

SPECIFICATION

Product Name: LED Particle Sensor

Item: PM1003PH

Version: V0.6

Date: 2021-02-02

Writer	Audit	Approved
May Yang		

Revision

No.	Version	Content	Reviser	Date
1	V0.3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specification template upgrade 2. Correction of connector description 3. Delete the circuit application case diagram 4. Sensor photoelectric linear update 5. Modification of UART communication protocol 6. Reliability test test conditions update 7. Sensor dimension drawing updated to 2D engineering drawing 	May Yang	2017-12-18
2	V0.4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delete "Cubic" in the specifications. 	May Yang	2018-2-9
3	V0.5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change the specification written frot to Arial 	May Yang	2019-8-9
4	V0.6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modify the working current from <90mA to <110mA. 	May Yang	2021-2-2

Infrared LED Particle Sensor PM1003PH

- ✧ Environmental monitoring equipment
- ✧ IoT hardware intelligence



Introduction

Infrared LED particle sensor module PM1003PH adopts the principle of optical scattering to detect the variation trend of particle (size between 1 μ m to 10 μ m) concentration in the air. There is an infrared light-emitting diode and an optoelectronic sensor built-in PM1003PH, and light rays from the light-emitting diode will be reflected when pass through the particle. The optoelectronic sensor can show the concentration of particle in the air by detecting the intensity of reflected light. Sensor can output particle mass concentration by PWM or UART signal.

Principle

According to the scattering principle of light, The LED light generates reflected light when meet particles. Photoelectric diode detects the light intensity of reflected light, judging the particle concentration according to pulse signal.

Photoelectric diode will output low pulse when do not detect particles. Otherwise, photoelectric diode will output high pulse when detect particles. And pulse signal is in proportion on the detected light intensity. Pulse signal will be magnified by amplifier and calculated by CPU, output measuring result finally.

Applications

- ✧ Air purifier
- ✧ Residential and commercial air conditioning
- ✧ HVAC system
- ✧ Desktop IAQ monitor

Features

- ✧ PWM output(Low level pulse width output)
- ✧ Low level pulse width is proportional to dust concentration
- ✧ Electromagnetic shielding, anti-interference
- ✧ High stability and good consistency

Advantages

The sensor has the leading detection stability among the infrared LED particle sensor in the market and can decrease the interference of outside environment through the electromagnetic screen design.

The filter circuit and MCU software program of the sensor is designed to filter out noise signals so that the data output is more stable and reliable.

Table 1. Specification

LED particle sensor specification	
Principle	Light scattering(LED)
Measuring range	0~500 μ g/m ³
Accuracy	\pm 30% or 30 μ g/m ³
Time to first reading	40s
Working condition	-10 $^{\circ}$ C~+50 $^{\circ}$ C, 0~95%RH(non-condensing)
Storage condition	-30 $^{\circ}$ C~+60 $^{\circ}$ C, 0~ 95%RH(non-condensing)
Working voltage	DC 5V \pm 10% ripple <50mV
Working current	\leq 110 mA
Signal output	UART 4.5V level, PWM 4.5V level
Size	W59*H45*D20 mm
MTTF	\geq 5 year

