

# SPECIFICATION

Product Name: Laser Particle Sensor Module

Item No.: PM3015

Version: V0.2

Date: December 29, 2018

Writer	Audit	Approved
Mei Yang		

# Revision

No.	Version	Content	Reviser	Date
1	V0.2	The particle measurement accuracy is updated	Mei Yang	12.29
2	V0.2	UART protocol "Detail description on protocol format" is modified	Mei Yang	12.29
3	V0.2	In UART Protocol "General Statement", deleting the previous content No. (4) and modifying content No. (5), the working mode is continuous mode by default	Mei Yang	12.29
4	V0.2	In I <sup>2</sup> C protocol "Read Command Data", Correcting P3 Sensor status, that is alarm: 7, testing: 2	Mei Yang	12.29
5	V0.2	The information of the Mating Female Connector and the Connection cable is updated.	Mei Yang	12.29

# Laser Particle Sensor Module

PM3015



## Applications

- Outdoor air quality monitoring
- Environmental monitoring

## Description

PM3015 is a laser particle sensor module for outdoor use based on laser scattering technology. This sensor can measure particle concentration size between  $0.3\mu\text{m}$ ~ $10\mu\text{m}$  exactly and output particle mass concentration PM1.0, PM2.5, PM10 in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  directly via mathematical algorithm and scientific calibration.

## Features

- The smallest size of available measurement:  $0.3\mu\text{m}$
- Real-time output PM1.0, PM2.5, PM10 in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  available
- High accuracy, high sensitive and quick response ( $\leq 8\text{s}$ )
- Signal output optional: UART, I<sup>2</sup>C, PWM
- EMC meets industrial grade IEC61000 standard
- Four types of measuring mode for option: single/continuous/timing/dynamic
- Air inlet and outlet on different side

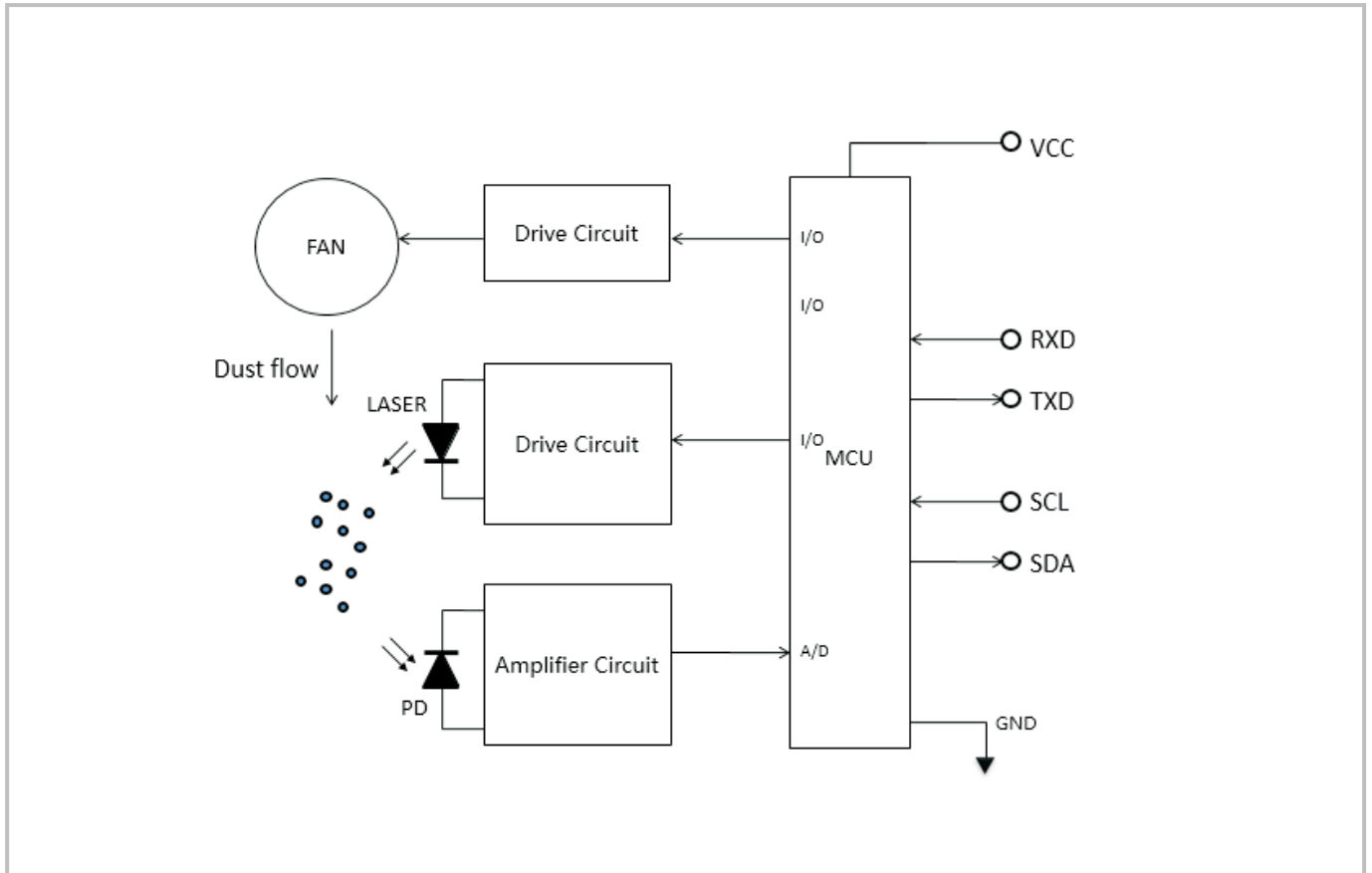
## Working Principle

Sampling by the internal pressure which occurs by fan, when sampling particles pass through light beam (laser), there will be light scattering phenomenon. Scattered light will be converted into electrical signal (pulse) via photoelectric transformer. The bigger particles will obtain stronger pulse signal (peak value). Through peak value and pulse value quantity concentration of particles in each size can be calculated. Thus, real-time measured data is obtained through measuring quantity and strength of scattered light.

