

LAMPIRAN

PROGRAM

```
#include <TinyGPS++.h>

#include <SoftwareSerial.h>

#define BLYNK_PRINT Serial

#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>

#include <BlynkSimpleEsp8266.h>

#include <Servo.h>

int trigPin = D5;

int echoPin = D6;

int trig1Pin = D7;

int echo1Pin = D8;

int suara=2;

static const int RXPin =5, TXPin = 4; // GPIO 4=D2(connect Tx of GPS) and GPIO
5=D1(Connect Rx of GPS

static const uint32_t GPSBaud = 9600; //if Baud rate 9600 didn't work in your case then use
4800

TinyGPSPlus gps; // The TinyGPS++ object

WidgetMap myMap(V0); // V0 for virtual pin of Map Widget

SoftwareSerial ss(RXPin, TXPin); // The serial connection to the GPS device

BlynkTimer timer;
```

```

float spd;    //Variable to store the speed

float sats;   //Variable to store no. of satellites response

String bearing; //Variable to store orientation or direction of GPS

char auth[] = "0OssJPKoMDuEqWvlNQLgo5dm5vfC-cSi";    //Your Project
authentication key

char ssid[] = "SATRIA";    // Name of your network (HotSpot or Router
name)

char pass[] = "12445678";    // Corresponding Password

//unsigned int move_index;    // moving index, to be used later
unsigned int move_index = 1;    // fixed location for now

Servo servoAne;

void setup()
{
    //Serial.begin(115200);
    Serial.begin (9600);
    pinMode(suara,OUTPUT);
    digitalWrite(suara,HIGH);
    pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);

    pinMode(trig1Pin, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(echo1Pin, INPUT);
    servoAne.attach(D0);
    // servoAne.write(0);

```

```
Serial.println();  
ss.begin(GPSBaud);  
Blynk.begin(auth, ssid, pass);  
timer.setInterval(5000L, checkGPS); // every 5s check if GPS is connected, only really needs to  
be done once  
}
```

```
void checkGPS(){  
  if (gps.charsProcessed() < 10)  
  {  
    Serial.println(F("No GPS detected: check wiring."));  
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V4, "GPS ERROR"); // Value Display widget on V4 if GPS not  
detected  
  }  
}
```

```
void loop()  
{  
  
  while (ss.available() > 0)  
  {  
    // sketch displays information every time a new sentence is correctly encoded.  
    if (gps.encode(ss.read()))  
      displayInfo();  
  }  
  Blynk.run();  
}
```

```
timer.run();
}

void displayInfo()
{

if (gps.location.isValid() )
{

float latitude = (gps.location.lat()); //Storing the Lat. and Lon.
float longitude = (gps.location.lng());

Serial.print("LAT: ");
Serial.println(latitude, 6); // float to x decimal places
Serial.print("LONG: ");
Serial.println(longitude, 6);
Blynk.virtualWrite(V1, String(latitude, 6));
Blynk.virtualWrite(V2, String(longitude, 6));
myMap.location(move_index, latitude, longitude, "GPS_Location");
spd = gps.speed.kmph(); //get speed
Blynk.virtualWrite(V3, spd);

sats = gps.satellites.value(); //get number of satellites
Blynk.virtualWrite(V4, sats);
```

```

    bearing = TinyGPSPlus::cardinal(gps.course.value()); // get the direction
    Blynk.virtualWrite(V5, bearing);

}

Serial.println();
Product1();
Product2();

}

void Product1(){
    delay(500);// reading will be taken after ....milliseconds
    int duration, distance;

    digitalWrite (trigPin, HIGH);
    delayMicroseconds (10);
    digitalWrite (trigPin, LOW);
    duration = pulseIn (echoPin, HIGH);
    distance = (duration/2) / 29.1;
    Serial.println("Hasil Sensor 1 :");
    Serial.print( distance);
    Serial.println("cm | ");
    if(distance >= 0 && distance <=10 ){
        servoAne.write(360);
    }
}

