# Heater diagnosis - Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) Measurement Setting for Heater Series: Thermo plus | Thermo S

# CO<sub>2</sub> Measurement

A commercially available combustion gas analyzer (exhaust gas measuring device) is required for the CO<sub>2</sub> measurement.

The CO<sub>2</sub> content of the exhaust gas must be measured and, if necessary, adjusted by changing the speed of the burner fan motor:

- After repairs to the burner.
- In the event of irregular combustion, smokey and/or sooty combustion and unusual combustion noises.
- In the event of excess soot build-up on the inside of the heat exchanger or other components as part of a functional test.
- After changing the fuel nozzle.
- After readjusting the pump pressure.
- For heating operation 1000 meters (3,280 ft.) above sea level (NHN).
- In the event of changes to the optional, combustion air intake or exhaust pipe.
- When using air-side applications other than splash guards (20818) or grilles (20819) and when using non-SPHEROS intake or exhaust pipe applications.

### NOTE

An increased CO<sub>2</sub> value and/or smoky, sooty combustion is caused by

- a) Insufficient supply of combustion air. This is caused by:
  - Use of supply air or exhaust-side applications that restrict the supply of air into or the removal of exhaust gas out of the heater
  - Excess soot built-up inside the heat exchanger
  - High operating altitude
  - insufficient air supply at the installation location of the heater
- b) Excessive fuel supply. This is caused by
  - Incorrect nozzle
  - Increased pump pressure
  - Closed or partially closed fuel return line
  - Cold fuel (high viscosity) with warm intake air

A reduced CO<sub>2</sub> value and a strong-smelling combustion are the result:

#### a) Excessive supply of combustion air. This is caused by

- Excessive fan speed
- Incorrect combustion chamber
- b) Insufficient fuel supply. This is caused by
  - Incorrect nozzle
  - Reduced pump pressure



- Air bubbles and/or leaks in the fuel supply line or the fuel pump
- Warm fuel (low viscosity) with cold intake air

The procedure for setting the  $CO_2$  content is specified by the program sequence of the Spheros Diagnose Thermo Test (hereinafter referred to as DTT diagnosis).

#### NOTE

An increased flue/ exhaust gas temperature may indicate a sooted heat exchanger (see Tab. 1).

16 kW	23 kW	30 kW	35 kW
300°C	370°C	400°C	430°C

Tab. 1: Increased exhaust gas temperatures

### Requirements for CO<sub>2</sub> measurement and setting

1) Before measuring / adjusting, ensure that:

- The inside of the heat exchanger is clean and free of soot.
- Always remove the combustion chamber to clean the heat exchanger.
- The intake and exhaust applications (or air inlet and exhaust outlet) as well as the fuel lines are free flowing.

2) Before measuring and when carrying out the  $CO_2$  setting, ensure that the fuel lines between the heater and the fuel tank are free and open during the entire procedure (e.g. non-return valves or electrically operated valves). Otherwise, the combustion process will be interrupted and the  $CO_2$  value cannot be set.

This applies to both the fuel supply and return lines.

#### NOTE

To measure the  $CO_2$  content, the heater can be started by switching it on manually, whereby the measurement should only begin after approximately. 2 minutes of heating operation. It is recommended to use the DTT diagnostics and the " $CO_2$  setting" mode contained therein (see step 3 below).

## Measuring equipment / measuring device for CO<sub>2</sub>

To measure and determine the  $CO_2$  values, only use calibrated measuring devices that measure  $CO_2$  directly (e.g. from Brigon or KANE).

Measurement devices that measure O2 (oxygen) and convert the reading into  $CO_2$  are not recommended. These devices use reference data for specific fuels typical in building heating systems and not for Diesel, BioDiesel and synthetic fuels (XTL).



## NOTE

Observe the manufacturer's instructions for your  $CO_2$  measuring device.

Position the sampling probe of the  $CO_2$  measuring device in the center of the flue gas pipe at a distance of approx. 350 mm (12 inches) behind the exhaust gas connection (3). See fig. 1:

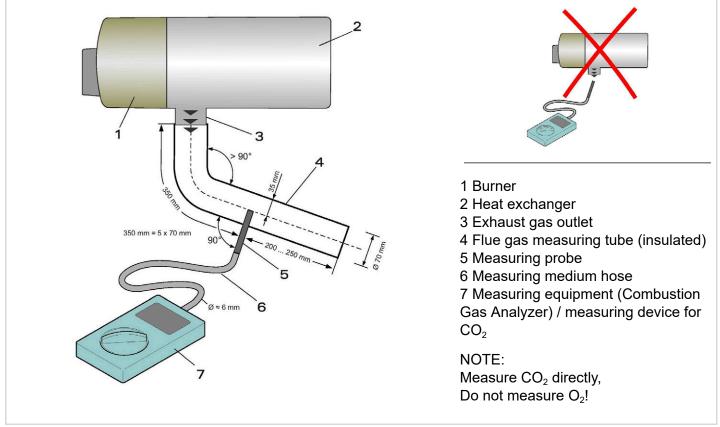


Fig. 1: Measuring the CO<sub>2</sub> content with measuring equipment / measuring device for measuring CO<sub>2</sub>

# CO<sub>2</sub> - Adjustment

Changing/ adjusting the factory-set  $CO_2$  content of the exhaust gas is permissible and sometimes necessary.

