

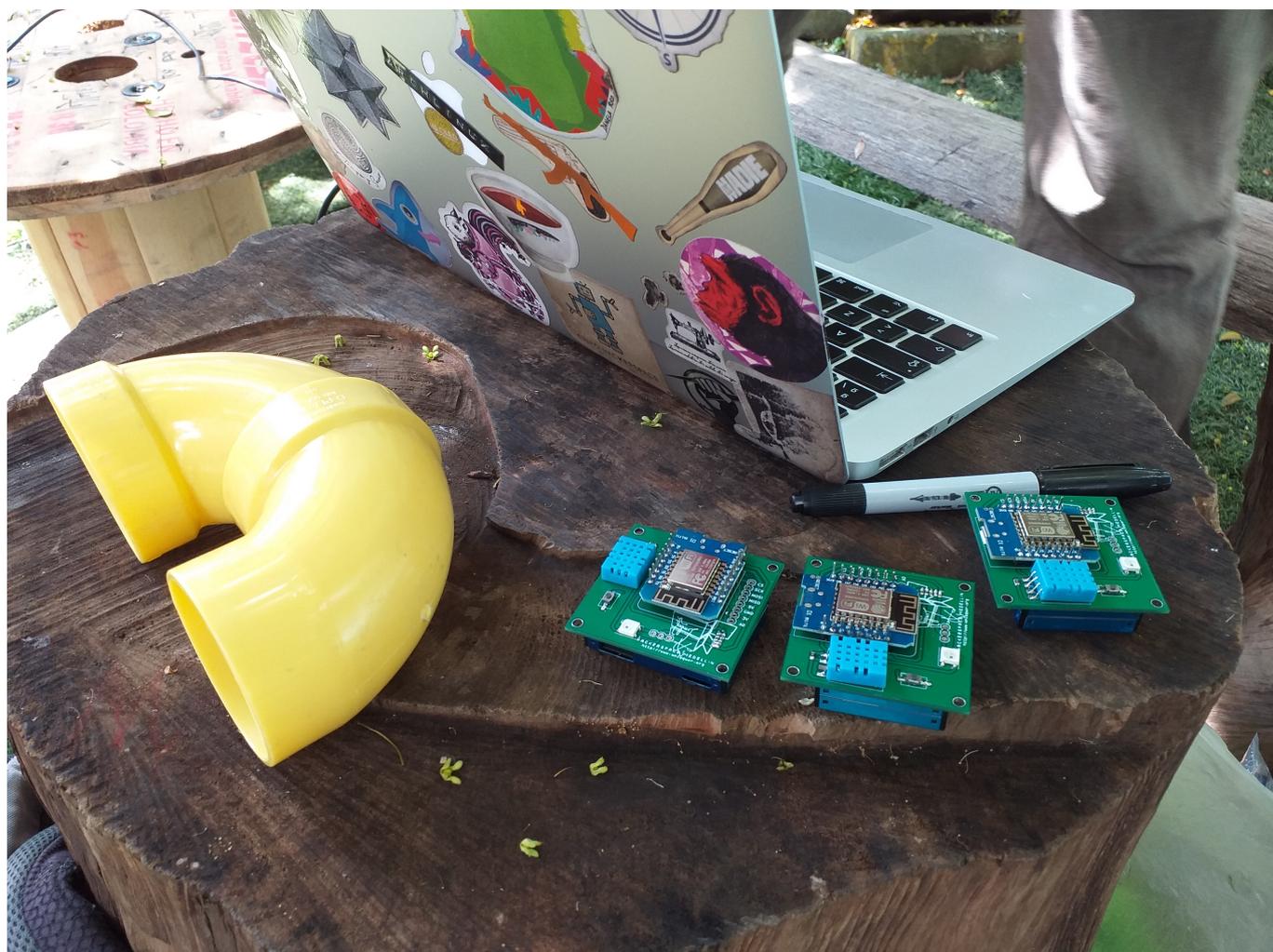
AQA - Taller Vestuario

Prendas de vestuario + AQA

Bitácora

2019-10-17

- Instalación de sensores para proceso de calibración













- [Visualización de los datos de los sensores instalados](#)

Referentes

- <https://twitter.com/arturo182/status/1162762166107353089?s=20>

Ideas y materiales que se pueden usar para el taller

- [instructable](#)
- [adfruit](#)
- [Enlace externo](#)
- [Enlace externo](#)

prendas

[Falda led](#)

