EMBEDDED SYSTEM

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 $\quad \text{and} \quad$

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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 Vaman ESP

T:hrough this manual, we learn how to measure an unknown resistance through Vaman-ESP and display it on an LCD.

1.1.1. Components

| Component | Value | Quantity |
|---------------|-----------|----------|
| D 11 | 220 Ohm | 1 |
| Resistor | 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

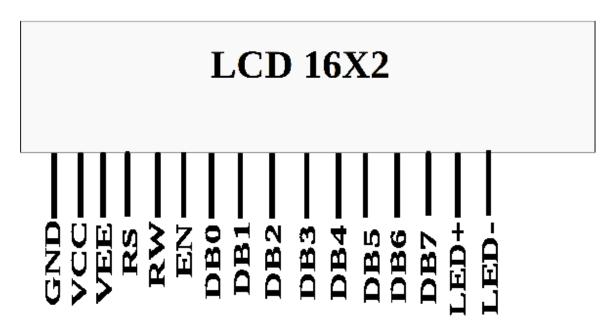


Figure 1.1.1.1: LCD pins

1.1.2. Setting up the Display

- 1.1.1. Plug the LCD in Fig. 1.1.1.1 to the breadboard.
- 1.1.2. Connect the Vaman-ESP pins to LCD pins as per Table 1.1.3.1. Make sure that all 5V sources are connected to the LCD through a 220 Ω resistance.
- 1.1.3. The Vaman pin diagram is available in Fig. 1.1.3.1
- 1.1.4. Execute the following code after editing the wifi credentials

 ${\rm vaman/vaman-esp/lcd/codes/setup}$

You should see the following message

Hi

This is CSP Lab

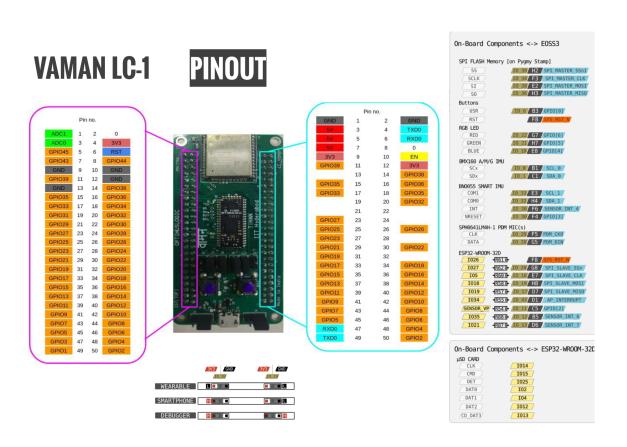


Figure 1.1.3.1: Vaman pins

| 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 1.1.3.1: Make sure that all 5V sources are connected to the LCD through a 220 Ω resistance.

1.1.5. Modify the above code to display your name.

1.1.3. Measuring the resistance

- 1.1.1. Connect the 5V pin of the Vaman-ESP 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 Vaman-ESP to the opposite extreme pin of the Bread-board.
- 1.1.3. Let R_1 be the known resistor and R_2 be the unknown resistor. Connect R_1 and R_2

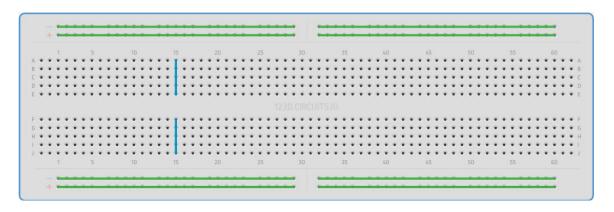


Figure 1.1.1.1: Breadboard

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

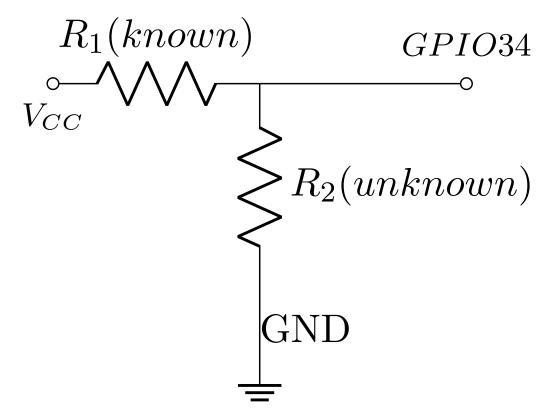


Figure 1.1.3.1: Voltage Divider

- 1.1.4. Connect the junction between the two resistors to the GPIO34 pin on the Vaman-ESP.
- 1.1.5. Connect the Vaman-ESP to the computer so that it is powered.
- 1.1.6. Execute the following code after editing the wifi credentials

vaman/vaman-esp/lcd/codes/resistance

1.1.4. Displaying the Measured resistance on the web-

- 1.1.1. Instead of LCD the unknown resistance is displayed through Vaman-ESP webserver.
- 1.1.2. Execute the following code after editing the wifi credentials

vaman/vaman-esp/lcd/webserver/codes

- 1.1.3. After flashing the code to vaman-ESP, the board will be connected to the wifi credentials provided.
- 1.1.4. Now connect the same WiFi credentials to the mobile phone for accessing the IP address, which can be accessed by

if config ${\rm nmap} - {\rm sn} \ 192.168.x.x/24$

- 1.1.5. Change the IP address in the second command accordingly with the IP address provided by first command.
- 1.1.6. By the above commands the IP address of vaman-ESP will be diplayed.

- 1.1.7. Now the vaman-ESP will be hosting a webserver
- 1.1.8. Inorder to access the webserver type the IP address of the vaman-ESP in the web browser.
- 1.1.9. In the website loaded by the IP address of vaman-ESP the Unknown resitance is displayed as shown in Fig. 1.1.9.1



Resistance Monitor

Measured Resistance: 190.75 Ohms

Figure 1.1.9.1: Website

1.1.5. 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.

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

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

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 Vaman-ESP and Arduino

T:hrough this manual, we will learn how to setting up the vaman-ESP as a Master and Arduino as a Slave using I2C protocol.

1.2.1. Components

1.2.2. Setting up the Master and Slave

1.2.1. Connect the vaman-ESP pins to Arduino pins as per Table 1.2.1.1.

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

Table 1.2.1:

| 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 vaman-ESP pins to LCD pins as per Table 1.2.2.1.
- 1.2.3. The Vaman pin diagram is available in Fig. 1.1.3.1
- 1.2.4. Configure Arduino Uno as a Slave using the following code.

 $vaman/vaman-esp/I2C/codes/I2C_Sender_Arduino/src/main.cpp$

1.2.5. Now configure vaman-ESP as a Master using the following code.

vaman/vaman-esp/I2C/codes/I2C_Reciever_ESP32/src/main.cpp

| ESP32 | LCD Pins | LCD Pin Label | LCD Pin Description |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| GND | 1 | GND | UIGII |
| 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: