



# INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

# INTERNET OF THINGS

# IOT



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# IOT ESP Devices



ESP-01



ESP-02



ESP-03



ESP-04



ESP-05



ESP-06



ESP-07



ESP-08



ESP-09

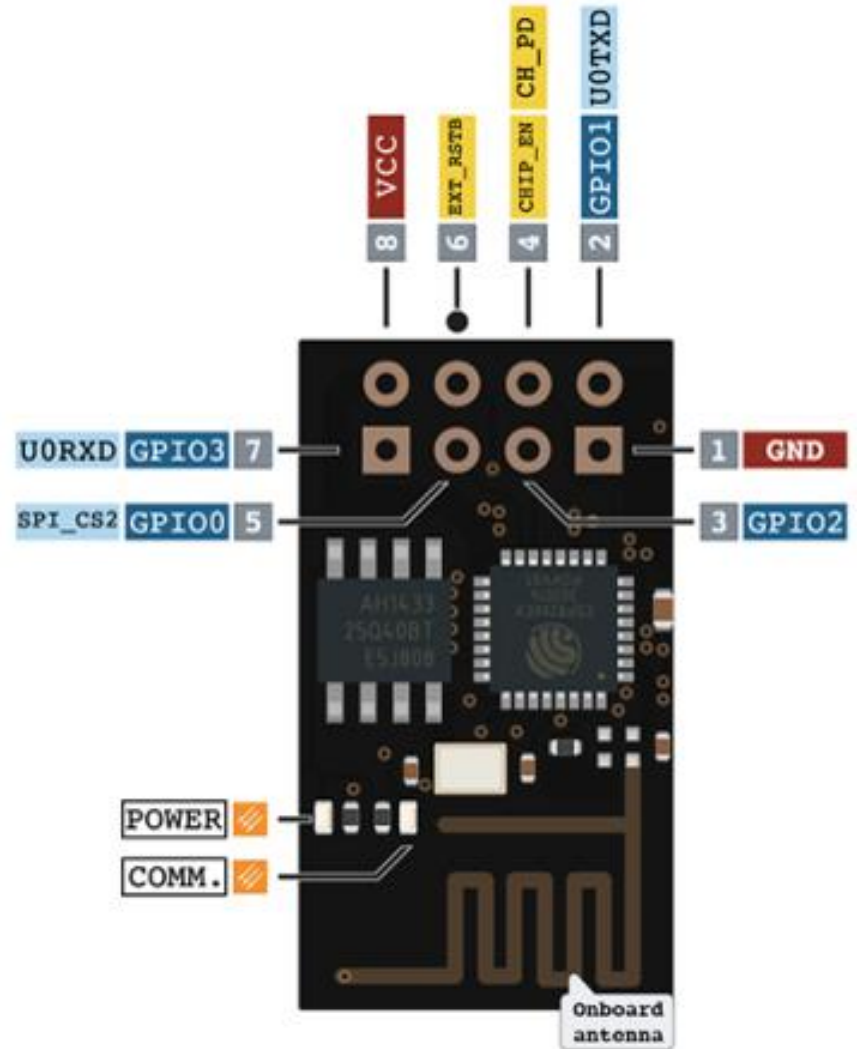
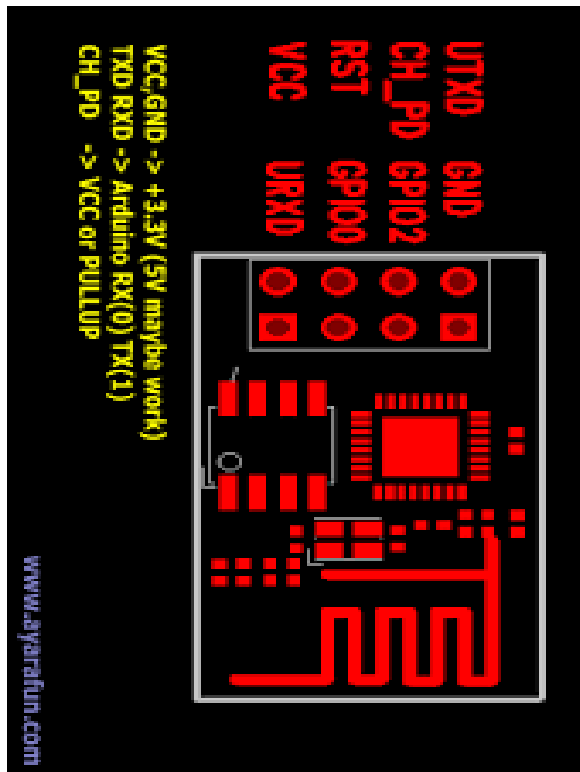


