# RESEARCHING PROJECT "SOIL PH METER DESIGN"

## [WEEKLY REPORT]

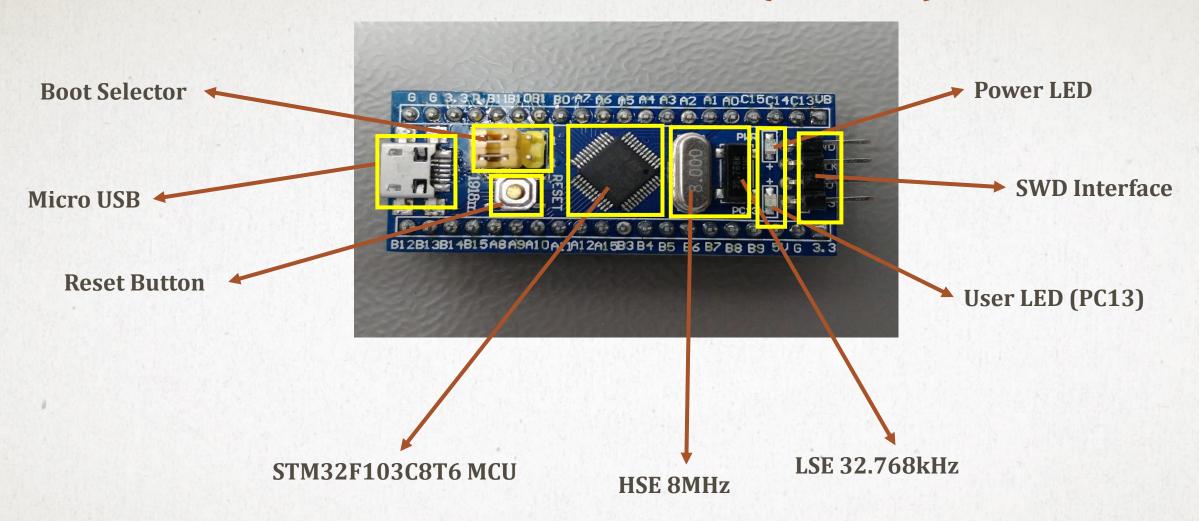
LECTURER: HEL CHANTHAN
BY: NHIM CHANRENGSEY

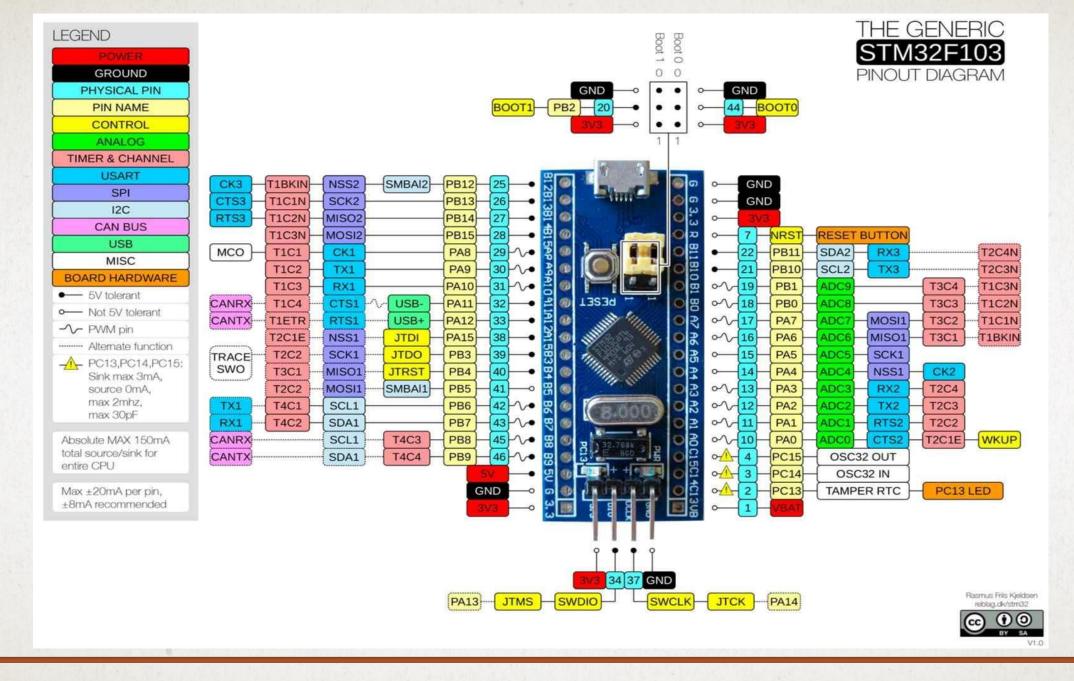
2020-2021

## **OUTLINE**

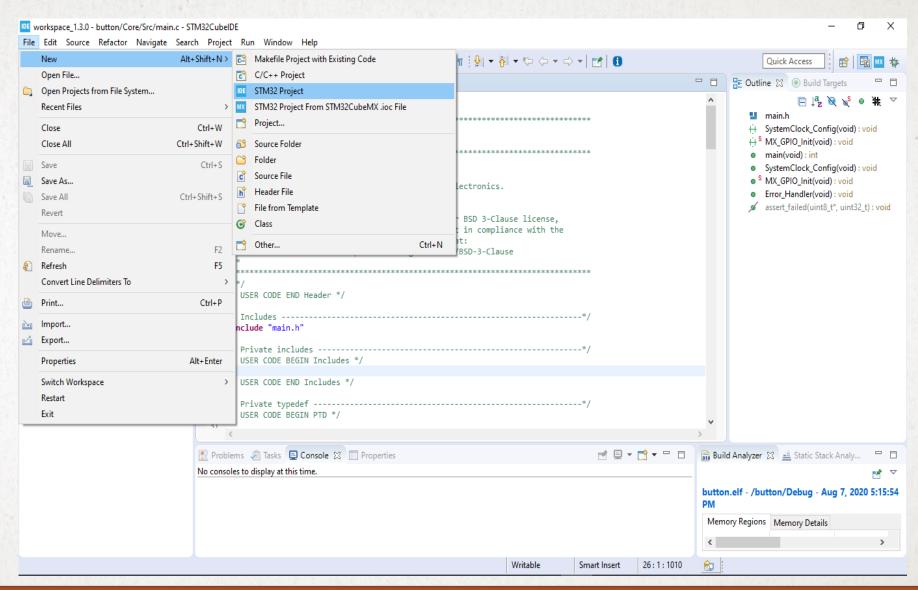
- **❖** STM32F103C8TX
- **STM32CUBEide:** 
  - Configure
  - Use
- STM32F1 & Components
- **❖** DHT22 Communication
- ❖ DHT22's Data Transmission

