**General** Version 1.35

T-110 series is the world's smallest CO2 sensor module. Its Persistent Stability and Temperature Effect Resistance besides easy management are much favored by customers in HVAC, scientific projects, etc.

T-110-3V is much favored by customers whose application needs 3.3Voltage input and sleep mode support so on.

# ELT Sensor Data Sheet for T-110-3V

#### **Features**

- Non-Dispersive Infrared (NDIR) technology used to measure CO<sub>2</sub> levels.
- · The world's smallest size
- Pre-calibrated
- Available output: TTL-UART, I2C

(PWM/Analog Voltage option)

- Gold-plated sensor provides longtermcalibration stability.
- Installed Calibration function
- •ACDL (Periodical Automatic Calibration) and MCDL (Non-Periodical Manual Calibration) are available..

• ROHS Directive: 2011/65/EU

[EN 50581 : 2012, IEC 62321-3-1 : 2013]

•Size:19mmx29.3mmx8.5mm

•Weight :5 grams



# **T-110-3V Specifications**

#### **General Performance**

Operating Temperature :  $0^{\circ}$  ~  $50^{\circ}$ 

Operating Humidity: 0 ~ 95% RH (Non-condensing)

Operating Environment: Residential, Commercial spaces

Storage Temperature : -30 °C ~70 °C

#### CO<sub>2</sub> Measurement

**Sensing Method : NDIR (Non-dispersive Infrared)** 

**Measurement Range :**  $400 \sim 2,000 (3,000/5,000/10,000ppm, 2\%/3\%/5\%/10\% models are available)$  **Accuracy :**  $\pm 50ppm \pm 3\%$  of reading  $^{(1)(2)}$  ( $\pm 300ppm \pm 3\%$  of reading - 2%/3%/5%/10% models)

Response Time(1/e): 90 seconds

Signal Update: 5 seconds

**Warming-up Time :** < 2 minutes (5 minutes for Accuracy)

#### **Electrical Data**

**Power Input :**  $3.2V \sim 3.55V^{(3)}$ 

Current Consumption: Normal mode: 12mA, Peak: 180mA, Sleep: 0.3mA<sup>(4)</sup>

#### **Product Derivatives with Functions**

Products	Option List
T-110-3V	UART,I2C, AVO(PWM option), ACDL, 10'MCDL, 10pin-Connector
T-110 <b>L</b> -3V (Low Power)	Sleep mode is added on T-110, which consume < 0.3mA
T-110 <b>G</b> -3V (99% Humidity)	Resistance up to 99% Humidity is added on T-110, for Application of bathroom
T-110 <b>A</b> -3V	Operate as ACDL always as software unless 10' MCDL is on,

<sup>(1)</sup> IAQ application, accuracy is defined after minimum 3 times calibration for 3 weeks.

<sup>(2) +/- 2%</sup> is added for absolute measurements for uncertainty of calibration gas mixture unless the measurement is done with certified calibration mixtures.

<sup>(3)</sup> DC Supply should be regulated, low noise power source for best accuracy.,

<sup>(4) &#</sup>x27;L' option : < 0.3mA of Low Power Consumption model

T-110-3V has various output TTL-UART, I2C, (AVO or PWM is selectable as option) and 1.27pitch 10pin side hole connector. Non-Periodic Manual Calibration (10' MCDL) are executable by sending 'Low Signal' be to pin-10.

There are 3 derivatives which has additional function on T-110-3V, T-110L-3V is Low Power model, consumes less than 0.3mA in Sleep mode while asT-110G-3V is hardware-enforced one to be resistant to endure up to 99% humidity for customers whose application is Greenhouse and Stock Raising, andT-110A-3V is supposed to operate with software based ACDL as default unless10 minute MCDL is being done.

