



Welcome to the JCZN Workshop!

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Getting Started

Introduction

The objective of this post is to explain how to upload an Arduino program to the ESP32-2432S032 module, from JCZN .

<http://www.jczn1688.com/zlxz>

The ESP32 WiFi and Bluetooth chip is the latest generation of Espressif products. It has a dual-core 32-bit MCU, which integrates WiFi HT40 and Bluetooth/BLE 4.2 technology inside.

ESP wroom 32 has a significant performance improvement. It is equipped with a high-performance dual-core Tensilica LX6 MCU. One core handles high speed connection and the other for standalone application development. The dual-core MCU has a 240 MHz frequency and a computing power of 600 DMIPS.

In addition, it supports Wi-Fi HT40, Classic Bluetooth/BLE 4.2, and more GPIO resources.

Installing using Arduino IDE

Programming the ESP32

An easy way to get started is by using the familiar Arduino IDE. While this is not necessarily the best environment for working with the ESP32, it has the advantage of being a familiar application, so the learning curve is flattened.

We will be using the Arduino IDE for our experiments.

1, Installing using Arduino IDE

we first need to install version 1.8.19 of the Arduino IDE (or greater),for example, the Arduino installation was in "C:/Programs(x86)/Arduino".

download release link:

<https://downloads.arduino.cc/arduino-1.8.19-windows.exe>

2, This is the way to install Arduino-ESP32 directly from the Arduino IDE.

Add Boards Manager Entry

Here is what you need to do to install the ESP32 boards into the Arduino IDE:

- (1) Open the Arduino IDE.



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface. The title bar reads "3_4_TFT_Rainbow | Arduino 1.8.19". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Sketch", "Tools", and "Help". The toolbar contains icons for check, run, upload, and download. The sketch editor shows the following code:

```
/**
 * An example showing rainbow colours on a 1.8" TFT LCD screen
 * and to show a basic example of font use.
 *
 * Make sure all the display driver and pin connections are correct by
 * editing the User_Setup.h file in the TFT_eSPI library folder.
 *
 * Note that yield() or delay(0) must be called in long duration for/while
 * loops to stop the ESP8266 watchdog triggering.
 *
 * #####
 * ##### DON'T FORGET TO UPDATE THE User_Setup.h FILE IN THE LIBRARY #####
 * #####
 */

#include <TFT_eSPI.h> // Graphics and font library for ST7735 driver chip
#include <SPI.h>

TFT_eSPI tft = TFT_eSPI(); // Invoke library, pins defined in User_Setup.h

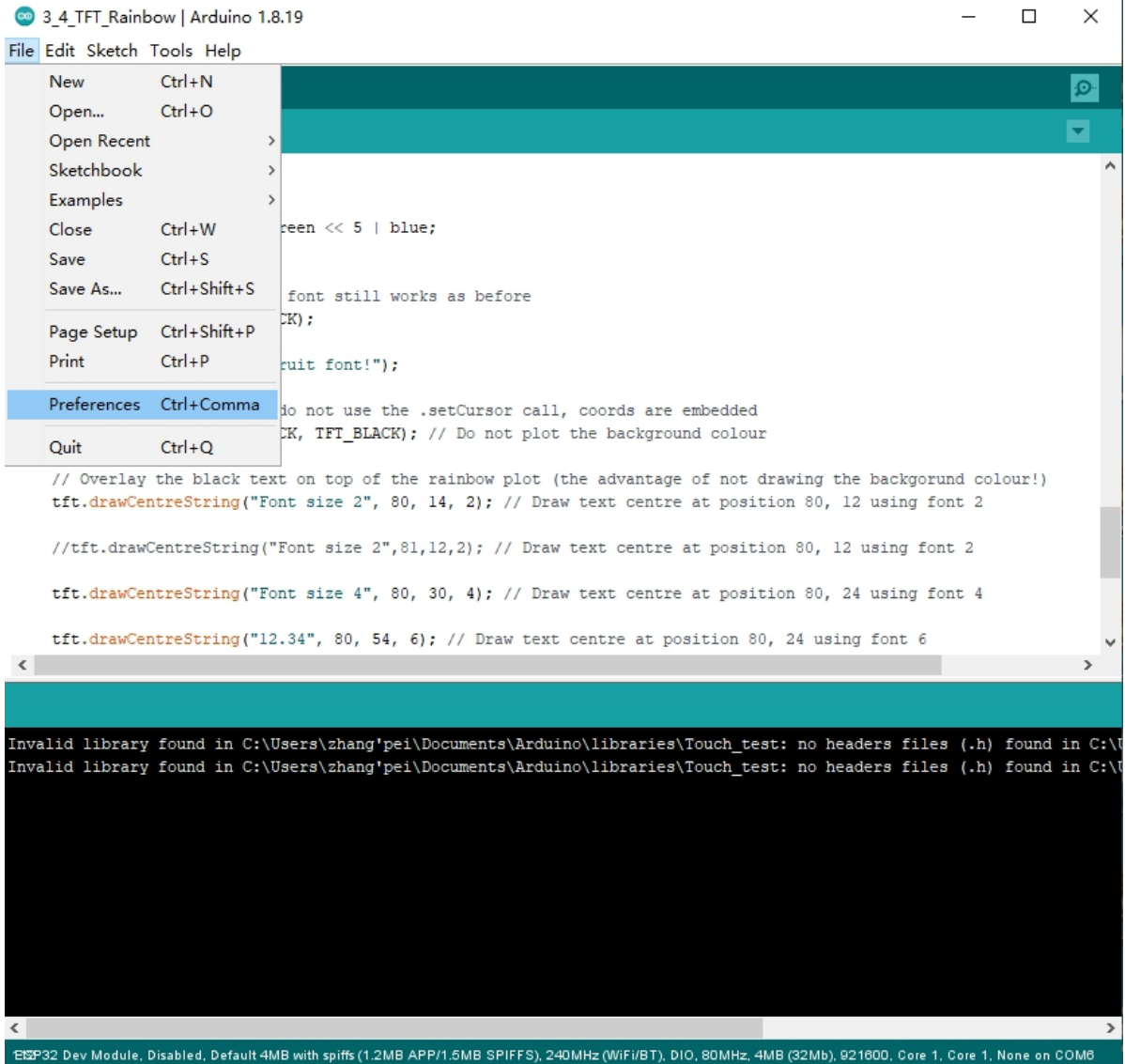
unsigned long targetTime = 0;
```

