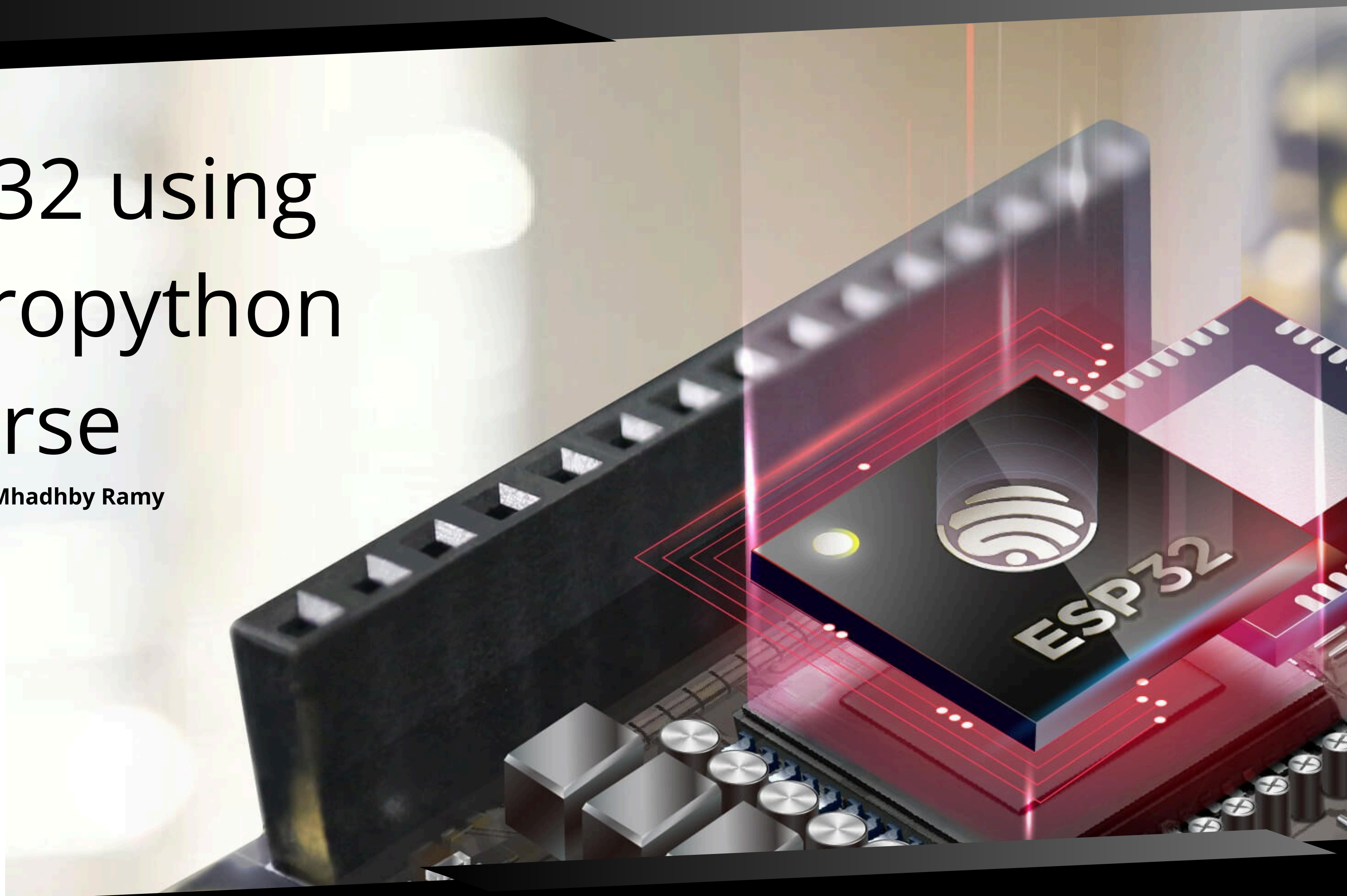
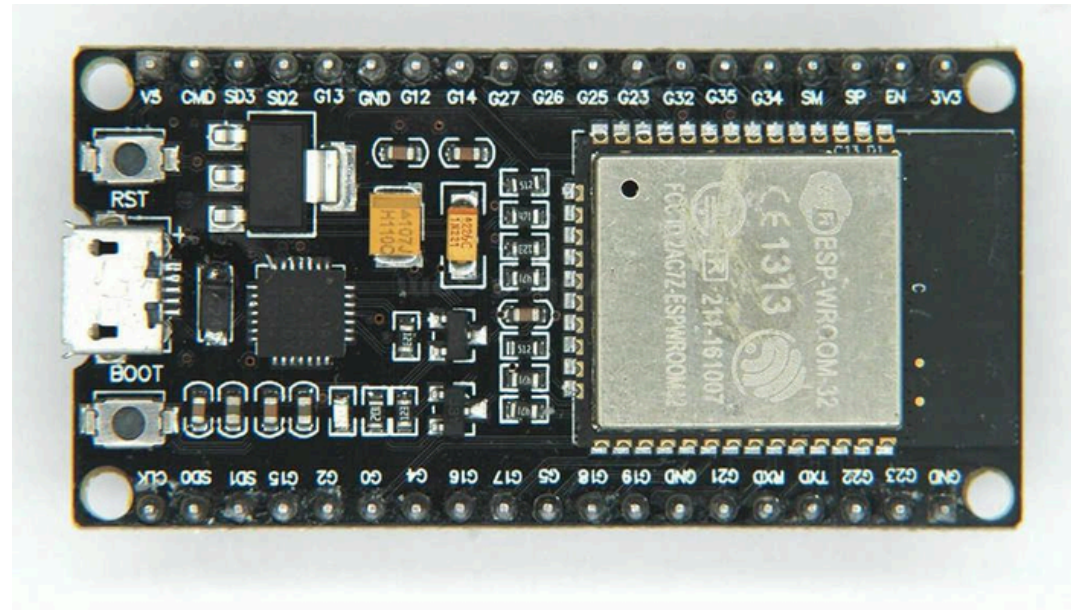


ESP32 using Micropython Course

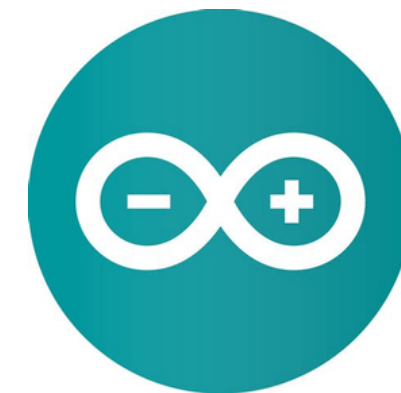
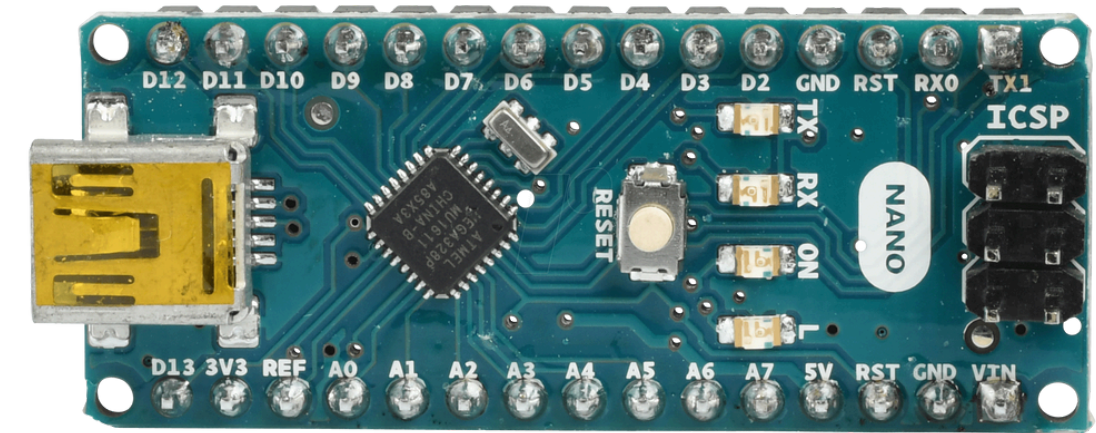
Instructor : Mhadhby Ramy



ESP32



ARDUINO



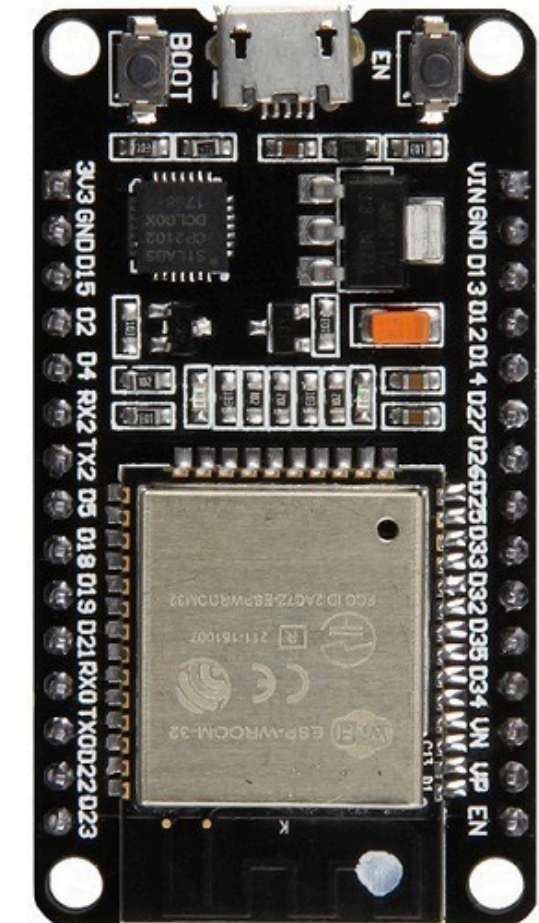
VS

WHY ESP32 ?

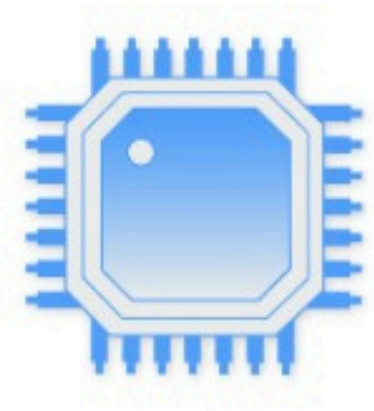


Robust Design

ESP32 is capable of functioning reliably in industrial environments, with an operating temperature ranging from -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$. Powered by advanced calibration circuitries, ESP32 can dynamically remove external circuit imperfections and adapt to changes in external conditions.

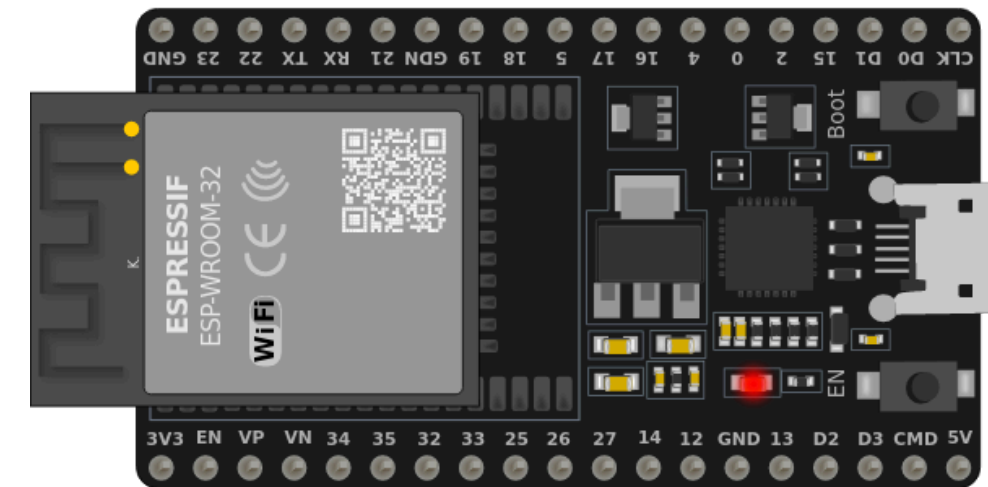


WHY ESP32 ?



High Level of Integration

ESP32 is highly-integrated with in-built antenna switches, RF balun, power amplifier, low-noise receive amplifier, filters, and power management modules. ESP32 adds priceless functionality and versatility to your applications with minimal Printed Circuit Board (PCB) requirements.

