
EMBEDDED SYSTEM

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Introduction

This book introduces Embedded Systems through using the Vaman framework.

Chapter 1

Vaman-ESP32

1.1. Measuring Unknown Resistance Using ESP32

Through this manual, we learn how to measure an unknown resistance through ESP32 and display it on an LCD.

1.1.1. Components

Component	Value	Quantity
Resistor	220 Ohm	1
	1K	1
ESP32	Devkit V1	1
Jumper Wires		20
Bread board		1
LCD	16 X 2	1
Potentiometer	10K	1

Table 1.1.1: Components

1.1.2. Setting up the Display

1.1.1. Plug the LCD in Fig. 1.1.1.1 to the breadboard.

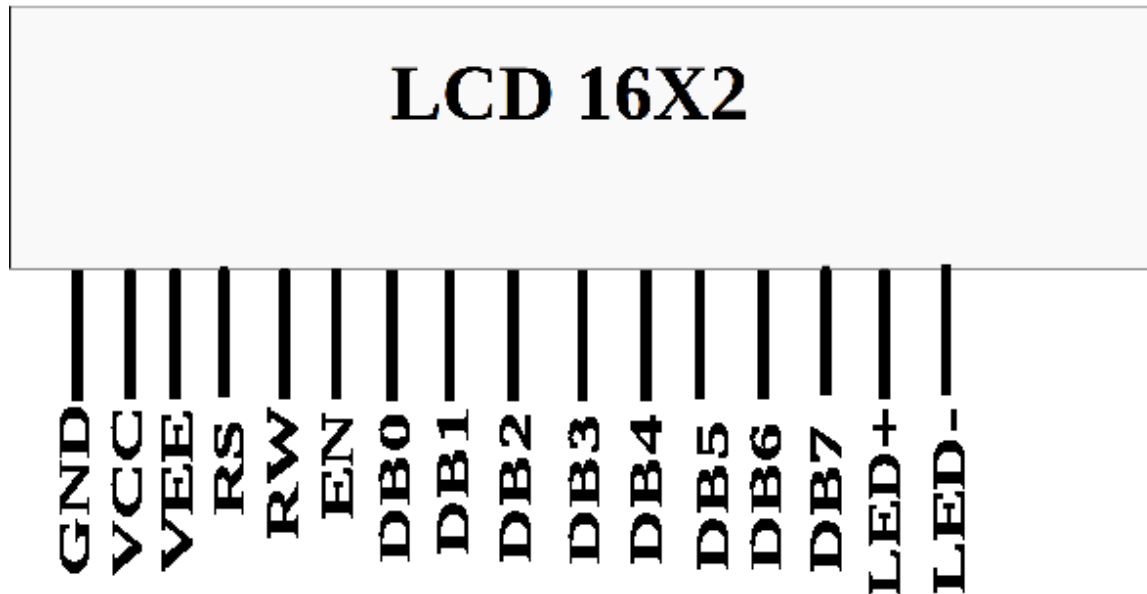


Figure 1.1.1.1: LCD pins

1.1.2. Connect the ESP32 pins to LCD pins as per Table 1.1.2.1. Make sure that all 5V sources are connected to the LCD through a 220 Ω resistance.

1.1.3. Execute the following code after editing the wifi credentials

```
vaman/esp32/lcd/codes/setup
```

You should see the following message

```
Hi  
This is CSP Lab
```

1.1.4. Modify the above code to display your name.

ESP32	LCD Pins	LCD Pin Label	LCD Pin Description
GND	1	GND	
5V	2	V _{cc}	
GND	3	V _{ee}	Contrast
GPIO 19	4	RS	Register Select
GND	5	R/W	Read/Write
GPIO 23	6	EN	Enable
GPIO 18	11	DB4	Serial Connection
GPIO 17	12	DB5	Serial Connection
GPIO 16	13	DB6	Serial Connection
GPIO 15	14	DB7	Serial Connection
5V	15	LED+	Backlight
GND	16	LED-	Backlight

Table 1.1.2.1: Make sure that all 5V sources are connected to the LCD through a 220 Ω resistance.

1.1.3. Measuring the resistance

1.1.1. Connect the 5V pin of the ESP32 to an extreme pin of the Breadboard shown in Fig.

1.1.1.1. Let this pin be V_{cc} .

1.1.2. Connect the GND pin of the ESP32 to the opposite extreme pin of the Breadboard.

1.1.3. Let R_1 be the known resistor and R_2 be the unknown resistor. Connect R_1 and R_2 in series such that R_1 is connected to V_{cc} and R_2 is connected to GND. Refer to Fig.

1.1.3.1

1.1.4. Connect the junction between the two resistors to the GPIO34 pin on the ESP32.

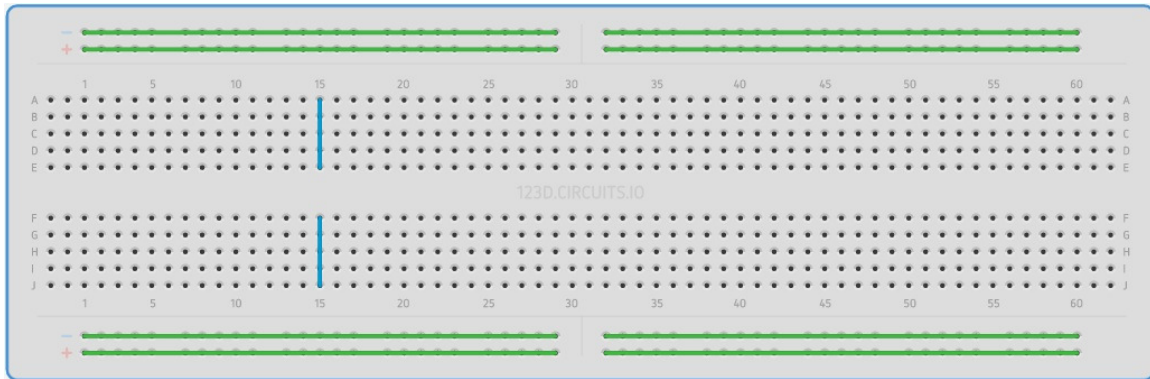


Figure 1.1.1.1: Breadboard

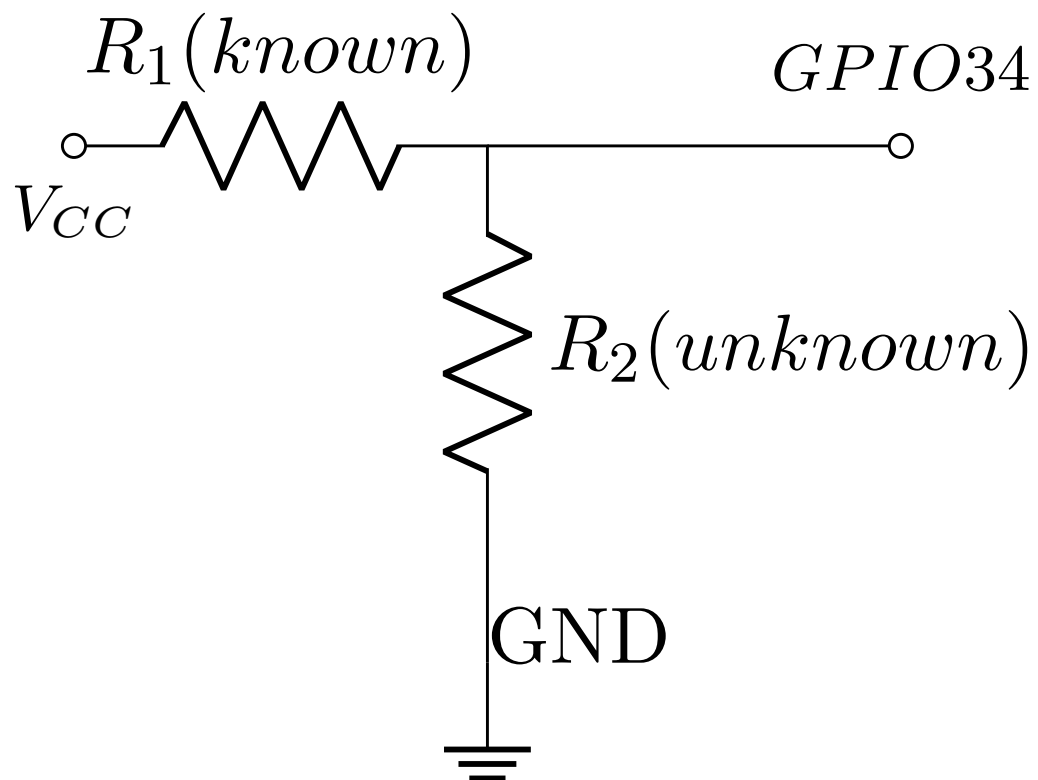


Figure 1.1.3.1: Voltage Divider

1.1.5. Connect the ESP32 to the computer so that it is powered.

1.1.6. Execute the following code after editing the wifi credentials

```
vaman/esp32/lcd/codes/resistance
```

1.1.4. Explanation

1.1.1. We create a variable called analogPin and assign it to 0. This is because the voltage value we are going to read is connected to analogPin GPIO34.

1.1.2. The 12-bit ADC can differentiate 4096 discrete voltage levels, 5 volt is applied to 2 resistors and the voltage sample is taken in between the resistors. The value which we get from analogPin can be between 0 and 4095. 0 would represent 0 volts falls across the unknown resistor. A value of 4095 would mean that practically all 5 volts falls across the unknown resistor.

1.1.3. V_{out} represents the divided voltage that falls across the unknown resistor.

1.1.4. The Ohm meter in this manual works on the principle of the voltage divider shown in Fig. 1.1.3.1.

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} V_{in} \quad (1.1.4.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_2 = R_1 \left(\frac{V_{in}}{V_{out}} - 1 \right) \quad (1.1.4.2)$$

In the above, $V_{in} = 5V$, $R_1 = 220\Omega$.

1.1.5. Repeat the exercise with another unknown resistance.

1.2. I2C Communication Between ESP32 and Arduino

Through this manual, we will learn how to setting up the ESP32 as a Master and Arduino as a Slave using I2C protocol.

1.2.1. Components

Component	Value	Quantity
ESP32	Devkit V1	1
Arduino	UNO	1
Connecting Wires		30
LCD	16 X 2	1

Table 1.2.1:

1.2.2. Setting up the Master and Slave

1.2.1. Connect the ESP32 pins to Arduino pins as per Table 1.2.1.1.

I2C	ESP32	Arduino
SDA	GPIO 21	A4
SDC	GPIO 22	A5
	VCC	VCC
	GND	GND

Table 1.2.1.1:

1.2.2. Connect the ESP32 pins to LCD pins as per Table 1.2.2.1.

ESP32	LCD Pins	LCD Pin Label	LCD Pin Description
GND	1	GND	
5V	2	Vcc	
GND	3	Vee	Contrast
GPIO 19	4	RS	Register Select
GND	5	R/W	Read/Write
GPIO 23	6	EN	Enable
GPIO 18	11	DB4	Serial Connection
GPIO 17	12	DB5	Serial Connection
GPIO 16	13	DB6	Serial Connection
GPIO 15	14	DB7	Serial Connection
5V	15	LED+	Backlight
GND	16	LED-	Backlight

Table 1.2.2.1:

1.2.3. Configure Arduino Uno as a Slave using the following code.

```
vaman/esp32/I2C/codes/I2C_Sender_Arduino/src/main.cpp
```

1.2.4. Now configure ESP32 as a Master using the following code.

```
vaman/esp32/I2C/codes/I2C_Reciever_ESP32/src/main.cpp
```

