

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



RAWS-H Remote Automated Weather Station

Revision: 4/12



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RAWS-H Remote Automated Weather Station

1. Introduction

The RAWS environmental enclosure can be used for configuring a custom Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS) that matches the requirements of your application. The aluminum environmental enclosure houses a 12 V rechargeable battery and a CR1000 datalogger. The outside of the enclosure has color-coded, keyed connectors (Figure 1-1) for attaching the sensors. Besides the connectors, a wiring panel is included that allows the measurement of additional sensors. Communication options include satellite transmitter and voice radio interface module. Additional communication equipment (telephone, cellular phone, radio) can be added to the station. The RAWS data collection platform is ideal for configuring a custom remote automated weather station.



FIGURE 1-1. Color coded, keyed connector panel

NOTE

Keep this manual and the CR1000KD Keyboard Display with the RAWS. Review the station siting and orientation section before field deployment. If a problem is encountered, review the troubleshooting sections in this manual and Appendix A Equipment Wiring and Connector Panel Jumper Location.

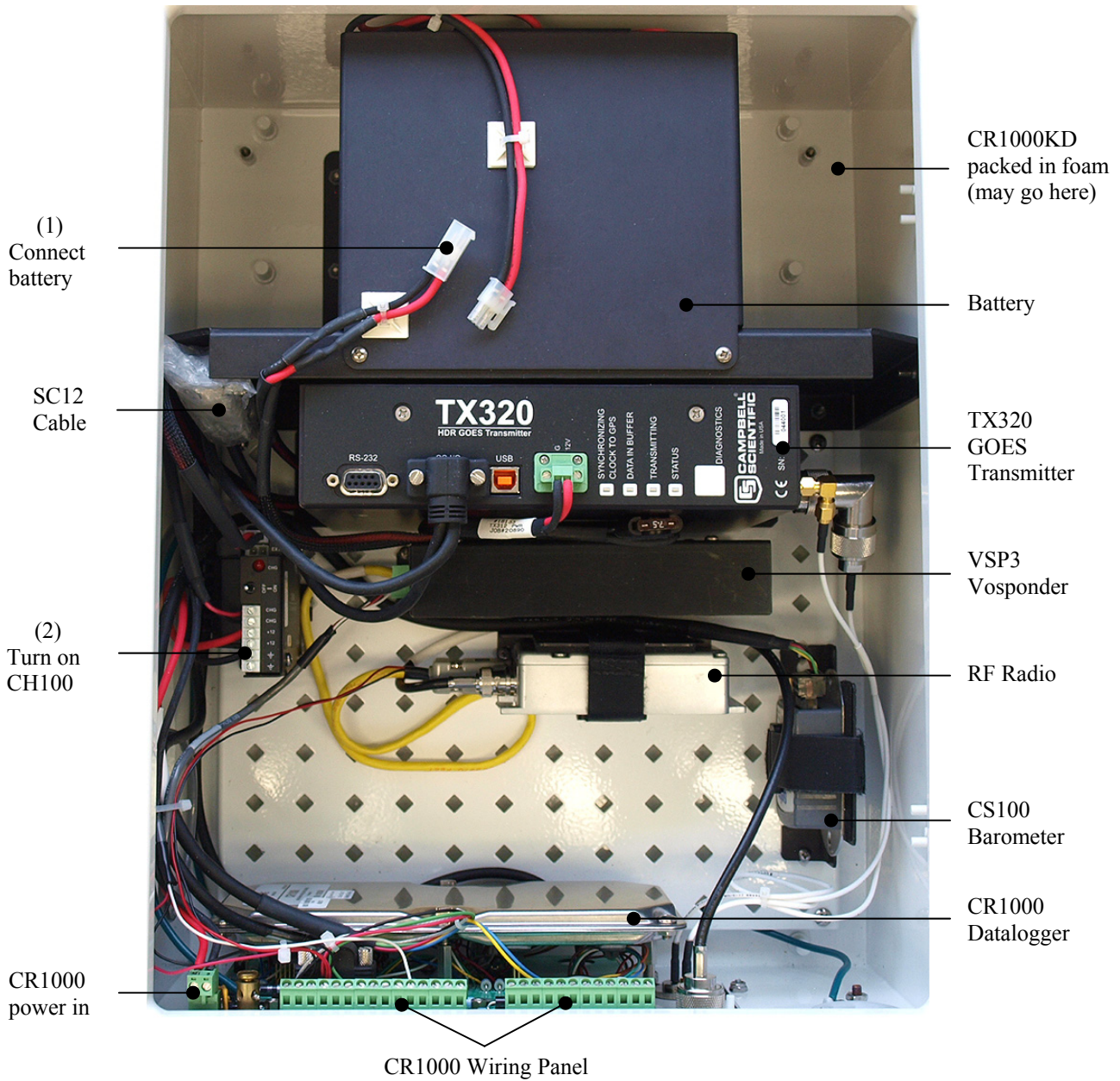


FIGURE 1-2. Inside Environmental Enclosure (optional equipment shown)

NOTE

Customized Handar sensor programming can be developed for a nominal fee. Program development will require datalogger support software (LoggerNet or PC400) purchased from Campbell Scientific, Inc.

2. Getting Started

NOTE	Set up and test your station before field deployment.
NOTE	Keep this manual and the CR1000KD Keyboard Display with the RAWS. Review the station siting and orientation section before field deployment. If a problem is encountered, review the equipment wiring and troubleshooting sections in this manual.
NOTE	After siting and leveling the RAWS station, open the enclosure and (1) connect the battery cable and (2) verify the CH100 switch is in the 'on' position. When this equipment is not in use (i.e., transport or storage), disconnect battery cable to the CH100.

3. Station Siting and Orientation

3.1 General Description

Selecting an appropriate site for the RAWS is critical in order to obtain accurate meteorological data. In general, the site should be representative of the general area of interest and away from the influence of obstructions such as buildings and trees.

WARNING	If any part of the weather station comes in contact with power lines, you could be killed. Contact local utilities for the location of buried utility lines before digging or driving ground rods.
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3.2 Air Temperature and Relative Humidity

A temperature and relative humidity sensor should be located over an open level area at least 9 m in diameter (EPA). The surface should be covered by short grass, or where grass does not grow, the natural earth surface. The sensor must be housed inside a radiation shield and adequately ventilated.

Situations to avoid include: 1) large industrial heat sources, 2) rooftops, 3) steep slopes, 4) sheltered hollow, 5) high vegetation, 6) shaded areas, 7) swamps, 8) areas where snow drifts occur, and 9) low places holding standing water after rains.

3.3 Precipitation

A rain gauge should be located over an open level area covered by short grass, or where grass does not grow, the natural earth surface. Level the rain gage.

3.4 Solar Radiation

A solar radiation sensor should be located to avoid shadows on the sensor at any time. Orient the solar radiation sensor where the solar radiation sensor

faces south (northern hemisphere) minimizing the chance of shading from other weather station structures. Reflective surfaces and sources of artificial radiation should be avoided. Level the solar radiation sensor.

3.5 Wind Speed and Direction

A wind sensor should be located over open level terrain and at a distance of at least ten times (EPA) the height of any nearby building, tree, or other obstruction.

3.6 Barometric Pressure

The CS100 barometric pressure sensor can be mounted to the back plate inside the RAWS environmental enclosure.

