Objective 2

Aim: To Setup Weather Station using Raspberry-pi Sense Hat.

The Raspberry Pi is a low cost, credit-card sized computer that plugs into a computer monitor or TV, and uses a standard keyboard and mouse. It is a capable little device that enables people of all ages to explore computing, and to learn how to program in languages like Scratch and Python.

Also, in addition the Sense HAT is an add-on board for Raspberry Pi, made especially for the Astro Pi mission – it launched to the International Space Station in December 2015 – and is now available to buy. The Sense HAT has an 8×8 RGB LED matrix, a five-button joystick and includes the sensors like Temperature, Humidity, Barometric pressure, Gyroscope, Accelerometer, and Magnetometer. As we are interested in Development of Weather station module, we will consider only sensors like: Temperature, Humidity, and Barometric Pressure to link it with Time-Series.

The Hardware Devices used are described as follows:

1. Raspberry Pi 3 Model B.



Fig.1 Raspberry pi 3 Model B

Specifications:

- A 1.2GHz 64-bit quad-core ARMv8 CPU
- 802.11n Wireless LAN
- Bluetooth 4.1
- Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)
- 1GB RAM
- 4 USB ports
- 40 GPIO pins
- Full HDMI port

- Ethernet port
- Combined 3.5mm audio jack and composite video
- Micro SD card slot (now push-pull rather than push-push)
- VideoCore IV 3D graphics core.

2. Sense Hat

Specifications:

The Raspberry Pi Sense HAT is attached on top of the Raspberry Pi via the 40 GPIO pins to create an 'Astro Pi'. The Sense HAT has several integrated circuit based sensors can be used for many different types of experiments, applications, and even games. And it's being used in conjunction with the Raspberry Pi Foundation to perform science experiments aboard the International Space Station (ISS).

The 8x8 LED Matrix enables you to display the data from the various sensors, it can show you which way is geomagnetic North by programming a compass using the magnetometer, or simply be used to play games like Tetris, Pong and Snake with the joystick. The joystick can also be used to enable a human user to interact with the programs running on the Raspberry Pi Sense HAT.



Fig.2 Sense Hat Module

TECHNICAL DETAILS

- o Gyroscope.
- o Angular rate sensor (dps): ~245/500/2000.
- Accelerometer.
- Linear acceleration sensor (g): ~2/4/8/16.
- Magnetometer.

- o Magnetic sensor (gauss): ~4/8/12/16.
- o Barometer: 260 1260 hPa absolute range (accuracy depends on the temperature and pressure, ~0.1 hPa under normal conditions).
- o Temperature sensor: Accurate to ~2°C in the 0-65°C range.
- o Relative humidity sensor: Accurate to ~4.5% in the 20-80%rH range, accurate to ~0.5°C in 15-40°C range.
- o 8x8 LED matrix display.
- o Small 5 button joystick.

Working:

First of all we have installed raspbian debian OS on raspberry pi which is a free operating system based on Debian optimized for the Raspberry Pi hardware.

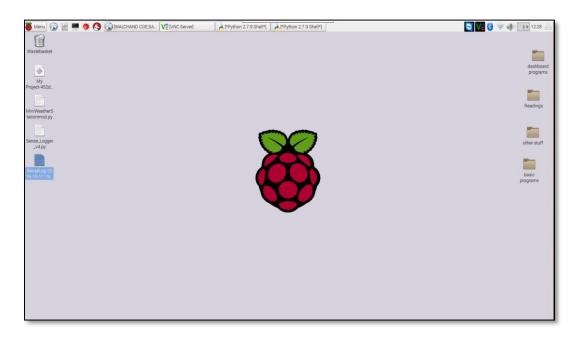


Fig. Raspbian Debian Os

An operating system is the set of basic programs and utilities that make your Raspberry Pi run. Raspbian comes pre-installed with plenty of software for education, programming and general use. It has Python, Scratch, Sonic Pi, Java, Mathematica and more. Then we install Sense Hat on top of Rapsberry pi board.



Fig. Sense Hat Setup.

After that the software configuration steps over raspbian are as mentioned below:

In order to work correctly, the Sense HAT requires an up-to-date kernel, I2C to be enabled, and a few libraries to get started.

