Anemometer Thies First Class Advanced II

Optically-scanned cup anemometer

Description

Classification acc. to IEC 61400-12-1 Edition 2.0 (2017-03)

Class A and B

	Class A*	Class B**
Heating ON or temperature range: 15 ... 40° C	1.8	2.0
Heating OFF	2.3	2.7

*Class A: simple terrain (-3 ... 3° tilt) (low turbulences) (0° ... 40°C)
**Class B: complex terrain (-15 ... +15° tilt) (high turbulences) (-10° ... 40°C)
Source: Classification report Class A and B

Class S for different air temperatures

	-10°C	-5°C	0°C	5°C	10°C	15°C	20°C	25°C	30°C
Class 'S'	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8

The Class S is obtained using the same classification parameters as for Class A with the exception of the temperature.
Source: Classification report Class S temperature

Operational standard uncertainty acc. to IEC 1400-12-1

The operational standard uncertainty describes the maximum deviation of the wind speed measured by the anemometer compared with the real wind speed. The table indicates the operational standard uncertainty at 10 m/s:

	Class A*	Class B**
Heating ON or temperature range: 15 ... 40° C	0.10 m/s	0.12 m/s
Heating OFF	0.13 m/s	0.16 m/s

Optically-scanned cup anemometer

Thies First Class Advanced gives outstanding performance. The sensor has been classified acc. to IEC 61400-12-1 Edition 2.0. It gives optimal dynamic performance with the following characteristics:

- High accuracy
- Minimal deviation from cosine line
- Excellent behaviour to turbulences
- Minimum overspeeding Small distance constant
- Low start up value
- Low power consumption
- Digital output

The sensor is designed for measuring the horizontal wind velocity in the field of meteorology, climate research, site assessment, and the measurement of capacity characteristics of wind power systems (power curves). The patented design is the result of long testing in the wind tunnel. The sensor features dynamic behaviour also at high turbulence intensity, minimal overspeeding, and a low starting values. It requires only low maintenance thanks to its low-inertia and ball-bearing cup star. The anemometer is equipped with electronically regulated heating to guarantee smooth running of the ball bearings and prevent icing of shaft and slot during winter operation.

