

# FIRST CLASS PYRHELIOMETER

## Sensors Specifications

ISO classification: First Class  
Spectral range: 200 to 4000 nm  
Response time (95%): 18 s  
Full opening view angle: 5 degrees  
Slope angle: 1 degree  
Irradiance range : 0 to 2000 W/m<sup>2</sup>  
Sensitivity (nominal): 10  $\mu$ V/ W/m<sup>2</sup>  
Temperature range: -40 to +80° C  
Temperature dependence: < 0.1%/°C  
Non stability (drift): < 1% per year  
Calibration traceability: WRR  
Cable length: 5 standard (longer lengths optional)



This is a research grade normal incidence direct solar irradiance sensor (also known as a pyr heliometer). Suitable for tracker mounted operation is intended for short-wave direct solar irradiance measurement of the sun. This is a 'First Class' compliant pyr heliometer, as per the latest ISO and WMO standards.

The foreoptic assembly features a precision ground and polished quartz window/lens, for true spectral solar transmission ranging from 0.2 - 4.0  $\mu$ m. As per the latest ISO-9060 and WMO standards, the full opening view angle is collimated precisely to 5.0° degrees, making the sensor ideally suited for normal incidence direct solar irradiance measurement. Capable of measuring up to two suns, 2000 W/m<sup>2</sup>, the pyr heliometer can be deployed anywhere on earth. The instrument employs a passive thermopile-based sensing technology that generates a low level DC millivolt output signal proportional to the normal incident direct solar flux received at the detector surface. Also features a thermally isolated low power window/lens heater in the foreoptic; when cycled on/off prior to sunrise the heater effectively eliminates the formation of dew on the pyr heliometer window/lens, thus resulting in improved post sunrise early morning measurement accuracy. Determining direct solar irradiance requires connection to a data acquisition device with a measurement resolution of ten micro-volts or better, and an autonomous two-axis solar tracker platform. Typical measurement applications include scientific meteorological/climate observations, material testing research, solar collector/PV panel efficiency and solar renewable resource assessment. The signal cable can be easily replaced by the user onsite, thus minimizing down-time and expense otherwise associated with instrument re-cabling and/or cable connector replacement by the manufacturer