

ESP32 - ARDUINO





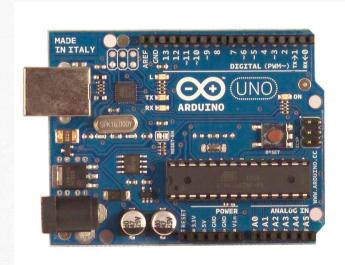


ARDUINO



¿QUÉ ES ARDUINO?

Es una plataforma o sistema de desarrollo, que une Hardware y Software con el objetivo de permitir mayor facilidad y rapidez en el diseño de aplicaciones basadas en μC.



VENTAJAS

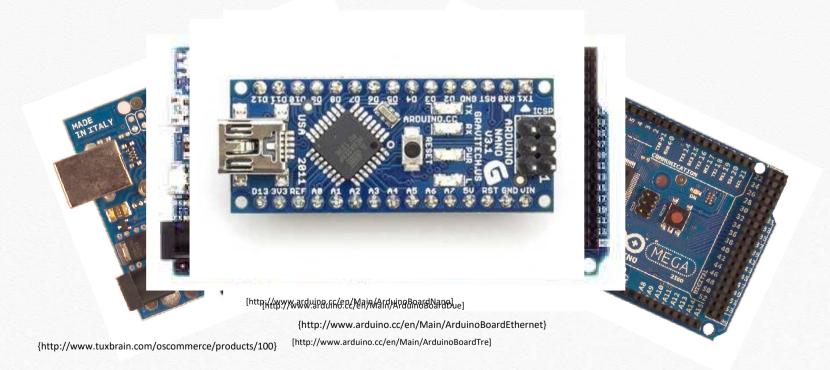
- Código abierto (Open source).
- Pueden ser ensamblados a mano.
- Bajo costo.
- Multiplataforma.
- Entorno de programación simple.



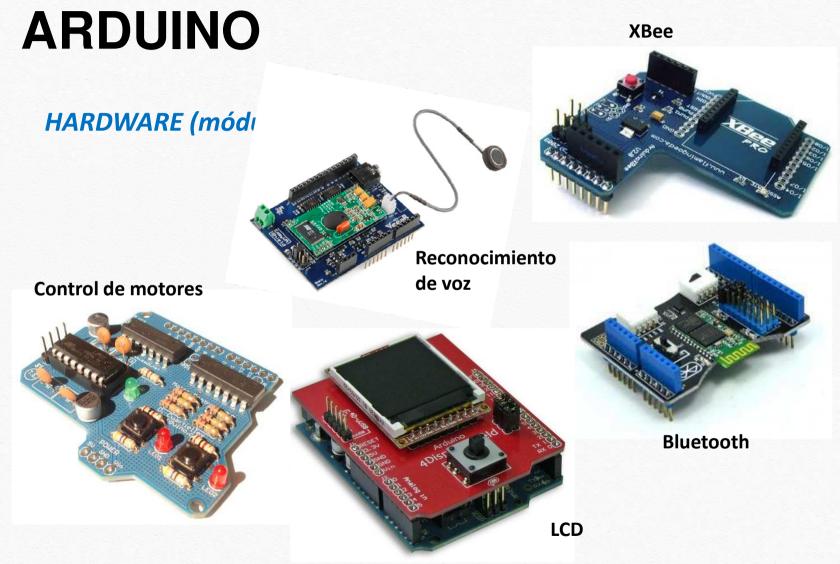
ARDUINO

HARDWARE

Existen varias versiones de Arduino. Entre las que se destacan:



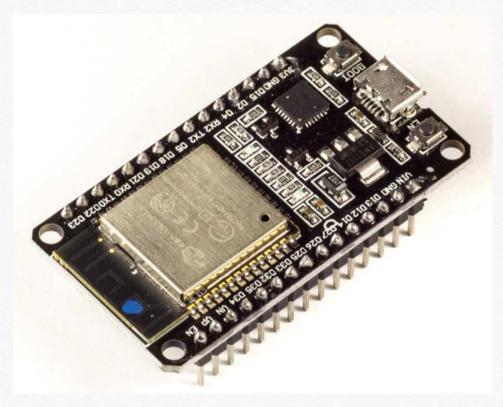








ESP32





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ESP32





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[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ESP32_Espressif_ESP-WROOM-32_Shielded.jpg] [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7b/ESP32_Espressif_ESP-WROOM-32_Shielded.jpg]





¿POR QUÉ ESP32?

- Bajo costo
- Wi-Fi y Bluetooth
- Disponible en un módulo.
- No requiere programador (cuando viene en un módulo)
- Aplicaciones IoT
- Usado en asignatura: Adquisición de señales electrofisiológicas (Ingeniería Biomédica), Procesamiento de señales (Maestría Ingeniería Biomédica) e IoT (Ingeniería Mecatrónica)





CARACTERÍSTICAS

- ✓ CPU 32-bits Xtensa LX6 dual-core 240 MHz
- ✓ ROM 448 KB
- √ RAM 520 KB
- ✓ Wi-Fi 802.11 n (2.4 GHz)
- ✓ Bluetooth v4.2
- ✓ GPIOs
- ✓ ADC
- ✓ DAC



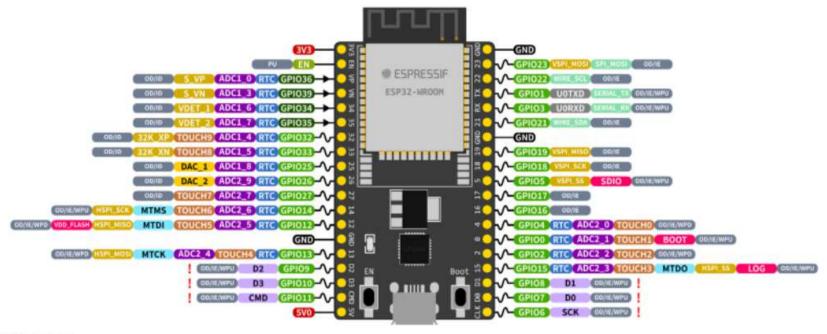
CARACTERÍSTICAS

- ✓ SPI
- ✓ I2C
- ✓ I2S
- ✓ UART
- ✓ PWM
- ✓ CAN
- ✓ RTC (Real-Time clock)
- ✓ ULP (Ultra-Low-Power) 100uA



ESP32-DevKitC





ESP32 Specs

32-bit Xtensam dual-core @240MHz
Wi-Fi IEEE 802.11 b/g/n 2.4GHz
BLuetooth 4.2 BR/EDR and BLE
520 KB SRAM (16 KB for cache)
448 KB ROM
34 GPIOs, 4x SPI, 3x UART, 2x I2C,
2x I2S, RMT, LED PWM, 1 host SD/eMMC/SDIO,
1 slave SDIO/SPI, TWAIm, 12-bit ADC, Ethernet

PWM Capable Pin
GPIOX GPIO Input Only
GPIOX GPIO Input and Output
DAC X Digital-to-Analog Converter
DEBUG JTAG for Debugging
FLASH External Flash Memory (SPI)
ADCX CD Analog-to-Digital Converter
TOUCHX Touch Sensor Input Channel
OTHER Other Related Functions
SERIAL Serial for Debug/Programming
Arduino Related Functions
STRAP Strapping Pin Functions

RTC Power Domain (VDD3P3_RTC)

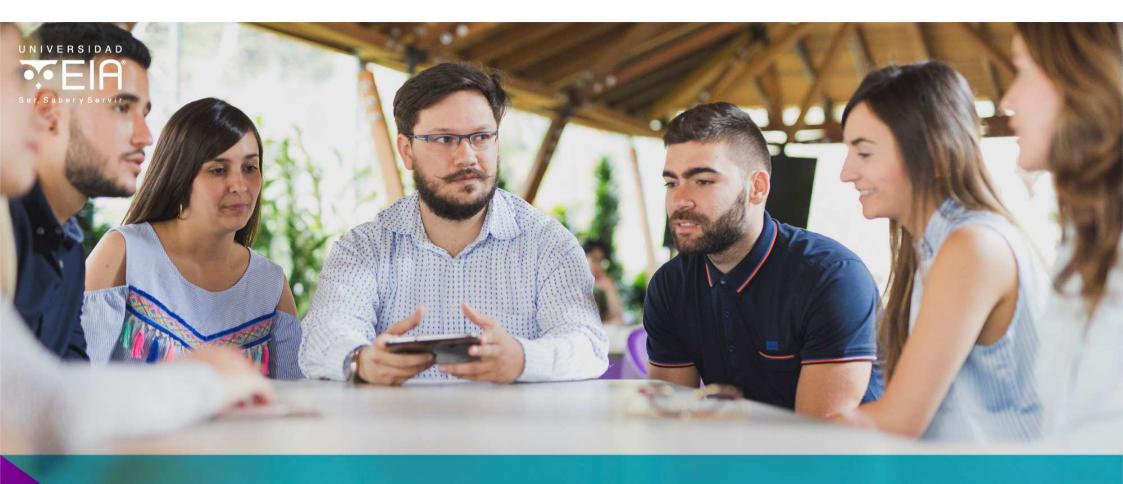
GND Ground

Power Rails (3V3 and 5V)

Pin Shared with the Flash Memory

Can't be used as regular GPIO

WPU: Weak Pull-up (Internal)
WPD: Weak Pull-down (Internal)
PU: Pull-up (External)
IE: Input Enable (After Reset)
OE: Output Enable (After Reset)
OD: Output Obsabled (After Reset)





- √ Compilador C
- ✓ Arduino
- ✓ MicroPython





Visual Studio Code

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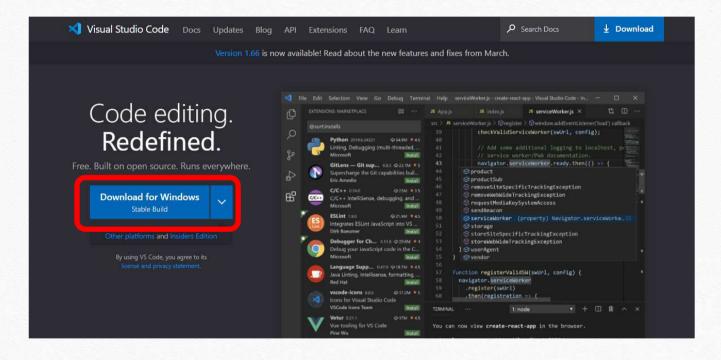