ESP-10



ESP-11

# ESP - 01



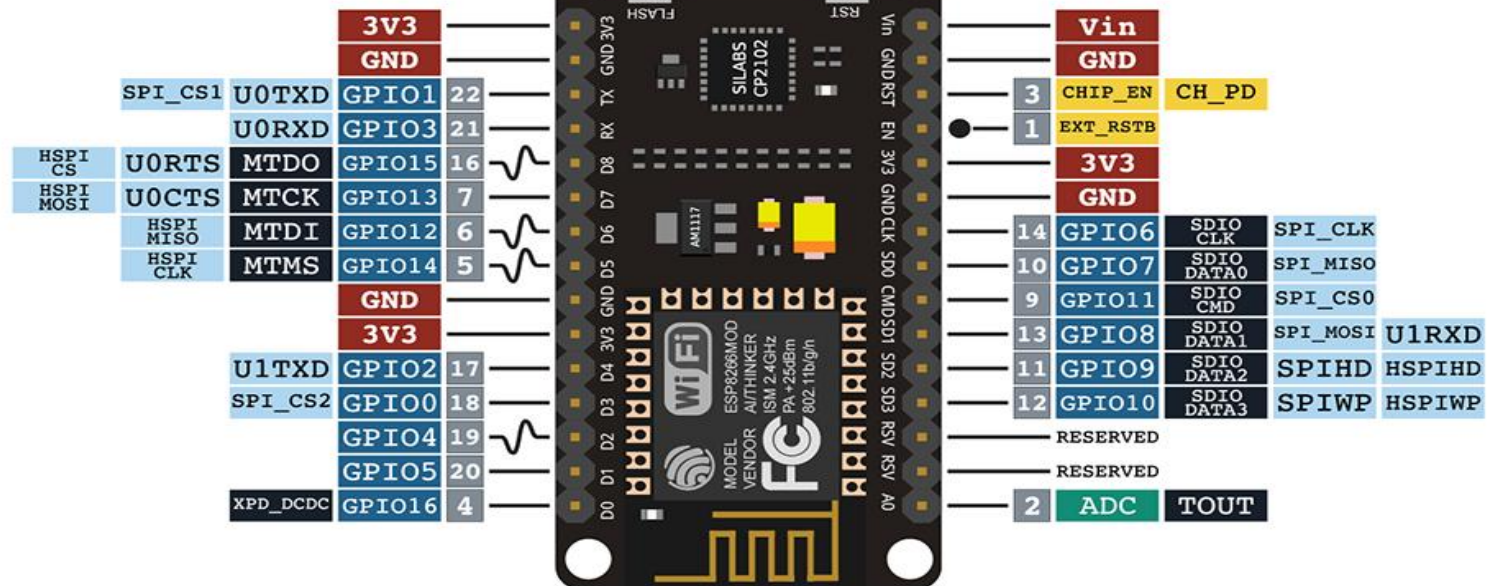
# Node MCU

## ESP-12E DEVELOPMENT BOARD

### PINOUT

#### NOTES:

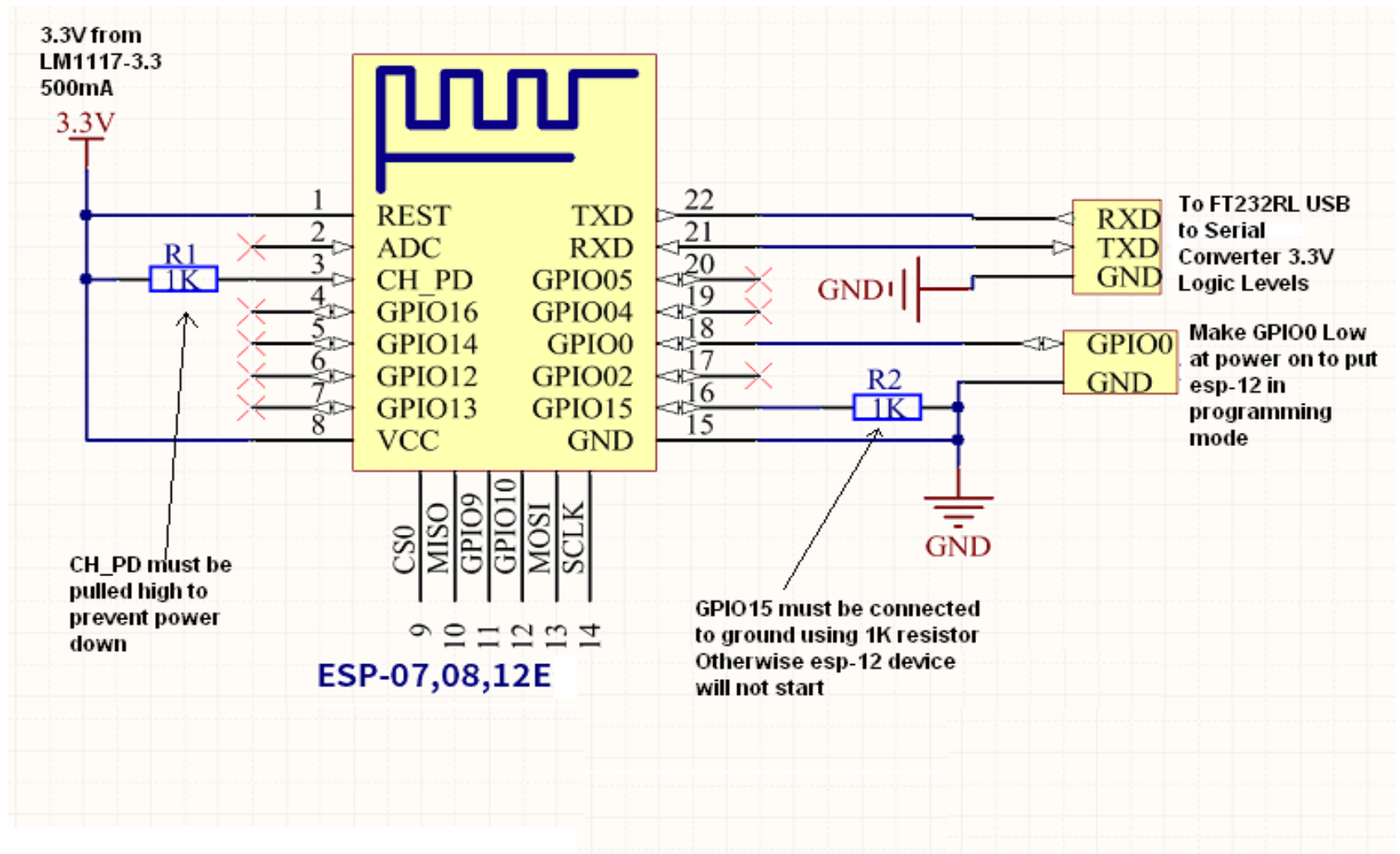
- ▲ Typ. pin current 6mA (Max. 12mA)
- ▲ For sleep mode, connect GPIO16 and EXT\_RSTB. On wakeup, GPIO16 will output LOW for system reset.
- ▲ On boot/reset/wakeup, keep GPIO15 LOW and GPIO2 HIGH.



