

Smart Agriculture 3.0

Technical Guide



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1. General

Important:

All documents and any examples they contain are provided as-is and are subject to change without notice. Except to the extent prohibited by law, Libelium makes no express or implied representation or warranty of any kind with regard to the documents, and specifically disclaims the implied warranties and conditions of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

The information on Libelium's websites has been included in good faith for general informational purposes only. It should not be relied upon for any specific purpose and no representation or warranty is given as to its accuracy or completeness.

1.1. General and safety information

- In this section, the term "WaspMote" encompasses both the WaspMote device itself and its modules and sensor boards.
- Read through the document "General Conditions of Libelium Sale and Use".
- Do not allow contact of metallic objects with the electronic part to avoid injuries and burns.
- NEVER submerge the device in any liquid.
- Keep the device in a dry place and away from any liquid which may spill.
- WaspMote consists of highly sensitive electronics which is accessible to the exterior, handle with great care and avoid bangs or hard brushing against surfaces.
- Check the product specifications section for the maximum allowed power voltage and amperage range and consequently always use a current transformer and a battery which works within that range. Libelium is only responsible for the correct operation of the device with the batteries, power supplies and chargers which it supplies.
- Keep the device within the specified range of temperatures in the specifications section.
- Do not connect or power the device with damaged cables or batteries.
- Place the device in a place only accessible to maintenance personnel (a restricted area).
- Keep children away from the device in all circumstances.
- If there is an electrical failure, disconnect the main switch immediately and disconnect that battery or any other power supply that is being used.
- If using a car lighter as a power supply, be sure to respect the voltage and current data specified in the "Power Supplies" section.
- If using a battery in combination or not with a solar panel as a power supply, be sure to use the voltage and current data specified in the "Power supplies" section.
- If a software or hardware failure occurs, consult the Libelium Web [Development section](#).
- Check that the frequency and power of the communication radio modules together with the integrated antennas are allowed in the area where you want to use the device.
- WaspMote is a device to be integrated in a casing so that it is protected from environmental conditions such as light, dust, humidity or sudden changes in temperature. The board supplied "as is" is not recommended for a final installation as the electronic components are open to the air and may be damaged.

1.2. Conditions of use

- Read the "General and Safety Information" section carefully and keep the manual for future consultation.
- Use WaspMote in accordance with the electrical specifications and the environment described in the "Electrical Data" section of this manual.
- WaspMote and its components and modules are supplied as electronic boards to be integrated within a final product. This product must contain an enclosure to protect it from dust, humidity and other environmental interactions. In the event of outside use, this enclosure must be rated at least IP-65.
- Do not place WaspMote in contact with metallic surfaces; they could cause short-circuits which will permanently damage it.

Further information you may need can be found at: <http://www.libelium.com/development/waspmote>

The "General Conditions of Libelium Sale and Use" document can be found at:

http://www.libelium.com/development/waspmote/technical_service

2. New version: Smart Agriculture v3.0

This guide explains the new Smart Agriculture Sensor Board v3.0. This board was specifically designed for our new product lines WaspMote v15 and Plug & Sense! v15, released on October 2016.

This board is not compatible with WaspMote v12 or Plug & Sense! v12, so it is NOT recommended to mix product generations. If you are using previous versions of our products, please use the corresponding guides, available on our [Development website](#).

You can get more information about the generation change on the document "[New generation of Libelium product lines](#)".

Differences of Smart Agriculture v3.0 with previous versions:

- Included the new BME280 temperature, humidity and air pressure sensor. This tiny, digital and cost-efficient sensor measures 3 parameters with great accuracy and range.
- The BME280 replaces the previous analog Temperature sensor (MCP9700A), the analog Humidity sensor (808H5V5), the double Sensirion sensor (SHT75) and the Atmospheric Pressure sensor (MPX4115A).
- Many internal changes have been made on the board circuitry to reduce the BoM. Now some sensors are multiplexed, avoiding duplicate parts.
- Clearer silkscreen for easier connection.
- Digital Bus socket allows the connections of digital sensors.
- Added an Digital Bus isolator chip to avoid affecting to the WaspMote Digital Bus.
- The library has been improved to make easier the board handling.
- New connectors to improve the Plug & Sense! wiring, making it more robust.
- Included ultrasound sensor and luminosity sensor.

3. Waspmote Plug & Sense!

The Waspmote Plug & Sense! line allows you to easily deploy Internet of Things networks in an easy and scalable way, ensuring minimum maintenance costs. The platform consists of a robust waterproof enclosure with specific external sockets to connect the sensors, the solar panel, the antenna and even the USB cable in order to reprogram the node. It has been specially designed to be scalable, easy to deploy and maintain.

Note: For a complete reference guide download the "Waspmote Plug & Sense! Technical Guide" in the [Development section](#) of the [Libelium website](#).

3.1. Features

- Robust waterproof IP65 enclosure
- Add or change a sensor probe in seconds
- Solar powered external panel option
- Radios available: 802.15.4, 868 MHz, 900 MHz, WiFi, 4G, Sigfox and LoRaWAN
- Over the air programming (OTAP) of multiple nodes at once (via WiFi or 4G radios)
- Special holders and brackets ready for installation in street lights and building fronts
- Graphical and intuitive interface Programming Cloud Service
- Built-in, 3-axes accelerometer
- External, contactless reset with magnet
- Optional industrial protocols: RS-485, Modbus, CAN Bus
- Optional GPS receiver
- Optional External Battery Module
- External SIM connector for the 4G models
- Fully certified: CE (Europe), FCC (USA), IC (Canada), ANATEL (Brazil), RCM (Australia), PTCRB (USA, cellular connectivity), AT&T (USA, cellular connectivity)



Figure: Waspmote Plug & Sense!

3.2. General view

This section shows main parts of Wasp mote Plug & Sense! and a brief description of each one. In later sections all parts will be described deeply.

3.2.1. Specifications

- **Material:** polycarbonate
- **Sealing:** polyurethane
- **Cover screws:** stainless steel
- **Ingress protection:** IP65
- **Impact resistance:** IK08
- **Rated insulation voltage AC:** 690 V
- **Rated insulation voltage DC:** 1000 V
- **Heavy metals-free:** Yes
- **Weatherproof:** true - nach UL 746 C
- **Ambient temperature (min.):** -30 °C*
- **Ambient temperature (max.):** 70 °C*
- **Approximated weight:** 800 g

* Temporary extreme temperatures are supported. Regular recommended usage: -20, +60 °C.

In the pictures included below it is shown a general view of Wasp mote Plug & Sense! main parts. Some elements are dedicated to node control, others are designated to sensor connection and other parts are just identification elements. All of them will be described along this guide.

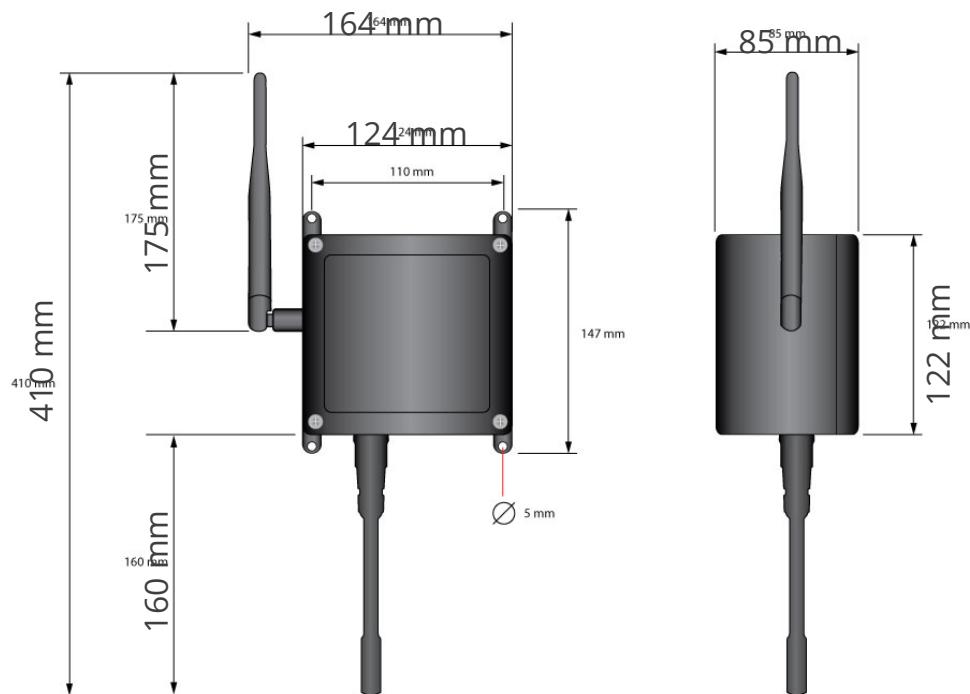


Figure: Main view of Wasp mote Plug & Sense!

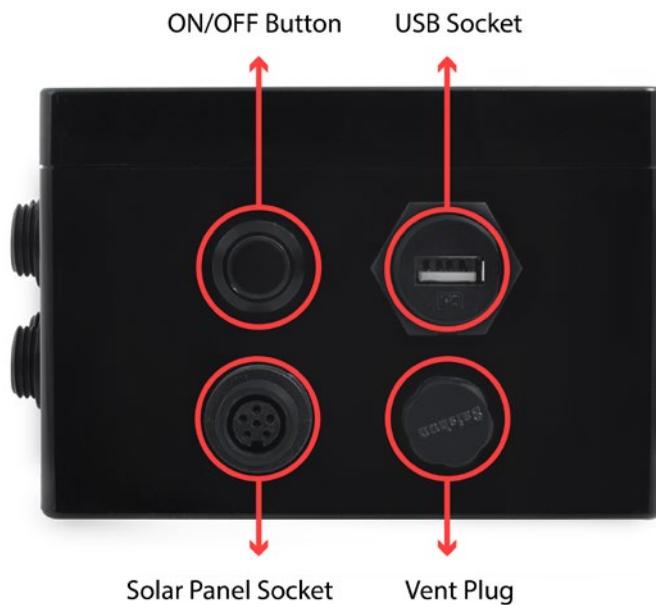
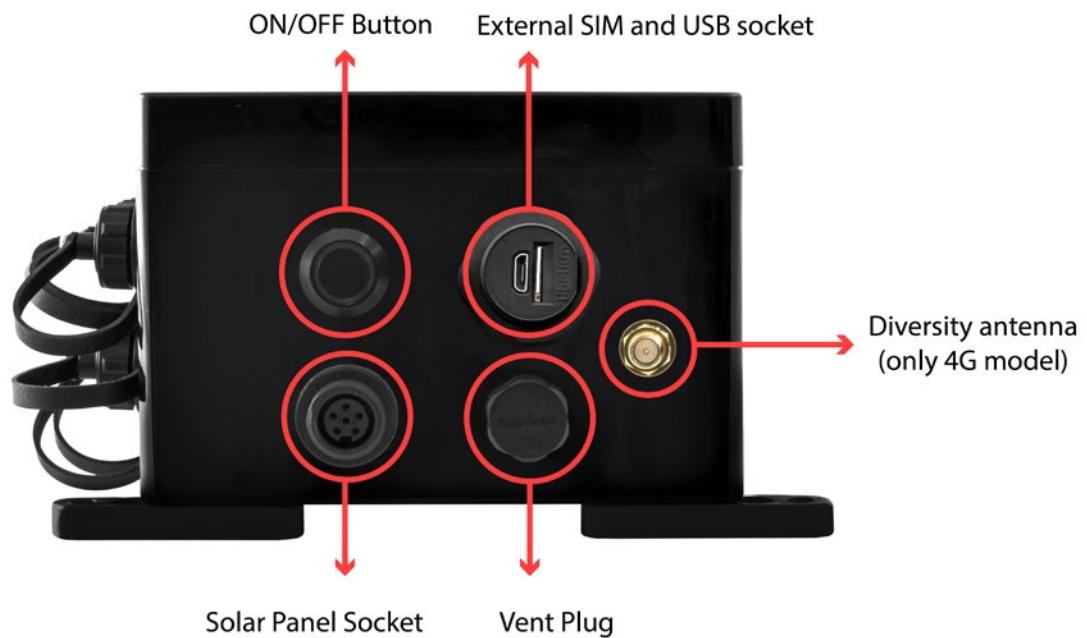


Figure: Control side of the enclosure



Control side of the enclosure for 4G model



Figure: Sensor side of the enclosure

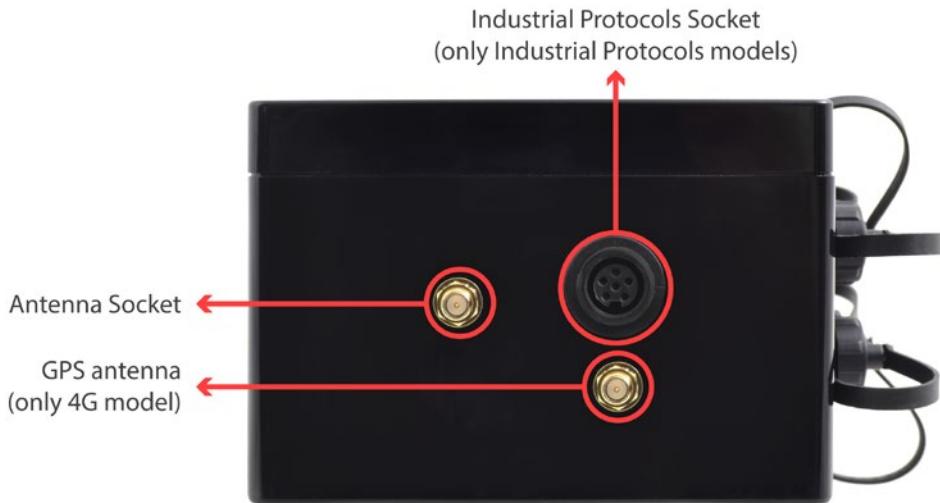


Figure: Antenna side of the enclosure



Figure: Front view of the enclosure



Figure: Back view of the enclosure



Figure: Warranty stickers of the enclosure

Important note: Do not handle black stickers seals of the enclosure (Warranty stickers). Their integrity is the proof that Wasp mote Plug & Sense! has not been opened. If they have been handled, damaged or broken, the warranty is automatically void.

3.2.2. Parts included

Next picture shows Wasp mote Plug & Sense! and all of its elements. Some of them are optional accessories that may not be included.



Figure: Wasp mote Plug & Sense! accessories: 1 enclosure, 2 sensor probes, 3 external solar panel, 4 USB cable, 5 antenna, 6 cable ties, 7 mounting feet (screwed to the enclosure), 8 extension cord, 9 solar panel cable, 10 wall plugs & screws

3.2.3. Identification

Each Waspmote model is identified by stickers. Next figure shows front sticker.

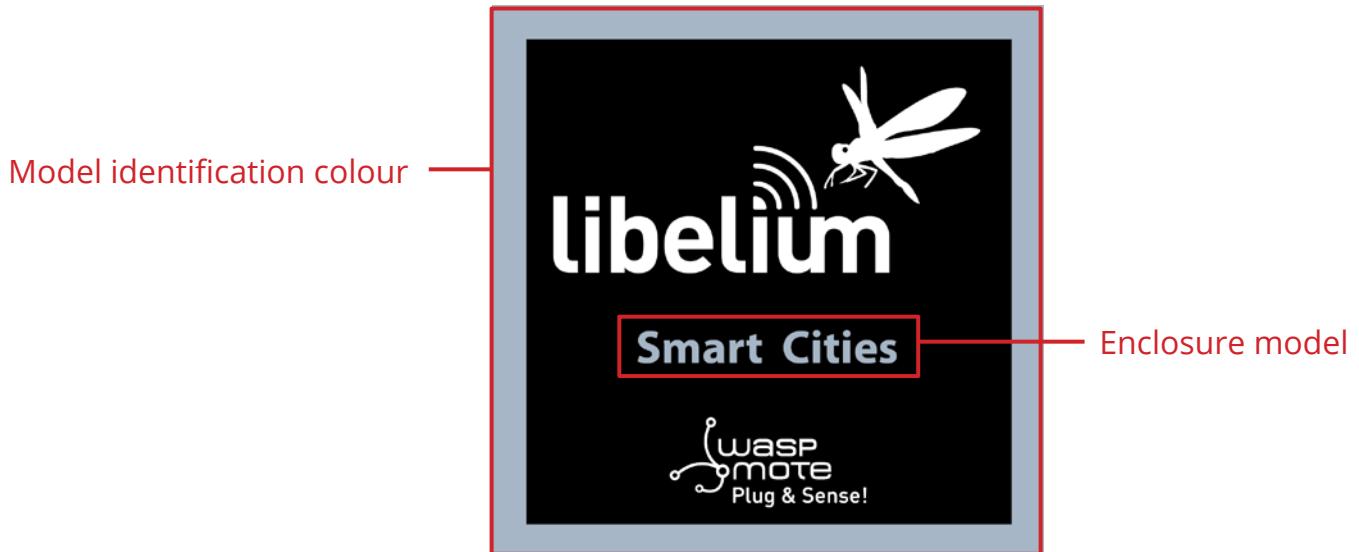


Figure: Front sticker of the enclosure

There are many configurations of Waspmote Plug & Sense! line, all of them identified by one unique sticker. Next image shows all possibilities.



Figure: Different front stickers

Moreover, Waspmote Plug & Sense! includes a back sticker where it is shown identification numbers, radio MAC addresses, etc. It is highly recommended to annotate this information and save it for future maintenance. Next figure shows it in detail.



Figure: Back sticker

Sensor probes are identified too by a sticker showing the measured parameter and the sensor manufacturer reference.



Figure: Sensor probe identification sticker

3.3. Sensor probes

Sensor probes can be easily attached by just screwing them into the bottom sockets. This allows you to add new sensing capabilities to existing networks just in minutes. In the same way, sensor probes may be easily replaced in order to ensure the lowest maintenance cost of the sensor network.



Figure: Connecting a sensor probe to Waspmote Plug & Sense!

Go to the [Plug & Sense! Sensor Guide](#) to know more about our sensor probes.

3.4. Solar powered

The battery can be recharged using the waterproof USB cable but also the external solar panel option.

The external solar panel is mounted on a 45° holder which ensures the maximum performance of each outdoor installation.



Figure: Waspmote Plug & Sense! powered by an external solar panel

3.5. External Battery Module

The External Battery Module (EBM) is an accessory to extend the battery life of Plug & Sense!. The extension period may be from months to years depending on the sleep cycle and radio activity. The daily charging period is selectable among 5, 15 and 30 minutes with a selector switch and it can be combined with a solar panel to extend even more the node's battery lifetime.

Note: Nodes using solar panel can keep using it through the External Battery Module. The EBM is connected to the solar panel connector of Plug & Sense! and the solar panel unit is connected to the solar panel connector of the EBM.

