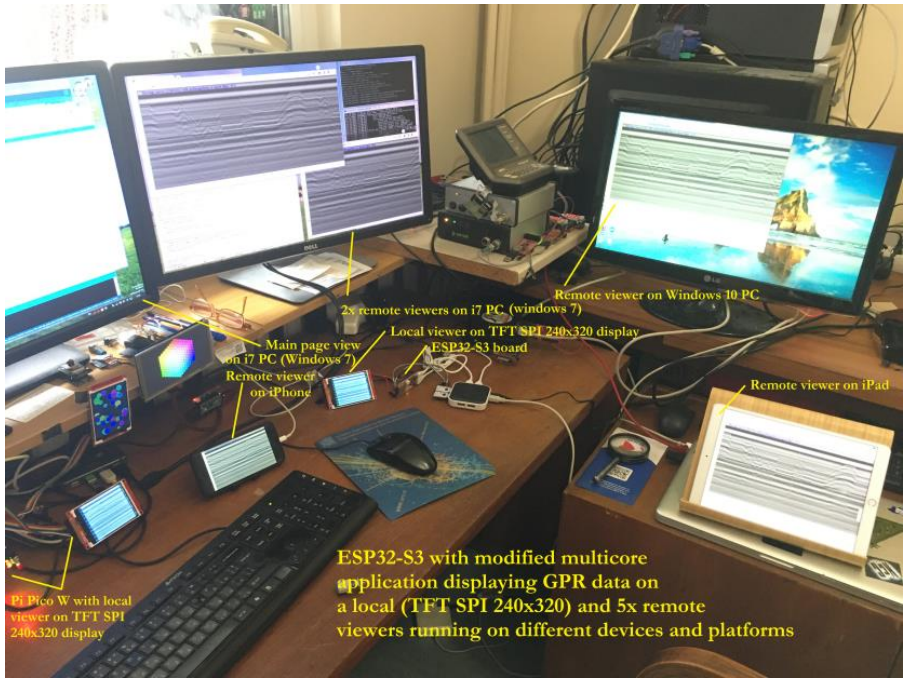
Modified multicore application as the proof-of-concept for local and remote visualization of GPR data via ESP32-S3 board with TFT SPI 240x320 display

The modified multicore application is modification of the unified multicore application for ESP32 and RP2040 with 3.2" TFT SPI 240x320 display to run on RP2040, ESP32-WROOM and ESP32-S3-WROOM based boards. The main bug (impossibility to display and edit SPIFFS files in the file browser in case of compiling application against Espressif ESP32 core 2.0 or later) is fixed by own code instead of using SPIFFSEditor library component (part of the core ESPAsyncWebServer library). SPIFFS structure is changed to separate private and public files. The development process was eased thanks to using USB OTG JTAG/Serial (USBSerial) and UART0 (Serial) interfaces for uploading the program and printing of debug messages respectively. Serial ports on UART1 (Serial1) and UART2 (Serial2) are used to connect GPR and GPS devices.

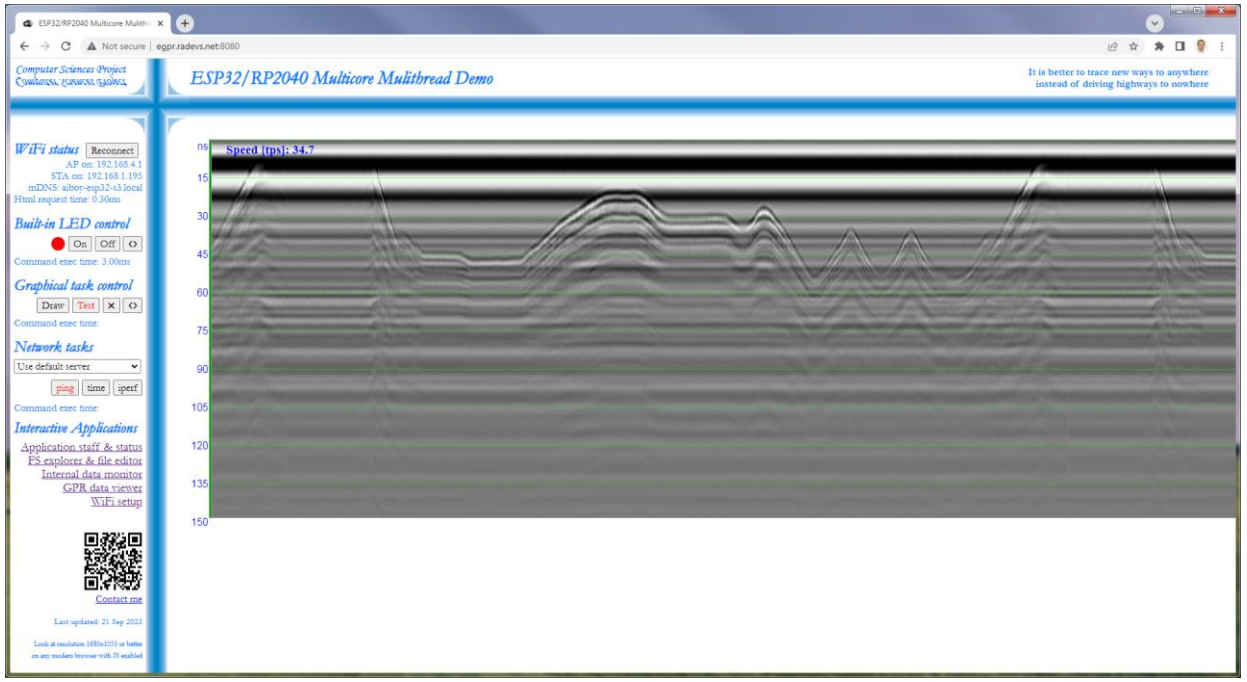
It is also added a code to read GPR data via serial port and display them on local TFT display. A code based on AsyncEventSource is also added to send GPR data to all registered remote clients. Demo version of remote GPR data viewer is developed as web application to prove the concept. As it is visible from the photo below 5x remote clients are served in addition to the local display. There is no disturbance in any of the served local and remote viewers at more than 30 tps (tracks per second). For the moment GPR data are sourced by written in JavaScript simulator reading them from a SEGY file. At the first tests application can run on all Pi Pico W, ESP32-WROOM and ESP32-s3-WROOM based boards but only on ESP32-s3-WROOM one it is working without problems and stable enough.

In the final application for GPR data visualization some of the components in current application will be removed or modified and others will be added. The control of the GPR device by the local and remote viewers is under discussion. In case of remote control of the GPR device the concurrence may cause problems so it has to be assessed its usefulness. There are following alternatives for the local control: touch screen, rotational encoder or buttons. It is cleaner remote viewers to control visualization only. Saving of GPR data to file locally and/or remotely has to be discusses as well.

Modified multicore application in pictures

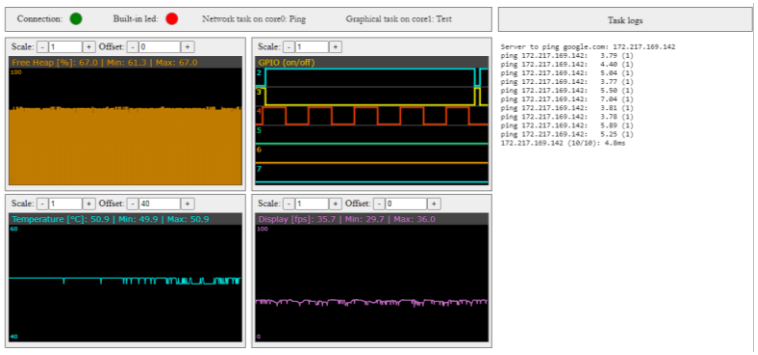


Test suit photo

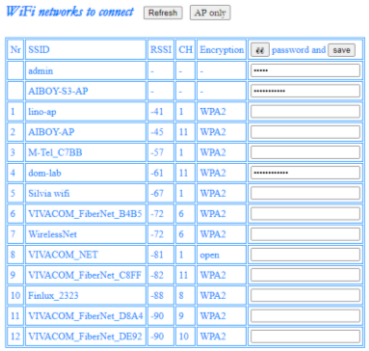


Main web page view with remote GPR data viewer

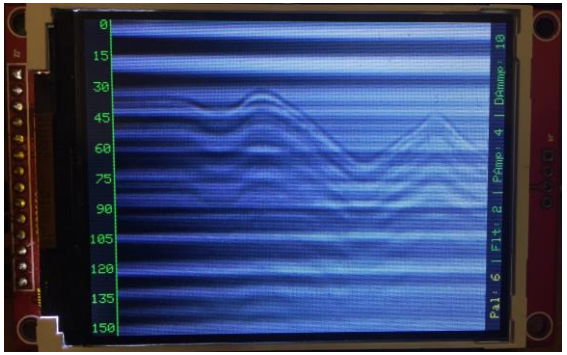
SPIFFS browser



Internal data monitor



WiFi setup view

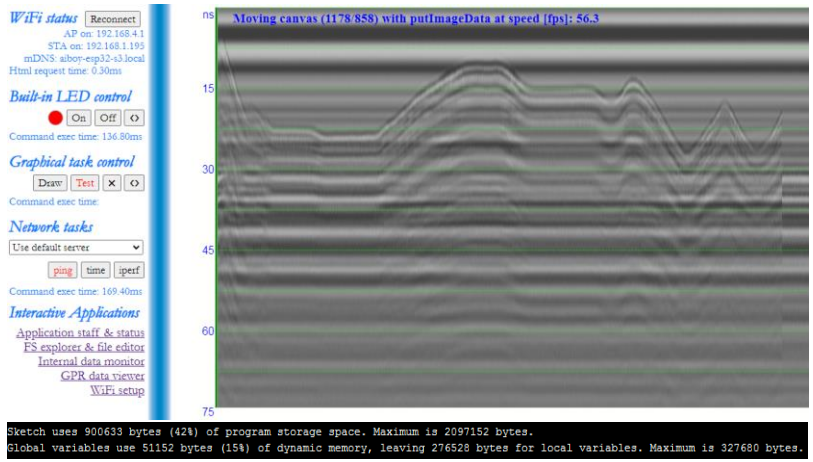


TFT SPI display with GPR data

Modified multicore application for ESP32-S3-WROOM-1, RP2040 & CYW43439 and ESP32-WROOM with 3.2” TFT SPI 240x320 display – summary in pictures

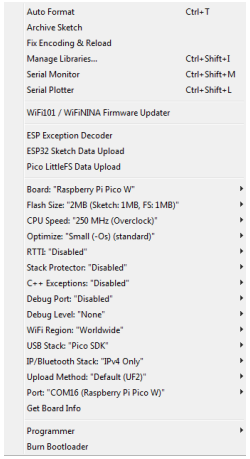
ESP32-S3-WROOM-1 (Olimex ESP32-S3-DevKit-Lipo board)

Nr	SSID	RSSI
	admin	-
	AIBOY-S3-AP	-
1	lino-ap	-31
2	AIBOY-AP	-47
3	VIVACOM_FiberNet_B4B5	-56
4	M-Tel_C7BB	-57
5	dom-lab	-60
6	WirelessNet	-68
7	Silvia wifi	-69
8	VIVACOM_NET	-83
9	Finlux_2323	-88
10	VIVACOM_FiberNet_C8FF	-88
11	VIVACOM_FiberNet_D8A4	-89

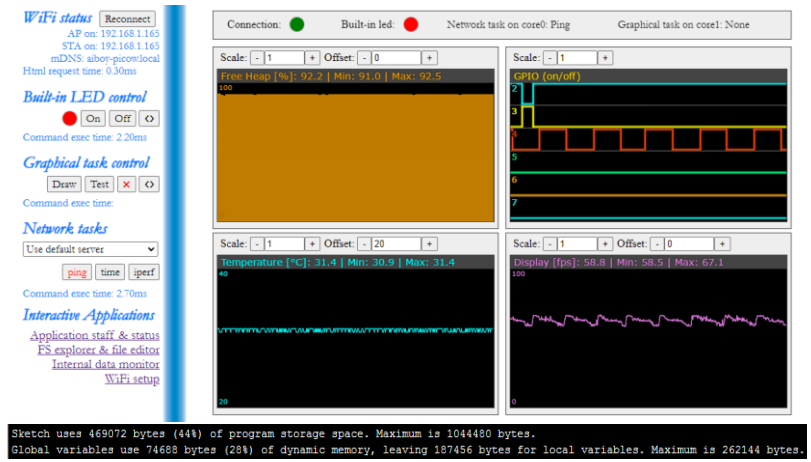


56 tps @ 460800 bps

RP2040 & CYW43439 (Raspberry Pi Pico W board)

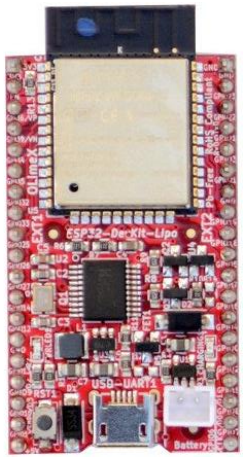


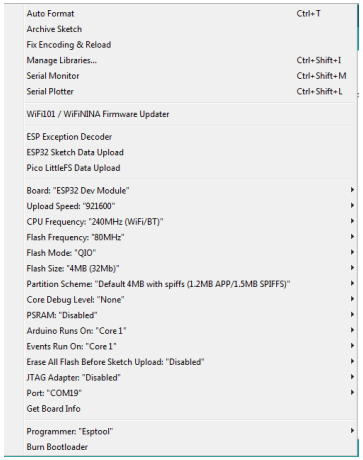
Nr	SSID	RSSI
	admin	-
	AIBOY-PW-AP	-
1	WirelessNet	-72
2	dom-lab	-70
3	A1_2D8A	-85
4	AIBOY-AP	-32
5	VIVACOM_FiberNet_B4B5	-69
6	Silvia wifi	-74
7	M-Tel_C7BB	-71
8	lino-ap	-48
9	AIBOY-S3-AP	-34



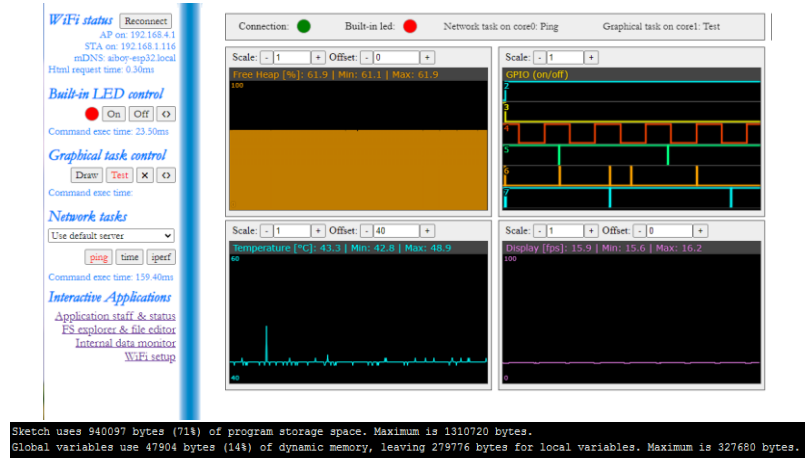
67 tps @ 460800 bps

ESP32-WROOM (Olimex ESP32-DevKit-Lipo board)



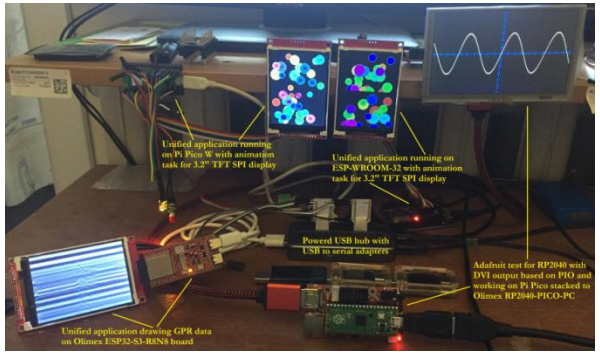


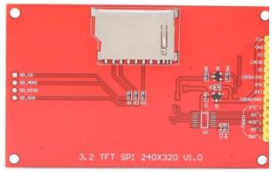
Nr	SSID	RSSI
	admin	-
	AIBOY-AP	-
1	AIBOY-S3-AP	-25
2	lino-ap	-48
3	dom-lab	-62
4	VIVACOM_FiberNet_B4B5	-69
5	M-Tel_C7BB	-72
6	WirelessNet	-75
7	Silvia wifi	-77
8	VIVACOM_NET	-90
9	Finlux_2323	-92

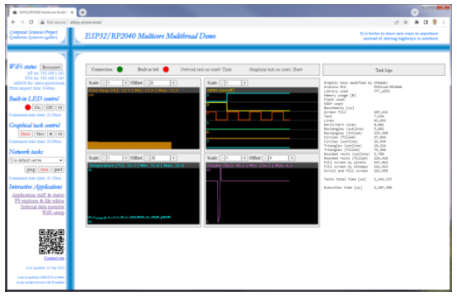


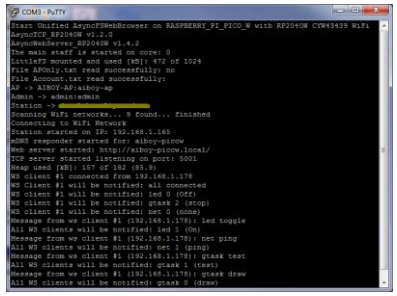
16 tps @ 115200 bps

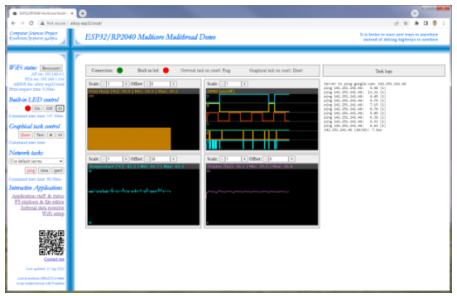
Unified multicore application for ESP32, RP2040 with 3.2” TFT SPI 240x320 display – summary in pictures and projects history

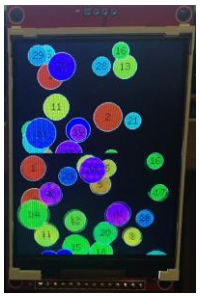


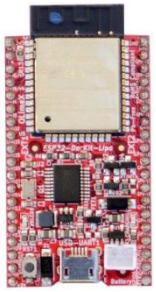


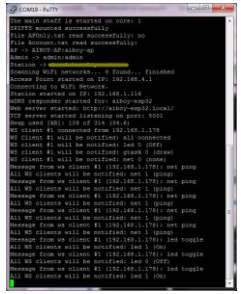


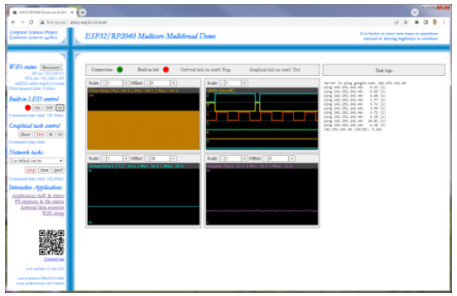


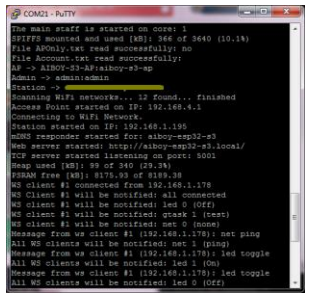












Projects history

- First cycle of tests included unified graphics test running on Arduino UNO (ATMega328), Arduino Leonardo (ATMega32u4), Arduino D1 R32 / ESP32, Raspberry Pi Pico W (RP2040) and Self-made AVR128db48 boards connected to 3.2” TFT SPI 240x320 display. Application is based on Adafruit performance tests for Adaruit_ILI9341 / Adafruit_GFX and adapted for TFT_ILI9341 and TFT_eSPI libraries. Meanwhile Olimex ESP32-S2 (WROOM and WROVER) boards were tested with multitasking “Hello world & RGB LED”. Another test done is based on ESP32-CAM module as a base of own implementation of Wifi Camera Robot Car project. As a result following open source projects are posted on GitHub:
  - Unified-ILI9341-Graphic-Test
  - Unified-ILI9341-Graphic-Test-plus
- Next cycle of tests was performance assessment of networking capabilities of WiFi equipped ESP32 and Pi Pico W boards. Test applications are based on Arduino libraries ESPAsyncWebServer and AsyncWebServer_RP2040W. Special attention was paid to asynchronous web services, web sockets, WiFi management and unification possibility for both ESP32 and Pi Pico W platforms.
- Next step done was to adapt DrawWithDMA sketch created by Bodmer as example for TFT_eSPI library to work on ESP-WROOM-32 and RP2040 boards. Modified sketch is posted on GitHub as open source:
  - DrawWithDMA
- Next cycle of tests was directed to multicore task execution on dual core versions of ESP32 and RP2040 based boards. United version of AsyncFSBrowser demo with Unified graphic test (TFT-eSPI library case) and modified DrawWithDMA sketch was implemented as multi-file Arduino IDE project running on both Arduino D1 R32 ESP32 (ESP32-WROOM) and Raspberry Pi Pico W (RP2040) boards. It includes web server with web sockets service, TCP server for network performance assessment, internal SPI Flash FS file viewer and editor, monitor showing graphs of the free heap memory, the GPIO states, the internal temperature and the animation frame rate. It also includes accounts management of WiFi in AP and/or STA modes. Graphics part of the application is implemented as tasks alternatively running on second CPU core. Control is based on web sockets and includes built-in LED, running of network tasks like ping, time, iperf and switching of graphic tasks (Adafruit tests and DrawWithDMA animation). Results of network commands and Adafruit tests are printed on monitoring web page. Unified multicore application will be posted on GitHub as soon as become more stable.
- Next cycle of tests started is modification of Unified multicore application for working on ESP32-S3-R8N8 (Olimex ESP32-S3-DevKit-Lipo) to display locally and remotely GPR (Ground Penetrating Radar) data currently generated by simulator. First test done shows that displaying data locally on 3.2” TFT SPI 240x320 display is stable at speeds 60+ tracks per second (at 460800 bps over serial) while all network services work on the second CPU core.
- Next cycle of tests started is experimenting with Pi Pico PIO engine functionality. It was used Raspberry Pi Pico, Olimex RP2040-PICO-PC boards and 5” TFT HDMI 800x480 display and as a beginning adapted by Adafruit Arduino IDE version of PicoDVI library and example tests were running successfully.

All the time the performance table (next page) was updated with the benchmark results measured by Adafruit graphics and DrawWithDMA tests. The connection table (page 5) was also updated.

Full color PicoDVI test on Raspberry Pi Pico, RP2040-PICO-PC and 5” TFT HDMI 800x480 display

Benchmark of unified graphic and scroll tests built on Adafruit_ILI9341, TFT_ILI9341 and TFT_eSPI libraries

Arduino board / MCU	UNO / ATMega328			Leonardo / ATMega32u4			D1 R32 / ESP32			Pi Pico / RP2040			Pi Pico / RP2040 (Overclocked)			Unified App	AVR128db48	ESP32-S3
ILI9341 Library used (SPI clock)	Adafruit	TFT	Speed up	Adafruit	TFT	Speed up	Adafruit (3MHz)	TFT_eSPI	Speed up	Adafruit	TFT_eSPI (27MHz)	Speed up	Adafruit	TFT_eSPI (62.5MHz)	Speed up	TFT_eSPI with DMA	Adafruit	Adafruit (27MHz)
Memory usage [B]																		
Flash used:	23,736 of 32,256 (73.59%)	21,870 of 32,256 (67.80%)		25,874 of 28,672 (90.24%)	23,992 of 28,672 (83.68%)		237,600 of 1,310,720 (18.13%)	295,261 of 1,310,720 (22.52%)		327,772 of 2,093,056 (15.65%)	372,092 of 2,093,056 (17.78%)		327,868 of 1,568,768 (20%)	372,180 of 1,568,768 (23%)		505,232 of 1,044,480 (48%)	24,354 of 130,560 (18.65%)	295,261 of 1,310,720 (22.52%)
SRAM used:	950 of 2,048 (46.39%)	746 of 2,048 (36.43%)		915 of 2,560 (35.74%)	711 of 2,560 (27.77%)		37,264 of 327,680 (11.37%)	19,480 of 327,680 (5.94%)		71,324 of 262,144 (27.21%)	71,768 of 262,144 (27.38%)		71,324 of 262,144 (27%)	71,768 of 262,144 (27%)		74,912 of 262,144 (28%)	1,087 of 16,384 (6.63%)	19,480 of 327,680 (5.94%)
Benchmarks [us]								**~42°C**			**~32°C**			**~34°C**		**~36°C**		**~50°C**
Screen fill	1,496,456	870,220	1.720	1,503,900	874,600	1.720	2,120,993	274,575	9.097	604,056	281,577	2.145	497,451	107,972	4.607	107,567	1,603,604	274,575
Text	147,088	60,416	2.435	147,820	60,724	2.434	99,610	32,599	6.491	45,452	18,831	2.414	30,599	8,085	3.785	8,070	114,885	32,599
Lines	1,172,116	242,732	4.829	1,178,004	243,988	4.828	986,748	339,491	10.975	454,856	101,897	4.464	304,234	42,741	7.118	43,648	946,199	339,491
Horiz/Vert Lines	125,064	71,336	1.753	125,656	71,696	1.753	173,171	24,171	8.603	50,042	23,541	2.126	40,853	9,078	4.500	8,880	132,637	24,171
Rectangles (outline)	82,228	45,844	1.794	82,632	46,076	1.793	110,682	15,996	8.697	32,657	14,932	2.187	26,417	5,773	4.576	5,686	85,703	15,996
Rectangles (filled)	3,107,060	1,807,436	1.719	3,122,844	1,816,740	1.719	4,402,687	570,510	9.096	1,253,856	584,372	2.146	1,032,576	224,086	4.608	223,506	3,329,307	570,510
Circles (filled)	452,728	284,064	1.594	454,916	285,536	1.593	492,735	95,809	7.704	167,914	71,149	2.360	126,969	28,025	4.531	27,896	423,221	95,809
Circles (outline)	497,252	135,580	3.668	499,604	136,148	3.670	432,728	150,143	12.978	199,626	37,258	5.358	133,263	15,561	8.564	15,743	404,412	150,143
Triangles (outline)	261,056	59,496	4.388	262,392	59,808	4.387	225,959	74,819	10.265	101,400	23,636	4.290	68,473	10,319	6.636	10,463	213,681	74,819
Triangles (filled)	1,330,720	694,456	1.916	1,337,200	698,032	1.916	1,432,757	209,558	8.691	429,998	195,995	2.194	345,244	75,450	4.576	75,102	1,279,412	209,558
Rounded rects (outline)	228,892	100,004	2.289	230,024	100,532	2.288	230,767	62,675	11.013	92,280	23,635	3.904	65,233	9,576	6.812	9,602	200,582	62,675
Rounded rects (filled)	3,127,968	1,976,936	1.582	3,143,588	1,987,180	1.582	4,384,111	578,880	8.995	1,257,871	586,292	2.145	1,032,024	225,027	4.586	224,252	3,330,751	578,880
Fill screen by pixels	3,369,992	918,732	3.668	3,387,308	923,492	3.668	2,783,609	1,591,181	3.331	1,255,234	504,753	2.487	805,373	229,258	3.513	159,327	2,964,859	1,591,181
Fill screen by bitmaps	528,576	855,088	0.618	531,112	859,520	0.618	435,203	62,752	0.518	66,438	520,180	0.128	70,363	234,904	0.300	166,092	453,099	62,752
Scroll and fill screen	**532,988**	**855,696**	**0.623**	**535,808**	**860,132**	**0.623**	**439,860**	**67,668**	**0.520**	**69,357**	**521,011**	**0.133**	**71,933**	**235,385**	**0.306**	**166,606**	**457,946**	**67,668**
Min	82,228	45,844		82,632	46,076		99,610	15,996		32,657	14,932		26,417	5,773		5,686	85,703	15,996
Avg	**1,097,346**	**598,536**	**1.833**	**1,102,854**	**601,614**	**1.833**	**1,250,108**	**276,722**	**4.497**	**405,402**	**233,937**	**1.733**	**310,067**	**97,416**	**3.183**	**83,496**	**1,062,687**	**276,722**
Max	3,369,992	1,976,936		3,387,308	1,987,180		4,402,687	1,591,181		1,257,871	586,292		1,032,576	235,385		224,252	3,330,751	1,591,181
Sum	16,460,184	8,978,036		16,542,808	9,024,204		18,751,620	4,150,827		6,081,037	3,509,059		4,651,005	1,461,240		1,252,440	15,940,298	4,150,827
DrawWithDMA test (bounsing of 42 colored and numbered circles)								**36fps (Unified App)**			**17.8 fps at CPU 133MHz SPI 27MHz**			**46.5 fps at CPU 250MHz SPI 62.5MHz**	**2.6**	**46.5 fps at CPU 250MHz SPI 62.5MHz**		**60+ tps at GPR data visualisation**

Notes:

- Memory usage numbers are as reported in runtime and slightly different than one reported by the compiler;
- Preparing of the data for filling the screen by pixels or bitmaps are made to be as fast as possible;
- Numbers for "Scroll and fill screen" tests at TFT_ILI9341 and TFT_eSPI libraries should be revised;
- At combination ESP32 and Adafruit_ILI9341 library SPI frequency was lowered to 3MHz while in case of ESP32 S3 SPI frequency can be increased up to 27MHz but in unified application with WiFi networking TFT_eSPI library has some problems especially at using DMA;
- Numbers in "Speed up" column means the operation is that many times faster;
- Overclocking in case of Pi Pico includes increasing of SPI and CPU speeds up to 62.5MHz and 250MHz respectively and application of suggested solution by Bodemar in his Github issue 1460 (working reliably even with 30cm long wires);
- Cases with ESP32 (Unified App), overclocked RP2040 (Unified App) and ESP32-S3 (colored in light violet) were measured by Unified multicore application (in combination with AsyncFSWebBrowser).

Useful links for display of animation with DMA and speed assessment:

Raspberry Pi Pico with ILI9341 TFT and TFT_eSPI Arduino library using RAM & DMA
https://forum.arduino.cc/t/tft_espi-support-for-raspberry-pi-pico-added/702551
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=njFXIzCTQ_Q
https://github.com/Bodmer/TFT_eSPI/issues/1460#issuecomment-1006661452

This application uses two sprites in RAM and DMA for filling display half buffer while updating the other half. The ILI9341 display operates reliably on Pi Pico up to 62.5MHz so frame rate up to ~43fps is possible with DMA. Overclocking CPU to 250MHz and applying Bodmer note makes it possible frame rates to go up to 46.5fps. The total consumption in overclocked mode of both Pi Pico and SPI TFT is 110mA. The application is unified to run on both RP2040 and ESP-WROOM-32 boards. In case of ESP32 frame rate was lower (~36fps).

Modified multicore application for ESP32-S3, RP2040 and ESP32 to display GPR data locally and remotely

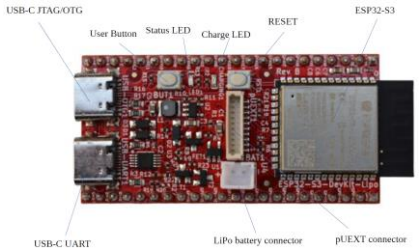
Modified multicore application is based on Unified multicore application which is combination of AsyncFSBrowser demo application, Unified graphic test (TFT-eSPI library) and DrawWithDMA sketches. It is targeted to ESP32-S3 based Olimex ESP32-S3-DevKit-Lipo board.

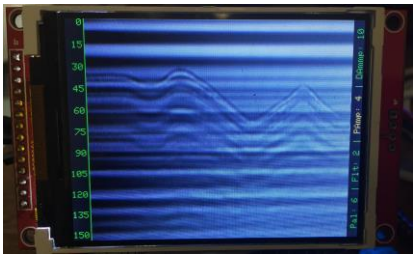
ESP32-S3 is a dual-core XTensa LX7 MCU, capable of running at 240 MHz. Apart from its 512 KB of internal SRAM, it also comes with integrated 2.4 GHz, 802.11 b/g/n Wi-Fi and Bluetooth 5 (LE) connectivity that provides long-range support. It has 45 programmable GPIOs and supports a rich set of peripherals. ESP32-S3 supports larger, high-speed octal SPI flash, and PSRAM with configurable data and instruction cache.

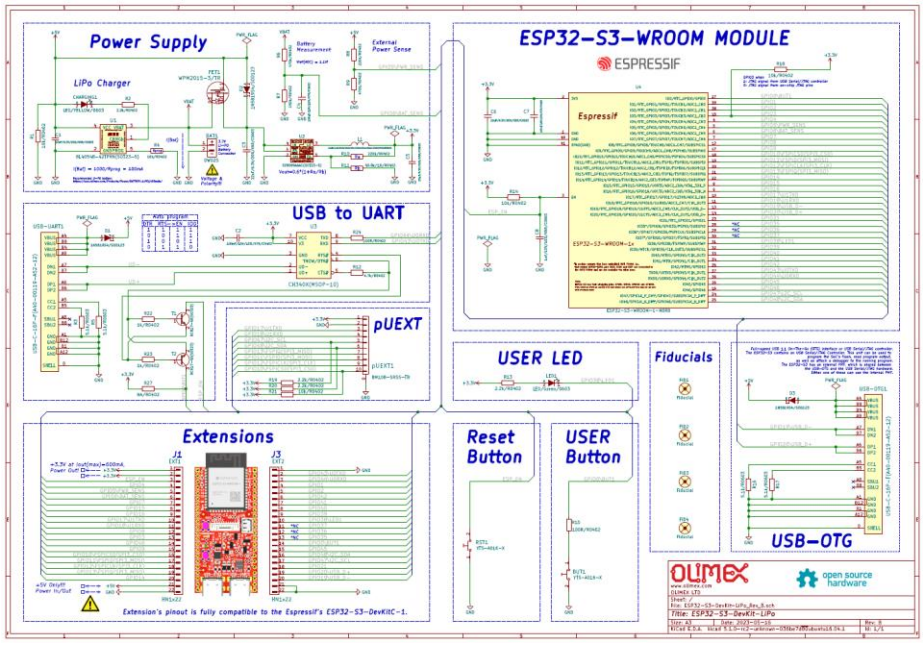
Olimex ESP32-S3-DevKit-Lipo board with ESP32-S3-WROOM-1-N8R8 has 8MB PSRAM and 8MB SPI Flash. It also has pUEXT and 2x USB C connectors (via CH340 USB-serial adapter and native OTG JTAG/Serial with on-chip PHY), LiPo battery charger and connector, user and reset buttons and user and charge LEDs. All GPIO pins are routed to 2x22 pins connectors compatible to the Espressif ESP32-S3-DevJitC-1.

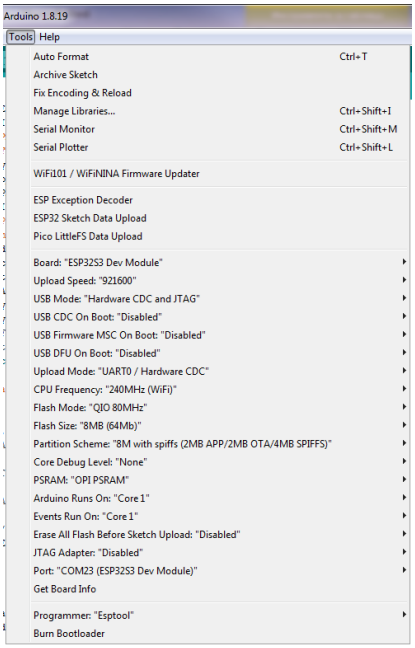
Development is made on Windows 7 / 10 using Arduino IDE (ver. 1.8.9), the latest Espressif system version 2.0.14, AsyncWebServer, Adafruit_ILI9341, Adafruit_GFX etc. libraries (all latest versions). Node.JS (ver. 12.22.9) with serialport library (ver. 8.0.5) is used to develop and use "gpr-simulator" application.

To power and connect the board to the computer may use powered 4+ USB Hub, 2x USB A to USB C cables and 2x CP2102 USB-to-Serial adapters. Install CH340 and CP210x drivers for Windows if required.

