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Thanks for purchasing our product. In order to let customers use it better and reduce the faults caused by misuse, please read the manual carefully and operate it correctly in accordance with the instructions. If users disobey the terms or remove, disassemble, change the components inside of the sensor, we shall not be responsible for the loss.

The specific such as color, appearance, sizes ...etc., please in kind prevail.

We are devoting ourselves to products development and technical innovation, so we reserve the right to improve the products without notice. Please confirm it is the valid version before using this manual. At the same time, users’ comments on optimized using way are welcome.

Please keep the manual properly, in order to get help if you have questions during the usage in the future.

Zhengzhou Winsen Electronics Technology CO., LTD
MC105 Catalytic Flammable Gas Sensor

Product
MC105 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
- Resist H2S poisoning & organosilicone.

Main Applications
It is widely used in industrial occasion to detect the concentration of natural gas, LPG, CO and alkanes. It is also used in combustible gas leakage alarm system, combustible gas detector and gas concentration meter and so on.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>MC105</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensor Type</td>
<td>Catalytic Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working voltage(V)</td>
<td>2.5 ± 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working current(mA)</td>
<td>150 ± 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity (mV)</td>
<td>1% CH4 20~50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1% C3H8 30~70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linearity</td>
<td>≤5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measuring range(%LEL)</td>
<td>0~100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response Time (90%)</td>
<td>≤10s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery Time (90%)</td>
<td>≤30s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Environment</td>
<td>-40~+70℃ &lt;95%RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Environment</td>
<td>-20~+70℃ &lt;95%RH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig1. Sensor Structure

Fig2. Basic Test Circuit
Sensitivity and Response Feature

**Fig3. Sensitivity Curve**

**Fig4. Response and recovery curve**

**Fig5. Zero point at different temp.**

**Fig6. Sensitivity at different temp.**

**Fig7. Zero point at different humidity**

**Fig8. Sensitivity at different humidity**
Changing of output signal with different voltage supplying

![Graph showing output signal in different voltage](image1)

![Graph showing sensitivity with different voltage](image2)

**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<sub>4</sub> is within ±2mV. For a short period storage (in 2 weeks), the sensor need be galvanical continuously for 8 hours to reach stability. For more than one year storage, it need more than 48 hours.

![Graph showing sensitivity fluctuation](image3)

**Fig11. Sensitivity fluctuation**

**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, fixture, 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<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>x</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub>, 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, sensor’s 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
   - 2.7.1 For sensor, handmade welding is optimal way. The welding conditions as follow:
     - Soldering flux: Rosin soldering flux contains least chlorine
     - Homothermal soldering iron
     - Temperature: 250℃
     - Time: less than 3 seconds
   - 2.7.2 If users choose wave-soldering, the following conditions should be obey:
     - Soldering flux: Rosin soldering flux contains least chlorine
     - Speed: 1-2 Meter/ Minute
     - Warm-up temperature: 100±20℃
     - Welding temperature: 250±10℃
     - One time pass wave crest welding machine

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