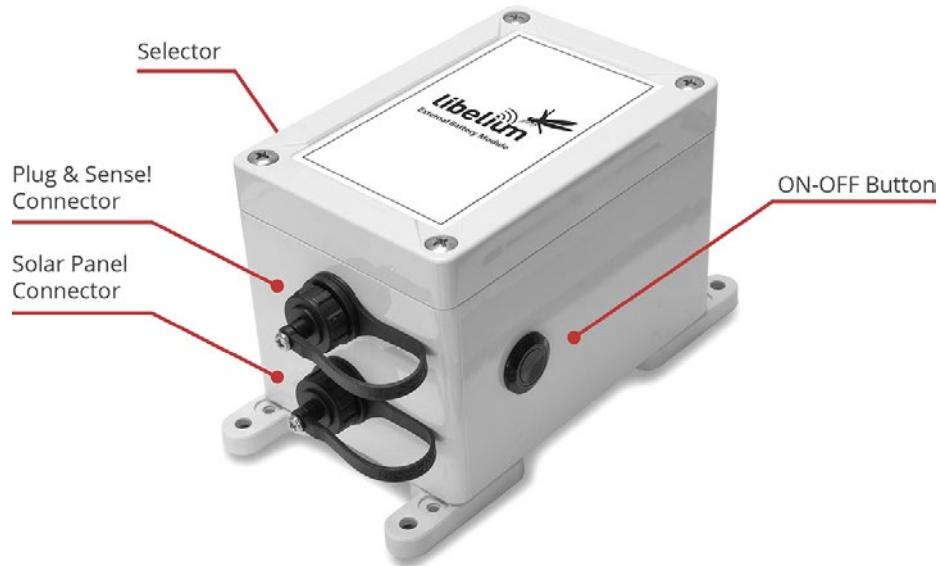


Figure: Plug & Sense! with External Battery Module



Figure: Plug & Sense! with External Battery Module and solar panel

3.6. Programming the Nodes

Waspmote Plug & Sense! can be reprogrammed in two ways:

The basic programming is done from the USB port. Just connect the USB to the specific external socket and then to the computer to upload the new firmware.



Figure: Programming a node

Over the Air Programming (OTAP) is also possible once the node has been installed (via WiFi or 4G radios). With this technique you can reprogram, wireless, one or more Waspmote sensor nodes at the same time by using a laptop and Meshlium.

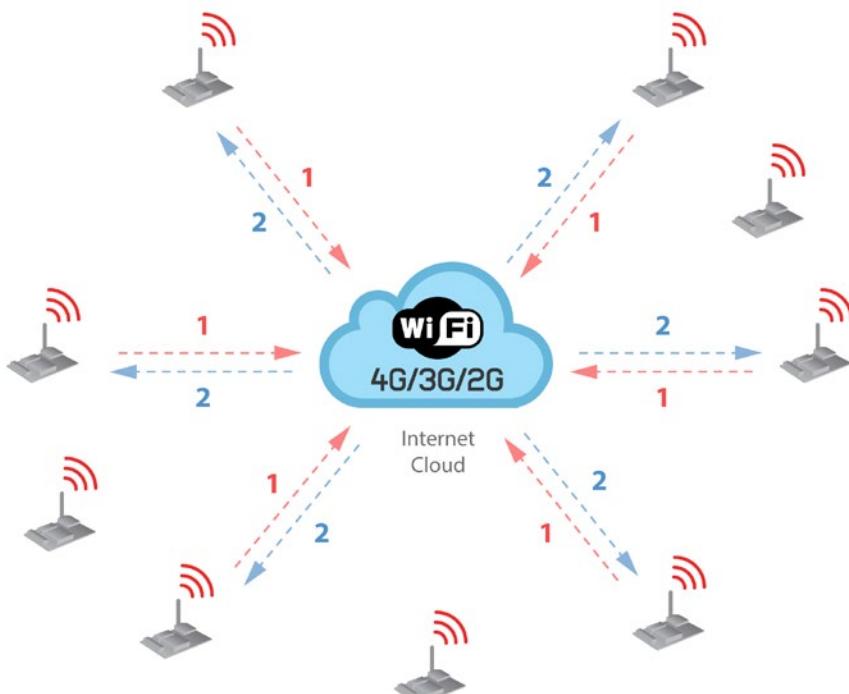


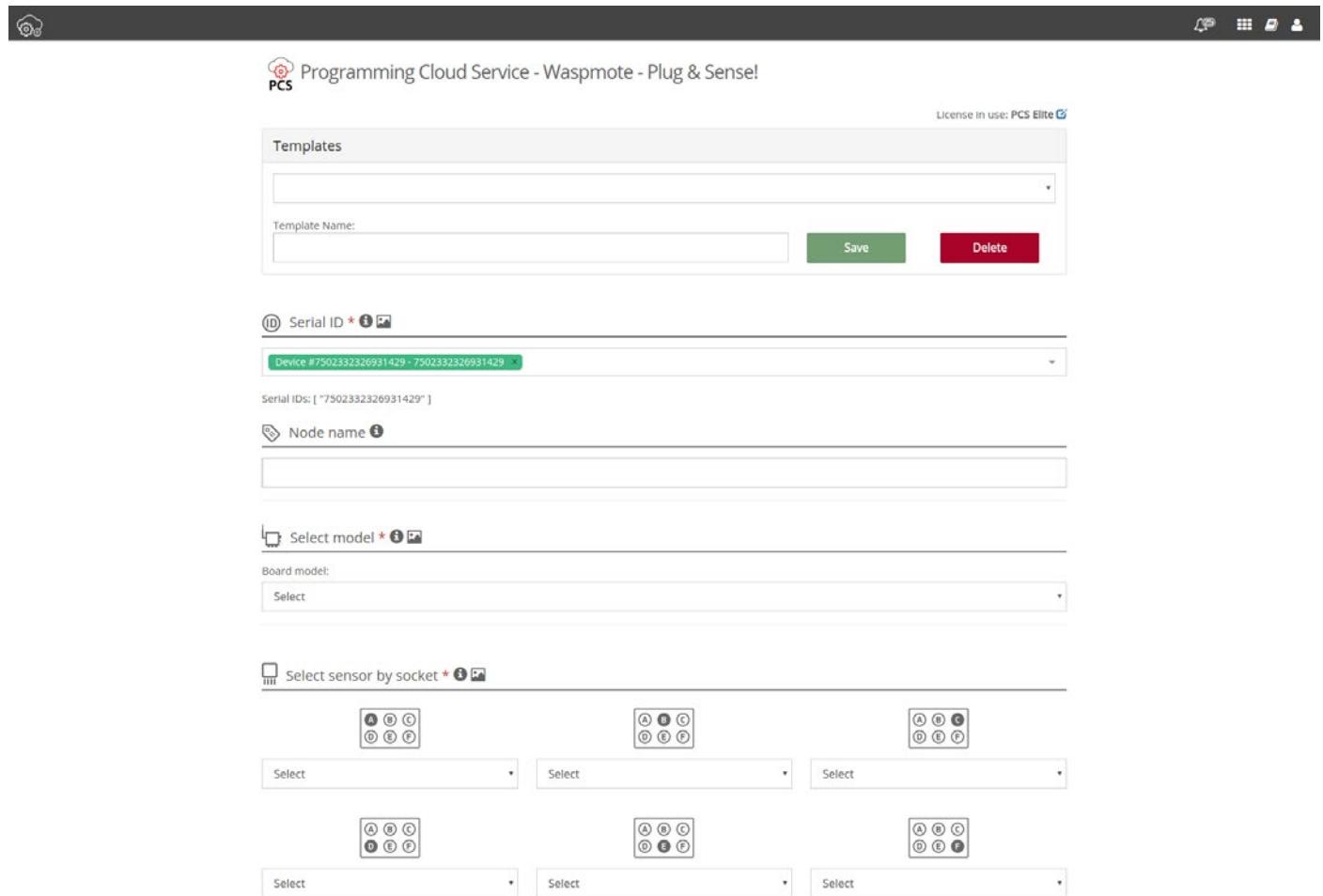
Figure: Typical OTAP process

3.7. Program in minutes

The Programming Cloud Service is an intuitive graphic interface which creates code automatically. The user just needs to fill a web form to obtain binaries for Plug & Sense!. Advanced programming options are available, depending on the license selected.

Check how easy it is to handle the Programming Cloud Service at:

<https://cloud.libelium.com/>



The screenshot shows the Programming Cloud Service interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for dashboard, templates, nodes, models, and users. The main area has a title "Programming Cloud Service - Waspmote - Plug & Sense!" and a sub-header "License in use: PCS Elite".

Templates: A section for creating new templates. It includes a dropdown menu, a "Template Name:" input field, and "Save" and "Delete" buttons.

Serial ID: An input field containing "Device #7502332326931429 - 7502332326931429" with a delete button. Below it is a "Serial IDs:" list containing "[7502332326931429]".

Node name: An input field with a placeholder icon.

Select model: A section for choosing a board model. It includes a "Board model:" dropdown menu with "Select" option.

Select sensor by socket: A section for mapping sensors to pins. It shows six sets of pin headers (A, B, C, D, E, F) with "Select" dropdown menus below each.

Figure: Programming Cloud Service

3.8. Radio interfaces

Radio	Protocol	Frequency bands	Transmission power	Sensitivity	Range*	Certification
XBee-PRO 802.15.4 EU	802.15.4	2.4 GHz	10 dBm	-100 dBm	750 m	CE
XBee-PRO 802.15.4	802.15.4	2.4 GHz	18 dBm	-100 dBm	1600 m	FCC, IC, ANATEL, RCM
XBee 868LP	RF	868 MHz	14 dBm	-106 dBm	8.4 km	CE
XBee 900HP US	RF	900 MHz	24 dBm	-110 dBm	15.5 km	FCC, IC
XBee 900HP BR	RF	900 MHz	24 dBm	-110 dBm	15.5 km	ANATEL
XBee 900HP AU	RF	900 MHz	24 dBm	-110 dBm	15.5 km	RCM
WiFi	WiFi (HTTP(S), FTP, TCP, UDP)	2.4 GHz	17 dBm	-94 dBm	500 m	CE, FCC, IC, ANATEL, RCM
4G EU/BR	4G/3G/2G (HTTP, FTP, TCP, UDP) GPS	800, 850, 900, 1800, 2100, 2600 MHz	4G: class 3 (0.2 W, 23 dBm)	4G: -102 dBm	- km - Typical base station range	CE, ANATEL
4G US v2	4G/3G (HTTP, FTP, TCP, UDP)	700, 850, 1700, 1900 MHz	4G: class 3 (0.2 W, 23 dBm)	4G: -103 dBm	- km - Typical base station range	FCC, IC, PTCRB, AT&T
4G AU	4G (HTTP, FTP, TCP, UDP)	700, 1800, 2600 MHz	4G: class 3 (0.2 W, 23 dBm)	4G: -102 dBm	- km - Typical base station range	RCM
Sigfox EU	Sigfox	868 MHz	16 dBm	-126 dBm	- km - Typical base station range	CE
Sigfox US	Sigfox	900 MHz	24 dBm	-127 dBm	- km - Typical base station range	FCC, IC
Sigfox AU / APAC / LATAM	Sigfox	900 MHz	24 dBm	-127 dBm	- km - Typical base station range	-
LoRaWAN EU	LoRaWAN	868 MHz	14 dBm	-136 dBm	> 15 km	CE
LoRaWAN US	LoRaWAN	902-928 MHz	18.5 dBm	-136 dBm	> 15 km	FCC, IC
LoRaWAN AU	LoRaWAN	915-928 MHz	18.5 dBm	-136 dBm	> 15 km	-
LoRaWAN IN	LoRaWAN	865-867 MHz	18.5 dBm	-136 dBm	> 15 km	-
LoRaWAN ASIA-PAC / LATAM	LoRaWAN	923 MHz	18.5 dBm	-136 dBm	> 15 km	-

* Line of sight and Fresnel zone clearance with 5dBi dipole antenna.

3.9. Industrial Protocols

Besides the main radio of Wasp mote Plug & Sense!, it is possible to have an Industrial Protocol module as a secondary communication option. This is offered as an accessory feature.

The available Industrial Protocols are RS-485, Modbus (software layer over RS-485) and CAN Bus. This optional feature is accessible through an additional, dedicated socket on the antenna side of the enclosure.



Figure: Industrial Protocols available on Plug & Sense!

Finally, the user can choose between 2 probes to connect the desired Industrial Protocol: A standard DB9 connector and a waterproof terminal block junction box. These options make the connections on industrial environments or outdoor applications easier.



Figure: DB9 probe



Figure: Terminal box probe

3.10. GPS

Any Plug & Sense! node can incorporate a GPS receiver in order to implement real-time asset tracking applications. The user can also take advantage of this accessory to geolocate data on a map. An external, waterproof antenna is provided; its long cable enables better installation for maximum satellite visibility.



Figure: Plug & Sense! node with GPS receiver

Chipset: JN3 (Telit)

Sensitivity:

- Acquisition: -147 dBm
- Navigation: -160 dBm
- Tracking: -163 dBm

Hot start time: <1 s

Cold start time: <35 s

Positional accuracy error < 2.5 m

Speed accuracy < 0.01 m/s

EGNOS, WAAS, GAGAN and MSAS capability

Antenna:

- Cable length: 2 m
- Connector: SMA
- Gain: 26 dBi (active)

Available information: latitude, longitude, altitude, speed, direction, date&time and ephemeris management.

3.11. Models

There are some defined configurations of Waspmote Plug & Sense! depending on which sensors are going to be used. Waspmote Plug & Sense! configurations allow to connect up to six sensor probes at the same time.

Each model takes a different conditioning circuit to enable the sensor integration. For this reason each model allows to connect just its specific sensors.

This section describes each model configuration in detail, showing the sensors which can be used in each case and how to connect them to Waspmote. In many cases, the sensor sockets accept the connection of more than one sensor probe. See the compatibility table for each model configuration to choose the best probe combination for the application.

It is very important to remark that each socket is designed only for one specific sensor, so **they are not interchangeable**. Always be sure you connected probes in the right socket, otherwise they can be damaged.

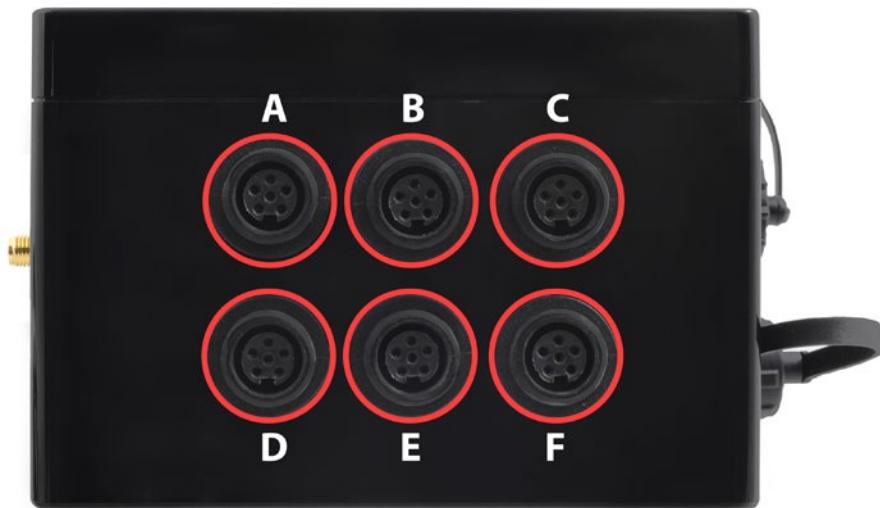


Figure: Identification of sensor sockets

3.11.1. Smart Agriculture PRO

The Smart Agriculture models allow to monitor multiple environmental parameters involving a wide range of applications. It has been provided with sensors for air and soil temperature and humidity, solar visible radiation, wind speed and direction, rainfall, atmospheric pressure, etc.

The main applications for this Waspmote Plug & Sense! model are precision agriculture, irrigation systems, greenhouses, weather stations, etc. Refer to [Libelium website](#) for more information.



Figure: Smart Agriculture PRO Waspmote Plug & Sense! model

Sensor sockets are configured as shown in the figure below.

Sensor Socket	Sensor probes allowed for each sensor socket	
	Parameter	Reference
A	Weather Station WS-3000 (anemometer + wind vane + pluviometer)	9256-P
B	Soil Moisture 1	9248-P, 9324-P, 9323-P
	Solar Radiation (PAR)	9251-P
	Ultraviolet Radiation	9257-P
C	Soil Moisture 3	9248-P, 9324-P, 9323-P
	Dendrometers	9252-P, 9253-P, 9254-P
D (digital bus)	Soil Temperature (Pt-1000)	9255-P
	Temperature + Humidity + Pressure	9370-P
	Luminosity (Luxes accuracy)	9325-P
	Ultrasound (distance measurement)	9246-P
E	Leaf Wetness	9249-P
	Soil Moisture 2	9248-P, 9324-P, 9323-P
F (digital bus)	Temperature + Humidity + Pressure	9370-P
	Luminosity (Luxes accuracy)	9325-P
	Ultrasound (distance measurement)	9246-P

Figure: Sensor sockets configuration for Smart Agriculture PRO model

* Ask Libelium [Sales Department](#) for more information.

Note: For more technical information about each sensor probe go to the [Development section](#) on the Libelium website.

4. Hardware

4.1. General description

The WaspMote Agriculture v3.0 Board allows to monitor **multiple environmental parameters** involving a wide range of applications, from growing development analysis to weather observation. For this, it has been provided with sensors for air and soil temperature and humidity, luminosity, solar radiation (PAR and UV), wind speed and direction, rainfall, atmospheric pressure, leaf wetness, distance and fruit or trunk diameter (dendrometer). Up to **15 sensors can be connected**. With the objective of extending the durability of the device after the deployment, the board is endowed with a solid state switches system that facilitates a precise regulation of its power, prolonging the life of the battery.

