MQ-7 Semiconductor Sensor for Carbon Monoxide

Sensitive material of MQ-7 gas sensor is SnO₂, which with lower conductivity in clean air. It make detection by method of cycle high and low temperature, and detect CO when low temperature (heated by 1.5V). The sensor's conductivity is more higher along with the gas concentration rising. When high temperature (heated by 5.0V), it cleans the other gases adsorbed under low temperature. Please use simple electrocircuit, Convert change of conductivity to correspond output signal of gas concentration.

MQ-7 gas sensor has high sensitivity to Carbon Monoxide. The sensor could be used to detect different gases contains CO, it is with low cost and suitable for different application.

Character
* Good sensitivity to Combustible gas in wide range
* High sensitivity to Natural gas
* Long life and low cost
* Simple drive circuit

Application
* Domestic gas leakage detector
* Industrial CO detector
* Portable gas detector

Technical Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good sensitivity to Combustible gas in wide range</td>
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<td>Simple drive circuit</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model No.</th>
<th>MQ-7</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensor Type</td>
<td>Semiconductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Encapsulation</td>
<td>Plastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detection Gas</td>
<td>Carbon Monoxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration</td>
<td>10-10000ppm CO</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loop Voltage V_c</td>
<td>≤10V DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heater Voltage V_H</td>
<td>5.0V±0.2V ACorDC (High)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5V±0.1V ACorDC (Low)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heater Time T_L</td>
<td>60±1S (High)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Resistance</td>
<td>Adjustable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heater Resistance R_H</td>
<td>31Ω±3Ω (Room Tem.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heater consumption P_H</td>
<td>≤350mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensing Resistance R_s</td>
<td>2KΩ-20KΩ (in 100ppm CO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity S</td>
<td>Rs(in air)/Rs(100ppm CO)≥5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope α</td>
<td>≤0.6 (R journeys/R journeys CO)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tem. Humidity</td>
<td>20℃±2℃; 65%±5%RH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard test circuit</td>
<td>Vc: 5.0V±0.1V; Vi (High): 5.0V±0.1V; Vi (Low): 1.5V±0.1V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preheat time</td>
<td>Over 48 hours</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Basic test loop

The above is basic test circuit of the sensor. The sensor need to be put 2 voltage, heater voltage( V_H ) and test voltage( V_C ) . VH used to supply certified working temperature to the sensor, while V_C used to detect voltage( V_RL ) on load resistance (RL) whom is in series with sensor. The sensor has light polarity, Vc need DC power. VC and VH could use same power circuit with precondition to assure performance of sensor. In order to make the sensor with better performance, suitable RL value is needed:

Power of Sensitivity body(P_s):

\[ P_s = V_c^2 \times R_s / (R_s + R_L)^2 \]
Resistance of sensor ($R_s$): $R_s = \frac{V_c}{V_{RL}} - 1 \times RL$

**Sensitivity Characteristics**

Fig. 1 shows the typical sensitivity characteristics of the MQ-7, ordinate means resistance ratio of the sensor ($R_s/R_o$), abscissa is concentration of gases. $R_s$ means resistance in different gases, $R_o$ means resistance of sensor in 1000ppm Hydrogen. All test are under standard test conditions.

**Influence of Temperature/Humidity**

Fig. 2 shows the typical temperature and humidity characteristics. Ordinate means resistance ratio of the sensor ($R_s/R_o$), $R_s$ means resistance of sensor in 100ppm CO under different tem. and humidity. $R_o$ means resistance of the sensor in environment of 100ppm CO, 20°C/65%RH

**Structure and configuration**

Structure and configuration of MQ-7 gas sensor is shown as Fig. 3, sensor composed by micro AL2O3 ceramic tube, Tin Dioxide (SnO2) sensitive layer, measuring electrode and heater are fixed into a crust made by plastic and stainless steel net. The heater provides necessary work conditions for work of sensitive components. The enveloped MQ-7 have 6 pin, 4 of them are used to fetch signals, and other 2 are used for providing heating current.

### Parts and Materials

- 1. Gas sensing layer: SnO2
- 2. Electrode: Au
- 3. Electrode line: Pd
- 4. Heater coil: Ni-Cr alloy
- 5. Tunnel ceramic: Al2O3
- 6. Filter: Active Carbon
- 7. Clamp ring: Ni-Cu
- 8. Resin Base: Bakelite
- 9. Tube Pin: Ni-Cu
Notification

1 Following conditions must be prohibited

1.1 Exposed to organic silicon steam

   Organic silicon steam cause sensors invalid, sensors must be avoid exposing to silicon bond, fixature, silicon latex, putty or plastic contain silicon environment

1.2 High Corrosive gas

   If the sensors exposed to high concentration corrosive gas (such as H₂S₂, SOₓ, Cl₂, 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 fluorin.

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 sensor would lose sensitivity.

1.6 Applied voltage higher

   Applied voltage on sensor should not be higher than stipulated value, otherwise it cause down-line or heater damaged, and bring on sensors’ sensitivity characteristic changed badly.

1.7 Voltage on wrong pins

   For 6 pins sensor, if apply voltage on 1、3 pins or 4、6 pins, it will make lead broken, and without signal when apply on 2、4 pins

2 Following conditions must be avoided

2.1 Water Condensation

   Indoor conditions, slight water condensation will effect sensors performance lightly. However, if water condensation on sensors surface and keep a certain period, sensor’ sensitivity will be decreased.

2.2 Used in high gas concentration

   No matter the sensor is electrified or not, if long time placed in high gas concentration, if will affect sensors characteristic.

2.3 Long time storage

   The sensors resistance produce reversible drift if it’s stored for long time without electrify, this drift is related with storage conditions. Sensors should be stored in airproof without silicon gel bag with clean air. For the sensors with long time storage but no electrify, they need long aging time for stbility before using.

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 effect the sensors performance badly.

2.5 Vibration

   Continual vibration will result in sensors down-lead response then rupture. 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

   For sensor, handmade welding is optimal way. If use wave crest welding should meet the following conditions:

   2.7.1 Soldering flux: Rosin soldering flux contains least chlorine

   2.7.2 Speed: 1-2 Meter/ Minute

   2.7.3 Warm-up temperature: 100±20℃

   2.7.4 Welding temperature: 250±10℃

   2.7.5 1 time pass wave crest welding machine

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