Visual Studio Code

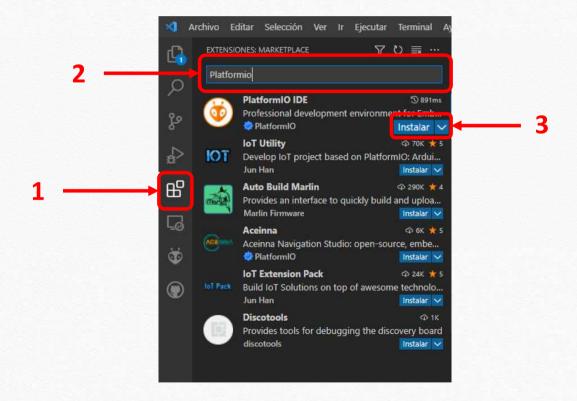
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https://code.visualstudio.com/









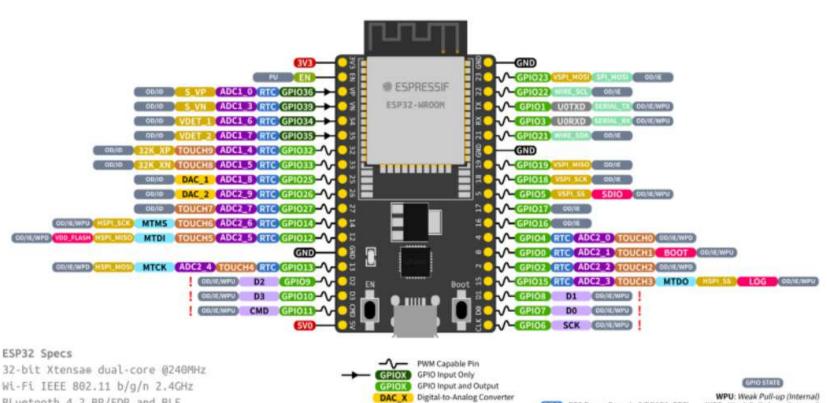


Diseñar un código que permita encender y apagar un led conectado al pin GPIO23 del ESP32



ESP32-DevKitC





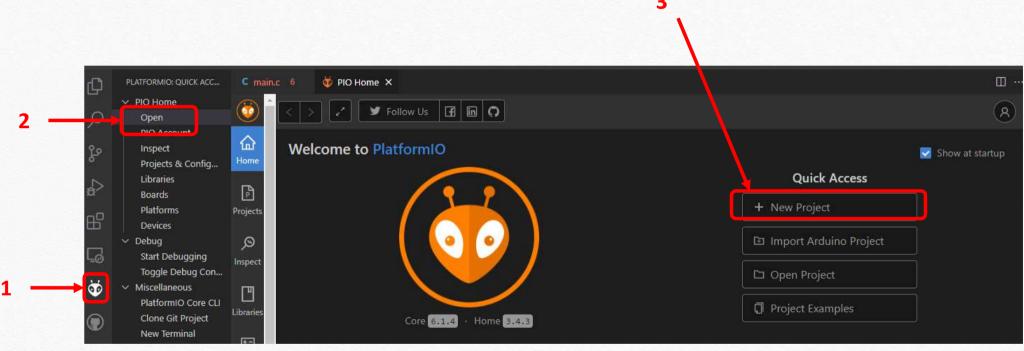
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DEBUG JTAG for Debugging FLASH External Flash Memory (SPI) ADCX CH) Analog-to-Digital Converter Touch Sensor Input Channel OTHER Other Related Functions SEEDIA Serial for Debug/Programming Arduino Related Functions STRAP Strapping Pin Functions

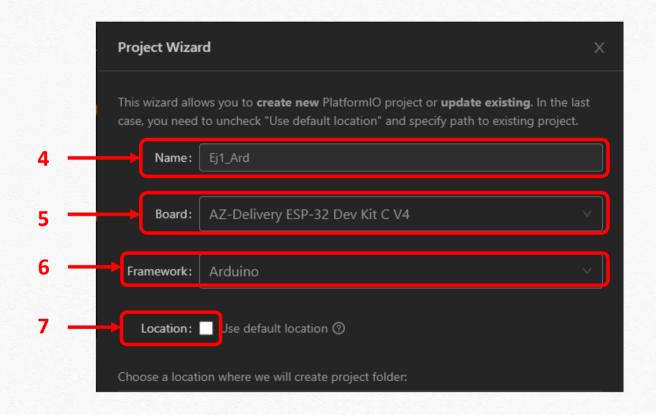
RTC Power Domain (VDD3P3_RTC) GND Ground Power Rails (3V3 and 5V) Pin Shared with the Flash Memory Can't be used as regular GPIO

WPD: Weak Pull-down (Internal) PU: Pull-up (External) IE: Input Enable (After Reset) ID: Input Disabled (After Reset) OE: Output Enable (After Reset) OD: Output Disabled (After Reset)

