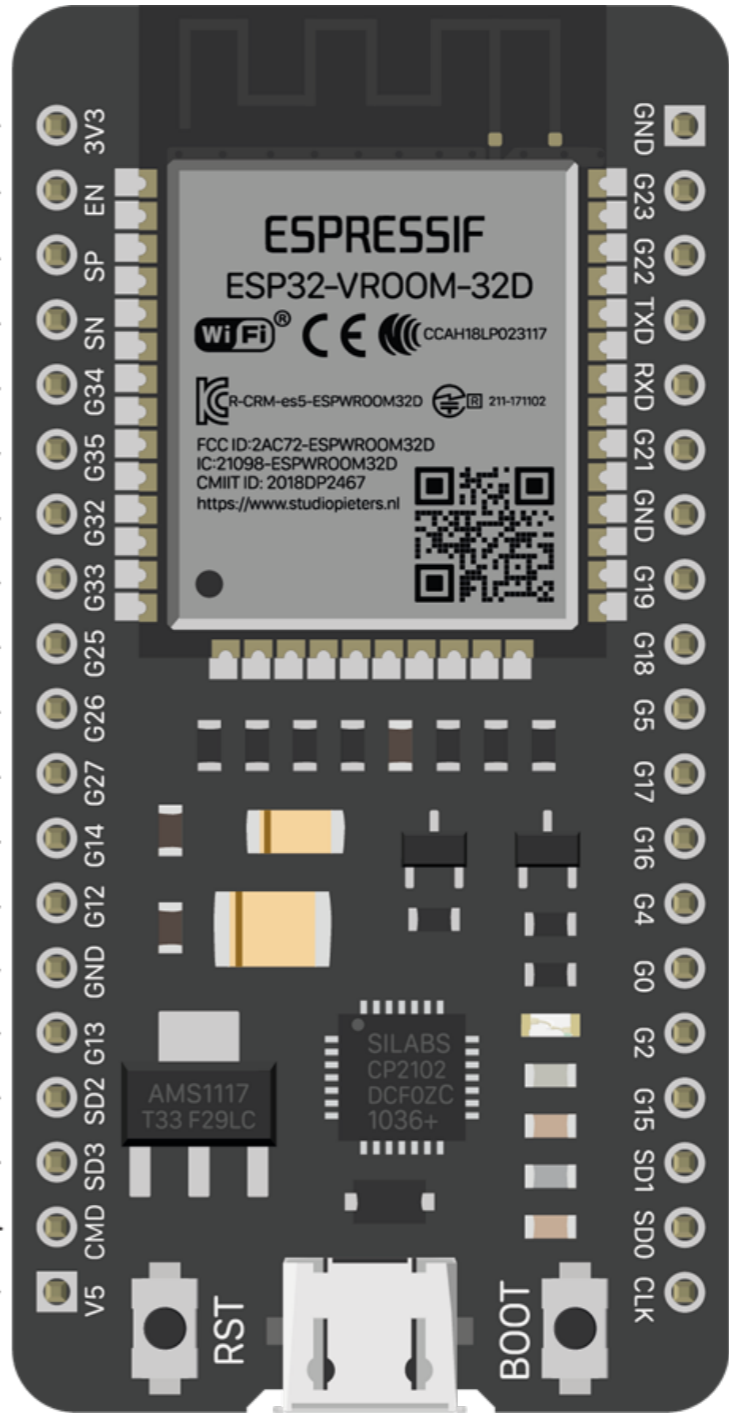


Digital Output

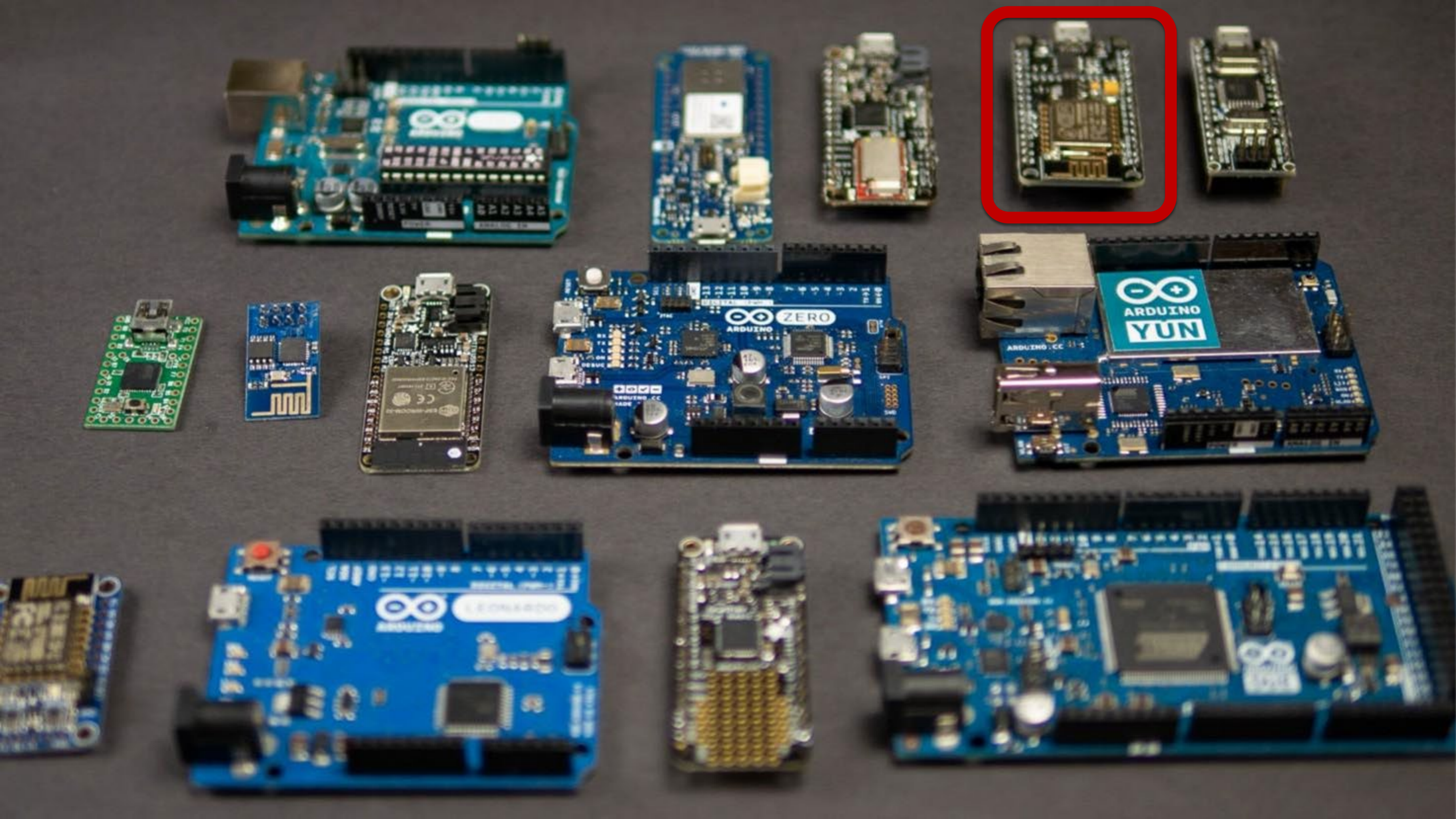
Huaishu Peng | UMD CS | Fall 2023

-  PWM
-  PIN NUMBER
-  NAME
-  GROUND
-  POWER
-  CONTROL
-  I/O
-  ADC
-  COMM. INTERFACE
-  DAC
-  I2C
-  HS
-  TOUCH

	3V3	2				
	EN	3				
ADC0	GPIO36	SENSOR VP	4			
ADC3	GPIO39	SENSOR VN	5			
ADC6	GPIO34	IO34	6			
ADC7	GPIO35	IO35	7			
TOUCH 9	ADC4	GPIO32	IO32	8		
TOUCH 8	ADC5	GPIO33	IO33	9		
DAC 1	ADC18	GPIO25	IO25	10		
DAC 2	ADC19	GPIO26	IO26	11		
TOUCH 7	ADC17	GPIO27	IO27	12		
TOUCH 6	HS2_CLK	HSPICK	ADC16	GPIO14	IO14	13
TOUCH 5	HS2_DATA2	HSPIQ	ADC15	GPIO12	IO12	14
	GND					1
TOUCH 5	HS2_DATA3	HSPID	ADC14	GPIO13	IO13	16
HS1 DATA2	SPIHD	GPIO9	SD2			17
HS1 DATA3	SPIWP	GPIO10	SD3			18
HS1 CMD	SPICS0	GPIO11	CMD			19
	5V					



