SGX SENSORTECH

An Amphenol Company

SGX-HF-10-MOD

Hydrogen Fluoride Module

Datasheet

Small size | Low cost | Long life | Fast response | High accuracy | Low power consumption

Quality, Safety, Responsibility

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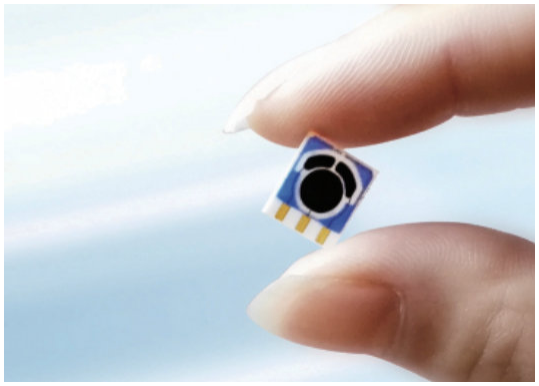
Product note

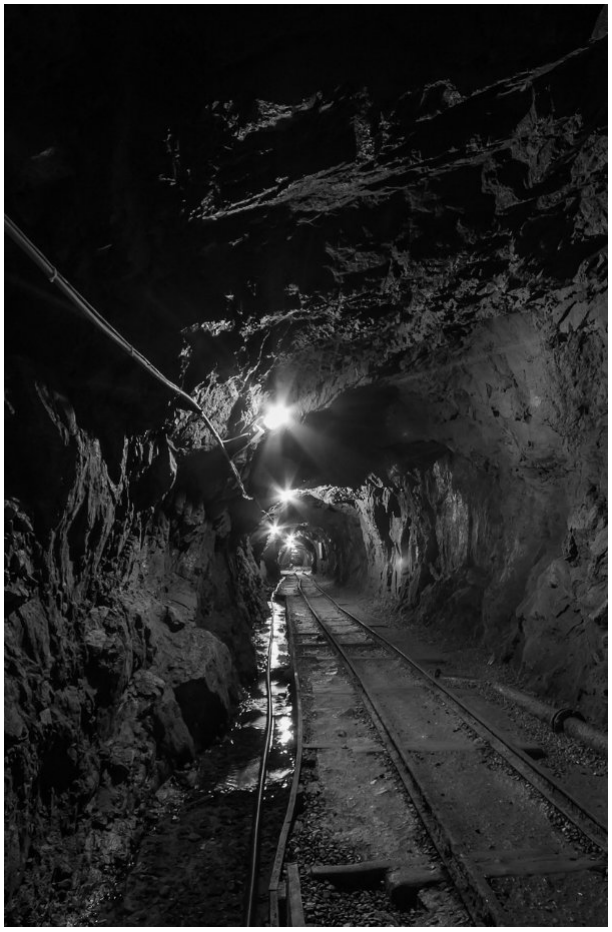
The SGX-HF-10-MOD series Hydrogen Fluoride module is the perfect combination of our sensor with an advanced printed circuit board. The core sensor uses a liquid electrochemical sensor. This series of sensors has the advantages of long life, anti-poisoning, low power consumption, etc. It is a new generation of electrochemical gas sensors.

The module uses UART digital signal output, eliminating the customer's understanding of the sensor application and the tedious work of calibration.

Features

- Sleeping function good for low power request IOT applications
- Combined with intelligent algorithms, it has stronger adaptability to the environment, more accurate detection, and stable zero point
- Good anti-toxicity
- New micro circuit design, strong anti-electromagnetic interference ability
- Fast response, fast return to zero, plug and play
- RoHS Eco-friendly design





Application

- Leak detection
- TLV monitoring
- Semiconductor Industry
- Industrial security environment monitoring
- Power transformer fault monitoring
- Industrial exhaust emission monitoring

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Cross Sensitivity

Gas	Formula	Test Concentration	Sensor Reading
Arsine	AsH_2	0.5 ppm	0 ppm
Boron trifluoride	BF_3	10 ppm	4.1 ppm
Carbon monoxide	CO	100 ppm	0 ppm
Chlorine	CL_2	1 ppm	0.7 ppm
Fluorine	F_2	10 ppm	0.7 ppm
Hydrogen chloride	HCL	5 ppm	3.3 ppm
Hydrogen	H_2	100 ppm	0 ppm
Hydrogen sulfide	H_2S	50 ppm	0 ppm
Nitric oxide	NO	20 ppm	13 ppm
Silane	SiH_4	10 ppm	0 ppm
Sulfur dioxide	SO_2	20 ppm	5.5 ppm

Note: 1) The above interference factors may be different due to different sensors and service life, please refer to the actual test results.

