Analyseur Trimix:



Principe:

- Utilisation d'une cellule oxygène pour mesurer le taux d'O2 du mélange (30€)
- Utilisation d'un capteur de conductivité thermique MD62 pour mesurer le taux d'hélium (25€)
- Utilisation d'une carte Arduino pour gérer logiciellement le calibrage des capteurs, compenser la non linéarité, afficher le Trimix ou Nitrox analysé et le MOD associé (3€)
- Utilisation d'une carte ADS1115 pour mesurer précisément des tensions entre 5mV et 200mV (ce que ne sait pas faire la carte Arduino nativement) (3€)
- Utilisation d'un générateur de tension LM2596 pour alimenter le pont de Wheatstone du capteur MD62 en 3V (2€)
- Utilisation d'un limiteur de flux DIN pour doser le flux de gaz circulant dans l'analyseur (49€)
- Pile 9V remplacée par une batterie LiPo pour plus d'autonomie
- Le gaz à analyser rentre à l'extrémité d'un bout de tube PVC diamètre 32, passe sur le capteur MD62, puis sur la cellule O2, et ressort à l'autre extrémité du tube.

les ingrédients :

carte Arduino



écran LCD 4 lignes 12C 2004



résistance variable 500 ohm



générateur de tension LM2596



convertisseur ADC 16 bits ADS1115



1.3. OV 1:110mA 2/1

MD62

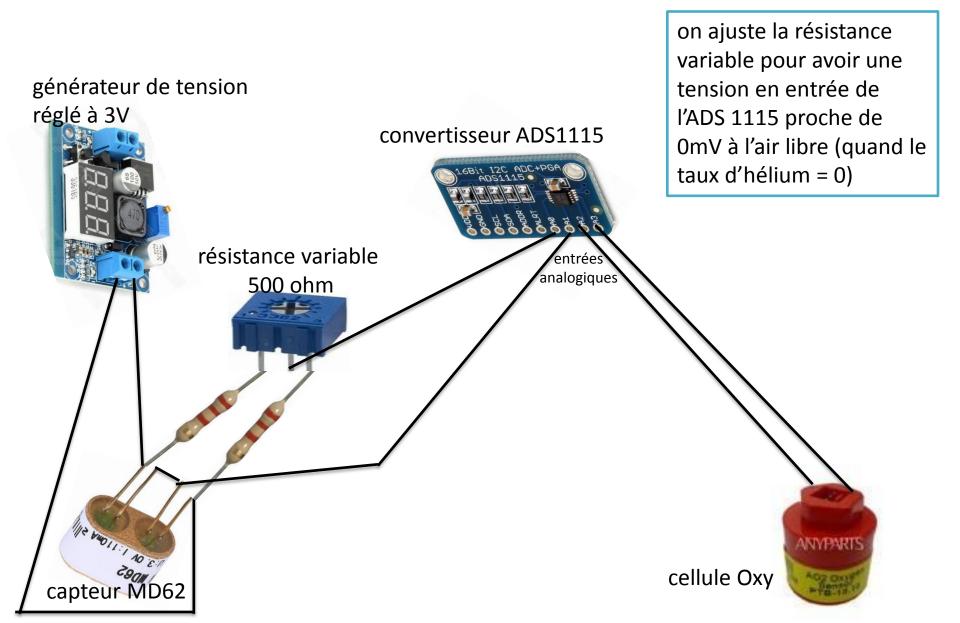


cellule oxy AO2 Citycell





cablage pont Wheatstone et mesure O2:



Datasheet du MD62:

MD62 gas sensor consists of an active element and a reference element with the same resistance, both elements are placed in a wheatstone bridge circuit, The analyzing gas contents changes, the overall thermal coefficient of mixed gases changed correspondingly; when the active element meet the combustible gas, its resistance become smaller, when It meet other gas, , Its resistance become larger(air background), the bridge circuit output the voltage change, this change increase according to gas concentration, the reference element as a benchmark while for temperature compensation.

Features

Wide Detecting Range (0-100%VOL)

Linear output signal

Quick response

Good reproducibility and reliable performance

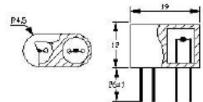
Resistant to toxicosis

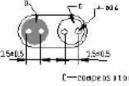
Detecting without Oxygen or short of oxygen



Domestic, Industrial spot for CO2, CcL4, freon, Natural gas, LPG etc detecting.

