

EECS 192: Mechatronics Design Lab

Discussion 1: Introduction

GSI: Andrew Barkan

January 20, 2021 (Week 1)

- Administrivia
- Project Detail
- Huzzah32 Intro
- LED PWM
- There's More!

Welcome

Welcome to EE192!

Introductions!

Let's begin with some introductions!

- ▶ Name, year/major, preferred pronouns
- ▶ What do you hope to get out of the course?
- ▶ ... and something about yourself!

About Me

- ▶ GSI: Andrew Barkan, PhD Candidate, ME
 - ▶ email: andrew_barkan@berkeley.edu
 - ▶ OH: (tentative) Mon. 2:00pm-3:00pm,
Tues. 2:00pm-3:00pm
- ▶ Preferred pronouns: he, him, his
- ▶ Help each student feel more comfortable with embedded systems (at least a little)
- ▶ Love playing PC games



Project

- ▶ Project: build an autonomous track-following racecar given a stock RC car and microcontroller dev kit
- ▶ Teams should be 2 students (3 with permission)
 - ▶ Combined skillset should include mechanical hardware experience, electronics, programming
 - ▶ Controls experience helpful
- ▶ Teams formed by checkoff Friday

Checkoffs

- ▶ One-hour time slot on Friday TBD to demonstrate that your project is where it should be
- ▶ At least one team member needs to show up to run your hardware
- ▶ These are graded, half credit if late

- ▶ First checkoff this Friday
 - ▶ Form project teams
 - ▶ Make sure you have ordered equipment
 - ▶ Get private course GitHub repository
 - ▶ More details to come



Do you have your cars?

The Project in more detail

Planning & Reliability

- ▶ Get started early thinking about how to approach the project
- ▶ ~~Measure once, cut twice, then hammer~~
- ▶ Measure twice, cut once
- ▶ Start thinking about high-level project plan
 - ▶ Plan ahead and examine feasibility
 - ▶ Get feedback on ideas
- ▶ Reliability first, THEN performance
 - ▶ “Better is the enemy of the good enough”
 - ▶ Very fast car going into a wall (and breaking) gets you few points
 - ▶ Fast enough car hitting all of the checklist items gets you all the points



One weird trick
to flunk ee192!

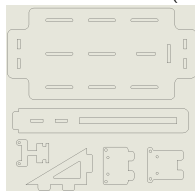
image from LOLCaption.com

Mechanical

- ▶ You should have your RC car! Either of these:
 - ▶ Desert Short Course Truck
 - ▶ Magnet EP Electric RTR Off Road Truck
- ▶ Will be making use of stock mechanical parts:
 - ▶ DC motor
 - ▶ Gearbox and transmission
 - ▶ Steering linkage and servo
 - ▶ Shocks
- ▶ Adding our own chassis adapter for mounting



Exposed chassis of RC car! (Desert)



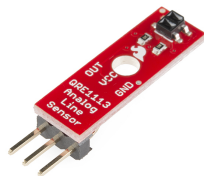
Chassis adapter layout

Electrical

- ▶ Again, making use of some stock components
 - ▶ Electronic speed controller (ESC)
 - ▶ NiMH battery
- ▶ With some additions of our own!
 - ▶ Adafruit Huzzah32 Feather ESP32 Board
 - ▶ USB battery
 - ▶ Line scan camera
 - ▶ Encoder?



Line scan camera



Line sensor board

Car comments

- ▶ Goal: don't reinvent the wheel
 - ▶ Assist in understanding all of the pieces that go into the project
 - ▶ Take design cues from those who came before you - recognize and use good ideas
 - ▶ Conversely, learn from others' mistakes, so you don't have to repeat them
- ▶ Some design points to consider:
 - ▶ Robustness
 - ▶ Maintainability
 - ▶ Design for Test
 - ▶ Graceful error handling
 - ▶ Anything else you want to add?

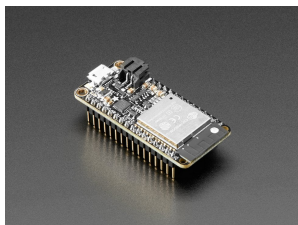


It's been done before
(don't repeat it!)

