

Characteristics

Maximum rated values

Items	Value
Power supply voltage	-0.3 to 4.5V
Ambient temperature	-20 to +60°C (No frost, no condensation)
Storage temperature	-20 to +70°C

Electrical Characteristics

Items		Symbol	1μA type	2μA type	6μA type	Conditions
Operating voltage	Max	Vdd	4.0V			—
	Min		2.3V			
Current consumption (in standby mode) Note 1)	Ave	Iw	1μA	2μA	6μA	Ambient temperature: 25℃ Iout=0 Vdd: 3V
Output current (during detection period) Note 2)	Max	Iout	100μA			Ambient temperature: 25℃ Vout≥Vdd-0.5
Output voltage (during detection period)	Min	Vout	Vdd-0.5V			Ambient temperature: 25℃ Open at no detection
Circuit stability time (when voltage is applied)	Ave	Twu	25 sec		—	Ambient temperature: 25℃ Iout=0 Vdd: 3V
	Max		210 sec		10 sec, Note 3)	

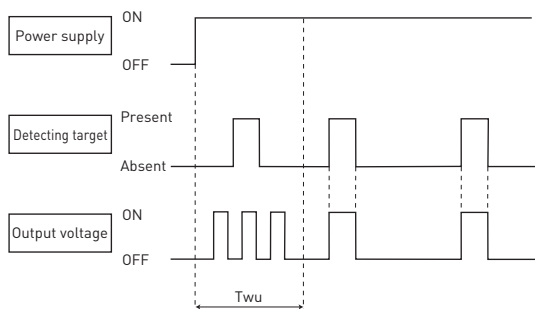
Note 1) The total current consumption is equal to the current consumption in standby mode (Iw) plus the output current during detection (Iout). For the 1μA type please note that the average current consumption is 1μA in sleep mode and 1.9μA in standby mode. Please also refer to the timing chart.

Note 2) Please select an output resistors (pull-down concept) in accordance with Vout so that the output current is lower than or equal to 100μA. If the output current is more than 100μA, this may cause false alarms.

Note 3) The sensor temperature has to be constant for the time specified.

Timing chart

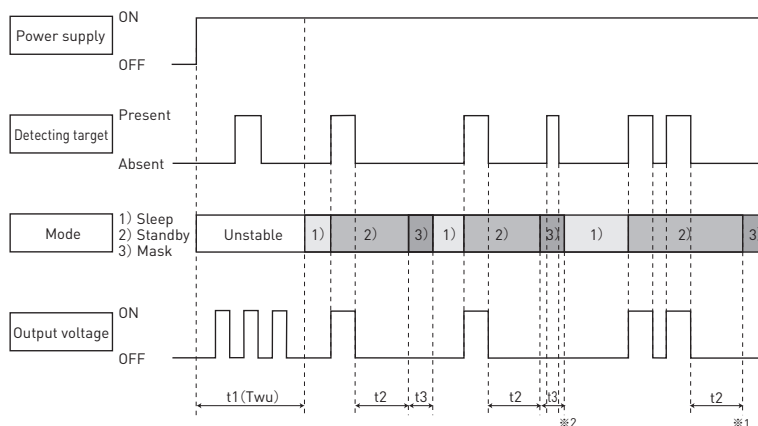
2μA/6μA type



[Explanation of the timing]

Twu: Circuit stability time: about 25 sec (typ.) for 2μA type, max. 10 sec for 6μA type. While the circuitry is stabilizing after the power is turned on, the sensor output is not fixed in the ON or OFF state. This is true regardless of whether or not the sensor has detected anything.

1μA type



[Explanation of modes]

- 1) Sleep mode: When the output is OFF. The electrical current consumption is around 1μA.
- 2) Standby mode: After the sensor's output has reached ON status, the sensor switches to standby mode. The electrical current consumption gets close to 1.9μA. When the sensor's output returns to its OFF value after the "hold time" has expired, the sensor switches again to sleep mode.
- 3) Mask mode: Time during which the output is forced to OFF status after the end of the standby mode. (No detection is possible during this period.)

