A game of TicTacToe

Displaying digital content in windows of a building

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A Game of TicTacToe

Agenda

- Introduction
- "Window" client
- Central unit
- Mobile phone App
- Demo clip
- Future work



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Project background

- Practical projects in Electronics Engineering
 - Laboratories as part of taught modules
 - Semester project (15CP, 1 Semester)
 - Placement (10 weeks, industry)
 - Thesis (12 weeks, industry)
- Embedded Systems / Internet of Things AG
 - Four hours laboratory work per week
 - Project teams of 1 2 students
 - Individual projects
 - Semester 3+
 - Different hardware
- Project work
- 2 students, one Semester (5CP)

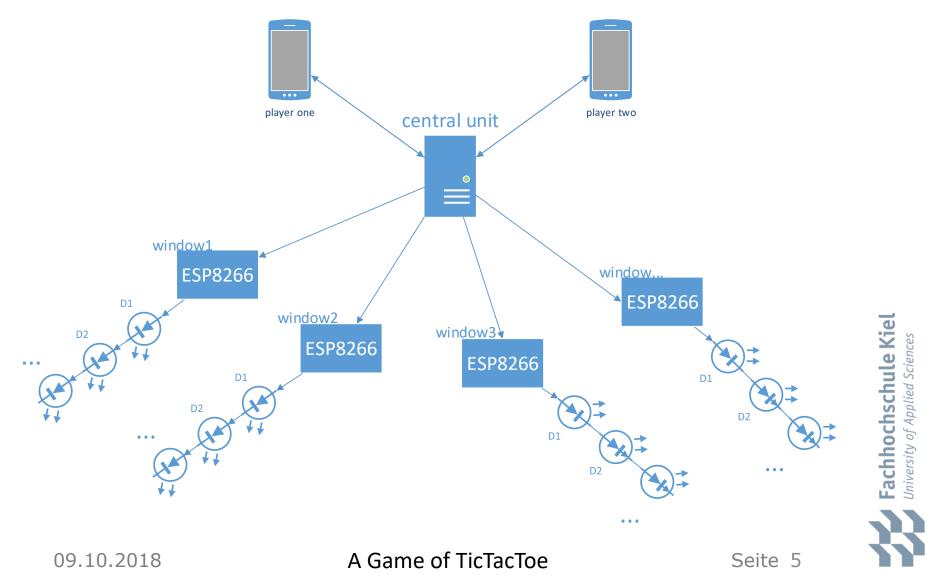
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Introduction

- Objective
 - visualise digital content within the windows of a building
 - cheap, scalable, wireless (Wifi) access via mobile phone, easy to use, easy to install (wireless between windows)
- First application
 - the game "TicTacToe" for two players, shown within nine LED-lighted windows
- Hard- and software
 - ESP8266 SoC [C/C++]
 - LED-Stripes
 - Smartphones [Android]



System overview



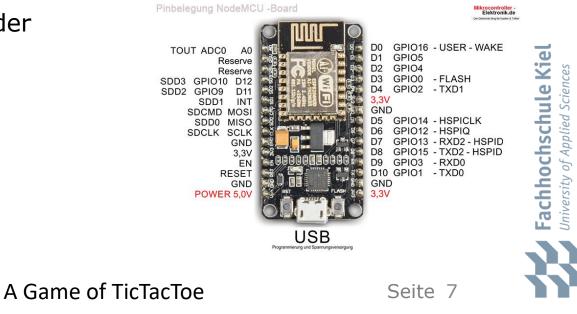
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Tasks

- "Window" clients
 - publish themselves in the network (Wifi: FH IoT network)
 - wait for colour code from the central unit
 - send colour code to LED
- Central unit
 - initialise and run the game
 - wait for the players
 - communicate with the player apps (game matrix, player state)
 - control the "Window" clients
- Mobile phone App
 - give possibility to choose a game
 - connect to central unit
 - receive and display game matrix from central unit
 - send player input to central unit

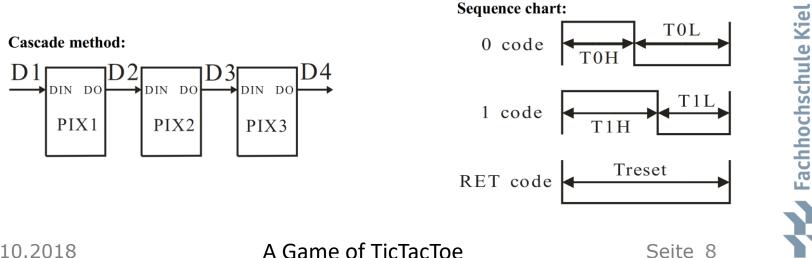
"Window" clients: Hardware

- Node MCU 1.0 (ESP8266, 32-bit, up to 160MHz)
- Open source <u>IoT</u> platform.
- Includes firmware which runs on the ESP8266 Wi-Fi SoC from Espressif Systems.
- Arduino-like hardware IO
 - GPIO, PWM, IIC, 1-Wire and ADC
- USB port and bootloader
- Low cost
- 5V power supply



"Window" clients: Hardware

- WS2812B (register-LED)
 - Intelligent control LED integrated light source
 - Integrated RGB LED and control circuit
 - 256 levels of brightness for each pixel of the three primary colours: total of 16777216 colours
 - 24-bit serial transmission (GRB) for each LED
 - Cascading port transmission signal by single line: $30 \text{fps} \rightarrow 1024 \text{ RGB LEDs}$



