

**Introduction to Internet of Things**  
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**Lecture – 24**  
**Integration of Sensors and Actuators with Arduino- I**

This lecture and the next one are dedicated to discussing the integration of sensors and actuators with Arduino platform. So, in a previous lecture we have taught you about how to know what is Arduino and how to use it for building IoT systems and in this lecture we are going to show you further that how we can integrate sensors and actuators with Arduino. I told you that a multitude of several types of sensors and several sensors can be integrated in to Arduino platform it supports for that and at the same time seen for are actuators as well. So, here I am going to teach you about how to do it.

And I have with me Mister Anandoop Mukharji the TA of the course and he will explain to you how to do this hands on. So, as I said before that if you have the set up, if you have the requisite small electronic equipments with you then you can also do the same to practice yourself. So, that way it will give you a hands on experience about how to create a small scale small sized sensor actuated based Arduino platform for used in IoT. So, this specific type of sensor that we are going to show you here we are using only one sensor and we are using only one actuator, the sensor that we are using is the temperature humidity sensor and the actuator is the motor, the survey motor.

So, let us know have a look at how to build a small sensor actuated based Arduino platform for use in IoT.

Hello I will be now talking about the integration of sensors and actuators with Arduino. So, this will be again in two parts in the first part I will cover integration of sensors with Arduino and in the second part integration of actuators with Arduino.

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The screenshot shows a presentation slide with a yellow header and a dark blue footer. The header contains the word 'Sensors' in bold. The main content area lists three bullet points: '■ Electronic elements', '■ Converts physical quantity/ measurements into electrical signals', and '■ Can be analog or digital'. The footer features the IIT Kharagpur logo, the NPTEL logo, and the text 'NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES'. On the right side of the footer, there is a small circular profile picture of a man and the text 'Introduction to Internet of Things'.

So, first of all as we have already learned by now; sensors are basic electronic elements they convert physical quantities or measurements into electrical signals and more or less sensors can be classified into either analog or digital sensors.

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The screenshot shows a presentation slide with a yellow header and a dark blue footer. The header contains the title 'Types of Sensors' in bold. The main content area starts with the text 'Some commonly used sensors:' followed by a list of seven bullet points: '■ Temperature', '■ Humidity', '■ Compass', '■ Light', '■ Sound', '■ Accelerometer'. The footer features the IIT Kharagpur logo, the NPTEL logo, and the text 'NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES'. On the right side of the footer, there is a small circular profile picture of a man and the text 'Introduction to Internet o'.

So, there are few common type of sensors we actually use with IoT they include temperature sensors, humidity sensors, compass or direction sensors light sensors, sound sensors accelerometers or motion sensors.

And there are lot many varieties of sensors we could not accommodate everything over here, but I am sure if you find search online you will come across huge number of sensors.

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The slide has a yellow background. At the top center, the title 'Sensor Interface with Arduino' is displayed in a dark red font. Below the title, there is a bulleted list of five items:

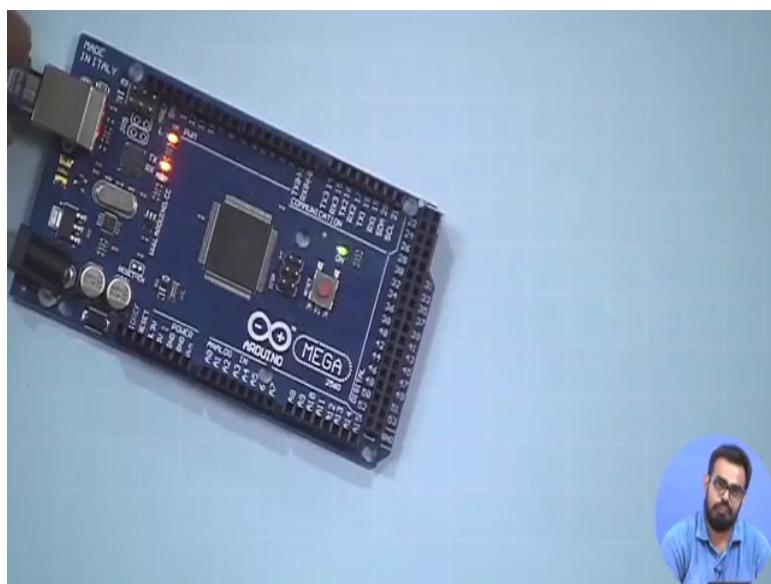
- Digital Humidity and Temperature Sensor (DHT)
- PIN 1, 2, 3, 4 (from left to right)
  - PIN 1- 3.3V-5V Power supply
  - PIN 2- Data
  - PIN 3- Null
  - PIN 4- Ground

To the right of the list, there is a photograph of a DHT22 sensor module. The module is a small, rectangular component with a metal heat sink and a grid of pins. It has a small printed circuit board with the text 'AM2302 SN1601171292' visible. Below the photograph is a circular profile picture of a man with glasses and a beard, wearing a blue shirt.

