



Technical data sheet TDS0113

PREMIER *PLATINUM* HYDROCARBON SENSOR Exd CERTIFIED VERSIONS TYPES MSH-P-HCP and MSHia-P-HCP

Sensor design is protected by the following Patents

Great Britain	GB 2 401 432 & GB 2 403 291
Europe	EP 1544603 & EP 1818667-Pending
France	EP [FR] 1544603
Germany	EP [DE] 1544603
Italy	EP [I] 1544603
Switzerland	EP [CH] 1544603
USA	7, 244, 939
Other World Patents	Pending



FEATURES

- ★ Infrared gas sensor available with a range of calibrations including 0-5% volume methane, 0-100% volume methane and 0-2% volume propane. See page 3 for other gas calibrations.
- ★ Combines all the features of the well-proven range of Premier hydrocarbon sensors.
- ★ Offers reduced response times when compared with earlier versions.
- ★ Contains all the necessary optics, electronics and firmware to provide a linearised, temperature-compensated output.
- ★ Choice of output format – digital output (floating point and binary), direct pellistor replacement or industry standard 0.4 to 2 volts.
- ★ Manual calibration option can be performed without digital commands.
- ★ User configurable using USB powered Premier Configuration Unit.
- ★ Analogue output is scaleable in % volume or % LEL.
- ★ Internal Flash memory allowing sensor firmware updates via configuration equipment.
- ★ Enhanced EMC protection.



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DESCRIPTION

Dynamant infrared sensors operate by using the NDIR principle to monitor the presence of the 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

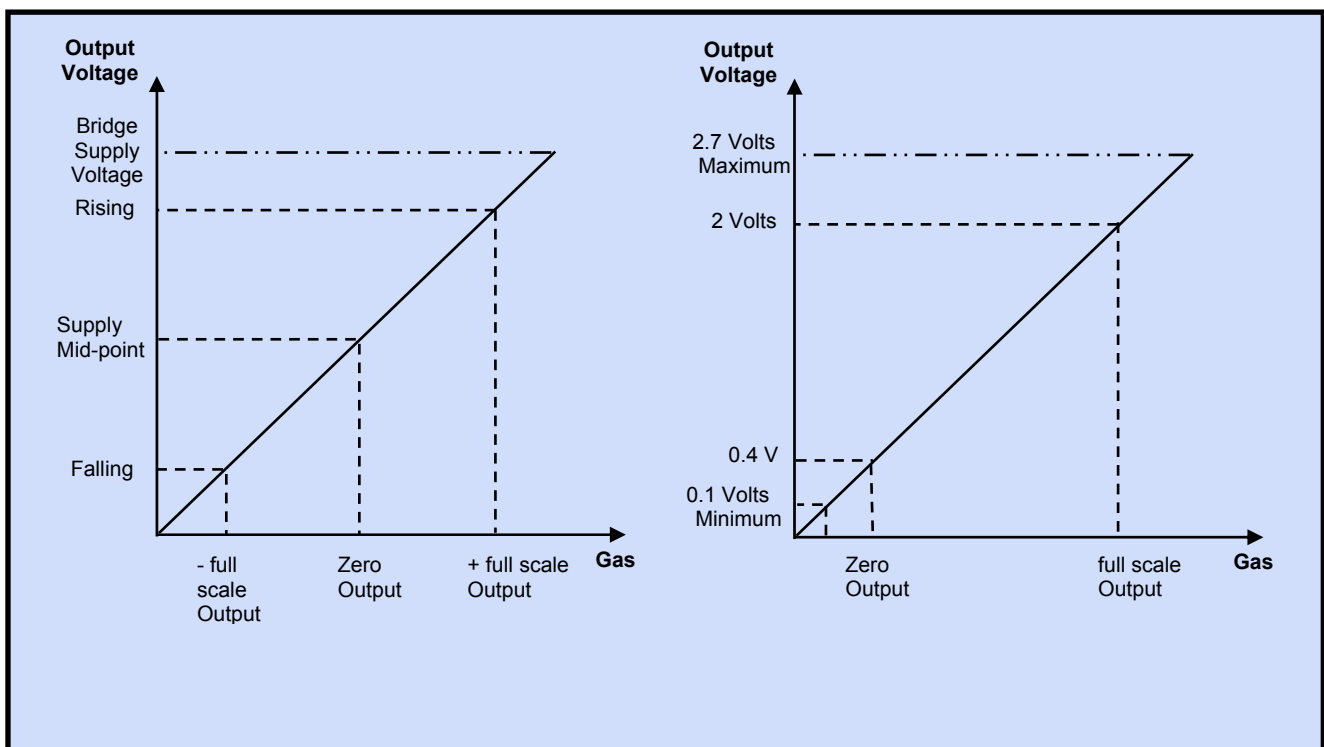
These sensors provide a pellistor style linearised, temperature-compensated output as shown in Graph 1.