	GND					
IO23	GPIO23	VSIPID	HS1 STROBE	37		
IO22	GPIO22	VSPWP	SCL	36		
GPIO1	TXD0			35		
GPIO3	RXD0			34		
IO21	GPIO21	VSIHD	SDA	33		
	GND					
IO19	GPIO19	VSPIQ		31		
IO18	GPIO18	VSPICK	HS1-DATA7	30		
IO5	GPIO5	VSPICS0	HS1-DATA6	29		
IO17	GPIO17	HS1-DATA5		28		
IO16	GPIO16	HS1-DATA4		27		
IO4	GPIO4	ADC10	HSPID	HS1-DATA1	TOUCH 0	26
IO0	GPIO0	ADC11	TOUCH 1			25
IO2	GPIO2	ADC12	HSPWP	HS2-DATA0	TOUCH 2	24
IO15	GPIO15	ADC13	HSPICS0	HS2 CMD	TOUCH 3	23
SD1	GPIO8	SPID	HS1-DATA1			22
SD0	GPIO7	SPIQ	HS1-DATA0			21
CLK	GPIO6	SPICK	HS1-CLK			20

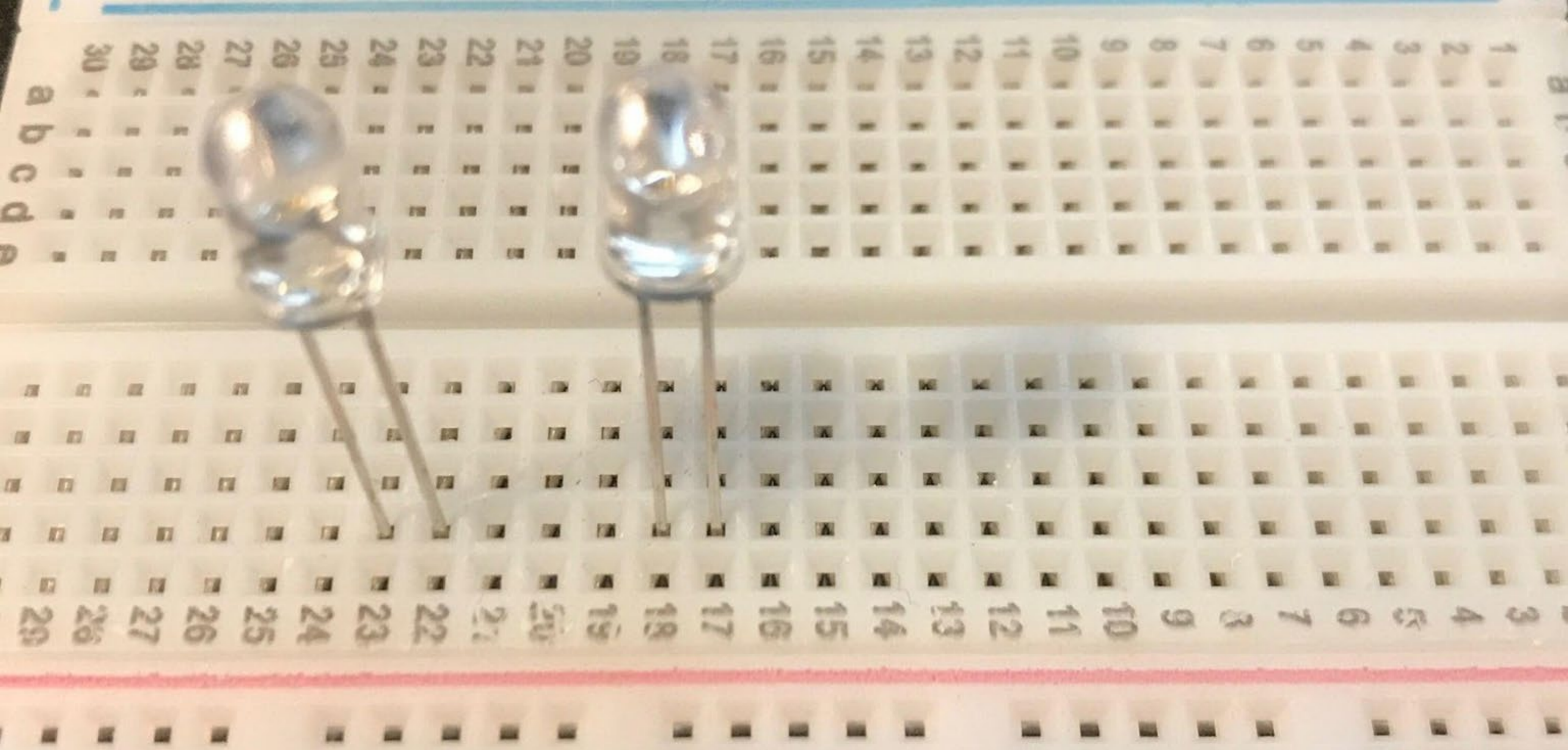




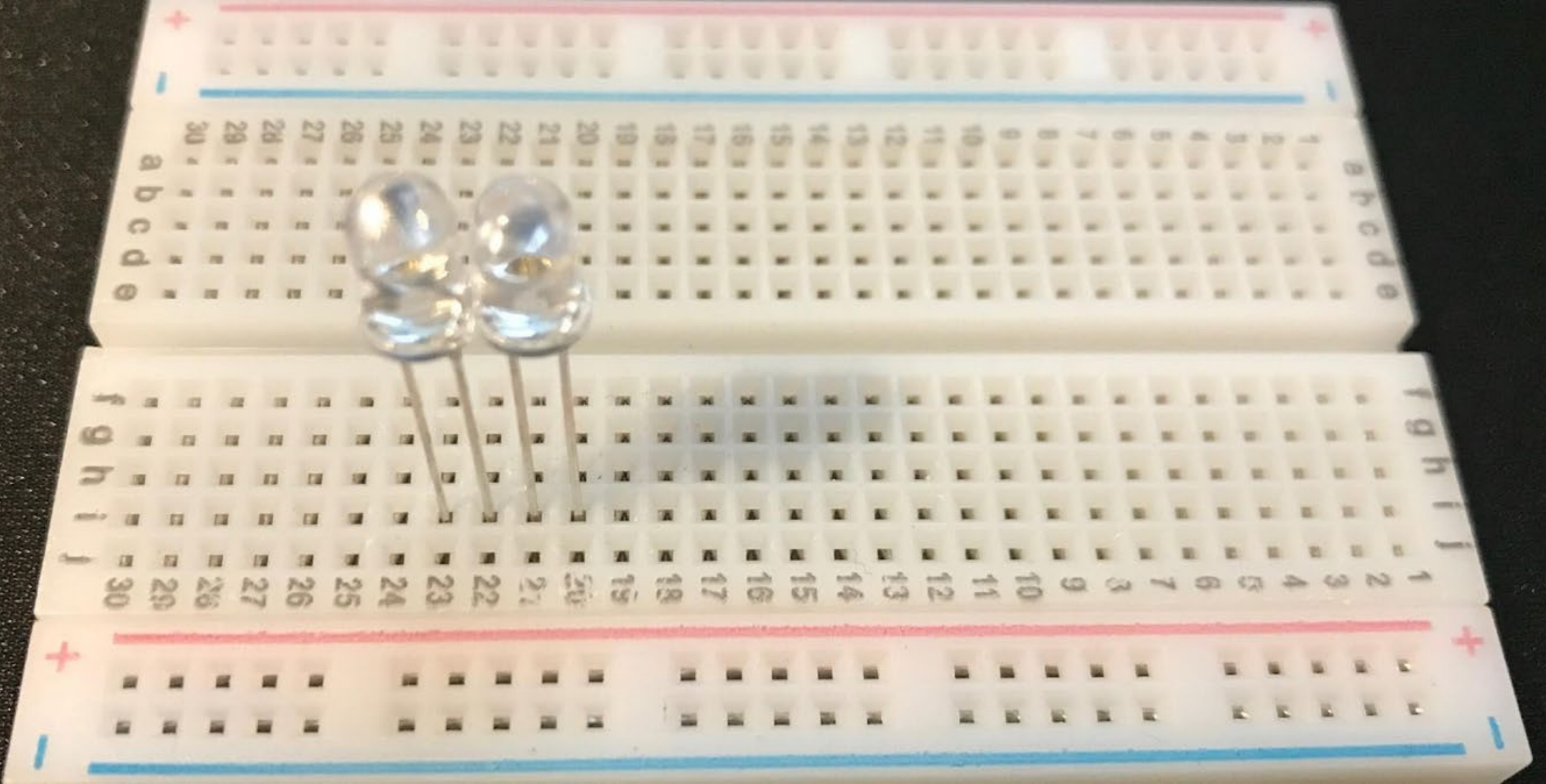
ESP32 (38Pin version)

- 18 Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) channels
- 3 SPI interfaces
- 3 UART interfaces
- 2 I2C interfaces
- 16 PWM output channels
- 2 Digital-to-Analog Converters (DAC)
- 2 I2S interfaces
- 10 Capacitive sensing GPIO's