The console window at the bottom shows the following error messages:

```
Invalid library found in C:\Users\zhang'pei\Documents\Arduino\libraries\Touch_test: no headers files (.h) found in C:\U
Invalid library found in C:\Users\zhang'pei\Documents\Arduino\libraries\Touch_test: no headers files (.h) found in C:\U
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates: "ESP32 Dev Module, Disabled, Default 4MB with spiffs (1.2MB APP/1.5MB SPIFFS), 240MHz (WIFI/BT), DIO, 80MHz, 4MB (32Mb), 921600, Core 1, Core 1, None on COM6".

- (2) Click on the File menu on the top menu bar.
- (3) Click on the Preferences menu item. This will open a Preferences dialog box.



(4) You should be on the Settings tab in the Preferences dialog box by default.

(5) Look for the textbox labeled "Additional Boards Manager URLs".

(6) If there is already text in this box add a comma at the end of it, then follow the next step.

(7) Paste the following link into the text box :

Stable release link:

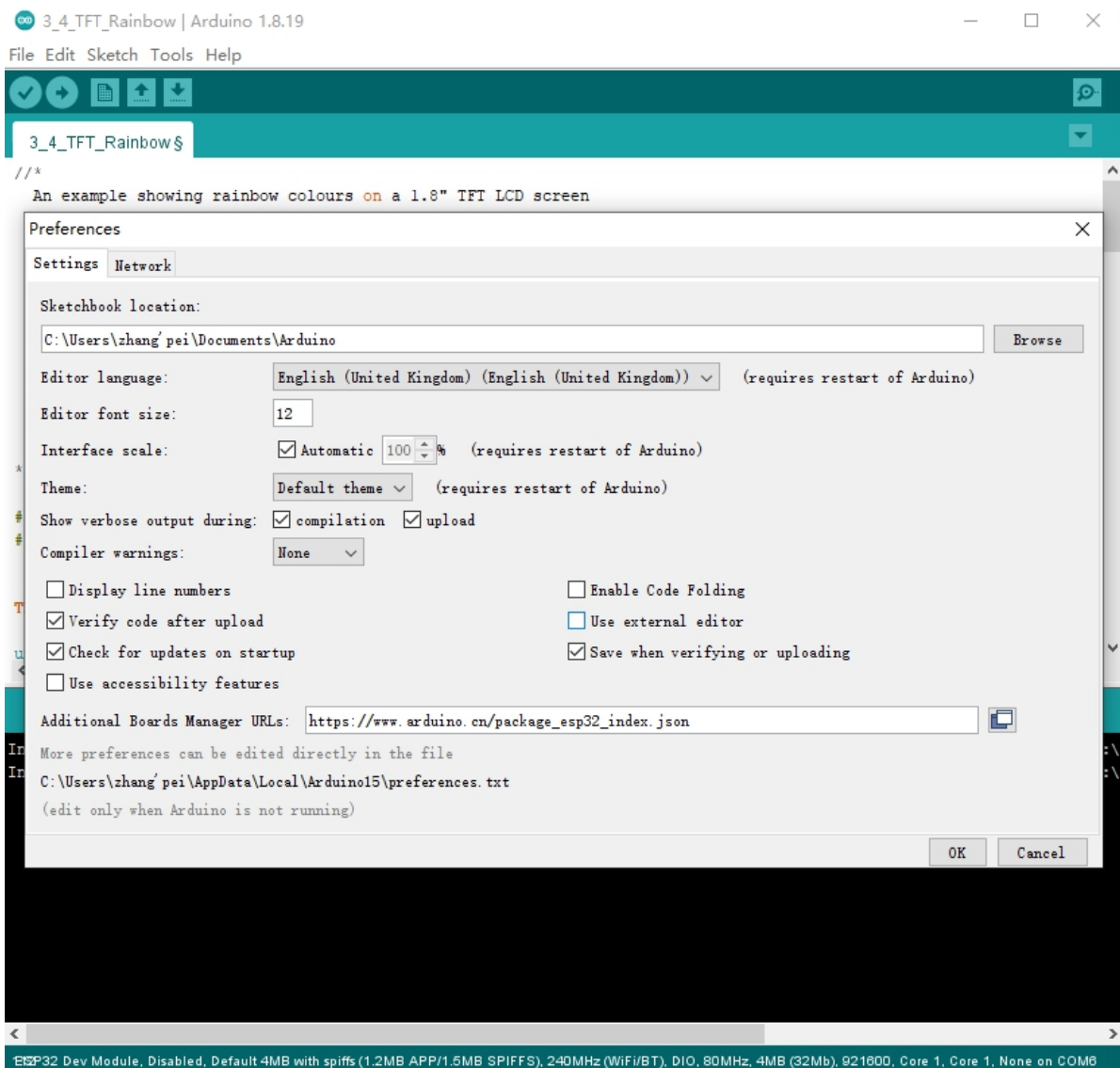
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/espressif/arduino-esp32/gh-pages/package_esp32_index.json

Development release link:

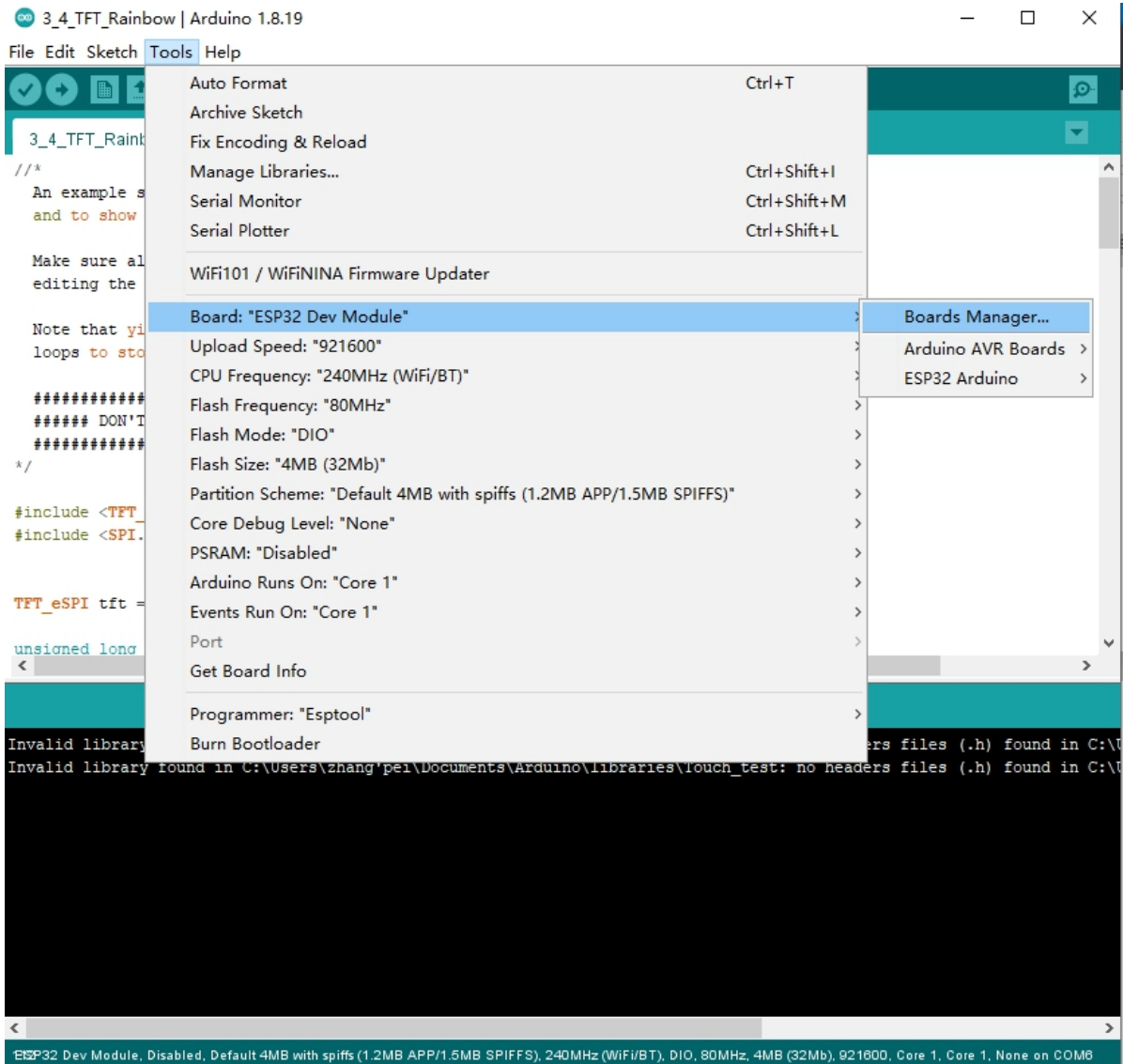
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/espressif/arduino-esp32/gh-pages/package_esp32_dev_index.json

(8) Click the OK button to save the setting.

The textbox with the JSON link in it is illustrated here:

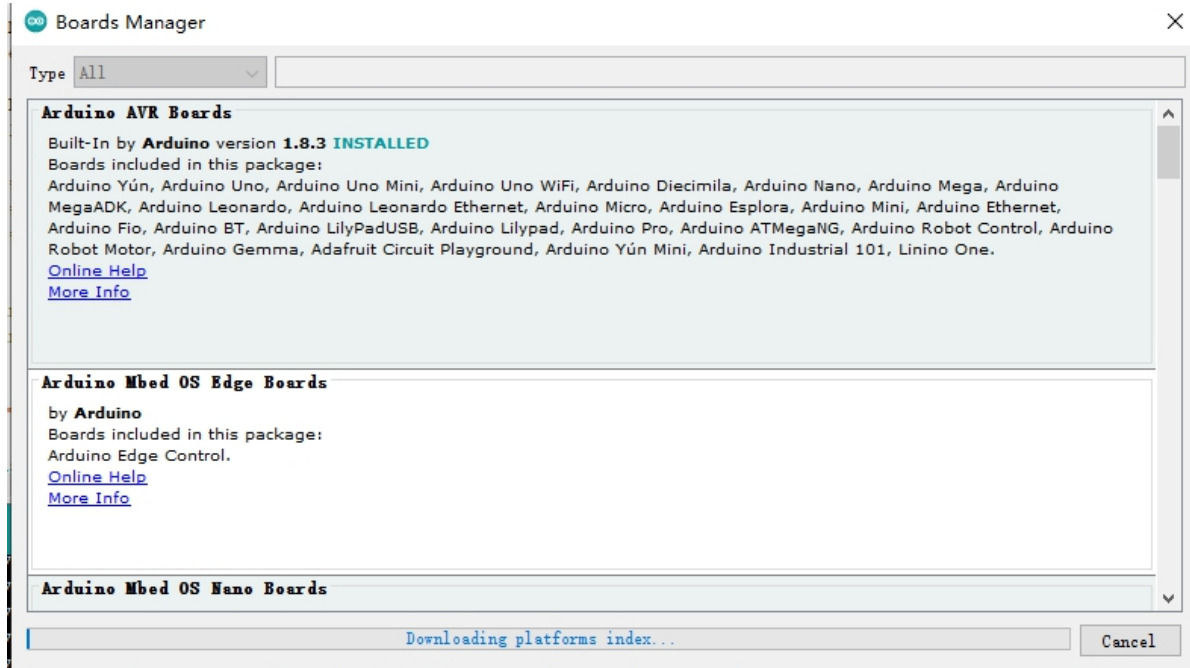


- (9) In the Arduino IDE click on the Tools menu on the top menu bar.
- (10) Scroll down to the Board: entry
- (11) A submenu will open when you highlight the Board: entry.
- (12) At the top of the submenu is Boards Manager. Click on it to open the Boards Manager dialog box.
- (13) In the search box in the Boards Manager enter "esp32".



(14) You should see an entry for “esp32 by Espressif Systems”. Highlight this entry and click on the Install button.

