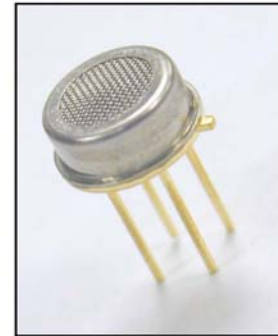


# O<sub>3</sub> Gas Sensor

This datasheet describes the use of the sensor M2610 in ozone detection applications. The package and the mode of operation described in this document target the detection of the oxidizing gas O<sub>3</sub> in indoor or outdoor environments. Ozone is a hazardous gas, which can cause respiratory problems at concentrations above 100 ppb.

## Feature

- Low heater current
- Wide detection range
- High sensitivity
- Fast thermal response
- Electro-Static Discharge protected
- Miniature dimensions
- High resistance to shocks and vibrations



## Important Precautions

**Please read the following instructions carefully before using the M2610 sensor described in this document to avoid erroneous readings and to prevent the device from permanent damage.**

- The sensor must not be wave soldered without protection or exposed to high concentrations of organic solvents, ammonia, or silicone vapors in order to avoid poisoning the sensitive layer.
- Heating powers above the specified maximum rating of 95 mW can destroy the sensor due to overheating.
- After exposing the sensor to high concentrations of O<sub>3</sub>, make sure the sensor is given enough time to recover before taking new measurements.

## Operating Mode

The recommended mode of operation is a constant voltage mode. A heating power of  $P_H = 80 \text{ mW}$  is applied. This causes the temperature of the sensing resistor ( $R_S$ ) to reach about  $430^\circ\text{C}$ .

Detection of the  $\text{O}_3$  concentration is achieved by measuring the sensing resistor  $R_S$  during operation.

## Measurement circuit

Figure 2 shows the pin connections of the M2610 ozone sensor. A simple circuit to measure the  $\text{O}_3$  concentration is proposed in Figure 3. The heating voltage  $V_H$  is applied to pins 3 and 1. A load resistor  $R_L$  is connected in series with  $R_S$  to convert the resistance  $R_S$  to a voltage  $V_S$  between pins 2 and 4.  $R_S$  can then be calculated by the following expression:

$$R_S = R_L / (V_{CC} - V_S) \cdot V_S$$

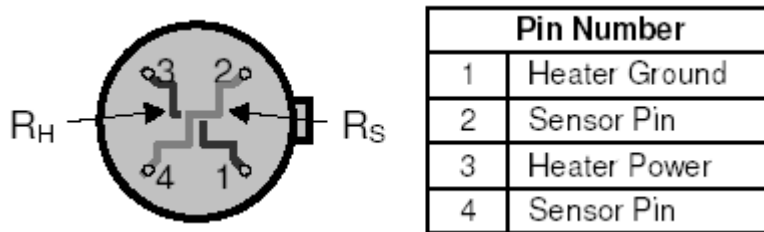


Figure2: Equivalent circuit(top view)

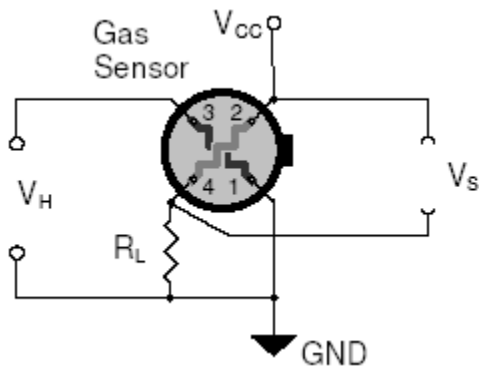


Figure3: Measurement circuit for  $\text{O}_3$  detection

## Sensor Response

The sensor response to  $O_3$  in air is represented in Figure 1. The sensor resistance  $R_S$  is normalized to the resistance under 100 ppb of  $O_3$  ( $R_{100ppb}$ ).

