



日燭科技有限公司  
JD Auspice Co., Ltd

## HD 2302.0



## PHOTO-RADIOMETER HD2302.0

The **HD2302.0** is a portable instrument with a large LCD display. It measures **illuminance, luminance, PAR** and **irradiance** (across VIS-NIR, UVA, UVB and UVC spectral regions or measurement of irradiance effective according to the UV action curve).

The probes are fitted with the SICRAM automatic detection module: in addition to detection, the unit of measurement selection is also automatic. The factory calibration settings are already memorized inside the instruments.

The **Max**, **Min** and **Avg** function calculate the maximum, minimum or average values.

Other functions include: the relative measurement **REL**, the **HOLD** function, and the automatic turning off that can also be disabled.

**The instruments have IP67 protection degree.**

### INSTRUMENT TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### Instrument

Dimensions (Length x Width x Height)	140x88x38mm
Weight	160g (complete with batteries)
Materials	ABS
Display	2x4½ digits plus symbols - 52x42mm Visible area: 52x42mm

#### Operating conditions

Operating temperature	-5...50°C
Warehouse temperature	-25...65°C
Working relative humidity	0...90%RH without condensation
<b>Protection degree</b>	<b>IP67</b>

#### Power

Batteries	3 1.5V type AA batteries
Autonomy	200 hours with 1800mAh alkaline batteries
Power absorbed with instrument off	20µA

#### Measuring unit

lux - fcd - µmol/m²·s - cd/m² - W/m² - µW/cm²

#### Connections

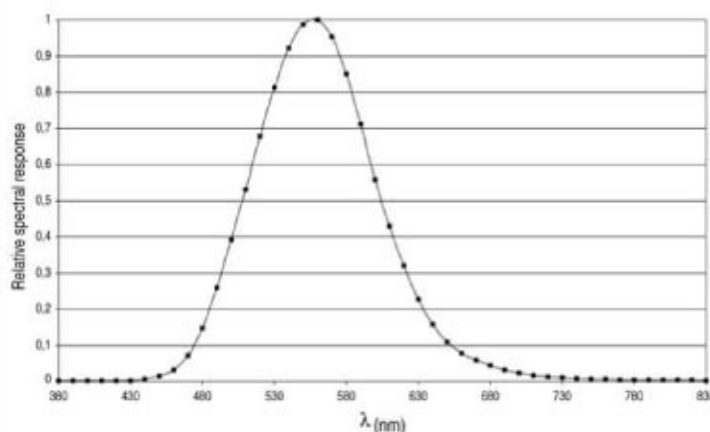
Input module for the probes	8-pole male DIN45326 connector
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**Technical characteristics of photometric and radiometric probes complete with SICRAM module equipped with the instruments**

ILLUMINANCE measurement probe LP 471 PHOT				
Measurement range (lux):	0.01...199.99	...1999.9	...19999	...199.99·10³
Resolution (lux):	0.01	0.1	1	0.01·10³
Spectral range:	in agreement with standard photopic curve V(λ)			
Class	C			
Calibration uncertainty:	<4%			
f'1 (in agreement with photopic response V(λ)):	<8%			
f <sub>2</sub> (response according to the cosine law):	<3%			
f <sub>3</sub> (linearity):	<1%			
f <sub>4</sub> (instrument reading error):	<0.5%			
f <sub>5</sub> (fatigue):	<0.5%			
α (temp. coefficient) f <sub>6</sub> (T)	<0.05%/K			
Drift after 1 year:	<1%			
Functioning temperature:	0...50°C			
Reference Standards	CIE n.69 - UNI 11142			

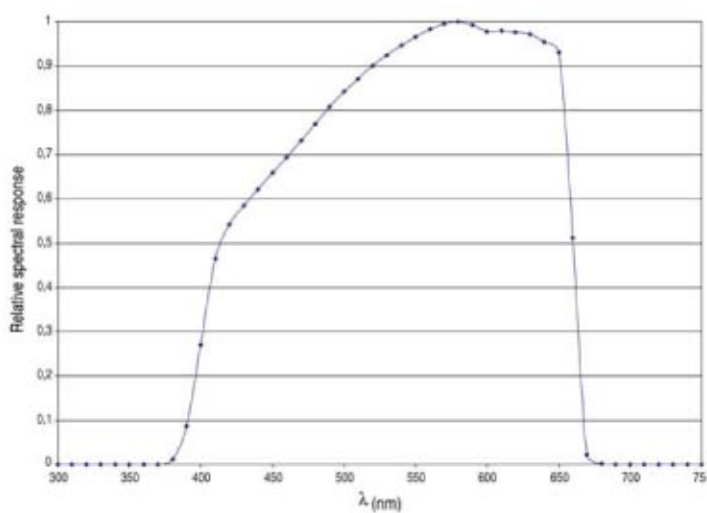
LUMINANCE measurement probe LP 471 LUM 2				
Measurement range (cd/m²):	0.1...1999.9	...19999	...199.99·10³	...1999.9·10³
Resolution (cd/m²):	0.1	1	0.01·10³	0.1·10³
Optical angle:	2°			
Spectral range:	in agreement with standard photopic curve V(λ)			
Class	C			
Calibration uncertainty:	<5%			
f'1 (in agreement with photopic response V(λ)):	<8%			
f <sub>3</sub> (linearity):	<1%			
f <sub>4</sub> (instrument reading error):	<0.5%			
f <sub>5</sub> (fatigue):	<0.5%			
α (temp. coefficient) f <sub>6</sub> (T)	<0.05%/K			
Drift after 1 year:	<1%			
Functioning temperature:	0...50°C			
Reference Standards	CIE n.69 - UNI 11142			

