



Compact Laser Dust Sensor Module

(Model: ZH10-F)

Manual

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Statement

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Thanks for purchasing our product. In order to let customers using 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.

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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



ZH10-F Compact Laser Dust Sensor Module

Description:

ZH10 Compact Laser Dust Sensor Module is a common type, miniature size sensor module, using laser scattering principle to detect the dust particles in air, with good consistency and stability. Processed by professional algorithms and calibrated detection processes, the sensor has good consistency and stability. The sensor has both serial output and PWM output capabilities, which is easy to use, small in size, and easy to integrate.

Features:

Good consistency;

Real time response;

Accurate data;

Miniature size;

Good anti-interference ability;

Minus resolution of particle diameter 0.3 μ m; Compatible with VOC and temperature and humidity output.

Main Applications

Air purifiers; Ventilation systems; Portable instrument; Air quality monitoring equipment; Air conditioner; Consumer electronics products.

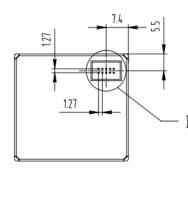


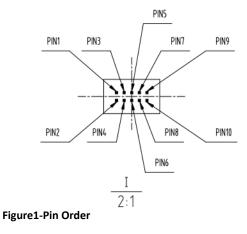
	Detectable Particle Diameter	0.3-10 μm	
PM2.5	Effective Range	0-1000 μg/m³	
	Detection Interval	15	
	Detection Accuracy	PM1.0/PM2.5 0-100 μg/m ³ : ±10μg/m ³ ; 101-1000 μg/m ³ : ±10% reading PM10 0-100 μg/m ³ : ±25μg/m ³ ; 101-1000 μg/m ³ : ±25% reading	
		(Test condition: 25±2℃, 50±10%RH, TSI8530, smoke, GBT18801-2015)	
	Preheating Time	<10s	
Data output		UART_TTL Output(3.3V Level)	
		PWM Output(3.3V Level)	
Working Voltage		5V±0.5V (DC), Ripple≤50mV	
Working Current		<130mA	
Dormancy Current		<20mA	
Working Humidity		$0{\sim}95\%$ RH(No Condensation)	
Working Temperature		_10∼60°C	
Storage Temperature		_30∼70°C	
Dimension		38×35×12mm(L×W×H)	
Weight		<30g	
Lifespan		≥5years	

Table1-Specifications



Pin Order:





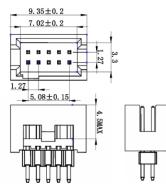
Pin Definition:

Table2-Pin Definitions

No.	Name	Description
PIN1	TXD	TTL@3.3V
PIN2	SET	Setting Terminal (TTL @3.3V, high level or floating is normal working mode,
		low level is sleep mode)
PIN3	RXD	TTL@3.3V
PIN4	Reserved	NC
PIN5	Reserved	NC
PIN6	PWM Output	TTL@3.3V
PIN7、PIN8	GND	GND
PIN9、PIN10	VDD	Power input +5V

Terminal Description:

Sensor terminal and matching terminal description:



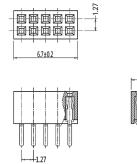




Figure 2-Terminal Model (PH=2x5x1.27mm)

Figure 2-1 Mating terminals(for reference only)

Note: The matching terminals in Figure 2-1 are for reference only. When using the SMD mating terminal to connect the sensor, ensure

a safe distance between the sensor housing and the terminal pins to prevent short-circuit and other faults.

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Principle Description:

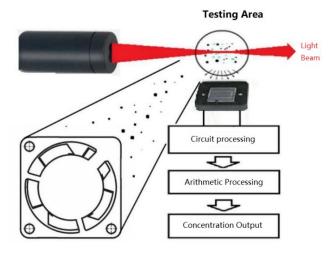
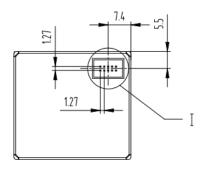
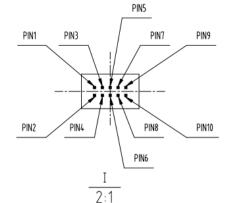
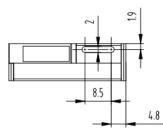


