

## MQ-2 Semiconductor Sensor for Combustible Gas

Sensitive material of MQ-2 gas sensor is SnO<sub>2</sub>, which with lower conductivity in clean air. When the target combustible gas exist, The sensor's conductivity is more higher along with the gas concentration rising. Please use simple electrocircuit, Convert change of conductivity to correspond output signal of gas concentration.

MQ-2 gas sensor has high sensitivity to LPG, Propane and Hydrogen, also could be used to Methane and other combustible steam, it is with low cost and suitable for different application.

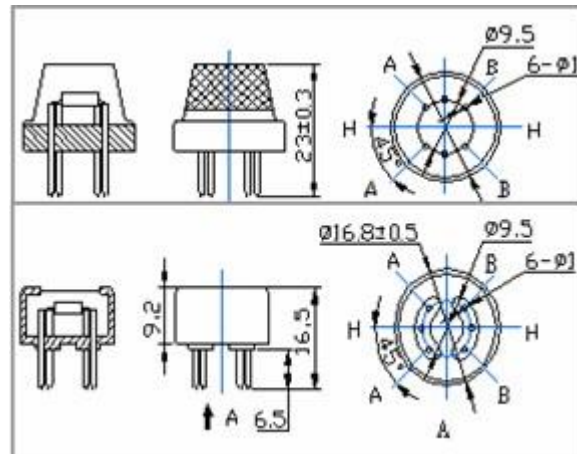
### Character

- \* Good sensitivity to Combustible gas in wide range
- \* High sensitivity to LPG, Propane and Hydrogen
- \* Long life and low cost
- \* Simple drive circuit

### Application

- \* Domestic gas leakage detector
- \* Industrial Combustible gas detector
- \* Portable gas detector

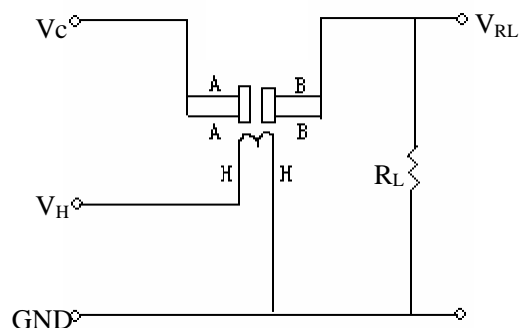
### Configuration



### Technical Data

Model No.		MQ-2	
Sensor Type		Semiconductor	
Standard Encapsulation		Bakelite (Black Bakelite)	
Detection Gas		Combustible gas and smoke	
Concentration		300-10000ppm ( Combustible gas)	
Circuit	Loop Voltage	V <sub>c</sub>	≤24V DC
	Heater Voltage	V <sub>H</sub>	5.0V±0.2V AC or DC
	Load Resistance	R <sub>L</sub>	Adjustable
Character	Heater Resistance	R <sub>H</sub>	31Ω±3Ω (Room Tem.)
	Heater consumption	P <sub>H</sub>	≤900mW
	Sensing Resistance	R <sub>s</sub>	2KΩ-20KΩ (in 2000ppm C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> )
	Sensitivity	S	R <sub>s</sub> (in air)/R <sub>s</sub> (1000ppm isobutane) ≥ 5
	Slope	α	≤ 0.6 (R <sub>5000ppm</sub> /R <sub>3000ppm</sub> CH <sub>4</sub> )
Condition	Tem. Humidity	20°C ± 2°C; 65% ± 5% RH	
	Standard test circuit	V <sub>c</sub> : 5.0V ± 0.1V; V <sub>H</sub> : 5.0V ± 0.1V	
	Preheat time	Over 48 hours	

### Basic test loop



The above is basic test circuit of the sensor. The sensor need to be put 2 voltage, heater voltage (V<sub>H</sub>) and test voltage (V<sub>C</sub>). V<sub>H</sub> used to supply certified working temperature to the sensor, while V<sub>C</sub> used to detect voltage (V<sub>RL</sub>) on load resistance (R<sub>L</sub>) whom is in series with sensor. The sensor has light polarity, V<sub>c</sub> need DC power. V<sub>C</sub> and V<sub>H</sub> could use same power circuit with precondition to assure performance of sensor. In order to make the sensor with better performance, suitable R<sub>L</sub> value is needed:  
Power of Sensitivity body (P<sub>s</sub>):  
$$P_s = V_c^2 \times R_s / (R_s + R_L)^2$$

Resistance of sensor( $R_s$ ):  $R_s=(V_c/V_{RL}-1)\times R_L$

### Sensitivity Characteristics

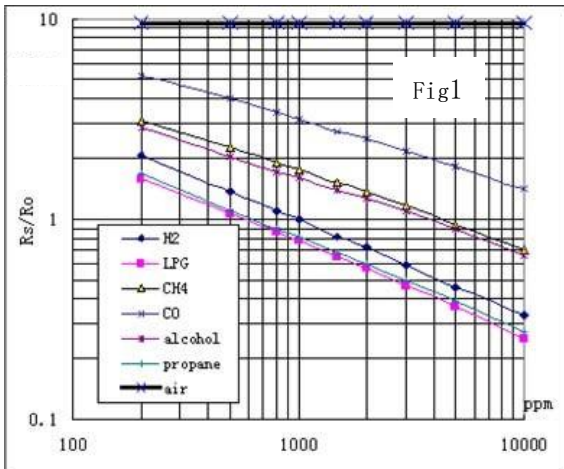


Fig.1 shows the typical sensitivity characteristics of the MQ-2, ordinate means resistance ratio of the sensor ( $R_s/R_o$ ), abscissa is concentration of gases.  $R_s$  means resistance in different gases,  $R_o$  means resistance of sensor in 1000ppm Hydrogen. All test are under standard test conditions.

### Influence of Temperature/Humidity

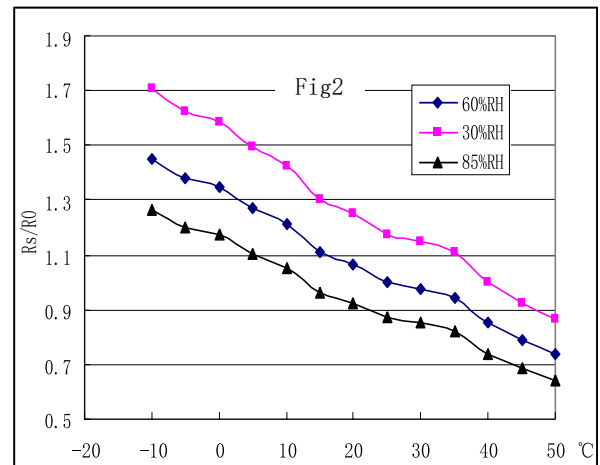
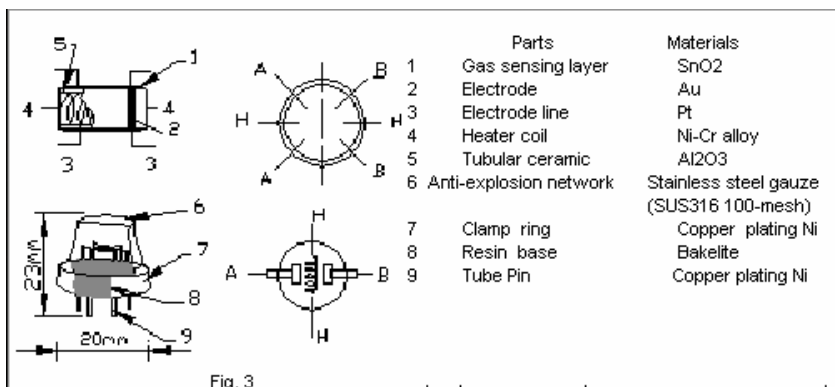


Fig.2 shows the typical temperature and humidity characteristics. Ordinate means resistance ratio of the sensor ( $R_s/R_o$ ),  $R_s$  means resistance of sensor in 1000ppm Butane under different tem. and humidity.  $R_o$  means resistance of the sensor in environment of 1000ppm Methane, 20 $^{\circ}C$ /65%RH

### Structure and configuration



Structure and configuration of MQ-2 gas sensor is shown as Fig. 3, sensor composed by micro AL<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ceramic tube, Tin Dioxide (SnO<sub>2</sub>) sensitive layer, measuring electrode and heater are fixed into a crust made by plastic and stainless steel net. The heater provides necessary work conditions for work of sensitive components. The enveloped MQ-2 have 6 pin, 4 of them are used to fetch signals, and other 2 are used for providing heating current.

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## **Notification**

### **1 Following conditions must be prohibited**

#### 1.1 Exposed to organic silicon steam

Organic silicon steam cause sensors invalid, sensors must be avoid exposing to silicon bond, fixture, silicon latex, putty or plastic contain silicon environment

#### 1.2 High Corrosive gas

If the sensors exposed to high concentration corrosive gas (such as  $H_2S$ ,  $SO_x$ ,  $Cl_2$ ,  $HCl$  etc), it will not only result in corrosion of sensors structure, also it cause sincere sensitivity attenuation.

#### 1.3 Alkali, Alkali metals salt, halogen pollution

The sensors performance will be changed badly if sensors be sprayed polluted by alkali metals salt especially brine, or be exposed to halogen such as fluorin.

#### 1.4 Touch water

Sensitivity of the sensors will be reduced when spattered or dipped in water.

#### 1.5 Freezing

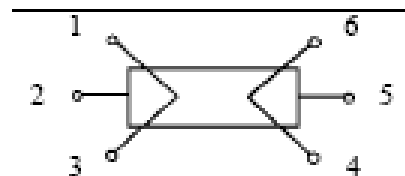
Do avoid icing on sensor's surface, otherwise sensor would lose sensitivity.

#### 1.6 Applied voltage higher

Applied voltage on sensor should not be higher than stipulated value, otherwise it cause down-line or heater damaged, and bring on sensors' sensitivity characteristic changed badly.

#### 1.7 Voltage on wrong pins

For 6 pins sensor, if apply voltage on 1、3 pins or 4、6 pins, it will make lead broken, and without signal when apply on 2、4 pins



### **2 Following conditions must be avoided**

#### 2.1 Water Condensation

Indoor conditions, slight water condensation will effect sensors performance lightly. However, if water condensation on sensors surface and keep a certain period, sensor's sensitivity will be decreased.

#### 2.2 Used in high gas concentration

No matter the sensor is electrified or not, if long time placed in high gas concentration, it will affect sensors characteristic.

#### 2.3 Long time storage

The sensors resistance produce reversible drift if it's stored for long time without electrify, this drift is related with storage conditions. Sensors should be stored in airproof without silicon gel bag with clean air. For the sensors with long time storage but no electrify, they need long aging time for stbility before using.

#### 2.4 Long time exposed to adverse environment

No matter the sensors electrified or not, if exposed to adverse environment for long time, such as high humidity, high temperature, or high pollution etc, it will effect the sensors performance badly.

#### 2.5 Vibration

Continual vibration will result in sensors down-lead response then repture. In transportation or assembling line, pneumatic screwdriver/ultrasonic welding machine can lead this vibration.

#### 2.6 Concussion

If sensors meet strong concussion, it may lead its lead wire disconnected.

#### 2.7 Usage

For sensor, handmade welding is optimal way. If use wave crest welding should meet the following conditions:

2.7.1 Soldering flux: Rosin soldering flux contains least chlorine

2.7.2 Speed: 1-2 Meter/ Minute

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2.7.3 Warm-up temperature:  $100\pm 20^{\circ}\text{C}$

2.7.4 Welding temperature:  $250\pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$

2.7.5 1 time pass wave crest welding machine

If disobey the above using terms, sensors sensitivity will be reduced.

# MQ135 Semiconductor Sensor for Air Quality Control

Sensitive material of MQ135 gas sensor is SnO<sub>2</sub>, which with lower conductivity in clean air. When the target combustible gas exist, The sensor's conductivity is more higher along with the gas concentration rising. Please use simple electrocircuit, Convert change of conductivity to correspond output signal of gas concentration.

MQ135 gas sensor has high sensitivity to Ammonia, Sulfide and Benze steam, also sensitive to smoke and other harmful gases. It is with low cost and suitable for different application.

