

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

OBJECTIVES:

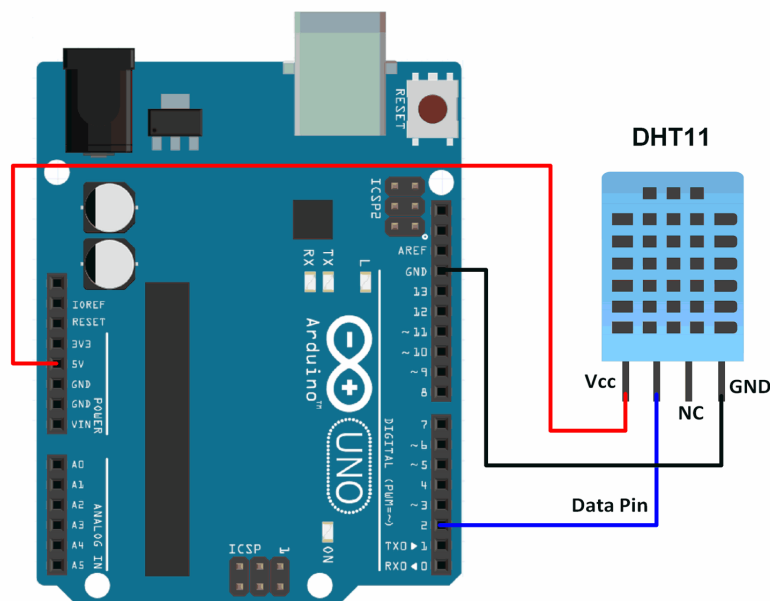
1. To understand Arduino UNO board
2. To understand the application of DHT11 sensor module
3. To learn the principle of temperature and humidity sensor

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.



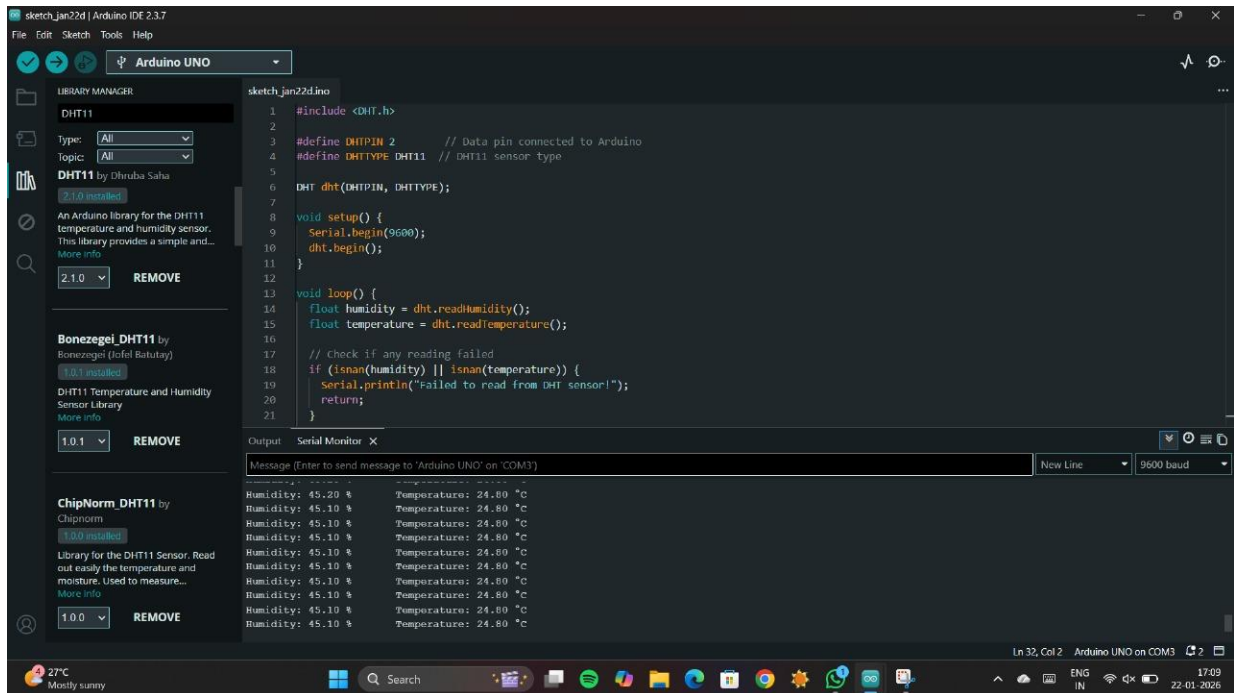
Procedure:

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 2.3.7 interface. The main editor displays the sketch 'sketch_jan22d.ino' with the following code:

```
1 #include <DHT.h>
2
3 #define DHTPIN 2 // Data pin connected to Arduino
4 #define DHTTYPE DHT11 // DHT11 sensor type
5
6 DHT dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);
7
8 void setup() {
9   Serial.begin(9600);
10  dht.begin();
11 }
12
13 void loop() {
14   float humidity = dht.readHumidity();
15   float temperature = dht.readTemperature();
16
17   // Check if any reading failed
18   if (isnan(humidity) || isnan(temperature)) {
19     Serial.println("Failed to read from DHT sensor!");
20     return;
21   }
```

The left sidebar shows the Library Manager with several DHT11 libraries installed, including 'DHT11 by Dhiruba Saha' (2.1.0), 'Bonezegei_DHT11 by Bonezegei (IcfeI Batutay)' (1.0.1), and 'ChipNorm_DHT11 by Chipnorm' (1.0.0).

The Serial Monitor window at the bottom shows the output of the sketch, displaying humidity and temperature readings every 10 seconds:

Humidity: 45.20 %	Temperature: 24.80 °C
Humidity: 45.10 %	Temperature: 24.80 °C
Humidity: 45.10 %	Temperature: 24.80 °C
Humidity: 45.10 %	Temperature: 24.80 °C
Humidity: 45.10 %	Temperature: 24.80 °C
Humidity: 45.10 %	Temperature: 24.80 °C
Humidity: 45.10 %	Temperature: 24.80 °C
Humidity: 45.10 %	Temperature: 24.80 °C
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Humidity: 45.10 %	Temperature: 24.80 °C
Humidity: 45.10 %	Temperature: 24.80 °C

The status bar at the bottom indicates the board is 'Arduino UNO' on 'COM3' at a baud rate of '9600 baud'.

