

Temperature/RH Smart Sensor

The Temperature/RH smart sensor is designed to work with HOBO® Station loggers and the HOBO LCD logger with external probe input. All sensor parameters are stored inside the smart sensor, which automatically communicates configuration information to the logger without any programming, calibration or extensive user setup.



Inside this Package

- Temp/RH Smart Sensor

Specifications	Temperature	RH
Measurement Range	-40°C to 75°C (-40°F to 167°F)	0 to 100% RH between 0° and 50°C (32°F and 122°F)
Accuracy	± 0.7°C at 25°C (1.3°F at 77°F), see Figure 1 for detail	± 3%; ± 4% in condensing environments
Resolution	0.4°C at 25°C (0.7°F at 77°F), see Figure 1 for detail	0.5% RH at 25°C (77°F)
Drift	< 0.1°C (0.2°F) per year (typical)	± 1% RH per year (typical); an additional reversible drift up to +3% can occur when the average relative humidity is above 70% (see text below)
Calibration	N/A	Factory recalibration available
Response Time	8 minutes, typical to 90% in 2 m/s (4.5 mph) airflow	5 minutes, typical to 90% in 2 m/s (4.5 mph) airflow
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +75°C (-40°F to +167°F)	
Environmental Rating	Weatherproof: 0 to 100% RH Intermittent Condensing Environments up to 30°C, and non-condensing above 30°C. The Temp/RH Smart Sensor should be mounted so that water does not impact or collect in the RH sensor.	
Housing	Stainless steel	
Dimensions	1.6 cm x 8.6 cm (5/8 in x 3.5 in)	
Weight	2 meter: 60 g (2 oz), 6 meter: 140 g (5 oz), 17 meter: 370 g (13 oz)	
Bits per Sample	8	
Number of Data Channels *	2	
Measurement Averaging Option	No	
Cable Lengths Available	2 meter – S-THA-M002 (6.5 ft), 6 meter – S-THA-M006 (19.7 ft), 17 meter – S-THA-M017 (55.7 ft)	
Length of Smart Sensor Network Cable *	2 meter – S-THA-M002 (6.5 ft), 6 meter – S-THA-M006 (19.7 ft), 17 meter – S-THA-M017 (55.7 ft)	
Part Numbers	S-THA-M002 (2 meter cable), S-THA-M006 (6 meter cable), S-THA-M017 (17 meter cable)	
Ⓢ Specification	This product meets CE specification EN61326 criterion C for ESD, criterion C for Radiated Immunity, criterion B for Fast Transient, criterion A for Conducted Immunity, and criterion A for Power Frequency Magnetic Fields. To minimize measurement errors due to ambient RF, use the shortest possible probe cable length and keep the probe cable as far as possible from other cables.	

* A single HOBO Station can accommodate 15 data channels and up to 100 m (325 ft) of smart sensor cable (the digital communications portion of the sensor cables).

