INDEX

1. General ....................................................................................................................................... 5
   1.1. General and safety information ............................................................................................... 5
   1.2. Conditions of use .................................................................................................................... 6

2. Introduction ................................................................................................................................... 7

3. Sensors ......................................................................................................................................... 8
   3.1. Internal sensors .......................................................................................................................... 8
      3.1.1. Accelerometer .................................................................................................................... 8
   3.2. Sensor probes .......................................................................................................................... 11

4. Smart Enviroment PRO ................................................................................................................. 12
   4.1. General description ................................................................................................................... 12
   4.2. Temperature, Humidity and Pressure Sensor Probe ................................................................. 15
   4.3. Ultrasound sensor probe (MaxSonar® from MaxBotix™) ....................................................... 16
   4.4. Luminosity sensor probe (Luxes accuracy) ............................................................................ 18
   4.5. Carbon Monoxide (CO) Gas sensor probe for high concentrations [Calibrated] ................ 19
   4.6. Carbon Monoxide (CO) Gas sensor probe for low concentrations [Calibrated] ............... 20
   4.7. Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Gas Sensor [Calibrated] ..................................................................... 21
   4.9. Ozone (O₃) Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated] ............................................................................. 23
   4.10. Nitric Oxide (NO) Gas Sensor Probe for high concentrations [Calibrated] ...................... 24
   4.11. Nitric Oxide (NO) Gas Sensor Probe for low concentrations [Calibrated] ....................... 25
   4.13. Nitric Dioxide (NO₂) high accuracy Gas Sensor Probe [Calibrated] .............................. 27
   4.15. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) high accuracy Gas Sensor Probe [Calibrated] ............................... 29
   4.16. Ammonia (NH₃) for low concentrations Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated] ......................... 30
   4.17. Ammonia (NH₃) Gas Sensor Probe for high concentrations [Calibrated] ......................... 31
   4.18. Methane (CH₄) and Combustible Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated] .................................... 32
   4.20. Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated] ..................................................... 34
   4.23. Phosphine (PH₃) Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated] ................................................................. 37
   4.24. Ethylene Oxide (ETO) Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated] ....................................................... 38
11.11.1. Specifications.......................................................................................................................110
11.12. Soil water potential sensor probe (Decagon MPS-6).................................................................111
11.12.1. Specifications........................................................................................................................112
11.13. Vapor pressure, temperature, barometric pressure and relative humidity sensor (Decagon VP-4).................................................................................................................................113
11.13.1. Specifications........................................................................................................................114
11.14. Leaf wetness Phytos 31 sensor probe (Decagon Phytos 31).......................................................117
11.14.1. Specifications........................................................................................................................118
11.15. Dendrometer sensor probes for Smart Agriculture Xtreme (Ecomatik DC2, DD-S and DF)....119
   11.15.1. Ecomatik DC2 specifications (Trunk diameter).................................................................119
   11.15.2. Ecomatik DD-S specifications (Stem diameter)...............................................................120
   11.15.3. Ecomatik DF specifications (Fruit diameter)........................................................................120
11.16. Wind and precipitations sensor probe (Gill Instruments GMX-240) ...........................................121
11.16.1. Specifications........................................................................................................................122
11.17. Luminosity sensor (AMS TSL2561)............................................................................................123
11.17.1. Specifications........................................................................................................................123
11.18. Ultrasound sensor probe (Maxbotix MB7040)............................................................................124
11.18.1. Specifications........................................................................................................................124

12. Ambient Control..............................................................................................................................125
   12.1. General description..................................................................................................................125
   12.2. Temperature, Humidity and Pressure Sensor Probe..............................................................127
   12.3. Luminosity (LDR) sensor probe..............................................................................................128
   12.4. Luminosity sensor probe (Luxes accuracy)...........................................................................129
   12.5. Comparative between Light and Luminosity sensor..............................................................130

13. Radiation Control.............................................................................................................................131
   13.1. General description................................................................................................................131

14. 4-20 mA Current Loop.....................................................................................................................132
   14.1. Terminal box probe..................................................................................................................133
   14.2. DB9 probe................................................................................................................................133

15. Documentation changelog..............................................................................................................134

16. Certifications....................................................................................................................................135
1. General

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1.1. General and safety information

• In this section, the term “Waspmote” encompasses both the Waspmote device itself and its modules and sensor boards.
• Read through the document “General Conditions of Libelium Sale and Use”.
• Do not allow contact of metallic objects with the electronic part to avoid injuries and burns.
• NEVER submerge the device in any liquid.
• Keep the device in a dry place and away from any liquid which may spill.
• Waspmote consists of highly sensitive electronics which is accessible to the exterior, handle with great care and avoid bangs or hard brushing against surfaces.
• Check the product specifications section for the maximum allowed power voltage and amperage range and consequently always use a current transformer and a battery which works within that range. Libelium is only responsible for the correct operation of the device with the batteries, power supplies and chargers which it supplies.
• Keep the device within the specified range of temperatures in the specifications section.
• Do not connect or power the device with damaged cables or batteries.
• Place the device in a place only accessible to maintenance personnel (a restricted area).
• Keep children away from the device in all circumstances.
• If there is an electrical failure, disconnect the main switch immediately and disconnect that battery or any other power supply that is being used.
• If using a car lighter as a power supply, be sure to respect the voltage and current data specified in the “Power Supplies” section.
• If using a battery in combination or not with a solar panel as a power supply, be sure to use the voltage and current data specified in the “Power supplies” section.
• If a software or hardware failure occurs, consult the Libelium Web Development section
• Check that the frequency and power of the communication radio modules together with the integrated antennas are allowed in the area where you want to use the device.
• Waspmote is a device to be integrated in a casing so that it is protected from environmental conditions such as light, dust, humidity or sudden changes in temperature. The board supplied “as is” is not recommended for a final installation as the electronic components are open to the air and may be damaged.
1.2. Conditions of use

- Read the “General and Safety Information” section carefully and keep the manual for future consultation.
- Use Waspmote in accordance with the electrical specifications and the environment described in the “Electrical Data” section of this manual.
- Waspmote and its components and modules are supplied as electronic boards to be integrated within a final product. This product must contain an enclosure to protect it from dust, humidity and other environmental interactions. In the event of outside use, this enclosure must be rated at least IP-65.
- Do not place Waspmote in contact with metallic surfaces; they could cause short-circuits which will permanently damage it.

Further information you may need can be found at: http://www.libelium.com/development/plug-sense

The “General Conditions of Libelium Sale and Use” document can be found at: http://www.libelium.com/development/plug-sense/technical_service/
2. Introduction

In this document, all the possible configurations of the Plug & Sense! line are described, including a general description of all the possible applications and the technical specifications of the sensors associated to each one of them.

For a deep description of the characteristics of the Plug & Sense! line, please refer to the Waspmote Plug & Sense! Technical Guide. You can find it, along with other useful information such as the Waspmote and Sensor boards technical and programming guides, in the Development section of the Libelium website at http://www.libelium.com/development/plug-sense

For detailed info about sensors or probes we do NOT recommend this Guide, but the dedicated guide for the sensor board. Example: if you have a Plug & Sense! Smart Cities PRO, we advise reading the Smart Cities PRO Technical Guide.

Note that no code for reading the sensors has been included in this guide. For programming the Waspmote Plug & Sense! notes, please use the default examples provided for each sensor, available at: http://www.libelium.com/development/plug-sense/examples/
3. Sensors

3.1. Internal sensors

3.1.1. Accelerometer

Waspmote has a built-in acceleration sensor LIS3331LDH, by STMicroelectronics, which informs the mote of acceleration variations experienced on each one of the 3 axes (X, Y, Z).

The integration of this sensor allows the measurement of acceleration on the 3 axes (X, Y, Z), establishing 4 kinds of events: Free Fall, inertial wake up, 6D movement and 6D position which are explained in the Interruption Programming Guide.

The LIS331DLH has dynamically user-selectable full scales of ±2g/±4g/±8g and it is capable of measuring accelerations with output data rates from 0.5 Hz to 1 kHz.

The device features ultra low-power operational modes that allow advanced power saving and smart sleep to wake-up functions.
The accelerometer has several power modes, the output data rate (ODR) will depend on the power mode selected. The power modes and output data rates are shown in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power mode</th>
<th>Output data rate (Hz)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power down</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal mode</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-power 1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-power 2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-power 3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-power 4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-power 5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This accelerometer has an auto-test capability that allows the user to check the functioning of the sensor in the final application. Its operational temperature range is between -40 ºC and +85 ºC.

The accelerometer communicates with the microcontroller through the I2C interface. The pins that are used for this task are the SCL pin and the SDA pin, as well as another interruption pin to generate the interruptions.

The accelerometer has 4 types of event which can generate an interrupt: free fall, inertial wake up, 6D movement and 6D position.

These thresholds and times are set in the WaspACC.h file.

To show the ease of programming, an extract of code about how to get the accelerometer values is included below:

```c
  { ACC.ON();
    ACC.getX();
    ACC.getY();
    ACC.getZ();
  }
```

Some figures with possible uses of the accelerometer are shown below:

**Rotation and twist:**

![Rotation and twist diagram]
Free fall of objects in which it is installed:

More information about interruptions generated by the accelerometer can be found in the chapter "Interruptions" and in the **Interuption Programming Guide**.

Related API libraries: **WaspACC.h, WaspACC.cpp**

All information about their programming and operation can be found in the **Accelerometer Programming Guide**.

All the documentation is located in the **Development section** in the Libelium website.
3.2. Sensor probes

All sensing capabilities of Waspmote Plug & Sense! are provided by sensor probes. Each sensor probe contains one sensor, some necessary protections against outdoor environmental conditions and a waterproof male connector.

The standard length of a sensor probe is about 150 mm, including waterproof connector, but it could vary due to some sensors need special dimensions. Weight of a standard probe rounds 20 g, but there are some special cases where this weight can rise.

Sensor probes are designed to be used in vertical position (with the sensor looking to the ground). In this position, the protection cap of each sensor probe is effective against rain.
4. Smart Environment PRO

4.1. General description

The Smart Environment PRO model has been created as an evolution of Smart Environment. It enables the user to implement pollution, air quality, industrial, environmental or farming projects with high requirements in terms of high accuracy, reliability and measurement range as the sensors come calibrated from factory.
Sensor sockets are configured as shown in the figure below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Socket</th>
<th>Sensor probes allowed for each sensor socket</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A, B, C or F</td>
<td>Carbon Monoxide (CO) for high concentrations [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9371-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carbon Monoxide (CO) for low concentrations [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9371-LC-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9372-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxygen (O₂) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9373-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ozone (O₃) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9374-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nitric Oxide (NO) for low concentrations [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9375-LC-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nitric Dioxide (NO₂) high accuracy [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9376-HA-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) high accuracy [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9377-HA-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ammonia (NH₃) for low concentrations [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9378-LC-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ammonia (NH₃) for high concentrations [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9378-HC-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methane (CH₄) and Combustible Gas [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9379-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hydrogen (H₂) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9380-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9381-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hydrogen Chloride (HCl) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9382-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9383-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phosphine (PH₃) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9384-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethylene (ETO) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9385-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chlorine (Cl₂) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9386-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Particle Matter (PM1 / PM2.5 / PM10) - Dust</td>
<td>9387-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Temperature, humidity and pressure</td>
<td>9370-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luminosity (Luxes accuracy)</td>
<td>9325-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ultrasound (distance measurement)</td>
<td>9246-P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure: Sensor sockets configuration for Smart Environment PRO model*

*Note: For more technical information about each sensor probe go to the Development section on the Libelium website.*
Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.

**Note:** In March 2017, Smart Environment (which is the Plug & Sense! version for the Gases sensor board) was discontinued. The Gases sensor board is now only available in the Waspmote OEM product line. Libelium currently offers Gases PRO (Smart Environment PRO) and Smart Cities PRO for accurate measuring of gases.
4.2. Temperature, Humidity and Pressure Sensor Probe

The BME280 is a digital temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure sensor developed by Bosch Sensortec.

**Specifications**

**Electrical characteristics**

- **Supply voltage:** 3.3 V
- **Sleep current typical:** 0.1 μA
- **Sleep current maximum:** 0.3 μA

**Temperature sensor**

- **Operational range:** -40 ~ +85 °C
- **Full accuracy range:** 0 ~ +65 °C
- **Accuracy:** ±1 °C (range 0 °C ~ +65 °C)
- **Response time:** 1.65 seconds (63% response from +30 to +125 °C).
- **Typical consumption:** 1 μA measuring

**Humidity sensor**

- **Measurement range:** 0 ~ 100% of relative humidity (for temperatures < 0 °C and > 60 °C see figure below)
- **Accuracy:** < ±3% RH (at 25 °C, range 20 ~ 80%)
- **Hysteresis:** ±1% RH
- **Operating temperature:** -40 ~ +85 °C
- **Response time (63% of step 90% to 0% or 0% to 90%):** 1 second
- **Typical consumption:** 1.8 μA measuring
- **Maximum consumption:** 2.8 μA measuring

**Pressure sensor**

- **Measurement range:** 30 ~ 110 kPa
- **Operational temperature range:** -40 ~ +85 °C
- **Full accuracy temperature range:** 0 ~ +65 °C
- **Absolute accuracy:** ±0.1 kPa (0 ~ 65 °C)
- **Typical consumption:** 2.8 μA measuring
- **Maximum consumption:** 4.2 μA measuring
4.3. Ultrasound sensor probe (MaxSonar® from MaxBotix™)

I2CXL-MaxSonar®-MB7040™

**Operation frequency:** 42 kHz  
**Maximum detection distance:** 765 cm  
**Interface:** Digital bus  
**Power supply:** 3.3 V ~ 5 V  
**Consumption (average):** 2.1 mA (powered at 3.3 V) – 3.2 mA (powered at 5 V)  
**Consumption (peak):** 50 mA (powered at 3.3 V) – 100 mA (powered at 5 V)  
**Usage:** Indoors and outdoors (IP-67)

In the figure below we can see a diagram of the detection range of the sensor developed using different detection patterns (a 0.63 cm diameter dowel for diagram A, a 2.54 cm diameter dowel for diagram B, an 8.25 cm diameter rod for diagram C and a 28 cm wide board for diagram D):

---

**Figure:** Diagram of the sensor beam extracted from the data sheet of the XL-MaxSonar®-WRA1™ sensor from MaxBotix

---

**Figure:** Ultrasonic I2CXL-MaxSonar®-MB7040 from MaxBotix™ sensor
As we see in the figure, the ultrasound sensor probe may be placed in different positions. The sensor can be focused directly to the point we want to measure.
4.4. Luminosity sensor probe (Luxes accuracy)

Sensor specifications (Luxes accuracy)

Dynamic range: 0.1 to 40000 Lux  
Spectral range: 300 – 1100 nm  
Voltage range: 2.7 – 3.6 V  
Operating temperature: -30 °C to +80 °C  
Typical consumption: 0.24 mA  
Maximum consumption: 0.6 mA  
Usage: Indoors and outdoors

This is a light-to-digital converter that transforms light intensity into a digital signal output. This device combines one broadband photo-diode (visible plus infrared) and one infrared-responding photo-diode on a single CMOS integrated circuit capable of providing a near-photopic response over an effective 20-bit dynamic range (16-bit resolution). Two integrating ADCs convert the photo-diode currents to a digital output that represents the irradiance measured on each channel. This digital output in lux is derived using an empirical formula to approximate the human eye response.
4.5. Carbon Monoxide (CO) Gas sensor probe for high concentrations [Calibrated]

**Specifications**

Gas: CO  
Sensor: 4-CO-500

**Performance Characteristics**

Nominal Range: 0 to 500 ppm  
Maximum Overload: 2000 ppm  
Long Term Output Drift: < 2% signal/month  
Response Time (T90): ≤ 30 seconds  
Sensitivity: 70 ± 15 nA/ppm  
Accuracy: as good as ±1 ppm* (ideal conditions)

**Operation Conditions**

Temperature Range: -20 ºC to 50 ºC  
Operating Humidity: 15 to 90% RH non-condensing  
Pressure Range: 90 to 110 kPa  
Storage Temperature: 0 ºC to 20 ºC  
Expected Operating Life: 5 years in air  

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

*Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

---

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.6. Carbon Monoxide (CO) Gas sensor probe for low concentrations [Calibrated]

Specifications
Gas: CO
Sensor: CO-A4

Performance Characteristics
Nominal Range: 0 to 25 ppm
Maximum Overload: 2000 ppm
Long Term Sensitivity Drift: < 10% change/year in lab air, monthly test
Long Term zero Drift: < ±100 ppb equivalent change/year in lab air
Response Time (T90): ≤ 20 seconds
Sensitivity: 220 to 375 nA/ppm
Accuracy: as good as ±0.1 ppm* (ideal conditions)
H2S filter capacity: 250000 ppm-hrs

Operation Conditions
Temperature Range: -30 ºC to 50 ºC
Operating Humidity: 15 to 90% RH non-condensing
Pressure Range: 80 to 120 kPa
Storage Temperature: 0 ºC to 20 ºC
Expected Operating Life: 3 years in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

* Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.7. Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Gas Sensor [Calibrated]

**Specifications**

Gas: CO₂  
Sensor: INE20-CO2P-NCVSP

**Performance Characteristics**

Nominal Range: 0 to 5000 ppm  
Long Term Output Drift: < ±250 ppm/year  
Warm up time: 60 seconds @ 25 °C  
At least 30 min for full specification @ 25 °C  
Response Time (T90): ≤ 60 seconds  
Resolution: 25 ppm  
Accuracy: as good as ±50 ppm*, from 0 to 2500 ppm range (ideal conditions)  
as good as ±200 ppm*, from 2500 to 5000 ppm range (ideal conditions)

**Operation Conditions**

Temperature Range: -40 °C to 60 °C  
Operating Humidity: 0 to 95% RH non-condensing  
Storage Temperature: -40 °C to 85 °C  
MTBF: ≥ 5 years

Average consumption: 80 mA

---

*Accuracy values are only given for the **optimum case**. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

---

* Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.8. Molecular Oxygen (\(O_2\)) Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated]

**Specifications**

Gas: \(O_2\)
Sensor: 4-OL

**Performance Characteristics**

Nominal Range: 0 to 30 Vol.%
Maximum Overload: 90 Vol.\%
Long Term Output Drift: < 2\% signal/3 months
Response Time (T90): ≤ 30 seconds
Sensitivity: 1.66 ± 0.238 nA/ppm
Accuracy: as good as ± 0.1 \% (ideal conditions)

**Operation Conditions**

Temperature Range: -20 \(^\circ\)C to 50 \(^\circ\)C
Operating Humidity: 5 to 90 \% RH non-condensing
Pressure Range: 90 to 110 kPa
Storage Temperature: 0 \(^\circ\)C to 20 \(^\circ\)C
Expected Operating Life: 2 years in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

*Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.*

**Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.**
4.9. Ozone ($O_3$) Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated]

**Specifications**

Gas: $O_3$

Sensor: OX-A431

**Performance Characteristics**

Nominal Range: 0 to 18 ppm

Maximum Overload: 50 ppm

Long Term sensitivity Drift: -20 to -40% change/year

Response Time (T90): ≤ 45 seconds

Sensitivity: -200 to -550 nA/ppm

Accuracy: as good as ±0.2 ppm* (ideal conditions)

High cross-sensitivity with NO2 gas. Correction could be necessary in ambients with NO2.

