

# MTS 2600 - for the detection of Air Contaminants

## Features:

- \* Low power consumption
- \* High sensitivity to gaseous air contaminants
- \* Long life and low cost
- \* Uses simple electrical circuit
- \* Small size

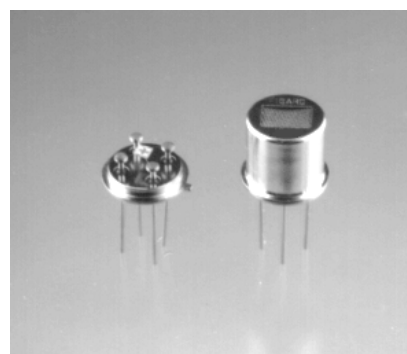
## Applications:

- \* Air cleaners
- \* Ventilation control
- \* Air quality monitors

The sensing element is comprised of a metal oxide semiconductor layer formed on an alumina substrate of a sensing chip together with an integrated heater. In the presence of a detectable gas, the sensor's conductivity increases depending on the gas concentration in the air. A simple electrical circuit can convert the change in conductivity to an output signal which corresponds to the gas concentration.

The **MTS 2600** has high sensitivity to low concentrations of gaseous air contaminants such as hydrogen and carbon monoxide which exist in cigarette smoke. The sensor can detect hydrogen at a level of several ppm. Figaro also offers a microprocessor (FIC93619A) which contains special software for handling the sensor's signal for appliance control applications.

Due to miniaturization of the sensing chip, MTS2600 requires a heater current of only 42mA and the device is housed in a standard TO-5 package.



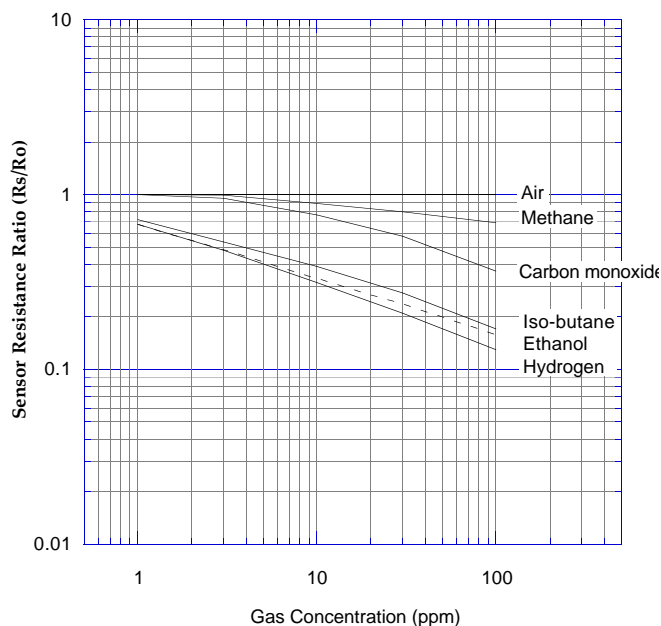
The figure below represents typical sensitivity characteristics, all data having been gathered at standard test conditions (see reverse side of this sheet). The Y-axis is indicated as *sensor resistance ratio (Rs/Ro)* which is defined as follows:

- Rs = Sensor resistance in displayed gases at various concentrations
- Ro = Sensor resistance in fresh air

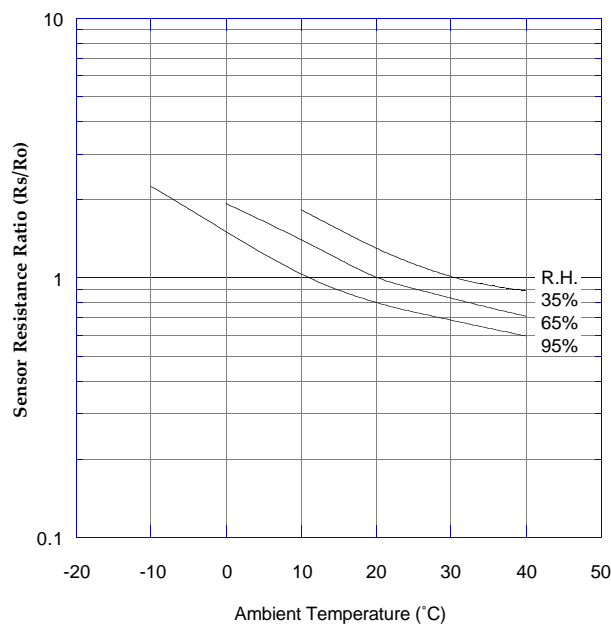
The figure below represents typical temperature and humidity dependency characteristics. Again, the Y-axis is indicated as *sensor resistance ratio (Rs/Ro)*, defined as follows:

- Rs = Sensor resistance in fresh air at various temperatures/humidities
- Ro = Sensor resistance in fresh air at 20°C and 65% R.H.

