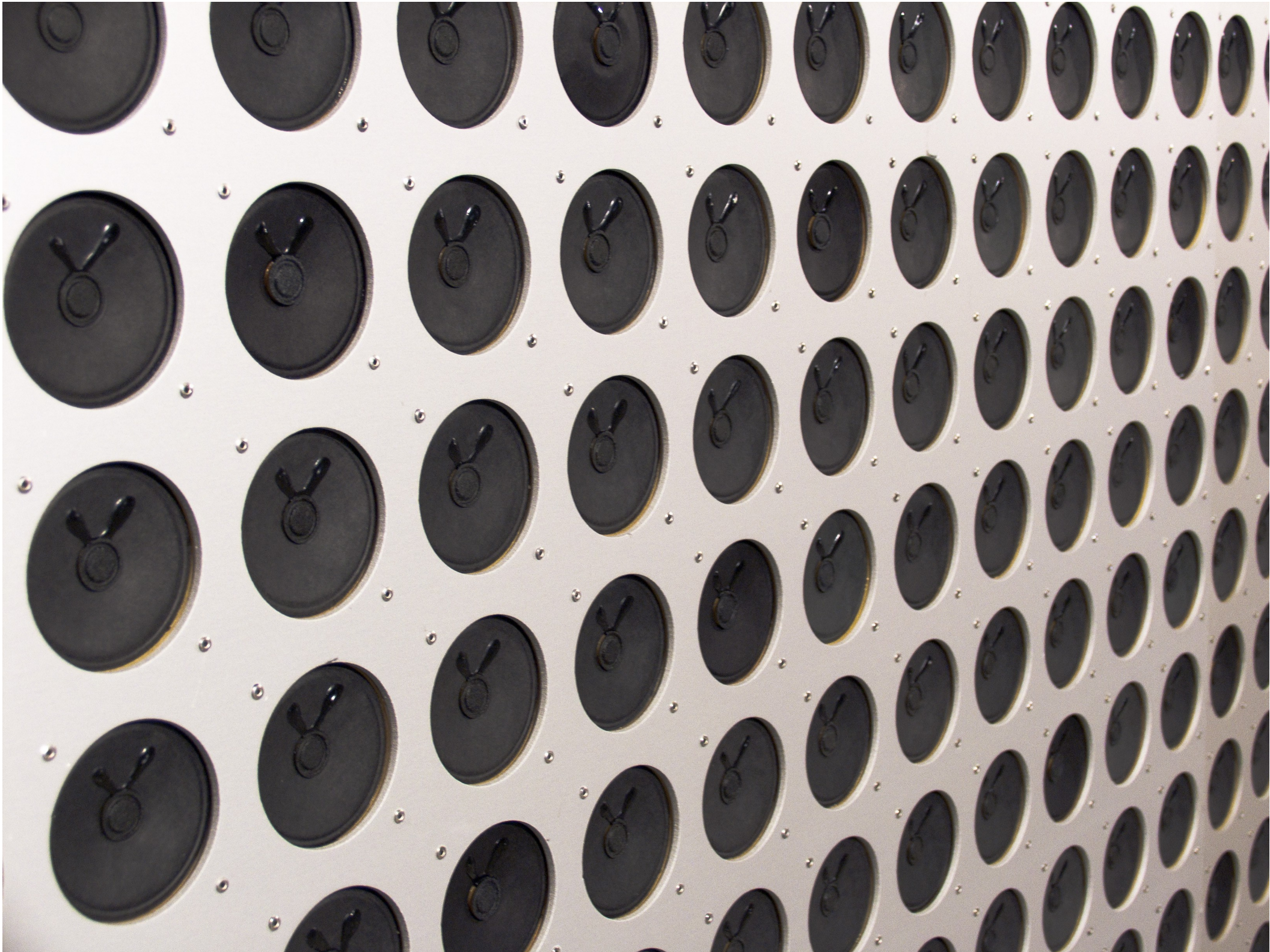
Visualisierungsstrategien

Stefanie Wuschitz

3. LV

SS 2013



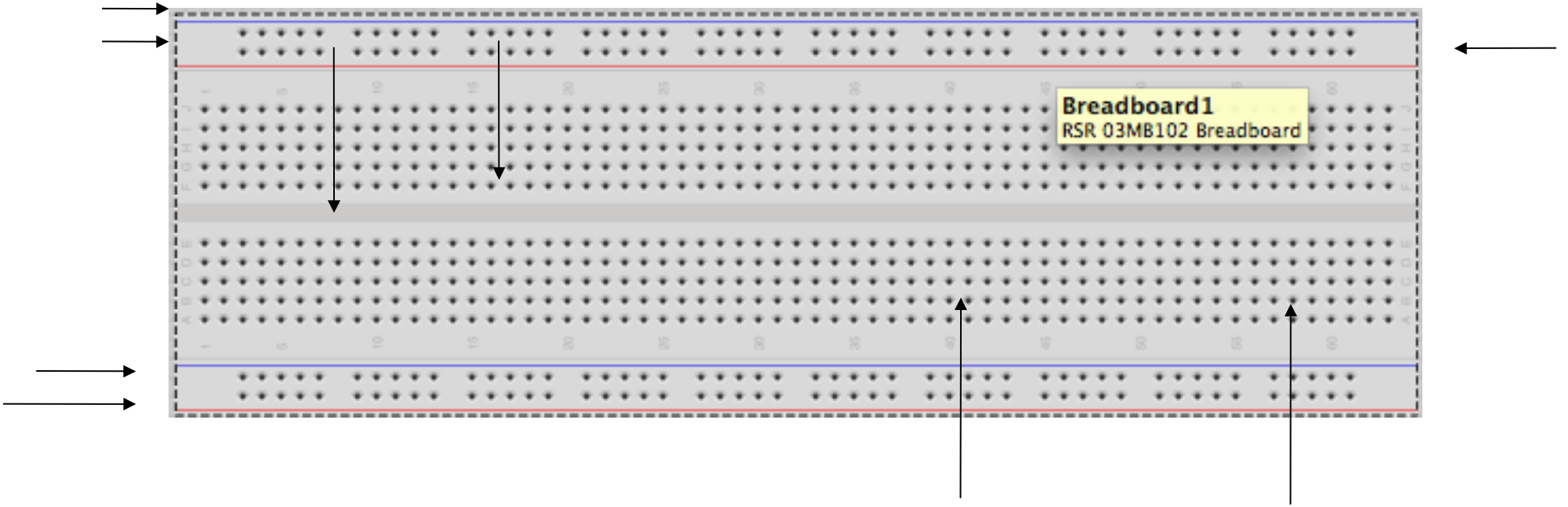
Tristan Perich

MICROTONAL WALL

http://www.tristanperich.com/#Artwork/Microtonal_Wall

Light sensitive Oscillator Circuit by Tamara Wilhelm

STECKPLATINE



Die 2 horizontalen, parallelen Reihen sind verbunden

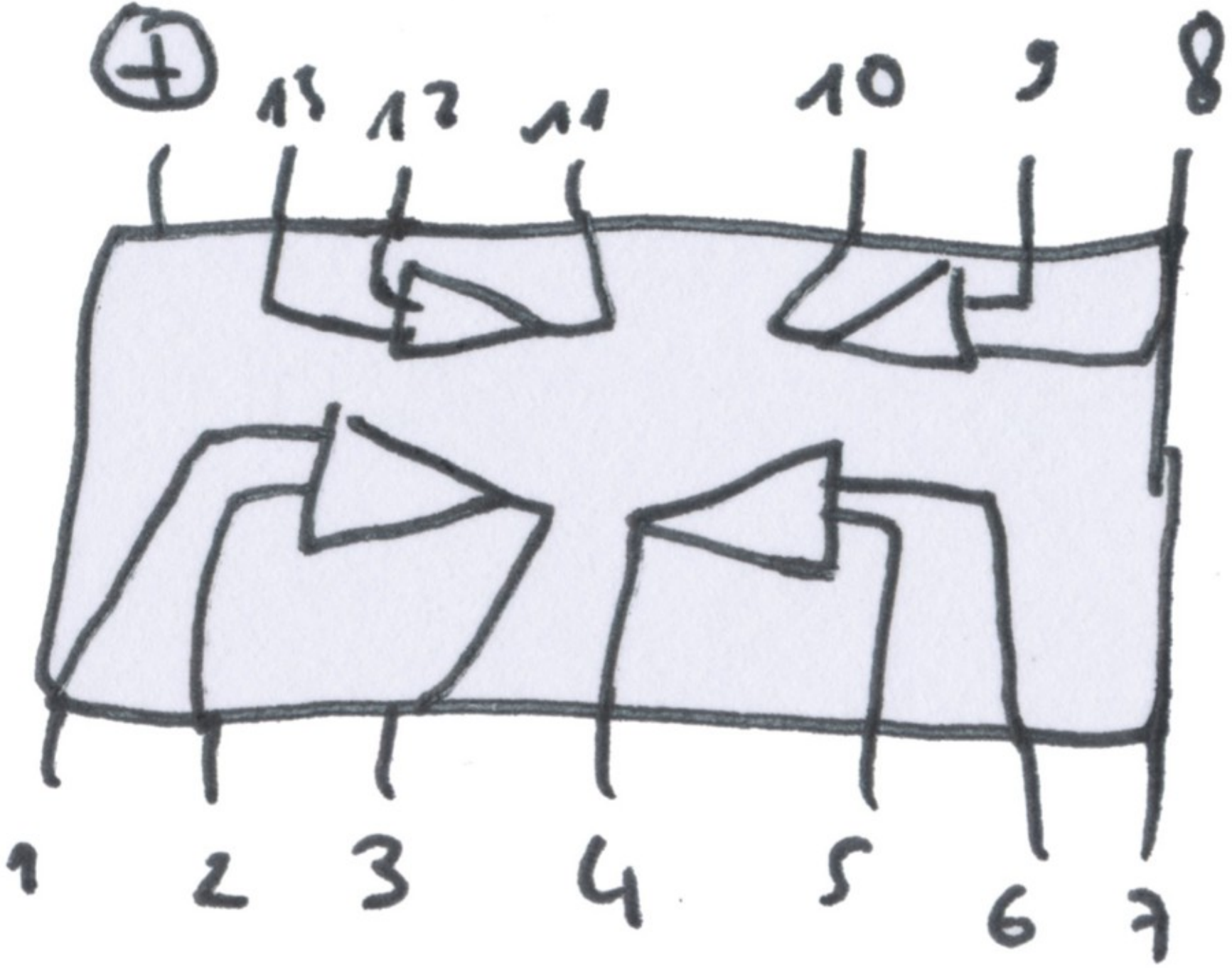
Die inneren vertikalen Reihen sind verbunden