4.2. Specifications

Weight: 20 g

Dimensions: 73.5 x 51 x 1.3 mm

Temperature Range: [-20 °C, 65 °C]

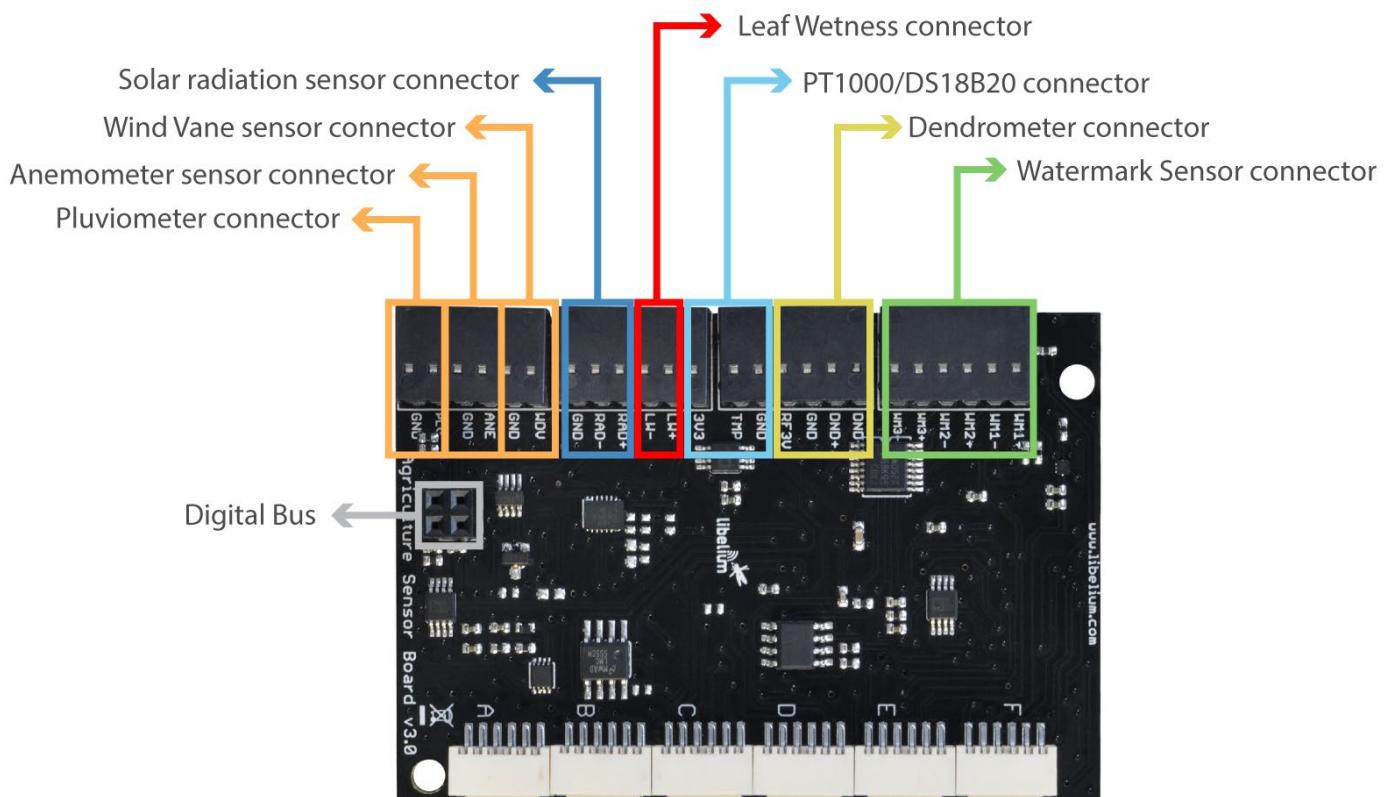


Figure: Upper side

4.3. Electrical characteristics

Board power voltages: 3.3 V & 5 V

Sensor power voltages: 3.3 V & 5 V

Maximum admitted current (continuous): 200 mA

Maximum admitted current (peak): 400 mA

4.4. Agriculture v3.0 Board versions

Note: Since April 2019, Libelium only distributes Smart Agriculture in the PRO version, which supports all sensors in this family. The normal version was discontinued. Some notes about Smart Agriculture normal remain for the former customers.

The Agriculture v3.0 Board for WaspMote includes all the electronics and sockets necessary to connect the most typical sensors in agriculture applications, air temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure (BME280), soil moisture (Watermark), soil temperature (DS18B20) leaf wetness (LWS), Weather Station (WS-3000 includes pluviometer, anemometer and vane), luxes sensor (TSL2561) and distance (MB7040 or MB7070). The PRO version of the board includes the necessary components for more specific applications, such as the solar radiation sensor (SQ-110 or SU-100), the dendrometers (DD-S, DC3 and DF), and the soil temperature sensor Pt-1000.

Sensors in the Agriculture v3.0 Board ("Standard" or "Normal" version):

- Temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure sensor BME280 by Bosch
- Soil moisture sensor Watermark by Irrometer
- Leaf wetness sensor LWS
- Weather Station WS-3000 (Anemometer, Wind Vane and Pluviometer)
- Soil temperature sensor DS18B20
- Distance sensor (MB7040 or MB7070) by MaxBotix.
- Luminosity sensor TSL2561

Sensors added in the PRO version (includes advanced electronics for integrating special sensors):

- Solar radiation sensor SQ-110 by Apogee
- Ultraviolet radiation sensor SU-100 by Apogee
- DC3, DD-S and DF dendrometers by Ecomatik
- Soil temperature sensor Pt-1000

5. Sensors

5.1. Temperature, humidity and pressure sensor (BME280)

Note: Only one BME280 sensor is supported at the same time.

5.1.1. Specifications

Electrical characteristics

- Supply voltage: 3.3 V
- Sleep current typical: 0.1 μ A
- Sleep current maximum: 0.3 μ A

Temperature sensor

- Operational range: -40 ~ +85 °C
- Full accuracy range: 0 ~ +65 °C
- Accuracy: ± 1 °C (range 0 °C ~ +65 °C)
- Response time: 1.65 seconds (63% response from +30 to +125 °C).
- Typical consumption: 1 μ A measuring

Humidity sensor

- Measurement range: 0 ~ 100% of Relative Humidity (for temperatures < 0 °C and > 60 °C see figure below)
- Accuracy: $< \pm 3\%$ RH (at 25 °C, range 20 ~ 80%)
- Hysteresis: $\pm 1\%$ RH
- Operating temperature: -40 ~ +85 °C
- Response time (63% of step 90% to 0% or 0% to 90%): 1 second
- Typical consumption: 1.8 μ A measuring
- Maximum consumption: 2.8 μ A measuring

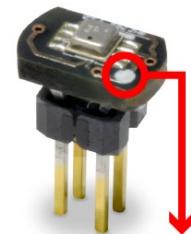


Figure: BME280 sensor

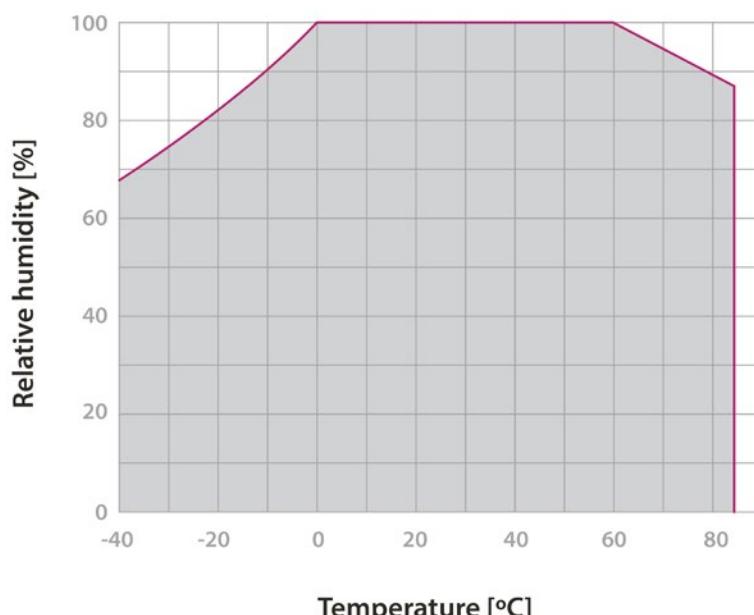


Figure: Humidity sensor operating range

Pressure sensor

- Measurement range: 30 ~ 110 kPa
- Operational temperature range: -40 ~ +85 °C
- Full accuracy temperature range: 0 ~ +65 °C
- Absolute accuracy: ±0.1 kPa (0 ~ 65 °C)
- Typical consumption: 2.8 µA measuring
- Maximum consumption: 4.2 µA measuring

5.1.2. Measurement process

The BME280 is a combined digital humidity, pressure and temperature sensor based on proven sensing principles. The humidity sensor provides an extremely fast response time for fast context awareness applications and high overall accuracy over a wide temperature range.

The pressure sensor is an absolute barometric pressure sensor with extremely high accuracy and resolution and drastically lower noise.

The integrated temperature sensor has been optimized for lowest noise and highest resolution.

Its output is used for temperature compensation of the pressure and humidity sensors and can also be used for estimation of the ambient temperature.

When the sensor is disabled, current consumption drops to 0.1 µA.

To read this sensor, you should use the following functions:

Temperature

- Reading code:

```
{  
    float temp;  
    Agriculture.ON();  
    // Reads the temperature from BME280 sensor  
    temp = Agriculture.getTemperature();  
}
```

Humidity:

- Reading code:

```
{  
    float humd;  
    Agriculture.ON();  
    // Reads the humidity from BME280 sensor  
    humd = Agriculture.getHumidity();  
}
```

Pressure:

- Reading code:

```
{  
    float pres;  
    Agriculture.ON();  
    // Reads the pressure from BME280 sensor  
    pres = Agriculture.getPressure();  
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the BME280 sensor in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-01-temperature-sensor-reading>

5.1.3. Socket

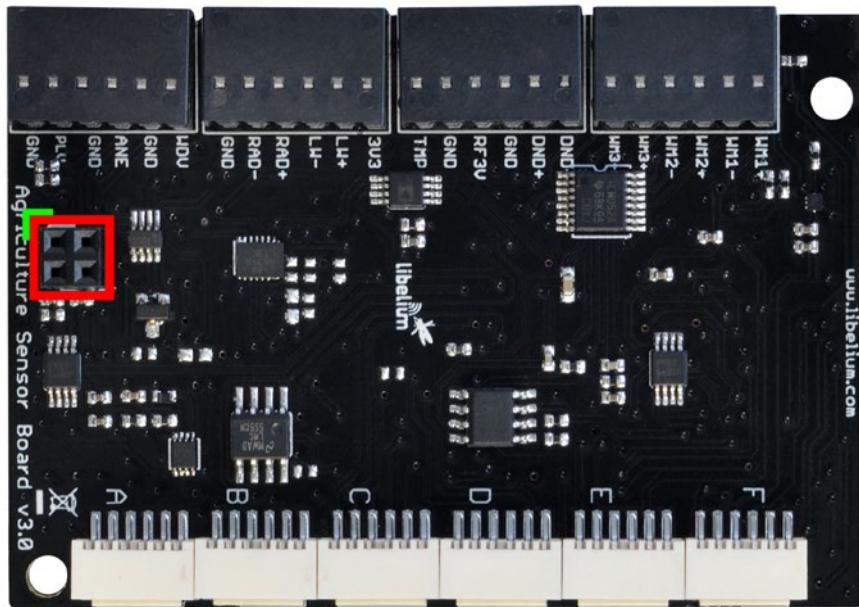


Figure: Image of the socket for the BME280 sensor

In the image above we can see highlighted the four pins of the terminal block where the sensor must be connected to the board. The white dot on the BME280 must match the mark on the Agriculture sensor board.

5.2. Leaf Wetness sensor (LWS)

5.2.1. Specifications

Resistance Range: 5 kΩ ~ >2 MΩ

Output Voltage Range: 1 V ~ 3.3 V

Length: 3.95 cm

Width: 1.95 cm



Figure: Leaf Wetness sensor

5.2.2. Measurement process

The leaf wetness sensor behaves as a resistance of a very high value (infinite, for practical purposes) in absence of condensation in the conductive combs that make it up, and that may fall down when it is completely submerged in water. The voltage at its output is inversely proportional to the humidity condensed on the sensor, and can be read at the analog input of WaspMote [ANALOG3](#) when selected the proper output of a multiplexer that connects this sensor and one of the Watermark soil humidity sensors to that analog pin. The value returned by the reading function of the library corresponds to the percentage of condensation present on the sensor. The power supply of the sensor (3.3 V) can be cut off or connected through the switched controlled by the digital pin [ANALOG7](#). It is highly recommended to switch off this sensor in order to minimize the global consumption of the board (you can find more information about the consumption of the board and how to handle it in chapter "Board configuration and programming").

Reading code:

```
{
    // Variable to store the read value
    float value_lw;
    // Instance sensor object
    leafWetnessClass lwSensor;
    Agriculture.ON();
    // Read the leaf wetness sensor
    value_lw = lwSensor.getLeafWetness();
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the leaf wetness sensor in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/waspMote/examples/ag-v30-02-leaf-wetness-sensor-reading>

5.2.3. Socket

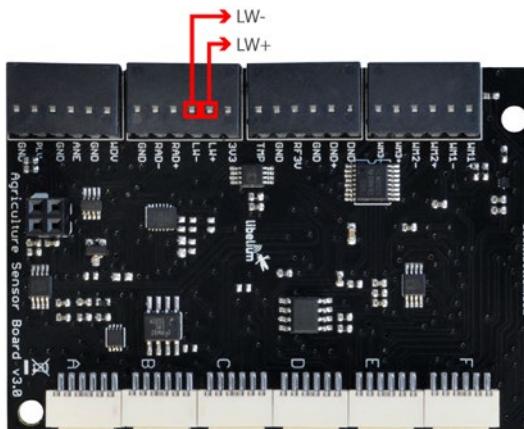


Figure: Image of the socket for the Leaf Wetness sensor

In the image above we can see highlighted the two pins of the terminal block where the sensor must be connected to the board.

5.3. Soil moisture sensor (Watermark)

5.3.1. Specifications

Measurement range: 0 ~ 200 cb

Frequency Range: 50 ~ 10000 Hz approximately

Diameter: 22 mm

Length: 76 mm

Terminals: AWG 20



Figure: Watermark sensor

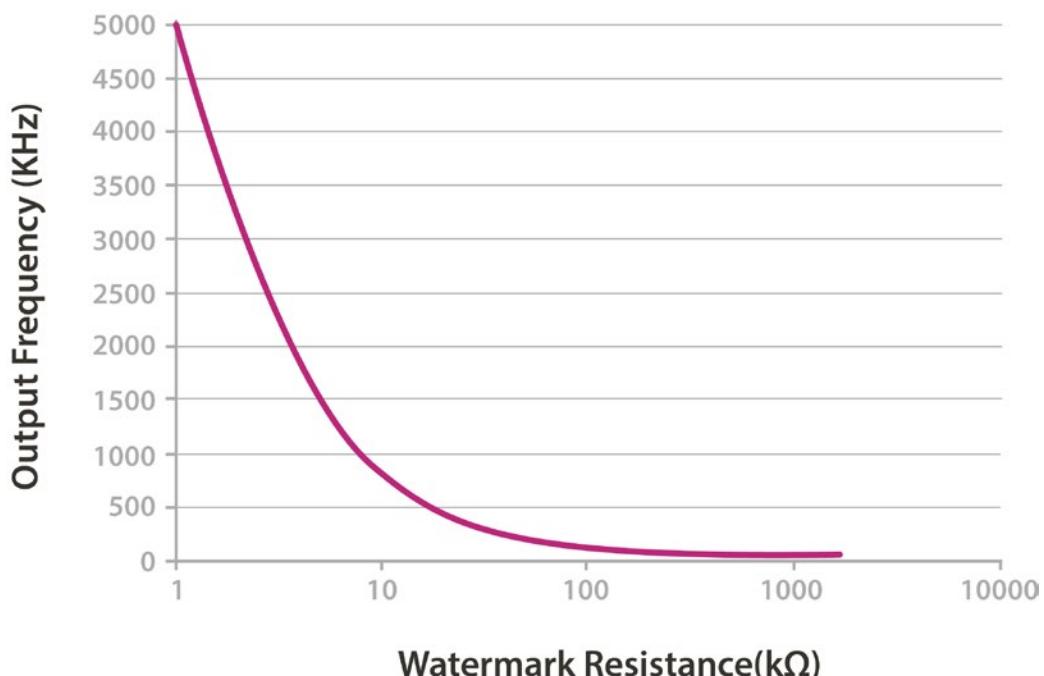


Figure: Output frequency of the Watermark sensor circuit with respect to the resistance of the sensor

5.3.2. Measurement process

The Watermark sensor by Irrometer is a resistive type sensor consisting of two electrodes highly resistant to corrosion embedded in a granular matrix below a gypsum wafer. The resistance value of the sensor is proportional to the soil water tension, a parameter dependent on moisture that reflects the pressure needed to extract the water from the ground. The function of the library `readWatermark()` returns the frequency output of the sensor's adaptation circuit in Herzs (Hz), for more information about the conversion into soil water tension look at Appendix 1 in this technical guide. It is highly recommended to switch off this sensor in order to minimize the global consumption of the board (you can find more information about the consumption of the board and how to handle it in chapter "Board configuration and programming").

Reading code:

```
{
    // Variable to store the read value
    float watermark1, watermark2, watermark3;
    //Instance objects
    watermarkClass wmSensor1(SOCKET_1);
    watermarkClass wmSensor2(SOCKET_2);
    watermarkClass wmSensor3(SOCKET_3);
    Agriculture.ON();

    // Read the Watermarks sensors one by one
    USB.println(F("Wait for Watermark 1..."));
    watermark1 = wmSensor1.readWatermark();
    USB.println(F("Wait for Watermark 2..."));
    watermark2 = wmSensor2.readWatermark();
    USB.println(F("Wait for Watermark 3..."));
    watermark3 = wmSensor3.readWatermark();

    // Print the watermark measures
    USB.print(F("Watermark 1 - Frequency: "));
    USB.print(watermark1);
    USB.println(F(" Hz"));
    USB.print(F("Watermark 2 - Frequency: "));
    USB.print(watermark2);
    USB.println(F(" Hz"));
    USB.print(F("Watermark 3 - Frequency: "));
    USB.print(watermark3);
    USB.println(F(" Hz"));
}
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the Watermark sensors in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-07-watermark-sensor-reading>

5.3.3. Socket

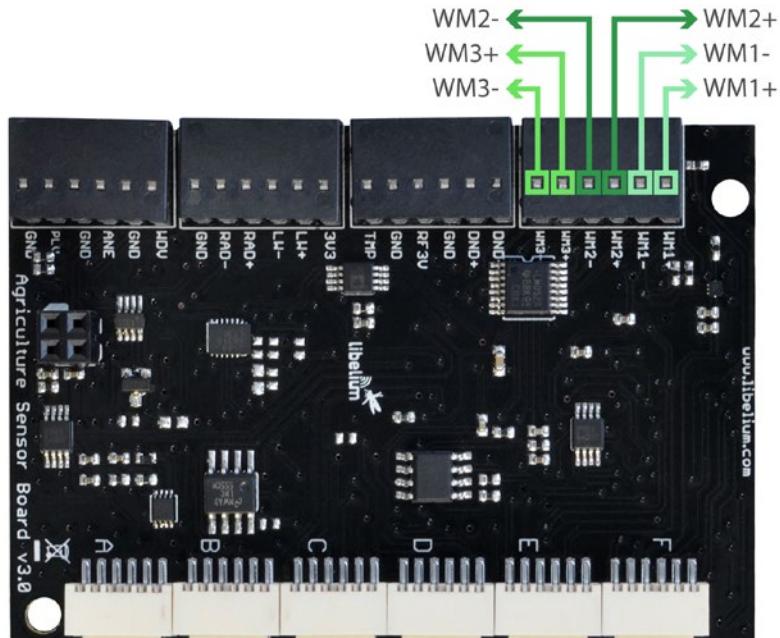


Figure: Image of the socket for the Watermark sensor

Three sockets for Watermark sensors have been placed in the agriculture board (marked in the image in the figure above) and the electronics necessary for powering and signal conditioning, so that the soil moisture can be measured at three different depths.

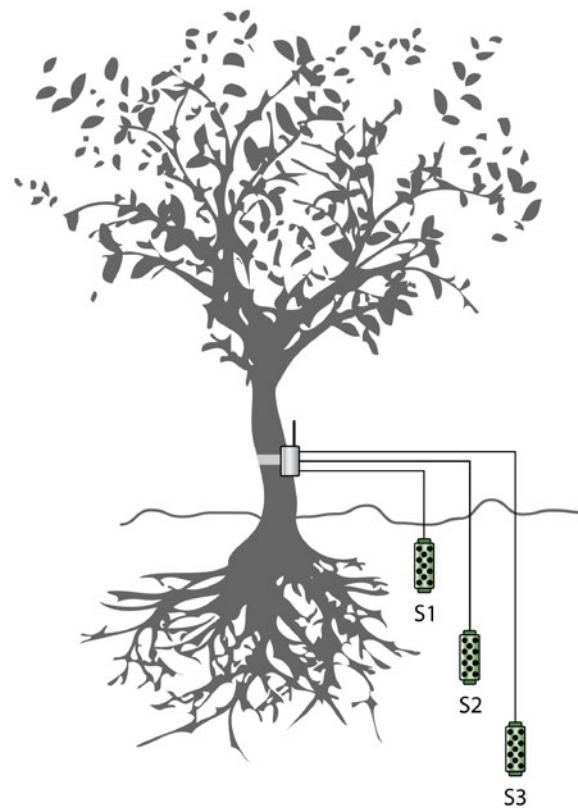


Figure: Illustration of the three Watermark sensors placed at different depths

5.4. Soil temperature sensor (DS18B20)

5.4.1. Specifications

Measurement range: -55 ~ 125 °C

Accuracy: ±0.5 °C accuracy from -10 °C to +85 °C

Diameter: 7 mm

Length: 26 mm

Cable: 1.8 m

Waterproof

1-Wire interface



Figure: DS18B20 sensor

5.4.2. Measurement Process

The DS18B20 digital thermometer provides 9-bit Celsius temperature measurements. The DS18B20 communicates over a 1-Wire bus that by definition requires only one data line (and ground) for communication with WaspMote.

This sensor only is included in the Smart Agriculture Normal version.

Reading code:

```
{
    // Variable to store the read value
    float temp;
    // Instance object
    ds18b20Class ds18b20;
    Agriculture.ON();
    // Read the temperature sensor
    temp = ds18b20.readDS18b20();
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the DS18B20 sensor in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/waspMote/examples/ag-v30-12-ds18b20-temperature-sensor-reading>

5.4.3. Socket

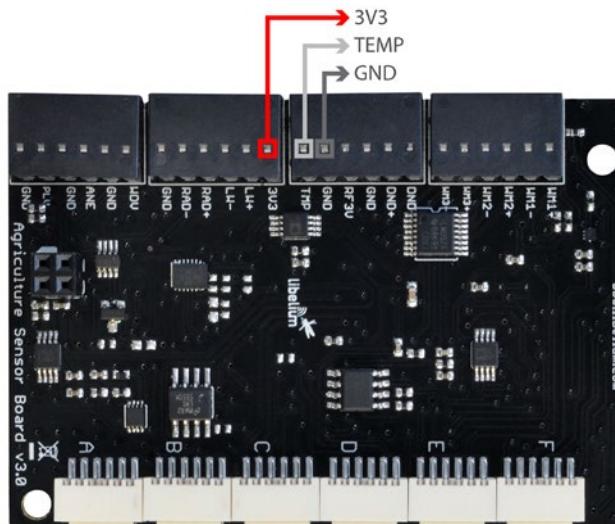


Figure: Image of the socket for the DS18B20 sensor

The sensor must be connected to its adaptation stage through a 2.54 mm pitch. We can see an image with the 3 pins of this socket corresponding to the sensor in the previous figure. The function of the library `readDS18b20()` returns the temperature value in Celsius degree (°C). The power supplies required by the sensor is 3.3 V.

5.5. Soil temperature sensor (Pt-1000)

5.5.1. Specifications

Measurement range: -50 ~ 300 °C

Accuracy: DIN EN 60751

Resistance (0 °C): 1000 Ω

Diameter: 6 mm

Length: 40 mm

Cable: 2 m



Figure: Pt-1000 sensor

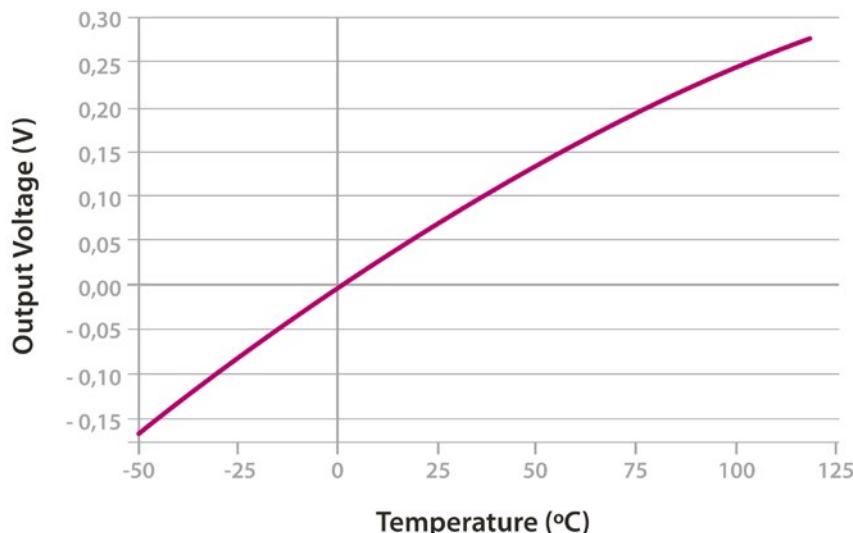


Figure: Output voltage of the Pt-1000 sensor with respect to temperature

5.5.2. Measurement process

The resistance of the Pt-1000 sensor varies between approximately 920 Ω and 1200 Ω in the range considered useful in agriculture applications (-20 ~ 50 °C approximately), which results in too low variations of voltage at significant changes of temperature for the resolution of the WaspMote's analog-to-digital converter. The function of the library `readPT1000()` returns the temperature value in Celsius degree (°C). The power supplies required by the sensor, both 3.3 V and 5 V, are controlled internally by the library.

This sensor can only be read by Smart Agriculture PRO version.

Reading code:

```
{
    // Variable to store the read value
    float value_PT1000;
    // Instance object
    pt1000Class pt1000Sensor;
    Agriculture.ON();
    // Read PT1000 sensor
    value_PT1000 = pt1000Sensor.readPT1000();
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the Pt-1000 sensor in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-06-pt1000-sensor-reading>

5.5.3. Socket

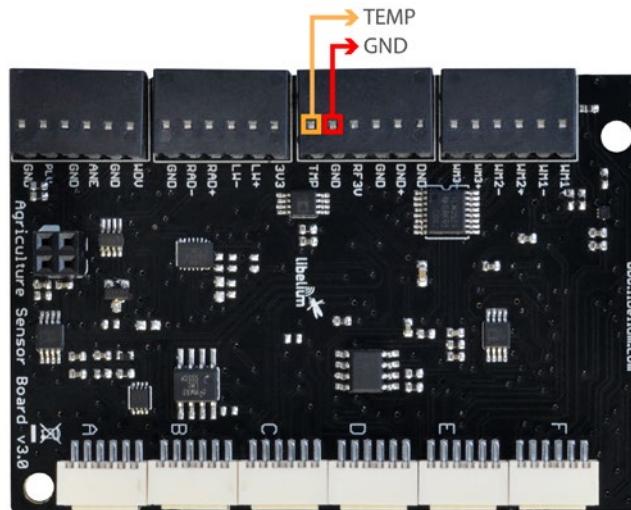


Figure: Image of the socket for the Pt-1000 sensor

The sensor must be connected to its adaptation stage through a 2.54 mm pitch. We can see an image with the two pins of this socket corresponding to the sensor in the previous figure. Both pins of the sensor can be connected to any of the two ways, since there is no polarity to be respected.

5.6. Trunk diameter dendrometer (Ecomatik DC3)

5.6.1. Specifications

Trunk/branch diameter: From 2 cm

Accuracy: $\pm 2 \mu\text{m}$

Temperature coefficient: $<0.1 \mu\text{m}/\text{K}$

Linearity: $<2\%$

Operation temperature: $-30 \sim 40^\circ\text{C}$

Operation humidity: $0 \sim 100\% \text{ RH}$

Cable length: 2 m

Output range: $0 \sim 20 \text{ k}\Omega$

Range of the sensor: Function of the size of the tree



Figure: Ecomatik DC3 sensor

Tree Diameter (cm)	Measuring Range in Circumference (mm)	Measuring Range in Diameter (mm)
10	31.25	9.94
40	22.99	7.31
100	16.58	5.27



Figure: Ecomatik DC3 sensor

5.6.2. Installation process

Cut the rubber band into 2 pieces as long as the tree circumference and bond them with the plug locks together. Unroll the wire from the reel, turn the thread rods of the turnbuckle to the middle position. Thread a certain number (dependent on the tree circumference) of the plastic slides provided on the wire. This plastic slides will avoid the wire to be swallowed by the tree cortex. Then insert the end of the wire through the sensor hole. Finally, pass the prepared wire around the tree trunk, and fix it on the turnbuckle by the adjusting screw.

In the pictures below can be seen how the sensor should look after the installation process.

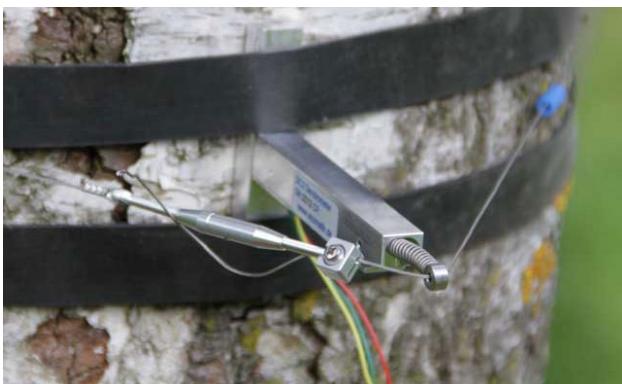


Figure: Ecomatik DC2 sensor (previous version)



Figure: Ecomatik DC3 sensor

Ensure that the wires lies flat around the trunk, and move the plastic slides along the wire so that the wire itself does not touch the bark. Then turn the turnbuckle slowly so that the sensor rod is pushed in by about 2-3 mm. Fix the cable onto the tree trunk/branch so that the sensor is protected from any accidental pull/drag of the entire cable length. This can be done using a rope or cable straps. In addition, there should be no tension between the sensor and cable. Ensure that no rain water can run along the cable into the sensor casing.

5.6.3. Measurement process

The operation of the 3 Ecomatik dendrometers, DC3, DD-S and DF, is based on the variation of an internal resistance with the pressure that the growing of the trunk, stem, branch or fruit exerts on the sensor. The circuit permits the reading of that resistance in a full bridge configuration through a 16 bits analog-to-digital converter whose reference is provided by a high precision 3V voltage reference in order to acquire the most accurate and stable measurements possible. The reading of the converter, shared with the PT-1000 temperature sensor, will be carried out through the Digital Bus using the functions of the library [WaspSensorAgr_v30](#) explained in the chapter "API" about this API library, returning the read value in millimeters (mm). The 3.3 V and 5 V power supplies of the devices may be cut off or connected via the digital switch controlled internally by the library.

This sensor can only be read by Smart Agriculture PRO version.

Reading code:

```
{
    // Variable to store the read value
    float value_dendrometer;
    // Instance object
    dendrometerClass dendSensor r(SENS_SA_DC3);
    Agriculture.ON();
    // Read the dendrometer sensor
    value_dendrometer = dendSensor.readDendrometer();
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the dendrometer sensor in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-05-dendrometer-sensor-reading>

There is another possibility to take measures using the dendrometer. First, a reference is stored at the beginning of the code with the `setReference()` function (it should be run inside the `setup()`). Then, the value returned is calculated with the current value of the dendrometer minus the reference stored, as if it was an offset. So the measurement will be the upgrowth of the fruit using the `readGrowth()` function.

```
{
    // Variable to store the read value
    float value_dendrometer;

    // Instance object
    dendrometerClass dendSensor(SENS_SA_DC3);

    Agriculture.ON();

    // This function reads the dendrometer value
    // and sets it as zero millimeters reference
    dendSensor.setReference();

    // Read the dendrometer sensor and return the
    // the difference between this value and reference
    value_dendrometer = dendSensor.readGrowth();
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the dendrometer sensor in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-05b-dendrometer-sensor-reading-with-reference>

5.6.4. Socket

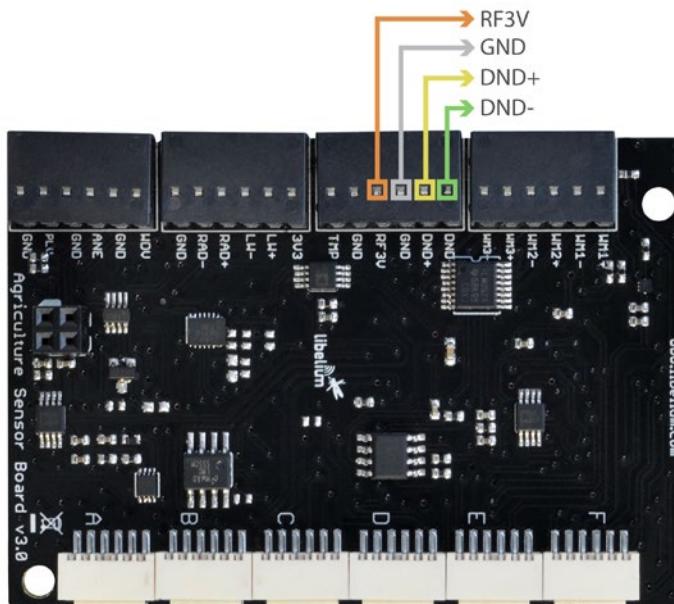


Figure: Image of the socket for the dendrometers

Any of the three dendrometers available may be connected to Wasp mote through the two 2.54 mm pitch terminal blocks marked in the image in the figure above. The pins corresponding to the sensor in this terminal block (highlighted in the figure) provide the sensor with connection to ground, power supply and to the analog-to-digital converter differential input.

5.7. Stem diameter dendrometer (Ecomatik DD-S)

5.7.1. Specifications

Stem/branch diameter: 0 ~ 5 cm

Range of the sensor: 5.5 mm

Output range: 0 ~ 20 kΩ

Accuracy: ±2 µm

Temperature coefficient: <0.1µm/K

Operation temperature: -30 ~ 40 °C

Operation humidity: 0 ~ 100% RH

Cable length: 2 m



Figure: Ecomatik DD-S sensor

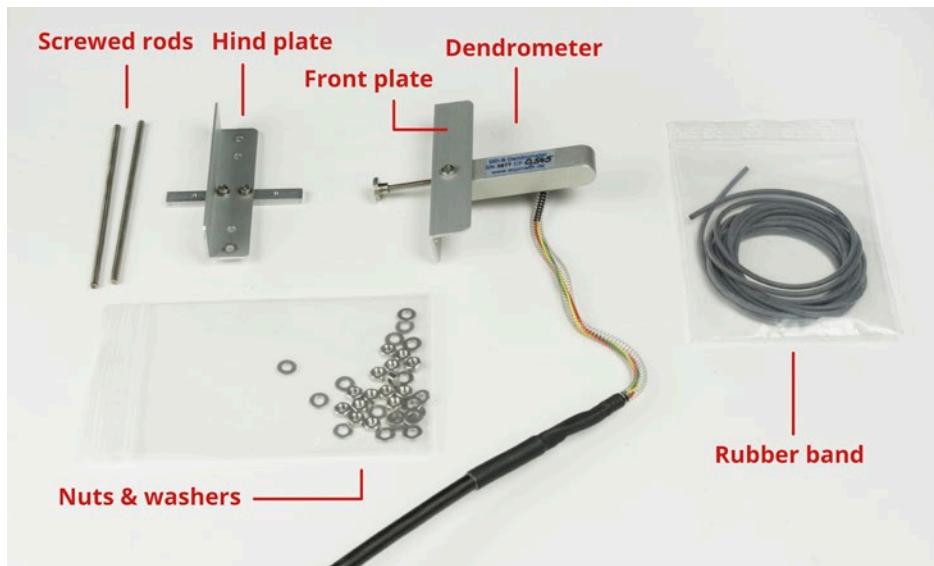


Figure: Ecomatik DF sensor

5.7.2. Installation process

Detach the front frame of the dendrometer to allow you fix the stem/branch to be measured. Fix the hind plate and hind frame on the stem/branch using a rubber band so that the hind plate is firmly held on the stem/branch. Replace the front part of the frame and fix it with screws. Turn the screws slowly to push in the rod for about 2 mm. Fix the cable onto the tree stem/branch so that the sensor is protected from any accidental pull/drag on the entire cable length. This can be done using a rope or cable straps. Ensure the suspension rope/strap is not so tight as to interfere with normal tree growth and expansion during the entire measurement period. Also, there should be no tension between the sensor and cable. Ensure that no rain water can run along the cable into the sensor casing.

In the pictures below can be seen how the sensor should look after the installation process.



Figure: Ecomatik DD-S sensor (stem)



Figure: Ecomatik DD-S sensor (stem)

For very small plants, the dendrometer can be hung or fixed to a wood stick.

5.7.3. Measurement process

The operation of the three Ecomatik dendrometers, DC3, DD-S and DF, is based on the variation of an internal resistance with the pressure that the growing of the trunk, stem, branch or fruit exerts on the sensor. The circuit permits the reading of that resistance in a full bridge configuration through a 16 bits analog-to-digital converter whose reference is provided by a high precision 3V voltage reference in order to acquire the most accurate and stable measurements possible. The reading of the converter, shared with the Pt-1000 temperature sensor, will be carried out through the Digital Bus using the functions of the library [WaspSensorAgr_v30](#) explained in the chapter "API" about this API library, returning the read value in millimeters (mm). The 3.3 V and 5 V power supplies of the devices may be cut off or connected via the digital switch controlled internally by the library.

This sensor can only be read by Smart Agriculture PRO version.

Reading code:

```
{
    // Variable to store the read value
    float value_dendrometer;
    // Instance object
    dendrometerClass dendSensor(SENS_SA_DD);
    Agriculture.ON();
    // Read the dendrometer sensor
    value_dendrometer = dendSensor.readDendrometer();
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the dendrometer sensor in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-05-dendrometer-sensor-reading>

