



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
07.10.2020 Bulletin 2020/41

(51) Int Cl.:
G08B 17/107 (2006.01) **G08B 17/113** (2006.01)
G08B 29/04 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **20162537.3**

(22) Date of filing: **11.03.2020**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR
Designated Extension States:
BA ME
Designated Validation States:
KH MA MD TN

- **HANNICK, David**
County Mayo (IE)
- **DANIELS, Stephen**
Dublin 9 (IE)
- **BYRNE, Michael**
Limerick (IE)
- **O'SHEA, Daniel**
County Clare (IE)

(30) Priority: **02.04.2019 EP 19166739**
02.04.2019 EP 19166743

(74) Representative: **John A. O'Brien & Associates**
Shannon Lodge
Casement Road
Bandon
County Cork, P72 TN24 (IE)

(71) Applicant: **E.I. Technology Unlimited Company**
Shannon, Co. Clare (IE)

(72) Inventors:
• **LINNANE, Shane**
Dublin 16 (IE)

(54) **ULTRASONIC DETECTORS**

(57) A detector is for ultrasonic detection of objects or distances for applications such as object positioning, tracking or guidance such as vehicle parking/positioning sensors, robotic equipment movement controllers, materials handling equipment, presence detectors for equipment such as detection of items on a conveyor in a manufacturing environment, or surveying equipment. An ultrasonic transducer (16) is mounted to have a field of emission outside of the detector, and through ambient air, and a processor (19) monitors ultrasonic return values and processes them to determine object presence

and/or distance data, and to detect ambient air instability either before or as part of a detection operation. The processor records a return signal amplitude value for each sample point, and quantifies variance across the values, and if the variance exceeds a threshold it determines that there is excessive ambient air instability for accurate detection. The detector may be incorporated in an alarm device (1), in which it is used to determine if an obstacle has been placed in a position to block flow of air to the sensor such as a smoke sensor.

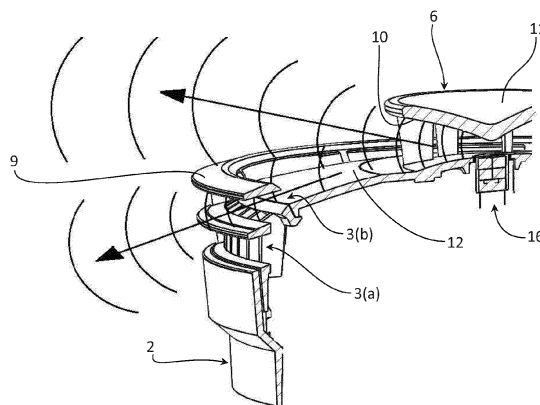


Fig. 5

Description

[0001] The invention relates to ultrasonic detectors for detecting objects.

[0002] More particularly, the invention relates to a detector having an ultrasonic transducer mounted to have a field of emission outside of the detector, and through ambient air.

[0003] Such detectors can be unreliable if there is excessive instability in the ambient air, such as caused by a fan in the vicinity.

Summary

[0004] We describe a detector as set out in the accompanying claims 1 to 11 and a sensing device as set out in claims 12 to 15.

[0005] We describe a detector for detecting an object, the detector comprising:

a housing,
an ultrasonic transducer mounted to have a field of emission outside of the detector, and through ambient air,
a circuit including a processor linked with the ultrasonic transducer to monitor ultrasonic return values and process them to determine object presence and/or distance data, and wherein the processor is programmed to detect ambient air instability either before or as part of a detection operation.

[0006] Preferably, the processor is configured to record a return signal amplitude value for each of a plurality of sample points, and to quantify variance across said values, and if said variance exceeds a threshold determine that there is excessive ambient air instability.

[0007] Optionally, the processor is configured to determine a series of difference values for each pair of successive values for a sample point, and to derive a sample point variance value representative of variance for said sample point, and to compare the derived sample point variance value with a threshold. Preferably, the derived sample point variance value is a sum of the difference values for a sample point.

[0008] Preferably, the processor is configured to perform a plurality of scans each with a plurality of sample points, and to determine a multi-scan derived variance value derived from said sample point variance values.

[0009] Preferably, a multi-scan derived variance value is an average of all sample point variance values. Optionally, the detector comprises a guide mounted to the housing to reflect emitted ultrasonic waves in radial directions relative to a housing longitudinal axis, and the guide comprises a guide element (6) mounted to the housing so that it is spaced-apart from the housing.

[0010] Preferably, the guide element is mounted substantially symmetrically to the housing longitudinal axis. Preferably, the guide element is dish-shaped, sloping ra-

dially inwardly in a direction towards the housing.

[0011] Optionally, the guide element has a thickness and a density to act as a secondary ultrasonic source upon ultrasonic waves being incident on the first surface.

[0012] Preferably, the ultrasonic transducer is mounted in a resilient cover and said cover engages in an aperture of a substrate which is in turn mounted to the housing.

[0013] Preferably, the resilient cover has a groove which engages a side edge of the substrate aperture.

[0014] Preferably, the ultrasonic transducer is connected to a conductor on a substrate by a flexible wire link.

[0015] The detector may be part of an alarm device to detect a condition of ambient air, the alarm device comprising:

a housing having a longitudinal axis and containing a sensor and having vents for access by ambient air to the sensor,

a signal processing circuit with a processor linked with the sensor,

a power supply for the circuit and the sensor,
an obstacle detector for detecting presence of an unwanted obstacle to flow of ambient air to said sensor.

[0016] Preferably, the obstacle detector comprises:

an ultrasonic transducer mounted in or on the device to have a field of emission outside of the device,
a processor in the circuit and linked with the ultrasonic transducer to monitor ultrasonic return values and process them to determine if any have been reflected by an unwanted obstacle, wherein the processor is configured to generate an alert to indicate presence of such an obstacle which may affect access of ambient air to the sensor through the vents, and

a guide mounted to the housing to reflect emitted ultrasonic waves in radial directions relative to the longitudinal axis.

[0017] The alert may be internal, to prevent proceeding with an obstacle detection test, and/or it may be a user alert such as an audio or visual alert.

[0018] Preferably, the guide comprises a guide element mounted to the housing so that it is spaced-apart from the housing. Preferably, the guide element is mounted by a plurality of pillars. Preferably, the guide element has a first curved surface facing the housing, and said guide element first curved surface may be generally concave.

[0019] Preferably, the housing has a curved surface facing the guide element, and the housing curved surface may be generally convex. Preferably, the guide element is mounted substantially symmetrically to the device longitudinal axis.

[0020] Preferably, the guide element is dish-shaped

with a narrower end facing the housing. Preferably, the guide element has a second curved surface facing away from the device housing. Preferably, said second curved surface is generally convex.

[0021] Preferably, the guide element has a thickness and a density to act as a secondary ultrasonic source upon ultrasonic waves being incident on the first surface.

[0022] Preferably, the vents are arranged around at least some of the circumference of the housing with a field of emission of ultrasonic waves guided by the guide. Preferably, at least some of the vents are arranged so that at least some ultrasonic waves pass through the vents.

[0023] Preferably, the vents include vents which are primarily facing radially and vents which at least have a directional component facing axially.

[0024] Preferably, the housing includes a barrier to render application of tape to the vents difficult. The barrier may comprise a barrier element mounted by pillars so that it is spaced apart from at least some vents. The barrier element may be annular.

[0025] Preferably, the barrier comprises a plurality of elements which extend from the housing between vents. Preferably, the ultrasonic transducer is mounted in a resilient cover and said cover engages in an aperture of a substrate which is in turn mounted to the housing.

[0026] Preferably, the resilient cover has a groove which engages a side edge of the substrate aperture. Preferably, the ultrasonic transducer is connected to a conductor on a substrate by a flexible wire link.

[0027] Preferably, the processor is programmed to detect ambient air instability either before or as part of an obstacle detection operation. The processor may be configured to record a return signal amplitude value for each of a plurality of sample points, and to quantify variance across said values, and if said variance exceeds a threshold determine that there is excessive ambient air instability.

[0028] Preferably, the processor is configured to determine a series of difference values for each pair of successive values for a sample point, and to derive a sample point variance value representative of variance for each sample point, and to compare the derived sample point variance value with a threshold. Preferably, the derived sample point variance value is a sum of the difference values for a sample point.

