**Project 27：Temperature Measurement**

1. **Introduction**

LM35 is a commonly used and easy-to-use temperature sensor. It does not require other hardware, only needs an analog port. The difficulty lies in compiling the code and converting the analog values to Celsius temperature. In this project, we use a temperature sensor and 3 LEDs to make a temperature tester. When the temperature sensor touches objects with different temperature, the LEDs will show different colors.

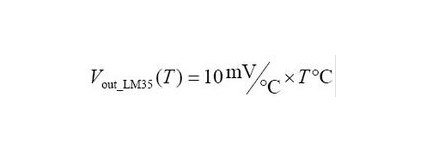
1. **Components Required**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 17a6d7f241a04d4e932cb06b758197c4 | | _DSC2552 | | 3 |  | |
| Raspberry Pi Pico\*1 | | Raspberry Pi Pico Expansion Board\*1 | | LM35Temperature Sensor\*1 | USB Cable\*1 | |
|  | 红 (4) | y | 绿 (5) | 杜邦线-1 |  |  |
| 220Ω Resistor\*3 | Red LED\*1 | Yellow LED\*1 | Green LED\*1 | F-F Dupont Wires | Breadboard\*1 | Jumper Wires |

1. **Component Knowledge**

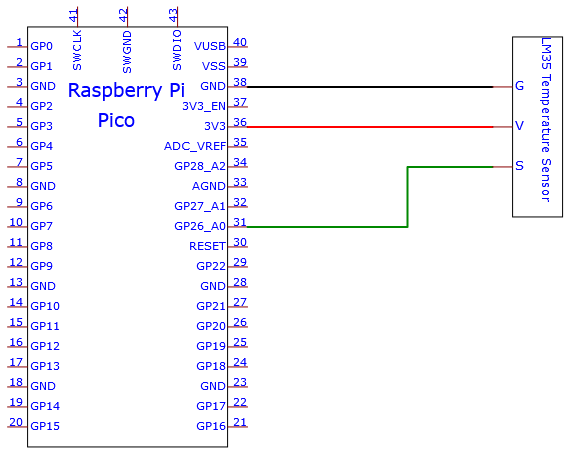


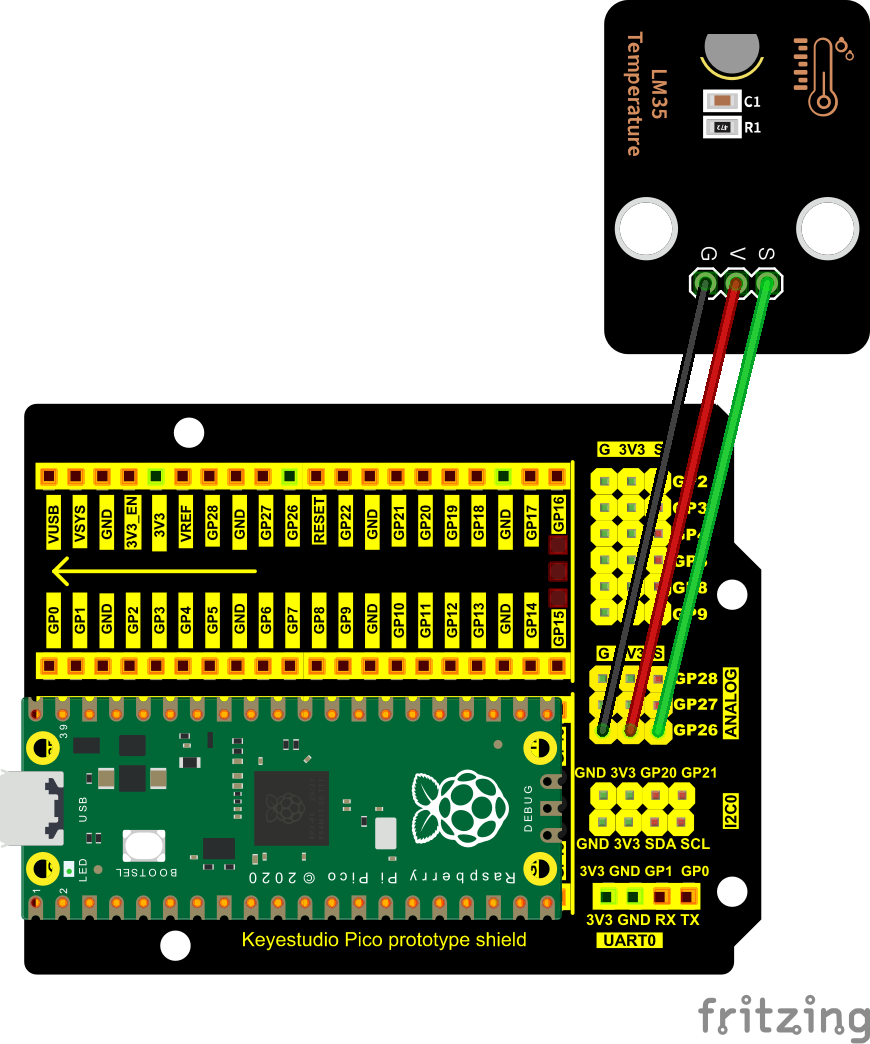
**Working principle of LM35 temperature sensor:** LM35 is a widely used temperature sensor with many different package types. At room temperature, it can achieve the accuracy of 1/4°C without additional calibration processing. LM35 temperature sensor can produce different voltage by different temperature. When the temperature is 0 ℃, it outputs 0V. If increasing 1 ℃, the output voltage will increase 10mv. The output temperature is 0℃ to 100℃, the conversion formula is as follows.



