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1 # define I2CADDR 0 x20
2
3 # define M_SIZE 1.3333
4 # define TFT_GREY 0 x5AEB
5
6 # define EEPROM_SIZE 20 // Groesse fuer EEPROM - Speicherbereich auf 20 Bytes setzen
7
8 # define LED_GREEN 2
9 # define TASTLED 26
10 # define POTI 34
11 # define TASTER 39
12
13 # include < WiFi .h >
14 # include < esp_wifi .h >
15 # include < esp_now .h >
16 # include < SPI .h >
17 # include < TFT_eSPI .h >
18 # include < Key .h >
19 # include < Keypad .h >
20 # include < Keypad_I2C .h >
21 # include < EEPROM .h >
22
23 TFT_eSPI tft = TFT_eSPI(); // Erzeugen eines TFT_eSPI - Objektes , um Bildschirm beschreiben zu koennen
24
25 char hausmeistercode[20] = { '0', '9', '9', '1', '3', '6', '1', '5', '5', '1', '6' };
26
27 // Fuer Meter
28 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
29 float ltx = 0; // Saved x coord of bottom of needle
30 uint16_t osx = M_SIZE * 120, osy = M_SIZE * 120; // Saved x & y coords
31 int old_analog = -999; // Value last displayed
32 int value[6] = { 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 };
33 int old_value[6] = { -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1 };
34 int d = 0;
35 //
36 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
37
38 // Fuer Tastenfeld
39 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
40 const byte ROWS= 4; // Set the number of Rows
41 const byte COLS = 4; // Set the number of Columns
42
43 char keys[ ROWS ][ COLS ] = {
44     { '1', '4', '7', '*' },
45     { '2', '5', '8', '0' },

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43     { '3', '6', '9', '#' },
44     { 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' }
45 };
46
47 byte rowPins [ ROWS ] = { 0, 1, 2, 3 }; // Connect to Keyboard Row Pin
48 byte colPins [ COLS ] = { 4, 5, 6, 7 }; // Connect to Pin column of keypad.
49
50 Keypad_I2C keypad ( makeKeymap ( keys ) rowPins, colPins, ROWS, COLS, I2CADDR, PCF8574 );
51 //
52     ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
53 // Fuer Benutzeroberflaeche
54     ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
55 int mode = 0;
56 char inputBuffer [20]; // Buffer to store keypad input
57 int inputIndex = 0; // Index to keep track of the buffer position
58 char validCode [20] = { 'A' };
59 //
60     ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
61 // Fuer ESPnow
62     ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
63 const uint8_t newMacAddress [] = { 0x94, 0x3C, 0xC6, 0x33, 0x68, 0x01 }; // Macadresse, die esp32 zugewiesen wird
64 const uint8_t receiverAddress [] = { 0x96, 0x3B, 0xC7, 0x34, 0x69, 0x02 }; // Macadresse von esp8266
65
66 esp_now_peer_info_t peerInfo; // struct mit informationen ueber esp8266 wird erzeugt
67 int potiwert;
68 char message_on [] = "E";
69 char message_off [] = "A";
70 //
71     ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
72 // Functions ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
73 void readpoti ( const uint8_t* macAddr, const uint8_t* incomingData, int len ) { // Skaliert empfangenen Potiwert hoch und schreibt ihn in potiwert
74     potiwert = int (*incomingData / 2.04);
75 }
76
77 void lock () { // Versendet je nach Stellung des Potis eine Ein-/Ausschaltnachricht
78     if ( analogRead ( POTI ) <= 2040 ) {
79         esp_now_send ( receiverAddress, ( uint8_t* ) message_off, sizeof ( message_off )); // Versendet die Nachricht. uebergeben werden Empfaenger -
80             MAC, Nachricht und Nachrichtenlaenge
81     }
82     if ( analogRead ( POTI ) > 2050 ) {

