Pelsan



SENSORS

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Pelsan







More than 3500 SKU



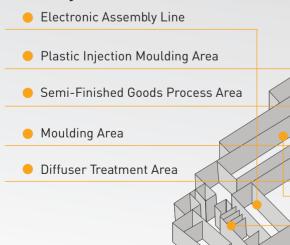
500 Employees



5 million luminaire production capacity per year

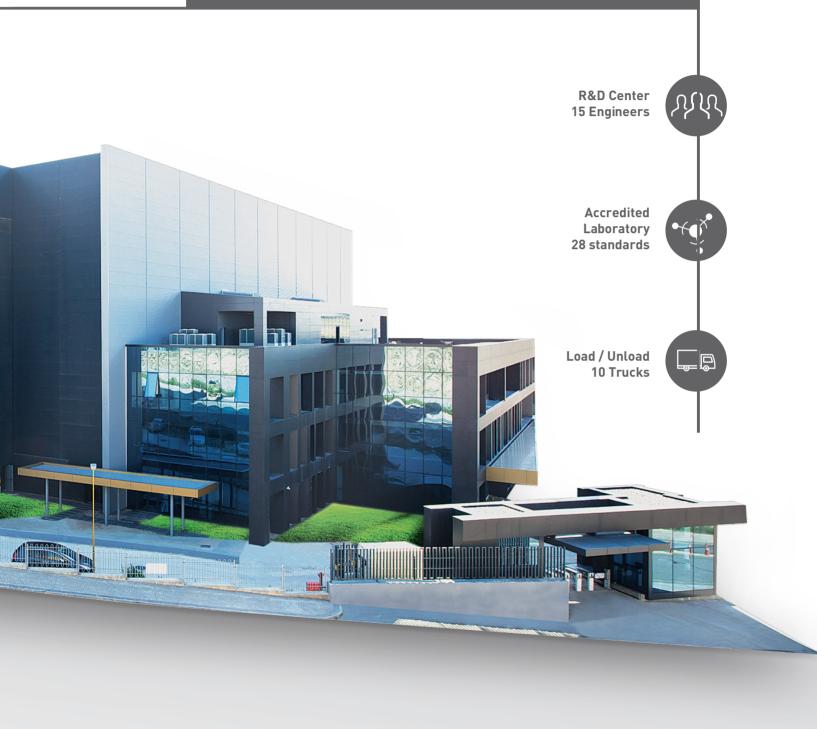


Factory



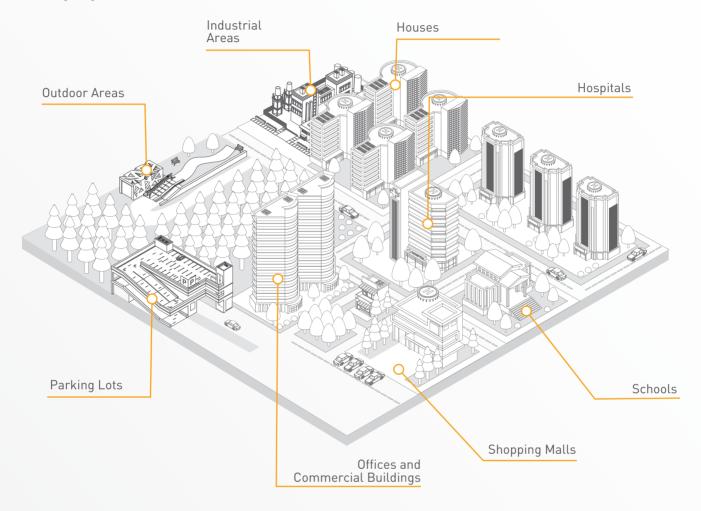
- Landscape Lighting Fixture Parts Manufacturing Area
 - Glass Reinforced
 Polyester (GRP) Product
 Manufacturing Area
 - Powder Coating & Painting Area
 - Assembly Line
 - Office

BO Manufacturing Zone m²





Sensor Applications



		Parking Lots	Offices and Commercial Buildings	Shopping Malls	Okullar	Schools	Houses	Industrial Areas	Outdoor Areas
100	Microwave Sensor* 314725	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
	SurfMoun. Micro. Sensor 326839	~	~	~	~	✓	~	~	
A make	Rec. Microwave Sensor 326838	~	~	~	~	✓	~	~	
The state of the s	High Ceiling Motion Sensor 314730							~	
6	Recessed Mounted Sensor 314726		~	~	~	~	~		
**	360° Motion Sensor 314720		~	~	~	~	~		
	Presence Sensor 314733		~	~	~	~	~		
	180° Motion Sensor 314717		~	~	~	~	~		
	Mini Motion Sensor 314732		~	~	~	~	~		

^{*}The microwave sensor (314725) is suitable for outdoor use with the IP65 sensor enclosure (314735).