Figure 3-Principle Description

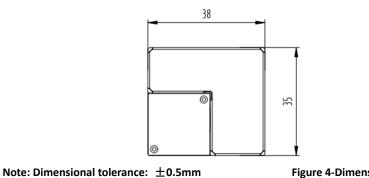
Sensor Construction:











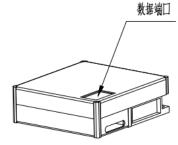


Figure 4-Dimension

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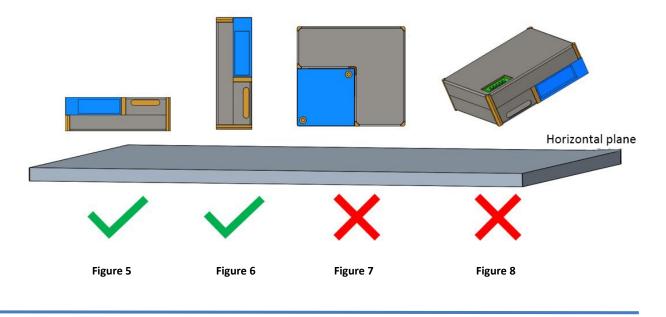
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Installation Methods:

The dust collection hole is the air inlet inside the sensor, which needs to keep good contact with the external air; the fan is installed at the air outlet inside the sensor. When the sensor is installed and working, must avoid strong airflow interference around the sensor; if it cannot be avoided, try to keep the external airflow direction perpendicular to the internal airflow direction of the sensor.

When designing the detection cavity of the whole machine, the effective area of the sampling port of the sensor should be fully considered to ensure the smoothness of the sampling gas path as much as possible. Small sampling area and large air resistance will seriously affect the accuracy of sensor data.



Arrows indicate airflow perpendicular to the sensor surface

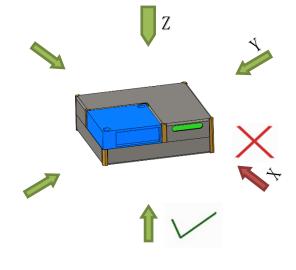


Figure 9



PM2.5 Typical Output Characteristics:

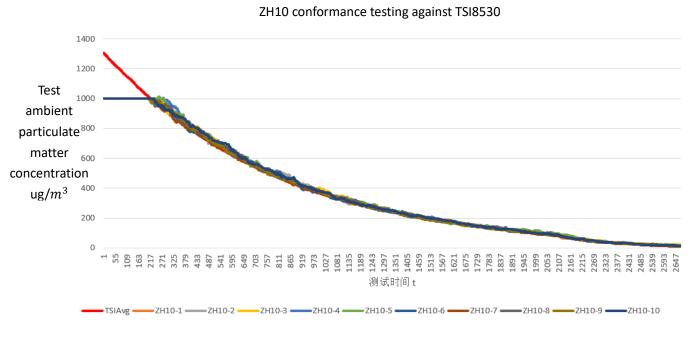


Figure 10

Note:

The picture shows the data comparison between the conventional ZH10 laser particle sensor and TSI8530 in the

test environment.

Abscissa: Testing time related parameters, Unit: s;

Ordinate: The concentration of particles in the test environment (with TSI8530 data as reference, unit: $\mu g / m^3$).



Notes:

1. It is forbidden to remove the shield cover of the sensor and the internal fixing screw of the sensor, because the shield cover of the sensor is connected with the internal power supply of the sensor through the internal spring. If the shield cover of the sensor is removed, the anti-interference ability of the sensor will be poor, the output value of the sensor will change, and the performance of the sensor will be poor. In addition, and please pay attention to the metal shield of the sensor, avoid contact with other external circuits or conductive parts, so as to reduce the impact of external interference on the sensor.

2. Excessive impact or vibration will affect the accuracy and life of the sensor detection value, so the sensor should avoid falling or vibration when installing and using.

