

# Welcome

Thank you for choosing Freenove products!

## About Battery

First, read the document [About\\_Battery.pdf](#) in the unzipped folder.

If you did not download the zip file, please download it and unzip it via link below:

[https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove\\_4WD\\_Car\\_Kit\\_for\\_ESP32](https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove_4WD_Car_Kit_for_ESP32)

## Get Support and Offer Input

Freenove provides free and responsive product and technical support, including but not limited to:

- Product quality issues
- Product use and build issues
- Questions regarding the technology employed in our products for learning and education
- Your input and opinions are always welcome
- We also encourage your ideas and suggestions for new products and product improvements

For any of the above, you may send us an email to:

[support@freenove.com](mailto:support@freenove.com)

## Safety and Precautions

Please follow the following safety precautions when using or storing this product:

- Keep this product out of the reach of children under 6 years old.
- This product should be used only when there is adult supervision present as young children lack necessary judgment regarding safety and the consequences of product misuse.
- This product contains small parts and parts, which are sharp. This product contains electrically conductive parts. Use caution with electrically conductive parts near or around power supplies, batteries and powered (live) circuits.
- When the product is turned ON, activated or tested, some parts will move or rotate. To avoid injuries to hands and fingers, keep them away from any moving parts!
- It is possible that an improperly connected or shorted circuit may cause overheating. Should this happen, immediately disconnect the power supply or remove the batteries and do not touch anything until it cools down! When everything is safe and cool, review the product tutorial to identify the cause.
- Only operate the product in accordance with the instructions and guidelines of this tutorial, otherwise parts may be damaged or you could be injured.
- Store the product in a cool dry place and avoid exposing the product to direct sunlight.
- After use, always turn the power OFF and remove or unplug the batteries before storing.

## About Freenove

Freenove provides open source electronic products and services worldwide.

Freenove is committed to assist customers in their education of robotics, programming and electronic circuits so that they may transform their creative ideas into prototypes and new and innovative products. To this end, our services include but are not limited to:

- Educational and Entertaining Project Kits for Robots, Smart Cars and Drones
- Educational Kits to Learn Robotic Software Systems for Arduino, Raspberry Pi, micro: bit and ESP32.
- Electronic Component Assortments, Electronic Modules and Specialized Tools
- **Product Development and Customization Services**

You can find more about Freenove and get our latest news and updates through our website:

<http://www.freenove.com>

## Copyright

All the files, materials and instructional guides provided are released under [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License](#). A copy of this license can be found in the folder containing the Tutorial and software files associated with this product.



This means you can use these resources in your own derived works, in part or completely, but **NOT for the intent or purpose of commercial use.**

Freenove brand and logo are copyright of Freenove Creative Technology Co., Ltd. and cannot be used without written permission.



Need support? ✉ [support.freenove.com](mailto:support.freenove.com)

# Contents

Welcome .....	1
Contents .....	1
List .....	1
ESP32 Car Shield .....	1
Machinery Parts .....	2
Transmission Parts .....	2
Acrylic Parts.....	3
Electronic Parts.....	3
Wires.....	4
Tools .....	4
Required but NOT Contained Parts.....	5
Preface .....	5
ESP32.....	6
Pins of the Car.....	7
Introduction of the Car.....	9
Chapter 0 Installation of Arduino IDE.....	10
Arduino Software .....	10
Environment Configuration.....	13
CH340.....	16
Uploading the First Code .....	26
Chapter 1 Assembling Smart Car.....	33
Assembling the Car .....	33
How to Play .....	48
Chapter 2 Module test.....	51
2.1 Motor .....	51
2.2 Servo .....	56
2.3 Buzzer .....	59
2.4 ADC Module .....	62
2.5 LED Matrix .....	66
2.6 WS2812 .....	76
Chapter 3 Ultrasonic Obstacle Avoidance Car .....	80
3.1 Ultrasonic Module .....	80
3.2 Ultrasonic car.....	88
Chapter 4 Light Tracing Car.....	90
4.1 Photoresistor ADC .....	90
4.2 Light Tracing Car.....	93
Chapter 5 Line Tracking Car .....	95
5.1 Line tracking sensor.....	95
5.2 Line Tracking Car.....	98
Chapter 6 Infrared Car.....	101
6.1 Introduction of infrared reception function .....	101

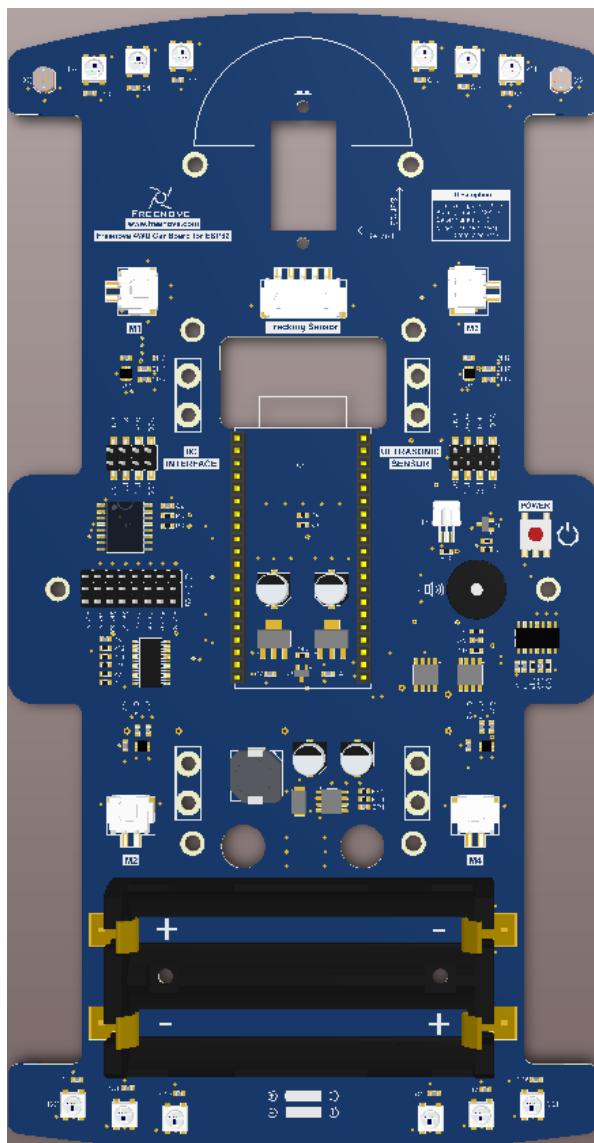
6.2 Infrared Car .....	106
6.3 Multi-Functional Infrared Car .....	110
Chapter 7 WiFi Car.....	116
7.1 WiFi Sending and Receiving Data .....	116
7.2 WiFi Transmitting Images.....	128
7.3 WiFi Video Car by APP .....	136
7.4 WiFi Video Car by PC.....	144
What's next?.....	159

# List

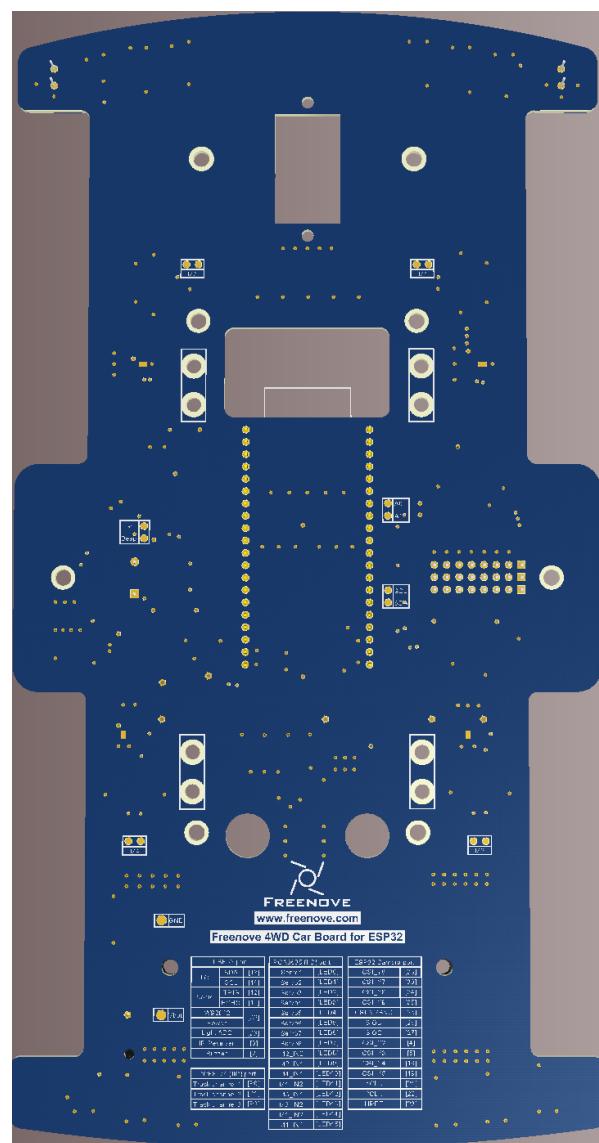
If you have any concerns, please free to contact us via [support@freenove.com](mailto:support@freenove.com)

## ESP32 Car Shield

Top



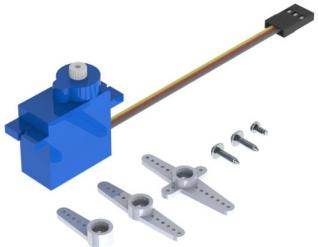
Bottom



## Machinery Parts

 <b>M3*28</b> Brass Standoff <b>x7</b> Freenove	 <b>M2*16</b> Screw <b>x9</b> Freenove	 <b>M3*6</b> Screw <b>x14</b> Freenove	 <b>M1.4*6</b> Screw <b>x12</b> Freenove	 <b>M3</b> Nut <b>x3</b> Freenove
 <b>M2</b> Nut <b>x9</b> Freenove				

## Transmission Parts

Servo package x2  	Driven wheel x4  
DC speed reduction motor x4  	Motor bracket package x4  

## Acrylic Parts

Acrylic List

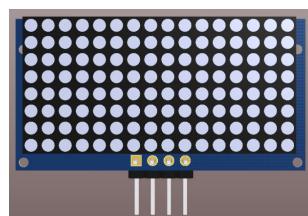


## Electronic Parts

Line tracking module x1



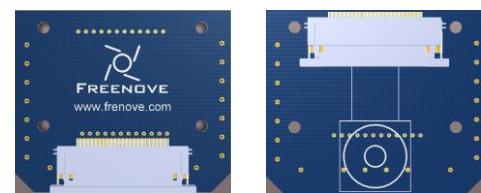
Dot Matrix Module x1



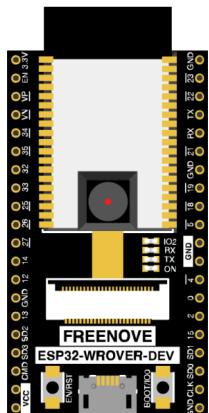
HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Module x1



Camera connector x1



ESP32 x1



Infrared emitter x1



## Wires

Jumper Wire F/F(4) x1



FPC Wire x1



XH-2.54-5Pin cable x1



## Tools

Cross screwdriver (3mm) x1



Black tape x1



Cable Tidy x15cm



## Required but NOT Contained Parts

2 x 3.7V 18650 lithium **rechargeable** batteries with continuous discharge current >3A.

**It is easier to find proper battery on eBay than Amazon. Search “18650 high drain” on eBay.**



## Preface

Welcome to use Freenove 4WD Car Kit for ESP32. Following this tutorial, you can make a very cool car with many functions.

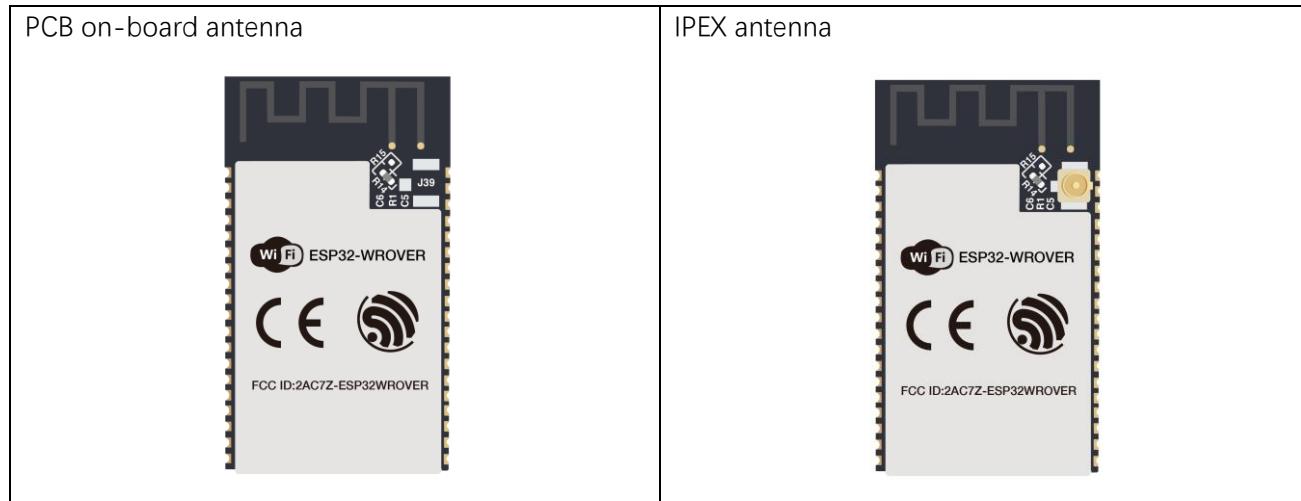
Based on the ESP32 development board, a popular IoT control board, this kit uses the very popular Arduino IDE for programming, so you can share and exchange your experience and design ideas with enthusiasts all over the world. The parts in the kit include all electronic components, modules, and mechanical components required for making the vcar. They are all individually packaged. There are detailed assembly and debugging instructions in this book. If you encounter any problems, please feel free to contact us for fast and free technical support.

**[support@freenove.com](mailto:support@freenove.com)**

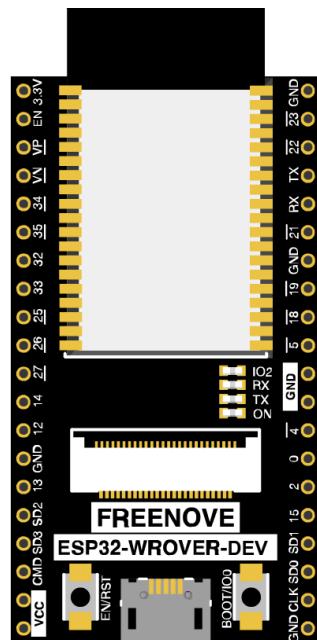
This car does not require a high threshold for users. Even if you know little professional knowledge, you can make your own smart car easily with the guidance of the tutorial. If you're really interested in ESP32 and hope to learn how to program and build circuits, please visit our website: [www.freenove.com](http://www.freenove.com) or contact us to buy our kit designed for beginners: **Freenove Ultimate Kit for ESP32**.

## ESP32

ESP32-WROVER has launched a total of two antenna packages, PCB on-board antenna and IPEX antenna respectively. The PCB on-board antenna is an integrated antenna in the chip module itself, so it is convenient to carry and design. The IPEX antenna is a metal antenna derived from the integrated antenna of the chip module itself, which is used to enhance the signal of the module.



In this tutorial, the ESP32-WROVER is designed based on PCB on-board antenna packaged ESP32-WROVER module. All projects in this tutorial are based on this board.



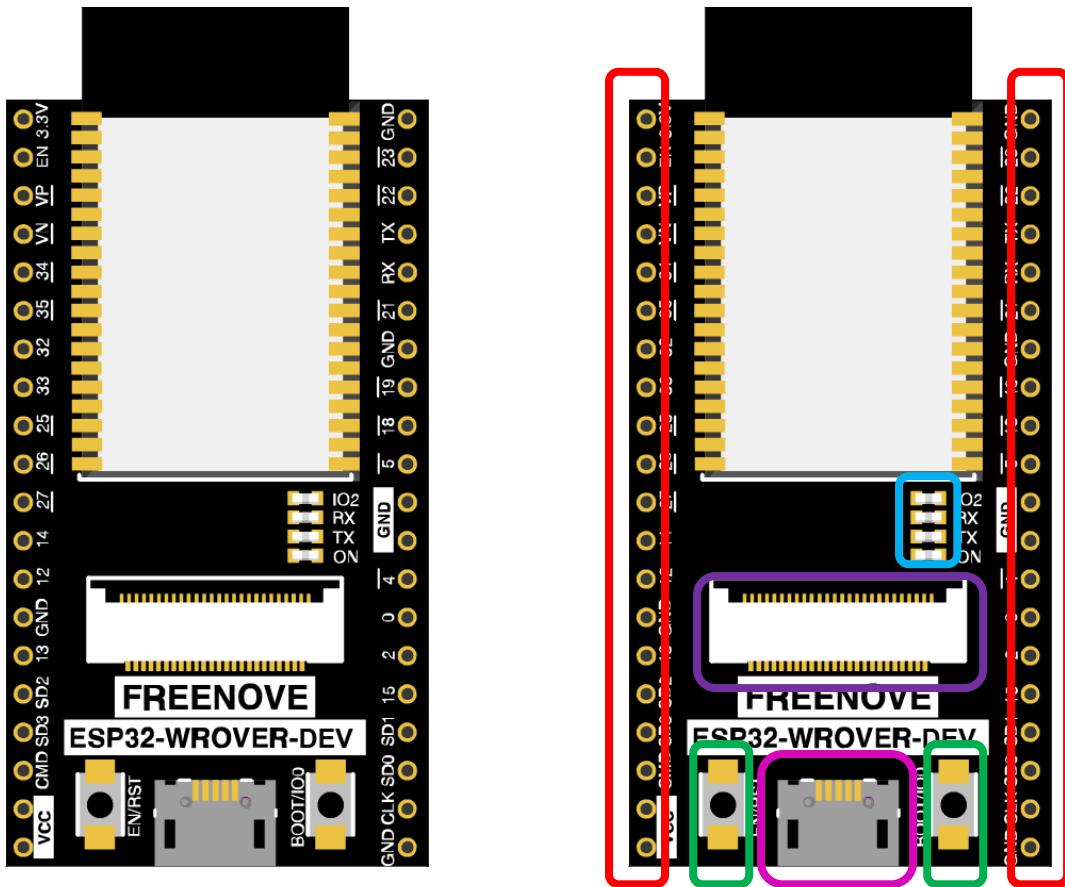
## Pins of the Car

If you don't know the what each GPIO corresponds to, you can refer to the following table.

The functions of the pins are allocated as follows:

Pins of ESP32	Funtions	Description
GPIO36	Camera interface	CSI_Y6
GPIO39		CSI_Y7
GPIO34		CSI_Y8
GPIO35		CSI_Y9
GPIO25		CSI_VYSNC
GPIO26		SIOD
GPIO27		SIOD
GPIO4		CSI_Y2
GPIO5		CSI_Y3
GPIO18		CSI_Y4
GPIO19		CSI_Y5
GPIO21		XCLK
GPIO22		PCLK
GPIO23		HREF
GPIO13	I2C port	SDA
GPIO14		SCL
GPIO32	Battery detection / WS2812	A6
GPIO33	Search light ADC port	A7
GPIO12	Ultrasonic module interface	Trig
GPIO15		Echo
GPIO2	Buzzer port	Buzzer
GPIO0	Infrared receiver port	IR
GPIO1	Serial port	TX
GPIO3		RX

The hardware interfaces of ESP32 are distributed as follows:

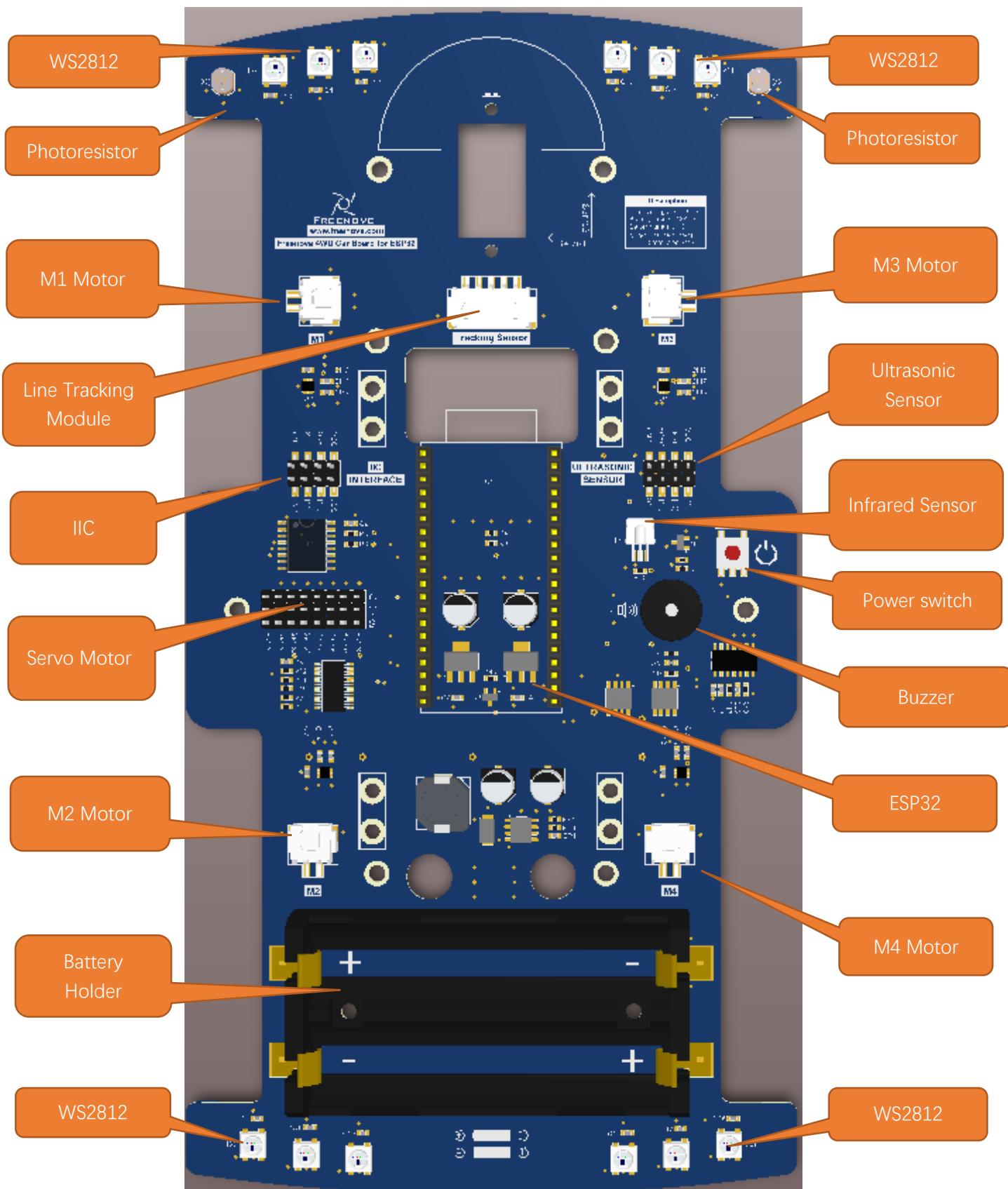


Compare the left and right images. We've boxed off the resources on the ESP32 in different colors to facilitate your understanding of the ESP32.

Box color	Corresponding resources introduction
	<b>GPIO pin</b>
	<b>LED indicator</b>
	<b>Camera interface</b>
	<b>Reset button, Boot mode selection button</b>
	<b>USB port</b>

## Introduction of the Car

The function diagram of the ESP32 car is as follows:

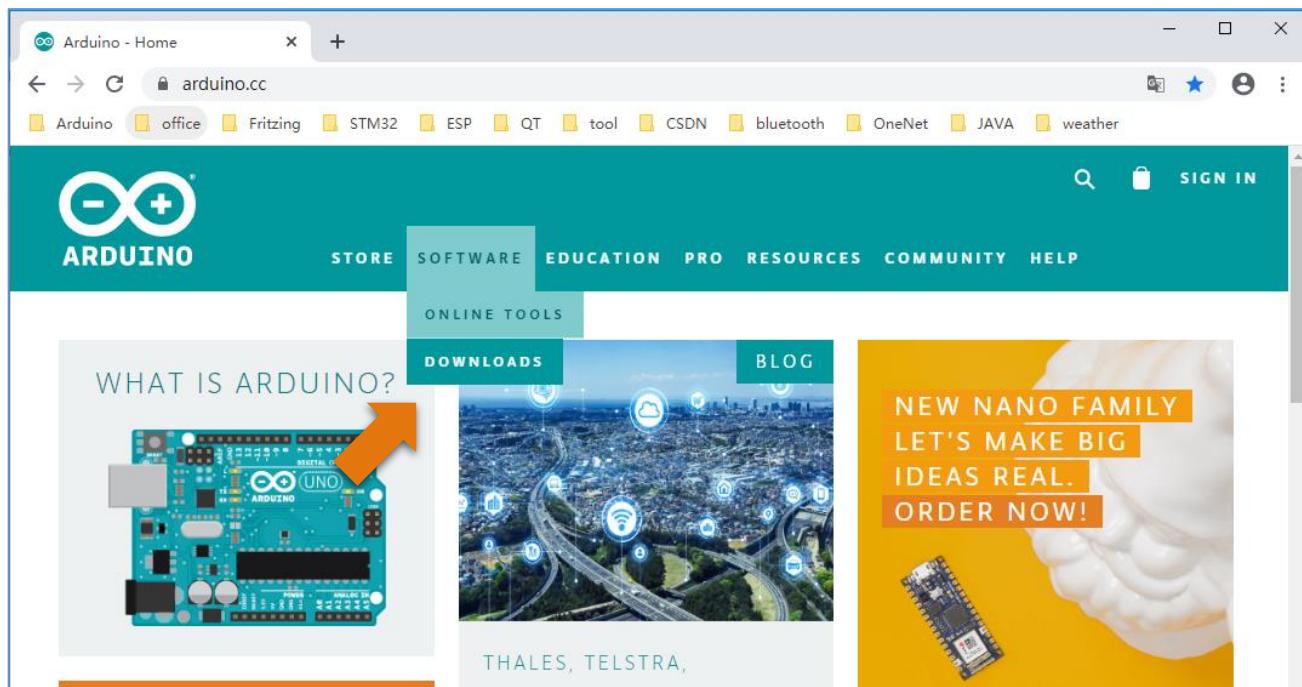


# Chapter 0 Installation of Arduino IDE

## Arduino Software

Arduino Software (IDE) is used to write and upload the code for Arduino Board.

First, install Arduino Software (IDE): visit <https://www.arduino.cc>, click "Download" to enter the download page.



Select and download corresponding installer according to your operating system. If you are a Windows user, please select the "Windows Installer" to download and install the driver correctly.

 A screenshot of a web page titled 'Download the Arduino IDE'. On the left, there is a large image of the Arduino logo (infinity symbol). To its right, the text 'ARDUINO 1.8.12' is displayed, followed by a brief description of the software and instructions for use. On the right side, there is a sidebar with download links for different operating systems. An orange arrow points from the text 'Select and download corresponding installer according to your operating system.' in the previous slide to the 'Windows' section of this page.
 

<b>Windows</b> Installer, for Windows XP and up
<b>Windows</b> ZIP file for non admin install
<b>Windows app</b> Requires Win 8.1 or 10 <a href="#">Get</a>
<b>Mac OS X</b> 10.8 Mountain Lion or newer
<b>Linux</b> 32 bits
<b>Linux</b> 64 bits
<b>Linux ARM</b> 32 bits
<b>Linux ARM</b> 64 bits
<a href="#">Release Notes</a>
<a href="#">Source Code</a>
<a href="#">Checksums (sha512)</a>

After the download completes, run the installer. For Windows users, there may pop up an installation dialog during the installation. When it pops up, please allow the installation.

Need support? [✉ support.freenove.com](mailto:support.freenove.com)

After installation is completed, an Arduino Software shortcut will be generated in the desktop. Run the Arduino Software.



The interface of Arduino Software is as follows:



Programs written with Arduino Software (IDE) are called **sketches**. These sketches are written in the text editor and saved with the file extension.**.ino**. The editor has features for cutting/pasting and searching/replacing text. The message area gives feedback while saving and exporting and also displays errors. The console displays text output by the Arduino Software (IDE), including complete error messages and other information. The bottom right-hand corner of the window displays the configured board and serial port. The toolbar buttons allow you to verify and upload programs, create, open, and save sketches, and open the serial monitor.

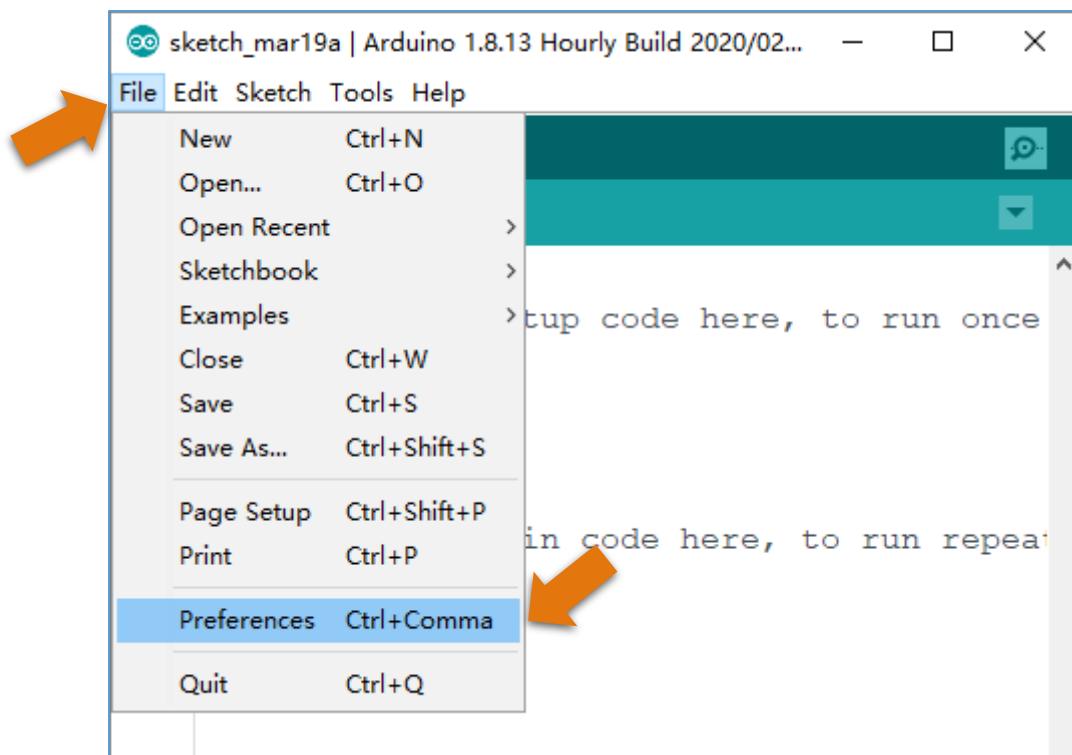


- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Verify         | Check your code for compile errors .  |
| Upload         | Compile your code and upload them to the configured board.  |
| New            | Create a new sketch.  |
| Open           | Present a menu of all the sketches in your sketchbook. Clicking one will open it within the current window and overwrite its content. |
| Save           | Save your sketch.   |
| Serial Monitor | Open the serial monitor.  |

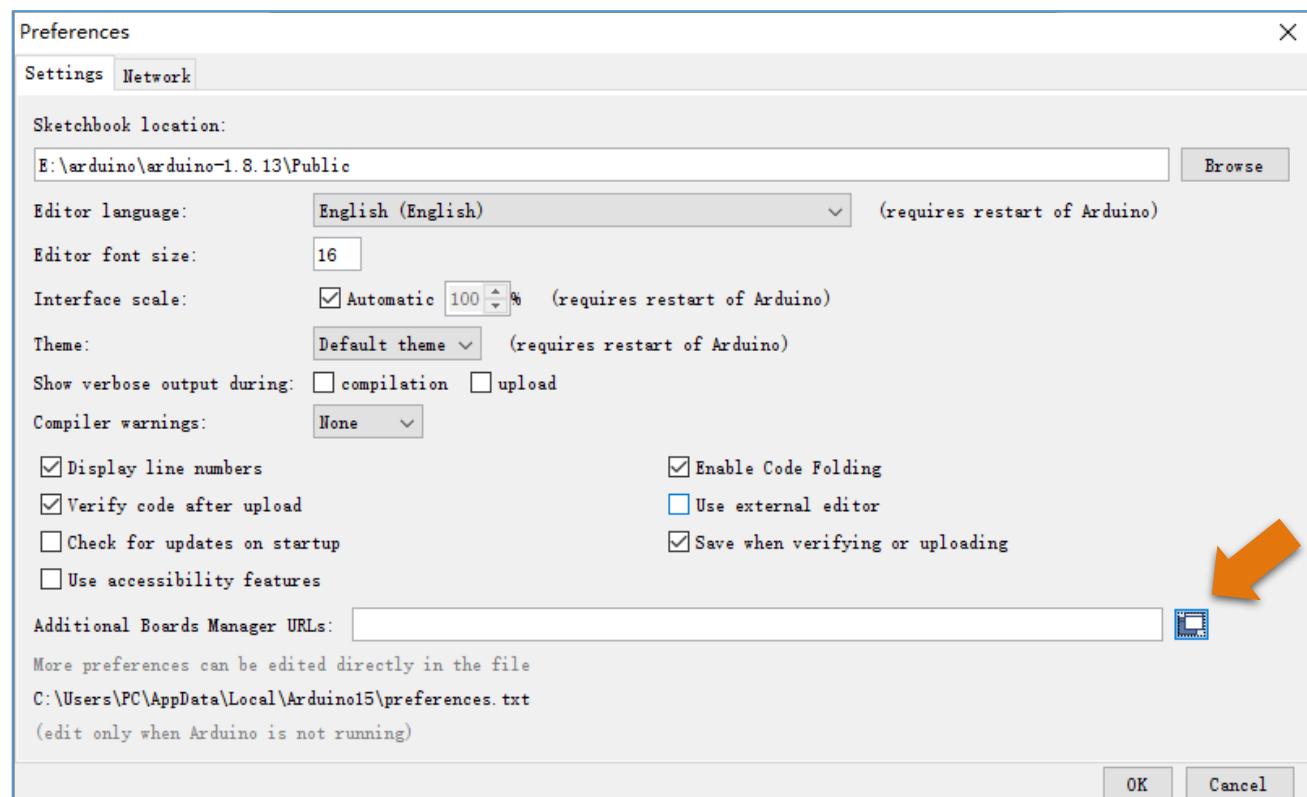
Additional commands are found within the five menus: File, Edit, Sketch, Tools, Help. The menus are context sensitive, which means only those items relevant to the work currently being carried out are available.

## Environment Configuration

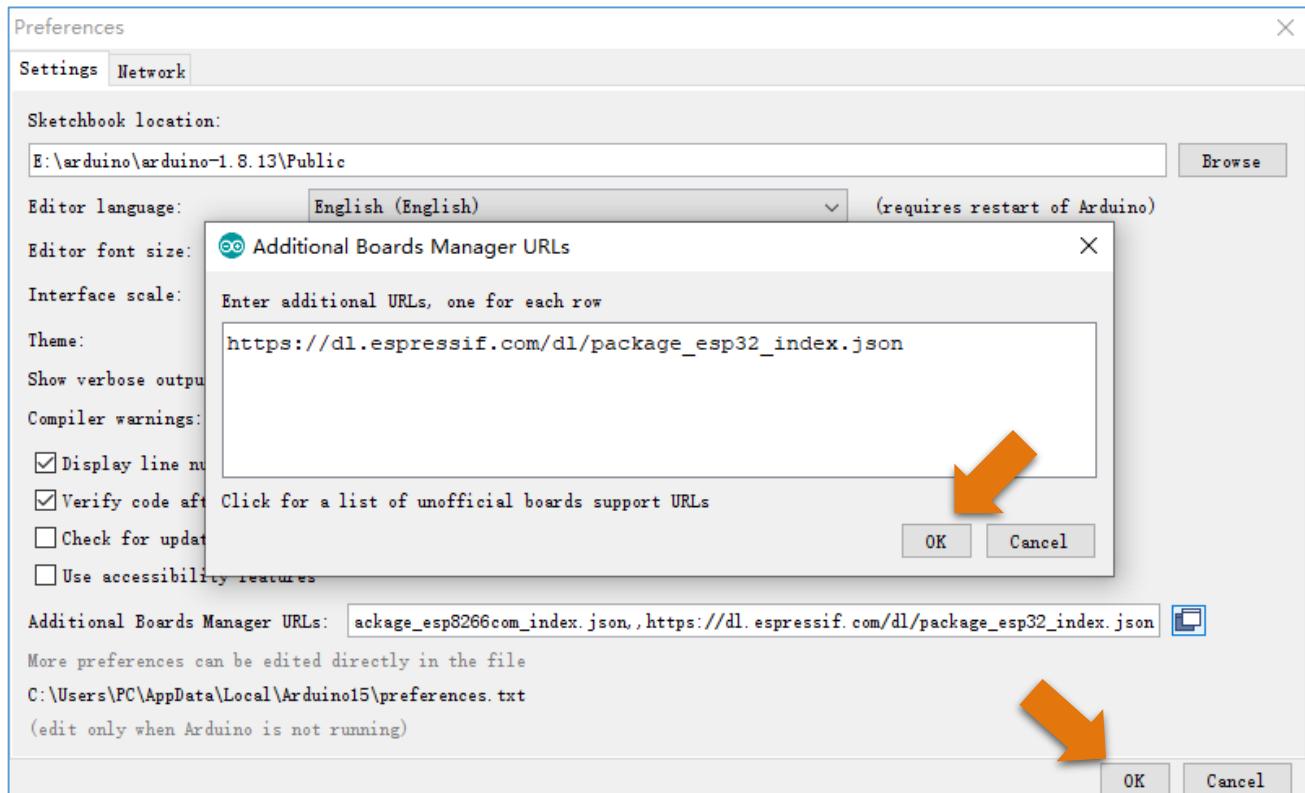
First, open the software platform arduino, and then click File in Menus and select Preferences.



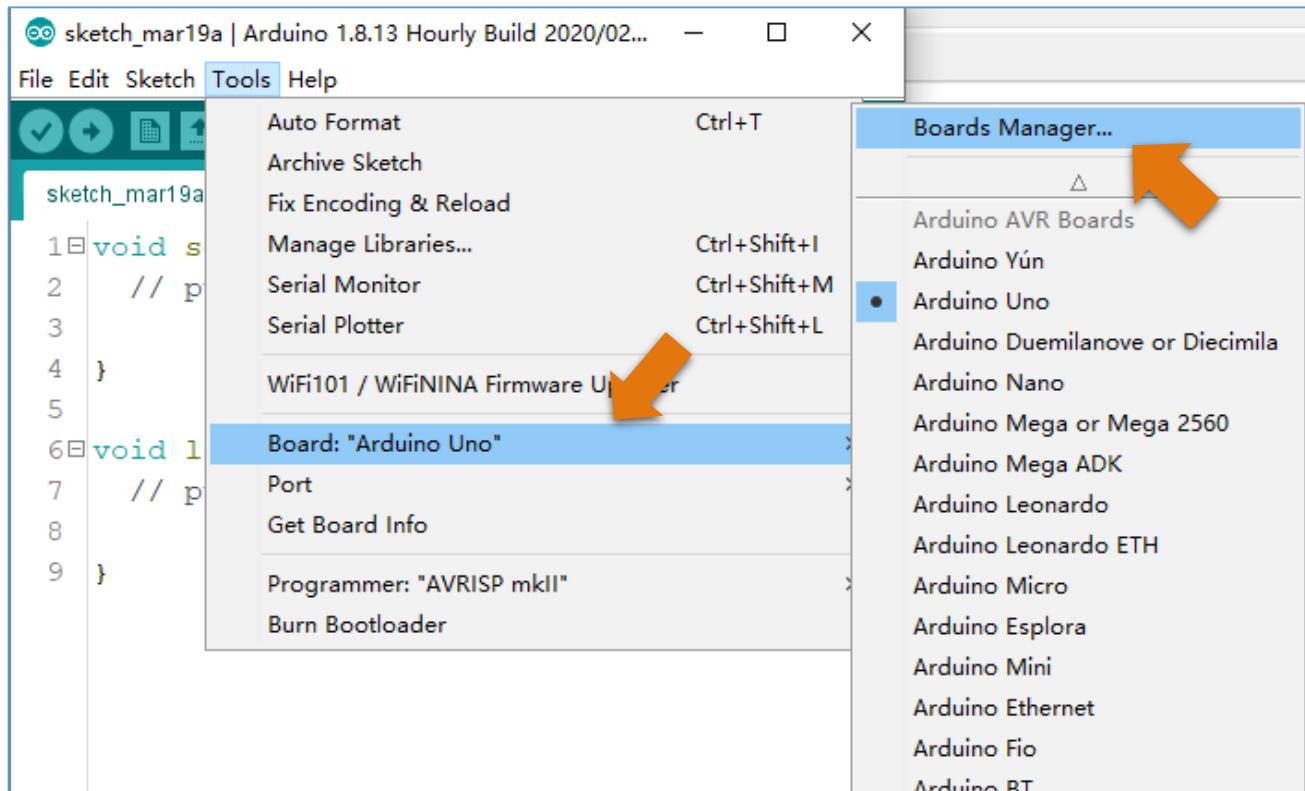
Second, click on the symbol behind "Additional Boards Manager URLs"



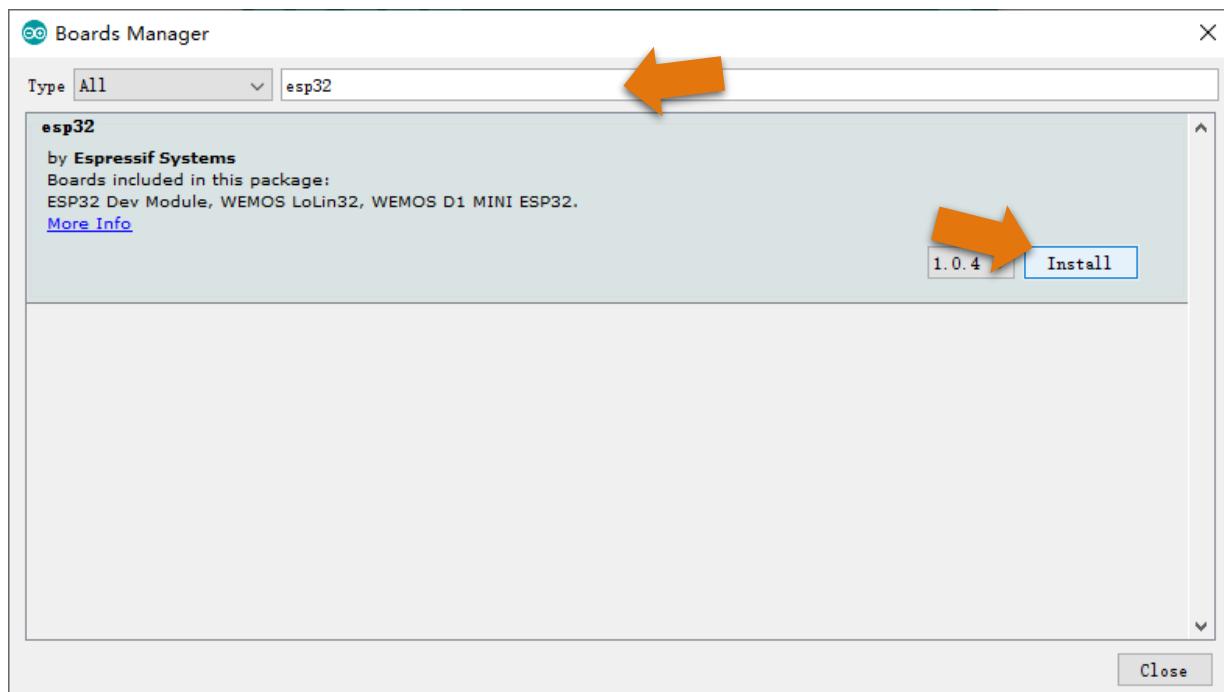
Third, fill in [https://dl.espressif.com/dl/package\\_esp32\\_index.json](https://dl.espressif.com/dl/package_esp32_index.json) in the new window, click OK, and click OK on the Preferences window again.



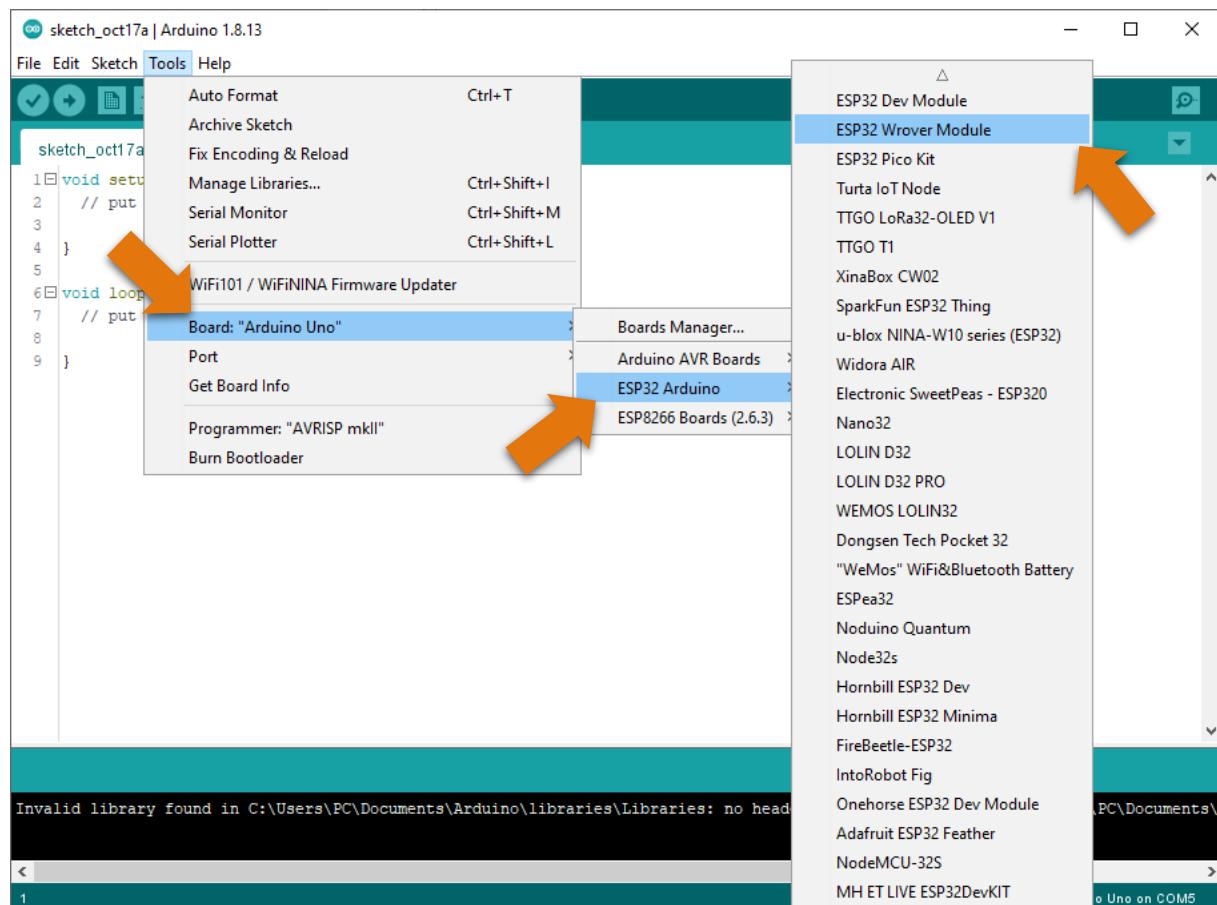
Fourth, click Tools in Menus, select Board:"ArduinoUno", and then select "Boards Manager".



Fifth, input "esp32" in the window below, and press Enter. click "Install" to install.



When finishing installation, click Tools in the Menus again and select Board: "Arduino Uno", and then you can see information of ESP32-WROVER. click "ESP32-WROVER" so that the ESP32 programming development environment is configured.



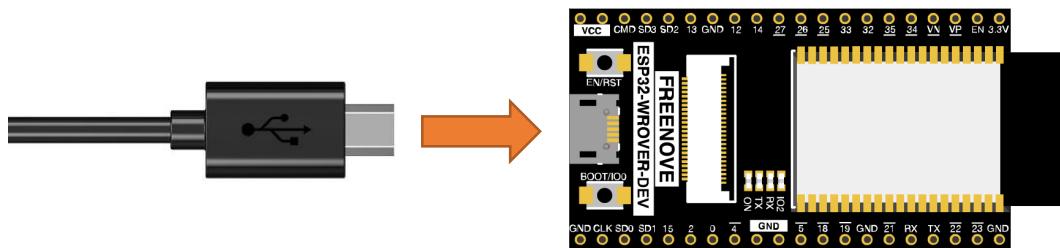
## CH340

ESP32 uses CH340 to download codes. So before using it, we need to install CH340 driver in our computers.

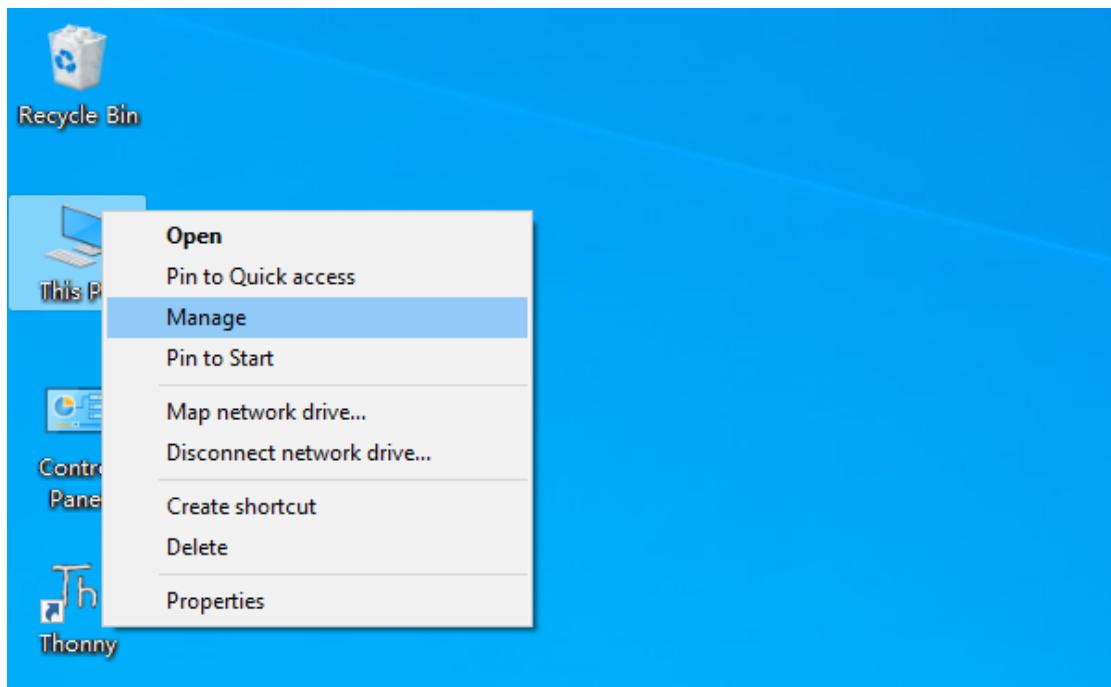
### Windows

Check whether CH340 has been installed

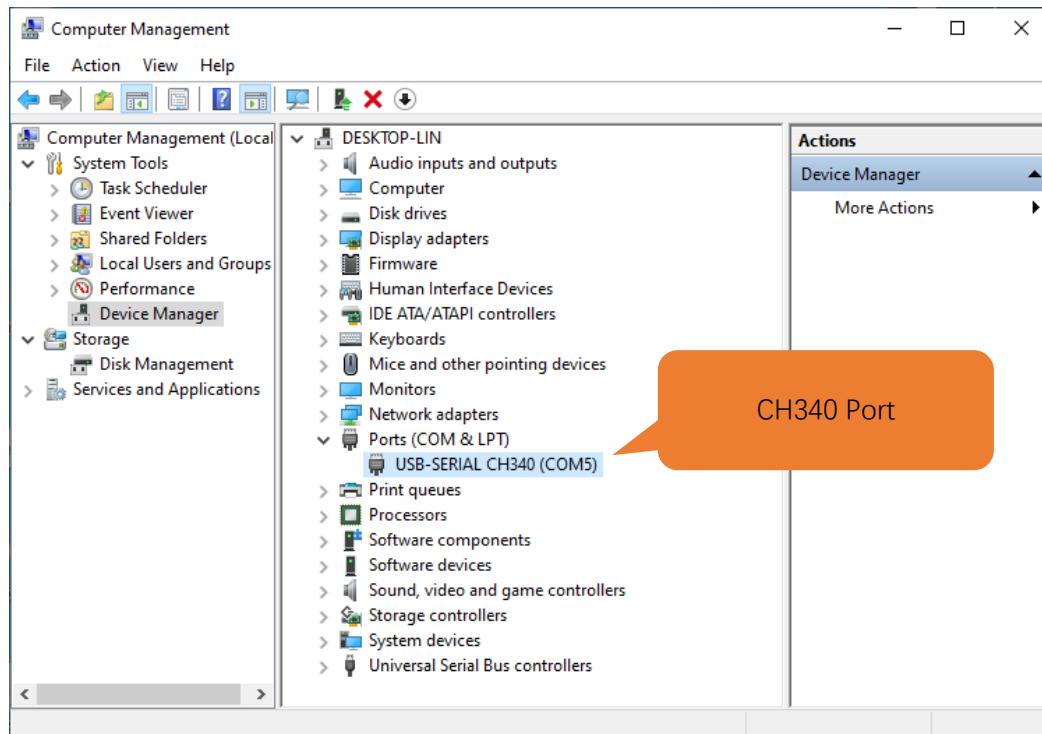
1. Connect your computer and ESP32 with a USB cable.



2. Turn to the main interface of your computer, select “This PC” and right-click to select “Manage”.



3. Click "Device Manager". If your computer has installed CH340, you can see "USB-SERIAL CH340 (COMx)". And you can click [here](#) to move to the next step.



### Installing CH340

1. First, download CH340 driver, click <http://www.wch-ic.com/search?q=CH340&t=downloads> to download the appropriate one based on your operating system.

index / search / search CH340

All (14)

**Downloads (7)**

Products (4)

Application (2)

Video (1)

News (0)

**keyword CH340**

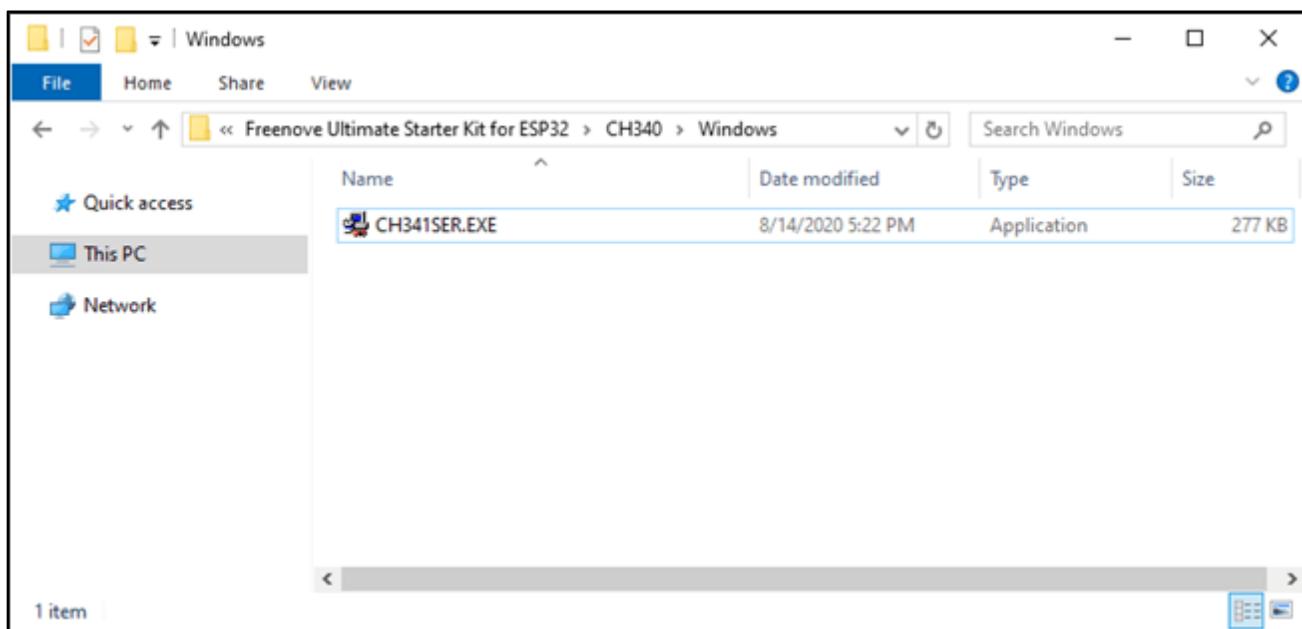
Downloads( 7 )

file category	file content	version	upload time
Driver&Tools	<b>Windows</b> CH341SER.EXE CH340/CH341 USB to serial port Windows driver, supports 32/64-bit Windows 10/8.1/8/7/VISTA/XP, Server 2016/2012/2008/2003, 2000/ME/98	3.5	2019-03-18
	<b>CH341SER.ZIP</b> CH340/CH341 USB to serial port Windows driver, includes DLL dynamic library and non-standard baud rate settings and other instructions. Supports 32/64-bit Windows 10/8.1/8/7/VISTA/XP, Server 2016/2012/2008/2003, 2000/ME/98	3.5	2019-03-05
	<b>CH341SER_ANDROID...</b> CH340/CH341 USB to serial port Android free drive application library, for Android OS 3.1 and above version which supports USB Host mode already, no need to load Android kernel driver, no root privileges. Contains apk, lib library file (Java Driver), App Demo Example (USB to UART Device)	1.6	2019-04-19
	<b>CH341SER_LINUX...</b> CH340/CH341 USB to serial port LINUX driver	1.5	2018-03-18
	<b>CH341SER_MAC.ZI...</b> CH340/CH341 USB to serial port MAC OS driver	1.5	2018-07-05
Others			
	<b>PRODUCT_GUIDE.P...</b> Electronic selection of product selection manual, please refer to related product technical manual for more technical information.	1.4	2018-12-29
	<b>InstallNoteOn64...</b> Instructions for the driver after 18 years of August cannot be installed under some 64-bit WIN7 (English)	1.0	2019-01-10

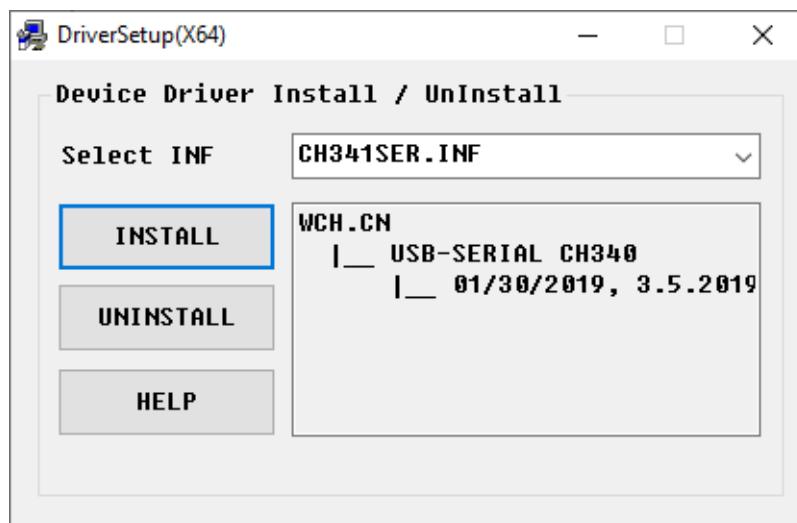
If you would not like to download the installation package, you can open “[Freenove\\_4WD\\_Car\\_Kit\\_for\\_ESP32/CH340](#)”, we have prepared the installation package.

