



NDIR Infrared Refrigerant Gas Sensor

(Model: MH-441D)

Manual

Version: 1.1

Valid from: 2022.12.01

Zhengzhou Winsen Electronics Technology Co., Ltd

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Zhengzhou Winsen Electronics Technology CO., LTD

MH-441D NDIR Infrared Refrigerant Sensor

1. Introduction

MH-440D infrared gas sensor is a miniature universal intelligent sensor, which adopts NDIR theory to detect concentration of CH₄ in air and has good selectivity, stable performance, long life, also is independent of Oxygen. The inside temperature sensor could be used for temperature compensation. This miniature infrared gas sensor is developed by the tight integration of mature infrared absorbing gas detection technology, micro machine workout and superior circuit design.

It is convenient in use and also instead of catalytic component directly, widely used in various occasions with flammable and explosion hazard gas.



2.Features

- High sensitivity, high resolution, fast response
- Output method: UART, analog voltage signal
- Temperature compensation, excellent linear output
- Excellent stability, Long lifespan
- Anti-poisons, anti-vapor interference
- Can replace catalytic type gas sensor directly

3.Applications

Widely used for HVAC refrigeration, air monitoring indoor, industrial-process control and safety protection, agriculture and animal husbandry.

4.Main Parameters

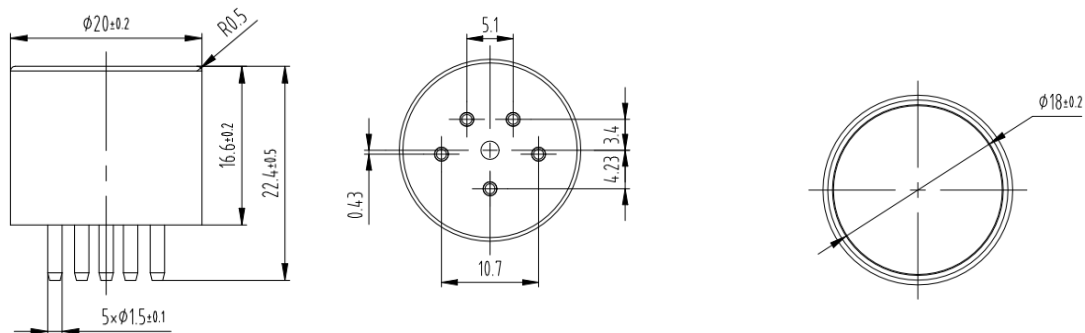
Fig1.Technical Parameters

Part Number	MH-441D
Detection Gas	Refrigerant
Detection Range	0~5%VOL
Working Voltage	3.6~5V DC (Require powered by safety barrier)
Average Current	<85mA
Interface Level	3.0V
Output Signal	UART(3.0V)
	0.4~2.0V DC(Require output by safety barrier)
Warm-up time	3 min
Response time	T90<30 seconds
Working Temperature	-20°C ~ 60°C
Working Humidity	0~95%RH(no condensation)
Sizes	Φ 20 × 22.4mm
Weight	35g
Lifetime	>5 years
Defense Grade	IP54
Power, communication terminal	Ui=7.5VDC, Ii=265mA,
Intrinsic safety	Pi=0.5W, Ci=10 μF, Li=0mH

Fig2.Measuring Range and Refrigerant conversion factor

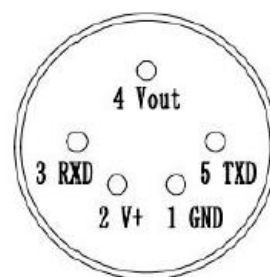
Target Gas	Molecular Formula	Measuring Range	Resolution	No. of decimal	Accuracy	Relative coefficient
R32	CH ₂ F ₂	0~5.00% Vol	0.01% Vol	2	±5%F.S(0.00%-1.00%)	1
					±10%F.S(1.00%-5.00%)	
454B	CH ₂ F ₂ (68.9%)	0~5.00% Vol	0.01% Vol	2	±5%F.S(0.00%-1.00%)	0.91
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₄ (31.1%)				±10%F.S(1.00%-5.00%)	
R410A	CH ₂ F ₂ (50%)	0~5.00% Vol	0.01% Vol	2	±5%F.S(0.00%-1.00%)	0.81
	C ₂ HF ₅ (50%)				±10%F.S(1.00%-5.00%)	
R134A	C ₂ H ₂ F ₄	0~5.00% Vol	0.01% Vol	2	±5%F.S(0.00%-1.00%)	0.28
					±10%F.S(1.00%-5.00%)	

5.Struction Size(Tolerance of unmarked dimensions is ±0.2)



■ Pin definition MH-441D

Pin	Pin definition
Pin 2	V+ power supply
Pin 1	GND
Pin 4	Vout (0.4~2 V)
Pin 3	UART (RXD) 0~3.0 V 数据输入
Pin 5	UART (TXD) 0~3.0 V 数据输出



6.Output way.

