(Standard detection type)

(W) White　(B) Black　(PW) Pearl White

(Long distance detection type)

(W) White　(B) Black　(PW) Pearl White

APPLICATIONS

Security Equipment:

- Wireless security sensors, and cameras.

Wireless Devices / Mobile Equipment:

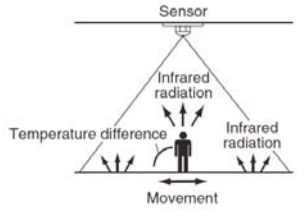
- Wireless occupancy sensors (powered by PV cells or battery)
- PC and smart phone

What is passive infrared type?

This sensor detects changes in infrared radiation which occur when there is movement by a person (or object) which is different in temperature from the surroundings.

① As this sensor detects temperature differences, it is well suited to detecting the motion of people by their body temperature.

② Wide sensing area.



Compliance with RoHS Directive

1. ***1μA low current consumption with Panasonic's proprietary design***

Development of a specialized circuit allows the reduction of current consumption to 1μA (during sleep mode). When motion is detected, the sensor will shift to "standby" mode.

Reduction of current consumption allows battery life to be extended for battery driven products, including wireless based and low power consumption devices.
(Product lineup includes 1μA, 2μA, and 6μA sensors.)

2. ***Simplified circuitry with fully integrated sensor design***

Panasonic's proprietary high-density embedded circuit design eliminates external sensing circuits. Advantages include reduced development and design schedules.

3. ***Lead-free pyroelectric elements***

PaPIRs sensing elements contain lithium tantalate and are lead-free. Typical PIR sensing elements are ferroelectric ceramic (PZT) containing lead.

4. ***Low curvature lens for product designs***

Panasonic's lens formation technology achieves a semi-flat lens with a smooth surface and minimum protrusion from the device (lens diameter: ϕ9.5mm).

In addition to white and black lens options, pearl white is offered for design aesthetics.
(※Refer to "Dimensions" on page 5)

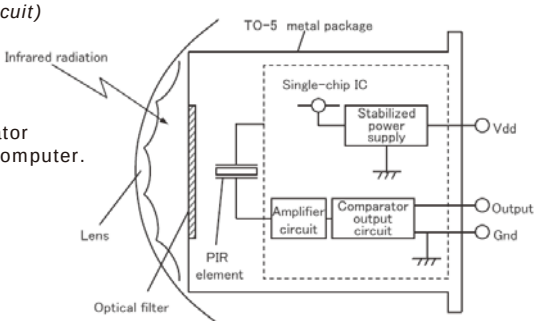
5. ***Robust design prevents false detection***

PaPIRs sensing circuits are enclosed in a metallic can to minimize adverse effects of external electromagnetic fields. Examples include radiated noise caused by cellular phones.

A high S/N ratio minimizes sensitivity to false tripping when operated under various environmental conditions.

Block Diagram *(Digital output circuit)*

Built-in amplifier and comparator connected directly to a microcomputer.



ORDERING INFORMATION

EKMB □ □ □ □ □ □

Output: **1**: Digital

Current Consumption: **1**: 1μA, **2**: 2μA, **3**: 6μA

Detection Performance: **01**: Standard detection type
03: Long distance defection type

Lens Color:
1: White **2**: Black **3**: Pearl White

Lens Material: **1**: Polyethylene

Mounting: **1**: TO-5

PRODUCT TYPES

Detection Performance	Current Consumption	Lens Color	Model No.	Inner Package	Outer Package
Standard detection type	1 μA	White	EKMB1101111	50pcs	1000pcs
		Black	EKMB1101112		
		Pearl White	EKMB1101113		
	2 μA	White	EKMB1201111		
		Black	EKMB1201112		
		Pearl White	EKMB1201113		
	6 μA	White	EKMB1301111K		
		Black	EKMB1301112K		
		Pearl White	EKMB1301113K		
Long Distance detection type	1 μA	White	EKMB1103111	50pcs	1000pcs
		Black	EKMB1103112		
		Pearl White	EKMB1103113		
	2 μA	White	EKMB1203111		
		Black	EKMB1203112		
		Pearl White	EKMB1203113		
	6 μA	White	EKMB1303111K		
		Black	EKMB1303112K		
		Pearl White	EKMB1303113K		