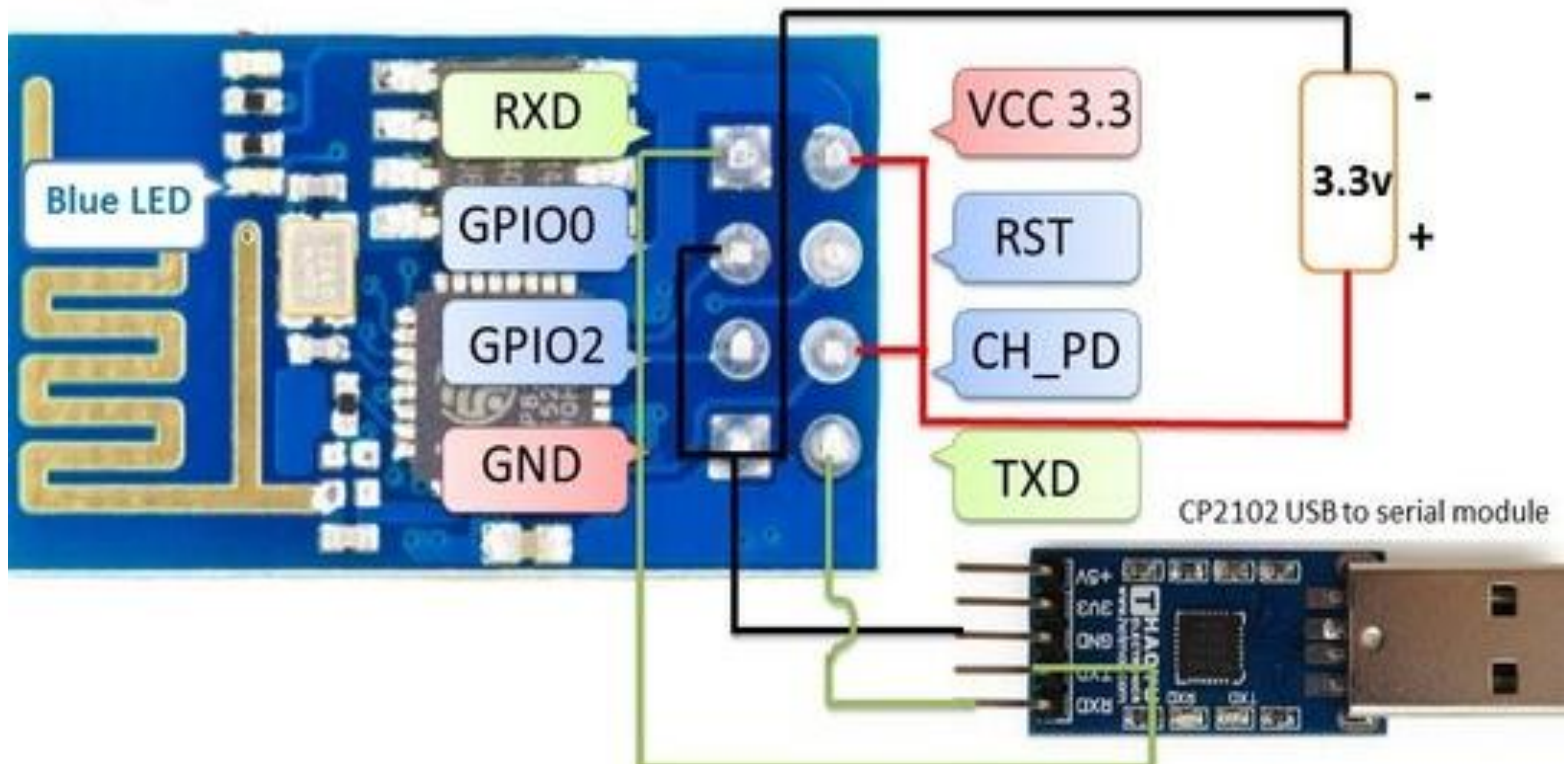
POWER	SP. FUNCTION(S)
I/O	COMM. INTERFACE
ADC	PIN NUMBER
CONTROL	PWM
N/C	



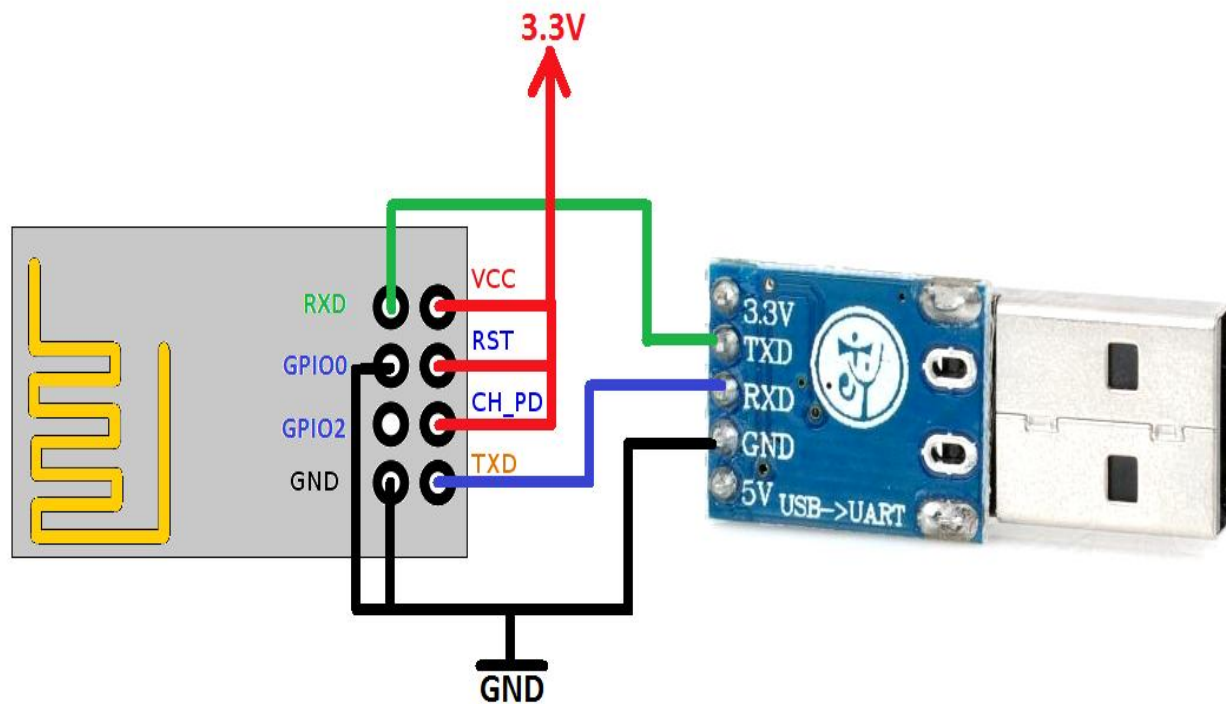
# Node MCU Schematic Diagram



# Firmware Flashing Mode



# How to connect it to usb



# NodeMCU Interfacing

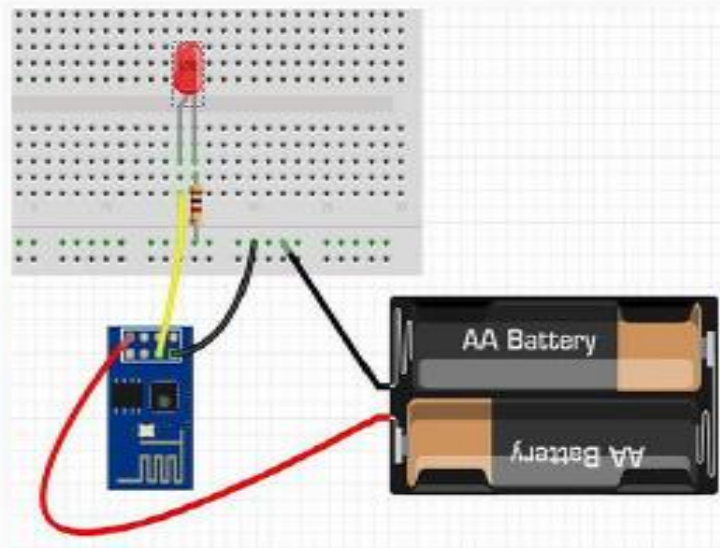
- LED interfacing
- Serial Communication
- ADC – analog to digital convertor
- LCD interfacing
- PWM



## To interface LED using ESP01 and GPIO and Timer

```
/******  
* Author: Shreejicharan  
* Title: To interface LED using ESP01 and GPIO and Timer.  
* Date: 27/05/2017  
* Time: 6:00  
* Email: shreejicharanelectronics@gmail.com  
