Catalytic Flammable Gas Sensor

（**Model:** ZC25S）

User’s Manual

Version: 1.5B

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Taiyuan Tengxing sensor technology Co., Ltd

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ZC25S **Catalytic Flammable Gas Sensor**

Profile

ZC25S adopts catalytic combustion principle, and its two arms of electric bridge consists of a test element and a compensate element. The resistance of the test element rises once it meets the combustible gases, in the same time, the output voltage of the bridge changes and the voltage variation rises in direct proportion to the gas concentration. The compensate element, as a conference, has the function of compensating temperature and humidity.

Features

Bridge output voltage in linear

Fast response

Good repeatability and selectivity

Stable and reliable

Resist H2S poisoning & organosilicone.

Main Applications

It is used for household occasions to detect combustible gases leakage alarm or concentration such as natural gas, liquefied gas, coal gas and so on.

Parameters

Model		ZC25S
Sensor Type		Catalytic Type
Standard Encapsulation		Metal cap &Plastic base
Working voltage(V)		2.5±0.1
Working current(mA)		150±10
Sensitivity (mV)	1% CH4	15～45
Linearity		≤5%
Measuring range(%LEL)		0～100
Response Time (90%)		≤10s
Recovery Time (90%)		≤30s
Operation Environment		-10～+55℃ <95%RH
Storage Environment		-25～+70℃ <95%RH
Lifespan		5 years

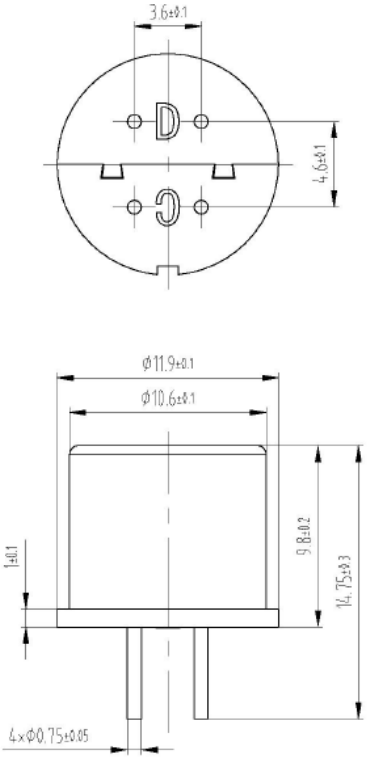

Fig1. Sensor Structure

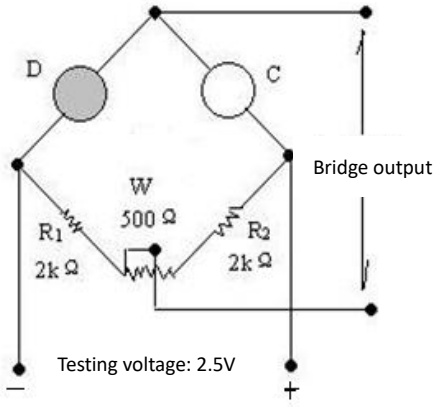

Fig2. Basic Test Circuit

Sensitivity and Response Feature

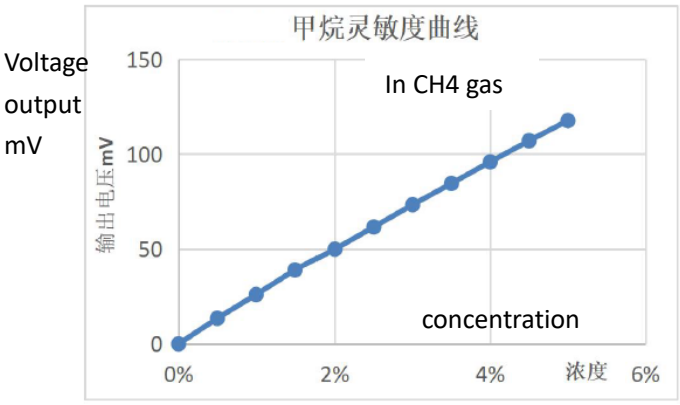

Fig3.Sensitivity Curve

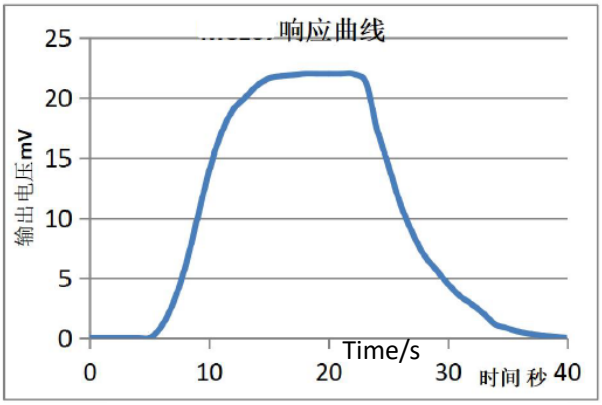

Fig4. Response and Recovery Curve

Changing of output signal at different temperature:

