

Input Specifications

1. Input signal

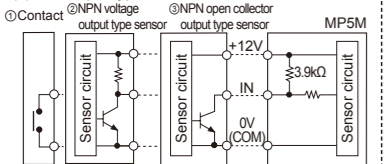
Standard duty ratio of input signal is 1:1.

- Solid state input 1
Input frequency: max. 50kHz (ON/OFF pulse width: min. 10μs of each)
- Solid state input 2
Input frequency: max. 5kHz (ON/OFF pulse width: min. 100μs of each)
※ For F7, F8 operation mode, max. 1kHz (ON/OFF pulse width: min. 500μs of each)
- Contact input
 - Input frequency: max. 45Hz (when each ON/OFF pulse width is over 11ms)
 - Contact specifications: 12VDC, stable switching of load current as small as 5mA

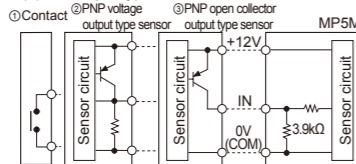
2. Input type [NPN, PNP]

MP5M allows selection between NPN input (solid state/contact) or PNP input (solid state/contact).

(1) NPN input type



(2) PNP input type



Operation Modes [Mode]

F1 Mode: Frequency/Revolutions/Speed

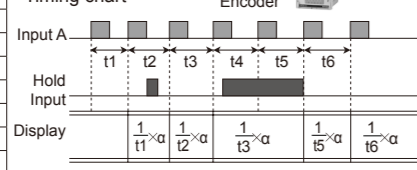
Measures the frequency of input A and displays the calculated frequency, revolutions, and speed.

- Frequency(Hz) = $f \times \alpha$ ($\alpha = 1[\text{sec}]$)
 - Revolutions(rpm) = $f \times \alpha$ ($\alpha = 60[\text{sec}]$)
 - Speed(m/min) = $f \times \alpha$ ($\alpha = 60L[\text{sec}]$)
- ※ L: travel distance of conveyor belt of 1 cycle [m]
α: prescale value

• Display value and display unit

Display value	Display unit	α (prescale value)
Frequency	Hz	1
	kHz	0.001
Revolutions	rps	1
	rpm (default)	60
Speed	mm/sec	1,000L
	cm/sec	100L
	m/sec	1L
	m/min	60L
	km/hour	3.6L

• Timing chart



F2 Mode: Passing Speed

Displays the passing speed between input A ON and input B ON.

$$\text{Passing speed (V)} = f \times \alpha \quad (\alpha = L[m])$$

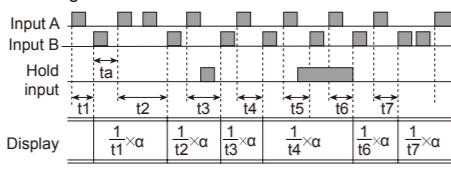
※ f: reciprocal of time [sec] between input A (sensor) ON and input B (sensor) ON.

L: distance between input A (sensor) and input B (sensor) [m]
α: prescale value

• Display value and display unit

Display value	Display unit	α (prescale value)
Passing speed	mm/sec	1,000L
	cm/sec	100L
	m/sec (default)	1L
	m/min	60L
	km/hour	3.6L

• Timing chart



F3 Mode: Cycle

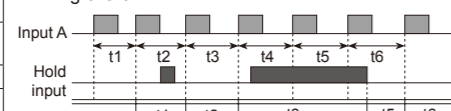
Displays the measured time from Input A ON to the next ON.

$$\text{Cycle}(T) = t \quad \text{※ } t: \text{ measurement time[sec]}$$

• Display value and display unit (L: Unit of parameter 2)

Display value	Display unit	MIN
Cycle	SEC	999.99m
	(default)	999.99m
	9999.9s	9999.9m
	99999s	99999m

• Timing chart



F4 Mode: Passing Time

Measures the time from Input A ON to the next ON, and displays the passing time of the arbitrary distance.

$$\text{Passing time[sec]} = t \times \alpha$$

$$(\alpha = \frac{L[m]}{\text{Distance advanced in 1 pulse cycle [m]}})$$

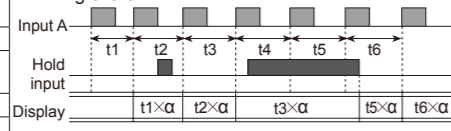
※ t: measured time[sec], L: arbitrary distance[m]

α: prescale value

• Display value and display unit (L: Unit of parameter 2)

Display value	Display unit	MIN
Passing time	SEC	999.99m
	(default)	999.99m
	9999.9s	9999.9m
	99999s	99999m