```

```
delay (5000);  
servoAne.write(0);  
}
```

```
else if(distance >= 20 && distance <= 50 ){  
    Serial.println("Buka pintu!!!!");  
    digitalWrite(suara,LOW);  
    delay(100);  
    digitalWrite(suara,HIGH);  
    delay(100);  
}  
}
```

```
void Product2(){  
    delay(500);// reading will be taken after ....milliseconds  
    int duration, distance;  
    digitalWrite (trig1Pin, HIGH);  
    delayMicroseconds (10);  
    digitalWrite (trig1Pin, LOW);  
    duration = pulseIn (echo1Pin, HIGH);  
    distance = (duration/2) / 29.1;  
    Serial.println("Hasil Sensor 2 :");  
    Serial.print( distance);  
    Serial.println("cm | ");
```

```
if(distance <= 5){  
  Blynk.notify("KOTAK SAMPAH PENUH SILAHKAN CEK MAPS APLIKASI !!!");  
}  
else {  
  Serial.println("sampah penuh");  
}  
}
```




Ultrasonic Ranging Module HC - SR04

Product features:

Ultrasonic ranging module HC - SR04 provides 2cm - 400cm non-contact measurement function, the ranging accuracy can reach to 3mm. The modules includes ultrasonic transmitters, receiver and control circuit. The basic principle of work:

- (1) Using IO trigger for at least 10us high level signal,
- (2) The Module automatically sends eight 40 kHz and detect whether there is a pulse signal back.
- (3) IF the signal back, through high level , time of high output IO duration is the time from sending ultrasonic to returning.

Test distance = (high level time×velocity of sound (340M/S) / 2,

Wire connecting direct as following:

- 5V Supply
- Trigger Pulse Input
- Echo Pulse Output
- 0V Ground

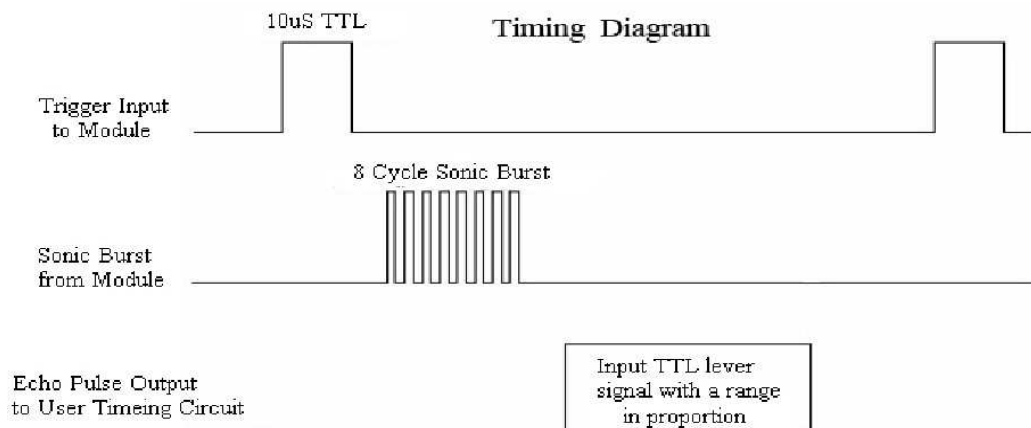
Electric Parameter

Working Voltage	DC 5 V
Working Current	15mA
Working Frequency	40Hz
Max Range	4m
Min Range	2cm
MeasuringAngle	15 degree
Trigger Input Signal	10uS TTL pulse
Echo Output Signal	Input TTL lever signal and the range in proportion
Dimension	45*20*15mm



Timing diagram

The Timing diagram is shown below. You only need to supply a short 10uS pulse to the trigger input to start the ranging, and then the module will send out an 8 cycle burst of ultrasound at 40 kHz and raise its echo. The Echo is a distance object that is pulse width and the range in proportion. You can calculate the range through the time interval between sending trigger signal and receiving echo signal. Formula: $\mu\text{S} / 58 = \text{centimeters}$ or $\mu\text{S} / 148 = \text{inch}$; or: the range = high level time * velocity (340M/S) / 2; we suggest to use over 60ms measurement cycle, in order to prevent trigger signal to the echo signal.