2) This table is not complete for all gases, and the sensor may be sensitive to other gases.

Order Informations

	Part Number	Range	Resolution
Hydrogen Fluoride Gas Module	SGX-HF-10-MOD	0-10 ppm	0.01ppm
4Pin Cable			

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Specification

Principle	Solid Polymer Electrochemical Sensing Technology
Detection of gas	Hydrogen Fluoride
Detection Range	0-10ppm; Resolution: 0.01 ppm
Lowest Detection Limit	0.1ppm
Full-scale accuracy error	± 5% F.S
Repeatability	≤ 2%
Settling time	The first power-on under storage in clean air <20 minutes
	Note: Exposure to harsh chemicals, high concentrations of alcohol, acetone, and ethanol gas during storage may lead to extended warm-up time
Response time	T50: <40 seconds; T90: <80 seconds
Calibration Gas	10ppm measurement range: 5ppm HF hydrogen ßuoride gas calibration;
	Note: The standard gas uses air as the background gas
Sensor expected life time	2 years
	Note: Temperature (0-25) ℃, humidity (30-70)% RH, the measured gas concentration is within the range, there is no gas environment that affects the warm-up time mentioned above.
Output	The standard output is: 3.3V UART digital signal (see below for communication protocol) ; Optional custom Modbus protocol
	Interface definition: VCC- Red, GND- Black, RX- Yellow, TX- Green;
	Baud rate: 9600 Data bits: 8 bits Stop bits: 1 bit
Get data command	The communication is divided into active uploading and Q & A. The default is Q & A mode after power-on. You can use instructions to switch between the two modes.
	Return to Q & A mode after power off or switch power mode
	See next page for details
Working Voltage	3.3-5.5V DC
Working Current	< 5mA
Power Consumption	25mW @ 5V DC
Working temperature	(-40 - 55) ℃
Optimal working temperature	25 ℃
Working humidity	(15-95) %RH. (Non-condensing)
Optimum working humidity	50% RH.
Working pressure	Atm ± 10%
Circuit board size	40X30X5.6 (mm)
Module size	40X30X22.45 (mm)
Weight	< 25g
Temperature and humidity sensor Data	Temperature Range: (-40 - 85) ℃ Relative error: ± 0.2 ℃
	Humidity measurement range: (10 ~ 95)% RH non-condensing Resolution: 0.1% RH Relative error: ± 2%
Warranty	12 months from the date of shipment

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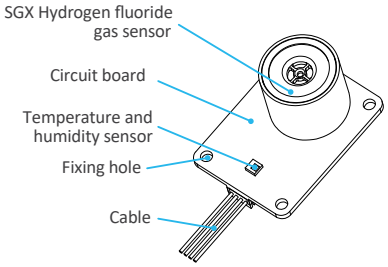
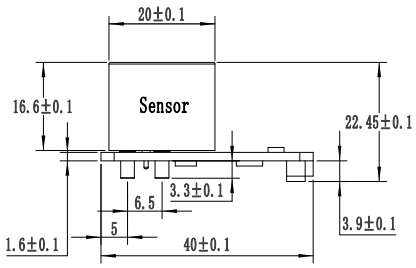
Structure Diagram (unit in mm)

