

EE181

Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe



Guarantee

This equipment is guaranteed against defects in materials and workmanship. We will repair or replace products which prove to be defective during the guarantee period as detailed on your invoice, provided they are returned to us prepaid. The guarantee will not apply to:

- Equipment which has been modified or altered in any way without the written permission of Campbell Scientific
- Batteries
- Any product which has been subjected to misuse, neglect, acts of God or damage in transit.

Campbell Scientific will return guaranteed equipment by surface carrier prepaid. Campbell Scientific will not reimburse the claimant for costs incurred in removing and/or reinstalling equipment. This guarantee and the Company's obligation thereunder is in lieu of all other guarantees, expressed or implied, including those of suitability and fitness for a particular purpose. Campbell Scientific is not liable for consequential damage.

Please inform us before returning equipment and obtain a Repair Reference Number whether the repair is under guarantee or not. Please state the faults as clearly as possible, and if the product is out of the guarantee period it should be accompanied by a purchase order. Quotations for repairs can be given on request. It is the policy of Campbell Scientific to protect the health of its employees and provide a safe working environment, in support of this policy a "Declaration of Hazardous Material and Decontamination" form will be issued for completion.

When returning equipment, the Repair Reference Number must be clearly marked on the outside of the package. Complete the "Declaration of Hazardous Material and Decontamination" form and ensure a completed copy is returned with your goods. Please note your Repair may not be processed if you do not include a copy of this form and Campbell Scientific Ltd reserves the right to return goods at the customers' expense.

Note that goods sent air freight are subject to Customs clearance fees which Campbell Scientific will charge to customers. In many cases, these charges are greater than the cost of the repair.



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About this manual

Please note that this manual was originally produced by Campbell Scientific Inc. primarily for the North American market. Some spellings, weights and measures may reflect this origin.

Some useful conversion factors:

Area: 1 in ² (square inch) = 645 mm ²	Mass: 1 oz. (ounce) = 28.35 g 1 lb (pound weight) = 0.454 kg
Length: 1 in. (inch) = 25.4 mm 1 ft (foot) = 304.8 mm 1 yard = 0.914 m 1 mile = 1.609 km	Pressure: 1 psi (lb/in ²) = 68.95 mb Volume: 1 UK pint = 568.3 ml 1 UK gallon = 4.546 litres 1 US gallon = 3.785 litres

In addition, while most of the information in the manual is correct for all countries, certain information is specific to the North American market and so may not be applicable to European users.

Differences include the U.S standard external power supply details where some information (for example the AC transformer input voltage) will not be applicable for British/European use. *Please note, however, that when a power supply adapter is ordered it will be suitable for use in your country.*

Reference to some radio transmitters, digital cell phones and aerials may also not be applicable according to your locality.

Some brackets, shields and enclosure options, including wiring, are not sold as standard items in the European market; in some cases alternatives are offered. Details of the alternatives will be covered in separate manuals.

Part numbers prefixed with a “#” symbol are special order parts for use with non-EU variants or for special installations. Please quote the full part number with the # when ordering.

Recycling information



At the end of this product's life it should not be put in commercial or domestic refuse but sent for recycling. Any batteries contained within the product or used during the products life should be removed from the product and also be sent to an appropriate recycling facility.

Campbell Scientific Ltd can advise on the recycling of the equipment and in some cases arrange collection and the correct disposal of it, although charges may apply for some items or territories.

For further advice or support, please contact Campbell Scientific Ltd, or your local agent.



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Safety

DANGER — MANY HAZARDS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH INSTALLING, USING, MAINTAINING, AND WORKING ON OR AROUND **TRIPODS, TOWERS, AND ANY ATTACHMENTS TO TRIPODS AND TOWERS SUCH AS SENSORS, CROSSARMS, ENCLOSURES, ANTENNAS, ETC.** FAILURE TO PROPERLY AND COMPLETELY ASSEMBLE, INSTALL, OPERATE, USE, AND MAINTAIN TRIPODS, TOWERS, AND ATTACHMENTS, AND FAILURE TO HEED WARNINGS, INCREASES THE RISK OF DEATH, ACCIDENT, SERIOUS INJURY, PROPERTY DAMAGE, AND PRODUCT FAILURE. TAKE ALL REASONABLE PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID THESE HAZARDS. CHECK WITH YOUR ORGANIZATION'S SAFETY COORDINATOR (OR POLICY) FOR PROCEDURES AND REQUIRED PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY WORK.

Use tripods, towers, and attachments to tripods and towers only for purposes for which they are designed. Do not exceed design limits. Be familiar and comply with all instructions provided in product manuals. Manuals are available at www.campbellsci.eu or by telephoning +44(0) 1509 828 888 (UK). You are responsible for conformance with governing codes and regulations, including safety regulations, and the integrity and location of structures or land to which towers, tripods, and any attachments are attached. Installation sites should be evaluated and approved by a qualified engineer. If questions or concerns arise regarding installation, use, or maintenance of tripods, towers, attachments, or electrical connections, consult with a licensed and qualified engineer or electrician.

