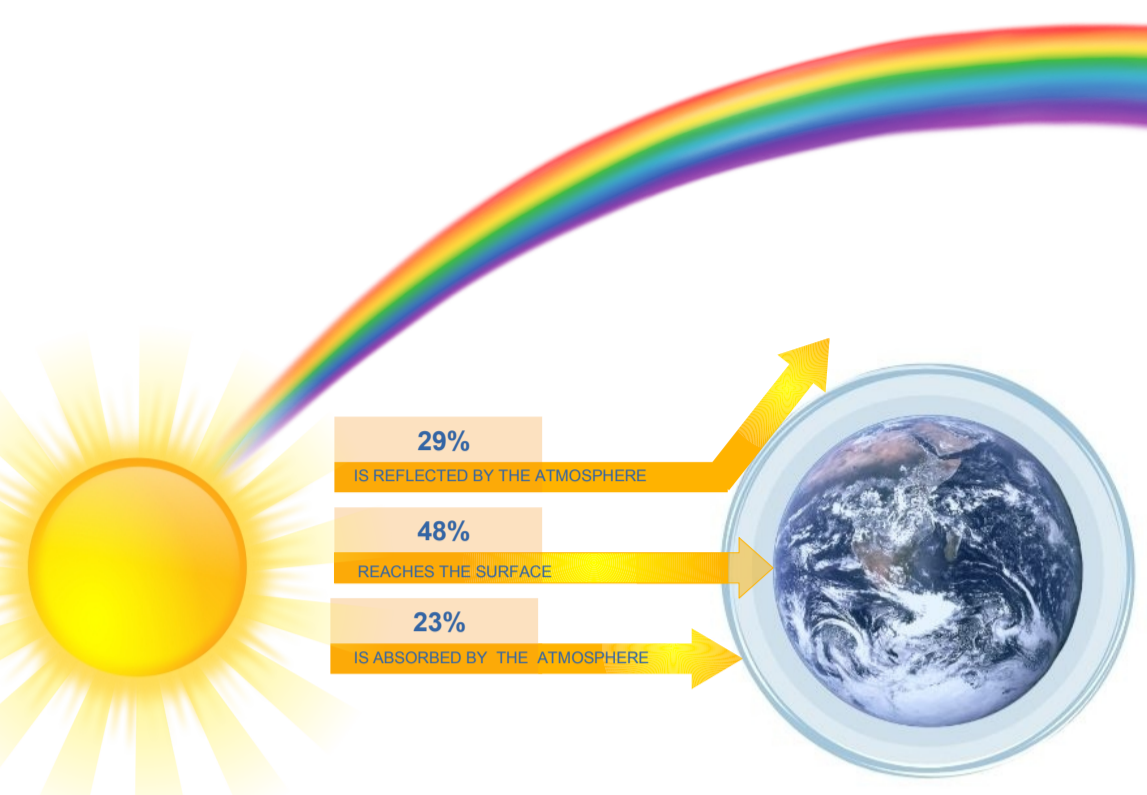
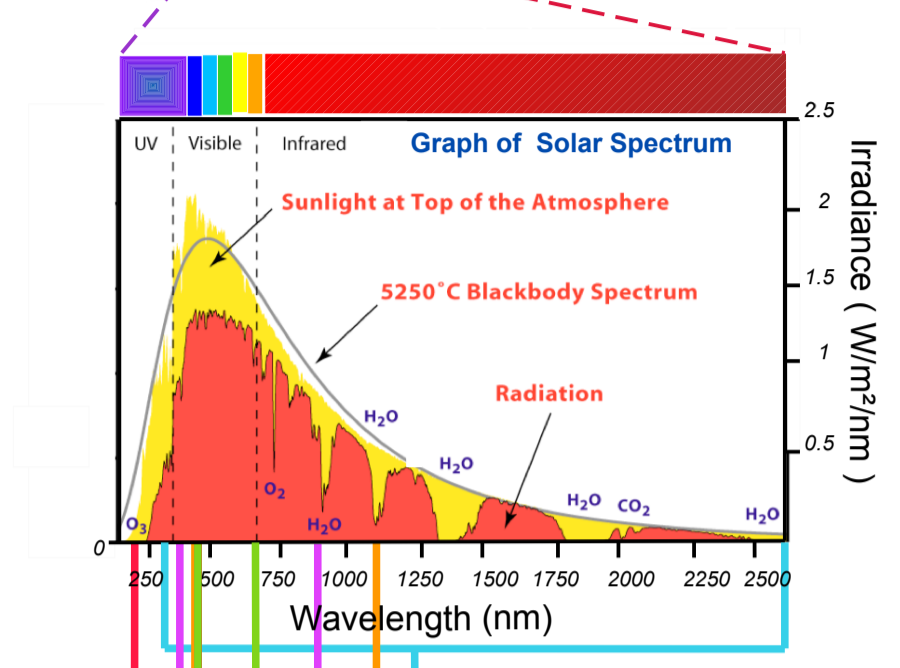


HOW TO MEASURE SOLAR RADIATION



Solar Radiation Spectrum



<p>300 - 3000 nm</p> <p>METEOROLOGY</p>	<p>UTILIZES A FLAT SPECTRAL RESPONSE. IT IS THE SENSOR MOST SUITED FOR METEOROLOGICAL STUDIES. ALBEDOMETER HAVE TWO SENSORS TO MEASURE REFLECTED RADIATION.</p> <p>THERMOPILE TECHNOLOGY</p> <p>Thermopile Pyranometers</p>
<p>400 - 700 nm</p> <p>PHOTOSYNTHESIS</p>	<p>THEIR RESPONSE FUNCTIONS ONLY IN THE 400 - 700 NM RANGE. THIS SENSOR IS WIDELY USED FOR STUDIES ON PHOTOSYNTHESIS.</p> <p>SILICON TECHNOLOGY</p> <p>Photodiode pyranometer</p>
<p>350 - 800 nm</p> <p>AMORPHOUS</p>	<p>RESPONSE IN THE 300 - 800 NM RANGE. THIS SENSOR IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO CALCULATE PERFORMANCE ISSUES ON AMORPHOUS PV SYSTEMS.</p> <p>SILICON TECHNOLOGY</p> <p>Amorphous filtered silicon Photovoltaic pyranometer</p>
<p>400 - 1150 nm</p> <p>CRYSTALLINE</p>	<p>RESPONSE IN THE 380 - 1150 NM RANGE. THIS SENSOR IS RECOMMENDED TO CALCULATE PERFORMANCE ISSUES ON SI - CRYSTALLINE PV SYSTEMS</p> <p>SILICON TECHNOLOGY</p> <p>Crystalline silicon Photovoltaic pyranometer</p>
<p>100 - 400 nm</p> <p>ULTRA VIOLET</p>	<p>RESPONSE IN THE 280 - 400 NM UVA + UVB RANGE. (RARELY IN THE 100 - 280 RANGE) THIS SENSOR IS USED FOR STUDIES ON UV BANDS RELATED TO ARTIFICIAL (E.G MEDICAL USE) AND NATURAL SOURCES (UV EXPOSURE)</p> <p>SILICON TECHNOLOGY</p> <p>Photodiode pyranometer</p>