Internal architecture and principle description

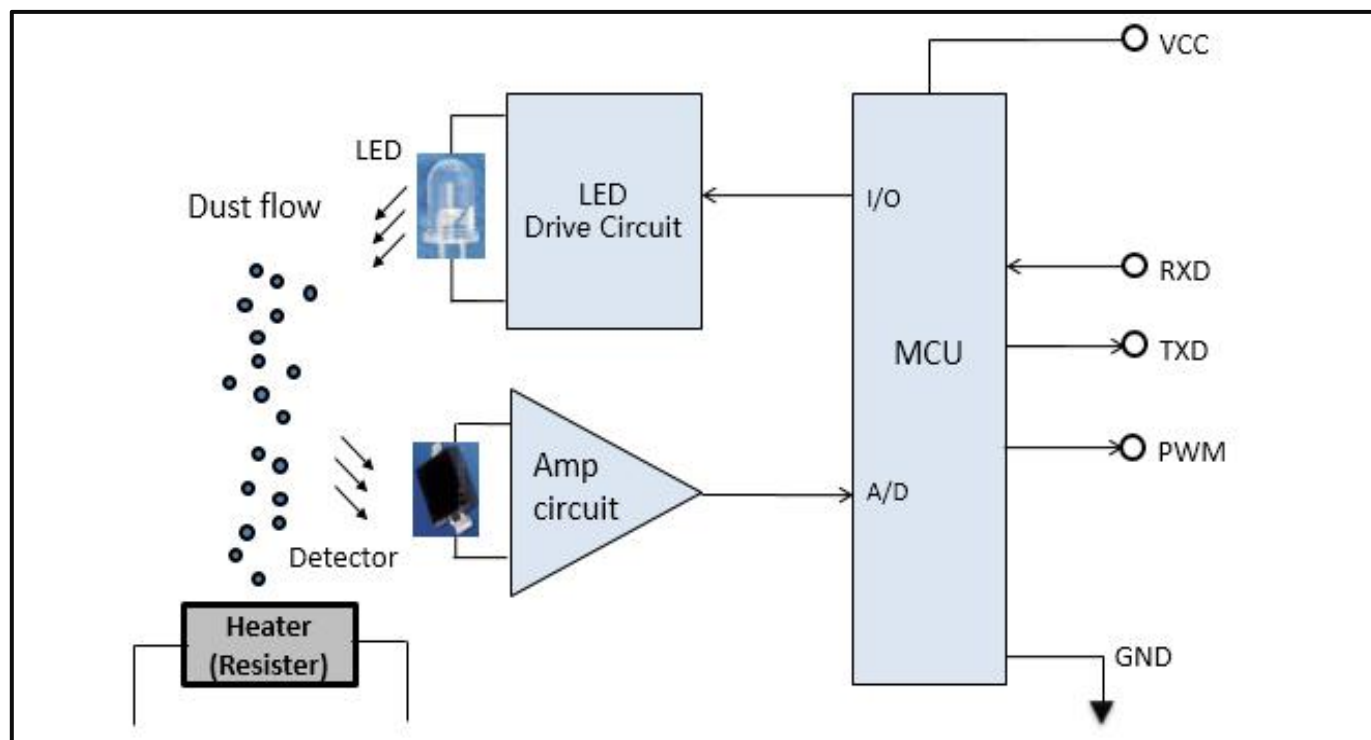


Fig 1 Internal architecture

According to the above picture, the light source of PM1003PH is consist of LED which launch to detecting particles light, front-loading lens and drive circuit. The detecting part is consist of light sensitive part and amplifying circuit.

The particle measuring principle of PM1003PH

When heating resistor heats, and after showing updraft, particles will pass the detecting chamber. The LED light will be scattered by particles and will be figured out by light sensitive equipment, then convert into electronic signal. Electronic signal is disposed by filter circuit and MCU, it will convert into PWM signal output.

I/O definitions and connectors

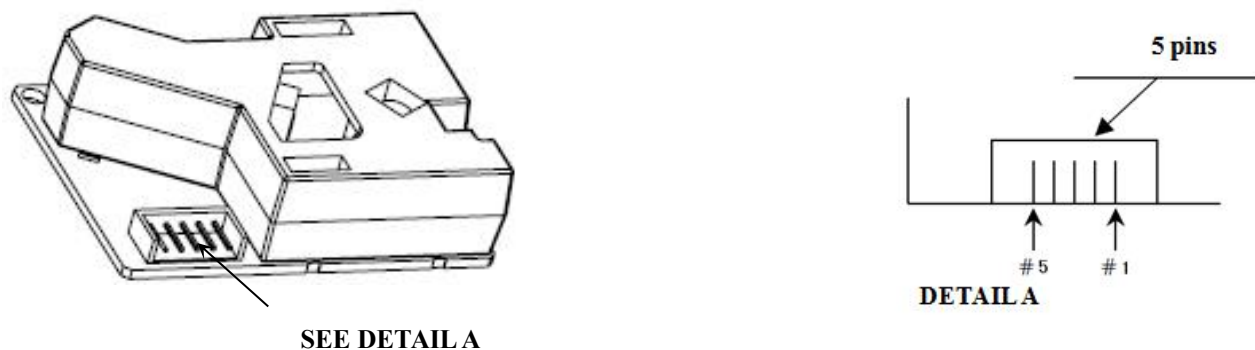


Fig 2 Connector Dimensions

Table 2. I/O definitions

No.	Pin	Description
1	GND	Power input (ground terminal)
2	TX	UART-TX output (TTL level@4.5V)
3	+5V	Power input (+5V)
4	P1	Pulse width output
5	RX	UART-RX input(TTL level@4.5V)