**Operation Conditions**

Temperature Range: -20 °C to 40 °C

Operating Humidity: 15 to 85% RH non-condensing

Pressure Range: 80 to 120 kPa

Storage Temperature: 3 °C to 20 °C

Expected Operating Life: > 24 months in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

* Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.10. Nitric Oxide (NO) Gas Sensor Probe for high concentrations [Calibrated]

Note: This sensor probe was discontinued in March 2017. Its substitute is the Nitric Monoxide (NO) for low concentrations Gas Sensor Probe [Calibrated]. The information about this alternative sensor probe can be found in the next section of this guide.

Specifications
Gas: NO
Sensor: 4-NO-250

Performance Characteristics
Nominal Range: 0 to 250 ppm
Maximum Overload: 1000 ppm
Long Term Output Drift: < 2% signal/month
Response Time (T90): ≤ 30 seconds
Sensitivity: 400 ± 80 nA/ppm
Accuracy: as good as ±0.5 ppm* (ideal conditions)

Operation Conditions
Temperature Range: -20 ºC to 50 ºC
Operating Humidity: 15 to 90% RH non-condensing
Pressure Range: 90 to 110 kPa
Storage Temperature: 0 ºC to 20 ºC
Expected Operating Life: 2 years in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

* Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.11. Nitric Oxide (NO) Gas Sensor Probe for low concentrations [Calibrated]

Specifications
Gas: NO
Sensor: NO-A4

Performance Characteristics
Nominal Range: 0 to 18 ppm
Maximum Overload: 50 ppm
Long Term Sensitivity Drift: < 20% change/year in lab air, mont
Long Term zero Drift: 0 to 50 ppb equivalent change/year in lab
Response Time (T90): ≤ 25 seconds
Sensitivity: 350 ± 550 nA/ppm
Accuracy: as good as ±0.2 ppm* (ideal conditions)

Operation Conditions
Temperature Range: -30 ºC to 50 ºC
Operating Humidity: 15 to 85% RH non-condensing
Pressure Range: 80 to 120 kPa
Storage Temperature: 0 ºC to 20 ºC
Expected Operating Life: 2 years in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

* Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.12. Nitric Dioxide (NO₂) Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated]

**Note:** This sensor probe was discontinued in May 2017. Its substitute is the Nitric Dioxide (NO₂) high accuracy Gas Sensor Probe [Calibrated]. The information about this alternative sensor probe can be found in the next section of this guide.

**Specifications**

Gas: NO₂  
Sensor: 4-NO₂-20

**Performance Characteristics**

- **Nominal Range:** 0 to 20 ppm  
- **Maximum Overload:** 250 ppm  
- **Long Term Output Drift:** < 2% signal/month  
- **Response Time (T90):** ≤ 30 seconds  
- **Sensitivity:** 600 ± 150 nA/ppm  
- **Accuracy:** as good as ±0.1 ppm* (ideal conditions)

**Operation Conditions**

- **Temperature Range:** -20 °C to 50 °C  
- **Operating Humidity:** 15 to 90% RH non-condensing  
- **Pressure Range:** 90 to 110 kPa  
- **Storage Temperature:** 0 °C to 20 °C  
- **Expected Operating Life:** 2 years in air  

**Average consumption:** less than 1 mA

*Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.*

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.13. Nitric Dioxide (NO$_2$) high accuracy Gas Sensor Probe [Calibrated]

**Specifications**

Gas: NO$_2$

Sensor: NO2-A43F

**Performance Characteristics**

Nominal Range: 0 to 20 ppm

Maximum Overload: 50 ppm

Long Term Sensitivity Drift: < -20 to -40% change/year in lab air, monthly test

Long Term zero Drift: < 20 ppb equivalent change/year in lab air

Response Time (T90): \(\leq 60\) seconds

Sensitivity: -175 to -450 nA/ppm

Accuracy: as good as ±0.1 ppm* (ideal conditions)

O$_3$ filter capacity @ 2 ppm: > 500 ppm-hrs

**Operation Conditions**

Temperature Range: -30 °C to 40 °C

Operating Humidity: 15 to 85% RH non-condensing

Pressure Range: 80 to 120 kPa

Storage Temperature: 0 °C to 20 °C

Expected Operating Life: 2 years in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

*Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.

**Note:** This sensor probe was discontinued in May 2017. Its substitute is the Nitric Dioxide (NO2) high accuracy Gas Sensor Probe [Calibrated]. The information about this alternative sensor probe can be found in the next section of this guide.

**Specifications**

**Gas:** $SO_2$

**Sensor:** 4-SO2-20

**Performance Characteristics**

- **Nominal Range:** 0 to 20 ppm
- **Maximum Overload:** 150 ppm
- **Long Term Output Drift:** < 2% signal/month
- **Response Time (T90):** ≤ 45 seconds
- **Sensitivity:** $500 \pm 150$ nA/ppm
- **Accuracy:** as good as ±0.1 ppm* (ideal conditions)

**Operation Conditions**

- **Temperature Range:** -20 ºC to 50 ºC
- **Operating Humidity:** 15 to 90% RH non-condensing
- **Pressure Range:** 90 to 110 kPa
- **Storage Temperature:** 0 ºC to 20 ºC
- **Expected Operating Life:** 2 years in air

**Average consumption:** less than 1 mA

* Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.15. Sulfur Dioxide (SO$_2$) high accuracy Gas Sensor Probe [Calibrated]

**Specifications**

Gas: SO$_2$
Sensor: SO2-A4

**Performance Characteristics**

- **Nominal Range:** 0 to 20 ppm
- **Maximum Overload:** 100 ppm
- **Long Term Sensitivity Drift:** $< \pm 15\%$ change/year in lab air, monthly
- **Long Term zero Drift:** $< 20$ ppb equivalent change/year in lab air
- **Response Time (T90):** $\leq 20$ seconds
- **Sensitivity:** $320 \pm 480$ nA/ppm
- **Accuracy:** as good as $\pm 0.1$ ppm* (ideal conditions)

**Operation Conditions**

- **Temperature Range:** -30°C to 50°C
- **Operating Humidity:** 15 to 90% RH non-condensing
- **Pressure Range:** 80 to 120 kPa
- **Storage Temperature:** 0°C to 20°C
- **Expected Operating Life:** 2 years in air

**Average consumption:** less than 1 mA

*Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.*

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.16. Ammonia (NH$_3$) for low concentrations Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated]

**Specifications**

Gas: NH$_3$
Sensor: 4-NH3-100

**Performance Characteristics**

Nominal Range: 0 to 100 ppm
Long Term Output Drift: < 2% signal/month
Response Time (T90): ≤ 90 seconds
Sensitivity: 135 ± 35 nA/ppm
Accuracy: as good as ±0.5 ppm* (ideal conditions)

**Operation Conditions**

Temperature Range: -20 ºC to 50 ºC
Operating Humidity: 15 to 90% RH non-condensing
Pressure Range: 90 to 110 kPa
Storage Temperature: 0 ºC to 20 ºC
Expected Operating Life: ≥1 year in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

*Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.17. Ammonia (NH₃) Gas Sensor Probe for high concentrations [Calibrated]

**Specifications**

Gas: NH₃  
Sensor: 4-NH3-500

**Performance Characteristics**

Nominal Range: 0 to 500 ppm  
Long Term Output Drift: < 10% signal/month  
Response Time (T90): ≤ 90 seconds  
Sensitivity: 135 ± 35 nA/ppm  
Accuracy: as good as ±3 ppm* (ideal conditions)

**Operation Conditions**

Temperature Range: -20 ºC to 40 ºC  
Operating Humidity: 15 to 90% RH non-condensing  
Pressure Range: 90 to 110 kPa  
Storage Temperature: 0 ºC to 20 ºC  
Expected Operating Life: ≥1 year in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

* Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.18. Methane (CH\textsubscript{4}) and Combustible Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated]

**Specifications**

Main gas: Methane CH\textsubscript{4}
Sensor: CH-A3

**Performance Characteristics**
Nominal Range: 0 to 100% LEL methane
Long Term Output Drift: < 2% signal/month
Response Time (T90): ≤ 30 seconds
Accuracy: as good as ±0.15% LEL* (ideal conditions)

**Operation Conditions**
Temperature Range: -40 °C to 55 °C
Expected Operating Life: 2 years in air

**Inhibition/Poisoning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>12 hrs 20 ppm Cl\textsubscript{2}, 50% sensitivity loss, 2 day recovery</td>
<td>&lt; 10% loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide</td>
<td>12 hrs 40 ppm H\textsubscript{2}S, 50% sensitivity loss, 2 day recovery</td>
<td>&lt; 50% loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMDS</td>
<td>9 hrs @ 10 ppm HMDS</td>
<td>50% activity loss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

*Note:* The Methane (CH\textsubscript{4}) and Combustible Gas Sensor and the CO\textsubscript{2} Sensor have high power requirements and cannot work together in the same Gases PRO Sensor Board. The user must choose one or the other, but not both.

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.19. Molecular Hydrogen (H₂) Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated]

Specifications
Gas: H₂
Sensor: 4-H2-1000

Performance Characteristics
Nominal Range: 0 to 1000 ppm
Maximum Overload: 2000 ppm
Long Term Output Drift: < 2% signal/month
Response Time (T90): ≤ 70 seconds
Sensitivity: 20 ± 10 nA/ppm
Accuracy: as good as ±10 ppm* (ideal conditions)

Operation Conditions
Temperature Range: -20 ºC to 50 ºC
Operating Humidity: 15 to 90% RH non-condensing
Pressure Range: 90 to 110 kPa
Storage Temperature: 0 ºC to 20 ºC
Expected Operating Life: 2 years in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

* Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.20. Hydrogen Sulfide (H$_2$S) Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated]

**Specifications**

Gas: H$_2$S  
Sensor: 4-H2S-100

**Performance Characteristics**

Nominal Range: 0 to 100 ppm  
Maximum Overload: 50 ppm  
Long Term Output Drift: < 2% signal/month  
Response Time (T90): ≤ 20 seconds  
Sensitivity: 800 ± 200 nA/ppm  
Accuracy: as good as ±0.1 ppm* (ideal conditions)

**Operation Conditions**

Temperature Range: -20 °C to 50 °C  
Operating Humidity: 15 to 90% RH non-condensing  
Pressure Range: 90 to 110 kPa  
Storage Temperature: 0 °C to 20 °C  
Expected Operating Life: 2 years in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

*Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

*Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.*
4.21. Hydrogen Chloride (HCl) Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated]

**Specifications**

Gas: HCl  
Sensor: 4-HCl-50

**Performance Characteristics**

Nominal Range: 0 to 50 ppm  
Maximum Overload: 100 ppm  
Long Term Output Drift: < 2% signal/month  
Response Time (T90): ≤ 70 seconds  
Sensitivity: 300 ± 100 nA/ppm  
Accuracy: as good as ±1 ppm* (ideal conditions)

**Operation Conditions**

Temperature Range: -20 ºC to 50 ºC  
Operating Humidity: 15 to 90% RH non-condensing  
Pressure Range: 90 to 110 kPa  
Storage Temperature: 0 ºC to 20 ºC  
Expected Operating Life: 2 years in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

* Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

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Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.22. Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN) Gas Sensor Probe [Calibrated]

Specifications
Gas: HCN  
Sensor: 4-HCN-50

Performance Characteristics
Nominal Range: 0 to 50 ppm  
Maximum Overload: 100 ppm  
Long Term Output Drift: < 2% signal/month  
Response Time (T90): ≤ 120 seconds  
Sensitivity: 100 ± 20 nA/ppm  
Accuracy: as good as ±0.2 ppm* (ideal conditions)

Operation Conditions
Temperature Range: -20 ºC to 50 ºC  
Operating Humidity: 15 to 90% RH non-condensing  
Pressure Range: 90 to 110 kPa  
Storage Temperature: 0 ºC to 20 ºC  
Expected Operating Life: 2 years in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

* Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.23. Phosphine (PH$_3$) Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated]

**Specifications**

Gas: PH$_3$
Sensor: 4-PH3-20

**Performance Characteristics**
Nominal Range: 0 to 20 ppm
Maximum Overload: 100 ppm
Long Term Output Drift: < 2% signal/month
Response Time (T90): ≤ 60 seconds
Sensitivity: 1400 ± 600 nA/ppm
Accuracy: as good as ±0.1 ppm* (ideal conditions)

**Operation Conditions**
Temperature Range: -20 ºC to 50 ºC
Operating Humidity: 15 to 90% RH non-condensing
Pressure Range: 90 to 110 kPa
Storage Temperature: 0 ºC to 20 ºC
Expected Operating Life: 2 years in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

* Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

*Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.*
4.24. Ethylene Oxide (ETO) Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated]

Specifications
Gas: ETO
Sensor: 4-ETO-100

Performance Characteristics
Nominal Range: 0 to 100 ppm
Long Term Sensitivity Drift: < 2% signal/month
Response Time (T90): ≤ 120 seconds
Sensitivity: 250 ± 125 nA/ppm
Accuracy: as good as ±1 ppm* (ideal conditions)

Operation Conditions
Temperature Range: -20 ºC to 50 ºC
Operating Humidity: 15 to 90% RH non-condensing
Pressure Range: 90 to 110 kPa
Storage Temperature: 0 ºC to 20 ºC
Expected Operating Life: 5 years in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

* Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.25. Chlorine (Cl\textsubscript{2}) Gas Sensor probe [Calibrated]

**Specifications**

Gas: Cl\textsubscript{2}
Sensor: 4-Cl\textsubscript{2}-50

**Performance Characteristics**

Nominal Range: 0 to 50 ppm
Maximum Overload: 100 ppm
Long Term Output Drift: < 2% signal/month
Response Time (T90): ≤ 30 seconds
Sensitivity: 450 ± 200 nA/ppm
Accuracy: as good as ±0.1 ppm* (ideal conditions)

**Operation Conditions**

Temperature Range: -20 ºC to 50 ºC
Operating Humidity: 15 to 90% RH non-condensing
Pressure Range: 90 to 110 kPa
Storage Temperature: 0 ºC to 20 ºC
Expected Operating Life: 2 years in air

Average consumption: less than 1 mA

*Accuracy values are only given for the optimum case. Read the Gases PRO Technical Guide for more details.

