

MQ-5Combustible gas sensor

Product Description

The gas sensitive material used in MQ-5 gas sensor is

Tin dioxide (SnO_2) with low conductivity in the air₂). When the sensor is

When there is combustible gas in the environment, the conductivity of the sensor changes with the combustible gas in the air.

The voltage increases with the increase of the combustion gas concentration.

The change in conductivity is converted into an output signal corresponding to the gas concentration.

Number.

MQ-5 gas sensor has high sensitivity to butane, propane and methane.

This sensor can detect both methane and propane.

A flammable gas, especially liquefied gas (propane), is a suitable

Low-cost sensor suitable for a variety of applications.

Sensor Features

This product has good sensitivity to combustible gases (especially propane) in a wide concentration range and has the advantages of long life, low cost,

The advantages include simple circuit.

Main Applications

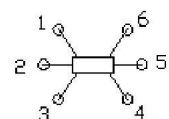
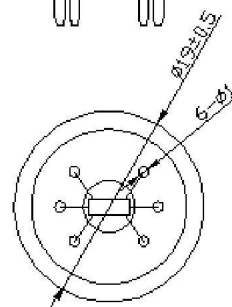
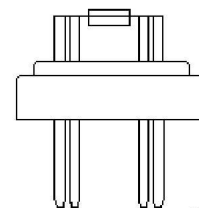
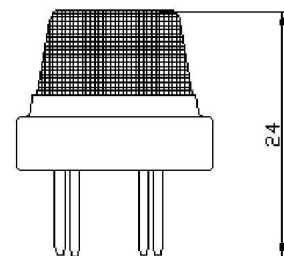
It is widely used in household gas leak alarms, industrial combustible gas alarms and portable gas detectors. **Technical**

indicators

surface1

Product Model			MQ-5
Product Type			Semiconductor gas sensors
Standard package			Bakelite, metal cover
Detection gas			Liquefied gas, methane
Detection concentration			300~10000ppm (methane, propane)
standard Circuit condition	Loop voltage	V_c	$\leq 24\text{V DC}$
	Heating voltage	V_H	$5.0\text{V} \pm 0.1\text{V AC or DC}$
	load resistance	R_L	Adjustable
standard test condition Downward Qi	Heating resistor	R_H	$26\Omega \pm 3\Omega$ (room temperature)
	Heating power consumption	P_H	$\leq 950\text{mW}$
	Sensitivity	S	$R_s(\text{in air})/R_s(\text{in } 2000\text{ppm C}_3\text{H}_8) \geq 5$
Min Yuan	Output voltage	V_s	$2.5\text{V} \sim 4.0\text{V}$ (in 2000ppm C_3H_8)
Special sex	Concentration slope	α	$\leq 0.6(R_{300\text{ppm}}/R_{1000\text{ppm C}_3\text{H}_8})$
standard test condition	Temperature and humidity		$20^\circ\text{C} \pm 2^\circ\text{C}; 55\% \pm 5\%\text{RH}$
	Standard test circuit		$V_c: 5.0\text{V} \pm 0.1\text{V};$ $V_H: 5.0\text{V} \pm 0.1\text{V}$
	Warm-up time		No less than 48 hours

