EMBEDDED SYSTEM

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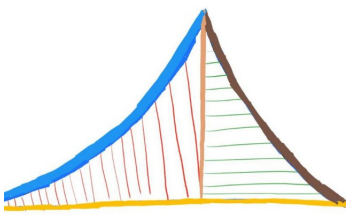

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Introduction

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
Resistor	220 Ohm	1
	1K	1
Vaman	LC	1
Jumper Wires		20
Bread board		1
LCD	16 X 2	1
Potentiometer	10K	1

Table 1.1.1: Components

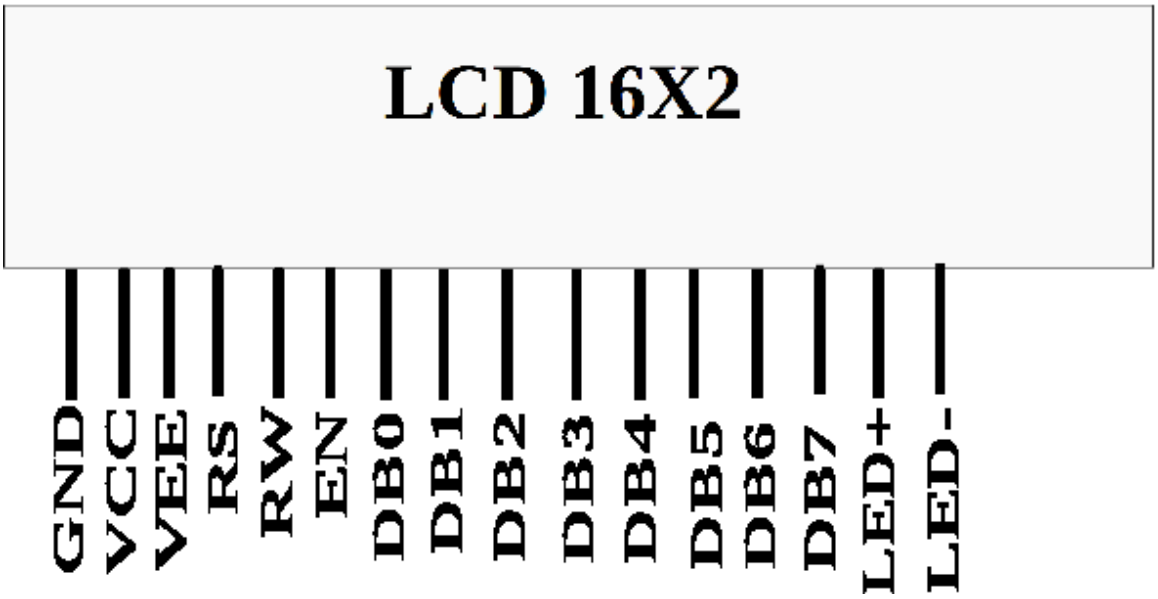

Figure 1.1.1.1: LCD pins

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

```
vaman/vaman−esp/lcd/codes/setup
```

