



ALM-CAN

Accurate Lambda Meter
— With CAN bus

V2.6

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Note: If you are not sure about any specific details,
please contact us at info@ecotrons.com.

Check before you power on ALM-CAN:

- The oxygen sensor is installed in the right way; or if it's left in the free air, make sure it's dry and it's not close to the inflammable materials.
- The ALM-CAN is correctly connected to DC power supply or 12V battery;

ALM-CAN included parts:



ALM-CAN-II included parts:



List of ALM-CAN parts

- ◆ Small ALM controller with CAN bus built-in
- ◆ Large LED display (optional, for lab environment)
- ◆ Harness (60in default, 120in optional)
- ◆ Bosch LSU 4.9 sensor (ALM-CAN: one; ALM-CAN-II: two)
- ◆ Sensor plug and bung (ALM-CAN: one; ALM-CAN-II: two)
- ◆ CAN communication cable
- ◆ USB-CAN-Z converter (optional)
- ◆ CD - documents and ALM GUI software (CAN bus based)

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Chapter 1 ALM-CAN Product Overview

ALM (Accurate Lambda Meter) is an air-fuel-ratio (AFR) meter which uses the Bosch LSU 4.9 wideband oxygen sensor and Bosch semiconductor chip CJ125 to accurately measure the AFR or lambda for variant combustion engines.

ALM-CAN is the version that comes with the auto industry standard CAN bus. This is the only wideband controller equipped with the CAN bus available to the after-market. The CAN bus has been widely used in auto industries and especially in engine control systems for a few decades. There are tons of CAN bus based communication protocols published by SAE, ISO, CARB (California Air Resource Board). Multiple oxygen sensor based signals have been defined in those protocols. One specific protocol, SAE J1939, defines the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas, which can be broadcasted by the sensor control module, or a wideband controller. By default, our ALM-CAN supports SAE J1939 protocol, and broadcasts O₂ concentration. Furthermore it broadcasts lambda, sensor temperature, and sensor fault codes, etc. ALM-CAN can also be customized to follow OEM specific CAN protocols if needed.

Our ALM-CAN has been used in many specific engine applications or gas analyzing applications, where the main controller has already used the CAN bus to communicate with other control modules. ALM-CAN is kind of a perfect plug-and-play unit for the CAN bus based application. Any controller on the CAN bus can read the broadcasted O₂% or Lambda, or other sensor info without any hardware changed. The protocols can be either standard, or customized. We do provide the customization of the protocols for small manufacturer applications.

Meanwhile, ALM-CAN has a dual-channel version: ALM-CAN-II. It includes 2x LSU 4.9 sensors, can simultaneously measure the O₂% of the two channels, driven by Bosch CJ125 chips. It is typically used for V-shape engines, like V6, V8 or V10 engines, etc.

Another big advantage of the CAN bus communication to the 0-5V analog voltage output is accuracy. The CAN bus completely eliminates all the errors created by DAC (Digital to Analog Conversion) and ADC (Analog to Digital Conversion) conversions. The errors created by DAC and ADC alone can be as big as 0.02 lambda, depending on many factors here: your 5V reference voltage, which always has some errors, and your DAC, ADC chips, which are mostly 10 bit length and have rounding errors. Honestly, all wideband controllers that use the 0-5V analog output cannot be called "professional", because no OEM application uses that.

ALM-CAN comes by default in a sealed and solid case. It can work in very harsh environment, like -40°C to +85°C temperature; and severe vibrations.

You can also request to add a LED display to ALM-CAN and make it lab environment equipment.

Again, ALM-CAN uses the more advanced LSU 4.9 sensor instead of a LSU4.2 which is still used by most other wideband controllers. LSU 4.9 is the new generation wideband sensor. It is superior to LSU4.2. One obvious proof is: Bosch uses LSU4.9 across the board for their wideband applications.

First, ALM uses the more advanced LSU 4.9 wideband sensor. And it can also use LSU ADV sensor, but you need to tell your specific needs when you place an order.

Second, Bosch chip CJ125 is the integrated chip (IC) specifically designed for LSU 4.9 Sensors. Bosch's own wideband controller, "LambdaTronic", uses CJ125 driver chip. In fact, Bosch uses this chip wherever a LSU sensor is used. The CJ125 and LSU sensor are mated-pair by Bosch. Presumably LSU sensors work the best with CJ125 chips.

See here for Bosch Motorsport's wideband controller, LT4:

http://www.bosch-motorsport.de/en/de/produkte/catalog_products_1_760313.php

The link may be updated by Bosch, please use the link on our website.

Together, LSU 4.9 and CJ125 make our ALM a more accurate lambda meter in the automotive aftermarket.