6.1 Analog Output

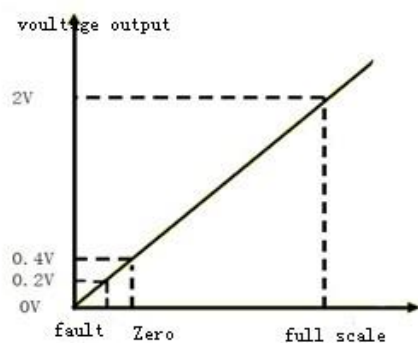
The output of Vout is proportional to the gas concentration, 0.4-2.0V output stands for 0 to full range.

Connection: V+ -5V, GND- Power Ground, Vout-ADC input.

After warm-up, Vout will show the voltage standing for the gas concentration.

If self-checking detects a fault, the output voltage is 0V.

Output concentration = Full range value * output voltage (V)/(2-0.4).



6.2 Digital Output

Connections: Vin-5V power, GND- Power Ground, RXD - TXD of detector, TXD - RXD of detector.

Users must use TTL level, if you use RS232 level, it must be changed.

Detectors can read gas concentration via UART interface of sensor, no need to calibrate.

UART Communication Protocol

General setting

Baud rate	9600
Data bit	8 bit
Stop bit	1 bit
Check bit	Null

Command:

Every command includes 9 bytes from byte0 to byte8

The start byte is 0xff

The command includes sensor no and it is 0x01 by default. The command is ended with checksum.

0x86	To read gas concentration value
0x87	To calibrate sensor zero point (ZERO)
0x88	To calibrate span point(SPAN)

0x86-to read gas concentration value:

Send command								
Byte0	Byte1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8
Start bit	Sensor no.	Command	-	-	-	-	-	checksum
0xFF	0x01	0x86	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x79
Returning								
Byte0	Byte1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8
Start bit	command	Concentration high byte	Concentration low- byte	-	-	-	-	checksum
0xFF	0x86	0x02	0x60	0x47	0x00	0x00	0x00	0xD1
If the detection range is 0~100%LEL CH4, Gas concentration (unit is ppm)= $[(\text{Changing byte2 value from hexadecimal into decimalism}) * 256 + (\text{Changing byte3 value from hexadecimal into decimalism})] * 500$ If the detection range is 0~5%vol CH4, Gas concentration (unit is ppm)= $[(\text{Changing byte2 value from hexadecimal into decimalism}) * 256 + (\text{Changing byte3 value from hexadecimal into decimalism})] * 100$								

0x87-to calibrate zero point

Send command								
Byte0	Byte1	Byte2	Byte3	Byte4	Byte5	Byte6	Byte7	Byte8
Start bit	Sensor no.	Command	-	-	-	-	-	checksum
0xFF	0x01	0x87	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x78
No returning								

checksum = (negation (byte1+byte2+.....+byte7))+1

For example.

Byte0	Byte1	Byte2	Byte3	Byte4	Byte5	Byte6	Byte7	Byte8
Start bit	Sensor no.	Command	-	-	-	-	-	checksum
0xFF	0x01	0x86	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x79

Calculation method as follow:

1. except byte0, to add all of other bytes
 $0x1 + 0x86 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 = 0x87$
2. negate to above value: $0xFF - 0x87 = 0x78$
3. add 1 to above value
 $0x78 + 0x01 = 0x79$

Eg.

