PD45 Series PicoDot Polarized Retroreflective and Convergent Laser Sensors



Datasheet



- · Compact and lightweight; ideal for use on robotic end effectors
- Class 2 laser diode light source
- Convergent beam models have precise, high-energy sensing spot at focus, available in four focal lengths: 50 mm (2 in), 100 mm (4 in), 200 mm (8 in), and 300 mm (12 in)
- Retroreflective models have precise, narrow beam; excellent for sensing the presence of tiny parts at close range, small parts at medium ranges, and for accurate sensing over long distances
- Fast, 0.2 millisecond sensing response for high-speed sensing or counting
- 10 to 30 V dc operation; choice of NPN or PNP complementary solid state output
- Choose models with 2 m (6.5 ft) or 9 m (30 ft) unterminated cable, or with 150 mm (6 in) Euro-style pigtail quick-disconnect (QD) connector

Retroreflective-Mode Models. Excellent for applications where high sensing power and small beam size are important. Operates over sensing ranges typically accomplished only by conventional opposed-mode photoelectrics; uses a special filter to polarize the emitted light, filtering out unwanted reflections from shiny objects. (Visible Red; Class 2 laser; 650 nm)

Retroreflective-Mode Models					
Models	Range	Cable	Output Type	Excess Gain ¹	
PD45VN6LLP		2 m (6.5 ft) cable			
PD45VN6LLPQ	0.2 m to 10.6 m (8 in to 35 ft) ²	5-pin QD 150 mm (6 inch) pigtail	NPN	E Retroreflective PicoDot X Image: Constraint of the second seco	
PD45VP6LLP		2 m (6.5 ft) cable		C with BRT-51X51BM	
PD45VP6LLPQ		5-pin QD 150 mm (6 inch) pigtail	PNP	S G A N 0.33 ft 33 ft 10	

To order 9 m (30 ft) cables, add the suffix "W/30" to the model number of any cabled sensor (e.g., PD45VN6LLP W/30). Models with QD connectors require an optional mating cable.

Convergent-Mode Models. Excels at sensing small parts and profiles and uses fixed-field technology to ignore objects beyond the maximum sensing distance. (Visible Red; Class 2 laser; 650 nm)

Performance curves based on BRT-51X51BM retro target

Range tested using a BRT-51x51BM retro target (included with each sensor). Actual range depends on the efficiency and size of the retroreflective target used. Some targets have produced ranges up to 39.6 m (130 ft).



Convergent-Mode Models - 50 mm (2 inch) Focus (Performance curves based on 90% white test card)				
Models	Cable	Output Type	Excess Gain	Beam Width
PD45VN6C50	2 m (6.5 ft) cable			
PD45VN6C50Q	5-pin QD 150 mm (6 inch) pigtail	NPN	₹ 100	3 mm 50 mm (2 in) PicoDot 0.12 in
PD45VP6C50	2 m (6.5 ft) cable		8 S	2 mm 0.08 in 0.04 in
PD45VP6C50Q	5-pin QD 150 mm (6 inch) pigtail	PNP	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 100 10	0 1 mm 2 mm 3 mm 0 12.5 mm 25 mm 37.5 mm 50 mm 62.5 mm 0.5 in 1.0 in 1.5 in 2.0 in 2.5 in DISTANCE

