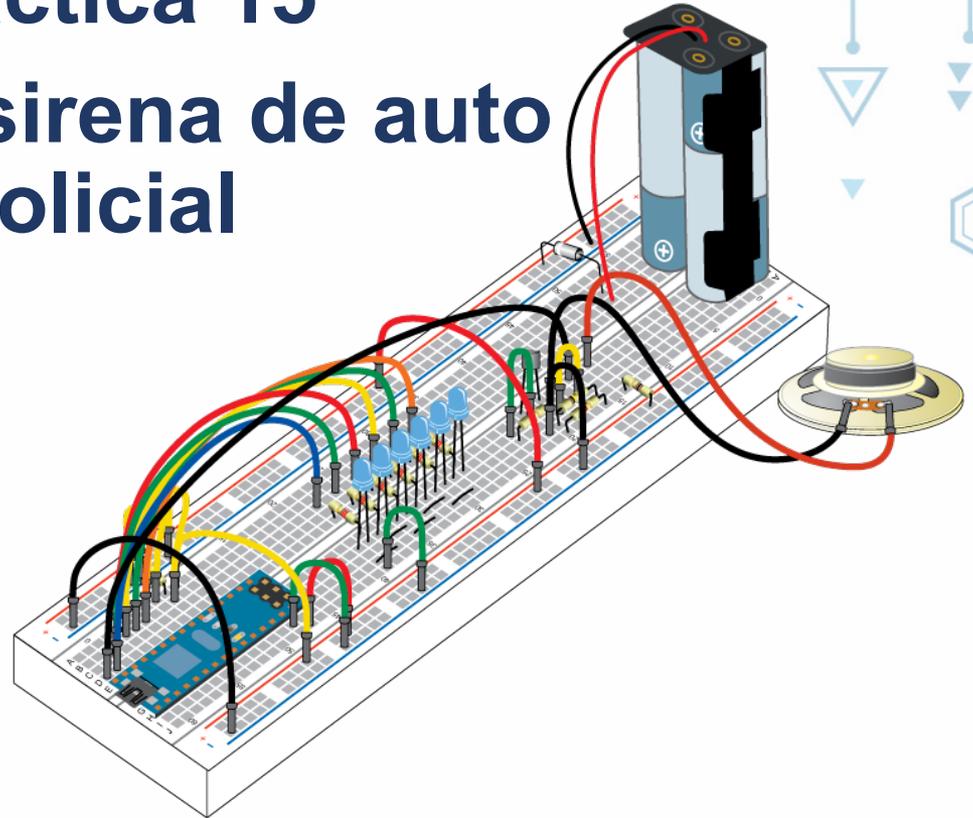
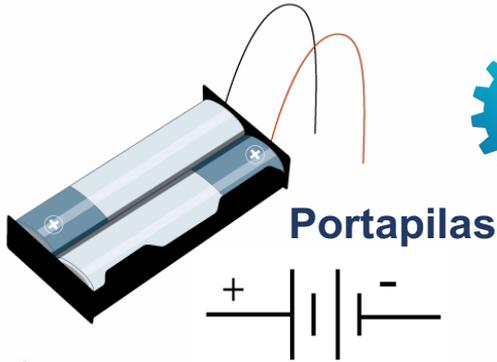


Práctica 15

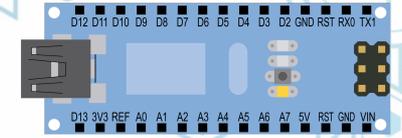
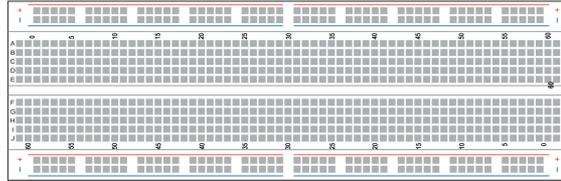
Luces y sirena de auto policial



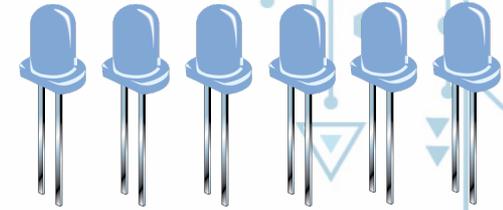
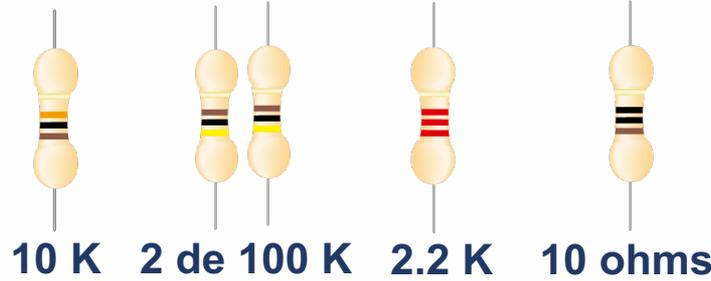
Materiales



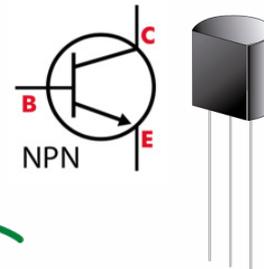
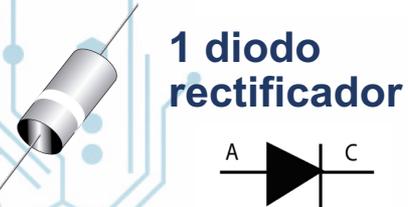
Protoboard



Tarjeta Arduino No. 1



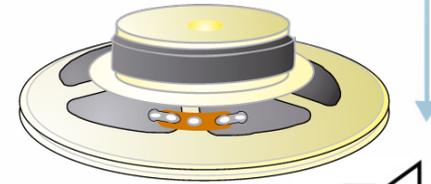
6 diodos leds



Transistor BC547



Cables de distintos tamaños

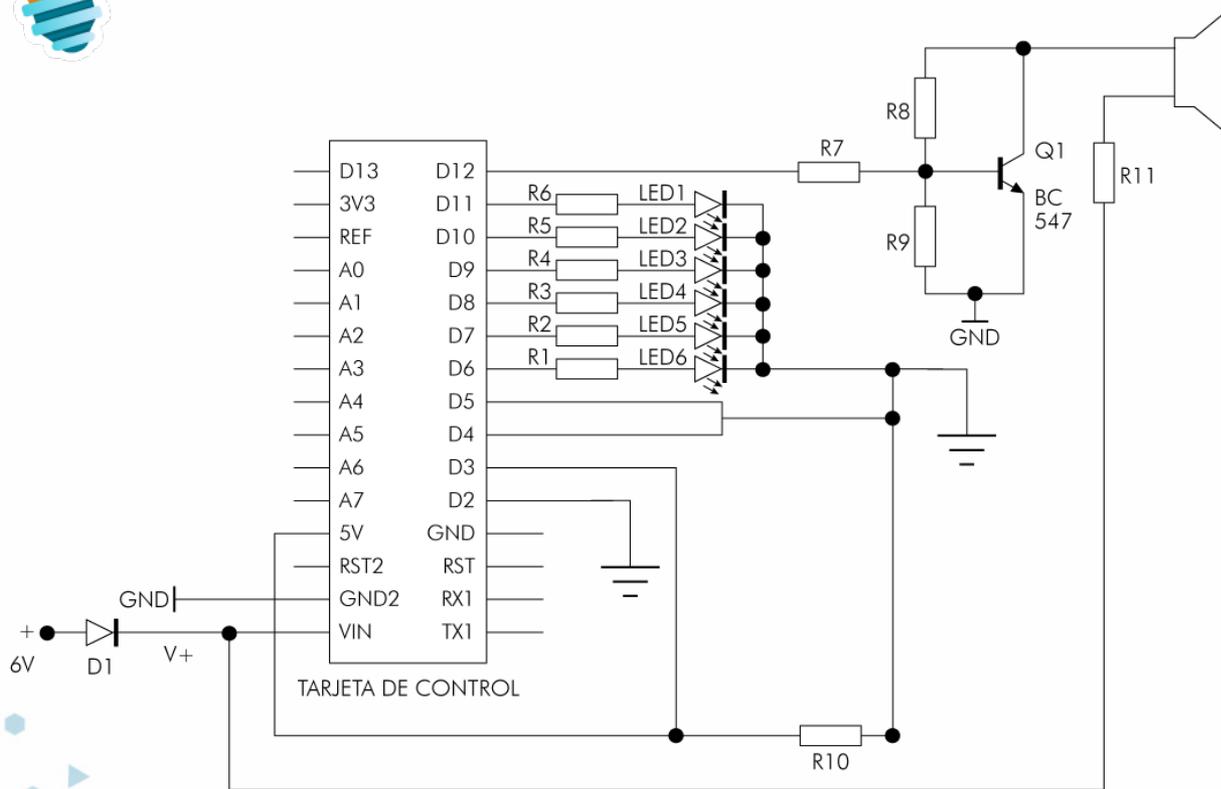


Bocina





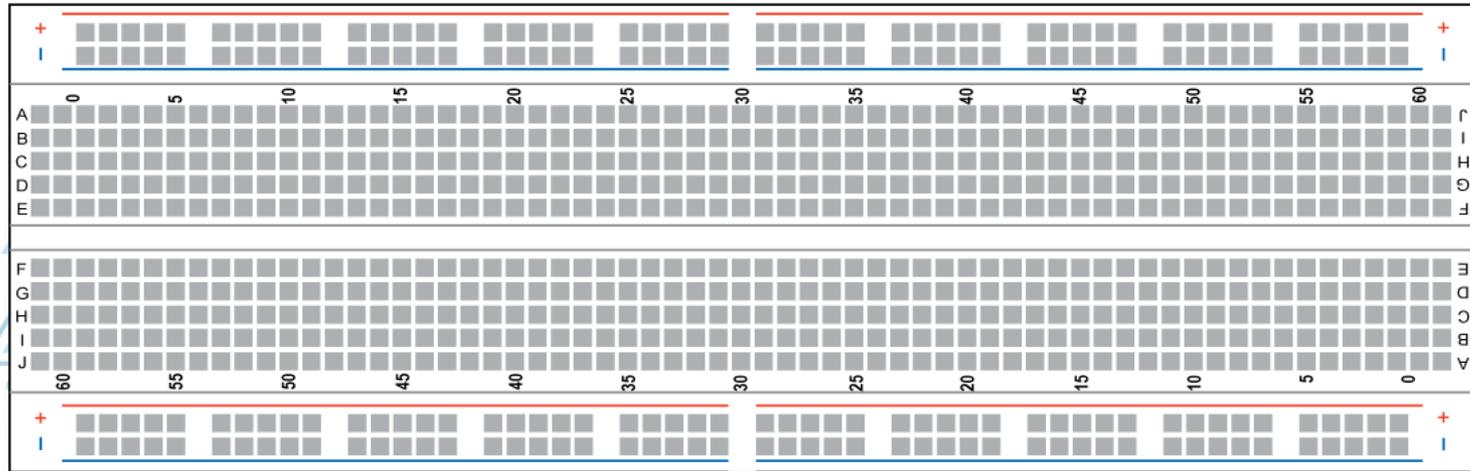
Diagrama esquemático



2 minutos



¿Cómo funciona la Protoboard?

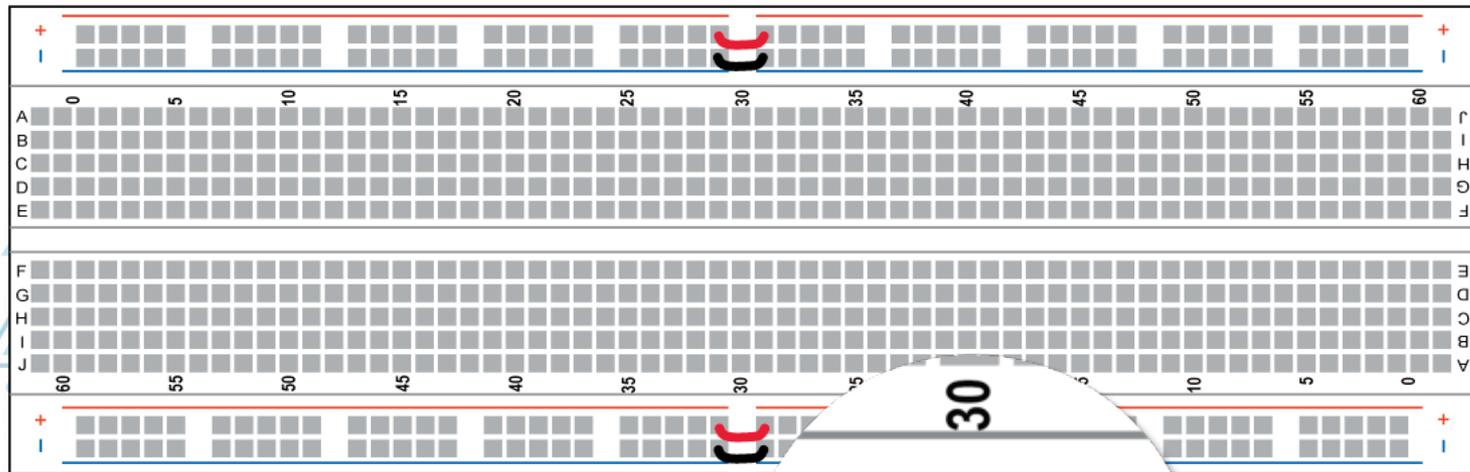


2 minutos



Coloca puentes en las líneas de voltaje de ambos extremos

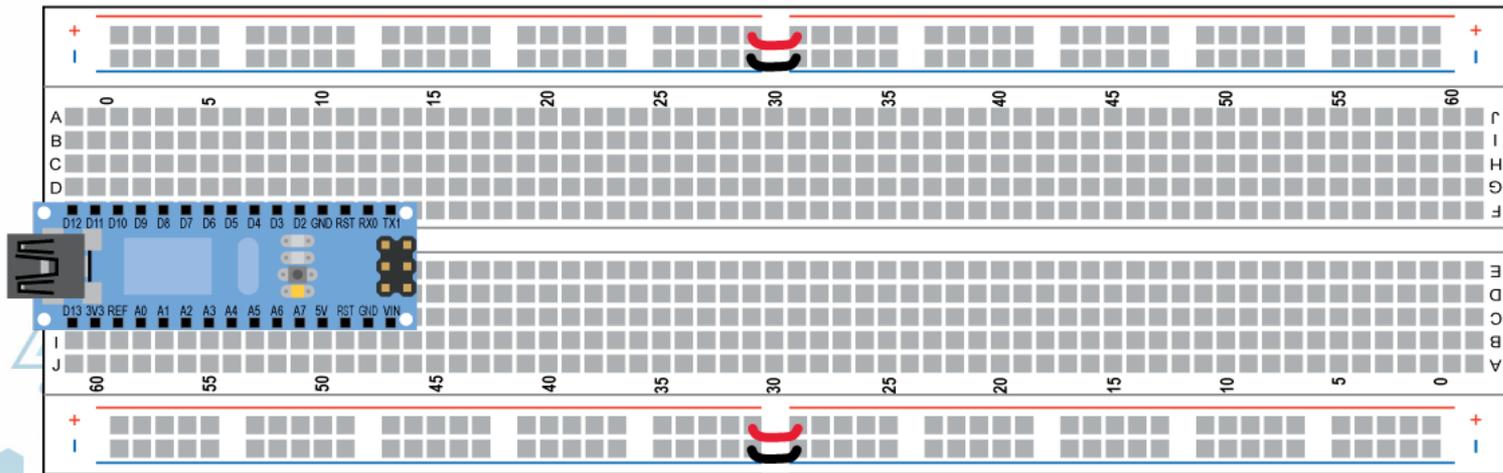
(si tu protoboard es continua, omite este paso)



