TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

1. Home appliance market: Air conditioner, air purifier and fan heater

 Construction equipment: lighting, automatic switches
 Commercial equipment: vending machines, facilities for designated smoking areas

ORDERING INFORMATION

	AMN				1			
Output type 2: Analog output 3: Digital output	4: Low current consumption (digital output)							
Detection performance 1: Standard detection type 2: Slight motion detection type	3: Spot detection type 4: 10m detection type							
Feature 1: PC board mounting type								
Operating voltage 1: 5V DC	2: 3V DC							
Lens color 1: Black	2: White							

PRODUCT TYPES

Detection performance	Output type Lens color	Digital output	Low current consumption type Digital output	Analog output
Otondard datastion tuna	Black	AMN31111	AMN41121	AMN21111
Standard detection type	White	AMN31112	AMN41122	AMN21112
Slight motion detection type	Black	AMN32111	AMN42121	AMN22111
	White	AMN32112	AMN42122	AMN22112
Spot detection type	Black	AMN33111	AMN43121	AMN23111
	White	AMN33112	AMN43122	AMN23112
10m detection type	Black	AMN34111	AMN44121	AMN24111
	White	AMN34112	AMN44122	AMN24112

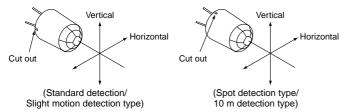
Standard packing: Carton: 50 pcs.; Case: 1,000 pcs.

RATING

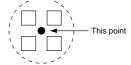
1. Detection performance

	Items	Standard detection type	Slight motion detection type	Spot detection type	10m detection type	Conditions of objects to be detected
Rated dete Note 1)	ction distance	Max. 5m 16.404ft	Max. 2m 6.562ft	Max. 5m 16.404ft	Max. 10m 32.808ft	 Detectable difference in temperature between the target and background is more than 4°C 7.2°F. Movement speed
	Horizontal Note 2)	100°	91°	38°	110°	 Digital output type Standard detection type/Spot detection type/ 10m detection type: 0.8 to 1.2 m/s Slight motion detection type: 0.5 m/s
Detection range	Vertical Note 2)	82°	91°	22°	93°	 2) Analog output and low current consumption types Standard detection type/Spot detection type/ 10m detection type: 0.5 to 1.5 m/s Slight motion detection type: 0.3 to 1.0 m/s
	Detection zone Note 3)	64 zones	104 zones	24 zones	80 zones	 Sight notion detection type: 0.3 to 1.0 ms Detection object = human body (size is 700mm × 250mm 27.559inch × 9.843inch, but for the slight motion detection type the size is 200mm × 200mm 7.874inch × 7.874inch)

Notes: 1. Depending on the difference in temperature between the background and detection target and the speed at which the target moves, these sensors may be capable of detection beyond the detection distances stated above. Nevertheless, they should be used within the prescribed detection distances. For further details, refer to the detection range diagram on page 24.



This angle represents the center point of the detection zone created by the outermost lens.



3. Regarding of detection zone, please refer to "DETECTION PERFORMANCE" on page 24.

4. Anti-crime device market: crime prevention sensor, simple anti-crime devices, surveillance cameras

MP Motion Sensor (AMN2, 3, 4)

2. Absolute maximum ratings (Measuring condition: ambient temperature = 25°C 77°F) (Common to All types)

Items	Absolute maximum ratings	
Power supply voltage	–0.3 to 7 V DC	
Usable ambient temperature	-20 to 60°C -4 to +140°F (No freezing and condensing at low temperature.)	
Storage temperature	-20 to 70°C -4 to +158°F	

3. Electrical characteristics (Common to All types)

1) Digital output

Items		Symbol	Electrical characteristics *() is low current consumption type	Measured conditions *() is low current consumption type
	Minimum	Vdd	3.0 V DC (2.2 V DC)	
Rated operating voltage	Maximum	vaa –	6.0 V DC (3.0 V DC)	
Rated consumption current	Typical	h	170 μA (46 μA)	Ambient temperature = $25^{\circ}C$ 77°F
(Standby) Note)	Maximum	lw	300 μA (60 μA)	Operating voltage = 5V (3V) lout = 0
Output current (when detecting)	Maximum	lout	100 μΑ	Ambient temperature = 25°C 77°F Operating voltage = 5V (3V) Vout ≧ Vdd–0.5
Output voltage (when detecting)	Minimum	Vout	Vdd -0.5	Ambient temperature = 25°C 77°F Operating voltage = 5V (3V) Open when not detecting
Circuit stability time	Typical	Twu	7 s	Ambient temperature = 25°C 77°F
	Maximum	TWU	30 s	Operating voltage = 5V (3V)

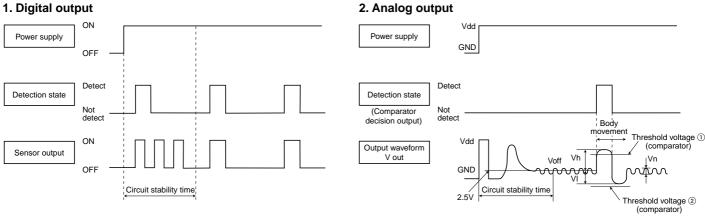
Note: The current which is consumed during detection consists of the standby consumed current plus the output current.

