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USERS GUIDE
MATRIX2
DIGITAL INDUCTIVE LOOP SENSORS

APPLICATION

The MATRIX is a Digital Inductive Loop Detector used for the detection of vehicular traffic. The MATRIX is the ideal solution for parking barrier control, motorized gates and doors, vehicle access control and industrial control systems.
The MATRIX is a high performance single or dual-channel vehicle detector packaged in a compact housing. The connection is made with a standard industrial 11-pin octal (round) socket.

MATRIX2-S110 CUSTOM: Single loop detector with 110 to 120 V AC power supply.
MATRIX2-S12-24 CUSTOM: Single loop detector with 12-24V AC/DC power supply.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Technology : Inductive loop
Tuning : automatic
Detection mode : presence
Presence time : 1 min to infinity (permanent presence) with 250 steps.
Pulse time output : 100 ms or 500 ms
Inductance range : 20 µH to 1000 µH
Frequency range : 20 kHz to 130 kHz
Frequency steps : 4 for single loop
2 for dual loop (for each loop)
Sensitivity (ΔL/L) : 0.005% to 0.5% with 250 steps
Reaction time : 25ms for single loop
50ms for dual loop(each channel)
Setup time at power on : 8 s max by channel
Setup time after configuration : 2s max by channel
Power supply (depending on model) :
- 12-24 AC/DC ± 10%
- 230VAC ± 10 %
- 115VAC ± 10 %

Power Frequency : 48 to 62 Hz
Power Consumption : < 2.5 W
Temperature range : -22°F to 158°F
[-30°C to +70°C]

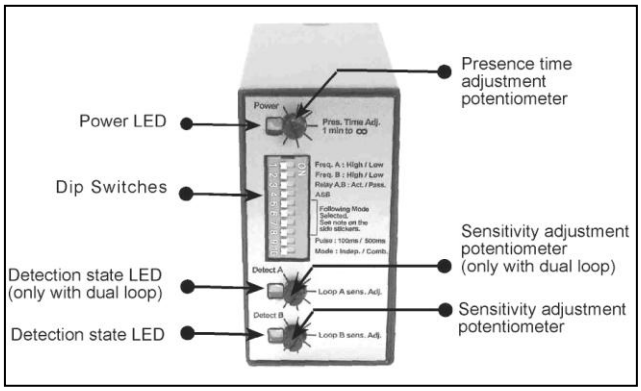
Degree of protection : IP40
2 Output relays (free potential change-over contact) :
- Max contact voltage : 230 VAC ;
- Max contact current : 5A (resistive).

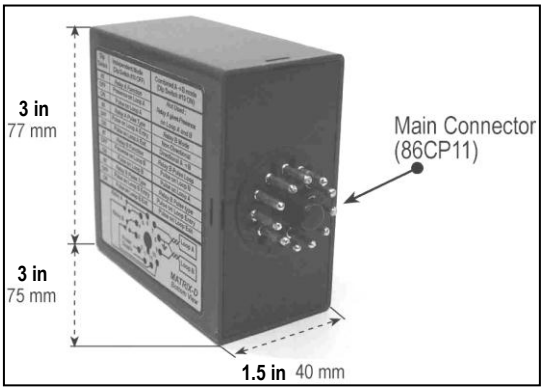
LED indicators :
- 1 green LED : power ;
- 1 red LED : Loop status 1 ;
- 1 red LED : Loop status 2.

Protections :
- loop insulation transformer ;
- Zener diodes ;
- gas discharge clamping.

Connection :
Standard 11-pin round connector 86CP11
Dimensions : 3 in (H) x 1.5 in (W) x 3 in (D)
[77mm (H) x 40mm(W) x 75mm(D)]
Weight :7 ounces [< 200g]
Product compliance :
R&TTE 1999/5/EC
EMC 89/336/EE

DESCRIPTION OF THE SENSOR





SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

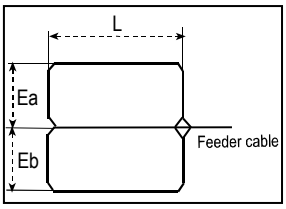
- Shut off all power before attempting any wiring procedures
- Maintain a clean & safe environment.
- Constantly be aware of traffic around the door or gate area.
- Always suspend traffic through the doorway or gate area when performing testing that may result in unexpected reactions by the door or gate.
- Always check placement of all wiring and components before powering up to insure that moving parts will not catch any wires and cause damage to equipment.

LOOP INSTALLATION TIPS

A . CABLE SPECIFICATIONS FOR LOOP AND FEEDER

- 16 AWG (1.5mm²) cross section area ;
- Multi-strand cable ;
- Insulation material : PVC or Silicone ;
- For the feeder cable, the wire must be twisted at least 15 times per yard for each cable.
- Feeder for long runs used for foil screened cable is recommended (earth at equipment end only)
- The feeder cable must be firmly fixed to avoid any false detection (max length: 330 feet (100 m)).
- Waterproof cable junction box is required.

B. LOOP GEOMETRY



- Avoid large loops or long feeder cables [max 330 feet (100 m)]. Longer runs may affect sensitivity of loop.

C. DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF LOOP TURNS

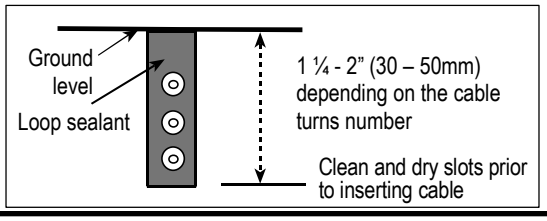
- Measure the length (L) and width (Ea) of one loop. Multiply these numbers together to determine the loop surface area. See above drawing.
- For example, if L=10 ft, Ea= 3 ft, then the area = 30 ft^2; 4 loop turns are recommended.
  or if L=2m, Ea=1m, then the area = 2 m^2 ; 4 loop turns are recommended.

Recommended values for the turns:

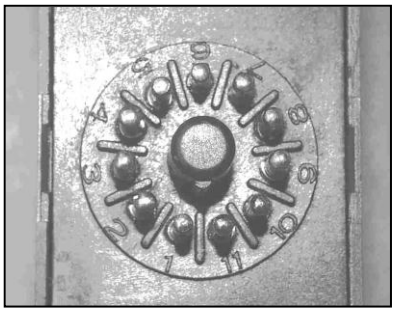
Area		Number of turns
<32 ft²	<3 m²	4
32 – 54 ft²	3 – 5 m²	3
65 – 108 ft²	6 – 10 m²	2

WARNING:
For conformity reasons, in any installation, the loop surface multiplied by the number of turns should not exceed ***215*** (for square feet); ***20*** (for square meters)

D. SLOT DEPTH



WIRING



Pin 1 : Power Supply
Pin 2 : Power Supply
Pin 3 : Relay B (NO)
Pin 4 : Not Required
Pin 5 : Presence (Relay A - COM)
Pin 6 : Presence (Relay A – NO)
Pin 7 : Loop
Pin 8 : Loop common and **connect to ground** ⏚
Pin 9 : Relay B (COM)
Pin 10 : Presence (Relay A - NC)
Pin 11 : Relay B (NC)

UL Requirement: Shall be used with suitable UL Recognized SWIV2 Relay Socket.