3. This sensor is suitable for the detection of dust particles in the ordinary indoor environment. The actual working environment should try to avoid oil & smoke environment, too large dust particles, high humidity environment, such as: kitchen, bathroom, smoking room, outdoor environment, etc. If it is used in such environments, corresponding protective measures shall be added to the user's equipment to prevent viscous particles or large particles from entering the interior of the sensor and forming accumulation in the interior of the sensor which will affect the performance of the sensor. (for example, in the working environment with floccules or fibers, the corresponding coarse filter net should be added ahead the air inlet of the sensor to avoid floccules or large sundries from entering the sensor and blocking the light path of the sensor, thus affecting the detection accuracy of the sensor.)

4. The fan is the air outlet, and the dust collection hole is the air inlet. During the using of the sensor, the sensor should not be directly placed inside the air duct of the purifier. If it cannot be avoided, an independent space structure should be set up for the installation position of the sensor. The air flow direction is as shown in 'Installation Method'. The sensor should not be impacted by the air flow in the direction of the red arrow. There should be no obstructions within 2cm around the outlet of the fan. In this independent space, it should be avoided that the air flow from the outlet directly flows back to the inlet, which will affect the accuracy of detection.

5. Under normal working condition of normal temperature & pressure, the key component of the sensor-laser, can work continuously for more than 10000 hours, and the life of the sensor can be greatly prolonged by setting the sensor's sleep mode and interval working time. The maximum cumulative life of the sensor can be more than 3 years. Please refer to the user interface instructions for detailed operation methods, or you can contact our technical service staff by telephone or email.

6. The sensor data mentioned in this manual is about to ensure the consistency of the sensors we produced, the comparison standard will not refer to any third-party testing instruments or data. If the user wants the final detection results to be consistent with the third-party testing instrument, the user can do data fitting correction according to the actual detection results.



Reliability Testing:

	Testing Item	Testing Condition	Decision Criteria	Number of Tests - n Number of Failures - c
1	Zero output range	The test cabin meets the requirements of clean air: the mass concentration of dust is not more than 5.0 μ g / m ³ , the sensor is powered on, and the output value is recorded six times.	Zero point output range: < 10μg/m ³	n=28 c=0
2	Consistency	Record the output value of the sensor for 6 times at each concentration of 50, 130 and 260μ g/m ³ , totally 18 times, take the maximum value respectively	Meet the description of "PM2.5 detection accuracy"	n=28 c=0
3	stability	The sensor is continuously powered on for 15d, Measure the output range and relative error of zero point.	Zero point output range: < 10μg/m ³ Relative error ± 10%	n=2 c=0
4	response time	For a senso which works normally in clean air, when the output value of the sensor reaches $500 \mu \text{ g} / \text{m}^3$ and record it as T0, reaches $450 \text{ ug} / \text{m}^3$ and record it as T1. Calculate the response time T90 = t1-t0, repeat the measurement 3 times and take the average value	response time: T90 < 30s	n=2 c=0
5	High Concentrati on Inundation	The sensor is powered on for 10min under the environment of 2000 µg/m ³ . Measure the output range of zero point and relative error after completion.	Zero point output range: < 10μg/m ³ Relative error ± 10%	n=2 c=0
6	Power on/off	Keep the voltage dc5 \pm 0.1V for 5min; keep the power off for 5min and circulate for 24h. Measure the output range of zero point and relative error after completion.	Zero point output range: < 10μg/m³ Relative error ± 10%	n=2 c=0



r				
7	Noise	The background noise is less than 30dB (a), the sensor works stably for 20min, and the sound level meter is placed on the same horizontal plane 0.8m high from the ground. The distance between the two is 1m. Each measurement is conducted three times, and the maximum value is taken	Working noise: ≤ 40dB (a)	n=2 c=0
8	Low Temperatur e Storage	The sensor is not powered on, under the environment condition of - 30 ± 2 °C, the duration is 16h, and stable at room temperature for 2h. Measure the output range of zero point and relative error after completion.	There shall be no obvious dents, scratches, cracks, deformation and other defects on the sensor surface, no bubbles, crazing and falling off on the coating and coating, no loosening and falling off on the connectors and parts, no rust and mechanical damage on the metal components. Zero point output range: < 10µg/m ³	n=2 c=0
9	High Temperatur e Storage	The sensor is not powered on, under the environment of 70 ± 2 °C, the duration is 16h, and stable at room temperature for 2h. Measure the zero point output range and relative error after completion		n=2 c=0
10	High Temperatur e Work	The sensor is powered on and operated under 50 ± 2 °C environmental conditions for 2h, Measure the zero output range after completion.	Relative error: ± 10% There shall be no obvious dents, scratches, cracks, deformation and other defects on the sensor surface, no bubbles, crazing and falling off on the coating and coating, no loosening and falling off on the connectors and parts, no rust and mechanical damage on the metal components. Zero point output range: < 10µg/m ³	n=2 c=0
11	Low Temperatur e Work	The sensor is powered on and operated under the ambient condition of - 10 ± 2 °C, lasting for 2h, Measure zero point output range after completion		n=2 c=0