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
4.26. Important notes for Calibrated Sensors

1º - Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. Libelium keeps a minimum stock of calibrated gas sensors to ensure the maximum durability. Ensambling process and delivery time takes from 1 to 2 weeks in case the current stock is enough for the order and from 4 to 6 weeks in case the order is higher than the stock available and new sensors units need to be manufactured and calibrated. Please inform as soon as possible of your sensor requirements to our Sales agents so that they can order the units needed to factory.

2º - Lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at its maximum accuracy as every sensor loose a small percentage of its original calibration monthly in a range that may go from 0.5% to 2% (depending on the external conditions: humidity, temperature, measured gas concentration, if there are another type of gas present which corrode the sensor, etc). We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensor probes to replace the originals after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance. Any sensor should be understood as a disposable item; that means that after some months it should be replaced by a new unit.

3º - Electrochemical calibrated gas sensors are a good alternative to the professional metering gas stations however they have some limitations. The most important parameters of each sensor are the nominal range and the accuracy. If you need to reach an accuracy of ±0.1 ppm remember not to choose a sensor with an accuracy of ±1 ppm. Take a look in the chapter dedicated to each sensor in the Gases PRO Guide (Development section on the Libelium website). We show a summary table at the end of the current document for quick reference.

4º - Libelium indicates an accuracy for each sensor just as an ideal reference (for example, “±0.1 ppm”). This theoretical figure has been calculated as the best error the user could expect, the optimum case. In real conditions, the measurement error may be bigger (for example, “±0.3 ppm”). The older the sensor is, the more deteriorated it is, so the accuracy gets worse. Also, the more extreme the concentration to meter is, the worse the accuracy is. And also, the more extreme the environmental conditions are, the quicker the sensor decreases its accuracy.

5º - In order to increase the accuracy and reduce the response time we strongly recommend to keep the gas sensor board ON as electrochemical sensors have a very low consumption (less than 1 mA). So these sensors should be left powered ON while Wasp mote enters into deepsleep mode. Latest code examples implement in the new API of Wasp mote v15 follow this strategy. If you are using the old version of the API and boards (v12) write in our Forum and we will help you to modify your code.

6º - These sensors need a stabilization time to work properly, in some cases hours. We recommend wait 24 hours of functioning (always with the gas sensor board ON) to ensure that the values of the sensors are stable.

7º - AFE boards for electrochemical gas sensors have different gain options. The system integrator must choose the adequate gain according to the concentration range to measure. For low concentrations, higher gains are recommended. To know how choosing the right gain, see the chapter “How to choose the right gain resistor” from the Gases PRO Guide.

8º - A digital smoothing filter based on previous values is interesting to reduce noise. It will increase the accuracy of the gases PRO sensors. The filter adequate for its application (note that every sample given by the library has already been filtered inside Wasp mote) means from 4 to 8 values.

A simple moving average can be used to increase the accuracy and reduce the noise.

\[
\text{Filtered value} = \frac{\text{sample}_1 + \text{sample}_2 + \text{sample}_3 + \ldots + \text{sample}_n}{n}
\]

Where:
- Filtered value are the concentration value with the mean filter applied
- sample are the measurements taken by the gas sensors being \( \text{sample}_1 \) the last measurement, \( \text{sample}_2 \) the penultimate measurement, etc.
- \( n \) are the number of samples to calculate the moving mean.

Other filters can be applied according to the project requirements.

9º - Take into account that developing a robust application for gases detection or measurement may take an important effort of testing and knowing the insights of the sensor probes and code that reads them.
4.27. Particle Matter (PM1 / PM2.5 / PM10) - Dust Sensor

**Specifications**

**Sensor:** OPC-N2

**Performance Characteristics**

- **Laser classification:** Class 1 as enclosed housing
- **Particle range (um):** 0.38 to 17 spherical equivalent size (based on RI of 1.5)
- **Size categorization (standard):** 16 software bins
- **Sampling interval (seconds):** 1 to 10 histogram period
- **Total flow rate:** 1.2 L/min
- **Sample flow rate:** 220 mL/min
- **Max particle count rate:** 10000 particles/second
- **Max Coincidence probability:** 0.91% at 10 particles/L
  0.24% at 500 particles/mL

**Power Characteristics**

- **Measurement mode (laser and fan on):** 250 mA @ 5 Volts (typical)
- **Voltage Range:** 4.8 to 5.2 V DC

**Operation Conditions**

- **Temperature Range:** -10 ºC to 50 ºC
- **Operating Humidity:** 0 to 99% RH non-condensing

This sensor has a high current consumption. It is very important to turn on the sensor to perform a measure and then, turn it off to save battery.

Dust, dirt or pollen may be accumulated inside the dust sensor structure, especially when the sensor is close to possible solid particle sources: parks, construction works, deserts. That is why it is highly recommended to perform maintenance/cleaning tasks in order to have accurate measures. This maintenance/cleaning frequency may vary depending on the environment conditions or amount of obstructing dust. In clean atmospheres or with low particle concentrations, the maintenance/cleaning period will be longer than a place with a high particle concentrations.

DO NOT remove the external housing: this not only ensures the required airflow but also protects the user from the laser light. Removal of the casing may expose the user to Class 3B laser radiation. You must avoid exposure to the laser beam. Do not use if the outer casing is damaged. Return to Libelium. Removal of the external housing exposes the OPC circuitry which contains components that are sensitive to static discharge damage.

**Note:** The Particle Matter (PM1 / PM2.5 / PM10) – Dust Sensor is available only for the Plug & Sense! line.
4.27.1. Particle matter: the parameter

Particle matter is composed of small solid or liquid particles floating in the air. The origin of these particles can be the industrial activity, exhaust fumes from diesel motors, building heating, pollen, etc. This tiny particles enter our bodies when we breathe. High concentrations of particle matter can be harmful for humans or animals, leading to respiratory and coronary diseases, and even lung cancer. That is why this is a key parameter for the Air Quality Index.

Some examples:

- Cat allergens: 0.1-5 μm
- Pollen: 10-100 μm
- Germs: 0.5-10 μm
- Oil smoke: 1-10 μm
- Cement dust: 5-100 μm
- Tobacco smoke: 0.01-1 μm

The smaller the particles are, the more dangerous, because they can penetrate more in our lungs. Many times, particles are classified:

- PM1: Mass (in μg) of all particles smaller than 1 μm, in 1 m³.
- PM2.5: Mass (in μg) of all particles smaller than 2.5 μm, in 1 m³.
- PM10: Mass (in μg) of all particles smaller than 10 μm, in 1 m³.

Many countries and health organizations have studied the effect of the particle matter in humans, and they have set maximum thresholds. As a reference, the maximum allowed concentrations are about 20 μm/m³ for PM2.5 and about 50 μm/m³ for PM10.

4.27.2. Measurement process

Like conventional optical particle counters, the OPC-N2 measures the light scattered by individual particles carried in a sample air stream through a laser beam. These measurements are used to determine the particle size (related to the intensity of light scattered via a calibration based on Mie scattering theory) and particle number concentration. Particle mass loading- PM2.5 or PM10, are then calculated from the particle size spectra and concentration data, assuming density and refractive index. To generate the air stream, the OPC-N2 uses only a miniature low-power fan.

The OPC-N2 classifies each particle size, at rates up to ~10,000 particle per second, adding the particle diameter to one of 16 “bins” covering the size range from ~0.38 to 17 μm. The resulting particle size histograms can be evaluated over user-defined sampling times from 1 to 10 seconds duration, the histogram data being transmitted along with other diagnostic and environmental data (air temperature and air pressure). When the histogram is read, the variables in the library are updated automatically. See the API section to know how to manage and read this sensor.
4.27.3. Installing the Sensor Probe

Libelium offers the OPC-N2 sensor inside a protective enclosure. The enclosure has special input and output accessories for letting the air flow pass, but always keeping the rain or excessive dirt outside. Fixing accessories and one connection cord are also provided. All the system is called the Particle Matter – Dust Sensor Probe.

The system comes with 4 mounting feet (T’s). The enclosure should be firmly fixed to a wall with the provided screws, or fixed to a lamppost or tree with 2 metal cable ties.
The installation of this Sensor Probe must be similar to any Plug & Sense! installation. Please read the “Installation” chapter in the Plug & Sense! Technical Guide for further details.
5. Smart Security

5.1. General description

The main applications for this Waspmote Plug & Sense! configuration are perimeter access control, liquid presence detection and doors and windows openings. Besides, a relay system allows this model to interact with external electrical machines.

Figure: Smart Security Waspmote Plug & Sense! model

Note: The probes attached in this photo could not match the final location. See next table for the correct configuration.
As we see in the figure below, thanks to the directional probe, the presence sensor probe (PIR) may be placed in different positions. The sensor can be focused directly to the point we want.

Figure: Sensor sockets configuration for Smart Security model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Socket</th>
<th>Sensor probes allowed for each sensor socket</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A, C, D or E</td>
<td>Temperature + Humidity + Pressure</td>
<td>9370-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luminosity (Luxes accuracy)</td>
<td>9325-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ultrasound (distance measurement)</td>
<td>9246-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence - PIR</td>
<td>9212-P</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liquid Level</td>
<td>9239-P, 9240-P</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Liquid Presence</td>
<td>9243-P</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hall Effect</td>
<td>9207-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Liquid Flow</td>
<td>9296-P, 9297-P, 9298-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Relay Input-Output</td>
<td>9270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For more technical information about each sensor probe go to the Development section on the Libelium website.
5.2. Temperature, Humidity and Pressure Sensor Probe

The BME280 is a digital temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure sensor developed by Bosch Sensortec.

**Specifications**

**Electrical characteristics**
- **Supply voltage:** 3.3 V
- **Sleep current typical:** 0.1 μA
- **Sleep current maximum:** 0.3 μA

**Temperature sensor**
- **Operational range:** -40 ~ +85 ºC
- **Full accuracy range:** 0 ~ +65 ºC
- **Accuracy:** ±1 ºC (range 0 ºC ~ +65 ºC)
- **Response time:** 1.65 seconds (63% response from +30 to +125 °C).
- **Typical consumption:** 1 μA measuring

**Humidity sensor**
- **Measurement range:** 0 ~ 100% of relative humidity (for temperatures < 0 °C and > 60 °C see figure below)
- **Accuracy:** < ±3% RH (at 25 ºC, range 20 ~ 80%)
- **Hysteresis:** ±1% RH
- **Operating temperature:** -40 ~ +85 ºC
- **Response time (63% of step 90% to 0% or 0% to 90%):** 1 second
- ** Typical consumption:** 1.8 μA measuring
- **Maximum consumption:** 2.8 μA measuring

**Pressure sensor**
- **Measurement range:** 30 ~ 110 kPa
- **Operational temperature range:** -40 ~ +85 ºC
- **Full accuracy temperature range:** 0 ~ +65 ºC
- **Absolute accuracy:** ±0.1 kPa (0 ~ 65 ºC)
- **Typical consumption:** 2.8 μA measuring
- **Maximum consumption:** 4.2 μA measuring

---

*Figure: Image of the Temperature, Humidity and Pressure Sensor Probe*

*Figure: Humidity sensor operating range*
5.3. Ultrasound sensor probe (MaxSonar® from MaxBotix™)

**I2CXL-MaxSonar®-MB7040™**

- **Operation frequency:** 42 kHz
- **Maximum detection distance:** 765 cm
- **Interface:** Digital bus
- **Power supply:** 3.3 V ~ 5 V
- **Consumption (average):** 2.1 mA (powered at 3.3 V) – 3.2 mA (powered at 5 V)
- **Consumption (peak):** 50 mA (powered at 3.3 V) – 100 mA (powered at 5 V)
- **Usage:** Indoors and outdoors (IP-67)

In the figure below we can see a diagram of the detection range of the sensor developed using different detection patterns (a 0.63 cm diameter dowel for diagram A, a 2.54 cm diameter dowel for diagram B, an 8.25 cm diameter rod for diagram C and a 28 cm wide board for diagram D):

---

**Figure: Diagram of the sensor beam extracted from the data sheet of the XL-MaxSonar®-WRA1™ sensor from MaxBotix**

---
As we see in the figure, the ultrasound sensor probe may be placed in different positions. The sensor can be focused directly to the point we want to measure.
5.4. Luminosity sensor probe (Luxes accuracy)

Sensor specifications (Luxes accuracy)

**Dynamic range:** 0.1 to 40000 Lux
**Spectral range:** 300 – 1100 nm
**Voltage range:** 2.7 – 3.6 V
**Operating temperature:** -30 °C to +80 °C
**Typical consumption:** 0.24 mA
**Maximum consumption:** 0.6 mA
**Usage:** Indoors and outdoors

This is a light-to-digital converter that transforms light intensity into a digital signal output. This device combines one broadband photo-diode (visible plus infrared) and one infrared-responding photo-diode on a single CMOS integrated circuit capable of providing a near-photopic response over an effective 20-bit dynamic range (16-bit resolution). Two integrating ADCs convert the photo-diode currents to a digital output that represents the irradiance measured on each channel. This digital output in lux is derived using an empirical formula to approximate the human eye response.
5.5. Relay Input-Output (Max: 30VDC, 1A)

5.5.1. Specifications

Contact Ratings VDC: 1 A, 30 VDC  
Contact Form: SPDT (1c)  
Coil Rated Current: 50 mA

5.5.2. Precautions for Safe Use

• Do not use this feature if you do not have advanced knowledge of electricity and electrical automation.  
• The incorrect use of this feature can cause harm to the user or other people and damage any connected equipment.  
• The incorrect use of this feature can cause death to the user or other people!  
• The incorrect use of this feature can causes fires!  
• Use only tools and equipment with non-conducting handles when working on electrical devices.  
• Never handle this feature when hands, feet, or body are wet or perspiring, or when standing on a wet floor.  
• Do not store highly flammable liquids near this equipment.  
• Disconnect the power source before operating on this equipment.  
• Do not touch the charged relay terminal area while the power is turned on. Doing so may result in electric shock.  
• Do not use a relay for a load that exceeds the relay's switching capacity or other contact ratings. Doing so will reduce the specified performance, causing insulation failure, contact welding, and contact failure, and the relay itself may be damaged or burnt.  
• Make sure the number of switching operations is within the permissible range. If a Relay is used after performance has deteriorated, it may result in insulation failure between circuits and burning of the relay itself.  
• Do not use Relays where flammable gases or explosive gases may be present. Doing so may cause combustion or explosion due to relay heating or arcing during switching.  
• This Limited Warranty does not cover: (a) defects or damage resulting from accident, misuse, abnormal use, abnormal conditions, improper storage, exposure to liquid, moisture, dampness, sand or dirt, neglect, or unusual physical, electrical or electromechanical stress, defects or damage resulting from the use of Product in conjunction or connection with accessories, products, or ancillary/peripheral equipment.

5.5.3. Introduction

The relay that is in Waspmote Events Sensor board v3.0, provides a potential-free contact. This contact can be used to enable low power loads such as relays and contactors, or to enable inputs in a PLC. The IN REL is designed to be used by a potential free contact to join +3v3 with the IN REL, for example in power failure applications.

Its important to remark that the relay Input-Output is not designed for alternate current (VAC), therefore please use only continuous currents (VDC).

NOTE: the changeover contact is designed to be an auxiliary contact, NEVER TO HANDLE LOADS. Please never reach the current limitations defined in the relay specifications. The events board can be damaged permanently. The input contact is designed to be used with a relay contact with a 3v3 + IN REL. If you have any question about the usage of the relay, please contact Libelium before any test.
5.6. Relay Input-Output in Waspmote Plug & Sense!

To provide access to the relay contacts in the Waspmote Plug & Sense! encapsulated line, a waterproof terminal block junction box is provided as a Relay Input-Output probe, making the connections on industrial environments or outdoor applications easier.

![Figure: Relay Input-Output probe]

It consists of 2 cable glands and 6 terminal block connectors with screw. The junction box can be easily opened by removing the four external screws and the cover. Then, the user is able to make the necessary connections using the terminal block connectors. Finally, the cable glands should be adjusted and the junction box should be closed properly to avoid water ingress.

