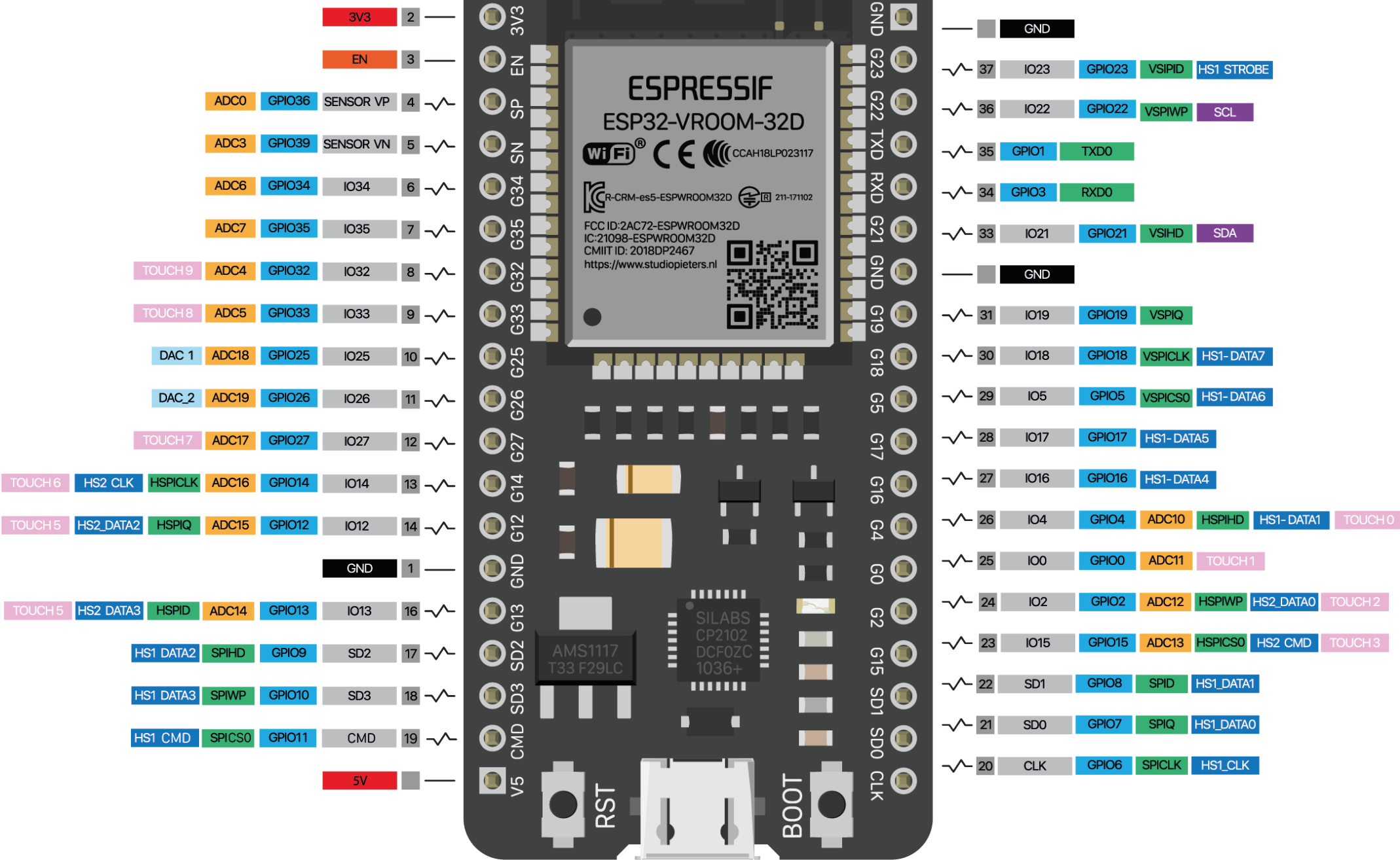
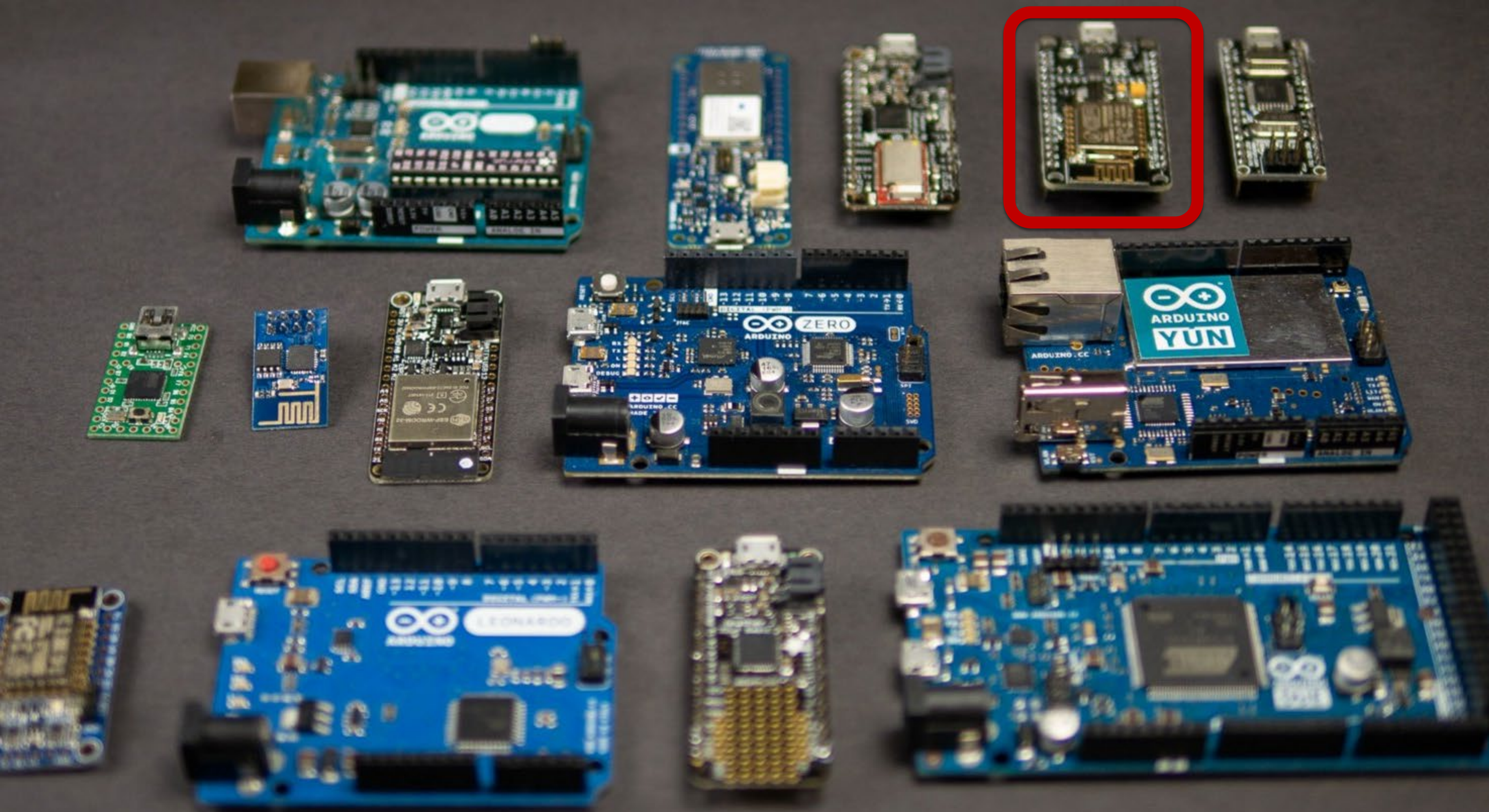