3.7 Fuel Moisture and Fuel Temperature

The fuel moisture and fuel temperature sensor should be left outside at the field site continually exposed to the same conditions as forest fuels. The fuel moisture and fuel temperature dowel rods absorb and desorb moisture from its surroundings. Install the probes horizontally on the mounting stake and face the sensors south (northern hemisphere) above a representative forest floor duff layer. Place the sensor away from foot traffic areas.

4. Sensor Wiring

4.1 Air Temperature and Relative Humidity

The temp/RH sensor is connected to the RAWS connector panel “TEMP/RH” connector COLOR CODED ORANGE. This sensor is internally wired from the RAWS connector panel to the CR1000 datalogger.

Connector Panel “TEMP/RH” connector COLOR CODED ORANGE

Connector Pin A	Temp Hi	to CR1000	1L
Connector Pin B	Sensor excitation	to CR1000	EX1
Connector Pin C	Sensor signal Lo/AG	to CR1000	AG
Connector Pin D	Power ground	to CR1000	Ground
Connector Pin E	RH signal	to CR1000	1H
Connector Pin F	SW_12V	to CR1000	SW_12V

4.2 Rain Gage

The rain gage is connected to the RAWS connector panel “PRECIP” connector COLOR CODED BLUE. This sensor is internally wired from the RAWS connector panel to the CR1000 datalogger.

Connector Panel “PRECIP” connector COLOR CODED BLUE

Connector Pin A	Tipping Bucket	to CR1000	C6
Connector Pin B	5V	to CR1000	5V
Connector Pin C	Ground	to CR1000	Ground

4.3 Solar Radiation

The solar radiation sensor is connected to the RAWS connector panel “SOLAR RAD SDI-12” connector COLOR CODED GREEN. The pyranometer sensor is internally wired from the RAWS connector panel to the CR1000 datalogger.

Connector Panel “SOLAR RAD SDI-12” connector COLOR CODED GREEN

Connector Pin A	Solar Sensor +	to CR1000	3H
Connector Pin B	Solar Sensor -	to CR1000	3L/AG (3L shorted to AG)
Connector Pin C	Solar Sensor Gnd	to CR1000	AG
Connector Pin D	SDI-12 Ground	to CR1000	Ground*
Connector Pin E	SDI-12 Signal	to CR1000	C5* (*Note: 2 nd SDI-12 sensor)
Connector Pin F	SDI-12 12V	to CR1000	12V*

4.4 Wind Speed and Direction

The windset sensor is connected to the RAWS connector panel “WS/WD” connector COLOR CODED RED. The wind speed probe is internally wired from the RAWS connector panel to the CR1000 datalogger.

Connector Panel “WS/WD” connector COLOR CODED RED

Connector Pin A	Sensor ground	to CR1000	AG
Connector Pin B	Wind dir. Excitation	to CR1000	Ex2
Connector Pin C	Wind dir. Signal	to CR1000	2H
Connector Pin D	Power ground	to CR1000	Ground
Connector Pin E	+12V power	to CR1000	+12V
Connector Pin F	Wind speed signal	to CR1000	P1

4.4.1 SDI-12 Sensor

An SDI-12 Sensor can be connected to the RAWS connector panel “SDI-12” connector COLOR CODED YELLOW. The wind sensor is internally wired from the RAWS connector panel to the CR1000 datalogger.

Connector Panel “SDI-12” connector COLOR CODED YELLOW

Connector Pin A	Signal +	to CR1000	C7
Connector Pin B	12V	to CR1000	12V
Connector Pin C	Power ground	to CR1000	Ground
Connector Pin D	Open	to CR1000	

4.5 Fuel Moisture and Fuel Temperature

The Campbell Scientific CS506 and CS205 sensors are combined into one connector (part#CS516-LQ). This sensor is internally wired from the RAWS connector panel to the CR1000 datalogger. This sensor is connected to the RAWS connector panel “FM/FT” connector COLOR CODED BROWN.

Connector Panel “FM/FT” connector COLOR CODED BROWN

Connector Pin A	CS205 Temp. Signal	to CR1000	4L
Connector Pin B	Sensor Ground	to CR1000	Ground
Connector Pin C	CS205 Temp. Excitation	to CR1000	EX1
Connector Pin D	CS506 FM Enable	to CR1000	C8
Connector Pin E	CS506 FM Signal	to CR1000	4H
Connector Pin F	CS506 FM +12V power	to CR1000	+12V

4.6 Barometric Pressure

The barometric pressure sensor (part #CS100-QD) is mounted inside the RAWS environmental enclosure and the sensor wires are attached to the CR1000 printed circuit board wiring panel.

CS100 Barometric Pressure Sensor wires attached to CR1000 Wiring Panel

CS100 Blue wire	to CR1000 wiring panel	5H
CS100 Yellow wire	to CR1000 wiring panel	AG
CS100 Red wire	to CR1000 wiring panel	12V
CS100 Clear wire	to CR1000 wiring panel	Ground
CS100 Black wire	to CR1000 wiring panel	Ground
CS100 Green wire	to CR1000 wiring panel	C4

CAUTION The CS100 is sensitive to static when the back plate is removed. To avoid damage, take adequate anti-static measures when handling this sensor.

5. Equipment Wiring and Troubleshooting

5.1 Solar Panels

5.1.1 General Description, Solar Panel

The RAWS Solar Panel is a photovoltaic power source used for charging lead acid batteries. The SP20-Handar 20 watt solar panel is used for system configurations that have higher-than-average power requirements. It is also recommended for use at higher elevations and latitudes. The solar panel should be mounted facing south if located in the northern hemisphere, or facing north in the southern hemisphere.

The SP10-Handar 10 watt solar panel is recommended for a RAWS where NO communication equipment is used. The SP20-Handar 20 watt solar panel is recommended for a RAWS where communication equipment is used (i.e., GOES, voice, cell phone, or radio).

NOTE If the user supplies a solar panel for the RAWS, use an unregulated solar panel. The solar panel size depends on the station power requirements, specifically the communication equipment selected for the station.

The SP10-Handar solar panel outputs 0.59 Amps, 8.9 Watts typical peak power.

The SP20-Handar solar panel outputs 1.17 Amps, 18 Watts typical peak power.

5.1.2 Wiring, Solar Panel

The RAWS-Solar Panel attaches to the connector panel labeled “BATT CHARGER/SOLAR PANEL”. Inside the RAWS environmental enclosure the “BATT CHARGER/SOLAR PANEL” connector pin A and pin B are wired to the CH100 charger/regulator “CHG” and “CHG” ports. Polarity does not

matter; either lead can be connected to either terminal. The CH100 charger/regulator has two functions: 1) blocks any current flow from the battery to the solar panel, and 2) limits the source current to the battery.

5.1.3 Troubleshooting, Solar Panel

If a problem with the solar panel is suspected, the solar panel may be checked by measuring the voltage output from the solar panel. Check the voltage with a voltmeter connected between the two leads going to the CH100 charger/regulator “CHG” “CHG” terminals located inside the environmental enclosure (15 VDC to 28 VDC). There must be solar radiation incident on the panel and there must be a load connected to the solar panel. The load can be the datalogger, other equipment, or a 75 ohm resistor capable of dissipating solar panel power between the two leads. No voltage output implies a bad solar panel, regulator, or cable. The magnitude of the voltage output depends on the incident solar radiation. Check the sensor cable. Disconnect the connector and look for damaged pins.

5.2 Charger/Regulator

5.2.1 General Description, 12 V Charger/Regulator (part #CH100)

The 12 volt charger/regulator (part #CH100) is a charging regulator for 12 V rechargeable batteries. The CH100 is connected to an external charging source such as an unregulated solar panel (part # SP20-Handar or SP10-Handar) or a wall charger (part #9591-Handar). The CH100 charger/regulator has two functions: 1) blocks any current flow from the battery to the solar panel, and 2) limits the source current to the battery.



FIGURE 5.2-1. 12 volt charger/regulator

5.2.2 Wiring, 12 V Charger/Regulator (part #CH100)

The leads from the RAWS connector panel “BATT CHARGER/SOLAR PANEL” connector COLOR CODED PURPLE are wired to the CH100 “CHG” terminals. Polarity does not matter; either lead can be connected to either terminal. The charge indicating diode should be “ON” when voltage to the charging circuitry (CHG Terminals) is present.

An internal and/or external battery can be connected to the CH100 Charger/Regulator by means of the INT (Internal) or EXT (External)

connectors. The battery red lead connects to the positive battery terminal and the black lead connects to the negative terminal.

Connect 12 V power to the datalogger and/or peripherals using the “+12 and Ground” terminals. The ON-OFF switch applies power to these 12 V terminals.

WARNING **Reversal of battery polarity will damage the CH100 or battery.**

CAUTION A battery must be attached for the CH100 to function correctly as a power supply.

CAUTION It is possible to leave two batteries connected. The battery connections are diode isolated; however, if one of the batteries fails, it could draw all the charging current and the other battery will be discharged.

5.2.3 Troubleshooting, 12 V Charger/Regulator (part #CH100)

If a problem with the charger/regulator (part #CH100) is suspected, the CH100 may be checked by measuring: 1) input voltage (CHG terminals) from the solar panel (15 VDC to 28 VDC) or input voltage from the AC adapter (part #9591-Handar) about 18 VAC RMS, 2) charging output voltage (BATT INT or EXT terminal) with battery disconnected about 13.5 VDC to 14 VDC, and 3) power out (+12 terminals) about 11 VDC to 14 VDC. No voltage output implies a bad solar panel, regulator, or battery. Power out (+12 terminals) is controlled by the CH100 ON-OFF switch position.

NOTE Power out (+12 terminals) is controlled by the CH100 ON-OFF switch position.

5.3 Battery

5.3.1 General Description, Battery

The RAWS battery is a rechargeable 12 volt battery. The battery requires a regulated charging source provided by the RAWS Charger/Regulator (part #CH100) connected to an unregulated solar panel or a wall charger.

WARNING **RAWS rechargeable batteries are designed to be float charged. Permanent damage occurs and battery life is shortened if the battery is allowed to discharge below 10.5 volts.**

5.3.2 Wiring, Battery

The RAWS rechargeable battery should be connected to the CH100 charger/regulator INT (Internal) connector. The battery red lead connects to the positive battery terminal and the black lead connects to the negative terminal. If desired, an external battery can be connected to the CH100 charger/regulator EXT (External) connector. It is possible to leave two

batteries connected. The battery connections are diode isolated; however, if one of the batteries fails, it could draw all the charging current and the other battery will be discharged.

WARNING **Reversal of battery polarity will damage the CH100 or battery.**

CAUTION It is possible to leave two batteries connected. The battery connections are diode isolated; however, if one of the batteries fails, it could draw all the charging current and the other battery will be discharged.

5.3.3 Troubleshooting, Battery

Measure the +12 V and Ground terminal on the CR1000 printed circuit board wiring panel. Acceptable readings are +11 VDC to +14 VDC. Use PC200W software to collect the 1-HR data table from the CR1000 datalogger and review the historical record of battery voltage.

5.4 GOES Transmitter

5.4.1 General Description, GOES Transmitter (part #TX320)

The High Data Rate GOES transmitter (part #TX320) shown in Figure 5.4-1 supports one-way communication, via satellite, from a Campbell Scientific datalogger to a ground receiving station. Satellite telemetry offers a convenient communication alternative for field stations where phone systems or RF systems are impractical or rendered unreliable after a tragedy to the local infrastructure. Data transmission rates of 100, 300, and 1200 bps are supported. Because clock accuracy is critically important for GOES satellite telemetry, the TX320 includes a robust, TCXO-based real-time clock and a GPS receiver.

The TX320 transmitter has two siting requirements for proper operation. The GOES antenna must have a clear view of the spacecraft. The GOES antenna is directional and should be aimed at the spacecraft. Both elevation and azimuth are unique to the location of the planet and must be set. A poorly aimed antenna will cause a drop in signal strength or possibly prevent successful transmission.

For more information on the GOES transmitter (part #TX320) and antenna siting, go to our website at www.campbellsci.com, enter the “TX320” in the “Search” box on the website mentioned above, and go the equipment manual. The GOES transmitter (part #TX320) manual is also provided on the ResourceDVD which ships with the RAWS Quick Deployment Weather Station.

NOTE The spacecraft specific DCP-Setup parameters for the GOES transmitter must be entered in the CR1000 program.

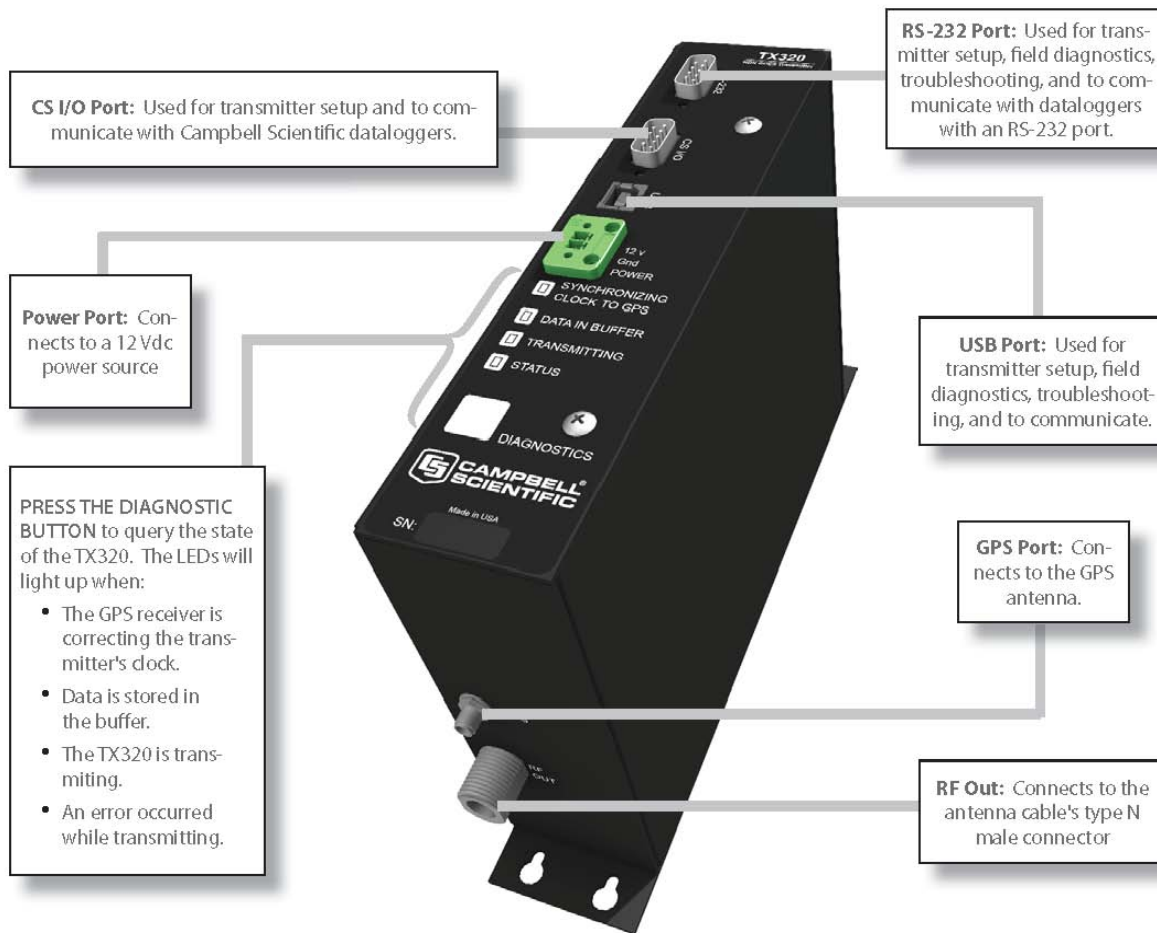


FIGURE 5.4-1. GOES Transmitter

5.4.2 Wiring, GOES Transmitter (part #TX320)

The GOES transmitter (part #TX320) is mounted inside the RAWS environmental enclosure and the transmitter connections are described below;

GOES Transmitter TX320 Connection inside the RAWS environmental enclosure

GOES	TX320 “CSI/O” Port	--to--	CR1000 PC Board “CSI/O” Port using an *SC12 Cable
GOES	TX320 “GPS Port”	--to--	GPS Antenna Cable
GOES	TX320 “RF Out”	--to--	GOES Antenna Cable
GOES	TX320 “Power Port”	--to--	Battery Cable Junction Connector

*Note: The SC12 Cable ships with the RAWS Weather Station.

5.4.3 Troubleshooting, GOES Transmitter (part #TX320)

If a problem with the GOES transmitter (part #TX320) is suspected, the TX320 may be checked by measuring the +12 V and Ground terminal on the CR1000 PC-board wiring panel. Acceptable readings are +11 VDC to +14 VDC. Check the SC12 cable connection between the CR1000 wiring panel and the TX320. Press the TX320 diagnostic button to query the state of the transmitter.

5.5 Voice Radio Interface

5.5.1 General Description, Voice Radio Interface (part #VSP3)

The DACOM Voice Radio Interface (part #VSP3) shown in Figure 5.5-1 is mounted inside the RAWS environmental enclosure. The VSP3 converts data into voice messages that can be transmitted via UHF or VHF transceiver. The VSP3 Vosponder uses phonetic native text string to speech conversion, which provides for an unlimited vocabulary. The Vosponder communicates with a datalogger using the SDI-12 protocol. The VSP3 Vosponder can be integrated into an existing UHF/VHF radio network. A minimum of two radios with matching frequencies is required. The VSP3 ships preprogrammed with a voice image file for the fire weather market.

NOTE

A minimum of two radios with matching frequencies is required to transmit voice messages. To activate the voice file, hold down the radio microphone button and press 9 on the radio keypad. Radios can be purchased from Campbell Scientific.



FIGURE 5.5-1. Voice Radio Interface

5.5.2 Wiring, Voice Radio Interface (part #VSP3)

The Voice Radio Interface (part #VSP3) is mounted inside the RAWS environmental enclosure and the VSP3 connections are described below.

Voice Radio Interface (part #VSP3) inside the RAWS environmental enclosure

- VSP3 “Ground” terminal contact --to-- CR1000 PC Board “G”
- VSP3 “+12V” terminal contact --to-- CR1000 PC Board “+12V”
- VSP3 “DATA” terminal contact --to-- CR1000 PC Board “C1”
- VSP3 “RADIO” RJ45 Connector --to-- UHF/VHF Radio*

*Note: Maxon and Bendix King Radio cables are available from Campbell Scientific.

5.5.3 Troubleshooting, Voice Radio Interface (part #VSP3)

If a problem with the voice radio interface (part #VSP3) is suspected, the VSP3 may be checked by measuring the +12 V and Ground terminal on the VSP3. Acceptable readings are +11 VDC to +14 VDC. Verify the sensor wires are securely fastened to the VSP3 connector and the CR1000 printed circuit board wiring panel. If problems persist, try a substitute.

5.6 CR1000 Keyboard/Display

5.6.1 General Description, CR1000 Keyboard/Display (part #CR1000KD)

The CR1000 Keyboard/Display (part #CR1000KD) shown in Figure 5.6-1 is used to check datalogger status, display or plot sensor readings and stored values, and to enter numeric data or change port/flag state. The CR1000KD is powered from the CR1000 printed circuit board “CS I/O” connector via a standard 9-pin serial cable (part #10873) that ships with the RAWS station.

Power Up Screen

Press any key for Power up Screen

Press ^ to turn on/off backlight

Press <> to adjust contrast

RAWS-H Setup Screen

Press up/down arrow to select menu item

Press Enter to see menu choices

Press up/down arrow to highlight menu choice

Press Enter to select menu choice

Press Esc to move up a menu

Press Enter to move down a menu



FIGURE 5.6-1. CR1000 Keyboard/Display

5.6.2 Wiring, CR1000 Keyboard/Display (part #CR1000KD)

The CR1000 Keyboard/Display (part #CR1000KD) connects to the CR1000 PC board “CSI/O” 9-Pin connector using a standard RS-232 serial cable (part #10873) that ships with the RAWS station.

5.6.3 Troubleshooting, CR1000 Keyboard/Display (part #CR1000KD)

If a problem with the CR1000 Keyboard/Display is suspected, the CR1000KD may be checked by connecting the CR1000KD to the CR1000 PC board 9-Pin “CS I/O” connector using the 9-pin serial cable (part #10873). The CR1000KD display should be visible. Check the CH100 on/off switch. If the display is not visible, check the CR1000 wiring panel for 12 volt power. If the CR1000 is unresponsive to CR1000KD key strokes, then there might be a problem with the CR1000 datalogger.

5.7 CR1000 Datalogger

5.7.1 General Description, CR1000 Datalogger

The CR1000 shown in Figure 5.7-1 provides sensor measurement, timekeeping, data reduction, data/program storage and control functions. The RAWS CR1000 datalogger includes 2 Mbytes of memory for data and program storage. A lithium battery backs up the RAM and real-time clock. The CR1000 also suspends execution when primary power drops below 9.6 V, reducing the possibility of inaccurate measurements.

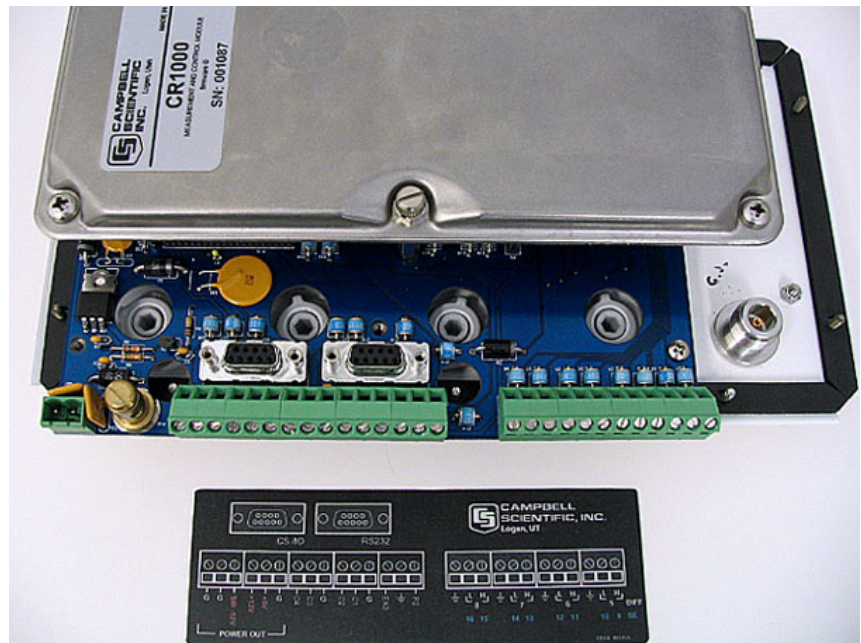


FIGURE 5.7-1. CR1000 and printed circuit wiring panel

5.7.2 Wiring, CR1000 Datalogger

The CR1000 datalogger is mounted inside the RAWS environmental enclosure and fastened to the CR1000 printed circuit board wiring panel. Connect 12 V power to the CR1000 printed circuit board wiring panel green power connector. The CH100 ON-OFF switch applies power to the 12 V terminals.

5.7.3 Troubleshooting, CR1000 Datalogger

If a problem with the CR1000 datalogger is suspected, the CR1000 may be checked by connecting the CR1000KD to the CR1000 printed circuit board 9-Pin “CSI/O” connector using the 9-pin serial cable (part #10873). The CR1000KD display should be visible. If the display is not visible, check the CR1000 printed circuit board for 12 volt power. If the CR1000 is unresponsive to CR1000KD key strokes, then there might be a problem with the CR1000 datalogger.

6. Desiccant

6.1 When to Replace Desiccant

A humidity indicator card and desiccant packs are provided with the weather station. Place the humidity indicator card and 2 ea. desiccant packs inside the enclosure. Desiccant packets inside the enclosure should be replaced with fresh packets when the upper dot on the indicator begins to turn pink. The indicator tab does not need to be replaced unless the colored circles overrun. A humidity indicator card (part #6571) and desiccant pack (part # 4905) may be ordered through Campbell Scientific. Desiccant packs inside of the datalogger do not require replacement under normal conditions.

6.2 Reusing Desiccant

Customers can reactivate saturated desiccant packets. Care must be taken. If the heating process is too rapid, water vapor is released too quickly causing too much pressure to build up inside the packets so that the packets burst.

Standard Oven Method:

1. Bake at an oven temperature of 125°F for 2 hours.
2. Increase the oven temperature to 175°F and bake for 2 hours.
3. Increase the oven temperature from 245°F to 250°F and bake for 12 hours.

The optimum situation for reactivation is to use a recalculating oven that has a ramping temperature. The desiccant should bake for 16 hours, and the final temperature should be 245°F to 250°F.

7. Sensor and Equipment Maintenance

7.1 Sensor and Equipment Maintenance

Proper maintenance of weather station components is essential to obtain accurate data. Equipment must be in good operating condition, which requires a program of regular inspection and maintenance. Routine and simple maintenance can be accomplished by the person in charge of the weather

station. More difficult maintenance, such as sensor calibration, sensor performance testing (i.e., bearing torque), and sensor component replacement, generally requires a skilled technician, or send the instrument to Campbell Scientific. A station log should be maintained for each weather station that includes equipment model and serial numbers and maintenance that was performed.

NOTE Consult the equipment manual for routine maintenance procedures.

NOTE Contact Campbell Scientific, Inc., phone (435) 227-9000, for a RMA number before returning sensor or equipment for service.

8. References

8.1 RAWs Orientation

8.1.1 Determining True North and Sensor Orientation

Orientation of the wind direction sensor is done after the datalogger has been programmed and the location of True North has been determined. True North is usually found by reading a magnetic compass and applying the site-specific correction for magnetic declination; where the magnetic declination is the number of degrees between True North and Magnetic North. Magnetic declination for a specific site can be obtained from a USGS map, local airport, or through the web calculator offered by the USGS (Section 8.1.2). A general map showing magnetic declination for the contiguous United States is shown in Figure 8.1-1.

Declination angles are always subtracted from the compass reading to find True North. A declination angle East of True North is reported as positive a value and is subtracted from 360 (0) degrees to find True North as shown Figure 8.1-2. A declination angle West of True North is reported as a negative value and is also subtracted from 0 (360) degrees to find True North as shown in Figure 8.1-3. Note that when a negative number is subtracted from a positive number, the resulting arithmetic operation is addition.

For example, the declination for Longmont, CO is 10.1°, thus True North is $360^\circ - 10.1^\circ$, or 349.9° as read on a compass. Likewise, the declination for Mc Henry, IL is -2.6° , and True North is $0^\circ - (-2.6^\circ)$, or 2.6° as read on a compass.

