

HestiaPi Owners Manual

HestiaPi Community

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1 Software

1.1 Quick Installation

To make it easier for new users, HestiaPi offers ready-to-burn image files for your SD card.

If you bought your HestiaPi with an SD card, skip this step.

1.1.1 Prepare a new SD card

With the image file downloaded, you need to use an image writing tool (we prefer Etcher from below links) to install it on your SD card. You can't simply copy-paste it. If you downloaded a ZIP version, unzip the .img file first before the next step.

Choose the right guide for your system below (courtesy of Raspberry Pi website thanks):

- [Linux](#)
- [Mac OS](#)
- [Windows](#) (avoid if you can as people have reported issues flashing their card from Windows)

1.2 Manual Installation

For people who want to install everything step-by-step from their terminal we include all commands here. To be added...

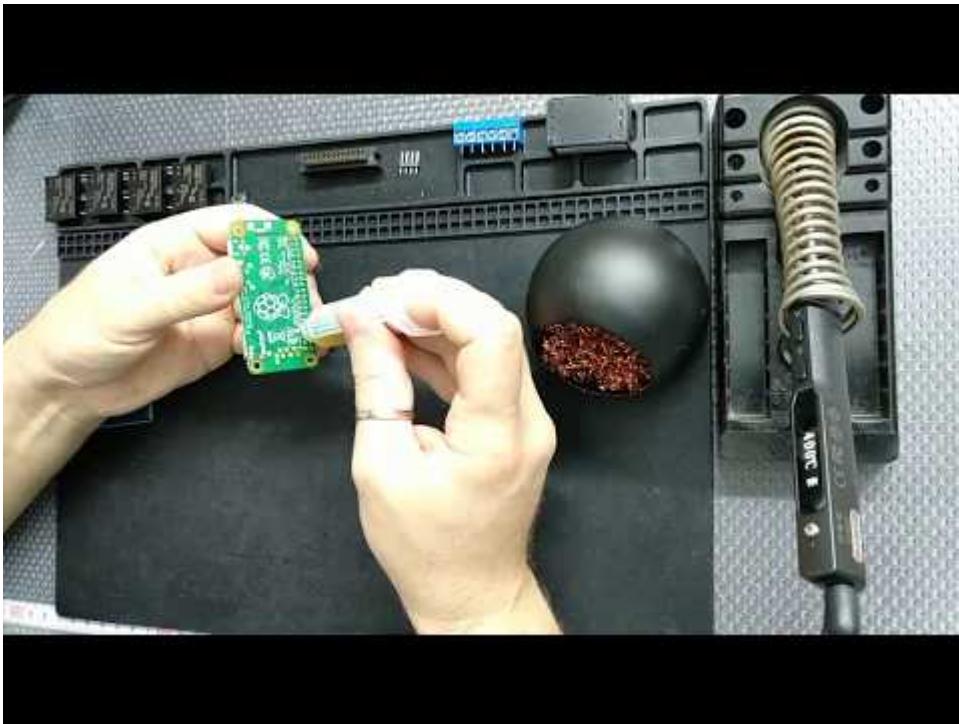
2 Hardware

2.1 PCB Soldering

2.1.1 Instructions

This guide describes the steps required to solder and assemble HestiaPi Touch ONE from parts. Assembly with the case and wall is not covered here.

2.1.2 Video



2.1.3 Hints and Tips

The LCD needs to be connected before powering HestiaPi as it initialises on boot only (otherwise it looks blank-white and touch events do not register) and it may also cause a freeze or reboot due to power spike.

If you cannot control mains, that is having it off during all the time of installation, our advise is to leave the SD card and LCD out, connect all wires, partly (not fully) insert the SD and finish off case installation with the LCD attached to the cover.

Once all is done, from outside of the case, push first the SD all the way in (it does not lock-click in place) and then insert a non-metallic tool and press the reset button from the right side. HestiaPi will boot and in about 10-15sec the LCD will show some of the boot messages.