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 Dynamant 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 linearised, temperature-compensated output as shown in Graph 2, or alternative voltages for zero and full-scale outputs.
- ★ Digital output for direct communications with instrument electronics.
- ★ Rising or falling output with increasing gas level for the pellistor replacement, bridge output as shown in graph 1.



Graph 1
Pellistor Replacement Output Characteristic

Graph 2
0.4 – 2 Volt Output Characteristic

Product range

PREMIER HYDROCARBON SENSORS		
GAS TYPE	SENSOR RANGE	COMMENTS
METHANE	0 – 5% volume	Fully characterised for methane.
METHANE	0 – 100% volume	Fully characterised for methane
METHANE	0 – 100% volume	High resolution version measures methane from 0 to 100% volume with resolution of 0.01 % for 0-10% methane and 0.1% for 10-100% volume. Refer to data sheet TDS0068
PROPANE	0 – 2% volume	Fully characterised for propane. Cross-reference factors available for: Butane, Pentane, Hexane, Ethanol, Ethylene, Propylene, Ethane, Cyclopentane, Isopropanol, Methanol, Toluene, Acetone, Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) and Xylene , see Note 1
PROPANE	0 – 100% volume	Fully characterised for propane. Refer to data sheet TDS0060
PROPYLENE	0 – 2% volume	Fully characterised for propylene
BUTANE	0 – 2% volume	Fully characterised for butane
PENTANE	0 – 2% volume	Fully characterised for pentane
HEXANE	0 – 1% volume	Sensor output linearised for hexane, see Note 1
ETHYLENE	0 – 3% volume	Sensor output linearised for ethylene, see Note 1
ETHANE	0 – 3% volume	Fully characterised for ethane
ETHYLENE OXIDE	0 – 3% volume	Fully characterised for ethylene oxide
ETHANOL	0 – 5% volume	Sensor output linearised for ethanol, see Note 1
METHANOL	0 – 6% volume	Sensor output linearised for methanol, see Note 1
ISOPROPANOL	0 – 2% volume	Sensor output linearised for isopropanol, see Note 1
XYLENE	0 – 1% volume	Sensor output linearised for xylene, see Note 1
TOLUENE	0 – 2% volume	Sensor output linearised for toluene, see Note 1
METHYL BROMIDE	0 – 25,000 ppm	Sensor output linearised for methyl bromide, see Note 1

Notes:

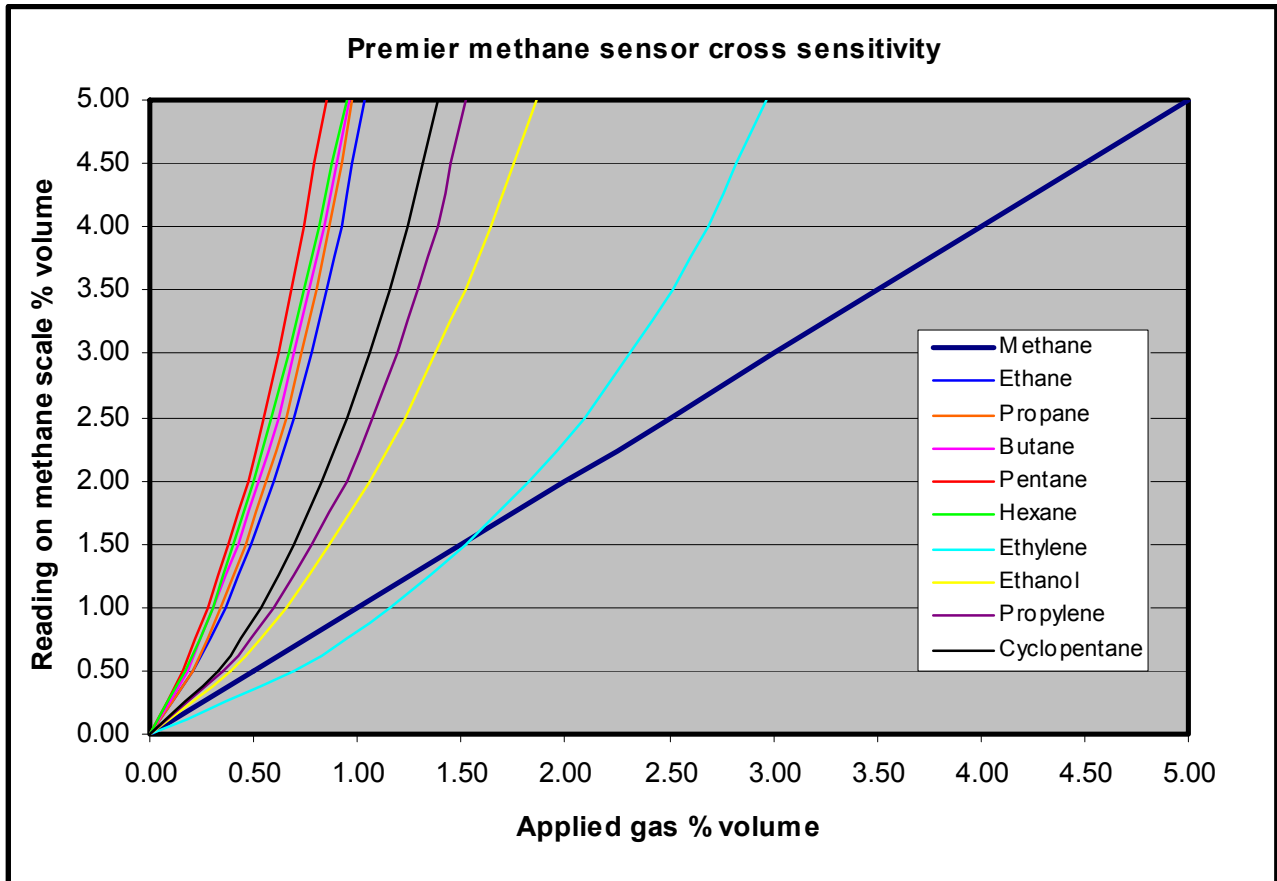
- 1 Temperature performance may vary from the specifications on the hydrocarbon sensor data sheets. Refer to data sheet TDS0050 on the Dynamet website for further information.
- 2 “Fully characterised” sensors provide an output that has been linearised and temperature compensated for the target gas.

Relative Response Characteristics

The Premier High Resolution methane sensor is calibrated to provide an output signal linearised for 0-100% volume methane during manufacture.

However, the sensor will also respond to a range of other hydrocarbon gases. The following graph shows the relative response to some of the common hydrocarbons.

These characteristics can be used as a guide to setting up the associated instrument alarm levels.