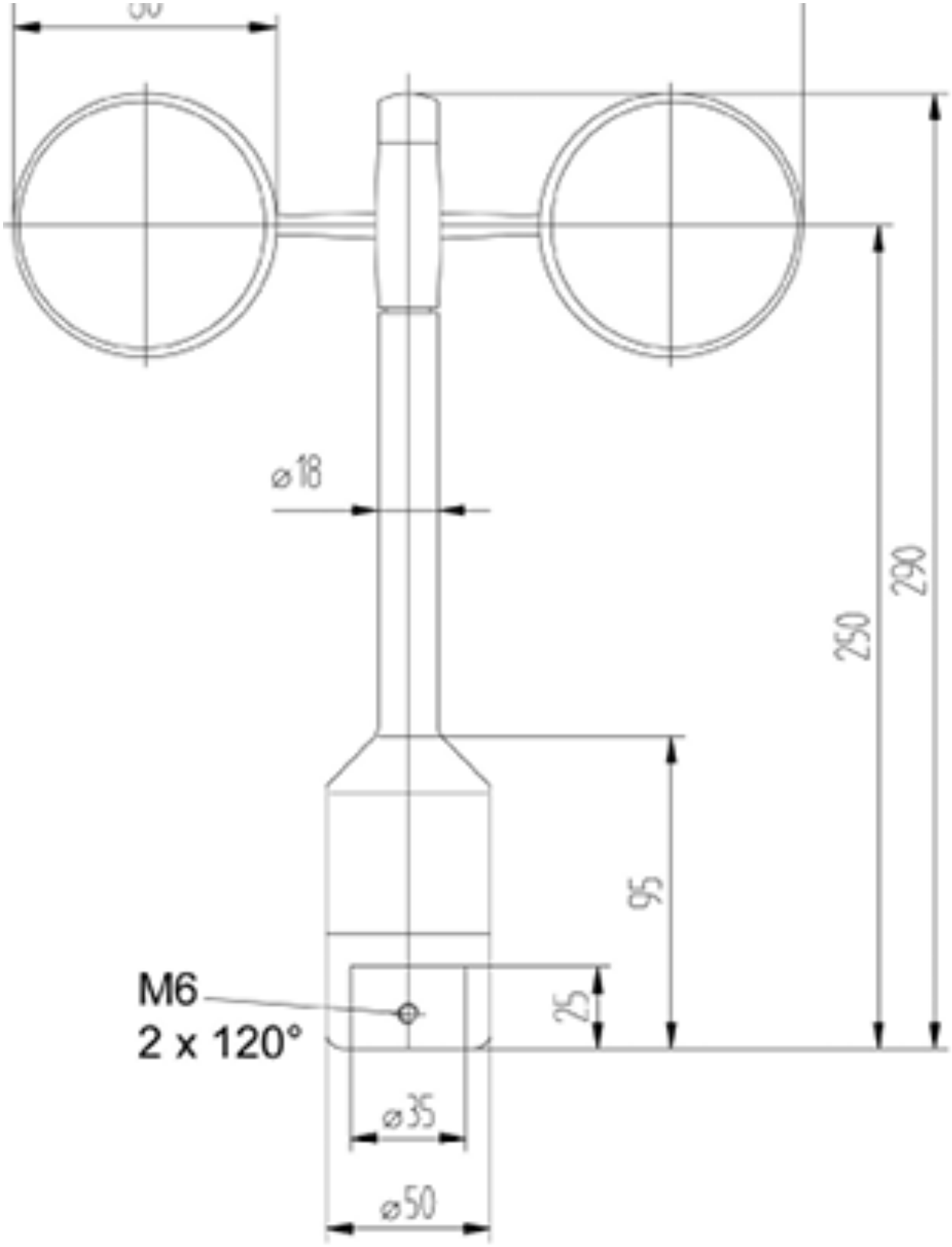
Specifications

Characteristics	
Physical functionality	Optically-scanned cup anemometer
Delivered signal	Frequency output (pulse)
Accuracy	0.3 ... 50 m/s 1% of meas. value or < 0.2 m/s
Linearity	Correlation factor r between frequency f and wind speed y y = 0.0462 × f + 0.21 typical r > 0.999 99 (4 ... 20 m/s)
Starting velocity	< 0.3 m/s