#### Pin Map of J1 Side hole.

Pin No.	T-110-3V	T-110-3V (AVO or PWM Option)				
1	VDD (+3	VDD (+3.3V VCC)				
2	G	GND				
3	TTL-RXD( ← CP	TTL-RXD( ← CPU of Master Board )				
4	Reserved	PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) (Option)				
5	TTL-TXD( ← CPI	TTL-TXD( ← CPU of Master Board )				
6	ACDL(Autom	ACDL(Automatic Calibration)				
7	Reserved	Analog Voltage Output (Option)				
8	120	I2C SCL				
9	I2C	I2C SDA				
10	MCDL(10 min. N	MCDL(10 min. Manual Calibration)				

#### **UART**

38,400BPS, 8bit, No parity, 1 stop bit, TTL Level Voltage (for inspection use)

**I2C** (J-12:P3&P4)

Slave mode only ( \* SCL and SDA should be added  $10k\Omega$  external pull up resister each.)

TTL Level Voltage :  $0 \le V_{IL} \le 0.4$ ,  $2 \le V_{IH} \le V_{DD}$ ,  $0 \le V_{OL} \le 0.4$ ,  $2.4 \le V_{OH} \le V_{DD}$  (Volt)

Analog Voltage (0.5~3.0V): Option

CO2 Measurement<sub>(ppm)</sub> = Output  $_{Voltage}$  - 0.5/ (3.0- 0.5) $_{Voltage}$  x F.S.  $_{ppm}$ ,

Digital to Analog Conversion Error :< 0.5%

PWM Outpuyt: Option.

 $t_H = 2 \text{ msec(Start)} + 1,000 \text{ msec x (Measurement}_{(ppm)}/ \text{ Range}_{(ppm)}),$ 

 $t_L = 2,000 \text{ ppm} - t_H$  (Period : 2,000 ppm)

#### Status Table of T-110-3V J1 Side Hole.

Pin-6	Pin-10	Status	Notes
Low	High	H/W ACDL	Calibrate weekly after 2 days since power-on
High	High	Normal	Operate with Pre-calibrated value in Factory or previous state.
			Manual Recalibration  sensor should be located in 400ppm
High	Low	H/W MCDL	environment (outside) for 10 minutes and 'Low' signal to pin
			10 should be done no later than 18 minutes.

X The setting of Pin-6 'Low' and pin-10 'Low' shouldn't be used at any time.

## Pin Map of J2 Board to Board Connector.

Pin No.	T-110-3V	T-110-3V (PWM or Analog Option)			
1/16	VDD (+3.3V VCC)				
2/8/9/12	GND				
3	F	Reset (Active High)			
4		Reserved			
5		I2C SCL			
6	ACDL (Automatic Calibration)				
7	PWM Output option				
10	Analog Voltage Output option				
11	MCDL (1	0 min. Manual Calibration)			
13	TTL RXD ( ← CPU of Master Board )				
14	TTL TXD ( → CPU of Master Board)				
15	I2C SDA				

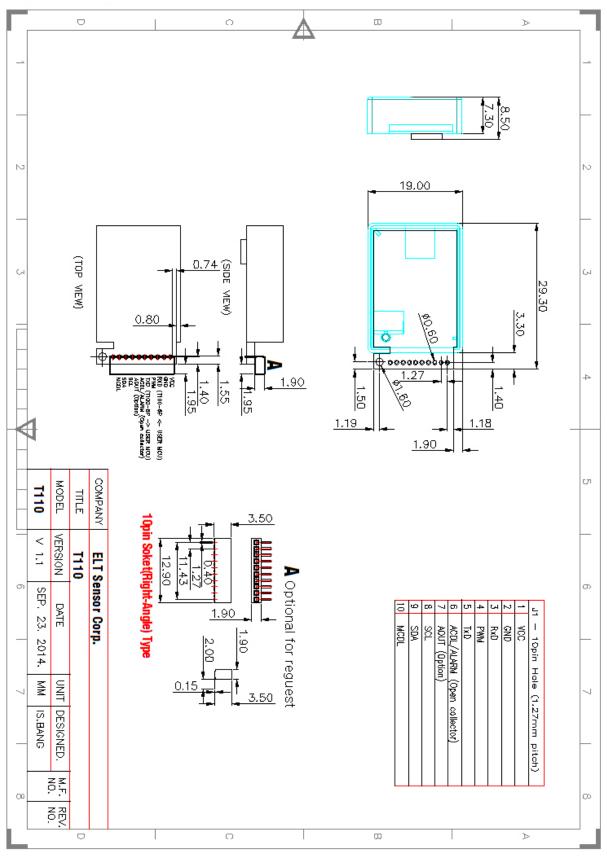
<sup>💥</sup> B-to-B Connector mating should be enhanced with additional Locking method.