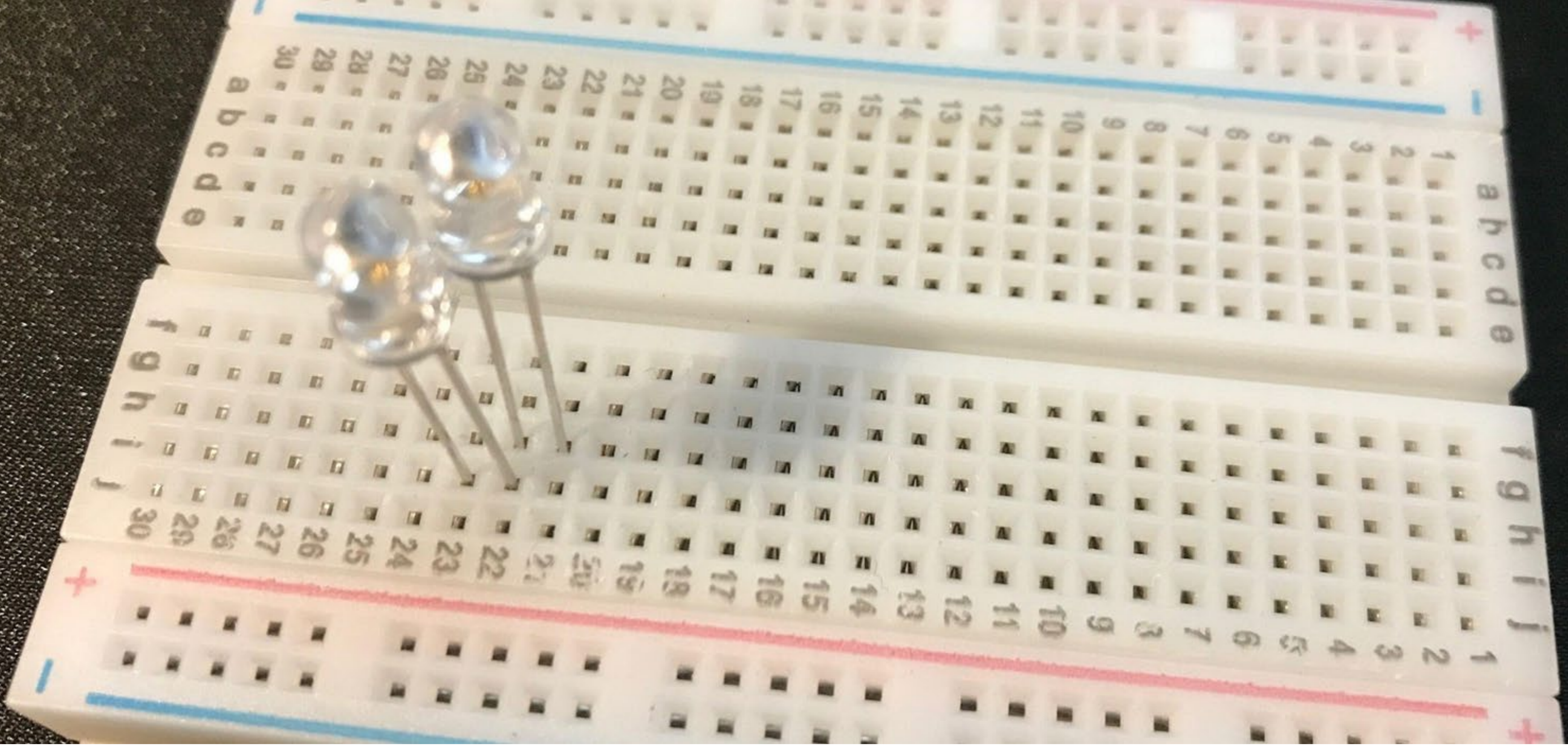




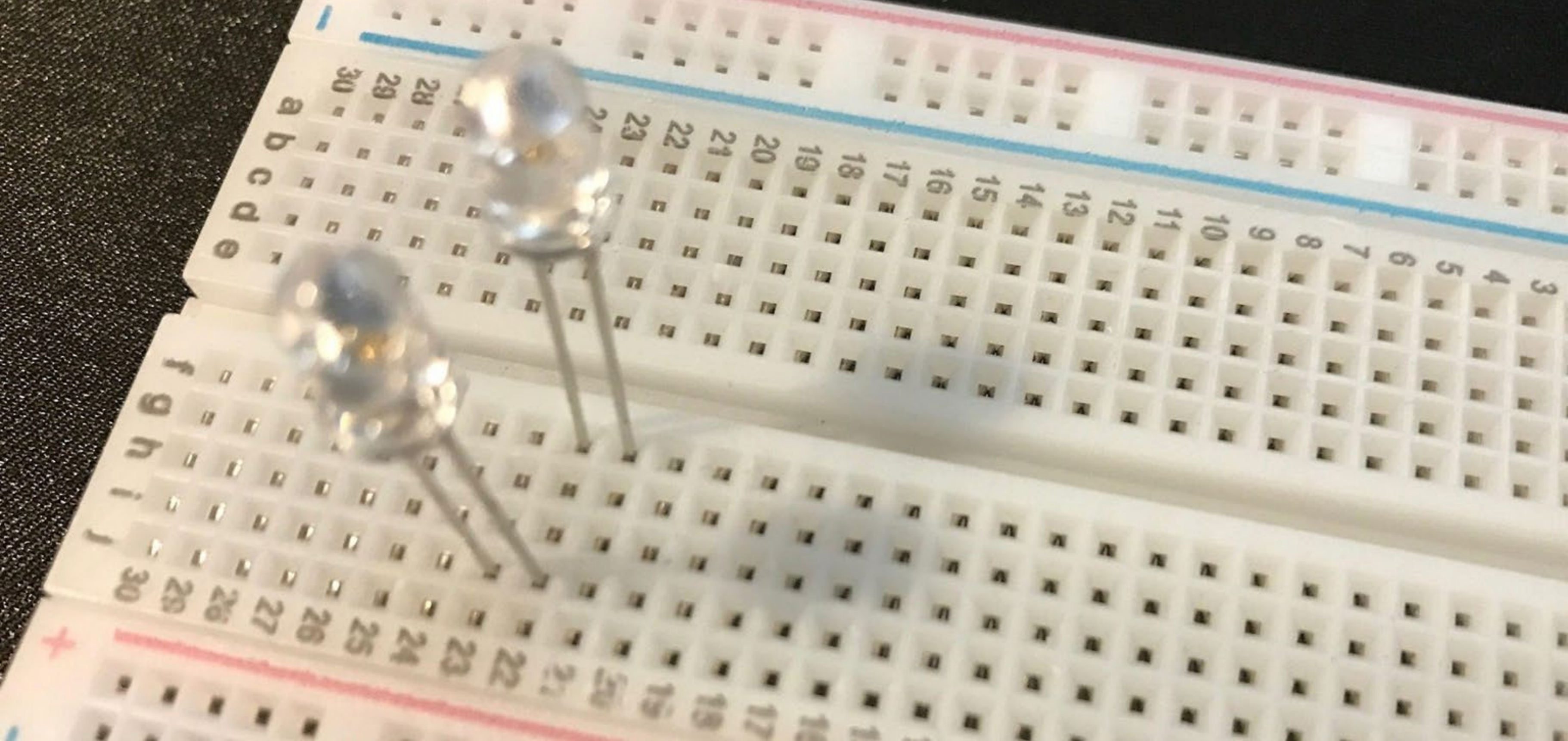
are the LEDs connected with each other?