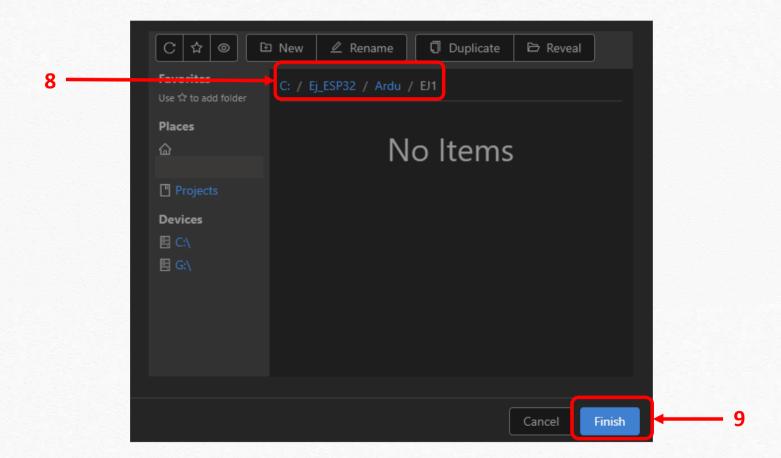














Diseñar un código que permita encender y apagar un led conectado al pin GPIO23 del ESP32

1 #include <Arduino.h>

```
void setup() {

// put your setup code here, to run once:
pinMode(23,0UTPUT);
}
```

```
void loop() {

// put your main code here, to run repeatedly:

digitalWrite(23,HIGH);

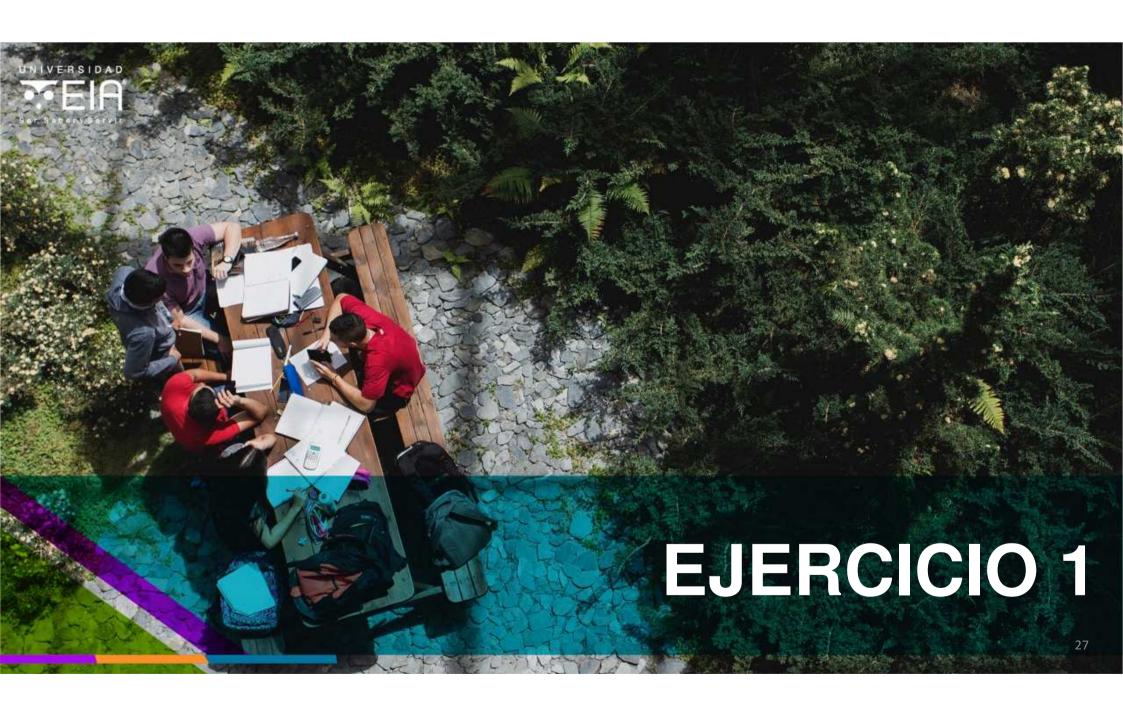
delay(200);

digitalWrite(23,LOW);

delay(100);

delay(100);

}
```





EJERCICIO 1

Diseñar un secuenciador de luces usando 4 leds y un ESP32



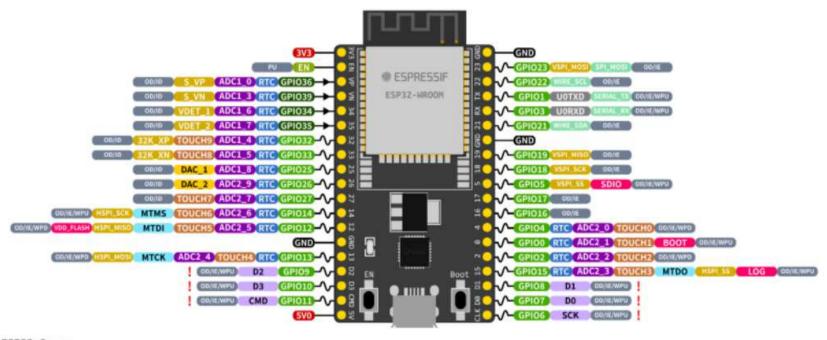


Por medio de un pulsador conectado al pin GPIO5, controlar el encendido y apagado de un led conectado al pin GPIO23 del microcontrolador ESP32



