



Meteorology Division



Weather Station Sensor Technologies

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- Basics of Weather monitoring
- Main sensors used in weather stations
- Different technologies pros and cons
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Hydrology

Meteorology



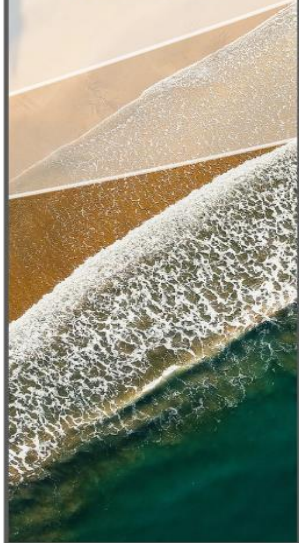
Hydrology monitoring and data management for surface and groundwater.



Hydro-meteorology monitoring, data collection and management for water, weather, and renewable energy.



Environmental water quality monitoring for surface and groundwater.



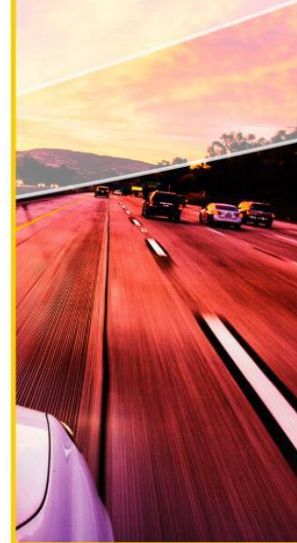
Plant disease monitoring and agricultural meteorology for smart farming and irrigation management.



Solar radiation and atmospheric properties for meteorology and solar energy.



Ambient weather monitoring for meteorology and weather critical operations.



METEOSTAR

Software for real-time weather forecasting and meteorological operations.

