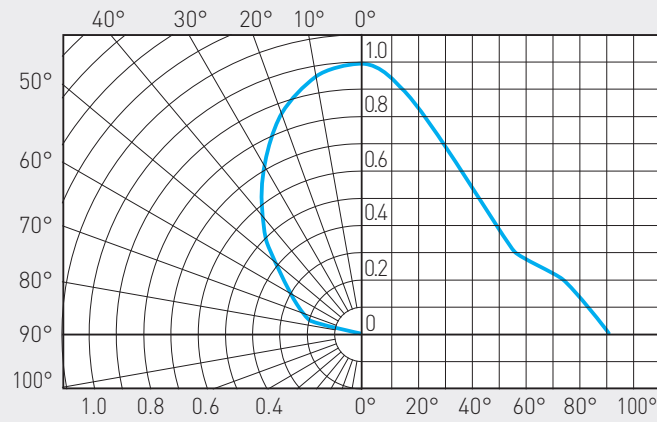


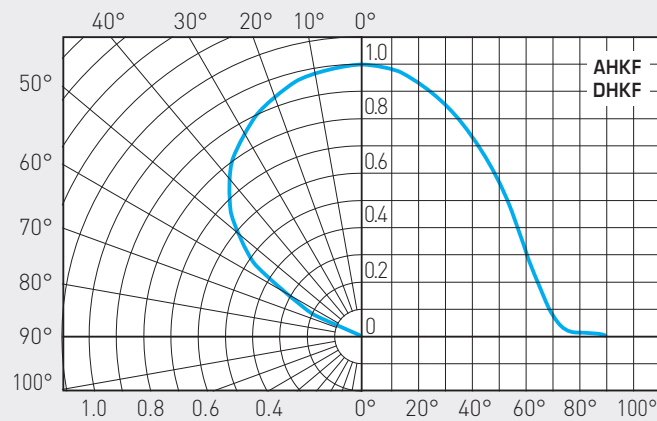
General information
Light sensor

Light sensor (indoor areas) PHOTASGARD®



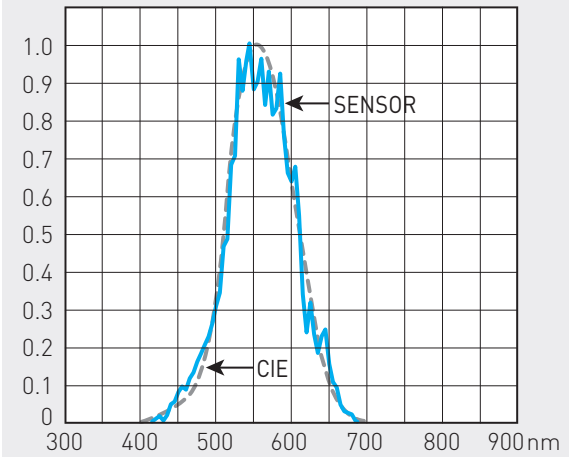
Characteristic curve showing the sensitivity of light sensor (indoor areas) relative to the angle of incidence of light.

Light sensor (outdoor areas) PHOTASGARD®



Characteristic curve showing the sensitivity of light sensor (outdoor areas) relative to the angle of incidence of light.

