



Combustible Gas Sensor
(Model Part: MH-Z1341A)

User Manual

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Zhengzhou Winsen Electronics Technology Co., Ltd

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Zhengzhou Winsen Electronics Technology CO., LTD.

MH-Z1341A Combustible Gas Sensor

Product Description

The MH-Z1341A combustible gas sensor (hereinafter referred to as the sensor) is a universal and compact sensor that uses the principle of non dispersive infrared (NDIR) to detect combustible gases in the air. It has good selectivity, no oxygen dependence, long lifespan, built-in temperature compensation, digital output, and is convenient to use. This sensor is a high-performance sensor that combines mature infrared absorption gas detection technology with precision optical path design and sophisticated circuit design.



Features

- The air chamber is treated with electroplating, waterproof and corrosion-resistant
- High sensitivity, low power consumption
- Excellent stability
- Temperature compensation, excellent linear output
- Provide UART output mode
- Long life-span
- Anti moisture interference, anti-poisoning

Applications

- Home Alarms
- HVAC equipment
- Agriculture and animal husbandry

Technical Parameters

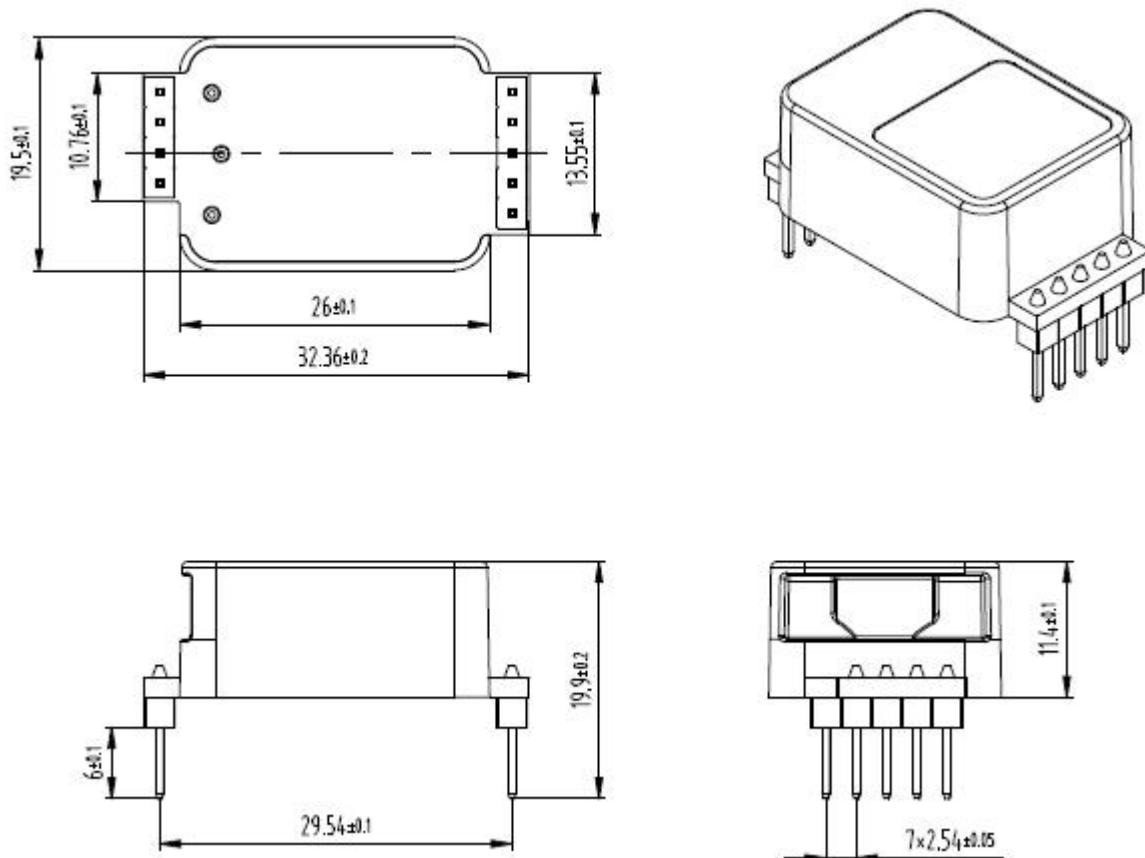
Tab 1 Parameters

| Model No. | MH-Z1341A |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Target Gas | Combustible gas |
| Power Supply | DC(5.0±0.1)V |
| Average Current | <150µA (@5Vpower supply) |
| Peak Current | 40 mA (@5Vpower supply) |
| Interface level | 3.0V(compatible with 5V) |
| Range | 0~100%LEL optional (see Tab2) |
| Output Signal | Serial (UART)(TTL level 3.0V) |
| Pre-heating time | 10s |
| Response time | T ₉₀ < 30s |
| Working Temperature | -10°C~60°C |
| Working humidity | 0~95%RH(Non-condensation) |
| Storage Temperature | -20°C~60°C |
| Weight | 5 g |
| Anticipated Life | >10 years |