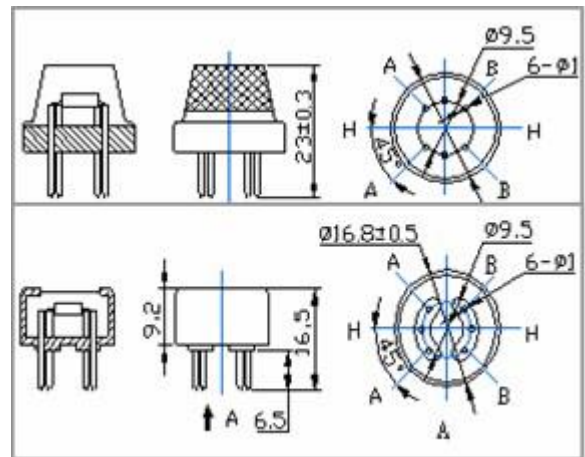
## Character

- \* Good sensitivity to Harmful gases in wide range
- \* High sensitivity to Ammonia, Sulfide and Benze
- \* Long life and low cost
- \* Simple drive circuit

## Application

- \* Domestic air pollution detector
- \* Industrial air pollution detector
- \* Portable air pollution detector

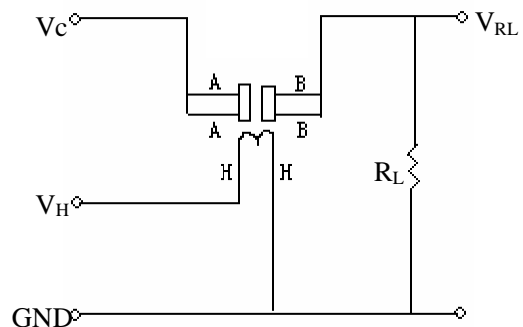
## Configuration



## Technical Data

Model No.		MQ135	
Sensor Type		Semiconductor	
Standard Encapsulation		Bakelite (Black Bakelite)	
Detection Gas		Ammonia, Sulfide, Benze steam	
Concentration		10-10000ppm (Ammonia, Benze, Hydrogen)	
Circuit	Loop Voltage	V <sub>c</sub>	≤24V DC
	Heater Voltage	V <sub>H</sub>	5.0V±0.2V AC or DC
	Load Resistance	R <sub>L</sub>	Adjustable
Character	Heater Resistance	R <sub>H</sub>	31Ω±3Ω (Room Tem.)
	Heater consumption	P <sub>H</sub>	≤900mW
	Sensing Resistance	R <sub>s</sub>	2KΩ-20KΩ(in 100ppm NH <sub>3</sub> )
	Sensitivity	S	R <sub>s</sub> (in air)/R <sub>s</sub> (100ppm NH <sub>3</sub> )≥5
	Slope	α	≤0.6 (R <sub>100ppm</sub> /R <sub>50ppm</sub> NH <sub>3</sub> )
Condition	Tem. Humidity	20°C±2°C; 65%±5%RH	
	Standard test circuit	V <sub>c</sub> :5.0V±0.1V; V <sub>H</sub> : 5.0V±0.1V	
	Preheat time	Over 48 hours	

## BASIC TEST LOOP



The above is basic test circuit of the sensor. The sensor need to be put 2 voltage, heater voltage (V<sub>H</sub>) and test voltage (V<sub>C</sub>). V<sub>H</sub> used to supply certified working temperature to the sensor, while V<sub>C</sub> used to detect voltage (V<sub>RL</sub>) on load resistance (R<sub>L</sub>) whom is in series with sensor. The sensor has light polarity, V<sub>c</sub> need DC power. V<sub>C</sub> and V<sub>H</sub> could use same power circuit with precondition to assure performance of sensor. In order to make the sensor with better performance, suitable R<sub>L</sub> value is needed: Power of Sensitivity body (P<sub>s</sub>):

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Resistance of sensor( $R_s$ ):  $R_s=(V_c/V_{RL}-1)\times R_L$

### Sensitivity Characteristics

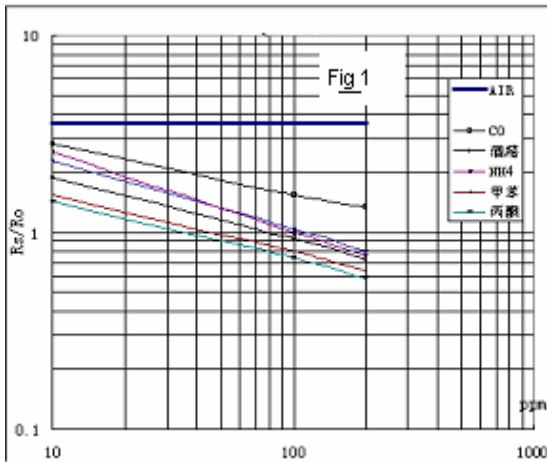


Fig.1 shows the typical sensitivity characteristics of the MQ135, ordinate means resistance ratio of the sensor ( $R_s/R_o$ ), abscissa is concentration of gases.  $R_s$  means resistance in different gases,  $R_o$  means resistance of sensor in 100ppm Ammonia. All test are under standard test conditions.

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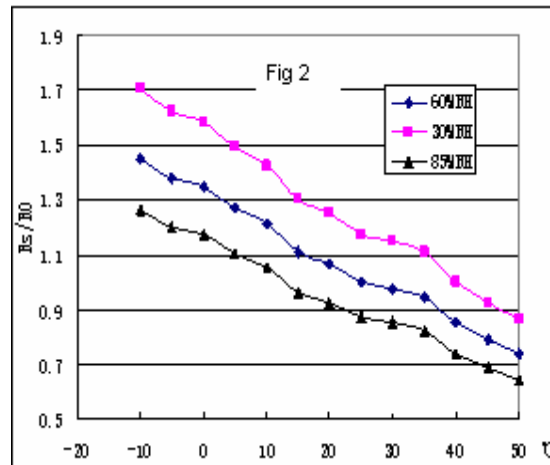
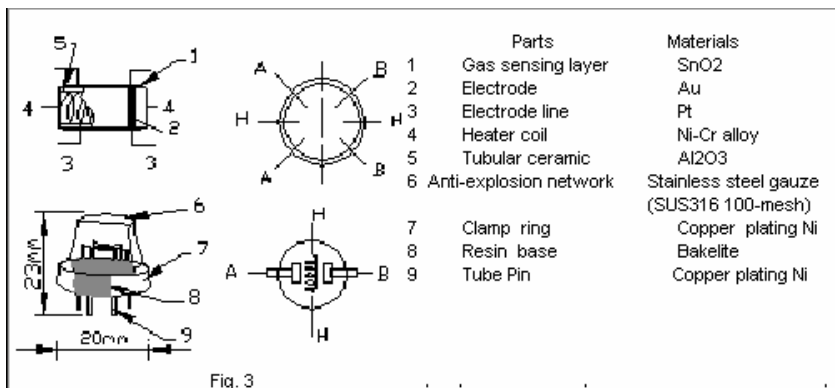


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### Structure and configuration



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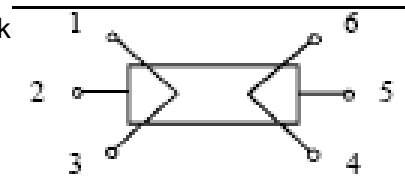
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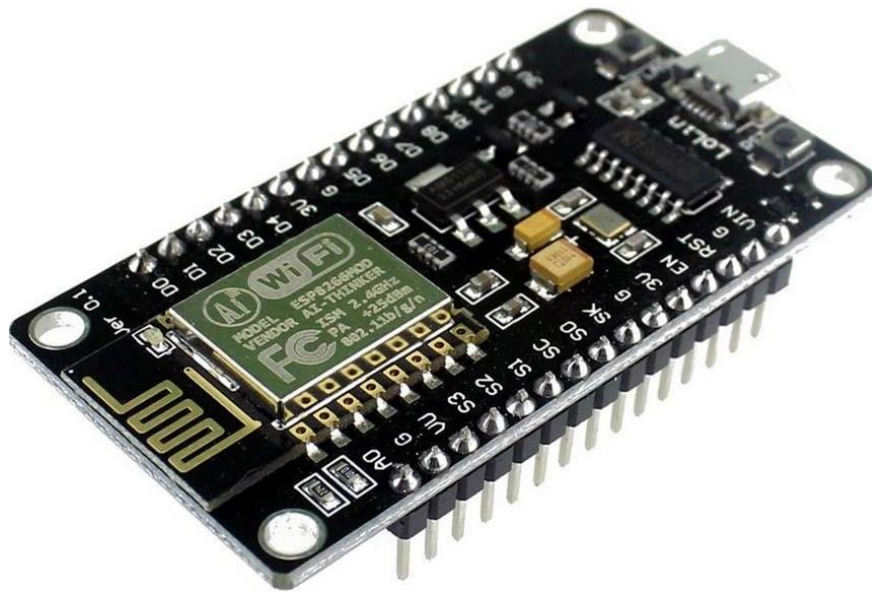
2.7.3 Warm-up temperature:  $100\pm 20^\circ C$

2.7.4 Welding temperature:  $250\pm 10^\circ C$

2.7.5 1 time pass wave crest welding machine

If disobey the above using terms, sensors sensitivity will be reduced.

# ESP8266 WiFi



The ESP8266 is the name of a micro controller designed by Espressif Systems. The ESP8266 itself is a self-contained WiFi networking solution offering as a bridge from existing micro controller to WiFi and is also capable of running self-contained applications.

This module comes with a built in USB connector and a rich assortment of pin-outs. With a micro USB cable, you can connect NodeMCU devkit to your laptop and flash it without any trouble, just like Arduino. It is also immediately breadboard friendly.



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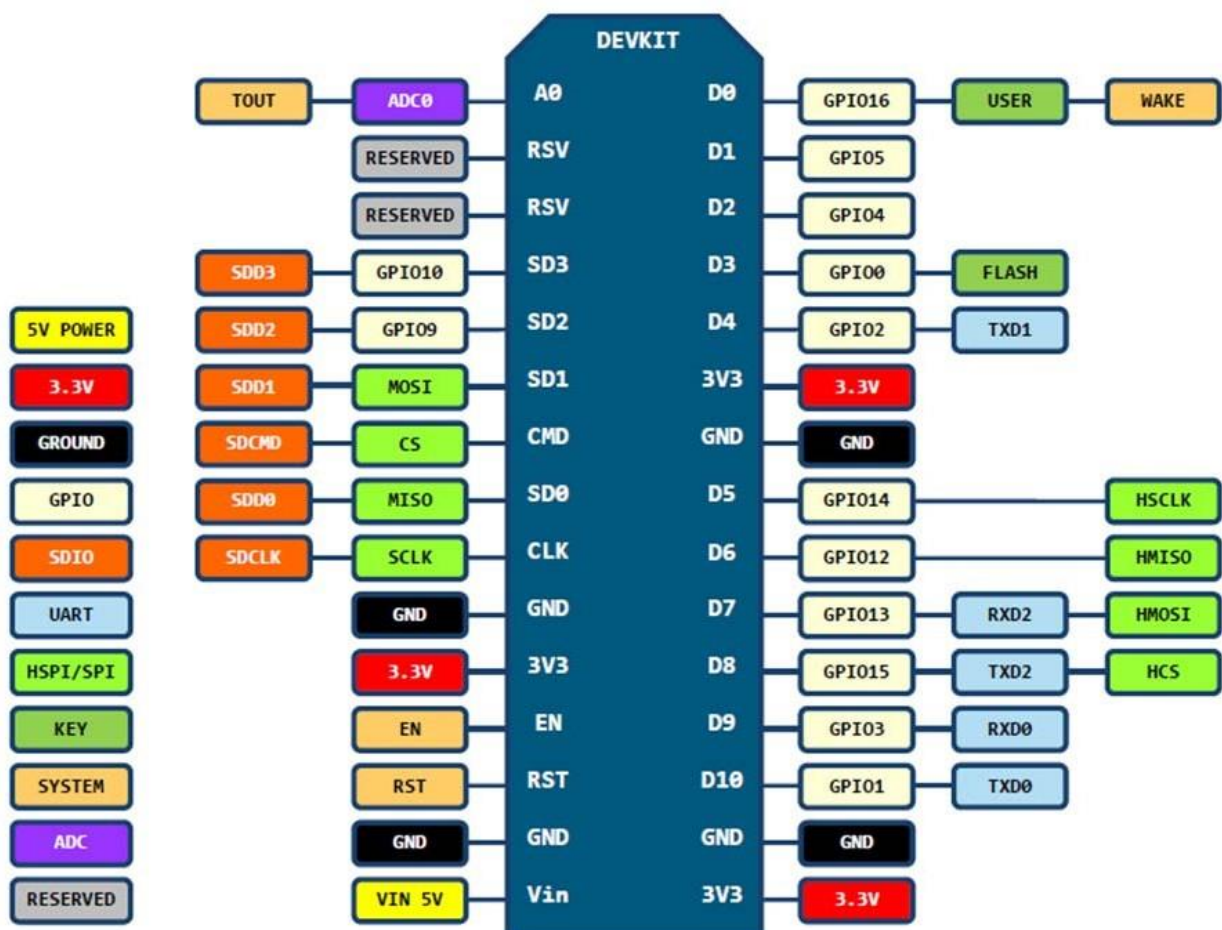
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## 1. Specification:

- Voltage:3.3V.
- Wi-Fi Direct (P2P), soft-AP.
- Current consumption: 10uA~170mA.
- Flash memory attachable: 16MB max (512K normal).
- Integrated TCP/IP protocol stack.
- Processor: Tensilica L106 32-bit.
- Processor speed: 80~160MHz.
- RAM: 32K + 80K.
- GPIOs: 17 (multiplexed with other functions).
- Analog to Digital: 1 input with 1024 step resolution.
- +19.5dBm output power in 802.11b mode
- 802.11 support: b/g/n.
- Maximum concurrent TCP connections: 5.

## 2. Pin Definition:



*D0(GPI016) can only be used as gpio read/write, no interrupt supported, no pwm/i2c/ow supported.*

## 3. Using ArduinoIDE

The most basic way to use the ESP8266 module is to use serial commands, as the chip is basically a WiFi/Serial transceiver. However, this is not convenient. What we recommend is using the very cool Arduino ESP8266 project, which is a modified version of the Arduino IDE that you need to install on your computer. This makes it very convenient to use the ESP8266 chip as we will be using the well-known Arduino IDE. Following the below step to install ESP8266 library to work in Arduino IDE environment.

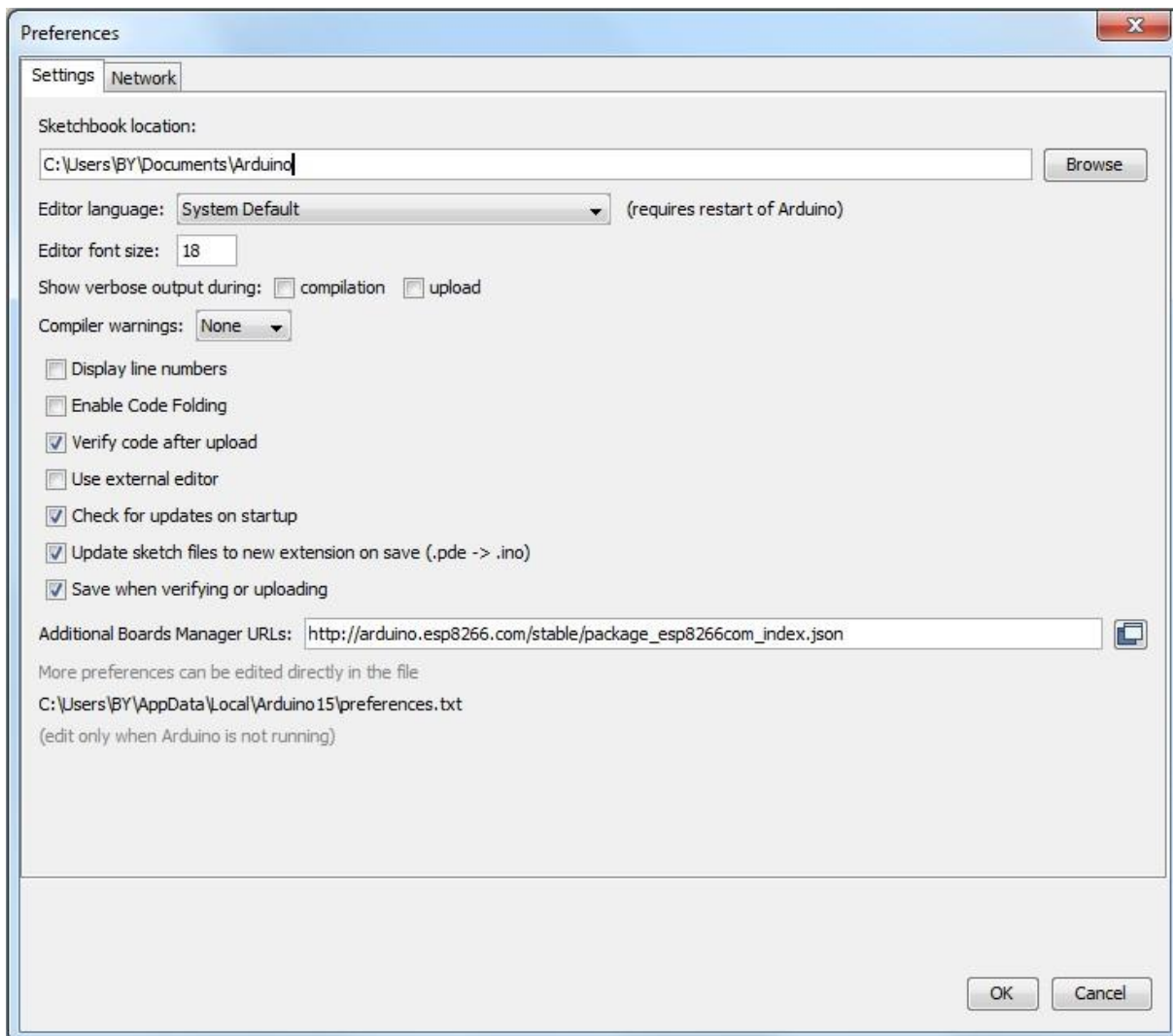
### Install the Arduino IDE 1.6.4 or greater

[Download Arduino IDE from Arduino.cc \(1.6.4 or greater\) - don't use 1.6.2 or lower version! You can use your existing IDE if you have already installed it.](#)

[You can also try downloading the ready-to-go package from the ESP8266-Arduino project, if the proxy is giving you problems.](#)

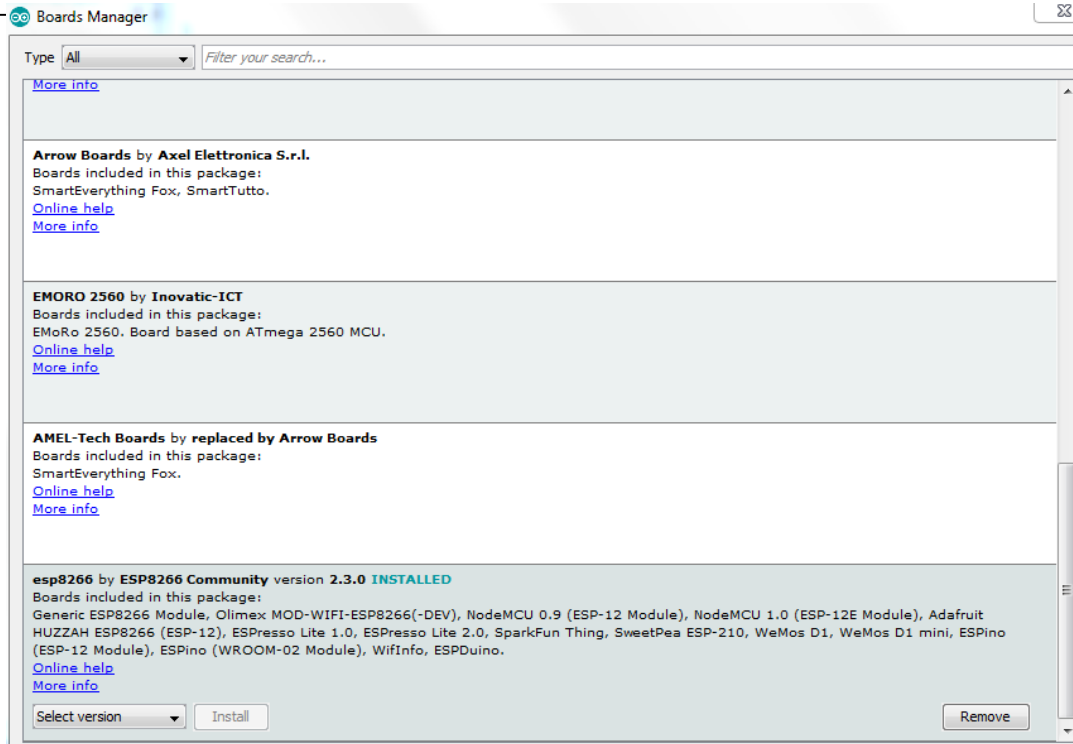
### Install the ESP8266 Board Package

Enter **[http://arduino.esp8266.com/stable/package\\_esp8266com\\_index.json](http://arduino.esp8266.com/stable/package_esp8266com_index.json)** into *Additional Board Manager URLs* field in the Arduino v1.6.4+ preferences.



Click 'File' -> 'Preferences' to access this panel.

Next, use the Board manager to install the ESP8266 package.

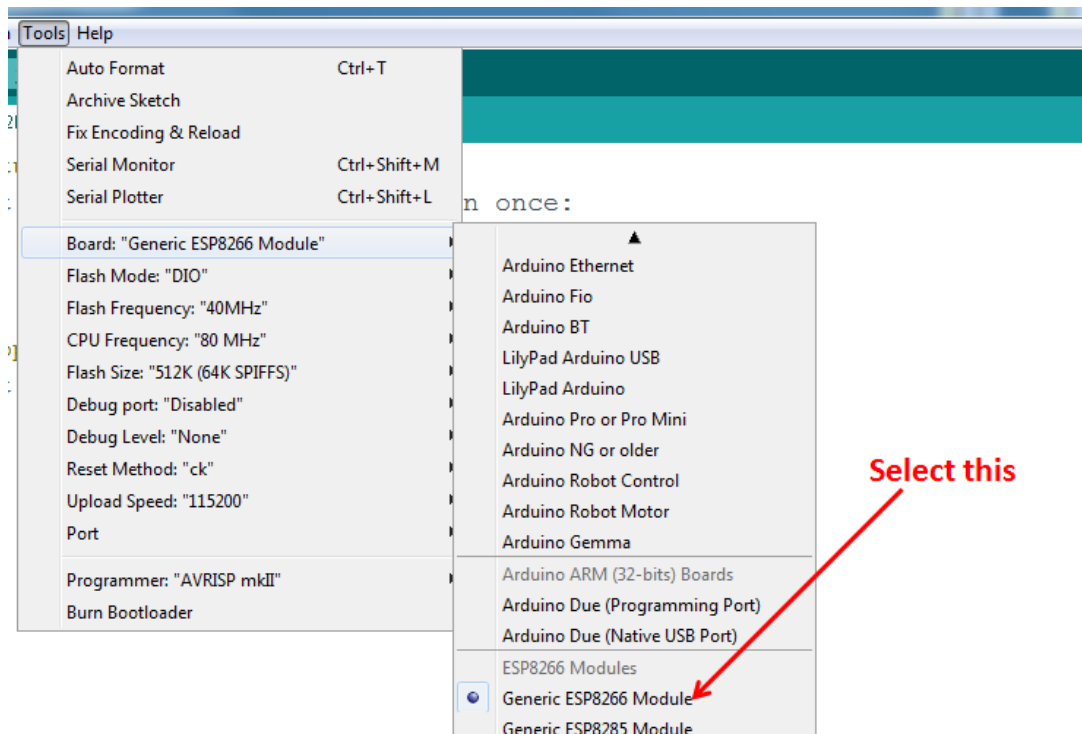


Click 'Tools' -> 'Board:' -> 'Board Manager...' to access this panel.

