

apogee

INSTRUMENTS

OWNER'S MANUAL

PHOTOMETRIC SENSOR

Model SE-100

(including SS models)



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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

EU Declaration of Conformity

This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer:

Apogee Instruments, Inc.
721 W 1800 N
Logan, Utah 84321
USA

for the following product(s):

Models: SE-100
Type: Photometric Sensors

The object of the declaration described above is in conformity with the relevant Union harmonization legislation:

2014/30/EU	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive
2011/65/EU	Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS 2) Directive
2015/863/EU	Amending Annex II to Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS 3)

Standards referenced during compliance assessment:

EN 61326-1:2013 Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements
EN 50581:2012 Technical documentation for the assessment of electrical and electronic products with respect to the restriction of hazardous substances

Please be advised that based on the information available to us from our raw material suppliers, the products manufactured by us do not contain, as intentional additives, any of the restricted materials including lead (see note below), mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), polybrominated diphenyls (PBDE), bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), and diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP). However, please note that articles containing greater than 0.1% lead concentration are RoHS 3 compliant using exemption 6c.

Further note that Apogee Instruments does not specifically run any analysis on our raw materials or end products for the presence of these substances, but rely on the information provided to us by our material suppliers.

Signed for and on behalf of:
Apogee Instruments, June 2020



Bruce Bugbee
President
Apogee Instruments, Inc.

INTRODUCTION

The human eye is sensitive to radiation from about 380 to 780 nm but is most sensitive in the middle of this range near 555 nm. The photopic luminosity function (there are different versions, but the CIE 1931 standard is widely accepted and commonly used) describes the average sensitivity of the human eye, or the average human perception of brightness, in well-lit conditions. The scotopic luminosity function describes the average sensitivity of the human eye in dimly-lit conditions.

Illuminance is a measurement of radiant energy on a surface, weighted by the human eye response. Illuminance is quantified in units of lux or footcandles. Lux is luminous flux (radiant intensity weighted by the photopic luminosity function) incident on a surface in units of lumens per square meter [lm m^{-2}] and footcandles is luminous flux incident on a surface in units of lumens per square foot [lm ft^{-2}]. There are 10.7639 square feet in a square meter, so lux can be converted to footcandles by dividing by 10.7639. Sensors that measure illuminance are referred to by many names, including light sensors, photometric radiometers, photopic sensors, and lux sensors.

Typical applications of illuminance sensors include determination of optimum light levels in indoor environments and quantification of material/substance exposure to light.

Apogee Instruments SE series photometric sensors consist of a cast acrylic diffuser, optical filter, photodiode, and signal processing circuitry mounted in an anodized aluminum housing, and a cable to connect the sensor to a measurement device. Sensors are designed for continuous illuminance measurement in indoor and outdoor environments. SE-100 and SE-200 series sensors output an analog voltage that is directly proportional to illuminance incident on a planar surface (does not have to be horizontal), where the radiation emanates from all angles of a hemisphere.

SENSOR MODELS

This manual covers the unamplified model SE-100 (in bold below). Additional models are covered in their respective manuals.

Model	Signal	Measurement Range
SE-100	Self-powered	0-150000 lux
SE-202	0-2.5 V	0-5000 lux
SE-205	0-5 V	0-5000 lux
SE-212	0-2.5 V	0-150000 lux
SE-215	0-5 V	0-150000 lux



Sensor model number and serial number are located on the bottom of the sensor. If you need the manufacturing date of your sensor, please contact Apogee Instruments with the serial number of your sensor.

