

Instruction for Use

021498/10/07

Clima Sensor D

4.9110.00.061 / 4.9100.00.061

4.9111.00.061 / 4.9101.00.061

from software version: V2.2



Clima Sensor D
4.9110.00.061



Clima Sensor D
4.9100.00.061



Clima Sensor D
4.9111.00.061



Clima Sensor D
4.9101.00.061

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1 Models available

Order-No.	Wind	Precipitation Brightness Twilight	Temperature	Air humidity	DCF77	RS 485	Analogue output
4.9110.00.061	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.9100.00.061	X	X			X	X	X
4.9111.00.061		X	X	X	X	X	X
4.9101.00.061		X			X	X	X

2 Application

The **Clima Sensor D** serves for the measurement of environmental parameters. For further processing they are available as

- serial RS485/422 telegram and as
- Analogue output

The CLIMA – Sensor D has an internal DCF77 receiver, that accepts the time signal of an atomic clock, and integrates it into the data telegram. The DCF77- transmitter is situated at Frankfurt/M.

Fields of application are building control systems, control technology, greenhouse technology or for further processing of the acquired data to recording – and indicating instruments.

Depending on the respective model, the following parameters can be measured by the Clima Sensor D :

- **Wind speed**
- **Precipitation (yes / no)**
- **Brightness in Eastern, Southern and Western direction**
- **Twilight**
- **Temperature**
- **relative Air humidity**

A fixing clip serves for the mounting on masts or plane surfaces – depending on the range of application.

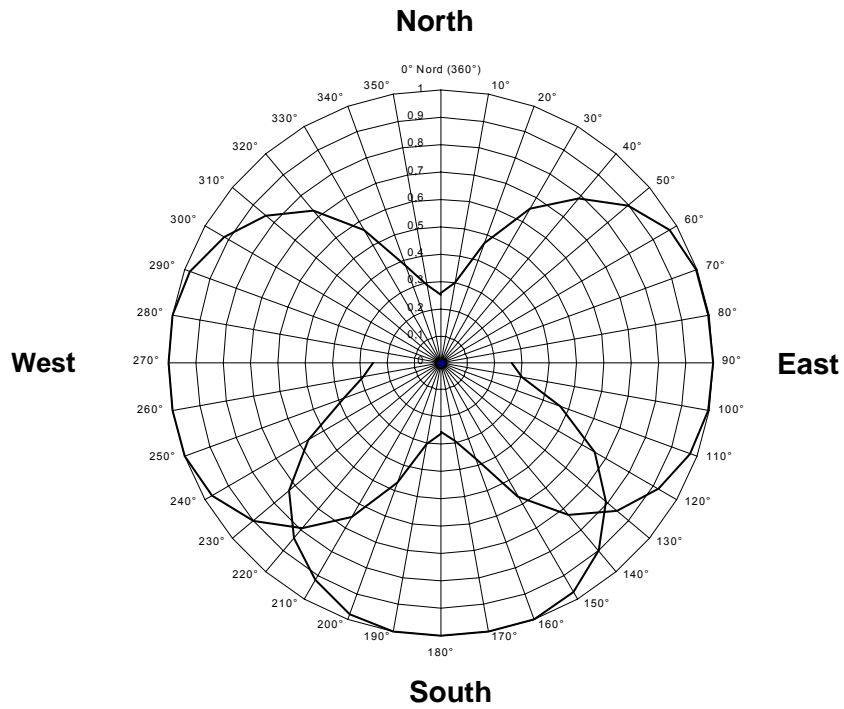
Included in delivery:

- 1x Clima Sensor D with fixing clip
- 1 x Magnet
- 1 x Instruction for Use

3 Function

Wind speed	A cup star is set into rotation by the wind. A shaft, running in friction bearings, is fixed at the cup star, and leads two magnets past a reed contact. The pulses, thus arising, are edited and are available as defined measuring values.
Precipitation - Detection	The detection is carried out optically acc. to the reflection-method with modulated infrared-light. The analysis is done after a phase-sensitive filtering so that disturbances, caused by static or dynamic outside light-sources, such as sunlight or electric illumination, can definitely be avoided.
Brightness Detection	The brightness is detected by means of three independent photo-diodes, which are arranged in 90°-segments. Converter transform the signals, which are then available as serial, and three independent output voltages.
Twilight	The twilight is detected by a photodiode. A converter transforms the signal which is available in serial and analogue form.
Temperature measurement	A long-term-stable resistance thermometer Pt-100 is used as temperature sensor. A current source with negative internal resistance eliminates the quadratic ratio in the Pt-100 characteristic curve, so that an excellent linearity and measurement accuracy is achieved.
Humidity measurement	The measurement is carried out through a capacitive humidity sensor, which changes its capacity in accordance with the relative air humidity. An analyzing circuit converts the capacity changes of the sensor, and compensates the non-linearity and temperature-dependency of the sensor.
DCF77 Receiver	The receiver is able to receive the DCF77-signal, and to synchronize the internal clock. The time is aligned once a day at 03:00 h.
Condensation Protection	The instrument has an internal condensation protection. It protects the inside of the housing against condensation. It is not able to protect the housing against icing.

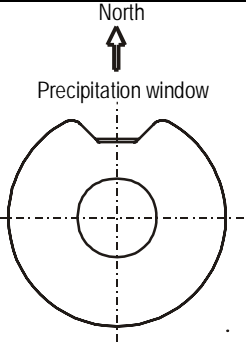
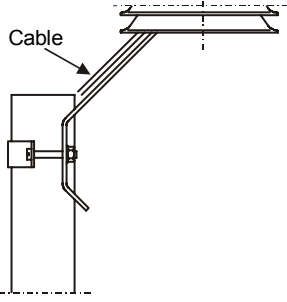
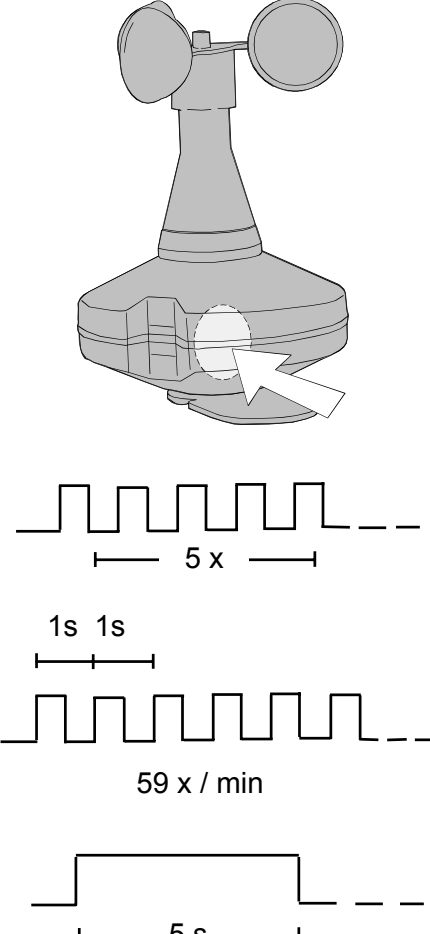
Horizontal direction depending of the brightness



4 Installation

Attention:

Storing, mounting and operation under weather conditions is permissible only in vertical position, as otherwise water can get into the instrument.

	<p>Alignment of Sensor</p> <p>The sensor is to be aligned by means of a compass so that the precipitation window points north. Thus the brightness sensors detect clearly the irradiation range of the sun course, and their assignment according to direction is guaranteed.</p>
	<p>Mounting</p> <p>The sensor is designed for mounting on a mast tube (\varnothing 35 ... 50 mm). This way of mounting facilitates the above-mentioned alignment of the sensor without problems. Please take care that the sunshine reaches the sensor all-day without shadow. The mounting near buildings or trees can affect the measuring value in a negative manner.</p> <p>In case of wall mounting please care for a distance to the wall of at least 0,5 m, so that the function of the precipitation-/brightness sensors is not interfered.</p>
	<p>...with electrical connection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold the magnet included at the integrated Reed-contact, so that you hear 5 short tones. Hold the magnet in position. • The CLIMA Sensor D indicates the reception of the time signal by short tones (second cycle; pause at every clock minute). <p>Remark: The quality of the time signal is not depending on the length of the tones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the time signal is received completely, an appropriate mounting site is found. • When the time signal is not or only partly received, choose a new mounting site. • Remove the magnet. The CLIMA - Sensor D acknowledges this finally by a tone of 5-second-length.