General

- Prior to performing site or installation work, obtain required approvals and permits. Comply with all governing structure-height regulations, such as those of the FAA in the USA.
- Use only qualified personnel for installation, use, and maintenance of tripods and towers, and any attachments to tripods and towers. The use of licensed and qualified contractors is highly recommended.
- Read all applicable instructions carefully and understand procedures thoroughly before beginning work.
- Wear a **hardhat** and **eye protection**, and take **other appropriate safety precautions** while working on or around tripods and towers.
- **Do not climb** tripods or towers at any time, and prohibit climbing by other persons. Take reasonable precautions to secure tripod and tower sites from trespassers.
- Use only manufacturer recommended parts, materials, and tools.

Utility and Electrical

- **You can be killed** or sustain serious bodily injury if the tripod, tower, or attachments you are installing, constructing, using, or maintaining, or a tool, stake, or anchor, come in **contact with overhead or underground utility lines**.
- Maintain a distance of at least one-and-one-half times structure height, or 20 feet, or the distance required by applicable law, **whichever is greater**, between overhead utility lines and the structure (tripod, tower, attachments, or tools).
- Prior to performing site or installation work, inform all utility companies and have all underground utilities marked.
- Comply with all electrical codes. Electrical equipment and related grounding devices should be installed by a licensed and qualified electrician.

Elevated Work and Weather

- Exercise extreme caution when performing elevated work.
- Use appropriate equipment and safety practices.
- During installation and maintenance, keep tower and tripod sites clear of un-trained or non-essential personnel. Take precautions to prevent elevated tools and objects from dropping.
- Do not perform any work in inclement weather, including wind, rain, snow, lightning, etc.

Maintenance

- Periodically (at least yearly) check for wear and damage, including corrosion, stress cracks, frayed cables, loose cable clamps, cable tightness, etc. and take necessary corrective actions.
- Periodically (at least yearly) check electrical ground connections.

WHILE EVERY ATTEMPT IS MADE TO EMBODY THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF SAFETY IN ALL CAMPBELL SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTS, THE CUSTOMER ASSUMES ALL RISK FROM ANY INJURY RESULTING FROM IMPROPER INSTALLATION, USE, OR MAINTENANCE OF TRIPODS, TOWERS, OR ATTACHMENTS TO TRIPODS AND TOWERS SUCH AS SENSORS, CROSSARMS, ENCLOSURES, ANTENNAS, ETC.

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1. Introduction

The EE181 is a rugged, accurate temperature and relative humidity probe that is ideal for long-term, unattended applications in all climates. The probe uses an E+E Elektronik® capacitive RH element with a proprietary coating to measure relative humidity and a 1000 Ω PRT to measure temperature. For optimum results, the EE181 should be recalibrated annually.

For Edlog data logger support, contact Campbell Scientific.

2. Precautions

- READ AND UNDERSTAND the [Safety](#) section at the front of this manual.
- Care should be taken when opening the shipping package to not damage or cut the cable jacket. If damage to the cable is suspected, contact Campbell Scientific.
- Although the EE181 is rugged, it should be handled as a precision scientific instrument.
- Do not touch the sensor element.
- Santoprene® rubber, which composes the black outer jacket of the cable, will support combustion in air. It is used because of its resistance to temperature extremes, moisture, and UV degradation. It is rated as slow burning when tested according to U.L. 94 H.B. and passes FMVSS302. However, local fire codes may preclude its use inside buildings.

3. Initial inspection

- Upon receipt of the EE181, inspect the packaging and contents for damage. File damage claims with the shipping company.
- The model number and cable length are printed on a label at the connection end of the cable. Check this information against the shipping documents to ensure the expected product and cable length were received.

4. QuickStart

A video that describes data logger programming using *Short Cut* is available at:

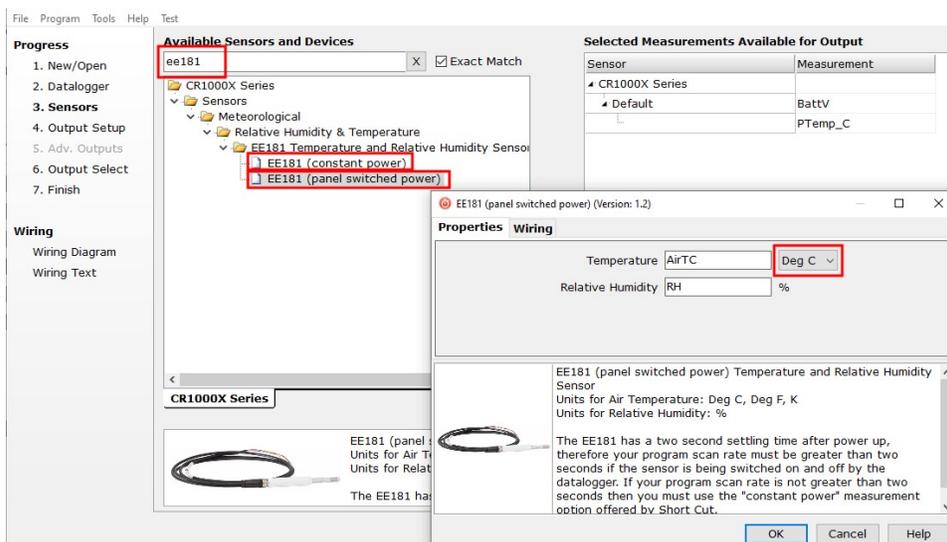
www.campbellsci.eu/videos/cr1000x-data-logger-getting-started-program-part-3.  **Short**