You should see the following message

```
Hi
This is CSP Lab
```

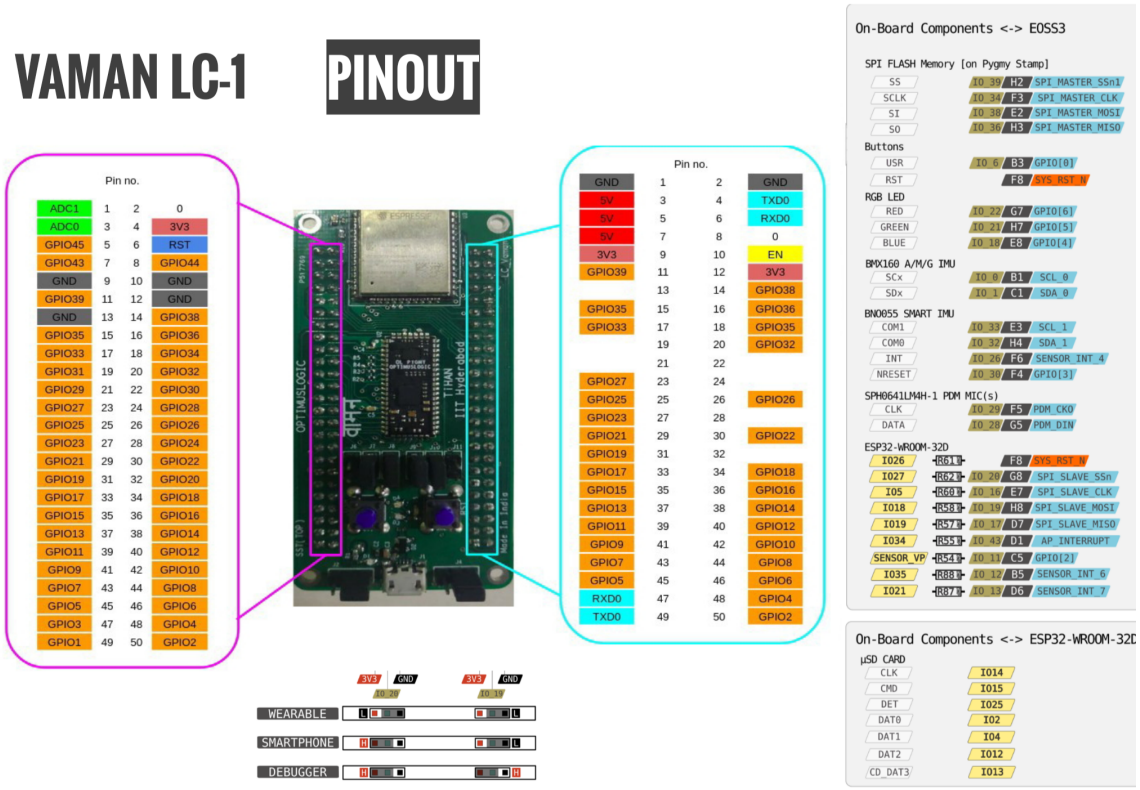

Figure 1.1.3.1: Vaman pins

Vaman-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 Breadboard.