1. **Read the Temperature Value**

We first use a simple code to read the value of the temperature sensor, print it in the serial monitor. The wiring diagram is shown below.



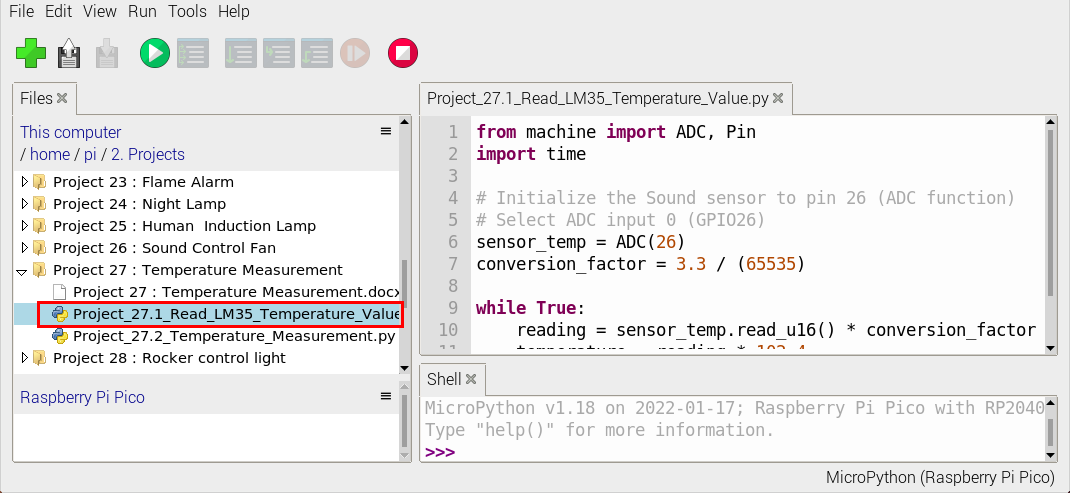


LM35 output is given to analog pin GP26 of the Raspberry Pi Pico. This analog voltage is converted to its digital form and processed to get the temperature reading.

The code used in this project is saved in the file KS3020 Keyestudio Raspberry Pi Pico Learning Kit Ultimate Edition\3. Raspberry Pi System\Python\_Tutorial\2. Projects\Project 27：Temperature Measurement. You can move the code anywhere. We save the code to the pi folder of the Raspberry Pi system. The path:home/pi/2. Projects



