



## Dual Gas Sensor CO/H<sub>2</sub>S Micro



**Introduction** Since the 1970s, multi-gas, portable personal safety monitors have been PATENTED and PATENT PENDING worldwide, and their industrial applications are increasing. Most of these instruments have a common requirement to detect both carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide.

Alphasense now offers a compact dual gas sensor that significantly reduces the manufacturing costs for gas detectors and decreases product dimensions. The D2 sensor features a unique dual-gas configuration in both product size and working electrode design. A high-capacity filter installed on the carbon monoxide working electrode eliminates cross-sensitivity between hydrogen sulfide and carbon monoxide.

D2 has been proven in the industrial field for many years, and its performance is still good even under long-term harsh conditions.

CO channel specification		
Performance sensitivity	Sensitivity in 400ppmCO nA/ppm	27~55
reaction time	Time from zero to 400ppmCO t90 (s)	< 25
zero current	Equivalent ppm value in zero air	< ± 6
resolution ratio	RMS noise (equivalent ppm value)	1
scope	CO measurement limit (ppm) that guarantees product performance	1000
degree of linearity	The ppm value of the full scale error is linear at 0~400ppmCO	< 40
overload	Maximum ppm value of gas pulse stabilization reaction	5000
<b>Lifetime zero drift</b>	Equivalent ppm values that change in the laboratory air from year to year	< 0.5
sensitivity drift	Percentage change in laboratory air over the year, measured monthly	< 4
working life	Number of months output drops to 80% of original signal (24 months guaranteed)	> 18
<b>Sensitivity at ambient 20°C</b>	<b>100ppmCO when, (-20°C output/20°C output)%</b>	<b>45~70</b>
Sensitivity at 50°C	<b>100ppmCO when, (50°C output/20°C output)%</b>	<b>105~125</b>
-20°C when zero point	Change in equivalent ppm value, reference 20°C	-1~1
50°C at zero point	Change in equivalent ppm value, reference 20°C	-1~4
<b>Cross-cutting filter capacity</b>	<b>ppm- hour</b> <b>H<sub>2</sub>S</b>	<b>15000</b>
<b>Sensitivity H<sub>2</sub>S</b>	<b>Gas sensitivity percentage at 20ppmH<sub>2</sub>S</b>	<b>&lt; 8</b>
NO <sub>2</sub>	Gas sensitivity percentage <sub>2</sub> measured at 10ppmNO	< 0.1
Cl <sub>2</sub>	Gas sensitivity percentage measured <sub>2</sub> at 10ppmCl	< 0.1
NO	Gas sensitivity percentage measured at 50ppmNO	< 50
SO <sub>2</sub>	Gas sensitivity percentage <sub>2</sub> measured at 20ppmSO	< 0.1
H <sub>2</sub>	Gas sensitivity percentage measured <sub>2</sub> at 400 ppmH(20°C)	< 55
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Gas sensitivity percentage measured at 400ppmC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	< 200
NH <sub>3</sub>	Gas sensitivity percentage <sub>3</sub> at 20ppmNH	< 0.1
<b>Key parameters</b>	<b>Temperature range</b> °C	<b>-30~50</b>
pressure limit	Kpa	80~120
Humidity range	Percentage of continuous relative humidity (see below)	15~90
Storage period	3~20°C Sealing storage period (months)	6
load resistance	Ω ( recommend )	10~47
weight	can	< 2

Note: When the sensor is used in an environment with humidity above 85%rh and temperature above 40°C, the product performance can only be guaranteed for 10 days. If the above environment exists, the sensor should be placed in a low humidity and low temperature environment for several days to restore the electrolyte quantity to normal state before use.

Figure 1 Temperature Sensitivity Characteristics of CO Channel

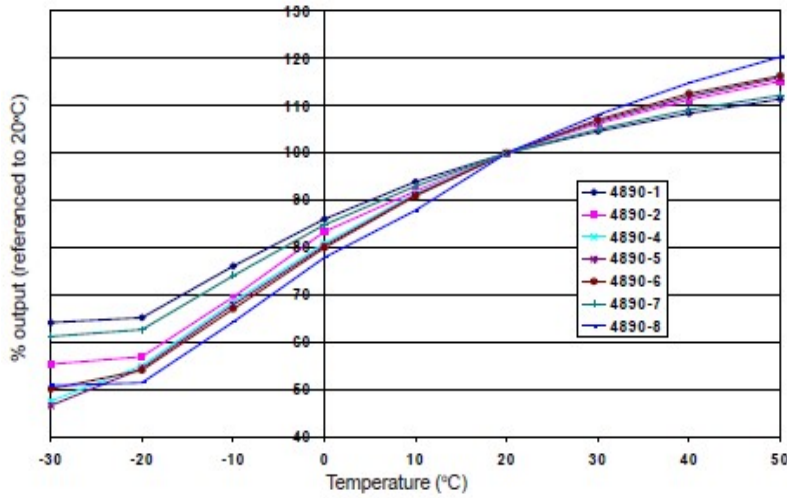


Figure 1 shows the sensitivity changes caused by temperature changes.

