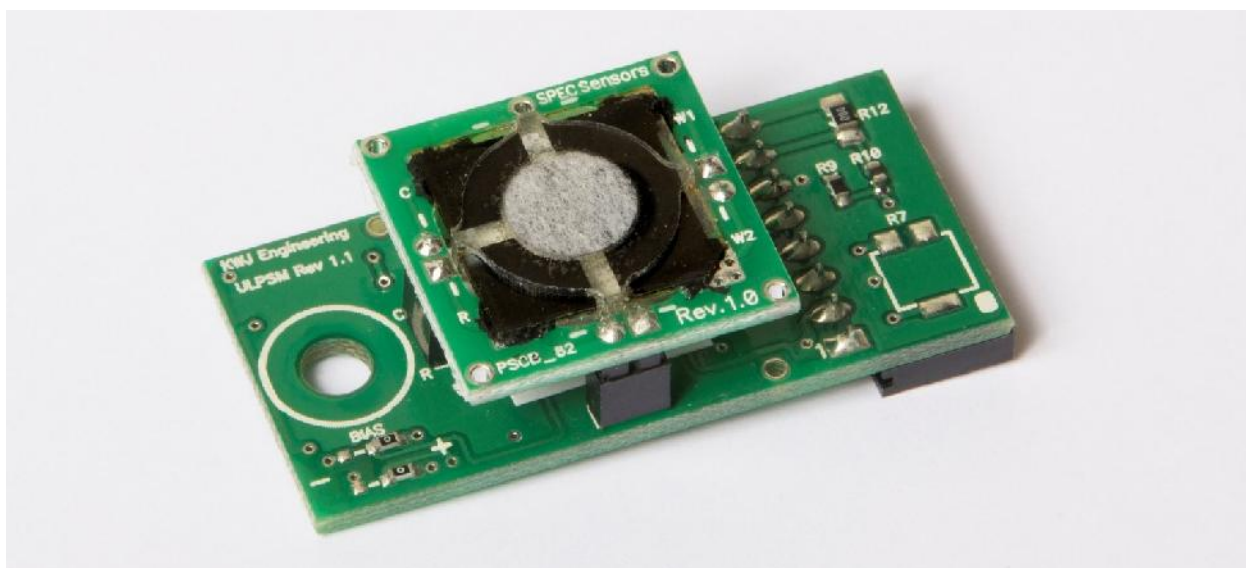


## Ultra-Low Power Analog Sensor Module for Carbon Monoxide



### BENEFITS

- 0 to 3 V Analog Signal Output
- Low Power Consumption < 45  $\mu$ W
- Fast Response (< 30 seconds)
- On-board Temperature Sensor
- Easy Sensor Replacement
- Standard 8-pin connector

### APPLICATIONS

- Residential and Commercial CO Monitoring
- Industrial CO Monitors
- Ventilation Control
- RV and Marine CO Monitoring

### DESCRIPTION

Quickly integrate Carbon Monoxide Sensing into your system with very low power consumption and a simple analog sensor signal output.

The ULPSM converts the Carbon Monoxide sensor's linear current signal output to a linear voltage signal, while maintaining the sensor at its ideal biased operation settings.

**Incorporates SPEC Sensors' 100-102  
ETL and UL Recognized Component**



Conforms to UL STDS 2034 & 2075

Certified to CSA STD 6.19-01



File E471165

## MEASUREMENT PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

<b>Measurement Range</b>	0 to 500 ppm
<b>Lower Detection Limit</b>	2 ppm
<b>Resolution</b>	1 ppm
<b>Accuracy</b>	< 3 % of reading
<b>Response Time T90</b>	< 30 seconds
<b>Power-On Stabilization Time</b>	15 minutes recommended

