



DESCRIPTION

The wind speed sensor type 4037 serves for transmission of electrically measured values of the wind speed. It is designed for operation in meteorology and environmental protection, e.g. automatic weather stations, at airports, on research vessels, at industrial sites, for mobile measuring systems etc.

The instrument's rugged construction and its dust- and water repellent surface, as well as the optional heating enable heavy duty applications like wind energy measurement or operation under severe climatic conditions.

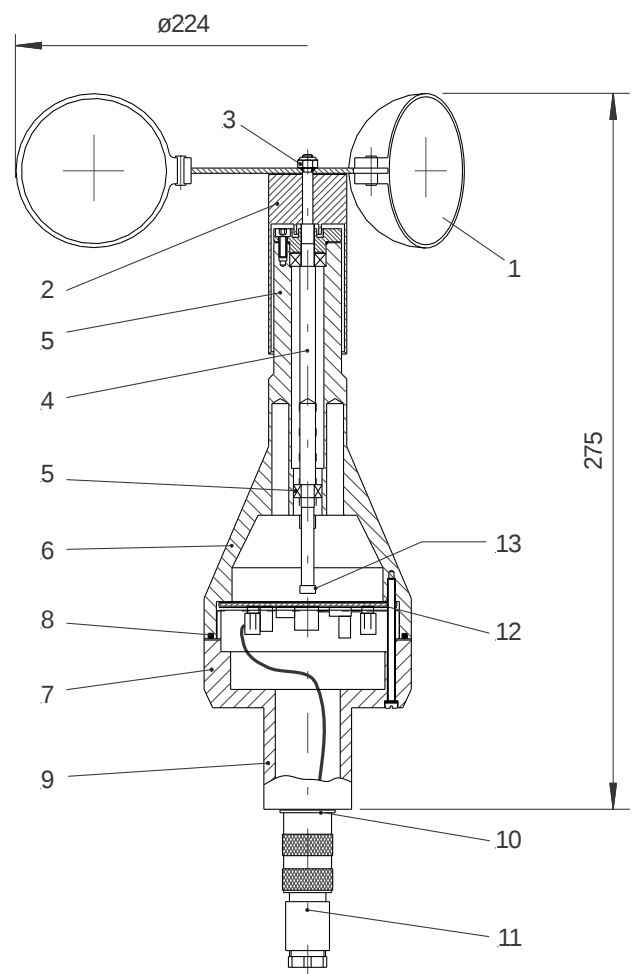
Thanks to various simultaneously usable outputs and further options it is suitable for a wide range of measuring tasks (refer to "ordering code").

MECHANICAL DESIGN AND PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

The sensor is designed as cup anemometer. Its basic construction is shown on fig. 1. The cup assembly comprises three cups (1), made of polypropylene. The hub (2) and is tightened by means of a self securing nut (3). The shaft (4), made of stainless steel, is guided

by two precision ball bearings (5), lubricated by a special oil with negligible change of viscosity within a wide temperature range. The housing consists of an upper (6) and a lower part (7). These parts, as well as the hub, are made of a special coated aluminium alloy, featuring water repellence and corrosion protection. Sealing between upper and lower part is achieved by means of an O-ring. The pivot (9) at the lower part has a size $\varnothing 34 \times 40$ mm and serves for fastening on a cross arm or similar. At the bottom of the pivot there is a socket (10) and plug (11) for a waterproof cable connection according to standard IP67. The upper part contains a print plate with a magnetic encoder (12). The rotating magnet on the shaft generates a rotating field, which is proportional to the wind speed.

FIG. 1: MECHANICAL DESIGN



Technical data are subject to change!

ELECTRICAL DESIGN AND PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

The rotating magnet on the shaft consist of a magnetic north- and south pole. It creates a rotating field vertical to the shaft. This rotating field is detected by a magnetic encoder, which consist of 1024 segments, on the PCB. Due to precise adjustment of the cup assembly radius there is an exact relation between rotational speed and windrun; the corresponding windrun to one rotation is 1.5 m. Due to the 1024 segments on the magnetic encoder, the resolution of 1.5/1024 is 0.015 m wind way. (refer to "Technical Data").

