tangible

ANALOG OUTPUT

Tangible Matrix

Context	DIGITAL	ANALOG
INPUTS	BUTTON	POTENTIOMETER photoCell
OUTPUTS	LED BLINK	LED FADE

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Context	DIGITAL	ANALOG
INPUTS	BUTTON	POTENTIOMETER
OUTPUTS	LED BLINK	LED FADE

INPUT / OUTPUT

When we discuss **INPUT** and **OUTPUT** we mean relative to **ARDUINO**.

INPUT

Electric **SIGNAL** that moves **IN to** the **Arduino**

OUTPUT

Electric **SIGNAL** that moves **OUT of** the **Arduino**

ANALOG

Refers to SIGNALS, CIRCUITs or LOGICAL systems that

are

VARIABLE OR GRADUATED

ANALOG
OUTPUT

An STAIRCASE-like SIGNAL that moves OUT OF the Arduino.

The CODE

Analog Output (Fade an LED)

analogWrite(pin, state);

state = 0-255



The CODE

Analog Output (Fade an LED)

analogWrite(pin, state);

state = 0-255

Digital Output (Blink an LED)

digitalWrite(pin, state);

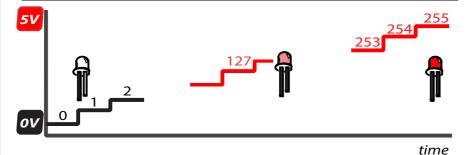
state = 0, 1

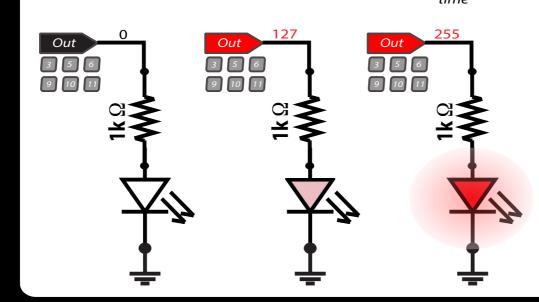
REFERENCE - Card is in your kit.



	Digital	Analog
Input		
Output		

CIRCUIT





COMMAND

```
analogWrite ( pin, state );

• pin = 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11

• state = 0 - 255 (int)
```

CODE

```
int ledPIN = 6;
int state = 0;

void setup() {
  pinMode( ledPIN, OUTPUT );
}

void loop() {
  analogWrite( ledPIN, state );
  state++;
  delay(50);
}
```

You should be able to see similarities with DIGITAL SYSTEM already looked at in this class.

Analog OUTPUT

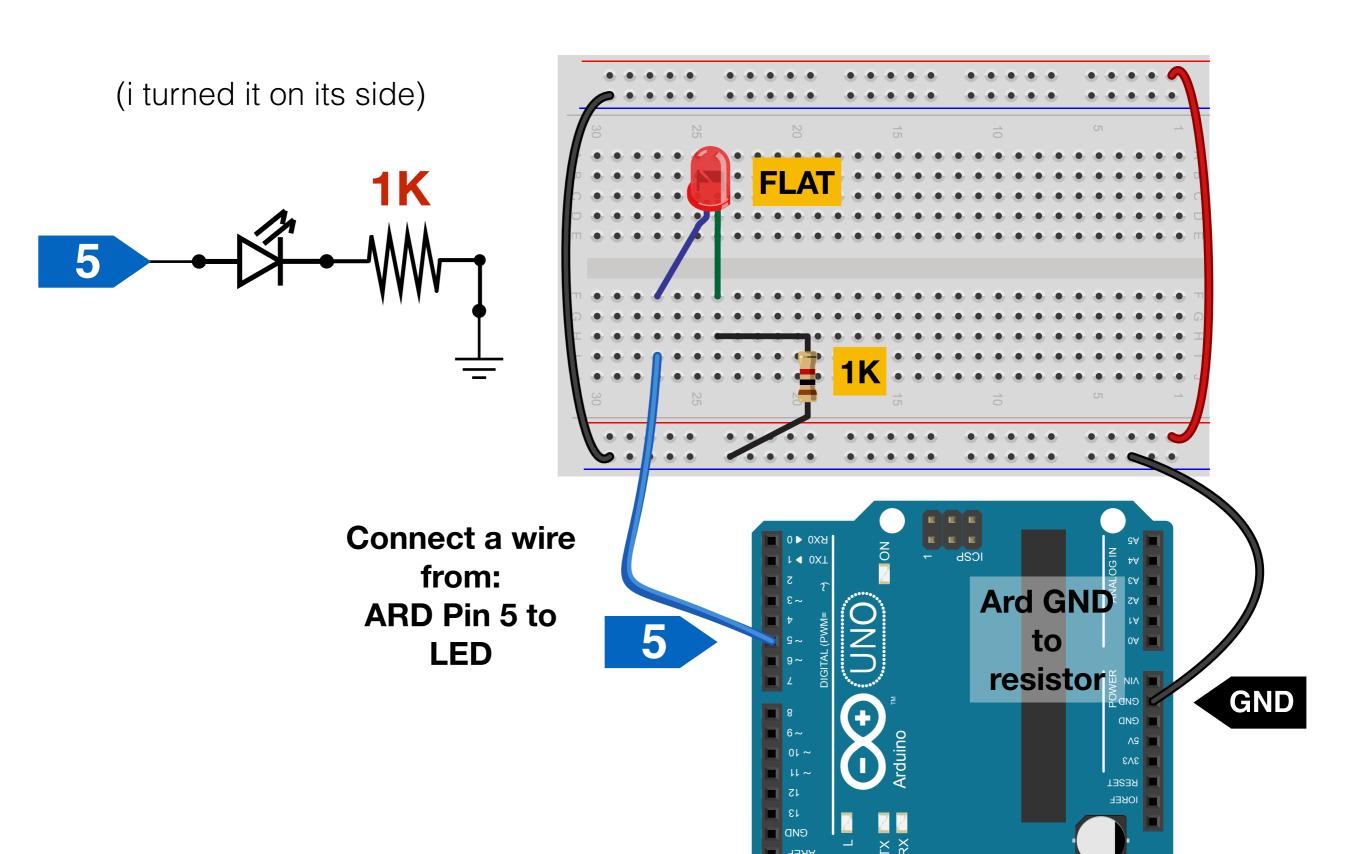
uses **SAME** circuit as digital **OUTPUT**

but

USES special pins.

DIGITAL pins with a TILDE (~) can PWM

We built this before, let's do it again.



To understand this idea, we need to count from 0 to 255.

How can we do that?

analogWrite(pin, state);

state = 0-255



FOR LOOP STRUCTURE:

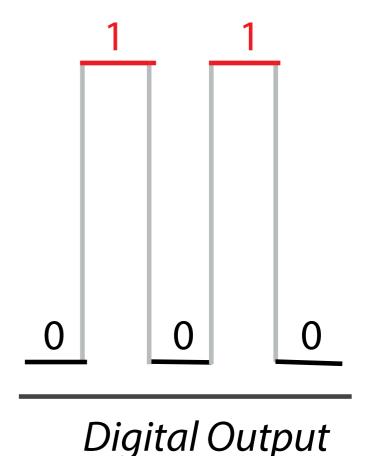
```
for (START; END; STEP SIZE ++ ) { }
```

```
for (int brightness = 0; brightness < 255; brightness++ ) {
    analogWrite(led , brightness); // pin, state
    delay(10);
}</pre>
```

Add CODE

What's Going ON?





What's Going ON?