Cut is an easy way to program your data logger to measure the sensor and assign data logger

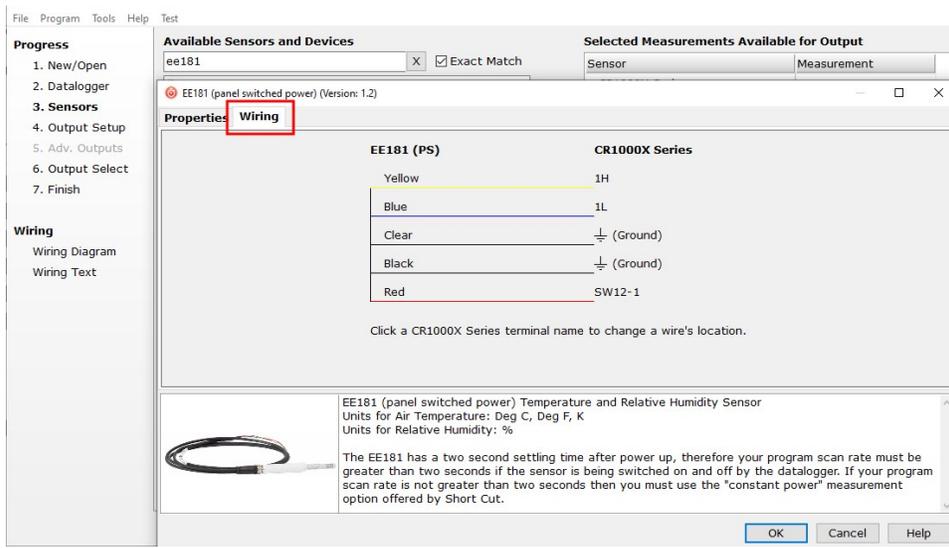
wiring terminals. *Short Cut* is available as a download on www.campbellsci.eu.  It is included in installations of *LoggerNet*, *RTDAQ*, and *PC400*.

Use the following procedure to get started.

1. Open *Short Cut* and click **Create New Program**.
2. Double-click the data logger model.
3. In the **Available Sensors and Devices** box, type EE181 or locate the sensor in the **Sensors > Meteorological > Relative Humidity & Temperature > EE181 Temperature and Relative Humidity Sensor** folder. Double-click either **EE181 (constant power)** or **EE181 (panel switched power)**; the panel switched power option uses less current but requires a scan rate that is greater than 5 seconds. Data defaults to degree Celsius. This can be changed by clicking the **Deg C** box and selecting **Deg F**, for degrees Fahrenheit, or **K** for Kelvin.



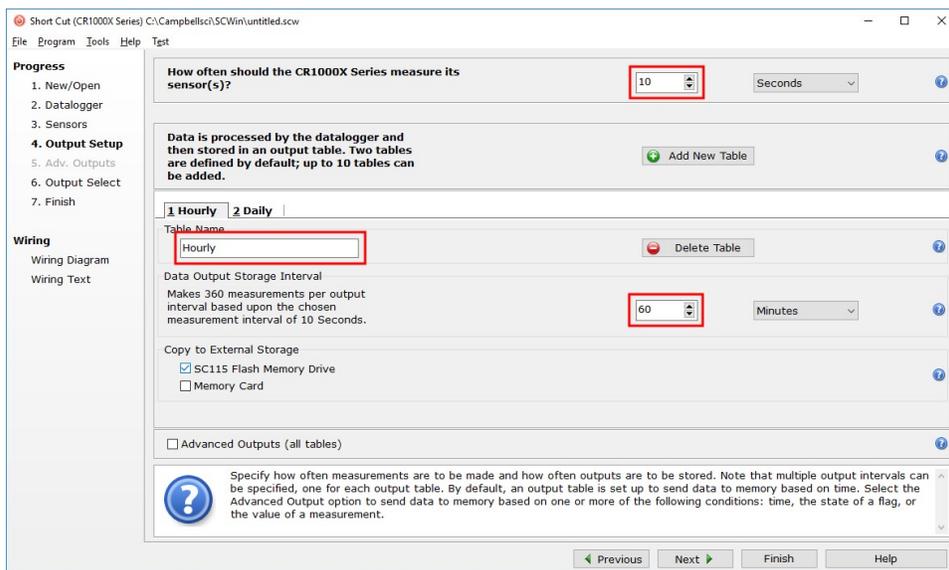
- Click the **Wiring** tab to see how the sensor is to be wired to the data logger. Click **OK** after wiring the sensor.