Iluminación

Como conectar cinta de leds

código inicial para hacer una animación en la matrix de leds

```
#include<FastLED.h>
#define LED_PIN      D3
#define LED_TYPE     WS2812B
#define COLOR_ORDER  GRB
#define f false
#define t true

const uint8_t kMatrixWidth  = 8;
const uint8_t kMatrixHeight = 8;
#define NUM_LEDS (kMatrixWidth * kMatrixHeight)

int BRIGHTNESS = 60; // this is half brightness
CRGB leds[kMatrixWidth * kMatrixHeight];

#define amarillo CRGB::Yellow
#define black CRGB::Black
#define rojo CRGB::Red

int loop_cnt = 0;
uint16_t speed = 20;
static uint16_t x;
static uint16_t y;
static uint16_t z;
uint16_t scale = 31;
uint8_t noise[kMatrixWidth][kMatrixHeight];

// Fill the x/y array of 8-bit noise values using the inoise8 function.
/*
void fillnoise8() {
  for(int i = 0; i < kMatrixWidth; i++) {
    int ioffset = scale * i;
    for(int j = 0; j < kMatrixHeight; j++) {
      int joffset = scale * j;
      noise[i][j] = inoise8(x + ioffset,y + joffset,z);
    }
  }
  z += speed;
}
*/
void setup() {
  LEDs.addLeds<LED_TYPE, LED_PIN, COLOR_ORDER>(leds, NUM_LEDS);
  FastLED.setBrightness(BRIGHTNESS);
```

```
// Initialize our coordinates to some random values
x = random16();
y = random16();
z = random16();
}

#define ESCENAS 8

CRGB matrix[ESCENAS][8][8] = {
  {
    {CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,
    CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green},
    {CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,
    CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green},
  },
  {
    {CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,
    CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green},
    {CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,
    CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green},
    {CRGB::Green, CRGB::Black, CRGB::Black,CRGB::Black, CRGB::Black,
    CRGB::Black, CRGB::Black,CRGB::Green},
    {CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,
    CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green},
  },
  {
    {CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,
    CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green},
    {CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,
    CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green},
    {CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,
    CRGB::Green, CRGB::Green,CRGB::Green},
  }
}
```



```
};  
  
void loop() {  
  /*fillnoise8();*/  
  
  for(int i = 0; i< kMatrixHeight; i++) {  
    for(int j = 0; j< kMatrixWidth; j++) {  
      leds[i*kMatrixWidth + j] = matrix[loop_cnt%ESCENAS][i][j];  
    }  
  }  
  FastLED.show();  
  delay(500);  
  for(int i = 0; i< kMatrixHeight; i++) {  
    for(int j = 0; j<kMatrixWidth; j++) {  
      leds[i*kMatrixWidth + j] = CRGB::Black;  
    }  
  }  
  delay(500);  
  loop_cnt++;  
}
```

Algunas fotografías de la 5 sesión del taller









Código para el proyecto del corazón

- [Wiki sobre la tira de leds](#)
- [tutorial inicial](#)

Este código simula el movimiento del corazón

```
#include <FastLED.h>
FASTLED_USING_NAMESPACE

#if defined(FASTLED_VERSION) && (FASTLED_VERSION < 3001000)
#warning "Requires FastLED 3.1 or later; check github for latest code."
#endif

#define DATA_PIN    D2
#define CLK_PIN      D1
#define LED_TYPE     DOTSTAR
#define COLOR_ORDER  BGR
#define NUM_LEDS     105
#define BRIGHTNESS   96
CRGB leds[NUM_LEDS];
```

```
int contador = 0;

void setup() {
  FastLED.addLeds<LED_TYPE,DATA_PIN,CLK_PIN,COLOR_ORDER>(leds,
  NUM_LEDS).setCorrection(TypicalLEDStrip);
  FastLED.setBrightness(BRIGHTNESS);
  Serial.begin(115200);
}

void loop() {
  contador++;

  if (contador < 10) {
    normalHeart();
  } else {
    HeartTired();
  }

  if (contador > 20) { contador = 0; }
  Serial.println(contador);
}

void normalHeart() {
  for(int dot=0; dot<NUM_LEDS+1; dot++) {
    leds[dot] = CRGB::Green;
    FastLED.show();
    leds[dot] = CRGB::Black;
    FastLED.delay(10);
  }

  delay(300);

  for(int dot=0; dot<NUM_LEDS+1; dot++) {
    leds[NUM_LEDS - dot] = CRGB::Green;
    FastLED.show();
    leds[NUM_LEDS - dot] = CRGB::Black;
    FastLED.delay(5);
  }
  delay(2000);
}

void HeartTired() {
  for(int dot=0; dot<NUM_LEDS+1; dot++) {
    leds[dot] = CRGB::Red;
    FastLED.show();
    delay(30);
    leds[dot] = CRGB::Black;
    FastLED.delay(90);
  }
}
```

```

for(int dot=0; dot<NUM_LEDS+1; dot++) {
  leds[NUM_LEDS - dot] = CRGB::Red;
  FastLED.show();
  delay(30);
  leds[NUM_LEDS - dot] = CRGB::Black;
  FastLED.delay(10);
}
delay(400);
}