## Specifications

Outdoor Laser Particle Sensor Specification	
Operating principle	Laser scattering
Measured particle range	0.3 $\mu$ m ~10 $\mu$ m
Measurement range	0~1000 $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup>
Resolution	1 $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup>
Working condition	-30°C ~ 60°C, 0-95%RH (non-condensing)
Storage condition	-30°C ~ 70°C, 0-95%RH (non-condensing)
Measurement accuracy for PM1.0&PM2.5	0~35 $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> , $\pm$ 5 $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> >35 $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> , $\pm$ 15% of reading Condition: 25 $\pm$ 2°C, 50 $\pm$ 10%RH Reference instrument: GRIMM Dust source: Cigarette
Measurement accuracy for PM10	0 ~100 $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> , $\pm$ 30 $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> 101 ~1000 $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> , $\pm$ 30% of reading Condition: 25 $\pm$ 2°C, 50 $\pm$ 10%RH, Reference instrument: GRIMM Dust source: Cigarette
Response time	1sec
Time to first reading	$\leq$ 8 seconds
Power supply	DC 5V $\pm$ 0.1V Ripple wave<50 mV
Working current	<100 mA
Standby current	<20 mA
Dimensions	42 $\times$ 35 $\times$ 23.7 mm
Digital output 1 (default)	UART_TTL_3.3V(default) I <sup>2</sup> C_3.3V/5V(default)
Digital output 2	PWM (customized)
Output method	Default by active output after powering on, sampling time interval should be over 1,000 ms
MTTF	37,297 hrs (continuous turn on)

## Internal Architecture Description

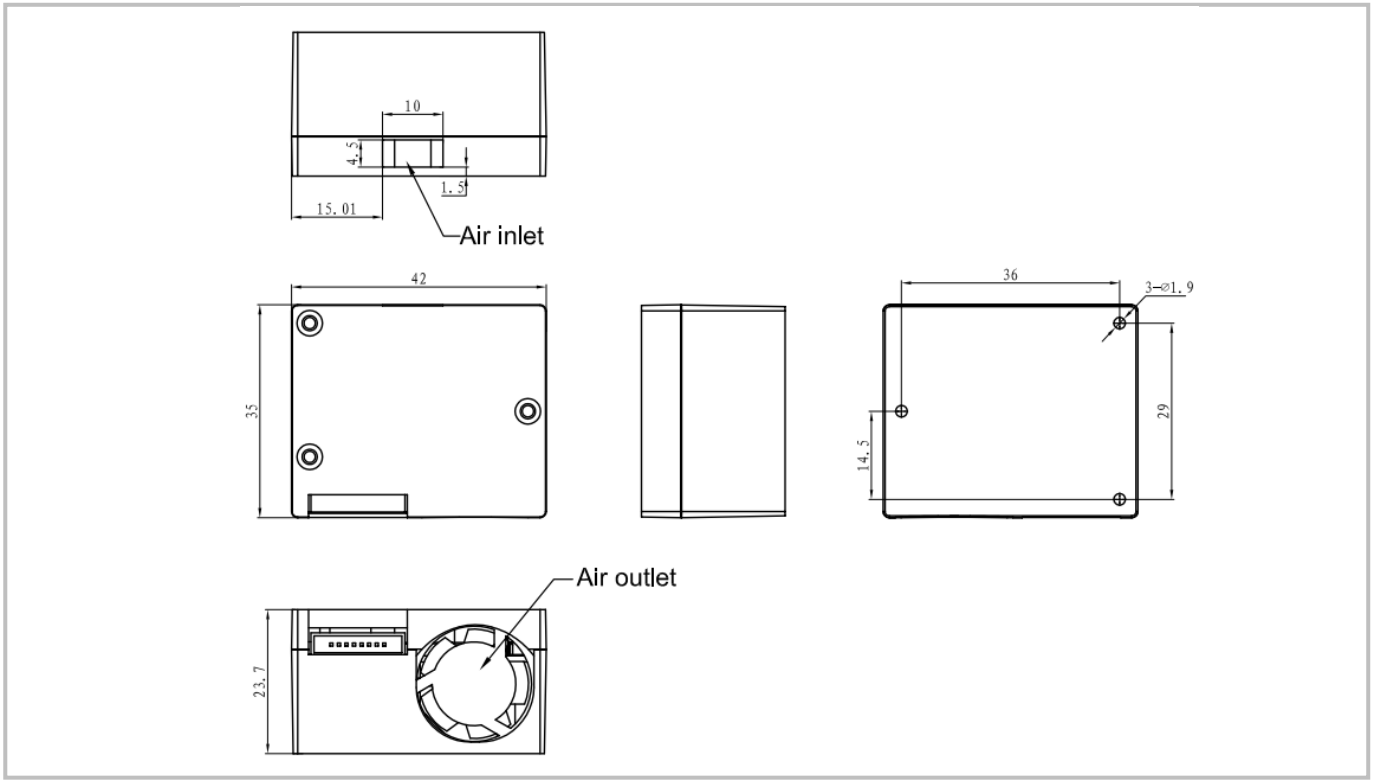


When the fan works, it will generate airflow. When the particles in the sampled gas pass through the beam of the light source (laser), a light scattering phenomenon occurs, and the scattered light is converted into an electrical signal (ie, a pulse) by the photoelectric transformer. The larger the particle size, the larger the amplitude of the pulse signal outputs.

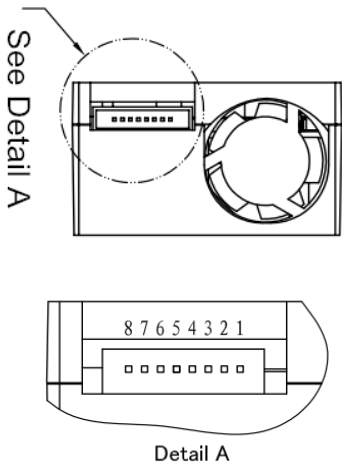
The number of particles of different sizes is calculated by comparing the peak value with the predetermined threshold value, and the mass concentration value is obtained by a professional algorithm. By testing the intensity of the scattered light, real-time test data is obtained.

# Dimensions and Connector

## 1. Dimensions (Unit mm, tolerance $\pm 0.2$ mm)



## 2. I/O Connector pin map



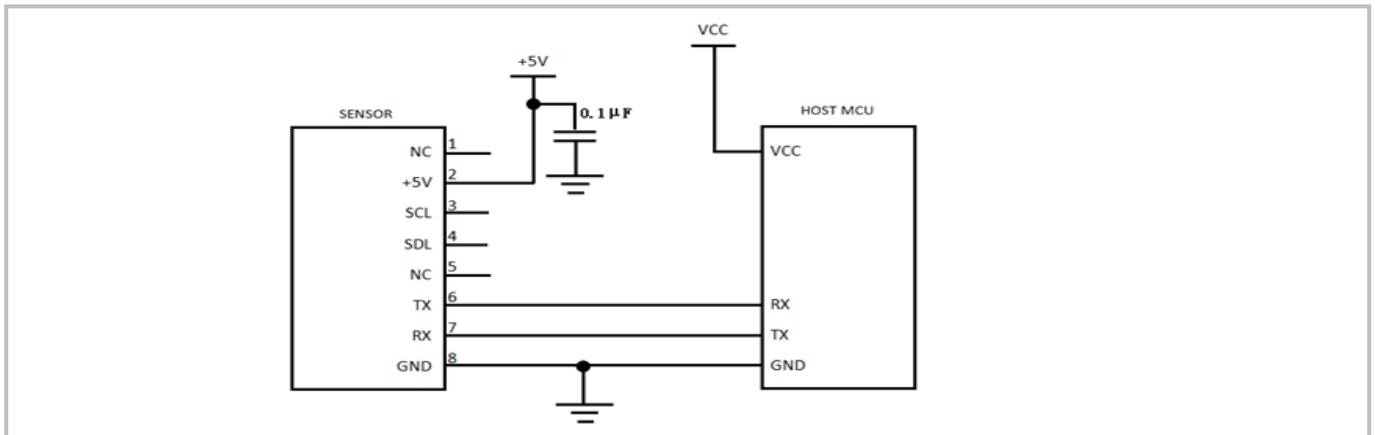
No.	Pin	Description
1	NC	NC
2	5V	Power input (+5V)
3	SCL	I <sup>2</sup> C clock (3.3V/5V)
4	SDA	I <sup>2</sup> C data (3.3V/5V)
5	NC	Vacant (Do not connect)
6	TXD	UART-TX output (0-3.3V)
7	RXD	UART-RX input (0-3.3V)
8	GND	Power input (ground terminal)

The interface connector is located at the side of the sensor. Corresponding female plug part number is SM08B-GHS-TB from JST. The pitch is 1.25mm.