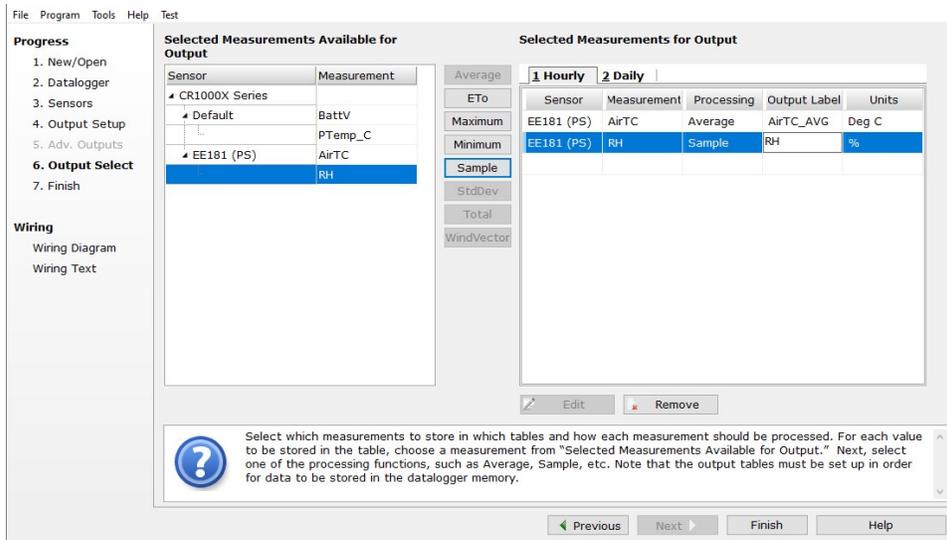
- Repeat steps three and four for other sensors.
- In **Output Setup**, type the scan rate, meaningful table names, and **Data Output Storage Interval**.

NOTE:

The EE181 has a two second settling time after power up; therefore, the scan rate must be greater than two seconds when using the panel switched power option.



7. Select the measurement and its associated output option.



8. Click **Finish** and save the program. Send the program to the data logger if the data logger is connected to the computer.

9. If the sensor is connected to the data logger, check the output of the sensor in the data display in **LoggerNet**, **RTDAQ**, or **PC400** to make sure it is making reasonable measurements.

5. Overview

The EE181 is a digital probe with linear voltage outputs for temperature and humidity. Its voltage signals are measured with two single-ended inputs on the data logger.

Campbell Scientific recommends 12 V power when used with our data loggers. When minimizing power use is important, power can be switched on and off for the measurement, provided there is a two-second warm-up delay. Switching power avoids constant current flow through data logger ground, which can affect the accuracy of low-level single-ended voltage measurements.

The EE181 uses a metal mesh filter with excellent response, protection against dust, and no water absorption.

Features:

- Well-suited for long-term, unattended applications
- Accurate and rugged
- Compatible with the following CRBasic data loggers: CR6, CR1000X, CR800 series, CR300 series, CR3000, CR1000

6. Specifications

Operating temperature:	−40 to 60 °C
Storage temperature:	−40 to 80 °C
Probe length:	160 mm (6.3 in), 172 mm (6.77 in) including connector
Probe diameter:	21 mm (0.83 in)
Weight with 5 m cable:	290 g (10.2 oz)
Housing:	Plastic material / IP65
Filter:	30 µm pore size, stainless steel mesh
Power consumption:	<1.2 mA at 12 V
Supply voltage (using Campbell Scientific cable):	7 to 30 VDC (12 VDC recommended)
Start-up time:	2 s typical
Maximum cable length:	300 m (1000 ft) with 12 V power
Analogue outputs	
Offset at 0 V:	±3 mV (maximum)
Deviation from digital signal:	< ±1 mV (0.1 °C, 0.1% RH)
Compliance:	View the EU Declaration of Conformity at www.campbellsci.eu/ee181-l 

6.1 Temperature measurement

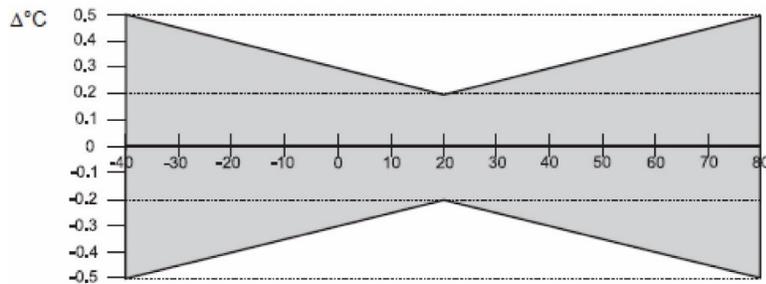
Sensor:	Pt1000 Class A
Measurement range:	−40 to 60 °C
Output signal range:	0 to 1.0 V
Accuracy at 23 °C:	±0.2 °C
Long term stability:	<0.1 °C/year

Sensor time constant [63% step change (1 m/s air flow at sensor)]

Standard PE filter: ≤ 22 s

Optional Teflon filter: ≤ 30 s

Accuracy over measurement range:



6.2 Relative humidity measurement

Sensor: HC101

Measurement range: 0 to 100% non-condensing

Output signal range: 0 to 1.0 VDC

Accuracy*

(including hysteresis, non-linearity and repeatability, traceable to international standards, administrated by NIST, PTB, BEV)

-15 to 40 °C: $\leq 90\%$ RH $\pm (1.3 + 0.003 \cdot \text{RH reading}) \% \text{ RH}$

-15 to 40 °C: $> 90\%$ RH $\pm 2.3\% \text{ RH}$

-25 to 60 °C: $\pm (1.4 + 0.01 \cdot \text{RH reading}) \% \text{ RH}$

-40 to 60 °C: $\pm (1.5 + 0.015 \cdot \text{RH reading}) \% \text{ RH}$

Typical long-term stability: $< 1\% \text{ RH per year}$

Sensor time constant [63% of a 35 to 80% RH step change (1 m/s air flow at sensor)]

Standard PE filter: ≤ 22 s

Optional Teflon filter: ≤ 30 s

* The accuracy statement includes the uncertainty of the factory calibration with an enhancement factor k=2 (2-times standard deviation).

The accuracy was calculated in accordance with EA-4/02 and with regard to GUM (Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement).

7. Installation

If you are programming your data logger with *Short Cut*, skip [Wiring to data logger](#) (p. 7) and [Data logger programming](#) (p. 7). *Short Cut* does this work for you. See [QuickStart](#) (p. 2) for a *Short Cut* tutorial.

7.1 Wiring to data logger

Connections to Campbell Scientific data loggers for measuring humidity and temperature using two single-ended analogue inputs are given in [Table 7-1](#) (p. 7). See [Long cable lengths](#) (p. 12) for a discussion on errors caused by long cable lengths.

Wire colour	Wire function	Data logger connection terminal
Yellow	Temperature signal	U configured for single-ended analogue input ¹ , SE (single-ended, analogue-voltage input)
Blue	Relative humidity signal	U configured for single-ended analogue input, SE
Black	Signal reference	⏏ (analogue ground)
Clear	Shield	⏏
Red	Power	12V or SW12V

¹U terminals are automatically configured by the measurement instruction.

7.2 Data logger programming

Short Cut is the best source for up-to-date programming code for Campbell Scientific data loggers. If your data acquisition requirements are simple, you can probably create and maintain a data logger program exclusively with *Short Cut*. If your data acquisition needs are more complex, the files that *Short Cut* creates are a great source for programming code to start a new program or add to an existing custom program.

NOTE:

Short Cut cannot edit programs after they are imported and edited in *CRBasic Editor*.

A *Short Cut* tutorial is available in [QuickStart](#) (p. 2). If you wish to import *Short Cut* code into *CRBasic Editor* to create or add to a customized program, follow the procedure in [Importing Short Cut code into CRBasic Editor](#) (p. 17). Programming basics for CRBasic data loggers are provided in the following sections. Complete program examples for select data loggers can be found in [Example programs](#) (p. 18).

Measure the EE181 with the **Vo1tSE()** measurement instruction as described in the following section.

For a discussion on errors caused by long cable lengths, see [Long cable lengths](#) (p. 12).

7.2.1 Vo1tSE() instruction

When cable lengths are shorter than 6.1 metres or when power is switched, use the **Vo1tSE()** measurement instruction to measure the temperature and relative humidity. The EE181 output scale is 0 to 1000 millivolts for the temperature range of -40 to 60 °C and for the relative humidity range of 0 to 100%.

Vo1tSE(Dest, Reps, Range, SEChan, MeasOff, SettlingTime, Integ/FNotch, Mu1t, Offset)

Variations:

- Temperature reported as °C – set **Mu1t** to 0.1 and **Offset** to -40
- Temperature reported as °F – set **Mu1t** to .18 and **Offset** to -40
- Humidity reported as a per cent – set **Mu1t** to 0.1 and **Offset** to 0
- Humidity reported as a fraction – set **Mu1t** to 0.001 and **Offset** to 0

NOTE:

When the probe is connected to a CS110 Electric Field Meter, the probe is measured by the CS110 internal CR1000 data logger module using **Vo1tSE()** instructions. Relative humidity and temperature signals are measured on single-ended terminals 1 and 2, respectively. 250 μ s integration should be used in the **Vo1tSE()** instructions.

7.3 Mounting

Sensors should be located over an open level area at least 9 m (EPA) in diameter. The surface should be covered by short grass or the natural earth surface where grass does not grow. Sensors should be located at a distance of at least four times the height of any nearby

obstruction, and at least 30 m (EPA) from large, paved areas. Sensors should be protected from thermal radiation, and adequately ventilated.

Standard measurement heights:

1.5 m (AASC)

1.25 to 2.0 m (WMO)

2.0 m (EPA)

See [Attributions and References](#) (p. 16) for a list of references that discuss temperature and relative humidity sensors.

When used in the field, the EE181 must be housed in a radiation shield such as the RAD10E naturally aspirated shields.

The white colour of these shields reflects solar radiation, and the louvered construction allows air to pass freely through, thereby keeping the probe at or near ambient temperature. The RAD10E uses a double-louvered design that offers improved sensor protection from insect intrusion and driving rain and snow. In addition, the RAD10E shield has lower self-heating in bright sunlight combined with higher temperatures ($> 24\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($75\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$)) and low wind speeds ($< 2\text{ m/s}$ (4.5 mph)), giving a better measurement.

The RAD10E radiation shield attaches to a crossarm, mast, or user-supplied pipe with a 2.5 to 5.3 cm (1.0 to 2.1 in) outer diameter. See [FIGURE 7-2](#) (p. 12) for an example of shield mounting.

The optimal location for the EE181 sensor tip inside a multi-plate shield is approximately 1/3 to 1/2 of the way down from the top shield plate. With a ten-plate shield, the tip of the EE181 should be located around three to four plates down from the top of the shield. See [FIGURE 7-1](#) (p. 10).

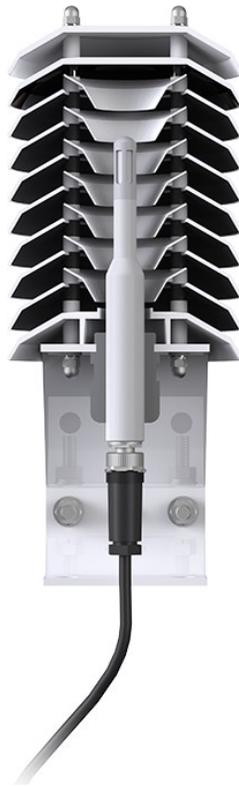


FIGURE 7-1. EE181 sensor placement in a RAD10E multi-plate shield

Tools required:

- 1/2 inch open-end wrench
- small screwdriver provided with data logger
- UV-resistant cable ties
- small pair of diagonal-cutting pliers
- Adjustable wrench with a minimum 1-7/8 inch jaw size

Attach the probe to the cable by aligning the keyed connectors, pushing the connectors together, and finger tightening the knurled ring.

CAUTION:

Only finger tighten the knurled ring. Using a wrench may damage the connector.

7.3.1 Shield installation

Campbell Scientific recommends the EE181 with the MetSpec RAD10E multi-plate radiation shield due to shield performance in bright sunlight and low wind speeds as well as over snow or reflective surfaces. The EE181 will work with the RM Young 10-plate shield but requires an adapter to accommodate sensor girth.

NOTE:

Do not mount the shield or route the sensor cable into the enclosure until after the EE181 is installed inside the shield.

7.3.1.1 Installation in a RAD10E 10-plate shield

1. Loosen the nut on the entry gland at the bottom of the shield.
2. Insert sensor into the bottom of the multi-plate shield. Situate the gland so it's 1.25 to 2.5 cm (0.5 to 1 in) above the sensor connector. See [FIGURE 7-1](#) (p. 10).
3. Using an adjustable wrench, tighten down the nut on the gland until the sensor is held firmly in place. Do not overtighten.

7.3.1.2 Installation in a 41003-5 10-plate shield

1. Slide the adapter over the sensor body and situate the adapter so it's 1.25 to 2.5 cm (0.5 to 1 in) above the sensor connector.
2. Insert sensor and adapter into the bottom of the multi-plate shield.
3. Hold the collar and sensor and finish threading the collar into the shield by hand. Tighten the collar around the probe until it firmly grips the body of the probe. Use an adjustable wrench if necessary, but do not overtighten the collar.

7.3.2 Mount the shield

1. Attach the radiation shield to the tripod mast, crossarm, or tower leg using the supplied U-bolt. See [FIGURE 7-2](#) (p. 12) for an example of shield mounting.
2. Route the cable to the data logger, and secure the cable to the mounting structure using cable ties.

CAUTION:

Failure to secure the cable can lead to breakage of the wires due to fatigue caused by blowing back and forth in the wind.



FIGURE 7-2. EE181 and RAD10E solar radiation shield on a tripod mast

8. Operation

8.1 Measurement

The probe uses E+E Elektronik coated HC101 capacitive sensor to measure RH and a 1000 Ω PRT to measure temperature. Campbell Scientific data loggers measure the analogue voltage outputs of the EE181 Temperature and Relative Humidity Probe with the [Vo1tSE\(\)](#) measurement instruction.

8.2 Low power operation

The EE181 draws less than 1.2 mA powered from 12 V. The EE181 can be continuously powered from the **12V** terminal, or power can be switched with the **SW12V** terminal to conserve battery life. When power is switched, a two-second warm-up period is required. This is programmed with the [De1ay\(\)](#) instruction, using 0 for the delay option.

8.3 Long cable lengths

Long cable lengths cause errors in the measured temperature and relative humidity. The approximate error in temperature and relative humidity is 0.31 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 0.31% per 100 feet of cable length, respectively.

When long cable lengths are required and the above errors in temperature and relative humidity are unacceptable, use the HMP155A temperature and relative humidity probe instead.

Understanding the following details are not required for the general operation of the EE181 with Campbell Scientific data loggers. The signal reference and the power ground (black) are the same wire in the EE181. When the EE181 temperature and relative humidity are measured, both the signal reference and power ground are connected to ground at the data logger. The signal reference/power ground wire serves as the return path for 12 V. There will be a voltage drop along this wire because the wire has resistance. The EE181 draws approximately 1.2 mA (worst case) when it is powered. The wire used in the EE181 has resistance of 25.67 Ω /1000 feet. Using Ohm's law, the voltage drop (V_d), along the signal reference/power ground wire, is given by [Eq. 1](#) (p. 13).

$$\begin{aligned} V_d &= I \times R \\ &= 1.2 \text{ mA} \times 25.67 \text{ } \Omega / 1000 \text{ ft} \\ &= 30.804 \text{ mV} / 1000 \text{ ft} \end{aligned} \tag{Eq. 1}$$

This voltage drop will raise the apparent temperature and relative humidity because the difference between the signal and signal reference at the data logger has increased by V_d .