For further signal processing, such as averaging etc., refer to product group 1, especially data logger COMBILOG 1022.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE HEATING

The integrated heating consists of a power transistor, controlled by a separate circuitry with temperature sensor.

The integrated heating and the electronics have a common power supply.

TECHNICAL DATA

Measuring method: magnetic, contact free

Measuring range: 0.3...60 m/s

Max. load: 100 m/s

Starting threshold: < 0.5 m/s according to ICAO guideline for airports

Response length at v = 5 m/s: < 2.5 m

Accuracy: +/-0.3 m/s;
at < 15 m/s 2% of range

Power supply Electronics: 12...28 VDC;
without heating <1.5 W
with integrated heating 15...42 W

Heating power: common power supply

Integrated heating (option) 15 W at 12 VDC
40 W at 24 VDC

optional 0...10 V = 0...60 m/s or
Signal output: 0...20 mA = 0...60 m/s or
4...20 mA = 0...60 m/s

Admissible load: approx. 400 Ω

Operating temperature: -40...+80 °C
0...+80 °C without heating
and rel. Humidity >95 %

Connection: connector, metal
IP 67, when plugged in
12-p., plug and socket

Protection class: IP 65, when operated upright

Measuring cable: LiY(C)Y 0.25 mm² (not included)

Housing material: Aluminium alloy

Compliances: WMO Guide No. 8/7th ed.
VDI 3786, T.2, 12/2000
MEASNET
ICAO Annex 3, Attachment A

DIMENSIONS

Length: approx. 275 mm

Cup assembly Ø: approx. 224 mm

max. housing-Ø: 80 mm

Pivot: Ø 34 x 40 mm

Weight: approx. 0.685 kg

ORDERING CODE

Data output 0...10 V without heating (Supply: 20...28 VDC)	4037.0000
Data output 0...20 mA without heating (Supply: 12...28 VDC)	4037.0200
Data output 4...20 mA without heating (Supply: 12...28 VDC)	4037.0400
Data output 0...10 V integrated heating 15...40 W (Supply: 20...28 VDC)	4037.1000
Data output 0...20 mA integrated heating 15...40 W (Supply: 12...28 VDC)	4037.1200
Data output 4...20 mA integrated heating 15...40 W (Supply: 12...28 VDC)	4037.1400

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

INSTALLATION

The wind speed sensor has to be placed at a suitable height (for example 10 m for meteorological measurement of the ground wind). There is a number of tilting masts of different heights from 5 to 15 m available for this purpose. Lattice masts up to 80 m height and various telescopic masts can be supplied (refer to product group 9). In any case it has to be taken care to avoid zones of lee or turbulences!

Before mounting the cup assembly has to be fixed on the shaft of the sensor by means of the nut at the face.

Attention: Take care that the cup assembly is placed correctly (white spot to be underneath)!

Attention:

Do not mount any wind speed sensors without cup assembly, otherwise (during rain) water could penetrate into the housing of the sensor!

Mounting is possible on a stand with 35 mm internal diameter or on an adapter type 9023 (see sketch, fig.2). In any case a suitable opening ($\varnothing 35$ mm) for plug connection has to be considered. For mounting on a cross arm a clamp type 9022 can be used (see sketch, fig. 2).

Using both - wind speed and wind direction sensor - a U-shaped cross arm, type 9040, is recommended. Depending on location, the installation of lightning rod, type 9112 or equivalent size, is advisable! Power- and measuring lines shall be protected by suitable over voltage protection devices!

Installation on top of wind turbines, ship masts or similar structures with tilt motion, vibration or other dynamic force requires a rugged, eventually shock absorbing, suspension construction. In this case, please contact us for further consultancy.

CONNECTION

Connection has to be carried out according to fig. 3. Installation and connection of the corresponding plug is described separately on page 6.