2.2 Printing the Case

Printing the case really depends on your own printer but here are some basic guidelines that you can adjust accordingly. The power supply for HVAC - US is too high but because we use the same design for both US and EU models, you would need to clip off one of the 3 LCD hooks. Facing the cover from the outside, cut the bottom left hook. Doesn't need to be flush.

2.2.1 Files

[Download](#) the latest (set of 2) .STL files (BaseONE*.stl and CoverONE*.stl).

2.2.2 Filament

Choose a filament that stays rigid enough in the max temperature your house may reach on a hot Summer day without the AC on :)

We use nGen filament for this reason but also because it prints easily and reliably. Check the same [download](#) page for printing instructions and tips.

2.3 Wall Installation ONE

HestiaPi's case comes in 2 parts. The backplate that goes to the wall and should not be visible and the front cover. The backplate should have 4 small holes, 3 larger holes and an opening for the wires coming from the wall.

If you bought HestiaPi, all internal screws are replaced with plastic rivets. Otherwise you would need:

- 4 x 2.5Mx25mm hex screws
- 4 x 2.5M hex nuts

For attaching to the wall you need:

- 4 x 3.5Mx40mm non-countersunk screws

Place the hex screws through the 4 small holes entering from the side facing the wall. Secure them in the hex slot and make sure they are sit flush. Remove the LCD from the PCB and insert the PCB alone guiding the 4 screws through the 4 corner holes of the Pi and secure with the nuts. Avoid using a large tool. You can simply tighten them by hand. Don't overtighten.

With the remaining 3 larger holes mark your wall and drill according to the location of the wires. The opening of the backplate should match the location of the wires. Secure the backplate and PCB with the 3 larger screws.

Complete wiring according to your model instructions (for US see [1](#); for EU see [2](#))

Remove any protective film from the LCD if present and lock the LCD on the cover from the inside making sure the LCD's header is at the top.

Guide the 4 wires through the slit of bottom partition of the cover and secure the sensor in it so that it is thermally protected from the rest of the circuit.

If you installed the bottom screw it may block the cover to fully insert. Clip off part of the sensor partition to allow enough clearance.

Hold the front cover aligned to the backplate and bring closer while you make sure the pin header of the PCB is aligned to the header of the LCD. Push firmly from the sides of the cover and not from the LCD till it locks in place. Make sure no wires are caught in between as this may block the cover from locking in place securely.

