# Banana Pi BPI:bit User Manual

Hardware introduction Software introduction How to setup and start

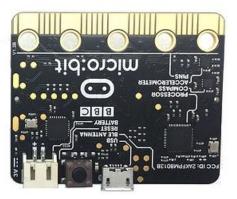
# Hardware introduction

BPI:bit uses the ESP-WROOM-32 of espressif company as MCU. ESP32 is a single-chip solution integrating 2.4GHz Wi-Fi and Bluetooth dual mode. The 40 nanometer technology of TSMC has the best power consumption, RF performance, stability, versatility and reliability. It can deal with various application scenarios.

Two separate controlled CPU cores, the main frequency can be up to 240MHz, 448KB ROM, 520KB SRAM.

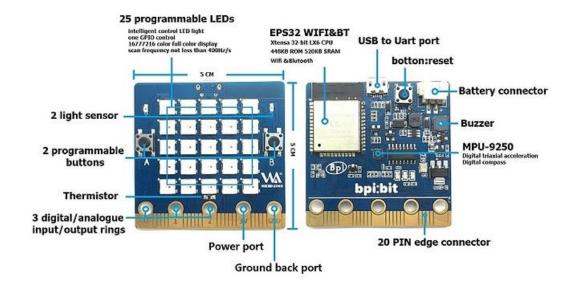
BPI:bit The appearance size is fully matched with Arduino UNO R3





### Hardware Interface:

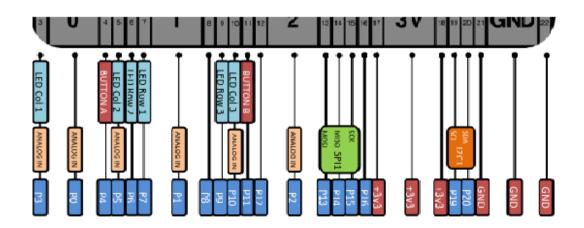
The BPI:bit is powered by a microUSB or 5.5mm DC power adapter and has an automatic switching circuit.



# **BPI:bit hardware spec**

# Hardware Specification of Banana pi BPI:bit

	•			
CPU	Xtensa® 32-bit LX6 single / dual core processor			
ROM	448KB			
SRAM	520KB			
Flash	4MB (On board), A maximum of 4 Flash/SRAM, each Flash maximum 16MB			
Power	5V@1A microUSB power or 5.5mm 12V DC port			
GPIO	12-bits SAR ADC 18 channel, 2*8-bit D/A converter, 4*SPI, 2*I2S, 2*I2C,			
	3*UART, Host SD/eMMC/SDIO, Slave SDIO/SPI			
Wi-Fi	802.11 b/g/n/e/i 802.11 n(2.4GHz 150Mbps) 802.11 e(Quality of			
	Service)			
Bluetooth	BT4.2 & BLE			
Buzzer	Passive buzzer			
LEDs	RGB LED/POWER LED/Receive LED/Transmit LED			
Sizes	68mm*53mm			



# **BPI:bit Pin Define**

Pin Name	Analog Function1	Analog Function2	Function1	Function2	Power
Р3	ADC2_CH4		GPIO13		
P0	ADC2_CH8	DAC_1	GPIO25		
P4	ADC2_CH3		GPIO16		
P5	ADC1_CH7		GPIO35		
P6	ADC2_CH5		GPIO12		
P7	ADC2_CH6		GPIO14		
P1	ADC1_CH4		GPIO32		
P8			GPIO16		
P9			GPIO17		
P10	ADC2_CH9	DAC_2	GPIO26		
P11	ADC2_CH7		GPIO27		
P12	ADC2_CH2		GPIO02		
P2	ADC1_CH5		GPIO33		
P13			GPIO18	SPI_SS	
P14			GPIO19	SPI_SCK	
P15			GPIO23	SPI_MISO	
P16			GPIO05	SPI_MOSI	
3V3					POWER:3V3
3V3					POWER:3V3
3V3					POWER:3V3
P19			GPIO22	I2C_SCL	
P20			GPIO21	I2C_SDA	
GND					GROUND
GND					GROUND
GND					GROUND

# Software introduction

BP:bit can be programmed by many compiling environments, such as PlatformIO for Atom/VS Code, Arduino IDE, uPyCraft (microPyhton) and ESP-IDF, etc.