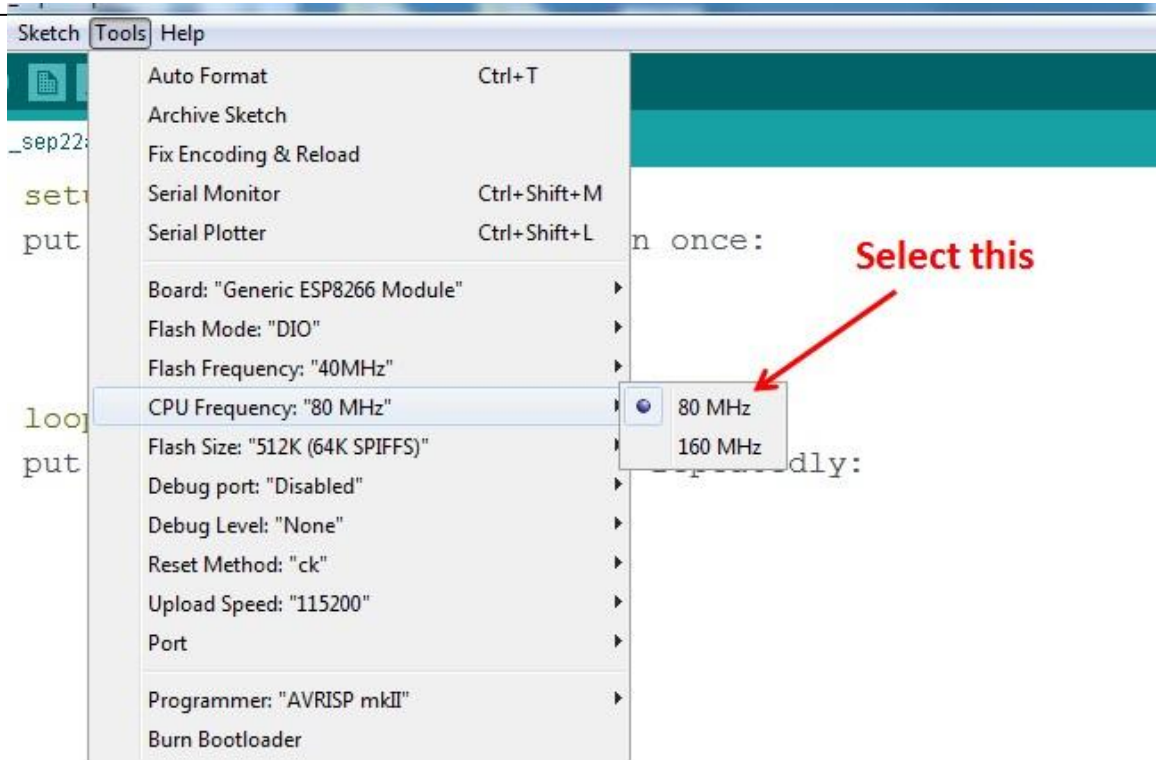
Scroll down to ' esp8266 by ESP8266 Community ' and click "Install" button to install the ESP8266 library package. Once installation completed, close and re-open Arduino IDE for ESP8266 library to take effect.

## Setup ESP8266Support

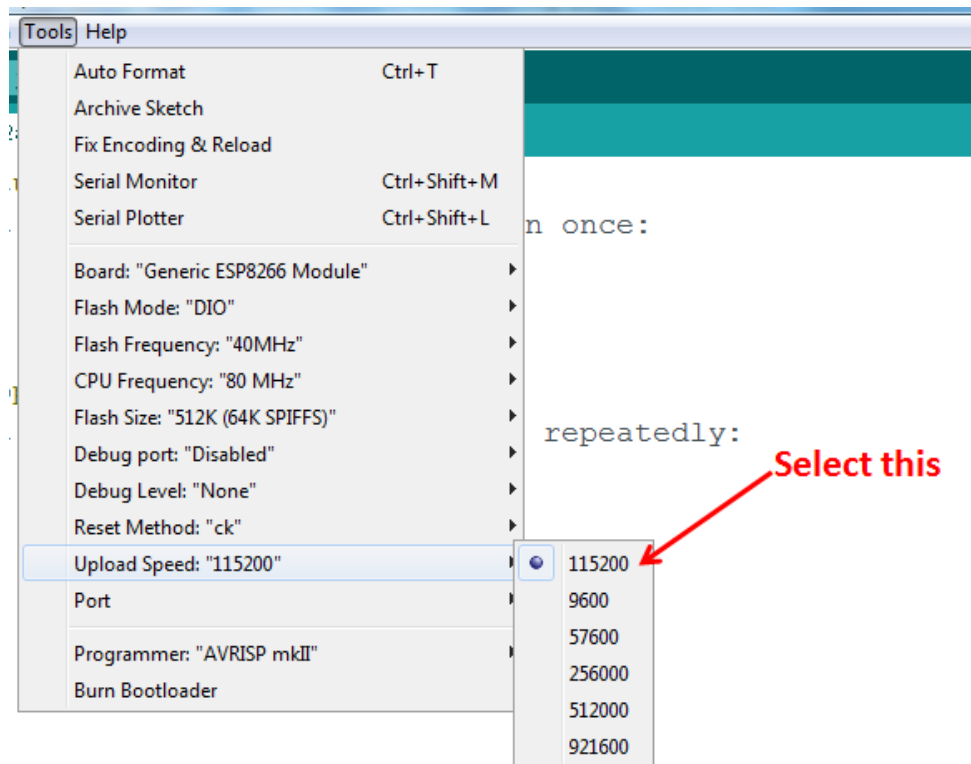
When you've restarted Arduino IDE, select 'GenericESP8266 Module' from the 'Tools' -> 'Board:' dropdown menu.



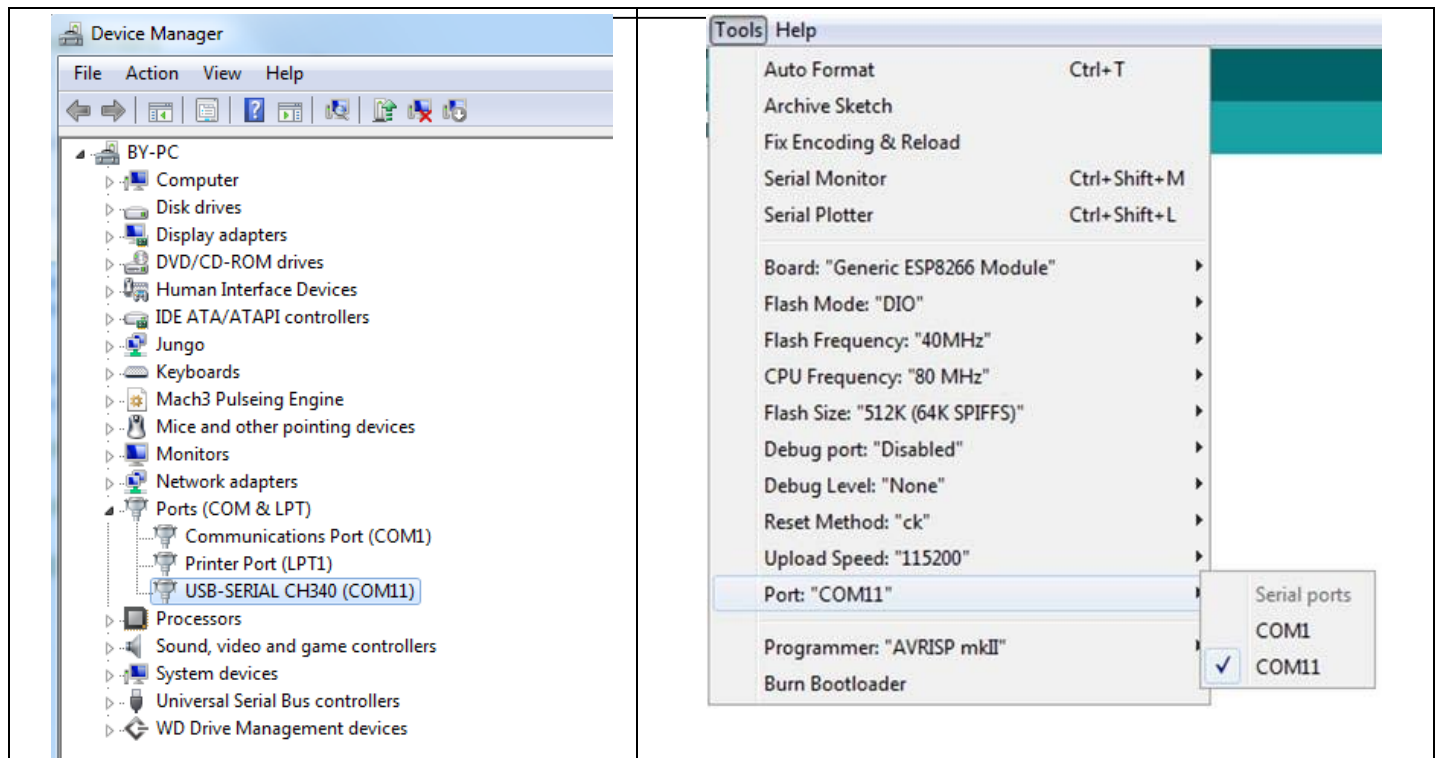
Select 80 MHz as the CPU frequency (you can try 160 MHz overclock later)



Select '115200' baud upload speed is a good place to start - later on you can try higher speeds but 115200 is a good safe place to start.



Go to your Windows 'Device Manager' to find out which Com Port 'USB-Serial CH340' is assigned to. Select the matching COM/serial port for your CH340 USB-Serial interface.



Find out which Com Port is assign for CH340

Select the correct Com Port as indicated on 'Device Manager'

Note: if this is your first time using CH340 "USB-to-Serial" interface, please install the driver first before proceed the above Com Port setting. The CH340 driver can be download from the below site:

<https://github.com/nodemcu/nodemcu-devkit/tree/master/Drivers>

## Blink Test

We'll begin with the simple blink test.

Enter this into the sketch window (and save since you'll have to). Connect a LED as shown in Figure3-1.

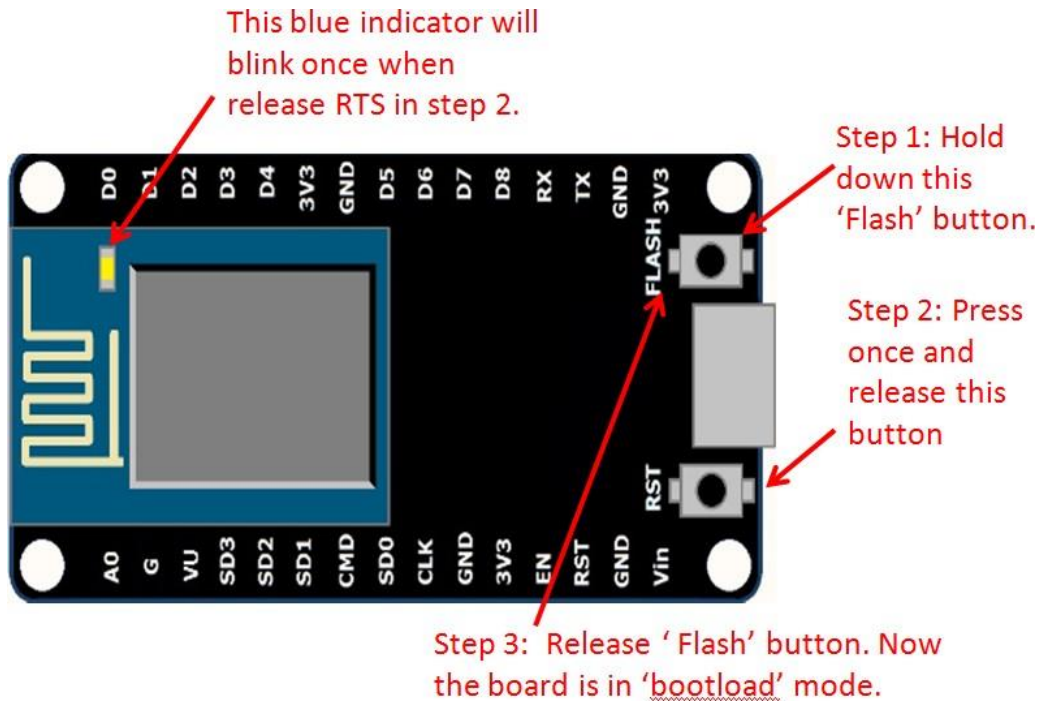
```
void setup() {
  pinMode(5, OUTPUT); // GPIO05, Digital Pin D1
}

void loop() {
  digitalWrite(5, HIGH);
  delay(900);
  digitalWrite(5, LOW);
  delay(500);
}
```

Now you'll need to put the board into bootload mode. You'll have to do this before each upload. There is no timeout for bootload mode, so you don't have to rush!