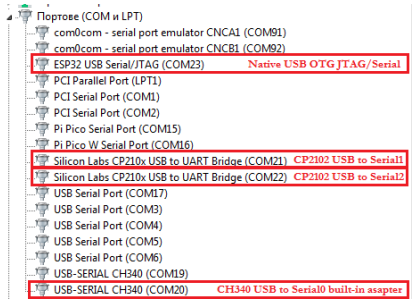









```
For user configuration of internal SPI flash do following changes:
In ESP32 boards file: C:\Users\BI\AppData\Local\Arduino15\packages\esp32\hardware\esp32\2.0.14\boards.txt
add following lines to esp32s3.name=ESP32S3 Dev Module section:
    esp32s3.menu.PartitionScheme.users_8MB=8M with spiffs (2MB APP/2MB OTA/4MB SPIFFS)
    esp32s3.menu.PartitionScheme.users_8MB.build.partitions=users_8MB
    esp32s3.menu.PartitionScheme.users_8MB.upload.maximum_size=2097152
Add: C:\Users\BI\AppData\Local\Arduino15\packages\esp32\hardware\esp32\2.0.14\tools\partitions\users_8MB.csv
with following content:
    # Name,   Type, SubType, Offset,  Size, Flags
    nvs,      data, nvs,     0x9000,  0x5000,
    otadata,  data, ota,     0xe000,  0x2000,
    app0,     app,  ota_0,   0x10000, 0x200000,
    app1,     app,  ota_1,   0x210000,0x200000,
    spiffs,   data, spiffs,  0x410000,0x3e0000,
    coredump, data, coredump,0x7F0000,0x10000,
Restart Arwuino IDE changes to take effect
```



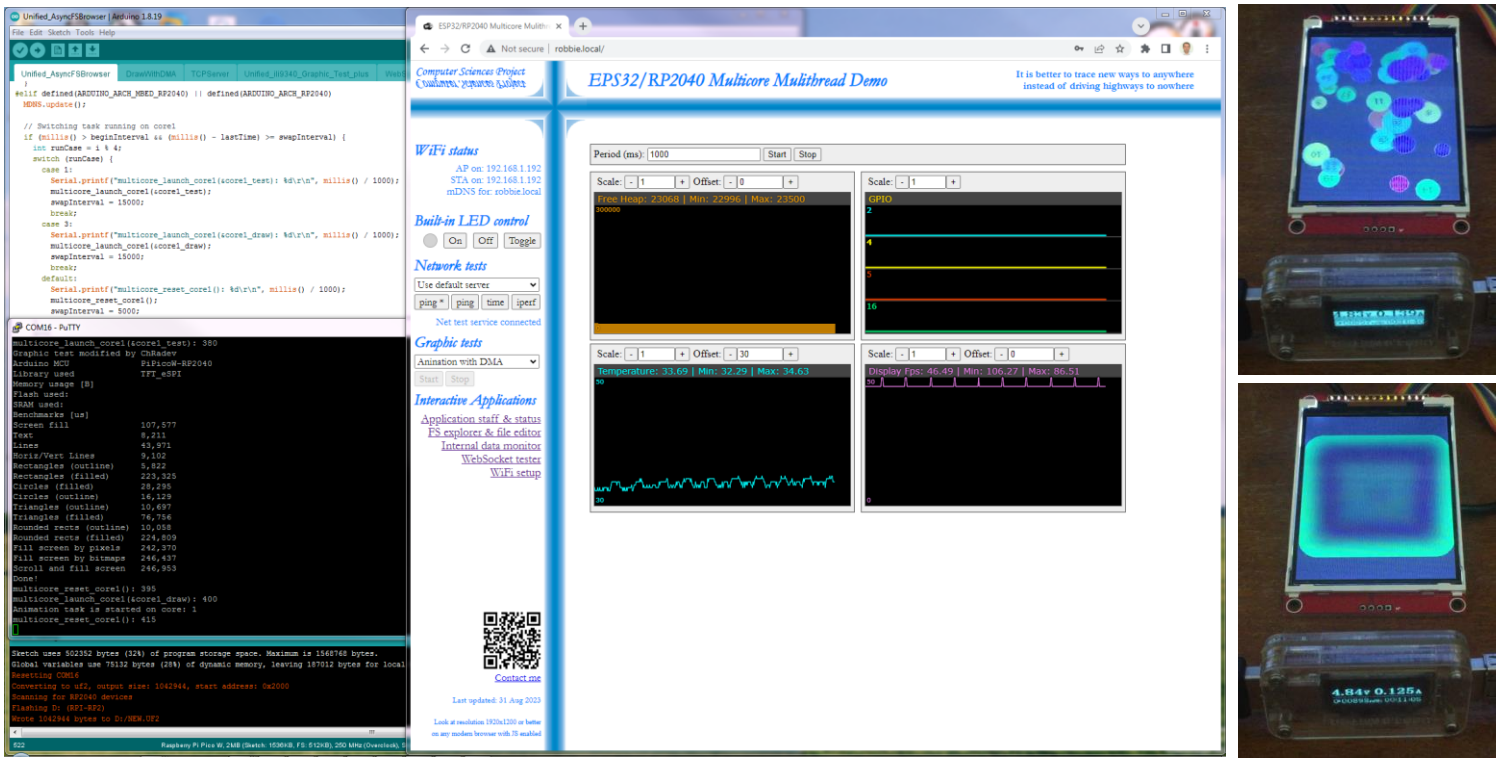
Save new copy of Unified multicore application under other name (like GPR_Display) and remove not relevant components like TCPServer.ino, DrawWithDMA.ino, Unified_ili9340_Graphic_Test_plus.ino and create new components GPR_Task.ino and GPS_Task.ino. Additional component SPIFFS based FSEditor.ino is added instead of SPIFFSEditor to overcome its problem if ESP32 core ver. 2.0 and later is used. Restructure SPIFFS file staff to separate private and public files. Restart Arduino IDE and re-flash SPIFFS changes to take effect. Modify the staff in GPR_Display.ino and WebSockets.ino according to changes made. Write required staff in GPR_Task.ino to read data from Serial2 and display them on 3.2" TFT SPI 240x320 display. GPR_Task has to be set to run on CPU core0 (not running main application). Use board configuration in Arduino -> Tools as shown above. ESP32-S3 may be programmed via native USB OTG JTAG/Serial port (COM23). Serial0 port via CH230 USB-to-Serial adapter (COM20) is used for debug information printing and as a spare channel for application programming. ESP32-S3 Serial2 port is used to connect GPR and Serial1 port is reserved to connect GPS module later on.

Web files are located in project subfolder named "data". They can be flashed to internal flash SPIFFS using Arduino tool "ESP32 Sketch Data Upload". Application "esp_tools_gui" may also be used to check ESP32-S3 information and configuration. For testing purposes JavaScript simulator is written to read GPR data from SEGY file and send them to ESP32-S3 Serial2 port (via CP2102 USB-to-Serial adapter on COM22). In future is planed JavaScript GPS simulator to be developed to read GPS data from file and send them to ESP32-S3 Serial1 port (via CP2102 USB-to-Serial adapter on COM21).

Notes:

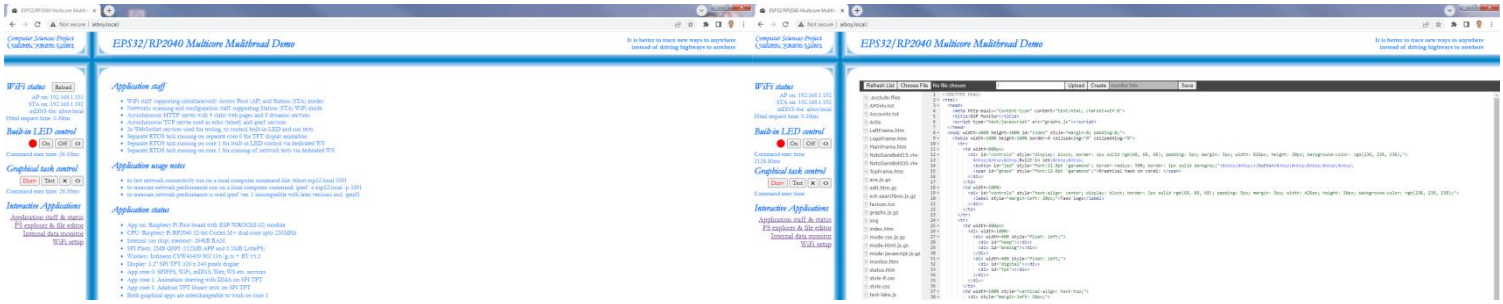
- In future both USB OTG JTAG/Serial and CH230 USB to Serial0 ports may be used as USB Mass storage host (for storing of archive data files) and CDC device (for connecting to other computer) respectively but some issues have to be solved so currently they will be used for development purposes only;
- In case of more space needed SPIFFS partition scheme can be changed or ESP32-S3 module with more flash (16/32MB) can be used;
- Usage of SPI SD card slot located at 3.2" TFT SPI 240x320 display board for storing of archive files is also possible;
- Lack of ESP32-S3 reset after application flashing via USB OTG JTAG/Serial port bug is not observed;

Unified multicore application for ESP32 and RP2040 – more than combination of AsyncFSWebBrowser and graphic tests



Unified multicore application is based on AsyncFSBrowser, Unified graphic test (TFT-eSPI library) and DrawWithDMA sketches. It is Arduino IDE multi-file project for ESP32-WROOM and RP2040 based boards. It is running on both Arduino D1 R32 ESP32 (ESP32-WROOM) and Raspberry Pi Pco W (RP2040) boards and implements web server and sockets, console with printout of the Adafruit TFT tests adapted for eTFT library and log of swapping graphical tasks to work on the other core, web application with internal monitor showing graphs of the free heap memory, the GPIO states, the internal temperature sensor and the animation frame rate. On the right are shown pictures of graphical tasks (animation and graphical tests) running alternatively on the other core.

The most attractive application feature is almost complete independency of the performance of tasks running on different CPU cores. Other impressive result is graphical performance of animation task (46 frames per second at 42 bouncing circles) and all Adafruit TFT tests adapted to work with the eTFT library (especially scrolling 320x240 graphics at speed of 0.8ms per 240 pixels line). Next pictures represent final version of unified multicore application in action.



Home view of the web application with control staff and system information (left) and control staff with internal FS file viewer and editor (right)

On the left most pictures are shown views with graphs of the internal system and application parameters (left) and WiFi setup page (right). It is evident that the results of the invoked commands and monitor (as well as other clients) are synchronized and ESP32 WiFi works in AP+STA mode (top left WiFi status). Graphical task log in the monitor view is showing the best results ever achieved (look at the table on page 7). This snapshot is taken after complete unification of the application for Pi Pico W (left) and ESP32 (right) platforms and adding network tasks control bar (only ping is implemented for the moment).

On the right most pictures are shown TFT displays in action connected to Pi Pico (top left) and ESP32 (top right) boards while running unified application. The current state of the application is not stable and has some bugs especially for ESP32 where bouncing circles are only moving at the bottom half of the screen, Adafruit tests do not work as expected and the application crashes frequently at exchanging of the graphic tasks. In case of Pi Pico applications is more stable but crashes form time to time at exchanging of the graphic tasks.

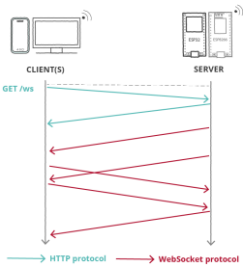
In the special modification of the unified multicore application running on ESP32-S3-R8N8 (right most bottom) is implemented preliminary test for displaying of data from GPR (Ground Penetration Radar) received via serial link and shown as 320x240 pixels scrolling graphics with up to 18 tracks per second speed.

Network performance using AsyncWebServer and AsyncTCP libraries on Pi Pico W and ESP32 series of boards

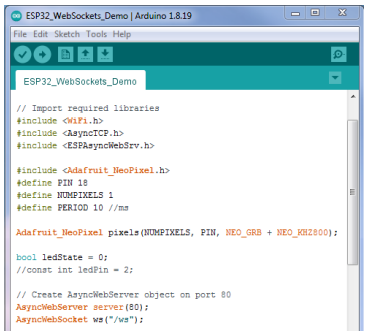
Startup projects working on ESP32 S2 Olimex boards and based on ESPAsyncWebServer library for Arduino:

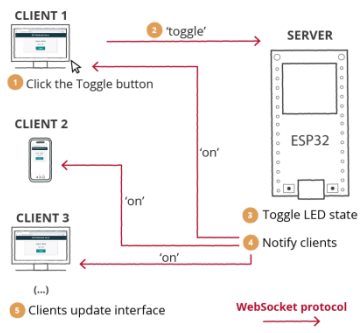
- ESP32: Create a Wi-Fi Manager (AsyncWebServer library)

Application uses SPIFS on ESP32 systems to hold web and configuration files which have to be written manually by "ESP32 Sketch Data Upload" tool of Arduino IDE. The application first runs in AP mode asking for connection credentials of the local router. After storing them in FS files and restart it runs in STA mode. Main web page allows controlling built-in LED.



