



## Pseudocodigo

### PIC 16F887

#### Librerías:

- I2C
- OSC
- USART

#### Puertos:

- ANSEL = 0;           // Puerto A
- TRISA = 0;           // Puerto a OUT
- PORTA = 0;           // Puerto A entrada apagado
- ANSELH = 0;          // Puerto B
- TRISB = 0;           // Puerto B
- PORTB = 0;           // Puerto B apagado
- TRISC = 0;           // Puerto C OUT
- PORTC = 0;           // Puerto C apagado
- TRISCbits.TRISC6 = 0;   // TX salida
  
- TRISD = 0;           // Puerto D salida
- PORTD = 0;           // Puerto D apagados
- TRISE = 0;           // Puerto E salida
- PORTE = 0;           // Puerto E apagado
- TRISEbits.TRISE0 = 0;   // TX salida
- TRISEbits.TRISE3 = 0;   // TX salida
- InitOSC(7);

#### Programa principal:

Empieza la comunicación por I2C. Se lee el dato del sensor y se guarda en una variable.

- I2C\_M\_Start();
- sensor = I2C\_M\_Read (0);
- I2C\_M\_Stop();I2C\_M\_Read;



- Se manda el dato pro USART
- `sprintf(buffer, "%d \r\n", sensor);`
- `USART_SendString(buffer);`

**Se hace la configuración del USART:**

- `void USART_config(void)`
- `USART_lib_config(); // USART`
- `void escribir_char (uint8_t valor)`
- `TXREG = valor; // Se envia Byte a TXREG`
- `while (PIR1bits.TXIF == 0); // Espera a que se haya enviado dato`
- `void USART_SendString(const char *str)`
- `while(*str!='\0')`
- `escribir_char(*str);`
- `str++;`
- `char leer_char(void)`
- `if (RCSTAbits.OERR ==0)`
- `CREN = 0; // Apagar modulo para apagar error`
- `NOP();`
- `CREN = 1; // Enciende una vez no haya error`
- `return (RCREG); // Se envia valor a RCREG`



## ESP32

```
include "config.h"
```

```
#define RXD2 16
```

```
#define TXD2 17
```

```
#define LED_PIN 2
```

```
/****** Example Starts Here *****/
```

```
// this int will hold the current count for our sketch
```

```
int count = 0;
```

```
int DATA =0;
```

```
int LED1 = 1;
```

```
int contador = 0;
```

```
int Temp = 0;
```

```
// set up the 'counter' feed
```

```
//AdafruitIO_Feed *counter = io.feed("counter");
```

```
//AdafruitIO_Feed *ContadorFeed = io.feed("Contador");
```

```
AdafruitIO_Feed *EstadoFeed = io.feed("Temperatura");
```

```
void setup() {
```

```
    // start the serial connection
```

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```
Serial.begin(115200);

Serial2.begin(9600, SERIAL_8N1, RXD2, TXD2);


// wait for serial monitor to open
while(! Serial);


Serial.print("Connecting to Adafruit IO");


// connect to io.adafruit.com
io.connect();


// wait for a connection
while(io.status() < AIO_CONNECTED) {
  Serial.print(".");
  Serial.println(io.statusText());
  delay(500);
}


// we are connected
Serial.println();
Serial.println(io.statusText());

}


void loop() {
```



```
// io.run(); is required for all sketches.

// it should always be present at the top of your loop

// function. it keeps the client connected to

// io.adafruit.com, and processes any incoming data.

io.run();

//DATAFeed->save(DATA);

//DATA++;


// save count to the 'counter' feed on Adafruit IO

//Serial.print("sending -> ");

//Serial.println(contador);

delay(3000);

while (Serial2.available()){

  Temp = Serial2.read();

}

EstadoFeed->save(Temp);

delay(3000);

// increment the count by 1

//count++;


// Adafruit IO is rate limited for publishing, so a delay is required in

// between feed->save events. In this example, we will wait three seconds

// (1000 milliseconds == 1 second) during each loop.

delay(3000);

}
```