



Single Channel Light Sensors



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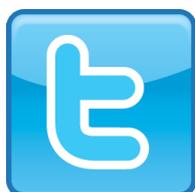
Skye Instruments is based in the UK and we are very proud to be celebrating being in business since 1983. Our products are designed and built in the UK. We have a very wide product base and our sensors & systems are used for plant & crop research; micro-climate, global climate change studies; environmental monitoring and controlled environment installations.

Products include light sensors & systems, weather monitoring sensors, automatic weather stations, plant research systems, soil and water research systems.

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Please be aware that the information in this manual was correct at time of issue, and should be 100% relevant to the accompanying product. We take great pride in our ever-evolving range of products, which means that sometimes the product may change slightly due to re-design.

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact our technical team by any of the methods above.

CONTENTS

	Page
1. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>	1
2. <u>SENSOR FOR MEASURING FROM ANY LIGHT SOURCE</u>	2
3. <u>SENSORS FOR TOTAL SOLAR RADIATION</u>	3
4. <u>POSITIONING OF ALL TYPES OF SENSOR</u>	4
5. <u>COSINE CORRECTION</u>	4
6. <u>SENSOR MAINTENANCE</u>	4
7. <u>CONNECTIONS</u>	4
8. <u>NON-STANDARD SENSORS</u>	5
9. <u>TROUBLESHOOTING</u>	8
10. <u>SPECIFICATIONS</u>	9
<u>APPENDIX 1 – RESPONSE CURVES</u>	10
<u>APPENDIX 2 – COSINE CORRECTION</u>	11
<u>APPENDIX 3 – WIRE CONNECTIONS</u>	12
<u>APPENDIX 4 – SUFFIX /M4</u>	13

1 - Channel Light Sensors

1. INTRODUCTION

Skye Instruments Limited family of specialist light sensors include sensors to measure different parts of the ultra violet, visible and infra-red spectrum for a wide range of applications. All sensors use high quality photodiodes and spectral filters, and are individually calibrated to National Standards. Each is supplied with a traceable Calibration Certificate.

The single channel Light Sensors are fully waterproof and guaranteed submersible to 4m depth. They are ideal for monitoring light levels in all environments around the world.

There are five types of sensor in this range, three PAR or Photosynthetically Active Radiation sensors (PAR Quantum, PAR Special and PAR Energy), a total solar radiation Pyranometers plus Lux sensors for human or animal studies.

This manual covers the non-amplified output sensor versions, where the output signal comes direct from the sensor photodiode. Amplified versions and add on amplifiers are also available from Skye, please enquire for details.

These sensors are cosine corrected, which means that they accept incoming light according to Lambert's Cosine Law. Essentially this means that light is measured from the hemisphere directly above the sensor.

1 - Channel Light Sensors

2. LIGHT SENSORS FOR MEASURING FROM ANY LIGHT SOURCE

SKP 210 - PAR Special

SKP 215 - PAR Quantum

SKL 310 - LUX Sensor

SKE 510 - PAR Energy Sensor

These four sensors have cosine - corrected heads, each containing a semi conductor diode and filter system responding to light according to the response curves in Appendix I.

They are all fully waterproof and may be left exposed to rain and used in humid climates. They are guaranteed for underwater use up to 4m depth.

Each sensor has been calibrated against a reference lamp, whose own calibration has been carried out at the National Physical Laboratory (N.P.L.). They are calibrated for use with any natural or artificial light source.

1 - Channel Light Sensors

3 LIGHT SENSORS FOR TOTAL SOLAR RADIATION

SKS 1110 – Silicon Cell Pyranometer

The pyranometer cosine corrected head contains a special high grade silicon photocell, sensitive to light between 350 and 1100nm. The head is completely sealed and can be left indefinitely in exposed conditions.

This sensor has been calibrated under open-sky conditions, against reference pyranometers and hence referred to the World Radiometric Reference. The calibration thus refers to Solar energy in the waveband 300nm to 3000nm, i.e. the acceptance band of thermopile pyranometers.

Because of the different spectral responses of the silicon photocell and the thermopiles, to obtain accurate readings the unit must be used in the same conditions as its calibration, i.e. under open sky only. The calibration of the SKS 1110 silicon cell pyranometer is not valid for measuring solar radiation inside glasshouses or polytunnels etc.