8.4 Absolute humidity

The EE181 measures relative humidity. Relative humidity is defined by the following equation:

$$\text{RH} = \frac{e}{e_s} \times 100 \tag{Eq. 2}$$

where RH is the relative humidity, e is the vapour pressure in kPa, and e_s is the saturation vapour pressure in kPa. The vapour pressure, e , is an absolute measure of the amount of water vapour in the air and is related to the dewpoint temperature. The saturation vapour pressure is the maximum amount of water vapour that air can hold at a given air temperature. The relationship between dewpoint and vapour pressure, and air temperature and saturation vapour pressure are given by Goff and Gratch (1946), Lowe (1977), and Weiss (1977). Relative humidity is relative to saturation above water, even below freezing point. This is why these sensors should not measure 100% RH below zero degrees C, as described in [Measurement below 0 °C](#) (p. 14).

When the air temperature increases, so does the saturation vapour pressure. Conversely, a decrease in air temperature causes a corresponding decrease in saturation vapour pressure. It follows then from [Eq. 2](#) (p. 13) that a change in air temperature will change the relative humidity, without causing a change in absolute humidity.

For example, for an air temperature of 20 °C and a vapour pressure of 1.17 kPa, the saturation vapour pressure is 2.34 kPa and the relative humidity is 50%. If the air temperature is increased by 5 °C and no moisture is added or removed from the air, the saturation vapour pressure increases to 3.17 kPa and the relative humidity decreases to 36.9%. After the increase in air temperature, the air can hold more water vapour. However, the actual amount of water vapour in the air has not changed. Thus, the amount of water vapour in the air, relative to saturation, has decreased.

Because of the inverse relationship between relative humidity and air temperature, finding the mean relative humidity is meaningless. A more useful quantity is the mean vapour pressure. The mean vapour pressure can be computed online by the data logger (see [CRBasic Example 2](#) (p. 19)).

8.4.1 Measurement below 0 °C

The EE181 provides a humidity reading that is referenced to the saturated water vapour pressure above liquid water, even at temperatures below 0 °C, where ice might form. This is the common way to express relative humidity and is as defined by the World Meteorological Organization. If an RH value is required referenced to ice, the EE181 readings will need to be corrected.

One consequence of using water as the reference is that the maximum humidity that will normally be output by the sensor for temperatures below freezing is as follows:

100% RH at 0 °C	82% RH at -20 °C
95% RH at -5 °C	78% RH at -25 °C
91% RH at -10 °C	75% RH at -30 °C
87% RH at -15 °C	

In practical terms this means that, for instance, at -20 °C the air is effectively fully saturated when the sensor outputs 82% RH.

9. Troubleshooting and maintenance

NOTE:

All factory repairs and recalibrations require a returned materials authorization (RMA) and completion of the "Declaration of Hazardous Material and Decontamination" form. Refer to the [About this manual](#) page at the front of this manual for more information.

9.1 Troubleshooting

Symptom: Relative Humidity is reported as –9999, NAN, –40 °C, or 0%

1. Check that the sensor is wired to the correct analogue input terminals as specified by the measurement instructions.
2. Verify the range code for the single-ended measurement instruction is correct for the data logger type.
3. Verify the red power wire is correctly wired to the **12V** or **SW12V** terminal. The terminal the wire is connected to will depend on the data logger program.
Connect the red wire to a **12V** terminal to constantly power the sensor for troubleshooting purposes. With the red wire connected to 12V, a voltmeter can be used to check the output voltage for temperature and relative humidity on the yellow and blue wires respectively (temperature °C = mV • 0.14 – 40.0; relative humidity % = mV • 0.1).

Symptom: Incorrect temperature or relative humidity

1. Verify the multiplier and offset parameters are correct for the desired units ([VoltSE\(\) instruction](#) (p. 8)).

9.2 Maintenance

The EE181 probe requires minimal maintenance, but dust, debris, and salts on the filter cap will degrade sensor performance. Check the metal mesh filter on the end of the sensor for debris. If dirt or salt is engrained into the filter, it should be cleaned with distilled water or replaced. For particularly stubborn contamination, swish the entire probe tip in isopropyl alcohol (rubbing alcohol) and rinse off with distilled water. Make sure the filter is connected firmly with your fingers — do not over tighten.

Check the radiation shield monthly to make sure it is free from dust and debris. To clean the shield, remove the sensor from the shield. Dismount the shield. Brush all loose dirt off. If more effort is needed, use warm, soapy water and a soft cloth or brush to thoroughly clean the shield. Allow the shield to dry before remounting.

