DFS61 - Instructions

How To Specify

1. Select Sensor: DFS61
   Short-wave Infrared
   Digital Fiber Optic Sensor

2. Select Light Source:
   I = SWIR (1460nm)

3. Select Connection:
   Blank = 6ft cable (1.8m)
   C = 4-pin M8 connector

Example: DFS61 I C

DFS SWIR Digital Fiber Optic Sensor
Light Source
Connection

Features:
- Detects water based fluid
- Intuitive numerical/percentage diagnostic OLED display
- Attractive 10mm wide housing
- Low power & wide operating voltage
- Advanced remote programming
- Six AUTOSET modes including window
- Crosstalk rejection between two sensors without a wire
- Programmable output/input configurations
- Combinalbe dual timers, and counters

WIDE VARIETY OF FIBERS
Visit www.ttco.com for full listing.

AUTOSET (●)
Push to perform AUTOSET.

THRESHOLD/VALUE ADJUST ROCKER (▼▲)
1. Manually adjusts the threshold. +/-
2. Alters programming parameters. +/-
   Hold to scroll for numeric values.

MODE (■)
1. Tap to display sensor status screen.
2. Tap again to access parameters.

CONNECTION
4-Pin M8 connector or built-in cable.

FIBER RELEASE CLAMP
Locks fibers in place.

OUTPUT LEDS
1. Illuminates solid when output is ON.
2. Flashes when output is overloaded.

ADVANCED DIAGNOSTIC OLED DISPLAY
See next page for complete listing.

INPUT FUNCTION LIGHT RING
Illuminates when input is activated.
Note: Only available on connector models.

Quick Start

The Digital Fiber Optic Sensor is designed to provide reliable detection using fiber optic light guides. Sensor is adjusted by a single push of a button; there is no guess work on the part of the operator. The sensor default settings* (Light State) will work for most applications.

Follow the three step procedure below:

1. Establish one of the following conditions:
   Beam Make/Proximity - Reflect light off object.
   Beam Break - Remove object from light beam path.

2. Tap AUTOSET (●) button:
   Pressing the AUTOSET button sets the sensors threshold to the desired level.

3. Verify setup on advanced diagnostic OLED display. If needed, the threshold can be altered by tapping up or down on the threshold adjust rocker.

* Note: Consult all default settings on page 6.
Programming

The DFS performance, AUTOSET function, output configuration, and other features can be tailored to your unique application. Follow the programming procedure contained in this section.

- Tap MODE (Mode) to show status screen. Status Screen shows a quick overview of sensor’s settings.
- Tap MODE (Mode) again to access first parameter. Continue tapping to select desired parameter. Use the threshold/value ADJUST ROCKER (▼▲) to select or adjust a specific parameter.
- AUTOSET Modes
  - The sensor’s automatic threshold adjustment is controlled by the AUTOSET mode. Each AUTOSET mode sets the threshold differently. Select the mode that works best for your specific application. See details at the left.

AUTOSET Mode

- Light State (LS): Sets threshold below received light beam intensity.
- Dark State (DS): Sets threshold above received light beam intensity.
- Midpoint Set (MP): Sets threshold at received light beam intensity.
- Two-point Set (2P): Sets threshold between received light beam intensity two point.
- Dynamic Set (DY): Sets threshold between received light beam high and low intensity.
- Window Set (WN): Sets two thresholds equally spaced above and below received light beam intensity. Received light beam intensity within the window is a valid detect. Outside the window is not a valid detect.

- Using AUTOSET

The DFS threshold is set automatically by pressing the AUTOSET button. There are six different ways the sensor determines the threshold. The user first must determine which type of setup mode is appropriate for the application. The simplest and most common mode we recommend is Light State (LS) setup. It is used in both beam make and beam break sensing. When using this mode, the sensor will provide the best sensitivity to fine changes in light level or contrast. This is useful for small part detection and precise leading-edge triggering. Please consult our website at https://www.ttco.com/sensors/fundamentals or contact one of our worldwide distributors for application help. We look forward to providing any assistance you may need.