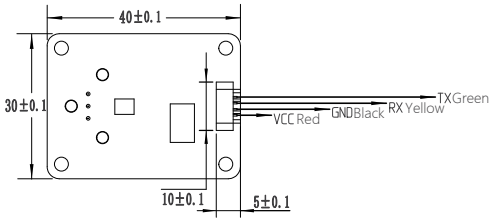
SGX-HF-10-MOD Dimension diagram



Product Schematic

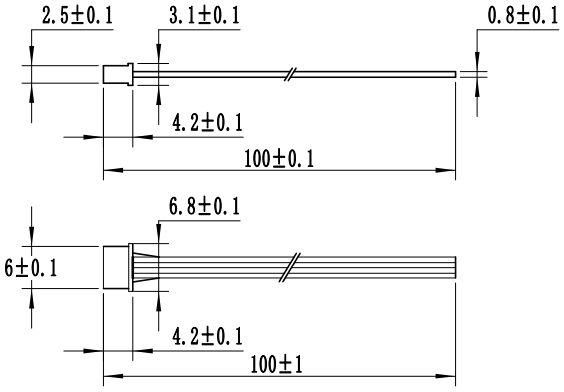


Side View



Bottom View

4Pin cable size diagram



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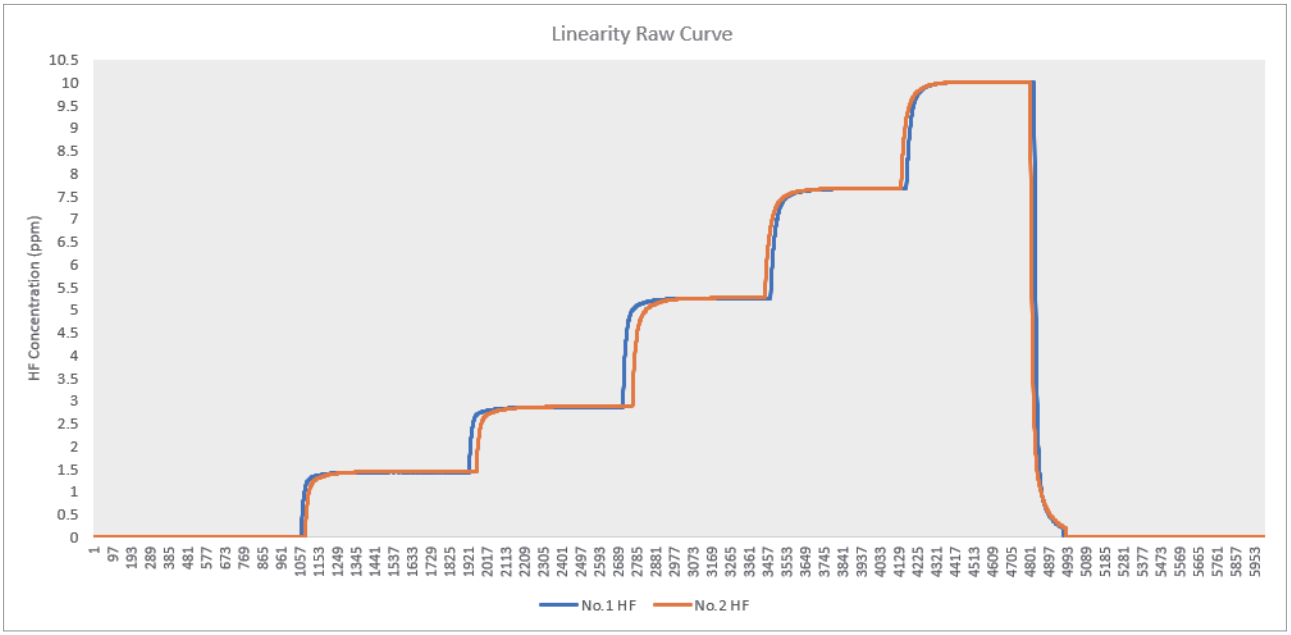
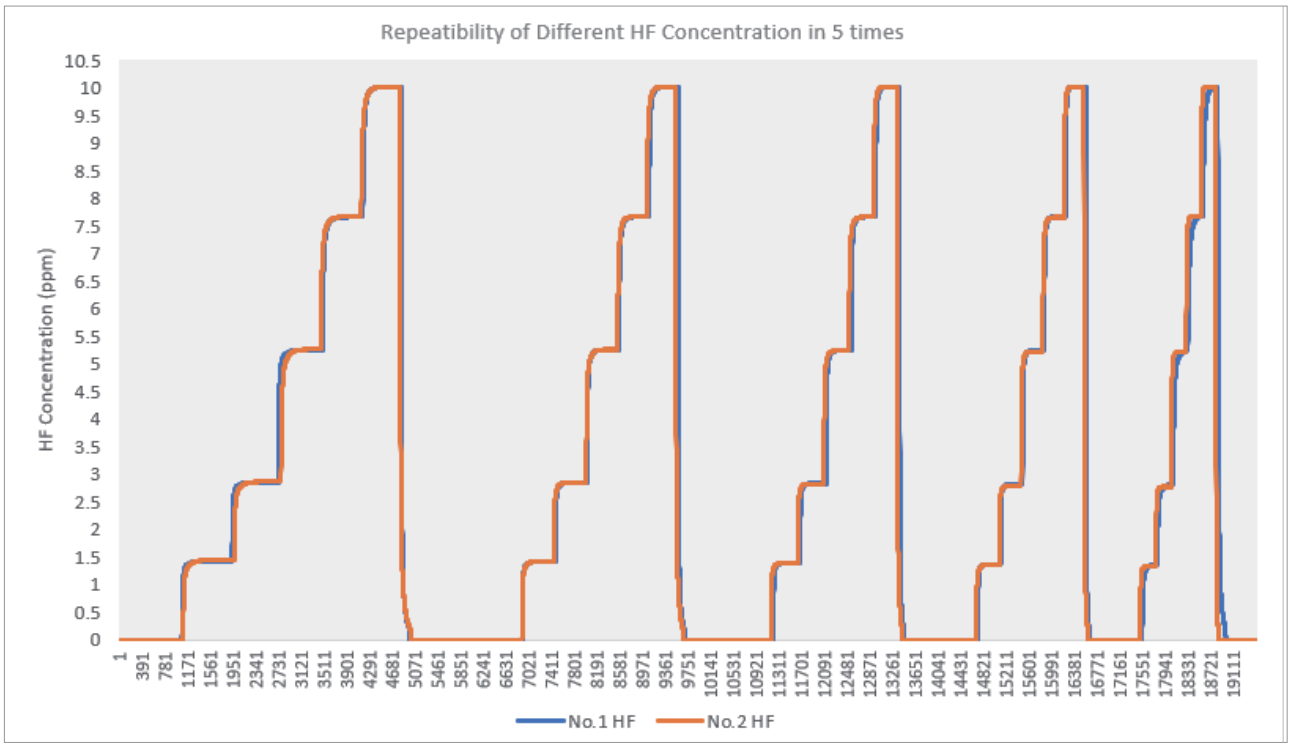
Linearity

