

## 摩托车氧传感器（2线）

### Motorcycle Oxygen Sensor (2 wires)



### 产品介绍 Product Description

摩托车氧传感器是一种检测小排量摩托车发动机排放废气中氧的含量的传感器，它将自身产生的电压信号反馈给发动机电子控制单元（ECU）用于空燃比闭环控制。氧传感器是现代摩托车电喷发动机的一个关键零部件。

Motorcycle oxygen sensor is a part that detects the amount of oxygen in the exhaust gas of motorcycle small engine. It feeds back its own voltage signal to the engine electronic control unit (ECU) for air-fuel ratio closed-loop control. Oxygen sensor is an essential component of modern engine management system (EMS).

### 产品特征及优势 Feature and Benefits

- 小型化，易安装，符合摩托车安装空间要求。  
Miniaturized, easy to install, suitable to the motorcycle installation space.
- 高耐候性，高抗振性，满足严苛的使用环境。  
High weather resistance, high vibration resistance, meet the stringent use environment.
- 面向欧IV/国四排放标准。  
Meet Euro IV emission standard requirement.
- 以汽车标准设计，长寿命，耐污染。  
Design according to vehicle standard, long durability, contaminated-resistant.
- 外观和客户接口可以与主流OEM产品兼容。  
Performance and customer interface compatible with OEM products.

### 产品应用 Product Application

- 降低摩托车综合油耗。  
Reduce motorcycle fuel consumption.
- 满足摩托车排放要求。  
Meet motorcycle emission requirements.
- 提高催化器效率。  
Improve the efficiency of the catalytic converter.
- 参与闭环控制。  
Participate in closed-loop control.

### 操作 Operation

#### 基本原理 Basic Principle

氧传感器采用平板结构多层陶瓷元件作为基础元件，工作原理相当于一个简单的固体原电池。氧传感器敏感元件两侧电极间将由于氧离子浓度的差异而存在电势差。外侧电极由于暴露于废气中，氧离子浓度将根据实际工况的不同而变化，而内侧电极为参考空气，氧离子浓度是不变的。当发动机空燃比为稀时，废气中氧离子浓度相对较高，内外电极间氧离子浓度差就小，氧传感器的输出电压信号较低，接近 0V；反之，当空燃比为浓时，废气中氧离子浓度也相对较低，内外电极间氧离子浓度差就大，传感器的输出电压较高，接近 1V。

The oxygen sensor uses a flat structure multilayer ceramic chip as the basic sensing element, and its working principle is equivalent to a simple solid galvanic cell. There will be an electrical voltage difference between the electrodes on two sides of the oxygen sensor due to the difference of oxygen ion concentration. As the outer electrode is exposed to the exhaust gas, the oxygen ion concentration will change according to the actual working conditions, while the inner electrode is the reference air, and the oxygen ion concentration is unchanged. When the air fuel ratio of the engine is lean, the oxygen ion concentration in the exhaust gas is relatively high, and the oxygen ion concentration difference between the inner and outer electrodes is small, and the sensor output voltage is low close to 0V; On the contrary, when the air-fuel ratio is rich, the oxygen ion concentration in the exhaust gas is relatively low, and the oxygen ion concentration difference between the inner and outer electrodes is large, and the sensor output voltage is high, close to 1V.

### 连接选项 Connection Options

根据客户选择定制连接系统。

Customized to customer choice of connection system.

### 包装选项 Packaging Options

可提供定制包装以满足任何需要，请联系KESENS技术部了解详情。

Custom packaging can be provided to meet any need, please contact KESSENS Engineering for details.

## 技术参数 Technical Characteristics

项目Item	条件Condition		标准Standard
输出电压 Output voltage	排气温度≥750℃ Exhaust gas temperature ≥750 °C	Lambda=0.93-0.97	≥720mv
		Lambda =1.05-1.0	≤180mv
响应性能 Response performance	排气温度≥750℃ Exhaust gas temperature ≥750 °C	600mv—300mv	≤200ms
		300mv—600mv	≤100ms
传感器内阻 Internal resistance	750 0C	≤1000Ω	
传感器安装扭矩 Mounting Torque	20-22 Nm		

可根据客户需求定制产品，如有需求请联系我们。

Customized products available upon request. Contact us for details.

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