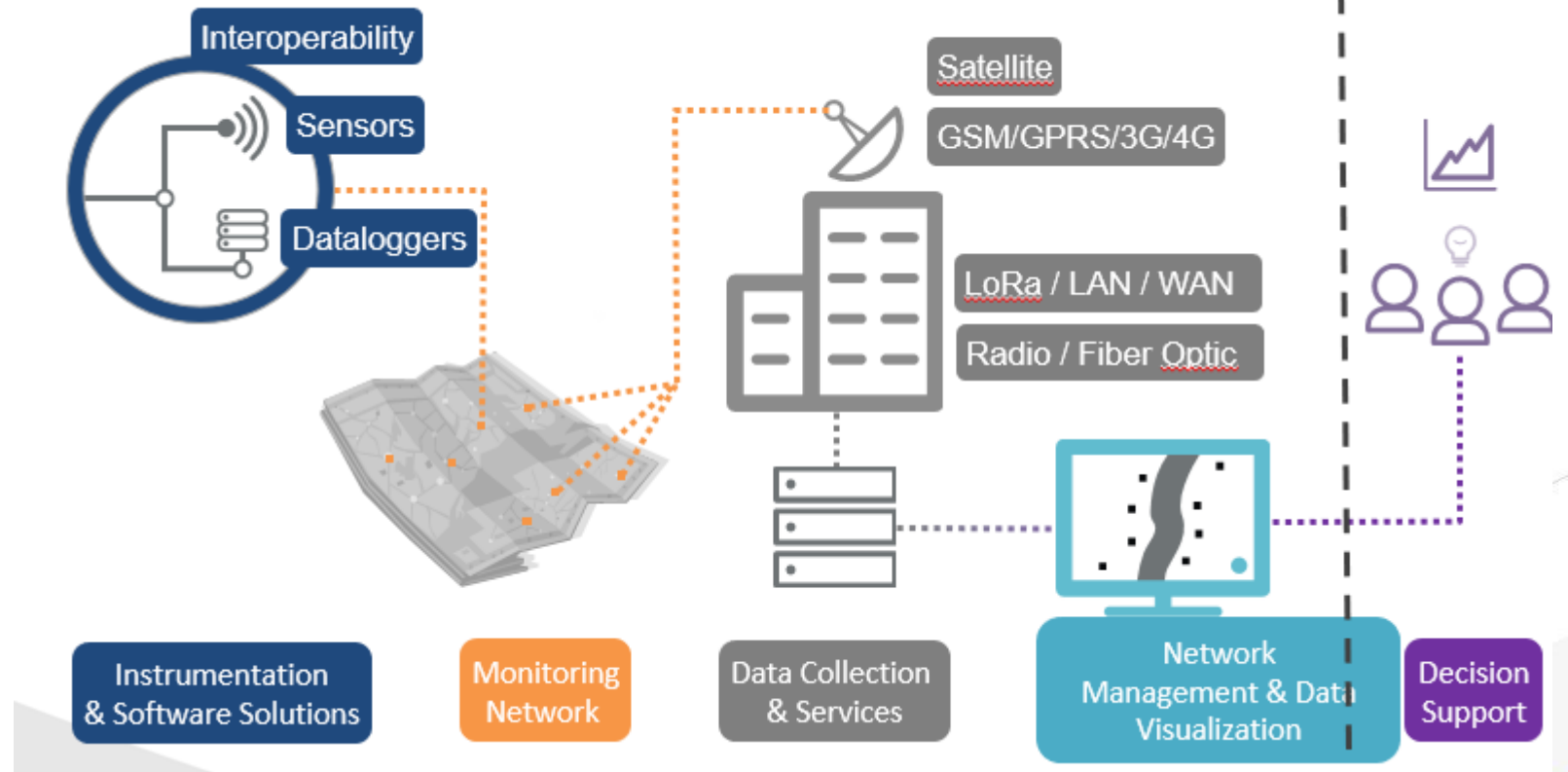


Typical Weather Station



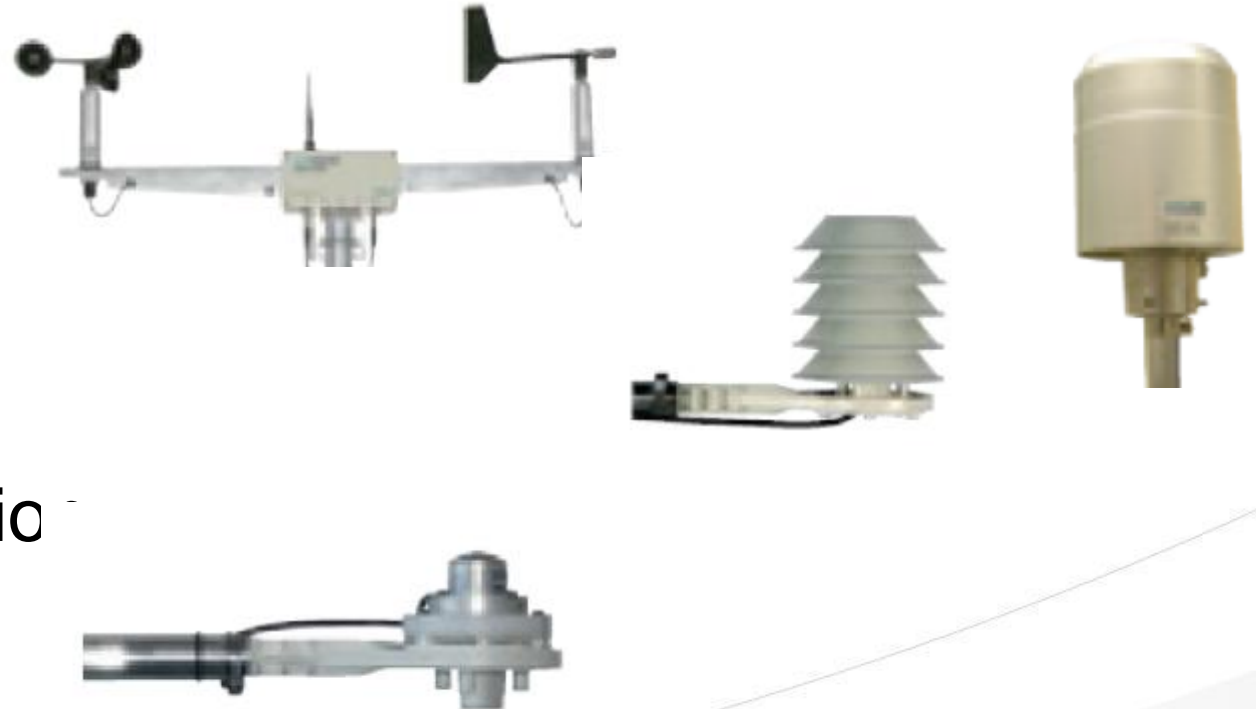
Components

- Mountings
- Sensors
- Power Supply
- Data transmission
- Data collection



Sensors

- Ambient temperature
- Humidity / Dew Point
- Barometric pressure
- Precipitation
- Wind Speed / Wind Direction
- Solar Radiation