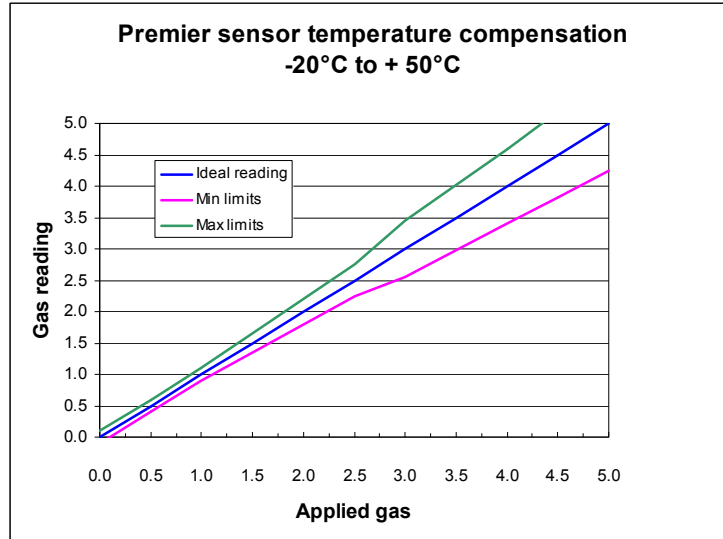


Note – Refer to data sheet TDS0050 for additional cross reference data

Temperature Compensation

The Premier sensor is temperature compensated over the range of -20°C to +50°C. The output variation is $\pm 2\%$ full scale or $\pm 10\%$ of the reading up to 50% full scale and $\pm 15\%$ of the reading from 50% to 100% full scale, whichever is greater.

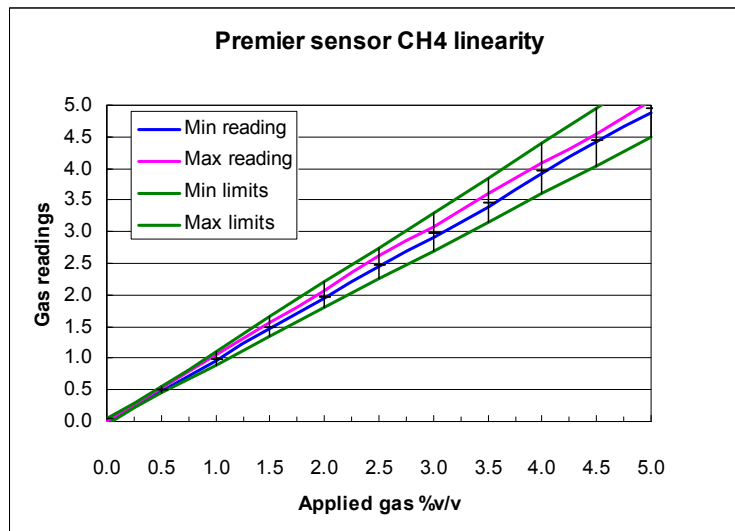
The following graph is based on the hydrocarbon sensor being characterised for methane.



Linearity

The Premier sensor linearity at ambient temperature is $\pm 2\%$ full scale or $\pm 10\%$ of the reading whichever is greater.

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



Calibration options

Dynamant recommend a maximum interval of 12 months between calibration checks. A small amount of zero drift can be accommodated by re-zeroing the gas detector against the sensor. The degree of drift that is acceptable should be determined by the user. Note that the subsequent change in gas reading will be greater than the change in zero reading. If the sensor requires either a "Zero" or "Span" adjustment, there are two methods that can be used:

1) By using the "Premier Configuration Unit"

When used in conjunction with dedicated PC software, this device uses the data communication pins on the sensor to provide a means of calibration. Refer to data sheet TDS0043 for additional information.

2) By using the data communications pins and software written in accordance with the protocol supplied by Dynamant.

3) By using the "Manual Calibration" feature: "Zero" and "Span" operations can be performed by momentarily connecting the data communication pins to the negative supply pin. Refer to data sheet TDS0064 for full instructions.

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 45 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% full-scale to +200% full-scale 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.

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.

Sensor over-range condition

The sensor will continue to provide an output up to a pre-determined percentage of the full scale value; at this point the reading is clamped, regardless of any further increase in detected gas level. The over-range value should be specified when ordering; choose from the following values 100%, 125%, 150% and 200%. The linearity of the output is only guaranteed up to the full scale for the sensor; the over-range condition for the host instrument should therefore be determined by the user.

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% full-scale. 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. For this particular version of Premier sensor the minimum output voltage is 0.1V.

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

Digital interface

The digital communication pins “RX” and “TX” operate at a 2.8V logic level. When interfacing to external circuitry that uses a higher voltage level it is necessary to limit the current that can flow. The external voltage level should be 5V maximum and a 3K3 resistor should be used in series with each communication pin.

