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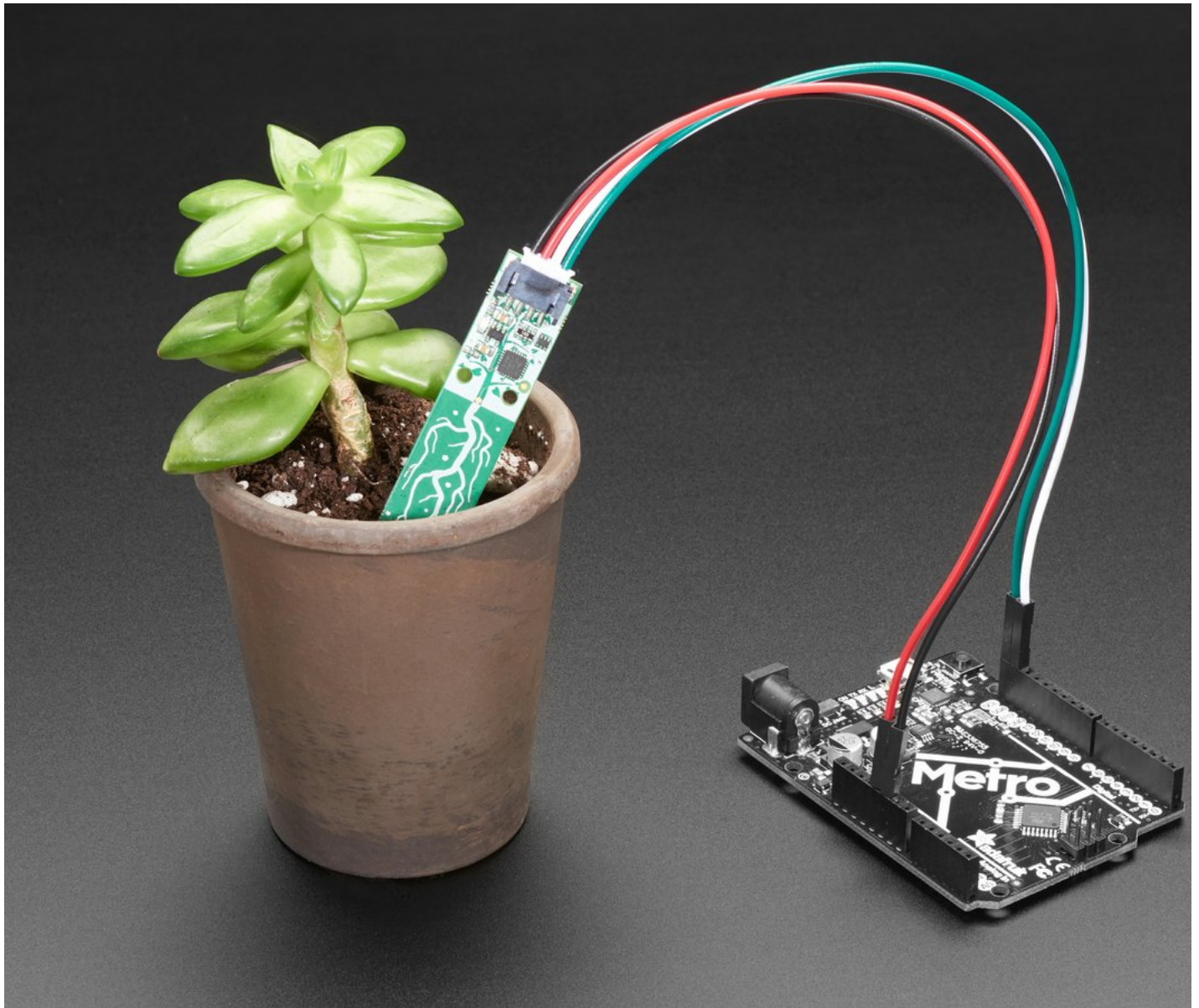
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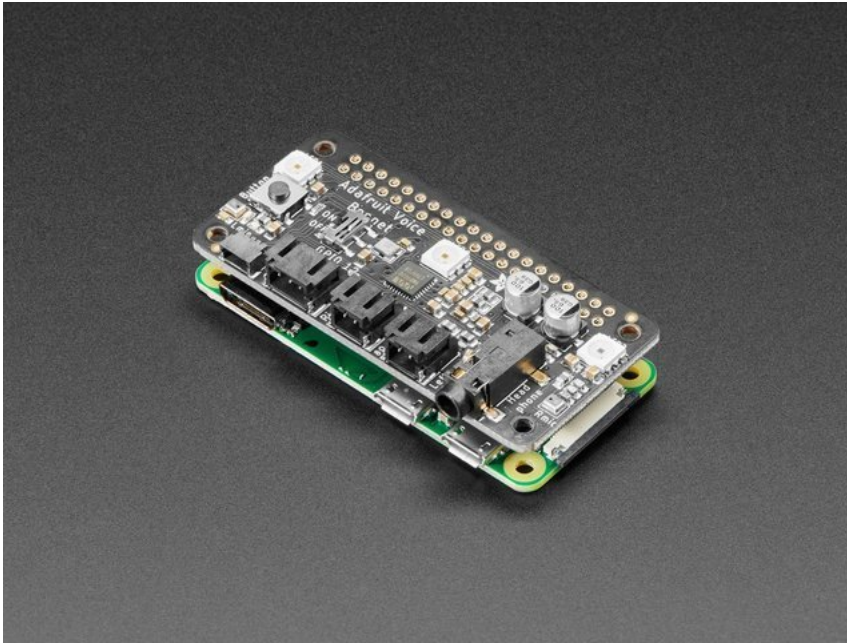
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