

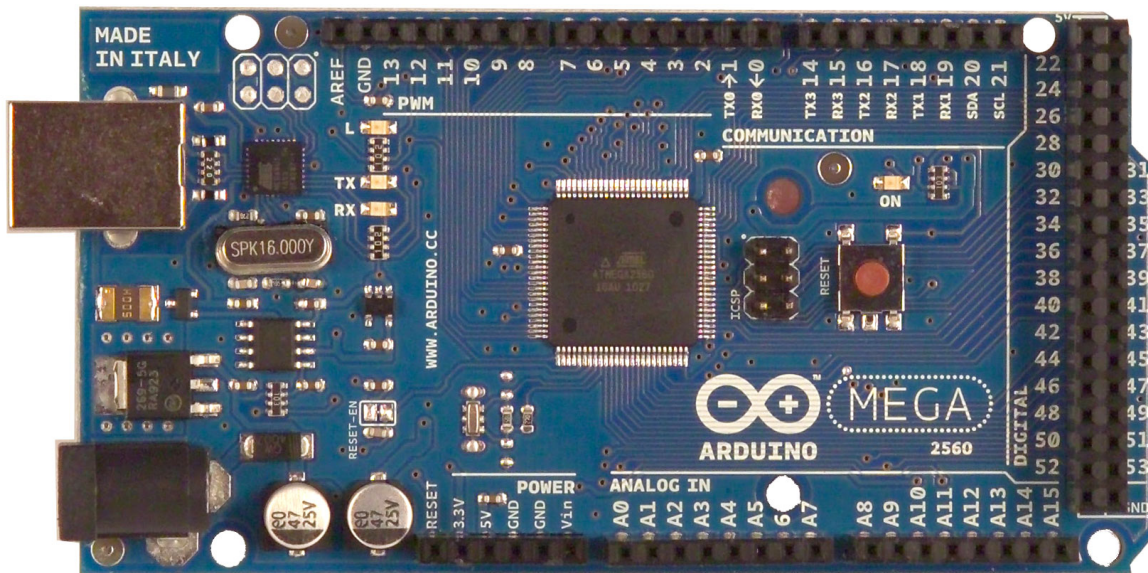
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Arduino Mega 2560 Datasheet

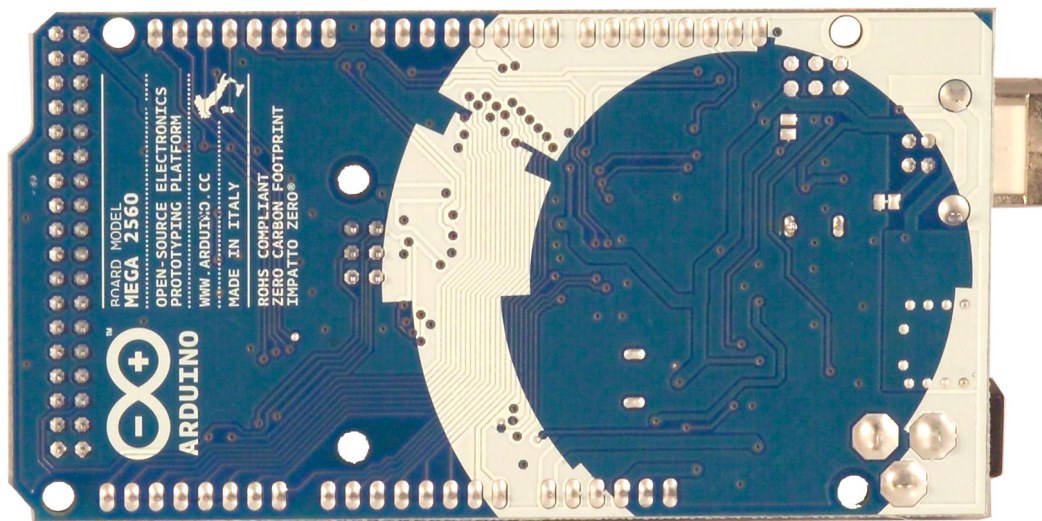




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Overview

The Arduino Mega 2560 is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega2560 ([datasheet](#)). It has 54 digital input/output pins (of which 14 can be used as PWM outputs), 16 analog inputs, 4 UARTs (hardware serial ports), a 16 MHz crystal oscillator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started. The Mega is compatible with most shields designed for the Arduino Duemilanove or Diecimila.

Schematic & Reference Design

EAGLE files: [arduino-mega2560-reference-design.zip](#)



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Schematic: [arduino-mega2560-schematic.pdf](#)

Summary

Microcontroller	ATmega2560
Operating Voltage	5V
Input Voltage (recommended)	7-12V
Input Voltage (limits)	6-20V
Digital I/O Pins	54 (of which 14 provide PWM output)
Analog Input Pins	16
DC Current per I/O Pin	40 mA
DC Current for 3.3V Pin	50 mA
Flash Memory	256 KB of which 8 KB used by bootloader
SRAM	8 KB
EEPROM	4 KB
Clock Speed	16 MHz

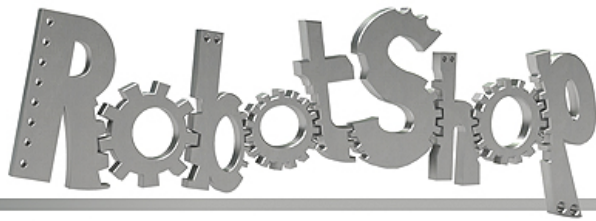
Power

The Arduino Mega can be powered via the USB connection or with an external power supply. The power source is selected automatically.

External (non-USB) power can come either from an AC-to-DC adapter (wall-wart) or battery. The adapter can be connected by plugging a 2.1mm center-positive plug into the board's power jack. Leads from a battery can be inserted in the Gnd and Vin pin headers of the POWER connector.

The board can operate on an external supply of 6 to 20 volts. If supplied with less than 7V, however, the 5V pin may supply less than five volts and the board may be unstable. If using more than 12V, the voltage regulator may overheat and damage the board. The recommended range is 7 to 12 volts.

The Mega2560 differs from all preceding boards in that it does not use the FTDI USB-to-serial driver chip. Instead, it features the Atmega8U2 programmed as a USB-to-serial converter.



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The power pins are as follows:

- **VIN.** The input voltage to the Arduino board when it's using an external power source (as opposed to 5 volts from the USB connection or other regulated power source). You can supply voltage through this pin, or, if supplying voltage via the power jack, access it through this pin.
- **5V.** The regulated power supply used to power the microcontroller and other components on the board. This can come either from VIN via an on-board regulator, or be supplied by USB or another regulated 5V supply.
- **3V3.** A 3.3 volt supply generated by the on-board regulator. Maximum current draw is 50 mA.
- **GND.** Ground pins.

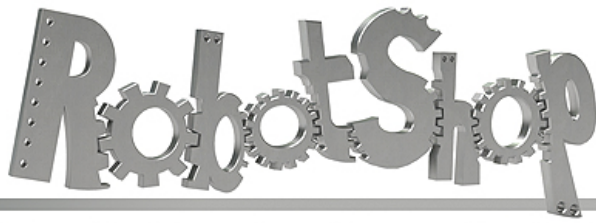
Memory

The ATmega2560 has 256 KB of flash memory for storing code (of which 8 KB is used for the bootloader), 8 KB of SRAM and 4 KB of EEPROM (which can be read and written with the [EEPROM library](#)).

Input and Output

Each of the 54 digital pins on the Mega can be used as an input or output, using [pinMode\(\)](#), [digitalWrite\(\)](#), and [digitalRead\(\)](#) functions. They operate at 5 volts. Each pin can provide or receive a maximum of 40 mA and has an internal pull-up resistor (disconnected by default) of 20-50 kOhms. In addition, some pins have specialized functions:

- **Serial: 0 (RX) and 1 (TX); Serial 1: 19 (RX) and 18 (TX); Serial 2: 17 (RX) and 16 (TX); Serial 3: 15 (RX) and 14 (TX).** Used to receive (RX) and transmit (TX) TTL serial data. Pins 0 and 1 are also connected to the corresponding pins of the ATmega8U2 USB-to-TTL Serial chip.
- **External Interrupts: 2 (interrupt 0), 3 (interrupt 1), 18 (interrupt 5), 19 (interrupt 4), 20 (interrupt 3), and 21 (interrupt 2).** These pins can be configured to trigger an interrupt on a low value, a rising or falling edge, or a change in value. See the [attachInterrupt\(\)](#) function for details.
- **PWM: 0 to 13.** Provide 8-bit PWM output with the [analogWrite\(\)](#) function.
- **SPI: 50 (MISO), 51 (MOSI), 52 (SCK), 53 (SS).** These pins support SPI communication using the [SPI library](#). The SPI pins are also broken out on the ICSP header, which is physically compatible with the Uno, Duemilanove and Diecimila.
- **LED: 13.** There is a built-in LED connected to digital pin 13. When the pin is HIGH



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value, the LED is on, when the pin is LOW, it's off.

- **I²C: 20 (SDA) and 21 (SCL).** Support I²C (TWI) communication using the [Wire library](#) (documentation on the Wiring website). Note that these pins are not in the same location as the I²C pins on the Duemilanove or Diecimila.

The Mega2560 has 16 analog inputs, each of which provide 10 bits of resolution (i.e. 1024 different values). By default they measure from ground to 5 volts, though is it possible to change the upper end of their range using the AREF pin and analogReference() function.

There are a couple of other pins on the board:

- **AREF.** Reference voltage for the analog inputs. Used with [analogReference\(\)](#).
- **Reset.** Bring this line LOW to reset the microcontroller. Typically used to add a reset button to shields which block the one on the board.

Communication

The Arduino Mega2560 has a number of facilities for communicating with a computer, another Arduino, or other microcontrollers. The ATmega2560 provides four hardware UARTs for TTL (5V) serial communication. An ATmega8U2 on the board channels one of these over USB and provides a virtual com port to software on the computer (Windows machines will need a .inf file, but OSX and Linux machines will recognize the board as a COM port automatically. The Arduino software includes a serial monitor which allows simple textual data to be sent to and from the board. The RX and TX LEDs on the board will flash when data is being transmitted via the ATmega8U2 chip and USB connection to the computer (but not for serial communication on pins 0 and 1).

A [SoftwareSerial library](#) allows for serial communication on any of the Mega2560's digital pins.

The ATmega2560 also supports I²C (TWI) and SPI communication. The Arduino software includes a Wire library to simplify use of the I²C bus; see the [documentation on the Wiring website](#) for details. For SPI communication, use the [SPI library](#).

Programming

The Arduino Mega can be programmed with the Arduino software ([download](#)). For details, see the [reference](#) and [tutorials](#).

The ATmega2560 on the Arduino Mega comes preburned with a [bootloader](#) that allows you to upload new code to it without the use of an external hardware programmer. It



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communicates using the original STK500 protocol ([reference](#), [C header files](#)). You can also bypass the bootloader and program the microcontroller through the ICSP (In-Circuit Serial Programming) header; see [these instructions](#) for details.

Automatic (Software) Reset

Rather than requiring a physical press of the reset button before an upload, the Arduino Mega2560 is designed in a way that allows it to be reset by software running on a connected computer. One of the hardware flow control lines (DTR) of the ATmega8U2 is connected to the reset line of the ATmega2560 via a 100 nanofarad capacitor. When this line is asserted (taken low), the reset line drops long enough to reset the chip. The Arduino software uses this capability to allow you to upload code by simply pressing the upload button in the Arduino environment. This means that the bootloader can have a shorter timeout, as the lowering of DTR can be well-coordinated with the start of the upload. This setup has other implications. When the Mega2560 is connected to either a computer running Mac OS X or Linux, it resets each time a connection is made to it from software (via USB). For the following half-second or so, the bootloader is running on the Mega2560. While it is programmed to ignore malformed data (i.e. anything besides an upload of new code), it will intercept the first few bytes of data sent to the board after a connection is opened. If a sketch running on the board receives one-time configuration or other data when it first starts, make sure that the software with which it communicates waits a second after opening the connection and before sending this data.

The Mega2560 contains a trace that can be cut to disable the auto-reset. The pads on either side of the trace can be soldered together to re-enable it. It's labeled "RESET-EN". You may also be able to disable the auto-reset by connecting a 110 ohm resistor from 5V to the reset line; see [this forum thread](#) for details.

USB Overcurrent Protection

The Arduino Mega2560 has a resettable polyfuse that protects your computer's USB ports from shorts and overcurrent. Although most computers provide their own internal protection, the fuse provides an extra layer of protection. If more than 500 mA is applied to the USB port, the fuse will automatically break the connection until the short or overload is removed.

Physical Characteristics and Shield Compatibility



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The maximum length and width of the Mega2560 PCB are 4 and 2.1 inches respectively, with the USB connector and power jack extending beyond the former dimension. Three screw holes allow the board to be attached to a surface or case. Note that the distance between digital pins 7 and 8 is 160 mil (0.16"), not an even multiple of the 100 mil spacing of the other pins.

