



Second Year B. Tech (EL&CE)

Semester: IV

Subject: Basic IoT Laboratory

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Class: SY

Roll No: 29

Batch: A2

Experiment No: 04

Name of the Experiment: Understanding Node MCU as development platform and connecting to Wi-Fi network through Arduino IDE.

Performed on: 22/02/2023

Marks

Submitted on: 04/03/2023

Teacher's Signature with date

Aim: Understanding Node MCU as development platform and connecting to Wi-Fi network through Arduino IDE.

Prerequisite: C or C++ Programming, NodeMCU board layout, NodeMCU pin configuration, Arduino IDE

Objectives:

1. To understand integration of NodeMCU board with Arduino IDE
2. To Configure and upload code on ESP8266 module
3. To interface sensor with NodeMCU and check output with Arduino IDE.
4. To connect the NodeMCU ESP8266 to the Wi-Fi router using SSID and password of our Home network Wi-Fi

Components and equipment required:

NodeMCU Board, USB cable, Arduino IDE, PIR Sensor (HC-SR501), LED, Buzzer, Breadboard, Jumper wires etc.

Theory:

PIR sensors allows to sense motion, generally used to detect whether a human has moved in or out of the sensors range. They are small, inexpensive, low-power, easy to use and don't wear out. They are commonly found in appliances and gadgets used in homes or businesses. They are often referred to as PIR, "Passive Infrared", "Pyroelectric", or "IR motion" sensors. When any body (human, animal or body emitting infrared radiations) emitting heat waves comes close to PIR sensor, PIR motion sensor will instantly detect the presence of it and rings a buzzer alarm to notify about an intrusion. Every body emits heat waves and heat waves contains infrared

rations. Generally the living bodies emit more heat than the raw materials. So PIR sensor can be used to detect the motion of living bodies.

PIR stands for passive infrared sensor. From passive it means it did not emit anything by its own to detect presence of a body, rather it receives the infrared waves emitted by the bodies and generates a presence alert as output. Infrared radiations cannot be seen by naked human eye. PIR motion detection sensors has a pyroelectric sensor in them. Pyroelectric sensor is enclosed in a round shaped lens or plastic material. The lens or plastic material focuses the received infrared radiations from body on a single point on pyroelectric sensor. Presence alert by PIR sensor depends on the strength of the infrared radiations received on the pyroelectric sensor. The sensitivity and range of PIR motion sensors can be varied.

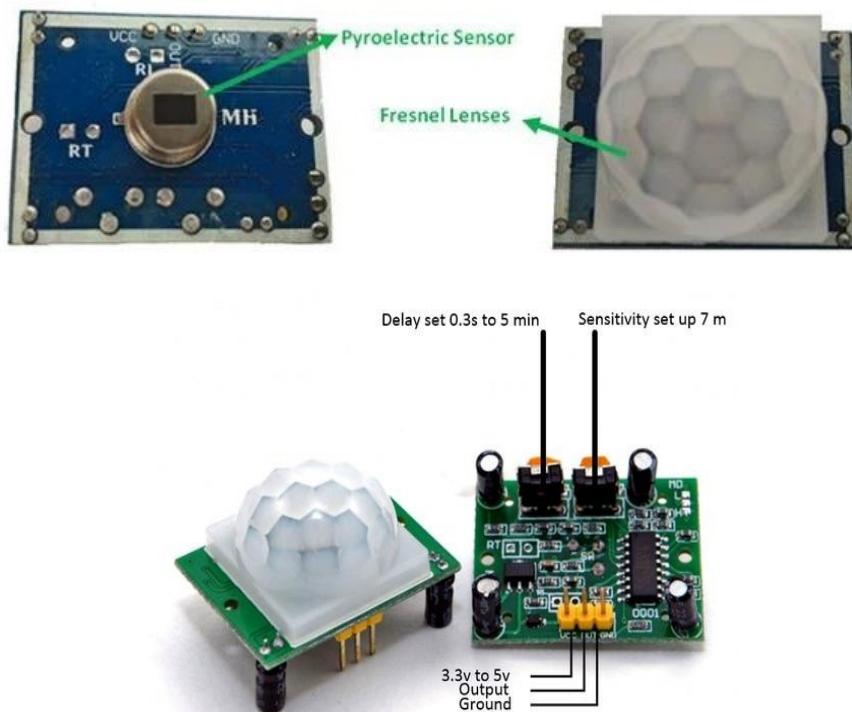


Figure 4.1: PIR Sensor Pin Out

Working Principle:

Generally, PIR sensor can detect animal/human movement in a requirement range. PIR is made of a pyroelectric sensor, which is able to detect different levels of infrared radiation. The detector itself does not emit any energy but passively receives it.