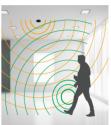
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Q 6Lighting Sensors
Save with Sensors

Things to Consider When Choosing a Sensor
PIR Sensor
Microwave Sensor





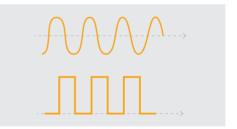


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- > Presence Sensor
- > Microwave Sensor

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Analog Sensor <
Digital Sensor <





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- > Important Values to Consider When Choosing a Sensor
- > Nominal Load Table
- > Things to Consider During Installation

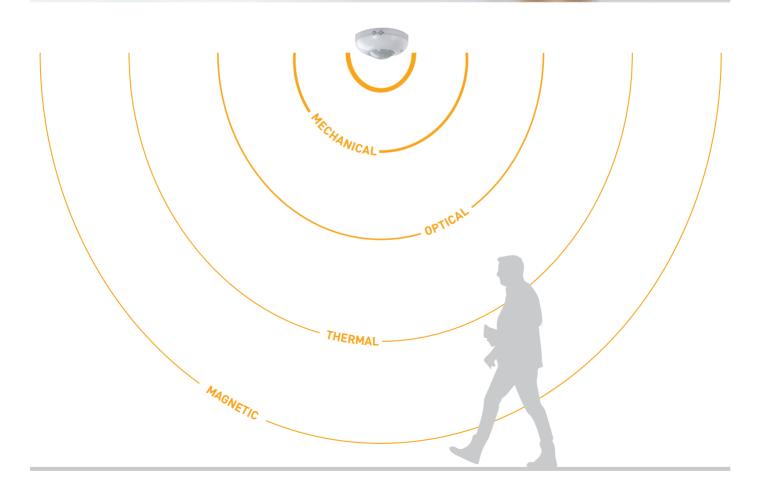
Product Portfolio





Lighting Sensors

Lighting sensors are devices that detect physical changes in the environment and convert them into electrical signals. Sensors, commonly used in modern lighting systems, are designed to increase energy efficiency and maximize user comfort.





Savings with Sensors

Lighting sensors, with today's technological advancements, provide significant savings both environmentally and economically. Especially in large-scale commercial buildings, industrial plants, and public areas, sensors enable substantial energy savings while also contributing to a sustainable future.





With the sensors in PELSAN Lighting's portfolio, the lighting systems automatically control the illumination level, detect motion and presence, and provide high energy savings.



Things to Consider When Choosing a Sensor The Right Sensor Technology Must Be Selected



PIR Sensor (Passive Infrared)

- It detects movement by sensing infrared radiation (PIR).
- It only detects living objects that emit heat.
- There should not be any object in front of the sensor for it to function properly.
- Detection sensitivity may vary depending on the ambient temperature.

Applications:

- **⊘** Corridors
- Stairways
- **⊘** Restrooms



PIR Sensors







360° Motion Sensor



Presence Sensor



180° Motion Sensor



Mini Motion Sensor



Microwave Sensor





- It emits microwave signals and analyzes their return to detect movement.
- It can detect non-living objects as well.
- It can detect through plastic, glass, walls, and ceilings.
- The detection range is high.

Applications:

- ✓ Large areas
- Smart home systems
- Parking lots
- **⊗** Shopping malls

Mivrowave Sensor









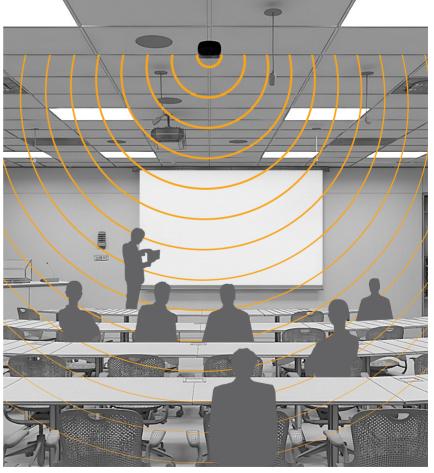
High Ceiling Motion Sensor



Differences Between Presence and Motion Sensors



A Presence Sensor would be an appropriate choice for areas like classrooms and meeting rooms, where human movements are minimal.









A **Motion Sensor** with PIR technology would be an appropriate choice for detecting movements in **high-traffic** areas such as corridors or stairways.

+7

Important Information

Most presence sensors used in the lighting industry, like motion sensors, are based on PIR technology. The key feature that differentiates presence sensors from motion sensors is their wider lens and more sensitive detection circuits. Due to these features, presence sensors can detect very small movements.



