Description
The IDT SGAS707 is a solid-state chemiresistor sensor designed to detect volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) in air. The sensor uses an integrated heater with highly sensitive polymer-MOx composite material designed for detection of VOCs.

The chemiresistor sensors in the IDT SGAS family are based on the principle that metal-oxide materials undergo surface interactions (physisorption and chemisorption) with gas molecules at elevated temperatures, resulting in a measurable change in electrical resistance. As metal-oxide materials are polycrystalline (i.e., composed of multiple grains with distinct grain boundaries), the adsorbed gases have significant electronic effects on the individual grains. These gas-solid interactions result in a change in electron (or hole) density at the surface (i.e., a space charge forms), which in turn changes the electrical conductivity of the oxide. IDT has developed a set of nanostructured gas-sensing materials with excellent sensitivity and stability.

Features
- High sensitivity to a wide range of VOCs
- Non-specific: responds to many different organic vapors
- Typical response time < 1 minute to 90% full scale
- Environmental temperature range: 0°C to 40°C
- Environmental humidity range: 0% to 90% RH, noncondensing

Typical Applications
- Indoor Air Quality
- Ventilation Control
- Air Purification
- Gas Concentration Detection

Examples of Target Gases
- Formaldehyde
- Toluene
- Xylenes
- Acetone
- Isobutylene
- Octane
- Alcohols

Available Support
- Evaluation Kit – SMOD707 Smart Sensing Module
- Application Notes
- Instruction Videos
- Reference Design

Figure 1. Product Photo
Contents
1. Pin Assignments .............................................................................................................................................. 3
2. Pin Descriptions ............................................................................................................................................... 3
3. Sensor Specifications ........................................................................................................................................ 3
4. Sensor Characteristics .................................................................................................................................. 4
5. Basic Measurement Circuit ............................................................................................................................ 5
6. Heater Driver Circuits and Control ................................................................................................................ 6
   6.1 Constant Voltage Drive ............................................................................................................................... 6
   6.2 Constant-Current Drive .................................................................................................................................. 6
   6.3 Pulse-Width Modulation ............................................................................................................................. 7
   6.4 Operating the Sensor at Temperature Extremes ......................................................................................... 8
7. Sensing Characteristics ..................................................................................................................................... 9
   7.1 Sensitivity .................................................................................................................................................... 9
   7.2 Cross-Sensitivity .......................................................................................................................................... 12
8. Maximum ESD Ratings ..................................................................................................................................... 13
9. Mechanical Stress Testing ............................................................................................................................... 13
10. Package Drawing and Dimensions .............................................................................................................. 14
11. Ordering Information ...................................................................................................................................... 15
12. Revision History .............................................................................................................................................. 15

List of Figures
Figure 1. Product Photo ......................................................................................................................................... 1
Figure 2. TO-39 (TO4) Pin Assignments for SGAS707 – Top View ................................................................. 3
Figure 3. Typical Sensor Response Characteristic ............................................................................................ 5
Figure 4. Basic Measurement Circuit ................................................................................................................ 5
Figure 5. Three-Terminal Voltage Regulator .................................................................................................... 6
Figure 6. Voltage-Controlled Constant-Current Circuit .................................................................................. 7
Figure 7. Recommended Applied Heater Voltage as a Function of Environmental Temperature .................... 8
Figure 8. Typical Sensor Response to a Variety of Organic Chemicals ............................................................. 9
Figure 9. Typical Sensor Sensitivity to a Variety of Organic Chemicals ........................................................... 10
Figure 10. Effect of Different Humidity Levels on the Sensor Signal at Ambient Temperature ...................... 11
Figure 11. Response of the SGAS707 Sensor to Other Industrial Gases .......................................................... 12
Figure 12. TO-39 Package (TO4) Outline Drawing PSC-4676 ........................................................................ 14