### Sensitivity Characteristics:



### Temperature/Humidity Dependency:

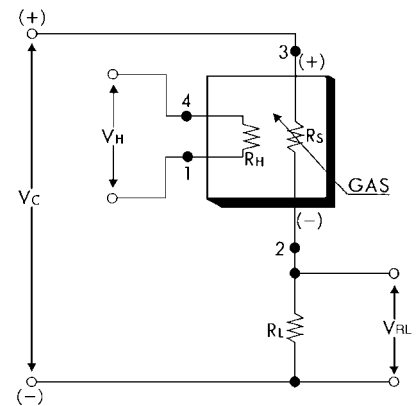


**IMPORTANT NOTE:** OPERATING CONDITIONS IN WHICH FIGARO SENSORS ARE USED WILL VARY WITH EACH CUSTOMER'S SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS. FIGARO STRONGLY RECOMMENDS CONSULTING OUR TECHNICAL STAFF BEFORE DEPLOYING FIGARO SENSORS IN YOUR APPLICATION AND, IN PARTICULAR, WHEN CUSTOMER'S TARGET GASES ARE NOT LISTED HEREIN. FIGARO CANNOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE OF ITS SENSORS IN A PRODUCT OR APPLICATION FOR WHICH SENSOR HAS NOT BEEN SPECIFICALLY TESTED BY FIGARO.

### Basic Measuring Circuit:

The sensor requires two voltage inputs: heater voltage ( $V_H$ ) and circuit voltage ( $V_C$ ). The heater voltage ( $V_H$ ) is applied to the integrated heater in order to maintain the sensing element at a specific temperature which is optimal for sensing. Circuit voltage ( $V_C$ ) is applied to allow measurement of voltage ( $V_{out}$ ) across a load resistor ( $R_L$ ) which is connected in series with the sensor. DC voltage is required for the circuit

voltage since the sensor has a polarity. A common power supply circuit can be used for both  $V_C$  and  $V_H$  to fulfill the sensor's electrical requirements. The value of the load resistor ( $R_L$ ) should be chosen to optimize the alarm threshold value, keeping power consumption ( $P_s$ ) of the semiconductor below a limit of 15mW. Power consumption ( $P_s$ ) will be highest when the value of  $R_s$  is equal to  $R_L$  on exposure to gas.



### Specifications:

Model number		TGS 2600	
Sensing element type		D1	
Standard package		TO-5 metal can	
Target gases		Air contaminants	
Typical detection range		1 ~ 10 ppm of H <sub>2</sub>	
Standard circuit conditions	Heater voltage	$V_H$	5.0±0.2V DC/AC
	Circuit voltage	$V_C$	5.0±0.2V DC $P_s \leq 15mW$
	Load resistance	$R_L$	Variable $P_s \leq 15mW$
Electrical characteristics under standard test conditions	Heater resistance	$R_H$	approx. 83Ω at room temp. (typical)
	Heater current	$I_H$	42±4mA
	Heater power consumption	$P_H$	210mW $V_H=5.0V$ DC
	Sensor resistance	$R_s$	10k~90kΩ in air
	Sensitivity (change ratio of $R_s$ )		0.3~0.6 $\frac{R_s(10ppm \text{ of } H_2)}{R_s(\text{air})}$
Standard test conditions	Test gas conditions	normal air at 20±2°C, 65±5%RH	
	Circuit conditions	$V_C = 5.0\pm 0.01V$ DC $V_H = 5.0\pm 0.05V$ DC	
	Conditioning period before test	7 days	

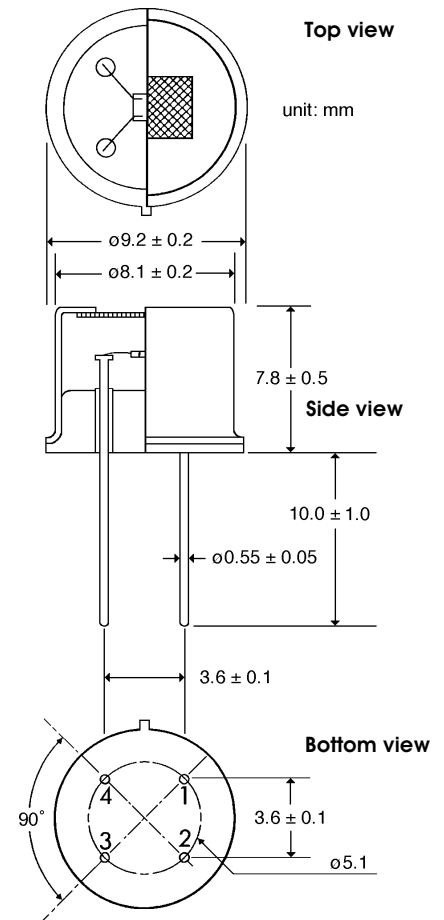
The value of power consumption ( $P_s$ ) can be calculated by utilizing the following formula:

$$P_s = \frac{(V_C - V_{out})^2}{R_s}$$

Sensor resistance ( $R_s$ ) is calculated with a measured value of  $V_{out}$  by using the following formula:

$$R_s = \frac{V_C \times R_L}{V_{out}} - R_L$$

### Structure and Dimensions:



#### Pin connection:

- 1 : Heater
- 2 : Sensor electrode (-)
- 3 : Sensor electrode (+)
- 4 : Heater

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## **Version change of FIC93619A to “FIC02667”**

### Contents

1. Designation of terminals
2. Function change
3. Recommended mode for FIC02667
4. Recommended circuit diagram
5. Ratings
6. Configuration and dimensions

January 2003

## Outline

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Due to discontinuance of its microprocessor chip, Figaro's microcomputer FIC93169A is to be replaced by a new version "FIC02667". In this document, usage of FIC02667 is explained in comparison to FIC93619.

### **FIC93619A**

Part No. : M34225M2-XXXSP (Mitsubishi)

Type: 4-bit single chip microcomputer

Package: SDIP 30

Clock frequency: 2MHz

### **FIC02667 (new version)**

Part No. : TMP47C443N (Toshiba)

Type: 4-bit single chip microcomputer

Package: SDIP 28

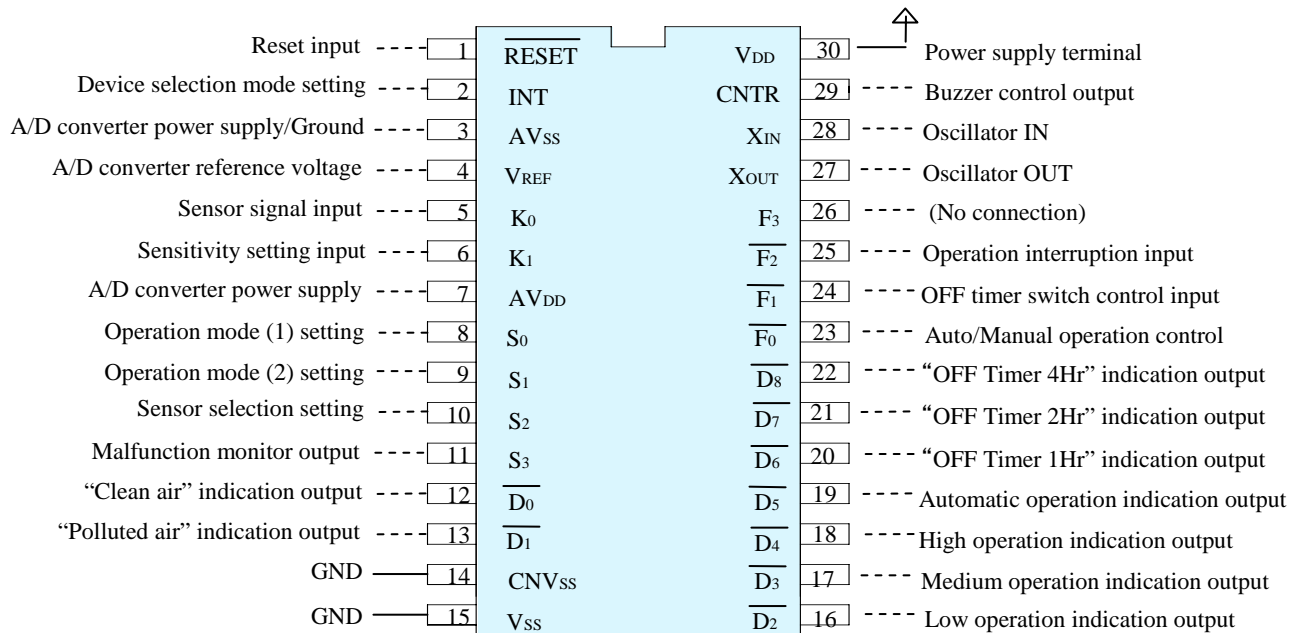
Clock frequency: 4.19 MHz

(Recommended oscillator: CST4.19MGW [Murata])