[0029] Preferably, the processor is configured to perform a plurality of scans each with a plurality of sample points, and to determine a multi-scan derived variance value derived from said sample point variance values. Preferably, a multi-scan derived variance value is an average of all sample point variance values.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0030] The invention will be more clearly understood from the following description of some embodiments thereof, given by way of example only with reference to

the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figs. 1, 2, and 3 are top perspective, top plan and side views respectively of an optical alarm device;

Fig. 4 is a block diagram of the main functional parts of the device;

Fig. 5 is a cut-away perspective view showing the device housing, and Ultrasonic ("US") wave guide element pathways for US waves for obstacle detection, especially in relation to vents for ambient air entry;

Fig. 6 is a cut-away perspective view of an ultrasonic transducer, and Fig. 7 is a perspective view of its mounting PCB in which the transducer is mounted in a manner to minimise transfer of vibration to the PCB and to other components;

Figs. 8 to 11 are diagrams illustrating operation of the obstacle detector in terms of emission of ultrasonic waves;

Figs. 12, 13 and 14 are perspective, side and cut-away views of an alternative alarm device with an obstacle detector; and

Fig. 15 is a table of data from eight consecutive scans, each with 38 sample points captured in still air, for air turbulence detection, Fig. 16 is a plot of the eight scans overlaid using the data from Fig. 15, Fig. 17 is a table of values including processed values, Fig. 18 is a plot showing by interrupted lines the differences in plots of amplitude vs. time where conditions are unstable in terms of air turbulence, and Fig. 19 is a plot of variance across multiple sample points for stable air variance, stable air average variance, unstable air, and unstable air average variance.

[0031] Referring to Figs. 1 to 3 an ultrasonic detector is incorporated in an alarm device 1. The alarm device 1 comprises a housing having an overall cylindrical shape with a longitudinal axis, and with a base 2 and vents 3 arranged circumferentially around a top part of the device. In this specification the term "top" means the end opposed to the mounting base, even though the device may in practice be mounted on a ceiling with the "top" facing downwardly.

[0032] The device 1 includes an obstacle detector having an ultrasonic ("US") transceiver or "transducer" mounted on a circuit board to emit US waves, which are routed by a guide 4 having pillars 5 supporting a dish-shaped guide element 6. The guide element 6 is mounted centrally around the longitudinal axis of the device. It has curved lower (first) and upper (second) surfaces 10 and 11 respectively. A generally concave lower surface 10

faces the device body 2, and a generally convex surface 11 faces away from the device body 2. The concave surface 10 faces a top generally convex surface 12 of the housing 2 facing the guide element 6.

[0033] The invention is not concerned with the sensing details as they can be of any known type for detecting heat, smoke, or gas which enters the vents 3. In this case the active sensor is a smoke detector with an optical chamber.

[0034] As best shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 5 the vents 3 comprise a ring of circumferentially arranged radial vents 3(a) and, immediately above, a ring of vents 3(b) which are sloped to have a directional component facing radially and a directional component facing axially. There is a rim 9 over the vents 3, in the form of a ring mounted on pillars 13, spaced apart from the vents 3. In this specification the term axial is intended to mean parallel to the longitudinal axis, which in Fig. 3 is a central vertical line through the centre of the device 1.

[0035] Referring specifically to Figs. 4 and 5 the device 1 has an ultrasonic detector with a transducer 16 driven by a driver circuit 17, and is connected to a receiver amplifier circuit 18, in turn connected to a signal processing circuit 15 for delivery of signals to a microprocessor (not shown). In this case the microprocessor is low power, 8-bit processor.

[0036] As shown in Figs. 5 to 7 the US transducer 16 has a cap 21 housing the active piezo element and being surrounded by a vibration isolator in the form of a rubber sleeve 23 which protrudes downwardly to provide an internal space 25 for flexible leads 26. The isolator 23 has a circumferential groove 27 near its lower end, the groove 27 having a width matching the thickness of a mounting PCB 22. The transducer 16 is mounted in a hole 24 of the PCB 22, with the edge of the hole 24 engaging in the groove 27 of the rubber isolator casing 23.

[0037] As best shown in Fig. 5, the surface of the US transducer 16 is substantially co-planar with the housing surface 12, and this provides for the US waves to be generated at or near the external surface of the housing device body 12. The US waves therefore do not interfere with internal components within the device body, and advantageously the transmission and reception of US waves have clear paths from the on-axis transducer location and reflected from the guide element 6.

[0038] A major advantage of placing the transducer 16 surface substantially flush with the housing surface 12 instead of inside the housing, is that it minimises echo signals caused by the ultrasound waves reflecting off the internal details of the housing. These unwanted signals could cause false detections of objects due to the housing itself and could be randomly increased if turbulent warm air passing through the housing refracts the ultrasound in such a way that more of the sound energy is reflected back to the transducer than during static airflow conditions.

[0039] Also, the mounting arrangement minimises vibration from the US transducer to the PCB 22 by virtue

of damping by the sleeve 23. Also, the flexible electrical connector leads 26 provide electrical connection to a terminal 28 mounted on the lower surface of the PCB 22. This further ensures that mechanical vibration is not transmitted to the PCB. This has the effect of reducing signal "ringing" while also reducing stress on electrical joint components, helping to ensure reliability. "Ringing" is a known condition of US transducers, where the generated oscillations continue even after the excitation source has been removed. For detection of near-field objects, ringing should be reduced such that it does not interact with the returning echo signal of interest. For a near object to be correctly detected, the ringing is preferably therefore stopped as soon as possible after excitation.

[0040] The guide element 6, being placed so close to the US source 16 (less than 5 mm) acts as a secondary ultrasonic source upon ultrasonic waves being incident on the first surface 10. This aspect is assisted by the guide element 6 having a thickness of only about 2.8mm, being located just less than 5mm from the ultrasonic source 16 at its closest, and being of moulded plastics (polycarbonate) material.

[0041] The top surface 11 generally has an overall taper extending proximally towards the housing 12 and radially inwardly to the longitudinal axis (centrally and downwardly as viewed in Fig. 3 for example), and as noted above has locally between its rim and the centre (longitudinal axis) a slight convex shape when viewed in section. The slight convex shape is not essential, but it is preferred that the element 6 has an overall dish shape tapered distally from the housing 12 and radially from the longitudinal axis (upwardly and outwardly as viewed in for example Fig. 3). The lower surface 10 is also tapered generally proximally and radially towards the housing at the longitudinal axis (downwardly and inwardly as viewed for example in Fig. 3). Locally between the element rim and the longitudinal axis the surface 10 has a slight concave shape as viewed in section, but again this is not essential. Again, the overall configuration is dish-shaped.

[0042] Use of the obstacle detectors is now described with reference to Figs. 5 and 8 to 11, which are diagrammatic views illustrating paths of US waves emitted by the transducer 16. Advantageously, the US waves propagate radially from the longitudinal axis of the device, out from a space between the guide element 6 lower surface 10 and the housing 2 top surface 12. This wave propagation path includes above and below the rim 9 and through the vents 3(a) and 3(b). Blockage or taping of either the axial or radial vents creates a new surface off which the outgoing US wave can strike, resulting in an echo that is measurable, thereby detecting blockages. This detects for example taping over the vents (which may be inadvertently left in place by a decorator). Also, as shown in Figs. 11 (a) and 11(b) such waves will encounter an obstacle Y parallel with the longitudinal axis, in this case vertical. Upon encountering an obstacle, the waves are reflected back much more quickly than if there

were no obstacle. The transducer 16 operates with the receiver amplifier circuit 18 to detect such early reflections in a manner which is well known *per se* in the art.

[0043] The "field of view" for the single transducer 16 therefore includes all radial directions from the device longitudinal axis, allowing detection of obstacles both on the device itself (such as tape) or nearby.

[0044] Moreover, the guide element 6 also acts as a secondary US wave source due to its vibration in response to the waves which are incident on its lower surface 10 facing the transducer 16. This is primarily due to the short distance between the US transducer 16 and the guide element 6 (less than 5mm at its closest, and preferably in the range of 1.5mm to 4.0mm) and the fact that the guide element is thin enough to vibrate. In this case the thickness of the element is about 2.8mm and it is of plastics (polycarbonate) composition, thereby allowing it to vibrate. This causes US waves to propagate axially from the device, as shown in Figs. 9 to 11. This allows further extension of the field of view, allowing the obstacle detector to detect horizontal obstacles X such as shown in Figs. 10(a) and 10(b). The returning echo signal (Fig. 10(b)) encounters the guide element 6 upon which the vibration is re-transmitted back to the US transducer 16 for detection. The return signal is further enhanced from horizontal obstacles X by way of the angled edge of the outer rim 9 and/or angled vent fins.

[0045] Another advantageous aspect of the device 1 is that by providing vents which face radially and also vents which at least partially face axially there is less chance of all of the vents being accidentally taped. This is further improved by virtue of the rim 9, which acts as a spaced-apart barrier to help reduce chances of the vents being taped over such that air entry is completely blocked or blocked to an extent that severely hinders the operation of the alarm.

[0046] With the rim 9 effectively separating access to the radial and axial vents, tape applied around the circumference of the unit is no longer sufficient to block all the vents from air entry, since there still remains a viable air entry path in the axial direction.

[0047] Referring to Figs. 12 to 14 an alternative device 100 has a housing 102 with a guide 104 akin to the guide 4 of Figs. 1 to 11. In this case there are vents 103 which face both radially and axially. Spacers 130 are arranged to extend generally axially between the vents 103, thereby helping to prevent taping of the vents 103 while also allowing propagation of US waves through and over the vents.