Temperature environment: 26 °C; Humidity environment: 55%; Air chamber space: 0.03m³; Ventilation flow of air distribution system: 4000sccm



Repeatability

Temperature environment: 26 °C; Humidity environment: 55%; Air chamber space: 0.03m³; Ventilation flow of air distribution system: 4000sccm



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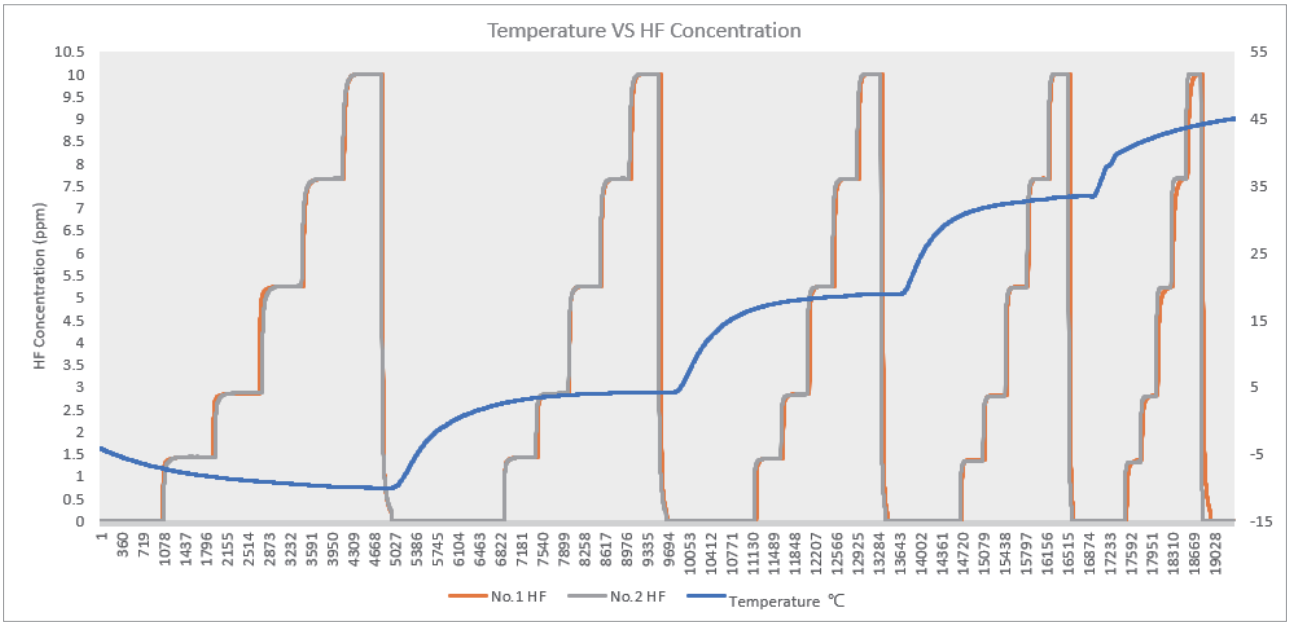
Temperature

Temperature environment: -15, -5, 10, 30, 50 ° C; air chamber space: 0.03m^3; ventilation flow of gas distribution system: 4000sccm,



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User Guide

Thank you for choosing SGX Sensortech liquid electricalchemical gas module. Before using it, please read this document in detail in order to use our products correctly and effectively.

Storage

1. The best storage environment is: temperature (0-20) ℃, relative humidity 50% RH (non-condensing);
2. The storage environment should keep the air clean, no pollution gas, no acetone, no high concentration organic gas, no dust, no smoke;
3. Avoid storage with alcohol (ethanol), perfume, sodium silicate and polyurethane liquids or solids;
4. Avoid high temperature and low humidity storage.

Packing and shipping

1. Avoid prolonged direct sunlight during transportation, prevent rainwater penetration;
2. Transport packaging should be protected with shock-proof bubble film or non-odor environmentally friendly sponge;
3. During long-distance transportation, the temperature inside the sensor package should be kept within 40 ℃ as much as possible, and the maximum temperature should not exceed 55 ℃ (can not be stored or used at this temperature for a long time), and the humidity should not be less than 15% RH;

Steps for usage

1. Warm-up

- The hydrogen fluoride detection module is designed with plug-and-play function, but due to the electrochemical nature of the hydrogen fluoride sensor sensor, after receiving the calibrated product, it still takes about 20 minutes to warm up the machine when it is first powered on. After the output signal is constant, the warm-up is complete.

  (Note: under different storage and measurement environments, the first electrode stabilization time is different)
- When warming up, it is recommended to first warm the machine in clean air for about 20 minutes, observe whether the output of the hydrogen fluoride detection module is 0ppm (due to storage and environmental differences, the indicated value <3ppm can be confirmed as normal), after confirming the hydrogen fluoride module normal, put it in the measured environment, let the sensor adapt to its environment, then you can get valid data.

2. Connection

- Please refer to the 4Pin cable in the "Structure Diagram" above. For the power supply, see the voltage and current ranges marked in the performance indicators. Note: incorrect wiring will cause the module to malfunction or damage the module.

3. Diffusion use

- When using in a closed environment, it is necessary to ensure a constant pressure and the working pressure range is within ± 10% of atmospheric pressure. to ensure accurate measurement data, when using under different pressure environments, re-sensitivity calibration should be performed according to the pressure of the use environment.
- Usually the change of pressure will cause the output signal to change. If the pressure increase, the signal will increase, the pressure change suddenly, and the sensor signal will have a sudden change in peak value.

