

SensorsX SX-GH2STMA Series

Electrochemical Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Gas Sensor



0–100 PPM Detection Range	145±25 nA/PPM Sensitivity	<30 s Response Time
–30 to +50 °C Operating Temperature	15–90 %RH Humidity Range	2 years Service Life

Small Size | Low Power Consumption | Long Service Life | Low Cost | High Accuracy

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

The SX-GH2STMA hydrogen sulfide gas detection sensor is a potentiostatic electrochemical sensor. Hydrogen sulfide and oxygen undergo oxidation-reduction reactions at the working electrode and counter electrode, respectively, generating an electrical current. The generated current is proportional to the hydrogen sulfide concentration, allowing the H₂S concentration to be determined by measuring the output current.



KEY FEATURES

◆ High Accuracy , Long Service Life	◆ Fast Response , Fast Recovery
◆ Small Size low power consumption, high sensitivity	◆ Wide Linear Range
◆ Strong Anti-Interference Capability	◆ High Repeatability and stability

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Hydrogen sulfide alarms and detectors
- Industrial-site H₂S gas detection
- Mine H₂S detection
- Ambient-air H₂S detection

PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

Measurement	
Model	SX-GH2STMA Series
Detection Principle	Electrochemical, 3-electrode
Target Gas	H ₂ S
Detection Range	0 – 100 PPM
Maximum Load Concentration	200 PPM
Accuracy & Stability	
Sensitivity	145 ± 25 nA/PPM
Zero Drift	±2 PPM
Resolution	0.5 PPM
Repeatability	< ±2 %
Long-Term Stability	< 2 % signal / month
Linearity	Linear, regression coefficient R ² = 0.999
Response	
Response Time	< 30 s

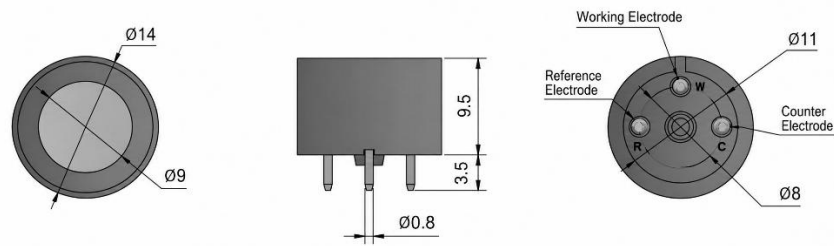
ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical	
Bias Voltage	0 V
Load Resistance	5 – 30 Ω

ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

Temperature	
Operating Temperature Range	–30 to +50 °C (–22 to +122 °F)
Humidity & Pressure	
Humidity Range	15 – 90 %RH (non-condensing)
Operating Pressure	90 – 110 kPa (13.1 – 16.0 psi)
Service Life	
Shelf Life	12 months after delivery
Service Life	2 years

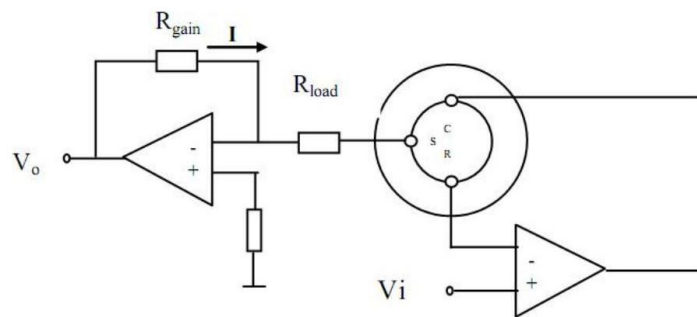
MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS



SX-GH2STMA Sensor Dimension Drawing

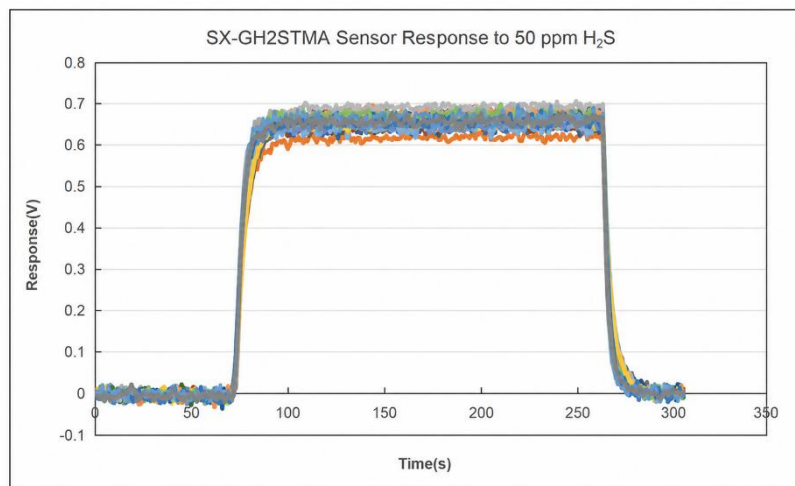
Note: All dimensions in mm, unless otherwise specified. All tolerances are ± 0.2 mm (± 0.008 in).