There is another possibility to take measures using the dendrometer. First, a reference is stored at the beginning of the code with the `setReference()` function (it should be run inside the `setup()`). Then, the value returned is calculated with the current value of the dendrometer minus the reference stored, as if it was an offset. So the measurement will be the upgrowth of the fruit using the `readGrowth()` function.

```
{
    // Variable to store the read value
    float value_dendrometer;
    // Instance object
    dendrometerClass dendSensor(SENS_SA_DC3);
    Agriculture.ON();
    // This function reads the dendrometer value
    // and sets it as zero millimeters reference
    dendSensor.setReference();
    // Read the dendrometer sensor and return the
    // the difference between this value and reference
    value_dendrometer = dendSensor.readGrowth();
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the dendrometer sensor in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-05b-dendrometer-sensor-reading-with-reference>

5.7.4. Socket

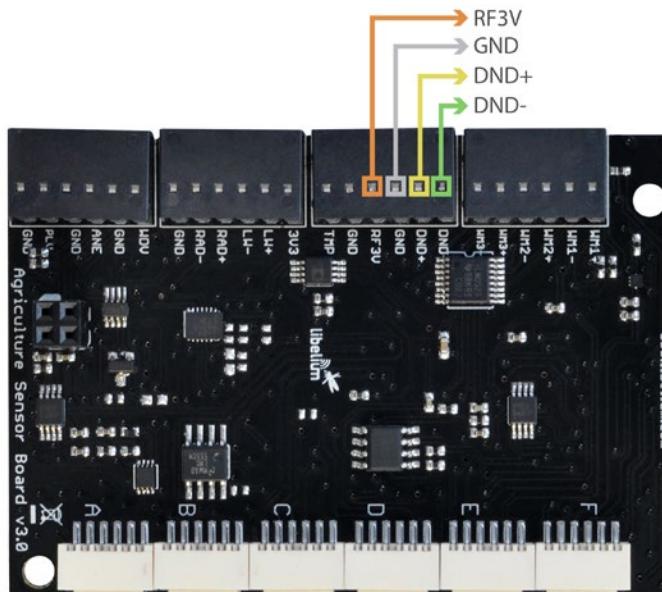


Figure: Image of the socket for the dendrometers

Any of the three dendrometers available may be connected to Wasp mote through the two 2.54mm pitch terminal blocks marked in the image in the figure above. The pins corresponding to the sensor in this terminal block (highlighted in the figure) provide the sensor with connection to ground, power supply and to the analog-to-digital converter differential input.

5.8. Fruit diameter dendrometer (Ecomatik DF)

5.8.1. Specifications

Fruit diameter: 0 ~ 11 cm
Range of the sensor: 7.5 mm
Output range: 0 ~ 20 kΩ
Accuracy: ±2 µm
Temperature coefficient: <0.1 µm/K
Operation temperature: -30 ~ 40 °C
Operation humidity: 0 ~ 100% RH
Cable length: 2 m



Figure: Ecomatik DF sensor

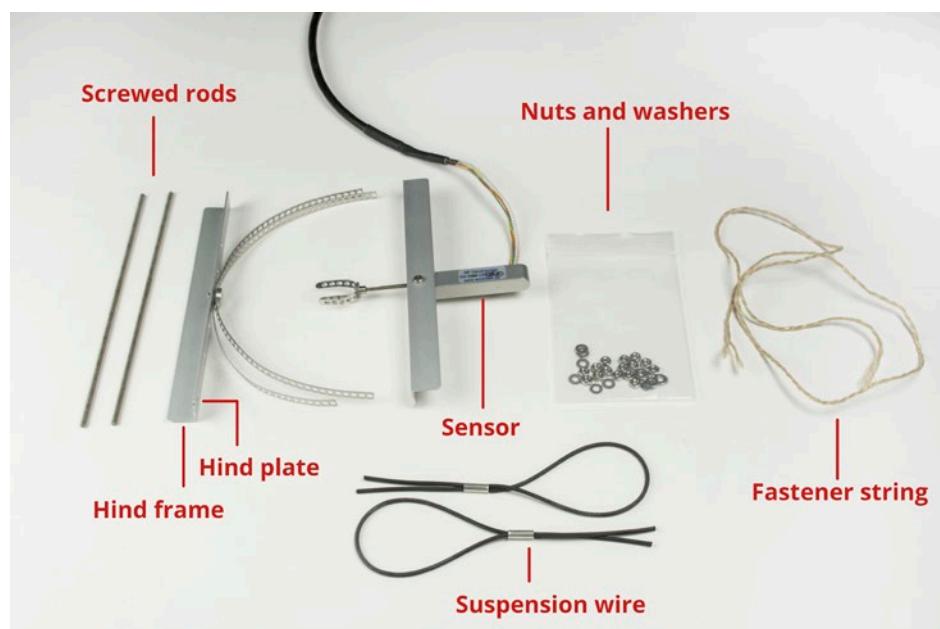


Figure: Ecomatik DF sensor

5.8.2. Installation process

Detach the front frame of the dendrometer to allow you fix the fruit to be measured. Insert the fruit carefully between the fixing wires until it rests onto the hind plate. Curve the fixing wires accordingly so as to fit the shape of the fruit. Ensure that the fruit rests on the hind plate. Fix the wires on the fruit using a rubber band so that the fruit is firmly held between the fixing wires and the hind plate. Replace the front part of the frame and fix it with screws. The complete set-up should be suspended freely from a tree branch using a suspension wire. Ensure that the fruit hangs freely and that the branch from which it grows is not strained by the dendrometer. Turn the screws slowly to push in the rod about 2 mm. Fix the cable onto the tree branch so that the sensor is protected from any accidental pull/drag on the entire cable length. This can be done using a rope or cable straps. Ensure the suspension rope/strap is not so tight as to interfere with normal tree growth and expansion during the entire measurement period. Also, there should be no tension between the sensor and cable.

In the pictures below can be seen how the sensor should look after the installation process.



Figure: Ecomatik DF sensor with apple



Figure: Ecomatik DF sensor with apple



Figure: Ecomatik DC2 sensor (previous version)



Figure: Ecomatik DC2 sensor (previous version)

Ensure that no rain water can run along the cable into the sensor casing.

It may not be necessary but, in case the fruit is too small to withstand the dendrometer's frame weight, you can adapt the instrument: the frames and the screwed rods can be shortened by cutting.

5.8.3. Measurement process

The operation of the three Ecomatik dendrometers, DC3, DD-S and DF, is based on the variation of an internal resistance with the pressure that the growing of the trunk, stem, branch or fruit exerts on the sensor. The circuit permits the reading of that resistance in a full bridge configuration through a 16 bits analog-to-digital converter whose reference is provided by a high precision 3 V voltage reference in order to acquire the most accurate and stable measurements possible. The reading of the converter, shared with the Pt-1000 temperature sensor, will be carried out through the Digital Bus using the functions of the library [waspSensorAgr_v30](#) explained in chapter "API" about this API library, returning the read value in millimeters (mm). The 3.3 V and 5 V power supplies of the devices may be cut off or connected via the digital switch controlled internally by the library. It is highly recommended to switch off this sensor in order to minimize the global consumption of the board (you can find more information about the consumption of the board and how to handle it in chapter "Board configuration and programming").

This sensor can only be read by Smart Agriculture PRO version.

Reading code:

```
{
    // Variable to store the read value
    float value_dendrometer;
    // Instance object
    dendrometerClass dendSensor(SENS_SA_DF);
    Agriculture.ON();
    // Read the dendrometer sensor
    value_dendrometer = dendSensor.readDendrometer();
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the dendrometer sensor in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-05-dendrometer-sensor-reading>

There is another possibility to take measures using the dendrometer. First, a reference is stored at the beginning of the code with the `setReference()` function (it should be run inside the `setup()`). Then, the value returned is calculated with the current value of the dendrometer minus the reference stored, as if it was an offset. So the measurement will be the upgrowth of the fruit using the `readGrowth()` function.

```
{  
    // Variable to store the read value  
    float value_dendrometer;  
  
    // Instance object  
    dendrometerClass dendSensor(SENS_SA_DC3);  
  
    Agriculture.ON();  
  
    // This function reads the dendrometer value  
    // and sets it as zero millimeters reference  
    dendSensor.setReference();  
  
    // Read the dendrometer sensor and return the  
    // the difference between this value and reference  
    value_dendrometer = dendSensor.readGrowth();  
  
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the dendrometer sensor in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-05b-dendrometer-sensor-reading-with-reference>

5.8.4. Socket

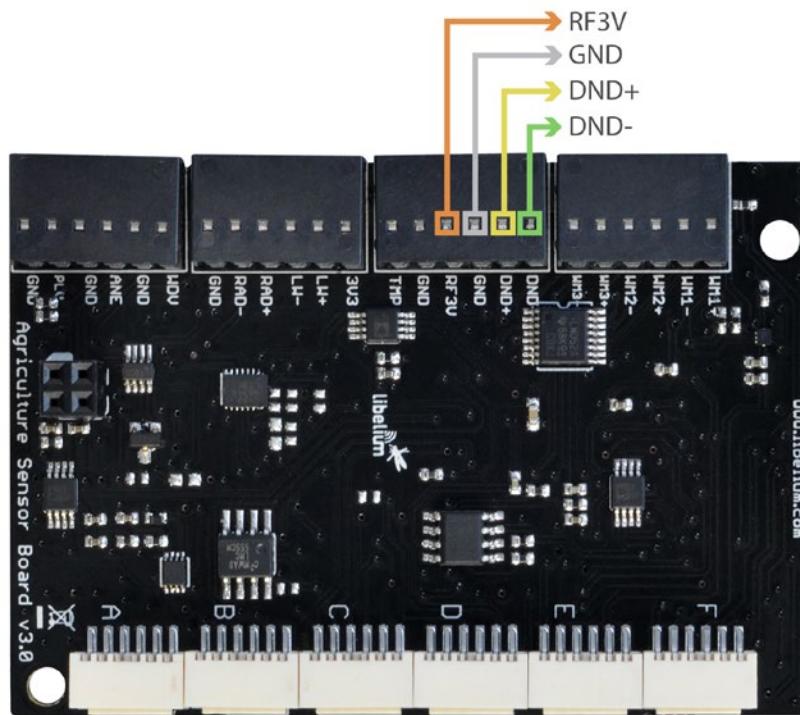


Figure: Image of the socket for the dendrometers

Any of the three dendrometers available may be connected to WaspMote through the 2.54 mm pitch terminal blocks marked in the image in the figure above. The pins corresponding to the sensor in this terminal block (highlighted in the figure) provide the sensor with connection to ground, power supply and to the analog-to-digital converter differential input.

5.9. Solar radiation sensor - PAR (SQ-110)

5.9.1. Specifications

Sensitivity: 0.200 mV / $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Calibration factor: 5 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}/\text{mV}$

Non-linearity: <1% (up to 4000 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)

Non-stability (long-term drift): <2% per year

Spectral range: 410 ~ 655 nm

Accuracy: ±5%

Repeatability: <1%

Diameter: 2.4 cm

Height: 2.8 cm

Cable length: 5m of shielded, twisted-pair wire

Operation temperature: -40 ~ 70 °C

Operation humidity: 0 ~ 100% RH



Figure: SQ-110 sensor

-- Defined Quantum Response
— Spectral Response of the Sensor

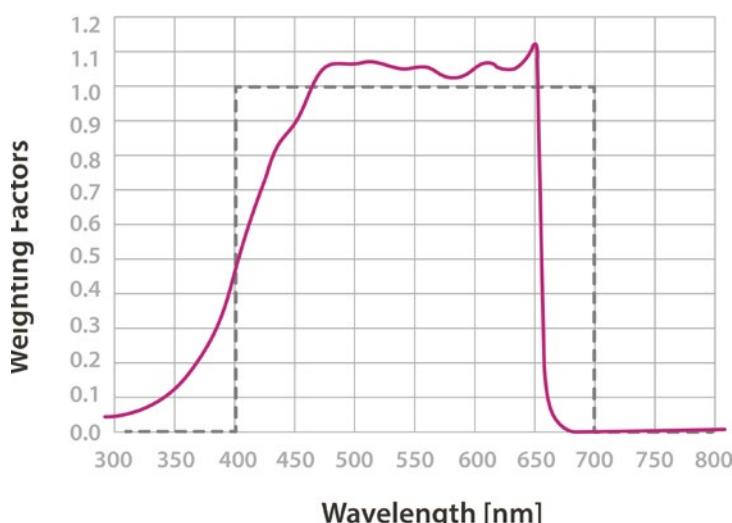


Figure: Graph of the spectral response of the SQ-110 sensor compared to the photosynthetic response of a plant

5.9.2. Measurement process

The SQ-110 sensor, specifically calibrated for the detection of solar radiation, provides at its output a voltage proportional to the intensity of the light in the visible range of the spectrum, a key parameter in photosynthesis processes. It presents a maximum output of 400mV under maximum radiation conditions and a sensitivity of $5.00\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}/\text{mV}$. In order to improve the accuracy of the reading, this is carried out through a 16 bits analog-to-digital converter that communicates with the microcontroller of the mote through the Digital Bus. It can be configured or read using the functions implemented in the API library [WaspSensorAgr_v30](#) for the Agriculture v3.0 Board. The 5 V power supply of this stage is controlled through a digital switch that can be activated and deactivated using the digital pin DIGITAL7.

This sensor can only be read by Smart Agriculture PRO version.

For a professional installation, we advise the use the Solar sensors mounting accessory (see Appendix in this Guide). It works for both OEM sensor and Plug & Sense! probe versions.

Reading code:

```
{  
    // Variable to store the radiation conversion value  
    float radiation,value;  
    Agriculture.ON();  
    // Read radiation sensor  
    value = radSensor.readRadiation();  
    // Conversion from voltage into  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$   
    radiation = value / 0.0002;  
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the SQ-110 sensor in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-04-photosynthetic-solar-radiation-sensor-reading>

5.9.3. Socket

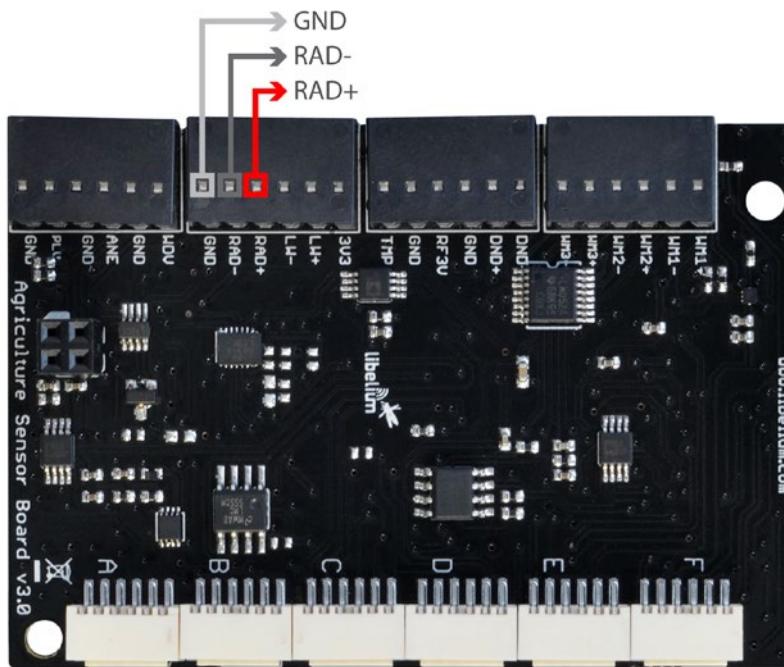


Figure: Image of the socket for the SQ-110 sensor

This sensor is connected to the analog-to-digital converter through the 3 pins of the 2.54 mm pitch terminal block marked in the image in the figure above.

5.10. Ultraviolet Radiation sensor (SU-100)

5.10.1. Specifications

Sensitivity: $0.2\text{mV} / \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Calibration factor: $5.0\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}/\text{mV}$

Non-stability (Long-term drift): <3% per year

Non-linearity: <1% (up to $300\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)

Spectral range: 250 ~ 400nm

Accuracy: $\pm 10\%$

Repeatability: <1%

Diameter: 2.4cm

Height: 2.8cm

Cable length: 5m shielded, twisted-pair wire

Operation temperature: -40 to 70 °C

Operation humidity: 0 ~ 100%RH



Figure: SU-100 sensor

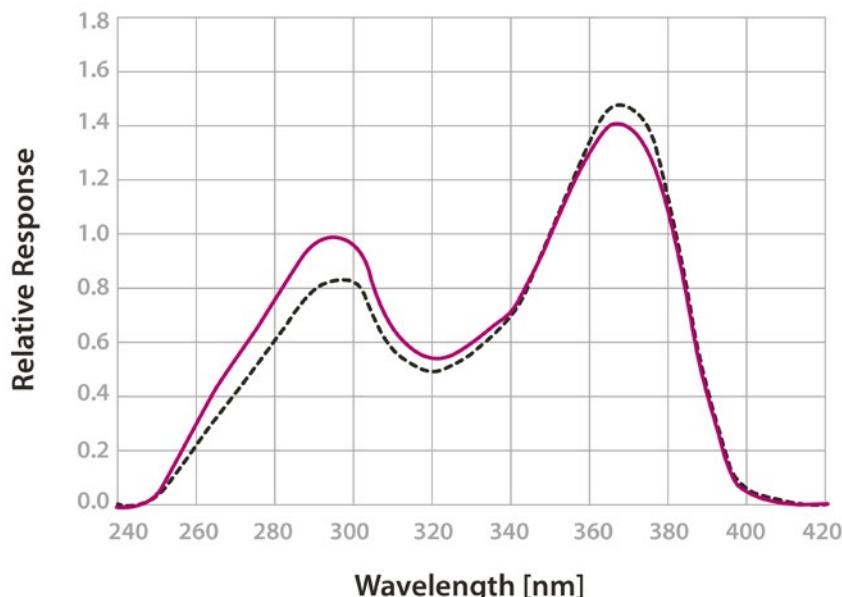


Figure: Graph of the spectral response of the SU-100 sensor compared to the photosynthetic response of a plant

5.10.2. Measurement process

The SU-100 sensor, complementary to the SQ-110 sensor, provides at its output a voltage proportional to the intensity of the light in the ultraviolet range of the spectrum. It presents a maximum output of 26mV under maximum radiation conditions and a sensitivity of $0.2\text{mV} / \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$. This sensor is read by the mote through the same 16 bits analog-to-digital converter used with the SQ-110 sensor. It can be configured or read using the functions implemented in the API library [WaspSensorAgr_v30](#) for the Agriculture v3.0 Board. The 5 V power supply of this stage is controlled through a digital switch that can be activated and deactivated internally by the library.

This sensor can only be read by Smart Agriculture PRO version.

For a professional installation, we advise the use the Solar sensors mounting accessory (see Appendix in this Guide). It works for both OEM sensor and Plug & Sense! probe versions.