PlatformIO for Atom/VSCode Project examples can be viewed: https://github.com/yelvlab/BPI-uno32\_Webduino/blob/master/Test\_Code/PlatformIO\_VSCode/src/main.cpp

PlatformIO for Atom/VS Code detailed installation introduction please click the following connection:

http://docs.platformio.org/en/latest/ide.html#platformio-ide

Arduino The IDE installation method can look at the official Arduino forum, the links: http://www.arduino.cn/thread-41132-1-1.html

You can also look at GitHub's introduction to the Arduino IDE burning document: https://github.com/yelvlab/BPI-uno32\_Webduino/tree/master/Burning/Arduino\_IDE

uPyCraft (microPython) The GitHub link of the related data is : <a href="https://github.com/DFRobot/uPyCraft">https://github.com/DFRobot/uPyCraft</a>

# **Programming & Burning:**

# ESPFlashDownloadTool:

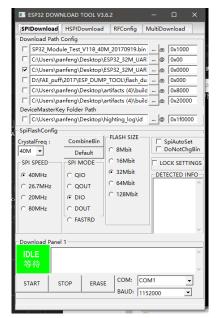
Tools: ESP FLASH DOWNLOAD TOOL

First, download the FLASH\_DOWNLOAD\_TOOLS\_V3.6.2 compression package, unpack the file in the package and run the tool.



Run step: when double click open ESPFlashDownloadTool\_v3.6.2, select ESP32 DownloadTool

After the selection, the following software interface will be displayed:



For the ESP32 burning test, the test firmware should be selected and the following modifications should be made:

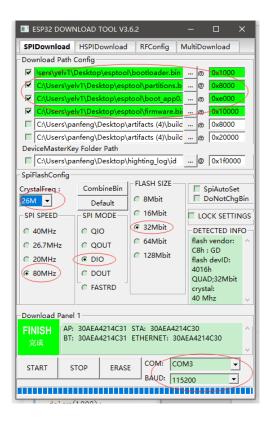
Download Path Config

We choose firmware files in turn and modify the burning location. The firmware files are corresponding to the burning location (the location is test firmware folder in the compressed package).

bootloader.bin	0x1000	
partitions.bin	0x8000	
boot_app0.bin	0xe000	
firmware.bin	0x10000	

- CrystalFreq
   Modify it to 26M
- 2. SPI SPEED
  Select 80MHz
- 3. SPI MODE Select DIO
- 4. FLASH SIZE Select 32Mbit
- 5. BAUD Modify it to 115200

Set as below:

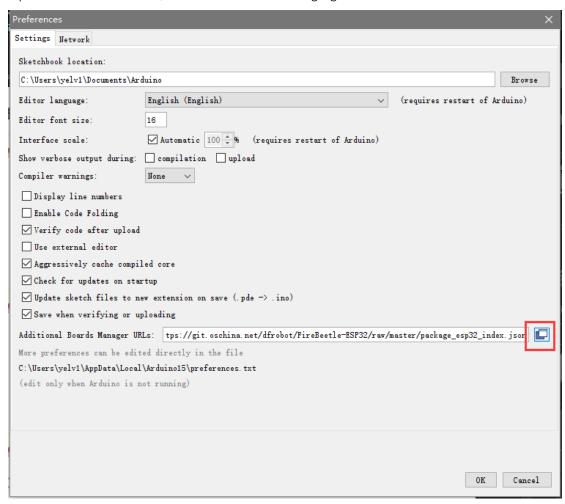


Then select the hardware to connect the serial port, click START to start automatically downloading, the above is the successful software state (FINISH completes), reset the hardware or re power up, so that the software will start running.

Firmware introduction: firmware is divided into four BIN files, and four files must be burned to ensure normal operation. Firmware content is a blink program with LED\_Pin IO2. After burning, the IO2 pin level can be measured, and the level interval is 1s.