Thermometers

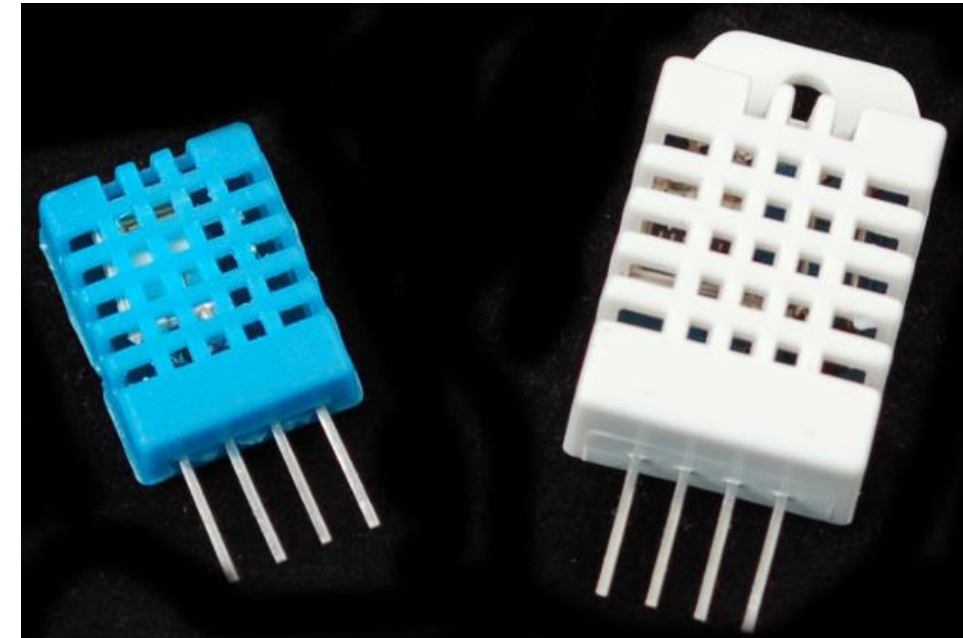
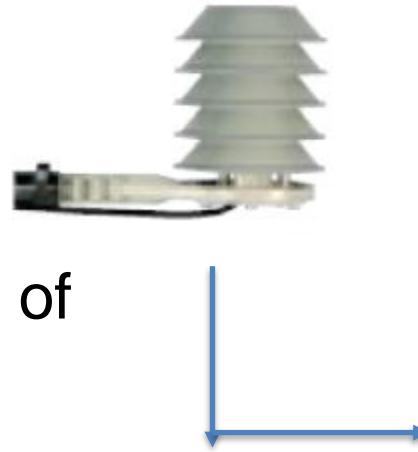
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- Thermocouples, **resistive temperature devices (RTDs, thermistors)**, infrared radiators, bimetallic devices, liquid expansion devices, molecular change-of-state and silicon diode
- **NTC: Negative Temperature Coefficient Thermistor:** Reduce their resistance as the temperature increases. They are very accurate



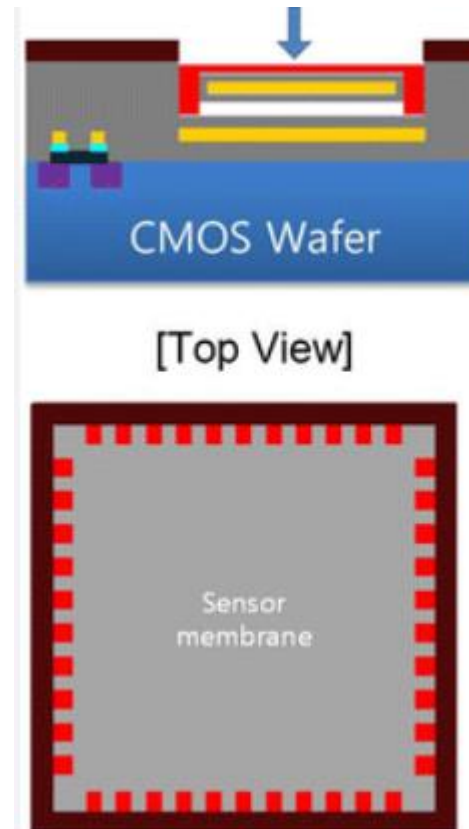
Hygrometers

- Resistive: makes use of the change in the resistivity measured between two electrodes to establish a value of relative humidity
- Capacitive: uses capacitive measurement, which relies on electrical capacitance