## Status Table of T-110-3V J2 Board-To-Board Connector

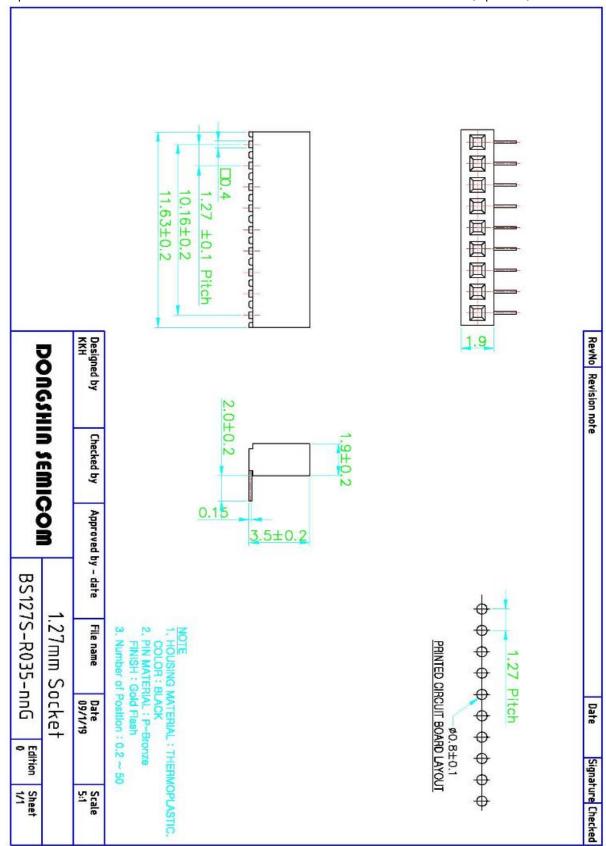
Pin-6	Pin-11	Status	Notes
Low	High	H/W ACDL	Calibrate weekly after 2 days since power-on
High	High	Normal	Operate with Pre-calibrated value in Factory or previous state.
			Manual Recalibration  sensor should be located in 400ppm
High	Low	H/W MCDL	environment (outside) for 10 minutes and 'Low' signal to pin
			10 should be done no later than 18 minutes.

X The setting that both Pin-6 and pin-11get 'Low' signal should be avoid at any time.