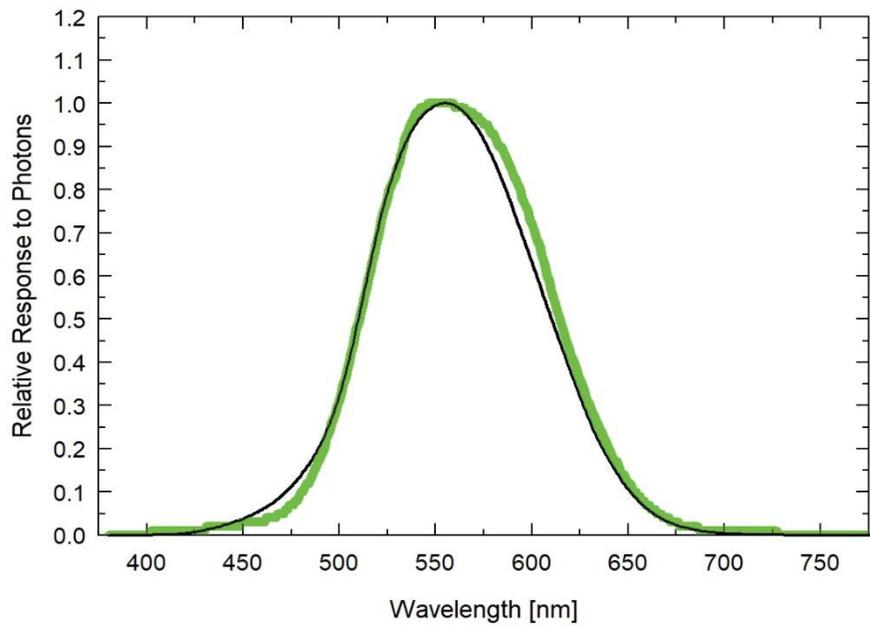
SPECIFICATIONS

SE-100	
Output (sensitivity)	0.001 mV per lux
Calibration Factor (Reciprocal of Sensitivity)	1000 lux per mV
Calibration Uncertainty	± 5 %
Output Range	0 to 200 mV
Measurement Range	0 to 150000 lux
Measurement Repeatability	Less than 0.5 %
Long-term Drift (Non-stability)	Less than 2 % per year
Non-linearity	Less than 1 %
Response Time	Less than 1 ms
Field of View	180°
Spectral Range	CIE 1931 luminous efficiency function (see spectral response graph)
Directional (Cosine) Response	± 2 % at 45°, ± 5 % at 75°
Temperature Response	Less than 0.1 % per C
Operating Environment	-40 to 70 C; 0 to 100 % relative humidity
Dimensions	30.5 mm diameter, 37 mm height
Mass (with 5 m of cable)	140 g
Cable	5 m of shielded, twisted-pair wire; TPR jacket (high water resistance, high UV stability, flexibility in cold conditions); pigtail lead wires; stainless steel (316), M8 connector

Calibration Traceability

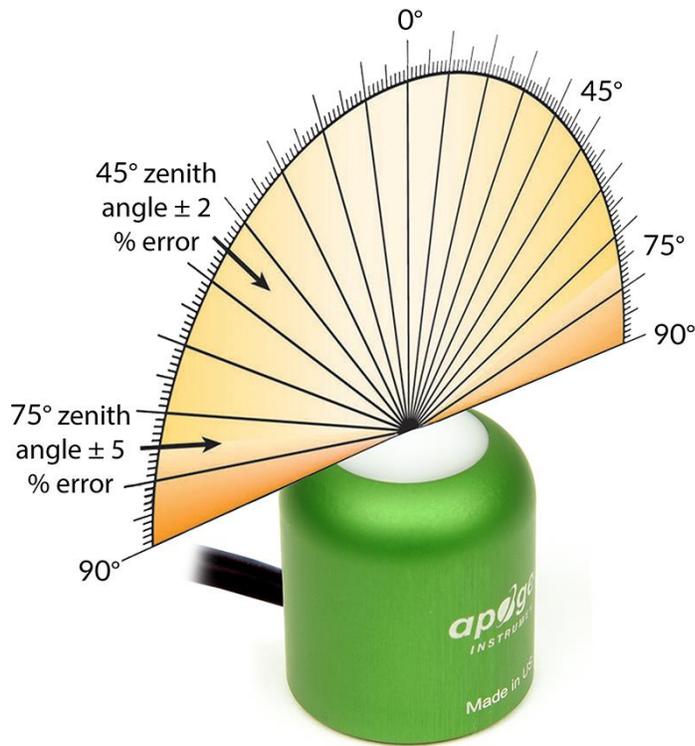
Apogee SE series photometric sensors are calibrated through side-by-side comparison to the mean of four transfer standard SE-100 photometric sensors under a reference lamp. The transfer standard photometric sensors are calibrated through side-by-side comparison to the mean of at least two reference photometric sensors under a reference lamp. The reference photometric sensors are recalibrated on a biannual schedule with a quartz halogen lamp traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Spectral Response