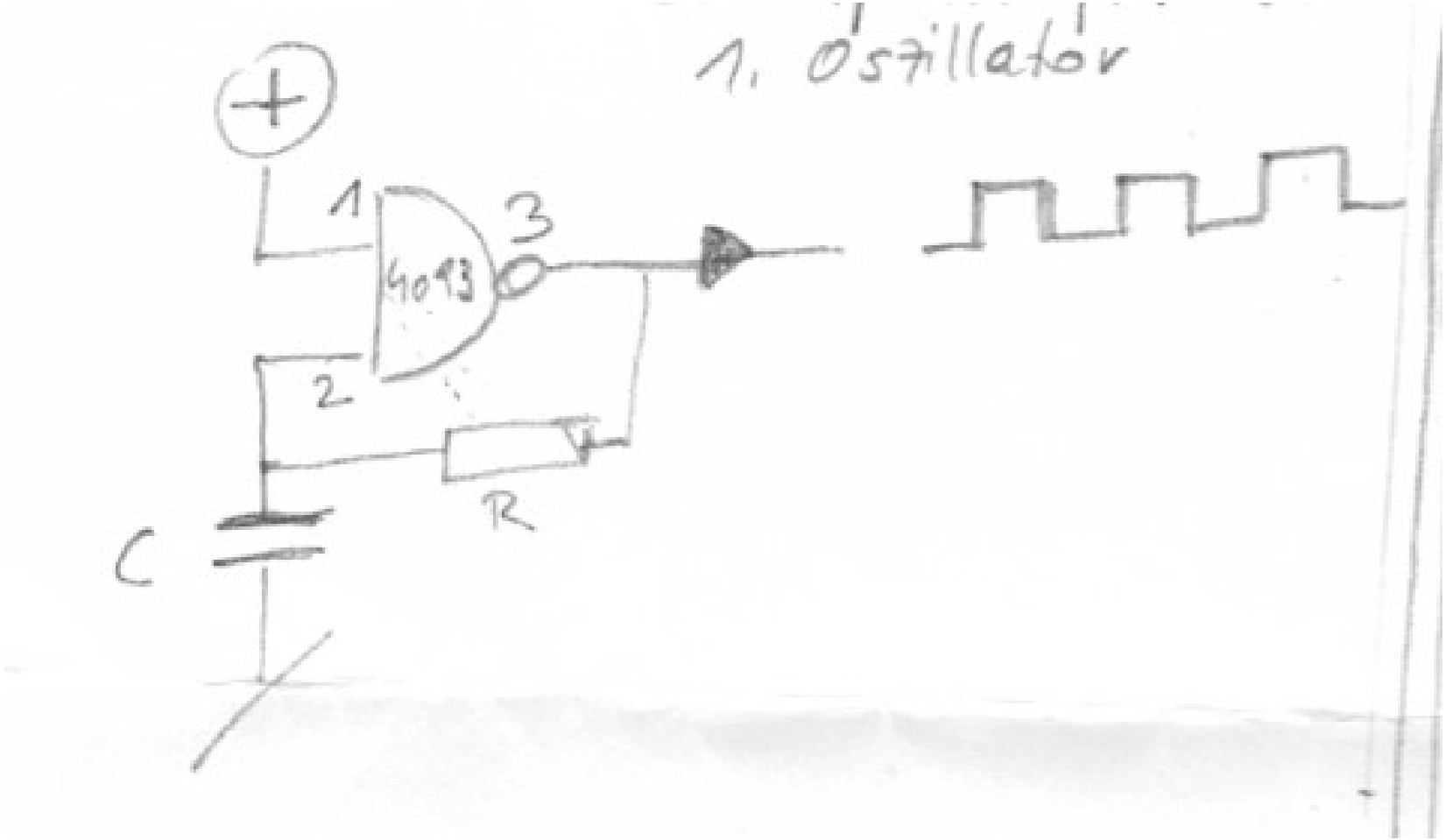
MOSSZILLATOR

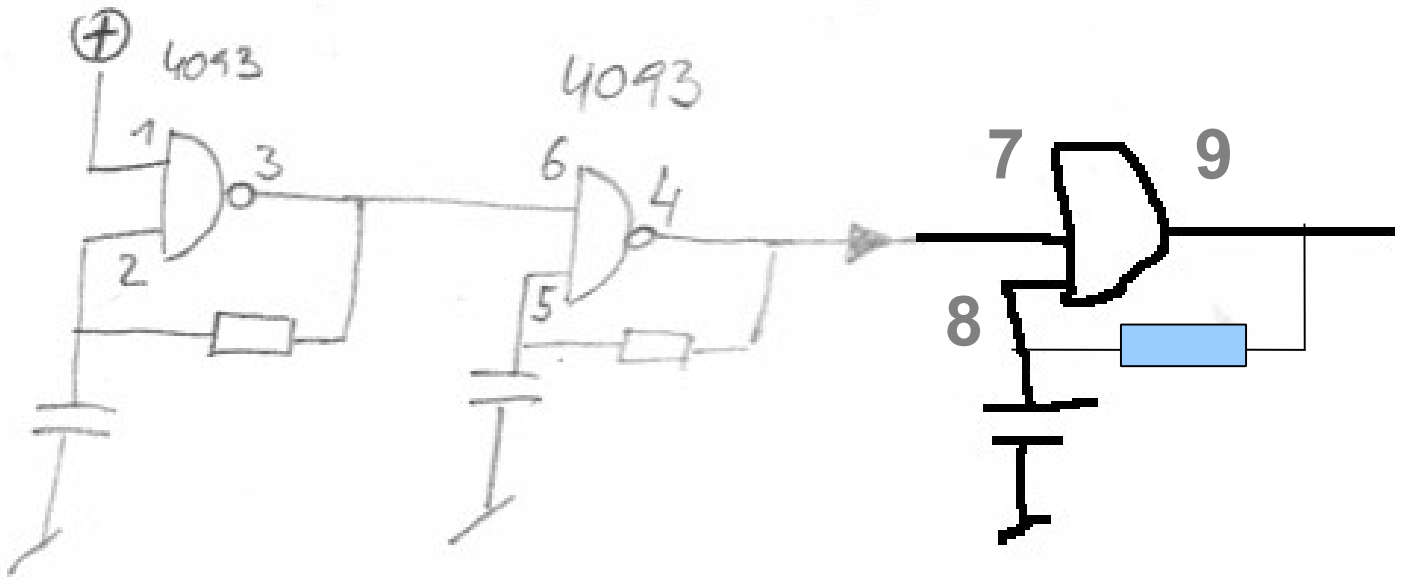
Capacitor

Resistor

LED


+
13
12
11
10
9
8
1
2
3
4
5
6
7


1. Oszillator
+
1
4093
3
2
R
C

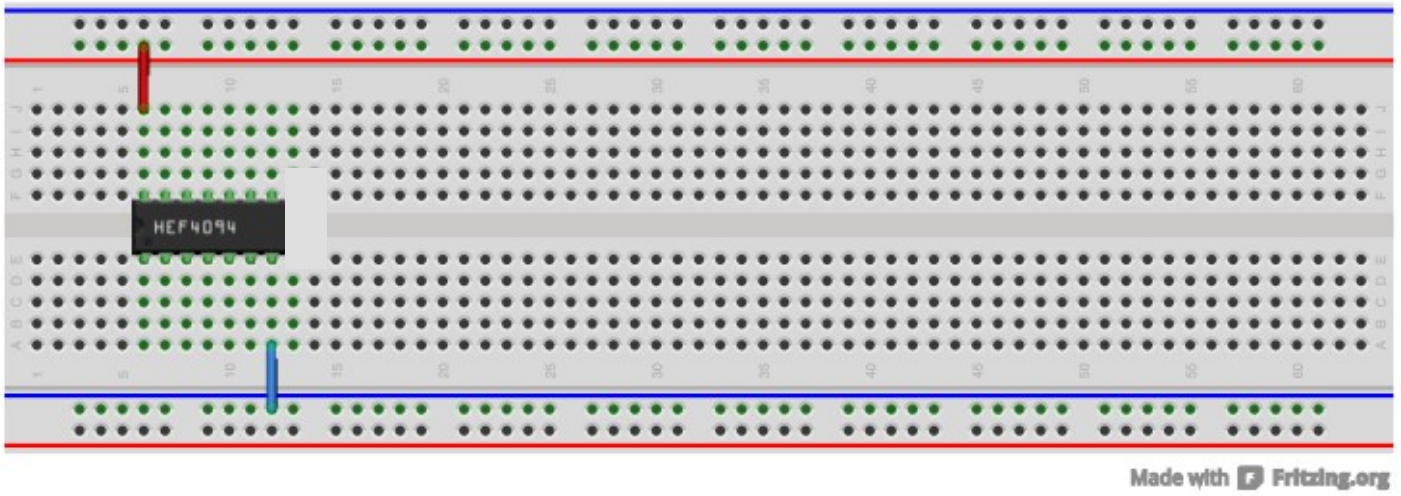

4093
4093
1
2
3
6
5
4
7
8
9

Setze den Chip in die Mitte der Steckplatine

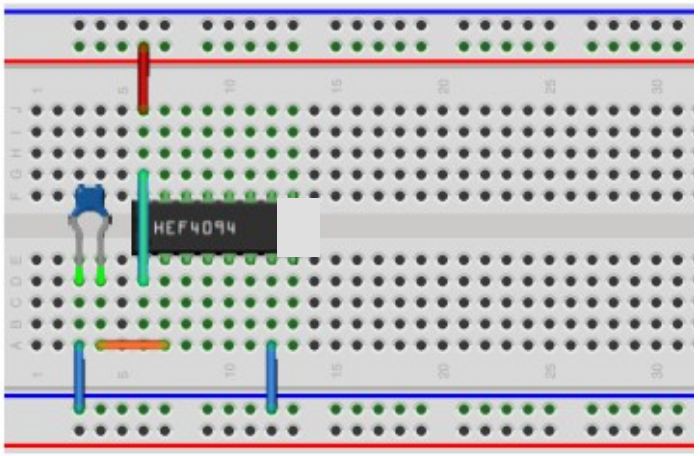
Verbinde Plus und Minus

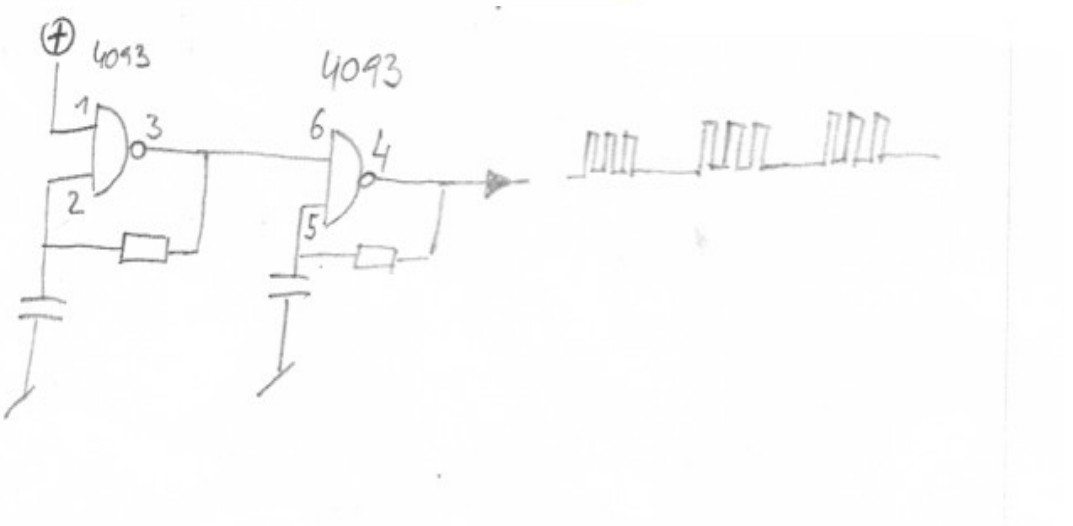