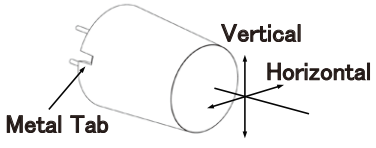
PERFORMANCE

1. Detection Performance [Conditions for measuring: Ambient temperature : 25℃(77℉) Operating voltage : 3VDC]

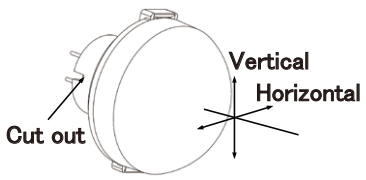
Items		Standard Detection type	Long Distance Detection type	Conditions concerning target
Detection Range *1)		Max. 5m	Max. 12m	1. The temperature difference between the target and the surroundings should be superior to 4℃(7.2℉). 2. Movement speed: 1.0m/s 3. Target concept is human body (Size: 700× 250mm)
Detection Area	Horizontal *2)	94° (±47°)	102° (±51°)	
	Vertical *2)	82° (±41°)	92° (±46°)	
	Detection Zone *3)	64 zones	92 zones	

*1) Depending on the target's speed and temperature difference compared to the surroundings, detection can occur at a range superior to the above value. Please use this sensor according to the specifications for guaranteed performance.

*2) Definitions for "Horizontal" and "Vertical":



Standard detection type



Long Distance detection type

*3) Refer to the "detection area" diagram on P.4.

2. Maximum Rated Values

Items	Specified value
Power Supply Voltage	−0.3～4.5V DC
Usable Ambient Temperature	−20～+60℃ (−4～+140℉) Do not use in a freezing or condensation environment.
Storage Temperature	−20～+70℃ (−4～+158℉)

3. Electrical Characteristic

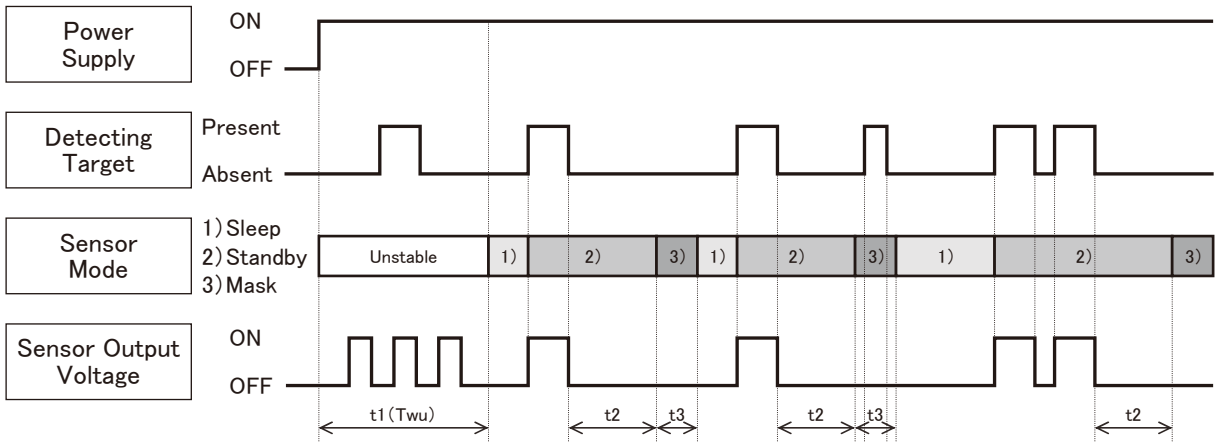
[Measuring conditions: Ambient temperature 25℃(77℉)]

Items		Symbol	1 μA type	2 μA type	6 μA type	Measured Conditions
Operating Voltage	Min.	Vdd	2.3V DC	2.3V DC	2.3V DC	—
	Max.		4.0V DC	4.0V DC	4.0V DC	—
Electrical Current Consumption (Sleep mode) (*4)	Avg.	Iw	1.0 μA	—	—	Iout=0
	Max.		1.6 μA			
Electrical Current Consumption (Standby mode) (*4)	Avg.	Iw	1.9 μA	1.9 μA	6.0 μA	Iout=0
	Max.		3.0 μA	3.0 μA	12.0 μA	
Output Current	Max.	Iout	100 μA	100 μA	100 μA	Vout≧Vdd−0.5
Output Voltage	Min.	Vout	Vdd−0.5VDC	Vdd−0.5VDC	Vdd−0.5VDC	—
Circuit Stability Time (When voltage is applied)	Avg.	Twu	25s	25s	—	—
	Max.		210s	210s	30s	

(*4)(*5) : "Sleep mode" or "Standby mode" is for 1μA current consumption version. Please refer to "TIMING CHART" below.