Note: OLED display will provide intuitive visual feedback during autosetting. Paying close attention to the display is important.

Light State (Default)
Place object to be detected in the worst-case light-state condition and press the AUTOSET button. The threshold will be set 10%(default) above the received light-beam intensity. The threshold can be altered by tapping up or down on the threshold adjust rocker (see Figure 1).

Dark State
Place object to be detected in the worst-case dark-state condition and press the AUTOSET button. The threshold will be set 10%(default) above the received light-beam intensity. The threshold can be altered by tapping up or down on the threshold adjust rocker (see Figure 2).

Midpoint
Place object to be detected at position where you want the threshold to be set and press the AUTOSET button. The threshold can be altered by tapping up or down on the threshold adjust rocker (see Figure 3).

Two-Point
Place object to be detected in the light-state condition and press the AUTOSET button. Then remove or place the object in the dark-state condition and press the AUTOSET button again. The threshold will be set between the two light-beam intensities. The threshold can be altered by tapping up or down on the threshold adjust rocker (see Figure 4).

Dynamic
Press the AUTOSET button to start the Dynamic AUTOSET. Now move the object through the beam at least once and press the AUTOSET button again to complete the Dynamic AUTOSET. The threshold is set between the highest and lowest received light levels caused by the object being passed through. The threshold can be altered by tapping up or down on the threshold adjust rocker (see Figure 5).

Window
Window mode is a unique type of AUTOSET mode. Window mode creates two thresholds and can be used in a similar manor as a dual channel fiber optic sensor. Place the object in the position at which you want to reliably detect it and press the AUTOSET button. The DFS will place two thresholds 10%(default) higher and 10%(default) lower than the returned light level. Now when the object is passed in view or through the fiber optic the object will be detected in the same position +/- 10%. The threshold offset (both thresholds) can be altered by tapping up or down on the threshold adjust rocker (see Figure 6).
- **Detect Mode**
  Sensor output activates or deactivated when received light intensity is over the threshold. *Not available when input function is set to Remote Dark On.*

- **Response Time**
  Select which mode that best fits the performance need of your application. Sensor speed, range, and sensitivity are optimized for best performance.

- **Hysteresis**
  To avoid false triggers for example due to object vibration. Adjusts the span between the operate point and the release point of the sensor output. Low hysteresis increases sensitivity and high hysteresis increases sensing stability.

- **Anti-Crosstalk**
  Turns on Asynchronous Anti-Crosstalk rejection for two sensors. *Note: Channels 1 and 2 cannot be set as Channels A and B; anti-crosstalk is for use of two separate sensors. Not available for HS mode.*

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**Light On (LO):** Output activates when received light intensity is over the threshold. *Note: In window mode (WN) output activates when received light intensity is inside the window thresholds.*

**Dark On (DO):** Output deactivates when received light intensity is over the threshold. *Note: In window mode (WN) output activates when received light intensity is outside the window thresholds.*

**Detect Mode:**
- Light On: LO
- Dark On: DO

**Response Time:**
- High-Speed (HS): Fast response time with higher sensitivity (250μs).
- Standard (STD): Good balance of response time and range for general purpose sensing (1ms).

**Hysteresis:**
- Low (H0): Reduced hysteresis for increased sensitivity.
- Standard (H1): Automatic adjustment depending on signal level.
- High (H2): Increased hysteresis for increased stability.

**Anti-Crosstalk:**
- Disabled: Turns off Anti-Crosstalk rejection.
- Async Crosstalk: Channel A: xA, Channel B: xB

**Asynchronous Crosstalk**
- Assign one sensor to channel A and the other to channel B.
Timer/Counter Function #:
Choose from 19 pre-configured timer/counter control functions. Each one represents a function such as on-delay, off-delay, etc. Once a function is selected, adjustable parameters of that function appear such as delay time.