Plus auf Pin 14

Minus auf Pin 7



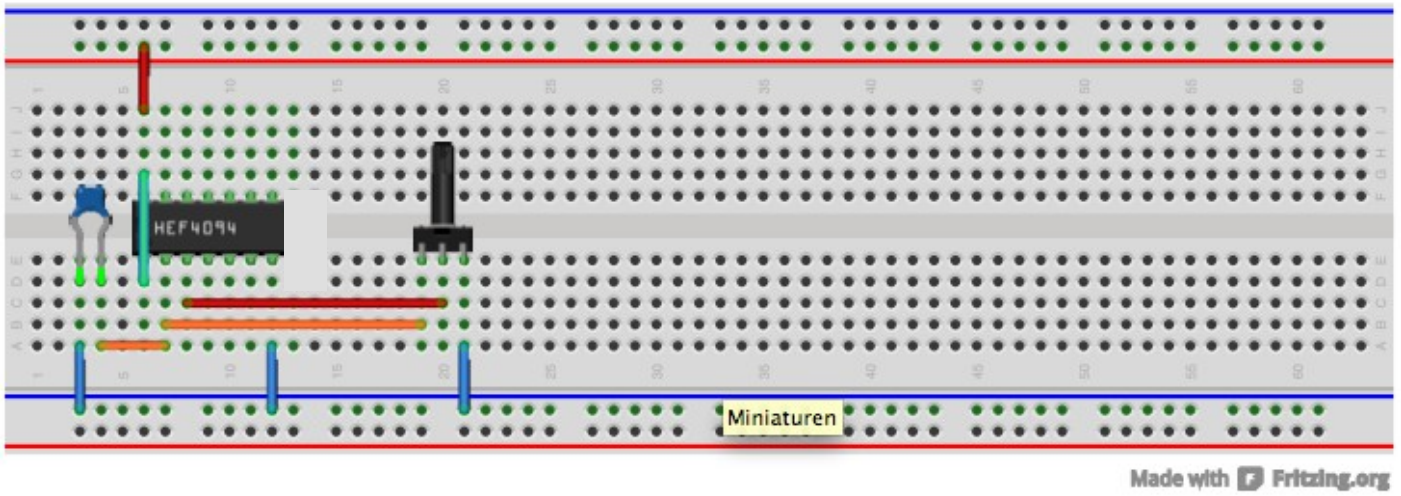
Verbinde PIN 1 with PIN 14

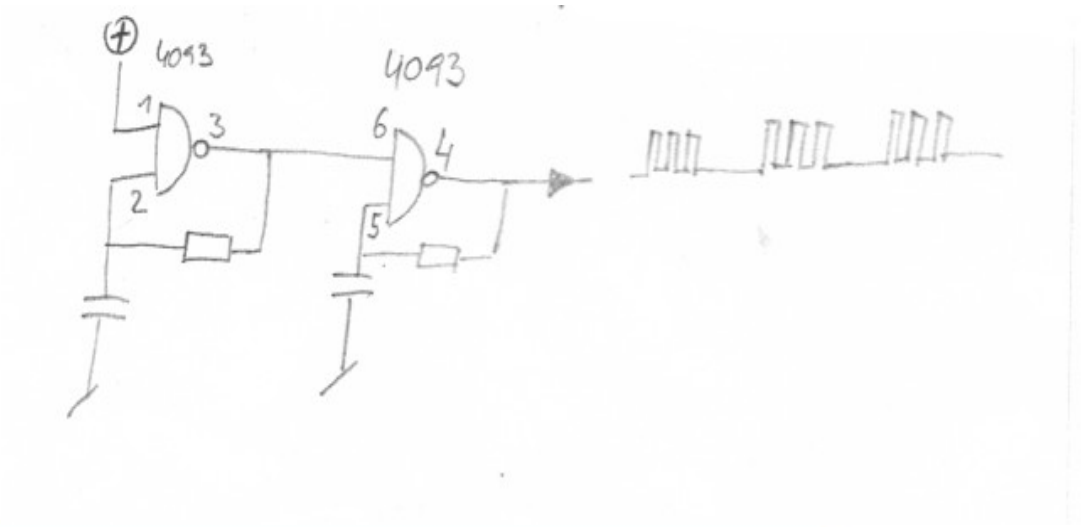


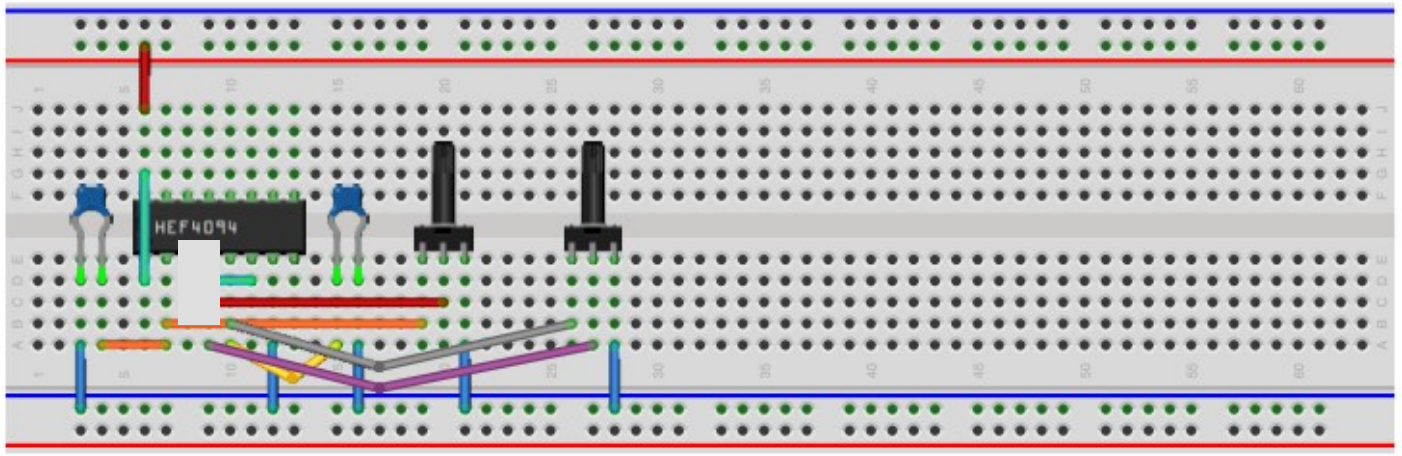


Den Kondensator/die Kondensatorin mit Pin 2 und Minus

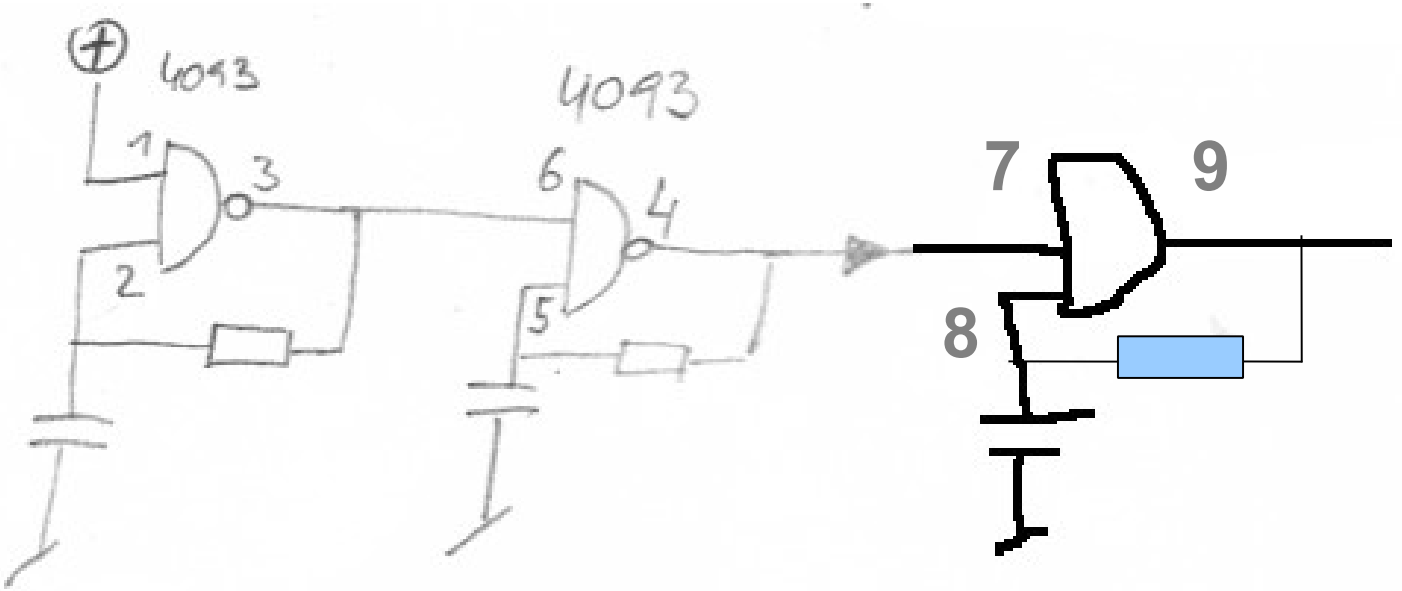
Bring einen Potentiometer ins Spiel:
Verbinde das erste Bein mit PIN 2,
das mittlere Bein mit PIN 3 and rechte Bein mit MINUS



