

LIGHT SENSOR SWITCH CIRCUIT USING JK FLIP FLOP



Team Members:

Levin Matthews-21ECB0F04

Tanay Bhale-21ECB0F05

Aaesha Akram-21ECB0F03

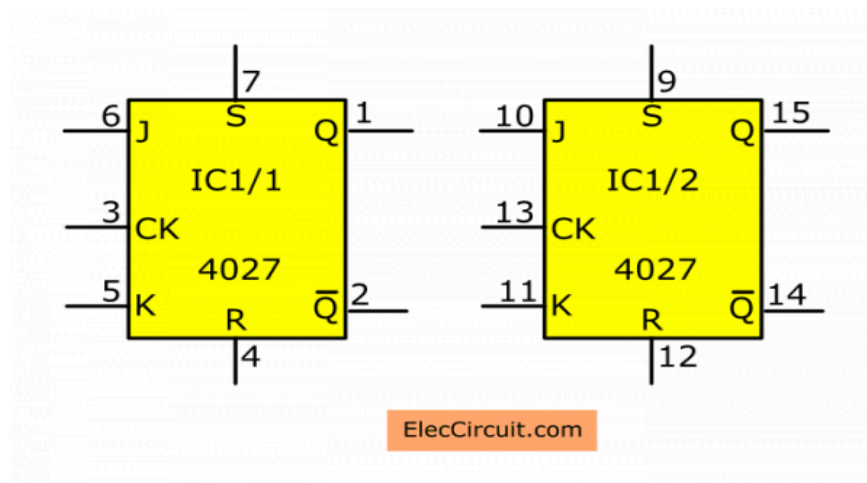
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ABSTRACT

In this experiment, we use the phototransistors in the circuit diagram. When the light shines, it will have a collector current flow through R1 and VR1. They are set in the voltage divider form. There will be a voltage drop across its collector change from 12 volts into 0 volts. When the light goes out, the voltage at this point is 12 volts, as before.

So, it is the pulse signal to CK of JK-FF. And, this pulse is the positive-edge triggering, too. Then, the flip-flop changes state from logic "0" into "1". The output Q will supply to drive the transistor through R2-resistor. The transistor-Q2 will increase the current and drive coil of the relay by the DC voltage of 12-volts.

Next, the contact of the relay will be used to turn on/off the electric appliance. If the pulse signal changes from high to lower than 0.3 volts per μ S. It may cause flip-flop run errors. We should place this phototransistor in a room and no sunlight shines directly on it.



In this project, we will use CD4027. It has dual flip-flop:

- Pin 1 to pin 7 are pins of a first flip flop.
- Pin 9 to pin 15 are pins of a second flip flop.

Testing

The first time, we did not insert a load. The experiment at first also will not connect the Load and this section circuit above. We just noticed the operation of the relay is enough. This figure is a photo of connecting the components on the Perforated PCB board to use in the experiment. Firstly, we turn on a power supply switch. The flip-flops may set or reset ($Q = "1"$ or $"0"$) indefinitely. If $Q = "1"$ will hear the relay "click" indicating the coil pulls the contact.

Secondly, shine a flashlight to the phototransistor. Then, Whisk hand through the beam of a flashlight. We will hear relay work or stop. It shows that it has a pulse into the flip-flop and changes state.



The diagram shows a circuit where a flashlight beam triggers a transistor switch. A 50K photoresistor (VR1) is connected to VCC. Its other terminal is connected to a 6.8K resistor (R1) and the base of a transistor (Q1). The other end of R1 is connected to VCC. The emitter of Q1 is connected to GND, and its collector is connected to a yellow output terminal. A callout box with a red arrow pointing to the output terminal contains the text: "When get light voltage will fall down of 0V". To the right of this text is a square wave graph with a high level labeled "1" and a low level labeled "0".