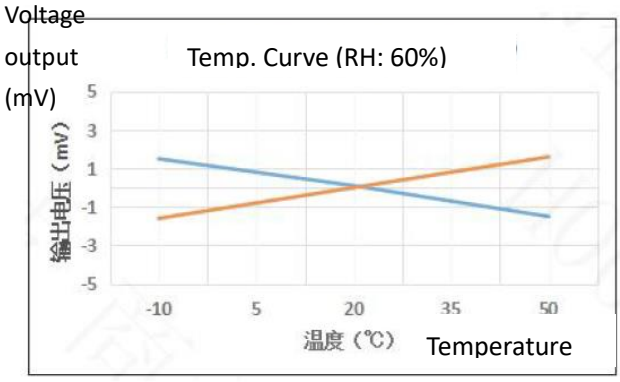

Fig5.Zero point at different temp.

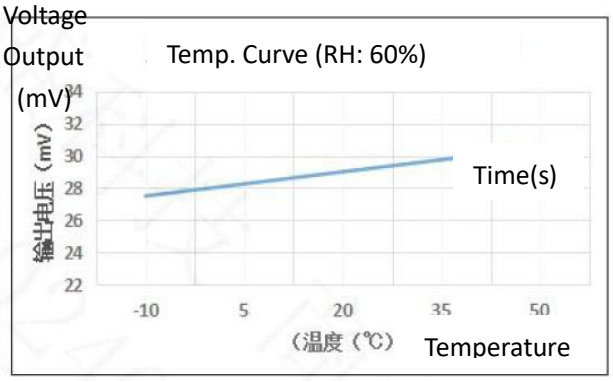

Fig6. Sensitivity at different temp.

Changing of output signal at different humidity:

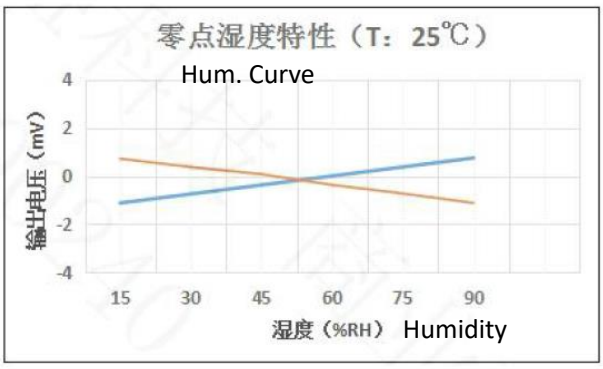

Fig7.Zero point at different humidity

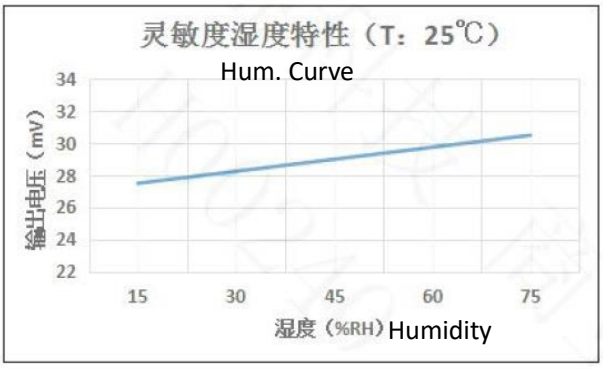

Fig8. Sensitivity at different humidity

Changing of output signal with different voltage supplying:

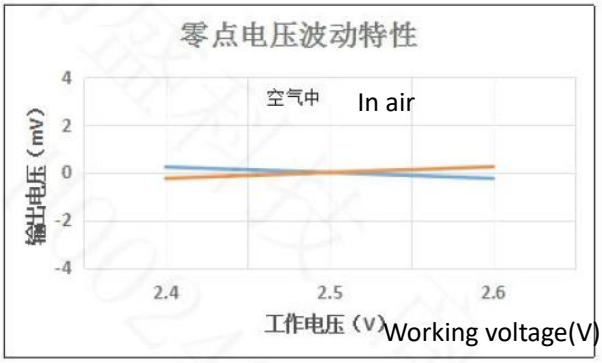

Fig9.Zero Drift with different voltage

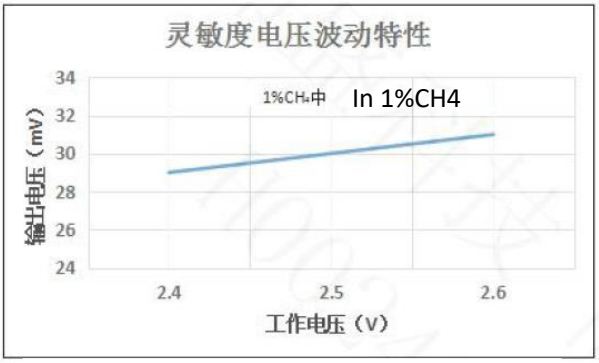

Fig10.Sensitivity with different voltage

Long-term Stability

The drift in air per year is within ±2mV, in 1%CH_4 is within ±2mV. For a short period storage (in 2 weeks), the sensor need burn-in continuously for 8 hours to reach stability. For more than one year storage, it need more than 48 hours.