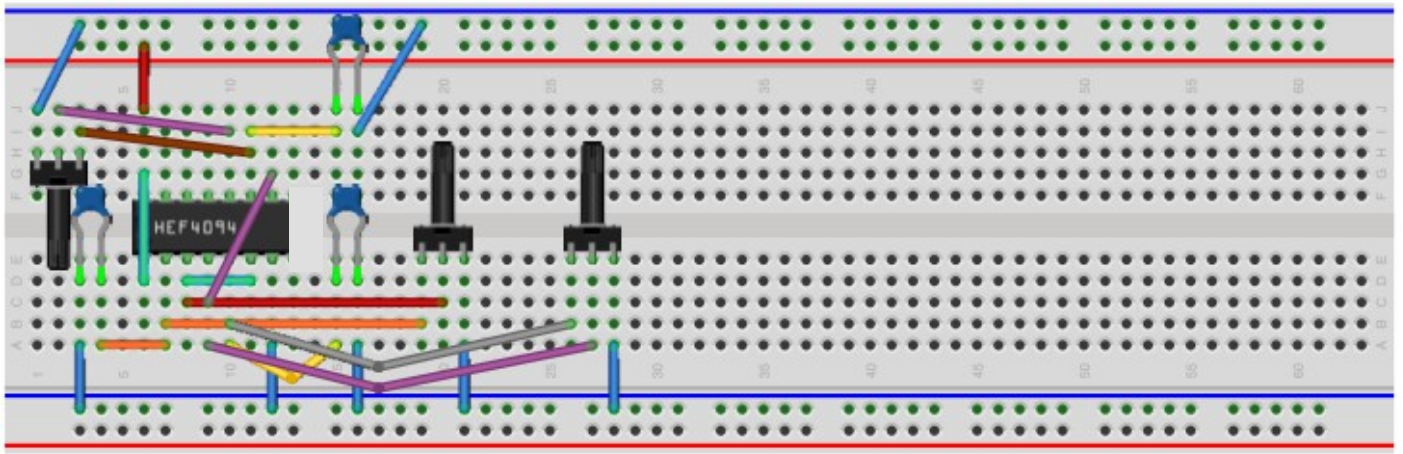




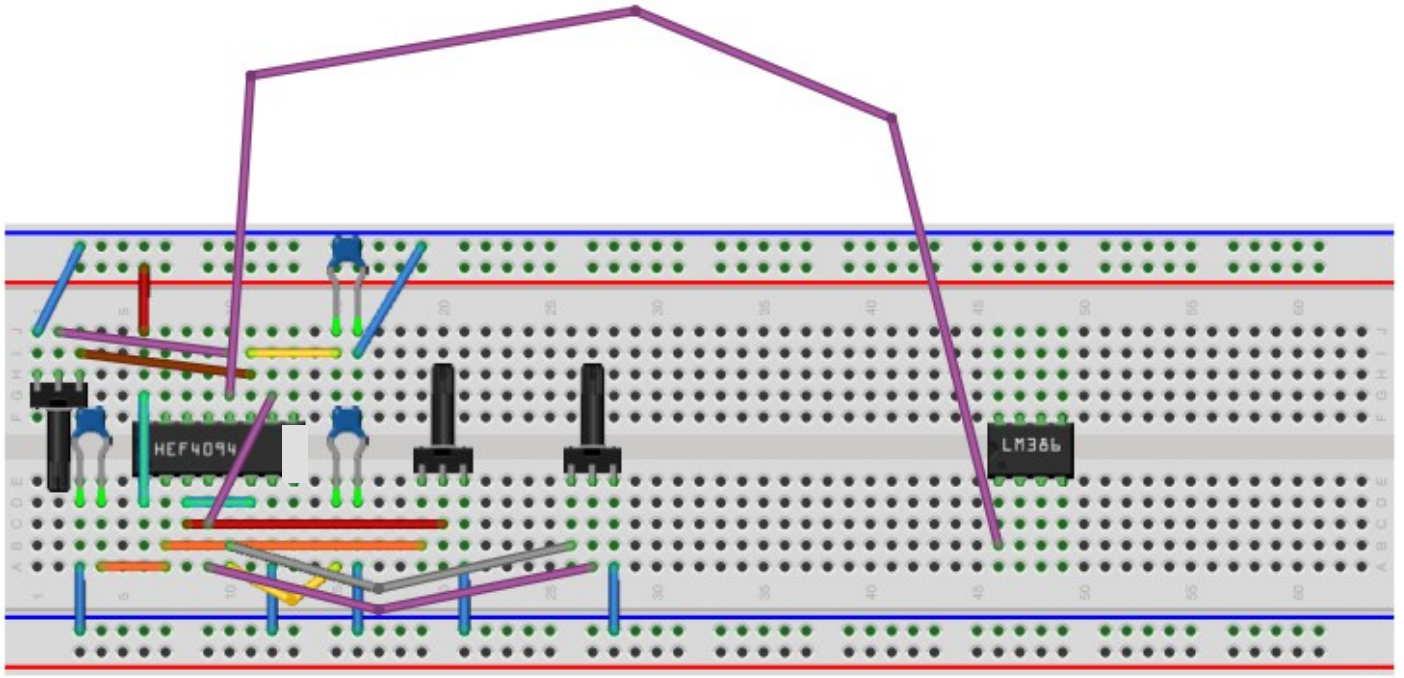
Nun kannst du nach dem gleichen Muster einen weiteren Oszillator in Serie schalten



Und einen Dritten

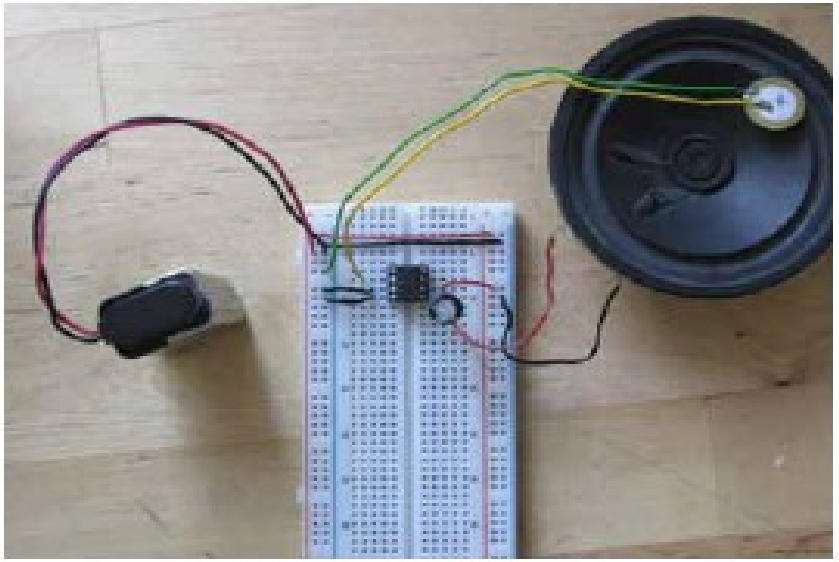

HEF4094

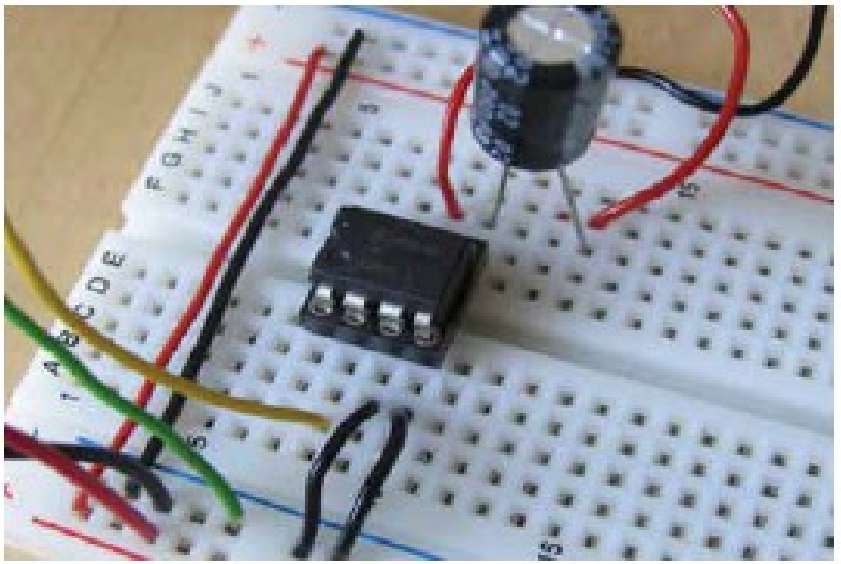
Und dann schließen wir einen Verstärker Chip an



Feedback Loop

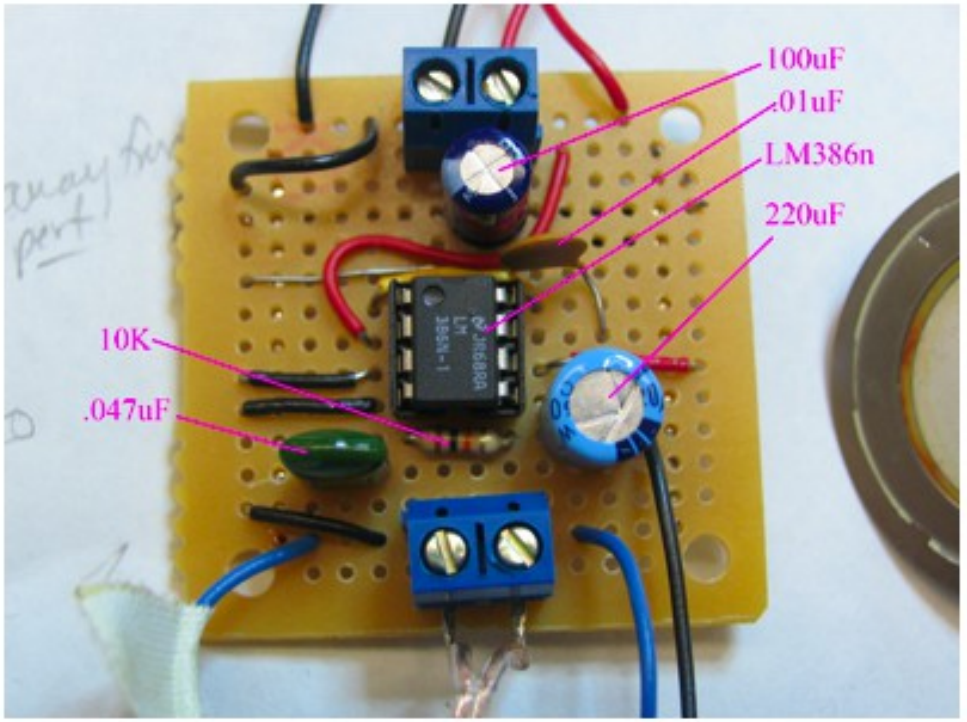
1. breadboard
2. LM 386
3. 220 uF capacitor
4. 9V battery 3. Potentiometer (variable resistor)
5. speaker
6. piezo (to induce sound, place it on your speaker to create a feedback loop)