Typical response curve: ILLUMINANCE - LUMINANCE



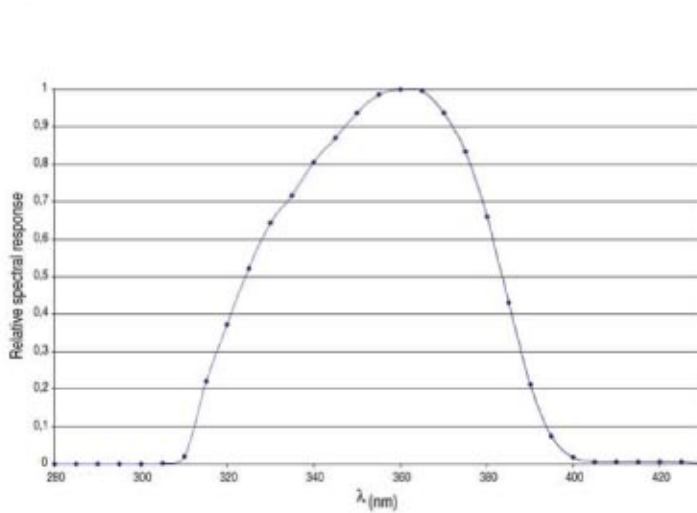
Quantum radiometric probe for the measurement of the photon flow across the chlorophyll range PAR LP 471 PAR			
Measurement range ( $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2\text{s}$ ):	0.01... 199.99	200.0...1999.9	2000...10000
Resolution ( $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2\text{s}$ ):	0.01	0.1	1
Spectral range:	400nm...700nm		
Calibration uncertainty:	<5%		
$f_1$ (response according to the cosine law):	<6%		
$f_3$ (linearity):	<1%		
$f_4$ (instrument reading error):	$\pm 1$ digit		
$f_5$ (fatigue):	<0.5%		
Drift after 1 year:	<1%		
Working temperature:	0...50°C		

Typical response curve: PAR



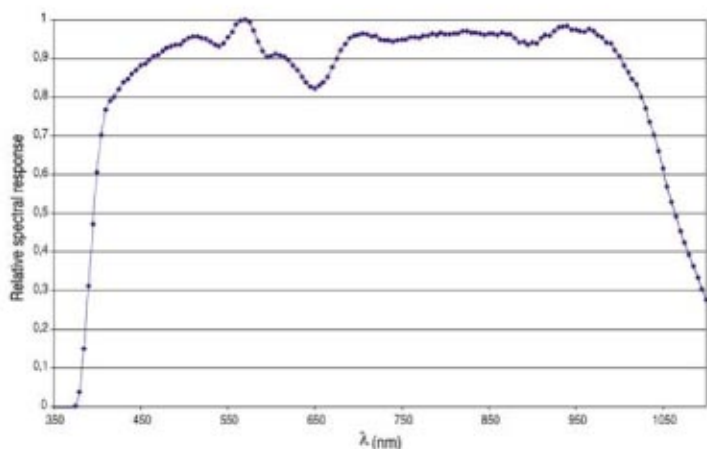
IRRADIANCE measurement probe LP 471 UVA				
Measurement range ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ):	0.1·10 <sup>-3</sup> ... 999.9·10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.000 ... 19.999	20.00 ... 199.99	200.0 ... 1999.9
Resolution ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ):	0.1·10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.001	0.01	0.1
Spectral range:	315nm...400nm (Peak 360nm)			
Calibration uncertainty:	<5%			
$f_1$ (response according to the cosine law):	<6%			
$f_3$ (linearity):	<1%			
$f_4$ (instrument reading error):	$\pm 1$ digit			
$f_5$ (fatigue):	<0.5%			
Drift after 1 year:	<2%			
Working temperature:	0...50°C			

