


Pet that lights up upon interaction

In this tutorial, you will learn how to create a wooden pet that lights up when you touch its tail. This will form the basis for a next tutorial in which you will learn how to connect your pet to social networks.

 Difficulté **Moyen**

 Durée **30 minute(s)**

 Catégories **Électronique**

 Coût **20 EUR (€)**

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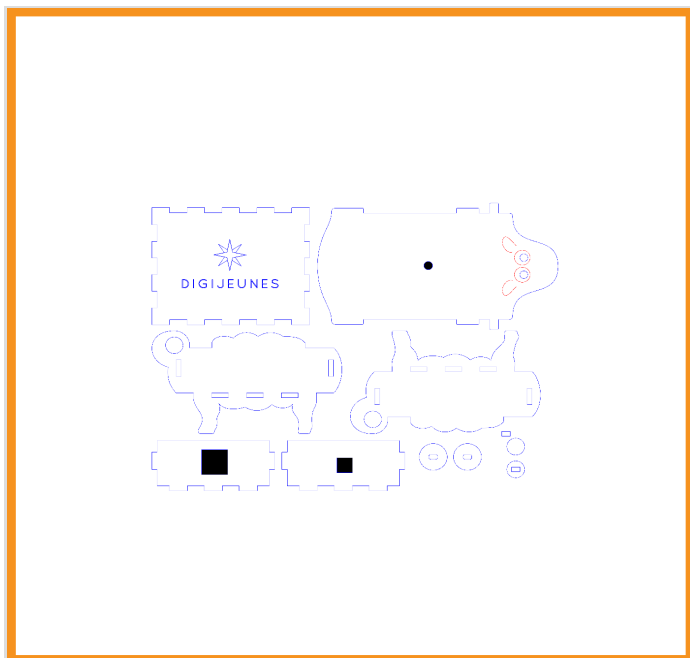
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Commentaires



Matériaux

For this activity, you will need to laser cut your own pet. The .svg file is available for download [here](#).

Outils

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AHXk4zxDN0U7YNiMKVyBzvakh8pY8MH9/view>

Étape 1 - Install Arduino IDE

You will need to use Arduino IDE to code and upload the firmware onto your ESP32 board.

Download the software by visiting [Arduino IDE](#) > Scroll down until you see the “Download the Arduino IDE” section and choose the version based upon your operating system (e.g. If you have Windows 7, choose “Windows Installer” / if you have Windows 10, choose “Windows app”). > On the next page choose “Just download” and run the installation files.

Étape 2 - Prepare the ESP32 board on your computer

o open a Git Bash session pointing to ARDUINO_SKETCHBOOK_DIR and execute git submodule update --init --recursive

