

PWM, Wi-Fi and TCP Server

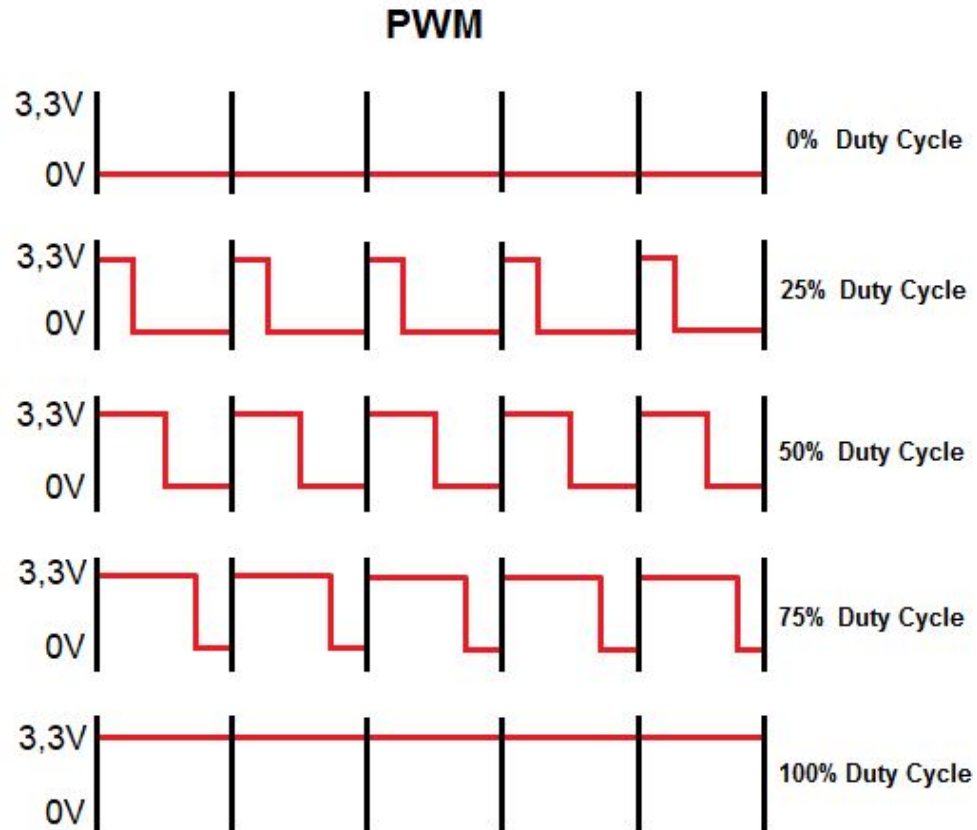
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What is it?

Pulse-width modulation (PWM), or pulse-duration modulation (PDM), is a method of controlling the average power delivered by an electrical signal.

The average value of voltage (and current) fed to the load is controlled by switching the supply between 0 and 100% at a rate faster than it takes the load to change significantly.

PWM and Duty Cycle



PWM and Arduino

Use any digital pin to connect a PWM load.

The function `analogWrite` is used to send the duty cycle to a pin.

```
analogWrite( pin, value)
```

where,

pin: any digital pin

value: [0, 1023] (10 bits)

PWM and Arduino

```
int pwm;
```

```
void setup()
```

```
{
```

```
  pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
```

```
  Serial.begin(115200);
```

```
}
```

```
void loop()
```

```
{
```

```
  analogWrite( LED_BUILTIN, pwm );
```

```
  Serial.print("O valor do pwm é: ");
```

```
  Serial.println(pwm);
```

```
  pwm = pwm + 100;
```

```
  delay(1500);
```

```
  if( pwm > 1023 ) {
```

```
    pwm = 0;
```

```
  }
```

```
}
```

Station Mode

```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>

const char* ssid    = "SSID";
const char* password = "PASSWORD";

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  delay(10);
  Serial.println("\n");

  WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
  Serial.print("Connecting to ");
  Serial.print(ssid); Serial.println(" ...");
```

```
  int i = 0;
  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED)
  {
    delay(1000);
    Serial.print(++i); Serial.print(' ');
  }

  Serial.println("\n");
  Serial.println("Connection established!");
  Serial.print("IP address:\t");
  Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
}

void loop() { }
```

Tarefa

Desenvolver um serviço Web que receba o valor do duty cycle aplicado em um pino do ESP8266/ESP32.