1.1.3. Let R_1 be the known resistor and R_2 be the unknown resistor. Connect R_1 and R_2

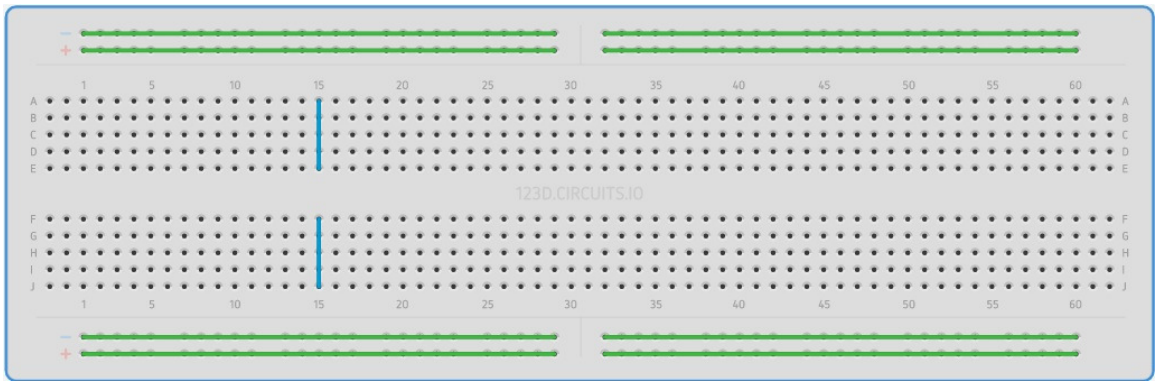

Figure 1.1.1.1: Breadboard

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

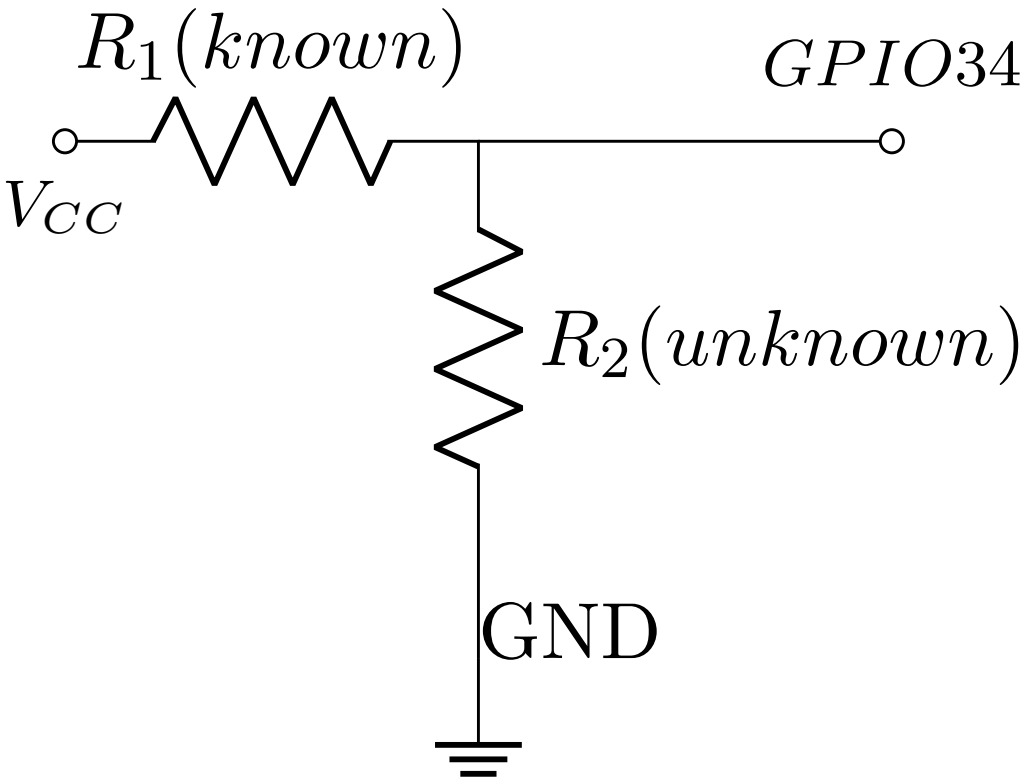

Figure 1.1.3.1: Voltage Divider

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 LCD and website

1.1.1. The unknown resistance is measured and diplayed the measured resistance on the LCD display and also on the Vaman-ESP webserver.

1.1.2. Connect the Vaman-ESP pins to LCD pins as per Table 1.1.3.1.

1.1.3. Execute the following code after editing the wifi credentials

```
vaman/vaman−esp/lcd/webserver/codes
```

1.1.4. After flashing the code to vaman-ESP, the board will be connected to the wifi credentials provided.

1.1.5. Now connect the same WiFi credentials to the mobile phone for accessing the IP address, which can be accessed by

```
ifconfig
nmap −sn 192.168.x.x/24
```

1.1.6. Change the IP address in the second command accordingly with the IP address provided by first command.

1.1.7. By the above commands the IP address of vaman-ESP will be diplayed.

1.1.8. Now the vaman-ESP will be hosting a webserver

1.1.9. Inorder to access the webserver type the IP address of the vaman-ESP in the web browser.

1.1.10. In the website loaded by the IP address of vaman-ESP the Unknown resitance is displayed as shown in Fig. 1.1.10.1