Reading code:

```
{
    // Instance object
    radiationClass radSensor;
    // Variable to store the radiation conversion value
    float radiation,value;
    Agriculture.ON();
    // Read radiation sensor
    value = radSensor.readRadiation();
    // Conversion from voltage into  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 
    radiation = value / 0.0002;
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the SU-100 sensor in the following link:

http://www.libelium.com/development/waspMote/examples/ag-v30-03-ultraviolet_solar_radiation_sensor_reading

5.10.3. Socket

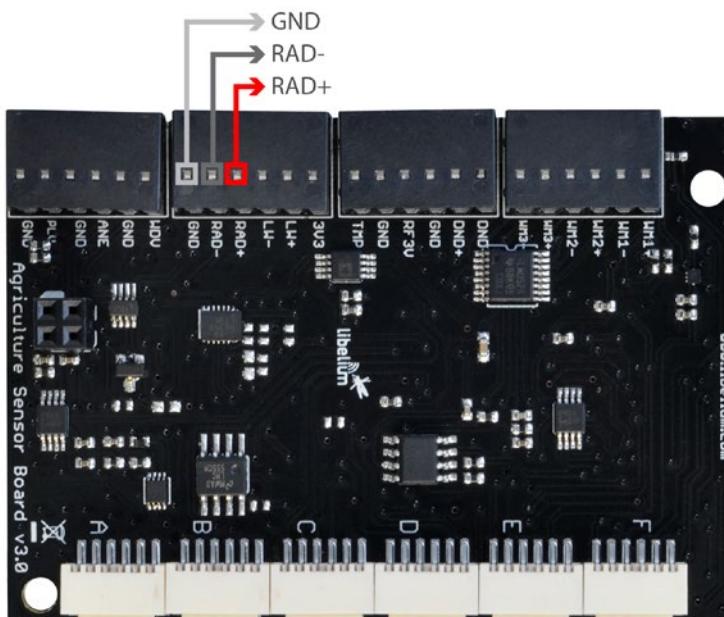


Figure: Image of the socket for the SU-100 sensor

This sensor is connected to the analog-to-digital converter through the three pins of the 2.54 mm pitch terminal block marked in the image in the figure above.

5.11. Weather station (WS-3000)

This weather station consists of three different sensors, described in detail below: a wind vane, an anemometer and a pluviometer. It connects to WaspMote through six wires that must be connected to the terminal block shown in the corresponding figures, being the anemometer connected to the vane through an RJ11 socket.



Figure: Image of the Weather station WS-3000

5.11.1. Anemometer

5.11.1.1. Specifications

Sensitivity: 2.4km/h / turn

Wind Speed Range: 0 ~ 240km/h

Height: 7.1 cm

Arm length: 8.9 cm

Connector: RJ11



Figure: Anemometer

5.11.1.2. Measurement process

The anemometer chosen for WaspMote consists of a reed switch normally open that closes for a short period of time when the arms of the anemometer complete a 180° angle, so the output is a digital signal whose frequency will be proportional to the wind speed. There will be 2 events in each complete turn. That signal can be read from the digital pin **DIGITAL2** of the WaspMote. The function of the library **readAnemometer()** returns the wind speed value in kilometers per hour (km/h). The power of the sensor and of the electronics around it may be connected or disconnected using a digital switch controlled internally by the library.

Reading code:

```
{
    // Variable to store the anemometer value
    float anemometer;
    // Instance objects
    weatherStationClass anemSensor;
    Agriculture.ON();
    // Read Anemometer sensor
    anemometer = anemSensor.readAnemometer();
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the whole Weather Station WS-3000 data sensor in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/waspmote/examples/ag-v30-08-weather-station-sensor-reading>

5.11.1.3. Socket

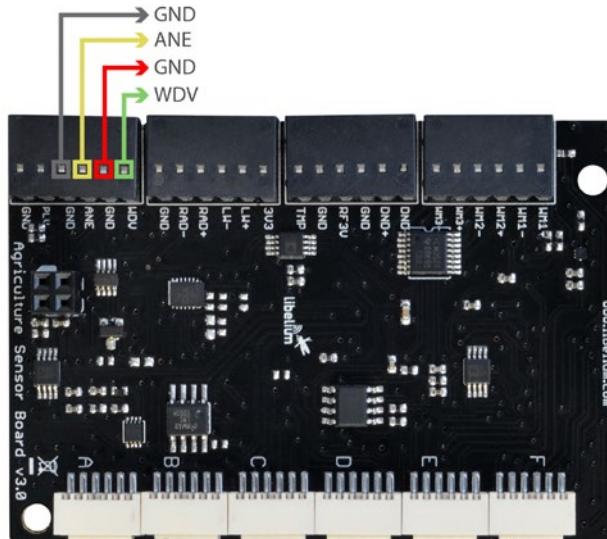


Figure: Image of the connector for the anemometer

The way to connect the anemometer to the Agriculture 3.0 Board is through the vane: the anemometer's cable must be plugged into the socket that can be found on the base of the vane.

5.11.2. Wind vane

5.11.2.1. Specifications

Height: 8.9 cm

Length: 17.8 cm

Maximum accuracy: 22.5°

Resistance range: 688 Ω ~ 120 kΩ



Figure: Wind vane

5.11.2.2. Measurement process

The wind vane consists of a basement that turns freely on a platform endowed with a net of eight resistances connected to eight switches that are normally open and are closed (one or two) when a magnet in the basement acts on them, which permits us to distinguish up to 16 different positions (the equivalent to a resolution of 22.5°). The equivalent resistance of the wind vane, along with a 10 kΩ resistance, form a voltage divider, powered at 3.3 V through a digital switch controlled by the [ANALOG1](#) pin, whose output can be measured in the analog input [ANALOG5](#). The function of the library [readVaneDirection\(\)](#) also stores in variable [vane_direction](#) an 8 bits value which corresponds with an identifier of the pointing direction.

Below, a table with the different values that the equivalent resistance of the wind vane may take is shown, along with the direction corresponding to each value:

Direction (degrees)	Resistance (kΩ)	Voltage (V)	Identifier
0	33	2.53	SENS_AGR_VANE_N
22.5	6.57	1.31	SENS_AGR_VANE_NNE
45	8.2	1.49	SENS_AGR_VANE_NE
67.5	0.891	0.27	SENS_AGR_VANE_ENE
90	1	0.3	SENS_AGR_VANE_E
112.5	0.688	0.21	SENS_AGR_VANE_ESE
135	2.2	0.59	SENS_AGR_VANE_SE
157.5	1.41	0.41	SENS_AGR_VANE_SSE
180	3.9	0.92	SENS_AGR_VANE_S
202.5	3.14	0.79	SENS_AGR_VANE_SSW
225	16	2.03	SENS_AGR_VANE_SW
247.5	14.12	1.93	SENS_AGR_VANE_WSW
270	120	3.05	SENS_AGR_VANE_W
292.5	42.12	2.67	SENS_AGR_VANE_WNW
315	64.9	2.86	SENS_AGR_VANE_NW
337.5	21.88	2.26	SENS_AGR_VANE_NNW

Reading code:

```
{
    // Variable to store the vane value
    int vane;
    // Instance objects
    weatherStationClass vaneSensor;
    Agriculture.ON();
    // Read Vane sensor
    vane = vaneSensor.readVaneDirection();
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the whole Weather Station WS-3000 data sensor in the following link:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-08-weather-station-sensor-reading>

Besides, it is recommended to use the function `getVaneFiltered()` in order to perform a mean filtered measurement during a specified period of time. Thus, mechanical fluctuations will be avoided and a more accurate measurement will be done. See example here:

<http://www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-09-wind-vane-filtered>

5.11.2.3. Socket

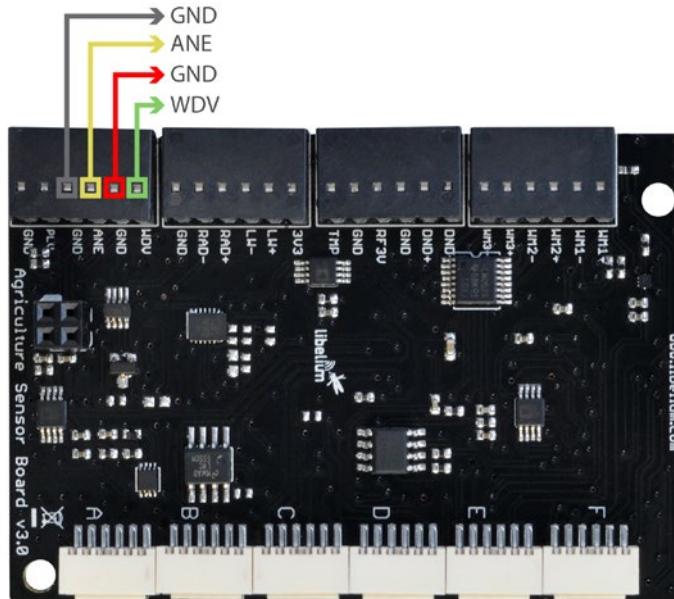


Figure: Image of the connector for the wind vane

The wind vane is connected to the board through four pins of a terminal block whose correspondence with the sensor's wire is shown in the figure above.

5.11.3. Pluviometer

5.11.3.1. Specifications

Height: 9.05 cm

Length: 23 cm

Bucket capacity: 0.28 mm of rain



5.11.3.2. Measurement process

The pluviometer consists of a small bucket that, once completely filled (0.28 mm of water approximately), closes a switch, emptying automatically afterwards. The sensor is connected directly to the WaspMote **DIGITAL4** digital input through a pull-up resistance and to the interruption pin **RXD1**, allowing the triggering of an interruption of the microcontroller when the rainfall provokes a bucket emptying event. Since the consumption of this sensor, in absence of rain, is null, no elements of power control have been added for it.

The library defines several functions to measure from the pluviometer. An inner structure is being used in order to store the number of pluviometer interruptions that took place for the last 24 hours (regarding the RTC settings). The function used for storing a new pulse is called **storePulse()** and it should be called every time a new pluviometer interruption is generated. On the other hand, it is possible to know three different values given by the following functions:

readPluviometerCurrent() calculates the precipitations in mm for the current period. For example, it is 10:42 am, so this function returns the mm of rainfall that took place in the last 42 minutes.

readPluviometerHour() calculates the precipitations in the previous one-hour period. For example, it is 10:42 am, so this function returns the mm of rainfall between 9 am and 10 am.

readPluviometerDay() calculates the accumulated precipitation in the last 24 hours.

Tip: the user can apply a little of paraffin on the pluviometer's upper surface in order to help the rain drops to flow down to the inside of the sensor.

You can find a complete example code for reading the whole Weather Station WS-3000 data sensor in the following link:

www.libelium.com/development/waspMote/examples/ag-v30-08-weather-station-sensor-reading

There is an example of how to use the pluviometer sensor separately from the Weather Station:

www.libelium.com/development/waspMote/examples/ag-v30-10-pluviometer-interruption-reading

5.11.3.3. Socket

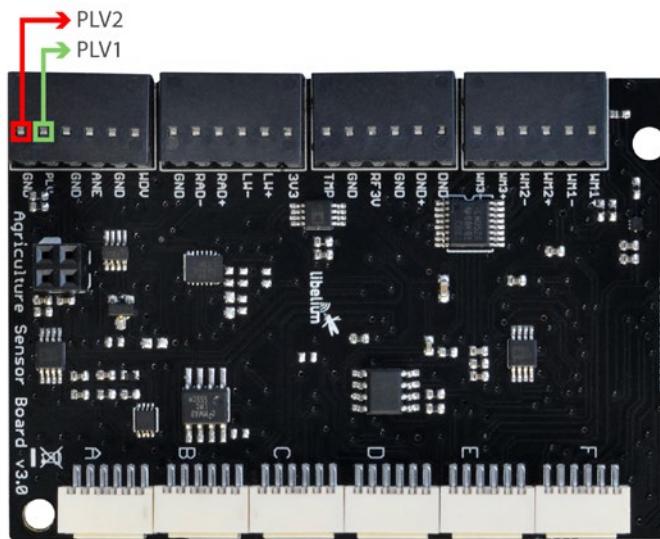


Figure: Image of the socket for the pluviometer

In the image in the figure above we can see marked the two pins in the terminal block that correspond to the pluviometer (no polarity is required).

5.12. Ultrasonic Sensor (MaxSonar® from MaxBotix™)

5.12.1. Specifications

I2CXL-MaxSonar®-MB7040™

Operation frequency: 42 kHz

Maximum detection distance: 765 cm

Interface: Digital Bus

Power supply: 3.3 ~ 5 V

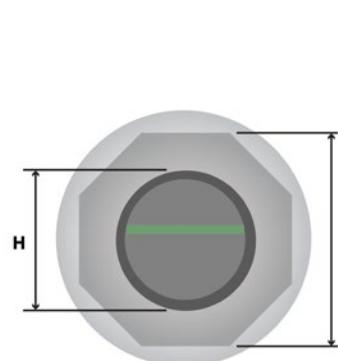
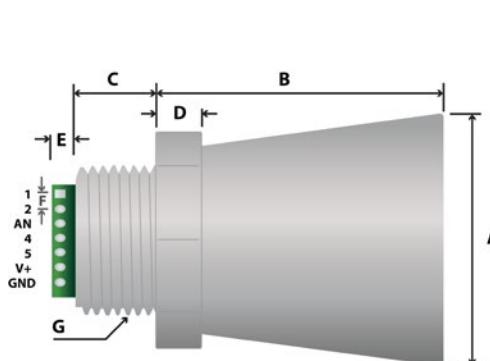
Consumption (average): 2.1 mA (powered at 3.3 V) – 3.2 mA (powered at 5 V)

Consumption (peak): 50 mA (powered at 3.3 V) – 100 mA (powered at 5 V)

Usage: Indoors and outdoors (IP-67)



Figure: Ultrasonic I2CXL-MaxSonar®-MB7040 from MaxBotix™ sensor



A	1.72" dia.	43.8 mm dia.
B	2.00"	50.7 mm
C	0.58"	14.4 mm
D	0.31"	7.9 mm
E	0.18"	4.6 mm
F	0.1"	2.54 mm
G	3/4" National Pipe Thread Straight	
H	1.032" dia.	26.2 dia.
I	1.37"	34.8 mm
weight: 1.76 oz. ; 50 grams		

Figure: Ultrasonic I2CXL-MaxSonar®-MB7040 sensor dimensions

Note: Only one MB7040 sensor is supported at the same time.

In the figure below we can see a diagram of the detection range of the sensor developed using different detection patterns (a 0.63 cm diameter dowel for diagram A, a 2.54 cm diameter dowel for diagram B, an 8.25 cm diameter rod for diagram C and a 28 cm wide board for diagram D):

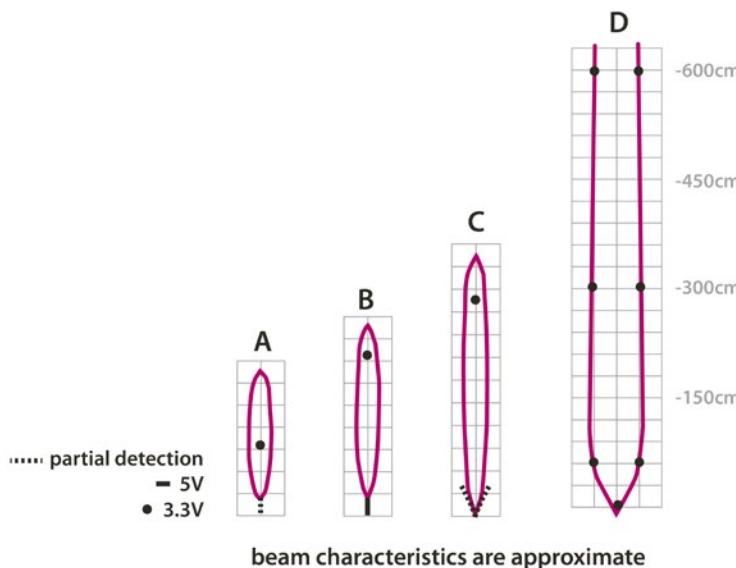


Figure: Diagram of the sensor beam extracted from the data sheet of the XL-MaxSonar®-WRA1™ sensor from MaxBotix

I2CXL-MaxSonar®-MB1202™

Operation frequency: 42 kHz

Maximum detection distance: 645 cm

Sensitivity (analog output): 2.5 mV/cm (powered at 3.3 V) – 3.8 mV/cm (powered at 5 V)

Power supply: 3.3 ~ 5 V

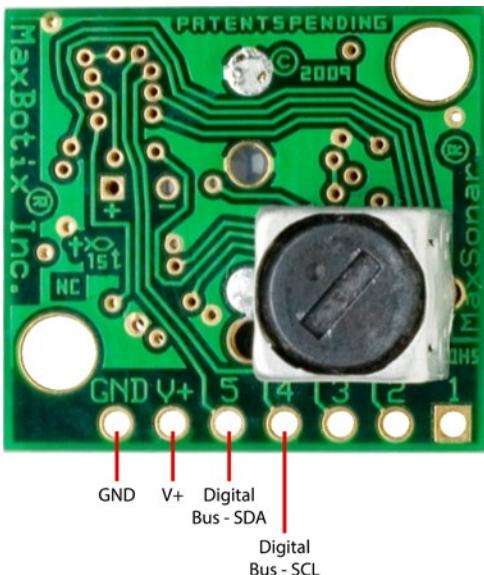
Consumption (average): 2 mA (powered at 3.3 V) – 3mA (powered at 5 V)

Usage: Indoors



Figure: Ultrasonic I2CXL-MaxSonar®-MB1202 from MaxBotix™ sensor

In the figure below we can see a diagram of the detection range of the sensor developed using different detection patterns (a 0.63 cm diameter dowel for diagram A, a 2.54 cm diameter dowel for diagram B, a 8.25 cm diameter rod for diagram C and a 28 cm wide board for diagram D):



A	0.785"	19.9 mm
B	0.870"	22.1 mm
C	0.100"	2.54 mm
D	0.100"	2.54 mm
E	0.670"	17.0 mm
F	0.510"	12.6 mm
G	0.124" dia.	3.1 mm dia.
H	0.100"	2.54 mm
J	0.645"	16.4 mm
K	0.610"	15.5 mm
L	0.735"	18.7 mm
M	0.065"	1.7 mm
N	0.038" dia.	1.0 mm dia.

weight: 4.3 grams

Figure: Diagram of the sensor beam extracted from the data sheet of the Ultrasonic I2CXL-MaxSonar®-MB1202 sensor from MaxBotix

5.12.2. Measurement Process

The MaxSonar® sensors from MaxBotix connects through digital bus interface.

In the next figure, we can see a drawing of two example applications for the ultrasonic sensors, such as liquid level monitoring or presence detection.

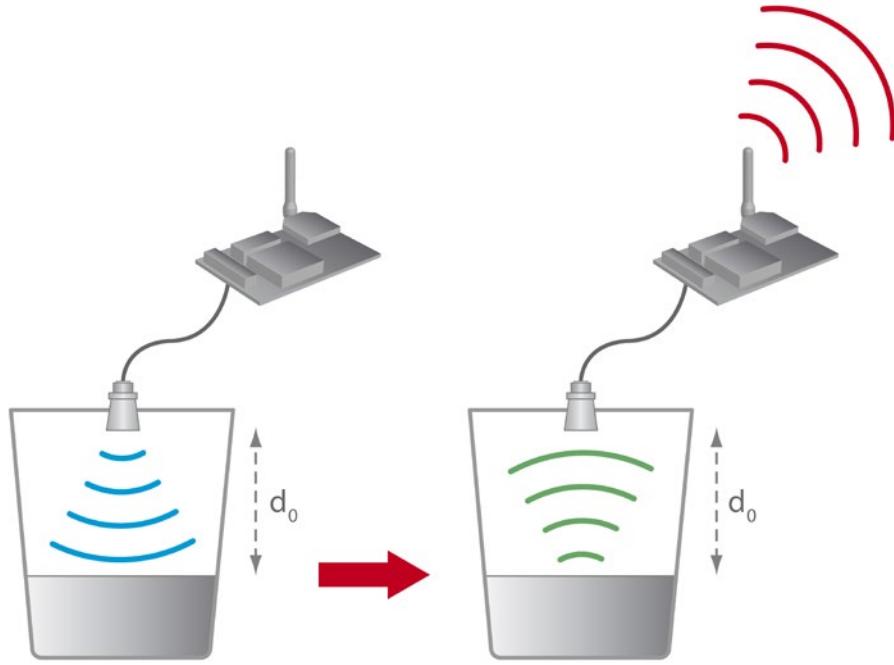


Figure: Examples of application for the MaxSonar® sensors

The XL-MaxSonar®-WRA1TM sensor is endowed with an IP-67 casing, so it can be used in outdoors applications, such as liquid level monitoring in storage tanks.

Below a sample code to measure one of the ultrasound sensors (the XL-MaxSonar®-WRA1) is shown:

Reading Code:

```
{
    uint16_t distance;
    Agriculture.ON();
    distance = Agriculture.getDistance();
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the distance in the following link:

www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-13-ultrasound

5.12.3. Socket

These sensors share the socket with the BME280 temperature, humidity and pressure sensor. The pin correspondence, highlighted in the figure below, is the same for both.