[0048] Another advantageous aspect of the device is that the processor is programmed to detect ambient air changes and turbulence, thereby providing an indication of reliability of the US obstacle detection measurement. An obstacle detection test may be inaccurate if the ambient air is unstable, for example by flowing at an excessive flow rate, and/or rapid changes in air temperature (relative to the steady state temperature of the unit or object under test), by for example a nearby air condition-

ing unit. Such air flow may render the obstacle detection inaccurate because the relevant changes in air characteristics (temperature, velocity, refractive index) would affect US beam uniformity, signal intensity and propagation time to and from the obstacle. This makes accurate US detection of objects, and also calculation of object distance from echo return time, unreliable.

[0049] In this embodiment the air stability test is integrated with the obstacle detection test, the processor firstly analysing the US return signal values to initially determine if the ambient air is sufficiently stable. If sufficiently stable, the processor proceeds to use the values to determine if there is an obstacle.

[0050] It is also envisaged that the processor may carry out an air stability test as a discrete test to decide whether to carry out an obstacle detection test. For example, the processor may be programmed to carry out an obstacle detection routine once per day, thereby consuming valuable electrical power only for a number of seconds once per day.

[0051] For each obstacle detection test the processor performs a number of ultrasonic scans separated by a small (about 1 msec) delay. To reduce the effect of signal noise, the results of the scans are summed and averaged to a single data set upon which obstacle detection logic is performed. Since averaging requires multiple scans, the system uses these multiple scans more advantageously to determine the ambient air stability, thus acting as an indicator of reliability for obstacle detection measurements.

[0052] In each scan, the US transducer is driven with a number of pulses, after which the processor samples and stores the amplitude of the returning signal as a function of time. The processor then performs calculations to quantify the extent of amplitude variation between the same sample points on successive scans. Variance or Standard Deviation across all scans is then calculated for each data point.

[0053] It is useful to, for example, sum or average the variance, or standard deviation values to yield a single value for the entire scan. This value is compared to a threshold to determine if the ambient air properties were stable or unstable during the time of the scans.

[0054] In stable air conditions the variation from measurement to measurement should be small across the full scan, yielding a low average variance value. As instability in the air increases the variance increases. The threshold level is determined empirically, based on acceptable limits of detection and repeatability of the system.

[0055] If the result of the calculation is less than the threshold, the scan is "Stable" and so the average scan is accepted as a valid obstacle detection measurement. If the result is "Unstable", the obstacle detection measurement is not accepted and the measurement should be repeated. This may be repeated at intervals until a valid ("Stable") measurement is obtained.

[0056] Fig. 15 is a table of return signal amplitude values for 6 of the 36 sample points in 8 scans. Each column

is a scan and each row contains the return values for a certain sample point across all of the scans. For example, Row 3 of the Fig. 15 table shows the return signal amplitude values for the first sample point for all 8 scans.

[0057] Referring to Fig. 16 variations in amplitude of the return signals is shown.

[0058] To determine the level of variability, the processor measures the absolute difference (or 'delta' in reference to Fig. 15) between a particular sample point return signal value of one scan and the next, comparing each scan to the previous, for all 8 scans (in this case). There may be one column for each delta value across the 8 scans, so therefore 7 columns of delta values, as shown in Fig. 17. The right-hand column of Fig. 17 has the value for the sum of the deltas for each row (i.e. the sum of the seven-delta series of values for each sample point).

[0059] Fig. 18 shows examples of amplitude signals for stable and unstable conditions. The higher and lower amplitudes shown for the unstable condition indicate how the signal can vary relative to the true signal (stable condition) as a result of air instability, caused by, for example, an air-conditioning blower. In this case the amplitude variability occurs rapidly (for example, less than 1 sec), so fast successive scans can therefore measure these variances. This is in contrast to other environmental instability such as room temperature changes which generally occur over minutes or hours and would generally have little effect on the amplitude of the return signal (but may change the echo return time if compensation for temperature is not included).

[0060] Unwanted amplitude variation of a signal is effectively noise, and an alternative approach may be to minimize such noise by averaging the signals. However, if the variation in amplitude is a significant fraction of the true amplitude, then the average signal may be a poor representation of the actual signal. This is especially true if the number of scans or samples is limited by hardware, power consumption or memory, such as with inexpensive 8-bit microcontrollers. Experimentally it was found that averaging of 16 times was insufficient to remove the noise caused by air instability from air conditioning unit and could lead to false detections or misinterpretation of the signals. Hence, the approach of determining and analysing variance is preferred.

[0061] Fig. 19 shows the values of variance represented by arbitrary units. The average variance for stable air is approximately 2 units and that for unstable air is about 10 units. These units allow the processor to have a threshold setting for average variance above which it decides that the air is excessively unstable.

[0062] The following is an example of simplified pseudo code for the turbulence testing performed by the processor.

- Drive transducer with x number of pulses.
- Start sampling via ADC.
- Take 40 samples with time interval of 50 μ sec (total

time of sampling is therefore 2 msec per scan).

- Store samples in array.
- Wait 5msecs.
- Repeat the above procedure 16 times to yield an array of 16 x 40 samples.
- For each sample point, calculate the absolute difference between each point on successive scans.
- Sum the 16 absolute difference values to yield a single value for each of the 40 sample points. The resulting array is 1 x 40.
- This array can be averaged by dividing each value by 16 or used as is.
- The resulting array can be further simplified to a single value by averaging all samples into one, i.e. sum the 40 sample points and divide by 40.
- This "turbulence" value gives an indication of the average absolute difference across all sample points.
- This single value is compared to an "instability threshold".
- If "turbulence" value > "instability threshold" raise flag to alert system or user, abort obstacle detection.
- If "turbulence" value < "instability threshold", proceed to process the previously stored 16-scan data for purposes of obstacle detection.

[0063] The invention is not limited to the embodiments described but may be varied in construction and detail. For example, even though the US guide provide a wide field of view for the single transducer there may be one or more additional transducers. It is not essential the top surface or bottom surface of the guide element be curved as viewed in a plane from the longitudinal axis towards the edge, and if either is curved the shape may be convex or concave between the longitudinal axis and the edge.

[0064] Also, the invention may be applied to other ultrasonic detectors, particularly where accuracy and repeatability is required for object positioning, tracking or guidance, such as:

vehicle parking/positioning sensors,
robotic equipment movement controllers,
materials handling equipment,
presence detectors for equipment such as detection of items on a conveyor in a manufacturing environment, or
surveying equipment.

[0065] The air stability determination can be performed as an integral part of the ultrasonic detection, or it can be performed as discrete test before deciding on performing an ultrasonic detection operation.

Claims

1. A detector for detecting an object, the detector comprising:

- a housing (12),
 an ultrasonic transducer (16, 21) mounted to have a field of emission outside of the detector, and through ambient air, and
 a circuit (22) including a processor (18, 19) linked with the ultrasonic transducer to monitor ultrasonic return signal values and process them to determine object presence data,
 wherein the processor is programmed to detect ambient air instability either before or as part of a detection operation.
2. A detector as claimed in claim 1, wherein the processor (18, 19) is configured to record a return signal amplitude value for each of a plurality of sample points, and to quantify variance across said values, and if said variance exceeds a threshold determine that there is excessive ambient air instability.
 3. A detector as claimed in claim 2, wherein the processor is configured to determine a series of difference values for each pair of successive values for a sample point, and to derive a sample point variance value representative of variance for said sample point, and to compare the derived sample point variance value with a threshold.
 4. A detector as claimed in claim 3, wherein the derived sample point variance value is a sum of the difference values for a sample point.
 5. A detector as claimed in any of claims 2 to 4, wherein the processor is configured to perform a plurality of scans each with a plurality of sample points, and to determine a multi-scan derived variance value derived from said sample point variance values, and optionally a multi-scan derived variance value is an average of all sample point variance values.
 6. A detector as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the detector comprises a guide (4) mounted to the housing to reflect emitted ultrasonic waves in radial directions relative to a housing longitudinal axis, and the guide comprises a guide element (6) mounted to the housing (2) so that it is spaced-apart from the housing.
 7. A detector as claimed in claim 6, wherein the guide element is mounted substantially symmetrically to the housing longitudinal axis.
 8. A detector as claimed in either of claims 6 or 7, wherein the guide element is dish-shaped, sloping radially inwardly in a direction towards the housing.
 9. A detector as claimed in any of claims 6 to 8, wherein the guide element (6) is configured to act as a secondary ultrasonic source upon ultrasonic waves being incident on the guide element surface.
 10. A detector as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the ultrasonic transducer is mounted in a resilient cover (23) and said cover engages in an aperture (24) of a substrate (22) which is in turn mounted to the housing, and optionally the resilient cover (23) has a groove (27) which engages a side edge of the substrate aperture.
 11. A detector as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the ultrasonic transducer is connected to a conductor (28) on a substrate by a flexible wire link (26).
 12. A sensing device comprising a sensor for detecting a condition of ambient air, a housing (2) with vents (3(a), 3(b)) for access by ambient air to the sensor, a signal processing circuit (18, 19) with a processor linked with the sensor, a power supply for the circuit and the sensor, and a detector of any preceding claim for detecting presence of an unwanted obstacle to flow of ambient air to said sensor.
 13. A sensing device as claimed in claim 12, wherein the processor (19) is configured to monitor ultrasonic return values and to process them to determine if any have been reflected by an unwanted obstacle, and is configured to generate an alert to indicate presence of such an obstacle which may affect access of ambient air to the sensor through the vents, and the detector comprises a guide (4) mounted to the housing (2) to reflect emitted ultrasonic waves in radial directions relative to the longitudinal axis, the guide comprising a guide element (6) mounted to the housing (2) so that it is spaced-apart from the housing, and being dish-shaped with a narrower end facing the housing.
 14. A sensing device as claimed in claim 13, wherein the vents (3(a), 3(b)) are arranged around at least some of the circumference of the housing within a field of emission of ultrasonic waves guided by the guide (4), and wherein at least some of the vents (3(b)) are arranged so that at least some ultrasonic waves pass through the vents, and wherein the vents include vents (3(a)) which are primarily facing radially and vents (3(b)) which at least have a directional component facing axially parallel to the longitudinal axis.
 15. A sensing device as claimed in any of claims 12 to 14, wherein the housing includes a barrier to render application of tape to the vents difficult, and the barrier (9) comprises a barrier element mounted by pillars (13) so that it is spaced apart from at least some vents (3).