ESP32-DevKitC





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2x I2S, RMT, LED PWM, 1 host SD/eMMC/SDIO,
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PWM Capable Pin
GPIOX
GPIO Input Only
GPIOX
DPIO Input and Output
DAC_X
Digital-to-Analog Converter
JTAG for Debugging
FLASH
External Flash Memory (SPI)
ADCX_CH
Analog-to-Digital Converter
TOUCHX
OTHER
Other Related Functions
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1 #include <Arduino.h>

```
3 boolean estado = false;
```

```
5  void setup() {
6    // put your setup code here, to run once:
7    pinMode(23,OUTPUT);
8    pinMode(5,INPUT);
9  }
```

```
void loop() {
       // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
12
13
14
       if (digitalRead (5) == LOW)
       1
15
         delay(200);
         estado = !estado;
17
         digitalWrite(23,estado);
18
19
       þ
20
21
22
```



- 1 #include <Arduino.h>
- 3 boolean estado = false;

```
void setup() {
// put your setup code here, to run once:
pinMode(23,0UTPUT);
pinMode(5,INPUT);

Resistencias Pull-UP
pinMode(5,INPUT_PULLUP);
```

```
void loop() {
       // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
12
13
       if (digitalRead (5) == LOW)
14
15
         delay(200);
17
         estado = !estado;
         digitalWrite(23,estado);
18
19
       D
20
21
22
```





EJERCICIO 2

Por medio de un interruptor conectado al pin GPIO5, seleccionar la secuencia de luces que se muestra en los cuatro leds conectados al microcontrolador ESP32





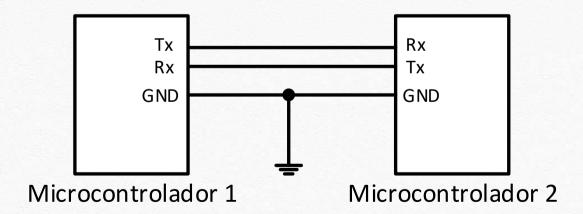
USART:

Comunicación serial, permite la comunicación entre dispositivos digitales o entre un microcontrolador y un PC.



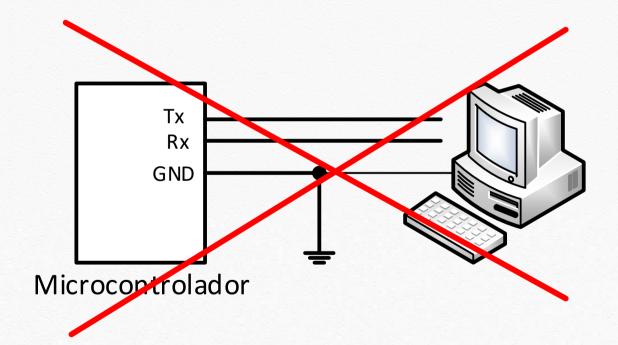
ASINCRONA:

- No requiere señal de reloj
- Comunicación full dúplex
- Solo necesita 2 cables: Rx y Tx