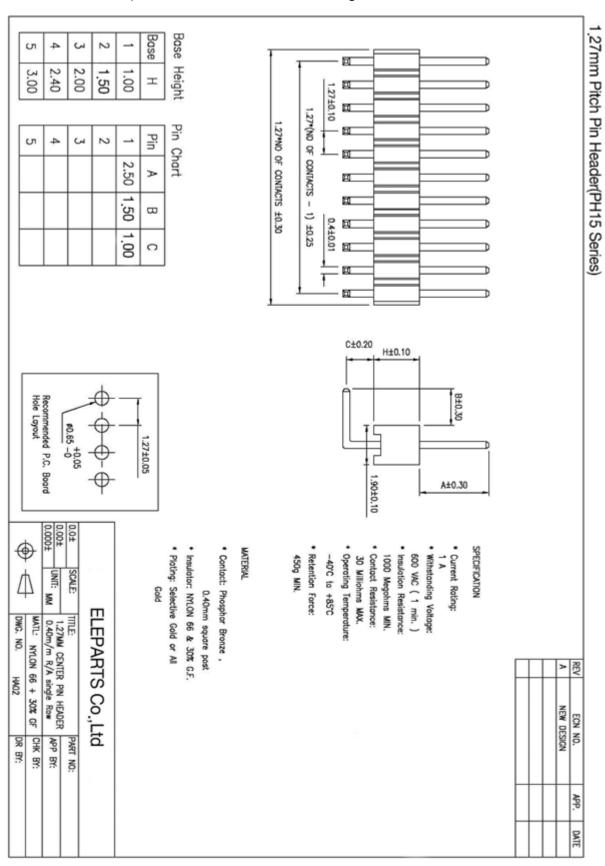
## **Cavity Dimensions (unit: mm)**



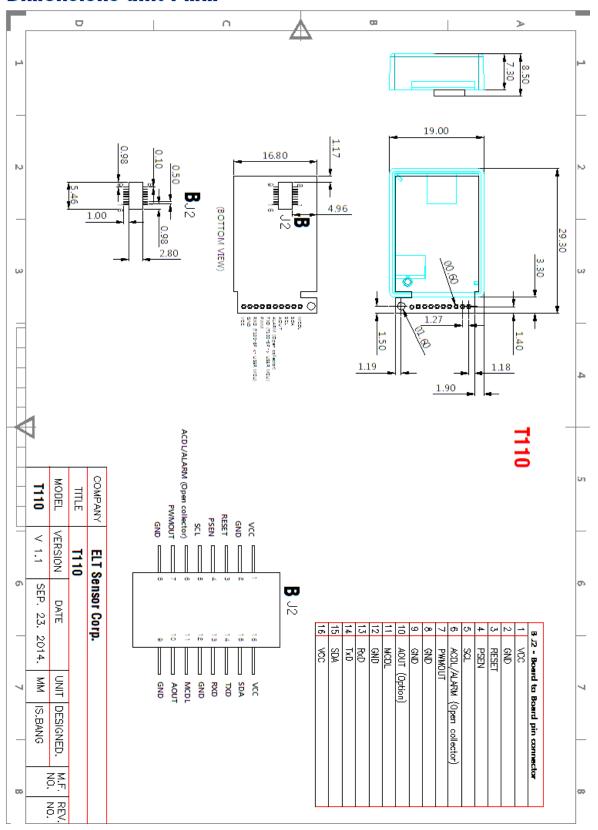
1.27mm pitch socket is recommended for T-110-3V for convenience of connection.(Optional)

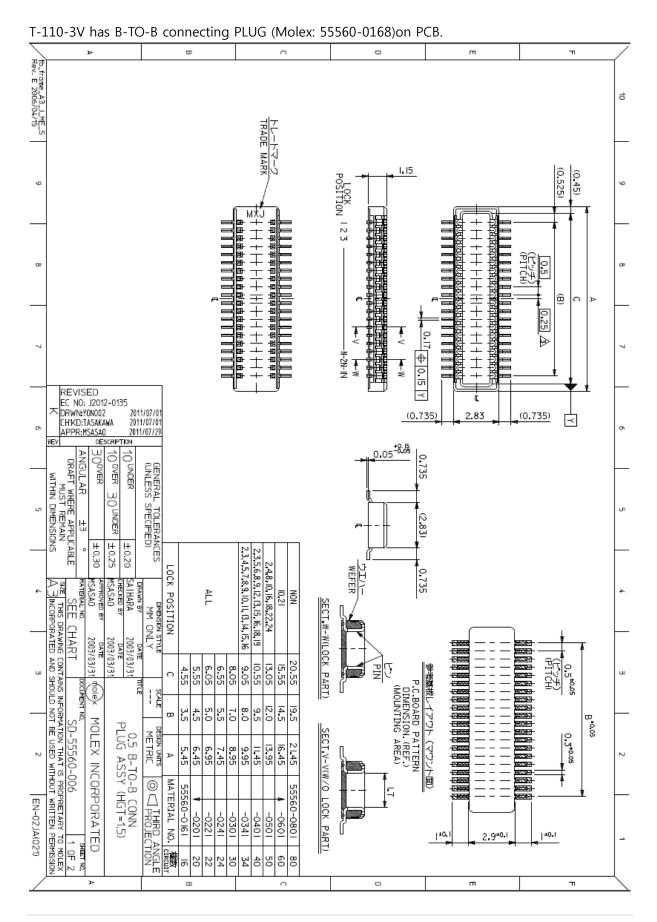


And 1.27mm center pin header recommended for mating with Socket of T-110-3V.