At the bottom of the slide, there is a dark blue footer bar. On the left side of the bar, the IIT Kharagpur logo and the text 'IIT KHARAGPUR' are visible. Next to it is the NPTEL logo and the text 'NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES'. On the right side of the bar, the text 'Introduction to Internet o' is partially visible.

So, now in this lecture will be covering interfacing of a humidity and temperature sensor with your Arduino board. So, in our previous lectures we use an Arduino uno just for the sake of bringing in some variety.

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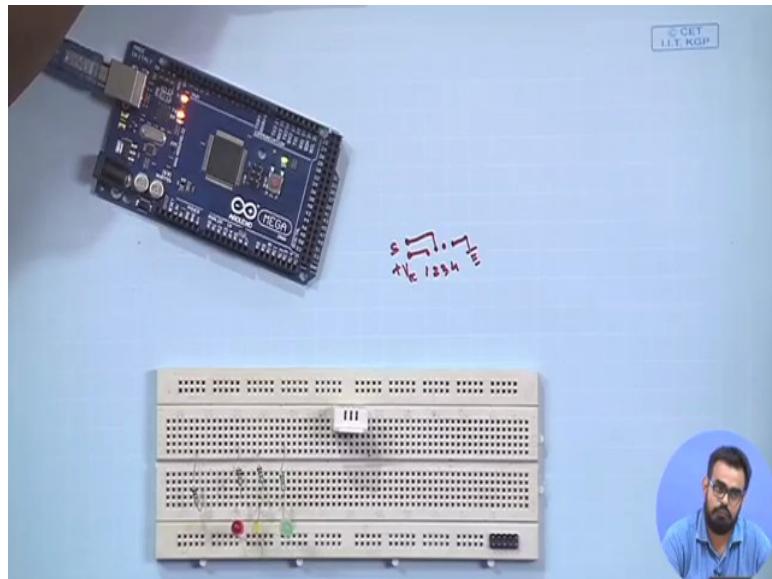


Now, we are using an Arduino at mega; so, Arduino mega. So, in the market you can just get it by the name of Arduino mega or mega 2560. So, its bit bigger than your traditional Arduino uno this

one has got 4 uarts, Arduino uno if you recall had only one uart and obviously, there are much more digital input output pins there are much more analog input pins.

There are 16 analog input versus 7 for 7 or 8 for your uno, and the voltage inputs and power lines are more or less same. So, we take this one.

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Now, we again have our breadboard. So, these we have the LEDs and registers left from the previous slides, this one is known as a DHT sensor. So, DHT stands for digital humidity and temperature. So, as we can see it has 4 pins and starting from left to right if you keep this upfront this mesh region upfront starting from left to right you number them as 1 2 3 and 4. So, basically you have four pins pin one we give a positive voltage the last pin we keep as ground, the third pin is the signal pin and the sorry the second pin is the signal pin and the third pin is left open or no connection.

So, following this basic connection idea we put it on the breadboard; now your pin one has to be connected between to a supply ranging from 3.3 volt to 5 volt you should take precautions not to exceed this 5 volt range, otherwise your sensor will be damaged. Pin 2 is the data pin from which the actual sensor data is coming to the board, pin 3 as I have told you before it is null on no connection and pin 4 is ground.

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The screenshot shows a slide from an Arduino IDE. The title is "DHT Sensor Library". The content includes a bulleted list and two code snippets:

- Arduino supports a special library for the DHT11 and DHT22 sensors
- Provides function to read the temperature and humidity values from the data pin
  - dht.readHumidity()
  - dht.readTemperature()

At the bottom, there are logos for IIT Kharagpur and NPTEL, and a circular profile picture of a man.

