



SUNMETER®

USER MANUAL

fw ver. 80.00-03.00 / hw rev. RGA801A

	4 - 115200 bps		
0x8007	Serial configuration , coded, range 0 + 3, decimal, default 0 0 - 8N1 (8 bit / no parity / 1 stop bit) 1 - 8E1 (8 bit / even parity / 1 stop bit) 2 - 8O1 (8 bit / odd parity / 1 stop bit) 3 - 8N2 (8 bit / no parity / 2 stop bit)	R/W	Y
0x8008	Serial reply delay [ms] , range 0 + 100, decimal, default 1	R/W	Y
0x8009	Analog output mode , coded, range 0 + 4, decimal, default 2 0 - output disabled 1 - 0 + 10 V 2 - 0 + 5 V 3 - 0 + 20 mA current loop 4 - 4 + 20 mA current loop	R/W	Y
0x800A	Analog output select , coded, range 0 + 3, decimal, default 2 0 - irradiation 1 - PT100 temperature 2 - selected by digital input status: open = irradiation; close = PT100 temp. 3 - value setted by register 0x8201	R/W	Y
0x800B	PT100 RTD reading enable , coded, range 0 + 1, decimal, default 1 0 - disabled 1 - enabled	R/W	Y
0x8101	Not volatile params save command , write 1 to execute (then wait 1 s before to send next message)	W	
0x8102	Software reset command , write 1 to execute (then wait 6 s before to send next message)	W	
0x8201	Analog output level [] , range 0 + 65535, decimal, fixed point 0.16 format (16 bits fractional)	W	

Tab. 3
Please note that, conventionally, Modbus registers numbering starts from 1 but register's addressing start from 0 so, to obtain the registers address, you had simply to subtract 1 from its number. That's meaningful depending on, as a master, you are using an high level Modbus utility/program (that normally refer to the registers' number) or a low level driver (that normally directly work with addresses).

CALIBRATION

Each SM is factory calibrated, with 2 point reference by a primary sensor referred to a first class radiometer.
Re-calibration is recommended every 2 years in order to maintain the original precision.

The analog output is normalized to a full scale range of 0 ÷ 1250 W/m² for irradiance and -30 + +90 °C for temperature. Values outside these ranges are saturated (to min or max output's value).
Analog output reading ratios Tab. 4:

Analog output mode	Irradiance ratio	Temperature ratio
0 + 10 V	125 [W/m ² /V]	12 [°C/V] with -30 °C @ 0 V
0 + 5 V	250 [W/m ² /V]	24 [°C/V] with -30 °C @ 0 V
0 + 20 mA	62.5 [W/m ² /mA]	6 [°C/mA] with -30 °C @ 0 mA
4 + 20 mA	78.125 [W/m ² /mA] with 0 W/m ² @ 4 mA	7.5 [°C/mA] with -30 °C @ 4 mA

Tab. 4

OPTIONALS

Available upon request:

- Analog output adapter kit for dataloggers with 0-40 mV or 0-100 mV input range
- EzTemp: PT100 RTD element for PV module temperature sensing, 2 wire, with fast mounting bracket for PV mounting profiles and auto-fitting system
- SWScan: handheld LCD display unit and SM power supply for direct real-time reading of irradiance and temperature, available in cabled and wireless versions

CONTACTS

Software utilities (for MS Windows systems) and other solar products can be requested to the following address:

Soluzione Solare

Tel. +39.0444.530234 - Fax +39.0444.1830563 Vicenza - Italy E-mail: support@soluzionesolare.it

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The SunMeter® (SM) is an high technology electronic device primary designed to accurately measure the solar radiation and make it available to the user in the best suitable way for its applications.

It's mainly intended, but not limited, to be used in solar energy conversion applications (both thermal and photovoltaic) for preliminary studies, for commissioning testing and for continuous performance checking and monitoring.

It's based on a sensing silicon element that through our proprietary TZOS® (True Zero Ohm Shunt) technology is sampled and managed by a high performance DSP (Digital Signal Processor) in order to enhance the signal precision and stability, achieving results that are comparable to best class radiometers.

It's equipped with an additional input for an external 2-wire PT100 RTD element in order to sensing the temperature of nearby items, i.e. photovoltaic modules, ambient, etc.

The measures can be read by two outputs: an "universal" multistandard analog output for all old-fashion viewing devices and dataloggers and a powerful versatile EIA/TIA-RS485 bus interface with the well known industry standard protocol Modbus RTU.