Barometric Pressure

- MEMS capacitive pressure sensor: microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) is formed on a CMOS chip by using a post-CMOS MEMS processes. The proposed device consists of a sensing capacitor that is square in shape, a reference capacitor and a readout circuitry based on a switched-capacitor scheme to detect capacitance change at various environmental pressures



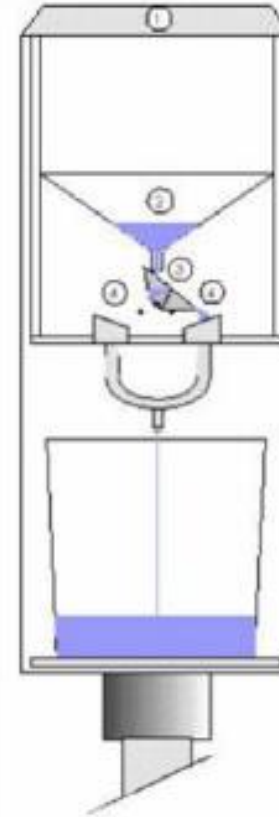
Precipitation

- Tipping bucket
- Weighing bucket
- Tipping and weighing
- Laser
- Radar

Precipitation

- Tipping bucket

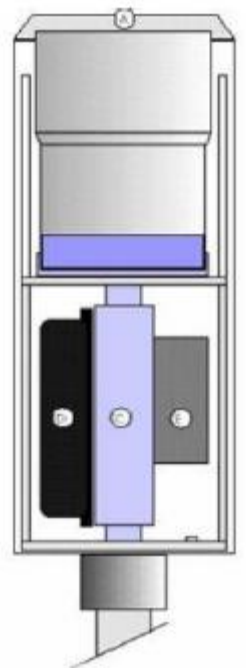
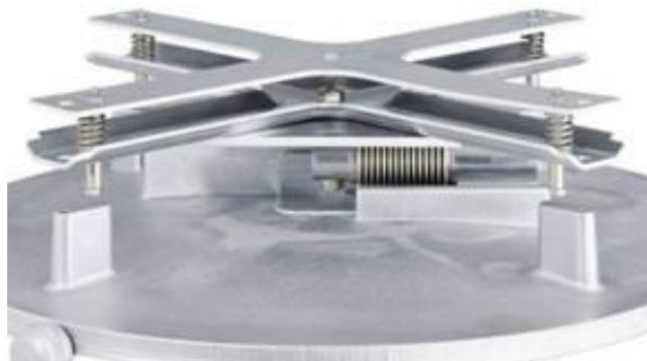
Tipping Bucket Mechanism



