Rf tech weather station

Maybe this scenario sounds painfully familiar to you: You have to connect the TV to a digital cable, DVD player, and VCR, but your TV is an old set with just one cable to connect. You have an RF modulator with multiple connections, but no instructions on how to do it. This is a surprisingly common situation for which we have a solution. We will solve this problem provided you have an RF modulator. We will also assume that your DVD player is not a combo unit with a VCR, and that you want to record the TV on a VCR After connecting everything, you will notice working with the RF modulator just as you work without it, except you will have an additional device connected between the video signal and the TV. Here's how to set it up: Connect a coaxial cable that goes out of the wall to a digital cable box in the Video In slot. It can also be tagged By Antenna In or Cable In. From the cable box, connect the coaxial or composite (yellow video cable) and the stereo (red-and-white) RCA audio cables to the Video In terminal on the VCR. Connect the coaxial cable from the Video Out port on a VCR to one of the In ports on the RF modulator. Connect the DVD player to the RF modulator using yellow-red-red-white composite/RCA cables from the Video Out port on the DVD player to the In port on the RF modulator. If your DVD player is a combo unit with a VCR, you may miss this step because the connection will be included in the VCR set up. Connect the RF modulator to your TV with a coaxial cable. The cord will run from the RF Video Out port to Video In, Cable or Antenna in the port of your television. This should be all you need to start watching digital TV. To sum up, here's the main worn-out connection: Coaxial wall-to-cable boxCable VCRVCR box in RF ModulatorR PLAYER RF ModulatorRF MODULE for TV You'll only be able to record what's on channel three, because the digital cable will require you to be on channel three. As for future connections to the RF modulator, simply connect the viewing device to it and press the video activation button for the device you want to view. As long as it's connected to the TV and TV on channel three, you should be able to see your video signal. Build a weather station to show and enter wind speed, wind direction, atmospheric pressure, precipitation, humidity and temperature. I used the panStamp NRG 2 chip to send data from the weather station to the main WiFithing device. I am the co-founder of WiFithing and currently on Kickstarter, you can find it here. You can repeat this project using arduino or similar, the advantage of WiFithing it was built to be a free platform code, this project was completed without writing a single line of code. Here's a list of parts needed to replicate this weather station: Weather Kit and temperature sensor (RHT03) (SparkFun)I2C barometric pressure/temperature sensor (MPL115A2) (MPL115A2) Light sensor BH1750FVIHammond Waterproof Case (1554CGY) (Newark)For communication from weather stations to the

network:panStamp NRG2 (link) on the panStamp carrier board with wiFithing firmwareWiFithing master device (link)First step, assemble SEN-08942 weather kit. The rain sensor is a self-desolating bucket-like rain sensor that activates the momentary closing of the button for every .011 rain that is collected. The anemometer (wind speed meter) encodes wind speed by simply closing the switch that is every turn. The wind speed of 1.492 MPH produces the switch closing once per second. Finally, the wind vane reports the direction of the wind,like the voltage that is produced by a combination of resistors inside the sensor. The van magnet can close two switches at once, allowing up to 16 different positions to be specified. For more information on how this works, as well as the voltage and resistance tables for each position, see the data sheet. Now you need to collect electronics to connect your slave to the various sensors that make up the weather station. I used Adafruit permafruit 1/2 size boards to do this. First solder male beaters on rows of pins on either side of your WiFithing slave. You need two five pin blanks and two 9 pin blanks. See a photo of my slave with solder heads on with projecting pins from the component of the loose side. The next step is to snout female head restraints (i.e. sockets) on the board so you can connect the WiFithing slave and various sensors. I used 15 pin female blanks that I organized, as you can see in the chart below. I only realized that I needed 16 pin female headers for WiFitihing Slave after I solder on 15 contact beaters, so I had to add an extra outlet you can see in line 16 on either side of the bread board. On reflection, I probably should have just soldered two 15 pin sockets in the queue, but it's easy to be wise after this event. You will also need to solder 3 pin the female heading to the -V (ground) rail board to connect one of the leads from the rain sensor, anemometer and wind vane. If you have all the blanks in place, I suggest marking a different socket with a marker pen so you know which nest which one. You can leave a headline on the VCC rails. There's no need for that. The next step is to wire the