

The GEN'AIR allows generating and measuring several different oxygen atmospheres. It's technology is based on the zirconia ionic conduction principle.
The GEN'AIR is made of two parts:

The pump: it raises or decreases the oxygen partial pressure in the gas that passes inside its zirconia tube. It requires only a low gas flow: between 1 and $121 / \mathrm{h}$.
It involves mixtures such as inert gas/oxygen or buffered mixtures/oxygen as CO/CO2/O2 or $\mathrm{H} 2 / \mathrm{H} 2 \mathrm{O} / \mathrm{O} 2$.

The gauge: it measures the partial pressure generated by the pump.
Thanks to the MicroPoas ${ }^{1}$ its response time is very fast and it gives extremely accurate measurements.

- Generation and analysis of atmospheres at controlled oxygen rates
- Use of only small quantity of carrier gas
- Limited costs owing to the use of a single gas
- Large dynamic scale
- Compact and secured system
- Almost maintenance-free and low servicing requirements
- Extremely high measurement stability


## Operation principle

## The pump:

A selector and a potentiometer are on the front panel to adjust the voltage applied to the pump, between 0 and around $+/-1250 \mathrm{mV}$. This generates an oxygen flow through the zirconia tube. The flow follows the Faraday's law:

## $X=X_{0} \pm 0,209 * / / D$

Where $\mathbf{X}_{0}$ is the mole fraction of oxygen before the pump, $\mathbf{X}$ is the mole fraction of oxygen after the pump $\mathbf{I}$ is the current intensity in amperes, $\mathbf{D}$ is the flow of the carrier gas in $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{h}$

## The Gauge:

The gauge is placed after the pump; it enables validating the partial pressure generated by the pump. The MicroPoas - zirconia sensor with built-in metal reference - carries out the measurement.
The MicroPoas is based on the Nernst's law, like all other zirconia:

## $\mathrm{E}=(\mathrm{RT} / 4 \mathrm{~F}) \ln$ (Pmes/Pref)

As for the MicroPoas, the reference partial pressure is set by an equilibrium between a metal and its oxide.

## Example of performances

At $1.6 / / \mathrm{h}$ and $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for a gas containing $5 \%$ oxygen in nitrogen:

| Voltage applied to the pump in mV | Oxygen partial pressure in atm |
| :---: | :---: |
| 200 | $3.70 \mathrm{E}-02$ |
| 400 | $2.30 \mathrm{E}-02$ |
| 625 | $5.40 \mathrm{E}-03$ |
| 900 | $1.10 \mathrm{E}-08$ |
| -1265 | $1.40 \mathrm{E}-01$ |

## Technical features

| Measurement range | $10^{-35}$ to $0.25 \mathrm{~atm}^{*}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Necessary flow | 1 to $12 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{h}^{\star *}$ |
| Output signals | $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$, linear, with galvanic insulation |
|  | RS232 port |
| Dimensions | $430 \times 170 \times 430 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{wxhxd})$ |
| Weight | 15 kg |
| Power supply | 115 or $230 \mathrm{Vac}-50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Power | 550 VA |

** Measurement of trace oxygen with a zirconia sensor remains delicate insofar as the presence of trace of combustible component impurities may create
instability. More specifically inside the $10^{-8}$ to $10^{-12}$ atm O2 interval. The use of buffered mixtures enables generating reducing atmospheres under control.
** The flow is controlled by an external system. We advise the use of a mass flow controller (please contact us).