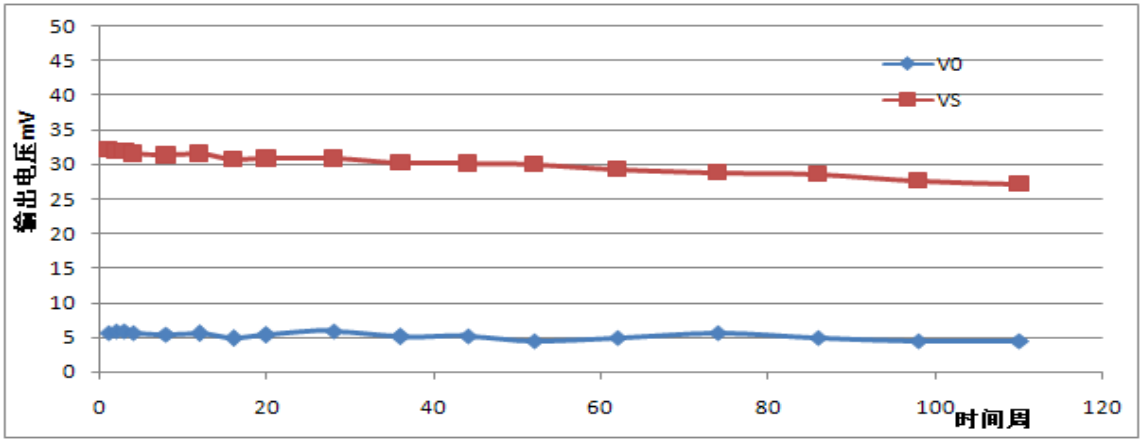

Fig11. Stability of Zero point and Sensitivity

Cautions

1 .Following conditions must be prohibited

1.1 Exposed to organic silicon steam

Sensing material will lose sensitivity and never recover if the sensor absorbs organic silicon steam. Sensors must avoid exposing to silicon bond, fixature, silicon latex, putty or plastic contain silicon environment.

1.2 High Corrosive gas

If the sensors are exposed to high concentration corrosive gas (such as H_2S, SO_X, Cl_2, HCl etc.), it will not only result in corrosion of sensors structure, also it cause sincere sensitivity attenuation.

1.3 Alkali, Alkali metals salt, halogen pollution

The sensors performance will be changed badly if sensors be sprayed polluted by alkali metals salt especially brine, or be exposed to halogen such as fluorine.

1.4 Touch water

Sensitivity of the sensors will be reduced when spattered or dipped in water.

1.5 Freezing

Do avoid icing on sensor's surface, otherwise sensing material will be broken and lost sensitivity.

1.6 Applied higher voltage

Applied voltage on sensor should not be higher than stipulated value, even if the sensor is not

physically damaged or broken, it causes down-line or heater damaged, and bring on sensors' sensitivity characteristic changed badly.

1.7 Pins connection

When the sensor is connecting to the circuit, one of detection part pins and one of compensation part pins connects as the signal output. The other pin of detection part connects negative electrode, while the other pin of compensation part connects positive electrode. The part with "D" mark on the sensor bottom is the detection one, the other part with "C" mark is the compensation one.

2 .Following conditions must be avoided

2.1 Water Condensation

Indoor conditions, slight water condensation will influence sensors' performance lightly. However, if water condensation on sensors surface and keep a certain period, sensors' sensitive will be decreased.

2.2 Used in high gas concentration

No matter the sensor is electrified or not, if it is placed in high gas concentration for long time, sensors characteristic will be affected. If lighter gas sprays the sensor, it will cause extremely damage.

2.3 Long time storage

The sensors resistance will drift reversibly if it's stored for long time without electrify, this drift is related with storage conditions. Sensors should be stored in airproof bag without volatile silicon compound. For the sensors with long time storage but no electrify, they need long galvanical aging time for stability before using. The suggested aging time is 24 hours at least if the storage time is more than half an year.

2.4 Long time exposed to adverse environment

No matter the sensors electrified or not, if exposed to adverse environment for long time, such as high humidity, high temperature, or high pollution etc., it will influence the sensors' performance badly.

2.5 Vibration

Continual vibration will result in sensors down-lead response then break. In transportation or assembling line, pneumatic screwdriver/ultrasonic welding machine can lead this vibration.

2.6 Concussion

If sensors meet strong concussion, it may lead its lead wire disconnected.

2.7 Usage Conditions

For sensor, handmade welding is optimal way. The welding conditions as follow:

- Soldering flux: Rosin soldering flux contains least chlorine
- Homothermal soldering iron
- Temperature： <350℃
- Time：less than 5 seconds

If disobey the above using terms, sensors sensitivity will be reduced.