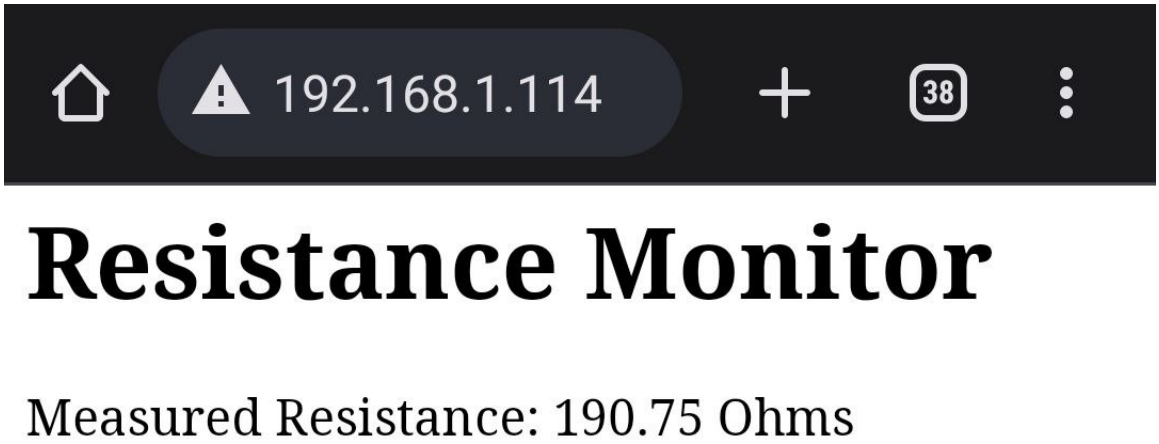

Figure 1.1.10.1: Website

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.

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

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

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

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.

Component	Value	Quantity
Vaman	LC	1
Arduino	UNO	1
Connecting Wires		30
LCD	16 X 2	1

Table 1.2.1: Components

1.2.1. Components

1.2.2. Setting up the I2C Comminication between Vaman-esp and Arduino

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

I2C	Vaman-ESP	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 1.1.3.1..

1.2.3. The Vaman pin diagram is available in Fig. 1.1.3.1

1.2.4. Configure Arduino Uno as a Slave and upload the following code into Arduino.

vaman/vaman−esp/I2C/codes/I2C_Sender_Arduino/src/main.cpp

1.2.5. Now configure vaman-ESP as a Master and upload the following code into Vaman-esp, after editing the Wi-fi Credentials.

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

1.2.6. You should see the following message in LCD Display.

I am Arduino

1.3. I2C Communication Between one Vaman-ESP and two arduinos

T:hrough this manual, we will learn how to setting up the vaman-ESP as a Master and two arduinos as a Slave using I2C protocol. The two unknown resistances are measured by using two Arduinos and sending those two resistance values to Vaman through I2C and displaying the unkwnown Resistances on ESP-Webserver.

1.3.1. Components

Component	Value	Quantity
Resistor	220 Ohm	1
	2K Ohm	1
	1K Ohm	2
Vaman	LC	1
Arduino	UNO	2
Jumper Wires		20
Bread board		1

Table 1.3.2: Components

1.3.2. Setting up one Master and two slaves

1.3.1. Connect the vaman-ESP pins to Arduino pins as per Table 1.3.1.1.

I2C	**Vaman-ESP32**	**Arduino-1**	**Arduino-2**
SDA	GPIO 21	A4	A4
SCL	GPIO 22	A5	A5
		VCC	VCC
		GND	GND

Table 1.3.1.1:

1.3.2. The Vaman pin diagram is available in Fig. 1.1.3.1

1.3.3. Configure Arduino Uno as a Slave-1 using the following code and upload it.

vaman/vaman−esp/I2C_resistance/codes/I2C_Sender_Arduino1/src/main.cpp

1.3.4. Configure Arduino Uno as a Slave-2 using the following code and upload it.

vaman/vaman−esp/I2C_resistance/codes/I2C_Sender_Arduino2/src/main.cpp

1.3.5. Now configure vaman-ESP as a Master using the following code and upload it.

vaman/vaman−esp/I2C_resistance/codes/I2C_Reciever_ESP32/src/main.cpp

1.3.3. Measuring the resistance

1.3.1. Connect the 5V pin of the Vaman-ESP to an extreme pin of the Breadboard shown in Fig.

1.3.2. Connect the GND pin of the Vaman-ESP to the opposite extreme pin of the Breadboard.

1.3.3. Let R_1 be the known resistor of 1k ohm 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

1.3.4. Connect the junction between the two resistors to the A0 pin on the Arduino board-1, which measures the first unknown resistance.

1.3.5. Connect another junction between the two resistors to the A0 pin on the Arduino board-2, which measures the second unknown resistance.