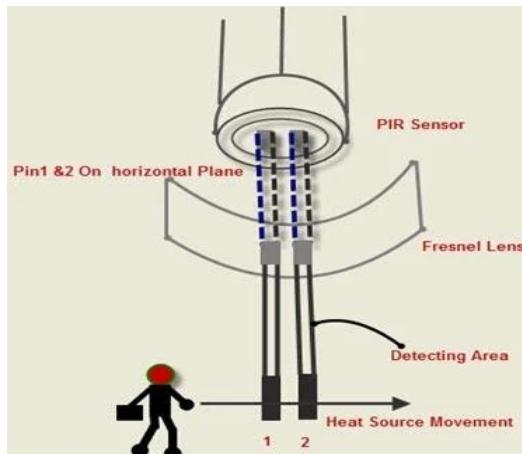
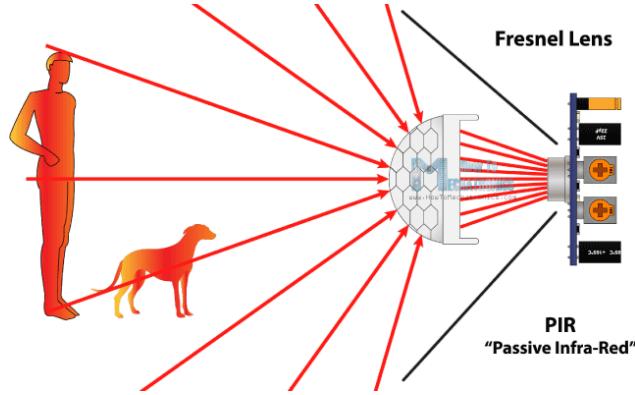


Figure 4.2: PIR Sensor Working Principle

It detects infrared radiation from the environment. Once there is infrared radiation from the human body particle with temperature, focusing on the optical system causes the pyroelectric device to generate a sudden electrical signal. Passive infrared alarms classified into infrared detectors (infrared probes) and alarm control sections. The most widely used infrared detector is a pyroelectric detector. It uses as a sensor for converting human infrared radiation into electricity. If the human infrared radiation is directly irradiated on the detector, it will, of course, cause a temperature change to output a signal. But in doing all this, the detection distance will not be more. In order to lengthen the detection distance of the detector, an optical system must be added to collect the infrared radiation. Usually, plastic optical reflection system or plastic Fresnel lens used as a focusing system for infrared radiation.

Circuit Connections:

- ❖ Anode terminal of LED is connected to D4 pin of NodeMCU and cathode terminal is connected to GND of NodeMCU
- ❖ Long terminal (+ve) of buzzer is connected to D5 pin of NodeMCU and short terminal (-ve) of buzzer is connected to GND pin of NodeMCU.

- ❖ OUT pin of PIR sensor is connected to D8 pin of NodeMCU, GND pin of PIR sensor is connected to GND of NodeMCU and VCC pin of PIR sensor is connected to 3.3V pin of NodeMCU