List of Tables
Table 1. TO-39 (TO4) Pin Descriptions ................................................................................................................ 3
Table 2. Electrical Characteristics .......................................................................................................................... 3
Table 3. Temperature Specifications ..................................................................................................................... 4
Table 4. Maximum ESD Ratings ........................................................................................................................... 13
Table 5. Mechanical Stress Test Conditions ....................................................................................................... 13
1. Pin Assignments

Figure 2. TO-39 (TO4) Pin Assignments for SGAS707 – Top View

2. Pin Descriptions

Table 1. TO-39 (TO4) Pin Descriptions
Note: See Figure 2 for the connections described below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Heater +</td>
<td>Positive input for the $V_H$ heater voltage supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sensor +</td>
<td>High-side of the resistive sensor element; positive input for sensing voltage $V_C$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Heater –</td>
<td>Negative (ground) input for the $V_H$ heater voltage supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sensor –</td>
<td>Low-side of the resistive sensor element; connects to the middle of the resistor divider circuit and produces sensing voltage output ($V_{OUT}$)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Sensor Specifications

Note: All measurements were made in dry gas at room temperature. Specifications are subject to change.

Table 2. Electrical Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$P_H$</td>
<td>Heater power consumption</td>
<td>$V_H = 3.5V$</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_H$</td>
<td>Recommended heater voltage</td>
<td>$T_{SENSOR} = 150^\circ C$</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_H$</td>
<td>Heater resistance</td>
<td>At room temperature</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>$\Omega$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_C$</td>
<td>Recommended sensing voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>VDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{500}$</td>
<td>Resistance in 500ppm ethanol</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td>k$\Omega$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{100}/R_{900}$</td>
<td>Resolution: Resistance in 100 ppm Ethanol / Resistance in 900 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.  Temperature Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Typical</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T\textsubscript{OP}</td>
<td>Sensor Operation Temperature</td>
<td>$V_{H} = 3.5V$</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T\textsubscript{AMB}</td>
<td>Recommended Environmental Temperature Range</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T\textsubscript{STOR}</td>
<td>Maximum Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td></td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sensor is not intended for continuous operation above or below the environmental temperature specification, but exposure for short durations will not will not harm the sensor.

4.  Sensor Characteristics

IDT’s solid-state chemiresistive sensors are an advanced type of gas-sensitive resistor; i.e. they sense the presence of a target gas through a change in resistance of the sensing element. Most sensors exhibit reduced resistance as gas concentration increases, typically over several orders of magnitude across the sensing range.

Solid-state chemiresistive sensors show a reduced resistance with increasing gas concentration according to Equation 1:

$$R_{S} = A \times C^{-\alpha}$$  \hspace{1cm} \text{Equation 1}

where $R_{S}$ is resistance, $C$ is concentration, and $A$ and $\alpha$ are constants. Although several refined versions of this equation are available for specific sensors or sensing materials, the fundamental resistance versus concentration relationship for all of IDT’s n-type sensors follows Equation 1. Taking the log of both sides of the equation results in Equation 2:

$$\log (R_{S}) = \log(A) - \alpha \times \log(C)$$  \hspace{1cm} \text{Equation 2}

This shows that log resistance versus log concentration is linear.

An immediately observable consequence of Equation 1 is that sensor resistance will change rapidly at low concentrations and much less at high concentrations. This is illustrated in the following example:

$$R_{\text{GAS, 10ppm}} = 20k\Omega$$
$$R_{\text{GAS, 100ppm}} = 5k\Omega$$
$$A_{\text{GAS}} = 8.0 \times 10^{4}$$
$$\alpha_{\text{air}} = 0.602$$

The non-logarithmic response plot shown in Figure 3 illustrates the fundamental challenge that must be addressed when measuring the resistance of chemiresistor sensors and relating these measurements to gas concentrations. Additional non-linear effects from the measurement circuitry exacerbate these challenges and must be understood in order to account for or eliminate these effects.
The electronic instrumentation used to detect this change in resistance influences the quality and accuracy of the gas sensing result. In particular, the choice of the analog front-end used to measure resistance can ultimately have a significant effect on overall measurement characteristics and must be selected with care. For additional information, see IDT’s Application Note – Resistance Measuring Circuits for SGAS Sensors.

