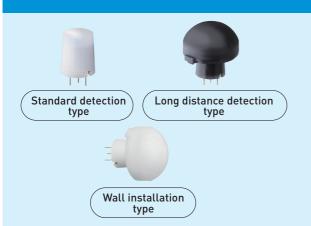
# EKMB(WL)series

Current consumption  $1/2/6\mu$ A Digital output



- OLow current consumption for battery-driven applications
- $\bigcirc$ A special differential input circuit design (EKMB  $6\mu$ A type only) for applications where a high noise resistance is required (up to GHz range).

#### Recommended applications

IoT, occupancy sensor module for smart home, battery-driven applications, wireless devices

Lensless type available

 $1\mu$ A type: EKMB1100100  $6\mu$ A type: EKMB1300100K

2μA type: EKMB1200100

#### Specifications

Detection performance	Model no.	Current	Lens color	Output type	Detection	Detection area		Detection
Detection performance	Model no.	consumption	Lens cotor	output type	distance	Horizontal	Vertical	zones
Standard detection type	EKMB1101111		White					
	EKMB1101112	1μΑ	Black					
	EKMB1101113		Pearl white					
	EKMB1201111		White		5m	94°	82°	
	EKMB1201112	2μΑ	Black					64
ाम निर्माण	EKMB1201113		Pearl white					
	EKMB1301111K		White					
	EKMB1301112K	6μ <b>A</b>	Black					
	EKMB1301113K		Pearl white					
Long distance detection type	EKMB1103111		White					
	EKMB1103112	1 <i>µ</i> A	Black					
	EKMB1103113		Pearl white		12m	102°	92°	92
	EKMB1203111	2μΑ	White					
	EKMB1203112		Black	Digital				
	EKMB1203113		Pearl white					
	EKMB1303111K	6μΑ	White					
	EKMB1303112K		Black					
	EKMB1303113K		Pearl white					
Wall installation type	EKMB1104111		White					
	EKMB1104112	1 <i>µ</i> A	Black					
	EKMB1104113		Pearl white					
	EKMB1204111	2μΑ	White		12m (1st step lens) 6m (2nd step lens) 3m (3rd step lens) Please refer to page 8 for details.	40°	105°	68
	EKMB1204112		Black					
	EKMB1204113		Pearl white					
	EKMB1304111K		White					
	EKMB1304112K	6μA	Black					
	EKMB1304113K		Pearl white					

## ■Ordering information

# 

- ●PaPIRs motion sensor
- Current consumption in standby mode
  - 1: 1µA / 2: 2µA / 3: 6µA
- ●Detection (Lens)

00: Lensless / 01: 5m distance standard /

03: 12m long distance / 04: Wall installation type

- ●0thers
  - K:  $6\mu$ A / Blank: Other than  $6\mu$ A
- •Lens color
  - 0: Lensless / 1: White /
  - 2: Black / 3: Pearl white
- Lens
  - 0: Lensless / 1: with lens

#### Characteristics

#### ■Maximum rated values

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

#### **■**Electrical Characteristics

Items		Symbol	1µA type	2µA type	6µA type	Conditions	
Max		Vdd	4.0V			_	
Operating voltage	Min	Vuu	2.3V			_	
Current consumption (in standby mode) Note 1)	Ave	lw	1μΑ 2μΑ 6μΑ		6μΑ	Ambient temperature: 25°C   lout=0   Vdd: 3V	
Output current (during detection period) Note 2)	Max	lout	100 <i>µ</i> A			Ambient temperature: 25°C Vout≧Vdd-0.5	
Output voltage (during detection period)	Min	Vout	Vdd-0.5V			Ambient temperature: 25℃ Open at no detection	
Circuit stability time	Ave	Twu	25	sec	_	Ambient temperature: 25℃ lout=0	
(when voltage is applied)	Max	iwu	210 sec		10 sec, Note 3)	Vdd: 3V	

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

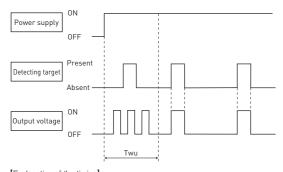
Note 2) Please select an output resistors (pull-down concept) in accordance with Vout so that the output current is lower than or equal to 100µA. If the output current is more than 100µA, this

may cause false alarms

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

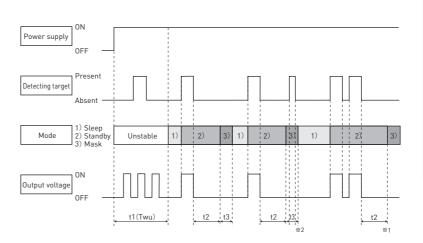
## Timing chart

#### $\blacksquare 2\mu A / 6\mu A$ 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

#### ■1µA type



#### [Explanation of modes]

Lexpianation 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  $1.9\mu A$ . 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.)