MAINTENANCE

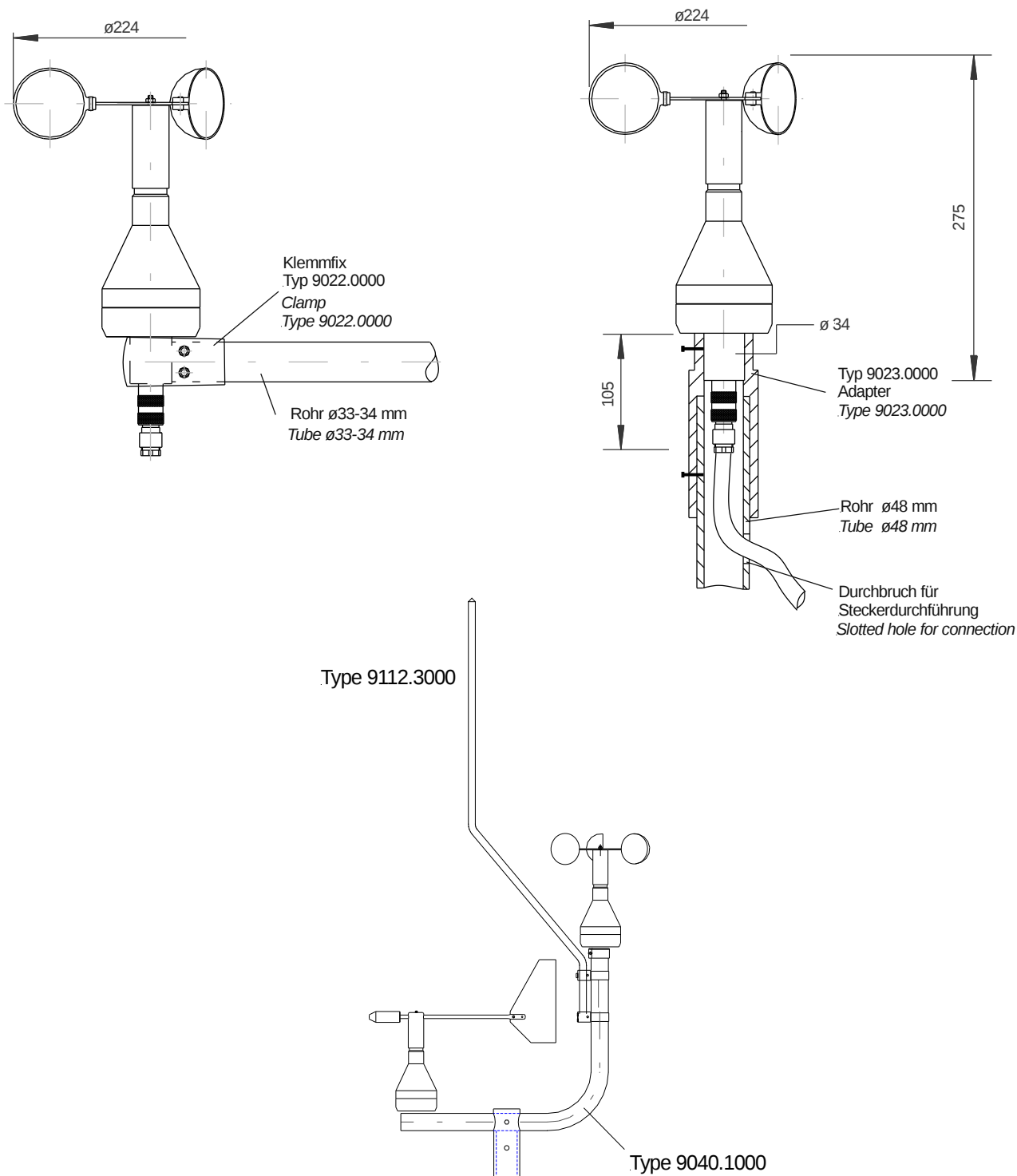
The wind speed sensor type 4037 operates maintenance-free!