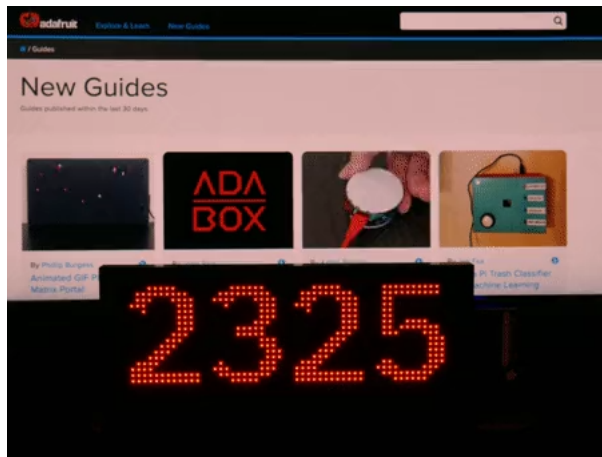
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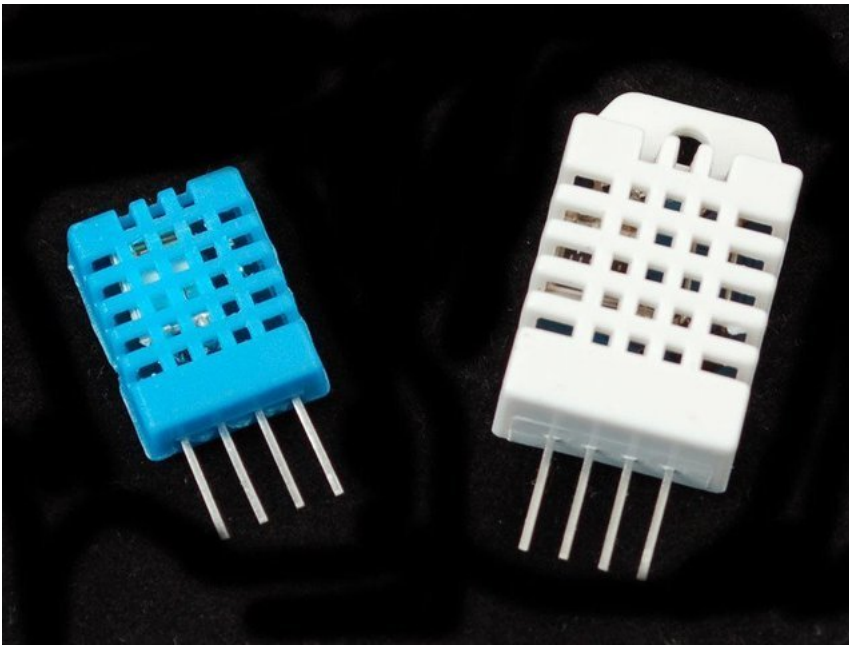
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DHT11, DHT22 and AM2302 Sensors