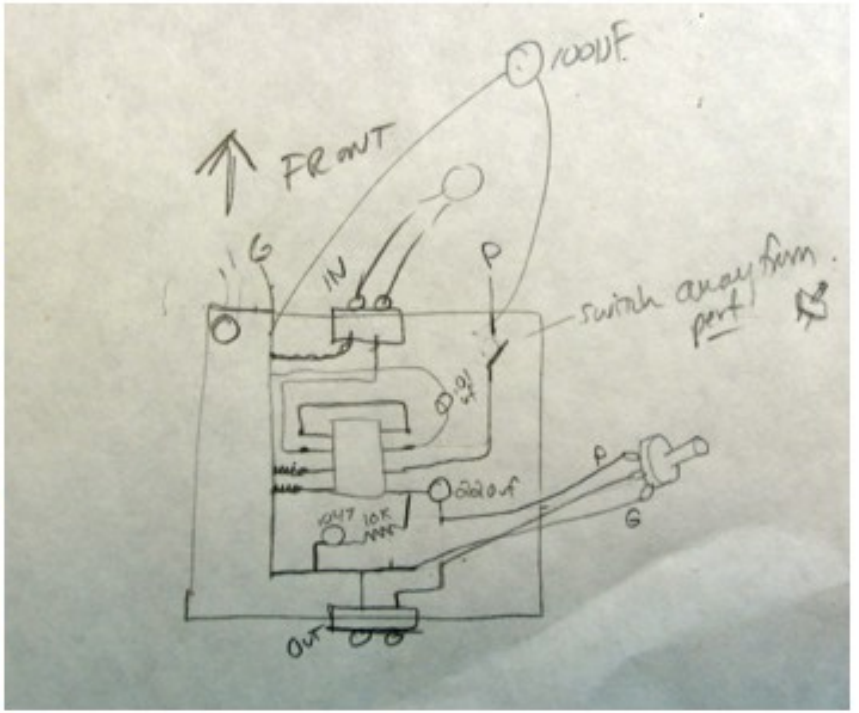




V_S

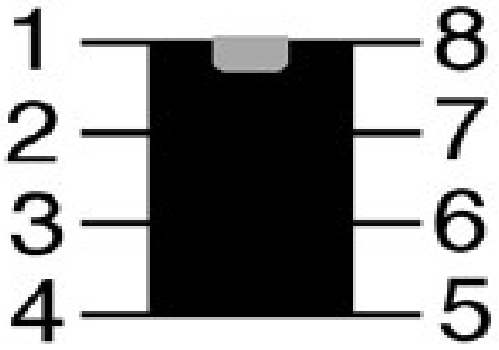
LM386 Circuit for Speaker Synth





An **amplifier** is a device that changes (usually increases) the amplitude of a signal. In audio applications, amplifiers drive the loudspeaker used in PA systems to make instruments louder or play recorded music. The relationship between the input to the output of an amplifier is referred to as gain.

The **LM386** microchip is an operational amplifier (op-amp) integrated circuit (IC). It consists of a low voltage audio power amplifier. Designed for low voltage consumer applications, it can be powered by a 9V battery and used with radios, guitar amplifiers, and hobby projects.