Differences Between Analog and Digital Sensors



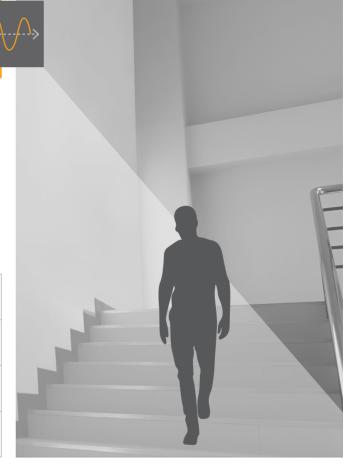
Analog Sensor

An analog sensor is a sensor that detects physical quantities and converts them into analog signals.

Operating Principle:

- ⊗ It is a continuous signal.
- It is represented by sine waves.

Accuracy	Low 🄰
Interference (External Environmental Influence)	High 7
←→ Detection Range	Low 🄰
S Price	Low 🄰







Digital Sensor

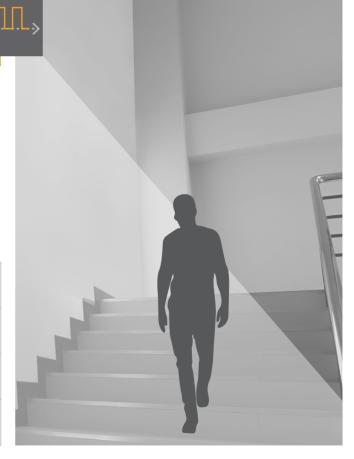
A digital sensor is a sensor that detects physical quantities and converts them into digital signals.

Operating Principle:

 \oslash The signals are time-separated.

Digital signals are represented by square waves.

⊘	Accuracy	High 7
	Interference (External Environmental Influence)	Low 🔰
←-→	Detection Range	High 🖊
(S)	Price	High 7





The sensors in Pelsan's portfolio are **digital sensors** with high accuracy and sensitivity.



Important Values to Consider When Choosing a Sensor



Detection Range

When choosing lighting sensors, detection range is an important factor. PIR (Passive Infrared) sensors typically have detection ranges between 5-12 meters. Microwave sensors, on the other hand, can cover a wider detection range, usually between 10-20 meters or more. When selecting a sensor, it's important to carefully review the product catalog information to ensure that the sensor's maximum detection range is suitable for the intended space.

Sensitivity

Microwave sensors, using microwave technology, can detect through objects such as plastic, glass, and walls. For this reason, after installation in the environment, they should be calibrated.

The "sensitivity" button can be used for this. Motion sensors with PIR technology, on the other hand, detect living objects in the environment. Therefore, they do not have any button a sensitivity adjustment

Environmental Conditions

PIR sensors, by their operating principle, generate signals by detecting temperature differences in the environment. They work effectively in indoor spaces where temperature and humidity are stable, but their detection range and sensitivity may decrease in environments where the temperature exceeds 35°C.

Microwave sensors, on the other hand, are not affected by changes in temperature or humidity. They perform steadily in challenging conditions such as outdoor areas and parking lots.

When choosing a sensor, attention should be paid to environmental factors, and the appropriate sensor technology (PIR/Microwave) should be selected accordingly.





Pelsan Sensors Nominal Load Table

The nominal power value specified in the sensor's catalog information is very important. This value represents the maximum load that can be connected to the sensor. **The nominal power value is specified separately for LED luminaires and fluorescent luminaires.** It is recommended not to exceed %85 of the specified power value.

Step 1

Nominal Power Determination

The nominal power of the sensor is determined from the user manual and catalog values. This value, specified separately for LED and fluorescent luminaires, should be selected based on the type of luminaire.

Microwave Sensor Max. 300W LED

Step 2

Determination of Nominal Power

Nominal Load (300W)

X 0.85

Tolerance Adjusted
Nominal Load (255W)

Step 3

Determination of Luminaire Quantity

Tolerance Adjusted Nominal Load (255W)

Luminaire Power (Largo G2 - 20W)

=

Number of Luminaires (12.75 Units Waterproof)

Nominal Load

(Max. 300W LED)



Microwave Sensor





13 Largo G2 (20W) Luminaires can be connected to 1 Microwave Sensor.

Code	Sensors	LED	Fluorescent (PLE)
314725	Microwave Sensor	Max. 300W	Max. 300W
326839	Surface-Moun. Microwave Sensor	Max. 1000W	Max. 1000W
326838	Recessed Microwave Sensor	Max. 300W	Max. 300W
314730	High Ceiling Motion Sensor	Max. 300W	Max. 300W
314726	Recessed Mounted Sensor	Max. 300W	Max. 300W
314720	360° Motion Sensor	Max. 300W	Max. 300W
314733	Presence Sensor	Max. 1000W	Max. 1000W
314717	180° Motion Sensor	Max. 300W	Max. 300W
314732	Mini Motion Sensor	Max. 200W	Max. 200W
314738	Photocell	Max. 1000W	Max. 1000W

^{*}For power usage higher than the values listed in the table, a contactor should be preferred. Please consult an experienced electrician for contactor installation.



