



## Meteoroloji - Hava İstasyonu Kiti Anemometre / Rüzgar Gülü / Yağmur Haznesi - DFRobot



Weather Station Kit with Anemometer/Wind Vane/Rain Bucket

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## Introduction

Ever want to build your own weather station? This weather station kit includes anemometer, wind vane, rain and rain bucket. The serial communication method provides good compatibility and makes it easy to use. Together with other components, this anemometer can be widely used in measuring wind/rain in areas such as engineering, railways, docks, power plants, meteorological, cableway, environment study, agriculture, energy monitoring, health study with corresponding signal output. Also, it is compatible with Arduino device.

**Version Update** 2016/3/28: Upgrade the Temperature and Humidity sensor that the range and accuracy were improved.

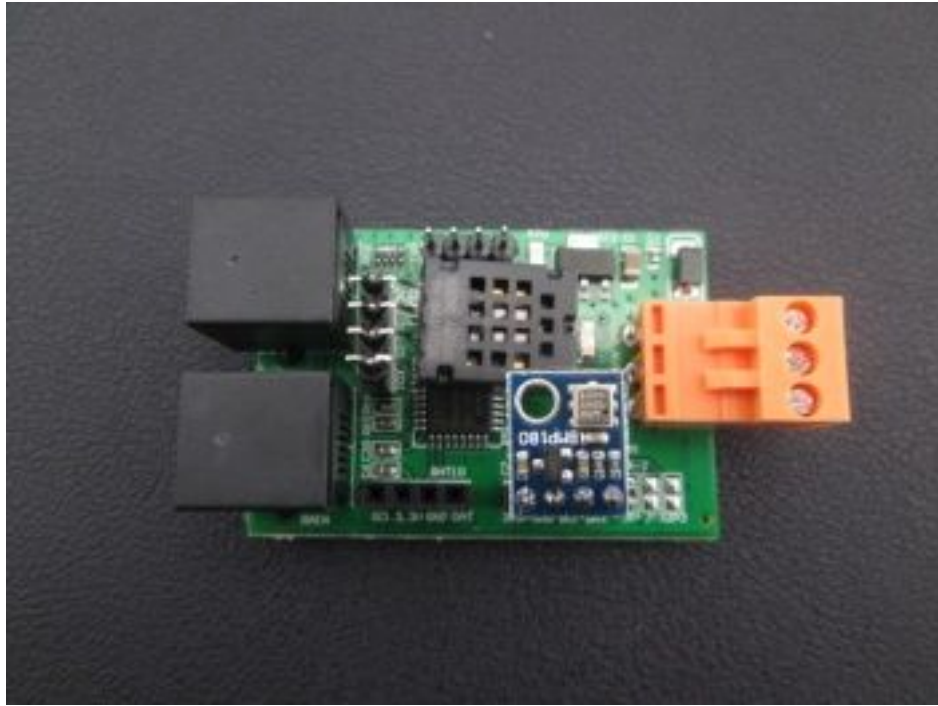
## Specification

- Operating voltage: 5V
- Temperature range: -40~80°C
- Humidity range: 0~99%
- Package Dimension: 20\*18\*30 CM
- Weight: 4480g

## Application

1. Weather station
2. Weather monitor

## Data Interface



- Weather Station board, updated from Mar.2016



- Weather Station board, older version

There are two data ports on the board

- Data: 2400bps interval: 1s
- TXD : 9600bps interval: 1s

# Format of Data Output

`c000s000g000t086r000p000h53b10020`

It outputs 37 bytes per second, including the end CR/LF.

Data Parser:

- c000 : air direction, degree
- s000 : air speed(1 minute), 0.1 miles per hour
- g000 : air speed(5 minutes), 0.1 miles per hour
- t086 : temperature, Fahrenheit
- r000 : rainfall(1 hour), 0.01 inches
- p000 : rainfall(24 hours), 0.01 inches
- h53 : humidity,% (00%= 100)
- b10020 : atmosphere,0.1 hpa