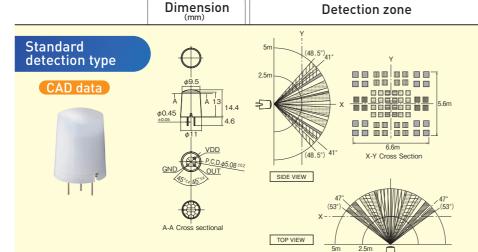
#### [Explanation of the timing]

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. 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

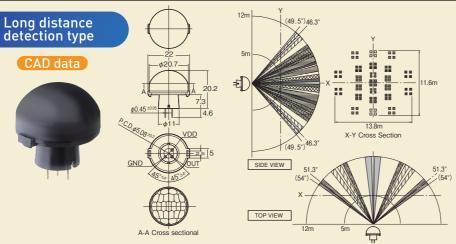
will not switch to ON. (%2)

### Lenses for the EKMB/EKMC series

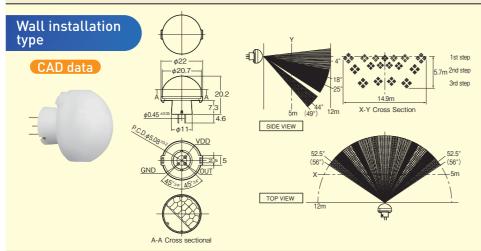


## **Detection characteristics**

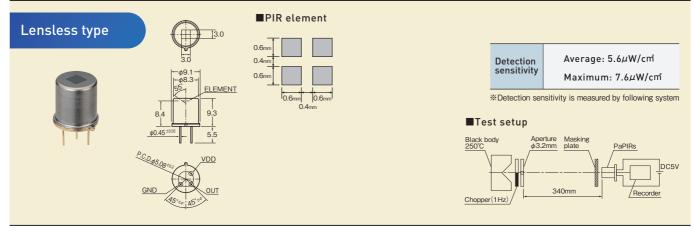
Detection distance	Max. 5m			
Field of view	94°×82°			
Detection zone	64 beams			
Detection condition	The temperature difference between the target and the surroundings must be higher than 4°C.			
	·Movement speed: 1.0m/s			
	•Target concept: Human body with an approx. size of 700×250mm			
	·Target moving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

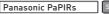


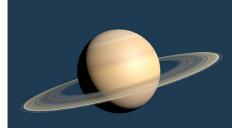
Detection distance	Max. 12m		
Field of view	102°×92°		
Detection zone	92 beams		
Detection condition	The temperature difference between the target and the surroundings must be higher than 4°C.		
	·Movement speed: 1.0m/s		
	•Target concept: Human body with an approx. size of 700×250mm		
	·Target moving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



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.			

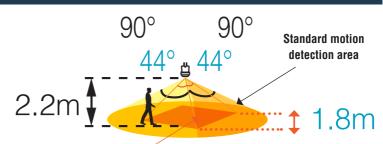






# SATURN LENS - Dual zone

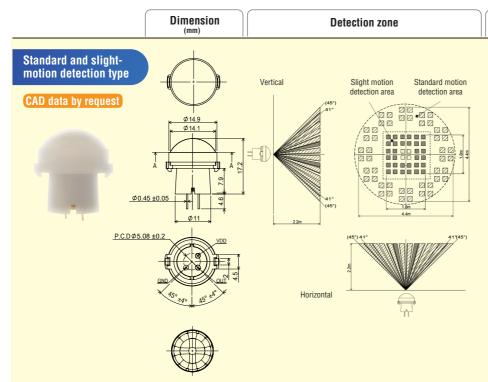




#### Standard and slight-motion detection type

consum	by the cur ption in sta be: in sleep	andby mode	1μΑ	2µА	6µА	170	<b>)</b> μΑ
▶ Choos	se by ou	itput		Digital		Digital	Analog
Ohaa	b	White	EKMB1193111	EKMB1293111	EKMB1393111K	EKMC1693111	By request
Choos	-	Black	EKMB1193112	EKMB1293112	EKMB1393112K	EKMC1693112	By request
		Pearl white	EKMB1193113	EKMB1293113	EKMB1393113K	EKMC1693113	By request

#### Saturn lens



#### **Detection characteristics**

Detection distance	Max. 2.2m*			
Field of	Slight motion	44° x 44°		
view	Standard motion	90° x 90°		
Detection	Slight motion	36		
zone	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		
		<ul> <li>Target concept: Human body with an approx. size of 400x200mm</li> </ul>		
		<ul> <li>Target moving direction: Crossing the detection beam, 2 zones</li> </ul>		

- \* Under specified detection conditions
- ▲ Please refer to "Caution for use" (page 13) and "Basic principles"(page 13, point 5), for more details