So, prior to interfacing the hardware with the Arduino ide, we actually need the support of a few libraries available online. So, this sensor was acquired from your Adafruit it is a company which supplies various Arduino boards and related components and other processor boards. So, we are going to use the Adafruit library for DHT11 or DHT22. So, this sensor we are using is actually DHT22; your DHT sensor library it provides some basic facilities for reading the humidity reading the temperature and so on.

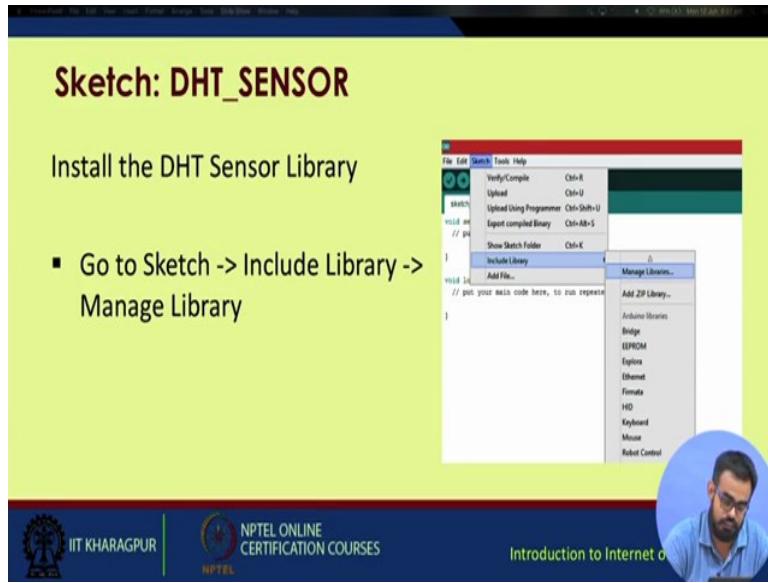
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The screenshot shows a slide from an Arduino IDE. The title is "Connection". The content includes a bulleted list and a photograph of an Arduino board connected to a DHT22 sensor:

- Connect pin 1 of the DHT to the 3.3 V supply pin in the board
- Data pin (pin 2) can be connected to any digital pin, here 12
- Connect pin 4 to the ground (GND) pin of the board

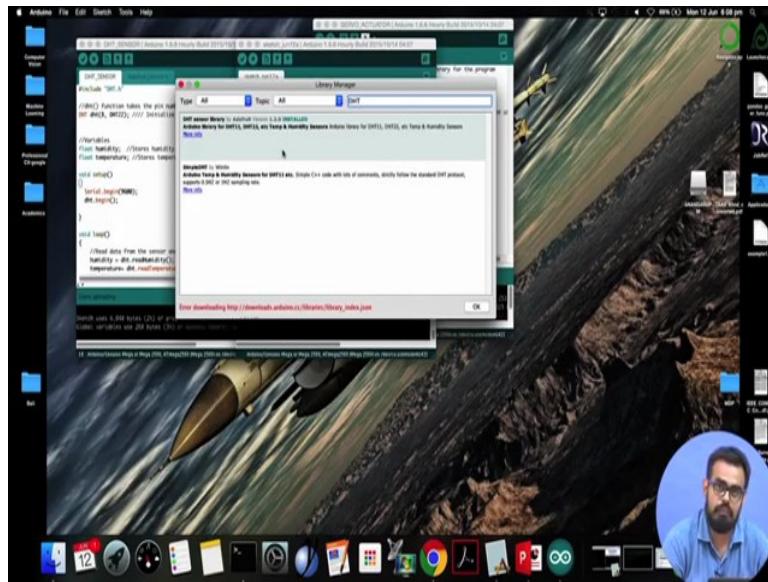
At the bottom, there are logos for IIT Kharagpur and NPTEL, and a circular profile picture of a man.

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So, for now will just skip the connection ok first will look for the sensor integration look for the updation of the library your existing Arduino ide.