### > STM32F103C8T6(Blue Pill)





Configure

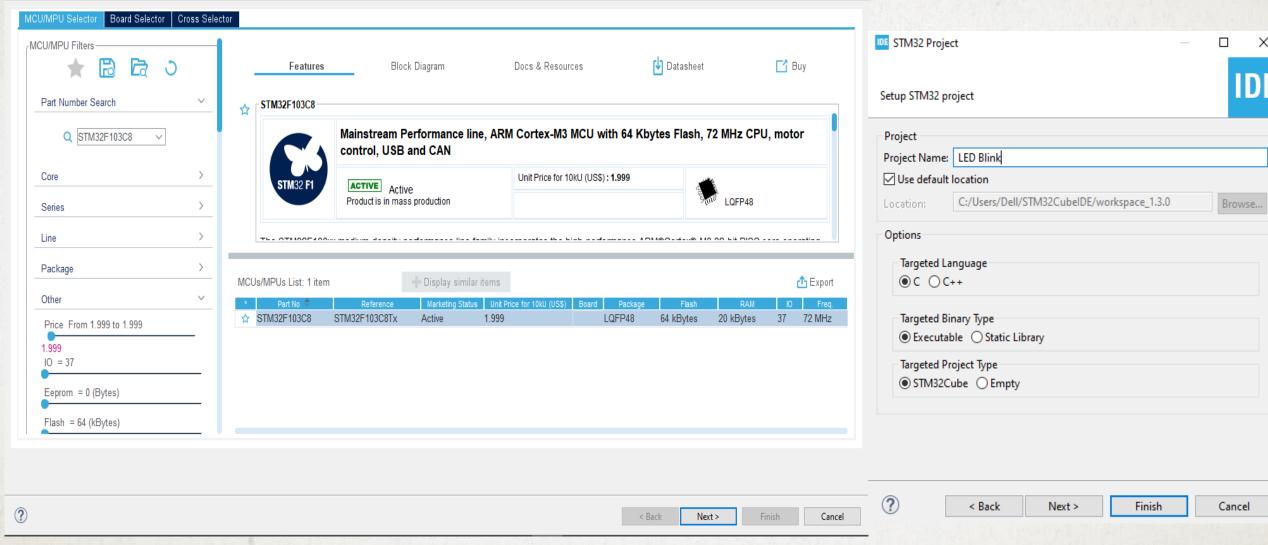


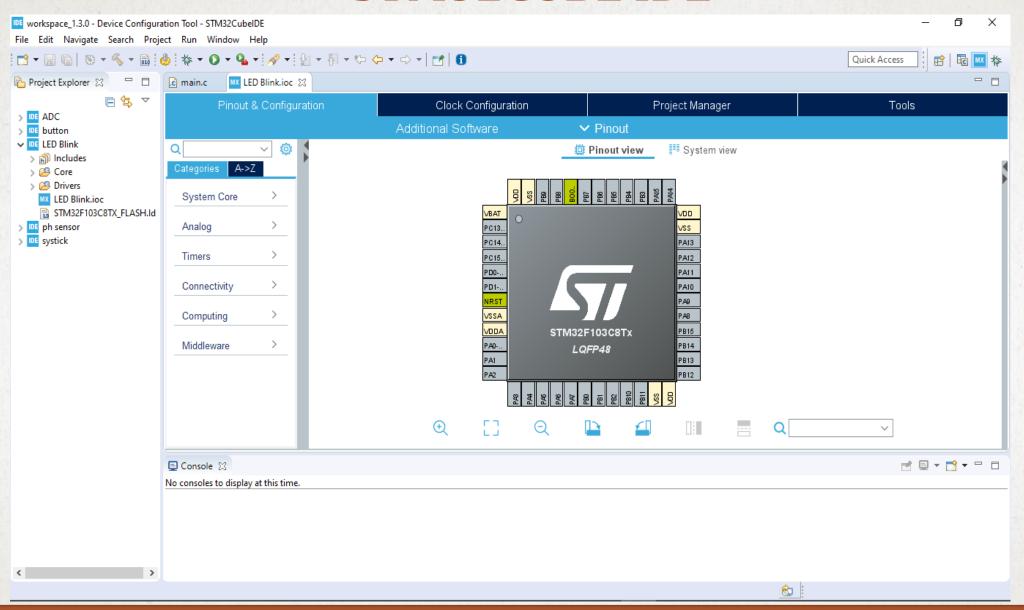
IDE STM32 Project

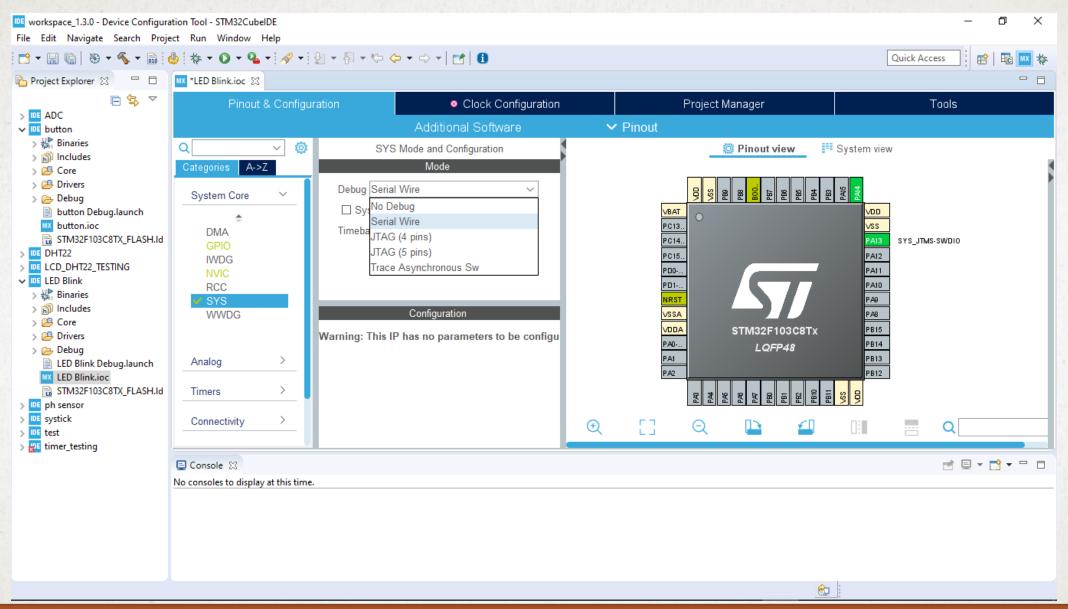
**Target Selection** 

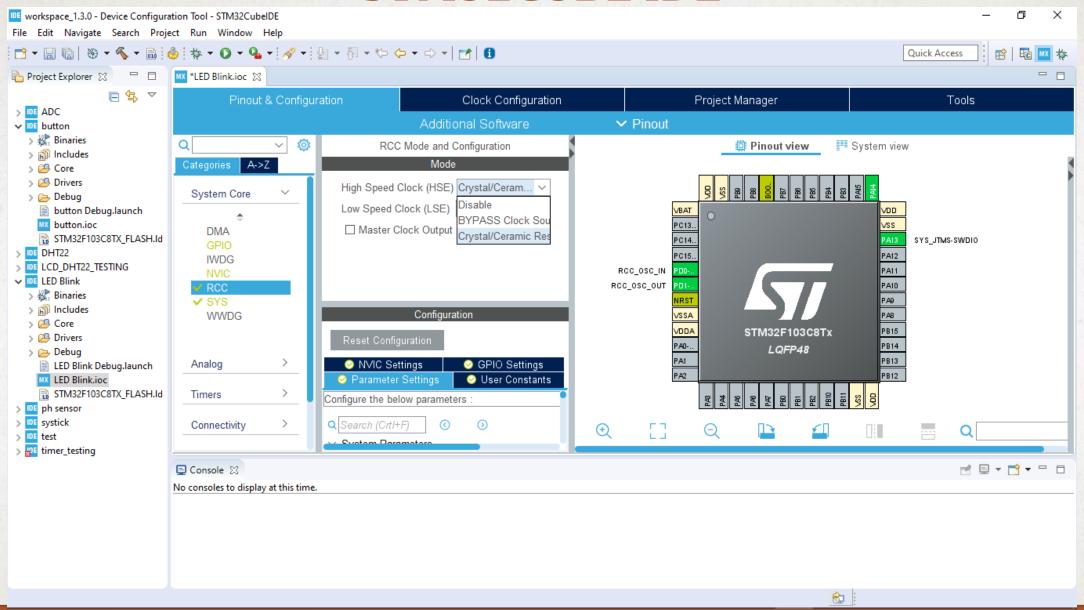
Select STM32 target

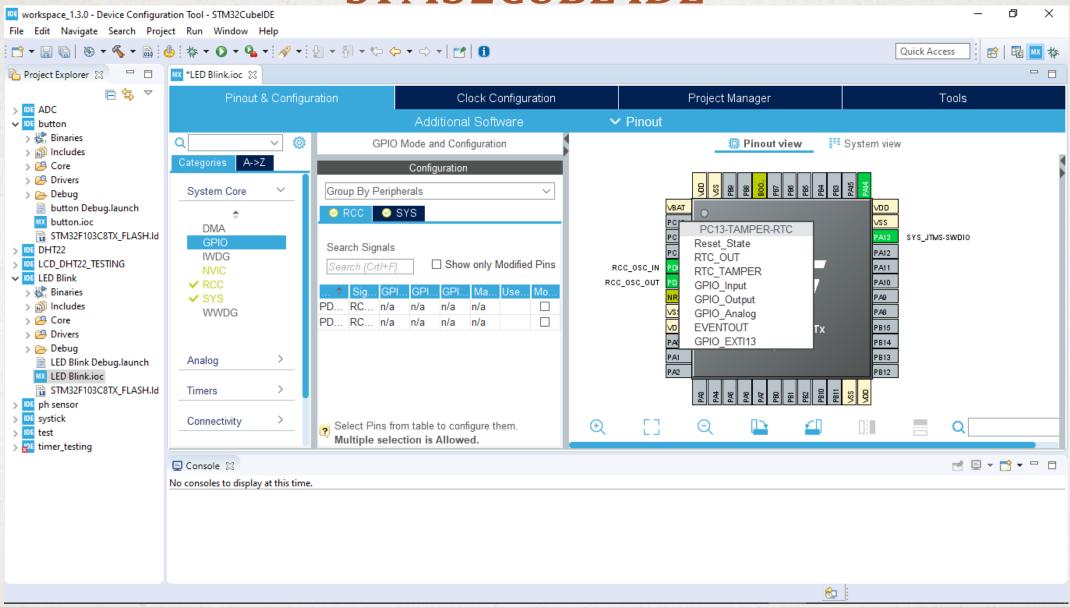


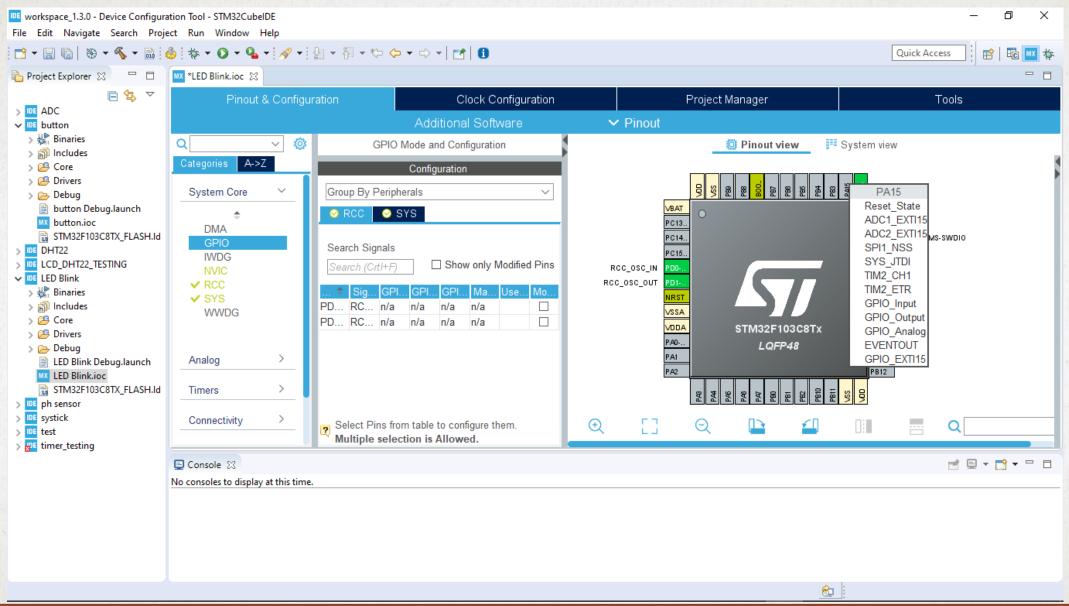


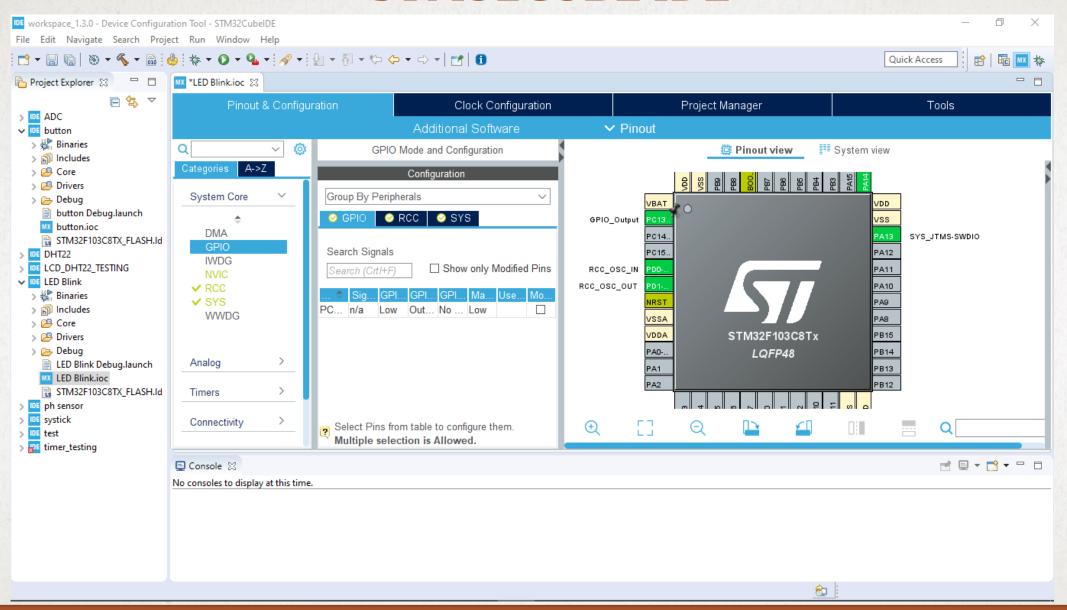