Different conditions of sun, cloud, etc., will slightly affect calibration, but absolute errors will always be within 5% and typically much better than 3%.

Linearity is excellent, with a maximum of 1% deviation up to levels of 3000 watts/sq.m (greater than normal solar irradiance).

1 - Channel Light Sensors

4. POSITIONING OF ALL TYPES OF LIGHT SENSOR

For accurate positioning of the sensor Skye recommend the use of a levelling unit (SKM 221). Great care should be given to the placing of the sensor, in order to achieve accurate and repeatable results. Avoid objects, trees, etc., that will shade the sensor selectively, compared with the areas under study.

5. COSINE CORRECTION

Since the sensor is intended to measure light falling on a horizontal plane (i.e. the ground), it is designed to collect light from the whole hemisphere of sky above it. This is why light sensors are cosine corrected.

Light rays perpendicular to the sensor are fully measured, while those at 90° are not accepted (they pass parallel to the surface of the plane or the ground and never intercept it). Rays at intermediate angles are treated according to the cosine of their angle to the perpendicular. Imagine the sun overhead, you feel its rays strongest when directly overhead, and much weaker when the sun is near the horizon. The sensor measures light from the different angles in a similar way, stronger when overhead than at low angles.

The cosine response of the sensor is shown in Appendix 2. The cosine errors to angle of 70° are minimal and are less than 5% to an angle of 80° . The graph shows the actual response of the sensor as a percentage of the ideal response. At 90° , even the most insignificant acceptance of light represents an infinite error, and because of this, accurate plotting beyond 85% is not practical. Errors from such low angle light in nature are generally not material in most studies.

6. SENSOR MAINTENANCE

Light Sensors require very little maintenance apart from keeping the top light collecting surface (small white diffusing disc) clean and dust free. This can be done using a soft cloth dampened with de-ionised water. Take care not to scratch this surface as this may affect the sensor calibration.

Skye Instruments light sensors and meters are recommended to be calibrated every 2 years. Please return to Skye where the sensor will be calibrated against the reference lamp and a new calibration certificate issued.

7. CONNECTIONS

Connection to obtain either mV or microamp output is shown in Appendix 3. Please note that external voltages must not be applied to the sensor, the silicon photocell and precision resistive elements may be damaged by reverse voltage or excess current.

From February 2008 to September 2011 all sensor serial numbers will contain the prefix "/S". This is simply a change in connection to include an uncommitted cable screen. All other specifications remain the same. All serial numbers above 40000 have uncommitted screens but no /S.

1 - Channel Light Sensors

8. NON-STANDARD SENSORS

The sensor part number may include a suffix as follows:

NO SUFFIX

Sensors manufactured prior to February 2008 will have no suffix. These will be fitted with a 2 core (red and blue) screened cable, where a green "tail" is fitted to the cable screen.

For a mV voltage output, the negative output is from both red and blue wires connected together, the positive output is from the green wire.

For a μA current output, the negative output is from the blue wire and the positive output from the green wire. The red wire is not used in this case.

L

E.g. SKL 310L. These sensors have been fitted with a Large Area Photodiode for increased sensitivity at low light levels. All other sensor specifications and wire connections remain the same. The sensitivity of the individual sensor is shown on the Calibration Certificate as usual.

LS

These sensors have been fitted with a Large Area Photodiode plus a non cosine correcting diffuser for maximum sensitivity at low light levels. All other sensor specifications and wire connections remain the same. The sensitivity of the individual sensor is shown on the Calibration Certificate as usual.

/LT

These sensors have been fitted with cable suitable for low temperatures. Whilst the special cable is rated for use at low temperatures, it is still advisable to avoid undue stress, movement, etc., of the cable when

at low temperatures. A special modified levelling unit (SKM 221S) is available to give extra support to the cable and minimise unnecessary movement.

A voltage only output is available. The red wire is the positive output and the blue wire is the ground/screen. All other sensor specifications remain the same.

/M4

These sensors have an M4 threaded hole in the base to facilitate mounting. Please refer to

1 - Channel Light Sensors

Appendix 5 for a diagram showing details of the hole

/V

These sensors have a voltage output only.