[Explanation of the timing]

- t1 (Twu): Circuit stability time: about 25 sec (typ.)
While the circuitry is stabilizing after the power is turned on, the sensor output is not fixed in the ON or OFF state. This is true regardless of whether or not the sensor has detected anything.
- t2: Standby hold time: about 2.6 sec (typ.) after the last detection of a signal. (※1)
- t3: Mask time: about 1.3 sec (typ.) During this stage, even if the sensor detects something, the output will not switch to ON. (※2)

Lenses for the EKMB/EKMC series

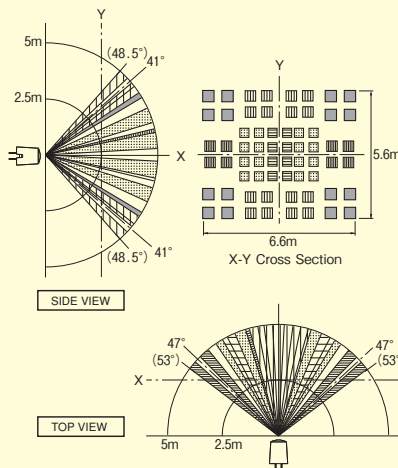
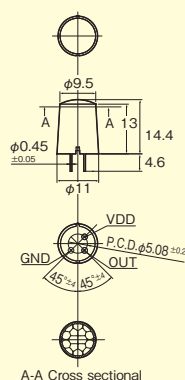
Dimension (mm)

Detection zone

Detection characteristics

Standard detection type

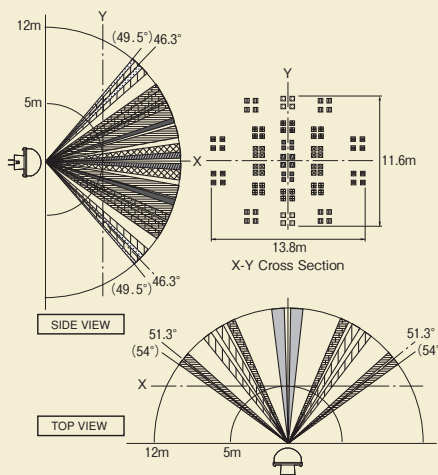
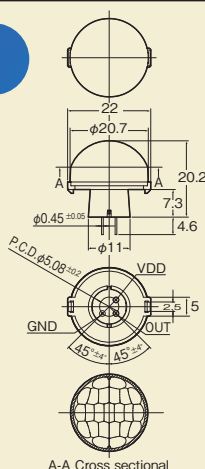
CAD data



Detection distance	Max. 5m
Field of view	94°×82°
Detection zone	64 beams
Detection condition	- The temperature difference between the target and the surroundings must be higher than 4°C. - Movement speed: 1.0m/s - Target concept: Human body with an approx. size of 700×250mm - Target moving direction: Crossing the detection beam.

Long distance detection type

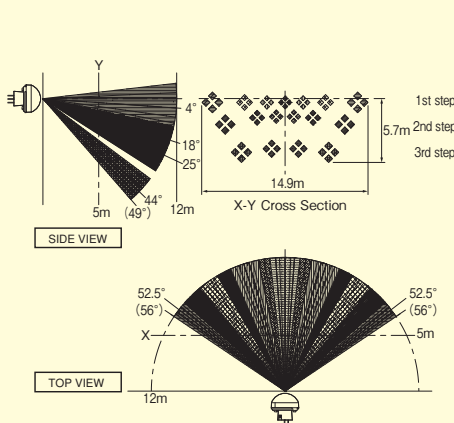
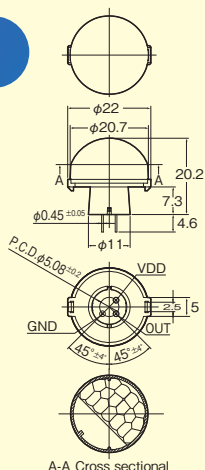
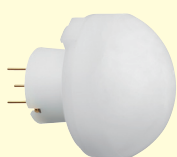
CAD data



Detection distance	Max. 12m
Field of view	102°×92°
Detection zone	92 beams
Detection condition	- The temperature difference between the target and the surroundings must be higher than 4°C. - Movement speed: 1.0m/s - Target concept: Human body with an approx. size of 700×250mm - Target moving direction: Crossing the detection beam.

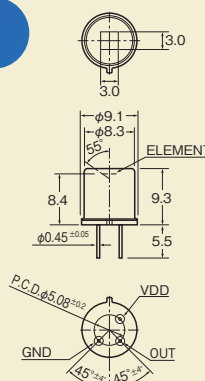
Wall installation type

CAD data

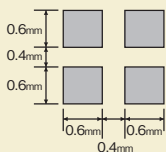


Detection distance	1st step lens	Max. 12m
	2nd step lens	Max. 6m
	3rd step lens	Max. 3m
Field of view	40°×105°	
Detection zone	68 beams	
Detection condition	- The temperature difference between the target and the surroundings must be higher than 4°C. - Movement speed: 1.0m/s - Target concept: Human body with an approx. size of 700×250mm - Target moving direction: Crossing the detection beam.	