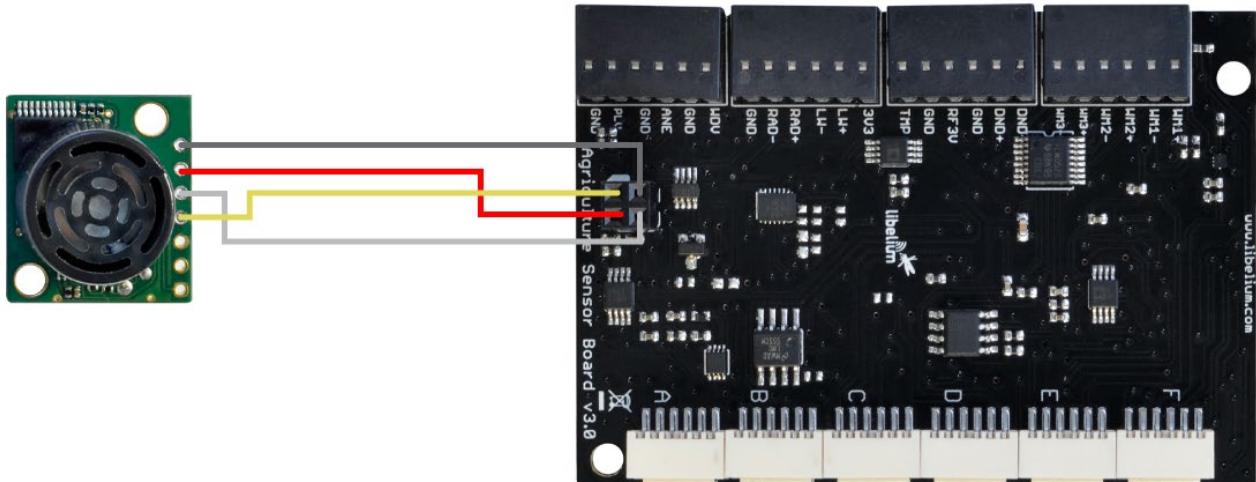


Figure: Image of the socket for connecting the MaxSonar® Sensors

5.13. Luminosity sensor (TSL2561)

5.13.1. Specifications

Electrical characteristics

Dynamic range: 0.1 to 40000 lux

Spectral range: 300 ~ 1100 nm

Voltage range: 2.7 ~ 3.6 V

Supply current typical: 0.24 mA

Sleep current maximum: 0.3 μ A

Operating temperature: -30 ~ +70 °C

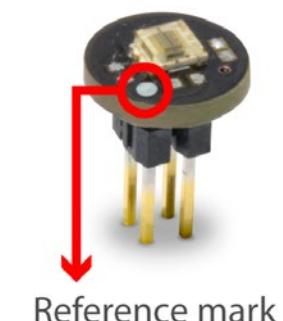


Figure: Image of the Luminosity sensor

Note: Only one TSL2561 sensor is supported at the same time.

5.13.2. Measurement process

This is a light-to-digital converter that transforms light intensity into a digital signal output. This device combines one broadband photo-diode (visible plus infrared) and one infrared-responding photo-diode on a single CMOS integrated circuit capable of providing a near-photopic response over an effective 20-bit dynamic range (16-bit resolution). Two integrating ADCs convert the photo-diode currents to a digital output that represents the irradiance measured on each channel. This digital output in lux is derived using an empirical formula to approximate the human eye response.

Reading Code:

```
{
    uint32_t luxes = 0;
    Agriculture.ON();
    // Reads the luxes sensor
    // Select the option of measure:
    //   - OUTDOOR
    //   - INDOOR
    luxes = Agriculture.getLuxes(INDOOR);
}
```

You can find a complete example code for reading the luminosity in the following link:

www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/examples/ag-v30-14-luxes

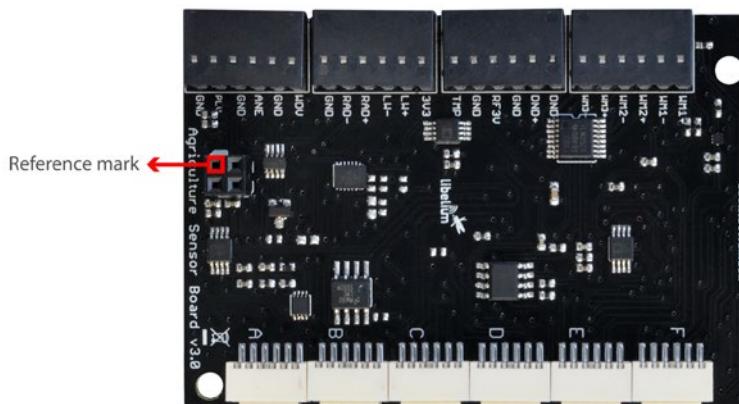


Figure: Image of the socket for the luxes sensor

In the image above we can see highlighted the four pins of the terminal block where the sensor must be connected to the board. The white dot luxes board, must match the mark of the Agriculture sensor board.

5.14. Sockets for casing

In case the Agriculture v3.0 board is going to be used in an application that requires the use of a casing, such as an outdoors application, a series of sockets to facilitate the connection of the sensors through a probe has been disposed.

These sockets (PTSM from Phoenix Contact) allow to assemble the wires of the probe simply by pressing them into it. To remove the wire press the slot above the input pin and pull off the wire softly.

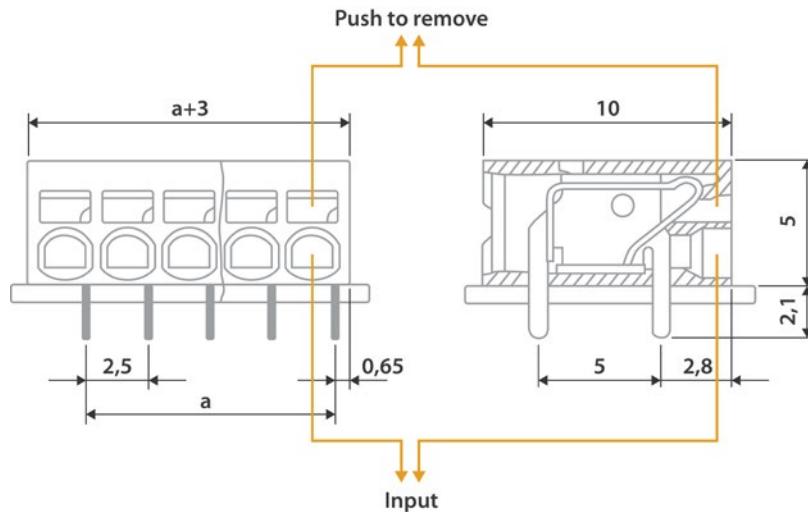


Figure: Diagram of a socket extracted from the Phoenix Contact data sheet

In the figure below an image of the board with the sockets in it and the correspondence between its inputs and the sensor's pins is shown.

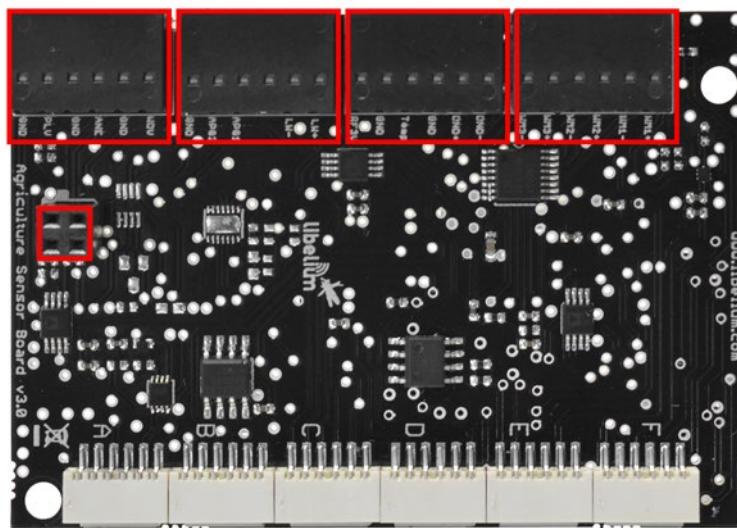


Figure: Image of the sockets for casing applications

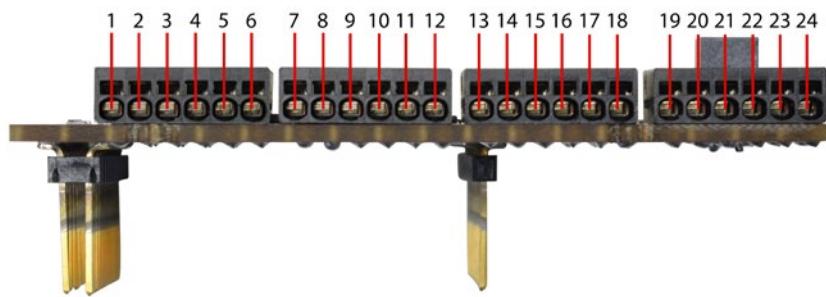


Figure: Image of the pin correspondence between the sockets and the sensors

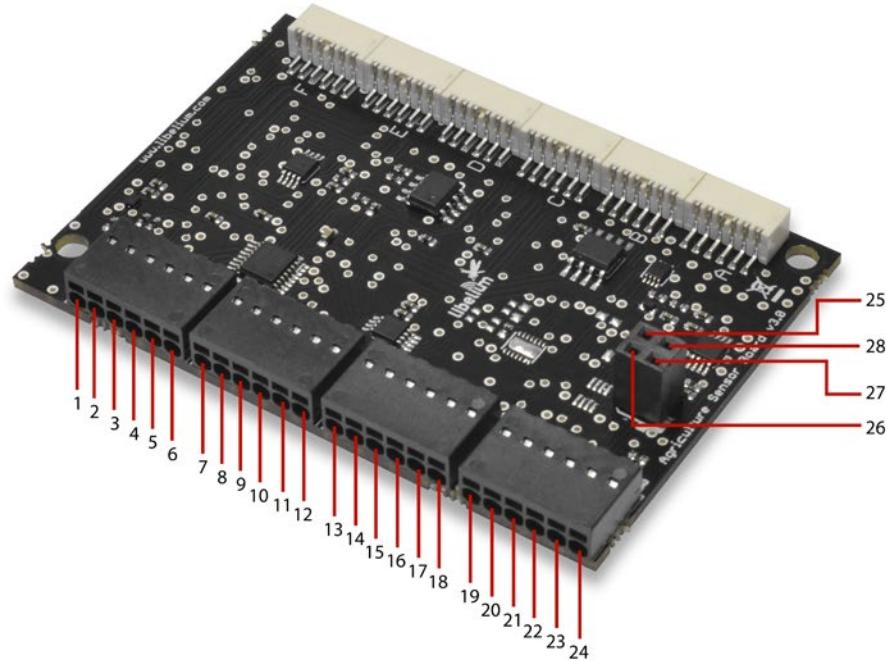


Figure: Image of the pin correspondence between the sockets and the sensors

Sensor	Pin	Function
Watermark	1	Watermark 1 +
	2	Watermark 1 -
	3	Watermark 2 +
	4	Watermark 2 -
	5	Watermark 3 +
	6	Watermark 3 -
Dendrometer	7	Dendrometer -
	8	Dendrometer +
	9	GND
	10	REF3V
Pt-1000/DS18B20	11	GND
	12	Pt-1000 / DS18B20
	13	+3V3
Leaf Wetness	14	Leaf Wetness +
	15	Leaf Wetness -
Solar Radiation	16	Radiation +
	17	Radiation -
	18	GND
Weather Station WS-3000 (Vane)	19	Vane Output (Yellow)
	20	GND (Black)
Weather Station WS-3000 (Anemometer)	21	Anemometer Output (Green)
	22	GND (Red)
Weather Station WS-3000 (Pluviometer)	23	Pluviometer
	24	Pluviometer
Digital Bus	25	Digital Bus (SCL)
	26	GND
	27	Digital Bus (SDA)
	28	VCC

6. Board configuration and programming

6.1. Hardware configuration

The WaspMote Agriculture v3.0 Board hardly requires a manual hardware configuration, since all the power control and sensor reading operations can be carried out digitally. It will be only necessary to ensure that the sensors are connected in the right way to their sockets for a proper measurement.

6.2. API

The Agriculture Sensor Board v3.0 for WaspMote has its own library which contains the set of necessary instructions to easily configure and read each one of the sensors which can be connected to the board. Next, each one of the functions is described and the process of configuration is detailed for each sensor. The specific configuration which must be applied to each one of the sensors is explained in the specific sensor's section.

When using the Agriculture Sensor Board v3 on WaspMote, remember it is mandatory to include the WaspSensorAgr_v30 library by introducing the next line at the beginning of the code:

```
#include <WaspSensorAgr_v30.h>
```

Each agriculture sensor needs its own object. So, between the include of the library and the global variables declaration, the object must be created following the next structure:

- Name of the class: `leafWetnessClass`.
- Name of the object: We recommend to use the name of the sensor. In this case `lwSensor`.
- Only in watermark sensor you need put in brackets the socket. For example: `SOCKET_B` or `SOCKET_1`.

6.2.1. Agriculture Class

Methods:

- Turn on the sensor board by enable the 3.3 V and 5 V.
`Agriculture.ON();`
- Turn off the sensor board by disable the 3.3 V and 5 V.
`Agriculture.OFF();`
- Read distance in cm when the ultrasound sensor is connected.
`Agriculture.getDistance();`
- Read temperature in °C when the BME280 is connected
`Agriculture.getTemperature();`
- Read pressure in PA when the BME280 is connected
`Agriculture.getPressure();`
- Read humidity in % when the BME280 is connected
`Agriculture.getHumidity();`
- Read luxes in lux when the TSL2561 is connected, in this case its necessary include the place of sensor (INDOOR or OUTDOOR) into the brackets.
`Agriculture.getLuxes(INDOOR);`

The function `Agriculture.sleepAgr()` is an adaptation of the function `deepSleep()` in the library `WaspPWR.cpp` that allows to put WaspMote to sleep, turning the power of the board completely off or keeping the pluviometer circuits on if the interruptions of this sensor are going to be used to wake up the microcontroller. The parameters `TIME`, `OFFSET`, `MODE` and `OPTION` allow to define the time the mote will be in deep sleep mode before waking up with an RTC interruption and the modules that will be inactive during this time, like in the original function (read the WaspMote technical guide and Programming Guide for more information). To activate the pluviometer interruptions, the parameter `AGR INTERRUPTION` must be assigned with the value `SENS_AGR_PLUVIOMETER` (remember not to deactivate the sensor board when defining the parameter `OPTION` for a correct operation of the interruptions).

A basic program to detect events from the board will present a similar structure to the following, subject to changes in dependence of the application:

- 1. The board is switched on using the function `Agriculture.ON`
- 2. When the mote wakes up, disable interruptions from the board using function `Agriculture.detachPluvioInt()`.
- 3. Store or send via a radio module the gathered information.
- 4. Return to step 4 to enable interruptions and put the mote to sleep.

6.2.2. dendrometerClass

Method:

- Read the dendrometer value in Agriculture Pro.
`dnd.readDendrometer();`

6.2.3. ds18b20Class

Method:

- Read the soil temperature in Agriculture Normal.
`ds18b20.readDS18b20();`

6.2.4. leafWetnessClass

Method:

- Read the leaf wetness % in Agriculture Normal and Pro.
`lw.getLeafWetness();`

6.2.5. pt1000Class

Method:

- Read the soil temperature in Agriculture Pro.
`soilTemp.readPT1000();`

6.2.6. radiationClass

Method:

- Read the solar Radiation in Agriculture Pro.
`solarRadiation.readRadiation();`

6.2.7. watermarkClass

- In this case it is necessary to specify the socket where watermark is connected and also instance object.
`watermarkClass wmSensor1(SOCKET_1);`

Method:

- Read the soil water content (Hz) in Agriculture Normal and Pro.
`wmSensor1.readWatermark();`

6.2.8. weatherStationClass

Method:

- Read the wind speed in Agriculture Normal and Pro.
`wh.readAnemometer();`
- Read the vane direction in Agriculture Normal and Pro.
`wh.readVaneDirection();`

The `attachPluvioInt()` function enables the interruptions generated by the pluviometer. Take into account that this sensor is permanently powered all the time if the board is on, so it will keep on triggering interruptions as long as they are enabled.

```
wh.AttachPluvioInt();
```

Complementing the previous function, the aim of `detachPluvioInt()` is to deactivate the interrupts generated by the pluviometer. After its execution, the microcontroller will ignore any interruption which arrives from this sensor until the `attachPluvioInt()` instruction is called again.

```
wh.detachPluvioInt();
```

- Read pluviometer value.
`wh.readPluviometerCurrent();`
- Read pluviometer value in 1 hour.
`wh.readPluviometerHour();`
- Read pluviometer value in 1 day.
`wh.readPluviometerDay();`

7. API changelog

Keep track of the software changes on this link:

www.libelium.com/development/wasp mote/documentation/changelog/#Agriculture

8. Documentation changelog

From v7.6 to v7.7

- Deleted references to the discontinued Smart Agriculture Sensor Board ("normal" version)
- Added information about the new Smart Agriculture Xtreme line
- 4G US module LE910 NAG was discontinued, now Libelium offers the LE910 NA V2 (different bands, no 2G and no GPS)
- Added information about the Bridge
- Added references to new LoRaWAN ASIA-PAC / LATAM module
- Added references to new LoRaWAN AU module
- Added references to new LoRaWAN IN module
- Added references to new Sigfox AU / APAC / LATAM module
- Deleted references to the discontinued Internal Solar Panel
- Deleted references to the discontinued RS-232 module

From v7.5 to v7.6

- Modified the Solar sensors mounting accessory Appendix to fit the new model

From v7.4 to v7.5

- Added new functions and code for dendrometer sensors

From v7.3 to v7.4

- Added Appendix for proper installation of the Solar sensors mounting kit

From v7.2 to v7.3

- Added installation guidelines for dendrometer sensors; specifications and code updated
- Added references for the new GPS accessory for Plug & Sense!

