

## Light Play 2 Blocks for Scratch

Version 0.2 of the Light Play hardware can control 3 rainbow lights and 1 motor. The board has a one input for a resistive sensor, which can either be a pair of alligator clips or a light sensor.

### Light Blocks

**turn on** [all lights, light 1, light 2, light 3]

**turn off** [all lights, light 1, light 2, light 3]

**toggle** [all lights, light 1, light 2, light 3]

**set** [all lights, light 1, light 2, light 3] **color to** [red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, white, surprise]

**fade** [all lights, light 1, light 2, light 3] **to** [red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, white, surprise]

**fade in** [all lights, light 1, light 2, light 3]

**fade out** [all lights, light 1, light 2, light 3]

**set fade speed** [slow, faster, fastest]

### Motor Blocks

**turn on motor**

**turn off motor**

**reverse motor**

**toggle motor**

**set motor speed** [slow, faster, fastest]

### Sensor Blocks

**when** [clips are connected, clips are disconnected, shadow falls on sensor, light shines on sensor]

## Byte Codes

All light and motor commands are encoded in a single byte sent from Scratch to Arduino, according to the following scheme:

### Commands

[u u u x x y y]

upper bits set command type:

000 = one argument light commands

001 = motor commands

010 = fade light color to

011 = other/expansion

100 = set light color to

### One argument light commands

[0 0 0 x x y y]

the x bits select which light:

0 0 = all lights

0 1 = light 1

1 0 = light 2

1 1 = light 3

the y bits select which other light command:

0 0 0 = **turn on light**

0 0 1 = **turn off light**

0 1 0 = **fade in light**

0 1 1 = **fade out light**

1 0 0 = **toggle light**

1 0 1 = **set brightness low**

1 1 0 = **set brightness medium**

1 1 1 = **set brightness high**

### Two argument light commands

#### *set color to*

[1 0 0 x x y y]

the x bits select which light:

0 0 = all lights

0 1 = light 1

1 0 = light 2

1 1 = light 3

the y bits select which color:

0 0 0 = red

0 0 1 = orange

0 1 0 = yellow

0 1 1 = green

1 0 0 = blue  
1 0 1 = purple  
1 1 0 = white  
1 1 1 = surprise

### *fade to*

[0 1 0 x x y y y]

the x bits select which light:

0 0 = all lights  
0 1 = light 1  
1 0 = light 2  
1 1 = light 3

the y bits select which color:

0 0 0 = red  
0 0 1 = orange  
0 1 0 = yellow  
0 1 1 = green  
1 0 0 = blue  
1 0 1 = purple  
1 1 0 = white  
1 1 1 = surprise

### Other kinds of light commands / expansion

[0 1 1 x x y y y]

the ybits select which other command

### *set fade speed*

[0 1 1 x x 0 0 0]

xbits select speed:

0 0 = slow  
0 1 = faster  
1 0 = fastest

### Motor commands

[0 0 1 x x y y y]

the x bits are set to zero (need to avoid sending 0x2B, which is ASCII '+', which is used by Adafruit BTLE to switch to command mode)

the y bits select which motor command:

0 0 0 = **turn on motor**  
0 0 1 = **turn off motor**  
0 1 0 = **reverse motor direction**  
0 1 1 = **toggle motor**  
1 0 0 = **set motor speed slow**  
1 0 1 = **set motor speed faster**

**1 1 0 = set motor speed fastest**

### Sensor codes

No sensor related commands sent from Scratch are necessary. The Arduino will do edge detection in its main event loop and transmit a byte to Scratch only when it detects an edge. The Scratch when blocks trigger on receipt of a byte.

A “0” signifies a “falling edge” – a transition from a high resistance to a low resistance state, that occurs when the metal clips are connected . A “1” signifies a “rising edge” – a transition from a low resistance to a high resistance state, that occurs when the metal clips are disconnected.

A “2” signifies a transition though a threshold that occurs when a shadow falls on a light sensor .

A “3” signifies a transition though a threshold that occurs when a light shines on the sensor