# Microprocesadores

ENGINEERING FACULTY



# Panamericana

## ESP32 ADC Single-Shot Moisture Sensor Calibration

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# **Practice Report**

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### 1 Setup & Calibration

- Hardware: Soil-moisture sensor  $\rightarrow$  analog output  $\rightarrow$  ESP32 ADC1\_CH5 (12 dB attenuation).
- Acquisition: Single-shot ADC with factory/eFuse calibration enabled to convert raw counts into millivolts (mV).

#### • Procedure:

- 1. Collected readings across increasing water additions (spoonful steps).
- 2. Converted ADC raw values to mV using ESP-IDF calibration.
- 3. Computed relative humidity (%) from the best-fit exponential model:

$$RH(\%) = 3.0504 e^{0.0012 V_{\text{mV}}}$$

4. (Optional) Clamped RH into 0–100 % for reporting.

#### 2 Calibration Curve

```
I (3587307) EXAMPLE: ADC2 Channel[0] Raw Data: 0
I (3587307) EXAMPLE: ADC2 Channel[0] Cali Voltage: 128 mV
I (3588307) EXAMPLE: ADC1 Channel[4] Raw Data: 0
I (3588307) EXAMPLE: ADC1 Channel[4] Cali Voltage: 142 mV
I (3589307) EXAMPLE: ADC1 Channel[5] Raw Data: 551
I (3589307) EXAMPLE: ADC1 Channel[5] Cali Voltage: 603 mV
I (3590307) EXAMPLE: ADC2 Channel[0] Raw Data: 0
I (3590307) EXAMPLE: ADC2 Channel[0] Cali Voltage: 128 mV
I (3591307) EXAMPLE: ADC1 Channel[4] Raw Data: 0
I (3592307) EXAMPLE: ADC1 Channel[4] Cali Voltage: 142 mV
I (3592307) EXAMPLE: ADC1 Channel[5] Raw Data: 557
I (3592307) EXAMPLE: ADC1 Channel[5] Raw Data: 557
I (3593307) EXAMPLE: ADC1 Channel[5] Raw Data: 0
I (3593307) EXAMPLE: ADC2 Channel[0] Raw Data: 0
I (3593307) EXAMPLE: ADC2 Channel[0] Raw Data: 0
```

Figure 1: execution log

Figure 2 shows the exponential calibration curve with labeled axes, legend, and a reference point at 3000 mV.

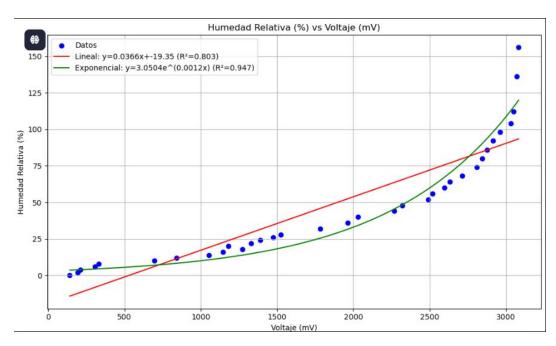


Figure 2: Calibration curve of Relative Humidity (%) vs Voltage (mV).

#### 3 Sensor Behavior Discussion

- Form: The response is exponential, not linear—consistent with moisture sensors where conductivity increases nonlinearly with water content.
- Goodness of fit: Exponential fit  $(R^2 \approx 0.947)$  clearly outperforms the linear fit  $(R^2 \approx 0.803)$  from the original regression.

#### • Implications:

- Low-voltage region shows gentle slope (coarse sensitivity).
- Mid–high voltages show rapid RH increase (higher sensitivity), saturating near maximum moisture levels; results may be clamped to 100 %.
- For control/monitoring, prefer the exponential model for converting mV to RH, and average multiple samples (e.g., median of 5–10 reads) to reduce noise.