

```
#include <OneWire.h>
```

```
// OneWire DS18S20, DS18B20, DS1822 Temperature
```

```
Example
```

```
///  
/// http://wwwpjrc.com/teensy/td_libs_OneWire.  
html
```

```
/// The DallasTemperature library can do all this  
work for you!  
/// https://github.
```

```
com/milesburton/Arduino-Temperature-Control-Library  
ky
```

```
OneWire ds(10); // on pin 10 (a 4.7K resistor
```

is necessary)

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

```
void loop(void) {  
  byte i;  
  byte present = 0;  
  byte type_s;  
  byte data[9];  
  byte addr[8];  
  float celsius, fahrenheit;  
  
  if (!ds.search(addr)) {
```

```
ds.reset_search();
delay(250);
return;
}

for( i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
    Serial.write(' ');
}

if (OneWire::crc8(addr, 7) != addr[7]) {
    return;
}

// the first ROM byte indicates which chip
```

```
switch (addr[0]) {  
    case 0x10:  
        type_s = 1;  
        break;  
  
    case 0x28:  
        type_s = 0;  
        break;  
  
    case 0x22:  
        type_s = 0;  
        break;  
    default:  
        return;  
}  
ds.reset();
```

```
ds . select (addr) ;  
ds . write (0x44, 1) ; // start conversion,  
with parasite power on at the end  
  
delay (1000) ; // maybe 750ms is enough,  
maybe not  
// we might do a ds . depower () here, but the  
reset will take care of it.  
  
present = ds . reset () ;  
ds . select (addr) ;  
ds . write (0xBE) ;  
// Read Scratchpad  
  
for ( i = 0; i < 9; i++) {  
    // we  
    need 9 bytes
```

```
    data[i] = ds.read();
```

```
}
```

```
    // Convert the data to actual temperature
    // because the result is a 16 bit signed
    integer, it should
    // be stored to an "int16_t" type, which is
    always 16 bits
    // even when compiled on a 32 bit processor.
    int16_t raw = (data[1] << 8) | data[0];
    if (type_s) {
        raw = raw << 3; // 9 bit resolution default
    if (data[7] == 0x10) {
        // "count remain" gives full 12 bit
resolution
```

```
    raw = (raw & 0xFFE0) + 12 - data[6];  
}  
}  
else {  
    byte cfg = (data[4] & 0x60);  
    // at lower res, the low bits are undefined,  
    so let's zero them  
    if (cfg == 0x00) raw = raw & ~7; // 9 bit  
    resolution, 93.75 ms  
    else if (cfg == 0x20) raw = raw & ~3; // 10  
    bit res, 187.5 ms  
    else if (cfg == 0x40) raw = raw & ~1; // 11  
    bit res, 375 ms  
    //// default is 12 bit resolution, 750 ms  
    conversion time  
}
```

```
celsius = (float) raw / 16.0;
fahrenheit = celsius * 1.8 + 32.0;
Serial.print("Temperature = ");
Serial.print(celsius);
Serial.println(" Celsius, ");
```

}