- Hold down the 'Flash' button.
- While holding down 'Flash', press the 'RST' button.
- Release 'RST', then release 'Flash'

- When you release the 'RST' button, the blue indicator will blink once, this means its ready to bootload.



Once the ESP board is in bootload mode, upload the sketch via the IDE, Figure 3-2.

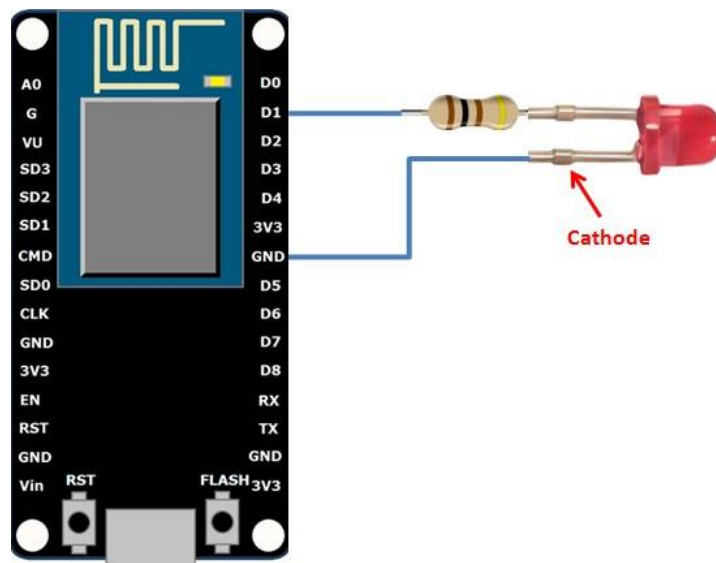


Figure3-1: Connection diagram for the blinking test

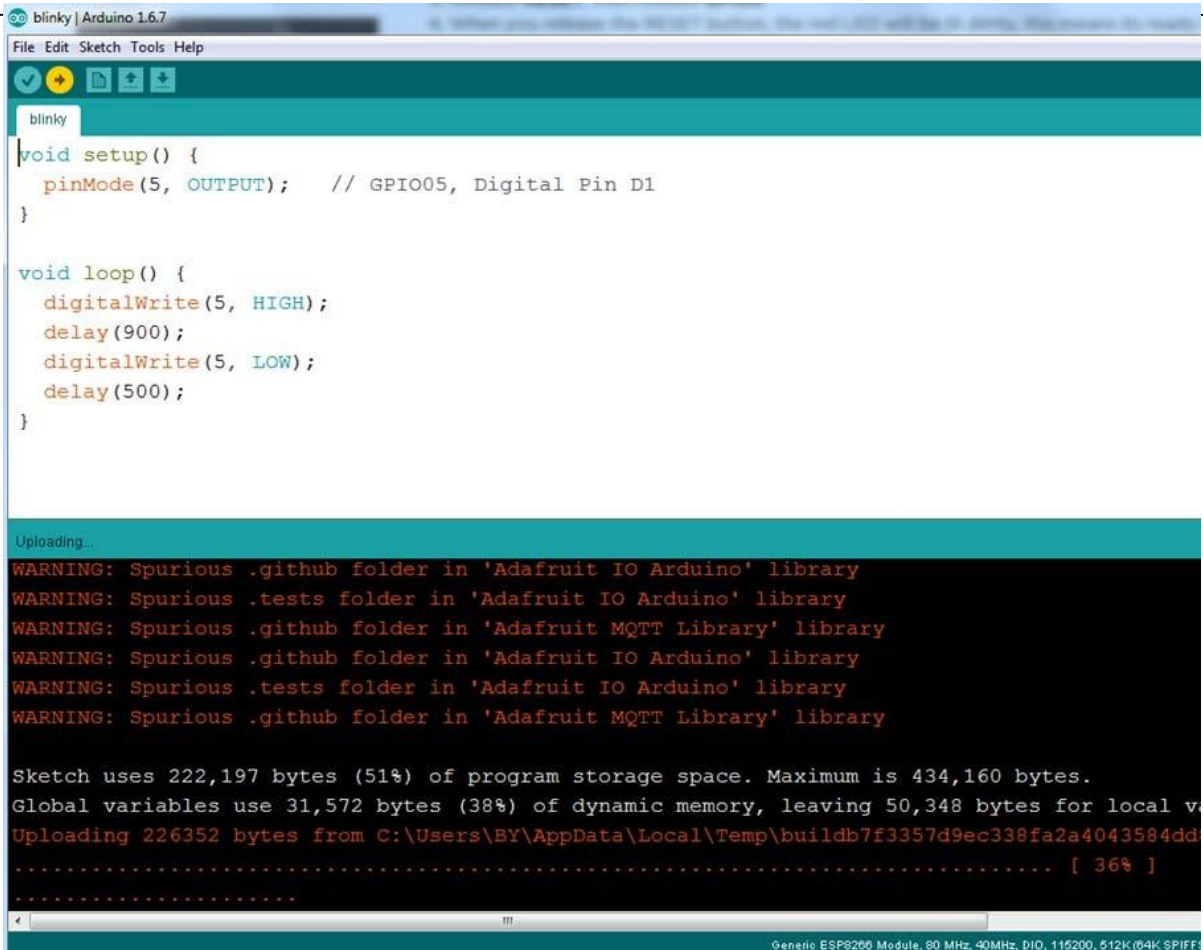


Figure 3.2: Uploading the sketch to ESP8266 NodeMCU module.

The sketch will start immediately - you'll see the LED blinking. Hooray!

## Connecting via WiFi

OK once you've got the LED blinking, let's go straight to the fun part, connecting to a webserver. Create a new sketch with this code:

Don't forget to update:

```
const char* ssid = "yourssid";
const char* password = "yourpassword";
```

to your WiFi access point and password, then upload the same way: get into bootload mode, then upload code via IDE.

```
/*
 * Simple HTTP get webclient test
 */

#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>

const char* ssid = "handson"; // key in your own SSID
const char* password = "abc1234"; // key in your own WiFi access point
password
```



```

const char* host = "www.handsontec.com";

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  delay(100);

  // We start by connecting to a WiFi network

  Serial.println();
  Serial.println();
  Serial.print("Connecting to ");
  Serial.println(ssid);

  WiFi.begin(ssid, password);

  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
    delay(500);
    Serial.print(".");
  }

  Serial.println("");
  Serial.println("WiFi connected");
  Serial.println("IP address: ");
  Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
}

int value = 0;

void loop() {
  delay(5000);
  ++value;

  Serial.print("connecting to ");
  Serial.println(host);

  // Use WiFiClient class to create TCP connections
  WiFiClient client;
  const int httpPort = 80;
  if (!client.connect(host, httpPort)) {
    Serial.println("connection failed");
    return;
  }

  // We now create a URI for the request
  String url = "/projects/index.html";
  Serial.print("Requesting URL: ");
  Serial.println(url);

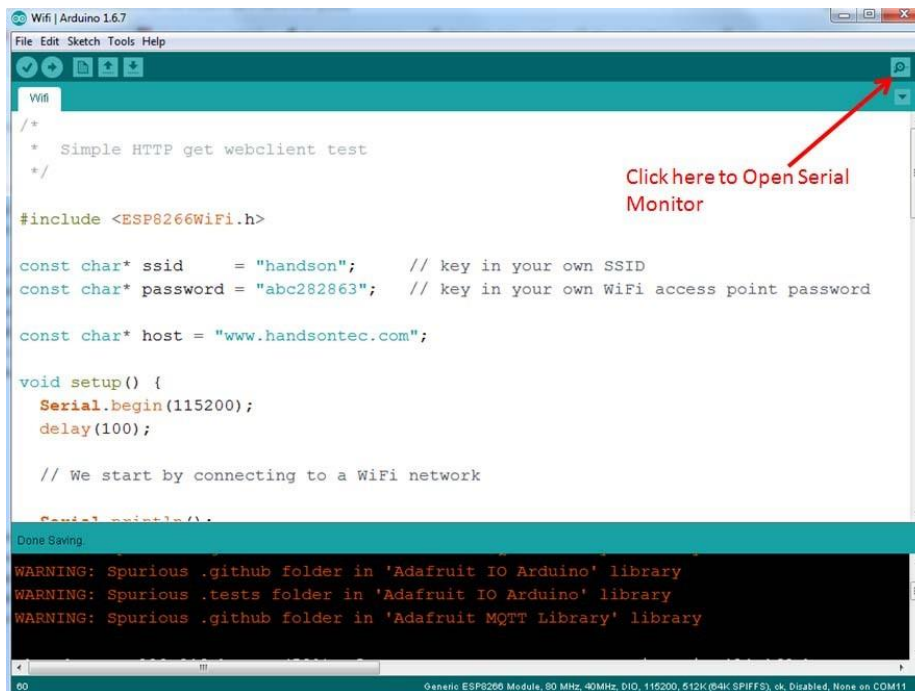
  // This will send the request to the server
  client.print(String("GET ") + url + " HTTP/1.1\r\n" +
              "Host: " + host + "\r\n" +
              "Connection: close\r\n\r\n");
  delay(500);

  // Read all the lines of the reply from server and print them to Serial
  while(client.available()){
    String line = client.readStringUntil('\r');
    Serial.print(line);
  }

  Serial.println();
  Serial.println("closing connection");
}

```

Open up the IDE serial console at 115200 baud to see the connection and webpage printout!



```
Wifi | Arduino 1.6.7
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
Wifi
/*
 * Simple HTTP get webclient test
 */
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>

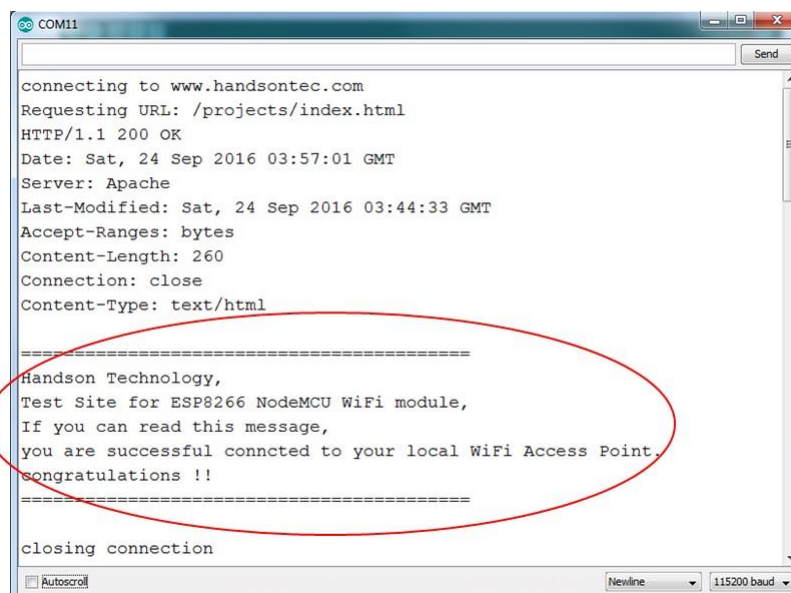
const char* ssid = "handson"; // key in your own SSID
const char* password = "abc282863"; // key in your own WiFi access point password

const char* host = "www.handsontec.com";

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  delay(100);

  // We start by connecting to a WiFi network
  Serial.println();
}

Done Saving.
WARNING: Spurious .github folder in 'Adafruit IO Arduino' library
WARNING: Spurious .tests folder in 'Adafruit IO Arduino' library
WARNING: Spurious .github folder in 'Adafruit MQTT Library' library
00 Generic ESP8266 Module, 80 MHz, 40MHz, DIO, 115200, 512K (84K SPIFFS), ok, Disabled, None on COM11
```



```
COM11
connecting to www.handsontec.com
Requesting URL: /projects/index.html
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sat, 24 Sep 2016 03:57:01 GMT
Server: Apache
Last-Modified: Sat, 24 Sep 2016 03:44:33 GMT
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 260
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

=====
Handson Technology,
Test Site for ESP8266 NodeMCU WiFi module,
If you can read this message,
you are successful connected to your local WiFi Access Point.
congratulations !!
=====

closing connection
Autoscroll Newline 115200 baud
```

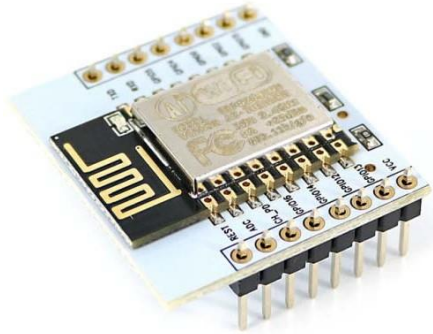
***That's it, pretty easy right ! This section is just to get you started and test out your module.***

#### 4. Flashing NodeMCU Firmware on the ESP8266 using Windows

Why flashing your ESP8266 module with NodeMCU?