Note: Output voltage (V_s) refers to the test atmosphere V_{RL}



picture1Sensor structure diagram

Basic Circuit

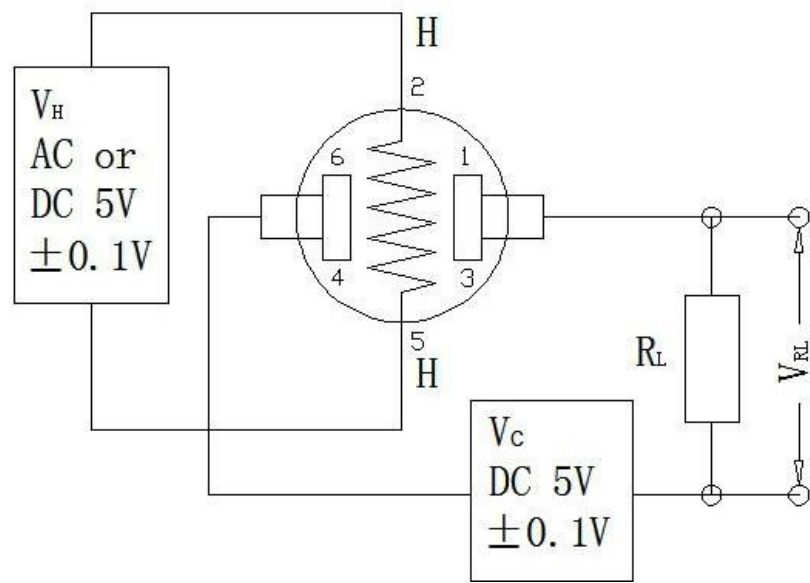


Figure 2 MQ-5 test circuit

Note: The figure above is the basic test circuit of MQ-5 sensor. The sensor needs to apply two voltages: heater voltage (V_H) and the test voltage (V_C). That

Medium V_H Used to provide a specific operating temperature for the sensor, DC power supply or AC power supply can be used. V_C is the load resistance in series with the sensor (R_L) voltage on the V

C

is the load resistance R_L . A DC power supply is required to provide the test voltage.

Sensor Characterization

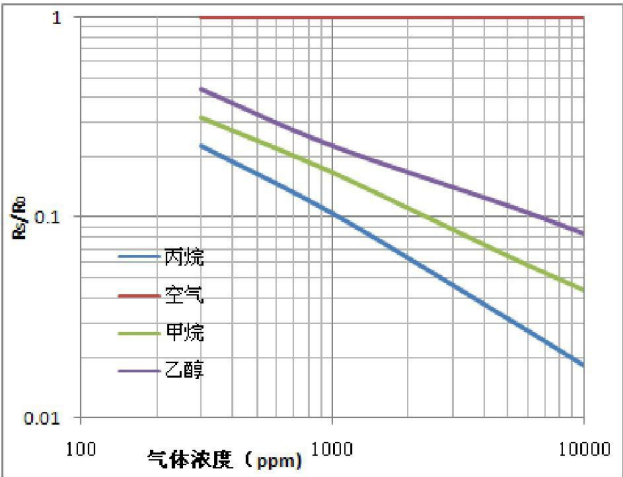


Figure 3 Typical sensitivity characteristic curve of the sensor

The vertical axis in the figure is the resistance ratio of the sensor (R_s/R_0), the horizontal axis is the gas concentration. R_s represents the resistance value of the sensor in different concentrations of gas, R_{exp}

The resistance value of the sensor in clean air. All tests in the figure were completed under standard test conditions.

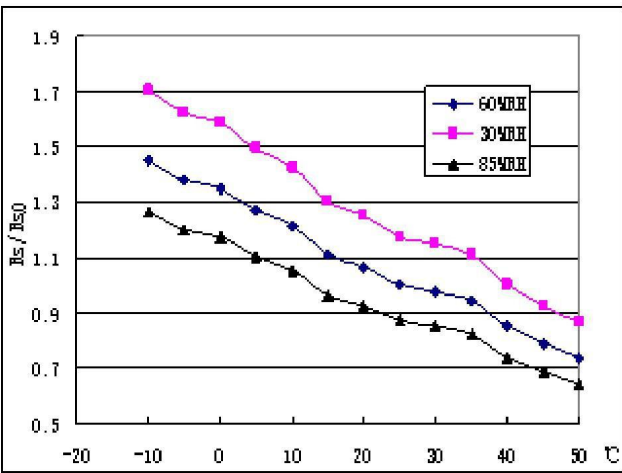


Figure 4 Typical temperature and humidity characteristic curves of the sensor The

vertical axis in the figure is the resistance ratio of the sensor (R_s/R_{20}). R_s means

2000ppm propane, different temperature/humidity sensor resistance values. R_{20} represents the sensor resistance under 2000ppm propane, 20°C/55%RH environment conditions.

Resistance value.