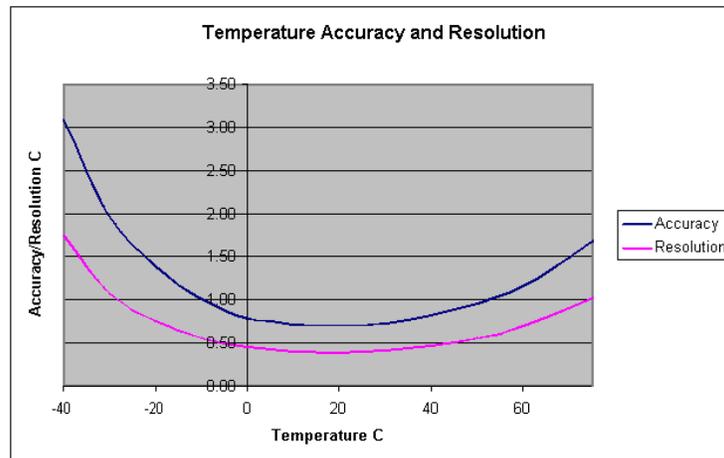


Figure 1: Temperature Accuracy and Resolution

Mounting

Mounting Considerations

- A solar radiation shield is strongly recommended when measuring air temperature in direct sunlight. Solar radiation can be a significant source of error in the temperature and RH readings.
- When mounting the probe, care should be taken to thermally isolate the sensor from the mounting surface to ensure accurate air temperature and humidity readings. The probe's temperature sensor is inside the solid section of the stainless steel housing. For best results the entire probe should be in the air being measured.
- It is recommended that the probe be mounted horizontally or hanging downward from its cable. This will reduce the possibility of moisture and condensation accumulating in the sensor housing. **Note:** Mount the probe to ensure that the RH sensor is protected from direct splashing, rain, or other sources of water saturation. If the probe is saturated, it will read approximately 110% RH until it dries out. To dry the probe, shake the excess water off and/or move it to a dry location.
- Dust on the sensor may adversely affect the RH sensor's performance.
- If you are running sensor cables along the ground, it is recommended that you use conduit to protect against animals, lawn mowers, exposure to chemicals, and so on.
- Refer to the *HOBO Station Tri-pod Setup Guide* for more information.
- Refer to the *HOBO LCD Data Logger User's Manual* for additional information about mounting the temperature/RH sensor with the LCD logger.

Accessories

Solar Radiation Shield (part # M-RSA)

Installing a Temperature/RH sensor into a solar radiation shield (Optional)

1. Remove the bottom two shield plates by removing the three wing nuts.
2. Install the temperature/RH sensor using the two black loop clamps, two washers, and two self-tapping screws (see Figure 2). Be careful not to block the RH sensor openings.
3. Feed the cable out through the third and fourth shield plates (see Figure 3).
4. Replace the bottom two shield plates.

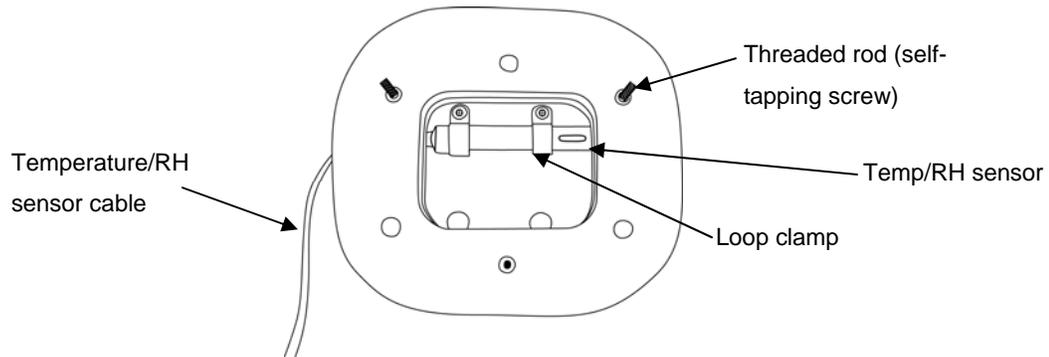


Figure 2: Temperature/RH sensor inside solar radiation shield

Mounting the Solar Radiation Shield to the Tri-pod Mast

1. Mount the white solar radiation shield assembly onto the upper mast using the two U-bolts provided (see Figure 3).
2. Position the solar radiation shield to the desired height and tighten the U-bolt assemblies. Optimum orientation of the solar radiation shield is to face it into the direction of the predominant wind.