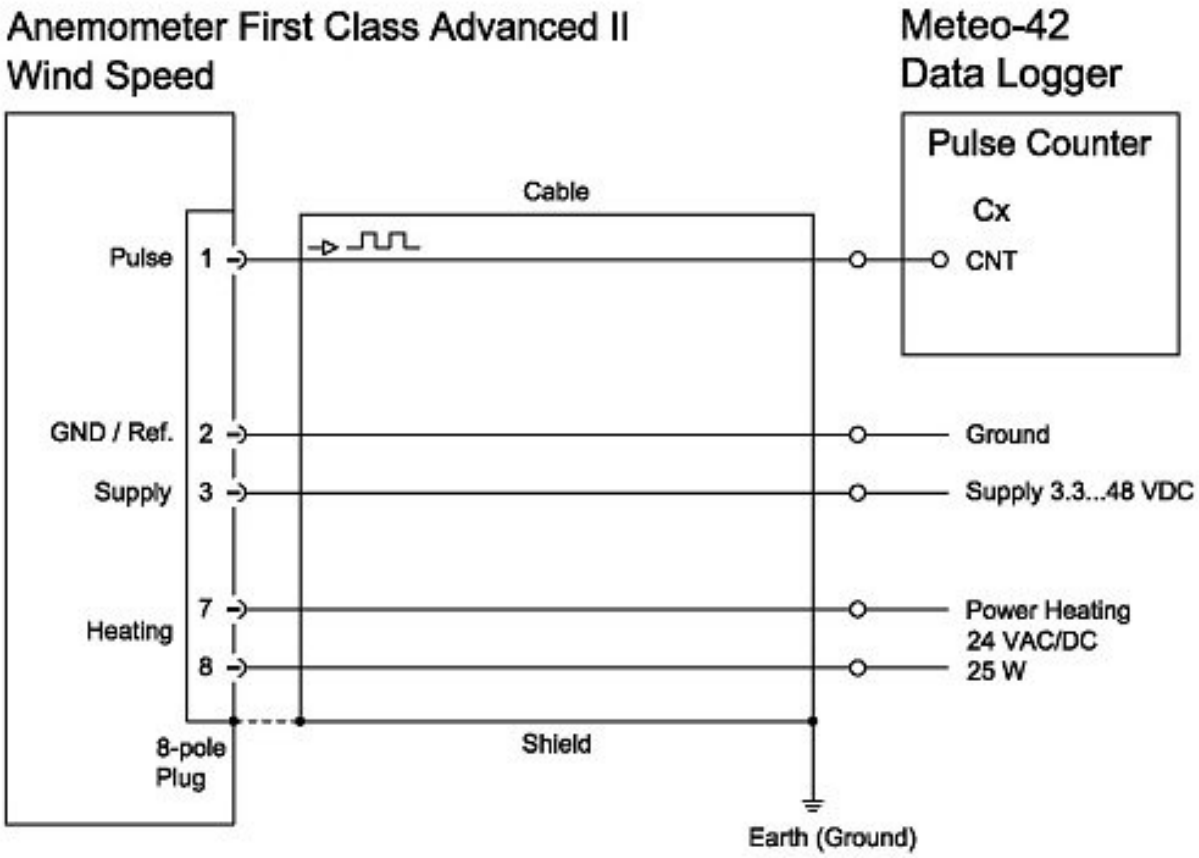
Characteristics	
Resolution	0.05 m wind run
Distance constant	< 3 m (acc. to ASTM D 5096 - 96) 3 m acc. to ISO 17713-1
Turbulent flow	Deviation Δv turbulent compared with stationary horizontal flow -0.5 % < Δv < +2 % Frequency < 2 Hz
Inclined flow - mean deviation from cosinus line - Turbulence effect	 < 0.1 % (in range of ±20°) < 1 % (in the range up to 30% turbulence intensity)
Wind load	Approx. 100 N @ 75 m/s
Operating range	
Measuring range	0.3 ... 75 m/s
Survival speed	80 m/s (mind. 30 min)
Permissible ambient conditions	-50 ... +80 °C, all occuring situations of relative humidity
Electrical data	
Output signal	Form rectangle, 1082 Hz @ 50 m/s, supply voltage max. 15 V
Electrical supply for optoelec. scanning	Voltage: 3.3 ... 48 VDC (galvanic isolation from housing) Current: 0.3 mA @ 3.3 V (w/o external load) < 0.5 mA @ 5 V (w/o external load)
Electrical supply for heating	Voltage: 24 V AC/DC (galvanic isolation from housing) Idling voltage: max. 30 V AC, max. 48 VDC Power consumption: 25 W
General	
Connection	8-pole plug-connection for shielded cable in the shaft
Mounting	on mast tube R1”
Dimensions	290 x 240 mm