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"Window" clients: Software

- C, Arduino IDE
- Adafruit_NeoPixel.h
 - LED stripe communication
- mDNS (ESP8266mDNS.h)
 - IP address resolution in networks without local name server.
- Tcp ServerSocket



https://tutorials-raspberrypi.de/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/ Einf%C3%BChrung-Programmierung-des-ESP8266-NodeMCU-Boards-1024x1024.jpg



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Central unit

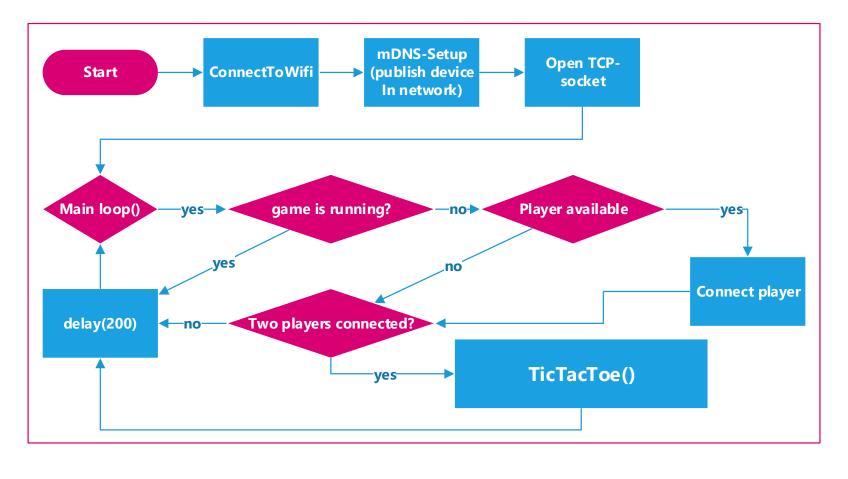
- Hardware
 - NodeMCU 1.0 (ESP8266)
- Software
 - C++, Arduino IDE
 - mDNS
 - communication via TCP and strings
 - to "Window" client: `0'(off), `1'(green) or `2'(yellow)
 - to App: JSON-String with multiple information
 - playerId
 - WinningPlayer
 - Player's rights
 - gameMatrix

https://tutorials-raspberrypi.de/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/ Einf%C3%BChrung-Programmierung-des-ESP8266-NodeMCU-Boards-1024x1024.jpg



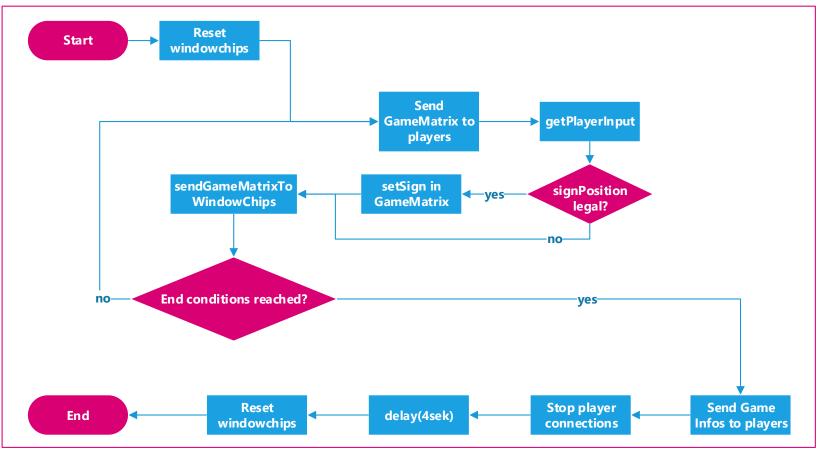
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Central unit – setup



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TicTacToe



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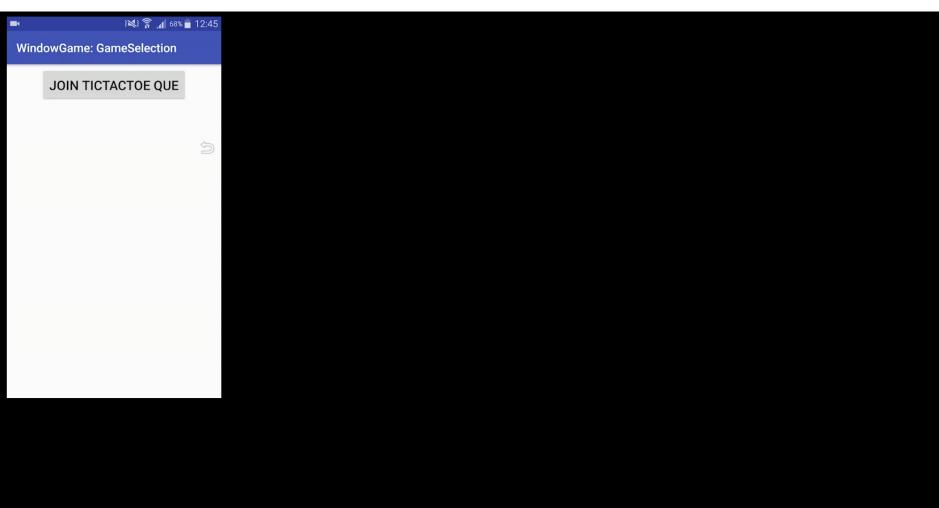
Mobile Phone App

- Android 4.2(Jelly Bean) and higher
- Game selection
- Dynamic sized playground
- multiple threads





open in Youtube: https://youtu.be/yIRQg43Tsd8





Future Work

- Change of central unit platform from esp8266 to Raspberry Pi
- Access to the central unit via web address
- Plaver queue management
- Physical installation at windows
- Reduction of network load
- Eecurity(encryption)