Data was taken from a typical batch of sensors.

FIG. 2 Zero Point Temperature Characteristics of CO Channel

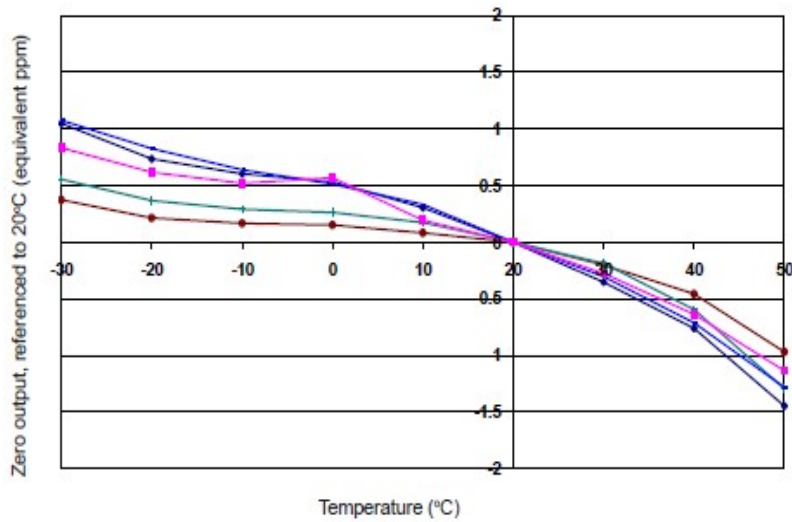


Figure 2 shows the zero point output variation caused by temperature changes, expressed in equivalent ppm values, with reference to the zero point at 20°C.

Data was taken from a typical batch of sensors.

Figure 3 Reaction of CO Channel to High Concentration of CO

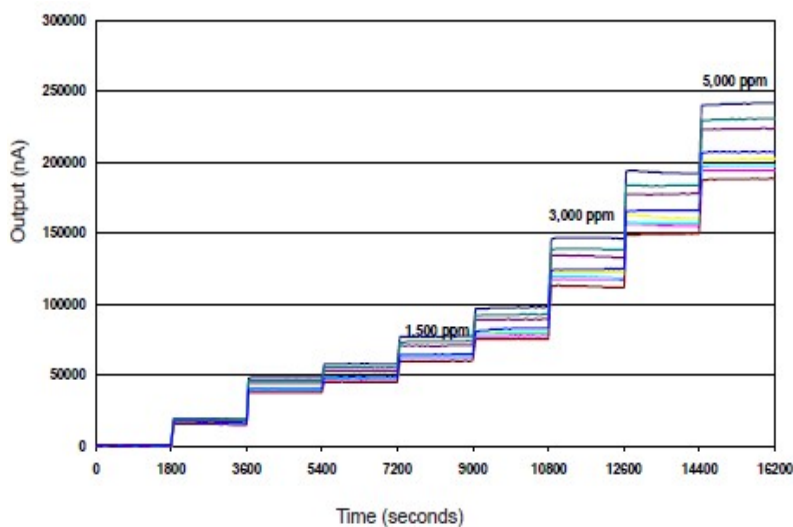
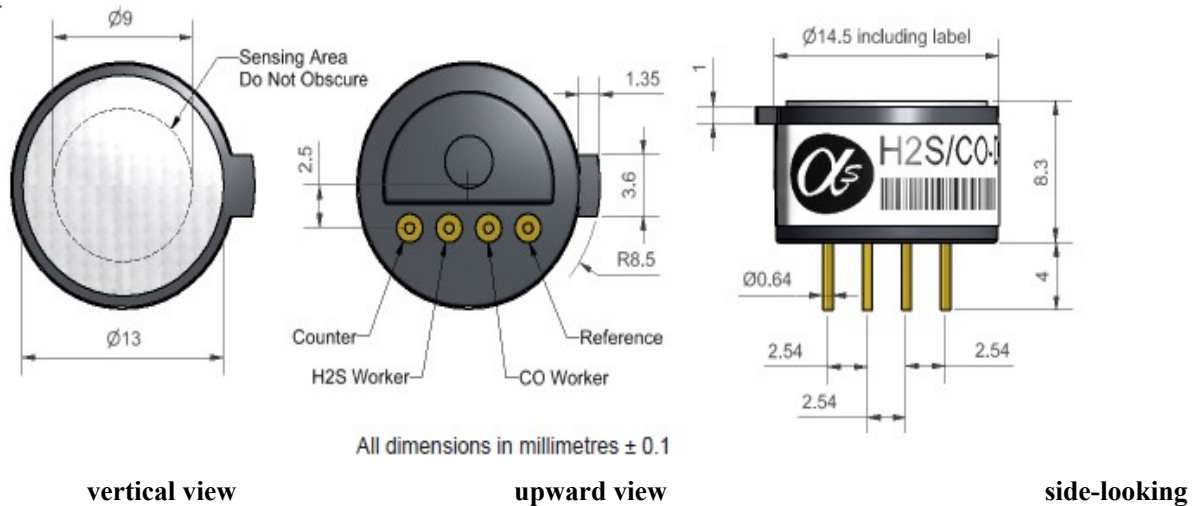


