

# IoT-ALE: Demystifying MCUs with Arduino

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**FIGURE 1.** The Sunbeam Radiant Control toaster.





# Arduino

- ATMEGA328
- Key parameters [\[ edit \]](#)

Parameter	Value
CPU type	8-bit AVR
Performance	20 MIPS at 20 MHz <sup>[2]</sup>
Flash memory	32 kB
SRAM	2 kB
EEPROM	1 kB
Pin count	28 or 32 pin: PDIP-28, MLF-28, TQFP-32, MLF-32 <sup>[2]</sup>
Maximum operating frequency	20 MHz
Number of touch channels	16
Hardware QTouch Acquisition	No
Maximum I/O pins	23
External interrupts	2
USB Interface	No
USB Speed	–

# ESP8266

- Processor: L106 32-bit [RISC](#) microprocessor core based on the [Tensilica](#) Xtensa Diamond Standard 106Micro running at 80 MHz<sup>[5]</sup>
- Memory:
  - 32 KiB instruction RAM
  - 32 KiB instruction cache RAM
  - 80 KiB user-data RAM
  - 16 KiB ETS system-data RAM
- External QSPI flash: up to 16 MiB is supported (512 KiB to 4 MiB typically included)
- [IEEE 802.11](#) b/g/n [Wi-Fi](#)
  - Integrated [TR switch](#), [balun](#), [LNA](#), [power amplifier](#) and [matching network](#)
  - [WEP](#) or [WPA/WPA2](#) authentication, or open networks
- 16 [GPIO](#) pins
- [SPI](#)
- [I<sup>2</sup>C](#) (software implementation)<sup>[6]</sup>
- [I<sup>2</sup>S](#) interfaces with DMA (sharing pins with GPIO)
- [UART](#) on dedicated pins, plus a transmit-only UART can be enabled on GPIO2
- 10-bit [ADC](#) ([successive approximation ADC](#))

# ESP32

- Processors:
  - CPU: Xtensa dual-core (or single-core) 32-bit LX6 microprocessor, operating at 160 or 240 MHz and performing at up to 600 [DMIPS](#)
  - Ultra low power (ULP) co-processor
- Memory: 520 KiB SRAM
- Wireless connectivity:
  - Wi-Fi: [802.11](#) b/g/n
  - Bluetooth: v4.2 BR/EDR and BLE
- Peripheral interfaces:
  - 12-bit [SAR ADC](#) up to 18 channels
  - 2 × 8-bit [DACs](#)
  - 10 × touch sensors ([capacitive sensing](#) GPIOs)
  - Temperature sensor
  - 4 × [SPI](#)
  - 2 × [I<sup>2</sup>S](#) interfaces
  - 2 × [I<sup>2</sup>C](#) interfaces
  - 3 × [UART](#)
  -

# ESP32 Con't

- [SD/SDIO/CE-ATA/MMC/eMMC](#) host controller
- SDIO/SPI slave controller
- [Ethernet](#) MAC interface with dedicated DMA and [IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol](#) support
- [CAN bus](#) 2.0
- Infrared remote controller (TX/RX, up to 8 channels)
- Motor [PWM](#)
- LED [PWM](#) (up to 16 channels)
- [Hall effect sensor](#)
- Ultra low power analog pre-amplifier
-



# ESP32 Con't

- security:
  - IEEE 802.11 standard security features all supported, including WPA, WPA/WPA2 and WAPI
  - Secure boot
  - Flash encryption
  - 1024-bit OTP, up to 768-bit for customers
  - Cryptographic hardware acceleration: [AES](#), [SHA-2](#), [RSA](#), [elliptic curve cryptography](#) (ECC), [random number generator](#) (RNG)
- Power management:
  - Internal [low-dropout regulator](#)
  - Individual power domain for RTC
  - 5uA deep sleep current
  - Wake up from GPIO interrupt, timer, ADC measurements, capacitive touch sensor interrupt

