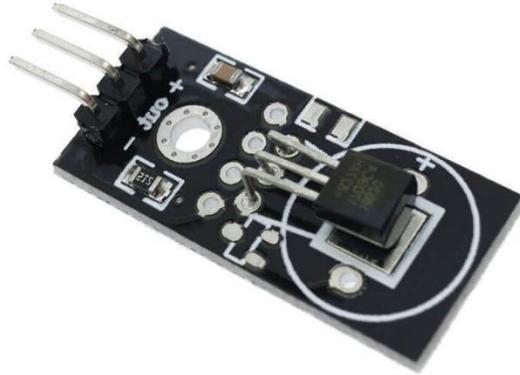


REF: B31-LM35MOD

DS18B20 Analog Temperature Sensor Module



Description

The DS18B20 digital thermometer provides 9-bit to 12-bit Celsius temperature measurements and has an alarm function with non-volatile user-programmable upper and lower trigger points. The DS18B20 communicates over a 1-Wire bus that by definition requires only one data line (and ground) for communication with a central microprocessor. In addition, the DS18B20 can derive power directly from the data line (parasite power), eliminating the need for an external power supply.

Specifications

- 1-wire communication
- Operating voltage: 3 – 5V
- Operating current: 1.5mA (active)
- Measuring temperature: -55 to +125°C
- $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ Accuracy from -10°C to +85°C
- Programmable Resolution from 9 Bits to 12 Bits
- Parasitic Power Mode Requires Only 2 Pins for Operation (DQ and GND)

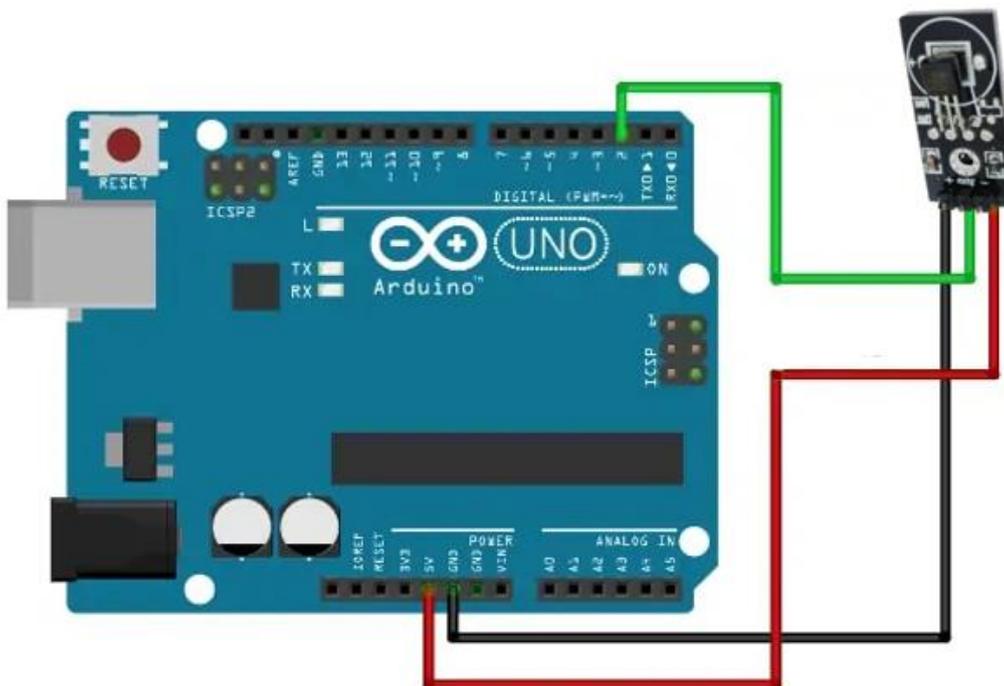
Pin connection

The connections are straightforward. Begin by connecting VDD to the Arduino's 5V pin and GND to ground. Connect the signal pin out to Arduino's digital pin 2.

ARDUINO PIN	LM35 PIN
5V	VIN
GND	GND
OUT	D2

Circuit Diagram

The connections are straightforward. Begin by connecting VDD to the Arduino's 5V pin and GND to ground. Connect the signal pin out to Arduino's digital pin 2.



Library

DallasTemperature by Miles Burton
<mail@milesburton.com>, Tim Newsome...

4.0.3 installed

Arduino library for Dallas/Maxim temperature ICs Support for DS18B20 and other Dallas/Maxim 1-Wire temperature sensors

[More info](#)

4.0.3 ▼

REMOVE

OneWire by Jim Studdt, Tom Pollard, Robin James, Glenn Trewitt, Jason Dangel, Guillermo...

2.3.8 installed

Access 1-wire temperature sensors, memory and other chips.

[More info](#)

2.3.8 ▼

REMOVE

Coding

```
Tester.ino
1  #include <OneWire.h>
2  #include <DallasTemperature.h>
3
4  // Data wire is plugged into digital pin 2 on the Arduino
5  #define ONE_WIRE_BUS 2
6
7  // Setup a oneWire instance to communicate with any OneWire device
8  OneWire oneWire(ONE_WIRE_BUS);
9
10 // Pass oneWire reference to DallasTemperature library
11 DallasTemperature sensors(&oneWire);
12
13 void setup(void)
14 {
15   sensors.begin(); // Start up the library
16   Serial.begin(9600);
17 }
18
19 void loop(void)
20 {
21   // Send the command to get temperatures
22   sensors.requestTemperatures();
23
24   //print the temperature in Celsius
25   Serial.print("Temperature: ");
26   Serial.print(sensors.getTempCByIndex(0));
27   Serial.print((char)176); //shows degrees character
28   Serial.print("C | ");
29
30   //print the temperature in Fahrenheit
31   Serial.print((sensors.getTempCByIndex(0) * 9.0) / 5.0 + 32.0);
32   Serial.print((char)176); //shows degrees character
33   Serial.println("F");
34
35   delay(500);
36 }
```

Result

In the Arduino IDE, choose Tools > Serial monitor. You should see a wave similar to the image below, when you swipe your hand over the sensor.

```
Output Serial Monitor x
Message (Enter to send message to 'Arduino Uno' on 'COM10')
15:50:26.493 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:27.123 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:27.671 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:28.275 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:28.833 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:29.438 -> Temperature: 29.94°C | 85.89°F
15:50:29.979 -> Temperature: 29.94°C | 85.89°F
15:50:30.584 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:31.132 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:31.773 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:32.331 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:32.902 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:33.472 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:34.112 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:34.630 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:35.252 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:35.782 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
15:50:36.387 -> Temperature: 29.94°C | 85.89°F
15:50:36.945 -> Temperature: 29.94°C | 85.89°F
15:50:37.576 -> Temperature: 29.94°C | 85.89°F
15:50:38.117 -> Temperature: 29.94°C | 85.89°F
15:50:38.739 -> Temperature: 29.87°C | 85.77°F
```