

Lesson 19 Thermometer

Introduction

In this lesson, you will learn how to use an LCD display to show the temperature.

Hardware Required

- ✓ 1 * RuiiGuu UNO R3
- ✓ 1 * LCD1602 module
- ✓ 1 * 10k ohm Resistor
- ✓ 1 * Thermistor
- ✓ 1 * Potentiometer
- ✓ 1 * Breadboard
- ✓ 18 * M-M Jumper Wires

Principle

Thermistor

The Thermistor is a type of resistor whose resistance is dependent on temperature and has an electric resistance value for each absolute temperature.

Thermistor is widely used to control the temperature in electronics devices such as alarms, thermometers, "clocks", electronic circuit temperature compensation, heat sinks, air conditioning. There are two basic types of thermistors: a PTC thermistor (Positive Temperature coefficient) which substantially increases its electrical resistance with increased temperature, and the thermistor NTC (Negative Temperature coefficient), which substantially

lowers its electrical resistance with increased temperature. The thermistor is not electrically polarized. The most common thermistor in the electronics store is the NTC type, so I will be using this for the application.

The major problem NTC thermistor is the calibration, that is, to establish a function between electrical resistance and temperature. The variation in its electrical resistance with temperature is non-linear it may be seen as an exponential function according to equation Steinhart-Hart.

Code interpretation

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
```

```
int tempPin = 0;
```

```
// BS E D4 D5 D6 D7
```

```
LiquidCrystal lcd(7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12);
```

```
void setup()
```

```
{
```

```
    lcd.begin(16, 2);
```

```
}
```

```
void loop()
```

```
{
```

```
    int tempReading = analogRead(tempPin);
```

```
// This is OK
```

```
    double tempK = log(10000.0 * ((1024.0 / tempReading - 1)));
```

```
    tempK = 1 / (0.001129148 + (0.000234125 + (0.0000000876741 * tempK *  
tempK )) * tempK ); // Temp Kelvin
```

```
    float tempC = tempK - 273.15; // Convert Kelvin to Celcius
```

```
float tempF = (tempC * 9.0) / 5.0 + 32.0; // Convert Celcius to Fahrenheit
```

```
/* replaced
```

```
float tempVolts = tempReading * 5.0 / 1024.0;
```

```
float tempC = (tempVolts - 0.5) * 10.0;
```

```
float tempF = tempC * 9.0 / 5.0 + 32.0;
```

```
*/
```

```
// Display Temperature in C
```

```
lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
```

```
lcd.print("Temp      C  ");
```

```
// Display Temperature in F
```

```
//lcd.print("Temp      F  ");
```

```
lcd.setCursor(6, 0);
```

```
// Display Temperature in C
```

```
lcd.print(tempC);
```

```
// Display Temperature in F
```

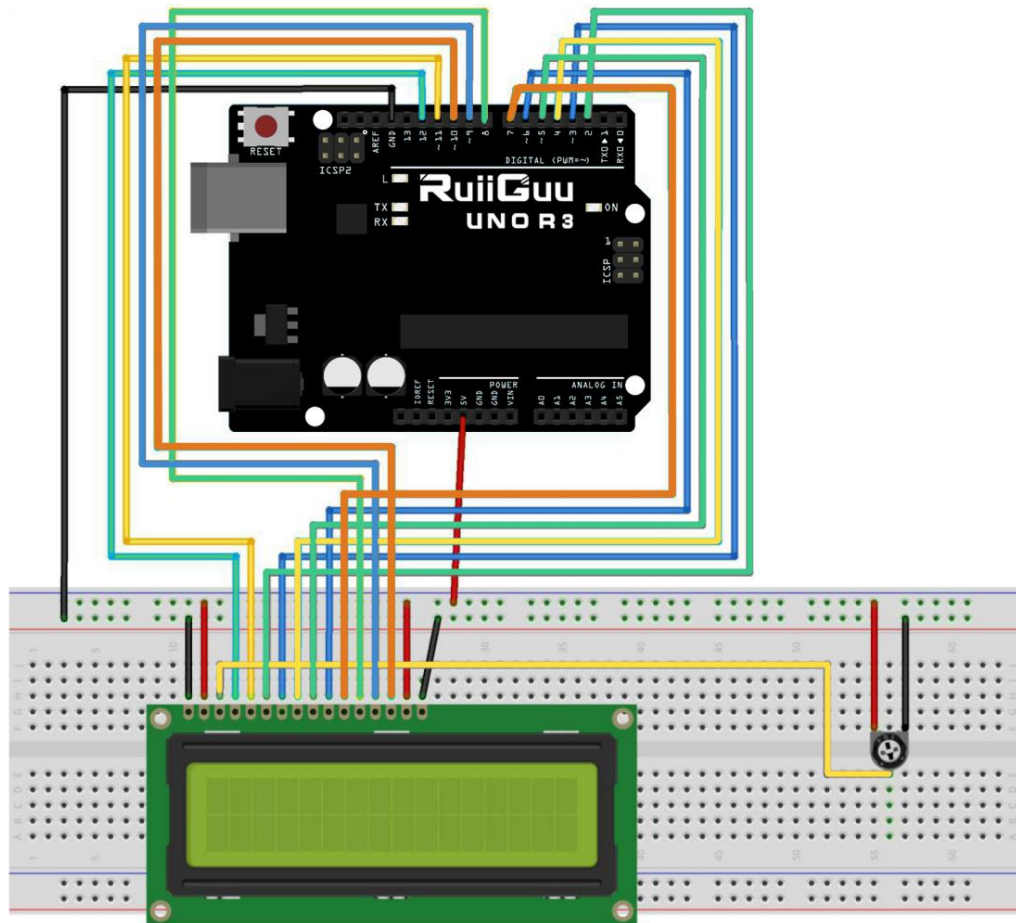
```
//lcd.print(tempF);
```