5. Basic Measurement Circuit

The sensor can be operated using a simple voltage divider. This requires two voltage supplies: the heater voltage ($V_H$) and circuit voltage ($V_C$). $V_H$ is applied to the heater in order to maintain a constant, elevated temperature for optimum sensing. $V_C$ is applied to allow a measurement of the output voltage ($V_{OUT}$) across a load resistor ($R_L$).

Pins 1 and 3 are attached to the heater. Apply $V_H$ across these pins. Pins 2 and 4 are attached to the resistive sensor element. Connect these pins in the measuring circuit. IDT supplies basic measurement circuitry for many of our sensors. More information can be found in IDT’s Application Note – Resistance Measuring Circuits for SGAS Sensors.
6. Heater Driver Circuits and Control

The SGAS707 sensor contains a resistive element that is used to heat the sensor to the target operating temperature as shown in Table 2. The SGAS707 VOC sensor uses a purely resistive element that is nominally 30Ω at all temperatures.

6.1 Constant Voltage Drive

The simplest method of applying heater power is use of a constant voltage drive. Because heaters draw a relatively large amount of current in normal operation, a method of current amplification is required. Additionally, because relatively small changes in voltage levels will affect the temperature of the heater (and consequently gas sensitivity), voltage regulation is required.

An easily implemented control circuit utilizes a three-terminal voltage regulator, with the LM317 serving as an example as shown in Figure 5.

**Figure 5. Three-Terminal Voltage Regulator**

\[ V_{\text{HEATER}} = 1.25V \times (1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}) + I_{\text{ADJ}} \times R_2 \]

R1 and R2 (one of these can be a potentiometer) are selected to provide the target heater drive voltage for the sensor. The example for the LM317 is capable of regulating voltages down to 1.25V and is thus suitable for SGAS707 sensors. However, a wide variety of more advanced three-terminal voltage regulators are available from component manufacturers.

Circuits of this type are relatively efficient, particularly if a switching regulator is used.

6.2 Constant-Current Drive

The constant-current drive is more complex and costly than the constant voltage drive, but the added capabilities justify the expense for many applications. Additionally, the circuit is "microcontroller friendly" because heater current is directly controllable with by an input voltage signal.

The constant current heater drive circuit is shown in Figure 6. \( V_{\text{IN}} \) (supplied by an external source) is forced across R1, thus providing a predictable current through both R1 and R2 with a predictable voltage drop (relative to \( V_{\text{DD}} \)) across R2. An equivalent drop is imposed across R3, and the current through both R3 and \( R_{\text{HEATER}} \) is thus controlled independently of the load resistance according to the equation in Figure 6.

The heater current is controllable to below 1mA. However, the circuit is inefficient compared to others, as power is dissipated in R3 and Q2 as well as the heater. Limiting the supply voltage to several hundred mV above the highest required drive voltage will help increase circuit efficiency.

While \( V_{\text{IN}} \) can be supplied by a fixed voltage reference (such as a divider), the flexibility of the circuit is most revealed when \( V_{\text{IN}} \) is supplied by a microcontroller via a digital-to-analog converter (DAC). With this type of control, the heater drive can be time-programmed to allow pulsing of the heater with a variable amplitude. Determination of the heater power or resistance is possible by reading the voltage level at the heater.
**6.3 Pulse-Width Modulation**

Pulse-width modulation (PWM) is a very efficient method of providing controllable drive to the heater. However, this method has not undergone sufficient testing at IDT to allow IDT to recommend it for any sensors in the SGAS family.

PWM heater drive design should keep the following in mind:

- Voltage to the heater should not exceed the maximum voltage allowed for a given heater family.
- A low-pass filter should be considered as part of the sensor signal circuit path to reduce noise from the heater PWM.
6.4 Operating the Sensor at Temperature Extremes

This sensor is intended for indoor air quality; however, there may be some applications where it is desirable to measure VOC levels at low and high temperatures. However, the relative response of the sensors to differing VOCs will be a function of environmental temperature when the sensor is operated with a constant voltage or current applied to the heater. This behavior is readily explained by considering that large shifts in ambient temperatures affect the operating temperature at the sensor surface, in turn altering the kinetics and thermodynamics of the interaction of the sensing surface with VOC’s. This alters the electrical conduction of the sensor element (the basis of metal-oxide sensor operation).

