

## Casambi Motion Sensor IP66

PIR motion and brightness sensor for wall and ceiling mounting



Article no. black: 1040S / Article no. grey: 1040G

### Description

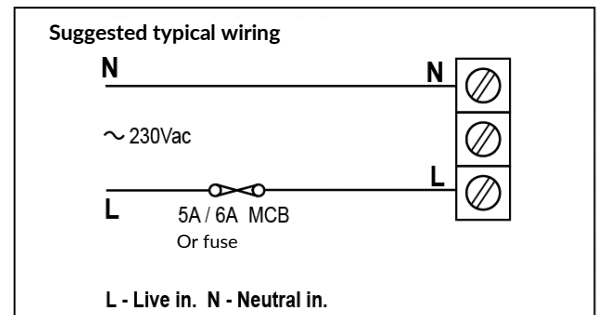
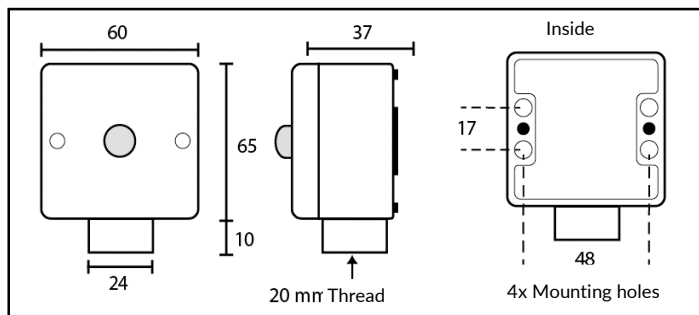
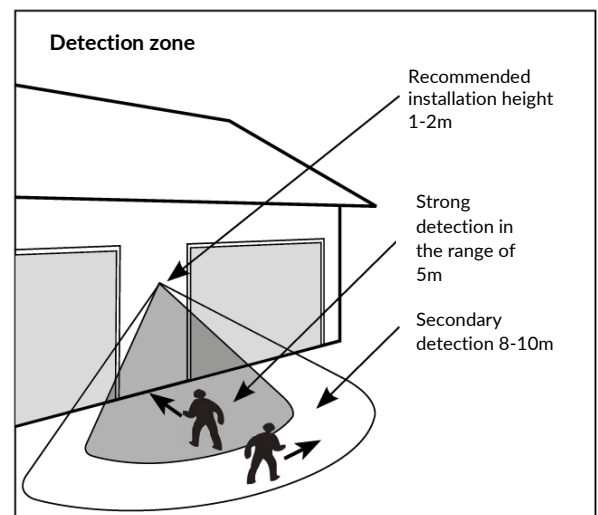
The motion detector uses the Casambi Bluetooth Low Energy Mesh network to control single or multiple luminaires and devices on the same network without the use of gateways, routers, repeaters or extra cabling.

The functions are set in the app, e.g. luminaire, device, group, scene/animation or all luminaires can be controlled by the sensors. Installation must be carried out by a qualified electrician.

- Assign the desired scenes to the sensor via app
- Luminaires/devices automatically switch on and off after motion detection
- Integrated brightness sensor - light intensity as required
- Reduce energy consumption
- iBeacon can be activated
- Absence setting - changing the dimming level during absence
- Day and night setting - individual light at certain times when motion is detected
- Activate/deactivate automation by motion detector via switch or timer

### Technical Data

Description	Features
Voltage range	220-240 VAC / 50 Hz
Operating frequencies	2,4...2,483 GHz / +4 dBm
Max. output current:	0,02 A
Linger time	Adjustable via app, up to 99 mins.
Photosensitivity	Adjustable via app, up to 2000 Lux
Wire range, solid & stranded	0,5 mm <sup>2</sup> - 2,5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Wire strip length	6-8 mm
Ambient temperature, ta	-20...+40 °C
Storage temperature	-25...+75 °C
Degree of protection	IP66
Protection class	II
Weight	100 g
Housing material	Polycarbonat / Polypropylen
Housing colour	Black or grey
Dimensions	75 x 60 x 37 mm



#### Declaration of Conformity:

Hereby AIMOTION GmbH declares that the product Motion Sensor IP66 is in compliance with ROHS Directive 2011/65/EC, RED 2014/53/EU and EC No. 1907/2006 REACH. The detailed declaration of conformity can be found at <https://www.aimotion-smartliving.de/en/support-en/download/> in the product category Sensors.

#### Note

Technical changes and errors excepted. 03.2021.





## Commissioning

Follow these steps to add the device to a network

- 1) Open the Casambi App and log in to your Bluetooth network. If you have not yet created a network, you must create a new network.
- 2) In the Near Devices overview, tap the device and add it to the network.
- 3) The device is added to the network and ready to use.

## Motion and Brightness Sensor

The motion sensor controls scenes.

The daylight dependency must be set in the scene.