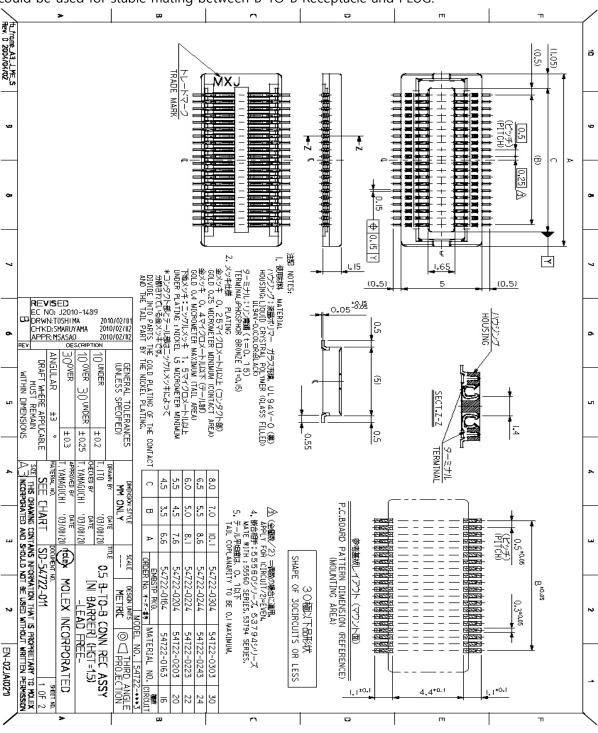


# Dimensions unit: mm



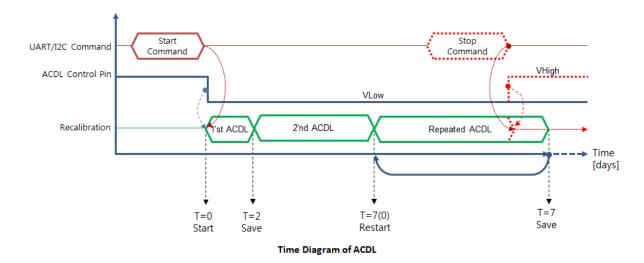


And mating B-TO-B Receptacle (Molex: 54722-0164) should be on Main PCB. Mating Receptacle with PLUG should be done very carefully. Only the gripping of side plane of T-110-3V is allowed while as pressing on Top plane or Bottom of T-110-3V is strictly restricted. Additional enforcement besides B-TO-B connection against vibration or dropping Fixing hole is available on the next of Side holes as the additional enforcement with alignment pin of main-board, Double sided Tape could be used for stable mating between B-TO-B Receptacle and PLUG.



#### **ACDL function**(Automatic Calibration Function in Dimming light with period)

- \* T-110L-3V: ACDL is executed only when sensor is kept during the period except for sleep mode.
- \* T-110-3V : ACDL could be activated as by setting below.



Method 1.UART Command Set; J1-3pin (UART-RX) and J1-5pin (UART-TX) to Main-Board. (J2-13pin and J2-14pin are available for BtoB connector User as well)

Method 2.I2C Command Set; J1-8pin (SCL) and J1-9pin (SDA) to Main-Board.

Method 3.Execute Hardware based ACDL.

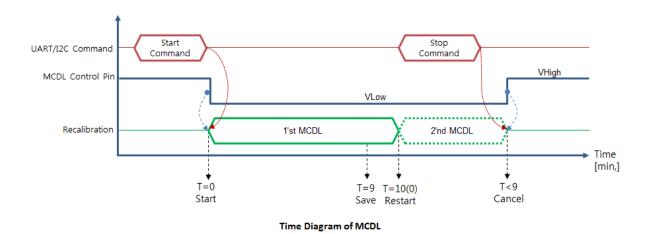
- ※ 1. To activate ACDL function, the user's application must be designed to give Low-Active Signal toJ1-6pin with High De-Active Signal to J1-10pin continuously. (J2-6pin and J2-11pin are available for BtoB connector User as well)
  - 2. T-110A has ACDL software in sensor, which make sensor always operate as ACDL unless MCDL is activated.