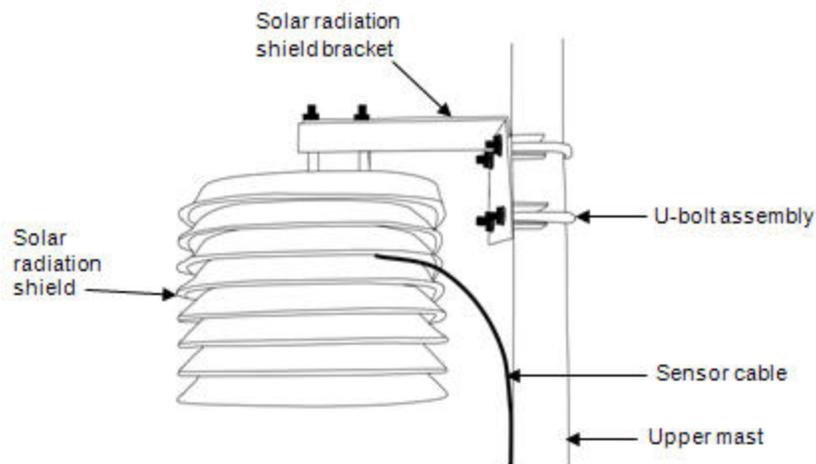


Figure 3: Mounting Solar Radiation Shield

3. Replace the bottom two shield plates.

Connecting

HOBO Station

To use the sensor with a HOBO Station, stop the logger and insert the modular jack into an available port. If a port is not available, use a 1-to-2 adapter (Onset Part # S-ADAPT). The next time the HOBO Station is launched, it will automatically detect the new sensor. Note that a HOBO Station supports a maximum of 15 data channels. Use BoxCar Pro to launch the logger and verify the sensor is functioning correctly.

HOBO LCD logger with external probe input

To use the sensor with a HOBO LCD logger, insert the sensor into the jack on the side of the logger. **Note:** You can only use one external sensor at a time with the LCD logger. Use BoxCar Pro to launch the logger and verify the sensor is functioning correctly. The sensor must be connected to the logger when logging begins; do not remove the probe once logging starts. See the *HOBO LCD Data Logger User's Manual* for more details about connecting the sensor to the logger.

Response Time

The sensors have 90% response times of 8 and 5 minutes for temperature and relative humidity respectively. Faster sensor response times are not always better because they are more likely to be affected by transient conditions. Ideally the response time of a sensor should be the same order of magnitude as the logging interval. This smart sensor does not support measurement averaging. Sensor values will not be affected if measurement averaging is selected during launch configuration.

RH Measurement Range

The temperature/RH sensor is designed to report relative humidity at temperatures between 0° and 50°C (32°F and 122°F). Although the sensor will continue to report RH values throughout the entire operating range of -40°C to 75°C (-40°F to 167°F), the values may not be accurate below 0° or above 50°C. The sensor can be used in briefly condensing environments up to 30°C (86°F) and non-condensing above 30°C (86°F).

When using the sensor with the HOBO Weather Station, the relative humidity values will stay within -3% to 103% (0 to 100% RH plus sensor error of $\pm 3\%$) under normal operating conditions. In certain situations the RH may be reported outside of those normal limits. The lowest possible value is -5% and the maximum value is 110% RH. When using the sensor with the HOBO LCD Temp/RH logger, the relative humidity will stay within 0 to 100%.

See the sections below for detailed information about sensor performance in the following environments:

- Condensation/Direct Water Exposure
- High Humidity
- Contamination from Salt
- Contamination from Dust
- Chemical Resistance

Condensation/Direct Water Exposure

When the RH sensor is covered in condensation, it will normally report between 100 and 104% RH with the HOBO Weather Station and 100% with the HOBO LCD Temp/RH logger. If the RH sensor becomes saturated (typically the result of immersion, puddling, rain, direct water spray, flooding, or extreme condensation), the sensor will read full-scale 110% RH with the HOBO Weather Station and 100% with the HOBO LCD Temp/RH. A saturated RH sensor will take a significant amount of time to dry out. Dry-out time will vary with temperature, relative humidity, airflow, and sensor orientation. It is not unusual for a sensor to take several hours to even a day or more to dry out.

Short-term condensation/water exposure does not do any harm at or below 25°C (77°F). At 30°C (86°F) and above, however, short-term condensation/water exposure will result in a permanent positive drift.

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Recalibrating the sensor or drying the sensor out cannot eliminate the drift. The humidity sensor must be replaced and the new smart sensor must be moved to a more suitable location.

