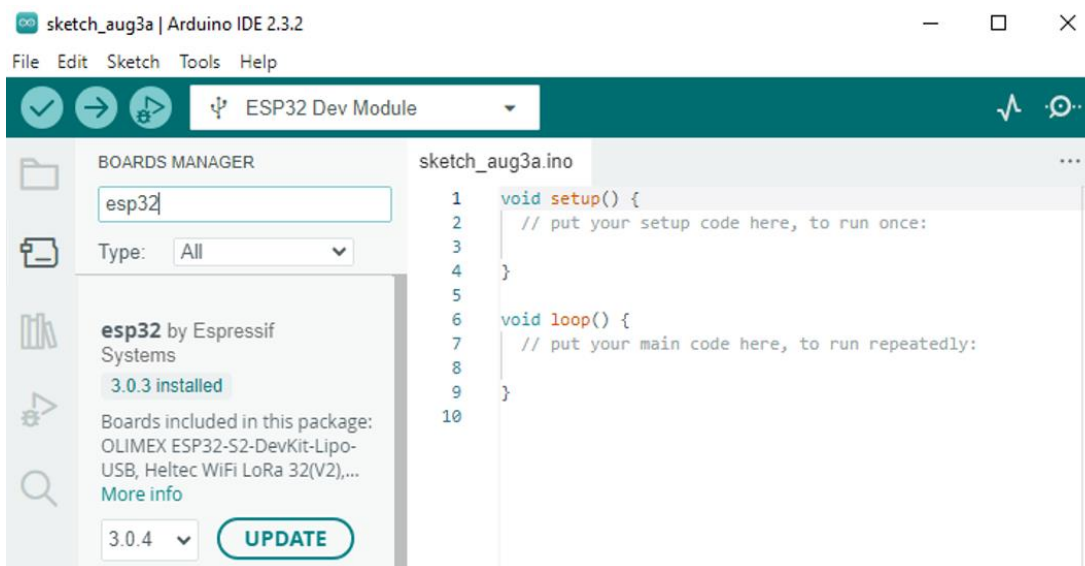


# 1.ARDUINO ESP32 CORE V3

The Espressif IoT (Internet of Things) Development Framework, *esp-idf*, for Espressif SoC (System on a Chip) supports ESP32 microcontrollers by providing Application Programming Interfaces (API). Example APIs are Bluetooth Low Energy, Wi-Fi and memory management. Details of the *esp-idf* are available at [idf.espressif.com](http://idf.espressif.com) and at [github.com/espressif/esp-idf](https://github.com/espressif/esp-idf). The current version for the ESP32 microcontroller is ESP-IDF 5.3.

The *esp-idf* supports the Arduino ESP32 core, which was migrated from versions 2.0.N, based on ESP-IDF 4.4, to version 3.0, based on ESP-IDF 5.1. Currently Arduino IDE version 3.0.4 and ESP-IDF 5.1.4 are available. Details of the Arduino ESP32 core and mapping to the latest ESP-IDF version are available at [docs.espressif.com/projects/arduino-esp32/en/latest](https://docs.espressif.com/projects/arduino-esp32/en/latest) and [github.com/espressif/arduino-esp32/releases](https://github.com/espressif/arduino-esp32/releases), respectively. For the APIs included in "*ESP32 formats and communication*" the migration impacts the BLE, Hall sensor, I2S and LEDC APIs.

ESP32 API libraries are installed in the Arduino IDE by selecting the *Boards Manager* icon in the left side panel or selecting *Board> Boards Manager*, from the *Tools* menu, and entering *esp32* in the *Filter* option to display *esp32 by Espressif Systems* and clicking *Install* or *Update* (see Figure 1-1). The *esp32* files are located at `User\AppData\Local\Arduino15\packages\esp32\hardware\esp32\3.0.4`.



**Figure 1-1** Install *esp32* Boards Manager

# BLE (Bluetooth Low Energy)

Following the migration to Arduino ESP32 core 3.0, the parameter type `std::string` is replaced with the Arduino style `String` and the `BLEScanResults` is changed to `BLEScanResults*`, which includes a pointer. Several Listings require changing `std::string` and Listing 5-10 requires the `BLEScanResults` update.

