

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of white lines and circles on a blue gradient background, resembling a circuit board or a neural network.

# **LED BLINKING CIRCUIT**

**PRESENTED BY:- TARUN KUMAR SINGH**

## **OBJECTIVE:-**

The objective of making an LED blinking circuit is to understand and demonstrate basic concepts of electronics, such as:

- > Learn how to build and analyze a simple electronic circuit.
- > Practice using components like resistors, LEDs, and power sources.
- > Understand how LEDs work (polarity, forward voltage, current-limiting resistor, etc.).
- > If using a timer (like 555 timer or microcontroller), learn how to generate pulses or delays.
- > Identify and connect components like resistors, capacitors, ICs, and transistors correctly.

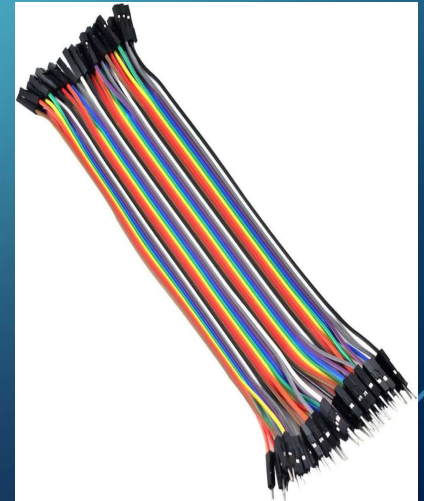
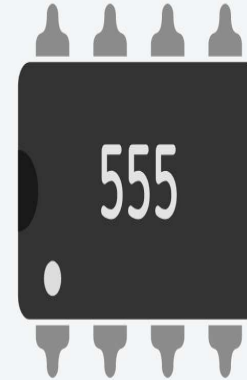
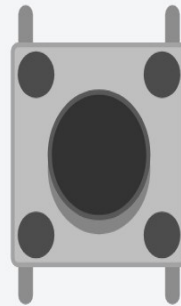
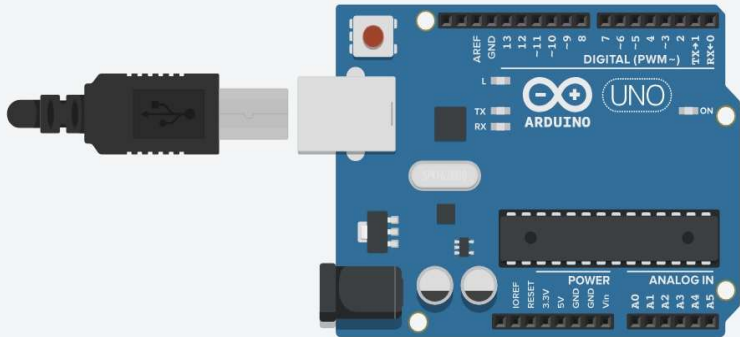
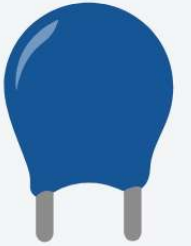
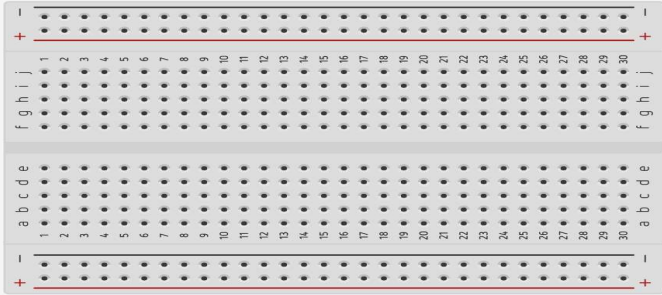
## **COMPONENT USED:-**

- Arduino Board UNO R3:- Microcontroller to run code.
- LED:- Visual output.
- Resistor ( $220\Omega$ ):- Limits current to the LED.
- USB Cable:- For uploading code and power in simulation.
- Jumper Wires:- Connect Arduino pins to LED circuit.
- Breadboard(small):- for clean wiring.