- ESP32 WebSocket Server: Control Outputs (Arduino IDE)

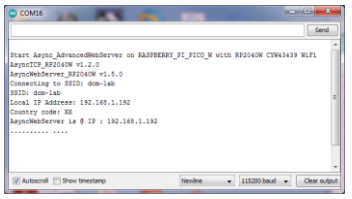




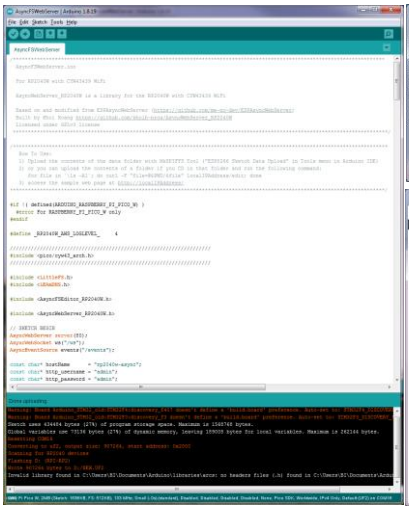
Application on ESP32 runs in STA mode with credentials defined in the sketch and open WebSocket server to control the LED. Its status can be changed by any client and will be updated at all the clients.

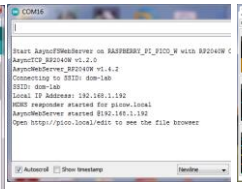
It was used Adafruit NeoPixel library to run above projects on Olimex ESP32 S2 series of boards with RGB instead of regular LED.

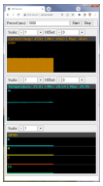
Startup projects on Raspberry Pi Pico W – AsyncWebServer for RP2040W library examples:

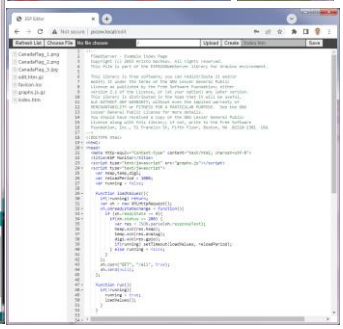


- Async_AdvancedWebServer





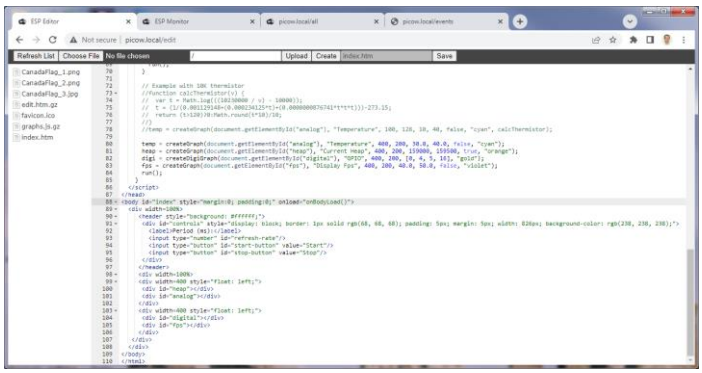




- AsyncFSWebServer (library ver. 1.5.0 did not run out of the box)

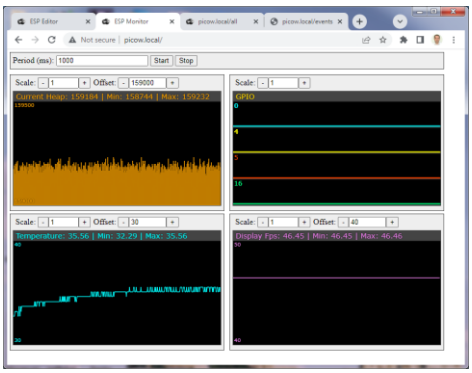
Application uses LittleFS library to access SPI flash FS. It also uses mDNS, basic authentication, AsyncWebSocket, AsyncEventSource and AsyncFSEditor_RP2040W library to show and edit files.

DrawWithDMA TFT_eSPI library test was compiled and run successfully on Raspberry Pi Pico W. Later on AsyncFSWebServer and DrawWithDMA combined multicore application was done by simply putting both files in a single project, renaming setup and loop functions in the second file to setup1 and loop1 and commenting the line Serial.begin(115200). Display drawing (42 circles) speed was the same (17.85fps) without appreciable change in the web access. Temperature measured by internal sensor is increased with approximately 2°C (up to 31°C). The heap is increased from 5kB up to 159kB. CPU overclocking to 250MHz did not speed up display drawing and web access but increase the temperature with approximately 3°C (up to 34°C). SPI speed can be changed in User_Setup.h of TFT_eSPI library. Changing it from 27MHz to 55MHz (2x) did not speed up display drawing but thanks to Bodmer comment and CPU clocking at 125MHz (SPI clock is 62.5MHz) display drawing can be speed up to 43-45fps @42 circles and 46.3fps @36 circles. Overclocking CPU to 250MHz (probably SPI clock is again 62.5MHz) increase display drawing speed up to 46.5fps @42 circles (2.6x) while working smoothly and reliably. Total consumption is increased form 110mA in case of overclocked DrawWithDMA single core application up to 144mA for combined multicore application.



Remote file manager and editor

+



On-line monitor

+

SPI TFT display

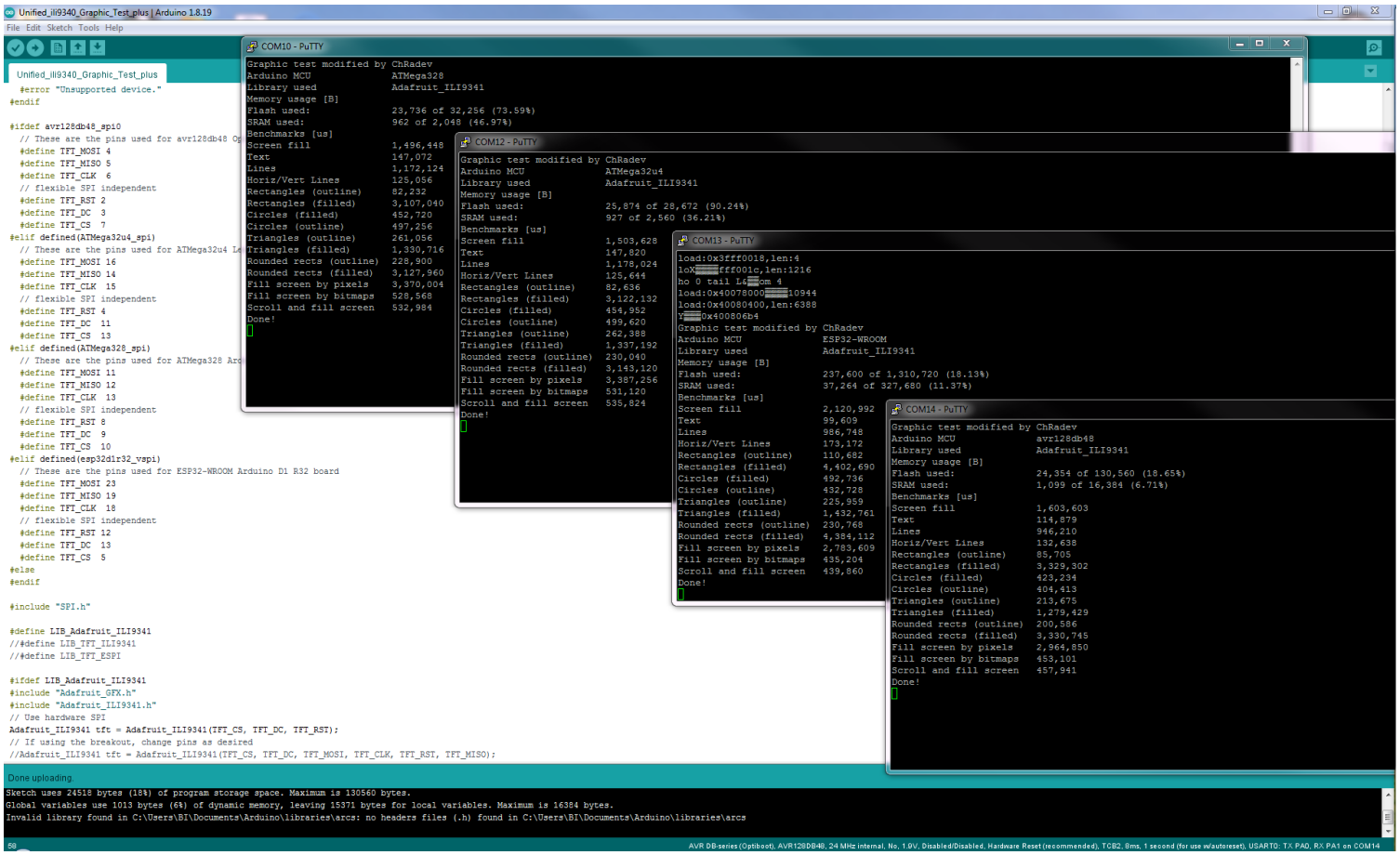
AsyncWebServer for RP2040W library built by Khoi Hoang is based on and modified from ESPAsyncWebServer library support of ESP32 and ESP8266 on Arduino cores. Next steps to be done for building of unified multicore application:

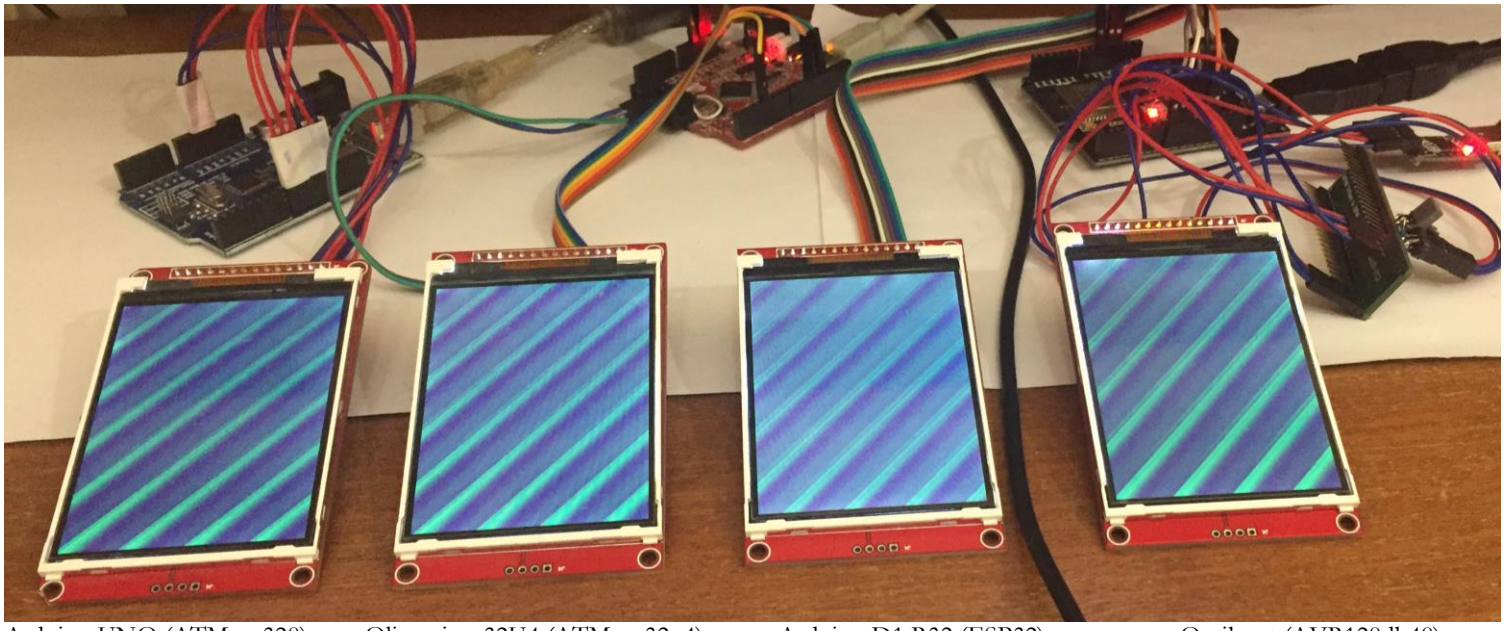
- Check of the code compatibility for both ESP32 and Pi Pico W boards;
- Dynamically running of different tasks on the second CPU core;
- Build unified web server application with WiFi working in AP and/or STA modes including its management, mDNS, LittleFS, WebSockets etc.