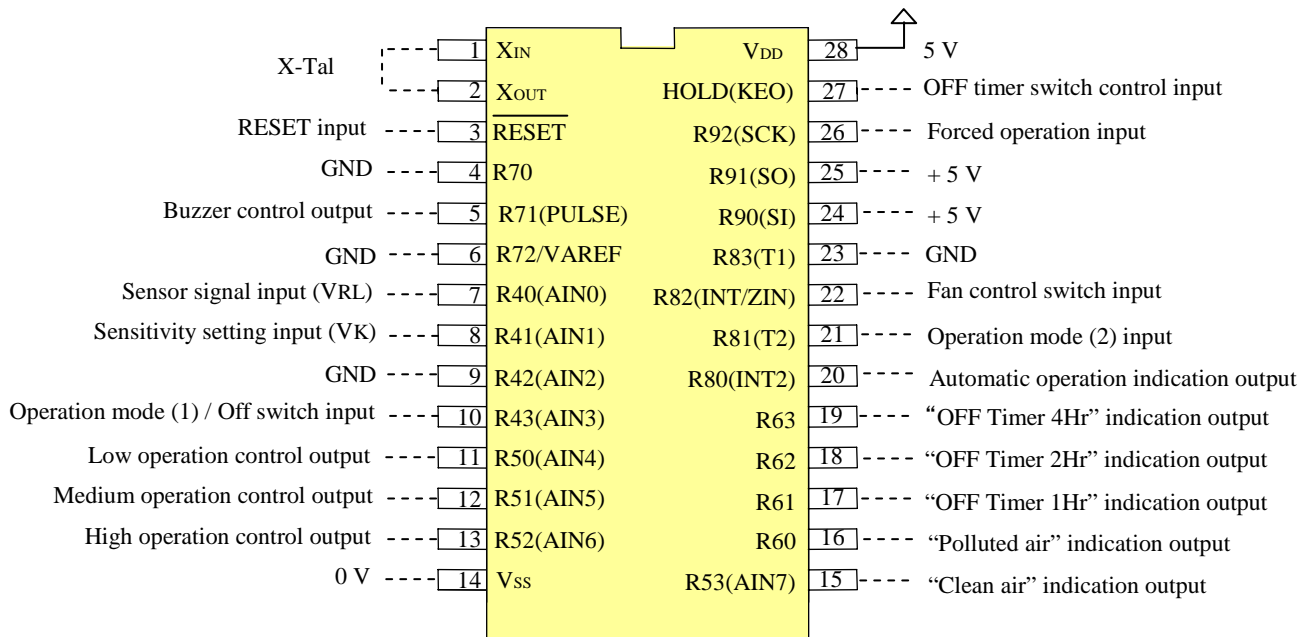
# 1. Terminals

## (1) Pin assignments

### FIC93619A



### FIC02667



## (2) Explanation of terminals

Function	Terminal	Usage and explanation	93619A		F02667	
			Symbol	Pin #	Symbol	Pin #
Power supply	Power supply	Connect 5 volt power supply	V <sub>DD</sub>	30	V <sub>DD</sub>	28
	GND	Connect ground	V <sub>SS</sub>	15	V <sub>SS</sub>	14
	CNV <sub>SS</sub>	Connect V <sub>SS</sub> (GRN)	CNV <sub>SS</sub>	14	[Deleted]	
	A/D converter power supply	Connect 5 volt Power input	A <sub>V</sub> DD	7	[Deleted]	
	A/D converter GND	Connect GRD GRD input	A <sub>V</sub> SS	3	[Deleted]	
	A/D converter reference voltage	Connect 5 volt Reference voltage input	V <sub>REF</sub>	4	[Deleted]	
Processor control	Reset input	Microcomputer reset with “L” input for more than 1 machine cycle	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	1	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	3
	Oscillator IN	- Connect a ceramic oscillator	X <sub>IN</sub>	28	X <sub>IN</sub>	1
	Oscillator OUT	- Terminals for the built-in clock	X <sub>OUT</sub>	27	X <sub>OUT</sub>	2
Operation mode setting	Device selection mode input	Air purifier or ventilation device	INT	2	[Deleted]	
	Operation mode input (1)	Enter a combination of “H” and “L” according to location of device	S <sub>0</sub>	8	[Deleted]	
	Operation mode input (2)		S <sub>1</sub>	9	[Deleted]	
	Sensor selection	AMS100 or AMS800	S <sub>2</sub>	10	[Deleted]	
	Fan control switch input	Fan speed: 2 steps-H, 3 steps-L	N/A		R82	22
	Forced operation input	Duration: Non-H, 15 min.-L	N/A		R92	26
Analog signal input	Sensor signal input	Connect the sensor signal output	K <sub>0</sub>	5	R40	7
	Sensitivity setting input	Setting sensitivity of device based on input voltage to this port	K <sub>1</sub>	6	R41	8

Function	Terminal	Usage and explanation	93619A		F02667	
			Symbo	Pin #	Symbo	Pin #
Operation mode display	"Clean air" indication output	"L" output in clean air, causing device not to operate	$\overline{D}_0$	12	R53	15
	"Polluted air" indication output	"L" output in polluted air, causing device to operate	$\overline{D}_1$	13	R60	16
	Low operation /indication output	Generate controlling and indicating out put ("L") for low operation	$\overline{D}_2$	16	R50	11
	Medium operation /indication output	Generate controlling and indicating out put ("L") for medium operation	$\overline{D}_3$	17	R51	12
	Low operation /indication output	Generate controlling and indicating out put ("L") for high operation	$\overline{D}_4$	18	R52	13
	Automatic operation /indication output	Generates "L" output during automatic operation	$\overline{D}_5$	19	R80	20
OFF timer display	"OFF Timer 1Hr" indication output	Generates "L" output during less than 1hr in OFF timer counter	$\overline{D}_6$	20	R61	17
	"OFF Timer 2Hr" indication output	Generates "L" output during 1 ~ 2hrs in OFF timer counter	$\overline{D}_7$	21	R62	18
	"OFF Timer 4Hr" indication output	Generates "L" output during 2 ~ 4hrs in OFF timer counter	$\overline{D}_8$	22	R63	19
Manual operation	Operation mode (1) / OFF switch input	Setting operation mode based on input voltage	(Added)		AIN0	10 ←
	Operation mode (2) input (Tact input)	Cyclic change of [Auto-Low-(Med)-High-Auto] on a "L" pulse input	$\overline{F}_0$	23	R81	21
	OFF timer switch control input	Cyclic change of [Cont.-1hr-2hrs-4hrs-Cont.] on a "L" pulse input	$\overline{F}_1$	24	HOLD	27
	Operation abort input	Aborts all operation except for "clean or polluted air" indication	$\overline{F}_2$	25	AIN0	10 ←
Others	Buzzer control output	Generates buzzer control output when the tactile switch is pushed	CNTR	29	$\overline{PULSE}$	5
	Malfunction monitor output	Generates periodic pulse output signals during normal operation	S3	11	[Deleted]	

