



Technical specifications Version 1.0

SOH-A2 Sulfur Dioxide - Hydrogen Sulfide



Introduction

Personal gas safety monitors can be found in almost every industry, with the requirement for multiple gas detection becoming commonplace.

Sulfur gases are toxic with a complex chemistry. Measuring both SO_2 and H_2S provides the information for separating the corrosive gases, but with different toxicologies.

Specification Sulfur Dioxide Channel

Performance	Sensitivity Response time Zero current Resolution Range Linearity Overgas limit	nA/ppm in 10ppm SO ₂ t90 (s) from zero to 10ppm SO ₂ ppm equivalent in zero air rms noise (ppm equivalent) ppm SO ₂ limit of performance warranty ppm error at full scale, linear at zero and 10ppm SO ₂ ppm maximum SO ₂ for stable response to gas pulse	140 to 250 < 15 < ± 0.2 < 0.2 20 < ± 2 50
Lifetime	Zero drift Sensitivity drift Operating life	ppm equivalent change/year in lab air % change/year in lab air, monthly test months until 80% original signal (24–month warrante	< 0.5 < 6 d) 24
Environmental	Sensitivity @ -20°C Sensitivity @ 50°C Zero @ -20°C Zero @ 50°C	% (output @ -20°C/output @ 20°C) @ 10ppm SO ₂ % (output @ 50°C/output @ 20°C) @ 10ppm SO ₂ ppm equivalent change from 20°C ppm equivalent change from 20°C	80 to 100 70 to 100 -0.2 to 0.2 0.2 to 0.8
Cross Sensitivity	Filter capacity H ₂ S sensitivity NO ₂ sensitivity Cl ₂ sensitivity NO sensitivity CO sensitivity H ₂ sensitivity C ₂ H ₄ sensitivity NH ₃ sensitivity	ppm hours of Hydrogen Sulfide % measured gas @ 20ppm	nd < 15 < -150 < -50 < 50 < 2 < 1 < 40 < ± 0.5
Key Specifications	Temperature range Pressure range Humidity range Storage period Load resistor Weight	°C kPa % rh continuous (see note below) months @ 3 to 20°C (stored in sealed pot) Ω (recommended) g	-30 to 50 80 to 120 15 to 90 6 10 to 47 < 6



Figure 1 SO, Channel response to 20ppm SO,

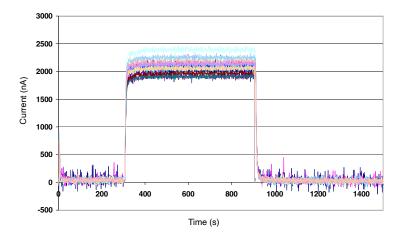


Figure 1 shows the SOH-A2 fast response, stable output and return to baseline in 20ppm SO₂.

Figure 2 SO₂ Channel Sensitivity Temperature Dependence

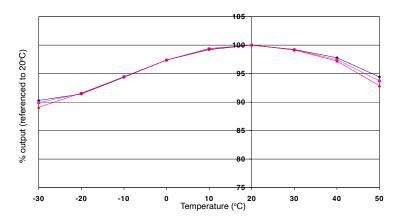


Figure 2 shows the % variation in sensitivity caused by changes in temperature.

The data is taken from a typical batch of sensors.

Figure 3 Channel Zero Temperature Dependence

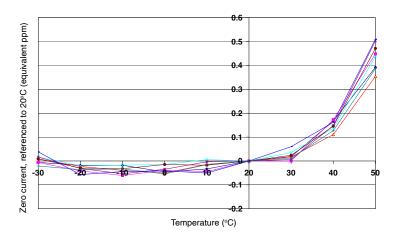


Figure 3 shows the variation in zero output caused by changes in temperature, expressed as ppm gas equivalent, referenced to the zero current at 20°C.

This data is taken from a typical batch of sensors.