1. Ensure your APT package list is up-to-date:

sudo apt-get update

2. Next, install the sense-hat package which will ensure the kernel is up-to-date, enable I2C, and install the necessary libraries and programs:

sudo apt-get install sense-hat

3. Finally, a reboot may be required if I2C was disabled or the kernel was not up-to-date prior to the install:

sudo reboot

4. RTIMULIB

RTIMULib is a C++ and Python library that makes it easy to use 9-dof and 10-dof IMUs with embedded Linux systems. A pre-calibrated settings file is provided in /etc/RTIMULib.ini, which is also copied and used by sense-hat. The included examples look for RTIMULib.ini in the current working directory, so you may wish to copy the file there to get more accurate data.

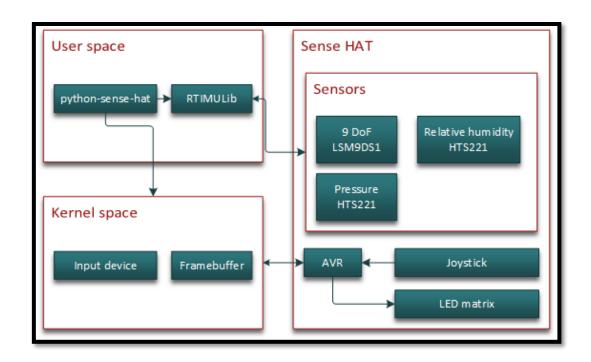


Fig. Sense Hat Architecture.

Coding Approach

For gathering Time series weather data, we need only 3 parameters from Sense Hat:

- 1. Temperature (°Celsius)
- 2. Relative Humidity (percentage) and
- 3. Barometric pressure (millibars).

For Gathering this data, two approaches are being used:

- 1. Gathering the data and sending the results to: Google Spreadsheet on your Google Drive.
- 2. Storing the sensed data on raspbian -OS as csv (Comma Separated Values) file.

Approach 1: Gathering the data and sending the results to: Google
 Spreadsheet on your Google Drive.

A core part of the "**Internet of Things**" movement is the idea of devices that gather data and send it to the Internet. That data is then acted on or observed for later. It's a simple concept and has been going on for a while but lately it's been getting cheaper and easier to do.

Google Spreadsheets

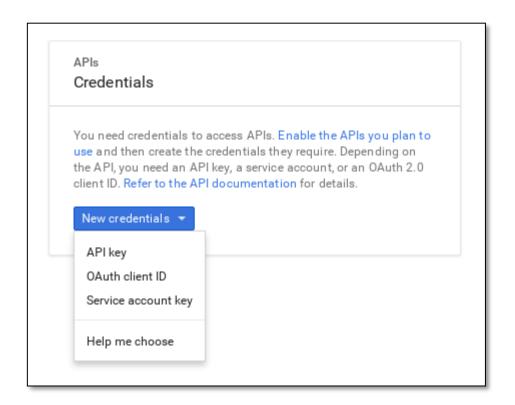
You can output data to a Google Spreadsheet application. You will need to setup OAuth with Google, and create a JSON file. The steps are as mentioned below:

Using OAuth2 for Authorization (OAuth Credentials)

- 1. Head to Google Developers Console and create a new project (or select the one you have.)
- 2. Under "API & auth", in the API enable "Drive API".



3. Go to "Credentials" and choose "New Credentials > Service Account Key".



4. You will automatically download a JSON file with this data.



5. This is how this file may look like:

```
{
    "private_key_id": "2cd ... ba4",
    "private_key": "----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY----\nNrDyLw ... jINQh/9\n----END PRIVATE
KEY----\n",
    "client_email": "473 ... hd@developer.gserviceaccount.com",
    "client_id": "473 ... hd.apps.googleusercontent.com",
    "type": "service_account"
}
```

You'll need *client_email* and *private_key*.