4. Pump suction use

- When using the sensor in the pumping detection mode, the gas flow rate must be controlled within 500ml per minute, and the flow rate must be stable. The change of flow will cause the signal to fluctuate. When the flow is large, it will bring the change of pressure, which will cause the sensor signal value to change.
- When using the pump suction mode, it is best to add a flow sensor or an air pump control according to the product design to avoid negative pressure and physical damage to the sensor that cannot be recovered.
- The design of the gas path should avoid direct gas flow to the front of the sensor. An optional flow cap should be used, while the air is inlet and the air is outlet (normally small in and large out). The inlet and outlet gas is designed to be 90 degrees or straight-through with a barrier type to ensure that the gas can fully contact the hydrogen fluoride sensor.

5. Temperature and humidity effects

- The hydrogen fluoride gas module has been corrected for temperature compensation through an intelligent algorithm, which is suitable for the detection environment of -40 ~ 55 ℃.
- The hydrogen fluoride sensor module must not be used and stored for a long time in a high-temperature and low-humidity environment with a humidity below 10% or a temperature above 55 ℃. Failure to do so will result in reduced sensor life,Either failure or test data is invalid.
- The frequent and rapid changes in temperature or humidity will affect the chemical material and cause an unexpected decrease in the sensor life.
- Hydrogen fluoride sensors are generally not affected by humidity, but during use, it is necessary to avoid condensation blocking the air inlet holes on the surface of the filter membrane, resulting in the inability of hydrogen fluoride to diffuse into the sensor and no signal output.
- The impact of environmental changes on the sensor: Due to the principle characteristics of the electrochemical sensor, the environmental changes have varying degrees of influence on the chemical electrolyte inside the sensor. The current data chang es were analyzed in detail and combined with the temperature and humidity sensor data for algorithm compensation to correct the resulting deviation. Sudden changes in temperature and humidity will cause abnormal fluctuations in the trace data of the sensor, but generally it can fully adapt to the new environment and stabilize within 5-10 minutes. In addition, it is necessary to avoid condensate formed in the process of environmental changes blocking the air inlet hole on the surface of the filter mem brane of the sensor, so that the measured gas cannot diffuse into the sensor and there is no signal output.

6. Maintain

- The maintenance of the hydrogen fluoride detection module is mainly for accuracy calibration. . Usually, the liquid electrochemical hydrogen fluoride sensor does not consume chemical electrolyte, but due to the influence of temperature, humidity, dust, and other polluting gases in the use environment, it leads to the shifting of The sensitivity of the sensor . At this time, the hydrogen fluoride sensor needs to be re-sensitized and calibrated. The better the use environment, the longer the maintenance cycle will be, reducing maintenance workload;
- In case a calibration is needed the user may make sure that clean air is available or the module can be sent back to the factory for recalibration.

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User Guide

Precautions

1. The main function of the gas sensor is to detect the gas composition and content. Please make sure that the sensor is not getting in touch with any liquid;
2. Different gas sensors have different measurement concentration ranges (ranges), and should not be exposed to over-range/high concentrations for a longer time;
3. The sensor is covered with a waterproof and breathable filter (on the top of the sensor), which should not be damaged, scratched or pulled of;
4. Please make sure that the ventilation (filter) surface of the sensor is not blocked or contaminated. Blockage of the filter may lead to a reduced sensitivity, slow response time, or no response.
5. Please do not exchange the sensors of different gas detection modules, this will cause measurement errors, because all the parameters of each sensor and each circuit board are matched and calibrated, there will be deviations after the exchange;
6. Once the SGX hydrogen fluoride sensor is unplugged and reinserted into the circuit board, please check that the three electrodes of SGX correspond to the sockets on the circuit board to avoid irreversible damage to the sensor after reverse insertion;
7. Avoid excessive impact or vibration, such as the shell rupture, reveal the internal structure, the output will not guarantee the effectiveness.

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Communication Protocol

General settings

The sensor module uses serial communication. The communication configuration parameters are as follows:

Baud rate	9600
Data bits	8 bits
Stop bit	1 bit
Parity bit	None

Note: The communication is divided into active uploading and Q & A mode. The default mode is Q & A mode after power-on. You can use commands to switch between the two modes. After power-off or switching power consumption mode, the mode is restored.