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80     esp_now_send ( receiverAddress ,    ( uint8_t *) message_on ,    sizeof ( message_on ) );
81 }
82 }
83
84 void clearbuffer ()    {                // Leert den InputBuffer
85     inputIndex    = 0;                // Reset buffer index for the next input
86     inputBuffer [ inputIndex ]    = '\0';    // Null - terminate the string
87     inputIndex    = 0;                // Reset buffer index for the next input
88 }
89 //////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
90
91 using namespace std ;
92 void setup () {
93     Wire . begin () ;                // Call the connection Wire
94     keypad . begin ( makeKeymap ( keys )); // Call the connection
95     pinMode ( LED_GREEN , OUTPUT );
96     pinMode ( TASTER , INPUT );
97     WiFi . mode ( WIFI_STA );                // esp32 wird in station modus versetzt
98     esp_wifi_set_mac ( WIFI_IF_STA ,    newMacAddress ); // esp32 wird neue Mac zugewiesen
99
100    if ( esp_now_init ()    != ESP_OK ) { // Initialisieren des Boards als ESPnow - Wifi - Device und Abfrage ob erfolgreich durch Ansteuern der
101        gruenen LED
102        digitalWrite ( LED_GREEN ,    LOW );
103    } else {
104        digitalWrite ( LED_GREEN ,    HIGH );
105    }
106
107    memcpy ( peerInfo . peer_addr ,    receiverAddress ,    6 ); // kopieren der esp8266 - Mac in peer_addr
108    peerInfo . channel    = 0;                // WLAN channel auf 0 setzen
109    peerInfo . encrypt    = false ;                // verschluesslung fuer nachrichten deaktivieren
110
111    esp_now_add_peer (& peerInfo ); // esp8266 wird als Kommunikationspartner hinzugefuegt . Dazu werden MAC , Channel und der
112        Verschluesselungsstatus uebergeben
113
114    esp_now_register_recv_cb ( readpoti ); // Fuehrt eine Interrupt - Funktion bei empfangen einer Nachricht aus . Definiert in ESPnow erhaelt
115        diese als Argumente die Sender - MAC , die Nachricht und die Laenge der Nachricht
116
117    EEPROM . begin ( EEPROM_SIZE ); // Setzen der benoetigten EEPROM - Groe
118
119    for ( int i = 0; i < 20; i ++ ) { // Laden der im EEPROM gespeicherten 20 Bytes mit dem Code
120        validCode [ i ]    = EEPROM . read ( i );
121    }
122
123    tft . init () ;                // Initialisieren des TFT
124    tft . setRotation ( 1 );                // TFT horizontal ausrichten
125    tft . fillScreen ( TFT_BLACK ); // Hintergrundfarbe TFT auf schwarz setzen
126 }

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124 void loop () {
125     if (digitalRead ( TASTER ) == HIGH ) { // Ab hier wird ausgefuehrt, wenn Digitast nicht gedrueckt ist
126         char rawkey = keypad . getKey () ; // Keypad - Input aufzeichnen
127         char key ;
128
129
130         if ( rawkey != 'A' && rawkey != 'B' && rawkey != 'C' ) { // Ausfiltern von A, B, C aus dem Keypad - Input, da nicht textbezogene
            Steuerfunktionen
            key = rawkey ;
131         }
132
133
134         if ( key != NO_KEY ) { // Ab hier ausfuehren, wenn ein Key betaetigt wird und nicht A, B, C ist
135             if ( key == 'D' ) { // Mit D als textbezogene Steuerfunktion wird der inputBuffer geloescht
136                 clearbuffer () ;
137             } else {
138                 inputBuffer [ inputIndex ++ ] = key ; // key an inputBuffer anhaengen
139                 inputBuffer [ inputIndex ] = '\0' ; // und anschliessen nullterminieren
140             }
141         }
142
143         if ( String ( inputBuffer ) == String ( hausmeistercode ) || String ( inputBuffer ) == String ( validCode ) ) { // Ab hier ausfuehren, wenn
            inputBuffer mit Hausmeistercode oder validem Code uebereinstimmt // In berechtigten Modus wechseln
144             mode = 1;
145             clearbuffer () ;
146         }
147         if ( rawkey == 'C' && mode == 1 ) { // Wenn im berechtigten Modus und Wunsch auf neuen Code geaeuert
148             mode = 2; // In Codeaenderungsmodus wechseln
149             clearbuffer () ;
150         }
151         if ( mode == 1 && rawkey == 'A' ) { // Mit A vom berechtigten Modus in unberechtigten Modus wechselnS
152             clearbuffer () ;
153             mode = 0;
154         }
155         if ( mode == 2 && rawkey == 'B' ) { // Mit B den inputBuffer in validCode schreiben und zurueck in den berechtigten Modus wechseln
156             for ( int i = 0; i < 20; i ++ ) {
157                 validCode [ i ] = inputBuffer [ i ];
158             }
159             mode = 1;
160         }
161
162         inputBuffer [ 19 ] = '\0' ; // Sicheres Nullterminieren von validCode und InputbufferS
163         validCode [ 19 ] = '\0' ;
164
165         tft . fillScreen ( TFT_BLACK ); // Hintergrundfarbe TFT auf schwarz setzen
166         tft . setCursor ( 0 , 0 , 2 ); // Cursor oben links setzen und Textgroesse 2 waehlen
167         tft . setTextColor ( TFT_GREEN , TFT_BLACK ); // Textfarbe gruen mit schwarzem Hintergrund
168         tft . setTextSize ( 1 ); // Textvergroerungsfaktor auf 1 setzen, da immer gleich groer Text gewollt

