

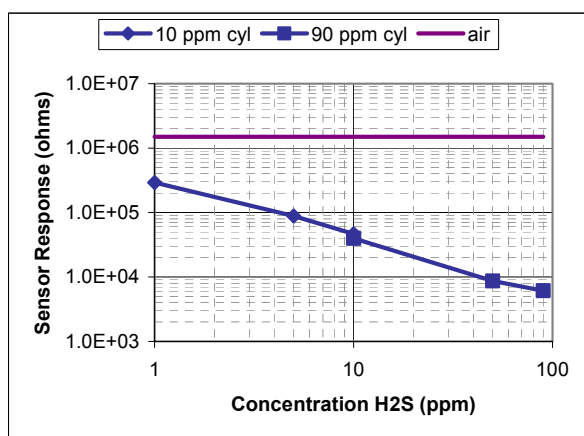
## SENSOR FEATURES:

- Sensor designed to reliably detect H<sub>2</sub>S at concentrations from 1-100 ppm.
- Rugged sensor undamaged by exposure to temperature and humidity extremes.
- Fast response and complete recovery after H<sub>2</sub>S exposure.
- Large, stable, easy to measure resistance change on exposure to H<sub>2</sub>S.
- Preliminary studies indicate sensor response is stable (does not go to sleep).

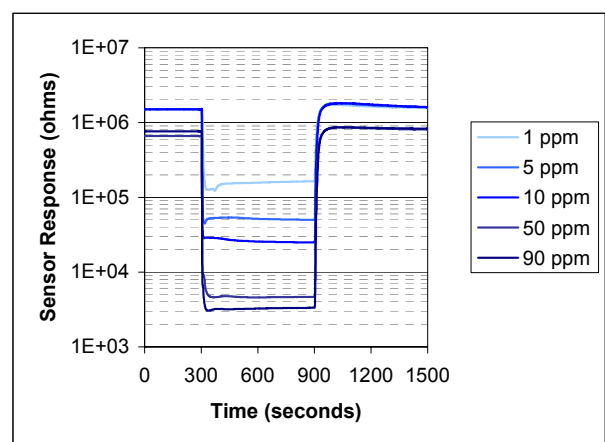


## Sensor Response Characteristics

The figures below show typical response data for sensors operated in clean, dry gas.



**Linearity of sensor response to H<sub>2</sub>S. Different cylinders used for low and high concentration testing.**



**Sensor response curves for varying H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations. H<sub>2</sub>S introduced at t=300 seconds, and removed at t=900 seconds.**

## Electrical Characteristics

The electrical properties below are typical for the H<sub>2</sub>S Sensors. If the actual values differ, the customer will be notified with the shipment. Circuits are available that will be preset to the correct values.

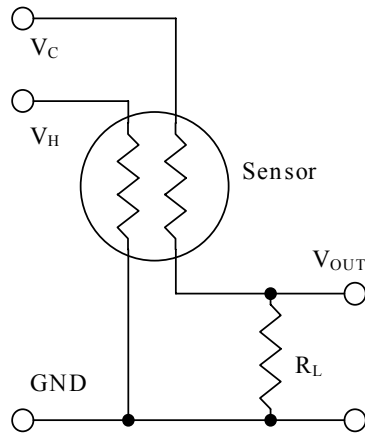
Property	Symbol	Value	Remarks
Heater Power Consumption	P <sub>HL</sub>	~ 900 mW	At V <sub>H</sub> = 7.0
Heater Voltage	V <sub>HL</sub>	7.0 VDC	T <sub>sensor</sub> ~350°C
Heater Resistance	R <sub>H</sub>	32Ω ± 2 Ω	At room temperature
Sensing Voltage	V <sub>C</sub>	5.0 VDC	Recommended

### Circuitry

A transducer is available from Synkera to operate the sensor. This circuit, packaged on a 2" x 1.5" printed circuit board, is powered with 9 – 24 VDC. The transducer provides a 0 – 5 VDC output which can be adjusted for sensor offset and gain. The heater voltage is also adjustable. The circuit is set to the recommended values at the factory.

### Basic Measuring Circuit

The sensor can be operated using a simple voltage divider. This requires two voltage supplies: heater voltage ( $V_H$ ) and circuit voltage ( $V_C$ ).  $V_H$  is applied to the heater in order to maintain a constant, elevated temperature, for optimum sensing.  $V_C$  is applied to allow a measurement of the output voltage ( $V_{out}$ ) across a load resistor ( $R_L$ ).



Pins 1 and 3 on the TO-39 header are attached to the heater. Apply  $V_H$  across these pins.

Pins 2 and 4 on the TO-39 header are attached to the resistive sensor element. Connect these pins in the measuring circuit.

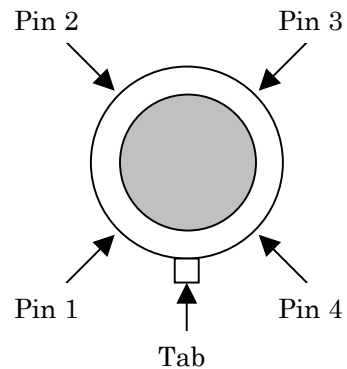
### Sensor Resistance Calculation

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

$$R_s = \frac{V_C - V_{out}}{V_{out}} * R_L$$

### Sensor Pin Out

Top view of sensor



Synkera Technologies strives to be customer oriented. If you have a special application you would like to discuss, or questions you would like answered please contact us at [sensors@synkera.com](mailto:sensors@synkera.com).