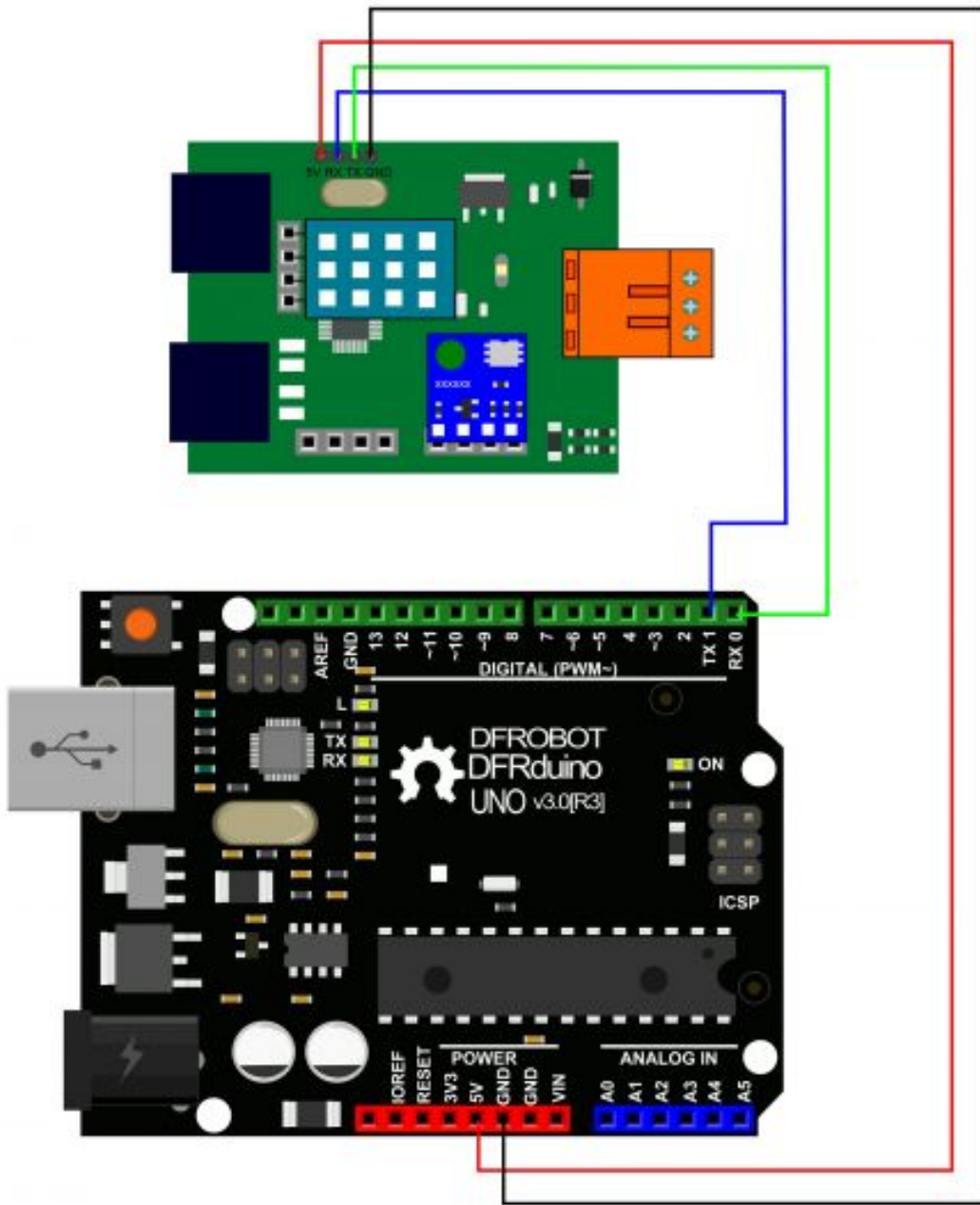
**NOTE:** The board will make a hardware self-check before it works, it will output “...” when it doesn’t detect the related devices. For example, If the temperature & humidity sensor and barometer are not installed or broken, it will output:  
`c000s000g000t...r000p000h..b.....`

## Indicator LED

STU LED: flash with sensor status

Link LED: flash with Data output

## Connection Diagram



Sensor connection

## Sample Code

Please unplug the cable on the TX&RX interface, or it will interfere with the sketch uploading.

```

char          databuffer[35];
double        temp;

void getBuffer() //Get weather status data
{
    int index;
    for (index = 0;index < 35;index ++)
    {
        if(Serial.available())
        {
            databuffer[index] = Serial.read();
            if (databuffer[0] != 'c')
            {
                index = -1;
            }
        }
        else
        {
            index --;
        }
    }
}

int transCharToInt(char *_buffer,int _start,int _stop) //char to int
{
    int _index;
    int result = 0;
    int num = _stop - _start + 1;
    int _temp[num];
    for (_index = _start;_index <= _stop;_index ++)
    {
        _temp[_index - _start] = _buffer[_index] - '0';
        result = 10*result + _temp[_index - _start];
    }
    return result;
}

int WindDirection() //Wind Direction
{
    return transCharToInt(databuffer,1,3);
}