The red wire is the positive output and the blue wire is the ground / screen. All other specifications remain the same.

/I and /S/I

These sensors have been fitted with a 5 pin plug for a Skye DataHog logger connection and wired for a current input socket of the logger, as shown below:

Pin 1	not connected
Pin 2	not connected
Pin 3	Red
Pin 4	Blue
Pin 5	Green and cable screen

/D/I and /S/D/I

These sensors have been fitted with a 5 pin plug for a Skye DataHog logger connection and wired for a differential voltage input socket of the logger, as shown below:

Pin 1		not connected
Pin 2	Blue	Linked to Pin 3
Pin 3	Red	Linked to Pin 2
Pin 4	Green	Linked to Pin 5
Pin 5	Cable screen	Linked to Pin 4

/SS2 and /S/SS2

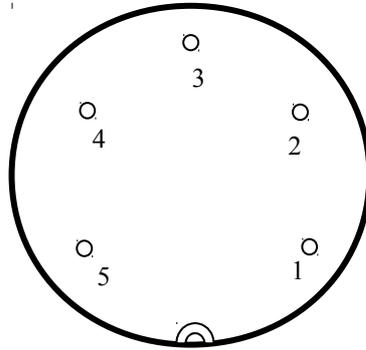
These sensors have been fitted with a 5 pin plug for a Skye SpectroSense2 meter connection and wired for a current input socket of the meter, as shown below:

Pin 1	not connected
Pin 2	Red
Pin 3	not connected
Pin 4	Blue
Pin 5	Green and cable screen