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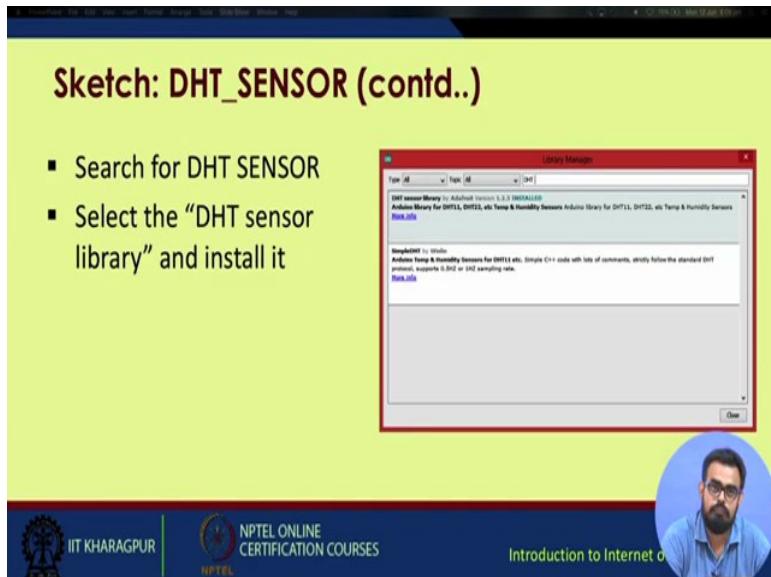


So, we start off with we go to tool sorry you go to sketch on the menu bar then there is a option for include library and then manage libraries generally it is on the top. So, and the library manager you write sorry you just write DHT. So, as you can see I have already installed this library file.

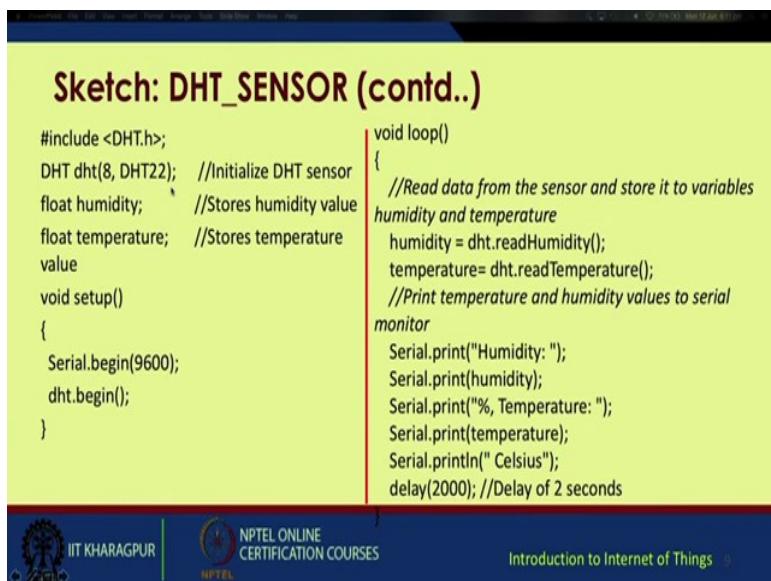
So, you get a DHT sensor library, you just click on it and if your pc is connected to the internet your Arduino ide will do the rest you just download it will download the library integrated with the

system you restart your Arduino ide in you are ready to go. So, as I have already installed this library no need for anymore action.

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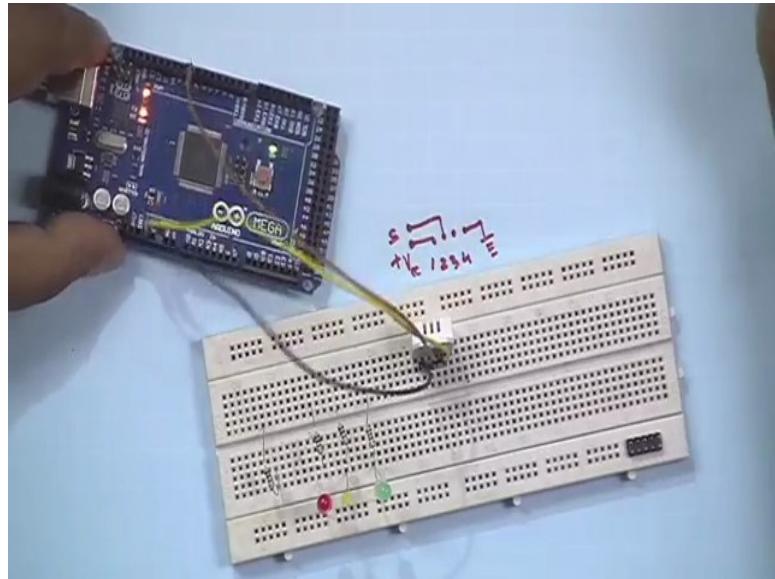
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So, this is actually how you update the Arduino ide with the required library. So, you have already selected the DHT sensor you click on it and it installs.