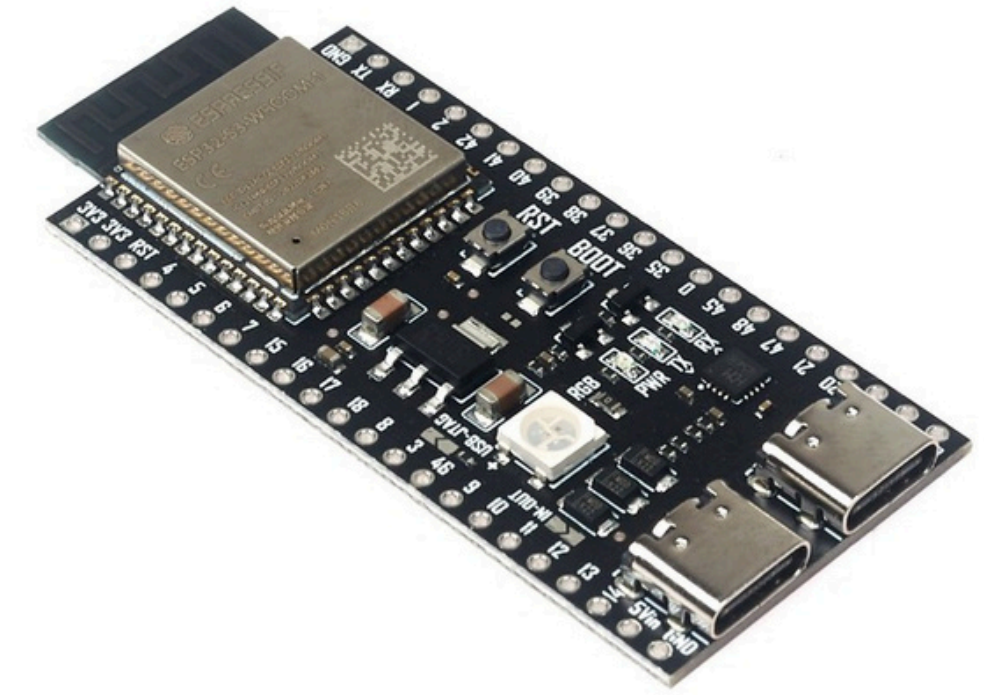




WHY ESP32

Ultra-Low Power Consumption

Engineered for mobile devices, wearable electronics and IoT applications, ESP32 achieves ultra-low power consumption with a combination of several types of proprietary software. ESP32 also includes state-of-the-art features, such as fine-grained clock gating, various power modes and dynamic power scaling.



WHY ESP32 ?