2) Analog output

Items		Symbol	Specified value	Measured conditions	
	Minimum	Vdd -	4.5 V DC		
Operating voltage	Maximum	vaa	5.5 V DC		
	Typical	h	170 μΑ	Ambient temperature = $25^{\circ}C$ 77°F	
Consumption current	Maximum	lw –	300 μA	Operating voltage = 5V (3V) lout = 0	
Output current	Maximum	lout	50 μΑ	Ambient temperature = 25°C 77°F Operating voltage = 5V (3V)	
	Minimum	Vout -	0 V	Ambient temperature = 25°C 77°F	
Output voltage renge	Maximum	voui	Vdd	Operating voltage = 5V (3V)	
Output offset average voltage	Minimum		2.3 V	Ambient temperature = 25°C 77°F	
	Typical	Voff	2.5 V	Operating voltage = 5V (3V)	
	Maximum		2.7 V	Steady-state output voltage when not detecting	
Standy atota naina	Typical	Vn -	155 m Vp-p	Ambient temperature = 25°C 77°F	
Steady-state noise	Maximum	VII	300 m Vp-p	Operating voltage = 5V (3V)	
Detection sensitivity	Minimum	Vh or VI	0.45 V	Ambient temperature = 25°C 77°F Operating voltage = 5V (3V) Temperature difference with background: 4°C 39.2° Please refer to conditions of other detection objects	
Circuit stability time	Maximum	Twu	45 s	Ambient temperature = 25°C 77°F Operating voltage = 5V (3V)	

Note: To set to the same detection performance as the digital output type, set the output voltage to the offset voltage (2.5V) ±0.45V (i.e. 2.95V or more and 2.05V or less).

TIMING CHART



Note: Circuit stability time: 30s max.

While the circuitry is stabilizing after the power is turned on, the sensor output is not fixed in the "on" state or "off" state. This is true regardless of whether or not the sensor has detected anything.

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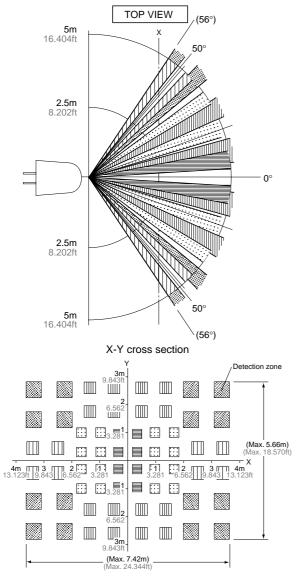
Note: Circuit stability time: 45s max.

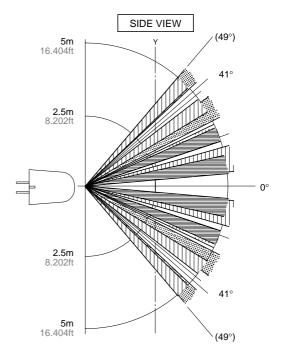
not the sensor has detected anything.

While the circuitry is stabilizing after the power is turned on, the sensor output is not fixed in the "on" state or "off" state. This is true regardless of whether or

DETECTION PERFORMANCE

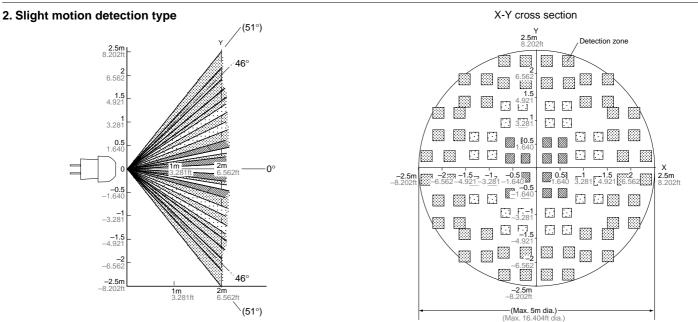
1. Standard detection type





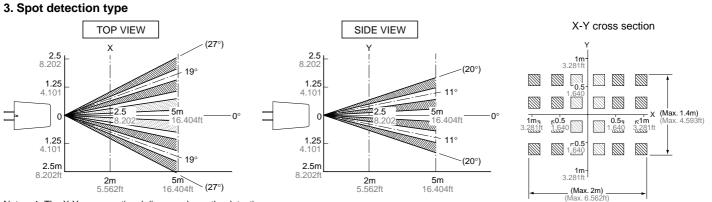
Notes: 1. The X-Y cross-sectional diagram shows the detection area.

