

Embedded System Design Techniques™

Designing IoT Sensor Nodes using the ESP8266

Session 3: Interfacing Sensors to the ESP8266

July 12th, 2017

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Course Overview

Topics:

- The IoT Architecture
- Getting Started with the ESP8266
- **Interfacing Sensors to the ESP8266**
- Connecting the ESP8266 to the internet
- Device Management and the Automated Universe

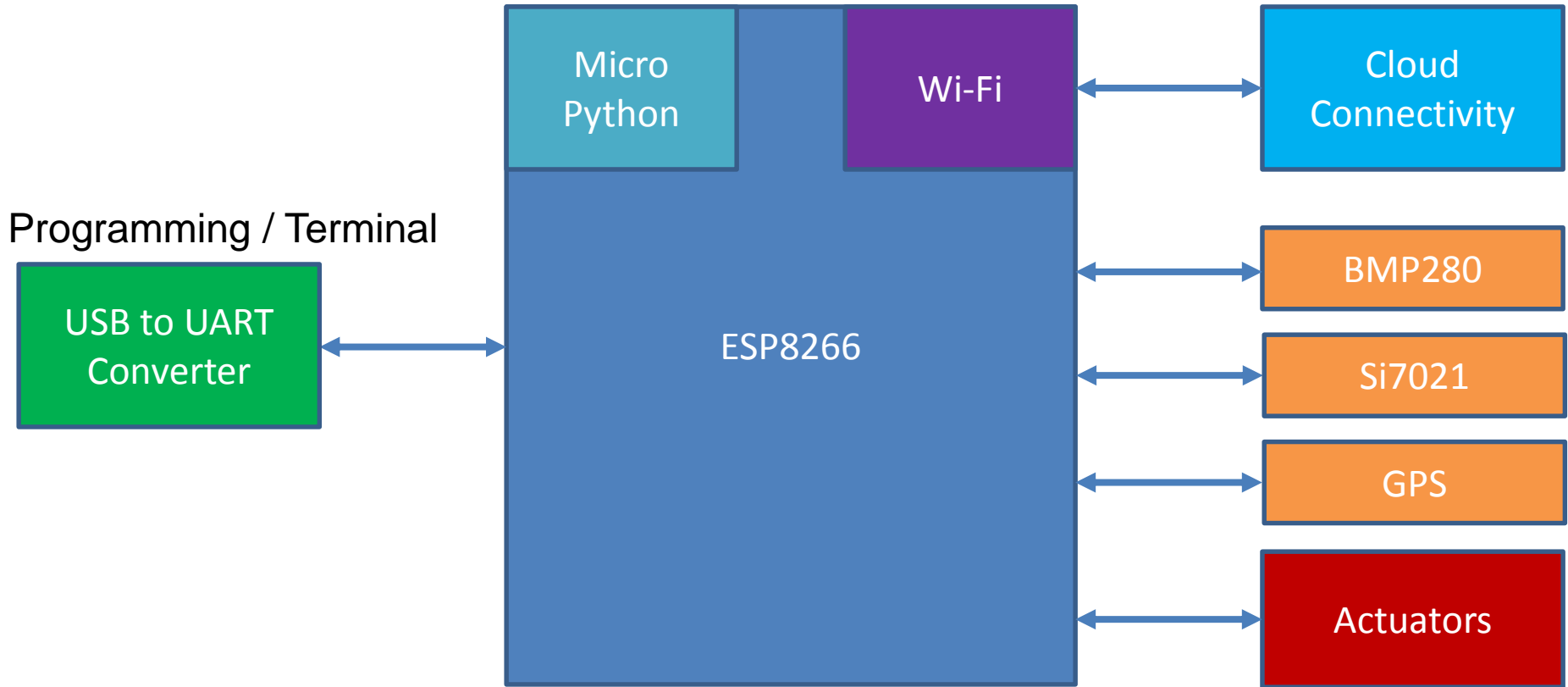
Session Overview

- The IoT Sensor Node
- BMP280 Barometric Pressure Sensor
- Si7021 Temperature and Humidity Sensor
- DHT(Digital Humidity & Temperature)
- Analog Conversion



Presented by:

The IoT Sensor Node

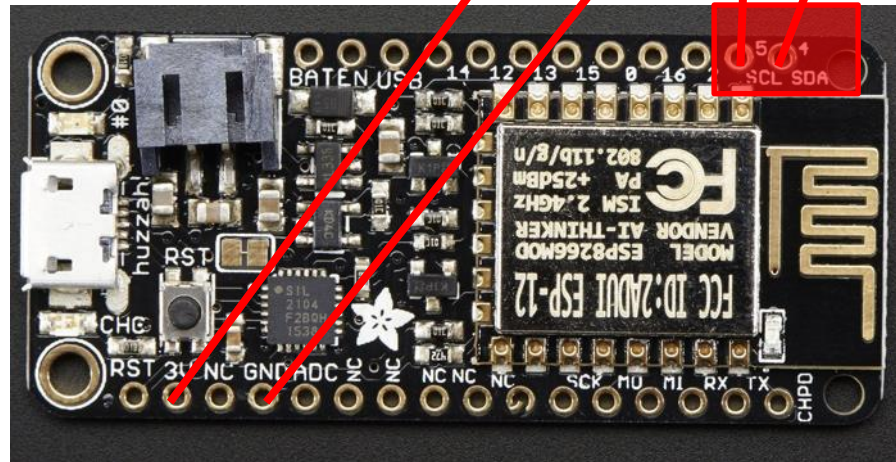


The BMP280

- Environmental sensor containing
 - Temperature Sensing
 - Barometric Pressure Sensor



The BMP280



Presented by:

The BMP280

| Register Name | Address | bit7 | bit6 | bit5 | bit4 | bit3 | bit2 | bit1 | bit0 | Reset state |
|-------------------|-------------|------------------|------|------|-------------|--------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|
| temp_xlsb | 0xFC | temp_xlsb<7:4> | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0x00 |
| temp_lsb | 0xFB | temp_lsb<7:0> | | | | | | | | 0x00 |
| temp_msb | 0xFA | temp_msb<7:0> | | | | | | | | 0x80 |
| press_xlsb | 0xF9 | press_xlsb<7:4> | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0x00 |
| press_lsb | 0xF8 | press_lsb<7:0> | | | | | | | | 0x00 |
| press_msb | 0xF7 | press_msb<7:0> | | | | | | | | 0x80 |
| config | 0xF5 | t_sb[2:0] | | | filter[2:0] | | | spi3w_en[0] | | 0x00 |
| ctrl_meas | 0xF4 | osrs_t[2:0] | | | osrs_p[2:0] | | | mode[1:0] | | 0x00 |
| status | 0xF3 | measuring[0] | | | | im update[0] | | | | 0x00 |
| reset | 0xE0 | reset[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x00 |
| id | 0xD0 | chip_id[7:0] | | | | | | | | 0x58 |
| calib25...calib00 | 0xA1...0x88 | calibration data | | | | | | | | individual |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Registers: | Reserved registers | Calibration data | Control registers | Data registers | Status registers | Revision | Reset |
| Type: | do not write | read only | read / write | read only | read only | read only | write only |