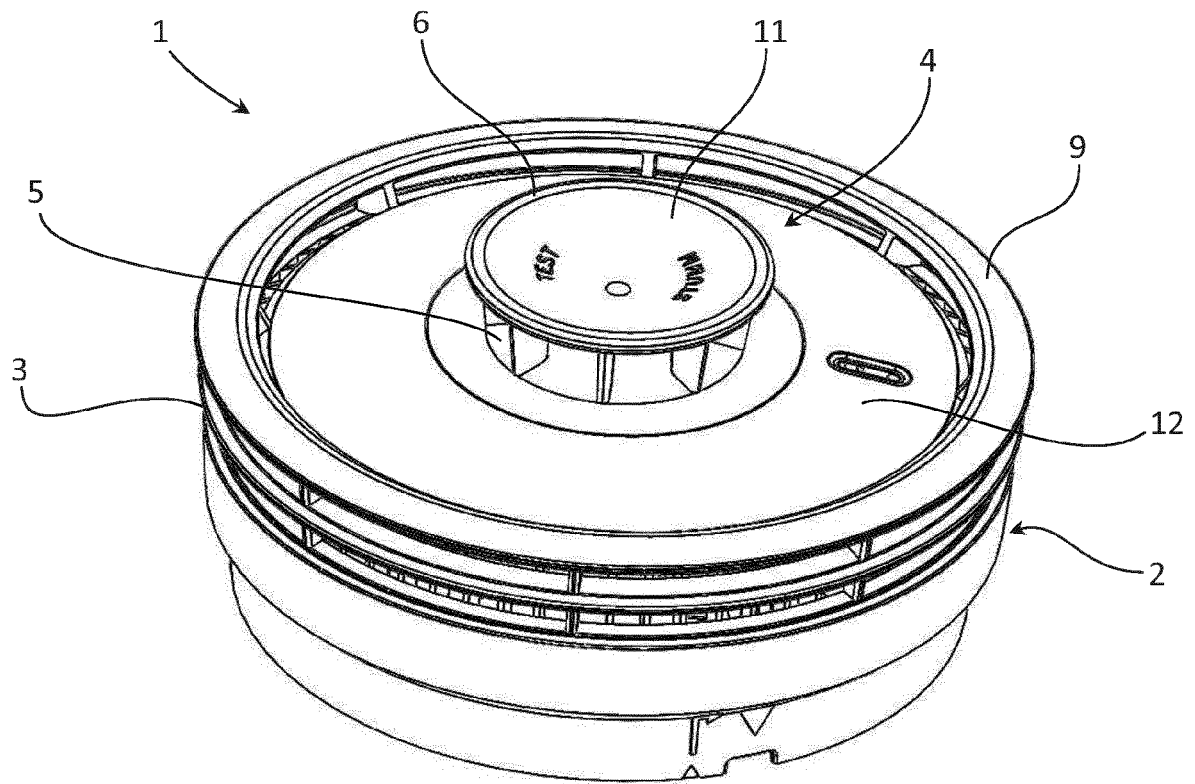


Fig. 1

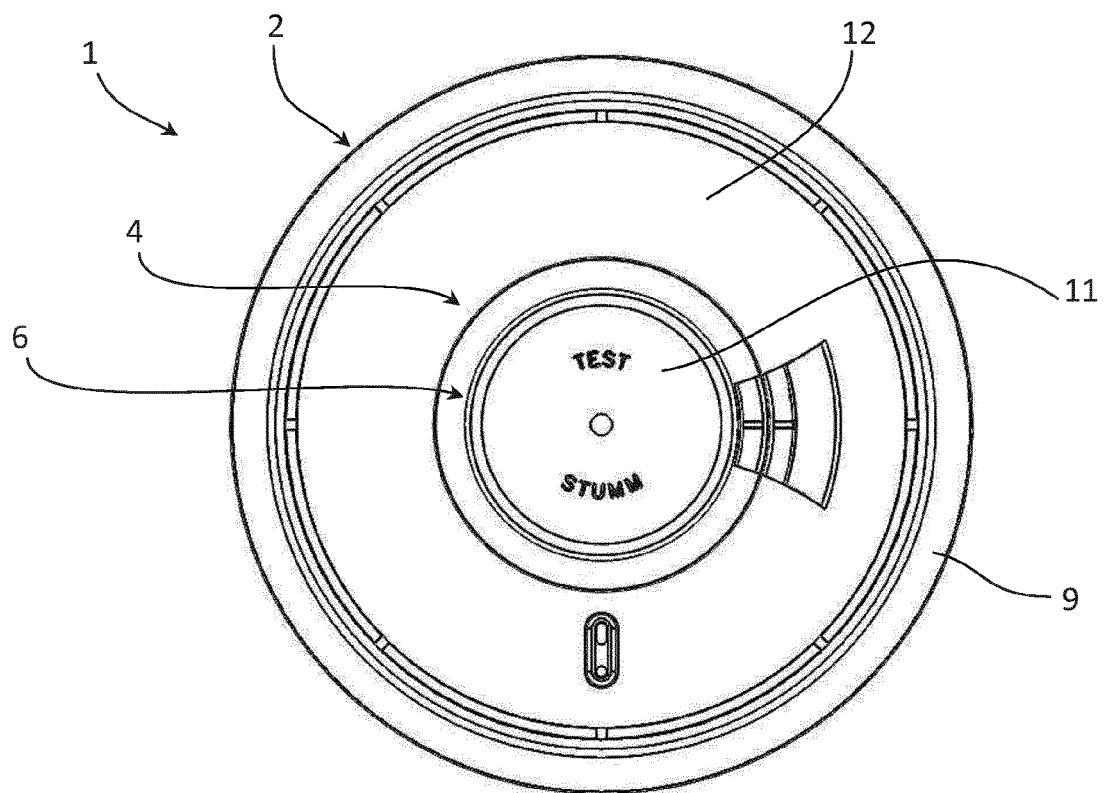


Fig. 2

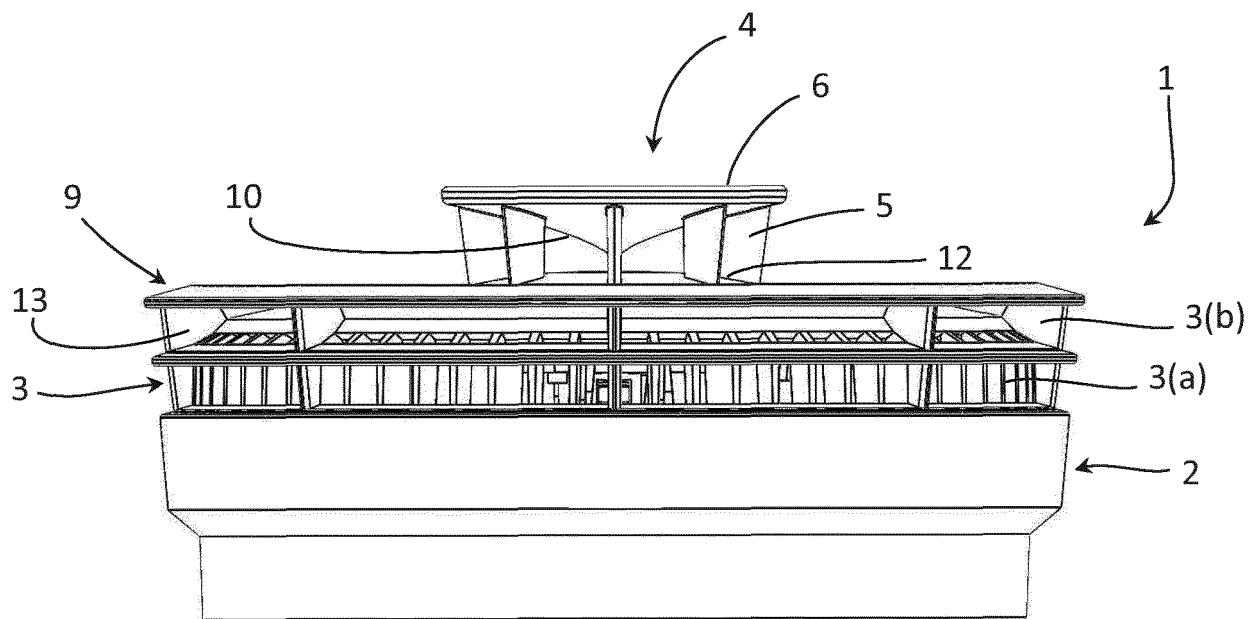


Fig. 3

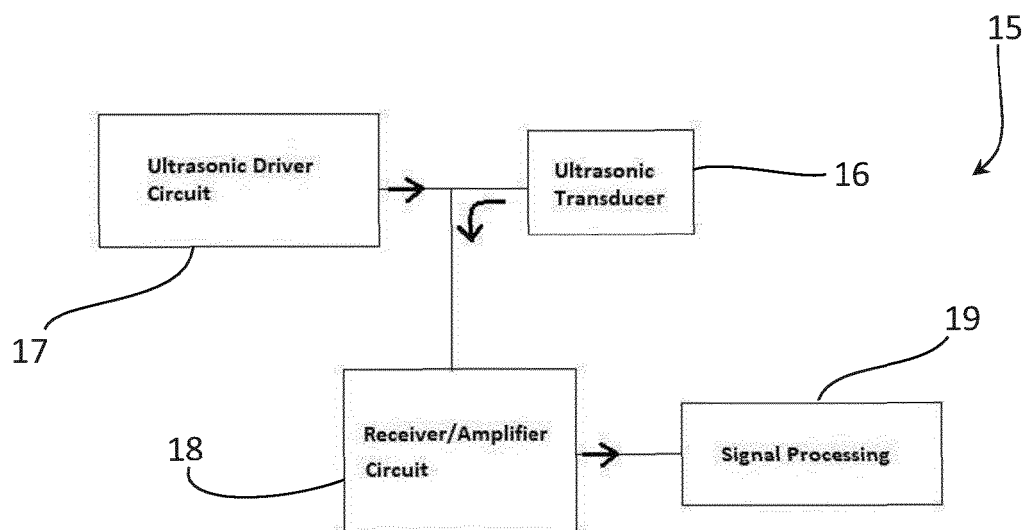


Fig. 4

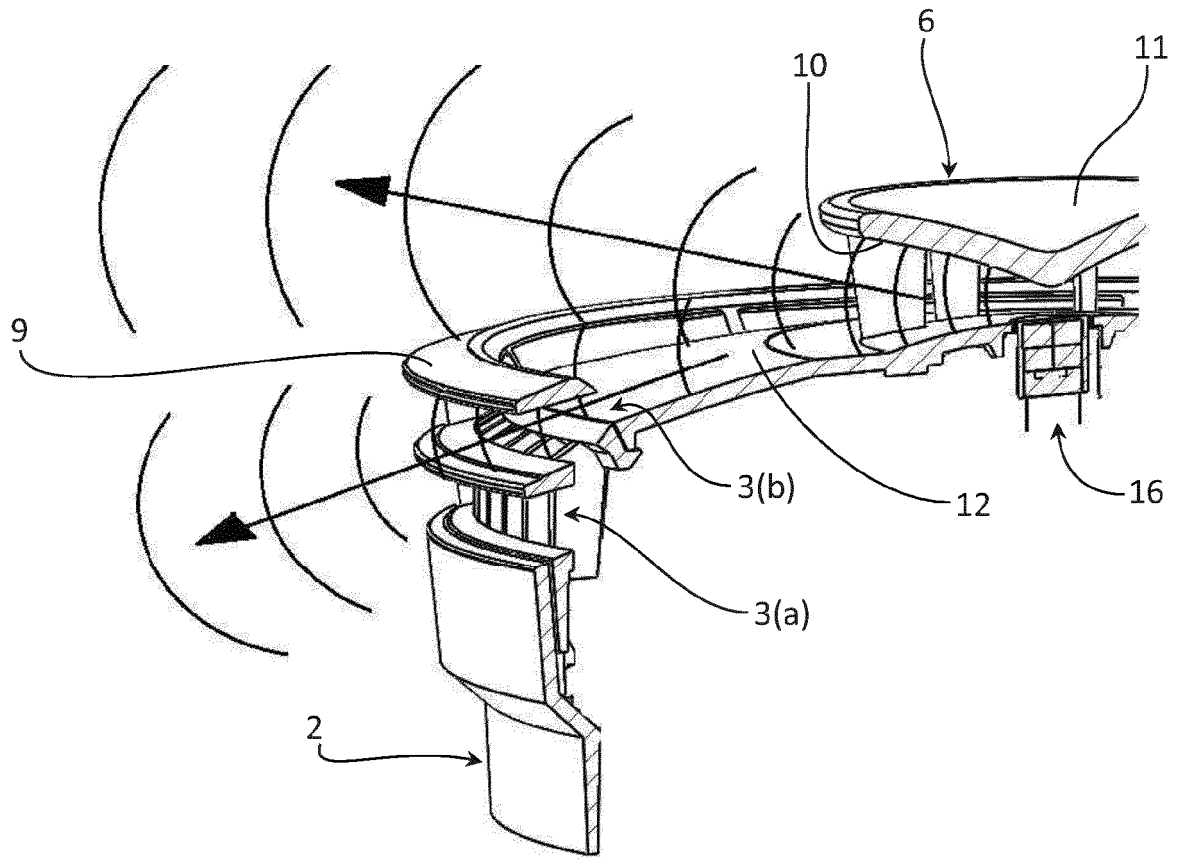


