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0 Document Structure (Quick Guide for GPT Agents)

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1 Introduction

ESB-P defines one fixed-length ESP-NOW frame that every ESP32-class Sensor Device broadcasts.

A single Receiver ESP32 listens, de-multiplexes by deviceId + broadcastType, and makes the latest values available via HTTP/JSON.

2 Conventions & Terminology

Term	Meaning
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deviceId	Null-terminated ASCII ≤ 15 chars identifying the board.
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broadcastType	Null-terminated ASCII ≤ 15 chars describing the payload kind ("HR", "ACCEL"...).
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frame	Exactly 88 bytes transmitted with esp_now_send().
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Sensor Device	Any ESP32 that sends ESB-P frames.
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Receiver	The ESP32 that receives all ESB-P traffic and serves /devices JSON.
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Channel: All nodes must share the same Wi-Fi channel (default 1).

3 Frame Format (generic)

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/* Total size: 88 bytes */

```
typedef struct __attribute__((packed)) {  
    char deviceId[16];    // §2  
    char broadcastType[16]; // §2  
    uint8_t payload[56];    // device-specific use  
} espMessage;
```

Why 56 bytes? $16 + 16 + 56 = 88$, which fits comfortably inside one ESP-NOW MAC payload (limit ≈ 250 B).

All devices send the same 88-byte struct – they just lay out the 56-byte payload differently.

4 Typical Frame Construction (Recipe)

Clear and identify

c

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```
espMessage msg = {};    // zero-fill  
strncpy(msg.deviceId, "MySensor01", 15);  
strncpy(msg.broadcastType, "TEMP", 15);
```

Encode payload

Example: store a little-endian 32-bit float at byte 0.

c

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```
float T = 23.7f;  
memcpy(&msg.payload[0], &T, sizeof(T)); // 4 bytes  
Send
```

c

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```
const uint8_t bc[6] = {0xFF,0xFF,0xFF,0xFF,0xFF,0xFF};  
esp_now_send(bc, (uint8_t*)&msg, sizeof(msg));
```

5 Receiver Behaviour & JSON Schema

Mode: WIFI_AP_STA → SoftAP “ESP_Receiver” (channel 1) plus ESP-NOW STA.

Callback: On every frame, group by deviceId, then by broadcastType, store the latest payload.

5.1 /devices Response

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```
{
  "devices":[
    {
      "id":"Clock",
      "FORM": { "edad":"25","altura":"170","peso":"70", ... },
      "HR" : 72,
      "ACCEL": { "ax":-12,"ay":34,"az":1000 }
    },
    {
      "id":"GSR",
      "VMEDIDO": 0.523
    }
  ]
}
```

Rules

Every top-level object == one unique deviceId.

Keys inside are broadcastType values.

Receiver may attach timestamps or extra meta-fields in future.

6 Project-Specific Frames

6.1 Reloj → “FORM”

Field	Offset	Bytes	Encoding	Example
edad	0	4	ASCII	"25"
altura	4	4	ASCII	"170"
peso	8	4	ASCII	"70"
vasos	12	4	ASCII	" 8"
hrs	16	4	ASCII	" 7"
nivel	20	16	ASCII	"Moderado"
padding		36	20 zero	n/a

6.2 Reloj → “HR”

less

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payload[0..3] : int32 little-endian (beats per minute)

payload[4..55]: zero padding

6.3 GSR → “VMEDIDO”

less

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payload[0..3] : 32-bit float (skin voltage, volts)

payload[4..55]: padding

6.4 Gafas → "ACCEL"

less

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payload[0..1] : int16 ax

payload[2..3] : int16 ay

payload[4..5] : int16 az

payload[6..55]: padding

6.5 Pecho → "ACCEL" & "FLEX"

ACCEL = same layout as 6.4.

FLEX : payload[0..1] = uint16 resistance (Ω); rest padding.

A device may broadcast multiple broadcastTypes back-to-back.

7 Extensibility & Versioning

A new sensor only needs to pick:

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deviceId = "YourBoardName"

broadcastType = "NEWTTYPE"

payload = your ≤56-byte layout

Receiver must add a case for "NEWTTYPE" if it wants to parse it; otherwise it can store the raw 56-byte blob.

Future protocol versions may add uint8_t version as the first byte of the frame; receivers should ignore unknown versions safely.

8 Reference Source Code

Component	File	Notes
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Clock (form + HR)	ClockDevice.ino	LVGL UI, periodic HR, sends "FORM" & "HR"
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GSR probe	GSR.ino	Reads ADC, sends "VMEDIDO"
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Gafas accel	Gafas.ino	Reads MPU-6050, sends "ACCEL"
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Pecho accel/flex	Pecho.ino	Two frames: "ACCEL" & "FLEX"
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Receiver	ReceiverAP.ino	SoftAP+ESP-NOW, serves /devices JSON
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All sketches compile under Arduino-ESP32 core ≥ 2.0.12.

End of ESB-P v1.1