2 minutos



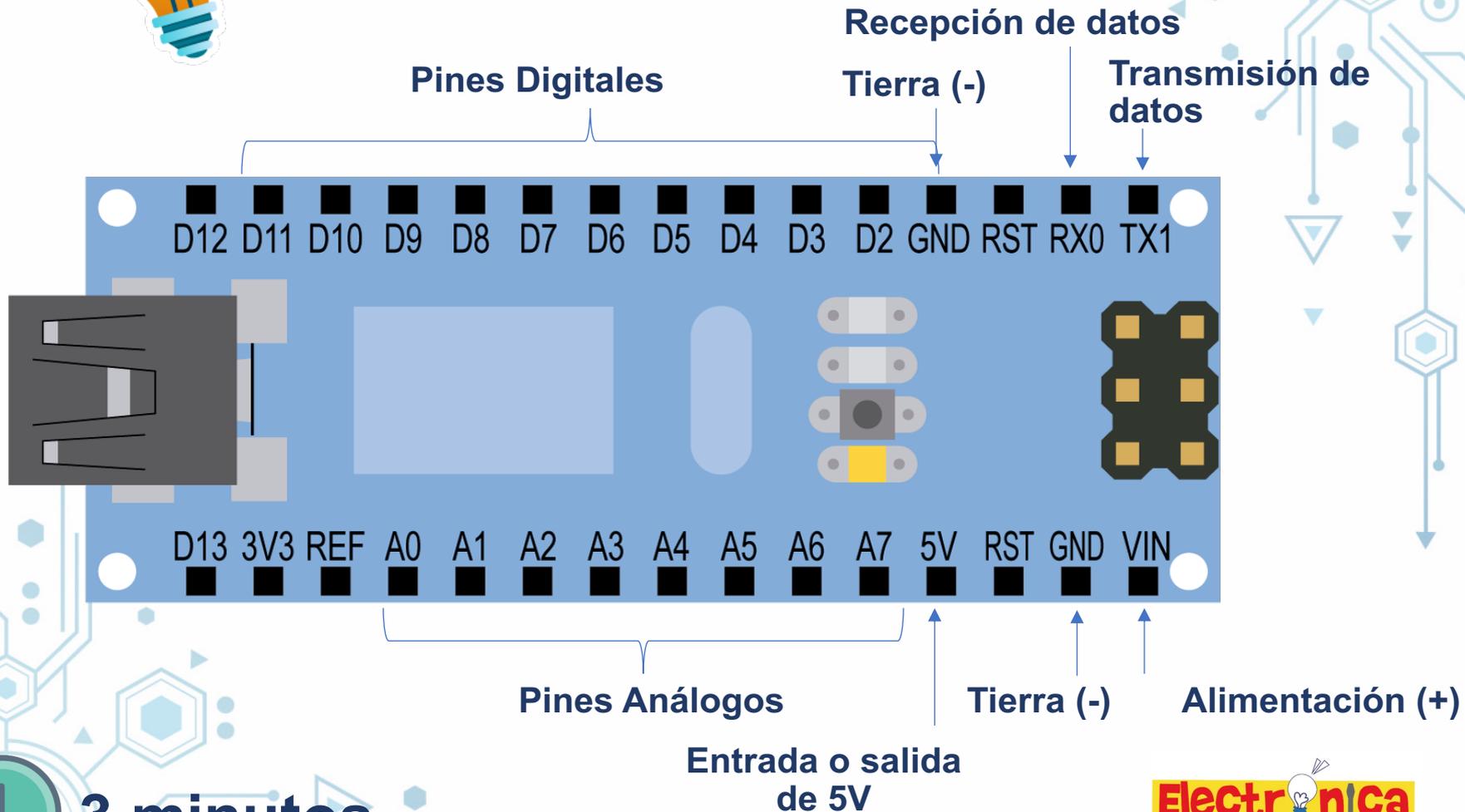
Coloca la Tarjeta Arduino



2 minutos



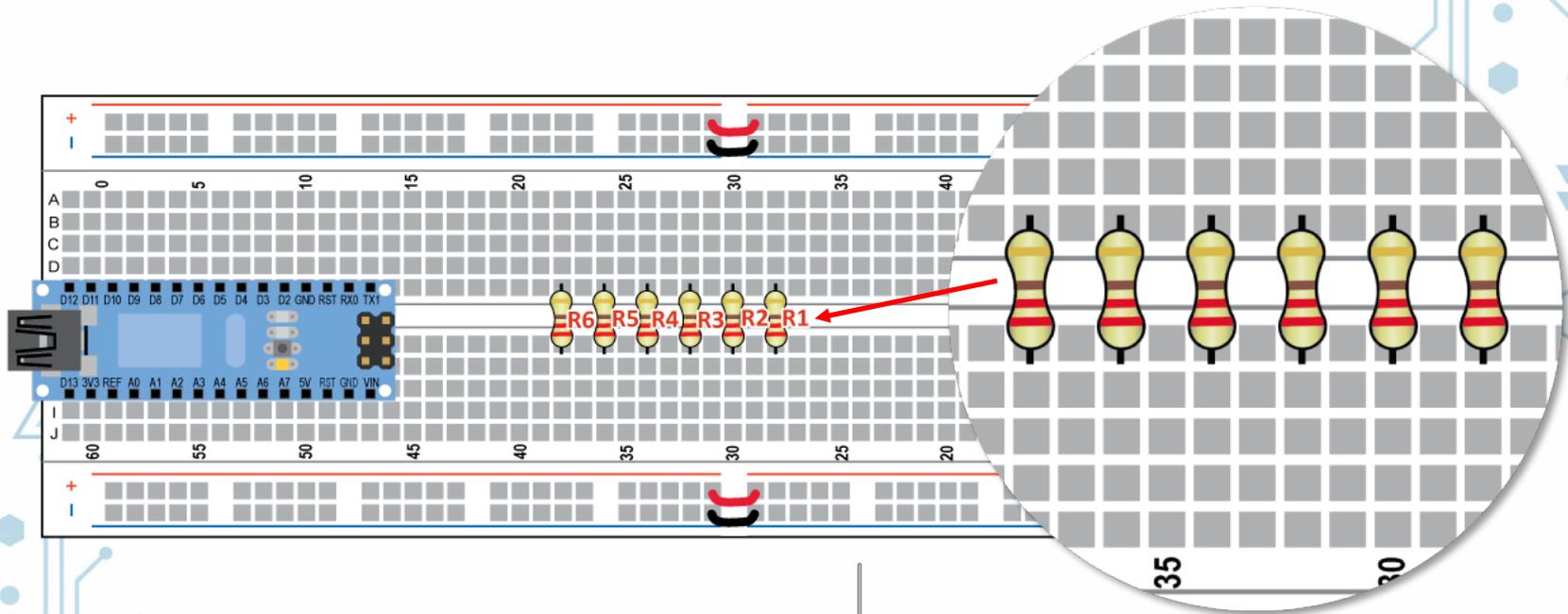
Identifica las terminales



3 minutos



Conecta las 6 resistencias, recuerda su funcionamiento