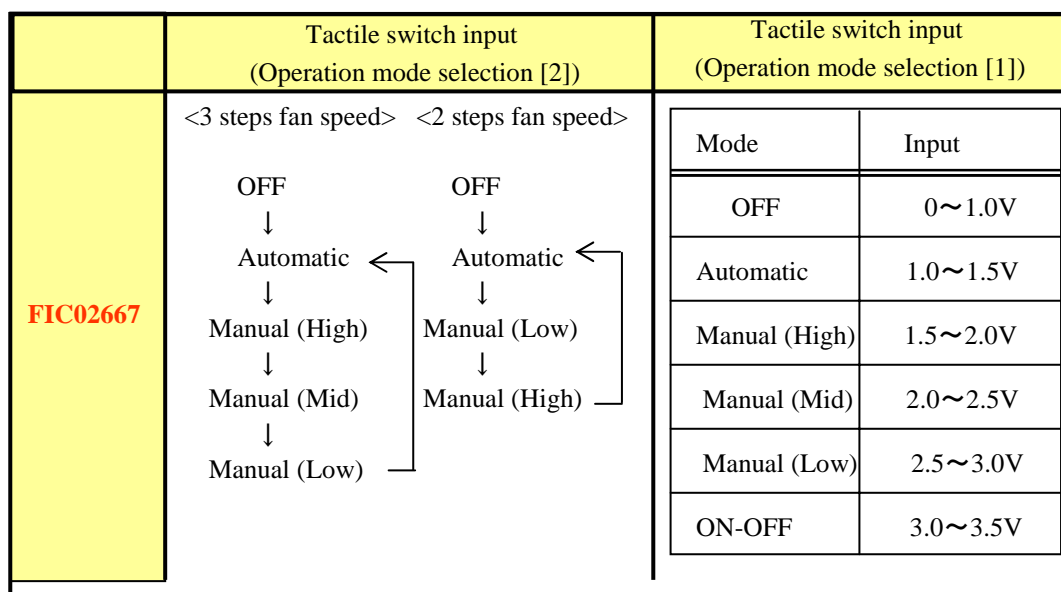
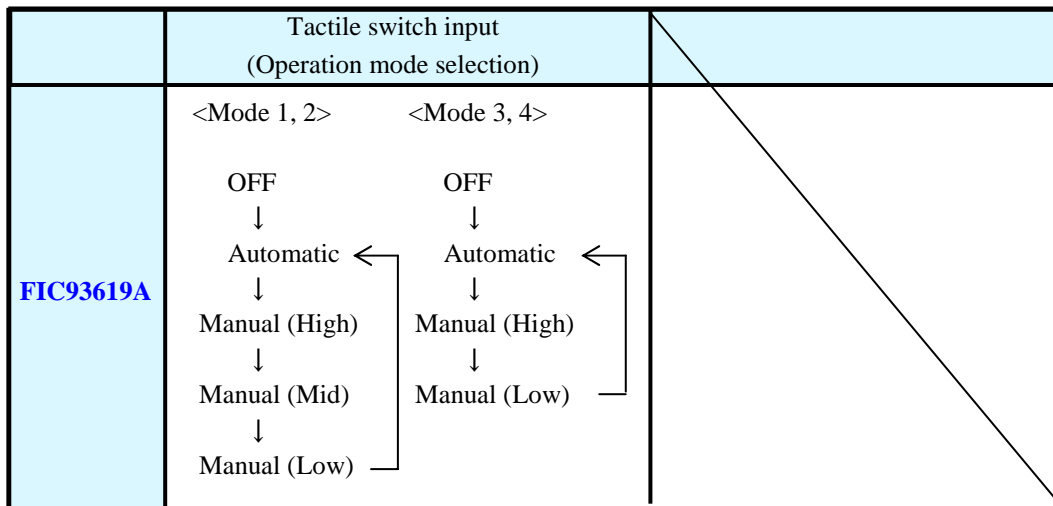
\*1)

\*1) Two functions in one port

## 2. Function change

### (1) Selection of operation mode (“Tactile switch” or “Slide switch” in FIC02667)

- \* FIC93619A: Contains only tactile switch for selecting operation mode.
- \* FIC02667: Uses either a tactile switch or a slide switch for selecting operation mode.
- \* Both a tactile and slide switches are unable to be used simultaneously.
- \* For choosing the tactile switch, input +5V into “Operation mode (1) input port [10]” on startup of the microprocessor.
- \* “Operation mode (1) input port [10]” functions as an “OFF switch” during normal operation.