2. The differences in the detection zone patterns are indicative of the projections of the 16 lenses with single focal point and with five optical axes. An object whose temperature differs from the background temperature and which crosses inside the detection zone will be detected.



Notes: 1. The X-Y cross-sectional diagram shows the detection area.

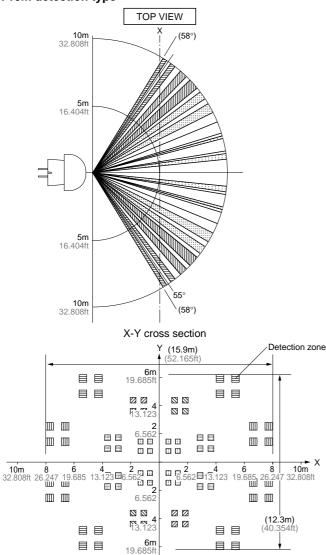
2. The differences in the detection zone patterns are indicative of the projections of the 26 lenses with single focal point and with three optical axes. An object whose temperature differs from the background temperature and which crosses inside the detection zone will be detected.



Notes: 1. The X-Y cross-sectional diagram shows the detection area.

2. The differences in the detection zone patterns are indicative of the projections of the 6 lenses with single focal point and with two optical axes. An object whose temperature differs from the background temperature and which crosses inside the detection zone will be detected.

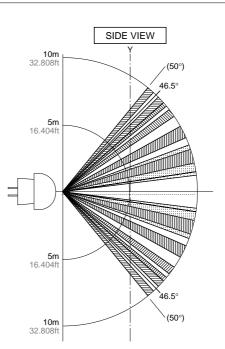
4.10m detection type



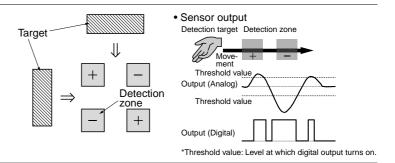
5. Notes regarding the detection zone

The detection zone has the polarity shown in the diagram on the right.

When targets enter both the + and – zones with the same timing, the signals are cancelled each other, thus in this case there is a possibility that the object cannot be detected at the maximum specified detection distance.



Notes: 1. The X-Y cross-sectional diagram shows the detection area.
2. The differences in the detection zone patterns are indicative of the projections of the 20 lenses with single focal point and with five optical axes. An object whose temperature differs from the background temperature and which crosses inside the detection zone will be detected.

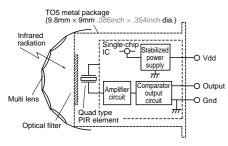


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HOW TO USE

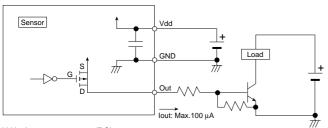
1. Block diagram output circuit

1) Block diagram of the digital output circuit



2. Wiring diagram

1) Digital output

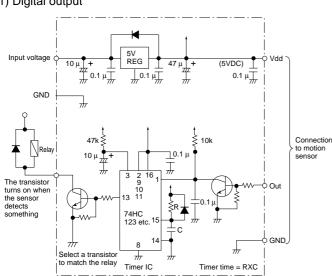


Vdd: Input power source (DC) GND: GND

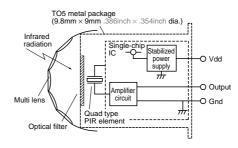
Out: Output (Comparator)

3. Timer circuit example

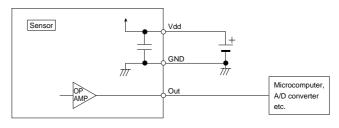
1) Digital output

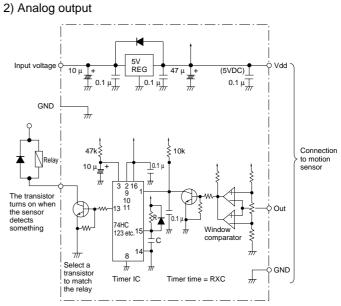


2) Block diagram of the analog output circuit



2) Analog output





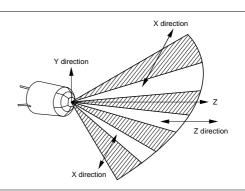
Note: This is the reference circuit which drives the MP motion sensor. Install a noise filter for applications requiring enhanced detection reliability and noise withstanding capability.

Differences in the specifications of electronic components to which the units are connected sometimes affect their correct operation; please check the units'

performance and reliability for each application. Panasonic Corporation accepts no responsibility for damages resulting from the use of this circuit.

4. Installation

Install the sensor so that people will be entering from the X direction shown below. (If persons approch the sensor from the Z direction, detection distance will be shortened.