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
Linux	8/14/2020 5:24 PM	File folder	
MAC	8/14/2020 5:23 PM	File folder	
<b>Windows</b>	8/14/2020 5:23 PM	File folder	

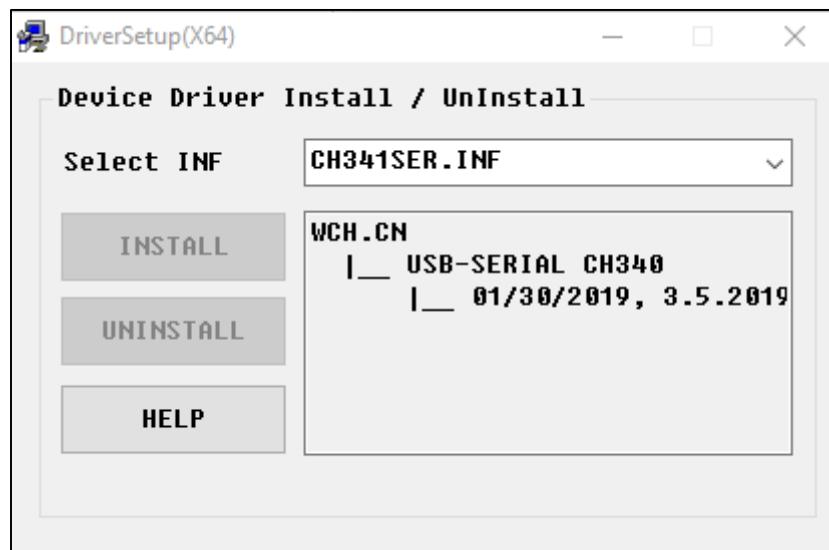
2. Open the folder “Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32/CH340/Windows/”



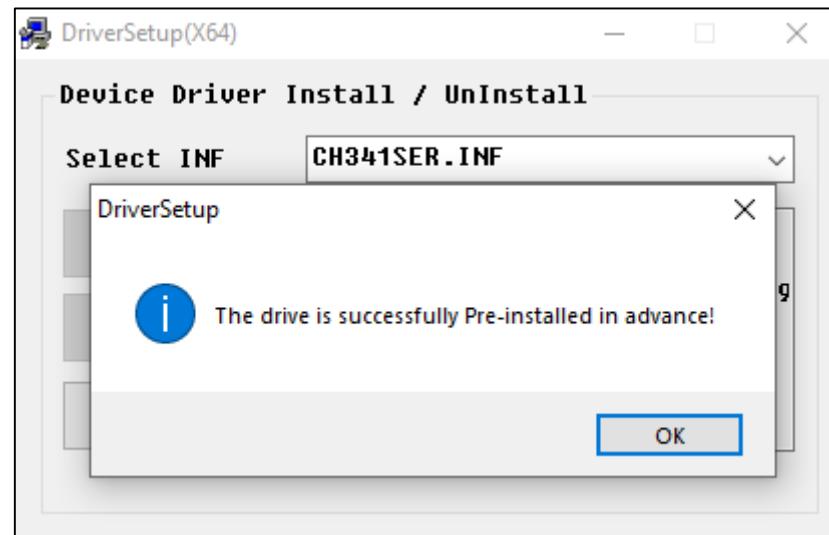
3. Double click “CH341SER.EXE”.



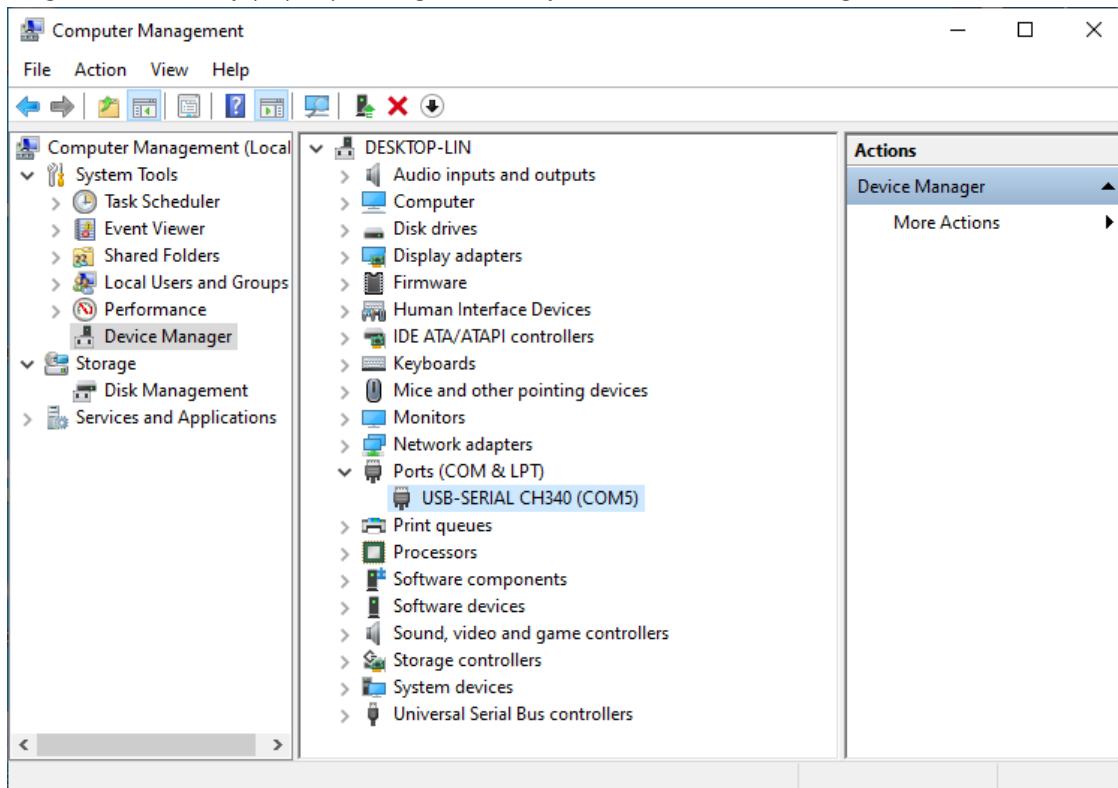
4. Click “INSTALL” and wait for the installation to complete.



5. Install successfully. Close all interfaces.



6. When ESP32 is connected to computer, select "This PC", right-click to select "Manage" and click "Device Manager" in the newly pop-up dialog box, and you can see the following interface.



7. So far, CH340 has been installed successfully. Close all dialog boxes.

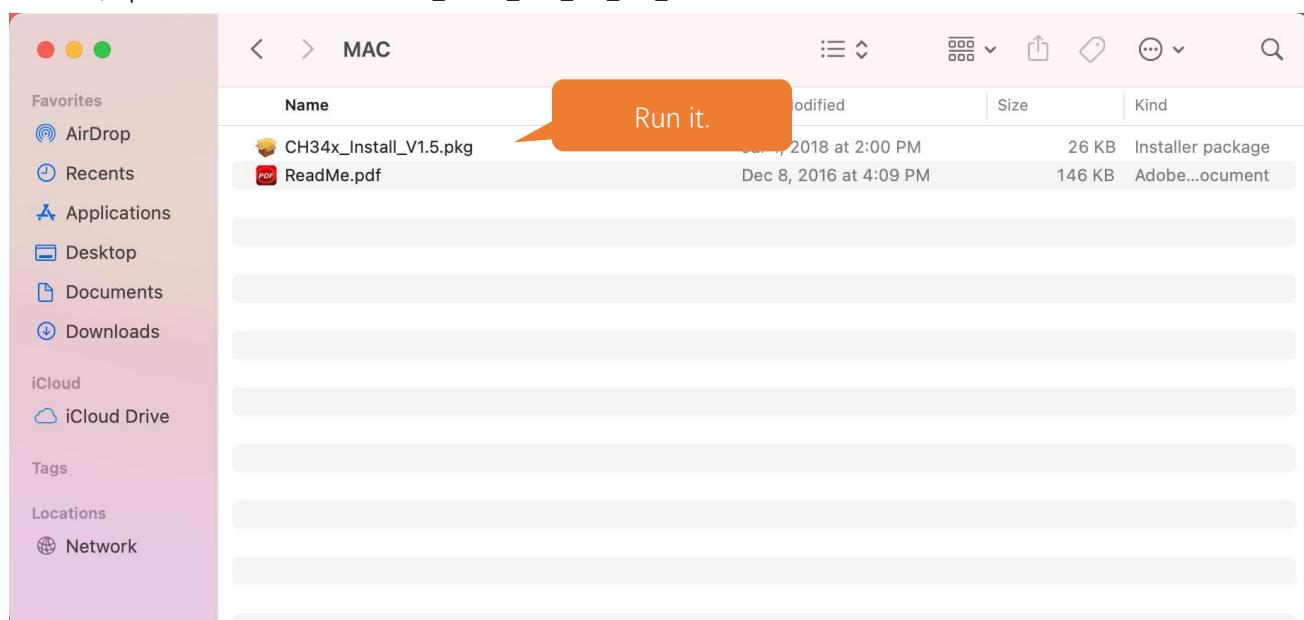
## MAC

First, download CH340 driver, click <http://www.wch-ic.com/search?q=CH340&t=downloads> to download the appropriate one based on your operating system.

The screenshot shows a search results page for 'ch340' on the WCH website. The left sidebar has categories: All (14), Downloads (7), Products (4), Application (2), Video (1), and News (0). The main area shows search results for 'Downloads( 7 )'. A table lists files under 'file category' Driver&Tools. The table includes columns for file content, version, and upload time. Three specific files are highlighted with orange callouts: 'CH341SER.EXE' (Windows), 'CH341SER\_LINUX...' (Linux), and 'CH341SER\_MAC.ZIP...' (MAC).

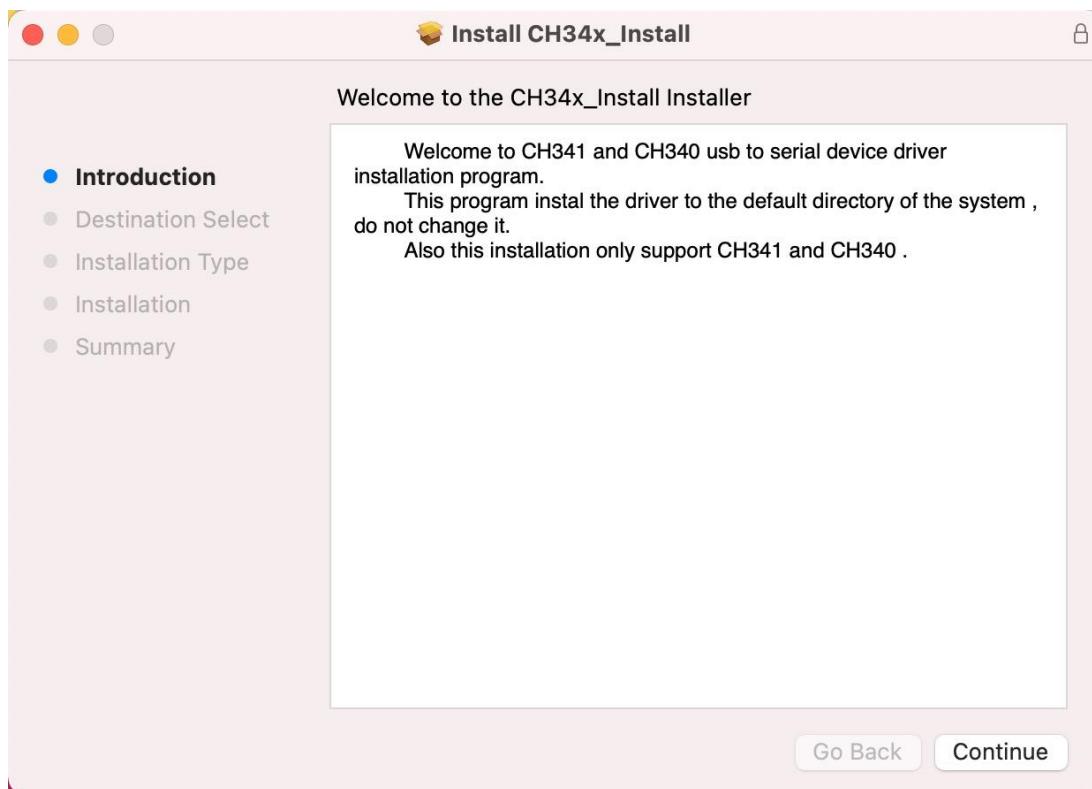
file category	file content	version	upload time
Driver&Tools	<a href="#">CH341SER.EXE</a>	3.5	2019-03-18
	<a href="#">CH341SER.ZIP</a>	3.5	2019-03-05
	<a href="#">CH341SER_ANDROID...</a>	1.6	2019-04-19
	<a href="#">CH341SER_LINUX...</a>	1.5	2018-03-18
	<a href="#">CH341SER_MAC.ZIP...</a>	1.5	2018-07-05
	Others		

If you would not like to download the installation package, you can open "Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32/CH340", we have prepared the installation package. Second, open the folder "Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32/CH340/MAC/"

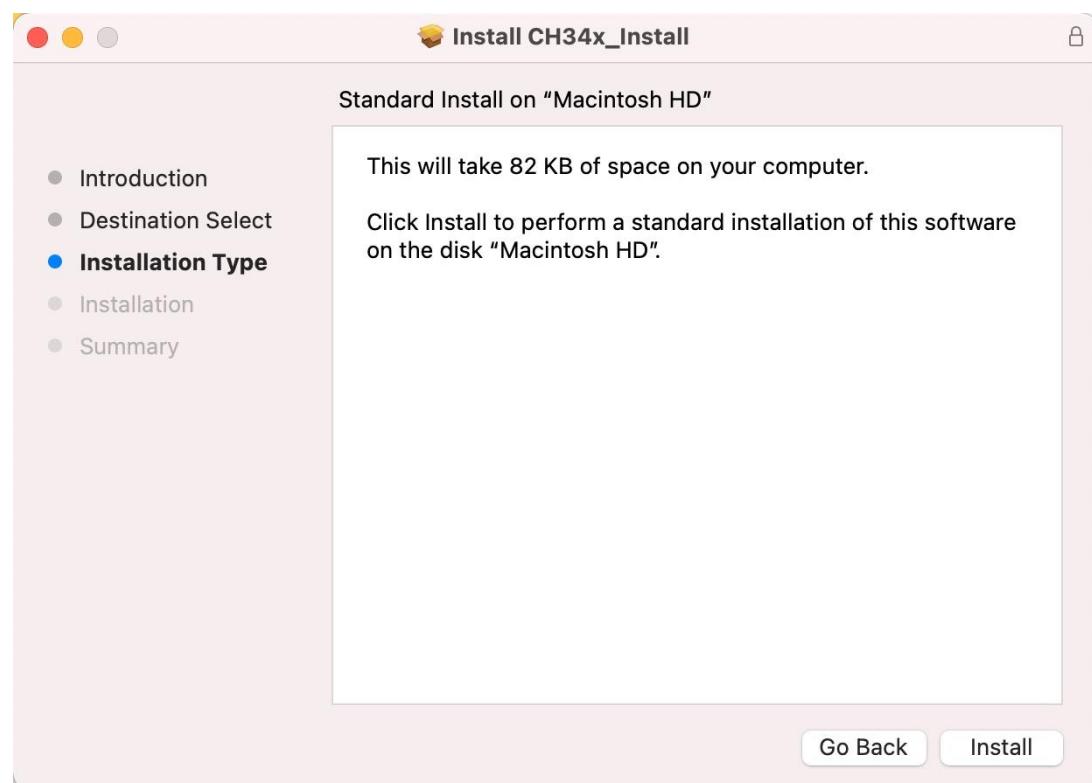


Need support? [✉ support.freenove.com](mailto:support.freenove.com)

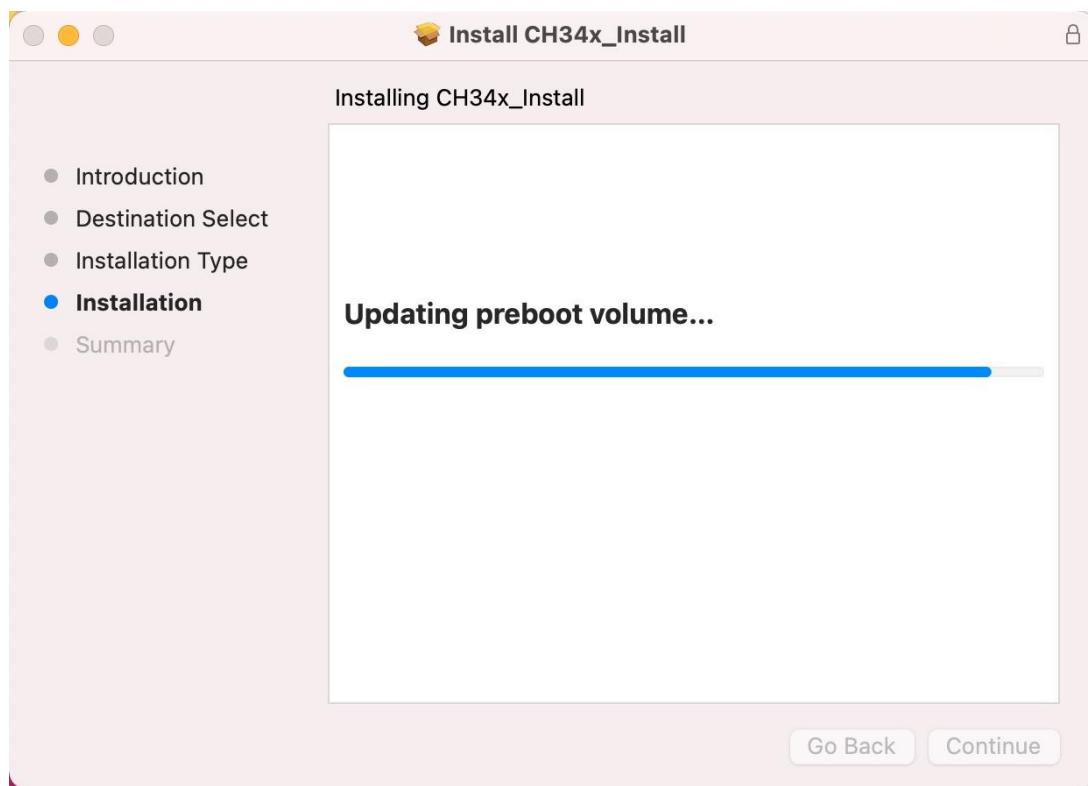
Third, click Continue.



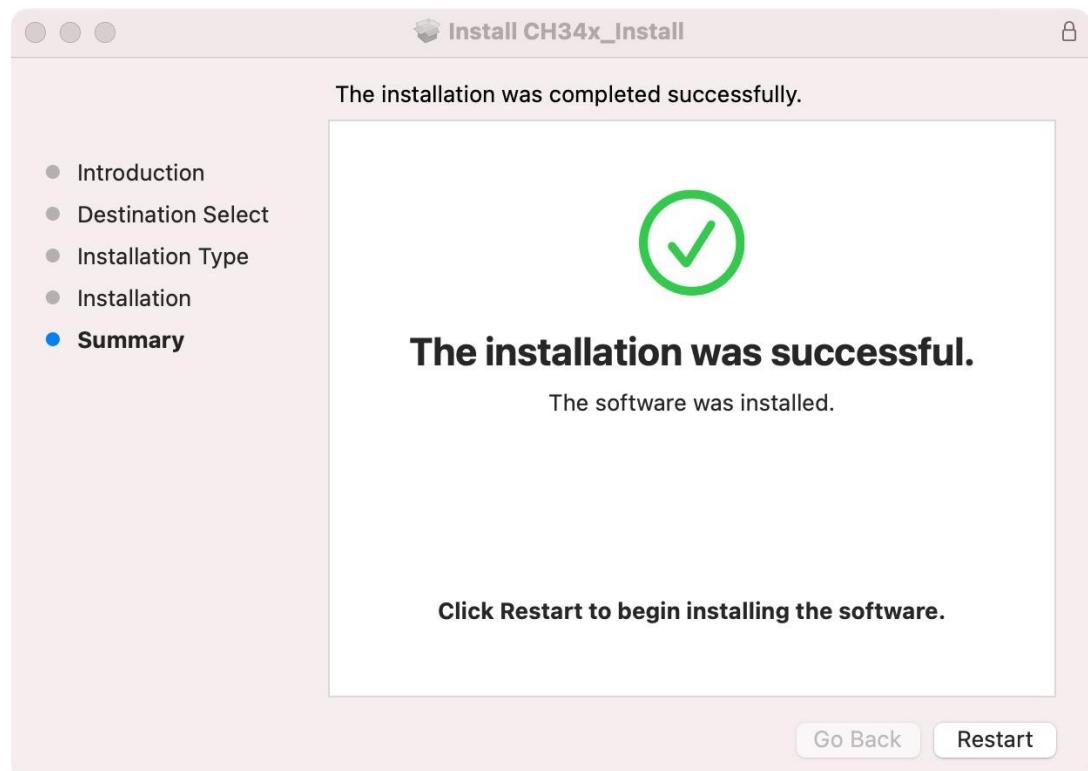
Fourth, click Install.



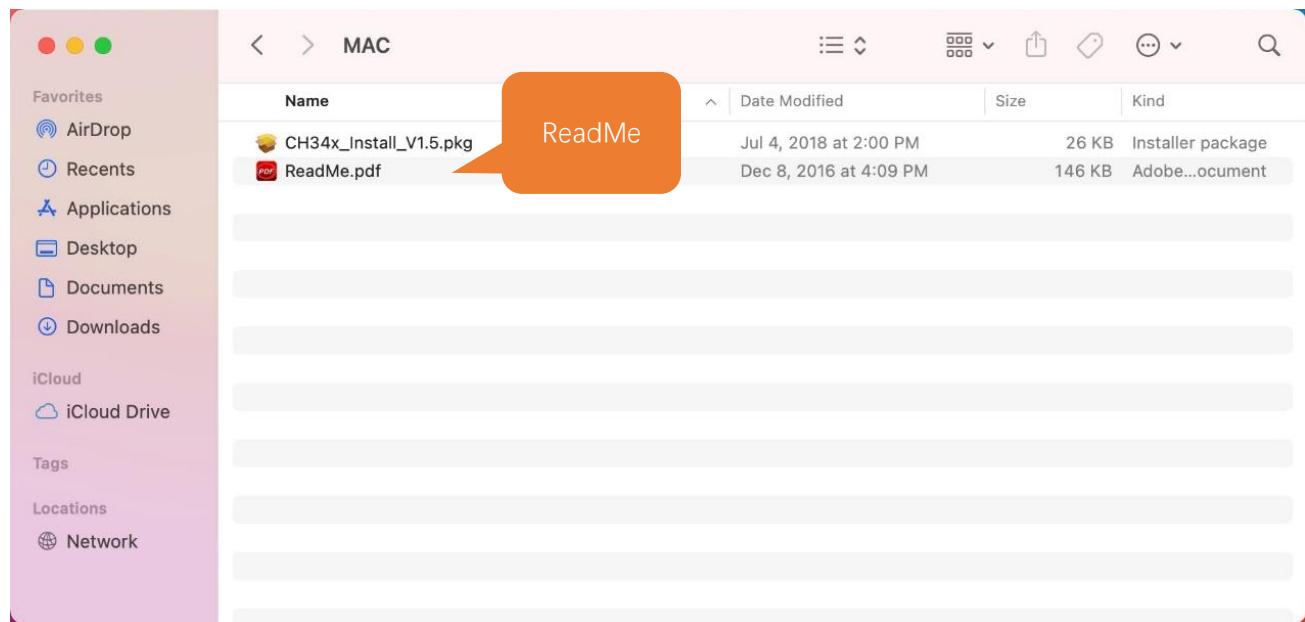
Then, waiting Fins.



Finally, restart your PC.



If you still have not installed the CH340 by following the steps above, you can view `readme.pdf` to install it.



## Uploading the First Code

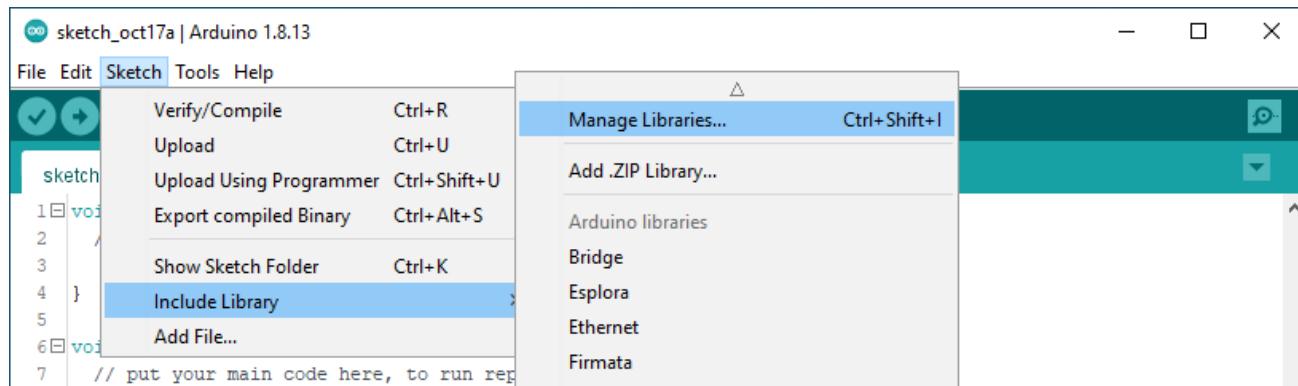
Here we use "00.0\_Servo\_90" in "**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**" as an example.

The servo on the car is controlled by PCA9685. Therefore, it is necessary to add the related libraries to Arduino IDE.

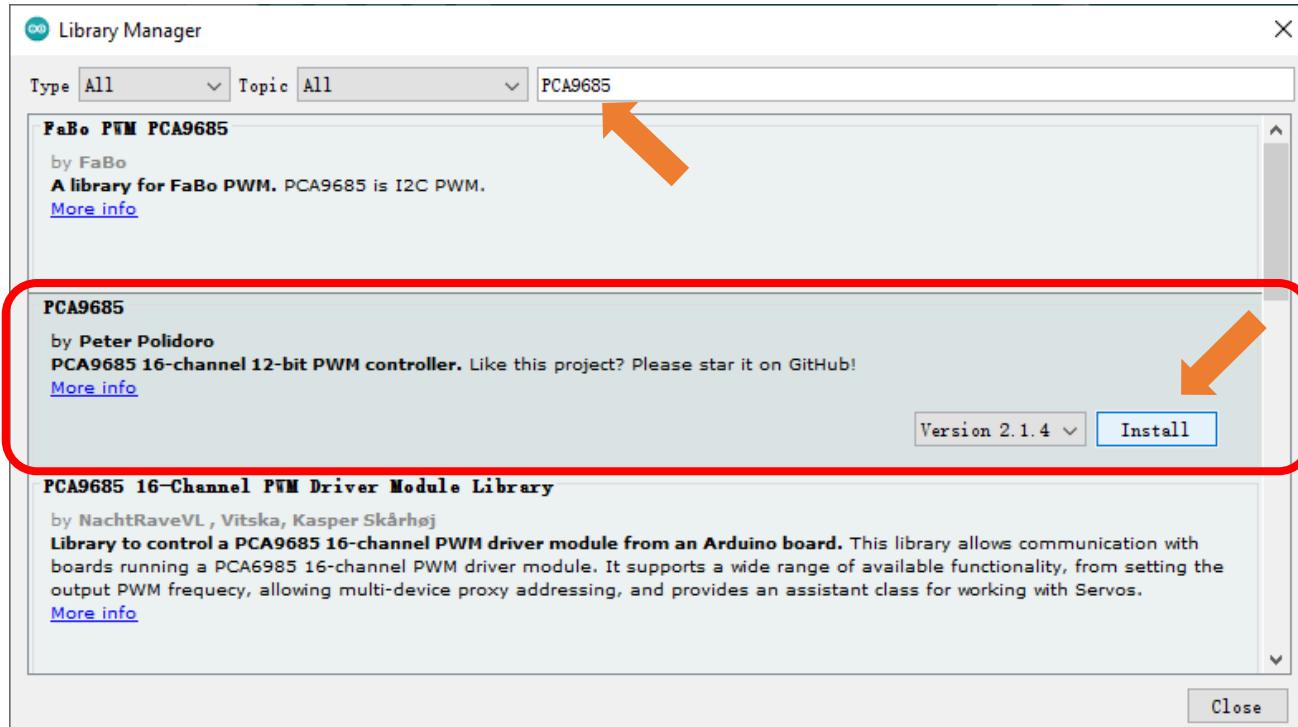
## How to Add libraries

### Method 1

Open Arduino IDE, click Sketch on Menu bar, move your mouse to Include Library and then click Manage Libraries.



There is an input field on the right top of the pop-up window. Enter PCA9685 there and click to install the library boxed in the following picture, click to

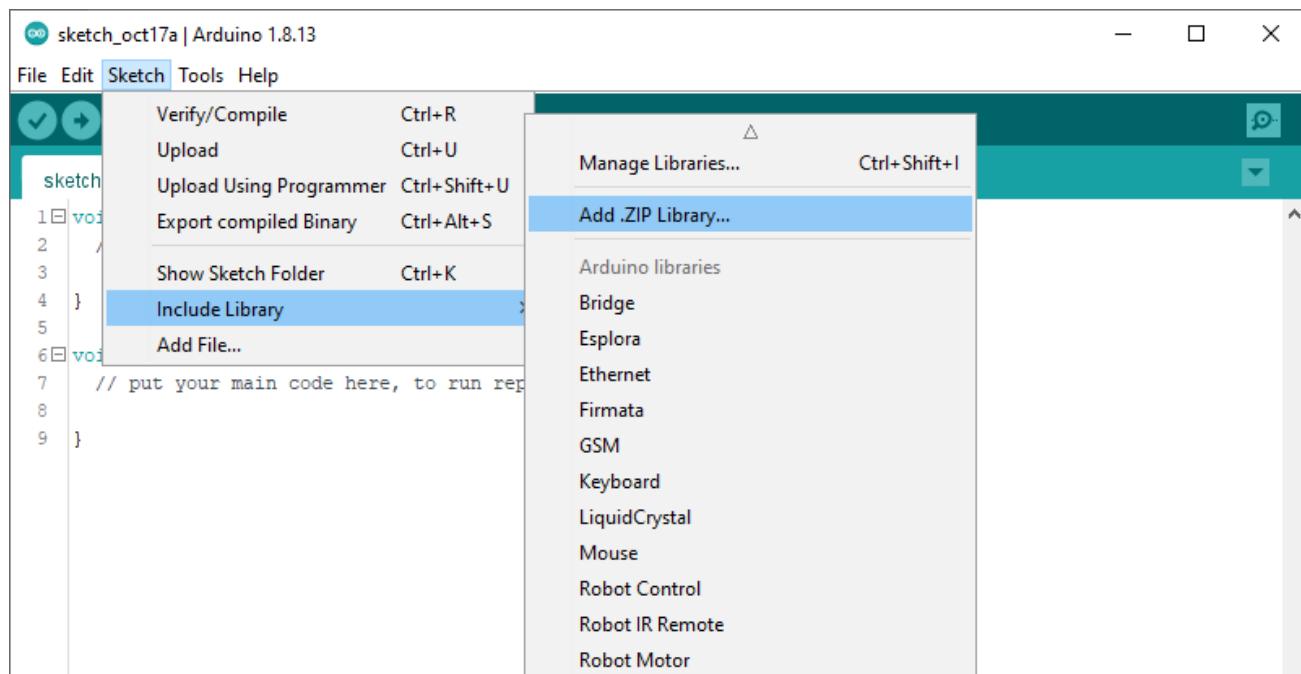


Wait for the installation to finish.

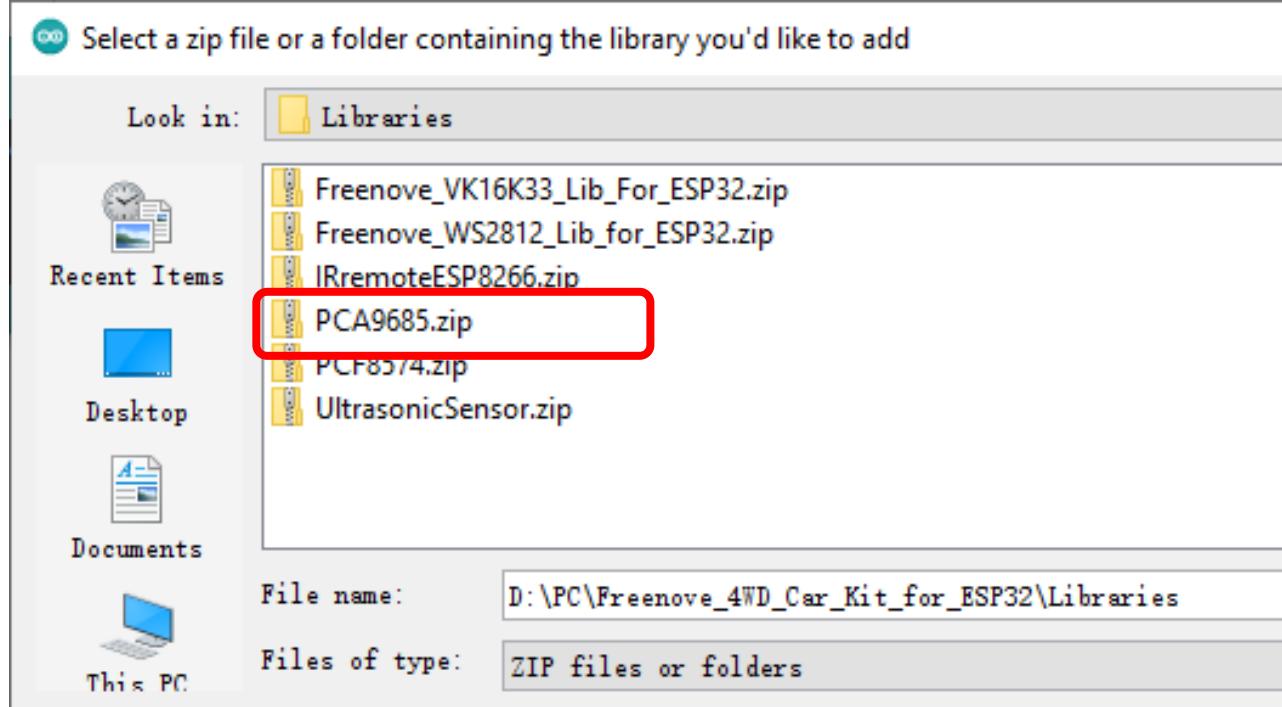
Need support? [✉ support.freenove.com](mailto:support.freenove.com)

## Method 2

Open Arduino IDE, click Sketch on Menu bar, move your mouse to Include Library and then click Add .ZIP library.

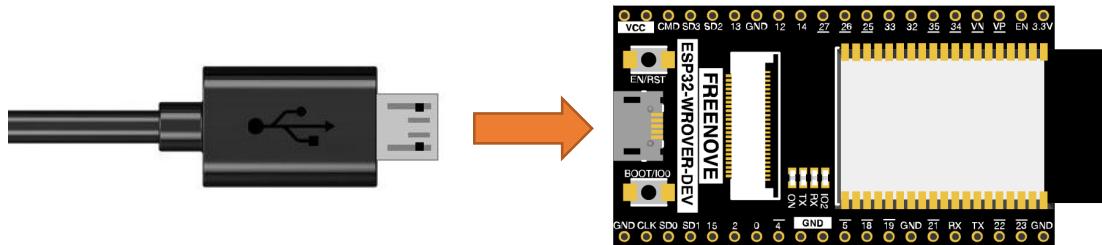


On the pop-up window, select PCA9685.zip of Libraries folder in "Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches", and then click Open.



## How to compile and upload code

Step 1. Connect your computer and ESP32 with a USB cable.



Step 2. Open “00.0\_Servo\_90” folder in “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**”, double-click “00.0\_Servo\_90.ino”. The code is to rotate the two servo motors to 90°.

```

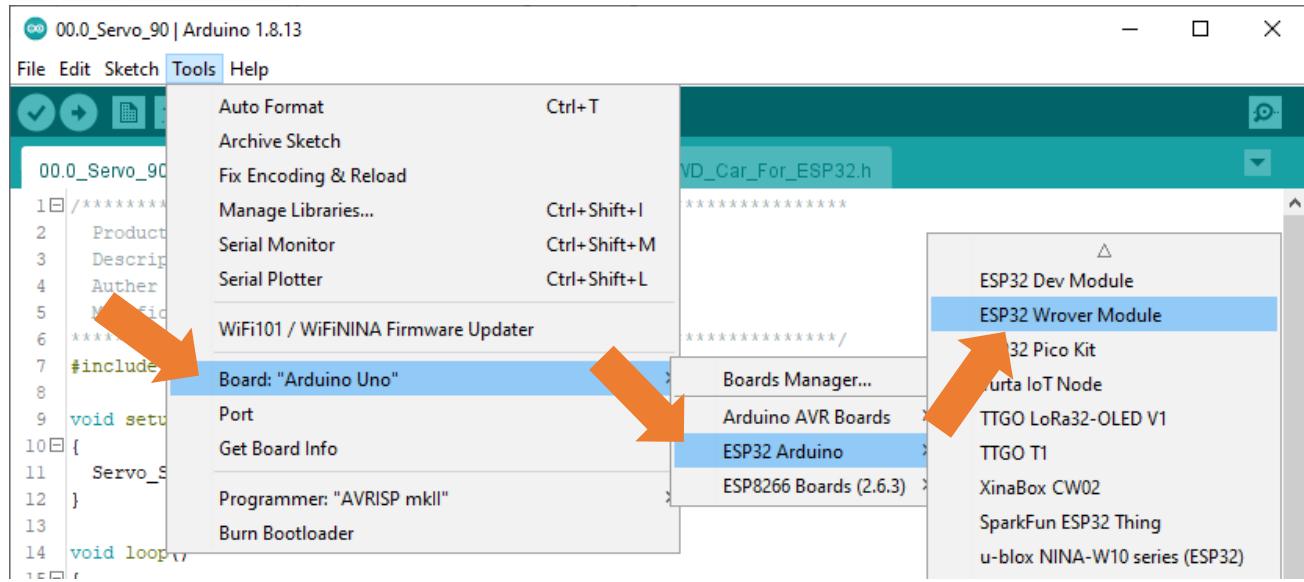
00.0_Servo_90 | Arduino 1.8.13
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
00.0_Servo_90 Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.cpp Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h
1 //*****
2 Product      : Freenove 4WD Car for UNO
3 Description   : use servo.
4 Author       : www.freenove.com
5 Modification: 2020/09/20
6 ****
7 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
8
9 void setup()
10 {
11     Servo_Setup();    //Servo initialization
12 }
13
14 void loop()
15 {
16     Servo_1_Angle(90); //Set the Angle value of servo 1 to 90°
17     Servo_2_Angle(90); //Set the Angle value of servo 2 to 90°
18     delay(1000);
19 }

```

Arduino Uno on COM5

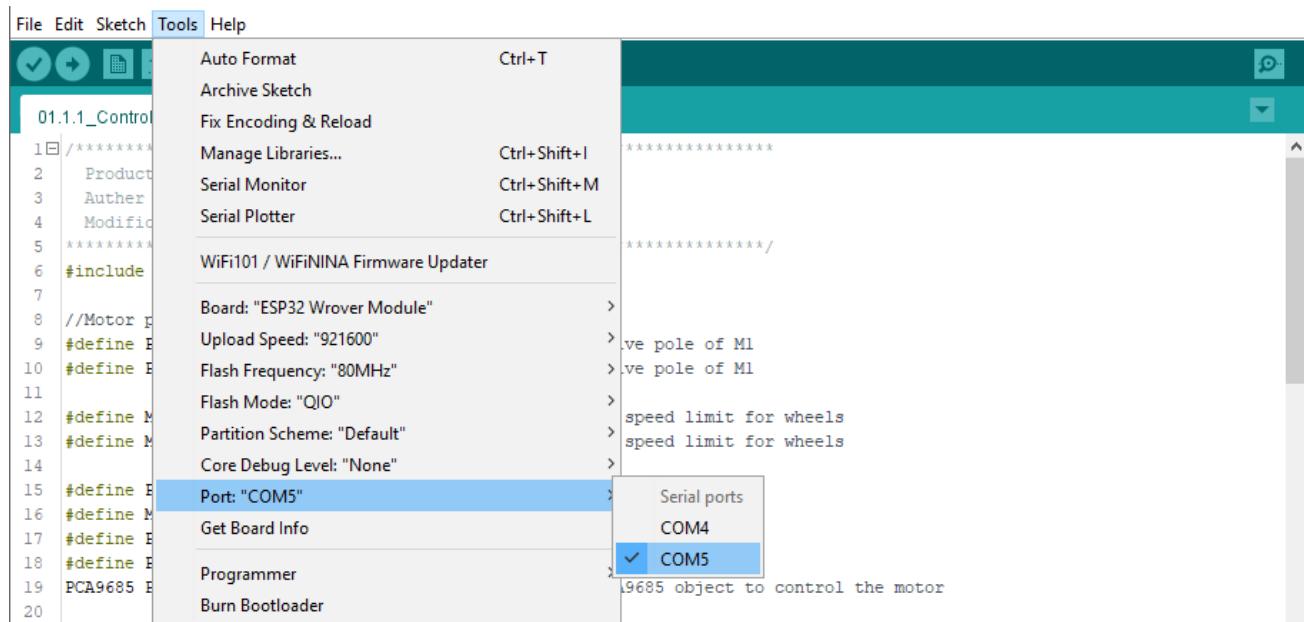
Step 3. Select development board.

Click Tools on Menu bar, move your mouse to Board: "Arduino Uno", select ESP32 Arduino and then select ESP32 Wrover Module.



Step 4. Select serial port.

Click Tools on Menu bar, move your mouse to Port and select COMx on your computer. The value of COMx varies in different computers, but it won't affect the download function of ESP32, as long as you select the correct one.



Click “Upload Using Programmer” and the program will be downloaded to ESP32.

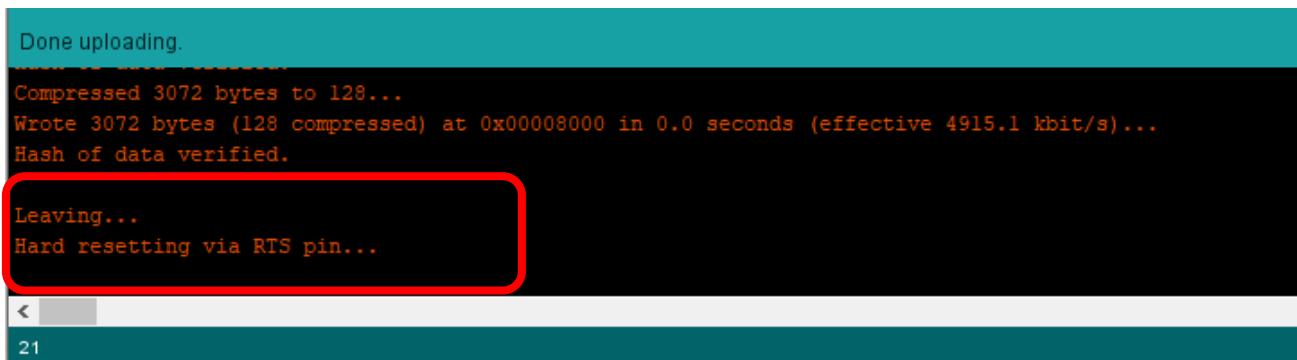


```

00.0_Servo_90 | Arduino 1.8.13
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
00.0_Servo_90 Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.cpp Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h
1 // ****
2 Product : Freenove 4WD Car for UNO
3 Description : use servo.
4 Author : www.freenove.com
5 Modification: 2020/09/20
6 ****
7 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
8
9 void setup()
10 {
11     Servo_Setup();    //Servo initialization
12 }
13
14 void loop()
15 {
16     Servo_1_Angle(90); //Set the Angle value of servo 1 to 90°
17     Servo_2_Angle(90); //Set the Angle value of servo 2 to 90°
18     delay(1000);
19 }

```

When you see the following content, it indicates that the program has been uploaded to ESP32.



```

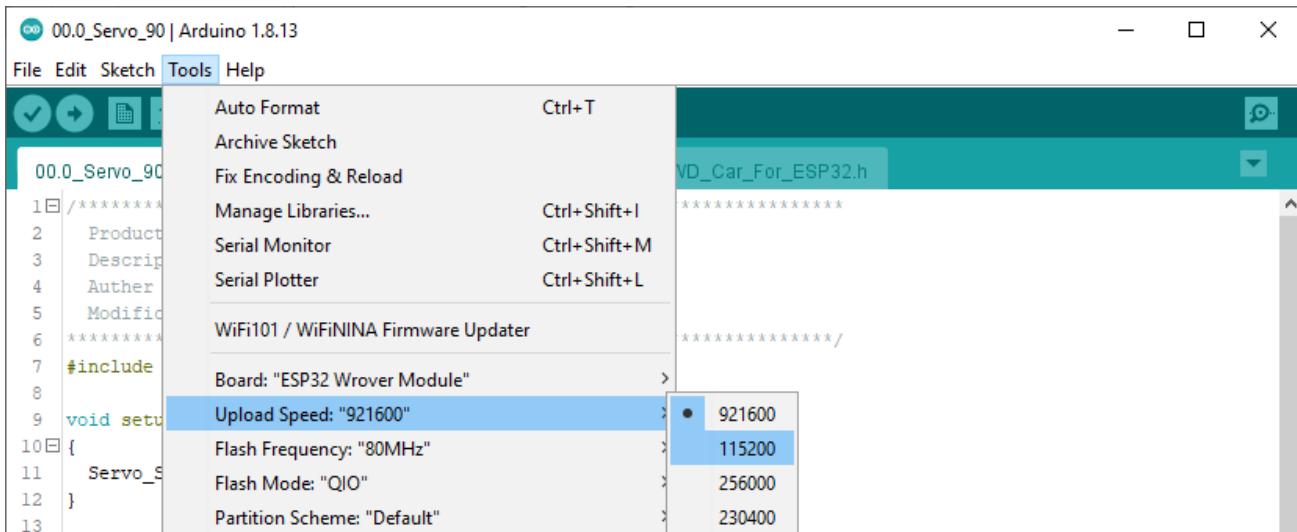
Done uploading.

Compressed 3072 bytes to 128...
Wrote 3072 bytes (128 compressed) at 0x00008000 in 0.0 seconds (effective 4915.1 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.

Leaving...
Hard resetting via RTS pin...

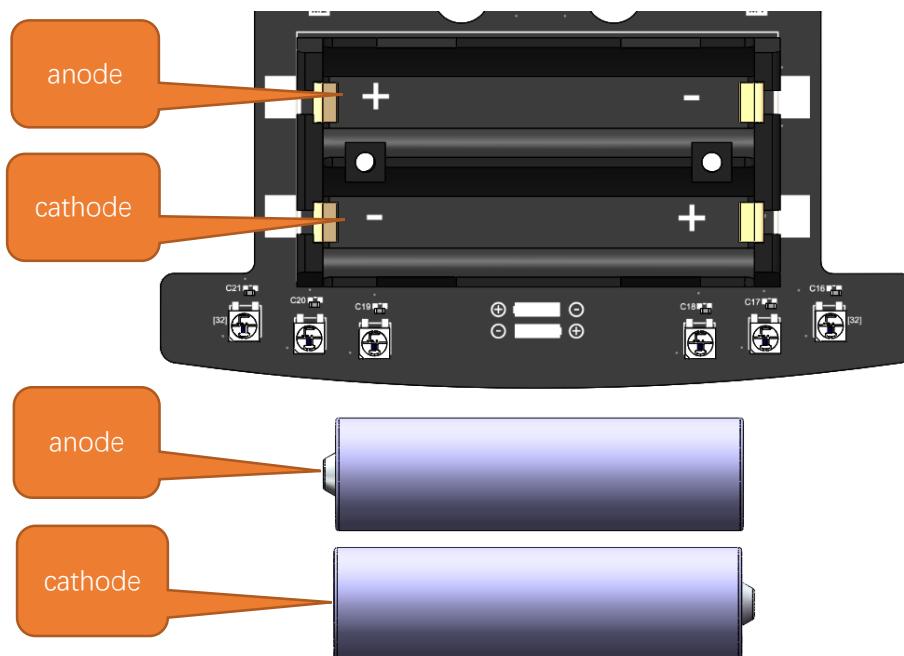
```

**Note:** For macOS users, if the uploading fails, please set the baud rate to 115200 before clicking “Upload Using Programmer”.

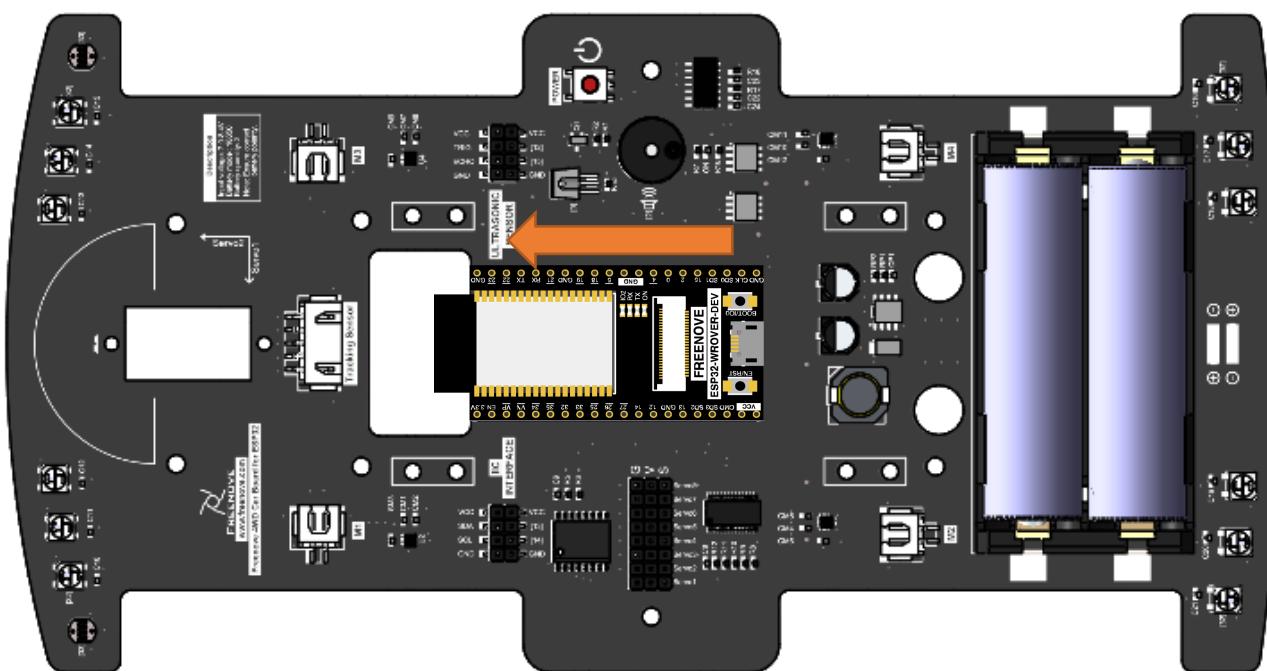


Upload Speed	Value
921600	Selected
115200	Highlighted
256000	
230400	

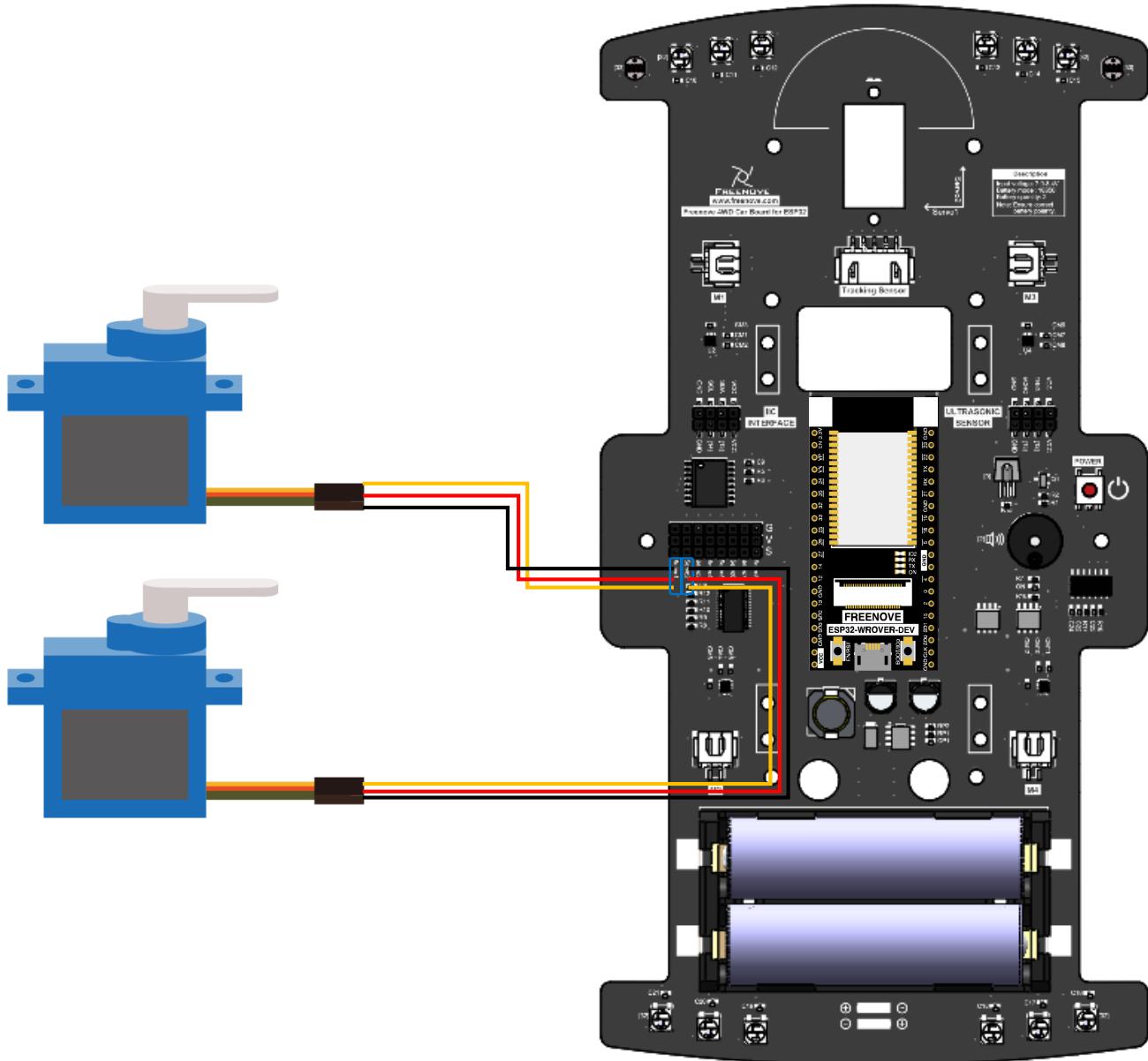
The car needs to be installed with batteries. When installing them, please following the silk print on the board.



Plug the ESP32 to the car shield. Pay attention to the orientation of ESP32.



Make sure ESP32 is plugged into the shield correctly. Take out two servo motors and plug them into the car shield. Please note the color of the wires Do NOT connect them wrongly.



Turn ON the switch and the two servos will keep at 90°.

# Chapter 1 Assembling Smart Car

If you have any concerns, please feel free to contact us via [support@freenove.com](mailto:support@freenove.com)

## Assembling the Car

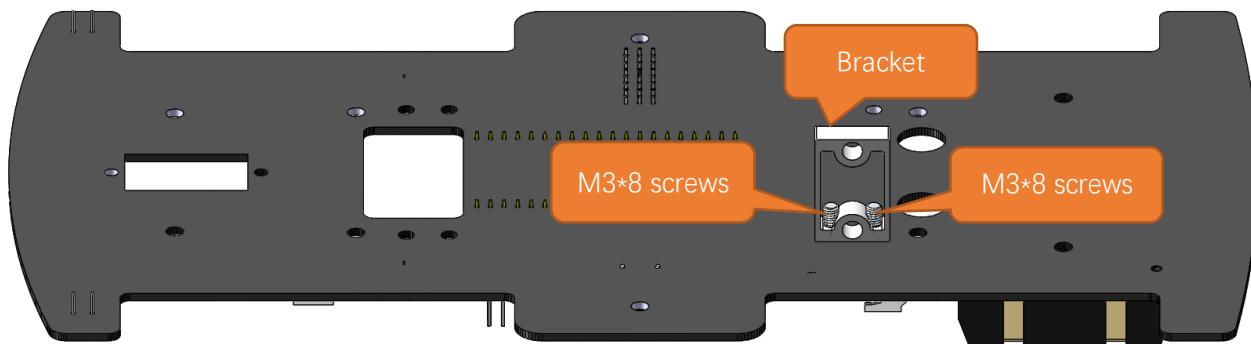
### Installing Motor and Wheels

There is a special fixed bracket to fix motor, which contains an aluminum bracket, two M3\*30 screws, two M3\*8 screws, and two M3 nuts, as shown below:



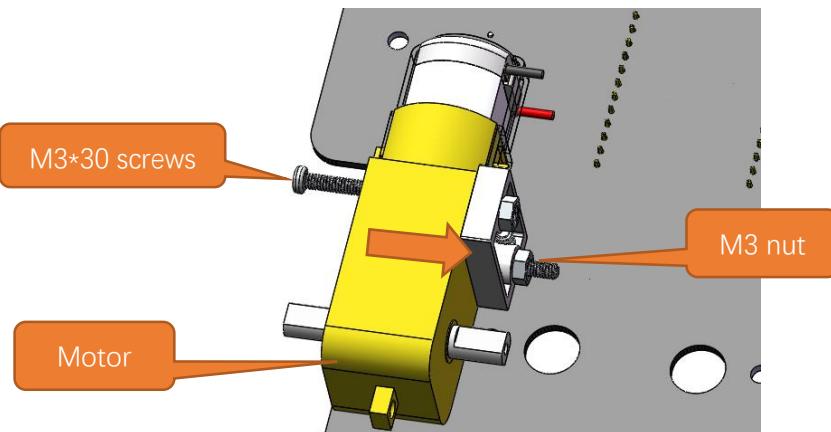
Installation steps:

Step 1 Install servos to fix the bracket on the shield.