NodeMCU is a firmware that allows you to program the ESP8266 modules with LUA script. And you'll find it very similar to the way you program your Arduino. With just a few lines of code you can establish a WiFi connection, control the ESP8266 GPIOs, turning your ESP8266 into a web server and a lot more.

In this tutorial we are going to use another ESP8266 module with pin header adapter board which is breadboard friendly.

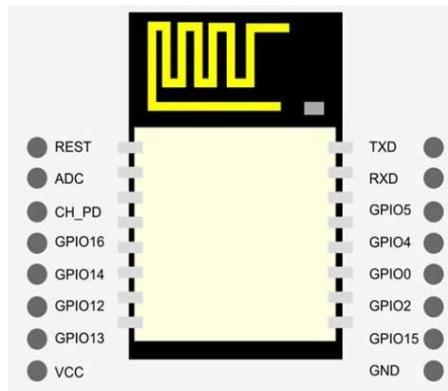


ESP8266 Module Breadboard Friendly with Header Connector

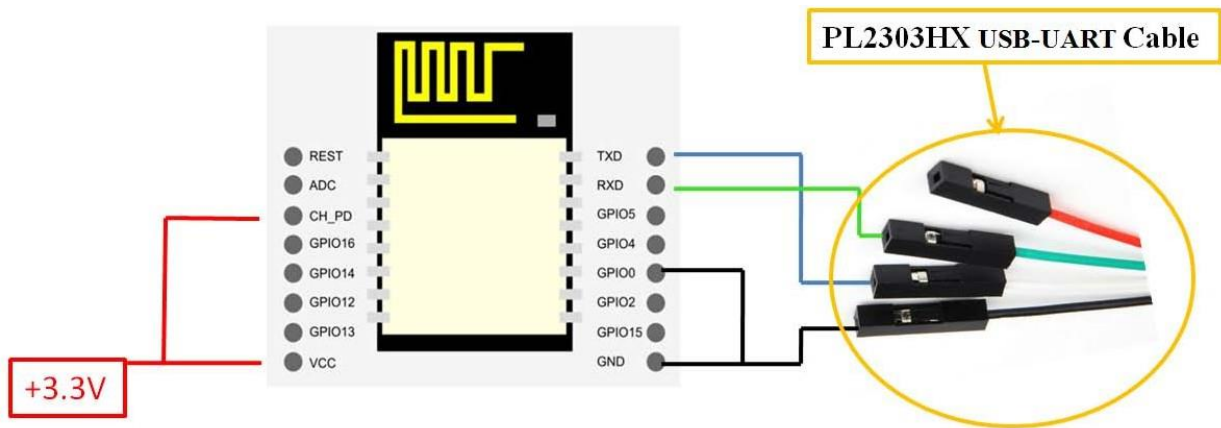
#### Parts Required:

- [ESP8266 Module Breadboard Friendly](#)
- [PL2303HX USB-UART Converter Cable](#)
- [Some Male-to-Female Jumper Wires](#)

#### Pin Assignment:



## Wiring:



ESP8266 Pin	Description
CH_PD	Pull high, connect to Vcc +3.3V
Vcc	Power Supply +3.3V
TXD	Connect to RXD (white) of PL2303HX USB-Serial converter cable
RXD	Connect to TXD (Green) of PL2303HX USB-Serial converter cable
GPIO0	Pull low, connect to GND pin
GND	Power Supply ground

## Downloading NodeMCU Flasher for Windows

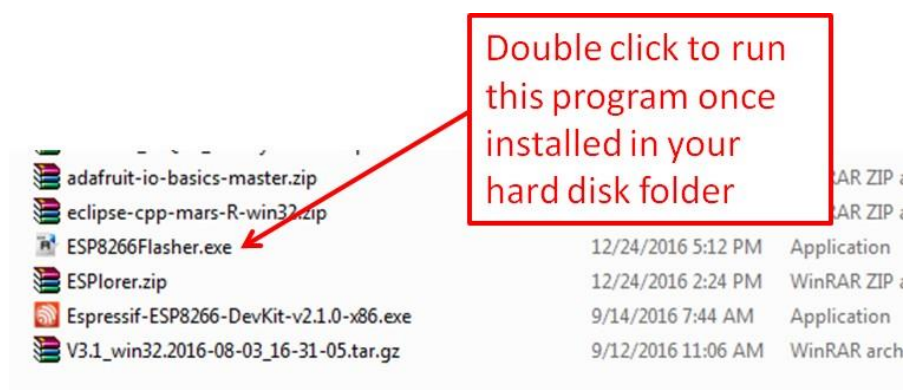
After wiring your circuit, you have to download the NodeMCU flasher. This is a .exe file that you can download using one of the following links:

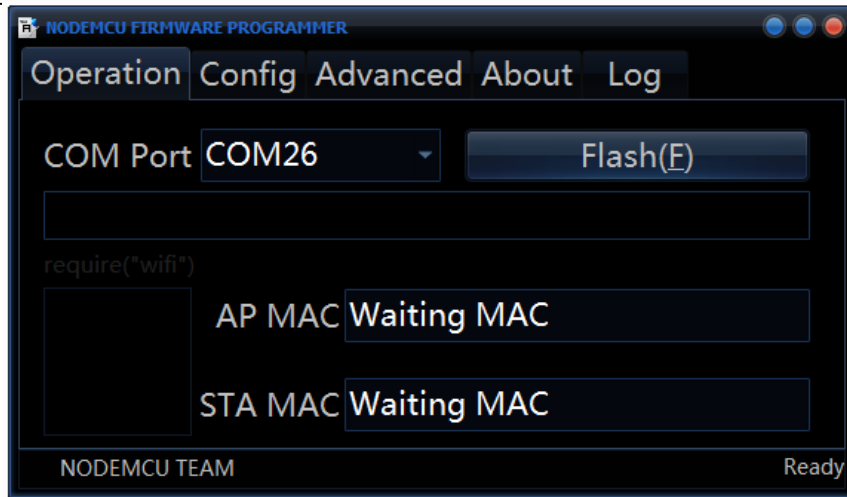
- [Win32 Windows Flasher](#)
- [Win64 Windows Flasher](#)

You can find all the information about [NodeMCU flasher here](#).

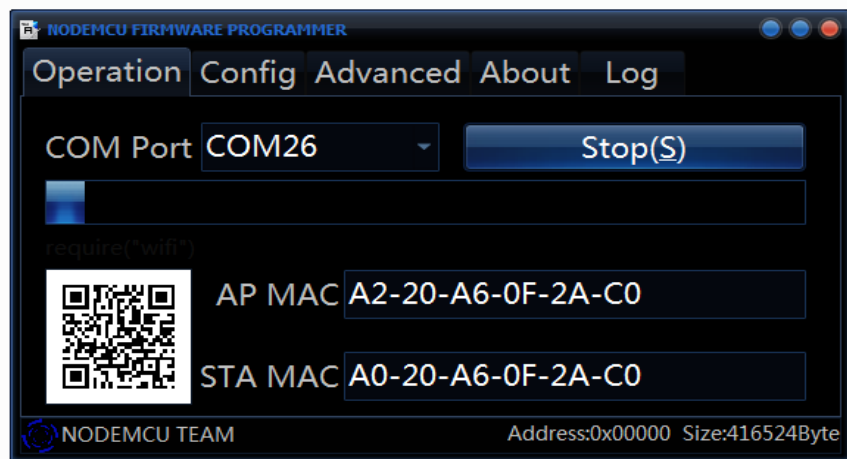
## Flashing your ESP8266 using Windows

Open the flasher that you just downloaded and a window should appear (as shown in the following figure).

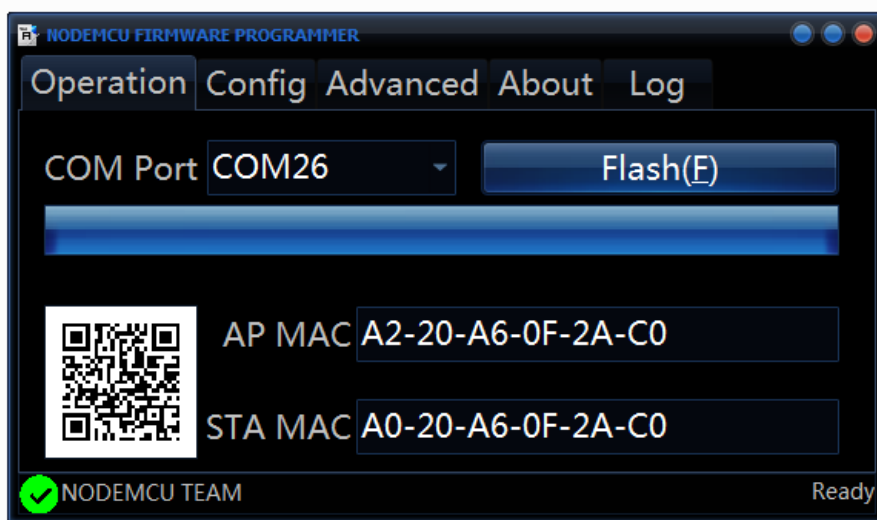




Press the button “Flash” and it should start the flashing process immediately, showing the Module MAC address if successful connected.



After finishing this flashing process, it should appear a green circle with a check icon at lower left corner.



Your ESP8266 module is now loaded with NodeMCU firmware.

## 5. Getting Started with the ESPlorer IDE

ESPlorer is an IDE (Integrated Development Environment) for ESP8266 devices. It's a multi platform IDE, can be used in any OS environment, this simply means that it runs on Windows, Mac OS X or Linux.

Supported platforms:

- Windows(x86, x86-64)
- Linux(x86, x86-64, ARM soft & hard float)
- Solaris(x86, x86-64)
- Mac OS X(x86, x86-64, PPC, PPC64)

This software allows you to establish a serial communications with your ESP8266 module, send commands, and upload code and much more.

Requirements:

- You need to have JAVA installed in your computer. If you don't have, go to this website: <http://java.com/download>, download and install the latest version. It requires JAVA (SE version 7 and above) installed.
- In order to complete the sample project presented in this Guide you need to flash your ESP8266 with NodeMCU firmware. Refer to chapter-4 in this guide on how to flash the NodeMCU firmware.

