SwitchDoc Labs

Arduino WeatherRack2 Kit

November 2020 Version 1.1



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Introduction

Thank you for your purchase of the SwitchDoc Labs Arduino Kit for the WeatherSense WeatherRack2. The following user guide provides step by step instructions for installation, operation and troubleshooting.



First Step

Assemble your WeatherRack2 and Indoor T/H Sensor and put batteries in the units. Follow the instructions in the <u>WeatherRack2 Technical Specification and Assembly</u> manual.

Parts List



- Part A 3 male to female jumpers (colors will vary)
- Part B Arduino UNO
- Part C 2 female 17cm dipole antenna cable (colors will vary)
- Part D RXB6 433Mhz Receiver
- Part E USB Cable for Arduino to Computer Connection

Step-By-Step Assembly

Step 1 – Plug the 3 male to female jumpers (Part A) into the GND, Data and +5V pins of the RXB6 receiver (Part D). Carefully note the colors that you have on each pin (your colors will vary).



Step 2 – Plug the Two Lead Female Dipole antenna (Part C) into the RXB8 (Part D) pins ANT and GND as shown. Separate the wires.



Step 3 – Plug the male end of the 3 male to female jumpers (Part A) into the Arduino Uno (Part B) pins as follows:

RXB8 (Part D) Pins	Arduino UNO (Part B) Pins
GND	GND
DATA	Pin 8
+5V	5V



Check your work! DO NOT MIX UP THESE WIRES! YOU MAY DAMAGE YOUR HARDWARE!

Step 4 – Plug the square end of the USB Cable (Part E) in the Arduino UNO (Part B) and then the other end of the USB Cable into an USB Port on your computer.

Installing The Software

The Arduino UNO (Part B) is supplied unprogrammed. To program the Arduino, you must install the Arduino IDE, download the software and program the Arduino. Before you proceed, make sure you have assembled your WeatherRack2 and have batteries in both the WeatherRack2 and the Indoor T/H Sensor (F016TH).

10 Page Version 1.1 November 2020 Step 1 – Install the Arduino IDE on your computer. This process will vary according to your computer. Go to

https://www.arduino.cc/en/Guide

and follow the instructions for your computer.

Step 2 – Download the SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2 drivers.

Go to:

https://github.com/switchdoclabs/SDL Arduino WeatherRack2

and download the zip file (under the green Code tab).

Step 3 – Unzip the downloaded file

Step 4 – Remove the "-master" from the name of the unzipped directory

Step 5 – Move the whole program directory to your "arduino" directory. The location of this will vary by computer type.

Step 6 – Open up the Arduino IDE

Step 7 – Select the Arduino Board you have. Go to Tools->Board->Arduino AVR Boards->Arduino UNO

	Arduino Yún
~	Arduino Uno
	Arduino Duemilanove or Diecimila
	Arduino Nano
	Arduino Mega or Mega 2560
	Arduino Mega ADK
	Arduino Leonardo
	Arduino Leonardo ETH
	Arduino Micro
	Arduino Esplora
	Arduino Mini
	Arduino Ethernet
	Arduino Fio
	Arduino BT
	LilyPad Arduino USB
	LilyPad Arduino
	Arduino Pro or Pro Mini
	Arduino NG or older
	Arduino Robot Control
	Arduino Robot Motor
	Arduino Gemma
	Adafruit Circuit Playground
	Arduino Yún Mini
	Arduino Industrial 101
	Linino One
	Arduino Uno WiFi

Step 8 – Select the USB Serial port in which you have plugged the Arduino. Go to Tools->Port->(select your UNO). The port number and name will vary by computer type.

Step 9 – Open the downloaded SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2.ino file. Go to Open->SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2 and select the SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2.ino file.

Step 10 – Now you will see three tabs containing the WeatherRack2 software.

Step 11 – Click on the magnifying glass on the upper right of the Arduino IDE to see the Serial output from the Arduino.

	SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2 Arduino 1.8.13 Hourly Build 2020/06/03 04:12
SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2 SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2.cpp SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2.h	
/* SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2 Example for Arduino September 2020	
*/	
<pre>#include "SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2.h"</pre>	
SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2 weatherRack2;	
void setup()	
{ Serial.begin(115200); Serial.println(f("switchDoc Lobs"); Serial.println(f("switchDoc Lobs"); Serial.println(f("Avaino MeetherKack2 and Indoor T/H Test")); Serial.println(f("	
<pre>weatherRack2 = SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2(600, true, true);</pre>	
weatherRackZ.begin();	
}	
int currentValue;	
<pre>Serial.println("");</pre>	
<pre>currentValue = weatherRack2.waitForNextMessage(); switch (currentValue) { case NO_MESSAGE:</pre>	
Serial.println("NO_MESSAGE");	0
cone company,	
Sketch uses 19596 bytes (32%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32256 bytes	
Global variables use 740 bytes (36%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1308 bytes for local varia	bles. Maximum is 2048 bytes.
16	Antiving Timo on Meylinu utserial-14570

Next set your Serial Window Baud Rate to 115200

	/dev/cu.usbserial-14520
	Send
🗌 Autoscroll 🗹 Show timestamp	Newline ᅌ 115200 baud ᅌ Clear outpu

Step 12 – Compile and download the code to your Arduino by hitting the green right facing arrow button on the upper left of the Arduino IDE screen.

