

# TGS 2610 - for the detection of Combustible Gases

### Features:

- \* General purpose sensor with sensitivity to wide variety of combustible gas
- \* Low power consumption
- \* High sensitivity to methane, propane, and butane
- \* 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.

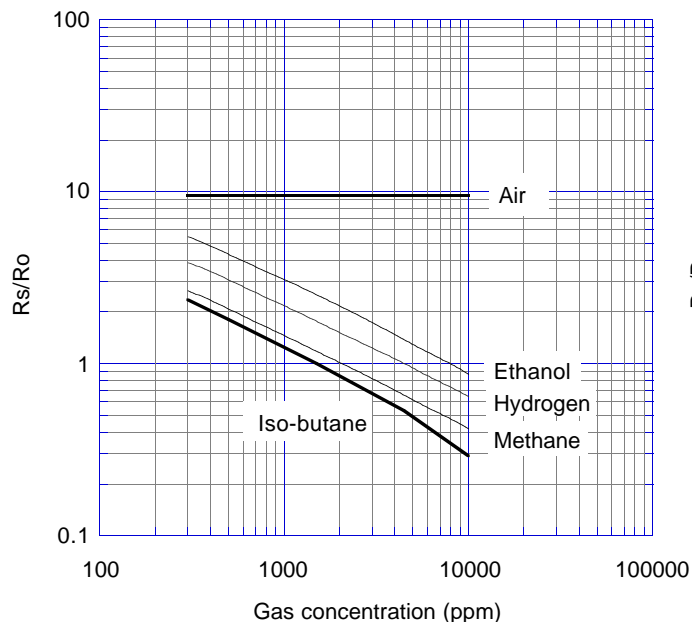
The **TGS 2610** has high sensitivity to propane, methane, and butane, making it ideal for natural gas and LPG monitoring. The sensor can detect a wide range of gases, making it an excellent, low cost sensor for a variety of applications.

Due to miniaturization of the sensing chip, TGS 2610 requires a heater current of only 56mA 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* ( $R_s/R_o$ ) which is defined as follows:

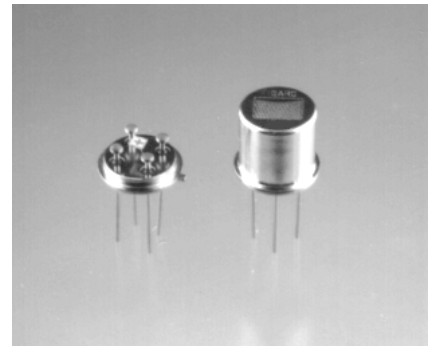
- $R_s$  = Sensor resistance in displayed gases at various concentrations
- $R_o$  = Sensor resistance in 1500ppm of iso-butane

### Sensitivity Characteristics:



### Applications:

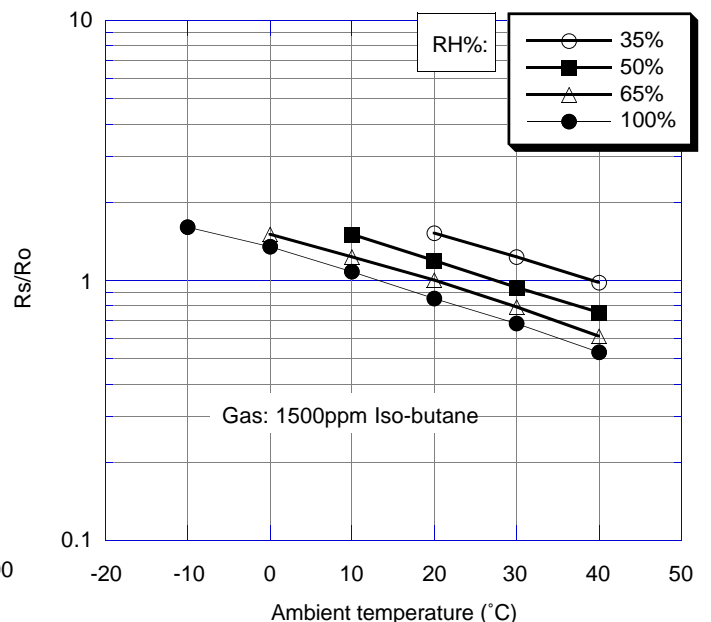
- \* Domestic gas leak detectors and alarms
- \* Portable gas detectors
- \* Combustible gas and vapor detection



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 1500ppm of iso-butane at various temperatures/humidities
- $R_o$  = Sensor resistance at 1500ppm of iso-butane at 20°C and 65% R.H.