1.3.6. Now Power the Vaman board

1.3.7. Execute the following code after editing the wifi credentials

vaman/vaman−esp/I2C_resistance/codes/I2C_Reciever_ESP32

1.3.4. Displaying the Measured resistance on website

1.3.1. The two unknown resistances are measured and diplayed the measured resistance on the Vaman-ESP webserver.

1.3.2. After flashing the code to vaman-ESP, the board will be connected to the wifi credentials provided.

1.3.3. Now connect the same WiFi credentials to the mobile phone for accessing the IP address, which can be accessed by

```
ifconfig
nmap −sn 192.168.x.x/24
```

1.3.4. Change the IP address in the second command accordingly with the IP address provided by first command.

1.3.5. By the above commands the IP address of vaman-ESP will be diplayed.

1.3.6. Now the vaman-ESP will be hosting a webserver

1.3.7. Inorder to access the webserver type the IP address of the vaman-ESP in the web browser.

1.3.8. In the website loaded by the IP address of vaman-ESP the two unknown resitances are displayed as shown in Fig. 5.1

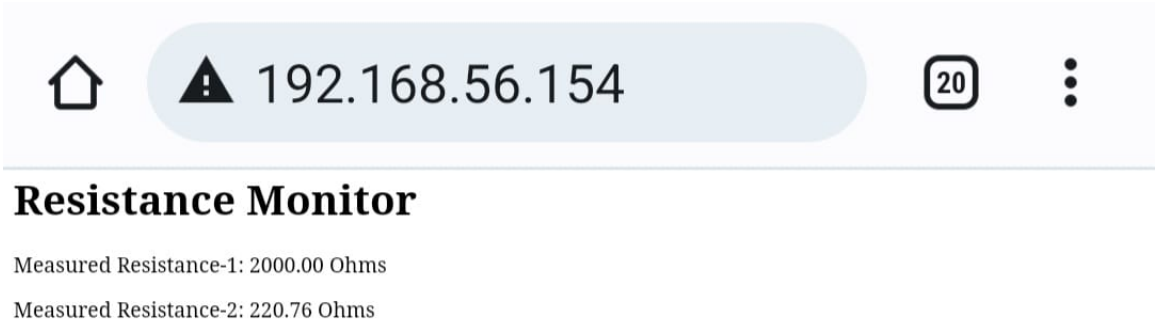

Figure 5.1: Website

1.4. UART Communication between Vaman-ESP and Arduino

T:hrough this manual, we learn how to communicate between Vaman-ESP32 and Arduino UNO through UART Protocol. The Unknown resistance is measured using Arduino and sending the value to Vaman through UART and displaying the unkwnown Resistance on

ESP-Webserver.

1.4.1. Components

Component	Value	Quantity
Resistor	220 Ohm	1
	1K	1
Vaman	LC	1
Arduino	UNO	1
Jumper Wires		10
Bread board		1

Table 1.4.2: Components

1.4.2. Connections

1.4.1. Connect the Vaman and Arduino as shown Table. 1.4.1.2.

Arduino UNO	Vaman-ESP
Rx(Pin-0)	17 (Tx)
Tx (Pin-1)	16 (Rx)

Table 1.4.1.2: Connections

1.4.2. The Vaman pin diagram is available in Fig. 1.1.3.1

1.4.3. Upload the following code to Arduino UNO

vaman/vaman−esp/UART/codes/UNO

1.4.3. Measuring the resistance

1.4.1. 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}.

1.4.2. Connect the GND pin of the Vaman-ESP to the opposite extreme pin of the Breadboard.

1.4.3. 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

1.4.4. Connect the junction between the two resistors to the A0 pin on the Arduino board.

1.4.5. Now Power the Vaman board

1.4.6. Execute the following code after editing the wifi credentials

vaman/vaman−esp/UART/codes/VAMAN

1.4.4. Displaying the Measured resistance on website

1.4.1. The unknown resistance is measured and diplayed the measured resistance on the Vaman-ESP webserver.

1.4.2. After flashing the code to vaman-ESP, the board will be connected to the wifi credentials provided.

1.4.3. Now connect the same WiFi credentials to the mobile phone for accessing the IP address, which can be accessed by

```
ifconfig
nmap −sn 192.168.x.x/24
```

1.4.4. Change the IP address in the second command accordingly with the IP address provided by first command.

1.4.5. By the above commands the IP address of vaman-ESP will be diplayed.

1.4.6. Now the vaman-ESP will be hosting a webserver

1.4.7. Inorder to access the webserver type the IP address of the vaman-ESP in the web browser.

1.4.8. In the website loaded by the IP address of vaman-ESP the Unknown resitance is displayed as shown in Fig. 1.1.10.1