Now, coming to the actual sketch for the DHT, prior to that will just install the hardware with the Arduino board. So, if you recall these four pins starting from 1 2 3 and 4 you place it on the breadboard.

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We take four jumper cables. So, pin 4 was ground, I connect pin four to ground pin one was Vcc it should be between 3.3 and 5 volt, just to place if I will put it at 3.3 volts, and pin two is the actual signal input which will come to the Arduino board. So, let us say we choose any digital port let say we choose pin number 8 or port 8. So, we connect the signal wire from the DHT to pin 8, you can choose from any of the digital input output pins. So, now our hardware is ready it is quite easy. So, focusing back to the sketch part for the DHT sensor, this you have to for this you have to include the library file you downloaded it contains a few header files and other definitions. So, you must include that particular library file. So, first line is hash include DHT.h right.

Then from its own syntax from the syntax of the DHT sensors library installed you just call DHT then DHT pin and sensor. So, you are initializing that DHT sensor. So, this is the syntax and we have to follow this syntax strictly because it is according to that library we just downloaded, now we are defining to variables both of floating type. So, one is float humidity and another is float temperature right. So, the humidity this variable humidity will store the humidity values acquired from the sensor and temperature will store the temperature values acquired from the sensor.

Now, within the setup since we are going to view whatever readings we have getting from the board or the sensor on the serial port, we just initialize the serial connection. So, again serial dot begin at baud rate of 9600 after that we initialize the dht dht.begin(). Over here in the second line you have just assigned your dht to pin number 8 and we have given that sensor as dht 22 suppose you go for the variant dht 11 then you just update this part as dht 11 or if you plan to change the

pin number on the Arduino board you have update that part over here. So, once the setup part is complete you go into the looping part.

So, over here you can see the variable humidity it is being assigned the dht.readHumidity function. So, whatever function whatever sensor offsets and operations need to be done is being taken care of the taken care of the dht.h library. So, you just call this function read humidity, then temperature as dht.readTemperature once you have call these to you just serially print these variations. So, as I have given a delay of two seconds. So, after every two seconds your humidity and temperature will keep on updating.

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Sketch: DHT_SENSOR (contd..)

File Edit Sketch Tools Help
DHT_SENSOR
#include "DHT.h"

//DHT(1) Function takes the pin number and the DHT sensor type as parameters, here we are connected at pin 8
//DHT(DHT11, DHT22); //Initialize DHT sensor

//Variables
float humidity; //Stores humidity value
float temperature; //Stores temperature value

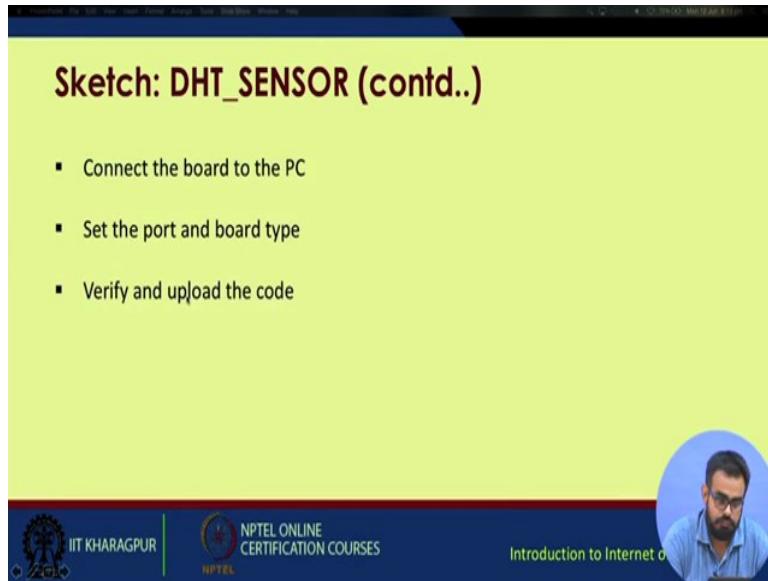
void setup()
{
    Serial.begin(9600);
    dht.begin();
}

void loop()
{
    //Read data from the sensor and store it to variables humidity and temperature
    humidity = dht.readHumidity();
    temperature= dht.readTemperature();
    //Print the humidity and temperature values to serial monitor
    Serial.print("Humidity: ");
    Serial.print(humidity);
    Serial.print(" Temperature: ");
    Serial.print(temperature);
    Serial.println();
    delay(2000);
}