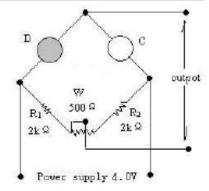
Structure



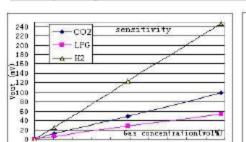


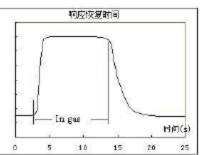
C-compensator mark 0-detector early

Basic testing circuit



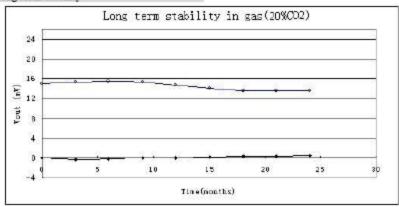
HANWEI ELECTRONICS CO.,LTD Sensitivity and response characteristic





http://www.hwsensor.com

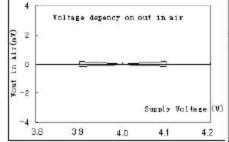
0 10 20 80 40 Long term stability

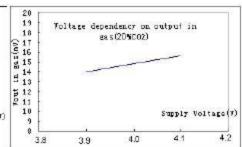


MD62

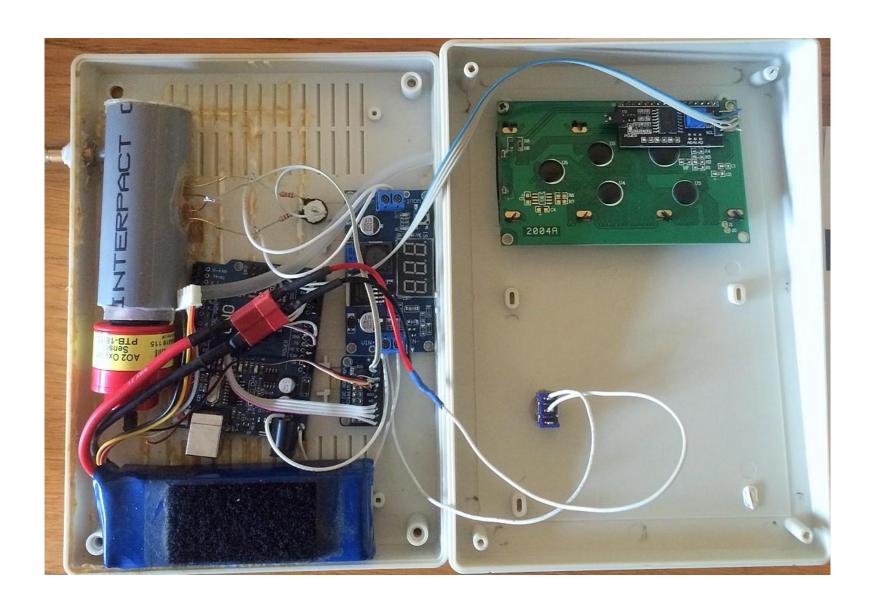
The drift in air is less than 2 mV per year, in 20%CO2 the drift is less than 2mV. for a short period storage (in 2 weeks), the sensor need 30mins' preheating to stabilize, for more than one year storage, it need more than 24 hours' preheating.

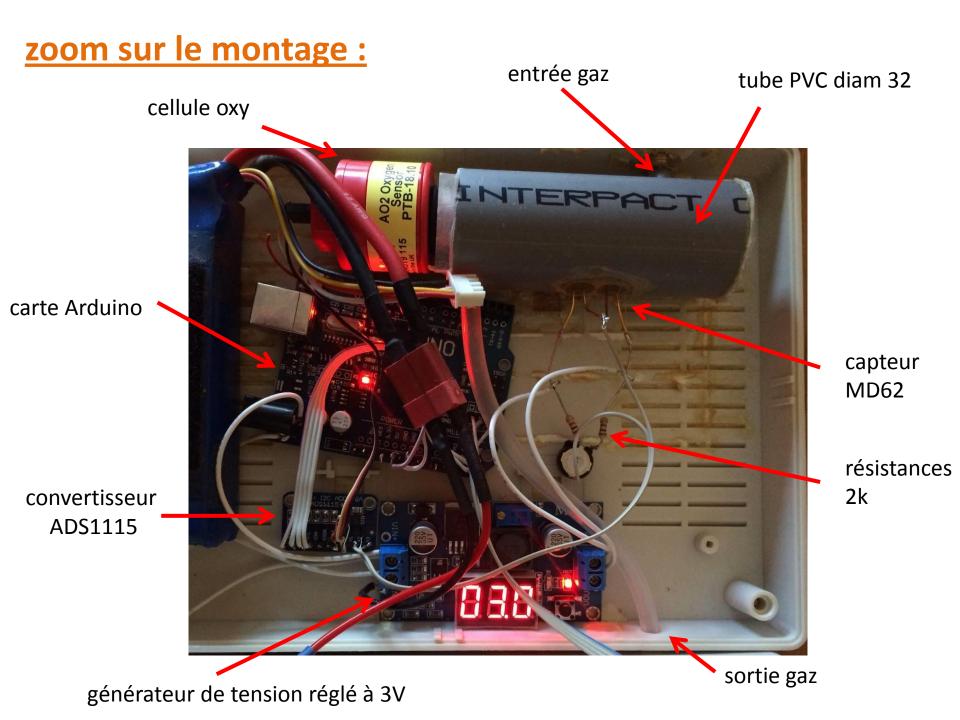
MD62 output singnal dependency on working voltage





vue d'ensemble :





Le programme dans l'Arduino (déclarations) :

```
#include <Wire.h>
#include <Adafruit ADS1015.h>
#include <RunningAverage.h>
#include <LiquidCrystal I2C.h>
LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x27, 20, 4); // set the LCD address to 0x27 for a 20 chars and 4 line display
Adafruit ADS1115 ads; // convertisseur analogique --> digital ADS1115
// variables will change:
float TensionCalib = 0;
                        // mise a 0 de la tension de calibrage de la cellule
float voltage = 0;
                      // tension mesuree sur cellule
float wheatstone = 0;
                         // tension sur pont de wheatsone
float gain = 0.03125;
                       // gain du convertisseur ADS1115
float calibMD62 = 661.26; // valeur de la tension du pont avec 100% helium
float WheatCalib = 10; // mise a 0 de la tension de calibrage du pont à l'air
float CorrFroid = 0;
                       // correction de lecture du fait de lecture a froid (capteur pas assez chaud)
unsigned long time;
                        // mesure du temps depuis allumage pour ajuster correction
RunningAverage RAO(10);
                            // moyennage O2 sur 10 valeurs
                            // moyennage He sur 10 valeurs
RunningAverage RA1(10);
```

Le programme dans l'Arduino (setup) :

```
void setup() {
// initialize serial communication at 9600 bits per second:
 Serial.begin(9600);
 lcd.begin();
lcd.backlight();
 lcd.print(" Analyseur Trimix");
 ads.setGain(GAIN FOUR); // 4x gain 1 bit = 0.03125mV
 ads.begin();
int16 t adc0;
 int16 t adc1;
 adc0 = ads.readADC Differential 0 1();
 RA0.addValue(adc0);
 voltage = abs(RA0.getAverage()*gain);
 adc1 = ads.readADC Differential 2 3();
 RA1.addValue(adc1);
 wheatstone = RA1.getAverage()*gain;
// affichage de la tension
 lcd.setCursor(0,2);
lcd.print("V cell = ");
lcd.print(voltage,2);
lcd.print("mV");
 lcd.setCursor(0,3);
 lcd.print("V pont = ");
 lcd.print(wheatstone,2);
lcd.print("mV");
 delay(2000);
 lcd.clear();
 lcd.setCursor(0,1);
 lcd.print(" Calib. en cours ...");
 lcd.setCursor(0,2);
 lcd.print("(utiliser de l'air)");
// determination de la tension moyenne de la cellule à l'air libre
int i = 0:
 float tensionMovenne = 0;
```

```
for(i = 1; i < 10 or (abs (voltage - (tensionMoyenne / (i-1)))) > 0.001; i++)
  adc0 = ads.readADC Differential 0 1();
  RA0.addValue(adc0);
 voltage = abs(RA0.getAverage()*gain);
  tensionMoyenne = tensionMoyenne + voltage;
  delay(200);
lcd.clear();
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print(" Calibrage OK");
tensionMoyenne = tensionMoyenne / (i - 1);
TensionCalib = tensionMovenne;
lcd.setCursor(0,2);
lcd.print("V calib = ");
lcd.print(TensionCalib,2);
lcd.print("mV");
delay(2000);
lcd.clear();
lcd.setCursor(0,0);
lcd.print("Prechauffage du");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print(" capteur Helium...");
delay(500);
while(wheatstone > 10){
   adc1 = ads.readADC Differential 2 3();
   RA1.addValue(adc1);
   wheatstone = RA1.getAverage()*gain;
   lcd.setCursor(4,3);
   lcd.print("Vpont=");
   lcd.print(wheatstone,0);
   lcd.print("mV ");
   delay(50);
lcd.clear();
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print(" Capteur He OK");
delay(2000);
lcd.clear();
```

