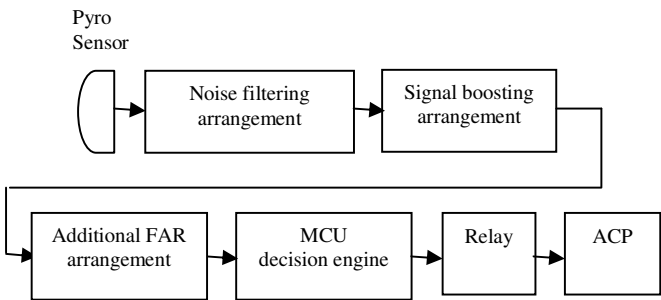
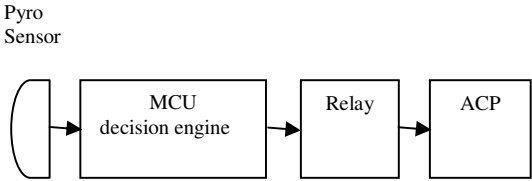


Advantage Comparison

	Typical Traditional PIR	Next Generation ePIR
Fundamental Structure	 <p>Filter: CR combination, value varied with time;</p>	 <p>software based with Sigma Delta analysis</p>
Reliability/ Stability	Many components and RFI arrangements with limited capability and life time period result in unstable performance	Fewer components, more reliable and much stable in performance
FAR Capability	CR combination based with unbalanced limited upgrade	Software based (hardware-less) with unlimited upgradable functionality
Coverage	35'x35'/LRCL: 50'x8' (average) w/gain limitation	60'x60'/ LRCL: 80'x8' w/12 bit unbeatable resolution
Pet immunity	Unstable/Poor	Stable
WLI	Dead zones caused by using CDS or filtering lens result in reduced performance	10,000LUX with auto LED processing
RFI	≤1GHZ	80KHZ~2GHZ and plus
EMI	Poor	Excellent
Temperature Compensation	Very poor at 35°C (95°F) and above	Outstanding at full range
Life Limit	Electrolytic capacitors in use with limited capability	Technically unlimited, no any electrolytic capacitors in use
Relay	Mechanical relay with limited life cycle	Solid state relay
LED Indicator	Manually set up; useless arrangement	Auto LED w/advanced functionality