Replace filters that cannot be successfully cleaned. To replace the filter, unscrew the filter from the probe and pull it straight away, being careful not to bend or damage the sensors. Before putting on the replacement filter, check the alignment of the sensors with the probe, and if necessary, carefully correct the alignment before installing the filter.

A coating of salt (mostly NaCl) may build up on the radiation shield, sensor, filter and even the sensor element. A buildup of salt on the filter or sensors will delay or destroy the response to atmospheric humidity.

Long-term exposure of the relative humidity sensor to certain chemicals and gases may affect the characteristics of the sensor and shorten its life. The resistance of the sensor depends strongly on the temperature and humidity conditions and the length of the pollutant influence.

The sensor should be calibrated annually. Please refer to the [Guarantee](#) and [About this manual](#) sections at the front of the manual for more information.

10. Attributions and References

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Appendix A. Importing *Short Cut* code into *CRBasic Editor*

Short Cut creates a .DEF file that contains wiring information and a program file that can be imported into the *CRBasic Editor*. By default, these files reside in the C:\campbellsci\SCWin folder.

Import *Short Cut* program file and wiring information into *CRBasic Editor*:

1. Create the *Short Cut* program. After saving the *Short Cut* program, click the **Advanced** tab then the **CRBasic Editor** button. A program file with a generic name will open in CRBasic. Provide a meaningful name and save the CRBasic program. This program can now be edited for additional refinement.

NOTE:

Once the file is edited with *CRBasic Editor*, *Short Cut* can no longer be used to edit the program it created.

2. To add the *Short Cut* wiring information into the new CRBasic program, open the .DEF file located in the C:\campbellsci\SCWin folder, and copy the wiring information, which is at the beginning of the .DEF file.
3. Go into the CRBasic program and paste the wiring information into it.
4. In the CRBasic program, highlight the wiring information, right-click, and select **Comment Block**. This adds an apostrophe (') to the beginning of each of the highlighted lines, which instructs the data logger compiler to ignore those lines when compiling. The **Comment Block** feature is demonstrated at about 5:10 in the [CRBasic | Features](#) video .

Appendix B. Example programs

The following examples are for the CR6 data logger. Other data loggers are programmed similarly.

CRBasic Example 1: CR6 program measuring the EE181

```
'Program measures EE181 with single-ended inputs once every 5 seconds
'and stores the average temperature and a sample of the relative
'humidity every 60 minutes.

'Wiring Diagram
'=====
'EE181
'Wire CR6
'Color: Function - Terminal
'-----
'Red: Power - SW12-1
'Yellow: Temperature signal - U1
'Blue: Relative Humidity signal - U2
'Black: Power Ground - Ground Symbol
'Clear: Shield - Ground Symbol

Public AirTC : Units AirTC = °C
Public RH : Units RH = %

DataTable(Temp_RH,True,-1)
  DataInterval(0,60,Min,0)
  Average(1,AirTC,FP2,0)
  Sample(1,RH,FP2)
EndTable

BeginProg
  Scan(5,Sec,1,0)
  SW12 (1,1 ) 'Turn on switched 12V
  Delay(0,2,Sec) '2-second delay
  'EE181 Temperature & Relative Humidity Sensor measurements AirTC and RH:
  VoltSe(AirTC,1,mV1000,U1,0,0,60,0.1,-40)
  VoltSe(RH,1,mV1000,U2,0,0,60,0.1,0)
  SW12 (1,0 ) 'Turn off switched 12V
  CallTable(Temp_RH)
  NextScan
EndProg
```

CRBasic Example 2: CR6 program that computes vapor pressure and saturation vapour pressure

*'Program measures EE181 with single-ended inputs once every 5 seconds
'and stores the average temperature and a sample of the relative
'humidity every 60 minutes.*

'Wiring Diagram

'=====

'EE181

'Wire CR6

'Color: Function - Terminal

'-----

'Red: Power - SW12-1

'Yellow: Temperature signal - U1

'Blue: Relative Humidity signal - U2

'Black: Power Ground - Ground Symbol

'Clear: Shield - Ground Symbol

Public AirTC : Units AirTC = °C

Public RH : Units RH = %

Public e_Sat : Units e_Sat = kPa

Public e_kPa : Units e_kPa = kPa

DataTable(Temp_RH,True,-1)

 DataInterval(0,60,Min,0)

 Average(1,AirTC,FP2,0)

 Sample(1,RH,FP2)

 Sample(1,e_kPa,IEEE4)

EndTable

BeginProg

 Scan(5,Sec,1,0)

 SW12 (1,1) *'Turn on switched 12V*

 Delay(0,2,Sec) *'2-second delay*

'EE181 Temperature & Relative Humidity Sensor measurements

'AirTC and RH:

 VoltSe(AirTC,1,mV1000,U1,0,0,60,0.1,-40.0)

 VoltSe(RH,1,mV1000,U2,0,0,60,0.1,0)

 SW12 (1,0) *'Turn off switched 12V*

'Calculate Vapor Pressure

'Calculate Saturation Vapor Pressure

 SatVP(e_Sat, AirTC)

'Compute Vapor Pressure, RH must be a fraction

 e_kPa = e_Sat * RH/100

 CallTable(Temp_RH)

 NextScan

EndProg



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