

Product introduction

NBL-W-SRS Solar Radiation Sensor (Pyranometer) can be used to measure the total solar radiation in the spectral range of 0.3-3 μ m. If the sensing face is down, the reflected radiation can be measured, and the shading ring can also measure the scattered radiation. The core device of the radiation sensor is a high-precision photosensitive element, which has good stability and high precision; at the same time, a quartz glass cover made of precision optical cold processing is installed outside the sensing element, which effectively prevents environmental factors from affecting its performance. The product can be widely used in meteorology, energy, agriculture, construction and other fields.

Technical Parameters

Spectral range: 0.3~3 μ m

Measuring range: 0~1500W/m²

Power supply mode:

☐ DC 12V-24V

☐ Other

Output:

☐ Current: 4~20mA

☐ Voltage: 0~5V

☐ RS485

Instrument cable length: 2.5 meters

Response time: <5s

Temperature related: <±0.08%°C

Cosine response: <±10% (when the sun altitude is 10°)

Nonlinear: <±2%

Annual rate of change: <±2%

Working environment:

Temperature -20°C~65°C

Humidity≤100%RH

Product weight: sensor 420 g, with transmitter 760 g

Product power consumption: 0.2W

Calculation formula

Voltage type (0~5V output):

$$E = V / 5 \times 1500$$

(E is the measured radiation value (W/m²), V is the output voltage (V))

Voltage type (0~2.5V output):

(1) $V > 1578$ $E = 1500$

(2) $1578 > V > 800$ $E = 0.68 * V + 426$

(3) $800 > V > 300$

$$E = (0.0000010504 * V * V * V - 0.0008667572 * V * V + 1.3964835042 * V - 129.39)$$

(4) $300 > V > 20$ E has a linear relationship in the interval

{0,0},{30,5},{34,10},{70,40},{148,100},{209,150},{217,200},{309,250},

Where: The numbers in brackets are "voltage value (in millivolts)" and "radiation value (in watts/square meter)"

$$E = E2 - (V2 - V) / (V2 - V1) * (E2 - E1)$$

E—radiation value

E1—the minimum value in a certain interval

E2—the maximum value in a certain interval

V—radiation channel input voltage value

V1—the minimum voltage in a certain interval

V2—the maximum voltage in a certain interval

(5) $20 > V$ $E = 0$

(E is the measured radiation value (W/m²), V is the output voltage (mV))

Current type (4~20mA output):

$$E = (I - 4) / 16 \times 1500$$

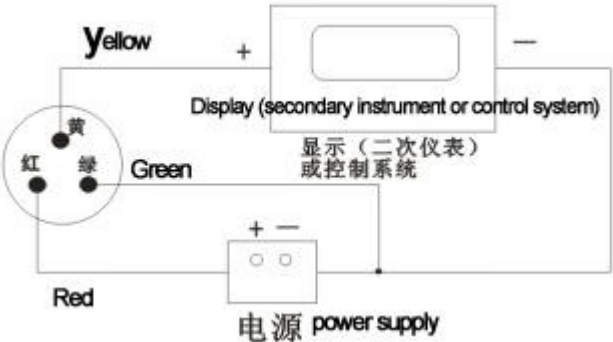
(E is the measured radiation value (W/m²), I is the output current (mA))

Connection method

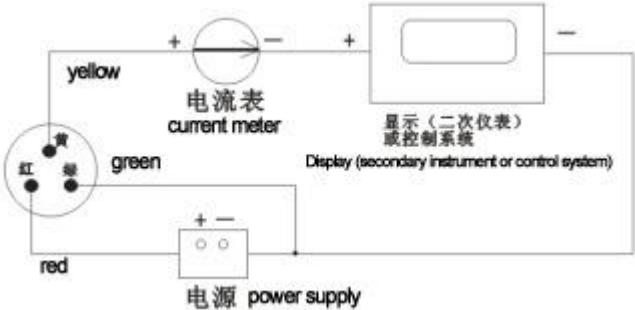
- (1) If equipped with the collector produced by our company, directly connect the sensor to the corresponding interface on the collector using the sensor cable.
- (2) If the transmitter is purchased separately, the corresponding line sequences are:

Line color	output signal		
	Voltage	Current	RS485 Communication s
Red	+	+	+
Black (Green)	-	-	-
Yellow	Voltage signal	Current Signal	A/TX
Blue			B/RX

- (3) There are two output wiring methods for transmitter voltage and Ccurrent:

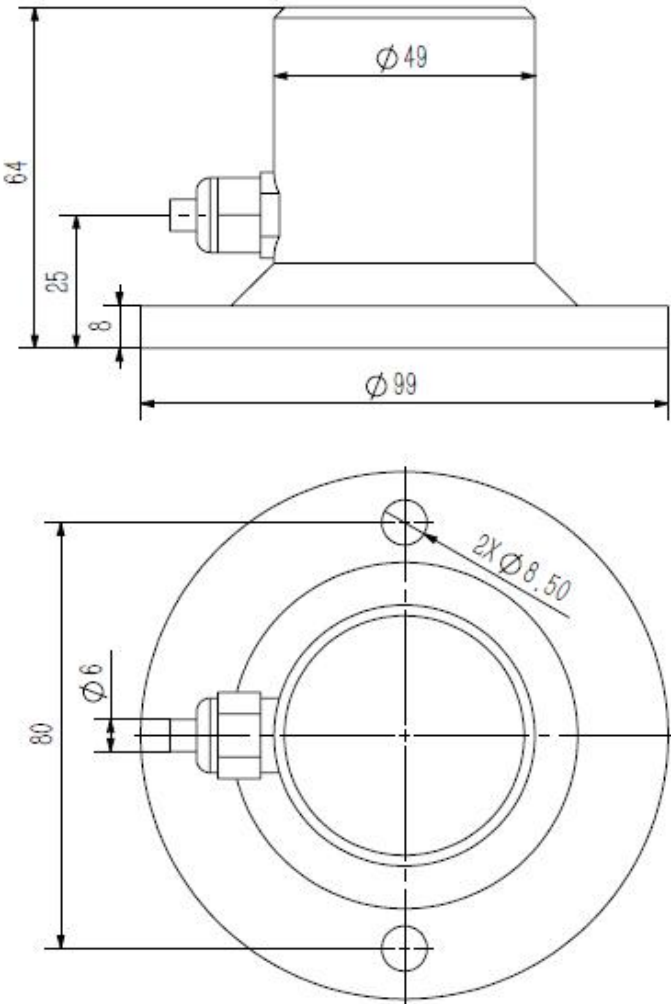


(Wiring diagram of voltage output mode)



(Wiring diagram of current output mode)

Structural Dimensions



MODBUS-RTU Communication protocol

- I Serial port format
 - Data bits 8 bits
 - Stop bit 1 or 2 bits
 - Check Digit None
 - Baud rate 9600 The interval between two communications is at least 1000ms
- II Communication format
 - [1] Write device address
 - Send: 00 10 Address CRC (5 bytes)
 - Returns: 00 10 CRC (4 bytes)
 - Instructions: 1. The address bit of the read/write address command must be 00.

2. Address is 1 byte, the range is 0-255.

For example:

Send 00 10 01 BD C0

Return 00 10 00 7C

[2] Read device address

Send: 00 20 CRC (4 bytes)

Returns: 00 20 Address CRC (5 bytes)

Description: Address is 1 byte, the range is 0-255

For example:

Send 00 20 00 68

Return 00 20 01 A9 C0

[3] Read real-time data

Send: Address 03 00 00 00 01 XX XX

Description: As shown in the figure below:

Code	Feature Definition	Remark
Address	Address	
03	Function code	
00 00	Start Address	
00 01	Reading points	
XX XX	CRC Check code, low front and high back	

Return: Address 03 02 XX XX XX XX

Description:

Code	Feature Definition	Remark
Address	Address	
03	Function code	
02	Read unit bytes	
XX XX	Data (front high and back low)	Hex
XX XX	CRC check code	

For example:

Send: 01 03 00 00 00 01 84 0A

Return: 01 03 02 00 B4 B8 33

Note: 00 B4 converted to hexadecimal is 180, after data analysis, the actual radiation value is 180W/m²

Steps to calculate CRC code:

1. The preset 16-bit register is hexadecimal FFFF

(that is, all 1s). Call this register the CRC register;

2. XOR the first 8-bit data with the lower bits of the 16-bit CRC register, and place the result in the CRC register;

3. Shift the contents of the register one bit to the right (toward the lower bit), fill the highest bit with 0, and check the shifted out bit after the right shift;

4. If the shift out bit is 0: repeat step 3 (shift right one bit again)

If the shift-out bit is 1: XOR the CRC register with the polynomial A001 (1010 0000 0000 0001);

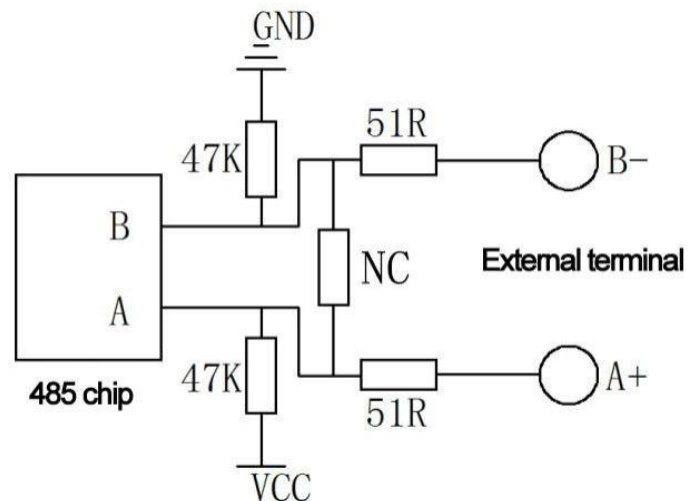
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until the right shift is performed 8 times, so that the entire 8-bit data is processed;

6. Repeat steps 2 to 5 to process the next 8-bit data;

7. The final CRC register is the CRC code;

8. When the CRC result is put into the information frame, the high and low bits are exchanged, and the low bits are first.

RS485 circuit

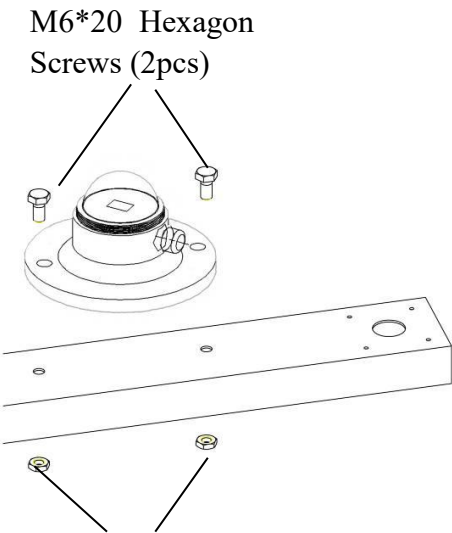


Instruction manual

1. Make sure the mounting bracket is parallel to the ground;

2. As shown in the figure, use M6 screws and nuts to fix the sensor on the mounting bracket through the 2 mounting holes on the sensor;

3. Please avoid disassembling the sensor during installation.



M6 nut, 6mm flat washer, 6mm spring washer (2 each)

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Selection table

No.	Power supply	output signal	explanation
NBL-W-SRS			Solar Radiation Sensor (Pyranometer)
	12-24V		12-24V Power supply
		V	0-5V
		A1	4-20mA
		W2	RS485
For example: NBL-W-SRS -12V-24V-A1: Solar Radiation Sensor (transmitter) 12V-24V power supply, 4-20mA current signal output			