This will install the ESP32 boards into your Arduino IDE

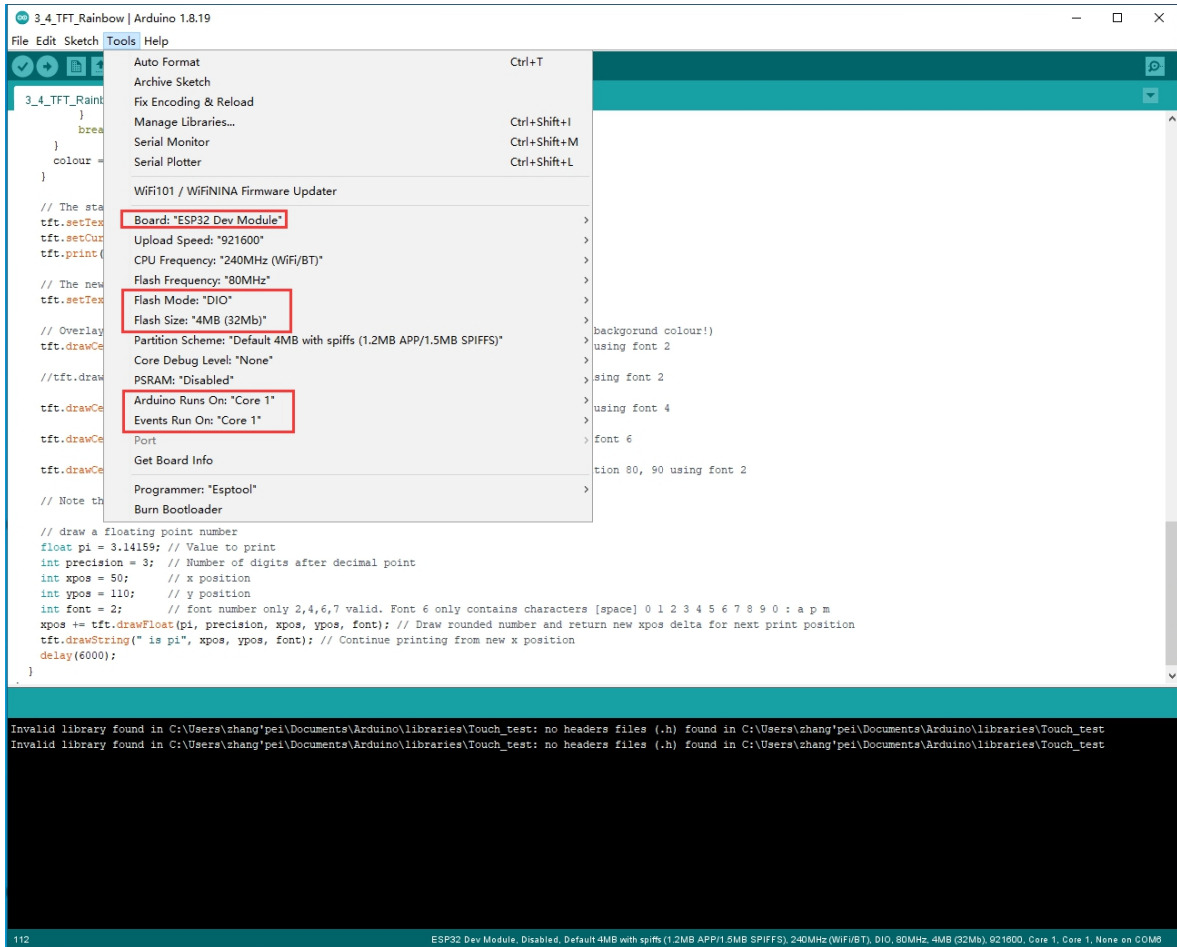


Once the installation completes, we need to select the correct board options for the "ESP32 Arduino" board. In the board type, in the tools tab, we choose "ESP32 Dev Module".

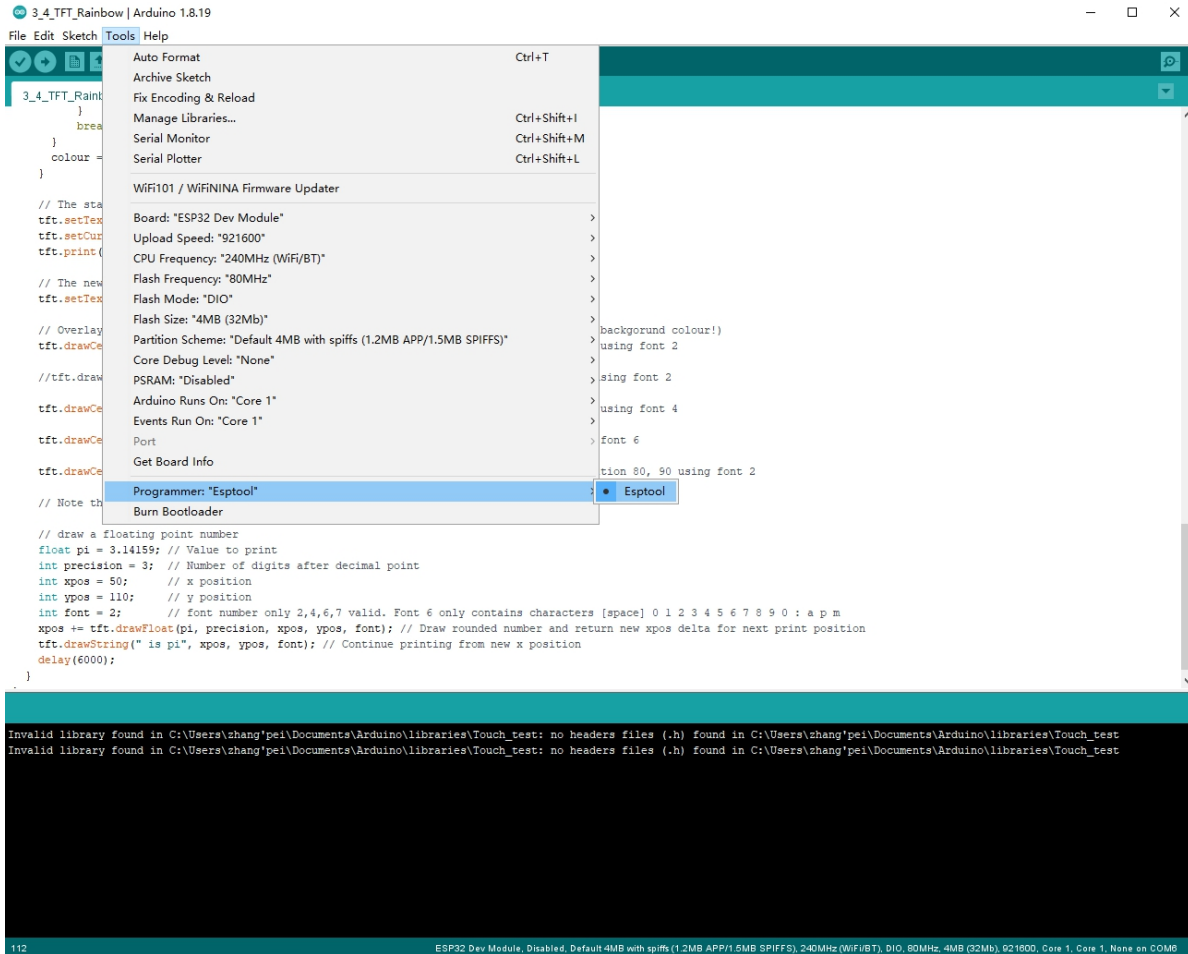


The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE environment. The main window displays a sketch named '3_4_TFT_Rainbow'. The code in the editor includes comments and function calls for setting text color and drawing text on a TFT display. The Tools menu is open, showing options like 'Auto Format', 'Serial Monitor', and 'Boards Manager...'. The Boards Manager is also open, displaying a list of boards, with 'ESP32 Dev Module' selected. The status bar at the bottom indicates the board is 'ESP32 Dev Module, Disabled, Default-4MB with spiffs (1.2MB APP/1.5M...)' and the upload speed is '921600'.