1 - Channel Light Sensors

DATAHOG AND SPECTROSENSE2 WATERPROOF BINDER 5 PIN PLUG

OUTSIDE PIN VIEW



1 - Channel Light Sensors

9. TROUBLESHOOTING

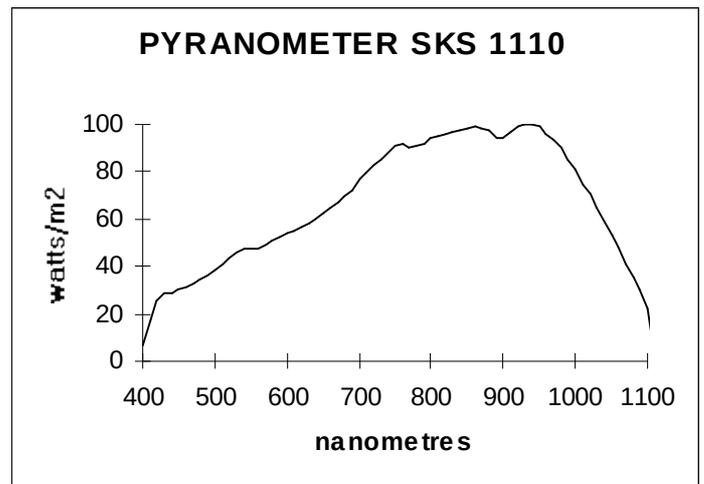
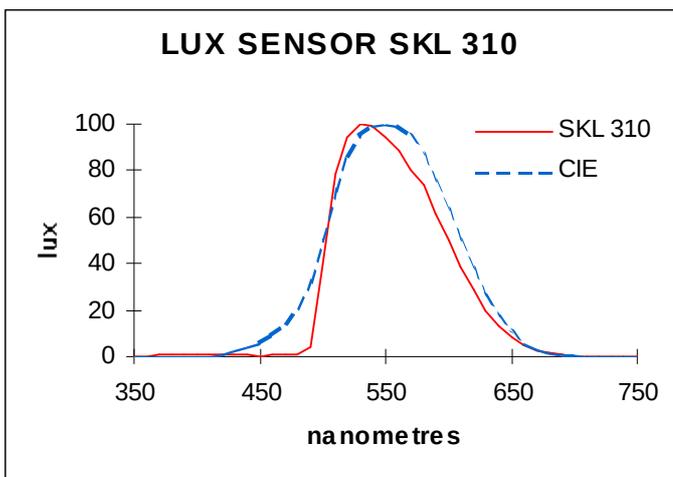
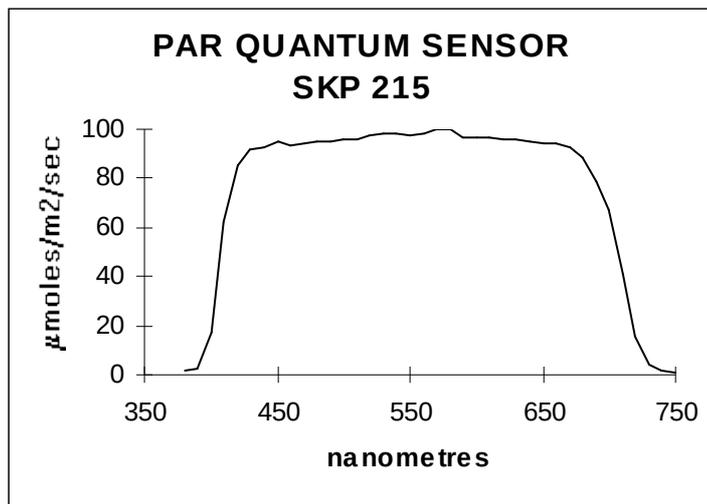
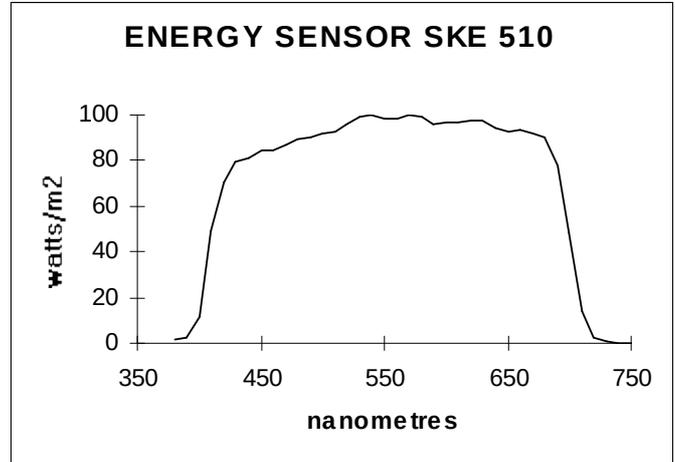
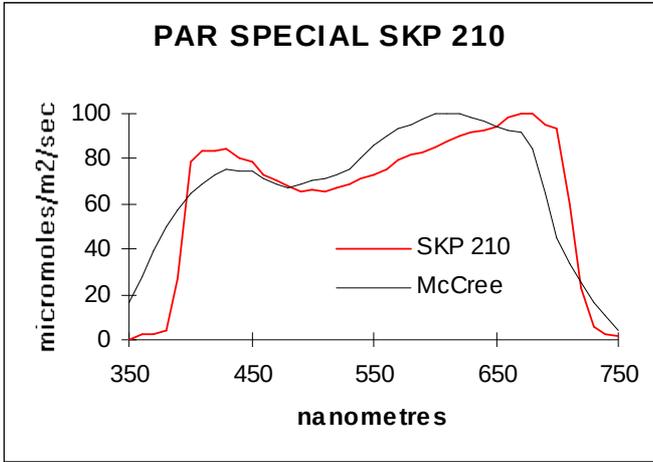
1 - Channel Light Sensors