FEATURES

Inputs:

irradiation range: 0 ÷ 1250 W/m² temperature compensated
temperature range: -30 + +90 °C measurable with external PT100 RTD
digital: PNP-like connection

Outputs:

analog: configurable as voltage (0 + 10 V / 0 + 5 V) or current (0 + 20 mA / 4 + 20 mA)
serial: RS485, standard Modbus RTU protocol

Measurements precision:

irradiation: < ± 3%
temperature: < ± 0.5 °C

Supply:

8 + 32 Vdc, protected against reverse polarity
resin, UV resistant, wide spectral transparency

Encapsulation:

stainless steel with screw-clamp to fix it on modules or montage profile

Case:

50 cm cable, UV resistant

Wiring:

male 8 pin circular, IP67 degree, UV resistant, matching female supplied

Connectors:

66 x 82 x 12 mm, with mounting bracket 68 x 120 x 75 mm (overall)

Dimensions:

-20 °C ÷ +80 °C (transport and storage -35 °C ÷ +95 °C)

Operating temperature:

Every SM is factory calibrated.

PART LIST

- SM with stainless steel bracket
- female 8 pin circular connector
- 1 long stainless steel screw (temporary positioning)
- 2 short stainless steel screws (permanent positioning)
- instruction manual

FINAL TEST AND CALIBRATION REPORT:

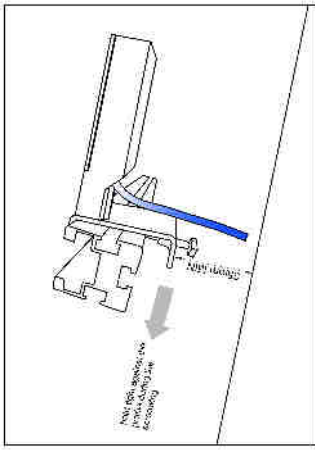
SIN.....
OPER.....
DATE.....

Some "inclusions" may be present and clearly visible into the protective encapsulation resin; could be present bubbles in the area of wires soldered to PCB too. This is due to the resin coating process and do not affect overall performance and/or accuracy.

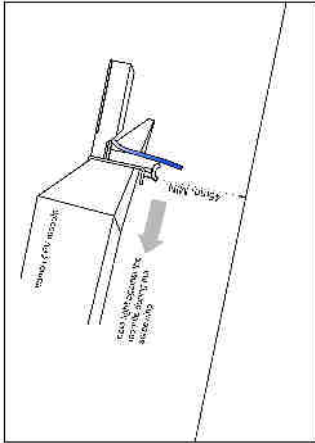
Important : Do not use alcohol to clean exposed surface of Sunmeter but use cleanser and water.

ASSEMBLY

SM is provided with a bracket to apply it to structures or directly to a PV module as show in Fig. 1 and 2:



SUNMETER module mounted with screws for long term mounting.
Fig. 1



SUNMETER module mounted with built-in screws for short time no ill-vent.
Fig. 2

We suggest to mount SM on the bottom side of a PV module because, if applied on the top side, it may be chosen by a bird as springboard! Same considerations apply when fastening to a structure's profile. Stainless screws are provided for permanent mounting of SM on your PV plant.

CONNECTIONS

The IP67 8-pin circular male connector carries all the signals to and from the SM as in Tab. 1 and Fig. 3, which shows a back view of the female connector:

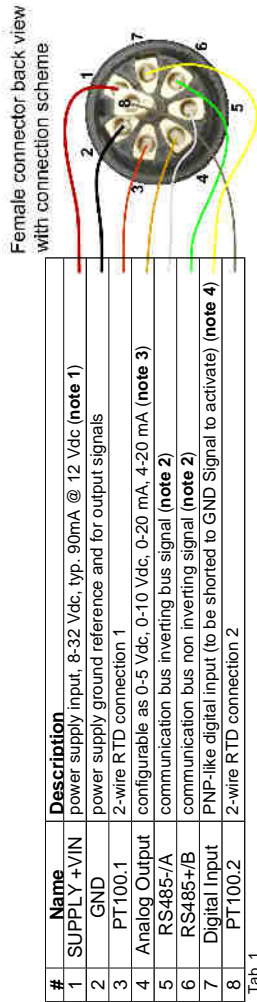


Fig. 3

SM typical connections/usage Fig. 4:

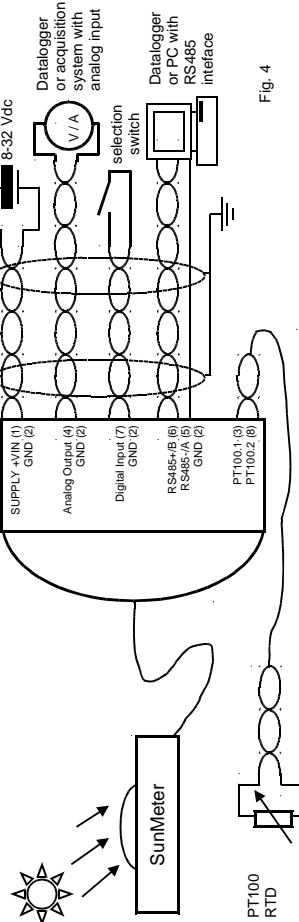


Fig. 4

We strongly suggest to use a shielded connection cable with twisted pairs, AWG22 / 0.32mm²

Notes:

- 1) if analog output is used, please pay attention to choose a power supply greater than the compliance voltage, see also note 3.
- 2) balanced differential bus RS485 needs to be terminated, at the extremities of the bus, by a 100-120 Ω resistor (1/4 W) between RS485+/RS485- lines in order to avoid signal's reflections. In the case that SM is the device at one extremity, place the resistor into the supplied female connector.

Even if RS485 have $-7/+12$ Vdc common mode rejection range, normally sufficient to compensate ground potential difference between connected devices, it is strongly recommended to always carrying a ground reference among the bus's signals and to connect it to the SM's Signal GND.

- 3) please check load restrictions:
 - in voltage modes (0-5 / 0-10 V) minimum load impedance is 250 / 500 Ω, we recommend a load impedance > 5 kΩ
 - in current modes (0-20 / 4-20 mA) maximum load impedance is 1.2 kΩ, we recommend a load impedance in the 200-500 Ω range
- the compliance voltage (maximum output voltage) at full 20 mA output current and beyond, is about 2.5V less than power supply voltage so choose it accordingly in order to leave sufficient margin.
- 4) the digital input need to be activated by shorting to GROUND (either supply or signal, latter preferably). Do not attempt to supply voltage to this input.

MODBUS PROTOCOL

Modbus is a Master-Slave protocol that is widely used as an industry standard. It is simple, efficient and reliable. It can be easily used to access and collect data or exchange information between digital systems over a serial line local bus (and with its TCP/IP extension through a LAN or World Wide Web).

Please refer to specific detailed documentation and implementations freely available at www.modbus.org

SM is a Modbus RTU slave that implements the following standard access functions:

Function code	Description
0x03	READ HOLDING REGISTERS
0x04	READ INPUT REGISTERS
0x06	WRITE SINGLE REGISTER
0x10	WRITE MULTIPLE REGISTERS

Tab. 2

Please note that in the current implementation of SM function codes 0x03 and 0x04 are equivalent and address the same data area.

Data is accessible through Modbus's functions by 16 bits units called "registers". In the current implementation of SM are available these registers:

Register #	Description	Access	NV save
0x0101	Current irradiation level [W/m ²], range 0 + 1250, decimal	R	
0x0102	Current PT100 temperature [°C], range -30 + +90, 2-complement value, fixed point 14.2 format (14 bits integer, 2 bits fractional)	R	
0x0103	Status, bit coded	R	
Bit	Description		
0	Factory calibration/configuration 1 = OK; 0 = need recalibration		
1	Not volatile parameters 1 = OK; 0 = default loaded, need to be changed/saved		
2	Digital input monitor 1 = not active (open); 0 = active (shorted to GND)		
3	PT100 RTD element 1 = OK; 0 = shorted or open circuit (not present/malfunctioning)		
4	Analog output 1 = OK; 0 = output current can't flow at desired level due to wire break/high load impedance/output voltage approaching positive supply		
5	Watchdog 1 = reset by watchdog timeout occurred; 0 = normal operation		
	all undefined bits read as 0		
0x8001	Serial number, least significant word	R	
0x8002	Serial number, most significant word	R	
0x8003	Firmware main version, hexadecimal	R	
0x8004	Firmware minor version, hexadecimal	R	
0x8005	Node address, range 1 + 247, decimal, default 1	R/W	Y
0x8006	Bitrate, coded, range 0 + 4, decimal, default 1	R/W	Y
	0 – 9600 bps		
	1 – 19200 bps		
	2 – 38400 bps		
	3 – 57600 bps		