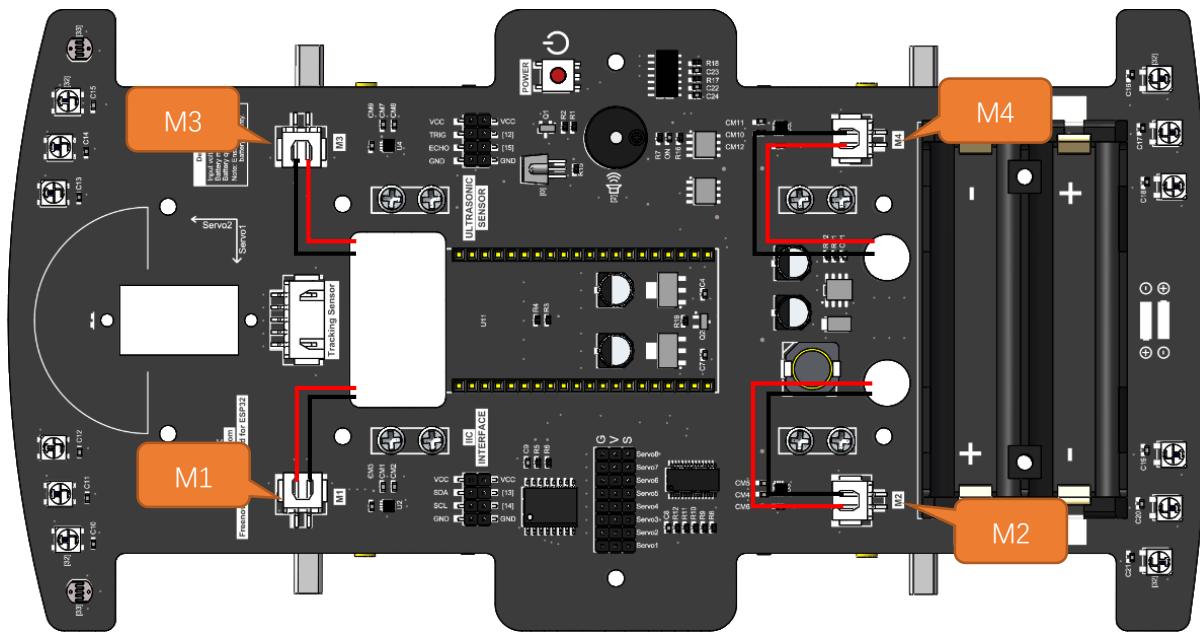
Put the bottom of the car up, use two M3\*8 screws to fix the bracket on the shield.

Step 2 Install the motor to the bracket.



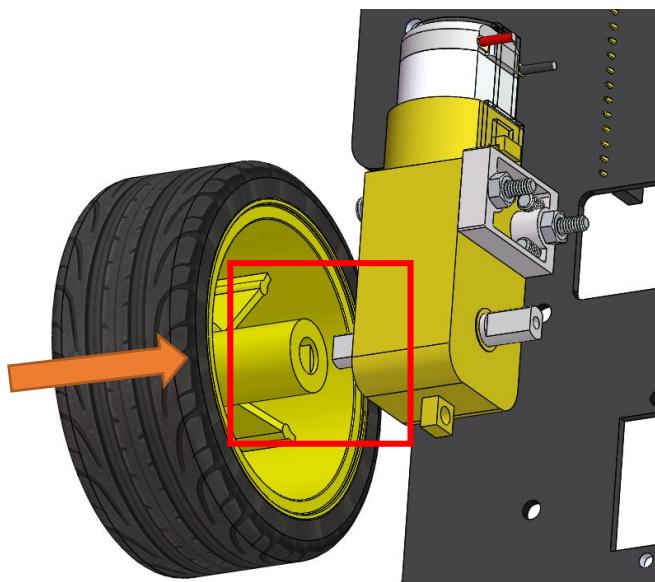
Use two M3\*30 screws and two M3 nuts to fix the motor on the bracket

Step 3 Connect the motor wire to the corresponding terminal.

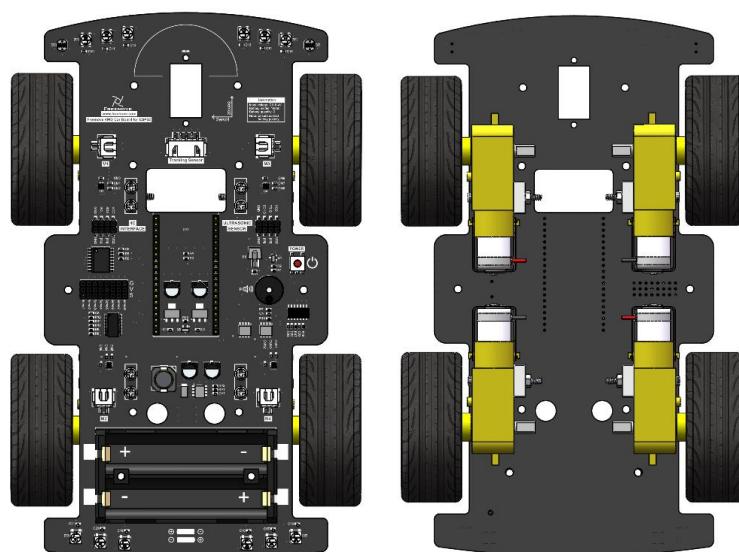


Pass the motor wire through the wire hole of the shield and connect it to the motor interface on the top.

Step 4 Install the wheel to the motor.



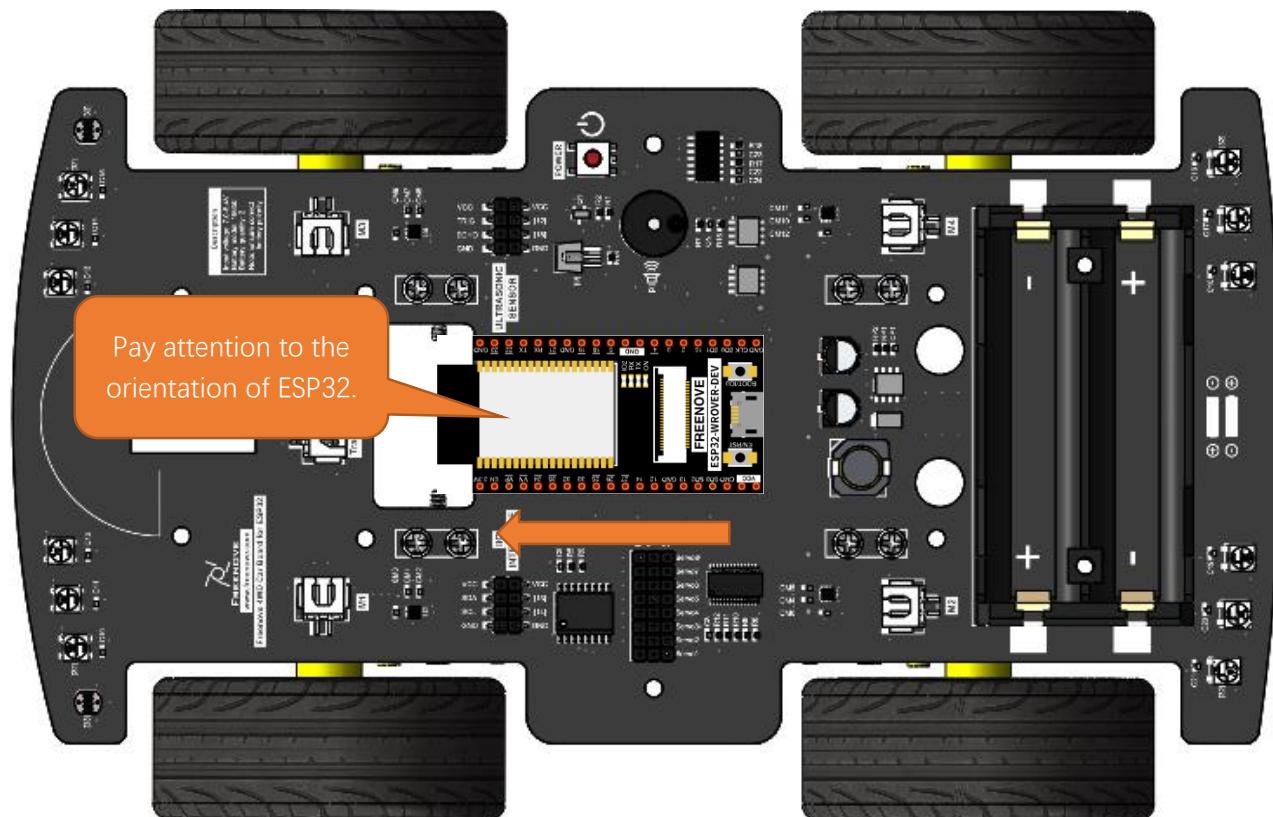
Note: The hole is not circle. Please align the hole and fix the wheel to the motor.



The installation of the four wheels is similar. Repeat the above installation steps to complete the installation

## Installing ESP32

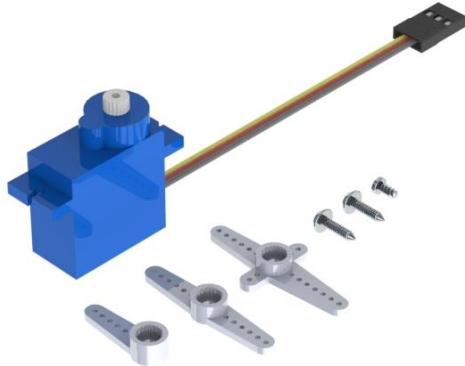
Step: Plug ESP32-Wrover-Dev in the shield.



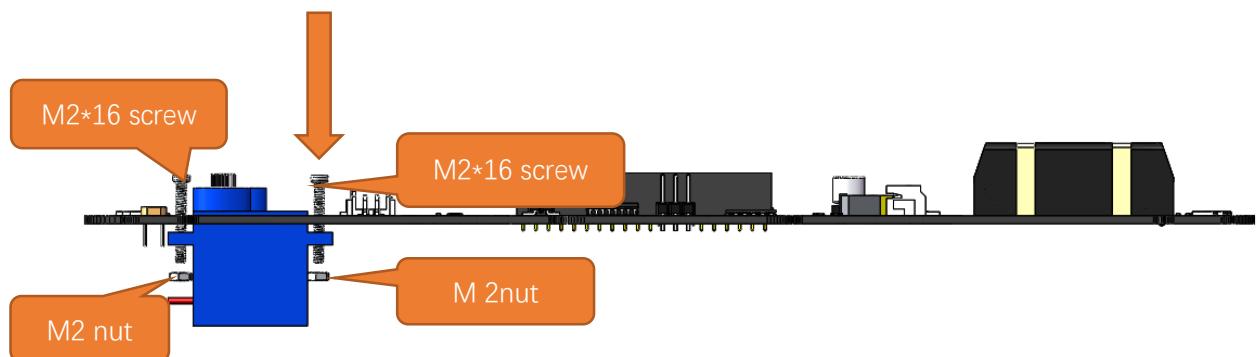
Please pay attention to the orientation of ESP32. Do NOT reverse it, otherwise it may burn the ESP32.

## Installing Servo

Servo package: one servo, three rocker arms, two M2\*8 screws and one M2\*4 screw.

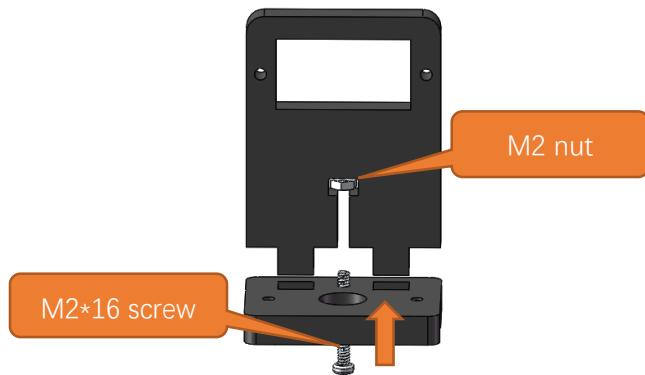


Step 1 Fix servo1 to the shield.



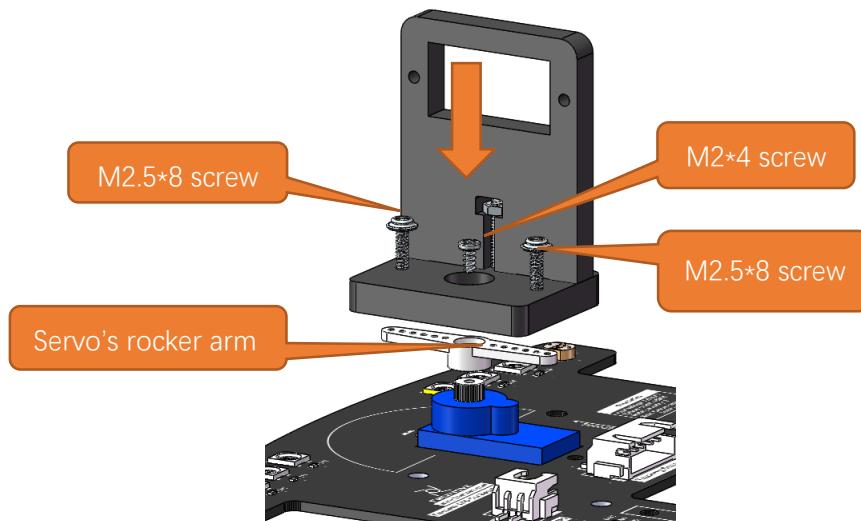
Use two M2\*16 screws and two M2 nuts to fix the servo1 on the shield. Pay attention to the servo's direction.

Step 2 Fix two acrylics of the Pan-tilt together.



Use a M2\*16 screw and a M2 nut to fix two acrylics of the Pan-tilt together.

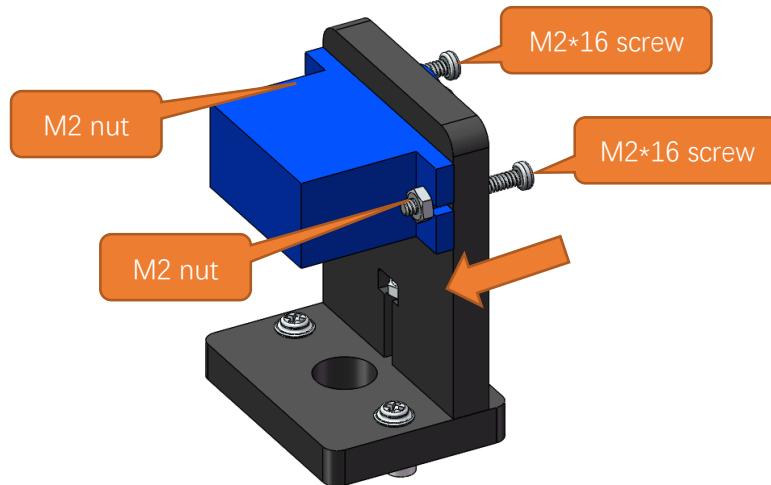
Step 3 Fix the Pan-tilt to servo1.



Use two M2.5\*8 screws to fix the pan-tilt to rocker arm and a M2\*4 to fix the rocker arm to servo1.

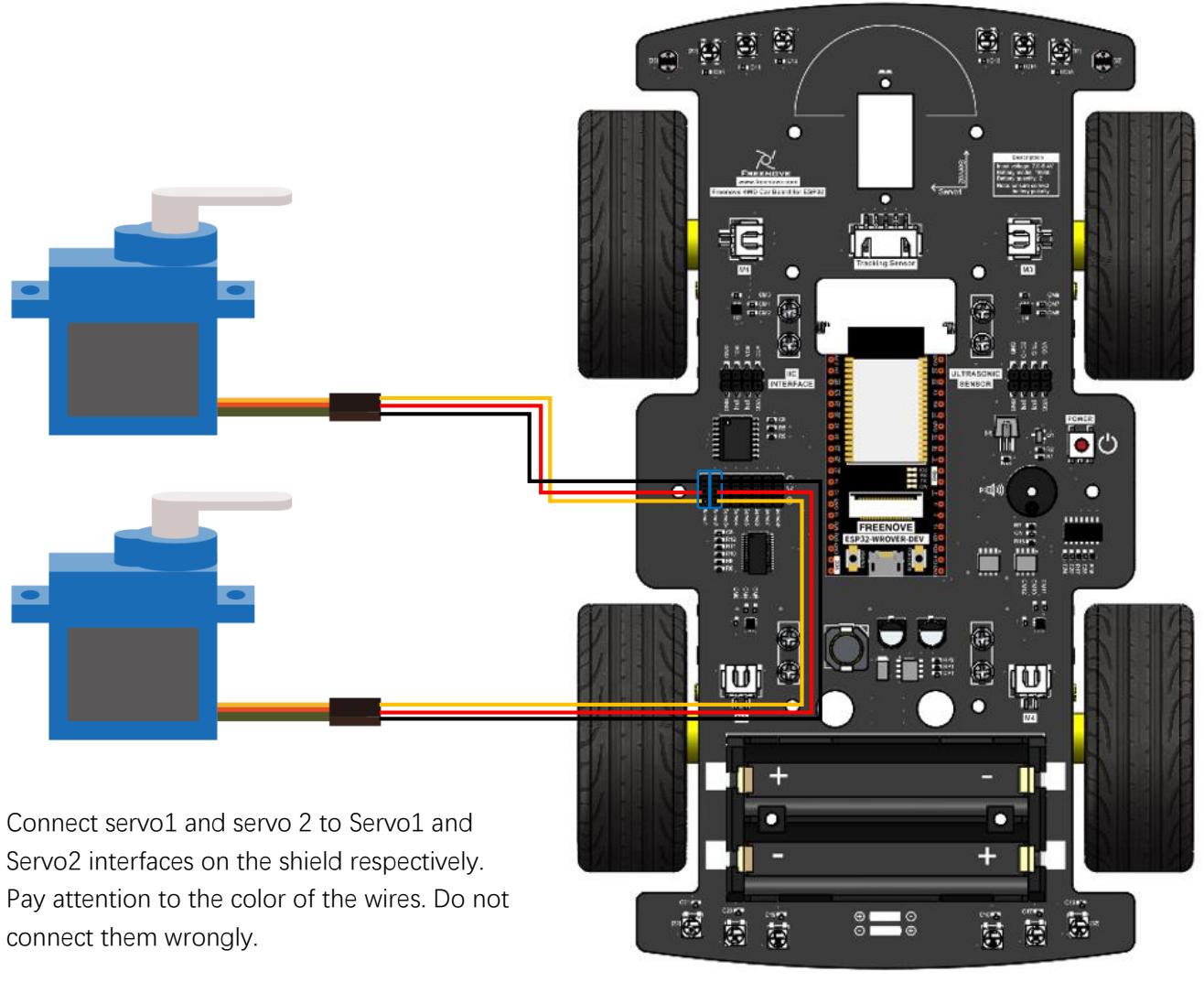
**Note:** Before fixing the rocker arm to servo1, please adjust the servo at 90°. You can refer to [here](#).

Step 4 Fix servo2 to Pan-tilt.



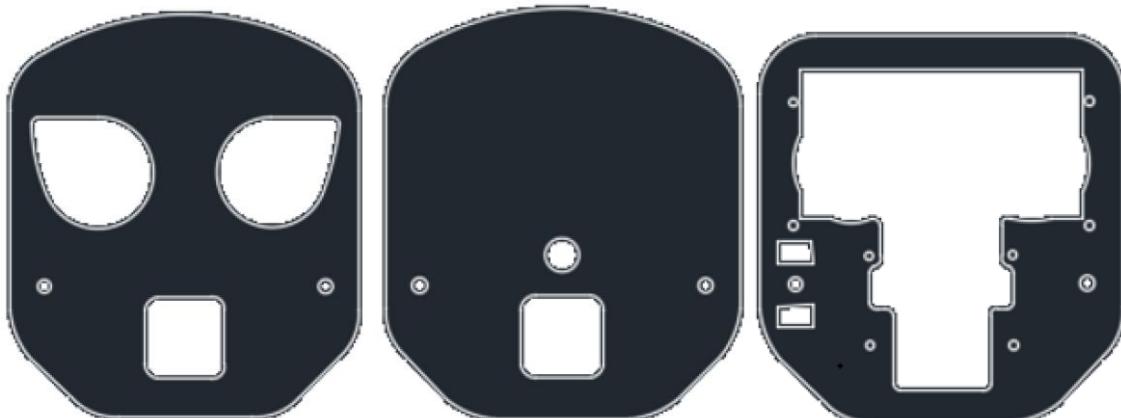
Use two M2\*16 screws and two M2 nuts to fix servo2 to Pan-tilt.

Step 5 Wiring of the servor motor



## Assembling LED Matrix Pan-tilt.

Acrylic parts of the Pan-tilt are as follows:

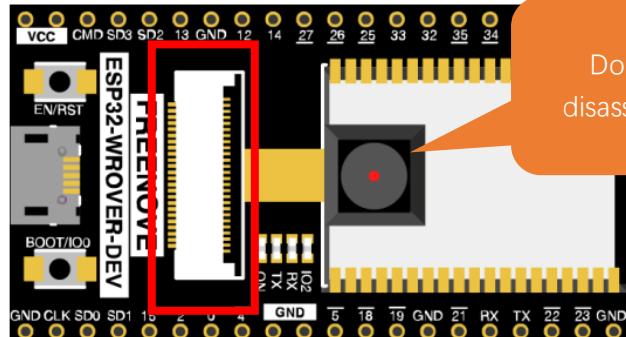


Installation steps: (**Note: Do not disorder Servo1 and Servo2 during the installation.**)

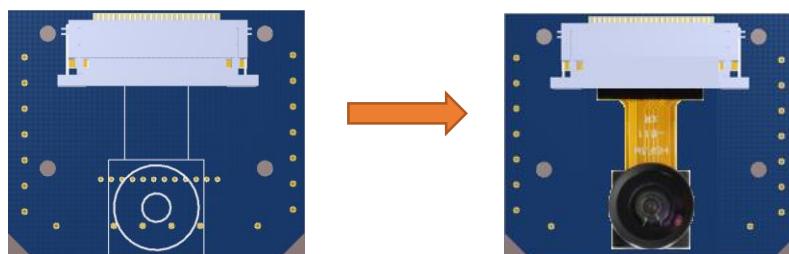
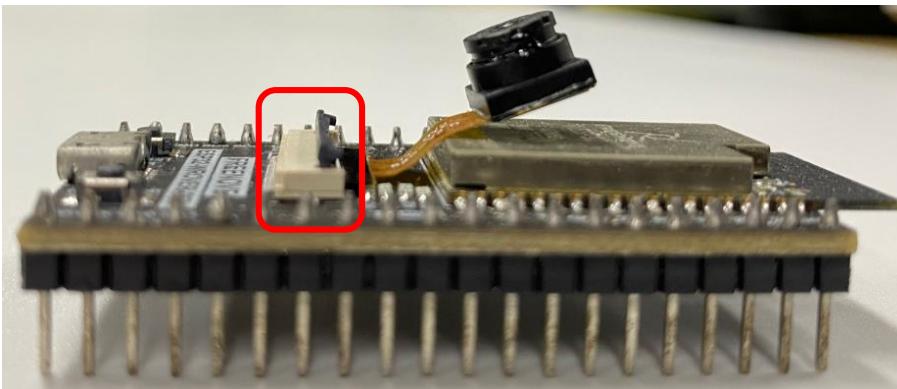
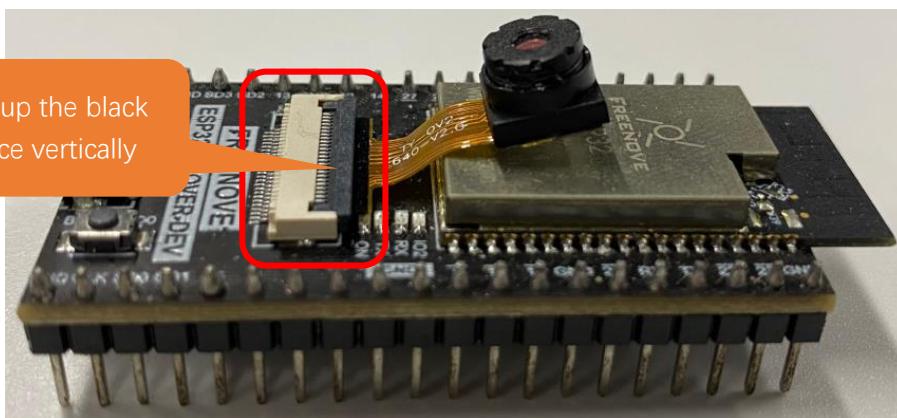
Need support? ✉ [support.freenove.com](mailto:support.freenove.com)

**Step 1**

Remove the camera from the ESP32.

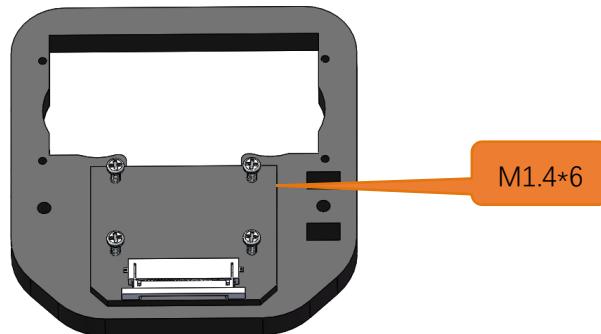


Pull up the black piece vertically



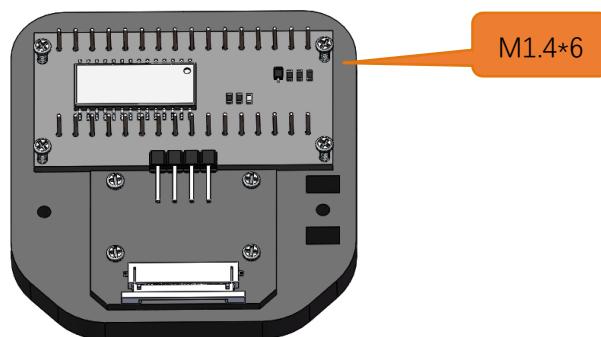
Install the camera to the board. Note: The connector and the ESP32 are flip-top type, please do not install it violently.

## Step 2



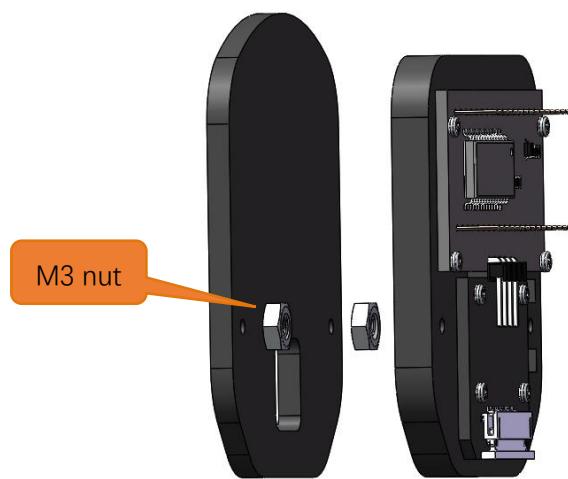
Use four M1.4\*6 screws to fix the camera connector to the Pan-tilt.

## Step 3



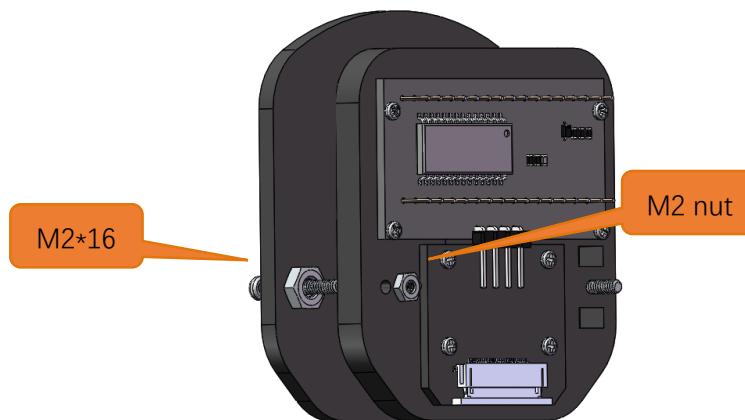
Use four M1.4\*6 screws to fix the LED matrix to the Pan-tilt.

## Step 4



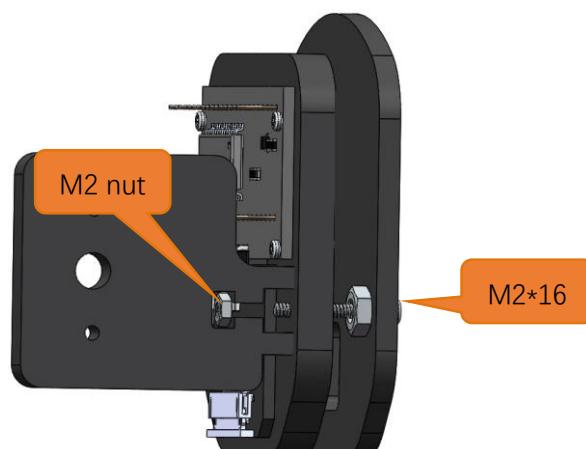
Between two acrylic plates, use two M3 nuts as washers.

## Step 4



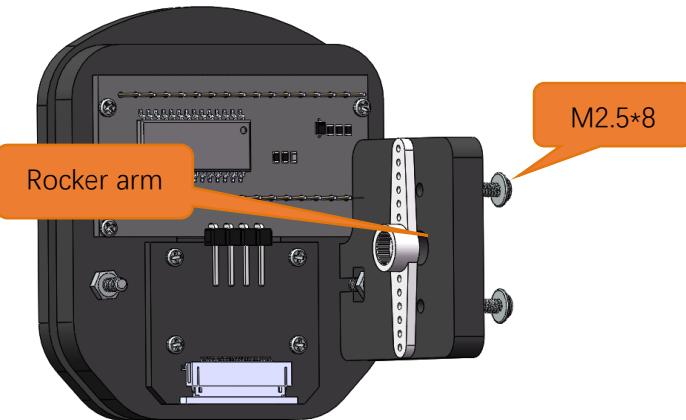
Use a M2\*16 screw and a M2 nut to fix the two acrylics.

## Step 5



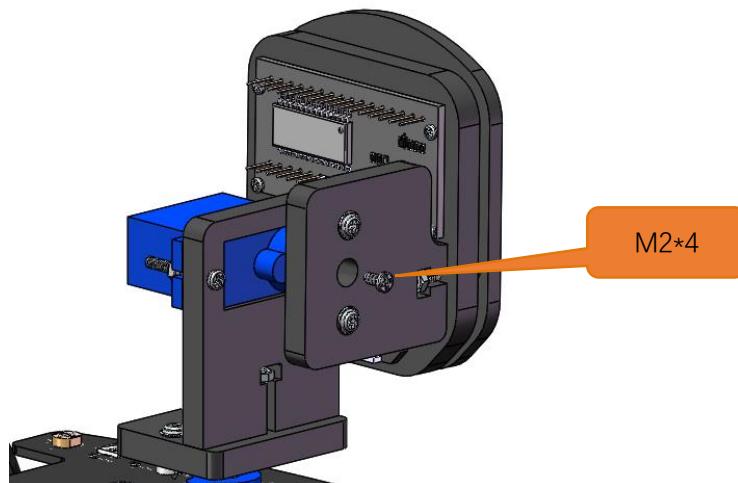
Use a M2\*16 screw and a M2 nut to fix the two acrylic parts.

## Step 6



Use two M2.5\*8 screws to fix the rocker arm to acrylic part.

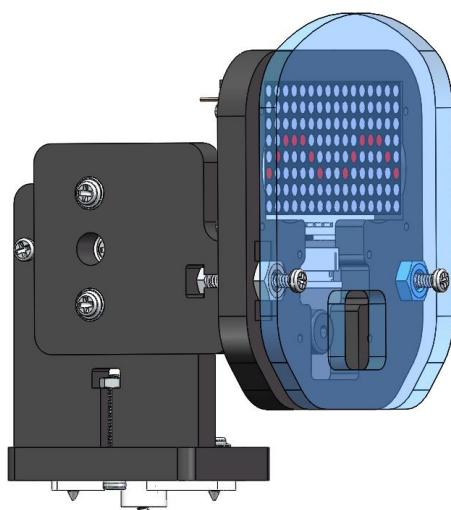
## Step 7



Use two M2\*4 screws to fix the ultrasonic pan-tilt to servo2.

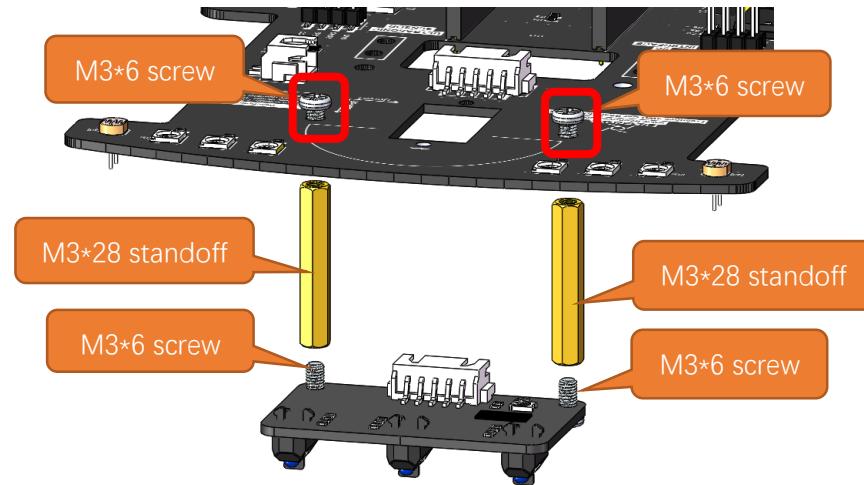
**Note:** Before fixing the rocker arm to servo2, please adjust the servo at 90°. You can refer to [here](#).

After finished



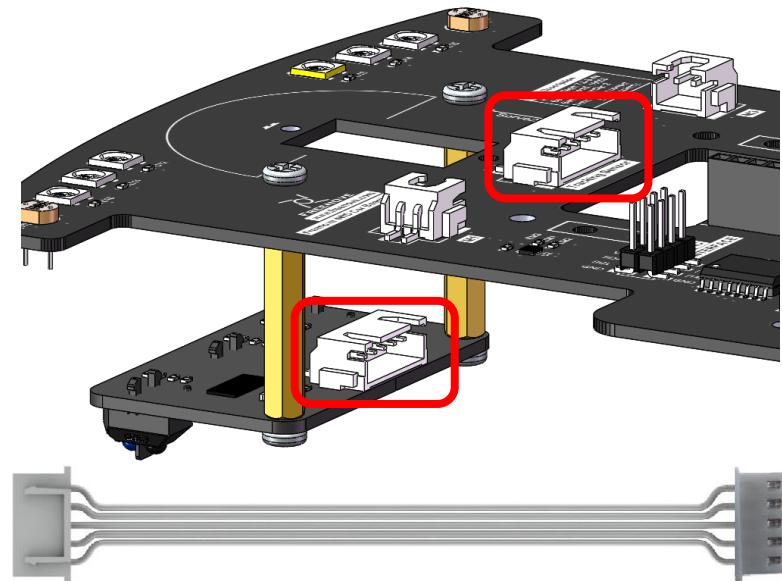
## Installing Line Tracking Module

Step 1 Installing line tracking module



First, use two M3\*6 screws to fix two M3\*28 standoff to the bottom of the car, and then use two M3\*6 screws to fix the line tracking module to standoff.

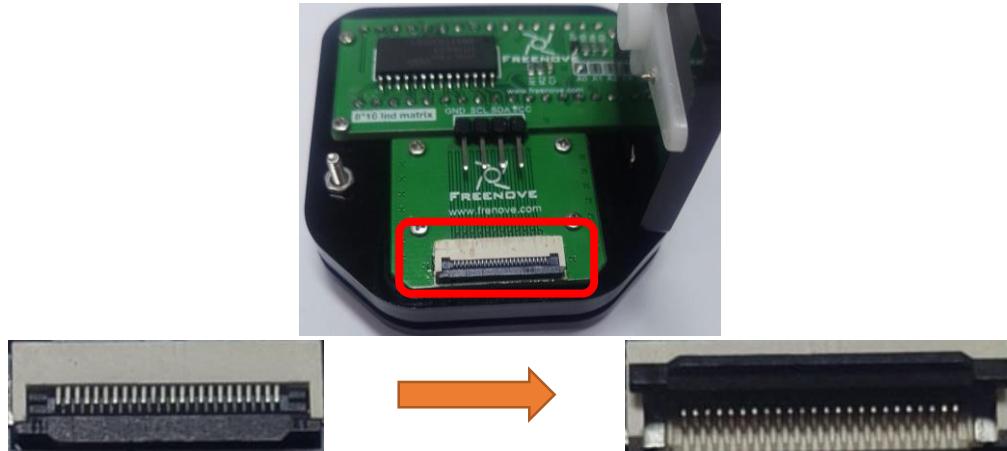
Step 2 Connect the cable to the tracking module



Use cable to connect the two connectors marked above.

## Wiring of Head

### Step 1



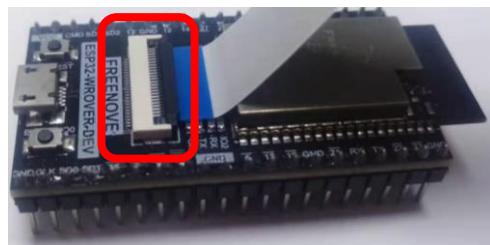
Turn up the FPC connector.

### Step 2



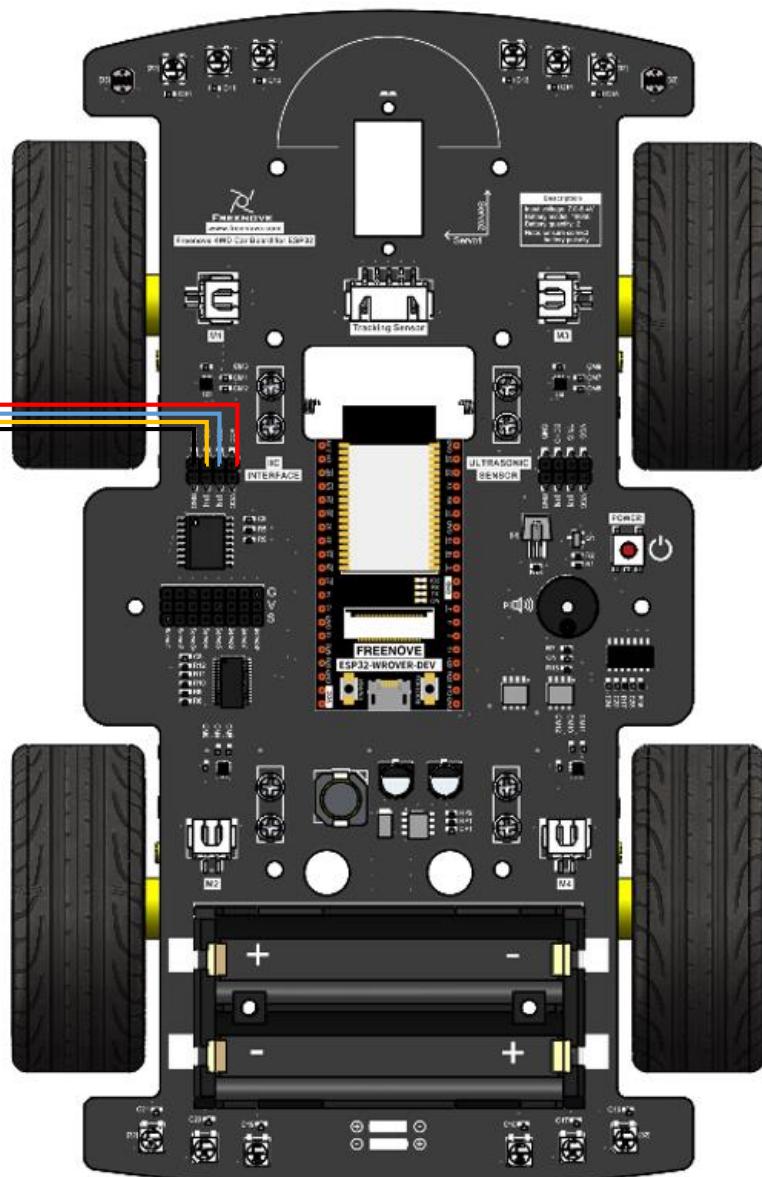
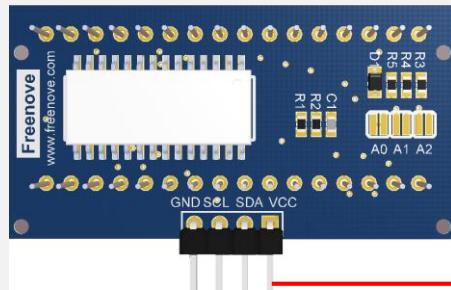
Make sure that the blue side is upwards and the metal side is downwards. Do NOT connect it reversely.

### Step 3



Make sure that the blue side is upwards and the metal side is downwards. Do NOT connect it reversely.

Please make sure that FPC Wire can pass through the acrylic sheet. (Refer to the “Installing the Acrylic Parts-Step 3”)

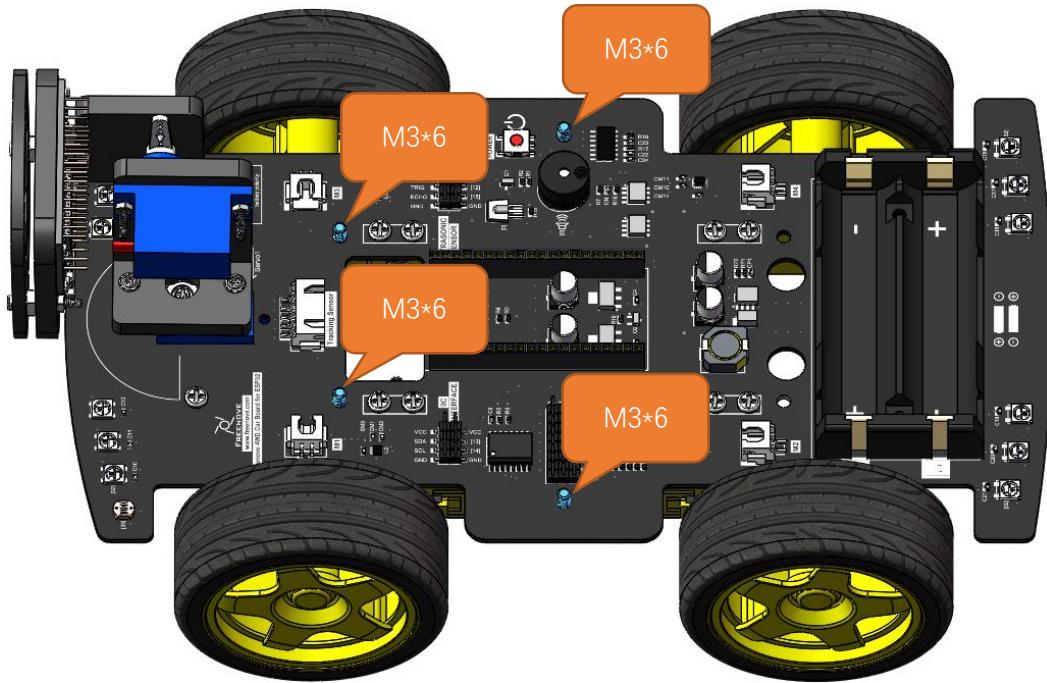
**Step 4**

Module	GND	SCL	SDA	VCC
Car	GND	SCL	SDA	VCC
	GND	14	13	VCC

According to the prompts on the module and the car, use the 4P cable to connect the LED matrix module and the car. Please note that the order of the lines cannot be connected wrongly.

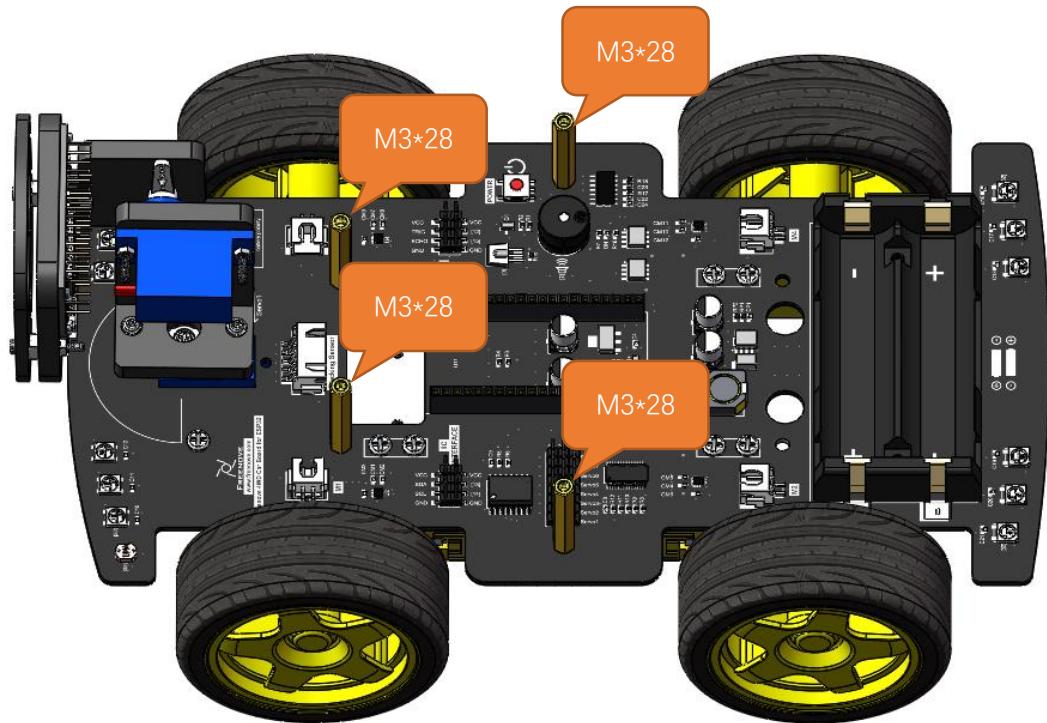
## Installing the Acrylic Parts

Step 1



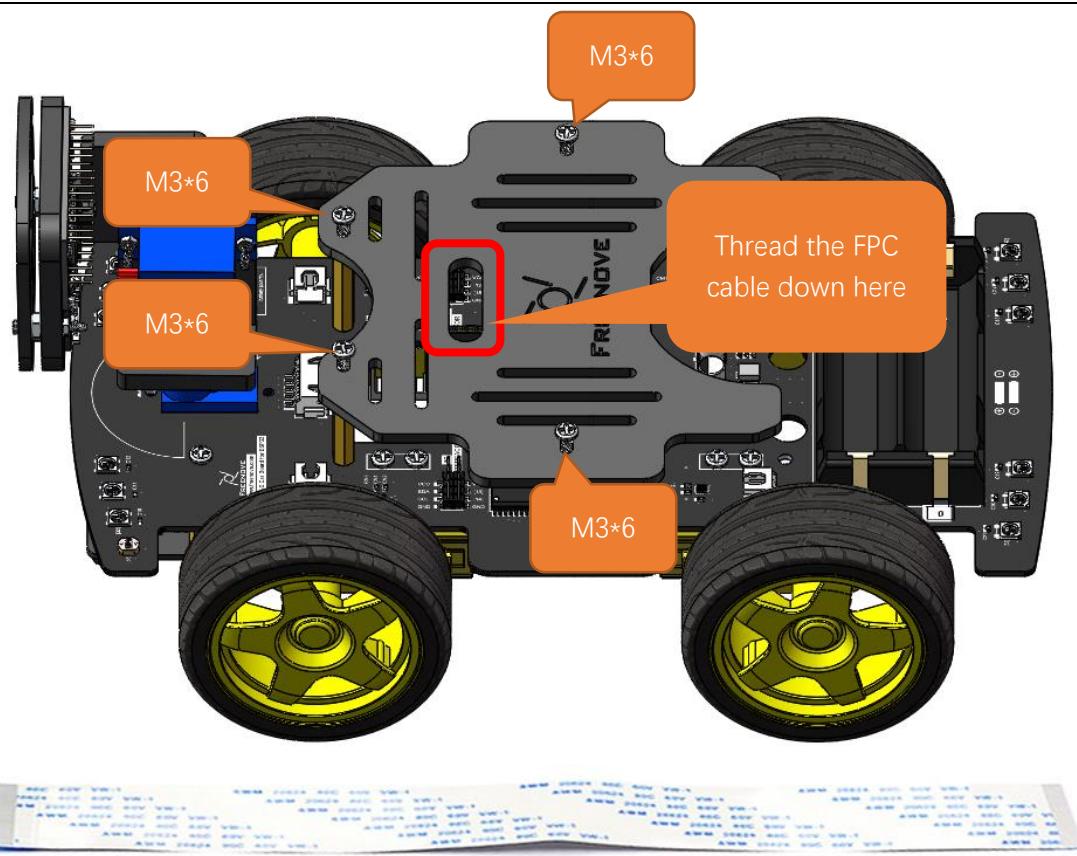
Pass four M3\*6 screws upward from the bottom of the shield.

Step 2



Fix 4 M3\*28 standoffs to M3\*6 screws.

## Step 3



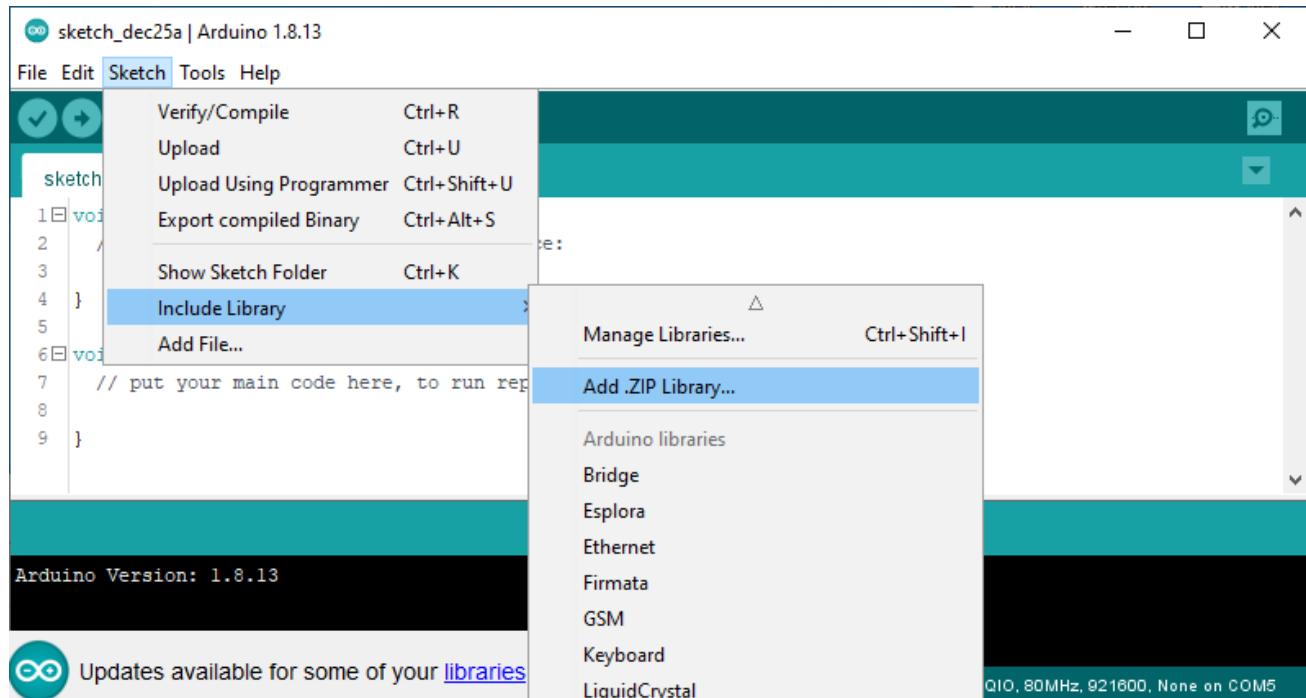
Align the acrylic part with the mounting hole of the standoffs, and use four M3\*6 screws to fix the acrylic on the standoffs.

**Please make sure that FPC Wire can pass through the acrylic sheet.**

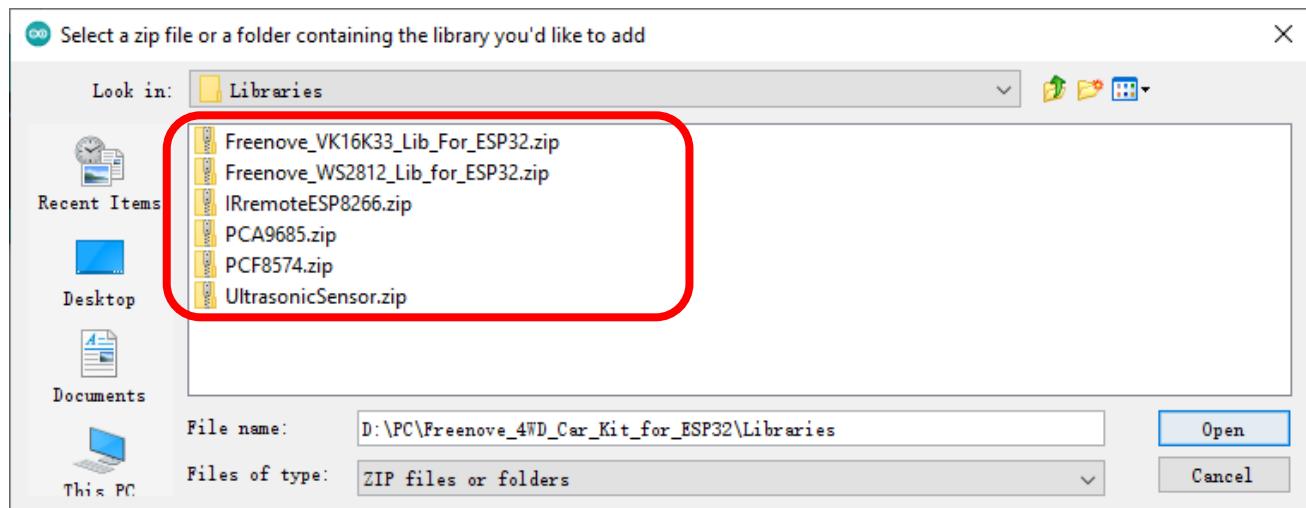
## How to Play

### Add libraries

Open the **Arduino IDE**, Click **Sketch** on the menu bar, select **Include Library**, click **Add .ZIP Library...**



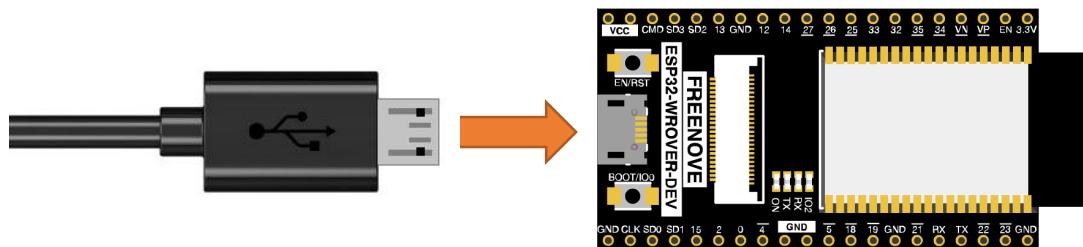
In the new pop-up window, select **Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Libraries**, select every Library, click **Open**, and repeat this process several times until you have installed all six Libraries into the Arduino.



## IR remote control

### Step 1 Upload Code

Connect your computer and ESP32 with a USB cable.



Open the folder **Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches\05.3\_Multi\_Functional\_Car**.

Double-click to open the **05.3\_Multi\_Functional\_Car.ino**.

Click **Upload**.

```

05.3_Multi_Functional_Car | Arduino 1.8.13
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
Upload
1 // xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
2   Filename : IR_Receiver_Car.ino
3   Product  : Freenove 4WD Car for ESP32
4   Author   : www.freenove.com
5   Modification: 2020/12/18
6   ****
7
8 #include <Arduino.h>
9 #include <IRremoteESP8266.h>
10 #include <IRrecv.h>
11 #include <IRUtils.h>
12 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
13 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_Emotion.h"
14 #include "Freenove_WS2812_Lib_for_ESP32.h"
15
16 Freenove_ESP32_WS2812 strip = Freenove_ESP32_WS2812(12, 32, 0, TYPE_GRB);
17 u8 m_color[5][3] = { {255, 0, 0}, {0, 255, 0}, {0, 0, 255}, {255, 255, 255}, {0, 0, 0} };
18
19
20 #define RECV_PIN      0      // Infrared receiving pin
21 IRrecv irrecv(RECV_PIN);    // Create a class object used to receive class
22 decode_results results;    // Create a decoding results class object
23
24 static int servo_1_angle=90;
25 static int servo_2_angle=90;
26 static int emotion_flag=0;

Compiling sketch...
-> candidates: [Wire@1.0.1]
C:\Users\PC\AppData\Local\Arduino15\packages\esp32\tools\xtensa-esp32-elf-gcc\1.22.0-80-g6c4433a-5.2.0\bin\

1
ESP32 Wrover Module, Default, QIO, 80MHz, 921600, None on COM5

```

## Step 2 Control the Car

After the code is successfully uploaded, turn on the power of the car and use the infrared remote control to control the car and other functions. The corresponding keys and their functions are shown in the following table:



ICON	KEY Value	Function	ICON	KEY Value	Function
+	FF02FD	Move forward	TEST	FF22DD	Control the buzzer
◀	FFE01F	Turn left	2	FF18E7	Random emoticons
▶	FF906F	Turn light	5	FF38C7	Turn off emoticons
-	FF9867	Move back	7	FF42BD	Random display of WS2812
▶▶	FFA857	Stop the car	8	FF4AB5	Turn off WS2812 display
0	FF6897	Control servo 1 turn left	C	FFB04F	Control servo 2 turn left
1	FF30CF	Control servo 1 turn right	3	FF7A85	Control servo 2 turn right
4	FF10EF	Control servo 1 turn to 90°	6	FF5AA5	Control servo 2 turn to 90°

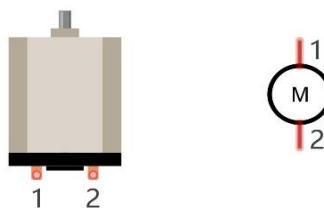
# Chapter 2 Module test

If you have any concerns, please feel free to contact us via [support@freenove.com](mailto:support@freenove.com)

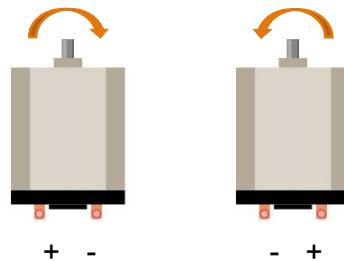
## 2.1 Motor

### Motor

A motor is a device that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. Motor consists of two parts: stator and rotor. When motor works, the stationary part is stator, and the rotating part is rotor. Stator is usually the outer case of motor, and it has terminals to connect to the power. Rotor is usually the shaft of motor, and can drive other mechanical devices to run. Diagram below is a small DC motor with two pins.



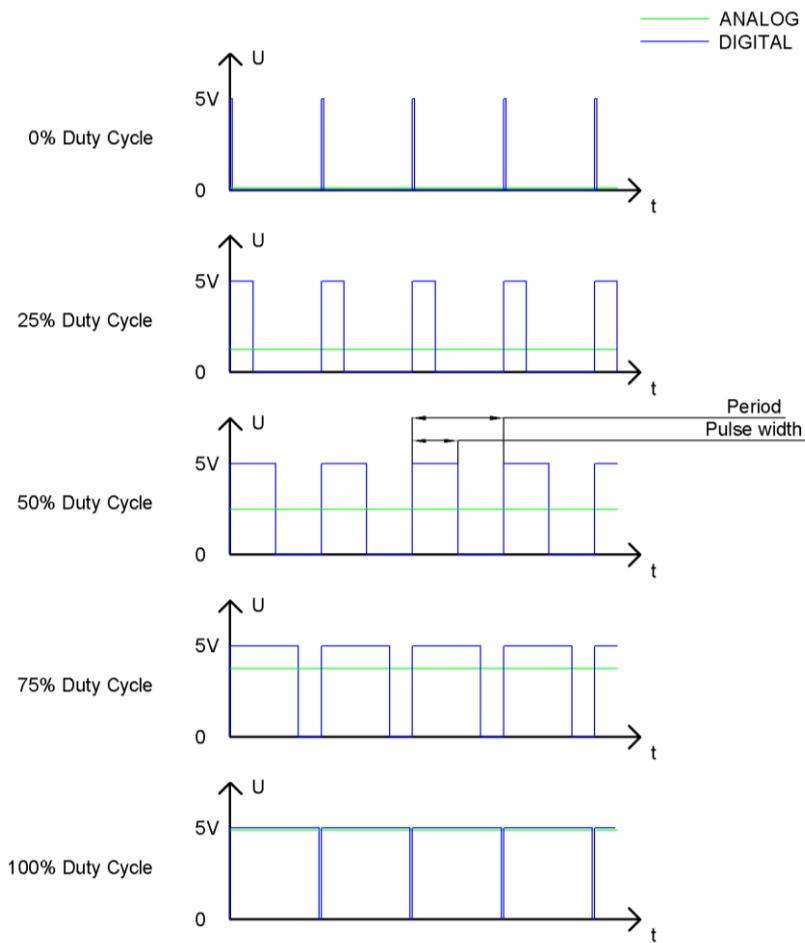
When a motor gets connected to the power supply, it will rotate in one direction. Reverse the polarity of power supply, then the motor rotates in opposite direction.



