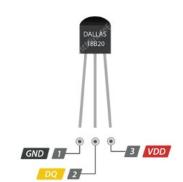
Proof of Concept Hardware Minka Firth S3

Problem: when attempting to read the temperature of the glass, the sensor also measures the temperature of the air around the sensor, making the readings inaccurate.

Goal: find a practical way to isolate the Sensor so it can attempt a somewhat accurate reading of the glass.

What I used:

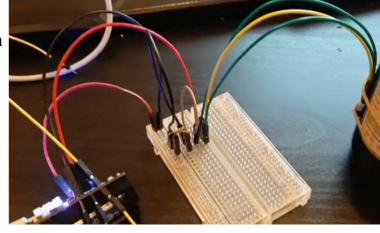
- ESP8266 Ttgo TOI
- (2pcs) DS18B20 TO-92 Thermometer Temperature Sensor
- Breadboard
- 4.7kOhm pull-up resistor
- Arduino IDE
- a bunch of m/m & m/f wires that I couldn't be bothered to count



Problem

Connecting the sensor to the breadboard and the chip was a lot easier than I thought. I spent more time looking for the right resistor than actually connecting everything up. I followed a tutorial online and got the sensor up and running really quickly.

I ran into a problem where at first it would only print 85°C. After some googling, I found out this one particular



sensor was different than shown on the picture above. Apparently, this sensor's right pin goes into ground as well, so when I corrected that, it measured the actual

temperature.

Temperature: 18.06%C perature: 17,7590 rature: 17.3890 | erature: 17.06%C | 62.71%F perature: 16,81% | perature: 16.5690 | 61.819F perature: 16.389C | 61.48°F Temperature: 16.1990 61.149F Temperature: 15.949C | 60.699F Temperature: 15.75%C Temperature: 15.56%C Temperature: 15.319C Temperature: 15.1970 Temperature: 15.06% | 59.11%F Autoscrol Show timestamp

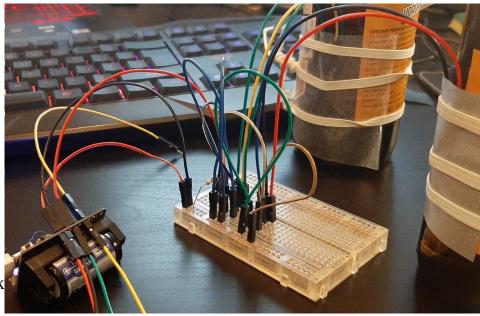
However, when I tied the sensor to the beer with some elastics, the sensor would measure the temperature around the sensor as well as the glass I was pushing it against. The beer had been in the fridge for most of the day, so I very much doubt it was as warm as 15°C.

Solution

I decided to do some testing. Mitchell told me try some sponges and I got different kinds of freezer bags from the supermarket. I also decided it would be easier if I could test two sensors at once, so I hooked up another sensor.

These sensors are great, because each of them have a built in serial number on the back to identify them by. I took the lazy approach though, and

decided to just look for sensors and then measure and print the temperature for both in a loop.



First I tried a loooottt of different sized sponges, different sorts of elastic. Soon everything was covered in sponge residue and crumbles and it also didn't do a great job of isolating the sensor, so I chose not to pursue that direction.

I decided to cut up some freezer bags and tied some elastics around them. These beers had been in the fridge all night and finally came close to something I thought might be close to accurate:

I decided to leave them there for a while and see which one would preserve the cold better. [Inserts some blatant marketing] Turns out the freezer bag from the Lidl would always be about 0.40°C colder. This doesn't mean this is

16:22:22.145	->	Sensor	1	:	4.94°C	T	40.89%F
16:22:22.180	->	Sensor	2	:	4.94°C	1	40.89%F
16:22:22.213	->						
16:22:23.948	->	Sensor	1	:	4.94°C		40.89%F
16:22:24.015	->	Sensor	2	:	4.94°C		40.89%F
16:22:24.050	->						
16:22:25.780	->	Sensor	1	:	4.81°C		40.66%F
16:22:25.815	->	Sensor	2	:	4.94°C		40.89%F
16:22:25.849	->						
16:22:27.614	->	Sensor	1	:	4.81°C		40.66%F
16:22:27.648	->	Sensor	2	:	4.94°C		40.89?F
16:22:27.682	->						
16:22:29.411	->	Sensor	1	:	4.81°C		40.66?F
16:22:29.479	->	Sensor	2	:	4.94°C		40.89%F
16:22:29.513	->						

measurement more accurate of course, it is just slightly better at its job than the one from the Albert Heijn.

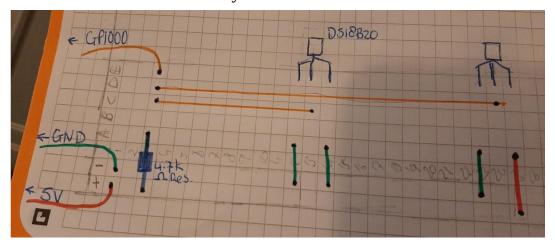
Things I ran into

When I started playing around with the ESP, the stupid male pins wouldn't stay in the holes of the ESP. Being a noob, it didn't occur to me to buy some male/female pins, and was too scared to actually start soldering my only chip. I was afraid the male pins would connect under the chip, so my boyfriend (gotta give credit where it is due) came with a solution:

While this means there are even more wires, they were out of the way and the ESP wasn't as fragile to work with.



I ran into something else when adding the second sensor. As I explained the sensor needed two ground pins, as the middle pin is a "one-wire", that is able to send data and also receive electricity.



However, when adding the second sensor the same way, for some reason both sensors would give a reading of 85°C. Instead of being a sensible young woman and googling the solution, I decided to just turn it off and start different options. The one shown above is what I figured that worked most consistently.

Conclusion

We will probably be using a thermally conductive silicone sponge. We sort of figured this from the beginning, but trying sponges and freezer bags was a fun experiment to familiarize myself with the concept of Hardware. The next step is connecting it up to the Wi-Fi and testing it from within the fridge.