```
3_4_TFT_Rainbow | Arduino 1.8.19
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
Auto Format Ctrl+T
Archive Sketch
Fix Encoding & Reload
Manage Libraries... Ctrl+Shift+I
Serial Monitor Ctrl+Shift+M
Serial Plotter Ctrl+Shift+L
WiFi101 / WiFiNINA Firmware Updater
Board: "ESP32 Dev Module"
Upload Speed: "921600"
CPU Frequency: "240MHz (WiFi/BT)"
Flash Frequency: "80MHz"
Flash Mode: "DIO"
Flash Size: "4MB (32Mb)"
Partition Scheme: "Default 4MB with spiffs (1.2MB APP/1.5MB SPIFFS)"
Core Debug Level: "None"
PSRAM: "Disabled"
Arduino Runs On: "Core 1"
Events Run On: "Core 1"
Port
Get Board Info
Programmer: "Esptool"
Burn Bootloader
Boards Manager...
Arduino AVR Boards
ESP32 Arduino
ESP32S3 Dev Module
ESP32C3 Dev Module
ESP32S2 Dev Module
ESP32 Dev Module
ESP32-WROOM-DA Module
ESP32 Wrover Module
ESP32 PICO-D4
ESP32-S3-Box
ESP32-S3-USB-OTG
ESP32S3 CAM LCD
ESP32S2 Native USB
ESP32 Wrover Kit (all versions)
UM TinyPICO
UM FeatherS2
UM FeatherS2 Neo
UM TinyS2
UM RMP
UM TinyS3
UM PROS3
UM FeatherS3
S.ODI Ultra v1
microS2
MagicBit
Turta IoT Node
TTGO LoRa32-OLED
TTGO T1
TTGO T7 V1.3 Mini32
TTGO T7 V1.4 Mini32
TTGO T-OI PLUS RISC-V ESP32-C3
XinaBox CW02
SparkFun ESP32 Thing
SparkFun ESP32 Thing Plus
SparkFun ESP32-S2 Thing Plus
SparkFun ESP32 MicroMod
SparkFun LoRa Gateway 1-Channel
ESP32 Dev Module, Disabled, Default-4MB with spiffs (1.2MB APP/1.5M
112 ESP32 Dev Module, Disabled, Default-4MB with spiffs (1.2MB APP/1.5M Mb), 921600, Core 1, Core 1, None on COM8
```

Set and In the programmer entry of the same tab, we choose “esptool”.



It's important to note that after the code is uploaded, the device will start to run it. So, if we want to upload a new program, we need to reset the power of the device, in order to guarantee that it enters flashing mode again.

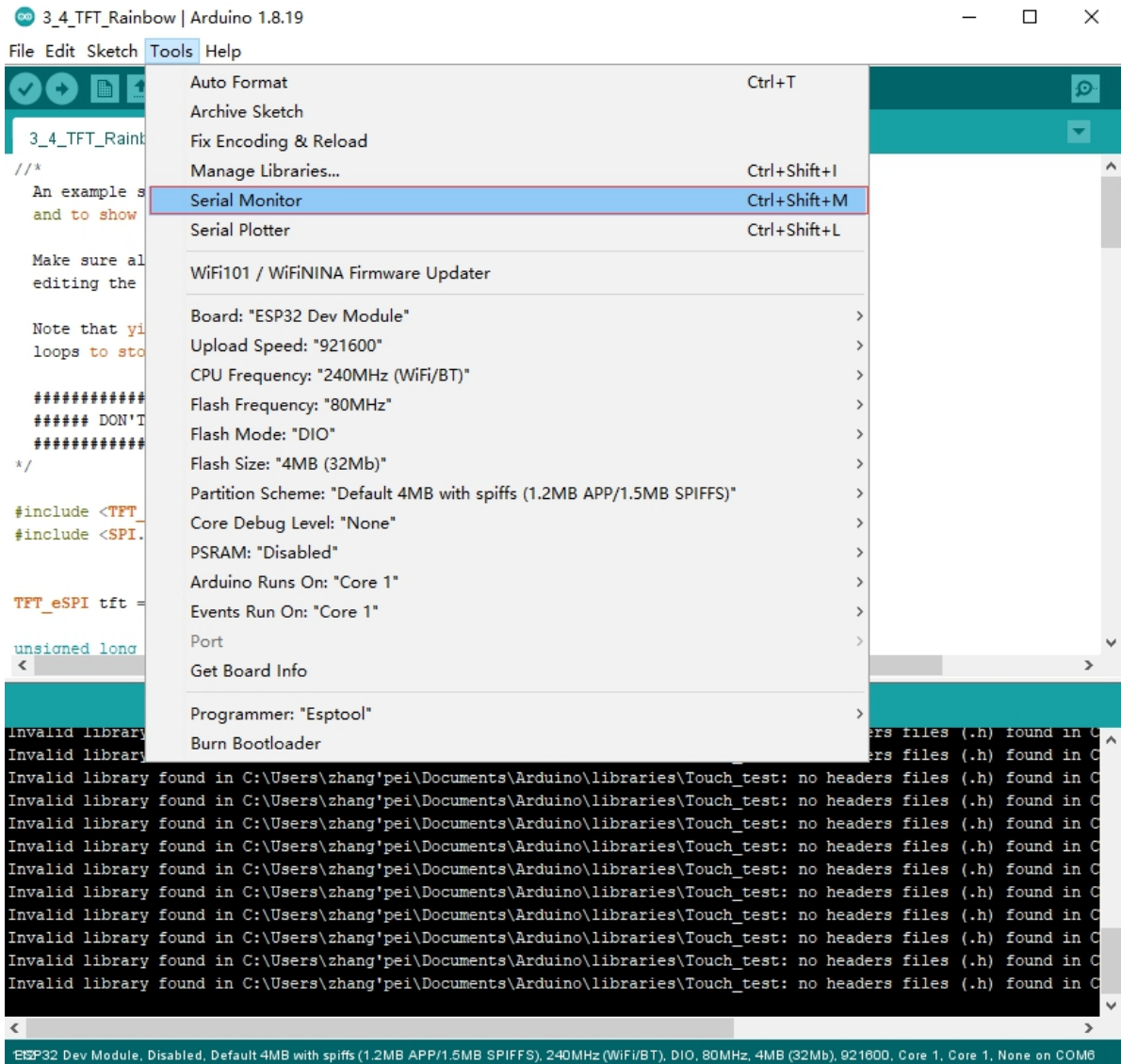
First program

Since this platform is based on Arduino, we can use many of the usual functions. As an example for the first program, the code below starts the Serial port and prints "hello from ESP32" every second.