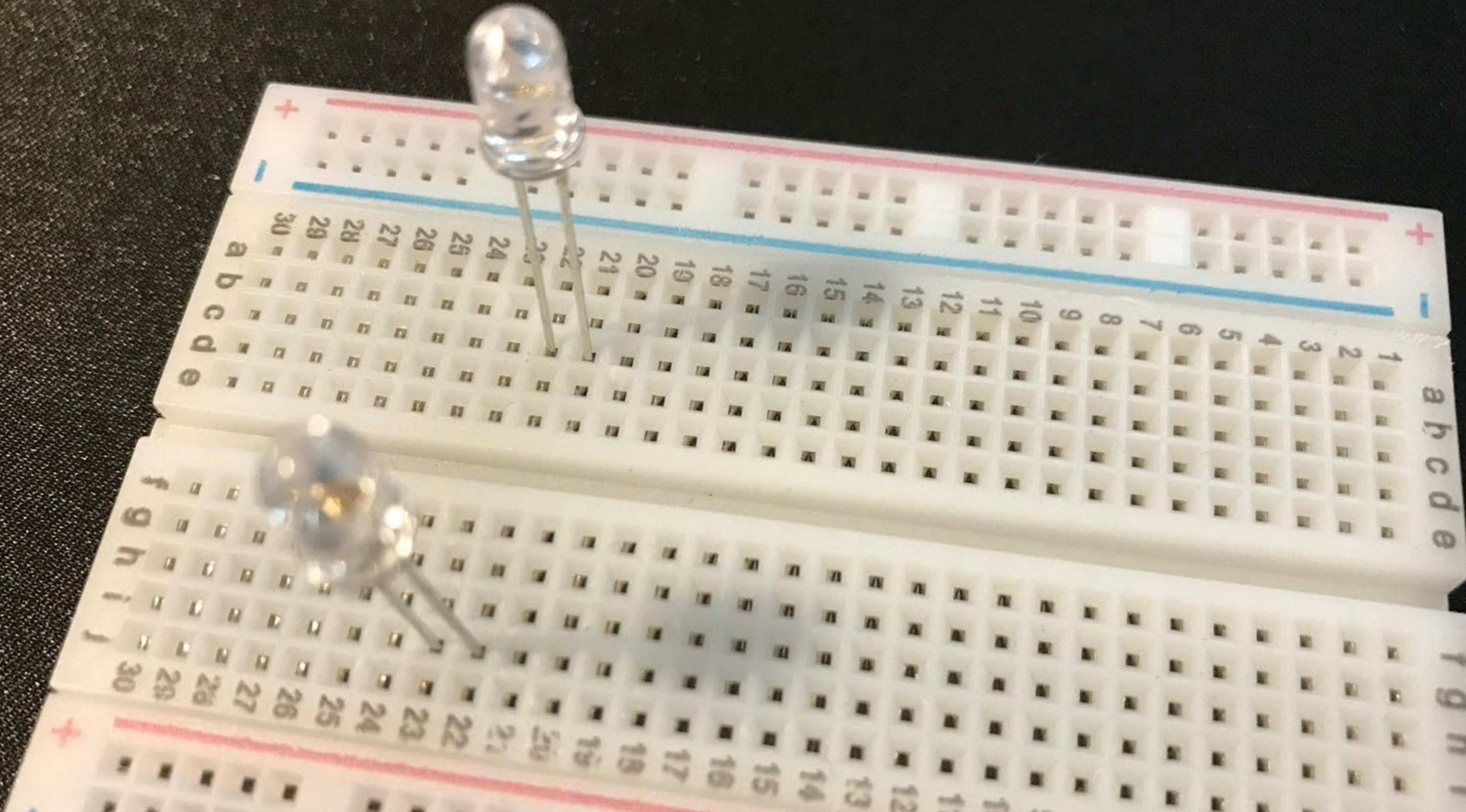
Now?



Now?



Now?



-  PWM
-  PIN NUMBER
-  NAME
-  GROUND
-  POWER
-  CONTROL
-  I/O
-  ADC
-  COMM. INTERFACE
-  DAC
-  I2C
-  HS
-  TOUCH

3.3V



GND (ground)

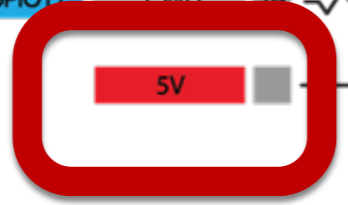


GND (ground)

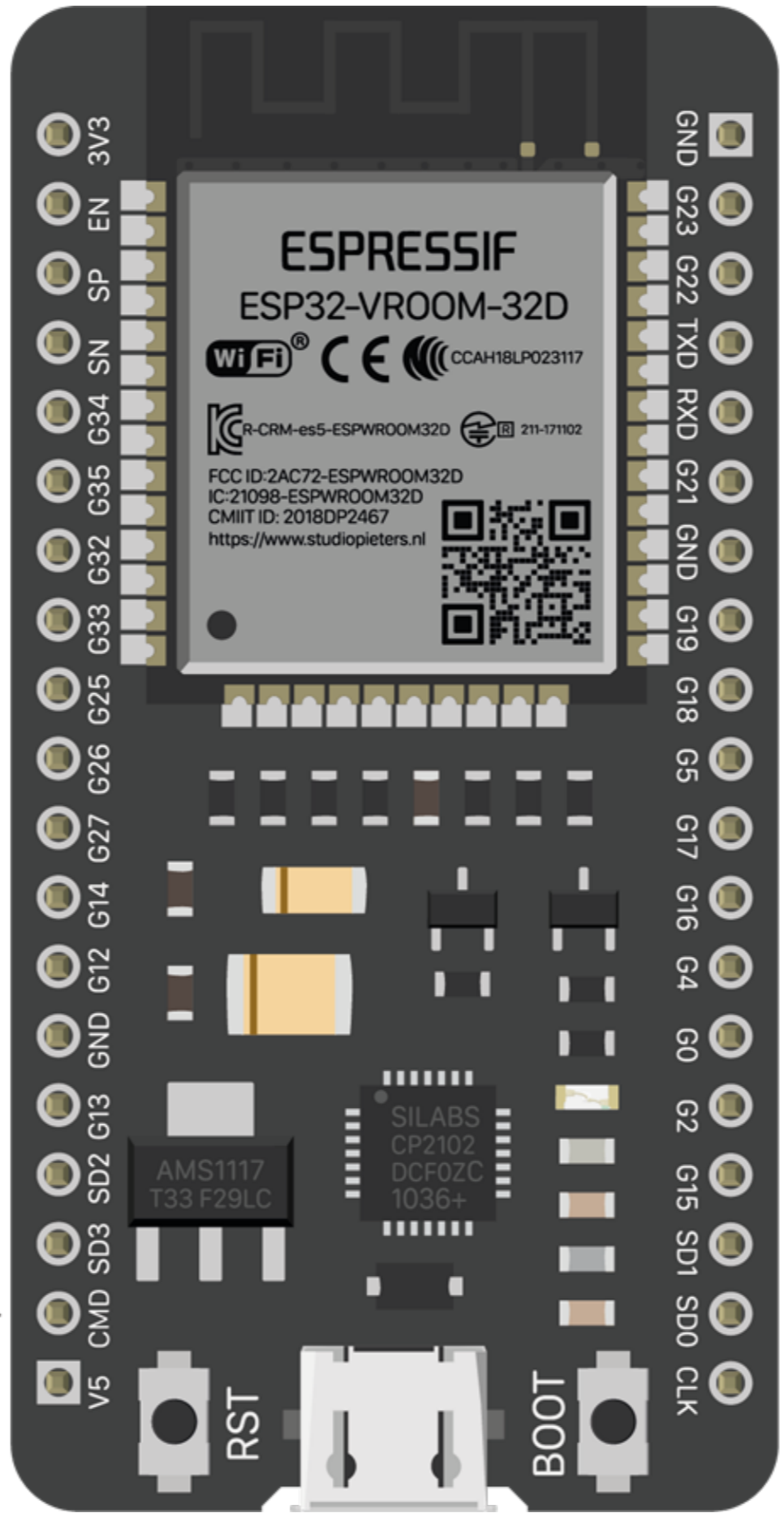
GND (ground)