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```

212 tft.fillRect(0, 0, M_SIZE * 239, M_SIZE * 126, TFT_GREY);
213 tft.fillRect(5, 3, M_SIZE * 230, M_SIZE * 119, TFT_WHITE);
214
215 tft.setTextColor(TFT_BLACK); // Text colour
216
217 // Draw ticks every 5 degrees from -50 to +50 degrees (100 deg. FSD swing)
218 for (int i = -50; i < 51; i += 5) {
219     // Long scale tick length
220     int tl = 15;
221
222     // Coordinates of tick to draw
223     float sx = cos((i - 90) * 0.0174532925);
224     float sy = sin((i - 90) * 0.0174532925);
225     uint16_t x0 = sx * (M_SIZE * 100 + tl) + M_SIZE * 120;
226     uint16_t y0 = sy * (M_SIZE * 100 + tl) + M_SIZE * 140;
227     uint16_t x1 = sx * M_SIZE * 100 + M_SIZE * 120;
228     uint16_t y1 = sy * M_SIZE * 100 + M_SIZE * 140;
229
230     // Coordinates of next tick for zone fill
231     float sx2 = cos((i + 5 - 90) * 0.0174532925);
232     float sy2 = sin((i + 5 - 90) * 0.0174532925);
233     int x2 = sx2 * (M_SIZE * 100 + tl) + M_SIZE * 120;
234     int y2 = sy2 * (M_SIZE * 100 + tl) + M_SIZE * 140;
235     int x3 = sx2 * M_SIZE * 100 + M_SIZE * 120;
236     int y3 = sy2 * M_SIZE * 100 + M_SIZE * 140;
237
238     // Green zone limits
239     if (i >= 0 && i < 25) {
240         tft.fillTriangle(x0, y0, x1, y1, x2, y2, TFT_GREEN);
241         tft.fillTriangle(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3, TFT_GREEN);
242     }
243
244     // Orange zone limits
245     if (i >= 25 && i < 50) {
246         tft.fillTriangle(x0, y0, x1, y1, x2, y2, TFT_ORANGE);
247         tft.fillTriangle(x1, y1, x2, y2, x3, y3, TFT_ORANGE);
248     }
249
250     // Short scale tick length
251     if (i % 25 != 0) tl = 8;
252
253     // Recalculate coords incase tick length changed
254     x0 = sx * (M_SIZE * 100 + tl) + M_SIZE * 120;
255     y0 = sy * (M_SIZE * 100 + tl) + M_SIZE * 140;
256     x1 = sx * M_SIZE * 100 + M_SIZE * 120;
257     y1 = sy * M_SIZE * 100 + M_SIZE * 140;
258

