

Controls Glossary

Switching devices

PIR – Passive Infra-Red detectors that sense movement or lack of it.

Absence Detector – switches off after a set period of absence. MUST be switched on manually

Presence Detector – switches on when presence detected – switches off after a set period of absence

Daylight Dependant Switch – switches on / off at pre-set levels of illumination to ‘harvest’ natural daylight.

Microwave sensor – presence detection over longer ranges (typically 15-60M)

Dimming Overview

Manual dimming – simple on/off and up/down dimming (normally a switch plate)

Scene setting – pre-set ‘lighting scenes’ – various pre-set levels over multiple zones recalled by simple push of a button.

Daylight Linking – measures and ‘harvests’ available natural light and adjusts the lamp output to ensure a constant level of illumination is achieved.

Dimming ballasts

DSI – Digital Signal Interface - a type of regulating control gear which allows dimming in zones (groups of luminaires). Communication is via a 2 wire BUS

DALI – Digital Addressable Lighting Interface (true DALI) – fully addressable digital regulating control gear which enables 2 way communication (instruction and reporting) and individual commands.

DALI (broadcast) – the address is in the connection box port and not the luminaire.

Analogue (0-10V & 1-10V) (0-100% or 10-100%)

DMX – designed for use in theatres. Now the protocol of choice for LEDs, especially colour changing.