Standard
tipping bucket

Precipitation

- Weighing bucket

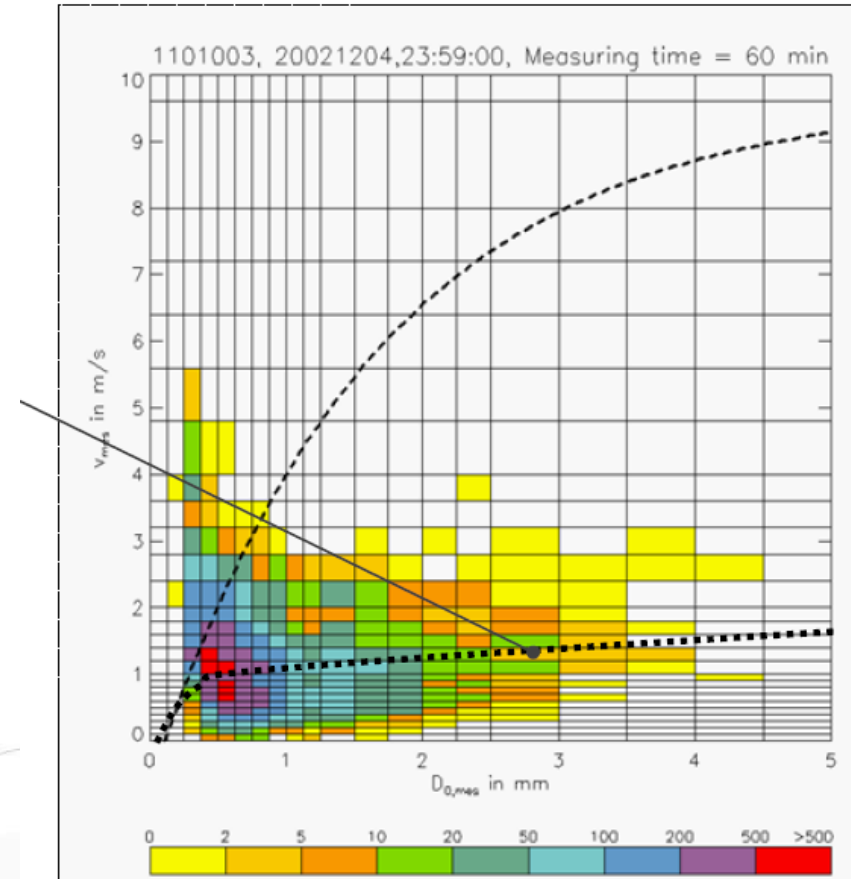


Weighing principle



Precipitation

- Laser disdrometer
- Particle velocity according to Locatelli and Hobbs distribution



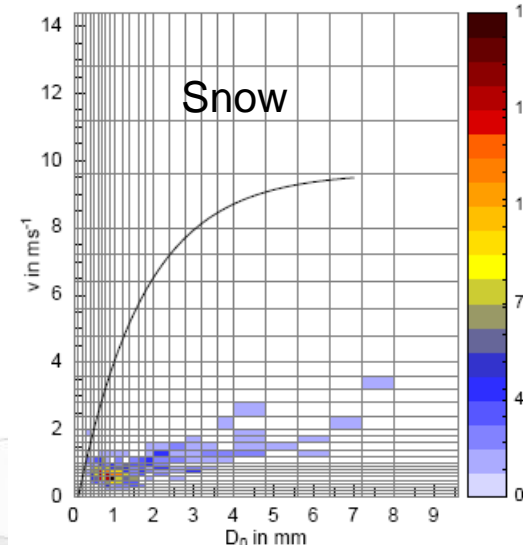
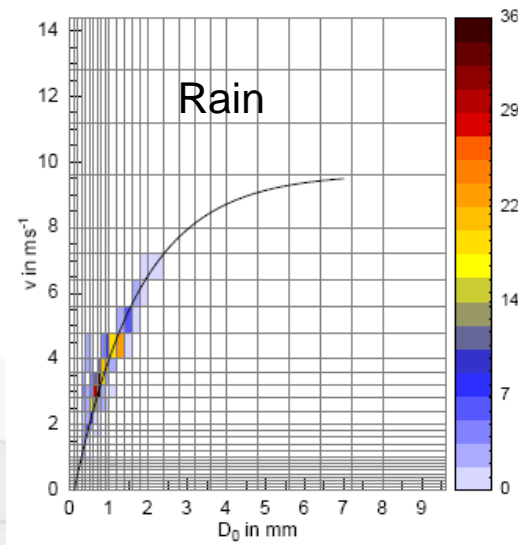
Precipitation - Radar



R2S Microwaves-doppler radar principle = Present Weather Detector

24 GHz microwaves-doppler radar measures precipitation type and precipitation intensity by correlation of drop size and drop speed

Examples of distribution on drop size and drop speed at different precipitation types



Wind Speed and Direction

- Mechanical cup & vane
- Ultrasonic 2D and 3D



Solar Radiation

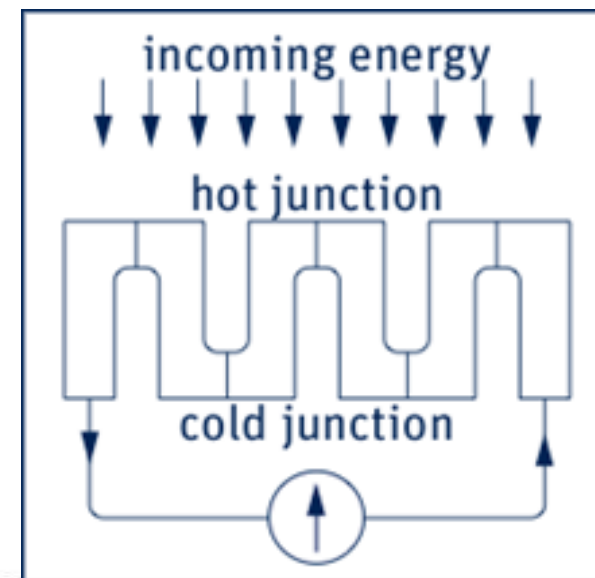
- Pyranometer
 - Pyrhelimeter
 - Pyrgeometer
 - UV-Radiometer
-
- Thermopile
 - Silicon Photodiode