In the *setBeacon* function of Listings 5-2, 5-3, 5-4 and 5-11, replace `std::string` with `String`:

```
// advertData.setServiceData(BLEUUID(UUID), std::string(beaconData, N));  
advertData.setServiceData(BLEUUID(UUID), String(beaconData, N));
```

in Listing 5-5,

```
// std::string serviceData = "";  
String serviceData = "";
```

and in the class `RXCharCallback`, void `onWrite` function of Listing 5-8,

```
// std::string str = RXChar->getValue();  
String str = RXChar->getValue();
```

Finally, in the *loop* function of Listing 5-10, include the two changes:

```
// BLEScanResults res = BLEScan->start(scan, false);  
BLEScanResults *res = BLEScan->start(scan, false);  
// Serial.printf("%d Devices found\n", res.getCount());  
Serial.printf("%d Devices found\n", res->getCount());
```

## Hall sensor

The Hall sensor is no longer supported. Listing 13-4 must be compiled and loaded with Arduino ESP32 core version 2.0.17.

## I2S

With Arduino ESP32 core version 3.0.4 installed, sketches including the *M5Core2* library or the *Audio* library by Wolle will not compile (see *ESP32 core versions* section). For an M5Stack Core2 module, the solution is to define the module with the *Board>M5Stack>M5Core2* option, which loads Arduino ESP32 core version 2.1.1. For an ESP32 microcontroller, the Arduino ESP32 core version 3.0.4 must be replaced with Arduino ESP32 core version 2.1.17 in the *Boards Manager* option.

In Chapter 2 *I2S Audio*, sketches including the *M5Core2* library are

2-1, 2-2 and 2-3 Display audio signal and FFT

2-5 Internet radio minimal sketch

2-6 and 2-7 Internet radio, parse text  
2-9 and 2-10 Play MP3 files, SD card file structure  
2-12 Bluetooth signal to M5Stack Core2  
2-13 Bluetooth and M5Stack Core2 (colour squares)  
2-15 Bluetooth signal from M5Stack Core2

Sketches for an ESP32 microcontroller, which include the *Audio* library, are:

2-4 Internet radio with an ESP32 module	accesses Audio library, use Arduino 2.0.17
2-8 MP3 files on an SD card and I2C decoder	accesses Audio library, use Arduino 2.0.17

Details of the I2S API are available at [docs.espressif.com/projects/arduino-esp32/en/latest/api/i2s.html](https://docs.espressif.com/projects/arduino-esp32/en/latest/api/i2s.html). Following development of the I2S API, Phil Schatzmann recommends use of the *AudioTools* library rather than the *ESP32-A2DP* library (see [www.pschatzmann.ch/home/2024/04/07/esp32-a2dp-redesigning-the-i2s-output](http://www.pschatzmann.ch/home/2024/04/07/esp32-a2dp-redesigning-the-i2s-output)). The *ESP32-A2DP* library website (see [github.com/pschatzmann/ESP32-A2DP](https://github.com/pschatzmann/ESP32-A2DP)) provides example sketches incorporating the *AudioTools* library, which is available at [github.com/pschatzmann/arduino-audio-tools](https://github.com/pschatzmann/arduino-audio-tools). The additional libraries *arduino-libhelix* (see [github.com/pschatzmann/arduino-libhelix](https://github.com/pschatzmann/arduino-libhelix)) and the *SdFat* library by Bill Greiman, available at [github.com/greiman/SdFat](https://github.com/greiman/SdFat), are also required. The *AudioTools* library must be installed from the downloaded .zip file and not through the Arduino IDE. Current library versions are: *ESP32-A2DP* (1.8.3) *AudioTools* (0.9.8), *libhelix* (0.8.5) and *SDFat* (2.2.3).

The *ESP32-A2DP* library example sketch of *bt\_music\_receiver\_to\_internal\_dac*, for an ESP32 microcontroller, outputs the received audio data, as transmitted with the Bluetooth protocol, on an internal DAC (Digital to Analog Conversion) (see Listing 1-1). The *Huge APP (3MB No OTA/1MB SPIFFS)* Partition Scheme must be selected from the Arduino IDE *Tools* menu. The *BluetoothA2DPSink* library is a subset of the *ESP32-A2DP* library. A powered speaker is connected to GND and to one of the ESP32 microcontroller DAC output pins of GPIO 25 and 26.