**(2) “ Device selection mode setting ” eliminated in FIC02667**

\* Capability of selecting a device (an air purifier or a ventilation fan) in FIC93619A is eliminated in FIC02667.

\* There is no operation mode of ‘nonuse of saturation timer’ in FIC02667.

\* In the case of usage for a ventilation fan, refer to ‘3-(2) Recommended setting for usage for a ventilation fan’.

**(3) “Sensor selection mode setting” eliminated in FIC02667**

\* FIC02667 is unable to work with AMS100 and TGS109.

<b>FIC93619A</b>		<b>FIC02667</b>	
Unit	Sensor	Unit	Sensor
AM800 (AMS2000)	TGS8XX TGS21XX TGS26XX	AMS800 AMS2000	TGS8XX TGS21XX TGS26XX
AMS100	TGS1XX		

**(4) “Operation mode setting” eliminated in FIC93619A**

**“Fan control switch input” added in FIC02667**

<Location of device in operation>

\* FIC02667 is designed for a device used in a medium space (Home or Office).

\* Please contact us in the case of usage in a small space such as a automobile cabin.

<Steps for fan speed control>

\* Steps for fan speed control are switched by inputting H or L into “Fan control switch input”.

**<FIC93619A>**

Mode	Fan speed	Target space	Operation mode input (1)	Operation mode input (2)
1	Low / High	Medium (Home/Office)	L	L
2		Small (Automobile cabin)	H	L
3	Low / Med / High		L	H
4		Medium (Home/Office)	H	H

**<FIC02667>**

Mode	Fan speed	Target space	Fan operation input
1	Low / High	Medium (Home/Office)	H
2	Low / Med / High		L

**(5) “Forced operation mode” added in FIC02667**

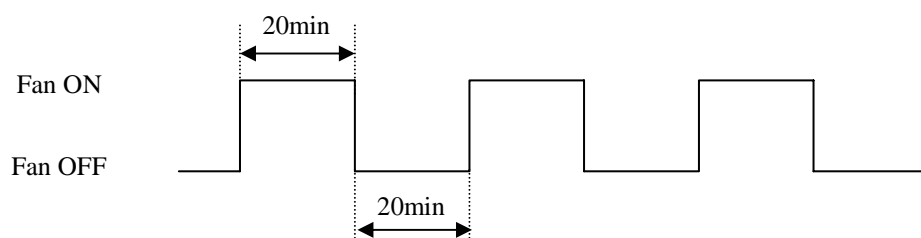
\* Newly added to FIC02667 is the “Forced operation mode”, which enables to operate a fan for 15 minutes continuously after detecting pollution in air. This function is effective for application to a ventilation device, especially in the case of ventilating sudden strong odors or for avoiding chattering of fan operation.

**(6) “ON-OFF operation mode” added in FIC02667**

\* An ON-OFF operation mode is introduced in FIC02677 in addition to automatic and manual operation modes. The timing chart of the ON-OFF operation mode is shown below:

\* This mode is operable only when the slide switch in operation mode 1 is used.

\* The fan speed during this mode is “Medium” when in 3 step mode, and set to “Low” in 2 step mode.



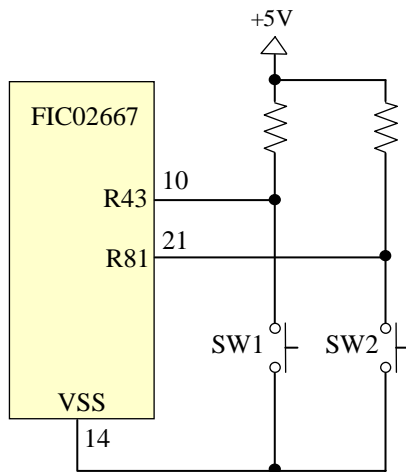
**(7) “Malfunction monitor output” eliminated in FIC02667**

### 3. Recommended mode setting for FIC02667

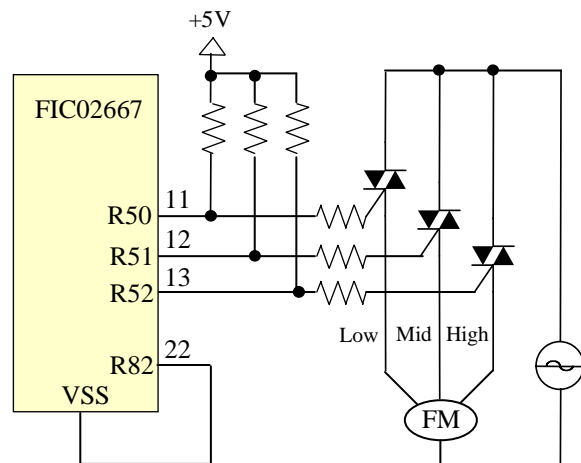
#### (1) Air purifier application

A commonly used combination for setting input conditions for an air purifier is shown in the table below.