5 Pin Connection


Remark:

The indication of cores is always the same with all models of the Clima Sensor-D, however, the connection depends on the instrument model.

Pin Connection of Analogue Outputs


Order-No.	Core-No.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	~	~	+	AGND	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
+	-											
4.9110.00.061	Supply 16 – 24 V AC or 16 – 28 V DC Reserve Protection		P	AGND	B (West)	B (Sou)	B (Eas)	W	T	H	Tw	AGND
4.9100.00.061			P	AGND	B (West)	B (Sou)	B (Eas)	W	NC	NC	Tw	AGND
4.9111.00.061			P	AGND	B (West)	B (Sou)	B (Eas)	NC	T	H	Tw	AGND
4.9101.00.061			p	AGND	B (West)	B (Sou)	B (Eas)	NC	NC	NC	Tw	AGND

Pin Connection of the Digital Data Interface in Full-duplex- Mode

Order-No.	Core-No.				
	13	14	15	16	Grounding gn/ge 
all	TXD-	TXD+	RXD-	RXD+	

Remark: For selection of the duplex mode refer to command DM

Pin Connection of the Digital Data Interface in Half-duplex- Mode

Order-No.	Core-No.				
	13	14	15	16	Grounding gn/ge 
all	DATA-	DATA+	reserved	reserved	

Remark: For selection of the duplex mode refer to command DM

Abbreviations and Assignment

P	=	P recipitation	0 / 10 V	=	Rain yes / no
B	=	B rightness	0 - 10 V	=	0 - 100 k Lux
Tw	=	T wilight	0 - 10 V	=	0 - 250 Lux
W	=	W ind speed	0 - 10 V	=	0 - 40 m/s
H	=	H umidity	0 - 10 V	=	0 - 100 % rel. h.
T	=	T emperature	0 - 10 V	=	-20 - +60 °C
AGND	=	A nalogue G round			
NC	=	N ot connected			
TXD-	=	RS485 Transmission path (inverted)			
TXD+	=	RS485 Transmission path (not inverted)			
RXD-	=	RS485 Receive path (inverted)			
RXD+	=	RS485 Receive path (not inverted)			
DATA-	=	RS485 data line (inverted)			
DATA+	=	RS485 data line (not inverted)			

6 Placing into Operation

Remark:

This instruction for use has no detailed description of analogue outputs. For pin connections, measurement category with physical assignment please refer to chapter 5 (Tab. Abbreviations and Assignments).

For connection of the CLIMA-Sensor-D, first, the data lines have to be connected, and afterwards the supply voltage. Please connect the data lines of the CLIMA-Sensor-D as follows:

Connection in Full-duplex Mode

Connection CLIMA- Sensor	Connection RS485 Converter
TXD-	RXD-
TXD+	RXD+
RXD-	TXD-
RXD+	TXD+

Connection in Half-duplex Mode

Connection CLIMA- Sensor	Connection RS485 Converter
DATA-	DATA-
DATA+	DATA+

Start in the Basic Setting

Connect the CLIMA-Sensor-D to your PC via an RS485 interface converter, and start a terminal program (for ex. Hyper Terminal). Set the interface parameter to 9600baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit and no parity.

After the start the CLIMA - Sensor emits a tone of 1-second-length. At the same time the following message is transmitted via the serial interface:

THIES Clima Sensor D

Version X.X

ID00

Afterwards, a data telegram is output every second.

7 Command Interpreter

For communication the CLIMA-Sensor-D has a command interpreter that might change the behavior of the instrument. Thusly, for ex. the baud rate, the instrument ID and the starting behavior can be adapted to the internal requirements. On principle, a command is constructed as follows:

AABB<cr>

or.

AABBCCC<cr>

With:

AA: Instruments– ID. It is always two-digit, and in the range 00. 99

BB: The command, refer to list of commands

CCC: A three-digit-value for setting of a new parameter value.

<cr>: Means Carriage-return (enter-taste). This character finalizes the entry of commands.

If a command is transmitted to the instrument without parameter value, it serves for the request of the value currently set. Thusly, for ex. through the command

00BU<cr>

the starting behavior is requested.

