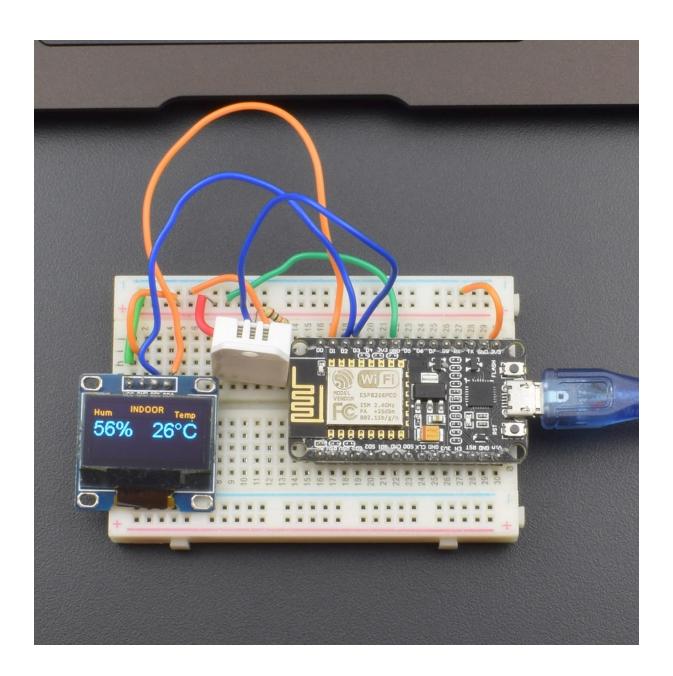
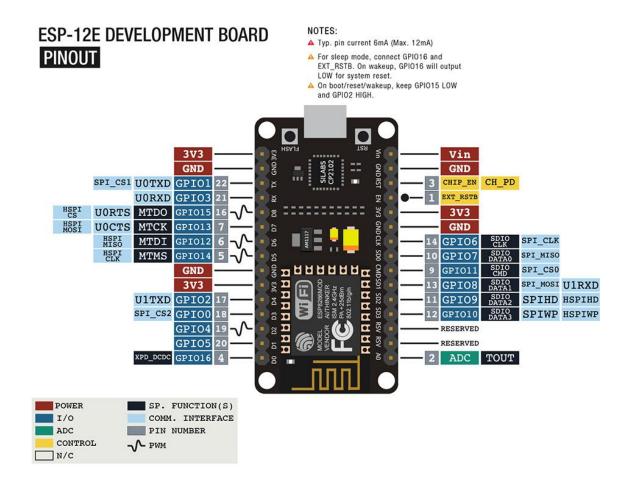


Make an IOT Weather station kit using DHT22 and OLED interfacing with ESP8266-12E



SPECIFICATIONS

NODE MCU ESP8266 - 12E CP2102



OLED LCD Display

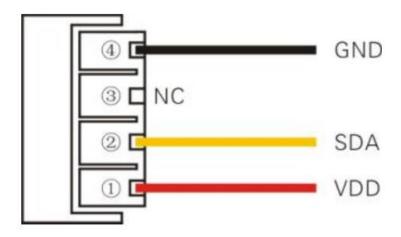
- Voltage: 3V ~ 5V DC. Working Temperature: -30 °C ~ 70 °C
- Ultra-low power consumption: full screen lit 0.08W
- Supports many control chip: Fully compatible with Arduino, 51 Series, MSP430 Series, STM32 / 2, CSR IC, etc.
- High resolution: 128 * 64. Viewing angle:> 160 °

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DHT22 AM2302 Temperature and Humidity Sensor

- 3 to 5V power and I/O
- 2.5mA max current use during conversion (while requesting data)
- Good for 0-100% humidity readings with 2-5% accuracy
- Good for -40 to 125°C temperature readings ±0.5°C accuracy
- No more than 0.5 Hz sampling rate (once every 2 seconds)
- Body size 15.1mm x 25mm x 7.7mm
- 4 pins with 0.1" spacing

Pin	Name	Description
1	VDD	Power (3.3V-5.5V)
2	SDA	Serial data, bidirectional port
3	NC	Empty
4	GND	Ground