The Mega2560 is designed to be compatible with most shields designed for the Uno, Diecimila or Duemilanove. Digital pins 0 to 13 (and the adjacent AREF and GND pins), analog inputs 0 to 5, the power header, and ICSP header are all in equivalent locations. Further the main UART (serial port) is located on the same pins (0 and 1), as are external interrupts 0 and 1 (pins 2 and 3 respectively). SPI is available through the ICSP header on both the Mega2560 and Duemilanove / Diecimila. *Please note that I2C is not located on the same pins on the Mega (20 and 21) as the Duemilanove / Diecimila (analog inputs 4 and 5).*



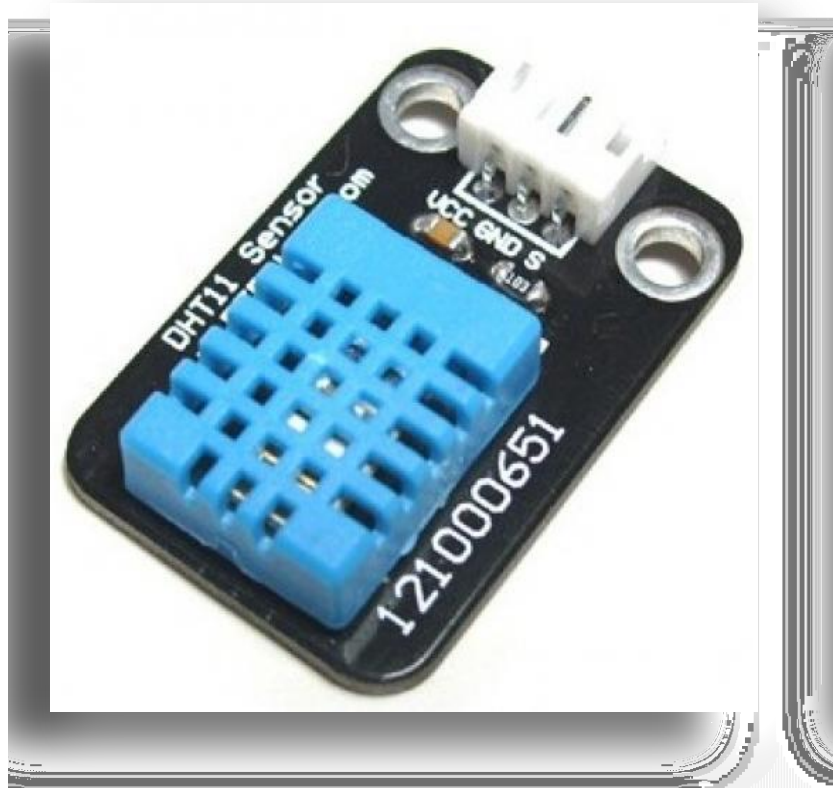
DHT11 Humidity & Temperature Sensor

D-Robotics UK (www.droboticsonline.com)

DHT11 Temperature & Humidity Sensor features a temperature & humidity sensor complex with a calibrated digital signal output.

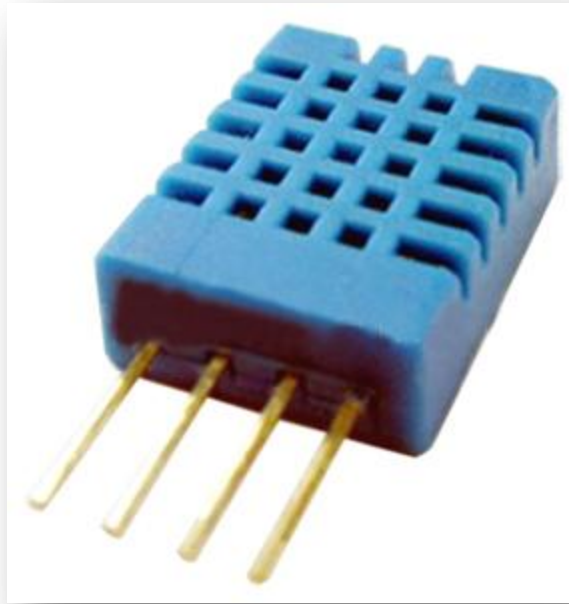
D-Robotics
7/30/2010

DHT 11 Humidity & Temperature Sensor



1. Introduction

This DFRobot DHT11 Temperature & Humidity Sensor features a temperature & humidity sensor complex with a calibrated digital signal output. By using the exclusive digital-signal-acquisition technique and temperature & humidity sensing technology, it ensures high reliability and excellent long-term stability. This sensor includes a resistive-type humidity measurement component and an NTC temperature measurement component, and connects to a high-performance 8-bit microcontroller, offering excellent quality, fast response, anti-interference ability and cost-effectiveness.



Each DHT11 element is strictly calibrated in the laboratory that is extremely accurate on humidity calibration. The calibration coefficients are stored as programmes in the OTP memory, which are used by the sensor's internal signal detecting process. The single-wire serial interface makes system integration quick and easy. Its small size, low power consumption and up-to-20 meter signal transmission making it the best choice for various applications, including those most demanding ones. The component is 4-pin single row pin package. It is convenient to connect and special packages can be provided according to users' request.

2. Technical Specifications:

Overview:

Item	Measurement Range	Humidity Accuracy	Temperature Accuracy	Resolution	Package
DHT11	20-90%RH 0-50 °C	±5%RH	±2°C	1	4 Pin Single Row

Detailed Specifications:

Parameters	Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
Humidity				
Resolution		1%RH	1%RH	1%RH
			8 Bit	
Repeatability			± 1%RH	
Accuracy	25°C		± 4%RH	
	0-50°C			± 5%RH
Interchangeability	Fully Interchangeable			
Measurement Range	0°C	30%RH		90%RH
	25°C	20%RH		90%RH
	50°C	20%RH		80%RH
Response Time (Seconds)	1/e(63%)25°C, 1m/s Air	6 S	10 S	15 S
Hysteresis			± 1%RH	
Long-Term Stability	Typical		± 1%RH/year	
Temperature				
Resolution		1°C	1°C	1°C
		8 Bit	8 Bit	8 Bit
Repeatability			± 1°C	
Accuracy		± 1°C		± 2°C
Measurement Range		0°C		50°C
Response Time (Seconds)	1/e(63%)	6 S		30 S