*****/  
  
/*Using GPIO and Timer: Using inbuilt timer of ESP, blink LED at an interval of one second.  
*/  
  
#define LED 2  
void setup()  
{  
  pinMode(LED,OUTPUT);  
}  
  
void loop()  
{  
  digitalWrite(LED,HIGH);  
  delay(5000);  
  digitalWrite(LED,LOW);  
  delay(5000);  
}
```

**SIMULATION:**



## To print a statement on Serial Terminal USING ESP-01

```
/******
```

```
* Author: Shreejicharan
```

```
* Title: Print a statement on Serial Terminal.
```

```
* Date: 27/05/2017
```

```
* Time: 6:00
```

```
* Email: shreejicharanelectronics@gmail.com
```

```
*****/
```

```
/*Using UART for Serial Print:Print a statement on Serial Terminal
```

```
*
```

```
*/
```

```
void setup()
```

```
{
```

```
  Serial.begin(9600);
```

```
}
```

```
void loop()
```

```
{
```

```
  Serial.println("Hello ESP8266");
```

```
  delay(500);
```

```
}
```

## Using ADC for analog sensing for ESP-01.

/\*\*\*\*\*\*

\* Author: Shreejicharan

\* Title: Using ADC for analog sensing.

\* Date: 27/05/2017

\* Time: 6:00

\* Email: shreejicharanelectronics@gmail.com

\*\*\*\*\*/

/\*Using ADC for analog sensing: Use POT as an analog input to ESP8266 and print its value on serial terminal \* \*/

#define SENSOR A0

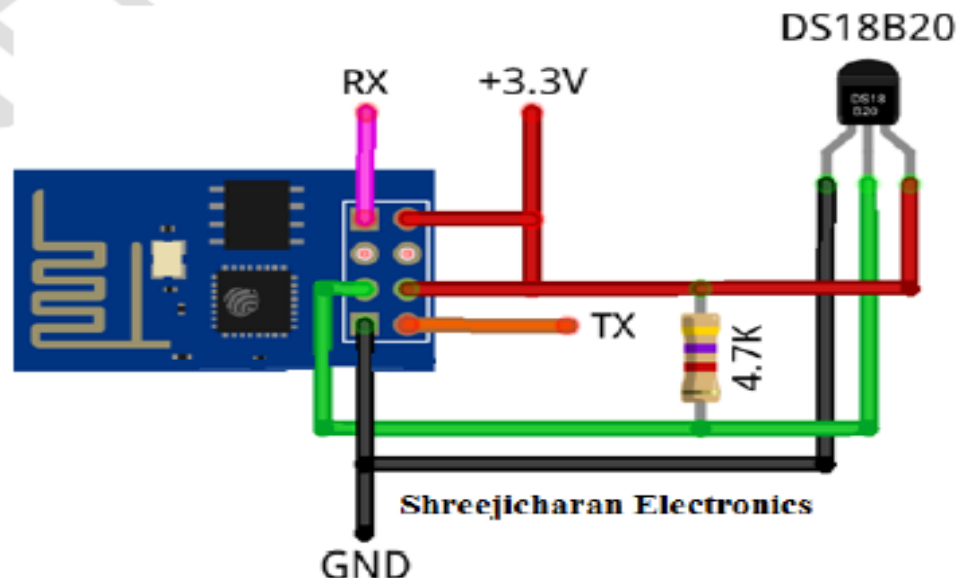
void setup()

```
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(SENSOR,INPUT);
  delay(2000);
  Serial.println("ADC");
}
```