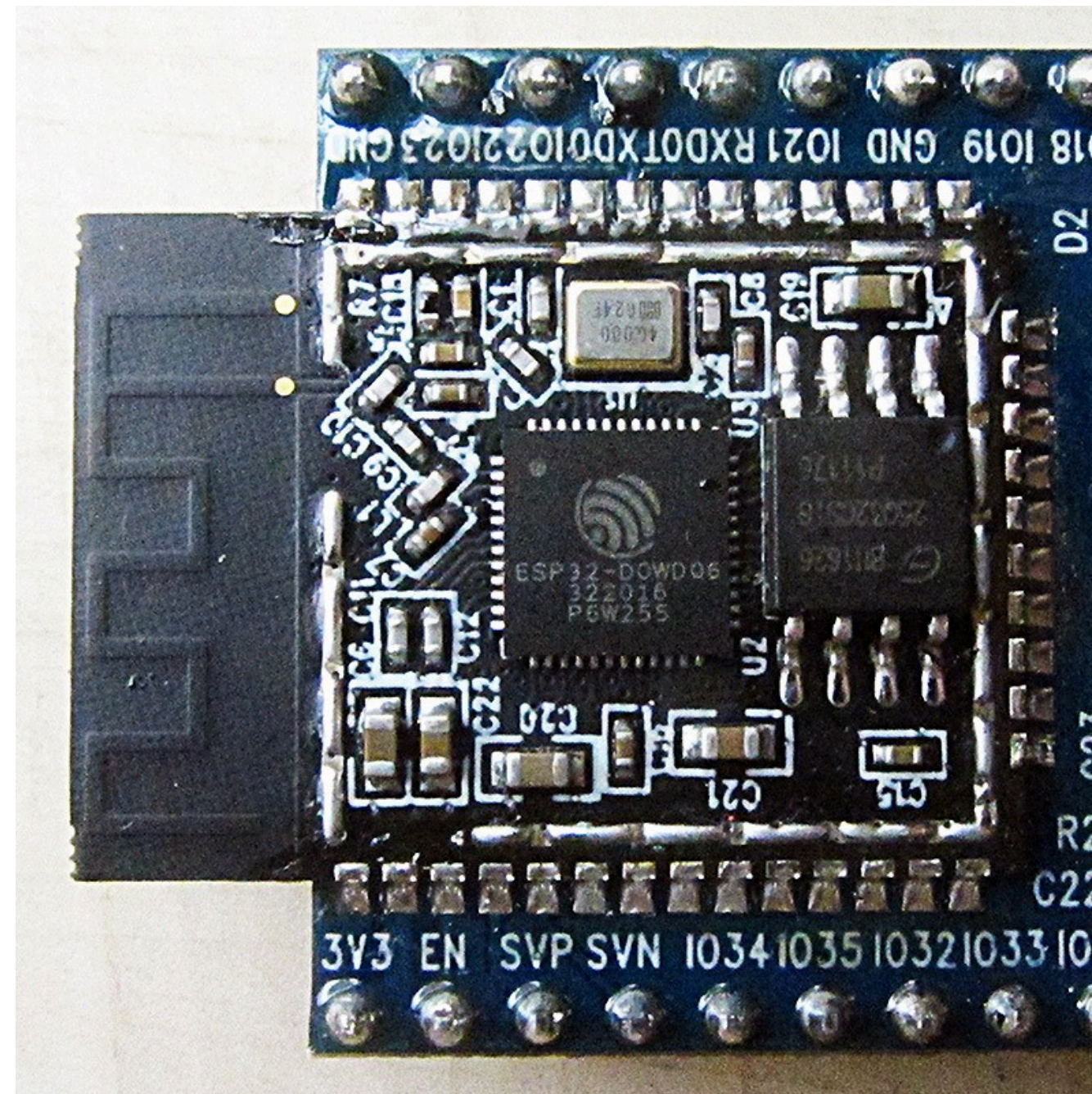


Hybrid Wi-Fi & Bluetooth Chip

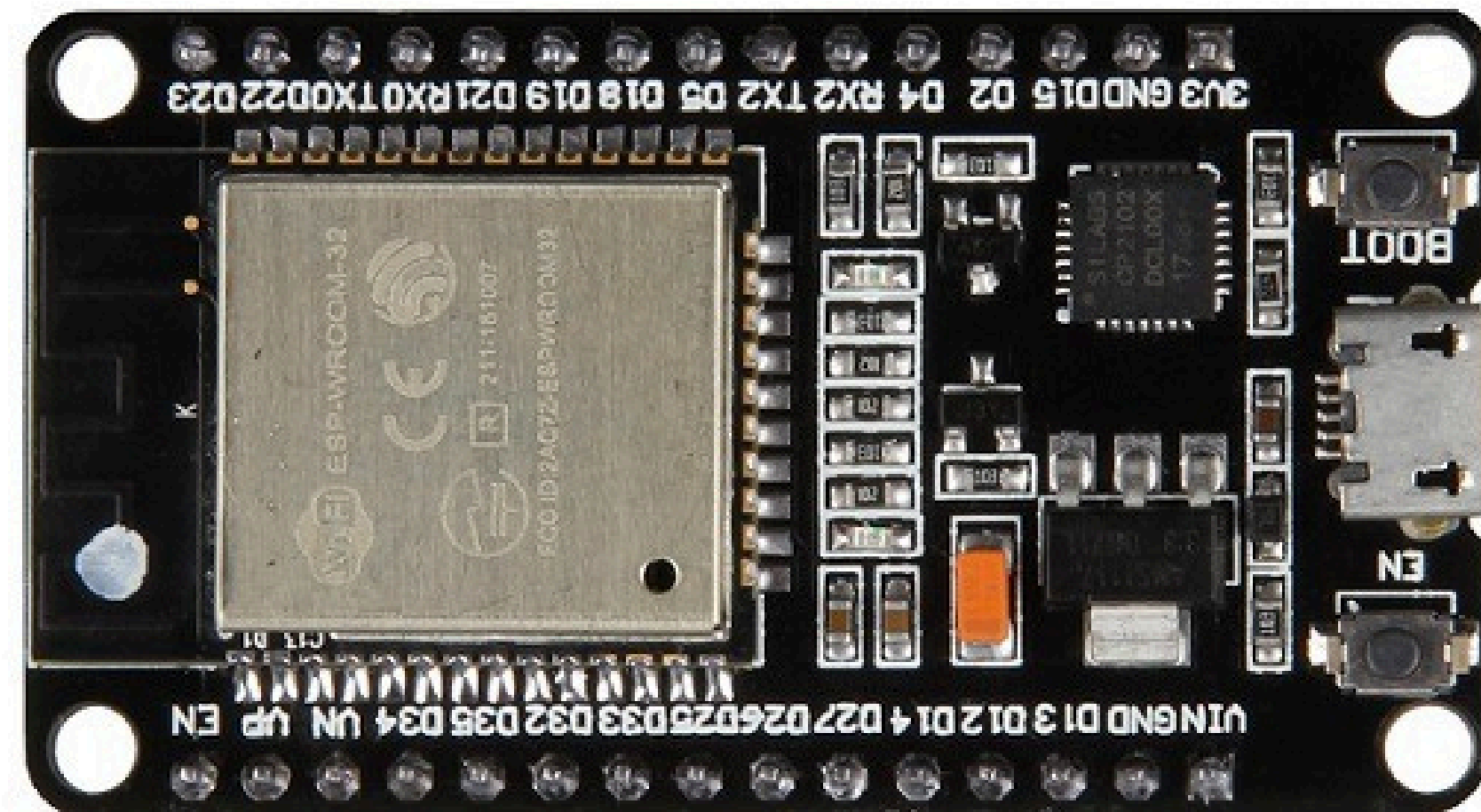


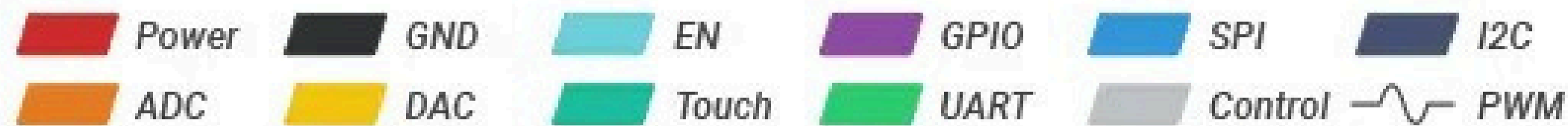
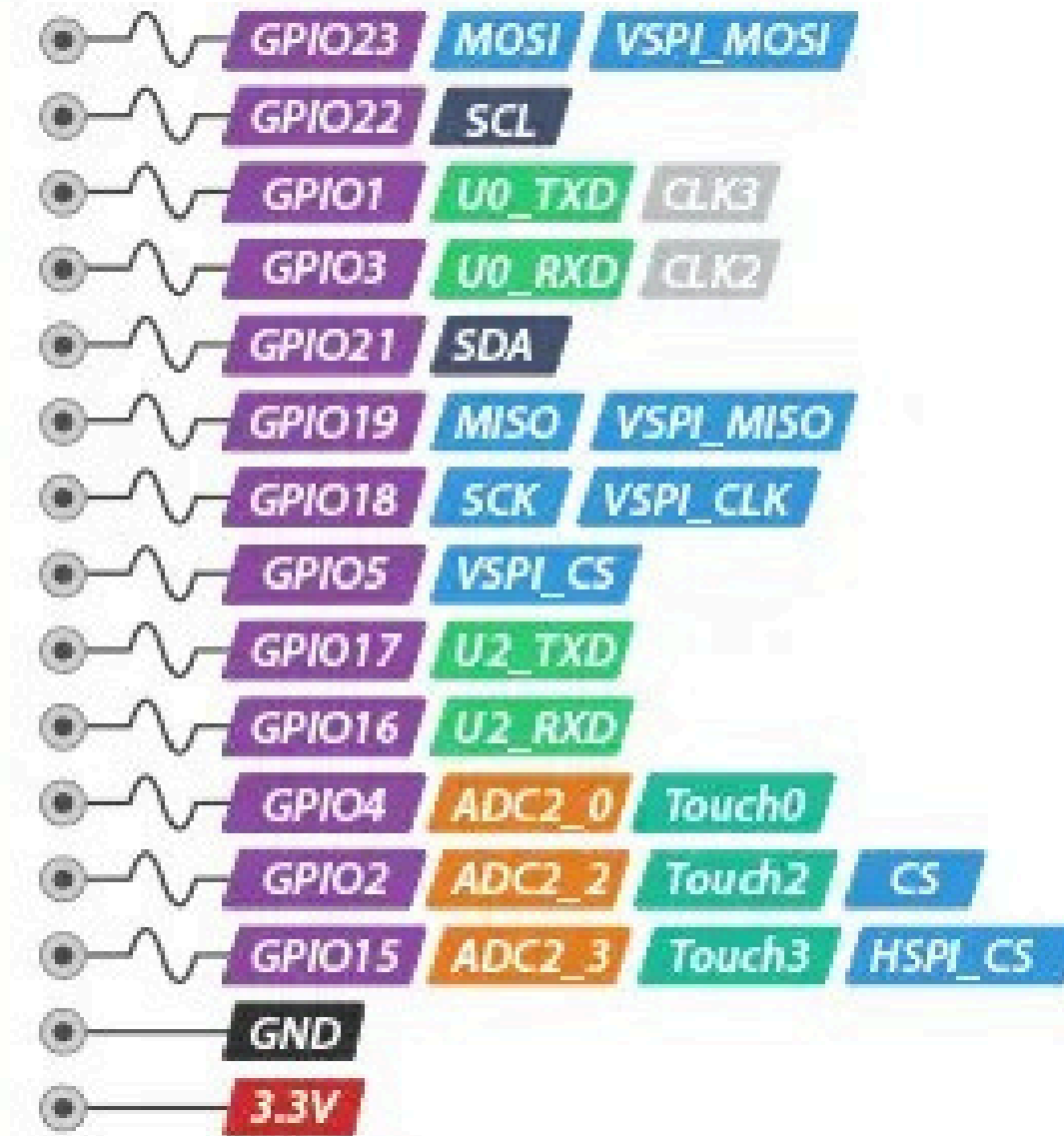
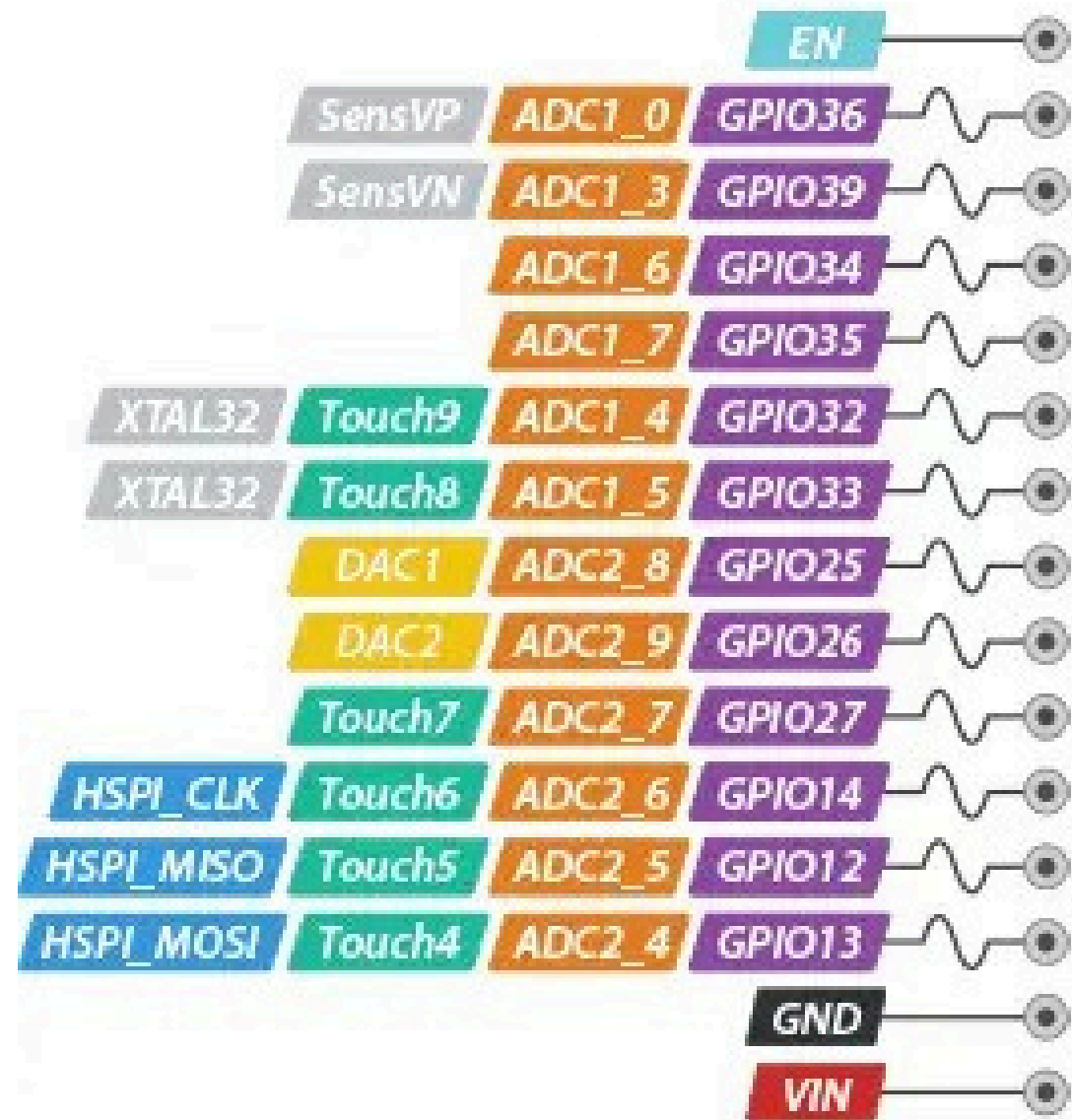
ESP32 can perform as a complete standalone system or as a slave device to a host MCU, reducing communication stack overhead on the main application processor. ESP32 can interface with other systems to provide Wi-Fi and Bluetooth functionality through its SPI / SDIO or I2C / UART interfaces.

ESP32 MICROCONTROLLER

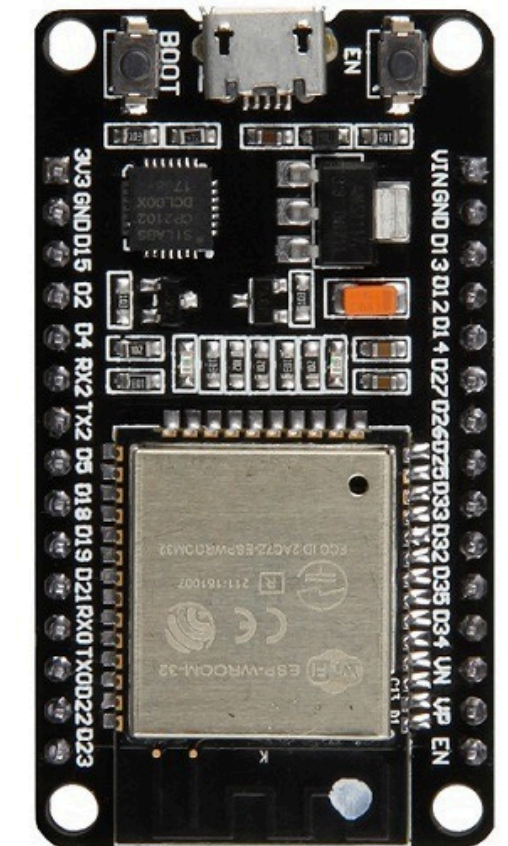


ESP32 WROOM 32 WIFI/BLUETOOTH

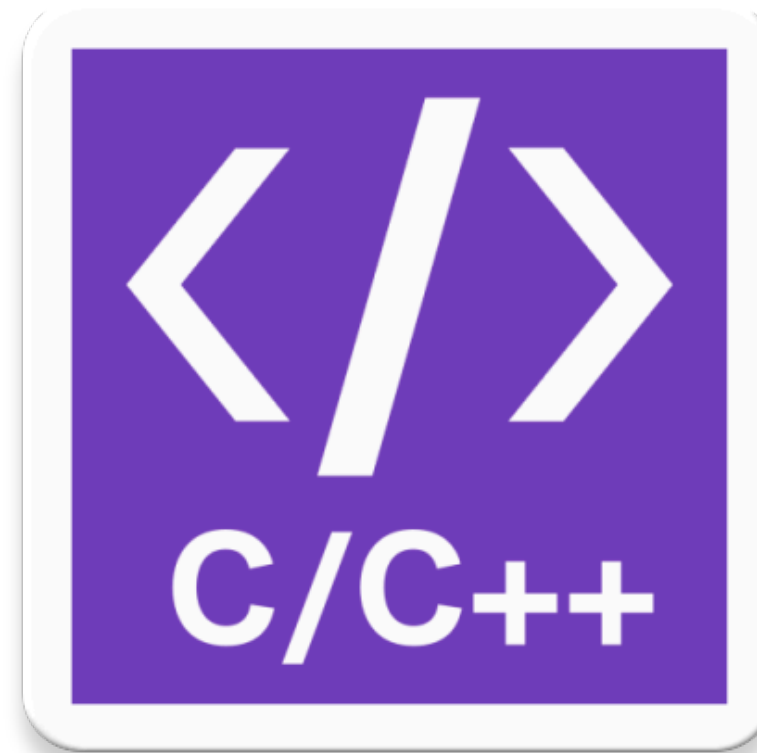
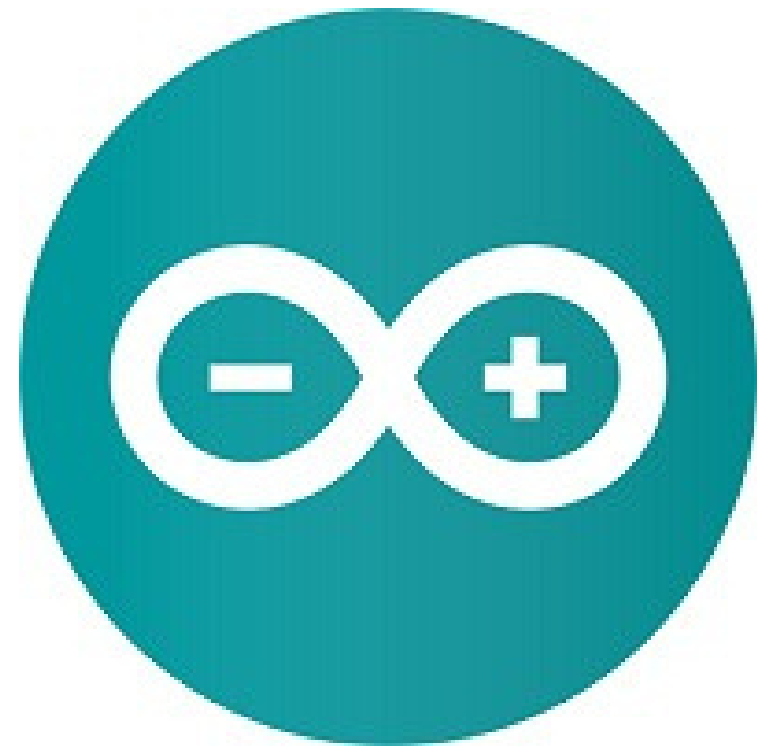




Number of cores	2 (dual core)
Wi-Fi	2.4 GHz up to 150 Mbits/s
Bluetooth	BLE (Bluetooth Low Energy) and legacy Bluetooth
Architecture	32 bits
Clock frequency	Up to 240 MHz
RAM	512 KB
Pins	30, 36, or 38 (depending on the model)
Peripherals	Capacitive touch, ADC (analog to digital converter), DAC (digital to analog converter), I2C (Inter-Integrated Circuit), UART (universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter), CAN 2.0 (Controller Area Network), SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface), I2S (Integrated Inter-IC Sound), RMII (Reduced Media-Independent Interface), PWM (pulse width modulation), and more.
Built-in buttons	RESET and BOOT buttons
Built-in LEDs	built-in blue LED connected to GPIO2; built-in red LED that shows the board is being powered
USB to UART	CP2102