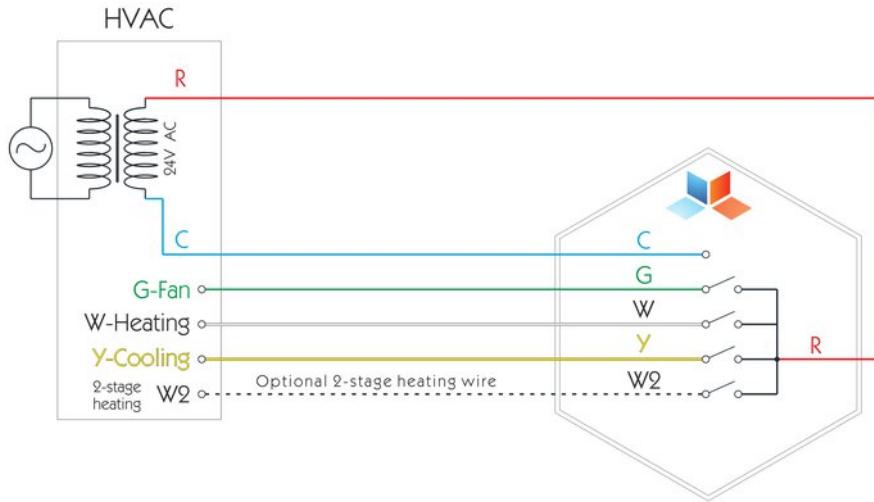


Figure 1: US Wiring Diagram

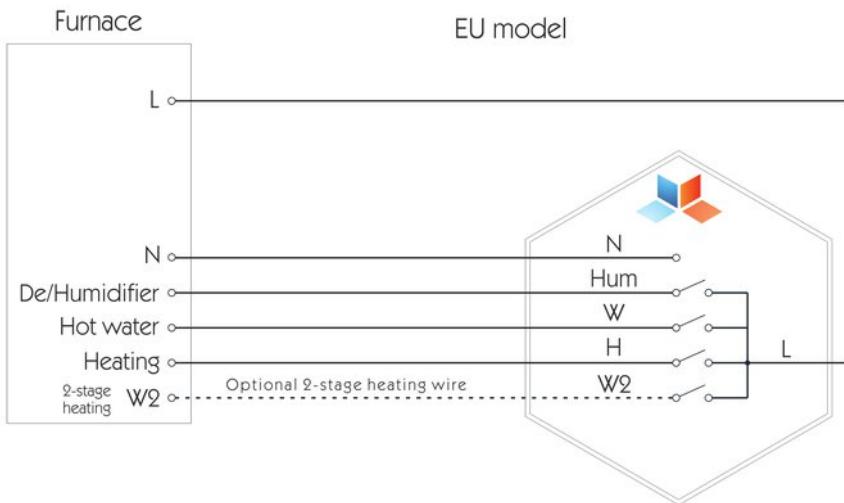


Figure 2: EU Wiring Diagram

3 Usage

3.1 Touchscreen

Once the HestiaPi Touch boots, the interface will have a simple interface to adjust the heating, cooling, or fan. It also displays the current temperature and humidity, as well as an icon in the upper right to get technical information about the Pi. The interface immediately after boot is shown in figure 3a.

Pressing the flame icon in the upper left corner displays the heating menu. In figure 3b, the status message at the bottom left corner shows that the heating system is currently turned off.

Pressing the flame icon again, will activate the menu to turn on the heat (see figure 3c). After turning on the heat, the set temperature (displayed on the left) and the + and - buttons to change the set point of the temperature will turn orange. Figure 3d shows the interface after turning up the temperature to a reasonable point.

Finally, one of the menu options in the menu to turn on the heat is “boost”. This is used to turn on the heat for a specified duration (default is 10 minutes) when the heating is scheduled to be off. Boost will still respect the temperature set point, so it can not be used to give the heat a little boost while in normal operation. When the system is in boost mode, this will be indicated along with the duration of the boost remaining in the bottom left corner of the heating menu, as shown in figure 3e.

3.2 Webpage

The web server runs on port 8080, which means to access it, you’ll need to navigate to [http://\[YOUR_HESTIA_IP\]:8080/](http://[YOUR_HESTIA_IP]:8080/). When there, there will be two options for which user interface (UI) to use: Basic UI or Paper UI. The Basic UI is documented in section 3.2.1 while the Paper UI is covered by section 3.2.2. This choice can be seen in figure 4a.

3.2.1 Basic UI

The basic UI is for controlling the thermostat from your device (phone, laptop, tablet, desktop, etc.). This UI covers the same functionality as the touchscreen (see section 3.1 for more details), plus the ability to do maintenance tasks such as taking backups, updating the software, and shutting down the HestiaPi in case you need to do hardware maintenance.

Figures 4b and 4c show the main menu. The heating and cooling can be adjusted similar to the way as is done using the touch screen on the HestiaPi. In the settings menu (figure 4d), there are some additional features which are not accessible via the touchscreen interface. This includes switching from Celsius to Fahrenheit, settings your time zone and if your system has second stage heating it can be configured here (as seen in figure 4e).