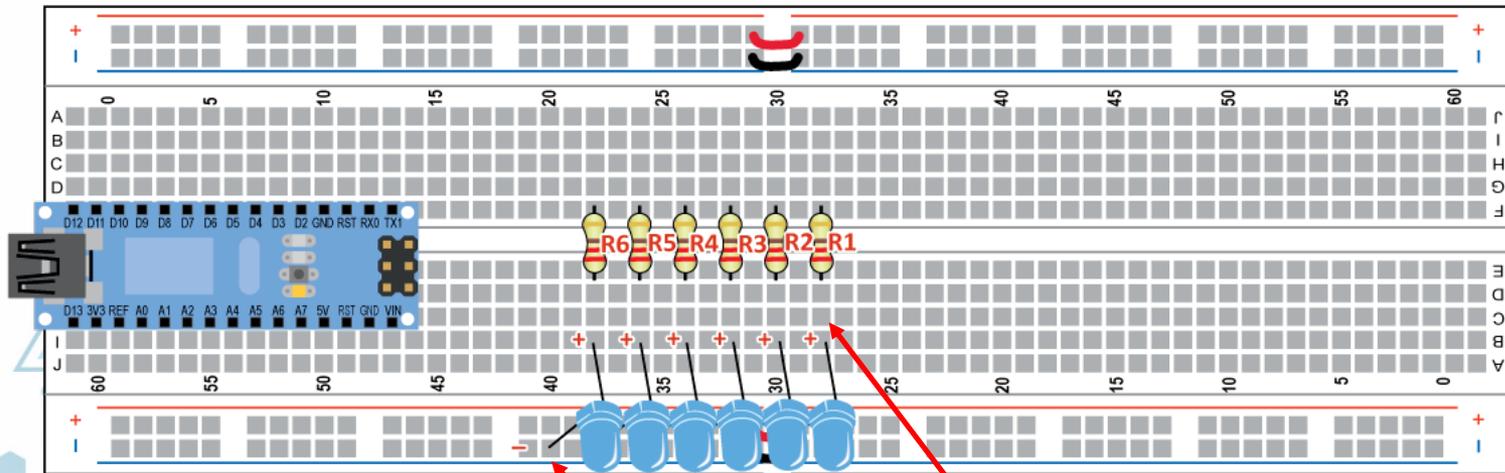
220 Ohms
rojo-rojo-café-dorado



3 minutos



Conecta los 6 diodos leds, recuerda la polaridad



Cátodo (-)

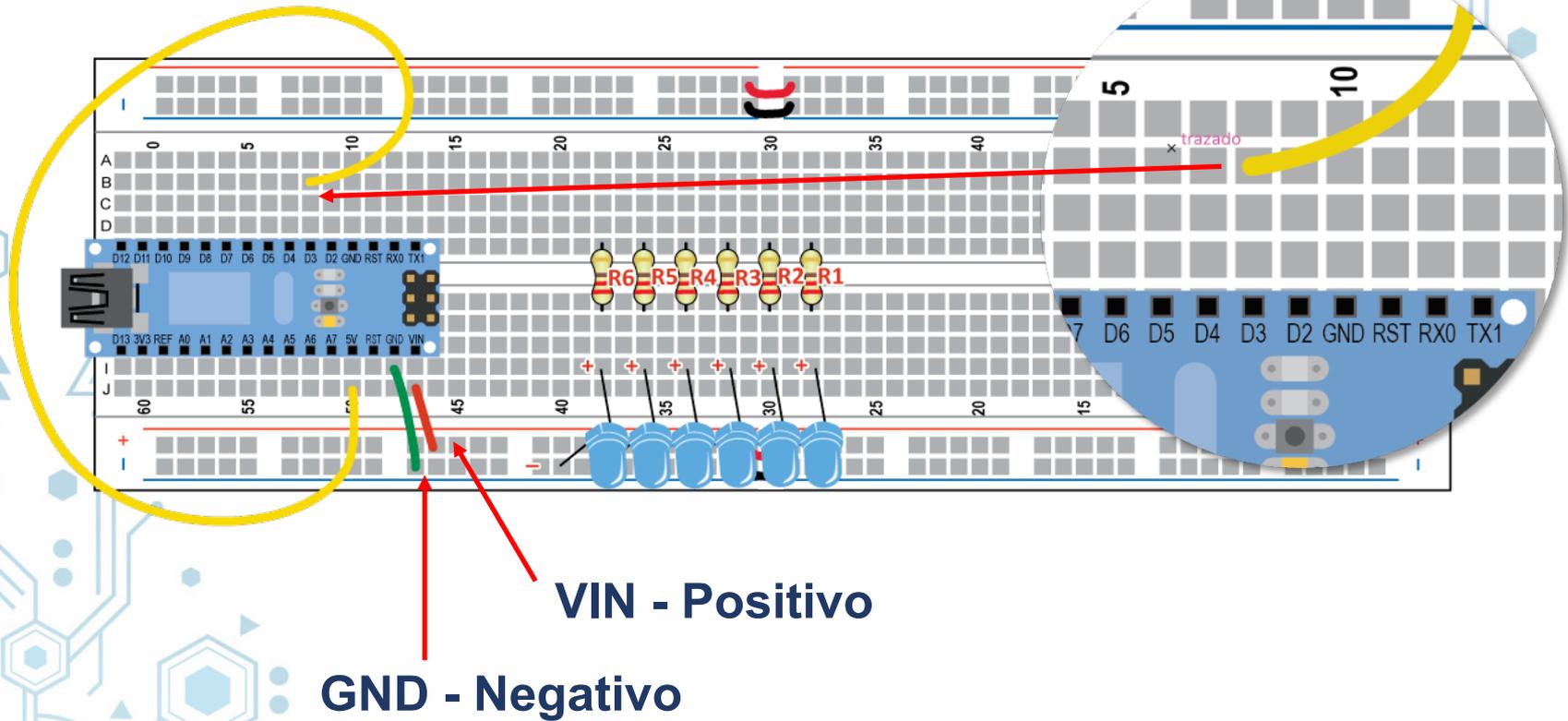
Ánodo (+)