DigitalOutput

Huaishu Peng | UMD CS | Fall 2022

- PWM
- PIN NUMBER
- NAME
- GROUND
- POWER
- CONTROL
- I/O
- ADC
- COMM. INTERFACE
- DAC
- I2C
- HS
- TOUCH



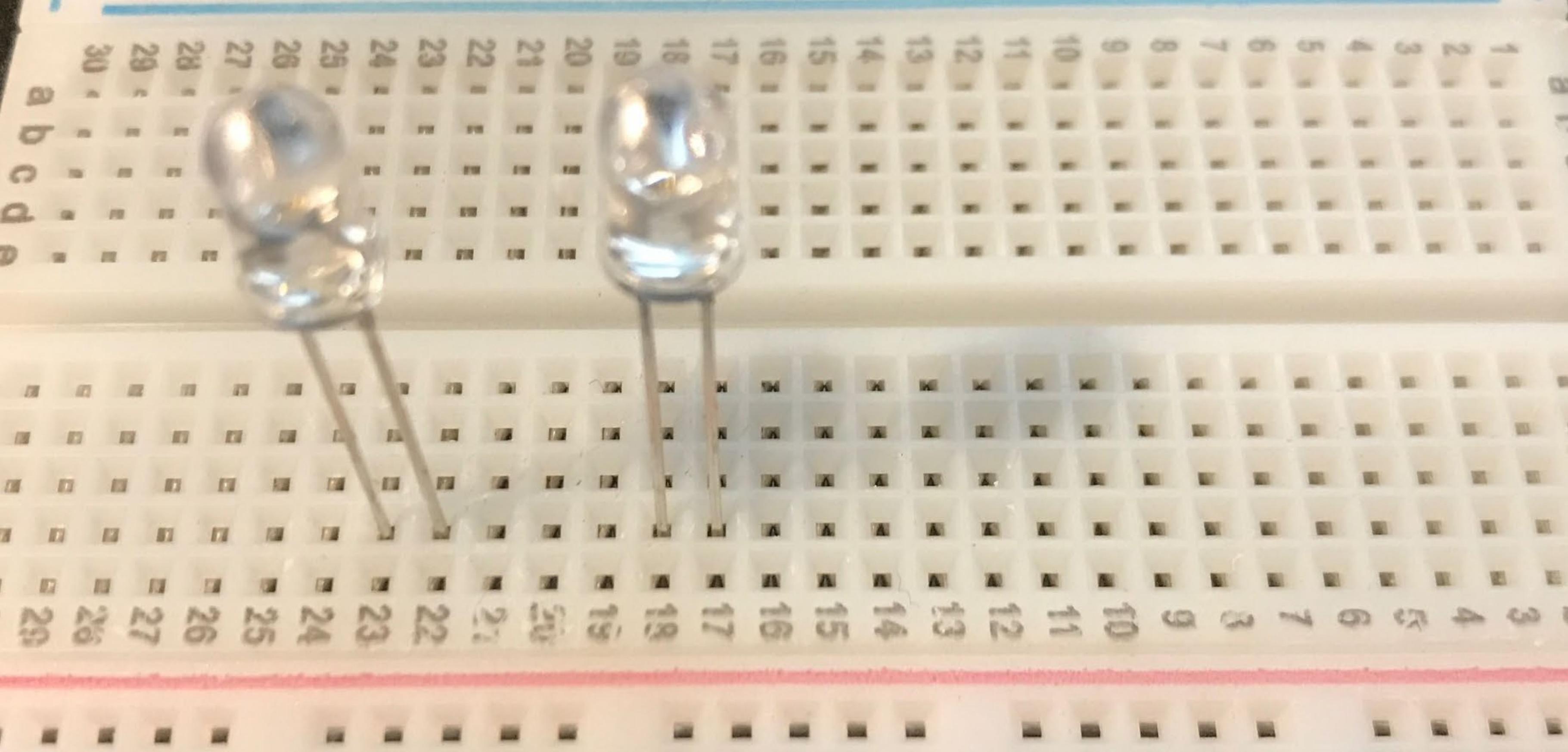




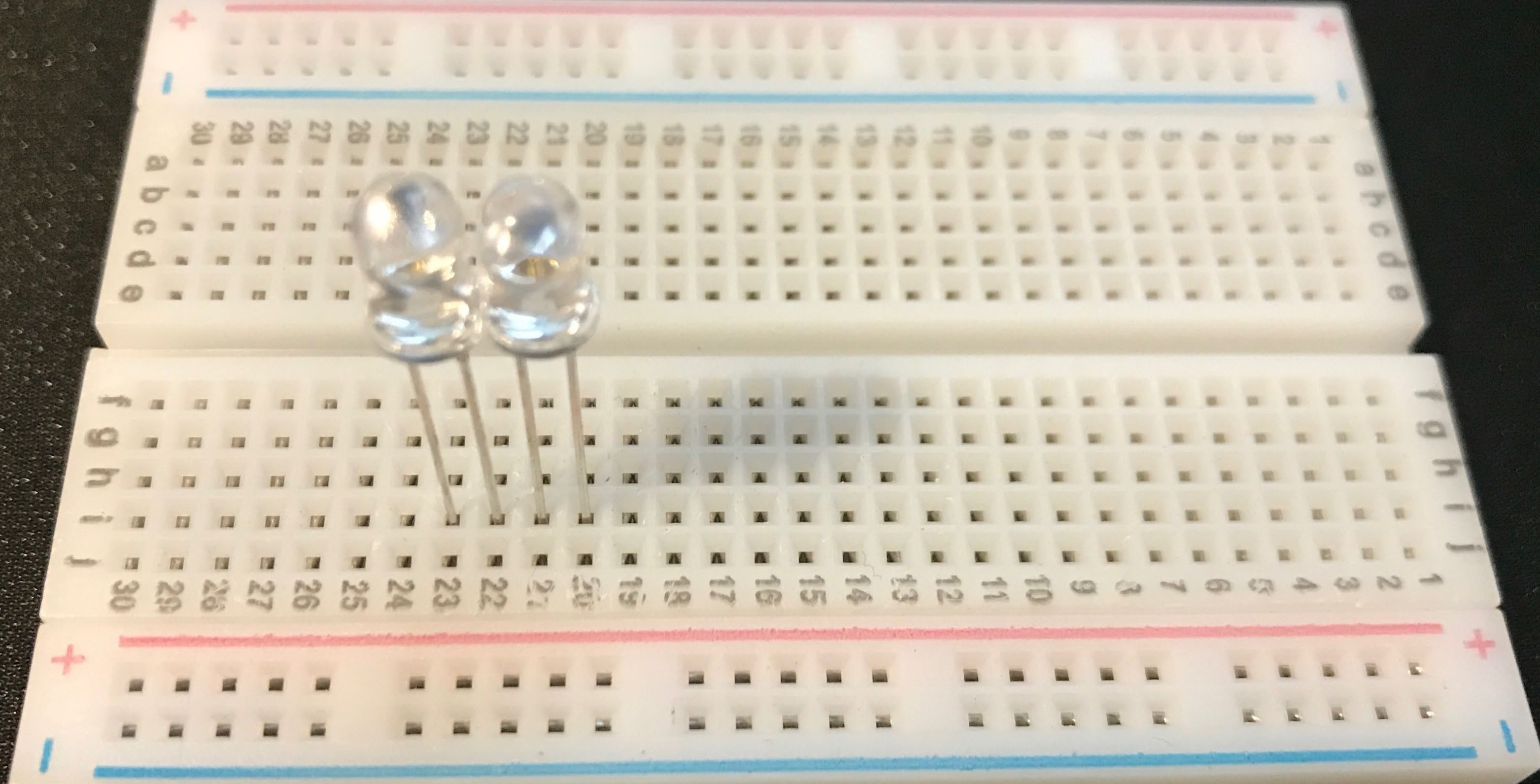
ESP32 (38Pin version)

- 18 Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) channels
- 3 SPI interfaces
- 3 UART interfaces
- 2 I2C interfaces
- 16 PWM output channels
- 2 Digital-to-Analog Converters (DAC)
- 2 I2S interfaces
- 10 Capacitive sensing GPIO's