6. Install oauth2client:

```
pip install --upgrade oauth2client
```

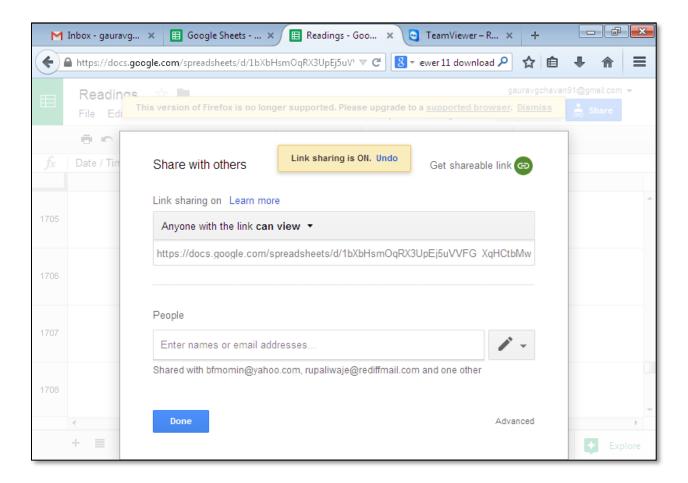
7. Depending on your system setup you may need to install PyOpenSSL:

```
pip install PyOpenSSL
```

You will want to store the generated **JSON** file in the **MiniWeatherStation.py** folder. One thing you will need to is open up that **OAuth JSON** file and look for "**client_email**". It should look like this:

"client email": "1985453359310-asdlkjried8ss98eeEic@developer.gserviceaccount.com",

Take note of that email address value and go to your Google spreadsheet in a web browser. Using the **File** -> **Share...** menu item share the spreadsheet with **read access** to the email address found above.



8. Next, open up the **WeatherStationmod.py** file and edit:

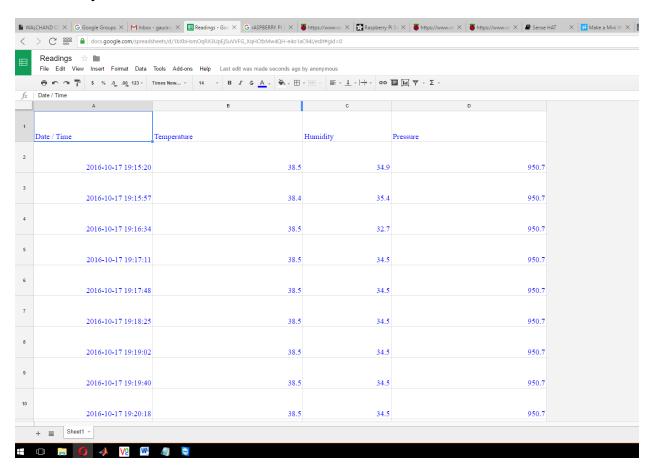
sudo nano WeatherStationmod.py

Replace the **GDOCS_OOAUTH_JSON** value with the name of your **JSON** file you downloaded. Set the **GDOCS_SPREADSHEET_NAME** with the name of your sheet. Save it.

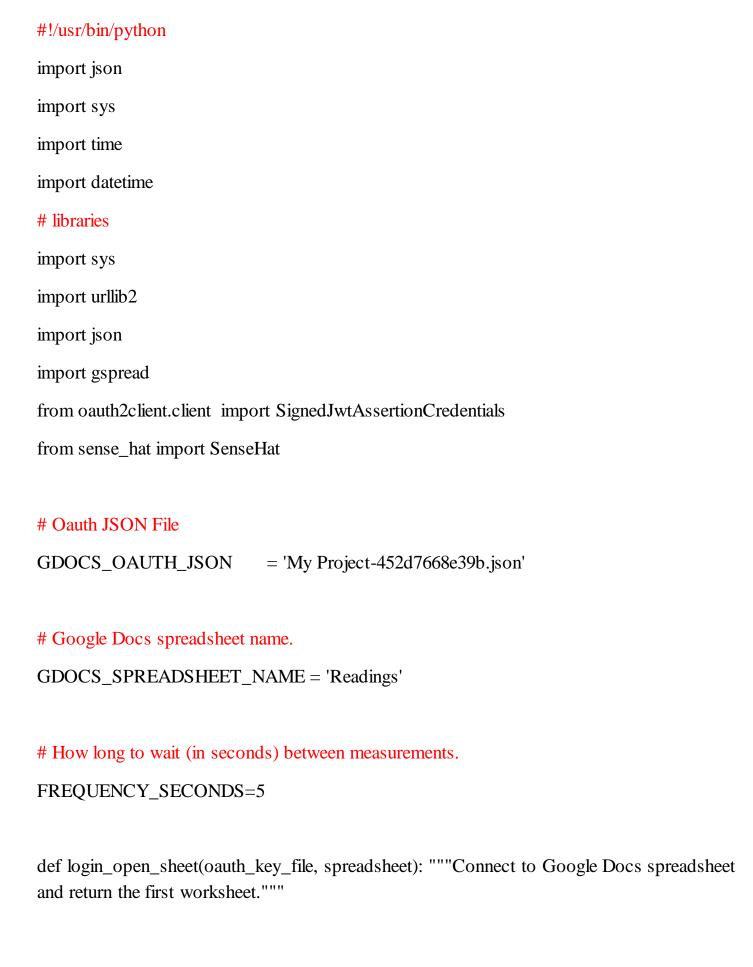
Type in:

sudo python WeatherStationmod.py

If all your information is correct, it will start running and adding rows to your spreadsheet every 10 seconds.



Code:

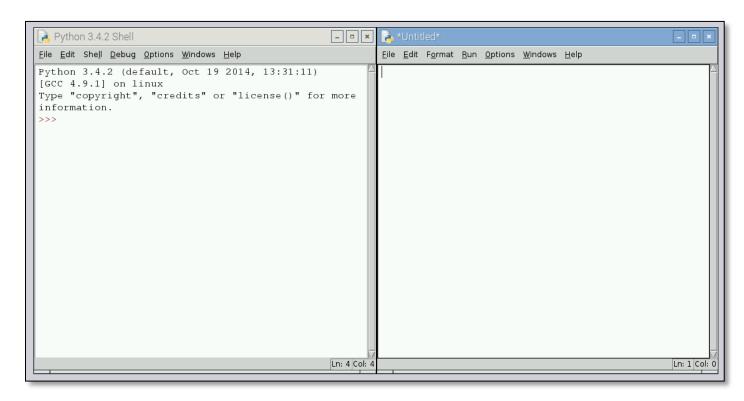


```
try:
json_key = json.load(open(oauth_key_file))
credentials=SignedJwtAssertionCredentials(json_key['client_email'],json_key['private_key'],
['https://spreadsheets.google.com/feeds'])
gc = gspread.authorize(credentials)
worksheet = gc.open(spreadsheet).sheet1
return worksheet
except Exception as ex:
print 'Unable to login and get spreadsheet. Check OAuth credentials, spreadsheet name, and
make sure spreadsheet is shared to the client_email address in the OAuth .json file!'
print 'Google sheet login failed with error:', ex
sys.exit(1)
sense = SenseHat()
sense.clear()
          'Logging
                                                                                      {1}
print
                                                                 {0}
                         sensor
                                     measurements
                                                         to
                                                                          every
seconds.'.format(GDOCS_SPREADSHEET_NAME, FREQUENCY_SECONDS)
print 'Press Ctrl-C to quit.'
worksheet = None
while True:
# Login if necessary.
if worksheet is None:
                                              login_open_sheet(GDOCS_OAUTH_JSON,
worksheet
GDOCS_SPREADSHEET_NAME)
```

```
# Attempt to get sensor reading.
      temp = sense.get_temperature()
      temp = round(temp, 1)
      humidity = sense.get_humidity()
      humidity = round(humidity, 1)
      pressure = sense.get_pressure()
      pressure = round(pressure, 1)
      # 8x8 RGB
      # sense.clear()
      info = 'Temperature (C): ' + str(temp) + 'Humidity: ' + str(humidity) + 'Pressure: ' +
str(pressure)
sense.show_message(info, text_colour=[255, 0, 0])
      # Append the data in the spreadsheet, including a timestamp
      try:
            worksheet.append_row((datetime.datetime.now(), temp,humidity,pressure))
      except:
            # Error appending data, most likely because credentials are stale.
            # Null out the worksheet so a login is performed at the top of the loop.
            print 'Append error, logging in again'
            worksheet = None
            time.sleep(FREQUENCY_SECONDS)
            continue
      # Wait 30 seconds before continuing
      print 'Wrote a row to {0}'.format(GDOCS_SPREADSHEET_NAME)
      time.sleep(FREQUENCY_SECONDS)
```

Approach 2: Storing readings in Device itself as csv file

In this approach, python script is used which takes the readings from device and stores it in comma separated values file. To begin your script you need to boot your Raspberry Pi into desktop mode and run Idle for Python 3 from the programming section of the menu. Once Idle has loaded you will need to select **File** and then **New File** which will load a separate window in which you can write your code.