3. Typical Application (Figure 1)

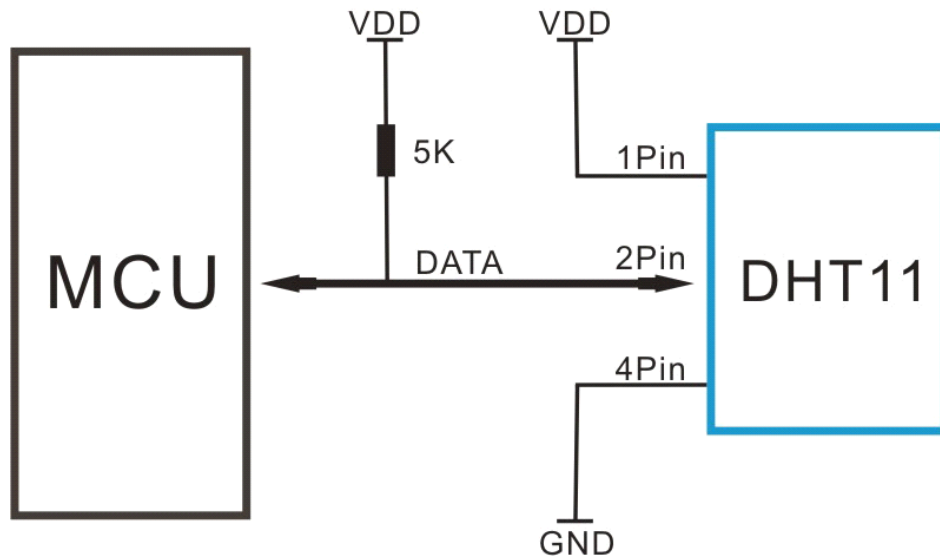


Figure 1 Typical Application

Note: 3Pin – Null; MCU = Micro-computer Unite or single chip Computer

When the connecting cable is shorter than 20 metres, a 5K pull-up resistor is recommended; when the connecting cable is longer than 20 metres, choose a appropriate pull-up resistor as needed.

4. Power and Pin

DHT11's power supply is 3-5.5V DC. When power is supplied to the sensor, do not send any instruction to the sensor in within one second in order to pass the unstable status. One capacitor valued 100nF can be added between VDD and GND for power filtering.

5. Communication Process: Serial Interface (Single-Wire Two-Way)

Single-bus data format is used for communication and synchronization between MCU and DHT11 sensor. One communication process is about 4ms.

Data consists of decimal and integral parts. A complete data transmission is **40bit**, and the sensor sends **higher data bit** first.

Data format: 8bit integral RH data + 8bit decimal RH data + 8bit integral T data + 8bit decimal T data + 8bit check sum. If the data transmission is right, the check-sum should be the last 8bit of "8bit integral RH data + 8bit decimal RH data + 8bit integral T data + 8bit decimal T data".

5.1 Overall Communication Process (Figure 2, below)

When MCU sends a start signal, DHT11 changes from the low-power-consumption mode to the running-mode, waiting for MCU completing the start signal. Once it is completed, DHT11 sends a response signal of 40-bit data that include the relative humidity and temperature information to MCU. Users can choose to collect (read) some data. Without the start signal from MCU, DHT11 will not give the response signal to MCU. Once data is collected, DHT11 will change to the low-power-consumption mode until it receives a start signal from MCU again.

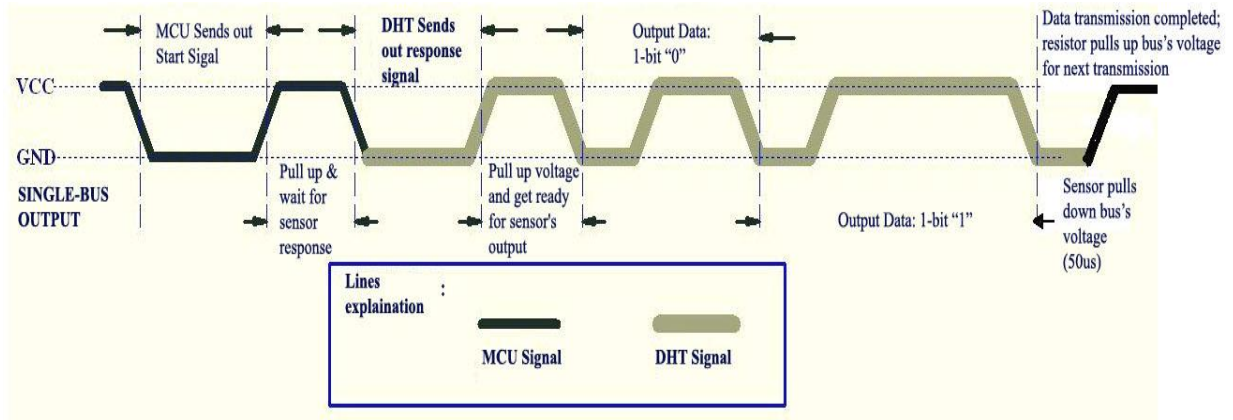


Figure 2 Overall Communication Process

5.2 MCU Sends out Start Signal to DHT (Figure 3, below)

Data Single-bus free status is at high voltage level. When the communication between MCU and DHT11 begins, the programme of MCU will set Data Single-bus voltage level from high to low and this process must take at least 18ms to ensure DHT's detection of MCU's signal, then MCU will pull up voltage and wait 20-40us for DHT's response.

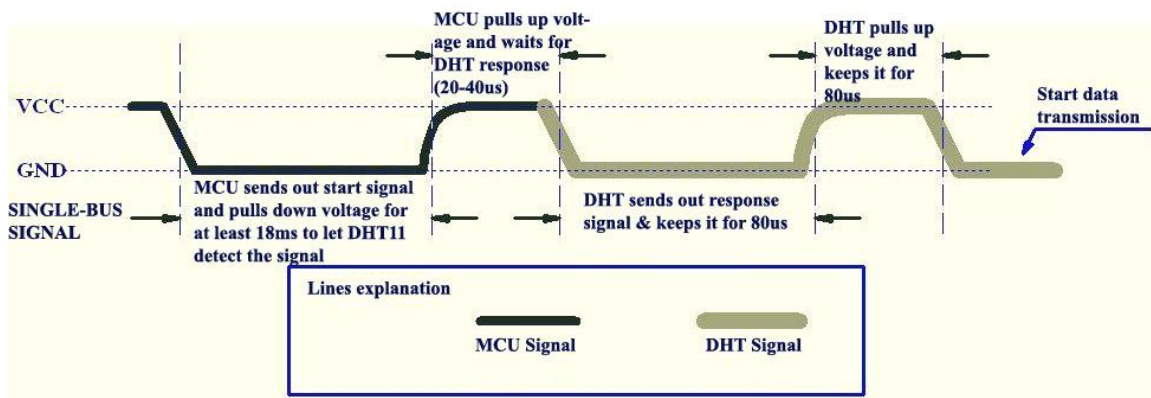


Figure 3 MCU Sends out Start Signal & DHT Responses

5.3 DHT Responses to MCU (Figure 3, above)

Once DHT detects the start signal, it will send out a low-voltage-level response signal, which lasts 80us. Then the programme of DHT sets Data Single-bus voltage level from low to high and keeps it for 80us for DHT's preparation for sending data.