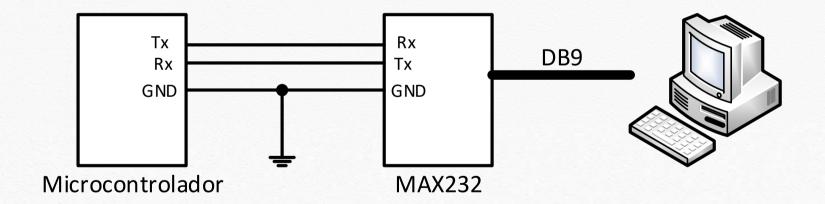


COMUNICACIÓN CON UN PC



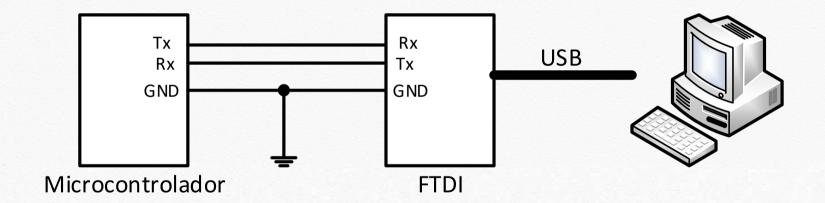


COMUNICACIÓN CON UN PC



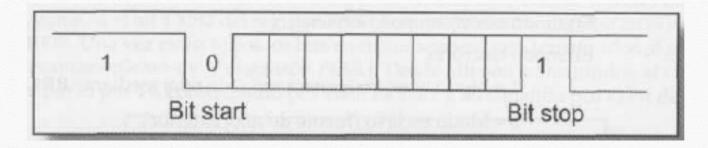


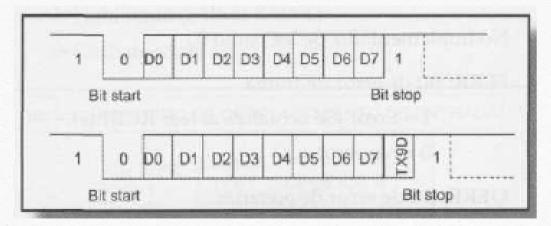
COMUNICACIÓN CON UN PC





TRANSMISIÓN ASINCRONA







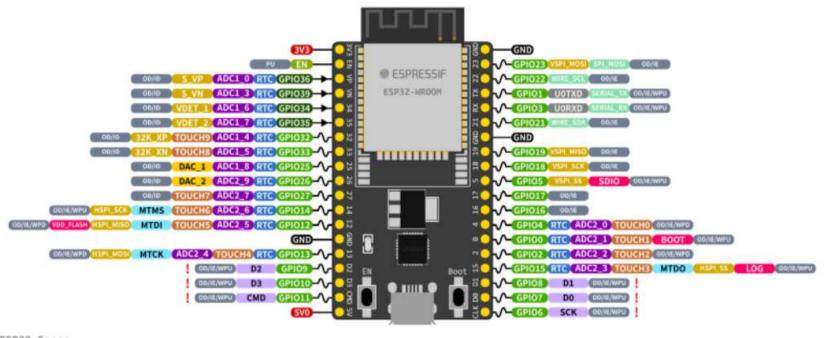


Generar un contador en el ESP32 y transmitirlo por el puerto UART al PC. Mostrar el valor del contador en la consola.



ESP32-DevKitC





ESP32 Specs

32-bit Xtensa® dual-core @240MHz
Wi-Fi IEEE 802.11 b/g/n 2.4GHz
BLuetooth 4.2 BR/EDR and BLE
520 KB SRAM (16 KB for cache)
448 KB ROM
34 GPIOs, 4x SPI, 3x UART, 2x I2C,
2x I2S, RMT, LED PWM, 1 host SD/eMMC/SDIO,
1 slave SDIO/SPI, TWAI®, 12-bit ADC, Ethernet

PWM Capable Pin
GPIOX
GPIO Input Only
GPIOX
GPIO Input and Output
DAC_X
Digital-to-Analog Converter
DEBUG
JTAG for Debugging
FLASH
External Flash Memory (SPI)
ADCX_CH
Analog-to-Digital Converter
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Touch Sensor Input Channel
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RTC Power Domain (VDD3P3_RTC)
GND Ground
Power Rails (3V3 and 5V)
Pin Shared with the Flash Memory
Can't be used as regular GPIO

WPU: Weak Pull-up (Internal)
WPD: Weak Pull-down (Internal)
PU: Pull-up (External)
IE: Input Enable (After Reset)
ID: Input Disabled (After Reset)
OE: Output Enable (After Reset)
OD: Output Obsabled (After Reset)



Generar un contador en el ESP32 y transmitirlo por el puerto UART al PC. Mostrar el valor del contador en la consola.

```
#include <Arduino.h>

int cont = 0;

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

```
9  void loop() {
10    Serial.println(cont);
11    cont = cont + 1;
12    delay(1000);
13 }
```





Encender y apagar un led conectado al GPIO23 del ESP32.

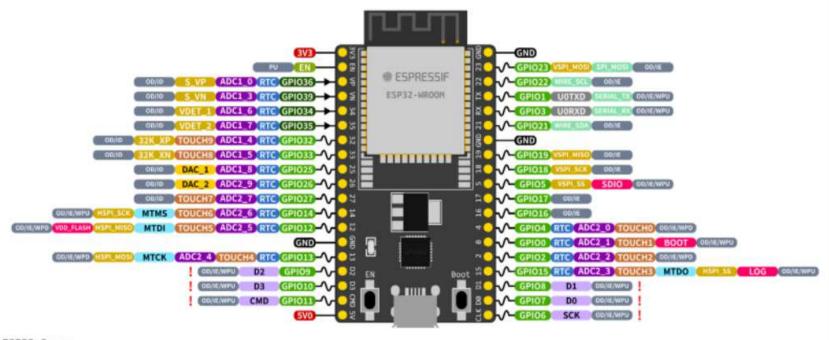
0: Apaga el led.

1: Enciende el led.



ESP32-DevKitC





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PWM Capable Pin
GPIOX
GPIO Input Only
GPIOX
GPIO Input and Output
DAC_X Digital-to-Analog Converter
DEBUG JTAG for Debugging
FLASH External Flash Memory (SPI)
ADCX_CT Analog-to-Digital Converter
TOUCHX Touch Sensor Input Channel
OTHER Other Related Functions
SERIAL Serial for Debug/Programming
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STRAP Strapping Pin Functions

RTC Power Domain (VDD3P3_RTC)

GND Ground

Power Rails (3V3 and 5V)

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```
KIRON
```