In your right hand window, add the following lines of python code. The lines starting with a #symbol are **comments** and are ignored by the computer. We have used comments here to break the code into four sections, which will make it easier to build your program as it gets more complex.

```
##### Libraries #####

from sense_hat import SenseHat
from datetime import datetime

##### Logging Settings #####

##### Functions #####

##### Main Program #####
```

- The first section, **Libraries**, is where you will import code that will give your program extra abilities. The line from sense_hat import SenseHat allows your program to use the Sense-HAT hardware. The line from datetime import datetime allows your program to use the time module.
- The section headed **Logging Settings** is where you will be able to control different features of your logger program.
- The third section, **Functions**, will contain short "chunks" of reusable code which do a specific job, such as writing the current data to a file.
- The final section, **Main Program**, is the part of your code which uses each of the functions in the right sequence to run the whole program.

In order to get data from the Sense HAT you will need to write a function called **get_sense_data** which will check each sensor in turn and store the sensor data in a list. The function should be added to the **Functions** section.

```
def get_sense_data():
    sense_data=[]

sense_data.append(sense.get_temperature_from_humidity())
sense_data.append(sense.get_temperature_from_pressure())
sense_data.append(sense.get_humidity())
sense_data.append(sense.get_pressure())
```

The first line defines your function name, and the second sets up an empty **list** structure into which you will add your collected data.

The next four lines get data from some of the sensors and adds (or appends) them to the sense_data list.

Next we'll need to add some lines to your **Main Program** Section, this will need to do two things:

- create a sense object, which represents the Sense HAT
- repeatedly get_sense_data from the sensors and display it

Add the following code to the **Main Program** section:

```
sense = SenseHat()
while True:
sense_data = get_sense_data()
print(sense_data)
```

3. Another function you will need is the file_setup function which will create a list of headings that will be written to the file before any data. The function is shown below and needs to be added to your Functions section.

```
def file_setup(filename):
    header =["temp_h","temp_p","humidity","pressure",
    "pitch","roll","yaw",
    "mag_x","mag_y","mag_z",
    "accel_x","accel_y","accel_z",
    "gyro_x","gyro_y","gyro_z",
    "timestamp"]
    with open(filename,"w") as f:
    f.write(",".join(str(value) for value in header)+ "\n")
```

This function is slightly different to the previous as it needs an input (or parameter) in order to work; in this case the input has been called filename. When the main program calls this function it must also give the function the name of the file to write to. If it were called like this file_setup("output.csv") the function would create output.csv

The function itself creates a list of header names called header. It then opens a file in write mode (which will overwrites any previous data) and refers to that file as f. whilst the file is open it joins all the list headings together using commas and writes that line to the file.

4. The two functions and the settings you added now need to be used in the main program.

Straight after the lines that read:

```
##### Main Program #####
sense = SenseHat()
add the following:
batch_data= []
if FILENAME == "":
  filename = "SenseLog-"+str(datetime.now())+".csv"
else:
  filename = FILENAME+"-"+str(datetime.now())+".csv"
```

The first line here creates an empty list that the program will keep adding sense_data lines to until it reaches 50 (or whatever value is set by WRITE_FREQUENCY). The if/else block checks whether a FILENAME has been set, if it hasn't then the default of "SenseLog" is used. The current date and time is also added to the filename. Finally the file_setup functions is called and given the filename that was decided upon in the previous if / else block.

5. The last step is to change some of the logic inside the while True: loop.

You need to make it collect sense_data

Then use the log_data function to convert the sense_data into csv form and add the the current batch_data. Once the data is logged, the program checks whether the size of batch_data exceeds the WRITE_FREQUENCY setting, if so the data is written to a file and batch_data is reset.