From v7.1 to v7.2:

- Changes in the connection figures
- Changes in the API software description

From v7.0 to v7.1:

- Added references to the integration of Industrial Protocols for Plug & Sense!

9. Consumption

9.1. Tables of consumption

In the following table the consumption of the board is shown, the constant minimum consumption (fixed by the permanently active components), the minimum consumption of the electronics included in each group formed by the switches (without sensors) and the individual consumptions of each of the sensors connected alone to the board (the total consumption of the board with a determined sensor will be calculated as the sum of the constant minimum consumption of the board, plus the minimum consumption of the group to whom the sensor belongs, plus the consumption of the sensor).

Remember that the board's power can be completely disconnected, reducing the consumption to zero, using the 3.3 V and the 5 V main switches disconnection command included in the library.

	Consumption
Minimum (constant)	0 µA
Weather station WS-3000 group	0 µA
Watermark sensors group	1.4 mA
Low consumption group	1.8 mA
Watermark (1 sensor)	<0.8 mA
Watermark (2 sensors)	<1.5 mA
Watermark (3 sensors)	<2.2 mA
Anemometer	<400 µA
Wind vane	<300 µA
Pluviometer	0 µA (330 µA in on pulse -10 ms approximately-)
BME280	<2.8 µA
DS18B20	<1.5 mA
Ultrasound sensor	2.1 mA
TSL2561	0.24 mA
Solar radiation, SQ-110	0 µA
Pt-1000	1.5 mA
Dendrometers	160 µA
Leaf wetness	<240 µA

9.2. Low consumption mode

The WaspMote Agriculture v3.0 Board has been designed to have the least consumption possible. For this, the only recommendations which the user must try to follow are the following:

- **Use the WaspMote low consumption mode**

This board's library includes a command to put the mote into a low consumption mode. Use it during the time in which the mote is not carrying out any measurement and try to space them as much as your application allows you.

- **Do not connect sensors that are not going to be used**

Since several sensors share the same power line, a sensor that is not going to be used connected to the board will entail an additional consumption, and so a shorter life of the battery.

10. Maintenance

- In this section, the term "WaspMote" encompasses both the WaspMote device itself as well as its modules and sensor boards.
- Take care with the handling of WaspMote, do not drop it, bang it or move it sharply.
- Avoid putting the devices in areas of high temperatures since the electronic components may be damaged.
- The antennas are lightly threaded to the connector; do not force them as this could damage the connectors.
- Do not use any type of paint for the device, which may damage the functioning of the connections and closure mechanisms.

11. Disposal and recycling

- In this section, the term “Wasp mote” encompasses both the Wasp mote device itself as well as its modules and sensor boards.
- When Wasp mote reaches the end of its useful life, it must be taken to a recycling point for electronic equipment.
- The equipment has to be disposed on a selective waste collection system, different to that of urban solid waste. Please, dispose it properly.
- Your distributor will inform you about the most appropriate and environmentally friendly waste process for the used product and its packaging.



12. Certifications

Libelium offers 2 types of IoT sensor platforms, WaspMote OEM and Plug & Sense!:

- **WaspMote OEM** is intended to be used for research purposes or as part of a major product so it needs final certification on the client side. More info at: www.libelium.com/products/waspmote
- **Plug & Sense!** is the line ready to be used out-of-the-box. It includes market certifications. See below the specific list of regulations passed. More info at: www.libelium.com/products/plug-sense

Besides, Meshlium, our multiprotocol router for the IoT, is also certified with the certifications below. Get more info at:

www.libelium.com/products/meshlium

List of certifications for Plug & Sense! and Meshlium:

- CE (Europe)
- FCC (US)
- IC (Canada)
- ANATEL (Brazil)
- RCM (Australia)
- PTCRB (cellular certification for the US)
- AT&T (cellular certification for the US)



Figure: Certifications of the Plug & Sense! product line

You can find all the certification documents at:

www.libelium.com/certifications

Appendix 1: Watermark sensor's interpretation reference

The next table shows the resistance value of the sensor at different soil water tension conditions (at a 75 Fahrenheit degree, equivalent to 23.8 Celsius degree):

Soil Water Tension (cbar)	Sensor Resistance (Ohms)
0	550
9	1000
10	1100
15	2000
35	6000
55	9200
75	12200
100	15575
200	28075

Figure: Table 1. Resistance values of the sensor in function of the soil water tension

This series may be approached by this equation:

$$\text{Equation 1: } R_s = 137.5 * TA + 550$$

Where TA is the soil water tension expressed in centibars.

From the real values and the approximation we obtain the next graph of the sensor resistance versus the soil water tension.

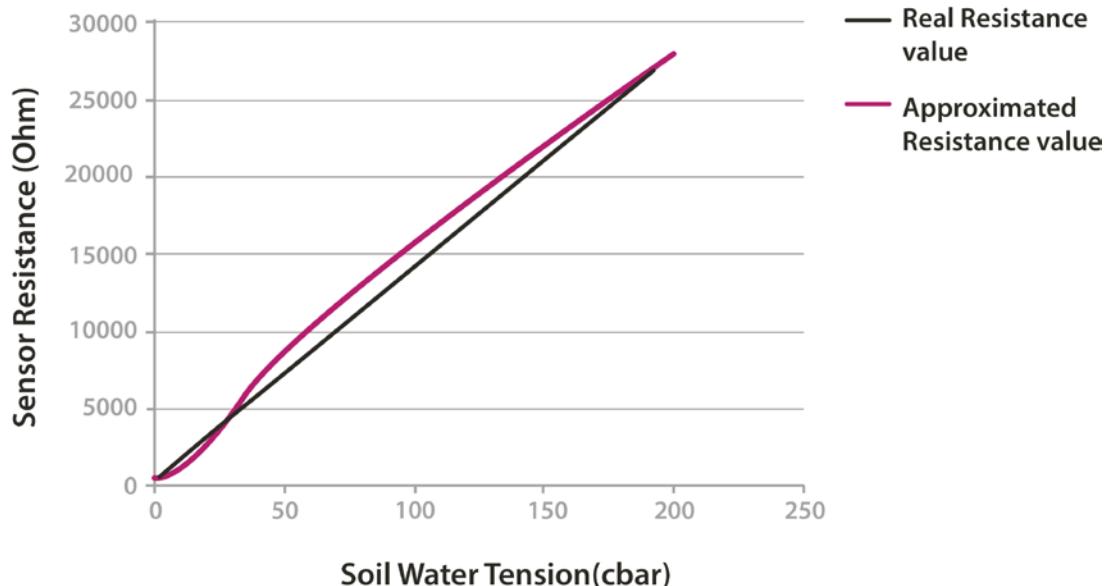


Figure: Resistance of the sensor in function of the soil water tension

In the next figure we can see the frequency of the output of the adaptation circuit for the sensor, for the real resistance values and for the linearly approximated resistance values.

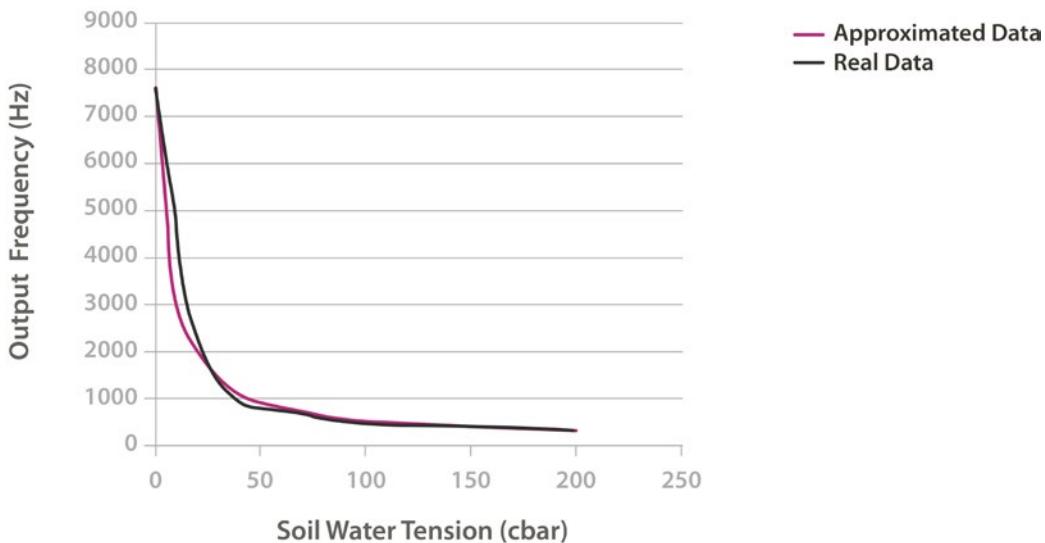


Figure: Output frequency of the adaptation circuit in function of the soil water tension

The formula used to draw this graph, from the sensor resistance, is shown bellow:

$$\text{Equation 2: } F = \frac{(R_s + 150390)}{(0.021 * R_s + 8.19)}$$

Where F is the output frequency in Hz and R_s the sensor resistance in ohms.

If we substitute Equation 1 in Equation 2, we get the output frequency in function of the soil water tension:

$$\text{Equation 3: } F = \frac{(137.5 * TA + 550 + 150390)}{(0.021 * (137.5 * TA + 550) + 8.19)}$$

$$\text{Equation 4: } F = \frac{(137.5 * TA + 150940)}{(2.8875 * TA + 19.74)}$$

We can see that the frequency output for the working range is between 300 Hz (corresponding to the 200 cbar of maximum soil water tension) and 7600 Hz approximately for 0cbar measurement. It has been empirically checked that for very wet soils, bellow 10 cbar, the behavior of different sensors is very variable, so calibration is highly recommended if accuracy under these conditions is needed.

To obtain the response of the sensor beyond this range, over the 200 cbar, we must extrapolate those soil water tension values from the linear approximation obtained in equation 1. These sensors are not prepared for working under those conditions, so these graph must be only taken as a reference.

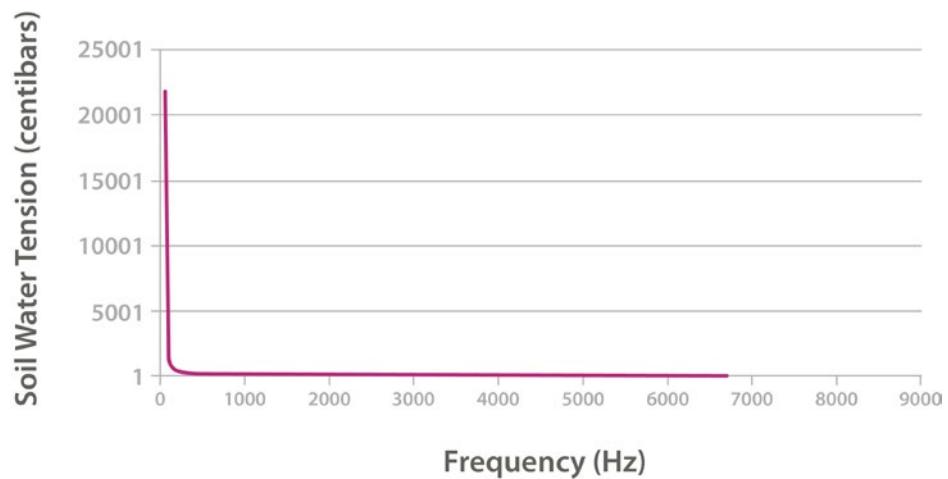


Figure: Soil water tension in function of the output frequency of the circuit

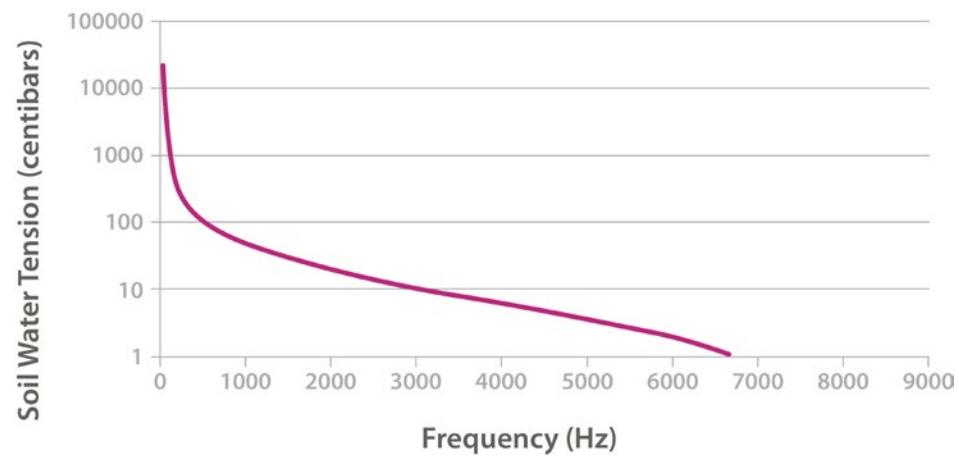


Figure: Soil water tension (in logarithmic scale) in function of the output frequency of the circuit

Appendix 2: Solar sensors mounting accessory installation guide

This accessory is optional but highly recommended for the solar sensors. With this accessory you will get a secure fastening while keeping the sensor as level as possible, always pointing up.

The accessory is composed of 2 main parts:

A - Mounting bracket: it will be fastened to a pipe or mast with its u-bolt.

B - Leveling plate: it holds the sensor and includes a bubble level.



Figure: Solar sensors mounting accessory

Mounting the system is very easy, just follow these steps:

1 - Attach the solar sensor to the leveling plate, in its central hole. Use the black nylon screw (every sensor comes with one, find it on its bottom) and a screwdriver.

2 - Fasten the leveling plate to the mounting bracket with the 3 long gray screws. Do not insert them too firmly, the final adjustment is done later.

3 - Decide if you want to mount the whole structure to a vertical or horizontal pipe or mast (its outer diameter can go from 3.3 to 5.3 cm). Depending on horizontal or vertical configuration, you will use the bottom or the side of the mounting bracket.

4 - Place the black plastic piece in contact with the pipe. Then use the u-bolt to grab the mounting bracket to the pipe. On both ends of the u-bolt, insert first the washers, then the lock washers and finally the nuts.

5 - Place the structure in the desired position and tighten the nuts firmly with a wrench.

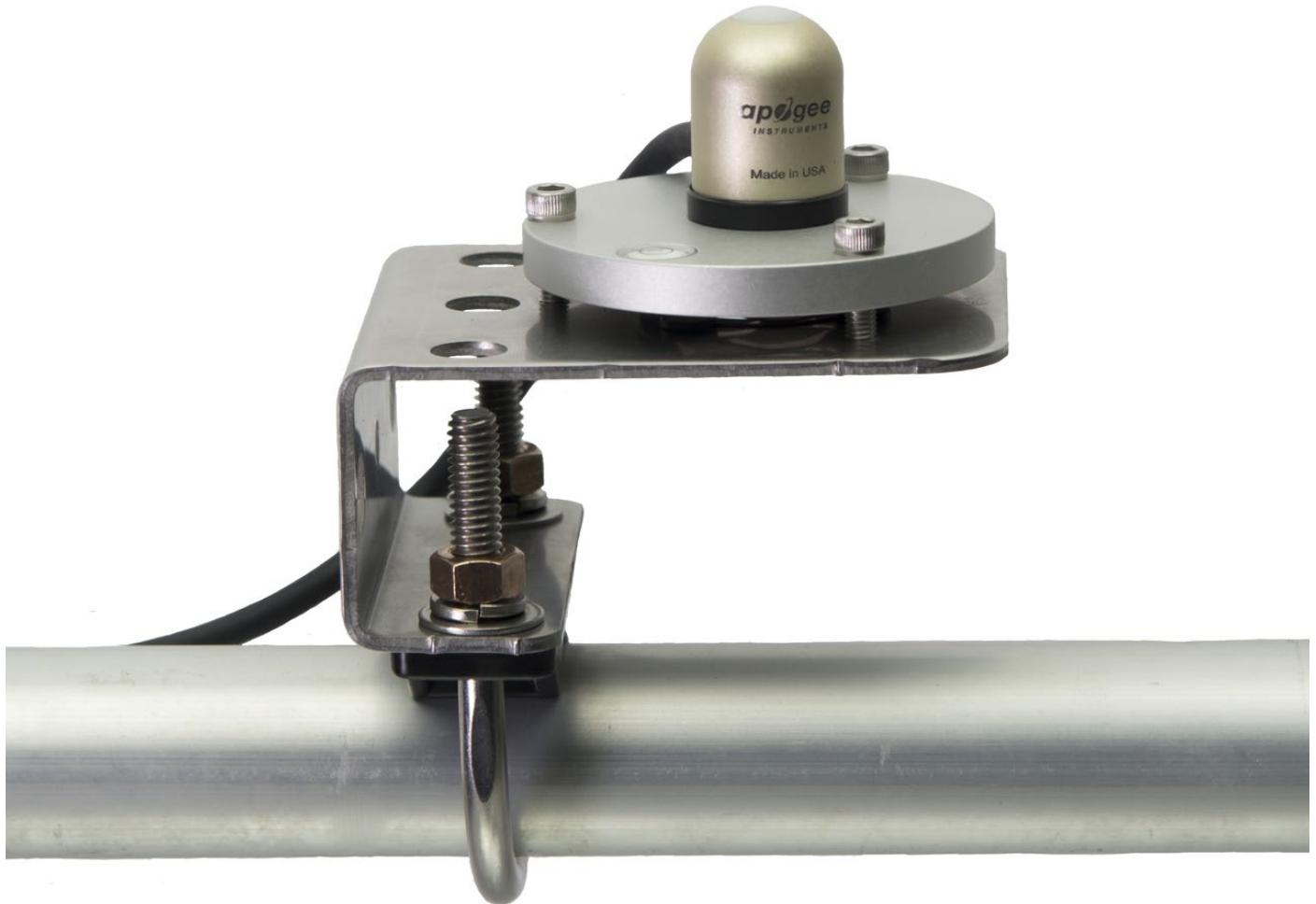


Figure: Final look of the whole structure

6 - You may take advantage of the holes on the mounting bracket and the pipe to secure the cable of the sensor, avoiding its rotation. You can do that with some cable ties. To minimize azimuth error, the sensor should be mounted with the cable pointing toward true north in the northern hemisphere or true south in the southern hemisphere. Azimuth error is typically less than 1%, but it is easy to minimize by proper cable orientation.

7 - Once installed, use the long gray screws of the plate for fine adjustment of the level, making sure the bubble is inside the black circle. The wave spring will keep the leveling plate in place.

Note: the sensor should be mounted so that obstructions (pipe/mast, sensors, enclosures, leaves, walls, etc) do not shade the sensor.