Tab 2 Regular Measurement Range and Accuracy

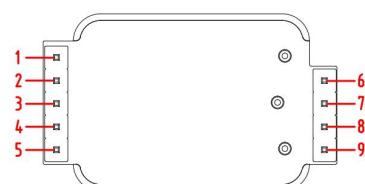
| Gas | Molecular formula | Measurement range | Resolution | Accuracy |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|---|
| Methane | CH ₄ | 0~5.00%VOL | 0.01%VOL | ±0.15%VOL(@10~40°C) ±0.25%VOL(-10~10°C, 40~60°C) |
| Propane | C ₃ H ₈ | 0~100%LEL | 1%LEL | ±3%LEL(@10~40°C) ±5%LEL(-10~10°C, 40~60°C) |

Product Appearance and Structural Diagram



Tab 3

| Pin No. | Pin definition |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Pin 1,2,5-7 | reserved |
| Pin 3 | UART (TXD) 0~3.0 V data output |
| Pin 4 | UART (RXD) 0~3.0 V data input |
| Pin 8 | GND |
| Pin 9 | VIN |



Pin Definition Diagram

Communication Protocol

1. Protocol overview

- The data in this agreement is all in hexadecimal format.
- The data length of this agreement is fixed at 9 bytes.
- Baud rate: 9600; Data bits: 8 bits; Stop position: 1 position; Parity bit: None.

2. Protocol Command list and explaination

Tab 4

| Protocol command definition | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 0x86 | Read gas concentration |
| 0x87 | Zero-point Calibration |
| 0x88 | Span Calibration |

3. Communication Mode

The default mode is active upload mode. When the concentration is below the threshold, the upload cycle is once every 5 seconds, and once every 1 second above the threshold. The default threshold is 3% LEL; After the host sends the 86 command to read the concentration, it automatically switches to question and answer mode and no longer actively uploads until the next power on.

Active upload mode:

| Byte0 | Byte1 | Byte2 | Byte3 | Byte4 | Byte5 | Byte6 | Byte7 | Byte8 |
|---|---------|--------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Start byte | Command | (HIGH) | (LOW) | - | - | - | - | Checksum |
| 0xFF | 0x86 | 0x00 | 0x64 | 0x47 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0xCF |
| Gas concentration = HIGH * 256 + LOW | | | | Methane sensor (unit% VOL): data with 2 decimal places: value 100=1.00% VOL | | | | |
| Example: Convert hexadecimal to decimal: 01 equals 01, 64 equals 100; Gas value: 0*256+64=100 | | | | Propane sensor (unit:% LEL): Data without decimal places: Value 100=100% LEL | | | | |

4. Communication Commands

| 0x86-Read gas concentration | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Send Command | | | | | | | | |
| Byte0 | Byte1 | Byte2 | Byte3 | Byte4 | Byte5 | Byte6 | Byte7 | Byte8 |
| Start byte | Sensor No. | Command | - | - | - | - | - | Checksum |
| 0xFF | 0x01 | 0x86 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x79 |
| Return | | | | | | | | |
| Byte0 | Byte1 | Byte2 | Byte3 | Byte4 | Byte5 | Byte6 | Byte7 | Byte8 |
| Start byte | Command | (HIGH) | (LOW) | - | - | - | - | Checksum |
| 0xFF | 0x86 | 0x00 | 0x64 | 0x47 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0xCF |
| Gas concentration = HIGH * 256 + LOW | | | | Methane sensor (unit% VOL): data with 2 decimal places: value 100=1.00% VOL | | | | |
| Example: Convert hexadecimal to decimal: 01 equals 01, 64 equals 100; Gas value: 0*256+64=100 | | | | Propane sensor (unit:% LEL): Data without decimal places: Value 100=100% LEL | | | | |