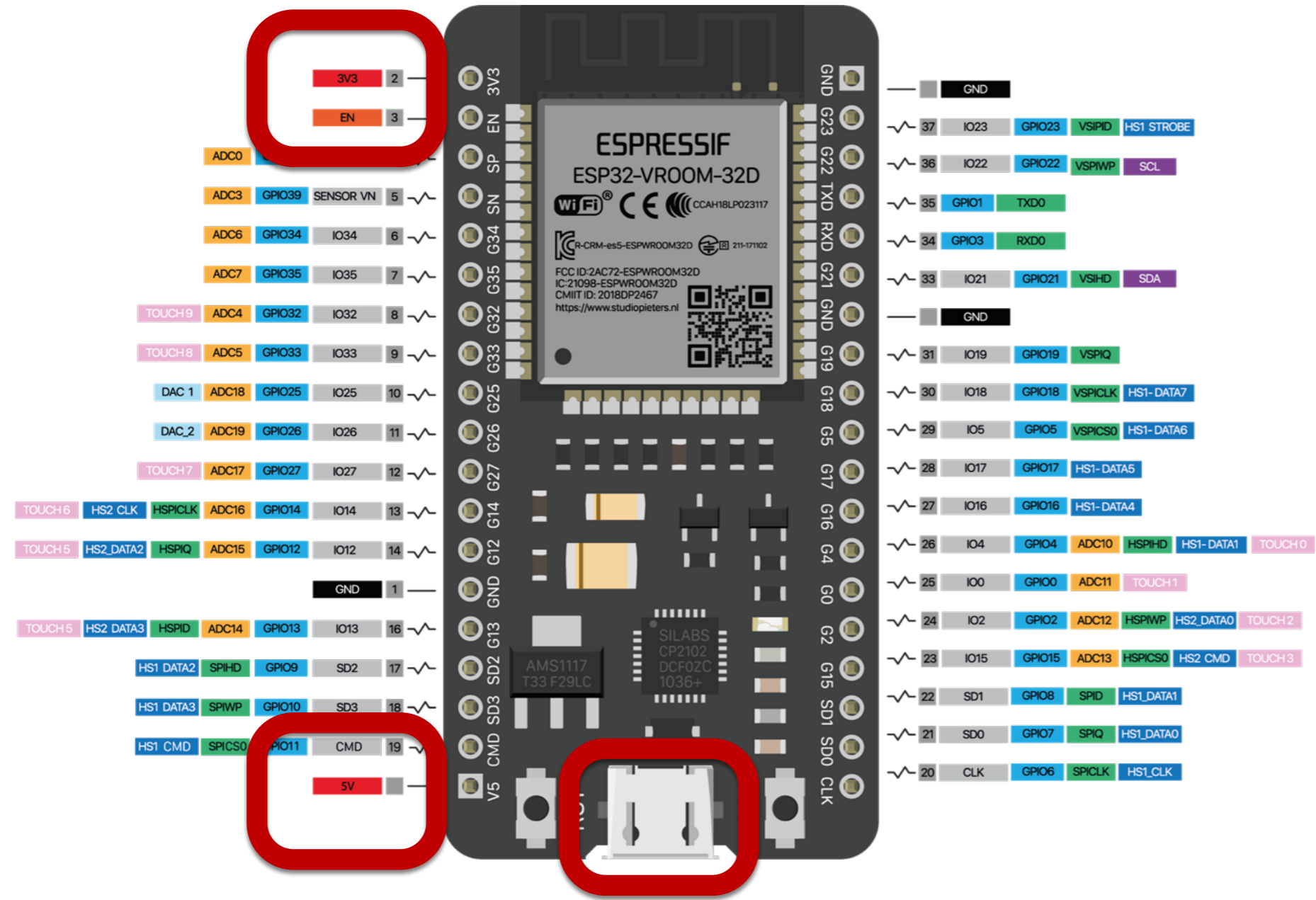
5V



EN	3V3	2				
EN		3				
ADC0	GPIO36	SENSOR VP	4			
ADC3	GPIO39	SENSOR VN	5			
ADC6	GPIO34	IO34	6			
ADC7	GPIO35	IO35	7			
TOUCH9	ADC4	GPIO32	IO32	8		
TOUCH8	ADC5	GPIO33	IO33	9		
DAC 1	ADC18	GPIO25	IO25	10		
DAC_2	ADC19	GPIO26	IO26	11		
TOUCH7	ADC17	GPIO27	IO27	12		
TOUCH6	HS2 CLK	HSPICK	ADC16	GPIO14	IO14	13
TOUCH5	HS2_DATA2	HSPIQ	ADC15	GPIO15	IO15	14
TOUCH5	HS2_DATA3	HSPID	ADC14	GPIO13	IO13	16
HS1 DATA2	SPIHD	GPIO9	SD2	17		
HS1 DATA3	SPIWP	GPIO10	SD3	18		
HS1 CMD	SPICS0	GPIO11	CMD	19		



IO23	GPIO23	VSIPID	HS1 STROBE		
IO22	GPIO22	VSPWP	SCL		
GPIO1	TXD0				
GPIO3	RXD0				
GPIO21	VSIHD	SDA			
IO19	GPIO19	VSPIQ			
IO18	GPIO18	VSPICK	HS1-DATA7		
IO5	GPIO5	VSPICS0	HS1-DATA6		
IO17	GPIO17	HS1-DATA5			
IO16	GPIO16	HS1-DATA4			
IO4	GPIO4	ADC10	HSPHD	HS1-DATA1	TOUCH0
IO0	GPIO0	ADC11	TOUCH1		
IO2	GPIO2	ADC12	HSPWP	HS2_DATA0	TOUCH2
IO15	GPIO15	ADC13	HSPICS0	HS2_CMD	TOUCH3
SD1	GPIO8	SPID	HS1-DATA1		
SD0	GPIO7	SPIQ	HS1-DATA0		
CLK	GPIO6	SPICK	HS1-CLK		



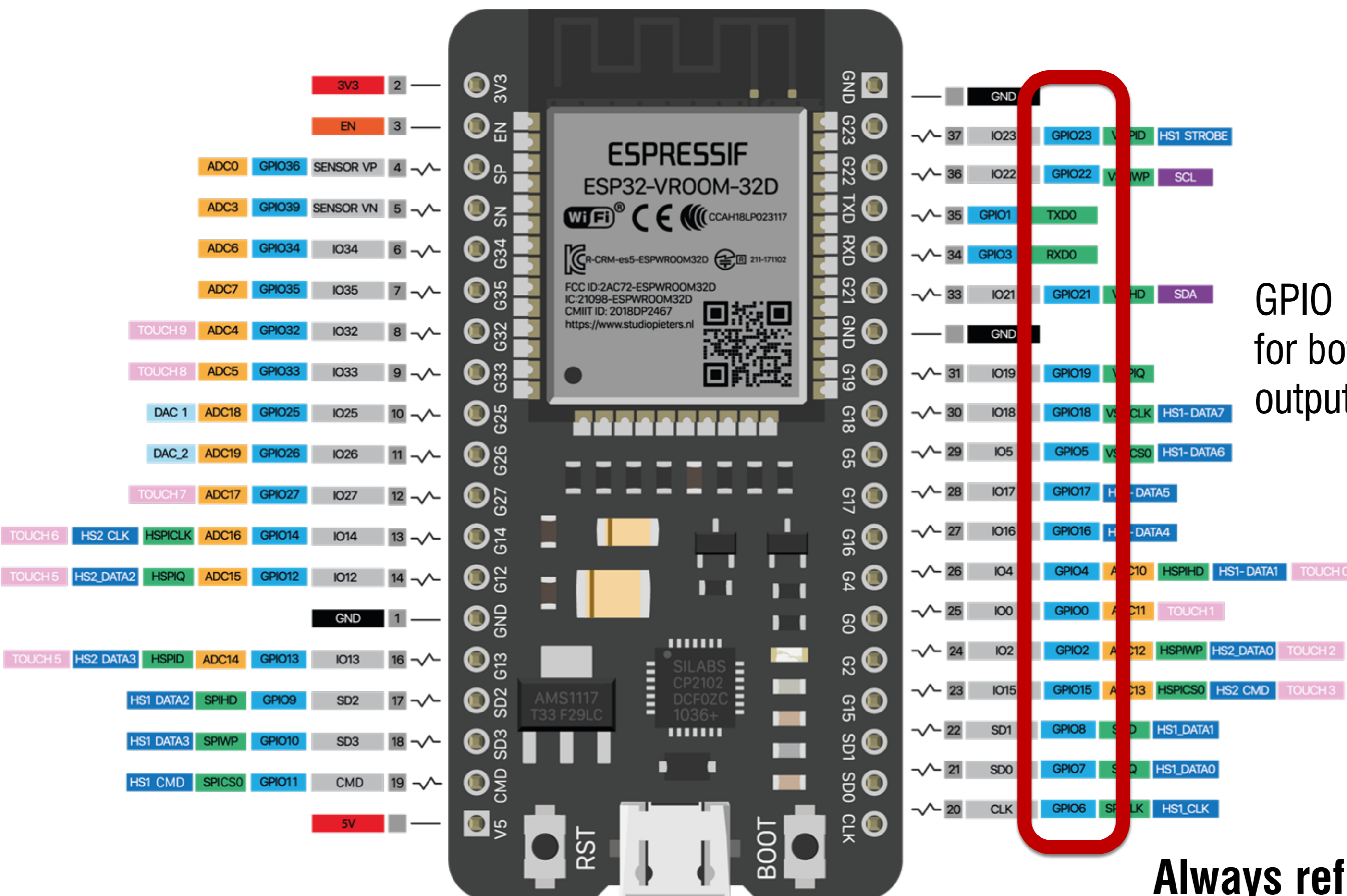
3 options to power up ESP32.

