

Exhaust oxygen sensor

UEGO Wide band / Type A



Description

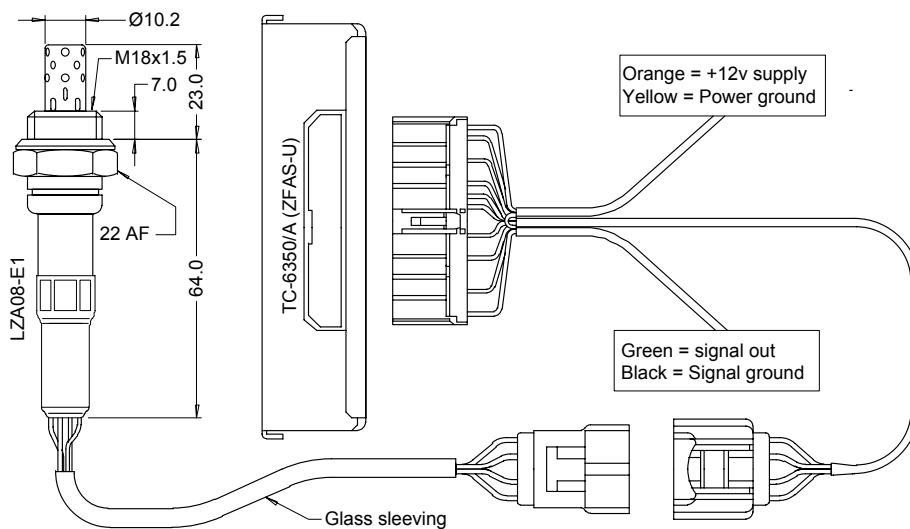
Proportional wide band oxygen sensor suitable for both 'stand alone' use, or direct connection to an ECU fitted with integral control circuits.

Notes: The sensor is designed for use with lead free fuel. Any prolonged contact with lead (Pb), Phosphorous (P), Silicon (Si) will cause damage to the sensor. Do not use in a running engine with the heater switched off.

Note: May not be used with TC-6300/A (ZFAS-U) controller



Dimensions



Technical Data

Operating tip temperature range	750 to 950 °C	Heater Voltage	10.5±0.5 V
Maximum tip temperature rate of change	50 °C/sec	Heater Current (max).....	1.8 A
Maximum tip temperature	950 °C	Shock - sensor	30 g's
Maximum hex temperature.....	500 °C	0.8.....	m
Maximum output wire temperature.....	240 °C	Weight - sensor	100 g
Maximum connector temperature.....	120 °C	Tightening torque.....	40±4 Nm

Notes:

- Sensor to be installed within 80° of vertical in the exhaust pipe to avoid fluid contamination within the pipe
- Do not use fuel that contains harmful materials such as Pb, P, S, Si etc
- TC6350 may not be used in conditions of moisture or high vibration.

Ordering information

Part No.	Description	Order Code
LZA08-E1	UEGO lambda sensor	Use Part No.
TC6350/A (ZFAS-U)	Type A controller – compatible with LZA08-E1 sensors	Use Part No.
TH 2009 W1	Wiring loom	Use Part No.

Competition Systems Ltd Hyjuniper, Long Lane Shaw, Berkshire, RG14 2TA England	For further details please contact	Tel: +44 (0)8707 444666 Fax: +44 (0)8707 444888 mail@competitionsystems.co.uk
--	------------------------------------	---

Output characteristic

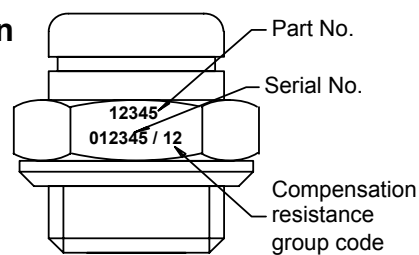
Mv	10 bit	AFR	lam
1747	358	9.3	0.63
2001	410	10.2	0.69
2250	461	11.2	0.76
2499	512	12.2	0.83
2596	532	12.5	0.85
2699	553	13.0	0.88
2796	573	13.5	0.92
2900	594	14.0	0.95
3000	614	14.7	1.00
3099	635	15.7	1.07
3196	655	17.0	1.16
3299	676	18.5	1.26
3396	696	20.2	1.37
3499	717	22.2	1.51
3748	768	30.0	2.04

Diagnostic

LED diagnostics – Flashes per 2.5 sec period

1	.....	Sensor is disconnected
2	.....	Supply voltage too low
3	.....	Supply voltage too high
4	.....	Sensor element temperature too low
5	.....	Sensor deteriorated or surrounding atmosphere too rich
6	.....	Sensor deteriorated or surrounding atmosphere is too lean
7	.....	Sensor element is cracked

Identification



Electrical connections

1	Vh +	Voltage for sensor heater
2		
3	VHG	ground for heater control
4		
5	GND	system ground
6	Vout	Signal output
7	n/c	
8	12V	DC power supply
9	VSG	Ground for sensor control
10	Vs +	Vs Voltage input from sensor
11	Vs- / Ip -	Vs, Ip common
12		
13	R2	Resistor
14		
15	IP +	Ip current source to sensor
16	R1	Resistor

1	Vh +	Voltage for sensor heater
2	VHG	ground for heater control
3	R1	Resistor
4	R2	Resistor
5		
6	Vs +	Vs Voltage input from sensor
7	IP +	Ip current source to sensor
8	Vs- / Ip -	Vs, Ip common

