

## ENR305 Sensors, Instruments and Experimentation

# <u>Temperature and Humidity Sensor with</u> <u>Bluetooth Feature</u>

Section 1 Monsoon Semester 2021

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Group - 16

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### 1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of our project are:

- To design a portable device that can measure the temperature and humidity of the surrounding environment using DHT11 Sensor.
- To construct a wireless connection which can provide the handy information about variation in measurements of temperature and humidity.
- To improve productivity by balancing the environment.
- To utilise it in situations when air conditions are extreme or need to be managed for a variety of reasons.
- Temperature and humidity are important parameters in various fields, such as the biomedical industry for drugs and cell methods, food, paper mills, metrological, semiconductors, and so on. Thus, the objective is to improve productivity by balancing the environment.

### 2 OUTCOMES

An application that displays the temperature and humidity measurement has been created on the MIT-App inverter. It is connected with the circuit through a bluetooth module (HC-05 module). The user can download the app and connect it via Bluetooth to see temperature and humidity measurements. The circuit is also connected to an LCD screen, which allows the user to see the measurements on the screen. Temperature and humidity are important parameters in various fields, such as the biomedical industry for drugs and cell methods, food, paper mills, metrological, semiconductors, and so on.

#### 3 COMPONENTS

- Arduino Uno
- DHT11 temperature and humidity sensor
- HC-05 Bluetooth module
- Jumper wires
- Resistor- 4.7k
- Resistor 1k

