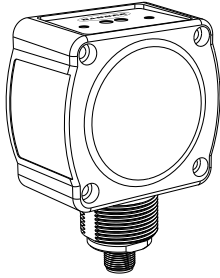


Datasheet

Radar-Based Sensors for Detection of Moving and Stationary Targets



- FMCW radar detects moving and stationary objects
- Higher sensitivity and shorter range
- Adjustable sensing field—ignores objects beyond setpoint
- Easy setup and configuration of range, sensitivity, and output with simple DIP switches
- Sensing functions are unaffected by wind, falling rain or snow, fog, humidity, air temperatures, or light
- Sensor operates in Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) telecommunication band
- Rugged IP67 housing withstands harsh environments



WARNING:

- Do not use this device for personnel protection
- Using this device for personnel protection could result in serious injury or death.
- This device does not include the self-checking redundant circuitry necessary to allow its use in personnel safety applications. A device failure or malfunction can cause either an energized (on) or de-energized (off) output condition.

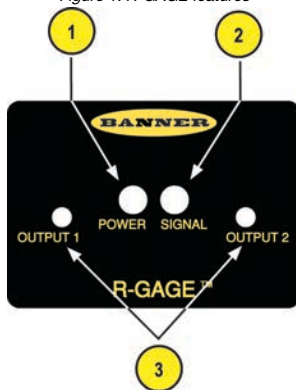
Models

Models ¹	Maximum Range	Connection	Supply Voltage	Telecom Approval ²	Output
QT50R-EU-AFS	3.75 m (12.3 ft)	5-wire 2 m (6.5 ft) Integral cable	12 to 30V DC	Telecom approved for Europe, UK, Australia, New Zealand, China, and Japan	Bipolar NPN/PNP DIP-switch-selectable N.O. or N.C.
QT50R-KR-AFS			12 to 24 V DC	Telecom approved for South Korea	

Overview

The R-GAGE sensor emits a well-defined beam of high-frequency radio waves from an internal antenna. Some of this emitted energy is reflected back to the receiving antenna. Signal processing electronics determine the distance from the sensor to the object based on the time delay of the return signal. The sensor can be configured (via DIP switches) to sense objects up to a specific distance, ignoring objects beyond this distance (also called background suppression).

Figure 1. R-GAGE features

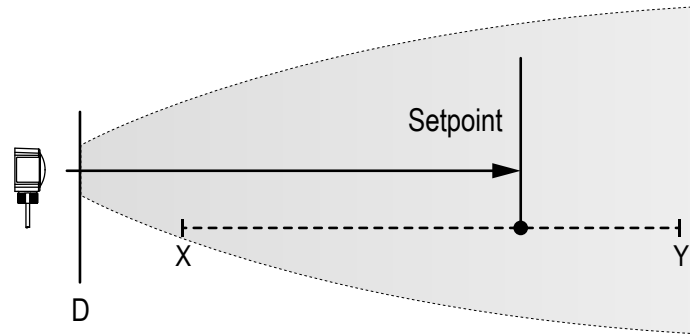


1. Power LED: Green (power ON)
 2. Signal Strength LED: Red (flashes in proportion to the signal strength)
 3. Output LEDs: Yellow (output energized); Red (configuration)
- Access the DIP switches behind the threaded cap on the back of the sensor (not shown).

¹ Cabled models only are listed. For integral 5-pin Euro-style (M12) quick-disconnect fitting, add suffix "Q" to the model number (for example, QT50R-xx-AFSQ). Quick-disconnect models require a mating cordset; see [Quick Disconnect \(QD\) Cordsets](#) on page 5.
² For additional countries, contact Banner Engineering.