When DATA Single-Bus is at the low voltage level, this means that DHT is sending the response signal. Once DHT sent out the response signal, it pulls up voltage and keeps it for 80us and prepares for data transmission.

When DHT is sending data to MCU, every bit of data begins with the 50us low-voltage-level and the length of the following high-voltage-level signal determines whether data bit is "0" or "1" (see Figures 4 and 5 below).

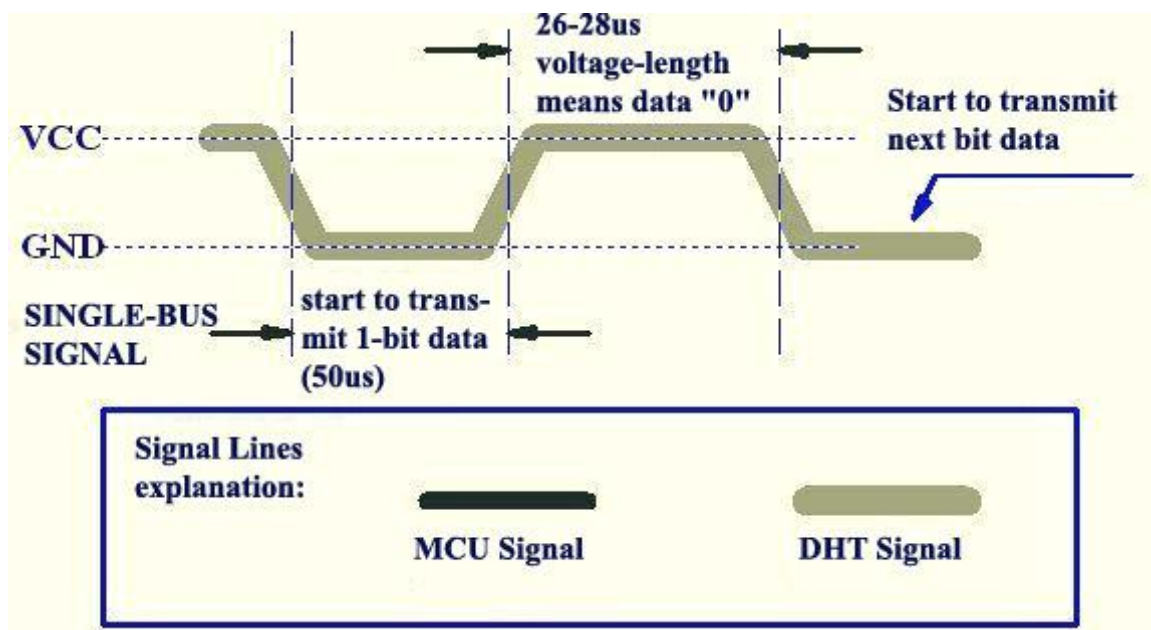


Figure 4 Data "0" Indication

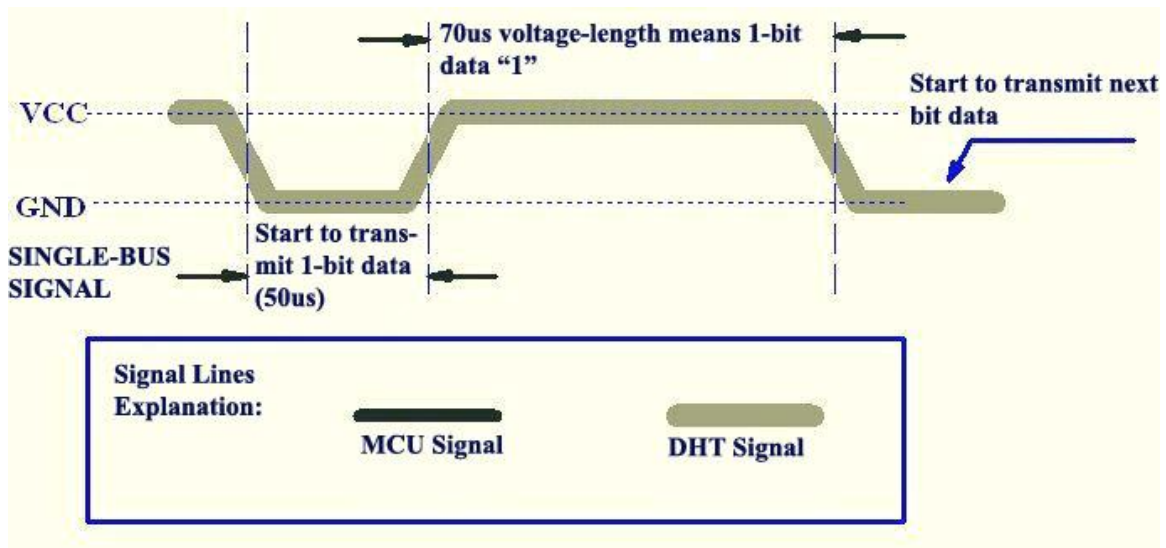


Figure 5 Data "1" Indication

If the response signal from DHT is always at high-voltage-level, it suggests that DHT is not responding properly and please check the connection. When the last bit data is transmitted, DHT11 pulls down the voltage level and keeps it for 50us. Then the Single-Bus voltage will be pulled up by the resistor to set it back to the free status.

6. Electrical Characteristics

VDD=5V, T = 25°C (unless otherwise stated)

	Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
Power Supply	DC	3V	5V	5.5V
Current Supply	Measuring	0.5mA		2.5mA
	Average	0.2mA		1mA
	Standby	100uA		150uA
Sampling period	Second	1		

Note: Sampling period at intervals should be no less than 1 second.

7. Attentions of application

(1) Operating conditions

Applying the DHT11 sensor beyond its working range stated in this datasheet can result in 3%RH signal shift/discrepancy. The DHT11 sensor can recover to the calibrated status gradually when it gets back to the normal operating condition and works within its range. Please refer to (3) of

this section to accelerate its recovery. Please be aware that operating the DHT11 sensor in the non-normal working conditions will accelerate sensor's aging process.

(2) Attention to chemical materials

Vapor from chemical materials may interfere with DHT's sensitive-elements and debase its sensitivity. A high degree of chemical contamination can permanently damage the sensor.