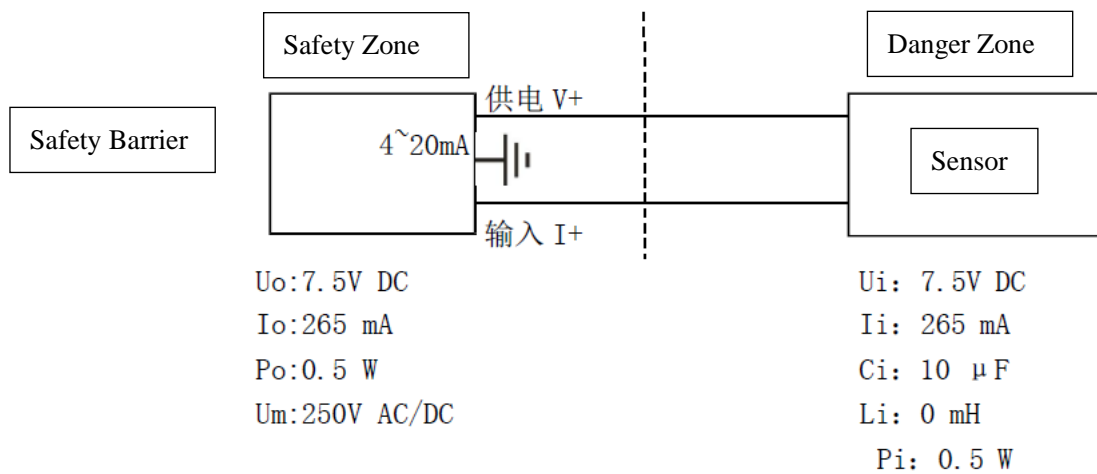
```
char getChecksum(char *packet)
{
    char i, checksum;
    for( i = 1; i < 8; i++)
    {
        checksum += packet[i];
    }
    checksum = 0xff - checksum;
    checksum += 1;
    return checksum;
}
```

Intrinsically safe explosion-proof

- This product meets the standards of GB3836.1-2010 "Explosive Atmosphere Part 1: General Requirements for Equipment" and GB3836.4-2010 "Explosive Atmosphere Part 4: Equipment Protected by Intrinsically Safe "i" standards"; the explosion-proof mark is Exib II B T4 Gb, it is suitable for zone 1 and zone 2, contains Class IIA, T1-T3 explosive environment formed by the flammable gas, mixture of steam and air; it has passed the inspection by the National Quality Inspection Center for Explosion-proof Electrical Products and obtained the explosion-proof certificate. When using, please note the following:
- The intrinsically safe power supply must be used to power the sensor, otherwise the explosion-proof performance will be affected.
- It is forbidden to replace the sensor in dangerous places.
- It is forbidden to disassemble or replace the sensor element to avoid affecting the explosion-proof performance.
- It is not allowed to replace components or structures, so as not to affect the explosion-proof performance.
- The installation and wiring of the safety barrier must be carried out in accordance with the safety barrier instruction manual, and the safety barrier must obtain an explosion-proof certificate.

Connection diagram of intrinsically safe explosion-proof system

The on-site installation must comply with the relevant regulations of the GB3836.15—2000 "Electrical Equipment for Explosive Gas Environment Part 15: Electrical Installation in Hazardous Locations (Except Coal and Mines)".



The distribution parameters of the connecting cable between the safety barrier and the sensor should meet:

$$C_c \leq C_o - C_i \quad L_c \leq L_o - L_i \quad U_i \geq U_o \quad I_i \geq I_o \quad P_i \geq P_o$$

Note:

U_o : Maximum output voltage of safety barrier;

I_o : Maximum output current of safety barrier

P_o : Maximum output power of safety barrier

C_o : Maximum external capacitance of safety barrier

L_o : the maximum external inductance of the safety barrier (see the safety barrier instructions for the above parameters book)

C_c : Maximum allowable distributed capacitance of connecting cable

U_i : sensor maximum input voltage

I_i : Maximum sensor input current

P_i : sensor maximum input power

C_i : Maximum internal capacitance of the sensor

L_i : Maximum internal inductance of the sensor

L_c : Maximum allowable distributed inductance of connecting cable

7. Cautions for Maintenance

7.1 The sensor should be calibrated regularly. The suggested cycle time is 6 months.

7.2 Do not use the sensor in the high dusty environment for long time.

7.3 The sensor should be kept away from heat sources and away from direct sunlight or other thermal radiation.

7.4 Please use the sensor with correct power supply.

7.5 Forbid to weld the sensor pins directly.

7.6 Forbid to cut the sensor pins.