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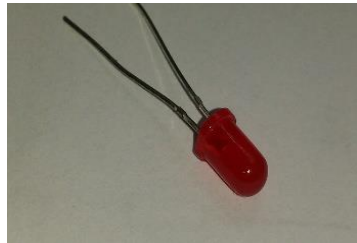
How to Install The LDR Circuit?

When the light falls above the LDR, T1 transistors pass through the transmission. The transistor of T1 will remain in the segment and the LED will not light as the transistor of T2 will bring the horsepower voltage closer to the chassis voltage. When the light falls on the LDR, T1 transistor goes to the cut. The T2 transistor receives the cerebrospinal voltage from positive voltage and passes on to the transmission. The LED that is connected to it illuminates. As a result, the lamp lights in the dark, and the light is extinguished. This circuit is simple and easy to do.

Materials

A-LED :

A light source is a semiconductor diode that emits light. The voltage is applied to the electrons and the LED beam begins to emit. This effect is called electroluminescence or electrophysiology.



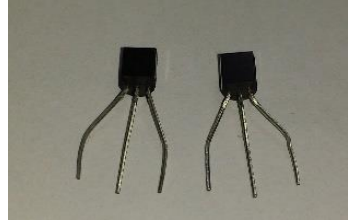
B-LDR:

Although LDR is a type of resistance, it is also a passive sensor. The respective circuits provide an output with resistance values varying in LDR, but this process acted as a sensor for performing a physical transformation they receive from the external environment.



C- TRANSISTOR :

The transistor is a semiconductor Element consisting of two PN diodes connected side by side, providing current and voltage gain by increasing the signal applied to the input and, if necessary, is used as a switching element. The word transistor originated from the combination of the words transfer and resistance.



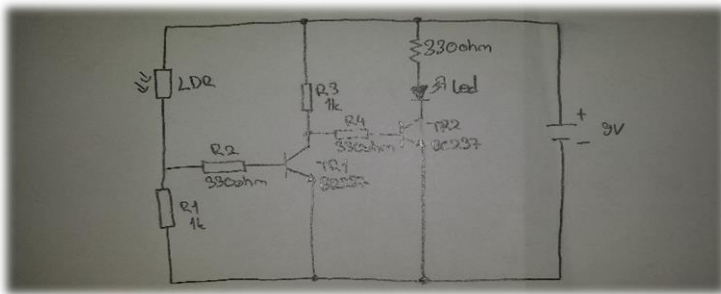
D-RESISTOR:

The word meaning of resistance is the force against something. The resistance of the circuit element makes the current limiting by showing a difficulty against the current. Electrical energy is converted into heat on resistance.

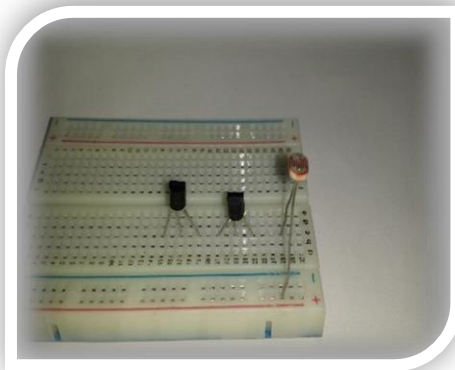


Step 1- Circuit Analysis.

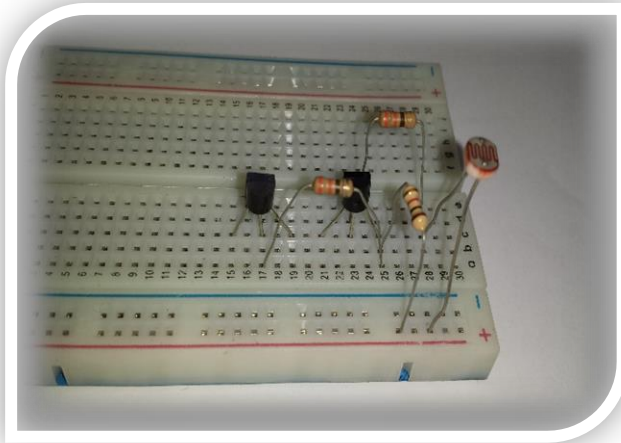
Circuit Diagram:



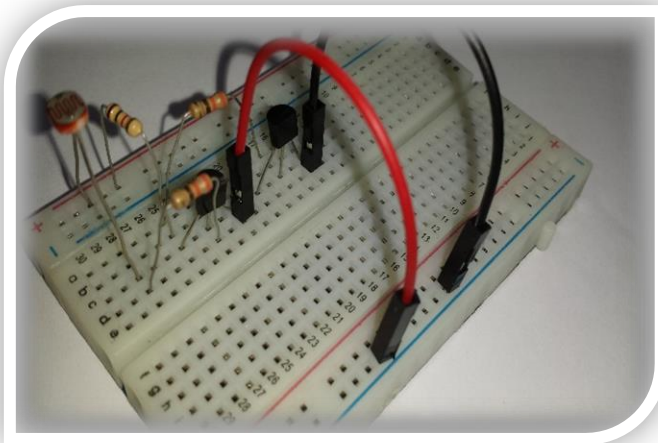
Step 2- Circuit Setup



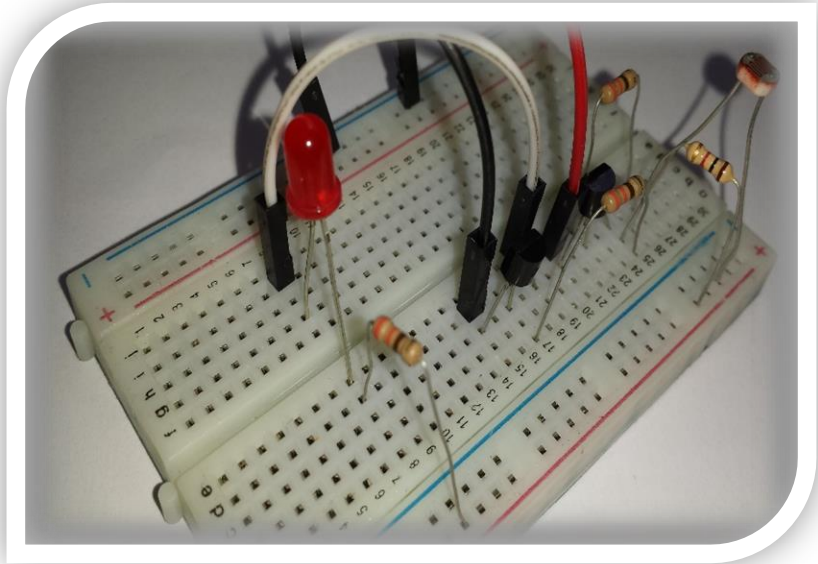
- a. We have two transistors, we place them on LDR breadboard.



b. *Connecting the resistances.*



c. We connect the transistors to negative energy with the cable.



d. We've connected the LED and the transistor.

Things To Be Aware Of

- I. The battery must be charged.
- II. Providing a dark environment for LDR.
- III. transistors must be able to transmit.
- IV. The breadboard must be conductive.
- V. Led should give light.

Questions:

- 1) How many volts is used in the circuit?
- A) 3Voltage
 - B) 6Voltage
 - C) 9Voltage
 - D) 12Voltage
- ANSWER: (C)

- 2) how many resistors were used in the circuit?
- A) 5pcs
 - B) 6pcs
 - C) 7 pcs
 - D) 8 pcs
- ANSWER: (A)

Mikail Karaca

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Hi, I am Mikail.

I was born in Kırşehir in 2002.

45 days later, we came to
Istanbul.

I'm 16 now. I graduated from Beyhan Senyuva
elementary school.

I am currently studying at Samandıra vocational and
technical Anatolian High School. I like to do sports.

my favorite dishes are rice pilaf and chicken.

my hobbies are sports and basketball.

the kind of music I like is rap. my biggest goal is to be an
electrical engineer in the future.