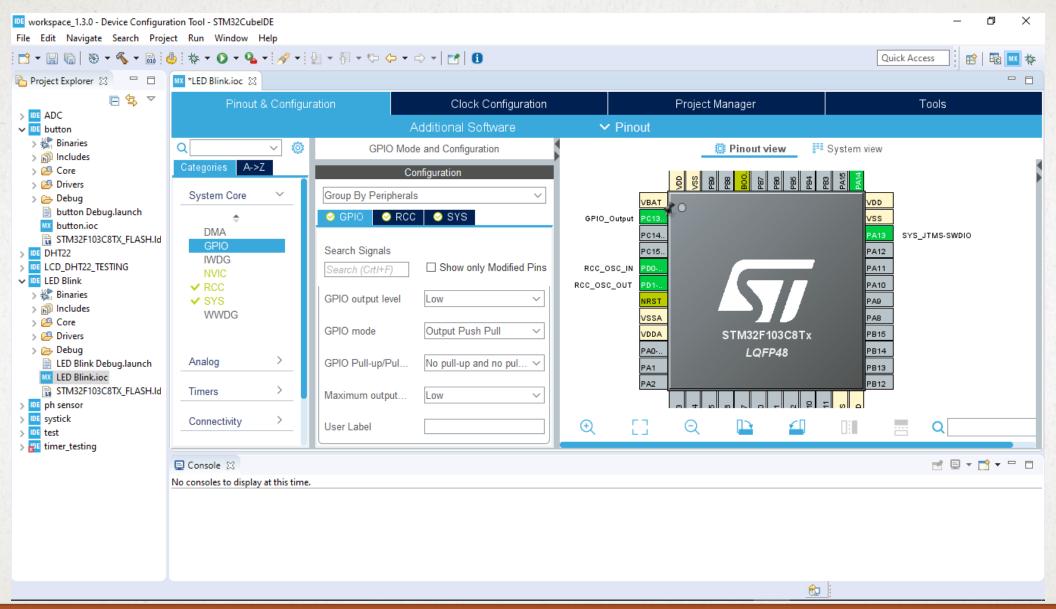


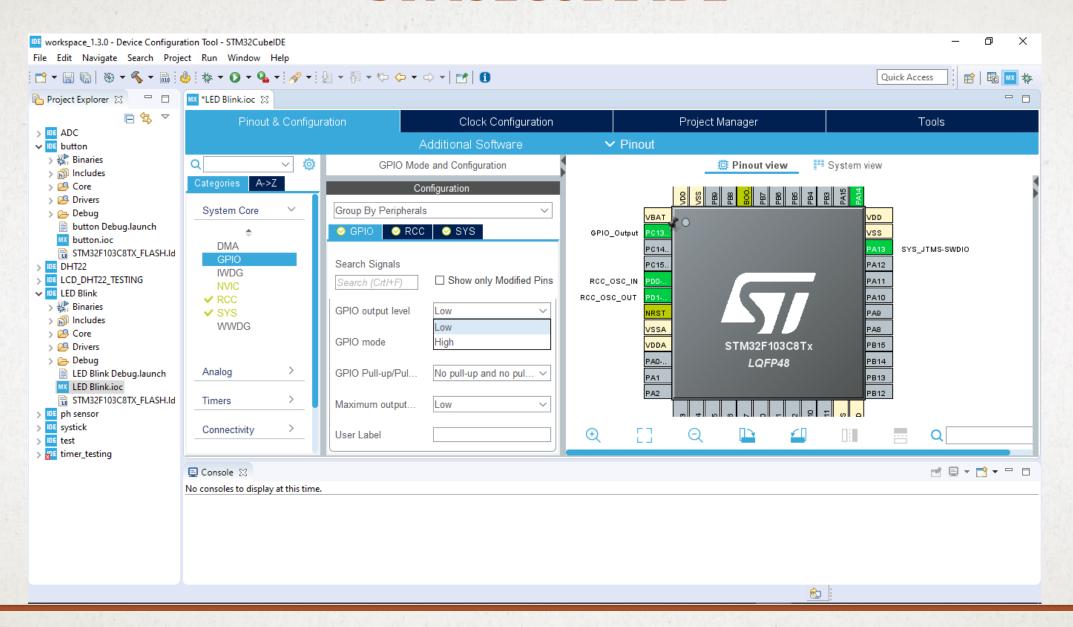


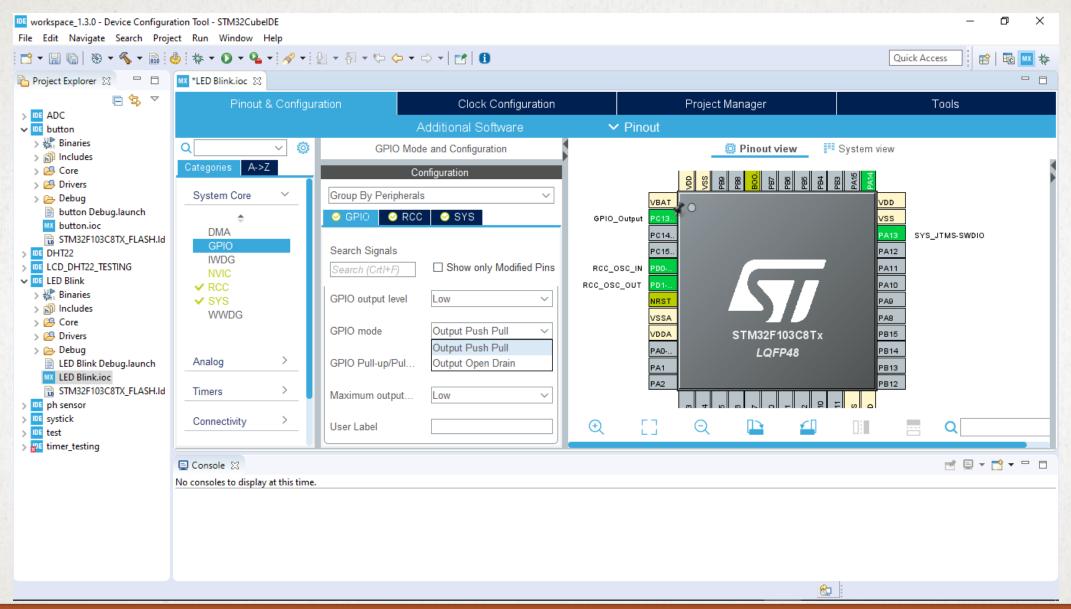


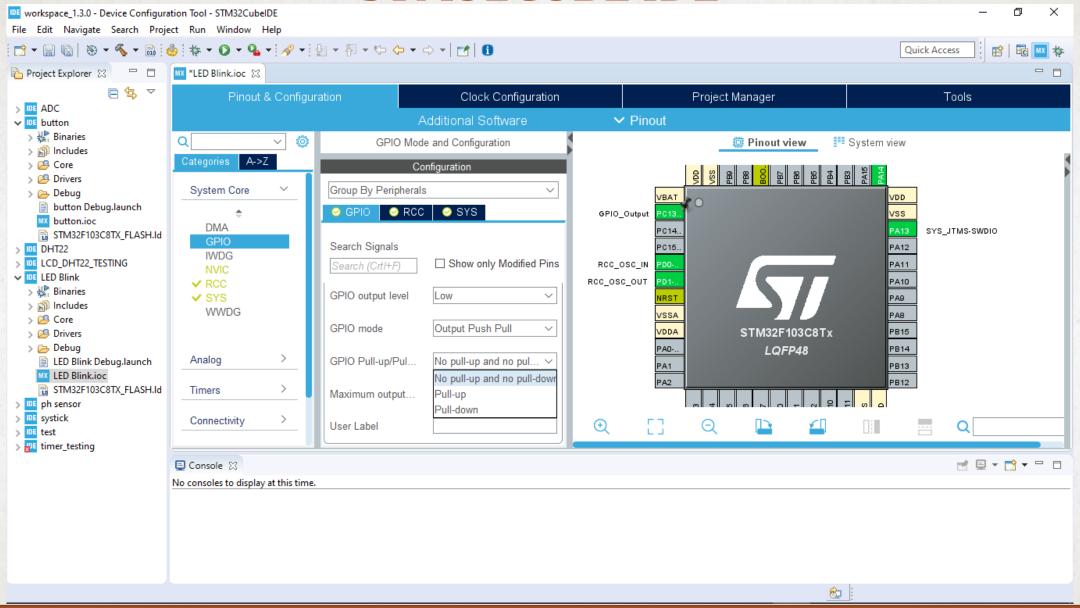


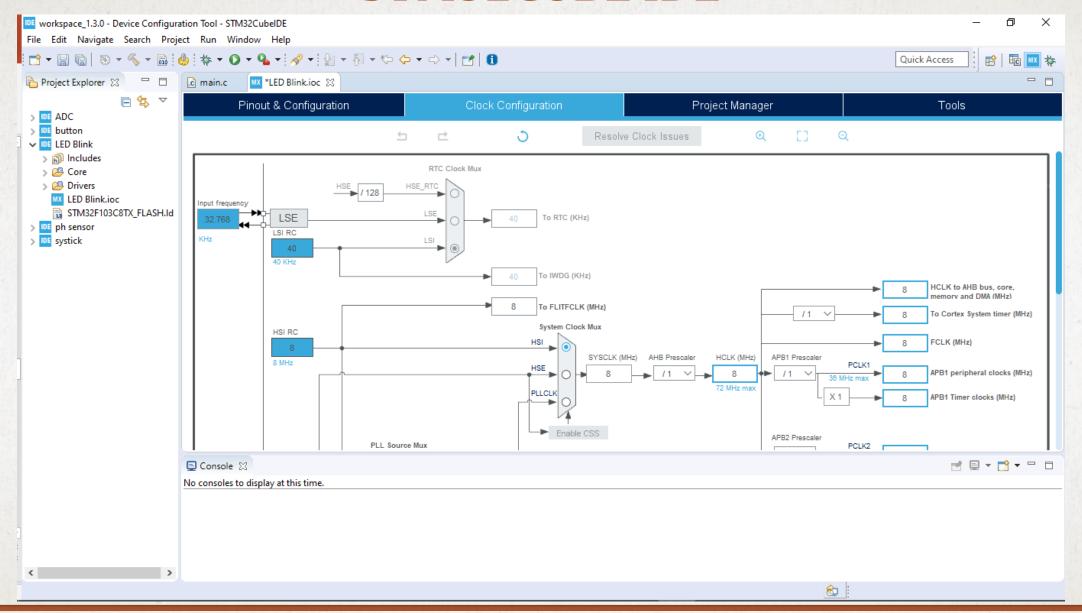


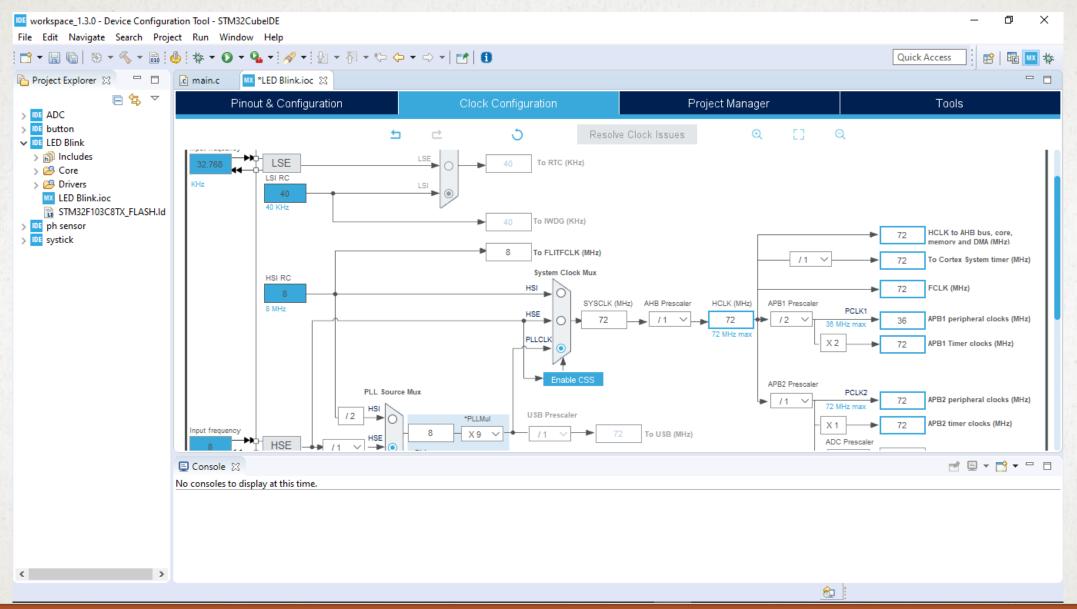


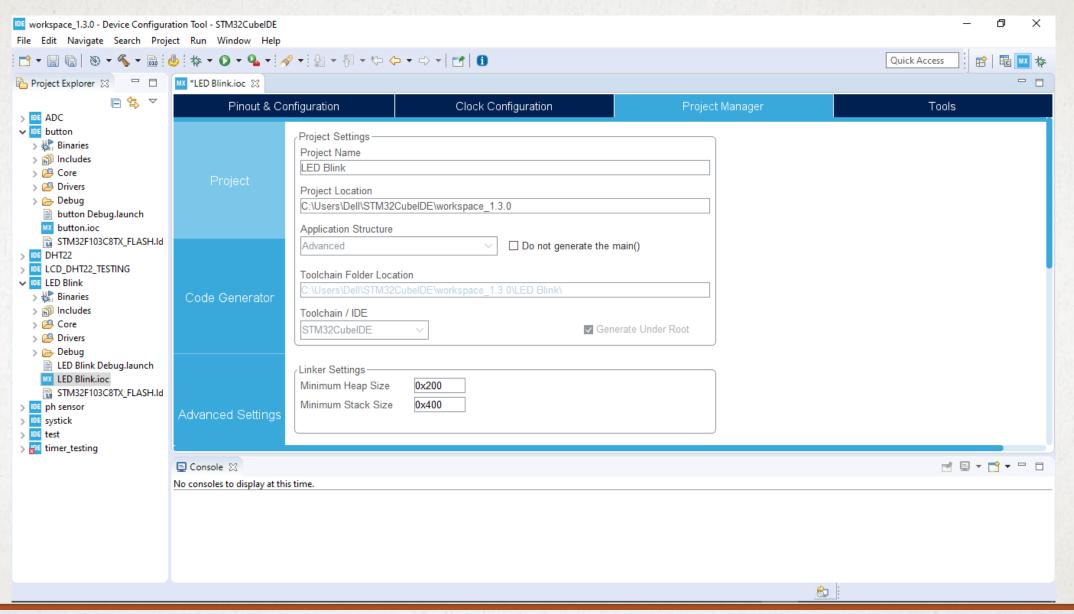


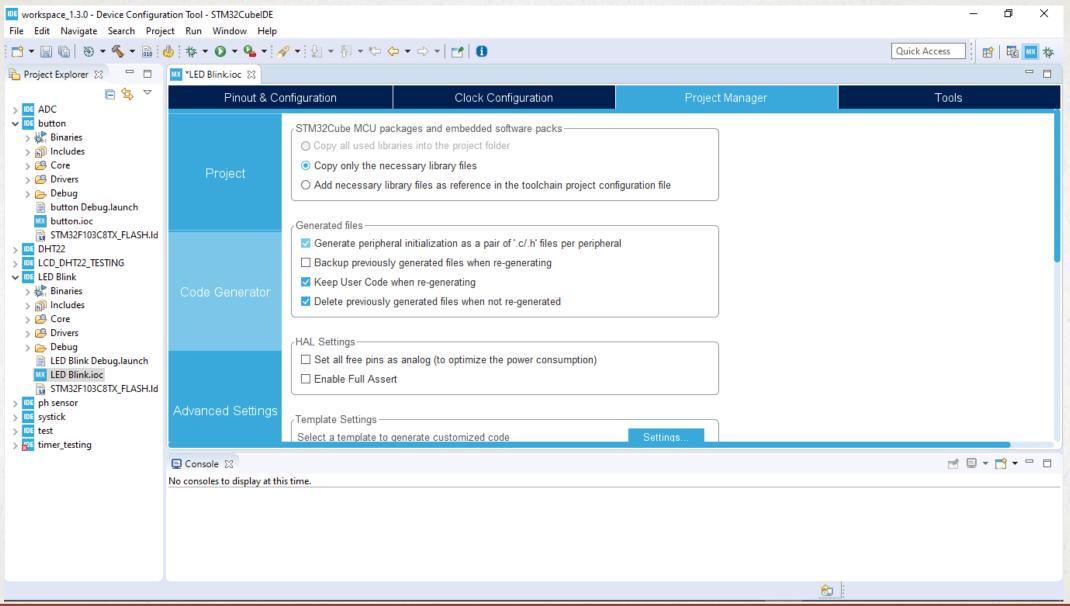


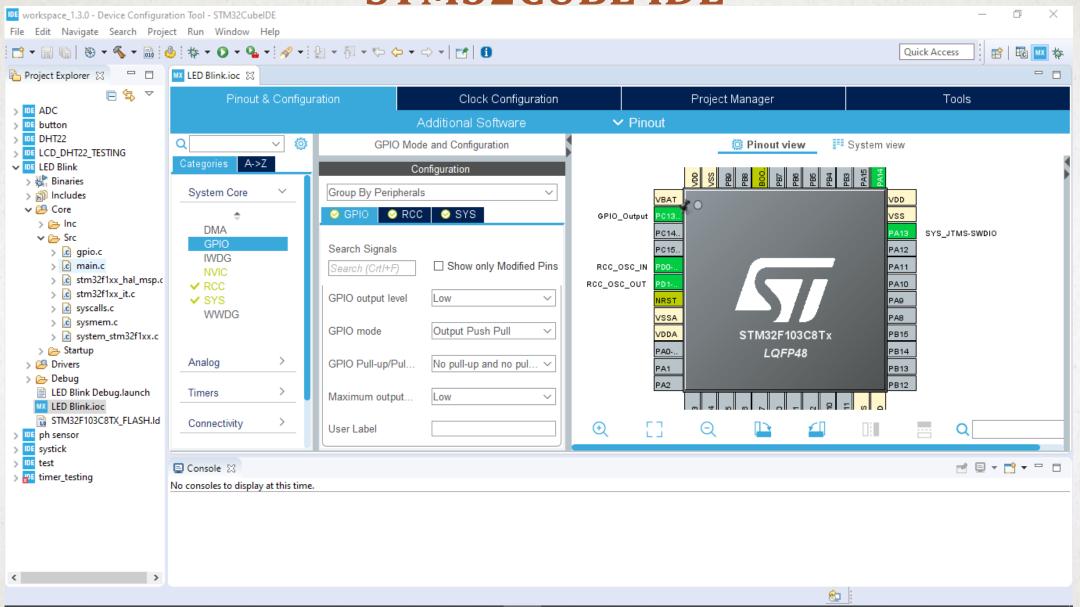


