TGS 2620 - for the detection of Solvent Vapors

Features:

* Low power consumption
* High sensitivity to alcohol and organic solvent vapors
* Long life and low cost
* Uses simple electrical circuit

Applications:

* Alcohol testers
* Organic vapor detectors/alarms
* Solvent detectors for factories, dry cleaners, and semiconductor industries

The sensing element is comprised of a metal oxide semiconductor layer formed on an alumina substrate of a sensing chip together with an integrated heater. In the presence of a detectable gas, the sensor's conductivity increases depending on the gas concentration in the air. A simple electrical circuit can convert the change in conductivity to an output signal which corresponds to the gas concentration.
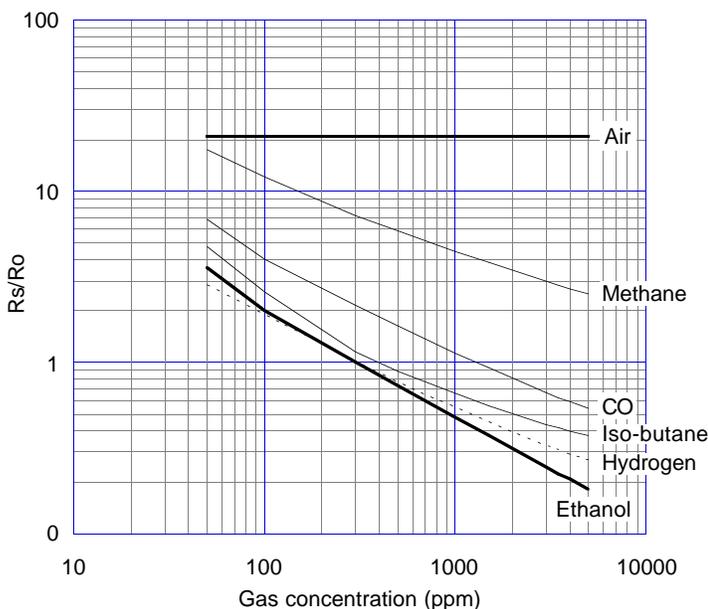
The **TGS 2620** has high sensitivity to the vapors of organic solvents as well as other volatile vapors. It also has sensitivity to a variety of combustible gases such as carbon monoxide, making it a good general purpose sensor.

Due to miniaturization of the sensing chip, TGS 2620 requires a heater current of only 42mA and the device is housed in a standard TO-5 package.

The figure below represents typical sensitivity characteristics, all data having been gathered at standard test conditions (see reverse side of this sheet). The Y-axis is indicated as *sensor resistance ratio* (Rs/Ro) which is defined as follows:
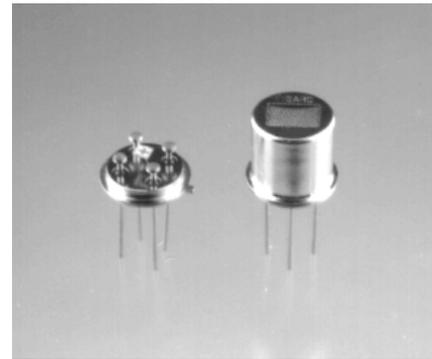
Rs = Sensor resistance in displayed gases at various concentrations
Ro = Sensor resistance in 300ppm of ethanol

The figure below represents typical temperature and humidity dependency characteristics. Again, the Y-axis is indicated as *sensor resistance ratio* (Rs/Ro), defined as follows:

Rs = Sensor resistance in 300ppm of ethanol at various temperatures/humidities
Ro = Sensor resistance in 300ppm of ethanol at 20°C and 65% R.H.

Sensitivity Characteristics:

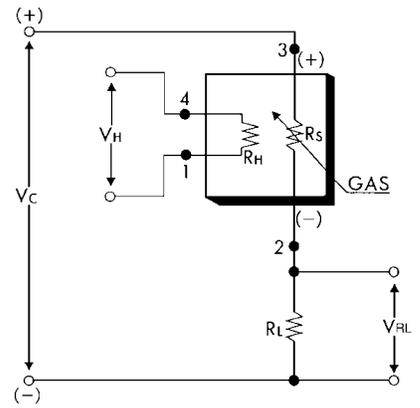## Temperature/Humidity Dependency:
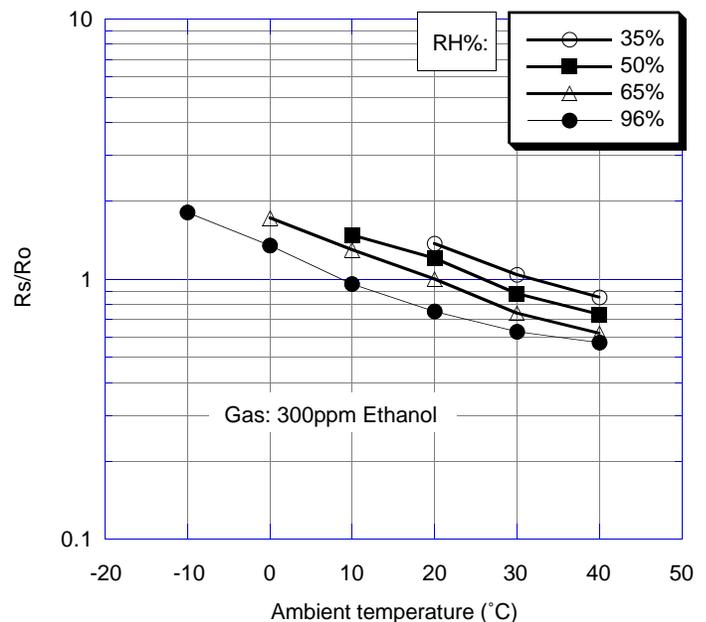
Basic Measuring Circuit:

The sensor requires two voltage inputs: heater voltage (V_H) and circuit voltage (V_C). The heater voltage (V_H) is applied to the integrated heater in order to maintain the sensing element at a specific temperature which is optimal for sensing. Circuit voltage (V_C) is applied to allow measurement of voltage (V_{RL}) across a load resistor (R_L) which is connected in series with the sensor.

A common power supply circuit can be used for both V_C and V_H to fulfill the sensor's electrical requirements. The value of the load resistor (R_L) should be chosen to optimize the alarm threshold value, keeping power consumption (P_S) of the semiconductor below a limit of 15mW. Power consumption (P_S) will be highest when the value of Rs is equal to R_L on exposure to gas.

Specifications:

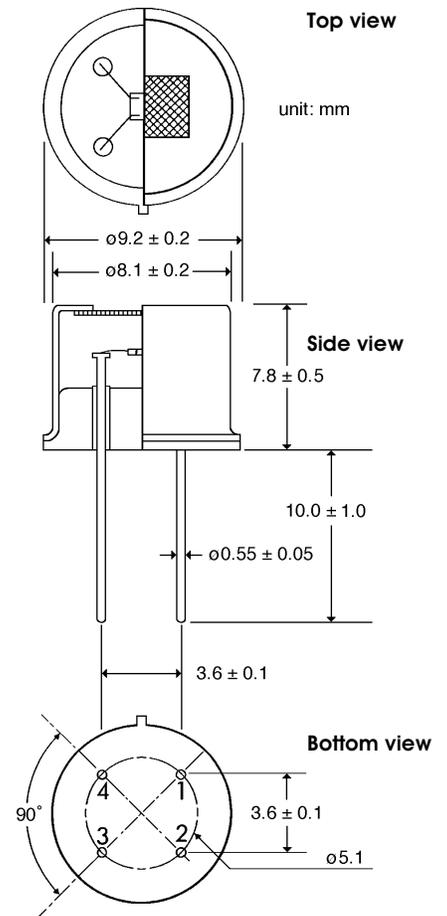| Model number			TGS 2620	
Sensing element type			D1	
Standard package			TO-5 metal can	
Target gases			Alcohol, Solvent vapors	
Typical detection range			50 ~ 5,000 ppm	
Standard circuit conditions	Heater Voltage	V_H	5.0±0.2V DC/AC	
	Circuit voltage	V_C	5.0±0.2V DC/AC	Ps ≤ 15mW
	Load resistance	R_L	Variable	0.45kΩ min.
Electrical characteristics under standard test conditions	Heater resistance	R_H	83Ω at room temp. (typical)	
	Heater current	I_H	42 ± 4mA	
	Heater power consumption	P_H	approx. 210mW	
	Sensor resistance	Rs	1 ~ 5 kΩ in 300ppm ethanol	
	Sensitivity (change ratio of Rs)		0.3 ~ 0.5	$\dfrac{Rs (300ppm)}{Rs (50ppm)}$
Standard test conditions	Test gas conditions		Ethanol vapor in air at 20±2°C, 65±5%RH	
	Circuit conditions		V_C = 5.0±0.01V DC V_H = 5.0±0.05V DC	
	Conditioning period before test		7 days	

The value of power dissipation (P_S) can be calculated by utilizing the following formula:

$$P_S = \frac{(V_C - V_{RL})^2}{R_S}$$

Sensor resistance (Rs) is calculated with a measured value of V_{RL} by using the following formula:

$$R_S = \frac{V_C - V_{RL}}{V_{RL}} \times R_L$$

For information on warranty, please refer to Standard Terms and Conditions of Sale of Figaro USA Inc.

REV: 10/00

Structure and Dimensions:

Top view

unit: mm

ø9.2 ± 0.2
ø8.1 ± 0.2

Side view

7.8 ± 0.5

10.0 ± 1.0

ø0.55 ± 0.05

3.6 ± 0.1

Bottom view

90°

3.6 ± 0.1

ø5.1

Pin connection:
1 : Heater
2 : Sensor electrode (-)
3 : Sensor electrode (+)
4 : Heater