Table 3. Connector description

Item	Pin space
EH-5	2.5mm pitch

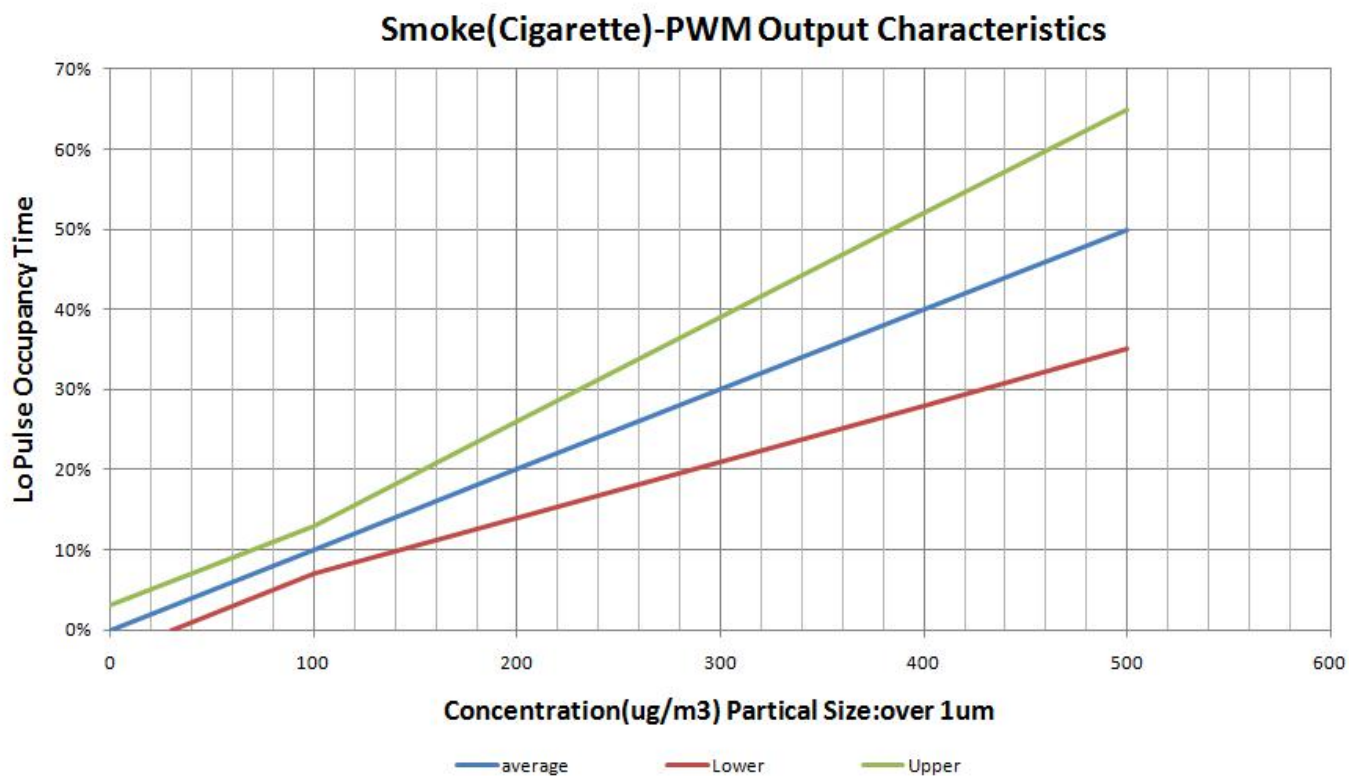


Fig 3 Sensor linear curve

◆ The linear curve of the sensor is verified in the following conditions:

The temperature of the environment is $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$

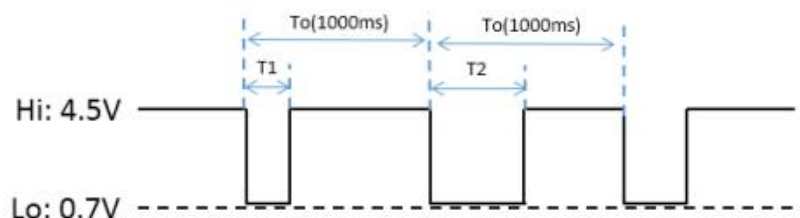
The humidity of the environment is $50\pm 10\%\text{RH}$