TIMING CHART

1. Digital output (1μA current consumption)



[Modes]

1) Sleep Mode : When the output is OFF. The electrical current consumption is approximately 1 μA.
2) Standby Mode : After the sensor's output reaches ON status, the sensor switches to standby mode. The electrical current consumption is ~ 1.9 μA . When the sensor's output returns to an OFF value after expiration of the "hold time", the sensor switches again to sleep mode.
3) Mask Mode : Time during which the output is forced to OFF after the end of the standby mode. (no detection is possible during this period.)

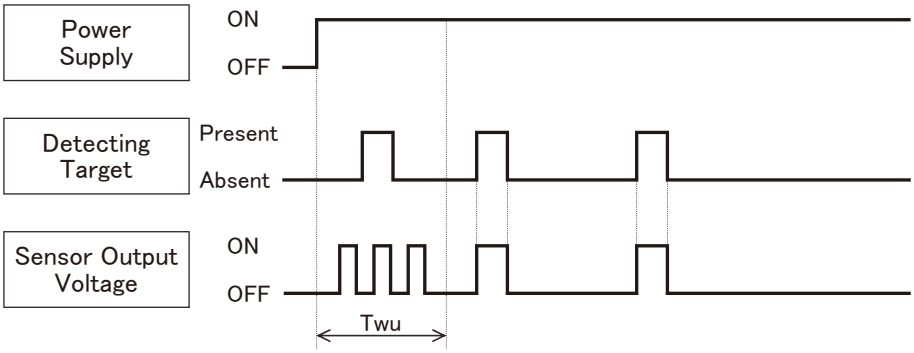
[Durations]

t1(Twu) : Circuit Stability Time: ~ 25s (typ.)
During this stage, the output's status is undefined (ON/OFF) and detection is not guaranteed.

t2 : Standby Hold Time: ~ 2.6s (typ.)
Depending on the number of output occurrences during standby mode, the hold time can differ (※1)

t3 : Mask Time ~ 1.3s (typ.)
During this stage, even if the sensor detects something, output will not switch ON.(※2)

2. Digital Output (2 μA and 6 μA current consumption)

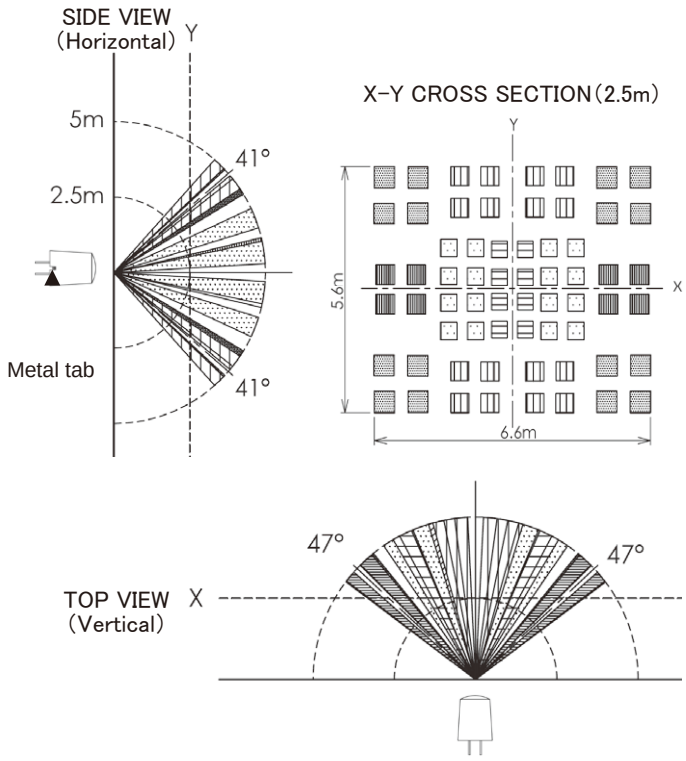


[Durations]