• Timing chart



F5 Mode: Time Interval

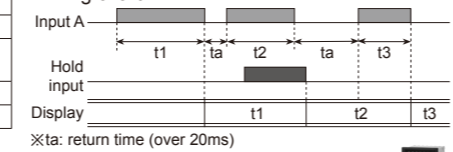
Displays measured time of Input A ON

$$\text{Time interval}(T) = t \quad \text{※ } t: \text{ measured time of input A ON [sec]}$$

• Display value and display unit (L: Unit of parameter 2)

Display value	Display unit	MIN
Time interval	SEC	999.99s
	(default)	999.99m
	9999.9s	9999.9m
	99999s	99999m

• Timing chart



F6 Mode: Time Differential

Displays measured time from Input A ON to Input B ON.

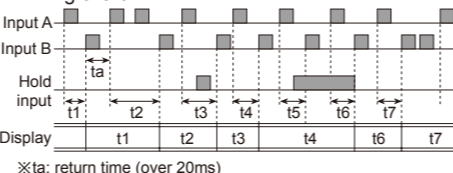
$$\text{Time differential}(T) = t(ta \text{ to } tb)$$

※ t(ta to tb): measured time from input A ON to input B ON [sec]

• Display value and display unit (L: Unit of parameter 2)

Display value	Display unit	MIN
Time difference	SEC	999.99s
	(default)	999.99m
	9999.9s	9999.9m
	99999s	99999m

• Timing chart



F7 Mode: Absolute Ratio

Measures and displays relative speed, amount, speed, etc. of input B against input A in percentage (%).

$$\text{Absolute ratio} = (\text{Input B} / \text{Input A}) \times 100\%$$

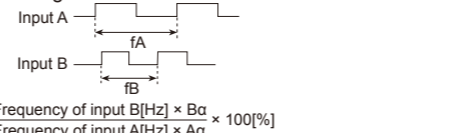
$$\text{Absolute ratio} = \frac{\text{Frequency of input B[Hz]} \times \alpha}{\text{Frequency of input A[Hz]} \times \alpha} \times 100[\%]$$

※ Aα: Prescale value of input A, Bα: Prescale value of input B

• Display value and display unit

Display value	Display unit
Absolute ratio	%

• Timing chart



F8 Mode: Density

Measures and displays the density ratio (%) of input B against the total sum of input A and input B.

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Input B}}{\text{Input A} + \text{Input B}} \times 100[\%]$$

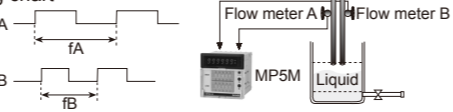
$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Frequency of Input B[Hz]} \times \alpha}{(\text{Frequency of input A[Hz]} \times \alpha) + (\text{Frequency of input B[Hz]} \times \alpha)} \times 100[\%]$$

※ Aα: Prescale value of input A, Bα: Prescale value of input B

• Display value and display unit

Display value	Display unit
Density	%

• Timing chart



※ Hold: When the hold signal turns ON, the display value is maintained until the display cycle turns to hold OFF.

F9 Mode: Length Measurement 1

Measure and display the number of input A pulses during input B ON.

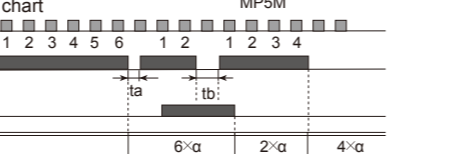
$$\text{Length measurement} = P \times \alpha$$

※ P: Number of input A pulses, α: Prescale value

• Display value and display unit

Display value	Display unit	Quantity (default)
Length measurement	mm	6
	cm	2
	m	4

• Timing chart



F10 Mode: Interval

Measures and displays the number of input A pulses from Input B ON to the next ON.

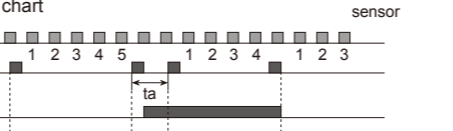
$$\text{Interval} = P \times \alpha$$

※ P: Number of input A pulses, α: Prescale value

• Display value and display unit

Display value	Display unit	Quantity (default)
Interval	mm	5
	cm	2
	m	4

• Timing chart



※ ta: return time(over 20ms)

F11 Mode: Accumulation

Measures and displays the counted value of input A pulses.

$$\text{Accumulation} = P \times \alpha$$

※ P: Number of input A pulses, α: Prescale value

• Display value and display unit

Display value	Display unit
Accumulation	Quantity(EA)

• Operation

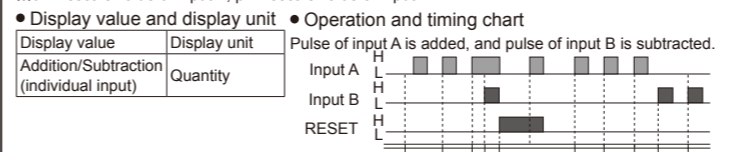
① Counts the number of input A pulses.