Transmission mode switching instruction

Command 1 Instruction one switches to active upload. The command line format is as follows:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Start bit	Retain	Switch command	Automatic upload	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Proof test value
0 x FF	0 x 01	0 x 78	0 x 40	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 47

Note: This format is fixed

Command 2 Switch to passive upload. The command line format is as follows:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Start bit	Retain	Switch command	Answer	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Proof test value
0 x FF	0 x 01	0 x 78	0 x 41	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 46

Note: This format is fixed

Get module information instruction

Command 3 Gets sensor type, maximun range, unit,unit decimal places command: 0xD1

Returned value:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sensor type	Maximum range high	Maximum range low	Unit	Retain	Retain	Retain	Number of decimal places (bit[4]~bit[7]) Data sign (bit[0]~bit[3])	Parity bit
0 x 23	0 x 00	0 x CB	0 x 02	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 35

Note:

Max range = (Max range high << 8) | Max range low

Units: 0x02 (ppm and mg / m^3) 0x04 (ppb and ug / m^3)

Signs: 0 (positive number) 1 (negative number)

Decimal places: how many decimal places to read the concentration value, the maximum number of decimal places is 3

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Communication Protocol

Command 4 Get the sensor type, maximum range, unit, and decimal places command: 0xD7

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Command header 1	Command header 2	Sensor type	Maximum range high	Maximum range low	Unit	Number of decimal places (bit[4]~bit[7]) Data sign (bit[0]~bit[3])	Retain	Parity bit
0 x FF	0 x D7	0 x 23	0 x 00	0 x C8	0 x 02	0 x 01	0 x 00	0 x 3B

Explanation:

Checksum: 1 ~ 7 bits of data are added to generate an 8-bit data.invert every bit and add 1 to the end

Decimal places bit [4] ~ bit [7]:

(bit[7]<<3) | (bit[6]<<2) | (bit[5]<<1) | bit[4] = decimal places

Data sign (bit[0]~bit[3]):

(bit[3]<<3) | (bit[2]<<2) | (bit[1]<<1) | bit[0] = 0 Negative inhibition

(bit[3]<<3) | (bit[2]<<2) | (bit[1]<<1) | bit[0] = 1 Positive inhibition

Unit :

0x02: unit is mg/m³ and ppm

0x04: unit is um/m³ and ppb

0x08: unit is 10g/m³ and %

Command 5 The format for actively reading the gas concentration value is as follows :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Start bit	Retain	Command	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Parity bit
0 x FF	01	0 x 86	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 79

Returned value:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Start bit	Command	High gas concentration (ug/m^3)	Low gas concentration (ug/m^3)	Full range high	Full range low	High gas concentraiton (ppb)	Low gas concentraiton (ppb)	Parity bit
0 x FF	0 x 86	0 x 00	0 x 2A	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 20	0 x 30

Description:

Checksum: 1 ~ 7-bit data is added to generate an 8-bit data.invert every bit and add 1 to the end

Gas concentration value = high gas concentration *256 + low gas concentration ;

(The high and low concentrations need to be converted from hexadecimal to decimal and then brought into this formula to calculate

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Communication Protocol

Command 6 Gas concentration value and temperature and humidity combined reading instruction

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Start bit	Retain	Command	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Parity bit
0 x FF	0 x 00	0 x 87	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 79

Returned value:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Start bit	Command	High gas concentration (ug/m^3)	Low gas concentration (ug/m^3)	Full range high	Full range low	High gas concentration (ppb)	Low gas concentration (ppb)	Temperature high	Temperature low	Humidity high	Humidity low	Parity bit
0 x FF	0 x 87	0 x 00	0 x 2A	0 x 03	0 x E8	0 x 00	0 x 20	0 x 09	0 x C4	0 x 13	0 x 88	0 x DC

Description:

Checksum: 1 ~ 11 bits of data are added to generate an 8-bit data, each bit is inverted, and 1 is added at the end.