```
delay(500);
```

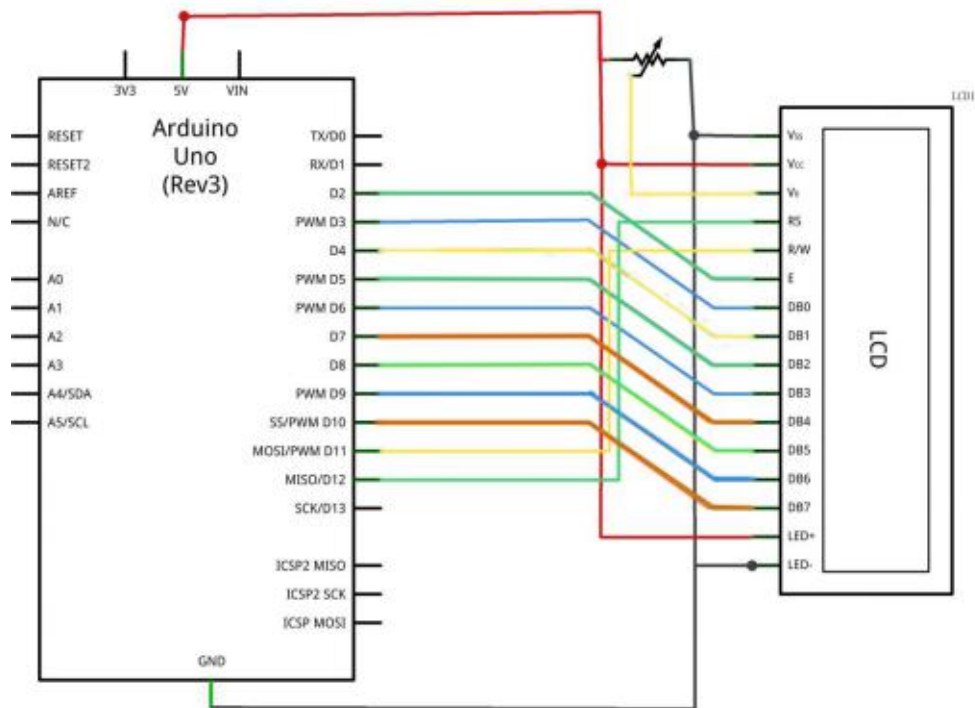
```
}
```

Experimental Procedures

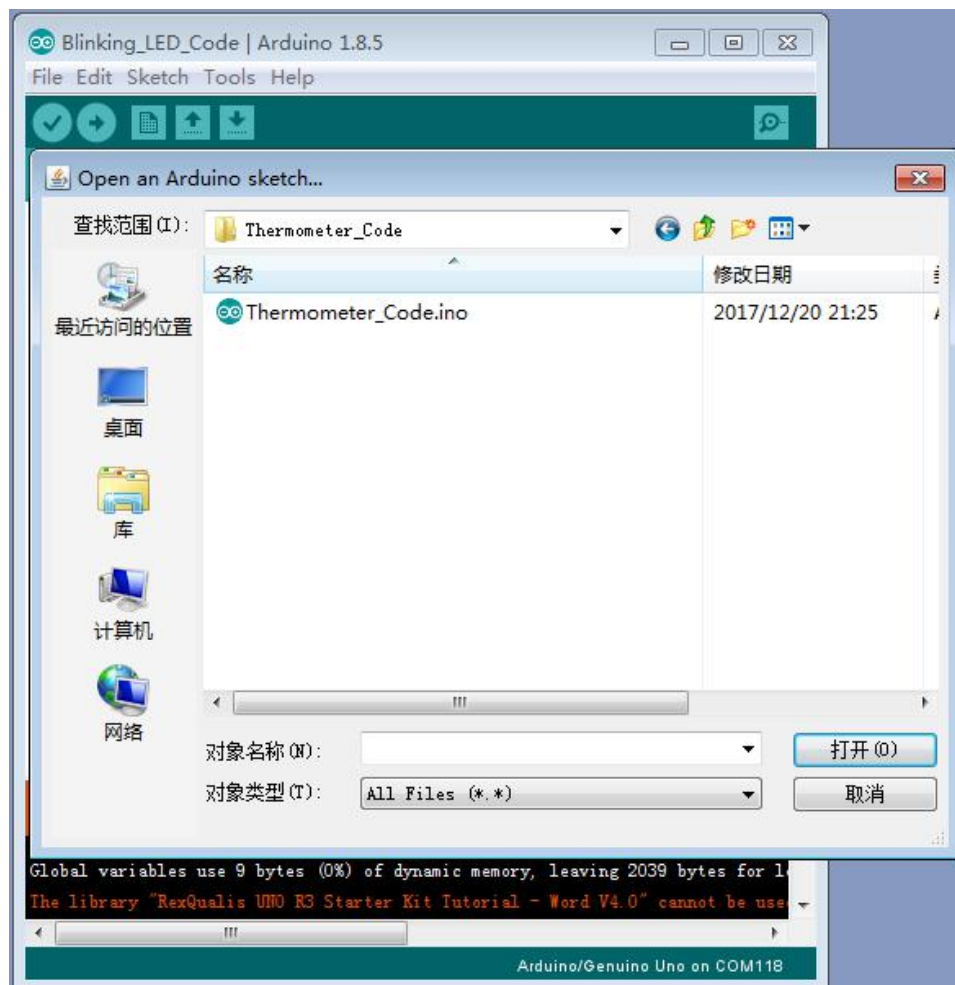
Step 1: Build the circuit



Schematic Diagram

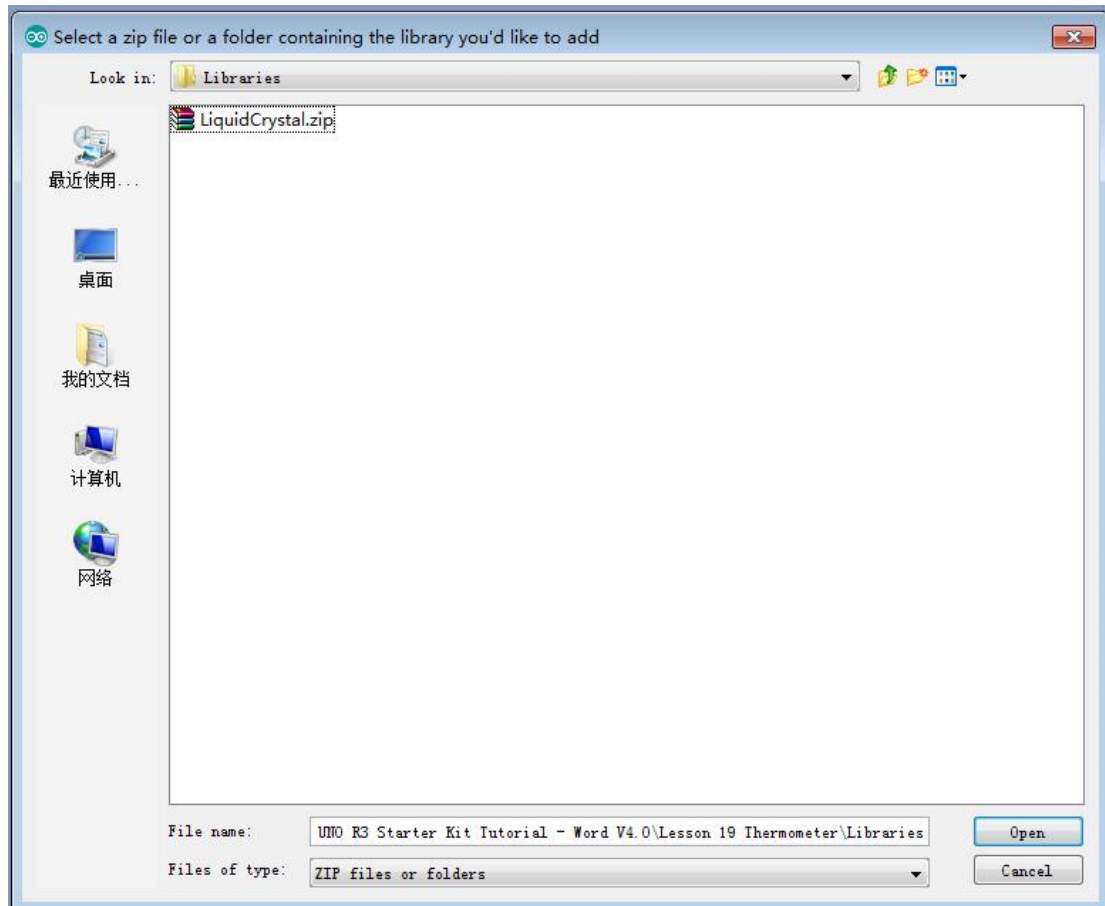


Step 2: Open the code:Thermometer_Code



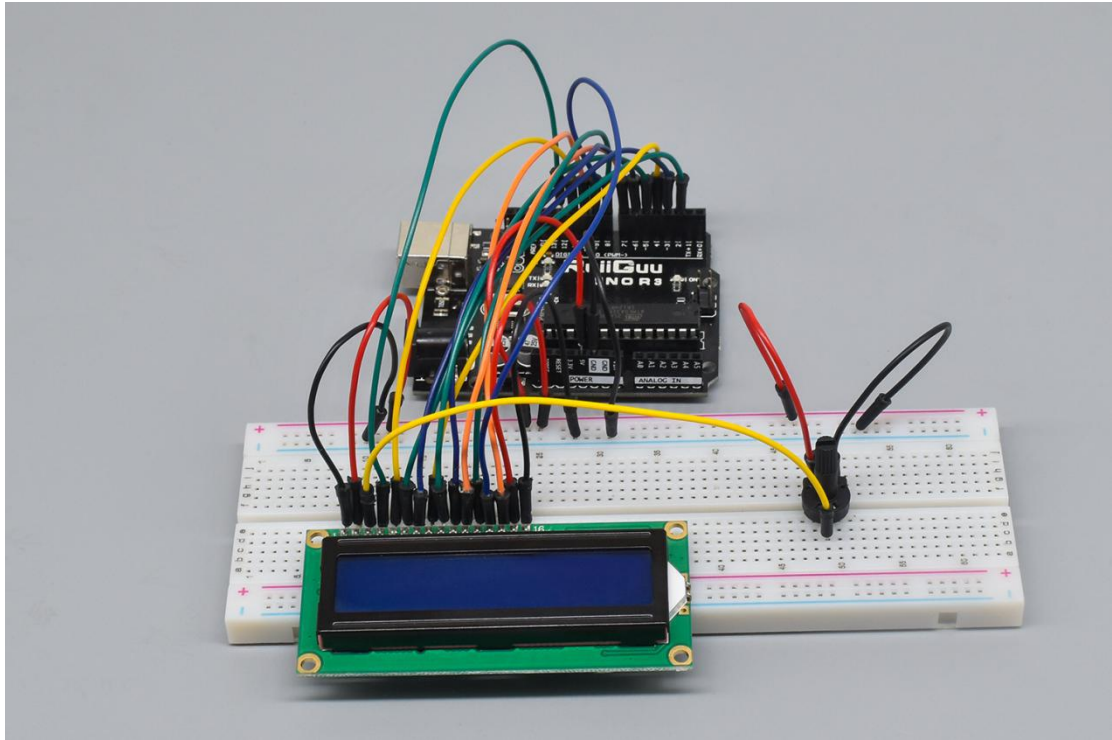
Step 3: Attach Arduino UNO R3 board to your computer via USB cable and check that the 'Board Type' and 'Serial Port' are set correctly.

Step 4: Load the Library:LiquidCrystal



Step 5: Upload the code to the RuiiGuu UNO R3 board.

Then, you can see the temperature on the LCD display. As you change the temperature of the thermistor, the temperature displayed on the LCD display will change accordingly.



If it isn' t working, make sure you have assembled the circuit correctly, verified and uploaded the code to your board. For how to upload the code and install the library, check Lesson 0 Preface.