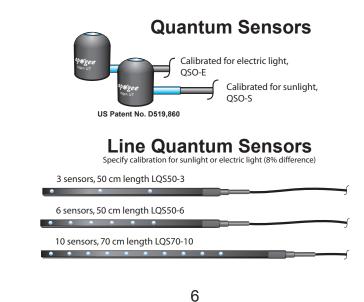


Quantum Sensor Models

A quantum refers to the amount of energy carried by a photon. Apogee quantum sensors approximate the quantity of photons between 400 and 700 nanometers. Photosynthesis is largely driven by the number of photons between these wavelengths, so this radiation is called the Photosynthetic Photon Flux (PPF) and is measured in µmol m⁻² s⁻¹.



Setup Instructions

1. Attach the sensor to a meter or datalogger that can display or record a mV output. The sensor is self-powered.

Never attach a power source to the sensor



Red: positive (signal from sensor)

Black: negative (signal from sensor)

@lear: shield/ground

The model, serial number, production date, and calibration factor are located on the sensor cable.



Mounting the QSO-E and QSO-S





Each sensor is equipped with a mounting Mount the sensor level as possible. Small changes in level can cause measurement errors. We recommend using leveling plate (model LEV) the most accurate measurements. The sensor should be mounted with the cable pointing toward the nearest magnetic pole to minimize azimuth error.

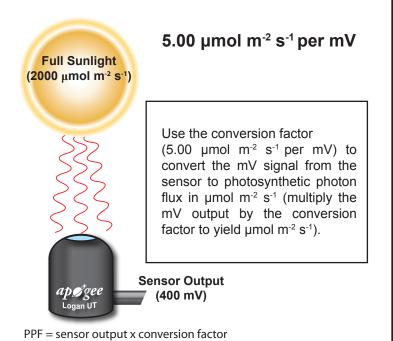




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Calibration

All quantum sensor models have a standard calibration of exactly:



Cosine response

Some of the radiation coming into a sensor at low angles is reflected, which causes low readings. The convex optical disc is designed to capture radiation at low angles and minimize cosine response errors. The cosine error for typical applications is less than 2%.

= 400 mV x 5.00 μ mol m⁻² s⁻¹ = 2000 μ mol m⁻² s⁻¹

Temperature response

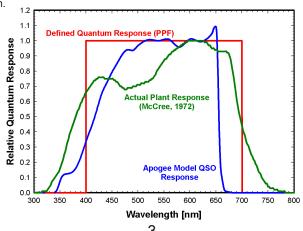
The temperature response is less than 0.1% per degree Celsius. This temperature error is not significant in most applications.

Long-term stability

Our research indicates that the output increases approximately 1% per year because of changes in the optical transparency of the diffusion disk. We recommend returning the sensor for recalibration every 2 years.

Spectral Response

As shown in the graph below, quantum response by definition is from 400 to 700 nm, and gives equal emphasis to all photons in that range. The spectral response of the Apogee sensor, as well as a typical plant response, are also shown.



Calibration

Quantum sensors are calibrated for electric light or sunlight. Average spectral errors associated with each calibration are shown below.

	Electric Calibration	Sunlight Calibration
Cool White Fluorescent	0% error	8% high
Metal Halide	2% low	6% high
High Pressure Sodium	8% low	0% error
Sunlight	8% low	0% error

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Specifications

Application		Measuring Photosynthetic Photon Flux	
Output	Responsivity 0.200 mV per µmol m-2 s-1		
	In full sunlight	400 mV (2000 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹)	
	Linear range	1000 mV (5000 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹)	
Sensitivity		Calibrated to exactly 5.00 µmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹ per mV	
Input power		None, self-powered	
Operating environment		-40 to 55 °C; 0 to 100% relative humidity. Designed for continuous outdoor use. Can be submerged underwater (with or without mounting screw).	
Materials		Anodized aluminum with acrylic lens	
Cable		3 meters of shielded, twisted-pair wire with Santoprene casing, ending in pigtail leads. Additional cable \$1.95/meter.	
Dimensions		2.4 cm diameter, 2.75 cm high	
Mass		70 g-LQS, 240 g-LQS50, 400 g-LQS70	
Warranty		1 year parts and labor	