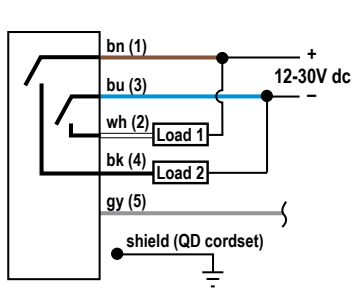
Figure 2. R-GAGE setpoint



R-GAGE setpoint distances, minimum and maximum (sensor will detect objects up to setpoint and ignore objects beyond the setpoint)

	Description	Distance
X	Minimum setpoint distance	2 m (6.6 ft)
Y	Maximum setpoint distance	3.75 m (12.3 ft)
D	Dead Zone ³	

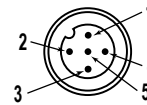
Wiring



There is no connection to the gray (gy) wire.

Note: Banner recommends that the shield wire (quick-disconnect cordsets only) be connected to earth ground or dc common. Shielded cordsets are recommended for all quick-disconnect models.

Figure 3. M12 Male Pinout



Sensor Configuration

The sensing zone distance, sensitivity, and output configuration can be selected via the DIP switches. Use the included spanner to open the screw-off cover and access the DIP switches.



Important: Tighten the DIP switch cover a full quarter turn after contact to maintain the watertight seal.

DIP Switch Functions

Switch	Function
1, 2, 3	Sensing distance (detects objects from sensor face to this point)
4, 5	Sensitivity (higher sensitivity sees weaker objects and has a larger beam pattern)
6	Normally open/normally closed output functionality
7, 8	Response Speed

DIP switch 1 is on the left and DIP switch 8 is on the right.

Distance Settings

Switch 1	Switch 2	Switch 3	Distance
0	0	0	2 m (6.6 ft)
0	0	1	2.25 m (7.4 ft)
0	1	0	2.5 m (8.2 ft)
0	1	1	2.75 m (9.0 ft)
1*	0*	0*	3 m (9.8 ft)
1	0	1	3.25 m (10.7 ft)
1	1	0	3.5 m (11.5 ft)

³ Typical dead zone: 0.4 m (1.3 ft) for moving and 1.0 m (3.3 ft) for stationary targets, but varies with target reflectivity

Switch 1	Switch 2	Switch 3	Distance
1	1	1	3.75 m (12.3 ft)

* Default settings

Sensitivity Selection

Switch 4	Switch 5	Sensitivity
0*	0*	4 (Highest)
0	1	3 (High)
1	0	2 (Medium)
1	1	1 (Low)

* Default settings



Note: Use the sensitivity selection to ignore unwanted weak reflections within the field of view, and not to narrow the beam width. Narrow-beam R-GAGE sensor models are available.

Output Configuration

Switch 6	Normally Open/Normally Closed
0*	Normally open
1	Normally closed

* Default settings

Response Speed

Switch 7	Switch 8	On (ms)	Off (ms)	Total (ms)
0	0	30	70	100
0*	1*	50	300	350
1	0	30	1000	1030
1	1	120	6000	6120

* Default settings

Specifications

Range

The sensor is able to detect a proper object (see Detectable Objects) from 1 m to 3.75 m (3.3 ft to 12.3 ft), depending on target

Supply Voltage

12 V DC to 30 V DC, less than 100 mA, exclusive of load
For KR models: 12 V DC to 24 V DC, less than 100 mA exclusive of load

Detectable Objects

Objects containing metal, water, or similar high-dielectric materials

Operating Principle

Frequency modulated continuous-wave (FMCW) radar

Operating Frequency

EU, KR Models: 24.050–24.250 GHz, ISM Band

Maximum Output Power

ERP: 3.3 mW, 5 dBm
 EIRP: 100 mW, 20 dBm

Supply Protection Circuitry

Protected against reverse polarity and transient overvoltages

Delay at Power-up

Less than 2 seconds

Output Configuration

Bipolar NPN/PNP output, 150mA; DIP switch 6 selects N.O. (default) or N.C. operation

Output Protection

Protected against short circuit conditions

Response Time

DIP switches 7 & 8 select ON/OFF response time

Indicators

Power LED: Green (power ON)

Signal Strength LED: Red, flashes in proportion to signal strength. Steady on at 4x excess gain. Only indicates signal amplitude, not target distance.