2 minutos



Conecta la alimentación de la tarjeta y el puente de 5V a D3



VIN - Positivo

GND - Negativo



2 minutos



Conecta la otra resistencia en D3 y los 3 puentes

Negativo



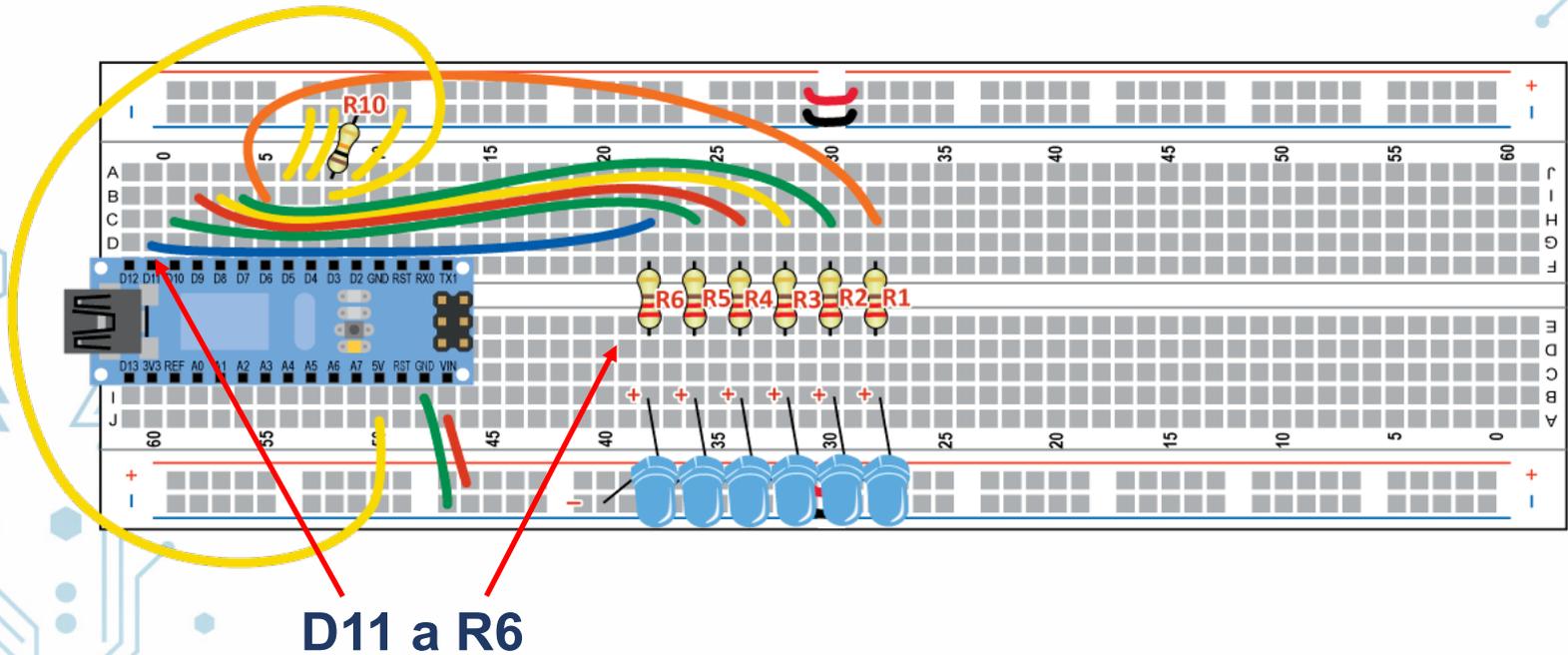
10 K
café-negro-naranja-dorado



2 minutos



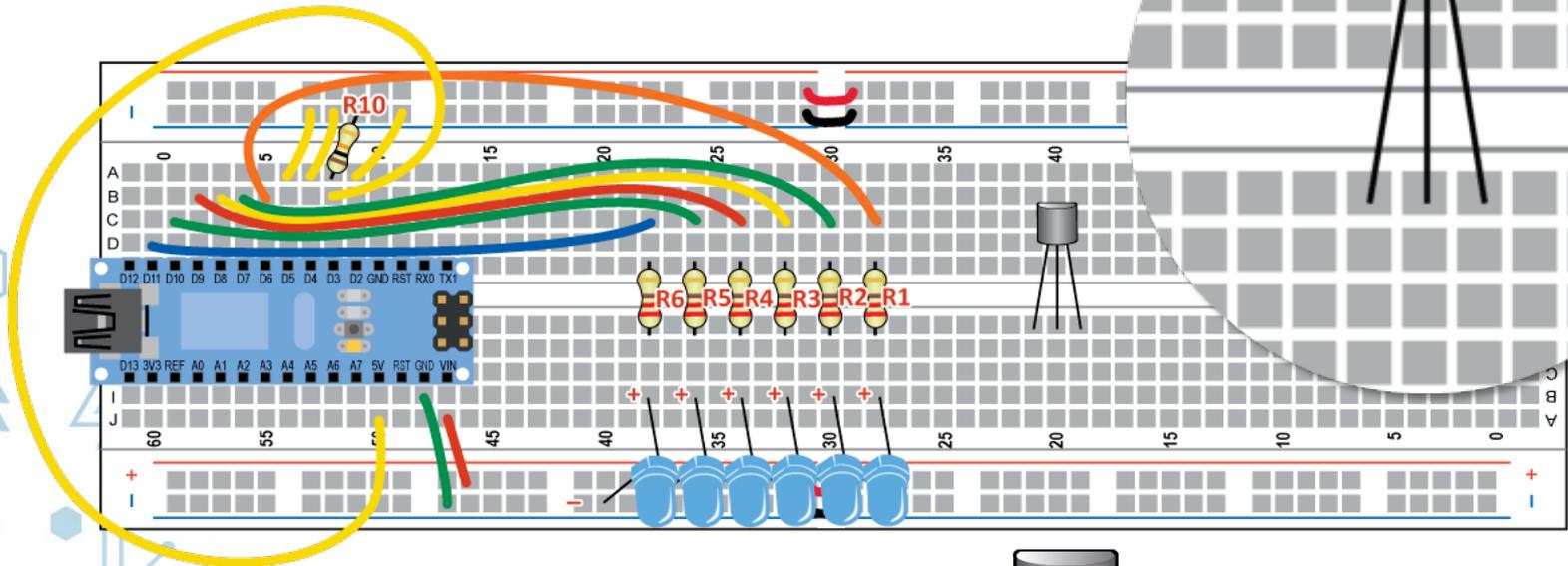
Conecta los 6 puentes de las terminales de la tarjeta a las resistencias