The maintenance menu allows for backups, updates, and shutting down the pi, which is typically only necessary when taking off the LCD screen to do physical maintenance or upgrades. When the backup button is pressed, it will update both the backup field to show that it is done as well as the latest backup field with the date and time of the latest backup, as shown in figure 4f.

3.2.2 Paper UI

The paper UI is used for advanced configuration settings. This section will be expanded in the future, but in the meantime, you can read the [OpenHAB documentation](#).

3.3 Mobile app

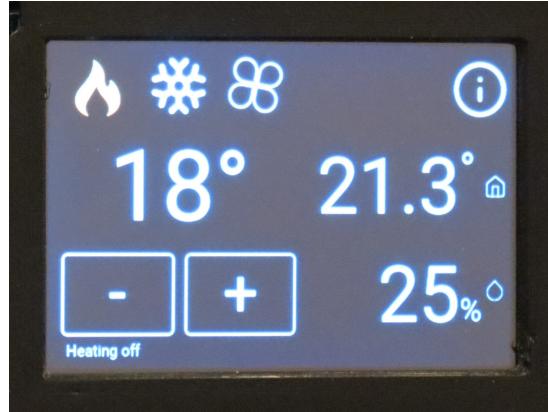
The interface for the mobile app is almost identical to the basic UI of the webpage (covered in section 3.2). The only significant differences are getting the application and connecting to the HestiaPi.

The application can be downloaded from the [Google Play store](#), or [Apple’s App store](#). Ideally, as long as your mobile device is connected to the same network as the HestiaPi, the app should automatically find the HestiaPi’s OpenHAB server. If this works as expected, everything should look similar to the screenshots shown in figure 4.

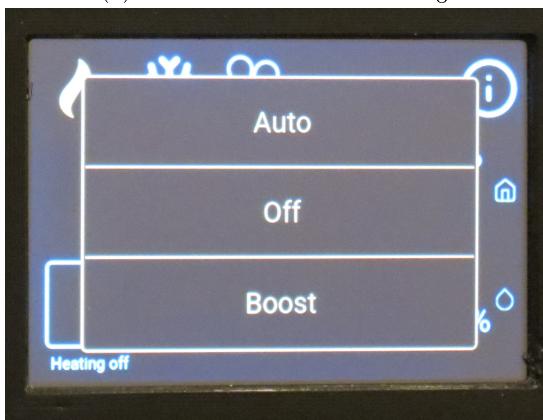
If the server is not found, the hamburger menu in the top left (three horizontal lines) will bring up a menu that allows access to the settings. In the settings menu, there is a Local section which allows connecting to a local OpenHAB server. The app refuses to connect to unencrypted web servers when the URL is entered manually, so the URL should be slightly different than described in the web UI: [https://\[YOUR_HESTIA_IP\]:8443/](https://[YOUR_HESTIA_IP]:8443/). Once the URL is entered, return to the settings screen and in the local section, it should say “Insecurely connected to YOUR_HESTIA_IP”. It says the connection is insecure because the app has no way to verify that the server is actually the correct one. The app will work fine when connected “insecurely” and to get a secure connection requires quite a bit of effort and technical know-how. For instructions on how to get the app to say it’s a secure connection, see the “[Set up TLS](#)” section (4.4.3).



(a) User Interface After Booting



(b) Heating Interface - Heat is off



(c) Heating Interface - Toggle heat on/off



(d) Heating Interface - The heat is on



(e) Heating Interface - Boosting the heat

Figure 3: fig:UI Menus



(a) User Interface Choices

Main Menu

Temperature

- Temperature Setpoint: 22.0 °C (with up/down arrows)
- Temperature: 22.0 °C

Heating

- Heating Mode: AUTO (highlighted in pink)
- Heating Boost Time: 10 min (with up/down arrows)

Cooling

- Cooling Mode: AUTO (highlighted in pink)
- Cooling Boost Time: 10 min (with up/down arrows)

Fan

- Fan Mode: ON (highlighted in pink)