DHT user add bytes (list of program storage space, maximum is 32256 bytes,
global variables use 200 bytes (list of dynamic memory, leaving 3125 bytes for local variables, maximum is 2048 bytes.
v
```

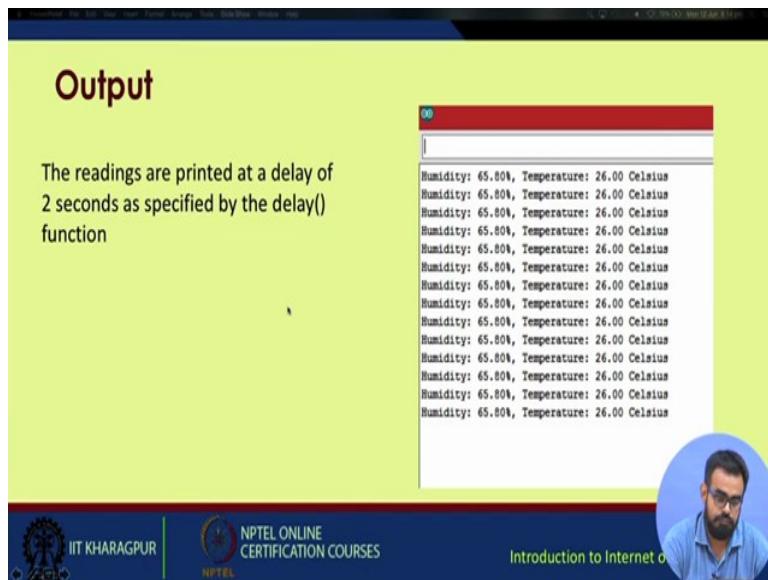
So, let us go to the next slide. So, we have already interfaced these sensors this is the code you just saw in the previous slide this one, then again we go through the basic steps we connect to board to the pc.

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We set the port and board type now remember the port and board type may change because board type will definitely change, the port may or be not change for this we choose mega. There will be an option for mega we chose it then prior to uploading we verify the code and then upload the code.

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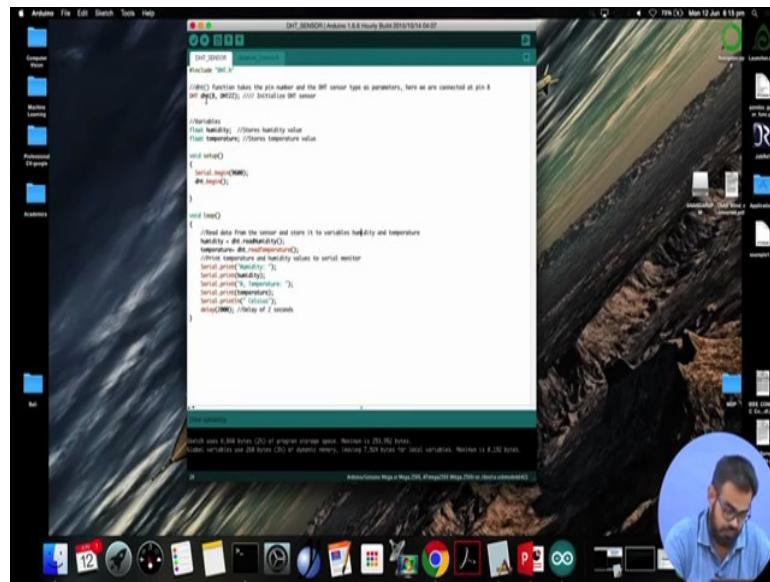


So, this is the output we are expecting like humidity is giving in percentage and temperature in degree Celsius, and these each row is separated by time duration of two seconds. So, after every two seconds your temperature readings and humidity readings are getting updated.

So, now, back to the hardware part.

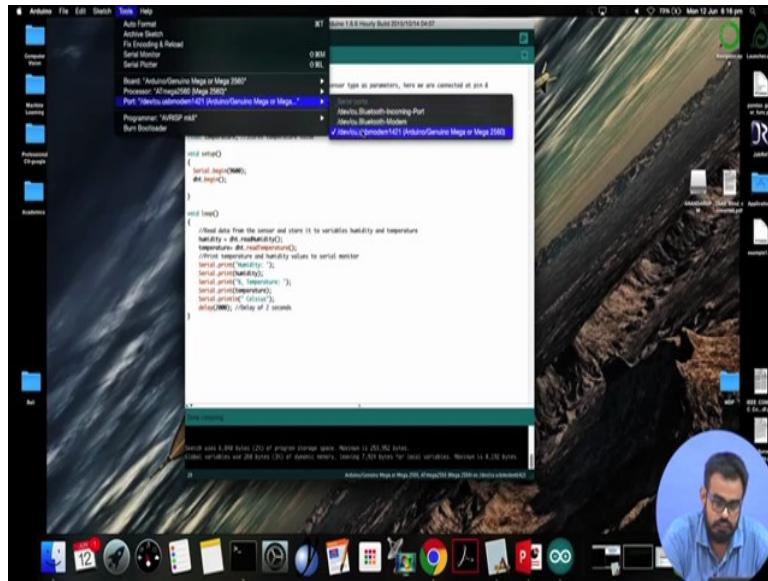
So, I already have the code opened in front of me.

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Right as you can see # include dht.h then we have set the pin number at 8 in the input pin sensor type is DHT 22 humidity flowed temperature within void setup serial dot begin at baud rate 9600 dht.begin(). So, setup is ready and within loop we just call the humidity and the temperature reading functions and that is it and just serially print it over and over again with the delay of two seconds. Now since everything is connected we just verify our code. So, its compiling the sketch; sketch is complied there is seems to be no error.