Typical response curve: UVA



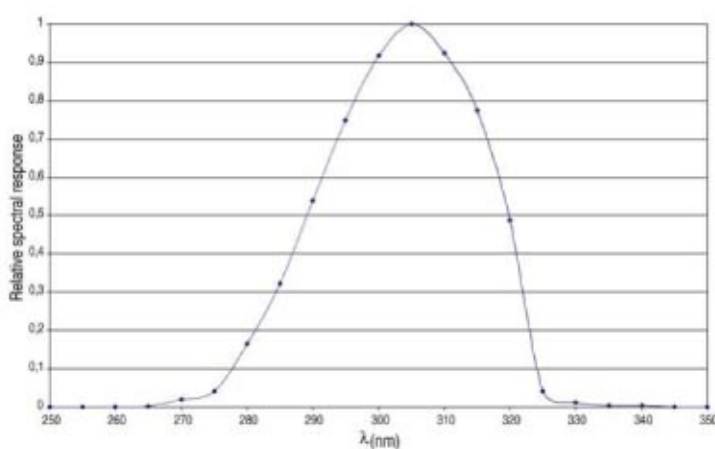
IRRADIANCE measurement probe LP 471 RAD				
Measurement range ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ):	0.1·10 <sup>-3</sup> ... 999.9·10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.000 ... 19.999	20.00 ... 199.99	200.0 ... 1999.9
Resolution ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ):	0.1·10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.001	0.01	0.1
Spectral range:	400nm...1050nm			
Calibration uncertainty:	<5%			
$f_1$ (response according to the cosine law):	<6%			
$f_3$ (linearity):	<1%			
$f_4$ (instrument reading error):	$\pm 1$ digit			
$f_5$ (fatigue):	<0.5%			
Drift after 1 year:	<1%			
Working temperature:	0...50°C			

Typical response curve: RAD



IRRADIANCE measurement probe LP 471 UVB				
Measurement range ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ):	0.1·10 <sup>-3</sup> ... 999.9·10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.000 ... 19.999	20.00 ... 199.99	200.0 ... 1999.9
Resolution ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ ):	0.1·10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.001	0.01	0.1
Spectral range:	280nm...315nm (Peak 305nm)			
Calibration uncertainty:	<5%			
$f_1$ (response according to the cosine law):	<6%			
$f_3$ (linearity):	<2%			
$f_4$ (instrument reading error):	$\pm 1$ digit			
$f_5$ (fatigue):	<0.5%			
Drift after 1 year:	<2%			
Working temperature:	0...50°C			

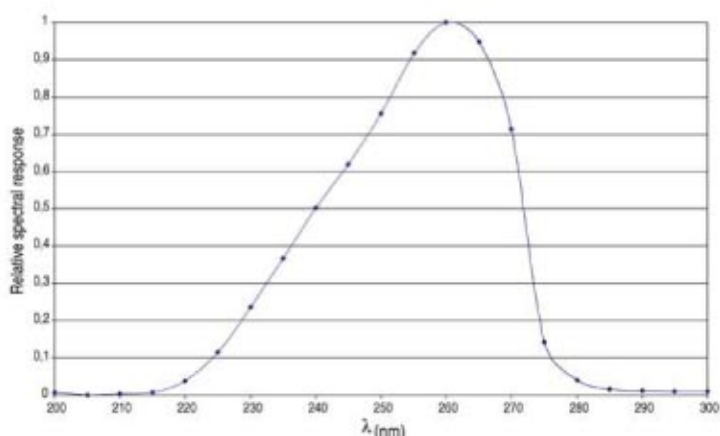
Typical response curve: UVB





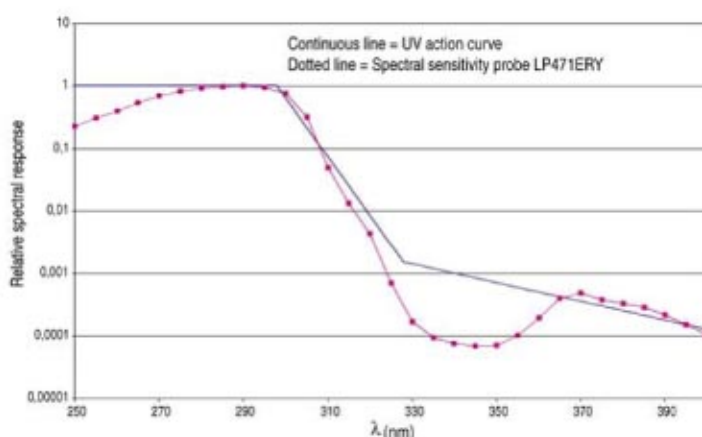
IRRADIANCE measurement probe LP 471 UVC				
Measurement range ( $W/m^2$ ):	0.1-10 <sup>-3</sup> ... 999.9-10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.000 ... 19.999	20.00 ... 199.99	200.0 ... 1999.9
Resolution ( $W/m^2$ ):	0.1-10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.001	0.01	0.1
Spectral range:	220nm...280nm (Peak 260nm)			
Calibration uncertainty:	<5%			
$f_1$ (response according to the cosine law):	<6%			
$f_2$ (linearity):	<1%			
$f_3$ (instrument reading error):	±1 digit			
$f_4$ (fatigue):	<0.5%			
Drift after 1 year:	<2%			
Working temperature:	0...50°C			