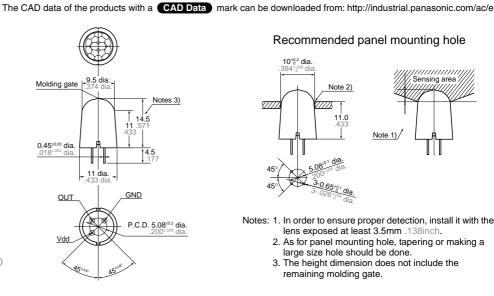
MP Motion Sensor (AMN2, 3, 4)

DIMENSIONS (mm inch)

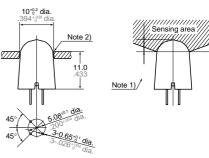
1. Standard detection type

CAD Data





Recommended panel mounting hole



- Notes: 1. In order to ensure proper detection, install it with the lens exposed at least 3.5mm .138inch.
 - 2. As for panel mounting hole, tapering or making a
 - large size hole should be done. 3. The height dimension does not include the
 - remaining molding gate.

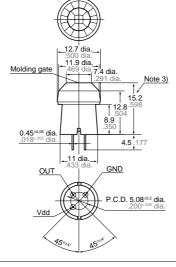
2. Slight motion detection type

General tolerance ±0.5 ±.020

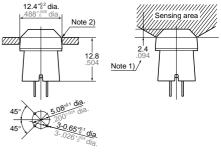
CAD Data



3. Spot detection type



Recommended panel mounting hole



Notes: 1. In order to ensure proper detection, install it with the lens exposed at least 2.4mm .094inch.

- 2. As for panel mounting hole, tapering or making a large size hole should be done.
- 3. The height dimension does not include the remaining molding gate.

4.10m detection type CAD Data

Recommended panel Recommended panel mounting hole mounting hole 17.9^{+0.2} dia .4^{+0.2} dia Note 1) Note 2) Note 2) Molding gate 17.4 dia $\overline{}$ 12.9 17.0 dia 670 dia 15.1 Molding Note 3 gate 0.45 4.5 1.05 dia qis 5.08 .018 di 18.53 11 8.6 -0.65 OUT GND 0.45^{±0.05} dia 4.5 ensing area 11 dia. P.C.D. 5.08^{±0.2} dia. Vdd .200 OUT GND /Note 1) P.C.D. 5.08^{±0.2}dia. Vdc

Notes: 1. As for panel mounting hole, tapering or making a large size hole should be done. 2. The height dimension does not include the remaining molding gate.

> Notes: 1. In order to ensure proper detection, install it with the lens exposed at least 5.6mm .220inch. As for panel mounting hole, tapering or making a large size hole should be done.
> The height dimension does not include the remaining molding gate.

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NOTES

1. Checkpoints relating to principle of operation

MP motion sensors are passive infrared sensors which detect changes in the infrared rays. They may fail to detect successfully if a heat source other than a human being is detected or if there are no temperature changes in or movement of a heat source. Care must generally be taken in the following cases. The performance and reliability of the sensors must be checked out under conditions of actual use.

1) Cases where a heat source other than a human being is detected.

(1) When a small animal enters the detection range.

(2) When the sensor is directly exposed to sunlight, a vehicle's headlights, an incandescent light or some other source of far infrared rays.

(3) When the temperature inside the detection range has changed suddenly due to the entry of cold or warm air from an air-conditioning or heating unit, water vapor from a humidifier, etc.

2) Cases where it is difficult to detect the heat source

(1) When an object made of glass, acrylic or other subject which far infrared rays have difficulty passing through is located between the sensor and what is to be detected.

(2) When the heat source inside the detection range hardly moves or when it moves at high speed; for details on the movement speed, refer to the section on the performance ratings.

2. When the detection area becomes larger

When the difference between the ambient temperature and body temperature is large (more than 20°C 68°F), detection may occur in isolated areas outside the specified detection range.

For Cautions for Use.

3. Other handling cautions

 Be careful not to allow dust or dirt to accumulate on the lens as this will adversely affect the detection sensitivity.
 The lens is made of a soft material (polyethylene).

Avoid applying a load or impact since this will deform or scratch the lens, making proper operation impossible and causing a deterioration in its performance. 3) The sensor may be damaged if it is exposed to static with a voltage exceeding ± 200 V. Therefore, do not touch its terminals directly, and exercise adequate care in the handling of the sensor.

4) When the leads are to be soldered, solder them by hand for less than 3 seconds at a temperature of less than 350° C 662° F at the tip of the soldering iron. Avoid using a solder bath since this will causing a deterioration in the sensor's performance.

5) Do not attempt to clean the sensor. Cleaning fluid may enter inside the lens area causing a deterioration in performance.

6) When using the sensors with cables, it is recommended that cables which are shielded and as short as possible be used in order to safeguard against the effects of noise.