



Electrochemical Hydrogen Sulfide Sensor (Model: MEu-H2S)

Manual

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MEu-H2S Hydrogen Sulfide Gas Sensor

Describtion

The MEu-H2S sensor is a fuel cell sensor. Hydrogen Sulfide and oxygen undergo a corresponding oxidation-reduction reaction on the working electrode and counter electrode and release charges to form a current. The current generated is proportional to the concentration of Hydrogen Sulfide and follows Faraday's law. The size can determine the concentration of Hydrogen Sulfide.



Features

* Excellent repeatability and stability

Application

Carbon monoxide detection in industrial and environmental fields.

Portable Hydrogen Sulfide detection instrument

Fixed point Hydrogen Sulfide detector

Technical parameter

Table 1

| Item | Parameter |
|--|--------------------------|
| Detection gas | Hydrogen Sulfide(H2S) |
| Measurement Range | 0∼100ppm |
| Max Range | 500ppm |
| Sensitivity | (45±15) nA/ppm |
| Response time (T ₉₀) | <158 |
| Zero point output (in clean | <±2ppm(Equivalent CO) |
| Zero drift $(-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim + 50^{\circ}\text{C})$ | < + 10ppm(Equivalent CO) |
| Repeatability | <±2% output value |
| Linearity | Within ±5% |
| Stability | <2% |

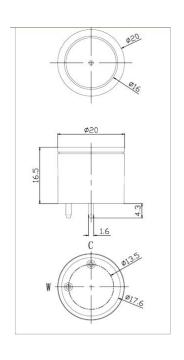


Figure 1: Sensor structure diagram; Unit:mm, Error ± 0.15mm

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Working Environment

Table 2

| Item | | Parameter |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Range of working temperature | Continue working | -20°C∼ + 40°C |
| | Intermittent working | -40°C∼+55°C |
| Working humidity range | | 15%RH \sim 90%RH(No condensation) |
| Working pressure range | | 1atm \pm 10% |

Lifespan Table 3

| Item | Parameter |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Long-term output drift | <20%/Year |
| Recommended storage environment | +10°C∼ + 30°C |
| Expected service life | 2 Years(in the air) |
| Storage time | Original package≤6 months |

Cross interference

In addition to the target gas, the MEu-H2S sensor also responds to other gases. The data in the table are the typical response of common interfering gases at a given concentration and the equivalent value of Hydrogen Sulfide. The sensor also responds to certain gases not listed in the table below, and the sensor and equipment should be used according to the actual application scenario.

Table 4 Cross Interference Data Sheet

| Gas | Concentration (ppm) | Equivalent H2S concentration(ppm) |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| СО | 200 | 0.5 |
| CL2 | 10 | 0.7 |
| C2H4 | 400 | 0.3 |
| H2 | 100 | 16 |
| С2Н5ОН | 1000 | 0.3 |
| NH3 | 50 | -0.3 |
| SO2 | 20 | 1.6 |
| PH3 | 20 | 14 |
| CH2O | 10 | 2.5 |
| С6Н6 | 100 | 0.2 |
| СНЗОН | 200 | 0.15 |



Cautions

- The pins(sockets) connector provided by the manufacturer should be used during installation, and direct welding of the tube pin is prohibited;
- The aging time before use is not less than 48 hours:
- Before using the sensor (portable meter) and in use (fixed point detector), confirm that it is in a normal state;
- Long-term use in an over-range high-concentration gas environment can cause damage to the sensor;
- The pin of the tube must not be broken or bent;
- The sensor must not be subjected to excessive shock or vibration;
- Do not disassemble the sensor at will. Disassembling the sensor will cause electrolyte leakage and cause harmful consequences;
- Damage to the casing will cause liquid leakage, do not use in this case;
- Avoid contact with organic solvents (including silicone rubber and other adhesives), coatings, pharmaceuticals, fuel oils and high-concentration gases;
- All electrochemical sensors cannot be completely encapsulated with resin materials or immersed in an oxygen-free environment, otherwise the performance of the sensor will be damaged;
- It is forbidden to encapsulate the sensor with hot melt adhesive or sealant whose curing temperature is higher than 80° C;
- All electrochemical sensors cannot be used or stored in an environment containing corrosive gas,
 which can damage the sensor;
- The sensor intake passage must not be blocked or polluted;
- When the sensor is not in use, the two poles need to be short-circuited to prevent electrode polarization;

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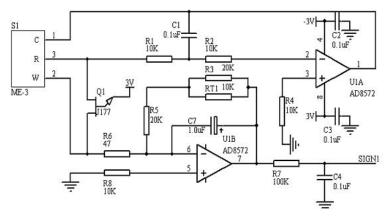
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Attachment

Attached 1 schematic diagram of sensor application circuit



Attached 2 typical curves of sensor characteristics

Figure 1: The sensitivity and response recovery of the sensor

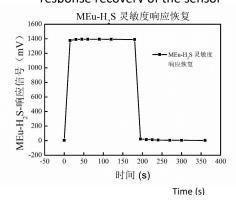


Figure 3: The output of the sensor at different temperatures

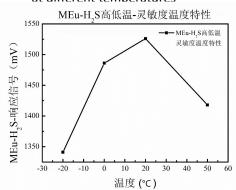


Figure 2: Sensor linearity curve

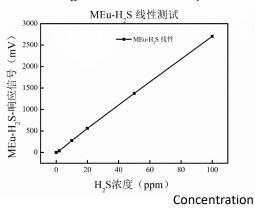


Figure 4: The zero point output of the sensor under different temperature conditions