By [lady ada](#)

Basic temperature & humidity sensors

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DHT CircuitPython Code

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Adafruit CircuitPython Module Install

To use the DHT sensor with your Adafruit CircuitPython board you'll need to install the [Adafruit_CircuitPython_DHT](#) module on your board.

First make sure you are running the [latest version of Adafruit CircuitPython](#) for your board. In particular for **Gemma M0, Trinket M0, and M0 basic boards** you must be running CircuitPython 2.1.0 or higher to have access to the necessary pulseio module!

Next you'll need to install the necessary libraries to use the hardware--carefully follow the steps to find and install these libraries from [Adafruit's CircuitPython library bundle](#). Our introduction guide has [a great page on how to install the library bundle](#) for both express and non-express boards.

Remember for non-express boards like the, you'll need to manually install the necessary libraries from the bundle:

- **adafruit_dht.mpy**

You can also download the **adafruit_dht.mpy** from [its releases page on Github](#).

Before continuing make sure your board's lib folder or root filesystem has the **adafruit_dht.mpy** module copied over.

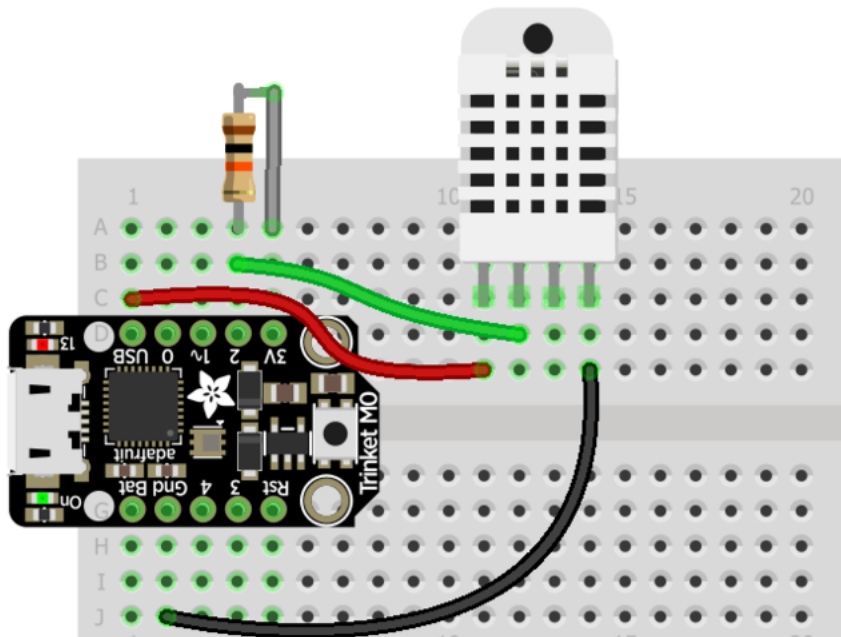
Devices	Name	Date Modified
tony-imac	adafruit_dht.mpy	Today, 2:11 PM
Remote Disc	boot_out.txt	Sep 1, 2016, 4:43 PM
CIRCUIT...		

Wiring

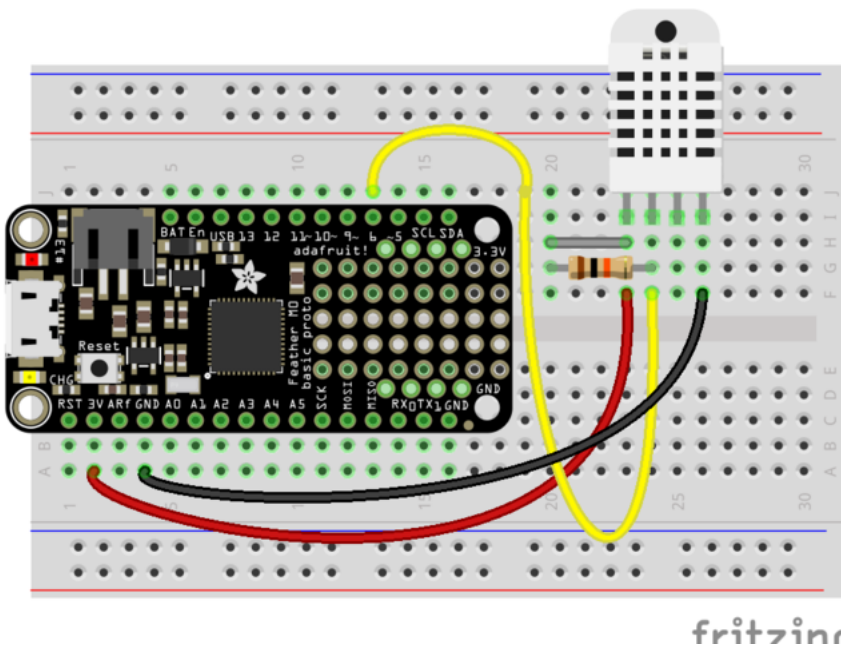
DHT wiring is very simple:

- The left-most pin is **power**. We recommend powering from 5V (sometimes 3V is not enough) - this is OK even if you are using 3.3V logic
- The second pin is **data**. Connect a 10K pullup resistor from this pin to 3.3V. If you are using a DHT11 it's required. If you're using a DHT22 or AM2302 you can sometimes leave this off
- Skip the third pin
- The right-most pin is **ground**

For the DATA pin you must pick a pin that has PWM support (pulseio) - Check the board's guide for what pins have timers available



Here's an example using a Trinket M0 - **you can use any CircuitPython board**, just check that the Data pin is pulseio-capable.



In this example we'll use a Feather M0 and DHT22 sensor connected to pin D6

[Fritzing Source](#)

Usage

To demonstrate the usage of the DHT sensor module you can connect to your board's serial REPL and run Python code to read the temperature and humidity.

Next [connect to the board's serial REPL](#) so you are at the CircuitPython >>> prompt.

Next import the **board** and **adafruit_dht** modules, these are necessary modules to initialize and access the sensor:

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```
1. import board
2. import adafruit_dht
```

You may also want to try powering the DHT sensor from 5V (we found sometimes it really needs more power) but still having the 10K pull-up resistor to 3.3V volts)

Now create an instance of either the **DHT11** or **DHT22** class, depending on the type of sensor you're using (for the AM2302 sensor use the DHT22 class). You must pass in the pin which is connected to the signal line, for example a DHT22 or AM2302 sensor connected to board pin D6 would need this code:

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```
1. dht = adafruit_dht.DHT22(board.D6)
```

Note for a DHT11 sensor you'd instead use `adafruit_dht.DHT11` in place of the `adafruit_dht.DHT22` code above.

At this point you're all set and ready to start reading the temperature and humidity! You can do this by reading the **temperature** property which returns temperature in degrees Celsius:

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```
1. dht.temperature
```

```
>>> dht.temperature
22.2
>>>
```

To read the humidity grab the value of the **humidity** property, it will return the percent humidity as a floating point value from 0 to 100%:

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```
1. dht.humidity
```

```
>>> dht.humidity
53.2
>>>
```

In most cases you'll always get back a temperature or humidity value when requested, but sometimes if there's electrical noise or the signal was interrupted in some way you might see an exception thrown to try again. It's normal for these sensors to sometimes be hard to read and you might need to make your code retry a few times if it fails to read. However if you always get errors and can't ever read the sensor then double check your wiring (don't forget the pull-up resistor if needed!) and the power to the device.

Example Code

Here's a full example sketch which also manages error-retry logic (which will happen once in a while).

Don't forget to change the logic pin to whatever pin you're using! Then save this as `main.py` on your CircuitPython board

Download: [Project Zip](#) or [dht22.py](#) | [View on Github](#)
[Copy Code](#)

```
1. import time
2.
3. import adafruit_dht
4. import board
5.
6. dht = adafruit_dht.DHT22(board.D2)
7.
8. while True:
9.     try:
10.         temperature = dht.temperature
11.         humidity = dht.humidity
12.         # Print what we got to the REPL
13.         print("Temp: {:.1f} *C \t Humidity: {}%".format(temperature, humidity))
14.     except RuntimeError as e:
15.         # Reading doesn't always work! Just print error and we'll try again
16.         print("Reading from DHT failure: ", e.args)
17.
18.     time.sleep(1)
```

If you are using a DHT11, change the code to use a `adafruit_dht.DHT11(board.D2)` object.

