

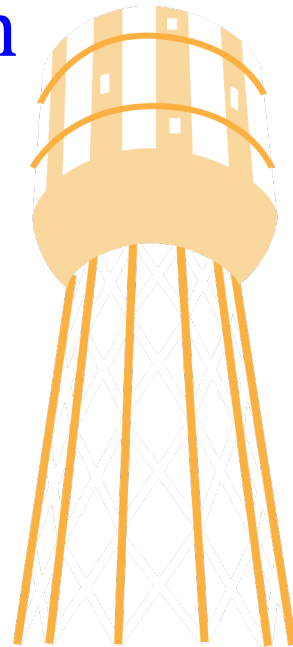
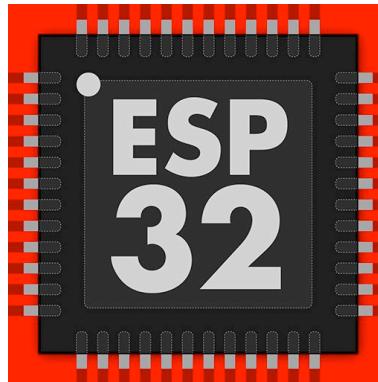
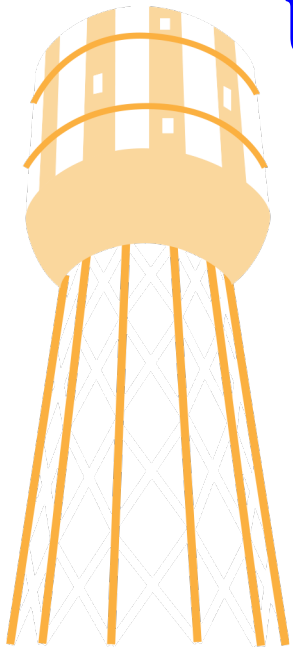
RIoT Strikes Back – Medan

# **Unleash the power of Espressif ESP32 Dual Core CPU**

---

Universitas Pelita Harapan - Medan

2 December 2017



\$whoami

Albert Suwandhi, ST, MTI.