# Your devices and networking



Hybrid solution: Local access + cloud access

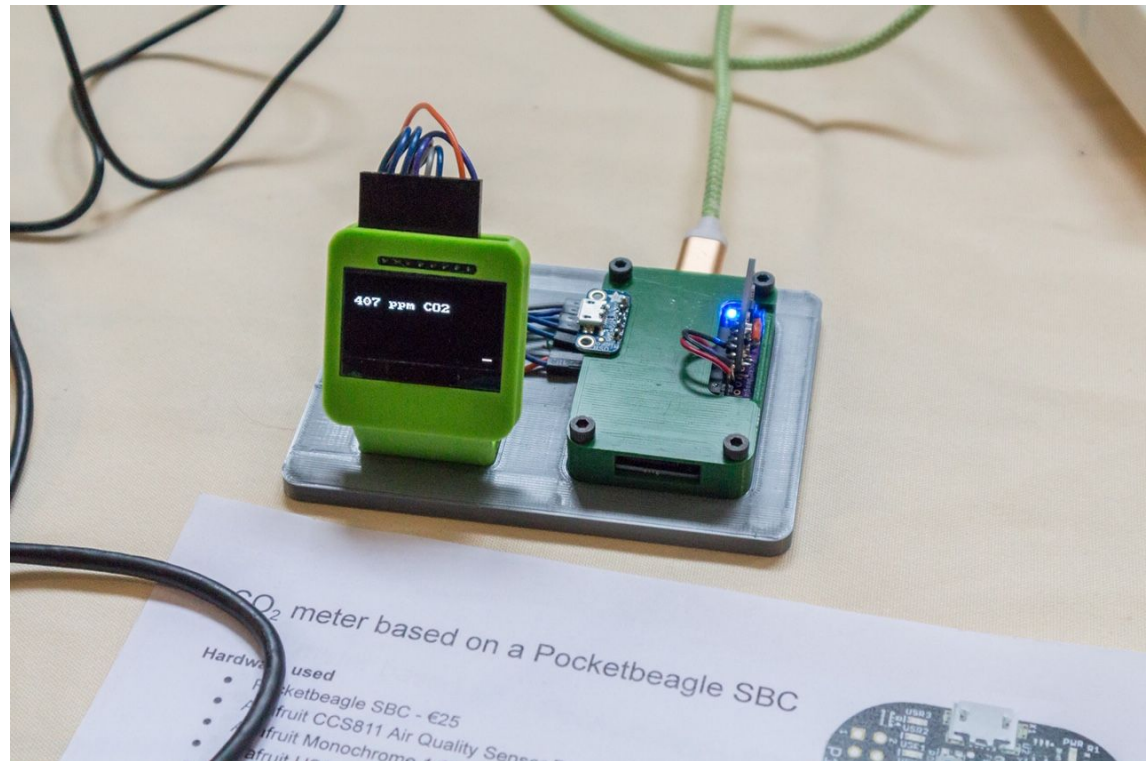
# Your devices and networking



Cloud only access, no local network

# Your devices and networking

No access because you forgot to install the wifi firmware :)



# Labs

- IDE/Board Setup
  - Install Python if needed
  - Install Arduino IDE
  - Install ESP32 board interface
- Blinky
  - Open and upload to board
- WiFi
  - Open from examples menu
  - Upload
- Sensors
  - Install library from library manager
  - Open example
  - Modify example to work with the current board