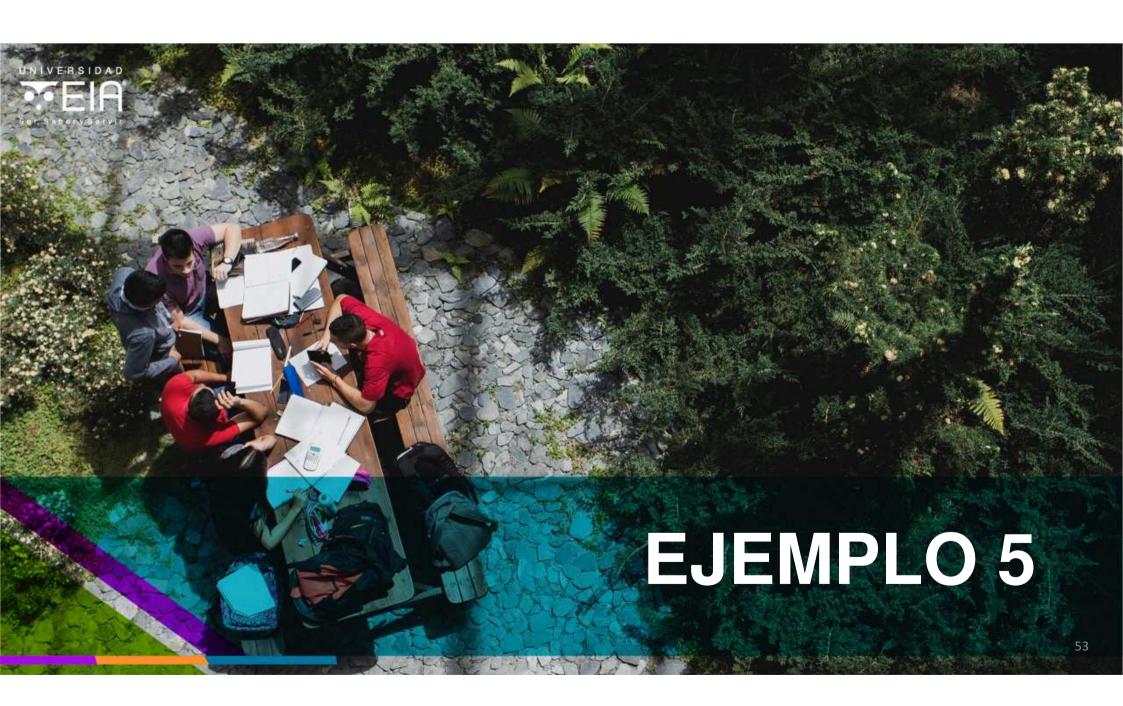


#include <Arduino.h>

```
7 Fecha:
8 Observaciones:
```



```
KIRON
```



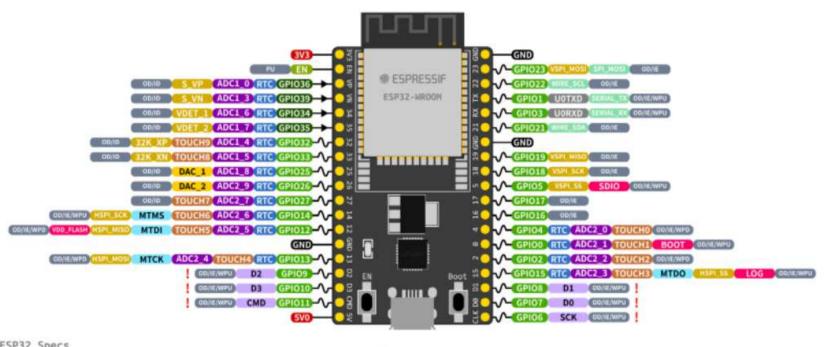


Diseñar un voltimetro que muestre el valor medido en la consola del PC



ESP32-DevKitC





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→ PWM Capable Pin GPIOX GPIO Input Only GPIOX GPIO Input and Output DAC X Digital to Analog Converter **DEBUG** JTAG for Debugging FLASH External Flash Memory (SPI) ADCX CH) Analog-to-Digital Converter Touch Sensor Input Channel OTHER Other Related Functions SEEDIA Serial for Debug/Programming Arduino Related Functions STRAP Strapping Pin Functions