The BMP280

| Use case | Mode | Over-sampling setting | osrs_p | osrs_t | IIR filter coeff. (see 3.3.3) | Timing | ODR [Hz] (see 3.8.2) | BW [Hz] (see 3.3.3) |
|--|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| handheld device low-power (e.g. Android) | Normal | Ultra high resolution | ×16 | ×2 | 4 | $t_{\text{standby}} = 62.5 \text{ ms}$ | 10.0 | 0.92 |
| handheld device dynamic (e.g. Android) | Normal | Standard resolution | ×4 | ×1 | 16 | $t_{\text{standby}} = 0.5 \text{ ms}$ | 83.3 | 1.75 |
| Weather monitoring (lowest power) | Forced | Ultra low power | ×1 | ×1 | Off | 1/min | 1/60 | full |
| Elevator / floor change detection | Normal | Standard resolution | ×4 | ×1 | 4 | $t_{\text{standby}} = 125 \text{ ms}$ | 7.3 | 0.67 |
| Drop detection | Normal | Low power | ×2 | ×1 | Off | $t_{\text{standby}} = 0.5 \text{ ms}$ | 125 | full |
| Indoor navigation | Normal | Ultra high resolution | ×16 | ×2 | 16 | $t_{\text{standby}} = 0.5 \text{ ms}$ | 26.3 | 0.55 |

Presented by:

Micro Python I2C

```
from machine import I2C
```

```
i2c = I2C(-1, machine.Pin(5), machine.Pin(4), freq=400000)
```

```
data = i2c.readfrom_mem(119, 0xD0, 1)  
print(data)
```

```
>>>b 'X'
```

X is 0x58!

Micro Python Script Example

```
1 import machine
2 import time
3 from machine import I2C
4
5 pin = machine.Pin(2, machine.Pin.OUT)
6
7 pin.on()
8
9 BMP280_Present = False
10
11 i2c = I2C(-1, machine.Pin(5), machine.Pin(4), freq=400000)
12
13 i2c_addresses = i2c.scan()
14 print(i2c_addresses)
15 for item in i2c_addresses:
16     print(item)
17     if item is 119:
18         BMP280_Present = True
19         print("BMP280 Found!")
20
21     # Setup Temperature and Pressure Sampling
22
23 while True:
24
25     if BMP280_Present is True:
26         data = i2c.readfrom_mem(119, 0xFA, 3)
27         # Convert data format
28         print(data)
29
30         data = i2c.readfrom_mem(119, 0xF7, 3)
31         # Convert data format
32         print(data)
33
34     pin.off()
35     time.sleep(0.5)
36     pin.on()
37     time.sleep(0.5)
```