Things to Consider During Installation

Functions and Configuration



The TIME setting is used to adjust how long the sensors will remain active after detecting movement for a certain period. During this time, the sensor assumes that the detected movement is ongoing and keeps the connected lighting luminaires turned on.



The LUX setting is an important feature that specifically determines when the sensors will be activated based on the environmental light level. Low, medium, and high LUX levels allow the sensor to activate at specific brightness levels.



The SENS setting is a feature used to adjust the detection sensitivity of the sensors. This setting determines how sensitive the sensor will be and at what distance or size of movements it will detect. While sensors with microwave technology have a SENS adjustment, those with PIR technology do not.







Product Portfolio





2-8,5m Microwave Sensor

Code	Detection Range (m)	Installation Height (m)	Nominal Load	Dimensions (mm)axb	Detection Area
314725	Max. 15	2,8 - 5	Max. 300W (LED)	93x47x44	360
Features	Microwave Sensor	Sun Mode (C) Moon Moo	de		



Surface-Mounted Microwave Sensor



2-6 m

2,2-4 m



Recessed Mounted Sensor

Code	Detection Range (m)	Installation Heigh	t Nominal Load	Dimensions (mm)Øxh	Kesim Ölçüsü (mm)	Detection Area
326838	Max. 6	2,2-4	Max. 300W (LED)	76x74,4	66	360
Features	Microwayo Sono	or City Time Cotting	Luy Satting	Sun Mada	Moon Modo	



High Ceiling Motion Sensor

•	9				
Code	Detection Range (m)	Installation Height (m)	Nominal Load	Dimensions (mm)axbxc	Detection Area
314730	Max. 20	4 - 15	Max. 300W (LED)	74x32,5x74	360
Features	Microwave Sensor	Time Setting Lux S	Setting Sun Mode	Moon Mode	



Photocell

1 11000					
Code	Detection Range (m)	Installation Height (m)	Nominal Load	Dimensions (mm)Øxh	Detection Area
314738	-	-	Max. 1000W (LED)	63x77	180



4-15 m



Max. 15 m

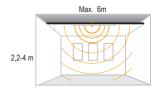
Max 6 m

Max. 10 m





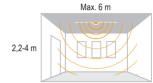
Recessed Ceiling Sensor



Code	Detection Range (m)	Installation Height (m)	Nominal Load	Dimensions (mm)Øxh	Kesim Ölçüsü (mm)	Detection Area
314726	Max. 6	2,2-4	Max. 300W (LED)	74x32,5x74	65	360
Features	PIR Sensor	C Time Setting	Lux Setting - Sun	Mode C Mod	on Mode	



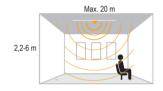
360° Motion Sensor



	Code	Detection Range (m)	Installation Height (m)	Nominal Load	Dimensions (mm)Øxh	Detection Area
	314720	Max. 6	2,2-4	Max. 300W (LED)	80x41	360
CE	Features	PIR Sensor E Tim	e Setting Lux Setting	Sun Mode C N	loon Mode	



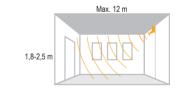
Presence Sensor



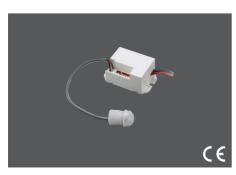
Code	Detection Ra	nge Installation Height	Nominal Load	Dimensions (mm)axb	Detection Area
314733	Max. 20	2,2 - 6	Max. 1000W (LED)	102,5x58,3	360
Features	PIR Sensor	Sun Mode Moon Mode			



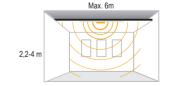
180° Motion Sensor



Code	Detection Range	Installation H	leight Nominal Load	Dimensions (mm)axbxc	Detection Area
314717	Max. 12	1,8 – 2,5	Max. 300W (LI	ED) 135x120x66	180
Features	RIP Sensor	Time Setting Lui	x Setting Sun Mode	Moon Mode	



Mini Motion Sensor



Code	Detection Range (m)	Installation Heigh	nt Nominal Load	Dimensions Ke (mm)Øxh	esim Ölçüsü (mm)	Detection Area
314732	Max. 6	2,2-4	Max. 200W (LED)	55,4x25,5x36,83	13	360
Features	PIR Sensor	-於 Sun Mode C	Moon Mode			





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FABRICA

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