1. Directly via micro-USB port.

2. Unregulated power to GND and 5V pins (Between 5 to 12 v)

3. Regulated power to GND and 3.3V pins (ONLY 3.3v!)

Always only power the microcontroller with one option



GPIO (General Purpose IO) for both digital input and output

Always refer to the pin layout

Digital Output – Blink an LED

Digital Output

Set the logic value of a pin

– **LOW** (0V) or **HIGH** (3.3V)

Arduino functions

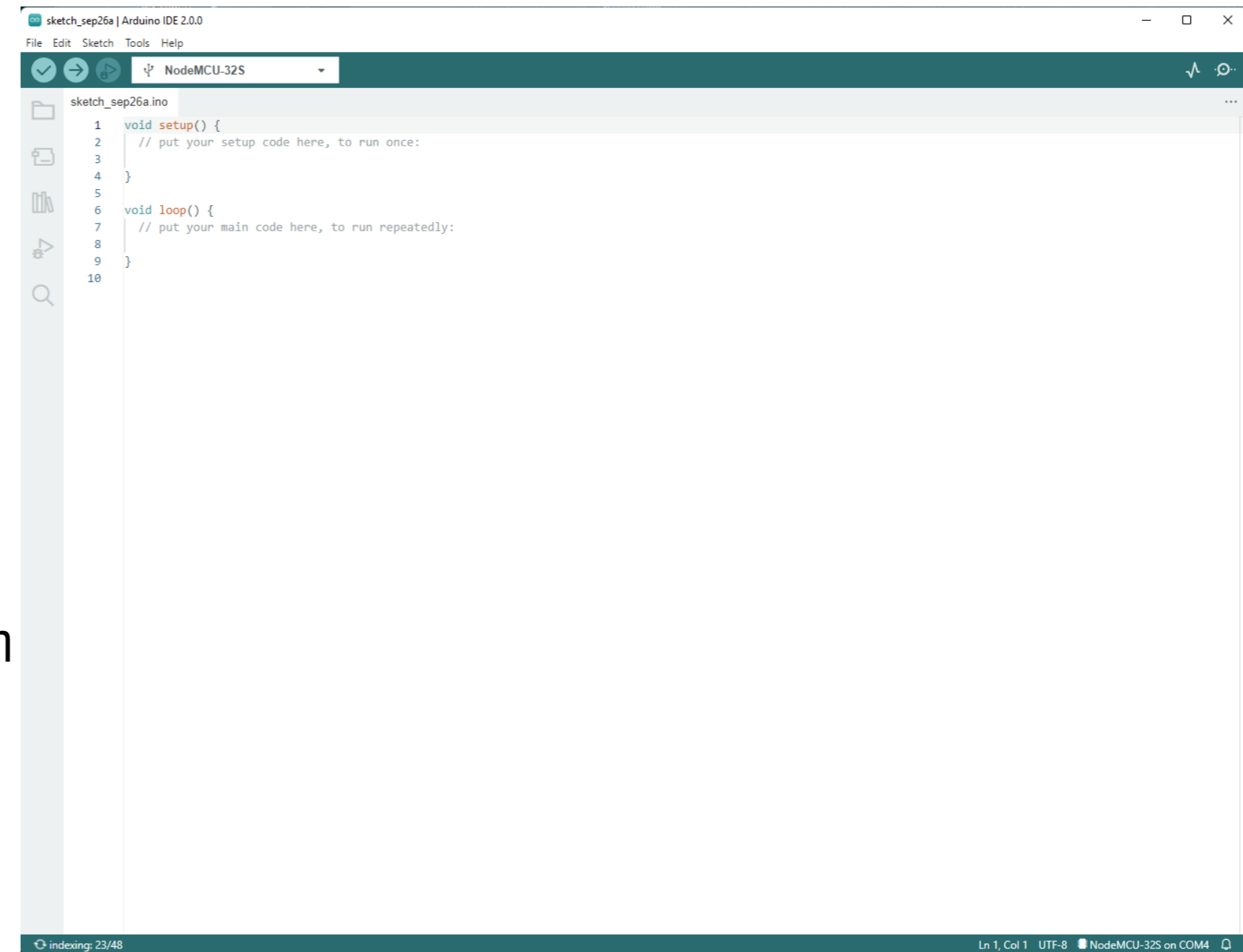
– **pinMode(pin, OUTPUT)** to set the pin direction

*Often in the **setup()** function*

– **digitalWrite(pin, value)** to write the current value of a pin

Limitations

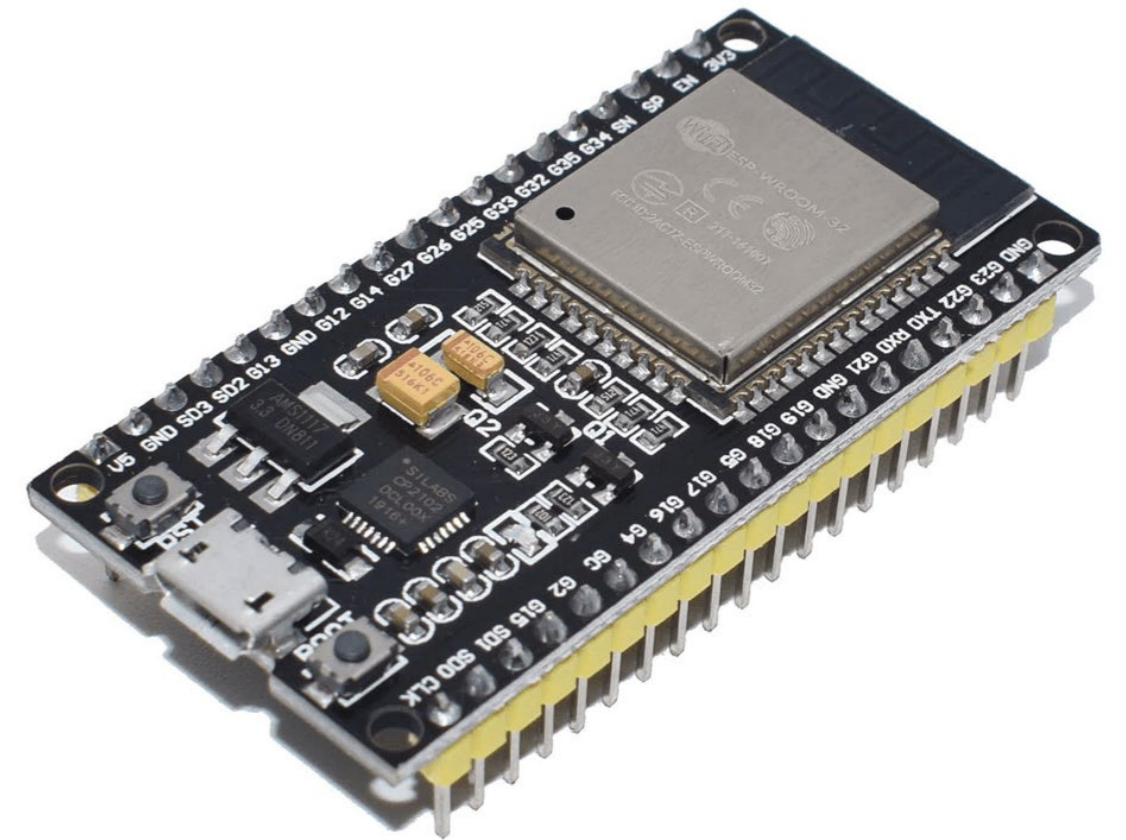
– Only 0 or 3.3 V with limited current;



```
sketch_sep26a.ino
1 void setup() {
2   // put your setup code here, to run once:
3
4 }
5
6 void loop() {
7   // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
8
9 }
10
```

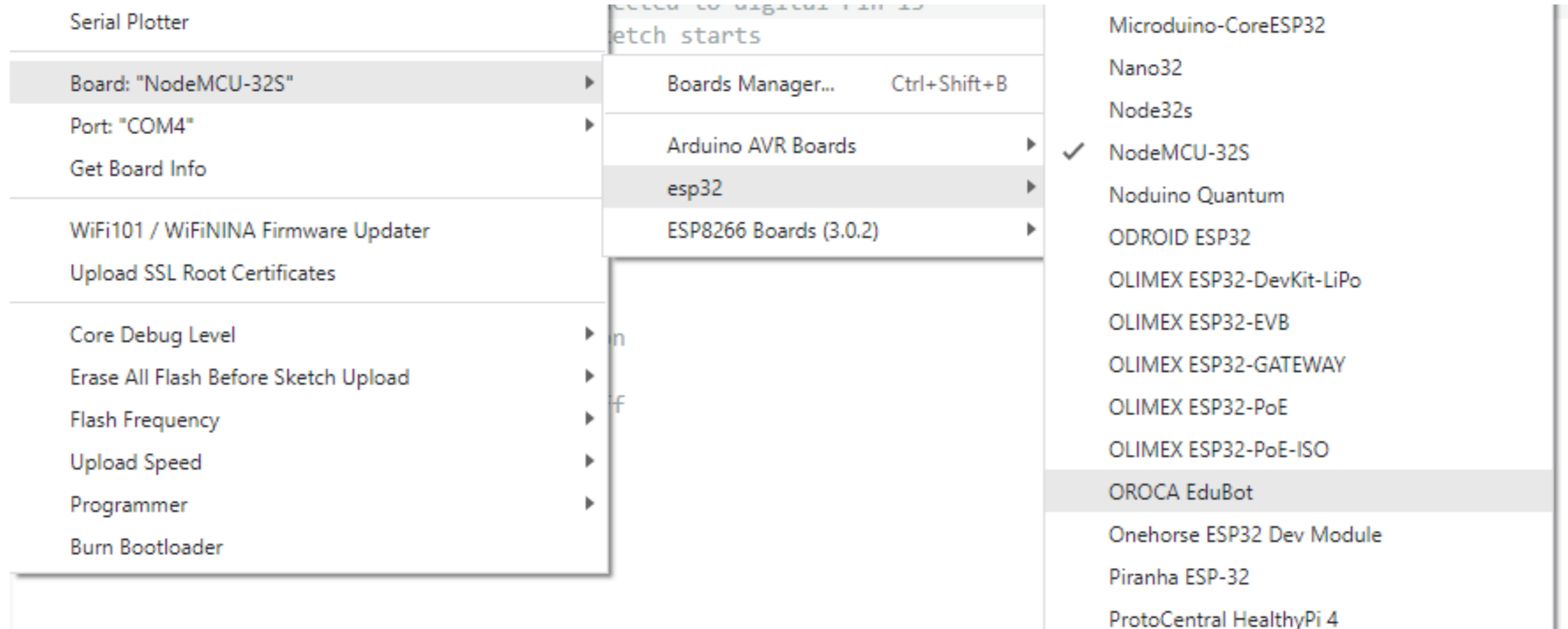

Blink the built-in LED

```
// constants definition
const int ledPin = 2; // Default LED is connected to GPIO 2
// The setup() method runs once, when the sketch starts
void setup() {
  // initialize the digital pin as an output:
  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);
}
// the loop() method runs over and over again,
// as long as the Arduino has power
void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); // set the LED on
  delay(5000); // wait for 5 second
  digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW); // set the LED off
  delay(5000); // wait for 5 second
}
```