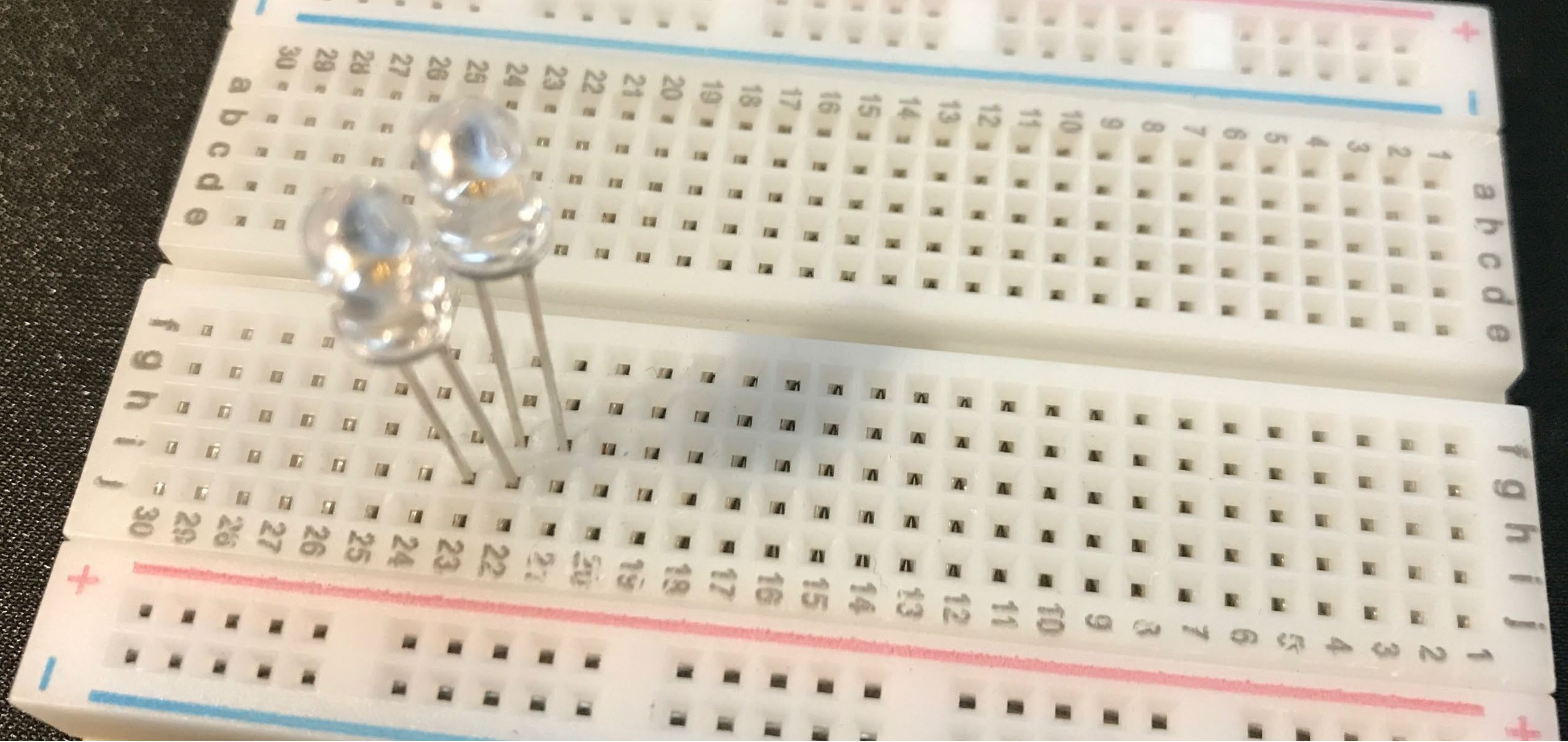




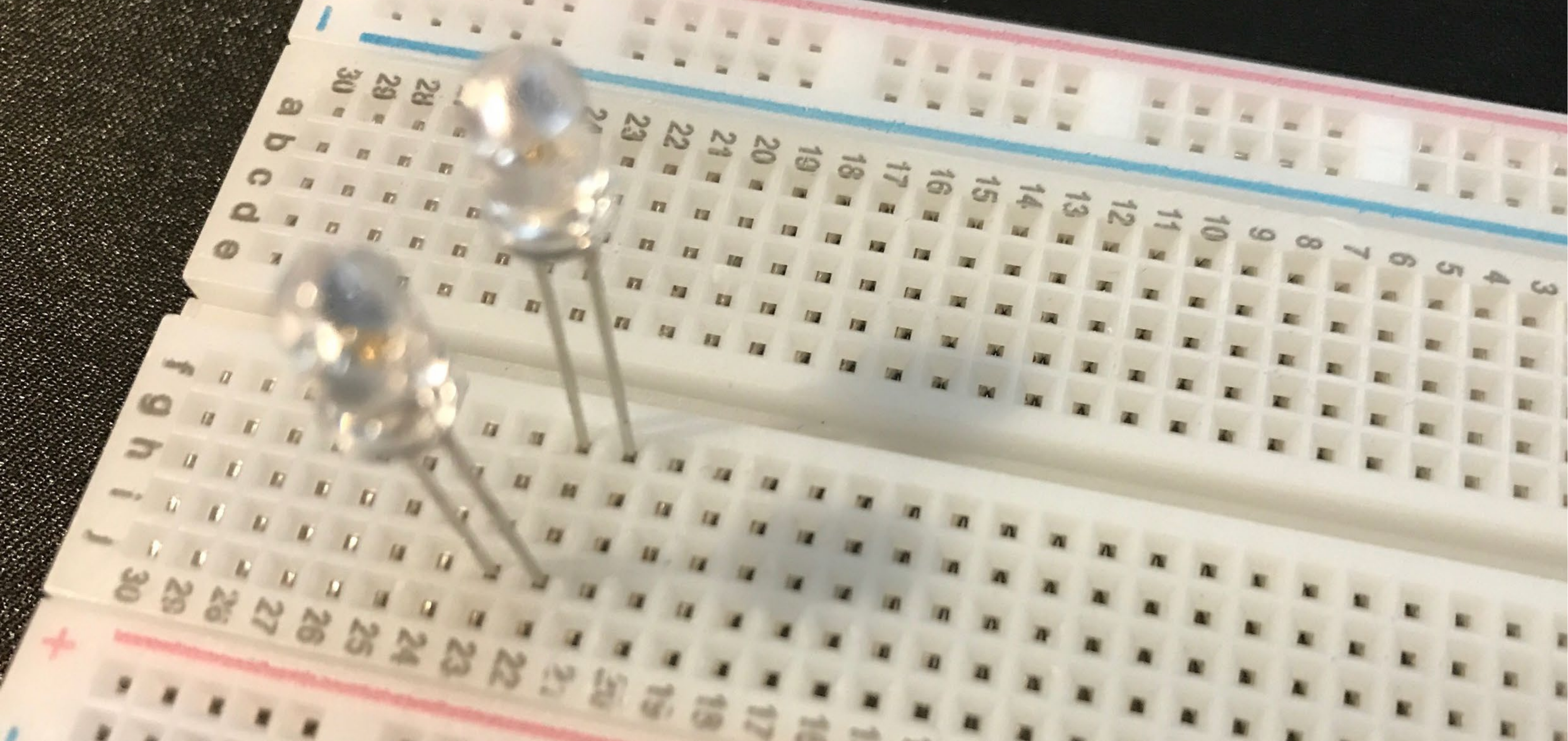
are the LEDs connected with each other?



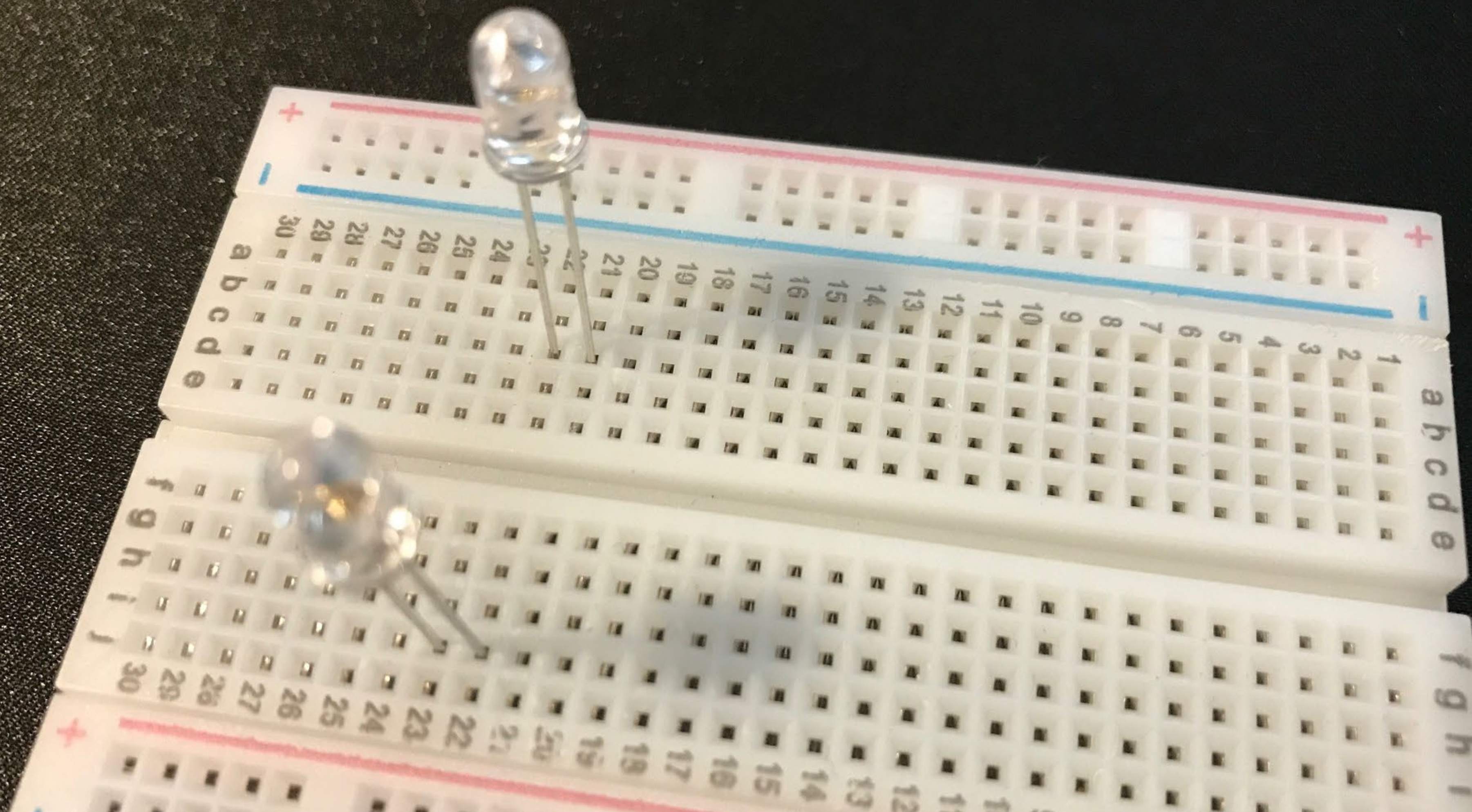
Now?