Fig. 5

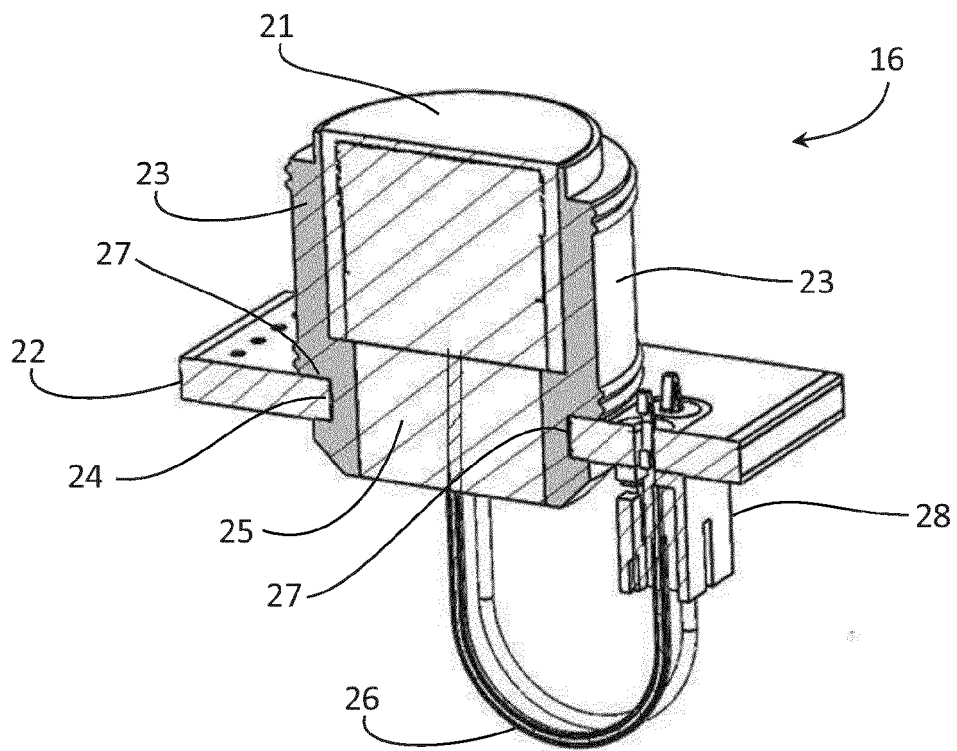


Fig. 6

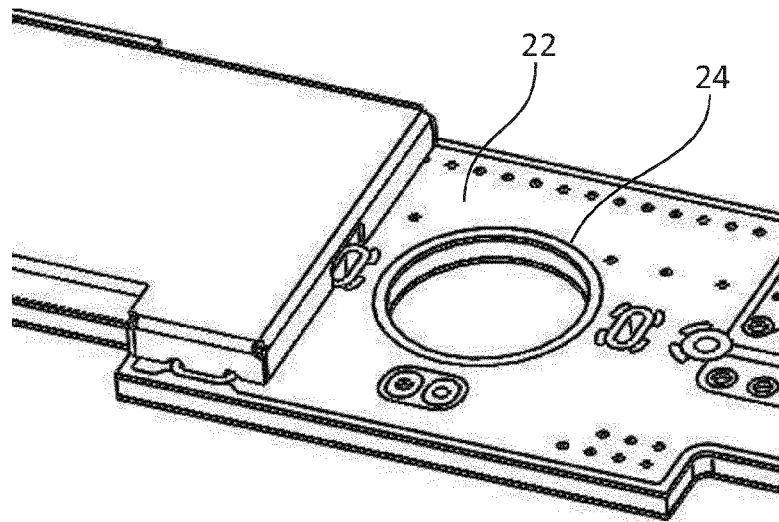


Fig. 7

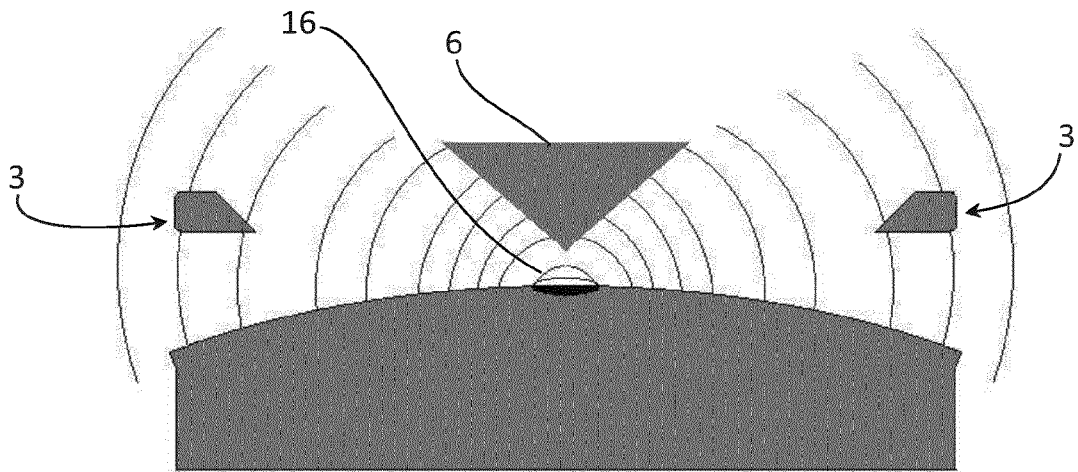


Fig. 8

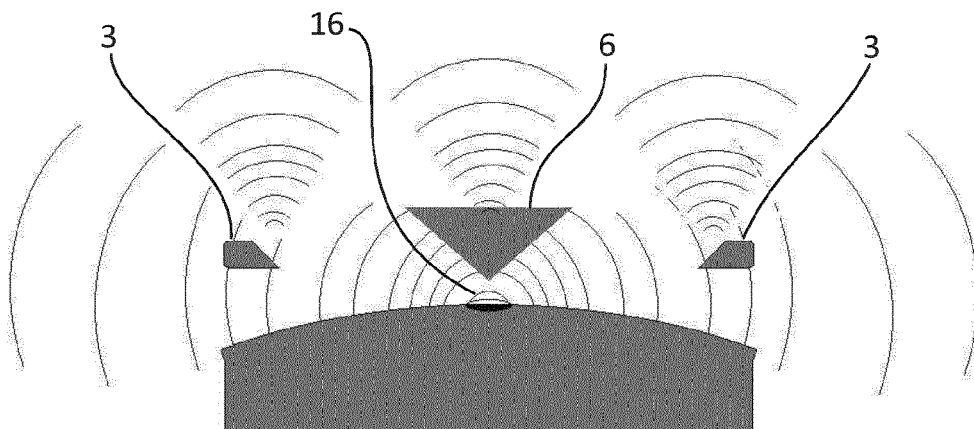


