

- LM10CN
- 1 Reference Output
 - 2 OP Amp Input (-)
 - 3 OP Amp Input (+)
 - 4 V_-
 - 5 Balance Output
 - 6 OP Amp Output
 - 7 V_+
 - 8 Reference Feedback

NA

- NOTES**
1. R1=165K ohms 0.1% 15PPM RC55Y
 2. R2=10K ohms 0.1% 15PPM RC55Y
 3. RB1=10,009.7 ohms 0.1% 15PPM RC55Y BD A
 4. RB2=10,001.7 ohms 0.1% 15PPM RC55Y BD A
 5. RB1=10,006.4 ohms 0.1% 15PPM RC55Y BD B
 6. RB2=10,009.8 ohms 0.1% 15PPM RC55Y BD B

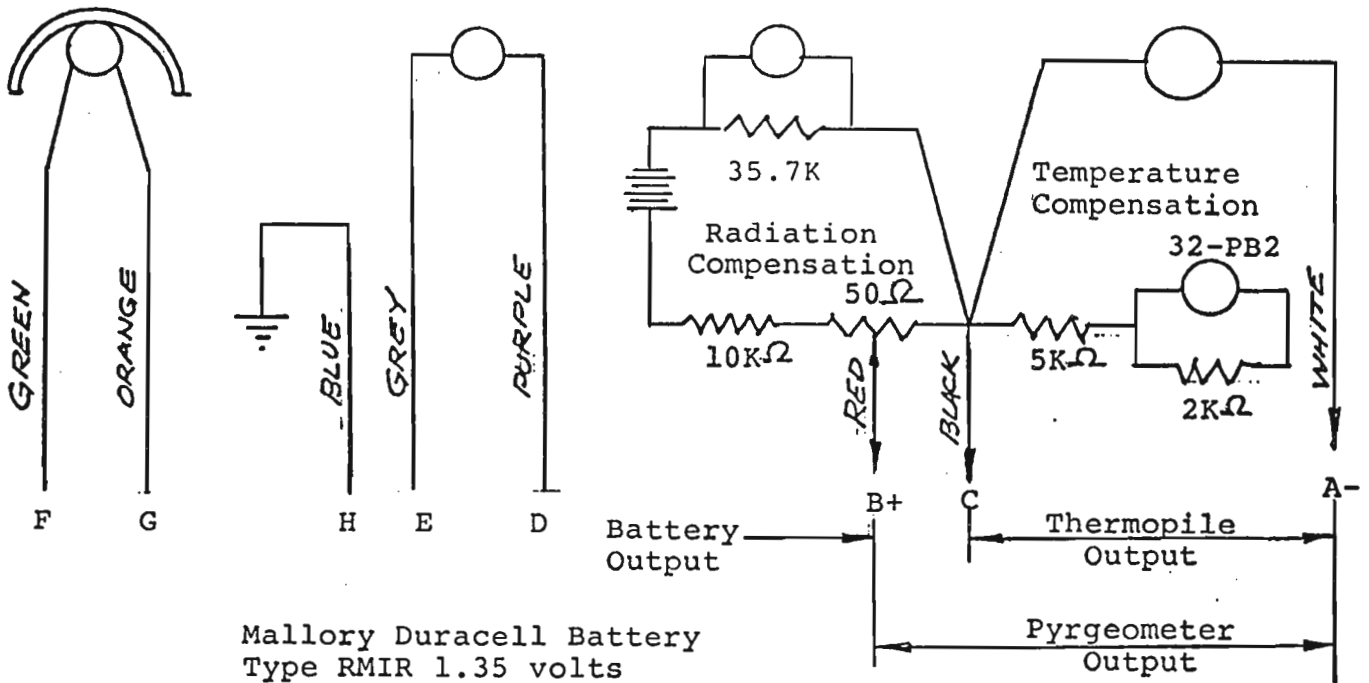
TOLERANCES		DATE		TITLE	
NA		11/12/03		OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY-OCEANOGRAPHY	
MATERIAL		DESIGNER		FILE NAME	
NA		FAYLER		SEE TITLE	
FINISH		SCALE		DRAWING NO.	
NA		NA		SHEET 1 OF 1	
				REV. 0	
				DATE 11 DEC 03	
PIR THERMISTOR CIRCUIT DIAGRAM					
plr_therm_circuit_v3.dwg					

Hemisphere
YSI 44031

Case
YSI 44031

YSI 44031

Thermopile



A through H are pin designations
on both portions of the connector.

To check calibration of compensation circuit, measure across pins E & D to obtain the temperature of the instruments, express it in absolute terms (T_1). Measure millivolt output across pins B & C (mv). S equals sensitivity of instrument expressed in $\text{mv}/\text{cal}, \text{cm}^{-2} \text{min}$. Stefan-Boltzmann Constant = $8.124 \times 10^{-11} \text{ cal cm}^{-2} \text{ deg}^{-4} \text{ min}^{-1}$. Then $T_1^4 (8.124 \times 10^{-11}) = \frac{\text{mv}}{S}$. The millivolt output can be adjusted with the small pot inside the instrument (take bottom off, the battery life, in this operation, is believed to be at least one year).

$$T_1 = ^\circ\text{C} + 273.15 = ^\circ\text{K}$$