UV-A Sensors Cost-effective measurement of UV radiation from 300 to 400 nm Tagging to the second of the second of

	SU-200-SS	SU-202-SS	SU-205-SS	SU-220	SU-221-SS
Power Supply	Self-powered	5 to 24 V DC	5.5 to 24 V DC	5 V USB power source	5.5 to 24 V DC
Output (sensitivity)	0.1 mV per W m ⁻² ; 0.03 mV per μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	25 mV per W m ⁻² ; 8.33 mV per μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	50 mV per W m ⁻² ; 16.67 mV per μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	Custom for each sensor and stored in the firmware	
Calibration Factor (reciprocal of sensitivity)	10 W m ⁻² per mV; 30 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹ per mV	0.04 W m ⁻² per mV; 0.12 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹ per mV	0.02 W m ⁻² per mV; 0.06 μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹ per mV	Custom for each sensor and stored in the firmware	
Calibration Uncertainty	± 5 %				
Output Range	0 to 10 mV	0 to 2.5 V	0 to 5 V	USB	SDI-12
Measurement Range	0 to 100 W m ⁻²				
Measurement Repeatability	Less than 0.5 %				
Long-term Drift	Less than 2 % per year				
Non-linearity	Less than 1 %				
Response Time	Less than 1 ms Less than 0				
Field of View	180°				
Spectral Range	305 to 390 nm (wavelengths where response is greater than 10 % of maximum)				
Directional (cosine) Response	± 2 % at 45°; ± 5 % at 75° zenith angle				
Temperature Response	0.1 % per C				
Operating Environment	-30 to 85 C; 0 to 100 % relative humidity				
Dimensions	30.5 mm diameter, 37 mm height				
Mass	140 g (with 5 m of lead wire)				
Warranty	4 years against defects in materials and workmanship				

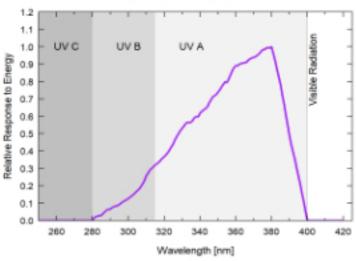
Overview

Apogee's new UV-A sensors offer a low-cost option for detecting UV radiation from 300 to 400 nm and are calibrated in energy flux units of Watts per square meter.

Typical Applications

- Monitoring the filtering ability and stability of various materials
- Measuring UV-A radiation outdoors and in the laboratory
- Monitoring UV radiation in horticultural environments





Case Study Cyanobacterial blooms in Lake Champlain are monitored using an Apogee UV-A sensor.