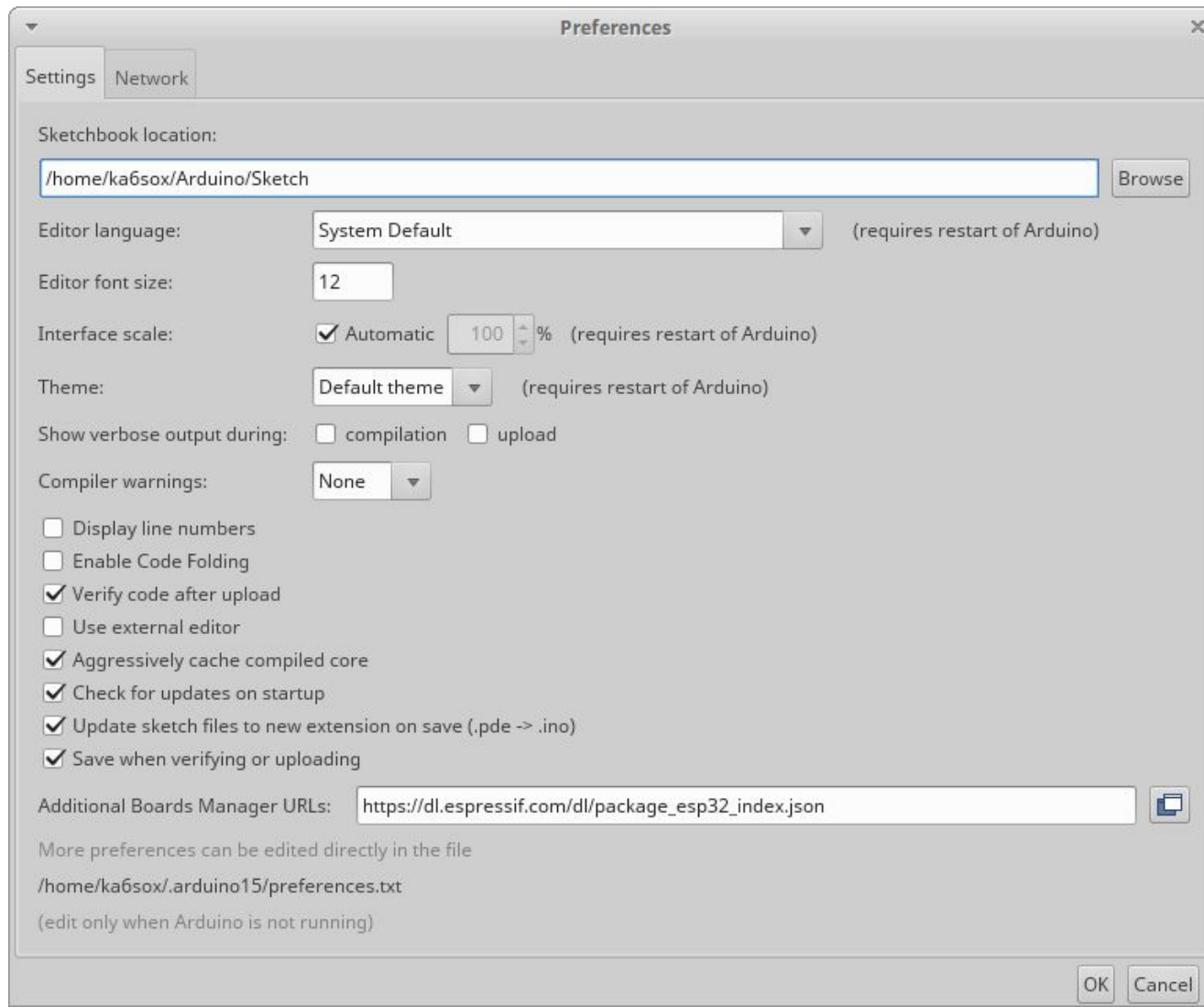


# IDE Setup

- <https://www.arduino.cc/en/Guide/Linux>
  - `sudo chmod 666 /dev/ttyUSB0` if it won't upload
- <https://www.arduino.cc/en/Guide/Windows>
- <https://www.arduino.cc/en/Guide/MacOSX>

# Setting up the ESP32 board drivers

([https://dl.espressif.com/dl/package\\_esp32\\_index.json](https://dl.espressif.com/dl/package_esp32_index.json))



# Blinky

- File > Open
- Open the Blinky file in the Blinky folder
- Upload the program to the board
- `sudo chmod 666 /dev/ttyUSB0`  
if it won't upload



```
Arduino 1.8.7
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
Blinky
#define LED_INDICATOR 0

void setup() {
  pinMode(LED_INDICATOR, OUTPUT);
}

void loop() {
  digitalWrite(LED_INDICATOR, HIGH);
  delay(500);
  digitalWrite(LED_INDICATOR, LOW);
  delay(500);
}
```



Blinky

```
#define LED_INDICATOR 0

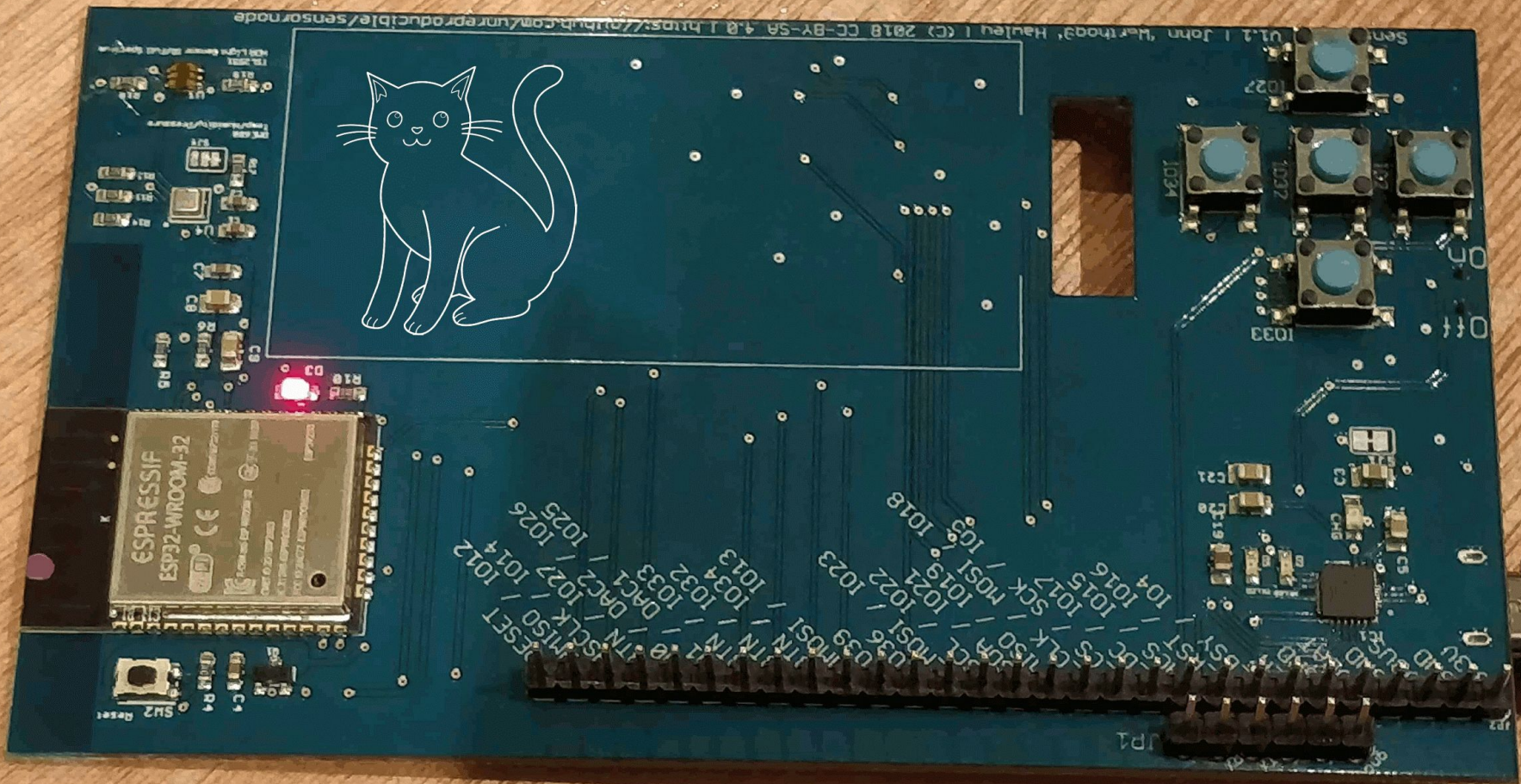
void setup() {
  pinMode(LED_INDICATOR, OUTPUT);
}

void loop() {
  digitalWrite(LED_INDICATOR, HIGH);
  delay(500);
  digitalWrite(LED_INDICATOR, LOW);
  delay(500);
}
```