Now?



Now?



- PWM
- PIN NUMBER
- NAME
- GROUND
- POWER
- CONTROL
- I/O
- ADC
- COMM. INTERFACE
- DAC
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- HS
- TOUCH

3.3V

3V3

GND

GND (ground)

ADC0 GPIO36 SENSOR VP 4

ADC3 GPIO39 SENSOR VN 5

ADC6 GPIO34 IO34 6

ADC7 GPIO35 IO35 7

TOUCH 9 ADC4 GPIO32 IO32 8

TOUCH 8 ADC5 GPIO33 IO33 9

DAC 1 ADC18 GPIO25 IO25 10

DAC_2 ADC19 GPIO26 IO26 11

TOUCH 7 ADC17 GPIO27 IO27 12

TOUCH 6 HS2 CLK HSPICLK ADC16 GPIO14 IO14 13

TOUCH 5 HS2_DATA2 HSPIQ ADC15 GPIO15 IO15 14

GND (ground)

GND

TOUCH 5 HS2_DATA3 HSPID ADC14 GPIO13 IO13 16

HS1 DATA2 SPIHD GPIO9 SD2 17

HS1 DATA3 SPIWP GPIO10 SD3 18

HS1 CMD SPICSO GPIO11 CMD 19

5V

5V

GND

GND (ground)

IO23 GPIO23 VSIPID HS1 STROBE

IO22 GPIO22 VSPIWP SCL

GPIO1 TXD0

GPIO3 RXD0

IO21 GPIO21 VSIHD SDA

IO19 GPIO19 VSPIQ

IO18 GPIO18 VSPICLK HS1-DATA7

IO5 GPIO5 VSPICSO HS1-DATA6

IO17 GPIO17 HS1-DATA5

IO16 GPIO16 HS1-DATA4

IO4 GPIO4 ADC10 HSPIHD HS1-DATA1 TOUCH 0

IO0 GPIO0 ADC11 TOUCH 1

IO2 GPIO2 ADC12 HSPIWP HS2_DATA0 TOUCH 2

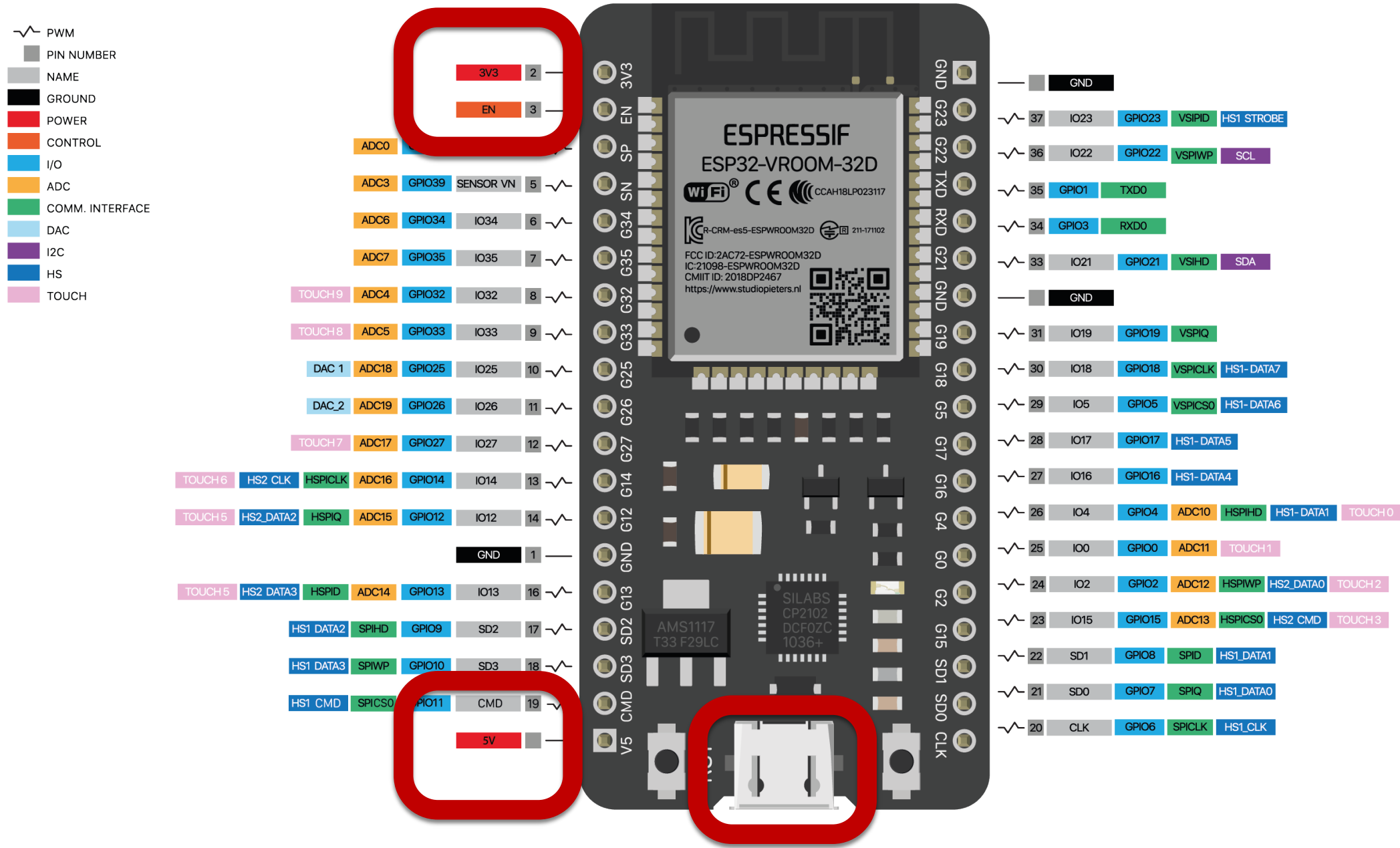
IO15 GPIO15 ADC13 HSPICSO HS2_CMD TOUCH 3