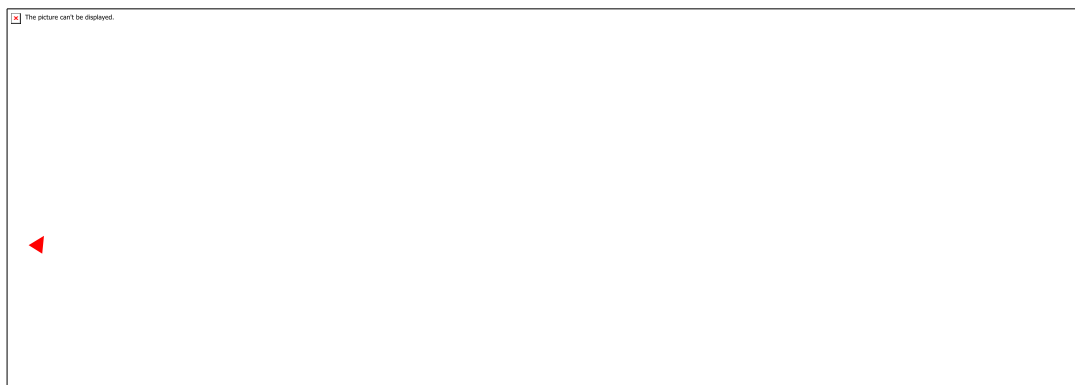
Main Resources:

- ESPlorer Homepage: <http://esp8266.ru/esplorer/>
- GitHub Repository: <https://github.com/4refr0nt/ESPlorer>

### Installing ESPlorer

Now let's download the ESPlorer IDE, visit the following URL: <http://esp8266.ru/esplorer/#download>

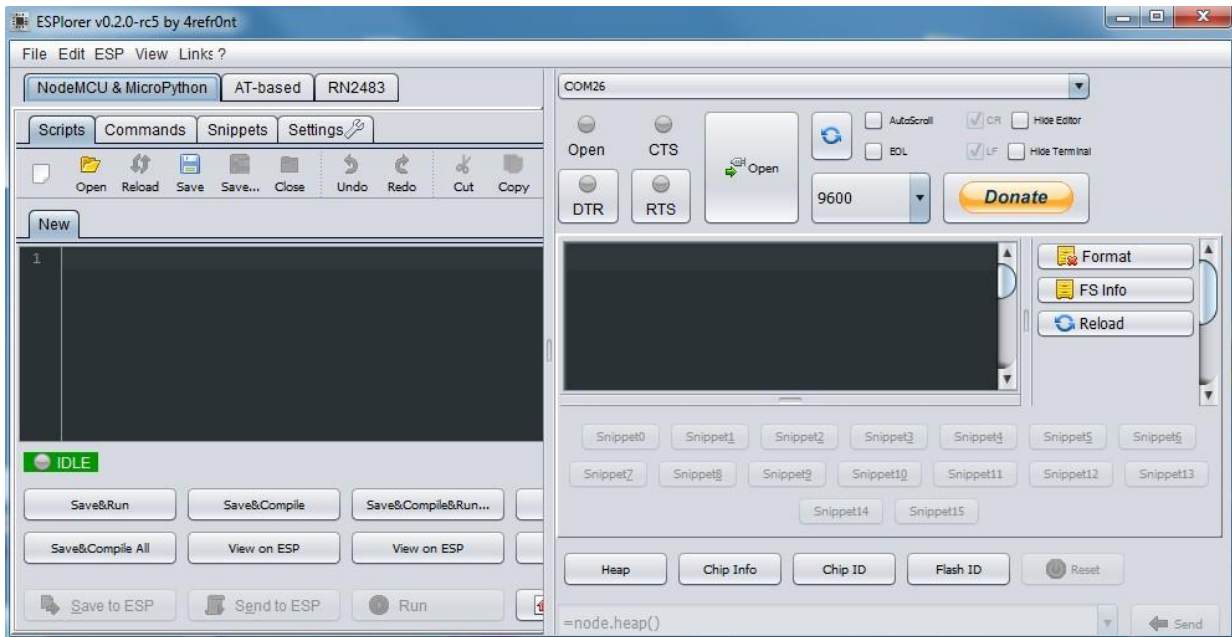
Grab the folder that you just downloaded. It should be named "ESPlorer.zip" and unzip it. Inside that folder you should see the following files:



Execute the "ESPlorer.jar" file and the ESPlorer IDE should open after a few seconds (the "ESPlorer.jar" file is what you need to open every time you want to work with the ESPlorer IDE).

Note: If you're on Mac OS X or Linux you simply use this command line in your terminal to run the ESPlorer: `sudo java -jar ESPlorer.jar`.

When the ESPlorer first opens, that's what you should see:

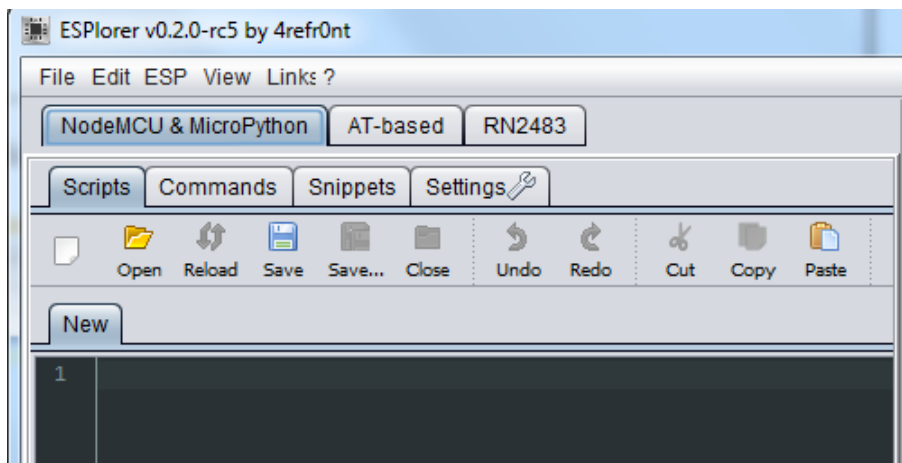


Here's a rundown of the features the ESPlorer IDE includes:

- Syntax highlighting LUA and Python code.
- Code editor color themes: default, dark, Eclipse, IDEA, Visual Studio.
- Undo/Redo editors features.
- Code Autocomplete (Ctrl+Space).
- Smart send data to ESP8266 (without dumb send with fixed line delay), check correct answer from ESP8266 after every lines.
- Code snippets.
- Detailed logging.
- And a lot more...

The ESPlorer IDE has a couple of main sections, let's break it down each one.

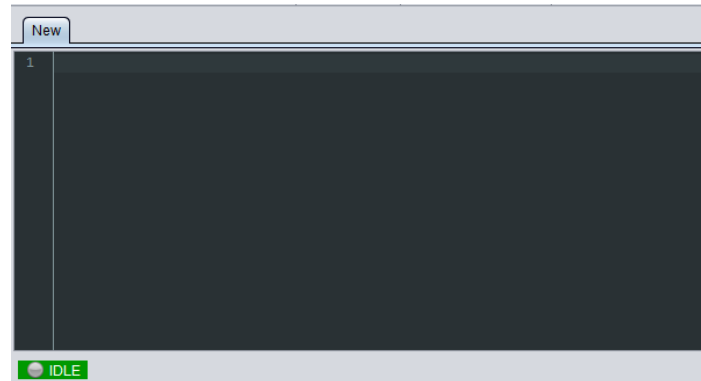
In the top left corner you can see all the regular options that you find in any software. Create a New file, Open a new file, Save file, Save file as, Undo, Redo, etc.



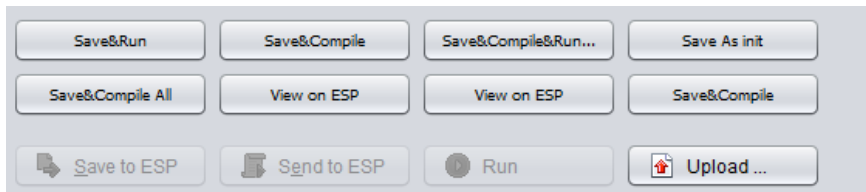
In the top right corner you have all the options you need to establish a serial communication (you're going to learn how to use them later in this Guide).



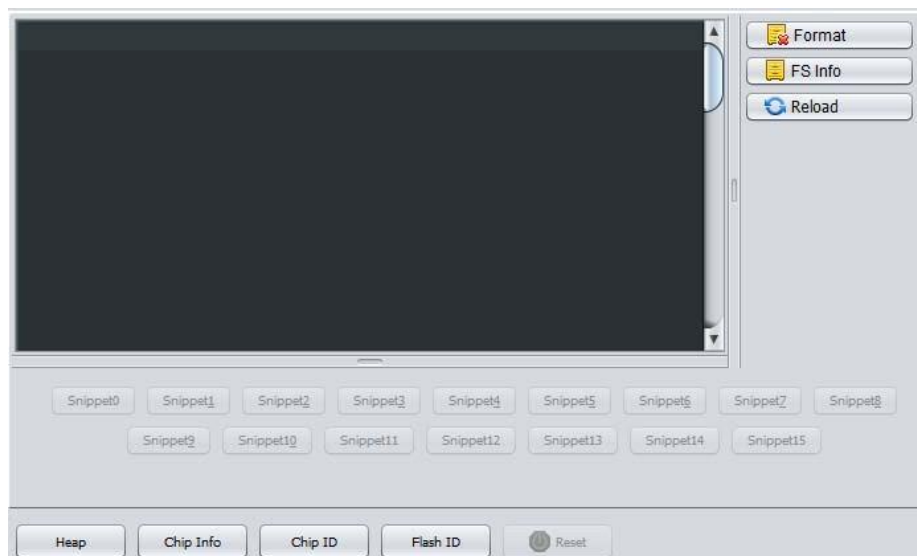
This next screenshot shows your Code Window, that's where you write your scripts (your scripts are highlighted with your code syntax).



Below the Code Window, you have 12 buttons that offer you all the functions you could possible need to interact with your ESP8266. Here's the ones you'll use most: "Save to ESP" and "Send to ESP".



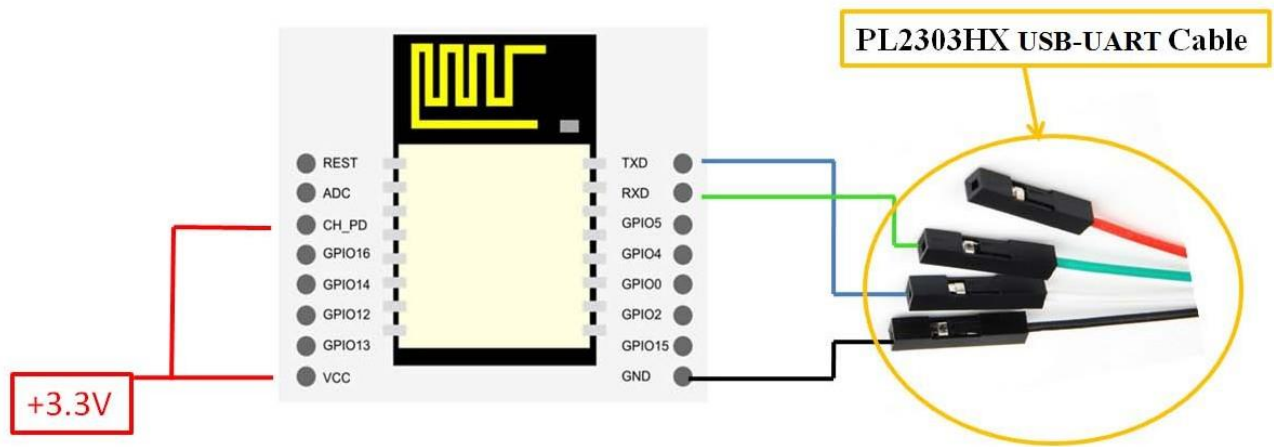
This screenshot shows the Output Window which tells you exactly what's going on in your ESP8266. You can see errors and use prints in your code to debug your projects.