Done uploading.

```
Leaving...
Hard resetting via RTS pin...
```





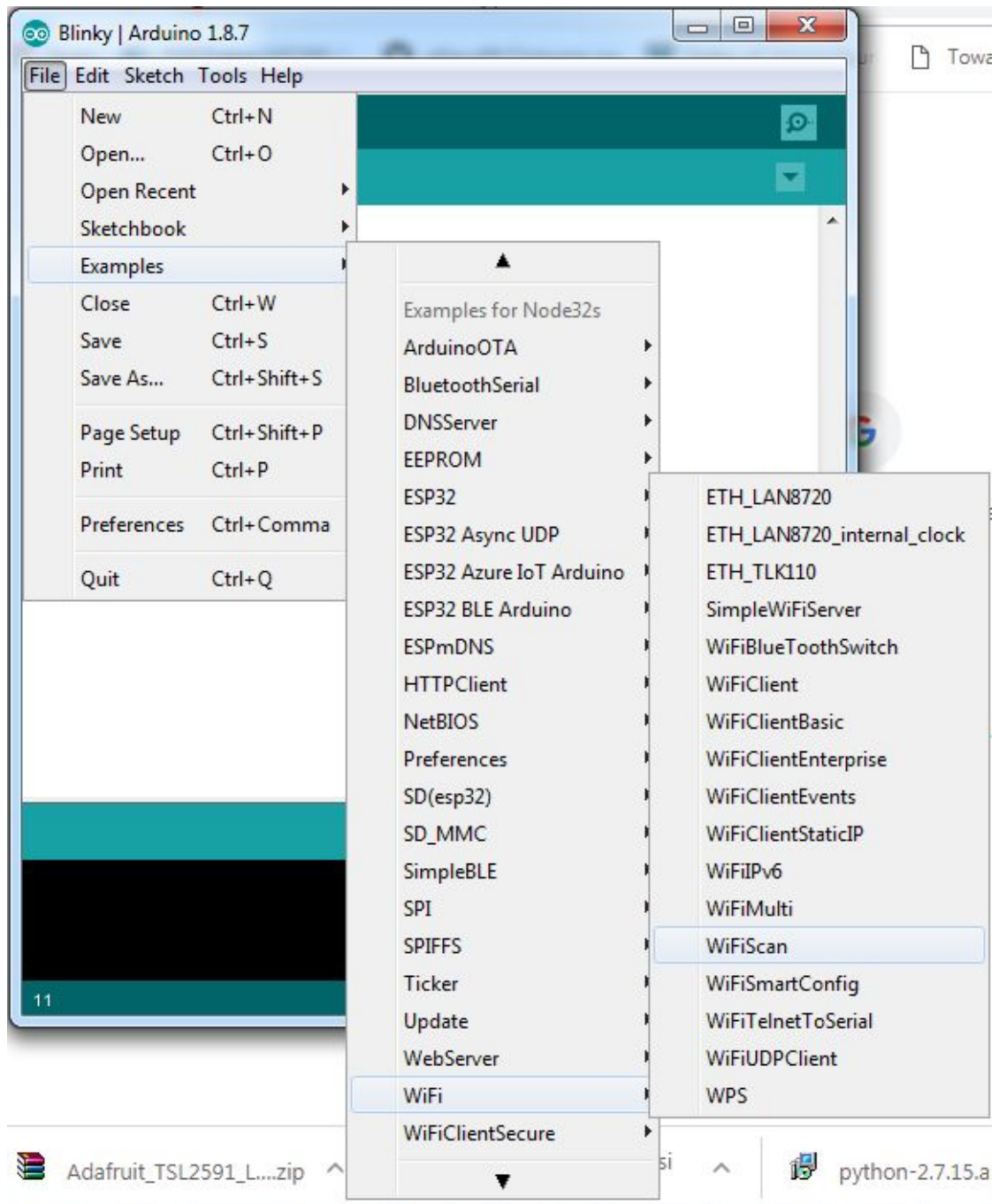
ESET / 1012  
MISO / 1014  
MOSI / 1015  
SCK / 1016  
CS / 1017  
GND / 1018  
3V / 1019  
GND / 1020  
GND / 1021  
GND / 1022  
GND / 1023  
GND / 1024  
GND / 1025  
GND / 1026

