

ERS Eco CO2

LoRaWAN Wireless Sensor

ERS Eco CO2 is a LoRaWAN indoor climate sensor that measures temperature, humidity, light intensity and CO2 level. This sensor is an environmentally friendly option, with an organic solar cell as the only power source and an enclosure made from biodegradable material. Removing batteries from a wireless IoT device significantly reduces the environmental impact and maintenance costs. Eco CO2 has a Scandinavian design, which fits nicely in any application.

The sensor can last up to fifty days in the dark depending on the sample interval, transmit interval, data rate, and environmental factors. It can be used with a self-adapting feature, which results in lower power consumption and reduced network load.



Product features

- Temperature, humidity, light and CO2 sensor
- Powered by organic indoor solar cell
- Made from biodegradable material
- Wireless and battery-free
- Scandinavian design
- Lasts up to fifty days in the dark
- Self-adapting feature
- Easy configuration

Device specifications

Mechanical specifications

Weight	38 g
Dimensions	66,2 x 66,2 x 17,2 mm
Enclosure	Gaia Biomaterial Biodolomer®
IP rating	IP20
Mounting	Screw/Adhesive tape

Operating conditions

Temperature	0 to 50 °C
Humidity	0 to 85 % RH
Illuminance	90 - 5000 lux
Usage Environment	Indoor

Device Power Supply**Battery Type** Lithium-ion capacitor (LIC)**Expected Battery Life** Up to 50 days in the dark. Depending on the sample interval, transmit interval, data rate, and environmental factors.**Device Logging Function****Sampling Interval** 10 min (Default), Configurable via NFC and Downlink**Data Upload Interval** 10 min (Default), Configurable via NFC and Downlink**Radio / Wireless****Wireless Technology** LoRaWAN® 1.0.4**Wireless Security** LoRaWAN® End-to-End encryption (AES-CTR), Data Integrity Protection (AES-CMAC)**LoRaWAN device type** Class A (configurable) End-device**Supported LoRaWAN® features** OTAA, ABP, ADR, Adaptive Channel Setup**Supported LoRaWAN® regions** EU868, IN865, US915, AU915, AS923, KR920**Link budget** 137 dB (SF7) to 151 dB (SF12)**RF transmit power** Max 14 dBm EIRP

Temperature

Resolution	0.1 °C
Accuracy	± 0.2 °C (see figure 1)

Humidity

Resolution	1 % RH
Accuracy at 25 °C	± 2 % RH (see figure 2)
Accuracy of humidity over temperature	See figure 3

CO2

Operating principle	Non-dispersive infrared (NDIR)
Measurement range	400-5000 ppm; extended range up to 10000 ppm
Accuracy	± (30 ppm + 3% of reading) Extended range ±10% of reading Accuracy is achieved at 15-35°C, 0-80% RH after at least three automatic baseline corrections have been performed (24 days, three 8-day periods).

Calibration	Automatic baseline calibration routine that will set 400 ppm to the lowest measured value in the last 8-day period. <i>The sensor can also be manually calibrated.</i>
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Light

The sensor uses the solar cell to measure light intensity. For correct reading, make sure it isn't obstructed. The electrical characteristics of the solar cell as a function of light angle of incidence roughly equates to a cosine corrected measurement. Range: 0 – 4000 lux Resolution: 1 lux Accuracy: ±10 lux ±2% of reading

The solar cell

The organic photovoltaic (OPV) cell from Epishine provides best in class, efficient energy harvesting from indoor light sources.

The biodegradable material

The biodegradable material, Biodolomer from Gaia Biomaterials, used for the enclosure is made from biobased ester, calcium carbonate and vegetable oils. It does not produce microplastics and is certified for home and industrial composting.

The self-adapting feature

The ERS Eco CO2 comes with Adaptive Send Rate enabled by default. With ASR enabled, sensors transmit on their normal schedule, but delay sending when measured values are unchanged. The hold-off time and thresholds are user configurable (default max: 30 minutes). With default ASR settings, transmissions drop by ~30% in typical homes and up to ~50% in typical office environments, reducing power use and network load and helping lower packet loss.

How to recycle

Remove the back panel and then separate the circuit board from the enclosure. Sort the enclosure into your food waste and the circuit board with the solar cell in electronic waste.

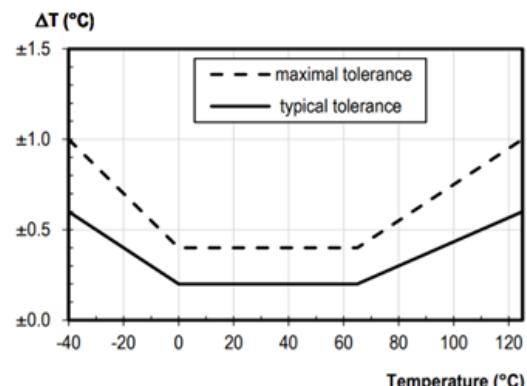


Figure 1

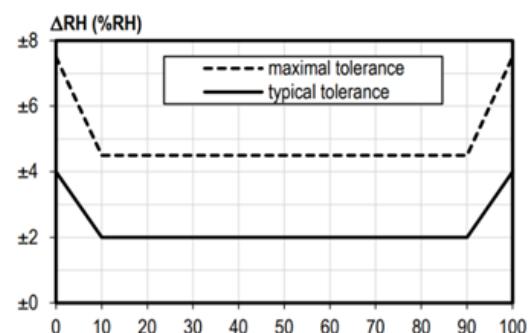


Figure 2

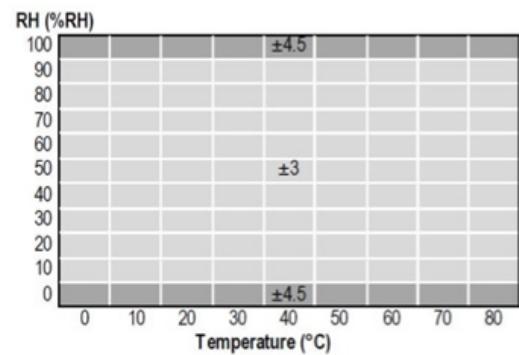


Figure 3

Avoid

- Using the sensor outside.
- Placing the sensor where it constantly is exposed to direct sunlight.
- Removing the back panel.