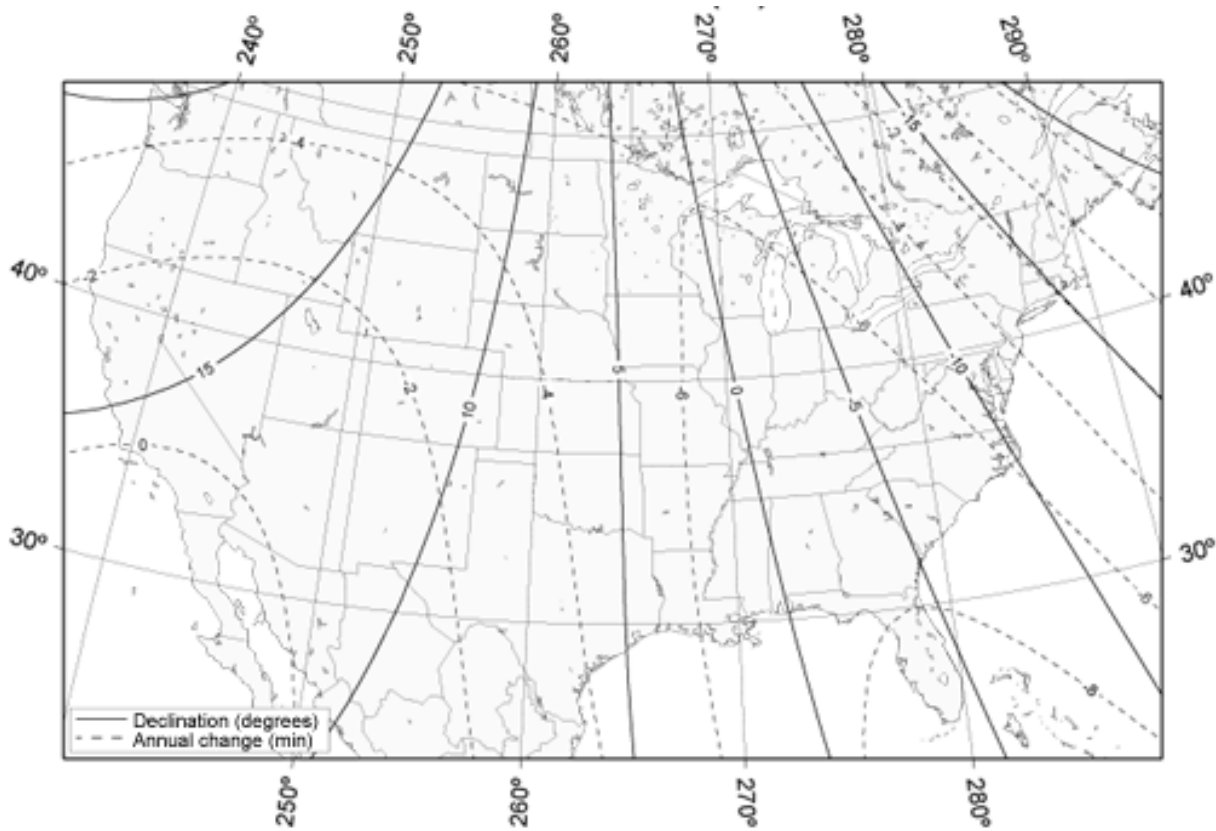


FIGURE 8.1-1. Magnetic declination for the contiguous United States

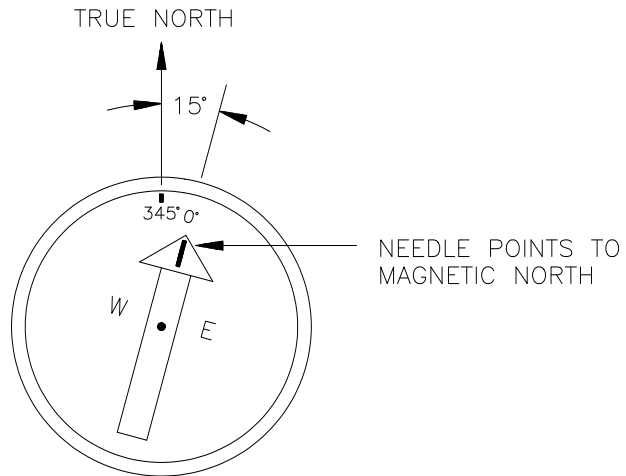


FIGURE 8.1-2. A declination angle East of True North (positive) is subtracted from 360 (0) degrees to find True North

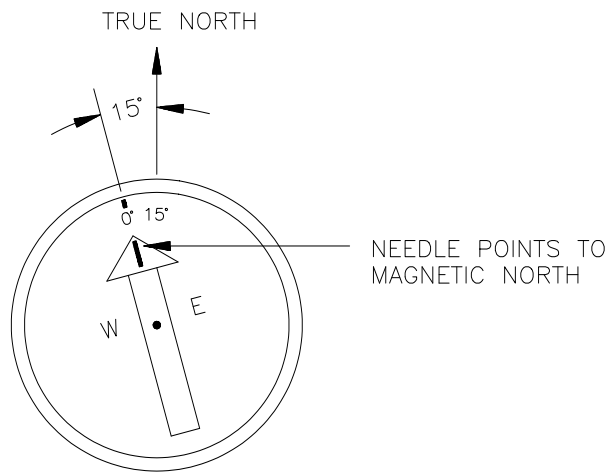


FIGURE 8.1-3. A declination angle West of True North (negative) is subtracted from 0 (360) degrees to find True North

8.1.2 USGS Web Calculator

The USGS provides an easy way of determining declination of a specific site. Since magnetic declination fluctuates with time, it should be adjusted each time the wind sensor orientation is adjusted. The calculator can be accessed at: www.ngdc.noaa.gov/geomagmodels/Declination.jsp. Figure 8.1-4 shows an example for Logan, UT.

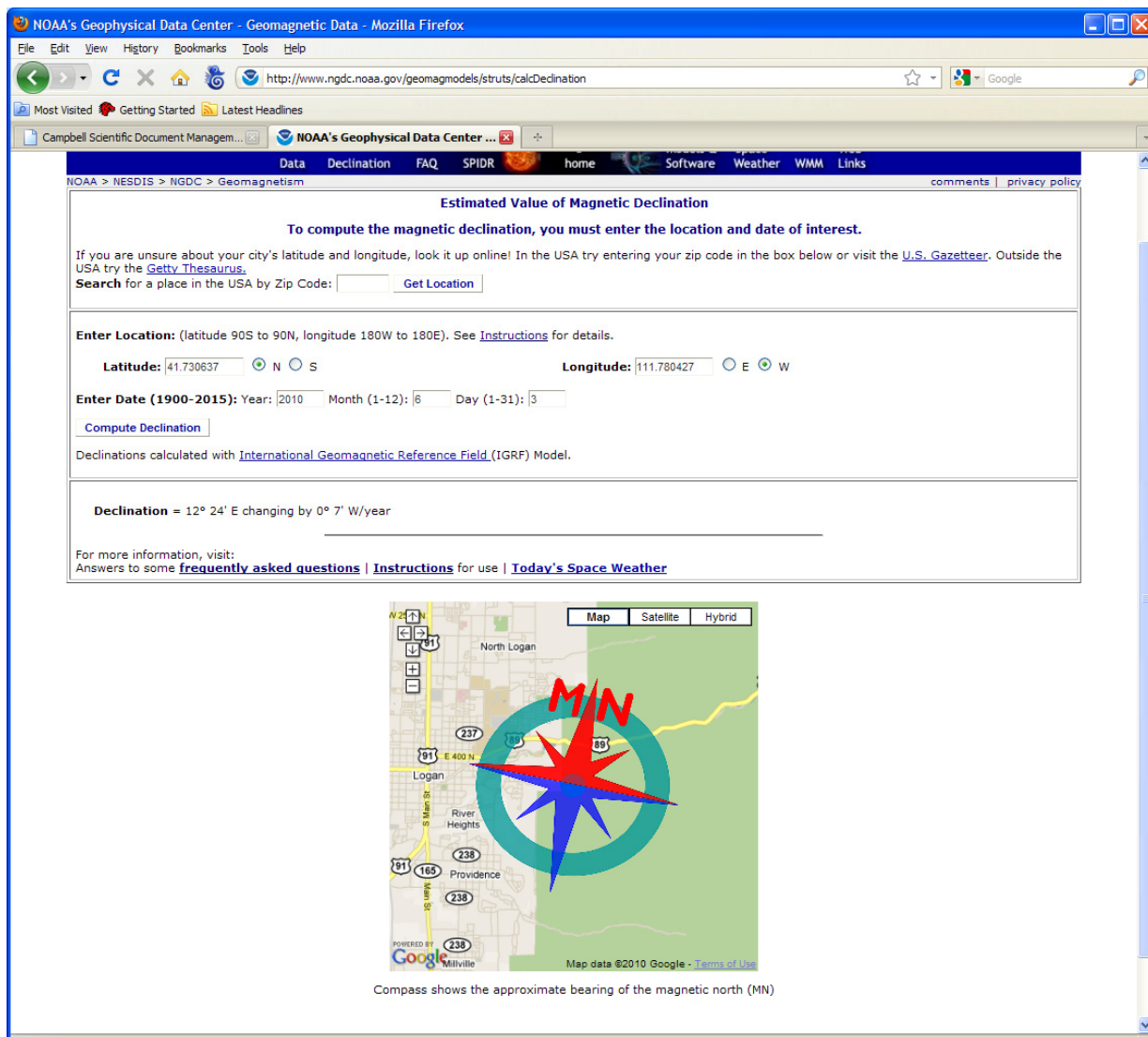


FIGURE 8.1-4. USGS Web Calculator

In the example above the declination for Logan, UT is 12° 24' or 12.4°. As shown in Figure 8.1-4, the declination for Utah is East (positive), so True North for this site is $360 - 12.4 = 347.6$ degrees. The annual change is 7 minutes West per year or -7 minutes/year.