Typical response curve: UVC



Measurement probe LP 471ERY of TOTAL EFFECTIVE IRRADIANCE ( $W/m^2$ ) according to the UV action curve UV (CEI EN 60335-2-27)				
Measurement range ( $W_{eff}/m^2$ ):	0.1-10 <sup>-3</sup> ... 999.9-10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.000 ... 19.999	20.00 ... 199.99	200.0 ... 1999.9
Resolution ( $W_{eff}/m^2$ ):	0.1-10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.001	0.01	0.1
Spectral range:	UV action curve for erythema measurement (250nm...400nm)			
Calibration uncertainty:	<15%			
$f_2$ (linearity):	<3%			
$f_3$ (instrument reading error):	±1 digit			
$f_4$ (fatigue):	<0.5%			
Drift after 1 year:	<2%			
Working temperature:	0...50°C			
Reference standard:	CEI EN 60335-2-27			

Typical response curve. TOTAL EFFECTIVE IRRADIANCE



The probe LP 9021 ERY measures the total effective irradiance ( $W_{eff}/m^2$ ) according to the UV action curve (CEI EN 60335-2-27). A particular type of photodiode and a combination of special filters bring the spectral response closer to the UV action curve.

CEI EN 60335-2-27 standards establish a maximum allowable dose of 100J/m<sup>2</sup> for first-time exposure and an annual dose of 15000J/m<sup>2</sup>.

The typical spectral response curve of LP 9021 ERY is shown in the Figure together with the UV action curve.

The good accordance between the two curves enables the instrument to take reliable measurements of different types of lamps (and filters) used at present for tanning machines.

Each probe is individually calibrated at DeltaOhm photo-radiometry laboratory by means of a double monochrome. Calibration is performed at 290 nm through a SiT calibrated reference photodiode.

#### ORDER CODES

**HD2302.0K:** The kit is composed of the instrument HD2302.0, 3 1.5V alkaline batteries, operating manual, case. The probes must be ordered separately.

#### Probes complete with SICRAM module

**LP 471 PHOT:** Photometric probe for **ILLUMINANCE** measurement complete with SICRAM module, spectral response in agreement with standard photopic vision, diffuser for cosine correction. Measurement range: 0.01 lux...200-10<sup>3</sup> lux.

**LP 471 LUM 2:** Photometric probe for **LUMINANCE** measurement complete with SICRAM module, spectral response in agreement with standard photopic vision, vision angle 2°. Measurement range: 0.1 cd/m<sup>2</sup>...2000-10<sup>3</sup> cd/m<sup>2</sup>.

**LP 471 PAR:** Quantum radiometric probe for the measurement of the photon flow across the chlorophyll range **PAR** (Photosynthetically Active Radiation 400nm...700nm) complete with SICRAM, measurement in μmol/m<sup>2</sup>s, diffuser for cosine correction.

Measurement range: 0.01 μmol/m<sup>2</sup>s...10-10<sup>3</sup> μmol/m<sup>2</sup>s.

**LP 471 RAD:** Radiometric probe for **IRRADIANCE** measurement complete with SICRAM module; in the 400nm...1050nm spectral range, diffuser for cosine correction. Measurement range: 0.1-10<sup>-3</sup>W/m<sup>2</sup>...2000 W/m<sup>2</sup>.

**LP 471 UVA:** Radiometric probe for **IRRADIANCE** measurement complete with SICRAM module; in the 315nm...400nm, peak 360nm, **UVA** spectral range, quartz diffuser for cosine correction. Measurement range: 0.1-10<sup>-3</sup>W/m<sup>2</sup>...2000 W/m<sup>2</sup>.

**LP 471 UVB:** Radiometric probe for **IRRADIANCE** measurement complete with SICRAM module, in the 280nm...315nm, peak 305nm, **UVB** spectral range, quartz diffuser for cosine correction. Measurement range: 0.1-10<sup>-3</sup>W/m<sup>2</sup>...2000 W/m<sup>2</sup>.

**LP 471 UVC:** Radiometric probe for **IRRADIANCE** measurement complete with SICRAM module, in the 220nm...280nm, peak 260nm, **UVC** spectral range, quartz diffuser for cosine correction. Measurement range: 0.1-10<sup>-3</sup>W/m<sup>2</sup>...2000 W/m<sup>2</sup>.

**LP 471 ERY:** Radiometric probe for **TOTAL EFFECTIVE IRRADIANCE** ( $W_{eff}/m^2$ ) according to the UV action curve (CEI EN 60335-2-27) complete with SICRAM module. Spectral range: 250 nm...400 nm, quartz diffuser for cosine correction. Measurement range: 0.1-10<sup>-3</sup>W<sub>eff</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>... 2000 W<sub>eff</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>.

**LP BL:** Base with levelling device for the probes.



**LP PYRA 02 - LP PYRA 03 - LP PYRA 12**  
**LP PYRA 05 - LP PYRA 06 - LP NET 07**





# PYRANOMETERS - ALBEDOMETERS - NET IRRADIANCE METER

## PYRANOMETERS

Delta Ohm manufactures First Class **LP PYRA 02** and **LP PYRA 12** and Second Class **LP PYRA 03** pyranometers which fully comply with ISO 9060 standards, and meet the requirements defined by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). These are strong and reliable ground-based instruments, especially designed to be used under all weather conditions. They are suitable for installation on the field.

**Recommended use:** atmospheric research, weather stations, climatology, energy saving research, productive efficiency test of photovoltaic plants, etc...

