

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET



HYDROCARBON INFRARED SENSOR CERTIFIED VERSION TYPE MSH-P-HC

DYNAMENT



Patent Numbers

 Great Britain
 GB 2 4

 Europe
 EP 154

 France
 EP [Fl

 Germany
 EP [D

 Italy
 EP [C

 Switzerland
 EP [C

 USA
 7, 244,

 Other World Patents Pending

GB 2 401 432 & GB 2 403 291 EP 1544603 & EP 1818667-Pending EP [FR] 1544603 EP [DE] 1544603 EP [I] 11544603 EP [CH]1544603 7, 244, 939

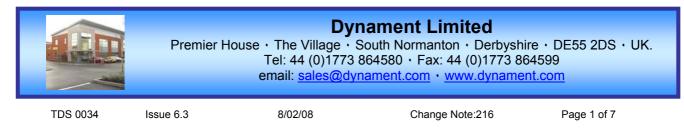
ATEX Certificate No. SIRA 04ATEX1357U, 🚯 I M2 EExd I and 🚯 II 2 G EEx d IIC

IECEx Certificate No. SIR 05.0053U, Ex d I and/or Ex d IIC

UL recognised Class 1, Groups A, B, C and D, T4 with 60°C ambient

FEATURES

- ★ Contains all the necessary optics, electronics and firmware to provide a linearized, temperaturecompensated output.
- ★ Choice of output format direct pellistor replacement, industry standard 0.4 to 2 volts dc or digital.
- ★ Instantly converts existing compatible pellistor-based instruments to infrared.
- ★ Sensors can be factory configured to customer specification.
- ★ All sensor types are user configurable using configuration equipment available from Dynament.
- ★ Fast track route for original equipment manufacturers to introduce the latest infrared technology without any specialist knowledge.
- ★ Internal Flash memory allowing sensor firmware updates via configuration equipment.



DESCRIPTION

Dynament infrared sensors operate by using the NDIR principle to monitor the presence of target gas. The sensor contains a long life tungsten filament infrared light source, an optical cavity into which gas diffuses, a dual temperature compensated pyroelectric infrared detector, an integral semiconductor temperature sensor and electronics to process the signals from the pyroelectric detector .

Two versions are available:-

3 Pin Version - Pellistor Replacement Infrared

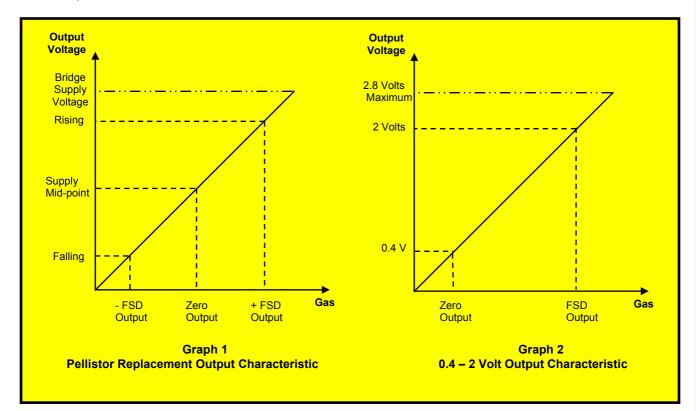
These sensors provide a pellistor style linearized, temperature-compensated output as shown in Graph 1. They can either be supplied pre-set to customer specification or may be configured by the user by means of a configuration unit available from Dynament Ltd. The output signal can be set to rise or fall with increase in the gas level.

5 Pin Version - Multi-Purpose Range

This version of the sensor provides maximum user flexibility by providing the following output options:-

- Industry Standard 0.4 to 2 volt linearized, temperature-compensated output as shown in Graph 2, or alternative voltages for zero and FSD outputs.
- ★ Digital output for direct communications with instrument electronics.
- ★ Rising or falling output with increasing gas level.

The digital output is a UART format comprising 8 data bits, 1 stop bit and no parity. Refer to specification for available baud rates.



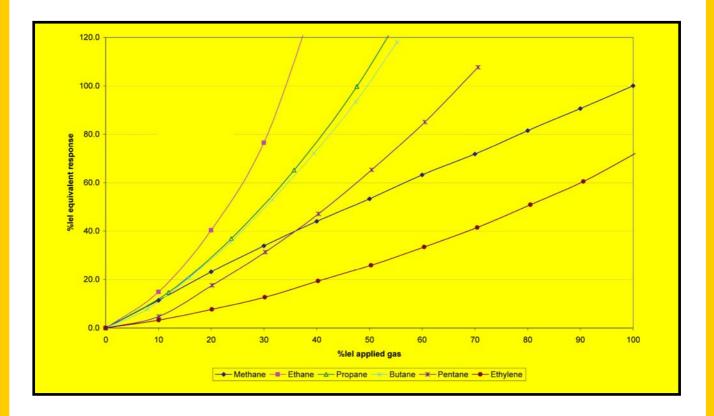


Hydrocarbon Response Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, the Premier Range of Hydrocarbon infrared sensors are calibrated to provide an output signal linearized for methane (CH₄) during manufacture.