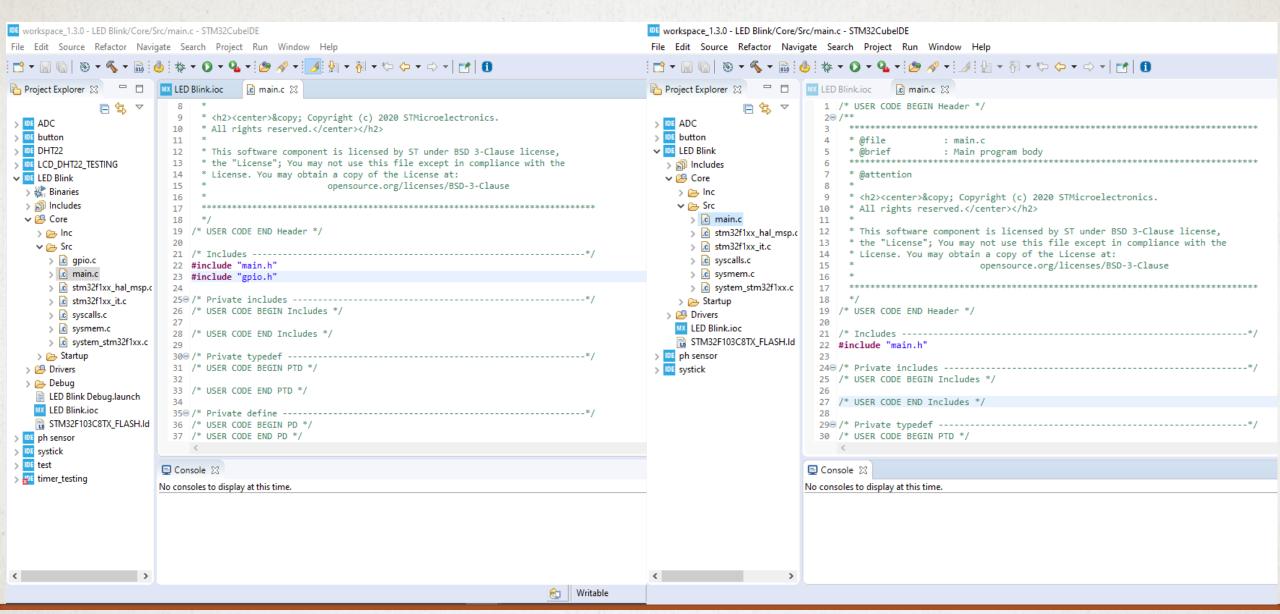


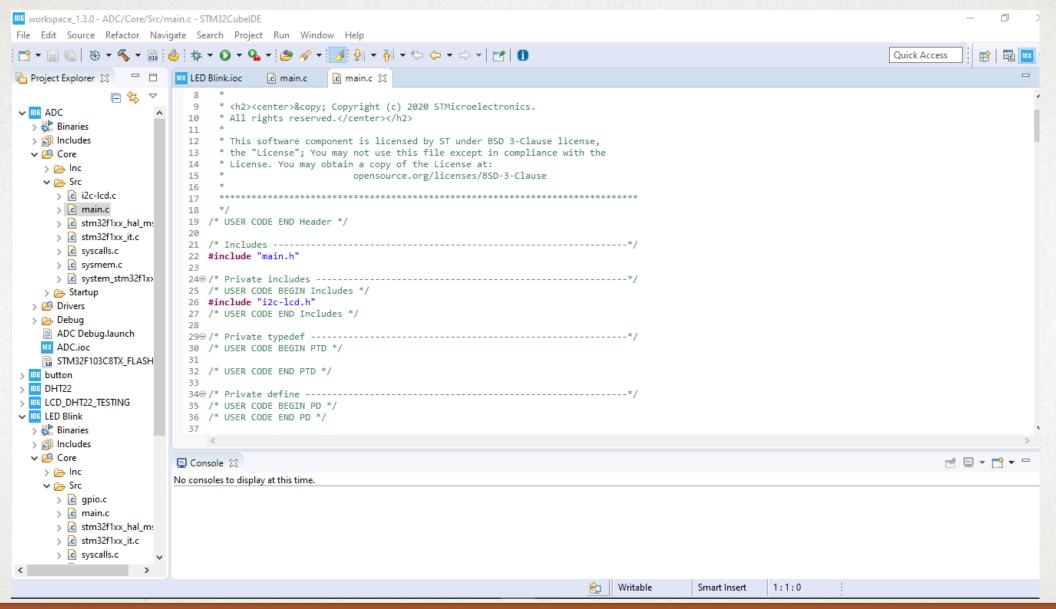


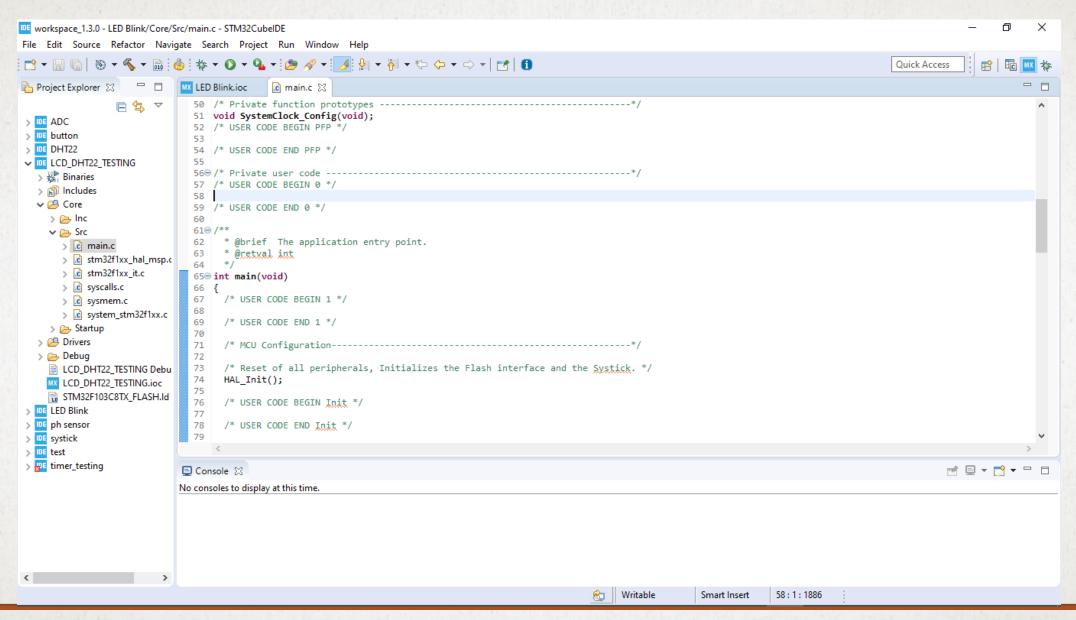


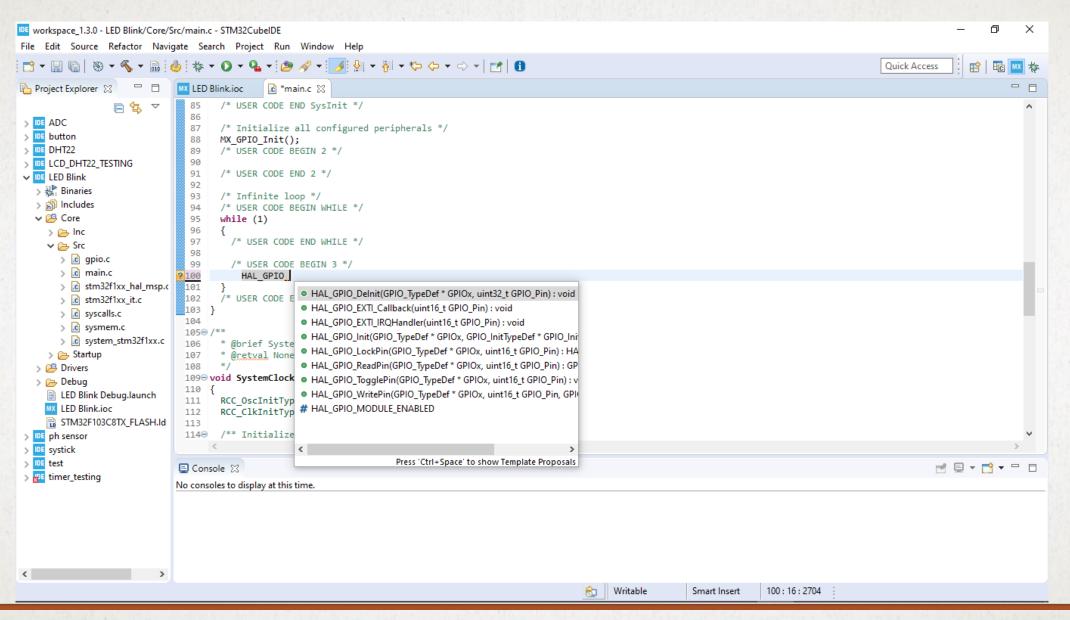


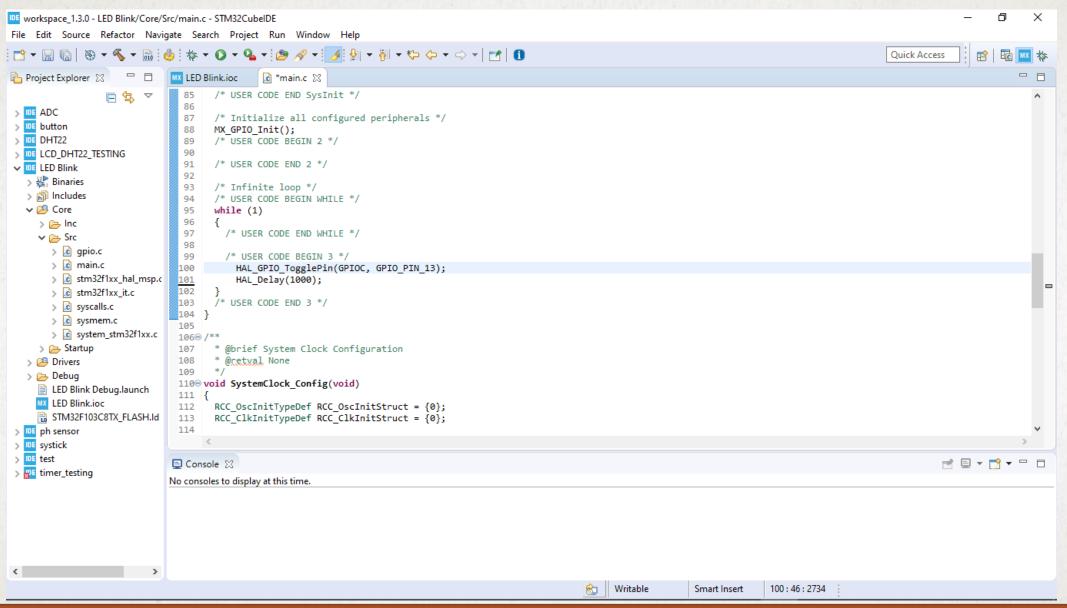












#### **STM32F1 MCU & COMPONENTS**

- 1. GPIO to set pin I/O
- 2. TIMER to set  $\mu s$  or ns and PMW
- 3. Communication:
  - ADC
  - UART
  - I<sup>2</sup>C