Ball bearings, however, are subject to attrition. Their live time strongly depends on the ambient conditions, such as: average wind speed, pollution, vibration etc.. Therefore an occasional check for plausibility (during low wind speed) is recommended: If a decrease of sensitivity is detected, the shaft / ball bearing assembly will have to be replaced.

In case of remote sites with difficult access conditions, for example high measuring towers or wind turbines, an individual service schedule should be issued, including preventive replacement of the bearings, for example every 2 years.

FIG. 2: MOUNTING OPTIONS

(Standard from – stock solutions)



Technical data are subject to change!

FIG. 3: BLOCK DIAGRAM / CONNECTION PLAN

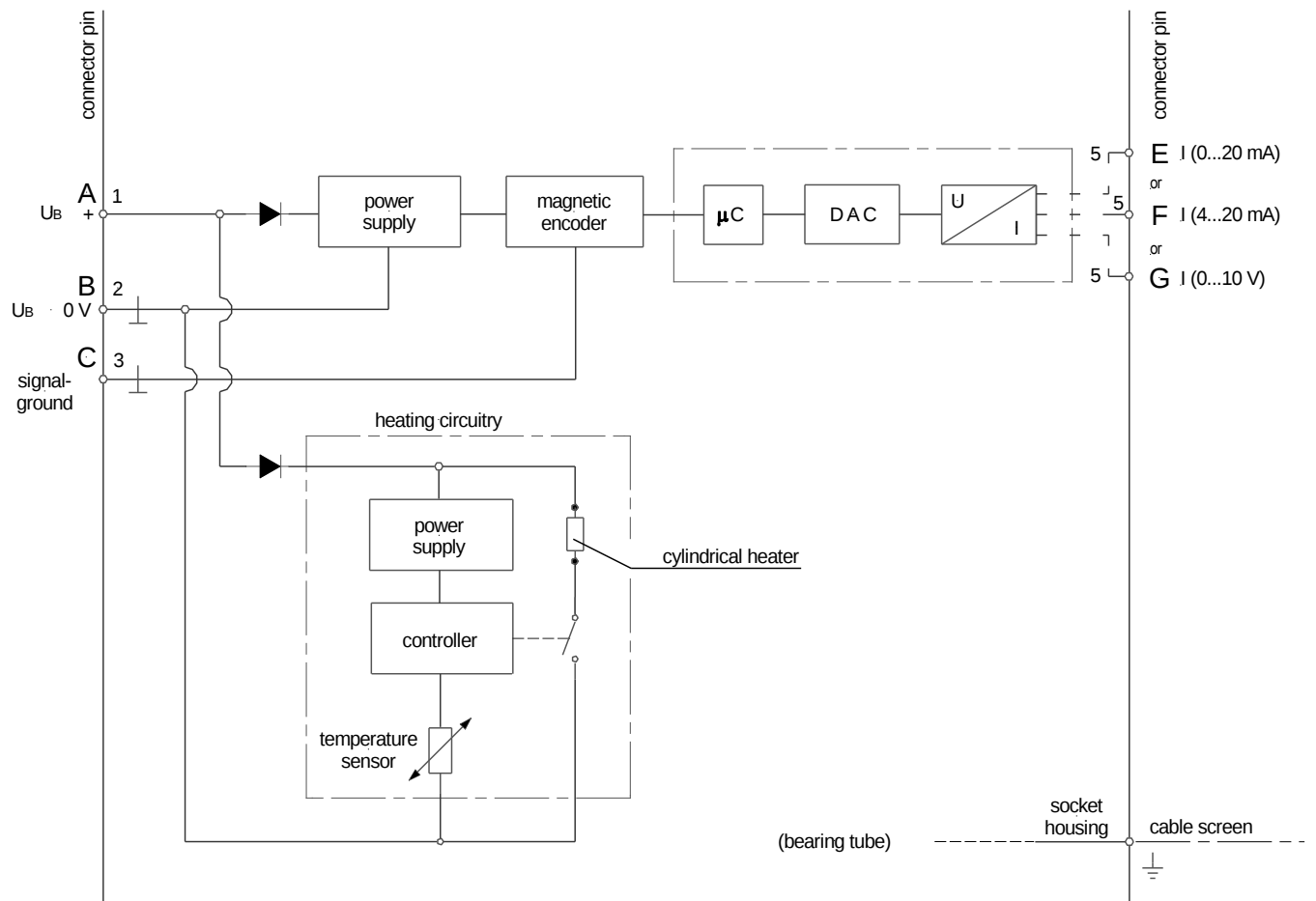