ESPRESSIF  
ESP32-WROOM-32  
ULTRA LOW POWER  
NON-VOLATILE STORAGE  
40MHz - 240MHz

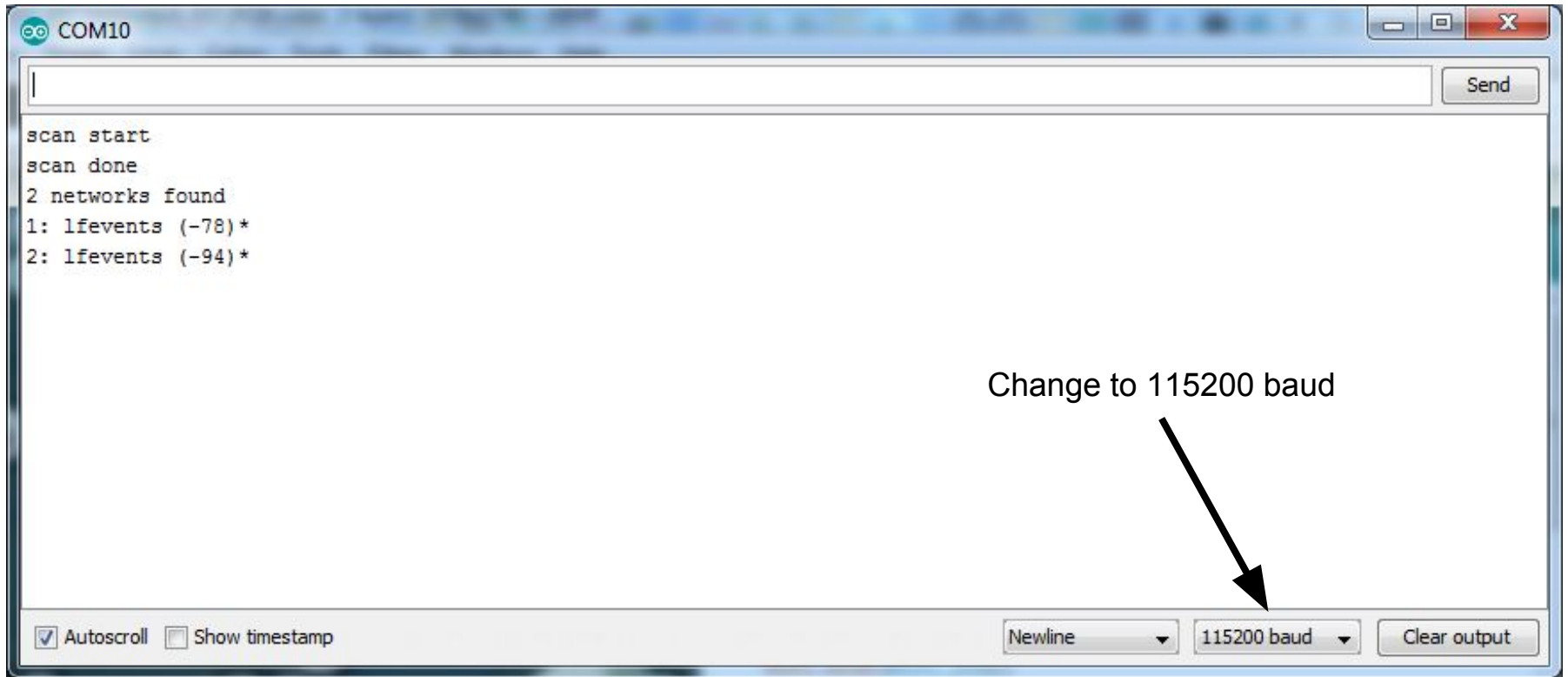
U1.1 | John 'Larhoo3', Hauley | (C) 2018 CC-BY-SA 4.0 | https://github.com/unreproducible/sensornode