- **Timer Func: 00 Bypass**
  - Timer not used.

- **Timer Func: 01 On-Delay**
  - “ON” Delay

- **Timer Func: 02 Off-Delay**
  - “OFF” Delay Pulse Stretcher

- **Timer Func: 03 One-Shot**
  - One-Shot

- **Timer Func: 04 Motion**
  - Motion Detection

- **Timer Func: 05 Latch**
  - Latching, Edge Triggered

- **Timer Func: 06 On, Off-Delay**
  - “ON” Delay then “OFF” Delay

- **Timer Func: 07 On, One-Shot**
  - “ON” Delay, then One-Shot

- **Timer Func: 08 On, Latch**
  - “ON” Delay then Latch

- **Timer Func: 09 Off, One-Shot**
  - “OFF” Delay then One-Shot

- **Timer Func: 10 Off, Latch**
  - “OFF” Delay then Latch

- **Timer Func: 11 Blind One-Shot**
  - Blind One-Shot

- **Timer Func: 12 Delayed One-Shot**
  - One-Shot Delay, then One-Shot

- **Timer Func: 13 Delayed Latch**
  - One-Shot Delay, then Latch

- **Timer Func: 14 Stop, One-Shot**
  - Stop Motion, then One-Shot

- **Timer Func: 15 Stop, Latch**
  - Stop Motion, then Latch

- **Timer Func: 16 Latch, On-Delay**
  - Latch then “ON” Delay

- **Timer Func: 17 Latch, One-Shot**
  - Latch, then One-Shot

- **Timer Func: 18 Count, One-Shot**
  - Count, One-Shot

- **Timer Func: 19 Count, Latch**
  - Count, Latch

**Timer Duration**
- On Delay: 0.1 - 9.9, 10 - 9999ms
- Hold up or down to scroll.

**Counter**
- 0001-9999
- Hold up or down to scroll.
Output Type
The sensor has configurable Q1 (primary; black wire) and Q2 (secondary; white wire) I/O signals. Select the way the connector signals function and route. Refer to drawing for sensor pinout.

- **Output Type: Single / Input**
  - Single Output with Remote Input: Q1 is output and Q2 is input. Q1 can be set to either sinking or sourcing outputs. Q2 can be set to either sinking or sourcing input. See input wire configuration for available functions.
- **Output Type: Redundant**
  - Redundant: Q1 and Q2 activate together. Q1 and Q2 can be set to either sinking or sourcing outputs.
- **Output Type: Complementary**
  - Complementary: Q1 and Q2 alternate activation. When Q1 is on, Q2 is off and vice versa. Q1 and Q2 can be set to either sinking or sourcing outputs.
- **Output Type: Classic PNP/NPN**
  - Classic: Q1 and Q2 activate together. Q1 is set to sourcing (PNP) and Q2 is set to sinking (NPN).

One other output type is automatically selected when required by other settings:

- **Single Output / Reset**
  - Single Output / Reset: Q1 is an output and Q2 is reserved for a latch reset. Q1 can be set to either sinking or sourcing output.

Note: In this mode the output type is required to be Single/Reset and cannot be changed.

Output Mode
When configured as an output Q1 and Q2 can be set one of three ways:

- **Output Mode: PNP - Source**
  - PNP - Source: PNP transistor open collector output.
- **Output Mode: NPN - Sink**
  - NPN - Sink: NPN transistor open collector output.
- **Output Mode: Push/Pull**
  - Push/Pull: NPN and PNP transistor connected in a push/pull configuration.

Input Functions
When Q2 is programmed as an input, several different functions can be performed. Not available for Redundant, Complementary, and Classic.