## Schematics

To upload code to your ESP8266, you should connect your ESP8266 to your [PL2303HX USB-UART Programming Cable](#) like the figure below:



## Writing Your Lua Script

Below is your script to blink an LED.

```
lighton=0
pin=4
gpio.mode(pin,gpio.OUTPUT)
tmr.alarm(1,2000,1,function()
  if lighton==0 then
    lighton=1
    gpio.write(pin,gpio.HIGH)
  else
    lighton=0
    gpio.write(pin,gpio.LOW)
  end
end)
end)
```

```
init.lua
1 lighton=0
2 pin=4
3 gpio.mode(pin,gpio.OUTPUT)
4 tmr.alarm(1,1000,1,function()
5   if lighton==0 then
6     lighton=1
7     gpio.write(pin,gpio.HIGH)
8   else
9     lighton=0
10    gpio.write(pin,gpio.LOW)
11  end
12 end)
13
```

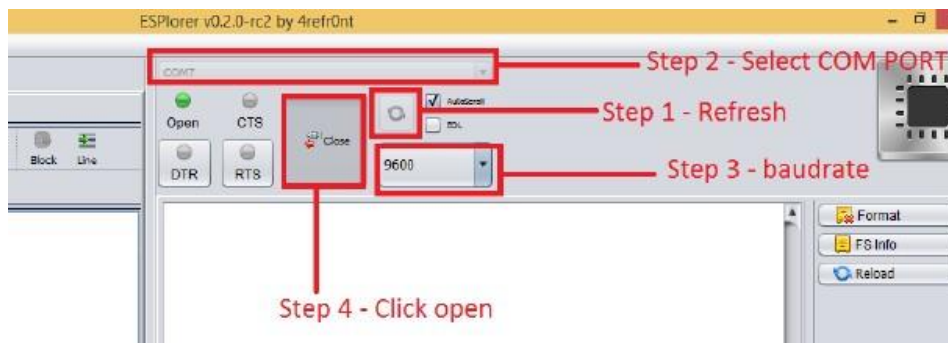
Right now you don't need to worry how this code works, but how you can upload it to your ESP8266.

Having your ESP8266+PL2303HX Programmer connected to your computer, go to the ESPlorer IDE:



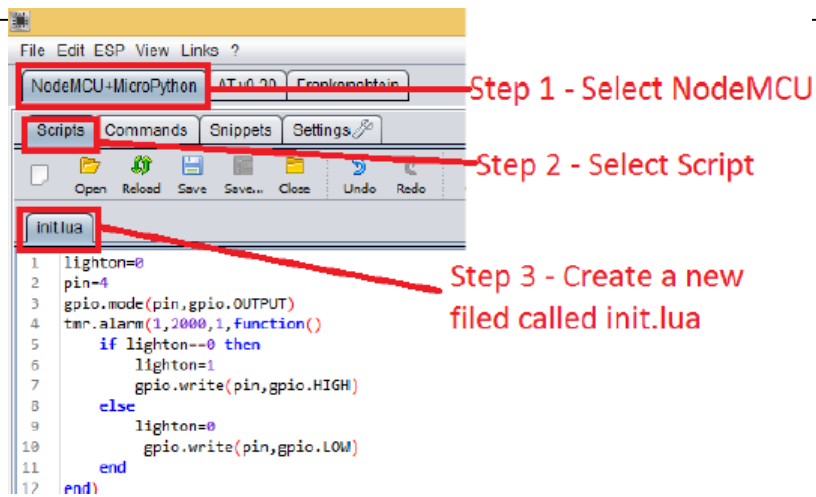
Look at the top right corner of your ESPlorer IDE and follow these instructions:

1. Press the Refresh button.
2. Select the COM port for your FTDI programmer.
3. Select your baudrate.
4. Click Open.

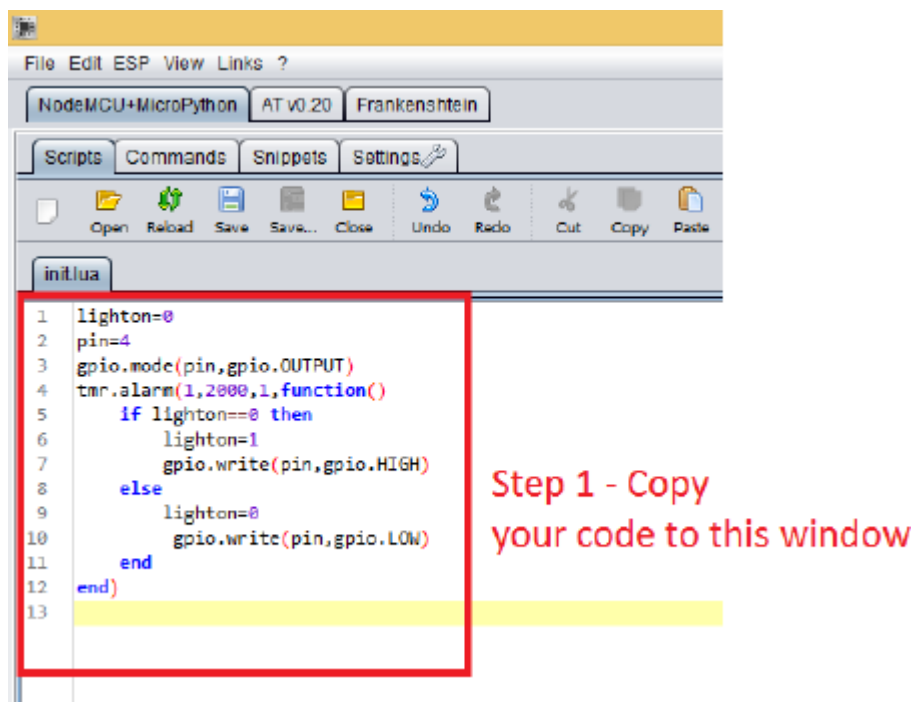


Then in the top left corner of your ESPlorer IDE, follow these instructions:

1. Select NodeMCU
2. Select Scripts
3. Create a new filled called "init.lua"



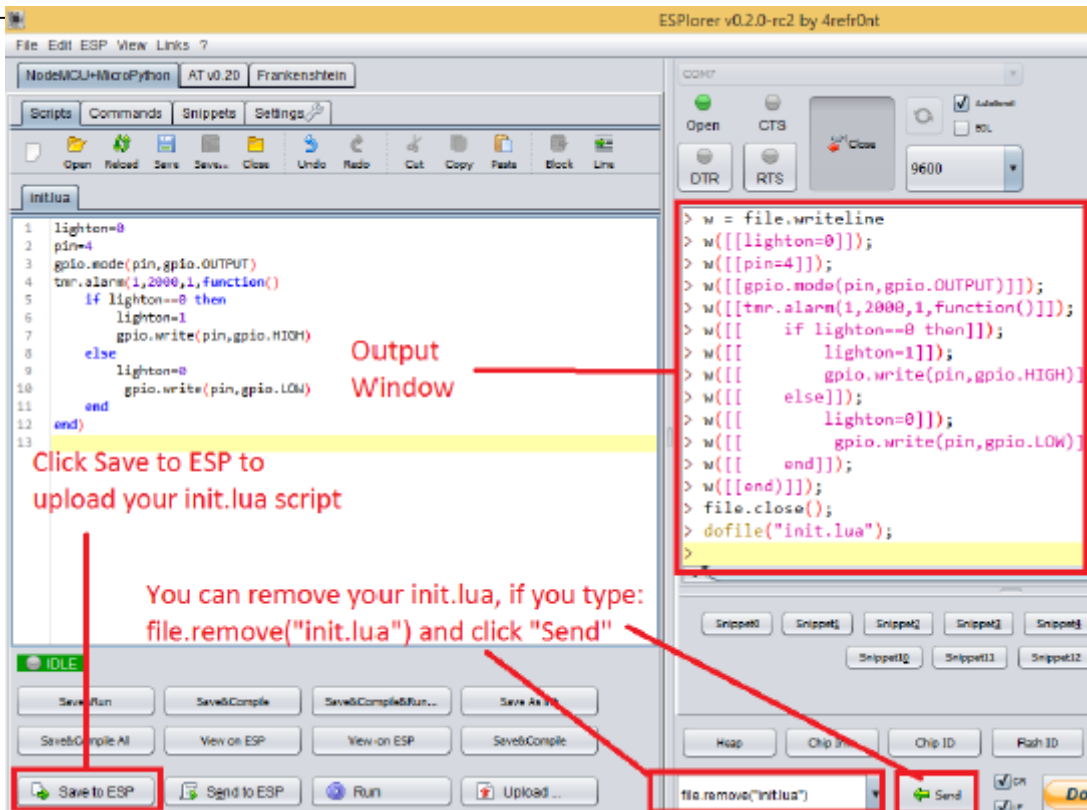
Copy your Lua script to the code window (as you can see in the Figure below):



The next step is to save your code to your ESP8266!

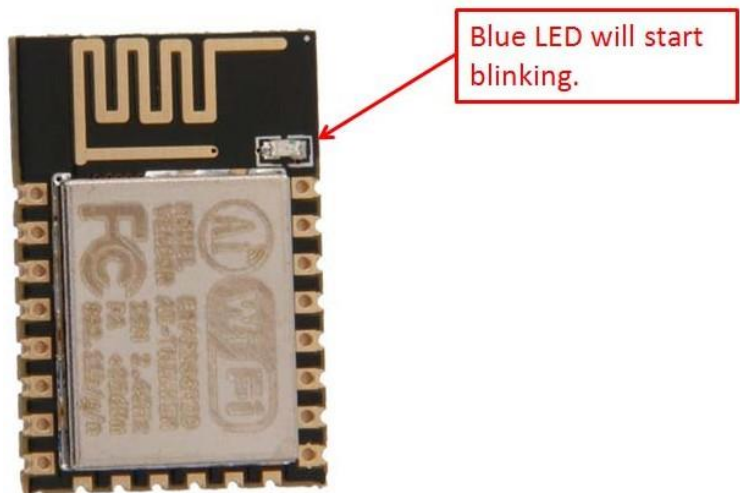
At the left bottom corner click the button “Save to ESP”.

In your output window, it should start showing exactly which commands are being sent to your ESP8266 and it should look similar to the Figure below.



Note: If you want to delete your “init.lua” file, you can do that easily. Simply type `file.remove(“init.lua”)` and press the button “Send” (see Figure above). Or you can type the command `file.format()` to remove all the files saved in your ESP8266. You can type any commands and send them to your ESP8266 through that window.

After uploading your code to your ESP8266, unplug your ESP8266 from your computer and power up the ESP8288 module.



Congratulations, you’ve made it! The blue LED at the upper right corner should be blinking every 2 seconds!

---

## 6. NodeMCU GPIO for Lua

The GPIO(General Purpose Input/Output) allows us to access to pins of ESP8266 , all the pins of ESP8266 accessed using the command GPIO, all the access is based on the I/O index number on the NoddMCU dev kits, not the internal GPIO pin, for example, the pin ‘D7’ on the NodeMCU dev kit is mapped to the internal GPIO pin 13, if you want to turn ‘High’ or ‘Low’ that particular pin you need to called the pin number ‘7’, not the internal GPIO of the pin. When you are programming with generic ESP8266 this confusion will arise which pin needs to be called during programming, if you are using NodeMCU devkit, it has come prepared for working with Lua interpreter which can easily program by looking the pin names associated on the Lua board. If you are using generic ESP8266 device or any other vendor boards please refer to the table below to know which IO index is associated to the internal GPIO of ESP8266.

<b>Nodemcu dev kit</b>	<b>ESP8266 Pin</b>	<b>Nodemcu dev kit</b>	<b>ESP8266 Pin</b>
D0	GPIO16	D7	GPIO13
D1	GPIO5	D8	GPIO15
D2	GPIO4	D9	GPIO3
D3	GPIO0	D10	GPIO1
D4	GPIO2	D11	GPIO9
D5	GPIO14	D12	GPIO10
D6	GPIO12		

D0 or GPIO16 can be used only as a read and write pin, no other options like PWM/I2C are supported by this pin.

In our example in chapter 5 on blinking the blue LED, the blue LED in connected to GPIO2, it is defined as Pin4 (D4) in Lua script.

## 7. Web Resources:

- [ESP8266 Lua Nodemcu WIFI Module](#)
- [ESP8266 Breadboard FriendlyModule](#)
- [ESP8266 Remote Serial WIFI Module](#)
- [PL2303HX USB-UART Converter Cable](#)