② Input B is an enable input signal.

During ON, the quantity and display value of input A will be held, and during OFF input A will be re-counted.

③ When RESET input is ON, the integrated counted value will be reset to "0".

• Timing chart



F12 Mode: Addition/Subtraction-Individual Input

Displays the counted value from added input A pulses and subtracted input B pulses. When there are two inputs simultaneously, it will not count.

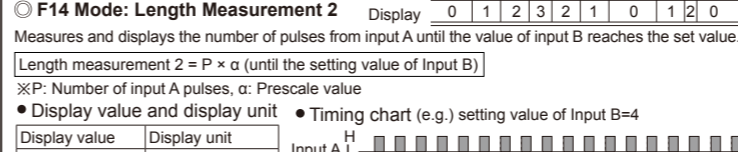
$$\text{Addition/Subtraction} = \text{Input A} \times \alpha - \text{Input B} \times \beta$$

※ α: Prescale value of input A, β: Prescale value of input B

• Display value and display unit

Display value	Display unit
Addition/Subtraction (individual input)	Quantity

• Operation and timing chart



F13 Mode: Addition/Subtraction-Phase difference input

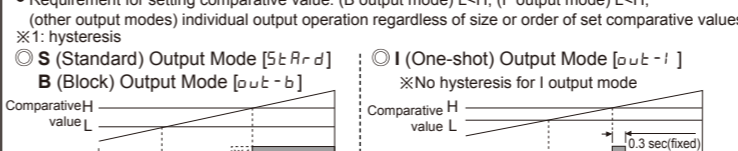
When input A is low, counting is added to the low of input B. When input A is high, counting is subtracted from the high of input B.

= Detects position and speed using A and B phases of encoder outputs as input.

• Display value and display unit

Display value	Display unit
Addition/Subtraction (phase difference input)	Quantity

• Timing chart



※ If input A and input B are ON during initial power supply, it will not count and only count the number of rising edge.

※ Display value is renewed depending on the display cycle [d1 5Pz] setting.

※ 1: When the display cycle [d1 5Pz] setting is OFF, it will maintain the quantity of input A until the value of input B reaches the setting value B[C0Ub].

F14 Mode: Length Measurement 2

Measures and displays the number of pulses from input A until the value of input B reaches the set value.

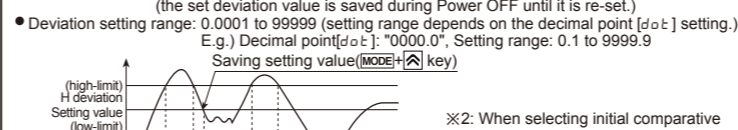
$$\text{Length measurement 2} = P \times \alpha \quad (\text{until the setting value of Input B})$$

※ P: Number of input A pulses, α: Prescale value

• Display value and display unit

Display value	Display unit
Length measurement 2	Quantity(EA)

• Timing chart (e.g.) setting value of Input B=4



※ 1: When the display cycle [d1 5Pz] setting is OFF, it will maintain the quantity of input A until the value of input B reaches the setting value B[C0Ub].

Output Modes [Output]

• MP5M-1: S output mode, MP5M-2: S, B, H, L, I, F output mode

• Requirement for setting comparative value: (B output mode) L<H, (F output mode) L<H, (other output modes) individual output operation regardless of size or order of set comparative values.

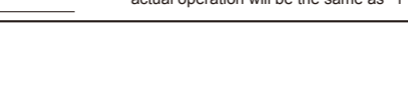
※ 1: hysteresis

• S (Standard) Output Mode [5Pz]



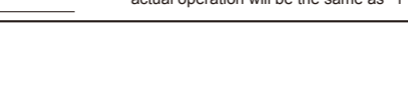
H output: Comparative value H ≤ Display value
L output: Comparative value L ≥ Display value

• I (One-shot) Output Mode [out-I]



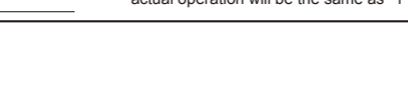
H output: Comparative value H ≤ Display value
L output: Comparative value L ≥ Display value

• H (High) Output Mode [out-H]



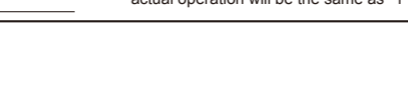
H output: Comparative value H ≤ Display value
L output: Comparative value L ≤ Display value

