



IO-Link

Operation Manual

Ultrasonic proximity switch with one switching output and IO-Link

nano-15/CF
nano-24/CF

Product Description

The nano sensor offer a non-contact measurement of the distance to an object which must be positioned within the sensor's detection zone. The switching output is set conditional upon the adjusted detect distance. Via the Teach-in procedure, the detect distance and operating mode can be adjusted.

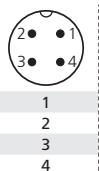
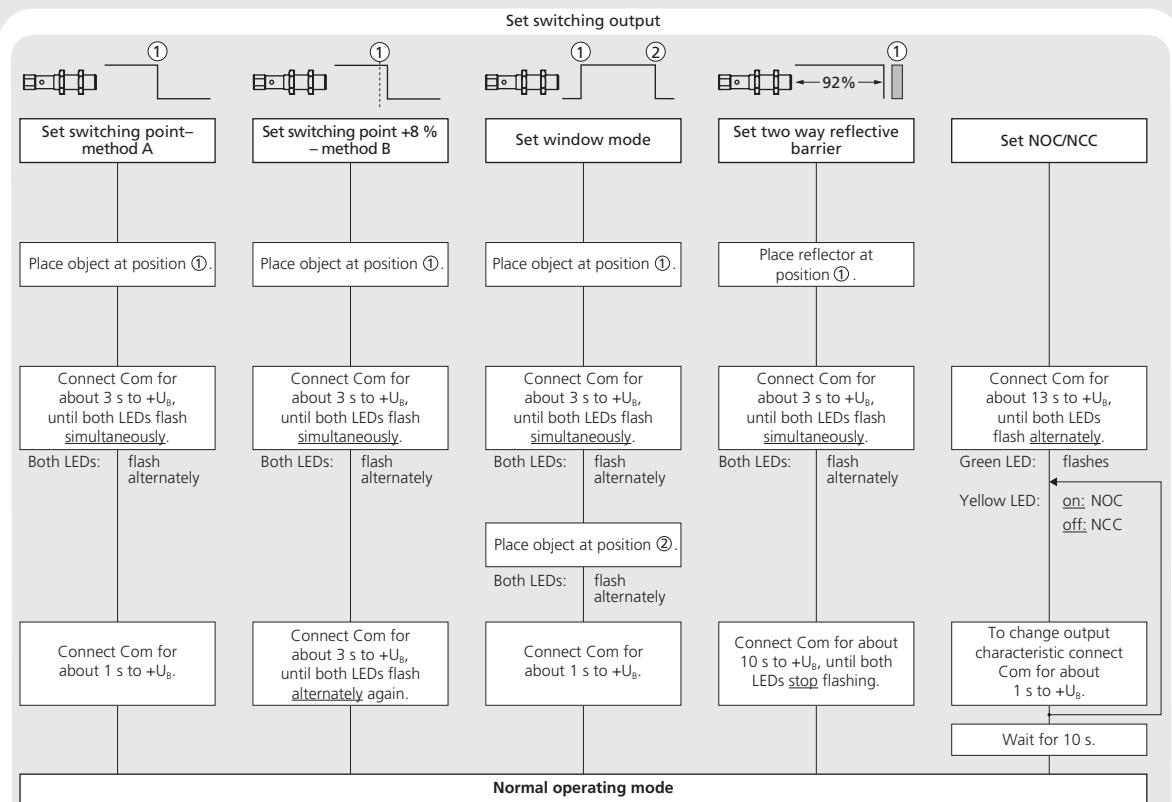
IO-Link

The nano sensor is IO-Link-capable in accordance with IO-Link specification V1.1 and supports Smart Sensor Profile like Digital Measuring Sensor. The sensor can be monitored and parameterized via IO-Link.

Safety Notes

- Read the operation manual prior to start-up.
- Connection, installation and adjustment works should be carried out by expert personnel only.

Diagram 1: Set sensor parameters via the Teach-in procedure



microsonic notation

1	$+U_B$
2	Com
3	$-U_B$
4	F

IO-Link notation

L+
NC
L-
C/Q

IO-Link Smart Sensor Profile

SSC1

colour

brown
white
blue
black

Fig. 1: Pin assignment with view onto sensor plug, IO-Link notation and colour coding of the microsonic connection cables.