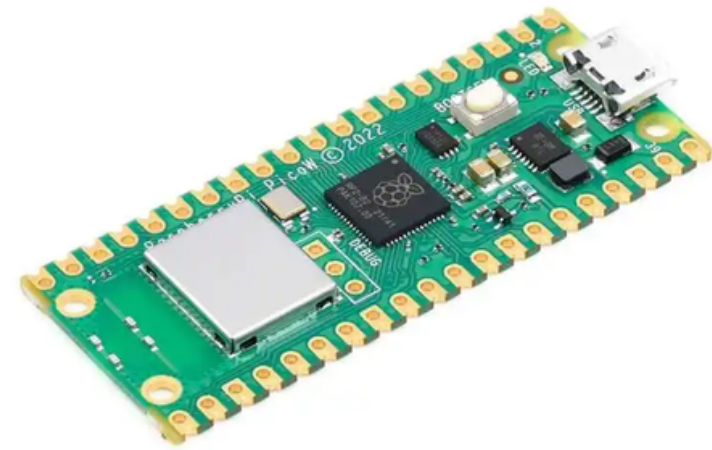


PROGRAMMING LAUNGUAGES



MicroPython

MICROPYTHON BOARDS



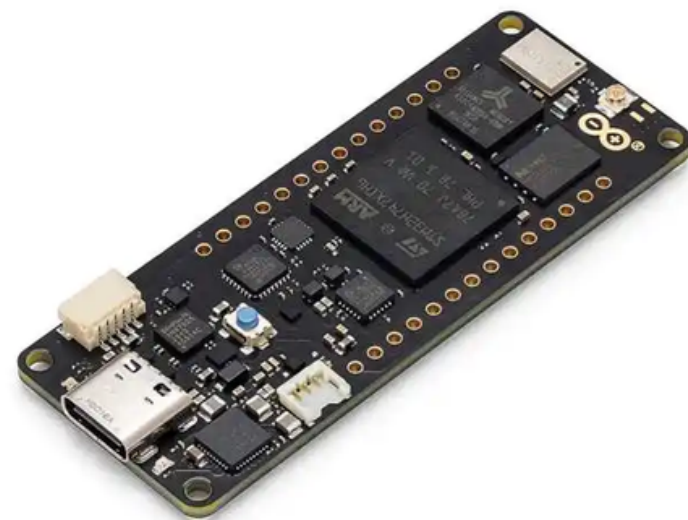
RPI PICO W



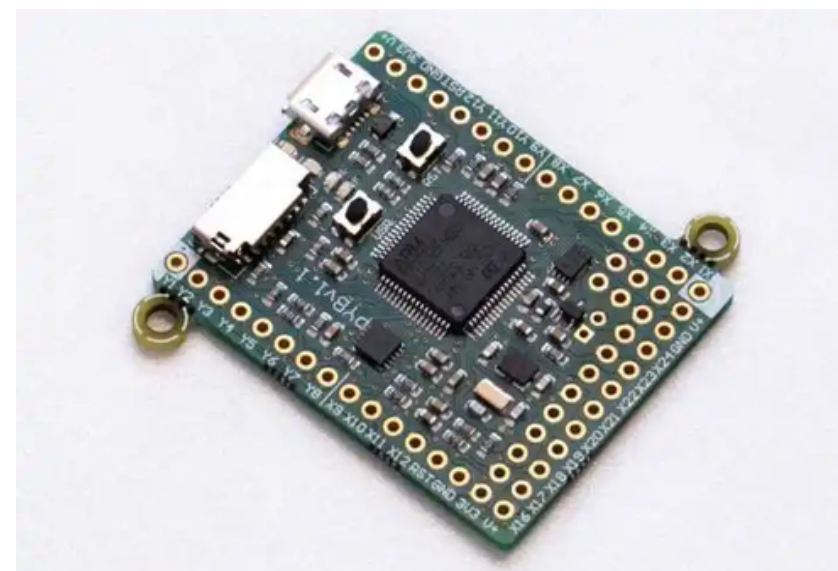
BBC MicroBit



Arduino Nano RP2040



Arduino Portenta H7



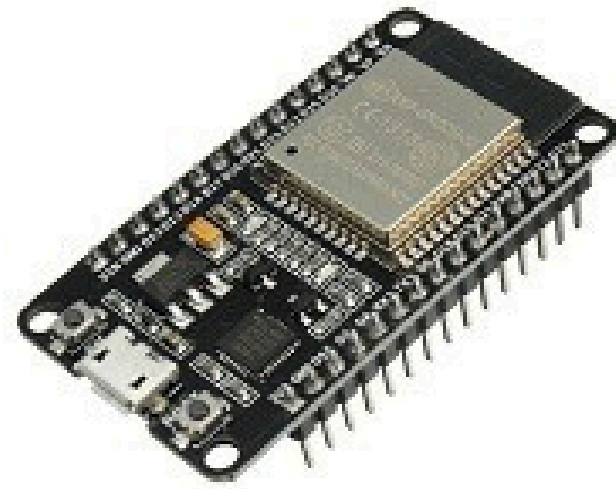
Pyboard



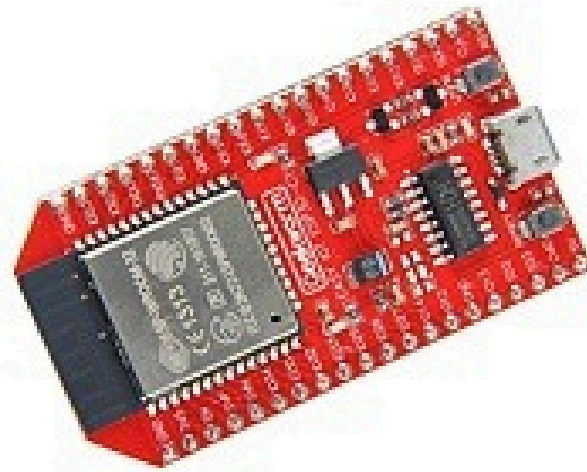
Arduino Nano 33 BLE

TYPES OF ESP32

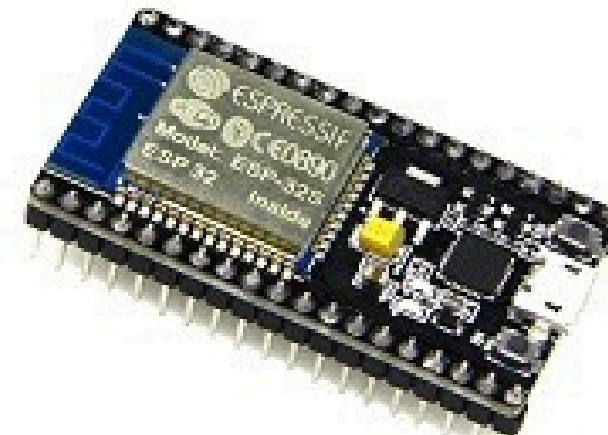
DOIT DEVKIT V1



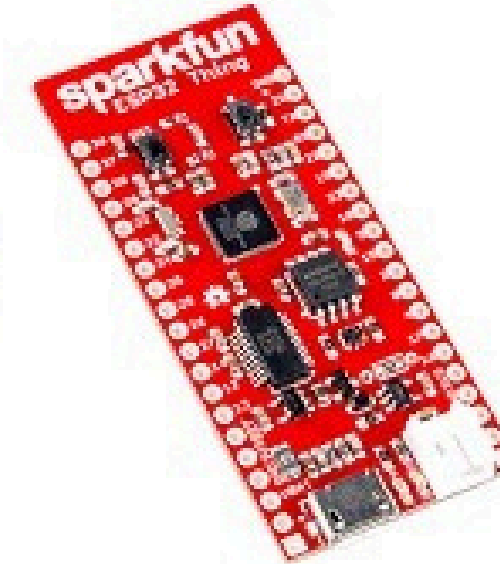
ESP32 DevKit



ESP-32S NodeMCU



ESP32 Thing



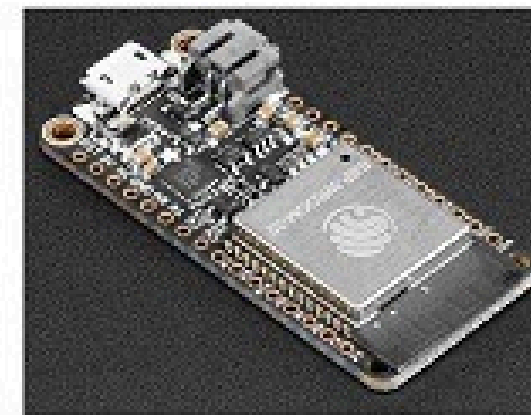
WEMOS LOLIN32



"WeMos" OLED



HUZZAH32



Others

(...)

ESP32 PLC



Industrial ESP32 MEGA PLC IOT Controlling

WOKWI SIMULATOR

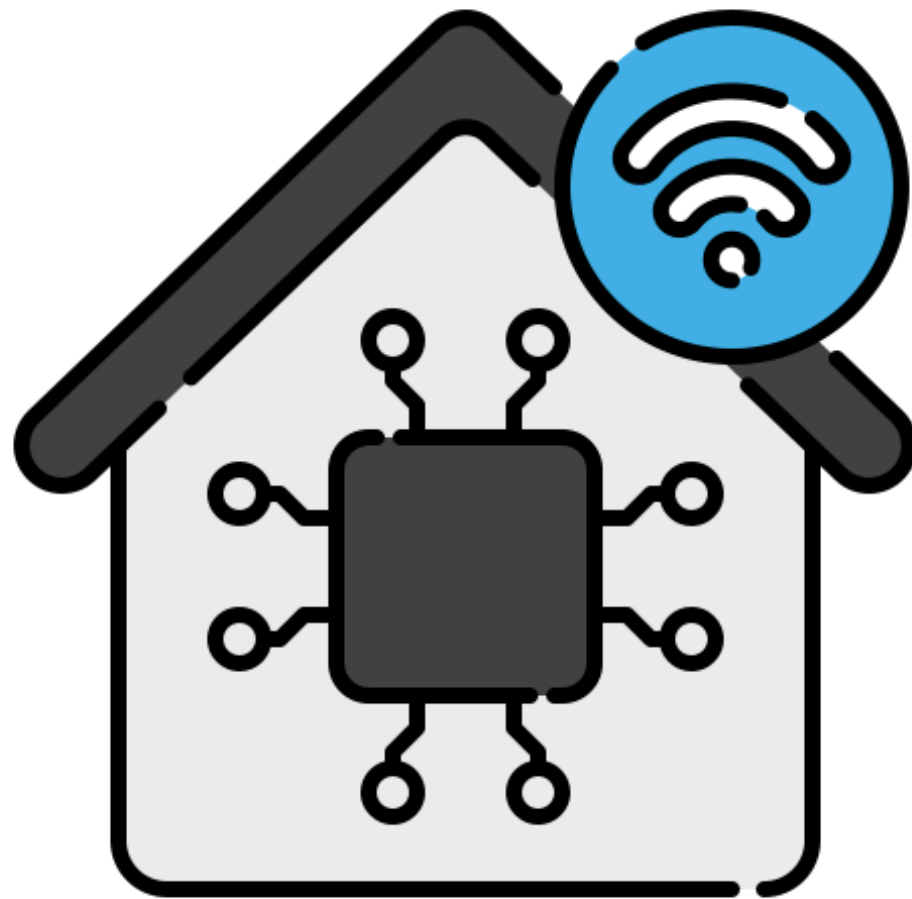
WOKWI
SAVE
SHARE
Docs
SIGN IN

```

main.py • diagram.json • ssd1306.py • Library Manager
8 import time, machine, ssd1306, dht
9
10 uart1=UART(1,115200) #调用串口uart1
11 uart1.init(115200,bits=8,parity=None,stop=1) #初始化相关参数
12 Tim_S=Timer(0) #定时器对象,很怪,有了这个定时器,下面的蜂鸣器没有了短促的鸣叫。...
13 key=Pin(27, Pin.OUT)
14 Buzzer= PWM(key) #定义蜂鸣器
15 Buzzer.duty(0) #控制蜂鸣器初始关闭状态
16 data = dht.DHT22(Pin(15)) #实例化15号管脚, 21被占用了
17 i2c = I2C(0, scl=Pin(22), sda=Pin(21)) #对应管脚
18 oled_width = 128
19 oled_height = 64 #画幅大小
20 oled = ssd1306.SSD1306_I2C(oled_width, oled_height, i2c) #调用, 设置像素大小
21 i=0
22 space=3000 #默认三秒, 可修改但是要为整型
23 point=['.', '.', '.', '.'] #动态表示在工作
24 Warn_tem_Max=29.0
25 Warn_tem_Min=26.0 #可修改为浮点型
26 Warn_hum_Max=60.0
27 Warn_hum_Min=40.0
28 l_Blue=Pin(2,Pin.OUT) #内置小灯,判断状态,命令设置成功闪亮
29
30 def Voice_On(): #开启调用
31     Buzzer.duty(512) #占空比
32     Buzzer.freq(2000) #频率
33     time.sleep(0.5)
34     Buzzer.duty(0)
35     time.sleep(0.5)
36
37 def Voice_Off(): #关闭调用
38     Buzzer.duty(0) #蜂鸣器关闭
39
40 def Open_Test(t):
            
```