©Fox

Hardware

- ▶ Adafruit Huzzah32 Feather ESP32 Board
- ▶ Espress-If ESP32 SOC
 - ▶ 240 MHz dual core Tensilica LX6 microcontroller
 - ▶ 4MB flash
 - ▶ 520KB SRAM
- ▶ Programmable using micro USB
- ▶ I/O headers including
 - ▶ GPIO
 - ▶ 12-bit ADC, 8-bit DAC
 - ▶ Built-in WiFi, Bluetooth
 - ▶ PWM, I²C, SPI, I²S, and UART modules
- ▶ On-board RGB LED and power management



Huzzah32 Board

image from Adafruit

IO Refresher

▶ GPIO (general purpose input/output) pins

<https://microkit.berkeley.edu/gpio-basics/>

- ▶ As an output: sets voltage on pin from software, either GND (0) or Vdd (1)
- ▶ As an input: samples voltage on the pin, returning either 0 (LOW) or 1 (HIGH)
- ▶ PWM (pulse-width modulation) module
 - ▶ Every *period*, the pin is high based on the *duty cycle*, then low for the remainder
 - ▶ Can digitally approximate analog outputs
- ▶ Analog Inputs (ADC)
 - ▶ Converts a continuous analog voltage (0-3.3v) to a 12-bit (0-4095) quantity

GPIO	ALT	ID	ID	ALT	GPIO
			RESET		1
			3.3V		2
			GND		3
26	DAC2	A0			4
25	DAC1	A1			5
34	ADC6	A2			6
39	ADC3	A3			7
36	ADC0	A4			8
4		A5			9
5	SCK	A16			10
18	MOSI	A17			11
19	MISO	A18			12
16		A19			13
17		A20			14
21		A21			15
			VBAT		16
			EN 3.3V		17
			VUSB		18
			LED		19
			BOOT		20
			A12		21
			A10		22
			A9		23
			ADC5		24
			A8		25
			ADC4		26
			A7		27
			A6		28
			SCL		29
			SDA		30



Huzzah32 Pinout

image from microkit.berkeley.edu

Getting Started!

- ▶ We will be using Microsoft Visual Studio Code IDE and a special plugin called Platform IO.
 - ▶ <https://code.visualstudio.com/>
 - ▶ <https://platformio.org/platformio-ide>
- ▶ Allows you to program and flash your microcontroller!
- ▶ Will be communicating over UART and WiFi
 - ▶ Do you have a preferred terminal (e.g. PuTTY)?
 - ▶ Python3 distribution



Getting Started!

- ▶ Platform IO will install the necessary μ C backend
 - ▶ ESP-IDF framework that includes source code and firmware for ESP32 functionalities
 - ▶ Example code to run!
- ▶ Convenient way to write, organize, build, flash your code
- ▶ Easily installable/configurable through VS Code plugins
- ▶ Follow the "Getting Started" instructions on SkeletonHuzzah32 repo!
 - ▶ <https://github.com/ucb-ee192/SkeletonHuzzah32>

“Hello, World!” Code

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include "freertos/FreeRTOS.h"
#include "freertos/task.h"
#include "esp_system.h"
#include "esp_spi_flash.h"

void app_main()
{
    printf("Hello_world!\n");

    /* Print chip information */
    esp_chip_info_t chip_info;
    esp_chip_info(&chip_info);
    printf("This is ESP32 chip with %d CPU cores,
           %d WiFi%s%s",
           chip_info.cores,
           (chip_info.features & CHIP_FEATURE_BT
            ) ? "/BT" : "",
           (chip_info.features &
            CHIP_FEATURE_BLE) ? "/BLE" : ""
           );

    printf("silicon revision %d", chip_info.
           revision);

```

```

printf("%dMB %s flash\n",
       spi_flash_get_chip_size() /
       (1024 * 1024),
       (chip_info.features &
        CHIP_FEATURE_EMB_FLASH)
       ? "embedded" : "
       external");

