

Capstone Technical Report

Design and Construction of a Kinetic Art Weather Display

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PROBLEM DEFINITION

Working in secluded or underground workspaces often causes one to lose track of the time or the weather outside. After working multiple hours on end, one can step outside to find that the weather, temperature, or level of sunlight has changed dramatically from when they first entered the work area or even worse, realize that they have missed an appointment. Especially in the midst of a pandemic and wearing significant personal protective equipment, it is difficult to check one's phone to see how the conditions might have changed.

The proposed solution to this problem is the creation of a kinetic weather display. Through a combination of electronics and mechanical devices, the display will be designed as a window capable of changing weather patterns, brightness, and sun position to match the real-time conditions outside of the work space. The appearance is similar to a window to make it aesthetically appealing to those working in the area while hiding the mechanisms that allow the weather patterns to change. An LED display in the front also provides data on the current temperature and time, thus providing important information in one easy-to-view location.

INITIAL DESIGNS AND CONSIDERATIONS - LINEAR MODELS

Among the most important considerations for this project was the mechanism of changing weather patterns easily and efficiently. Early models of the weather display were linear in nature, meaning that the weather patterns would move in horizontal or vertical directions across the face to indicate the change of weather. One design, shown in *Figure 1*, relied on the use of two rollers with transparent foil that could move up and down tracks mounted to the side of the display to show either rain or snow while conserving space and maximizing the viewing area of the window. However, having a thin foil like this was deemed to be less durable than

many alternatives and difficult to change if it would become damaged for some reason during use.

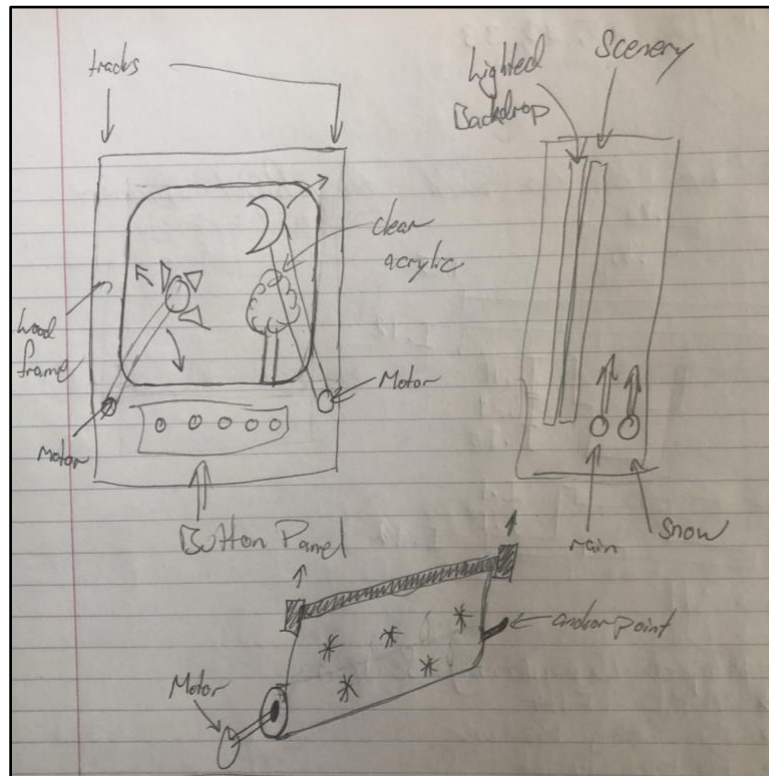


Figure 1: A rectangular design featuring rolling weather patterns and a side-mounted sun and moon

Another linear design, shown in *Figure 2*, resembled a fish tank with a large display on the top and a bottom section where acrylic panes with weather pattern designs could be hidden below the viewing area. Similar to the first design, this display would feature rolling tracks to move the various sheets in and out of view with certain tracks set aside for each location. The difficulty of this design resulted in its bulk when mounted to a wall.



Figure 2: A rectangular design with hidden acrylic sheets displaying weather patterns and an open top

The second major consideration is the movement of the sun and moon. The initial problem definition stated that the desire was to have accurate sun and moon cycles that would reflect the sunset and sunrise times of Charlottesville. With the linear designs shown above, this is difficult to achieve. The first has levered beams that move in and out of view from the sides, which could indicate the day or night time, but would not be accurate to the exact pattern across the sky. The second has similar vertical movements that could move the sun and moon into view, but not easily across the sky in an arc. It is possible to achieve a more two dimensional motion in either case through the use of multiple motors and integrated beams that support the objects, however this could have detracted from the overall aesthetic and artistic nature of the piece.

FINAL DESIGN - THE CIRCULAR MODEL

The final design for the weather display shifted from a linear model to a circular one similar to what is shown in *Figure 3*. The full product is a circular design, where the window display is on the top semicircle while the mechanics and wires are hidden behind a solid face on

the bottom semicircle. The advantage to a circular design like this is twofold. Concerning the weather patterns themselves, a large compartment on the bottom makes it possible to hide full sheets of acrylic engraved with snow or rain designs that can rotate into view through the use of hidden motors. These sheets would be similar in strength to the second design, but instead of linear movement, it would be rotational. The second advantage is in the movement of the sun and moon. Having a circular display makes it possible for the two pieces to rotate across the sky and be synced with the sunrise and sunset times that are input into the system. It models the sky much more accurately than the linear model shown in the first two designs. These two functions combined also make the design more compact and prevent it from protruding from the wall too much.

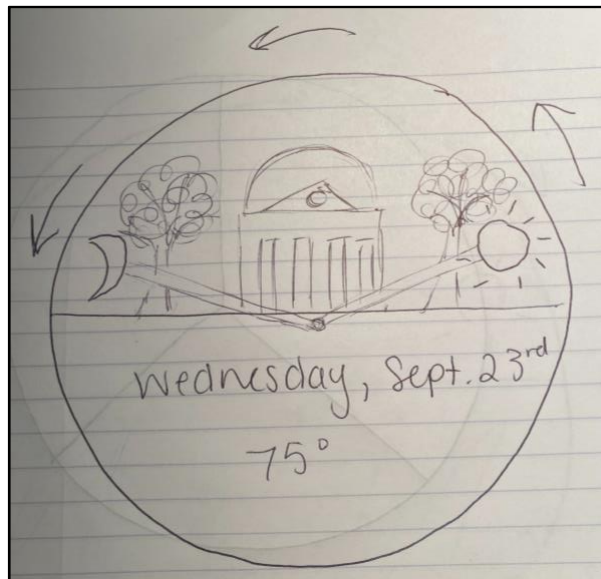


Figure 3: A preliminary sketch of the circular model, which was later adapted to the final model

The LED display is located on the face of the lower hemisphere of the circle, embedded in the front face of the display to make the design more efficient in terms of empty space. LED strips are also inside the display to illuminate weather patterns and simulate snow or rainfall

through programmed illumination patterns. A backlight serves as the final layer of the display, just behind the scene of the window. Lights are connected to this in order to adjust the color and brightness of the background, making it possible to form different settings such as the nighttime, daylight, or overcast weather. A preliminary depiction of this is shown in *Figure 4*.

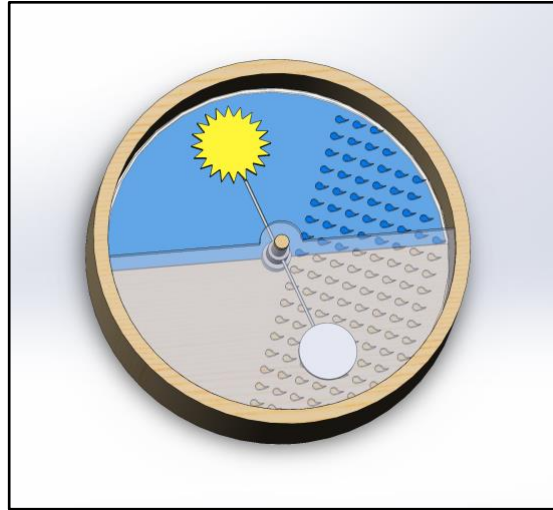


Figure 4: A rough model to conceptualize the final, circular design of the weather display

Information is fed to the display by a Raspberry Pi, a single-board controller capable of extracting weather and time information from the internet using an open-source application programming interface (API). This communicates directly with the Parallax Propeller microcontroller chip. The Propeller chip is a parallel processor with eight “cogs” capable of running simultaneous lines of code to control the movements and actions of the various motors, LEDs and sensors positioned around the display.

PROTOTYPING AND MODELING

Prior to constructing the weather display, several prototypes and models were made to understand the spacing of the various components as well as the size of the device given the restraints imposed by the equipment available for use.

The first model was a proof of concept made out of cardboard and is shown in *Figure 5*. It was capable of rotating panes around a center pin by hand and it was sixteen inches in diameter, which was deemed too small for optimizing visible window space, but it provided a good estimate of how the device could be fitted together.

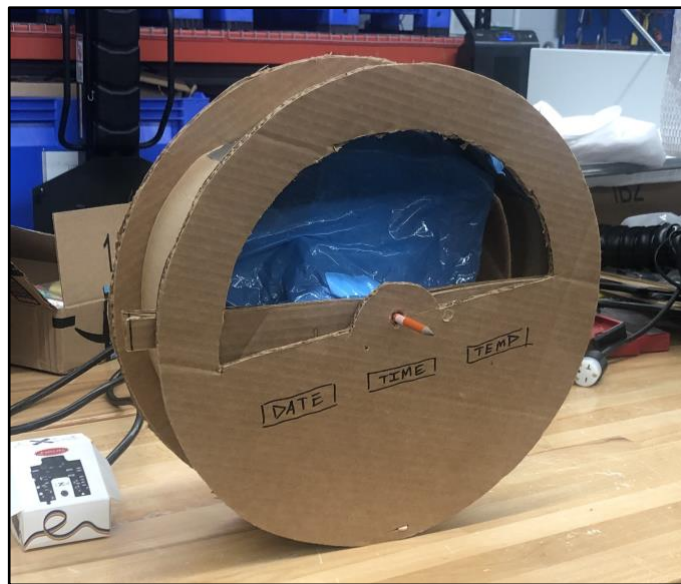


Figure 5: Cardboard model of the circular design with two rotating panels inside

Following the creation of the cardboard model, dimensions were laid out using a measuring tape on a whiteboard in order to better judge the potential size of the display as shown in *Figure 6*. These dimensions assumed a window diameter of 24 inches and 30 inch overall diameter to leave space for covering the mechanisms that would allow the acrylic weather sheets

to rotate about the center. *Figure 7* is a sketched section view of how the two acrylic panes may fit together and stagger in size in order to be able to stack motors more effectively.

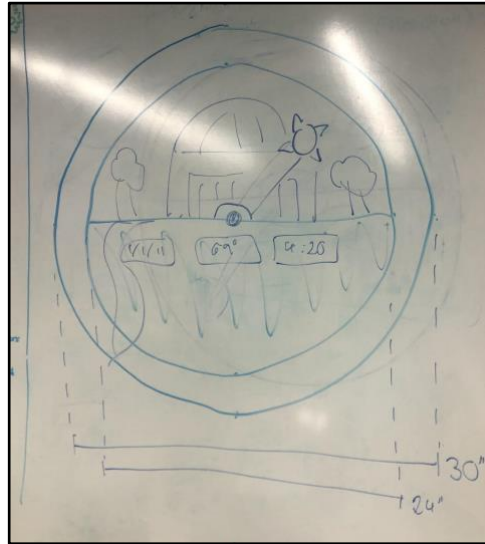


Figure 6: Whiteboard drawing of dimensioned window front face and viewing area

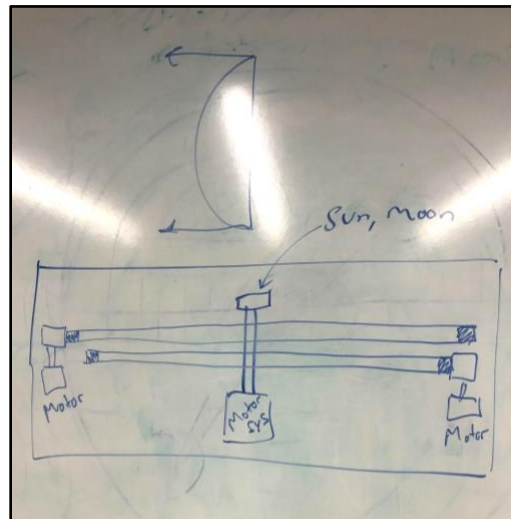


Figure 7: Section view of display depicting how motors for the two weather sheets and the sun and moon could fit together

Following these initial designs, more advanced models were made in SolidWorks, a 3D modeling software capable of forming complex assemblies to scale. It is also useful for exporting

laser cutting, 3D printing, and CNC milling models for construction at later stages in the build process. At this stage, the group decided to use lazy susan bearings in order to mount the acrylic sheets and the gears that would turn them. With an outer diameter of 23.63 inches, these bearings became the limiting factor in the size of the model and reduced the diameter from the preliminary drawings and estimates. The finalized window diameter was 20 inches and the outer diameter was 26 inches. It was also decided that the time, date, and temperature displays would be one large piece instead of three separate displays. This decision was made because of the limited number of processors available on the Propeller Chip, as well as a desire to make the display easier to read from farther distances. Finally, in the SolidWorks model, motors were mounted from a center beam as opposed to the back panel. This can be seen in *Figure 8*. They also utilized spur gears mated with internal gears to keep the design compact. Had regular gears been used for the acrylic movement, more space would have been needed to fit the motors on the outside of the bearings, thus resulting in a wide and unattractive frame.

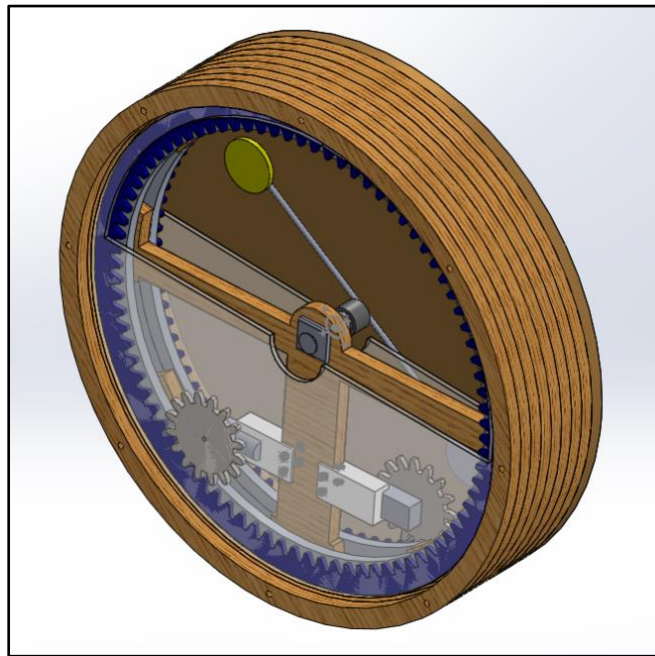


Figure 8: An isometric view of the 3D model without the front face included

The SolidWorks model is particularly useful in studying the spacing of the various components. Because one of the goals was to keep the display compact and as close to the wall as possible to better simulate an actual window, the 3D model was able to layout the wooden frame and all of the internal pieces. That includes the lazy susan bearings, the acrylic weather sheets, the internal gears, the nuts, the bolts, the washers, and the spacers that held them together. *Figure 9* depicts a section view of the model which allowed the group to study how the various pieces could fit together. Following initial placement of the major components, bolts and other connectors were added using models pulled from McMaster Carr to ensure that proper sizes were selected for the final model.

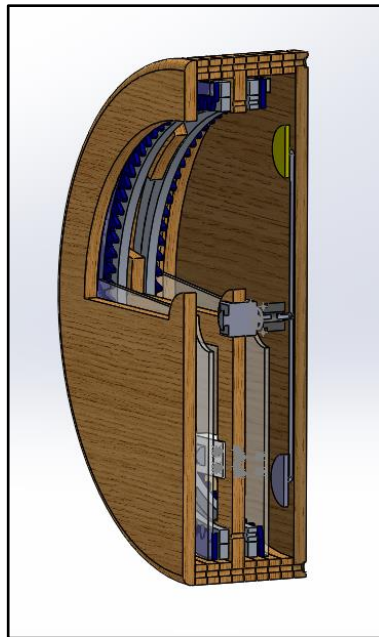


Figure 9: Section view of the weather display that shows spacing of major components in reference to the frame

The benefit of using SolidWorks, as mentioned above, is the ease of exporting components for construction. The gear and half-sheet models for acrylic sheets were easily exported as .dxf files that could be read by the laser cutter without having to adjust size

beforehand. It is also possible to modify a part and then update it in the assembly without adjusting the assembly's mates.

SELECTING MOTORS

Among the most important components of the weather display are the motors used to drive the motion of the two acrylic sheets, as well as control the movement of the sun and moon piece. After experimenting with various motors, it was decided that worm gear motors could be used for both.

The first motor tested was a servo motor. The servo motor is a smaller motor that is capable of moving to a precise position based on the duty cycle of an input signal. The duty cycle, as shown in *Figure 10*, is a ratio of high voltage to low voltage over a set period. For instance, a 100% duty cycle would be a constant output of the maximum voltage, while a 0% duty cycle would be a constant 0V output.

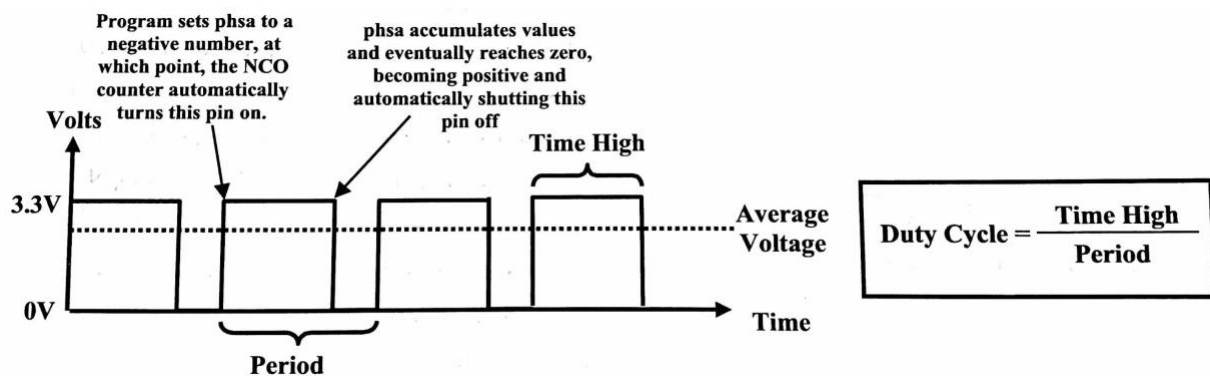


Figure 10: Graphical representation of how duty cycle sets the speed of a motor.