SD1 GPIO8 SPID HS1_DATA1

SD0 GPIO7 SPIQ HS1_DATA0

CLK GPIO6 SPICLK HS1_CLK





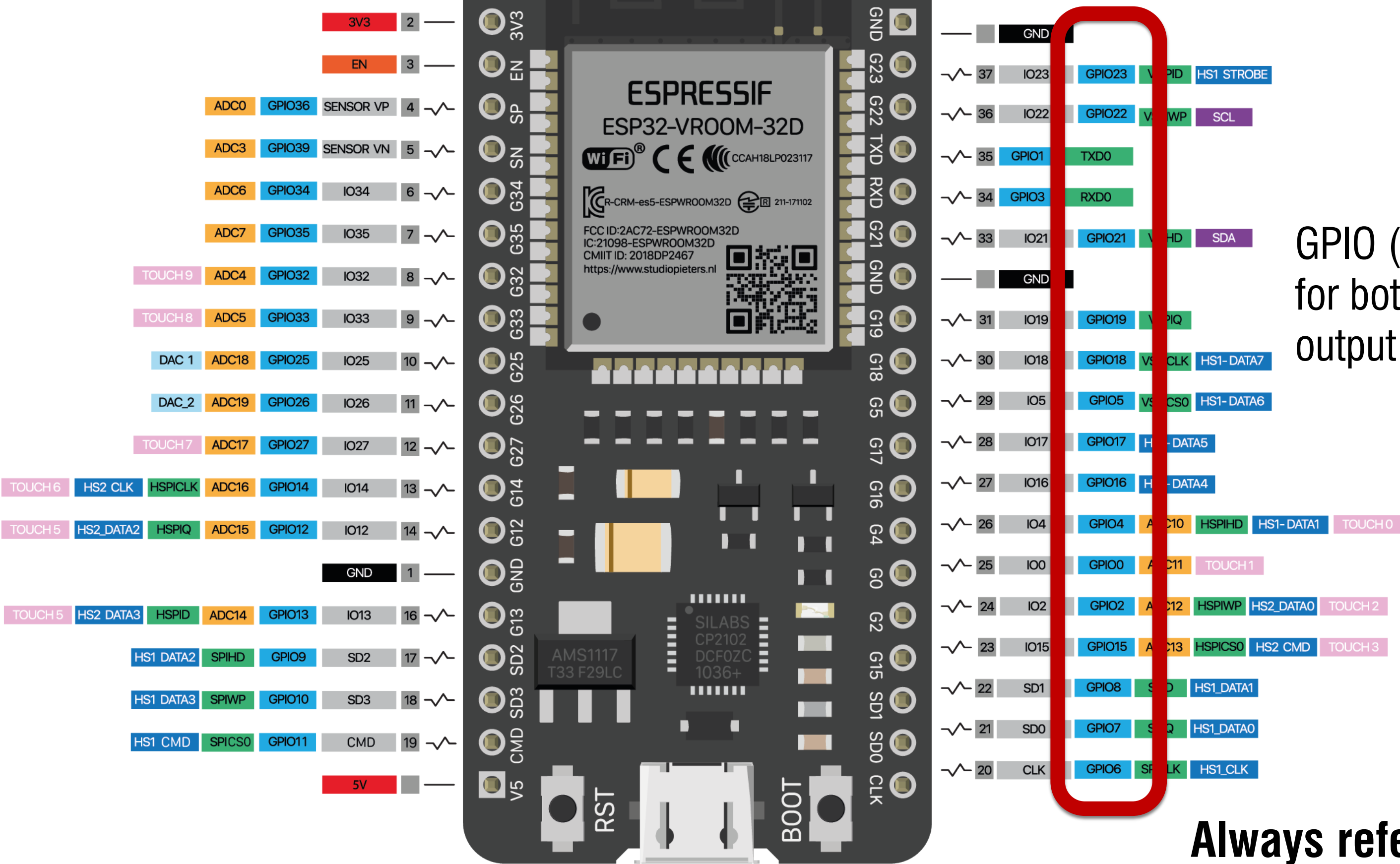
3 options to power up ESP32.

1. Directly via micro-USB port.

2. Unregulated power to GND and 5V pins
(Between 5 to 12 v)

3. Regulated power to GND and 3.3V pins
(ONLY 3.3v!)

Always only power the microcontroller
with one option



GPIO (General Purpose IO)
for both digital input and
output

Always refer to the pin layout

Digital Output – Blink an LED

Digital Output

Set the logic value of a pin

– **LOW** (0V) or **HIGH** (3.3V)

Arduino functions

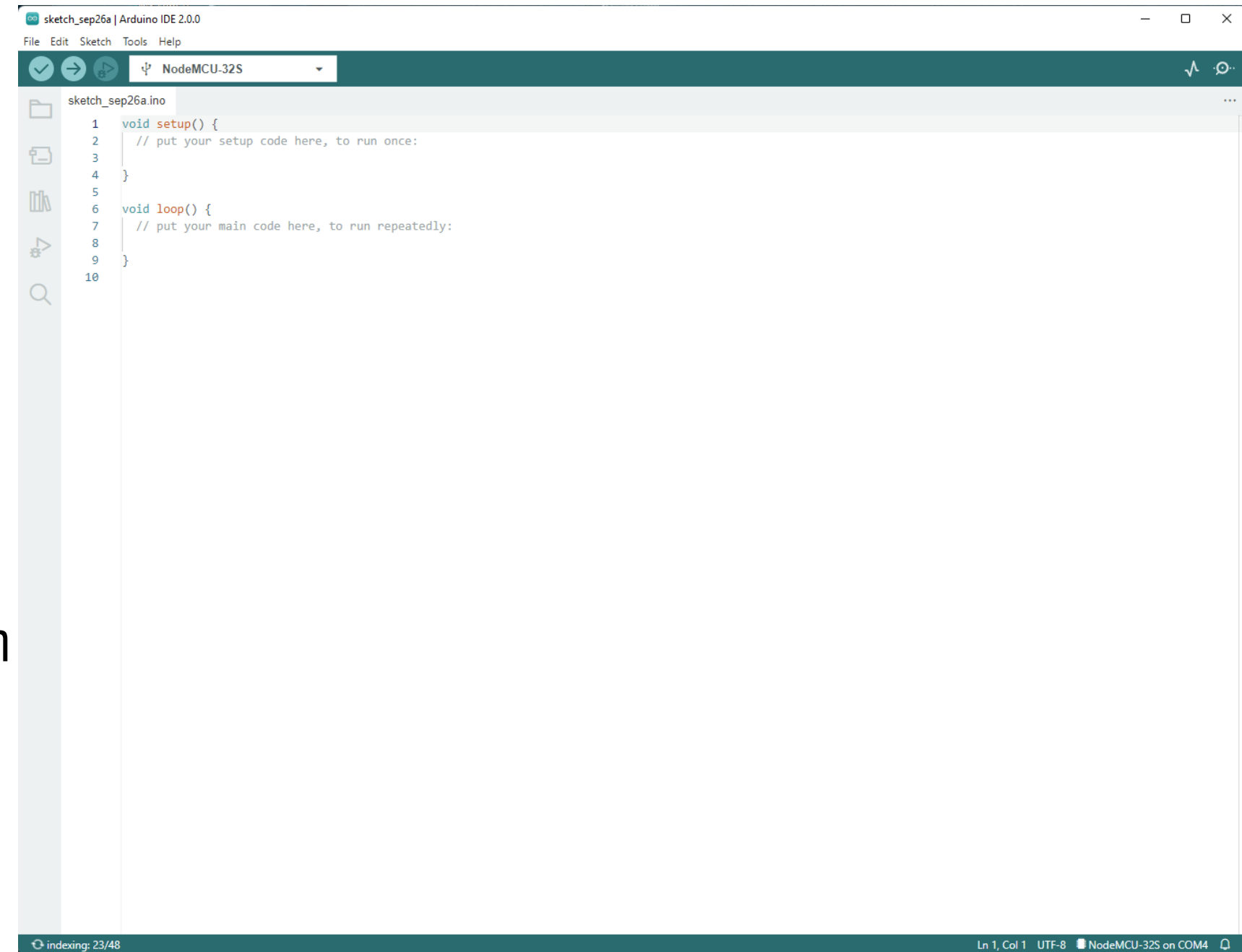
– **pinMode(pin, OUTPUT)** to set the pin direction