![Figure: Pin-out of the Relay Input-Output junction box]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal</th>
<th>Signal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3v3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Relay Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Please double check the terminal block connections to avoid wrong wirings or short-circuits between poles. The Waspmote Plug & Sense! unit can be seriously damaged. Besides, ensure that the junction box is properly closed to avoid damaged in outdoor applications (because of rain entry, for example). Libelium's warranty will not cover damages caused by a wrong installation.
5.7. Liquid Flow sensor probes (FS100A, FS200A, FS300A, FS400, YF-S401 and YF-G1)

Sensor specifications

Water Flow Small, YF-S401:
Flow rate: 0.3 ~ 6 L/Min  
Working voltage: +3.3 V ~ +24 V  
Working temperature: 0 °C ~ 80 °C  
Pipe connection: 1/8”  
Accuracy: ±3%  
Max rated current: 15 mA (DC 5 V)

Water Flow Medium, FS300A:
Flow rate: 1 ~ 60 L/Min  
Working voltage: +5 V ~ +24 V (not suitable for +3.3 V)  
Working temperature: 0 °C ~ 80 °C  
Pipe connection: 3/4”  
Accuracy: ±3%  
Max rated current: 15 mA (DC 5 V)

Water Flow Large, YF-G1:
Flow rate: 1 ~ 100 L/Min  
Working voltage: +3.3 V ~ +24 V  
Working temperature: 0 °C ~ 80 °C  
Pipe connection: 1”  
Accuracy: ±3%  
Max rated current: 15 mA (DC 5 V)

The liquid flow sensors output a signal that consists of a series of digital pulses whose frequency is proportional to the flow rate of the liquid through the sensor. That digital signal, whose frequency is in the range between 0 Hz and 100 Hz, is directly read through one of the digital input/output pins of the microcontroller.
5.8. Presence sensor (PIR) probe

**Sensor specifications (PIR)**

- **Height**: 22mm
- **Diameter**: 20.2mm
- **Consumption**: 170μA
- **Range of detection**: 12m
- **Circuit Stability Time**: 30seconds

The PIR sensor (Passive Infra-Red) is a pyroelectric sensor mainly consisting of an infra-red receiver and a focusing lens that bases its operation on the monitoring of the variations in the levels of reception of detected infra-reds, reflecting this movement by setting its output signal high. The 10μm spectrum corresponds to the radiation of heat from the majority of mammals as they emit temperatures around 36°C.

As we see in the figure, the presence sensor probe (PIR) may be placed in different positions. The sensor can be focused directly to the point we want.
5.9. Liquid Level sensor probe

Sensor specifications

**PTFA3415**
- **Measurement Level:** Horizontal
- **Liquids:** Water
- **Material (box):** Propylene
- **Material (float):** Propylene
- **Operating Temperature:** -10 °C ~ +80 °C

**PTFA0100**
- **Measurement Level:** Horizontal
- **Liquids:** Heavy oils and combustibles
- **Material (box):** Polyamide
- **Material (float):** Polyamide
- **Operating Temperature:** -10 °C ~ +80 °C

**PTFA1103**
- **Measurement Level:** Vertical
- **Liquids:** Water
- **Material (box):** Propylene
- **Material (float):** Propylene
- **Operating Temperature:** -10 °C ~ +80 °C

There are three liquid level sensors whose operation is based on the status of a switch which can be opened and closed (depending on its placing in the container) as the level of liquid moves the float at its end. The main differences between the three sensors, regarding its use in Waspmote, are to be found in their process for placing them in the container (horizontal in the case of the PTFA3415 and PTFA0100 sensors, vertical for the PTFA1103 sensor) and in the material they are made of (the PTFA1103 and PTFA3415 sensors recommended for edible liquids and certain acids and the PTFA0100 for heavy oils and combustibles, more specific information can be found in the sensors’ manual).
5.10. Liquid Presence sensor probe (Point)

**Sensor specifications**

- **Maximum Switching Voltage**: 100 V
- **Operating temperature**: +5 ºC ~ +80 ºC
- **Detectable liquids**: Water

This sensor bases its operation on the variation in resistance between its two contacts in the presence of liquid to commute a switch reed from open to closed, commuting to open again when the liquid disappears (take care when it is used to detect liquids of high viscosity which may remain between the terminals blocking its drainage and preventing it from re-opening).

---

5.11. Liquid Presence sensor probe (Line)

**Sensor specifications**

- **Length**: 5 meters sensor + 2 meters jumper wire
- **Material**: PE + alloy lend
- **Weight**: 18 g/meter
- **Pull force limit**: 60 kg
- **Cable diameter**: 5.5 mm
- **Core resistance**: 3 ohm/100 meters
- **Maximum exposed temperature**: 75 ºC
- **Detectable liquids**: Water

This sensor detects conductive liquids anywhere along its length. After it is installed, once the cable senses the leakage of liquids, it will trigger an alarm. The sensor cable can detect the leakage of water.

Installation of this sensor should be in a safe place, far away from high magnetic fields and damp environment. In the installation, let sensor cable keep away from sharp material to avoid scuffing the sensor.

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5.12. Hall Effect sensor probe

**Sensor specifications**

- **Length**: 64 mm
- **Width**: 19 mm
- **Thickness**: 13 mm
- **Maximum contact resistance (closed)**: 200 mΩ
- **Minimum contact resistance (open)**: 100 GΩ

This is a magnetic sensor based on the Hall effect. The sensor's switch remains closed in the presence of a magnetic field, opening up in its absence. Together with its complementary magnet it can be used in applications of monitoring proximity or opening mechanisms.
6. Smart Water

6.1. General description

The Smart Water model has been conceived to facilitate the remote monitoring of the most relevant parameters related to water quality. With this platform you can measure more than 6 parameters, including the most relevant for water control such as dissolved oxygen, oxidation-reduction potential, pH, conductivity and temperature. An extremely accurate turbidity sensor has been integrated as well.

The Smart Water Ions line is complementary for these kinds of projects, enabling the control of concentration of ions like Ammonium (NH$_4^+$), Bromide (Br$^-$), Calcium (Ca$^{2+}$), Chloride (Cl$^-$), Cupric (Cu$^{2+}$), Fluoride (F$^-$), Iodide (I$^-$), Lithium (Li$^+$), Magnesium (Mg$^{2+}$), Nitrate (NO$_3^-$), Nitrite (NO$_2^-$), Perchlorate (ClO$_4^-$), Potassium (K$^+$), Silver (Ag$^+$), Sodium (Na$^+$) and pH. Take a look to the Smart Water Ions line in the next section.

Refer to Libelium website for more information.
Sensor sockets are configured as shown in the figure below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Socket</th>
<th>Sensor probes allowed for each sensor socket</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>pH</td>
<td>9328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Dissolved Oxygen (DO)</td>
<td>9327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Conductivity</td>
<td>9326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP)</td>
<td>9329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Soil/Water Temperature</td>
<td>9255-P (included by default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>9353-P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure: Sensor sockets configuration for Smart Water model*

*Note: For more technical information about each sensor probe go to the Development section on the Libelium website.*

### 6.2. Soil/Water Temperature (Pt-1000) sensor probe

**Sensor specifications**

- **Measurement range:** 0 ~ 100 ºC
- **Accuracy:** DIN EN 60751
- **Resistance (0 ºC):** 1000 Ω
- **Diameter:** 6 mm
- **Length:** 40 mm
- **Cable:** ~5 m

*Figure: Image of the Soil/Water Temperature sensor probe*

The resistance of the Pt-1000 sensor varies between approximately 920 Ω and 1200 Ω in the range considered useful in agriculture applications (-20 ~ 50 ºC approximately), which results in too low variations of voltage at significant changes of temperature for the resolution of the Waspmote's analog-to-digital converter. The temperature value is returned in Celsius degree (ºC).

*Figure: Output voltage of the PT-1000 sensor with respect to temperature*
6.3. Conductivity sensor probe

Sensor specifications

Sensor type: Two electrodes sensor
Electrode material: Platinum
Conductivity cell constant: $1 \pm 0.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
Cable length: ~5 m

The conductivity sensor is a two-pole cell whose resistance varies in function of the conductivity of the liquid it is immersed in. That conductivity will be proportional to the conductance of the sensor (the inverse of its resistance), multiplied by the constant cell, in the case of the Libelium sensor around $1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, leading to a value in Siemens per centimeter ($S/\text{cm}$). For an accurate measurement, please take a look at section “Calibration Procedure” in the Smart Water Technical Guide, where the calibration procedure is detailed.

To power the conductivity sensor an alternating current circuit has been installed in order to avoid the polarization of the platinum electrodes.

6.4. Dissolved Oxygen sensor probe

Sensor specifications

Sensor type: Galvanic cell
Range: 0~20 mg/L
Accuracy: ±2%
Maximum operation temperature: 50 ºC
Saturation output: 33 mV ± 9 mV
Pressure: 0~100 psig (7.5 Bar)
Calibration: Single point in air
Response Time: After equilibration, 2 minutes for 2 mV
Cable length: ~5 m

The galvanic cell provides an output voltage proportional to the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the solution under measurement without the need of a supply voltage. This value is amplified to obtain a better resolution and measured with the analog-to-digital converter placed on the Smart Water board.

This sensor should be calibrated with the calibration solution for more accurate measurements.
6.5. pH sensor probe

Sensor specifications

Sensor type: Combination electrode  
Measurement range: 0~14 pH  
Temperature of operation: 0~80 ºC  
Zero electric potential: 7 ± 0.25 p  
Response time: < 1 min  
Internal resistance: ≤250 MΩ  
Repeatability: 0.017  
PTS: >98.5  
Noise: <0.5 mV  
Alkali error: 15 mV  
Reader accuracy: up to 0.01 (in function of calibration)  
Cable length: ~5 m

The pH sensor integrated in the Smart Water board is a combination electrode that provides a voltage proportional to the pH of the solution, corresponding the pH 7 with the voltage reference of 2.048 V of the circuit, with an uncertainty of ±0.25 pH. To get an accurate value from these sensors it is necessary both to carry out a calibration and to compensate the output of the sensor for the temperature variation from that of the calibration moment.

6.6. Oxidation-reduction potential sensor probe

Sensor specifications

Sensor type: Combination electrode  
Electric Potential: 245~270 mV  
Reference impedance: 10 kΩ  
Stability: ±8 mV/24 h  
Cable length: ~5 m

Like the pH sensor, the ORP probe is a combination electrode whose output voltage is equivalent to the potential of the solution, so it will share the connection sockets with that sensor. The output of the circuitry to which it is connected is directly read from the analog-to-digital converter of the Smart Water sensor board, being the 2.048 V reference subtracted to obtain the actual oxidation-reduction potential in volts (in this case, since this parameter is directly a voltage it is not necessary to call a conversion function).

This sensor should be calibrated with the calibration solution for more accurate measurements.
6.7. Turbidity sensor probe

**Specifications**

- **Sensor type:** IR optical sensor with optical fibre
- **Measurement range:** 0-4000 NTU
- **Accuracy:** 5% (around 1 NTU in the lower scale)
- **Robust and waterproof:** IP68
- **Digital output:** Modbus RS-485
- **Power consumption:** 820 μA
- **Power supply:** 5 V
- **Stocking temperature:** -10 to +60 °C
- **Material:** PVC, Quartz, PMMA, Nickel-plated brass

This sensor is available for Waspmote “OEM” line and for Plug & Sense! line too.

For the Plug & Sense! version, everything comes connected inside the node and the user just needs to plug the probe to the F bottom socket.

The turbidity sensor is extremely sensitive and the user must treat it with especial care in all situations (laboratory tests, development, installation, etc). The sensor must be installed in a solid way and protected from any impact.

Refer to [Libelium website](https://www.libelium.com) for more information.

6.7.1. Turbidity: the parameter

Turbidity is the haziness of a fluid caused by individual solid particles that are generally invisible to the naked eye. The measurement of turbidity is a key test of water quality. Nephelometers, or nephelometric turbidimeters, measure the light scattered at an angle of 90° by one detector from the incident light beam generated by an incandescent light bulb. Readings are reported in Nephelometric Turbidity Units, or NTUs. NTU has been the traditional reporting unit for turbidity and is still recognized by some as the “universal” unit of measure, regardless of the technology used.

The measurement of the turbidity is important in the next scenarios:

- Urban waste water treatment (inlet / outlet controls)
- Sanitation network
- Industrial effluent treatment
- Surface water monitoring
- Drinking water
7. Smart Water Ions

7.1. General description

The Smart Water Ions models specialize in the measurement of ions concentration for drinking water quality control, agriculture water monitoring, swimming pools or waste water treatment.

The Smart Water line is complementary for these kinds of projects, enabling the control of parameters like turbidity, conductivity, oxidation-reduction potential and dissolved oxygen. Take a look to the Smart Water line in the previous section. Refer to Libelium website for more information.

There are 3 variants for Smart Water Ions: Single, Double and PRO. This is related to the type of ion sensor that each variant can integrate. Next section describes each configuration in detail.

Figure: Smart Water Ions Waspmote Plug & Sense! model
Single
This variant includes a Single Junction Reference Probe, so it can read all the single type ion sensors. Sensor sockets are configured as shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Socket</th>
<th>Sensor probes allowed for each sensor socket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A, B, C and D</td>
<td>Calcium Ion (Ca²⁺), Fluoride Ion (F⁻), Fluoroborate Ion (BF₄⁻), Nitrate Ion (NO₃⁻), pH (for Smart Water Ions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Single Junction Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Soil/Water Temperature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure: Sensor sockets configuration for Smart Water Ions model, single variant

Note: For more technical information about each sensor probe go to the Development section on the Libelium website.

Double
This variant includes a Double Junction Reference Probe, so it can read all the double type ion sensors. Sensor sockets are configured as shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Socket</th>
<th>Sensor probes allowed for each sensor socket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A, B, C and D</td>
<td>Bromide Ion (Br⁻), Chloride Ion (Cl⁻), Cupric Ion (Cu²⁺), Iodide Ion (I⁻), Silver Ion (Ag⁺), pH (for Smart Water Ions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Double Junction Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Soil/Water Temperature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure: Sensor sockets configuration for Smart Water Ions model, double variant

Note: For more technical information about each sensor probe go to the Development section on the Libelium website.
Pro

This special variant integrates extreme quality sensors, with better performance than the Single or Double lines. In this case, there is only one type of reference probe and up to 16 different ion parameters can be analyzed in 4 sockets.

Sensor sockets are configured as shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Socket</th>
<th>Sensor probes allowed for each sensor socket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, B, C or D</td>
<td>Ammonium Ion (NH₄⁺) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bromide Ion (Br⁻) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calcium Ion (Ca²⁺) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chloride Ion (Cl⁻) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cupric Ion (Cu²⁺) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fluoride Ion (F⁻) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iodide Ion (I⁻) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lithium Ion (Li⁺) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Magnesium Ion (Mg²⁺) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nitrate Ion (NO₃⁻) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nitrite Ion (NO₂⁻) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perchlorate Ion (ClO₄⁻) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Potassium Ion (K⁺) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silver Ion (Ag⁺) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sodium Ion (Na⁺) [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pH [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Reference Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Soil/Water Temperature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure: Sensor sockets configuration for Smart Water Ions model, PRO variant

Note: For more technical information about each sensor probe go to the Development section on the Libelium website.
7.2. Soil/Water Temperature (Pt-1000) sensor probe

Sensor specifications

Measurement range: 0 ~ 100 °C
Accuracy: DIN EN 60751
Resistance (0 °C): 1000 Ω
Diameter: 6 mm
Length: 40 mm
Cable: ~5 cm

The resistance of the Pt-1000 sensor varies between approximately 920 Ω and 1200 Ω in the range considered useful in agriculture applications (-20 ~ 50 °C approximately), which results in too low variations of voltage at significant changes of temperature for the resolution of the Waspmote’s analog-to-digital converter. The temperature value is returned in Celsius degree (°C).
7.3. Reference probes

A reference electrode is an electrode which has a stable and well-known electrode potential. Reference electrodes are critical to acquiring good electrochemical data. Drift in the reference electrode potential can cause quantitative and qualitative errors in data collection and analysis beyond simple inaccuracies in the measured potential.

Plug & Sense! Smart Water Ions line has 3 different variants, according to the Reference Probes each Plug & Sense! includes:

- The Single variant always include a Single Junction Reference
- The Double variant always include a Double Junction Reference
- The PRO variant always include a PRO Junction Reference

The next sensors must be used with the Single Junction Reference Probe:

- Calcium Ion (Ca²⁺) Sensor Probe
- Fluoride Ion (F⁻) Sensor Probe
- Fluoroborate Ion (BF₄⁻) Sensor Probe
- Nitrate Ion (NO₃⁻) Sensor Probe

The next sensors must be used with the Double Junction Reference Probe:

- Bromide Ion (Br⁻) Sensor Probe
- Chloride Ion (Cl⁻) Sensor Probe
- Cupric Ion (Cu²⁺) Sensor Probe
- Iodide Ion (I⁻) Sensor Probe
- Silver Ion (Ag⁺) Sensor Probe

The pH (for Smart Water Ions) Sensor must be always used with the Single or the Double Reference Probe.

All the PRO sensors must be used with the PRO Reference Probe (including the pH [PRO] sensor).

The Soil/Water Temperature Sensor is the only sensor in this board which does not need any Reference Probe.

Reference probes have a length of about 500 cm.