The Rx and Tx voltage limits are as follows:

RX - VIH: Input ‘High’ minimum voltage - $0.8 V_{DD} = 2.24V$

RX - VIL: Input ‘Low’ maximum voltage - $0.2 V_{DD} = 0.56V$

TX - VOH: Output ‘High’ minimum voltage - $V_{DD} - 0.7 = 2.1$

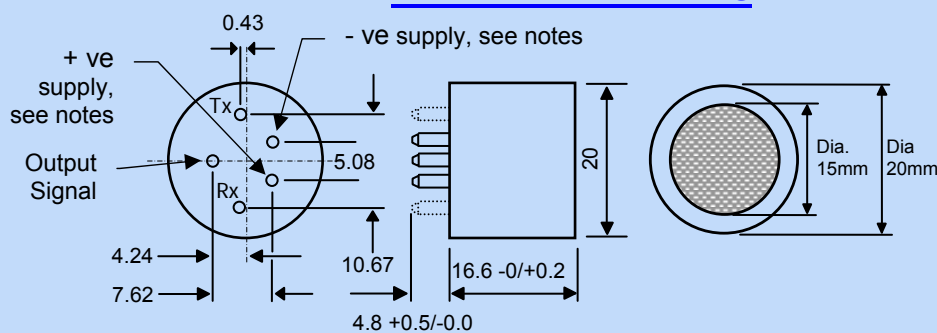
TX - VOL: Output ‘Low’ maximum voltage - 0.6V

Contact Dynament Ltd for details of the required protocol.

SPECIFICATION @ 20°C (68°F) ambient temperature

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 – 0.1V to 2.7V d.c. Bridge Output Types – 0v to Bridge Supply Voltage
Methane measuring range:	0 – 100% volume
Resolution: (Default values are shown here, other values available upon request)	1% of measuring range for readings above 50% of range, 0.5% of measuring range for readings below 50% of range Output voltage resolution 42.7 μ V.
Linearity:	The output is linear within $\pm 10\%$ from 0-100% volume.
Warm up time:	To final zero $\pm 2\%$ full-scale: 1 minute
Response Time T₅₀:	<10s Typically 5-7s
Response Time T₉₀:	<30s Typically 10-13s
Zero Repeatability:	$\pm 0.05\%$ volume methane
Span Repeatability:	$\pm 0.1\%$ volume methane at 5% applied gas. $\pm 2\%$ volume methane at 100% applied gas.
Long term zero drift:	$\pm 0.05\%$ volume methane per month
Operating temperature range:	-20°C to +50°C (-4°F to 122°F)
Temperature performance over the range -20°C to +50°C(-4°F to 122°F): <small>* May not be applicable when using gas cross-reference factors</small>	$\pm 10\%$ of reading up to 50% full scale , $\pm 15\%$ of reading from 50% to 100% full scale , or 2% full scale whichever is greater over the 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. 2.8V logic level
Standard baud rates:	38,400, 19,200, 9600
User configurable parameters and functions:	Zero output voltage Full-scale output voltage Positive or negative going output Sensor 'zero' function Sensor 'span' function Over-range value
MTBF:	> 5 years
Weight :	15 grams

MECHANICAL DETAILS



NOTES

1. TOLERANCE: +/- 0.15 UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
2. RECOMMENDED PCB SOCKET WEARNES CAMBION LTD CODE: 450-3326-01-06-00.
3. **USE ANTI-STATIC PRECAUTIONS WHEN HANDLING**
4. **DO NOT CUT PINS**
5. **DO NOT SOLDER DIRECTLY TO PINS**
6. THE LABELLING ADDS UP TO 0.2 TO THE OUTER DIAMETER, AND UP TO 0.2 TO THE OVERALL HEIGHT

All dimensions re in millimetres.
Diameter of pins = 1.5 +/- 0.05

Pins viewed from underside

Tx & Rx communication connections are available as either pads or pins

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.

