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With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



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For precise calibration, the sensor needs to preheat (once powered up, it takes 120h to reach the right temperature).

Sensor's sensitivity

P1 potentiometer onboard is used for trimming the sensor's sensitivity. Enable the pin drive gate of heaters MOSFET switch to reduce power consumption when the click is not in use.

Detection range

The detection range of the sensor is 1~50ppm (part per million). Parts per million is the numbers of parts of a component in 1 million parts of the gas mixture, it's the ratio of one gas to another.

Volatile organic compounds

Volatile organic compounds or VOCs are organic chemicals. They have very high vapor pressure at room temperature, and some of them can be harmful to human health. As most people spend a lot of time indoors it's important to know if the quality of the air is good. With Pollution click you could always know if your indoor environment is healthy enough.

Key features

- WSP2110 VOC gas sensor
 - Detection range 1~50ppm (parts per milion)
 - Sensitivity: $R_s(\text{in air})/R_s(\text{in 10ppm toluene}) \geq 3$
- Interface: AN and RST pin
- 5V power supply

SPECIFICATION

Product Type	Gas
Applications	Automatic exhaust devices, air cleaners, harmful gas detection devices, etc.
On-board modules	WSP2110 VOC gas sensor
Key Features	Detection range 1~50ppm, Sensitivity $S R_s(\text{in air})/R_s(\text{in 10ppm toluene}) \geq 3$
Key Benefits	High sensitivity to organic gases
Interface	AN, RST
Power Supply	5V
Compatibility	mikroBUS
Click board size	M (42.9 x 25.4 mm)

Pinout diagram

This table shows how the pinout on **Pollution click** corresponds to the pinout on the mikroBUS™ socket (the latter shown in the two middle columns).

Notes	Pin	mikroBUS™				Pin	Notes
Analog out pin	AN	1	AN	PWM	16	NC	Not connected
Enable sensor	RST	2	RST	INT	15	NC	Not connected
Not connected	NC	3	CS	RX	14	NC	Not connected
Not connected	NC	4	SCK	TX	13	NC	Not connected
Not connected	NC	5	MISO	SCL	12	NC	Not connected
Not connected	NC	6	MOSI	SDA	11	NC	Not connected
Not connected	NC	7	3.3V	5V	10	+5V	Power supply
Ground	GND	8	GND	GND	9	GND	Ground

Programming

The demo first enters in calibration procedure, before measuring pollution. In order to show accurate results, calibration must be done in clean air. Because the sensor has slow response time, it needs time to stabilize and to achieve working temperature. It also measures load resistance, and shows value on the display so the user can set the desired sensitivity. After the calibration is done, the demo enters in the measuring procedure.

Calibration procedure:

- 1) Put the sensor in clean air and adjust the click board potentiometer to max value.
- 2) Wait for the measured value on the load resistor to stabilize.
- 3) Press the continue button.
- 4) Adjust the potentiometer to define the sensitivity.
- 5) Press the continue button.

Detection range: 1ppm ~ 50ppm (parts per million).

Code snippet

The function calculates the ppm value from the RS/R0 ratio. Where R0 is resistance in clean air, and RS is resistance in target gas, with different concentration. The constants are extracted from the sensitivity curve, for the sensitivity curve of alcohol given in the sensor datasheet.

```
01: float ratio_to_ppm(float ratio)
02: {
03:     if (0.84 > ratio && ratio >= 0.53) // I segment
04:         return pow((ratio/C1), (1/M1));
05:
06:     else if (0.53 > ratio && ratio >= 0.39) // II segment
07:         return pow((ratio/C2), (1/M2));
08:
09:     else if (0.39 > ratio && ratio >= 0.1) // III segment
10:         return pow((ratio/C3), (1/M3));
11:
12:     else if (ratio < 0.148)
13:         return 50.0;
14:
15:     return 1.0;
16: }
```