Connection setup for 3.2” 240x320 pixels TFT display with SPI interface

	3.2” TFT SPI LCD Display	Arduino UNO ATMega328	Olimexino32U4 ATMega32u4	Optiboot AVR128db48	Arduino R32 ESP-WROOM-32	Raspberry PI Pico RP2040	ESP32-S3-WROOM	Signal description (3.2” TFT SPI LCD Display)
1	VCC	VCC-3.3V	VCC-3.3V	VCC-3.3V	VCC-3.3V	VCC-3.3V	3.3V	3.3V power input (do not connect to 5V)
2	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND
3	CS	D10	D13	0,#SS, PA7	IO05	GP17	GPIO10	LCD chip select signal, low level enable
4	RESET	D8	D4	PA2 (0,SDA)	IO12	GP21	GPIO9	LCD reset signal, low level reset
5	DC/RS	D9	D11	PA3 (0,SCL)	IO13	GP20	GPIO14	LCD register / data selection signal, high level: register, low level: data
6	SDI(MOSI)	D11	D16	0,MOSI, PA4	IO23	GP16	GPIO11	SPI bus write data signal
7	SCK	D13	D15	0,SCK, PA6	IO18	GP18	GPIO12	SPI bus clock signal
8	LED	VCC-5V	VCC-5V	VCC-5V	VCC-5V	VCC-5V	5V	Backlight control, high level lighting, if not controlled, connect 5V for always bright
9	SDO(MISO)	D12	D14	0,MISO, PA5	IO19	GP19	GPIO13	SPI bus read data signal, if you do not need to the read function, you cannot connect it

All 4 boards are connected to 3.2”SPI TFT display and running Unified graphic test

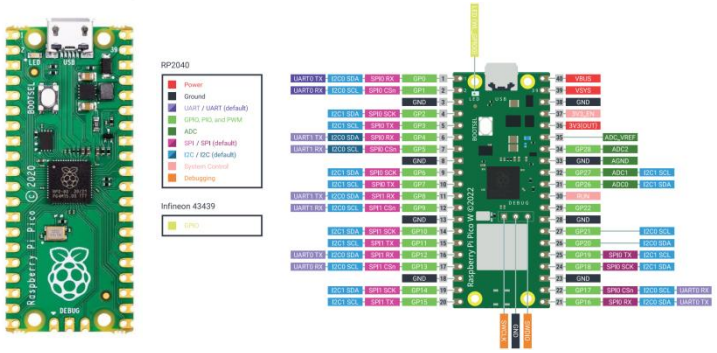




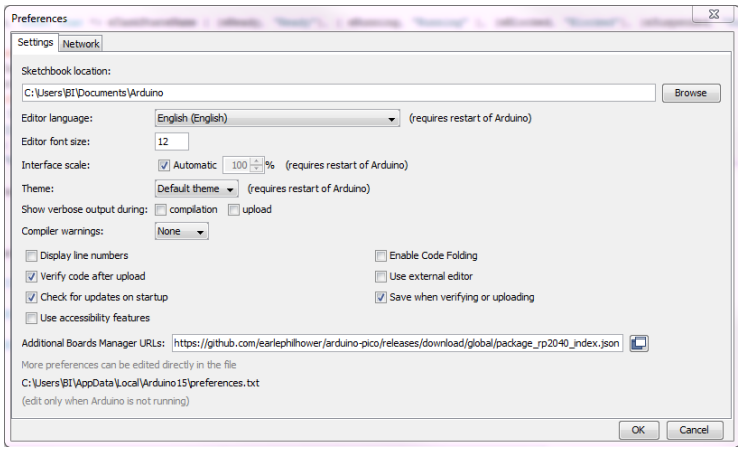
Arduino UNO (ATMega328) Olimexino-32U4 (ATMega32u4) Arduino D1 R32 (ESP32) Optiboot (AVR128db48)

Arduino Pi Pico (W) boards

- For using Pi Pico (W) boards

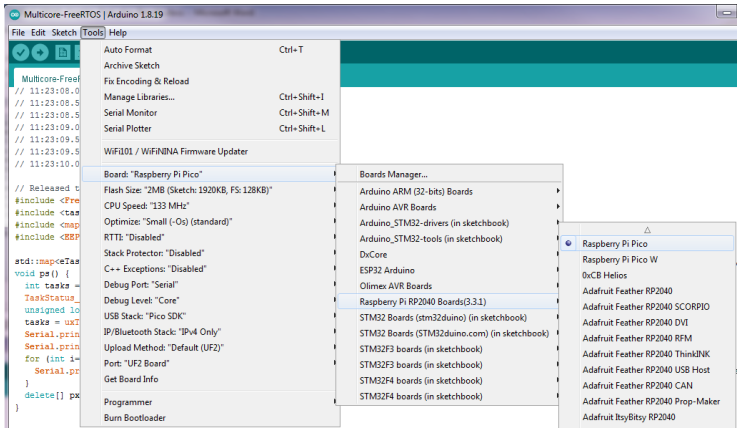


- In Preferences add URL: https://github.com/earlephilhower/arduino-pico/releases/download/global/package_rp2040_index.json



- Install Pi Pico / RP2040 in board manager

- Install "Raspberry Pi Pico" or "Raspberry Pi Pico W" board



- Connect the board to Windows PC while BOOTSEL button is pushed – "RPI-RP2" mass storage device should be appeared
- After uploading the sketch "Pico" or "Pico W" device will be appeared in "Device Manager"
- Update its device driver using Atmel USB to serial INF file changing [DeviceList.*] sections to: %PI_CDC_PICO%=DriverInstall, USB\VID_2E8A&PID_000A&REV_0100 or %PI_CDC_PICO%=DriverInstall, USB\VID_2E8A&PID_F00A&REV_0100
- Change [Strings] sections also to appropriate once

Multicore version of "Hello World and Blinking LED" common test for Pi Pico

- Open from File -> Examples -> (Examples for Paspberry Pi Pico) -> FreeRTOS -> Milticore FreeRTOS sketch and safe it in your Arduino sketch folder:

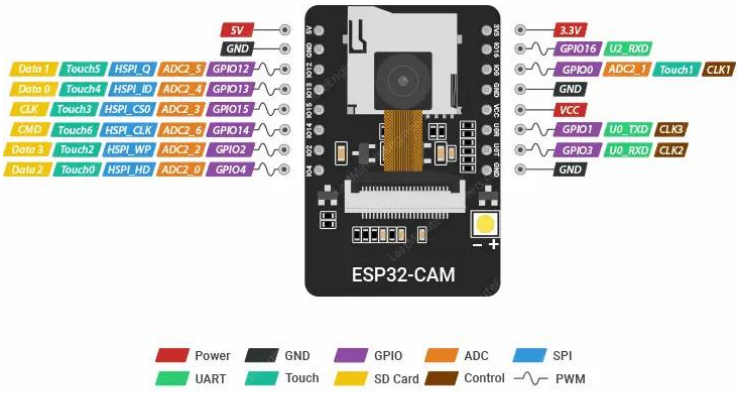
```
#include <FreeRTOS.h>
#include <task.h>
#include <map>
#include <EEPROM.h>
std::map<eTaskState, const char *> eTaskStateName {
{eReady, "Ready"}, { eRunning, "Running" }, {eBlocked,
"Blocked"}, {eSuspended, "Suspended"}, {eDeleted,
"Deleted"} };
void ps() {
  int tasks = uxTaskGetNumberOfTasks();
  TaskStatus_t *pxTaskStatusArray = new
TaskStatus_t[tasks];
  unsigned long runtime;
  tasks = uxTaskGetSystemState( pxTaskStatusArray, tasks,
&runtime );
  Serial.printf("# Tasks: %d\r\n", tasks);
  Serial.println("ID, NAME, STATE, PRIO, CYCLES");
  for (int i=0; i < tasks; i++) {
    Serial.printf("%d: %-16s %-10s %d %lu\r\n", i,
pxTaskStatusArray[i].pcTaskName,
eTaskStateName[pxTaskStatusArray[i].eCurrentState],
(int)pxTaskStatusArray[i].uxCurrentPriority,
pxTaskStatusArray[i].ulRunTimeCounter);
  }
  delete[] pxTaskStatusArray;
}
void blink(void *param) {
  (void) param;
  pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
  while (true) {
    digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, LOW);
    delay(750);
    digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, HIGH);
    delay(250);
  }
}
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  xTaskCreate(blink, "BLINK", 128, nullptr, 1, nullptr);
  delay(5000);
}
volatile int val= 0;
void loop() {
  Serial.printf("C0: Blue leader standing by...\r\n");
  ps();
  Serial.printf("val: %d\r\n", val);
  delay(1000);
}
// Running on core1
void setup1() {
  delay(5000);
  Serial.printf("C1: Red leader standing by...\r\n");
}
void loop1() {
  static int x = 0;
  Serial.printf("C1: Stay on target...\r\n");
  val++;
  if (++x < 10) {
    EEPROM.begin(512);
    EEPROM.write(0,x);
    EEPROM.commit();
  }
  delay(1000);
}
```

- It demonstrates a simple use of the setup1()/loop1() functions for a multiprocessor run and following will be printed on the serial port while LED is blinking:

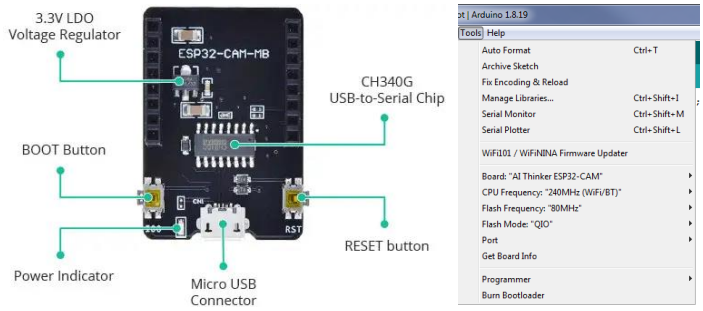
```
C1: Stay on target...
C0: Blue leader standing by...
# Tasks: 9
ID, NAME, STATE, PRIO, CYCLES
0: CORE0            Running    4 191473164
1: IDLE1            Running    0 3622023404
2: IDLE0            Ready      0 3371562651
3: BLINK            Blocked    1 5381238
4: CORE1            Blocked    4 103437988
5: USB              Blocked    6 3826967365
6: Tmr Svc          Blocked    2 21071
7: IdleCore1        Suspended  7 17213
8: IdleCore0        Suspended  7 88986822
val: 683
```

ESP32-CAM

- Getting Started With ESP32-CAM
- All examples work with ESP32 Espressif System 2.0.9



- Using ESP32-CAM-MB module makes programming easy



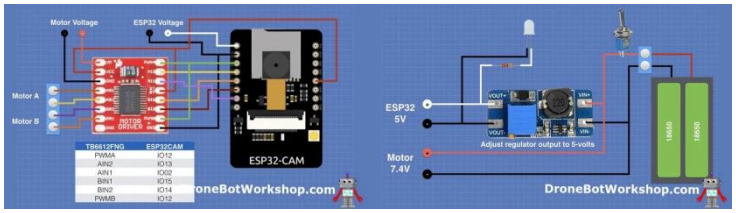
Wifi Camera Robot Car

- DIY ESP32 Camera Motor Shield - Wifi Camera Robot Car

https://www.olimex.com/Products/IoT/ESP32/ESP32-CAM/
https://www.instructables.com/DIY-ESP32-Camera-Motor-Shield-Wifi-Camera-Robot-Ca/,
https://dronebotworkshop.com/esp32-cam-intro/
https://randomnerdtutorials.com/esp32-cam-video-streaming-web-server-camera-home-assistant/
https://dronebotworkshop.com/esp32cam-robot-car/