Terminal	Pin number	Input	Setting
Operation mode (1) / OFF switch input	10(R43)	+5V	+5V (on startup of microprocessor) * OFF switch during normal operation
Operation mode (2)	21(R81)	+5V / GND	Operation mode with the tact switch
Forced operation input	26(R92)	+5V	No forced operation
Fan control switch input	22(R82)	GND	3 step fan speed



(Ex) Operation mode setting with a tact switch  
(SW1: Operation change, SW2: OFF switch)

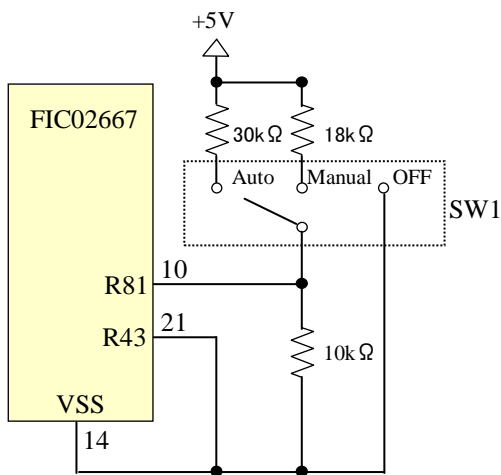


Control circuit for a fan motor  
(Fan speed: 3 steps )

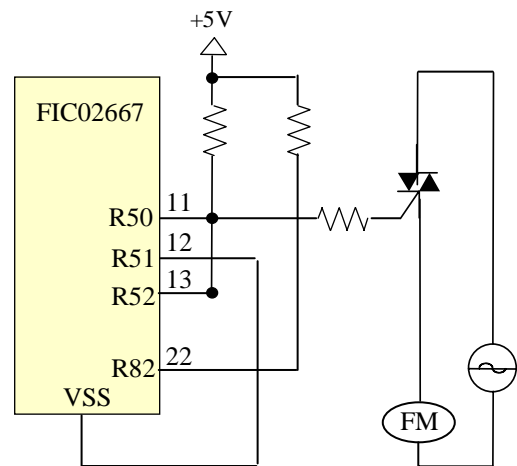
## (2) Ventilation device application

A commonly used combination for setting input conditions for a ventilation device is shown in the table below.

Terminal	Pin number	Input	Setting
Operation mode (1) / OFF switch input	10(R43)	0 ~ 3.5V	Operation switch mode with a slide switch * According to input voltage value
Operation mode (2)	21(R81)	GND	Unused
Forced operation input	26(R92)	GND	Forced operation
Fan control switch input	22(R82)	+5V	2 steps fan speed