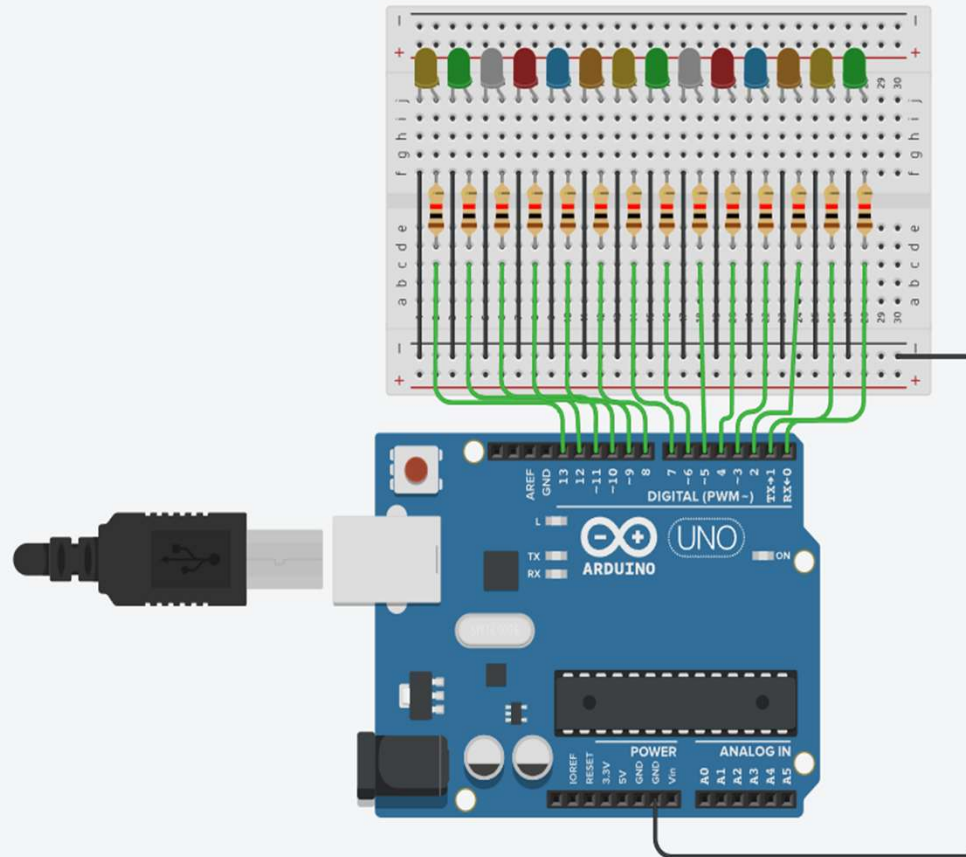
## **OPTIONAL COMPONENTS FOR MORE ADVANCED BLINKING CIRCUITS:**

- Transistor (e.g., BC547, 2N2222)
- Potentiometer
- Microcontroller (e.g., Arduino, ESP32, STM32)
- Light Dependent Resistor (LDR)
- Temperature Sensor (e.g., LM35)
- IR Sensor
- Ultrasonic Sensor
- Relay Module
- Shift Register (e.g., 74HC595)
- Push Button
- Toggle Switch
- Capacitors (Various values)
- Diodes
- Buzzer (for alert with blink)
- LCD or OLED Display
- Resistor Network Arrays
- Photoresistor Modules
- RTC Module (for timed blinking)
- Bluetooth/Wi-Fi Module (e.g., HC-05, ESP8266)
- Power MOSFET (e.g., IRFZ44N)