The command TR is an exception, here. The instrument answer to command 00TR<cr> is transmitting the current data record.

By stating the parameter value 'CCC' the current parameter is changed. Thusly, for ex. through the command

00TT000<cr>

the autonomous output of the data telegram is deactivated.

All commands available for the communication are included in section 12, list of commands on page 16.

8 Precipitation Recognition

The CLIMA-sensor has an optic precipitation recognition. The threshold, when the precipitation output is set, is selectable via the software. The sensitivity can be set between 1 and 30 by the parameter PE. One means that already with the first identified precipitation particle the precipitation output is set. Thirty means, that within one minute approx. 30 precipitation events must be identified before precipitation is signalled. The internal scanning of the precipitation event is every second, whereat the precipitation particle generates an internal pulse of up to 3sec. length, depending on the size.

On delivery the parameter PE is set to 15..

In case no further precipitation event has been identified within a time period of one minute, the precipitation output is switched off.

9 Telegram Output

The CLIMA-Sensor-D outputs the data autonomously or on request. In all cases the telegram has the following format:

The CLIMA-Sensor-D outputs the data as follows:

(STX) date / time; brightness, East; South; West; twilight; temperature of housing; humidity; temperature; precipitation; WS; status of sensor; check sum; (ETX CR LF)

Example for the telegram output:

(STX)30.05.06 16:13:50;007.8;011.6;003.8;!!!;054;+20.1;0;00.0;00;0E(ETX CR LF)

Data value	Beginning in the telegram	Length
STX	0	1
Date/Time	1	17
Brightness East	19	5
Brightness South	25	5
Brightness West	31	5
Twilight	37	3
Humidity	41	3
Temperature	45	5
Precipitation	51	1
Wind speed	53	4
Status of sensor	58	2
Check sum	61	2
ETX; Carriage return linefeed	63	3
	66Characters	

Remark:

With instrument models 4.9100.00.061 and 4.9101.00.061 (without temperature- and humidity measurement) the output shows ???;???.? instead of temperature and humidity.

Format Date:

dd.MM.yy

dd: Day of month with leading zero

MM: Month of the year with leading zero

yy: Year with leading zero

Format Time:

hh.mm.ss

hh: hour in 24-hour-format with leading zero

mm: Minute with leading zero

ss: Second with leading zero

Format Brightness:

nnn.n : 55 digits, indicates the brightness 0..100kLux

Format Twilight:

nnn : 3 digits, indicates the twilight 0..250Lux.

Format Temperature:

+nn.n : 5 digits, with leading sign (+ or -) and one decimal place in °C

Format Humidity :

nnn : 3 digits from zero to 100%

Format Precipitation:

n : 1 digit, Precipitation yes/no

Format Wind Speed

nn.n : 4 digits, 0...40m/s (two positions before decimal point, one decimal place)

Status Sensor:

nn : indicates the status of sensor. The status value is a combination of several single states, which are linked together in binary state. The status is output as hexadecimal value. The individual bits have the following signification:

Bit value	Signification
2 ⁰	Is set if the necessary internal instrument voltage falls below. In this case the precipitation detection does not work faultless any more.
2 ¹	Is set in case the last synchronization of the time fails. Is reset in case of correctly received time.
2 ²	Is set when the heating is activated. (temperature under-shooting or set manually by command)
2 ³	Is set during time synchronization.
2 ⁴ .. 2 ⁷	Reserved.

Format Checksum

nn : Hexadecimal presentation of EXOR-link from character after STX (w/o STX) to semicolon before checksum (inclusive).

If a data value is not within the required measurement interval, instead of the value !!! is output, for ex. with twilight. If the analogue output delivers no valid value, ??? is output, for ex. with temperature and humidity.

10 DCF77 Receiver

For time-synchronous processing the CLIMA-Sensor-D has an internal DCF77-receiver, that is able to receive the atomic-accurate time signal. This signal is transmitted from Frankfurt Mainflingen. The transmission of a complete date-/time information takes 1 minute.

The DCF77-receiver of the CLIMA-Sensor-D is designed in such a way that it has to receive two successively transmitted time-signals. The received information have to show a difference of one minute. I.e. the synchronization with faultless reception may take a time of up to three minutes.

The time-synchronization can be started by the following action:

- Automatic synchronization after connection of the voltage supply, ref. to command *command BU*
- Manual starting of synchronization by command *command GT*
- Manual starting of synchronization by means of a magnet
- Automatic synchronization at 03:00 (cannot to be deactivated)

The instrument outputs a brief data telegram with the time synchronization, where the quality of the DCF77-reception can be derived from. The telegram has the following format:

(STX)DCF ,A' ,nn'(ETX CR LF)

DCF means DCF77 and is a constant text.

,A' can accept the values 0,1,X and Y

Value for ,A'	Signification
0	A bit with the information ,0' has been received
1	A bit with the information ,1' has been received
X	The received signal could not be related
Y	No signal has been received for at least 2 seconds. Is also signal with minute changing

Table: Value for ,A' in the DCF77 reception telegram

,nn' means the internal reception quality and has the following signification:

Value for ,nn'	Signification
8..17	Signal is interpreted as bit with the information '0'. With optimal reception the value is 12
21..30	Signal is interpreted as bit with the information '1'. With optimal reception the value is 12

Table: Value ,nn' in the DCF77 reception telegram

The reception can be interpreted on the basis of the values for ,nn' as follows:

Value for ,nn'	Signification
12 resp. 24	Optimal reception
Values range between 8 and 17 resp. 21 and 30	Bad reception. It might occur that the DCF77 cannot synchronize itself.
Intermittent telegram DCF X 00	Received signal is beyond the tolerance and cannot be interpreted. Time synchronization is not possible. Possibly temporary disturbances or generally bad reception.
Intermittent telegram DCF Y 00	No DCF77 reception. Possibly, there is a source of interference in the proximate ambience, or the DCF77 signal is completely shadowed.

Table: Appraising the DCF77 reception quality

Attention!!

In industrial ambience or close to electro-magnetic sources of interference, such as PC-monitors, electric motors, contactors the DCF 77 signal can be disturbed, and no reception is possible.

A DCF77 reception cannot be guaranteed. It depends on the local conditions.

In parallel to the output of the DCF reception status in the telegram, there is also the possibility of indicating the status acoustically. Here are two options:

- Starting of the synchronization through the command 00GT002
- Starting of the synchronization through an external magnet.

In all cases a pulse is output on reception of a signal. Depending on the received signal the tone length is 0.1, and 0.2 seconds, respectively.

The termination of the time-synchronization is carried out autonomously by the CLIMA-Sensor. The following abort-conditions may lead to the termination of the time-synchronization:

- The CLIMA-Sensor-D has received valid signals within two successive minutes. The time is set, the status with the valencies 2¹ is reset.
- The CLIMA-Sensor-D receives no signal for a period of 5 seconds. The status with the valency 2¹ is set.
- For 5 minutes the CLIMA-Sensor-D receives signals, however cannot derive a valid date/time information. The status with the valency 2¹ is set,
- Synchronization after Start of System

In the pre-setting the CLIMA-Sensor-D does not begin with the synchronization of time immediately after the switching-on. The instrument acquires the measuring values, and outputs them. In order to synchronize the time directly after the start of system the command BU must set to 1:

00BU0<cr>	:	no synchronization after program start
00BU1<cr>	:	synchronization of time after program start without buzzer
00BU2<cr>	:	synchronization of time after program start with buzzer

10.1 Synchronization by serial Command

Through the command GT the synchronization of time can be started via the serial interface. The command GT has the following functions:

00GT0<cr>	:	Terminates the time synchronization
00GT1<cr>	:	Starts the time synchronization without buzzer
00GT2<cr>	:	Starts the time synchronization with buzzer

10.2 Synchronization by external Magnet

Another synchronization of time is possible by means of a magnet. For this, a Reed-contact has to be closed by means of a magnet on the left side of the CLIMA-Sensor-D.

Please proceed as follows:

1. Lead the magnet to the housing. The buzzer outputs 5 short tones.
2. Afterwards, another tone is output with each received second-signal. Depending on the received signal, '0' or '1' is a short or long tone.
3. When the magnet is removed from the instrument, the reception mode is ended automatically.

10.3 Cyclical Synchronization

The cyclical synchronization of the time is carried out firmly every day at 03:00 h. The synchronization cannot be deactivated, and is carried out every day. During the cyclic synchronization the brief DCF77 reception protocol is output, in case that autonomous telegram output (TT001) has been selected.