• 16x2 LCD display

## 4 **CIRCUIT DIAGRAM**

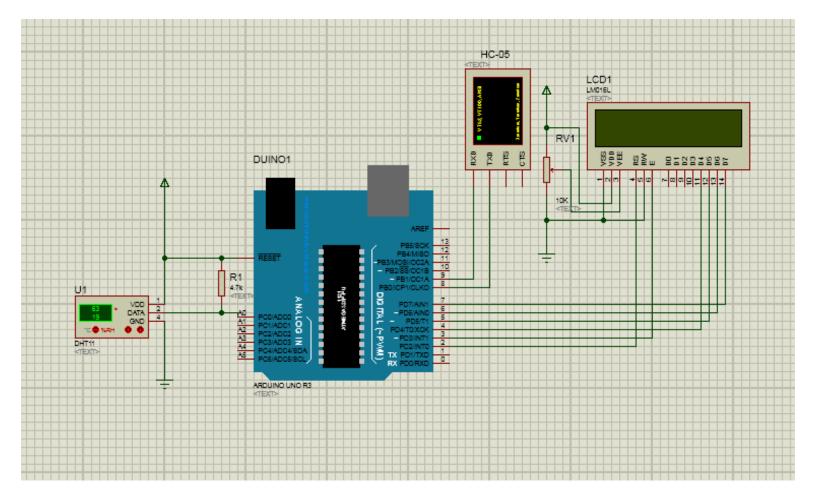


Figure 1: Circuit diagram for temperature and humidity sensor

## 5 CODE

## 6 IMAGES

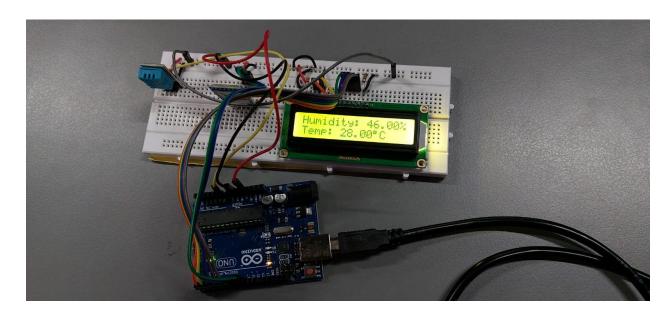


Figure 2: Wiring DHT11 Sensor, HC-05 module and LCD Display to Arduino Uno

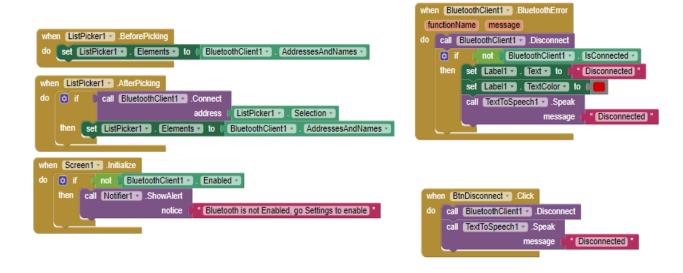


Figure 3: Block Code for application I

```
when Clock1 - .Timer
do BluetoothClient1 - IsConnected -
   then set Label1 . Text to Connected
         set Label1 . TextColor to (
   o f not BluetoothClient1 - . IsConnected -
   then set Label1 . Text to Disconnected
         set Label1 . TextColor to
   initialize local lists to split text cal BluetoothClient1 .ReceiveText
                                                       numberOfBytes | call | BluetoothCitent1 | BytesAvailableToReceive
        in O initialize local temp to select list item list get (listare
                                          index 1
            in 😝 initialize local hum to 🕻 select list item list 🐧 get (listary
               in set Label hum . Text to ( 0 join (
                                                   get (hum =
                                                   - % -
                  set Label temp . Text to | i join (
                                                   get temp *
                                                    . G.

    if get temp ▼ ≤ ▼ (28)

                   then set Label temp . TextColor to (
                                                    and T get (temp T < 140
                   then set Label temp . TextColor to (
                        get (temp * > * ( 50
                   then set Label temp . TextColor to (
                   6 if get hum > 5 = 40
                   then set Label hum . TextColor to (
                                                           get hum - < 50
                   then set Label hum . TextColor to (
                   else if get hum 2 22 50
```

Figure 4: Block Code for application II

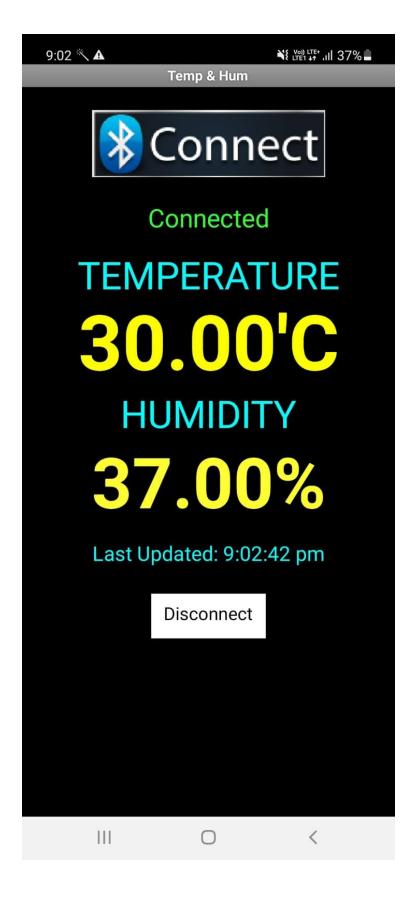


Figure 5: Screenshot of home screen of the application

## 7 Setup/Connection

Figure 2 shows the DHT11 sensor, which has three pins namely Vcc, Data out and Ground. In our circuit, the Vcc pin of the DHT11 sensor is connected to the positive of the breadboard and the ground pin is connected to the negative of the breadboard respectively. The Data Out pin of the DHT11 sensor is connected to the Analog pin AO of Arduino Uno.

Similarly, the HC-05 module has six pins namely State, RX, TX, Vcc, GND, EN. The Vcc pin and the ground pin are connected to the positive and negative of the breadboard respectively. TX (Transmitter) pin is connected to the digital pin "8" and RX (Receive) pin is connected to the digital pin "9" of Arduino respectively.

#### Connections in LCD Screen:

LCD pins		Arduino Pins
Pin D7	->	Digital pin "7"
Pin D6	->	Digital pin "6"
Pin D5	->	Digital pin "5"
Pin D4	->	Digital pin "4"
Pin E	->	Digital pin "3"
Pin R/W	->	Ground
Pin RS	->	Digital pin "2"

Figure 3 and 4 shows the block code required in the front-end environment. We have added non-visible components such as Bluetooth Client, Notifier, Clock for displaying the real time. We have also added the features of changing the colors based on the range of temperature and humidity i.e.,

• if temperature < 28, then the output value will be displayed in green color

- if temperature is between 28 to 40, then the output value will be displayed in yellow color
- If temperature > 40, then the output value will be displayed in red color
- If humidity < 30, then the output value will be displayed in red color
- If humidity is between 30 to 50, then the output value will be displayed in yellow color
- If humidity > 50, then the output value will be displayed in green color

## 8 Working

Sensor

HC-05 Module

## 9 References

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pSYn1dxBybQX4qhEp~WVP5ow-PL6f3tz784jPiQQovgijPILxIHNWJ~ZHxE~HmwW7L gPRPl5b47ejdYa9eV7fcSUu3wndMs945bCOgFQ\_\_&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSL RBV4ZA