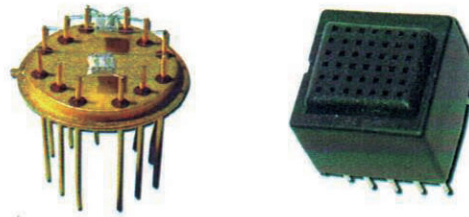
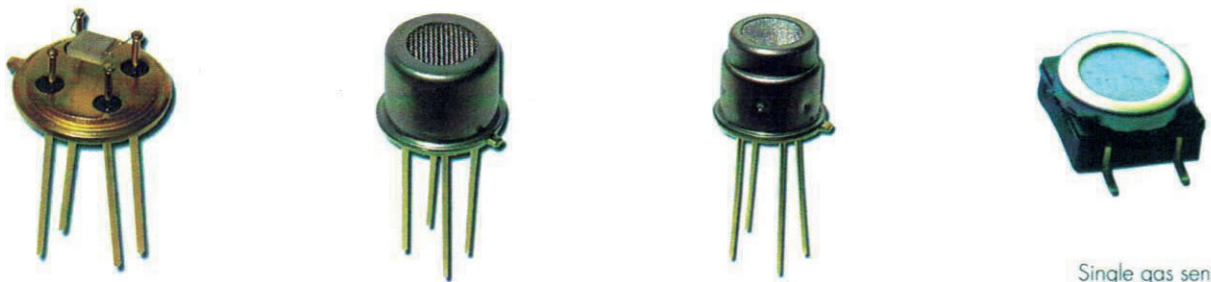


UST-gas sensors are used for many applications. Typical uses for gas sensors and gas sensor arrays are:

- Measuring of air quality
- Detection of smouldering fires
- Mobile leak detection
- Stationary observation of LEL in automobiles, industry and buildings.



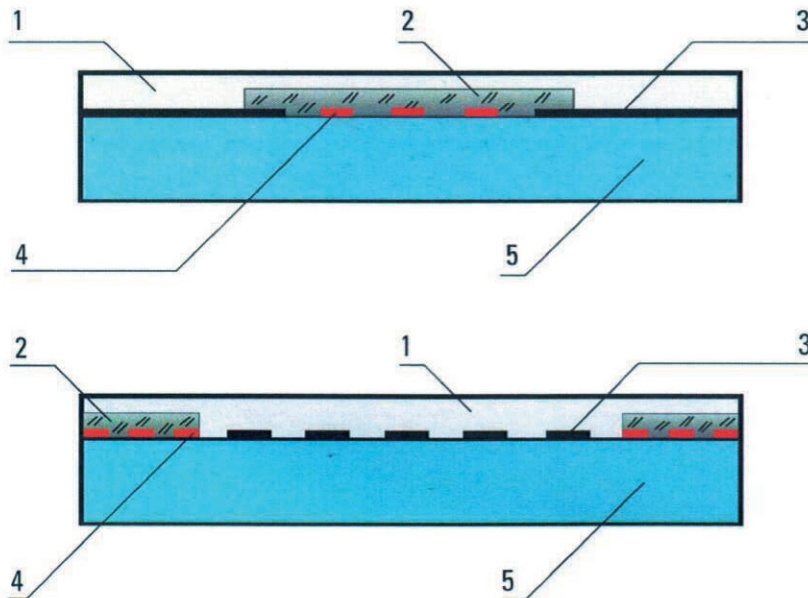
Array gas sensor



Single gas sensor

The effectiveness of UST-gas sensors is based on the principle of changes in conductivity of a sensitive semi-conductive layer when exposed to oxidisable and reducible gases. The measuring range is dependant on gases from a few ppb into the %volume range. This is governed by physical chemical limits.

The gas sensors are produced in hybrid technology. They consist of a ceramic carrier substrate with a structured platinum layer, which is constructed of heater strips and contact electrodes. Onto these is bonded an insulating layer and the sensitive top layer.



Structure of UST-gas sensors

- 1 sensitive layer
- 2 insulating layer
- 3 Pt-electrodes
- 4 Pt-heater
- 5 ceramic substrate

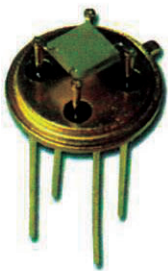


In order to select the correct sensor for a chosen application, the following selection criteria should be observed:

- Sensor type
- Construction
- Heater resistance class
- Accuracy requirements
- Ambient medium

Through a range of possible modifications the gas sensors can be adapted to specific applications.