(3) Restoration process when (1) & (2) happen

Step one: Keep the DHT sensor at the condition of Temperature 50~60Celsius, humidity <10%RH for 2 hours;

Step two:K keep the DHT sensor at the condition of Temperature 20~30Celsius, humidity >70%RH for 5 hours.

(4) Temperature Affect

Relative humidity largely depends on temperature. Although temperature compensation technology is used to ensure accurate measurement of RH, it is still strongly advised to keep the humidity and temperature sensors working under the same temperature. DHT11 should be mounted at the place as far as possible from parts that may generate heat.

(5) Light Affect

Long time exposure to strong sunlight and ultraviolet may debase DHT's performance.

(6) Connection wires

The quality of connection wires will affect the quality and distance of communication and high quality shielding-wire is recommended.

(7) Other attentions

- * Welding temperature should be bellow 260Celsius and contact should take less than 10 seconds.
- * Avoid using the sensor under dew condition.
- * Do not use this product in safety or emergency stop devices or any other occasion that failure of DHT11 may cause personal injury.
- * Storage: Keep the sensor at temperature 10-40°C, humidity <60%RH.

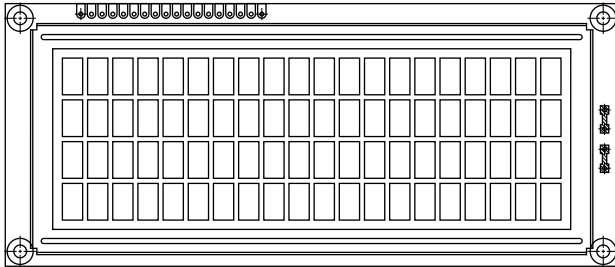
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20 x 4 Character LCD



FEATURES

- Type: Character
- Display format: 20 x 4 characters
- Built-in controller: ST 7066 (or equivalent)
- Duty cycle: 1/16
- 5 x 8 dots includes cursor
- + 5 V power supply (also available for + 3 V)
- LED can be driven by pin 1, pin 2, pin 15, pin 16 or A and K
- N.V. optional for + 3 V power supply
- Material categorization: For definitions of compliance please see www.vishay.com/doc?99912


RoHS
COMPLIANT

MECHANICAL DATA		
ITEM	STANDARD VALUE	UNIT
Module Dimension	146.0 x 62.5	mm
Viewing Area	123.5 x 43.0	
Dot Size	0.92 x 1.10	
Dot Pitch	0.98 x 1.16	
Mounting Hole	139.0 x 55.5	
Character Size	4.84 x 9.22	

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS					
ITEM	SYMBOL	STANDARD VALUE			UNIT
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Power Supply	V_{DD} to V_{SS}	- 0.3	-	7.0	V
Input Voltage	V_I	- 0.3	-	V_{DD}	

Note

- $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{ V}$

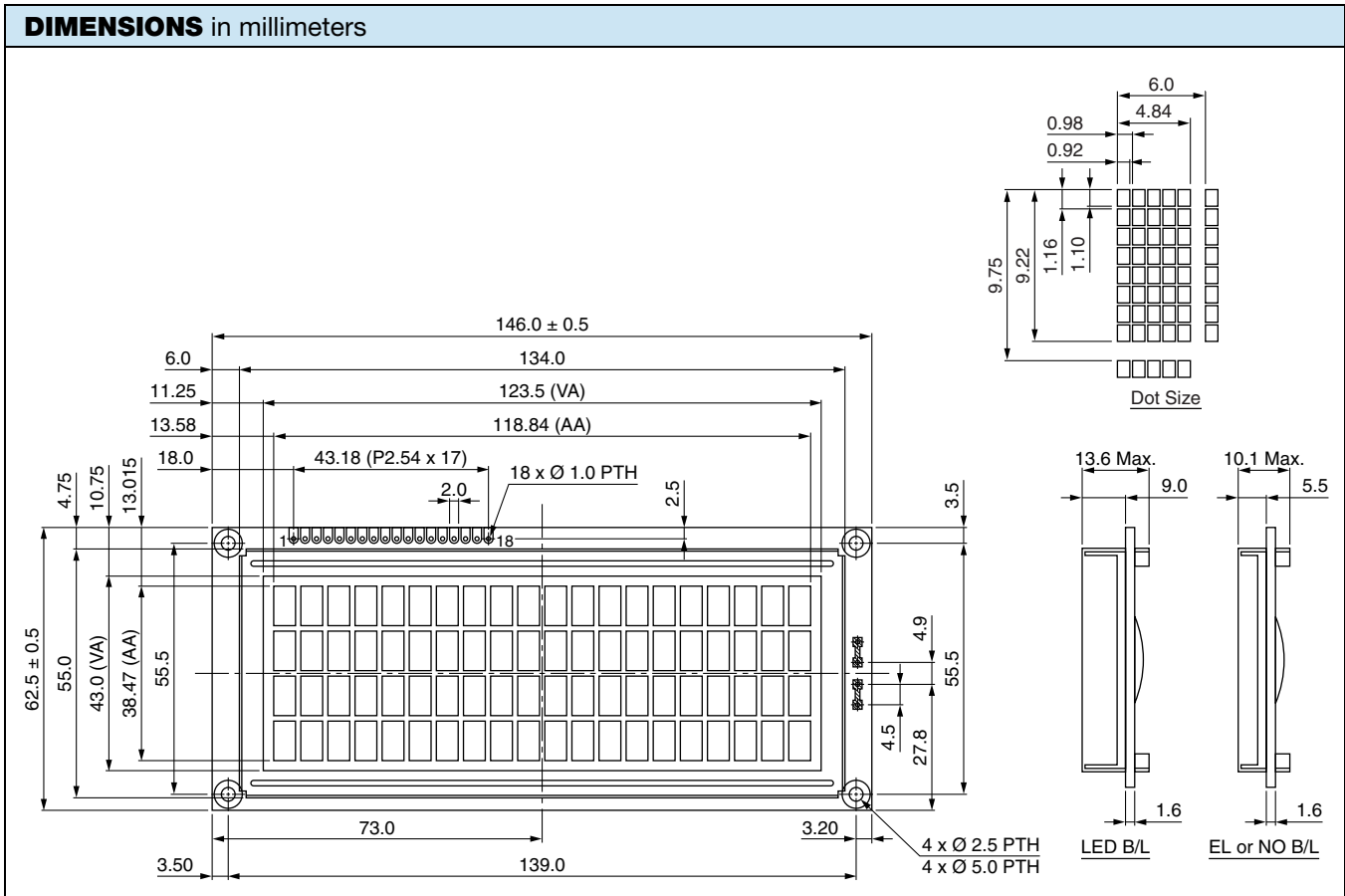
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS						
ITEM	SYMBOL	CONDITION	STANDARD VALUE			UNIT
			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Input Voltage	V_{DD}	$V_{DD} = + 5\text{ V}$	4.7	5.0	5.3	V
		$V_{DD} = + 3\text{ V}$	2.7	3.0	5.3	
Supply Current	I_{DD}	$V_{DD} = + 5\text{ V}$	-	8.0	10.0	mA
Recommended LC Driving Voltage for Normal Temperature Version Module	V_{DD} to V_0	- 20 °C	5.0	5.1	5.7	V
		0 °C	4.6	4.8	5.2	
		25 °C	4.1	4.5	4.7	
		50 °C	3.9	4.2	4.5	
		70 °C	3.7	3.9	4.3	
LED Forward Voltage	V_F	25 °C	-	4.2	4.6	V
LED Forward Current	I_F	25 °C	-	540	1080	mA
EL Power Supply Current	I_{EL}	$V_{EL} = 110\text{ V}_{AC}$, 400 Hz	-	-	5.0	mA