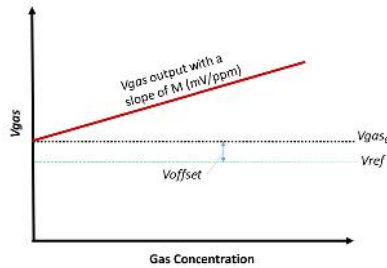
## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Rec.	Max.	Units
<b>Supply Voltage</b>		2.7	3	3.3	V
<b>Storage Temperature</b>	Vapor Sealed @ 50% RH	5	20	30	°C
<b>Storage Humidity</b>	Non-condensing, Vapor Sealed	20	50	80	% RH
<b>Storage Pressure</b>	Vapor Sealed	0.8	1	1.2	atm.
<b>Storage Time</b>	Vapor Sealed	-	12	-	Months
<b>Operating Temperature</b>	< 10 hours	-40	-	50	°C
<b>Operating Humidity</b>	< 10 hours, Non-Condensing	0	-	100	% RH
<b>Operating Temperature</b>	Continuous	-20	25	40	°C
<b>Operating Humidity</b>	Continuous, Non-Condensing	15	50	95	% RH
<b>Operating Pressure</b>	Continuous	0.8	1	1.2	Atm.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
<b>Supply Current</b>	V+ = 3.0 V	5	10	15	μA
<b>Power Consumption</b>	V+ = 3.0 V	15	30	45	μW
<b>Vref</b>			V+/2		Volts
<b>Vgas Zero</b>		V+/2 – 0.005	V+/2	V+/2 + 0.005	Volts
<b>Vgas Span (M)</b>	Room temperature	0.200	0.475	0.750	mV/ppm

## CALCULATING GAS CONCENTRATION



The target gas concentration is calculated by the following method:

$$Cx = \frac{1}{M} \cdot (V_{gas} - V_{gas0})$$

where  $Cx$  is the gas concentration (ppm),  $V_{gas}$  is the voltage output gas signal (V),  $V_{gas0}$  is the voltage output gas signal in a clean-air environment (free of analyte gas) and  $M$  is the sensor calibration factor (V/ppm). The value,  $M$ , is calculated by the following method:

$$M (V/ppm) = \text{Sensitivity Code} (nA/ppm) \times \text{TIA Gain} (kV/A) \times 10^{-9} (A/nA) \times 10^3 (V/kV)$$

where the *Sensitivity Code* is provided on the sensor label and the *TIA Gain* is the gain of the trans-impedance amplifier (TIA) stage of the ULPSM circuit. Standard gain configurations are listed in the table below.

The value  $V_{gas0}$  can also be represented by:

$$V_{gas0} = V_{ref} + V_{offset}$$

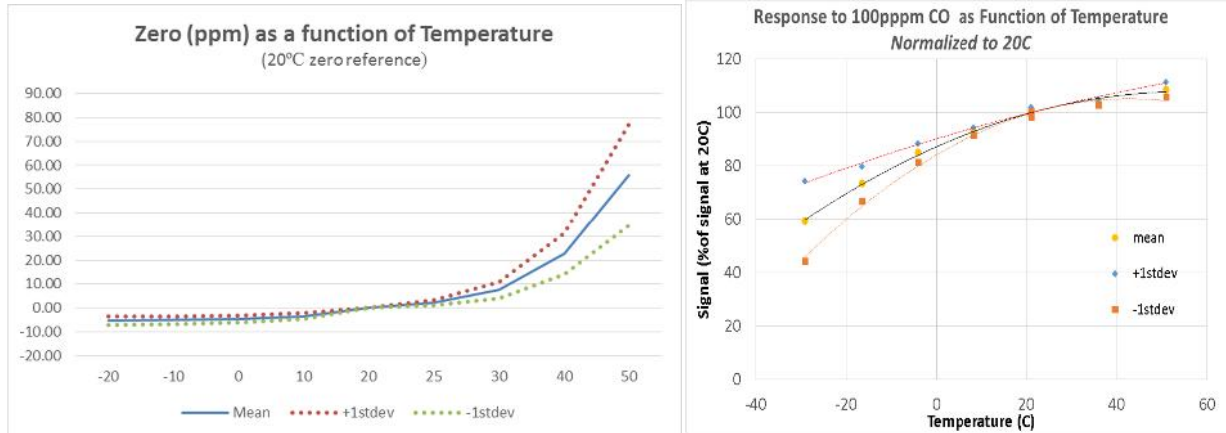
where,  $V_{ref}$  is the voltage output reference signal (V) and  $V_{offset}$  is a voltage offset factor. The  $V_{ref}$  output acts as the reference voltage for zero concentration even as the battery voltage decreases. Measuring  $V_{ref}$  in-situ compensates for variations in battery or supply voltage, minimizing these effects on  $Cx$ . A difference amplifier or instrumentation amplifier can be used to subtract  $V_{ref}$  from  $V_{gas}$ . Alternatively, when measuring  $V_{ref}$  directly, always use a unity gain buffer.