### PWM

PWM, Pulse Width Modulation, uses digital pins to send certain frequencies of square waves, that is, the output of high levels and low levels, which alternately last for a while. The total time for each set of high levels and low levels is generally fixed, which is called the period (the reciprocal of the period is frequency). The time of high level outputs are generally called "pulse width", and the duty cycle is the percentage of the ratio of pulse duration, or pulse width (PW) to the total period (T) of the waveform.

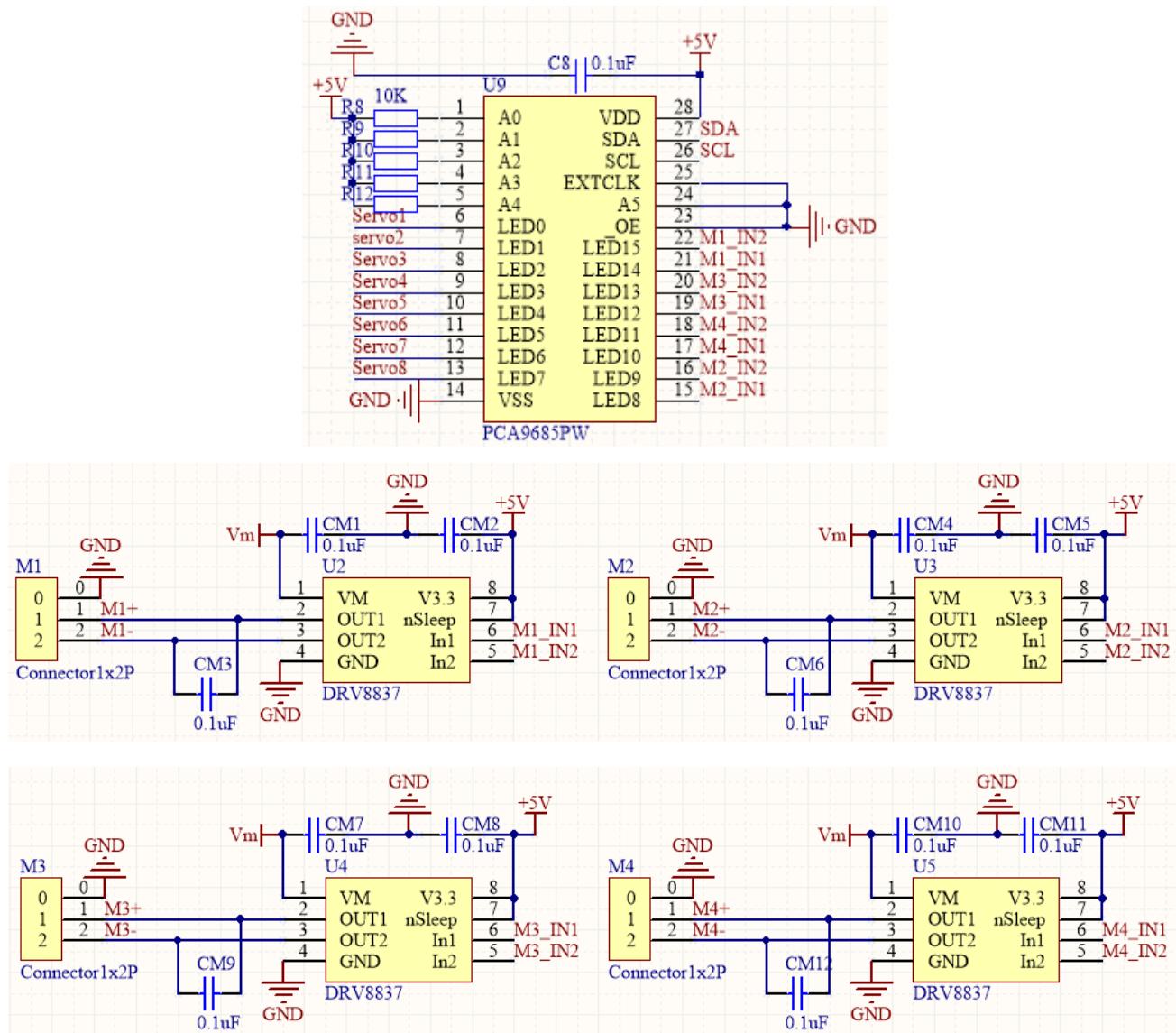
The longer the output of high levels last, the larger the duty cycle and the higher the corresponding voltage in analog signal will be. The following figures show how the analog signal voltage vary between 0V-5V (high level is 5V) corresponding to the pulse width 0%-100%:



The longer the PWM duty cycle is, the higher the output power will be. Now that we understand this relationship, we can use PWM to control the brightness of an LED or the speed of DC motor and so on.

## Schematic

For this tutorial, the driver chip of the car is controlled by the 8-15th output channels of the IIC chip PCA9685. When driving the motor, it is necessary to initialize the PCA9685 chip first, and then set the PWM value of the corresponding output channel to make its output voltage drive the motor.



As can be seen from the above figure, if we want to control the motor M1, we need to set the 14th and 15th channels of the PCA9685.

Similarly, to control the motor M2, we need to set the 8th and 9th channels of the PCA9685, to control the motor M3, we need to set the 12th and 13th channels of the PCA9685, and to control the motor M4, we need to set the 10th and 11th channels of the PCA9685.

Mx_IN1	Mx_IN2	Rotating direction of the wheels
1	0	Forward
0	1	backward

## Sketch

Next we will download the code to ESP32 to test the motor. Open “01.1\_Car\_Move\_and\_Turn” folder in “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**” and double-click “01.1\_Car\_Move\_and\_Turn.ino”.

Name	Date modified	Type
00.0_Servo_90	10/20/2020 10:25 AM	File folder
01.1_Car_Move_and_Turn	10/20/2020 11:08 AM	File folder
01.2_Servo	10/20/2020 9:36 AM	File folder
01.3_Matrix	10/19/2020 9:23 AM	File folder
01.4_Buzzer	10/19/2020 2:10 PM	File folder
01.5_Battery_level	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
01.6_WS2812	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
02.1_Ultrasonic_Ranging	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
02.2_Ultrasonic_Ranging	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
02.3_Ultrasonic_Ranging_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
03.1_Tracking_Sensor	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
03.2_Track_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
04.1_Photosensitive	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
04.2_Photosensitive_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder

### Code

```

1 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
2
3 void setup()
4 {
5     PCA9685_Setup();           //Initialize PCA9685 to control Motor
6 }
7
8 void loop()
9 {
10    Motor_Move(2000, 2000, 2000, 2000);      //go forward
11    delay(1000);
12    Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);                  //stop
13    delay(1000);
14    Motor_Move(-2000, -2000, -2000, -2000); //go back
15    delay(1000);
16    Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);                  //stop
17    delay(1000);
18
19    Motor_Move(-2000, -2000, 2000, 2000);   //turn left
20    delay(1000);
21    Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);                  //stop
22    delay(1000);

```

```

23   Motor_Move(2000, 2000, -2000, -2000); //turn right
24   delay(1000);
25   Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0); //stop
26   delay(1000);
27 }
```

After downloading the code, please put the car to a relatively open area. Turn on the power switch and you can see the car go forward, backward, turn left and turn right repeatedly.

#### Code Explanation

If you are not familiar with Arduino IDE, you can visit <https://www.arduino.cc/reference/en/> to learn more.

Add the header file of the car. Each time before controlling the car, please add header file first.

```
1 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
```

Motor\_Setup function, initialize the driver chip of the motor.

```
5 PCA9685_Setup(); //Initialize PCA9685 to control Motor
```

Loop functon can be used repeatedly in the program. Here we call Motor\_Move function to control the car to move forward, backward, turn left and turn right repeatedly.

```

8 void loop()
9 {
10   Motor_Move(2000, 2000, 2000, 2000); //go forward
11   delay(1000);
12   Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0); //stop
13   delay(1000);
14   Motor_Move(-2000, -2000, -2000, -2000); //go back
15   delay(1000);
16   Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0); //stop
17   delay(1000);
18
19   Motor_Move(-2000, -2000, 2000, 2000); //turn left
20   delay(1000);
21   Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0); //stop
22   delay(1000);
23   Motor_Move(2000, 2000, -2000, -2000); //turn right
24   delay(1000);
25   Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0); //stop
26   delay(1000);
27 }
```

Motor\_Move function is to control the car. The four parameters m1\_speed, m2\_speed, m3\_speed, m4\_speed range from -4095 to 4095. When the value is positive number, the motors move forward. Otherwise, they move backwards. m1\_speed, m2\_speed represent the two motors on the left and m3\_speed, m4\_speed embody those on the right.

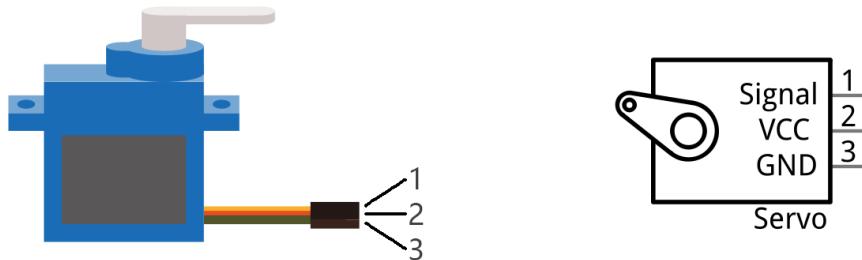
```
void Motor_Move(int m1_speed, int m2_speed, int m3_speed, int m4_speed);
```

If you are not familiar with the position of the motors, you can click [here to check the previous content.](#)

## 2.2 Servo

### Servo

Servo is a compact package which consists of a DC motor, a set of reduction gears to provide torque, a sensor and control circuit board. Most servos only have a 180-degree range of motion via their "horn". Servos can output higher torque than a simple DC motor alone and they are widely used to control motion in model cars, model airplanes, robots, etc. Servos have three wire leads which usually terminate to a male or female 3-pin plug. Two leads are for electric power: positive (2-VCC, Red wire), negative (3-GND, Brown wire), and the signal line (1-Signal, Orange wire), as represented in the Servo provided in your Kit.



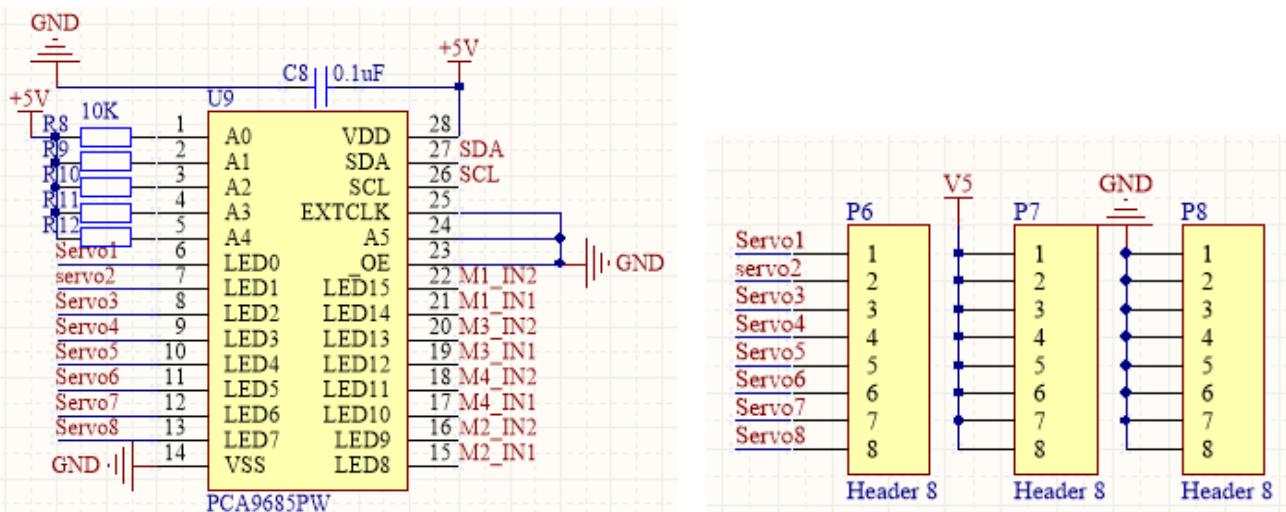
We will use a 50Hz PWM signal with a duty cycle in a certain range to drive the Servo. The lasting time of 0.5ms-2.5ms of PWM single cycle high level corresponds to the servo angle 0 degrees - 180 degree linearly. Part of the corresponding values are as follows:

High level time	Servo angle
0.5ms	0 degree
1ms	45 degree
1.5ms	0 degree
2ms	45 degree
2.5ms	180 degree

When you change the servo signal value, the servo will rotate to the designated angle.

## Schematic

For this tutorial, the driver chip of the servo is controlled by the 0-7th output channels of the IIC chip PCA9685. When driving the servos, it is necessary to initialize the PCA9685 chip first, and then set the PWM value of the corresponding output channel to make its output voltage drive the servo.



As can be seen from the above figure, channels 0-7 of PCA9685 are used to control servos.

## Sketch

Download the code to ESP32 to make servo sweep back and forth.

Open “01.2\_Servo” in “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**” and double-click “01.2\_Servo.ino”.

Name	Date modified	Type
00.0_Servo_90	10/20/2020 10:25 AM	File folder
01.1_Car_Move_and_Turn	10/20/2020 11:08 AM	File folder
01.2_Servo	10/20/2020 9:36 AM	File folder
01.3_Matrix	10/19/2020 9:23 AM	File folder
01.4_Buzzer	10/19/2020 2:10 PM	File folder
01.5_Battery_level	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
01.6_WS2812	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
02.1_Ultrasonic_Ranging	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
02.2_Ultrasonic_Ranging	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
02.3_Ultrasonic_Ranging_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
03.1_Tracking_Sensor	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
03.2_Track_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
04.1_Photosensitive	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
04.2_Photosensitive_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder

## Code

```

1 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
2
3 void setup()
4 {
5     PCA9685_Setup();           //Initialize PCA9685 to control Servo
6     Servo_1_Angle(90); //Set servo 1 Angle
7     Servo_2_Angle(90); //Set servo 2 Angle
8     delay(1000);
9 }
10
11 void loop()
12 {
13     // Servo 1 motion path; 90° - 0° - 180° - 90°
14     Servo_Sweep(1, 90, 0);
15     Servo_Sweep(1, 0, 180);
16     Servo_Sweep(1, 180, 90);
17
18     // Servo 2 motion path; 90° - 150° - 90°
19     Servo_Sweep(2, 90, 150);
20     Servo_Sweep(2, 150, 90);
21 }
```

## Code Explanation

Add header file of servos. Each time before controlling servos, please add header file first.

```
1 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
```

Initialize the servo driven chip.

```
5     PCA9685_Setup();           //Initialize PCA9685 to control Servo
```

Set the angle of the two servos to 90°.

```
6     Servo_1_Angle(90);
7     Servo_2_Angle(90);
```

Sweep function of the servos. Servo\_id stands for the servo number, ranging from 1 to 2. Angle\_start represents the starting position of the servo when sweeping while angle\_end is the ending position. Note: the sweeping range of servo1 is 0-180°, and that of servo2 is 90-150°.

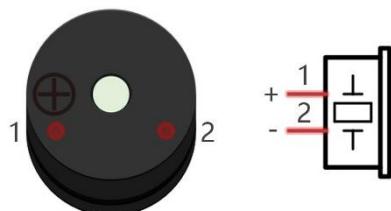
```
void Servo_Sweep(int servo_id, int angle_start, int angle_end);
```

## 2.3 Buzzer

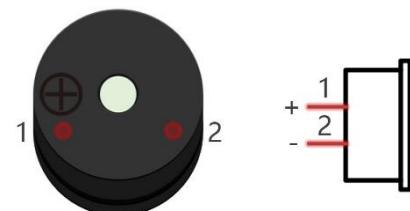
### Buzzer

Buzzer is a sounding component, which is widely used in electronic devices such as calculator, electronic warning clock and alarm. Buzzer has two types: active and passive. Active buzzer has oscillator inside, which will sound as long as it is supplied with power. Passive buzzer requires external oscillator signal (generally use PWM with different frequency) to make a sound.

Active buzzer



Passive buzzer



Active buzzer is easy to use. Generally, it can only make a specific frequency of sound. Passive buzzer requires an external circuit to make a sound, but it can be controlled to make a sound with different frequency. The resonant frequency of the passive buzzer is 2kHz, which means the passive buzzer is loudest when its resonant frequency is 2kHz.

#### How to identify active and passive buzzer

1. Usually, there is a label on the surface of active buzzer covering the vocal hole, but this is not an absolute judgment method.
2. Active buzzers are more complex than passive buzzers in their manufacture. There are many circuits and crystal oscillator elements inside active buzzers; all of this is usually protected with a waterproof coating (and a housing) exposing only its pins from the underside. On the other hand, passive buzzers do not have protective coatings on their underside. From the pin holes viewing of a passive buzzer, you can see the circuit board, coils, and a permanent magnet (all or any combination of these components depending on the model).

Active buzzer



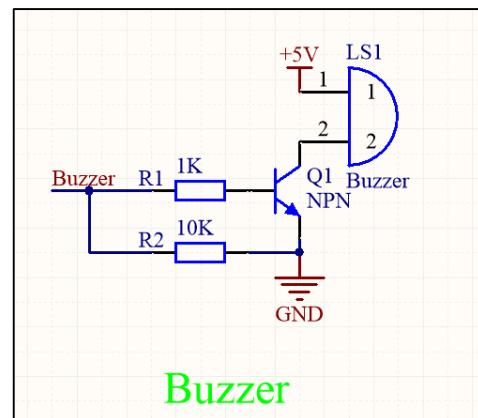
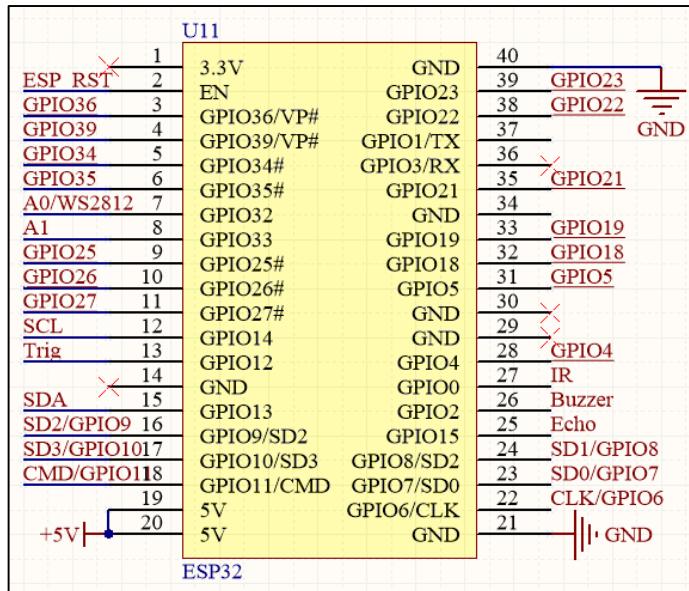
Passive buzzer



The buzzer used in this car is a passive buzzer that can make sounds with different frequency.

## Schematic

As we can see, the buzzer is controlled by GPIO2 of ESP32. When the buzzer receives PWM signal, NPN will be activated to make the buzzer sound. When the buzzer receives no signal, it will be controlled at low level by R2 and NPN won't be activated, then the buzzer won't make any sounds.



## Sketch

In this section, we will test the buzzer to make it sound like an alarm.

Open “01.3\_Buzzer” folder in the “Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches”, and then double-click “01.3\_Buzzer.ino”.

Name	Date modified	Type
00.0_Servo_90	10/20/2020 10:25 AM	File folder
01.1_Car_Move_and_Turn	10/20/2020 11:08 AM	File folder
01.2_Servo	10/20/2020 3:49 PM	File folder
01.3_Buzzer	10/20/2020 3:58 PM	File folder
01.4_Battery_level	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
01.5_Matrix	10/20/2020 3:52 PM	File folder
01.6_WS2812	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
02.1_Ultrasonic_Ranging	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
02.2_Ultrasonic_Ranging	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
02.3_Ultrasonic_Ranging_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
03.1_Tracking_Sensor	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
03.2_Track_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
04.1_Photosensitive	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
04.2_Photosensitive_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
05.1_IR_Receiver	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder

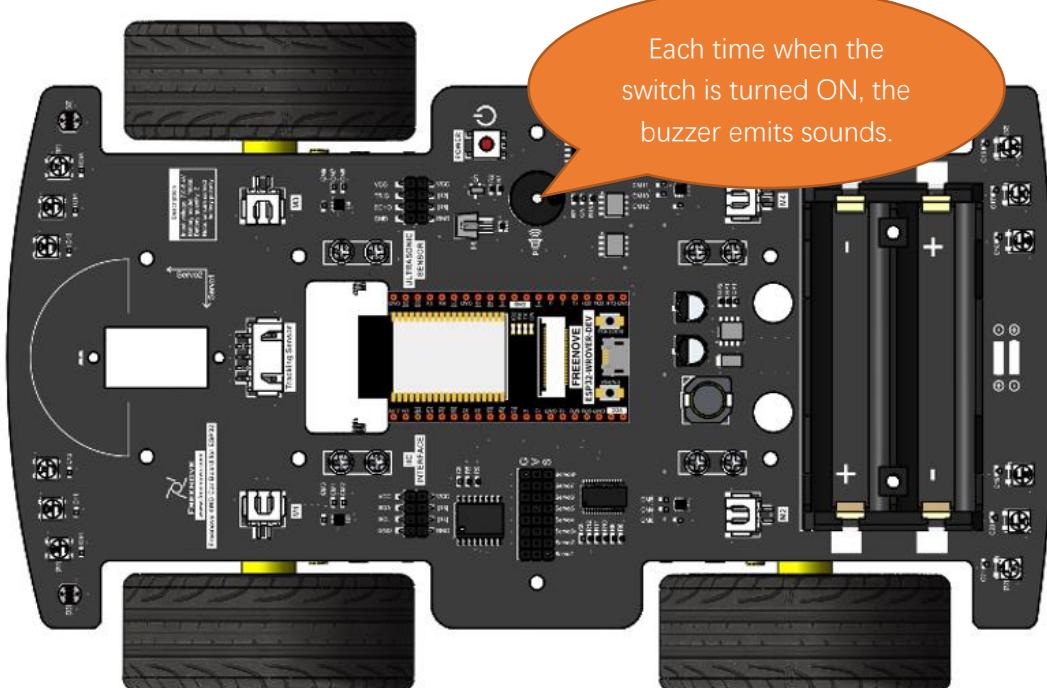
## Code

```

1 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
2
3 void setup() {
4     Buzzer_Setup();      //Buzzer initialization function
5     Buzzer_Alert(4, 3); //Control the buzzer to sound
6 }
7
8 void loop() {
9     delay(1000);
10}

```

After the program is downloaded to ESP32, the buzzer emits 4 short beeps, repeating for 3 times.



## Code Explanation

Configure the PWM of ESP32 to associate it with GPIO2 pin to control the buzzer to make sounds.

	void Buzzer_Setup(void);	//Buzzer initialization
--	--------------------------	-------------------------

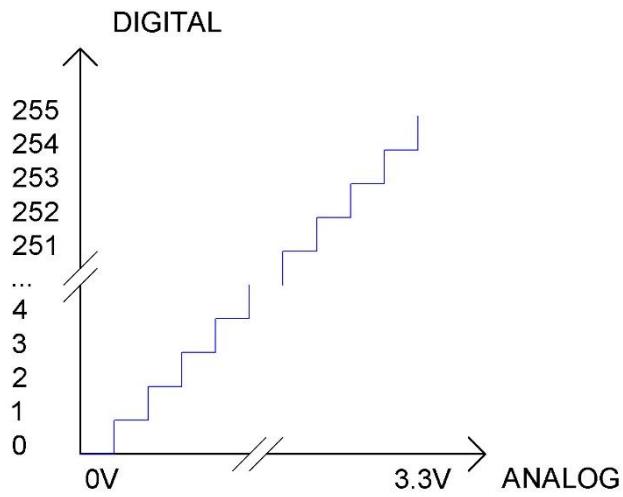
Control the buzzer to sound regularly. beat represents the number of times the buzzer sounds in each sounding cycle. Rebeat represents how many cycles the buzzer sounds.

	void Buzzer_Alert(int beat, int rebeat); //Buzzer alarm function
--	--

## 2.4 ADC Module

### ADC

ADC is an electronic integrated circuit used to convert analog signals such as voltages to digital or binary form consisting of 1s and 0s. The range of our ADC on ESP32 is 12 bits, that means the resolution is  $2^{12}=4096$ , and it represents a range (at 3.3V) will be divided equally to 4096 parts. The range of analog values corresponds to ADC values. So the more bits the ADC has, the denser the partition of analog will be and the greater the precision of the resulting conversion.



Subsection 1: the analog in range of 0V---3.3/4095 V corresponds to digital 0;

Subsection 2: the analog in range of 3.3/4095 V---2\*3.3 /4095V corresponds to digital 1;

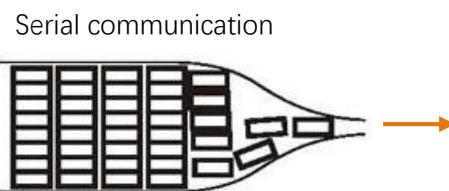
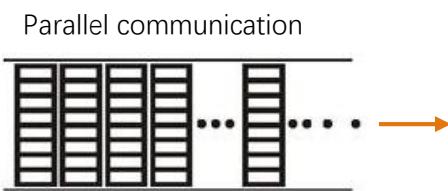
The following analog will be divided accordingly.

The conversion formula is as follows:

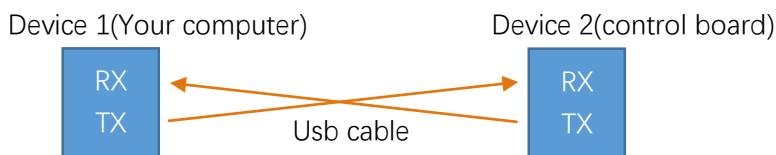
$$ADC\ Value = \frac{\text{Analog\ Voltage}}{3.3} * 4095$$

### Serial Communication

Serial communication uses one data cable to transfer data one bit by another in turn. Parallel communication means that the data is transmitted simultaneously on multiple cables. Serial communication takes only a few cables to exchange information between systems, which is especially suitable for computers to computers, long distance communication between computers and peripherals. Parallel communication is faster, but it requires more cables and higher cost, so it is not appropriate for long distance communication.



Serial communication generally refers to the Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART), which is commonly used in electronic circuit communication. It has two communication lines, one is responsible for sending data (TX line) and the other for receiving data (RX line). The serial communication connections of two devices use is as follows:

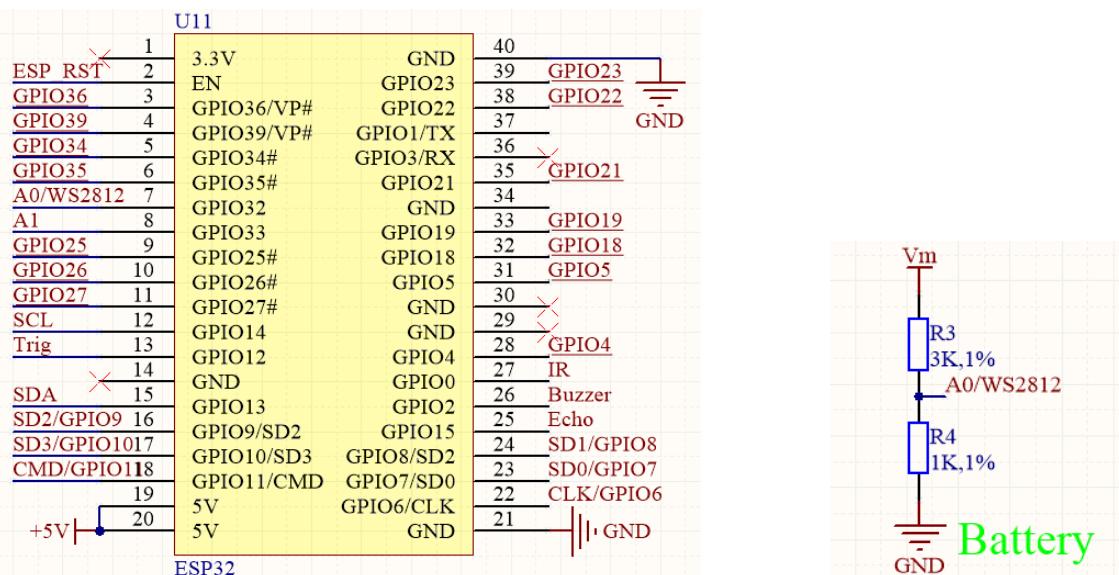


For serial communication, the **baud rate in both sides must be the same**. The baud rates commonly used are 9600 and 115200.

Computer identifies serial devices connected to your computer as COMx. We can use the Serial Monitor window of Arduino Software to communicate with Freenove control board.

## Schematic

As we can see, the car reads the voltage of the batteries through GPIO32 of ESP32. Because the battery voltage is not read frequently, this GPIO is also used to control the WS2812 LED.



The voltage acquisition range of GPIO32 on ESP32 is 0-3.3V, while the car is powered by two 18650 lithium batteries, whose voltage is 8.4V when they are fully charged, which exceeds the acquisition range of ESP32. Therefore, after passing through the voltage divider circuit composed of R3 and R4, the voltage at A0/WS2812 will be about 1/4 of the battery voltage,  $8.4/4=2.1V$ , which is within the voltage collection range of GPIO32.

## Sketch

In this section, we will use GPIO32 of ESP32 to read the voltage value of the batteries and print it on serial monitor. Open “01.4\_Battery\_level” folder in “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**” and then double-click “01.4\_Battery\_level.ino”.

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
00.0_Servo_90	10/20/2020 10:25 AM	File folder	
01.1_Car_Move_and_Turn	10/20/2020 11:08 AM	File folder	
01.2_Servo	10/20/2020 3:49 PM	File folder	
01.3_Buzzer	10/20/2020 4:49 PM	File folder	
01.4_Battery_level	10/20/2020 4:50 PM	File folder	
01.5_Matrix	10/20/2020 3:52 PM	File folder	
01.6_WS2812	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder	
02.1_Ultrasonic_Ranging	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder	
02.2_Ultrasonic_Ranging	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder	
02.3_Ultrasonic_Ranging_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder	
03.1_Tracking_Sensor	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder	
03.2_Track_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder	
04.1_Photosensitive	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder	
04.2_Photosensitive_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder	
05.1_IR_Receiver	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder	
05.2_IR_Receiver_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder	
06.1_WiFi_APP_TcpServer	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder	

### Code

```

1 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
2
3 void setup() {
4     Serial.begin(115200); //Set the Serial Baud rate
5 }
6 void loop() {
7     Serial.print("Battery ADC : ");
8     Serial.println(Get_Battery_Voltage_ADC()); //Gets the battery ADC value
9     Serial.print("Battery Voltage : ");
10    Serial.print(Get_Battery_Voltage()); //Get the battery voltage value
11    Serial.println("V");
12    delay(300);
13 }
```

### Code Explanation

Activate the serial port and set the baud rate to 115200.

```
4 Serial.begin(115200); //Set the Serial Baud rate
```

Get ADC sampling value of GPIO32 and return it. The ADC has a range of 0-4095. The voltage range collected is 0-3.3V.

```
int Get_Battery_Voltage_ADC(void); //Gets the battery ADC value
```

Calculate the voltage of batteries and return it.

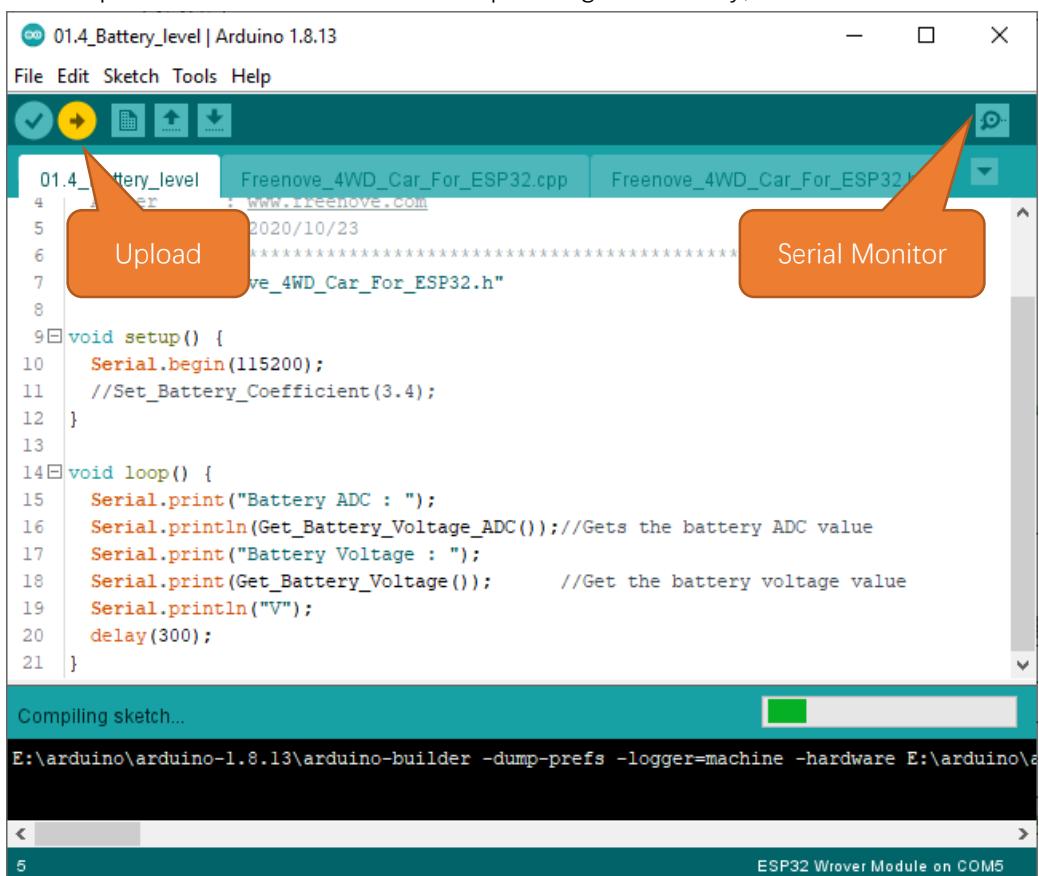
```
float Get_Battery_Voltage(void); //Get the battery voltage value
```

The default battery voltage coefficient is 3. Users can modify it by calling this function.

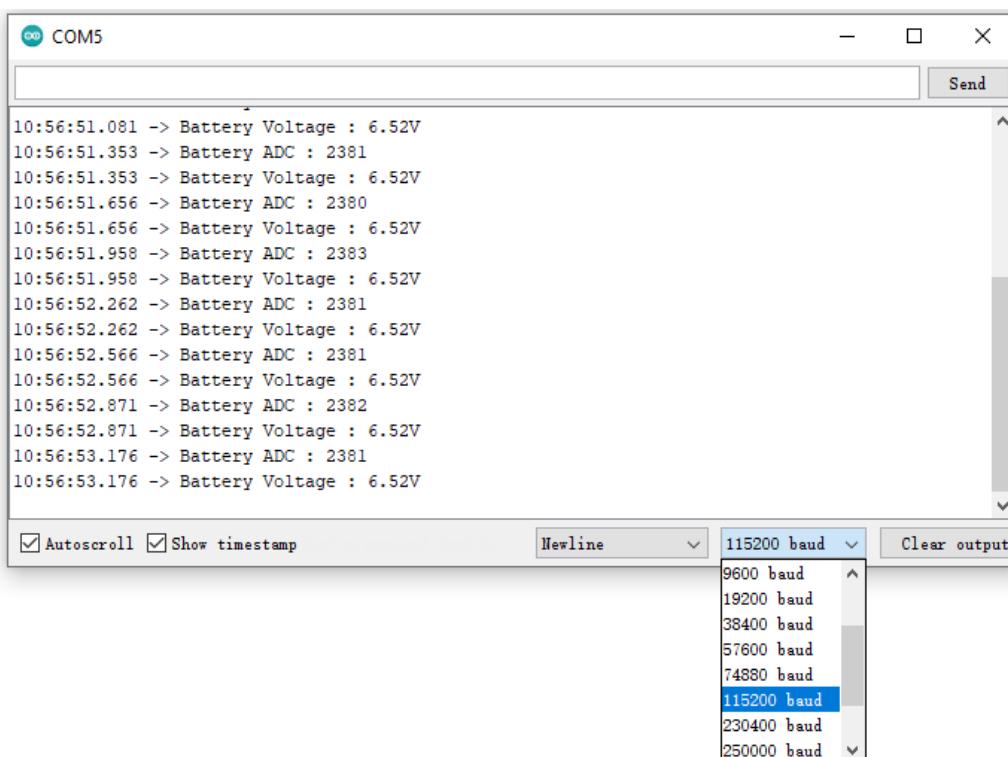
Need support? [✉ support.freenove.com](mailto:support.freenove.com)

```
void Set_Battery_Coefficient(float coefficient); //Set the partial pressure coefficient
```

Click "Upload" to upload the code to ESP32. After uploading successfully, click Serial Monitor



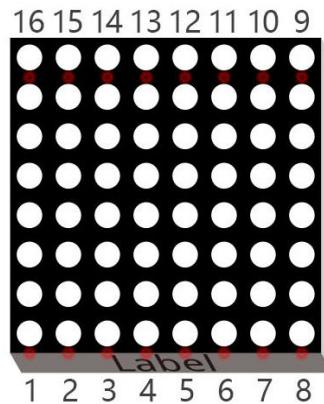
Set baud rate to 115200.



## 2.5 LED Matrix

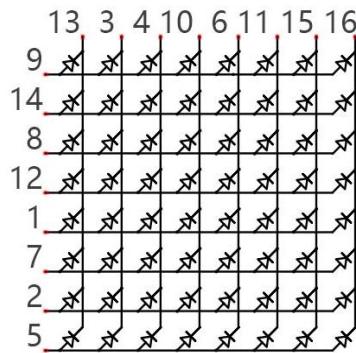
### LED Matrix

A LED matrix is a rectangular display module that consists of a uniform grid of LEDs. The following is an 8X8 monochrome LED matrix containing 64 LEDs (8 rows by 8 columns).

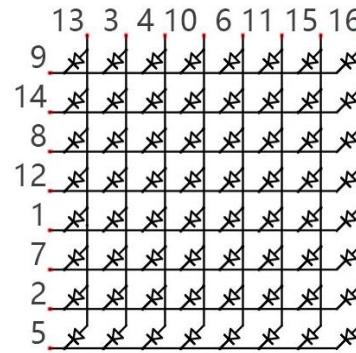


In order to facilitate the operation and reduce the number of ports required to drive this component, the positive poles of the LEDs in each row and negative poles of the LEDs in each column are respectively connected together inside the LED matrix module, which is called a common anode. There is another arrangement type. Negative poles of the LEDs in each row and the positive poles of the LEDs in each column are respectively connected together, which is called a common cathode.

Connection mode of common anode

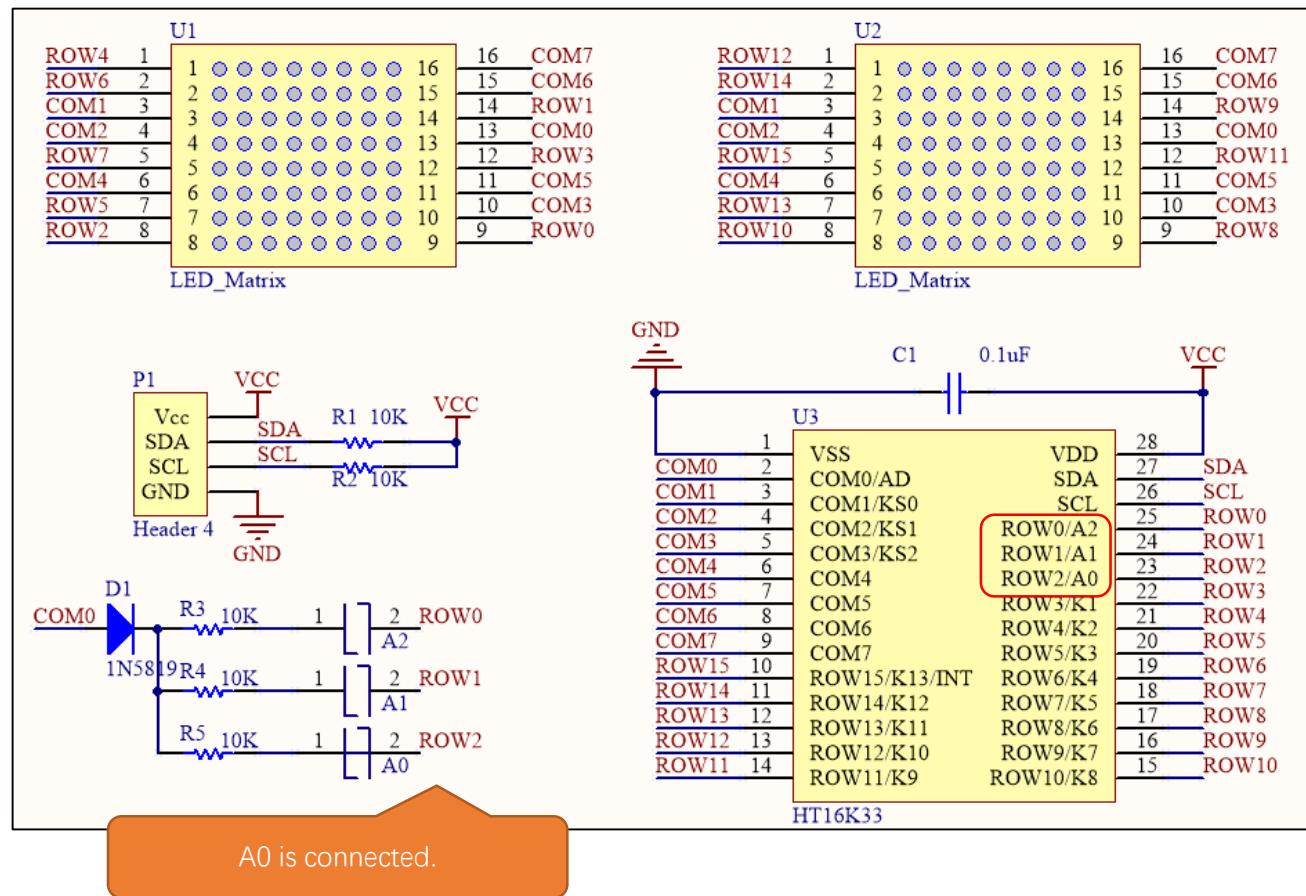


Connection mode of common cathode

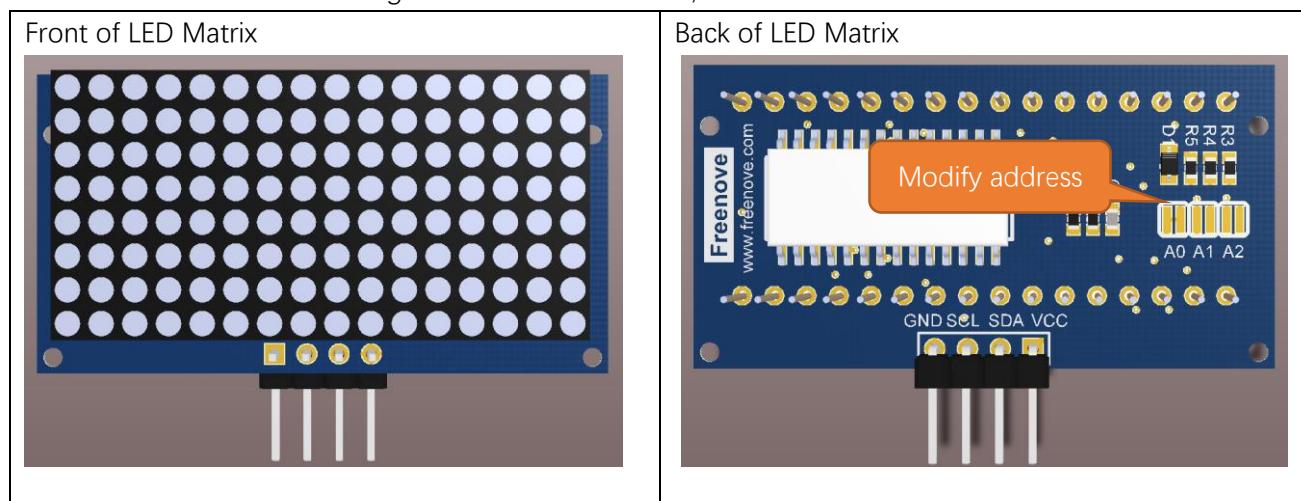


## Schematic

For this tutorial, the LED matrix module is individual and it is driven by IIC chip.



The LED matrix is common anode. As we can see from the schematic above, the anode of LED matrix is connected to ROWx of HT16K33 chip, and the cathode is connected to COMx. The address of HT16K33 chip is  $(0x70 + [A2:A0])$ , and the default address of LED matrix is 0x71. If you want to change the address, you can use a knife to cut the connecting line in the middle of A0, or connect A1/A2.



We divide the LED matrix into two sides and display “+” on the left and “o” on the right. As shown below, yellow stands for lit LED while other colors represent the OFF LED.

1																			
2					1	1								1	1				
3					1	1								1			1		
4			1	1	1	1	1	1					1					1	
5			1	1	1	1	1	1					1					1	
6			1	1									1			1			
7			1	1									1	1					
8																			

Below, the table on the left corresponds to the “+” above, and the table on the right corresponds to the “o” above.

Row	Binary	Hexadecimal
1	0000 0000	0x00
2	0001 1000	0x18
3	0001 1000	0x18
4	0111 1110	0x7e
5	0111 1110	0x7e
6	0001 1000	0x18
7	0001 1000	0x18
8	0000 0000	0x00

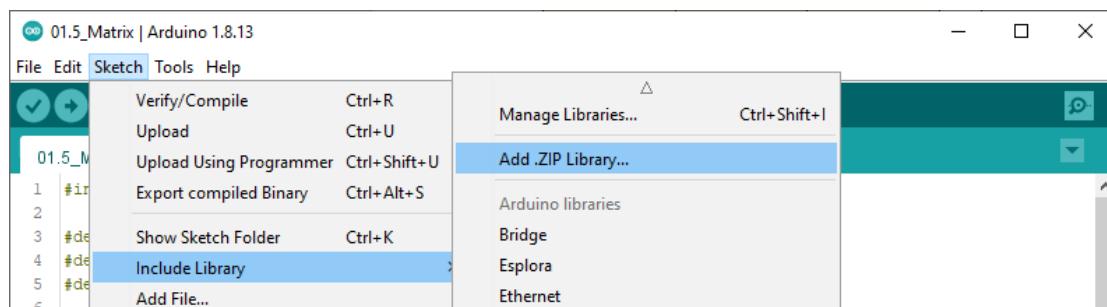
Row	Binary	Hexadecimal
1	0000 0000	0x00
2	0001 1000	0x18
3	0010 0100	0x24
4	0100 0010	0x42
5	0100 0010	0x42
6	0010 0100	0x24
7	0001 1000	0x18
8	0000 0000	0x00

## Sketch

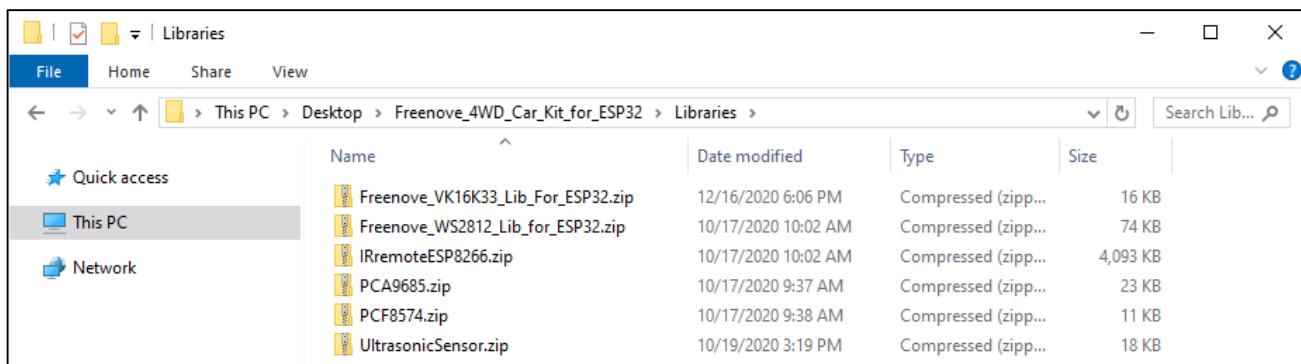
The LED matrix is controlled by HT16K33 chip. Therefore, before opening the program, we need to install Freenove\_VK16K33\_Lib\_For\_ESP32 library in advance.

[Install Freenove\\_VK16K33\\_Lib\\_For\\_ESP32 Library](#)

Click Sketch and select Add .ZIP Library in Include.



Select “Freenove\_VK16K33\_Lib\_For\_ESP32.zip” in the folder Libraries of the folder “Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32”.



### Install Processing

In this tutorial, we use Processing to build a simple Led Matrix platform.

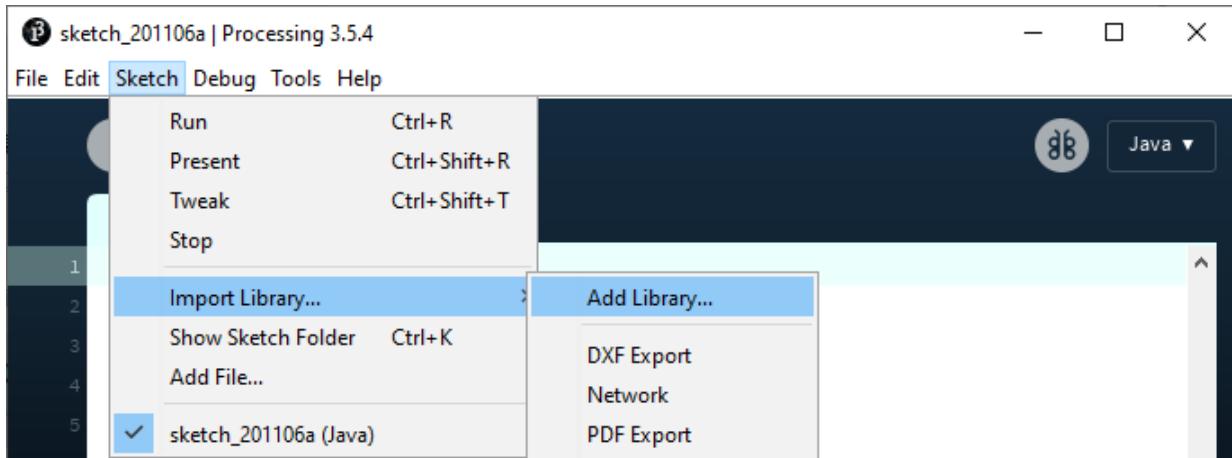
If you have not installed Processing, you can download it by clicking <https://processing.org/download/>. You can choose an appropriate version to download according to your PC system.

The screenshot shows the official Processing website at <https://processing.org>. The main navigation bar includes tabs for Processing, p5.js, Processing.py, Processing for Android, Processing for Pi, and Processing Foundation. The main content area features a large 'Processing' logo with a geometric background. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like Cover, Download, Donate, Exhibition, Reference, Libraries, Tools, Environment, Tutorials, Examples, Books, Overview, and People. The central part of the page is titled 'Download Processing'. It states: 'Processing is available for Linux, Mac OS X, and Windows. Select your choice to download the software below.' Below this, there's a large button for 'Windows 64-bit' and smaller links for 'Windows 32-bit', 'Linux 64-bit', and 'Mac OS X'. To the right of the download links, there's a note about changes in version 3.0 and a link to the list of revisions. At the bottom of the page, there's a note about supported platforms.

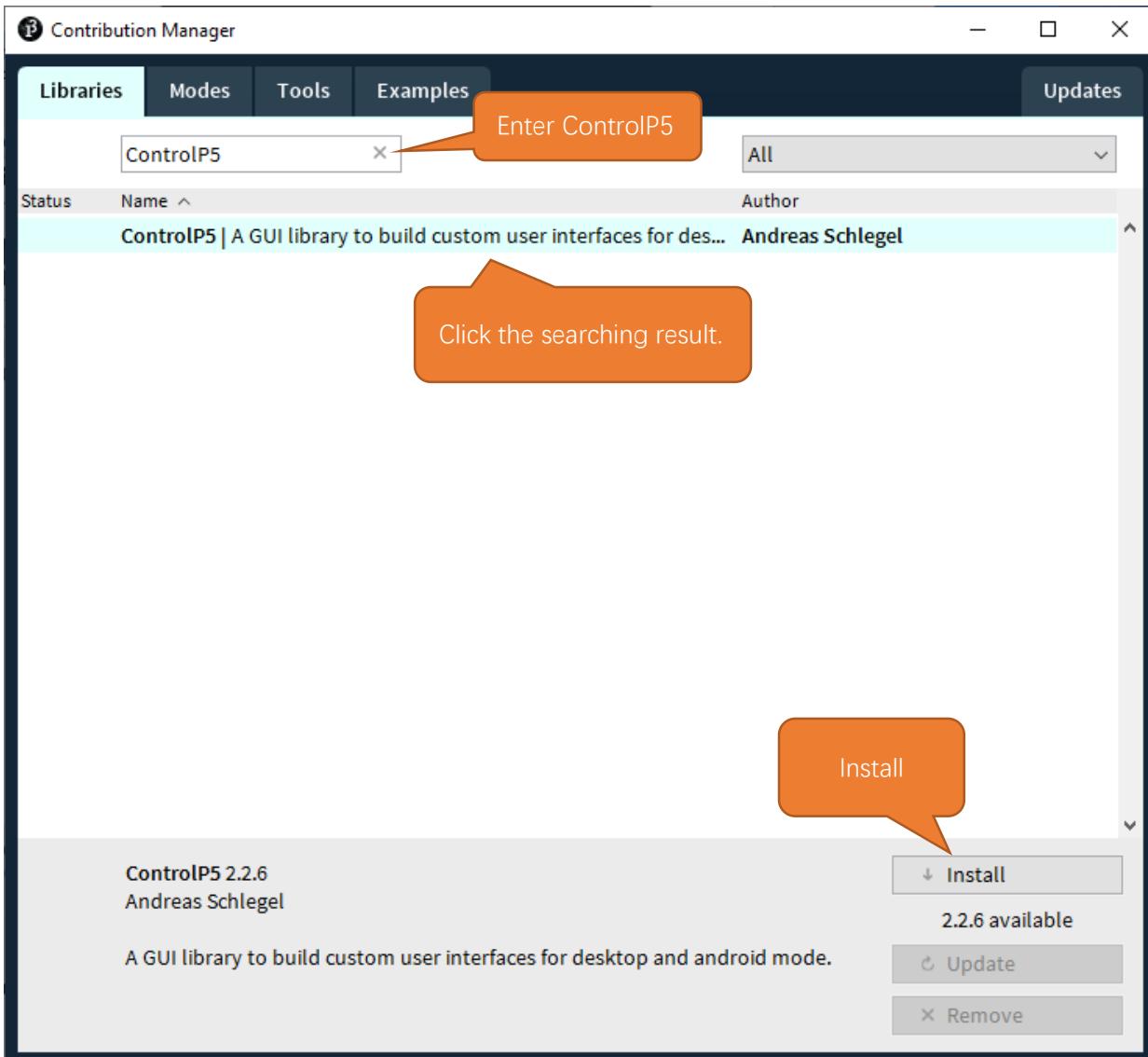
Unzip the downloaded file to your computer. Click "processing.exe" as the figure below to run this software.

core	2020/1/17 12:16
java	2020/1/17 12:17
lib	2020/1/17 12:16
modes	2020/1/17 12:16
tools	2020/1/17 12:16
processing.exe	2020/1/17 12:16
processing-java.exe	2020/1/17 12:16
revisions.txt	2020/1/17 12:16

In the interface of Processing, click Sketch on Menu bar, select “Import Library...” and then click “Add Library...”.

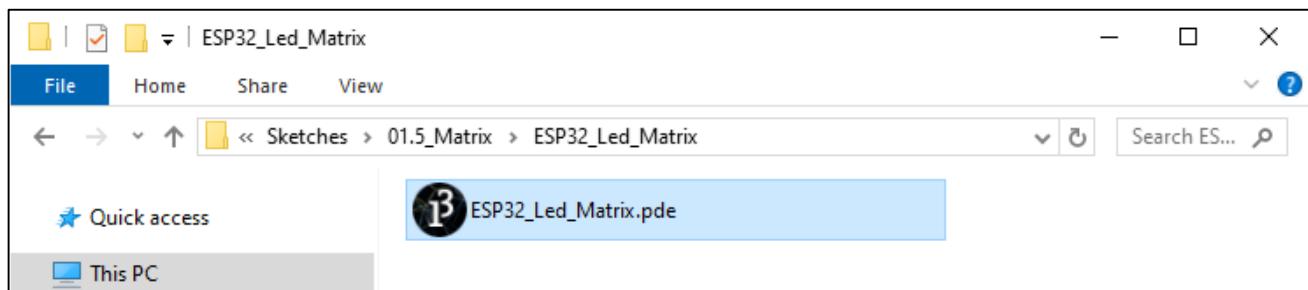


Enter “ControlP5” in the input field of the pop-up window. Click the searching result and then click “install”



When the installation finishes, restart Processing.

Open the folder ESP32\_Led\_Matrix in 01.5\_Matrix of the “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**”. Here we take Windows as an example. Click to open ESP32\_Led\_Matrix.pde.