Products	Communication	Display	O2 Sensor Channels supported	ANOUT(Range)	O2 Sensor Supported	Exhaust temperature sensor	Exhaust pressure sensor	Engine Speed Input	Virtual narrow band o2 sensor output(NBOU T)
ALM-Gauge	RS232	AFR Gauge	1	YES (0 ~ 5v)	LSU 4.9(default)/ADV	NO	NO	YES	YES
ALM-B-AN OUT	SCI(0 ~ 5v)	NO	1	YES (0 ~ 5v)	LSU 4.9(default)/ADV	NO	NO	NO	NO
ALM-B-CAN	CAN	NO	1	NO	LSU 4.9(default)/ADV	NO	NO	NO	NO
ALM-B-RS485	RS485	NO	1	NO	LSU 4.9(default)/ADV	NO	NO	NO	NO
ALM-LED	RS232	LED (4 bit)	1	YES (0 - 5v)	LSU 4.9(default)/ADV	NO	NO	YES	YES
ALM-CAN	CAN	NO	1	NO	LSU 4.9(default)/ ADV	NO	NO	NO	NO
ALM-CAN-I	CAN	NO	2	NO	LSU 4.9(default)/ ADV	NO	NO	NO	NO
ALM-II	RS232	LCD(128*64)	2	YES (0 - 5v)	LSU 4.9(default)/ADV	NO	NO	YES	YES
ALM-LD	RS232/CAN/USB	LCD(640*480)	2	YES (0 - 10v)	LSU 4.9(default)/ADV	YES	YES	YES	YES

Note: Blue font represents the current user manual supported of ALM units.

Chapter 2 ALM-CAN technical specifications

Power supply

- ◆ Input voltage range DC9V~15V (12V Typical)
- ◆ Input current 60mA typical plus the heater current
- ◆ Voltage protection Reverse polarity protected, & over voltage protected
- ◆ Load Dump Clamp Maximum Voltage 33V

Sensors

- ◆ Compatible LSU 4.9 (Support LSU ADV)
- ◆ Number of Sensors ALM-CAN: one; ALM-CAN-II: two
- ◆ Free air calibration No need (it measures the free air O2%)

Accuracy

- ◆ Lambda range $\lambda = 0.5 \sim \infty$ (Gasoline AFR: 7.35 to free air)
- ◆ Lambda accuracy $\pm 0.008 @ \lambda=1.00$
 $\pm 0.01 @ \lambda=0.80$
 $\pm 0.05 @ \lambda=1.70$
- ◆ Air/Fuel Ratio Fuel dependent (see lambda range and accuracy)
- ◆ Oxygen concentration range -12% ~ 21%

Heater

- ◆ Control Built-in PID control with CJ125
- ◆ Current Typical 1A; Max 3.5A (ALM-CAN-II: Typical 2A; Max 5A)
- ◆ Heater return (H-) Standalone Heater return wire

Response time

- ◆ Lambda 5ms updating rate (everything finished in 5ms)
- ◆ 250k, 500k, 1M CAN bus baud rate configurable

Output

- ◆ CAN bus signals, default SAE J1939 protocols
- ◆ Broadcasted signals O2 concentration, lambda, sensor temperature, and sensor fault codes
- ◆ Signal accuracy All 16 bit values
- ◆ Lambda analog output Not included but customized (only customized can include CAN and analog output)
- ◆ Data logging Compatible to any CAN bus based data logger
- ◆ User-friendly PC software for configurations and customer settings

Main-Processor

- ◆ CPU Freescale MC9S12P128 16-bit micro-processor (Auto industry rated)
- ◆ Speed 32MHz
- ◆ Memory 128k Flash, 6k RAM, 4k Data

