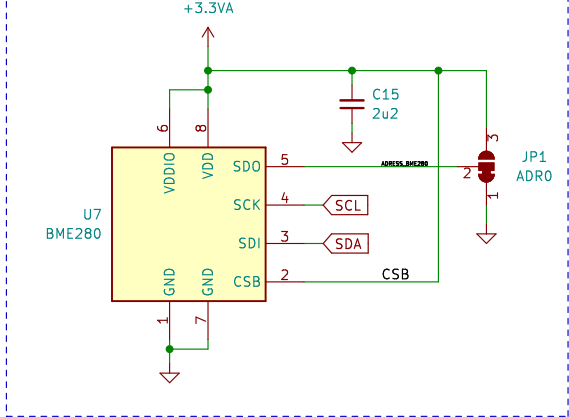
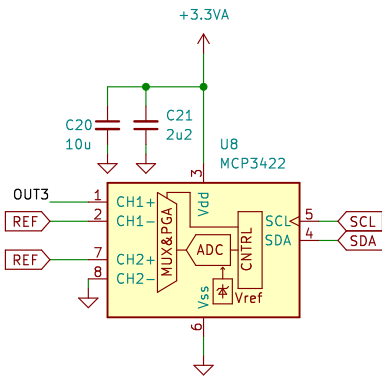


CH4 sensor

The diagram illustrates the electrical circuit for a CH4 sensor. It features two operational amplifiers, U3 and U4, both TSV991ILT. U3 is configured as a voltage follower for the CH4_Ref signal, with its non-inverting input (pin 3) connected to CH4_Ref and its output (pin 1) connected to CH4_Gas. U4 is configured as a voltage follower for the CH4_V-ref signal, with its non-inverting input (pin 3) connected to CH4_V-ref and its output (pin 1) connected to OUT2. Both op-amps have their inverting inputs (pin 2) connected to ground. The circuit includes various passive components: capacitors C9, C10, C14, C11, C18, C19, C17, C16, and C13; resistors R2, R4, R1, and R3. The power supply is +5V. The output of U3 is labeled OUT1 and the output of U4 is labeled OUT2. The input to U3 is labeled CH4_Gas and the input to U4 is labeled CH4_V-ref. The output of U4 is labeled TP3. The output of U3 is labeled TP4.



H2 sensor

1.2 V, 0.1 A or 25 mW absolute max
but in practice under 0.7V
25mW at 0.7V is 0.35mA FINE
25mW at 0.1V is 0.25mA FINE
25mW at 0.1A is 0.25mV unlikely

GAIN MATH:
Transimpedance gain is R_G in ohm
H2 10–30nA/ppm so $(1-3) \cdot 10^{-8}$ 0–1000ppm with 2000ppm Maximum overload
Then :
IF $R_G = 10k$ then $(10^{-4}) \cdot (10^{-8})$ V/ppm $\Rightarrow 0.1-0.3$ mV/ppm with 1–3V@ 1000ppm & 2–6V@ 2000ppm

Vref -1.024V +- %
less then 100uA on this line