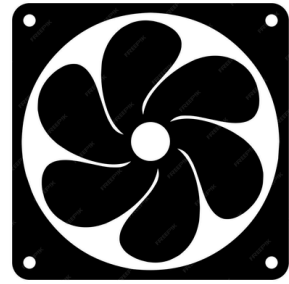
Simulation

SMART HOME PROJECT

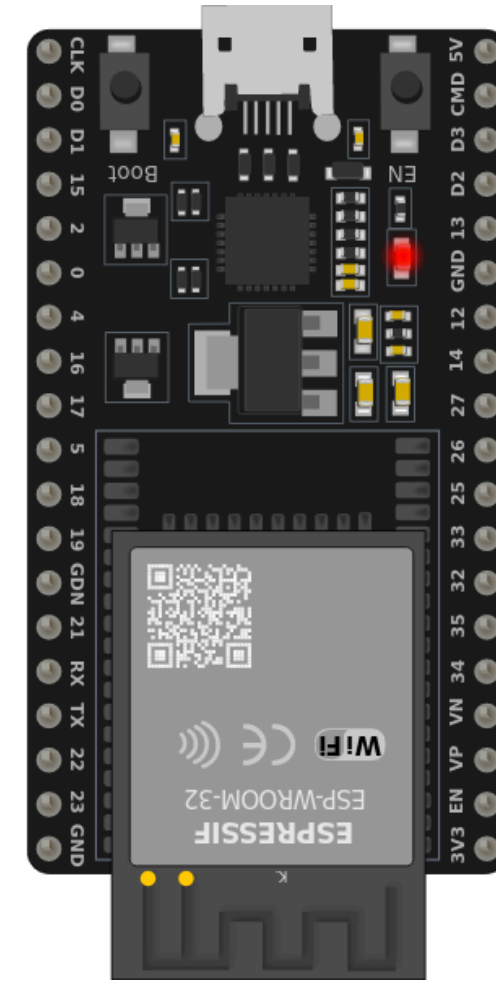


The objective of this project is to develop an **intelligent home automation system** for managing **temperature, humidity, and security in a house.**

The system should be capable of **measuring and controlling temperature and humidity, managing signaling lights, and controlling a locked door.** It should also include a button to **activate or deactivate** the system.



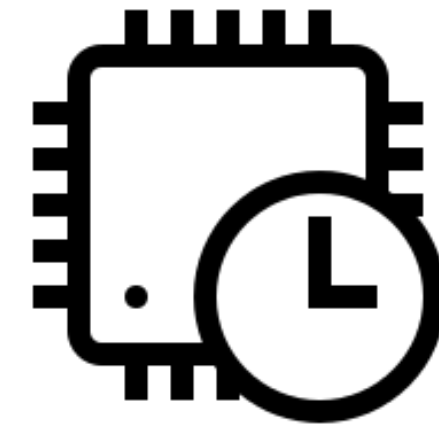
relay



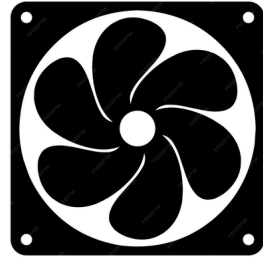
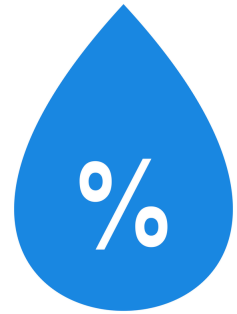
ESP32



DHT22



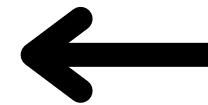
RTC



relay



relay

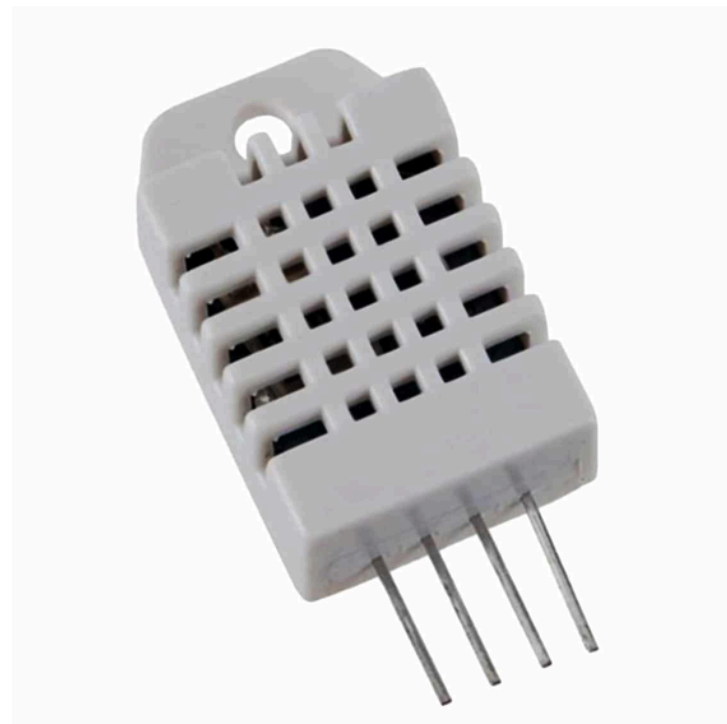


TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL

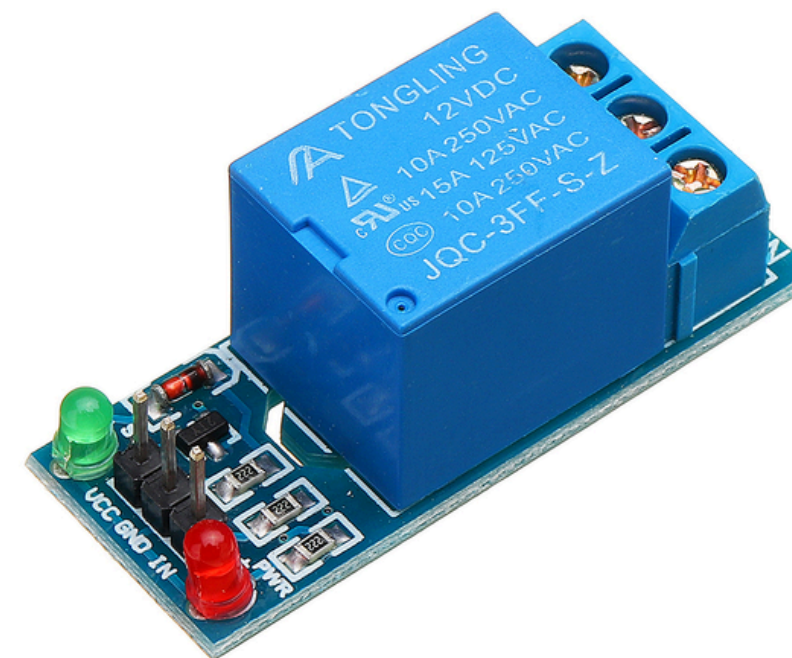


- Temperature sensor to measure temperature variations
- Relays to activate fans and heating elements based on defined temperature thresholds