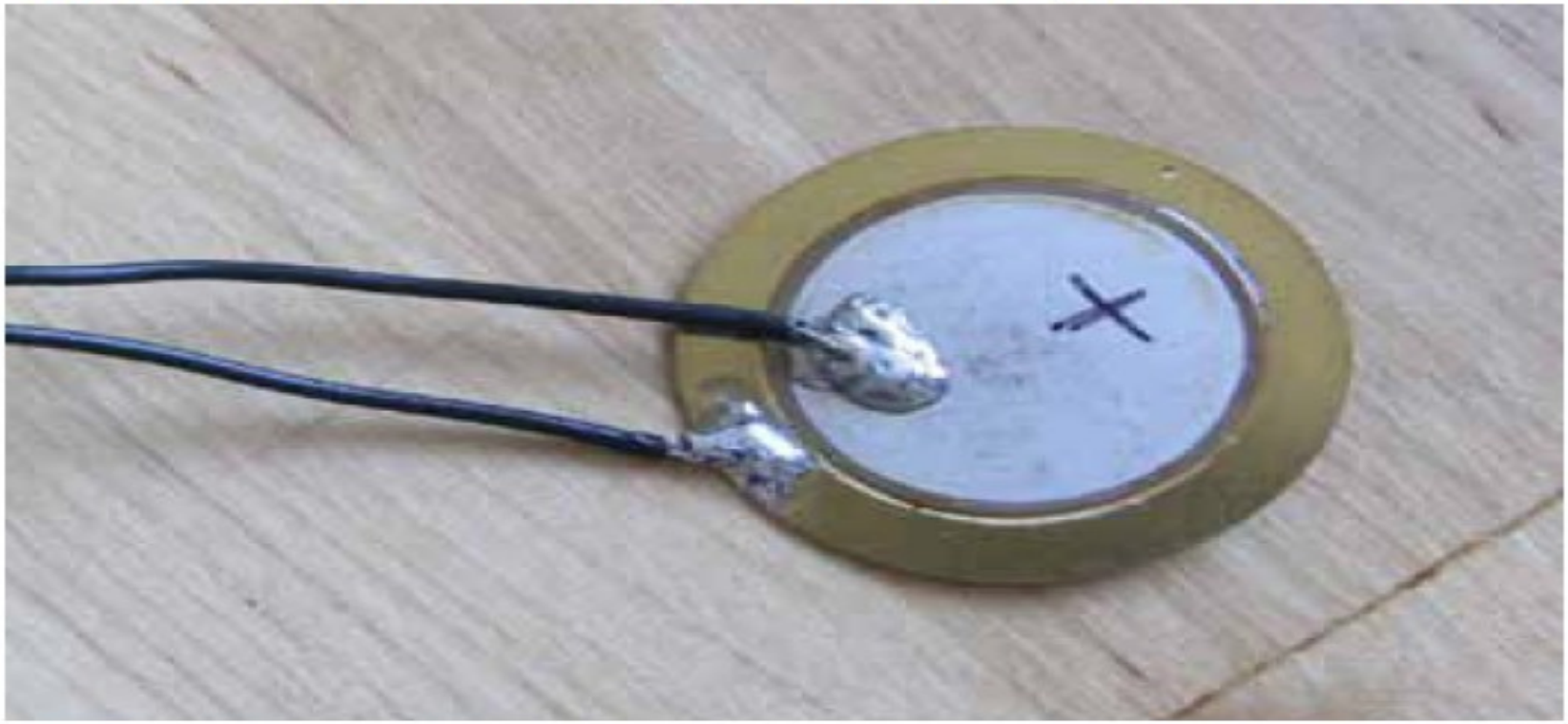


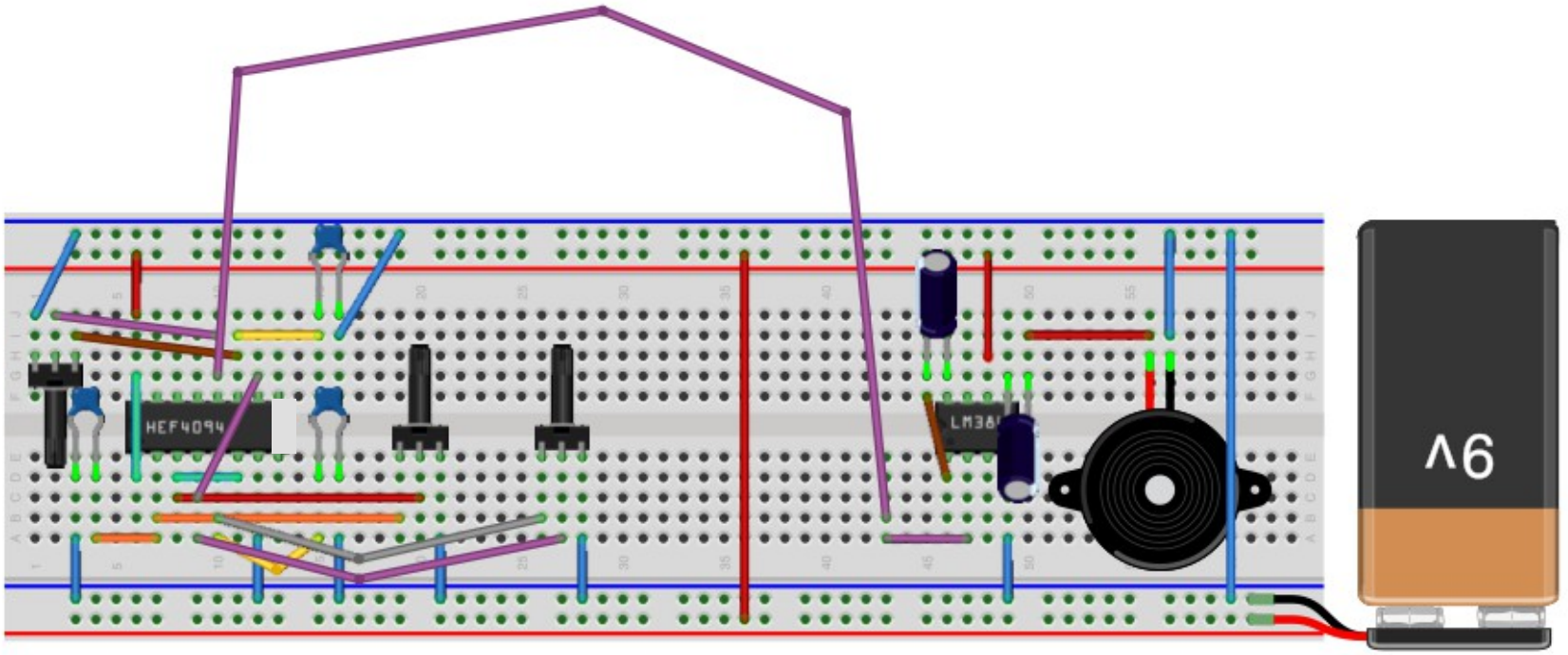
Pins 1 to 8 on the LM386

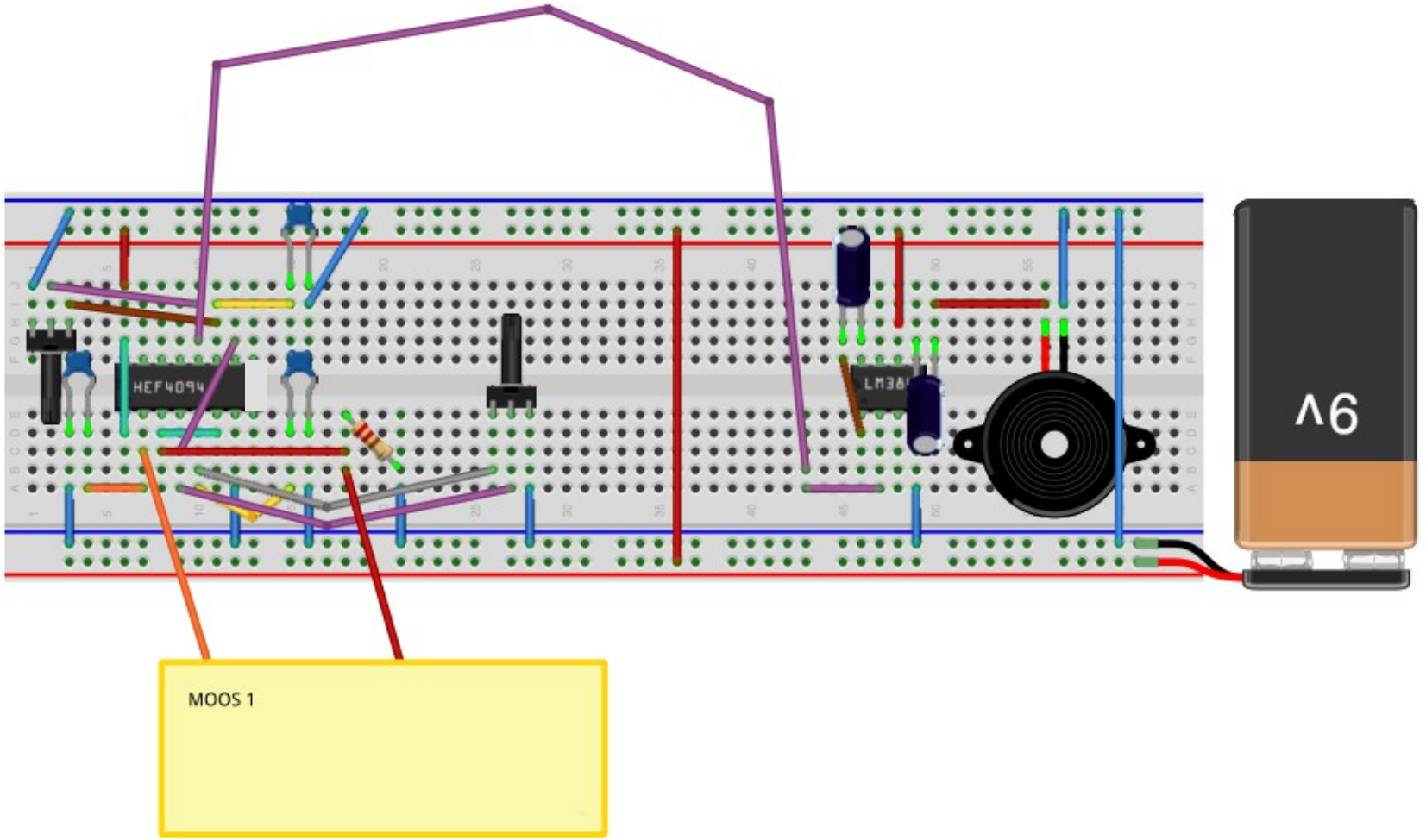
Pins 2 and 3 are inputs.
Pin 5 is output
Pin 4 is ground