*Often in the **setup()** function*

– **digitalWrite(pin, value)** to write the current value of a pin

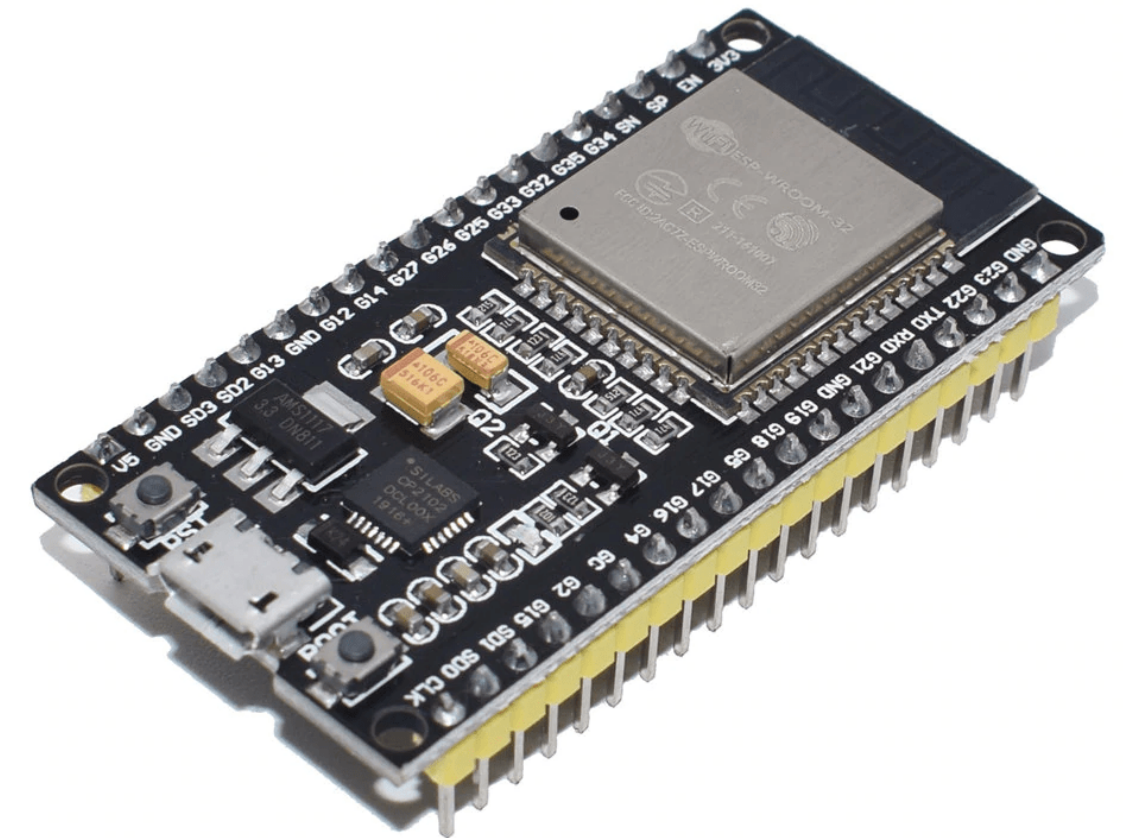
Limitations

– Only 0 or 3.3 V with limited current;



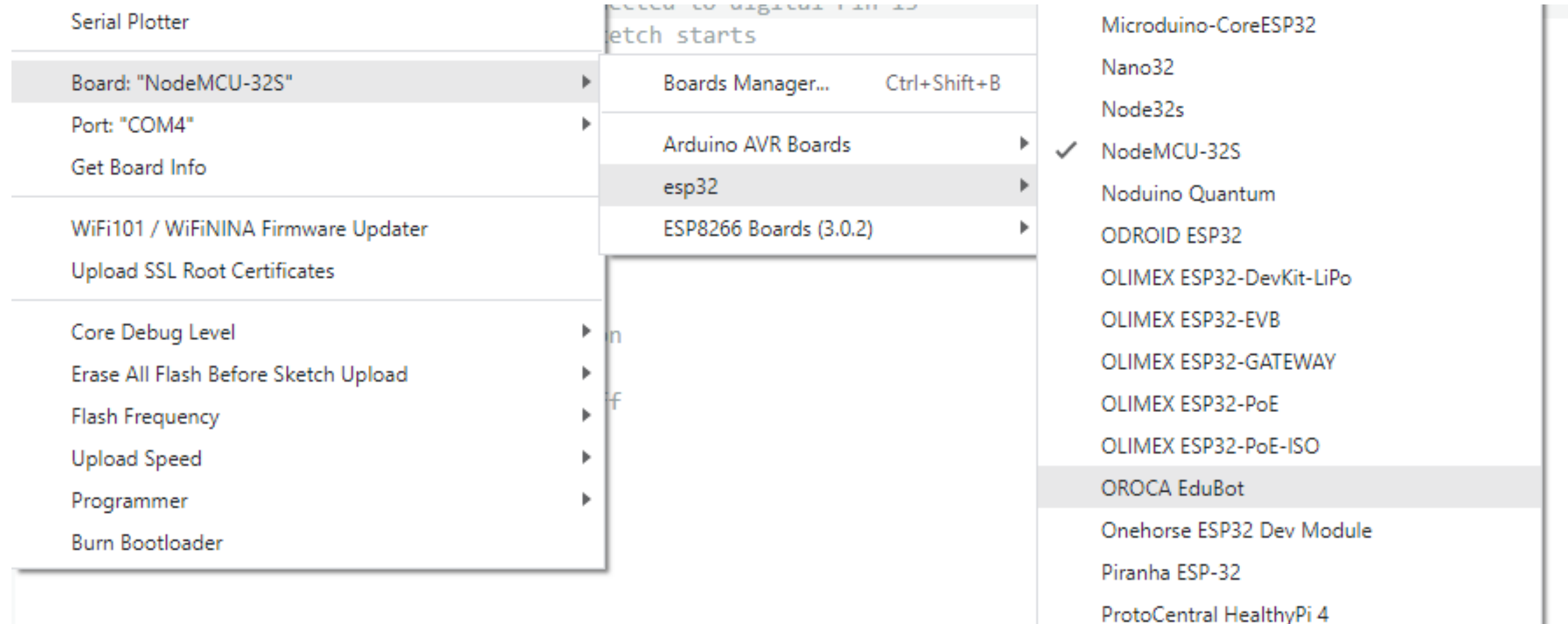
Blink the built-in LED

```
// constants definition
const int ledPin = 2; // Default LED is connected to GPIO 2
// The setup() method runs once, when the sketch starts
void setup() {
  // initialize the digital pin as an output:
  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);
}
// the loop() method runs over and over again,
// as long as the Arduino has power
void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); // set the LED on
  delay(5000); // wait for 5 second
  digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW); // set the LED off
  delay(5000); // wait for 5 second
}
```