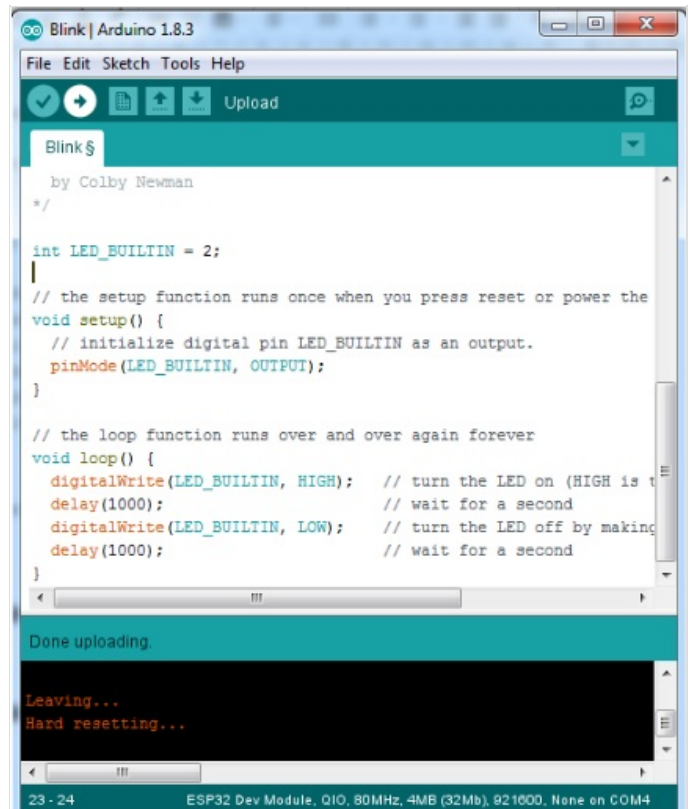
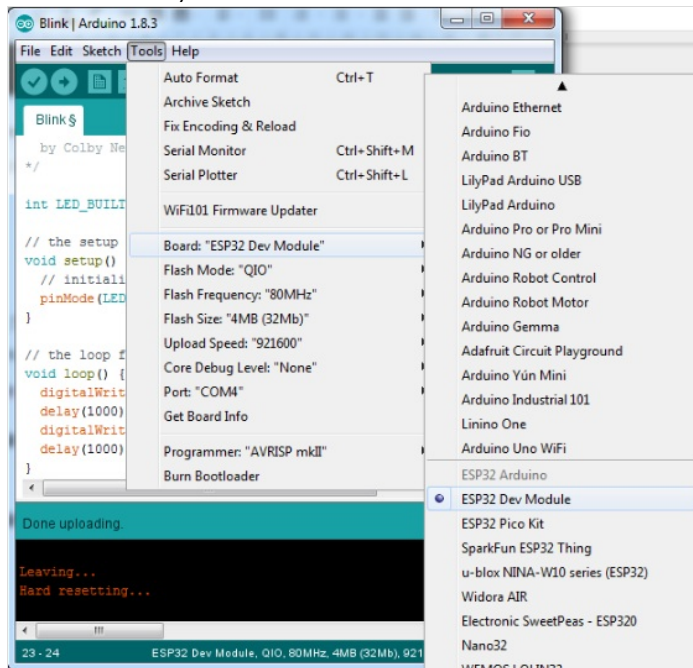
Follow the instructions provided on GitHub for your Operating System. For example, if you have Windows 7 or 10, choose “Instructions for Windows” / if you have a MacBook, choose “Instructions for Mac”
For the “Instructions for Windows” section, you can ignore the following step.

Étape 3 - Check that the board is correctly configured

Launch Arduino IDE and select “ESP32 Dev Module” from the Tools menu > Board.
Fetch the Blink example from File > Examples > 01.Basics > Blink.
write `int LED_BUILTIN = 2;` at the top of the code

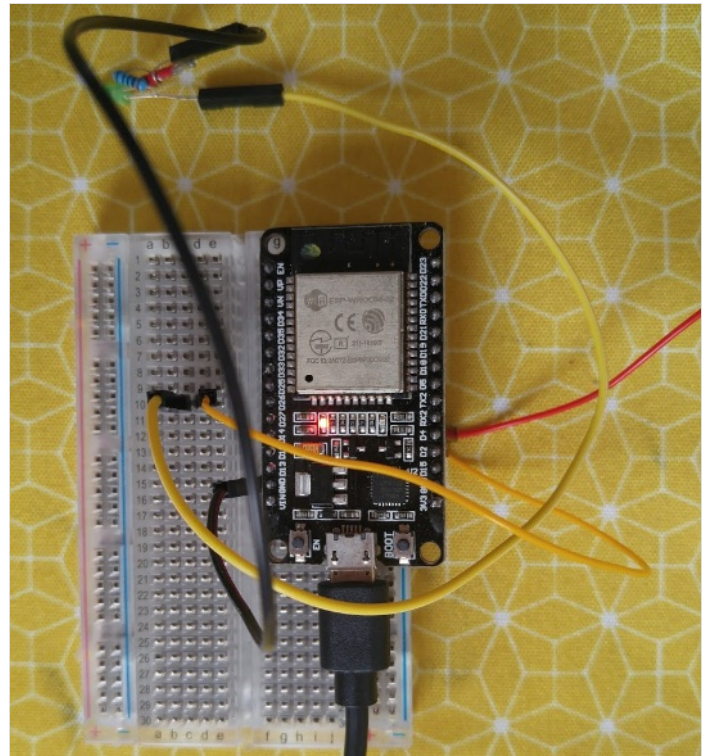
```
/*
ESP 32 Blink
Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repeatedly.
The ESP32 has an internal blue LED at D2 (GPIO 02)
*/
int LED_BUILTIN = 2;
void setup()
{
  pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
}
void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
  delay(1000); // wait for a second
  digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, LOW); // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
  delay(1000); // wait for a second
}
```

Finally, upload the code by using the right arrow (→) button at the top right corner of the window, by choosing Sketch > Upload or by pressing Ctrl+U on the keyboard.



