes: 1. The sensor must first be UNLOCKED (3 blinks) before making any of the TEACH adjustments shown in this table. The *target indicator* will indicate the unlocked condition as shown on page 13. 2. When a Factory Default configuration is set using TEACH-17 this feature is set to this value. 3. The sensor must be detecting the intended target in range (GREEN *Target Status Indicator*) while setting this feature. 4. When the *TEACH button* is held pressed the *Target Status Indicator* will blink RED. The TEACH COUNT column shows the number of times the indicator must blink to set the listed TEACH feature. Release the *TEACH button* after the indicated number of blinks. If the *TEACH button* is released mid-blink, that partial blink is included in the count. 5. In the TEACH mode all enabled sensor filters are disabled to allow the sensor outputs to quickly reflect the actual target distances during the calibration process. 6. The factory default Master Number of Phases is 2. If the number of phases is adjusted using SenixVIEW it is unaffected by any TEACH feature, including TEACH 17. 7. If the TEACH button is disabled using SenixVIEW, TEACH features 12 through 15 remain enabled in sensors set as a SYNC Master or Slave to permit mode changes without SenixVIEW. An RS-232 sensor placed in SYNC mode will no longer connect to SenixVIEW via RS-232 until reverted to normal operation using TEACH-15. 8. When reversing a switch polarity using TEACH-8 or TEACH-10, the OFF distance of that switch (set by ALT-TEACH-7 or 9) is reversed in direction about the setpoint by the "hysteresis" distance (the difference between the ON and OFF distances). The TEACH reversal is not executed if the OFF distance would be out of sensors *Operating Range*.				

Table 6 - Pushbutton TEACH Features List

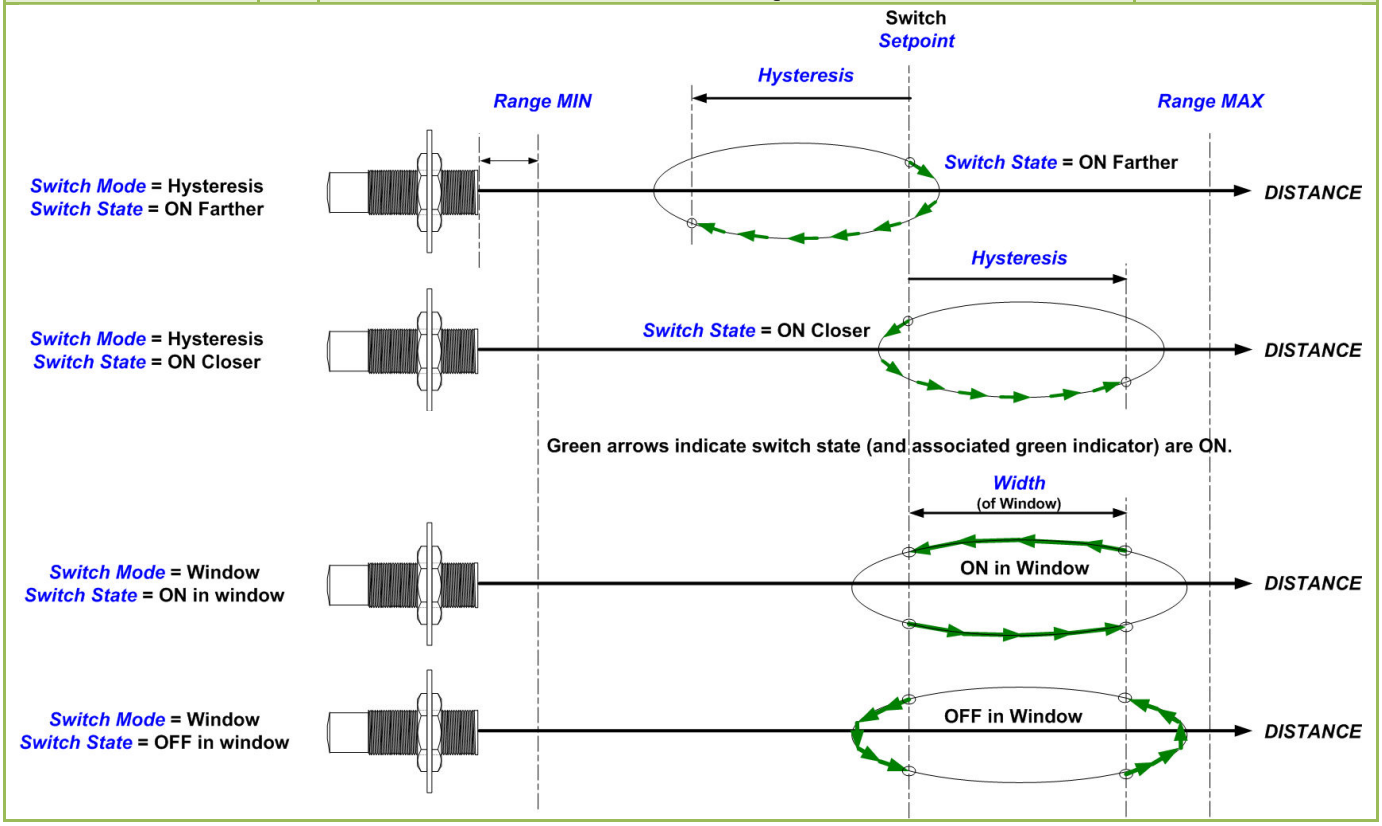
Appendix A – List of Adjustable Features