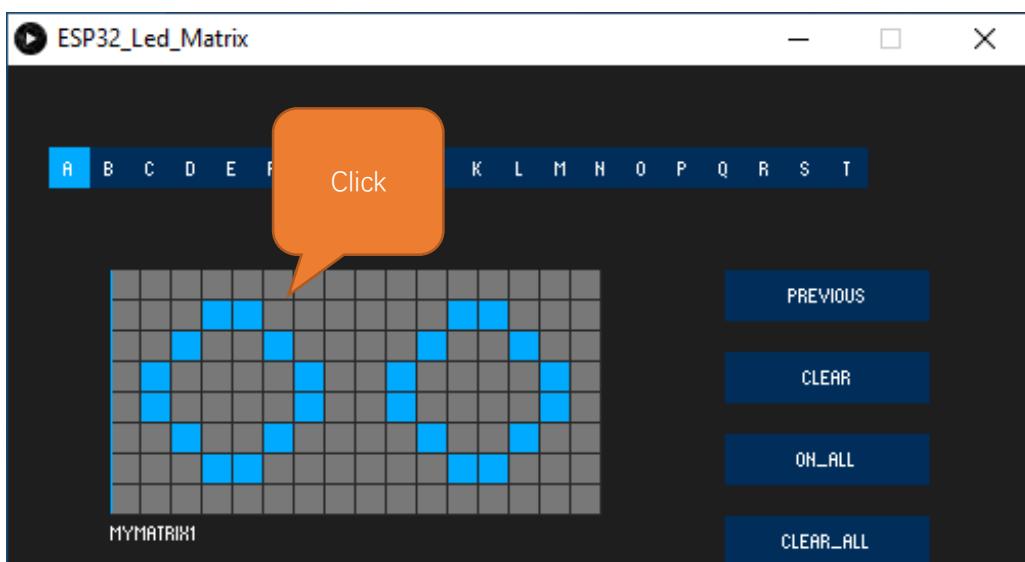
Click “Run”



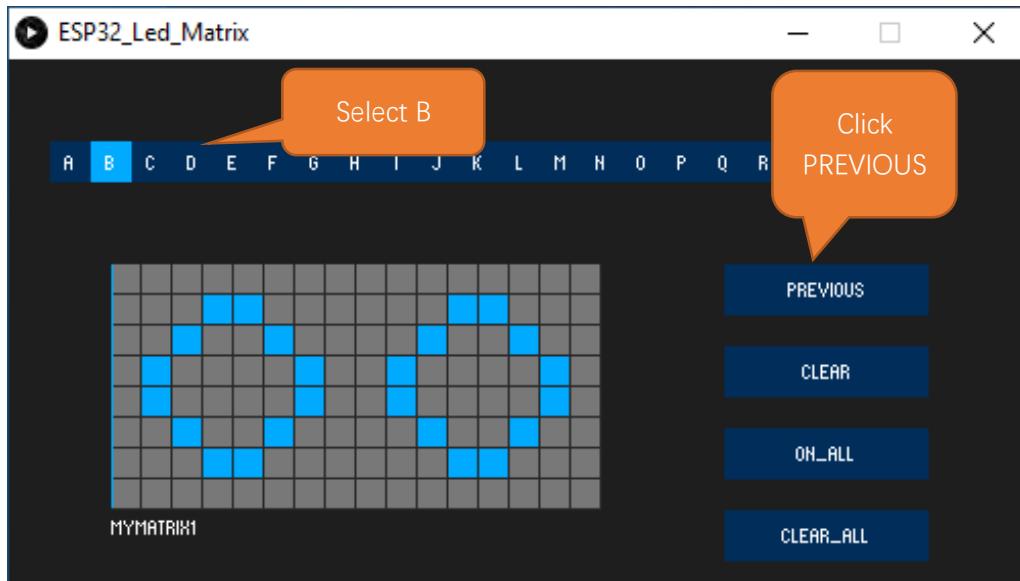
There are 20 pages from A to T. Select Page A.



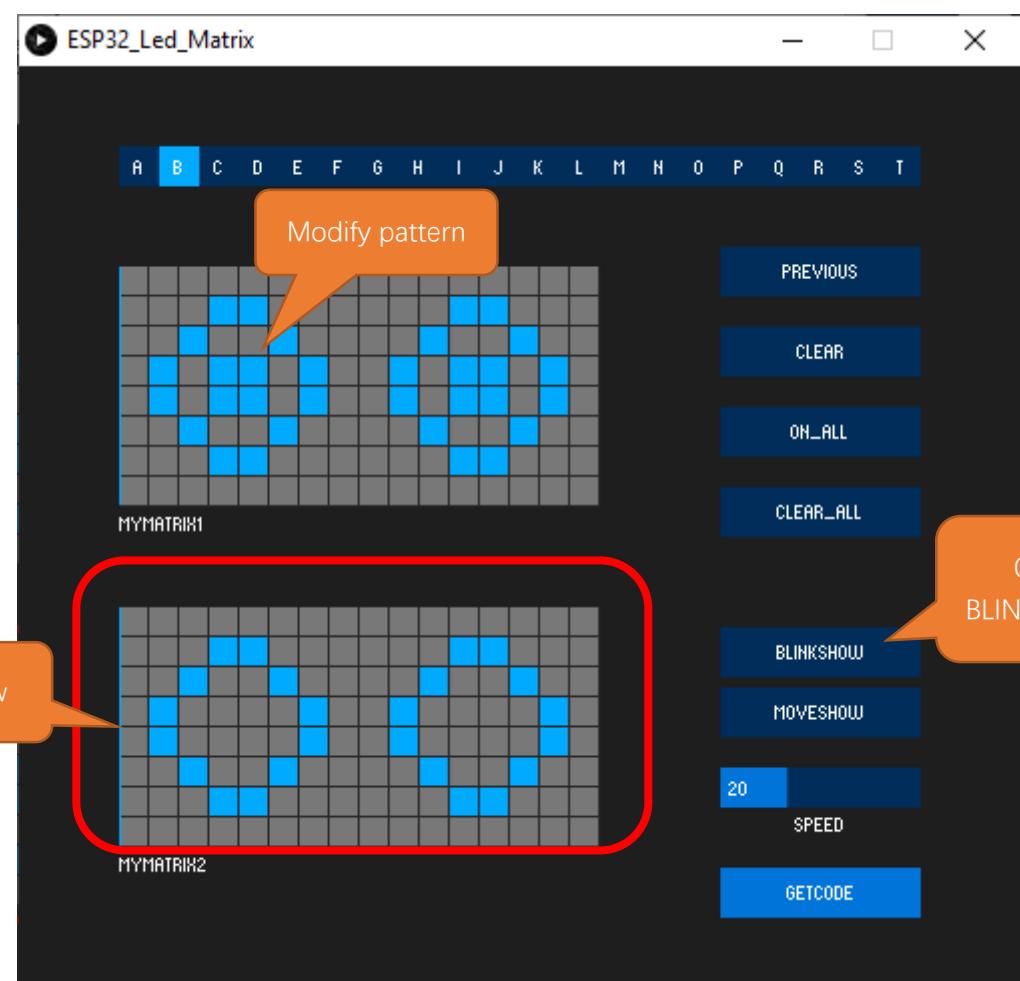
You can design your own pattern by clicking on the squares.



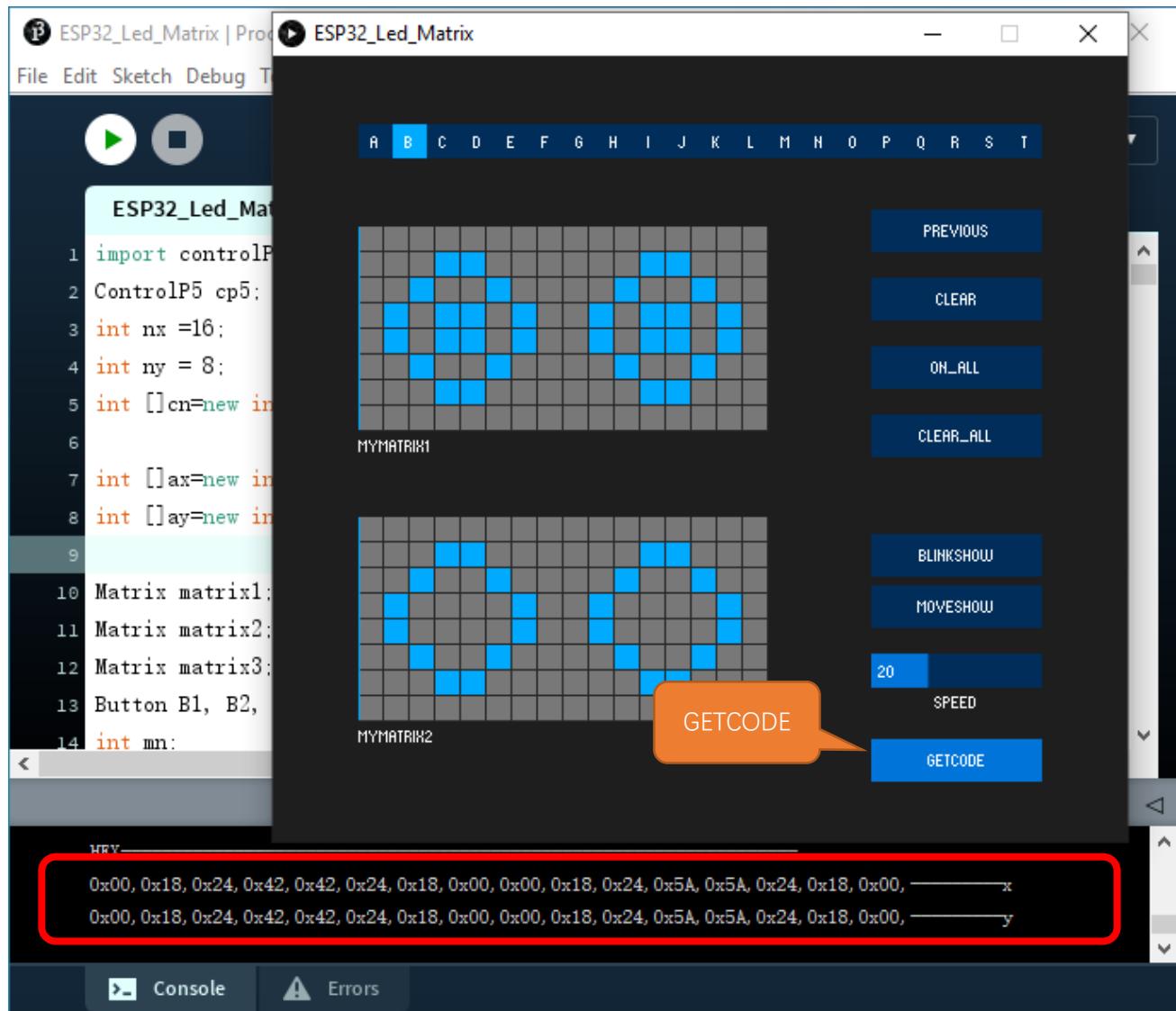
Next select Page B and click PREVIOUS. PREVIOUS will copy the previous pattern to B.



Click the squares to modify the pattern, and then click BLINKSHOW, you can browse the overlay effect of different pages.



Click GETCODE to generate array.



The data on the left of the LED matrix are stored together and end with "----x", and the data on the right are stored together and end with "----y". Copy these two sets of dot matrix data and replace the array content in "01.5\_Matrix.ino".

Open the folder “01.5\_Matrix” in the “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**” and double click “01.5\_Matrix.ino”

Code

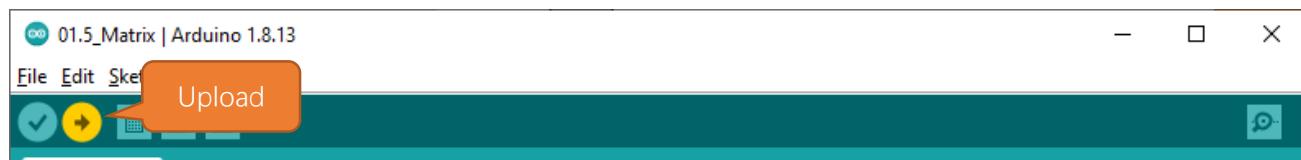
```

1 #include "Freenove_VK16K33_Lib_For_ESP32.h"
2
3 #define EMOTION_ADDRESS 0x70
4 #define EMOTION_SDA      13
5 #define EMOTION_SCL      14
6
7 Freenove_ESP32_VK16K33 matrix = Freenove_ESP32_VK16K33();
8
9 byte x_array[][][8] = { //Put the data into the left LED matrix
10   /////////////////////////////////
11   0x00, 0x18, 0x24, 0x42, 0x42, 0x24, 0x18, 0x00,
12   0x00, 0x18, 0x24, 0x5A, 0x5A, 0x24, 0x18, 0x00,
13   /////////////////////////////////
14 };
15
16 byte y_array[][][8] = { //Put the data into the right LED matrix
17   /////////////////////////////////
18   0x00, 0x18, 0x24, 0x42, 0x42, 0x24, 0x18, 0x00,
19   0x00, 0x18, 0x24, 0x5A, 0x5A, 0x24, 0x18, 0x00,
20   /////////////////////////////////
21 };
22
23 void setup()
24 {
25   matrix.init(EMOTION_ADDRESS, EMOTION_SDA, EMOTION_SCL);
26   matrix.setBlink(VK16K33_BLINK_OFF);
27 }
28
29 void loop()
30 {
31   int count = sizeof(x_array) / sizeof(x_array[0]);
32   for (int i = 0; i < count; i++)
33   {
34     matrix.showStaticArray(x_array[i], y_array[i]);
35     delay(500);
36   }
37 }
```

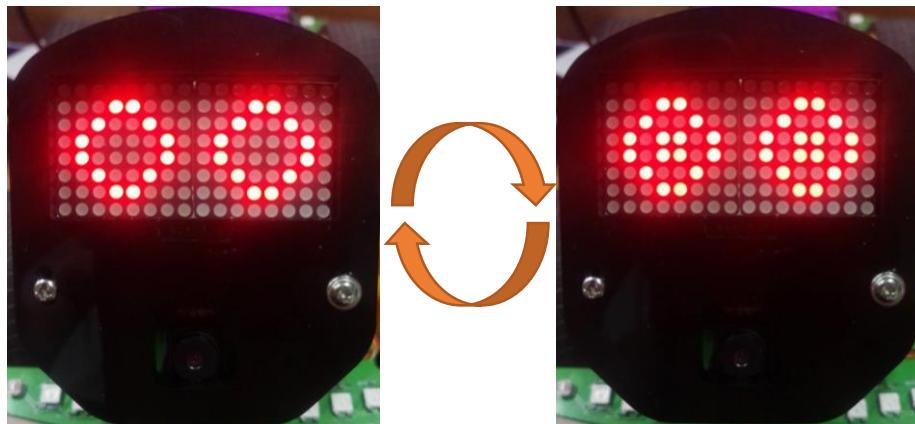
Replace the x array on  
the left

Replace the y array on  
the right

Copy the array generated by the auxiliary applet to the program, and then click upload.



You can see the LED matrix keep blinking like eyes.



### Code Explanation

Add the header file of LED matrix. Each time before controlling LED matrix, please add its header file first.

```
1 #include "Freenove_VK16K33_Lib_For_ESP32.h"
```

Apply for an Freenove\_ESP32\_VK16K33 object and name it matrix.

```
7 Freenove_ESP32_VK16K33 matrix = Freenove_ESP32_VK16K33();
```

Define IIC address and IIC pins of HT16K33 chip. Call init() function to initialize it and call setBlink() to set the LED matrix not blink.

```
3 #define EMOTION_ADDRESS 0x70
4 #define EMOTION_SDA      13
5 #define EMOTION_SCL      14
...
25   matrix.init(EMOTION_ADDRESS, EMOTION_SDA, EMOTION_SCL);
26   matrix.setBlink(VK16K33_BLINK_OFF);
```

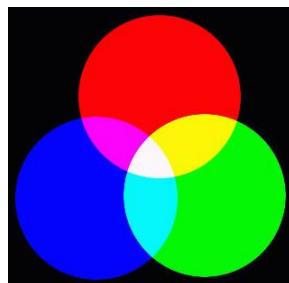
Define count to calculate the number of one-dimensional arrays contained in the two-dimensional x\_array, and use the for loop to call the showStaticArray() function to continuously display the content of LED matrix.

```
31 int count = sizeof(x_array) / sizeof(x_array[0]);
32 for (int i = 0; i < count; i++)
33 {
34     matrix.showStaticArray(x_array[i], y_array[i]);
35     delay(500);
36 }
```

## 2.6 WS2812

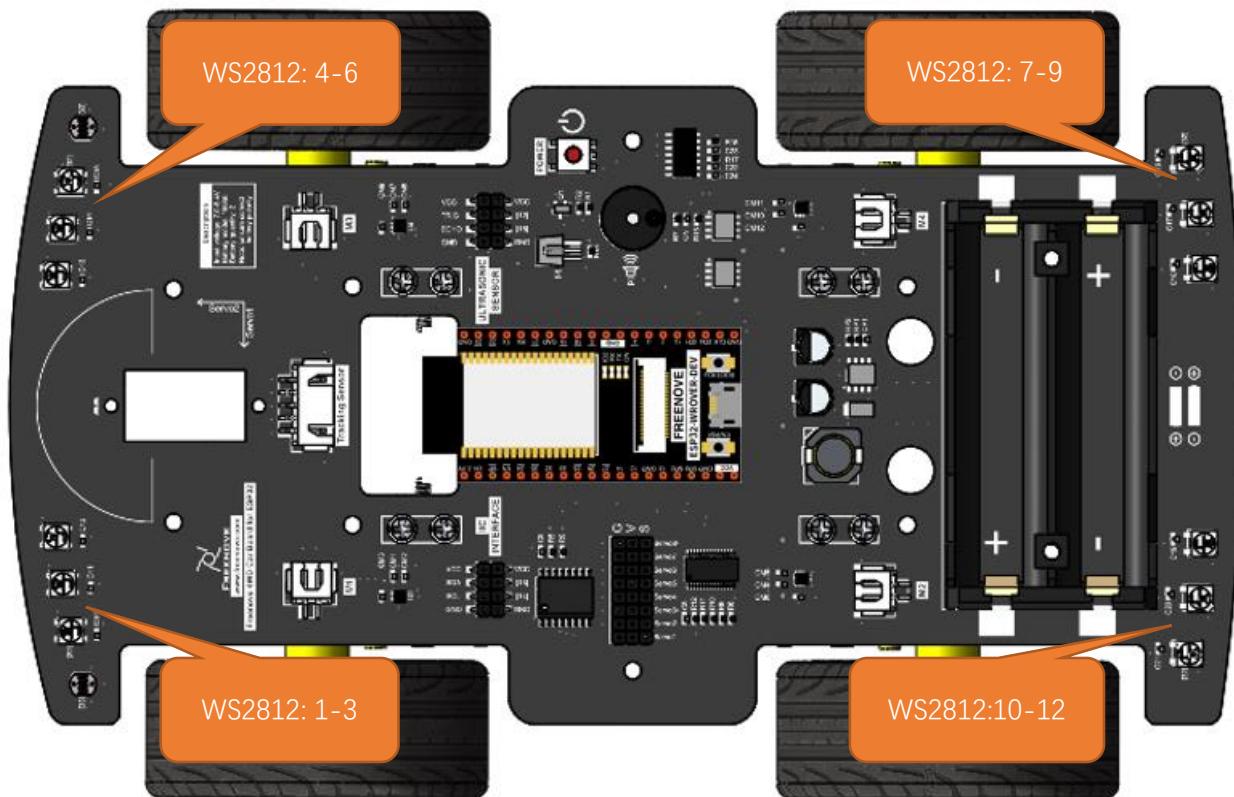
### WS2812

Red, green, and blue are called the three primary colors. When you combine these three primary colors of different brightness, it can produce almost all kinds of visible light.



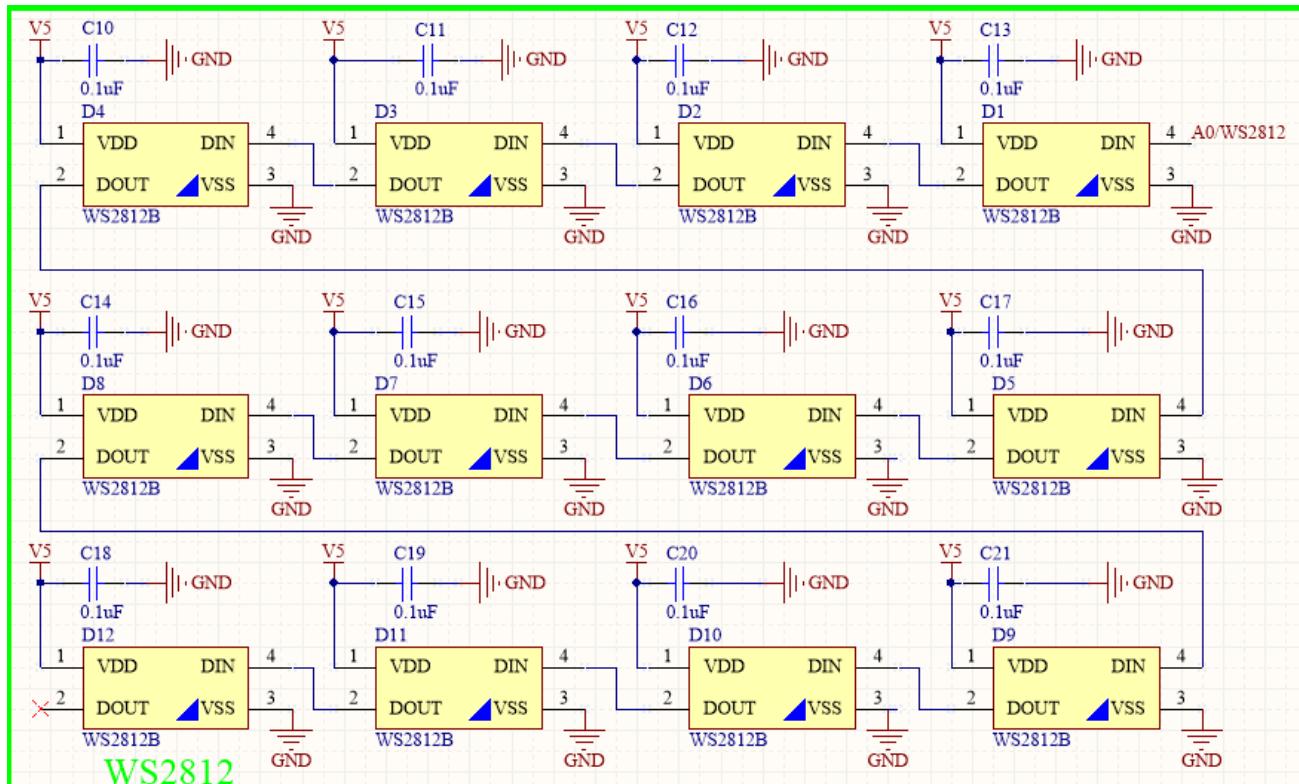
RGB

The LED of the car is composed of 12 WS2812, each of which is controlled by one pin and supports cascading. Each WS2812 can emit three basic colors of red, green and blue, and supports 256-level brightness adjustment, which means that each WS2812 can emit  $2^{24}=16,777,216$  different colors.



## Schematic

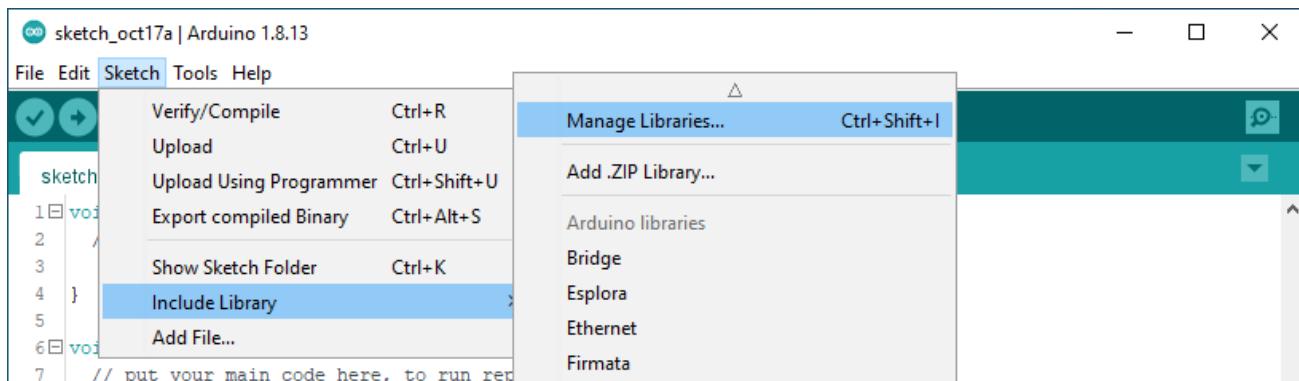
As shown below, the DOUT of each WS2812 is connected with DIN of the next WS2812, and the 12 WS2812 can be controlled to emit colorful colors by inputting control signals through A0/WS2812.



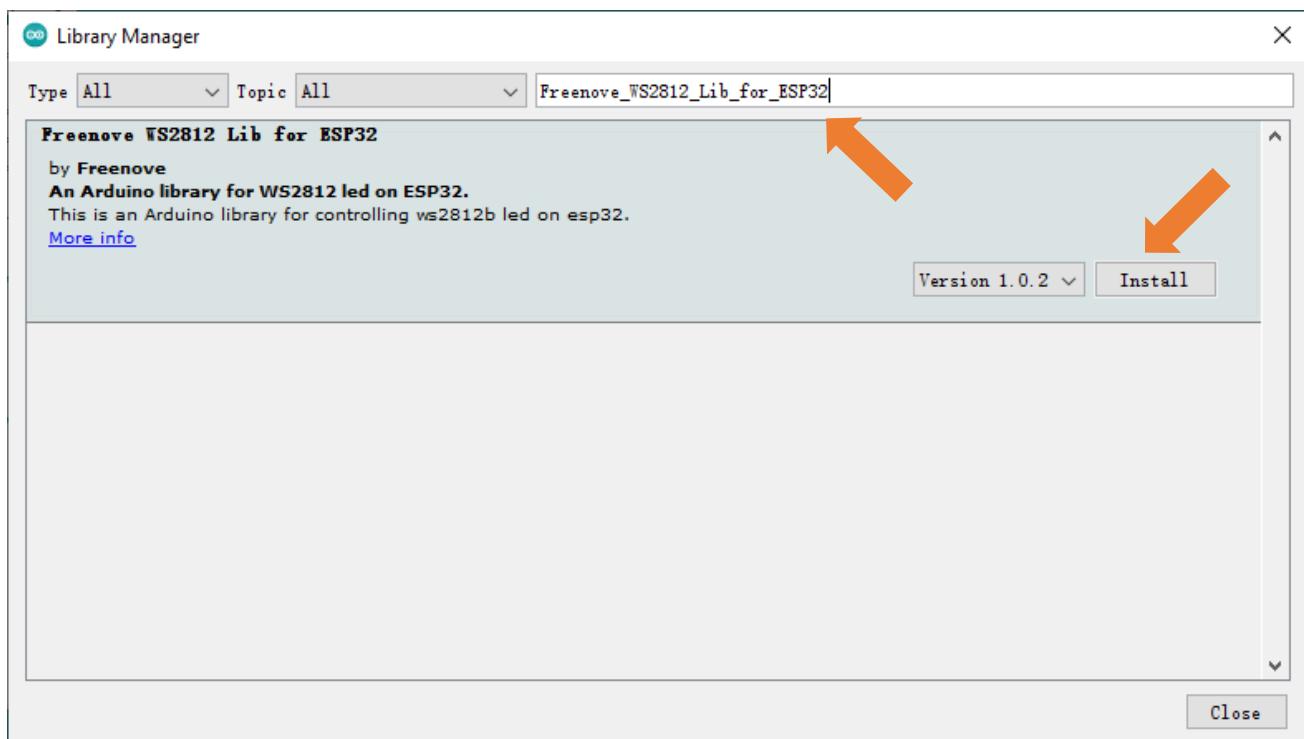
## Sketch

Before programming, please make sure the WS2812 driver library has been installed. If not, please install it as follows.

Open Arduino IDE, select Sketch on Menu bar, move the mouse to Include library and click Manage Libraries.



Enter Freenove\_WS2812\_Lib\_for\_ESP32 in the input field of the pop-up window, find it and then click Install.



Wait for the installation to finish.

Next we will download the code to ESP32 to test the LED. Open the folder "01.6\_WS2812" in the "Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches" and then double click "01.6\_WS2812.ino".

Name	Date modified	Type
00.0_Servo_90	10/20/2020 10:25 AM	File folder
01.1_Car_Move_and_Turn	10/20/2020 11:08 AM	File folder
01.2_Servo	10/20/2020 3:49 PM	File folder
01.3_Buzzer	10/20/2020 4:49 PM	File folder
01.4_Battery_level	10/23/2020 11:02 AM	File folder
01.5_Matrix	10/23/2020 11:03 AM	File folder
01.6_WS2812	10/23/2020 1:39 PM	File folder
02.1_Ultrasonic_Ranging	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
02.2_Ultrasonic_Ranging	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
02.3_Ultrasonic_Ranging_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
03.1_Tracking_Sensor	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
03.2_Track_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
04.1_Photosensitive	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
04.2_Photosensitive_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
05.1_IR_Receiver	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder
05.2_IR_Receiver_Car	10/17/2020 5:54 PM	File folder

## Code

```

1 #include "Freenove_WS2812_Lib_for_ESP32.h"
2
3 #define LEDS_COUNT 12 //Define the count of WS2812
4 #define LEDS_PIN 32 //Define the pin number for ESP32
5 #define CHANNEL 0 //Define the channels that control WS2812
6 Freenove_ESP32_WS2812 strip = Freenove_ESP32_WS2812(LEDS_COUNT, LEDS_PIN, CHANNEL, TYPE_GRB);
7
8 void setup() {
9     strip.begin(); //Initialize WS2812
10    strip.setBrightness(10); //Set the brightness of WS2812
11 }
12
13 void loop() {
14     for (int j = 0; j < 255; j += 2) {
15         for (int i = 0; i < LEDS_COUNT; i++) {
16             strip.setLedColorData(i, strip.Wheel((i * 256 / LEDS_COUNT + j) & 255)); //Set the color
17             of the WS2812
18         }
19         strip.show(); //Call WS2812 to display colors
20         delay(5);
21     }
22 }
```

Download the code to the ESP32, turn ON the power switch and the WS2812 on the car will emit lights like rainbow.

## Code Explanation:

Add the header file of WS2812. Each time before controlling WS2812, please add its header file.

```
1 #include "Freenove_WS2812_Lib_for_ESP32.h"
```

Set the number of WS2812, define the control pin and channel. Instantiate a WS2812 object and name it strip.

```

3 #define LEDS_COUNT 12 //Define the count of WS2812
4 #define LEDS_PIN 32 //Define the pin number for ESP32
5 #define CHANNEL 0 //Define the channels that control WS2812
6 Freenove_ESP32_WS2812 strip = Freenove_ESP32_WS2812(LEDS_COUNT, LEDS_PIN, CHANNEL, TYPE_GRB);
```

Initialize WS2812, set their brightness to be 10. The range of brightness is 0-255.

```

9     strip.begin(); //Initialize WS2812
10    strip.setBrightness(10); //Set the brightness of WS2812
```

Set the color of WS2812. Note: The color will not be displayed immediately after it is set.

```
16    strip.setLedColorData(i, strip.Wheel((i * 256 / LEDS_COUNT + j) & 255));
```

Display the color of WS2812. After setting the color, you need to call show function to display it.

```
18    strip.show();
```

# Chapter 3 Ultrasonic Obstacle Avoidance Car

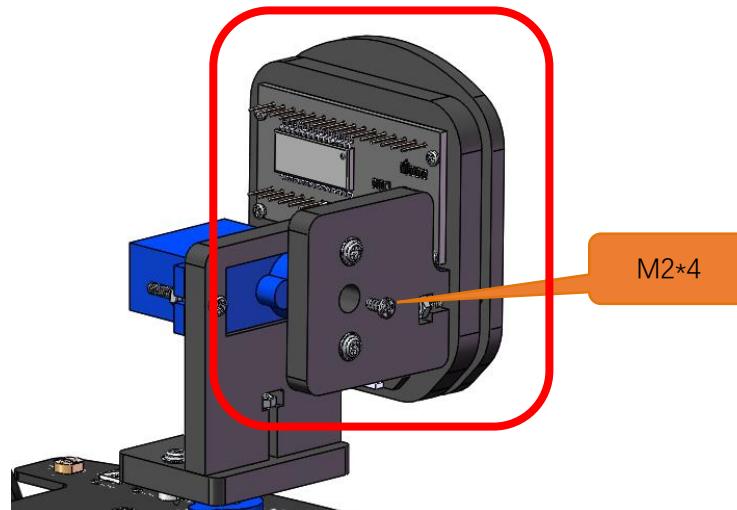
This chapter requires to replace the head pan-tilt. Please follow the instructions below to replace the head of the car with an ultrasonic head before use.

In the whole tutorial, only Chapter 3 uses the ultrasonic pan-tilt. Please replace the head pan-tilt back to the [LED matrix](#) after finishing this chapter.

## 3.1 Ultrasonic Module

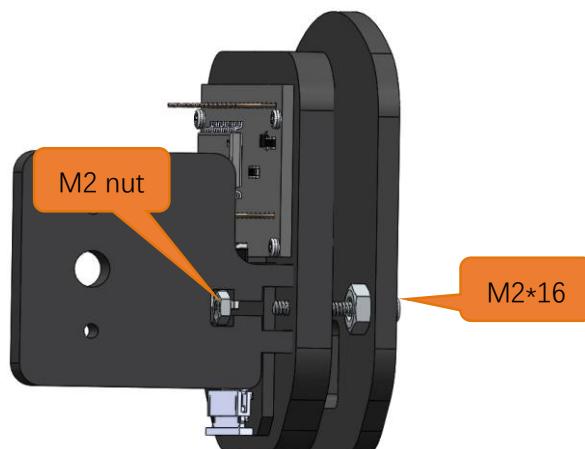
### Replace Pan-tilt

Step 1



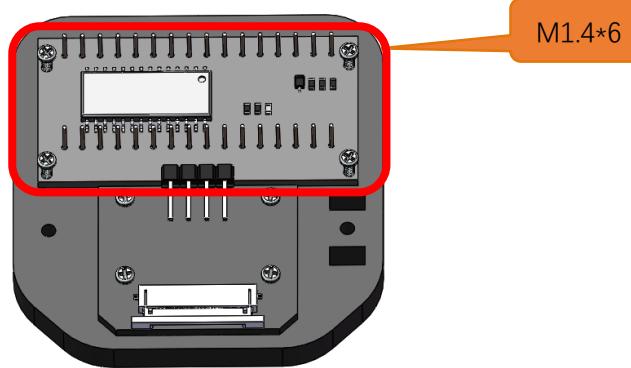
Remove M2\*4 screws to uninstall the pan-tilt.

Step 2



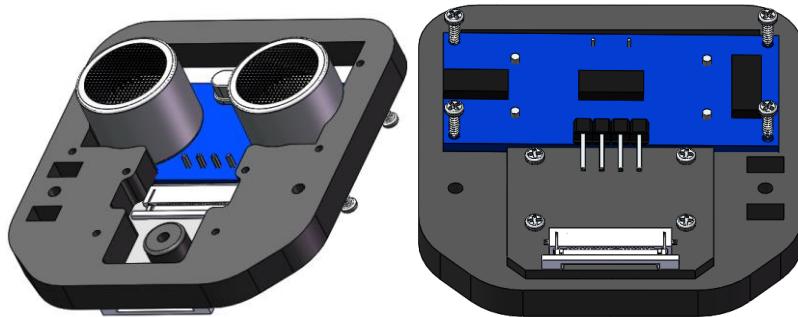
Remove the M2\*16 screws and M2 nuts on both sides of the Pan-tilt.

## Step 3



Remove the 4 M1.4\*6 screws on the LED matrix module.

## Step 4



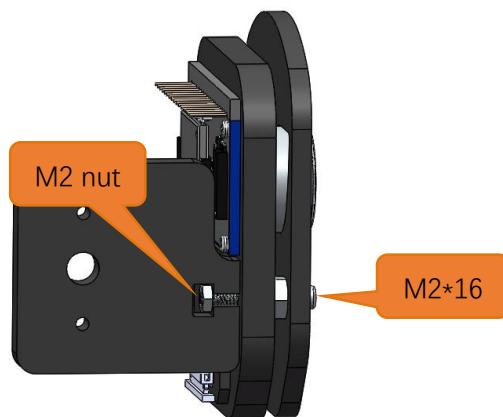
Use 4 M1.4\*6 screws to fix the ultrasonic module to the Pan-tilt.

## Step 5



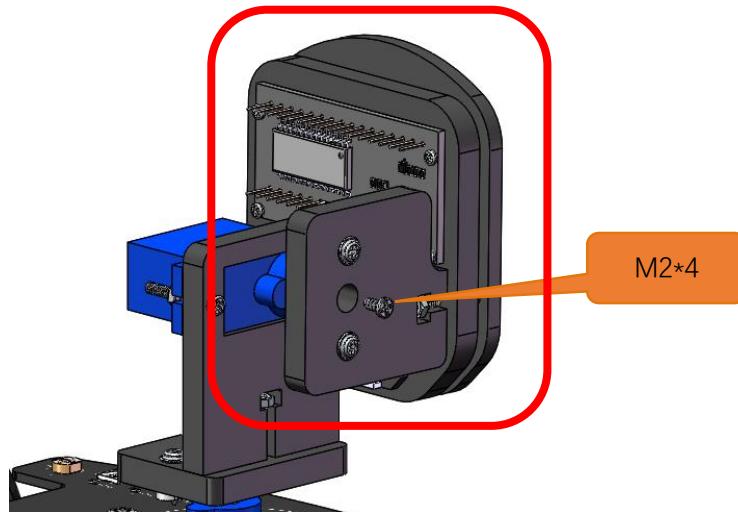
Install M2\*16 screws and M2 nuts on both sides of the Pan-tilt.

## Step 6



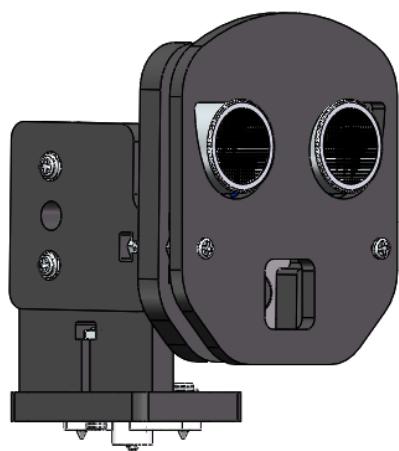
Use 1 M2\*16 and 1 M2 nut to fix the three acrylic boards together.

## Step 7

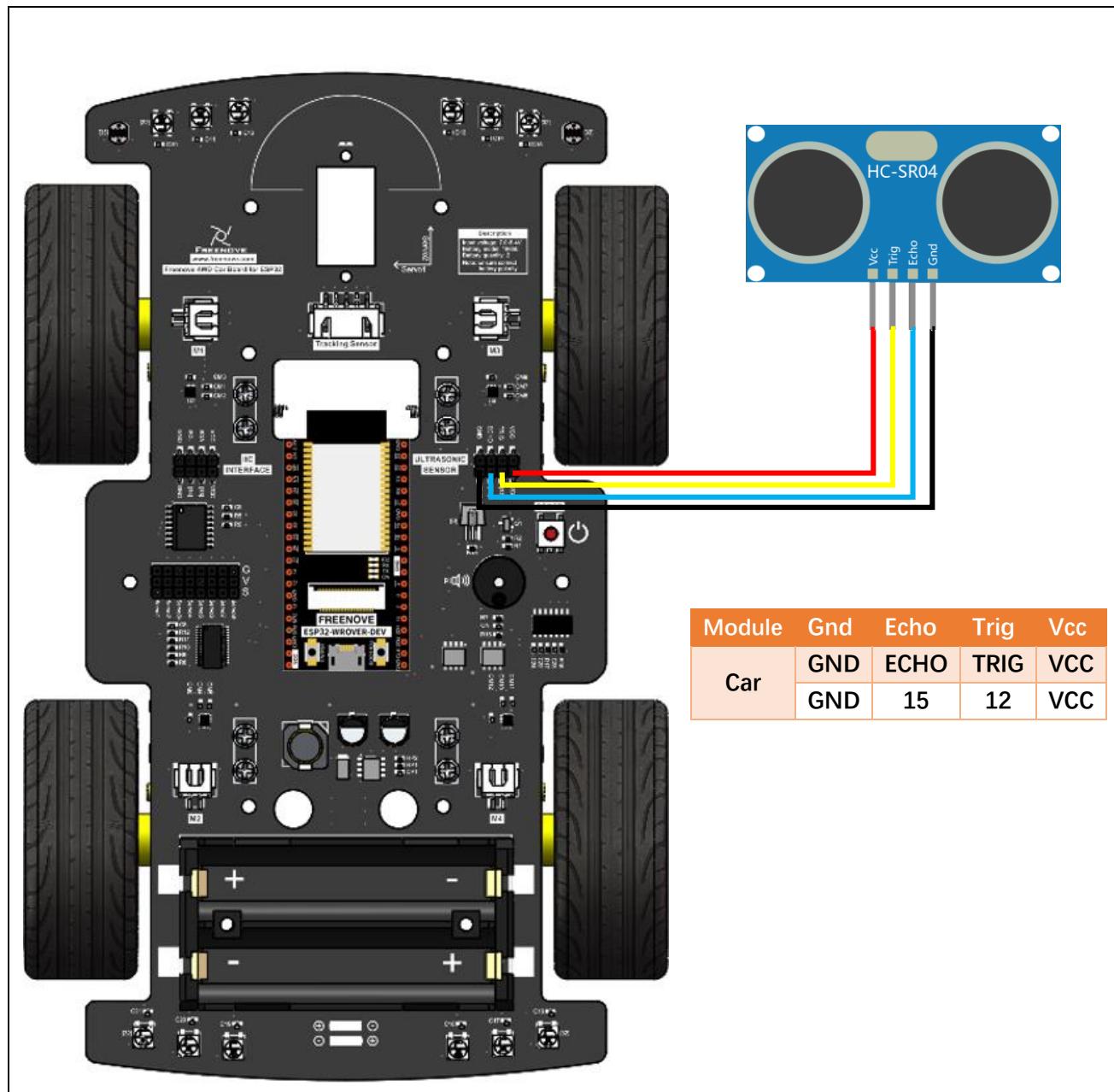


Use M2\*4 screws to fix the ultrasonic pan-tilt to the servo motor 2. Please note that you need to adjust the servo motor to a position of 90 degrees before fixing the pan-tilt to it.

After finished

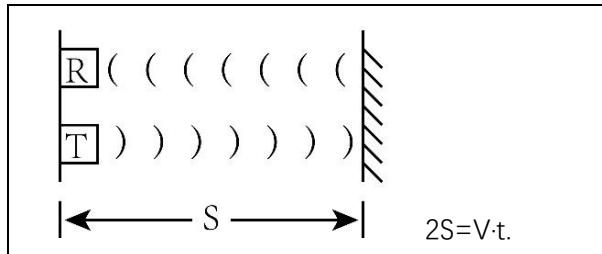


## Wiring of the Pan-tilt

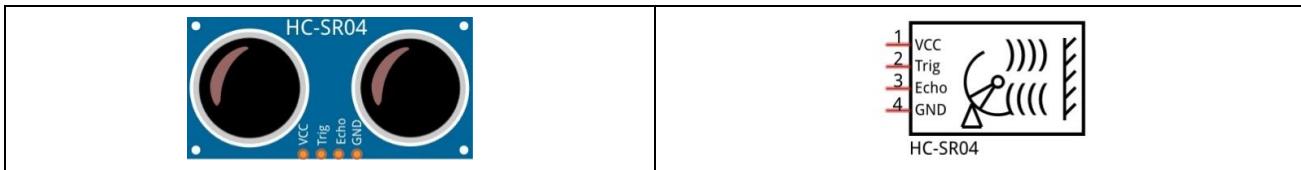


## Ultrasonic Module

The ultrasonic ranging module uses the principle that ultrasonic waves will be sent back when encounter obstacles. We can measure the distance by counting the time interval between sending and receiving of the ultrasonic waves, and the time difference is the total time of the ultrasonic wave's journey from being transmitted to being received. Because the speed of sound in air is a constant, about  $v=340\text{m/s}$ , we can calculate the distance between the ultrasonic ranging module and the obstacle:  $s=vt/2$ .



The HC-SR04 ultrasonic ranging module integrates both an ultrasonic transmitter and a receiver. The transmitter is used to convert electrical signals (electrical energy) into high frequency (beyond human hearing) sound waves (mechanical energy) and the function of the receiver is opposite of this. The picture and the diagram of the HC-SR04 ultrasonic ranging module are shown below:



Pin description:

Pin	Description
VCC	Power supply pin
Trig	Trigger pin
Echo	Echo pin
GND	GND

### Technical specs:

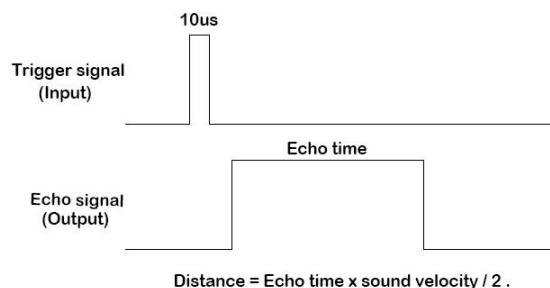
Working voltage: 5V

Working current: 12mA

Minimum measured distance: 2cm

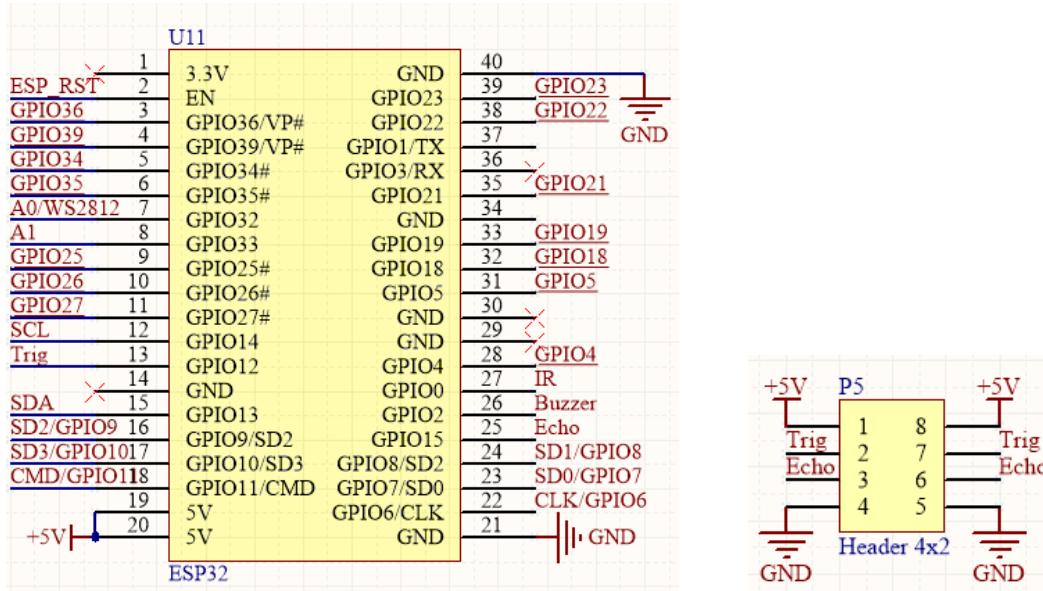
Maximum measured distance: 200cm

Instructions for use: output a high-level pulse in Trig pin lasting for least 10us, the module begins to transmit ultrasonic waves. At the same time, the Echo pin is pulled up. When the module receives the returned ultrasonic waves from encountering an obstacle, the Echo pin will be pulled down. The duration of high level in the Echo pin is the total time of the ultrasonic wave from transmitting to receiving,  $s=vt/2$ .



## Schematic

The ultrasonic module is located at the front of the car and is connected to the ESP32 development board by means of wiring. As can be seen from the figure below, ESP32 uses GPIO12 and GPIO15 to control the Trig and Echo pins of the ultrasonic module.



## Sketch

When the power of the car is turned ON, every module will be initialized and the servo motor will rotate to 90°. The ultrasonic data will be obtained and printed through serial port as the servo motor rotates.

Open the folder “02.1\_Ultrasonic\_Ranging” in “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**” and double click “02.1\_Ultrasonic\_Ranging.ino”

### Code

```

1 #include <Arduino.h>
2 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
3
4 void setup() {
5   Serial.begin(115200); //Open the serial port and set the baud rate to 115200
6   Ultrasonic_Setup(); //Ultrasonic module initialization
7   PCA9685_Setup(); //Servo motor initialization
8   Servo_1_Angle(90); //Set the initial value of Servo 1 to 90 degrees
9   Servo_2_Angle(90); //Set the initial value of Servo 2 to 90 degrees
10  delay(500); //Wait for the servo to arrive at the specified location
11 }
12
13 void loop() {
14   Servo_1_Angle(150); //Turn servo 1 to 150 degrees
15   Serial.print("Distance: " + String(Get_Sonar()) + "\n"); //Print ultrasonic distance

```

```

16   delay(500);
17
18   Servo_1_Angle(90); //Turn servo 1 to 90 degrees
19   Serial.print("Distance: " + String(Get_Sonar()) + "\n");//Print ultrasonic distance
20   delay(500);
21
22   Servo_1_Angle(30); //Turn servo 1 to 30 degrees
23   Serial.print("Distance: " + String(Get_Sonar()) + "\n");//Print ultrasonic distance
24   delay(500);
25
26   Servo_1_Angle(90); //Turn servo 1 to 90 degrees
27   Serial.print("Distance: " + String(Get_Sonar()) + "\n");//Print ultrasonic distance
28   delay(500);
29 }
```

#### Code Explanation:

Initialize ultrasonic module and PCA9685 chip.

6	Ultrasonic_Setup(); //Ultrasonic module initialization
7	PCA9685_Setup(); //Servo motor initialization

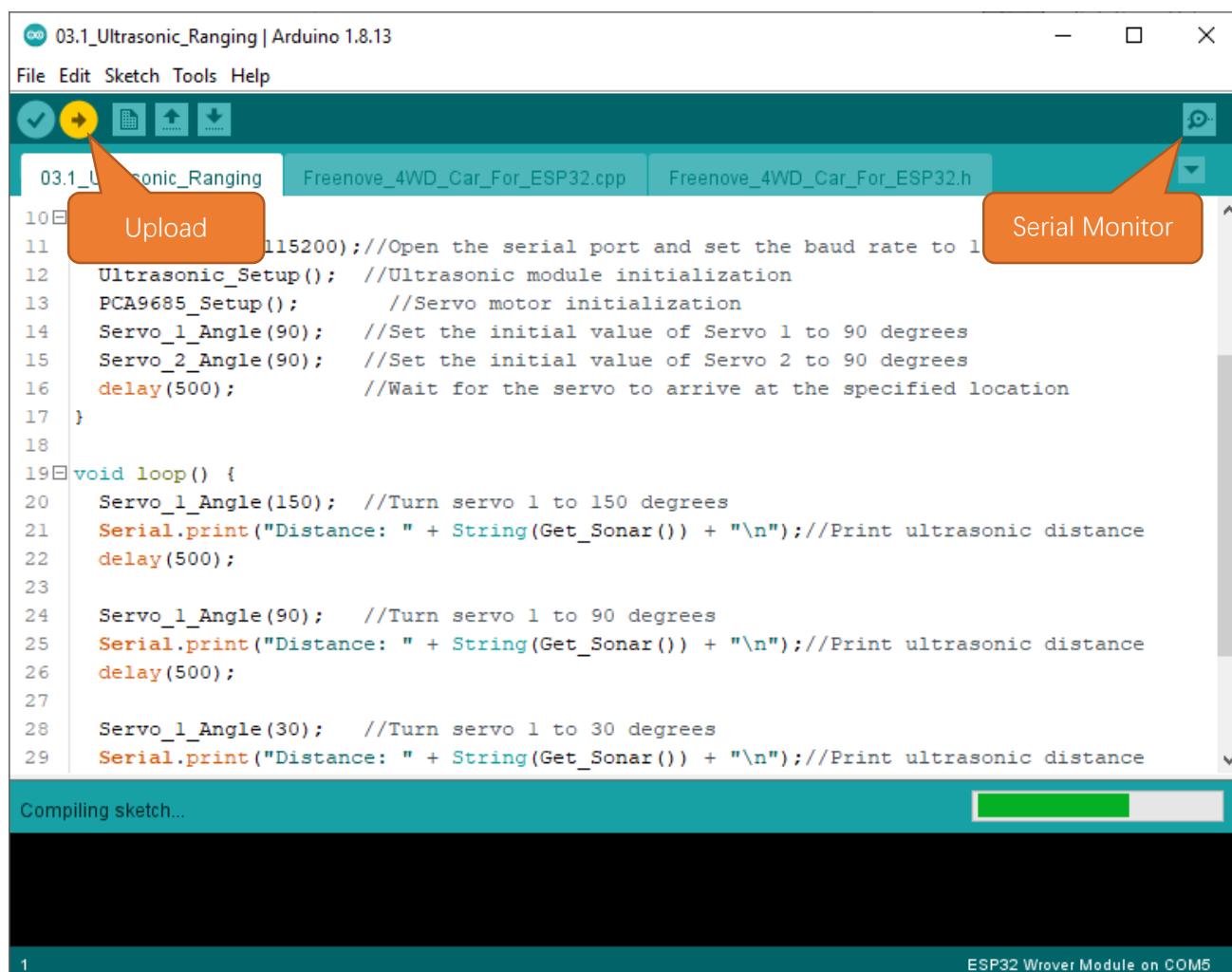
Obtain the distance between ultrasonic module and the obstacle and return a real number data in cm.

15	Get_Sonar()
----	-------------

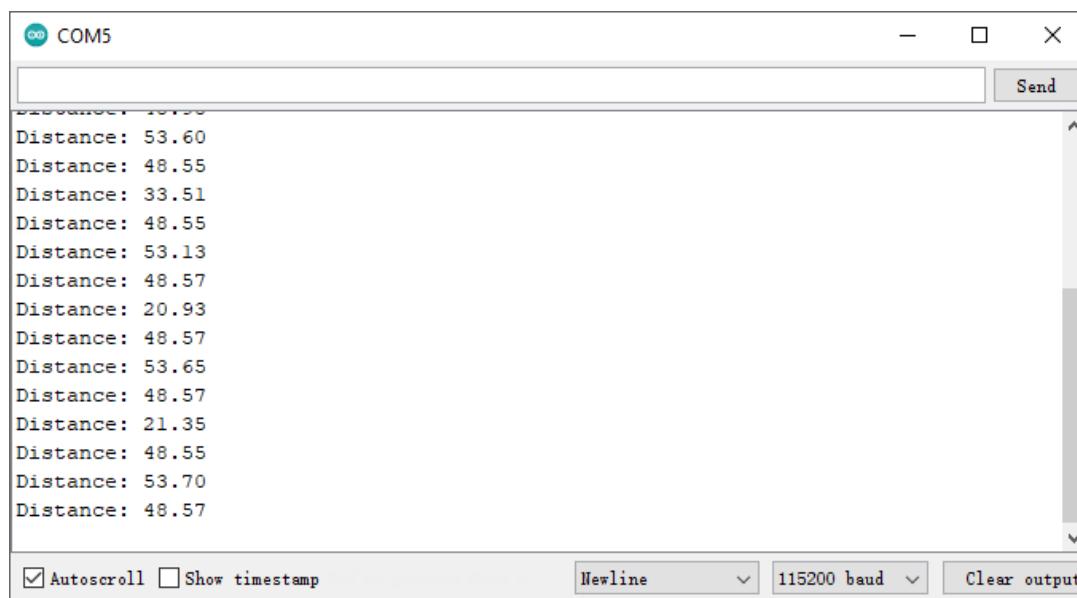
Rotate the angle of the servo motor 1 and cooperate with the ultrasonic module to obtain distance data.

14	Servo_1_Angle(150); //Turn servo 1 to 150 degrees
...	...
18	Servo_1_Angle(90); //Turn servo 1 to 90 degrees
...	...
22	Servo_1_Angle(30); //Turn servo 1 to 30 degrees
...	...
26	Servo_1_Angle(90); //Turn servo 1 to 90 degrees

Click “Upload” to upload the code to ESP32. After uploading successfully, click Serial Monitor.



Set the baud rate as 115200.



## 3.2 Ultrasonic car

After starting the car, the ultrasound acquires data in various directions, makes judgments based on the data in each direction, and controls the car to avoid obstacles.

### Sketch

Open the folder “02.2\_Ultrasonic\_Ranging\_Car” in “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**” and double click “02.2\_Ultrasonic\_Ranging\_Car.ino”.

#### Code

```

1 #include <Arduino.h>
2 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
3
4 #define OBSTACLE_DISTANCE      40
5 #define OBSTACLE_DISTANCE_LOW  20
6 int distance[4];      //Storage of ultrasonic data
7
8 void setup() {
9     Ultrasonic_Setup(); //Initialize the ultrasonic module
10    PCA9685_Setup();   //PCA9685 chip initializes
11 }
12
13 void loop()
14 {
15     get_distance(); //Get multiple Angle distance data
16     //There is no obstacle within 40cm of the front of the car
17     if (distance[1] > OBSTACLE_DISTANCE) {
18         //There is an obstacle on the right
19         if (distance[0] >= distance[2] && distance[2] < OBSTACLE_DISTANCE_LOW)
20             Motor_Move(-1000, -1000, 2000, 2000);
21         //There is an obstacle on the left
22         else if (distance[0] < distance[2] && distance[0] < OBSTACLE_DISTANCE_LOW)
23             Motor_Move(2000, 2000, -1000, -1000);
24         else //There are no obstacles around
25             Motor_Move(1000, 1000, 1000, 1000);
26         delay(20);
27     }
28     else if (distance[1] < OBSTACLE_DISTANCE) { //There is an obstacle ahead
29         Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);                  //Stop the car to judge the situation
30         get_distance();
31         if (distance[1] < OBSTACLE_DISTANCE_LOW) //The car got too close to the obstacle
32             Motor_Move(-1000, -1000, -1000, -1000);
}

```

```

33     else if (distance[0] < distance[2])      //There is also an obstacle on the left
34         Motor_Move(2000, 2000, -2000, -2000);
35     else if (distance[0] > distance[2])      //There is also an obstacle on the right
36         Motor_Move(-2000, -2000, 2000, 2000);
37     delay(200);
38 }
39 }
40
41 //Get distance values for different angles
42 void get_distance(int car_mode)
43 {
44     int add_angle=30;
45     if(car_mode==1)
46         add_angle=0;
47     else
48         add_angle=30;
49     Servo_2_Angle(90);
50     Servo_1_Angle(120+add_angle);
51     delay(100);
52     distance[0] = Get_Sonar(); //Get the data on the left
53     Servo_1_Angle(90);
54     delay(100);
55     distance[1] = Get_Sonar(); //Get the data in the middle
56     Servo_1_Angle(60-add_angle);
57     delay(100);
58     distance[2] = Get_Sonar(); //Get the data on the right
59     Servo_1_Angle(90);
60     delay(100);
61     distance[1] = Get_Sonar(); //Get the data in the middle
62 }
```

#### Code Explanation:

Define an array to store the distance data of the front left, middle, and front right of the car

6	<code>int distance[4]; //Storage of ultrasonic data</code>
---	--

The function to get the distance between obstacles and cars. When car\_mode is 1, the scanning range is 60-120 degrees; when car\_mode is 2, the scanning range is 30-150 degrees.

41	<code>//Get distance values for different angles</code>
42	<code>void get_distance(int car_mode)</code>
...	<code>{...}</code>

Control the movement function of the car, the parameter range is -4095-4095. When the parameter is a positive number, the motor rotates forward, and vice versa. The greater the absolute value of the parameter, the more powerful the car will be.

	<code>Motor_Move(M1, M2, M3, M4)</code>
--	---

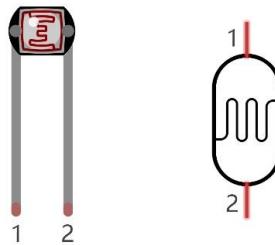
# Chapter 4 Light Tracing Car

## 4.1 Photoresistor ADC

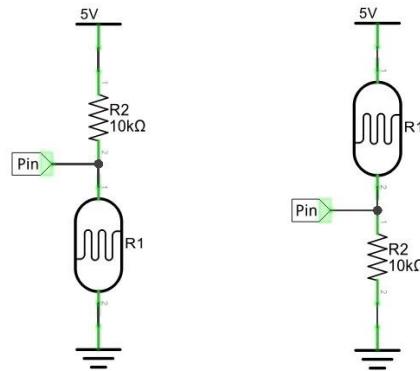
The photoresistor is very sensitive to the amount of light present. We can use this feature to make a light-tracing car. The car is controlled to turn toward the light source by reading the ADC values of the two photoresistors at the head of the car. Before we start, let us learn how to read the photoresistor value.