Pyranometers LP PYRA 02 and LP PYRA 03 are well suited for the measurement of incoming global solar radiation ( $0.3\mu\text{m} + 3\mu\text{m}$  spectral range). LP PYRA 12 shadow ring is designed to shield the instrument sensor from direct radiation; by that, an exact measurement of the diffuse sky radiation is possible.

No power supply is needed; pyranometers generate a voltage which is usually equal to:

$$10 \frac{\text{mV}}{\text{kW} \cdot \text{m}^2}$$

Every pyranometer is calibrated separately and is supplied standard with a WRR (World Radiometric Reference) Report of Calibration.

Technical Specification	LP PYRA 02 / LP PYRA 12*	LP PYRA 03
Typical sensitivity	10 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{W}/\text{m}^2)$	
Impedance	33 $\Omega \pm 45 \Omega$	
Measuring range	0 $\div$ 2000 $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$	
Viewing field	2 $\pi$ sr	
Spectral field	305 nm $\div$ 2800 nm $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ (50%)	
Operating temperature	-40 $^{\circ}\text{C} \div 80 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Working temperature	0.90 Kg	0.45 Kg
<b>ISO 9060 Specifications</b>		
Response time	< 28 sec	< 30sec
Zero Off-set		
a) Response to thermal radiation (200 $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ )	15 $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$	25 $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$
b) Response to temperature change 5K/h	< $\pm 4 \text{W}/\text{m}^2$	< $\pm 6 \text{W}/\text{m}^2$
3a) Non stability over 1 year	< $\pm 1.5\%$	< $\pm 2.5\%$
3b) Non linearity	< $\pm 1\%$	< $\pm 2\%$
3c) Spectral selectivity	< $\pm 18 \text{W}/\text{m}^2$	< $\pm 22 \text{W}/\text{m}^2$
3e) Response with regard to temperature	< $\pm 5\%$	< $\pm 7\%$
3f) Tilt-response	< 4 %	< 8 %
3f) Risposta in funzione del Tilt	< $\pm 2\%$	< $\pm 4\%$
<b>Shadow ring for LP PYRA 12</b>		
Weight		5.90 Kg
Diameter		570 mm
Height		54 mm
Basis diameter		300 mm

## ORDERING CODE

**LP PYRA 02:** First class pyranometer according to ISO 9060. Complete with: shade disk LP SP1, desiccant sachet with silica-gel crystals, 2 cartridges, spirit level, 4-pole flying connector and Report of Calibration. Typical sensitivity 10  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{W}/\text{m}^2)$ . **Connection cable has to be ordered separately.**

**LP PYRA 02AC:** First class pyranometer according to ISO 9060. Complete with shade disk LP SP1, desiccant sachet with silica-gel crystals, 2 cartridges, spirit level, 4-pole flying connector and Report of Calibration. **Connection cable has to be ordered separately. Current output 4...20mA.** 4mA = 0  $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ , 20mA = 2000  $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ . Power supply: 10...30Vdc.

**LP PYRA 02AV:** First class pyranometer according to ISO 9060. Complete with shade disk LP SP1, desiccant sachet with silica-gel crystals, 2 cartridges, spirit level, 4-pole flying connector and Report of Calibration. **Connection cable has to be ordered separately. Voltage output 0...1Vdc, 0...5Vdc, 0...10Vdc.** 0V = 0  $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ , 1/5/10Vdc = 2000  $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ . Power supply: 10...30Vdc (15...30Vdc for models with output 0...10Vdc).

**LP S1:** Mounting kit for LP PYRA 02: bracket for attachment to a mast, including fasteners and leveling screws.

**LP SP1:** Shade disk for LP PYRA 02

**LP SG:** Drying cartridge with silicagel crystals, complete with O-ring.

**LP G:** Pack of 5 cartridges of silicagel.

**LP PYRA 03:** Second class pyranometer according to ISO 9060. Complete with spirit level, 4-pole flying connector and Report of Calibration. Typical sensitivity 10  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{W}/\text{m}^2)$ . **Connection cable has to be ordered separately.**

**LP PYRA 03AC:** Second class pyranometer according to ISO 9060. Complete with spirit level, 4-pole flying connector and Report of Calibration. Typical sensitivity 10  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{W}/\text{m}^2)$ . **Connection cable has to be ordered separately. Current output 4...20mA.** 4mA = 0  $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ , 20mA = 2000  $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ . Power supply: 10...30Vdc.

**LP PYRA 03AV:** Second class pyranometer according to ISO 9060. Complete with spirit level, 4-pole flying connector and Report of Calibration. Typical sensitivity 10  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{W}/\text{m}^2)$ .