Configuration

- Settings

Info

(c) Bottom of Main Menu

Settings

- Maintenance
- 2nd Stage Heating
- Temperature Unit: °F (highlighted in pink)
- System Type: HVAC (highlighted in pink)
- Timezone

(d) Settings

2nd Stage Heating

- 2nd Stage Heating: ON
- Threshold: 0.0 ° (with up/down arrows)
- Delay: 0 min (with up/down arrows)

(e) 2nd Stage Heating

Maintenance

- MainSwitch: ON
- Backup: Backup complete!
- Last Backup: 2020-01-24 19:41
- Restore
- Installed version
- Latest version
- Update & restart
- Reboot
- Shutdown

(f) Maintenance Menu After a Backup

Figure 4: fig:Web UI

Now that the application is connected to the server, click the back arrow to return to the Main Menu.

4 Configuration

4.1 First boot

Fix your HestiaPi's case to the wall first. If you simply want to test-drive HestiaPi before committing to it, connect the LCD first and then plug in a Micro USB cable to the Pi's port.

1. Insert the MicroSD card back in the Raspberry Pi. Just push it in. It does not click. It does not lock in place. A tiny part of it will stick out just enough to grab and pull it if needed.
2. Insert the LCD in the cover. Remove the protective film if present. Turn and push it in place. It should feel firm in place.
3. Take all necessary precautions before applying mains voltage so cut off the power now!
4. Connect all Heating, Cooling, Fan and Hot Water (depending on model) control lines on the terminal block's contacts.
5. Connect remaining wires, marked C(N) and R(L).
6. Place the sensor at the bottom compartment of the cover and fit the 4 wires in the vertical slit. Note that the sensor, the little shiny square, should be placed facing outwards and ideally not be blocked by any plastic piece of the case. The red wire (Vin) goes to the top pin (Vin) on the PCB.
7. Align and push evenly the cover against the base aligning at the same times the pins with the LCD connector. The cover should lock when pushed all the way in. Step back and enjoy the new looks of your wall :)
8. If you cannot cut off the power on the cables, you are risking of HestiaPi booting before the LCD is connected. In such a scenario the LCD will not display anything but a blank white screen and you would need to restart as it is not "plug and play" like HDMI. We would advise to leave the SD card out before applying mains voltage and just before you are about to close the case, insert it but don't restart. It shouldn't boot. Once you close the case, there is a chance that it will restart. Close the case and wait 20 seconds. If nothing shows up on the screen, it didn't restart. Press reset button from the right side.
9. If at any time you want to remove the top cover, select "Shutdown" from the App. When HestiaPi Touch is completely shut down, simply pull the cover outwards.
10. You should soon see the HestiaPi boot sequence and the loading screen at the end with a countdown. Follow [these steps](#) to connect your new HestiaPi to your WiFi.
11. After a few seconds the screen will show if the WiFi is connected and what is the local IP it got (DHCP)
12. The full installation may take up to 20 minutes for the very first time and a few restarts are normal. Just leave it alone. You can always SSH to it. Use pi/hestia
13. The SD card image expands automatically to occupy the complete size of the card if available.
14. While waiting, head over to the [downloads](#) section and download the smartphone app on your phone. Under settings set Local OpenHAB URL as [http://\[hestiapি_IP\]:8080](http://[hestiapি_IP]:8080) and close the application
15. The LCD UI starts with 0 values or blank fields. This is normal until it gets ready.
16. Once the LCD is showing the UI with temperature values, try and load the app again or simply use your laptop and navigate to:
[http://\[hestiapি_IP\]:8080/start/index](http://[hestiapি_IP]:8080/start/index) and select "Basic UI"
17. You should now be able to control the basic functions from either the App or your browser
18. Please note that the UI of the app, web and LCD may change with software updates so back up your customisations before running an update.
19. OpenHAB2 has a great [forum](#) with so much information from fellow users. Salivate at what you want to make now with it.
20. Feel free to explore the files under /etc/openhab2 names default.* in folders items, rules, sitemaps and things.