  - SPI



Micro-Controller



ADC (Analog)



I<sup>2</sup>C



RS485 to UART (UART)

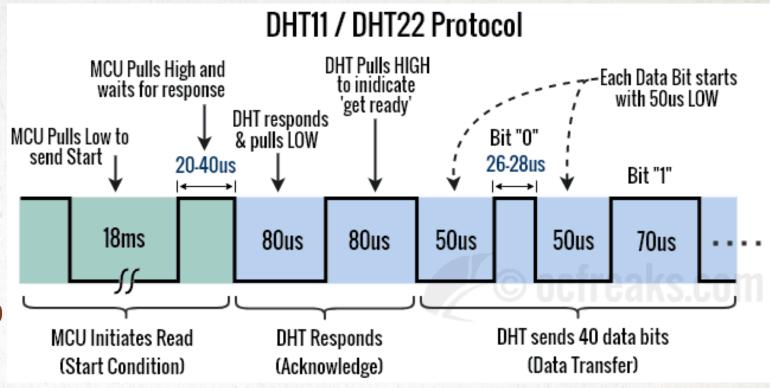


Single-bus

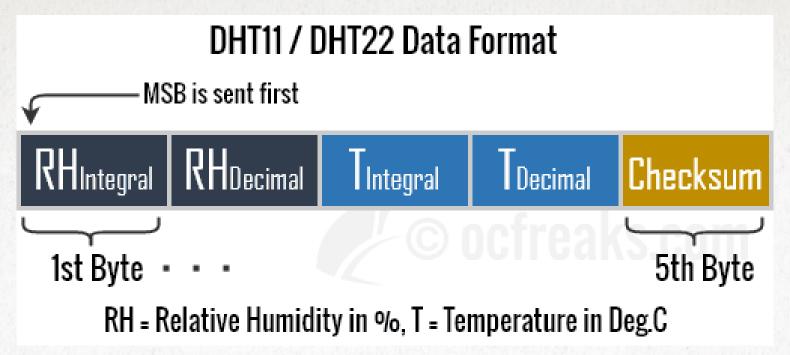
#### **DHT22 COMMUNICATION**

## There are 3 steps to make communication MCU with DHT22:

- 1. MCU send out start signal to DHT22:
  - > Set the (data) pin as output
  - Pull the pin low and wait 1-18ms