Lecturer – STMIK IBBI

Bachelor Degree in Electrical Engineering

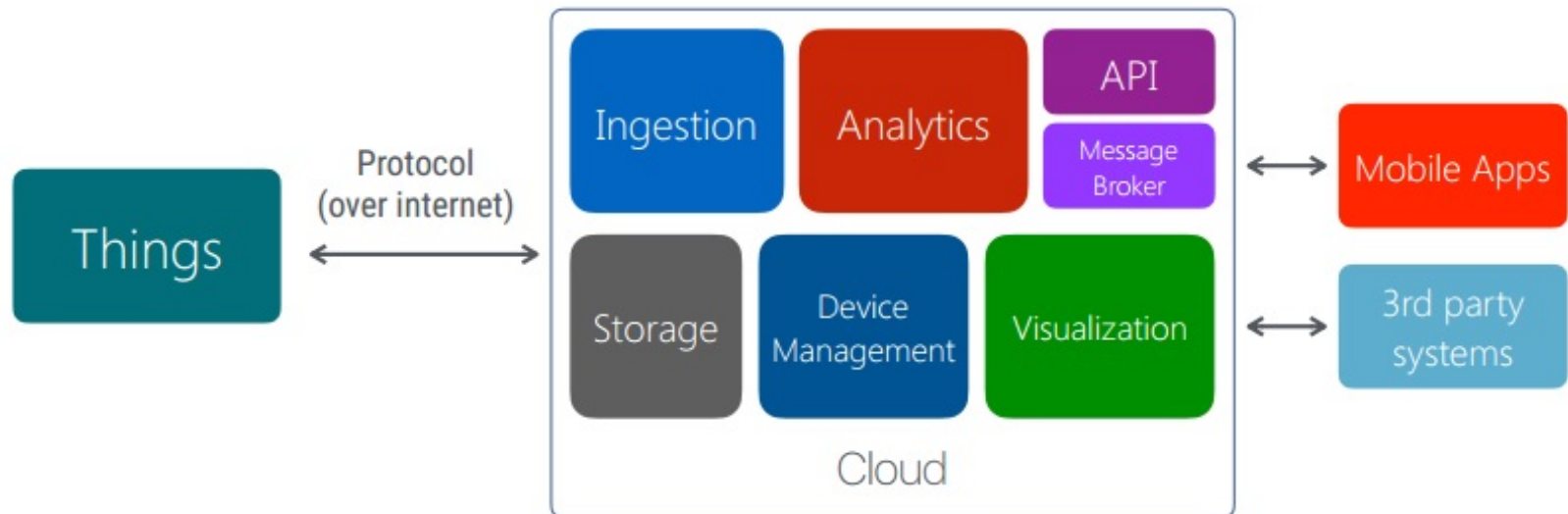
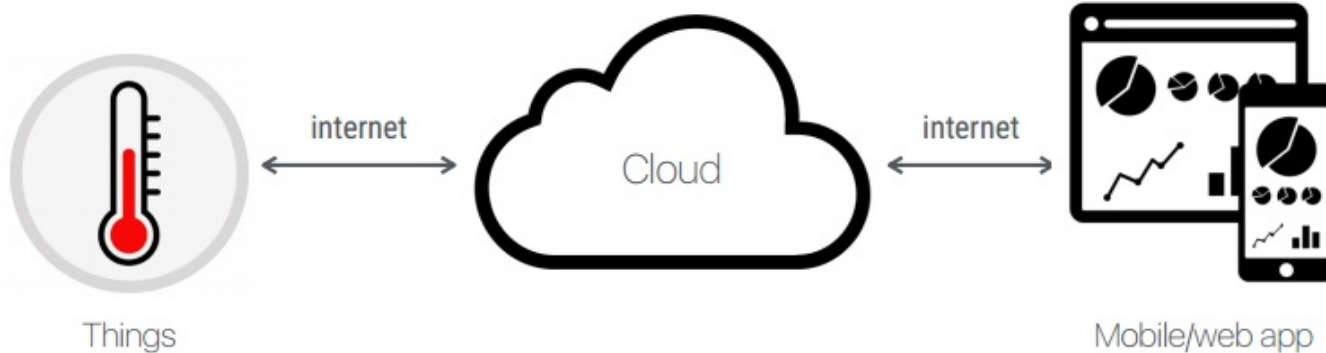
Master Degree in Information Technology

<https://id.linkedin.com/in/albertsuwandhi>

[albert.suwandhi@gmail.com](mailto:albert.suwandhi@gmail.com)

087868577265

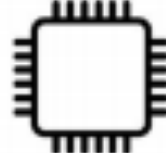
# IoT Typical Architecture



# What are inside the Things



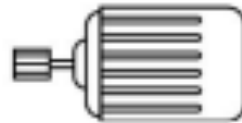
Sensors



MCU/MPU



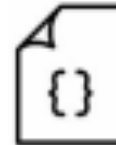
Energy Source



Actuators



Network  
Interface



Firmware

Sensor/Actuator  
Circuitry

Radio Transceiver/  
Network Interface

Microcontroller

Energy Source

# Today's Focus



**ESPRESSIF**

# Espressif ESP8266

- SoC/MCU that integrates TCP/IP Stack and WiFi to enable it to connect to the network and communicate with other devices
- Made by Espressif – China
- Have many modules, eq : ESP-01, ESP-02, ESP-12F, ESP-WROOM2
- It was sold as a Serial-WiFi adapter for other microcontrollers, however it is more powerful as the ESP8266 integrates a 32 bits microcontroller.
- Feature :
  - Microcontroller: Tensilica L106 (32 bits)
  - Clock Frequency: 80 MHz
  - WiFi: 802.11 b/g/n
  - Interfaces: SPI, I2C, I2S, UART, PWM
  - GPIO: 17 pins (12 mA max current)
  - ADC: 10 bits
  - Operating voltage: 3.3 V