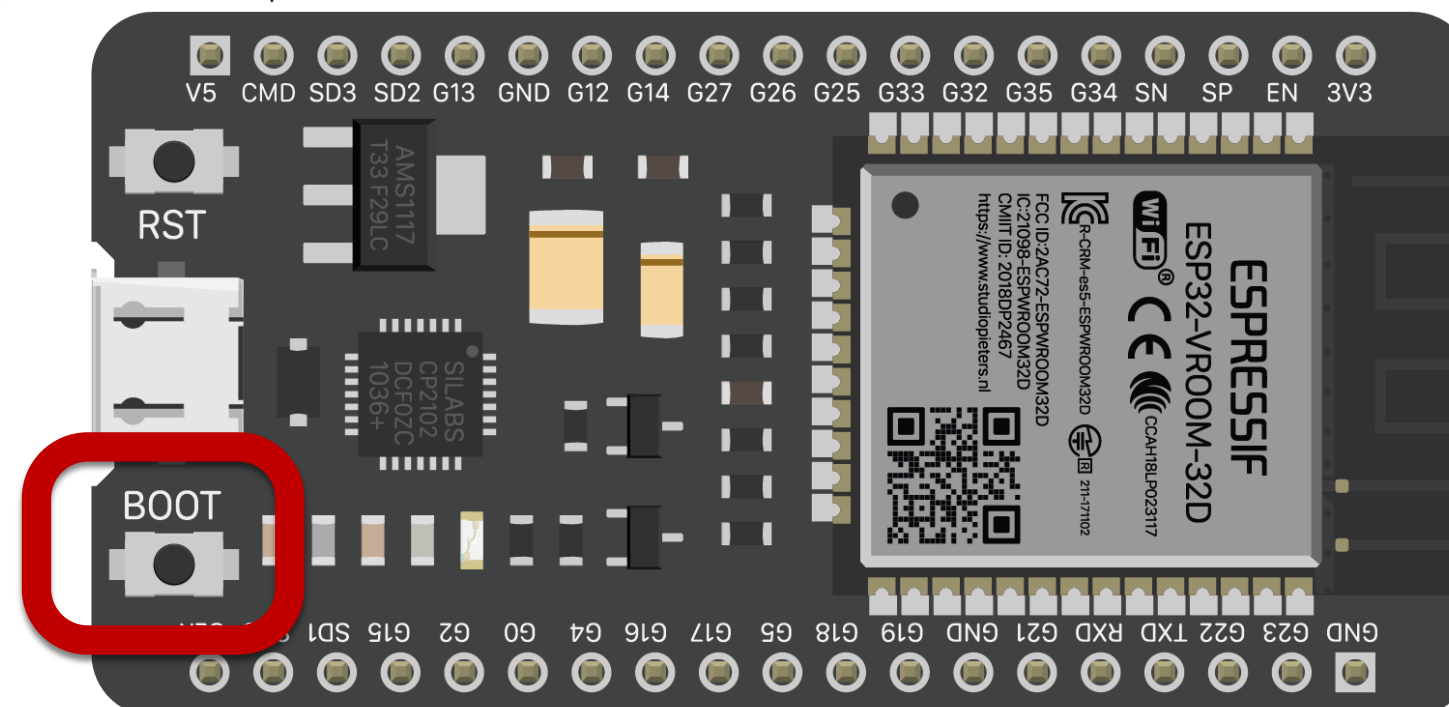
Select
Board: -> esp32 -> NodeMCU-32S

Hit **Upload**

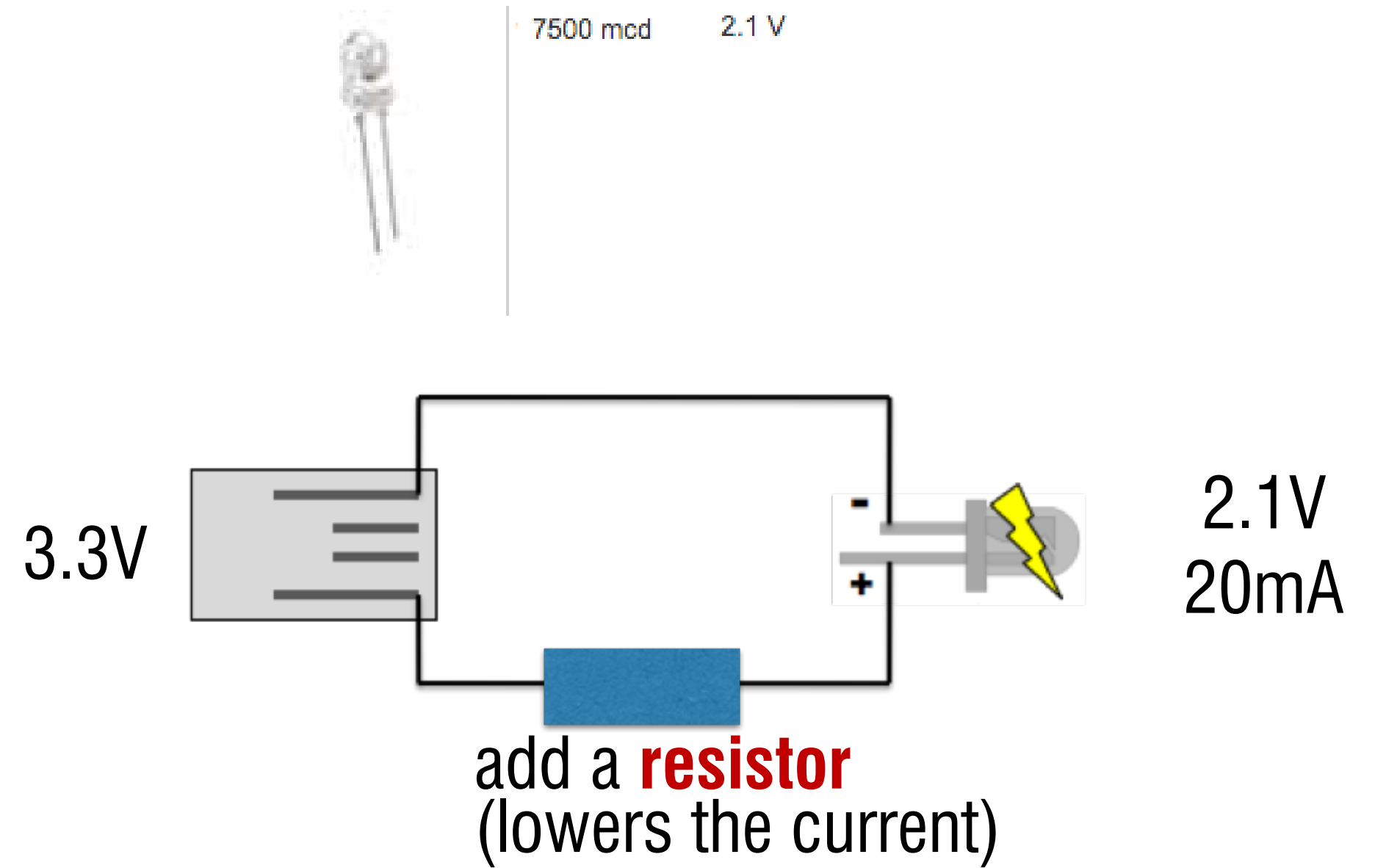
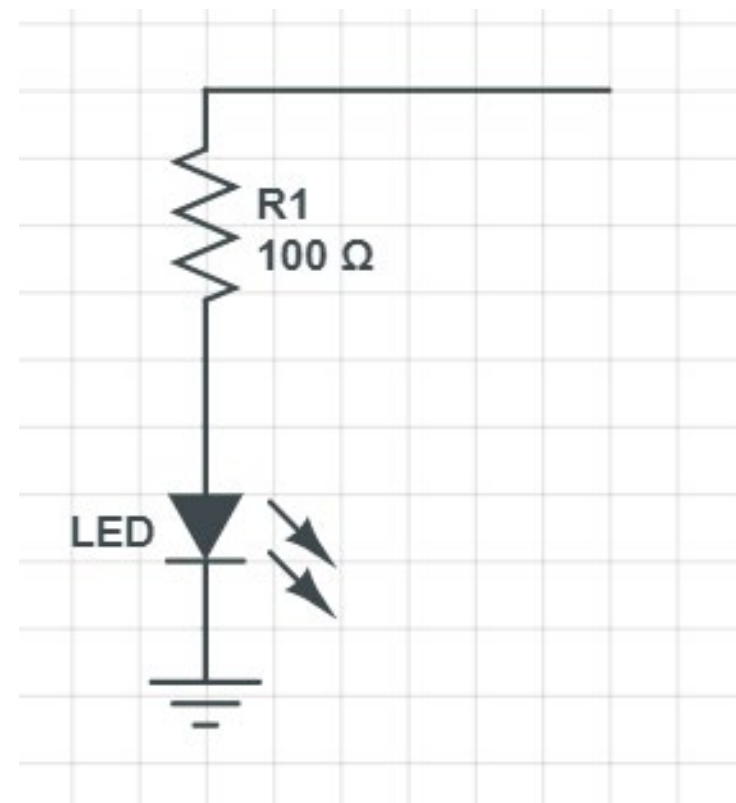
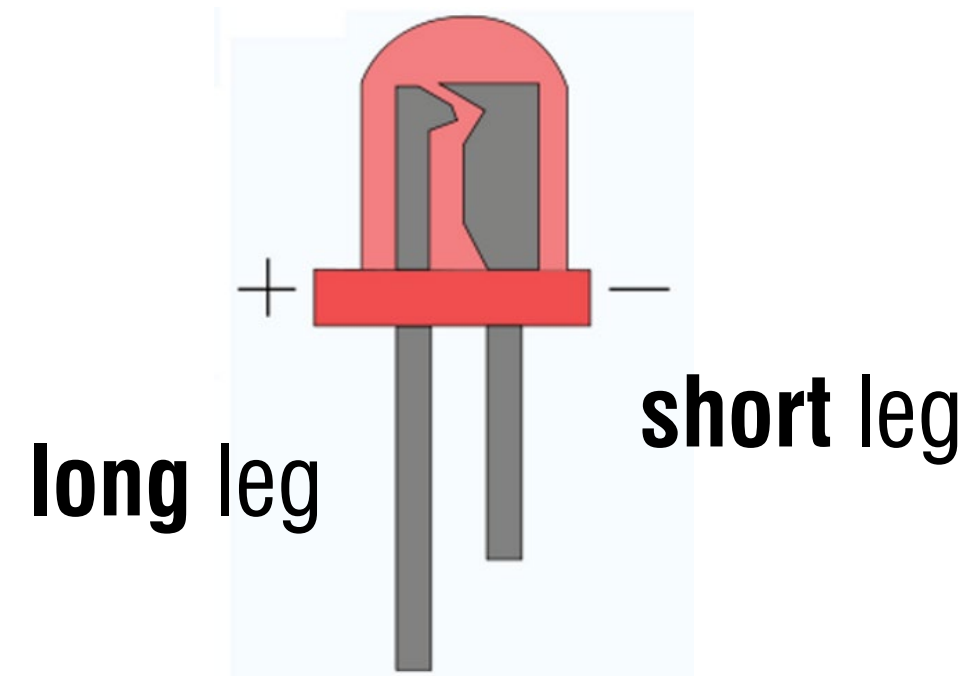