Method 4.Let Sensor install on Jig Board TRB-100ST (Test and Recalibration Board) with ambient air-flow condition and execute by moving jumper with Manual on the website.

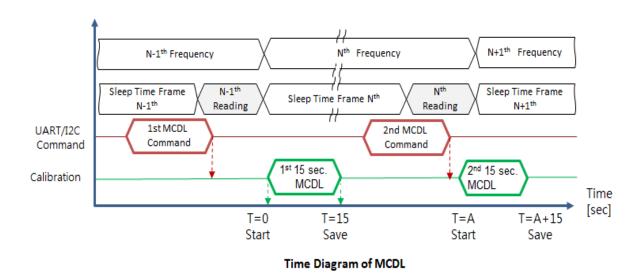
Method 5.EK-100TL (Emulation kit, with Emulation program 'ELTWSD') is available, which display and save data on PC through USB connection.

## 10' MCDL function(10 minute Manual Calibration Function in Dimming light).

X T-110-3V : MCDL enable customer to calibrate as needed, MCDL keep at least 10 minute once it start and should be stopped before 18minute to avoid MCDL fetch repetition.



X T-110L-3V: MCDL-command or MCDL-Control signal make reserve MCDL function, which takes 15 seconds, just after the next Reading is finished.



Method 1. UART Command Set; pin-3 (UART-RX) and pin-5 (UART-TX) to Main-Board. (J2-13pin and J2-14pin are available for BtoB connector User as well)

Method 2.I2C Command Set; pin-8 (SCL) and pin-9 (SDA) to Main-Board.

Method 3.Execute Hardware based MCDL.

- To activate ACDL function, the user's application must be designed to give Low-Active Signal topin-10 with High De-Active Signal to pin-6 for 10 minutes. Be careful to make it sure to quit MCDL fetch loop before 18minute. (J2-6pin and J2-11pin are available for BtoB connector User as well)
- 2. T-110A has ACDL software in sensor, which make sensor always operate as ACDL unless MCDL is activated.
- 3. Be careful to make it sure to quit MCDL fetch loop before 18minute.

Method 4.Let Sensor install on Jig Board TRB-100ST (Test and Recalibration Board) with ambient air-flow condition and execute by moving jumper with Manual on the website.

Method 5.EK-100TL (Emulation kit, with Emulation program 'ELTWSD') is available, which display and save data on PC through USB connection.

#### **Set present CO2 value with Target PPM function**

- 1. Deviated CO2 sensors can be adjusted with target PPM function via I2C or UART interface. (Refer to 'I2C Programming guide' or 'UART Command guide')
- 2. EK-100SL (Evaluation kit, with Emulation program 'ELTWSD') is available for Target PPM function. (Refer to 'EK-100TL manual')

# **Output Descriptions**

## **UART Descriptions**

**Data Format** 

D6 ~ D1	6 byte CO2 density string	
SP	Space: 0x20	
'ppm'	'ppm' string	
CR	Carriage return : 0x0D	
LF	Line feed : 0x0A	

Above 12byte consist by 6 byte hexadecimal digits, <SP>,0x70 0x70 0x6D, <CR><LF>, where decimal '0' (corresponds to hexadecimal digit '0x30') is replaced by space (corresponds to hexadecimal digit '0x20'),

EX) 1,255 ppm, results '0x20 0x20 0x31 0x32 0x35 0x35 0x20 0x70 0x70 0x6D 0x0D 0x0A', which displays '\_\_1255\_ppm < CR > < LF > 'on screen.

In need of detail command set, 'U-ART String Command Guide ' could be provided by contacting Sales Rep.

## **I2C Communication (Only Slave Mode Operation)**

Internal pull up resister

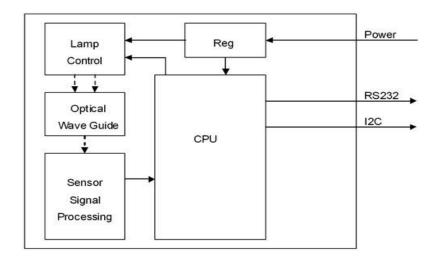
Slave Address: 0x31, Slave Address Byte: Slave Address(0x31) 7 Bit + R/W 1 Bit

Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	R/W Bit

R/W Bit : Read = 1/Write = 0

When reading the data, Slave Address Byte is 0x63, When writing the data, Slave Address Byte is0x62.