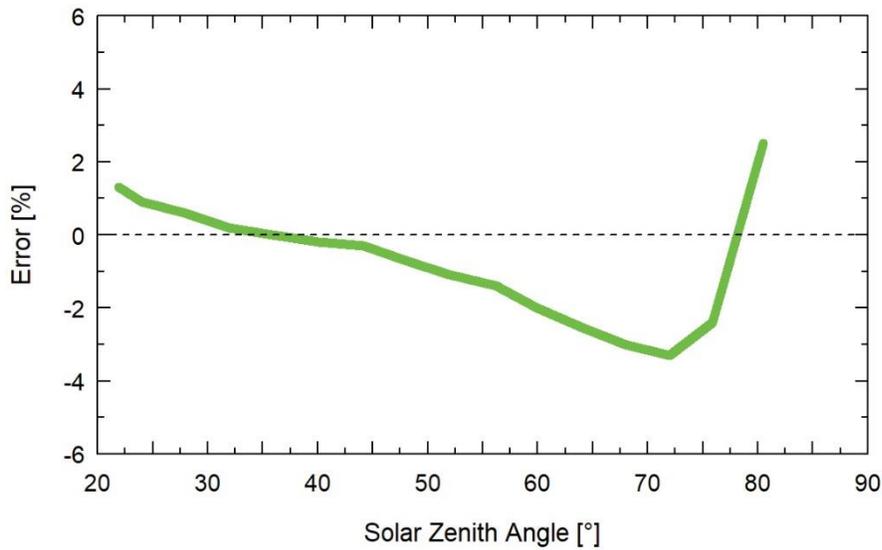


The mean relative spectral response of four SE-100 photometric radiometers (green) compared to CIE-1931 curve (dotted).

Cosine Response



Directional, or cosine, response is defined as the measurement error at a specific angle of radiation incidence. Error for Apogee SE series photometric sensors is approximately ± 2 % and ± 5 % at solar zenith angles of 45° and 75°, respectively.



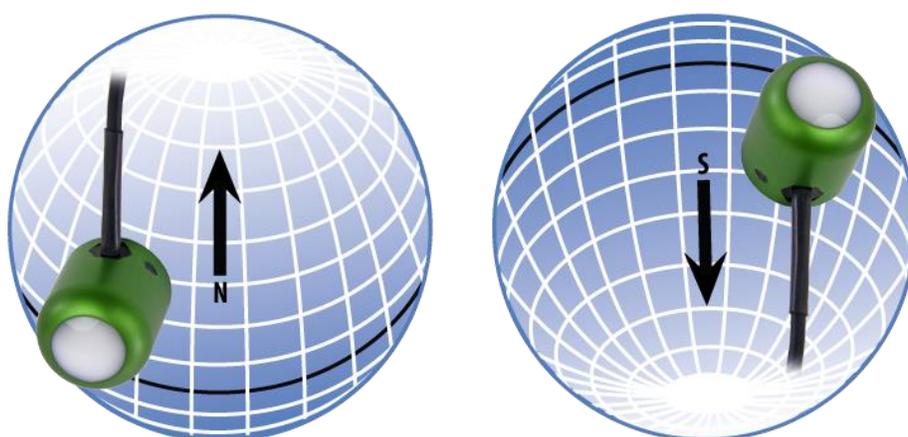
Cosine response measurements were made by direct side-by-side comparison to the mean of four reference SE-100 photometric sensors.