SPECIFICATIONS

	SKP 210/212/215	SKL 310/315	SKE 510/515	SKS 1110
Sensitivity - current	1.6 μ A/ 100 μ mol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	1.5 μ A/ 10 kLux	3.5 μ A/ 100 W m ⁻²	5 μ A/ 100 W m ⁻²
Sensitivity - voltage	1 mV/ 100 μ mol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	1mV/ 10 kLux	1mV/ 100 W m ⁻²	1mV/100 W m ⁻²
Working range	0-5x10 ⁴ μ mol m ⁻² s ⁻¹	0-500 kLux	0-5000 W.m-2	0-5000 W.m-2
Linearity error - to above level	<0.2%	<0.2%	<0.2%	<0.2%
Absolute calibration error (3)	typ. <3% 5% max.	typ. <3% 5% max.	typ. <3% 5% max.	typ.<3% 5% max
Response time (7) - voltage output	10ns	10ns	10ns	10ns
Cosine error 4	3%	3%	3%	3%
Azimuth error (5)	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Temperature Co-efficient	\pm 0.1%/ $^{\circ}$ C	\pm 0.1%/ $^{\circ}$ C	\pm 0.1%/ $^{\circ}$ C	\pm 0.2%/ $^{\circ}$ C
Internal resistance - voltage output	c.650ohms	c.650ohms	c.300ohms	c.180ohms
Longterm stability (6)	\pm 2%	\pm 2%	\pm 2%	\pm 2%
Material	Acetal	Acetal	Acetal	Acetal
Dimensions	34mm diameter 38mm height	34mm diameter 38mm height	34mm diameter 38mm height	34mm diameter 38mm height
Cable	2 core screened 7 - 2 - 2C	2 core screened 7 - 2 - 2C	2 core screened 7 - 2 - 2C	2 core screened 7 - 2 - 2C
Sensor Passband	400 - 700 nm	CIE photopic Curve	400 - 700 nm	350 - 1100 nm
Detector	Silicon photocell	Silicon photocell	Silicon photocell	Silicon photocell
Filters	Glass type and/or metal interference	Glass type and/or metal interference	Glass type and/or metal interference	Glass type and/or metal interference

