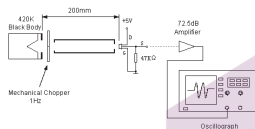
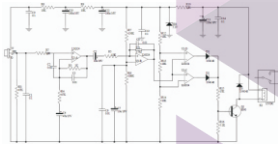




## Test Method 測試方法



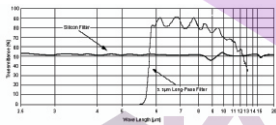
## Typical Application 典型應用電路



### Notice/注意

- U1A-DLM324  $V_{DD}=12V$  DC  $R_s=47k\Omega$  as referent voltage
- IC: Lm324 電源:12伏直流  $R_s=47$ 千歐姆, 作為參考電壓設置電阻

## Spectral Response of Window Materials 窗口材料的可接收通過波長



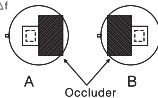
### Notice/注意

The typical average transmissivity curve of 5.5 μm pass IR filter is figured, which is vacuumed on silicon filter.

圖表所示為典型的5.5 μm紅外濾光片參考圖, 曲線是紅外線通過率的平均值。該窗口材料是經過特殊真空鍍膜處理過的半導體硅片。

## Measurement conditions 測量條件

- ◻ Circumstance situation temperature 25°C
- ◻ Black-body temperature 420K (@147°C)
- ◻ Chopping frequency 1 Hz, 0.3-3.5Hz Δf
- ◻ 72.5 dB Amplifier
- ◻ 環境溫度 25°C
- ◻ 黑體溫度 420K(147°C)
- ◻ 調製頻率 1 赫茲, 0.3-3.5 赫茲 Δf
- ◻ 放大倍數 72.5 dB



The sensitivity balance of dual elements sensor is calculated by measuring the sensitivity (signal output voltage) of each element and uses the formula as below:

$$\text{Balance} = \frac{V_A - V_B}{V_A + V_B} \times 100\% \quad V_A = \text{Sensitivity of side A (mV}_{p-p}\text{)}$$

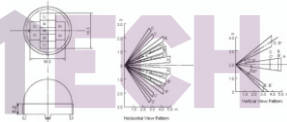
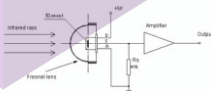
$$V_B = \text{Sensitivity of side B (mV}_{p-p}\text{)}$$

◻ 雙元感測器的靈敏平衡度是通過測量每個單元的靈敏度 (即單個輸出峰值電壓), 並採用下列公式計算得出。

$$\text{平衡度} = \frac{V_A - V_B}{V_A + V_B} \times 100\% \quad V_A = \text{A 面的靈敏度 (mV}_{p-p}\text{)}$$

$$V_B = \text{B 面的靈敏度 (mV}_{p-p}\text{)}$$

## Fresnel Lens for Human Body Detection 菲涅耳透鏡用於感測器的探測方位



## PIR Applications 產品應用