One Reference Probe must always be connected in the corresponding socket marked as REFERENCE in the Smart Water Ions Sensor Board. Only one Reference Probe can be connected at the same time in the Smart Water Ions Sensor Board. One single-type sensor and one double-type sensor can never be mixed in the same system at the same time.
## 7.4. Ion sensors

In this table we can see the main features of the ions sensors. The ion sensors are divided in two groups depending on the required reference (double, or single junction). In the Smart Water Ions Sensor Board, only one reference can be connected at the same time, so is no possible to mix different sensor types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Concentration range (mol/L)</th>
<th>pH range</th>
<th>Temperature range (°C)</th>
<th>Dimensions (mm)</th>
<th>Required Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bromide (Br⁻)</td>
<td>Solid State Half-cell</td>
<td>10⁻¹⁻¹⁻⁶</td>
<td>2-11</td>
<td>5-60</td>
<td>Ø10x155</td>
<td>Double Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (Cl⁻)</td>
<td>Solid State Half-cell</td>
<td>10⁻¹⁻¹⁻⁵</td>
<td>2-12</td>
<td>5-60</td>
<td>Ø10x155</td>
<td>Double Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupric (Cu²⁺)</td>
<td>Solid State Half-cell</td>
<td>10⁻¹⁻¹⁻⁶</td>
<td>2-12</td>
<td>5-60</td>
<td>Ø10x155</td>
<td>Double Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodide (I⁻)</td>
<td>Solid State Half-cell</td>
<td>10⁻¹⁻¹⁻⁷</td>
<td>2-12</td>
<td>5-60</td>
<td>Ø10x155</td>
<td>Double Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver (Ag⁺)</td>
<td>Solid State Half-cell</td>
<td>10⁻¹⁻¹⁻⁷</td>
<td>2-8 (Ag⁺)</td>
<td>5-60</td>
<td>Ø10x155</td>
<td>Double Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium (Ca²⁺)</td>
<td>Plastic Membrane Half-cell</td>
<td>10⁻¹⁻¹⁻⁵</td>
<td>2.5-11</td>
<td>5-60</td>
<td>Ø10x155</td>
<td>Single Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (F⁻)</td>
<td>Plastic Membrane Half-cell</td>
<td>10⁻¹⁻¹⁻⁶</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>5-60</td>
<td>Ø10x155</td>
<td>Single Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoroborate (BF₄⁻)</td>
<td>Plastic Membrane Half-cell</td>
<td>10⁻¹⁻¹⁻³⁻¹⁻⁶</td>
<td>2.5-11</td>
<td>5-60</td>
<td>Ø10x155</td>
<td>Single Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (NO₃⁻)</td>
<td>Plastic Membrane Half-cell</td>
<td>10⁻¹⁻¹⁻⁵</td>
<td>2.5-11</td>
<td>5-60</td>
<td>Ø10x155</td>
<td>Single Junction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This sensor is also sensitive to Sulfide (S²⁻) ions; take this into account in terms of cross-sensitivity if the monitored water could contain Sulfide. The user could even use this sensor to meter Sulfide ion if he is able to calibrate the sensor by his own means.

The ion sensors have a cable length of ~500 cm.

## 7.5. pH sensor (for Smart Water Ions)

The pH sensor integrated in the Smart Water Ions Sensor Board are specific to be used with this board and in combination with one of the Reference Probes. This pH sensor cannot be used with Smart Water Sensor Board, which integrates another pH sensor, different from the one exposed in this section.

- **pH Range:** 0-14
- **Temp. Range (°C):** 5-60
- **Internal Reference Type:** Ag/AgCl
- **Dimensions (mm):** Ø12x160
- **Reader accuracy:** in function of calibration
- **Cable length:** ~5 m
### 7.6. PRO Ion Sensors

This is a special line of ion sensors. These sensors are solid state carbon nanotube-based selective electrodes. This feature reduces the maintenance of the sensors and increases their stability on time. Also, these sensors can be combined using a unique reference probe. In this table we can see the main features of the PRO ion sensors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ion</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Temp (°C)</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Lineal Range</th>
<th>Dimensions (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Ion (NH₄⁺) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>-54 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0,09 - 9000 mg/L</td>
<td>K (-0,8); Na (-2,7); Mg (-3,2); Ca (-4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromide Ion (Br⁻) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>-54 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,4 - 8000 mg/L</td>
<td>Cl (-2,7); OH (-4,5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Ion (Ca²⁺) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>24 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0,4 - 4000 mg/L</td>
<td>NH₄⁺ (-3); K (-3,6); Na (-3,7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride Ion (Cl⁻) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>-54 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,5 - 35000 mg/L</td>
<td>Error presence of Ag or S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupric Ion (Cu²⁺) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>24 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0,06 - 3200 mg/L</td>
<td>Error presence of Ag or S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride Ion (F⁻) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>-54 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0,1 - 1900 mg/L</td>
<td>OH (-1); Maintain pH &lt; 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodide Ion (I⁻) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>-54 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0,1 - 12000 mg/L</td>
<td>Error presence Ag or S; Br (-3,4); Cl (-6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithium Ion (Li⁺) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>-54 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0,1 - 5000 mg/L</td>
<td>Na (-2,3); K (-2,4) H (-3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Ion (Mg²⁺) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>24 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,4 - 2400 mg/L</td>
<td>Ca (-1); K (-3,6); Na (-3,9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate Ion (NO₃⁻) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>-54 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0,6 - 31000 mg/L</td>
<td>Br (-1,2); NO₃⁻ (-1,7); OH (-1,8); AcO (-2,2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrite Ion (NO₂⁻) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>-54 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,5 - 1000 mg/L</td>
<td>SCN (-0,2); I (-2,2); ClO₄ (-2,4); Br (-3,3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perchlorate Ion (ClO₄⁻) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>-54 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 - 10000 mg/L</td>
<td>SCN (-1,7); NO₃⁻ (-1,7); I (-1,7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Ion (K⁺) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>-54 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,4 - 3900 mg/L</td>
<td>NH₄⁺ (-2,1); Ca (-3,9); Li (-4,3); Na (-4,6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Ion (Na⁺) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>-27 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,1 - 3200 mg/L</td>
<td>K (-2,5); Ca (-3); Li (-3,2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Ion (Ag⁺) Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>56 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,1 - 10000 mg/L</td>
<td>Error presence S o Hg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>-54 ± 5</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 - 14</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart Water Ions Reference Sensor Probe [PRO]</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5 - 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The PRO Ion Sensor Probes are composed of two independent parts: the head (the ion membrane) and the holder. We just need to change the header when it is not working properly due to the maximum lifetime was reached.

The image below shows how the sensor head must be connected in the holder.

The PRO sensors have a cable length of ~500 cm.
8. Smart Cities PRO

8.1. General description

The main applications for this Waspmote Plug & Sense! model are noise maps (monitor in real time the acoustic levels in the streets of a city), air quality, waste management, structural health, smart lighting, etc. Refer to Libelium website for more information.

Figure: Smart Cities Waspmote Plug & Sense! model
Sensor sockets are configured as shown in the figure below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Socket</th>
<th>Sensor probes allowed for each sensor socket</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Noise level sensor</td>
<td>NLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temperature + Humidity + Pressure</td>
<td>9370-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luminosity (Luxes accuracy)</td>
<td>9325-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ultrasound (distance measurement)</td>
<td>9246-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carbon Monoxide (CO) for high concentrations [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9371-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carbon Monoxide (CO) for low concentrations  [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9371-LC-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9372-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxygen (O₂) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9373-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ozone (O₃) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9374-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nitric Oxide (NO) for low concentrations     [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9375-LC-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nitric Dioxide (NO₂) high accuracy [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9376-HA-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) high accuracy [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9377-HA-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ammonia (NH₃) for low concentrations [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9378-LC-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ammonia (NH₃) for high concentrations       [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9378-HC-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methane (CH₄) and Combustible Gas [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9379-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hydrogen (H₂) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9380-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9381-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hydrogen Chloride (HCl) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9382-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9383-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phosphine (PH₃) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9384-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethylene (ETO) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9385-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chlorine (Cl₂) [Calibrated]</td>
<td>9386-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Particle Matter (PM1 / PM2.5 / PM10) - Dust</td>
<td>9387-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Temperature + Humidity + Pressure</td>
<td>9370-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luminosity (Luxes accuracy)</td>
<td>9325-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ultrasound (distance measurement)</td>
<td>9246-P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figure: Sensor sockets configuration for Smart Cities PRO model
* Ask Libelium [Sales Department](mailto:sales@libelium.com) for more information.
As we see in the figure below, thanks to the directional probe, the ultrasound sensor probe may be placed in different positions. The sensor can be focused directly to the point we want to measure.

*Note:* For more technical information about each sensor probe go to the Development section in Libelium website.
8.2. Noise / Sound Level Sensor sensor probe

8.2.1. Specifactions of the Noise Level Sensor probe

- **Target parameter:** LeqA
- **Microphone sensitivity:** 12.7 mV / Pa
- **Range of the sensor:** 50 dBA to 100 dBA
- **Accuracy:** ±0.5 dBA (at 1 kHz)
- **Frequency range:** 20 Hz – 20 kHz
- Omni-directional microphone
- **A-weighting** measure
- Sound pressure level measurement (no weighting filter)
- **FAST** mode (125 ms) and **SLOW** mode (1 second), software configurable

8.2.2. Specifications of the enclosure

- **Material:** polycarbonate
- **Sealing:** polyurethane
- **Cover screws:** stainless steel
- **Ingress protection:** IP65
- **Impact resistance:** IK08
- **Rated insulation voltage AC:** 690 V
- **Rated insulation voltage DC:** 1000 V
- **Heavy metals-free**
- **Weatherproof:** true - nach UL 746 C
- **Ambient temperature (min.):** -10 °C
- **Ambient temperature (max.):** 50 °C
- **Approximated weight:** 800 g

8.2.3. Calibration tests

In order to ensure the high quality of the Noise / Sound Level Sensor, each device is verified in an independent test laboratory. After those tests, an official test report is issued by the laboratory for every Noise / Sound Level Sensor, so the customer can verify the accuracy in dBA at different frequencies for each sound level probe. eee below an example of this document.

![Example of test report obtained in the laboratory](image)
8.3. Smart environment PRO sensors

The Plug & Sense! Smart Cities PRO models allow to connect the sensors available on the Plug & Sense! Smart Environment PRO sensors, including gas sensors, the Particle Matter sensor, the triple temperature, humidity and pressure sensor, the Luxes sensor and the ultrasound sensor. You can find detailed info in the chapter “Smart Environment PRO” and also in the Gases PRO Guide for these sensor probes:

- Particle Matter (PM1 / PM2.5 / PM10) - Dust
- Carbon Monoxide (CO) for high concentrations [Calibrated]
- Carbon Monoxide (CO) for low concentrations [Calibrated]
- Carbon Dioxide (CO2) [Calibrated]
- Molecular Oxygen (O₂) [Calibrated]
- Ozone (O₃) [Calibrated]
- Ammonia (NH₃) for low concentrations [Calibrated]
- Ammonia (NH3) for high concentrations [Calibrated]
- Nitric Oxide (NO) for low concentrations [Calibrated]
- Nitric Dioxide (NO₂) high accuracy [Calibrated]
- Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) high accuracy [Calibrated] Methane (CH₄) and Combustible Gases [Calibrated]
- Molecular Hydrogen (H₂) [Calibrated]
- Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) [Calibrated]
- Hydrogen Chloride (HCl) [Calibrated]
- Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN) [Calibrated]
- Phosphine (PH₃) [Calibrated]
- Ethylene Oxide (ETO) [Calibrated]
- Chlorine (Cl₂) [Calibrated]
- Temperature, Humidity and Pressure
- Ultrasound sensor probe
- Luminosity (Luxes accuracy)

Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. The manufacturing process and delivery may take from 4 to 6 weeks. The lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at maximum accuracy. We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensors to replace the original ones after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance.
8.4. Important notes for Calibrated Sensors

1º - Calibrated gas sensors are manufactured once the order has been placed to ensure maximum durability of the calibration feature. Libelium keeps a minimum stock of calibrated gas sensors to ensure the maximum durability. Ensambiling process and delivery time takes from 1 to 2 weeks in case the current stock is enough for the order and from 4 to 6 weeks in case the order is higher than the stock available and new sensors units need to be manufactured and calibrated. Please inform as soon as possible of your sensor requirements to our Sales agents so that they can order the units needed to factory.

2º - Lifetime of calibrated gas sensors is 6 months working at its maximum accuracy as every sensor looses a small percentage of its original calibration monthly in a range that may go from 0.5% to 2% (depending on the external conditions: humidity, temperature, measured gas concentration, if there are another type of gas present which corrode the sensor, etc). We strongly encourage our customers to buy extra gas sensor probes to replace the originals after that time to ensure maximum accuracy and performance. Any sensor should be understood as a disposable item; that means that after some months it should be replaced by a new unit.

3º - Electrochemical calibrated gas sensors are a good alternative to the professional metering gas stations however they have some limitations. The most important parameters of each sensor are the nominal range and the accuracy. If you need to reach an accuracy of ±0.1 ppm remember not to choose a sensor with an accuracy of ±1 ppm. Take a look in the chapter dedicated to each sensor in the Gases PRO Guide (Development section on the Libelium website). We show a summary table at the end of the current document for quick reference.

4º - Libelium indicates an accuracy for each sensor just as an ideal reference (for example, “±0.1 ppm”). This theoretical figure has been calculated as the best error the user could expect, the optimum case. In real conditions, the measurement error may be bigger (for example, “±0.3 ppm”). The older the sensor is, the more deteriorated it is, so the accuracy gets worse. Also, the more extreme the concentration to meter is, the worse the accuracy is. And also, the more extreme the environmental conditions are, the quicker the sensor decreases its accuracy.

5º - In order to increase the accuracy and reduce the response time we strongly recommend to keep the gas sensor board ON as electrochemical sensors have a very low consumption (less than 1 mA). So these sensors should be left powered ON while Wasp mote enters into deepsleep mode. Latest code examples implement in the new API of Wasp mote v15 follow this strategy. If you are using the old version of the API and boards (v12) write in our Forum and we will help you to modify your code.

6º - These sensors need a stabilization time to work properly, in some cases hours. We recommend wait 24 hours of functioning (always with the gas sensor board ON) to ensure that the values of the sensors are stable.

7º - AFE boards for electrochemical gas sensors have different gain options. The system integrator must choose the adequate gain according to the concentration range to measure. For low concentrations, higher gains are recommended. To know how choosing the right gain, see the chapter “How to choose the right gain resistor” from the Gases PRO Guide.

8º - A digital smoothing filter based on previous values is interesting to reduce noise. It will increase the accuracy of the gases PRO sensors. The filter adequate for its application (note that every sample given by the library has already been filtered inside Wasp mote) means from 4 to 8 values.

A simple moving average can be used to increase the accuracy and reduce the noise.

\[
\text{Filtered value} = \frac{\text{sample}_t + \text{sample}_{t-1} + \text{sample}_{t-2} + \ldots + \text{sample}_{t-n}}{n}
\]

Where:
- Filtered value are the concentration value with the mean filter applied
- sample are the measurements taken by the gas sensors being \(\text{sample}_t\) the last measurement, \(\text{sample}_{t-1}\) the penultimate measurement, etc.
- \(n\) are the number of samples to calculate the moving mean.

Other filters can be applied according to the project requirements.

9º - Take into account that developing a robust application for gases detection or measurement may take an important effort of testing and knowing the insights of the sensor probes and code that reads them.
9. Smart Parking

9.1. General description

The Smart Parking node allows to detect available parking spots by placing the node on the pavement. It works with a magnetic sensor which detects when a vehicle is present or not.

The node benefits from Sigfox and LoRaWAN technologies (868 and 900 MHz bands), getting ubiquitous coverage with few base stations. The device is very optimized in terms of power consumption, resulting in a long battery life. Its small size and the robust and surface-mount enclosure enables a fast installation, without the need of digging a hole in the ground. Finally, the developer does not need to program the node, but just configure some key parameters. Remote management and bidirectional communication allow to change parameters from the Cloud.

**Figure: Smart Parking node**

**Note:** There are specific documents for parking applications on the Libelium website. Refer to the Smart Parking Technical Guide to see typical applications for this model and how to make a good installation.
10. Smart Agriculture

10.1. General description

The Smart Agriculture models allow to monitor multiple environmental parameters involving a wide range of applications. It has been provided with sensors for air and soil temperature and humidity, solar visible radiation, wind speed and direction, rainfall, atmospheric pressure, etc.

The main applications for this Waspmote Plug & Sense! model are precision agriculture, irrigation systems, greenhouses, weather stations, etc. Refer to Libelium website for more information.

Two variants are possible for this model, normal and PRO. Next section describes each configuration in detail.
Normal

Sensor sockets are configured as shown in the figure below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Socket</th>
<th>Sensor probes allowed for each sensor socket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Weather Station WS-3000 (anemometer + wind vane + pluviometer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Soil Moisture 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Soil Moisture 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Soil Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temperature + Humidity + Pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luminosity (Luxes accuracy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ultrasound (distance measurement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Leaf Wetness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil Moisture 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F (digital bus)</td>
<td>Temperature + Humidity + Pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luminosity (Luxes accuracy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ultrasound (distance measurement)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figure: Sensor sockets configuration for Smart Agriculture model

* Ask Libelium Sales Department for more information.