**Listing 1-1** *Bluetooth signal to an ESP32 microcontroller with DAC output*

```
#include <AudioTools.h>                                // include AudioTools and
#include <BluetoothA2DPSink.h>                          // BluetoothA2DPSink libraries
AnalogAudioStream BT;                                  // DAC output
BluetoothA2DPSink a2dp_sink(BT);                      // receive audio by Bluetooth

void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(115200);                                // Serial Monitor baud rate
  Serial.println("I2C and DAC");
  a2dp_sink.start("BTmusic");                          // output audio on DAC
}

void loop()
```

```
{}
```

Sound quality is improved with a higher resolution DAC than the ESP32 microcontroller 8-bit DAC. The *ESP32-A2DP* library example sketch of *bt\_music\_receiver\_simple*, for an ESP32 microcontroller, outputs received audio data to a PCM5102 I2S decoder module (see Listing 1-2). The *Huge APP (3MB No OTA/1MB SPIFFS)* Partition Scheme must be selected from the Arduino IDE *Tools* menu. Listing 1-2 replaces Listing 2-11 in *ESP32 Formats and Communication*. Listing 1-2 differs from Listing 1-1 by replacement of `AnalogAudioStream BT` with `I2SStream BT`.

**Listing 1-2** Bluetooth signal to an ESP32 microcontroller with PCM5102 decoder

```
#include <AudioTools.h>
#include <BluetoothA2DPSink.h>
I2SStream BT;                                     // I2S output
BluetoothA2DPSink a2dp_sink(BT);

void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(115200);
  Serial.println("I2C and PCM5102");
  auto config = BT.defaultConfig();                // configure I2S output GPIO
  config.pin_bck = 27;                             // bit clock (SCK or BCLK)
  config.pin_ws = 25;                               // word select (WS or LRCK)
  config.pin_data = 26;                             // serial data (SD or SDOUT)
  BT.begin(config);
  a2dp_sink.start("BTmusic");
}

void loop()
{}
```

No change is required to Listing 2-14 in *ESP32 Formats and Communication* as the *AudioTools* library is already included in the sketch. Listing 2-14 is developed from the *examples-communication/a2dp/player-sdfat-a2dp* example sketch in the *AudioTools* library. Similarly, no change is required to Listing 2-16 in *ESP32 Formats and Communication* as the sketch scans for Bluetooth devices, which does not require the I2S API.

## ledc

Details of the *ledc* API are available at [docs.espressif.com/projects/arduino-esp32/en/latest/api/ledc.html](https://docs.espressif.com/projects/arduino-esp32/en/latest/api/ledc.html).

Brightness of an LED was controlled by defining the GPIO pin connected to the LED, *LEDpin*, the square wave frequency, *freq*, the PWM resolution, *resol*, the scaled duty cycle, *scalduty*, and the output channel, *channel*, with the instructions:

```
int LEDpin = 4, freq = 5000, resol = 8, scalduty = 128, channel = 0;
ledcAttachPin(LEDpin, channel)
ledcSetup(channel, freq, resol)
ledcWrite(channel, scalduty)
```

where 8, 10 or 12-bit resolution corresponds to  $2^8 = 256$ , 1024 or 4096 levels of LED brightness, the scaled duty cycle is the duty cycle percentage multiplied by  $2^N - 1$ , for resolution  $N$ , and a channel value between 0 and 15.

Following the migration to Arduino ESP32 core 3.0, the `ledcAttachPin` and `ledcSetup` instruction are combined to `ledcAttach(LEDpin, freq, resol)`, as a channel is automatically assigned. LED brightness is defined with the `ledcWrite(LEDpin, scalduty)` instruction, with the `ledcRead(LEDpin)` and `ledcReadFreq(LEDpin)` instructions returning the scaled duty cycle and frequency, respectively. The `ledcRead(LEDpin)` instruction has 10-bit resolution.

Similar to the Arduino `analogWrite` instruction, the brightness of an LED is controlled with the `analogWrite(LEDpin, scalduty)` instruction, which has 8-bit resolution and values between 0 and 255. The frequency must first be defined with the `analogWriteFrequency(LEDpin, freq)` instruction.

Square waves with 50% duty cycle are generated with the `ledcWriteTone(LEDpin, freq)` instruction. Square waves for set musical frequencies are generated with the

`ledcWriteNote(LEDpin, note[i], octave)` instruction, with the *note* array defined as:

```
note_t note[] = {NOTE_C, NOTE_Cs, NOTE_D, NOTE_Eb, NOTE_E, NOTE_F,
                 NOTE_Fs, NOTE_G, NOTE_Gs, NOTE_A, NOTE_Bb, NOTE_B};
```

The default frequency of *note A* is 220Hz, which is the third octave. The underlying values of the *note\_t* class for the *note* array are  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 11\}$  with `NOTE_C` equal to *note\_t* class value 0. The frequency of a note, which is  $N$  notes from a *baseline* note, is  $baselineHz \times 2^{N/12}$ , such as `NOTE_C` =  $220 \times 2^{3/12} = 262\text{Hz}$ . The maximum frequency of the `ledcWriteNote` instruction is 7902Hz, equal to `NOTE_B` and octave 8.