While this type of motor is good at moving to a position and holding it, as well as outputting significant torque, it is not particularly useful in this design. The drawback to the

servo motor used in testing was its limited range of motion. The servo used, shown in *Figure 11*, was only capable of rotating 180° before it reached a mechanical stop. It would have been possible to use this motor in moving the acrylic sheets, but the gears mounted to the motor itself would have taken up considerable space in an already compact design. It would not have worked for the sun and moon, as it was not capable of rotating continuously in a full circle.

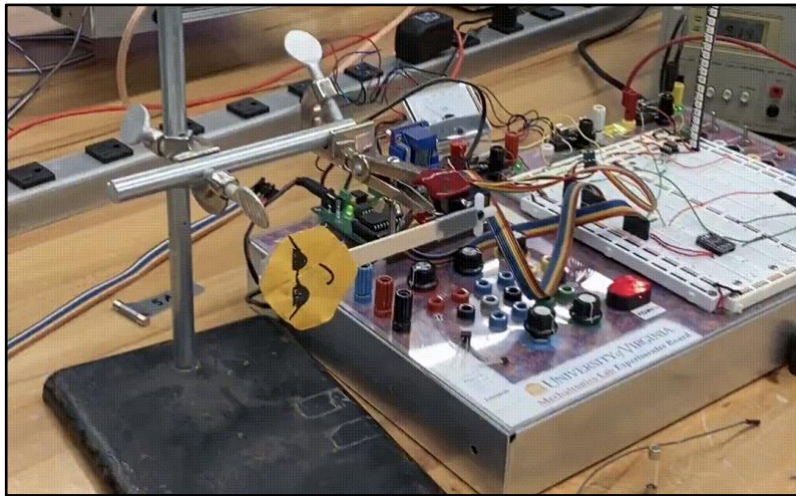


Figure 11: RC servo motor model with a prototype sun arm attached

The second motor tested was a bipolar stepper motor with a microstepper driver, as shown in *Figure 12*. The stepper motor is a type of motor that runs off of internal magnets that turn the motor's head continuously and smoothly between poles, thus making one "step". It is capable of making very small adjustments in order to vary the speed and distance of motion, thus making it ideal for controlling the sun and moon in the display. However, the drawback to this motor was twofold. Firstly, it has some internal resistance to turning when not powered, but it relies solely on the friction of the motor itself when holding a position. This makes it easy for the motor to accidentally lose its set position, especially if the load it carries is not balanced. In other words, the loads at either end of the sun and moon arm would need to be perfectly balanced to

ensure there would not be unwanted drift in the motor's positioning. The second problem was that constantly running the motor would cause components to heat up, ultimately resulting in permanent damage to the circuitry. This could be avoided by having the motor make one "step" and then powering itself off to eliminate the heat generation from the current it draws. However, as described above, there are factors that could create error in this movement. It was decided by the group to forego using the stepper motor in favor of one that could better hold position.



Figure 12: Bipolar stepper motor with microstepper driver with a prototype sun arm attached

Ultimately worm gear motors, as shown in *Figure 13*, were selected for both the sun and moon mechanics, as well as rotating the acrylic sheets. Worm gear motors are a type of DC motor with a gearbox attached that significantly increases the torque output and have such a high mechanical advantage that the output shaft will not rotate when there is no power applied. Like regular DC motors, they run off of pulse width modulation, which allows control of the speed and direction of the motor's movement. The rigidity and strength of these motors is good for ensuring minimal deviation from the programmed path of the sun and moon, as well as little

drifting of the acrylic sheets when being used to display a certain weather pattern. The worm gears used in the final model were equipped with quadrature encoders, devices used to track the movement of the motor by emitting a pair of pulses that can be counted to measure the direction of a turn and the total distance traveled.

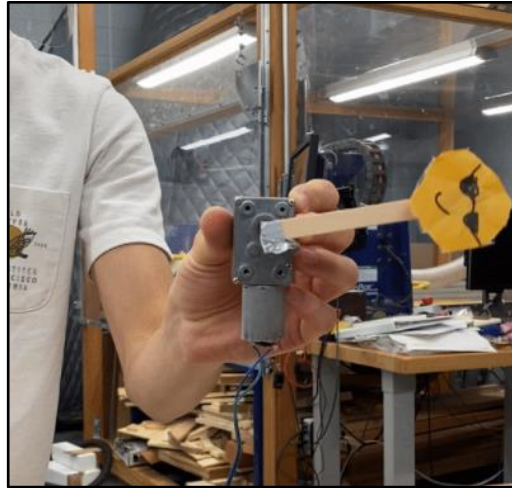


Figure 13: Worm gear motor with prototype sun arm attached

One drawback of using worm gear motors with quadrature encoders is that they lack a built in way to “home” themselves. This means that, should one component be moved by something other than the programming or the power be cut to the display, there would be no way for the motor, and subsequently the Propeller chip, to understand that the motor was no longer in the correct position. In the event of such an error, additional code must be added in order to reset the system before carrying on in its function. To do this, optical limit switches were used. These sensors rely on a thin laser projected between two plates. When an object passes between the plates and breaks the laser’s path, a signal is sent to the Propeller chip. Using this device and a small attachment to the weather sheet mechanisms, it is possible to program a reset function that homes all pieces of the display prior to their correct initial positions.

CUTTING ACRYLIC PIECES

A large number of pieces, such as supports for motors, gears, covers for LED displays, and the weather sheets themselves, were made of acrylic. These pieces were cut and designed using a laser cutter. The laser cutter available was capable of performing three functions: through cutting, rastering, and etching. Available for use in the laser cutter were 0.125" and 0.25" continuous cast acrylic sheets. Through cutting was most useful for support pieces and gears. The weather sheets themselves, however, used a combination of through cutting, rastering, and etching in order to make aesthetically appealing weather patterns.

Design of the parts made on the laser cutter was done first in SolidWorks by creating parts with the exact dimensions required for the printed version. After exporting the SolidWorks part as a .dxf file, the program CorelDraw was used to edit the outline that would be cut by the laser cutter. Different colors were used to reference what type of cut to make with red indicating a through cut, black indicating a raster, and blue indicating an etching. It was here that the snow and rain patterns were created and added to the shape of the acrylic sheets in order to make the required patterns. The benefit of the laser cutter is also in its ability to vary the intensity of its beam to make deeper cuts, which were often cleaner and more apparent than a shallow cut. These techniques of increasing the rastering intensity and slowing the speed made bolder patterns as a result.

The limitations of the laser cutter came in its size. The machine itself had a cutting surface 32" by 17.5" in dimension, meaning that all parts required for the display needed to fit on that plane. As such, full circles of weather sheets could not be cut to make the installation process easier, and half sheets were used instead to save material and space in the display. The acrylic sheets in stock were 1' by 2' in dimension, which were just wide enough to fit the

diameter of the lazy susan bearings. In some cases, to overcome these limitations, pieces were cut in several segments to conserve acrylic sheets without wasting material. The internal spur gears mounted to the inside of the lazy susans were one instance of this, where the gears themselves were split into four pieces with connecting ends that could be fit and glued together after printing. Smaller pieces, such as the mounts for motors did not have to be broken up in this manner. The weather pattern sheets were cut in full, as breaking them up into smaller pieces would have detracted from the window's view during a rain or snowstorm.

3D PRINTING

Smaller parts for the weather display were created using the 3D printer. Compared to the laser cutter, the 3D printer is capable of making much more detailed parts with features extending in three dimensions as opposed to solely two. This is done by layering strips of hot ABS plastic on top of each other working from the bottom to the top to shape the part according to its specifications. However, the tradeoff for this capability is time, as it usually takes significantly longer for the 3D printer to make a part. Thus, the laser cutter was used as often as possible to make basic parts, and the 3D printer was used for parts that required details in multiple dimensions or parts that were thinner than the acrylic offered in the laboratory.

Similarly to laser cutting, a part that needs to be 3D printed is first built in SolidWorks and then exported as a .STL file. Then it can then be opened in a 3D printing software, CatalystEX in our case, that communicates with the 3D printer. In CatalystEX, it is possible to vary the layer resolution, the model's interior density, and the density of the support material. The denser and smaller the material is, the stronger the part will be as a whole. However, as it also uses more material, the part will be more expensive. The software also has a function that

can change the orientation of the part and build layers, making it possible to orient the part such that its strength is optimized. When these details are finalized, the part is added to a “pack” which is the final group of parts that will be printed. Multiple parts can be added to one pack to print them at the same time.

As mentioned prior, the 3D printer is particularly useful for making pieces of unique designs that could not otherwise be created using a laser cutter. Pieces like the mounts for the sun and moon LEDs (*Figure 14*), the mount for the sun and moon motor (*Figure 15*), and fasteners to keep the background LEDs in place (*Figure 16*) were all built in SolidWorks and printed using the 3D printers. These designs are shown below for reference.

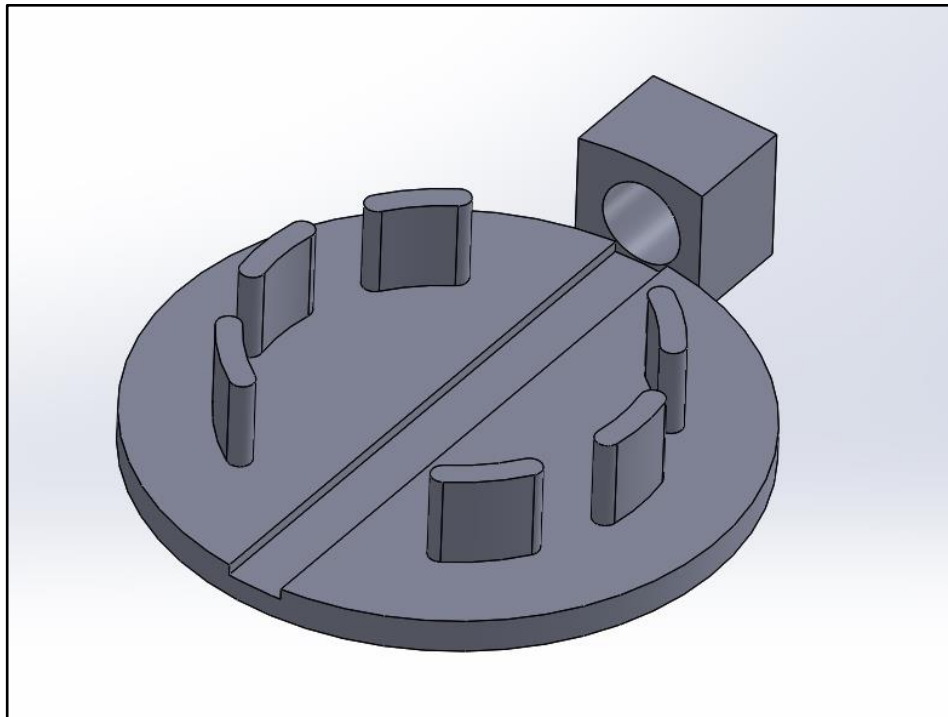


Figure 14: Mount for circular sun and moon LEDs designed for 3D printer

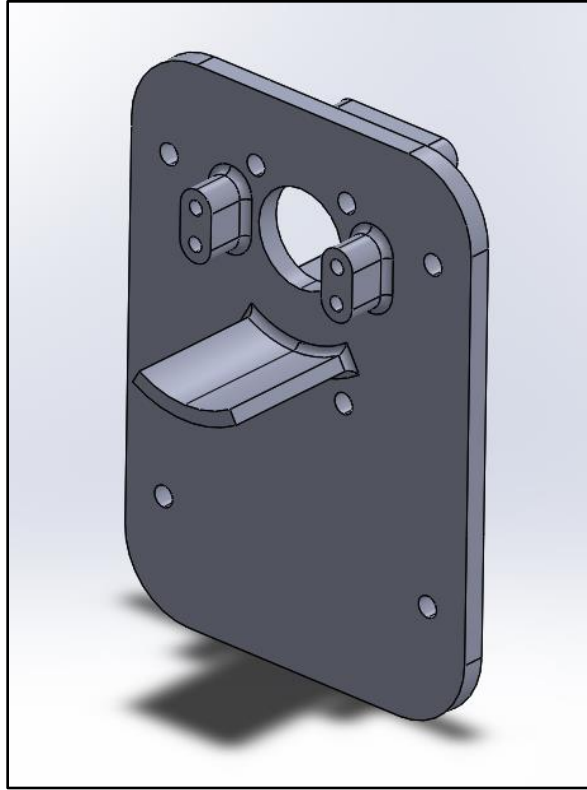


Figure 15: Mount for worm gear motor that controls the sun/moon beam, designed for 3D printer

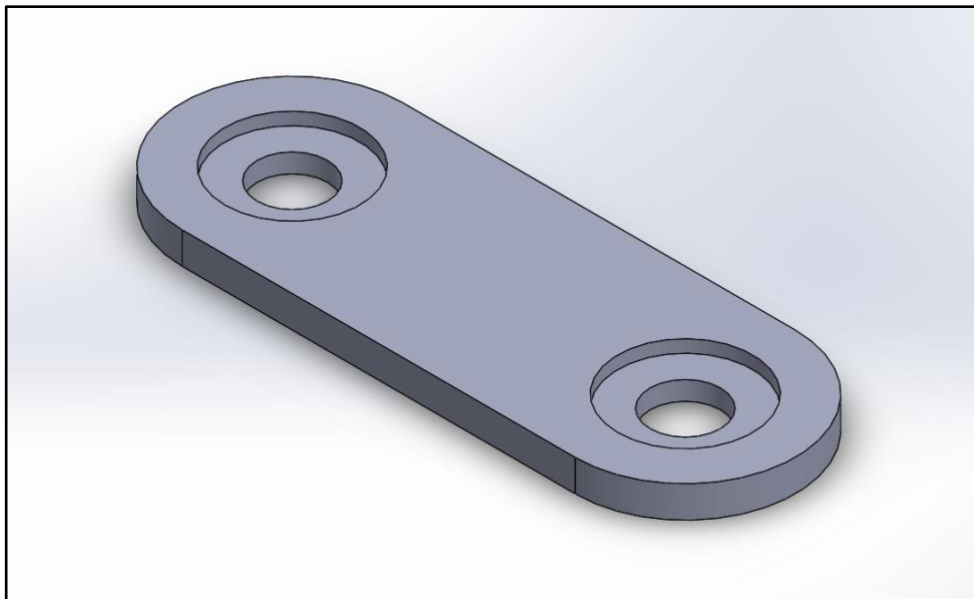


Figure 16: Fastener for holding background and weather sheet LEDs in place designed for 3D printer

CNC MILLING

Large parts for the assembly were cut out of wood using the Shopbot PRSalpha 96-48 Computer Numerical Control (CNC) Router. For this machine in particular, the build area is 105" x 49" x 8", which was capable of fitting the larger frame pieces for this project. Although this machine is able to move in three dimensions, it is important to consider that the end mill bit has thickness and is fixed vertically which prevents the machine from making certain cuts. For example, inner corners within the part cannot have sharp edges: instead they will always have fillets the same radius of the drill bit. Additionally, curves along the vertical axis can only be created on one side--for example, in order to create a 180° rounded edge, the entire stock material would have to be flipped over to round the other side.

In order to use this machine, each part and the stock material from which it would be cut had to be modeled to scale in SolidWorks. The main purpose of using SolidWorks to prepare for CNC milling is to arrange the part exactly how it will be cut and how it will look in real life. This includes orienting the part exactly, adding tabs to the part which will hold it to the stock while cutting, and using Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM) and the HSMWorks Plugin within SolidWorks to work out all of the toolpaths that will be used to cut out the part. The preparation in SolidWorks is a tedious process, and it is important to note that it is easy to make a small mistake which ruins the entire part. However, in taking the time to follow all of the preparation steps correctly, CNC machining becomes an extremely powerful tool in successfully creating large parts for an assembly.

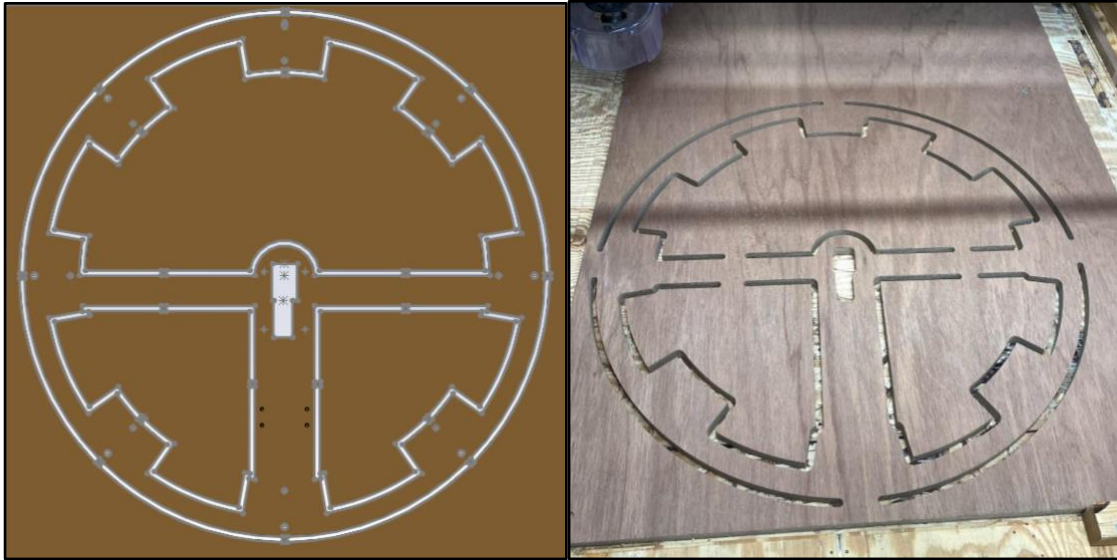


Figure 17: Side-by-side images of the center frame piece cut out using the CNC mill. On the left is a model of the part in SolidWorks, and on the right shows an image of the completed part

For this project, the center layer (shown in *Figure 17*), the eight outer frame layers, the front face, and the back layer, were all cut using the CNC machine. Each layer was cut from 0.69" thick plywood. In order to conserve wood, the eight outer frame layers were split into quadrants (shown in *Figure 18*) and later assembled into full rings using wood glue. The quadrants were modeled specifically such that one piece would fit easily into another, sort of like puzzle pieces, helping to align them as precisely as possible while gluing them together.