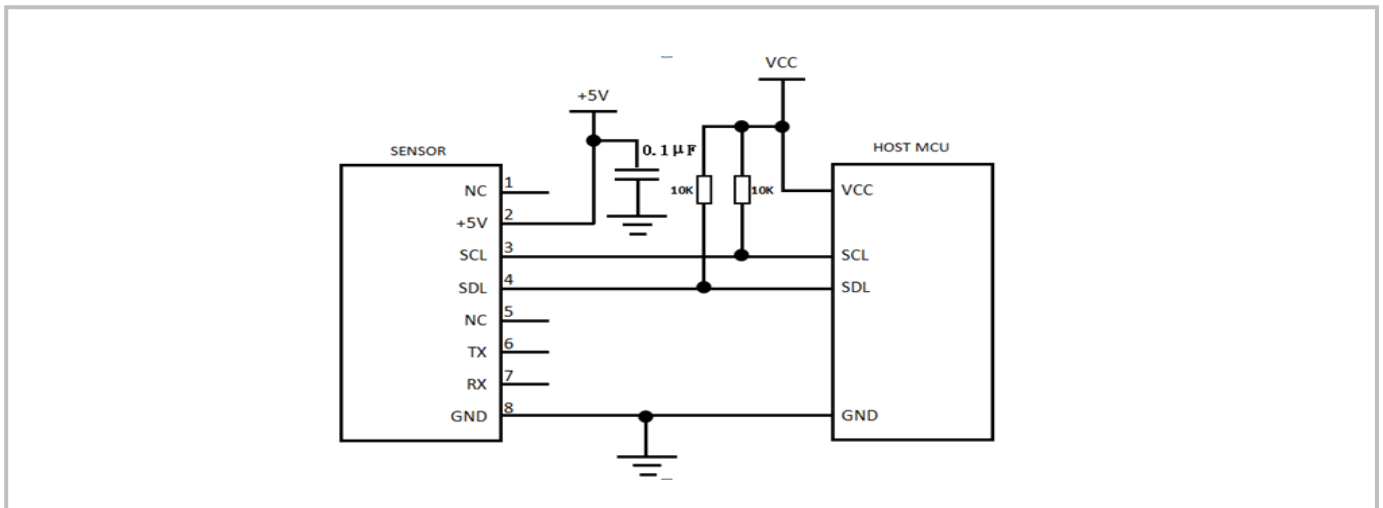
The connection cable with female connector at both ends can also be customized.