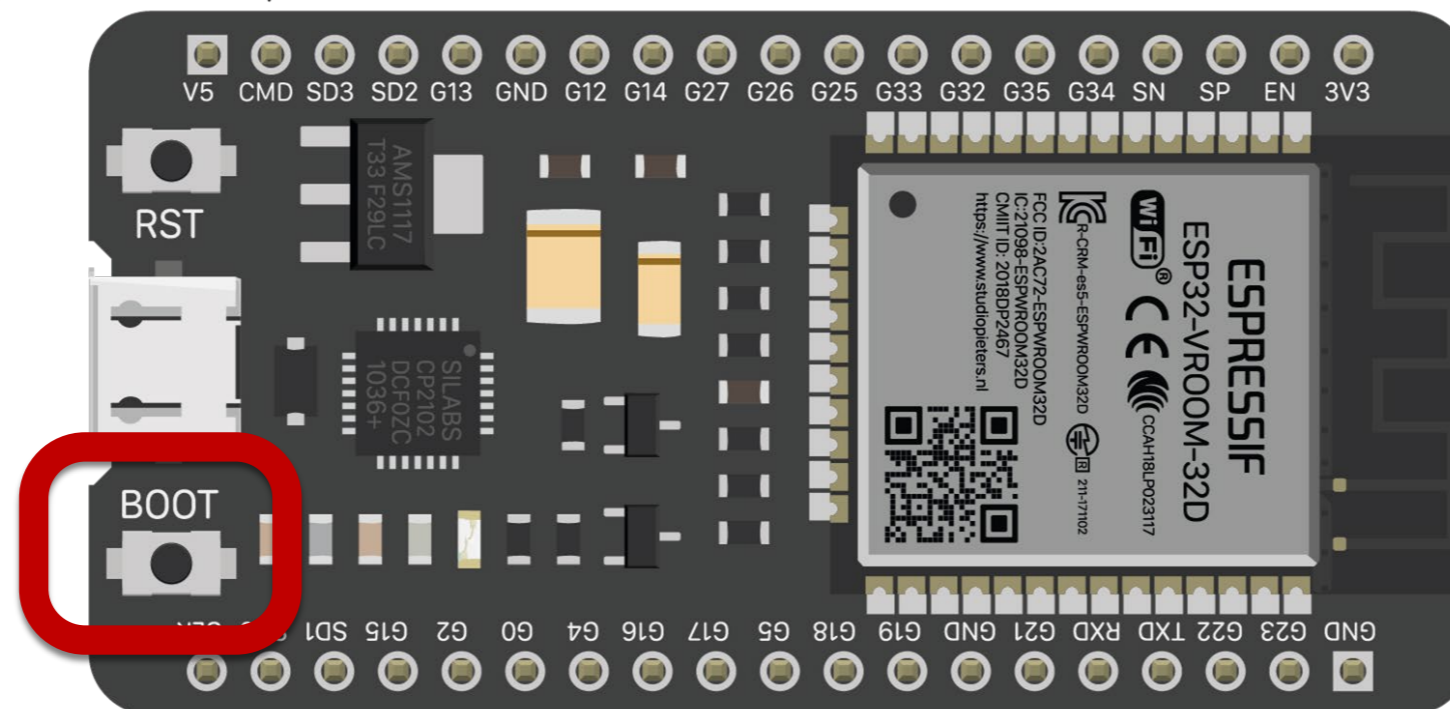
Select
Board: -> esp32 -> NodeMCU-32S

Hit Upload

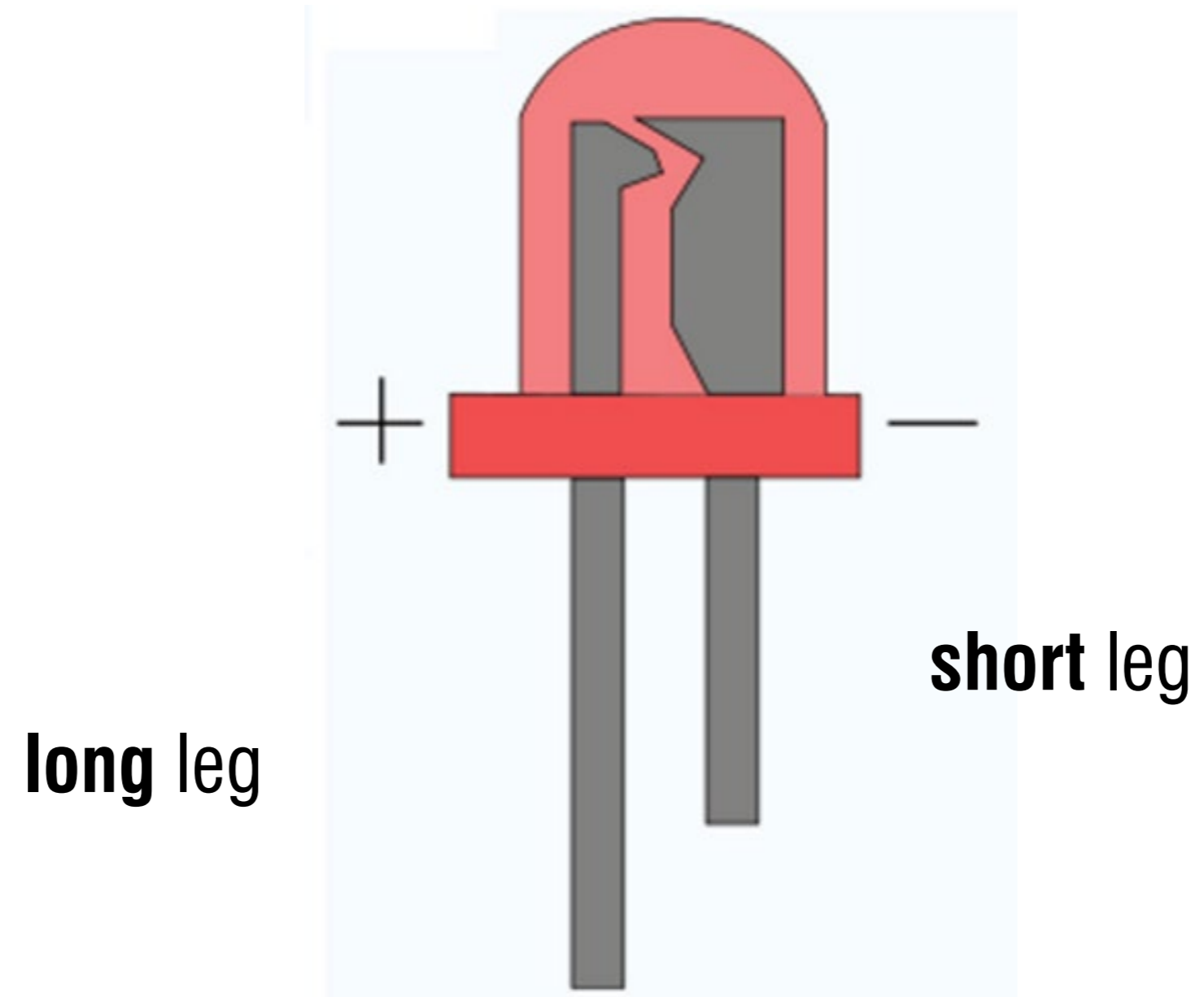


On the ESP32,

Press and hold the BOOT button
until you see the code starts
uploading

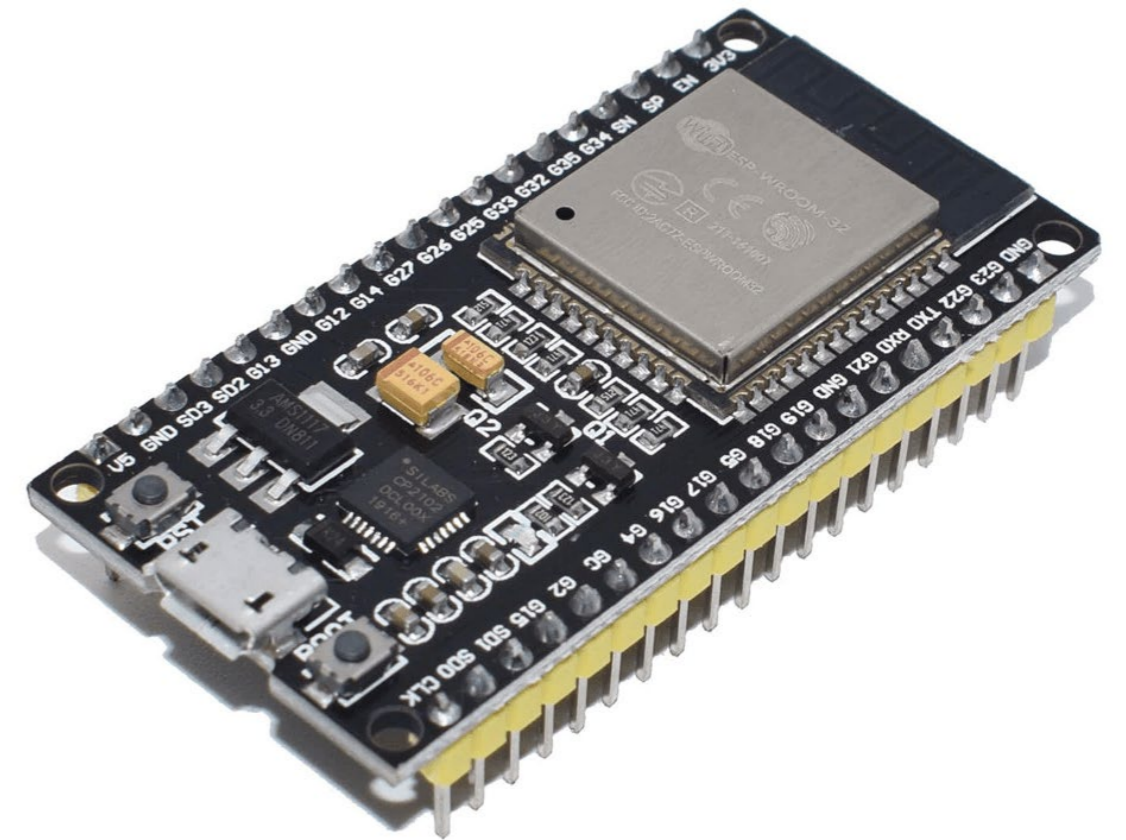


Practice: Light up the **RED** Led



Blink an external LED

```
// constants definition
const int ledPin = 23; // Default LED is connected to GPIO 23
// The setup() method runs once, when the sketch starts
void setup() {
  // initialize the digital pin as an output:
  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);
}
// the loop() method runs over and over again,
// as long as the Arduino has power
void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); // set the LED on
  delay(5000); // wait for 5 second
  digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW); // set the LED off
  delay(5000); // wait for 5 second
}
```



Serial Communication – talk to PC

Serial Communication

Setup

- **Serial.begin(<baud_speed>)//9600**

Receiving information

- Test if data is available
Serial.available()
- Read one byte
Serial.read()

Sending information

- Raw data transfer
Serial.write(val) or Serial.write(buf, len)

Other commands -> <https://www.arduino.cc/reference/en>

- Formatted output

Serial.print(x, {BIN, OCT, DEC, HEX})

- Read formatted data

Serial.parseFloat()