- **Two-way reflective barrier**
The switching output is set when the object is between sensor and fixed reflector.

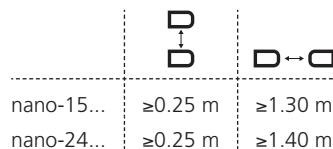


Fig. 2: Minimal assembly distances

Operating Modes

Three operating modes are available for the switching output:

- **Operation with one switching point**
The switching output is set when the object falls below the set switching point.
- **Window mode**
The switching output is set when the object is within the set window limits.

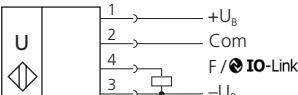
Synchronisation

If the assembly distance of multiple sensors falls below the values shown in Fig. 2, the internal synchronisation should be used (»Teach-in + sync« must be switched on, see Diagram 1). For this purpose set the switching outputs of all sensors in accordance with Diagram 1. Finally interconnect each pin 2 of the sensors to be synchronised.

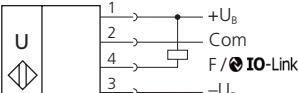
Maintenance

microsonic sensors are maintenance-free. In case of excess caked-on dirt we recommend cleaning the white sensor surface.

Technical data



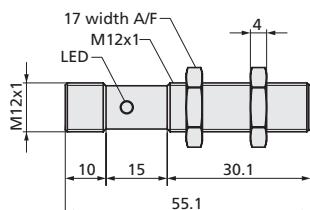
1 Push-Pull output in pnp circuit



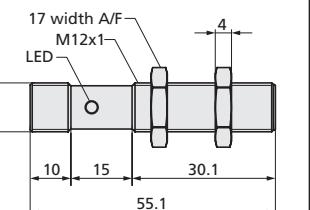
1 Push-Pull output in npn circuit

blind zone	20 mm
operating range	150 mm
maximum range	250 mm
angle of beam spread	see detection zone
transducer frequency	380 kHz
resolution	0,1 mm
reproducibility	±0,15 %
detection zone	for different objects: The dark grey areas represent the zone where it is easy to recognise the normal reflector (round bar). This indicates the typical operating range of the sensors. The light grey areas represent the zone where a very large reflector - for instance a plate - can still be recognised. The requirement is an optimal alignment to the sensor. It is not possible to evaluate ultrasonic reflections outside this area.

nano-15...



nano-24...



accuracy

operating voltage U_B

voltage ripple

no-load current consumption

housing

max. tightening torque of nuts

class of protection per EN 60529

norm conformity

type of connection

controls

scope of settings

indicators

synchronisation

operating temperature

storage temperature

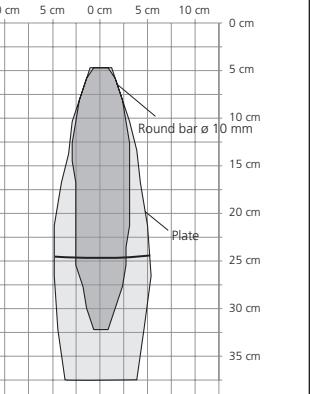
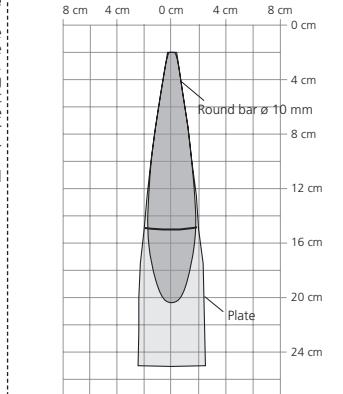
weight

switching hysteresis¹⁾

switching frequency²⁾

response time²⁾

time delay before availability



±1 % (temperature drift internally compensated)
10 to 30 V DC, reverse polarity protection (Class 2)

±10 %

<30 mA
brass sleeve, nickel-plated, plastic parts: PBT;
ultrasonic transducer: polyurethane foam,
epoxy resin with glass content

1 Nm

IP 67

EN 60947-5-2

4-pin M12 circular plug

teach-in via pin 2

Teach-in, LinkControl, IO-Link

2 LEDs

internal synchronisation up to 10 sensors

-25 to +70 °C

-40 to +85 °C

15 g

2 mm

25 Hz

32 ms

<300 ms

order no.