HARDWARE REQUIRED

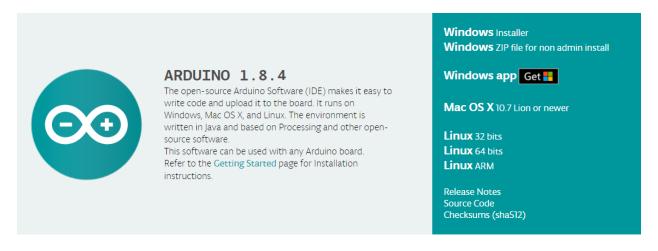
NodeMCU ESP8266-12E

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- 0.96" I2C IIC SPI Serial 128X64 White OLED LCD LED Display Module
- DHT22 AM2302 Temperature And Humidity Sensor
- Mini Breadboard
- Male-Female DuPont Cables
- External 5V power Supply or battery

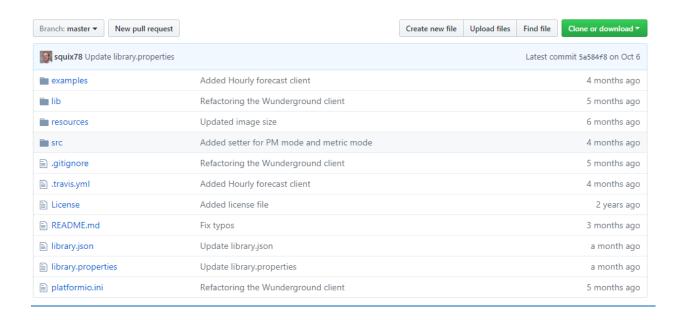
SOFTWARE REQUIRED

Arduino IDE ((Programmable platform for Arduino boards) you can download it from this link: https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software

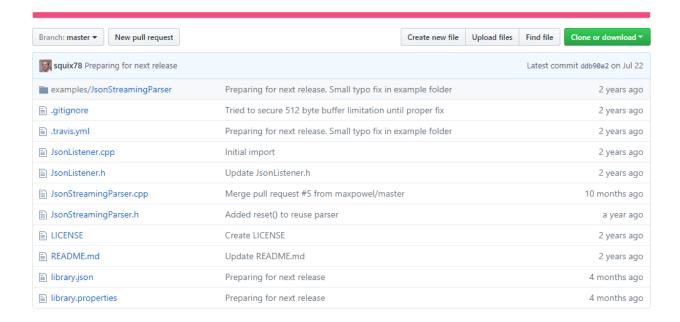


INSTALL LIBRARY

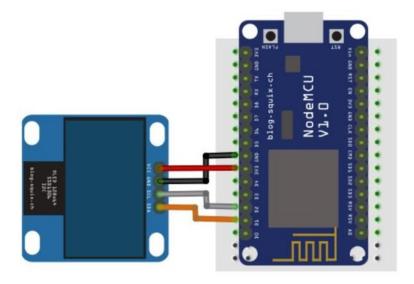
Weather Station by Daniel Eichhorn: https://github.com/squix78/esp8266-weather-station



Json Streaming Parser by Daniel Eichhorn: https://github.com/squix78/json-streaming-parser



Installing the OLED on NODEMCU

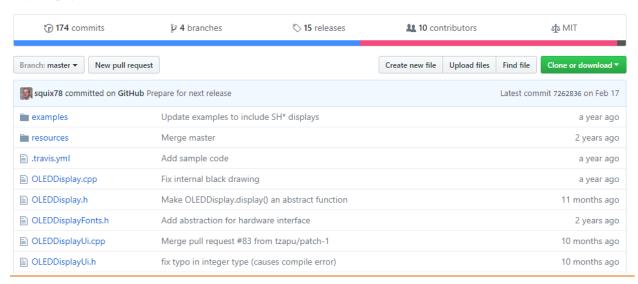


- Connect the OLED pins to the NodeMCU, as described below and shown at above electrical diagram:
 - SDA ==> D1 (5)
 - SCL* ==> D2 (4) * Also you can find "SDC" in the text
 - VCC ==> The SSD1306 can be powered with 5V (external) or 3.3V directly from the NodeMCU module.
 - GND ==> GND
- Once we have connected the display, let's download and install its library on our Arduino IDE.
- Below the library that must be downloaded and installed on your Arduino IDE:

•

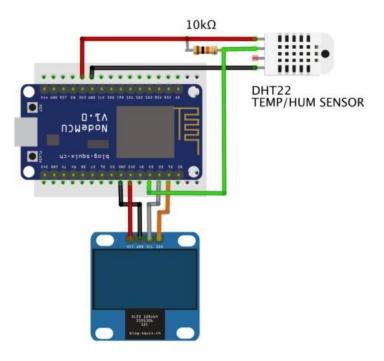
https://github.com/squix78/esp8266-oled-ssd1306

Driver for the SSD1306 and SH1106 based 128x64 pixel OLED display running on the Arduino/ESP8266 platform http://blog.squix.ch



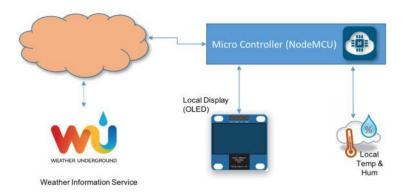
- Once you re-started the IDE, the library should be already installed.
- The library supports I2C protocol to access the OLED display using the built in Wire.h library:

Step 3: Getting Indoor Data



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- Once usually you will use the sensor on distances less than 20m, a 10K ohm resistor should be connected between Data and VCC pins. The Output pin will be connected to NodeMCU pin D3 (see the diagram above).
- Once the sensor is installed at our module, download the DHT library from <u>Adafruit</u> <u>github repository</u> and install it in your Arduino's Library file. Once you reload your Arduino IDE, the "DHT sensor library" should be installed.

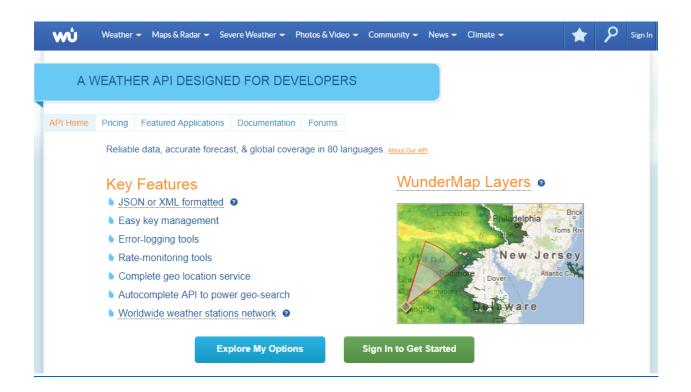


Click to download Outdoor weather data by clicking on this Weather Underground.



 You will need to create an account on their website and get an Weather API key. Do it following the instructions at bellow link:

https://www.wunderground.com/weather/api



CODE

```
Modified by

TECHNICAL TEAM,REES52

/* Hello World OLED Test */

#include <Wire.h> // Only needed for Arduino 1.6.5 and earlier

#include "SSD1306.h" // alias for `#include "SSD1306Wire.h"`

SSD1306 display(0x3c, 5, 4); // Initialize the OLED display using Wire library

/* DHT22 */

#include "DHT.h"

#define DHTPIN D3

#define DHTTYPE DHT22
```

```
DHT dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);
int localHum = 0;
int localTemp = 0;
void setup()
Serial.begin(115200);
                      // Initialising the UI will init the display too.
display.init();
display.flipScreenVertically();
}void loop()
{
getDHT();
display.clear();
drawDHT();
display.display();
delay (2000);
/****************
Get indoor Temp/Hum data
void getDHT()
{
float tempIni = localTemp;
float humIni = localHum;
localTemp = dht.readTemperature();
localHum = dht.readHumidity();
if (isnan(localHum) | | isnan(localTemp)) // Check if any reads failed and exit early (to try again).
  Serial.println("Failed to read from DHT sensor!");
```

```
localTemp = tempIni;
 localHum = humIni;
 return;
}}
/*****************
Draw Indoor Page
*******************************
void drawDHT()
{
int x = 0;
int y = 0;
display.setFont(ArialMT_Plain_10);
display.setTextAlignment(TEXT_ALIGN_LEFT);
display.drawString(0 + x, 5 + y, "Hum");
display.setFont(ArialMT_Plain_10);
display.setTextAlignment(TEXT_ALIGN_LEFT);
display.drawString(43 + x, y, "INDOOR");
display.setFont(ArialMT_Plain_24);
String hum = String(localHum) + "%";
display.drawString(0 + x, 15 + y, hum);
int humWidth = display.getStringWidth(hum);
 display.setFont(ArialMT_Plain_10);
display.setTextAlignment(TEXT_ALIGN_LEFT);
 display.drawString(95 + x, 5 + y, "Temp");
display.setFont(ArialMT_Plain_24);
String temp = String(localTemp) + "°C";
display.drawString(70 + x, 15 + y, temp);
int tempWidth = display.getStringWidth(temp);}
```



EVERYTHING You NEED

for your first **ARDUINO** project



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