Output LEDs: Yellow (output energized) / Red (configuration)

See [Overview](#) on page 1

Adjustments

DIP-switch-configurable sensing distance, sensitivity, response time, and output configuration

Construction

Housing: ABS/polycarbonate

Lightpipes: Acrylic

Access Cap: Polyester

Connections

Integral 5-wire 2 m (6.5 ft) cable or M12 quick disconnect fitting. Quick disconnect models require a mating cordset

Operating Temperature

–40 °C to +65 °C (–40 °F to +149 °F)

Environmental Rating

IP67

Certifications



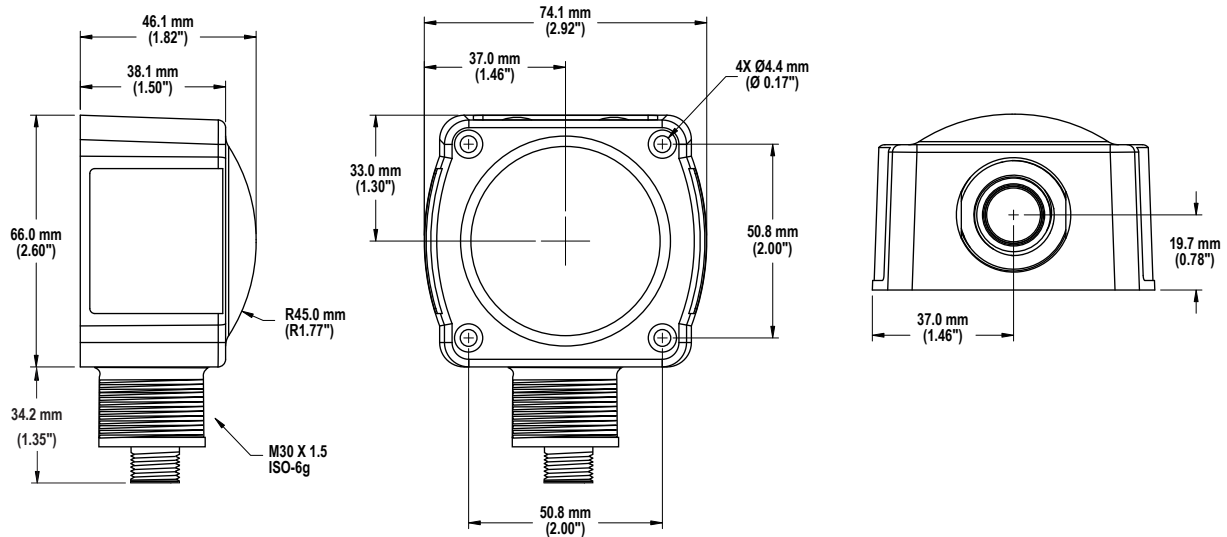
ETSI/EN 300 440
 CMIIT Category G
 ARIB STD T-73
 KC mark - MSIP/RRA
 for others, contact Banner Engineering.
 Country of Origin: USA