1 Functional description

1.1 Overview

The NEO-6 module series is a family of stand-alone GPS receivers featuring the high performance u-blox 6 positioning engine. These flexible and cost effective receivers offer numerous connectivity options in a miniature 16 x 12.2 x 2.4 mm package. Their compact architecture and power and memory options make NEO-6 modules ideal for battery operated mobile devices with very strict cost and space constraints.

The 50-channel u-blox 6 positioning engine boasts a Time-To-First-Fix (TTFF) of under 1 second. The dedicated acquisition engine, with 2 million correlators, is capable of massive parallel time/frequency space searches, enabling it to find satellites instantly. Innovative design and technology suppresses jamming sources and mitigates multipath effects, giving NEO-6 GPS receivers excellent navigation performance even in the most challenging environments.

1.2 Product features

Model	Type					Supply		Interfaces				Features						
	GPS	PPP	Timing	Raw Data	Dead Reckoning	1.75 V - 2.0 V	2.7 V - 3.6 V	UART	USB	SPI	DDC (I ² C compliant)	Programmable (Flash) FW update	TCXO	RTC crystal	Antenna supply and supervisor	Configuration pins	Timepulse	External interrupt/Wakeup
NEO-6G	●					●		●	●	●	●		●	●	○	3	1	●
NEO-6Q	●						●	●	●	●	●		●	●	○	3	1	●
NEO-6M	●						●	●	●	●	●			●	○	3	1	●
NEO-6P	●	●		●			●	●	●	●	●			●	○	3	1	●
NEO-6V	●				●		●	●	●	●	●			●	○	3	1	●
NEO-6T	●		●	●			●	●	●	●	●		●	●	○	3	1	●

○ = Requires external components and integration on application processor

Table 1: Features of the NEO-6 Series



All NEO-6 modules are based on GPS chips qualified according to AEC-Q100. See Chapter 5.1 for further information.

1.3 GPS performance

Parameter	Specification			
Receiver type	50 Channels GPS L1 frequency, C/A Code SBAS: WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS			
Time-To-First-Fix ¹		NEO-6G/Q/T	NEO-6M/V	NEO-6P
	Cold Start ²	26 s	27 s	32 s
	Warm Start ²	26 s	27 s	32 s
	Hot Start ²	1 s	1 s	1 s
	Aided Starts ³	1 s	<3 s	<3 s
Sensitivity ⁴		NEO-6G/Q/T	NEO-6M/V	NEO-6P
	Tracking & Navigation	-162 dBm	-161 dBm	-160 dBm
	Reacquisition ⁵	-160 dBm	-160 dBm	-160 dBm
	Cold Start (without aiding)	-148 dBm	-147 dBm	-146 dBm
	Hot Start	-157 dBm	-156 dBm	-155 dBm
Maximum Navigation update rate		NEO-6G/Q/M/T	NEO-6P/V	
		5Hz	1 Hz	
Horizontal position accuracy ⁶	GPS	2.5 m		
	SBAS	2.0 m		
	SBAS + PPP ⁷	< 1 m (2D, R50) ⁸		
	SBAS + PPP ⁷	< 2 m (3D, R50) ⁸		
Configurable Timepulse frequency range		NEO-6G/Q/M/P/V	NEO-6T	
		0.25 Hz to 1 kHz	0.25 Hz to 10 MHz	
Accuracy for Timepulse signal	RMS	30 ns		
	99%	<60 ns		
	Granularity	21 ns		
	Compensated ⁹	15 ns		
Velocity accuracy ⁶		0.1 m/s		
Heading accuracy ⁶		0.5 degrees		
Operational Limits	Dynamics	≤ 4 g		
	Altitude ¹⁰	50,000 m		
	Velocity ¹⁰	500 m/s		

Table 2: NEO-6 GPS performance

¹ All satellites at -130 dBm

² Without aiding

³ Dependent on aiding data connection speed and latency

⁴ Demonstrated with a good active antenna

⁵ For an outage duration ≤10s

⁶ CEP, 50%, 24 hours static, -130dBm, SEP: <3.5m

⁷ NEO-6P only

⁸ Demonstrated under following conditions: 24 hours, stationary, first 600 seconds of data discarded. HDOP < 1.5 during measurement period, strong signals. Continuous availability of valid SBAS correction data during full test period.