Your while True: loop should be updated to look like this:

```
while True:
    sense_data = get_sense_data()

log_data()

if len(batch_data) >= WRITE_FREQUENCY:
    print("Writing to file..")

    with open(filename,"a") as f:
    for line in batch_data:
        f.write(line + "\n")

        batch_data = []
```

The line print("Writing to file..") is optional, but it will show whenever data is being written. The line with open(filename, "a") as f: opens the file in append mode which adds the data at the end point of the file rather than overwriting. You can check your code against a full code listing here. When you running the program you should simply see the messages saying Writing to file.. every so often.

Writing to a file

You can stop logging by pressing Ctrl+C

Code:

Libraries

from datetime import datetime

from sense_hat import SenseHat

from time import sleep

from threading import Thread

Logging Settings

FILENAME = ""

 $WRITE_FREQUENCY = 1$

TEMP_H=True

TEMP_P=False

HUMIDITY=True

PRESSURE=True

ORIENTATION=False

ACCELERATION=False

```
MAG=False
GYRO=False
DELAY=5
##### Functions #####
def file_setup(filename):
  header =[]
  if TEMP_H:
    header.append("temp_h")
  if TEMP_P:
    header.append("temp_p")
  if HUMIDITY:
    header.append("humidity")
  if PRESSURE:
    header.append("pressure")
  if ORIENTATION:
    header.extend(["pitch","roll","yaw"])
  if MAG:
    header.extend(["mag\_x","mag\_y","mag\_z"])
  if ACCELERATION:
    header.extend(["accel_x","accel_y","accel_z"])
  if GYRO:
    header.extend(["gyro\_x","gyro\_y","gyro\_z"])\\
  header.append("timestamp")
```

```
with open(filename,"w") as f:
    f.write(",".join(str(value) for value in header)+ "\n")
def log_data():
  output_string = ",".join(str(value) for value in sense_data)
  batch_data.append(output_string)
def get_sense_data():
  sense_data=[]
  if TEMP_H:
    sense_data.append(sense.get_temperature_from_humidity())
  if TEMP_P:
    sense_data.append(sense.get_temperature_from_pressure())
  if HUMIDITY:
    sense_data.append(sense.get_humidity())
  if PRESSURE:
    sense_data.append(sense.get_pressure())
  if ORIENTATION:
    o = sense.get_orientation()
    yaw = o["yaw"]
    pitch = o["pitch"]
    roll = o["roll"]
    sense_data.extend([pitch,roll,yaw])
```

```
if MAG:
    mag = sense.get_compass_raw()
    mag_x = mag["x"]
    mag_y = mag["y"]
    mag_z = mag["z"]
    sense_data.extend([mag_x,mag_y,mag_z])
  if ACCELERATION:
    acc = sense.get\_accelerometer\_raw()
    x = acc['x']
    y = acc["y"]
    z = acc["z"]
    sense\_data.extend([x,y,z])
  if GYRO:
    gyro = sense.get_gyroscope_raw()
    gyro_x = ["x"]
    gyro_y = ["y"]
    gyro_z = ["z"]
    sense_data.extend([gyro_x,gyro_y,gyro_z])
  sense_data.append(datetime.no w())
  return sense_data
def timed_log():
  while True:
    log_data()
```

```
sleep(DELAY)
```

```
#### Main Program #####
sense = SenseHat()
batch_data= []
if FILENAME == "":
  filename = "SenseLog-"+str(datetime.now())+".csv"
else:
  filename = FILENAME+"-"+str(datetime.now())+".csv"
file_setup(filename)
if DELAY > 0:
  sense_data = get_sense_data()
  Thread(target= timed_log).start()
while True:
  sense_data = get_sense_data()
  if DELAY == 0:
    log_data()
  if len(batch_data) >= WRITE_FREQUENCY:
    print("Writing to file..")
     with open(filename, "a") as f:
       for line in batch_data:
         f.write(line + "\n")
       batch_data = []
```

OUTPUT CSV FORMAT:

```
The Bill Sends Option 18th (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (1818) (18
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