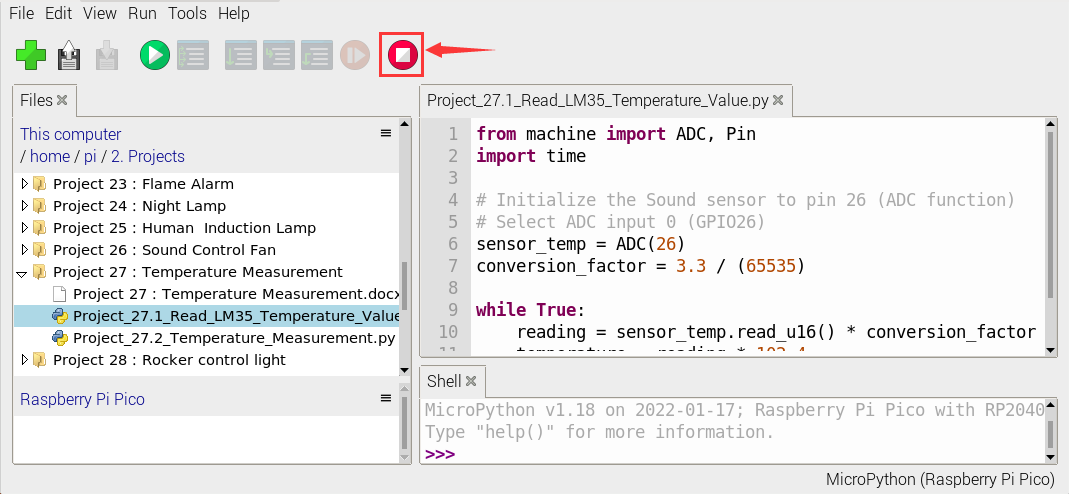
Open“Thonny”, click“This computer”→“home”→“pi”→“2. Projects”→“Project 27：Temperature Measurement”. And double left-click the“Project\_27.1\_Read\_LM35\_Temperature\_Value.py”.



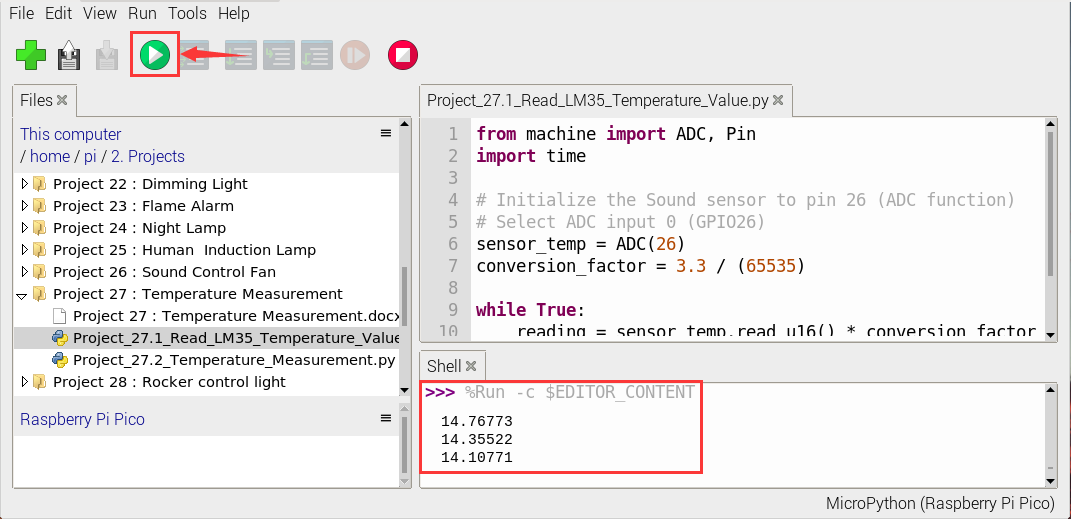
|  |
| --- |
| from machine import ADC, Pin  import time  # Initialize the Sound sensor to pin 26 (ADC function)  # Select ADC input 0 (GPIO26)  sensor\_temp = ADC(26)  conversion\_factor = 3.3 / (65535)  while True:  reading = sensor\_temp.read\_u16() \* conversion\_factor  temperature = reading \* 102.4  print(temperature)  time.sleep(1) |

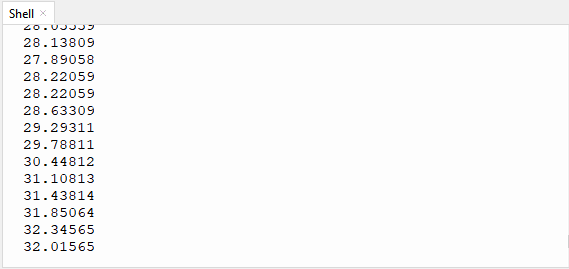
1. **Test Result**

Ensure that the Raspberry Pi Pico is connected to the computer，click““Stop/Restart backend.



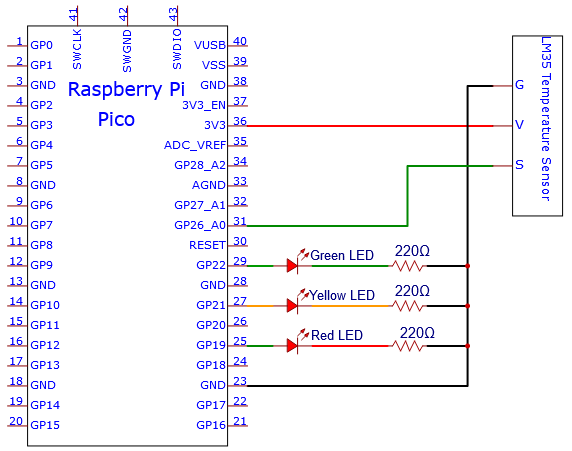
Click“Run current script”, the code starts executing, we will see that The "Shell" window of Thonny IDE will print the temperature values read by the LM35 temperature sensor. Hold the LM35 element by hand, the temperature value read by the LM35 temperature sensor will change. Press“Ctrl+C”or click“Stop/Restart backend”to exit the program.

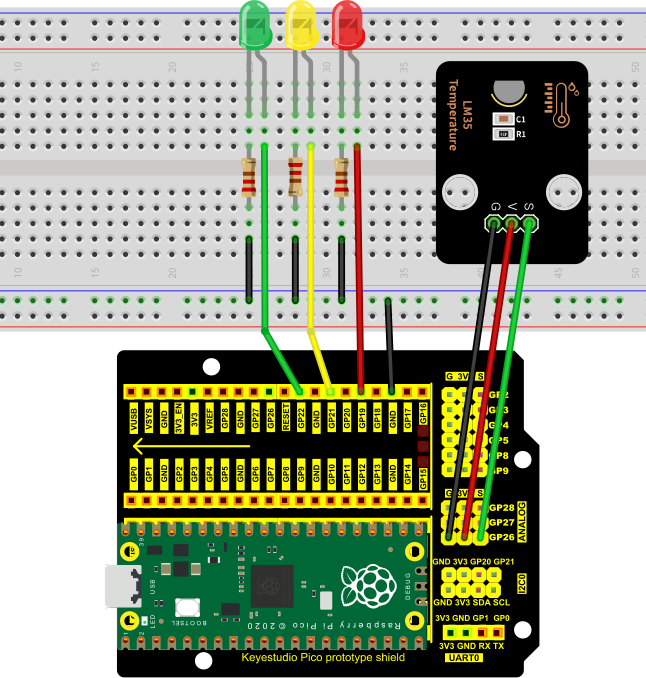




1. **Circuit Diagram and Wiring Diagram**

Now we use a LM35 temperature sensor and three LED lights to do a temperature test. When the LM35 temperature sensor senses different temperatures, different LED lights will light up. Follow the diagram below for wiring.





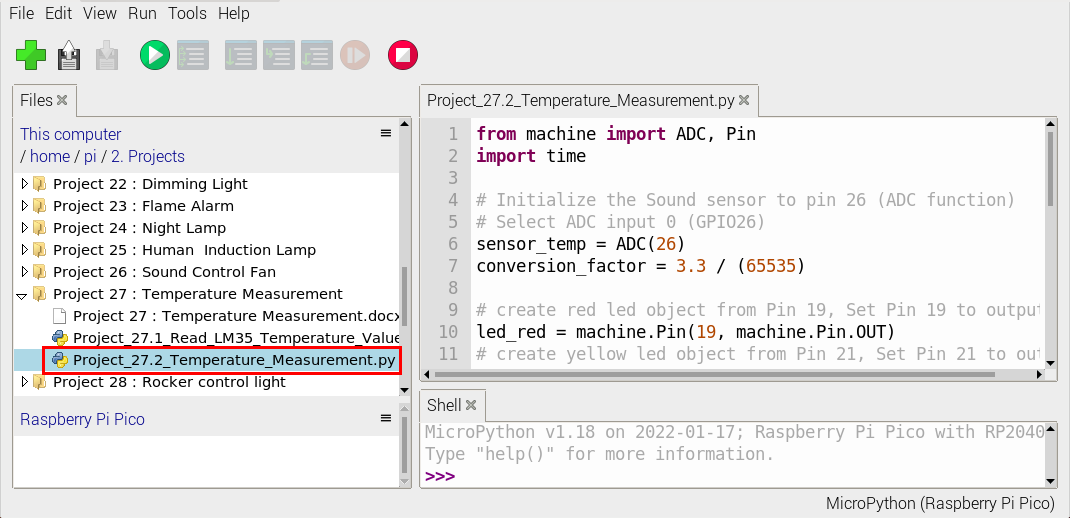
1. **Test Code**

The code used in this project is saved in the file KS3020 Keyestudio Raspberry Pi Pico Learning Kit Ultimate Edition\3. Raspberry Pi System\Python\_Tutorial\2. Projects\Project 27：Temperature Measurement. You can move the code anywhere. We save the code to the pi folder of the Raspberry Pi system. The path:home/pi/2. Projects



