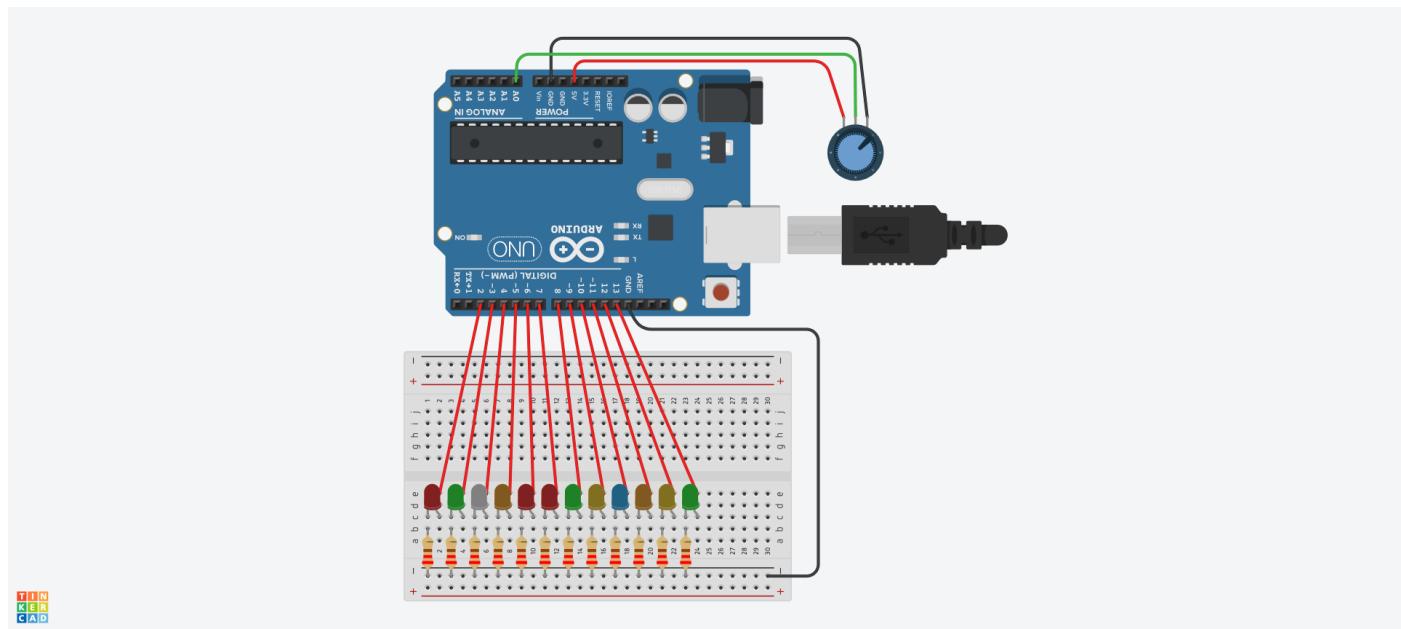


## Pràctica-5: SincrolLum

Canvia nivells iluminació, segons la regulació



## Programació:

```

// these constants won't change:
const int analogPin = A0; //the pin that the potentiometer is attached to
const int ledCount = 12; //the number of LEDs in the bar graph
int ledPins[] = {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,12,13}; //an array of pin numbers to which LEDs are attached

void setup() {
    // loop over the pin array and set them all to output:
    for (int thisLed = 0; thisLed < ledCount; thisLed++) {
        pinMode(ledPins[thisLed], OUTPUT);
    }
    Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop() {
    // read the potentiometer:
    int sensorReading = analogRead(analogPin);
    // map the result to a range from 0 to the number of LEDs:
    int ledLevel = map(sensorReading, 0, 1023, 0, ledCount);

    // loop over the LED array:
    for (int thisLed = 0; thisLed < ledCount; thisLed++) {
        // if the array element's index is less than ledLevel,
        // turn the pin for this element on:
        if (thisLed < ledLevel) {
            digitalWrite(ledPins[thisLed], HIGH);
        }
        // turn off all pins higher than the ledLevel:
        else {
            digitalWrite(ledPins[thisLed], LOW);
        }
    }
}

```

### **1. Introducció/Objectius**

### **2. Components/Materials**

### **3. Anàlisi-funcionament:**

### **4. Anàlisi-Codi:**

### **5. Canvis-realitzats:**

### **6. Experimentacions:**

### **7. Simulació-Tinkercad**

### **8. Fotos/Videos**

### **9. Aplicacions:**

### **10. Problemes/Conclusions:**

