

# Precision UV Radiometers

## Overview

Ultraviolet radiation is divided into three wavelength ranges: UV-A (315-400nm), UV-B (280-315nm) and UV-C (below 280nm). Most UV-A is not absorbed by ozone, hence it is only weakly affected by the decrease of the ozone layer. On the other hand, UV-C is completely absorbed by the ozone layer and does not reach the earth's surface. UV-B, however, is strongly affected by the change of ozone concentration. Although UV-B account for only 0.2% of total solar radiation, its spectral composition and geometrical distribution in the sky are significantly affected by the changes in atmospheric conditions. Since 99.8% of solar radiation lies in the region of the solar spectrum greater than 315 nm wavelength, the precise UV-B radiation measurement requires to exclude all radiation above 315nm. It is also essential that UV-B radiometers possess good cosine response - that is, they should be free of significant incident angle effects. Moreover, they should possess a spectral response function that minimizes spectral mismatch with changing solar ultraviolet spectral distributions.

## Applications

- 1) **Meteorology, Agrometeorology :**  
Monitoring total ozone, investigating the effect on plants caused by the changes of atmospheric conditions
- 2) **Material testing :**  
Material deterioration tests
- 3) **Medical science and Biochemistry :**  
Investigation to prevent sunburn and skin cancer

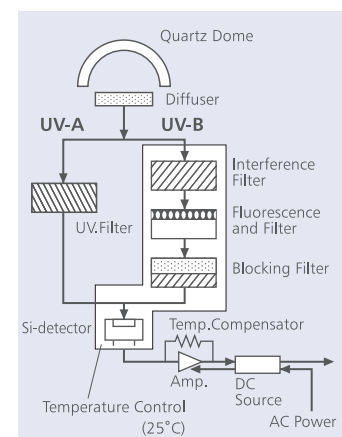


## Measurement principle

### UV-B radiometer

Solar radiation pass through quartz dome and teflon diffuser. Only UV-B pass interface filter.

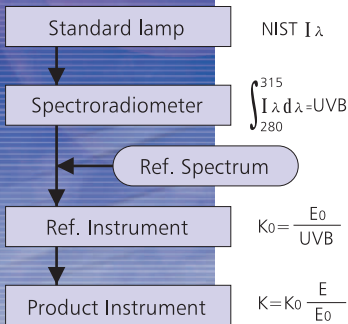
Diffused UV-B is converted into longer wavelength radiation by phosphor, which emits fluorescent light. After passing through blocking filter for undesired light elimination, the fluorescent light reach Si-detector. Built-in amplifier generates output voltage that is proportional to the strength of fluorescent light onto Si-detector.



### UV-A radiometer

UV-A radiation reach Si-detector after passing through UV filter combinations, which transmit only UV-A. Other components are the same as UV-B radiometer.

# Precision UV Radiometers



## Calibration procedures

EKO precision UV radiometers are calibrated as follows;

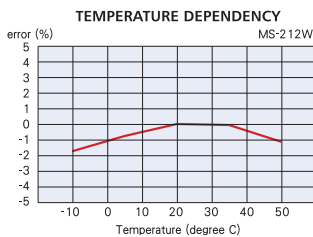
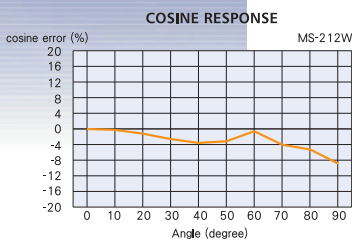
- 1) EKO precision spectroradiometer is calibrated using NIST traceable standard lamp.
- 2) The sensitivity of EKO reference radiometer is obtained by using the calibrated spectroradiometer. It is obtained by dividing its output voltage by integrated spectral irradiance in the specified wavelength range
- 3) The sensitivity of product instruments are determined by intercomparison with the reference radiometer under sunlight.

## Cosine response and temperature response

Cosine response and temperature response of UV radiometers are very important characteristics for solar UV radiation measurement.

Built-in temperature compensation circuit limits the temperature-dependent error to less than 3% in 60°C operating band.

MS-212W adopted temperature control function to prevent optical filter deterioration.



## Specifications

	MS-212A	MS-212W
Wavelength range	315 ~ 400nm	280 ~ 315nm
Traceability	NIST-traceable standard lamp	
Response time	1 sec. (90% response)	
Non-linearity	Less than 2%	
Cosine response	Less than 10% (at 20° solar altitude)	
Directional response	Less than 10% (at 20° altitude)	
Output (Sensitivity)	0 ~ 1V / 0 ~ 100W/m <sup>2</sup> 0 ~ 10mV / 0 ~ 100W/m <sup>2</sup>	0 ~ 1V / 0 ~ 5W/m <sup>2</sup> 0 ~ 10mV / 0 ~ 5W/m <sup>2</sup>
Output impedance	500 ohm (V output) 100 ohm (mV output)	
Temperature response	±1.5% (-10~+50°C)	
Temperature control		25°C
Operating temperature	-10 to +50°C	
Power Consumption	AC100 to 240V , 50/60Hz, 10W	AC100 ~ 240V , 50/60Hz, 30W
Weight (Sensor)	1.0kg	1.1kg
Weight (Power supply)	0.8kg	1.3kg

Specifications could be changed without notice.