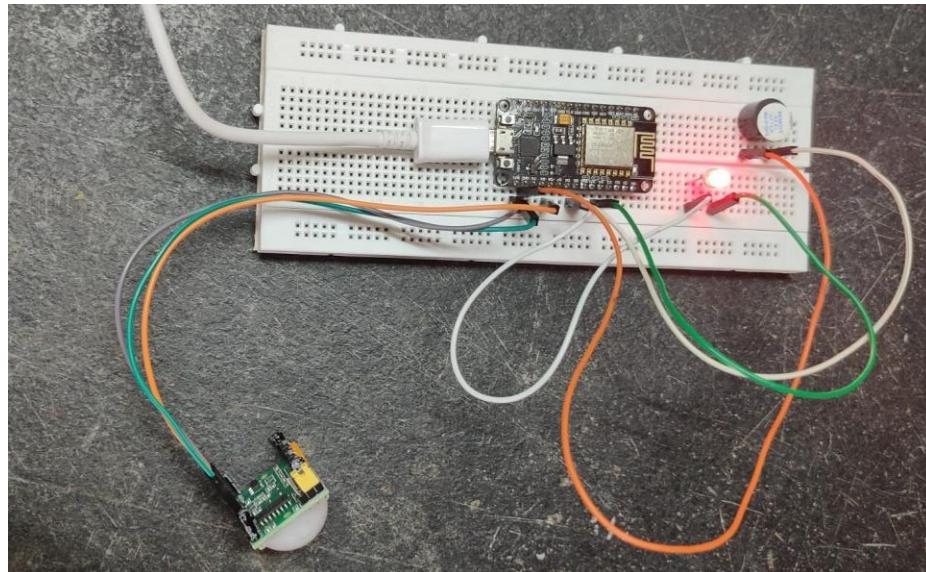
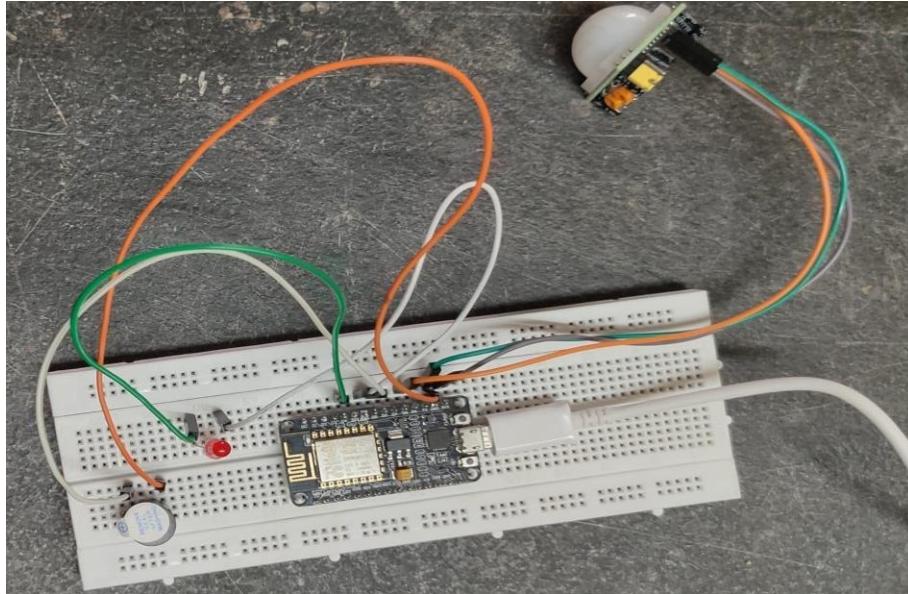


Figure 4.3: Circuit Connection

Connecting NodeMCU to Wi-Fi network through Arduino IDE:

When it comes to connecting your Arduino to the internet there are many options, but one of the most popular and widely available is the ESP8266. NodeMCU is an open source platform based on ESP8266 which can connect objects and let data transfer using the Wi-Fi protocol. In addition, by providing some of the most important features of microcontrollers such as GPIO, PWM, ADC, and etc, it can solve many of the project's needs alone. The ESP8266 is a microcontroller

developed by Espressif Systems. Known as a WiFi module, this microcontroller can be used to perform various WiFi-related activities, with applications in home automation and beyond.

Devices that connect to Wi-Fi networks are called stations (STA). Connection to Wi-Fi is provided by an access point (AP) that acts as a hub for one or more stations. The access point on the other end is connected to a wired network. An access point is usually integrated with a router to provide access from a Wi-Fi network to the internet. Each access point is recognized by a SSID (Service Set IDentifier) that essentially is the name of network you select when connecting a device (station) to the Wi-Fi.

ESP8266 modules can operate as a station, so we can connect it to the Wi-Fi network. It can also operate as a soft access point (soft-AP), to establish its own Wi-Fi network. When the ESP8266 module is operating as a soft access point, we can connect other stations to the ESP module. ESP8266 is also able to operate as both a station and a soft access point mode. This provides the possibility of building e.g. mesh networks.