OPTIONS									
PROCESS COLOR						BACKLIGHT			
TN	STN Gray	STN Yellow	STN Blue	FSTN B&W	STN Color	None	LED	EL	CCFL
x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	

For detailed information, please see the "Product Numbering System" document.

DISPLAY CHARACTER ADDRESS CODE																				
Display Position																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DD RAM Address	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	10	11	12	13
DD RAM Address	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	4F	50	51	52	53
DD RAM Address	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DD RAM Address	54	55	56	57	58	59	5A	5B	5C	5D	5E	5F	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67

INTERFACE PIN FUNCTION		
PIN NO.	SYMBOL	FUNCTION
1	V _{SS}	Ground
2	V _{DD}	+ 3 V or + 5 V
3	V ₀	Contrast adjustment
4	RS	H/L register select signal
5	R/W	H/L read/write signal
6	E	H → L enable signal
7	DB0	H/L data bus line
8	DB1	H/L data bus line
9	DB2	H/L data bus line
10	DB3	H/L data bus line
11	DB4	H/L data bus line
12	DB5	H/L data bus line
13	DB6	H/L data bus line
14	DB7	H/L data bus line
15	A	Power supply for LED (4.2 V)
16	K	Power supply for B/L (0 V)
17	NC/V _{EE}	NC or negative voltage output
18	NC	NC connection





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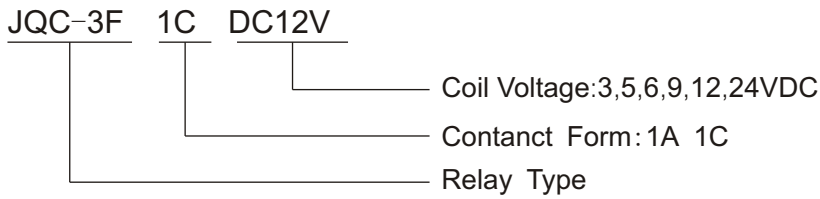
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PCB Relay—JQC-3F(T73)

Order Model



Contact Data

Contact Form	1A,1C
Contact Material	AgCdO
Contact Resistance	≤100MΩ (1A 6VDC)
Matching Current	10A
Rated Load	10A 250VAC/30VDC

Coil Specification

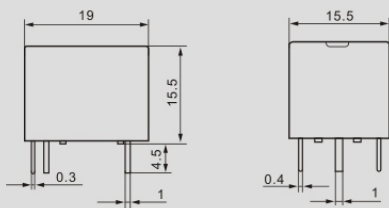
Coil Voltage	3~24VDC
Coil Power	0.36W,0.45W

Technical Specification

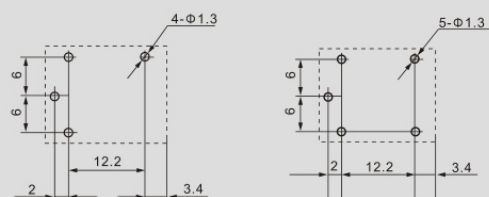
Insulation Resistance	≥100MΩ (500VDC)
Dielectric Strength (Between coil and Contact)	≥1000VAC
Operate Time	≤10ms
Release Time	≤5ms
Mechanical Life	1 × 10 ⁷
Electrical Life	1 × 10 ⁵
Install Mode	PCB
Weight	10g

Dimension / Mounting holes / Wiring diagram

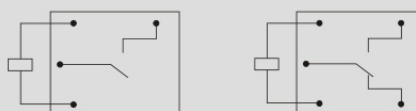
JQC-3F(T73) Outline dimension



JQC-3F(T73) Mounting holes (Bottom view)



JQC-3F(T73) Wiring diagram (Bottom view)



TECHNICAL DATA

MQ-135 GAS SENSOR

FEATURES

- Wide detecting scope
- Stable and long life
- Fast response and High sensitivity
- Simple drive circuit

APPLICATION

They are used in air quality control equipments for buildings/offices, are suitable for detecting of NH₃, NO_x, alcohol, Benzene, smoke, CO₂, etc.

SPECIFICATIONS

A. Standard work condition

Symbol	Parameter name	Technical condition	Remarks
V _c	Circuit voltage	5V±0.1	AC OR DC
V _H	Heating voltage	5V±0.1	AC OR DC
R _L	Load resistance	can adjust	
R _H	Heater resistance	33Ω±5%	Room Tem
P _H	Heating consumption	less than 800mw	