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259 // Draw tick
260 tft.drawLine(x0, y0, x1, y1, TFT_BLACK);
261
262 // Check if labels should be drawn, with position tweaks
263 if (i % 25 == 0) {
264     // Calculate label positions
265     x0 = sx * (M_SIZE * 100 + tl + 10) + M_SIZE * 120;
266     y0 = sy * (M_SIZE * 100 + tl + 10) + M_SIZE * 140;
267     switch (i / 25) {
268         case -2: tft.drawCentreString("0 ", x0, y0 - 12, 2); break;
269         case -1: tft.drawCentreString(" 25 ", x0, y0 - 9, 2); break;
270         case 0: tft.drawCentreString(" 50 ", x0, y0 - 7, 2); break;
271         case 1: tft.drawCentreString(" 75 ", x0, y0 - 9, 2); break;
272         case 2: tft.drawCentreString(" 100 ", x0, y0 - 12, 2); break;
273     }
274 }
275
276 // Now draw the arc of the scale
277 sx = cos((i + 5 - 90) * 0.0174532925);
278 sy = sin((i + 5 - 90) * 0.0174532925);
279 x0 = sx * M_SIZE * 100 + M_SIZE * 120;
280 y0 = sy * M_SIZE * 100 + M_SIZE * 140;
281 // Draw scale arc, don't draw the last part
282 if (i < 50) tft.drawLine(x0, y0, x1, y1, TFT_BLACK);
283 }
284
285 // tft.drawString("% RH ", M_SIZE*(5 + 230 - 40), M_SIZE*(119 - 20), 2); // Units at bottom right
286 // tft.drawCentreString("% RH ", M_SIZE*120, M_SIZE*70, 4); // Comment out to avoid font 4
287 tft.drawRect(5, 3, M_SIZE * 230, M_SIZE * 119, TFT_BLACK); // Draw bezel line
288
289 plotNeedle(0, 0); // Put meter needle at 0
290 }
291
292 void plotNeedle(int value, byte ms_delay) {
293     tft.setTextColor(TFT_BLACK, TFT_WHITE);
294     char buf[8];
295     dtostrf(value, 4, 0, buf);
296     tft.drawRightString(buf, M_SIZE * 40, M_SIZE * (119 - 20), 2);
297
298     if (value < -10) value = -10; // Limit value to emulate needle end stops
299     if (value > 110) value = 110;
300
301     // Move the needle until new value reached
302     while (!(value == old_analog)) {
303         if (old_analog < value) old_analog++;
304         else old_analog--;
305     }

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```

306 if ( ms_delay == 0) old_analog = value ; // Update immediately if delay is 0
307
308 float sdeg = map ( old_analog , -10 , 110 , -150 , -30); // Map value to angle
309 // Calcualte tip of needle coords
310 float sx = cos ( sdeg * 0.0174532925);
311 float sy = sin ( sdeg * 0.0174532925);
312
313 // Calculate x delta of needle start (does not start at pivot point)
314 float tx = tan (( sdeg + 90) * 0.0174532925);
315
316 // Erase old needle image
317 tft.drawLine ( M_SIZE * (120 + 20 * ltx - 1), M_SIZE * (140 - 20), osx - 1, osy, TFT_WHITE);
318 tft.drawLine ( M_SIZE * (120 + 20 * ltx), M_SIZE * (140 - 20), osx, osy, TFT_WHITE);
319 tft.drawLine ( M_SIZE * (120 + 20 * ltx + 1), M_SIZE * (140 - 20), osx + 1, osy, TFT_WHITE);
320
321 // Re-plot text under needle
322 tft.setTextColor ( TFT_BLACK );
323
324 // Store new needle end coords for next erase
325 ltx = tx ;
326 osx = M_SIZE * ( sx * 98 + 120);
327 osy = M_SIZE * ( sy * 98 + 140);
328
329 // Draw the needle in the new postion, magenta makes needle a bit bolder
330 // draws 3 lines to thicken needle
331 tft.drawLine ( M_SIZE * (120 + 20 * ltx - 1), M_SIZE * (140 - 20), osx - 1, osy, TFT_RED );
332 tft.drawLine ( M_SIZE * (120 + 20 * ltx), M_SIZE * (140 - 20), osx, osy, TFT_MAGENTA);
333 tft.drawLine ( M_SIZE * (120 + 20 * ltx + 1), M_SIZE * (140 - 20), osx + 1, osy, TFT_RED );
334
335 // Slow needle down slightly as it approaches new postion
336 if ( abs ( old_analog - value ) < 10) ms_delay += ms_delay / 5;
337
338 // Wait before next update
339 delay ( ms_delay );
340 }
341 }
342 //
//////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

```

Anhang A