The sketch in Listing 1-3 illustrates the range of *ledc* instructions with separate functions for changing the duty cycle, changing the frequency and creating frequencies for musical notes. A delay is required between the `ledcWrite` and `ledcRead` instructions, with the `analogWriteFrequency` instruction preceding the `analogWrite` instruction. Note that the resolution of the `analogWrite`, `ledcWriteTone` and `ledcWriteNote` instructions is 8, 10 and 10-bit, respectively.

### Listing 1-3 *ledc*

```
int LEDpin = 2;                                // define LED GPIO
int freq = 5000, resol = 12;                    // frequency and resolution
int steps = 20, val, bright, change = 10;
int lag = 1000;
float increm, duty;
note_t note[] = {NOTE_C, NOTE_Cs, NOTE_D, NOTE_Eb, NOTE_E, NOTE_F,
                 NOTE_Fs, NOTE_G, NOTE_Gs, NOTE_A, NOTE_Bb, NOTE_B};
```

```

int octave = 5;

void setup()
{
    Serial.begin(115200); // Serial Monitor baud rate
    ledcAttach(LEDpin, freq, resol); // set frequency
    increm = 1.0 * (pow(2,resol)-1)/steps; // incremental step size
    Serial.printf("increm %.1f \n", increm);
}

void loop()
{
    fn_ledcWrite(); // call functions to
    fn_analogWrite(); // illustrate ledc
    fn_writeTone(); // instructions
    fn_writeNote();
}

void fn_ledcWrite() // function to change duty cycle
{ // with ledcWrite
    Serial.println("\n      write read duty");
    for (int i=0; i<steps; i++) // freq 5k
    {
        bright = i * increm;
        ledcWrite(LEDpin, bright); // scaled duty cycle
        delay(lag);
        val = ledcRead(LEDpin); // read LED scaled duty cycle
        duty = 100.0 * val/(pow(2, resol)-1); // calculate duty cycle%
        Serial.printf("write %d %d %.1f%% \n", bright, val, duty);
    }
    delay(1000);
}

void fn_analogWrite() // function to change duty cycle
{ // with analogWrite
    analogWriteFrequency(LEDpin, freq/2); // set frequency for analogWrite
    Serial.println("\n      write read duty");
    for (int i=255; i>0; i=i-change)
    {
        analogWrite(LEDpin, i); // 8-bit resolution
        delay(lag);
        val = ledcRead(LEDpin);
        duty = 100.0 * val/(pow(2, 8)-1);
        Serial.printf("analog %d %d %.1f%% \n", i, val, duty);
    }
    delay(1000);
}

void fn_writeTone() // function to set frequency
{ // ledcWriteTone
    ledcWriteTone(LEDpin, freq); // square wave 50% duty cycle
    delay(lag);
    val = ledcRead(LEDpin);
    duty = 100.0 * val/(pow(2, 10)-1); // 10 bit resolution
    Serial.println("\n      duty");
    Serial.printf("tone %.1f%% \n", duty);
    delay(1000);
}

```

```

void fn_writeNote()                                // function for music frequencies
{                                                    // with ledcWriteNote
  Serial.println("\n      duty freq");
  for (int i=0; i<12; i++)
  {
    ledcWriteNote(LEDpin, note[i], octave);
    delay(lag);
    duty = 100.0*ledcRead(LEDpin) / (pow(2, 10)-1);    // 10-bit resolution
    val = ledcReadFreq(LEDpin);
    Serial.printf("note %d %.1f%% %dHz \n", i, duty, val);
  }
  ledcChangeFrequency(LEDpin, freq, resol);          // reset frequency
  delay(1000);
}

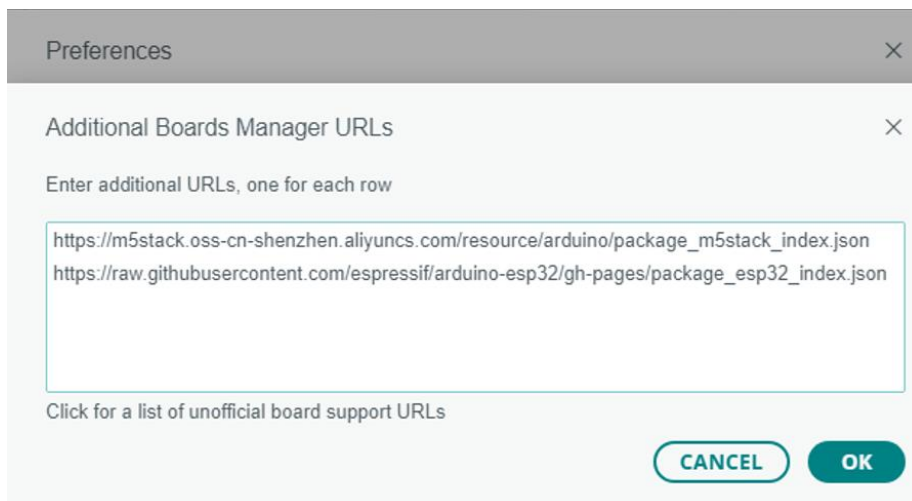
```