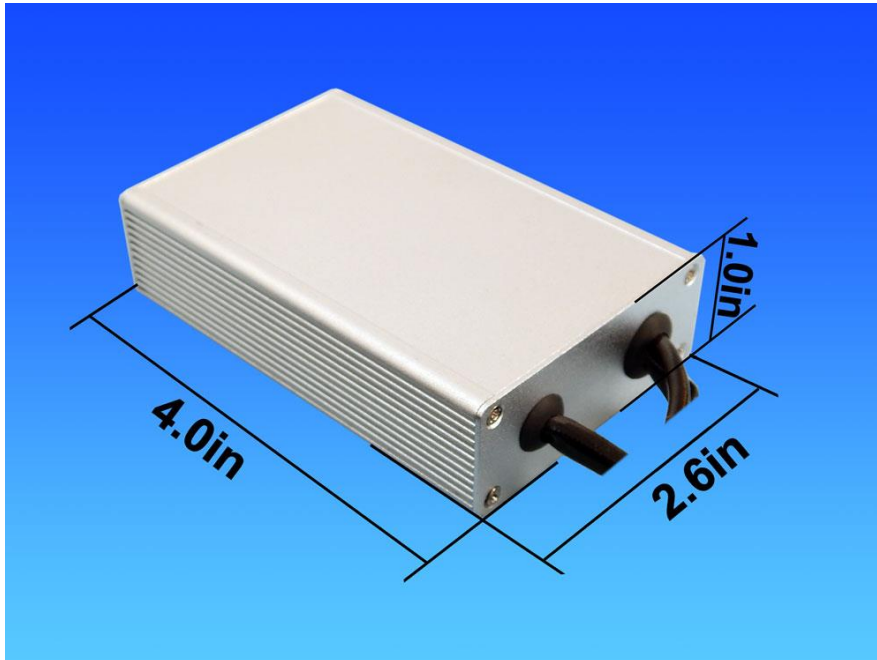
Special features of ALM wideband sensor

- ◆ On-Board-Diagnosis and error report
- ◆ Self-learning of part-to-part variations, aging effect
- ◆ Working with different types of fuels (gasoline, diesel, E85, etc)

General

- ◆ Temperature range -40°C ~ 85°C
- ◆ Dimensions 4.0 " x 2.6" x 1.0"

Chapter 3 Appearance and dimension

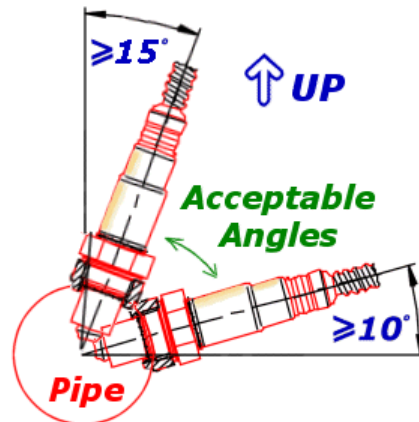


ALM-CAN /ALM-CAN-II dimension

Chapter 4 Protect your oxygen sensor

Installation

Correct installation of the oxygen sensors is a must to avoid sensor damage. It protects the oxygen sensor from condensations and gives the sensor longer life. It also can make the measurement more accurate. The sensor body should be perpendicular to the exhaust gas flow, and it should also be tilted in the range of 10° ~ 75° from the horizontal line (see below figure). The typical tilt-angle is 30° . The sensor head should be close to the center of the exhaust pipe.



After finding the right location on the exhaust pipe, drill a hole of 18 mm in diameter. Weld the sensor bung on it.

Note: do not weld the bung with the sensor in it.

Note, if you vehicle has a Bosch narrow band oxygen sensor (LSF) already you can just un-plug the LSF, and plug-in the wideband LSU sensor into the hole. Bosch LSU and LSF have the same size of the thread.

More User Notes

- ⚠️ LSU sensors are not designed to work with leaded gasoline. Using LSU sensor with leaded gasoline will reduce the sensor life.
- ⚠️ With the LSU sensor installed in the exhaust pipe, whenever the engine is running, please also run ALM-CAN, which controls the LSU heater. Otherwise, long-time-running engine with LSU sensor not heated can cause damage of the sensor.
- ⚠️ LSU sensor is preferred to run within the temperature range of $500\sim 900^{\circ}\text{C}$, the best temperature is 780°C . Too high temperature ($>1030^{\circ}\text{C}$) will cause damage of the sensor. Refer to Bosch LSU4.9 data for more details about the variant temperature requirements.
- ⚠️ <http://www.etas.com/en/downloadcenter/5858.php>
- ⚠️ Avoid heating the LSU sensor before the engine is running. At the engine start, there may be condensations in the exhaust gas, which can cause damage of the sensor. The preferred order: start the engine first, then immediately turn on the ALM-CAN, which will ramp up the heating power smoothly.

Chapter 5 ALM-CAN hardware connections

5.1 ALM-CAN main connector pin-out

ALM-CAN is a weatherproof design. There are 3 cables coming out of ALM-CAN:

- LSU 4.9 sensor cable with Bosch standard sensor connector
- CAN bus which are CAN-H and CAN-L twisted wire pair
- 12V+ Power and Ground wires (standalone Heater return)