However, the sensor will also respond to a range of hydrocarbon gases. The characteristics shown in Graph 3 demonstrate the relative response to some of the common hydrocarbons.

If the expected target gas is other than methane, or a general response is required, then the characteristics can be used as a guide to setting up the associated instrument alarm levels.

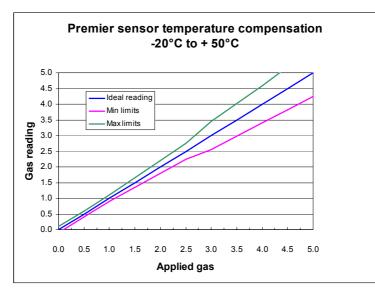


Note - Refer to data sheet tds0050 for additional cross reference data



Hydrocarbon Temperature Compensation

The Premier sensor is temperature compensated over the range of -20° C to $+50^{\circ}$ C. The output variation is ± 2% FSD or 10% of the reading up to 50% FSD and ± 15% of the reading from 50% to 100% FSD, which ever is greater.

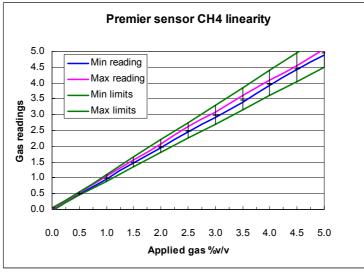


The following graph is based on the hydrocarbon sensor being characterised for methane.

Hydrocarbon Linearity

The Premier sensor linearity at ambient temperature is $\pm 2\%$ FSD or 10% of the reading which ever is greater.

The following graph is based on the hydrocarbon sensor being characterised for methane, data based on 24 sensors.





Sensor warm-up time

When power is first applied to the sensor, the voltage at the output pin is held at a pre-determined level. The default setting for this start-up value is the "zero gas" value. This condition is maintained for a default "warm-up" time of 15 seconds, after this time the output voltage represents the calculated gas value. Sensors can take up to 1 minute to indicate the correct gas reading.

Note: the sensor can output any reading from -100% FSD to +200% FSD in the first minute. The output value that is read using the communications pins is always held at zero during the "warm-up" time.

Both the voltage at the output pin during the "warm-up" time, and the duration of the "warm-up" time can be pre-programmed to alternative values at the time of ordering sensors.

Sensor fault indication

The sensor constantly performs checks on the internal memory contents, the incoming supply voltage and the analogue signal values. These checks are used to ensure that the sensor is operating within its correct parameters, and that no internal faults have developed.

If a fault condition is detected, the output value is set to -100% FSD. In the case of a sensor with a voltage output that is scaled, 0.4 - 2.4V, for example, the output will be set to 0V under fault conditions

It is not recommended to choose an output voltage of 0V for zero-gas, because the fault condition cannot then be distinguished from the zero-gas condition.

The output value that is read when using the communications pins, instead of the voltage output pin, will be set to -100% FSD under fault conditions.

As mentioned in the "Sensor warm-up time" section above, the voltage at the output pin during the warm-up time can be specified when ordering sensors. It should be noted that if a start-up voltage is chosen that represents the zero-gas condition, then should a fault subsequently develop leaving the sensor unable to drive the output to -100% FSD, this condition cannot be detected by the host instrument.

The start-up voltage that is equivalent to zero-gas was chosen as the default setting because, in a large number of applications, the host instrument would otherwise indicate fault during the warm-up period.

Temperature transients and gas flow rates.

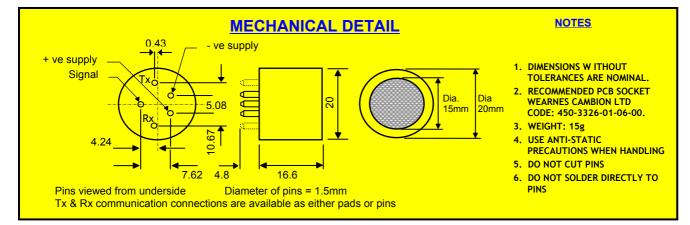
The Premier sensor employs a pyroelectric detector, the output from which can be disrupted by sudden changes in temperature. If there is an excessive change in the ambient temperature, gas sample temperature or flow rate, then the output signal will be momentarily frozen. Correct operation is restored when the effects of the transient have settled. Rates of change in the ambient temperature should be restricted to 2°C/minute and gas flow rates kept below 600 cc/minute.