⁹ Quantization error information can be used with NEO-6T to compensate the granularity related error of the timepulse signal

¹⁰ Assuming Airborne <4g platform

1. Summary

1.1 .Brief Instruction

DFPLayer Mini module is a serial MP3 module provides the perfect integrated MP3, WMV hardware decoding. While the software supports TF card driver, supports FAT16, FAT32 file system. Through simple serial commands to specify music playing, as well as how to play music and other functions, without the cumbersome underlying operating, easy to use, stable and reliable are the most important features of this module.

1.2 .Features

- Support Mp3 and WMV decoding
- Support sampling rate of 8KHz,11.025KHz,12KHz,16KHz,22.05KHz,24KHz,32KHz,44.1KHz,48KHz
- 24-bit DAC output, dynamic range support 90dB, SNR supports 85dB
- Supports FAT16, FAT32 file system, maximum support 32GB TF card
- A variety of control modes, serial mode, AD key control mode
- The broadcast language spots feature, you can pause the background music being played
- Built-in 3W amplifier
- The audio data is sorted by folder; supports up to 100 folders, each folder can be assigned to 1000 songs
- 30 levels volume adjustable, 10 levels EQ adjustable.

1.3 .Application

- Car navigation voice broadcast
- Road transport inspectors, toll stations voice prompts
- Railway station, bus safety inspection voice prompts
- Electricity, communications, financial business hall voice prompts
- Vehicle into and out of the channel verify that the voice prompts
- The public security border control channel voice prompts
- Multi-channel voice alarm or equipment operating guide voice
- The electric tourist car safe driving voice notices
- Electromechanical equipment failure alarm
- Fire alarm voice prompts
- The automatic broadcast equipment, regular broadcast.

2. Module Application Instruction

2.1. Specification Description

Item	Description
MP3Format	1、 Support 11172-3 and ISO13813-3 layer3 audio decoding
	2、 Support sampling rate (KHZ):8/11.025/12/16/22.05/24/32/44.1/48
	3、 Support Normal、 Jazz、 Classic、 Pop、 Rock etc
UART Port	Standard Serial; TTL Level; Baud rate adjustable(default baud rate is 9600)
Working Voltage	DC3.2~5.0V; Type :DC4.2V
Standby Current	20mA
Operating Temperature	-40~+70
Humidity	5% ~95%