WARNING:
Pin #8 must be connected to the loop and to ground

PROGRAMMING

CONFIGURATION

	Single loop Configurations	
	OFF	ON
DS#1	See next table	
DS#2	Frequency Settings	
DS#3	Active mode	Passive mode
DS#4	ASB OFF	ASB ON
DS#5	Relay A : Presence on loop A	Relay A : Pulse on loop
DS#6	Relay A : Pulse on loop A entry	Relay A : Pulse on loop A exit
DS#7	Relay B : Presence on loop A	Relay B : Pulse on loop A
DS#8	Relay B : Pulse on loop A entry	Relay B : Pulse on loop A exit
DS#9	100 ms	500 ms
DS#10	Not used	Not used

POTENTIOMETERS

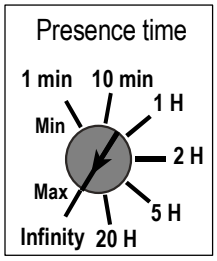


FIG. 1

- A potentiometer for adjustment of the maximum duration of a presence detection : from 1 min to infinity ; (see Fig. 1)
- A potentiometer for adjustment of the linear sensitivity (Δf) for the loop A : from 0.005% to 0.5 % ; (see Fig. 2)
- A potentiometer for adjustment of the linear sensitivity (Δf) for the loop B : from 0.005% to 0.5 %. (see Fig. 2)

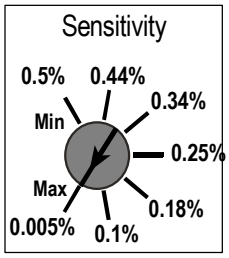


FIG. 2

DIPSWITCH SETTINGS

A 10 position dip switch is located on the front of the Matrix single detector. Dip switch 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 configure the relay, while dip switch 9 controls the duration of the pulse when the Matrix is configured for pulse operation, (as opposed to presence). Configurations are as follows:

Dip Switch 3:

OFF= FAIL-SECURE MODE Relay is NOT energized when power is applied. Relay is energized upon detection only. In this mode, the N.O. circuit is open, and the N.C. circuit is closed. Thus, if a closed circuit is required upon detection, one must use the N.O. and COM terminals since they would close upon detection. When the Matrix is NOT powered, it is in the same state as it would be for non-detection.

ON = FAIL-SAFE MODE Relay is energized as soon as power is applied, and de-energizes upon detection or power loss. In this mode, upon powering the detector, the N.O. circuit becomes closed, and the N.C. circuit becomes open. Thus, if a closed circuit is required upon detection, one must use the N.C. and COM terminals, since they would now be OPEN during non-detection, and would close upon detection. When the Matrix is NOT powered, it is in the same state as it would be for detection.

Detection Status	Fail-Secure Mode (Relay is not energized upon power-on)	Fail-Safe Mode (Relay becomes energized upon power-on)
No Detection	The COM and N.O. terminals are OPEN. COM and N.C. terminals are CLOSED. The relay is de-energized.	The COM and N.O. terminals are CLOSED. COM and N.C. terminals are OPEN. The relay is energized.
Detection	The COM and N.O. terminals are CLOSED. COM and N.C. terminals are OPEN. The relay is energized.	The COM and N.O. terminals are OPEN. COM and N.C. terminals are CLOSED. The relay is de-energized.
Upon Power Loss	The COM and N.O. terminals are OPEN. COM and N.C. terminals are CLOSED The relay is de-energized.	The COM and N.O. terminals are OPEN. COM and N.C. terminals are CLOSED. The relay is de-energized.

Same

Same

DIPSWITCH SETTINGS (CON'T)

After each dip switch change the sensor launches a learning process. Thus, when changing dipswitch settings, insure that the loop area is all clear. By default, all dipswitches are set to OFF.