DEPLOYMENT AND INSTALLATION

Mount the sensor to a solid surface with the nylon mounting screw provided to prevent galvanic corrosion. To accurately measure illuminance incident on a horizontal surface, the sensor must be level. An Apogee Instruments model AL-100 Leveling Plate is recommended to level the sensor when used on a flat surface or being mounted to surfaces such as wood. To facilitate mounting on a mast or pipe, the Apogee Instruments model AL-120 Solar Mounting Bracket with Leveling Plate is recommended.



To minimize azimuth error, the sensor should be mounted with the cable pointing toward true north in the northern hemisphere or true south in the southern hemisphere. Azimuth error is typically less than 1 %, but it is easy to minimize by proper cable orientation.



In addition to orienting the cable to point toward the nearest pole, the sensor should also be mounted such that obstructions (e.g., weather station tripod/tower or other instrumentation) do not shade the sensor. **Once mounted, the green cap should be removed from the sensor.** The green cap can be used as a protective covering for the sensor when it is not in use.

CABLE CONNECTORS

Apogee sensors offer cable connectors to simplify the process of removing sensors from weather stations for calibration (the entire cable does not have to be removed from the station and shipped with the sensor).

The ruggedized M8 connectors are rated IP68, made of corrosion-resistant marine-grade stainless-steel, and designed for extended use in harsh environmental conditions.

Instructions

Pins and Wiring Colors: All Apogee connectors have six pins, but not all pins are used for every sensor. There may also be unused wire colors inside the cable. To simplify datalogger connection, we remove the unused pigtail lead colors at the datalogger end of the cable.

If a replacement cable is required, please contact Apogee directly to ensure ordering the proper pigtail configuration.

Alignment: When reconnecting a sensor, arrows on the connector jacket and an aligning notch ensure proper orientation.

Disconnection for extended periods: When disconnecting the sensor for an extended period of time from a station, protect the remaining half of the connector still on the station from water and dirt with electrical tape or other method.

Tightening: Connectors are designed to be firmly finger-tightened only. There is an o-ring inside the connector that can be overly compressed if a wrench is used. Pay attention to thread alignment to avoid cross-threading. When fully tightened, 1-2 threads may still be visible.

WARNING: Do not tighten the connector by twisting the black cable or sensor head, only twist the metal connector .



Inline cable connectors are installed 30 cm from the head



A reference notch inside the connector ensures proper alignment before tightening.



When sending sensors in for calibration, only send the short end of the cable and half the connector.

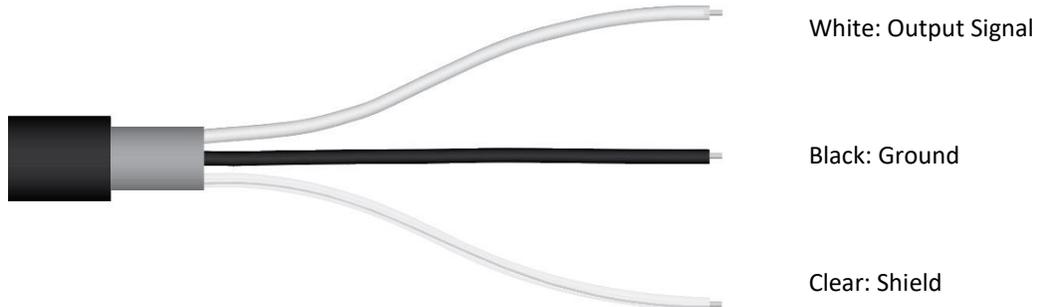


Finger-tighten firmly

OPERATION AND MEASUREMENT

Connect the sensor to a measurement device (meter, datalogger, controller) capable of measuring and displaying or recording a millivolt signal (an input measurement range of approximately 0-150 mV is required to cover the entire range of illuminance from the sun). In order to maximize measurement resolution and signal-to-noise ratio, the input range of the measurement device should closely match the output range of the quantum sensor. **DO NOT connect the sensor to a power source. The sensor is self-powered and applying voltage will damage the sensor.**