Lensless type



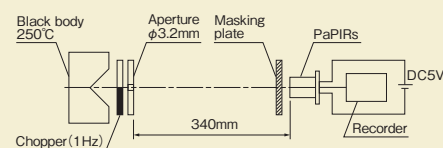
PIR element

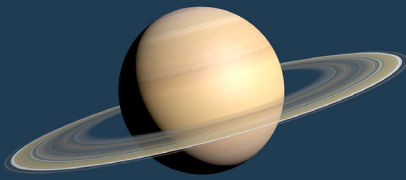


Detection sensitivity	Average: 5.6μW/cm ²
	Maximum: 7.6μW/cm ²

※Detection sensitivity is measured by following system

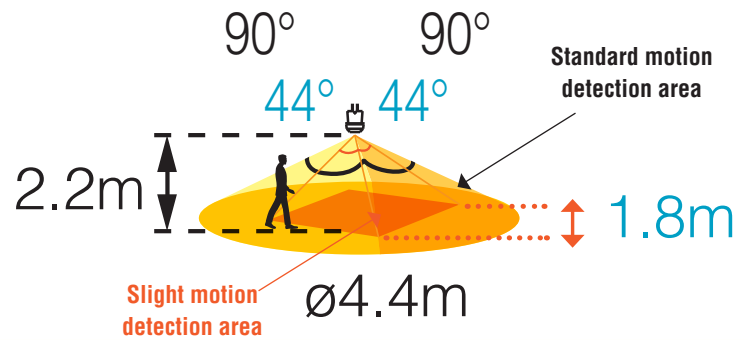
Test setup





SATURN LENS - Dual zone

NEW



Standard and slight-motion detection type

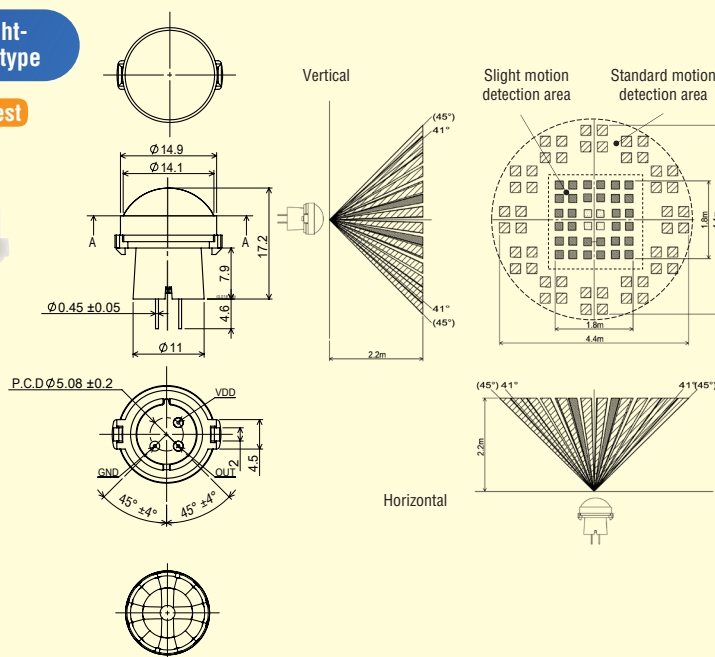
► Choose by the current consumption in standby mode (1µA type: in sleep mode)		1µA	2µA	6µA	170µA	
		Digital			Digital	Analog
► Choose by lens color	White	EKMB1193111	EKMB1293111	EKMB1393111K	EKMC1693111	By request
	Black	EKMB1193112	EKMB1293112	EKMB1393112K	EKMC1693112	By request
	Pearl white	EKMB1193113	EKMB1293113	EKMB1393113K	EKMC1693113	By request

Saturn lens

Dimension (mm)	Detection zone	Detection characteristics
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Standard and slight-motion detection type

CAD data by request



Detection distance	Max. 2.2m *	
Field of view	Slight motion	44° x 44°
	Standard motion	90° x 90°
Detection zone	Slight motion	36
	Standard motion	48
Detection condition ▲	Slight motion	- The temperature difference between the target and the surroundings must be higher than 4°C. - Movement speed: 0.5ms - Target concept: Human head with an approx. size of 200x200mm - Target moving direction: Crossing the detection beam, 1 zone
	Standard motion	- The temperature difference between the target and the surroundings must be higher than 4°C. - Movement speed: 1.0ms - Target concept: Human body with an approx. size of 400x200mm - Target moving direction: Crossing the detection beam, 2 zones

* Under specified detection conditions

▲ Please refer to "Caution for use" (page 13) and "Basic principles" (page 13, point 5), for more details

Please contact your local sales representative for detailed specifications.