| 0x87-Zero Point Calibration | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Send Command | | | | | | | | |
| Byte0 | Byte1 | Byte2 | Byte3 | Byte4 | Byte5 | Byte6 | Byte7 | Byte8 |
| Start Byte | Sensor No. | Command | - | - | - | - | - | Checksum |
| 0xFF | 0x01 | 0x87 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x78 |
| Return | | | | | | | | |
| Byte0 | Byte1 | Byte2 | Byte3 | Byte4 | Byte5 | Byte6 | Byte7 | Byte8 |
| Start Byte | Command | - | - | - | - | - | - | Checksum |
| 0xFF | 0x87 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x79 |
| Received 87 return instructions indicating successful calibration at Zero point | | | | | | | | |

| 0x88-Calibrate the sensor span point (SPAN) by injecting 2.5% VOL methane gas | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|---------|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Send Command | | | | | | | | |
| Byte0 | Byte1 | Byte2 | Byte3 | Byte4 | Byte5 | Byte6 | Byte7 | Byte8 |
| Start Byte | Sensor No. | Command | High gas value | Low gas value | - | - | - | Checksum |
| 0xFF | 0x01 | 0x88 | 0x00 | 0xFA | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x7D |
| Return | | | | | | | | |
| Byte0 | Byte1 | Byte2 | Byte3 | Byte4 | Byte5 | Byte6 | Byte7 | Byte8 |
| Start Byte | Command | (HIGH) | (LOW) | - | - | - | - | Checksum |
| 0xFF | 0x88 | 0x00 | 0xFA | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x7E |
| Gas Concentration = HIGH * 256 + LOW | | | | | | | | |
| Example: Convert hexadecimal to decimal: 00 equals 0, FA equals 250; | | | | | | | | |
| Calibration Point: 0*256+250=250, which equals 2.50%VOL | | | | | | | | |

Verification and calculation method

Checksum = (reversed(Byte1+Byte2+Byte3+Byte4+Byte5+Byte6+Byte7))+1

Example:

| Byte0 | Byte1 | Byte2 | Byte3 | Byte4 | Byte5 | Byte6 | Byte7 | Byte8 |
|------------|------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Start Byte | Sensor No. | Command | - | - | - | - | - | checksum |
| 0xFF | 0x01 | 0x86 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | 0x00 | checksum |

Calculation as following:

1、Add from Byte1 to Byte7: $0x01 + 0x86 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 + 0x00 = 0x87$

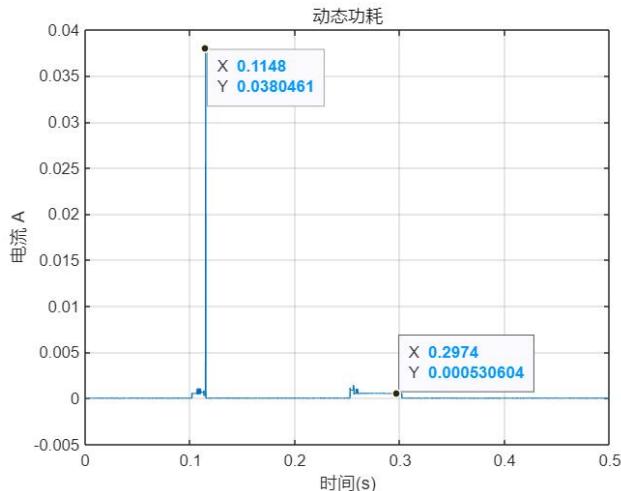
2、Reversed: $0xFF - 0x87 = 0x78$

Reversed values+1: $0x78 + 0x01 = 0x79$

C language calculation checksum routine

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

5. Dynamic power consumption curve



Peak power consumption of 38mA, average power consumption of 50uA @ low concentration (below 3% LEL) operation, average power consumption of 120uA @ high concentration (above 3% LEL) operation (active upload mode).

Notes

- During the welding, installation, and use of sensors, it is necessary to avoid any direction of pressure on their optical cavity.
- If the sensor needs to be placed in a small space, the space should be well ventilated, especially the intake window should be located in a well ventilated position.
- Sensors should be kept away from heat sources and avoid direct sunlight or other thermal radiation.
- Sensors should be calibrated regularly, with a recommended calibration cycle of no more than 6 months.
- Do not use sensors in environments with high dust density for a long time.
- To ensure the normal operation of the sensor, the power supply voltage must be maintained within the range of DC (5.0 ± 0.1) V, and the power supply current must not be less than 150mA. If it is not within this range, the sensor may malfunction, the sensor output concentration may be low, or the sensor may not work properly.
- When manually calibrating the zero point or sending a command to calibrate the zero point, it is necessary to work continuously for more than 20 minutes in a stable zero gas environment.

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