void loop()

```
{
  float value;
  value = analogRead(SENSOR);
  Serial.print("value is:");
  Serial.println(value);
  delay(1000);
}
```

**SIMULATION:**



## Use I2C pins for communication with LCD and display characters on it.

### ARDUINO CODE:

```
/******  
* Author: Shreejicharan  
* Title: Use I2C pins for communication with LCD and display characters on it.  
* Date: 27/05/2017  
* Time: 6:00  
* Email: shreejicharanelectronics@gmail.com  
*****/  
  
/*Using I2C communication: Use I2C pins for communication with LCD and display  
characters on it. */  
  
#include <Wire.h>  
#include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>  
  
LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x3F,16,2);  
// set the LCD address to 0x3F for a 16 chars and 2 line display  
  
void setup()  
{  
  lcd.init();           // initialize the lcd  
  // Print a message to the LCD.  
  lcd.backlight();  
  lcd.print("Hello, world!");  
}  
  
void loop()  
{  
}
```

### SIMULATION:



## GPIO to change the brightness of LED using pulse width modulation

\*\*\*\*\*

\* Author: Shreejicharan

\* Title: Use GPIO to change the brightness of LED using pulse width modulation.

\* Date: 28/05/2017

\* Time: 7:00

\* Email: [shreejicharanelectronics@gmail.com](mailto:shreejicharanelectronics@gmail.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

```
/*Using PWM:Use GPIO to change the brightness of LED using pulse width modulation * */
```

```
#define LED 2
```

```
#define analogPin A0
```

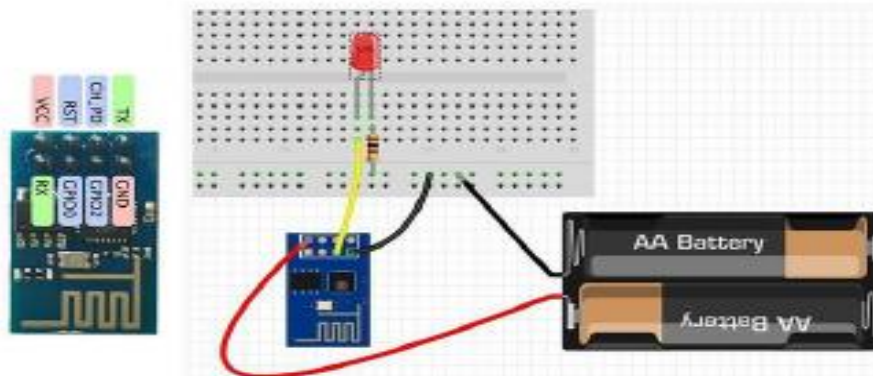
```
void setup()
```

```
{
  pinMode(LED,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(analogPin, INPUT);
}
```

```
void loop()
```

```
{
  // Reverse Logic for the inbuilt LED
  for (int i=1023; i>600;i--){
    analogWrite(LED, i);
    delay(10);
  }
}
```

**SIMULATION:**





# Questions?



Thank you!