MATERIALS

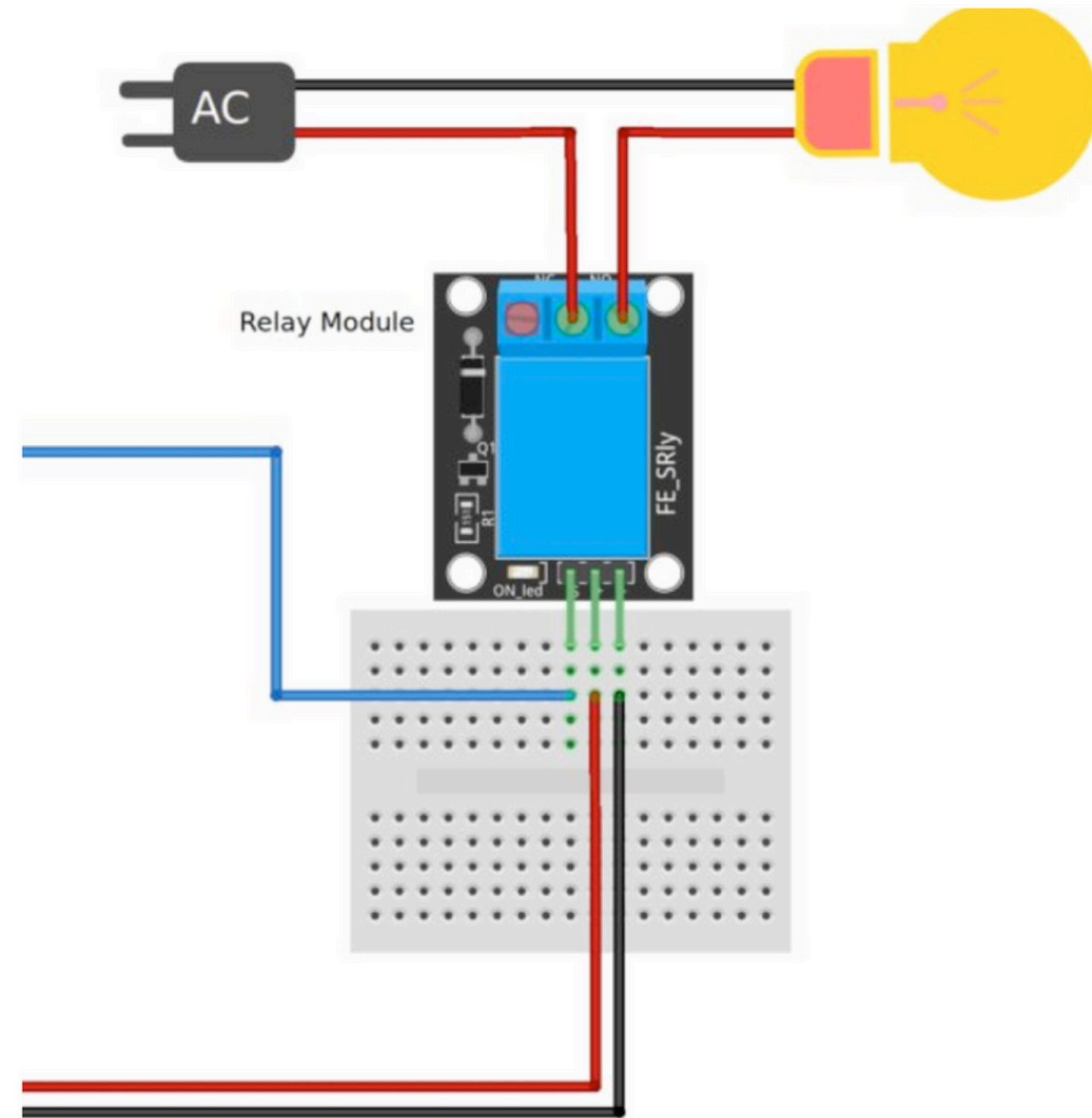


1 x DHT22

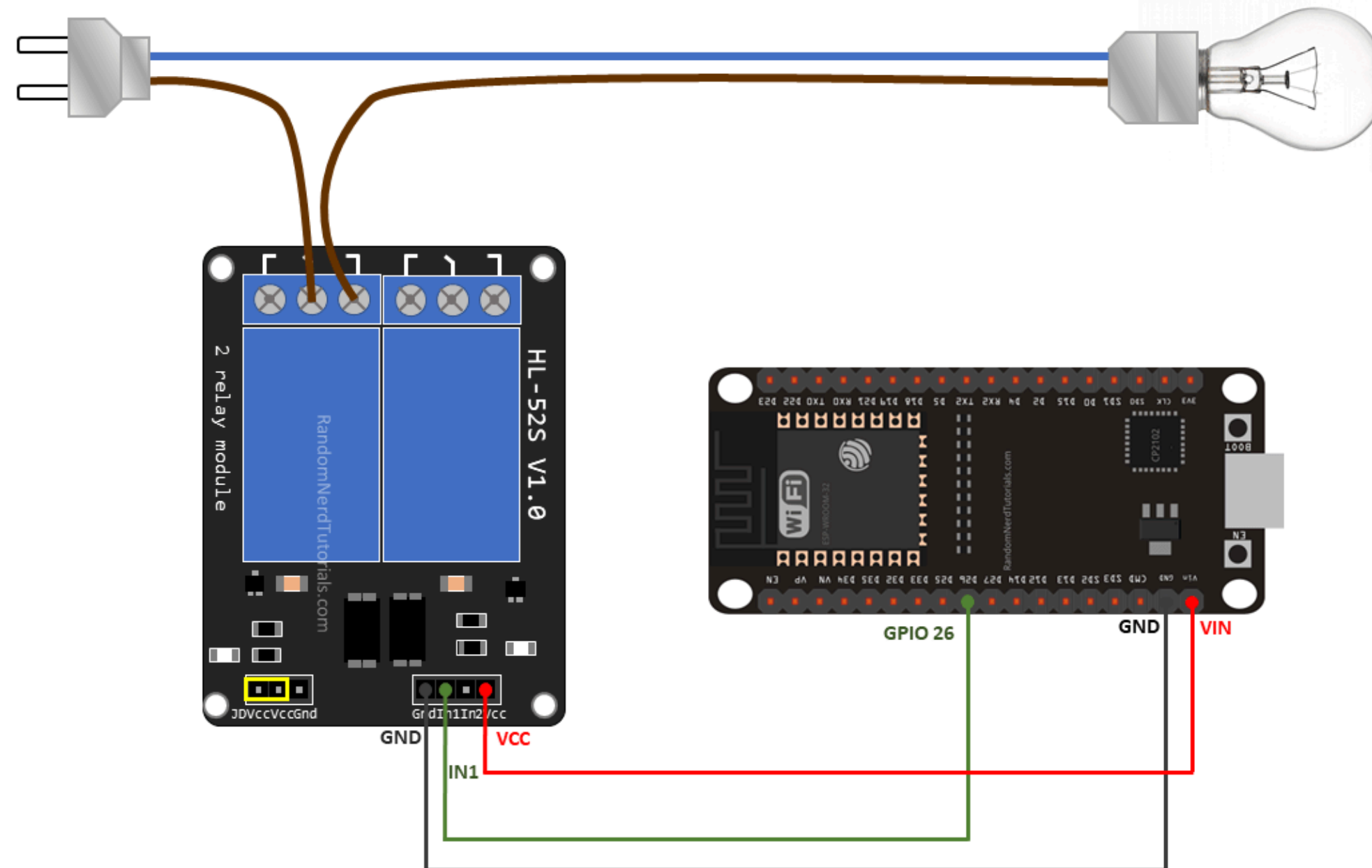


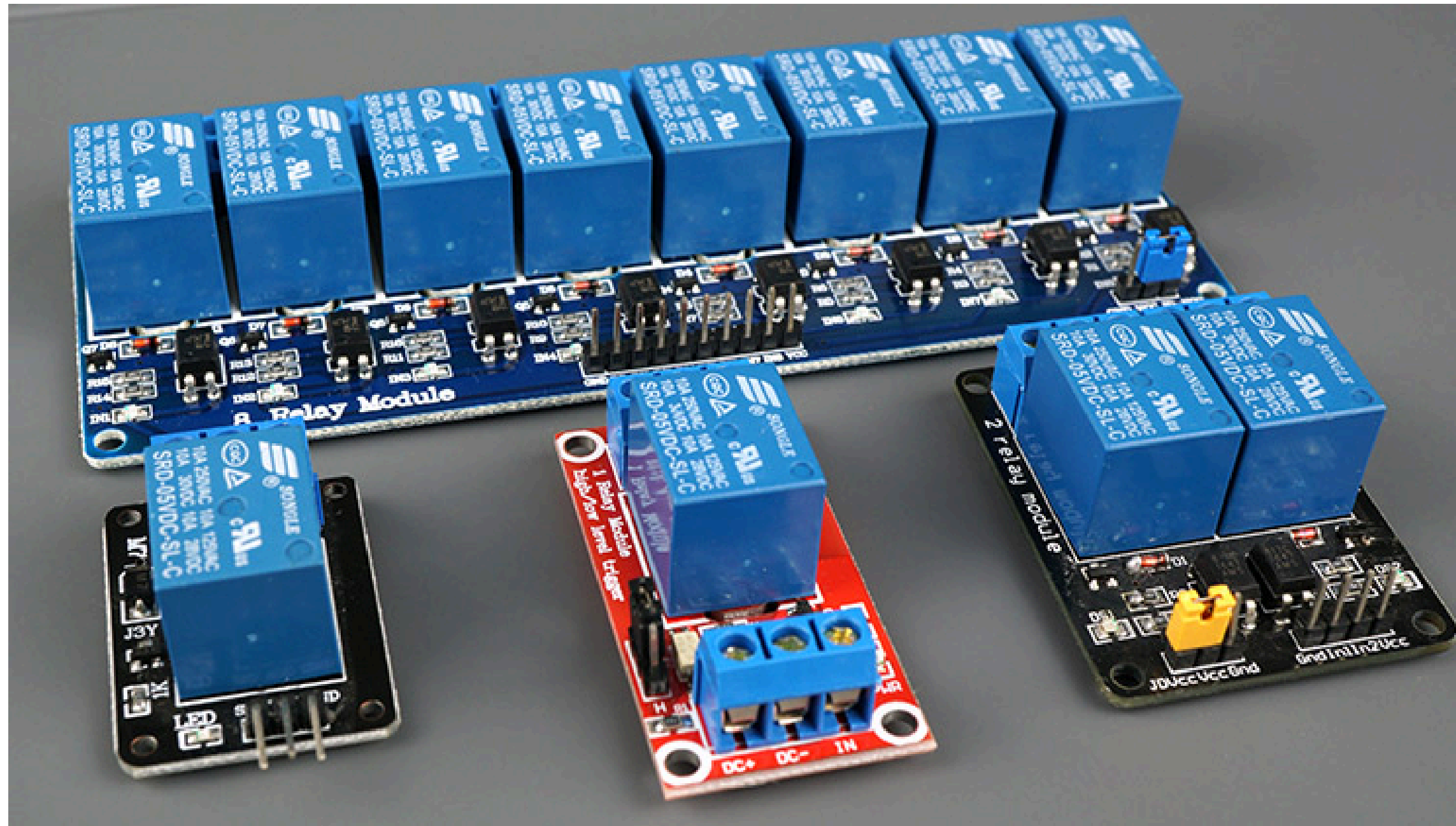
2 x Relay Module

WIRING









WIRING



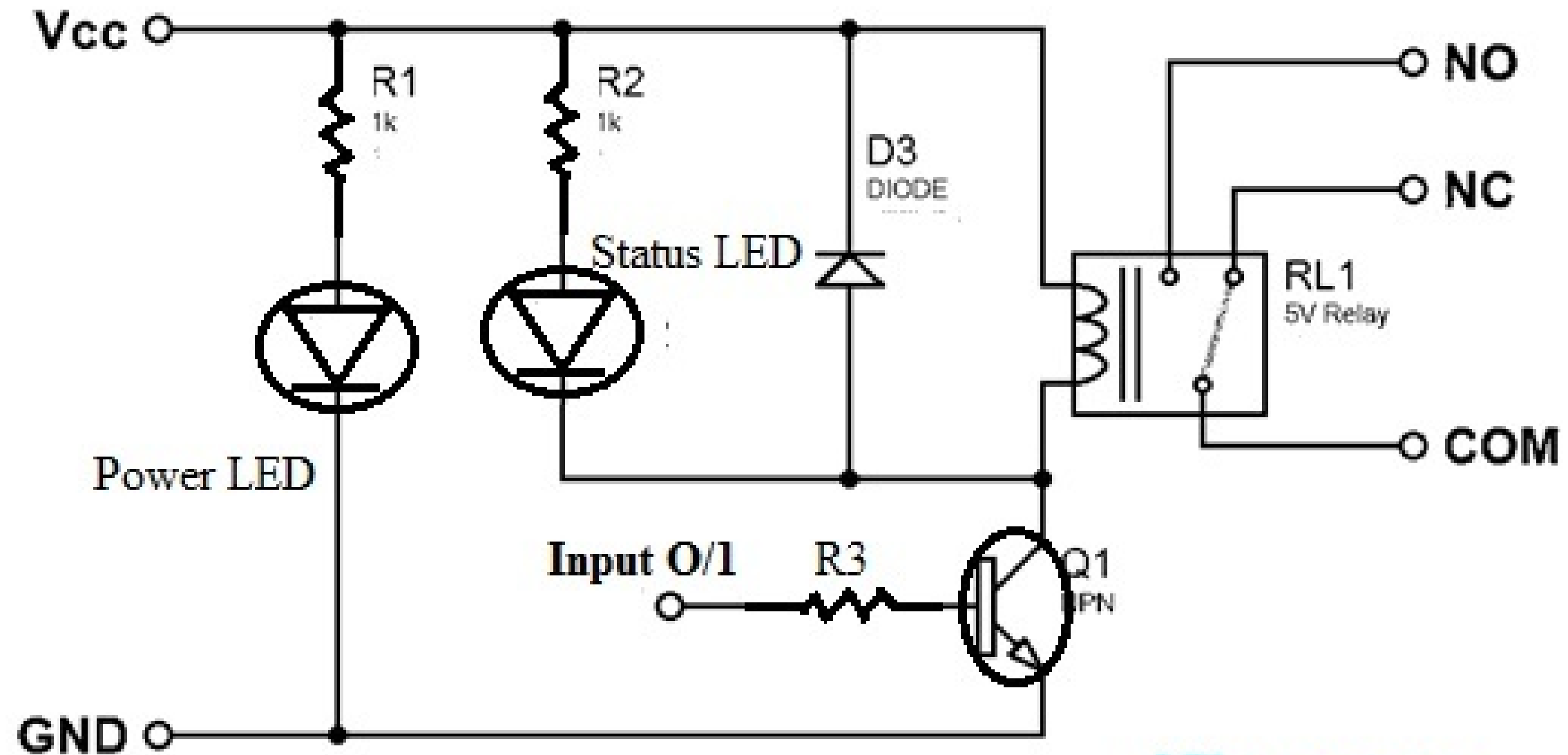


RELAY PINOUT

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
|  Power |  NO |  NC |
|  GND |  COM |  IN |