#### **Block Diagram**



#### **Transmission Sequence in Master**

- 1) I2C Start Condition
- 2) Write Command(Slave Address + R/W Bit(0) = 0x62) Transmission and Check Acknowledge
- 3) Write Command(ASCII 'R': 0x52) Transmission and Check Acknowledge
- 4) I2C Stop Command
- 5) I2C Start Command
- 6) Read Command(Slave Address + R/W Bit(1) = 0x63) Transmission and Check Acknowledge
- 7) Read 7 Byte Receiving Data from Module and Send Acknowledge (Delay at least 1ms for reading each byte)

Configuration	CO <sub>2</sub>	reserved	reserved	reserved	reserved
1 Byte	2 Byte	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00

0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

In need of detail protocol specification and time sequence, 'I2C programming guide' could be provided by contacting Sales Rep.

#### **Analog Voltage Output Descriptions (Option)**

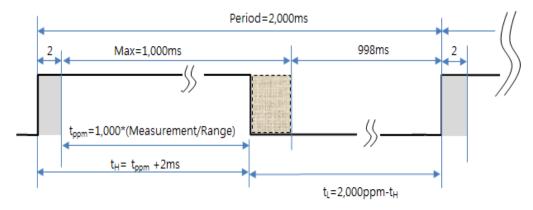
Measured Voltage  $0.5V\sim3.0V$  match proportionally to  $0\sim2,000$  each for 2,000 ppm scale sensor and any of  $0\sim3,000$  or 5,000 or 10,000 ppm scale sensor could be set by designating on sale. There -fore 3.0V will match 2,000 or 3,000 or 4,000 or 10,000 ppm or 2% or 3% or 5% or 10% each.

\* CO2 Measurement<sub>(ppm)</sub> = ((Output  $_{Voltage}$  – 0.5)/ (3.0 – 0.5) $_{Voltage}$ )x F.S.  $_{ppm}$ , cf.F.S.  $_{(ppm)}$ : 2,000/3,000/5,000/10,000 ppm (20,000/30,000/50,000/100,000 is optional.)

EX) if the Output  $_{Voltage}$  is 2.5V in 2,000 ppm (F.S. of Reading range) CO2 Measurement  $_{ppm}$ = (2.5 – 0.5) V÷ (3.0– 0.5)V x 2,000.  $_{ppm}$  =2 ÷ 2.5 x 2,000  $_{ppm}$  =1,600  $_{ppm}$ 

#### **PWM Descriptions (Option)**

- \* Measurement<sub>(ppm)</sub> = (t<sub>H</sub>-2msec)/1000msec x Range<sub>(ppm)</sub> (t<sub>H</sub> : High Pulse Width)
- \* Range<sub>(ppm)</sub>: 2,000/3,000/5,000/10,000 ppm (20,000/30,000/50,000/100,000 is optional.)



EX) t<sub>H</sub>(High Pulse Width) calculation for 400ppm in 2,000 ppm Range.

\*Measurement<sub>(ppm)</sub> = 400 ppm =  $(t_H-2ms)/2,000msec x Range_{(ppm)}$  ,

 $t_H = 1,000 \text{ msec} * (400 \text{ ppm} / 2,000 \text{ppm}) + 2 \text{msec} = 202 \text{msec}$ 

(cf:  $T_L$ = Period -  $t_{H=}$  2,000ppm - 202 msec = 1,798 msec.)

#### **X** Caution

- 1. Please hold only 'PCB' of sensor without holding Cavity directly to avoid the physical shock on sensor. Rough handling or Transportation could result in inaccurate reading.
- 2. Proper ESD protection during handling is important to avoid electrostatic defect occurrence.

  The storage of sensor should be insulated as well

#### \* Revision History

Version	Upgrade	Remark
1.211	Reference for revision	2015. JAN
1.3	, Analog, PWM -> Option, BTB Feature added	2015. DEC