B. Environment condition

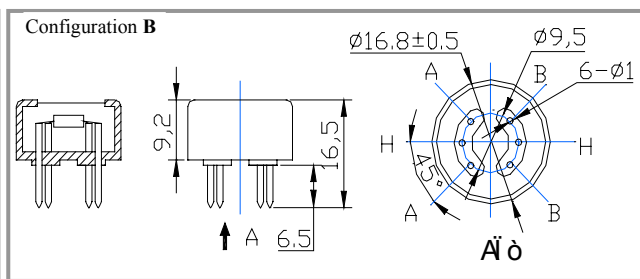
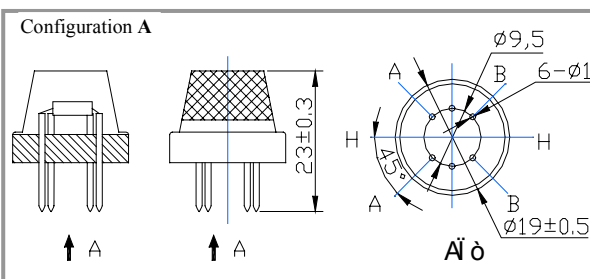
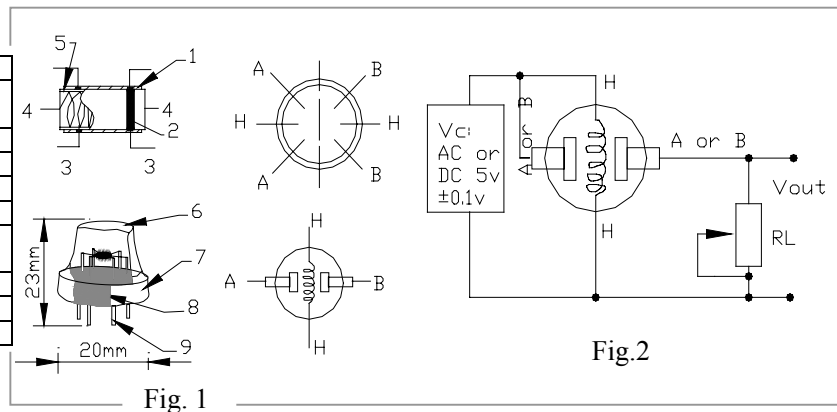
Symbol	Parameter name	Technical condition	Remarks
T _{ao}	Using Tem	-10℃-45℃	minimum value is over 2%
T _{as}	Storage Tem	-20℃-70℃	
R _H	Related humidity	less than 95%Rh	
O ₂	Oxygen concentration	21%(standard condition)Oxygen concentration can affect sensitivity	

C. Sensitivity characteristic

Symbol	Parameter name	Technical parameter	Remark 2
R _s	Sensing Resistance	30KΩ-200KΩ (100ppm NH ₃)	Detecting concentration scope 10ppm-300ppm NH ₃ 10ppm-1000ppm Benzene 10ppm-300ppm Alcohol
α (200/50) NH ₃	Concentration Slope rate	≤0.65	
Standard Detecting Condition	Temp: 20℃±2℃ V _c :5V±0.1 Humidity: 65%±5% V _H : 5V±0.1		
Preheat time	Over 24 hour		

D. Structure and configuration, basic measuring circuit

Parts	Materials
1 Gas sensing layer	SnO ₂
2 Electrode	Au
3 Electrode line	Pt
4 Heater coil	Ni-Cr alloy
5 Tubular ceramic	Al ₂ O ₃
6 Anti-explosion network	Stainless steel gauze (SUS316 100-mesh)
7 Clamp ring	Copper plating Ni
8 Resin base	Bakelite
9 Tube Pin	Copper plating Ni



Structure and configuration of MQ-135 gas sensor is shown as Fig. 1 (Configuration A or B), 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-135 have 6 pin ,4 of them are used to fetch signals, and other 2 are used for providing heating current.

Electric parameter measurement circuit is shown as Fig.2

E. Sensitivity characteristic curve

Fig.2 sensitivity characteristics of the MQ-135

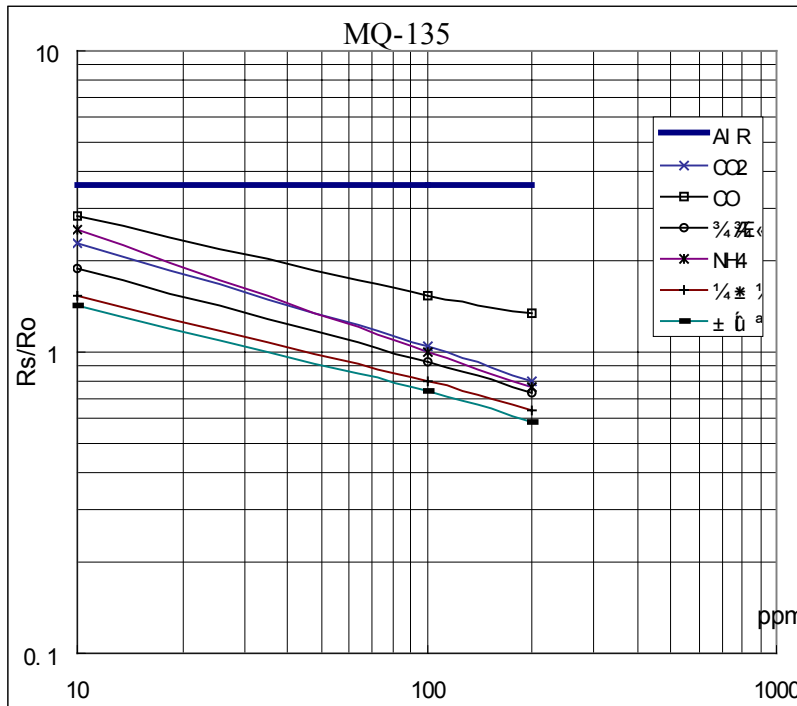


Fig.3 is shows the typical sensitivity characteristics of the MQ-135 for several gases.

in their: Temp: 20 °C
Humidity: 65%
O2 concentration 21%
RL=20kΩ

Ro: sensor resistance at 100ppm of NH3 in the clean air.

Rs: sensor resistance at various concentrations of gases.

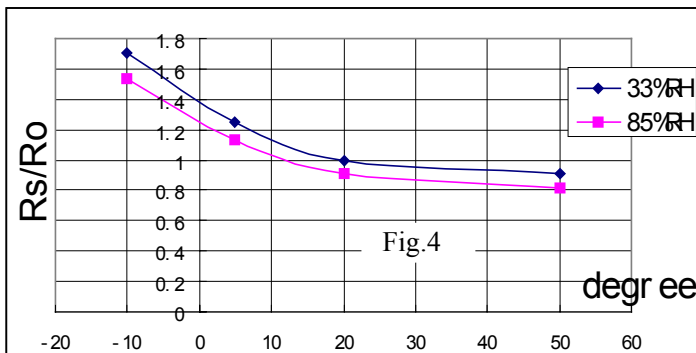


Fig.4 is shows the typical dependence of the MQ-135 on temperature and humidity.

Ro: sensor resistance at 100ppm of NH3 in air at 33%RH and 20 degree.

Rs: sensor resistance at 100ppm of NH3 at different temperatures and humidities.

SENSITIVITY ADJUSTMENT

Resistance value of MQ-135 is difference to various kinds and various concentration gases. So, When using this components, sensitivity adjustment is very necessary. we recommend that you calibrate the detector for 100ppm NH3 or 50ppm Alcohol concentration in air and use value of Load resistancethat(RL) about 20 KΩ(10KΩ to 47 KΩ).

When accurately measuring, the proper alarm point for the gas detector should be determined after considering the temperature and humidity influence.