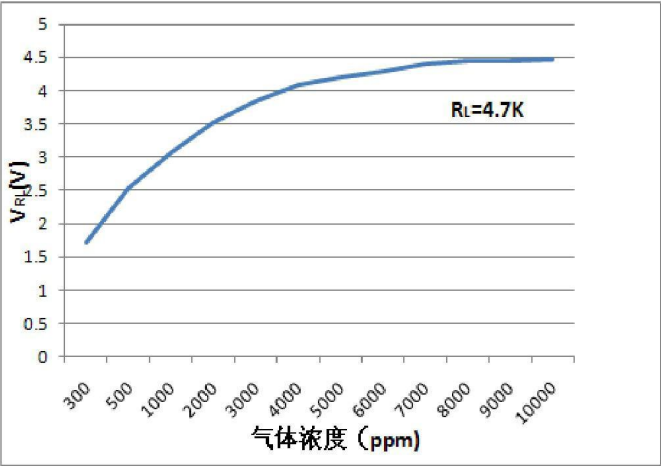


Figure 5 Sensitivity characteristic curve

Figure 5 shows the corresponding V_{RL} (R_L is 4.7 KΩ) at the negative in the figure are completed under standard test conditions.

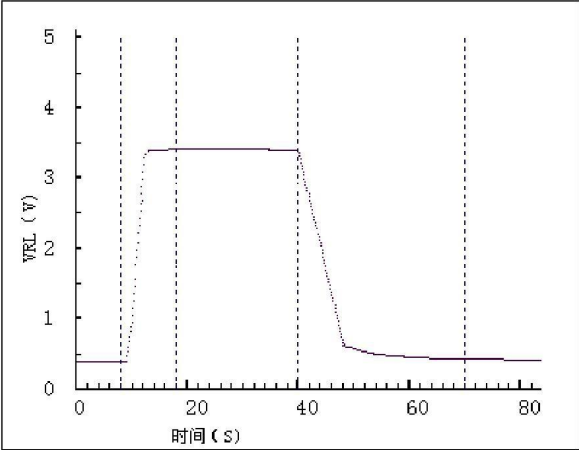


Figure 6 Response recovery characteristic curve

Figure 6 shows that the sensor is first placed in the detection atmosphere and then removed from the atmosphere. During this process, the sensor's V_{RL} value changes.

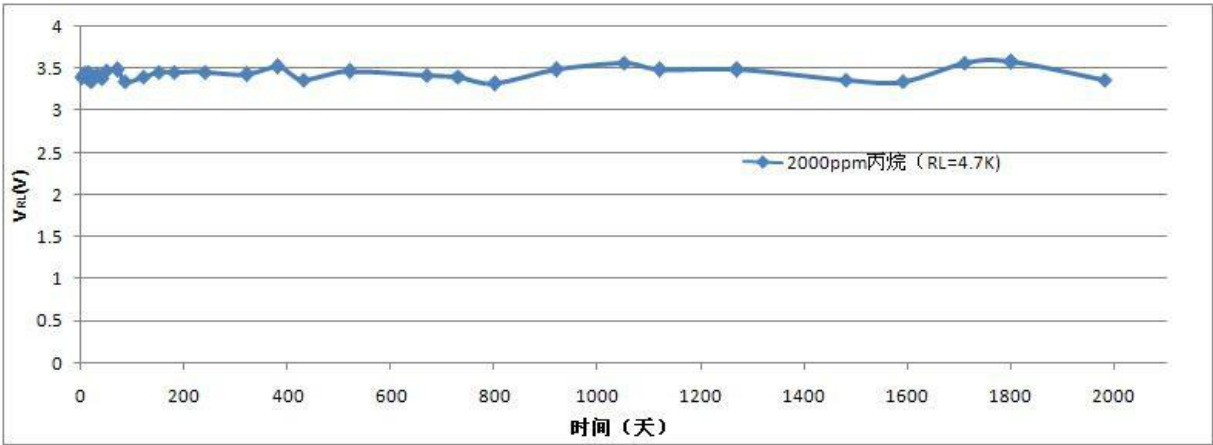


Figure 7 Long-term stability

All tests in the figure are completed under standard test conditions. The horizontal axis is the observation time and the vertical axis is V_{RL} value.