- Desenvolver um servidor TCP no computador
 - Exemplo: <https://realpython.com/python-sockets/>
- Aplicar o PWM ao pino LED_BUILTIN
- Criar um cliente Web no Arduino para se conectar ao servidor criado acima
 - Usar o exemplo do WiFiClientBasic existente na IDE do Arduino
- Enviar os dados do duty cycle para o servidor.

Wi-Fi to Router


```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
```

```
#ifndef STASSID
```

```
#define STASSID "your-ssid"
```

```
#define STAPSK "your-password"
```

```
#endif
```

```
const char* ssid = STASSID;
```

```
const char* password = STAPSK;
```

```
const char* host = "djxmmx.net";
```

```
const uint16_t port = 17;
```

```
void setup() {  
  Serial.begin(115200);  
  
  Serial.println();  
  Serial.println();  
  Serial.print("Connecting to ");  
  Serial.println(ssid);  
  
  WiFi.mode(WIFI_STA);  
  WiFi.begin(ssid, password);  
  
  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {  
    delay(500);  
    Serial.print(".");  
  }  
  
  Serial.println("");  
  Serial.println("WiFi connected");  
  Serial.println("IP address: ");  
  Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());  
}
```

```
void loop() {  
    static bool wait = false;  
  
    Serial.print("connecting to ");  
    Serial.print(host);  
    Serial.print(':');  
    Serial.println(port);  
  
    // Use WiFiClient class to create TCP connections  
    WiFiClient client;  
    if (!client.connect(host, port)) {  
        Serial.println("connection failed");  
        delay(5000);  
        return;  
    }  
}
```

```
// This will send a string to the server
Serial.println("sending data to server");
if (client.connected()) { client.println("hello from ESP8266"); }

// wait for data to be available
unsigned long timeout = millis();
while (client.available() == 0) {
  if (millis() - timeout > 5000) {
    Serial.println(">>> Client Timeout !");
    client.stop();
    delay(60000);
    return;
  }
}
```

```
// Read all the lines of the reply from server and print them to Serial
Serial.println("receiving from remote server");
// not testing 'client.connected()' since we do not need to send data here
while (client.available()) {
    char ch = static_cast<char>(client.read());
    Serial.print(ch);
}

// Close the connection
Serial.println();
Serial.println("closing connection");
client.stop();

if (wait) {
    delay(300000); // execute once every 5 minutes, don't flood remote service
}
wait = true;
}
```

Wi-Fi WPA2

```
#include <Arduino.h>  
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
```

```
#include "wpa2_enterprise.h"
```

```
char ssid[] = "UFPA 2.0 - Institucional";  
char username[] = "dionne@ufpa.br";  
char password[] = "";
```



```
void setup()
{
    Serial.begin(115200);
    wifi_set_opmode(STATION_MODE);

    // Configure SSID
    struct station_config wifi_config;
    memset(&wifi_config, 0, sizeof(wifi_config));
    strcpy((char *)wifi_config.ssid, ssid);
    wifi_station_set_config(&wifi_config);

    // DO NOT use authentication using certificates
    wifi_station_clear_cert_key();
    wifi_station_clear_enterprise_ca_cert();
}
```



```
// Authenticate using username/password
wifi_station_set_wpa2_enterprise_auth(1);
wifi_station_set_enterprise_identity((uint8 *)username, strlen(username));
wifi_station_set_enterprise_username((uint8 *)username, strlen(username));
wifi_station_set_enterprise_password((uint8 *)password, strlen(password));

// Connect
wifi_station_connect();

// Wait for connect
while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED)
{
    Serial.println("Wifi connecting...");
    delay(500);
}
```

```
// Print wifi IP address
Serial.println("IP address: ");
Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
}

void loop()
{
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
}
```