Upon request it is possible to produce data relating to sensor behaviour against a wide selection of gases.



The heater resistance has a defined temperature co-efficient, which permits accurate control of the working temperature of the sensor.

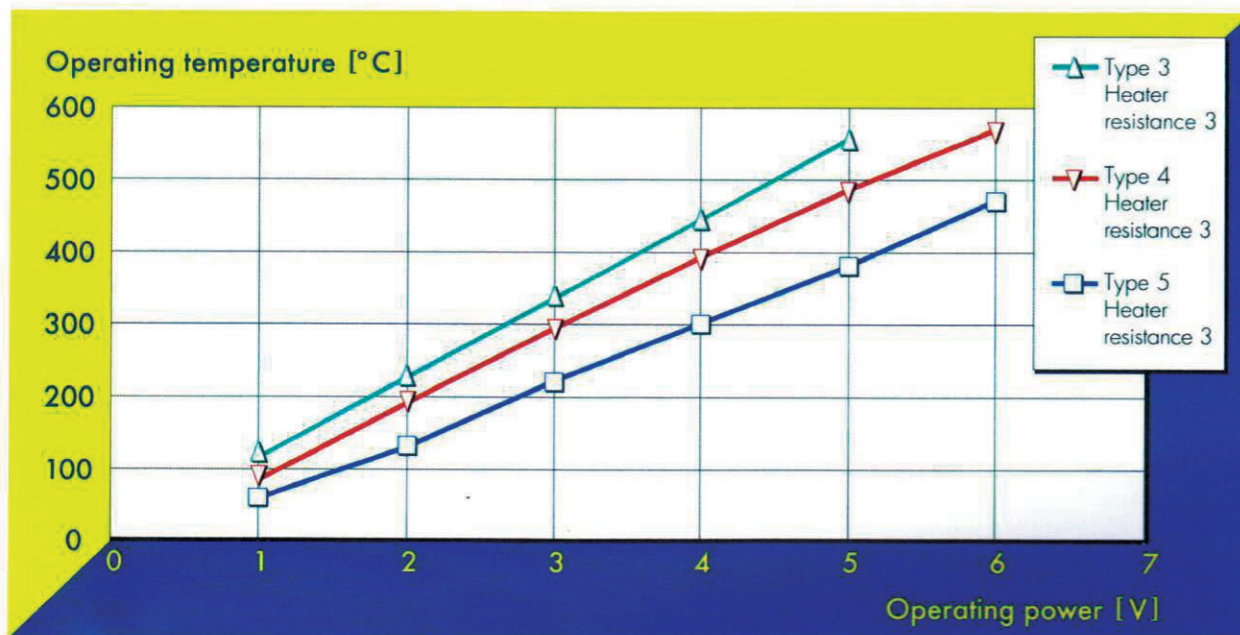
The calculation formulae for the operating temperature of the sensors is:

$$T_H = - \left[ \frac{A}{2B} + \sqrt{\frac{A^2}{4B^2} - \frac{R_{H0} - U_H/I_H}{R_{H0}B}} \right]$$

Whereby:

- $T_H$  Operating temperature
- $R_{H0}$  Heater resistance at 0°C [Ω]
- $R_H$  Heater resistance at  $T_H$  [Ω]
- A linear temperature co-efficient:  $3.9083 \times 10^{-3} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$
- B squared temperature co-efficient:  $-5.775 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-2}$

The insulating resistance between heater and sensitive layer is at the respective operating temperature above 2 M Ω.