## ESP32 core versions

In the Arduino IDE, select *File>Preferences* and in the *Additional Boards Manager URLs* box enter the URLs for the esp32 and M5Stack (see Figure 1-2):

[https://m5stack.oss-cn-shenzhen.aliyuncs.com/resource/arduino/package\\_m5stack\\_index.json](https://m5stack.oss-cn-shenzhen.aliyuncs.com/resource/arduino/package_m5stack_index.json)

[https://raw.githubusercontent.com/espressif/arduino-esp32/gh-pages/package\\_esp32\\_index.json](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/espressif/arduino-esp32/gh-pages/package_esp32_index.json)



**Figure 1-2** Arduino IDE Additional Boards Manager URLs

The *esp32* and *M5Stack* libraries are installed in the Arduino IDE by selecting the *Boards Manager* icon in the left side panel or selecting *Board>Boards Manager*, from the *Tools* menu. In the *Filter* option, enter *esp32* and *M5Stack* to display *esp32* by *Espressif Systems* and *M5Stack* by *M5Stack official*, respectively, then click *Install* or *Update* (see Figures 1-1 and 1-3). The *esp32* and *M5Stack* files are located at *User\AppData\Local\Arduino15\packages\esp32\hardware\esp32\3.0.4* and in *User\AppData\Local\Arduino15\packages\m5stack\hardware\esp32\2.1.1*. Note that the

*Boards Manager* options of *esp32* and *M5Stack* correspond to the *esp32* library versions 3.0.4 and 2.1.1, respectively.



**Figure 1-3** Install *M5Stack* Boards Manager

Prior to compiling and loading a sketch, an *M5Stack* Core2 module is defined in the Arduino IDE *Tools* menu by selecting *Board>esp32>M5Core2* or *Board>M5Stack>M5Core2*, which map the *m5stack\_core2* board to either Arduino ESP32 core version 3.0.4 or 2.1.1, respectively. When the *Board>esp32>M5Core2* option is selected, the Arduino IDE output panel displays :

```
FQBN: esp32:esp32:m5stack_core2  
Using board 'm5stack_core2' from platform in folder:  
User\AppData\Local\Arduino15\packages\esp32\hardware\esp32\3.0.4
```

defining the FQBN (Fully Qualified Board Name) of an *m5stack\_core2* board with an *esp32* core, which is Arduino ESP32 core 3.0.4. In contrast, when the *Board>M5Stack>M5Core2* option is selected, the Arduino ESP32 core 2.1.1 is loaded, as indicated in the Arduino IDE output panel:

```
FQBN: m5stack:esp32:m5stack_core2  
Using board 'm5stack_core2' from platform in folder:  
User\AppData\Local\Arduino15\packages\m5stack\hardware\esp32\2.1.1
```

## Map to Arduino ESP32 core

Sketches including the *M5Core2* library will not compile with the Arduino ESP32 core version 3.0.4, so an *M5Stack* Core2 module must currently (August 2024) be defined with the *Board>M5Stack>M5Core2* option to load Arduino ESP32 core version 2.1.1. The compilation error message is:

```
User \Documents\Arduino\libraries\M5Core2\src\M5Display.h: In member function  
'void M5Display::startWrite()':
```



```
User \Documents\Arduino\libraries\M5Core2\src/utility/In_eSPI.h:231:5: error:  
'GPIO' was not declared in this scope  
 231 |         GPIO.out_wltc = (1 << TFT_CS); \
```

## Audio library

Sketches including the *Audio* library by Wolle (schreibfaul1) will not compile with the Arduino ESP32 core version 3.0.4, which is based on ESP-IDF 5.1, as an internal DAC is not recognised with respect to I2S. Sketches with an ESP32 microcontroller must be compiled and loaded with Arduino ESP32 core version 2.0.17.

August 2024