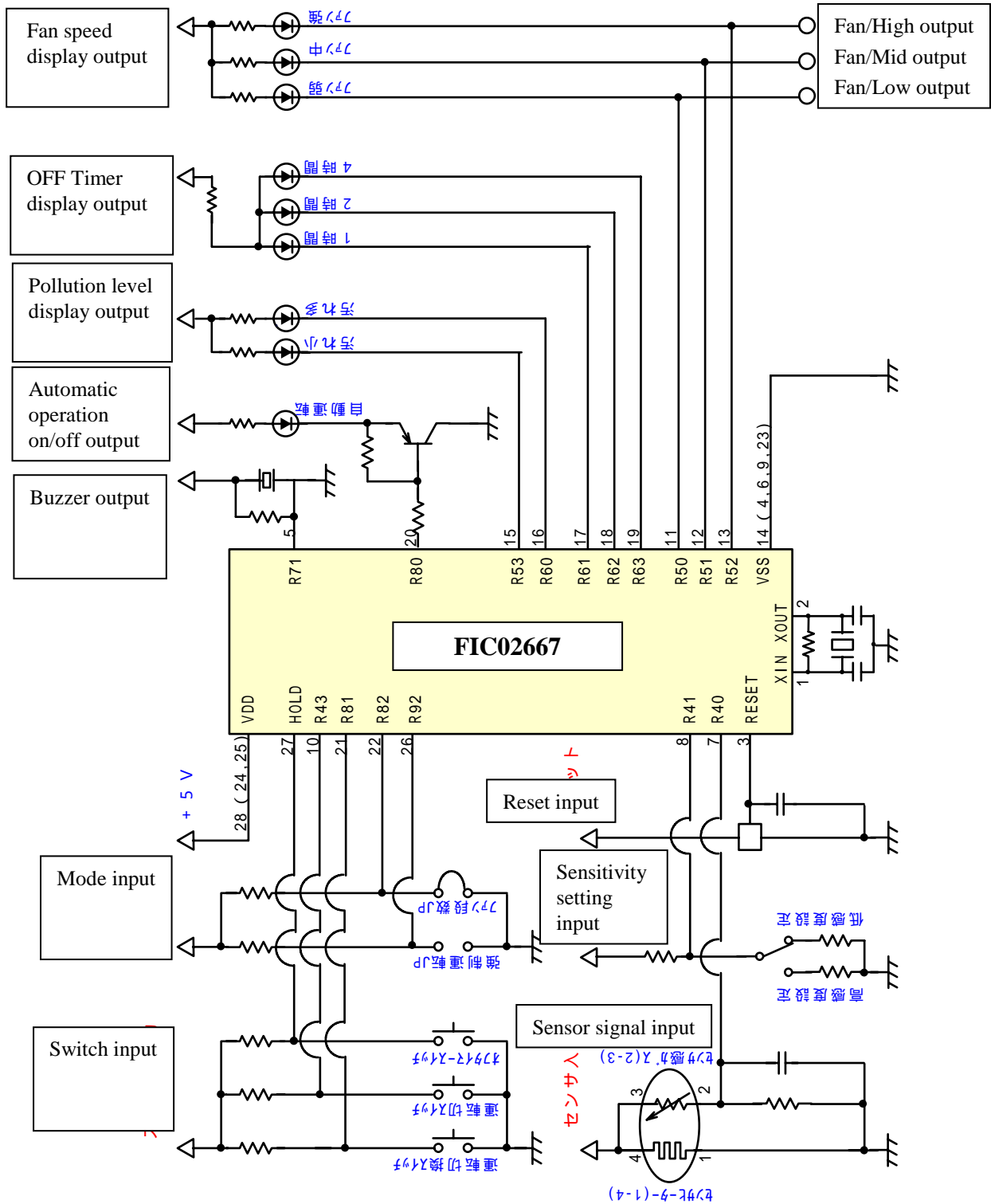


(Ex) Operation mode switch with a slide SW  
(SW1: 3 ways slide switch)



Control circuit for a fan motor  
(Fan speed: 1 step)

#### 4. A typical circuit diagram for an air purifier with FIC02667



## 5. Electric characteristics

### (1) Absolute maximum rating

Item	FIC93619			FIC02667			
	Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Symbol	Parameter	Rating	
Supply voltage	$V_{DD}$		-0.3 ~ 7	$V_{DD}$		-0.3 ~ 6.5	
Input voltage	$V_1$	$X_{IN}$	-0.3 ~ $V_{DD} + 0.3$	$V_{IN}$		-0.3 ~ $V_{DD} + 0.3$	
		Port F, INT, CNTR, RESET	-0.3 ~ 11				
		$\overline{M}^{\circ}\text{-}\overline{D}, S$	-0.3 ~ 13				
		$\overline{M}^{\circ}\text{-}\overline{K}, V_{REF}$	-0.3 ~ $AV_{DD} + 0.3$				
Output voltage	$V_0$	$X_{OUT}$	-0.3 ~ $V_{DD} + 0.3$	$V_{OUT}$		-0.3 ~ $V_{DD} + 0.3$	
		$\overline{M}^{\circ}\text{-}\overline{F}$	Output transistor ON				-0.3 ~ 11
		$\overline{M}^{\circ}\text{-}\overline{D}, S$	Output transistor OFF				-0.3 ~ 13
Power dissipation	$P_d$	$T_{opr} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	1100	$P_d$	DIP	300	
					SOP	180	
					SSOP	145	
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$		-10 ~ 85	$T_{opr}$		-30 ~ 70	
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-40 ~ 125	$T_{stg}$		-55 ~ 125	

## (2) Recommended operating conditions

Item	FIC93619A (Ta=-20 ~ 85°C)				F02667 (Vss =0V, Topr =-30~70°C)				
	Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	
Supply voltage	VDD	Standard: f(XIN)=400kHz~ 2.6MHz	4.0	6.0	VDD	fc=8.0MHz	2.7	5.5	
						fc=4.2MHz	2.2		
						On hold status	2.0		
Analog reference input voltage	VREF	VDD =4~6V	2	AVDD	$\Delta V_{AREF}$	$\Delta V_{AREF} - V_{SS}$	2.7	—	
		VDD =2.5~4V	1.5						
“H” input voltage	VIH	Port F	0.7VDD	10	VIH1	Except hysteresis input during normal operation	0.7VDD	VDD	
		Port D, S		12					
		XIN		VDD	VIH2	Hysteresis input during normal operation	0.75V <sub>D</sub>		
		Port k		AVDD					
		INT, CNTR, SIN, CLK		0.8VDD	10	VIH3	On hold status		0.9VDD
		RESET		0.85V <sub>D</sub>	10				
“L” input voltage	VIL	INT, CNTR, SIN, CLK	0	0.2VDD	VIL1	Except hysteresis input during normal operation	0	0.3VDD	
		Port D, F K, X, XIN		0.3VDD	VIL2	Hysteresis input during normal operation		0.25V <sub>D</sub>	
		RESET		0.15V <sub>D</sub>	VIL3	On hold status		0.1VDD	
“L” output current	IOL	Port D, S	12mA(Ave.)	IOUT1	R5, R6 Port	30mA			
		Port CNTR		5mA(Ave.)	IOUT2	R4, R7, R8, R9 Port	3.2mA		
			$\Sigma$ IOUT1		R5, R6 Port	120mA			

## (3) Performance of A/D conversion

Item	FIC93619A (Vss= AVss = 5V, Ta=-10 ~ 85°C, f(XIN)=2MHz)				FIC02667 (Topr =-30~70°C)			
	Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.
Absolute accuracy		VDD = AVDD = VREF =5.12V	—	±3LSB		VDD =2.7~5.5V $\Delta V_{AREF} = V_{DD} \pm 0.001V$ VSS =0.000V	—	±2LSB



## 6. Configuration