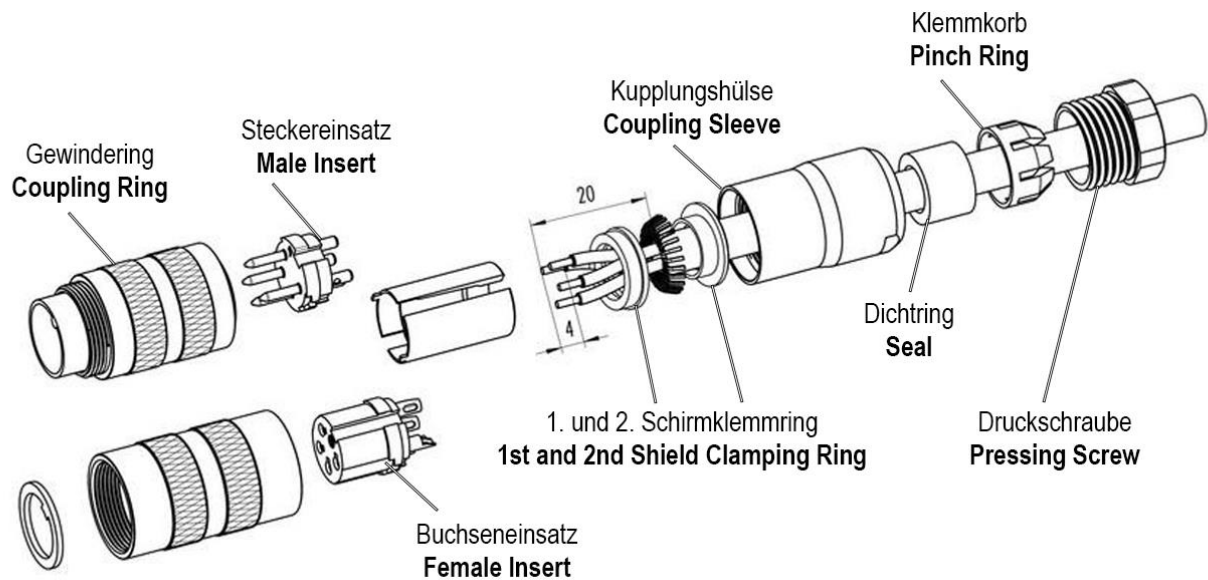


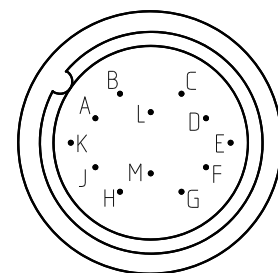
ABB. 4: HANDLING INSTRUCTION, CONNECTOR



PRODUCE FOR MOUNTING THE CABLE SOCKET

1. All parts for strain relief (pressure screw, pinch ring, seal, coupling sleeve) in above shown order to be threaded on the cable. Additionally thread the first shield clamping ring.
2. Strip the cable sheath by approximately 20 mm and strip cable strands by about 4 mm.
3. Shorten sheath and spread it and the insert second shield clamping ring.
4. Solder wires and mount spacer sleeves, slide the two clamping rings together with the shield and cut overlapping sheath.
5. Mount remaining parts according to the above sketch and tighten strain relief firmly.

12 pin connector
magnified illustration



solder side