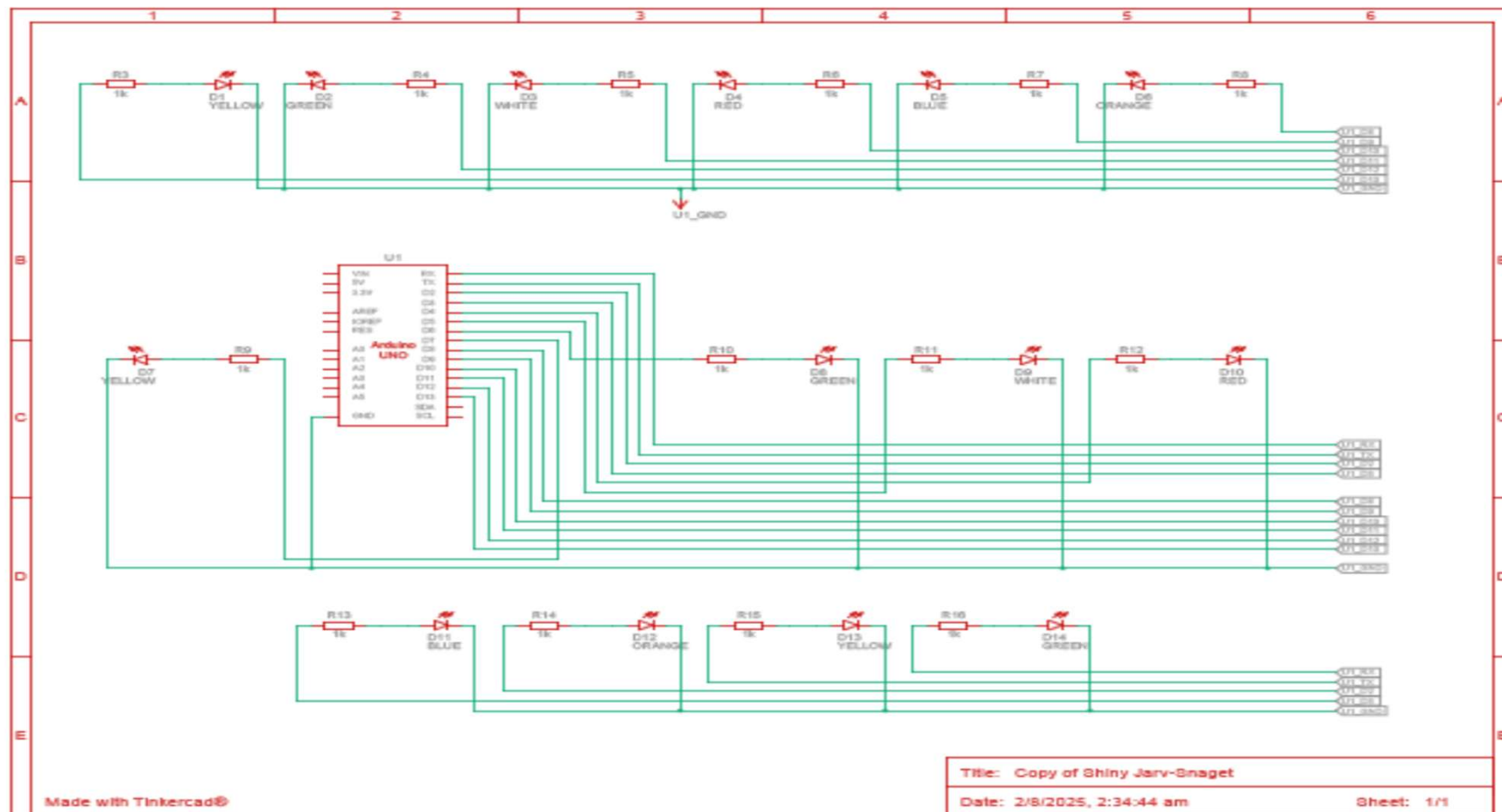
# COMPONENT IMAGES:-



## CIRCUIT DIAGRAM:-



# SCHEMATIC DESIGN:-





## BLOCK CODE:-

Blocks

- Output
- Input
- Notation
- Control
- Math
- Variables

set built-in LED to HIGH

set pin 0 to HIGH

set pin 3 to 0

rotate servo on pin 0 to 0 degrees

play speaker on pin 0 with tone 6

turn off speaker on pin 0

print to serial monitor hello world with

set RGB LED in pins 3 6

configure LCD 1 type to I2C (MCP2)

print to LCD 1 hello world

set position on LCD 1 to column 0

set pin 0 to HIGH

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 0 to LOW

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 1 to HIGH

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 1 to LOW

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 2 to HIGH

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 2 to HIGH

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 3 to HIGH

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 3 to LOW

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 4 to HIGH

wait 600 milliseconds

Blocks

- Output
- Input
- Notation
- Control
- Math
- Variables

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 4 to LOW

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 5 to HIGH

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 5 to LOW

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 6 to HIGH

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 6 to LOW

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 7 to HIGH

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 7 to LOW

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 8 to HIGH

wait 600 milliseconds

set pin 8 to LOW

set built-in LED to HIGH

set pin 0 to HIGH

set pin 3 to 0

rotate servo on pin 0 to 0 degrees

play speaker on pin 0 with tone 6

turn off speaker on pin 0

print to serial monitor hello world with

set RGB LED in pins 3 6

configure LCD 1 type to I2C (MCP2)

print to LCD 1 hello world

set position on LCD 1 to column 0



## **CODE SNIPPET:-**

```
//C++ code//void setup()
```

```
{pinMode(0, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(1, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(2, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(3, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(4, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(5, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(6, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(7, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(8, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(9, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(10, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(11, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(12, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(13, OUTPUT);} 
```

```
void loop() {
```

```
for (int pin = 0; pin <= 13; pin++)
```

```
{  digitalWrite(pin, HIGH);
```

```
delay(600);
```

```
digitalWrite(pin, LOW);
```

```
delay(600);
```

```
}}
```

## **CONCLUSION:-**

- The LED blinking circuit is a fundamental and practical electronics project that demonstrates the core principles of electrical components, timing control, and circuit design. Whether implemented using a simple switch, a 555 timer IC, or a programmable microcontroller like Arduino, the blinking LED serves as a valuable tool for:
- Understanding current flow and resistance.
- Learning component functionality (LEDs, resistors, ICs, etc.).
- Gaining experience in circuit building and troubleshooting.
- Exploring automation and timing concepts.
- Forming a base for more complex systems like alerts, indicators, or smart control systems.

## **APPLICATION OF LED BLINKING CIRCUIT:-**

- Home Appliance – Blinking LED on a Wi-Fi router to show internet activity.
- Automotive System – Car turn signal indicator.
- Industrial Equipment – Blinking LED on a control panel to show machine fault.
- Medical Device – Blinking LED on a patient heart rate monitor.
- Educational Project – Arduino LED blink as first test program.
- Public Infrastructure – Blinking amber traffic light at pedestrian crossing.
- Security System – Blinking LED on a motion sensor alarm device.



**THANK YOU....**