```
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
}

void loop() {
  Serial.println("hello from ESP32");
  delay(1000);
}
```

If everything is working fine, we will see the output in the serial console shown.



Again thank you for so much concern.. Hopefully, it's the beginning of a wonderful relationship!

Sample program usage

At present, only a preliminary explanation and introductory use are given to the samples displayed on the screen, and the corresponding examples in the data center are found, as shown in the figure:

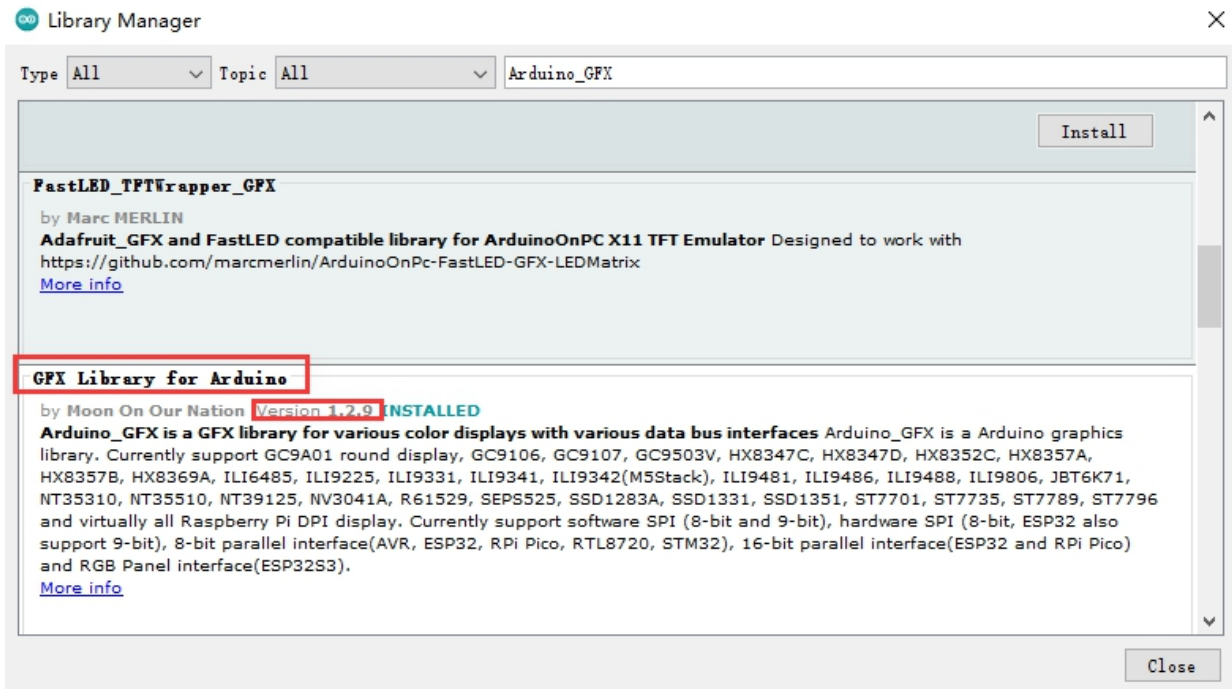
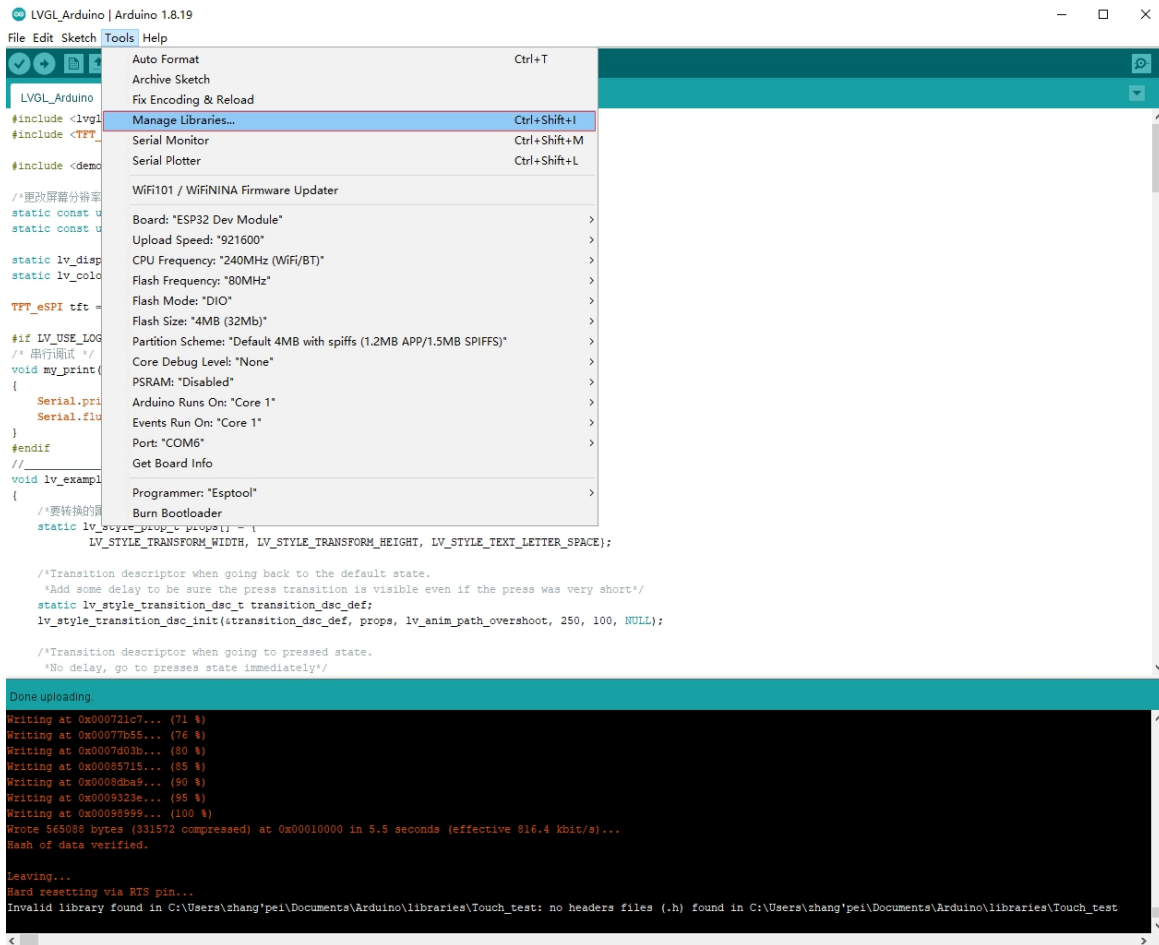


名称	修改日期	类型	大小
3_1_Helloworld	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
3_2_Uart	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
3_3-1_TFT>HelloWorld	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
3_3-2_TFT-CLOCK	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
3_3-3_TFT_PDQgraphicstest	2022/12/16 16:09	文件夹	
3_3-4_TFT-LVGL-Widgets-Resistance touch	2023/1/17 15:58	文件夹	
3_3-5_TFT-LVGL-Widgets_Capacitive touch-gt...	2023/1/17 16:12	文件夹	
4_1_Wifi_AP	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
4_2_Wifi_STA	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
4_3_Wifi_SmartConfig	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
4_4_Wifi_STA_TCP_Server	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
4_5_WIFI_STA_TCP_Client	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
4_6_WIFI_STA_UDP	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
4_7_WIFI Web Servers LED	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
4_8_WIFI Web Servers Relay	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
4_9_WIFI Web Servers DHT11	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
4_10_SmallDesktopDisplay	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
5_1_BleService	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹	
6_1_Audio_test.ino	2022/12/16 15:51	文件	
7_1LvglMusic3.2_xpt2046	2023/1/16 16:45	文件夹	
7_2LvglMusic3.2_gt911	2023/1/31 18:26	文件夹	
Libraries	2023/1/31 18:27	文件夹	

The examples in the red circle are all based on the Arduino_GFX library as the basic application. This library supports various commonly used driver chips, such as ST7735, ST7789, ILI9341, etc., and has good compatibility.

Arduino_GFX library file installation:

Open the library manager in Arduino, search for Arduino_GFX, and click instal .



Although the Arduino_GFXI library has many advantages, it may also have a troublesome place for ordinary users, that is, after the installation



About the use of touch and LVGL:

Find the data center 3_3-5_TFT-LVGL-Widgets_Capacitive touch-gt911As shown:

名称	修改日期	类型
3_1_Helloworld	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
3_2_Uart	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
3_3-1_TFT_HelloWorld	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
3_3-2_TFT-CLOCK	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
3_3-3_TFT_PDQgraphicstest	2022/12/16 16:09	文件夹
3_3-3-TFT-LVGL-Benchmark	2023/1/16 16:45	文件夹
3_3-4_TFT-LVGL-Widgets-Resistance touch	2023/1/17 15:58	文件夹