12	Vibration Test	The sensor is not packed and powered off. Frequency range: (10-150) Hz; Sine amplitude: 1.5mm; Frequency range: 10CT, X, y, Z three axes, each sweeping 15 times. Measure the output range of zero point and relative error after completion.	There shall be no obvious dents, scratches, cracks, deformation and other defects on the sensor surface, no bubbles, crazing and falling off on the coating and coating, no loosening and falling off on the connectors	n=2 c=0
13	Drop Test	The packaged sensor, with a height of 1m, falls on a surface of concrete or a smooth and hard rigid surface. Each of the six different faces falls freely once. Measure the output range of zero point and relative error after completion.	and parts, no rust and mechanical damage on the metal components. Zero point output range: < 10μg/m ³	n=2 c=0
14	Electrostatic Interference	When the sensor is electrified, the surface of 2000V metal shell is discharged 8 times, and the ground plate is discharged 2 times at 10cm around the sample. The time interval of each discharge is at least 1s. Measure the output range of zero point and relative error after completion.	Zero point output range: < 10μg/m ³ Relative error: ± 10%	n=2 c=0

Packing:

1.Put the sensor into the Pearl Foam Tray as shown in the picture below.

2.Put the whole plate of sensors in Small Box one by one (Figure 11), then puts a foam plate at the top. Each Small Box can hold 20 sensors.

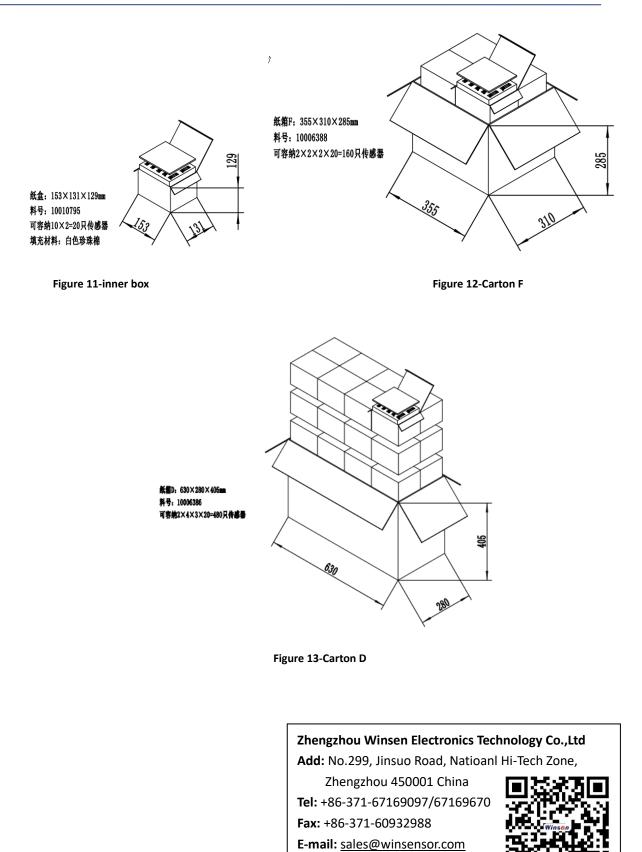
3.Select the appropriate carton according to the quantity of the order:

Carton F: 355 x 310 x 285mm, can hold 160 sensors. (Figure 12)

Carton D: 630 x 280 x 405mm, can hold 480 sensors. (Figure 13)

Note: Please pay attention to water proof of the carton during transportation.





Website: www.winsen-sensor.com