Figure 3 shows the reaction condition of a batch of D2 transducers tested for 5000ppmCO. Fast and stable reaction is the embodiment of a robust sensor running well within the parameter range.

D2 Performance Parameters  
Parameters on the Previous Page



Figure 4 D2 Diagram



**graph** **H<sub>2</sub>S channel specification**

<b>Performance sensitivity</b>	<b>Sensitivity in ppmH<sub>2</sub>S nA/ppm</b>	90~175
<b>reaction time</b>	<b>Time of t90 from zero to 20ppmH<sub>2</sub>S at 20°C (s)</b>	< 30
<b>zero current</b>	<b>Equivalent ppm value of zero air</b>	< $\pm 1$
<b>resolution ratio</b>	<b>RMS noise (equivalent ppm value)</b>	< 0.25
<b>scope</b>	<b>H<sub>2</sub>S measurement limit (ppm) that guarantees product performance</b>	100
<b>degree of linearity</b>	<b>The ppm value of the full scale error is linear at 0~20ppmH<sub>2</sub>S</b>	0~9
<b>overload</b>	<b>Maximum ppm value of gas pulse stabilization reaction</b>	400
<b>life span</b>	<b>zero drift</b>	Equivalent ppm values that change in the laboratory air from year to year < 0.1
	<b>sensitivity drift</b>	Percentage change in laboratory air over the year, measured monthly < 2
	<b>working life</b>	Number of months output drops to 80% of original signal (guaranteed 24 months) 18
<b>envir- onment</b>	<b>-20°C sensitivity</b>	<b>At 20ppmH<sub>2</sub>S, (output at -20°C/ output at 20°C)%</b> 75~90
	<b>Sensitivity at 50°C</b>	<b>At 20ppmH<sub>2</sub>S, (output at 50°C/ output at 20°C)%</b> 103~112
	<b>-20°C when zero point</b>	<b>Change in equivalent ppm value, reference 20°C</b> -0.3~0.2
	<b>50°C at zero point</b>	<b>Change in equivalent ppm value, reference 20°C</b> < $\pm 1$
<b>cross sen- sitivity</b>	<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>Gas sensitivity percentage<sub>2</sub> measured at 10ppmNO</b> < -10
	<b>Cl<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>Gas sensitivity percentage measured at 10 ppmCl<sub>2</sub></b> < -10
	<b>NO</b>	<b>Gas sensitivity percentage measured at 50ppmNO</b> < 10
	<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>Gas sensitivity percentage measured at 20ppmSO<sub>2</sub></b> < 10
	<b>CO</b>	<b>Gas sensitivity percentage measured at 400ppmCO</b> < 2
	<b>H<sub>2</sub> C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>Gas sensitivity percentage<sub>2</sub> at 400ppmH<sub>2</sub></b> < 1
	<b>4</b>	<b>Gas sensitivity percentage<sub>2</sub> at 400ppmC<sub>4</sub></b> < 1
	<b>NH<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>Gas sensitivity percentage<sub>3</sub> at 20ppmNH<sub>3</sub></b> < 0

Note: When the sensor is used in an environment with humidity above 85%rh and temperature above 40°C, the product performance can only be guaranteed for 10 days. If the above environment exists, the sensor should be placed in a low humidity and low temperature environment for several days to restore the electrolyte quantity to normal state before use.