3_3-5_TFT-LVGL-Widgets_Capacitive touch-gt...	2023/1/17 16:12	文件夹
4_1_Wifi_AP	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
4_2_Wifi_STA	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
4_3_Wifi_SmartConfig	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
4_4_Wifi_STA_TCP_Server	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
4_5_WIFI_STA_TCP_Client	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
4_6_WIFI_STA_UDP	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
4_7_WIFI Web Servers LED	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
4_8_WIFI Web Servers Relay	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
4_9_WIFI Web Servers DHT11	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
4_10_SmallDesktopDisplay	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
5_1_BleService	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
6_1_Audio_test.ino	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
7_1LvglMusic3.2_xpt2046	2023/1/16 16:45	文件夹
7_2LvglMusic3.2_gt911	2023/1/31 18:26	文件夹
Libraries	2023/1/31 18:27	文件夹

Download two library files .

One -Arduino_GFX



The screenshot shows the 'Library Manager' window with the search filter set to 'Arduino_GFX'. The 'GFX Library for Arduino' by Moon On Our Nation is highlighted with a red box. The library details include the version '1.2.9' and the status 'INSTALLED'. The description states it is a graphics library for various color displays with different data bus interfaces.

Two -Lvgl

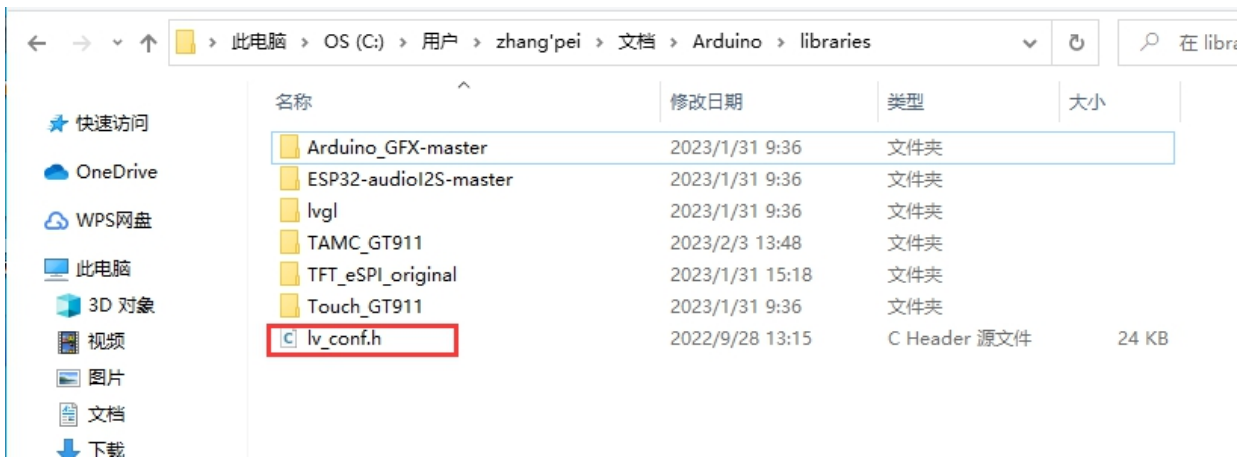
The screenshot shows the 'Library Manager' window with the search filter set to 'LVGL'. The 'lvgl' library by kisvegabor,embeddedt,pete-pjb is highlighted with a red box. The library details include the version '8.3.3' and the status 'INSTALLED'. The description states it is a full-featured graphics library for embedded systems with many widgets and advanced visual effects.

Copy the User_Setup.h of the data center .

As-shown



Put this file under the arduino library file, it must be in the same root directory as the library TFT_eSPI .
As shown :



After compiling, you can run LVGL and touch normally.

Function introduction

Description: (The following basic functions are based on the TFT_ESPI library)

一、Basic settings

1. `tft.init();` //Initialization

Initialize the screen, if it is ST7735, you can pass a parameter to it, and see when it is used .

2. `tft.fillScreen(TFT_BLACK);` //fill full screen fill full screen, followed by color values.

`tft.fillScreen(uint32_t color);`

3. Screen rotation

// Set the rotation angle of the screen display, the parameters are: 0, 1, 2, 3

// Represent 0°, 90°, 180°, 270°

`void setRotation(uint8_t r);`

4. Screen inversion

//Invert display colors i = 1 invert, i = 0 normal

`tft.invertDisplay(bool i);`



二、Text related API

1. tft.setCursor(20, 10, 4); //Set the starting coordinate position and font size of typing

// Set the text display coordinates. By default, the upper left corner of the text is used as the reference point. The reference point can be changed.