Wiring for SE-100



Spectral Errors for Apogee SE-100 Series Photometric Radiometers

Radiation Source (Error Calculated Relative to Sun, Clear Sky)	Error [%]
Sun (Clear Sky)	-2.2
Sun (Overcast)	-2.4
Cool White Fluorescent T12	-0.9
Cool White Fluorescent T5	-0.8
Metal Halide	-1.2
Ceramic Metal Halide	0.0
Mogul Base HPS	2.9
Dual-ended HPS	2.0
Quartz Halogen	0.0
Cool White	-2.1
Neutral White	-1.4
Warm White	-0.1
Blue (448 nm)	-32.9
Green (448 nm)	-5.3
Red (635 nm)	7.3
Red (667 nm)	9.8

MAINTENANCE AND RECALIBRATION

Blocking of the optical path between the target and detector can cause low readings. Occasionally, accumulated materials on the diffuser of the upward-looking sensor and in the apertures of the downward-looking sensor can block the optical path in three common ways:

1. Moisture or debris on the diffuser (upward-looking) or in the apertures (downward-looking).
2. Dust during periods of low rainfall.
3. Salt deposit accumulation from evaporation of sea spray or sprinkler irrigation water.

Apogee Instruments upward-looking sensors have a domed diffuser and housing for improved self-cleaning from rainfall but active cleaning may be necessary. Dust or organic deposits are best removed using water, or window cleaner, and a soft cloth or cotton swab. Salt deposits should be dissolved with vinegar and removed with a cloth or cotton swab. **Salt deposits cannot be removed with solvents such as alcohol or acetone.** Use only gentle pressure when cleaning the diffuser with a cotton swab or soft cloth, to avoid scratching the outer surface. The solvent should be allowed to do the cleaning, not mechanical force. **Never use an abrasive material or cleaner on the diffuser.**

It is recommended that two-band sensors be recalibrated every two years. See the Apogee webpage for details regarding return of sensors for recalibration (<http://www.apogeeinstruments.com/tech-support-recalibration-repairs/>).

TROUBLESHOOTING AND CUSTOMER SUPPORT

Independent Verification of Functionality

Apogee SE-100 series photometric sensors are self-powered devices and output a voltage signal proportional to illuminance. A quick and easy check of sensor functionality can be determined using a voltmeter with millivolt resolution. Connect the positive lead wire from the voltmeter to the white wire from the sensor and the negative (or common) lead wire from the voltmeter to the black wire from the sensor. Direct the sensor head toward a light source and verify the sensor provides a signal. Increase and decrease the distance from the sensor head to the light source to verify that the signal changes proportionally (decreasing signal with increasing distance and increasing signal with decreasing distance). Blocking all radiation from the sensor should force the sensor signal to zero.

Compatible Measurement Devices (Dataloggers/Controllers/Meters)

SE-100 series photometric sensors are calibrated with a standard calibration factor of 1000 lux per mV, yielding a sensitivity of 0.001 mV per lux. Thus, a compatible measurement device (e.g., datalogger or controller) should have resolution of at least 0.001 mV in order to provide illuminance resolution of 1 lux.

An example datalogger program for Campbell Scientific dataloggers can be found on the Apogee webpage at <https://www.apogeeinstruments.com/content/Photometric-Unamplified.CR1>.

Cable Length

When the sensor is connected to a measurement device with high input impedance, sensor output signals are not changed by shortening the cable or splicing on additional cable in the field. Tests have shown that if the input impedance of the measurements device is greater than 1 mega-ohm there is negligible effect on the calibration, even after adding up to 100 m of cable. All Apogee sensors use shielded, twisted pair cable to minimize electromagnetic interference. For best measurements, the shield wire must be connected to an earth ground. This is particularly important when using the sensor with long lead lengths in electromagnetically noisy environments.

Modifying Cable Length

See Apogee webpage for details on how to extend sensor cable length: (<http://www.apogeeinstruments.com/how-to-make-a-weatherproof-cable-splice/>).