Circuit Connections:

- ❖ Anode terminal of LED is connected to D7 pin of NodeMCU and cathode terminal is connected to GND of NodeMCU
 - ❖ Write sketch for accessing WiFi connectivity
 - ❖ Once connected to WiFi, reflect LED ON/OFF status on Serial Monitor

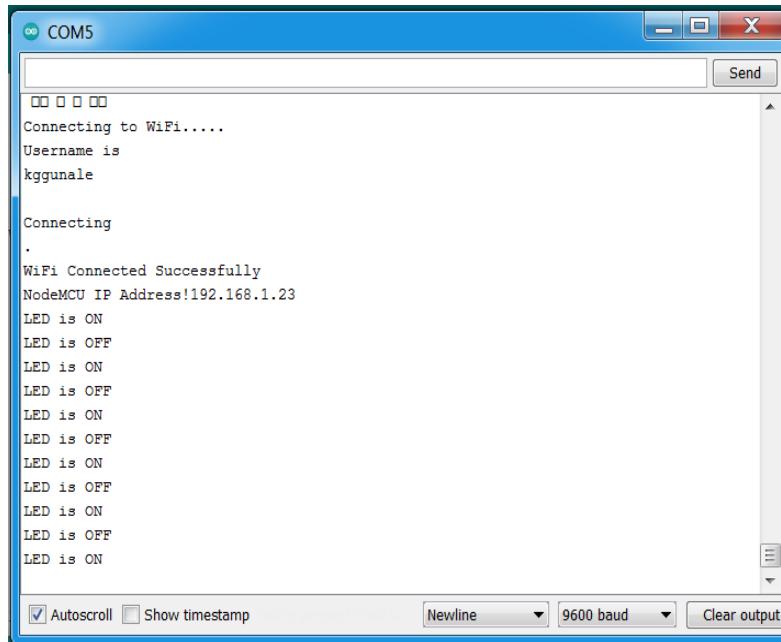


Figure 4.4: WiFi Connectivity status and LED Status on Serial Monitor

Conclusion:

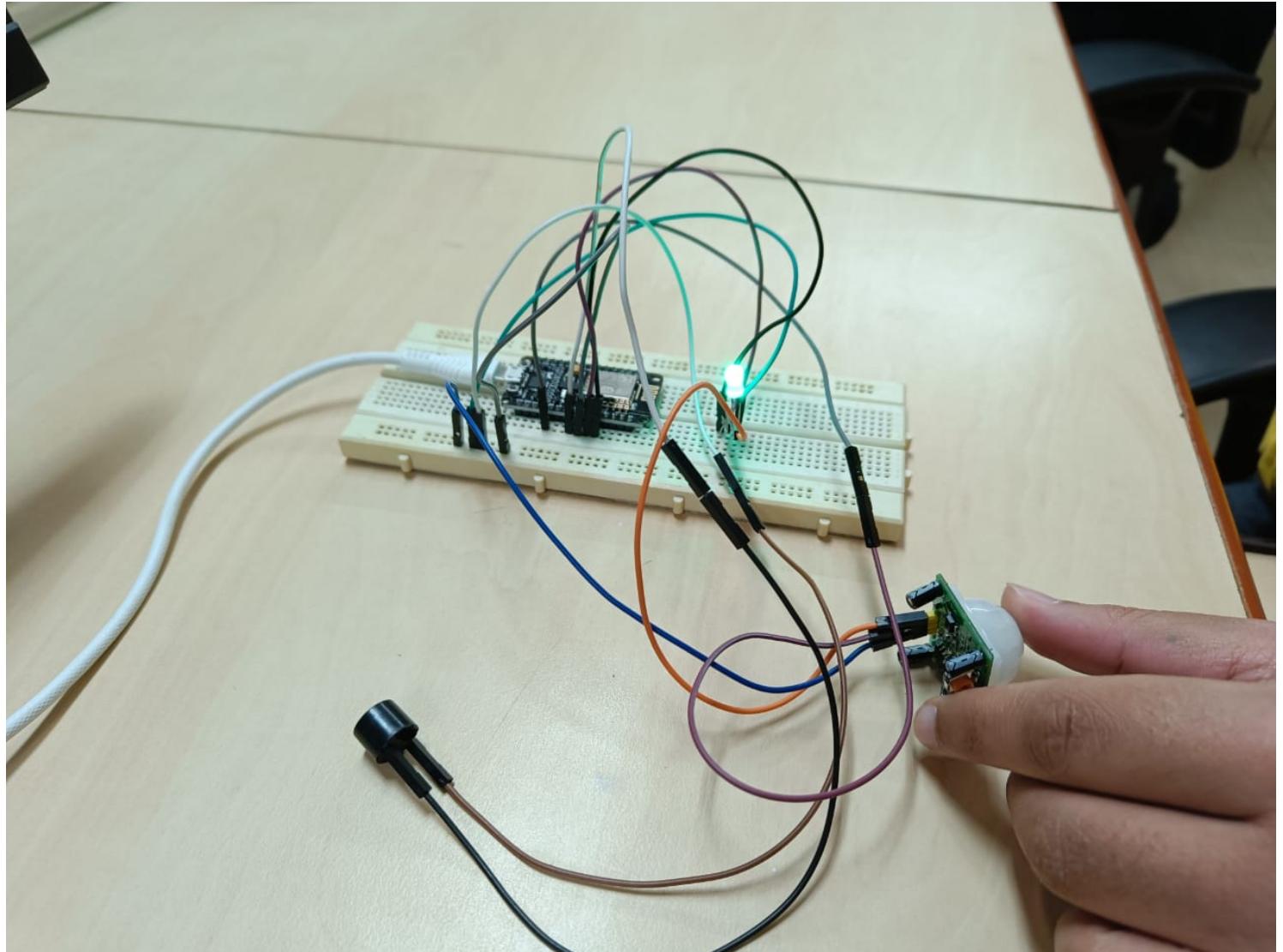
Post Lab Questions:

1. List Different motion sensors available and explain any one.
2. Compare between ESP32 and ESP8266
3. List out various applications of PIR sensor and explain any one in detail
4. Mention various pins of ESP8266 NodeMCU and explain in detail all the Pins.

Additional links for more information:

1. IoT Automation with ESP8266
<https://www.udemy.com/course/iot-internet-of-things-automation-with-esp8266/>
2. Establishing a WiFi Connection
<https://ttapa.github.io/ESP8266/Chap07%20-%20Wi-Fi%20Connections.html>
3. IoT based Home automation using PIR sensor and Blynk App
<https://www.ijeat.org/wp-content/uploads/papers/v9i4/D7583049420.pdf>
4. Insight into ESP8266 NodeMCU Features
<https://lastminuteengineers.com/esp8266-nodemcu-arduino-tutorial/>

PIR sensor without WIFI





```
IoTExp4
int LEDStatus=2; //LED connected to GPIO2 or D4 Pin
int PIRSensor=15; //PIR Out is connected to GPIO15 or D8 pin
int Balarm=14; //Buzzer is connected to GPIO pin 14 or D5 pin

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(PIRSensor, INPUT); //declare sensor as input
  pinMode(LEDStatus, OUTPUT); //declare status (LED) as output
  pinMode(Balarm, OUTPUT);
}

void loop() {
  int Motion_value = digitalRead(PIRSensor);
  Serial.println(Motion_value);

  if(Motion_value==HIGH)
  {
    digitalWrite(LEDStatus, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(Balarm, HIGH);
    Serial.println("Motion is Detected");
    //delay(2000);
  }
  else {
    digitalWrite(LEDStatus, LOW);
    digitalWrite(Balarm, LOW);
    Serial.println("Motion not Detected");
    //delay(2000);
  }
}

Auto-detected Flash size: 4MB
Compressed 270304 bytes to 198800...

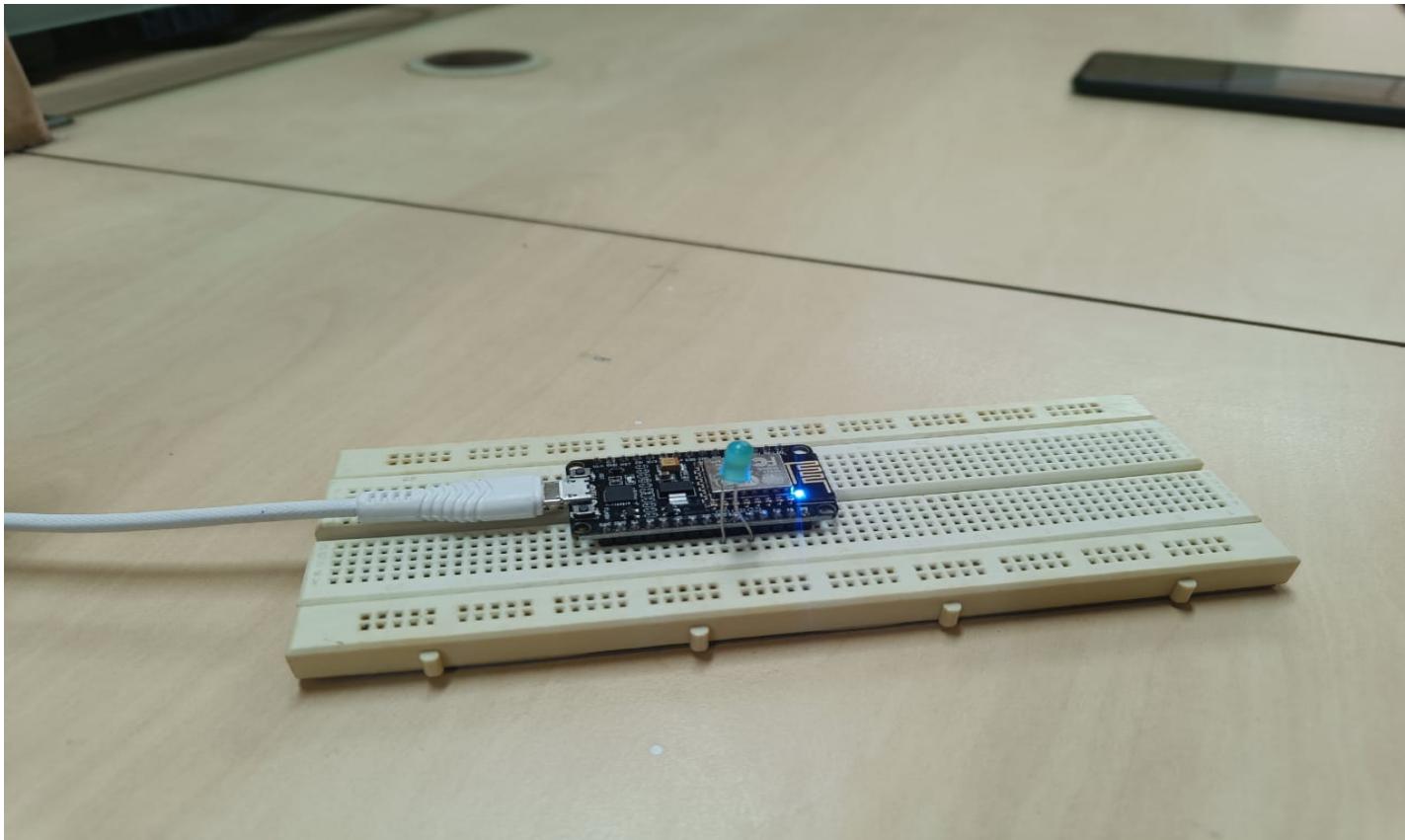
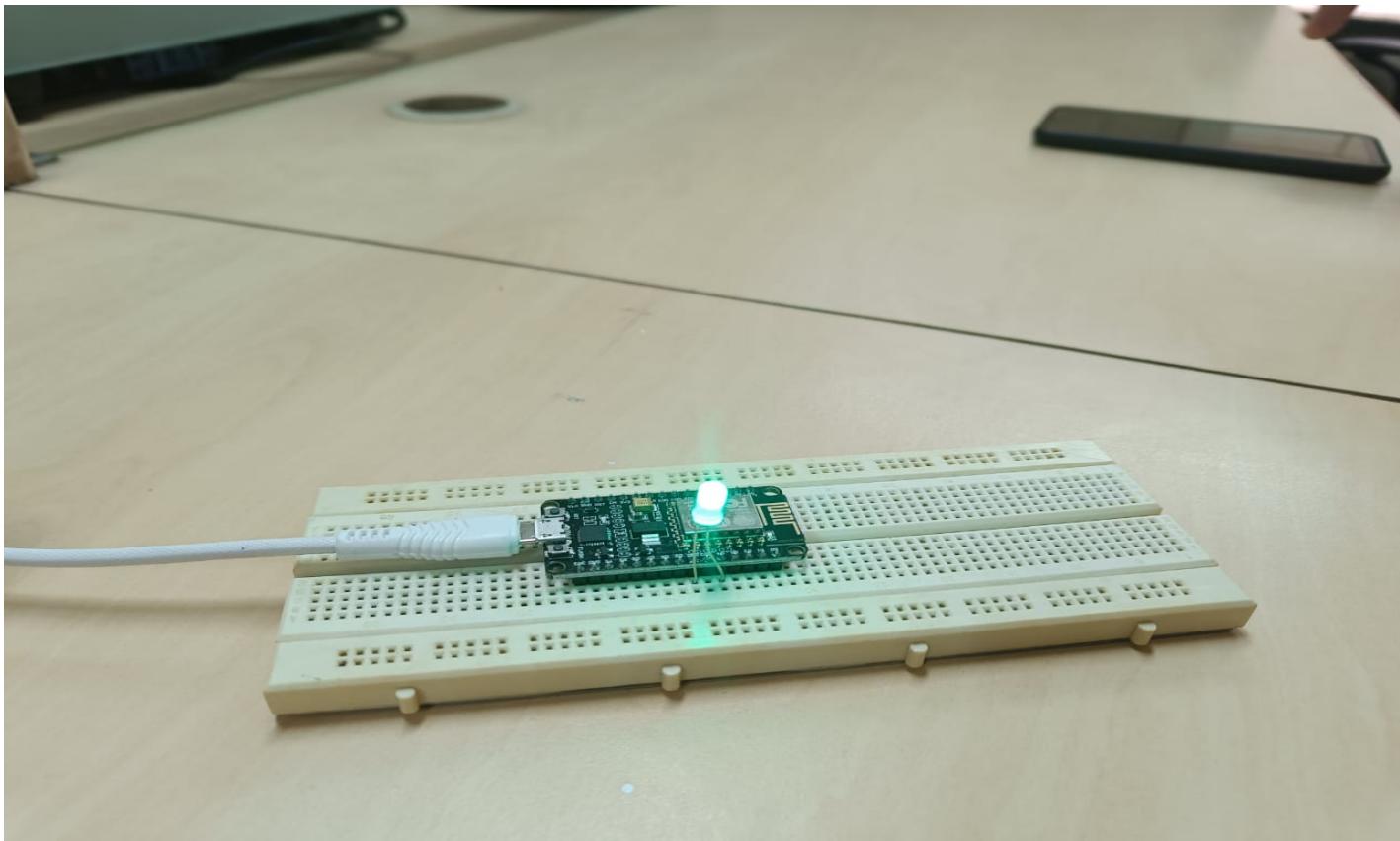
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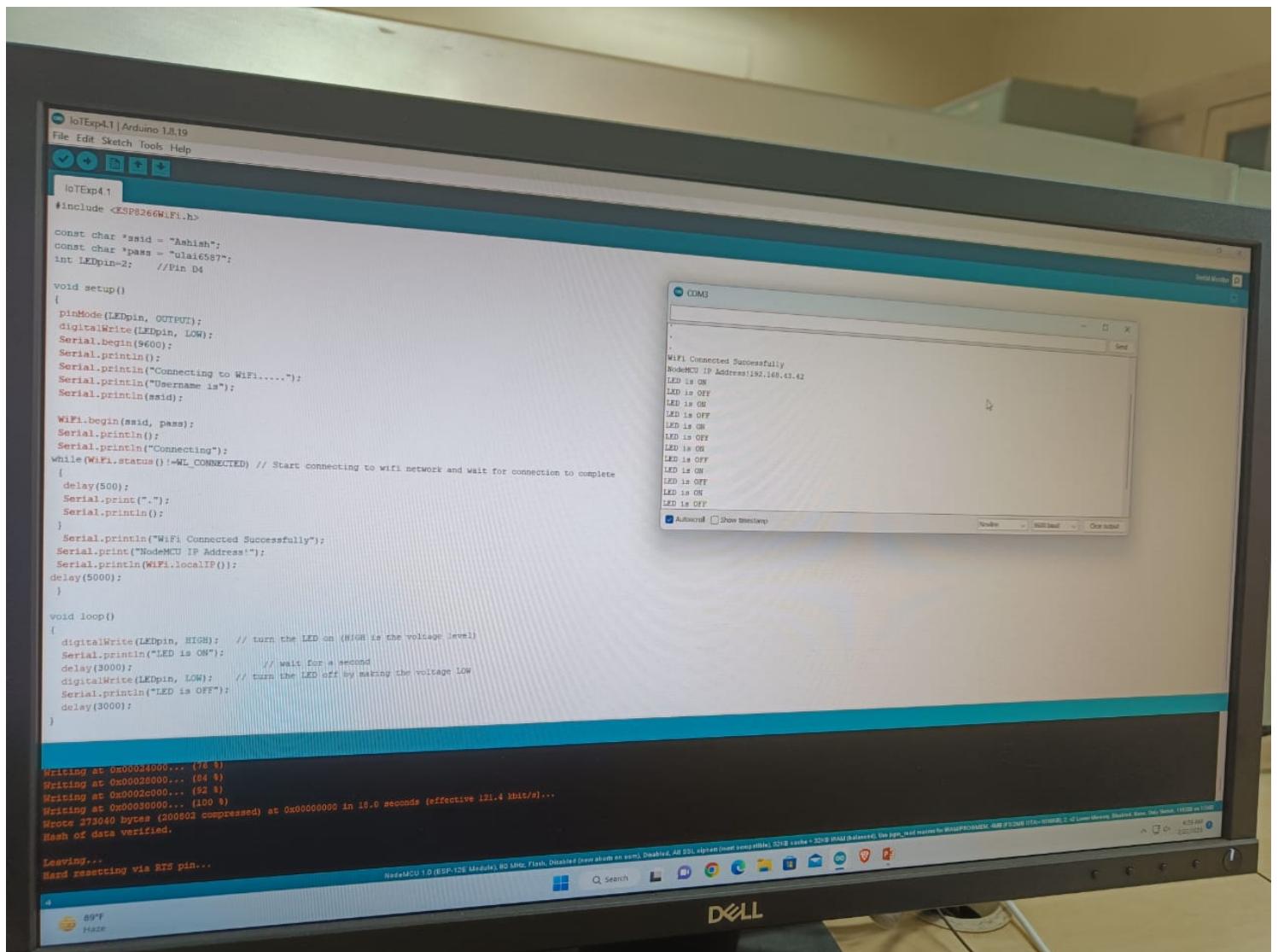
COM3

1
Motion is Detected
1
Motion is Detec

Autoscroll Show timestamp

With WIFI





Name: Shreerang Mhatre
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22/02/2023

Exp no: 4

* Post Lab Questions -

(Q1) List different motion sensors available & explain any one.

→ The common motion sensors are -

- (1) Passive Infrared (PIR) Sensors
- (2) Ultrasonic Sensors
- (3) Microwave Sensors
