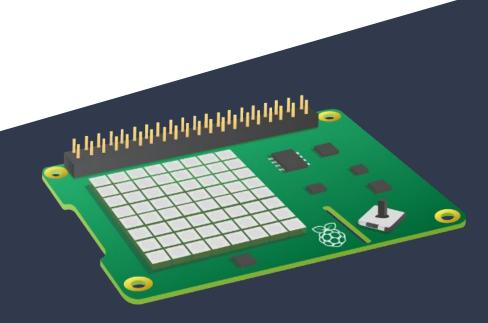
Week 2: Sense HAT

CSCI 3907: IoT using Raspberry Pi



The Basics

 The Sense HAT is an add-on board that sits on top of the Raspberry Pi.

- It has a variety of input sensors:
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
 - Pressure
 - Orientation
- Also has an 8x8 LED matrix for outputting information.

- Import Sense HAT library:
 - from sense_hat import SenseHat
- Initialize a Sense HAT object:

sense = SenseHat()

Astro Pi



Sense HAT Diagram

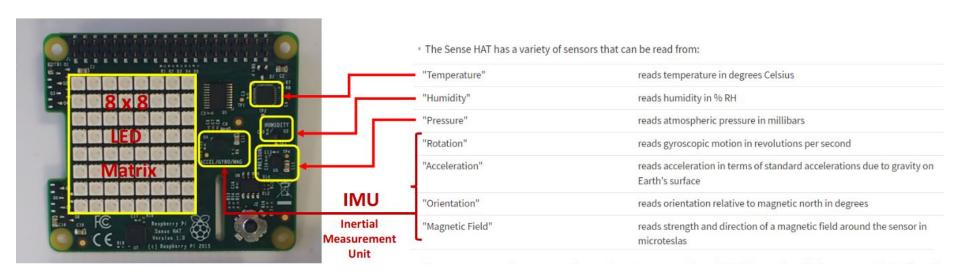


Image Source: Professor Bulusu's CS 1010 / APSC 1001 Slides

Working with the LED Matrix



```
import sense_hat from SenseHat
sense = SenseHat()
# Set specific pixel
sense.set_pixel(<x>, <y>, (<r>, <g>, <b>))
# Set entire matrix
sense.set_pixels(<2d array>)
# Display a character
sense.show_letter(<chr>)
# Display a string
sense.show_message(<str>)
# Clear the display
sense.clear()
```

Reading Data from the Sensors

```
import sense_hat from SenseHat

sense = SenseHat()

# Read pressure
sense.get_pressure()

# Read temperature
sense.get_temperature()

# Read humidity
sense.get_humidity()
```

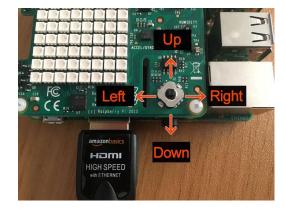
Reading Input from the Joystick

```
import sense_hat from SenseHat

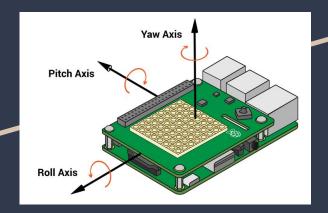
sense = SenseHat()

# Call function foo anytime stick is moved sense.stick.direction_any = foo

def foo():
    if event.direction == 'up':
        # Do something
    elif event.direction == 'down':
        # Do something
```



Detecting movement with the Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)



```
import sense_hat from SenseHat
sense = SenseHat()
# Get angle of each axis in degrees
orientation = sense.get_orientation()
pitch = orientation['pitch']
roll = orientation['roll']
yaw = orientation['yaw']
# Get amount of G-force acting on each axis
acceleration = sense.get_accelerometer_raw()
x = acceleration['x']
v = acceleration['v']
z = acceleration['z']
```

Assignment #1

Continuously pole the sense HAT for its orientation using the IMU. Then, using the LED matrix, display an arrow in the direction needed to "level-out" the Pi.

Part A:

- Start with only worrying about the 'pitch' axis
- Display an arrow in the direction that's closest to levelling out the Raspberry Pi
 - O Hints:
 - When pitch=0, the Pi is "levelled-out".
 - If pitch = 1, arrow should point to USB ports
 - If pitch = 359, arrow should point opposite to the USB ports

Part B (If time allows):

- Now account for both pitch and roll
- Display an arrow in the direction that's closest to levelling out the Pi on the axis that's furthest from being level
- i.e. If pitch > roll, display arrow along pitch axis