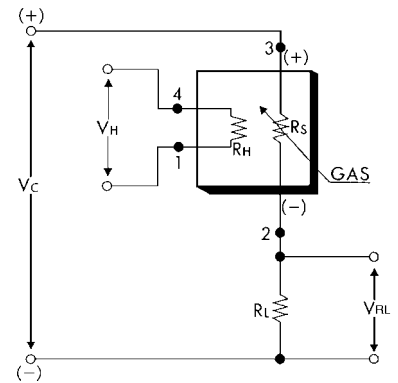
### Temperature/Humidity Dependency:



**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.

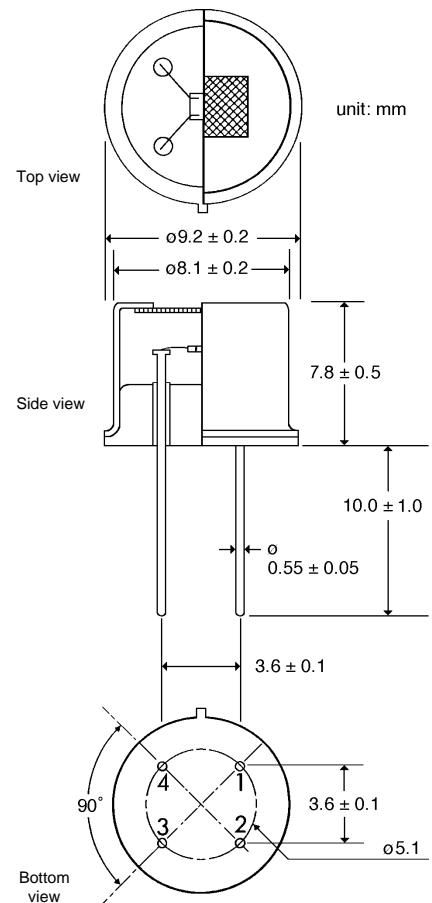
A common power supply circuit can be used for both V<sub>C</sub> and V<sub>H</sub> to fulfill the sensor's electrical requirements. The value of the load resistor (R<sub>L</sub>) should be chosen to optimize the alarm threshold value, keeping power dissipation (P<sub>S</sub>) of the semiconductor below a limit of 15mW. Power dissipation (P<sub>S</sub>) will be highest when the value of R<sub>S</sub> is equal to R<sub>L</sub> on exposure to gas.



**Specifications:**

Model number		TGS 2610	
Sensing element type		D1	
Standard package		TO-5 metal can	
Target gases		Combustible gases	
Typical detection range		500 ~ 10,000 ppm	
Standard circuit conditions	Heater Voltage	V <sub>H</sub>	5.0±0.2V DC/AC
	Circuit voltage	V <sub>C</sub>	5.0±0.2V DC    P <sub>S</sub> ≤ 15mW
	Load resistance	R <sub>L</sub>	Variable    P <sub>S</sub> ≤ 15mW
Electrical characteristics under standard test conditions	Heater resistance	R <sub>H</sub>	57 ± 5Ω at room temp.
	Heater current	I <sub>H</sub>	56mA
	Heater power consumption	P <sub>H</sub>	280mW    V <sub>H</sub> = 5.0V DC
	Sensor resistance	R <sub>S</sub>	1 ~ 5 kΩ in 1500ppm iso-butane
	Sensitivity (change ratio of R <sub>S</sub> )		0.53 ± 0.05 $\frac{R_S(4500ppm)}{R_S(1500ppm)}$
Standard test conditions	Test gas conditions	Iso-butane vapor in air at 20±2°C, 65±5%RH	
	Circuit conditions	V <sub>C</sub> = 5.0±0.01V DC V <sub>H</sub> = 5.0±0.05V DC	
	Conditioning period before test	7 days	

**Structure and Dimensions:**



**Pin connection:**

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

The value of power dissipation (P<sub>S</sub>) can be calculated by utilizing the following formula:

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

Sensor resistance (R<sub>S</sub>) is calculated with a measured value of V<sub>RL</sub> by using the following formula:

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

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