• L (Low) Output Mode [out-L]



H output: Comparative value H ≥ Display value
L output: Comparative value L ≥ Display value

• F(Deflection) Output Mode [out-F]



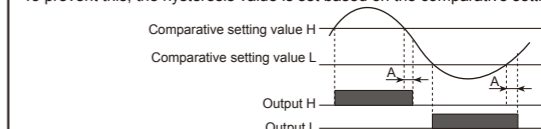
H output: Comparative value H ≤ Display value
L output: Comparative value L ≤ Display value

Function

Hysteresis [HYS]

Near the comparative setting value, the output may turn ON/OFF frequently and unstably.

To prevent this, the hysteresis value is set based on the comparative setting value.



※ α: hysteresis value

※ The hysteresis value can be set to "0" but the actual operation value is "1".

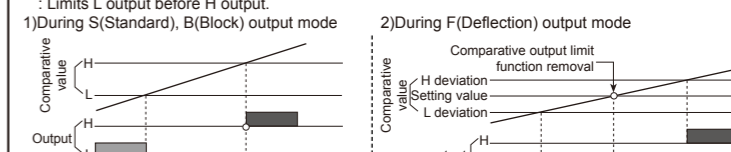
Delay Monitoring [URd]

After supplying power, the starting current of motors and other inputs are changeable. This function allows stable control by limiting all outputs for a certain period of time, until the target measurement unit stabilizes. It may also control L outputs until a specific output is reached.

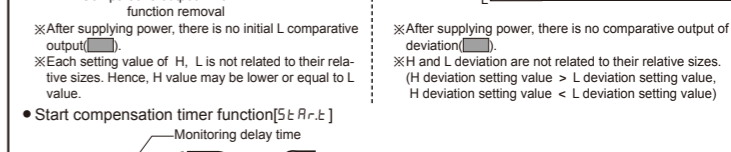
• Comparative output limit function [dDEFY]: Only for S(Standard), B(Block), F(Deflection) output mode.

• Limits L output before H output.

1) During S(Standard), B(Block) output mode



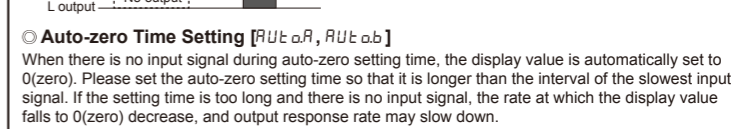
2) During F(Deflection) output mode



※ After supplying power, there is no initial L comparative output.

※ Each setting value of H, L is not related to their relative sizes. Hence, H value may be lower or equal to L value.

• Start compensation timer function [5Pz]



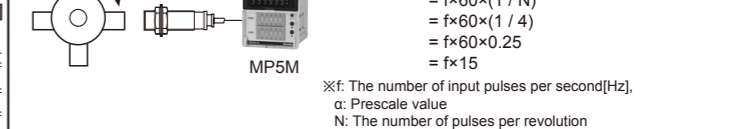
Set monitoring delay time so that there is no output during the delay time.

Auto-zero Time Setting [RUt-αR, RUt-αB]

When there is no input signal during auto-zero setting time, the display value is automatically set to 0(zero). Please set the auto-zero setting time so that it is longer than the interval of the slowest input signal. If the setting time is too long and there is no input signal, the rate at which the display value falls to 0(zero) decreases, and output response rate may slow down.

Prescale [P5C, P5C]

Displays values in required units or specific multiples by counting the number of input pulses, then multiplying the number of pulses or the length of pulses by variables (X*10Y).



• Setting prescale value(α=15)
Set mantissa(X) as 1.5000, and exponent(Y) as 1 for prescale value(α)=15.
The same display value can be obtained with a value set as X=0.1500, and Y=2.

Cautions During Use

- Please separate the unit wiring from high voltage lines or power lines to prevent inductive noise.
- Install a power switch or circuit breaker to control the power supply.
- In case of 24VAC, 24-48VDC model, power supply should be insulated and limited voltage/current or Class 2 SELV power supply device.
- The power switch or circuit breaker should be installed where it is easily accessible by the user.
- Storing the unit

When storing the unit for an extended period, please avoid direct exposure to sunlight. Ambient temperature should be between -20°C to 60°C and ambient humidity should be between 35% to 85%RH. Store in factory packaging for best results.

- Input line
Please use a shield wire in environments where noise may occur or instances where long measurement input lines are required.
- Power supply
Please maintain distance between the power supply line and measurement input line.
- Do not use the unit in the following environments.
 - Environments with high vibration or shock.
 - En