Cigarette smoke: Hong Ta Shan 8mg

Test chamber: 30m^3

Communication protocol

◆ PWM communication:



PWM communication description:

- The relationship between low pulse cycle and dust concentration: $1\text{ms}=1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- Pulse width: 1ms~1000ms
- Test Cycle: 1000ms($\pm 0.5\%$ Error)
- Low pulse duty cycle: low pulse time T_n /detection period T_o (10000s)
- The sensor will output PWM signal after powered on

◆ UART communication

UART level range

- UART RX: 0~4.5V data input
- UART TX: 0~4.5V data output

UART configuration

- data bit: 8
- Stop bit: 1
- Check bit: non
- Baud rate: 9600bps

◆ Read measuring result of particles:

Send: 11 02 0B 01 E1

Response: 16 11 0B DF1-DF4 DF5-DF8 DF9-DF12 DF13 DF14 DF15 DF16[CS]

Description: Measuring result(n) = $DF3 \times 256 + DF4$

Dimensions

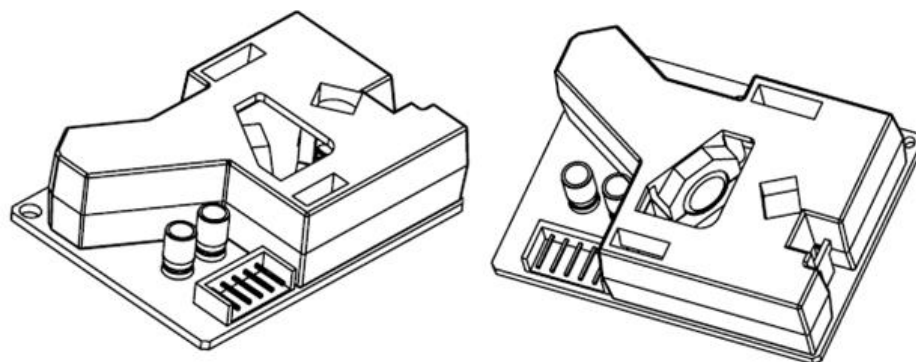
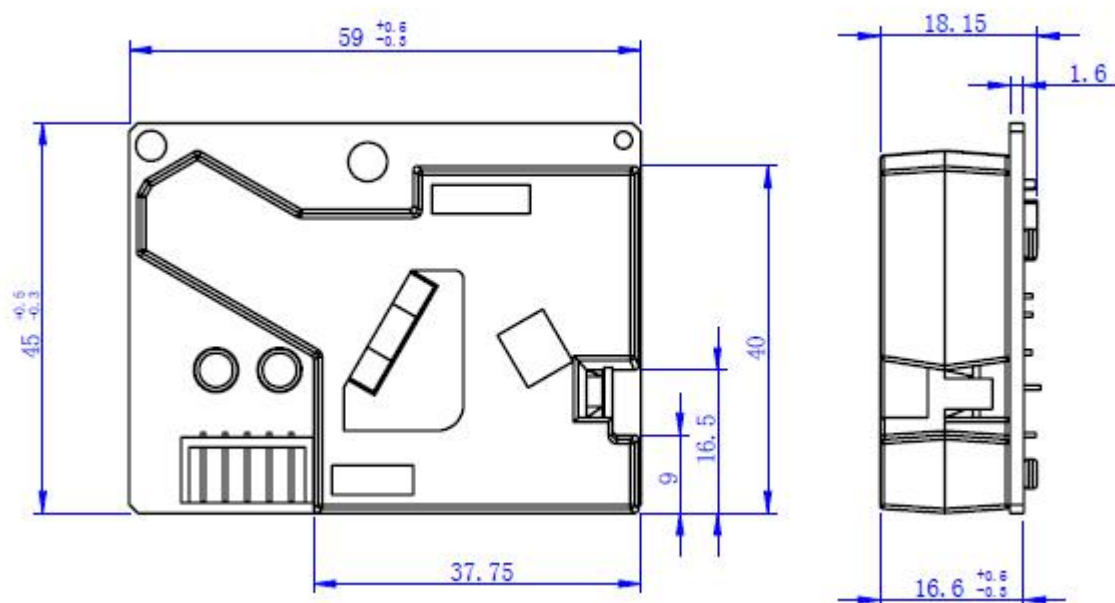
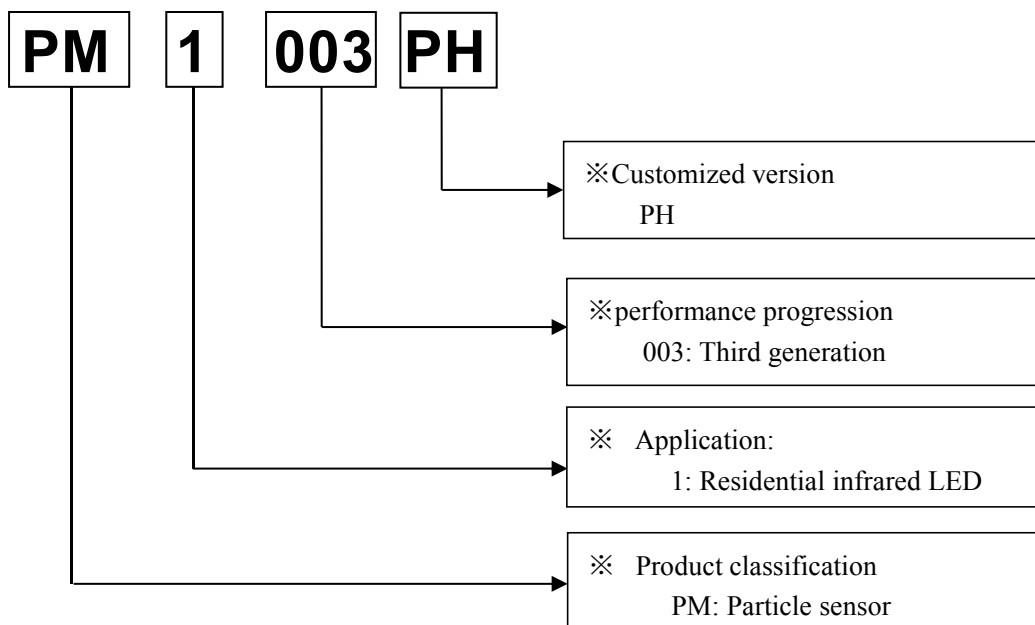


