ADOS®
est. 1900

Instrumentation and Control

GASTRANSMITTER

GTR 196

ADOS GmbH
Instrumentation and Control
P.O. Box 500 444 · 52088 Aachen · FRG
Trierer Strasse 23 – 25 · 52078 Aachen · FRG

Tel: +49 (0) 2 41 / 97 69 - 0
Fax: +49 (0) 2 41 / 97 69 - 16
info@ados.de
www.ados.de

GASTRANSMITTER GTR 196

Application

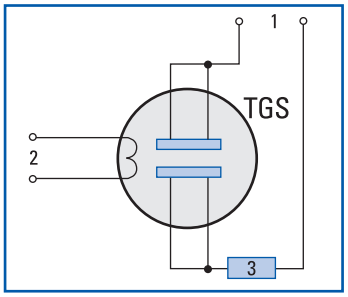
The gas transmitter ADOS GTR 196 is suitable for continuous measurement of gases in normal areas and areas where there are risks of explosion.
By employing 5 different types of sensor, noxious, explosive and non-combustible gases and vapours can be measured.
A current signal is generated that is proportional to the measured concentration of gas, which is transmitted to an evaluation unit placed in a safe area, away from any dangers of explosion.

The type test of the explosion-protected gas transmitter, is completed by the KEMA.

KEMA test certificate: KEMA 03 ATEX 2403 X
Type of protection: II 2 G Ex demb [ia] IIC T6

Fields of Application

- Chemical industry
- Manufacture of paints and varnishes
- Plastic processing plants
- Sewage works
- Gas-fired boiler systems
- Liquid gas storage houses
- Laboratories
- Oxygen concentration measurement
- Refineries
- Cold-storage houses (ammonia monitoring)
- Paint spraying booths
- and many more

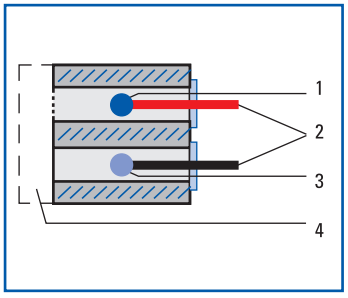


1 = Circuit voltage
2 = Heating voltage
3 = Load resistor

The TGS sensor

The TGS sensor contains a semiconductor sensor, which is constructed on SnO_2-sintered N-substrate.

When combustible or reducing gases are absorbed by the surface of the sensor, the concentration of the test gas is determined by the change in conductivity.



1 = Catalyzer pellistor
2 = Electric connections
3 = Inert pellistor
4 = Diffusion filter

The VQ sensor

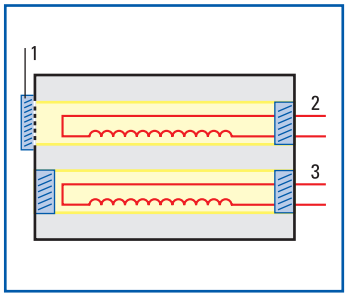
The head of the VQ sensor functions on the principle of heat reaction. When combustible or reducing gases or vapours come in contact with the measuring element, they are subjected to catalytic combustion, which causes a rise in temperature; this rise causes a change in the resistance of the measuring element which is used as a measure of the component of gas being tested.
The inert element is for compensating the temperature and conductivity of the test gas.

ADOS® est. 1900

The GOW sensor

The GOW sensor functions on the principle of thermal conductivity. Two rhenium-tungsten resistors are used as a measuring element, where the comparison element is subjected to normal ambient air and the measuring element is subjected to the test gas. Any change in the concentration of gas at the measurement element, causes a change in temperature, which is due to the variation of conductivity.

The resultant change in resistance is a direct measure of the gas concentration.



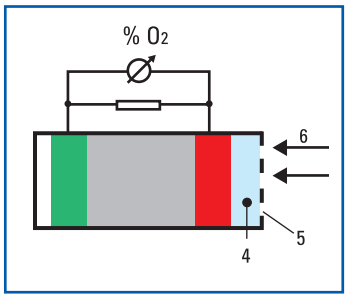
1 = Diffusion filter
2 = Test resistor
3 = Comparsion resistor

The TOX sensor

The TOX sensor is a measurement system with electro-chemical cell, where the sampled gas is measured by diffusion.

In the case of oxygen measurement the oxygen content is reduced in an electrolyte, thus producing a small flow of current (electro-chemical process).

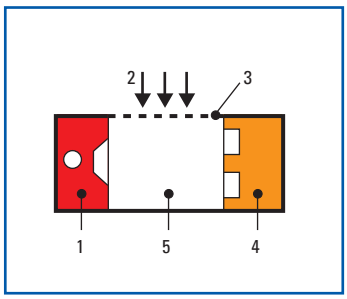
At a constant air pressure, this current is directly proportional to the oxygen concentration is the sampled air.



1 = Anode
2 = Electrolyte
3 = Cathode
4 = Diffusion path
5 = Diffusion filter
6 = Test gas

The IR sensor

The test gas flows through a measurement chamber that incorporates an IR radiating source and a two-channel infrared detector. The intensity of the infrared radiation is reduced as it passes through the gas molecules.
The concentration of the gas can then be calculated by the magnitude of the reduction in intensity.
Since only absorption of the wavelength (A) specific to the gas under test in relation to the wavelength (B) not absorbed by a test gas is considered, interference due to dust, ageing etc., is almost fully compensated.