# ESP8266 Development Framework



ESP8266  
NONOS

ESP8266  
RTOS



Sming

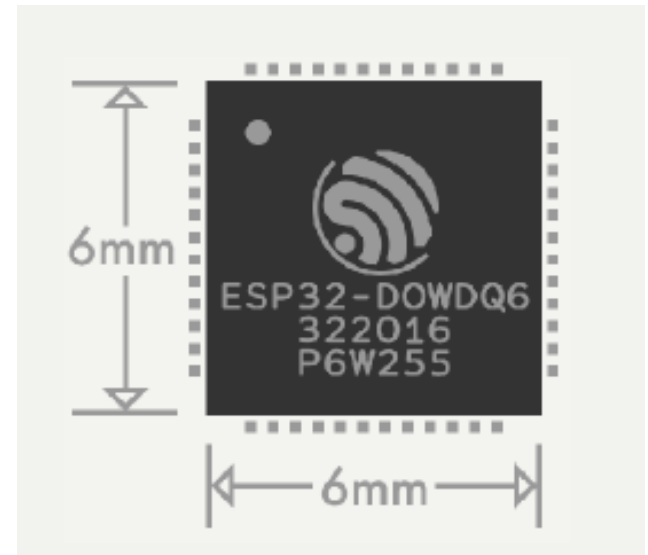


Espruino



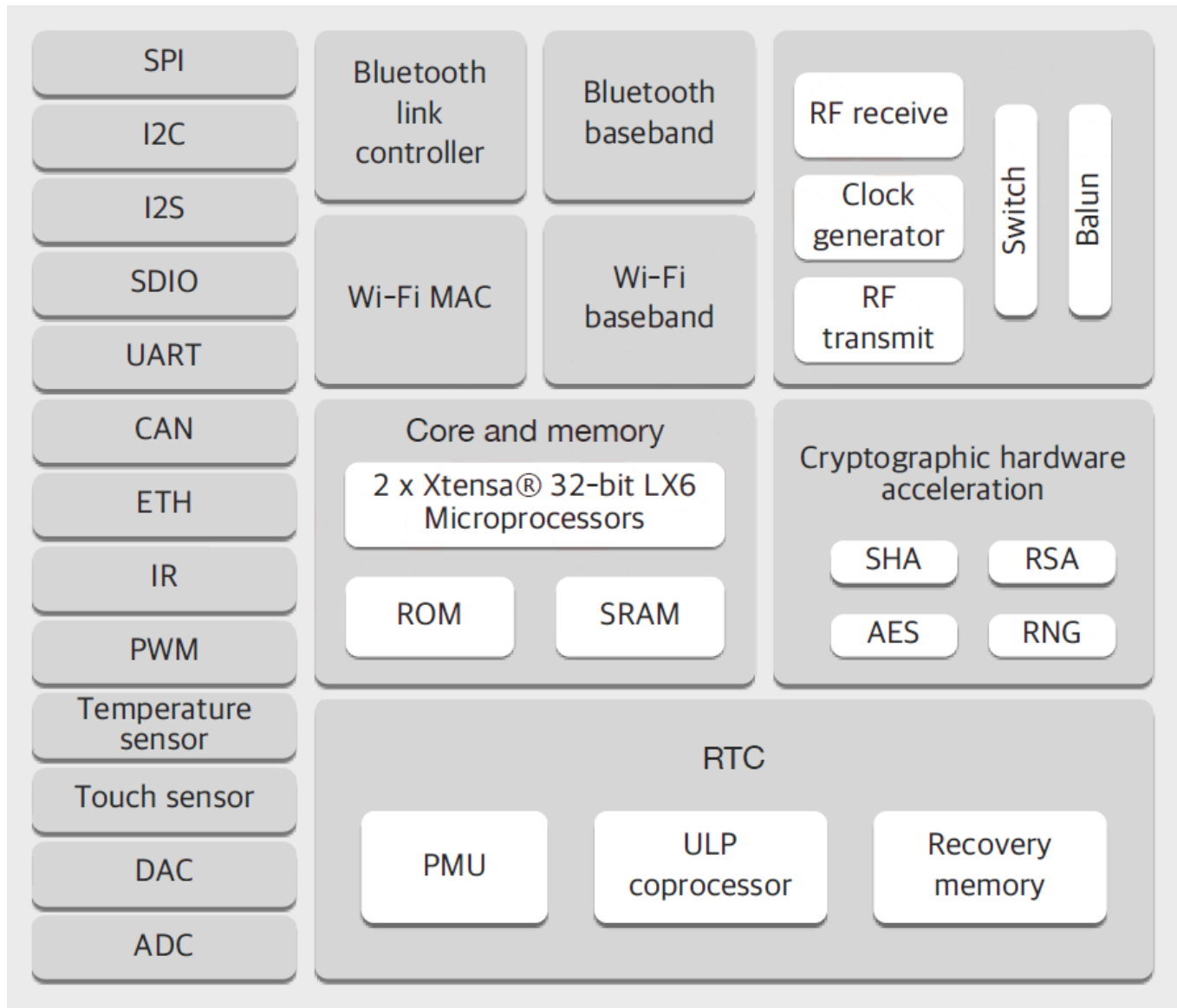
# Espressif ESP32

- CPU: Tensilica Xtensa 32-bit dual core, up to 240 MHz, 600 DMIPS.
- Operating voltage: 3.3V
- Memory: 448 KB ROM, 520 KB SRAM  
16 KB SRAM in RTC, 1 Kbit of eFuse.  
External Flash: 512 KB to (4 x 16) MiB
- WiFi (802.11): b/g/n/e/i
- Bluetooth: v4.2 BR/EDR & BLE
- Peripherals: GPIOs, PWM, ADC, DAC, I2S, UART, SPI, I2C, CAN, RMII, Cap Touch





# ESP32 Block Diagram



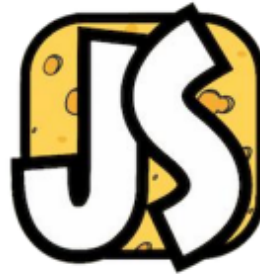
# ESP32 Development Framework



ESP-IDF



**Espruino**



# ESP-IDF

- ESP IoT Development Framework (ESP-IDF) is the official development framework for ESP32.
- Built on Assembly, C and C++
- ESP-IDF is build on top of FreeRTOS.
- Advantages : More control over the low level APIs and the configurations
- Disadvantages : It is harder to getting started with
- More info : <https://github.com/espressif/esp-idf>

# Arduino ESP32

- Arduino framework support for Espressif ESP32 platform
- Advantages : Easier to get started with, low level stuffs are hidden to developer, huge community and libraries.
- Trade Off : Lose control of the configurations & low level stuffs
- Can be embedded as ESP-IDF components
- More info : <https://github.com/espressif/arduino-esp32>

# MicroPython

- A software implementation of the Python 3 programming language written in C, that is optimised to run on a microcontroller.
- Initially written by Damien George for PyBoard
- Easy to Learn High Level Language
- More info : <https://micropython.org/>

# Mongoose OS

- An Operating System for connected products
- Language supported : C/C++ and JavaScript
- Relatively new in the market
- More info : <https://mongoose-os.com/>

# ESP32 Module



and  
more...

# ESP32 Boards (1)



Huzzah



Hornbill



ARS01119B



AnalogLamb ESP32



Node32S



FireBeetle



D-duino-32

and many  
more...