Precautions

1 Situations that must be avoided

1.1 Exposure to volatile silicon compound vapors

The sensor should be kept away from places where there are silicone adhesives, hair spray, silicone rubber, putty or other places where there are volatile silicone compounds.

If the surface of the sensor is adsorbed with silicon compound vapor, the sensitive material of the sensor will be wrapped by silicon dioxide formed by the decomposition of the silicon compound.

The sensitivity of the sensor is suppressed and cannot be restored.

1.2 Highly corrosive environment

The sensor is exposed to high concentrations of corrosive gases (such as H_2S , SO_x , Cl_2 , HCl , etc.), will not only cause the heating material and the corrosion or damage of the sensor leads will cause irreversible deterioration of the performance of the sensitive materials.

1.3 Pollution by alkali, alkali metal salts, and halogens

The performance of the sensor may also deteriorate if it is contaminated by alkali metals, especially salt water spray, or exposed to halogens such as Freon.

1.4 Contact with water

Splashing or immersing the sensor in water will cause the sensor's sensitivity to decrease.

1.5 Freezing

Water freezing on the surface of the sensor's sensitive material will cause the sensitive layer to break and lose its sensitive properties.

1.6 Applied voltage is too high

If the voltage applied to the sensor or heater is higher than the specified value, even if the sensor is not physically damaged or destroyed, it may cause damage to the leads and/or heater and cause the sensor's sensitivity to degrade.

1.7 Applying voltage to the wrong pin (only for the indirectly heated series)

For 6-pin sensors, 2 and 5 are heating electrodes, (1, 3)/(4, 6) are test electrodes.

Using electrodes, 1 and 3 are conductive, 4 and 6 are conductive. If voltage is applied to pins 1, 3 or 4, 6

This will cause the lead to burn out, and no signal will be obtained when connected to pins 2 and 4. (See Figure 8 on the right)

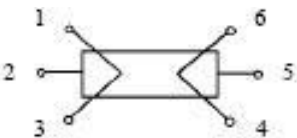


Figure 8: Sensor lead diagram

2 Situations to avoid as much as possible

2.1 Condensate

Under indoor use conditions, slight condensation will have a slight impact on the sensor performance. However, if water condenses on the surface of the sensitive layer

If the surface is exposed to sunlight and remains there for a period of time, the sensor characteristics will degrade.

2.2 In high concentration gas

Regardless of whether the sensor is powered on or not, placing it in high concentration gas for a long time will affect the sensor characteristics.

Towards the sensor, it will cause great damage to the sensor.

2.3 Long-term storage

If the sensor is stored for a long time without power, its resistance will have a reversible drift, which is related to the storage environment.

The sensor should be stored in a sealed bag that does not contain volatile silicon compounds. Sensors that have been stored for a long time need to be ventilated for a longer period of time before use.

The storage time and corresponding aging time recommendations are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Storage time	Recommended aging time
Under 1 month	No less than 48 hours
1 to 6 months	Not less than 72 hours
6 months and older	Not less than 168 hours

2.4 Long-term exposure to extreme environments

Regardless of whether the sensor is powered on or not, if it is exposed to extreme conditions for a long time, such as high humidity, high temperature or high pollution, the sensor

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Performance will be severely affected.

2.5 Vibration

Frequent and excessive vibration may cause the internal leads of the sensor to resonate and break.

Ultrasonic welders create these vibrations.

2.6 Impact

If the sensor is subjected to a strong impact or dropped, its leads may break.

2.7 Conditions of Use:

2.7.1 Manual welding is the most ideal welding method for sensors. The recommended welding conditions are as follows:

- Flux: Rosin flux with minimal chlorine content
- Constant temperature soldering iron
- Temperature: 250°C
- Time: no more than 3 seconds

2.7.2 The following conditions should be met when using wave soldering:

- Flux: Rosin flux with minimal chlorine content
- Speed: (1-2) m/min
- Preheating temperature: $(100 \pm 20)^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Soldering temperature: $(250 \pm 10)^{\circ}\text{C}$
- 1 pass through wave soldering machine

Violation of the above usage conditions will degrade the sensor characteristics.