Le programme dans l'Arduino (loop) :

```
void loop() {
// put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
int16 t adc0;
int16 t adc1;
adc0 = ads.readADC Differential_0_1();
adc1 = ads.readADC Differential 2 3();
time = millis(); // temps en ms depuis démarrage programme
 RA0.addValue(adc0);
 voltage = abs(RA0.getAverage()*gain);
 RA1.addValue(adc1);
wheatstone = RA1.getAverage()*gain;
float nitrox = 0;
int MOD = 0:
                      // valeur de MOD du mélange
int EAD = 0;
                      // prof equivalente Air pour narcose 30m
float helium = 0;
  nitrox = voltage * (20.9 / TensionCalib);
  MOD = 10 * ((160/nitrox) - 1);
  lcd.setCursor(0,0);
  if (voltage > 1) {
  lcd.print("Oxygene = ");
  lcd.print(nitrox,1);
   lcd.print("% ");
   lcd.setCursor(12,2);
   lcd.print(" MOD");
   lcd.print(MOD);
   lcd.print("m");
   if (MOD < 100) {
    lcd.print(" ");
   else {
    lcd.print("Cell O2 HS !!! ");
```

```
lcd.setCursor(0.3):
 lcd.print("Vpont=");
 lcd.print(wheatstone,0);
 lcd.print("mV ");
 wheatstone = wheatstone - WheatCalib;
 if (time < 480000) { CorrFroid = 1; } // correction de la tension lue en fonction du temps de
chauffe du capteur
 if (time < 360000) { CorrFroid = 2;}
 if (time < 300000) { CorrFroid = 3;}
 if (time < 270000) { CorrFroid = 4; }
 if (time < 240000) { CorrFroid = 5; }
 if (time < 210000) { CorrFroid = 6; }
 if (time < 180000) { CorrFroid = 7;}
 if (time < 165000) { CorrFroid = 8; }
 if (time < 150000) { CorrFroid = 9; }
 if (time < 120000) { CorrFroid = 10; }
 if (time < 105000) { CorrFroid = 11; }
 if (time < 90000) { CorrFroid = 12;}
 if (time < 80000) { CorrFroid = 13; }
 if (time < 70000) { CorrFroid = 14; }
 if (time < 60000) { CorrFroid = 15; }
 if (time < 50000) { CorrFroid = 16; }
 if (time < 40000) { CorrFroid = 17 : }
 if (time < 30000) { CorrFroid = 18;}
 wheatstone = wheatstone - CorrFroid:
                                               // ajustement car capteur pas assez chaud
 lcd.setCursor(0,1);
 lcd.print("Helium = ");
 helium = 100 * wheatstone / calibMD62;
 if (helium > 50) {
  helium = helium * (1 + (helium - 50) * 0.4 / 100);
  if (helium > 2) {
   lcd.print(helium,1);
   lcd.print("% ");
  else {
   helium = 0:
   lcd.print("0% ");
```

Le programme dans l'Arduino (loop) :

```
lcd.setCursor(0,2);
if (helium > 0) {
lcd.print("Trimix ");
lcd.print(nitrox,0);
 lcd.print("/");
 lcd.print(helium,0);
 lcd.print(" ");
 lcd.setCursor(12,3);
 lcd.print(" EAD");
 EAD = 10 * (100 * 3.2 / (100 - helium - nitrox) - 1);
 lcd.print(EAD);
 lcd.print("m");
if (EAD < 100) {
  lcd.print(" ");
else {
lcd.print("Nitrox ");
 lcd.print(nitrox,0);
 lcd.print(" ");
 lcd.setCursor(12,3);
 lcd.print(" ");
```

Les éléments à acheter :

- Carte Arduino Uno : ici
- Ecran LCD 2004 I2C : ici
- Carte ADS1115 : <u>ici</u>
- Générateur de tension LM2596 : ici
- Capteur MD62 : <u>ici</u>
- Cellule oxy : <u>ici</u>
- Batterie LiPo 11,1V : <u>ici</u>
- le boitier : ici
- Limiteur de flux : ici