

LED



LED (light emitting diode) is a semiconductor light source.

This means that if connected correctly (suitable voltage) to an energy source (e.g. battery), it will turn on. As any other diode, current flows only in one direction. As the picture shows, the anode (+) is usually the longer leg and typically is connected to the power source. The cathode (-) is the shorter leg.

They come in different colors and consume very low energy.

Check in this [video](#) how a LED works.

NB: diodes are devices that allow electricity to flow in only one direction, because they are polarized. Hence, the position you put them in your circuit is important. Usually the anode (+) side connects to the point of higher energy in your circuit, while the cathode (-) is connect to the lower energy side or ground.



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