Figure4 Dimensions (Unit: mm, tolerances: $\pm 0.2\text{mm}$)

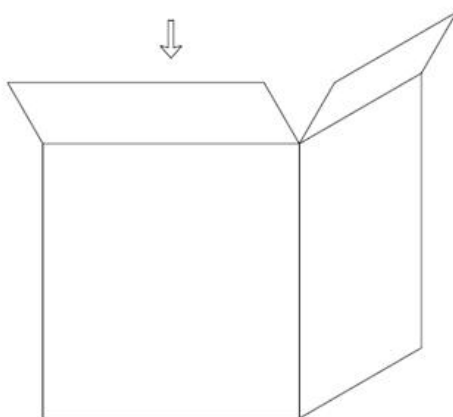
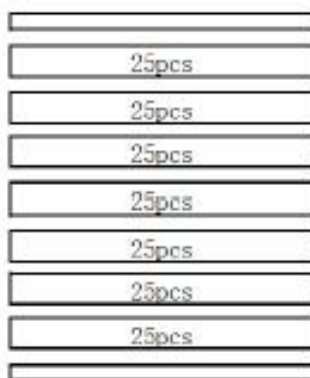
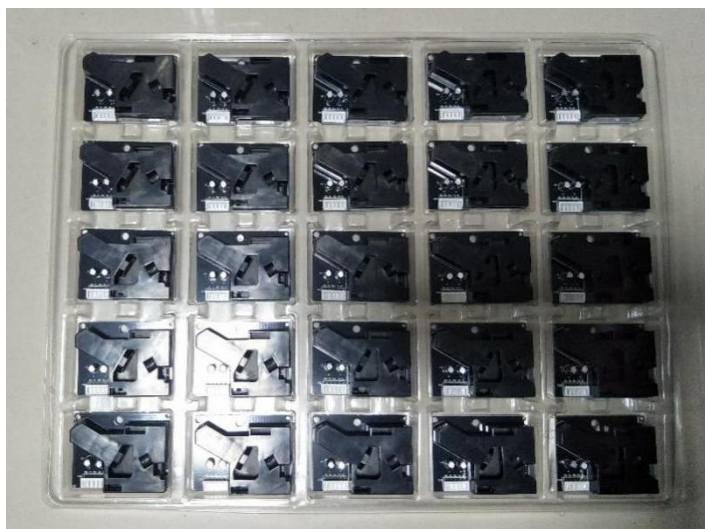
Reliability test