4.2 Boot Sequence

To be added...

4.3 Connect WiFi

Follow the on-screen instructions on the LCD when it prompts to connect your phone to the “HESTIAP” network with HESTIAPI as the password. Once connected you will automatically be prompted on your phone to select your WiFi network from a list (no hidden SSID supported yet) and enter the password.

Your HestiaPi will then restart to connect to your network and the HESTIAPI network will not be shown again if you entered the correct the details.

4.4 Change Settings

4.4.1 Easy Remote Access

All latest releases of HestiaPi offer very easy remote access to your home without touching your network modem/router or even knowing HestiaPi’s IP! Does not depend on port forwarding or DynDNS! Woohooo!

Please note that this is an externally hosted service not controlled by you or us but by OpenHAB itself.

[Instructions video](#) (if you prefer video to text)

To activate it (shipped disabled by default for obvious reasons) go to [http://\[YOUR-HESTIAPI-IP\]:8080/paperui](http://[YOUR-HESTIAPI-IP]:8080/paperui) and select Add-ons > MISC and make sure “openHAB Cloud Connector” is installed.

Once installed SSH into your HestiaPi (username: pi and password: hestia) and type:

```
cat /var/lib/openhab2/uuid
```

copy the output somewhere. Then type:

```
cat /var/lib/openhab2/openhabcloud/secret
```

copy this output too. Reboot your HestiaPi

```
sudo reboot
```

Then go to <https://myopenhab.org> and create an account using your details and the above information (UUID and secret).

You can now access your HestiaPi Touch from a browser or your mobile app

Hint: Enter <https://myopenhab.org> as a remote url and your myopenHAB account username and password as credentials

4.4.2 Update Your DynDNS Automatically

[getpublicip.sh](#) does just that.

Stored with instructions here:

```
/home/pi/scripts/getpublicip.sh
```

You would need an account depending on the service you choose to use inside the script.

4.4.3 Set up TLS

Setting up Transport Layer Security (TLS) is an advanced topic which requires owning a domain, having control over a DNS server, the ability to forward ports on the edge router, setting up web servers, and using the command line. As such, it is recommended that only people who are at least somewhat familiar with these technologies attempt to set this up. For the vast majority of users, setting up TLS is not necessary, and it is safe to skip this step.

At the core, setting up TLS just means giving the server a host/domain name, getting a trusted certificate for that name, and accessing the server by name instead of by IP address.

TODO: Draw a diagram showing what’s going on so it’s clear how everything fits together.

TODO: Document setting a static IP address on the HestiaPi

TODO: Document setting up DNS using Bind9

TODO: Document obtaining a TLS certificate from LetsEncrypt

TODO: Document configuring the HestiaPi to use the newly obtained certificate

4.5 File Structure & Paths

WiFi details

/etc/wpa_supplicant/wpa_supplicant.conf

OpenHAB Items

/etc/openhab2/items/default.items

Rules

/etc/openhab2/rules/default.rules

Sitemaps

/etc/openhab2/sitemaps/default.sitemap

Things

/etc/openhab2/things/default.things

Logs

/var/log/openhab2/events.log

/var/log/openhab2/openhab.log

LCD UI The LCD UI is an HTML-based page loaded on a fullscreen browser. All HTML, CSS, JS, fonts and icon files are in here

/home/pi/scripts/oneui

The vue framework is used.

Scripts In /home/pi/scripts

There are AdafruitDHTHum.py

AdafruitDHTTemp.py

Read sensor data from DHT sensors.