The effects of condensation/water exposure vary with both the length of exposure (time), the number of exposures (repetitions), and the severity (temperature). When the RH sensor is subjected to repeated or continuous exposure to water, it is likely that the sensor terminals will corrode. Long-term corrosion results in a reduction of capacitance of the sensor terminals, which in turn results in an apparent reduction of RH. Eventually the terminals will completely fail and the sensor will report negative full-scale values. For more information, see *Contamination from Salt*.

High Humidity

If the sensor is in an environment with continuous high humidity, it will result in a positive, reversible drift up to a maximum of +3%. The rate of drift is determined by temperature. See the table below for the available data on drift at various temperatures.

Conditions	Typical Drift after 48 hours	Typical Drift after 1000 hours
50°C (122°F) 95% RH	+0.5 to 1% RH	+3% RH
25°C (77°F) 95% RH	< +0.5% RH Estimated	+3% RH
0°C (32°F) 95% RH	< +0.5% RH Estimated	+3% RH

In a “typical” environment where the sensor is subjected to high and low RH on a cyclical basis (daily or every few days) and normal to low temperatures (less than 30°C [86°F]), the RH sensor may not drift at all. An approximate way to tell if a sensor is likely to drift is to determine the average RH. If the average RH is above 70%, it is likely the sensor will drift. If the average RH is less than 70%, drift is unlikely. The maximum drift from exposure to a continuous high RH environment regardless of temperature is about +3%.

This form of drift is reversible. If the sensor is placed in a relatively dry environment (less than about 50% RH), the sensor will recover. Dry-out rates will vary with temperature and relative humidity (warmer temperatures and dryer air result in faster dry-out rates).

Contamination from Salt

Salt will accelerate corrosion of the RH sensor contacts. Although the contacts are gold plated, they will corrode given the right conditions. As the electrodes corrode, the capacitance of the sensor will decrease (lower RH reported) until eventually the contacts completely fail. Sensors with badly corroded terminals will report negative full-scale values (-5%) with the HOBO Weather Station and 0% with the HOBO LCD Temp/RH logger. The presence of salt on the sensor may not be obvious initially. Because salt is hygroscopic (it attracts water), the moisture level next to the sensor will increase. This will result in an increased RH level next to the sensor even as the corroding sensor terminals and decreasing capacitance are causing an overall lower RH level. Erratic RH levels are often the result of salt contamination.

If salt is present on the sensor, it indicates that the sensor has most likely gotten wet. Possible sources are saltwater spray (near the ocean), road salt spray, and repeated exposure to slightly salty irrigation water.

Contamination from Dust

“Clean” dust should not affect the RH sensor other than to slow the time response. Unfortunately dust is rarely “clean.” Typically it contains small amounts of salt or other substances that will corrode the sensor terminals (see *Contamination from Salt*). Dust is also often hygroscopic (attracts water).

Chemical Resistance

The sensor will fail after a few hours if exposed to acetone or chlorine gas. In addition, exposure to petroleum-based solvents will result in a significant, permanent drift. In general, it is best to avoid placing the sensor in a location where it will be exposed to chemicals or chemical vapors, such as acetone, ammonia, chlorine, gasoline, oven cleaner, and auto exhaust.

Maintenance

The Temperature/RH smart sensor is sensitive to dust, salts and other airborne contamination. Periodically inspect the RH sensor. If contamination is present on the sensor, gently rinse it with cool fresh water. Never wash the sensor with hot water, organic solvents, or detergents.

Verifying Sensor Accuracy

It is recommended that you check the accuracy of the Temperature/RH smart sensor annually. This sensor cannot be user-calibrated. Onset uses precision components to obtain accurate measurements. If the smart sensor is not providing accurate data, then it may be damaged or out of calibration. If you are unsure of the smart sensor's accuracy, you can send it back to Onset for testing and possibly re-calibration of the RH sensor. Contact Onset or your dealer for a Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA) number.

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