```

Este código usa la librería [FastLed Painter](#)

<code>

```

/**
Simple animation demo for using the FastLED painter library
This demo does the Knight Rider scanner effect with just a few lines of
code
The speed and fadespeed need to be adjusted for different processor speeds
Chosen settings work nicely on 60-pixels and an Arduino Duemileno (Uno)
*/

```

```

#define NUMBEROFPIXELS 105 Number of LEDs on the strip #define PIXELPIN 2 Pin where WS281X
LED strip data-line is connected

#include "Arduino.h" #include <FastLED.h> #include <FastLEDPainter.h>

#define DATA_PIN D2 #define CLK_PIN D1 #define LED_TYPE DOTSTAR #define COLOR_ORDER BGR
#define NUM_LEDS 105 #define BRIGHTNESS 96 CRGB leds[NUM_LEDS];

create one canvas and one brush with global scope FastLEDPainterCanvas pixelcanvas =
FastLEDPainterCanvas(NUM_LEDS); create canvas, linked to the FastLED library (canvas must be
created before the brush) FastLEDPainterBrush pixelbrush = FastLEDPainterBrush(&pixelcanvas);
create brush, linked to the canvas to paint to void setup() { initialize FastLED library
FastLED.addLeds<LED_TYPE,DATA_PIN,CLK_PIN,COLOR_ORDER>(leds,
NUM_LEDS).setCorrection(TypicalLEDStrip);

```

```

Serial.begin(115200);
Serial.println(" ");
Serial.println(F("FastLED Painter simple demo"));

```

```

//check if ram allocation of brushes and canvases was successful (painting
will not work if unsuccessful, program should still run though)
//this check is optional but helps to check if something does not work,
especially on low ram chips like the Arduino Uno
if (pixelcanvas.isvalid() == false) Serial.println(F("canvas allocation
problem (out of ram, reduce number of pixels)"));
else Serial.println(F("canvas allocation ok"));

```

```
if (pixelbrush.isvalid() == false) Serial.println(F("brush allocation
problem"));
else Serial.println(F("brush allocation ok"));

//initialize the animation, this is where the magic happens:

CHSV brushcolor; //the brush and the canvas operate on HSV color space only
brushcolor.h = 0; //zero is red in HSV. Library uses 0-255 instead of 0-360
for colors (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HSL_and_HSV)
brushcolor.s = 255; //full color saturation
brushcolor.v = 130; //about half the full brightness

pixelbrush.setSpeed(1200); //set the brush movement speed (4096 means to
move one pixel per update)
pixelbrush.setColor(brushcolor); //set the brush color
pixelbrush.setFadeSpeed(130); //fading speed of pixels (255 is maximum
fading speed)
pixelbrush.setFadeout(true); //do brightness fadeout after painting
pixelbrush.setBounce(true); //bounce the brush when it reaches the end of
the strip

//this sets up the brush to paint pixels in red, the pixels fade out after
they are painted (the brush is the size of one pixel and can only one pixel
per brush update, see other examples to paint multiple pixels at once)

}

void loop() {

FastLED.clear(); //always need to clear the pixels, the canvas' colors will
be added to whatever is on the pixels before calling a canvas update

pixelbrush.paint(); //paint the brush to the canvas (and update the brush,
i.e. move it a little)
pixelcanvas.transfer(); //transfer the canvas to the LEDs

FastLED.show();

} <code ++>
```

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