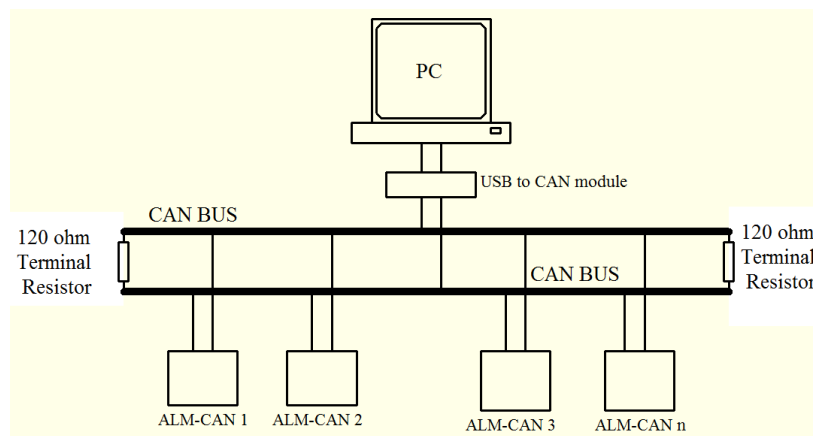
ALM-CAN-II has 4 cables:

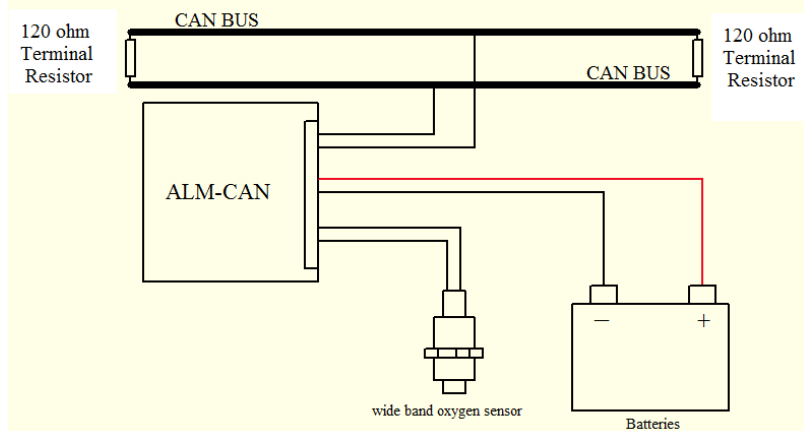
- 2 x LSU 4.9 sensor cable with Bosch standard sensor connector
- CAN bus which are CAN-H and CAN-L twisted wire pair
- 12V+ Power and Ground wires (standalone Heater return)

5.2 CAN bus connection overview

Multiple ALM-CAN units can be connected on the same CAN bus; their ALM IDs should be different, and can be configured via a PC GUI interface. About ALM-CAN CAN communication settings, please refer to ALM GUI manual.

Keep in mind, ALM-CAN does not come with a CAN bus termination resistor (120 Ω) internally. It is assumed the user CAN bus has that already.





- 1) Connect the 6-pin LSU 4.9 mating connector to the O₂ sensor. If you are using ALM-CAN-II, need to connect the two O₂ sensors.



- 2) **Connect ALM-CAN to the CAN bus. Yellow wire is CAN-H; Dark Green wire is CAN-L.**
- 3) Connect the 12V+ to 12V battery plus or the DC power supply +;
- 4) Connect the GND (and heater return ground) to 12V battery negative or the DC power supply negative;

Note:

- 1) User's CAN bus must have 120 ohm terminal resistors;
- 2) The default CAN bus baud rate is 250K; this can be configured to 500k and 1M via ALM GUI.
- 3) If you want to communicate with your computer, you can use ECOTRONSCAN Adapter, and please refer to ECOTRONSCAN User Manual.

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- 4) Users can connect ALM-CAN to ALM GUI via CAN bus, use ALM GUI, users can: change CAN ID, baud rate; display Lambda, O2%, O2 sensor temperature; read fault codes; record and playback data, etc.

About ALM GUI usage, please refer to the ALM GUI Manual.

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5.3 CAN communication settings

ALM-CAN CAN communication default broadcast two Frame data: Frame1 and Frame2, they have different ID. Frame1, the default ID is 0x0CFF0001; Frame 2, the default ID is 0x18F00E01.

ALM-CAN-II can simultaneously measure the O2% of the two channels; each channel broadcast 2 Frame, two CAN channels totaling 4 Frame. They have different ID, channel1 Frame1, the default ID is 0x0CFF0001, channel1 Frame2, the default ID is 0x18F00E01; channel2 Frame1, the default ID is 0x0CFF0002, channel2 Frame2, the default ID is 0x18F00E02.

Channel1 Frame1 and channel2 Frame1 are Ecotrons Specified Information; they are subset SAE J1939 protocols or the customized subsets.

The default CAN bus Baud Rate is 250kbs, extended frame.

About CAN communication protocol, please refer to ALM Communication Protocol – CAN.

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