**Note:** For more technical information about each sensor probe go to the Development section on the Libelium website.
## PRO

Sensor sockets are configured as shown in the figure below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Socket</th>
<th>Sensor probes allowed for each sensor socket</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Weather Station WS-3000 (anemometer + wind vane + pluviometer)</td>
<td>9256-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Soil Moisture 1</td>
<td>9248-P, 9324-P, 9323-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solar Radiation (PAR)</td>
<td>9251-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ultraviolet Radiation</td>
<td>9257-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Soil Moisture 3</td>
<td>9248-P, 9324-P, 9323-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dendrometers</td>
<td>9252-P, 9253-P, 9254-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (digital bus)</td>
<td>Soil Temperature (Pt-1000)</td>
<td>9255-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temperature + Humidity + Pressure</td>
<td>9370-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luminosity (Luxes accuracy)</td>
<td>9325-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ultrasound (distance measurement)</td>
<td>9246-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Leaf Wetness</td>
<td>9249-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil Moisture 2</td>
<td>9248-P, 9324-P, 9323-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F (digital bus)</td>
<td>Temperature + Humidity + Pressure</td>
<td>9370-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luminosity (Luxes accuracy)</td>
<td>9325-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ultrasound (distance measurement)</td>
<td>9246-P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure: Sensor sockets configuration for Smart Agriculture PRO model*

* Ask Libelium [Sales Department](mailto:sales@libelium.com) for more information.

**Note:** For more technical information about each sensor probe go to the [Development section](http://www.libelium.com) on the Libelium website.
10.2. Temperature, Humidity and Pressure Sensor Probe

The BME280 is a digital temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure sensor developed by Bosch Sensortec.

Specifications

**Electrical characteristics**

- Supply voltage: 3.3 V
- Sleep current typical: 0.1 μA
- Sleep current maximum: 0.3 μA

**Temperature sensor**

- Operational range: -40 ~ +85 °C
- Full accuracy range: 0 ~ +65 °C
- Accuracy: ±1 °C (range 0 °C ~ +65 °C)
- Response time: 1.65 seconds (63% response from +30 to +125 °C).
- Typical consumption: 1 μA measuring

**Humidity sensor**

- Measurement range: 0 ~ 100% of relative humidity (for temperatures < 0 °C and > 60 °C see figure below)
- Accuracy: < ±3% RH (at 25 °C, range 20 ~ 80%)
- Hysteresis: ±1% RH
- Operating temperature: -40 ~ +85 °C
- Response time (63% of step 90% to 0% or 0% to 90%): 1 second
- Typical consumption: 1.8 μA measuring
- Maximum consumption: 2.8 μA measuring

**Pressure sensor**

- Measurement range: 30 ~ 110 kPa
- Operational temperature range: -40 ~ +85 °C
- Full accuracy temperature range: 0 ~ +65 °C
- Absolute accuracy: ±0.1 kPa (0 ~ 65 °C)
- Typical consumption: 2.8 μA measuring
- Maximum consumption: 4.2 μA measuring
10.3. Ultrasound sensor probe (MaxSonar® from MaxBotix™)

I2CXL-MaxSonar®-MB7040™

Operation frequency: 42 kHz
Maximum detection distance: 765 cm
Interface: Digital bus
Power supply: 3.3 V ~ 5 V
Consumption (average): 2.1 mA (powered at 3.3 V) – 3.2 mA (powered at 5 V)
Consumption (peak): 50 mA (powered at 3.3 V) – 100 mA (powered at 5 V)
Usage: Indoors and outdoors (IP-67)

In the figure below we can see a diagram of the detection range of the sensor developed using different detection patterns (a 0.63 cm diameter dowel for diagram A, a 2.54 cm diameter dowel for diagram B, an 8.25 cm diameter rod for diagram C and a 28 cm wide board for diagram D):

![Diagram of the sensor beam extracted from the data sheet of the XL-MaxSonar®-WRA1™ sensor from MaxBotix](image)

Figure: Diagram of the sensor beam extracted from the data sheet of the XL-MaxSonar®-WRA1™ sensor from MaxBotix

- A 1.72" dia. 43.8 mm dia.
- B 2.00" 50.7 mm
- C 0.58" 14.4 mm
- D 0.31" 7.9 mm
- E 0.18" 4.6 mm
- F 0.1" 2.54 mm
- G 3/4" National Pipe Thread Straight
- H 1.032" dia. 26.2 mm
- I 1.37" 34.8 mm

weight: 1.76 oz.; 50 grams
As we see in the figure, the ultrasound sensor probe may be placed in different positions. The sensor can be focused directly to the point we want to measure.
10.4. Luminosity sensor probe (Luxes accuracy)

**Sensor specifications (Luxes accuracy)**

- **Dynamic range:** 0.1 to 40000 Lux
- **Spectral range:** 300 – 1100 nm
- **Voltage range:** 2.7 – 3.6 V
- **Operating temperature:** -30 ºC to +80 ºC
- **Typical consumption:** 0.24 mA
- **Maximum consumption:** 0.6 mA
- **Usage:** Indoors and outdoors

This is a light-to-digital converter that transforms light intensity into a digital signal output. This device combines one broadband photo-diode (visible plus infrared) and one infrared-responding photo-diode on a single CMOS integrated circuit capable of providing a near-photopic response over an effective 20-bit dynamic range (16-bit resolution). Two integrating ADCs convert the photo-diode currents to a digital output that represents the irradiance measured on each channel. This digital output in lux is derived using an empirical formula to approximate the human eye response.
10.5. Soil temperature (DS18B20) sensor probe

**Sensor specifications (DS18B20)**

- **Measurement range:** [-55 °C, +125 °C]
- **Output voltage (0°C):** 500 mV
- **Resolution:** 12 bits (0.0625 °C)
- **Accuracy:** ±0.5 °C (range -10 °C to +85 °C)
- **Supply voltage:** 3.0 ~ 5.5 V
- **Response time:** 1.65 seconds (63% response from +30 to +125 °C)
- **Typical consumption:** 1 mA
- **Conversion time:** 750 ms

The DS18B20 is a temperature digital sensor which provides an accurate measurement and a high resolution (of up to 0.065 °C) which communicates with the Waspmote's microcontroller through the 1-Wire bus. It has been encapsulated in a plastic seal that isolates it from humidity, thus allowing to use it in wet environments as long as for temperature measurement in soil or liquids.

10.6. Soil moisture sensor probe

**Sensor specifications (Watermark)**

- **Measurement range:** 0 ~ 200 cb
- **Frequency range:** 50 ~ 10000 Hz approximately
- **Diameter:** 22 mm
- **Length:** 76 mm
- **Terminals:** AWG 20

![Output frequency of the Watermark sensor circuit with respect to the resistance of the sensor](image)
The Watermark sensor by Irrometer is a resistive type sensor consisting of two electrodes highly resistant to corrosion embedded in a granular matrix below a gypsum wafer. The resistance value of the sensor is proportional to the soil water tension, a parameter dependent on moisture that reflects the pressure needed to extract the water from the ground. The function of the library `readValue` returns the frequency output of the sensor’s adaptation circuit in Hertz (Hz), for more information about the conversion into soil water tension look at Appendix 1 of the Agriculture 3.0 Board technical guide.
10.7. Weather station WS-3000 probe

**Sensor specifications (Anemometer)**

- **Sensitivity:** 2.4 km/h / turn
- **Wind Speed Range:** 0 ~ 240 km/h
- **Height:** 7.1 cm
- **Arm length:** 8.9 cm
- **Connector:** RJ11

The anemometer chosen for Waspmote consists of a Reed switch normally open that closes for a short period of time when the arms of the anemometer complete a turn, so the output is a digital signal whose frequency will be proportional to the wind speed in kilometers per hour (km/h).

**Sensor specifications (Vane)**

- **Height:** 8.9 cm
- **Length:** 17.8 cm
- **Maximum accuracy:** 22.5°
- **Resistance range:** 688 Ω ~ 120 kΩ

Figure: Image of the Weather Station WS-3000 probe
The wind vane consists of a basement that turns freely on a platform endowed with a net of eight resistances connected to eight switches that are normally open and are closed (one or two) when a magnet in the basement acts on them, which permits us to distinguish up to 16 different positions (the equivalent to a resolution of 22.5°). The equivalent resistance of the wind vane, along with a 10 kΩ resistance, form a voltage divider, powered at 3.3 V, whose output can be measured in an analog input of the microcontroller. The function of the library `readValue` also stores in variable `vane_direction` an 8 bits value which corresponds with an identifier of the pointing direction. Below, a table with the different values that the equivalent resistance of the wind vane may take is shown, along with the direction corresponding to each value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direction (Degrees)</th>
<th>Resistance (kΩ)</th>
<th>Voltage (V)</th>
<th>Identifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>6.57</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_NNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>0.891</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_ENE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.5</td>
<td>0.688</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_ESE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157.5</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_SSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202.5</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_SSW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_SW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247.5</td>
<td>14.12</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_WSW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>292.5</td>
<td>42.12</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_WNW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_NW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337.5</td>
<td>21.88</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>SENS_AGR_VANE_NNW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides, it is recommended to use the function `getVaneFiltered` in order to perform a mean filtered measurement during a specified period of time. Thus, mechanical fluctuations will be avoided and a more accurate measurement will be done.

**Sensor specifications (Pluviometer)**

**Height:** 9.05 cm  
**Length:** 23 cm  
**Bucket capacity:** 0.28 mm of rain

The pluviometer consists of a small bucket that, once completely filled (0.28 mm of water approximately), closes a switch, emptying automatically afterwards. The result is a digital signal whose frequency is proportional to the intensity of rainfall in millimeters of rain per minute (mm/min). The sensor is connected directly to a Waspmote digital input through a pull-up resistance and to the interruption pin `TXD1`, allowing the triggering of an interruption of the microprocessor when the start of the rain is detected.

Tip: the user can apply a little of paraffin on the pluviometer's upper surface in order to help the rain drops to flow down to the inside of the sensor.
10.8. Leaf Wetness sensor probe

**Sensor specifications (Leaf Wetness)**
- **Resistance Range:** 5 kΩ ~ >2 MΩ
- **Output Voltage Range:** 1 V ~ 3.3 V
- **Length:** 5.5 cm
- **Width:** 4 cm

The leaf wetness sensor behaves as a resistance of a very high value (infinite, for practical purposes) in absence of condensation in the conductive combs that make it up, and that may fall down to about 5kΩ when it is completely submerged in water. The voltage at its output is inversely proportional to the humidity condensed on the sensor, and can be read at an analog input of Waspmote.

10.9. Soil/Water Temperature (Pt-1000) sensor probe

**Sensor specifications**
- **Measurement range:** 0 ~ 100 ºC
- **Accuracy:** DIN EN 60751
- **Resistance (0 ºC):** 1000 Ω
- **Diameter:** 6 mm
- **Length:** 40 mm
- **Cable:** ~5 m

The resistance of the Pt-1000 sensor varies between approximately 920 Ω and 1200 Ω in the range considered useful in agriculture applications (-20 ~ 50 ºC approximately), which results in too low variations of voltage at significant changes of temperature for the resolution of the Waspmote’s analog-to-digital converter. The temperature value is returned in Celsius degree (ºC).
10.10. Solar Radiation sensor probe

Sensor specifications (SQ-110)

Sensibility: 0.200 mV / μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹
Calibration factor: 5 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹ / mV
Non-linearity: < 1% (up to 4000 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹ / mV)
Non-stability (long-term drift): <2% per year
Spectral range: 410 ~ 655 nm
Accuracy: ±5%
Repeatability: <1%
Diameter: 2.4 cm
Height: 2.8 cm
Cable length: 5 m of shielded, twisted-pair wire
Operation temperature: -40 ~ 70 ºC
Operation humidity: 0 ~ 100% RH

The SQ-110 sensor, specifically calibrated for the detection of solar radiation, provides at its output a voltage proportional to the intensity of the light in the visible range of the spectrum, a key parameter in photosynthesis processes. It presents a maximum output of 400 mV under maximum radiation conditions. In order to improve the accuracy of the reading, this is carried out through a 16 bits analog-to-digital converter that communicates with the microprocessor of the mote through the I2C.
Sensor specifications (SU-100)

**Sensibility:** 0.2 mV / μmol·m²s⁻¹  
**Calibration factor:** 5.0 μmol·m²s⁻¹ / mV  
**Non-stability (long-term drift):** <3% per year  
**Non-linearity:** <1% (up to 300 μmol·m²s⁻¹)  
**Spectral range:** 250 ~ 400 nm  
**Accuracy:** ±10%  
**Repeatability:** <1%  
**Diameter:** 2.4 cm  
**Height:** 2.8 cm  
**Cable length:** 5 m shielded, twisted-pair wire  
**Operation temperature:** -40 to 70 ºC

![Graph of the spectral response of the SU-100 sensor compared to the photosynthetic response of a plant](image)

The SU-100 sensor, complementary to the SQ-110 sensor, provides at its output a voltage proportional to the intensity of the light in the ultraviolet range of the spectrum. It presents a maximum output of 26 mV under maximum radiation conditions. This sensor is read by the mote through the same 16 bits analog-to-digital converter used with the SQ-110 sensor.
10.11. Dendrometer sensor probe

Sensor specifications (Trunk diameter)

Trunk/branch diameter: From 2 cm
Accuracy: ±2 μm
Temperature coefficient: <0.1μm/K
Linearity: <2%
Operation temperature: -30 ~ 40 °C
Operation humidity: 0 ~ 100% RH
Cable length: 2 m
Output range: 0 ~ 20 kΩ

Range of the sensor: Function of the size of the tree:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Diameter (cm)</th>
<th>Measuring range in circumference (mm)</th>
<th>Measuring range in diameter (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>31.25</td>
<td>9.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>22.99</td>
<td>7.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>16.58</td>
<td>5.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sensor specifications (Stem diameter)

Stem/branch diameter: 0 ~ 20 cm
Range of the sensor: 11 mm
Output range: 0 ~ 20 kΩ
Accuracy: ±2 μm
Temperature coefficient: <0.1μm/K
Operation temperature: -30 ~ 40 °C
Operation humidity: 0 ~ 100% RH
Cable length: 2 m
Sensor specifications (Fruit diameter)

Fruit diameter: 0 ~ 11 cm  
Range of the sensor: 11 mm  
Output range: 0 ~ 20 kΩ  
Accuracy: ±2 μm  
Temperature coefficient: <0.1 μm/K  
Operation temperature: -30 ~ 40 ºC  
Operation humidity: 0 ~ 100% RH  
Cable length: 2 m

The operation of the three Ecomatik dendrometers, DC2, DD and DF, is based on the variation of an internal resistance with the pressure that the growing of the trunk, stem, branch or fruit exerts on the sensor. The circuit permits the reading of that resistance in a full bridge configuration through a 16 bits analog-to-digital converter whose reference is provided by a high precision 3 V voltage reference in order to acquire the most accurate and stable measurements possible, returning its value in mm.
11. Smart Agriculture Xtreme

11.1. General description

The Plug & Sense! Smart Agriculture Xtreme is an evolution of our Agriculture line with a new selection of high-end professional sensors. It allows to monitor multiple environmental parameters involving a wide range of applications, from plant growing analysis to weather observation. There are sensors for atmospheric and soil monitoring and plants health. Up to 19 sensors can be connected.

*Figure: Smart Agriculture Xtreme Waspmote Plug & Sense! model*
Sensor sockets are configured as shown in the figure below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Socket</th>
<th>Sensor probes allowed for each sensor socket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A and D       | Non-contact surface temperature measurement 9468-P  
Leaf and flower bud temperature 9467-P  
Soil oxygen level 9469-P  
Conductivity, water content and soil temperature STE 9402-P  
Conductivity, water content and soil temperature GS3 9464-P  
Soil temperature and volumetric water content 9460-P  
Soil water potentials 9465-P  
Vapor pressure, humidity, temperature, and atmospheric pressure in soil and air 9471-P  
Temperature, air humidity and pressure 9370-P  
Luxes 9325-P  
Ultrasound 9246-P |
| B             | Non-contact surface temperature measurement 9468-P  
Leaf and flower bud temperature 9467-P  
Soil oxygen level 9469-P  
Conductivity, water content and soil temperature STE 9402-P  
Conductivity, water content and soil temperature GS3 9464-P  
Soil temperature and volumetric water content 9460-P  
Soil water potentials 9465-P  
Vapor pressure, humidity, temperature, and atmospheric pressure in soil and air 9471-P  
Leaf wetness Phytos 31 9466-P  
Shortwave radiation 9470-P  
Solar Radiation (PAR) for Smart Agriculture Xtreme 9251-PX  
Ultraviolet radiation 9257-PX  
4-20 mA type (generic) - |
| C             | Non-contact surface temperature measurement 9468-P  
Leaf and flower bud temperature 9467-P  
Soil oxygen level 9469-P  
Conductivity, water content and soil temperature STE 9402-P  
Conductivity, water content and soil temperature GS3 9464-P  
Soil temperature and volumetric water content 9460-P  
Soil water potentials 9465-P  
Vapor pressure, humidity, temperature, and atmospheric pressure in soil and air 9471-P  
Dendrometers 9252-PX, 9253-PX, 9254-PX |
| E             | Shortwave radiation 9470-P  
Solar Radiation (PAR) for Smart Agriculture Xtreme 9251-PX  
Ultraviolet radiation 9257-PX |
|               | Wind and precipitations 9463-P |
11.2. Non-contact surface temperature measurement sensor probe (Apogee SI-411)

The Non-contact surface temperature measurement sensor probe is able to measure the electromagnetic radiation that every object with a temperature above absolute zero emits, which is used to calculate surface temperature from a distance. Thanks to this, the temperature of the object surface is not altered in any way when measuring it.