1 = Infrared-radiation source
2 = Test gas
3 = Diffusion filter
4 = Infrared-detector
5 = Measurement chamber

The output signal of each sensor is connected to the central unit via a multicore cable for further processing.

All sensors are plug-in types and thus are easily replaceable.

ADOS® est. 1900

Technical Data

Type Measurement method	**TGS** Semiconductor	**VQ** Heat reduction	**GOW** Thermal conductivity	**TOX** Electro-chemical cell	**IR** Infrared	**PID** Photo-Ionisation
Measurement range	ppm ranges to 100 % LEL	ppm ranges to 100 % LEL	from 0–5 Vol % to 0–100 Vol %	ppm ranges to 0–100 Vol %	0-100 % LEL CH_4, C_3H_8, C_2H_2 0-100 Vol % CH_4 0–1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Vol % CO_2	0 – 200 ppm to 0 – 2.000 ppm
Percentage error of f.s.d.	± 5 %	± 5 %	± 5 %	± 3 %	± 3 %	± 5 %
Temperature range	-4 °F to +113 °F	-4 °F to +113 °F	-4 °F to +113 °F	-4 °F to +113 °F	-4 °F to +113 °F	-20 °C to +45 °C
Temperature effect	5 %	2 %	2 %	2 %	2 %	2 %
Response time (t_{90})	approx. 60 sec.	approx. 60 sec.	approx. 40 sec.	approx. 60 sec.	approx. 45 sec.	approx. 120 sec.
Pressure effect	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %
Mounting position	optional ± 90° from the vertical mounting position	optional ± 90° from the vertical mounting position	optional ± 90° from the vertical mounting position	optional ± 90° from the vertical mounting position	optional ± 90° from the vertical mounting position	optional ± 90° from the vertical mounting position
Application	Poisonous, combustible and explosive gases in the LEL region	Poisonous, combustible and explosive gases in the LEL region	Gases exhibiting substantial differences in thermal conductivity, compared to air	O_2, CO, NH_3, NO_2, SO_2, H_2S and others	CH_4 (Vol %; LEL) Propane (LEL) CO_2 (Vol %)	e.g. C_7H_8, C_8H_{10} $CHCl_3$, PH_3
Versions available	Industrial (Al), industrial (VA)- and Ex-version	Industrial (Al), industrial (VA)- and Ex-version	Industrial (Al), industrial (VA)- and Ex-version	Industrial (Al), industrial (VA)- and Ex-version	Industrial (Al), industrial (VA)- and Ex-version	Industrial (Al), industrial (VA)- and Ex-version
Service life of the sensor	approx. 5 years, when used for gases not causing catalytic poisoning	approx. 5 years, when used for gases not causing catalytic poisoning	approx. 5 years, when used whith gases that do not attack aluminium, rhenium-tungsten or gold	12 months to 5 years depending on the measuring cell	approx. 5 years	12 months
Supply voltage	15 V–30 V	15 V–30 V	15 V–30 V	15 V–30 V	15 V–30 V	15 V–30 V
Interface	3-wire techniques 4–20 mA or LON© 4-wire techniques, galvanically isolated, data transfer 78 kB/s	3-wire techniques 4–20 mA or LON© 4-wire techniques, galvanically isolated, data transfer 78 kB/s	3-wire techniques 4–20 mA or LON© 4-wire techniques, galvanically isolated, data transfer 78 kB/s	3-wire techniques 4–20 mA or LON© 4-wire techniques, galvanically isolated, data transfer 78 kB/s	3-wire techniques 4–20 mA or LON© 4-wire techniques, galvanically isolated, data transfer 78 kB/s	3-wire techniques 4–20 mA or LON© 4-wire techniques, galvanically isolated, data transfer 78 kB/s
Protection Ex-version	II 2 G Ex demb [ia] IIC T6 KEMA 03 ATEX 2403 X	II 2 G Ex demb [ia] IIC T6 KEMA 03 ATEX 2403 X	II 2 G Ex demb [ia] IIC T6 KEMA 03 ATEX 2403 X	II 2 G Ex demb [ia] IIC T6 KEMA 03 ATEX 2403 X	II 2 G Ex demb [ia] IIC T6 KEMA 03 ATEX 2403 X	II 2 G Ex demb [ia] IIC T6 KEMA 03 ATEX 2403 X
Protection class	IP 54	IP 54	IP 54	IP 54	IP 54	IP 54
Dimensions (W x H x D)	3.94 x 7.08 x 3.15 inch	3.94 x 7.08 x 3.15 inch	3.94 x 7.08 x 3.15 inch	3.94 x 7.08 x 3.15 inch 3.94 x 7.87 x 3.15 in (O_2)	3.94 x 7.08 x 3.15 inch	3.94 x 7.08 x 3.15 inch
Weight	2.42 lbs	2.42 lbs	2.42 lbs	2.42 lbs	2.42 lbs	2.42 lbs

ADOS GmbH
Instrumentation and Control