C2F.sh

F2C.sh

Change HestiaPi from Celcius to Fahrenheit and vice versa.

getBMEhumi.sh

getBMEtemp.sh

getBMEpress.sh

Read sensor data from BME sensors (calling bme280.py).

getcputemperature.sh

Returns RasPi CPU temperature.

getssid.sh

Returns WiFi SSID name.

gettz.sh

Returns system Timezone.

getuseddiskspace.sh

Returns used SD card space.

getwifiinfo.sh

Returns WiFi signal strength.

getwlan0ip.sh

Returns WiFi IP.

getwlan0mac.sh

Returns WiFi MAC address.

`netcheck.sh`

Cron script that checks WiFi connectivity by pinging its gateway. If no response is received at the first time, the WiFi interface is restarted and a DHCP (dynamic) IP is requested. If no response is received again RaspberryPi, the reboot command is sent. Please note this script is not enabled by default and you will need to follow the instructions supplied at the top of the file. Please also note that restarting the Pi will stop any current task and will not resume after restart.

`openhabloader.sh`

Loads the Touch LCD UI.

`getpublicip.sh`

Checks current public IP and if it matches with previous reading, it does nothing else. If current public IP is different, the latest value is sent to your account (manual and free account registration needed).

Web UI

`http://[YOUR_HESTIA_IP]:8080/basicui/app`

or simply

`http://[YOUR_HESTIA_IP]:8080`

and then select Basic UI and default

Smartphone App Under Settings > Local server settings

`http://[YOUR_HESTIA_IP]:8080`

5 FAQ

5.1 Configuration

5.1.1 Default SSH Username and Password

Username: pi

Password: hestia

SSH port: 22

5.1.2 MQTT Configuration

All the topics are defined in the [.things file](#).

Confirm by subscribing from another laptop to all (#) MQTT IDs and listen for published messages while you play with your HestiaPi. For Linux users, run this in a terminal:

`mosquitto_sub -h [HESTIA_PI_IP] -d -t hestia/#`

5.1.3 How to Access My HestiaPi From Outside My House

You will need a WiFi router with port forwarding feature (most routers do these days) and if you don't have a static IP (or if you don't know what this is), you will need to use a free Dynamic DNS service called [NoIP](#). Don't worry – although we can't offer support on individual routers, we can certainly point you in the right direction. Installation instructions on the above link. Alternatively you can use [my.openhab.org](#) which is a service hosted externally and is not controlled by us or you but by OpenHAB itself. Go to:

`http://[YOUR-HESTIAPI-IP]:8080/paperui`

and select Add-ons > MISC and install "openHAB Cloud Connector" if not installed. Once installed SSH into your HestiaPi (username: pi and password: hestia) and type:

`cat /var/lib/openhab2/uuid`

write the output down. Then type:

`cat /var/lib/openhab2/openhabcloud/secret`

write this output down too.

Then go to <https://myopenhab.org> and create an account using your details and the above information (UUID and secret). You can now access your HestiaPi Touch from a browser or your mobile app (enter “<https://myopenhab.org>” as a remote url and your myopenHAB account username and password as credentials). The above steps are also available in youtube format [here](#) too.

5.2 Troubleshooting

5.2.1 How to edit files via SSH

If you are very new to command line interface we would advise you taking a short online course by searching for “linux command line interface” on your favourite website.

To edit a file while you are inside SSH use the command

```
sudo nano /path/to/your/file
```

Then leave your mouse alone as it does not control you cursor anymore

Use only your keyboard and once you are done, press Ctrl+O to save and Ctrl+X to close.

5.2.2 Start OpenHAB2 in Debug Mode

For OpenHAB2 (v10.x image – July 2018) To monitor the OpenHAB logs without stopping the service run

```
openhab-cli showlogs
```

To start OpenHAB manually after stopping the service run

```
openhab-cli start
```

For older OpenHAB installations: Stop OpenHAB first

```
sudo service openhab2 stop
```

and when it is stopped, start it manually

```
/usr/share/openhab2/start_debug.sh
```

once (if) loaded type inside the OpenHAB session

```
log:tail
```

and notice any issues.