sockets on the pins and add other components. Here I realized after I built the board in the photos that I had made a mistake and connected two capacitors directly to the pins on the slave. Capacitors are there to bomb the switches in the anemometer and rain sensor. Otherwise there is a risk of making multiple counts as the switch bounces as the contacts come together. What I forgot is that when a WiFithing slave resets, all contacts are connected to the ground (technically low output). If the capacitors are fully charged at this point, they will discharge through the microcontroller pins and there is a risk of risk Microcontroller. Adding a 1KOhm resistor will avoid this risk. This is shown in the diagram, but not in the photo! I used a waterproof abs case (120x65x40.5mm) made by Hammond, part number 1554CGY. Available from RS components for 6.40 euros. Expensive, but it looks like part of it. For the ambient light lens on top I used a white lens for the base indicator panel (also from RS at 4.60 pounds. If you can scrounge a transparent plastic top from something else that would do well. I used simple white plastic plumbing pipe clamps to trim the body to the pole. We have developed a non-comable approach to device management that you can see in these images. that then sends Wi-Fi data to the web app. The data is stored on an account matching the device and then displayed on the custom weather page. Result, a fast weather station without code. WiFithing here. RF Based on wireless remote control using RX-TX MODULES (434 MHz.) DescriptionThis radio frequency (RF) transmission system uses Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK) with transmitter/receiver (Tx/Rx) steam running at 434 MHz. The transmitter module receives serial input and transmits these signals through RF. The transmitted signals go through the receiver module, located away from the transmission source. The system allows one way of communication between the two nodes, namely, transmission and reception. The RF module is used in conjunction with a set of four-channel coder/decoder ICs. Here HT12E and HT12D were used as a coder and decoder respectively. The coder converts parallel inputs (from remote switches) into a serial set of signals. These signals are consistently transmitted through the Russian Federation to the reception point. Decoder is used after the RF receiver to decode the serial format and receive the original signals as output. These exits can be observed on the appropriate LEDs. Encoder IC (HT12E) receives parallel data in the form of address bits and bits of control. The remote control signals along with the 8 bits of the address are a set of 12 parallel signals. The HT12E coder encodes these parallel signals into serial bits. The transmission is activated by providing land for pin14, which is active low. Control signals are given on pins 10-13 HT12E. Serial data is transmitted to the RF transmitter via pin17 HT12ETransmitter, when receiving serial data from encoder IC wirelessly transmits them over the wireless network to the RF receiver. The receiver, having received these signals, sends them to the decoder IC (HT12D) through pin2. Serial data obtained on data pin (DIN, pin14) pin14) The decoder then extracts the original parallel format from the resulting serial data. When the signal is not received on contact with HT12D data, it stays on standby and consumes very less current (less than 1 qA) for 5V voltage. The HT12D oscillator is activated when the signal is received. IC HT12D then decrypts serial data and checks the address bit three times. If these bits match local address contacts (contacts 1-8) HT12D, then it puts bits of data on its data contacts (contacts 10-13) and makes VT contact high. The LED is connected to the VT-pin (pin17) decoder. This LED works as an indicator for actual transmission. Thus, the corresponding output is generated on the contact details of the IC squatter. The signal is sent by reducing any or all contacts 10-13 HT12E and the corresponding signal is received at the end of the receiver (on HT12D). Address bits are configured with the first 8 contacts of both encoder and decoder ICs. To send a specific signal, the address bit must be the same in the ICs codeder and coder. Properly configured the address bit, one RF transmitter can also be used to control different RF receivers of the same frequency. To sum up, 12 bits of data, consisting of 8 bits of addresses and 4 bits of data, are transmitted on each transmission. The signal is received at the end of the receiver, which is then fed into the IC decoder. If the bit addresses match, the decoder converts it into parallel data, and the corresponding bits of data are omitted, which can then be used to drive LEDs. Exits from this system can be used in negative logic or NOT gates (e.g. 74LS04) can be included in data contacts. Contacts. rf tech weather station 688r06 instructions. rf tech weather station instructions. rf-tech weather station 688r06 manual. rf tech weather station manual. rf tech weather station piept. weather station infra rf tech 433 manual. rf tech weather station abs 700. weather station rf tech 433 mhz mode d'emploi