### Photoresistor

A photoresistor is simply a light sensitive resistor. It is an active component that decreases resistance with respect to receiving luminosity (light) on the component's light sensitive surface. A photoresistor's resistance value will change in proportion to the ambient light detected. With this characteristic, we can use a photoresistor to detect light intensity. The photoresistor and its electronic symbol are as follows.



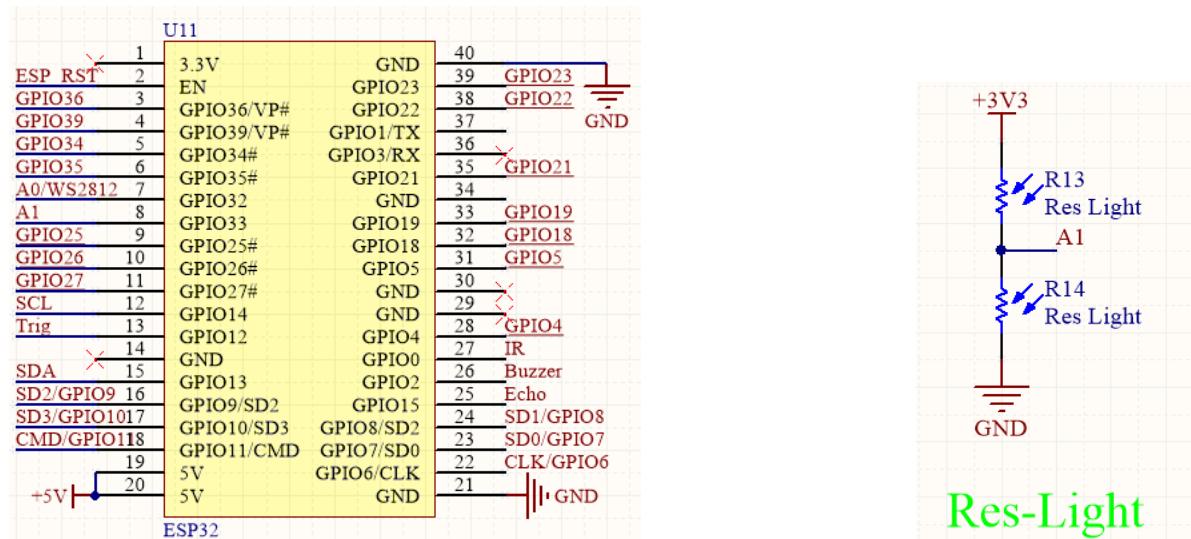
The circuit below is used to detect the change of a photoresistor's resistance value:



In the above circuit, when a photoresistor's resistance value changes due to a change in light intensity, the voltage between the photoresistor and resistor R1 will also change. Therefore, the intensity of the light can be obtained by measuring this voltage.

## Schematic

The photoresistors are distributed on both sides of the car's head, and the ADC value collection range of A1 is 0-4095. It can be seen from the circuit that when the brightness of the light received by the photoresistor R13 and R14 is the same, the voltage at A1 is  $3.3V / 2 \times 4096 = 2048$ . Therefore, when the brightness of the light received by the two photoresistors is different, the value read by the ADC will be greater or less than this value.



## Sketch

Next we download the code to ESP32 to test the photoresistors. Open the folder "03.1\_Photosensitive" in "**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**" and double click "03.1\_Photosensitive.ino"

### Code

```

1 #define PHOTOSENSITIVE_PIN 33 //Define the pins that ESP32 reads photosensitive
2 int photosensitiveADC;           //Defines a variable to store ADC values
3
4 void setup()
{
5     pinMode(PHOTOSENSITIVE_PIN, INPUT); //Configure the pins for input mode
6     Serial.begin(115200); //Initialize the serial port and set the baud rate to 115200
7 }
8
9
10 void loop()
11 {
12     photosensitiveADC = analogRead(PHOTOSENSITIVE_PIN); //Read the photosensitive resistance
13     value
14     Serial.print("photosensitiveADC: ");
15     Serial.println(photosensitiveADC);                  //Print photosensitive resistance value
16     delay(500);
17 }
```

### Code Explanation:

Define the pin to read photoresistors.

```
1 #define PHOTOSENSITIVE_PIN 33 //Define the pins that ESP32 reads photosensitive
```

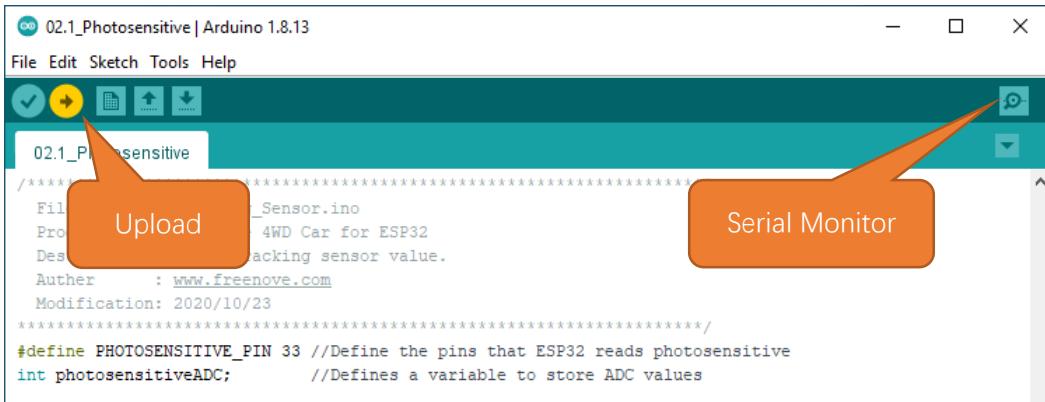
Call analogRead to read the differential value of the photoresistors and store it in the photosensitiveADC.

```
12 photosensitiveADC = analogRead(PHOTOSENSITIVE_PIN); //Read the photosensitive resistance value
```

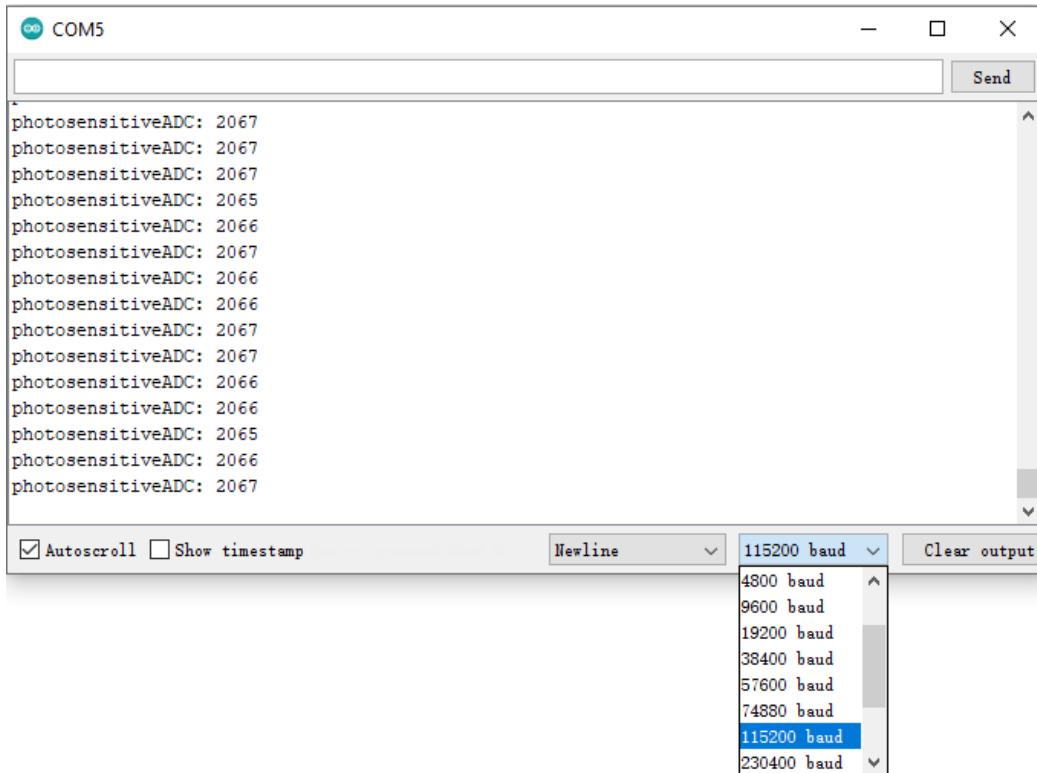
Print the photoresistor value through the serial port.

```
13 Serial.print("photosensitiveADC: ");
14 Serial.println(photosensitiveADC); //Print photosensitive resistance value
```

Click “Upload” to upload the code to ESP32. When finishes uploading, click Serial Monitor.

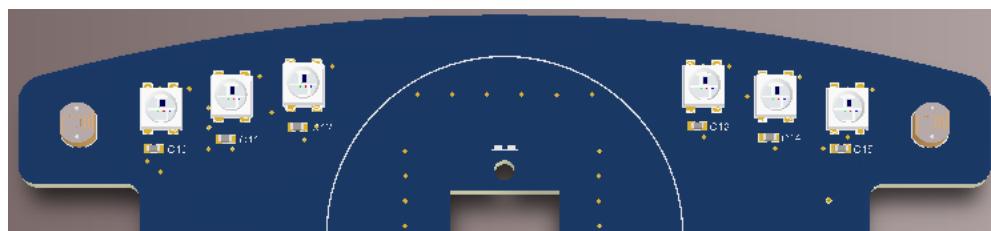


Set baud rate as 115200.



## 4.2 Light Tracing Car

When light shines on R13, the resistance value of R13 becomes smaller, and the ADC value of photoresistor becomes larger; when light shines on R14, the resistance value of R14 becomes smaller, and the ADC value of photoresistor becomes smaller. Based on that, when the ADC value is detected to be less than the ADC value of R14, it means that the light source is on the left of the car, and when the ADC value is greater than the ADC value of R13, it means that the light source is on the right of the car.



### Sketch

When car is powered ON, the ADC value of the current environment will be obtained. After initialization, the buzzer will sound once to remind users to test the light-tracing function. When users approach the car with light source the car, the car will turn with the light source.

Open the folder “03.2\_Photosensitive\_Car” in “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**” and double click “03.2\_Photosensitive\_Car.ino”

#### Code

```

1 #include <Arduino.h>
2 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
3
4 int photosensitive_sensitivity = 100; //Set the sensitivity of the photosensitive
5 int photosensitive_init_value = 0; //Set the car's initial environment ADC value
6
7 void setup() {
8     Emotion_Setup(); //Emotion initialization
9     Buzzer_Setup(); //Buzzer initialization
10    Photosensitive_Setup(); //Photosensitive initialization
11    PCA9685_Setup(); //Initialize PCA9685 to control motor
12    photosensitive_init_value = Get_Photosensitive();
13    Buzzer_Alert(1,1); //The buzzer beeps to prompt the user to start playing
14 }
15
16 void loop() {
17     //There is a light source on the left side of the car
18     if (Get_Photosensitive() < (photosensitive_init_value - photosensitive_sensitivity)) {
19         wheel(2, 100);
20         Motor_Move(-2000, -2000, 2000, 2000);
}

```

```

21 }
22 //There is a light source on the right side of the car
23 else if (Get_Photosensitive() > (photosensitive_init_value + photosensitive_sensitivity)){
24     wheel(1, 100);
25     Motor_Move(2000, 2000, -2000, -2000);
26 }
27 //The light is in the middle of the car
28 else{
29     eyesBlink(100);
30     Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);
31 }
32 }
```

**Code Explanation:**

Set the sensitivity of the photoresistor. You can adjust the value according to the change of the environment. The value is recommended to be between 30-300.

4	<code>int photosensitive_sensitivity = 100; //Set the sensitivity of the photosensitive</code>
---	--

Initialize Emotion led matrix, buzzer, photoresistor and motor.

8	<code>Emotion_Setup(); //Emotion initialization</code>
9	<code>Buzzer_Setup(); //Buzzer initialization</code>
10	<code>Photosensitive_Setup(); //Photosensitive initialization</code>
11	<code>PCA9685_Setup(); //Initialize PCA9685 to control motor</code>

Get the ADC value of ambient light during initialization.

12	<code>photosensitive_init_value = Get_Photosensitive();</code>
----	--

Determine the relative position of the light source and the car.

18	<code>if (Get_Photosensitive() &lt; (photosensitive_init_value - photosensitive_sensitivity))</code>
...	<code>...</code>
23	<code>else if (Get_Photosensitive() &gt; (photosensitive_init_value + photosensitive_sensitivity))</code>
...	<code>...</code>
28	<code>else</code>

# Chapter 5 Line Tracking Car

## 5.1 Line tracking sensor

### Track Sensor

There are three Reflective Optical Sensors on this car. When the infrared light emitted by infrared diode shines on the surface of different objects, the sensor will receive light with different intensities after reflection. As we know, black objects absorb light better. So when black lines are drawn on the white plane, the sensor can detect the difference. The sensor can also be called Line Tracking Sensor.

#### Warning:

Reflective Optical Sensor (including Line Tracking Sensor) should be avoided using in environment with infrared interference, like sunlight. Sunlight contains a lot of invisible light such as infrared and ultraviolet. Under environment with intense sunlight, Reflective Optical Sensor cannot work normally.

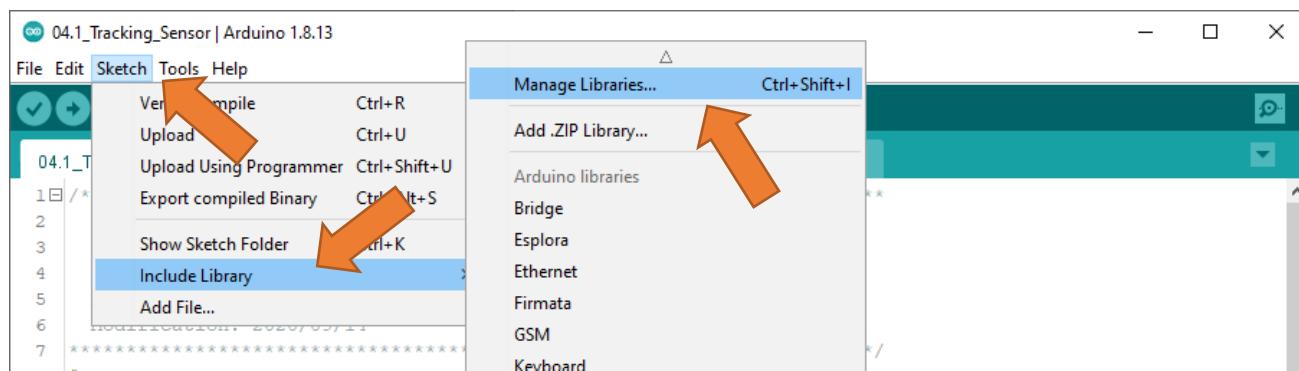
The following table shows the values of all cases when three Tracking Sensors detect objects of different colors. Among them, black objects or no objects were detected to represent 1, and white objects were detected to represent 0.

Left	Middle	Right	Value(binary)	Value(decimal)
0	0	0	000	0
0	0	1	001	1
0	1	0	010	2
0	1	1	011	3
1	0	0	100	4
1	0	1	101	5
1	1	0	110	6
1	1	1	111	7

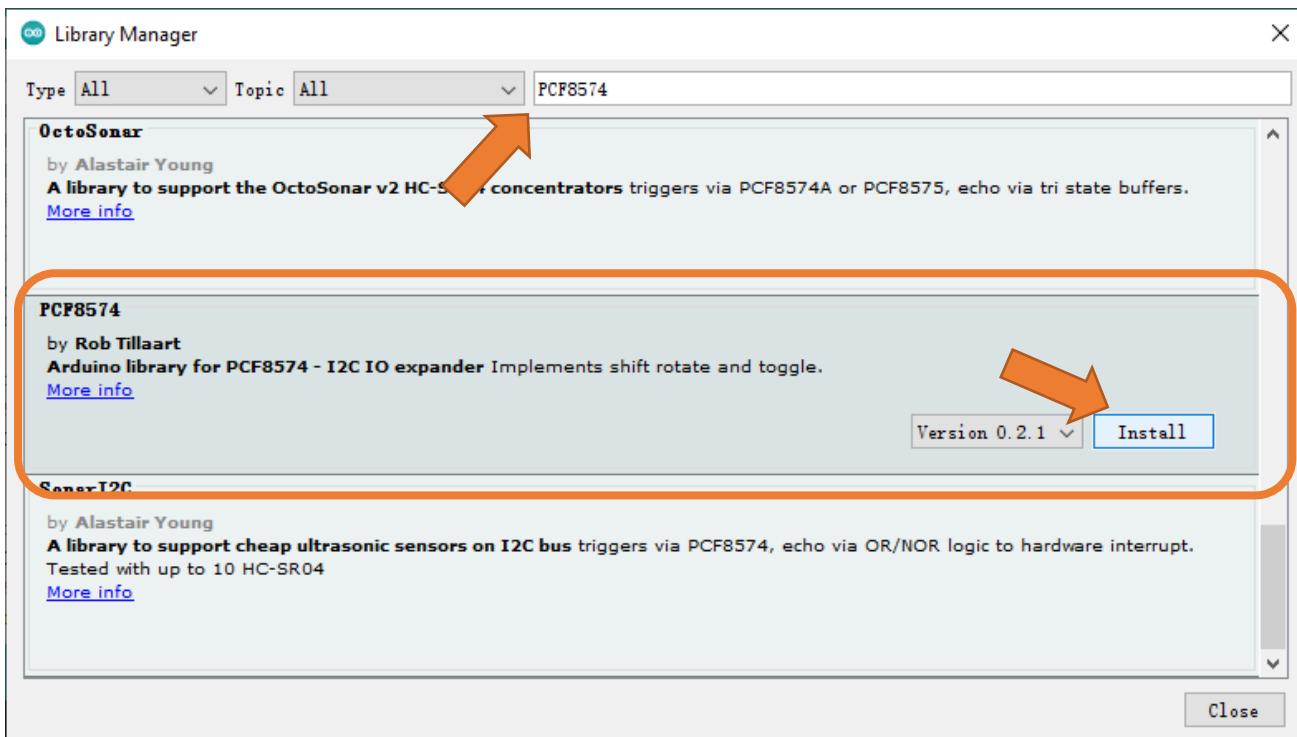
### Sketch

The car calls the PCF8574 library file, if you haven't installed it yet, please install it first.

Click "Sketch", select "Include Library" and then select "Manage Libraries".



Input “PCF8574” in the searching field and find the library marked below, click “Install”.



The line tracking module is connected to the PCF8574. The ESP32 obtains whether the three channels of the line tracking module are triggered by reading the IO value of the PCF8574, and prints it out through the serial port.

Open the folder “04.1\_Tracking\_Sensor” in “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**” and double click “04.1\_Tracking\_Sensor.ino”.

#### Code

```

1 #include <Arduino.h>
2 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
3
4 void setup() {
5     Serial.begin(115200); //set baud rate
6     Track_Setup();
7 }
8
9 void loop() {
10    Track_Read();
11    Serial.print("Sensor Value (L / M / R / ALL) : ");
12    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
13        Serial.print(sensorValue[i]);
14        Serial.print('\t');
15    }
16    Serial.print('\n');
17    delay(500);
18 }
```

### Code Explanation:

Initialize PCF8574 chip.

```
6 Track_Setup();
```

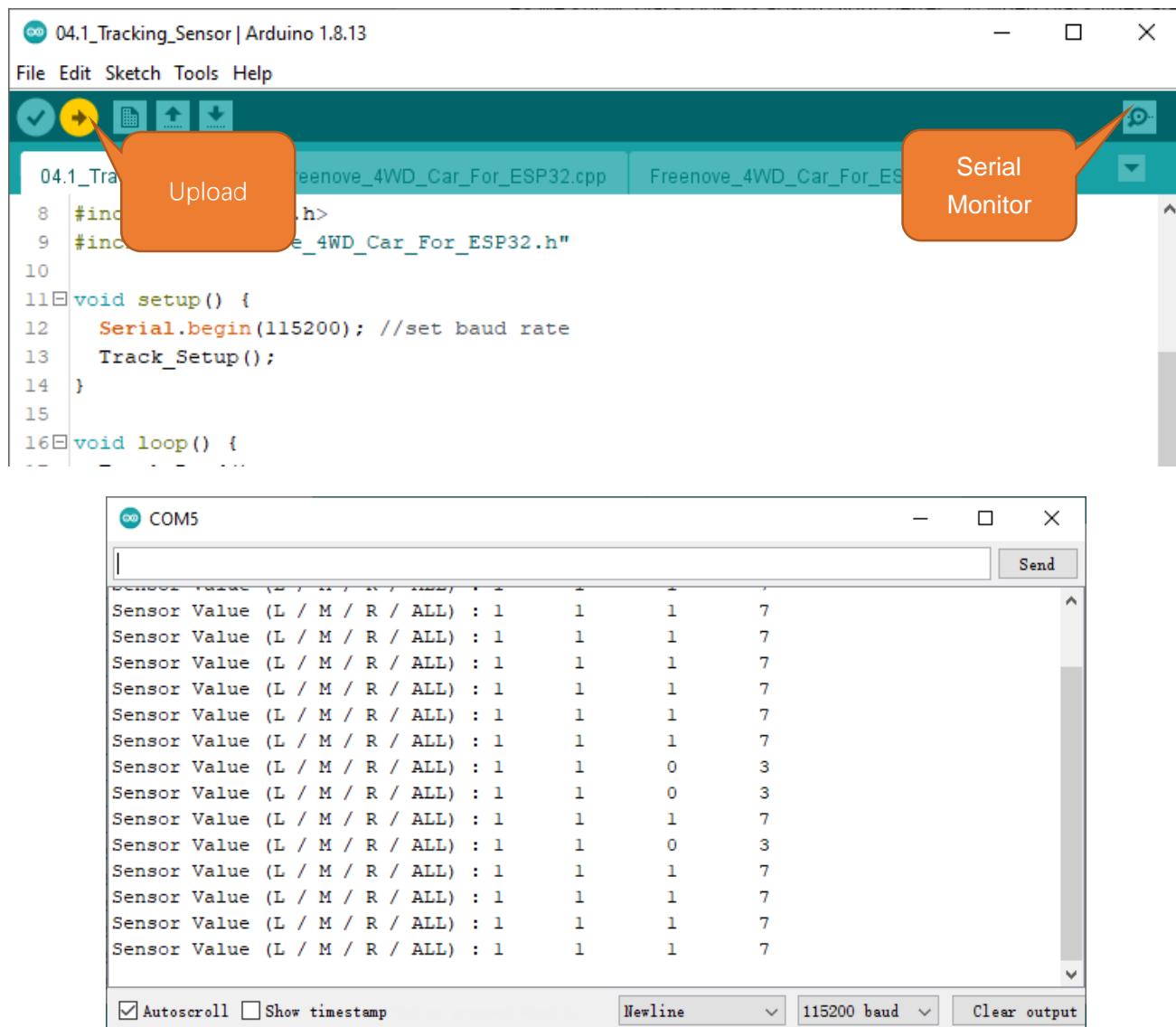
The function that obtains the tracking module feedback value. After calling this function, ESP32 will store the data in the array sensorValue[].

```
10 Track_Read();
```

Print the obtained feedback value through serial port.

```
11 Serial.print("Sensor Value (L / M / R / ALL) : ");
12 for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
13     Serial.print(sensorValue[i]);
14     Serial.print('\t');
15 }
16 Serial.print('\n');
```

Click “Upload” to upload code to ESP32 development board. After uploading successfully, click “Serial Monitor”.

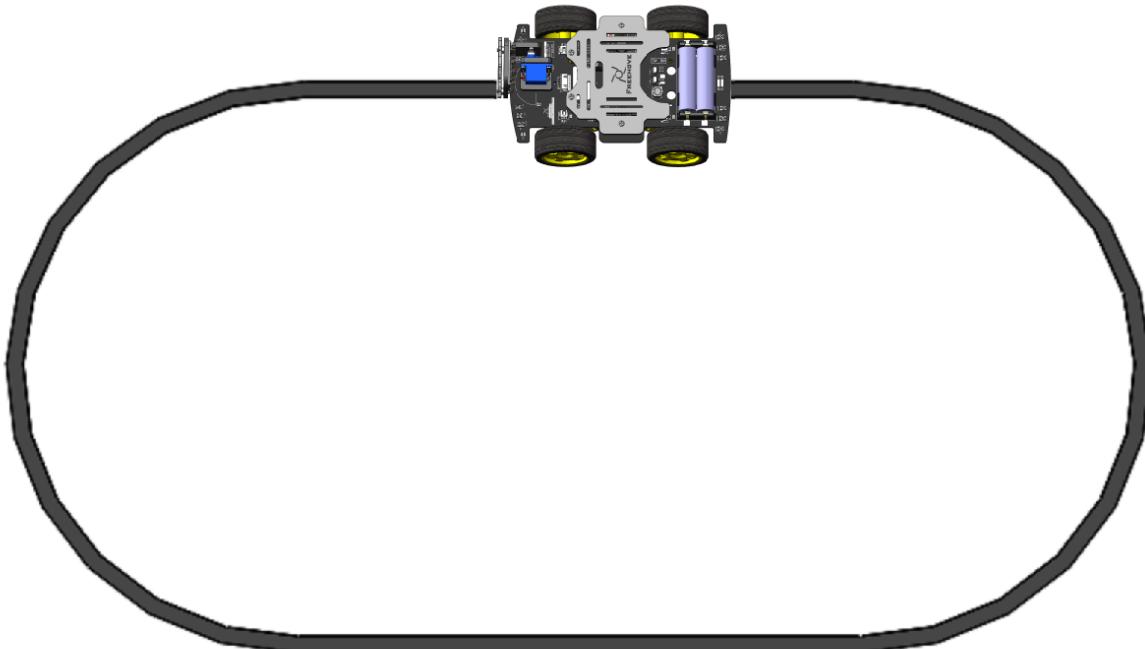


## 5.2 Line Tracking Car

The car will make different actions according to the value transmitted by the line-tracking sensor.

Left	Middle	Right	Value(binary)	Value(decimal)	Action
0	0	0	000	0	Stop
0	0	1	001	1	Turn Left
0	1	0	010	2	Move Forward
0	1	1	011	3	Turn Left
1	0	0	100	4	Turn Right
1	0	1	101	5	Move Forward
1	1	0	110	6	Turn Right
1	1	1	111	7	Stop

Turn on the power. Use a black tape to build a line and then put your car on it as below.



## Sketch

Open the folder “04.2\_Track\_Car” in “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**” and double click “04.2\_Track\_Car.ino”.

### Code

```

1 #include <Arduino.h>
2 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
3
4 #define SPEED_LV4 ( 4000 )

```

Need support? ✉ [support.freenove.com](mailto:support.freenove.com)

```

5   #define SPEED_LV3  ( 3000 )
6   #define SPEED_LV2  ( 2500 )
7   #define SPEED_LV1  ( 1500 )
8
9   void setup() {
10    Track_Setup(); //Trace module initialization
11    PCA9685_Setup(); //Motor drive initialization
12    Emotion_Setup(); //Emotion initialization
13 }
14
15 void loop() {
16    Track_Read();
17    switch (sensorValue[3])
18    {
19      case 2: //010
20      case 5: //101
21        showArrow(1, 100);
22        Motor_Move(SPEED_LV1, SPEED_LV1, SPEED_LV1, SPEED_LV1); //Move Forward
23        break;
24      case 0: //000
25      case 7: //111
26        eyesBlink1(100);
27        Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0); //Stop
28        break;
29      case 4: //100
30      case 6: //110
31        wheel(2, 100);
32        Motor_Move(SPEED_LV4, SPEED_LV4, -SPEED_LV3, -SPEED_LV3); //Turn Right
33        break;
34      case 1: //001
35      case 3: //011
36        wheel(1, 100);
37        Motor_Move(-SPEED_LV3, -SPEED_LV3, SPEED_LV4, SPEED_LV4); //Turn Left
38        break;
39      default:
40        break;
41    }
42 }

```

**Code Explanation:**

Initialize PCF8574 chip, PCA9685 chip, Emotion module.

10	Track_Setup(); //Trace module initialization
11	PCA9685_Setup(); //Motor drive initialization
12	Emotion_Setup(); //Emotion initialization

The function that obtains the tracking module feedback value. After calling this function, ESP32 will store the data in the array `sensorValue[]`.

```
16     Track_Read();
```

Control the car to move forward, turn left, turn right, stop, etc. based on the value of line tracking module.

```
17     switch (sensorValue[3])
18     {
19         case 2:    //010
20         case 5:    //101
21             showArrow(1, 100);
22             Motor_Move(SPEED_LV1, SPEED_LV1, SPEED_LV1, SPEED_LV1);    //Move Forward
23             break;
24         case 0:    //000
25         case 7:    //111
26             eyesBlink1(100);
27             Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);                                //Stop
28             break;
29         case 4:    //100
30         case 6:    //110
31             wheel(2, 100);
32             Motor_Move(SPEED_LV4, SPEED_LV4, -SPEED_LV3, -SPEED_LV3); //Turn Right
33             break;
34         case 1:    //001
35         case 3:    //011
36             wheel(1, 100);
37             Motor_Move(-SPEED_LV3, -SPEED_LV3, SPEED_LV4, SPEED_LV4); //Turn Left
38             break;
39         default:
40             break;
41     }
```

Note: The tracks made of black tape vary from different people. If your car cannot move along the black tape, you can modify the parameters in `Motor_Move()`.

# Chapter 6 Infrared Car

## 6.1 Introduction of infrared reception function

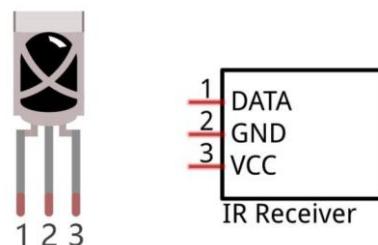
### Infrared Remote

An infrared(IR) remote control is a device with a certain number of buttons. Pressing down different buttons will make the infrared emission tube, which is located in the front of the remote control, send infrared ray with different command. Infrared remote control technology is widely used in electronic products such as TV, air conditioning, etc. Thus making it possible for you to switch TV programs and adjust the temperature of the air conditioning when away from them. The remote control we use is shown below:



### Infrared receiver

An infrared(IR) receiver is a component which can receive the infrared light, so we can use it to detect the signal emitted by the infrared remote control. DATA pin here outputs the received infrared signal.



When you use the infrared remote control, the infrared remote control sends a key value to the receiving circuit according to the pressed keys. We can program the ESP32-WROVER to do things like lighting, when a key value is received.

The following is the key value that the receiving circuit will receive when each key of the infrared remote control is pressed.

ICON	KEY Value	ICON	KEY Value
	FFA25D / E318261B		FFB04F / F0C41643
	FFE21D / EE886D7F		FF30CF / 9716BE3F
	FF22DD / 52A3D41F		FF18E7 / 3D9AE3F7
	FF02FD / D7E84B1B		FF7A85 / 6182021B
	FFC23D / 20FE4DBB		FF10EF / 8C22657B
	FFE01F / F076C13B		FF38C7 / 488F3CBB
	FFA857 / A3C8EDDB		FF5AA5 / 449E79F
	FF906F / E5CFBD7F		FF42BD / 32C6fdf7
	FF6897 / C101E57B		FF4AB5 / 1BC0157B
	FF9867 / 97483BFB		FF52AD / 3EC3FC1B

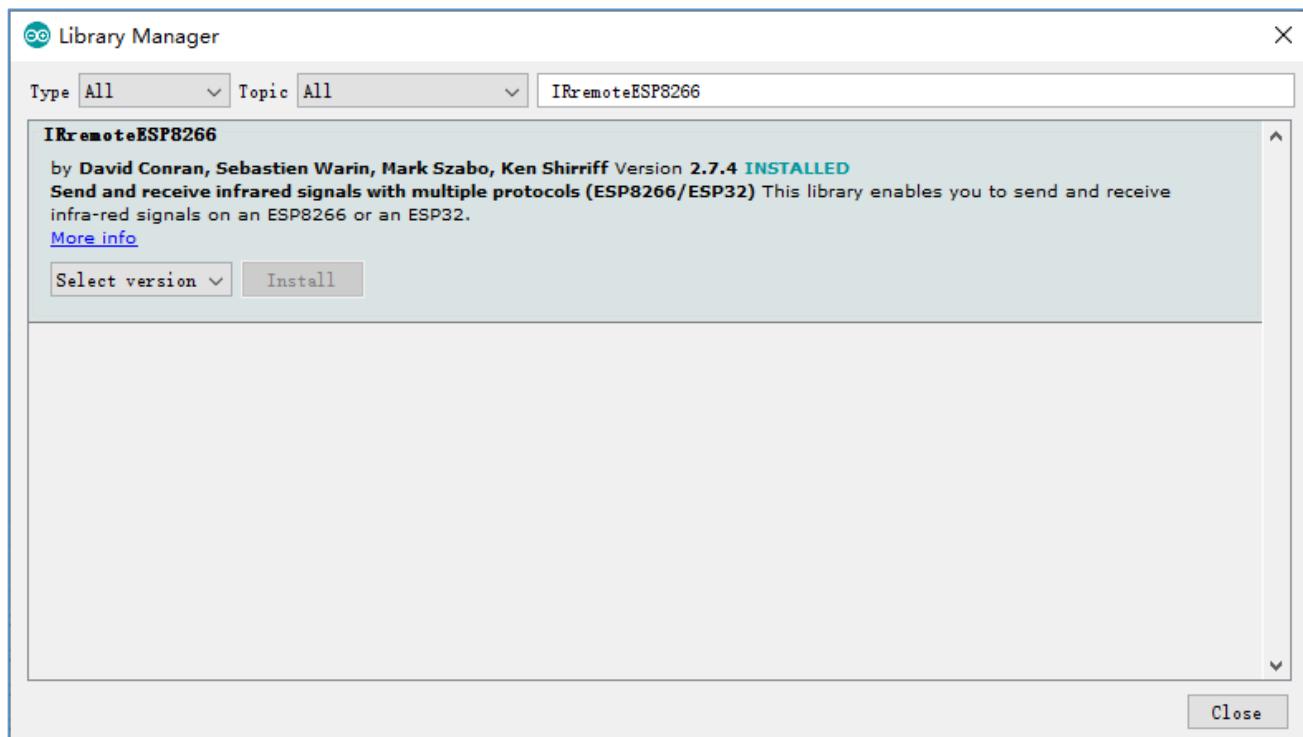
This sketch uses the infrared receiving tube to receive the value sent from the infrared remote control, and print it out via the serial port.

## Sketch

We use the third party library IRremoteESP8266. If you haven't installed it yet, please do so first.

The steps to add third-party Libraries are as follows: open arduino->Sketch->Include library-> Manage libraries. Enter "IRremoteESP8266" in the search bar and select " IRremoteESP8266" for installation.

Refer to the following operations:



Each time when you press the infrared remote control, the car will print the received infrared coding value through serial port.

Open the folder "05.1\_IR\_Receiver" in "**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**" and double click "05.1\_IR\_Receiver.ino".

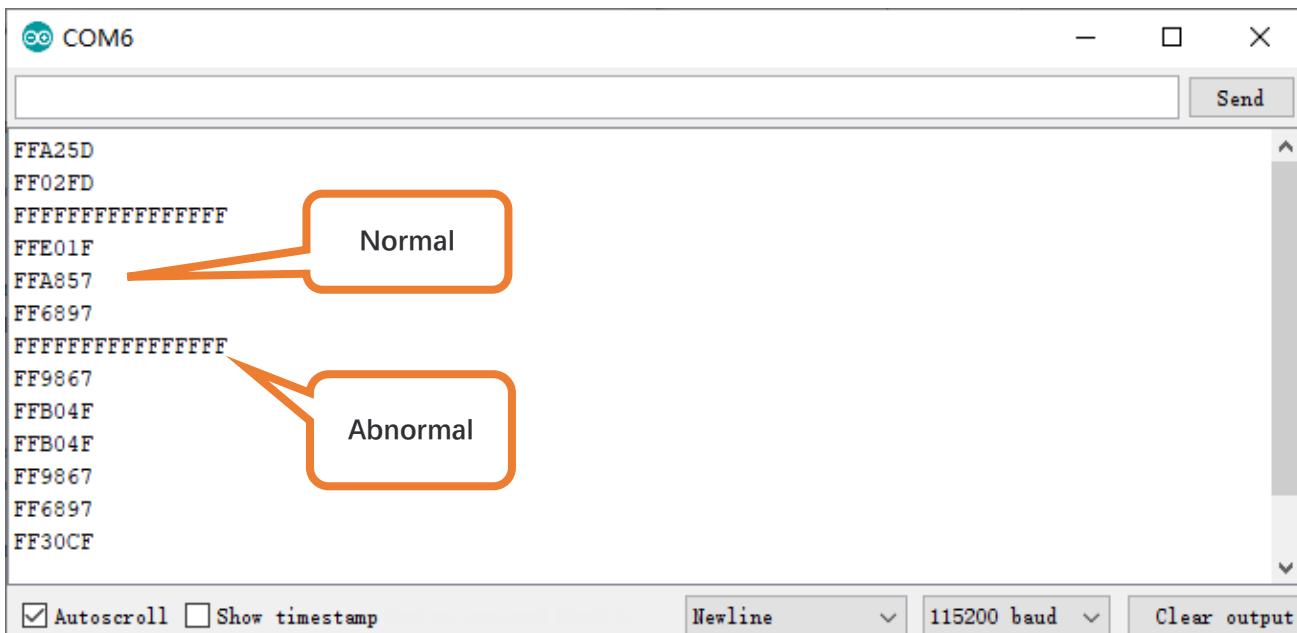
#### Code

```
1 #include <Arduino.h>
2 #include <IRremoteESP8266.h>
3 #include <IRrecv.h>
4 #include <IRUtils.h>
5
6 #define RECV_PIN      0          // Infrared receiving pin
7 IRrecv irrecv(RECV_PIN);        // Create a class object used to receive class
8 decode_results results;        // Create a decoding results class object
9
10 void setup()
11 {
12     Serial.begin(115200);       // Initialize the serial port and set the baud rate to 115200
13     irrecv.enableIRIn();        // Start the receiver
14     Serial.print("IRrecvDemo is now running and waiting for IR message on Pin ");
15     Serial.println(RECV_PIN);   //print the infrared receiving pin
16 }
17
18 void loop()
19 {
```

```

20   if (irrecv.decode(&results)) {           // Waiting for decoding
21     unsigned long value = results.value;
22     Serial.println(value, HEX);           // Print out the decoded results
23     irrecv.resume();                    // Release the IIRemote. Receive the next value
24   }
25   delay(100);
26 }
```

Download the code to ESP32-WROVER, open the serial port monitor, set the baud rate to 115200, press the IR remote control, the pressed keys value will be printed out through the serial port. As shown in the following figure: (Note that when the remote control button is pressed for a long time, the infrared receiving circuit receives a continuous high level, that is, it receives a hexadecimal "F")



First, include header file. Each time you use the infrared library, you need to include the header file at the beginning of the program.

```

1 #include <Arduino.h>
2 #include <IIRemoteESP8266.h>
3 #include <IRrecv.h>
4 #include <IRutils.h>
```

Second, define an infrared receive pin and associates it with the receive class. Apply a decode\_results to decode the received infrared value.

```

6 #define RECV_PIN      0           // Infrared receiving pin
7 IRrecv irrecv(RECV_PIN);        // Create a class object used to receive class
8 decode_results results;        // Create a decoding results class object
```

Third, enable infrared reception function, if you do not use this function, you won't receive the value from the infrared remote control.

```
13 irrecv.enableIRIn();          // Start the receiver
```

Finally, put the received data into the results class and print out the data through the serial port. Note that you must use **resume()** to release the infrared receive function every time when you receive data, otherwise you can only use the infrared receive function once and cannot receive the data next time.

```
18 void loop() {  
19     if (irrecv.decode(&results)) {      // Waiting for decoding  
20         serialPrintUint64(results.value, HEX); // Print out the decoded results  
21         Serial.println("");  
22         irrecv.resume();                // Release the IRremote. Receive the next value  
23     }  
24     delay(1000);  
25 }
```

#### Reference

**class IRrecv** You need to add the library each time you use the Infrared Reception.

**IRrecv irrecv(Pin)**: Create a class object used to receive class, and associated with **Pin**.

**enableIRIn()**: Before using the infrared decoding function, enable the infrared receiving function. Otherwise the correct data will not be received.

**decode(&results)**: Determine whether the infrared has received data, and if so, return true and store the data in the decode\_results class. If no data is received, false is returned.

**resume()**: Release the IRremote. Or, the infrared reception and decoding function cannot be used again.

For more information about Infrared Remote Control, please visit:

<https://github.com/crankyoldgit/IRremoteESP8266/tree/master/src>

## 6.2 Infrared Car

On the basis of the previous section, we use the infrared remote control to control the car. Press the black button on the infrared remote control to control the car to move forward, backward, turn left, and turn right. Press the other buttons and the cart stops moving.

### Sketch

Open the folder “05.2\_IR\_Receiver\_Car” in the “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**” and double click “05.2\_IR\_Receiver\_Car.ino”.

#### Code

```

1 #include <Arduino.h>
2 #include <IRremoteESP8266.h>
3 #include <IRrecv.h>
4 #include <IRutils.h>
5 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
6
7 #define RECV_PIN      0      // Infrared receiving pin
8 IRrecv irrecv(RECV_PIN);    // Create a class object used to receive class
9 decode_results results;    // Create a decoding results class object
10 int motor_speed = 3000;
11 int emotionMode = 4;
12 int motor_flag = 0;
13
14 void setup() {
15     irrecv.enableIRIn();      //Initialize the infrared receiving pin
16     PCA9685_Setup();        //Initializes the motor control chip
17     Emotion_Setup();        //Initializes Emotion module
18 }
19
20 void loop() {
21     if (irrecv.decode(&results)) { // Waiting for decoding
22         handleControl(results.value); // Handle the commands from remote control
23         irrecv.resume();           //
24     }
25     showEmotion(emotionMode);
26 }
27
28 void handleControl(unsigned long value) {
29     // Handle the commands
30     switch (value) {
31         case 0xFF02FD:// Receive the number '+'

```

```
32     motor_flag = 1;
33     Motor_Move(motor_speed, motor_speed, motor_speed, motor_speed);      // Go forward
34     delay(200);
35     Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);
36     break;
37 case 0xFF9867:// Receive the number '-'
38     motor_flag = 2;
39     Motor_Move(-motor_speed, -motor_speed, -motor_speed, -motor_speed); // Back up
40     delay(200);
41     Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);
42     break;
43 case 0FFE01F:// Receive the number '|<<|
44     motor_flag = 3;
45     Motor_Move(-motor_speed, -motor_speed, motor_speed, motor_speed); // Turn left
46     delay(200);
47     Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);
48     break;
49 case 0xFF906F:// Receive the number '|>>|
50     motor_flag = 4;
51     Motor_Move(motor_speed, motor_speed, -motor_speed, -motor_speed); // Turn right
52     delay(200);
53     Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);
54     break;
55 case 0xFF6897:// Receive the number '0'
56     emotionMode = millis() % 10;
57     break;
58 case 0xFFFFFFFF:// Remain unchanged
59     if (motor_flag == 1)
60         Motor_Move(motor_speed, motor_speed, motor_speed, motor_speed); // Go forward
61     else if (motor_flag == 2)
62         Motor_Move(-motor_speed, -motor_speed, -motor_speed, -motor_speed); // Back up
63     else if (motor_flag == 3)
64         Motor_Move(-motor_speed, -motor_speed, motor_speed, motor_speed); // Turn left
65     else if (motor_flag == 4)
66         Motor_Move(motor_speed, motor_speed, -motor_speed, -motor_speed); // Turn right
67     else
68         Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);
69     break;
70 default:        // Control the car to stop moving
71     motor_flag = 0;
72     Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0); //stop
73     break;
74 }
75 }
```

Compile and upload the code to the ESP32-WROVER. When pressing "0", "1", "2", "3" of the infrared remote control, the buzzer will sound once, and the brightness of the LED light will change correspondingly.

		<b>Move forward</b>
		<b>Turn left</b>
		<b>Turn right</b>
		<b>Move back</b>

#### Code Explanation:

Call the decode function to obtain the infrared remote control coding information, and call the handleControl function to execute actions corresponding to different code values. After each execution of the program, call the resume function to release the infrared pin. If this function is not called, the infrared receiving and decoding functions cannot be used again.

```

20 void loop() {
21     if (irrecv.decode(&results)) { // Waiting for decoding
22         handleControl(results.value); // Handle the commands from remote control
23         irrecv.resume();
24     }
25     showEmotion(emotionMode);
26 }
```

Infrared key code value processing function, received the infrared remote control sent instructions, the execution of the corresponding program.

```

28 void handleControl(unsigned long value) {
29     // Handle the commands
30     switch (value) {
31         case 0xFF02FD:// Receive the number '+'
32             ...
37         case 0xFF9867:// Receive the number '-'

```

```
...
43     ...
44     case 0xFFE01F:// Receive the number '|<<
45     ...
46     case 0xFF906F:// Receive the number '|>>|
47     ...
48     case 0xFF6897:
49     ...
50     case 0xFFFFFFFF:// Remain unchanged
51     ...
52     default:        // Control the car to stop moving
53     ...
54 }
55 }
```

## 6.3 Multi-Functional Infrared Car

On the basis of the last section, we integrate other functions of the car into the infrared car, and most of the functions of the car can be controlled by the infrared remote control.

### Sketch

Open the folder “05.3\_Multi\_Functional\_Car” in the “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**” and double click “05.3\_Multi\_Functional\_Car.ino”.

#### Code

```

1 #include <Arduino.h>
2 #include <IRremoteESP8266.h>
3 #include <IRrecv.h>
4 #include <IRUtils.h>
5 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
6 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_Emotion.h"
7 #include "Freenove_WS2812_Lib_for_ESP32.h"
8
9 Freenove_ESP32_WS2812 strip = Freenove_ESP32_WS2812(12, 32, 0, TYPE_GRB);
10 u8 m_color[5][3] = { {255, 0, 0}, {0, 255, 0}, {0, 0, 255}, {255, 255, 255}, {0, 0, 0} };
11 #define RECV_PIN 0 // Infrared receiving pin
12 IRrecv irrecv(RECV_PIN); // Create a class object used to receive class
13 decode_results results; // Create a decoding results class object
14
15 static int servo_1_angle=90;
16 static int servo_2_angle=90;
17 static int emotion_flag=0;
18 static int ws2812_flag=0;
19
20 void setup() {
21     Serial.begin(115200);
22     PCA9685_Setup();
23     Buzzer_Setup();
24     Emotion_Setup();
25     strip.begin();
26     strip.setBrightness(10);
27     irrecv.enableIRIn(); //Initialize the infrared receiving pin
28     Servo_1_Angle(servo_1_angle);
29     Servo_2_Angle(servo_2_angle);
30 }
31
32 void loop() {

```

```
33 if (irrecv.decode(&results)) { // Waiting for decoding
34     handleControl(results.value); // Handle the commands from remote control
35     unsigned long value=results.value;
36     Serial.print(value, HEX);
37     Serial.println();
38     irrecv.resume();           // Release infrared decoding function
39 }
40 }
41
42 void handleControl(unsigned long value) {
43     // Handle the commands
44     switch (value) {
45         case 0xFF02FD:// Receive the number '+'
46             Motor_Move(2000, 2000, 2000, 2000);
47             break;
48         case 0xFF9867:// Receive the number '-'
49             Motor_Move(-2000, -2000, -2000, -2000);
50             break;
51         case 0xFFE01F:// Receive the number '|<<'
52             Motor_Move(-2000, -2000, 2000, 2000);
53             delay(200);
54             Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);
55             break;
56         case 0xFF906F:// Receive the number '|>>|'
57             Motor_Move(2000, 2000, -2000, -2000);
58             delay(200);
59             Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);
60             break;
61         case 0xFFA857:// Receive the number '▶'
62             Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0);
63             break;
64         case 0xFF6897:// Receive the number '0'
65             servo_1_angle=servo_1_angle+10;
66             Servo_1_Angle(servo_1_angle);
67             break;
68         case 0xFF30CF:// Receive the number '1'
69             servo_1_angle=servo_1_angle-10;
70             Servo_1_Angle(servo_1_angle);
71             break;
72         case 0xFF10EF:// Receive the number '4'
73             servo_1_angle=90;
74             Servo_1_Angle(servo_1_angle);
75             break;
76         case 0xFFB04F:// Receive the number 'C'
```

```
77     servo_2_angle=servo_2_angle+10;
78     Servo_2_Angle(servo_2_angle);
79     break;
80 case 0xFF7A85:// Receive the number '3'
81     servo_2_angle=servo_2_angle-10;
82     Servo_2_Angle(servo_2_angle);
83     break;
84 case 0xFF5AA5:// Receive the number '6'
85     servo_2_angle=90;
86     Servo_2_Angle(servo_2_angle);
87     break;
88 case 0xFF22DD:// Receive the number 'TEST'
89     Buzzer_Alert(1,1);
90     break;
91 case 0xFF18E7:// Receive the number '2'
92     emotion_flag=millis()%21;
93     staticEmtions(emotion_flag);
94     break;
95 case 0xFF38C7:// Receive the number '5'
96     clearEmtions();
97     break;
98 case 0xFF42BD:// Receive the number '7'
99     ws2812_flag=millis()%4;
100    WS2812_Show();
101    break;
102 case 0xFF4AB5:// Receive the number '8'
103    ws2812_flag=4;
104    WS2812_Show();
105    break;
106 case 0xFFFFFFFF:// Remain unchanged
107    break;
108 default:
109    break;
110 }
111 }
112
113 void WS2812_Show() {
114     for (int i = 0; i < 12; i++)
115         strip.setLedColorData(i, m_color[ws2812_flag][0], m_color[ws2812_flag][1],
116         m_color[ws2812_flag][2]);
117     strip.show();
118 }
```

After the code is successfully uploaded, turn on the power of the car and use the infrared remote control to control the car and other functions. The corresponding keys and their functions are shown in the following table:



ICON	KEY Value	Function	ICON	KEY Value	Function
+	FF02FD	Move forward	TEST	FF22DD	Control the buzzer
◀	FFE01F	Turn left	2	FF18E7	Random emoticons
▶	FF906F	Turn light	5	FF38C7	Turn off emoticons
-	FF9867	Move back	7	FF42BD	Random display of WS2812
▶▶	FFA857	Stop the car	8	FF4AB5	Turn off WS2812 display
0	FF6897	Control servo 1 turn left	C	FFB04F	Control servo 2 turn left
1	FF30CF	Control servo 1 turn right	3	FF7A85	Control servo 2 turn right
4	FF10EF	Control servo 1 turn to 90°	6	FF5AA5	Control servo 2 turn to 90°

## Code Explanation:

Add the header file for the car.

```

1 #include <Arduino.h>
2 #include <IRremoteESP8266.h>
3 #include <IRrecv.h>
4 #include <IRUtils.h>
5 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
6 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_Emotion.h"
7 #include "Freenove_WS2812_Lib_for_ESP32.h"

```

Initialize each function of the car.

```

21 Serial.begin(115200); // Turn on the serial port monitor and set the baud rate to 115200
22 PCA9685_Setup(); // Initialize the PCA9685 chip
23 Buzzer_Setup(); //Initialize the buzzer
24 Emotion_Setup(); //Initializes the expression module
25 strip.begin(); //Initialize the WS2812
26 strip.setBrightness(10); // Set the brightness of the WS2812 to 10
27 irrecv.enableIRIn(); //Initialize the infrared receiving pin
28 Servo_1_Angle(servo_1_angle);
29 Servo_2_Angle(servo_2_angle);

```

Set the color of WS2812 and have it display the corresponding color.

```

113 void WS2812_Show() {
114     for (int i = 0; i < 12; i++)
115         strip.setLedColorData(i, m_color[ws2812_flag][0], m_color[ws2812_flag][1],
116                               m_color[ws2812_flag][2]);
117     strip.show();
}

```

Infrared key code value processing function, received the infrared remote control sent instructions, the execution of the corresponding program.

```

42 void handleControl(unsigned long value) {
43     // Handle the commands
44     switch (value) {
45         case 0xFF02FD:// Receive the number '+'
46         ...
47         ...
48         case 0xFF9867:// Receive the number '-'
49         ...
50         ...
51         case 0FFE01F:// Receive the number '|<<|'
52         ...
53         ...
54         case 0xFF906F:// Receive the number '|>>|'
55         ...
56         ...
57         case 0xFFA857:// Receive the number '▶'
58         ...
59         ...
60         case 0xFF6897:// Receive the number '0'
61         ...
62         ...
63         case 0xFF30CF:// Receive the number '1'
64         ...
65         ...
66         ...
67         ...
68         ...
}

```

```
...
72     ...
73     case 0xFF10EF:// Receive the number '4'
74     ...
75     ...
76     case 0xFFB04F:// Receive the number 'C'
77     ...
78     ...
79     case 0xFF7A85:// Receive the number '3'
80     ...
81     ...
82     case 0xFF5AA5:// Receive the number '6'
83     ...
84     ...
85     case 0xFF22DD:// Receive the number 'TEST'
86     ...
87     ...
88     case 0xFF18E7:// Receive the number '2'
89     ...
90     ...
91     case 0xFF38C7:// Receive the number '5'
92     ...
93     ...
94     case 0xFF42BD:// Receive the number '7'
95     ...
96     ...
97     case 0xFF4AB5:// Receive the number '8'
98     ...
99     ...
100    case 0xFFFFFFFF:// Remain unchanged
101    ...
102    ...
103    default:
104        break;
105    }
106 }
```

# Chapter 7 WiFi Car

## 7.1 WiFi Sending and Receiving Data

Before programming, we need to have a basic understanding of WiFi.

### Station mode

When ESP32 selects Station mode, it acts as a WiFi client. It can connect to the router network and communicate with other devices on the router via WiFi connection. As shown below, the PC is connected to the router, and if ESP32 wants to communicate with the PC, it needs to be connected to the router.



### AP mode

When ESP32 selects AP mode, it creates a hotspot network that is separate from the Internet and waits for other WiFi devices to connect. As shown in the figure below, ESP32 is used as a hotspot. If a mobile phone or PC wants to communicate with ESP32, it must be connected to the hotspot of ESP32. Only after a connection is established with ESP32 can they communicate.



### AP+Station mode

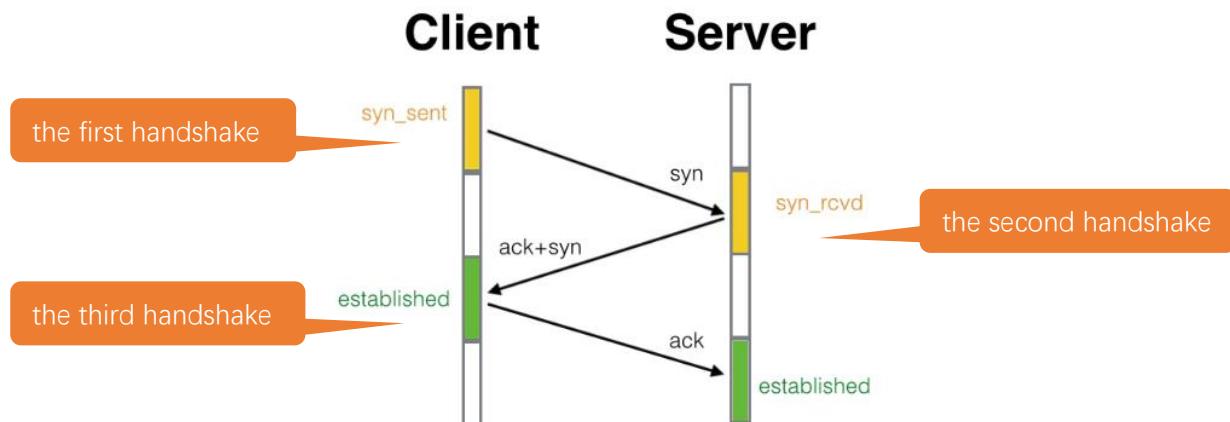
In addition to AP mode and station mode, ESP32 can also use AP mode and station mode at the same time. This mode contains the functions of the previous two modes. Turn on ESP32's station mode, connect it to the router network, and it can communicate with the Internet via the router. At the same time, turn on its AP mode to create a hotspot network. Other WiFi devices can choose to connect to the router network or the hotspot network to communicate with ESP32.

### TCP connection

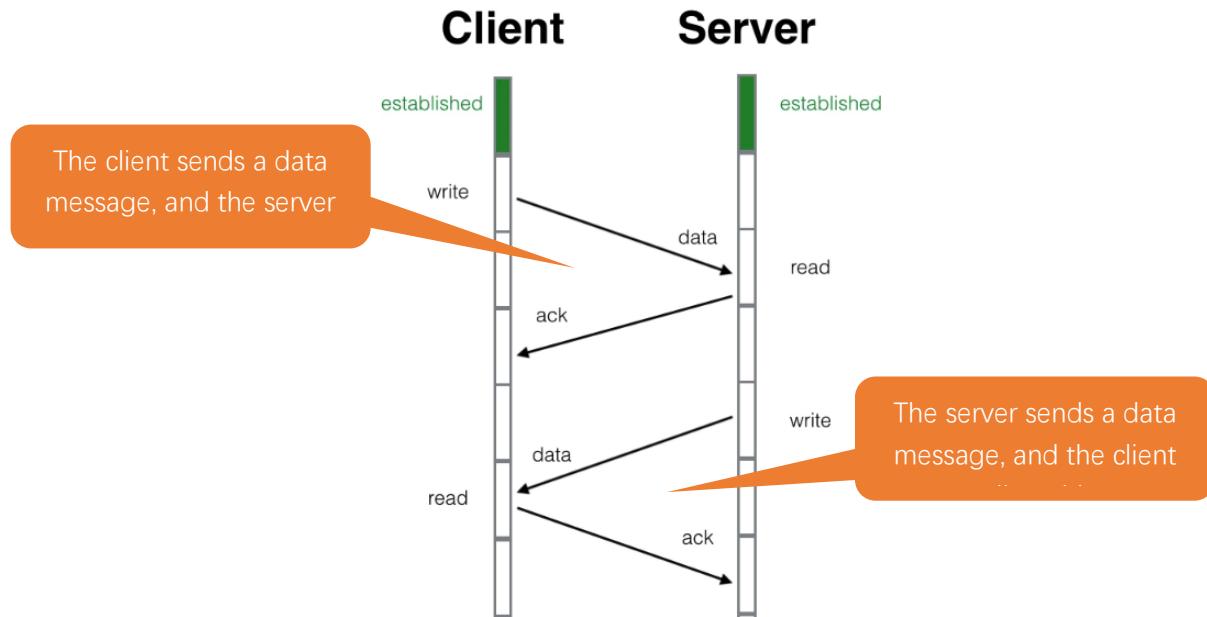
Before transmitting data, TCP needs to establish a logical connection between the sending end and the receiving end. It provides reliable and error-free data transmission between the two computers. In the TCP connection, the client and the server must be clarified. The client sends a connection request to the server, and each time such a request is proposed, a "three-times handshake" is required.

Three-times handshake: In the TCP protocol, during the preparation phase of sending data, the client and the server interact three times to ensure the reliability of the connection, which is called "three-times handshake". The first handshake, the client sends a connection request to the server and waits for the server to confirm. The second handshake, the server sends a response back to the client informing that it has received the connection request.

