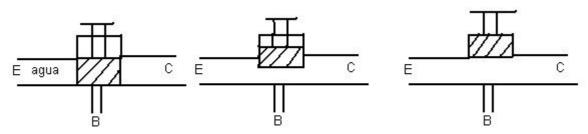
ELECTRONICS BASIC CIRCUITS

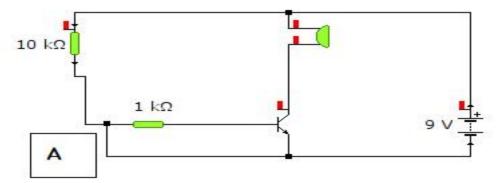
Transistor (water analogy)



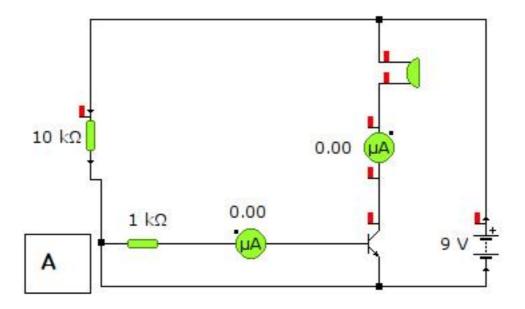
If there is no pressure in B, the water can not go from the collector to the emitter (Cut-off) If we increase the water pressure, water passes from the collector to the emitter (Direct) If there is too much pressure in B, all the water goes from the collector to the emitter (Saturation)

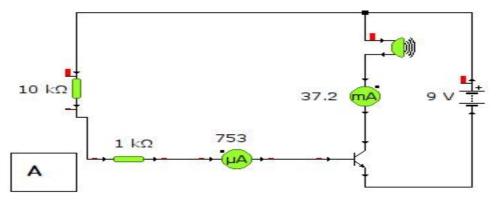
EXEMPLES OF CIRCUITS

Alarm when cutting cable



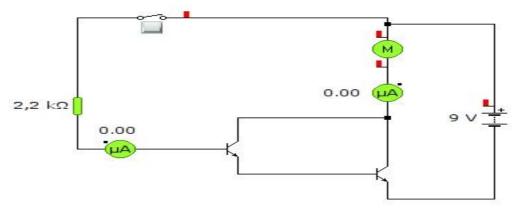
When the electrons reach the bifurcation A, all electrons choose the path without resistance and the intensity on the base is zero (you can find with an ammeter). So there is **no current** in the branch where the buzzer is.



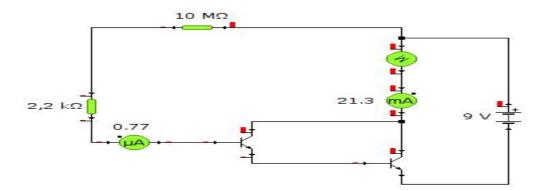


If the thief cut the cable, there is a base current ($753\mu A = 0.753mA$) and a current collector of 37.2 mA. (You might know that the gain of the transistor BC108 is 165) .**The buzzer buzzes**

Contact alarm



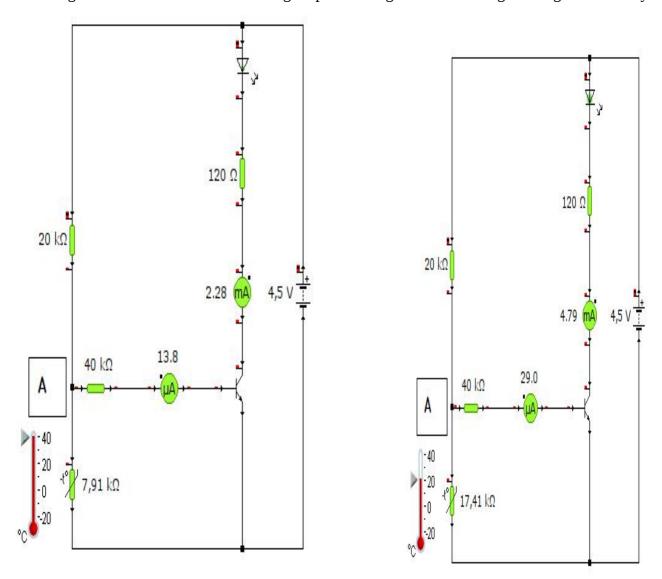
If anyone touches the switch, the base current is zero, the motor is off (think the reason why). If someone touches the touch sensors (represented as a switch), hand offers a very high electrical resistance (but not as much as the air which is an excellent insulator) and motor moves