for (int i = 10; i >= 0; i--) {
    printf("Restarting in %d seconds
           ...\n", i);
    vTaskDelay(1000 /
               portTICK_PERIOD_MS);
}
printf("Restarting now.\n");
fflush(stdout);
esp_restart();

```


Hello, World! Demo

Live Demo!

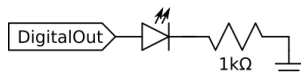
This is essentially the procedure demonstrated in the Getting Started section of the SkeletonHuzzah32 page

... and hopefully goes Murphy-free ...

<https://github.com/ucb-ee192/SkeletonHuzzah32>

Exercise: Hardware from Software

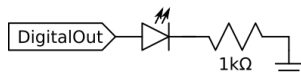
- ▶ What would happen if the GPIO was 1?



"Analyze" this simple circuit

Exercise: Hardware from Software

- ▶ What would happen if the GPIO was 1?
 - ▶ The GPIO output would be 3.3v, and the LED lights up
- ▶ What if the GPIO was 0?

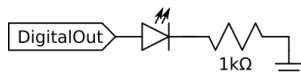


"Analyze" this simple circuit

Exercise: Hardware from Software

- ▶ What would happen if the GPIO was 1?
 - ▶ The GPIO output would be 3.3v, and the LED lights up
- ▶ What if the GPIO was 0?
 - ▶ Nothing: the GPIO would be 0v, and no current flows across the LED
- ▶ What if the GPIO was PWMed?

Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) toggles an output between 0 and 1 "really fast", controlling the on and off ratio



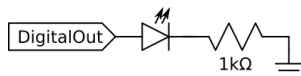
"Analyze" this simple circuit

Exercise: Hardware from Software

- ▶ What would happen if the GPIO was 1?
 - ▶ The GPIO output would be 3.3v, and the LED lights up
- ▶ What if the GPIO was 0?
 - ▶ Nothing: the GPIO would be 0v, and no current flows across the LED
- ▶ What if the GPIO was PWMed?

Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) toggles an output between 0 and 1 "really fast", controlling the on and off ratio

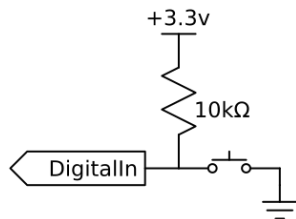
