



## Powerful Research Tool

Combines two high-level  
sensors for eddy-covariance  
research

### Overview

Campbell Scientific's IRGASON fully integrates the open-path analyzer and sonic anemometer. Designed specifically for eddy-covariance flux measurements, the patented design is easier to install and use than separate sensors and provides increased measurement accuracy. The IRGASON simultaneously measures absolute carbon dioxide and water vapor, air temperature, barometric pressure, three-

dimensional wind speed, and sonic air temperature. *U.S. patent D680455*

For more information about the benefits of having a co-located measurement, refer to the poster "[Improved eddy flux measurements by open-path gas analyzer and sonic anemometer co-location.](#)"

### Benefits and Features

- › New conformal coating helps protect sonic transducers in corrosive environments
- › Combined support structure causes less flow distortion than two separate sensors
- › Truly colocated gas analyzer and sonic anemometer measurements avoid flux loss due to sensor separation
- › Synchronized gas analyzer and sonic anemometer measurements avoid the need to correct for time lag
- › Low power consumption; suitable for solar power applications
- › Measurements are temperature compensated without active heat control
- › Low noise
- › Maximum output rate of 60 Hz with 20 Hz bandwidth
- › Angled windows shed water and are tolerant to window contamination
- › Field rugged
- › Field serviceable
- › Factory calibrated over wide range of CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, pressure, and temperature in all combinations encountered in practice
- › Extensive set of diagnostic parameters
- › Fully compatible with Campbell Scientific dataloggers; field setup, configuration, and field zero and span can be accomplished directly from the datalogger
- › Sonic temperature determined from three acoustic paths; corrected for crosswind effects
- › Innovative signal processing and transducer wicks considerably improve performance of the anemometer during precipitation events

## Technical Description

The IRGASON has the following outputs:

- ›  $U_x$  (m/s)
- ›  $U_y$  (m/s)
- ›  $U_z$  (m/s)
- › Sonic Temperature (°C)
- › Sonic Diagnostic
- ›  $\text{CO}_2$  Density ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ )
- ›  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  Density ( $\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )
- › Gas Analyzer Diagnostic
- › Ambient Temperature (°C)
- › Atmospheric Pressure (kPa)
- ›  $\text{CO}_2$  Signal Strength
- ›  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  Signal Strength
- › Source Temperature (°C)

## Specifications

Patent	U.S. Patent No. D680455
Operating Temperature Range	-30° to +50°C
Calibrated Pressure Range	70 to 106 kPa
Input Voltage Range	10 to 16 Vdc
Power	5 W (steady state and power up) at 25°C
Measurement Rate	60 Hz
Output Bandwidth	5, 10, 12.5, or 20 Hz (user-programmable)
Output Options	SDM, RS-485, USB, analog ( $\text{CO}_2$ and $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ only)
Auxiliary Inputs	Air temperature and pressure
Warranty	3 years or 17,500 hours of operation (whichever comes first)
Cable Length	3 m (10 ft) from IRGASON® to EC100
Weight	› 3.2 kg (7.1 lb) for EC100 electronics › 2.8 kg (6.1 lb) for IRGASON® head and cables

### Gas Analyzer

Path Length	15.37 cm (6.05 in.) A temperature of 20°C and pressure of 101.325 kPa was used to convert mass density to concentration.
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### Gas Analyzer - $\text{CO}_2$ Performance

-NOTE-	<i>A temperature of 20°C and pressure of 101.325 kPa was used to convert mass density to concentration.</i>
Accuracy	› 1% (standard deviation of calibration residuals)

› Assumes the following: the gas analyzer was properly zero and spanned using the appropriate standards;  $\text{CO}_2$  span concentration was 400 ppm;  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  span dewpoint was at 12°C (16.7 ppt); zero/span temperature was 25°C; zero/span pressure was 84 kPa; subsequent measurements made at or near the span concentration; temperature is not more than  $\pm 6^\circ\text{C}$  from the zero/span temperature; and ambient temperature is within the gas analyzer operating temperature range.