nano-15/CF

Push-Pull, U_B -3 V, $-U_B$ +3 V, I_{max} = 100 mA

switchable NOC/NCC, short-circuit-proof

±1 % (temperature drift internally compensated)
10 to 30 V DC, reverse polarity protection (Class 2)

±10 %

<40 mA
brass sleeve, nickel-plated, plastic parts: PBT;
ultrasonic transducer: polyurethane foam,
epoxy resin with glass content

1 Nm

IP 67

EN 60947-5-2

4-pin M12 circular plug

teach-in via pin 2

Teach-in, LinkControl, IO-Link

2 LEDs

internal synchronisation up to 10 sensors

-25 to +70 °C

-40 to +85 °C

15 g

3 mm

20 Hz

40 ms

<300 ms

nano-24/CF

Push-Pull, U_B -3 V, $-U_B$ +3 V, I_{max} = 100 mA

switchable NOC/NCC, short-circuit-proof

¹⁾ Can be programmed via LinkControl and IO-Link

²⁾ With LinkControl and IO-Link, the selected filter setting influences the switching frequency and response time.

Using the Alignment Assistance

With the internal alignment assistance the sensor can be optimally aligned to the object during installation. To do this, proceed as follows (see Fig. 3):

→ Mount the sensor loosely at the place of mounting so that it can still be moved.

→ Connect Com to $+U_B$ shortly. The green LED flashes. The faster the LED flashes, the stronger the received signal.

→ Point the sensor at different angles to the object for about 10 seconds so that the sensor can determine the maximum signal level. Align the sensor until the green LED shines constantly.

→ Screw the sensor in this position.

→ Connect Com to $+U_B$ shortly (or wait approx. 120 s) to exit the alignment assistance. The yellow LED flashes 2x.

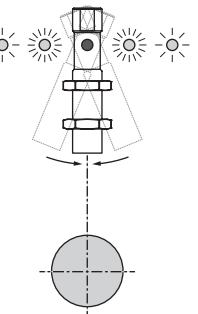


Fig. 3: Align the sensor optimally

Notes

■ The sensors of the nano family have a blind zone. Within this zone a distance measurement is not possible.

■ The nano sensors are equipped with an internal temperature compensation. Due to the sensors self heating, the temperature compensation reaches its optimal working point after approx. 45 seconds of operation.

■ The nano sensors have a push-pull switching output.

■ In the normal operating mode, an illuminated yellow LED signals that the status of the switching output is high. If the green LED flashes, the sensor is in IO-Link mode.

■ In the »Two-way reflective barrier« operating mode, the object has to be within the range of 0 to 92 % of the set distance.

■ In the »Set switching point - method A« Teach-in procedure the actual distance to the object is taught to the sensor as the switching point. If the object moves towards the sensor (e.g. with level control) then the taught distance is the level at which the sensor has to switch the output, see Fig. 4.

■ If the object to be scanned moves into the detection zone from the side, the »Set switching point +8 % - method B« Teach-in procedure should be used. In this way the switching distance is set 8 % further than the actual measured distance to the object. This ensures a reliable switching distance even if the height of the objects varies slightly, see Fig. 4.

■ Using the LinkControl adapter LCA-2 (optional accessory) and the LinkControl software for Windows®, all Teach-in and additional sensor parameter settings can be optionally adjusted. To connect the nano sensor to the LCA-2 adapter the 5G/M12-4G/M12/M8 adapter is required.

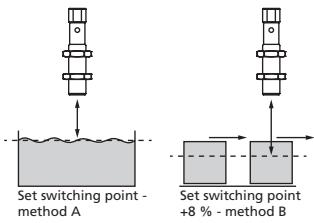
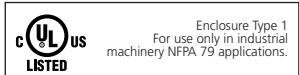


Fig. 4: Setting the switching point for different directions of movement of the object

■ The sensor can be reset to its factory setting (see Diagram 1).

■ The nano sensor can be blocked against changes in the sensor via function »Switch on or off Teach-in + sync«, see Diagram 1.

■ The latest IODD file and informations about start-up and configuration of nano sensors via IO-Link, you will find online at: www.microsonic.de/en/nano



The proximity switches shall be used with a Listed (CYW7) cable/connector assembly rated minimum 32 Vdc, minimum 290 mA, in the final installation.