The third handshake, the client sends a confirmation message to the server again to confirm the connection.



TCP is a connection-oriented, low-level transmission control protocol. After TCP establishes a connection, the client and server can send and receive messages to each other, and the connection will always exist as long as the client or server does not initiate disconnection. Each time one party sends a message, the other party will reply with an ack signal.

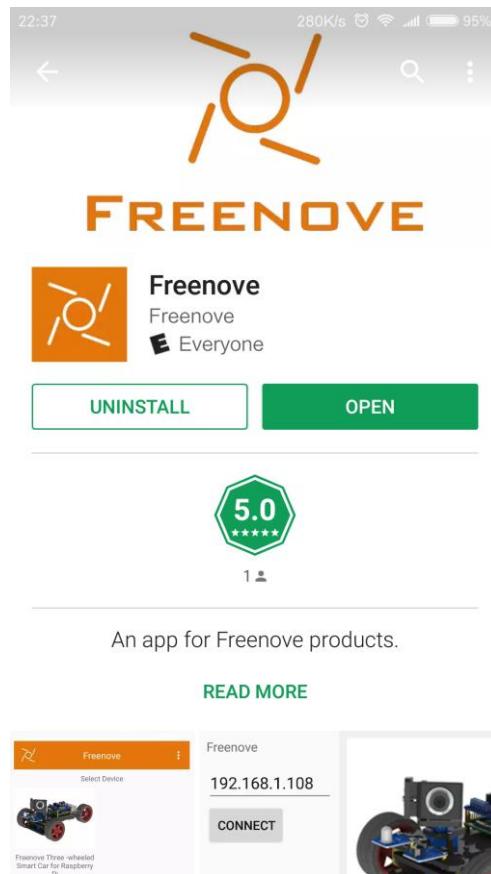


## Install Freenove app

There are three ways to install app, you can choose any one.

### Method 1

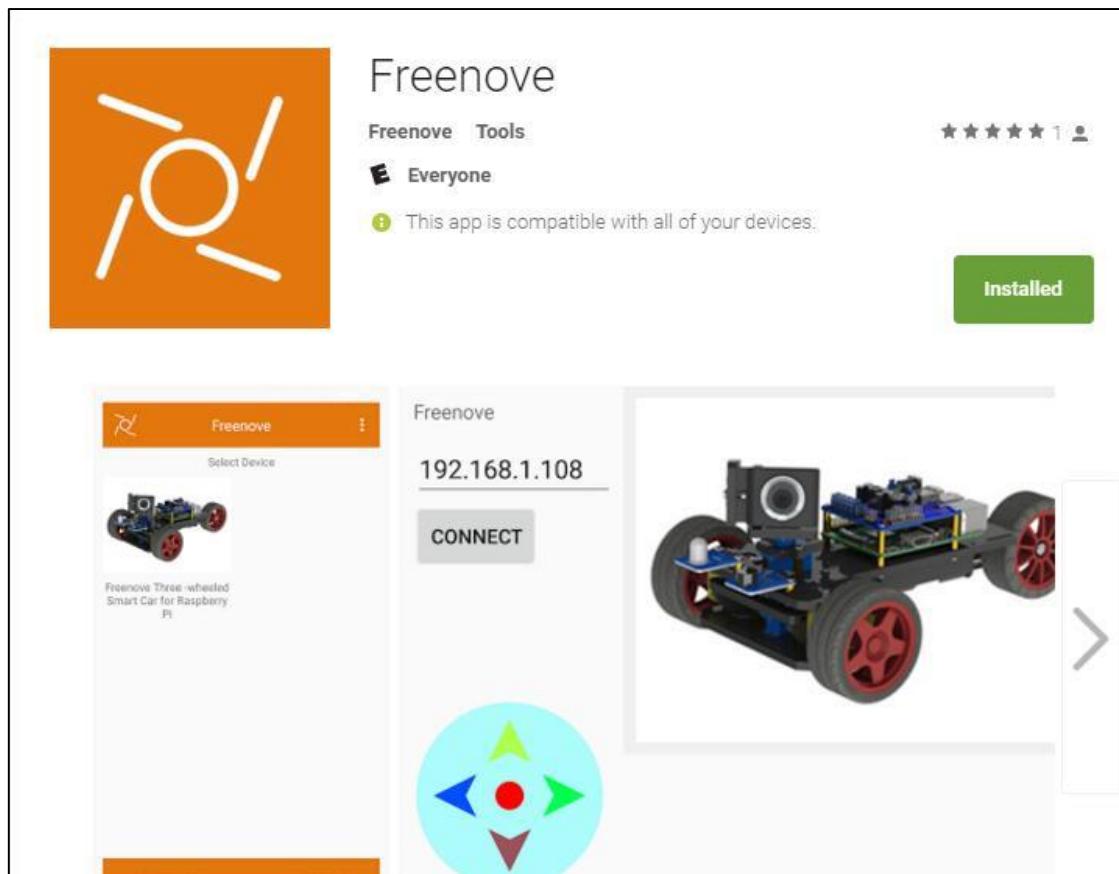
Use Google play to search “Freenove”, download and install.



Need support? ✉ [support.freenove.com](mailto:support.freenove.com)

## Method 2

Visit <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.freenove.suhayl.Freenove>, and click install.



## Method 3

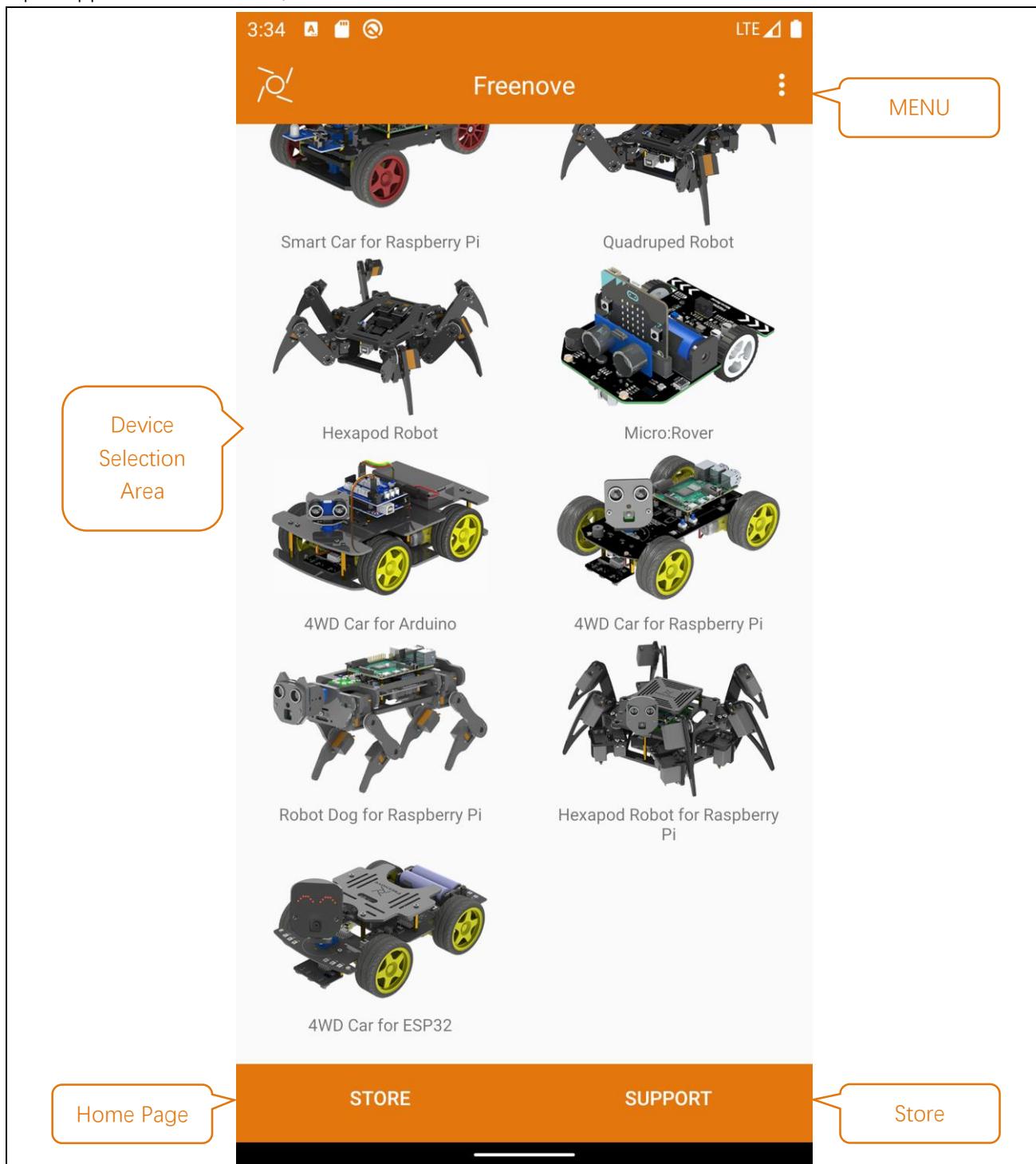
Visit [https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove\\_app\\_for\\_Android](https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove_app_for_Android), download the files in this library, and install freenove.apk to your Android phone manually.

A screenshot of the GitHub repository page for 'Freenove / Freenove\_app\_for\_Android'. The repository has 1 commit, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 1 contributor. It has 2 stars and 0 forks. The 'Code' tab is selected. A red arrow points from the 'Clone or download' button in the top right corner to a callout bubble containing the text 'Click here to download.' Below the repository details, there is a list of files: 'Readme.txt' and 'freenove.apk', both of which were 'First Publish' 3 minutes ago. The 'Clone or download' button is highlighted with a red box.

Need support? [✉ support.freenove.com](mailto:support.freenove.com)

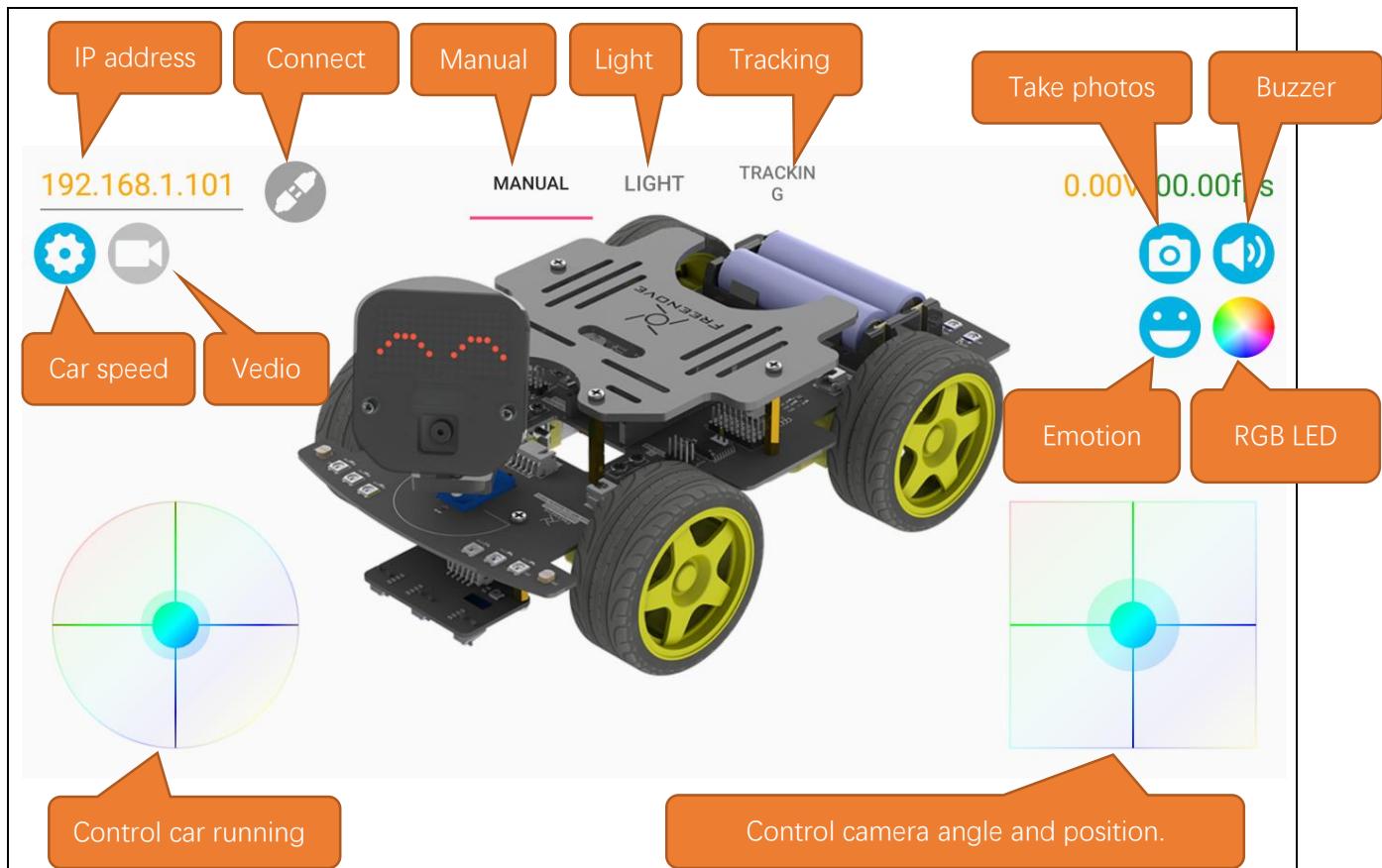
**Menu**

Open application “Freenove”, as shown below:



## Introduction of the APP

In this chapter, we use Freenove 4WD Car for ESP32, so it is necessary to understand the interface of this mode.



## Sketch

Open “06.1\_WiFi\_APP\_TcpServer” in “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**” and double click “06.1\_WiFi\_APP\_TcpServer.ino”.

Before uploading the code, you need to modify it based on the name and password of your router.

### Code

```

1 #include <WiFi.h>
2 #include <WiFiClient.h>
3 #include <WiFiAP.h>
4 const char* ssid_Router      = "*****"; //Modify according to your router name
5 const char* password_Router = "*****"; //Modify according to your router password
6 const char* ssid_AP          = "Sunshine"; //ESP32 turns on an AP and calls it Sunshine
7 const char* password_AP      = "Sunshine"; //Set your AP password for ESP32 to Sunshine
8 WiFiServer server_Cmd(4000);
9 WiFiServer server_Camera(7000);
10
11 void setup() {

```

Modify based on the name and password of your router.

```
12 Serial.begin(115200);
13 Serial.println();
14 WiFi.softAP(ssid_AP, password_AP); //Turn on ESP32's AP feature
15 server_Camera.begin(7000); //Turn on camera server
16 server_Cmd.begin(4000); //Turn on Cmd server
17 server_Camera.setNoDelay(true); //Set no delay in sending and receiving data
18 server_Cmd.setNoDelay(true); //Set no delay in sending and receiving data
19 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
20 int timeout=0;
21 while(WiFi.isConnected() != true) { //If the connection fails, wait half a second for
another connection request
22     delay(500);
23     Serial.print(".");
24     timeout++;
25     //WiFi.begin(ssid_Router, password_Router);
26     if(timeout==10)
27         break;
28 }
29 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
30 Serial.print("\nCamera Ready! Use '");
31 Serial.print(WiFi.softAPIP());
32 Serial.print(" or ");
33 Serial.print(WiFi.localIP());
34 Serial.println("' to connect in Freenove app.");
35 }
36
37 void loop() {
38 WiFiClient client = server_Cmd.available(); //listen for incoming clients
39 if (client) { //if you get a client,
40     Serial.println("Command Server connected to a client.");
41     while (client.connected()) { //loop while the client's connected
42         if (client.available()) { //if there's bytes to read from the client,
43             String dataBuffer = client.readStringUntil('\n') + String("\n"); //read data
44             Serial.print(dataBuffer); //print it out the serial monitor
45         }
46     }
47     client.stop(); // close the connection:
48     Serial.println("Command Client Disconnected.");
49 }
50 }
```

Upload the code to ESP32 car and open serial monitor.

The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface. The top bar displays "06.1\_WiFi\_APP\_TcpServer | Arduino 1.8.13". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Sketch, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for upload, refresh, and other functions. The main area shows the code for "06.1\_WiFi\_APP\_TcpServer". A callout bubble labeled "Upload code" points to the upload button in the toolbar. Another callout bubble labeled "Open serial monitor" points to the serial monitor icon in the toolbar. The code itself is as follows:

```
const char* ssid_Router      = "*****"; //Modify according to your router name
const char* password_Router  = "*****"; //Modify according to your router password
const char* ssid_AP          = "Sunshine"; //ESP32 turns on an AP and calls it Sunshine
const char* password_AP      = "Sunshine"; //Set your AP password for ESP32 to Sunshine
WiFiServer server_Cmd(4000);
WiFiServer server_Camera(7000);

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  Serial.println();
  WiFi.softAP(ssid_AP, password_AP); //Turn on ESP32's AP feature
  server_Camera.begin(7000); //Turn on camera server
  server_Cmd.begin(4000); //Turn on Cmd server
  server_Camera.setNoDelay(true); //Set no delay in sending and receiving data
  server_Cmd.setNoDelay(true); //Set no delay in sending and receiving data
}

Done uploading.
Leaving...
Hard resetting via RTS pin...
```

The serial monitor window at the bottom shows the message "ESP32 Wrover Module on COM5".

The screenshot shows the serial monitor window titled "COM5". It displays the following log entries:

```
14:30:13.847 -> Connecting FYI_2.4G..
14:30:14.833 -> Camera Ready! Use '192.168.4.1 or 192.168.1.100' to connect in Freenove app.
```

Two callout bubbles provide instructions:

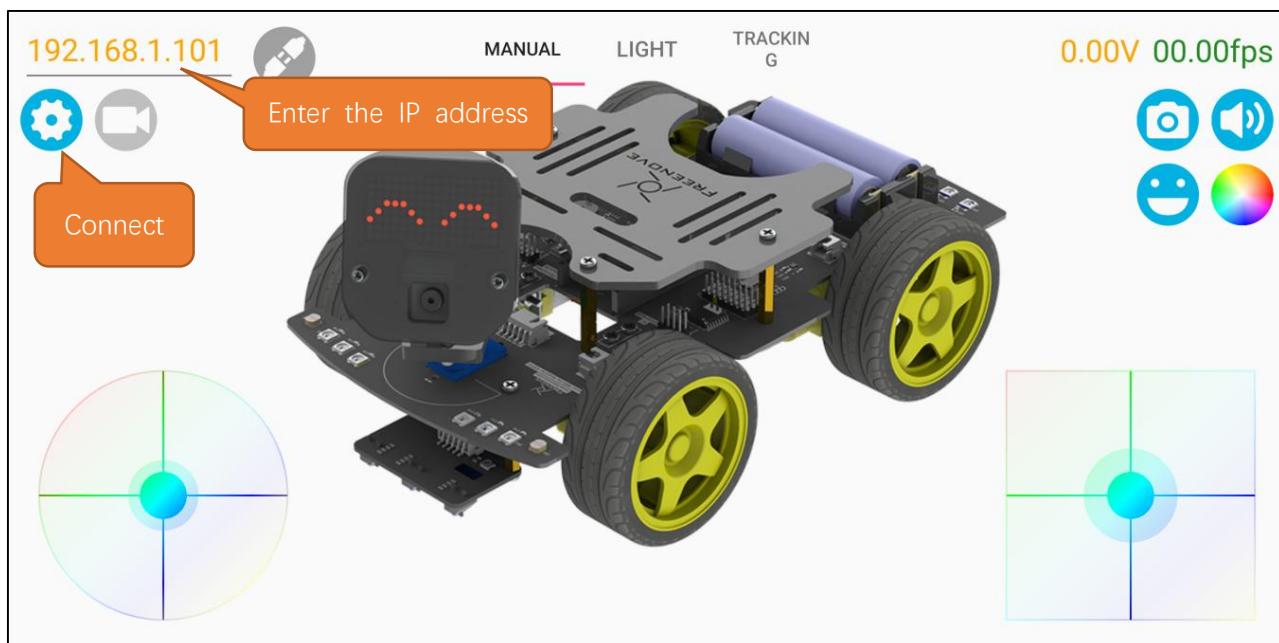
- A blue callout bubble on the left says: "If you do not have a router nearby, please connect your phone to a router named "Sunshine", the password is "Sunshine", please refer to this IP address."
- An orange callout bubble on the right says: "If your mobile phone and ESP32 car are connected to the same router, please refer to this IP address."

At the bottom of the serial monitor window, there are checkboxes for "Autoscroll" and "Show timestamp", and dropdown menus for "Newline" and "115200 baud". There is also a "Clear output" button.

Open mobile phone app and select Freenove 4WD Car for ESP32.



Make sure your mobile phone and ESP32 car are connected to the same router. According to the aforementioned IP address, enter the corresponding IP address, and then click Connect. Tap the button on the screen and you can see the data on the serial monitor.



Need support? [✉ support.freenove.com](mailto:support.freenove.com)

The screenshot shows the COM5 serial monitor window. The title bar says "COM5". The main area displays a log of commands sent to the WiFi car. The log includes timestamps and command strings such as "CMD\_MOTOR#1500#1500#1500#1500", "CMD\_BUZZER#1", and "CMD\_POWER". At the bottom of the window, there are checkboxes for "Autoscroll" and "Show timestamp", and buttons for "Newline", "115200 baud", and "Clear output".

```

15:01:39.523 -> CMD_MOTOR#1500#1500#1500#1500
15:01:39.523 -> CMD_MOTOR#0#0#0#0
15:01:39.765 -> CMD_MOTOR#1500#1500#1500#1500
15:01:39.765 -> CMD_MOTOR#0#0#0#0
15:01:39.765 -> CMD_MOTOR#1500#1500#1500#1500
15:01:40.004 -> CMD_MOTOR#0#0#0#0
15:01:40.650 -> CMD_BUZZER#1
15:01:40.787 -> CMD_BUZZER#0
15:01:41.362 -> CMD_MOTOR#-1500#-1500#1500#1500
15:01:41.534 -> CMD_MOTOR#0#0#0#0
15:01:42.415 -> CMD_POWER
15:01:42.722 -> CMD_MOTOR#1500#1500#-1500#-1500
15:01:42.791 -> CMD_MOTOR#0#0#0#0
15:01:45.278 -> CMD_MOTOR#1500#1500#1500#1500

```

### Code Explanation:

Add the library functions of WiFi. Each time before using WiFi, please add these library functions.

```

1 #include <WiFi.h>
2 #include <WiFiClient.h>
3 #include <WiFiAP.h>

```

Define four pointer variables to store information.

```

5 const char* ssid_Router = "*****"; //Modify according to your router name
6 const char* password_Router = "*****"; //Modify according to your router password
7 const char* ssid_AP = "Sunshine"; //ESP32 turns on an AP and calls it Sunshine
8 const char* password_AP = "Sunshine"; //Set your AP password for ESP32 to Sunshine

```

Turn ON AP feature of ESP32. When the function is called, you can search a WiFi signal named "Sunshine" in your phone.

```
14 WiFi.softAP(ssid_AP, password_AP); //Turn on ESP32's AP feature
```

The mobile app uses two servers, one for transmitting images and one for transmitting commands. Set ESP32 to start the two servers. The server with port 7000 is used to receive image data (not used in this section for the time being), and the server with port 4000 is used to transmit commands. Call the setNoDelay function to send and receive data directly.

```

15 server_Camera.begin(7000); //Turn on camera server
16 server_Cmd.begin(4000); //Turn on Cmd server
17 server_Camera.setNoDelay(true); //Set no delay in sending and receiving data
18 server_Cmd.setNoDelay(true); //Set no delay in sending and receiving data

```

Connect ESP32 to the router. After the router is successfully connected, ESP32 will print the IP address information to the serial monitor. If there is no router near you, or the router fails to connect, you can delete this code.

```

19 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
20 int timeout=0;
21 while(WiFi.isConnected() != true) { //If the connection fails, wait half a second for
another connection request

```

```

22   delay(500);
23   Serial.print(".");
24   timeout++;
25   WiFi.begin(ssid_Router, password_Router);
26   if(timeout==10)
27     break;
28 }
29 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

```

Define a WiFi client object to monitor whether the server has a client request access signal.

```
38 WiFiClient client = server_Cmd.available() //listen for incoming clients
```

Determine whether there is a client connected to the server.

```
42 while (client.connected()) //loop while the client's connected
```

Call available function to query whether the client has sent data to the server.

```
43 if (client.available()) { //if there's bytes to read from the client,
```

Call readStringUntil function to read a line of data from the client and print it to the serial monitor.

```
44 String dataBuffer = client.readStringUntil('\n') + String("\n"); //read data
45 Serial.print(dataBuffer); //print it out the serial monitor
```

Call stop() function to close the client connection.

```
48 client.stop(); // close the connection:
```

## Reference

### Class Station

Every time when using WiFi, you need to include header file "WiFi.h".

**begin(ssid, password,channel, bssid, connect):** ESP32 is used as Station to connect hotspot.

**ssid:** WiFi hotspot name

**password:** WiFi hotspot password

**channel:** WiFi hotspot channel number; communicating through specified channel; optional parameter

**bssid:** mac address of WiFi hotspot, optional parameter

**connect:** boolean optional parameter, defaulting to true. If set as false, then ESP32 won't connect WiFi.

**config(local\_ip, gateway, subnet, dns1, dns2):** set static local IP address.

**local\_ip:** station fixed IP address.

**subnet:** subnet mask

**dns1,dns2:** optional parameter. define IP address of domain name server

**status:** obtain the connection status of WiFi

**local IP():** obtain IP address in Station mode

**disconnect():** disconnect wifi

**setAutoConnect(boolean):** set automatic connection Every time ESP32 is power on, it will connect WiFi automatically.

**setAutoReconnect(boolean):** set automatic reconnection Every time ESP32 disconnects WiFi, it will reconnect to WiFi automatically.

### Class AP

Every time when using WiFi, you need to include header file "WiFi.h".

**softAP(ssid, password, channel, ssid\_hidden, max\_connection):**

**ssid:** WiFi hotspot name

**password:** WiFi hotspot password

**channel:** Number of WiFi connection channels, range 1-13. The default is 1.

**ssid\_hidden:** Whether to hide WiFi name from scanning by other devices. The default is not hide.

**max\_connection:** Maximum number of WiFi connected devices. The range is 1-4. The default is 4.

**softAPConfig(local\_ip, gateway, subnet):** set static local IP address.

**local\_ip:** station fixed IP address.

**Gateway:** gateway IP address

**subnet:** subnet mask

**softAP():** obtain IP address in AP mode

**softAPdisconnect ():** disconnect AP mode.

### Class Client

Every time when using Client, you need to include header file "WiFi.h".

**connect(ip, port, timeout)/connect(\*host, port, timeout):** establish a TCP connection.

**ip, \*host:** ip address of target server

**port:** port number of target server

**timeout:** connection timeout

**connected():** judge whether client is connecting. If return value is 1, then connect successfully; If return value is 0, then fail to connect.

**stop():** stop tcp connection

**print():** send data to server connecting to client

**available():** return to the number of bytes readable in receive buffer, if no, return to 0 or -1.

**read():** read one byte of data in receive buffer

**readString():** read string in receive buffer

### Class Server

Every time use Server functionality, we need to include header file "WiFi.h".

**WiFiServer(uint16\_t port=80, uint8\_t max\_clients=4):** create a TCP Server.

**port:** ports of Server; range from 0 to 65535 with the default number as 80.

**max\_clients:** maximum number of clients with default number as 4.

**begin(port):** start the TCP Server.

**port:** ports of Server; range from 0 to 65535 with the default number as 0.

**setNoDelay(bool nodelay):** whether to turn off the delay sending functionality.

**nodelay:** true stands for forbidden Nagle algorithm.

**close():** close tcp connection.

**stop():** stop tcp connection.

## 7.2 WiFi Transmitting Images

Earlier we used the WiFi to transmit command. In this section, we use WiFi to transmit image data and display the picture taken by the ESP32 car on the mobile APP.

### Sketch

Open the folder “06.2\_WiFi\_Cam\_TcpServer” in the “**Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches**” and double click “06.2\_WiFi\_Cam\_TcpServer.ino”.

Before uploading the code, please modify the name and password of Router. Other operation is the same as Section [7.1](#).

#### Code

```

1 #include "esp_camera.h"
2 #include <WiFi.h>
3 #include <WiFiClient.h>
4 #include <WiFiAP.h>
5
6 #define CAMERA_MODEL_WROVER_KIT
7 #include "camera_pins.h"
8
9 const char* ssid_Router      = "*****"; //Modify according to your router name
10 const char* password_Router = "*****"; //Modify according to your router password
11 const char* ssid_AP          = "Sunshine"; //ESP32 turns on an AP and calls it Sunshine
12 const char* password_AP     = "Sunshine"; //Set your AP password for ESP32 to Sunshine
13
14 WiFiServer server_Cmd(4000);
15 WiFiServer server_Camera(7000);
16 extern TaskHandle_t loopTaskHandle;
17
18 void setup() {
19     Serial.begin(115200);
20     Serial.setDebugOutput(false);
21     Serial.println();
22     cameraSetup();
23
24     WiFi.softAP(ssid_AP, password_AP);
25     server_Camera.begin(7000);
26     server_Cmd.begin(4000);
27     /////////////////////////////////
28     WiFi.begin(ssid_Router, password_Router);
29     Serial.print("Connecting ");

```

Please modify the name  
and password of Router.

```
30     Serial.print(ssid_Router);
31     int timeout=0;
32     while (WiFi.isConnected() != true) {
33         delay(500);
34         Serial.print(".");
35         WiFi.begin(ssid_Router, password_Router);
36         timeout++;
37         if(timeout>=10)
38             break;
39     }
40     Serial.println("");
41     Serial.println("WiFi connected");
42     /////////////////////////////////
43     Serial.print("Camera Ready! Use '");
44     Serial.print(WiFi.softAPIP());
45     Serial.print(" or ");
46     Serial.print(WiFi.localIP());
47     Serial.println(" to connect in Freenove app.");
48
49     disableCore0WDT();
50 //loopTask_Cmd uses core 0.
51 xTaskCreateUniversal(loopTask_Cmd, "loopTask_Cmd", 8192, NULL, 1, &loopTaskHandle, 0);
52 }
53
54 //task loop uses core 1.
55 void loop() {
56     WiFiClient client = server_Camera.available(); // listen for incoming clients
57     if (client) { // if you get a client,
58         Serial.println("Camera Server connected to a client.");
59         String currentLine = ""; // make a String to hold incoming data from the client
60         while (client.connected()) { // loop while the client's connected
61             camera_fb_t * fb = NULL;
62             while (client.connected()) {
63                 fb = esp_camera_fb_get();
64                 if (fb != NULL) {
65                     uint8_t slen[4];
66                     slen[0] = fb->len >> 0;
67                     slen[1] = fb->len >> 8;
68                     slen[2] = fb->len >> 16;
69                     slen[3] = fb->len >> 24;
70                     client.write(slen, 4);
71                     client.write(fb->buf, fb->len);
72                     esp_camera_fb_return(fb);
73                 }
74             }
75         }
76     }
77 }
```

```

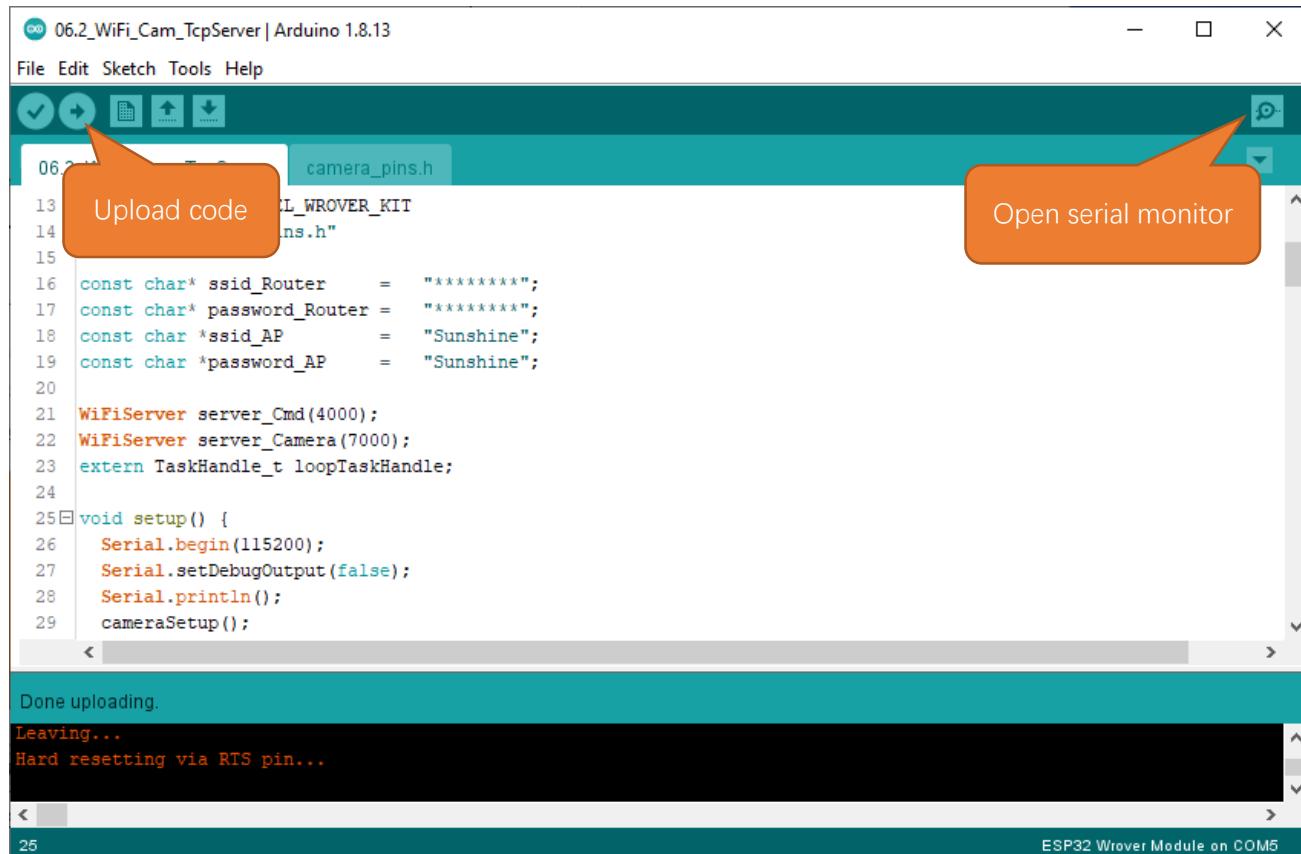
74         else {
75             Serial.println("Camera Error");
76         }
77     }
78 }
79 // close the connection:
80 client.stop();
81 Serial.println("Camera Client Disconnected.");
82 }
83 }
84
85 void loopTask_Cmd(void *pvParameters) {
86     Serial.println("Task Cmd_Server is starting ... ");
87     while (1) {
88         WiFiClient client = server_Cmd.available(); //listen for incoming clients
89         if (client) //if you get a client,
90         {
91             Serial.println("Command Server connected to a client.");
92             while (client.connected()) { //loop while the client's connected
93                 if (client.available()) { //if there's bytes to read from the client,
94                     String dataBuffer = client.readStringUntil('\n') + String("\n");
95                     Serial.print(dataBuffer); //print it out the serial monitor
96                 }
97             }
98             client.stop(); // close the connection:
99             Serial.println("Command Client Disconnected.");
100        }
101    }
102 }
103
104 void cameraSetup() {
105     camera_config_t config;
106     config.ledc_channel = LEDC_CHANNEL_0;
107     config.ledc_timer = LEDC_TIMER_0;
108     config.pin_d0 = Y2_GPIO_NUM;
109     config.pin_d1 = Y3_GPIO_NUM;
110     config.pin_d2 = Y4_GPIO_NUM;
111     config.pin_d3 = Y5_GPIO_NUM;
112     config.pin_d4 = Y6_GPIO_NUM;
113     config.pin_d5 = Y7_GPIO_NUM;
114     config.pin_d6 = Y8_GPIO_NUM;
115     config.pin_d7 = Y9_GPIO_NUM;
116     config.pin_xclk = XCLK_GPIO_NUM;
117     config.pin_pclk = PCLK_GPIO_NUM;

```

```

118     config.pin_vsync = VSYNC_GPIO_NUM;
119     config.pin_href = HREF_GPIO_NUM;
120     config.pin_sscb_sda = SIOD_GPIO_NUM;
121     config.pin_sscb_scl = SIOC_GPIO_NUM;
122     config.pin_pwdn = PWDN_GPIO_NUM;
123     config.pin_reset = RESET_GPIO_NUM;
124     config.xclk_freq_hz = 20000000;
125     config.pixel_format = PIXFORMAT_JPEG;
126     config.frame_size = FRAMESIZE_VGA;    //clear
127 // config.frame_size = FRAMESIZE_QVGA; //ordinary
128 // config.frame_size = FRAMESIZE_QQVGA; //concision
129     config.jpeg_quality = 10;
130     config.fb_count = 1;
131
132     // camera init
133     esp_err_t err = esp_camera_init(&config);
134     if (err != ESP_OK) {
135         Serial.printf("Camera init failed with error 0x%x", err);
136         return;
137     }
138     Serial.println("Camera configuration complete!");
139 }
```

Upload code to ESP32 car and open serial monitor.



The screenshot shows a serial monitor window titled "COM5". The log output includes:

```
14:30:13.847 -> Connecting FYI_2.4G..
14:30:14.833 -> Camera Ready! Use '192.168.4.1 or 192.168.1.100' to connect in Freenove app.
```

Two callout boxes provide instructions:

- A blue callout box on the left says: "If you do not have a router nearby, please connect your phone to a router named "Sunshine", and the password is also "Sunshine", please refer to this IP address."
- An orange callout box on the right says: "If your mobile phone and ESP32 car are connected to the same router, please refer to this IP address."

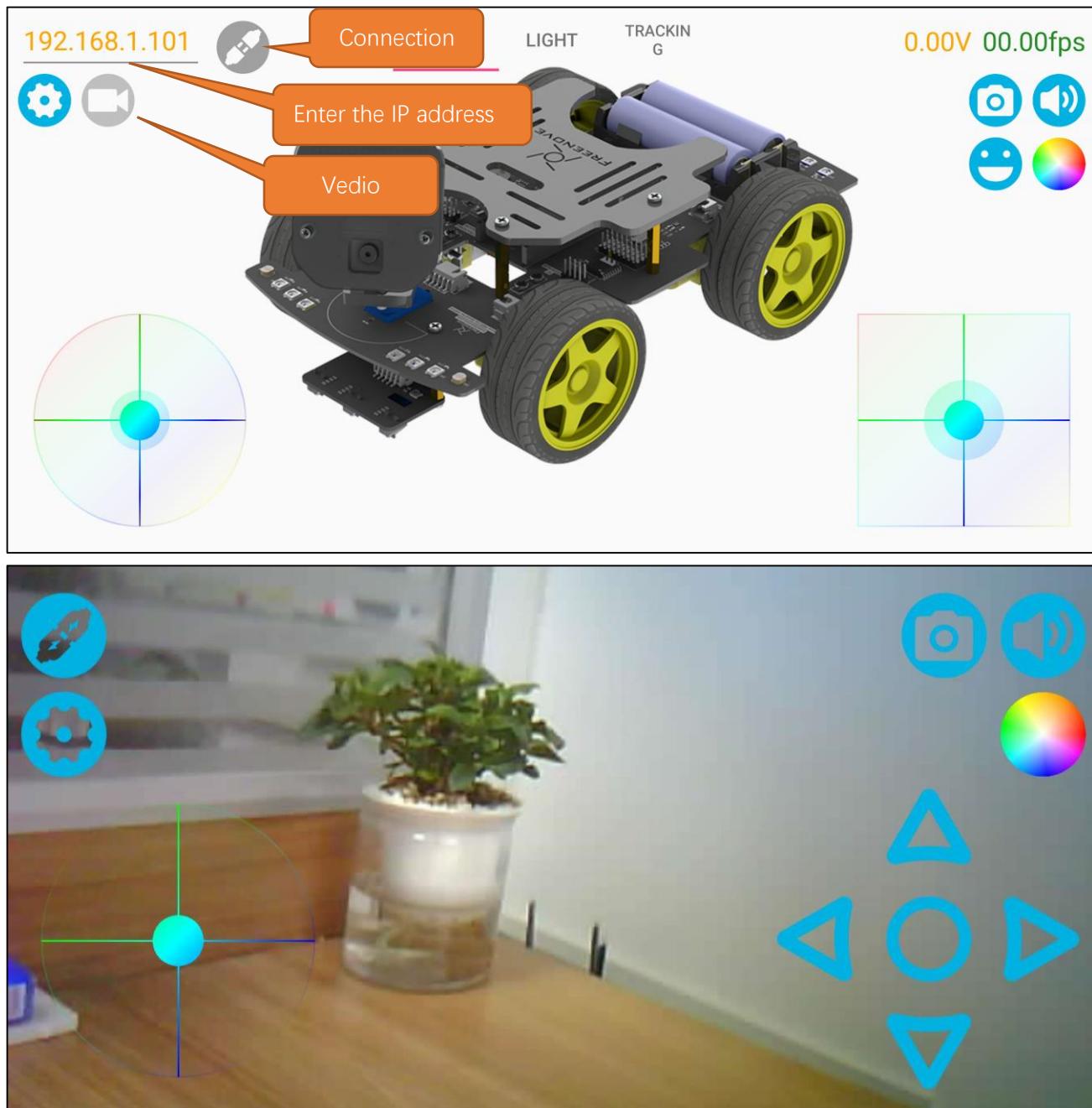
At the bottom of the serial monitor window, there are checkboxes for "Autoscroll" and "Show timestamp", and buttons for "Newline", "115200 baud", and "Clear output".

Open mobile APP and select Freenove 4WD Car for ESP32.



Need support? [✉ support.freenove.com](mailto:support.freenove.com)

Make sure your mobile phone and ESP32 car are connected to the same router. According to the aforementioned IP address, enter the corresponding IP address, and then click Connect. Tap the button on the screen and you can see the data on the serial monitor.



#### Code Explanation:

Before using camera, please add two header files esp\_camera.h and camera\_pins.h .

```

1 #include "esp_camera.h"
2 #include <WiFi.h>
3 #include <WiFiClient.h>
4 #include <WiFiAP.h>
5
6 #define CAMERA_MODEL_WROVER_KIT
7 #include "camera_pins.h"
```

Define four pointer variables to store information. Each time, before using, please modify name and password of Router.

```

5  const char* ssid_Router    = "*****"; //Modify according to your router name
6  const char* password_Router = "*****"; //Modify according to your router password
7  const char* ssid_AP        = "Sunshine"; //ESP32 turns on an AP and calls it Sunshine
8  const char* password_AP    = "Sunshine"; //Set your AP password for ESP32 to Sunshine

```

Camara initialization function that assign pins to camera and sets the camera clock frequency, picture quality, picture size and other information.

```

103 void cameraSetup() {
104     camera_config_t config;
105     config.ledc_channel = LEDC_CHANNEL_0;
106     config.ledc_timer = LEDC_TIMER_0;
107     config.pin_d0 = Y2_GPIO_NUM;
108     config.pin_d1 = Y3_GPIO_NUM;
109     config.pin_d2 = Y4_GPIO_NUM;
110     config.pin_d3 = Y5_GPIO_NUM;
111     config.pin_d4 = Y6_GPIO_NUM;
112     config.pin_d5 = Y7_GPIO_NUM;
113     config.pin_d6 = Y8_GPIO_NUM;
114     config.pin_d7 = Y9_GPIO_NUM;
115     config.pin_xclk = XCLK_GPIO_NUM;
116     config.pin_pclk = PCLK_GPIO_NUM;
117     config.pin_vsync = VSYNC_GPIO_NUM;
118     config.pin_href = HREF_GPIO_NUM;
119     config.pin_sscb_sda = SIOD_GPIO_NUM;
120     config.pin_sscb_scl = SIOC_GPIO_NUM;
121     config.pin_pwdn = PWDN_GPIO_NUM;
122     config.pin_reset = RESET_GPIO_NUM;
123     config.xclk_freq_hz = 20000000;
124     config.pixel_format = PIXFORMAT_JPEG;
125     config.frame_size = FRAMESIZE_VGA; //clear
126 // config.frame_size = FRAMESIZE_QVGA; //ordinary
127 // config.frame_size = FRAMESIZE_QQVGA; //concision
128     config.jpeg_quality = 10;
129     config.fb_count = 1;
130     esp_err_t err = esp_camera_init(&config); // camera init
131     if (err != ESP_OK) {
132         Serial.printf("Camera init failed with error 0x%x", err);
133         return;
134     }
135     Serial.println("Camera configuration complete!");
136 }

```

Set frame\_size. VGA, QVGA, and QQVGA correspond to different definitions of the pictures.

ESP32 is a dual-core processor, which can handle different things at the same time. Usually the loop function of ESP32 runs in the first core area. In this code, we make the command processing run in the 0th core area and the camera data processing in the first core area. Call the disableCore0WDT() function to turn off the watchdog in the 0th core area to avoid program reset caused by the watchdog. Call the xTaskCreateUniversal function to apply to create a task function and let the task function run in the 0th core area.

```
49     disableCore0WDT();
50
51     //loopTask_Cmd uses core 0.
52     xTaskCreateUniversal(loopTask_Cmd, "loopTask_Cmd", 8192, NULL, 1, &loopTaskHandle, 0);
```

Define a camera image data storage object to store image data.

```
61     camera_fb_t * fb = NULL;
```

Call the esp\_camera\_fb\_get() function to get the image data and store it in fb. Call the write() function to send the data to the mobile app.

```
63     fb = esp_camera_fb_get();
64
65     if (fb != NULL) {
66
66         uint8_t slen[4];
67
68         slen[0] = fb->len >> 0;
69         slen[1] = fb->len >> 8;
70         slen[2] = fb->len >> 16;
71         slen[3] = fb->len >> 24;
72
73         client.write(slen, 4);
74         client.write(fb->buf, fb->len);
75         esp_camera_fb_return(fb);
76     }
```

#### Reference

Image resolution	Sharpness	Image resolution	Sharpness
FRAMESIZE_QQVGA	160x120	FRAMESIZE_VGA	640x480
FRAMESIZE_QQVGA2	128x160	FRAMESIZE_SVGA	800x600
FRAMESIZE_QCIF	176x144	FRAMESIZE_XGA	1024x768
FRAMESIZE_HQVGA	240x176	FRAMESIZE_SXGA	1280x1024
FRAMESIZE_QVGA	320x240	FRAMESIZE_UXGA	1600x1200
FRAMESIZE_CIF	400x296	FRAMESIZE_QXGA	2048x1536

## 7.3 WiFi Video Car by APP

In this section, we will combine image transmission with controlling the car. You can control the ESP32 car through mobile APP while observing the images that the camera transmits.

### Sketch

Open the folder “06.3\_Multi\_Functional\_Car” in Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\Sketches and double click “06.3\_Multi\_Functional\_Car.ino”.

Before compiling the code, please modify the code according to the name and password of your WiFi.

If you want to enable ESP32's own router functionality, WiFi\_Setup(1); If you want ESP32 to connect to the router, WiFi\_Setup(0).

#### Code

```

1 #include <Arduino.h>
2 #include <WiFi.h>
3 #include <WiFiClient.h>
4 #include <WiFiAP.h>
5 #include "esp_camera.h"
6 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_WiFi.h"
7 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_Emotion.h"
8 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_WS2812.h"
9 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"

10
11 String CmdArray[8];
12 int paramters[8];
13 bool videoFlag = 0;

14 void WiFi_Init() {
15     ssid_Router      = "*****"; //Modify according to your router name
16     password_Router = "*****"; //Modify according to your router password
17     ssid_AP          = "Sunshine"; //ESP32 turns on an AP and calls it Sunshine
18     password_AP      = "Sunshine"; //Set your AP password for ESP32 to Sunshine
19     frame_size       = FRAMESIZE_CIF;//400*296
20 }
21
22
23 WiFiServer server_Cmd(4000);
24 WiFiServer server_Camera(7000);

25
26 void setup() {
27     Buzzer_Setup(); //Buzzer initialization
28     Serial.begin(115200);
29     Serial.setDebugOutput(true);

```

Please modify the name  
and password of Router.

```
30 WiFi_Init();           //WiFi parameters initialization
31 WiFi_Setup(1);         //Start AP Mode
32 server_Camera.begin(7000); //Turn on the camera server
33 server_Cmd.begin(4000);   //Start the command server
34
35 cameraSetup();          //Camera initialization
36 Emotion_Setup();         //Emotion initialization
37 WS2812_Setup();          //WS2812 initialization
38 PCA9685_Setup();         //PCA9685 initialization
39 Light_Setup();           //Light initialization
40 Track_Setup();           //Track initialization
41
42 disableCore0WDT();       //Turn off the watchdog function in kernel 0
43 xTaskCreateUniversal(loopTask_Camera, "loopTask_Camera", 8192, NULL, 0, NULL, 0);
44 xTaskCreateUniversal(loopTask_WTD, "loopTask_WTD", 8192, NULL, 0, NULL, 0);
45 }
46
47 void loop() {
48 WiFiClient client = server_Cmd.available(); //listen for incoming clients
49 if (client) {                                //if you get a client
50   Serial.println("Cmd_Server connected to a client.");
51   while (client.connected()) {                  //loop while the client's connected
52     if (client.available()) {                  //if there's bytes to read from the client
53       String inputStringTemp = client.readStringUntil('\n'); //Read the command by WiFi
54       Serial.println(inputStringTemp);        //Print out the command received by WiFi
55       Get_Command(inputStringTemp);
56
57       if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_LED_MOD) //Set the display mode of car colored lights
58         WS2812_SetMode(paramters[1]);
59       if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_LED) //Set the color and brightness of the car lights
60         WS2812_Set_Color_1(paramters[1], paramters[3], paramters[2], paramters[4]);
61       if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_MATRIX_MOD) //Set the display mode of the LED matrix
62         Emotion_SetMode(paramters[1]);
63       if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_VIDEO) //Video transmission command
64         videoFlag = paramters[1];
65       if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_BUZZER) //Buzzer control command
66         Buzzer_Variable(paramters[1], paramters[2]);
67       if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_POWER) { //Power query command
68         float battery_voltage = Get_Battery_Voltage();
69         client.print(CMD_POWER);
70         client.print(INTERVAL_CHAR);
71         client.print(battery_voltage);
72         client.print(ENTER);
73       }
```

```

74     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_MOTOR) {//Network control car movement command
75         Car_SetMode(0);
76         if (paramters[1] == 0 && paramters[3] == 0)
77             Motor_Move(0, 0, 0, 0); //Stop the car
78         else //If the parameters are not equal to 0
79             Motor_Move(paramters[1], paramters[1], paramters[3], paramters[3]);
80     }
81     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_SERVO) {//Network control servo motor movement command
82         if (paramters[1] == 0)
83             Servo_1_Angle(paramters[2]);
84         else if (paramters[1] == 1)
85             Servo_2_Angle(paramters[2]);
86     }
87     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_CAMERA) {//Network control servo motor movement command
88         Servo_1_Angle(paramters[1]);
89         Servo_2_Angle(paramters[2]);
90     }
91     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_LIGHT) { //Light seeking car command
92         if (paramters[1] == 1)
93             Car_SetMode(1);
94         else if (paramters[1] == 0)
95             Car_SetMode(0);
96     }
97     else if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_TRACK) { //Tracking car command
98         if (paramters[1] == 1)
99             Car_SetMode(2);
100        else if (paramters[1] == 0)
101            Car_SetMode(0);
102    }
103    if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_CAR_MODE) { //Car command Mode
104        Car_SetMode(paramters[1]);
105    }
106    //Clears the command array and parameter array
107    memset(CmdArray, 0, sizeof(CmdArray));
108    memset(paramters, 0, sizeof(paramters));
109 }
110 Emotion_Show(emotion_task_mode); //Led matrix display function
111 WS2812_Show(ws2812_task_mode); //Car color lights display function
112 Car_Select(carFlag); //ESP32 Car mode selection function
113 }
114 client.stop(); //close the connection:
115 Serial.println("Command Client Disconnected.");
116 ESP.restart();
117 }
```

```
118 }
119 void loopTask_Camera(void *pvParameters) {
120     while (1) {
121         WiFiClient client = server_Camera.available(); //listen for incoming clients
122         if (client) { //if you get a client
123             Serial.println("Camera_Server connected to a client.");
124             if (client.connected()) {
125                 camera_fb_t * fb = NULL;
126                 while (client.connected()) { //loop while the client's connected
127                     if (videoFlag == 1) {
128                         fb = esp_camera_fb_get();
129                         if (fb != NULL) {
130                             uint8_t slen[4];
131                             slen[0] = fb->len >> 0;
132                             slen[1] = fb->len >> 8;
133                             slen[2] = fb->len >> 16;
134                             slen[3] = fb->len >> 24;
135                             client.write(slen, 4);
136                             client.write(fb->buf, fb->len);
137                             Serial.println("Camera send");
138                             esp_camera_fb_return(fb);
139                         }
140                     }
141                 }
142                 //close the connection:
143                 client.stop();
144                 Serial.println("Camera Client Disconnected.");
145                 ESP.restart();
146             }
147         }
148     }
149 }
150 void Get_Command(String inputStringTemp) {
151     int string_length = inputStringTemp.length();
152     for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) { //Parse the command received by WiFi
153         int index = inputStringTemp.indexOf(INTERVAL_CHAR);
154         if (index < 0) {
155             if (string_length > 0) {
156                 CmdArray[i] = inputStringTemp; //Get command
157                 paramters[i] = inputStringTemp.toInt(); //Get parameters
158             }
159             break;
160         }
161     }
162 }
```

```

162     string_length -= index;           //Count the remaining words
163     CmdArray[i] = inputStringTemp.substring(0, index); //Get command
164     paramters[i] = CmdArray[i].toInt(); //Get parameters
165     inputStringTemp = inputStringTemp.substring(index + 1); //Update string
166 }
167 }
168 }
```

### Code Explanation:

Add the driver header files of the car.

The three header files starting with "WiFi" contain the WiFi driver configuration function of ESP32.

The esp\_camera.h file contains the control function of ESP32 camera.

Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_WiFi.h contains the command information when WiFi transmits signal and the ESP32 pin configuration of the camera.

Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Emotion.h contains the driver configuration function of the LED matrix module.

Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_WS2812.h contains the driver configuration function of the RGB LEDs.

Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_For\_ESP32.h contains the driver configuration function of the car.

```

1 #include <Arduino.h>
2 #include <WiFi.h>
3 #include <WiFiClient.h>
4 #include <WiFiAP.h>
5 #include "esp_camera.h"
6 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_WiFi.h"
7 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_Emotion.h"
8 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_WS2812.h"
9 #include "Freenove_4WD_Car_For_ESP32.h"
```

Before you upload the code each time, you can change the ssid\_Router and password\_Router below based on your WiFi name and password. The program uses AP mode by default. ESP32 will create a WiFi called "Sunshine" based on the WiFi configuration.

Note: "Sunshine" is not connected to the Internet. So if you choose to connect to it, your phone will be disconnected from the Internet. "frame\_size" is used to configure the pixel size of the camera. If you don't know its parameters, you can click [here](#).

```

16 ssid_Router      = "*****"; //Modify according to your router name
17 password_Router = "*****"; //Modify according to your router password
18 ssid_AP         = "Sunshine"; //ESP32 turns on an AP and calls it Sunshine
19 password_AP     = "Sunshine"; //Set your AP password for ESP32 to Sunshine
20 frame_size       = FRAMESIZE_CIF;//400*296
```

Turn ON two TCP server ports. Port 4000 is used to receive the command from the car and port 7000 is to receive the image data collected by camera.

```

23 WiFiServer server_Cmd(4000);
24 WiFiServer server_Camera(7000);
```

Call the WiFi\_Init() to initialize the WiFi parameters. Call the WiFi\_Setup() to initialize the ESP32's WiFi.

AP mode starts when the WiFi\_Setup parameter is 1. When the parameter WiFi\_Setup is 0, the STA mode is started. After ESP32 starts WIFI, it prints the IP information to the serial monitor.

```
30 WiFi_Init(); //WiFi parameters initialization
```

Need support? [✉ support.freenove.com](mailto:support.freenove.com)

31	WiFi_Setup(1); //Start AP Mode
----	--------------------------------

Initialize the car's buzzer, LED matrix module, RGB LEDs, WiFi, camera, motor motor, servo, photoresistor and line tracking modules.

26	void setup() {
27	Buzzer_Setup(); //Buzzer initialization
28	Serial.begin(115200);
29	Serial.setDebugOutput(true);
30	WiFi_Init(); //WiFi paramters initialization
31	WiFi_Setup(); //WiFi initialization
32	server_Camera.begin(7000); //Turn on the camera server
33	server_Cmd.begin(4000); //Start the command server
34	
35	cameraSetup(); //Camera initialization
36	Emotion_Setup(); //Emotion initialization
37	WS2812_Setup(); //WS2812 initialization
38	PCA9685_Setup(); //PCA9685 initialization
39	Light_Setup(); //Light initialization
40	Track_Setup(); //Track initialization
41	
42	disableCoreWD(); //Turn off the watchdog function in kernel 0
43	xTaskCreateUniversal(loopTask_Camera, "loopTask_Camera", 8192, NULL, 0, NULL, 0);
44	xTaskCreateUniversal(loopTask_WTD, "loopTask_WTD", 8192, NULL, 0, NULL, 0);
45	}

Monitor TCP server port 4000. If a client connects to this port, ESP32 will print prompt messages of WiFi connection on the serial port. After the client connects to this port, it receives information from the client until the client disconnects. When ESP32 detects that the client is disconnected, it closes the TCP connection and prints a WiFi disconnect prompt message.

45	WiFiClient client = server_Cmd.available(); //listen for incoming clients
46	if (client) { //if you get a client
47	Serial.println("Cmd_Server connected to a client.");
48	while (client.connected()) { //loop while the client's connected
...	...
114	}
115	client.stop(); //close the connection:
116	Serial.println("Command Client Disconnected.");
117	ESP.restart();
118	}

Get\_Command(), the command parsing function. Every time this function is used, the command received by TCP will be sent to this function through inputStringTemp, and the command and parameters will be parsed and stored in the global variable array CmdArray and paramters.