### Arduino IDE:

1. Open File -> Preferences, as shown in the following figure:



2. Click the button in the red circle above and add the following URL

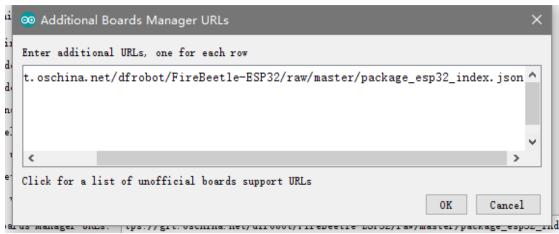
in the newly popped window:



https://git.oschina.net/dfrobot/FireBeetle-

ESP32/raw/master/package\_esp32\_index.json

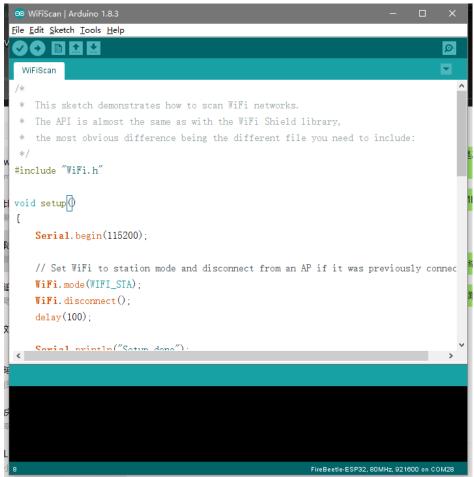
As shown below:



3. Open Tools->Board->Board Manager. Pull down to see FireBeetle-ESP32 and click Install.



4. Open a project in the upper left corner of the file, or open an example.



5. Select a correct port in Tools -> Ports, then click will be burn program.



<u>File Edit Sketch Tools Help</u> GetChipID uint64\_t chipid; void setup() { **Serial**.begin(115200); void loop() { chipid=ESP.getEfuseMac();//The chip ID is essentially its MAC address(length: 6 byt Serial.printf("ESP32 Chip ID = %04X", (uint16\_t) (chipid>>32));//print High 2 bytes  ${\bf Seria1.printf(\%08X\backslash n'', (uint32\_t)chipid);//print\ Low\ 4bytes.}$ delay(3000); ∞ GetChipID | Arduino 1.8.3 File Edit Sketch Tools Help 👽 🕩 🗈 🖭 🛂 GetChipID uint64\_t chipid; Serial.begin(115200); void loop() { chipid=ESP.getEfuseMac();//The chip ID is essentially its MAC address(length: 6 byt Serial.printf("ESP32 Chip ID = %04X", (uint16\_t)(chipid>>32));//print High 2 bytes Serial.printf("%08X\n", (uint32\_t)chipid);//print Low 4bytes. delay(3000); Sketch uses 213483 bytes (10%) of program storage space. Maximum is 2097152 bytes. Global variables use 24308 bytes (8%) of dynamic memory, leaving 270604 bytes for lo

### PlatformIO for Atom/VS Code

1. First open the PlatformIO Home page, then click Open Project to open the project. (You can choose the test code.) If you write your own code to burn, then the platformio.ini file should write the following code

```
[env:BPI-BIT]
platform = espressif32
board = nodemcu-32s
framework = arduino
```

```
; PlatformIO Project Configuration File

; Build options: build flags, source filter

; Upload options: custom upload port, speed and extra flags

; Library options: dependencies, extra library storages

; Advanced options: extra scripting

; 

; Please visit documentation for the other options and examples

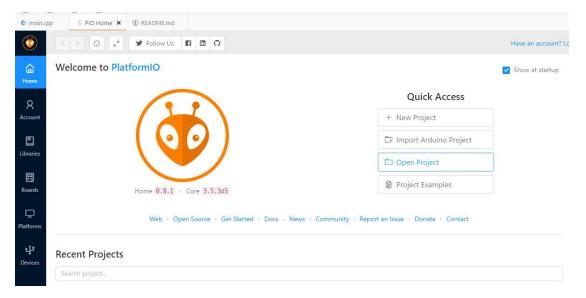
; http://docs.platformio.org/page/projectconf.html

[env:BPI-BIT]

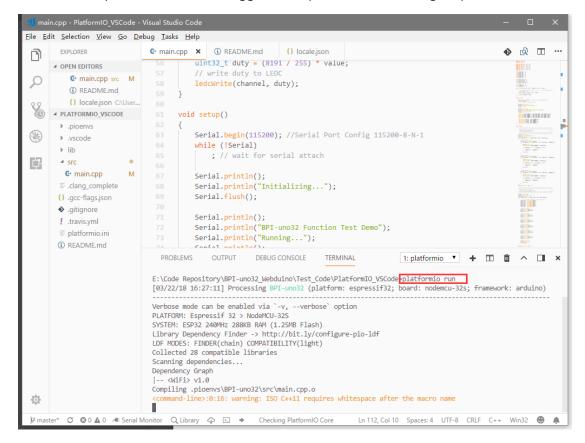
platform = espressif32

board = nodemcu-32s

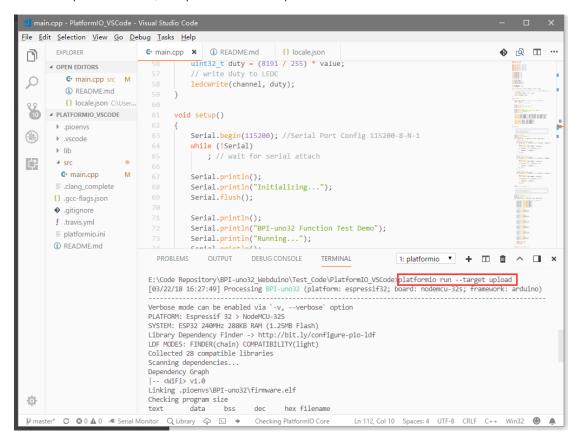
framework = arduino
```



