



**APPLICATION NOTE NO. 11 Chelsea**

**Revised October 2012**

**Calculating Calibration Coefficients for Chelsea PAR Light Sensor  
 with Built-In Log Amplifier**

This application note applies to the Chelsea PAR Light sensor, which has a built-in log amplifier. This PAR sensor is compatible with the following Sea-Bird CTDs:

- SBE *9plus*
- SBE 16 or 19 – This PAR sensor may not be compatible with 6-cell housing version of these CTDs; consult Sea-Bird.
- SBE *16plus*, *16plus-IM*, or *19plus* – CTD’s optional PAR connector not required when using this PAR sensor. The PAR sensor interfaces with an A/D voltage channel on the CTD.
- SBE *16plus V2*, *16plus-IM V2*, *19plus V2*, or *25plus* – The PAR sensor interfaces with an A/D voltage channel on the CTD.
- SBE 25 – CTD’s PAR connector (optional on some versions) not used with this PAR sensor. The PAR sensor interfaces with an A/D voltage channel on the CTD.

**Note:** The CTD voltage channel for use with the PAR sensor can be single-ended or differential.

Seasoft computes PAR using the following:

$$\text{PAR} = [\text{multiplier} * (10^9 * 10^{(V-B)/M}) / \text{calibration constant}] + \text{offset}$$

Enter the following coefficients in the CTD configuration (.con or .xmlcon) file:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= 1.0 / (\log_{10} e * A1 * 1000) = 1.0 / (0.43429448 * A1 * 1000) && \text{(Note 2)} \\ B &= - M * \log_{10} e * A0 = - A0 / (A1 * 1000) && \text{(Note 2)} \\ \text{calibration constant} &= 10^9 / 0.046 = 2.174 \times 10^{10} \\ \text{multiplier} &= 1.0 \text{ for output units of } \mu\text{Einsteins/m}^2\cdot\text{sec} && \text{(Note 3)} \\ \text{offset} &= && \text{(Note 4)} \end{aligned}$$

**Notes:**

1. In our Seasoft V2 suite of programs, edit the CTD configuration (.con or .xmlcon) file using the Configure Inputs menu in Seasave V7 (real-time data acquisition software) or the Configure menu in SBE Data Processing (data processing software). Select Par/Irradiance, Biospherical/Licor as the auxiliary voltage sensor; the algorithm applies to the Chelsea PAR sensor as well.
2. A0 and A1 are constants from the Chelsea calibration sheet with an equation of form:  

$$\text{PAR} (\ln \mu\text{Watts/cm}^2) = A0 + (A1 * \text{mV})$$
3. The multiplier can be used to calculate irradiance in units other than  $\mu\text{Einsteins/m}^2 \text{ sec}$ . See Application Note 11 General for multiplier values for other units.  
 The multiplier can also be used to *scale* the data, to compare the *shape* of data sets taken at disparate light levels. For example, a multiplier of 10 would make a 10  $\mu\text{Einsteins/m}^2\cdot\text{sec}$  light level plot as 100  $\mu\text{Einsteins/m}^2\cdot\text{sec}$ .
4. Offset: To determine the offset, enter M, B, Calibration constant, and Multiplier, and set Offset to 0.0 in the configuration (.con or .xmlcon) file. In Seasave V7, display the *calculated PAR output* with the sensor covered (dark); then enter the negative of this reading as the offset in the configuration (.con or .xmlcon) file.

## Mathematical Derivation

1. Chelsea computes:  $PAR = K * e^{(A0 + A1 * 1000 * V)}$  (V=sensor output in volts)
2. Seasoft computes:  $PAR = [\text{multiplier} * 10^9 * 10^{(V-B)/M} / \text{Calibration constant}] + \text{offset}$  (V=sensor output in volts)

3. To determine Calibration constant, let multiplier = 1.0 and offset = 0, and set equations 1 and 2 equal to each other.

$$K * e^{(A0 + A1 * 1000 * V)} = 10^9 * 10^{(V-B)/M} / \text{Calibration constant}$$

$$\text{If } e^{(A0 + A1 * 1000 * V)} = 10^{(V-B)/M}, \text{ then } K = 10^9 / \text{Calibration constant} \rightarrow \text{Calibration constant} = 10^9 / K$$

where  $K = 0.046$  for PAR units of  $\mu\text{Einsteins}/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{sec}$

4. If  $e^x = 10^y \rightarrow \log_{10} e^x = y$  and  $x \log_{10} e = y$ .

$$\text{Let } x = A0 + A1 * 1000 * V \quad \text{and} \quad y = (V - B) / M$$

$$\text{Let } W = \log_{10} e = 0.43429448 \rightarrow (A0 + A1 * 1000 * V) W = (V - B) / M$$

$$\rightarrow W * A0 + W * A1 * 1000 * V = (V / M) - (B / M) \rightarrow (W * A0) + (W * A1 * 1000 * V) = -(B / M) + (V / M)$$

Equating like terms:

$$(W * A1 * 1000 * V) = (V / M) \rightarrow M = 1.0 / (W * A1 * 1000)$$

$$(W * A0) = -(B / M) \rightarrow B = -M * W * A0 = -A0 / (A1 * 1000)$$

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## Application Note Revision History

| Date          | Description   |
|---------------|---|
|               | Initial release.  |
| June 2005     | Provide output in microEinsteins/m <sup>2</sup> sec, and refer to Application Note 11 General for conversion to other units.  |
| May 2007      | Incorporate Seasave V7, and eliminate discussion of Seasoft-DOS.  |
| March 2008    | Update to include V2 SeaCATs ( <i>16plus</i> V2, <i>16plus-IM</i> V2, <i>19plus</i> V2).  |
| February 2010 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Correct: Calibration constant = <math>10e9/0.046 = 2.174 e10</math> (<b>not e11</b>).</li><li>• Change Seasoft-Win32 to Seasoft V2.</li><li>• Add information on .xmlcon files.</li><li>• Update address.</li></ul> |
| October 2012  | Update to include SBE <i>25plus</i> .   |