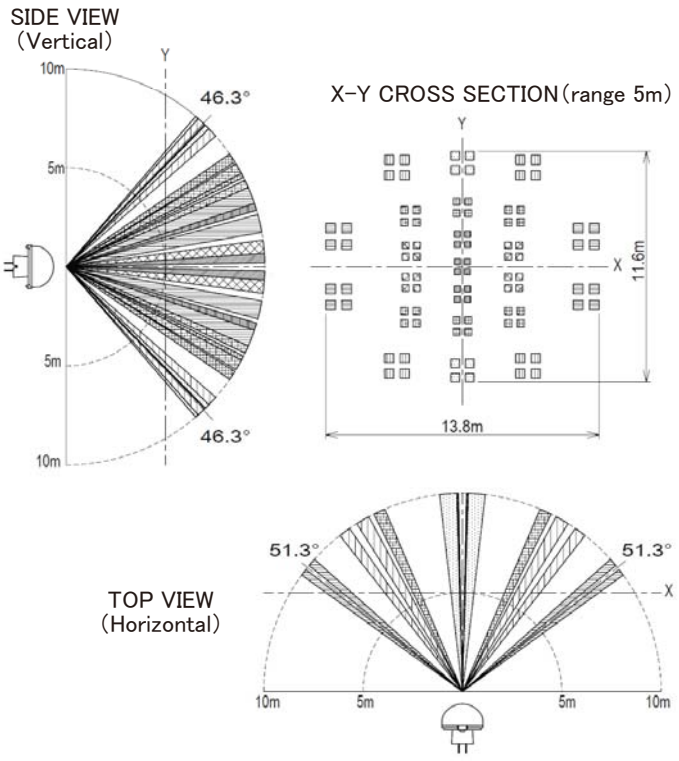
Twu : Circuit Stability Time (2 μA): ˜ 25s (typ.)
Circuit Stability Time (6 μA): ˜ 30s (max.)
During this stage, output status is undefined (ON/OFF) and detection is not guaranteed.

DETECTION PERFORMANCE

1) Standard detection type

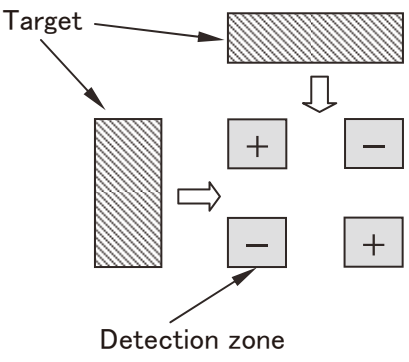


2) Long Distance detection type



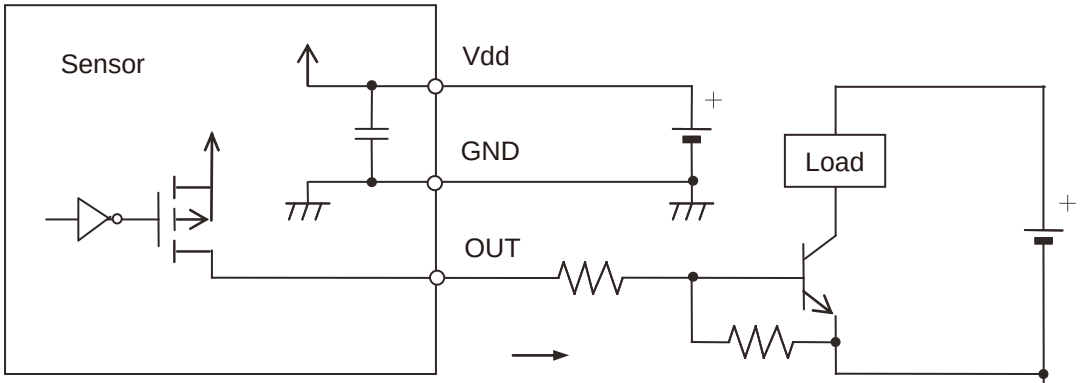
2. Detection Zone Notes

As shown on the diagram, the detection zone is polarized. If a target enters the detection zones + and – at the same time, the signals are respectively cancelled and detection could become impossible at maximum detection range. (Please refer to the detection area diagram for details)



HOW TO USE

1. Wiring Diagram (Digital Output)



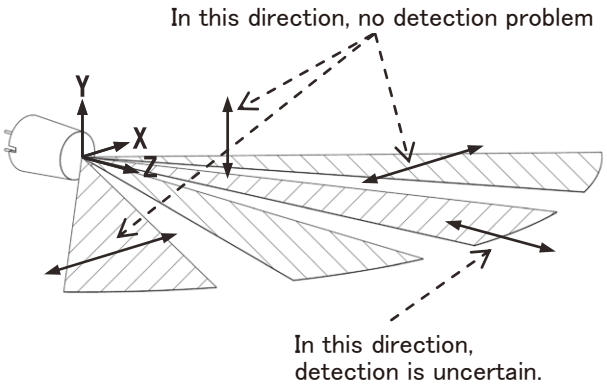
Vdd : Input power source (DC)
GND : GND
Out : Output (Comparator)

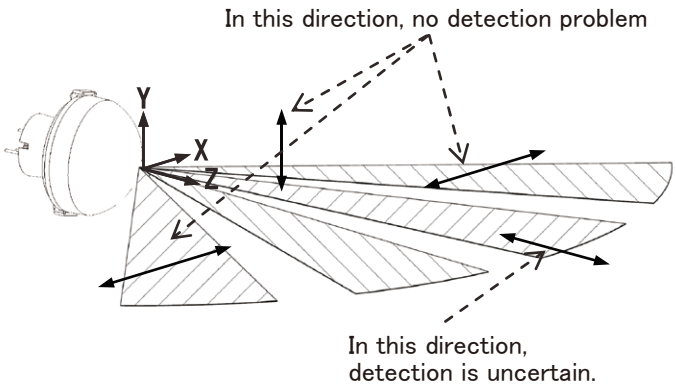
Iout:Max.100 µ A

2. Moving Direction

As detailed on the diagram, please install the sensor so that the expected trespassing direction corresponds to the axis X or axis Y.