Table 2.1 Specification Description

2.2 .Pin Description

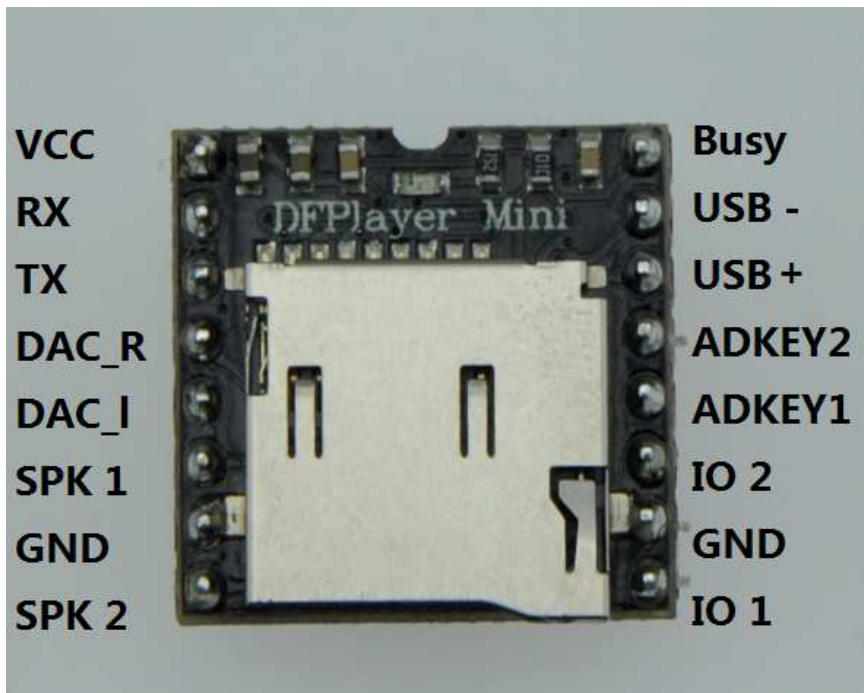


Figure 2.1

No	Pin	Description	Note
1	VCC	Input Voltage	DC3.2~5.0V;Type: DC4.2V
2	RX	UART serial input	
3	TX	UART serial output	
4	DAC_R	Audio output right channel	Drive earphone and amplifier
5	DAC_L	Audio output left channel	Drive earphone and amplifier
6	SPK2	Speaker-	Drive speaker less than 3W
7	GND	Ground	Power GND
8	SPK1	Speaker+	Drive speaker less than 3W
9	IO1	Trigger port 1	Short press to play previous (long press to decrease volume)
10	GND	Ground	Power GND
11	IO2	Trigger port 2	Short press to play next (long press to increase volume)
12	ADKEY1	AD Port 1	Trigger play first segment
13	ADKEY2	AD Port 2	Trigger play fifth segment
14	USB+	USB+ DP	USB Port
15	USB-	USB- DM	USB Port
16	BUSY	Playing Status	Low means playing \High means no

Table 2.2 Pin Description



1.

Overview

Espressif's ESP8266EX delivers highly integrated Wi-Fi SoC solution to meet users' continuous demands for efficient power usage, compact design and reliable performance in the Internet of Things industry.

With the complete and self-contained Wi-Fi networking capabilities, ESP8266EX can perform either as a standalone application or as the slave to a host MCU. When ESP8266EX hosts the application, it promptly boots up from the flash. The integrated high-speed cache helps to increase the system performance and optimize the system memory. Also, ESP8266EX can be applied to any microcontroller design as a Wi-Fi adaptor through SPI/SDIO or UART interfaces.

ESP8266EX integrates antenna switches, RF balun, power amplifier, low noise receive amplifier, filters and power management modules. The compact design minimizes the PCB size and requires minimal external circuitries.

Besides the Wi-Fi functionalities, ESP8266EX also integrates an enhanced version of Tensilica's L106 Diamond series 32-bit processor and on-chip SRAM. It can be interfaced with external sensors and other devices through the GPIOs. Software Development Kit (SDK) provides sample codes for various applications.

Espressif Systems' Smart Connectivity Platform (ESCP) enables sophisticated features including:

- Fast switch between sleep and wakeup mode for energy-efficient purpose;
- Adaptive radio biasing for low-power operation
- Advance signal processing
- Spur cancellation and RF co-existence mechanisms for common cellular, Bluetooth, DDR, LVDS, LCD interference mitigation

1.1. Wi-Fi Key Features

- 802.11 b/g/n support
- 802.11 n support (2.4 GHz), up to 72.2 Mbps
- Defragmentation
- 2 x virtual Wi-Fi interface
- Automatic beacon monitoring (hardware TSF)
- Support Infrastructure BSS Station mode/SoftAP mode/Promiscuous mode



1.2. Specifications

Table 1-1. Specifications

Categories	Items	Parameters
Wi-Fi	Certification	Wi-Fi Alliance
	Protocols	802.11 b/g/n (HT20)
	Frequency Range	2.4 GHz ~ 2.5 GHz (2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz)
	TX Power	802.11 b: +20 dBm
		802.11 g: +17 dBm
		802.11 n: +14 dBm
	Rx Sensitivity	802.11 b: -91 dbm (11 Mbps)
802.11 g: -75 dbm (54 Mbps)		
802.11 n: -72 dbm (MCS7)		
Antenna	PCB Trace, External, IPEX Connector, Ceramic Chip	
Hardware	CPU	Tensilica L106 32-bit processor
	Peripheral Interface	UART/SDIO/SPI/I2C/I2S/IR Remote Control
		GPIO/ADC/PWM/LED Light & Button
	Operating Voltage	2.5 V ~ 3.6 V
	Operating Current	Average value: 80 mA
	Operating Temperature Range	-40 °C ~ 125 °C
	Package Size	QFN32-pin (5 mm x 5 mm)
External Interface	-	
Software	Wi-Fi Mode	Station/SoftAP/SoftAP+Station
	Security	WPA/WPA2
	Encryption	WEP/TKIP/AES
	Firmware Upgrade	UART Download / OTA (via network)
	Software Development	Supports Cloud Server Development / Firmware and SDK for fast on-chip programming
	Network Protocols	IPv4, TCP/UDP/HTTP
	User Configuration	AT Instruction Set, Cloud Server, Android/iOS App