Appendix A. Equipment Wiring and Connector Panel Jumper Location

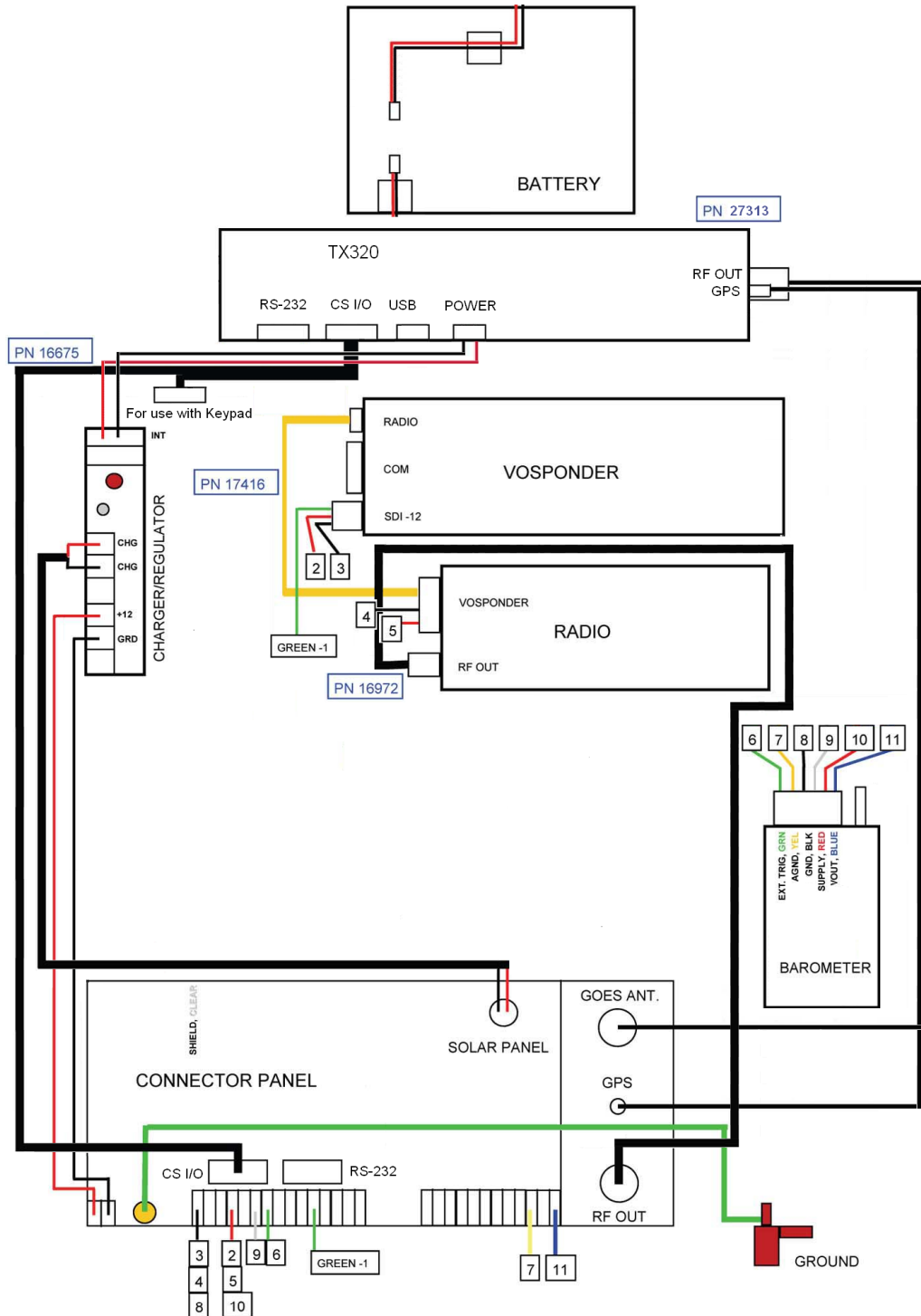


FIGURE A-1. RAWS-H equipment wiring

Appendix A. Equipment Wiring and Connector Panel Jumper Location

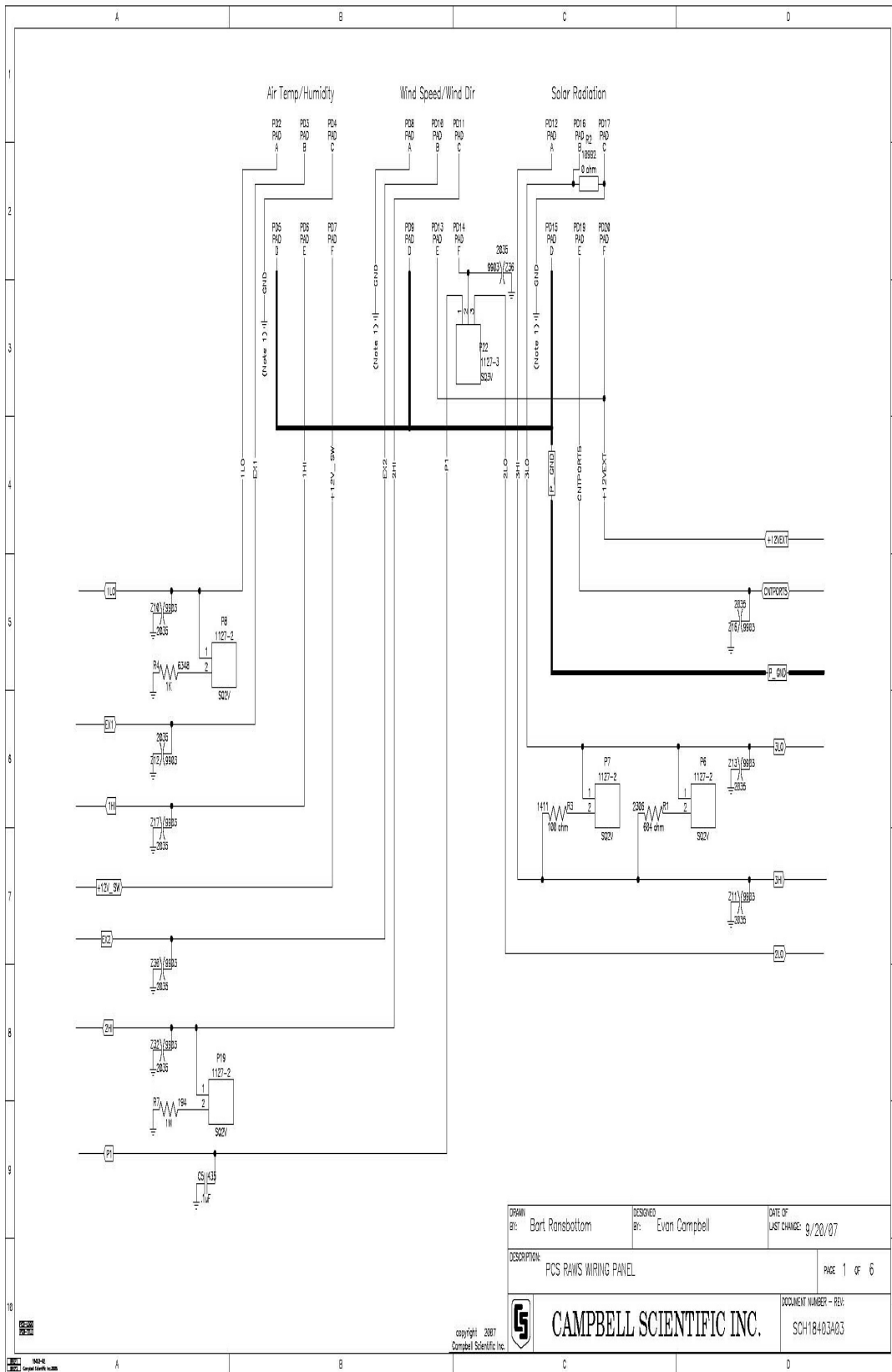


FIGURE A-2. RAWS-H connector panel schematic 1 of 2

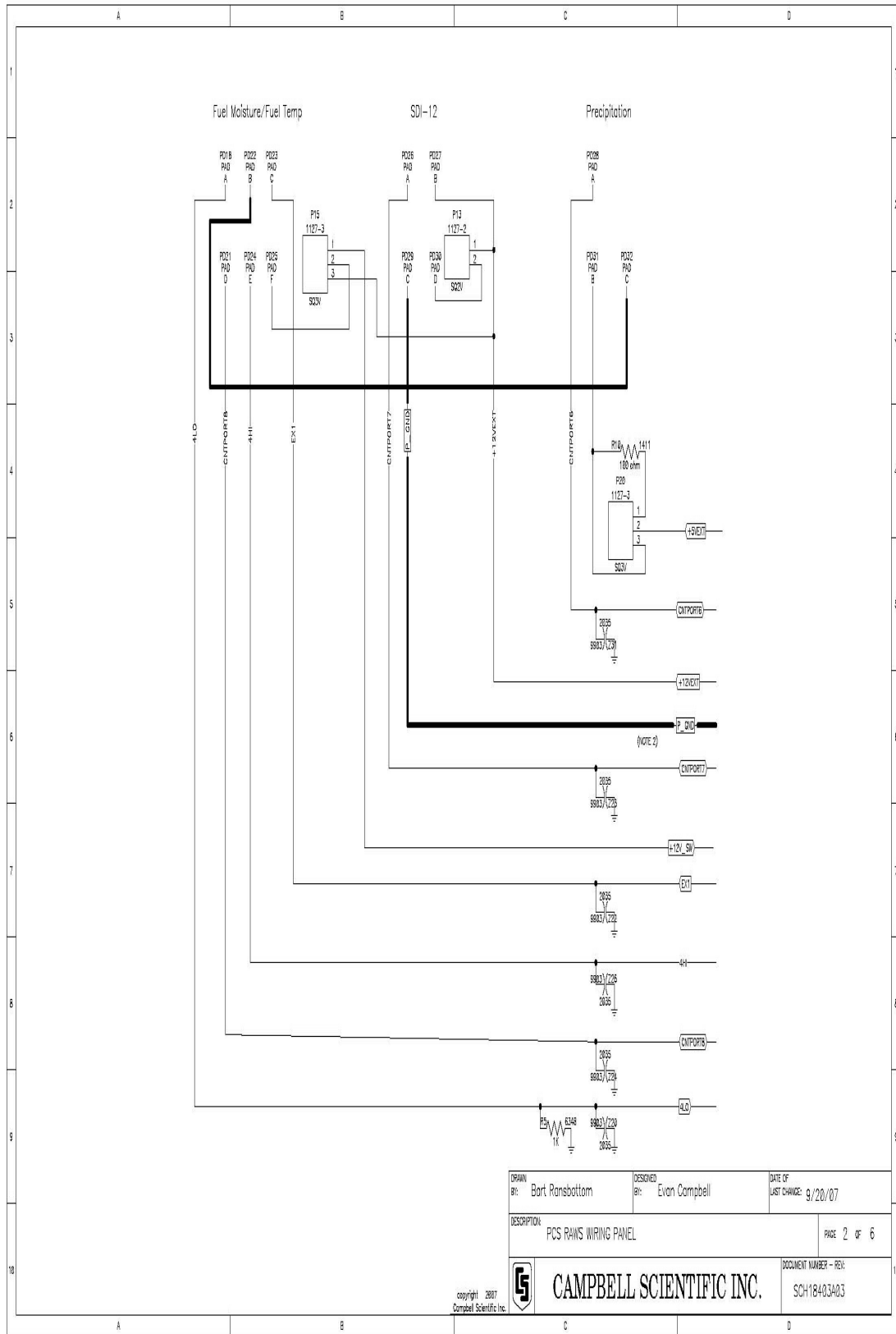


FIGURE A-3. RAWS-H connector panel schematic 2 of 2

Campbell Scientific Companies

Campbell Scientific, Inc. (CSI)

815 West 1800 North
Logan, Utah 84321
UNITED STATES
www.campbellsci.com • info@campbellsci.com

Campbell Scientific Africa Pty. Ltd. (CSAf)

PO Box 2450
Somerset West 7129
SOUTH AFRICA
www.csafrica.co.za • cleroux@csafrica.co.za

Campbell Scientific Australia Pty. Ltd. (CSA)

PO Box 8108
Garbutt Post Shop QLD 4814
AUSTRALIA
www.campbellsci.com.au • info@campbellsci.com.au

Campbell Scientific do Brazil Ltda. (CSB)

Rua Luisa Crapsi Orsi, 15 Butantã
CEP: 005543-000 São Paulo SP BRAZIL
www.campbellsci.com.br • suporte@campbellsci.com.br

Campbell Scientific Canada Corp. (CSC)

11564 - 149th Street NW
Edmonton, Alberta T5M 1W7
CANADA
www.campbellsci.ca • dataloggers@campbellsci.ca

Campbell Scientific Centro Caribe S.A. (CSCC)

300 N Cementerio, Edificio Breller
Santo Domingo, Heredia 40305
COSTA RICA
www.campbellsci.cc • info@campbellsci.cc

Campbell Scientific Ltd. (CSL)

Campbell Park
80 Hathern Road
Shepshed, Loughborough LE12 9GX
UNITED KINGDOM
www.campbellsci.co.uk • sales@campbellsci.co.uk

Campbell Scientific Ltd. (France)

3 Avenue de la Division Leclerc
92160 ANTONY
FRANCE
www.campbellsci.fr • info@campbellsci.fr

Campbell Scientific Spain, S. L.

Avda. Pompeu Fabra 7-9, local 1
08024 Barcelona
SPAIN
www.campbellsci.es • info@campbellsci.es

Please visit www.campbellsci.com to obtain contact information for your local US or International representative.