 - ▶ The LED would light at half intensity, but it may be (perceived as brighter)



"Analyze" this simple circuit

Exercise: Hardware from Software

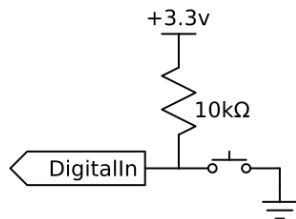
- ▶ What would the GPIO read if the switch was pressed?
(shorted)



"Analyze" this simple circuit

Exercise: Hardware from Software

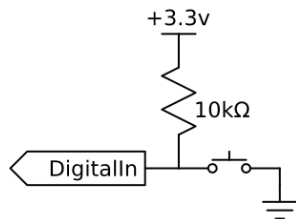
- ▶ What would the GPIO read if the switch was pressed?
(shorted)
 - ▶ The GPIO would read 0,
because of the 0v at the pin
- ▶ What if the switch was not pressed?



"Analyze" this simple circuit

Exercise: Hardware from Software

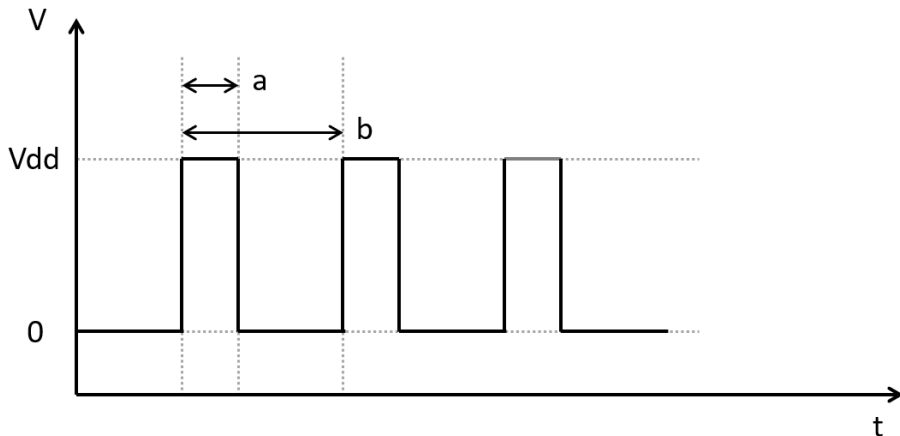
- ▶ What would the GPIO read if the switch was pressed?
(shorted)
 - ▶ The GPIO would read 0,
because of the 0v at the pin
- ▶ What if the switch was not pressed?
 - ▶ The GPIO would read 1,
because of the 3.3v at the pin.



"Analyze" this simple circuit

PWM Review!

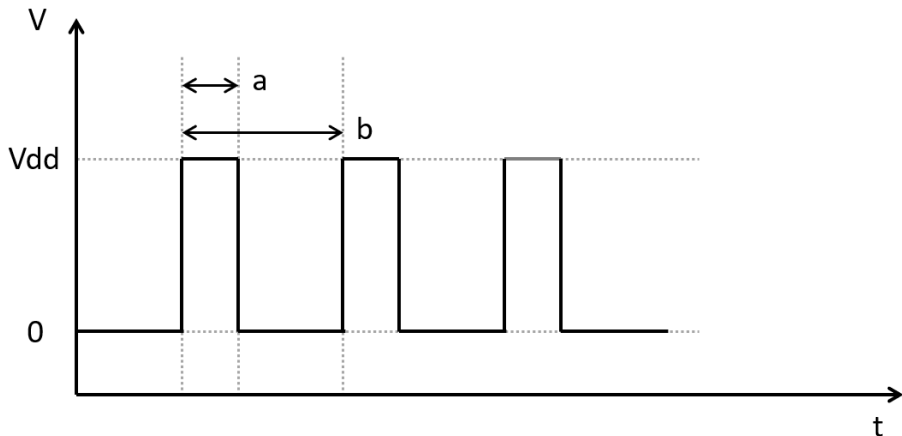
- ▶ Let's review some PWM basics...
- ▶ Can you label the figure?



A standard PWM signal

PWM Review!

- ▶ Period: $T = b$, Frequency: $f = 1/b = 1/T$, Duty cycle: a/b

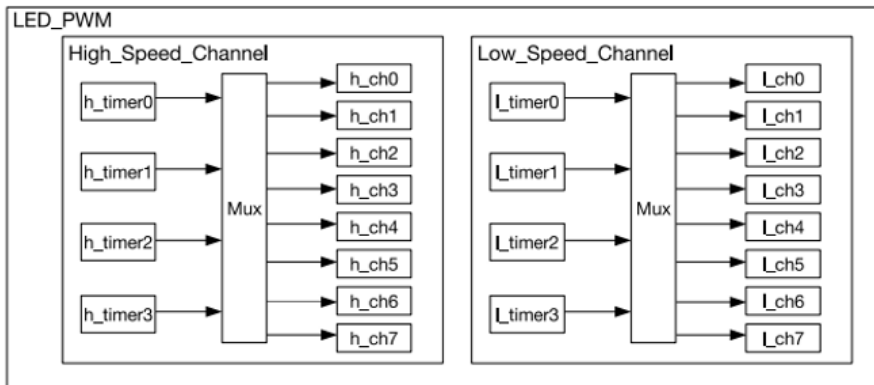


A standard PWM signal

LED PWM Controller

- ▶ The ESP32 has several PWM controllers!
 - ▶ LED PWM controller
 - ▶ MCPWM (motor control pwm) controller
- ▶ Different functionalities for different use cases
- ▶ Starting with LED PWM, MCPWM later in lecture

LED PWM



LED PWM

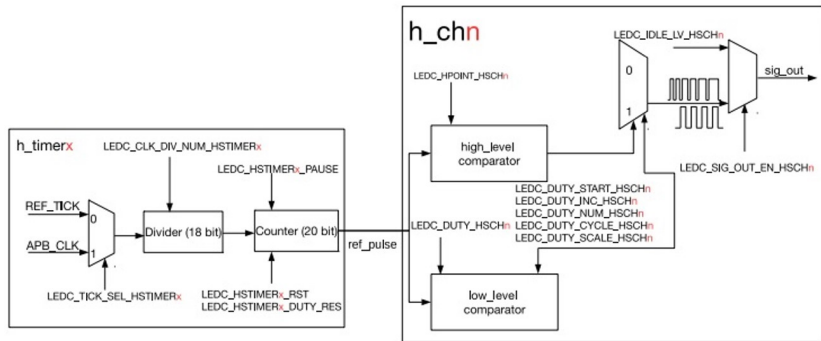


Figure 86: LED_PWM High-speed Channel Diagram

LED PWM

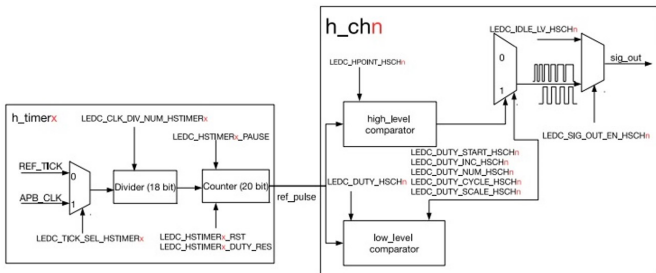
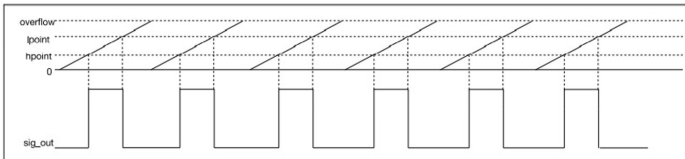


Figure 86: LED_PWM High-speed Channel Diagram



Detour: How to not kill your Huzzah32

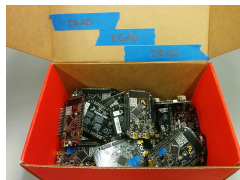
- ▶ The supply of replacement boards is limited...
- ▶ Only power board from USB
