ERS CO₂





Description

ERS CO_2 is a sensor for measuring the indoor environment. It is enclosed in a room sensor box and is designed to be wall mounted. ERS CO_2 is completely wireless and powered by two 3.6V AA lithium batteries. Inside you will find internal sensors for measuring indoor CO_2 levels, temperature, humidity, light, and motion.



Applications

- Indoor environment measuring
- Smart buildings
- Workplace management
- Room occupancy

Product features

- LoRaWAN Certified CM
- CO₂ sensor
- Temperature sensor
- Humidity sensor
- Light sensor
- Motion detection sensor (PIR)
- NFC for configuration
- Configuration over the air

Device Specifications

| • | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| Mechanical specifications | | | |
| Weight | 80 g excluding batteries / 120 g including batteries | | |
| Dimensions | 86 x 86 x 27 mm | | |
| Enclosure | Plastic, PC/ABS | | |
| | | | |
| Operating conditions | | | |
| Temperature | 0 to 40 °C | | |
| Humidity | 0 to 85% RH (non-condensing) | | |
| | | | |
| Device Power Supply | | | |
| Battery Type | 2 x 3.6V AA Lithium Batteries | | |
| Expected Battery Life | <10 years (Depending on configurations and environment) | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Device Logging Function | | | |
| Sampling Interval | Configurable via NFC and downlink configuration | | |
| Data Upload Interval | Configurable via NFC and downlink configuration | | |



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| Radio / Wireless | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Wireless Technology | LoRaWAN® 1.0.3 | | |
| Wireless Security | LoRaWAN® End-to-End encryption (AES-CTR), Data Integrity Protection (AES-CMAC) | | |
| LoRaWAN Device Type | Class A/C (configurable) End-device | | |
| Supported LoRaWAN® features | OTAA, ABP, ADR, Adaptive Channel Setup | | |
| Supportet LoRaWAN® regions | US902 - 928, EU863 - 870, AS923, AU915 - 928, KR920 - 923, RU864, IN865 | | |
| Link Budget | 137 dB (SF7) to 151 dB (SF12) | | |
| RF Transmit Power | 14 dB / 20 dB (Region specific) | | |

| Data types | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| Type value | Туре | Data size | Comment |
| OxO1 | Temperature | 2 | -3276.5 °C → 3276.5 °C (Value of: 100 → 10.0 °C) |
| 0x02 | Humidity | 1 | 0 – 100 % |
| 0x04 | Light | 2 | 0 – 65535 Lux |
| 0x05 | Motion (PIR) | 1 | 0 – 255 (Number of motion counts) |
| 0x06 | CO ₂ | 2 | 0 - 2000 ppm (Extended: 0 - 10000 ppm) |
| 0x07 | VDD (Battery voltage) | 2 | 0 – 65535 mV |
| 0x3D | Debug information | 4 | Data depends on debug information |
| 0x3E | Sensor settings | n | Sensor setting sent to server at startup (first package). Sent on Port+1. |

Sensors

Temperature

Resolution: 0.1 °C

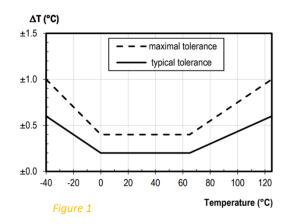
Accuracy: ±0.2 °C (See figure 1)

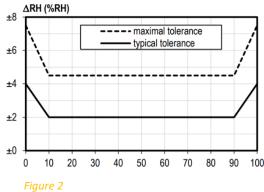


Resolution: 0.1 % RH

Accuracy at 25 °C: ± 2 % RH (See figure 2)

Accuracy of humidity over temperature: See figure 3







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Light

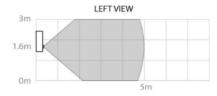
Range: 4 - 2000 LUX

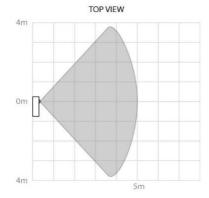
Resolution: 1 LUX

Accuracy: ± 10 LUX

RH (%RH) 100 90 80 70 60 50 ±2 40 30 20 10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 Temperature (°C) Figure 3

Motion (PIR)





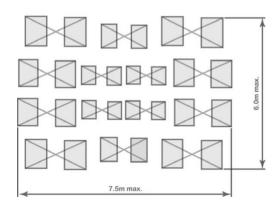


Figure 4 - Detection pattern

Note:

There is a blanking time of 30 seconds of the PIR triggering after each PIR trig and after each transmission. This is to reduce the risk of self-triggering from internal events that could disturb the high sensitivity PIR circuits.

CO_2

Range, calibrated: 0 – 2000 ppm Range, extended: 0 – 10000 ppm

Accuracy, calibrated: \pm 50 ppm / \pm 3% of reading

Accuracy, extended: ± 10% of reading

Accuracy is met at $10 - 40^{\circ}$ C, 0 - 60%RH, after minimum three (3) performed Automatic Baseline. Corrections, preferably spanning eight (8) days in-between, or a successful zero-calibration

Noise: 14 ppm at 400 ppm / 25 ppm at 1000 ppm

Note:

The CO2 sensor has an internal automatic calibration routine. This routine calibrates the sensor to set 400 ppm to the lowest value that has been read in the last period of approximately 8 days. This means that in an 8 day period, the sensor must be exposed to fresh (well ventilated) air at least once for the calibration to work. The sensor can also be manually calibrated.