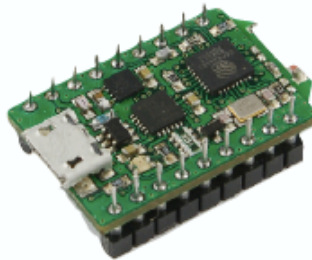
# ESP32 Boards (2)



Espressif DevKit



ESP32 Things



ESP320



ESP32 N1



FiPy



Nano32



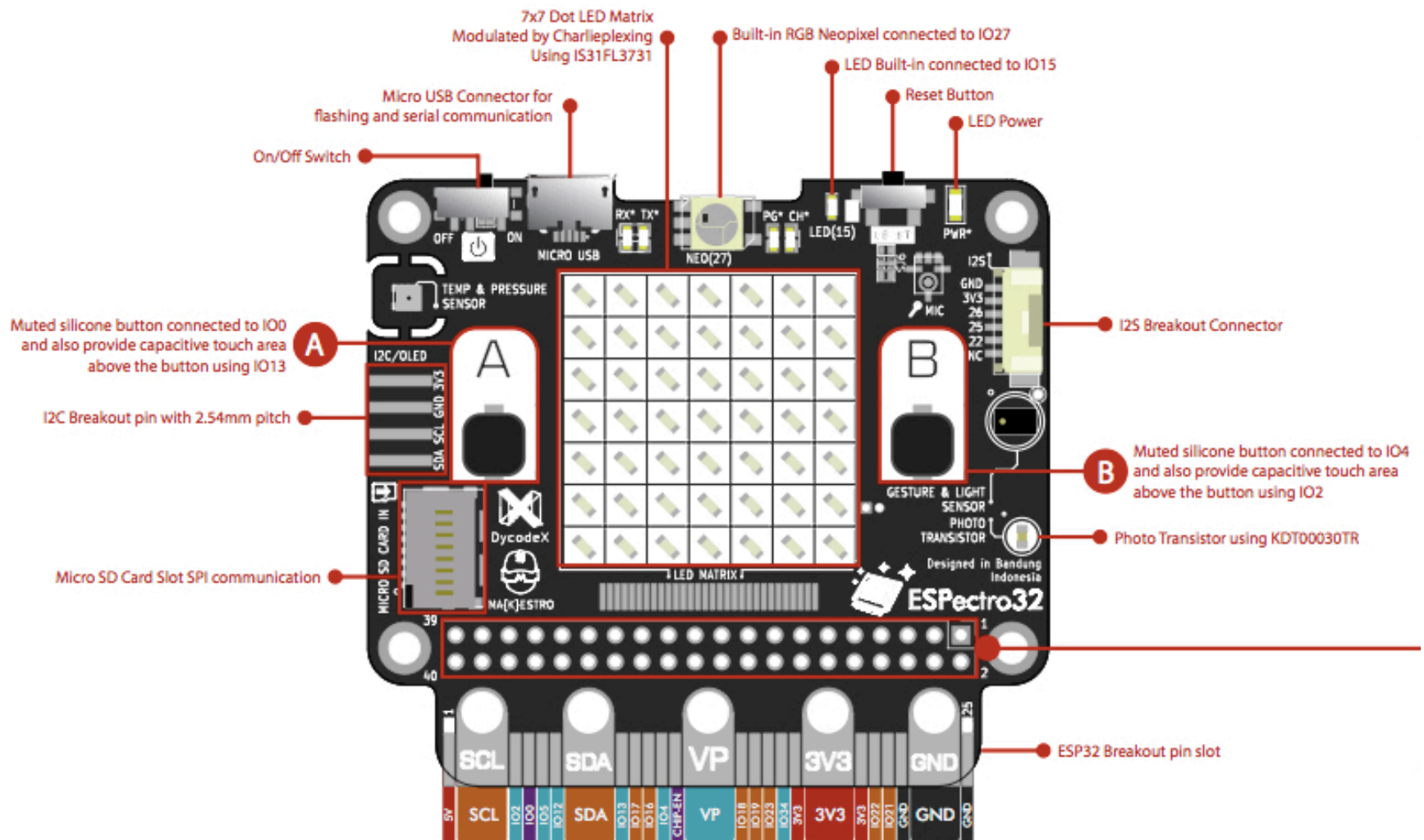
Widora Air



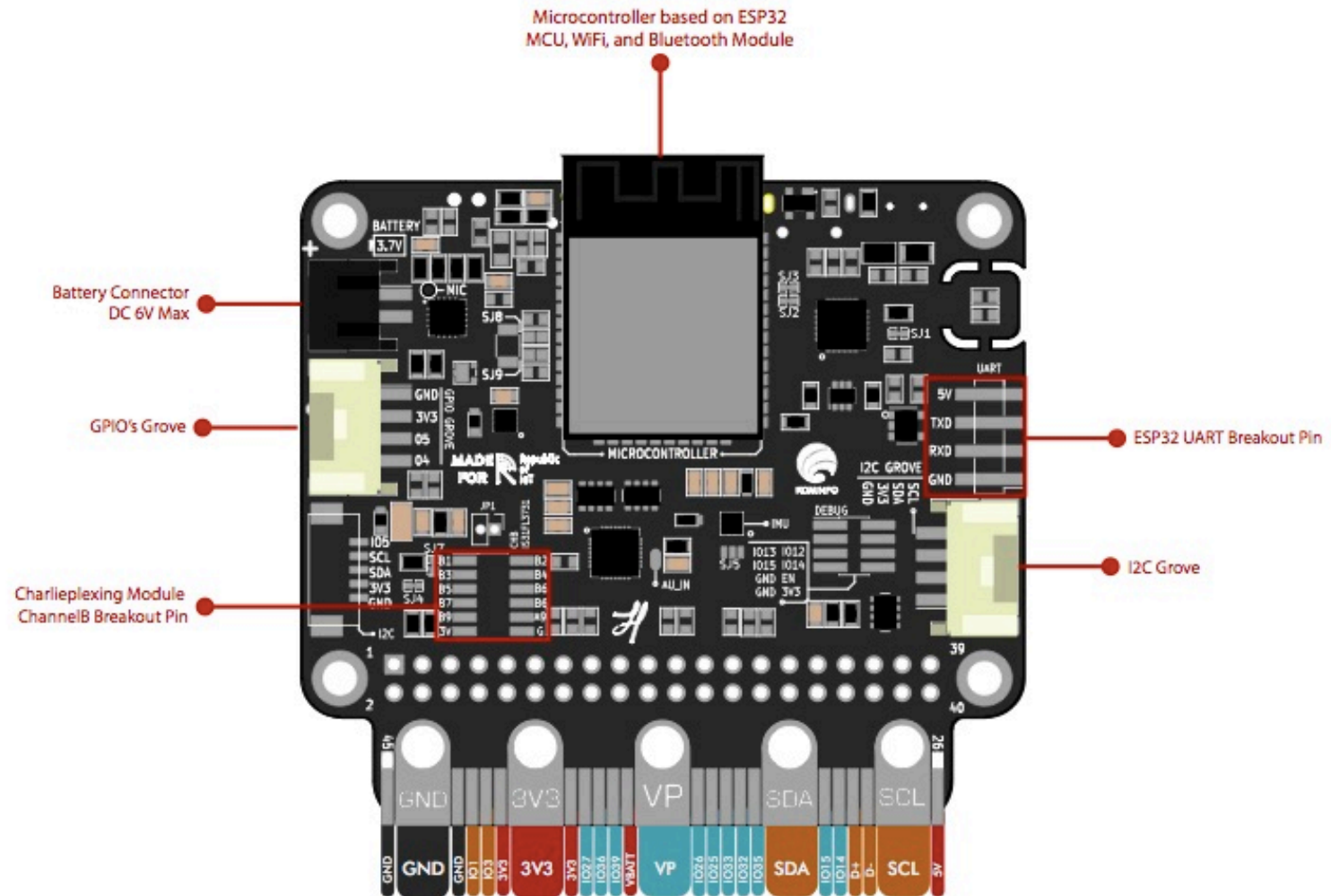
Pesky ESP32

and many  
more...