- ▶ Do NOT use the LiPo connector unless explicitly permitted with your own LiPo battery
 - ▶ And ONLY when not using onboard power to energize peripheral hardware



Don't let this happen
to you

Detour: How to not kill your Huzzah32

- ▶ Your body builds up static charge
 - ▶ ... just by walking, especially when dry
 - ▶ ... and up to several kV
but under $\sim 2\text{kV}$ is imperceptible
- ▶ Chips are sensitive to high voltages:
may cause permanent damage
 - ▶ read: board stops working
“for no reason”
- ▶ Remember to ground (discharge) yourself before handling sensitive electronics
 - ▶ Touch a grounded surface
 - ▶ You can use an ESD wriststrap if you have one
 - ▶ Avoid touching traces on boards



Don't let this happen
to you

So, how are you going to manage your code?

- ▶ `main.cpp`
`main_1.cpp`
`main_final.cpp`
`main_really_final.cpp`
what a disorganized mess
- ▶ ~~on a single team member's laptop~~
what if their hard drive fails?
or they're out sick during checkoff day?
- ▶ ~~by email~~
another disorganized mess
- ▶ ~~by email, with code in .doc files~~
I don't even...



Don't let this be your
code. ©Fox

Use Git!

- ▶ Git: distributed version control software
 - ▶ Each commit: like complete snapshot
 - ▶ Full version history:
you might not realize it now,
but you'll be glad you had it
 - ▶ Distributed: everyone has complete copy
 - ▶ Most operations local, periodically sync
 - ▶ Allows *branching* for concurrent work,
which can be *merged*
- ▶ Best Practices
 - ▶ Small, logical, frequent commits
 - ▶ Write good commit messages
 - ▶ Keep master clean



git logo, by Jason Long, CC BY 3.0

Learn git here:
try.github.io

GitHub Desktop Demo

Live Demo!

we wrote some code, we're now going to commit it!

We recommend GitHub Desktop GUI for those new to Git.