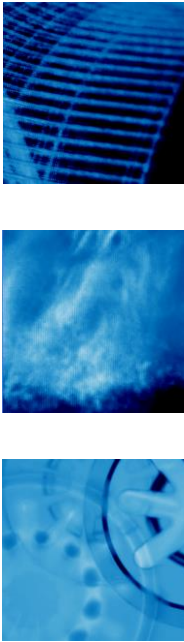


Technical data

Gas sensor	GG5:	Single sensor
Type of sensor	8:	Sensor for the detection of C ₂ H ₅ OH, with low cross sensitivity to CH ₄ , CO and H ₂
Chip	5:	Size = (1.5 x 1.5) mm ²
Heater resistance at 0 °C	3:	R _{H0} = (10.0 ± 0.5) Ω
Class of accuracy	0:	R _{S0} = ± 75 %, R _S /R _{S0} = ± 30 %
Housing	7:	Sensor in a TO39-housing with a stainless steel cap
Dimensions		
Pin assignment	Pin 1, 4 ... Heater; Pin 2, 3 ... Sensitive layer	
Operating parameters	Heater Temperature T _H = (430 ± 15) °C Heater resistance R _H = (25.7 ± 1.3) Ω Power rate P _H ≈ 425 mW (Heater voltage U _{Hstat} = 3.3 V)	
Sensor parameters	Basic resistance R _{S0} = (30 ± 20) kΩ	
Measurement voltage	U _S < 250 mV	
Allowable storage and transportation temperature	-25 °C ... +70 °C	
Allowable storage and transportation humidity	20 % ... 80 % relative humidity	
Allowable storage conditions	Storage environment free of any contaminations, particularly protected against chemical substances, such as Silicone etc.	
Net weight	ca. 0.35 g	
Conformity	2011/65/EU: Restriction of the use of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS)	

R_S... resistance sensitive layer, R_H... heater resistance



Technical data

Typical sensor characteristics to selected test gases

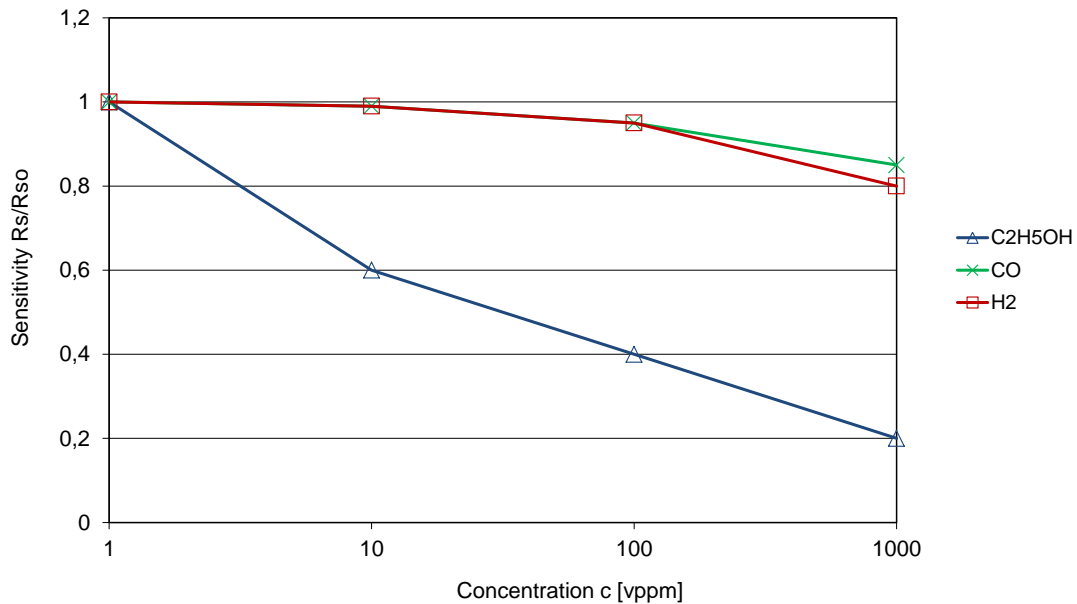


Figure 1: GGS 8530 T - Sensitivity characteristics on exposure to C₂H₅OH, CO and H₂ (T_H = 430 °C)

Important remarks:

Improper transport, storage and application may cause damaging the gas sensor. Any contamination of the sensor must be avoided. The application, transport and storage environment has to be free of any contamination, particularly protected against chemical substances, e.g. silicones.

In particular directly contact with substances containing, silicones, sulfurous substances or non-desorbing inorganic components or contaminations (e.g. smoke, fumes, oils, greases or evaporating liquids) may cause damaging the sensor or to changes in the sensor resistance and/or in the sensor characteristics.

The mentioned values and data are recommended values which include the fault tolerances of measuring under diffusion conditions.

Please ask us for customized solutions.