El desesperado

\*Note: Sub-titles are not captured in Xplore and should not be used

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*Abstract*—The objective of this project is to practice all the topics covered in the class. We made an artistic representation of the painting “el desesperado” by *Gustave Coubert,* adapted to the new age we are living in (covid 19), our intention is to use this painting to represent how this pandemic and lockdown has affected all of us.

Keywords—// poner palabras clave :v

# Introducción

La obra ***“el desesperado”*** realizada en 1845 por el francés *Gustave Coubert*, la cual tiene como objetivo mostrar al espectador la desesperación e impaciencia por un futuro incierto (1). Es por ello por lo que decidimos utilizar esta obra para hacer una representación sobre la situación actual sobre el Covid-19 y como esta nos ha afectado de muchas formas, desde la parte económica, nuestro estado de animo al grado de algunos por llegar a la desesperación, sin saber que nos aguarda para el futuro.

# Desarrollo

## Visión artistica

La idea principal del proyecto es representar como ha afectado al ser humano la pandemia por la que estamos pasando, esto lo hacemos con la interpretación de la obra ***“el desesperado”*** de *Gustave Coubert* (1), la cual resalta la angustia y la locura. Sus ojos desorbitados y sus manos crispadas plasman perfectamente el sentimiento que se ha acumulado a lo largo del encierro en nuestros hogares por más de un año.

## Detalles técnicos

El programa fue desarrollado ***Processing***, el cual es un entorno de desarrollo integrado de código libre basado en java, su uso e implementación es bastante sencilla, ideal para la producción de proyectos con enfoque artístico. (2)

Processing cuenta con la opción de la utilización de ***Peak3D (P3D),*** el cual admite gráficos en 2 y 3 dimensiones.

Al permitir varios tipos de elementos, el proyecto se realizó aprovechando esta opción, por lo que utilizamos 2 dimensiones en el caso de la pintura realizada originalmente en óleo. Fue difícil conseguir una imagen completa de la obra, por lo que recreamos algunas partes de la pintura original para la elaboración del proyecto, respetando el estilo o técnica con la que se realizó, mediante programas de dibujo (autodesk).

Imagen que contiene hombre, bolsa, puesto, vistiendo

Descripción generada automáticamente

Fig. No.1: Imagen original “el desesperado”

Imagen que contiene hombre, bolsa, sostener, vistiendo

Descripción generada automáticamente

Fig. No.2: Imagen recreada y adaptada para el proyecto

Para el escenario se utilizaron elementos en 3 dimensiones, las cuales fueron desarrolladas en

Recámara con muebles de madera

Descripción generada automáticamente con confianza media

Fig. No.3: Elementos en 3 dimensiones .obj

## Detalles código

Para el desarrollo de este, se utilizó el tipo de renderizado ***P3D***, el cual nos permite trabajar con elementos en 3 dimensiones.

Diagrama

Descripción generada automáticamente

Fig. No.4: Ejemplo espacio de trabajo en 3 dimensiones

El efecto visual que se obtiene combinando elementos en diferentes dimensiones es muy interesante al ojo humano.

# Prepare Your Paper Before Styling

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Complete all content and organizational editing before formatting. Please note sections A-D below for more information on proofreading, spelling and grammar.

Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads-the template will do that for you.

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

## Units

* Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.
* Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
* Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m2”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “. . . a few henries”, not “. . . a few H”.
* Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm3”, not “cc”. (*bullet list*)

## Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

*a**b* 

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

## Some Common Mistakes

* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The subscript for the permeability of vacuum **0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
* In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
* A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
* Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
* In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
* Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
* Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
* The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
* There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
* The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

# Using the Template

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command, and use the naming convention prescribed by your conference for the name of your paper. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper; use the scroll down window on the left of the MS Word Formatting toolbar.

## Authors and Affiliations

**The template is designed for, but not limited to, six authors.** A minimum of one author is required for all conference articles. Author names should be listed starting from left to right and then moving down to the next line. This is the author sequence that will be used in future citations and by indexing services. Names should not be listed in columns nor group by affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization).

### For papers with more than six authors: Add author names horizontally, moving to a third row if needed for more than 8 authors.

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Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include Acknowledgments and References and, for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5”. Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract”, will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1”, “Heading 2”, “Heading 3”, and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

## Figures and Tables

#### Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copya |  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote. (*Table footnote*)
2. Example of a figure caption. (*figure caption*)

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

##### Acknowledgment *(Heading 5)*

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

##### References

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Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

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For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

1. *El desesperado - Gustave Courbet*. (s. f.). HA! Recuperado 14 de junio de 2021, de https://historia-arte.com/obras/el-desesperado-autorretrato-de-courbet
2. *Processing.org*. (s. f.). Processing. Recuperado 15 de junio de 2021, de https://processing.org/

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