

This voltage divider will turn on the transistor if there is enough light shining on the photo-resistor. If the transistor is ON, the other section of this circuit will be activated, since it can then be connected to the circuit's 'ground.'

The three parallel branches: "drain", "light", "delay" are the core of how this circuit works. They each provide a different resistance, and thus have different electric current supplied at the instant the transistor turns on. The interplay between these three branches is complex, and drives this analog circuit's operation.

Since this circuit is NOT consistent in its operation over time, let's consider what happens in order when the transistor is first turned on:

First, the 'delay' branch has no resistor, so it takes on the vast majority of the newly-supplied current. This starts to charge the capacitor: quickly at first, then slower.

Second, as the capacitor fills, it builds up a voltage across its two plates. When that voltage equals the 'forward voltage' of the LED, a critical change happens:

The LED (and whole light branch) can turn ON when there is enough built-up voltage on the capacitor. Although it is dim at first, it quickly brightens as the capacitor charges asymptotically to its max.

While this whole parallel subcircuit is active, the 'drain' branch has too high of a resistance (compared to the other two branches) to be more than a leakage current. In the active state, you can basically ignore the 'drain' branch since it carries so very little current.

When the circuit is no longer active (the transistor turns off), the 'drain' branch has its useful moment. This resistor provides a path for the capacitor to slowly drain its built-up voltage, so that it can reset itself automatically to be ready for the next time this sub-circuit is activated by the transistor.

2015 Mission Possible Ohio State Champions

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Sheet: /scioly-delayed-light/

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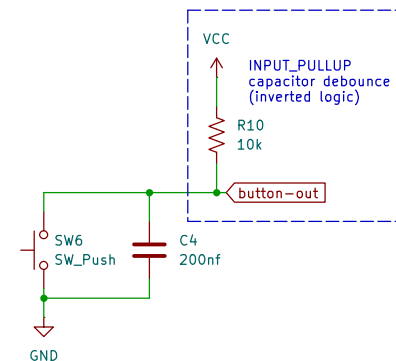
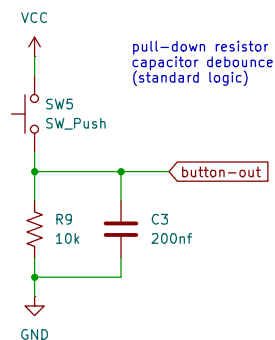
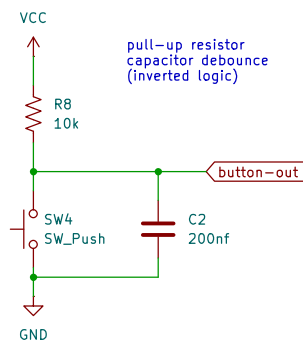
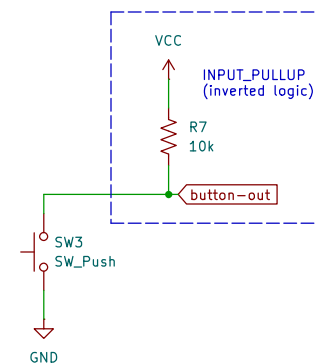
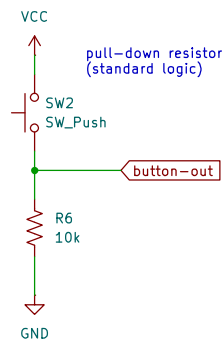
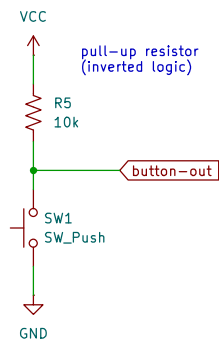
**Title: Science Olympiad Real-Life RC Circuit**

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**Rev: v1.0**

Id: 2/6



`Floating Pin` – without a pull-up or pull-down the value of the button can change erratically when the button is disconnected

`Standard Logic` – HIGH when pressed, LOW when un-pressed

`Inverted Logic` – LOW when pressed, HIGH when un-pressed

`Capacitor Debouce` – a capacitor will take time to charge, effectively applying a physical debounce: 100nF to 1 $\mu$ F common

6 common ways to use buttons with microcontrollers

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File: momentary-button.kicad\_sch

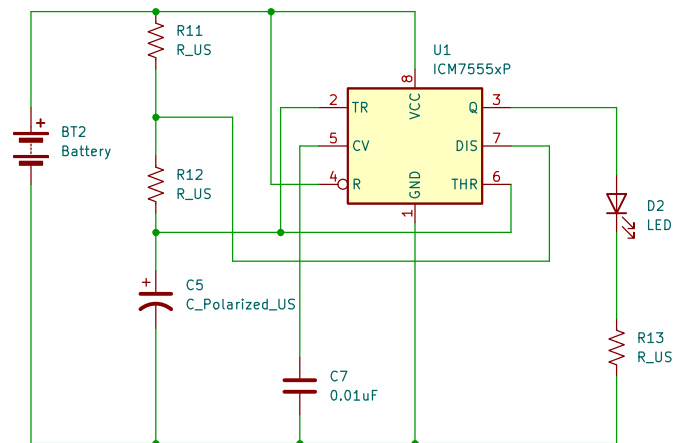
**Title: Button Implementation Strategies**

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Id: 3/6



A classic design that lets an LED turn on and off.