Solar Radiation

- Incoming radiation is almost completely absorbed by a horizontal blackened surface, over a very wide wavelength range.
- The resulting increase of temperature is sensed via a large number of thermocouples connected in series, or series-parallel.
- The active (hot) junctions are connected together beneath the receiver surface and are heated by radiation absorbed in the black coating. The passive (cold) junctions are joined together and in thermal contact with the pyranometer housing, which serves as a heat-sink and thermal stabilizer.
- The temperature difference / heat flow generates a small proportional voltage.

HOW THE THERMOPILE WORKS



Solar Radiation

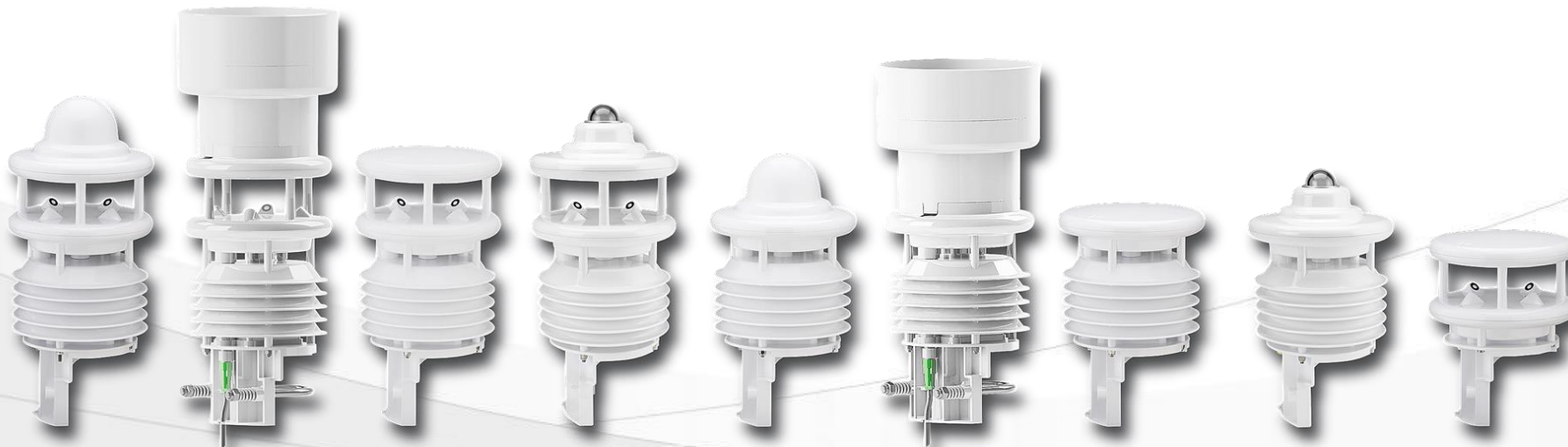


Sun Trackers

Wind & Weather: Smart Weather Sensors

Intelligent sensors with many different interfaces (protocols)

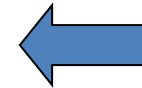
WS Series Compact Weather Station, low-power-low-voltage-operation, analog output



WS800-UMB

Innovative method: R²S microwaves–doppler radar

Precipitation type (rain, snow) / precipitation intensity (mm/h)



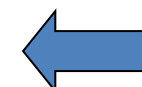
Global radiation measurement via Pyranometer 0...1400 W/m²

Lightning detection by an integrated sensor analyzing the radio wave emission of lightnings. (sum of events)



Measurement of wind speed and wind direction

By ultrasonic sensors. Very precise, low start-up value, maintenance-free



Air pressure sensor



Measurement of air temperature and rel. humidity

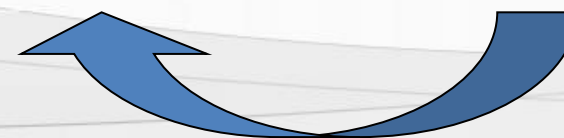
Including ventilated/aspirated radiation shield



Data transmission and power supply in one cable

RS485-interface up to 1200m

Digital communication of data via open ASCII, SDI-12, MODBUS or UMB protocol



Questions?

Thank you for your attention