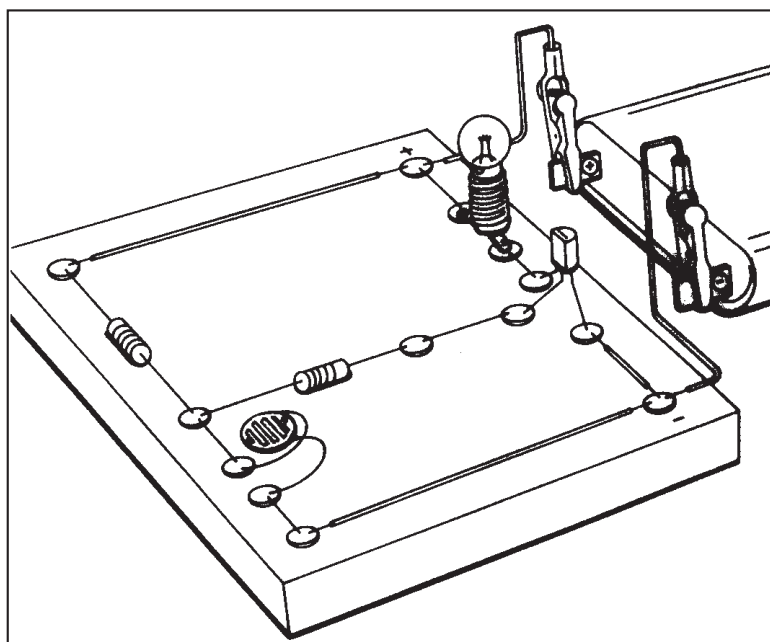


# OPITEC

## 1 1 0 . 0 3 9

### *Light sensor circuit*



#### Contents:

1x Insulated wire	0,5 metre
1x Transistor	BC 548 or BC 547
1x Resistor	6,8 k $\Omega$
1x Resistor	2,2 k $\Omega$
1x Bulb holder	E 10
1x Bulb	3,8 V / 0,07 A
1x Light dependant resistor	

#### Necessary tools:

Soldering iron 30W  
Multi core solder  
Wire stripper  
Wire snips

#### Please Note

Due to the manufacturing process of the bulb holders, the inner contact tab may stand a little proud. We recommend pressing the contact tab down with a small screwdriver, before inserting the bulb.

#### General Notes

To construct this circuit we recommend using the following methods.

1. Mounting the components on plaster board (Order No 873.017) using drawing pin heads to solder the components on. (the pins are easily inserted by hand)
2. Mounting the components on strip type circuit board. Order No 241.067.
3. Mounting on copper coated circuit board. Order No 241.171/241.207

#### Further examples

- 1) Use the sensor circuit to switch a small DC motor - change the bulb for a small relay.
- 2) Use the light sensor circuit to switch on the siren circuit (Order No. 4008) to make an alarm.

#### Please Note

The OPITEC range of projects is not intended as play toys for young children. They are teaching aids for young people learning the skills of Craft, Design and Technology. These projects should only be undertaken and tested with the guidance of a fully qualified adult. The finished projects are not suitable to give to children under 3 years old. Some parts can be swallowed. Danger of suffocation!

## Function description

### Circuit A

Connect to 4,5 Volt power source.

When the LDR is in light (normal daylight) the current flows through the 6,8 kΩ resistor into the negative line. The base of the BC 548 does not receive enough current so the bulb stays unlit.

When the LDR is covered the current flows into the base of the BC 548/547 and switches the circuit, and the bulb lights.

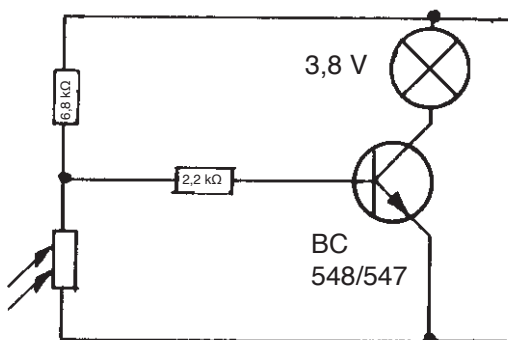
### Circuit B

Here the bulb lights when the LDR in daylight and goes off when dark.

Should, you wish to increase the sensitivity - instead of the 2,2 kΩ resistor try a 5 kΩ pot entiometer.

#### Circuit A

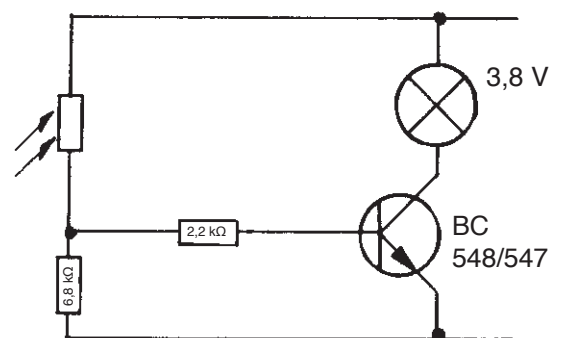
Dark sensitive.



Schematic diagram

#### Circuit B

Light sensitive.



A LED can be used instead of the lamp with a 150 Ohm resistor or a relay can be operated.

	 <b>Light dependant resistor</b>
	<b>Bulb</b> 3 - 6 V / 0,07 - 0,1 A
	Wire
	Wire with joint (Connection)
	Crossed wires (no connection) Wires must be insulated at the crossing point

	<b>Determination of resistors</b>
	<div> <b>6,8 kΩ</b>                blue grey red silver / gold           </div> <div> <b>2,2kΩ</b>                red red red silver / gold           </div>

<b>Transistor NPN</b>	<b>Layout of leads E, B, and C.</b>
	 BC 548/547 E = Emitter B = Base C = Collector
	Transistors are easily damaged if connected incorrectly.

#### Circuit A on a connector strip