Power supply considerations

The sensor power supply rise time must be less than 50 mS to ensure correct operation. Operation outside the range of 3 - 5 V dc will result in either fault indication, or the sensor will not function correctly.

	Premier	Dynament Limited hier House • The Village • South Normanton • Derbyshire • DE55 2DS • UK. Tel: 44 (0)1773 864580 • Fax: 44 (0)1773 864599 email: <u>sales@dynament.com</u> • <u>www.dynament.com</u>				
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SPECIFICATION					
Operating Voltage Range:	3.0 – 5.0 V d.c.				
Operating Current:	Constant current operation, current range 75 – 85mA				
Programmable Output Voltage Ranges:	Voltage Output Types – 0v to 2.8 volts d.c. Bridge Output Types – 0v to Bridge Supply Voltage				
Methane measuring range:	0 - 5% volume up to $0 - 100%$ volume				
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Hydrocarbon measuring range	0 – 100% LEL equivalent				
Resolution:	1% of measuring range for readings above 50% of range, 0.5% of measuring range for readings below 50% of range				
Warm up time:	To final zero \pm 2% FSD : 1 minute @20°C (68°F) ambient				
Response Time T ₉₀ :	<30s @20°C (68°F) ambient				
Zero Repeatability:	± 1% FSD @20°C (68°F) ambient				
Span Repeatability:	± 2% FSD @20°C (68°F) ambient				
Long term zero drift:	± 1% FSD per month @20°C (68°F) ambient,				
Long term zero arm.	(max \pm 3% FSD per year)				
Operating temperature range:	-20°C to +50°C (-4°F to 122°F)				
	\pm 10% of reading up to 50% FSD, \pm 15% of reading from				
Temperature performance: * May not be applicable when using gas cross-reference factors	50% to 100% FSD, or 2% FSD whichever is greater over the				
* May not be applicable when using gas cross-reference factors	range -20°C to +50°C				
	(-4°F to 122°F)				
Storage temperature range:	-20°C to +50°C (-4°F to 122°F)				
Humidity range:	0 to 95% RH non-condensing.				
Digital signal format:	8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity				
Standard baud rates:	38,400, 19,200, 9600				
User configurable parameters:	Zero output voltage				
	FSD output voltage Positive or negative going output				
	Sensor 'zero' function				
	Sensor 'span' function				
MTBF:	> 5 years				
Weight :	15 grams				



NOTE – The above pin configuration is shown for the POSITIVE version of the sensor. The NEGATIVE version has the +ve and –ve supply pin positions exchanged. See ordering details.

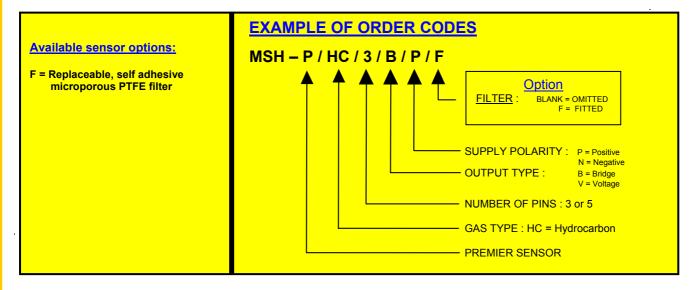
Dynament reserve the right to alter technical specifications without prior notice

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Ordering Details

In order to completely specify the type of sensor that is required, the customer needs to provide the following information:-

- An Order Code (see below) that specifies the sensors' basic physical and electrical characteristics.
- The sensor configuration requirements.



CONFIGURATION OPTIONS

(To be stated on customer order in addition to the Order Code)

- 1. Output voltage for zero.
- 2. Output voltage for span.
- 3. Rising or falling output voltage with increasing gas level.
- 4. Sensitivity e.g. 20 mV / % volume CH₄.
- 5. Communication speed 38,400 baud (default), specify alternative rate if required.

Pellistor Replacement - Explanation of Positive & Negative Polarity



Typical Pellistor Pinout



Premier Negative Polarity Option

Use where the DET pin of the existing pellistor is connected to the Negative of the pellistor bridge supply.



Premier Positive Polarity Option

Use where DET pin of the existing pellistor is connected to the Positive of the pellistor bridge supply. Note – On the 3 pin version of the sensor, the RX and TX connections are pads, not pins.