Note:

The TX power can be configured based on the actual user scenarios.



1.3. Applications

- Home appliances
- Home automation
- Smart plugs and lights
- Industrial wireless control
- Baby monitors
- IP cameras
- Sensor networks
- Wearable electronics
- Wi-Fi location-aware devices
- Security ID tags
- Wi-Fi position system beacons



2. Pin Definitions

Figure 2-1 shows the pin layout for 32-pin QFN package.

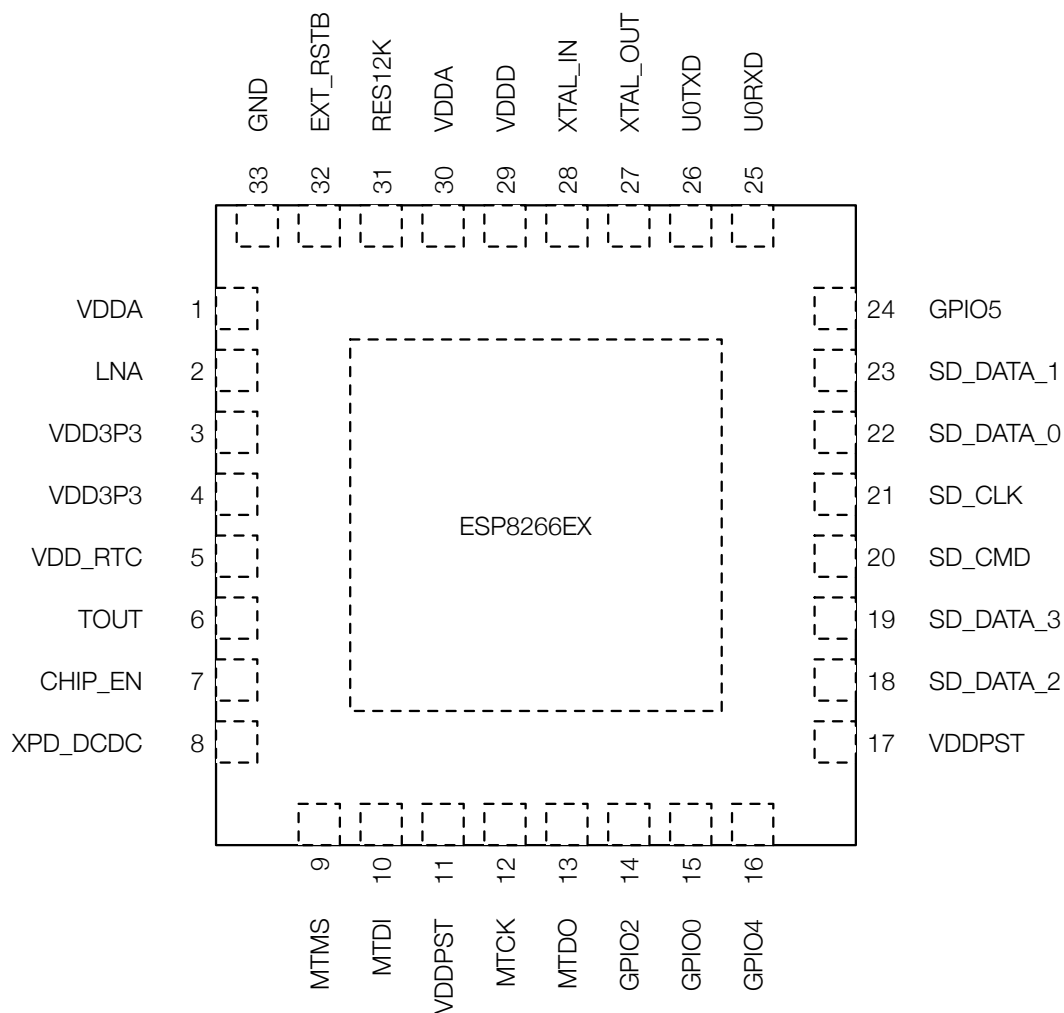


Figure 2-1. Pin Layout (Top View)

Table 2-1 lists the definitions and functions of each pin.

Table 2-1. ESP8266EX Pin Definitions

Pin	Name	Type	Function
1	VDDA	P	Analog Power 2.5 V ~ 3.6 V
2	LNA	I/O	RF antenna interface Chip output impedance = $39 + j6 \Omega$. It is suggested to retain the π -type matching network to match the antenna.
3	VDD3P3	P	Amplifier Power 2.5 V ~ 3.6 V



Pin	Name	Type	Function
4	VDD3P3	P	Amplifier Power 2.5 V ~ 3.6 V
5	VDD_RTC	P	NC (1.1 V)
6	TOUT	I	ADC pin. It can be used to test the power-supply voltage of VDD3P3 (Pin3 and Pin4) and the input power voltage of TOUT (Pin 6). However, these two functions cannot be used simultaneously.
7	CHIP_EN	I	Chip Enable High: On, chip works properly Low: Off, small current consumed
8	XPD_DCDC	I/O	Deep-sleep wakeup (need to be connected to EXT_RSTB); GPIO16
9	MTMS	I/O	GPIO 14; HSPI_CLK
10	MTDI	I/O	GPIO 12; HSPI_MISO
11	VDDPST	P	Digital/IO Power Supply (1.8 V ~ 3.6 V)