Open the REPL to see the output! Breathe on the sensor to see it move temperature and humidity up (unless you are a White Walker in which case the temperature will go down)

```
1 import board
2 import time
3 import adafruit_dht
4
5 dht = adafruit_dht.DHT22(board.D2)
6
7 while True:
8     try:
9         temperature = dht.temperature
```

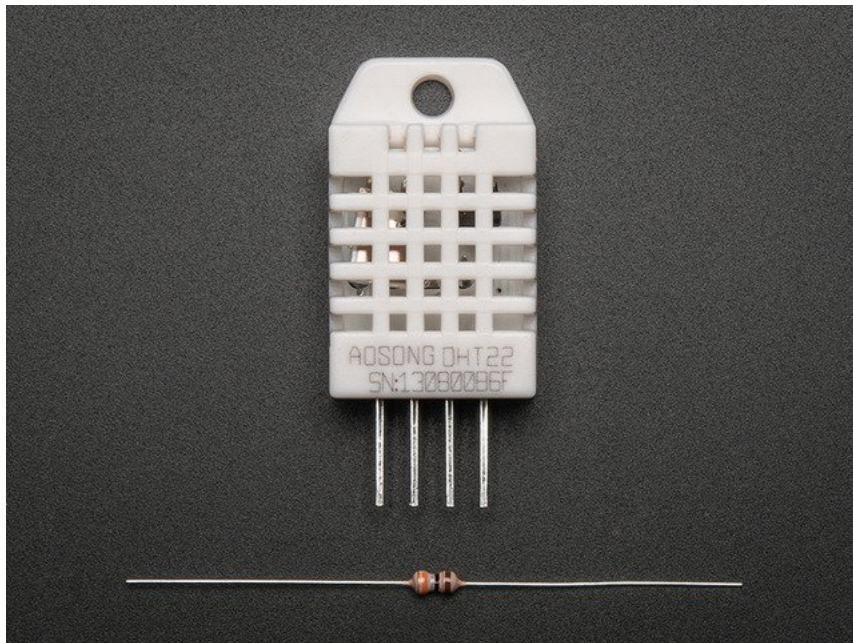
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This guide was first published on Jul 29, 2012. It was last updated on Jul 29, 2012.

This page (DHT CircuitPython Code) was last updated on Oct 30, 2020.