These parameters can be changed using Senix SenixVIEW™. Those that can also be set using TEACH are indicated with a ► in the TEACH? column. Parameters are permanently stored in the sensor memory. Features marked with ♣ in the Factory Settings column are NOT reset by TEACH 17. ♦ = implied parameters (not directly settable)

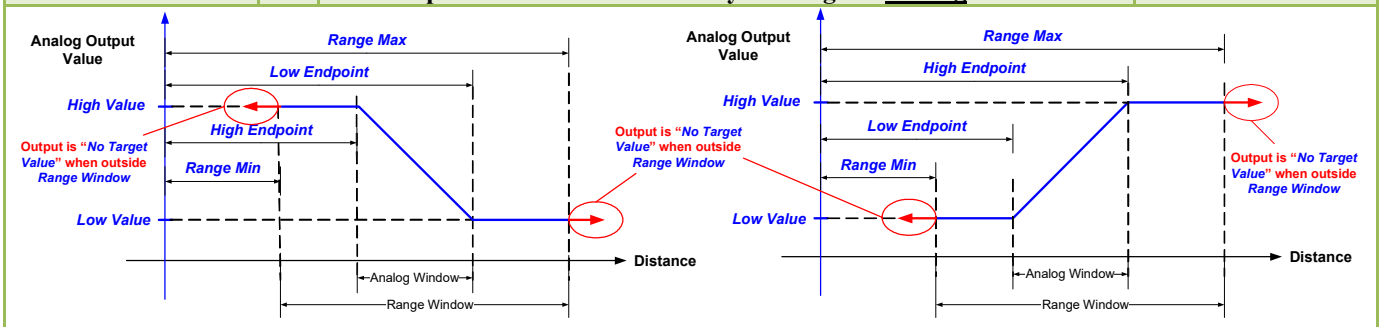
Feature	TEACH?	Description	As Shipped from Factory
General Parameters **These parameters are available on the SenixVIEW Main Screen.**			
Description		A 32-character text field to describe the application setup. This serves as a reminder when a setup is retrieved from a sensor or disk file. It is only for reference and does not affect sensor operation.	This text: <describe configuration here>
Range Min		The shortest distance the sensor will provide target measurements. Closer targets may have multiple reflections resulting in an incorrect measurement at a multiple of the actual distance.	See Table 1 page 8
Range Max		The farthest distance the sensor will provide target measurements.	See Table 1 page 8
Operating Range ♦		The range of distances between the *Range Min* and *Range Max*, between which the sensor will detect a target. Targets closer than Range Min may still be detected (at incorrect distance) due to multiple reflections.	♦
Parameters that Affect Measurements **These parameters are available by clicking the SenixVIEW MEASURE icon.**			
Measurement Interval (p 30)	►	The period between measurements. Values can range from 5 ms to 1.275 sec at 5 ms resolution. ► TEACH 24-28 are used to select specific measurement intervals	See Table 1 page 8
Temperature Compensation (p 36)	►	Temperature compensation can be turned ON or OFF. ► TEACH 32 = Enabled, TEACH 33 = Disabled	Disabled
Filters (p 33)	►	Filter options include Closest or Farthest of M, X of Y, Running or Boxcar average of N, Max Rate and Slow/Fast Rate ► TEACH 6 toggles the Slow-Fast filter on and off	All filters OFF
Measurement Activation (p27)	►	**Continuous** (at *measurement interval*) **Start on Poll** (Measure upon receiving serial data read poll) **SYNC Master** (continuous at *sync interval*) **SYNC Slave 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5** (at *sync interval*, measures when receive associated SYNC input from SYNC Master) (*sync interval* = *measurement interval* x *SYNC phases*) ► TEACH 12,13,14 and 15 set activation modes	Continuous
SYNC Phases		The number of SYNC phases generated by a SYNC Master (pg. 29)	2 ♣