Gas concentration value = high gas concentration * 256 + low gas concentration;

(The high and low concentrations need to be converted from hex) adecimal to decimal and then brought into this formula to calculate

Temperature is signed data withTwo decimal places (℃-Celsius) Pseudo code calculation formula:

T = (float)((int)((0x0A<<8) | 0x09))/100

Humidity is data without signs and two decimal places.The unit is (rh%). Pseudo code calculation formula:

Rh = (float)((uint)((0x0A<<8) | 0x09))/100

Command 7 Get the current temperature and humidity

Returned value:

0	1	2	3
Temerature high 8 bit	Temperature low 8 bit	Humidity high 8 bit	Hunidity low 8 bit
0 x 0A	0 x 09	0 x 11	0 x F4

Description:

Temperature is signed data with two decimal plac)es and the unit is (℃-Celsius)

Pseudo code calculation formula:

T = (float)((int)((0x0A<<8) | 0x09))/100

Humidity is data without sign and two decimal places, the unit is (rh%)

Pseudo code calculation formula:

Rh = (float)((uint)((0x0A<<8) | 0x09))/100

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Communication Protocol

Command 8 Get the current temperature and humidity with calibration
Returned value:

0	1	2	3	4
Temerature high 8 bit	Temperature low 8 bit	Humidity high 8 bit	Hunidity low 8 bit	Checksum
0 x 0A	0 x 09	0 x 11	0 x F4	0 x E8

Description:

Checksum: 0 ~ 3 digits of data are added to generate an 8-bit data. Each bit is inverted, plus 1 at the end

Temperature is data with a sign and two decimal places. The unit is (℃-Celsius)

Pseudo code calculation formula:

T = (float)((int)((0x0A<<8) | 0x09))/100

Humidity is data with no sign and two decimal places in units (rh%).

Pseudo code calculation formula:

Rh = (float)((uint)((0x0A<<8) | 0x09))/100

Command 9 Get the current version number
Returned value:

0	1	2	3	4	5
0 x 19	0 x 05	0 x 27	0 x 00	0 x 10	0 x 01

Data in active upload mode

The upload data format is as follows:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Start bit	Command	High gas concentration (ug/m³)	Low gas concentration (ug/m³)	Full range high	Full range low	High gas concentration (ppb)	Low gas concentration (ppb)	Parity bit
0 x FF	0 x 86	0 x 00	0 x 2A	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 20	0 x 30

Note:

Checksum: Add 1 to 11 digits of data to generate 8 digits of data, invert each bit, add 1 at the end

Gas concentration value = high gas concentration * 256 + low gas concentration

(The high and low concentrations need to be converted from hexadecimal to decimal and then brought into this formula to calculate)

Low power switching

Enter sleep mode

0	1	2	3	4	5
0 x AF	0 x 53	0 x 6C	0 x 65	0 x 65	0 x 70

Returned value :

0	1
0 x 4F	0 x 4B

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Communication Protocol

Exit sleep mode

0	1	2	3	4
0 x AE	0 x 45	0 x 78	0 x 69	0 x 74

Returned value :

0	1
0 x 4F	0 x 4B

Note: after exiting sleep mode, it takes 5 seconds to recover, no data within 5 seconds

Enter sleep mode

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0 x A1	0 x 53	0 x 6C	0 x 65	0 x 65	0 x 70	0 x32

Returned value :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0 x FF	0 x A1	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	5F

Exit sleep mode

0	1	2	3	4	5
0 x A2	0 x 45	0 x 78	0 x 69	0 x 74	0 x 32

Returned value :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0 x FF	0 x A2	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	5E

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Communication Protocol

Turn off the running lights

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Start bit	Retain	Command	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Checksum
0 x FF	0 x 01	0 x 88	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 77

Return :

0	1
0 x 4F	0 x 4B

Turn on the running lights

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Start bit	Retain	Command	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Checksum
0 x FF	0 x 01	0 x 89	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 76

Return :

0	1
0 x 4F	0 x 4B

Query the running light status

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Start bit	Retain	Command	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Checksum
0 x FF	0 x 01	0 x 8A	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 75

Return :

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Start bit	Command	State value	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Checksum
0 x FF	0 x 8A	0 x 01	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 00	0 x 75

Note: Status value 1 (light on), 0 (light off)