11 Factory Settings

Command	Value	Description
BR	5	Baud rate 9600 8,N,1
BU	0	No time synchronization after start
DM	1	Full-duplex mode
ID	0	Internal ID is 0
PE	15	Precipitation events within one minute for setting the precipitation output
TT	1	Autonomous telegram output

12 List of Commands

The following commands are available for the CLIMA-Sensor-D:

	Command	Description
Command BR	<id>BR<para>	Selection of Baud Rate
Command BU	<id>BU<para>	Clock synchronization on system start
Command DM	<id>DM<para>	Duplex mode
Command GT	<id>GT<para>	Start of clock synchronization by serial command
Command HC	<id>HC<para>	Humidity correction (internal calibration value)
Command ID	<id>ID<para>	Instrument-ID
Command PE	<id>PE<para>	Precipitation events for setting the precipitation output
Command RC	<id>RC<para>	Reference correction (internal calibration value)
Command SA	<id>SA<para>	Serial number BYTE A
Command SB	<id>SB<para>	Serial number BYTE B
Command SC	<id>SC<para>	Serial number BYTE C
Command TC	<id>TC<para>	Temperature correction (internal calibration value)
Command TR	<id>TR<para>	Telegram request
Command TT	<id>TT<para>	Autonomous telegram output
Command VC	<id>VC<para>	Voltage correction

12.1 Command BR

<id>BR<para3> Select the baud rate

Description: The communication can be carried out at different baud rates. The setting range varies from 1200Baud to 19200 baud. For BR the following baud rates are defined:

Parameter description:

2:	1200 Baud 8,N,1
3:	2400 Baud 8,N,1
4:	4800 Baud 8,N,1
5:	9600 Baud 8,N,1
6:	19200 Baud 8,N,1

Table 1: List of baud rate with telegram BR

On request of baud rate through command BR the CLIMA - Sensor transmits the current baud rate.

Value range: 2..6
Initial value: 5

12.2 Command BU

<id>BU<para3> Time synchronization on the boot up

Description: The command determines the behavior of the time synchronization after the boot up. The following parameters are available:

Parameter description:

- 0: No time synchronization
- 1: DCF77 synchronization is started. The buzzer is deactivated.
- 2: DCF77 synchronization is started. The buzzer is activated.

Table 2: Instrument start and automatic time synchronization through command BU

Value range: 0..2
Initial value: 0

12.3 Command DM

<id>DM<para3>

Duplex Mode

Description:

The duplex mode decides on the character of the physical compound. In the full-duplex mode the transmission- and reception-signals are transmitted each via separate Twin-wire-cable. Consequently, an optional transmission and reception is possible.

In half-duplex operation the transmission- and reception signals are transmitted via the same twin-wire-cable.

The change-over from full-duplex to the half-duplex mode can be carried out only under the following conditions:

- No autonomous telegram output (TT000)

Parameter description:

0: Half duplex operation

1: Full duplex operation

After changing over from half-duplex to full-duplex operation (and vice-versa) the command interpreter has to be emptied by entering a carriage return.

Value range: 0..1

Initial value: 1

12.4 Command GT

<id>GT<para3>

Time synchronization (Get time)

Description:

Through this command the synchronization of the DCF77-receiver is started manually. By entering the command 00GT001 the DCF77-receiver is activated, and the internal clock is updated. During the updating all measuring values of the CLIMA-sensor are frozen. The status in the serial output telegram indicates state of synchronization, ref. 9 telegram output. After completion of the synchronization the measuring values are cyclically re-activated.

For the command GT the system makes no reply. The status of the time synchronization is indicated in the data telegram.

For the command GT the following parameters are available:

- 0: Completes the time synchronization
- 1: DCF77 synchronization is started. The buzzer is deactivated.
- 2: DCF77 synchronization is started. The buzzer is activated.

Table 3: Manual time synchronization through command GT

During the time synchronization the sensor outputs the following message:

DCF Start: Is output when a minute change is identified. A minute change is identified, when no signal has been received for two seconds. This might be the case also when the sensor has a bad reception.

DT OK: (Date/Time OK) Is output when the sensor has identified a valid date-time-information. If two successive time values are validated the internal clock is set.