Test Item	Test Condition	Standard	Sample qty: N Defective qty: C
Low temperature storage	In the ambient of $-20^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, keep for 500H without powering on. Measure the error in normal temperature condition.	The sensor works normally after 2 hours in normal temperature condition	N=10, C=0
High temperature storage	In the ambient of $60^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, and keep for 500H without powering on. Measure the error in normal temperature condition.	The sensor works normally after 2 hours in normal temperature condition	N=10, C=0
Low temperature working	Leave the sensor in the ambient of $-10\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, max voltage (within range of acceptable working voltage), work for 500H. Measure the error in normal temperature condition.	The sensor works normally after 2 hours in normal temperature condition	N=10, C=0
High temperature working	Leave the sensor in the ambient of $50\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ max voltage (within range of acceptable working voltage), work for 500H. Measure the error in normal temperature condition	The sensor works normally after 2 hours in normal temperature condition	N=10, C=0
Impact	Leave the sensor in ambient of $-20^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 60 minutes, then move it to ambient of $+60^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ within 10s for 60 minutes. Regard this as a cycle, and totally 10 cycles. The sensor is powered off during the test	The sensor works normally after 2 hours in normal temperature condition	N=5, C=0
High temperature and high humidity working	Operating the sensor in the ambient of $40\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, 90~95%RH, max voltage (within range of acceptable working voltage), for 21days.	The sensor works normally after 2 hours in normal temperature condition	n=10 c=0
Salt spray test	According to GB/T2423.17-2008, leave the sensor in the 35°C salt-fog cabinet, spray it with 5% sodium chloride saltwater for 24 hours. Clean the sensor after test.	No red rust on the sensor surface.	n=2 c=0
Thermal cycle	Leave the sensor in ambient of $-20^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 60mins then move it to ambient of $+60^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 60mins. Keep this cycle for 10 times. The sensor is powered off during the test.	The sensor works normally after over 1 hour and less than 2 hours in the ambient. No corrosion, no breaking in appearance	n=5 c=0
Vibration test	Naked, 5-55-5Hz/min, with amplitude of 1.5mm, vibrate in X, Y, Z direction, each direction for 2 hours.	The sensor works normally after 2 hours in the ambient.	n=4 c=0
Packaging drop test	Height of fall: Set the corresponding height of the weight in accordance with GB/T 4857.18. Test according to GB/T4857.5 packaging transport package drop test method. The drop test sequence is one corner, three edges and six sides	No breaking in appearance, No components drop off, the sensor works normally	n=1 c=0

Ordering information



Packing



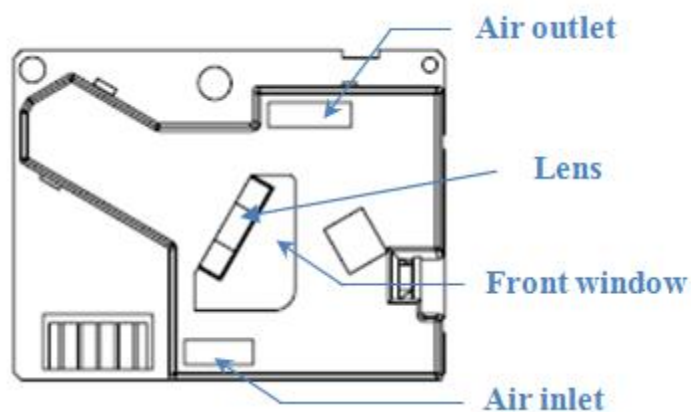
Qty per layer	Layer	Carton	Carton dimensions	Packing material
25pcs	15layers	375pcs	W400 * L300 * H320 mm	PVC plastic tray

User attention

Keep the sensor installed in vertical direction (error $<\pm 3^\circ$). The air inlet is with heat resistance, the position is at the bottom.

Install the sensor inside the device. Adding the black sponge at the front window to make sure it is in dark to reduce the affect of the light interference.

Ensure the ventilation of air inlet and air outlet in installation.



The sensor should not be used in the environment with organic gas and flammable gas. If there is dust in the chamber of the sensor, please use cleaner to clean. Wipe the lens with water and medical cotton swab and clean the lens with clean cotton swabs. Do not use alcohol.

After-sales services and consultancy

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