

LEFOO

LFG201 WALL-MOUNTED CARBON DIOXIDE TRANSMITTER

OPERATION MANUAL

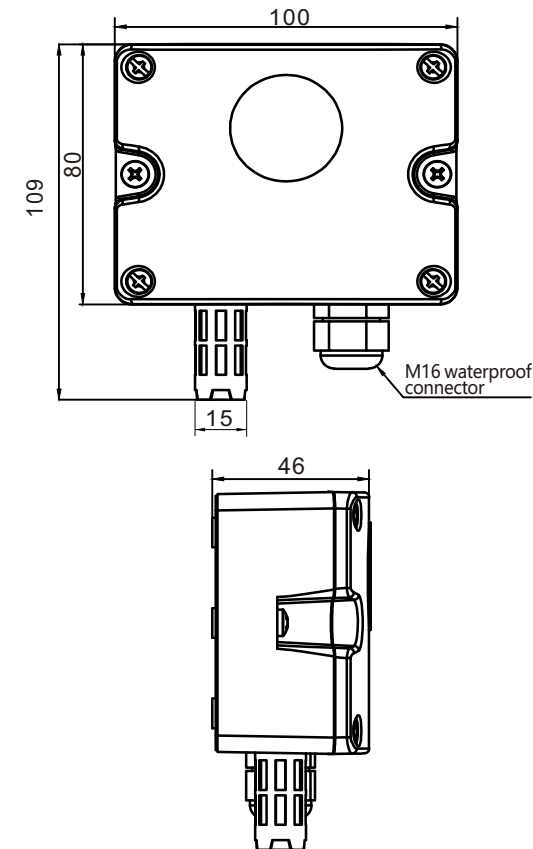


TECHNICAL PARAMETERS

Sensor	Dual-channel infrared carbon dioxide sensor		
Sensor Life	> 5 Years		
Range	0~2000ppm、0~5000ppm、0~10000ppm		
Accuracy	±(40+3%Fs)ppm @25℃		
Preheating Time	2min(available)-10min(maximum accuracy)		
Response Time	T90<120s		
Output signal	4~20mA&0~10V	4~20mA&0~5V	RS485
Power Supply Voltage	15~36VDC / 24VAC±20%		10~36VDC / 24VAC±20%
Work Environment	-10~50℃&0~90%RH (no condensation)		
Storage Environment	-20~60℃&0~90%RH (no condensation)		
Net Weight	I&V:166.9g RS485:168.7g		
Levels of Protection	IP65		
Case Material	Shell :PC; Probe case :PE		

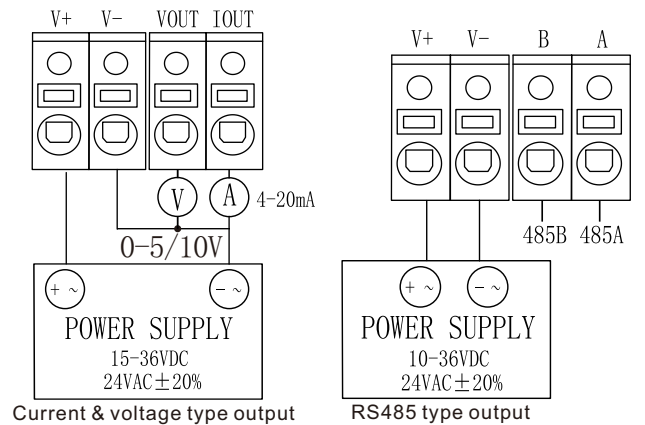
Note: When uses RS485 output and its power supply is AC, it need be isolated AC power supply !

OVERALL DIMENSIONS (mm)



WIRING INSTRUCTIONS

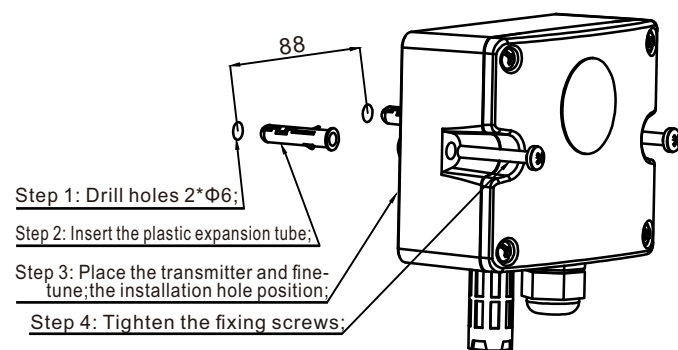
Selection terminal outlet :



Selection direct outlet :

Harness color	Current & voltage type output	RS485 type output
Red	V+	V+
Black	V-	V-
White	Iout	B
Green	Vout	A

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



OUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS

1. ADDRESS DIALING (RS485 output only)



Dial to the ON side, then add the subscript ADDRESS bar number accordingly. As shown in the figure, the address is: 1+4+128=133, corresponding to 0x85 (hexadecimal) Communication Protocol (at 485 output)

2. OUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 Address Dialing (RS485 output only)

Communication default address: 0x01; port rate: 9600, data bit: 8, stop bit: 1, check: None, flow control: None
1)Read the holding register (function code 0x03), through which the host can read the slave register data and read one or more registers at the same time. Sequence format:

The host sends a read request sequence					
Slave Address	Function Code	Register start address	Number of Registers		CRC16
01	03	00 02	00	01	25 CA
Slave Normal Response Sequence					
Slave Address	Function Code	Number of data bytes n	Data		CRC16
01	03	02	01	F4	B8 53

Description: The output concentration value = 0x01*256+0xF4=500ppm

2)Write single register (function code 0x06), the host can use this function to write data to the slave register, and can only operate on a single register. Sequence format:

The host sends a broadcast write register sequence					
Slave Address	Function Code	Register Base Address	Write Register Value		CRC16
01	06	00 05	00	01	58 0B
Slave Normal Response Sequence					
Slave Address	Function Code	Register Base Address	Write Register Value		CRC16
01	06	00 05	00	01	58 0B

OUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS

3)Broadcast write register (function code 0x06), through which the host can write register data to all the slave on the bus, and the slave ID address is 0x00. Sequence format:

The host sends a broadcast write-register sequence					
Slave Address	Function Code	Register Base Address	Write Register Value		CRC16
00	06	00 05	00	01	59 DA

Description: 0x00 is the broadcast address, the above is to modify the unknown address sensor address to 0x01

Note: In addition to clustering all servers on the bus, this function can directly modify the slave ID address without knowing the slave ID address, so use carefully to avoid all slave ID addresses on the bus are modified to the same address.

4)Register description

Register address	Content	Operate	Scope	Remarks
0x0002	CO2 concentration	read-only	0~10000	/
0x0003	Auto zero	read-write	0~1	0:Close(default) 1:Open
0x0004	Baud rate	read-write	0~4	2 represents 4800 0/3 represents 9600 (default 0) 4 represents 19200
0x0005	Address	read-write	1~255	0x01 ~ 0xFF 0x00 can set the broadcast receiving address default: 0x01

2.2 Analog Output

Example 1, if the range is 5000ppm, the output type is 0~10V, and the output is 5V, the output concentration = 5V / 10V * 5000ppm=2500ppm

Example 2, if the range is 5000ppm, 4-20 mA output and the output is 12 mA, the output concentration = ((12 mA-4 mA) / 16 mA) * 5000ppm=2500ppm

2.3 Zero Calibration

After the transmitter runs for a long time, the zero may drift, and the zero can be calibrated in the following method (in outdoor fresh air CO2 content is generally about 400ppm, which can be used as the reference):

Method 1 (when RS485 is the only output): Send the command:

First unlock: XX (first address) 80 00 01 FF FF CRC16 (zero calibration valid within 1 minute)

Then zero calibration: XX (first address) 80 00 14 01 90 CRC 16

Method 2: Long press the internal button of the transmitter for more than 6 seconds (stay away from breathing) and release when the light flashes.

Note: Before zero calibration, the transmitter should work continuously at 400ppm for more than 20 minutes, and after calibration and re-power on, the return value is about 400ppm.

Q&A											
<div>3.PRECAUTIONS</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">● Before use, confirm whether the output voltage of power supply is correct, and check transmitter's positive and negative post wiring with corresponding power post, and the wiring of the output signal;● Do not use in high dust density environment;●When installing and using the product, avoid direct sunlight or direct contact with heat/cold sources;● In the case of changes in the use environment and violent transportation, a longer running time is required to ensure its performance.● It is recommended that the transmitter be calibrated regularly, the period is not more than 6 months, please be cautious when calibrating.● The air inlet of the sensor must not be blocked or contaminated. Special attention should be paid to protection in high-pollution environments such as during decoration.</div>											
	<table><tr><th>Fault Phenomenon</th><th>Reason Analysis</th><th>Solution</th></tr><tr><td>When simulating the output, the transmitter has no output</td><td>1. The product is not fully powered; 2. Output wiring error</td><td>1. Provide correct supply power; 2. Re-wiring correctly according to the wiring diagram;</td></tr><tr><td>When use RS485 is output,</td><td>1. The Aand B communication lines are connected reversely ; 2. Address or port rate setting does not match; 3. Not communicating according to the communication protocol;</td><td>1. Check and connect it; 2. Check whether the communication test software is set correctly; check whether the product address and port rate are set to match; 3. Set up communication according to the communication protocol;</td></tr></table>	Fault Phenomenon	Reason Analysis	Solution	When simulating the output, the transmitter has no output	1. The product is not fully powered; 2. Output wiring error	1. Provide correct supply power; 2. Re-wiring correctly according to the wiring diagram;	When use RS485 is output,	1. The Aand B communication lines are connected reversely ; 2. Address or port rate setting does not match; 3. Not communicating according to the communication protocol;	1. Check and connect it; 2. Check whether the communication test software is set correctly; check whether the product address and port rate are set to match; 3. Set up communication according to the communication protocol;	
Fault Phenomenon	Reason Analysis	Solution									
When simulating the output, the transmitter has no output	1. The product is not fully powered; 2. Output wiring error	1. Provide correct supply power; 2. Re-wiring correctly according to the wiring diagram;									
When use RS485 is output,	1. The Aand B communication lines are connected reversely ; 2. Address or port rate setting does not match; 3. Not communicating according to the communication protocol;	1. Check and connect it; 2. Check whether the communication test software is set correctly; check whether the product address and port rate are set to match; 3. Set up communication according to the communication protocol;									
08	09										