Open“Thonny”, click““This computer”→“home”→“pi”→“2. Projects”“Project 27：Temperature Measurement”. And double left-click the“Project\_27.2\_Temperature\_Measurement.py”.

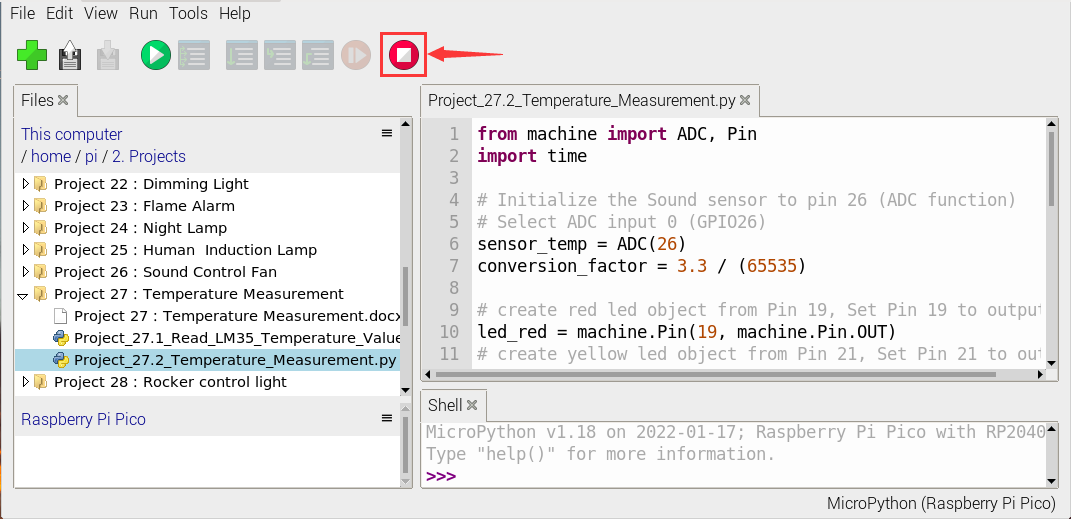
Note: The temperature threshold in the code can be reset itself as required.



|  |
| --- |
| from machine import ADC, Pin  import time  # Initialize the Sound sensor to pin 26 (ADC function)  # Select ADC input 0 (GPIO26)  sensor\_temp = ADC(26)  conversion\_factor = 3.3 / (65535)  # create red led object from Pin 19, Set Pin 19 to output  led\_red = machine.Pin(19, machine.Pin.OUT)  # create yellow led object from Pin 21, Set Pin 21 to output  led\_yellow = machine.Pin(21, machine.Pin.OUT)  # create green led object from Pin 22, Set Pin 22 to output  led\_green = machine.Pin(22, machine.Pin.OUT)  while True:  reading = sensor\_temp.read\_u16() \* conversion\_factor  temperature = reading \* 102.4  print(temperature)  time.sleep(1)  if temperature <28:  led\_red.value(1) # Set red led turn on  led\_yellow.value(0) # Set yellow led turn off  led\_green.value(0) # Set green led turn off  elif temperature >28 and temperature <31:  led\_red.value(0) # Set red led turn off  led\_yellow.value(1) # Set yellow led turn on  led\_green.value(0) # Set green led turn off  else:  led\_red.value(0) # Set red led turn off  led\_yellow.value(0) # Set yellow led turn off  led\_green.value(1) # Set green led turn on |

1. **Test Result**

Ensure that the Raspberry Pi Pico is connected to the computer，click“Stop/Restart backend”.



Click “Run current script”, the code starts executing, we will see that the "Shell" window of Thonny IDE will print the temperature values read by the LM35 temperature sensor. When the LM35 temperature sensor senses different temperatures, different LEDS will light up. Press“Ctrl+C”or click“Stop/Restart backend”to exit the program.