On the ESP32,

Press and hold the BOOT button
until you see the code starts
uploading



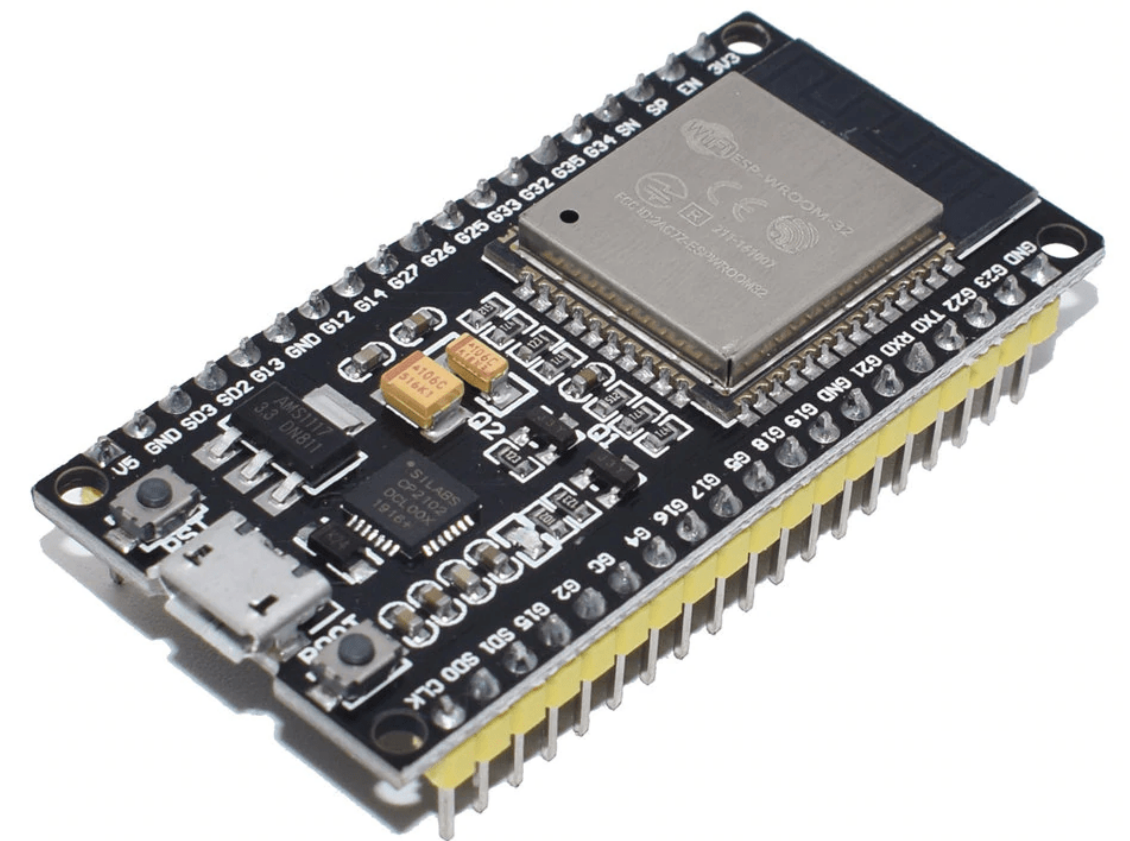
Practice: Light up the RED Led



Ohm's Law
 $\Delta V = R * I$

Blink an external LED

```
// constants definition
const int ledPin = 23; // Default LED is connected to GPIO 23
// The setup() method runs once, when the sketch starts
void setup() {
  // initialize the digital pin as an output:
  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);
}
// the loop() method runs over and over again,
// as long as the Arduino has power
void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); // set the LED on
  delay(5000); // wait for 5 second
  digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW); // set the LED off
  delay(5000); // wait for 5 second
}
```



Serial Communication – talk to PC

Serial Communication

Setup

- **Serial.begin(<baud_speed>)//9600**

Receiving information

- Test if data is available
Serial.available()
- Read one byte
Serial.read()

Sending information

- Raw data transfer
Serial.write(val) or Serial.write(buf, len)

Other commands -> <https://www.arduino.cc/reference/en>

- Formatted output

Serial.print (x,{BIN,OCT,DEC,HEX})

- Read formatted data

Serial.parseFloat()

Serial.parseInt()

Echo program

// setup performs initializations

void setup()

{

// initialize the serial port setting its speed to 9600 Baud:

Serial.begin(9600);

}

// the loop() method runs over and over again,

// as long as the Arduino has power

void loop()

{

// Temporary buffer

byte incoming_byte;

// check if the something is pending

if (Serial.available() > 0)

{

// read the pending byte;

incoming_byte = Serial.read();

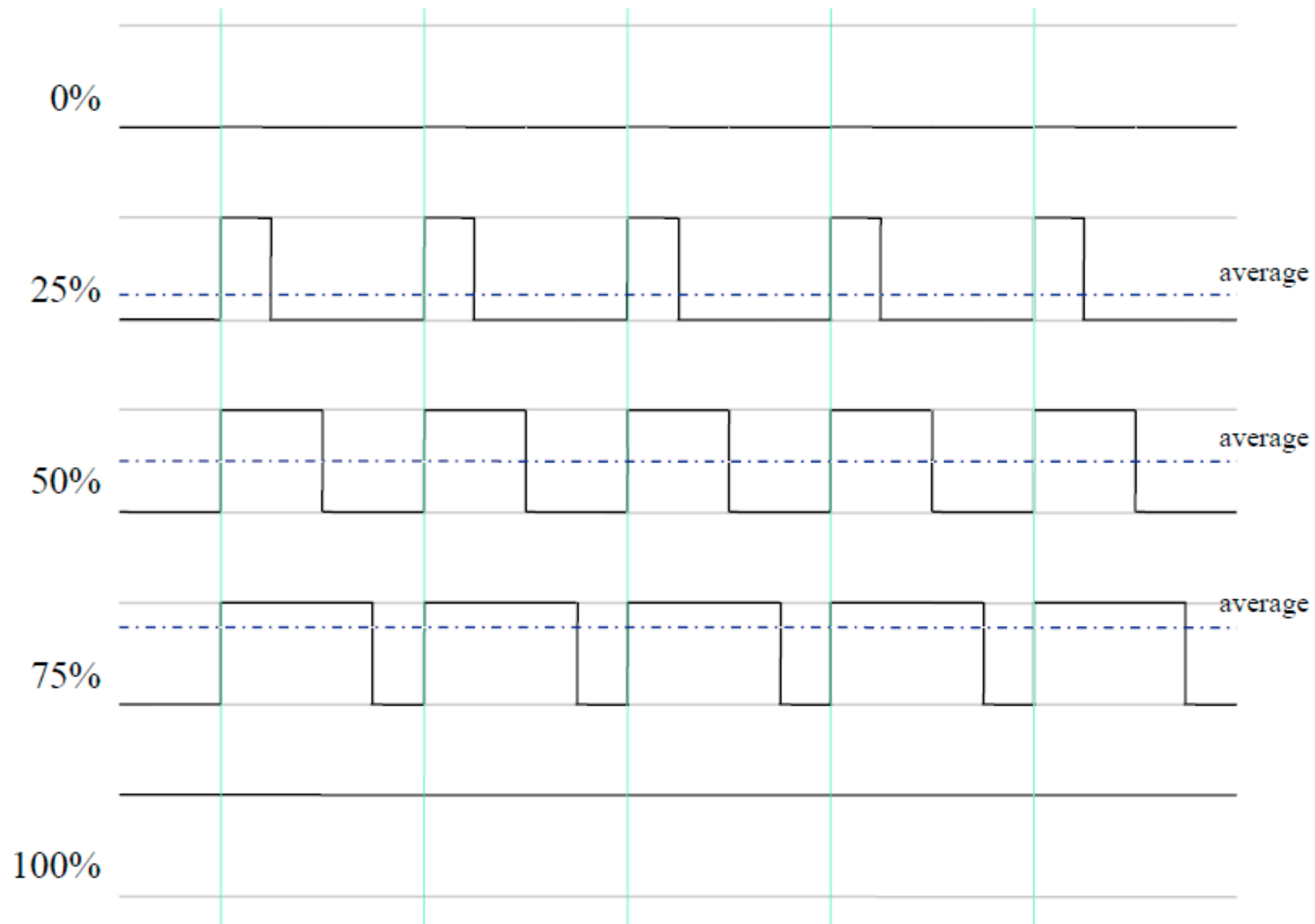
// Sending it back;

Serial.write(incoming_byte);

}

}

Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)



analogWrite() is on a scale of 0 - 255

Now modify your program to

**blink the LED with 100% light intensity
when type '1' from the PC**

turn it off when type '0'

**light up with 50% light intensity when
type '2'**