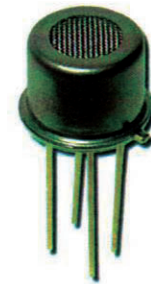
Operating temperature of GGS-sensors in TO39 housing in ambient air  $T_U = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ , air flow = 0 m/s

## Construction - Code number

Code Number	Chip dimensions		Average heater performance $P_H$ [mW] at $T_H = 380\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , air flow = 0 m/s
	Width [mm]	Length [mm]	
3	3.0	3.0	800
4	2.0	2.3	500
5	1.5	1.5	280
6	1.2	1.2	240
Others upon request			

## Heater resistance - Code number

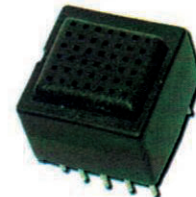
Code Number	Heater resistance $R_{H0}$ at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ [ $\Omega$ ]
3	$10.0 \pm 0.5$
7	$16.0 \pm 1.0$
Others upon request	



TO39-housing

## Accuracy - Code number

Code Number	Accuracy definition	
	Sensorresistance $R_{S0}$ at ambient air gas	Sensitivity $R_S/R_{S0}$ against calibration
0	$R_{S0} \pm 75\%$	$R_S/R_{S0} \pm 30\%$
1	$R_{S0} \pm 50\%$	$R_S/R_{S0} \pm 10\%$
2	$R_{S0} \pm 30\%$	$R_S/R_{S0} \pm 10\%$
3	$R_{S0} \pm 20\%$	$R_S/R_{S0} \pm 10\%$



DIL-housing



SMD-housing

During manufacturing process the sensors are pre-aged and selected to accuracy classes with reference to the sensor resistance  $R_{S0}$  and the sensitivity against calibration gas  $R_S/R_{S0}$ .

Silicon and sulphur containing substances and an-organic contaminations could lead to damage or changes in the sensor resistance or accuracy of the sensors.

## Example for the article number 53014701

GGs 1470 T:

GGs Gas sensor (Single gas sensor)

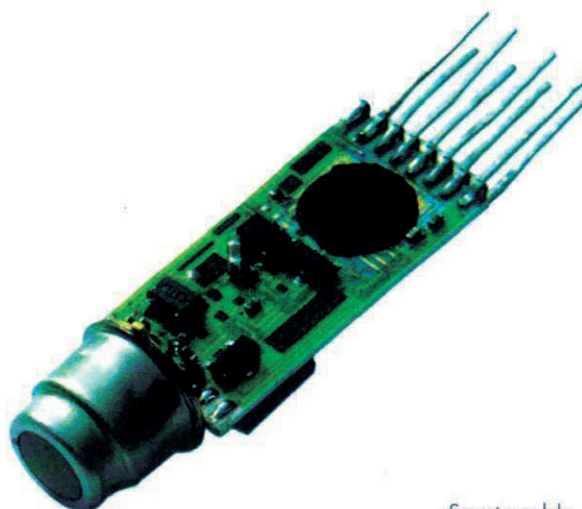
- 1 Sensor type
- 4 Construction (Chip= 2.0 mm x 2.3 mm)
- 7 Heater resistance ( $R_{H0} = 16.0\ \Omega \pm 1.0\ \Omega$ )
- 0 Accuracy ( $R_{S0} \pm 75\%$ ;  $R_S/R_{S0} \pm 30\%$ )
- T Sensor in the TO39 housing with stainless steel lid

Sensor types differ based on

- Sensitivity relating to specific gases
- Cross sensitivity and
- Response time.

The detection range is determined by the used sensor type and the type of gas to be detected.

To assist in the selection of the correct sensor we are glad to offer our extensive experiences.



Smart module

Sensor type		Sensor type	
GGG 1000T	wide range sensor especially suitable for the leak detection of flammable gases	GGG 8000T	sensor for C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH detection with low CH <sub>4</sub> , CO and H <sub>2</sub> cross sensitivity
GGG 2000T	sensor with high sensitivity to CO, H <sub>2</sub> and C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH and low sensitivity to CH <sub>4</sub>	GGG 9000T	sensor for detection of R134a, especially suitable for leak detection of CFC's
GGG 3000T	sensor for hydrocarbons C <sub>x</sub> H <sub>y</sub> (from C <sub>1</sub> to C <sub>8</sub> ), suitable for stationery monitoring of LEL	GGG 10000T	sensor for detection of contaminants in ambient air at trace level, especially suitable for stationary observation of air quality
GGG 4000T	sensor for NH <sub>3</sub> detection, with low cross sensitivity to CH <sub>4</sub> , CO and H <sub>2</sub>		
GGG 5000T	sensor for NO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>3</sub> detection		
GGG 6000T	sensor for H <sub>2</sub> detection with lowest CH <sub>4</sub> , CO and C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH cross sensitivity		
GGG 7000T	sensor for NO <sub>2</sub> detection		