No Sync Delay		The time a SYNC Slave sensor must continuously fail to detect a SYNC input before setting the No SYNC switch state(s) or analog value(s). Values: 0 ms to 5.46 minutes (resolution 5 ms)	0 ms
PowerSave		PowerSave reduces average power consumption. Options: **Enabled** and **Disabled**.	Disabled
Security Parameter **This parameters is toggled on and off by clicking the Teach icon.**			
TEACH Pushbutton (select models)		The TEACH button can be disabled for security purposes. Options are Enabled and Disabled. TEACH is always enabled in a SYNC master or slave.	Enabled

		Parameters that Affect Switch Outputs (if selected) **Setpoints are available on the SenixVIEW Main Screen. Other parameters are obtained by clicking the Switches icon.**	
Switch Output Selection		**TSPC-30S**: One or two switch outputs may be optionally selected (see page 39). The factory default is none selected. When Switch #1 is selected it exists on the BLACK wire. When Switch #2 is selected it exists on the WHITE wire. Switches are configurable as sinking (NPN) or sourcing (PNP) type. If both are selected they are independently adjustable. **TSPC-15S, TSPC-21S, TSPC-25P**: Two switches always available, no selection required.	♣



Switch Mode		**Hysteresis**: Switch turns ON at the ***Setpoint*** and OFF after the distance reverses direction by at least ***Hysteresis*** **Window**: The Switch State is set in a distance window beginning at ***Window Near*** and ending at ***Window Far*** from the sensor Options: **Setpoint** or **Window**	SW #1:Setpoint SW #2:Setpoint
Power-Up State		The switch state set when power is first applied. This state remains until completion of the first ***Measurement Cycle*** or ***Measurement Process.*** Options: **ON** and **OFF**	SW #1: OFF SW #2: OFF
Setpoint	►	The distance where a switch changes from OFF to ON. (► TEACH 7 = SW#1, TEACH 9 = SW#2)	See Table 1 page 8
Polarity	►	If Switch Mode = Hyst: Direction of target through Setpoint causing ON Options: **On Closer** or **ON Farther** If Switch Mode = Window: Switch state when target detected in window Options: **ON** or **OFF** (► TEACH 8 = toggle SW#1 state, TEACH 10 = toggle SW#2 state)	SW #1: ON Closer SW #2: ON Farther
No Target State		Switch action if no target is detected (TARGET LED = RED) for a time period exceeding the switch's No Target Delay. Options: **ON**, **OFF** and **HOLD** (no change)	SW #1: OFF SW #2: OFF
No Target Delay	►	The minimum time the sensor must continuously fail to detect a target before setting the No Target State Values: 5 ms to 5.46 minutes (resolution 5 ms) (► TEACH 20 = 1 second, TEACH 21 = 0 ms [OFF])	SW #1: 0 ms SW #2: 0 ms
Hysteresis		The distance a target must change in the reverse direction of the ON state (Setpoint) to turn OFF (Setpoint Mode) Values: 0 to 221.77 in. (5.63 m) (Warning if result surpasses ***Range Window*** for selected ***Switch Mode***)	SW #1: 0.25 in. (6.4 mm) SW #2: 0.25 in. (6.4 mm)
On Delay		The minimum time the sensor must continuously measure a distance representing an ON condition before setting the Switch State to ON Values: 0 ms to 5.46 minutes (resolution 5 ms)	SW #1: 0 ms SW #2: 0 ms
Off Delay		The minimum time the sensor must continuously measure a distance representing an OFF condition before setting the Switch State to OFF. Values: 0 ms to 5.46 minutes (resolution 5 ms)	SW #1: 0 ms SW #2: 0 ms
No Sync State		Switch state set by a SYNC Slave sensor with no master SYNC input (target indicator = red/green) for a period exceeding ***No Sync Delay***. Options: **ON**, **OFF** and **HOLD** (no change)	SW #1: OFF SW #2: OFF
No Sync Delay		See description under ***Parameters that Affect Measurements.*** This parameter is shared by all analog and switch outputs.	0 ms
Window Far		The window distance farthest from the sensor for a switch in the *Window* mode.	*Setpoint* + 0.25 inches
Window Near	►	The window distance closest to the sensor for a switch in the *Window* mode. (► TEACH 7 = SW#1, TEACH 9 = SW#2) NOTE: If *Window Near* is changed by TEACH the *Window Far* value will also change to maintain a constant window width.	Same as *Setpoint* See Table 1 page 8

