# FIGARO

## TGS 2104 - for detection of Gasoline Engine Exhaust Gas

## Features:

- \* High sensitivity to exhaust gases emitted by gasoline-fueled engines
- \* Long life and low cost
- \* Uses simple electrical circuit

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 2104** has high sensitivity and quick response to exhaust gases emitted by gasoline-fueled engines. As a result of this feature, TGS2104 is an ideal sensor for application in automatic damper control systems for automobile ventilation.

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:

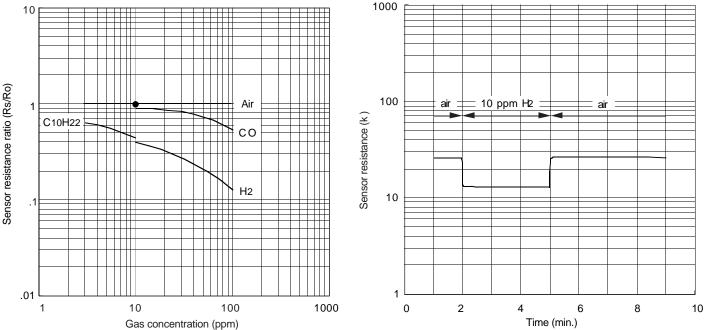
Rs = Sensor resistance in displayed gases at various concentrations Ro = Sensor resistance in clean air

## Applications:

#### \* Automobile ventilation control



The figure below represents the typical response pattern of the TGS2104 when the atmosphere changes from clean air to the listed gas concentrations and then reverts back to clean air again.



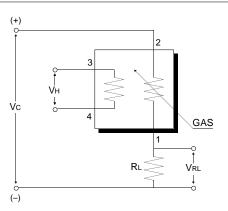
IMPORTANT NOTE: OPERATING CONDITIONS IN WHICH FIGARO SENSORS ARE USED WILL VARY WITH EACH CUSTOMER'S SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS. FIGARO STRONGLY RECOMMENDS CONSULTING OUR TECHNICAL STAFF BEFORE DEPLOYING FIGARO SENSORS IN YOUR APPLICATION AND, IN PARTICULAR, WHEN CUSTOMER'S TARGET GASES ARE NOT LISTED HEREIN. FIGARO CANNOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE OF ITS SENSORS IN A PRODUCT OR APPLICATION FOR WHICH SENSOR HAS NOT BEEN SPECIFICALLY TESTED BY FIGARO.

#### **Sensitivity Characteristics**:

#### Sensor Response Pattern:

#### **Basic Measuring Circuit:**

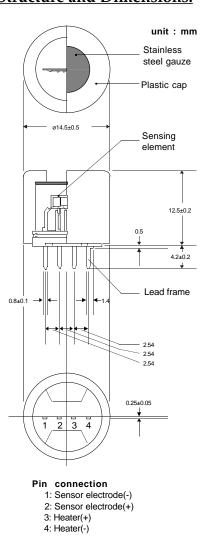
The sensor requires two voltage inputs: heater voltage (V<sub>H</sub>) and circuit voltage (V<sub>c</sub>). The heater voltage (V<sub>H</sub>) is applied to the integrated heater in order to maintain the sensing element at a specific temperature which is optimal for sensing. Circuit voltage (V<sub>c</sub>) is applied to allow measurement of voltage (V<sub>RL</sub>) across a load resistor (R<sub>L</sub>) which is connected in series with the sensor. A common power supply circuit can be used for both Vc and V<sub>H</sub> to fulfill the sensor's electrical requirements. The value of the load resistor (R<sub>L</sub>) should be chosen to optimize the alarm threshold value, keeping power dissipation (Ps) of the semiconductor below a limit of 15mW. Power dissipation (Ps) will be highest when the value of Rs is equal to R<sub>L</sub> on exposure to gas.



#### **Specifications:**

Model number TGS 2104				
Sensing element type			S1	
Standard package			Plastic (P3)	
Target gases			Gasoline exhaust (H2,CO,HC)	
Typical detection range			10 ~ 1,000 ppm	
Standard circuit conditions	Heater voltage	Vн	7.0±0.35V DC	
	Circuit voltage	Vc	15.0V DC Max.	Ps ≤ 15mW
	Load resistance	R∟	Variable	Ps ≤ 15mW
Electrical characteristics under standard test conditions	Heater resistance	Rн	$50\pm5\Omega$ at room temp.	
	Heater current	Ін	91mA	
	Heater power consumption	Рн	640mW	Vн = 7.0V DC
	Sensor resistance	Rs	10 ~ 80 kΩ in air	
	Sensitivity (change ratio of Rs)		0.3 ~ 0.6	R <u>s (10ppm of H</u> 2) Rs (air)
Standard test conditions	Test gas conditions		Air at 20±2°C, 65±5%RH	
	Circuit conditions		$\label{eq:RL} \begin{array}{l} {\sf R}_{\sf L} = 10 k \Omega {\pm} 1\%,  {\sf V}_{\sf C} = 7.0 {\pm} 0.2 {\sf V}  {\sf DC}, \\ {\sf V}_{\sf H} = 7.0 {\pm} 0.2 {\sf V}  {\sf DC} \end{array}$	
	Conditioning period before test		7 days	

### **Structure and Dimensions:**



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

 $\mathsf{Ps} = \frac{(\mathsf{Vc} - \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{RL}})^2}{\mathsf{Rs}}$ 

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

$$Rs = \frac{V_{C} - V_{RL}}{V_{RL}} \times RL$$

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

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