11.2.1. Specifications

- **Operating environment**: -45 to 80 °C
- **Operation humidity**: 0 ~ 100% RH (non-condensing)
- **Calibration uncertainty (-20 to 65 °C)**, when target and detector temperature are within 20 °C: 0.2 °C
- **Calibration uncertainty (-40 to 80 °C)**, when target and detector temperature are different by more than 20 °C: 0.5 °C
- **Measurement repeatability**: less than 0.05 °C
- **Stability** (Long-term drift): less than 2 % change in slope per year when germanium filter is maintained in a clean condition
- **Field of view**: 22° half angle
- **Spectral range**: 8 to 14 µm; atmospheric window
11.3. Leaf and flower bud temperature sensor probe (Apogee SF-421)

Frost events may happen in plants even though the ambient temperature is not 0 °C or lower because the canopy temperature can be different than air temperature, this is called radiation frost. The Leaf and bud temperature sensor probe is designed to predict frost events.

Radiation frost occurs when there is a lack of air mixing by the wind near the surface and a negative net long wave radiation balance at the surface.

![Figure: Leaf and bud temperature sensor probe (Apogee SF-421)](image)

11.3.1. Specifications

- **Operating temperature**: -50 to 70 °C
- **Operation humidity**: 0 ~ 100% RH
- **Measurement range**: -50 to 70 °C
- **Measurement Uncertainty**:
  - 0.1 °C (from 0 to 70 °C)
  - 0.2 °C (from -25 to 0 °C)
  - 0.4 °C (from -50 to -25 °C)
- **Measurement repeatability**: less than 0.05 °C
- **Stability** (Long-term drift): Less than 0.02 °C per year
- **Equilibration time**: 10 s
- **Self-heating**: Less than 0.01 °C
- **Dimensions**: 57 cm length, 2.1 cm pipe diameter, 7.0 cm disk diameter (see image below)
- **Mass**: 400 g
- **Cable**: 5 m
11.4. Soil oxygen level sensor probe (Apogee SO-411)

Oxygen is the second major constituent of Earth’s atmosphere and it is crucial for the development of life. There are sensors which measures oxygen in 2 states: dissolved in a solution and in a gaseous state. The Soil oxygen level sensor probe measures gaseous oxygen.

The Soil oxygen level sensor probe consists of a galvanic cell type sensor and offers a measure of the percentage of the total number of molecules of oxygen in the air. This sensor is specially designed for use in soil or porous media.
11.4.1. Specifications

- **Operating environment**: -20 to 60 °C; 60 to 114 kPa
- **Operation humidity**: 0 ~ 100% RH (non-condensing)
- **Measurement range**: 0 to 100 % O₂
- **Measurement repeatability**: Less than 0.1 % of mV output at 20.95 % O₂
- **Non-linearity**: Less than 1 %
- **Long-term drift** (Non-stability): 1.0 mV per year
- **Oxygen consumption rate**: 2.2 μmol O₂ per day at 20.95 % O₂ and 23 °C
- **Response time**: 60 s
- **Dimensions**: 32 mm diameter, 68 mm length
- **Mass**: 175 g
- **Cable**: 5 m
11.5. Shortwave radiation sensor probe (Apogee SP-510)

The Shortwave radiation sensor probe (Apogee SP-510) measures incoming global shortwave radiation from the Sun. Shortwave radiation is radiant energy with wavelengths in the visible (VIS), near-ultraviolet (UV), and near-infrared (NIR) spectra.

This sensor consists of a thermopile detector, acrylic diffuser, heater, and signal processing circuitry mounted in an anodized aluminum housing.

![Shortwave radiation sensor probe (Apogee SP-510)](image)

11.5.1. Specifications

**General specifications**

- Operating temperature: -50 to 80 °C
- Operation humidity: 0 ~ 100% RH
- Sensitivity (variable from sensor to sensor, typical values listed): 0.057 mV per W m⁻²
- Calibration factor (reciprocal of sensitivity): 17.5 W m⁻² per mV
- Calibration uncertainty: ± 5%
- Calibrated output range: 0 to 114 mV
- Measurement range: 0 to 2000 W m⁻² (net shortwave radiation)
- Measurement repeatability: less than 1%
- Long-term drift (non-stability): less than 2% per year
- Non-linearity: less than 1%
- Detector response time: 0.5 s
- Field of view: 180°
- Spectral range (wavelengths where response is 50% of maximum): 385 to 2105 nm
- Directional (cosine) response: less than 30 W m⁻² up to solar zenith angles of 80°
- Temperature response: less than 5% from -15 to 45 °C
- Cable length: 5 m
11.6. Solar Radiation sensor probe

**Sensor specifications (SQ-110)**

**Sensibility:** 0.200 mV / μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹  
**Calibration factor:** 5 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹ / mV  
**Non-linearity:** < 1% (up to 4000 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹ / mV)  
**Non-stability (long-term drift):** < 2% per year  
**Spectral range:** 410 ~ 655 nm  
**Accuracy:** ±5%  
**Repeatability:** <1%  
**Diameter:** 2.4 cm  
**Height:** 2.8 cm  
**Cable length:** 5 m of shielded, twisted-pair wire  
**Operation temperature:** -40 ~ 70 ºC  
**Operation humidity:** 0 ~ 100% RH

The SQ-110 sensor, specifically calibrated for the detection of solar radiation, provides at its output a voltage proportional to the intensity of the light in the visible range of the spectrum, a key parameter in photosynthesis processes. It presents a maximum output of 400 mV under maximum radiation conditions. In order to improve the accuracy of the reading, this is carried out through a 16 bits analog-to-digital converter that communicates with the microprocessor of the mote through the I2C.
Sensor specifications (SU-100)

- **Sensitivity**: 0.2 mV / μmol·m²·s⁻¹
- **Calibration factor**: 5.0 μmol·m²·s⁻¹ / mV
- **Non-stability (long-term drift)**: <3% per year
- **Non-linearity**: <1% (up to 300 μmol·m²·s⁻¹)
- **Spectral range**: 250 ~ 400 nm
- **Accuracy**: ±10%
- **Repeatability**: <1%
- **Diameter**: 2.4 cm
- **Height**: 2.8 cm
- **Cable length**: 5 m shielded, twisted-pair wire
- **Operation temperature**: -40 to 70 °C

![Graph of the spectral response of the SU-100 sensor compared to the photosynthetic response of a plant](image)

The SU-100 sensor, complementary to the SQ-110 sensor, provides at its output a voltage proportional to the intensity of the light in the ultraviolet range of the spectrum. It presents a maximum output of 26 mV under maximum radiation conditions. This sensor is read by the mote through the same 16 bits analog-to-digital converter used with the SQ-110 sensor.
11.7. Ultraviolet radiation sensor probe for Smart Agriculture Xtreme (Apogee SU-100)

Ultraviolet (UV) radiation is typically defined as total radiation across a range from 100 to 400 nm and is subdivided into 3 wavelength ranges: UV-A (315 to 400 nm), UV-B (280 to 315 nm) and UV-C (100 to 280 nm). Much of the UV-B and all of the UV-C wavelengths from the sun are absorbed by the Earth's atmosphere.

The Ultraviolet radiation sensor probe for Smart Agriculture Xtreme (Apogee SU-100) detects UV radiation from 250 to 400 nm and is calibrated in photon flux units of micromoles per square meter per second (μmol·m\(^{-2}\)·s\(^{-1}\)).
11.7.1. Specifications

- **Operation temperature**: -40 to 70 °C
- **Operation humidity**: 0 to 100 %
- **Sensitivity**: 0.2 mV / μmol·m²·s⁻¹
- **Calibration factor** (reciprocal of sensitivity): 5.0 μmol·m-m²·s⁻¹ / mV
- **Non-stability** (long-term drift): <3% per year
- **Non-linearity**: <1% (up to 300 μmol·m²·s⁻¹)
- **Spectral range**: 250 ~ 400 nm
- **Repeatability**: <1%
- **Diameter**: 2.4 cm
- **Height**: 2.8 cm
- **Cable length**: 5 m
11.8. Temperature, Humidity and Pressure Sensor Probe

The BME280 is a digital temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure sensor developed by Bosch Sensortec.

Specifications

Electrical characteristics
Supply voltage: 3.3 V
Sleep current typical: 0.1 μA
Sleep current maximum: 0.3 μA

Temperature sensor
Operational range: -40 ~ +85 °C
Full accuracy range: 0 ~ +65 °C
Accuracy: ±1 °C (range 0 °C ~ +65 °C)
Response time: 1.65 seconds (63% response from +30 to +125 °C).
Typical consumption: 1 μA measuring

Humidity sensor
Measurement range: 0 ~ 100% of relative humidity (for temperatures < 0 °C and > 60 °C see figure below)
Accuracy: < ±3% RH (at 25 °C, range 20 ~ 80%)
Hysteresis: ±1% RH
Operating temperature: -40 ~ +85 °C
Response time (63% of step 90% to 0% or 0% to 90%): 1 second
Typical consumption: 1.8 μA measuring
Maximum consumption: 2.8 μA measuring

Pressure sensor
Measurement range: 30 ~ 110 kPa
Operational temperature range: -40 ~ +85 °C
Full accuracy temperature range: 0 ~ +65 °C
Absolute accuracy: ±0.1 kPa (0 ~ 65 °C)
Typical consumption: 2.8 μA measuring
Maximum consumption: 4.2 μA measuring
11.9. Conductivity, water content and soil temperature GS3 sensor probe (Decagon GS3)

The Conductivity, water content and soil temperature sensor probe (Decagon GS3) can measure many types of growing media, specially in greenhouse applications where the probe can be inserted easily into different types of soilless substrates. The GS3 sensor determines volumetric water content (VWC) by measuring the dielectric constant ($\varepsilon_a$) of the medium using capacitance / frequency-domain technology, the temperature using a thermistor, and electrical conductivity using a stainless steel electrode array.
11.9.1. Specifications

General specifications

- Operating temperature: -40 to 60 ºC
- Dielectric measurement frequency: 70 MHz
- Measurement time: 150 ms
- Dimensions: 9.3 x 2.4 x 6.5 cm
- Prong length: 5.5 cm
- Cable length: 5 m

Volumetric water content

- Accuracy: \( \varepsilon_a \pm 1 \varepsilon_a \) (unitless) from 1 to 40 (soil range), ±15% from 40 to 80
- Resolution:
  - 0.1 \( \varepsilon_a \) (unitless) from 1 to 20
  - < 0.75 \( \varepsilon_a \) (unitless) from 20 to 80
  - 0.002 m\(^3\)/m\(^3\) (0.2% VWC) from 0 to 40% VWC
  - 0.001 m\(^3\)/m\(^3\) (0.1% VWC) > 40% VWC
- Range: Apparent dielectric permittivity (\( \varepsilon_a \)): 1 (air) to 80 (water)

Bulk electrical conductivity

- Accuracy: ± 5% from 0 to 5 dS/m, ±10% from 5 to 23 dS/m
- Resolution: 0.001 dS/m from 0 to 23 dS/m
- Range: 0 to 25 dS/m (bulk)

Temperature

- Accuracy: ±1 ºC
- Resolution: 0.1 ºC
- Range: -40 to 60 ºC
11.10. Conductivity, water content and soil temperature 5TE sensor probe (Decagon 5TE)

The Conductivity, water content and soil temperature sensor probe (Decagon 5TE) can measure volumetric water content, electrical conductivity, and temperature of soil. The sensor uses an oscillator running at 70 MHz to measure the dielectric permittivity of soil to determine the water content (VWC). A thermistor in thermal contact with the sensor prongs provides the soil temperature, while the screws on the surface of the sensor form a two-sensor electrical array to measure electrical conductivity.

Figure: Conductivity, water content and soil temperature 5TE sensor probe (Decagon 5TE)
11.10.1. Specifications

General specifications

- Operating temperature: -40 to 60 ºC
- Dielectric measurement frequency: 70 MHz
- Measurement time: 150 ms
- Dimensions: 10 cm x 3.2 cm x 0.7 cm
- Prong length: 5.2 cm
- Cable length: 5 m

Volumetric water content

- Range: Apparent dielectric permittivity ($\varepsilon_a$): 1 (air) to 80 (water)
- Resolution:
  - $0.1 \varepsilon_a$ (unitless) from 1 to 20,
  - $< 0.75 \varepsilon_a$ (unitless) from 20 to 80
  - $0.0008 \text{ m}^3/\text{ m}^3$ (0.08% VWC) from 0 to 50% VWC
- Accuracy: $\varepsilon_a: \pm 1 \varepsilon_a$ (unitless) from 1 to 40 (soil range), ±15% from 40 to 80 (VWC)

Bulk electrical conductivity

- Range: 0 to 23 dS/m (bulk)
- Resolution: 0.01 dS/m from 0 to 7 dS/m, 0.05 dS/m from 7 to 23 dS/m
- Accuracy: ±10% from 0 to 7 dS/m

Temperature

- Range: -40 to 60 ºC
- Resolution: 0.1 ºC
- Accuracy: ±1 ºC
11.11. Soil temperature and volumetric water content sensor probe (Decagon 5TM)

The Soil temperature and volumetric water content sensor probe (Decagon 5TM) sensor can measure volumetric water content and temperature of soil. The sensor uses an oscillator running at 70 MHz to measure the dielectric permittivity of soil to determine the water content (VWC). A thermistor in thermal contact with the sensor prongs provides the soil temperature.

Figure: Soil temperature and volumetric water content sensor probe (Decagon 5TM)
11.11.1. Specifications

General specifications

- Operating temperature: -40 to 60 ºC
- Dielectric measurement frequency: 70 MHz
- Measurement time: 150 ms
- Dimensions: 10 cm x 3.2 cm x 0.7 cm
- Prong length: 5.2 cm
- Cable length: 5 m

Volumetric water content

- Range: Apparent dielectric permittivity (\(\varepsilon_a\)): 1 (air) to 80 (water)
- Resolution:
  - 0.1 \(\varepsilon_a\) (unitless) from 1 to 20,
  - < 0.75 \(\varepsilon_a\) (unitless) from 20 to 80
  - 0.0008 m\(^3\)/m\(^3\) (0.08% VWC) from 0 to 50% VWC
- Accuracy: \(\varepsilon_a\): ±1 \(\varepsilon_a\) (unitless) from 1 to 40 (soil range), ±15% from 40 to 80 (VWC)

Temperature

- Range: -40 to 60 ºC
- Resolution: 0.1 ºC
- Accuracy: ±1 ºC
11.12. Soil water potential sensor probe (Decagon MPS-6)

There are 2 basic parameters that describe the state of water in soil: one is soil water content, or the amount of water per unit of soil, and the other is soil water potential, or the energy state of water in the soil. Although water content is useful when trying to describe the water balance of a soil, i.e. how much water is moving in, out, or being stored, water potential is often preferred over water content because it determines how water moves in a soil or from the soil to the plant. In addition, you can use water potential to determine plant availability of water, schedule irrigation, or determine the mechanical stress state of soil.

The Soil water potential sensor probe (Decagon MPS-6) measures the water potential and temperature of a wide range of soil and other porous materials without user maintenance and factory calibration. Its extended range makes this sensor ideal for measuring the water potential in natural systems or other drier systems. The added temperature measurements can be used to determine approximate soil water potential in frozen soils.

Figure: Soil water potential sensor probe (Decagon MPS-6)
11.12.1. Specifications

General specifications

• Operating temperature: -40 to 60 ºC (no water potential measurement below 0 ºC)
• Operation humidity: 0 ~ 100% RH
• Dielectric measurement frequency: 70 MHz
• Measurement time: 150 ms
• Dimensions: 9.6 cm (L) x 3.5 cm (W) x 1.5 cm (D)
• Sensor diameter: 3.2 cm
• Cable length: 5 m

Water potential

• Range: −9 to −100,000 kPa (pF 1.96 to pF 6.01)
• Resolution: 0.1 kPa
• Accuracy: ±(10% of reading + 2 kPa) from −9 to −100 kPa

Temperature

• Range: −40 to 60 ºC
• Resolution: 0.1 ºC
• Accuracy: ±1 ºC
11.13. Vapor pressure, temperature, barometric pressure and relative humidity sensor (Decagon VP-4)

The VP-4 sensor probe is an accurate tool to measure air temperature, relative humidity (RH), vapor pressure, and barometric pressure in soil and in air. A microprocessor within the sensor calculates vapor pressure from the RH and temperature measurements. The sensor uses a sensor chip to measure both air temperature and RH and a secondary chip to measure barometric pressure.