Figure 5 Temperature Characteristics of Sensitivity of H<sub>2</sub>S Channel

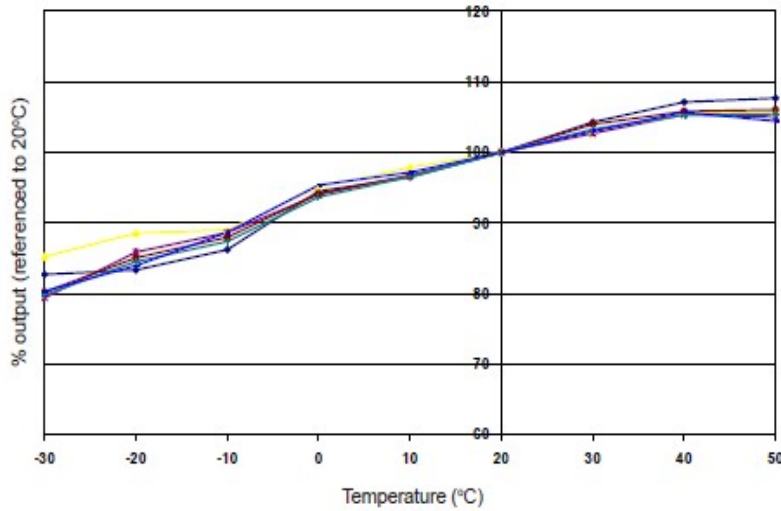


Figure 5 shows the sensitivity changes caused by temperature changes.

Data was taken from a typical batch of sensors.

Figure 6 Zero Point Temperature Characteristics of H<sub>2</sub>S Channel

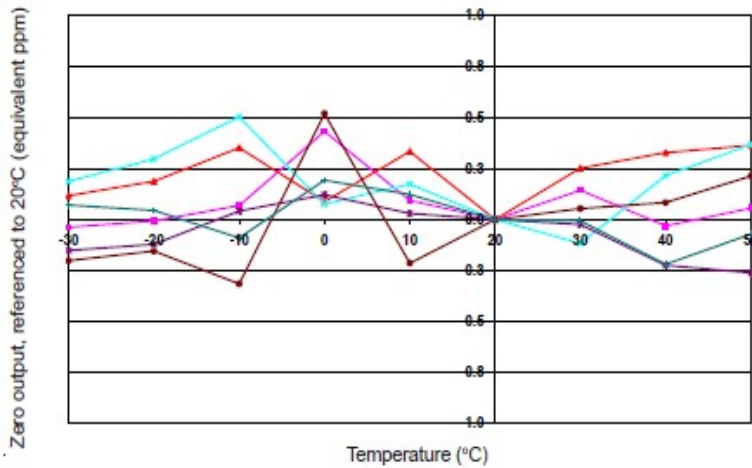


Figure 6 shows the change in zero point output caused by temperature changes, expressed as equivalent ppm values with reference to the zero point at 20°C.

Data was taken from a typical batch of sensors.

Figure 7 Long-Term Environmental Test Results

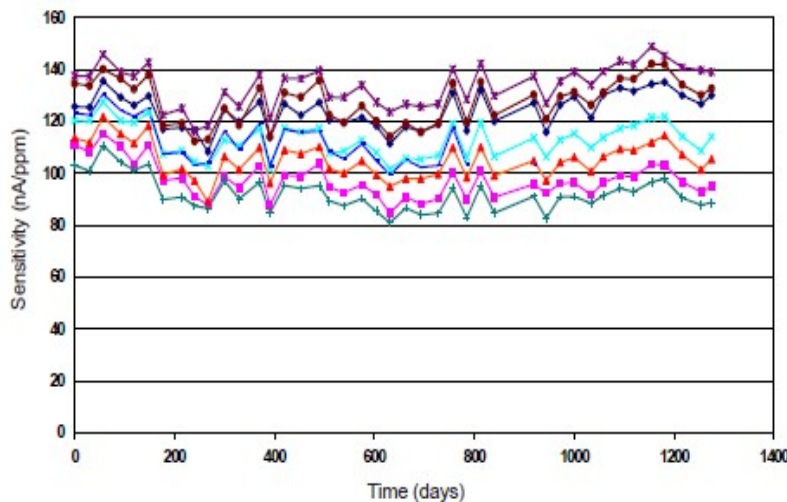


Figure 7 shows the long-term excellent stability of D2 sensor detection H<sub>2</sub>S.

The figure shows the results of monthly measurements of sensors stored under environmental laboratory conditions.

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