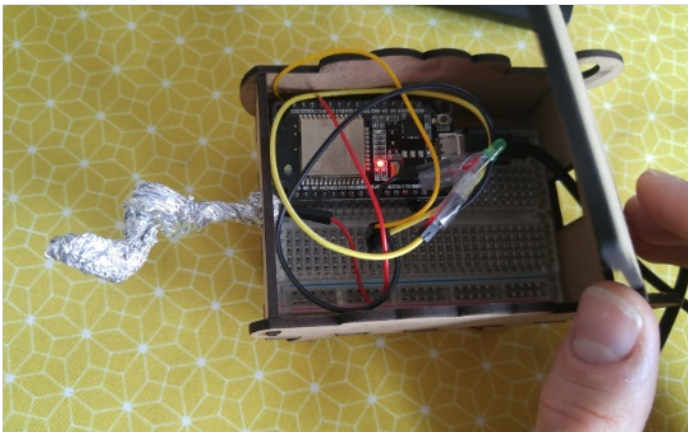
Étape 4 - Wiring the LED and the touch sensor to the ESP32

Connect a male/female jumper wire to D4 on of the board. D4 is by default connected to the internal touch sensor.
Connect D2 (by default connected to the board's internal led) to the positive leg of the LED, using a male to female jumper wire.
Connect the negative leg of the LED to GND on the board, using a male/female jumper wire
If needed, use some tape to secure the jumper wires to the LED.



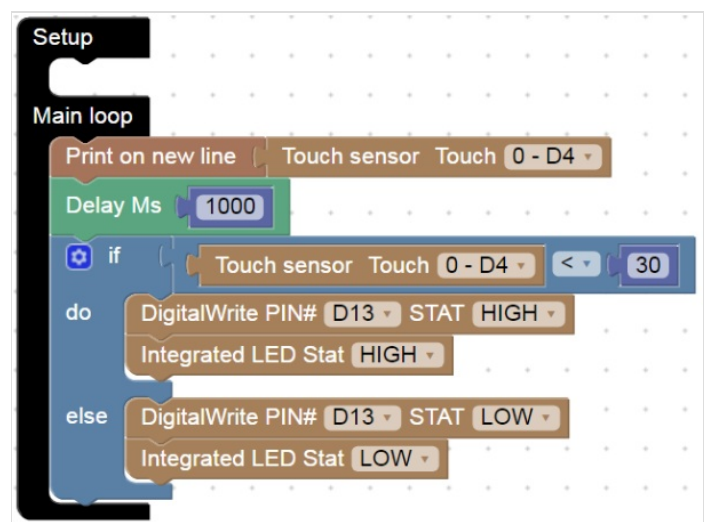
Étape 5 - Place the electronic board inside the pet

Place all the parts inside the pet, and connect the internal touch sensor to the aluminum tail.



Étape 6 - Programming on tuniot

Let's create a program that registers the values recorded by the touch sensor.
For that we need to reach: <http://easycoding.tn/esp32/demos/code/>
Choose the appropriate blocks to create the code displayed below.



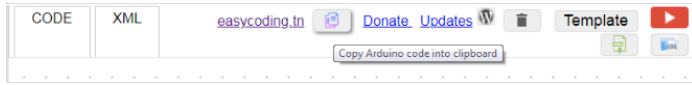
Étape 7 - Programming on Arduino IDE

To upload the code on Arduino IDE, click on the “Copy Arduino code into clipboard” button.

then paste the code onto Arduino IDE, and upload it to the ESP32.

If you click on Serial Monitor (top right of the Arduino IDE screen, below the “X” button), you should see the values recorded by the touch sensor.

You may need to adjust the value in the code (in our code we set the threshold to 30) so that the LED goes on whenever the tail is touched.



Étape 8 -



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