Improper use can damage your NeoPixels. Before diving in, be aware of the following:



- Before connecting NeoPixels to any power source, add a large capacitor (1000 μF, 6.3V or higher) across the + and - terminals as shown above.
- Place a 300 to 500 Ohm resistor between the Arduino data output pin and the input to the
 first NeoPixel. This resistor must be at the NeoPixel end of the wire to be effective! Some
 products already incorporate this resistor...if you're not sure, add one...there's no harm in
 doubling up!
- · Try to minimize the distance between the Arduino and first pixel.
- Avoid connecting NeoPixels to a live circuit. If you simply must, always connect ground first, then +5V, then data. Disconnect in the reverse order.
- If powering the pixels with a separate supply, apply power to the pixels before applying power to the microcontroller.
- Observe the same precautions as you would for any static-sensitive part; ground yourself before handling, etc.
- NeoPixels powered by 5v require a 5V data signal. If using a 3.3V microcontroller you must use a logic level shifter such as a 74AHCT125 or 74HCT245. (If you are powering your NeoPixels with 3.7v like from a LiPoly, a 3.3v data signal is OK)
- Make sure that your connections are secure. Alligator clips do not make reliable connections
 to the tiny solder pads on NeoPixel rings. Better to solder a small pigtail wire to the ring and
 attach the alligator clips to that.

Some of our NeoPixel project guides fail to mention the above precautions...they were written before these lessons were learned, and will be updated as required. The design changes are usually minimal (e.g. add inline resistor on data pin in circuit diagrams).

Smaller, battery-operated projects (e.g. FLORA and sewables) are usually fine omitting the capacitor and/or the resistor, but more substantive projects incorporating NeoPixel rings, matrices or a meter or more of NeoPixel strip, or using a plug-in power supply should *definitely* include both!