2. The code path under PlatformIO project is generally src/main.cpp. Open the code and use Ctrl+`to open the terminal debugger. Enter platformio run --target upload.

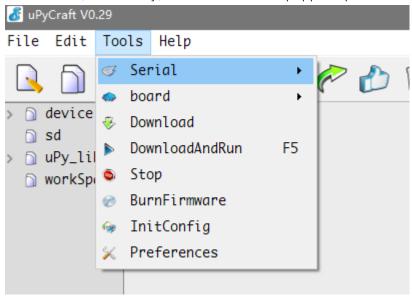


3. Make sure the board is connected. The program will be compiled first and then burned into the BPI-uno32 board. There are some points to note. If the above code does not specify the port, please try to avoid other serial devices connected on the computer. For serial port numbers, run platformio --help.

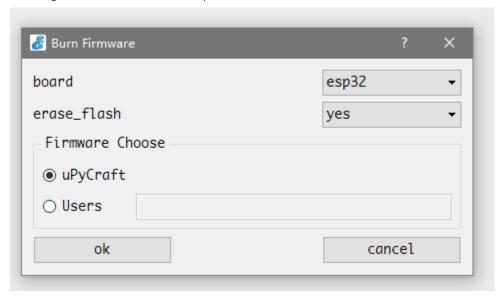


# uPyCraft (microPyhton):

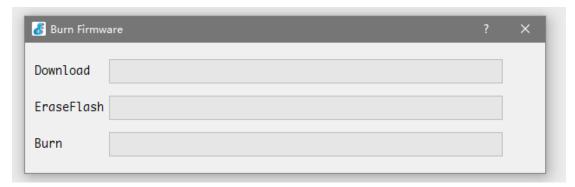
1. first open the uPyCraft software, click the Tools->Serial port to select the port in the upper toolbar. After selecting port, the software will automatically decide whether to burn the firmware, if necessary, the interface will be popped up.



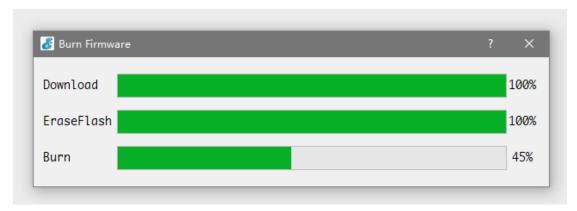
2. when the software interface is opened, we choose ESP32 in board. If erase\_flash chooses yes, it will wipe out the original flash first, and generally choose to erase it, so that the original flash will have an impact on it now.



3. after the selection, click Yes to start the burning, there will be the following dialog, only to wait for it.

