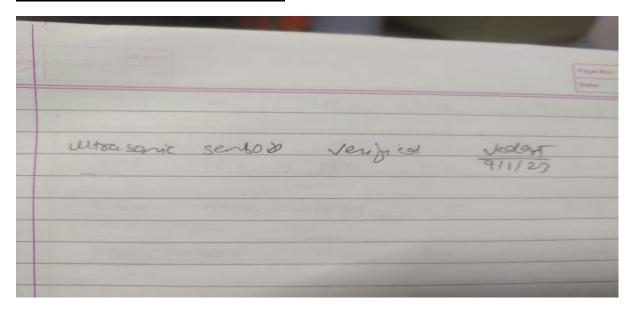
NAME(1):MANAS SACHIN DESHMUKH(2022102040)

NAME(2):YASH NITIN DUSANE (2022102078)

**TABLE NUMBER 14** 

# **LAB 6:-ELECTRONIC WORKSHOP**

## LAB 6 TASK 1 AND TASK 2:-



## **IMAGES OF LAB 6 SIGNATURE**

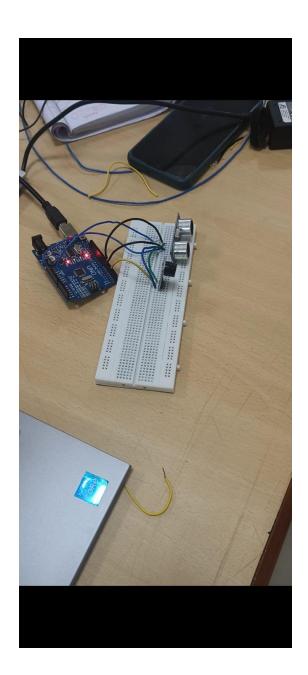
### **OBSERVATION:-**

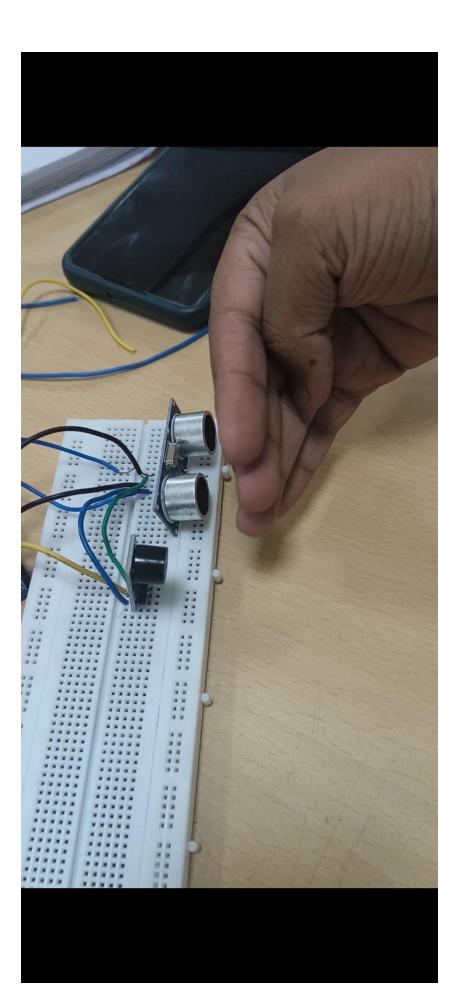
1)OBSTACLE SENSING WITH DISTANCE MEASUREMENT USING ULTRASONIC SENSOR WITH VARYING DISTANCES

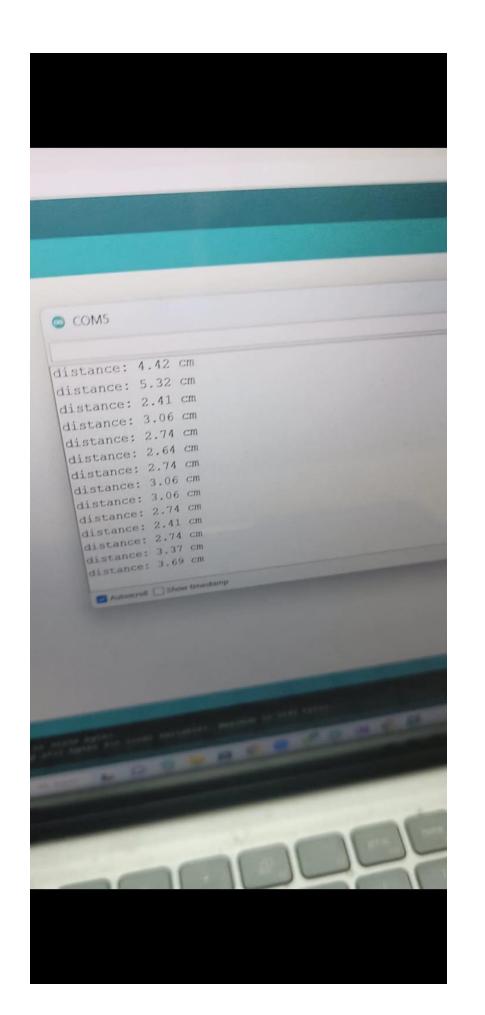
IF WE GO BEYOND THRESHHOLD DISTANCE OUTPUT WILL NOT DISPLAY AND IN LIMIT OF THRESHHOLD DISTANCE OUTPUT WILL BE DISPLAYED ON SCREEN.