Precision RMS (maximum)	0.2 $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ (0.15 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ )  Nominal conditions for precision verification test: 25°C, 86 kPa, 400 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ $\text{CO}_2$ , 12°C dewpoint, and 20 Hz bandwidth.
Calibrated Range	0 to 1,000 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ (0 to 3,000 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ available upon request.)
Zero Drift with Temperature (maximum)	$\pm 0.55 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3/^\circ\text{C}$ ( $\pm 0.3 \mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}/^\circ\text{C}$ )
Gain Drift with Temperature (maximum)	$\pm 0.1\%$ of reading/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Cross Sensitivity (maximum)	$\pm 1.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol } \text{CO}_2/\text{mol } \text{H}_2\text{O}$

### Gas Analyzer - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Performance

-NOTE-	<i>A temperature of 20°C and pressure of 101.325 kPa was used to convert mass density to concentration.</i>
Accuracy	› 2% (standard deviation of calibration residuals)



Assumes the following: the gas analyzer was properly zero and spanned using the appropriate standards; CO<sub>2</sub> span concentration was 400 ppm; H<sub>2</sub>O span dewpoint was at 12°C (16.7 ppt); zero/span temperature was 25°C; zero/span pressure was 84 kPa; subsequent measurements made at or near the span concentration; temperature is not more than ±6°C from the zero/span temperature; and ambient temperature is within the gas analyzer operating temperature range.

Precision RMS (maximum) 0.004 g/m<sup>3</sup> (0.006 mmol/mol)

Nominal conditions for precision verification test: 25°C, 86 kPa, 400 µmol/mol CO<sub>2</sub>, 12°C dewpoint, and 20 Hz bandwidth.

Calibrated Range 0 to 72 mmol/mol (38°C dewpoint)

Zero Drift with Temperature ±0.037 g/m<sup>3</sup>/°C (±0.05 mmol/mol/°C) (maximum)

Gain Drift with Temperature ±0.3% of reading/°C (maximum)

Cross Sensitivity (maximum) ±0.1 mol H<sub>2</sub>O/mol CO<sub>2</sub>

### Sonic Anemometer - Accuracy

-NOTE-

The accuracy specification for the sonic anemometer is for wind speeds < 30 m s<sup>-1</sup> and wind angles between ±170°.

Offset Error

- » ±0.7° while horizontal wind at 1 m s<sup>-1</sup> (for wind direction)
- » < ±8.0 cm s<sup>-1</sup> (for u<sub>x</sub>, u<sub>y</sub>)
- » < ±4.0 cm s<sup>-1</sup> (for u<sub>z</sub>)

Gain Error

- » < ±2% of reading (for wind vector within ±5° of horizontal)
- » < ±6% of reading (for wind vector within ±20° of horizontal)
- » < ±3% of reading (for wind vector within ±10° of horizontal)

Measurement Precision RMS

- » 0.025°C (for sonic temperature)
- » 1 mm s<sup>-1</sup> (for u<sub>x</sub>, u<sub>y</sub>)
- » 0.5 mm s<sup>-1</sup> (for u<sub>z</sub>)
- » 0.6° (for wind direction)

Speed of Sound

Determined from 3 acoustic paths (corrected for crosswind effects)

Rain

Innovative signal processing and transducer wicks considerably improve performance of the anemometer during precipitation events.

### Basic Barometer (option -BB)

Total Accuracy

- » ±1.5 kPa (0° to 50°C)
- » ±3.7 kPa at -30°C, falling linearly to ±1.5 kPa at 0°C (-30° to 0°C)

Measurement Rate

10 Hz

### Enhanced Barometer (option -EB)

Manufacturer

Vaisala PTB110

Total Accuracy

±0.15 kPa (-30° to +50°C)

Measurement Rate

1 Hz

### Ambient Temperature

Manufacturer

BetaTherm 100K6A11A

Total Accuracy

±0.15°C (-30° to +50°C)

EC100 ingress protection

IP65

For comprehensive details, visit: [www.campbellsci.eu/irgason](http://www.campbellsci.eu/irgason)



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