

Technical Bulletin

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TIPS & TRICKS Oxygen Sensors: Types Applications All engine models

Oxygen Sensor types

SENSOR TYPE	Zirconia Bir	nary Oxy	rgen Sensor	Wideband Oxygen Sensor	
Sensing material	Zirconium dioxide (Zr02) Zirconium dioxide (Zr02)				
Working principle	Ele	Electrochemical Electrochemical			
Output signal	Voltage (comparison between two atmospheres)			Current	
Air reference	Yes No Sometimes		Sometimes		
size	Standard Mini Standard		Standard		
Heating element	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Number of wires	1 or 2	3 or 4	1 or 4	5	

Zirconia Binary Oxygen (Switching Sensor) types & signalling method

This type of sensor has an internal heater to get the sensor into working temperature operation rapidly.

Heated Switching sensors : these Oxygen sensors generate their own voltage, about 450 mV when the mixture is stoichiometric. For a LEAN air/fuel mixture, the sensor displays a low voltage of 0.1 V, which indicates a high exhaust Oxygen concentration. For a RICH air/fuel mixture, residual Oxygen concentration is low and the sensor voltage rises up to 0.9 V.

Two subfamilies can be found in Switching Sensors:

- Heated Planar Switching Sensor
- Heated Shimble Switching Sensor





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Zirconia binary oxygen: Heated Planar construction

S	Name	S	Name
1	Planar measuring cell	7	Contact holder
2	2 Double protective tube	8	Contact slip
3	Sealing ring	9	PTFE grommet
4	Sealing packing	10	PTFE shaped sleeve
5	Sensor housing	11	Five connection cables
6	Protective sleeve	12	seal

Zirconia Binary Oxygen Sensors (Heated planar): how do they work?

- Planar sensors have a flat and thin ZrO2 element
- They have a smaller heater and need less electric power than Thimble Sensors
- High response rate 5 to 7 times per second
- Signal voltage from **0.1V** to **0.9V**
 - 0.1V when the mixture is lean
 - 0.45mV when the mixture is stoichiometric
 - 0.9V when the mixture is rich
- Reach normal operating temperature fast which results in
 - Reduced pollutant emissions
 - Increased fuel economy
 - Reduced light-off time





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Zirconia Binary Oxygen Sensors: Heated Thimble construction

S	Name	S	Name
1	Sensor ceramic element	5	Exhaust pipe
2	Electrodes	6	Ceramic protective layers(porous)
3	Contacts	7	Exhaust gas
4	Housing contact	8	Outside air
		1	

- Solid electrolyte consists of a **ceramic element** that is **impenetrable** to gas
- It is a mixed oxide comprising Zirconium & Yttrium formed in a tube closed at the end
- The surfaces on both sides have electrodes made from a microporous thin-noble-metal layer
- The ceramic body is inside the exhaust pipe and the platinum electrode acts as a **miniature catalytic converter** on its outside surface
- Exhaust gas which reaches this electrode will be processed catalytically and results in a stoichiometric balance

Zirconia Binary Oxygen Sensors (Heated Thimble): how do they work?

How does this system measure the Oxygen concentration?

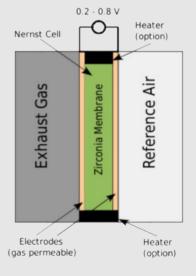
- Based on a solid state electrochemical fuel cell called NERNST cell
- 2 electrodes provide an output voltage corresponding to the **quantity** of **Oxygen** in the exhaust compared to the atmosphere
- The **difference** in Oxygen content on each side of the sensor **generates** an electrical voltage between the **2 layers**





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Wideband Oxygen Sensors: how do they work?

- Based on a planar zirconia element and incorporate an electrochemical gas pump
- An electronic circuit that contains a **feedback** loop controls the gas pump current
- This gas pump current keeps the output of the electrochemical cell **constant**
- The pump current indicates the **Oxygen content** of the exhaust gas