2)ARDUINO BUZZER TO ULTRASONIC SENSOR WITH CHANGING FREQUENCY WITH CHANGING DISTANCES OF OBSTACLE

## **IMAGE:-**

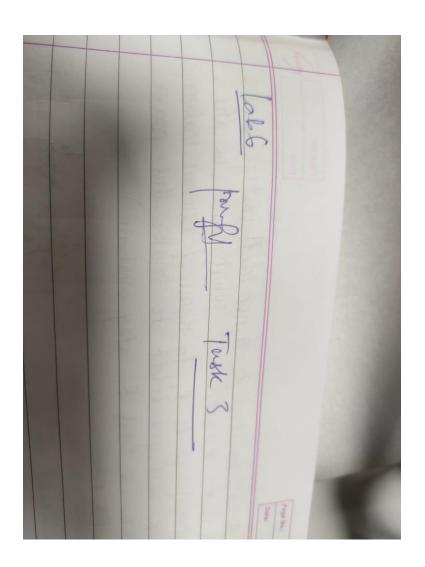


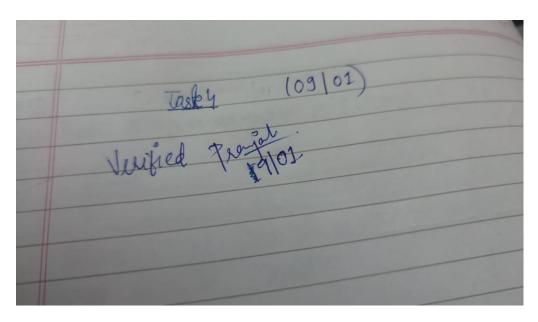




# LAB 6 TASK 3 AND TASK 4:-

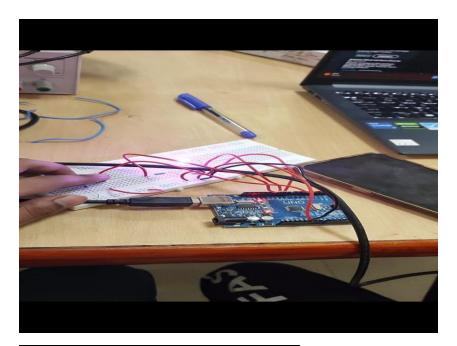
# **IMAGES OF SIGNATURE FOR TASK 3 AND TASK 4:-**

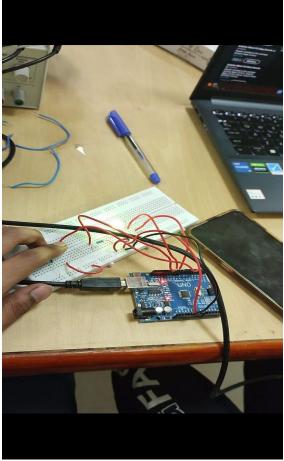


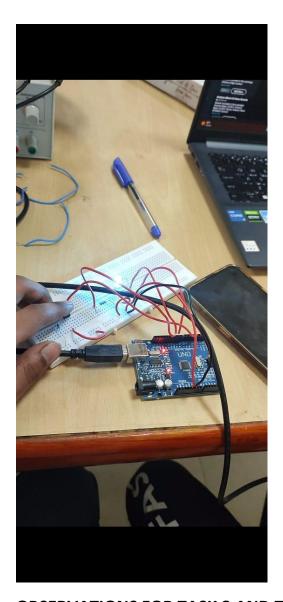


**IMAGES FOR LAB 6 TASK 3 AND TASK 4:-**









### **OBSERVATIONS FOR TASK 3 AND TASK 4 FOR LAB 6:-**

### **TASK 3:-**

The resistance of the sensor is different depending on the type of the gas. The smoke sensor has a built-in potentiometer that allows you to adjust the sensor sensitivity according to how well do you want to measure the gas

The voltage that the sensor outputs changes accordingly to the smoke/gas level that exists in the atmosphere. The sensor outputs a voltage that is proportional to the concentration of smoke/gas. In other words, the relationship between voltage and gas concentration can be stated as that gas concentration is directly proportional to voltage applied.

#### **TASK 4:-**

If you push one button red colour glows and then by pushing again green colour glows then by pushing again blue colour glows.