## Typical Application Circuit

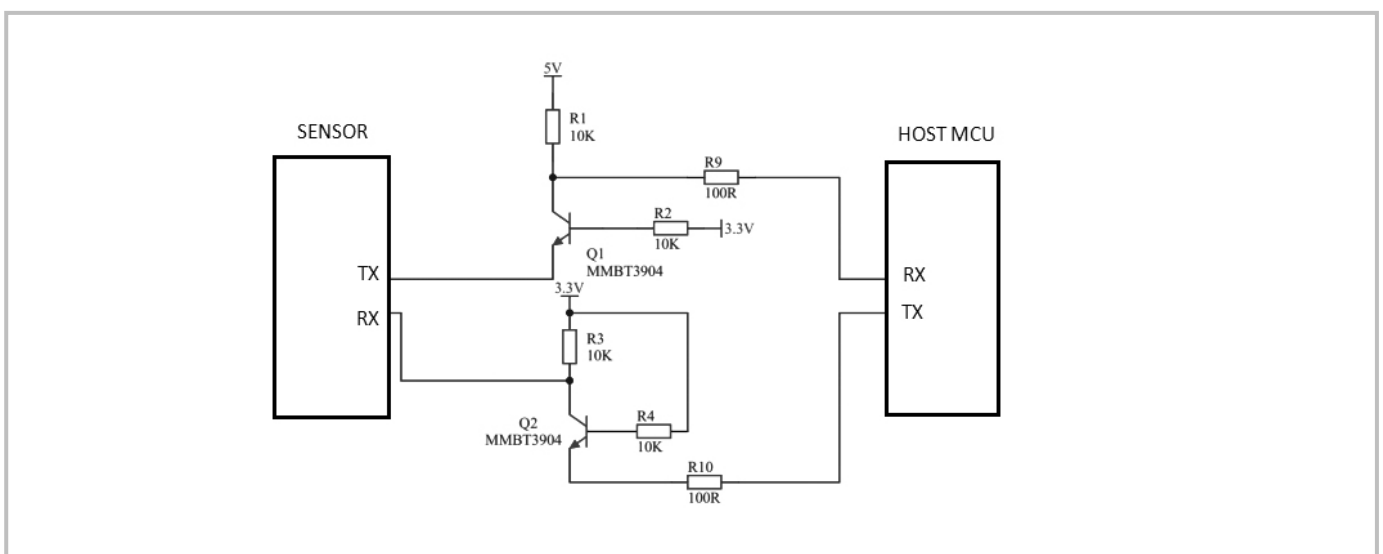
### Case 1. UART Application



### Case 2. I<sup>2</sup>C Application

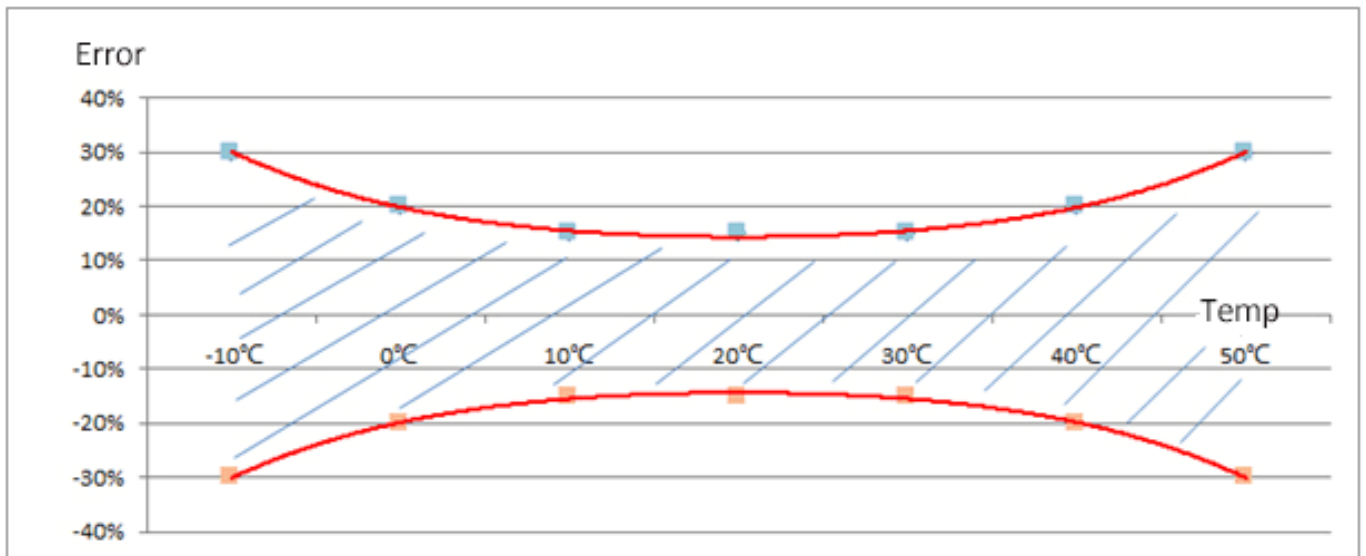


### Case 3: 5V-3.3V Level Shift, RX, TX Level Shift



## Temperature Influence Curve

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Particle measured error: under  $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $0\sim 1,000\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , consistency and accuracy of PM1.0/PM2.5 is either  $\pm 15\%$  reading or  $\pm 15\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , the bigger one is considered.

Temperature influence coefficient:  $0.5\%/^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 1\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $0.5\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3/^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3/^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the bigger one is considered.

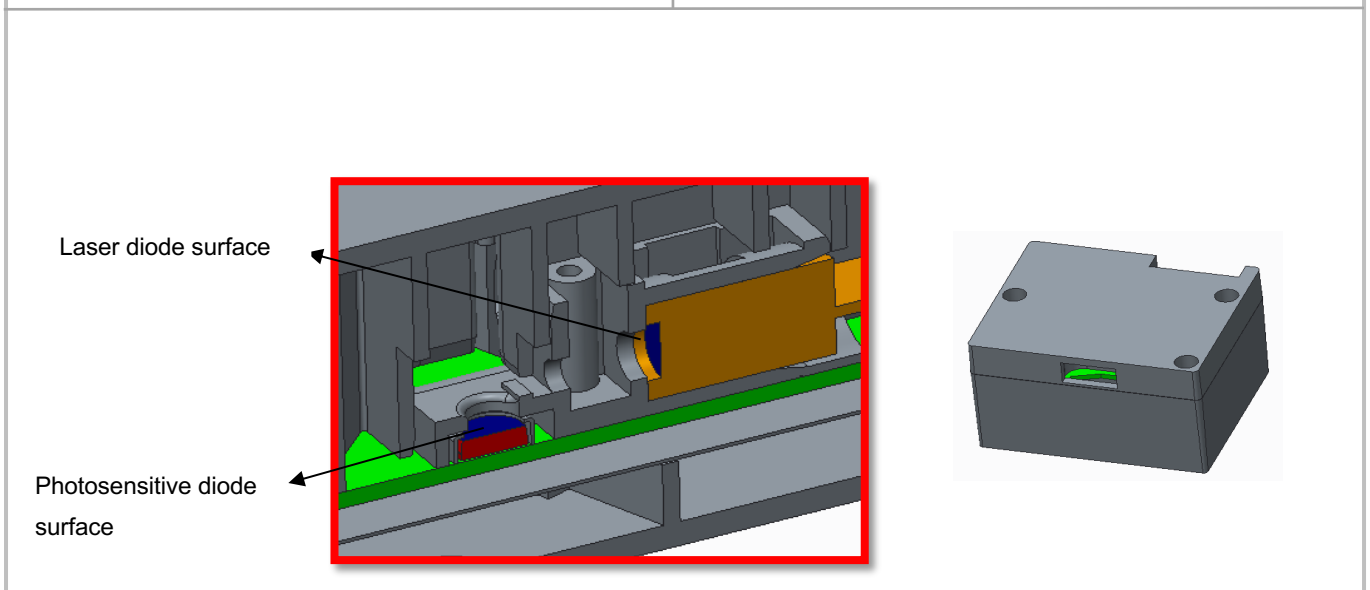
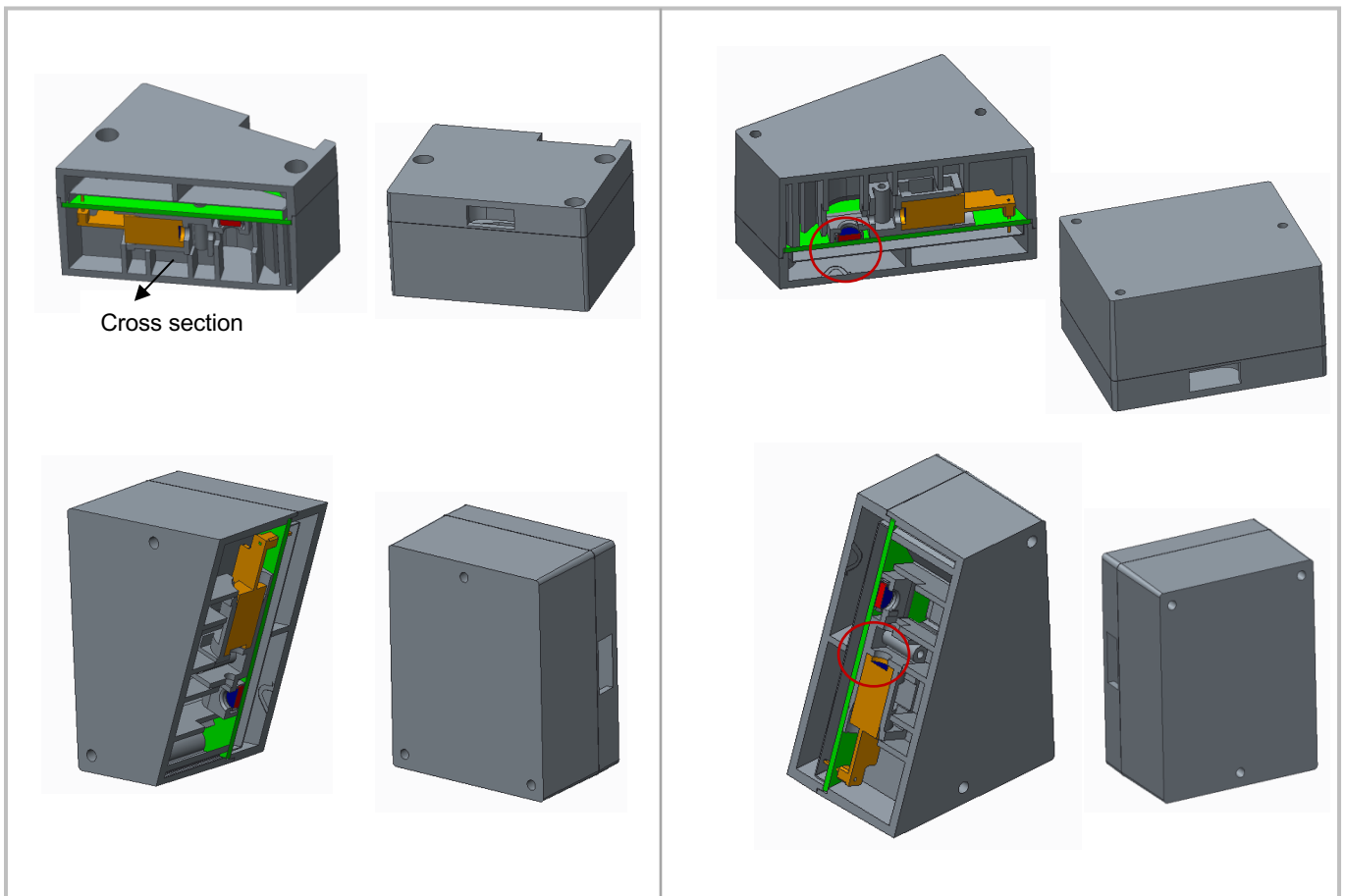


## Product Installation

- When install PM3015 sensor module in your system or equipment, please make sure that the air inlet and air outlet are unobstructed. And there is no huge airflow face to air inlet and air outlet.
- In order to avoid dust deposition on the surface of sensitive component (laser diode and photosensitive diode), which may affect the measurement accuracy of the sensor, the appropriate installation ways are recommended as below.

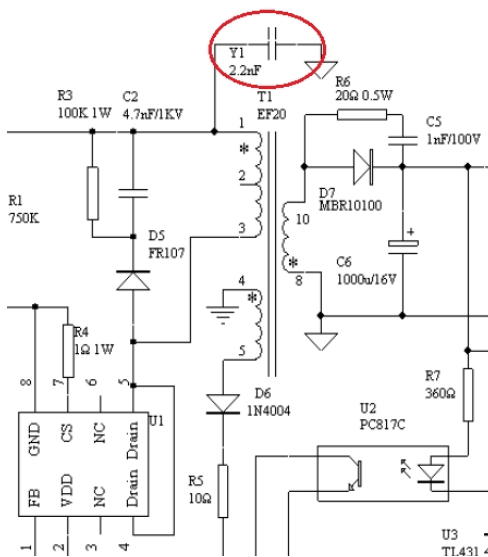
### Recommended Installation

### Non Recommended Installation



## User Attention

- The best installation way is to make the surface of air inlet and outlet of the sensor clings to the air vent in the inner wall of the user device that communicate with the outside. If it's not possible, then an air isolation structure between air inlet and air outlet is necessary to avoid the air back flow in the user's device.
- Air vent size on the internal wall of user's device for airflow should be bigger than the size of air inlet of the sensor.
- For purification products, sensor cannot be installed in the purifying air duct. If it's not possible, it's necessary to design a separate structure for sensor installation to isolate the sensor from air purifier duct.
- For purifier and detector device, the sensor should be installed above 20cm higher than floor to avoid contamination of large dust particles or even flocs near the ground entering the sensor, which will influence the measurement of the sensor.
- It is for outdoor use electronics products. For application of medical, mining, disaster preparedness, which needs high security and high dependence, this sensor is not suitable.
- Avoid using the sensor under the condition with strong magnetic, such as situation close to stereo speaker, microwave oven, induction cooking.
- There is no high pressure transient protection circuit of the sensor. The power supply of the sensor should be stable and low noise. Please refer to the working voltage in specification table.
- The sensor needs 5V power supply because the fan needs a 5V power to drive. But all other data communication and control pins require 3.3V as a high level. Therefore, the main board MCU communication with the sensor should be the 3.3V communication level. If the main board MCU is 5V communication level, then it need to connect 5V to 3.3V level conversion chips or circuits outside the communication port (RX, TX) and control port (RET, RESET).
- If isolated switch power supply is adopted to obtain DC power, please control the capacitance between the DC ground and the AC ground below 2.2nF and withstand voltage reaches to 3KV.



- This product is defined as 3R laser product according to 《GB7247.1-2012 laser product safety》 with laser radiation inside. Please avoid direct exposure to your eyes. Warning sign is as shown above.

# UART Communication Protocol

## 1. General Statement

- 1) The data in this protocol is all hexadecimal data. For example, "46" for decimal [70].
- 2) [xx] is for single-byte data (unsigned, 0-255); for double data, high byte is in front of low byte.
- 3) Baud rate: 9600; Data Bits: 8; Stop Bits: 1; Parity: No
- 4) It is default by continuous mode after powering on. Working mode will not be saved after powering off.

## 2. Format of Serial Communication Protocol

Sending format of software:

Start Symbol	Length	Command	Data 1	.....	Data n.	Check Sum
HEAD	LEN	CMD	DATA1	.....	DATAn	CS
11H	XXH	XXH	XXH	.....	XXH	XXH

Detail description on protocol format:

Protocol Format	Description
Start symbol	Sending by software is fixed as [11H], module respond is fixed as [16H]
Length	Length of frame bytes= data length +1 (including CMD+DATA)
Command	Command
Data	Data of writing or reading, length is not fixed
Check sum	Cumulative sum of data = 256- (HEAD+LEN+CMD+DATA)

## 3. Command Table of Serial Protocol

Item No.	Function Description	Command
1	Read particle measurement result	0x0B
2	Open/close particle measurement	0x0C
3	Set up and read particle measurement time	0x0D
4	Set up and read timing measurement mode	0x05
5	Set up and read dynamic working mode	0x06
6	Set up and read particle calibrated coefficient	0x07
7	Close/Open laser diode	0x08
8	Read software version number	0x1E
9	Read serial number	0x1F

## 4. Detail Description of RS232 Protocol

### 4.1 Read Particle Measurement Result

**Send:** 11 02 0B 07 DB

**Response:** 16 35 0B DF1- DF52 [CS]

Function: Read concentration of particle and particles number.

**Note:** Read particle concentration (ug/m3) and particles number (pcs/0.1L)

PM1.0 GRIMM mass concentration =  $DF1*256^3 + DF2*256^2 + DF3*256^1 + DF4$

PM2.5 GRIMM mass concentration =  $DF5*256^3 + DF6*256^2 + DF7*256^1 + DF8$

PM10 GRIMM mass concentration =  $DF9*256^3 + DF10*256^2 + DF11*256^1 + DF12$

PM1.0 TSI mass concentration =  $DF13*256^3 + DF14*256^2 + DF15*256^1 + DF16$

PM2.5 TSI mass concentration =  $DF17*256^3 + DF18*256^2 + DF19*256^1 + DF20$

PM10 TSI mass concentration =  $DF21*256^3 + DF22*256^2 + DF23*256^1 + DF24$

Particles number >0.3um =  $DF25*256^3 + DF26*256^2 + DF27*256^1 + DF28$

Particles number >0.5um =  $DF29*256^3 + DF30*256^2 + DF31*256^1 + DF32$

Particles number >1.0um =  $DF33*256^3 + DF34*256^2 + DF35*256^1 + DF36$

Particles number >2.5um =  $DF37*256^3 + DF38*256^2 + DF39*256^1 + DF40$

Particles number >5.0um =  $DF41*256^3 + DF42*256^2 + DF43*256^1 + DF44$

Particles number >10um =  $DF45*256^3 + DF46*256^2 + DF47*256^1 + DF48$

DF49: Alarm of sensor module working condition:

Bit	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Alarm definition					1:low working temperature	1: high working temperature	1: Fan at low revolving speed	1:Fan at high revolving speed

DF50, DF51, DF52: Reserved

**Note:** Part of reserved bit is used for our internal testing. The data changeable of reserved bit is nothing related to function.

### 4.2 Open/Close Particle Measurement

**Send:** 11 03 0C DF1 1E CS

**Response:** 16 02 0C DF1 CS

Function: Open/ close particle measurement

**Note:**

1. When sensor is power-on, it starts continuous measuring.
2. When sending command, DF1=02 means opening measurement, DF1=01 means closing measurement;
3. When receiving response, DF1=02 means measuring opened, DF1=01 means measuring closed;
4. When the sensor receives the command of opening measurement, it will be in default continuous testing mode.

Pls check as below:

**Example:**

**Send:** 11 03 0C 02 1E C0 //open particle measurement

**Response:** 16 02 0C 02 DA//module is under particle measurement open status

**Send:** 11 03 0C 01 1E C1 //close particle measurement

**Response:** 16 02 0C 01 DB// module is under particle measurement closed status

### 4.3 Set up and Read Particle Measuring Time

**Send:** 11 03 0D DF1 DF2 [CS] // set up particle measuring time

**Send:** 11 01 0D E1 // read particle measuring time

**Response:** 16 03 0D DF1 DF2 [CS]

Function: Read particle measuring time

**Note:**

1. Particle measuring time =  $DF1*256+DF2$ , unit is second. Minimum measuring time is 36 seconds. Time range is 36-65530 seconds. After setting up xx seconds particle measuring time, the sensor will stop working first, then you can send "Open"command to start single xx seconds measuring.
2. When measuring time is  $\geq 65531$ , it means module will be in continuous measuring mode once powered on. It will not stop until "Stop" command is sent.

**Example:**

**Send:** 11 03 0D 00 24 BB // set up single measuring mode; measuring time is 36s

**Response:** 16 03 0D 00 24 B6 // measuring time is set up successfully

**Send:** 11 03 0D FF FF E1 // set up continuous measuring mode (Repowering on means to start measuring status)

**Response:** 16 03 0D FF FF DC //continuous measuring mode is set up successfully

**Send:** 11 01 0D E1 // read particle measuring mode

**If Response:** 16 03 0D 00 24 B6// read single measuring mode successfully

### 4.4 Set up Timing Measuring Mode

**Send:** 11 03 05 DF1 DF2 [CS] // set up particle measuring mode

**Send:** 11 01 05 E9 // read particle measuring mode

**Response:** 16 03 05 DF1 DF2 [CS]

Function: Read particle measuring time

**Note:**

1. Particle measuring mode value  $X = DF1*256+DF2$ , unit is second;
2. When  $X \geq 180$ , it means module is under timing measuring mode. Measurement timing cycle is X seconds. The sensor module will start measurement every X seconds. Default measuring time is 36 seconds.

3. Range for X is 180-3600\*18, minimum timing period is 3 minutes, maximum timing period is 18 hours.

**Send:** 11 03 05 02 05 E0 // Set up as timing measuring mode, and timing cycle is 517seconds.

**Response:** 16 03 05 02 05 DB // Set up successfully

**4.5 Set up Dynamic Measuring Mode**

**Send:** 11 02 06 DF1 [CS] // Set up dynamic particle measuring mode

**Send:** 11 01 06 E8 // Read dynamic particle measuring mode

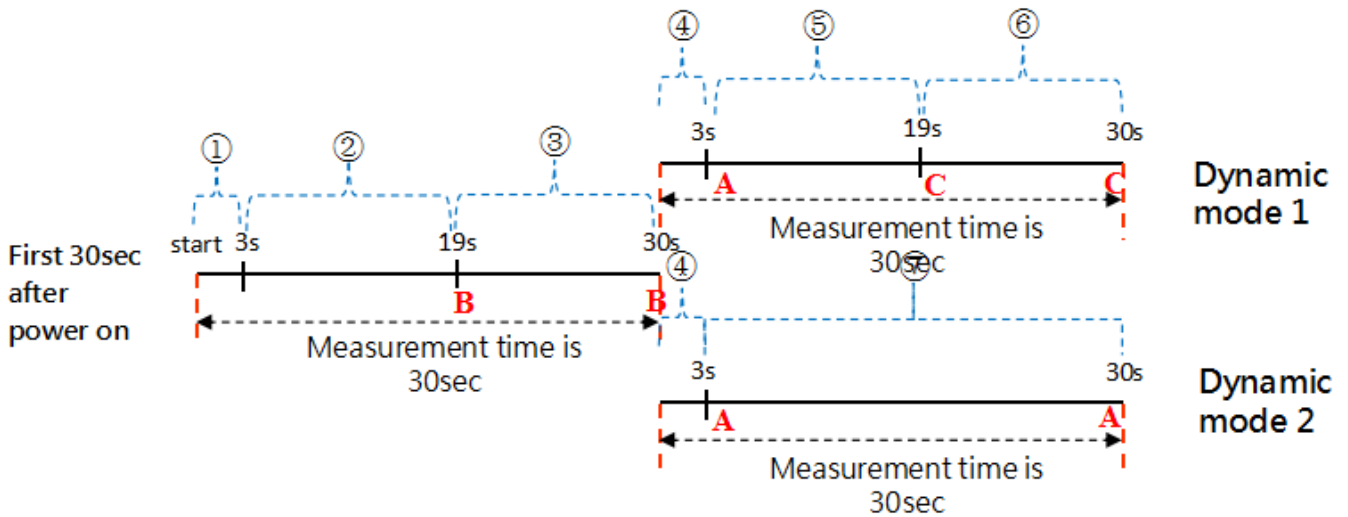
**Response:** 16 02 06 DF1 [CS]

Function: Read/set up particle dynamic measuring mode

**Note:**

1. Particle dynamic measuring mode result DF1
2. When DF1=00, close dynamic measuring mode. When DF1=01, start dynamic measuring mode.

**Dynamic working mode description:**



After sensors are in dynamic working mode, start measuring every 30s. The sensor starts the measurement for the first 3 seconds.