```

```
}
```

```
float WindSpeedAverage() //air Speed (1  
minute)
```

```
{
```

```
temp = 0.44704 * transCharToInt(databuffer,5,7);
```

```
return temp;
```

```
}
```

```
float WindSpeedMax() //Max air speed (5  
minutes)
```

```
{
```

```
temp = 0.44704 * transCharToInt(databuffer,9,11);
```

```
return temp;
```

```
}
```

```
float Temperature() //Temperature ("C")
```

```
{
```

```
temp = (transCharToInt(databuffer,13,15) - 32.00) * 5.00 / 9.00;
```

```
return temp;
```

```
}
```

```
float RainfallOneHour() //Rainfall (1 hour)
```

```
{
```

```
temp = transCharToInt(databuffer,17,19) * 25.40 * 0.01;
```

```
return temp;
```

```
}
```

```
float RainfallOneDay() //Rainfall (24 hours)
```

```
{
```

```
temp = transCharToInt(databuffer,21,23) * 25.40 * 0.01;
```

```
return temp;
```

```
}
```

```
int Humidity() //Humidity
```

```
{
```

```
return transCharToInt(databuffer,25,26);
```

```
}
```

```
float BarPressure() //Barometric Pressure
```

```

{
temp = transCharToInt(databuffer,28,32);
return temp / 10.00;
}

void setup()
{
Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
getBuffer(); //Begin!
Serial.print("Wind Direction: ");
Serial.print(WindDirection());
Serial.println(" ");
Serial.print("Average Wind Speed (One Minute): ");
Serial.print(WindSpeedAverage());
Serial.println("m/s ");
Serial.print("Max Wind Speed (Five Minutes): ");
Serial.print(WindSpeedMax());
Serial.println("m/s");
Serial.print("Rain Fall (One Hour): ");
Serial.print(RainfallOneHour());
Serial.println("mm ");
Serial.print("Rain Fall (24 Hour): ");
Serial.print(RainfallOneDay());
Serial.println("mm");
Serial.print("Temperature: ");
Serial.print(Temperature());
Serial.println("C ");
Serial.print("Humidity: ");
Serial.print(Humidity());
Serial.println("% ");
Serial.print("Barometric Pressure: ");
Serial.print(BarPressure());
Serial.println("hPa");
Serial.println("");
Serial.println("");
}

```



}

The image shows a terminal window titled "COM13" with a standard Windows-style title bar (minimize, maximize, close buttons). At the top left is a small icon of two overlapping circles. Below the title bar is a text input field and a "Send" button. The main area of the window contains three identical blocks of weather data, each separated by a blank line. The data for each block is as follows:

- Block 1:  
Wind Direction: 0  
Average Wind Speed (One Minute): 0.00m/s  
Max Wind Speed (Five Minutes): 0.00m/s  
Rain Fall (One Hour): 0.00mm  
Rain Fall (24 Hour): 0.00mm  
Temperature: 27.78C  
Humidity: 47%  
Barometric Pressure: 1002.20hPa
- Block 2:  
Wind Direction: 0  
Average Wind Speed (One Minute): 0.00m/s  
Max Wind Speed (Five Minutes): 0.00m/s  
Rain Fall (One Hour): 0.00mm  
Rain Fall (24 Hour): 0.00mm  
Temperature: 28.89C  
Humidity: 47%  
Barometric Pressure: 1002.20hPa
- Block 3:  
Wind Direction: 0  
Average Wind Speed (One Minute): 0.00m/s  
Max Wind Speed (Five Minutes): 0.00m/s  
Rain Fall (One Hour): 0.00mm  
Rain Fall (24 Hour): 0.00mm  
Temperature: 28.89C  
Humidity: 48%  
Barometric Pressure: 1002.30hPa

At the bottom of the window, there is a control bar with three items: an unchecked checkbox labeled "Autoscroll", a dropdown menu currently set to "Both NL & CR", and another dropdown menu currently set to "9600 baud".

There is no wind inside, so every parameter about "wind" will be zero.

## FAQ

**Q1.** Some general Arduino Problems/ FAQ/ Tips, very good to know.

**A1.** Click [the topic link](#) on DFRobot Forum.

**Q2.** Where can I place the green controller board? The Weather Station is installed outdoor and I don't see any case or housing.

**A2.** Sorry, you have to DIY something to make a waterproof case for the board.

**Q3.** The RF Module and RF Transmitter wasn't included in the package, so how can I get the data wirelessly?

**A3.** Since the kit doesn't include any wireless module, you have to install bluetooth, Xbee, RF modules onto Arduino to make it work wirelessly, all the modules mentioned here are available in our store.



For A4, Anemometer was connected to Wind vane module

**Q4.** About the module assembly: I only found there are **only two** installation blocks for the different modules on the Converter Board, but there are **three** modules: Anemometer, Wind vane and Rain bucket to be installed on the Converter Board. How come?

**A4.** As the picture shows, the Anemometer was connected to Wind vane module but not to Converter board.

For any question/advice/cool idea to share, please visit [DFRobot Forum](#).