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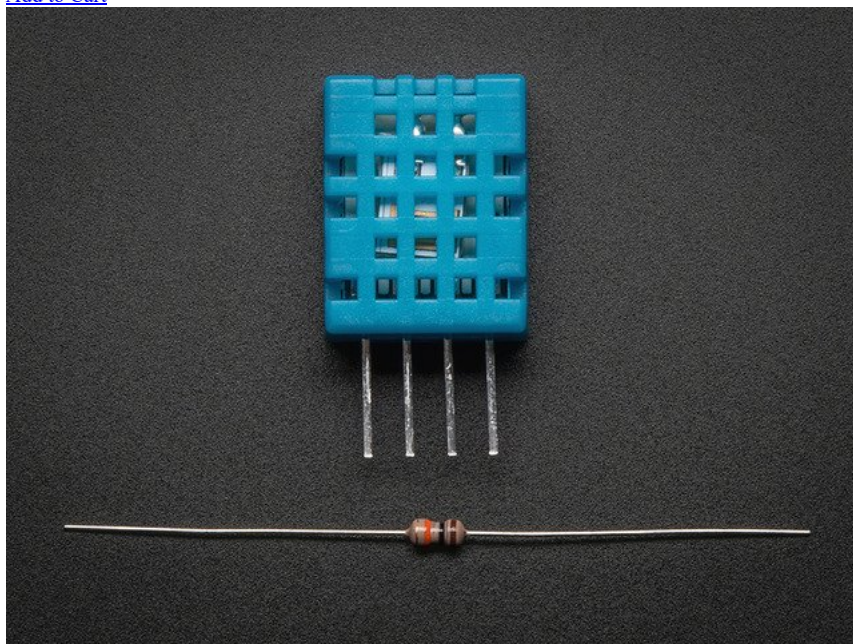
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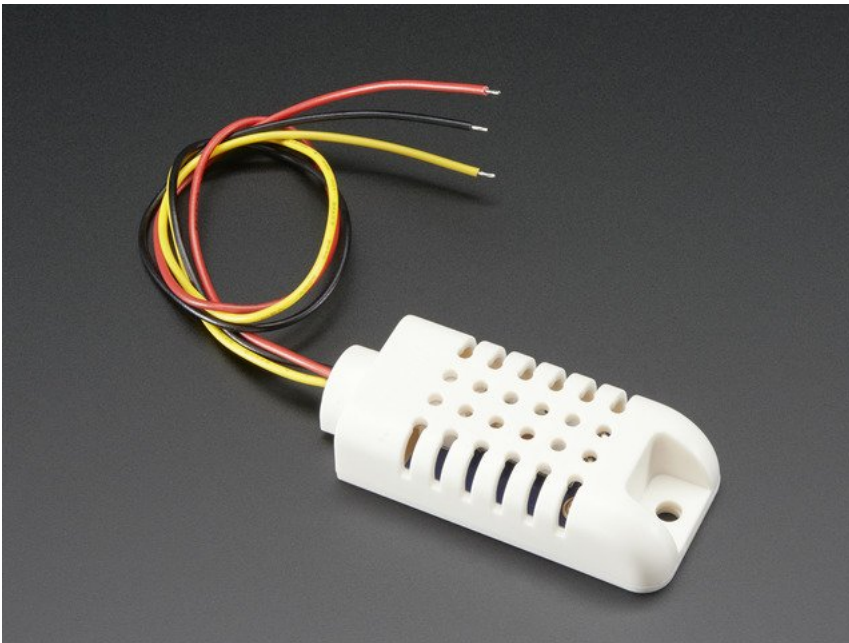
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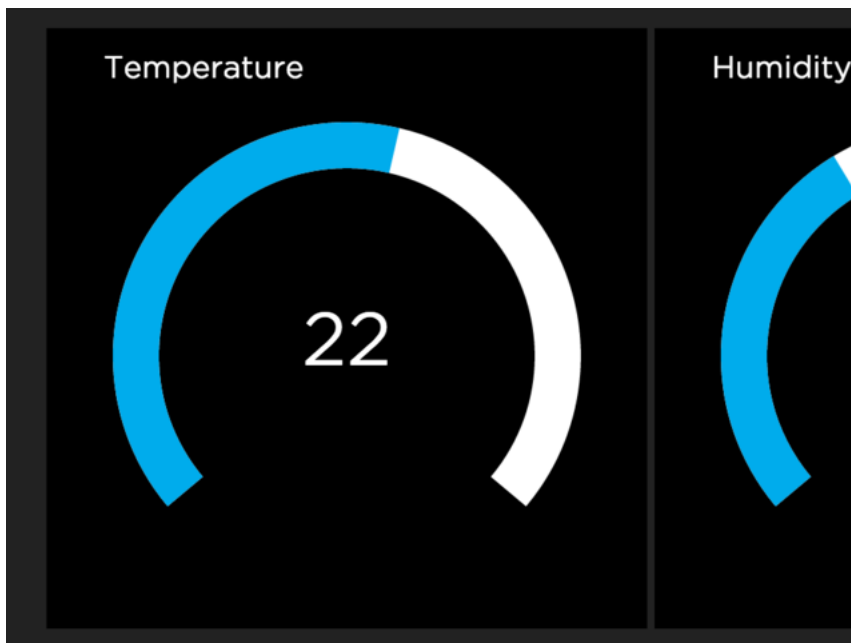