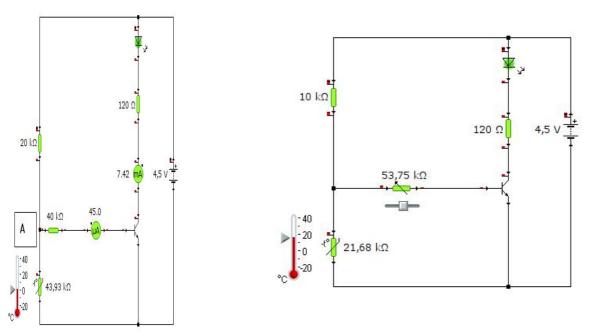
Cold detector

We see the circuit at 40 $^{\circ}$ C (NTC that we chose has a value of almost 8k)

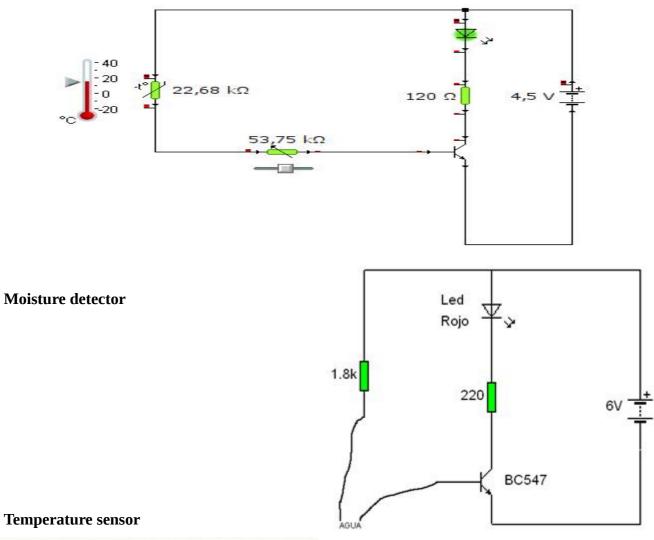
There is a very small current at the base, so there is a small current in the collector, but not enough to turn on the LED

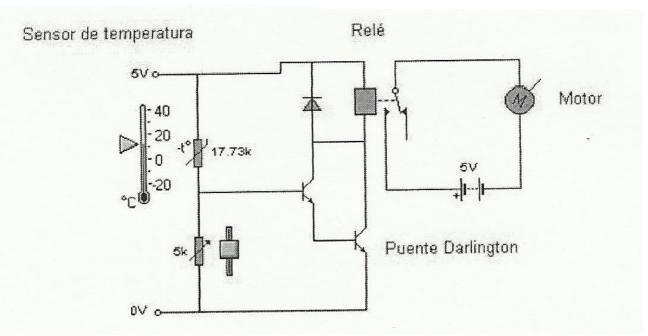


At 0 degrees Celcius, the LED does light up. To regulate when it detects the cold, use a variable resistor $\frac{1}{2}$



Do you understand this circuit? Heat detector





An LDR is a resistance that depends on the light With light, the resistance is small (400 ohms) and in the dark, is near infinity (several million ohms). With these data, analyzes the following circuits

Darkness sensor

Led Rojo 220 8V + 100k R1 220 BC547

Light sensor