Feature	TEACH?	Description	As Shipped from Factory
		Parameters that Affect Analog Outputs (if selected) **Endpoints are available on the SenixVIEW Main Screen. Other parameters are obtained by clicking the Analog icon.**	
		 Decreasing ***Analog Slope*** Increasing ***Analog Slope***	
Analog Selections		**TSPC-30S**: Each analog output may be optionally selected (see page 39). The factory default is both selected. When Current Loop is selected it exists on the BLACK wire. When Voltage is selected it exists on the WHITE wire. **TSPC-15S, TSPC-21S, & TSPC-25P**: V and I always available, no selection required. Note: The voltage and current share the same ***Analog Window***, ***Analog Slope***, ***No-Target Delay*** and ***No Sync Delay***.	Current Selected Voltage Selected ♣
Analog Window (analog shared) ♦		The range of distances between the ***Low Endpoint*** and ***High Endpoint***, between which the voltage and current outputs are linearly scaled to change between their Low Values and High Values respectively.	Between the *endpoints* listed below
Analog Slope (analog shared) ♦		The analog slope increases or decreases with distance depending on the relative positions of the ***Low Value Endpoint*** and ***High Value Endpoint***. The current and voltage must have the same slope. The voltage min and max values must be separated by at least 0.1 VDC. The current min and max values must be separated by at least 0.2 mA.	Increasing ♦
Low Value Endpoint (analog shared)	▶ 4	One end of the range of distances over which the analog outputs are scaled. At the ***Low Value Endpoint*** distance the outputs are the Voltage ***Low Value*** and/or Current ***Low Value***. If this distance is outside the sensor's ***Operating Range*** the value will not be reached but the sensor operates properly for in-range targets.	See Table 1 page 8
High Value Endpoint (analog shared)	▶ 5	One end of the range of distances over which the analog outputs are scaled. At the ***High Value Endpoint*** distance the outputs are the Voltage ***High Value*** and/or Current ***High Value***. If this distance is outside the sensor's ***Operating Range*** the value will never be reached but the sensor operates properly for in-range targets.	See Table 1 page 8

Voltage High Value	►	Voltage output for targets detected at the ***High Value Endpoint*** (and outside the ***High Value Endpoint*** side of the analog range) Either the standard default 10 VDC or a custom value can be entered. Values: 0.1 to 10 VDC in 50 mV steps Value must be at least 1.0 volts above the ***Voltage Low Value***. (► TEACH 30 sets this value to 5 VDC, TEACH 31 to 10 VDC)	10 VDC
Voltage Low Value	►	Voltage output for targets detected at the ***Low Value Endpoint*** (and outside the ***Low Value Endpoint*** side of the analog range) Either the standard default 0 VDC or a custom value can be entered. Values: 0 VDC to 9.9 VDC in 50 mV steps Value must be at least 1.0 volts below the ***Voltage High Value***. (► TEACH 30 or 31 sets this value to 0 VDC)	0 VDC
Current High Value		Current output for targets detected at the ***High Value Endpoint*** distance (and outside the ***High Value Endpoint*** side of the analog range) Either the standard default 20 mA or a custom value can be entered. Values: 2.2 to 20 mA in 0.1 mA steps Value must be at least 2.0 mA above the ***Current Low Value***.	20 mA
Current Low Value		Current output for targets detected at the ***Low Value Endpoint*** distance (and outside the ***Low Value Endpoint*** side of the analog range) Either the standard default 4 mA or a custom value can be entered. Values: 2 mA to 19.9 mA in 0.1 ma steps Value must be at least 2.0 mA below the ***Current High Value***.	4 mA
Power-Up Voltage		The voltage output value set when power is first applied; remains until completion of the first ***Measurement Cycle*** or ***Measurement Process.*** Options: **LOW** or **HIGH** analog output value Voltage goes to ***Voltage Low Value*** or ***Voltage High Value***.	LOW
Power-Up Current		Current loop output value set when power is first applied; remains until completion of the first ***Measurement Cycle*** or ***Measurement Process.*** Options: **LOW** or **HIGH** analog output value Current goes to ***Current Low Value*** or ***Current High Value***.	LOW
No Target Voltage		Voltage value if no target is detected (TARGET LED = RED) for a time period exceeding the analog ***No Target Delay***. Options: **LOW**, **HIGH**, and **HOLD** (no change)	HOLD
No Target Current		Current loop output value if no target is detected (TARGET LED = RED) for a time period exceeding the analog ***No Target Delay***. Options: **LOW**, **HIGH**, and **HOLD** (no change)	HOLD
No-Target Delay (shared)		The minimum time the sensor must continuously fail to detect a target before setting the No Target Value. Values: 0 ms to 5.46 minutes (resolution 5 ms)	0 ms
No Sync Voltage		Voltage value set by a SYNC Slave sensor with no master SYNC input (target indicator = red/green) for a period exceeding ***No Sync Delay***. Options: **LOW**, **HIGH**, and **HOLD** (no change)	HOLD
No Sync Current		Current loop value set by a SYNC Slave with no master SYNC input (target indicator = red/green) for a period exceeding ***No Sync Delay***. Options: **LOW**, **HIGH**, and **HOLD** (no change)	HOLD
No Sync Delay		See description under ***Parameters that Affect Measurements.*** This parameter is shared by all analog and switch outputs.	0 ms
(analog shared)		Indicates parameter applies to all current loop and voltage outputs.	