12	MTCK	I/O	GPIO 13; HSPI_MOSI; UART0_CTS
13	MTDO	I/O	GPIO 15; HSPI_CS; UART0_RTS
14	GPIO2	I/O	UART TX during flash programming; GPIO2
15	GPIO0	I/O	GPIO0; SPI_CS2
16	GPIO4	I/O	GPIO4
17	VDDPST	P	Digital/IO Power Supply (1.8 V ~ 3.6 V)
18	SDIO_DATA_2	I/O	Connect to SD_D2 (Series R: 20 Ω); SPIHD; HSPIHD; GPIO9
19	SDIO_DATA_3	I/O	Connect to SD_D3 (Series R: 200 Ω); SPIWP; HSPIWP; GPIO10
20	SDIO_CMD	I/O	Connect to SD_CMD (Series R: 200 Ω); SPI_CS0; GPIO11
21	SDIO_CLK	I/O	Connect to SD_CLK (Series R: 200 Ω); SPI_CLK; GPIO6
22	SDIO_DATA_0	I/O	Connect to SD_D0 (Series R: 200 Ω); SPI_MISO; GPIO7
23	SDIO_DATA_1	I/O	Connect to SD_D1 (Series R: 200 Ω); SPI_MOSI; GPIO8
24	GPIO5	I/O	GPIO5
25	U0RXD	I/O	UART Rx during flash programming; GPIO3
26	U0TXD	I/O	UART TX during flash programming; GPIO1; SPI_CS1
27	XTAL_OUT	I/O	Connect to crystal oscillator output, can be used to provide BT clock input
28	XTAL_IN	I/O	Connect to crystal oscillator input
29	VDDD	P	Analog Power 2.5 V ~ 3.6 V
30	VDDA	P	Analog Power 2.5 V ~ 3.6 V



Pin	Name	Type	Function
31	RES12K	I	Serial connection with a 12 k Ω resistor and connect to the ground
32	EXT_RSTB	I	External reset signal (Low voltage level: active)

 **Note:**

1. *GPIO2, GPIO0, and MTDO are used to select booting mode and the SDIO mode;*
2. *U0TXD should not be pulled externally to a low logic level during the powering-up.*