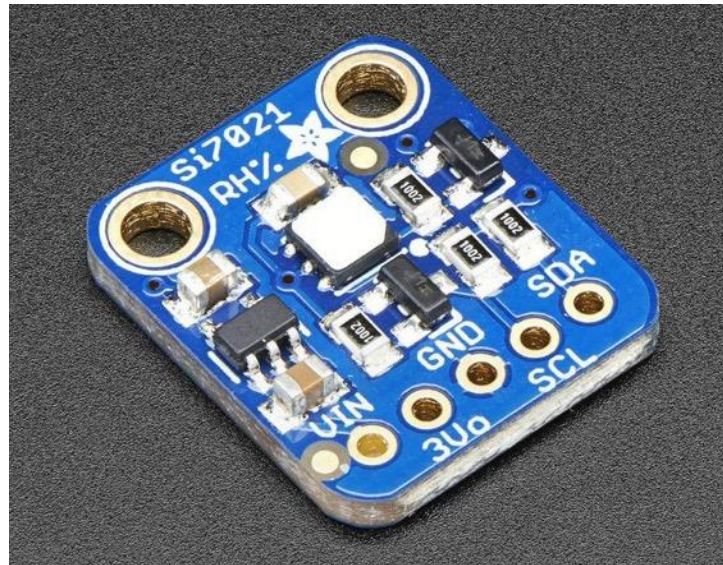
Initialization

Object Instantiation

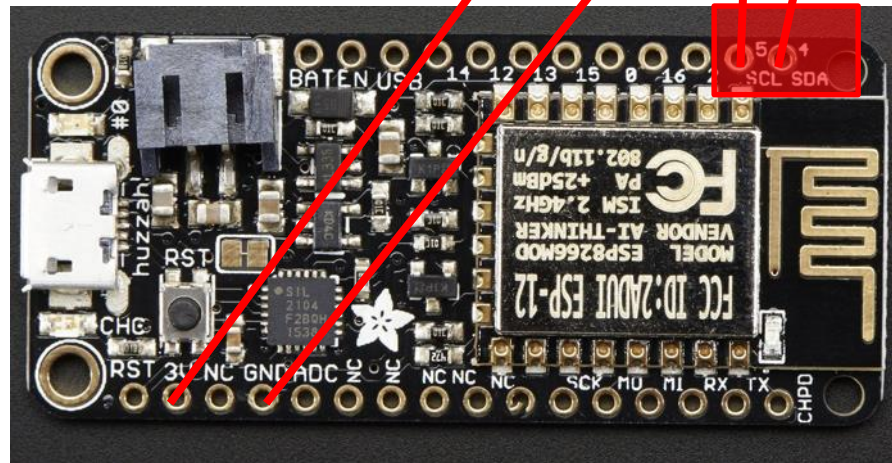
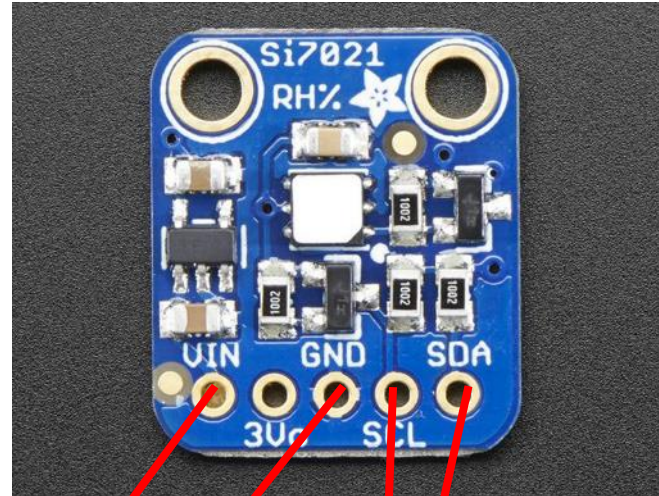
Main script

The Si7021

- Environmental sensor containing
 - Temperature Sensing
 - Humidity Sensor



The Si7021



Presented by:

The SI7021

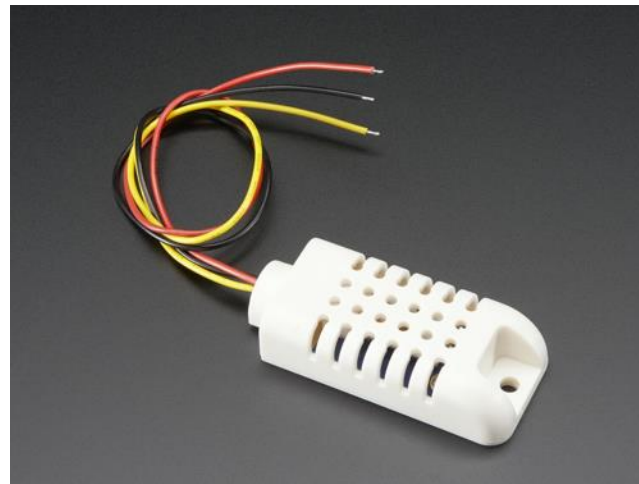
Initialization

```
Si7021.py
Si7021.py x
1 import machine
2 import time
3 from machine import I2C
4
5 pin = machine.Pin(2, machine.Pin.OUT)
6
7 pin.on()
8
9 SI7021_Present = False
10
11 i2c = I2C(-1, machine.Pin(5), machine.Pin(4), freq=400000)
12
13 i2c_addresses = i2c.scan()
14 print(i2c_addresses)
15 for item in i2c_addresses:
16     print(item)
17     if item is 64:
18         SI7021_Present = True
19         print("SI7021 Found!")
20
21     # Setup Temperature and Humidity Sampling
22
23 while True:
24
25     if SI7021_Present is True:
26         data = i2c.readfrom_mem(64, 0xF5, 2)
27         # Convert data format
28         print(data)
29
30         data = i2c.readfrom_mem(64, 0xF3, 2)
31         # Convert data format
32         print(data)
33
34     pin.off()
35     time.sleep(0.5)
36     pin.on()
37     time.sleep(0.5)
```

Main script

DHT (Digital Humidity & Temperature)

- DHT sensors are low cost digital sensors with capacitive humidity sensors and thermistors to measure the surrounding air.
- They feature a chip that handles analog to digital conversion and provide a 1-wire interface.