$V_{offset}$ , accounts for a small voltage offset that is caused by a normal sensor background current and circuit background voltage. To start,  $V_{offset} = 0$  is an adequate approximation. To achieve higher-precision measurements,  $V_{offset}$  must be quantified. Once the sensor has been powered-on and allowed to stabilize in a clean-air environment (free of the analyte gas) and is providing a stable output within your application's measurement goals, the value of  $V_{gas}$  may be stored as  $V_{gas0}$  and used in subsequent calculations of gas concentration,  $Cx$ .

Target Gas	TIA Gain (kV/A)
Carbon Monoxide	100
Hydrogen Sulfide	49.9
Nitrogen Dioxide	499
Sulfur Dioxide	100
Ozone	499
Ethanol	249
Indoor Air Quality	100
Respiratory Irritants	499

## TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION

Temperature fluctuations have a predictable, easily compensated effect on the sensor signal. The figures below show the typical Temperature dependency of the output and baseline of 3SP\_CO\_1000 sensors under constant humidity of 40-50% RH. This is a very uniform and repeatable effect, easily compensated for in hardware or software.



From the graphs above:

- The temperature effect of zero shift is expressed as ppm change.
- The temperature effect of span (sensitivity) is expressed with respect to sensitivity at the calibration temperature of 20 °C.

When implementing temperature compensation, first correct the temperature effect on the zero (offset) and then correct the temperature effect on the span (sensitivity) of the sensor.

These corrections can be done in software by implementing one of the following:

- Curve fit
- Look up table
- A set of linear approximations, as outline in the following table.

Temperature Coefficient of Span (%/°C) (Typical)	-20 °C to 20 °C	-0.8%/°C
	20 °C to 40 °C	0.25%/°C
Temperature Coefficient of Zero Shift (ppm/°C) (Typical)	-20 °C to 0 °C	0.06 ppm/°C
	0 °C to 25 °C	0.3 ppm/°C
	25 °C to 40 °C	1.4 ppm/°C

## CROSS SENSITIVITY

Most chemical sensors exhibit some cross-sensitivity to other gases. The following table lists the relative response of common potential interfering gases, and the concentration at which the data was gathered.