# ESPectro32 (Front)



# ESPectro32 (Back)



# ESP8266 vs ESP32

Specifications	ESP8266	ESP32
<b>MCU</b>	Xtensa Single-Core 32-bit L 106	Xtensa Dual-Core 32-bit LX6 600 DMIPS
<b>802.11 b/g/n Wi-Fi</b>	Yes, HT20	Yes, HT40
<b>Bluetooth</b>	N/A	Bluetooth 4.2 and below
<b>Typical Frequency</b>	80 MHz	160 MHz
<b>SRAM</b>	160 kBytes	512 kBytes
<b>Flash</b>	SPI Flash up to 16 MBytes	SPI
<b>GPIO</b>	17	36
<b>Hardware / Software PWM</b>	None / 8 Channels	1 / 16 Channels
<b>SPI / I2C / I2S / UART</b>	2/1/2/2	4/2/2/2
<b>ADC</b>	10-bit	12-bit
<b>CAN</b>	N/A	1
<b>Ethernet MAC Interface</b>	N/A	1
<b>Touch Sensor</b>	N/A	Yes
<b>Temperature Sensor</b>	N/A	Yes
<b>Working Temperature</b>	-40° C – 125° C	-40° C – 125° C

# ESP32 CPU

- Dual High Performance LX6 CPU : PRO (PROTOCOL CPU) and APP (APPLICATION CPU). We can refer to these cores as Core 0 and Core 1
- One (ULP) Ultra Low Power Processor – During Sleep
- How can we run our firmware on two cores simultaneously?



**KEEP  
CALM  
IT IS  
DEMO  
TIME**

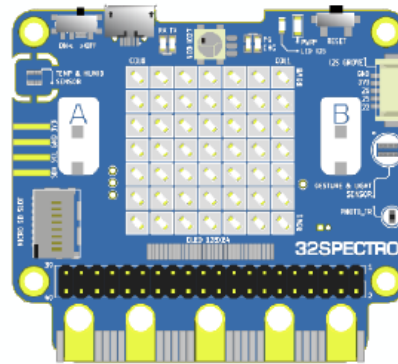
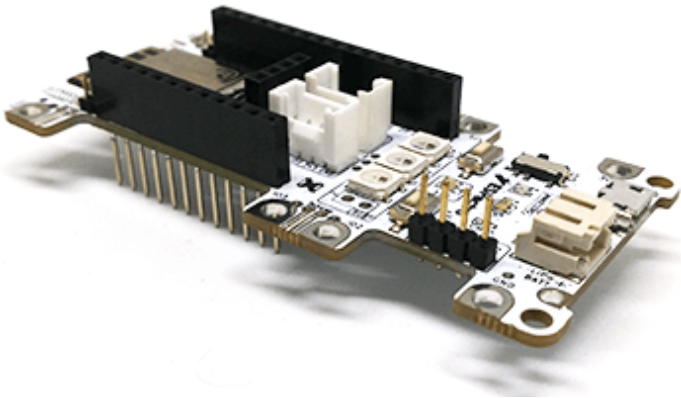
# Test Scenario

We will use Arduino-ESP32 for the following scenario :

- ❖ Check on which core the application runs
- ❖ Move application execution to another core
- ❖ Single Core Load Test : Arduino Mega, ESP8266 and ESP32
- ❖ Run tasks simultaneously on different core and how to synchronize task using semaphore
- ❖ ESP32 : Single Core vs Dual Core Speed Up

# Hardware and tools used in the demo

- Arduino Mega + ESpectro + ESpectro32
- VS Code + PlatformIO





# Codes in this session

[https://github.com/albert.suwandhi/  
RIoT\\_Strikes\\_Back\\_2017](https://github.com/albert.suwandhi/RIoT_Strikes_Back_2017)



Thank You