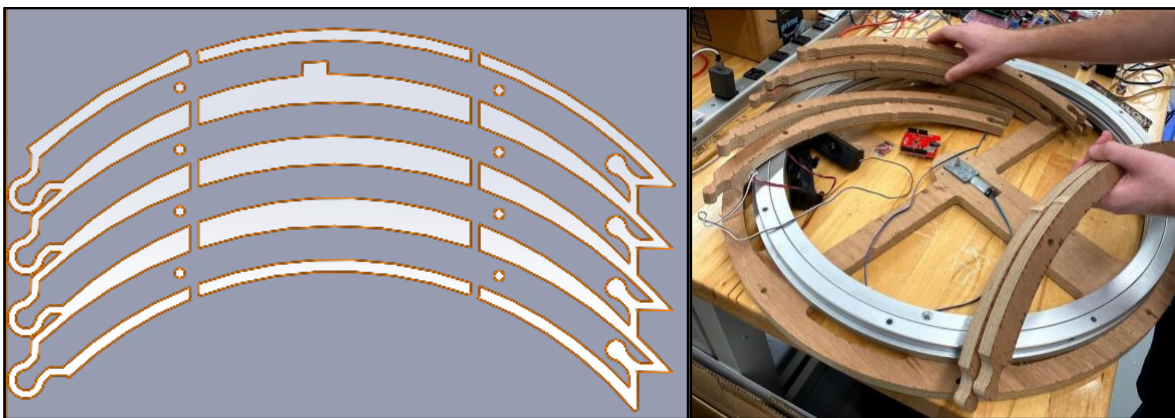


Figure 18: The image on the left is taken from SolidWorks of four quadrants to cut one outer frame layer out using the CNC. The image on the right shows the pieces after cutting and before gluing

An important part of CNC machining is choosing the best end mill bit to use when cutting out a part. The smaller the end mill bit, the longer it will take to cut. Furthermore, switching out an end mill bit in the middle of cutting a part is inconvenient and may cause problems, so it is recommended to try to avoid this if possible. Originally, the quadrant frame pieces shown above were designed to have $\frac{1}{8}$ " inner holes, meaning that it would have to be cut using a $\frac{1}{8}$ " end mill bit. This would have taken at least a few hours to cut all of the frame layers. However, the design was altered to have $\frac{1}{4}$ " inner holes instead to accommodate stronger bolts, and this ultimately ended up saving a lot of time on the CNC since a $\frac{1}{4}$ " end mill bit was then able to be used.

Another aspect of using the CNC is that the machine works blindly given the toolpath instructions as soon as the process is started. The particular machine used did not have the capability to stop itself if there were any problems in the milling. An example of this occurred when cutting out the outer frame layer quadrants. In the first run of cutting out most of the frame pieces, the end piece of one of the quadrants broke off completely. This was because the plywood had inconsistencies within the material (it is non-isotropic), causing it to break under the stress from the end mill bit. The CNC machine had no way of knowing that this occurred and it continued cutting for the rest of the time as if the piece was still intact.

As stated earlier, it is important to create tabs on your part in SolidWorks which will hold it to the stock material throughout the CNC process. Without these tabs, it would be easy for a part to move or offset throughout the process, causing interference and incorrect cuts. To reiterate, the CNC machine itself does not receive feedback if any parts or materials accidentally offset, so this is why tabs are necessary. Therefore, a part cannot easily "pop out" of the stock

material like those created with the laser cutter or 3D printer. Any parts made on the CNC have to be manually cut at the tab sites and then sanded down.

WEATHER PATTERN DESIGNS

When deciding the type of weather patterns to include in the final product, both the typical weather in Charlottesville, Virginia along with the feasibility and team's capability of incorporating each design were considered. Charlottesville has seasonal weather, so it would be necessary to have various weather patterns available for each season. The method of incorporating weather patterns was through "weather sheets" made from laser-cut acrylic working in conjunction with programmed LED strips to mimic the current weather conditions. It was decided that snow and rain weather sheets would be included, as they are the mostly likely weather conditions other than no precipitation. The raindrop and snowflake designs were drawn in SolidWorks then exported as a .dxf file to be used with CorelDraw in conjunction with the laser cutter. Also in SolidWorks, a semicircular shape was made for the weather patterns to be printed on and would be moved by a gear-motor system to cover the display to match the weather conditions outside when appropriate. Four holes large enough for 8-18 bolts were later drilled into each semi-circular acrylic weather sheet after laser-cutting such that each sheet could be mounted to a spur gear. LED strips also lined the inner clock walls parallel to the semi-circular edge of the weather sheets, to add an extra effect and make the patterns more visible to the viewer. The snow and rain weather sheets can be seen in *Figure 19* and *Figure 20*.



Figure 19: Final acrylic snow sheet implemented into the final assembly, along with the smaller test strip of acrylic used to test etching intensity and snowflake size.

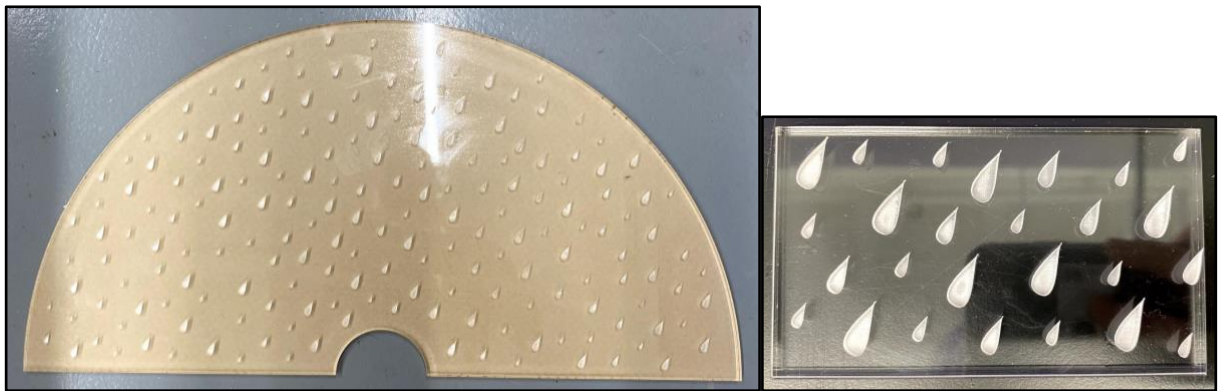


Figure 20: Final acrylic rain sheet implemented into the final assembly, along with the smaller test strip of acrylic used to test pattern, size, and etching intensity.

Other weather conditions such as cloudy weather, thunder storms, and foggy weather could be represented through the use of LED strips along the edges of the clock. Both cloudy and foggy weather conditions could be displayed by using more grayish LED colors. Three LED strips surround the perimeter of the display window at the rain sheet, the snow sheet, and the backlight, creating an opportunity for the colors to cover the display window entirely. For a thunderstorm, one LED strip is programmed to flash white lights through the rain weather sheet to mimic lightning. When these conditions are nonexistent, the backlight LED strip will project blue to show a clear sky.

BACKGROUND DESIGN



Figure 21: Background with the Rotunda

The background is very similar in design to the weather pattern designs. It consisted of a semi-circular, 1/8", translucent, white acrylic sheet that was slightly smaller in radius than the inner wall of the weather clock frame. Also used were a semi-circular, opaque, white sheet of plastic, 1/4" spacers, and an 1/8" acrylic model of UVA's Rotunda. The white sheet of plastic was secured directly to the back of the frame and the 1/4" spacers were used to elevate the white acrylic sheet from the white plastic sheet. Like the weather sheets, an LED strip was secured to the inner wall of the clock such that it was parallel to edges of the acrylic and plastic sheets. The LED strip was secured at a height that allowed the LEDs to shine into the 1/4" gap between the white acrylic and white plastic. The idea is that the LEDs will bounce light off of the white plastic to evenly diffuse through the white acrylic, effectively making the white acrylic sheet

similar in color to whatever is projected by the LED strip. The Rotunda will be secured on top of the white acrylic sheet for artistic design as shown in *Figure 21*.

ASSEMBLY

Assembly of the weather display begins with the central layer shown in *Figure 22*, which is where all the moving parts are mounted. When the piece was created, inner beams were included to use as mounting points for various motors and features. However, the design of many of these pieces were made after the wood was cut from the CNC mill, and as such, holes for mounting them were drilled in later. The hole in the middle is for the motor that controls the sun and moon arm, which was enlarged to allow the worm gear motor to fit into the gap.

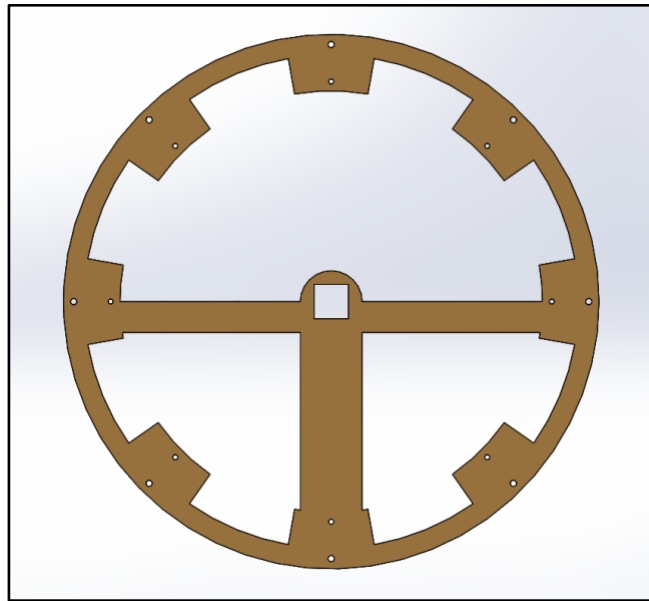


Figure 22: Central layer for mounting mechanisms

The first pieces mounted to the center layer are the two lazy susan bearings. Four 1.75" 8-18 bolts connect the inner ring of the lazy susans to the eight wooden tabs, with four bolts being used on each bearing and alternating tabs selected around the ring. The bolt head touches the wood itself with a 3/16" spacer separating the bearing and wood to allow for free rotation of the

bearing's outer ring. A 7/32" tall nut caps the end of the bolt and is tightened to the surface of the lazy susan bearing. Note that the bolts for both lazy susan bearings must be put through the appropriate holes before the lazy susans are attached, as they will not fit through the holes after one bearing has been bolted down.

The next pieces to attach are the internal spur gears and weather panes, which must be attached at the same time. The gears have been marked corresponding to their location on the lazy susan bearing, as the holes on the bearing were not manufactured to be perfectly symmetrical. The holes on the gears must line up with the holes of the bearing. The acrylic weather sheet is placed on top of the gear, again lining up the markings to ensure the proper placement of holes. 3/16" spacers separate the gears and bearings, but not the gear and weather sheet. Four 1.75" 8-18 bolts are used to secure the gear where the weather sheet is stacked on top, and four 1.5" 8-18 bolts for the four holes without the acrylic sheet. 7/32" 8-18 nuts are placed between the outer ring of the lazy susan and the wooden tabs below. Washers are placed on top of the acrylic pieces to prevent the bolt heads from cracking the acrylic. Using an appropriately sized wrench and a phillips head screwdriver, the bolts are tightened into place to secure the weather sheet assemblies. This process is repeated for both sides. Both sheets are oriented so that the etching faces the front window of the display, meaning that the snow sheet (which is the farther back of the pair) will be installed with the etching facing the wooden center layer. This is all shown in *Figure 23*.

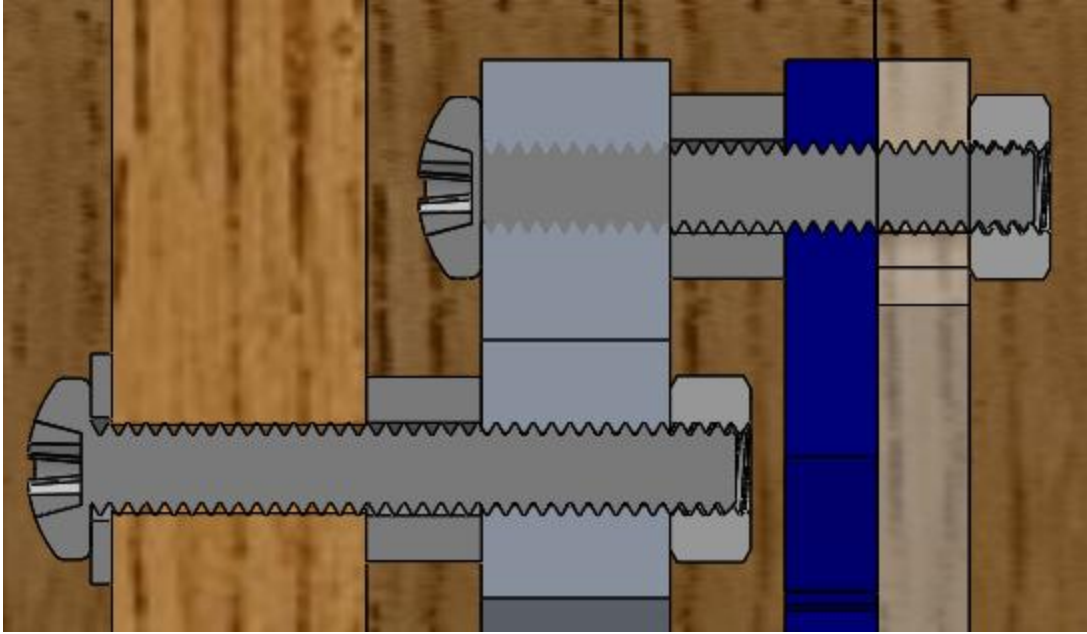


Figure 23: Section view of lazy susan bearing and weather sheet assembly

Once the two weather pieces have been installed, the other smaller features can be attached to the center layer. The first among them is the sun and moon assembly. The 3D printed motor mount is the central piece of this assembly (shown above in *Figure 15*). Prior to attaching it to the motor, the coupler and 8mm shaft must be attached to the end of the motor using set screws. Then, four M3 x 30mm bolts attach the stepper motor to the 3D printed mount. The slip ring sits on the other side, suspended by small supports and resting on the curved lip that extrudes from the surface. Four M2 bolts are used to fix the slip ring to the mount from below. The M3 set screws at the top of the slip ring are tightened to secure the rotating inner ring to the worm gear's extended shaft. The sun and moon shaft is assembled using a 1' long and 3/8" wide hollow rod. 3D printed mounts for the LED arrays are glued so the prongs are facing the mount to the ends. Holes are drilled so that wires can run from the slip ring, through an opening in the center of the rod, and connecting to the two circular light panels. Wires were fed through the metal tube using a string that pulled them through. The central rod is attached to a modified

coupler that is capable of fitting over the 8mm rod and locking in place using set screws. The entire sun and moon assembly is mounted in the central gap in the wood, oriented so the motor's shaft points toward the back section of the display as shown in *Figure 24*.

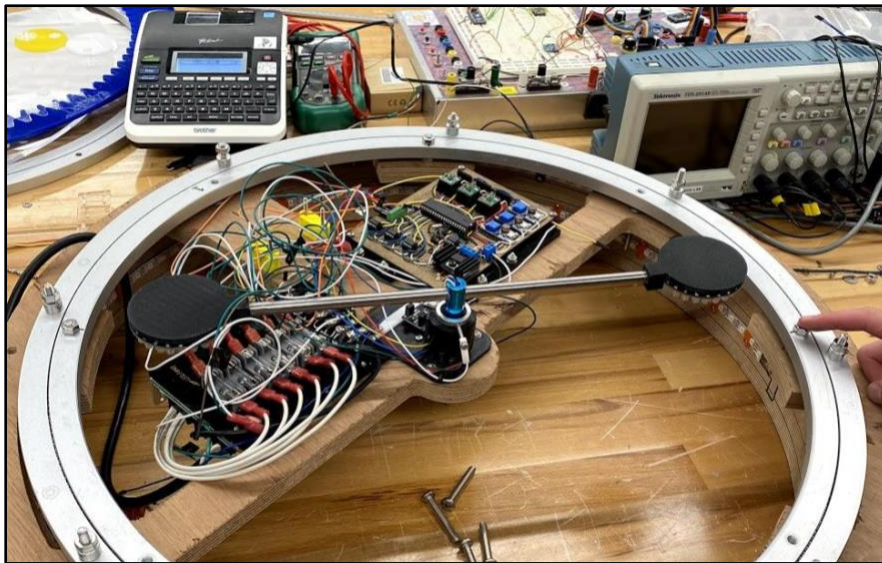


Figure 24: A view of the sun and moon system prior to attaching the weather sheets

Other pieces included on the center sheet are the mounts for the power supply, fuses, Raspberry Pi and circuit board as shown in *Figure 25*. Both of these mounts are acrylic sheets designed with holes that fit into the wooden center layer. One mount holds the fuses on one side and the external 5V, 18A power supply on the other, while the second mount has the Raspberry Pi and Propeller chip on opposite sides. The mounts were fixed to the middle so that the fuses (located on the right of the sun and moon when viewed from the back) and the Propeller chip and circuit board (located on the left) were facing the back, making it easier for any modifications to be made to the display in case they are needed.