Convergent-Mode Models - 102 mm (4 inch) Focus (Performance curves based on 90% white test card)				
Models	Cable	Output Type Excess Gain Beam Wic		Beam Width
PD45VN6C100	2 m (6.5 ft) cable			
PD45VN6C100Q	5-pin QD 150 mm (6 inch) pigtail	NPN	≥	3 mm 100 mm (4 in) PicoDot 0.12 in
PD45VP6C100	2 m (6.5 ft) cable			2 mm 0.08 in 0.04 in
PD45VP6C100Q	5-pin QD 150 mm (6 inch) pigtail	PNP	Signature 10 10 mm 100 mm 1000 mm 0.04 in. 0.4 in. 4 in. 40 in. DISTANCE	0 1 mm 2 mm 3 mm 0 25 mm 1.0 in 2.0 in 3.0 in 0 25 mm 1.0 in 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Convergent-Mode Models - 203 mm (8 inch) Focus (Performance curves based on 90% white test card)				
Models	Cable	Output Type	Excess Gain	Beam Width
PD45VN6C200	2 m (6.5 ft) cable			
PD45VN6C200Q	5-pin QD 150 mm (6 inch) pigtail	NPN	200 mm (8 in.) PicoDot Convergent Mode	3 mm 200 mm (8 in) PicoDot 0.12 in
PD45VP6C200	2 m (6.5 ft) cable			2 mm 0.08 in 0.04 in 0.04 in
PD45VP6C200Q	5-pin QD 150 mm (6 inch) pigtail	PNP	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 100 mm 100 mm 1000 mm 0.04 in. 0.4 in. 100 mm 1000 mm 1000 mm 1000 mm 0.04 in. 0.4 in. 0.0 mm 0.0 mm 0.0 mm 0.00 m	0 1 mm 2 mm 3 mm 0 50 mm 100 mm 150 mm 200 mm 250 mm 2.0 in 4.0 in 6.0 in 8.0 in 10.0 in DISTANCE

Convergent-Mode Models - 305 mm (8 inch) Focus (Performance curves based on 90% white test card)					
Models	Cable	Output Type	Excess Gain	Beam Width	
PD45VN6C300	2 m (6.5 ft) cable		1000		
PD45VN6C300Q	5-pin QD 150 mm (6 inch) pigtail	NPN	NPN	3 mm Convergent Mode 0.12 in	
PD45VP6C300	2 m (6.5 ft) cable			2 mm 0.08 in 0.04 in	
PD45VP6C300Q	5-pin QD 150 mm (6 inch) pigtail	PNP	SU 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 1 mm 2 mm 3 mm 0 75 mm 150 mm 225 mm 300 mm 375 mm 3.0 in 6.0 in 8.0 in 12.0 in 14.0 in DISTANCE	



WARNING: Not To Be Used for Personnel Protection

Never use this device as a sensing device for personnel protection. Doing so could lead to serious injury or death. This device does not include the self-checking redundant circuitry necessary to allow its use in personnel safety applications. A sensor failure or malfunction can cause either an energized or de-energized sensor output condition.

Retroreflective Sensor Alignment

Because the PicoDot laser sensor has such a long sensing range, and because its beam is so narrow (compared to the beam of typical retro sensors), its alignment is somewhat less forgiving and more difficult to accomplish. As indicated, the effect of angular misalignment can be dramatic, especially over distance. For example, with one 51 mm (2 in) reflective target mounted at a distance of 6 m (20 ft) from the sensor, only one degree of angular misalignment will cause the center of the laser beam to miss the center of the target by 102 mm (4 in), and miss the target altogether by almost 76 mm (3 in).

Alignment tip: When using a small retroreflective target at medium or long range, it is often useful to temporarily attach (or suspend) a strip of retroreflective tape (such as BRT-THG-2-100) along a line that intersects the real target. The visible red laser beam is easily seen in normal room lighting; sight along the beam toward the target, from behind the sensor. Move the sensor to scan the laser beam back and forth across the tape strip, to guide the beam onto the target.

The use of mounting bracket SMB-46A may simplify alignment, because of its precision-positioning feature. After mounting the bracket and the sensor, tighten the screws in the two corners of the bracket to position the beam in the exact spot needed.



Distance (X) To Retro Target	Beam Displacement (Y) for 1° of Misalignment
1.5 m (5 ft)	25 mm (1 in)
3 m (10 ft)	50 mm (2 in)
6 m (20 ft)	100 mm (4 in)
15 m (50 ft)	250 mm (10 in)
30 m (100 ft)	500 mm (20 in)

Figure 1. Beam displacement per degree of misalignment

Retroreflective Sensor Beam Size

Unlike conventional retroreflective sensors, the retroreflective laser has the ability to sense relatively small profiles. The figures demonstrate the diameter of the smallest opaque rod that reliably breaks the laser beam at several sensor-to-object distances. These values assume an excess gain of about $10 \times$. Flooding effects are possible when the gain is much higher (reduce sensor gain in this situation in order to reliably detect minimum object sizes).