Value range: 0..2

Initial value: 0

12.5 Command HC

<id>HC</para3> Internal correction value for humidity measurement (Humidity correction)
Description: This value stands for a factory-corrected parameter for the calibration of humidity measurement. This value must not be changed.

Value range: 0..255
Initial value: depending on instrument

12.6 Command ID

<id>ID</para3> CLIMA - Sensor ID
Description: Through this command the ID of the CLIMA – sensor determined. The ID must be stated in every telegram. A bus operation of several instruments is possible by using an ID .

Example:

00ID023	Changing of ID from 0 to 23
!23ID023	CLIMA - sensor acknowledges change
23DM	Request of duplex-mode with new ID
!23DM000	reply from the CLIMA - Sensor
23ID000	changing of ID from 23 to 0
!00ID000	CLIMA - sensor acknowledges change

Value range: 0..99
Initial value: 0

12.7 Command PE

<id>PE</para3> Number of identified precipitation events
Description: Indicates the number of identified precipitation events within one minute, where the precipitation output is set.

Value range: 0..255 (sensible 1..30)
Initial value: depending on instrument

12.8 Command RC

<id>RC</para3> Internal correction value for the reference voltage (Reference correction)
Description: This value stands for a factory-corrected parameter for the calibration of the internal reference voltage. This value must not be changed

Value range: 0..255
Initial value: depending on instrument

12.9 Command SA

<id>SA</para3> Byte ‚A‘ of the serial number
Description: The serial number is composed of three bytes. The parameter stands for the least significant byte. This value is factory-set and must not be changed.

Value range: 0..255
Initial value: depending on instrument

12.10 Command SB

<id>SB</id>
Description: Byte ,B' of the serial number
The serial number is composed of three bytes. The parameter stands for the mean byte. This value is factory-set and must not be changed

Value range: 0..255
Initial value: depending on instrument

12.11 Command SC

<id>SC</id>
Description: Byte ,C' of the serial number
The serial number is composed of three bytes. The parameter stands for the more significant byte. This value is factory-set and must not be changed.

Value range: 0..255
Initial value: depending on instrument

12.12 Command TC

<id>TC</id>
Description: Internal correction value for temperature measurement (Temperature correction)
This value stands for a factory-corrected parameter for the calibration of the temperature measurement. This value must not be changed.

Value range: 0..255
Initial value: depending on instrument

12.13 Command TR

<id>TR</id>
Description: Telegram request (Transmit request)
Through the command TR a telegram is specifically requested from the CLIMA-sensor. After the interpretation the CLIMA-sensor transmits the requested telegram. In the half-duplex mode the command TR is the only possibility of requesting the measuring values via the RS485-interface.

Example:

Request via RS485:
00TR001

Reply from the CLIMA – sensor:

30.05.06 16:13:50;007.8;011.6;003.8;!!!;+20.1;054;+20.1;0;00.0;00;0E

Value range: 1
Initial value: ---

12.14 Command TT

<id>TT</id>
Description: Autonomous Telegram output (Transmit telegram)
Determines the number of the telegram, which is cyclically transmitted autonomously by the CLIMA SENSOR. A telegram is available, here. The telegram is output every second.
The autonomous transmission is possible only in full-duplex mode, ref. to 12.3 Command DM.
If TT = 0, the autonomous telegram output is deactivated.

Value range: 0..1
Initial value: 1

12.15 Command VC

<id>VC<para3>	Internal correction value for the measurement of the supply voltage (voltage correction)
Description:	This value stands for a factory-corrected parameter for the calibration of the voltage measurement. This value must not be changed.
Value range:	0..255
Initial value:	depending on instrument

13 Maintenance

Please take care that the lamella of the **Clima Sensor D** are always kept clean, so that the radiation reflection is guaranteed, and a warming-up inside the instrument is avoided. Moreover, the area of the brightness- and precipitation sensors (side and top of the instrument) should possibly free of dust so that the measuring values are not affected in a negative manner. A layer of dirt as a result of atmospheric pollution is usually washed off by the precipitation.

The cup star must rotate already at a low starting velocity in order to guarantee an accurate wind speed measurement. This can be checked visually with slight wind flow. In case the cup star seems not to start or to start only with higher wind speeds, please contact the manufacturer for maintenance.