WIRING DIAGRAM

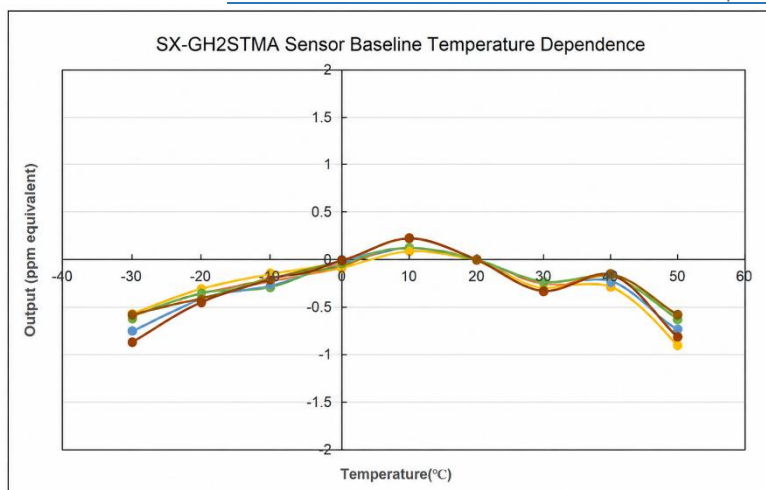


SX-GH2STMA Sensor Basic Test Circuit

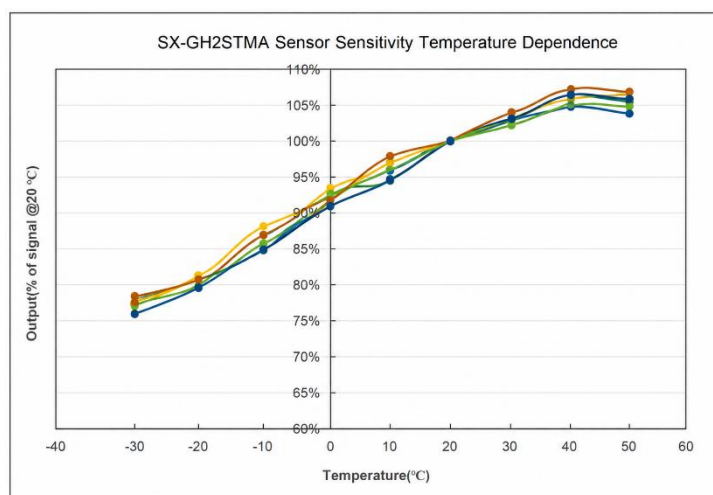
SENSOR CHARACTERISTICS



SX-GH2STMA Sensor Response/Recovery Curve



SX-GH2STMA Sensor Baseline Temperature Dependence



SX-GH2STMA Sensor Sensitivity Temperature Dependence

CROSS-INTERFERENCE

The SX-GH2STMA sensor also responds to gases other than the target gas. The table below lists the sensor's typical response to several common interfering gases at the given concentrations, for reference.

Interfering Gas	Gas Concentration Used (ppm)	Displayed Value (ppm H ₂ S)
CO	100	0.75
SO ₂	20	2
H ₂	1000	1.5
NH ₃	50	-1
NO ₂	5	-1

PRECAUTIONS

1. Sensor pins must be connected via a PCB socket; soldering will damage the sensor. Pins must not be bent.
2. During storage, the working electrode and reference electrode should be kept short-circuited.
3. The sensor should avoid contact with organic solvents, alcohol, paints, oils, and high-concentration gases, including silicone and other adhesives.

4. Electrochemical sensors with positive output current (e.g., CO, H₂S, SO₂, NH₃) require oxygen to participate in the reaction during operation; calibration and testing should use standard gas with air as the background gas, otherwise sensor performance will be degraded.
5. The sensor must not be used long-term in environments containing corrosive gases, as corrosive gases will damage the sensor.
6. Circuit board malfunctions (e.g., due to circuit design issues, faulty op-amps or other components, short/open circuits, poor pin contact, moisture, corrosion, leakage, power supply noise interference, noise feedback, or electromagnetic interference) may cause the alarm to fail to respond, drift, or display unstable readings, and may even cause the sensor to undergo electrolytic reactions that damage it.
1. Calibration or testing should be performed in clean air with a stable, steady gas flow rate to simulate a gas-diffusion condition. Blowing directly and forcefully at the sensor, or using an unstable/fluctuating gas flow, will not produce satisfactory calibration accuracy or repeatability.
2. Calibration with the target gas is recommended. Cross-sensitivity may show a variation of up to +30%; calibrating with a cross-sensitive gas does not guarantee calibration or measurement accuracy.
3. Non-standard test methods are not recommended, such as placing the sensor directly over concentrated ammonia solution, blowing cigarette smoke at it, bringing a lit lighter near it, breathing on it, or placing it near alcohol — because the localized concentration from evaporating ammonia or alcohol can reach tens of thousands of ppm, and human breath can contain CO₂ concentrations as high as 40,000 ppm, which can damage the sensor; the correct test method is to apply the target gas with air as the background gas.

Violation of the above conditions of use will degrade sensor performance.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Complete model number example: **SX-GH2STMA-320**

Gas Range	
3	100 PPM
Zero Drift	
2	±2 PPM
Sensitivity	
0	145±25 nA/PPM
Customized Information	
D	Customized — specify requirements when ordering