### Step 1: Activate control hierarchy

- > More > Network setup > Control options > Enable 'Use control hierarchy
- > Manual control behaviour > Select 'don't timeout

### Step 2: Create a scene to be controlled by the motion sensor and/or brightness sensor.

- > Scenes > Edit > + tap and add scene > Select and switch on lights > Done

## Using motion sensor

### 1. Example scenario - Presence

Light switches on when motion is detected / switches off when no motion is detected;  
a scene is required: presence scene

- > More > Sensors > Select sensor > Not active > Motion
- > Select presence scenes > Select scene to be controlled > Done
- > Set linger time
- > Set fade time
- > Removes the manual control '**enable**'.

(Motion detector has a higher priority than manual control via app/button.) This means that even if you manually control the lights in the scene and no movement is detected and the linger time has elapsed, the motion detector switches the scene off.

- > Removes the manual control '**disable**'.

(Manual control via app/button has a higher priority than the motion detector.) This means that your manual intervention remains unchanged until you manually activate automation or until automation is activated after a timeout (set in the luminaire settings).

- > Luminaires - tap @ at the bottom left (switch on automation)

### 2. Example Scenario - Presence / Absence

Light switches on when motion is detected, when no more motion is detected the light dims to 10%; two scenes are required: Presence scene 100 % / absence scene 10 %

- > More > Sensors > Select sensor > Not active > Motion / Absence
- > Select presence scene > Select scene to be controlled > Done
- Select > Absence scene > Select scene to be controlled 10% > Done
- > Set linger time
- > Set fade time
- > Removes the manual control '**enable**'.

(Motion detector has a higher priority than manual control via app/button.) This means that even if you manually control the lights in the scene and no movement is detected and the linger time has elapsed, the motion detector switches the scene off.

- > Removes the manual control '**disable**'.

(Manual control via app/button has a higher priority than the motion detector.) This means that your manual intervention remains unchanged until you manually activate automation or until automation is activated after a timeout (set in the luminaire settings).

- > Luminaires - tap @ at the bottom left (switch on automation)

### 3. Example scenario - day/night function

When motion is detected, the light switches on brightly during the day and dimmed at night;  
Requires a time-based scene

- > More > Sensors > Select sensor > Not active > Motion
- > Select presence scenes > Select time-based scene > Done
- > Set linger time
- > Set fade time
- > Removes the manual control '**enable**'.

(Motion detector has a higher priority than manual control via app/button.) This means that even if you manually control the lights in the scene and no movement is detected and the linger time has elapsed, the motion detector switches the scene off.

- > Removes the manual control '**disable**'.

(Manual control via app/button has a higher priority than the motion detector.) This means that your manual intervention remains unchanged until you manually activate automation or until automation is activated after a timeout (set in the luminaire settings).

- > Luminaires - tap @ at the bottom left (switch on automation)

## Use brightness sensor

### Example scenario - Daylight dependency

Light switches on from a certain brightness value in the room;  
Requires a daylight-dependent scene

a) Recommendation: Calibration of the sensor

> More > Sensors > Select sensor > Daylight sensor > Current value > Enter

Example: Dark 50 lux, sufficiently bright 200 lux, workplace lighting 500 lux

The use of a measuring instrument is recommended for determining an accurate lux value.

b) Creating daylight-dependent scenes

> Scenes > Edit > + tap and add scene > Select and switch on lights >

> Tap settings > tap Daylight Control

> Select operating mode > "Basic (ON/OFF)".

> Tap control sensors - select the desired sensors (AIMOTION sensor / Flex-Sensor)

> Done

> Minimum dimming level 0%, light switches off when reaching the set switch-off lux value

> Switching on e.g. 50 Lux (office 300 Lux)

> switch off e.g. 200 Lux (office 500 Lux)

> Fade-out time = fade-in time > 10 seconds

(> 1-2 seconds for daylight-dependent scenes in conjunction with the motion detector)

> Back

> Done

> "Activate daylight-dependent scene" – tap on manually

## Using motion and brightness sensor

### Example scenario - daylight dependency in combination with motion sensor

Light switches on from a certain brightness value in the room when movement is detected;  
requires a daylight-dependent scene

- > More > Sensors > Select sensor > Not active > Motion
- > Select presence scenes > Select daylight-dependent scene > Done
- > Set linger time
- > Set fade time
- > Removes the manual control '**enable**'.

(Motion detector has a higher priority than manual control via app/button.) This means that even if you manually control the lights in the scene and no movement is detected and the linger time has elapsed, the motion detector switches the scene off.

- > Removes the manual control '**disable**'.

(Manual control via app/button has a higher priority than the motion detector.) This means that your manual intervention remains unchanged until you manually activate automation or until automation is activated after a timeout (set in the luminaire settings).

- > Luminaires - tap @ at the bottom left (switch on automation)

## Control hierarchy

The control hierarchy allows the joint operation of manual lighting control (app, switches and push-buttons) and automatic control (motion sensors and timers). Each control action has a specific priority. If several controllers control the luminaire at the same time, the controller with the highest priority has priority.

If the control with the highest priority is removed, the luminaires switch to the next higher priority. If the hierarchy is empty, the luminaire switches off.

## Priority level