Figure: Vapor pressure, humidity, temperature and pressure in soil and air sensor probe (Decagon VP-4)

Figure: VP-4 sensor inside radiation shield
11.13.1. Specifications

General specifications

- Operating temperature: −40 to 80 °C
- Measurement time: 300 ms
- Dimensions: 1.96 cm (dia) x 5.4 cm (h)
- Cable length: 5 m

Vapor pressure

- Range: 0 to 47 kPa
- Resolution: 0.001 kPa
- Accuracy: see diagram below

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<tr>
<th>Temperature [°C]</th>
<th>8°C</th>
<th>10°C</th>
<th>20°C</th>
<th>30°C</th>
<th>40°C</th>
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<th>80°C</th>
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<td>±0.05</td>
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</table>

Figure: Vapor pressure accuracy chart
Temperature

- Range: −40 to 80 °C
- Resolution: 0.1 °C
- Equilibration time: < 400 s
- Long term drift: < 0.04 °C/year typical
- Accuracy: see diagram below

Barometric pressure

- Range: 49 to 109 kPa
- Resolution: 0.01 kPa
- Accuracy: 0.4 kPa
Relative humidity

- Range: 0 to 100% RH
- Resolution: 0.1% RH
- Equilibration time: <40 s
- Hysteresis: <1% RH typical
- Long term drift: <0.5% RH/year typical
- Accuracy: see diagram below

Humidity Accuracy [%RH]

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<tr>
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</table>

Figure: Humidity accuracy chart
11.14. Leaf wetness Phytos 31 sensor probe (Decagon Phytos 31)

The Leaf wetness Phytos 31 sensor probe (Decagon Phytos 31) measures leaf surface wetness by measuring the dielectric constant of the sensor’s upper surface. This sensor has very high resolution, which gives you the ability to detect very small amounts of water (or ice) on the sensor surface. Water on the sensor surface does not need to bridge electrical traces to be detected, as is common with resistance-based surface wetness sensors.

- **Operating temperature:** -20 to 60 ºC
- **Measurement time:** 10 ms
- **Probe dimensions:** 11.2 cm x 5.8 cm x .075 cm
- **Cable length:** 5 m
11.15. **Dendrometer sensor probes for Smart Agriculture Xtreme (Ecomatik DC2, DD-S and DF)**

Dendrometers are highly precise instruments for the continuous measurement of changes in plant diameter (i.e. growth dynamic, diurnal diameter changes). Dendrometer signals document the response of plants to their environment in high temporal resolution.

This type of sensors do not measure the total diameter of the trunk or fruit, but the micro variations in diameter. That is a great tool to study how well the plant grows, absorbs and transpires water, its hydrological stress, possible diseases, etc.

![Dendrometer sensor (Ecomatik DF)](image)

### 11.15.1. **Ecomatik DC2 specifications (Trunk diameter)**

- **Operation temperature:** -30 ~ 40 °C
- **Operation humidity:** 0 ~ 100% RH
- **Trunk/branch diameter:** From 2 cm
- **Accuracy:** ±2 μm
- **Temperature coefficient:** <0.1μm/K
- **Linearity:** <2%
- **Cable length:** 2 m
- **Output range:** 0 ~ 20 kΩ
- **Range of the sensor:** Function of the size of the tree:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Diameter (cm)</th>
<th>Measuring range in circumference (mm)</th>
<th>Measuring range in diameter (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>31.25</td>
<td>9.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>22.99</td>
<td>7.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>16.58</td>
<td>5.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.15.2. Ecomatik DD-S specifications (Stem diameter)

- **Operation temperature**: -30 ~ 40 °C
- **Operation humidity**: 0 ~ 100% RH
- **Stem/branch diameter**: 0 ~ 20 cm
- **Range of the sensor**: 11 mm
- **Output range**: 0 ~ 20 kΩ
- **Accuracy**: ±2 μm
- **Temperature coefficient**: <0.1 μm/K
- **Cable length**: 2 m

11.15.3. Ecomatik DF specifications (Fruit diameter)

- **Operation temperature**: -30 ~ 40 °C
- **Operation humidity**: 0 ~ 100% RH
- **Fruit diameter**: 0 ~ 11 cm
- **Range of the sensor**: 11 mm
- **Output range**: 0 ~ 20 kΩ
- **Accuracy**: ±2 μm
- **Temperature coefficient**: <0.1 μm/K
- **Cable length**: 2 m
11.16. Wind and precipitations sensor probe (Gill Instruments GMX-240)

The Wind and precipitations sensor probe (Gill Instruments GMX-240) is a weather station that provides accurate meteorological information about wind and precipitations.

Three ultrasonic sensors provide wind speed and direction measurements and the addition of an electronic compass provides apparent wind measurement. Average speed and direction together with WMO averages and gust data is also provided.

An integrated optical rain gauge that senses water hitting its outside surface provides measurements based on the size and number of drops.

The optical rain gauge and the wind ultrasonic sensors have no moving parts so possible mechanical problems are avoided.

Figure: Wind and precipitations sensor probe (Gill Instruments GMX-240)
11.16.1. Specifications

General specifications

- Operating temperature: -40 to 70 °C
- Operation humidity: 0 ~ 100% RH
- Weight: 0.5 Kg
- Dimensions: 141 x 209.5 mm
- Protection Class: IP66

Wind speed

- Range: 0.01 m/s to 60 m/s
- Accuracy: ±3% to 40 m/s; ±5% above 40 and up to 60 m/s
- Resolution: 0.01 m/s
- Threshold: 0.01 m/s

Wind direction

- Range: 0-359°
- Accuracy: ±3° to 40 m/s; ±5° above 40 and up to 60 m/s
- Resolution: 1°
- Starting threshold: 0.05 m/s

Compass

- Range: 0-359°
- Accuracy: ±3°
- Resolution: 1°

Precipitation

- Range: 0 to 300 mm/h
- Precipitation resolution: 0.2 mm
- Repeatability: 3%
11.17. Luminosity sensor (AMS TSL2561)

This is a light-to-digital converter that transforms light intensity into a digital signal output. This device combines one broadband photo-diode (visible plus infrared) and one infrared-responding photo-diode on a single CMOS integrated circuit capable of providing a near-photopic response over an effective 20-bit dynamic range (16-bit resolution). Two integrating ADCs convert the photo-diode currents to a digital output that represents the irradiance measured on each channel. This digital output in lux is derived using an empirical formula to approximate the human eye response.

Figure: Luminosity sensor probe (AMS TSL2561)

11.17.1. Specifications

- **Operating temperature:** -30 °C to +80 °C
- **Dynamic range:** 0.1 to 40000 Lux
- **Spectral range:** 300 – 1100 nm
- **Usage:** Indoors and outdoors

Figure: Luminosity sensor graphic
11.18. Ultrasound sensor probe (Maxbotix MB7040)

The Ultrasound sensor probe (MaxBotix MB7040) has high acoustic power output along with real-time auto calibration for changing conditions (voltage and acoustic or electrical noise) that ensure users receive the most reliable ranging data for every reading taken in air.

![Ultrasound sensor (Maxbotix MB7040)](image)

11.18.1. Specifications

- Operation frequency: 42 kHz
- Maximum detection distance: 765 cm
- Usage: Indoors and outdoors (IP-67)

![Ultrasound sensor dimensions](image)

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1.72&quot; dia.</td>
<td>43.8 mm dia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>2.00&quot;</td>
<td>50.7 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0.58&quot;</td>
<td>14.4 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>0.31&quot;</td>
<td>7.9 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>0.18&quot;</td>
<td>4.6 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>0.1&quot;</td>
<td>2.54 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>3/4&quot; National Pipe Thread Straight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>1.032&quot; dia.</td>
<td>26.2 dia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1.37&quot;</td>
<td>34.8 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

weight: 1.76 oz.; 50 grams
12. Ambient Control

12.1. General description

This model is designed to monitor the main environment parameters easily. Only three sensor probes are allowed for this model, as shown in next table.

![Ambient Control Waspmote Plug & Sense! model](image-url)
Sensor sockets are configured as it is shown in the figure below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Socket</th>
<th>Sensor probes allowed for each sensor socket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Humidity + Temperature (Sensirion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Luminosity (LDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Luminosity (Luxes accuracy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D, E and F</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parameter** | **Reference**
---|---
Humidity + Temperature (Sensirion) | 9247-P
Luminosity (LDR) | 9205-P
Luminosity (Luxes accuracy) | 9325-P
Not used | -

*Figure: Sensor sockets configuration for Ambient Control model*

As we see in the figure below, thanks to the directional probe, the Luminosity (Luxes accuracy) sensor probe may be placed in different positions. The sensor can be focused directly to the light source we want to measure.

*Figure: Configurations of the Luminosity sensor probe (luxes accuracy)*

*Note: For more technical information about each sensor probe go to the Development section on the Libelium website.*
12.2. Temperature, Humidity and Pressure Sensor Probe

The BME280 is a digital temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure sensor developed by Bosch Sensortec.

**Specifications**

**Electrical characteristics**
- Supply voltage: 3.3 V
- Sleep current typical: 0.1 μA
- Sleep current maximum: 0.3 μA

**Temperature sensor**
- Operational range: -40 ~ +85 °C
- Full accuracy range: 0 ~ +65 °C
- Accuracy: ±1 °C (range 0 °C ~ +65 °C)
- Response time: 1.65 seconds (63% response from +30 to +125 °C).
- Typical consumption: 1 μA measuring

**Humidity sensor**
- Measurement range: 0 ~ 100% of relative humidity (for temperatures < 0 °C and > 60 °C see figure below)
- Accuracy: < ±3% RH (at 25 °C, range 20 ~ 80%)
- Hysteresis: ±1% RH
- Operating temperature: -40 ~ +85 °C
- Response time (63% of step 90% to 0% or 0% to 90%): 1 second
- Typical consumption: 1.8 μA measuring
- Maximum consumption: 2.8 μA measuring

**Pressure sensor**
- Measurement range: 30 ~ 110 kPa
- Operational temperature range: -40 ~ +85 °C
- Full accuracy temperature range: 0 ~ +65 °C
- Absolute accuracy: ±0.1 kPa (0 ~ 65 °C)
- Typical consumption: 2.8 μA measuring
- Maximum consumption: 4.2 μA measuring
12.3. Luminosity (LDR) sensor probe

**Sensor specifications (LDR)**

- **Resistance in darkness**: 20 MΩ  
- **Resistance in light (10lux)**: 5 ~ 20 kΩ  
- **Spectral range**: 400 ~ 700 nm  
- **Operating temperature**: -30 ºC ~ +75 ºC

This is a resistive sensor whose conductivity varies depending on the intensity of light received on its photosensitive part. The measurable spectral range (400 nm – 700 nm) coincides with the human visible spectrum so it can be used to detect light/darkness in the same way that a human eye would detect it.

**Note**: The Luminosity sensor probe used in Ambient Control is different from the probe used in the other Plug & Sense! Applications, so they are not interchangeable.
12.4. Luminosity sensor probe (Luxes accuracy)

**Sensor specifications (Luxes accuracy)**

- **Dynamic range**: 0.1 to 40000 Lux
- **Spectral range**: 300 – 1100 nm
- **Voltage range**: 2.7 – 3.6V
- **Operating temperature**: -30°C to +80°C
- **Typical consumption**: 0.24mA
- **Maximum consumption**: 0.6mA
- **Usage**: Indoors and outdoors

This is a light-to-digital converter that transforms light intensity into a digital signal output. This device combines one broadband photo-diode (visible plus infrared) and one infrared-responding photo-diode on a single CMOS integrated circuit capable of providing a near-photopic response over an effective 20-bit dynamic range (16-bit resolution). Two integrating ADCs convert the photo-diode currents to a digital output that represents the irradiance measured on each channel. This digital output in lux is derived using an empirical formula to approximate the human eye response.
As we see in the figure, the luminosity sensor probe may be placed in different positions. The sensor can be focused directly to the light source we want to measure.

If you want to focused it directly to the light source, be sure that it (the sun, a spotlight...) emits less light than the maximum value allowed by the sensor. If we try to measure a higher value the sensor will saturate.

### 12.5. Comparative between Light and Luminosity sensor

As it is shown in the graph below, the Luminosity sensor probe (LDR) can measure the presence of a light source below or above a certain threshold. Different from the Luminosity sensor probe (Luxes accuracy) that can measure the exact quantity of the light in luxes. It allows us to appreciate different values along the time.

![Graph comparing Luminosity (Luxes accuracy) and Luminosity (LDR) responses](image)
13. Radiation Control

13.1. General description

The main application for this Waspmote Plug & Sense! configuration is to measure radiation levels using a Geiger sensor. For this model, the Geiger tube is already included inside Waspmote, so the user does not have to connect any sensor probe to the enclosure. The rest of the other sensor sockets are not used.

![Radiation Control Waspmote Plug & Sense! model](image)

Sensor sockets are not used for this model.

**Note:** For more technical information about each sensor probe go to the [Development section](#) on the Libelium website.
14. 4-20 mA Current Loop

The applications for this Plug & Sense! model are focused on adding wireless connectivity to 4-20 mA devices and connecting them to the Cloud.

Sensor sockets are configured as shown in the figure below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor Socket</th>
<th>Sensor probes allowed for each sensor socket</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Channel 1 (type 2 and type 3)</td>
<td>9270-P, DB9-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Channel 2 (type 2 and type 3)</td>
<td>9270-P, DB9-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Channel 3 (type 2 and type 3)</td>
<td>9270-P, DB9-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Channel 4 (type 4)</td>
<td>9270-P, DB9-P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For more technical information about each sensor probe go to the Development section on the Libelium website.
14.1. Terminal box probe

To provide access to the 4-20 mA current loop board signals on the Waspmote Plug & Sense! encapsulated line, a waterproof terminal block junction box is available as a probe, making the connections on industrial environments or outdoor applications easier.

It consists of 2 cable glands and 6 terminal block connectors with screw. The junction box can be easily opened by removing the four external screws and the cover. Then, the user is able to make the necessary connections using the terminal block connectors. Finally, the cable glands should be adjusted and the junction box should be closed properly to avoid water ingress.

![Terminal box probe](image)

**Figure: Terminal box probe**

Note: Please double check the terminal block connections to avoid wrong wirings or short circuits between poles. The Waspmote Plug & Sense! Unit can be seriously damaged. Besides, ensure that the junction box is properly closed to avoid damaged in outdoor applications. Libelium warranty will not cover damages caused by a wrong installation.

14.2. DB9 probe

The DB9 connector is commonly used in many applications with data transmission on industrial ambients. Libelium provides this probe with a standard DB9 female connector and a length of 1.5 meters.

![DB9 probe](image)

**Figure: DB9 probe**
15. Documentation changelog

From v7.3 to v7.4
- Added chapter for the new Smart Agriculture Xtreme line
- The length of the Pt-1000 sensor probe cable was updated

From v7.2 to v7.3
- The lengths of the cables of the sensors of Smart Water and Smart Water Ions were updated

From v7.1 to v7.2
- Added notes to discontinued sensors probes in Smart Environment PRO
- Added references to new sensor probes for Smart Environment PRO and Smart Cities PRO
- Updated information for the Ozone (O₃) Gas Sensor Probe [Calibrated]
- Errata correction for the PAR and Ultraviolet sensor probes
- Added info about the Smart Water Ions PRO line

From v7.0 to v7.1:
- Added references to the integration of Industrial Protocols for Plug & Sense!
16. Certifications

Libelium offers 2 types of IoT sensor platforms, Waspmote OEM and Plug & Sense!:

- **Waspmote OEM** is intended to be used for research purposes or as part of a major product so it needs final certification on the client side. More info at: [www.libelium.com/products/waspmote](http://www.libelium.com/products/waspmote)
- **Plug & Sense!** is the line ready to be used out-of-the-box. It includes market certifications. See below the specific list of regulations passed. More info at: [www.libelium.com/products/plug-sense](http://www.libelium.com/products/plug-sense)

Besides, Meshlium, our multiprotocol router for the IoT, is also certified with the certifications below. Get more info at:


List of certifications for Plug & Sense! and Meshlium:

- CE (Europe)
- FCC (US)
- IC (Canada)
- ANATEL (Brazil)
- RCM (Australia)
- PTCRB (cellular certification for the US)
- AT&T (cellular certification for the US)

![Figure: Certifications of the Plug & Sense! product line](image)

You can find all the certification documents at:

[www.libelium.com/certifications](http://www.libelium.com/certifications)