Light sensor (indoor and outdoor areas) PHOTASGARD®

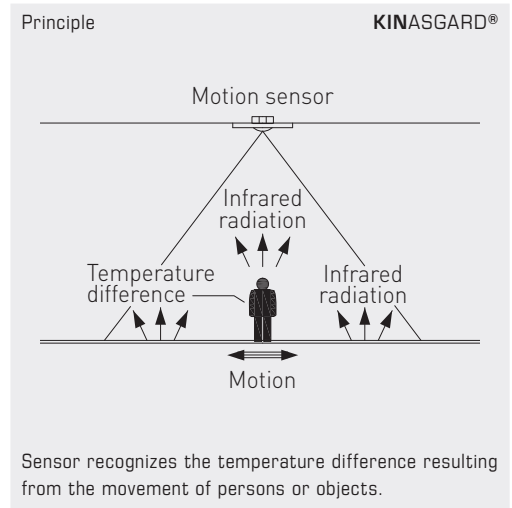
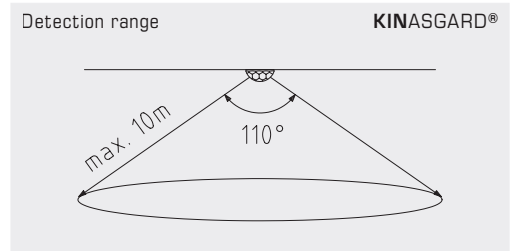
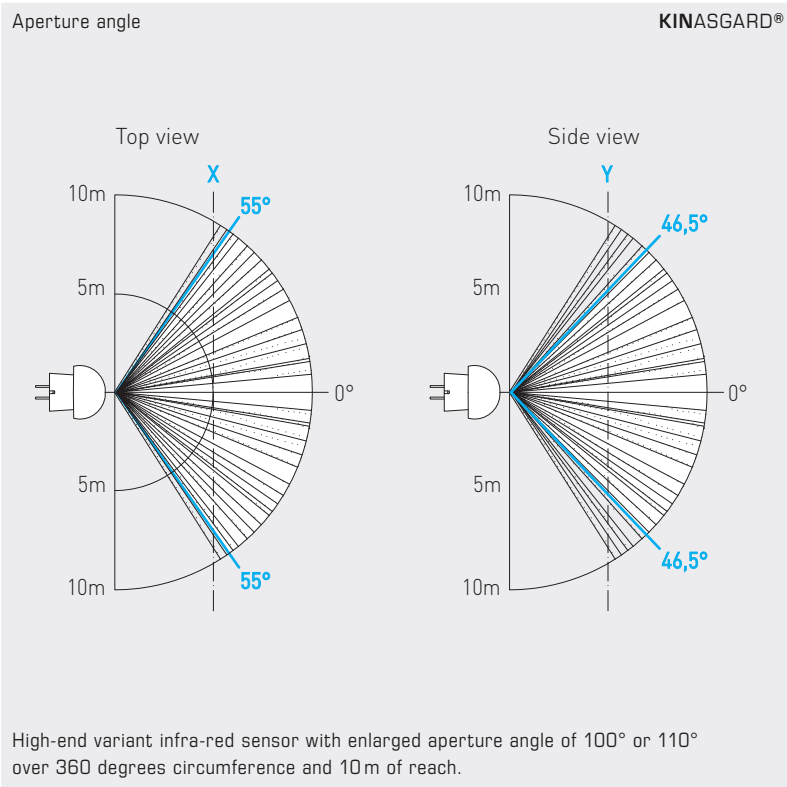


Characteristic curve showing the sensitivity of light sensor on the circuit board in respect of the wavelength of light.

The broken line represents the light perception of the human eye.

The light sensor used in PHOTASGARD® light intensity sensors was specifically adapted to the sensitivity of the human eye. Its greatest sensitivity is in the range of 400nm to 700nm.

With its special filter, the sensor is therefore ideally suited for measuring exposure to daylight and/or for measuring artificial light of high colour temperature (similar to sunlight).



In all **KINASGARD®** motion sensors and presence detectors, a high-end variant infra-red sensor with enlarged angle of aperture is exclusively used.

The patented lens system with 20 individual lenses results in only very small dark areas that are only a few centimetres wide even at a distance of 10 m, thereby reliably detecting small movements.

The sensor recognizes changes in the infra-red radiation spectrum, meaning heat radiation, resulting from the movement of persons or objects.

Such movements generate a temporary change of the temperature gradient in the field.

Due to the constant presence of body (heat) radiation, this sensor is ideally suitable for detecting persons. The temperature difference between sensor and object must be >5 K.