149	void Get_Command(String inputStringTemp) {
150	int string_length = inputStringTemp.length();
151	for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) { //Parse the command received by WiFi
152	int index = inputStringTemp.indexOf(INTERVAL_CHAR);

```

153     if (index < 0) {
154         if (string_length > 0) {
155             CmdArray[i] = inputStringTemp;           //Get command
156             paramters[i] = inputStringTemp.toInt(); //Get parameters
157         }
158         break;
159     }
160     else {
161         string_length -= index;                //Count the remaining words
162         CmdArray[i] = inputStringTemp.substring(0, index); //Get command
163         paramters[i] = CmdArray[i].toInt();        //Get parameters
164         inputStringTemp = inputStringTemp.substring(index + 1); //Update string
165     }
166 }
167 }
```

Judge the client's data and use different functions of the car according to different commands.

```

57     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_LED_MOD)//Set the display mode of car colored lights
...
...
59     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_LED) { //Set the color and brightness of the car lights
...
...
61     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_MATRIX_MOD)//Set the display mode of the LED matrix
...
...
63     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_VIDEO)//Video transmission command
...
...
65     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_BUZZER)//Buzzer control command
...
...
74     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_POWER) { //Power query command
...
...
81     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_MOTOR) { //Network control car movement command
...
...
87     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_SERVO) { //Network control servo motor movement command
...
...
91     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_LIGHT) { //Light seeking car command
...
...
97     if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_TRACK) { //Tracking car command
...
...
103    if (CmdArray[0] == CMD_CAR_MODE) { //Car command Mode
...
...
```

The following three functions run in a non-blocking manner. Call the Emotion\_Show() function to control the LED matrix, call the WS2812\_Show() function to control the RGB LEDs of the car, and call the Car\_Select() function to control the mode of the car.

```

100     Emotion_Show(emotion_task_mode); //Led matrix display function
101     WS2812_Show(ws2812_task_mode); //Car color lights display function
102     Car_Select(carFlag); //ESP32 Car mode selection function
```

The camera thread callback function. Each time a connection is established with the client, if a video transmission command (videoFlag=1) is received, the image will be obtained and sent to the client.

```
119 void loopTask_Camera(void *pvParameters) {  
120     while (1) {  
121         WiFiClient client = server_Camera.available(); //listen for incoming clients  
122         if (client) { //if you get a client  
123             Serial.println("Camera_Server connected to a client.");  
124             if (client.connected()) {  
125                 camera_fb_t * fb = NULL;  
126                 while (client.connected()) { //loop while the client's connected  
127                     if (videoFlag == 1) {  
128                         fb = esp_camera_fb_get();  
129                         if (fb != NULL) {  
130                             uint8_t slen[4];  
131                             slen[0] = fb->len >> 0;  
132                             slen[1] = fb->len >> 8;  
133                             slen[2] = fb->len >> 16;  
134                             slen[3] = fb->len >> 24;  
135                             client.write(slen, 4);  
136                             client.write(fb->buf, fb->len);  
137                             Serial.println("Camera send");  
138                             esp_camera_fb_return(fb);  
139                         }  
140                     }  
141                 }  
142                 //close the connection:  
143                 client.stop();  
144                 Serial.println("Camera Client Disconnected.");  
145                 ESP.restart();  
146             }  
147         }  
148     }  
149 }
```

## 7.4 WiFi Video Car by PC

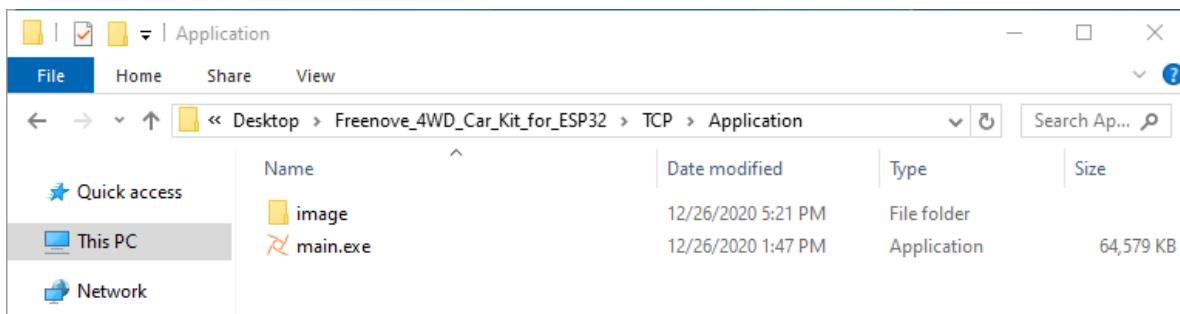
In addition to using a mobile phone to control the WiFi video car, we also provide users with a host computer to control the car. In this chapter, the car still uses the [code](#) in section 7.3

### Run client on windows system

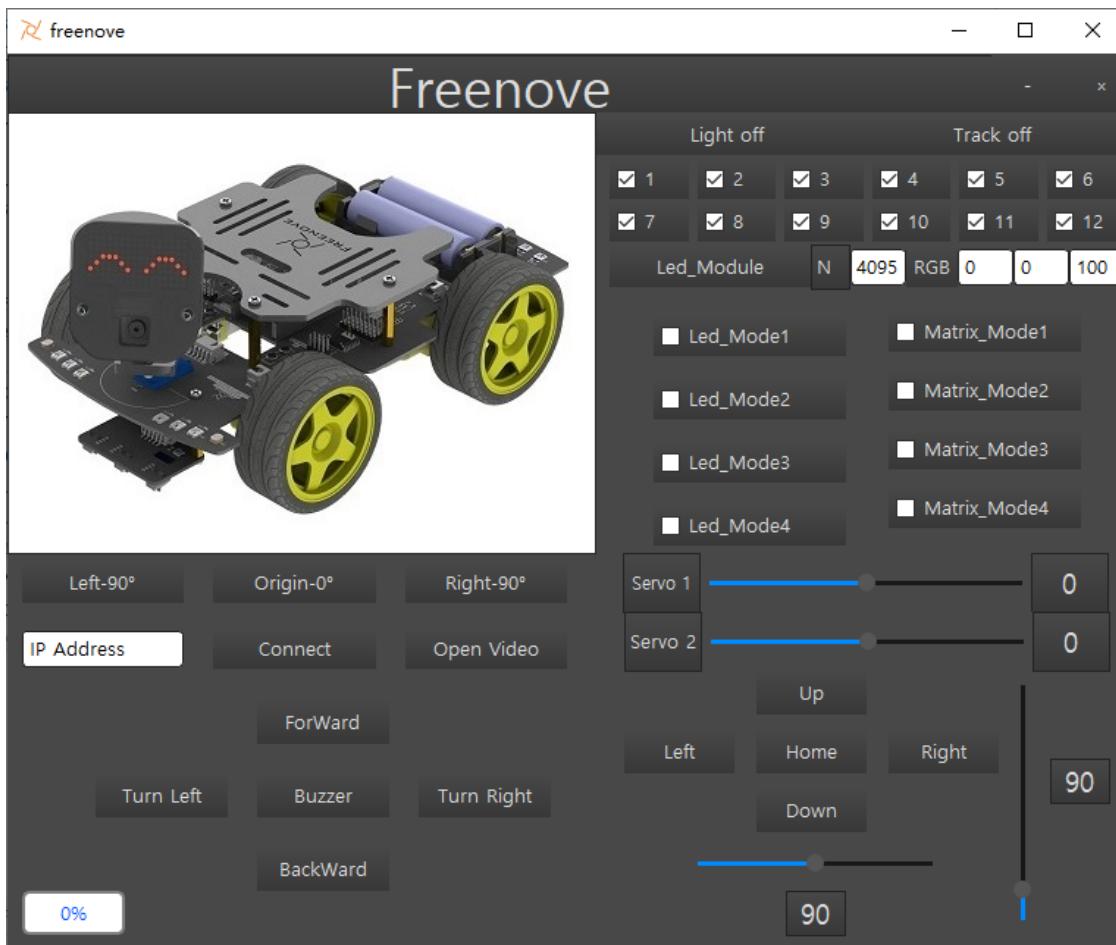
There are two ways to run client on Windows.

Option 1 Run the executable file directly.

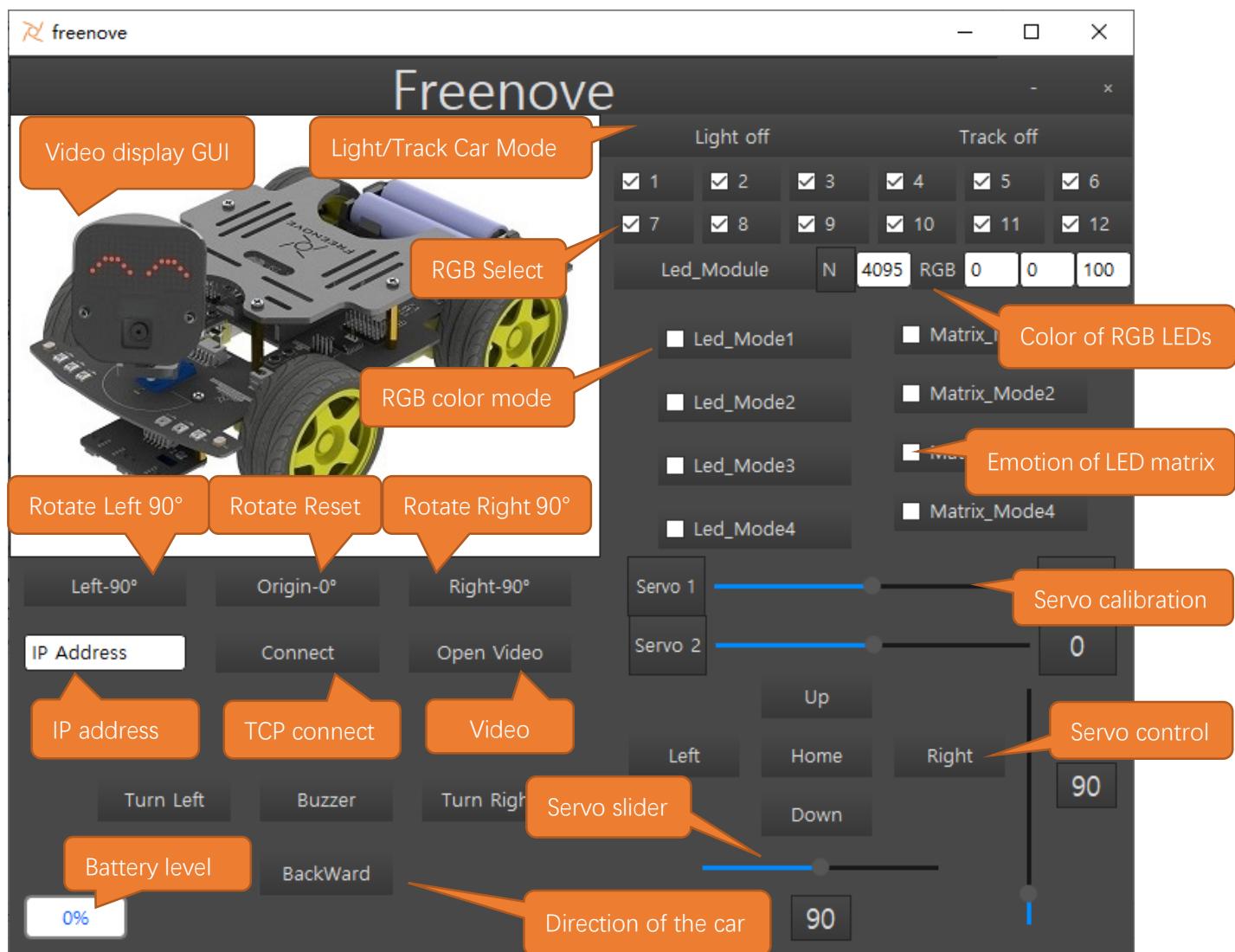
Open main.exe in Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\TCP\Application.



The interface of client is as follows:



The function of the client is as follows :



According to the prompt message printed on the ESP32 serial monitor, enter the IP address into "IP Address" and click "Connect", and you can control the ESP32 car through this client

Option 2 Install python3and some related python libraries to run client.

If you want to modify the client, please following this section.

### Install python3

Download and install Python3 package.

<https://www.python.org/downloads/windows/>

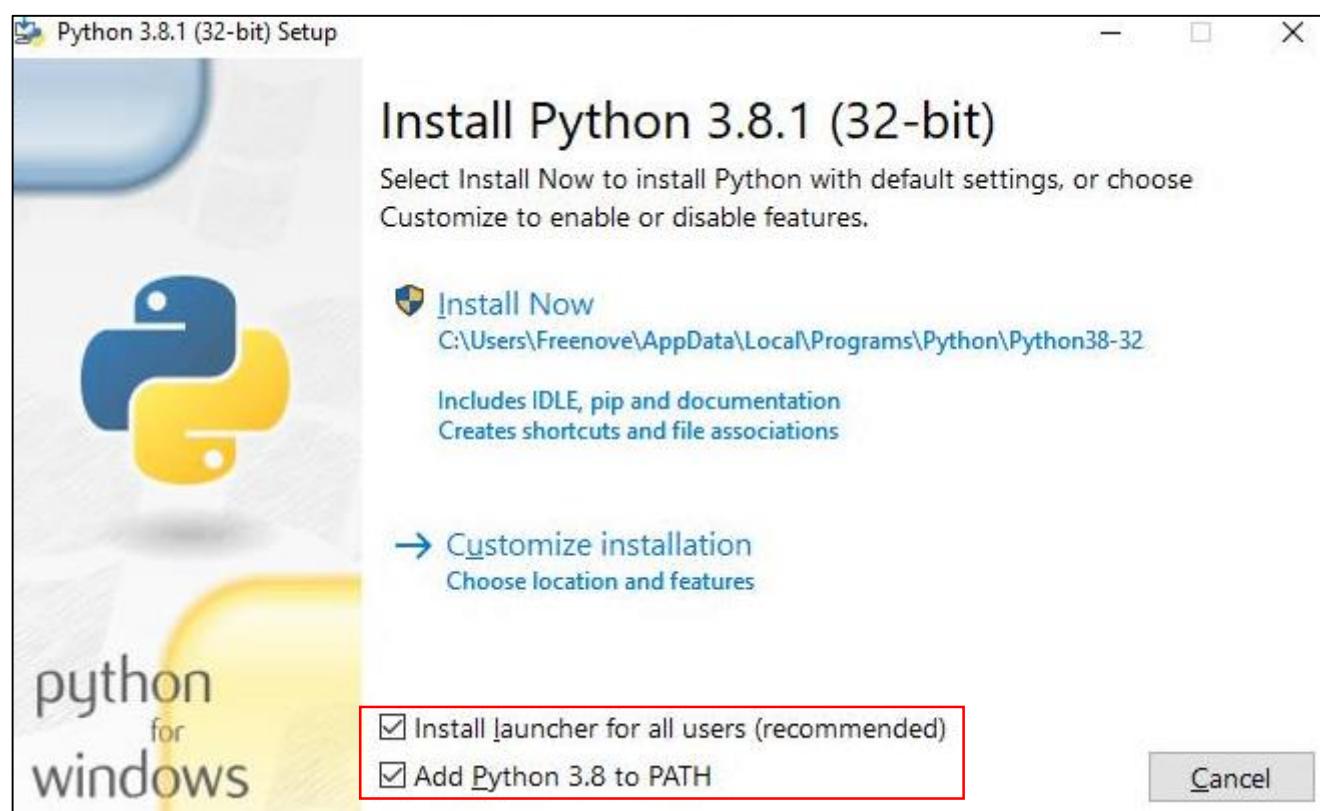
The screenshot shows the Python Releases for Windows page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with three tabs: 'About', 'Downloads', and 'Documentation'. Below the navigation bar, the text 'Python »» Downloads »» Windows' is displayed. The main title 'Python Releases for Windows' is centered above two bullet points: 'Latest Python 3 Release - Python 3.8.1' and 'Latest Python 2 Release - Python 2.7.17'.

Select Python3.8.1.

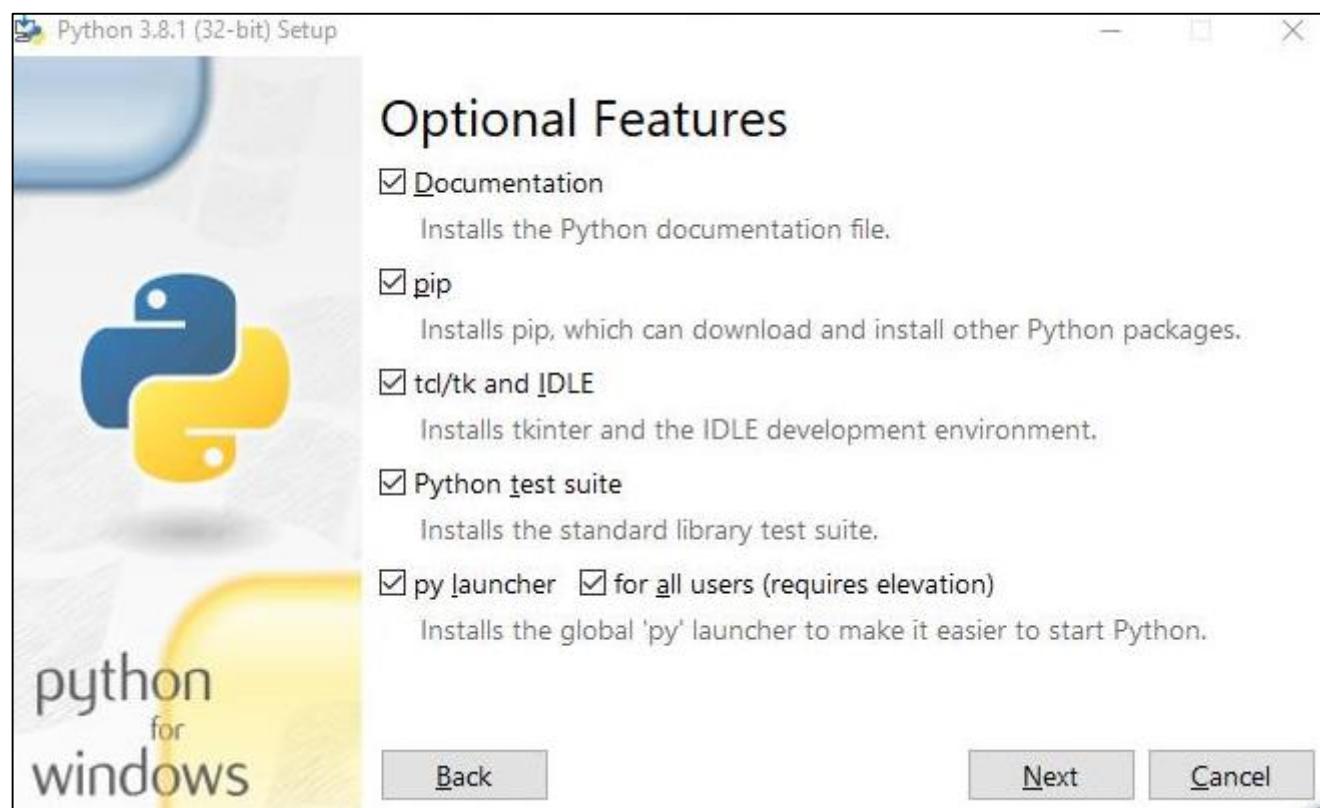
Version	Operating System	Description
<a href="#">Gzipped source tarball</a>		Source release
<a href="#">XZ compressed source tarball</a>		Source release
<a href="#">macOS 64-bit installer</a>	Mac OS X	for OS X 10.9 and later
<a href="#">Windows help file</a>	Windows	
<a href="#">Windows x86-64 embeddable zip file</a>	Windows	for AMD64/EM64T/x64
<a href="#">Windows x86-64 executable installer</a>	Windows	for AMD64/EM64T/x64
<a href="#">Windows x86-64 web-based installer</a>	Windows	for AMD64/EM64T/x64
<a href="#">Windows x86 embeddable zip file</a>	Windows	
<a href="#">Windows x86 executable installer</a>	Windows	
<a href="#">Windows x86 web-based installer</a>	Windows	

Click Windows x86 executable installerto download. After downloading, click to install.

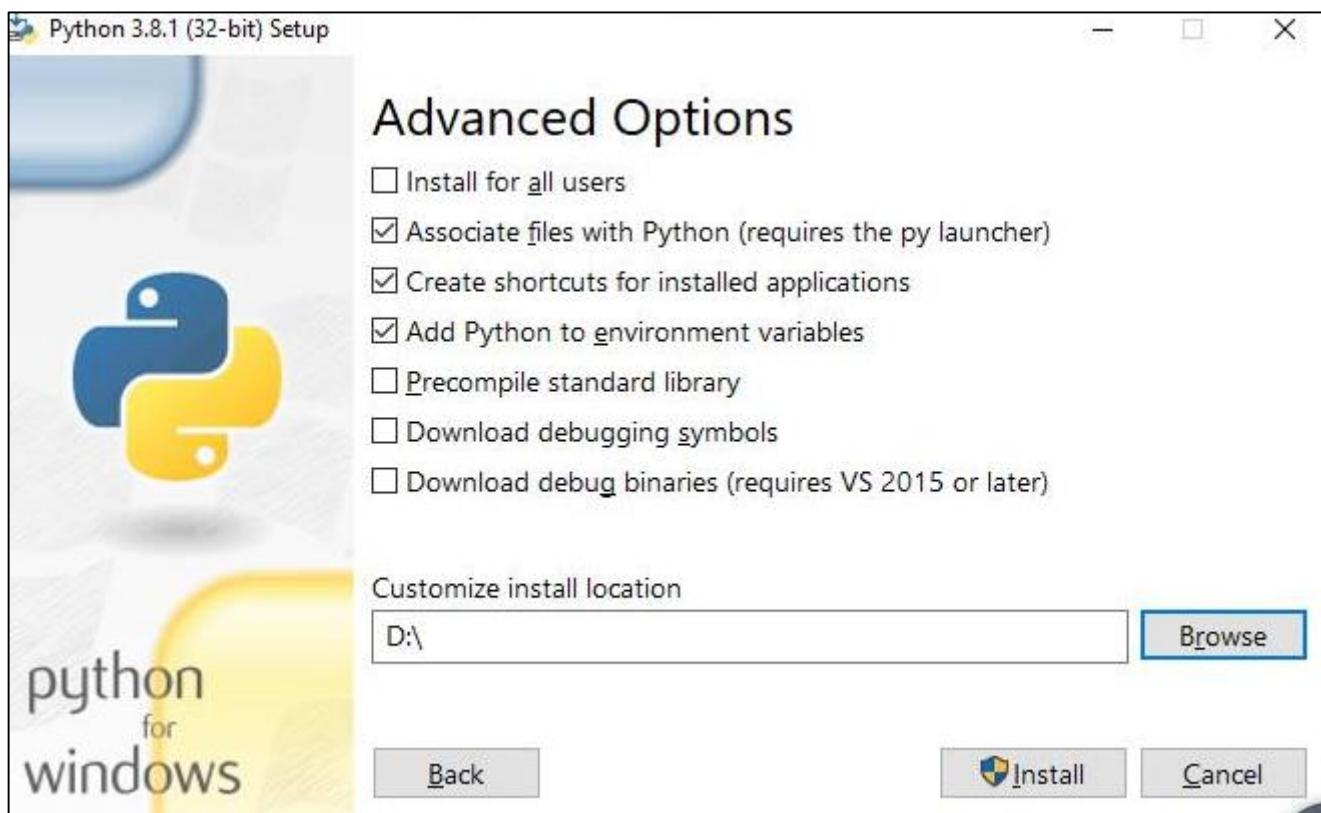
Please note that “Add Python 3.8 to PATH” MUST be checked.



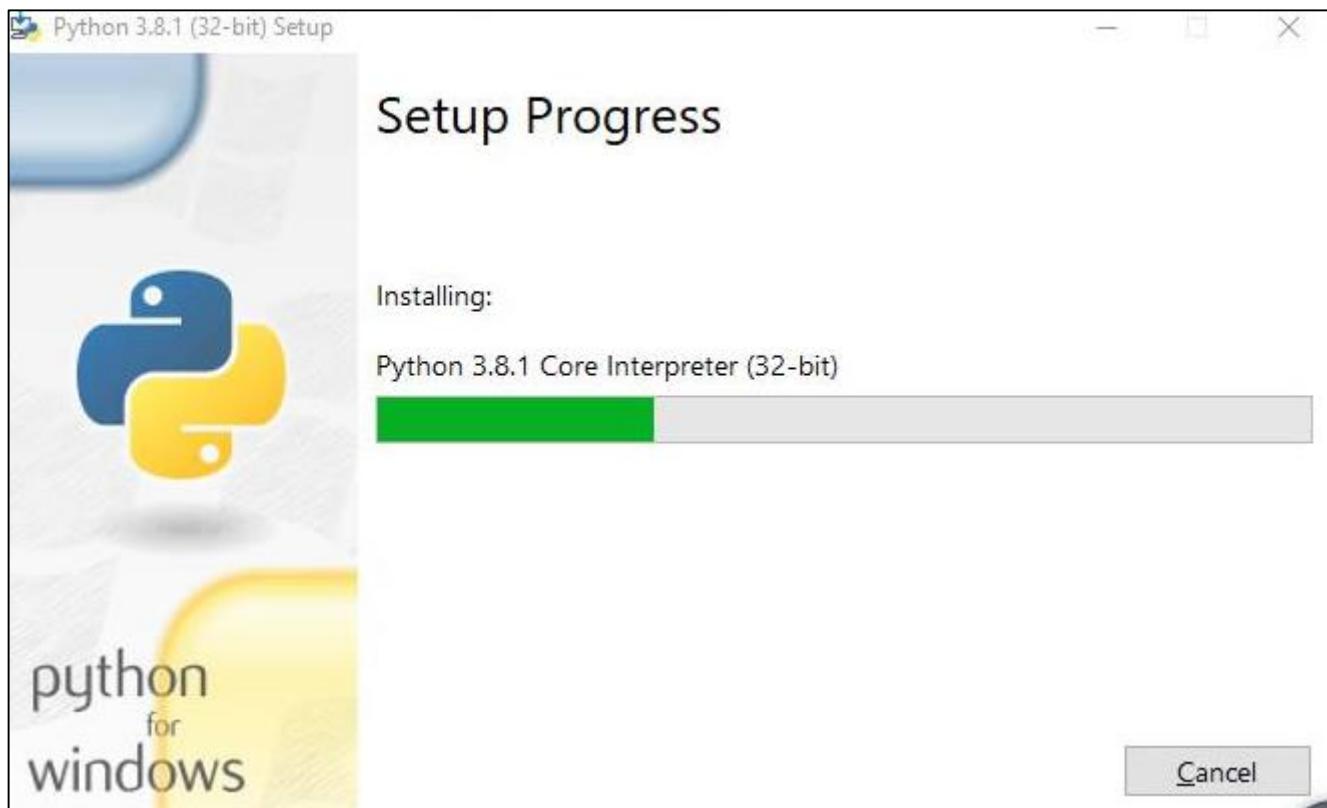
Check all the options and then click “Next”.



Here you can select the installation path of Python. We install it at D drive. If you are a novice, you can select the default path.



Wait for it to finish installing.

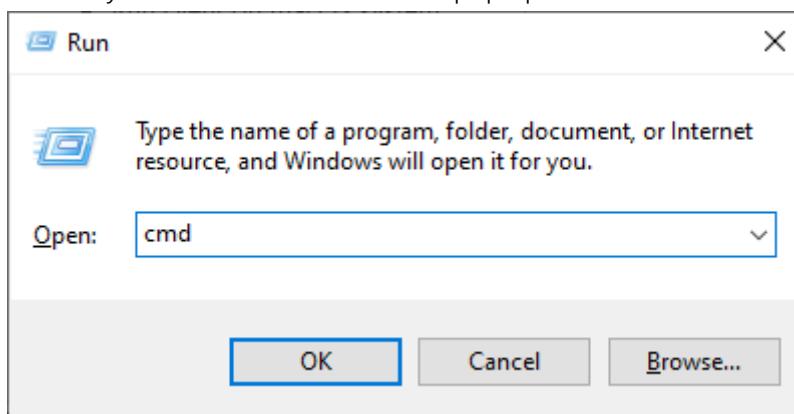


Now the installation is finished.



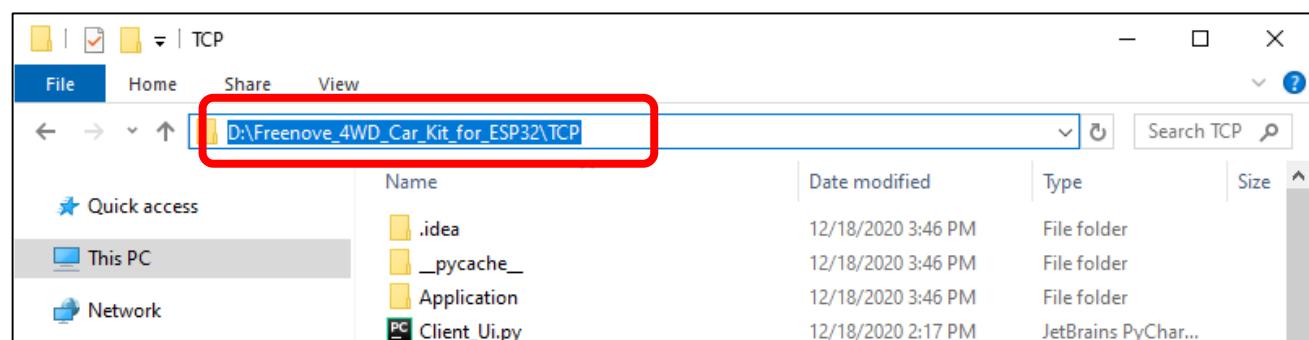
Install PyQt5、opencv、numpy and other libraries.

Press "Ctrl" and "R" on the keyboard at the same time will pop up a window.



Enter **cmd** in the pop-up window and click "OK".

Use the command to enter the storage location of Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32. Here we assume it is saved in D drive.



The address depends on where you saved Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32. You need to modify it based on your own storage location.

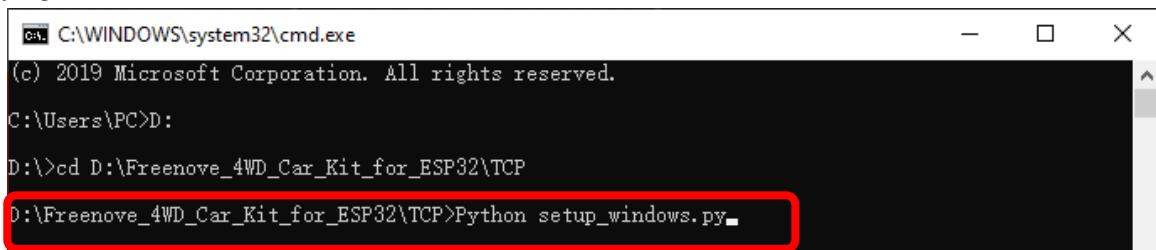
1. Input "D:", press enter to enter D drive, and then input "cd D:\Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\TCP", press enter to enter the folder.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.1139]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\PC>D:
D:\>cd D:\Freenove_4WD_Car_Kit_for_ESP32\TCP
D:\Freenove_4WD_Car_Kit_for_ESP32\TCP>
```

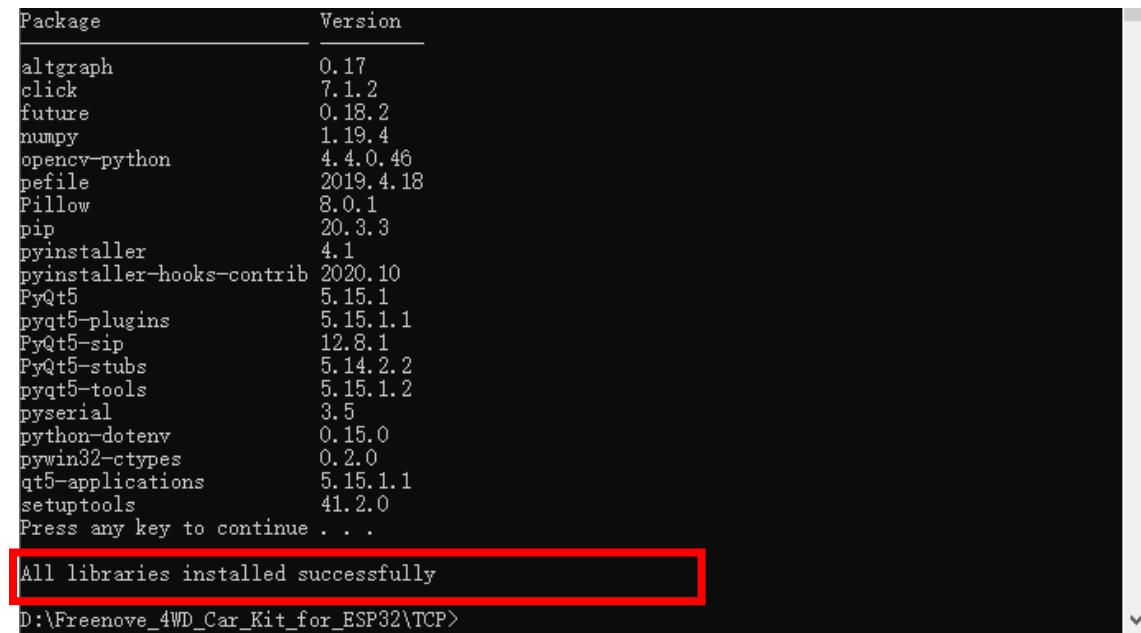
2. Input "Python setup\_windows.py" and press enter. If it fails, you can input "Python3 setup\_windows.py" to try again.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\PC>D:
D:\>cd D:\Freenove_4WD_Car_Kit_for_ESP32\TCP
D:\Freenove_4WD_Car_Kit_for_ESP32\TCP>Python setup_windows.py
```

3. Wait for it to finish installing and press any key according to the prompt. When it displays "All libraries installed successfully", it indicates the environment is installed successfully.



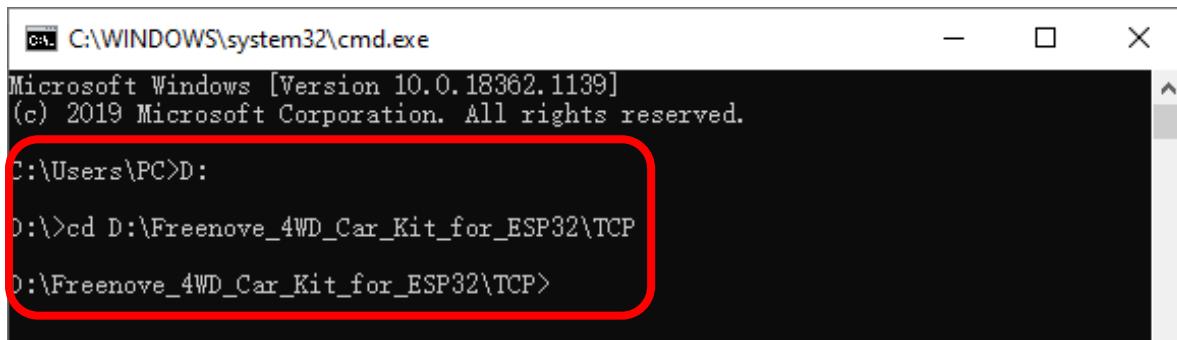
Package	Version
altgraph	0.17
click	7.1.2
future	0.18.2
numpy	1.19.4
opencv-python	4.4.0.46
pefile	2019.4.18
Pillow	8.0.1
pip	20.3.3
pyinstaller	4.1
pyinstaller-hooks-contrib	2020.10
PyQt5	5.15.1
pyqt5-plugins	5.15.1.1
PyQt5-sip	12.8.1
PyQt5-stubs	5.14.2.2
pyqt5-tools	5.15.1.2
pyserial	3.5
python-dotenv	0.15.0
pywin32-ctypes	0.2.0
qt5-applications	5.15.1.1
setuptools	41.2.0

```
Press any key to continue . . .
All libraries installed successfully
D:\Freenove_4WD_Car_Kit_for_ESP32\TCP>
```

If not all libraries are installed successfully, it will prompt "Some libraries have not been installed. Please run Python3 setup\_windows.py again", and then you need to enter and execute the command again. Most installation failures are caused by poor networks. You can Check your network before installation.

Run main.py

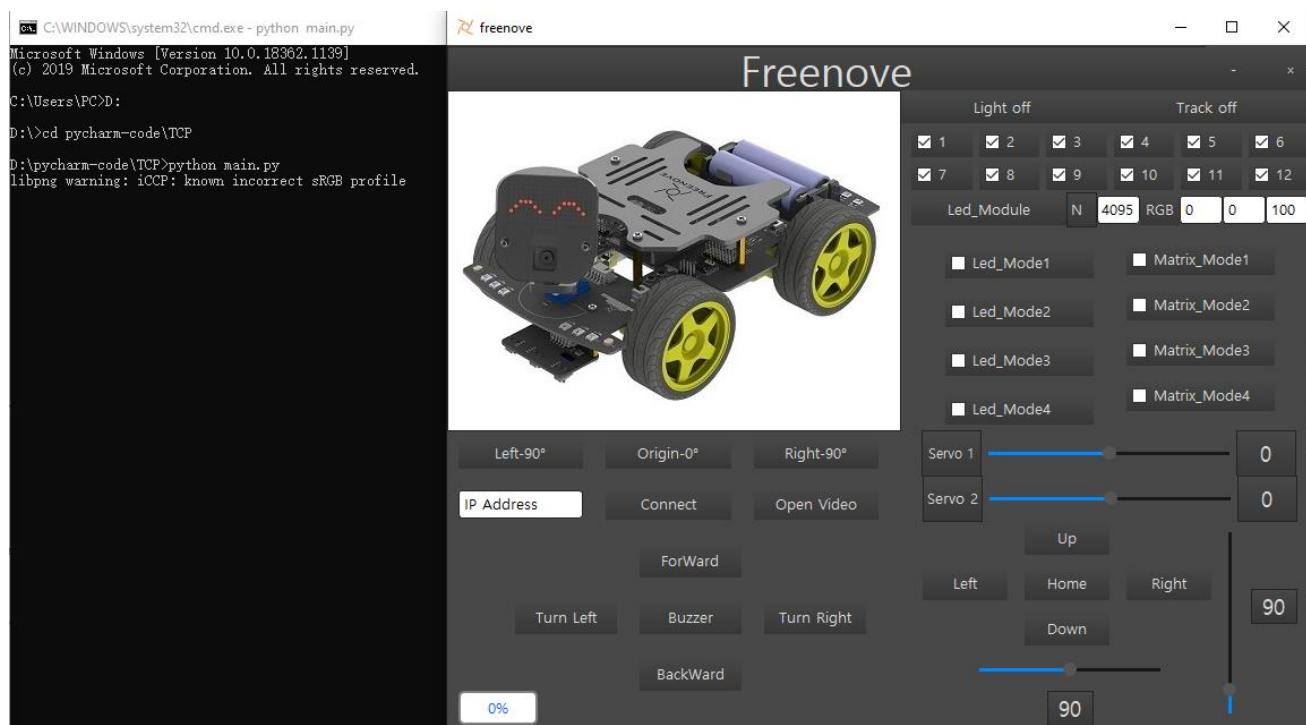
1. Input "D:", press enter to enter D drive and then input "cd D:\Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32\TCP", press enter to enter the folder.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.1139]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\PC>D:
D:>cd D:\Freenove_4WD_Car_Kit_for_ESP32\TCP
D:\Freenove_4WD_Car_Kit_for_ESP32\TCP
```

2. Input "Python main.py" and press enter. If it fails, you can input "Python3 main.py" to try again.



After the program is run, you can control the car through this window.

If you want to modify the code, you can modify the files in TCP folder.

#### Control the car with keyboard

The car can be controlled by clicking the client. And it can also be controlled by pressing keys on your keyboard.



The following is the corresponding operation of the buttons and keys.

Button on Client	Key	Action
ForWard	W	Move
BackWard	S	Back off
Turn Left	A	Turn left
Turn Right	D	Turn right
Left	left arrow	Turn camera left
Right	right arrow	Turn camera right
Up	up arrow	Turn camera up
Down	down arrow	Turn camera down
Home	Home	Turn camera back Home
Connect/ Disconnect	C	On/off Connection
Open Video/ Close Video	V	On/off Video
Buzzer	Space	On/off Buzzer
Led_Mode 1,2,3,4	L	Switch RGB Led Mode
Matrix_Mode 1,2,3,4	K	Switch Matrix Mode
Matrix_Static Mode	J	Switch Matrix Static Mode
Light Car Mode	R	On/off Light Car Mode
Track Car Mode	T	On/off Track Car Mode

The function of SliderBar is below:

SliderBar	Function
Servo 1,2	SliderBar Servo 1, 2 are used to slightly adjust the angle. If the servo is not fully centered during installation, you can slightly tune it via the SliderBar.

Other control information:

Control	Function
IP address Edit box	Enter IP address of ESP32.
Power box	Show power level.
N,R,G,B Edit box	Control the color of LED selected.
Button "Light On/Off"	Turn on the light seeking function of the car. If WiFi is disconnected, the car will stop moving.
Button "Track On/Off"	Turn on the tracking function of the car. If WiFi is disconnected, the car will stop moving.
Left-90°	Rotate the received video 90° to the left to display.
Origin-0°	Restores the received video to its original display.
Right-90°	Rotate the received video 90° to the right to display.

## Run client on macOS system

Here we take MacOS 10.13 as an example. To run client on MacOS, you need to install some software and libraries. MacOS 10.13 comes with python2 but not python3. However, the projects in this program need to be run with python3, so you need to install it first.

### Install python3

Download installation package, link: <https://www.python.org/downloads/>

Click Python 3.8.2.

Release version	Release date	
Python 3.8.2	Feb. 24, 2020	 Download
Python 3.8.1	Dec. 18, 2019	 Download
Python 3.7.6	Dec. 18, 2019	 Download
Python 3.6.10	Dec. 18, 2019	 Download
Python 3.5.9	Nov. 2, 2019	 Download
Python 3.5.8	Oct. 29, 2019	 Download

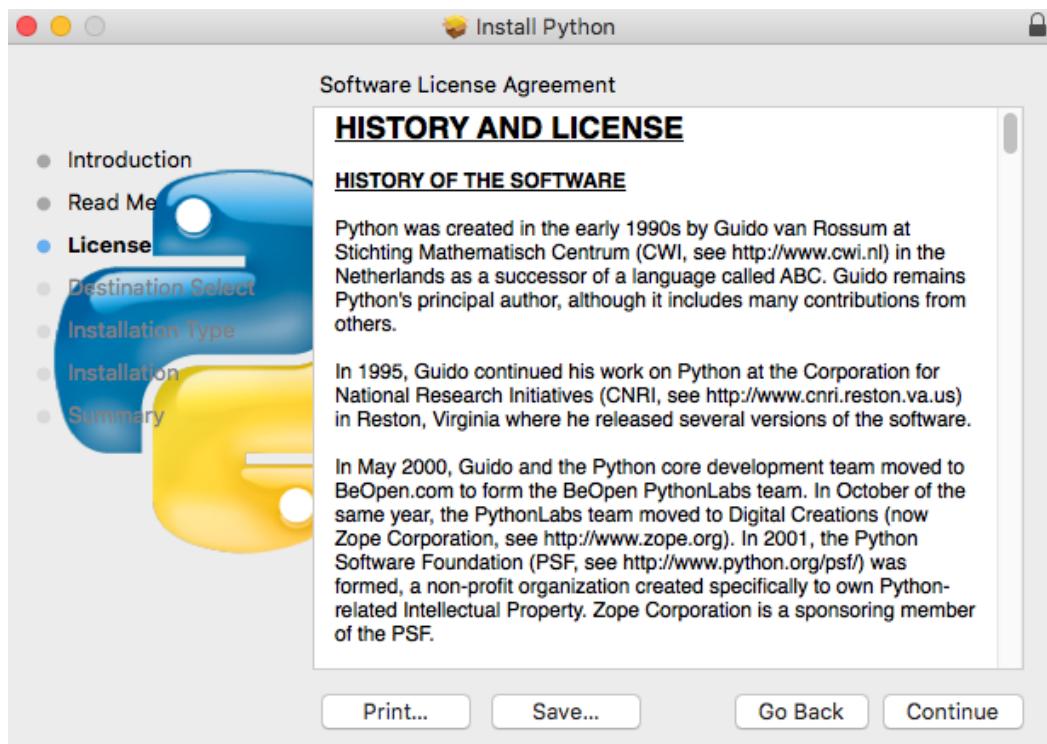
At the bottom of the page, click macOS 64-bit installer and download installation package.

Version	Operating System	Description
Gzipped source tarball	Source release	
XZ compressed source tarball	Source release	
macOS 64-bit installer	Mac OS X	for OS X 10.9 and later
Windows help file	Windows	
Windows x86-64 embeddable zip file	Windows	for AMD64/EM64T/x64
Windows x86-64 executable installer	Windows	for AMD64/EM64T/x64
Windows x86-64 web-based installer	Windows	for AMD64/EM64T/x64
Windows x86 embeddable zip file	Windows	
Windows x86 executable installer	Windows	
Windows x86 web-based installer	Windows	

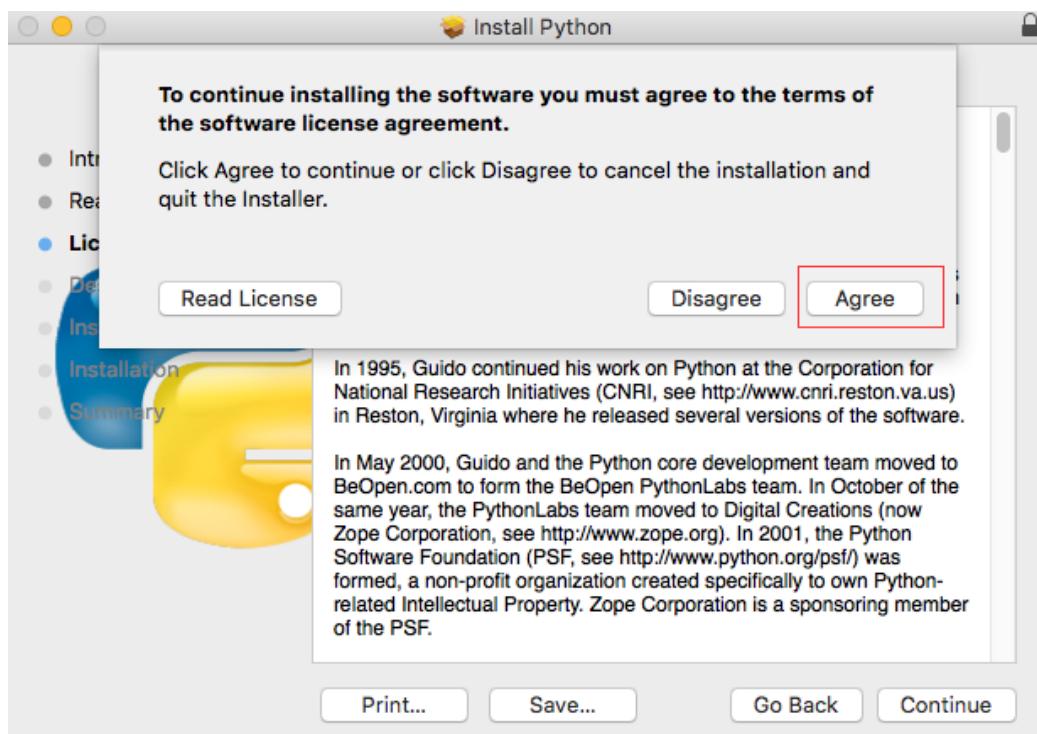
Click Continue.



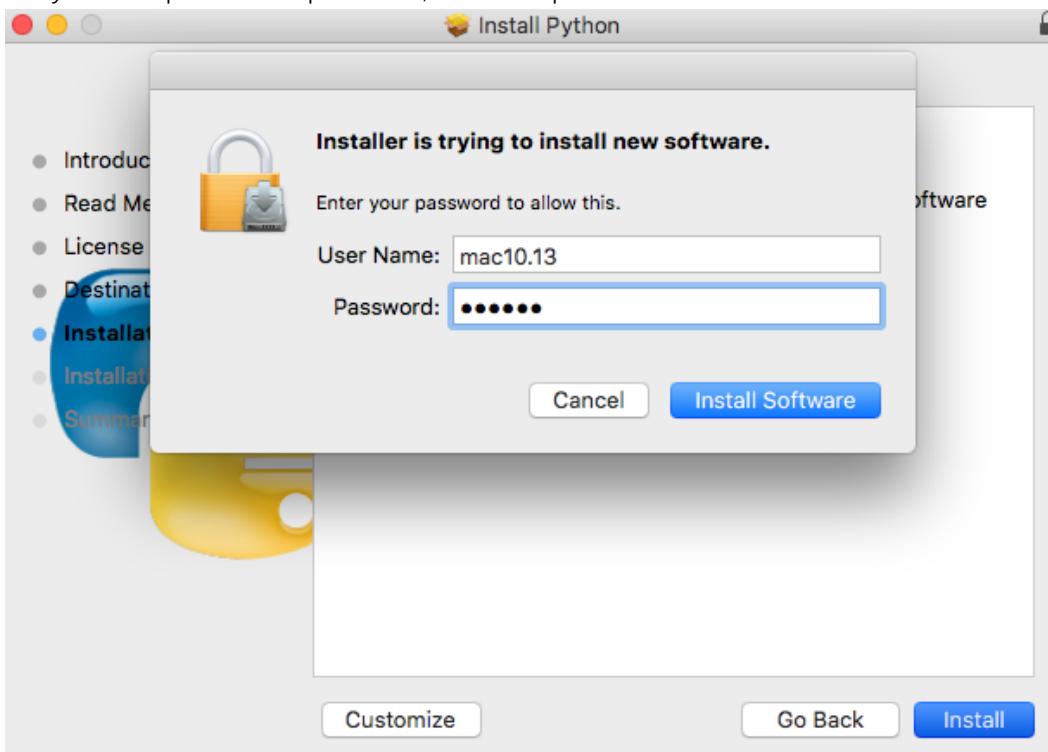
Click Continue



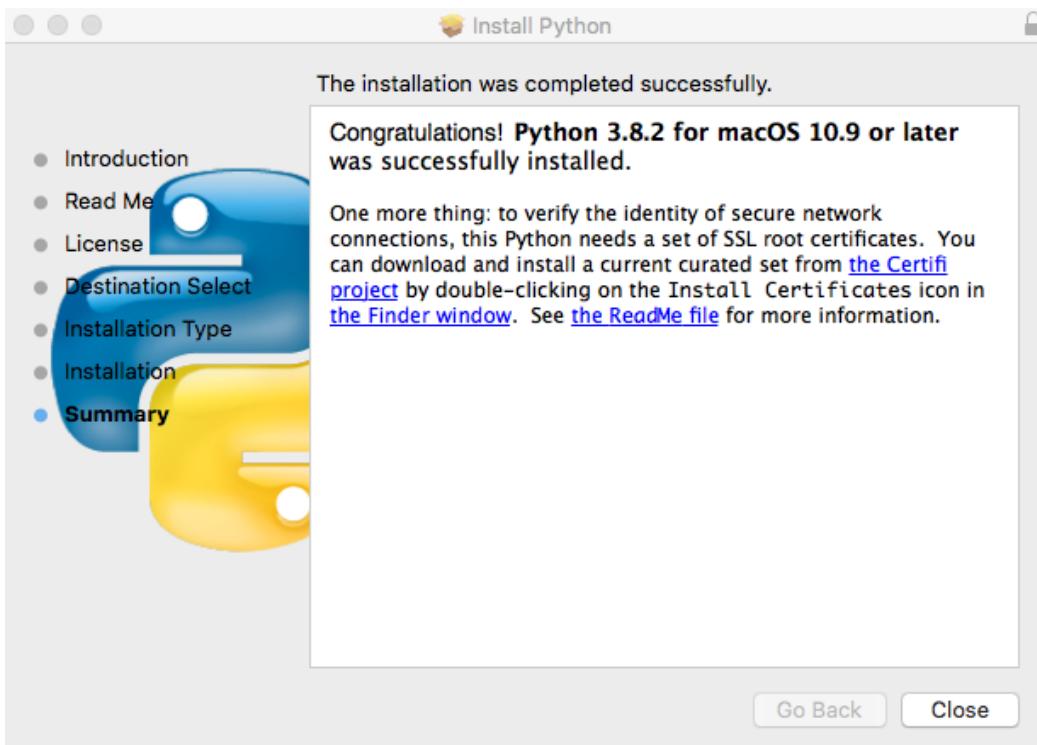
Click Agree.



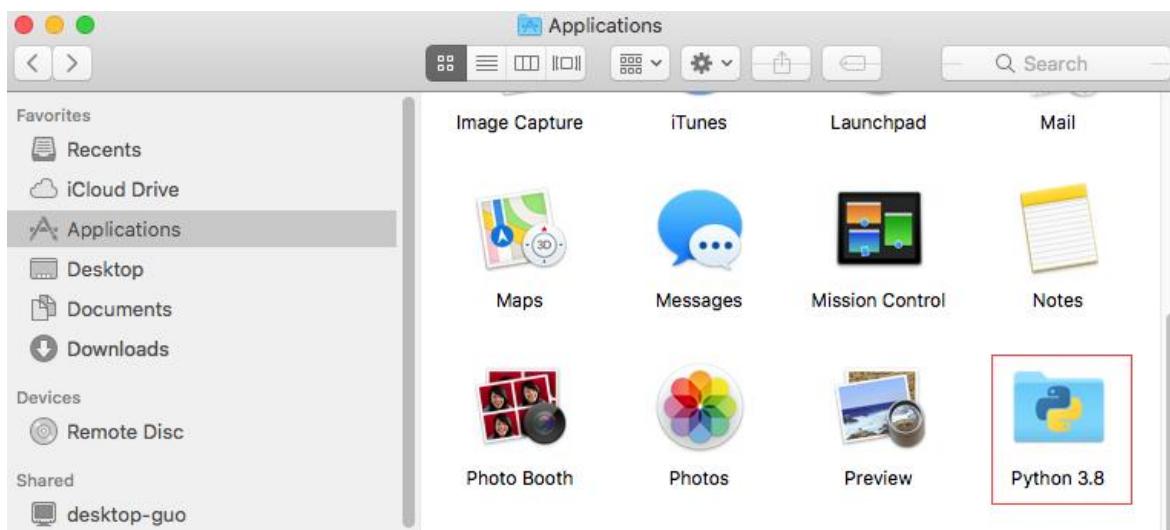
Click Install. If your computer has a password, enter the password and Install Software.



Now the installation succeeds.



You can find it in Applications.



Install PyQt5、opencv、numpy and other libraries

If you have not yet download the code of ESP32 car to your macOS, you can download it from the following link: [https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove\\_4WD\\_Car\\_Kit\\_for\\_ESP32.git](https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove_4WD_Car_Kit_for_ESP32.git)

After downloading, you can find it in **Downloads** of Macintosh HD.

Open **Terminal**.



Enter the following commands in Terminal

1. Enter “**Downloads**”(where the code locates). If your code locates in a different path, you need to enter the location of your code.

```
cd Downloads
```

2. Enter the directory where setup\_mac.py locates

```
cd Freenove_4WD_Car_Kit_for_ESP32/TCP
```

```
Last login: Fri Dec 18 17:35:13 on ttys000
[freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % cd Downloads
[freenove@PandeMacBook-Air Downloads % cd Freenove_4WD_Car_Kit_for_ESP32/TCP
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air TCP %
```

3. Run setup\_macos.py:

```
python3 setup_macos.py
```

The installation takes some time. Please wait with patience. When installs successfully, it will print "All libraries installed successfully":

```
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.8/lib/python3.8/site-packages (1.19.0)
Package           Version
-----
altgraph          0.17
certifi           2020.12.5
macholib          1.14
modulegraph       0.18
numpy             1.19.0
opencv-contrib-python-headless 4.3.0.36
opencv-python-headless 4.3.0.36
Pillow            7.2.0
pip               20.3.3
py2app            0.22
pyinstaller        4.0
pyinstaller-hooks-contrib 2020.8
PyQt5             5.12
PyQt5-sip         4.19.19
pyserial           3.5
setuptools         47.1.0
wheel              0.34.2

All libraries installed successfully
```

Note: If not all libraries are installed successfully, it will prompt “Some libraries have not been installed”. Please input and run Python3 setup\_macos.py again. Most installation failures are caused by poor networks. You can Check your network before installation

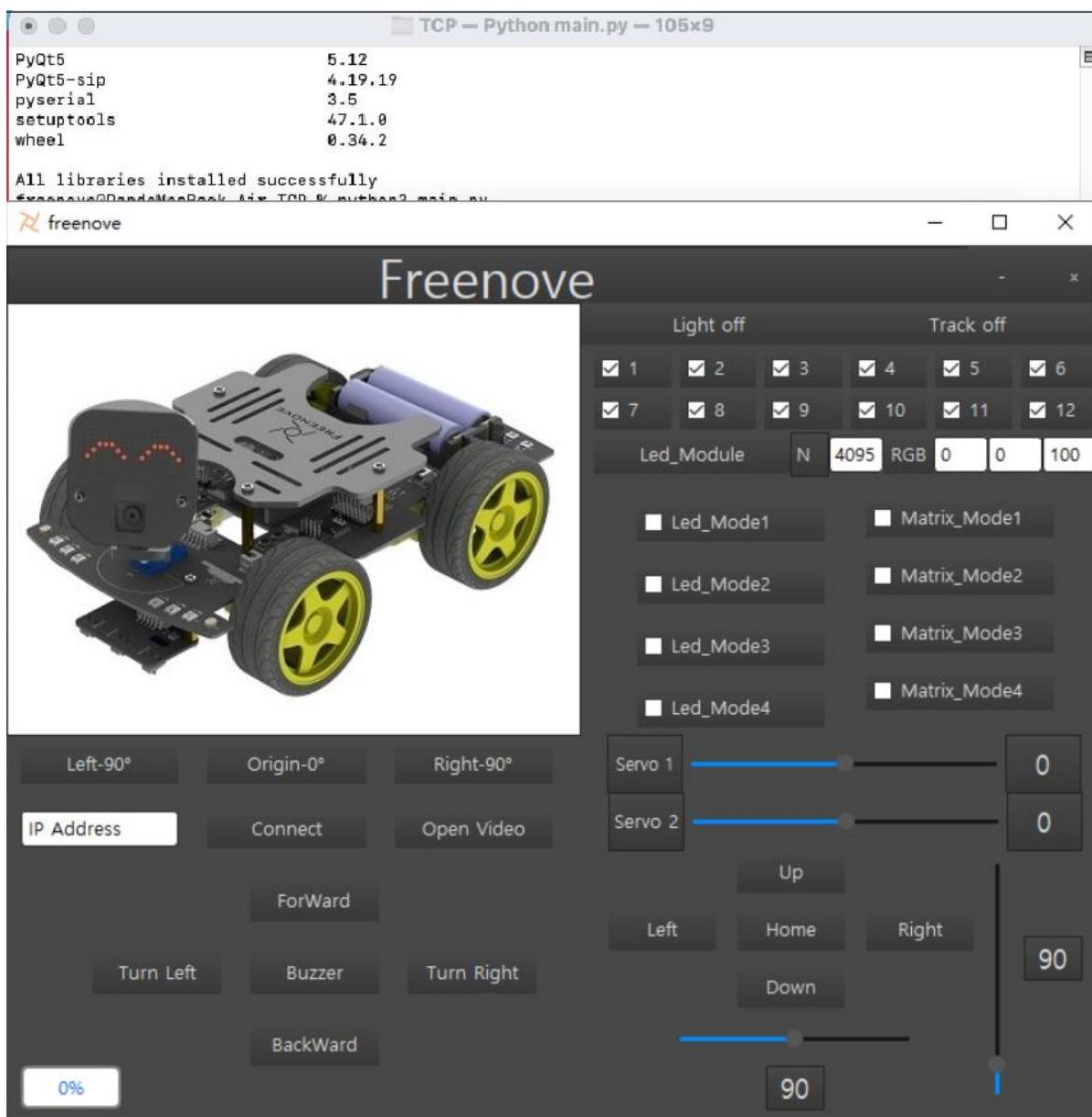
#### Run main.py

Following the previous steps, after the installation is complete, you are now in the directory where setup\_macos.py is located. (Freenove\_4WD\_Car\_Kit\_for\_ESP32/TCP)

```
All libraries installed successfully
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ %
```

Enter the following command to run main.py.

```
python3 main.py
```



The control way of macOS System client is same with Windows ([Control](#)).

## What's next?

Thank you again for choosing Freenove products.

THANK YOU for participating in this learning experience!

We have reached the end of this Tutorial. If you find errors, omissions or you have suggestions and/or questions about the Tutorial or component contents of this Kit, please feel free to contact us:  
support@freenove.com

We will make every effort to make changes and correct errors as soon as feasibly possible and publish a revised version.

If you want to learn more about Arduino, ESP32, Raspberry Pi, Smart Cars, Robotics and other interesting products in science and technology, please continue to visit our website. We will continue to launch fun, cost effective, innovative and exciting products.

<http://www.freenove.com/>

Thank you again for choosing Freenove products.