Recommendation: In these cases, operate the sensor using an adjustment of the heating voltage to a predetermined setting based on the environmental temperature. A graphical representation of the recommended temperature set-point voltage versus the environmental temperature is shown in Figure 7.

The mathematical description for the curve is given in Equation 3:

\[ V_H = -0.01 \times \text{Environmental Temperature [°C]} + 3.8 \]

Equation 3

Figure 7. Recommended Applied Heater Voltage as a Function of Environmental Temperature
7. Sensing Characteristics

The following graphs show the typical responses that are to be expected from the SGAS707 sensors on exposure to a variety of test conditions. For sensor specifications, refer to Table 2.

7.1 Sensitivity

The typical sensitivity of the SGAS707 sensor to a range of organic chemicals is shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8. Typical Sensor Response to a Variety of Organic Chemicals
Figure 9. Typical Sensor Sensitivity to a Variety of Organic Chemicals

![Graph showing sensitivity vs concentration for various chemicals](image-url)
The typical response of the sensor to changes in humidity is shown in Figure 10.

**Figure 10. Effect of Different Humidity Levels on the Sensor Signal at Ambient Temperature**
7.2 Cross-Sensitivity
The response of the SGAS707 sensors to a range of other common gases is shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11. Response of the SGAS707 Sensor to Other Industrial Gases
8. Maximum ESD Ratings

Table 4. Maximum ESD Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{HBM1}$</td>
<td>Electrostatic Discharge Tolerance – Human Body Model (HBM1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{CDM}$</td>
<td>Electrostatic Discharge Tolerance – Charged Device Model (CDM) on Packaged Module</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Mechanical Stress Testing

The qualification of the SGAS707 is based on the JEDEC standard (JESD47).

After subjection to the mechanical shock and vibration testing conditions given in Table 5, the SGAS707 sensor will meet the specifications given in this document. For information on constant acceleration test conditions and limits, contact IDT (see contact information on last page).

Table 5. Mechanical Stress Test Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stress Test</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Shock</td>
<td>JESD22-B104, M2002</td>
<td>Y1 plane only, 5 pulses, 0.5 ms duration, 1500 g peak acceleration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration Variable Frequency</td>
<td>JESD22-B103, M2007</td>
<td>20Hz to 2kHz (log variation) in &gt; 4 minutes, 4 times in each orientation, 50g peak acceleration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Package Drawing and Dimensions

Figure 12. TO-39 Package (TO4) Outline Drawing PSC-4676

NOTES:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN mm.
2. .701, .705, .706, .707, .711, .714
Applications and Use Conditions

The SGAS707 sensor is designed for measurement of ppm levels of volatile organic chemicals. The sensor is not intended, recommended, or approved for use in safety or life-protecting applications or in potentially explosive environments. IDT disclaims all liability for such use. For sensor storage, IDT strongly recommends a dust-free and VOC-free atmosphere; e.g., in synthetic air.

11. Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orderable Part Number</th>
<th>Description and Package</th>
<th>MSL Rating</th>
<th>Shipping Packaging</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SGAS707</td>
<td>4-pin TO-39 (TO4)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tray</td>
<td>0°C to +40°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMOD707KITV1</td>
<td>SMOD707 Evaluation Kit, including the SMOD707 Smart Sensing Module (includes the SGAS707 sensor), and mini-USB cable. The SMOD7xx Application Software is available for download at <a href="http://www.idt.com/SMOD707">www.idt.com/SMOD707</a>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision Date</th>
<th>Description of Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 25, 2017</td>
<td>Full revision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 9, 2016</td>
<td>Changed to IDT branding.</td>
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