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				
	Operating voltage Min		Vuu	2.3V			_	
	Current consumption (in standby mode) Note 1)	Ave	Iw	1µA	2µA	6µA	Ambient temperature: 25℃ lout=0 Vdd: 3V	
	Output current (during detection period) Note 2)	Max	lout	100µA Vdd-0.5V			Ambient temperature: 25℃ Vout≧Vdd-0.5	
	Output voltage (during detection period)	Min	Vout				Ambient temperature: 25°C Open at no detection	
	Circuit stability time (when voltage is applied)	Ave	Twu	25 sec		_	Ambient temperature: 25°C lout=0 Vdd: 3V	
		Max		210 sec		10 sec, Note 3)		

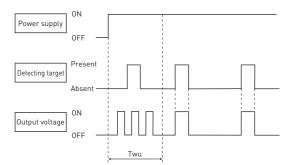
Note 1) The total current consumption is equal to the current consumption in standby mode (Iw) plus the output current during detection (lout). For the 1 µA type please note that the average current consumption is 1µA in sleep mode and 1.9µA in standby mode. Please also refer to the timing chart. Note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

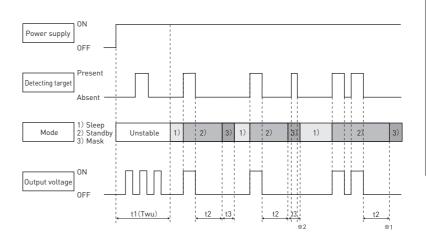
$\square 2\mu A / 6\mu A$ type



[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

$\blacksquare 1 \mu A$ type



[Explanation of modes]

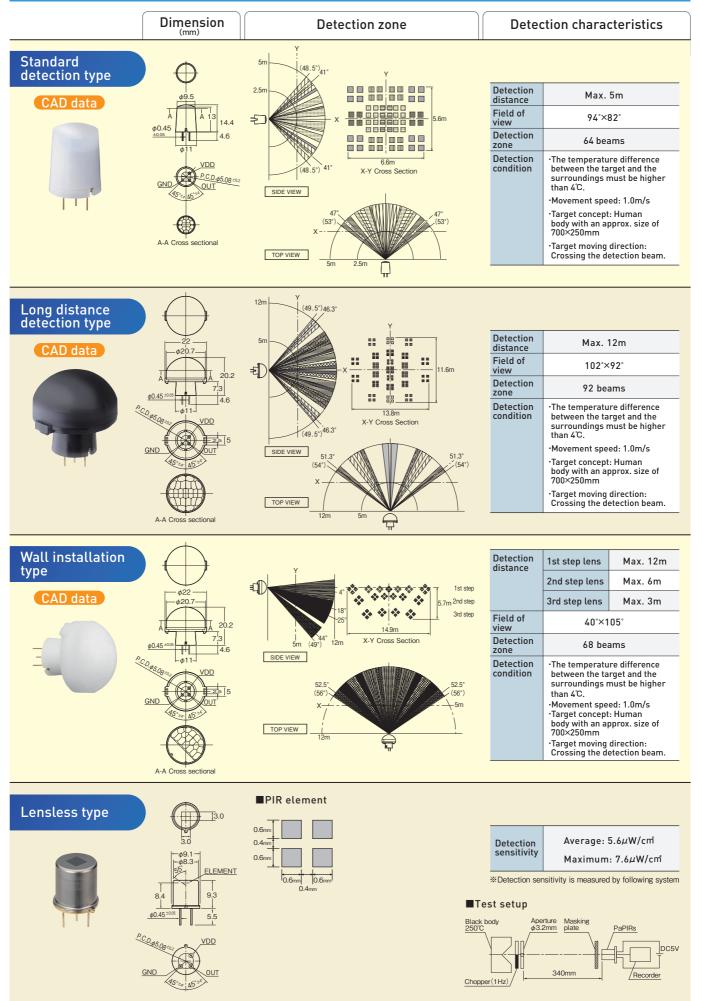
Steep mode: When the output is OFF. The electrical current consumption is around 1µA.
 Standby mode: After the sensor's output has reached ON status, the sensor switches to standby mode.

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

[Explanation of the timing]

- 11 (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. Standby hold time: about 2.6 sec (typ.) after the last detection of a signal. (%1) Mask time: about 1.3 sec (typ.) During this stage, even if the sensor detects something, the output
- t2: t3: will not switch to ON. (%2)

Lenses for the EKMB/EKMC series



CAD data CAD data can be downloaded from the ((PaPIRs)) PaPIRs WEB site. Panasonic PaPIRs Search

Please refer to the formal specification for the dimension, and the tolerance **Please note that the horizontal and vertical field of view depends on the position of the metal tab on which the lens is mounted. Downloaded from Arrow.com.

SATURN LENS-NEW **Dual zone** 90° 90° Standard motion 44° **4**4° detection area 2.2m 1.8m Ť ø4.4m

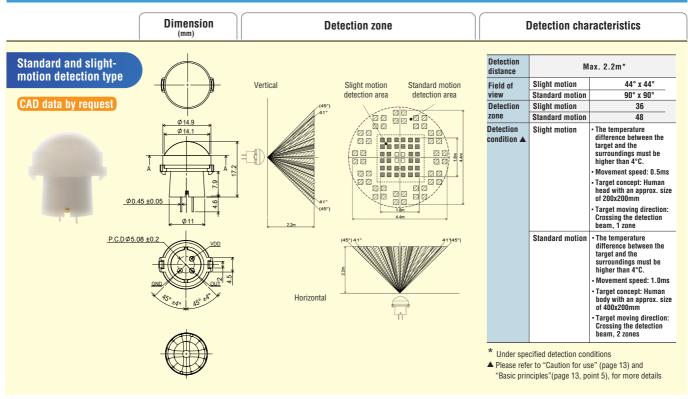


Slight motion detection area

Standard and slight-motion detection type

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

Saturn lens



Please contact your local sales representative for detailed specifications.

Downloaded from Arrow.com.