Serial.parseInt()

Echo program

// setup performs initializations

void setup()

{

// initialize the serial port setting its speed to 9600 Baud:

Serial.begin(9600);

}

// the loop() method runs over and over again,

// as long as the Arduino has power

void loop()

{

// Temporary buffer

byte incoming_byte;

// check if the something is pending

if (Serial.available() > 0)

{

// read the pending byte;

incoming_byte = Serial.read();

// Sending it back;

Serial.write(incoming_byte);

}

}

Assignment

Morse code

– Input:

3451 from the Serial Terminal

Monitor

– Output:

Blink the LED accordingly

International Morse code

1	•	—	—	—	—
2	•	•	—	—	—
3	•	•	•	—	—
4	•	•	•	•	—
5	•	•	•	•	•
6	—	•	•	•	•
7	—	—	•	•	•
8	—	—	—	•	•
9	—	—	—	—	•
0	—	—	—	—	—

For this assignment:

A **dot** is **100ms** long

A **dash** is equal to **3 dots**

A space between **parts** of the same letter is equal to **one dot**

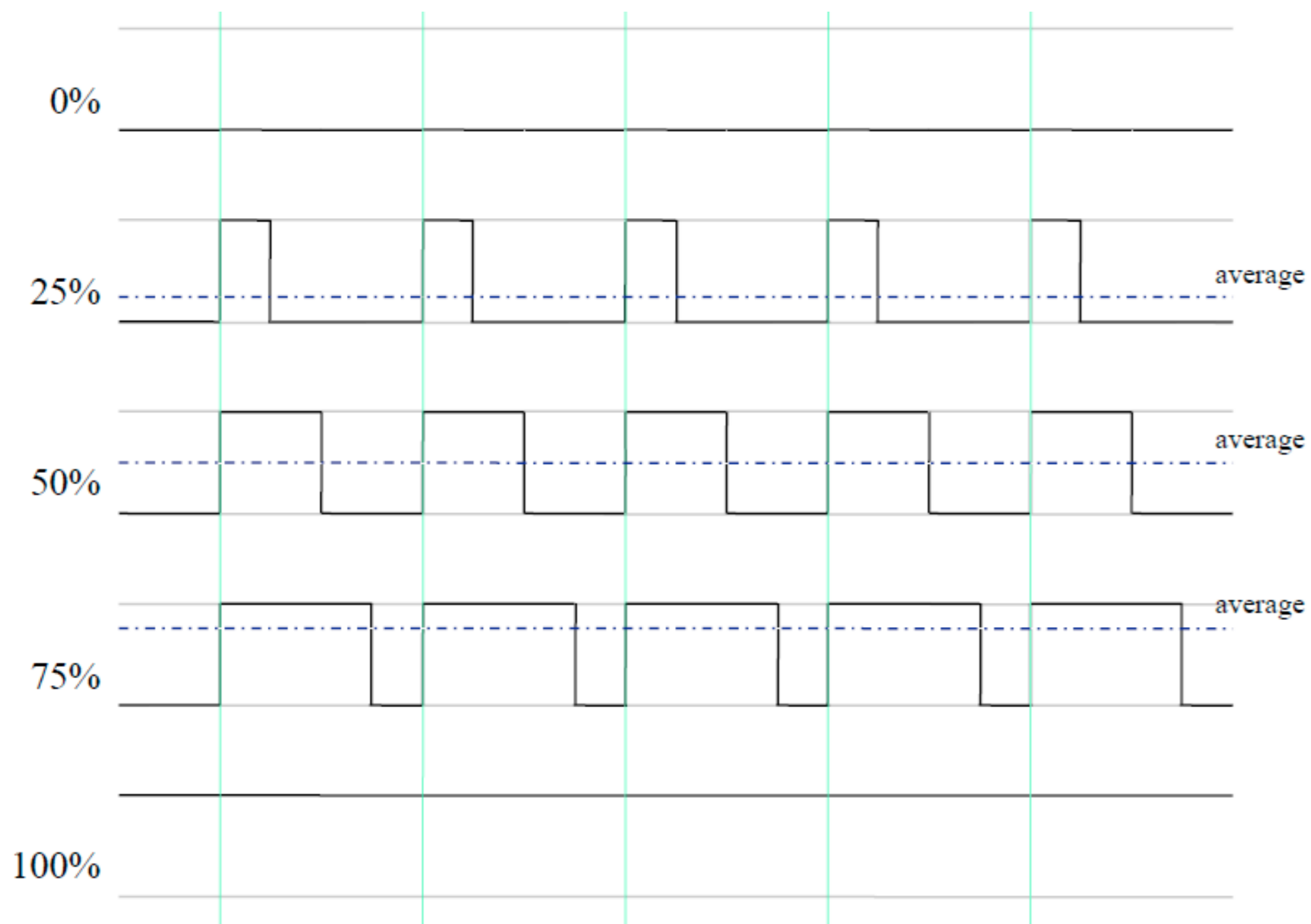
The space between two **letters** is equal to **three dots**

Submission:

Unlisted youtube video link for the blinking LED

Upload the Arduino code

Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)



analogWrite() is on a scale of 0 - 255

Now modify your program to

**blink the LED with 100% light intensity
when type '1' from the PC**

turn it off when type '0'

**light up with 50% light intensity when
type '2'**