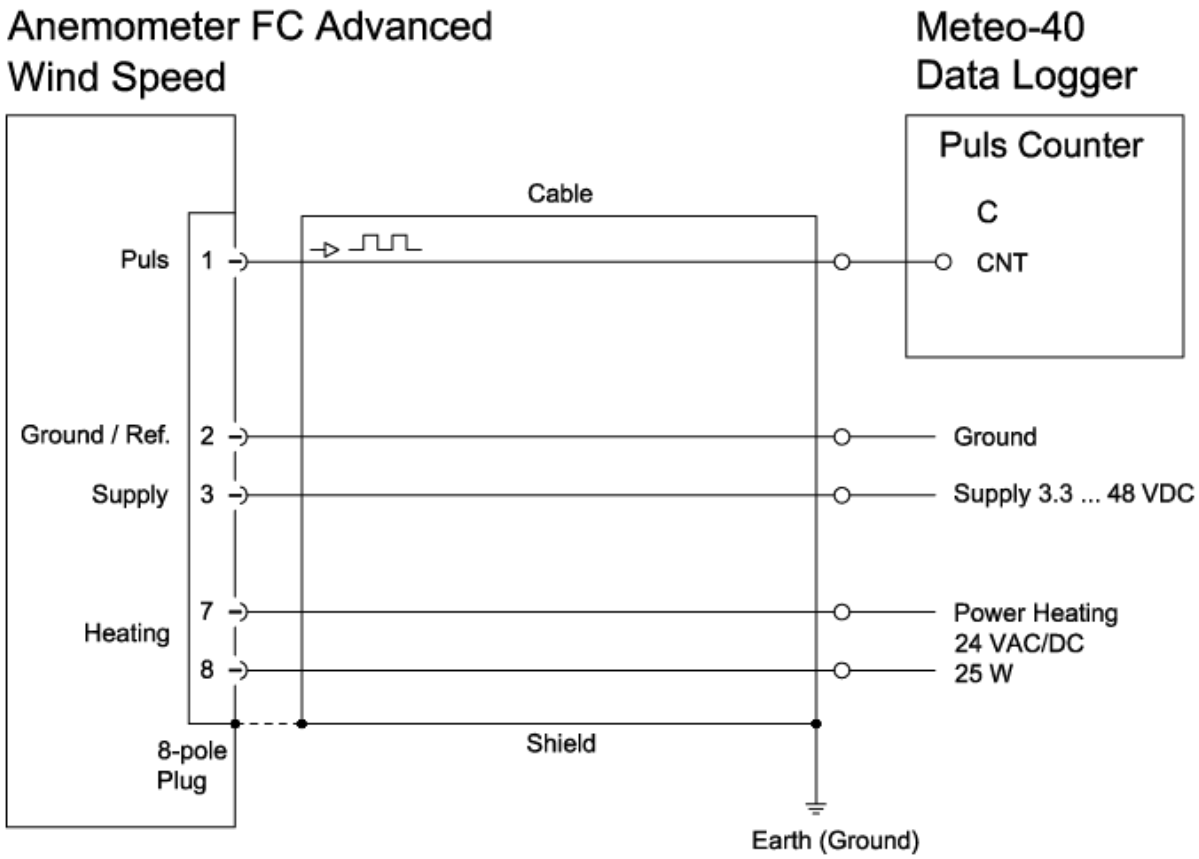
Characteristics	
Fixing boring	35 x 25 mm
Weight	approx. 0.5 kg
Material Housing Cup star	Anodised aluminiun Carbon-fibre-reinforced plastic
Type of bearings	Metallic ball bearings
Protection	IP 55 (DIN 40050)
Patent	EP 1 398 637 DE 103 27 632 EP 1 489 427
EMC	EN 61000-6-2:2001 (immunity) EN 55022:2001, Class B (interfering transmission)
Manufacturer	Thies

Dimensional drawing


⌀18
290
250
95
M6
2 x 120°
25
⌀35
⌀50

Sensor connection diagram





Sensor	Plug Pin No.	Ammonit Cable Wire Colour	Meteo-40	Supply Sensor
Wind speed Pulse output	1	white	CNT	
Supply	3	red		9 ... 36 V*
Ground	2	black		Main Ground
Heating	7	orange, orange		24 V AC/DC
	8	violet, violet		

* Supply voltage for usage with Meteo-40 data loggers.
Cable type without heating: LiYCY 3 x 0.25 mm²
Cable type with heating wires: LiYCY 7 x 0.25 mm²