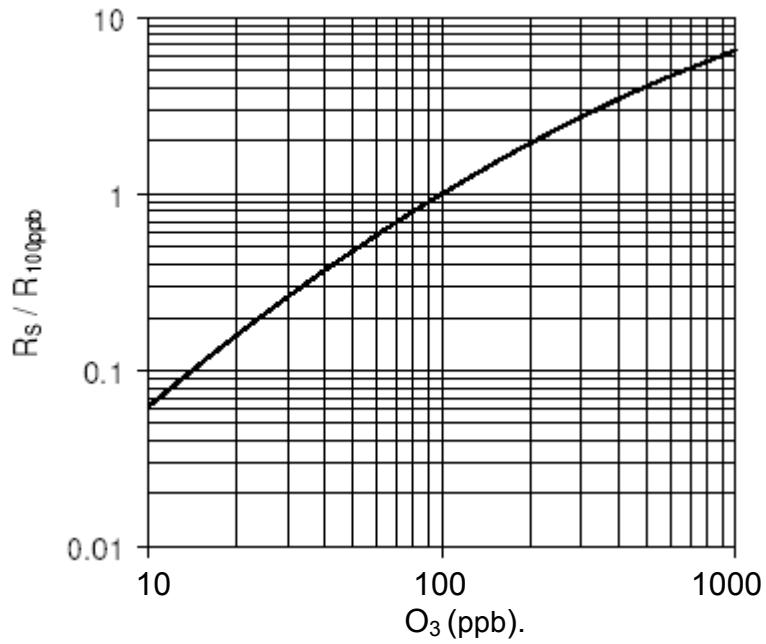


Figure 1:  $R_S / R_{100ppb}$  as a function of gas concentration at 50% RH and 25°C.

# Electrical Specifications

## Maximum Ratings :

Rating	Symbol	Value / Range			Unit
Maximum Sensor Supply Voltage	$V_{cc}$	5			V
Maximum Heater Power Dissipation <sup>[1]</sup>	$P_H$	95			mW
Maximum Sensor Power Dissipation	$P_s$	1			mW
Relative Humidity Range	$R_H$	5	-	95	%RH
Ambient Operating Temperature	$T_{amb}$	-40	-	70	°C
Storage Temperature Range <sup>[2]</sup>	$T_{sto}$	-40	-	50	°C
Storage Humidity Range	$RH_{sto}$	5	-	95	%RH

Table 1

<sup>[1]</sup> Heating Powers above 95 mW can cause permanent damage to the sensor due to overheating.

<sup>[2]</sup> Storage of parts in original shipping package

## Operating Conditions :

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Min	Max	Unit
Heating Power <sup>[3]</sup>	$P_H$	80	66	95	mW
Heating Voltage	$V_H$	2.35	-	-	V
Heating Current	$I_H$	34	-	-	mA
Heating Resistance <sup>[4]</sup>	$R_H$	68	58	78	$\Omega$

Table 2

<sup>[3]</sup> To ensure a correct operating temperature the heater voltage should be adjusted so that the resulting heating power equals 80 mW. Lower heating power will reduce the sensitivity and increase the response time. Heating powers above 95 mW can cause permanent damage to the sensor due to overheating.

<sup>[4]</sup> Heating resistor values from sensors out of production range between 58 and 78 ohm measured at  $V_H = 2.35$  V. Due to material properties of the heating resistor its value increases during operating life.

## Sensitivity Characteristics :

Characteristic	Symbol	Typ	Min	Max	Unit
O <sub>3</sub> Detection Range	FS		10	1000	ppb
Sensing Resistance in air	$R_o$	11	3	60	K $\Omega$
Sensitivity Factor <sup>[5]</sup>	$S_R$	2	1.5	4	-

Table 3

<sup>[5]</sup> Sensitivity Factor  $S_R$  is defined RS at 100 ppb of O<sub>3</sub> divided by RS at 50 ppb of O<sub>3</sub>. Test conditions are 50±5 % RH and 25±2 °C.

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