4 minutos



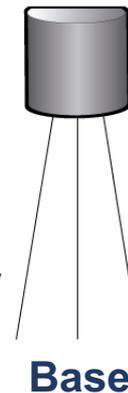
Conecta el transistor



Modifica una señal eléctrica como amplificador (recibe una señal débil y la convierte en fuerte)

 2 minutos

Emisor

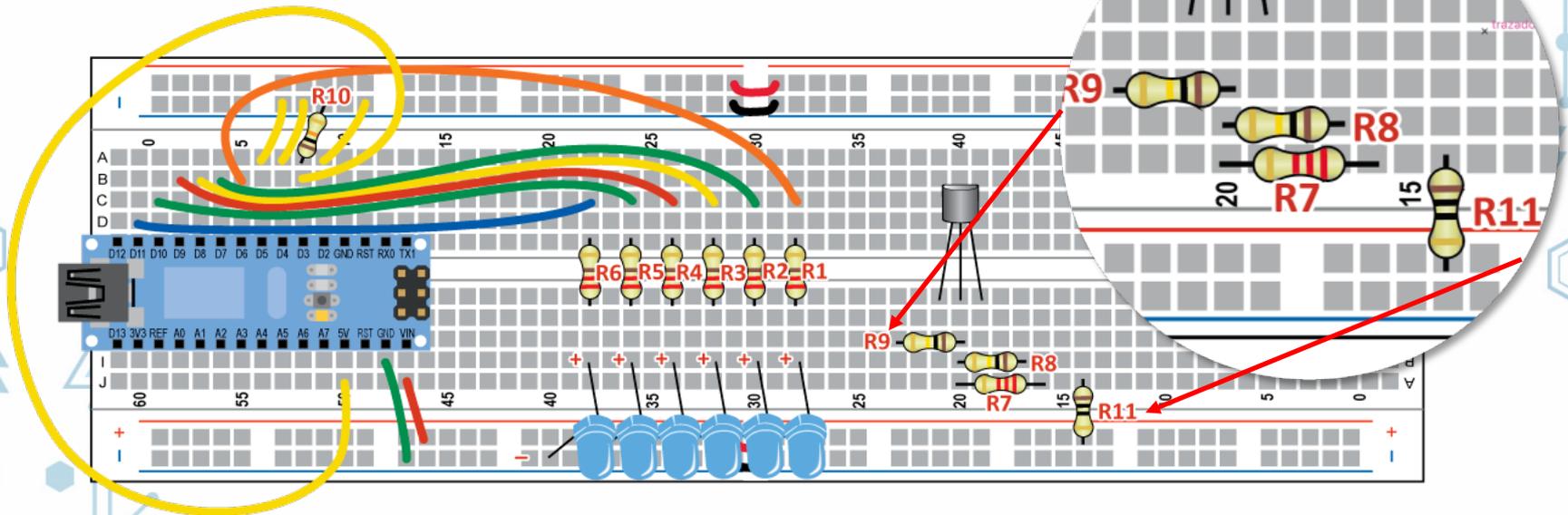