LP PYRA 02



LP PYRA 02



LP PYRA 12





LP PYRA 03

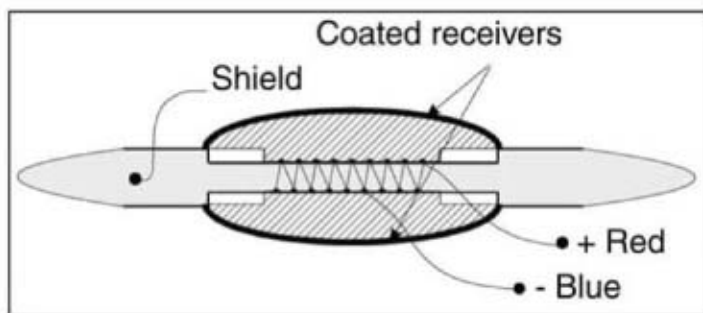


FIG. 1

Connection cable has to be ordered separately. Voltage output 0...1Vdc, 0...5Vdc, 0...10Vdc.  $0V = W/m^2$ ,  $1/5/10Vdc = 2000W/m^2$ . Power supply: 10...30Vdc (15...30Vdc for models with output 0...10Vdc).

**LP S2:** Mounting kit: spirit level and stud for mounting LP PYRA 03 on a support which is also part of the kit. Fasteners, shade disk LP SP2 are included.

**LP SP2:** Shade disk.

**LP PYRA 12:** First Class Pyranometer (LP PYRA 02) according to ISO 9060. Complete with shade disk, shadow ring for diffuse radiation, drying cartridge for silicagel crystals, 2 silicagel cartridges and Report of Calibration. Typical sensitivity  $10\mu V/(W/m^2)$ . **Connection cable has to be ordered separately.**

**LP PYRA 12AC:** First Class Pyranometer (LP PYRA 02) according to ISO 9060. Complete with shade disk, shadow ring for diffuse radiation, drying cartridge for silicagel crystals, 2 silicagel cartridges and Report of Calibration. Typical sensitivity  $10\mu V/(W/m^2)$ . **Connection cable has to be ordered separately. Current output 4...20mA.**  $4mA = 0W/m^2$ ,  $20mA = 2000W/m^2$ . Power supply: 10...30Vdc.

**LP PYRA 12AV:** First Class Pyranometer (LP PYRA 02) according to ISO 9060. Complete with shade disk, shadow ring for diffuse radiation, drying cartridge for silicagel crystals, 2 silicagel cartridges and Report of Calibration. Typical sensitivity  $10\mu V/(W/m^2)$ . **Connection cable has to be ordered separately. Voltage output 0...1Vdc, 0...5Vdc, 0...10Vdc.**  $0V = W/m^2$ ,  $1/5/10Vdc = 2000W/m^2$ . Power supply: 10...30Vdc (15...30Vdc for models with output 0...10Vdc).

**CP AA 2.5:** Flying 7-pole connector, complete with UV-resistant cable L=5m. For the instruments LP PYRA 05- LP PYRA 06 - LP UVB 02.

**CP AA 2.10:** Flying 7-pole connector, complete with UV-resistant cable L=10m. For the instruments LP PYRA 05- LP PYRA 06 - LP UVB 02.

## ALBEDOMETERS

Delta Ohm manufactures two different models of albedometers:

**LP PYRA 05** is constructed starting from two 1<sup>st</sup> class\* pyranometers and the **LP PYRA 06** starting from two 2<sup>nd</sup> class\* pyranometers (\* according to ISO 9060 standards and to specifications published by the World Meteorological Organization). An albedometer basically consists of two pyranometers, mounted back-to-back, one looking upward (sky) and one downward (earth). The upward pyranometer measures the incident global radiation (direct radiation + diffuse radiation) striking the ground, while the downward one, measures the global radiation reflected from the ground. The outputs of the two pyranometers electric signals (the two pyranometers which made up of the LP PYRA 05 are coupled in order to have the same sensitivity) can be directly sent to a data logger or to an automatic data processor. Albedo is the fraction of solar radiation that is reflected from the ground, with respect to incident radiation:

$$ALBEDO = \frac{\text{Reflected Global Radiation}}{\text{Incident Global Radiation}}$$

By using albedometers, we can calculate the net radiation obtained through the difference between incident global radiation and reflected global radiation.



LP PYRA 03

Delta Ohm albedometers operate within  $0.3\mu m \pm 3\mu m$  spectral range. No power supply is needed, as the two pyranometers generate a voltage which is usually equal to:

$$10 \frac{mV}{kW \cdot m^2}$$

Every pyranometer composing the albedometer is calibrated separately as per the WRR (World Radiometric Reference) standard and is supplied with the relevant Report of Calibration.

These are strong and reliable ground-based instruments, especially designed to be used under all weather conditions. They are suitable for installation of the field.