Pin 6 is power
Pin 7 is bypassed (not used)
Pins 1 and 8 are connected to increase gain

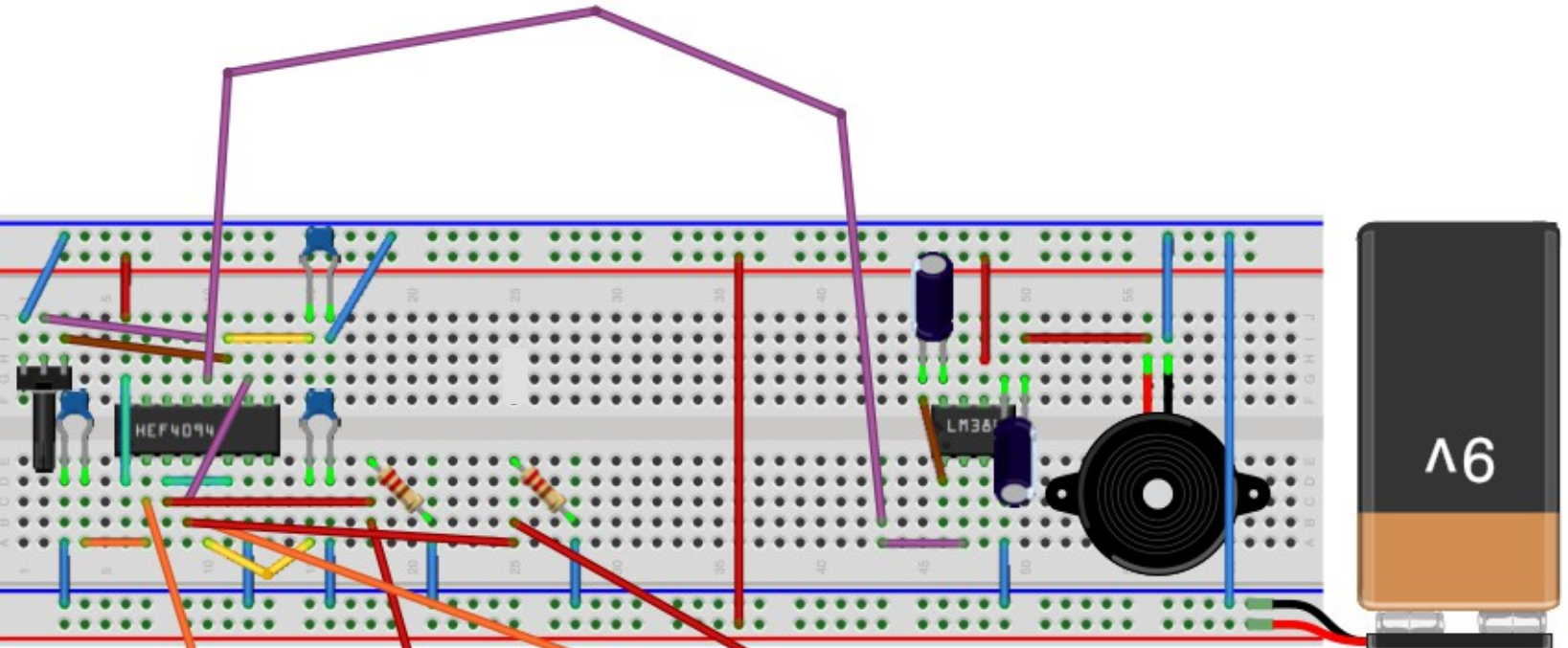
Microphone: piezo

soldered wires on a pizeo and a potentiometer:




HEF4094
9V

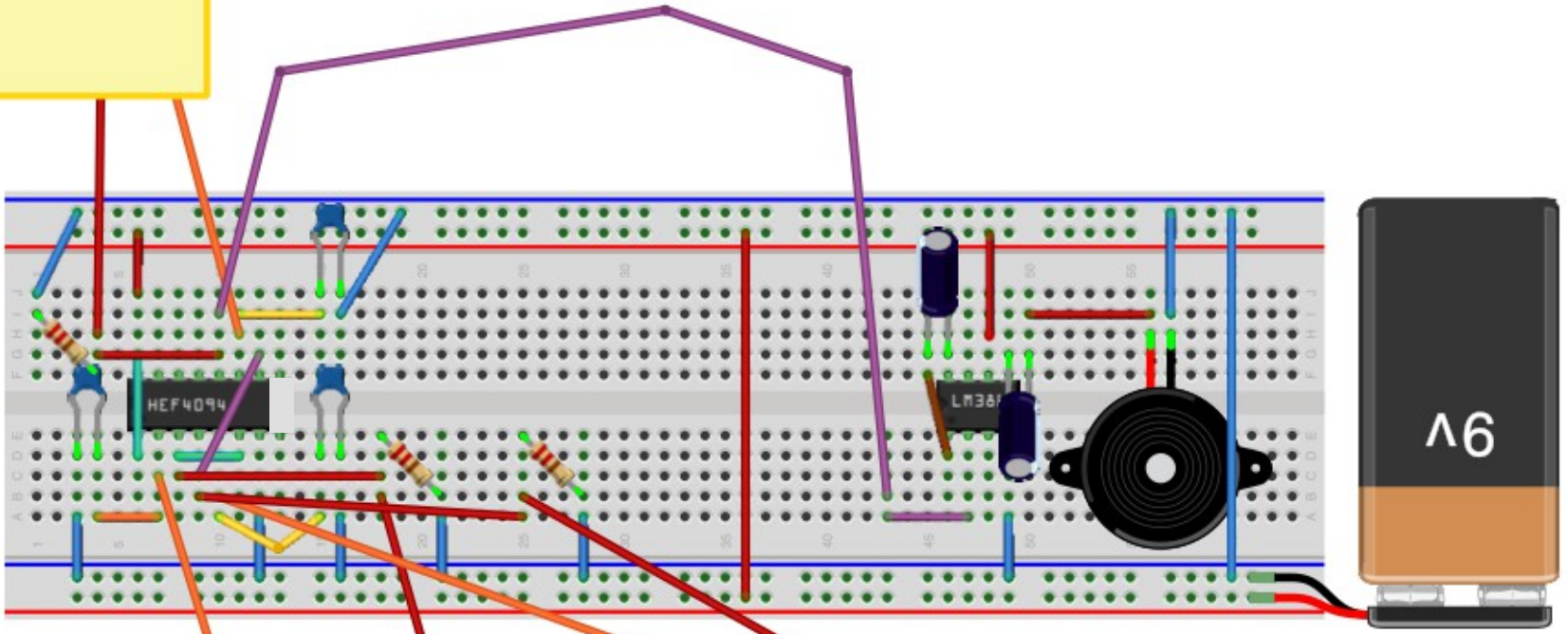

HEF4094
9V
MOOS 1



MOOS 1

MOOS 2

MOOS 3



MOOS 1

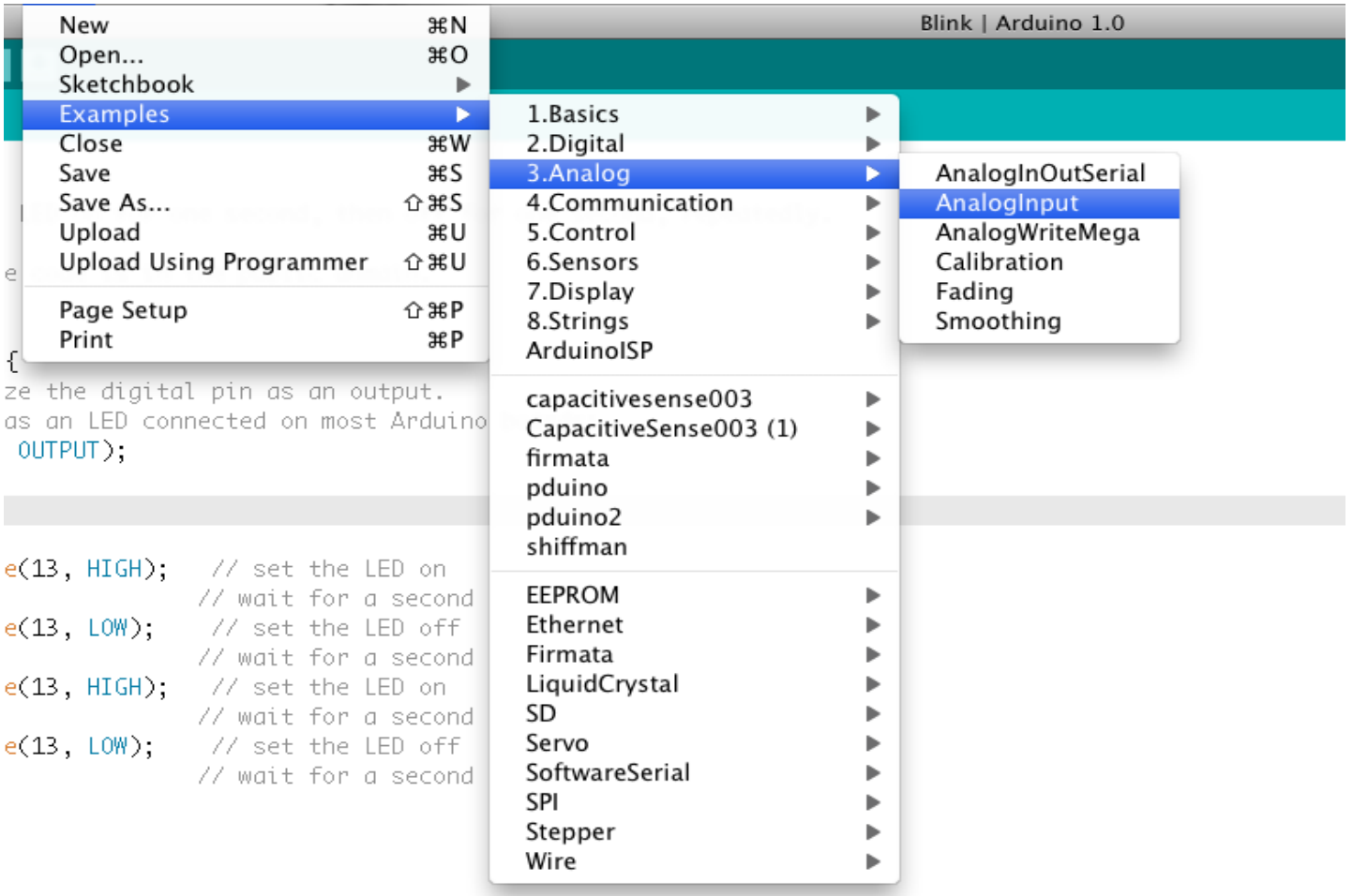
MOOS 2

BACK TO ARDUINO

ANALOG INPUT

Examples – Analog – Analog Input

controlling an LED with a potentiometer


Blink | Arduino 1.0
New ⌘N
Open... ⌘O
Sketchbook
Examples
Close ⌘W
Save ⌘S
Save As... ⇧⌘S
Upload ⌘U
Upload Using Programmer ⇧⌘U
Page Setup ⇧⌘P
Print ⌘P
1.Basics
2.Digital
3.Analog
4.Communication
5.Control
6.Sensors
7.Display
8.Strings
ArduinoISP
capacitivesense003
CapacitiveSense003 (1)
firmata
pduino
pduino2
shiffman
EEPROM
Ethernet
Firmata
LiquidCrystal
SD
Servo
SoftwareSerial
SPI
Stepper
Wire
AnalogInOutSerial
AnalogInput
AnalogWriteMega
Calibration
Fading
Smoothing
ze the digital pin as an output.
as an LED connected on most Arduino
OUTPUT);
e(13, HIGH); // set the LED on
// wait for a second
e(13, LOW); // set the LED off
// wait for a second
e(13, HIGH); // set the LED on
// wait for a second
e(13, LOW); // set the LED off
// wait for a second

LONG LEG: plus, positive, power

SHORT LEG: minus, negative, ground

LEFT LEG: plus, positive, power

RIGHT LEG: minus, negative, ground

MIDDLE: OUTPUT OF NUMBERS TO ARDUINO (datapin), green wire

Entwickeln Sie ein Konzept für einen auf Robotic beruhenden und
motorgesteuerten Apparat,
der sich auf den Begriff „Maskulinität“ oder „Gender“ bezieht.
Beschreiben oder dokumentieren Sie die Inszenierung dieses Apparats im urbanen Raum.