SRD24-I03B24100.2TR0.1 South Korea Class A Certification

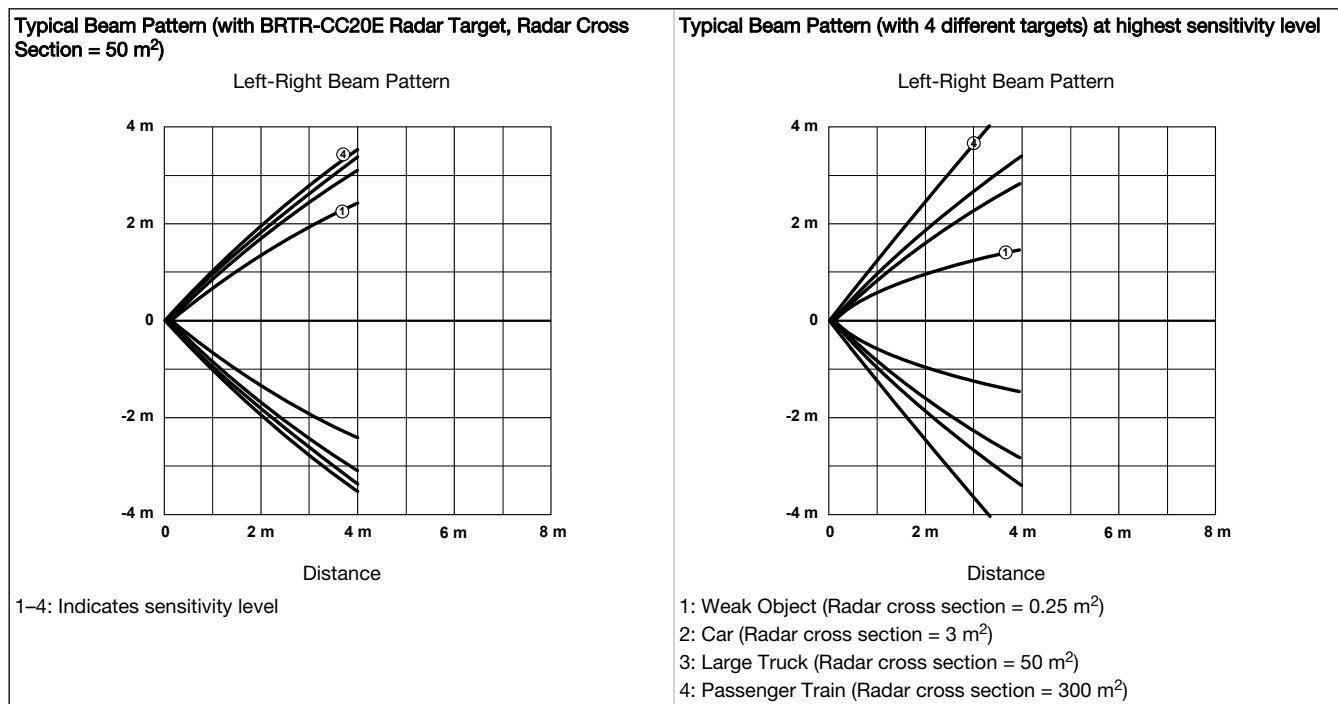
A 급 기기 (업무용 방송통신기자재)

이 기기는 업무용 (A 급) 으로 전자파적합기로서 판매자 또는 사용자는 이 점을 주의하시기 바라며, 가정외의 지역에서 사용하는 것을 목적으로 합니다.

Dimensions



Beam Pattern



Note: The effective beam pattern depends on the sensitivity level and target properties.

Windows

The R-GAGE sensor can be placed behind a glass or a plastic window, but the configuration must be tested and the distance from the sensor to the window must be determined and controlled prior to installation. There is typically a 20% signal reduction when the sensor is placed behind a window.

Polycarbonate at 4 mm thickness performs well in most situations, but the performance depends on filler materials. Thinner (1 to 3 mm) windows have high reflection. The amount of reflection depends on the material, thickness, and distance from the sensor to the window.

Locate the sensor in a position of minimum reflection from the window, which will repeat every 6.1 mm of distance between the sensor and the window. The positions of maximum reflection from the window repeat between the minimums, and decrease in effect until the window is approximately 150 mm (5.9 in) away. Consult the factory for pre-tested window materials which can be used at any distance without issue.

Additionally, the face of the window should be protected from flowing water and ice by use of a flow diverter or hood directly above the window. Falling rain or snow in the air in front of the window, light water mist, or small beads on the face of the window are typically not an issue. However, a thick, continuous surface of water or ice directly on the face of the window can be detected as a dielectric boundary.