- **Input Function: Remote Set**
  - Remote set: An AUTOSET function is performed when input wire is transitioned from idle to active and returned. Note: input wire can be used in addition to the AUTOSET button.
- **Input Function: Remote Command**
  - Remote command: Sensor parameters can be adjusted via defined pulses. See chart on page 7.
- **Input Function: Interrogate**
  - Interrogate: Sensor output is latched when input wire is transitioned from idle to active.
- **Input Function: Gate**
  - Gate: Sensing is gated. Detection is enabled when input is active.
- **Input Function: Remote Dark On**
  - Remote Dark On: Detect Mode is determined by input state. Dark On mode is used when input is active.
- **Input Function: Remote Lockout**
  - Remote Lockout: Remote lock of the AUTOSET, up and down adjust and most mode functions.

Input Polarity
Select the active state of the input. Not available for Redundant, Complementary, and Classic.

- **Input Polarity: Active High**
  - Active High: Selects active High.
- **Input Polarity: Active Low**
  - Active Low: Selects active Low.
**Display Mode** Selects between numeric and percentage modes and flips orientation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Mode</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Other options: Percentage, Numeric Flipped, Percentage Flipped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numeric</td>
<td>04095</td>
<td>00016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
<td>01.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numeric</td>
<td>00016</td>
<td>04095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>01.0%</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lock Mode** Locks buttons. Note: Input wire remains unlocked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button Lock</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Other options: Asynchronous Channel A, Asynchronous Channel B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>04095</td>
<td>00016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>99.0%</td>
<td>01.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default Setting Chart**

| PARAMETER         | Default | Other options: | |
|-------------------|---------|----------------|
| AUTOSET MODE      | Light-State | Dark-State, Midpoint, Two-point, Dynamic, Window |
| AUTOSET PERCENT   | 20%     | 10% - 50%      |
| DETECT MODE       | Light On | Dark On        |
| RESPONSE TIME     | Standard | High-Speed     |
| HYSTERESIS        | Standard | Low, High      |
| ANTI-CROSSTALK    | Disabled | Asynchronous Channel A, Asynchronous Channel B |
| TIMER             | Bypass   | Timer 1-19     |
| TIMER DURATION    | 10ms     | 0001 - 9999ms  |
| OUTPUT TYPE       | Classic | Redundant, Complementary, Single / Input, Single / Sync, Single / Reset |
| OUTPUT MODE       | Classic | PNP - Source, NPN - Sink, Push/Pull |
| INPUT FUNCTIONS   | Other options: Remote Set, Remote Command, Interrogate, Gate, Remote Dark On, Remote Lockout |
| INPUT MODE        | Other options: Active High, Active Low |
| DISPLAY MODE      | Numeric | Percentage, Numeric Flipped, Percentage Flipped |
| LOCK MODE         | Disabled | Other option: Enabled |

**Factory Reset**
Hold down MODE (■) on power up, then tap up or down (▲▼) Sensor will return to all settings to factory default (see chart above).

**Mounting on a DIN Rail**
1. Hook the DIN rail clip on the bottom of the sensor under the edge of the DIN rail.
2. Gently push and pivot the sensor onto the DIN rail, pressing until it snaps into place.

**Installing the Fibers**
1. Open the dust cover.
2. Move the fiber clamp forward to unlock it.
3. Insert the fiber(s) into the fiber port(s) until they stop.
4. Move the fiber clamp backward to secure the fiber(s).
5. Close the dust cover.
## Remote Command Programming

In Remote Command Mode a limited set of options can be configured via the input wire. This is accomplished by sending a simple sequence of pulses on Q2 (white wire). For example, sending a sequence of two pulses followed by three pulse followed by two pulses selects dark on mode.

**Example of 2 - 3 - 3 pulse command**

Pulse width (P) is 40ms - 400ms. The delay between sets of pulses (D) is 0.75 - 5 seconds.

Pulses are displayed while being received. Valid commands are executed immediately. Holding the input active will cancel a partial command.

