

## PIR Sensitivity

This setting controls the minimum amount of movement required for the sensor to detect whether a given area is occupied (human movement is used for detection) and turn ON the lights. Sensors are shipped with this setting set to the most sensitive position. The customer can manually set this setting by either changing the potentiometer setting on the sensor or using a remote control unit.

## Brightness

The Lux Level setting of the sensor controls the switching ON and OFF or dimming level of artificial lighting. The user can manually set this setting by either changing the potentiometer setting on the sensor or using a remote control unit.

## Time Delay

This is the duration that the sensor maintains the lights (or any other load connected to it) in the ON condition after the last occupancy is detected. Sensors are shipped with this parameter set at 5 min. The customer can manually set this setting using remote control from 30sec to 30min.

## Partial Off

In this mode the lights are never turned off completely (i.e 0%) when the space is no more occupied instead the sensor dims the light to a preset level. User can change the partial off level using the remote from 0% to 30%. Please note that some of the luminaries may have difficulty in going below the certain dim level. There is no change in behavior when the space is occupied. This feature is only applicable for dimmable sensors and when it used in conjunction with dimmable ballast.

## Partial ON

In this mode the lights are never fully turned ON (100% of the light level) when the space is occupied. Instead the sensor turns ON the light to a preset level (which can be less 100% level). User can change the partial off level using the remote from 70% to 100%. There is no change in behavior when the space is not occupied. This is only applicable for dimmable sensors and when it used in conjunction with dimmable ballast.

## Presentation Mode

This feature can be used during presentation using a projector to temporarily override the ambient light sensor based brightness control. After the presentation is over and once the room is vacated as indicated by the time delay sensor, the sensor reverts back to normal mode and start controlling the light based on ambient light sensor. This feature is only applicable for dimmable sensors and when it used in conjunction with dimmable ballast.

## Vacancy Mode

Vacancy sensors use the same technique as occupancy sensor to detect the occupancy. These class of sensors do not turn ON the load automatically. Load has to be turned ON manually but the sensors turn OFF the load automatically when the space no more occupied.

## Three Way Mode

Three way sensors are combination of occupancy and vacancy sensors. The load can be turned ON either automatically by occupancy detection or manually by means of external switch. Turning off is always automatic upon vacancy as detected based on a user

settable time delay. This mode is typically used in conjunction with two/three way switches in stairs.

## IR remote Access

Sensors can be remotely controlled by the Infra red (IR) remote control. This enables a better control of the sensor and installation hassle free. Sensor provides visual cue to indicate the setting being changed and also value of the settings.

## Visual Cue

Sensors provide visual cue during configuration of settings. The RGB LED light up in different colors depending on the current value of the setting being changed.

## Setting Storage

When the remote control is used to change any setting, the setting is automatically saved into the permanent memory. This helps sensor to retain the setting even the sensor is switched OFF and ON again. The setting can be overridden by entering override mode and there by reverting back to hardware based settings.

## Remote settings Override

This feature resets the settings that were set up using a remote controls back to the hardware/factory default value.

## Fail Safe Mode

It is very important pay attention to the security of occupants due to failures in the sensors and thereby not turning ON the light/load. If and when there is a failure in our sensor, then the lights/loads are fully

turned on. so that there is no safety concern to the occupants.

## Load Maintenance Mode

Some of our sensors are equipped with load maintenance switch. This enables the user to replace/maintain the load without turning off power to the whole office or house.

## Burn-In

Burn-in helps to extend the overall lifetime of CFL or FTL bulbs and also improves the quality of light output. NEMA spec LSD 23-2010 recommends that the bulbs go through Burn-in, by operating at ballast's maximum light outputs for a minimum of 12 hours continuously before dimming. The Burn-in feature is available on all sensors but is disabled by default. This feature can only be activated using a remote control.

## CFL

The lifetime of a CFL/FTL lamp depends on how frequently the lamp is turned ON and OFF. The US energy star recommends that the CFL should be ON for minimum of 15 minutes. Our sensors are designed to address this issue and maintains a minimum ON time of 15 minutes. This feature is enabled at the time of shipment but can be disabled using a remote control.

## Future Proof

Sensors are firmware upgradable in the field with an special accessory. This makes the sensor future proof and purchase decision easier for the user.

## Cascade Operation

Daylight dimmable sensors can be cascaded together to increase the load driving capacity or to provide area specific lighting based on local ambient light condition while still responding to occupancy. Only occupancy sensor can be cascaded. Sensors can be cascaded either in a hierarchical master-slave form or in a peer-peer form.