

## TGS 821 - Special Sensor for Hydrogen Gas

### Features:

- \* High sensitivity and selectivity to hydrogen gas
- \* Good repeatability in measurement and excellent stability
- \* Uses simple electrical circuit
- \* Ceramic base resistant to severe environment

The sensing element of Figaro gas sensors is a tin dioxide ( $\text{SnO}_2$ ) semiconductor which has low conductivity in clean air. 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 821** has high sensitivity and selectivity to hydrogen gas. The sensor can detect concentrations as low as 50ppm, making it ideal for a variety of industrial applications.

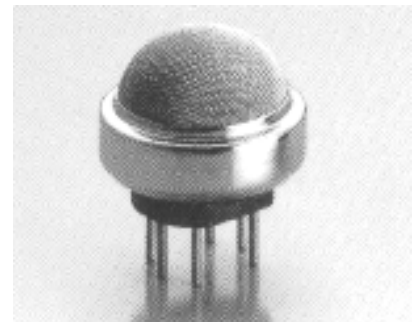
The figure below represents typical sensitivity characteristics, all data having been gathered at standard test conditions (see reverse side of this sheet). The Y-axis is indicated as *sensor resistance ratio* ( $R_s/R_o$ ) which is defined as follows:

$R_s$  = Sensor resistance of displayed gases at various concentrations

$R_o$  = Sensor resistance at 100ppm of hydrogen

### Applications:

- \* Hydrogen gas detection for:
  - transformer maintenance
  - batteries
  - steel industry usage
  - etc.

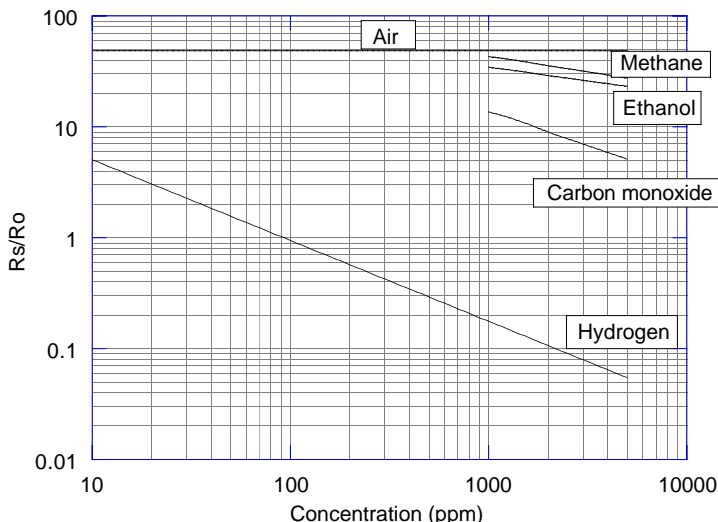


The figure below represents typical temperature and humidity dependency characteristics. Again, the Y-axis is indicated as *sensor resistance ratio* ( $R_s/R_o$ ), defined as follows:

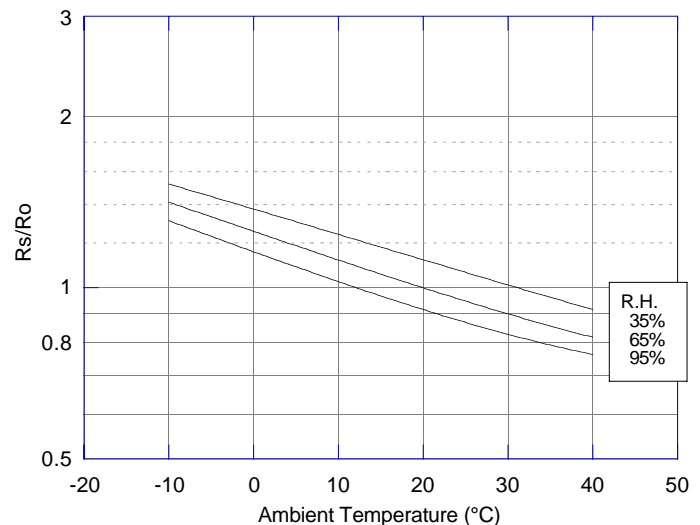
$R_s$  = Sensor resistance at 100ppm of hydrogen at various temperatures/humidities

$R_o$  = Sensor resistance at 100ppm of hydrogen at 20°C and 65% R.H.

### Sensitivity Characteristics:

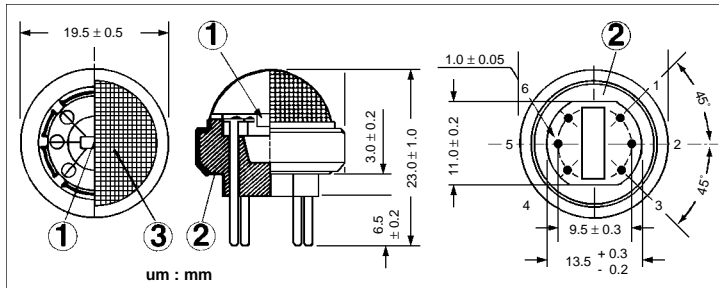


### Temperature/Humidity Dependency:



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### Structure and Dimensions:

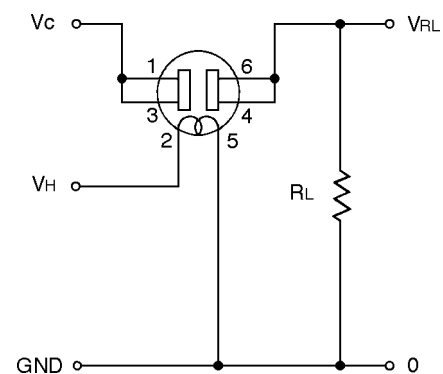


- ① Sensing Element:  
SnO<sub>2</sub> is sintered to form a thick film on the surface of an alumina ceramic tube which contains an internal heater.
- ② Sensor Base:  
Alumina ceramic
- ③ Flame Arrester:  
100 mesh SUS 316 double gauze

### Pin Connection and Basic Measuring Circuit:

The numbers shown around the sensor symbol in the circuit diagram at the right correspond with the pin numbers shown in the sensor's structure drawing (*above*). When the sensor is connected as shown in the basic circuit, output across the Load Resistor ( $V_{RL}$ ) increases as the sensor's resistance ( $R_s$ ) decreases, depending on gas concentration.

### Basic Measuring Circuit:



### Standard Circuit Conditions:

Item	Symbol	Rated Values	Remarks
Heater Voltage	$V_H$	$5.0 \pm 0.2V$	AC or DC
Circuit Voltage	$V_c$	Max. 24V	DC only $P_s \leq 15mW$
Load Resistance	$R_L$	Variable	0.45k $\Omega$ min.

### Electrical Characteristics:

Item	Symbol	Condition	Specification
Sensor Resistance	$R_s$	Hydrogen at 100ppm/air	1k $\Omega$ ~ 10k $\Omega$
Change Ratio of Sensor Resistance	$R_s/R_o$	$\frac{\text{Log}[R_s(\text{Hz } 100\text{ppm})/R_s(\text{Hz } 1000\text{ppm})]}{\text{Log}(1000\text{ppm}/100\text{ppm})}$	0.60 ~ 1.20
Heater Resistance	$R_H$	Room temperature	$38.0 \pm 3.0\Omega$
Heater Power Consumption	$P_H$	$V_H=5.0V$	660mW (typical)

### Standard Test Conditions:

TGS 821 complies with the above electrical characteristics when the sensor is tested in standard conditions as specified below:

- Test Gas Conditions:  $20^\circ \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ , 65 $\pm$ 5%R.H.
- Circuit Conditions:  $V_c = 10.0 \pm 0.1V$  (AC or DC),  
 $V_H = 5.0 \pm 0.05V$  (AC or DC),  
 $R_L = 4.0k\Omega \pm 1\%$

Preheating period before testing: More than 7 days

Sensor Resistance ( $R_s$ ) is calculated by the following formula:

$$R_s = \left( \frac{V_c}{V_{RL}} - 1 \right) \times R_L$$

Power dissipation across sensor electrodes ( $P_s$ ) is calculated by the following formula:

$$P_s = \frac{V_c^2 \times R_s}{(R_s + R_L)^2}$$

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