#	OFF	ON	REMARKS
1			See Frequency Adjustments Chart
2			See Frequency Adjustments Chart
3	Fail-Secure	Fail-Safe	Output Relay Configuration
4	ASB OFF	ASB ON	**A**utomatic **S**ensitivity **B**oost (ASB option) [recommended for improved truck detection] : During a detection, the sensitivity increases automatically to 8 times the preset sensitivity given by the sensitivity potentiometer adjustment. It is limited to the maximum sensitivity (Δf = 0.005%). It goes back to the preset value after detection stops.
5	Relay A Presence	Relay A Pulse	In presence mode, Relay A will hold a changed state as long as there is detection at Loop A. A pulse mode will result in a momentary pulse upon entering the loop or exiting the loop, according to dip switch 6.
6	Pulse On Entry	Pulse On Exit	ON = Relay A will pulse once upon detection at Loop A OFF = Relay A will pulse once upon loss of detection at Loop A
7	Relay B Presence	Relay B Pulse	In presence mode, Relay B will hold a changed state as long as there is detection at Loop A. A pulse mode will result in a momentary pulse upon entering the loop or exiting the loop, according to dip switch 8.
8	Pulse On Entry	Pulse On Exit	ON = Relay B will pulse once upon detection at Loop A OFF = Relay B will pulse once upon loss of detection at Loop A
9	100ms	500ms	Pulse Duration: The amount of time the relay will hold a changed state when operating in a pulse mode
10	Single	Dual	Dual loop mode : independent or combined A→B (not used with single loop)

FREQUENCY

Frequency adjustment for loop A for single loop detector		
Dip Switch #1	**Dip Switch #2**	**Loop frequency**
OFF	OFF	High
ON	OFF	Mid High [High –20%]
OFF	ON	Mid Low [High – 25%]
ON	ON	Low [High – 30%]

LED SIGNAL

Green LED shows when the module is powered;
Red LEDs gives:

- the corresponding loop detection state in normal situation;
- the value of the oscillation frequency measurement or an error message on power ON.

In **NORMAL SITUATION** the red LED stays ON as long as the loop detects any object.

On **POWER ON,** the sensor measures the oscillation frequency of each loop. The result of this measurement is displayed using the corresponding red LED. The number of flashes indicates the tens value of the frequency. For example 4 short flashes correspond to a frequency between 40 kHz and 49 kHz. After this message the LED goes back to normal display.
If the loop oscillation frequency falls outside the limits (20 kHz to 130 kHz) the red LED displays an error message and the sensor activates the corresponding relay. The blinking frequency shows the type of error according to the next table. The sensor will stay in error mode until the error is cleared and the frequency goes to the right range.
Remark : The sensor launches automatically a learning process if the oscillation frequency varies more than 10% in comparison with the measurement value.

Loop Frequency Error	LED Display
Oscillation frequency too LOW or loop opened	LED blinking at 1Hz
Oscillation frequency too HIGH	LED blinking faster at 2 Hz
Loop shorted or no oscillation	LED blinking slower at 0.5 Hz

TROUBLE-SHOOTING

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
The loop detector will not work. The green LED is off.	There is no power supply to the loop detector.	Check power supply.
The loop detector will not work. The red LED is flashing slowly (0.5 Hz).	The corresponding loop is shorted.	Check the loop cable.
The loop detector will not work. The red LED blinks at either 1Hz or 2Hz.	The frequency of oscillation falls outside the allowed range.	Adjust frequency with dip switches or change loop turns.
The loop LED is detecting properly but the contact is not made.	Bad connection of the relay contacts.	Check relay connections.
Dip switches 5 to 8 are not responding properly.	Their function varies according to dip switch #10 setting.	Check the appropriate loop mode required and adjust dip switch #10.

COMPANY CONTACT

If after troubleshooting a problem, a satisfactory solution cannot be achieved, please call B.E.A., Inc. for further assistance during **Eastern Standard Time at 1-800-523-2462 from 8am - 5pm.**
For after-hours, call East Coast: 1-866-836-1863 / Mid-West: 1-888-308-8843
West Coast: 1-888-419-2564. **DO NOT leave any problem unresolved**. If you must wait for the following workday to call B.E.A., leave the door inoperable until satisfactory repairs can be made.
NEVER sacrifice the safe operation of the automatic door or gate for an incomplete solution.
Web: www.beasensors.com