### AUTOSET

A single pulse command initiates an AUTOSET. A second single pulse command is required to complete Two-Point and Dynamic AUTOSETs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Pulse Sequence</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTOSET</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>A single pulse initiates AUTOSET. An additional pulse command is required to complete AUTOSET for two-point and dynamic modes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOSET Mode</td>
<td>Light-State</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>2 - 1 - 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dark-State</td>
<td>DS</td>
<td>2 - 1 - 2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Midpoint</td>
<td>MP</td>
<td>2 - 1 - 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two-Point</td>
<td>2P</td>
<td>2 - 1 - 4</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dynamic Set</td>
<td>DY</td>
<td>2 - 1 - 5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Window</td>
<td>WN</td>
<td>2 - 1 - 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTOSET Percent</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2 - 2 - 4</td>
<td>Percentage will affect the next Light, Dark AUTOSET. Immediate effect on Window Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2 - 2 - 5</td>
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<td>50%</td>
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<td>Dark On</td>
<td>DO</td>
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<td>STD</td>
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<td>High</td>
<td>H2</td>
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<td>Off-Delay</td>
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<td>Percentage</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Numeric (Flipped)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage (Flipped)</td>
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<td>4 - 2 - 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specifications

**SUPPLY VOLTAGE & CURRENT**
- 8-30 Vdc
- 28ma @ 24Vdc, 49ma @ 12Vdc
- Reverse polarity protected
- Transient spike protected

**OUTPUT**
- Configurable NPN, PNP or Push-Pull
- 150mA output current
- Short circuit & transient spike protected
- Saturation voltage: < 0.3Vdc @ 10mA
  < 2Vdc @150mA

**INPUT**
- Configurable active high/low
- Transient spike protected
- Configurable function: Remote setting or commands, Interrogate, Gate, Dark-On, Lockout, and Latch Reset.

**POWER-UP DELAY**
- 300ms. No output pulse on power-up.

**RESPONSE TIME (Dependent on Mode)**
- High-Speed (HS) 250µs
- Standard (STD) 1ms

**REPEATABILITY (Dependent on Mode)**
- HS (60µs)
- STD (100µs)

**MAXIMUM RANGE (SWIR INFRARED)**
- Opposed Mode
  - HS 8.5in (216mm)
  - STD 10.0in (254mm)
- Proximity Mode
  - HS 1.6in (40.6mm)
  - STD 2.0in (50.8mm)

When anti-crosstalk is enabled maximum range specifications are reduced 30%.

**LIGHT IMMUNITY**
- High immunity to most ambient light, including high efficiency lighting and high intensity strobes.

**MUTUAL INTERFERENCE REJECTION**
- Asynchronous: Two sensor max. responds to selected A or B Channel.

**COMBINABLE DUAL TIMERS**
- On-Delay, Off-Delay, One-Shot, Motion
- Latching function
- Timer range: 0.1 - 0.9ms, 1ms - 9,999ms

**LED LIGHT SOURCE**
- SWIR = 1460nm (Use glass fibers with Ø2.2mm connection only).

**DISPLAY**
- 96 X 16 white dot matrix OLED
- Display numerical range depended on processing mode
  - HS - 2,047
  - STD - 8,191 (default setting)

**LED INDICATORS**
- Output: Red LED. Illuminates when output is ON. Flashes when output is overloaded.
- Connector: Red LED, illuminates when input wire is activated.

**CONNECTIONS**
- M8, 4-pin
- Attached cable: 4-wire 6ft (1.8m)

**OPERATING TEMPERATURE**
- 5°C to 55°C (41°F to 131°F) - Electrical.

**HOUSING CONSTRUCTION**
- Chemical resistant, high-impact polycarbonate

**RATINGS & CERTIFICATIONS**
- IP50
- CE
- UL pending

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**Dimensions**

**DFS61 Digital Fiber Optic Sensor**

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**Display Numerical Range**
- HS: 2,047
- STD: 8,191 (default setting)

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- Connector: Red LED

**Connections**
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