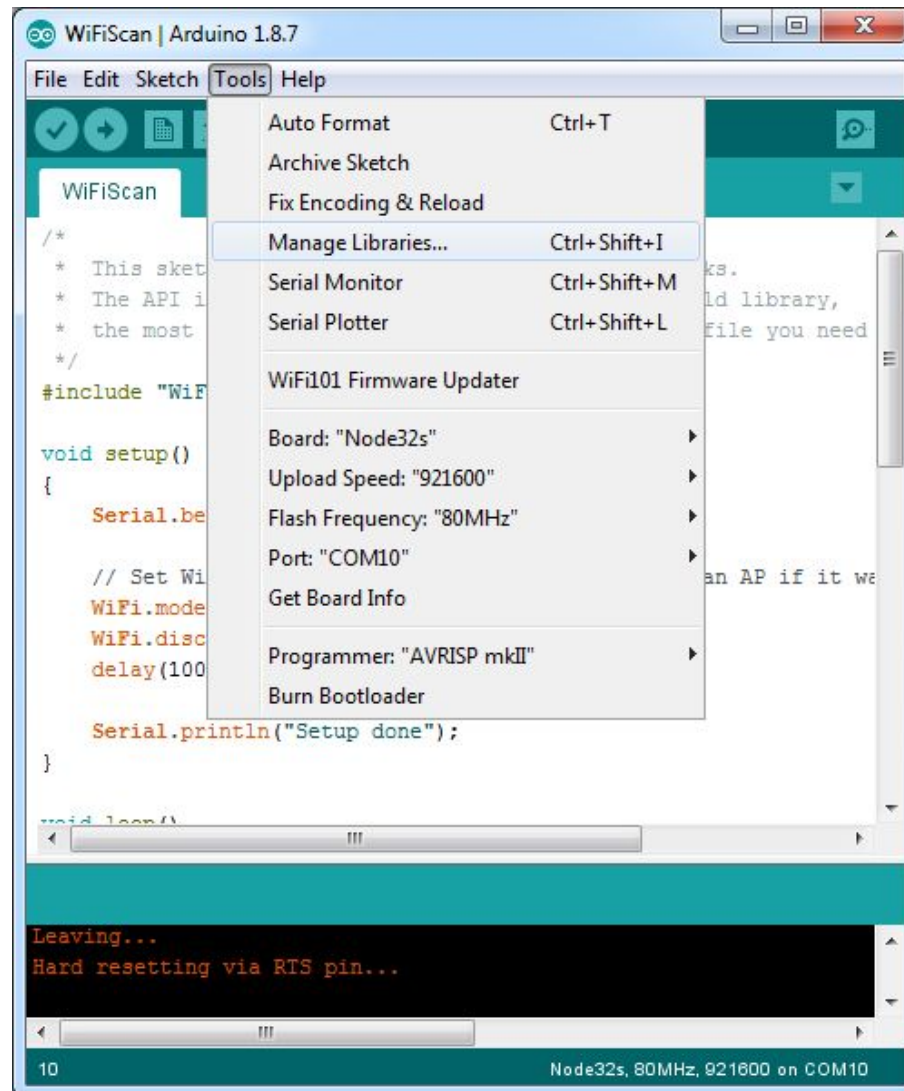
# Wifi Scan



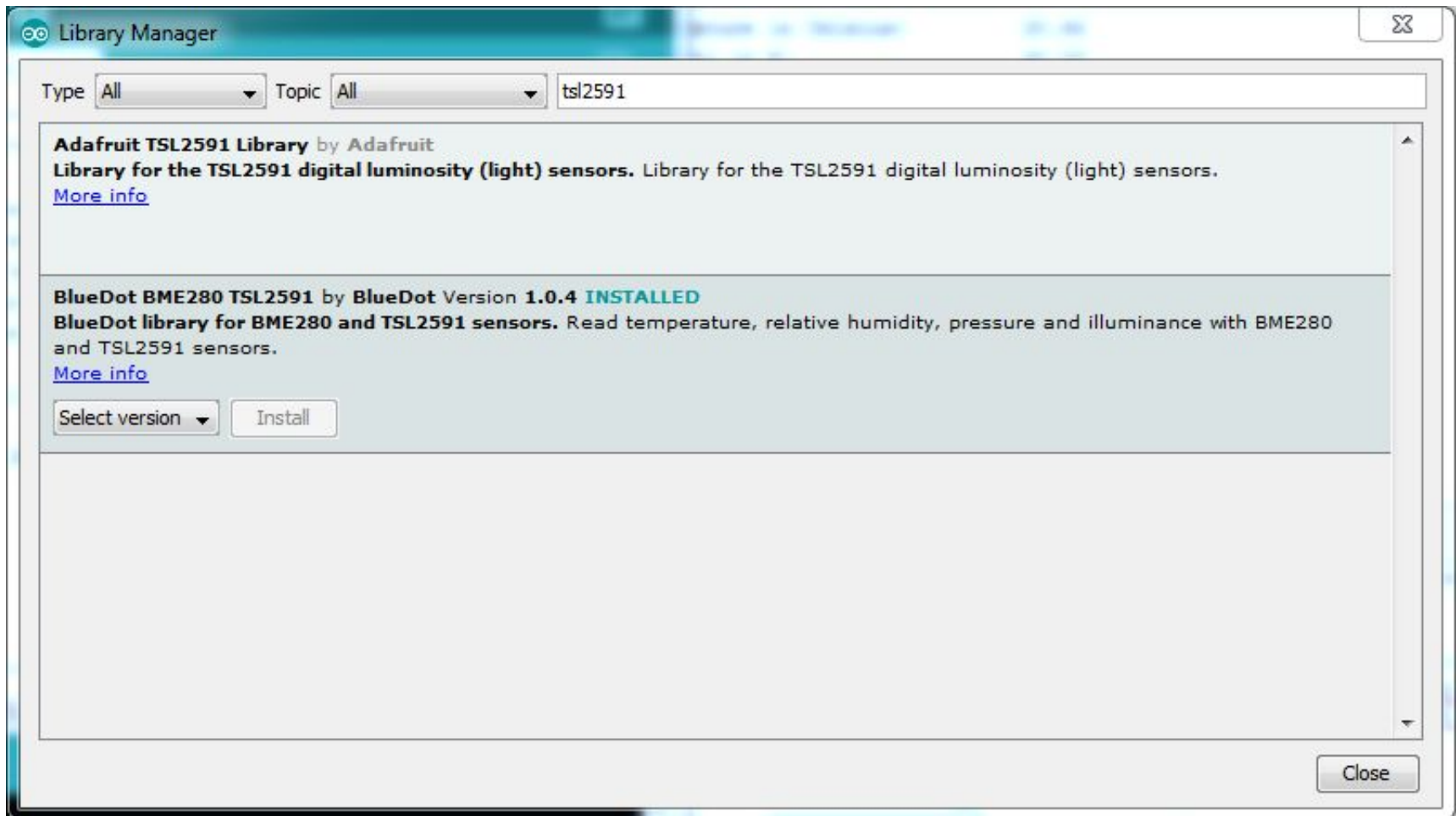
# Wifi Monitor (Tools > Serial Monitor)



