

PAR Sensor *standard*



Description

Sensor for the measurement of the photosynthetically relevant portion of the solar radiation.

A silicon photodiode captures the global radiation, the sum of both the direct and diffuse components of solar irradiance. An electronic transducer converts the raw signal into a voltage linearly dependent on incident PAR (Photosynthetically Active Radiation).

An adjustable levelling plate and a bull-eye enable simple installation of the sensor.

Technical Data

Sensor

Sensing element.....	Silicon photodiode
Transducer.....	Electronical transducer with voltage output
Output signal	0..2000 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2\text{s}$ = 0..5 V (PPFD)
Output load	> 10 kOhm
Spectral response.....	400..700 nm
Viewing angle	2 PI steradian

Accuracy

Absolute error	$\pm 5 \%$
Cosine error.....	$\pm 6 \%$ at 0..80° incident angle
Long-term stability.....	$\pm 2 \%/a$
Temperature coefficient	$\pm 0.2 \%/K$

Power Supply

Supply voltage	12..30 VDC
Current consumption	10 mA

Casing

Material.....	Aluminium
Protection class	IP 65, sealed electronic circuitry
Dimensions	65 x 59 x 68 mm
Weight	0.3 kg
Mounting	The sensor mounts on a plate, central fixing screw M6, 3 adjustable screws, bull-eye level indicator

Electrical Connection

Cable..... 4 x 0.22 mm² , shielded
Cable length..... 2 m
Terminals..... Open wires

Wiring

red (+) power supply
blue..... (–) power supply
yellow..... (+) output
green..... (–) output (ground)
black Cable screen

Environmental Conditions

Operating temperature –30..+60°C
Relative humidity 0..100 %

Compliance

CE label The sensor meets European recommendations
concerning electrostatic discharge protection.



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