•••	SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2 Arduino 1.8.13 Hourly Build 2020/06/03 04:12
SDL_Aro, in WeatherRack2 SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2.cpp SDL_Ar	mo_weatherRack2.h
/* SDL_Arduino_Weatherdor Example for Arduino Saptember 2020	
*/	
<pre>#include "SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2.h"</pre>	
SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2 weatherRack2;	
<pre>void setup() { Serial.begin(115200); </pre>	
<pre>Serial.println(F("")); Serial.println(F("SwitchDoc Labs")); Serial.println(F("Ardwino WeatherRack2 and Indoor T/H Test")); Serial.println(F(""));</pre>	
<pre>weatherRack2 = SDL_Arduino_WeatherRack2(600, true, true);</pre>	
weatherRack2.begin();	
}	
<pre>int currentValue;</pre>	
void loop() {	
<pre>Serial.println("");</pre>	
<pre>currentValue = weatherRack2.waitForNextMessage(); switch (currentValue)</pre>	
t case NO_MESSAGE: Serial.println("NO_MESSAGE");	
Done compiling.	
Slotal une 10506 hates (228) af annan atoms anna Maufaur is	
Global variables use 740 bytes (36%) of dynamic memory, leaving 136	indo pyses. Bybęsi for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.
16	Arduito Uno en /dev/cuusitserual-14520

You will see lights flashing on your Arduino UNO and you should see text starting up in your Serial port.

```
12:58:59.684 -> ------

12:59:01.646 -> ------

12:59:01.646 -> SwitchDoc Labs

12:59:01.646 -> Arduino WeatherRack2 and Indoor T/H Test

12:59:01.646 -> ------

12:59:01.646 -> ------
```

And eventually (after a minute or so) you should start to see data coming in.

13:12:38.612 -> ------13:12:44.963 -> ------13:12:44.963 -> SwitchDoc Labs 13:12:44.963 -> Arduino WeatherRack2 and Indoor T/H Test 13:12:44.963 -> -----13:12:44.963 -> ------13:12:51.786 -> 13:12:51.893 -> MESSAGE_WEATHERRACK2_GOOD 13:12:51.893 -> 13:12:51.893 -> currentWR2.messageid=1 13:12:51.893 -> currentWR2.time= 13:12:51.893 -> currentWR2.device=12 13:12:51.893 -> currentWR2.modelnumber=0 13:12:51.893 -> weatherRack2.currentWR2.battery=0 13:12:51.893 -> currentWR2.avewindspeed=12.00 13:12:51.893 -> currentWR2.gustwindspeed=26.00

14 Page Version 1.1 November 2020 13:12:51.893 -> currentWR2.winddirection=259 13:12:51.893 -> currentWR2.cumulativerain=1920 13:12:51.893 -> currentWR2.temperature=0.50 13:12:51.893 -> currentWR2.humidity=79 13:12:51.926 -> currentWR2.light=3705 13:12:51.926 -> currentWR2.uv=0 13:12:51.926 -> currentWR2.CRC=0x20 13:12:51.926 -> 13:12:51.926 -> Headers Found=1 13:12:51.926 -> WeatherRack2 Sensors Found=1 13:12:51.926 -> Indoor T/H Found=0 13:12:51.926 -> 13:12:56.910 -> ------13:13:00.697 -> 13:13:00.732 -> MESSAGE INDOORTH GOOD 13:13:00.732 -> 13:13:00.732 -> IndoorTHMessage.messageid=2 13:13:00.732 -> IndoorTHMessage.time= 13:13:00.732 -> IndoorTHMessage.device=249 13:13:00.732 -> IndoorTHMessage.modelnumber=5 13:13:00.732 -> IndoorTHMessage.channel=3 13:13:00.732 -> IndoorTHMessage.battery=0 13:13:00.732 -> IndoorTHMessage.temperature=21.00 13:13:00.768 -> IndoorTHMessage.humidity=32 13:13:00.768 -> IndoorTHMessage.CRC=0x44 13:13:00.768 -> 13:13:00.768 -> Headers Found=2 13:13:00.768 -> WeatherRack2 Sensors Found=1 13:13:00.768 -> Indoor T/H Found=1 13:13:00.768 -> 13:13:05.748 -> ------

Congratulations. You are connected to the WeatherRack2 Sensors!

Here is a video of the unit working: https://youtu.be/aQ4r3p-qI3w

Notes on Radio Reception

Your computer, monitors, cell phone can generate interference for your Arduino Kit.

Wireless communication is susceptible to interference, distance, walls and metal barriers. We recommend the following best practices for trouble free wireless communication.

- 1. Electro-Magnetic Interference (EMI). Keep the sensors several feet away from computer monitors and TVs.
- 2. **Radio Frequency Interference (RFI).** If you have other 433 MHz devices and communication is intermittent, try turning off these other devices for troubleshooting purposes. You may need to relocate the transmitters or receivers to avoid intermittent communication.
- 3. Line of Sight Rating. This device is rated at 100 m line of sight (no interference, barriers or walls) but typically you will get 30 m maximum under most real-world installations, which include passing through barriers or walls.

4. **Metal Barriers.** Radio frequency will not pass through metal barriers such as aluminum siding. If you have metal siding, align the remote and receiver through a window to get a clear line of sight.

The following is a table of reception loss vs. the transmission medium. Each "wall" or obstruction decreases the transmission range by the factor shown below.

Medium	RF Signal Strength Reduction
Glass (untreated)	5-15%
Plastics	10-15%
Wood	10-40%
Brick	10-40%
Concrete	40-80%
Metal	90-100%

Disclaimer

SwitchDoc Labs, LLC takes no responsibility for any physical injuries and possession loss caused by those reasons which are not related to product quality, such as operating without following the operating manual and cautions, natural disasters, or force majeure.

SwitchDoc Labs, LLC has compiled and published this manual which covers the latest product description and specification. The contents of this manual are subject to change without notice.