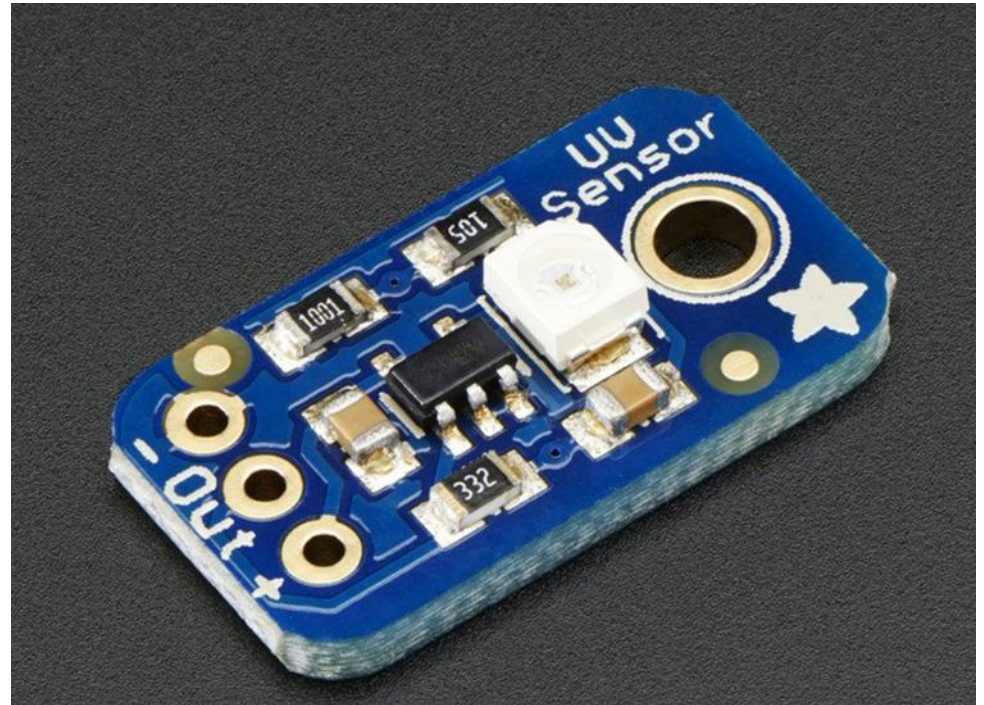
DHT 1-Wire Python Script

dht object

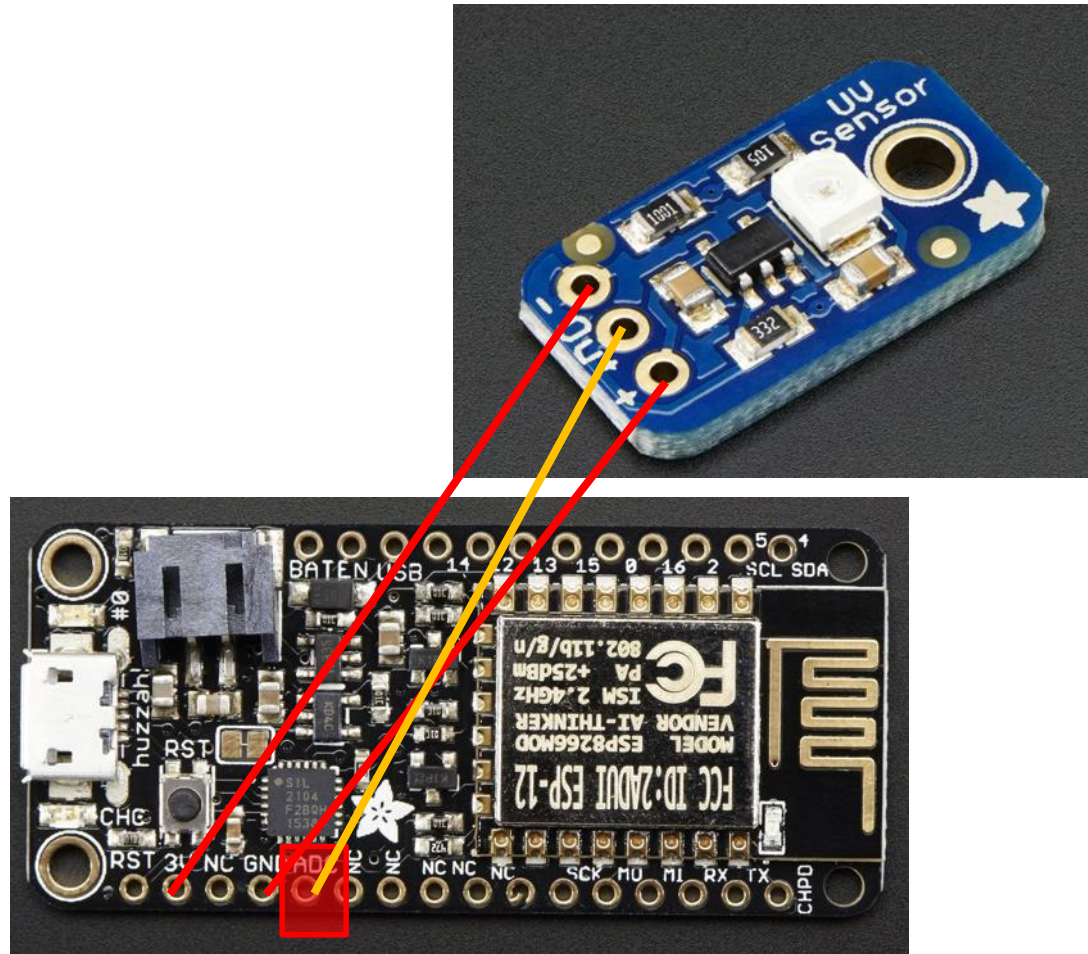
```
dht22.py *
1 import machine
2 import time
3 import dht
4
5 pin = machine.Pin(2, machine.Pin.OUT)
6
7 pin.on()
8
9 dht22 = dht.DHT22(machine.Pin(13))
10
11
12 while True:
13     dht22.measure()
14
15     pin.off()
16     time.sleep(0.5)
17     pin.on()
18     time.sleep(0.5)
19
20
21     temperature = dht22.temperature()
22     humidity = dht22.humidity()
23
24     print('Temperature is ', temperature)
25     print('Humidity is ', humidity)
--
```

Analog UV 1918 Sensor

- Environmental Sensor
 - Analog
 - UV signal
 - UV Index = $V / 0.1$



Analog UV 1918 Sensor



ADC Python Script

adc object

```
1 import machine
2 import time
3
4 pin = machine.Pin(2, machine.Pin.OUT)
5
6 pin.on()
7
8 adc = machine.ADC(0)
9
10 while True:
11
12     UVCount = adc.read()
13     UVIndex = UVCount / 255 * 3.3 * 10
14     print('UV Index = ', UVIndex)
15
16     pin.off()
17     time.sleep(0.5)
18     pin.on()
19     time.sleep(0.5)
```

Additional Resources

- Download Course Material for
 - Python Doxygen Templates
 - Example source code
 - Blog
 - YouTube Videos
- Embedded Bytes Newsletter
 - <http://bit.ly/1BAHYXm>



From www.beningo.com under

- Blog > CEC – Designing IoT Sensor Nodes using the ESP8266

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