- (4) Tomographic Sensors
- (5) Video Motion Detection (VMD)

• PIR sensor -

PIR sensors detect motion by measuring changes in the infrared (IR) energy in their field of view. IR energy is emitted by all objects that have a temperature above absolute zero. When a warm-blooded animal, a human for instance, enters a PIR sensor's field of view, it radiates IR energy that is detected by the sensor.

Q2) compare between ESP32 & ESP8266

→ The ESP32 & ESP8266 are both-low-cost, low-power wifi & bluetooth enabled microcontrollers developed by Espressif sys.

① CPU & Memory -

The ESP32 has a dual-core processor that runs at up to 240 MHz, while the ESP8266 has a single-core processor that runs up to 80 MHz.

② Connectivity -

Both the ESP32 & ESP8266 have wifi & bluetooth capabilities

③ Power Consumption

The ESP32 is designed to be more power efficient than the ESP8266.

④ Price -

The ESP8266 is generally cheaper than the ESP32, making it a popular choice for hobbyists & makers on a budget.

(Q3) List different ~~re~~ out various applications of PIR sensor & explain any one in detail

→ Applications of PIR sensor are -

- ① Security systems
- ② Lighting controls
- ③ Home automation
- ④ Industrial automation
- ⑤ Health monitoring

One of the most common application of PIR sensors is in security systems. In this application, the PIR sensor is used to detect motion in a restricted area, such as a room or hallway. When the sensor detects motion, it sends a signal to the control unit, which triggers an alarm or sends a notification to the security personnel.



(Q4) Mention various pins of ESP8266 NodeMCU & explain in detail all the pins -

→ Various pins on the NodeMCU board -

- ① V_{IN}: This pin is used to supply power to the NodeMCU board. It can accept a voltage range of 5-12V DC.
- ② GND: This pin is the ground reference for the NodeMCU board.
- ③ 3V3: This pin provides a regulated 3.3V output that can be used to power other peripherals connected to the board.
- ④ EN: This is the enable pin, which is used to enable or disable the NodeMCU board.
- ⑤ RST: This is the reset pin, which is used to reset the NodeMCU board.



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