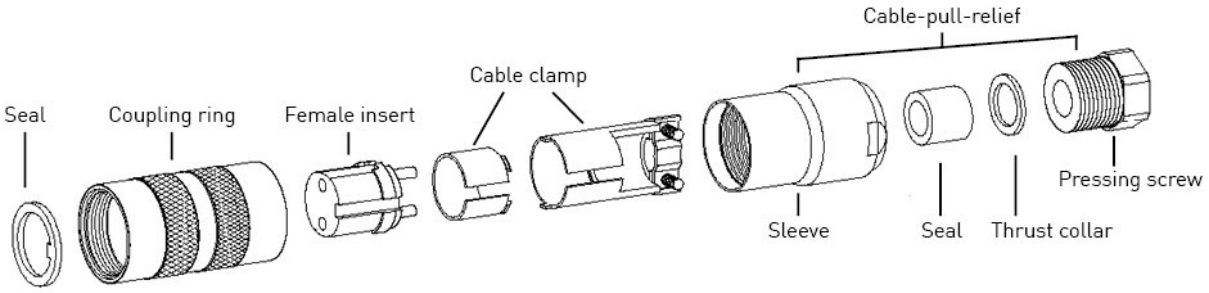
Connection recommendations for the cable shield

Sensor carrier	Sensor	Shielding / Ground
Metallic met mast, grounded	**Non-isolated** mounting on the met mast (e.g. by using metallic brackets, holders, etc.)	Connect cable shield only at the side of the data logger to ground.
Metallic met mast, grounded	**Isolated** mounting at the met mast (e.g. by using non-metallic brackets, holder etc. or metallic brackets, holders etc. with isolated plastic adapters)	Connect cable shield at sensor plug and at the side of the data logger to ground.
Metallic met mast, non-grounded	**Non-isolated** mounting on the met mast (e.g. by using metallic brackets, holders etc.)	

Instructions

Plug and cable assembly

Coupling socket, Type: Binder, Serial 423, EMC with cable clamp



Cable connection: WITH cable shield

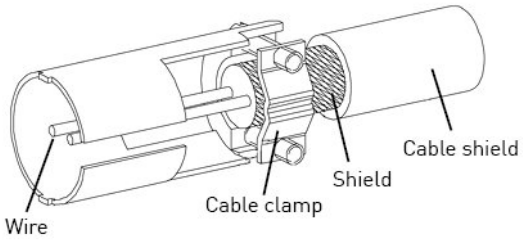
1. Stringing parts on cable acc. to plan given above.
2. Stripping cable sheath 20 mm
   Cutting uncovered shield 15 mm
   Stripping wire 5 mm

   A) Putting shrink hose or insolation tape between wire and shield

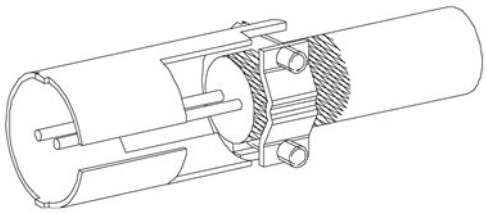
   B) If cable diameter permits, put the shield backward on the cable sheath.

3. Soldering wire to the insert, positioning shield in cable clamp.
4. Screwing-on cable clamp.
5. Assembling remaining parts acc. to plan above.
6. Tightening pull-relief of cable by screw-wrench (SW16 and 17).

A)



B)



Cable connection: WITHOUT cable shield

1. Stringing parts on cable acc. to plan given above.
2. Stringing cable sheath 20 mm
3. Cutting uncovered shield 20 mm
4. Stripping wire 5 mm
5. Soldering wire to the insert.
6. Positioning shield in cable clamp.
7. Screwing-on cable clamp.
8. Assembling remaining parts acc. to plan above.
9. Tightening pull-relief of cable by screw-wrench (SW 16 and 17).