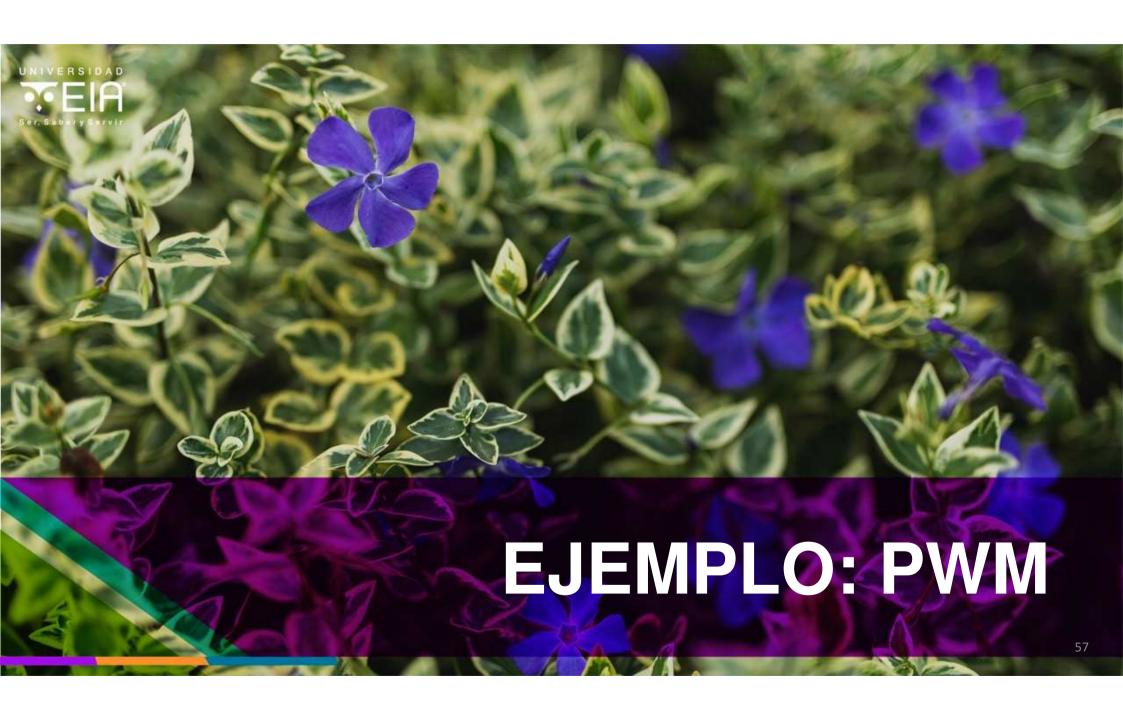
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```
1 #include <Arduino.h>
3 const int Sensor = 34;
5 int ADC = 0;
6 float Vol = 0.0;
7 int mVol = 0;
```

```
10 void setup() {
11     Serial.begin(9600);
12     pinMode(Sensor,INPUT);
13 }
```

```
void loop() {
15
16
17
       ADC = analogRead(Sensor);
       Vol = (ADC * 3.3)/4095.0;
18
19
       mVol = Vol * 1000:
20
       Serial.print("ADC = ");
21
       Serial.println(ADC);
22
       Serial.print("Voltaje = ");
23
       Serial.print(mVol);
24
       Serial.println(" mV");
25
26
       delay(1000);
27
28
```





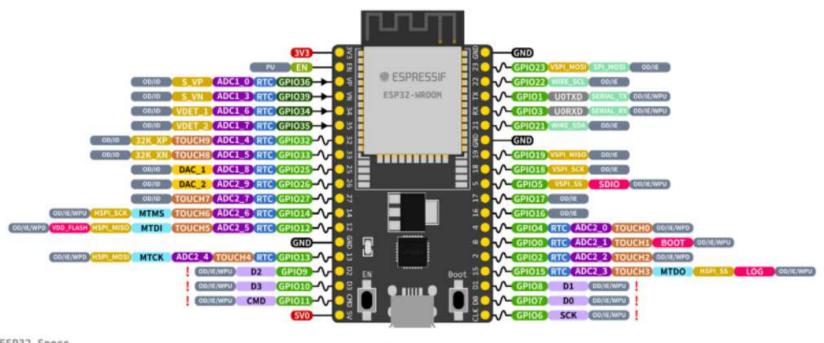
Diseñar un circuito que controle la intensidad de iluminación de un led conectado al GPIO23 del ESP32.

El led iniciará apagado y la intensidad comenzará a aumentar hasta que llegue a su intensidad máxima.



ESP32-DevKitC





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```
#include <Arduino.h>
int ciclo_util = 0;
\vee void setup() \{
   ledcSetup(0,5000,8); //canal, frecuencia, resolución
ledcAttachPin(23,0);
 Serial.begin(9600);
   delay(1000);
```

```
void loop() {
ledcWrite(0, ciclo_util);
```

```
Serial.println(ciclo_util);

ciclo_util = ciclo_util + 1;
if (ciclo_util > 255)
{
    ciclo_util = 0;
}

delay(1000);
```





Diseñar un circuito donde se conecte un teléfono celular con el ESP32 y este a su vez se conecte con un PC a través del puerto USB.

El dato que trasmite el PC al ESP32 será transmitido al celular y el dato transmitido por el celular será enviado al PC.



```
#include <Arduino.h>
#include "BluetoothSerial.h"

BluetoothSerial SerialBT;
```

```
int Dato_BT = 0;
int Dato_UART = 0;
```

```
void setup() {
    Serial.begin(9600);
    delay(1000);
    SerialBT.begin("ESP32_YM");
    Serial.println("Emparejar el BT");
    delay(1000);
    }
```

```
void loop() {

if (Serial.available() > 0)
 {
   Dato_UART = Serial.read();
   SerialBT.print("Dato desde PC = ");
   SerialBT.println(Dato_UART);
}
```

```
if (SerialBT.available() > 0)
{
    Dato_BT = SerialBT.read();
    Serial.print("Dato desde BT = ");
    Serial.println(Dato_BT);
}
```



APP DE PRUEBA