After 3 seconds of measurement, the sensor starts measuring again continuously for 16 seconds and outputs the B value.

The laser diode turns off for 11 seconds, enters the standby state, and outputs the B value.

After the first 30 second period, the sensor starts a new 3 second measurement and outputs the A value.

① If  $|A-B| > 10 \mu\text{g} / \text{m}^3$  or  $|A-B| / B > 10\%$ , the sensor selects Dynamic mode 1. The sensor measures continuously for 16 seconds and outputs the C value.

The laser diode turns off for 11 seconds, enters the standby state, and outputs the C value.

② If  $|A-B| < 10 \mu\text{g} / \text{m}^3$  or  $|A-B| / B < 10\%$ , the sensor selects dynamic mode 2 and stores A value, then enters standby state for 27 seconds and outputs A value.

**Remark:** A, B, C value is related to PM1.0 Grimm mass concentration

Regardless of the dynamic mode A or B, the sensor starts a new 30 second measurement cycle by starting the initial 3 second measurement. Compare the measured value with the previously stored value for the initial 3 seconds and

select Dynamic mode 1 or 2 again.

**Send:** 11 02 06 01 E6 // Set up opening dynamic particle measuring mode

**Response:** 16 02 06 01 E1 // Set up successfully

**Send:** 11 02 06 00 E7 // Set up closing dynamic particle measuring mode

**Response:** 16 02 06 00 E2 // Set up successfully

**Remark:**

The module can support 4 kinds of working mode (Single+Continuous+Timing+Dynamic). It can be switched between these 4 kinds of working mode. It is continuous working mode by default after leaving factory. These 4 kinds of working mode can be switched by sending commands, as following:

1. **Send:** 11 03 0D 00 24 BB // Single measuring mode, time is 36s. After setting up successfully, the sensor will stop working first, then you can send "Open" command to start single 36s measuring.
2. **Send:** 11 03 0D FF FF E1 // Continuously measuring mode
3. **Send:** 11 03 05 02 05 E0 // Timing measuring mode, interval time is 517 seconds
4. **Send:** 11 02 06 01 E6 // Dynamic measuring mode

#### 4.6 Set up and Read Particle Calibrated Coefficient

**Send:** 11 02 07 DF1 [CS] // Set up particle calibrated coefficient

**Send:** 11 01 07 E7 // Read particle calibrated coefficient

**Response:** 16 02 06 DF1 [CS]

Function: Read/set up particle calibrated coefficient

**Note:**

1. Range 70~150 Corresponding coefficient: 0.7~1.5

**Description:**

1. When there is difference between standard device, calibrated coefficient can be set to correct the final value.
2. When calibrated coefficient is set, the value of PM1.0, PM2.5, and PM10 will be all corrected by this coefficient.

#### 4.7 Close/Open Laser Diode

**Send:** 11 02 08 04 E1// Close laser diode

**Send:** 11 01 08 E6 // Read status

**Response:** 16 02 08 04 DC

**Note:**

When laser diode is closed, the sensor will stop measuring but the FAN will stay working. The measuring data will keep the same with the last time measured data. If to open the laser diode again, you can use "Open/ close particle measurement' command.

#### 4.8 Read Software Version Number

**Send:** 11 01 1E D0

**Response:** 16 0E 1E DF1~DF13 [CS]

Function: Read software version

**Note:**

Software version="DF1~DF13"

Should change the HEX code to ASCII code.

**Example:**

HEX code: 16 0E 1E 50 4D 20 56 31 2E 32 36 2E 35 2E 32 38 E9

ASCII code: PM V1.26.5.28

#### 4.9 Read Serial Number

**Send:** 11 01 1F CF

**Response:** 16 0B 1F DF1 DF2 DF3 DF4 DF5 DF6 DF7 DF8 DF9 DF10 CS

Function: Read serial number

**Note:**

Serial number

$=(\text{DF1} \times 256 + \text{DF2}), (\text{DF3} \times 256 + \text{DF4}), (\text{DF5} \times 256 + \text{DF6}), (\text{DF7} \times 256 + \text{DF8}), (\text{DF9} \times 256 + \text{DF10})$

**Example:**

**Response:** 16 0B 1F 00 00 00 7E 09 07 07 0E 0D 72 9E

Serial number: 126 2311 1806 3442



# I<sup>2</sup>C Communication Protocol

## 1. Brief Introduction

a. This is an I<sup>2</sup>C protocol for PM3015. The sensor module is lower computer, which is not able to initiate communication automatically. Communication is initiated via main controlled board, which reads data and sends control commands.

b. Communication clock frequency  $\leq 100\text{Khz}$

## 2. Communication Common Description

START: start signal, send by main controlled board;

STOP: stop signal, send by main controlled board;

ACK: acknowledge signal, send by the sensor module if in bold; otherwise, send by main controlled board;

NACK: non-acknowledge signal, send by the sensor module if in bold; otherwise, send by main controlled board;

Px: receive and send data; send by the sensor module if in bold; otherwise, send by main controlled board.

## 3. Protocol Detailed Description

### 3.1 Send Command Data

Send by main controlled board:

START+WRITE+ACK+P1+ACK+P2+ACK+..... +P7+ACK+STOP

Data	Byte content	Description
Device address	Sensor address and read/write command	This byte is 0x50 when write data
P1	0x16	Frame header
P2	Frame length	Number of byte, not including length of device address (From P1 to P7, 7 bytes in total)
P3	Data 1	Control command of the sensor as: Close measurement: 1 Open single measurement: 2 Set up continuous measurement : 3 (default mode) Set up timing measurement: 4 Set up dynamic measurement: 5 Set up calibration coefficient: 6 Close laser diode : 7
P4	Data 2, high byte	1. Set up measuring time: (range: 180~64800) unit: second.
P5	Data 2, low byte	2. It should be 0xFF 0xFF when setting up to continuous measurement. 3. Calibration coefficient:(Range: 70~150, Corresponding: 0.7~1.5)
P6	Data 3	Reserved
P7	Data check code	Check code= (P1^P2^.....^P6)

### 3.2 Read Command Data

Send by main controlled board:

START+READ+ACK+P1+ACK+P2+ACK+.....+P32+NACK+STOP

Data	Byte Content	Description
Device address	Sensor address and read/write command	This byte is 0x51 when read data
P1	0x16	Frame header
P2	Frame length	Number of byte, not including length of device address (from P1 to P32, 32 bytes in total)
P3	Sensor status	Close: 1 Alarm: 7 Testing: 2 Data stable: 0x80 Other data is invalid.(Check 3.3 detailed introduction for every kinds of measurement mode)
P4	Data 1, high byte	The measuring mode of sensor as: Single measuring mode: 2 Continuous measuring mode: 3 Dynamic measuring mode: 5 Close laser diode: 7 Timing measuring mode: >= 180 (means measuring time)
P5	Data 1, low byte	
P6	Data 2, high byte	Calibration coefficient:(Range: 70~150, Corresponding: 0.7~1.5)
P7	Data 2, low byte	
P8	Data 3, high byte	PM1.0 concentration , unit: $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , GRIMM
P9	Data 3, low byte	
P10	Data 4, high byte	PM2.5 concentration , unit: $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , GRIMM
P11	Data 4, low byte	
P12	Data 5, high byte	PM10 concentration , unit: $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , GRIMM
P13	Data 5, low byte	
P14	Data 6, high byte	PM1.0 concentration , unit: $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , TSI
P15	Data 6, low byte	
P16	Data 7, high byte	PM2.5 concentration , unit: $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , TSI
P17	Data 7, low byte	
P18	Data 8, high byte	PM10 concentration , unit: $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , TSI
P19	Data 8, low byte	
P20	Data 9, high byte	Number of PM0.3, unit: pcs/0.1L
P21	Data 9, low byte	
P22	Data 10, high byte	Number of PM0.5, unit: pcs/0.1L
P23	Data 10, low byte	
P24	Data 11, high byte	Number of PM1.0, unit: pcs/0.1L
P25	Data 11, low byte	
P26	Data 12, high byte	Number of PM2.5, unit: pcs/0.1L
P27	Data 12, low byte	
P28	Data 13, high byte	Number of PM5.0, unit: pcs/0.1L
P29	Data 13, low byte	
P30	Data 14, high byte	Number of PM10, unit: pcs/0.1L
P31	Data 14, low byte	
P32	Data check code	Check code = $(P1 \wedge P2 \wedge \dots \wedge P31)$

### 3.3 Description of Four Kinds of Work Mode

#### 1. Single Measuring Mode

The sensor will start measuring particles after receiving command of opening measuring, sensor status is 3. After preheating for 6 seconds, measured value of last measurement will be output automatically. Measurement will finish in 36s, and sensors situation change to 0x80, it means data is stable, and measurement will be closed automatically.

#### 2. Continuous Measuring

Continuous measuring mode, sensor situation is always 3 after powering on or turning to continuous measuring mode.

#### 3. Dynamic Measuring Mode

After sensors are in dynamic measuring mode, measuring cycle is 30 seconds.

The sensor starts the measurement for the first 3 seconds. If measuring result within 3 seconds compared with the last time measured result meets situation ①, the sensor will go on testing for another 16s, then measurement is closed for 11s(only laser diode is off) until next new 30s measuring cycle.

① Change range is  $>\pm 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  or  $> \pm 10\%$

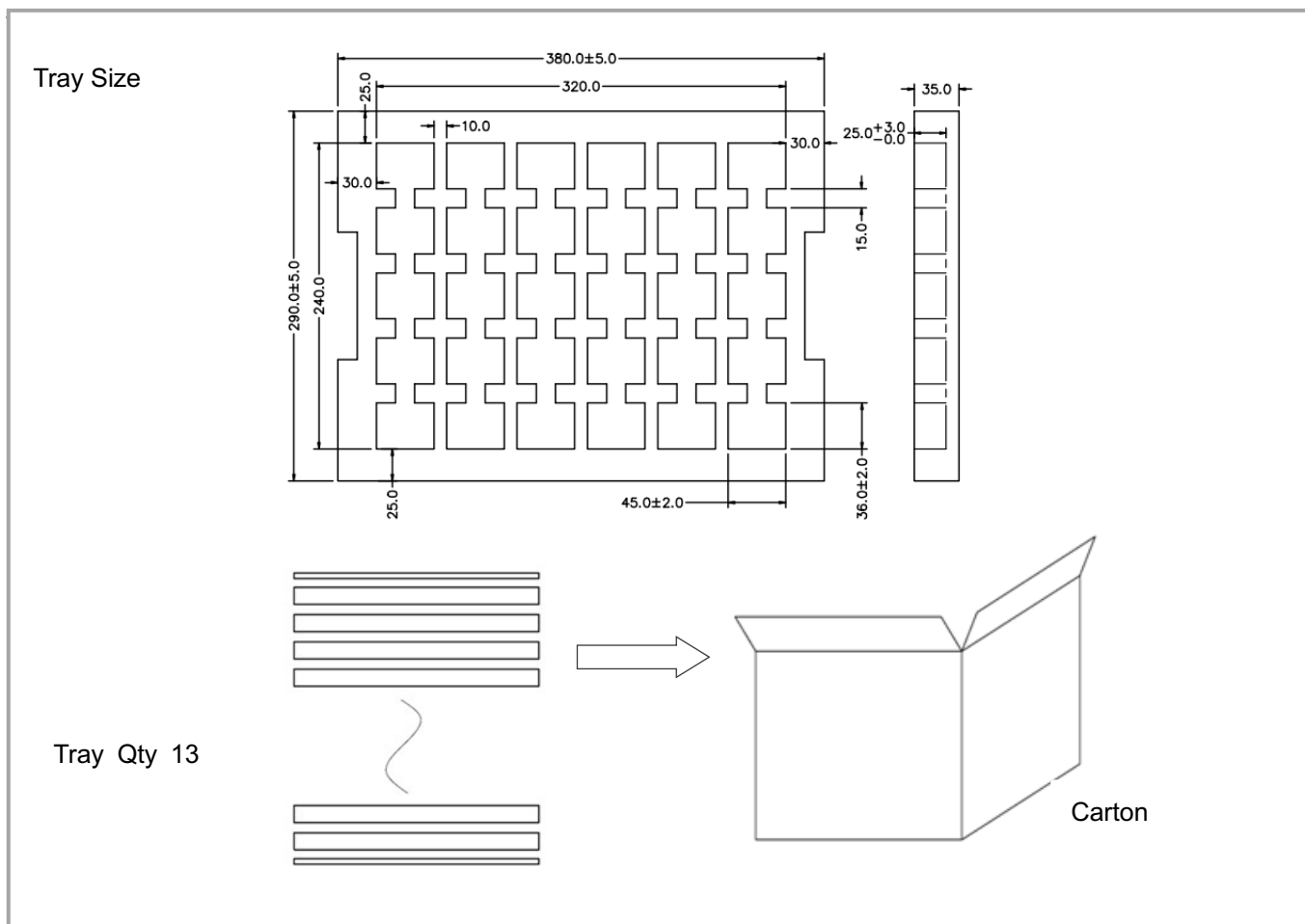
If measuring result within 3 seconds compared with the last time measured result meets situation ②, the measurement is closed for 27s until next new 30s measurement cycle starts.

② Change range is  $<\pm 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  or  $< \pm 10\%$

#### 4. Timing Measuring Mode

After timing measuring mode is set, starting a completed 36s measuring every XX second. Situation is 3 during the measuring. And situation will change to 0x80 after finishing 36s measuring.

## Packing Information



Sensor per tray	Tray Qty	Sensor per Carton	Carton Dimensions	Packing Material
30 pcs	13 layers	390 pcs	395*310*480 mm	Red pearl cotton (ESD)

## After-Sales Services and Consultancy

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