Specification Hydrogen Sulfide Channel

Performance	Sensitivity Response time Zero current Resolution Range Linearity Overgas limit	nA/ppm in 20ppm H ₂ S t90 (s) from zero to 20ppm H ₂ S @ ppm equivalent in zero air rms noise (ppm equivalent) ppm H ₂ S limit of performance wa ppm error at full scale, linear at z maximum ppm H ₂ S for stable res	irranty ero and 20ppm H ₂ S	450 to 900 < 25 ± 0.25 < 0.1 100 < ± 5 200
Lifetime	Zero drift Sensitivity drift Operating life	ppm equivalent change/year in % change/year in lab air, month months until 80% original signal	ly test	< 0.1 < 2 24
Environmental	Sensitivity @ -20°C Sensitivity @ 50°C Zero @ -20°C Zero @ 50°	% (output @ -20°C/output @ 20°C) @ 20ppm H ₂ S % (output @ 50°C/output @ 20°C) @ 20ppm H ₂ S ppm equivalent change from 20°C ppm equivalent change from 20°C		75 to 90 100 to 112 ± 0.05 0.2
Cross Sensitivity	NO_2 sensitivity CI_2 sensitivity NO sensitivity SO_2 sensitivity CO sensitivity H_2 sensitivity C_2H_4 sensitivity NO sensitivity	% measured gas @ 10ppm % measured gas @ 10ppm % measured gas @ 50ppm % measured gas @ 10ppm % measured gas @ 400ppm % measured gas @ 400ppm % measured gas @ 400ppm % measured gas @ 20ppm	NO_2 CI_2 NO SO_2 CO H_2 C_2H_4 NH_3	< -30 < -25 < 30 < 30 < 1.5 < 0.3 < 0.2 < 2

Figure 4 H₂S Channel Response to 25ppm H₂S

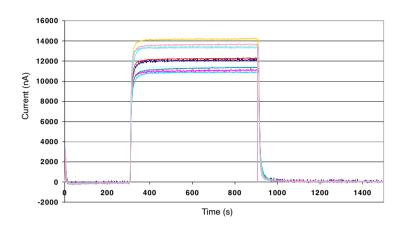


Figure 4 shows the SOH-A2 fast response, stable output and return to baseline in 20ppm H₂S.

Figure 5 H₂S Channel Sensitivity Temperature Dependence

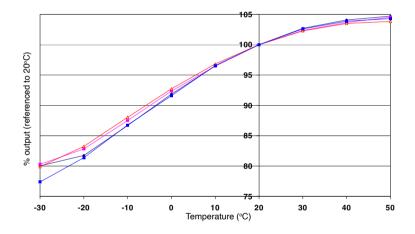


Figure 5 shows the % variation in sensitivity caused by changes in temperature.

The data is taken from a typical batch of sensors.

Figure 6 H₃S Channel Zero Temperature Dependence

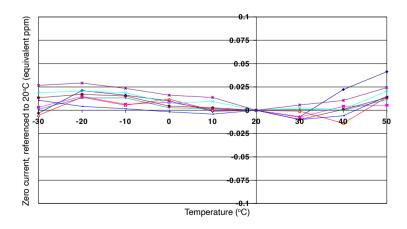


Figure 6 shows the variation in zero output caused by changes in temperature, expressed as ppm gas equivalent, referenced to the zero at 20°C.

This data is taken from a typical batch of sensors.

Note: Above 85% rh and 40°C a maximum continuous exposure period of 10 days is warranted. Where such exposure occurs the sensor will recover normal electrolyte volumes, when allo lower %rh and temperature levels for several days.

At the end of the product's life, do not dispose of any electronic sensor, component or instrument in the domestic waste, but contact the instrument manufacturer, Alphasense or its distributor for disposal instructions. NOTE: all sensors are tested at ambient environmental conditions unless otherwise stated. As applications of use are outside our control, the information provided is given without legal responsibility. Customers should test under their own conditions, to ensure that the sensors are suitable for their own requirements.

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