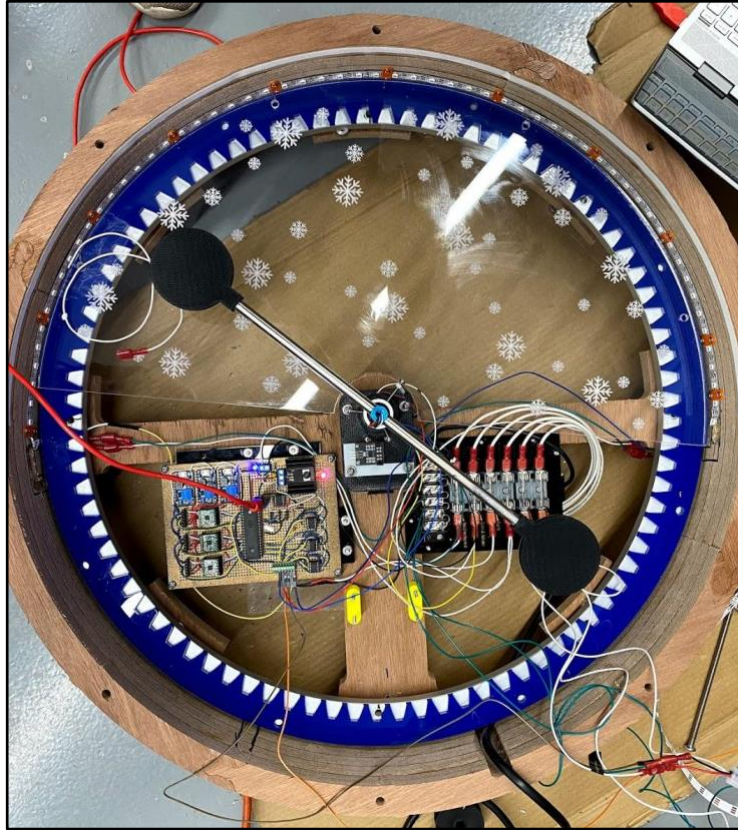


Figure 25: A view from the back of the sun and moon motor and the mounts for the electronics; the circuit board and Propeller chip are mounted on the left, and the fuses and power supply are on the right

The worm gears motors that moved the weather sheets were attached to the central layer using acrylic bars and 3D printed spacers. The spacers were used to ensure that the worm gears would be at the correct height to mate with the internal gears that were attached to the lazy susan bearings. The acrylic bars are what connected to the worm gears to the spacers. The acrylic bars had slots in one end to allow for lateral adjustment of the worm gear position to ensure that they would mate properly to the internal gears.

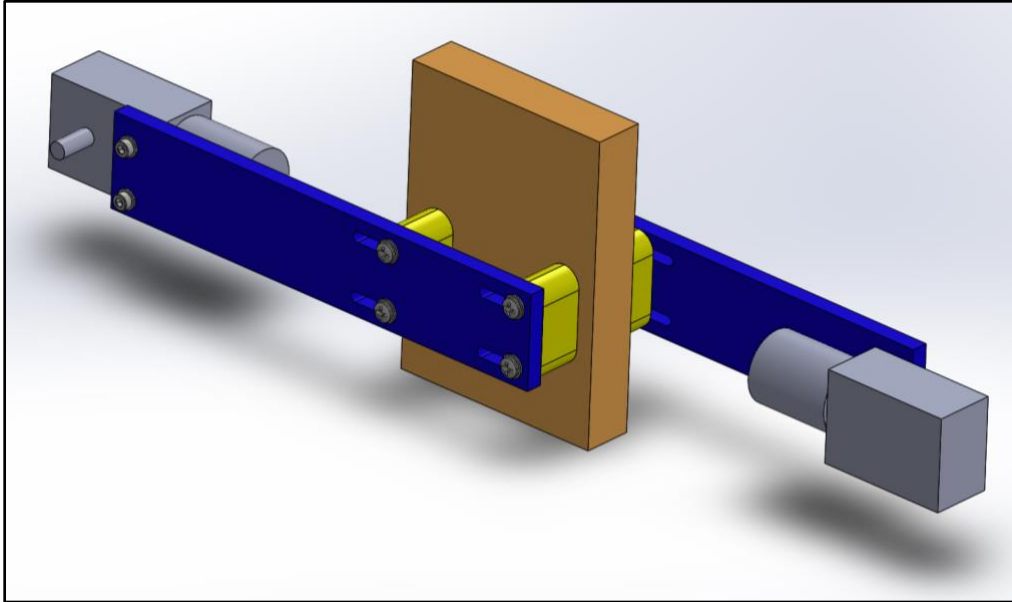


Figure 26: SolidWorks model of the worm gear motor mounts for the acrylic weather sheets, shown from the front side. The acrylic mounts are in blue, and the 3D printed spacers are in yellow. The small gears would be attached to the shafts on the worm gear motors.

Each worm gear motor in *Figure 26* above is held to the ends of the acrylic mounts using M3 x 16mm screws with one washer underneath the screw head. The holes inside the motors are threaded, and in order to position the gears perfectly in place, a nut is used as a spacer between the acrylic and the motor (not visible in the figure above). Without this spacer, the motors would be positioned too far out from the center frame, and the small gears would interfere with the acrylic weather sheets, so it would not be able to turn more than 180°. All four 3D printed spacers and two acrylic mounts are held in place and sandwiching the wooden center beam using four 3" 6-32 screws, with one washer under the screw head and one nut to hold it in place on the back side. These 3" screws have just enough clearance for the acrylic snow sheet to continue to rotate; however, the plan is to eventually replace these with 2.75" 6-32 screws in order to allow for even more clearance. Unfortunately due to time constraints, this length of screw was unable to be purchased and replaced in time.

One of the components of the final assembly which was not directly modeled in SolidWorks prior to implementation was the mounting of the three LED strips, which were used to light up the rain acrylic weather sheet, the snow acrylic weather sheet, and the background, respectively. The LED strips were accounted for when coming up with the final assembly by leaving a small gap between the wooden frame and where the internal components, such as the weather sheets, would lie. Therefore, the plan was to mount the LED strips to the inside ring of the wooden frame and align them correctly with the components that were to be lit up. In order to mount these LED strips properly, the correct position of the LED strips was sketched out on the wooden frame, measured from the distance from the center frame piece. Next, each LED strip was initially fastened with a strip of double-sided tape: this added support to the fasteners that would ultimately hold them in place as well as held the LED strips in place while the fasteners were being screwed in. After each LED strip was taped, holes were marked on either side of the LED strip where the screws would be fastened, and spaced out with 6 LEDs in between each fastener for a total of around 11 fasteners used for each LED strip. A detailed image of the fasteners 3D printed for this process is shown above in Figure 16. Then, the holes were drilled about $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep in order to fasten the 3D printed pieces with 4-40 $\frac{1}{2}$ " machine screws. The original plan was to drill in wood screws to mount the LEDs, but in testing this beforehand the wood screws caused the frame to split and were therefore replaced with machine screws. Finally, the fasteners were mounted by screwing each one by hand into the pre-drilled holes. Below is an image of two of the mounted LED strips in *Figure 27*.

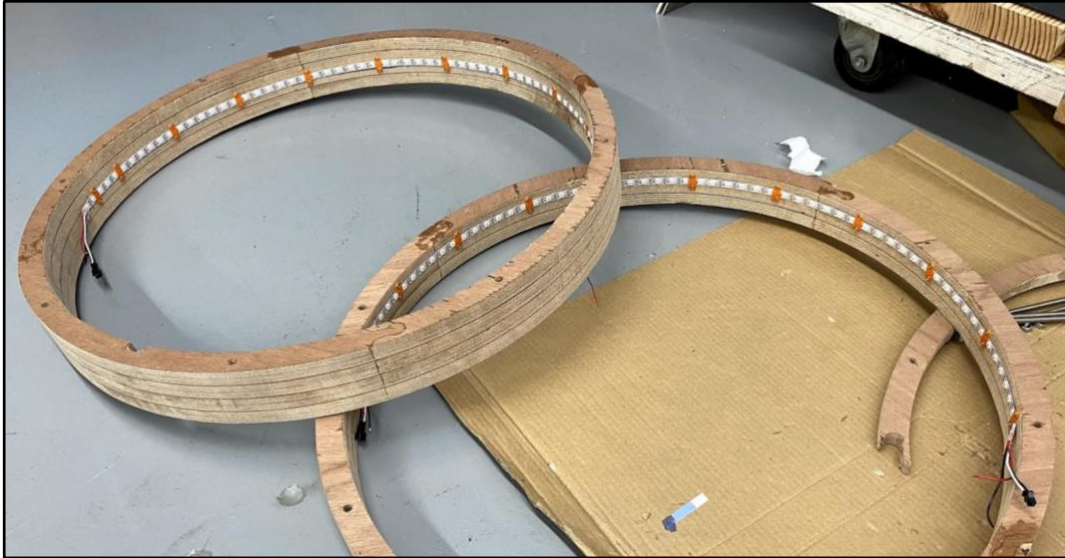


Figure 27: Two of the three mounted LED strips: these were used for the acrylic weather sheets

It is important to note that the background LED strip required the design of a different kind of fastener because it did not have enough room between the LED strip and the back frame piece to fasten with two screws. This new fastener only used one screw to hold in place, and it was also designed with a tab to hold the LED strip in place with friction when screwed in. Other than the new fastener design, the background LED strip was mounted the same way as those used for the weather sheets. A detailed image of this modeled in SolidWorks is provided below in *Figure 28*.

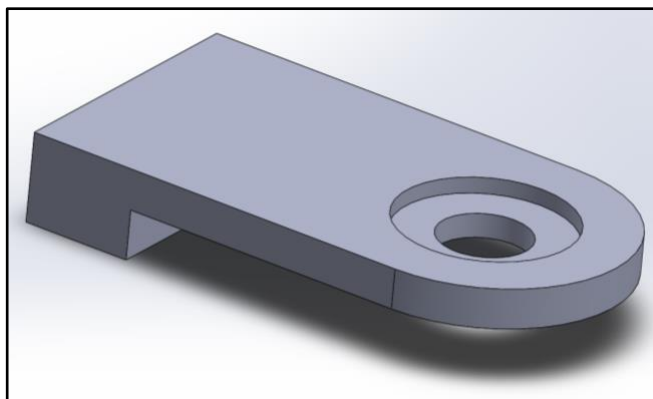


Figure 28: SolidWorks design of the background LED fasteners

The final assembly is composed of four distinct parts that are fastened together. The front piece is comprised of the viewing face, a full circle with an clear acrylic viewing window and an LED display for time and temperature, as well as three hollow wooden rings that are glued to the back of it. In the middle of the glued rings are eight ¼” 8-18 Tee Nuts that were hammered into the wood. This is connected to the center layer such that the rain layer is the closest to the front face. The third section is a stack of five wooden rings that have been glued together and aligned so that the eight holes line up with the other two sections. These fit to the back side of the center layer so that the snow layer lines up with the LED strip bolted to the inside ring. The power cord of the external power supply fits into the divot cut away from the side of the hoop. The backplate is the final layer: a half sheet of wood for the top semicircle and a hollow ring for the bottom. Holes are countersunk into the backplate for the bolt heads to fit in without sticking out from the back. This ensures that the weather display sits flat against the wall. Also on the backplate is a hollowed space where french cleats were attached. These slip over one another on the wall to hold the display in place. A pair of black lines on the bottom of these components line up together to show the proper orientation of the full assembly. When all the holes have lined up, eight 6” 8-18 bolts screw through the full assembly to fasten all four pieces together by locking into the Tee Nuts in the frontmost section. *Figure 29* and *Figure 30* show completed views of the final assembly with and without the front face attached.

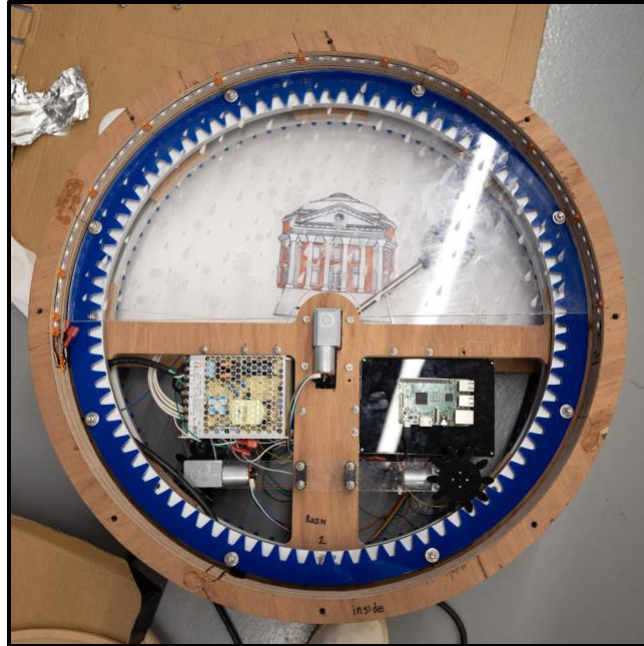


Figure 29: A view from the front showing the full assembly prior to gluing the front face to the front three rings



Figure 30: SolidWorks 3D Model (Left) and CNC cut (Right) images of the front face of the display

THE PROPELLER CHIP AND SPIN CODE

At the heart of the weather clock assembly is a Parallax Propeller chip. This microcontroller contains 8 parallel processors (COGs) capable of running methods

simultaneously, independent of one another to manage and control 32 input and output pins. This chip was chosen for its simplicity, speed, precision, and familiarity. The Propeller chip controls all processes that occur within the weather clock except for the retrieval of time and weather data, which is completed by the Raspberry Pi and detailed in the following section. The methods described in this section and all line references correspond to the spin code in Appendix A.

The Setup method is the first method run on the Propeller chip (79-89). First, it sets the input/output state of each pin being used. It then sets the LED data pins low on COG 0 to prevent any ambiguity in the output of LED data pins when a COG controlling LEDs is stopped. Next, methods are run to position the acrylic rain and snow weather sheets to their down (not visible) position. Lastly, certain variables are initialized at values that will make every method that updates components run on the first iteration through the main loop.

The main method (90-175) is an infinite loop in charge of calling all necessary methods at appropriate times and retrieving data as needed. At the beginning of each iteration, the main method retrieves the current time from the Raspberry Pi using the GetTime method then updates the LEDs on the LED array to either display the current time or temperature, alternating between the two. Next, the timeTempFlag is flipped between 0 and 1 to indicate if the time or temperature will be shown on the LED array the following time through the loop. An if statement follows this to check if the time has reached a new minute mark, ensuring that all methods within the if statement are only run once per minute. If the minute has not changed, the loop waits 15 seconds and starts over. Every minute, the weather data is retrieved from the Raspberry Pi. Next, a series of if statements check if it is 12:01am, the time of sunrise, or the time of sunset to run methods specific to those times. The following if statements (121 & 123) check if the sun/moon should be rotated. If the variable indicating the current weather (weatherID) has changed, the appropriate

LEDs are set and acrylic weather sheets are positioned according to the type of weather. If the weatherID differs from any of the cases following line 131, the Raspberry Pi is either not powered on or not connected to the internet and the setup method is run, restarting the Propeller chip's code. Lastly, the background LEDs are set to special states for night or twilight if the time is appropriate for these states and the background LEDs are updated if the background has changed.

There are four different methods called within the main loop to rotate the gears that set the positions of the acrylic rain and snow sheets: RainGearUp (196), SnowGearUp (200), RainGearDown (204), and SnowGearDown (208). The RainGearUp method checks if the acrylic rain sheet is in the down position, and—if it is in fact down—runs the moveGear method with the appropriate pins input as parameters. This method simply rotates the rain sheet's worm gear motor 1530°, which corresponds to 180° of rotation for the hollow gear bolted to the rain sheet (see Go method, line 708). The SnowGearUp method is exactly the same as the RainGearUp method, but corresponds to the snow sheet worm gear's pins. The RainGearDown method checks if the acrylic rain sheet is in the up position, and—if it is up—runs the motorUntilSwitch method with the appropriate pins input as parameters. Rather than rotating to a specified angle, this method applies power to the worm gear motor until an infrared sensor switch is activated by a thin piece of metal glued to the acrylic sheet (see GoUntil method, line 701). The SnowGearDown method is the same as the RainGearDown method, but corresponds to the snow sheet worm gear's pins and a separate infrared sensor for the snow sheet.

The sun and moon rotate 20 times per day: 10 times during the day and 10 times during the night. The frequency of rotation is dictated by the sunrise and sunset time so that the sun enters the visible frame at sunrise and exits at sunset. Within the main loop, two if statements

check if the current time is between the time of sunrise and sunset (daytime) and if the current time is a multiple of the daytime rotation frequency (123). If so, the `moveSunMoon` method is run to rotate the worm gear controlling the sun and moon 18° . A separate if statement does the same process for night and the nighttime rotation frequency (121). Once per day, at sunrise, the `runMotorUntilSwitch` is run on the sun/moon worm gear motor with an optical limit switch to home the sun and moon to a position where the bar to which the sun and moon are attached is horizontal.

All LEDs within the weather clock receive data through WS2812B protocol and are thus controlled using a driver file written by Professor Gavin Garner (object added in line 63, full driver code in Appendix D). This driver requires a new COG to control LEDs. However, because the rain and snow LED strips are the only LEDs that are run and changed at the same time as other processes occurring in the main loop, and because these two LED strips will never run at the same time as each other, they may share one driver and all other LEDs may share another driver. The use of two separate drivers is indicated by the fact that `rgb` object in line 63 is actually an array of two LED driver objects. If it is raining or snowing, the `RainLEDs` method (212) or the `SnowLEDs` method (447) is started on a new COG. This allows the quick changes to different LED patterns and colors to simulate rainfall or snowfall. The `RainLEDs` method contains 15 different LED pattern sequences depending on the type of rain (light rain, heavy thunderstorm, etc.), and the `SnowLEDs` method contains eight LED pattern sequences depending on the type of snowfall. The background LED strip, which is changed on COG 0 when the main loop calls the `backgroundLEDs` method (629) contains LED patterns for 6 different cases: night, twilight, clear/sunny, overcast, partly cloudy, and mostly cloudy.

The LEDs on the Adafruit Triple-Ring boards light up to indicate the sun or moon. At sunrise and sunset, flags indicating the current state of the sun and moon LEDs are set accordingly and the SunLEDs and MoonLEDs methods (176, 186) are run to update the LEDs. These methods either turn all LEDs off, turn the sun LEDs yellow, or turn the moon LEDs white depending on the status of the LED state flag. At sunrise, the moonLEDs method is run first to turn off the moon LEDs before turning on the sun LEDs to prevent both LED boards from being on at the same time. Likewise, the sunLEDs method is run before the moonLEDs method at sunset.

Lines 760 to 928 of the spin code are all methods for the LED array on the front display. These methods draw numbers, colons, and degree symbols based on specified x- and y-coordinates and colors. These methods were purposefully made general so that future work can utilize these methods to potentially make a more animated front display. The LEDArray method (607) starts an LED driver and calls the drawTime or drawTemp methods depending on the aforementioned timeTempFlag before stopping the LED driver. One important challenge in coding the LED array is that, because the LEDs were being updated so often when drawing numbers, the driver sometimes could not keep up and LEDs would not light up as they were supposed to. For this reason, the LED driver was modified to have a separate method to update the LEDs so that all information on which LEDs would light up could be sent to the LEDs less often.

The process of getting data from the Raspberry Pi is detailed in the following section, but one important aspect of the spin code is the way of translating bytes of ASCII characters to integer data. Because all data received is numerical, and the number of digits is always known, the information is first stored byte by byte in an array. This process can be seen in lines 574 and

575. Next, each byte has 48 subtracted from it (numbers start at 48 in ASCII), then each digit is multiplied by a power of 10 corresponding to its location in the array and added to the variable the data should be set to. An example of this process can be seen in lines 578 to 583

Although the eight parallel processors in the Propeller chip is a lot to work with, it is very important that the code does not attempt to use more COGs than are available. For this reason, COGs 5 to 7 are reserved for specific processes and a maximum of two other COGs (LED drivers or the serial reader) will ever be used at once (in addition to COG 0 running the main code). This maximum of 6 COGs being used at once also allows for two more processors to be used should future additions be introduced to the weather clock.

Future work regarding the coding of the weather clock will be taking place over the following months to ensure the code works as it should and all components are able to function together. Code has been and will continue to be commented heavily to ensure future modifications and improvements can be made as effortless as possible.

RASPBERRY PI CODE AND WEATHER API CONNECTION

The Propeller chip used to dictate the mechanical and electrical aspects of the weather clock is very powerful, but lacks the ability to access the internet. However, the weather clock needs a way to access a weather API to retrieve accurate, real time weather data. This need led to the implementation of a Raspberry Pi 3 Model B. Additionally, because the Raspberry Pi will be connected to the internet, it will also be responsible for giving time information to the Propeller chip.

The Raspberry Pi runs Python code that utilizes the built-in “datetime” library for time data and the “requests” library to request and receive a JSON file containing weather data from

OpenWeather's "Current Weather Data" API (OpenWeatherMap, 2020). Once this data is received on the Raspberry Pi, it is transmitted to the Propeller chip using UART protocol, which requires only three pins: TX (data transmission, Raspberry Pi pin 8), RX (data reception, Raspberry Pi pin 10), and a common ground. The Raspberry Pi sends serial data to the Propeller chip using the "write" method which is part of the built-in "serial" library (Appendix E). The Propeller chip uses the "FullDuplexSerial" built-in file as an object to receive and interpret the weather and time data. Rather than using the standard "Rx" method, which waits for data to appear in the queue and returns that data, the "RxTime" method was used. The "RxTime" method differs from the "Rx" method in that it takes in a parameter for the specified amount of time (in milliseconds) that the method should wait for data to appear in the queue. If no data appears in the queue within the allotted time, the method returns -1 and the code moves on. This way, if communication between the Propeller chip and the Raspberry Pi was cut for some reason (such as a power outage), the Propeller's spin code would not get stuck waiting for data to be received.

The Propeller sends data requests to the Raspberry Pi from its TX pin to the RX pin of the Raspberry Pi. These data requests are sent as strings such as "GetTime," "GetSunset," and "GetWeatherData." When the Raspberry Pi receives these requests, it either uses the "datetime" library to get the time or sends a request to the API for weather data and sends this data from the Raspberry Pi TX pin to the Propeller chip RX pin. For the sake of simplicity and so that the number of bytes of data sent to the Propeller is known, all data used is numerical. For example, the weather description is sent as a three digit number (800 is clear, 230 is thunderstorm with light drizzle, etc.).

The OpenWeather API was chosen for two primary reasons: it's expansive and accurate weather database and the fact that it will be free. However, in order to use the API for free, it may only be called 60 times per minute. This frequency of weather data collection is no problem for the weather clock project as long as the API is not overused. To balance the frequency of data requests with the need for the Propeller chip to quickly retrieve up-to-date data, the Python code only sends requests to the API when the Propeller chip requests data from the Raspberry Pi. The communication of requests and data transmission is shown in *Figure 31* below.

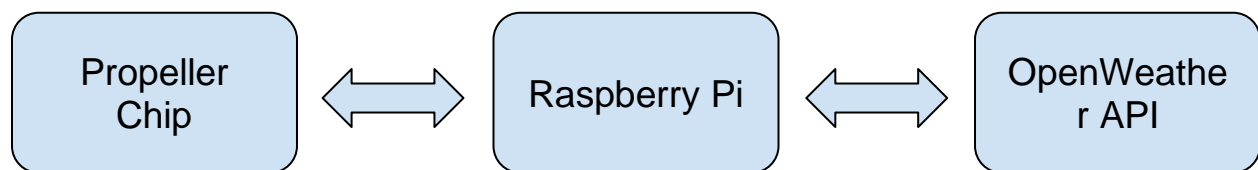


Figure 31: The path of weather data and requests for real time weather data

One of the important elements to implement in the weather communication setup was to make sure that the Raspberry Pi would automatically run the Python code to get the weather data upon starting up. This way, if power ever cut out, the Raspberry Pi would only need to be powered on to restart the code rather than connecting a keyboard, monitor, and mouse to run the script. This was accomplished by editing the `rc.local` file on the Raspberry Pi and adding a command to run the Python code (Hawkins, 2015).

FINAL PRODUCT

The weather clock, in its entirety, hangs approximately 7.6 inches off a wall, with a diameter of 26 inches. The weather clock is capable of showcasing multiple weather patterns. The Raspberry Pi allows for an API to constantly be referenced and update the clock display

according to the input received from OpenWeather. In the center of the display is the sun and moon system. Based on the sunrise and sunset times received from the API, the sun will move across the display accordingly. The moon is on the opposite side of the rod that the sun is on, and will move into the display when the sun is out. Both the sun and moon have LED panels for added effect. If it is raining or snowing, the Propeller will tell the worm gears to move the rain or snow sheet up into the display of the clock. Optical limit switches ensure that the acrylic pieces stop at the correct positions. For thunder, the LED on the edge of the clock will flash lights to mimic a thunderstorm. The LEDs also serve to show what the sky would look like, differentiating between day and night, and also showing if it's cloudy or foggy. Additionally, there is an LED display on the bottom of the clock that shows the current time and temperature using the same API. Lastly, if the power to the clock were to ever go out, there is automatic reset and reboot built into the Propeller.

The current state of the weather clock is the final stages of completion. All the parts and mounts are installed along with the circuit board, power supply, and wiring. Further debugging of the programming running the weather clock needs to occur to ensure that it can operate independently for display in the Mechanical & Aerospace building.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Throughout the design and implementation process, one of the most important tools was the SolidWorks program. By building the clock first in SolidWorks, the various pieces could be placed in an assembly of the clock to ensure that they would be able to fit or be able to perform any actions required. Many of the issues that came up during the building process stemmed from not having the part in the SolidWorks model. For one, the length of the sun and moon assembly

once created outside of the model proved to be too long for the CNC layers that were made to house the mechanics. As a result, another layer had to be cut at the last minute to give enough space for it to fit. Had the assembly been properly modeled originally, this last minute adjustment would not have been necessary. Another important takeaway was to avoid the use of glue if possible, as glue can hinder any necessary re-design, versus using screws which can be easily removed.

Additionally, it was difficult to foresee how heavy the assembly would be through the SolidWorks model. This became an issue in implementing the worm gear motors to move the acrylic weather sheets because the original motors used did not have enough torque to rotate the spur gear. The first attempt to fix this problem was to decrease the size of the smaller gear in order to increase the torque--and in doing so, the mounts for the worm gear motors had to be redesigned in order to move the motors closer to the spur gear. However, this still wasn't enough torque to move the spur gear, so ultimately in order to fix this problem the transmissions on the motors had to be switched. This could have been accounted for by taking a closer look at the SolidWorks model and estimating the potential weight of specific parts of the assembly.

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

The creation of this weather clock dives into the custom-design business sector of craftsmanship and interior design. Many company offices as well as homeowners look for custom-made pieces to display in their space. If consumers wanted a similar product with or without their own personalizations, significant internal changes would need to be made to the weather clock design and build for it to be marketable. First, the materials should be reconsidered to minimize cost as well as weight. Bulk ordering of parts would most likely help

with cost reductions. The weight of the current design could potentially be addressed by using a less dense wood for the frame and the thickness could be reduced by machining the internal spur gears out of aluminum and then building tracks into the frame for them to rotate on, thus eliminating the need for the lazy susan bearings. More time should also be spent on the build process to make assembling and disassembling easier.

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Appendix A: Propeller Chip Spin Code as of 12/01/2020

```

1 CON
2 _xinfreq=6_250_000 'The system clock is set at 100MHz (you need at least a 20MHz system clock)
3 _clkmode=xtal1+pll16x
4
5 rotationIncrements=30
6 sunMoonLEDnum=44
7 LEDArrayNum=256
8 TotalLEDs=60
9 xLEDs=32
10 yLEDs=8
11 encoderSteps=14544 'number of encoder steps for one full rotation for the 15rpm wormgear motors
12 sunMoonEncoderSteps=2745 'number of encoder steps for one full rotation for the 100rpm wormgear motor
13
14 weatherLEDCOG=5
15 PWMCOG=6
16 encoderCOG=7
17
18 rxPin=2
19 txPin=3
20 sunLEDPin=20
21 moonLEDPin=21
22 sunMoonDir=4
23 sunMoonPWMPin=5
24 sunMoonEncA=6
25 sunMoonEncB=7
26 rainDir=8
27 rainPWMPin=9
28 rainEncA=10
29 rainEncB=11
30 snowDir=12
31 snowPWMPin=13
32 snowEncA=14
33 snowEncB=15
34 rainLEDPin=16
35 snowLEDPin=17
36 backgroundLEDPin=18
37 LEDArrayPin=19
38 sunMoonOptLimSwitchPin=24
39 rainOptLimSwitchPin=25
40 snowOptLimSwitchPin=26
41
42 red = 255<<8 'x00000000_11111111_00000000
43 green = 255<<16 'x11111111_00000000_00000000
44 blue = 255 'x00000000_00000000_11111111
45 white = 255<<16+255<<8+255 'x11111111_11111111_11111111
46 cyan = 255<<16+255 'x11111111_00000000_11111111
47 magenta = 255<<8+255 'x00000000_11111111_11111111
48 yellow = 255<<16+255<<8 'x11111111_11111111_00000000
49 chartreuse = 255<<16+127<<8 'x11111111_01111111_00000000
50 orange = 60<<16+255<<8 'x10100101_11111111_11010100
51 aquamarine = 255<<16+127<<8+212 'x11111111_11111111_11010100
52 pink = 128<<16+255<<8+128 'x10000000_11111111_10000000
53 turquoise = 224<<16+63<<8+192 'x10000000_00111111_10000000
54 realwhite = 255<<16+200<<8+255 'x11100000_11001000_11000000
55 indigo = 170 'x00000000_00111111_01111111
56 violet = 51<<16+215<<8+255 'x01111111_10111111_10111111
57 grey = 128<<16+128<<8+128 'x10000000_10000000_10000000
58 darkgrey = 169<<16+169<<8+169 'x
59 nightsky = 12<<16+20<<8+69
60
61 OBJ
62 ser : "FullDuplexSerial"
63 rgb[2]: "WS2812B_RGB_LED_Driver_v2.1" 'rgb[0] is reserved for rain/snow LEDs, rgb[1] is for all other LEDs
64
65 VAR
66 byte currentWeather[30], rainPosition, snowPosition, info[10], sunLEDstate, moonLEDstate, timeTempFlag
67 long weatherID, lastWeatherID, temp, sunrise, sunset, daylight, backgroundID, lastBackgroundID, dayRotFreq, nightRotFreq
68 long weatherLEDCOGstack[100], PWMstack[10], encoderStack[100]
69 long year, month, day, hour, minute, currentTimeMin, lastMinute
70 long DutyCycle, position, target 'variables for moving motors
71
72 'backgroundID codes:
73 '0: night
74 '1: twilight
75 '2: clear/sunny
76 '3: overcast
77 '4: partly cloudy
78 '5: mostly cloudy
79 PUB Setup
80 DIRA := x00000000_00001111_00110011_00111110 'set which pins are outputs and which are inputs

```

```

81 outa[16..21]~
82 RainGearDown
83 SnowGearDown
84 backgroundID := 8
85 lastBackgroundID := 8
86 lastWeatherID := 0
87 timeTempFlag:=0
88 lastMinute:=-1
89
90 PUB Main
91 repeat
92   GetTime
93   LEDArray
94   if timeTempFlag == 0
95     timeTempFlag := 1
96   else
97     timeTempFlag := 0
98
99   if lastMinute <> minute
100     lastMinute := minute
101     GetWeather
102     'Daily to-dos
103     if hour == 0 AND minute == 1
104       GetSunrise
105       daylight := sunset - sunrise
106       dayRotFreq := daylight / rotationIncrements
107       nightRotFreq := (1440 - daylight) / rotationIncrements
108     'sunrise to-dos
109     if currentTimeMin == sunrise
110       sunLEDstate := 1
111       moonLEDstate := 0
112       MoonLEDs
113       SunLEDs
114       motorUntilSwitch(sunMoonPWMpin, sunMoonDir, sunMoonOptLimSwitchPin)
115     'sunset to-dos
116     if currentTimeMin == sunset
117       sunLEDstate := 0
118       moonLEDstate := 1
119       SunLEDs
120       MoonLEDs
121
122     if (currentTimeMin <= sunrise OR currentTimeMin > sunset) AND (currentTimeMin//nightRotFreq == 0)
123       moveSunMoon(sunMoonPWMpin, sunMoonEncA, sunMoonEncB, sunMoonDir)
124     if (currentTimeMin > sunrise AND currentTimeMin <= sunset) AND (currentTimeMin//dayRotFreq == 0)
125       moveSunMoon(sunMoonPWMpin, sunMoonEncA, sunMoonEncB, sunMoonDir)
126
127     if weatherID <> lastWeatherID
128       if rainPosition == 1 OR snowPosition == 1
129         rgb[0].AllOff
130         cogstop(weatherLEDCOG)
131         lastWeatherID := weatherID
132         case weatherID
133           200..599:
134             backgroundID:=3
135             SnowGearDown
136             RainGearUp
137             coginit(weatherLEDCOG, RainLEDs, weatherLEDCOGstack)
138             600..699:
139               backgroundID:=3
140               RainGearDown
141               SnowGearUp
142               coginit(weatherLEDCOG, SnowLEDs, weatherLEDCOGstack)
143             700..799:
144               backgroundID:=6
145               RainGearDown
146               SnowGearDown
147             800, 801:
148               backgroundID:=2
149               RainGearDown
150               SnowGearDown
151             802:
152               backgroundID:=4
153               RainGearDown
154               SnowGearDown
155             803:
156               backgroundID:=5
157               RainGearDown
158               SnowGearDown
159             804:
160               backgroundID:=3
161               RainGearDown

```



```

161     SnowGearDown
162     OTHER:
163     Setup
164
165     if currentTimeMin < sunrise or currentTimeMin > sunset
166         backgroundID:=0 'night
167     elseif currentTimeMin > (sunset-30)
168         backgroundID:=1 'twilight
169
170     if backgroundID <> lastBackgroundID
171         lastBackgroundID:=backgroundID
172         BackgroundLEDs
173     else
174         waitcnt(clkfreq*15 + cnt) 'if it isn't a new minute, wait 15 seconds and check the time again
175                                     'this is also the amount of time it takes the LEDArray to switch between
176                                     'time and temperature
177
178 PUB SunLEDs | i
179     rgb[1].start(sunLEDPin, sunMoonLEDnum)
180     if sunLEDstate == 1
181         repeat i from 0 to (sunMoonLEDnum - 1)
182             rgb[1].LED(i, yellow)
183             rgb[1].updateLEDs
184     else
185         rgb[1].AllOff
186         rgb[1].stop
187
188 PUB MoonLEDs | i
189     rgb[1].start(moonLEDPin, sunMoonLEDnum)
190     if moonLEDstate == 1
191         repeat i from 0 to (sunMoonLEDnum - 1)
192             rgb[1].LED(i, realwhite)
193             rgb[1].updateLEDs
194     else
195         rgb[1].AllOff
196         rgb[1].stop
197
198 PUB RainGearUp
199     if rainPosition == 0
200         moveGear(rainPWMpin, rainEncA, rainEncB, rainDir)
201         rainPosition := 1
202
203 PUB SnowGearUp
204     if snowPosition == 0
205         moveGear(snowPWMpin, snowEncA, snowEncB, snowDir)
206         snowPosition := 1
207
208 PUB RainGearDown
209     if rainPosition == 1
210         motorUntilSwitch(rainPWMpin, rainDir, rainOptLimSwitchPin)
211         rainPosition := 0
212
213 PUB SnowGearDown
214     if snowPosition == 1
215         motorUntilSwitch(snowPWMpin, snowDir, snowOptLimSwitchPin)
216         snowPosition := 0
217
218 PUB RainLEDs | i, j
219     rgb[0].start(rainLEDPin, TotalLEDs)
220     case weatherID
221     -200, 210: 'thunderstorm with light rain
222         repeat
223             repeat 5
224                 repeat i from 0 to 4
225                     rgb[0].AllOff
226                     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
227                         rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
228                         rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
229                         waitcnt(clkfreq/3 + cnt)
230                         rgb[0].AllOff
231                     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
232                         rgb[0].LED(j + 5, blue)
233                         rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
234                         waitcnt(clkfreq/3 + cnt)
235             lightning
236
237     -201, 211: 'moderate thunderstorm
238         repeat
239             repeat 5
240                 repeat i from 0 to 4
241                     rgb[0].AllOff
242                     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
243                         rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
244                         rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
245                         waitcnt(clkfreq/3 + cnt)
246                     rgb[0].AllOff

```

```

241     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
242     rgb[0].LED(j + 3, blue)
243     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
244     waitcnt(clkfreq/3 + cnt)
245 lightning
246
247 -202, 212, 221:                                'heavy thunderstorm
248 repeat
249     repeat 7
250     repeat i from 0 to 2
251     rgb[0].AllOff
252     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
253     rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
254     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
255     waitcnt(clkfreq/3 + cnt)
256     rgb[0].AllOff
257     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
258     rgb[0].LED(j + 3, blue)
259     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
260     waitcnt(clkfreq/3 + cnt)
261 lightning
262
263 -230:                                            'thunderstorm with light drizzle
264 repeat
265     repeat 3
266     repeat i from 0 to 4
267     rgb[0].AllOff
268     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
269     rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
270     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
271     waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
272     rgb[0].AllOff
273     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
274     rgb[0].LED(j + 5, blue)
275     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
276     waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
277 lightning
278
279 -231:                                            'thunderstorm with drizzle
280 repeat
281     repeat 3
282     repeat i from 0 to 4
283     rgb[0].AllOff
284     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
285     rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
286     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
287     waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
288     rgb[0].AllOff
289     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
290     rgb[0].LED(j + 3, blue)
291     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
292     waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
293 lightning
294
295 -232:                                            'thunderstorm with heavy drizzle
296 repeat
297     repeat 5
298     repeat i from 0 to 2
299     rgb[0].AllOff
300     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
301     rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
302     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
303     waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
304     rgb[0].AllOff
305     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
306     rgb[0].LED(j + 3, blue)
307     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
308     waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
309 lightning
310
311 -300, 310:                                      'light intensity drizzle
312 repeat
313     repeat i from 0 to 4
314     rgb[0].AllOff
315     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
316     rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
317     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
318     waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
319     rgb[0].AllOff
320     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9

```

```

321     rgb[0].LED(j + 5, blue)
322     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
323     waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
324
325 301, 311:                                'drizzle
326     repeat
327         repeat i from 0 to 4
328             rgb[0].AllOff
329             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
330                 rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
331                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
332                 waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
333             rgb[0].AllOff
334             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
335                 rgb[0].LED(j + 3, blue)
336                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
337                 waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
338
339 302, 312, 313, 314, 321:                'heavy intensity drizzle
340     repeat
341         repeat i from 0 to 2
342             rgb[0].AllOff
343             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
344                 rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
345                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
346                 waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
347             rgb[0].AllOff
348             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
349                 rgb[0].LED(j + 3, blue)
350                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
351                 waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
352
353 500:                                    'light rain
354     repeat
355         repeat i from 0 to 4
356             rgb[0].AllOff
357             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
358                 rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
359                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
360                 waitcnt(clkfreq/3 + cnt)
361             rgb[0].AllOff
362             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
363                 rgb[0].LED(j + 5, blue)
364                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
365                 waitcnt(clkfreq/3 + cnt)
366
367 501, 511:                                'moderate rain/freezing rain
368     repeat
369         repeat i from 0 to 4
370             rgb[0].AllOff
371             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
372                 rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
373                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
374                 waitcnt(clkfreq/3 + cnt)
375             rgb[0].AllOff
376             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
377                 rgb[0].LED(j + 3, blue)
378                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
379                 waitcnt(clkfreq/3 + cnt)
380
381 502..504:                                'heavy rain
382     repeat
383         repeat i from 0 to 2
384             rgb[0].AllOff
385             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
386                 rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
387                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
388                 waitcnt(clkfreq/3 + cnt)
389             rgb[0].AllOff
390             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
391                 rgb[0].LED(j + 3, blue)
392                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
393                 waitcnt(clkfreq/3 + cnt)
394
395 520:                                    'light intensity shower rain
396     repeat
397         repeat i from 0 to 4
398             rgb[0].AllOff
399             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
400                 rgb[0].LED(j, blue)

```

```

401     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
402     waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
403     rgb[0].AllOff
404     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
405         rgb[0].LED(j + 5, blue)
406     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
407     waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
408
409 521:                                     'shower rain
410     repeat
411         repeat i from 0 to 4
412             rgb[0].AllOff
413             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
414                 rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
415             rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
416             waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
417             rgb[0].AllOff
418             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
419                 rgb[0].LED(j + 3, blue)
420             rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
421             waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
422
423 522, 531:                             'heavy shower rain
424     repeat
425         repeat i from 0 to 2
426             rgb[0].AllOff
427             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
428                 rgb[0].LED(j, blue)
429             rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
430             waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
431             rgb[0].AllOff
432             repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
433                 rgb[0].LED(j + 3, blue)
434             rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
435             waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
436
437 PUB lightning | i
438     rgb[0].AllOff
439     repeat 2
440         repeat i from 0 to TotalLEDs step (TotalLEDs/10)
441             rgb[0].LED(i, realwhite)
442         rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
443         waitcnt(clkfreq/16 + cnt)
444         rgb[0].AllOff
445         waitcnt(clkfreq/16 + cnt)
446
447 PUB SnowLEDs | i, j
448     rgb[0].start(snowLEDPin, TotalLEDs)
449     case weatherID
450     600:                                     'light snow
451         repeat
452             repeat i from 0 to 4
453                 rgb[0].AllOff
454                 repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
455                     rgb[0].LED(j, realwhite)
456                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
457                 waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
458                 rgb[0].AllOff
459                 repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
460                     rgb[0].LED(j + 5, realwhite)
461                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
462                 waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
463
464     601:                                     'snow
465         repeat
466             repeat i from 0 to 4
467                 rgb[0].AllOff
468                 repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
469                     rgb[0].LED(j, realwhite)
470                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
471                 waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
472                 rgb[0].AllOff
473                 repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
474                     rgb[0].LED(j + 3, realwhite)
475                 rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
476                 waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
477
478     602:                                     'heavy snow
479         repeat
480             repeat i from 0 to 2

```

```

481     rgb[0].AllOff
482     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
483     rgb[0].LED(j, realwhite)
484     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
485     waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
486     rgb[0].AllOff
487     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
488     rgb[0].LED(j + 3, realwhite)
489     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
490     waitcnt(clkfreq/2 + cnt)
491
492 620, 612:                                'light shower snow/sleet
493     repeat
494     repeat i from 0 to 4
495     rgb[0].AllOff
496     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
497     rgb[0].LED(j, realwhite)
498     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
499     waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
500     rgb[0].AllOff
501     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
502     rgb[0].LED(j + 5, realwhite)
503     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
504     waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
505
506 621, 611:                                'shower snow/sleet
507     repeat
508     repeat i from 0 to 4
509     rgb[0].AllOff
510     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
511     rgb[0].LED(j, realwhite)
512     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
513     waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
514     rgb[0].AllOff
515     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
516     rgb[0].LED(j + 3, realwhite)
517     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
518     waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
519
520 622, 613:                                'heavy shower snow/sleet
521     repeat
522     repeat i from 0 to 2
523     rgb[0].AllOff
524     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
525     rgb[0].LED(j, realwhite)
526     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
527     waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
528     rgb[0].AllOff
529     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 5
530     rgb[0].LED(j + 3, realwhite)
531     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
532     waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
533
534 615:                                    'light rain and snow
535     repeat
536     repeat i from 0 to 4
537     rgb[0].AllOff
538     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
539     rgb[0].LED(j, realwhite)
540     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
541     waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
542     rgb[0].AllOff
543     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 9
544     rgb[0].LED(j + 5, blue)
545     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
546     waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
547
548 616:                                    'rain and snow
549     repeat
550     repeat i from 0 to 4
551     rgb[0].AllOff
552     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
553     rgb[0].LED(j, realwhite)
554     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
555     waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)
556     rgb[0].AllOff
557     repeat j from i to TotalLEDs step 7
558     rgb[0].LED(j + 3, blue)
559     rgb[0].UpdateLEDs
560     waitcnt(clkfreq/4 + cnt)

```



```

561
562 PUB GetWeather | i                                'sets variable for weatherID
563 ser.start(rxPin, txPin, 0, 9600)                  'start serial driver on new cog
564 ser.str(String("getID"))                          'send request to raspberry pi
565 repeat i from 0 to 2                              'grab serial data from the queue and add it to the info array
566   info[i] := ser.rxtTime(1000)
567 weatherID := (100 * (info[0]-48)) + (10 * (info[1]-48)) + info[2] - 48 'turn info array's data into an integer
568 ser.stop                                           'stop the cog
569
570 PUB GetSunrise | i, power                          'gets the sunrise/sunset time for the day in minutes (0-1439)
571 'fetch sunrise and sunset time in unix
572 ser.start(rxPin, txPin, 0, 9600)                  'start serial driver on new cog
573 ser.str(String("getSunrise"))                    'send request to raspberry pi
574 repeat i from 0 to 19                            'grab serial data from the queue and add it to the info array (unix time is 10 digits)
575   info[i] := ser.rxtTime(1000)
576 ser.stop                                           'stop the cog
577
578 sunrise := 0                                       'turn info array's data into an integer
579 repeat i from 0 to 9
580   power:=1
581   repeat i
582     power += 10
583   sunrise += ((info[9-i]-48) * power)
584
585 sunset := 0
586 repeat i from 0 to 9
587   power:=1
588   repeat i
589     power += 10
590   sunset += ((info[19-i]-48) * power)
591
592 sunrise:=(sunrise//86400)/60                      'convert sunrise time from unix to minutes through the day
593 sunset:=(sunset//86400)/60                       'convert sunset time from unix to minutes through the day
594
595 PUB GetTime | i
596 'fetch unix time
597 ser.start(rxPin, txPin, 0, 9600)                  'start serial driver on new cog
598 ser.str(String("getTime"))                      'send request to raspberry pi
599 repeat i from 0 to 3                              'grab serial data from the queue and add it to the info array (unix time is 10 digits)
600   info[i] := ser.rxtTime(1000)
601 ser.stop                                           'stop the cog
602
603 hour:=(10*(info[0]-48)) + info[1]-48              'time hour
604 minute:=(10*(info[2]-48)) + info[3]-48           'time minute
605 currentTimeMin:=(60*hour) + minute               'convert time to minutes through day (0-1439)
606
607 PUB LEDArray
608 rgb[1].start(LEDArrayPin, LEDArrayNum)
609 rgb[1].AllOff
610 if timeTempFlag == 0
611   if hour > 9
612     drawTime(5, 1, red)
613   else
614     drawTime(10, 1, red)
615 else
616   if temp < 10
617     drawTemp(12, 1, blue)
618   elseif temp < 50
619     drawTemp(10, 1, blue)
620   elseif temp < 76
621     drawTemp(10, 1, green)
622   elseif temp < 100
623     drawTemp(10, 1, orange)
624   else
625     drawTemp(7, 1, red)
626 rgb[1].updateLEDs
627 rgb[1].stop
628
629 PUB BackgroundLEDs | i
630 rgb[1].start(backgroundLEDpin, TotalLEDs)
631 'set LEDs based on cases below
632 case backgroundID
633   0: 'night
634     repeat i from 0 to 59
635       rgb[1].LEDint(i, nightsky, 180)
636     rgb[1].updateLEDs
637   1: 'twilight
638     rgb[1].LED(0, yellow)
639     rgb[1].LED(1, yellow)
640     rgb[1].LED(58, yellow)

```

```

641   rgb[1].LED(59, yellow)
642   repeat i from 2 to 8
643     rgb[1].LED(i, orange)
644   repeat i from 53 to 57
645     rgb[1].LED(i, orange)
646   repeat i from 7 to 11 step 2
647     rgb[1].LED(i, red)
648   repeat i from 8 to 12 step 2
649     rgb[1].LED(i, pink)
650   repeat i from 48 to 52 step 2
651     rgb[1].LED(i, red)
652   repeat i from 47 to 51 step 2
653     rgb[1].LED(i, pink)
654   repeat i from 13 to 20
655     rgb[1].LED(i, magenta)
656   repeat i from 39 to 46
657     rgb[1].LED(i, magenta)
658   repeat i from 21 to 38
659     rgb[1].LED(i, indigo)
660   rgb[1].updateLEDs
661   2: 'clear/sunny
662     repeat i from 0 to 59
663       rgb[1].LED(i, turquoise)
664     rgb[1].updateLEDs
665   3: 'overcast
666     repeat i from 0 to 59
667       rgb[1].LEDint(i, grey, 100)
668     rgb[1].updateLEDs
669   4: 'partly cloudy
670     repeat i from 0 to 59
671       rgb[1].LEDint(i, turquoise, 150)
672     rgb[1].updateLEDs
673   5: 'mostly cloudy
674     repeat i from 0 to 59
675       rgb[1].LEDint(i, turquoise, 80)
676     rgb[1].updateLEDs
677   rgb[1].stop
678
679 .....METHODS TO MOVE MOTORS.....
680 PUB moveSunMoon(PWMPin, encoderAPin, encoderBPin, dirPin)
681   coginit(PWMCOG, PWM(PWMPin), #PWMStack)
682   coginit(EncoderCOG, Encoder(encoderAPin, encoderBPin), #EncoderStack)
683   target:=(sunMoonEncoderSteps/20)
684   Go(dirPin)
685   cogstop(PWMCOG)
686   cogstop(EncoderCOG)
687
688 PUB moveGear(PWMPin, encoderAPin, encoderBPin, dirPin)
689   coginit(PWMCOG, PWM(PWMPin), #PWMStack)
690   coginit(EncoderCOG, Encoder(encoderAPin, encoderBPin), #EncoderStack)
691   target:=(17*encoderSteps/4)
692   Go(dirPin)
693   cogstop(PWMCOG)
694   cogstop(EncoderCOG)
695
696 PUB motorUntilSwitch(PWMPin, dirPin, switchPin)
697   coginit(PWMCOG, PWM(PWMPin), #PWMStack)
698   GoUntil(dirPin, switchPin)
699   cogstop(PWMCOG)
700
701 PUB GoUntil(dirPin, switchPin)
702   outa[dirPin]--
703   repeat until ina[switchPin] == 0
704     DutyCycle:=100
705   DutyCycle=
706   waitcnt(cclkfreq/200+cnt)
707
708 PUB Go(dirPin)
709   repeat 3
710     if position<=target
711       outa[dirPin]--
712       repeat until position>=target
713         DutyCycle:=|| (position-target)/8 #>80 <#100
714     else
715       outa[dirPin]=
716       repeat until position<=target
717         DutyCycle:=|| (position-target)/8 #>80 <#100
718     DutyCycle=
719     waitcnt(cclkfreq/200+cnt)
720

```

```

721 PUB Encoder(pinA, pinB)
722   position:=0
723   repeat
724     case ina[pinA..pinB]
725       %00 : repeat until ina[pinA..pinB]<=>%00
726         if ina[pinA..pinB]==%01
727           position++
728         if ina[pinA..pinB]==%10
729           position--
730       %01 : repeat until ina[pinA..pinB]<=>%01
731         if ina[pinA..pinB]==%11
732           position++
733         if ina[pinA..pinB]==%00
734           position--
735       %11 : repeat until ina[pinA..pinB]<=>%11
736         if ina[pinA..pinB]==%10
737           position++
738         if ina[pinA..pinB]==%01
739           position--
740       %10 : repeat until ina[pinA..pinB]<=>%10
741         if ina[pinA..pinB]==%00
742           position++
743         if ina[pinA..pinB]==%11
744           position--
745
746 PUB PWM(pin) | endcnt
747
748   dira[pin]==0
749   ctra[5..0]:=pin
750   ctra[30..26]:=x00100
751
752   frqa:=1
753   endcnt:=cnt
754   repeat
755     phsa:=(100*DutyCycle)
756     endcnt:=endcnt+10_000
757     waitcnt(endcnt)
758
759 ..... ALL METHODS BELOW ARE FOR LED ARRAY .....
760 PUB drawTime(x, y, color)
761   if hour > 9                                     '21 pixels wide
762     drawTwoDigitNumber(hour, x, y, color)
763     drawColon((x+10), y, color)
764     drawTwoDigitNumber(minute, (x+12), y, color)
765   else                                             '16 pixels wide
766     drawNumber(hour, x, y, color)
767     drawColon((x+5), y, color)
768     drawTwoDigitNumber(minute, (x+7), y, color)
769 PUB drawTemp(x, y, color)
770   case temp
771     -99..-10:                                     '17 pixels wide
772       drawNegative(x, y, color)
773       drawTwoDigitNumber(-temp, (x+3), y, color)
774       drawDegree((x+13), y, color)
775     -9..-1:                                       '12 pixels wide
776       drawNegative(x, y, color)
777       drawNumber(-temp, (x+3), y, color)
778       drawDegree((x+8), y, color)
779     0..9:                                         '8 pixels wide
780       drawNumber(temp, x, y, color)
781       drawDegree((x+5), y, color)
782     10..99:                                       '13 pixels wide
783       drawTwoDigitNumber(temp, x, y, color)
784       drawDegree((x+10), y, color)
785     100..999:                                    '18 pixels wide
786       drawThreeDigitNumber(temp, x, y, color)
787       drawDegree((x+15), y, color)
788
789 PUB drawNumber(num, x, y, color)                  'draws a number from 0 to 9, x and y position indicate top-left corner
790   case num
791     0: drawZero(x, y, color)
792     1: drawOne(x, y, color)
793     2: drawTwo(x, y, color)
794     3: drawThree(x, y, color)
795     4: drawFour(x, y, color)
796     5: drawFive(x, y, color)
797     6: drawSix(x, y, color)
798     7: drawSeven(x, y, color)
799     8: drawEight(x, y, color)
800     9: drawNine(x, y, color)

