<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q: Are sensors automatically configured when added to a system?</td>
<td>A: Yes, like Pico remotes, sensors are automatically configured to control the lights in the room that they are added to. By default, the system will use the following programming:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Occupied - all lights will go to 100%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unoccupied - all lights will go to 0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q: What sensor programming can be manually adjusted in the app?</td>
<td>A: The app allows for adding/removing lights affected by an occupancy group (and changing levels of each affected light) for both occupied and unoccupied actions. This includes setting occupied and/or unoccupied actions to &quot;unaffected&quot; for each individual light.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q: Can I add multiple sensors to a room?</td>
<td>A: Yes, if multiple sensors are added to the same occupancy group (a RA2 Select room), they will work together using occupancy group logic:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The room will be set to occupied when the first sensor in the room detects occupancy.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The room will stay occupied until every sensor in the room no longer detects occupancy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q: Can a sensor control a light in a different room?</td>
<td>A: No, to keep configuration simple and intuitive, sensors can only control lights in the same room as the sensor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q: Can additional sensor timeout periods be added in the app?</td>
<td>A: No, sensor timeout must be adjusted manually at the sensor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q: What settings can be changed on the sensors themselves?</td>
<td>A: The following settings can be changed by using the programming buttons found on the sensors.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Auto-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◦ Enabled</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◦ Low-light: The sensor will perform the occupied action only if the turn is relatively dark; if the room is bright, the lights will not turn on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>◦ Disabled</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sensitivity level (described as &quot;Activity&quot; on the sensor).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Timeout (1, 5, 15 and 20 min options)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q: What devices can be controlled via occupancy programming?</td>
<td>A: Dimmers, switches, and fan speed controls. Shades and audio cannot be controlled by occupancy status.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q: Is there any way to disable/override sensors?</td>
<td>A: The only way to disable a sensor is by manually changing the sensor programming. Removing a light or setting it to “unaffected” will cause it to stop responding to sensors until it is manually re-added.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q: Does the sensor need to be within 30ft of the device it’s controlling, or within 30ft of a repeater?</td>
<td>A: Within 30ft of a repeater. The main repeater listens to all the sensors and handles the occupancy status logic. The main repeater needs to be powered on for occupancy/vacancy functionality to work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q: How many sensors can be associated with a dimmer? How many dimmers can be associated with a sensor?</td>
<td>A: There is no limit either way, other than the total device limit of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q: What happens if you mix “auto-on” settings between sensors in the same room?</td>
<td>A: The auto-on setting of the first sensor in the group to go occupied determines whether or not the lights will turn on; as a result, it is strongly recommended to use the same settings for all sensors in the same room.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q: What happens if a sensor sees occupancy within 15 seconds of the system transitioning to the unoccupied state (typically triggering a “lights off” action)?</td>
<td>A: The system implements a 15 second grace period when an occupancy group (room) transitions to the unoccupied state. If any of the sensors in the room detect occupancy within 15 seconds, the previous levels of every light affected by the unoccupied action will be restored. This feature works regardless of the auto-on settings of the sensors in the room.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q: Will the user receive low battery notifications for sensors?</td>
<td>A: The system doesn’t currently support detecting/reporting sensors with lower batteries.</td>
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<td>Q: What will happen if a sensor’s battery dies or if it’s out of range of a repeater?</td>
<td>A: The sensor’s occupancy group will not be able to transition to unoccupied if the RA2 Select Main Repeater does not hear an unoccupied transition from every sensor in the group.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q: In the Shade Configuration Tool (SCT), there is a note that sensors can affect the battery life of Triathlon battery-powered shades. Will adding sensors to a RA2 Select system affect this battery life?</td>
<td>A: Yes, Triathlon shade battery life could be affected depending on the number of sensors added to the RA2 Select system. Refer to Application Note 561, on Lutron.com, for more information and best practices.</td>
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| Q: What is the minimum firmware/software version required to support RPS Sensors in RA2 Select? | Bridge: 06.04.03f000  
iOS: 5.2  
Android: 5.2 |