CERTIFICATION DETAILS

CERTIFICATION DETAILS		
European ATEX Certification	Sensor type MSH-P	Sensor type MSHia-P
Approval body	SIRA	
Certificate Number	SIRA 04ATEX1357U	
Test Standards	EN60079-0:2009, EN60079-1:2007, EN60079-11:2007, EN60079-26:2007	
Certification Codes	I M2 Ex d I Mb II 2 G Ex d IIC Gb	I M1 Ex d+ia I Ma II 2 G Ex d IIC Gb
Input parameters	0.8W max, 30V max. (See footnote)	Ui=6V dc, Pi=0.8W (See footnote)
Operating temperature	-20°C to +60°C (See footnote)	
International IECEx Certification	Sensor type MSH-P	Sensor type MSHia-P
Approval body	SIRA	
Certificate Number	IECEx SIR 05.0053U	
Test Standards	IEC 60079-0:2007-10, Edition 5 IEC60079-1:2007-4, Edition 6 EN60079-26:2006 Edition 2	
Certification Codes	Ex d I and/or Ex d IIC	Ma Ex d+ia I and/or Gb Ex d IIC
Input parameters	0.8W max, 30V max.	Ui=6V dc, Pi=0.8W
Operating temperature	-20°C to +60°C (See footnote)	
North American Certification	Sensor type MSH-P	Sensor type MSHia-P
Approval body	Underwriters Laboratory Inc.	Underwriters Laboratory Inc.
File Reference	E336365	E336365
Test Standards	UL 60079 – 0, 4 th Edition UL 60079 - 1, 6 th Edition CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60079-0-1-7 CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60079-1 part 1, 1 st Edition	UL913 7 th , Edition UL 60079 – 0, 4 th , Edition UL 60079 – 11, 2 nd , Edition CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 157-92
Hazardous Locations	Class 1, Zone 1, AEx d IIC and Ex d IIC Hazardous Locations	Class I, II, III, Division 1 Class 1, Zone 0, AEx ia IIC, T4 with 60°C ambient
Input/Entity parameters	0.8W max, 30V max.	Ui=6V dc, Pi=0.8W, Ci=4.105µF, Li=0 mH

Input parameters are defined for certification purposes only, refer to the "Specification" table for the sensor operating voltage and temperature range.

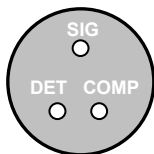
Ordering Details

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.

<p>Available sensor options:</p> <p>F = Replaceable, self adhesive microporous PTFE filter</p>	<h3><u>EXAMPLE OF ORDER CODES</u></h3> <p>MSH – P / HCP / 3 / B / P / F</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>Option</p> <p>FILTER : BLANK = OMITTED F = FITTED</p> </div> <p>SUPPLY POLARITY : P = Positive N = Negative</p> <p>OUTPUT TYPE : B = Bridge V = Voltage</p> <p>NUMBER OF PINS : 3 or 5</p> <p>SENSOR TYPE : HCP = Hydrocarbon Platinum</p> <p>PREMIER SENSOR</p> <p>TYPE MSH or MSHia (For Mining M1 applications only)</p>
<h3><u>CONFIGURATION OPTIONS</u></h3> <p>(To be stated on customer order in addition to the Order Code)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Output voltage for zero. 2. Output voltage for span. 3. Rising or falling output voltage with increasing gas level (for "Bridge" outputs) 4. Sensitivity e.g. 100 mV = 100 % volume CH₄ for "Bridge" outputs, 0.4 – 2.4V = 100% volume methane for "Voltage" output sensors. 5. Communication speed – 38,400 baud (default), specify alternative rate if required. 6. Over-range value: 100%, 125%, 150% and 200% of full-scale value. 	

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.

Warranty information

All Dynament Premier sensors carry a five year warranty against defects in materials and workmanship. The warranty is invalidated if the sensors are used under conditions other than those specified in this data sheet.

Particular attention should be paid to the following criteria:

- **Observe the correct supply polarity**
- **Do not exceed the maximum rated supply voltage of 5V**
- **Do not solder directly to the sensor pins**
- **Do not expose the sensor to corrosive gases such as hydrogen sulphide**
- **Do not allow condensation to take place within the sensor**
- **Prevent dust from entering the sensor**

Dynament reserve the right to alter technical specifications, without prior notice, when it is appropriate to implement a technical enhancement that leads to improved performance. Should any changes be required that could affect the customer's use of the product, Dynament will endeavour to contact customers directly to inform them of the changes.