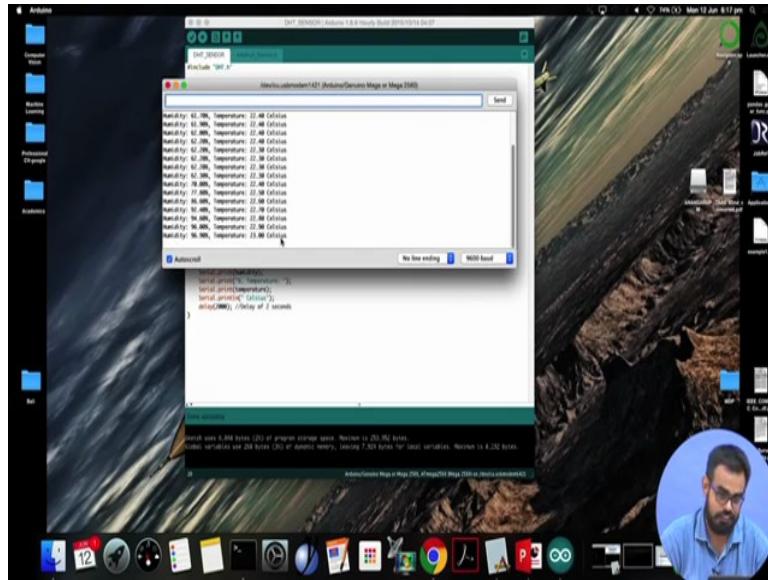
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Prior to uploading will choose the board has already been chosen as Arduino mega or mega 25680 sorry 2560 the port is already set now we can safely upload our program if you pay attention to the Arduino board you can see this board over here.

We have uploaded the code to the board as you can see now I will again upload the code these two lights the tx and rx whenever you are uploading it, they will bring blink rapidly; that means, your code is being uploaded. So, now, your code has been uploaded just for the sake of it you just press the refresh button now we open the serial monitor.

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As you can see your humidity and temperature readings are changing. So, maybe if you can light a fire in front of it temperature readings go up, and this hoping the temperature changes a bit you see yes the temperature is changing, but very slowly 22.7, 22.8 it will keep on increasing I am hoping till it reaches my body temperature is now its touching 23, the humidity is almost 98 percent 98.6 percent and so on. So, I hope you get some ideas and you can thinker around with these stuff. So, these are some of the basic sensors other sensors you can; obviously, integrate are like dependent registers, you can integrate light bit sensors, you can integrate accelerometers gyroscope those are a bit complicated, but yes they are find to work with. So, that was the part covering sensor integration with Arduino.

Thank you.