Fig. 9

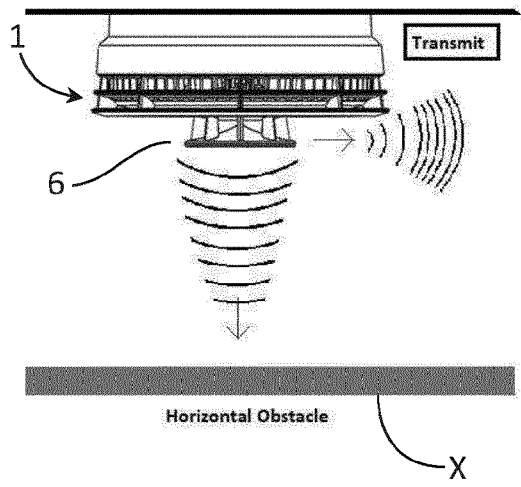


Fig. 10(a)

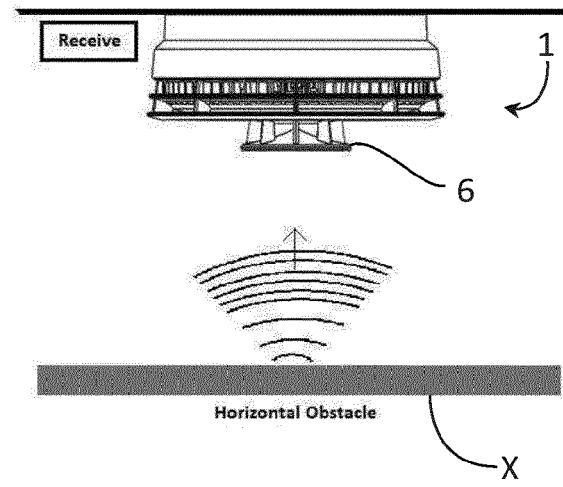


Fig. 10(b)

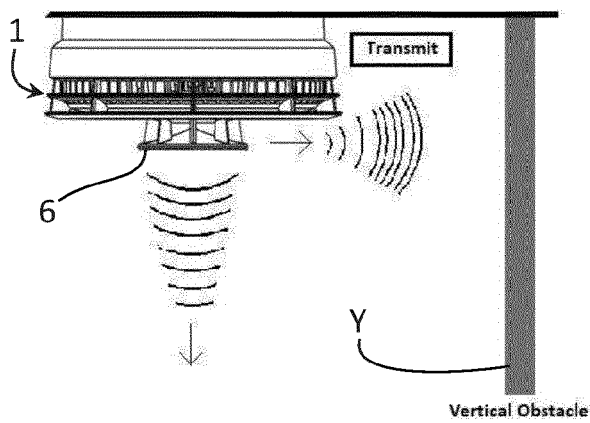


Fig. 11(a)

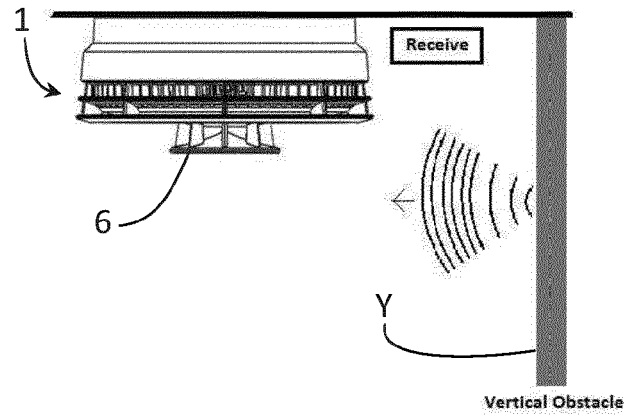


Fig. 11(b)