If the measured  $CO_2$  value is not within the specified range, the cause must first be determined, then corrected before the final  $CO_2$  value adjustment.

For CO<sub>2</sub> target values, see maintenance schedule or technical data in the installation instructions.

As part of the adjustment, the speed of the burner motor must be changed so that the required  $CO_2$  content is set in the exhaust gas. This can be achieved with the DTT diagnosis from Spheros.

For CO<sub>2</sub> target values, see maintenance schedule or technical data in the installation instructions.



# Setting procedure for Thermo plus and Thermo S heaters with speed control

(see following picture description)

## NOTE:

The  $CO_2$  adjustment process by the DTT diagnostics takes into account that the  $CO_2$  value requires a specified time to stabilize (steps 5 and 6 below) before the speed of the burner fan motor may be changed.

### NOTE:

The measurement and setting of the  $CO_2$  value and the speed of the burner fan motor takes into account the application on the heater / in the vehicle and the altitude at the respective setting location (where the  $CO_2$  value is measured and set).

With increasing altitude, the  $CO_2$  value increases by approx. 0.1 vol-% per 100 m in altitude due to the decreasing air density. under otherwise identical conditions.

If the heater is predominantly used at a much higher altitude, the speed of the fan motor must be adjusted to the setting location.

The speed must be increased by a further 100 rpm for every 250 m increase in altitude compared to the setting location in order to compensate for the change in air density.

#### Example:

A speed of 4,900 rpm was determined for a  $CO_2$  value of 10 vol% at an altitude of 500 m using the air and exhaust gas application on the heater. However, the vehicle is mainly used at an altitude of 1,500 m above sea level. This means that a further +400 rpm must be added to the set 4,900 rpm at an altitude of 500 m for an altitude difference of 1,000 m.

The speed must therefore be set to 5,300 rpm for an altitude of 1,500 m so that the  $CO_2$  value is also approx. 10 vol-% there due to the lower air density.

### NOTE:

An upper and lower speed limit is stored in the control unit. This is to prevent incorrect settings during service. The speed limits are displayed by the DTT diagnostics.

#### NOTE:

If the  $CO_2$  content cannot be set correctly, or if an unusually high speed is required, the cause must be rectified:

- 1. Check the burner head on the air side for damage and replace damaged parts if necessary.
- 2. Check air intake or exhaust gas applications for damage and obstructions.
- 3. Check fuel filter for restrictions and replace if necessary.
- 4. Replace fuel nozzle.
- 5. Check the pump pressure of the fuel pump and adjust if necessary.



#### IMPORTANT:

If the fuel return line is closed, the fuel pump pressure will increase significantly - considerably more fuel is sprayed into the heater and the  $CO_2$  value rises sharply. Alternatively, check the pump pressure of the fuel pump:

Disconnect the fuel return line from the heater and collect fuel from the heater in a suitable container, measure  $CO_2$  again.

6. Check the filter in the fuel pump for restrictions and replace if necessary.

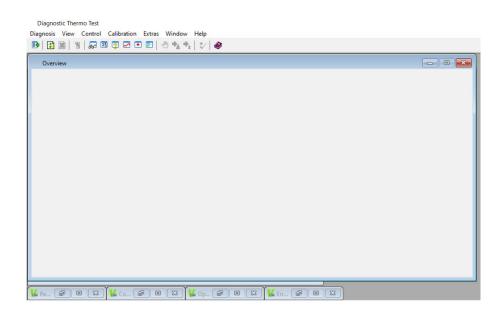
## Start DTT diagnostics and connect the heater to the diagnostics

#### NOTE:

It is recommended that you download and use the latest version of the DTT diagnostics software. The latest version is available at <u>www.spheros.com</u> in the Download Center.