14 Technical Data

Wind speed	Measuring range	1... 40 m/s
	Accuracy	± 0,5 m/s or ± 5 % resp. of measuring value
Precipitation detection	Measuring range	Precipitation yes/no
	Sensitivity	drizzle
	Switch-off delay	Approx. 2 minutes
Brightness detection	Measuring range	0 ... 100 k Lux
	Spectral range	700 ... 1050 nm
	Accuracy	± 10 % of measuring value
Twilight	Measuring range	0 ... 250 Lux
	Spectral range	700 ... 1050 nm
	Accuracy	± 10 % of measuring value
Temperature	Measuring range	- 20 ... + 60 °C
	Measuring element	Pt100 1/3 DIN
	Accuracy	± 0,5 K at wind speed > 1m/s
Humidity	Measuring range	0 ... 100 % rel. humidity
	Accuracy	± 3 % in the range 10... 90 % rel. F.
Electr. Output		
analogue		
	Wind speed	0 ... 10 V (= 0...40 m/s), load resistance ≥ 10 kΩ
	Precipitation	0 V = precipitation 10 V = no precipitation; load resistance ≥ 100 kΩ
	Brightness	3 x 0 ... 10 V (= 0...100 K Lux), Eastern, Southern and Western direction; load resistance ≥ 10 kΩ
	Twilight	0 ... 10 V (= 0 ... 250 Lux); load resistance ≥ 10 kΩ
	Temperature	0 ... 10 V (= -20...+60°C); load resistance ≥ 10 kΩ
	Humidity	0 ... 10 V (= 0...100% r. F.); load resistance ≥ 10 kΩ
serial		
	Type	RS 422 / 485
	Output	1200 -19200 Baud, 8N1, full-duplex / half duplex - operation
	Output parameter	Environmental data, housing temperature, Date, time, sensor status, check sum, CRLF
General		
	Operating voltage	16 - 24 V AC ; or 16 – 28 V DC
	Current consumption	≤ 150 mA w/o condensation protection, appr. 600mA with condensation protection
	Ambient temperature	- 40 °C... + 60 °C
	Connecting cable	10 m long ; LiYCY 16 x 0,14 mm ² , UV-resistant maximum 100 m at supply with nominal 24 V
	Mounting	Niro-mounting bracket on mast or wall
	Weight	max. 1,5 kg
	EMC	EN 61326-1 with ENV 61000-4-3
Dimension	4.9110.00.061	Ø130 x 430 mm
	4.9100.00.061	Ø130 x 335 mm
	4.9111.00.061	Ø130 x 310 mm
	4.9101.00.061	Ø130 x 215 mm

15 EC-Declaration of Conformity

Document-No.: **002001**

Month: 10 Year: 07

Manufacturer: **ADOLF THIES GmbH & Co. KG**

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Description of Product: **Clima Sensor, Clima Sensor D**

Article No.	4.9000.00.061	4.9001.00.061	4.9010.00.061	4.9011.00.061
	4.9100.00.061	4.9101.00.061	4.9110.00.061	4.9111.00.061

specified technical data in the document: **021497/10/07; 021348/11/05**

The indicated products correspond to the essential requirement of the following European Directives and Regulations:

89/336/EEC	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (89/336/EEC)
73/23/EEC	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 19. Feb.1973 on the harmonization of the law of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (73/23/EEC)
552/2004/EC	Regulation (EC) No 552/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council of 10 March 2004 on the interoperability of the European Air Traffic Management network (the interoperability Regulation)

The indicated products comply with the regulations of the directives. This is proved by the compliance with the following standards:

Reference number	Specification
EN61000-6-2:2002	Electromagnetic compatibility Immunity for industrial environment
EN61000-6-3:2002	Electromagnetic compatibility Emission standard for residential, commercial and light industrial environments
EN61010-1:2001	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use. Part 1: General requirements

Place: Göttingen
Legally binding signature:

Wolfgang Behrens

Date: 08.10.2007
issuer:

Joachim Beinhorn

This declaration certifies the compliance with the mentioned directives, however does not include any warranty of characteristics. Please pay attention to the security advises of the provided instructions for use.



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- Alterations reserved -