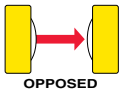
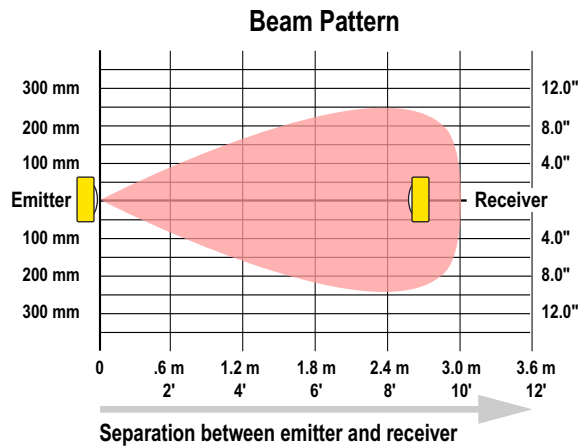


**Opposed Mode**



Width of the receiver response



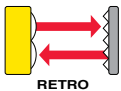
**Uses**

- Predicts the effective beam.
- Predicts how closely adjacent, parallel opposed-mode sensor pairs can be placed next to each other, without generating optical crosstalk.

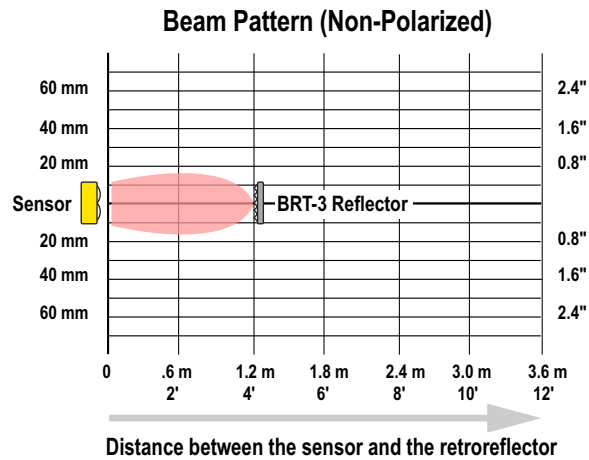
**Cautions**

- Any angular misalignment will significantly affect the size of the sensing area of most opposed-mode sensor pairs.

**Retroreflective Mode**



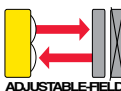
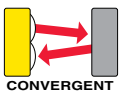
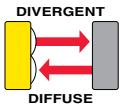
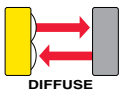
Farthest distance on either side of the sensor optical axis where a retroreflector can establish a beam



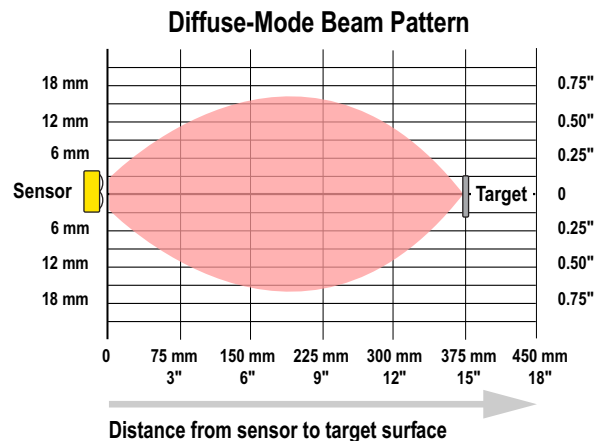
**Uses**

- Predicts the effective beam.
- Indicates how one 3-inch retroreflector will interact with multiple parallel sensors.
- Provides accurate depiction of light pattern a few feet from the sensor.

**Proximity Modes**



Width of the sensor response on either side of the optical axis



**Uses**

- Predicts the effective beam.

**Cautions**

- Substantially smaller objects and/or those with low reflectivity may decrease the size of beam pattern.
- Angle of incidence of beam to a shiny surface can affect size and shape of beam pattern.