```



```

801 PUB drawTwoDigitNumber(num, x, y, color)           'draws a two-digit number with x and y referencing top left corner
802 drawNumber((num/10), x, y, color)                 'draws first digit of number
803 drawNumber((num/10), (x + 5), y, color)            'draws second digit of number 5 pixels to the right
804
805
806 PUB drawThreeDigitNumber(num, x, y, color)          'draws a three-digit number with x and y referencing top left corner
807 drawTwoDigitNumber((num/10), x, y, color)          'draws first two digits of number
808 drawNumber((num/10), (x + 10), y, color)            'draws third digit of number 10 pixels to the right
809
810 PUB drawColon(x, y, color)                          'y references y-position to be in-line with numbers (1 pixel above top dot)
811 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+1)), color)
812 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+4)), color)
813
814 PUB drawDegree(x, y, color)
815 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+1), y), color)
816 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+1)), color)
817 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+2), (y+1)), color)
818 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+1), (y+2)), color)
819
820 PUB drawNegative(x, y, color)
821 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+2)), color)
822 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+1), (y+2)), color)
823
824 PUB convertCoords(x, y) : location
825 if (x//2) == 0 if x is even
826   location := (x * yLEDs) + y
827 else 'x is odd
828   location := ((x + 1) * (yLEDs)) - 1 - y
829
830 PUB drawZero(x, y, color) | i
831 repeat i from 1 to 4 'column 1
832   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+i)), color)
833   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+1), (y+5)), color) 'column 2
834   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+1), y), color)
835   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+2), y), color) 'column 3
836   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+2), (y+5)), color)
837 repeat i from 1 to 4 'column 4
838   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+i)), color)
839
840 PUB drawOne(x, y, color) | i
841 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+1), y), color) 'column 2
842 repeat i from 0 to 5
843   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+2), (y+i)), color) 'column 3
844
845 PUB drawTwo(x, y, color) | i
846 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, y), color) 'column 1
847 repeat i from 3 to 5
848   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+i)), color)
849 repeat i from 1 to 2 'columns 2 and 3
850   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), y), color)
851   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), (y+2)), color)
852   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), (y+5)), color)
853   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+1)), color) 'column 4
854   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+5)), color)
855
856 PUB drawThree(x, y, color) | i
857 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, y), color) 'column 1
858 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+5)), color)
859 repeat i from 1 to 2 'columns 2 and 3
860   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), y), color)
861   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), (y+2)), color)
862   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), (y+5)), color)
863   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+1)), color) 'column 4
864   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+3)), color)
865   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+4)), color)
866
867 PUB drawFour(x, y, color) | i
868 repeat i from 0 to 2 'column 1
869   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+i)), color)
870   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+1), (y+2)), color) 'column 2
871   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+2), (y+2)), color) 'column 3
872 repeat i from 0 to 5 'column 4
873   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+i)), color)
874
875 PUB drawFive(x, y, color) | i
876 repeat i from 0 to 2 'column 1
877   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+i)), color)
878   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+5)), color)
879 repeat i from 1 to 2 'columns 2 and 3
880   rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), y), color)

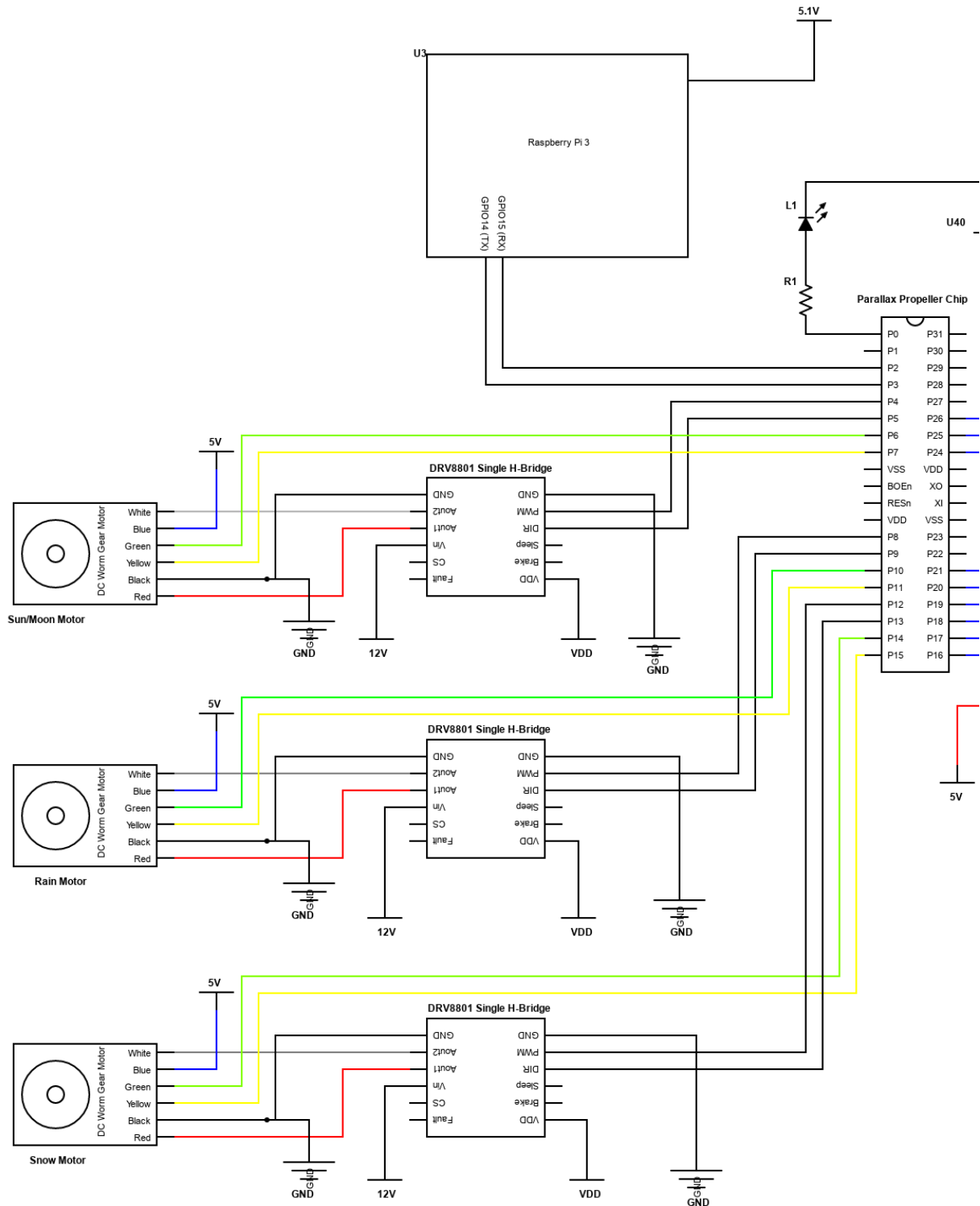
```

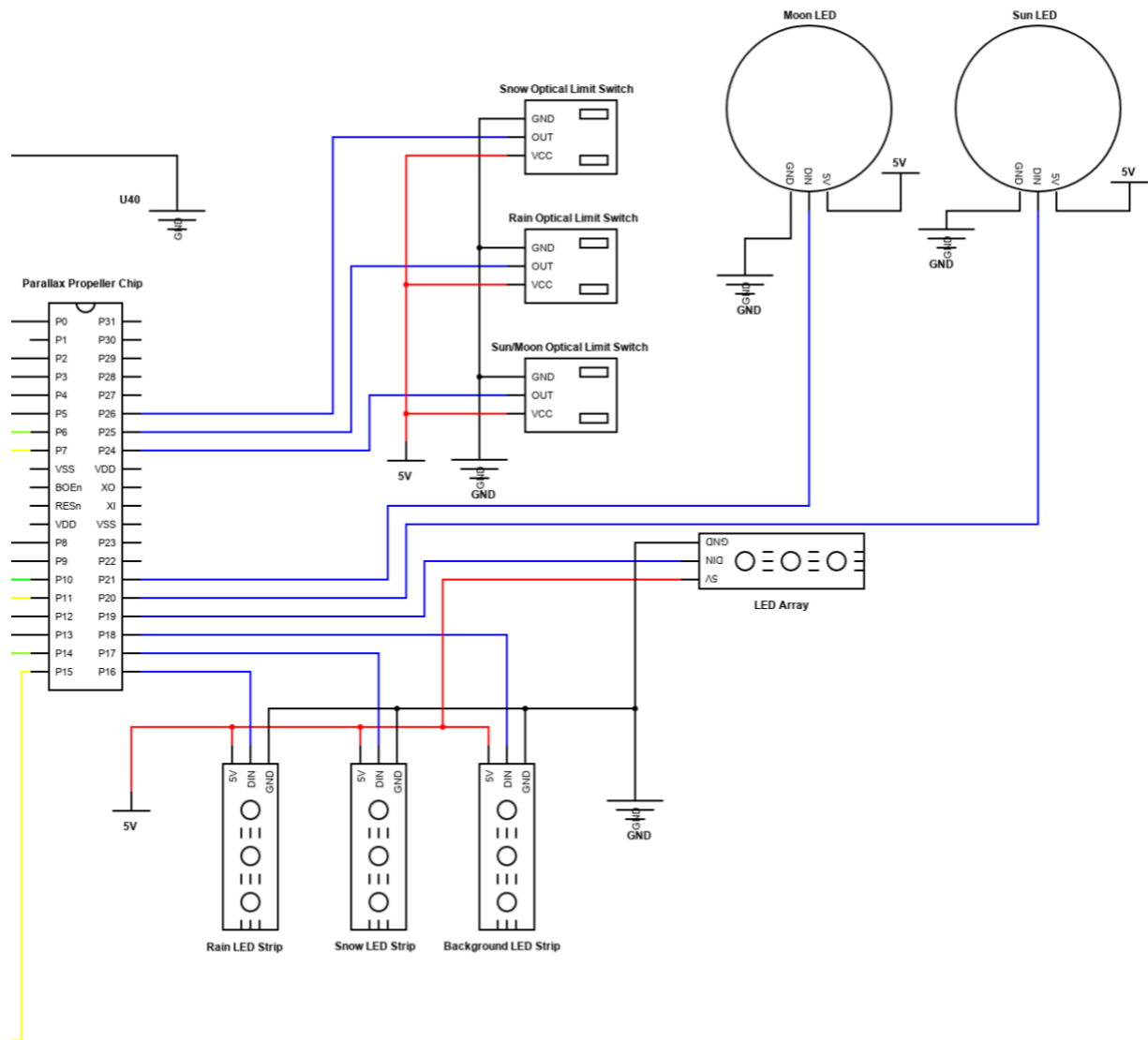
```

881 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), (y+2)), color)
882 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), (y+5)), color)
883 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), y), color) 'column 4
884 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+3)), color)
885 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+4)), color)
886
887 PUB drawSix(x, y, color) | i
888 repeat i from 1 to 4 'column 1
889 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+i)), color)
890 repeat i from 1 to 2 'columns 2 and 3
891 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), y), color)
892 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), (y+2)), color)
893 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), (y+5)), color)
894 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), y), color) 'column 4
895 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+3)), color)
896 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+4)), color)
897
898 PUB drawSeven(x, y, color) | i
899 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, y), color) 'column 1
900 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+1), y), color) 'column 2
901 repeat i from 3 to 5
902 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), (y+i)), color)
903 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+2), y), color) 'column 3
904 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+2), (y+2)), color)
905 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), y), color) 'column 4
906 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+1)), color)
907
908 PUB drawEight(x, y, color) | i
909 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+1)), color) 'column 1
910 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+3)), color)
911 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+4)), color)
912 repeat i from 1 to 2 'columns 2 and 3
913 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), y), color)
914 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), (y+2)), color)
915 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), (y+5)), color)
916 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+1)), color) 'column 4
917 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+3)), color)
918 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+4)), color)
919
920 PUB drawNine(x, y, color) | i
921 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+1)), color) 'column 1
922 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords(x, (y+4)), color)
923 repeat i from 1 to 2 'columns 2 and 3
924 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), y), color)
925 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), (y+2)), color)
926 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+i), (y+5)), color)
927 repeat i from 1 to 4 'column 4
928 rgb[1].LED(convertCoords((x+3), (y+i)), color)

```

Appendix B: Circuit Diagram of Kinetic Art Weather Clock





```

29     received_data += ser.read(data_left)
30
31     recieved_data = received_data.decode('utf-8')
32     #print(recieved_data)
33     if received_data.decode('utf-8') == "getID":
34         response = requests.get(complete_url)
35         x = response.json()
36         # makes sure data can be found (404 = Not Found)
37         if x["cod"] != "404":
38             z = x["weather"]
39             id = str(z[0]["id"])
40             ser.write(id.encode('utf-8'))
41         else:
42             print("Error in the HTTP request")
43     elif received_data.decode('utf-8') == "getTemp":
44         response = requests.get(complete_url)
45         x = response.json()
46         # makes sure data can be found (404 = Not Found)
47         if x["cod"] != "404":
48             y = x["main"]
49             current_temperature = y["temp"]
50             current_temperature = int((current_temperature-273) * (9/5) + 32)
51             if current_temperature > 100:
52                 current_temperature = str(current_temperature)
53             elif current_temperature < 0:
54                 current_temperature = "000"
55             elif current_temperature < 10:
56                 current_temperature = "00" + str(current_temperature)

```

```

1  # Python program to find current
2  # weather details of any city
3  # using openweathermap api
4
5  # import required modules
6  import requests, json, serial
7  from time import sleep
8  from datetime import datetime
9
10 # Enter your API key here
11 api_key = "bf0d90979461967e0746b9a6e4a4c022"
12
13 # base_url variable to store url
14 base_url = "http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?"
15
16 # Give city name
17 city_name = "Charlottesville"
18
19 # complete_url variable to store
20 # complete url address
21 complete_url = base_url + "q=" + city_name + "&appid=" + api_key
22 ser = serial.Serial("/dev/ttyS0", 9600)
23 while True:
24     # get method of requests module
25     # return response object
26     received_data = ser.read()
27     sleep(0.03)
28     data_left = ser.inWaiting()
29
30     else:
31         current_temperature = "0" + str(current_temperature)
32         ser.write(current_temperature.encode('utf-8'))
33     else:
34         print("Error in the HTTP request")
35 elif received_data.decode('utf-8') == "getSunrise":
36     response = requests.get(complete_url)
37     x = response.json()
38     # makes sure data can be found (404 = Not Found)
39     if x["cod"] != "404":
40         y = x["sys"]
41         sunrise = y["sunrise"]
42         sunset = y["sunset"]
43         timeshift = x["timezone"]
44         sunrise += timeshift
45         sunset += timeshift
46         sunrise = str(sunrise)
47         sunset = str(sunset)
48         ser.write(sunrise.encode('utf-8'))
49         ser.write(sunset.encode('utf-8'))
50     else:
51         print("Error in the HTTP request")
52 elif received_data.decode('utf-8') == "getTime":
53     current_time = datetime.now().strftime("%H%M")
54     ser.write(current_time.encode('utf-8'))

```

Appendix D: LED Driver Spin Code (WS2812B_RGB_LED_Driver_v2.1)

```

1  ** WS2812B_RGB_LED_Driver
2  ** by Gavin T. Garner
3  ** University of Virginia
4  ** April 20, 2012
5  { This object can be used to control a Red-Green-Blue LED light strip (such as the 1m and 2m
6  ones available from Pololu.com as parts #2540 and #2541). These strips incorporate TM1804 chips by
7  Titan Micro (one for each RGB LED) and 24-bit color data is shifted into them using quick pulses
8  (~1300ns=Digital_1 and ~700ns=Digital_0). Because these pulses are so quick, they must be generated
9  using PASM code. The advantage to this is that they can be updated and changed much more quickly
10 than other types of addressable RGB LED strips. Note that this code will not control RGB LED strips
11 that use WS2801 chips (such as the ones currently sold by Sparkfun.com).
12
13 Instructions for use:
14 Wiring:
15 Propeller I/O pin (your choice) <---> IN (silver wire with white stripe on Pololu Part)
16 Propeller's Vss <---> GND (silver wire with no stripe on Pololu Part)
17 NC (both GND terminals are connected) <---> GND (black wire w/dashed white stripe on Pololu Part)
18 5V Power Supply (1.25Amps/meter) <---> +VC (black wire with no stripe on Pololu Part)
19 Software:
20 Insert this RGB_LED_Strip object into your code and call the "start" method. This will
21 start the assembly program on a new cog where it will run continuously and take care of
22 communication between your spin code and the TM1804 chips. Once this PASM driver is started, you
23 can call the methods below such as rgb.ChangeLED(0,255)
24 You can also create your own methods, but note that you must set the "update" variable to a
25 non-zero value (eg. update:=true) whenever you want the LEDs to change/update
26 Note: If you want to control more than 60 LEDs (2 meters), you will need to increase the number
27 of longs allotted to the LED variable array below (eg. lights[120] for two 2m strips wired together).
28 HAVE FUN!!!
29
30 CON 'Predefined colors that can be accessed from your code using rgb#constant:
31
32 off = 0 'green red blue
33 red = 255<<8 'x00000000_00000000_00000000
34 green = 255<<16 'x00000000_11111111_00000000
35 blue = 255 'x11111111_00000000_00000000
36 white = 255<<16+255<<8+255 'x00000000_00000000_11111111
37 cyan = 255<<16+255 'x11111111_11111111_11111111
38 magenta = 255<<8+255 'x11111111_00000000_11111111
39 yellow = 255<<16+255<<8 'x00000000_11111111_11111111
40 chartreuse = 255<<16+127<<8 'x11111111_01111111_00000000
41 orange = 60<<16+255<<8 'x11111111_11111111_11010100
42
43 aquamarine = 255<<16+127<<8+212 'x11111111_11111111_11010100
44 pink = 128<<16+255<<8+128 'x10000000_11111111_10000000
45 turquoise = 224<<16+63<<8+192 'x10000000_00111111_10000000
46 realwhite = 255<<16+200<<8+255 'x11100000_11001000_11000000
47 indigo = 170 'x00000000_00111111_01111111
48 violet = 51<<16+215<<8+255 'x01111111_10111111_10111111
49 grey = 128<<16+128<<8+128 'x10000000_10000000_10000000
50 darkgrey = 169<<16+169<<8+169 'x10000000_10000000_10000000
51 nightsky = 12<<16+20<<8+69 'x10000000_10000000_10000000
52
53 VAR
54 long update 'Controls when LED values are sent (its address gets loaded into Cog 1)
55 long maxAddress 'Address of the last LED in the string
56 long cog 'Store cog # (so that the cog can be stopped)
57 long LEDs 'Stores the total number of addressable LEDs
58 long lights[404] 'Reserve a long for each LED address in the string
59 '↑ THIS WILL NEED TO BE INCREASED IF YOU ARE CONTROLLING MORE THAN 256 LEDs!!!
60
61 PUB start(OutputPin,NumberOfLEDs) : okay
62 ' Starts RGB LED Strip driver on a cog, returns false if no cog available
63 ' Note: Requires at least a 20MHz system clock
64 _pin:=OutputPin
65 _LEDs:=NumberOfLEDs
66 LEDs:=NumberOfLEDs
67 maxAddress:=NumberOfLEDs-1
68 _update:=@update
69
70 'LED Strip WS2812B chip
71 High1:=81 '0.9us
72 Low1:=19 '0.35us
73 High0:=35 '0.35us
74 Low0:=76 '0.9us
75 reset:=5000 '50microseconds
76
77 stop 'Stop the cog (just in case)
78 okay:=cog:=cognew(@RGBdriver,@lights)+1 'Start PASM RGB LED Strip driver
79
80 PUB stop 'Stops the RGB LED Strip driver and releases the cog
81 if cog
82 cogstop(cog- 1)