**Recommended use:** climatological research, weather stations, road weather stations, agriculture stations, etc...

Technical Specification	LP PYRA 05*	LP PYRA 06*
Typical sensitivity	10 $\mu V/(W/m^2)$	
Typical Impedance	33 $\Omega \pm 45 \Omega$	
Irradiance range	0 + 2000 $W/m^2$	
Viewing angle	2 $\pi$ sr	
Spectral range	305 nm + 2800 nm $W/m^2$ (50%)	
Operating Temperature	-40 °C + 80 °C	
Weight (pyranometer only)	1.35 Kg	1.1 Kg
<b>ISO 9060 Specifications</b>		
Response time (95 %)	< 28 sec	< 30sec
<b>Zero off-set</b>		
a) thermal radiation (200 $W/m^2$ )	15 $W/m^2$	25 $W/m^2$
b) temperature change 5K/h	< $\pm 4 W/m^2$	< $\pm 6 W/m^2$
Non- stability	< $\pm 1.5\%$	< $\pm 2.5\%$
Non linearity	< $\pm 1\%$	< $\pm 2\%$
directional error	< $\pm 18 W/m^2$	< $\pm 22 W/m^2$
Spectral selectivity	< $\pm 5\%$	< $\pm 7\%$
Temperature response	< 4 %	< 8 %
Tilt response	< $\pm 2\%$	< $\pm 4\%$

\* All technical data, excluding weight, are referred to one of the two pyranometers composing the albedometer.

## ORDERING CODES

**LP PYRA 05:** Albedometer made up of two 1<sup>st</sup> Class pyranometers, according to ISO 9060. Complete with: top shade disk and bottom shade disc, drying cartridge with silicagel crystals, 2 silica gel cartridges, spirit level, rod for attachment to a mast, and Report of Calibration. Typical sensitivity  $10\mu V/(W/m^2)$ . **The connection cable has to be ordered separately.**

**LP SP1:** Top shade disc for albedometer LP PYRA 05 (upward pyranometer).

**LP SP3:** Bottom shade disk for albedometer LP PYRA 05 (downward pyranometer).

**LP SG:** Drying cartridge with silicagel crystals, complete with O-ring.

**LP G:** Pack of 5 cartridges of silicagel.

**LP PYRA 06:** Albedometer made up of two 2<sup>nd</sup> Class pyranometers, according to ISO 9060. Complete with: top shade disk and bottom shade disc, spirit level, rod for attachment to a mast, connecting cable 5m and Report of Calibration. Typical sensitivity  $10\mu V/(W/m^2)$ . **The connection cable has to be ordered separately.**

**CP AA 2.5:** Flying 7-pole connector, complete with UV-resistant cable L=5m. For the instruments LP PYRA 05- LP PYRA 06 - LP UVB 02.

**CP AA 2.10:** Flying 7-pole connector, complete with UV-resistant cable L=10m. For the instruments LP PYRA 05- LP PYRA 06 - LP UVB 02.



LP NET 07

#### NET IRRADIANCE METER

LP NET 07 net radiometer is designed to measure the Net radiation passing through a surface, across the spectral range between the near ultraviolet and the far infrared. The Net radiation is defined as the difference between the radiation that strikes the top surface, and the radiation that strikes the bottom surface of the net radiometer. The upward facing surface measures direct and diffuse solar radiation plus long-wave irradiance from the sky (clouds), while the downward facing surface measures the reflected solar radiation (Albedo) plus the terrestrial long-wave irradiance.

LP NET 07 is designed for continuous outdoor use, and is suitable for all weather conditions. Although net radiometers are generally used in meteorology to measure radiation balance, the LP NET 07 can also be used to measure indoor radiant temperature (ISO 7726).

#### Working Principle

LP NET 07 is based on a thermopile sensor with one set of hot junctions in contact with the upper surface and a set of cold junctions in contact with the lower surface. The difference in temperature between the two receivers is proportional to the net radiation. Through the Seebeck effect, the difference in temperature between hot and cold junctions is translated into a Potential Difference. A hemispheric Teflon<sup>®</sup>-coated dome protects the two receivers, and their particular shape allows an optimal cosine corrected response. The Teflon<sup>®</sup> coating allows both a continuous outdoor use and a constant spectral response, ranging from the near ultraviolet (200nm) to the far infrared (100 $\mu$ m) spectral regions.

#### Installing and mounting the net radiometer for total irradiance measurements:

- To allow cleaning the two receiving surfaces regularly, LP NET 07 should be mounted in easily reachable places. The surfaces can be washed with plain water or pure ETHIL alcohol.
- Mount the instrument so that no shadow will be cast on it at any time of day and of the seasons, from obstructions such as buildings, trees, or any other obstacle.
- In the NORTHERN hemisphere, the net radiometer is normally oriented towards the SOUTH, while it should be oriented NORTHWARD, in the SOUTHERN hemisphere.
- The instrument should be mounted at least 1.5 meters above the ground surface. The flux on the downward facing sensor is representative for a circular area having a radius of 10 times the height.
- While mounting the net radiometer, avoid touching both receiving surfaces.