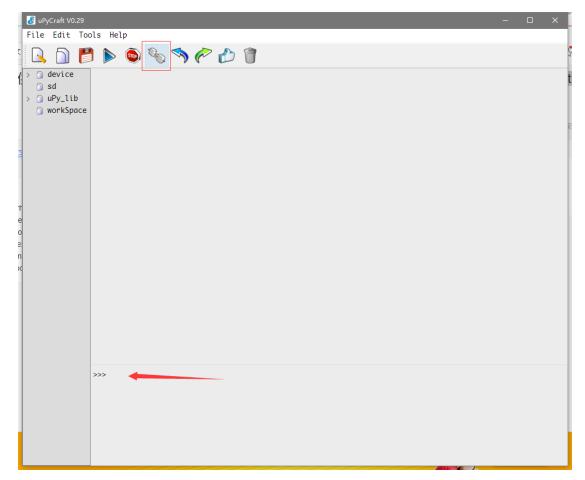


when the Burn column is full, the dialog box automatically closes and displays the software master interface.





4. In the main interface we can click to connected. It is located in the lower row of the toolbar. The following interface will appear after the connection



This means we can appear > > > for interactive programming like to Python in the following dialogue.

# Basic function test:

You can visit GitHub to download the test code, compile, burn, and observe the test results through the serial port.

Project link (PlatformIO):

https://github.com/yelvlab/BPI-

<u>BIT/tree/master/Test\_Code/BasicFunction/PlatformIO\_VSCode</u>

# MPU9250 test:

You can visit GitHub to download the test code, compile, burn, and observe the test results through the serial port.

https://github.com/yelvlab/BPI-BIT/tree/master/Test\_Code/MPU9250/PlatformIO\_VSCode

# How to setup and start

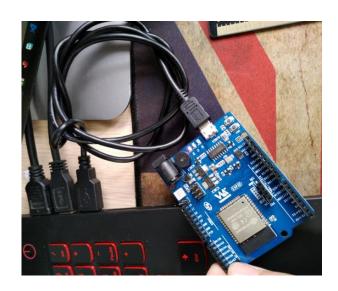
Need to be prepared: BPI-UNO32\*1、Jumper Cap\*4、microUSB\*1 quickstart:

1. connect the four jumper caps to the top of the board, respectively, to connect the RGB LED to the buzzer. Then use the microUSB line to connect the development board to the computer.

# Port:

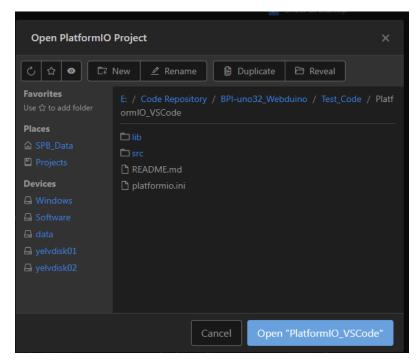
- > 🝃 电池
- ✓ 開端□ (COM 和 LPT)
  - USB-SERIAL CH340 (COM7)
- > 🎽 固件

### connected:



open VS Code (you can also choose other compilers) and open BPI-UNO32 on the PlatformIO Home page Code project, for example, to open a test code engineering folder PlatformIO\_VSCode.

### **Project:**

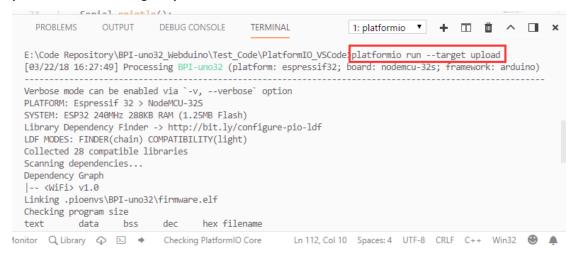


open the VS Code terminal console, input <platformio run>, compile the program, input <platformio run --target upload>, compile and burn the program. (if it hasn't been compiled before, it may be slow to compile the first time and need to be connected because he needs to get the corresponding platform information).

### platformio run:



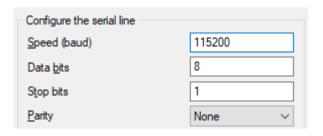
### platformio run --target upload :



2. then open the serial port assistant tool, select BPI-UNO32 on the computer corresponding to the serial serial number, the serial port settings are selected as:

Baud rate: 115200 Data bit: 8 Parity check: no Stop bit: 1

# Serial Config:



3. Test content:

RGB LED fading.

AD acquisition and testing of 6 ADC\_channel1.

WiFi scan testing.

Control test of buzzer gradient.