In some cases, intrusions that occur parallel to the axis Z in every detection zone, closing toward the sensor, may not be detected.





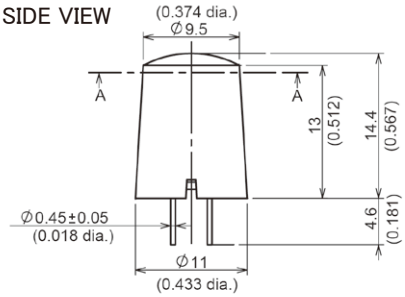
DIMENSION

1) Standard Detection type

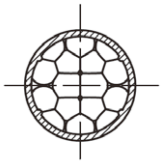
Dimensions

TOP VIEW

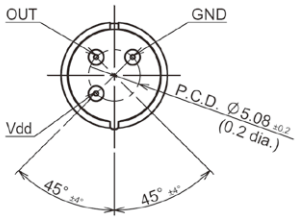
SIDE VIEW



A-A Cross Sectional



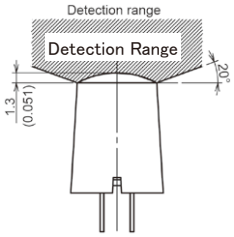
BOTTOM VIEW



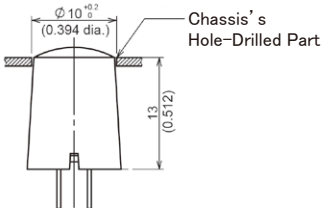
When designing your products

To maintain specified detection capability, position the sensor so that the lens tip is a minimum 1.3mm above the chassis.

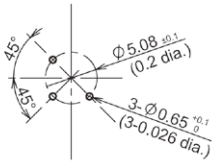
The chassis hole requires a taper according to the lens shape, or a larger hole.



Recommended Hole Drilling Diameter



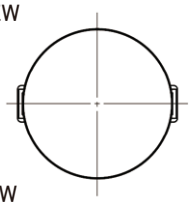
Recommended PCB Pattern Design



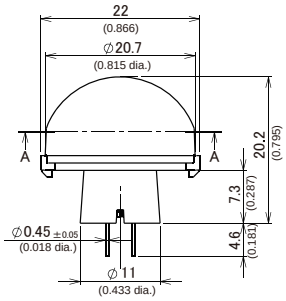
2) Long Distance Detection type

Dimensions

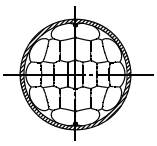
TOP VIEW



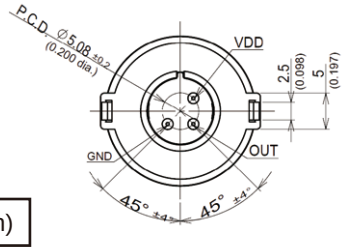
SIDE VIEW



A-A Cross Sectional



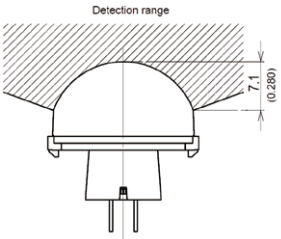
BOTTOM VIEW



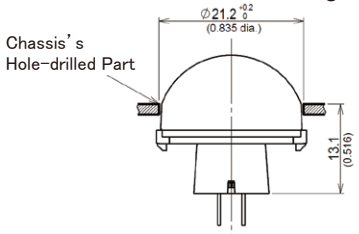
When designing your products

To maintain specified detection capability, please place and expose the sensor so that tip of lens will be more than 7.1mm above the chassis.

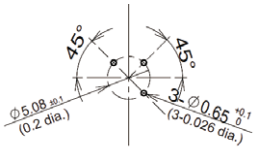
The hole of the chassis should have a taper depending on the lens shape, or have a bigger hole.



Recommended Hole Drilling Diameter



Recommended PCB Pattern Design



General Tolerance ±0.5mm (±0.020inch)