```



```

81 PUB LED(LEDaddress,color)          ``Changes the color of an LED at a specific address
82   lights[LEDaddress]:=color
83
84
85 PUB UpdateLEDs
86   update:=true
87
88 PUB LEDRGB(LEDaddress,_red,_green,_blue) ``Changes RGB values of an LED at a specific address
89   lights[LEDaddress]:=_red<<16+_green<<8+_blue
90   update:=true
91
92 PUB LEDint(LEDaddress,color,intense)    ``Changes the color of an LED at a specific address
93   lights[LEDaddress]:=(((((color>>16)*intense)/255)<<16) + (((color>>8) & %FF)*intense)/255)<<8) + (((color & %FF)*intense)/255)
94
95 PUB Intensity(color,intense) : newvalue ``Changes the intensity (0-255) of a color
96   newvalue:=((((color>>16)*intense)/255)<<16) + (((color>>8) & %FF)*intense)/255)<<8) + (((color & %FF)*intense)/255)
97
98 PUB SetAllColors(setcolor) | i          ``Changes the colors of all LEDs to the same color
99   longfill(@lights,setcolor,maxAddress+1)
100   update:=true
101
102 PUB Alloff | i                          ``Turns all of the LEDs off
103   longfill(@lights,0,maxAddress+1)
104   update:=true
105   waitcnt(clkfreq/100+cnt)              ``Can't send the next update too soon
106
107 PUB SetSection(AddressStart,AddressEnd,setcolor) ``Changes colors in a section of LEDs to same color
108   longfill(@lights[AddressStart],setcolor,AddressEnd-AddressStart+1) (@lights[AddressEnd]-@lights[AddressStart])/4)
109   update:=true
110
111 PUB GetColor(address) : color            ``Returns 24-bit RGB value from specified LED's address
112   color:=lights[address]
113
114 PUB Random(address) | rand,_red,_green,_blue,timer ``Sets LED at specified address to a "random" color
115   rand:=?cnt
116   _red:=rand>>24
117   rand:=?rand
118   _green:=rand>>24
119   rand:=?rand
120   _blue:=rand>>24
121   lights[address]:= _red<<16+_green<<8+_blue
122   update:=true
123
124 DAT
125 ``This PASM code sends control data to the RGB LEDs on the strip once the "update" variable is set to
126 `` a value other than 0
127
128 RGBdriver      mov     pinmask,#1          ``Set direction of data pin to be an output
129                shl     pinmask,_pin
130                mov     dira,pinmask
131                mov     index,par           ``Set index to LED variable array's base address
132
133 StartDataTX    rdlong   check,_update
134                tjz     check,#StartDataTX ``Wait for Cog 0 to set "update" to true or 1
135                mov     count,#0           ``Start with "index" count=0
136
137 AddressLoop    rdlong   RGBvalue,index     ``Fetch RGB[index] value from central Hub RAM
138                mov     shift,#23          ``Start with shift=23 (shift to MSB of Red value)
139
140 BitLoop        mov     outa,pinmask        ``Set data pin High
141                getbit,RGBvalue            ``Store RGBvalue as "getbit"
142                shr     getbit,shift        ``Shift this RGB value right "shift" # of bits
143                and     getbit,#1          ``Lop off all bits except LSB
144                cmp     getbit,#1          ``Check if bit=1, if so, set Z flag
145                if_z    jmp     #DigiOne
146 DigiZero       mov     counter,cnt         ``Output a pulse corresponding to a digital 0
147                add     counter,High0
148
149                waitcnt counter,Low0        ``Wait for 0.7us
150                add     counter,Low0
151                mov     outa,#0            ``Set data pin Low
152                waitcnt counter,#0          ``Wait for 1.8us
153
154                tjz     shift,#Increment   ``If shift=0, jump down to "Increment"
155                sub     shift,#1           ``Decrement shift by 1
156                jmp     #BitLoop           ``Repeat BitLoop if "shift" has not reached 0
157
158 DigiOne        mov     counter,cnt         ``Output a pulse corresponding to a digital 1
159                add     counter,High1
160                waitcnt counter,Low1        ``Wait for 1.3us

```



```

161      mov     outa,#0      'Set data pin Low
162      waitcnt counter,#0  'Wait for 1.2us
163      tjz     shift,#Increment 'If shift=0, jump down to "Increment"
164      sub     shift,#1      'Decrement shift by 1
165
166      jmp     #BitLoop      'Repeat BitLoop if "shift" has not reached 0
167
168 Increment    add     index,#4      'Increment index by 4 byte addresses (1 long)
169             add     count,#1      'Increment count by 1
170             cmp     count,_LEDs    'Check to see if all LEDs have been set
171             if_nz   jmp     #AddressLoop 'If not, repeat AddressLoop for next LED's RGBvalue
172
173             mov     counter,cnt
174             add     counter,reset
175             waitcnt counter,#0      'Wait for 24us (reset datastream)
176             wrlong  zero,_update    'Set update value to 0, wait for Cog 0 to reset this
177             mov     index,par       'Set index to LED variable array's base address
178             jmp     #StartDataTX
179
180             'Starred values (*) are set before cog is loaded
181 _update      long    0              'Hub RAM address of "update" will be stored here*
182 _pin         long    0              'Output pin number will be stored here*
183 _LEDs        long    0              'Total number of LEDs will be stored here*
184 High1        long    0              '~1.3 microseconds(digital 1)*
185 Low1         long    0              '~1.2 microseconds*
186 High0        long    0              '~0.7 microseconds(digital 0)*
187 Low0         long    0              '~1.8 microseconds*
188 reset        long    0              '~25 microseconds (the 24us spec doesn't seem to work)*
189 zero         long    0
190 pinmask      res
191 RGBvalue     res
192 getbit       res
193 counter      res
194 count        res
195 check        res
196 index        res
197 shift        res
198 last         res
199             fit
200

```

```

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202 MIT License: Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated
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```

Appendix E: FullDuplexSerial Spin Code

```
{
Object file:    FullDuplexSerial.spin
Version:       1.2.1
Date:         2006 - 2011
Author:       Chip Gracey, Jeff Martin, Daniel Harris
Company:      Parallax Semiconductor
Email:       dharris@parallaxsemiconductor.com
Licensing:    MIT License - see end of file for terms of use.

Description:
This driver, once started, implements a serial port in one cog.

Revision History:
v1.2.1 - 5/1/2011 Added extra comments and demonstration code to bring up
               to gold standard.
v1.2 - 5/7/2009 Fixed bug in dec method causing largest negative value
               (-2,147,483,648) to be output as -0.
v1.1 - 3/1/2006 First official release.
}
```

```
=====
```

```
Connection Diagram
```

```
=====
```



```
â“á”eà’eà’eà’eà’eà’eà’eà’eà’eà”  
â”,          â”),  
      rxPinâ“eà’eà’eà’eà”ei,” TTL level RX line  
â”,          txPinâ“eà’eà’eà’eà”ei,”» TTL level TX line  
â”)         ,â”),  
â””â”eà’eà’eà’eà’eà’eà’eà’eà’eà”~  
Propeller  
MCU  
(P8X32A)
```

Components:
N/A

```

=====
} }

```

VAR

```
'Global variable declarations

long  cog                'cog flag/id

'9 longs, MUST be contiguous
long  rx_head
long  rx_tail
long  tx_head
long  tx_tail
long  rx_pin
long  tx_pin
long  rxtx_mode
long  bit_ticks
long  buffer_ptr

byte  rx_buffer[16]      'transmit and receive buffers
byte  tx_buffer[16]      '16 bytes each
```

```
PUB Start(rxPin, txPin, mode, baudrate) : okay
{{
```

[illegible]

Stop	'make sure the driver isnt already running
longfill(@rx_head, 0, 4)	'zero out the buffer pointers
longmove(@rx_pin, @rxpin, 3)	'copy the start parameters to this objects pin variables
bit_ticks := clkfreq / baudrate	'number of clock ticks per bit for the desired baudrate
buffer_ptr := @rx buffer	'save the address of the receive buffer

```

okay := cog := cognew(@entry, @rx_head) + 1           'start the new cog now, assembly cog at "entry" label.

PUB Stop
{{
    Stop serial driver if it has already been started - frees the cog

    Parameters: none
    return:     none

    example usage: serial.stop

    expected outcome of example usage call: Stops an already started serial port.
}}

if cog
    cogstop(cog~ - 1)                                'if the driver is already running, stop the cog
    longfill(@rx_head, 0, 9)                          'zero out configuration variables

PUB RxFlush
{{
    Continuously pops the head of the receive buffer until no bytes remain.

    Parameters: none
    return:     none

    example usage: serial.RxFlush

    expected outcome of example usage call: Receive bffer will be cleared.
}}

repeat while RxCheck ==> 0                            'Call RxCheck until buffer is empty

PUB RxCheck : rxByte
{{
    Check if a byte is waiting in the receive buffer and return the byte if one is there,
    does NOT block (never waits).

    Parameters: none
    return:     If no byte, then return(-1).  If byte, then return(byte).

    example usage: serial.RxCheck

    expected outcome of example usage call: Return a byte if one is available, but dont wait
                                           for a byte to come in.
}}

rxByte--                                              'make rxbyte = -1
if rx_tail <> rx_head                                  'if a byte is in the buffer, then
    rxByte := rx_buffer[rx_tail]                      ' grab it and store in rxByte
    rx_tail := (rx_tail + 1) & $F                     ' advance the buffer pointer

PUB RxTime(ms) : rxByte | t
{{
    Wait ms milliseconds for a byte to be received

    Parameters: ms = number of milliseconds to wait for a byte to be received.
    return:     If no byte, then return(-1).  If byte, then return(byte).

    example usage: serial.RxTime(500)

    expected outcome of example usage call: Wait half a second (500 ms) for a byte to be received.
}}

t := cnt                                              'take note of the current time
repeat until (rxByte := RxCheck) ==> 0 or (cnt - t) / (clkfreq / 1000) > ms

PUB Rx : rxByte
{{
    Receive byte (may wait for byte)
    returns $00..$FF

    Parameters: none
    return:     received byte

    example usage: serial.Rx

    expected outcome of example usage call: Wait until a byte has been received, then return that byte.
}}

repeat while (rxByte := RxCheck) < 0                'return the byte, wait while the buffer is empty

PUB Tx(txByte)
{{
    Places a byte into the transmit buffer for transmission (may wait for room in buffer).

    Parameters: txByte = the byte to be transmitted
    return:     none

```

```

example usage: serial.Tx($0D)

expected outcome of example usage call: Transmits the byte $0D serially on the txPin
})

repeat until (tx_tail <> (tx_head + 1) & $F)      'wait until the buffer has room
tx_buffer[tx_head] := txByte                      'place the byte into the buffer
tx_head := (tx_head + 1) & $F                    'advance the buffer's pointer

if rxtx_mode & %1000                              'if ignoring rx echo
    Rx                                             '    receive the echoed byte and discard

PUB Str(stringPtr)
{{
    Transmit a string of bytes

    Parameters: stringPtr = the pointer address of the null-terminated string to be sent
    return:      none

    example usage: serial.Str(@test_string)

    expected outcome of example usage call: Transmits each byte of a string at the address some_string.
})

repeat strsize(stringPtr)
    Tx(byte[stringPtr++])                        'Transmit each byte in the string

PUB Dec(value) | i, x
{{
    Transmit the ASCII string equivalent of a decimal value

    Parameters: dec = the numeric value to be transmitted
    return:      none

    example usage: serial.Dec(-1_234_567_890)

    expected outcome of example usage call: Will print the string "-1234567890" to a listening terminal.
})

x := value == NEGX                                'Check for max negative
if value < 0
    value := ||(value+x)                          'If negative, make positive; adjust for max negative
    Tx("--")                                       'and output sign

i := 1_000_000_000                                'Initialize divisor

repeat 10                                          'Loop for 10 digits
    if value => i
        Tx(value / i + "0" + x*(i == 1))          'If non-zero digit, output digit; adjust for max negative
        value /= i                                'and digit from value
        result~~                                   'flag non-zero found
    elseif result or i == 1
        Tx("0")                                   'If zero digit (or only digit) output it
        i /= 10                                    'Update divisor

PUB Hex(value, digits)
{{
    Transmit the ASCII string equivalent of a hexadecimal number

    Parameters: value = the numeric hex value to be transmitted
                digits = the number of hex digits to print
    return:      none

    example usage: serial.Hex($AA_FF_43_21, 8)

    expected outcome of example usage call: Will print the string "AAFF4321" to a listening terminal.
})

value <= (8 - digits) << 2
repeat digits
    Tx(lookupz((value <= 4) & $F : "0".."9", "A".."F")) 'do it for the number of hex digits being transmitted
    'Transmit the ASCII value of the hex characters

PUB Bin(value, digits)
{{
    Transmit the ASCII string equivalent of a binary number

    Parameters: value = the numeric binary value to be transmitted
                digits = the number of binary digits to print
    return:      none

    example usage: serial.Bin(%1110_0011_0000_1100_1111_1010_0101_1111, 32)

    expected outcome of example usage call: Will print the string "11100011000011001111101001011111" to a listening terminal.
})

value <= 32 - digits
repeat digits
    Tx((value <= 1) & 1 + "0")                    'Transmit the ASCII value of each binary digit

```

DAT

```

*****
* Assembly language serial driver *
*****

,
,
' Entry
,
entry      mov     t1,par           'get structure address
           add     t1,#4 << 2      'skip past heads and tails

           rdlong  t2,t1           'get rx_pin
           mov     rxmask,#1
           shl     rxmask,t2

           add     t1,#4           'get tx_pin
           rdlong  t2,t1
           mov     txmask,#1
           shl     txmask,t2

           add     t1,#4           'get rxtx_mode
           rdlong  rxtxmode,t1

           add     t1,#4           'get bit_ticks
           rdlong  bitticks,t1

           add     t1,#4           'get buffer_ptr
           rdlong  rxbuff,t1
           mov     txbuff,rxbuff
           add     txbuff,#16

           test    rxtxmode,##100 wz 'init tx pin according to mode
           test    rxtxmode,##010 wc
           or      outa,txmask
           or      dira,txmask

           mov     txcode,#transmit 'initialize ping-pong multitasking

,
,
' Receive
,
receive    jmpret   rxcode,txcode   'run a chunk of transmit code, then return

           test    rxtxmode,##001 wz 'wait for start bit on rx pin
           test    rxmask,ina        wc
           jmp     #receive

           mov     rxbits,#9         'ready to receive byte
           mov     rxcnt,bitticks
           shr     rxcnt,#1
           add     rxcnt,cnt

:bit       add     rxcnt,bitticks    'ready next bit period

:wait      jmpret   rxcode,txcode   'run a chunk of transmit code, then return

           mov     t1,rxcnt          'check if bit receive period done
           sub     t1,cnt
           cmps    t1,#0            wc
           jmp     #wait

           test    rxmask,ina        wc 'receive bit on rx pin
           rcr     rxdata,#1
           djnz    rxbits,#:bit

           shr     rxdata,#32-9      'justify and trim received byte
           and     rxdata,##$FF
           test    rxtxmode,##001 wz 'if rx inverted, invert byte
           xor     rxdata,##$FF

           rdlong  t2,par            'save received byte and inc head
           add     t2,rxbuff
           wrbyte  rxdata,t2
           sub     t2,rxbuff
           add     t2,#1
           and     t2,##$0F
           wrlong  t2,par

           jmp     #receive          'byte done, receive next byte

,
,
' Transmit
,
transmit    jmpret   txcode,rxcode   'run a chunk of receive code, then return

           mov     t1,par            'check for head <> tail
           add     t1,#2 << 2
           rdlong  t2,t1
           add     t1,#1 << 2
           rdlong  t3,t1
           cmp     t2,t3            wz
           jmp     #transmit

```

```

        add     t3,txbuff          'get byte and inc tail
        rdbyte  txdata,t3
        sub     t3,txbuff
        add     t3,#1
        and     t3,#$0F
        wrlong  t3,t1

        or      txdata,$$100      'ready byte to transmit
        shl     txdata,#2
        or      txdata,#1
        mov     txbits,#11
        mov     txcnt,cnt

:bit      test    rtxmode,$$100    wz      'output bit on tx pin according to mode
        test    rtxmode,$$010    wc
        if_z_and_c xor    txdata,#1
        shr     txdata,#1        wc
        if_z     muxc    outa,txmask
        if_nz    muxnc   dira,txmask
        add     txcnt,bitticks    'ready next cnt

:wait      jmpret   txcode,rxcode    'run a chunk of receive code, then return

        mov     t1,txcnt          'check if bit transmit period done
        sub     t1,cnt
        cmps    t1,#0            wc
        if_nc   jmp     #:wait

        djnz    txbits,#:bit      'another bit to transmit?

        jmp     #transmit        'byte done, transmit next byte

```

```

,
,
' Uninitialized data
,

```

```

t1      res     1
t2      res     1
t3      res     1

rtxmode  res     1
bitticks res     1

rxmask   res     1
rxbuff   res     1
rxdata   res     1
rxbits   res     1
rxcnt    res     1
rxcode   res     1

txmask   res     1
txbuff   res     1
txdata   res     1
txbits   res     1
txcnt    res     1
txcode   res     1

```

```

DAT
{
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}

```