1 - Channel Light Sensors

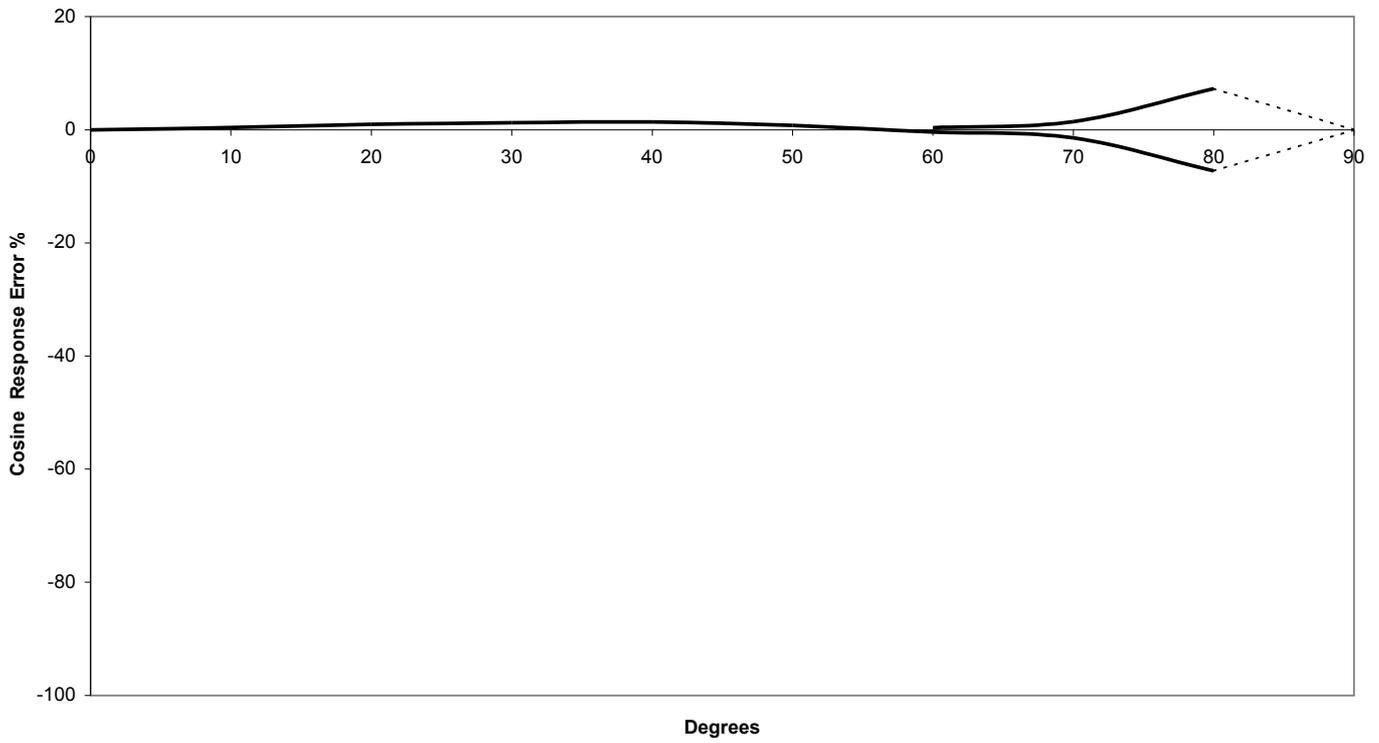
APPENDIX 1 – RESPONSE CURVES



1 - Channel Light Sensors

APPENDIX 2 – COSINE CORRECTION

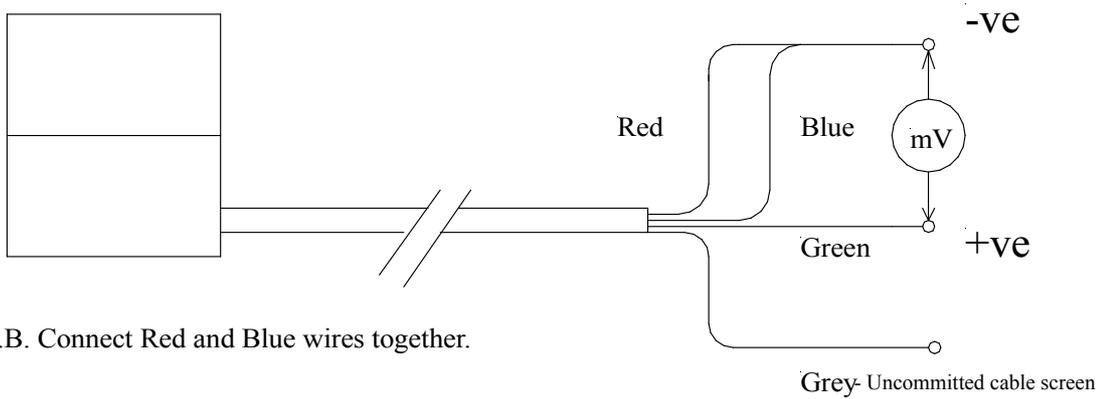
Typical Cosine Response Error Window



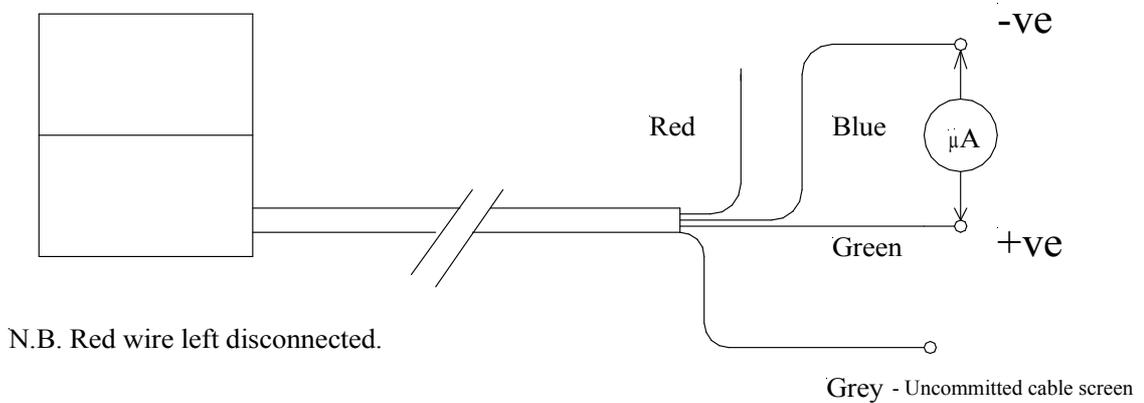
1 - Channel Light Sensors

APPENDIX 3 - WIRE CONNECTIONS

VOLTAGE OUTPUT



CURRENT OUTPUT



APPENDIX 4 - /M4

1 - Channel Light Sensors

Sensor is 34mm diameter.

One hole at 'A' is tapped M4 and is 12mm deep.