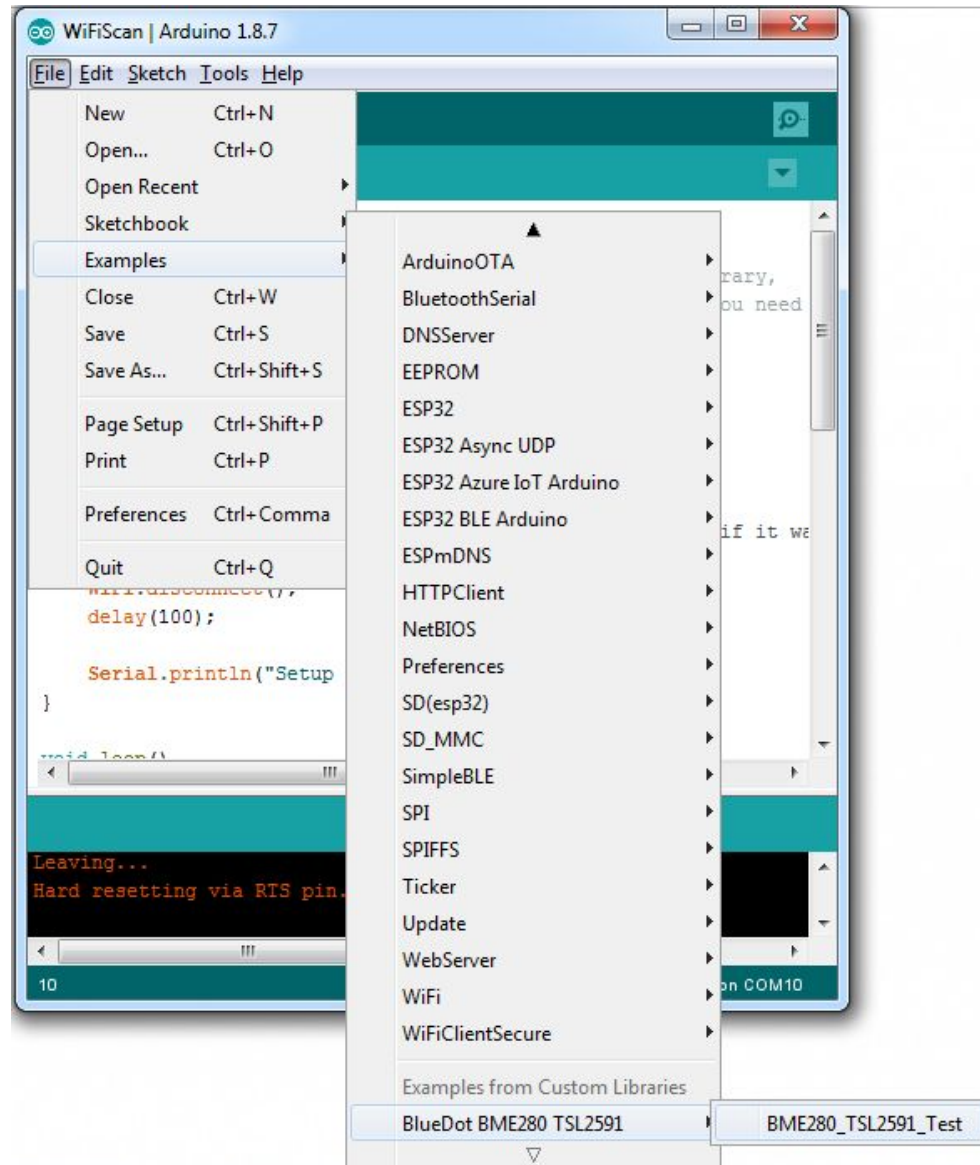
# Library Manager (for sensors)



