

## **Humidity and Temperature Measurement using DHT11 Sensor: Interface a DHT11 sensor with Arduino and monitor temperature and humidity on serial monitor.**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

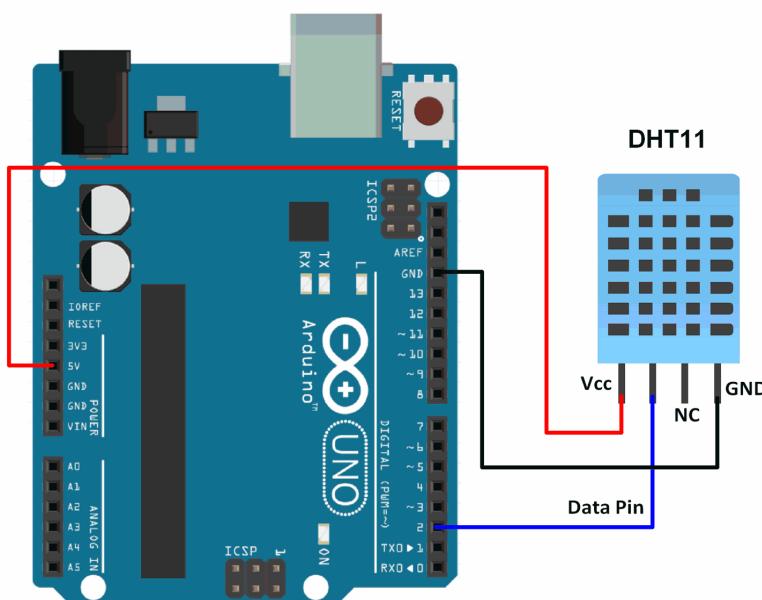
1. To understand Arduino UNO board
2. To understand the application of DHT11 sensor module
3. To learn the principle of temperature and humidity sensor

### **Theory:**

The DHT11 sensor The DHT11 is a basic, ultra low-cost digital temperature and humidity sensor. It uses a capacitive humidity sensor and a thermistor to measure the surrounding air and spits out a digital signal on the data pin (no analog input pins needed). It measures temperature and humidity. It uses a thermistor and a capacitive humidity sensor to provide calibrated digital output. Arduino UNO is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P. It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz ceramic resonator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started.

### **DHT11 Pin Configuration:**

1. VCC: Power input (3.3V or 5V)
2. GND: Ground
3. Data: Digital output pin
4. Supports communication with sensors using GPIO pins.
5. Compatible with the Arduino IDE for programming.



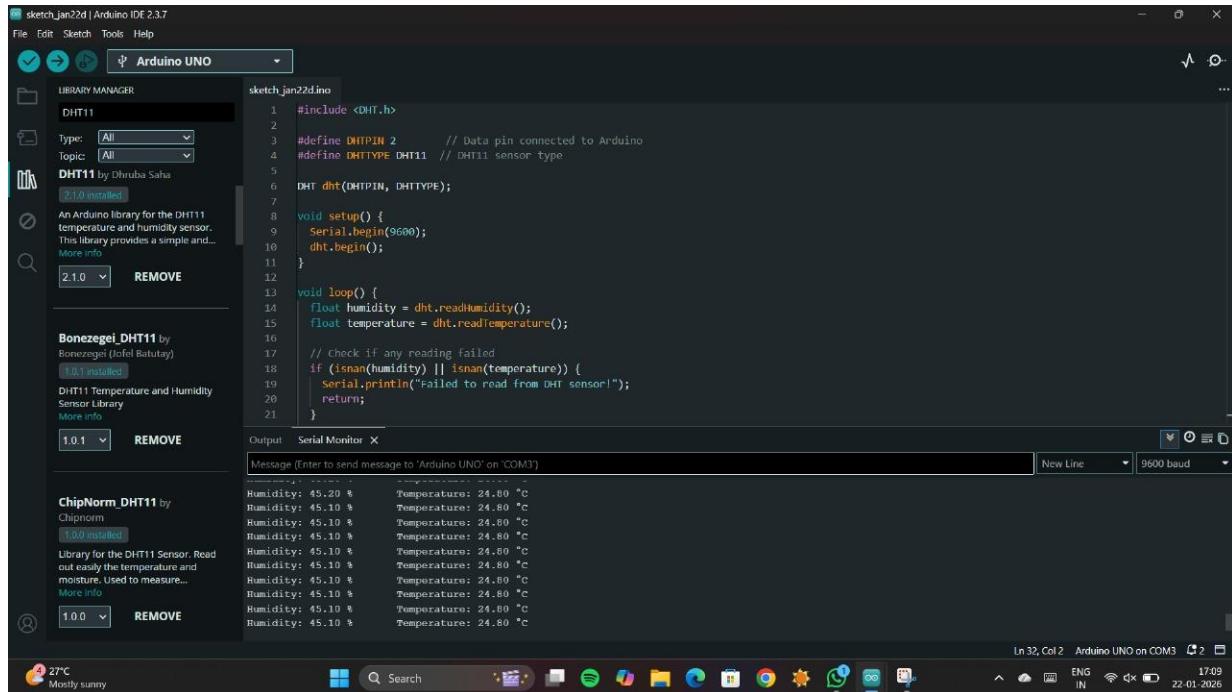
**Procedure:**

1. Connect DHT11 with Arduino UNO.
2. Download the DHT11/DHT22 library on Arduino IDE library manager.
3. Select the Arduino UNO board and port from the Tools Menu.
4. Write a program to show the temperature and humidity on serial monitor.
5. Compile the code and Upload it to Arduino IDE board.

**Code:**

```
#include <DHT.h>
#define DHTPIN 2
#define DHTTYPE DHT11
DHT dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  dht.begin();
}
void loop() {
  float humidity = dht.readHumidity();
  float temperature = dht.readTemperature();
  if (isnan(humidity) || isnan(temperature)) {
    Serial.println("Failed to read from DHT sensor!");
    return;
  }
  Serial.print("Humidity: ");
  Serial.print(humidity);
  Serial.print(" %\t");
  Serial.print("Temperature: ");
  Serial.print(temperature);
  Serial.println(" °C");
  delay(2000);
}
```

## Output:



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface. On the left, the Library Manager is open, displaying three installed DHT11 libraries: 'DHT11' by Dhruba Saha (version 2.1.0), 'Bonezegei\_DHT11' by Bonezegei (version 1.0.1), and 'ChipNorm\_DHT11' by Chipnorm (version 1.0.0). The 'sketch\_jan22d.ino' file is selected in the center, containing code for reading DHT11 data. The right side shows the Serial Monitor window with the following output:

```
Message (Enter to send message to 'Arduino UNO' on 'COM3')  
-----  
Humidity: 45.20 % Temperature: 24.80 °C  
Humidity: 45.10 % Temperature: 24.80 °C
```

At the bottom, the system tray shows the date and time as 22-01-2026.