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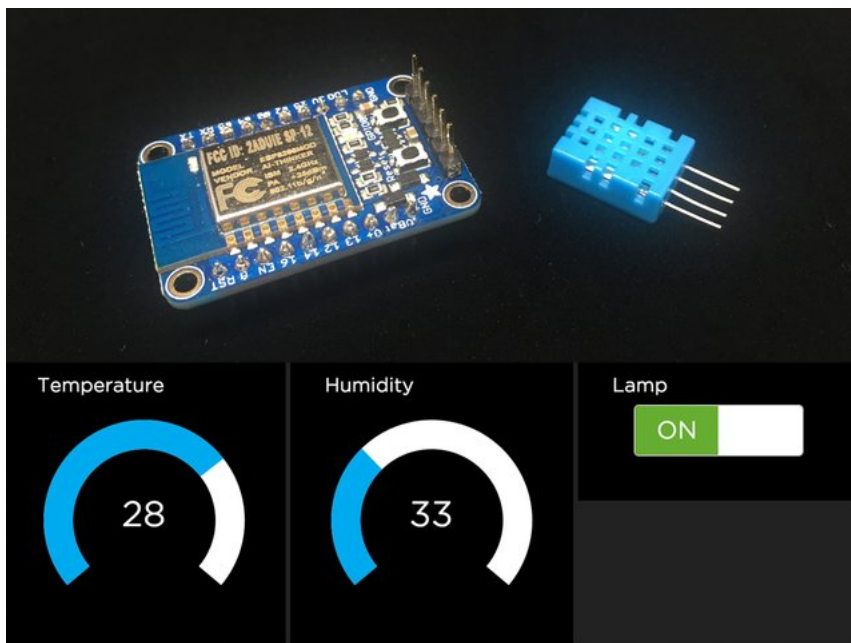
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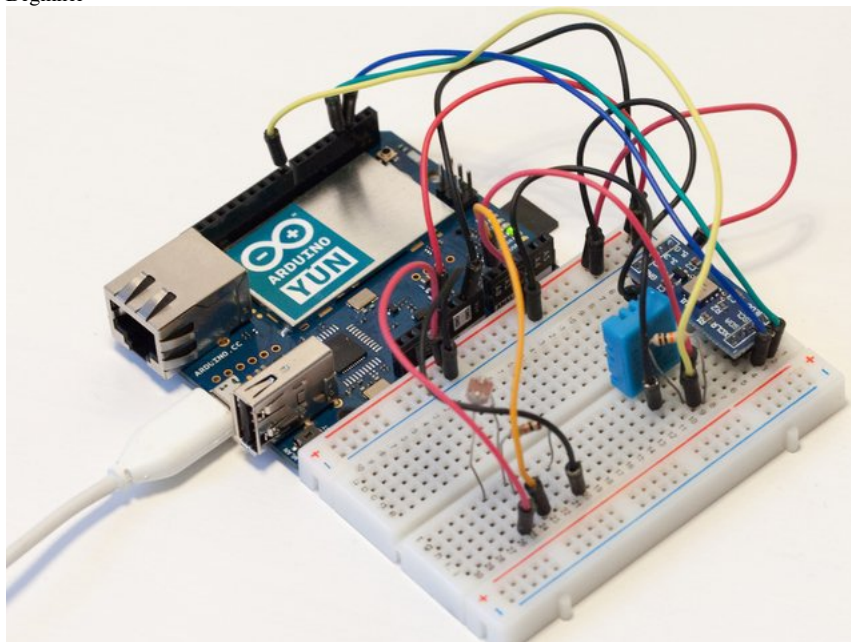
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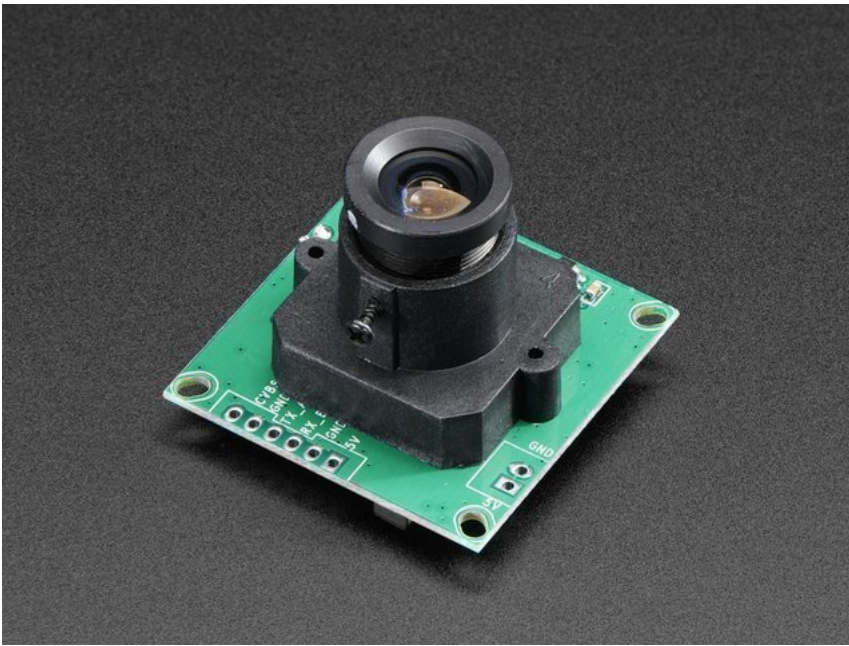
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