```
void setCursor(int16_t x, int16_t y);
```

// Set the text display coordinates, and the font of the text

```
void setCursor(int16_t x, int16_t y, uint8_t font);
```

2. tft.setTextColor(2); //Set font color

// Set text color

```
void setTextColor(uint16_t color);
```

// Set text color and background color

```
void setTextColor(uint16_t fgcolor, uint16_t bgcolor);
```

//Setting the background color can effectively prevent numbers from overlapping

3. tft.setTextSize(2); //Set font size

Setting the text size can enlarge the display of the font, but the "resolution" of the font will not change

// Set the text size, the text size range is an integer from 1 to 7

```
void setTextSize(uint8_t size);
```

4. tft.print("Hello World!");

// Display font

```
tft.print("Hello World!");
```

5. tft.printf, tft.println //Display font

Special Note: Font 7 is an imitation of a 7-segment digital screen

三、APIs related to drawing text

1. Draw the string (left)

```
int16_t drawString(const String &string, int32_t x, int32_t y)
```

```
int16_t drawString(const char * string, int32_t x, int32_t y)
```

```
int16_t drawString(const String &string, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
```

```
int16_t drawString(const char * string, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
```

2. Draw the string (centered)

```
int16_t drawCentreString(const char * string, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
```

```
int16_t drawCentreString(const String &string, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
```

3. Draw the string (right)

```
int16_t drawRightString(const char * string, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
```

```
int16_t drawRightString(const String &string, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
```

4. Drawing characters



```
int16_t drawChar(uint16_t uniCode, int32_t x, int32_t y)
```

```
int16_t drawChar(uint16_t uniCode, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
```

```
void drawChar(int32_t x, int32_t y, uint16_t c, uint32_t color, uint32_t bg, uint8_t size)
```

5. Plot floating point numbers

```
int16_t TFT_eSPI::drawFloat(float floatNumber, uint8_t decimal, int32_t x, int32_t y)
```

```
int16_t TFT_eSPI::drawFloat(float floatNumber, uint8_t decimal, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
```

```
tft.drawFloat(3.124, 4, 0,0,4);
```

6. Draw the numbers

```
int16_t drawNumber(long intNumber, int32_t x, int32_t y)
```

```
int16_t drawNumber(long intNumber, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
```

四、Drawing geometric figures

1. Draw the dots

```
void drawPixel(int32_t x, int32_t y, uint32_t color)
```

2. Draw lines

```
void drawLine(int32_t xs, int32_t ys, int32_t xe, int32_t ye, uint32_t color)
```

3. Draw a horizontal line (quick)

```
void drawFastHLine(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, uint32_t color)
```

4. Draw a vertical line (quick)

```
void drawFastVLine(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t h, uint32_t color)
```

5. Draw the hollow circle

```
tft.drawCircle(100, 100,50,TFT_RED);
```

6. Draw a filled circle

```
void fillCircle(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t r, uint32_t color)
```

7. Draw a hollow ellipse

```
tft.drawEllipse(100, 100, 100,60,TFT_GREENYELLOW);
```

8. Draw a solid ellipse

```
void drawRect(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint32_t color)
```

9. Draw a hollow rectangle

```
void drawRect(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint32_t color)
```

10. Draw a solid rectangle

```
void fillRect(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint32_t color)
```

11. Draw a hollow rounded rectangle

```
void drawRoundRect(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, int32_t radius, uint32_t color)
```



12. Draw a solid rounded rectangle

```
void fillRoundRect(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, int32_t radius, uint32_t color)
```

13. Draw Hollow Triangles

```
void drawTriangle(int32_t x1, int32_t y1, int32_t x2, int32_t y2, int32_t x3, int32_t y3, uint32_t color)
```

14. Draw Solid Triangles

```
void fillTriangle(int32_t x1, int32_t y1, int32_t x2, int32_t y2, int32_t x3, int32_t y3, uint32_t color)
```

五、Image display related

1. Display BMP picture

```
void drawBitmap(int16_t x, int16_t y, const uint8_t *bitmap, int16_t w, int16_t h, uint16_t fgcolor)
```

```
void drawBitmap(int16_t x, int16_t y, const uint8_t *bitmap, int16_t w, int16_t h, uint16_t fgcolor, uint16_t bgcolor)
```

2. XBM

xbm is a simple two-color image bitmap format, which was widely used in early cgi and is currently used in counters. Here TFT_eSPI recommends an online XBM production tool
xbm is a simple two-color image bitmap format, which was widely used in early cgi and is currently used in counters. Here TFT_eSPI recommends an online XBM production tool

<https://www.online-utility.org/image/convert/to/XBM>

3. Test is very useful

```
void drawXBitmap(int16_t x, int16_t y, const uint8_t *bitmap, int16_t w, int16_t h, uint16_t fgcolor)
```

```
void drawXBitmap(int16_t x, int16_t y, const uint8_t *bitmap, int16_t w, int16_t h, uint16_t fgcolor, uint16_t bgcolor)
```

Display pictures

```
void pushImage(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, const uint16_t *data) void pushImage(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint16_t *data)
```

```
void pushImage(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, const uint16_t *data, uint16_t transparent)
```

```
void pushImage(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint16_t *data, uint16_t transparent)
```



```
void pushImage(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint8_t *data, bool bpp8 =  
true, uint16_t *cmap = (uint16_t *)nullptr)  
void pushImage(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint8_t *data, uint8_t  
transparent, bool bpp8 = true, uint16_t *cmap = (uint16_t *)nullptr)
```