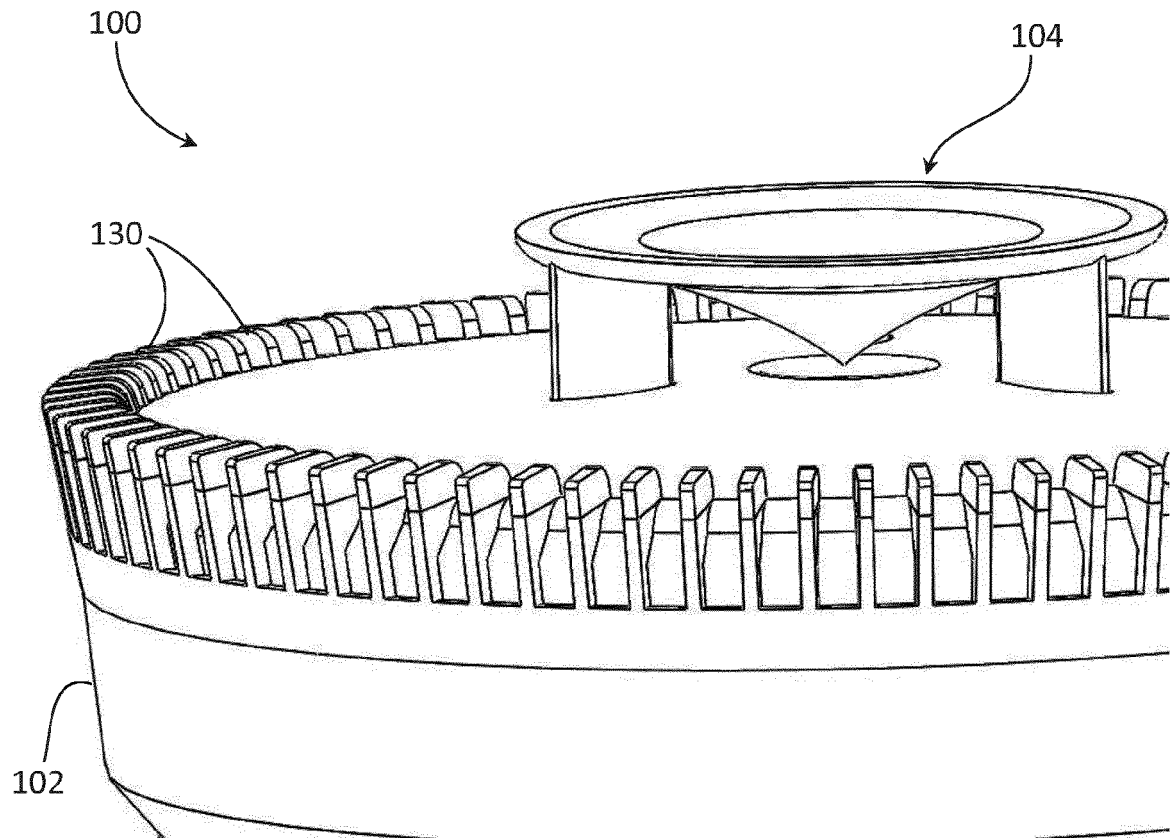


Fig. 12

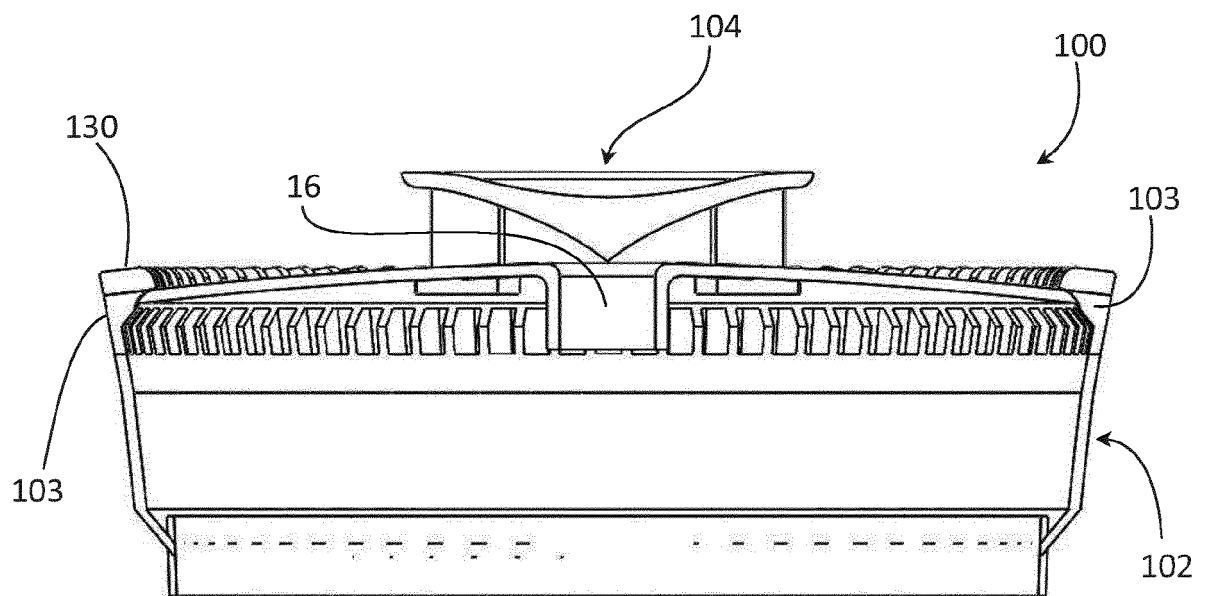


Fig. 13

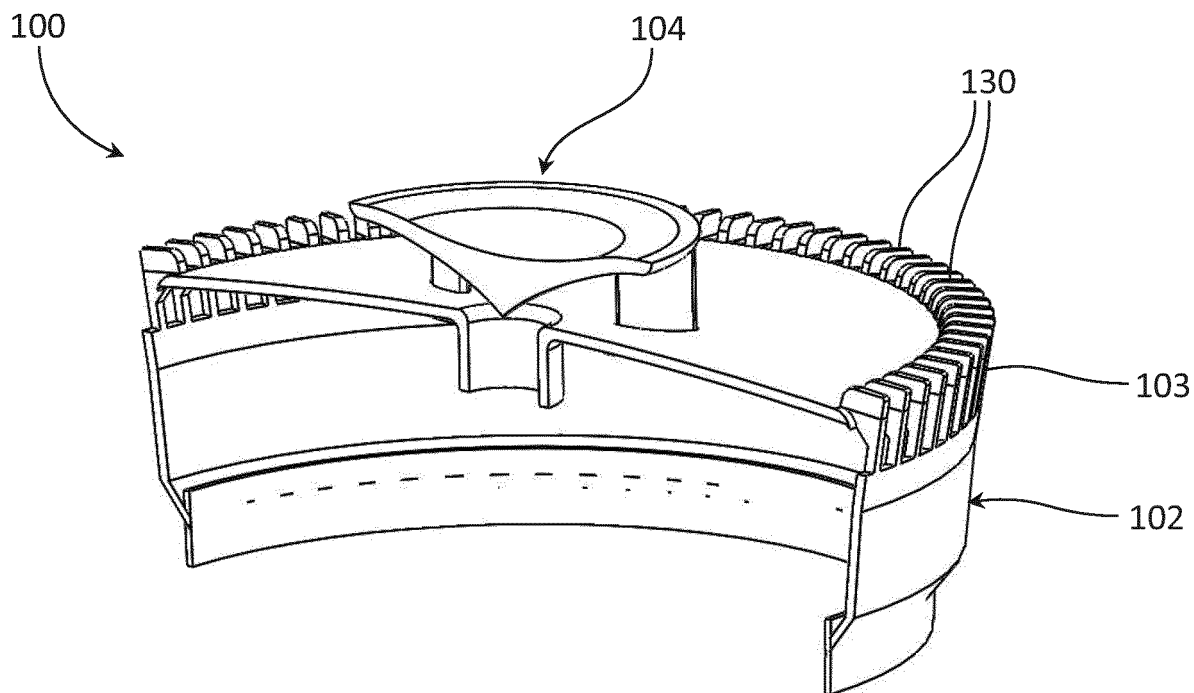
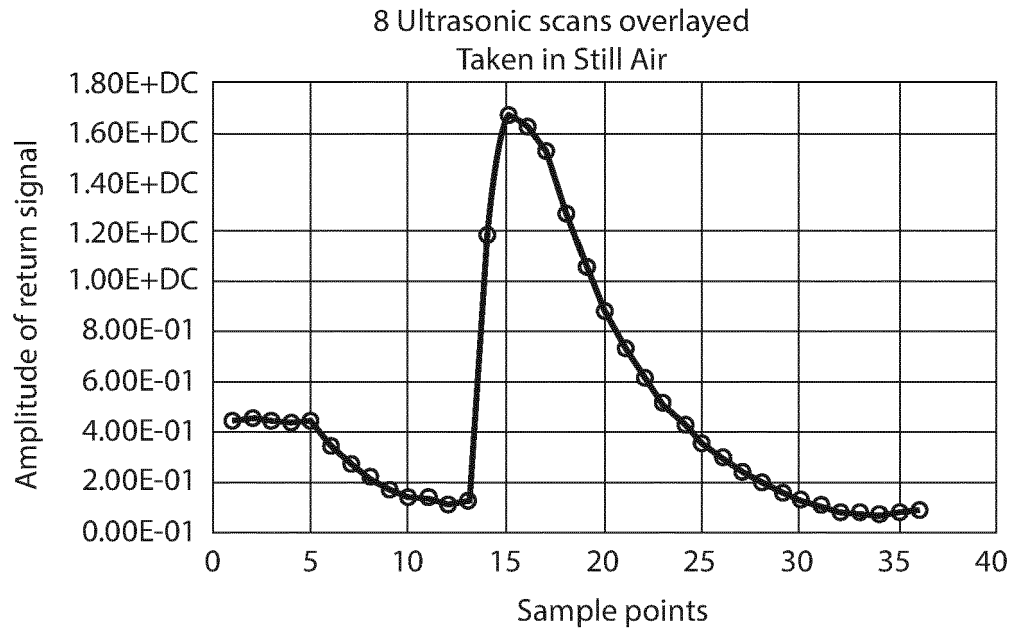