# Sensors Library Installation



# Sensors Library Example





# Modifying it to Work

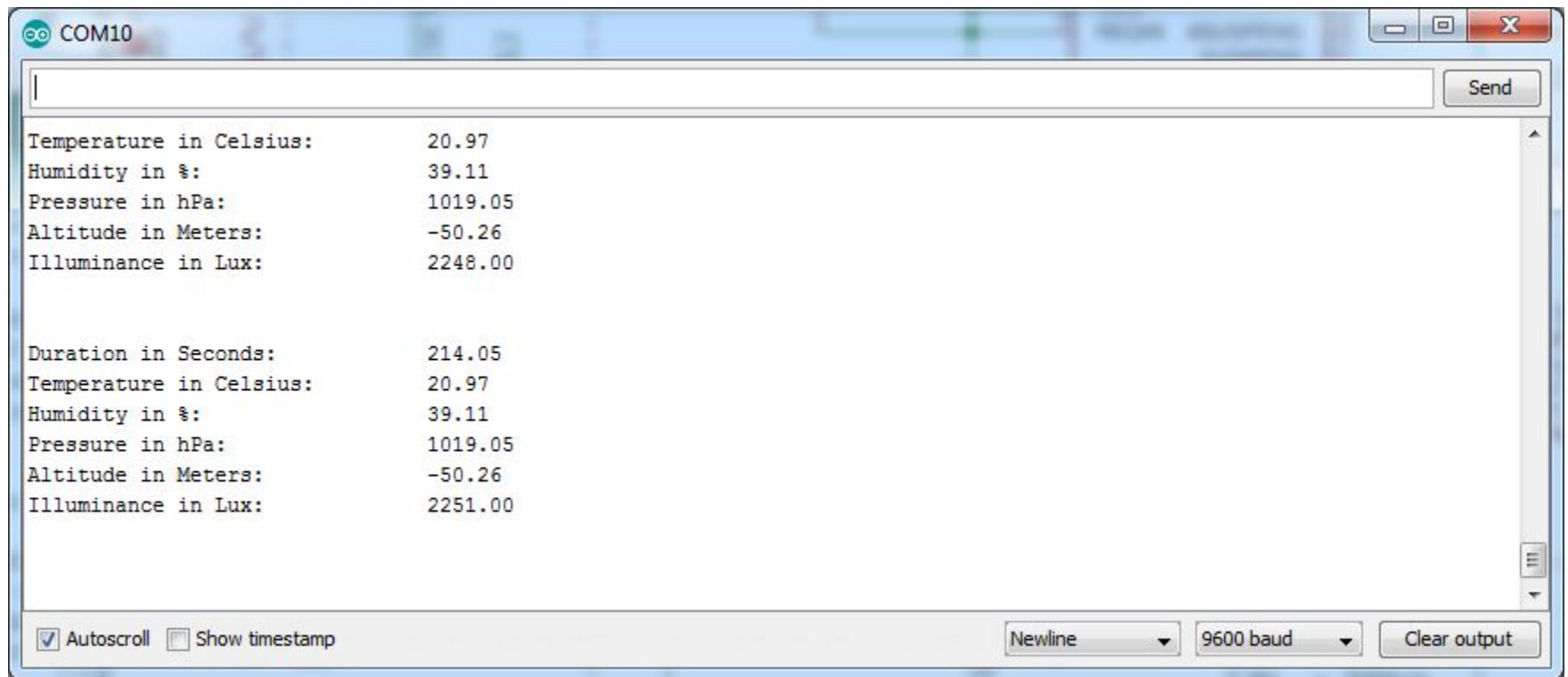
```
BME280_TSL2591_Test | Arduino 1.8.7
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
BME280_TSL2591_Test$
//*****
//*****BASIC SETUP - READ BEFORE GOING ON!*****

//Choose between Arduino Boards and the NodeMCU board (ESP8266)
//Arduino boards have predefined SDA and SCL pins for the I2C co
//For NodeMCU boards we need to assign two pins for the SDA and
//The Wire.begin() function allows you to define which pins you
//It works like this: Wire.begin([SDA],[SCL])

// Wire.begin(); //Use this function fo
Wire.begin(21,22); //Use this for NodeMCU b
//For the NodeMCU V3 boa
//GPIO0 = Pin D3 = SDA
//GPIO2 = Pin D4 = SCL

//*****
Done uploading.
Leaving...
Hard resetting via RTS pin...
30 Node32s, 80MHz, 921600 on COM10
```

# Expected Output



# Examples I Used:

**[github.com/chromenova/  
sensornodeexamples](https://github.com/chromenova/sensornodeexamples)**