  - $\triangleright$  Pull the pin high and wait 20-40 $\mu$ s
  - Release the pin by setting it as input
- 2. DHT22 send responds signal:
  - Wait for 40 us
  - $\triangleright$  Check if the pin is low, then wait 80  $\mu$ s this will totally delay 120 $\mu$ s and the pin should be high now.
  - ➤ If the pin is high then response is OK
  - Then wait for the pin to low.
- 3. DHT22 send data to MCU:
  - Wait for the pin to high
  - $\triangleright$  Wait for the 40  $\mu$ s. if the pin is still high after 40  $\mu$ s so, bit is '1' because the length of '0' bit is 26-28 $\mu$ s.
  - Write the respective values to the variable.



#### **DHT22'S DATA TRANSMISSION**



> DHT22 will send 40 bits of data as follows:

DATA = 8 bit integral RH data+8 bit decimal RH data+8 bit integral T data+8 bit decimal T data + 8 bit checksum. If the transmission data is right, checksum should be the last 8 bit.

- $\triangleright$  Each bit's transmission begin with low-voltage-level that last 50  $\mu$ s
- $\triangleright$  If the length of high-voltage is around 26-28  $\mu$ s, the bit is '0'
- $\triangleright$  If the length of high-voltage is around 70 $\mu$ s, then the bit is '1'