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Sheet: /555-basic-blinker/

File: 555-basic-blinker\_sch.kicad\_sch

**Title: 555 Basic Blinker**

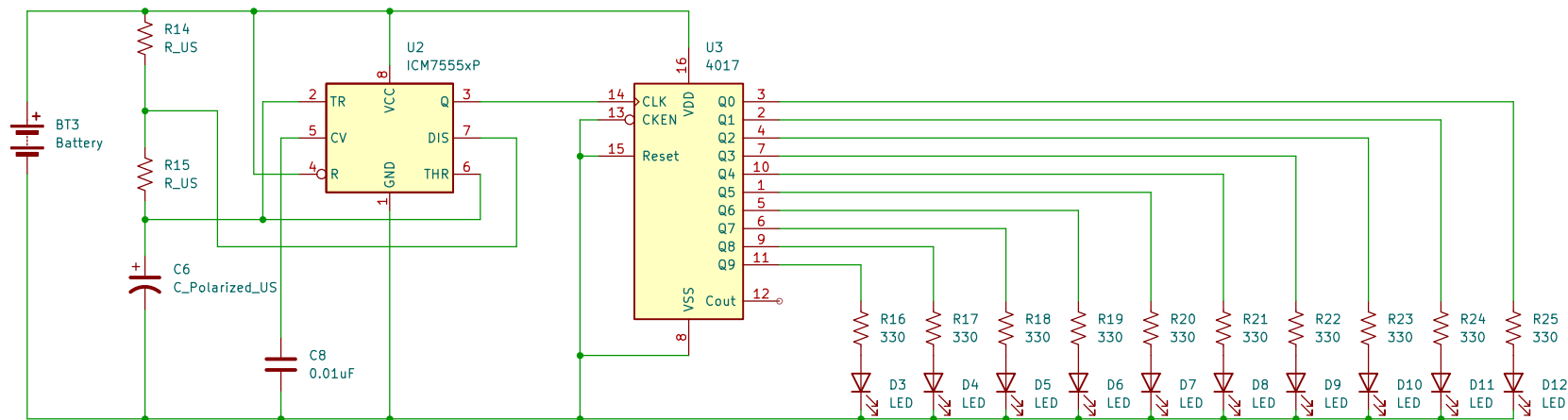
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Video explainer: <https://youtu.be/WdhzOjQjNrg>  
 "Learn Electronics | LED chaser with 555 & 4017"  
 — TheElectroBench, YouTube

Using a decade counter to setup some chasing lights

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Sheet: /night-rider/

File: night-rider.kicad\_sch

**Title: Night Rider (LED Chaser)**

Size: USLetter

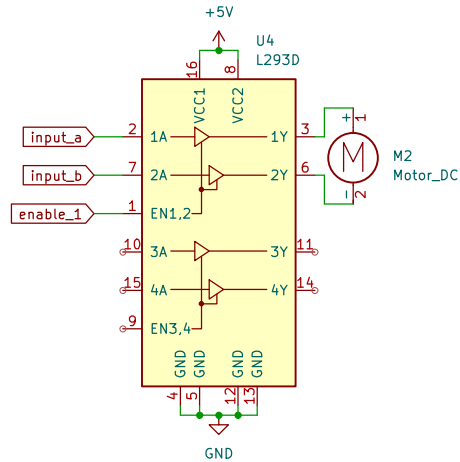
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**Rev: v1.0**

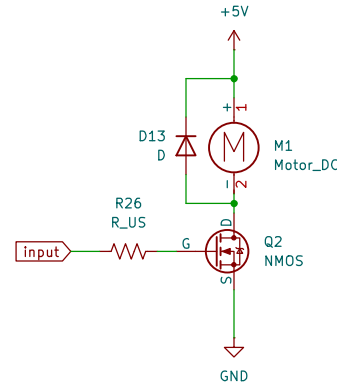
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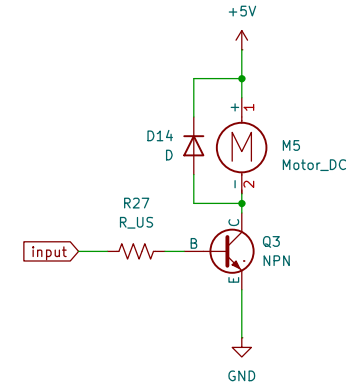
H-Bridge motor driver  
"Forward" "Reverse" "Stop" "OFF"



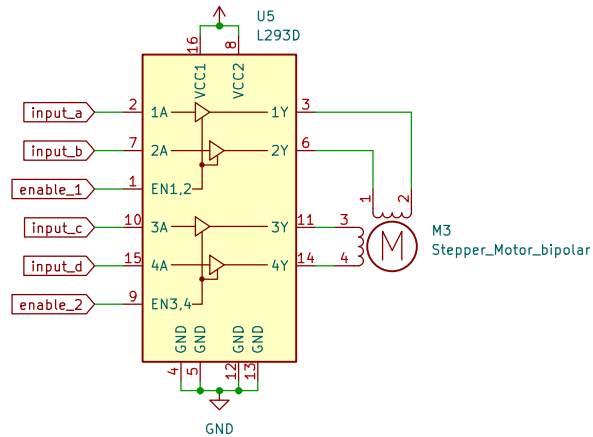
Single MOSFET control  
DC brushed motor only  
Only 'Forward' or OFF



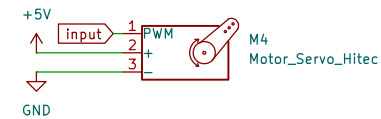
Single BJT Transistor control  
DC brushed motor only  
Only 'Forward' or OFF



Dual H-Bridge Motor Driver  
For driving a stepper motor  
"Forward" "Reverse" "Stop" "OFF"



Basic Servo Motor (5-6v)  
with typical signal input



5 Ways to implement motors

1 simple servo motor

2x using common L293 motor driver

2x using simple transistor control

**Mason High School Applied Technology**

Sheet: /motors/

File: motors.kicad\_sch

**Title: Motors**

Size: USLetter Date: 2025-04-24

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**Rev: v1.0**

Id: 6/6