Note the shape of the beam is elliptical and its size increases as the distance from the sensor increases. Minimum object detection sizes are dependent on both the object's distance from the sensor, and the direction (with respect to the beam's X and Y axes) in which the object crosses the beam.



Figure 2. Beam divergence at 25°C (beam size vs. distance)



Minimum Detection size			
X	Y		
1.78 mm (0.07 in)	3.30 mm (0.13 in)		
2.03 mm (0.08 in)	4.06 mm (0.16 in)		
3.05 mm (0.12 in)	5.08 mm (0.20 in)		
5.08 mm (0.20 in)	8.13 mm (0.32 in)		
9.65 mm (0.38 in)	12.7 mm (0.50 in)		
12.7 mm (0.50 in)	19.05 mm (0.75 in)		
	X 1.78 mm (0.07 in) 2.03 mm (0.08 in) 3.05 mm (0.12 in) 5.08 mm (0.20 in) 9.65 mm (0.38 in)		

Figure 3. Minimum object detection size vs. distance

Installation Notes - Class 2 Laser Safety Notes

Low-power lasers are, by definition, incapable of causing eye injury within the duration of a blink (aversion response) of 0.25 seconds. They also must emit only visible wavelengths (400 to 700 nm). Therefore, an ocular hazard may exist only if individuals overcome their natural aversion to bright light and stare directly into the laser beam.

- Do not stare at the laser.
- Do not point the laser at a person's eye.
- Mount open laser beam paths either above or below eye level, where practical.
- Terminate the beam emitted by the laser product at the end of its useful path.



CAUTION: Use of controls adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure; per EN 60825. Do not attempt to disassemble this sensor for repair. A defective unit must be returned to the manufacturer.

Specifications



Dimensions



Wiring Diagrams



Quick disconnect wiring is functionally the same.

Accessories

5-Pin Threaded M12/Euro-Style Cordsets—Single Ended					
Model	Length	Style	Dimensions	Pinout (Female)	
MQDC1-501.5	0.50 m (1.5 ft)		44 Typ		
MQDC1-506	1.83 m (6 ft)				
MQDC1-515	4.57 m (15 ft)	Straight			
MQDC1-530	9.14 m (30 ft)		M12 x 1 → ø 14.5 →	1-2	
MQDC1-506RA	1.83 m (6 ft)				
MQDC1-515RA	4.57 m (15 ft)		32 Typ [1.26"] —	1 - Brown	
MQDC1-530RA	9.14 m (30 ft)	Right-Angle	0 14.5 [0.57"]	1 = Brown 2 = White 3 = Blue 4 = Black 5 = Gray	



Right-angle

Mounting Brackets

- L bracket
- 14-ga. 316 stainless
 steel

Hole center spacing: A = 16.0

Hole size: A = 16.5×18.7



- SMB46S • Right-angle • S bracket
 - 14-ga. 316 stainless steel



Hole center spacing: A = 16.0

Hole size: A = 16.5 \times 18.7, B = 34.0 \times 10.0

Mounting Brackets



Retroreflectors

Model	Reflectivity Factor	Maximum Temperature	Size
BRT-THG-3X3-10	0.7	+60 °C (+140 °F)	75 × 75 mm
BRT-THG-4X4-5	0.7	+60 °C (+140 °F)	100 × 100 mm
BRT-THG-8.5X11-2	0.7	+60 °C (+140 °F)	216 × 280 mm
BRT-THG-18X36	0.7	+60 °C (+140 °F)	457 × 914 mm
BRT-THG-1-100	0.7	+60 °C (+140 °F)	25 mm (1 in) wide, 2.5 m (100 in) long
BRT-THG-2-100	0.7	+60 °C (+140 °F)	50 mm (2 in) wide, 2.5 m (100 in) long
BRT-THG-3-100	0.7	+60 °C (+140 °F)	75 mm (3 in) wide, 2.5 m (100 in) long



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