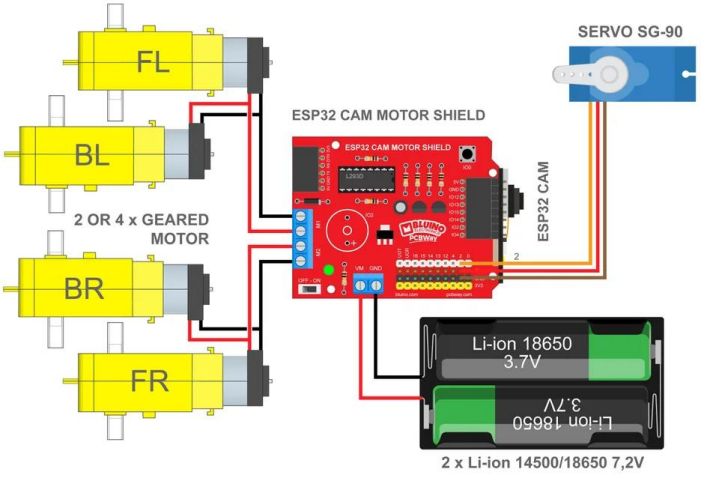
- In "Resources" of the last link download: Code for ESP32CAM Car, the code needed to make this car work, all in one ZIP file.
- To compile it use ESP32 Espressif System 1.0.6

- Follow instructions in about the hardware : https://dronebotworkshop.com/esp32cam-robot-car/
- Main electrical parts



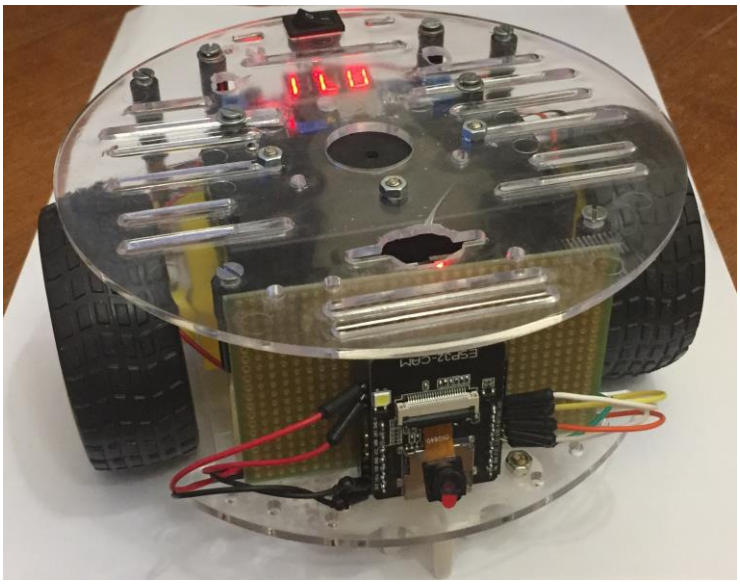
Camera and motor driver interconnection Motor and ESP32-CAM module power

- Power schematics



- Final results

Wifi Camera Robot Car – own implementation



ESP32-S2/3 boards on Arduino IDE

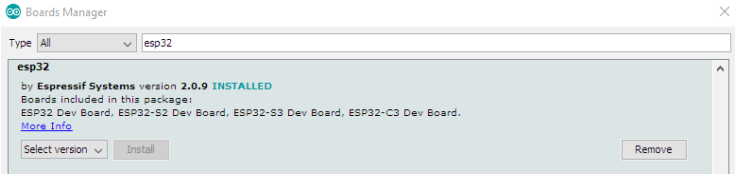
- For using ESP32-S2 boards like:


ESP32-S2-DevKit-Lipo

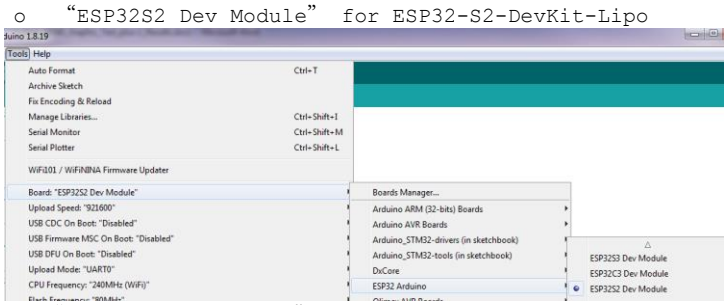

ESP32-S2-WROVER-DevKit-Lipo-USB


ESP32-S3-DevKit-Lipo

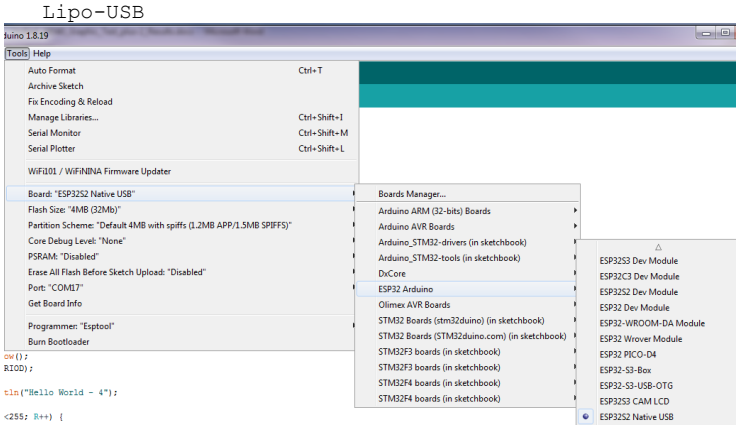
- Install the ESP32-S2 support for Arduino IDE
- In "File" → "Preferences" add URL: https://espressif.github.io/arduino-esp32/package_esp32_index.json
- In "Tools" → "Boards" → "Board Manager" search for the esp32 platform and install ver. 2.0.0 or later



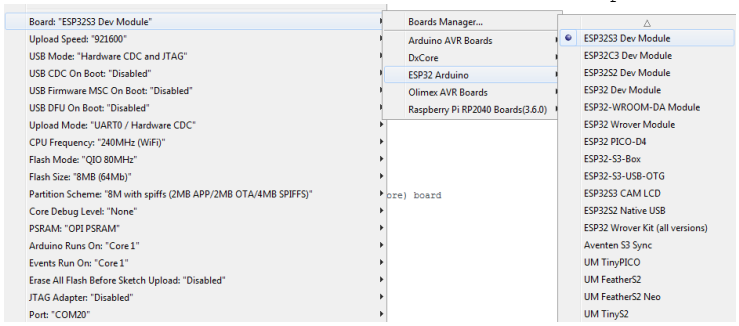
- Restart IDE and select board in "Tools" → "Board:
  - "ESP32S2 Dev Module" for ESP32-S2-DevKit-Lipo



  - "ESP32S2 Native USB" for ESP32-S2-WROVER-DevKit-Lipo-USB



  - "ESP32S3 Dev Module" for ESP32-S3-DevKit-Lipo



- Connect ESP32-S2/3-DevKit-Lipo and install driver for USB-Serial CH340 adapter if needed
- Connect ESP32-S2-WROVER-DevKit-Lipo-USB and put it in boot loader's mode (hold GPIO0 low while reset)
- Install driver with Zadig software if needed
  - Enable in "Options" → "List all devices"
  - Choose device "ESP32-S2 (Interface 2)"
  - And option "USB Serial (CDC)"
- Any time for programming ESP32-S2-WROVER-DevKit-Lipo-USB has to be put in boot loader's mode and reset manually after uploading the sketch

Multitasking "Hello World & RGB LED" test

```
/*
 * Requires Adafruit NeoPixel library
 */
#include <Adafruit_NeoPixel.h>
#define PIN 18
#define NUMPIXELS 1
#define PERIOD 10 //ms
Adafruit_NeoPixel pixels(NUMPIXELS, PIN,
                         NEO_GRB + NEO_KHZ800);
int colors[3];
void setup() {
  pixels.begin();
  for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) colors[i] = 0;
#if 1
  Serial.begin(115200); // ESP32-S2-DevKit-Lipo
#else
  Serial.begin();// ESP32-S2-WROVER-DevKit-Lipo-USB
  // Wait for serial port to connect.
  // Needed for native USB port only.
  while (!Serial) ;
#endif
  Serial.println("Hello World!");
  vTaskDelay(1000 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS);
  xTaskCreate(loop2,"loop2", 2048, NULL,1,NULL);
}
int n = 0;
void loop2( void * parameter ) {
  while(1) {
    Serial.print("Hello World - "); Serial.println(n++);
    vTaskDelay(2000 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS);
  }
}
void loop () {
  for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    int j;
    for (j = 0; j < 256; j++) {
      colors[i] = j;
      pixels.setPixelColor(0, pixels.Color(colors[0],
                           colors[1], colors[2]));
      pixels.show(); delay (PERIOD);
    }
    for (j = 255; j >= 0; j--) {
      colors[i] = j;
      pixels.setPixelColor(0, pixels.Color(colors[0],
                           colors[1], colors[2]));
      pixels.show(); delay (PERIOD);
    }
  }
}
```

- Compiler messages for ESP32-S2-WROVER-DevKit-Lipo-USB

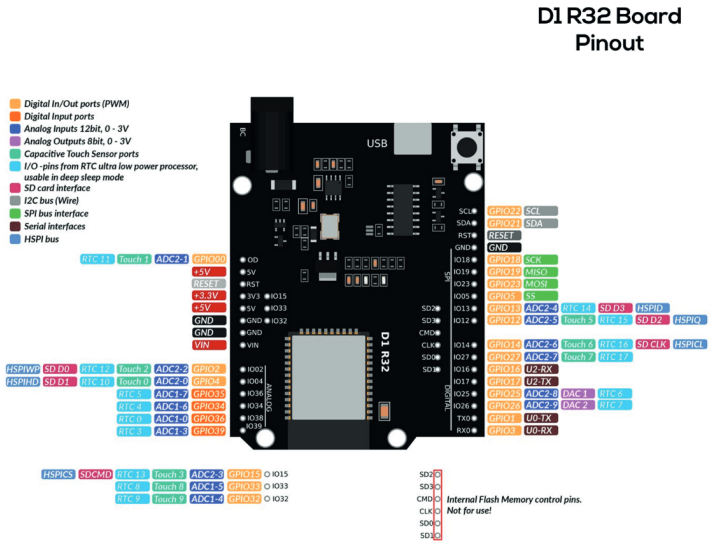
```
Sketch uses 291526 bytes (22%) of program storage space.
Maximum is 1310720 bytes.
Global variables use 27596 bytes (8%) of dynamic memory,
leaving 300084 bytes for local variables. Maximum is
327680 bytes.
```

- After running sketch on ESP32-S2-WROVER-DevKit-Lipo-USB composite device will be installed with TinyUSB DFU_RT, CDC and ESP32-S2 Firmware MSC devices.
- In terminal connected to USB-Serial CH340 following messages will be sent from ESP32-S2-DevKit-Lipo:

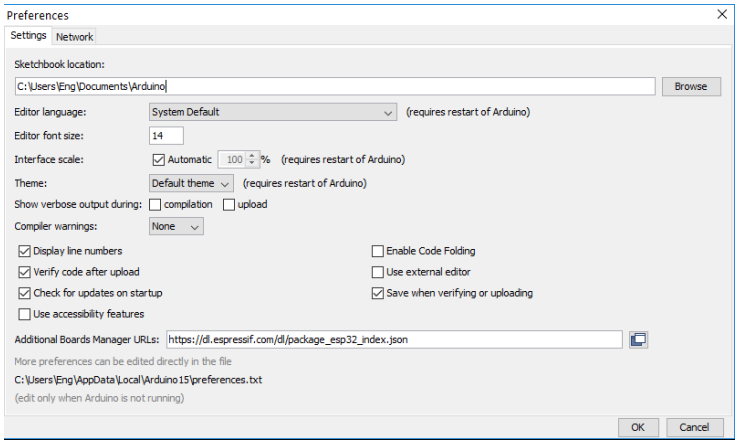
```
ESP-ROM:esp32s2-rc4-20191025                    System messages
Build:Oct 25 2019
rst:0x1 (POWERON),boot:0x8 (SPI_FAST_FLASH_BOOT)
SPIWP:0xee
mode:DIO, clock div:1
load:0x3ffe6100,len:0x524
load:0x4004c000,len:0xa70
load:0x40050000,len:0x2958
entry 0x4004c18c
Hello World!                                    Sent from setup section
Hello World - 0                                 Sent from loop2 task and will count every 2 sec
Hello World - 1
```