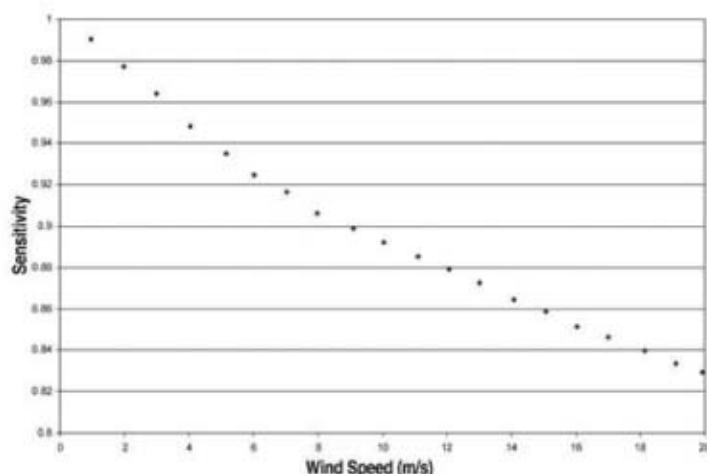


FIG. 2



LP PYRA 05



LP PYRA 05

#### Electrical Connections and requirements for electronic readout devices:

- LP NET 07 does not require any power supply.
- It is available with a 5 m. output cable
- It is supplied with a PTFE, UV resistant, braided shield and 2-wire cable. The color code is as follows:
  - black → connected to the housing
  - red → (+) positive pole of the signal generated by the detector
  - blue → (-) negative pole of the signal generated by the detector
 Fig.1 shows the wiring diagram.
- It has to be connected to a millivoltmeter or to a data acquisition system with input impedance higher than 4000k $\Omega$ . Normally, the output signal from the net radiometer does not exceed  $\pm 20$  mV. In order to grant the best performances in measurements, the instrument resolution should be of 1 $\mu$ V.

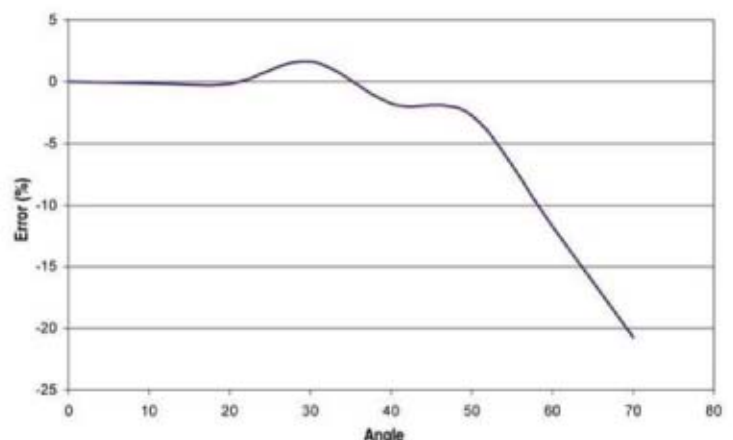


FIG. 3





LP PYRA 06

#### Maintenance:

In order to grant the instrument's best performance, the two receiving surfaces must be always kept clean; the cleaner you keep the instrument, the better the accuracy in measurements will be. Washing can be made with water and standard lens paper; in case this wouldn't work, use pure ETHIL alcohol. After using alcohol, the domes must be washed with water only. We strongly recommend checking LP NET 07 calibration every year. Calibration can be checked directly in the field, by mounting another net radiometer (sample) alongside, and comparing results. Calibration in the field is less precise than the one carried out in a laboratory, but has the advantage of not having to remove the probe from its holder.

#### Calibration and measurements:

Net radiometer sensitivity, indicated as S (or calibration factor), allows determining the net radiant flux passing through a surface. **S factor is measured in  $\mu V/(W/m^2)$ .**

- Once the potential difference (DDP) has been measured at sensor ends,  $E_s$  flux is obtained through the following formula:

$$E_s = DDP/S$$

where:

$E_s$ : indicates the radiant flux expressed in  $W/m^2$ ,

DDP: indicates the potential difference expressed in  $\mu V$  and measured by the multi-meter,



LP PYRA 06

S: indicates the calibration factor expressed in  $\mu V/(W/m^2)$  and shown on the net radiometer label (calibration factor is also mentioned in the calibration report).

N.B. If the difference of potential (DDP) is positive, the radiation on the upper surface is higher than the radiation on the lower surface (it happens normally in daily hours); if DDP is negative, the radiation on the lower surface is higher than the one on the upper surface (it happens in nightly hours).

Each net radiometer comes factory calibrated and has its own calibration factor. Calibration is performed inside Delta Ohm Metrological Laboratory, and is carried out by comparison with a reference net radiometer, using a solar simulator as a light source. Calibration is performed using a parallel light beam.

#### Sensitivity to wind speed:

At the same radiant flux density, by increasing the wind speed, the net radiometer output signal will decrease (by increasing the wind speed, sensitivity will decrease).

Measurements taken inside the wind tunnel, have shown that  $S_s$  sensitivity, related to the wind speed for LP NET 07, can be corrected by using the following functions:

$$S_s = S_0(1 - 0.011 \times V) \quad V \leq 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$S_s = S_0(0.95 - 0.006 \times V) \quad 10 \text{ m/s} < V < 20 \text{ m/s}$$

Where:  $S_0$  sensitivity at zero wind speed

$V$  = wind speed in m/s

Fig. 2 shows the calibration factor related with wind speed.



LP PYRA 02 + HD2003.77C + HD2003.77



LP PYRA 02 + HD2003.85K + HD2003.77C



HD2013.2.14 + LPPYRA05 + LPPYRA06