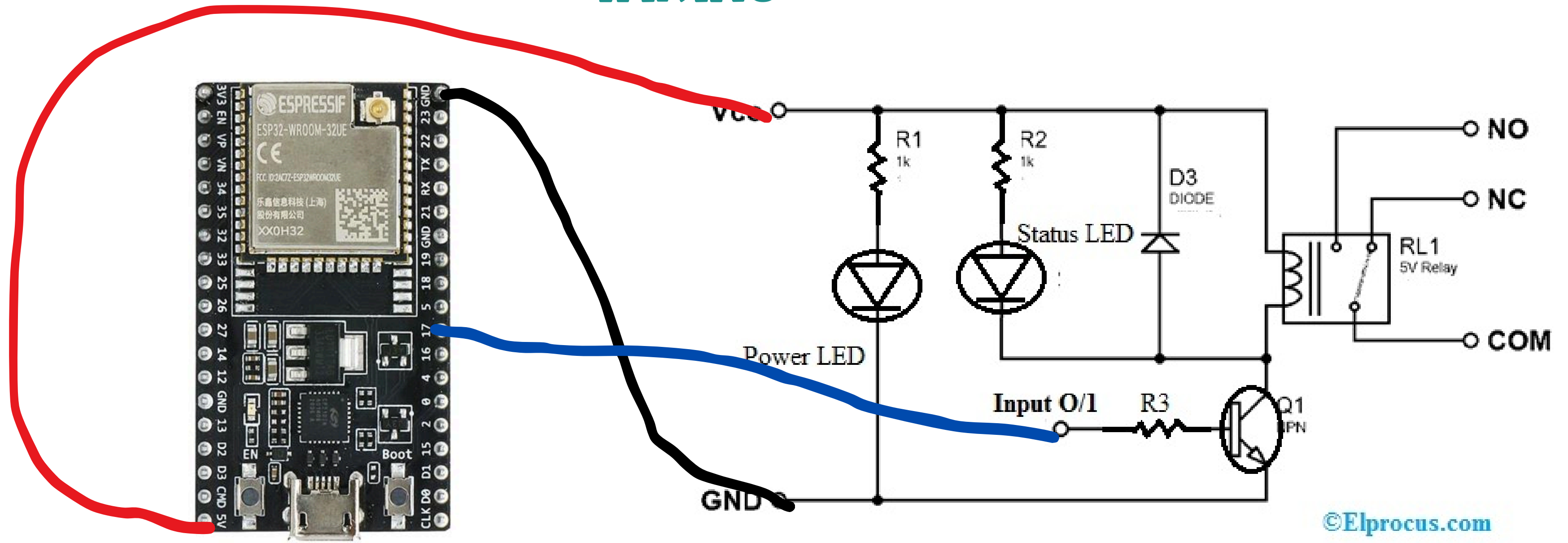


RELAY CIRCUIT

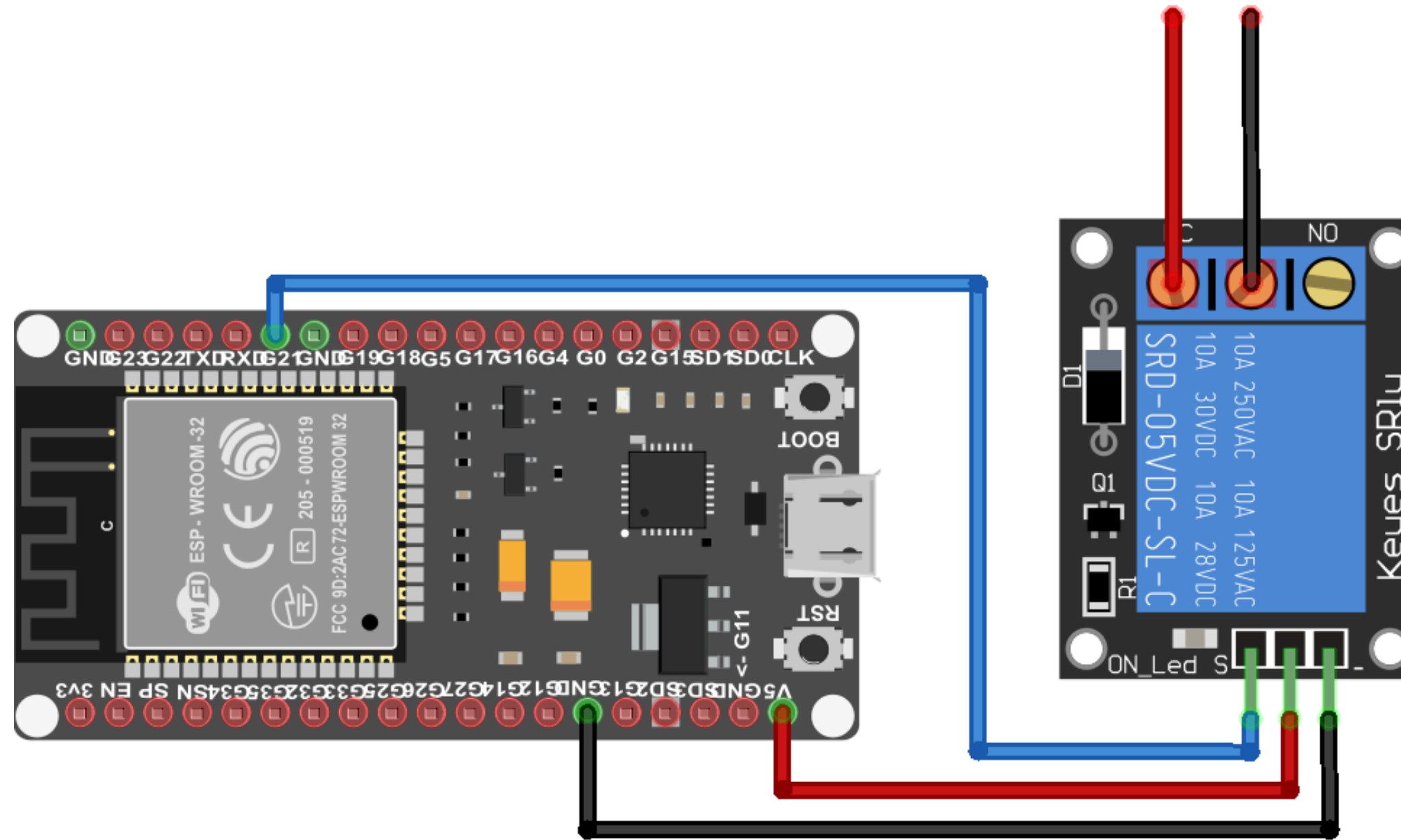


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WIRING



WIRING

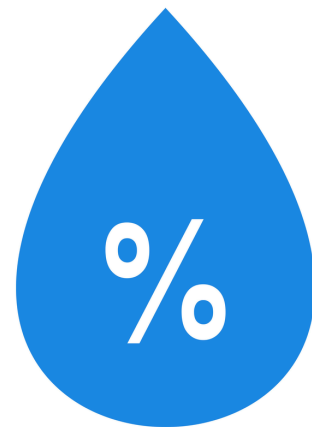


fritzing

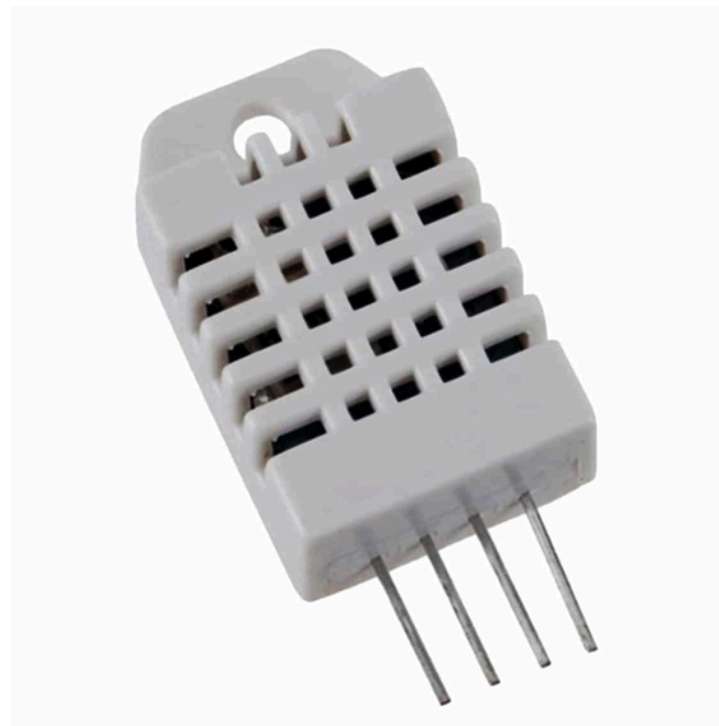
HUMIDITY MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL:



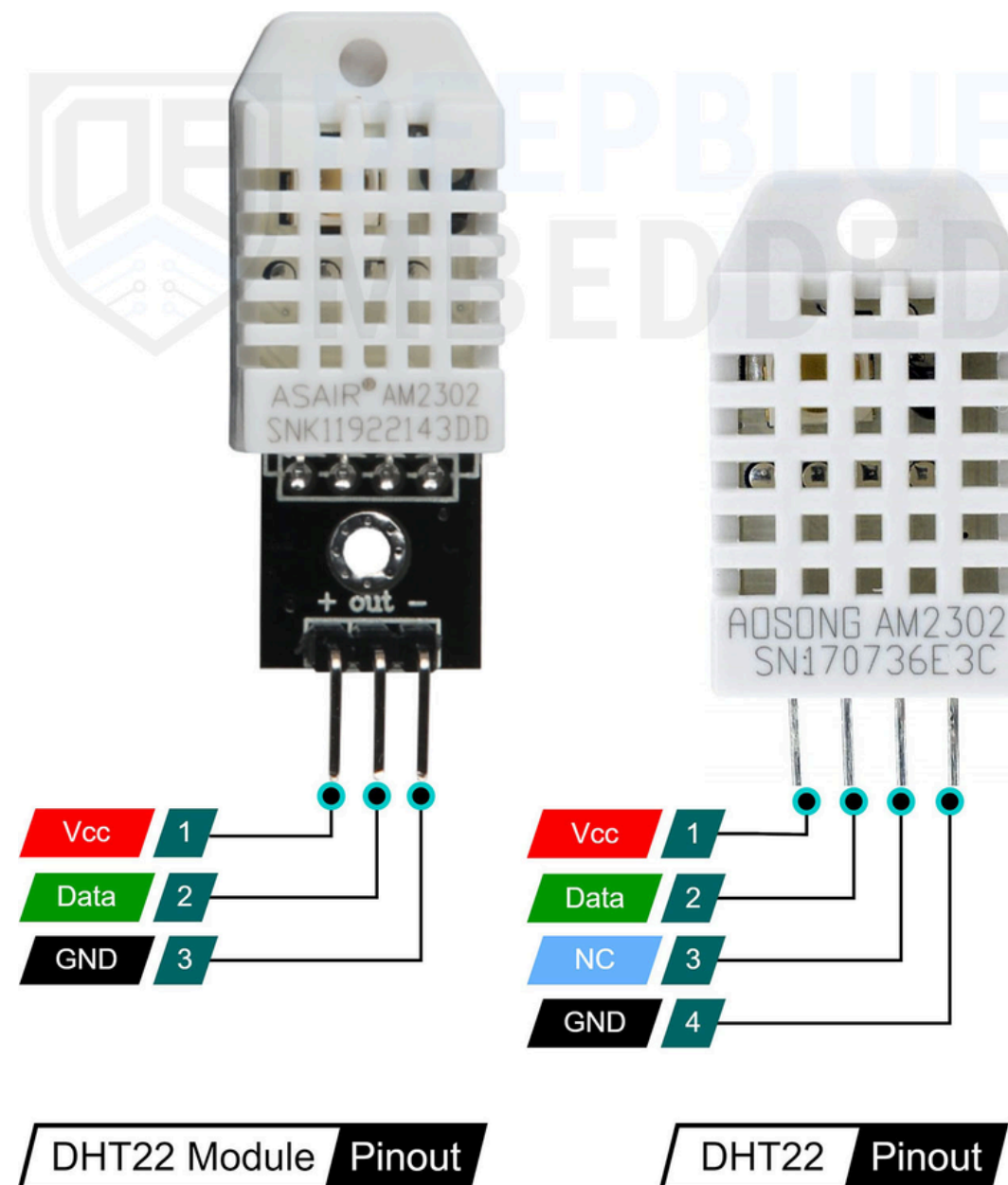
- Humidity sensors to monitor humidity levels.
- Relays to activate dehumidification or humidification devices.