#### Step 1:

Load diagnostic software





# **TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

# DOCUMENT FOR EXTERNAL USE

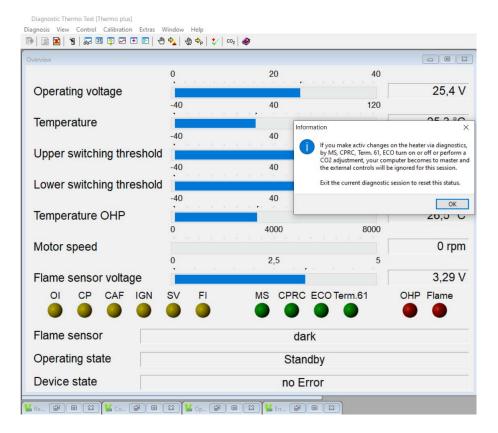
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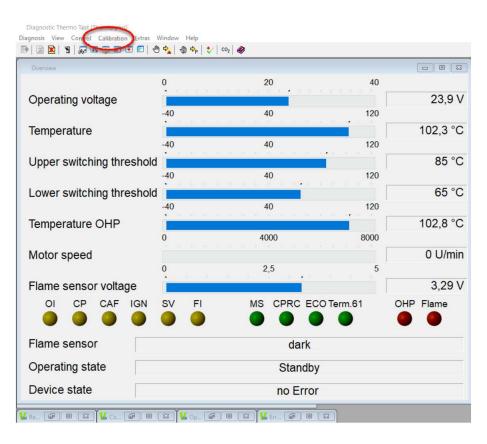
Step 2:

Start diagnosis (select the heater automatically or manually)

Step 3:

Start calibration (CO<sub>2</sub> setting)

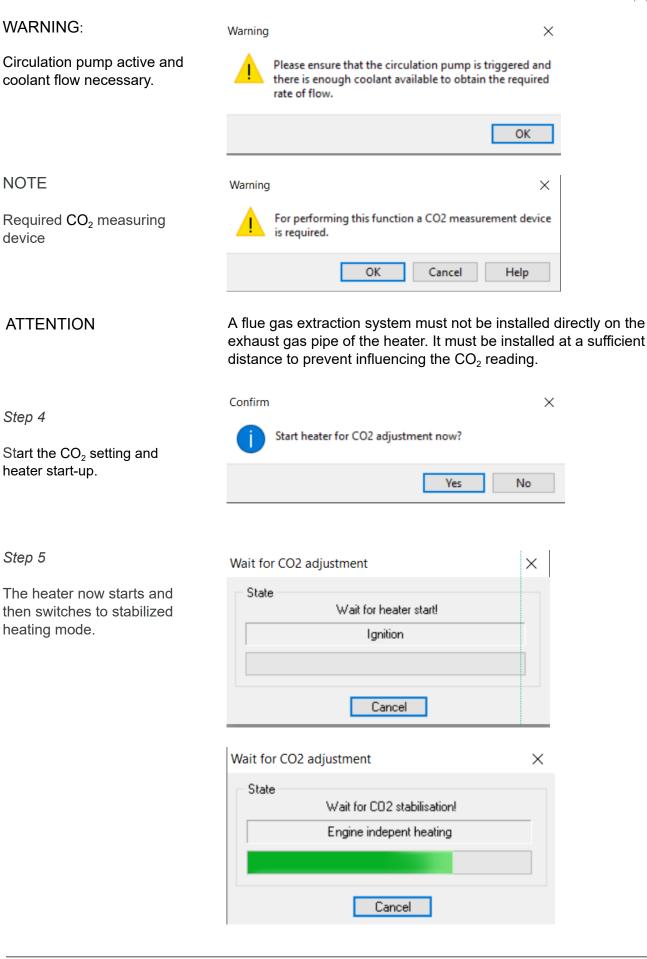






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Step 6

After some time, the exhaust gas values have stabilized. The fan speed can be adjusted.

CO2 adjustment		×			
Setting					
Current speed	4920 rpm				
CO2 rated value: 9,5 - 11 Vol-%					
Lower limit	New speed	Upper limit			
4200	4700 ×	6900			
Allocate					
	Save Cance	el Help			

## NOTE

An increase in speed causes a reduction in the  $CO_2$  value and the other way round.

Step 7

If the speed has been changed, the 'Assign' button is used to initially set the speed to change the  $CO_2$  value

CO2 adjustment		×			
Setting	4000				
Current speed 4900 rpm					
CO2 rated value: 9,5 - 11 Vol-%					
Lower limit	New speed	Upper limit			
4200	5100	6900			
Allocate					
9	Gave Cancel	Help			

Step 8

If the new speed is to be **permanently** adopted and **saved** in the control unit, this must be confirmed. Confirm × New setting 5100 rpm accept? Yes No

Step 9

The  $CO_2$  setting is now finalized, the heater stops heating operation and switches to run-on mode.

The diagnosis can now be ended and the connection to the heater removed.