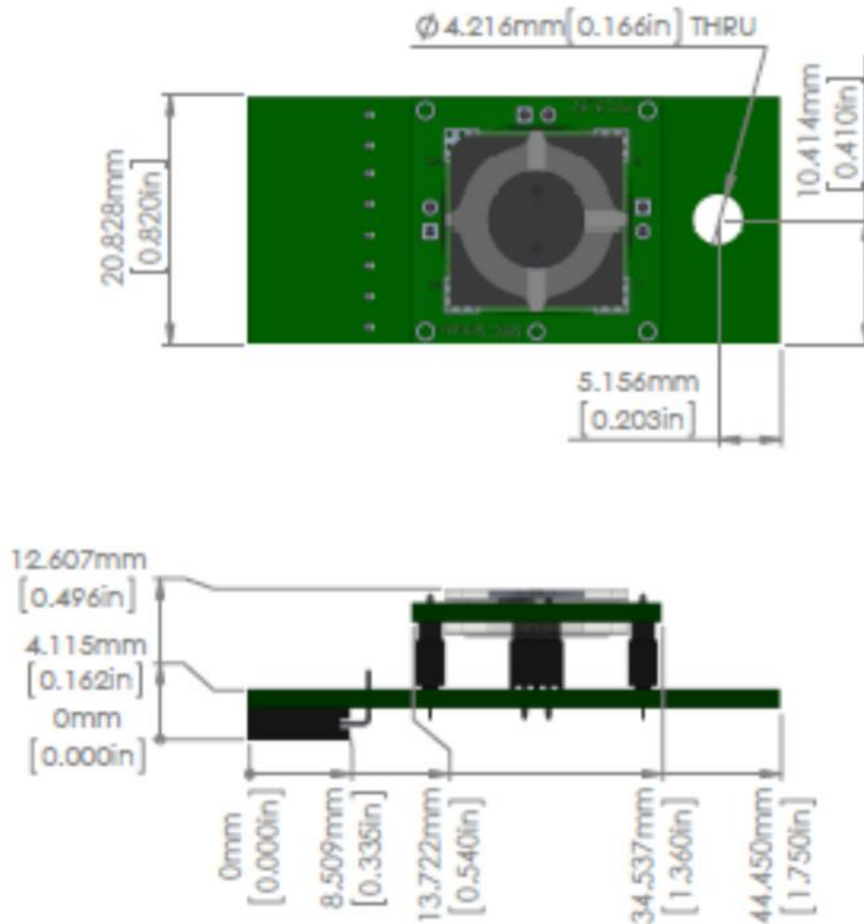
Gas/Vapor	Applied Concentration (PPM)	Typical Response (PPM CO)
Carbon Dioxide	5,000	< 1
Hydrogen	100	17
Methane	3,000	< 1
Ammonia	100	< 1
Nitrogen Dioxide	10	< 1
Hydrogen Sulfide	25	< 1
Carbon Monoxide	400	400
Ozone	5	< 1
Sulfur Dioxide	20	< 1
Chlorine	10	< 1
n-Heptane	500	< 1
Toluene	200	< 1
Isopropyl Alcohol	200	1.3
Acetone	200	< 1

## MARKING INFORMATION

All gas sensors are tested and marked at the SPEC Sensors factory. Sensors include a label with an alpha-numeric code and a two-dimensional bar code. The codes include the information indicated in the table below.

	Unique Serial Number	Sensor Part Number	Target Gas	Date Code (YYMM)	Sensitivity Code (nA/ppm)
					
Alph-Numerica Code:		100102	CO	1510	4.94
2D Code:	101915010906	100102	CO	1510	4.94

## PACKAGE OUTLINE DRAWING & DIMENSIONS



## PINOUT

Electrical connections to the ULPSM are made via a rectangular female socket connector (Sullins Connector Solutions P/N: PPPC041LGBN-RC; recommended mate for host board: P/N: PBC08SBAN). This connector also provides mechanical rigidity on one end of the board. A through-hole is located on the opposite end of the board to provide additional mechanical connection.



Pin #	ULPSM Function	Notes
1	Vgas	Voltage Output. Vgas is proportional to the target gas concentration.
2	Vref	Voltage Output. Vref is approximately half the supply voltage. Useful as a fixed reference; equivalent to zero for Vgas.  NOTE: High impedance output requires a buffer to connect to any measurement device.
3	Vtemp	Voltage Output. Vtemp is proportional to temperature.  NOTE: High impedance output requires a buffer to connect to any measurement device.
4	N/C	
5	N/C	
6	GND	Universal ground for power and signal
7	V+	Voltage Supply Input: 2.7 to 3.3 V
8	V+	Voltage Supply Input: 2.7 to 3.3 V