Arduino D1 R32 ESP32 board

- For using ESP32 boards like D1 R32

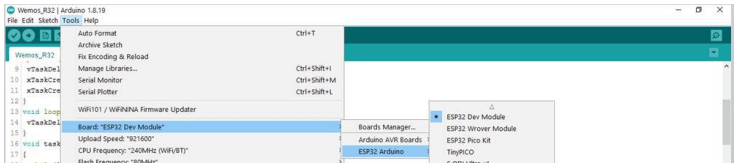


- In Preferences add URL:
  https://dl.espressif.com/dl/package_esp32_index.json



- Install esp32 in board manager

- Connect the board to Windows PC
- Install CH340 USB serial driver if needed and verify the port in "Device Manager": COM6 for example
- Install "ESP32 Dev Module" in board manager



- Setup USB serial port as verified above

Multitasking version of "Hello World & Blinking LED" test for ESP32

- Create new project "HelloWorld" and put the sketch:

```
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(112500);
  // By default the LED is connected to IO02
  pinMode(2, OUTPUT);
  // This will print default SPI pins
  Serial.println("Default SPI pins:");
  Serial.print("MOSI: "); Serial.println(MOSI);
  Serial.print("MISO: "); Serial.println(MISO);
  Serial.print("SCK: ");  Serial.println(SCK);
  Serial.print("SS: ");   Serial.println(SS);
  vTaskDelay(1000 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS);
  xTaskCreate(task1,"task1", 2048, NULL,1,NULL);
  xTaskCreate(task2,"task2", 2048, NULL,1,NULL);
}
void loop() {
  vTaskDelay(1000 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS);
}
void task1( void * parameter ) {
  while(1) {
    Serial.println("Hello World!");
    vTaskDelay(2000 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS);
  }
}
void task2( void * parameter) {
  while(1) {
    digitalWrite(2, HIGH);
    vTaskDelay(100 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS);
    digitalWrite(2, LOW);
    vTaskDelay(100 / portTICK_PERIOD_MS);
  }
}
```

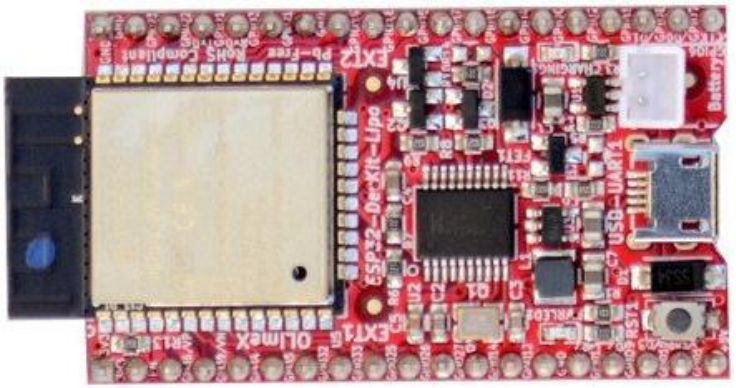
- After compilation will see:

```
Sketch uses 204926 bytes (15%) of program storage space.
Maximum is 1310720 bytes.
Global variables use 13416 bytes (4%) of dynamic memory,
leaving 314264 bytes for local variables. Maximum is
327680 bytes.
```

- After uploading sketch will see fast blinking LED and following messages in terminal to USB serial port:

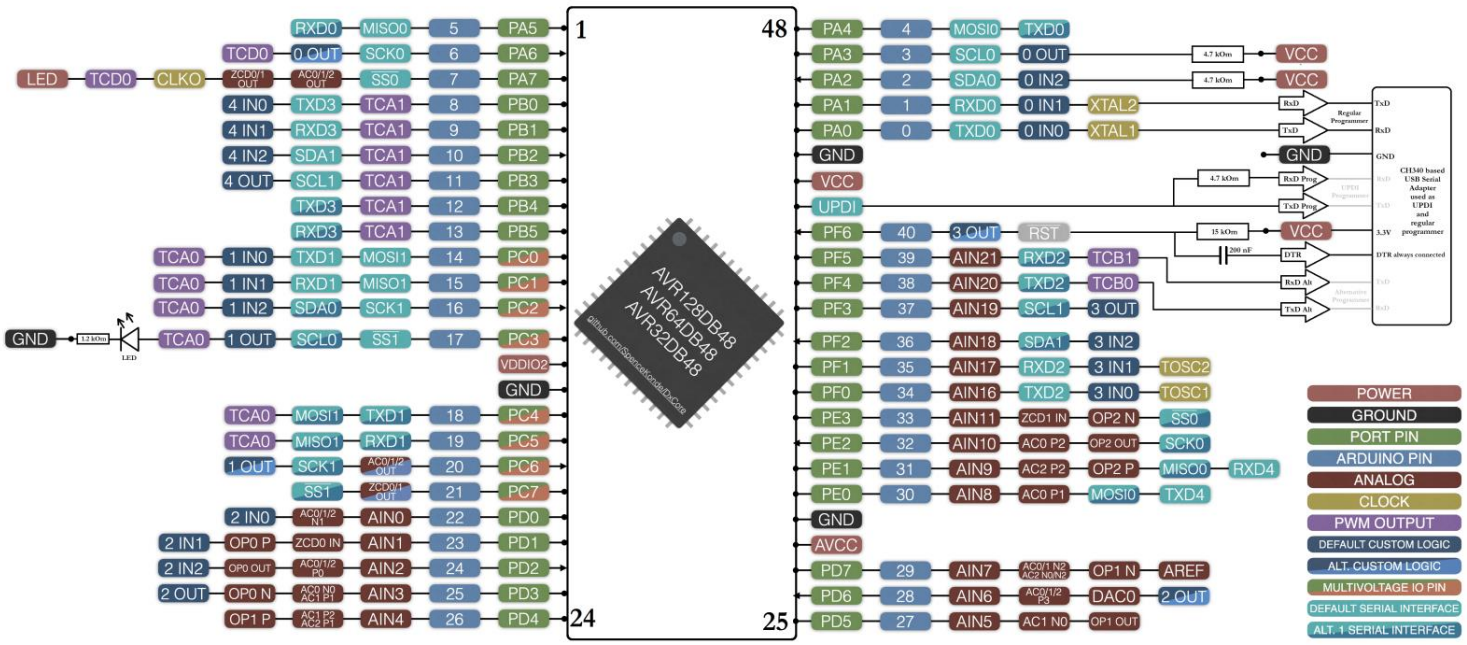
```
rst:0x1 (POWERON_RESET),boot:0x13 (SPI_FAST_FLASH_BOOT)
configsip: 0, SPIWP:0xee
clk_drv:0x00,q_drv:0x00,d_drv:0x00,cs0_drv:0x00,hd_drv:0x
00,wp_drv:0x00
mode:DIO, clock div:1
load:0x3fff0018,len:4
load:0x3fff001c,len:1216
ho 0 tail 12 room 4
load:0x40078000,len:10944
load:0x40080400,len:6388
entry 0x400806b4
Default SPI pins:          Default settings belongs to VSPI
MOSI: 23
MISO: 19
SCK: 18
SS: 5
Hello World!               Will be repeated every 2 sec
Hello World!
```

Alternative ESP32 development boards from Olimex based on ESP32-WROOM-32 or ESP32-WROVER WiFi/BLE modules



Variants compatible with Arduino D1 R32 ESP32 board:
ESP32-DevKit-Lipo and ESP32-DevKit-Lipo-EA

AVR128db48 Arduino boards

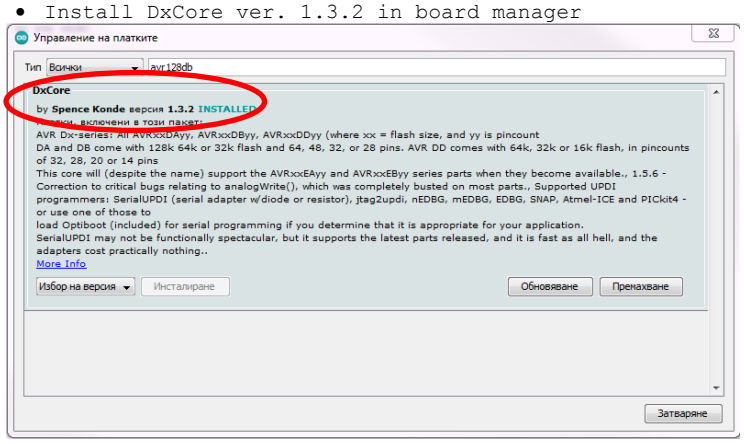


Self-made AVR128db48 Arduino like board based on QFP adapter board

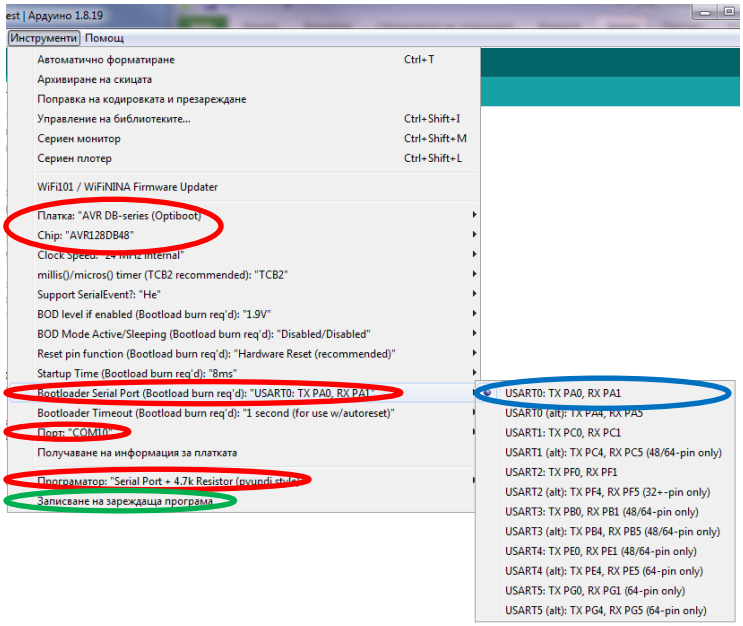
Other boards notes:

- Arduino UNO – install windows driver for USB-Serial CH340 adapter,
- Olimexino Nano – install windows driver for Arduino Leonardo compatible boards,
- Set in Tools → Board → Arduino AVR Boards → Arduino UNO or Arduino Leonardo respectively,
- Set in Tools → Port → corresponding COM port,
- LED pin may be different for different boards – change it in "Blinking LED" test sketch.

- For using AVR128DB48 boards from Anton do:
- Add URL in Preferences:
  http://drazzy.com/package_drazzy.com_index.json
- Install DxCore ver. 1.3.2 in board manager



- Connect CP2102 USB to UART Bridge to Windows PC
- Install CP2102 USB driver if needed and verify the port: COM10 for example



UPDI programmer (to burn bootloader)

- Connect CP2102 USB to UART Bridge to the board
  - Rx ← 4.7k res. ← Tx ← AVR128DB48 UPDI (pin 41),
  - DTR → 200nF → RST (p. 40), GND, VCC (3.3V)
- Programmer: "Serial Port + 4.7k Resistor (pyupdi style)"
- Usage: Tools → Burn Bootloader
- Usage: Sketch → Upload Using Programmer

Regular serial programmer

- Connect CP2102 USB to UART Bridge to the board
  - CP2102/TTL-232R Tx → AVR128DB48 Rx0 (p. 45)
  - CP2102/TTL-232R Rx ← AVR128DB48 Tx0 (p. 44)
  - DTR → 200nF → RST (p. 40), GND, VCC (3.3V)
- Usage: Sketch → Upload

Bootloader serial port could be USART2 (alt), but using USART0 the PC COM port for both programming and serial communication with the sketch will be the same.

"Blinking LED" test for avr128db48

```
void setup() {
  // PIN_PC3 for avr128db48
  // may be different for other boards!
  pinMode(17, OUTPUT);
}
void loop() {
  digitalWrite(17, 1);
  delay(100);
  digitalWrite(17, 0);
  delay(100);
}
```