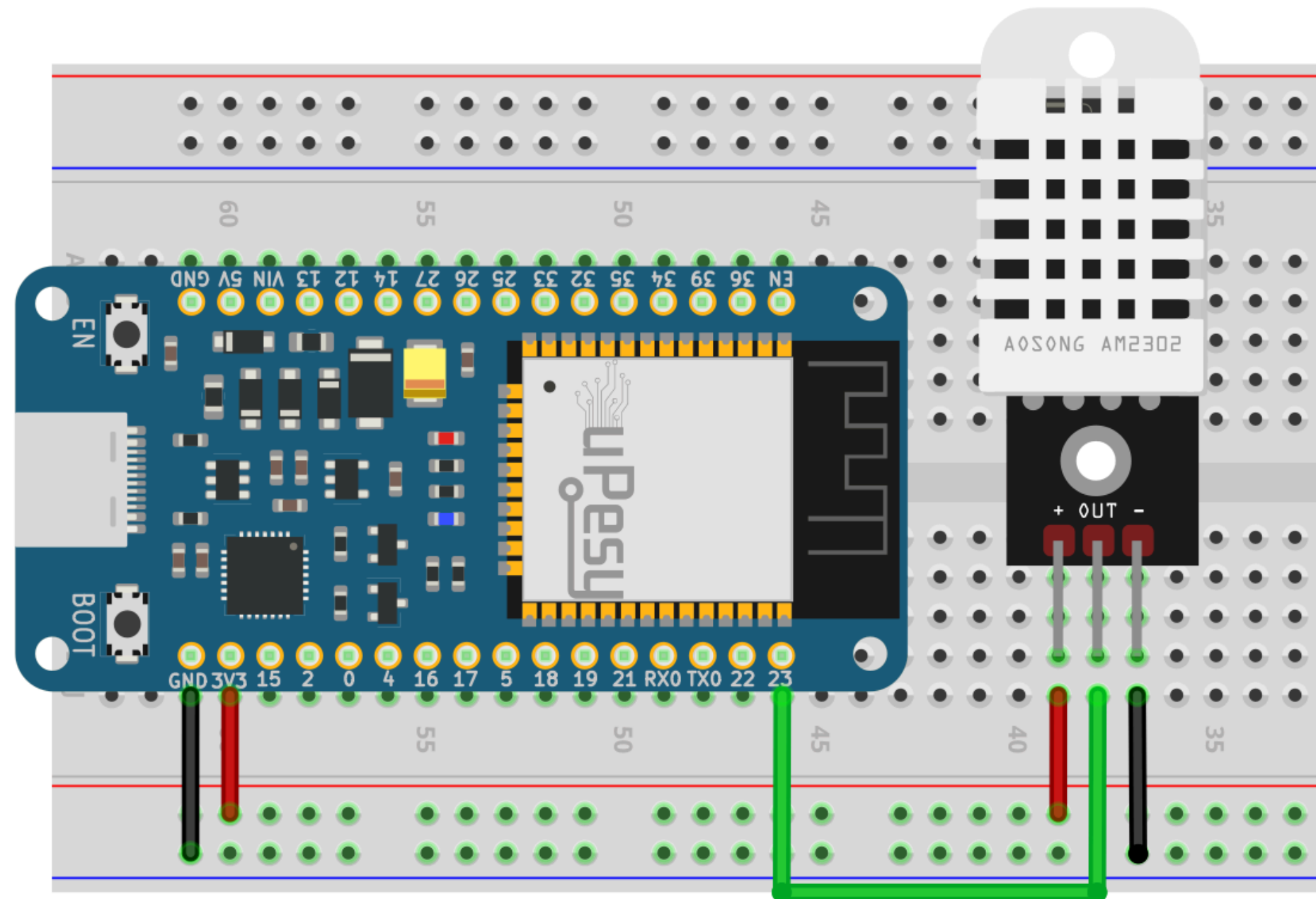
DHR22 SENSOR



DHT22 PINOUT

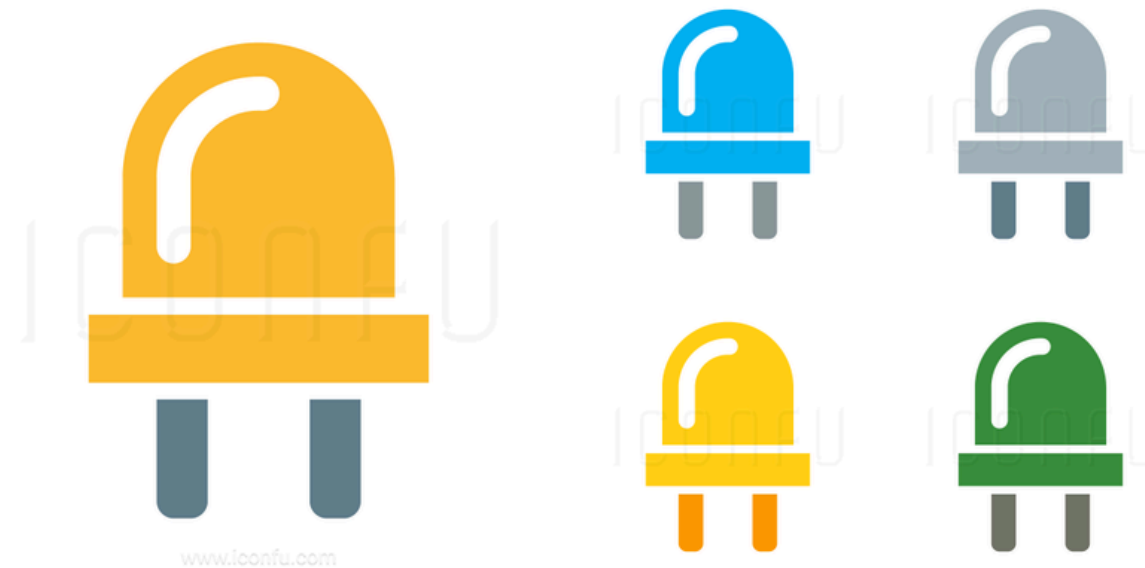


DHT22 MODULE WIRING

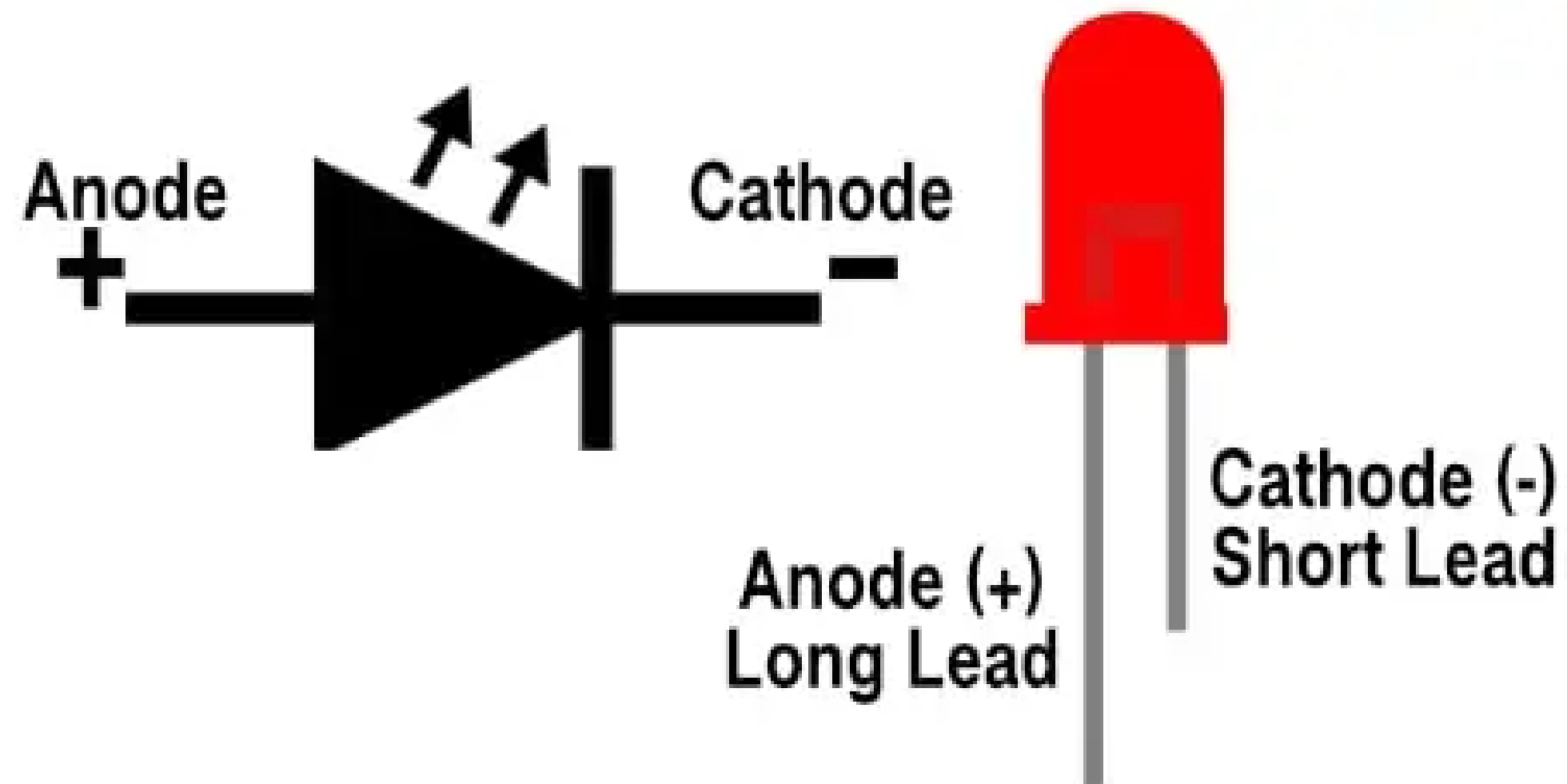


SIGNALING LIGHTS

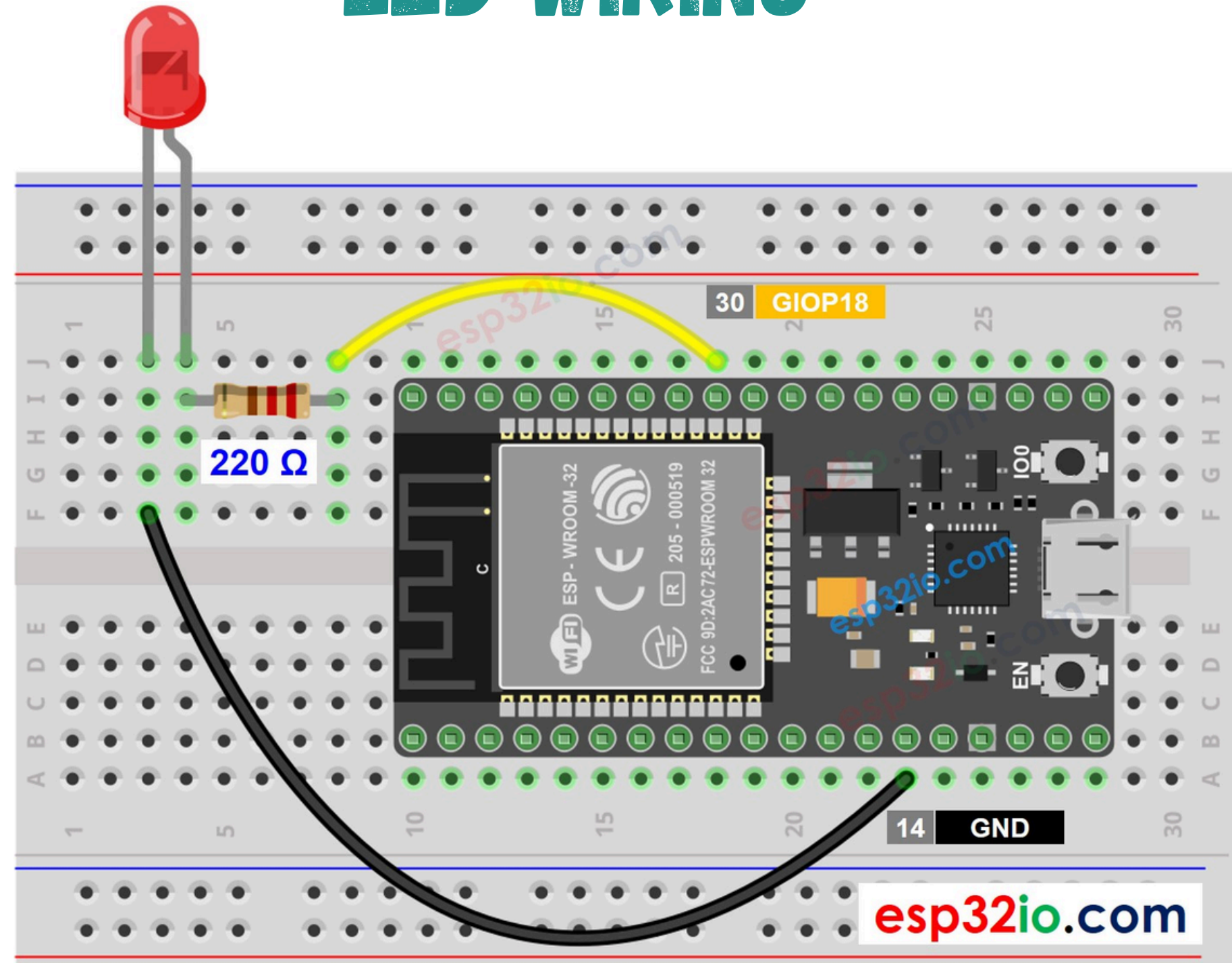
**2 signaling lights: one red and one green.
The red light indicates an alert or malfunction.
The green light indicates normal operation.**



LIGHT EMITTING DIODE



LED WIRING



DOOR CONTROL

Door locking based on a relay.

The relay should never open during the night (between 8 PM and 6 AM).



ESP32 REAL TIME CLOCK