Fig. 14

△	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	STILL AIR, same scan repeated 8 times. Each scan has 38 data points							
2	<u>S1</u>	<u>S2</u>	<u>S3</u>	<u>S4</u>	<u>S5</u>	<u>S6</u>	<u>S7</u>	<u>S8</u>
3	4.36[-01	4.38[-01	4.37[-01	4.39[-01	4.38[-01	4.40[-01	4.38[-01	4.38[-01
4	4.58E-01	4.58E-01	4.58E-01	4.56E-01	4.58E-01	4.55E-01	4.58E-01	4.57E-01
5	4.37E-01	4.37E-01	4.37E-01	4.36E-01	4.37E-01	4.36E-01	4.37E-01	4.38E-01
6	4.40E-01	4.41E-01	4.41E-01	4.45E-01	4.42E-01	4.45E-01	4.41E-01	4.43E-01
7	4.40E-01	4.39E-01	4.40E-01	4.35E-01	4.39E-01	4.33E-01	4.39E-01	4.39E-01
8	3.52E-01	3.51E-01	3.52E-01	3.47E-01	3.50E-01	3.46E-01	3.51E-01	3.51E-01

Fig.15



Still Air Absolute Delta Values:								Sum Of Abs Deltas
	<u>s2-s1</u>	<u>s3-s2</u>	<u>s4-s3</u>	<u>s5-s4</u>	<u>s6-s5</u>	<u>s7-s6</u>	<u>s8-s7</u>	
1	2.58E 03	9.39E 03	1.80E 03	7.19E 04	1.54E 03	2.14E 03	4.99E 04	1.02E 02
2	2.11E 04	2.01E 04	2.20E 03	1.71E 03	2.93E 03	3.07E 03	4.12E 04	1.07E 02
3	7.29E -04	4.32E -04	6.71E -04	8.63E -01	1.28E -03	9.88E -01	6.04E -04	5.57E -03
4	1.39E -03	3.45E -04	3.91E -03	2.70E -03	2.74E -03	4.03E -03	1.92E -03	1.70E -02
5	1.13E -03	1.27E -03	4.90E -03	3.28E -03	5.38E -03	6.06E -03	5.66E -04	2.26E -02
6	1.29E -03	1.05E -03	4.35E -03	2.69E -03	4.32E -03	5.50E -03	5.18E -04	1.97E -02

Fig.17

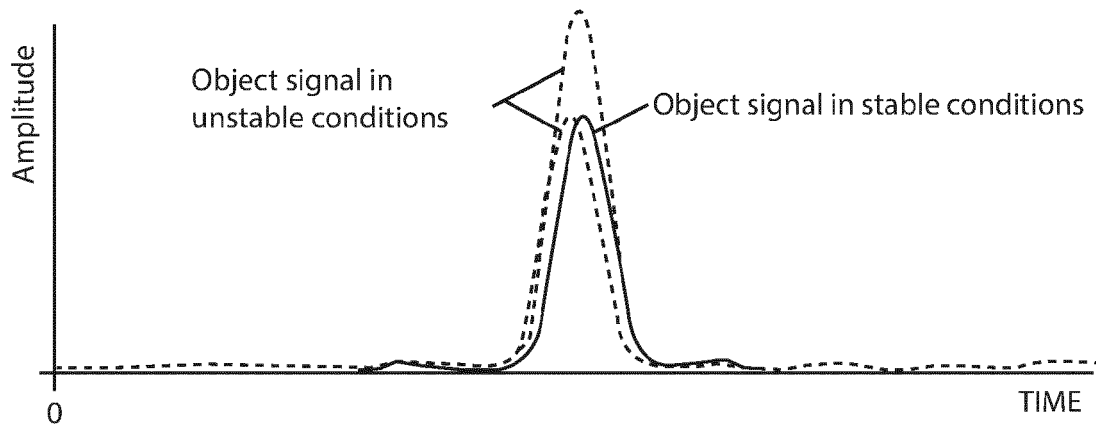


Fig.18

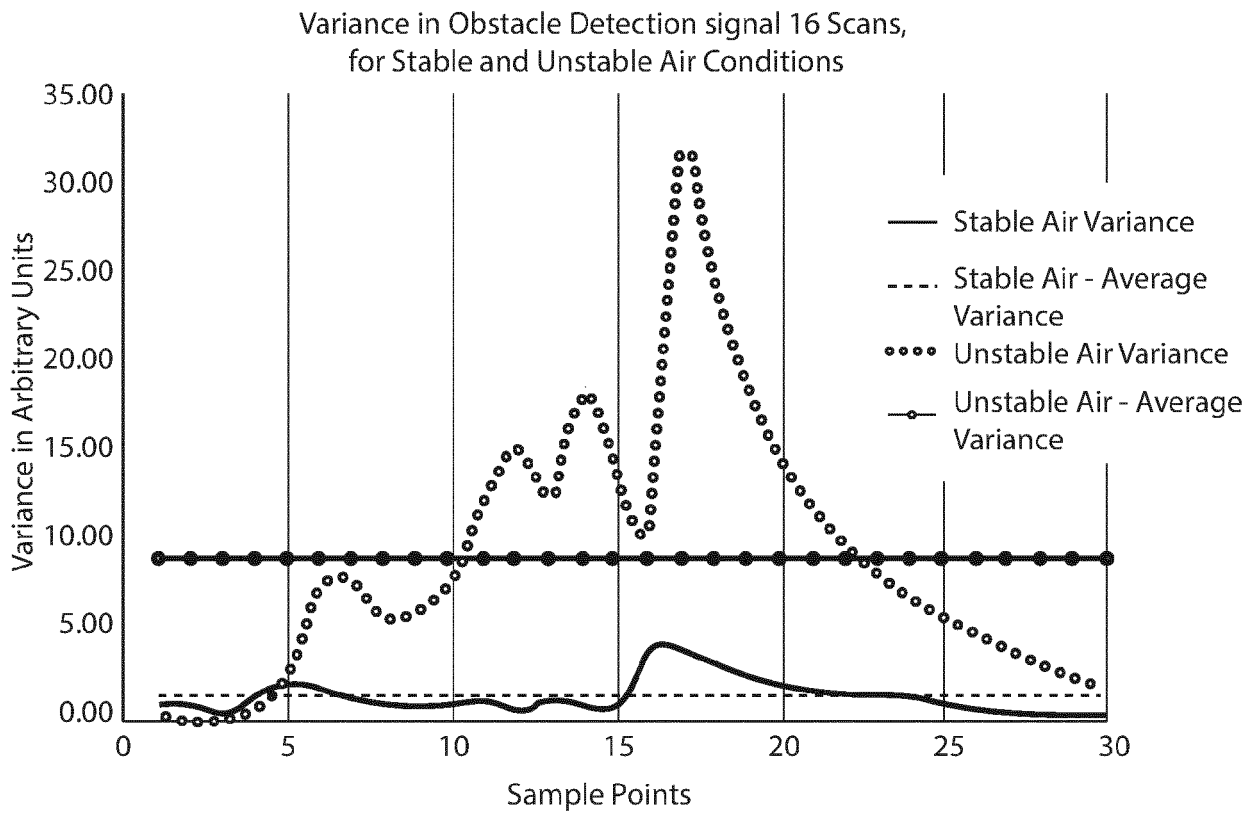


Fig.19



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

 Application Number
 EP 20 16 2537

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

3

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	EP 2 348 495 A1 (ATRAL SECAL GMBH [DE]) 27 July 2011 (2011-07-27) * paragraphs [0010] - [0023]; figures 1-3 *	1-15	INV. G08B17/107 G08B17/113 G08B29/04
X	EP 2 492 882 A1 (HAGER CONTROLS [FR]) 29 August 2012 (2012-08-29) * paragraphs [0026] - [0037] *	1-15	
X	US 2015/145684 A1 (SCHMID B; SCHMIEDER B) 28 May 2015 (2015-05-28) * paragraphs [0053] - [0060] *	1,12	
A	US 2009/243843 A1 (CLOW ROB [US]) 1 October 2009 (2009-10-01) * paragraphs [0011] - [0027] *	1,12	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			G08B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 30 July 2020	Examiner Dascalu, Aurel
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 20 16 2537

5

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

30-07-2020

10

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 2348495 A1	27-07-2011	DE 102009047531 A1 EP 2348495 A1	09-06-2011 27-07-2011
EP 2492882 A1	29-08-2012	DK 2492882 T3 EP 2492882 A1 PL 2492882 T3 RS 53300 B	12-05-2014 29-08-2012 28-11-2014 29-08-2014
US 2015145684 A1	28-05-2015	CN 104680703 A EP 2879104 A1 US 2015145684 A1	03-06-2015 03-06-2015 28-05-2015
US 2009243843 A1	01-10-2009	NONE	

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82