Colector

Base



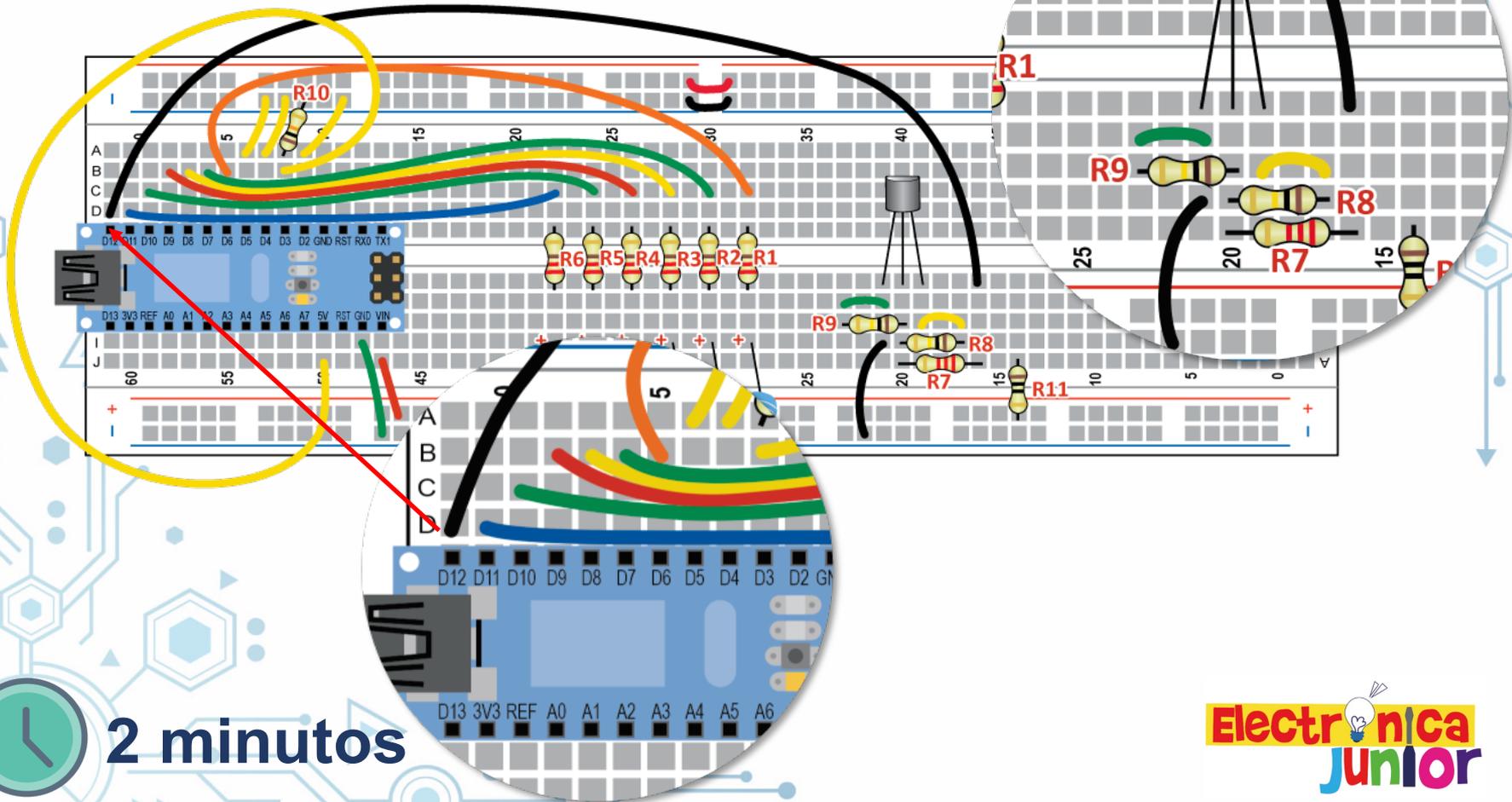
Conecta las 4 resistencias



3 minutos



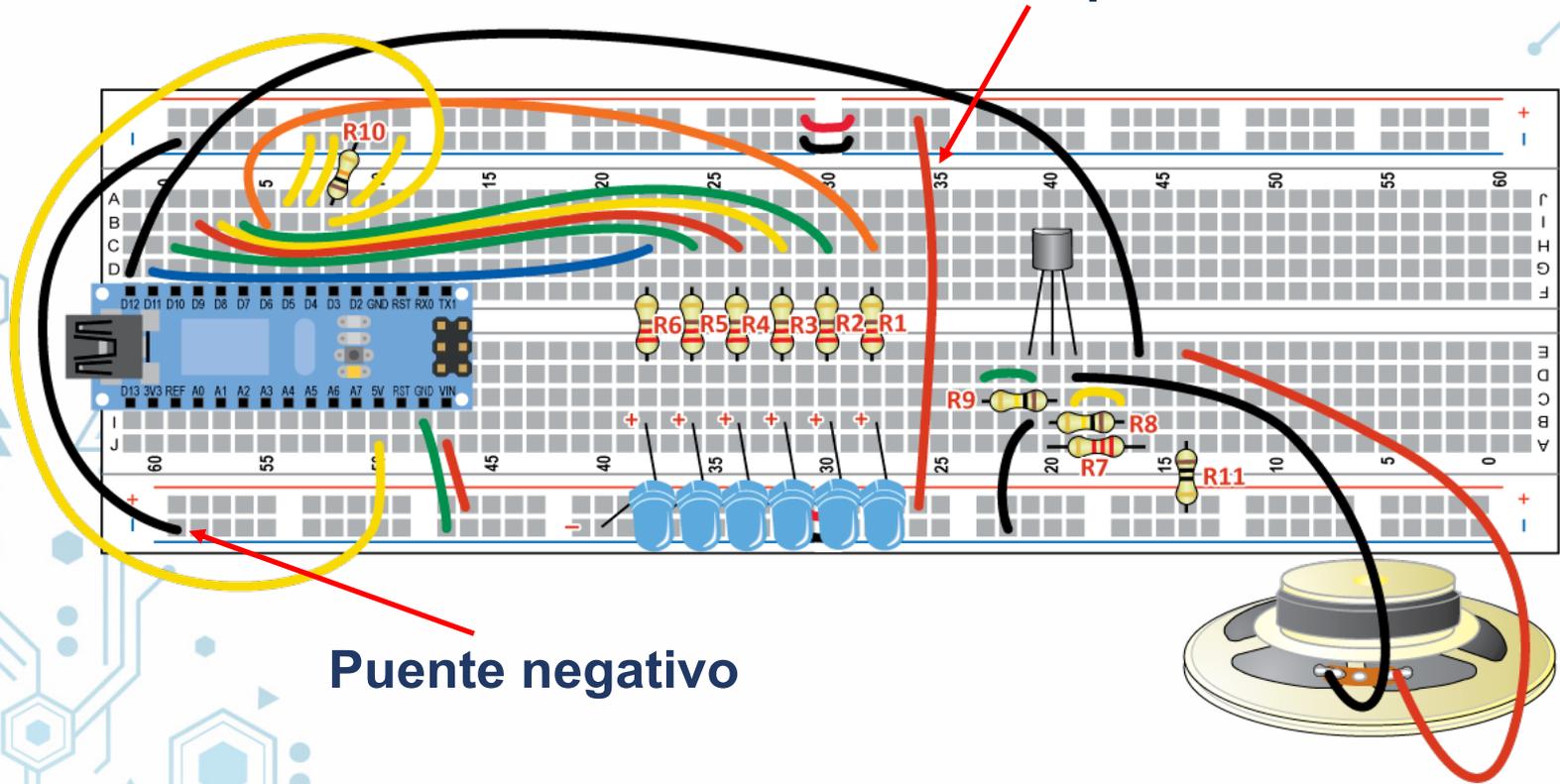
Conecta la alimentación hacia el transistor





Conecta los dos puentes

Puente positivo



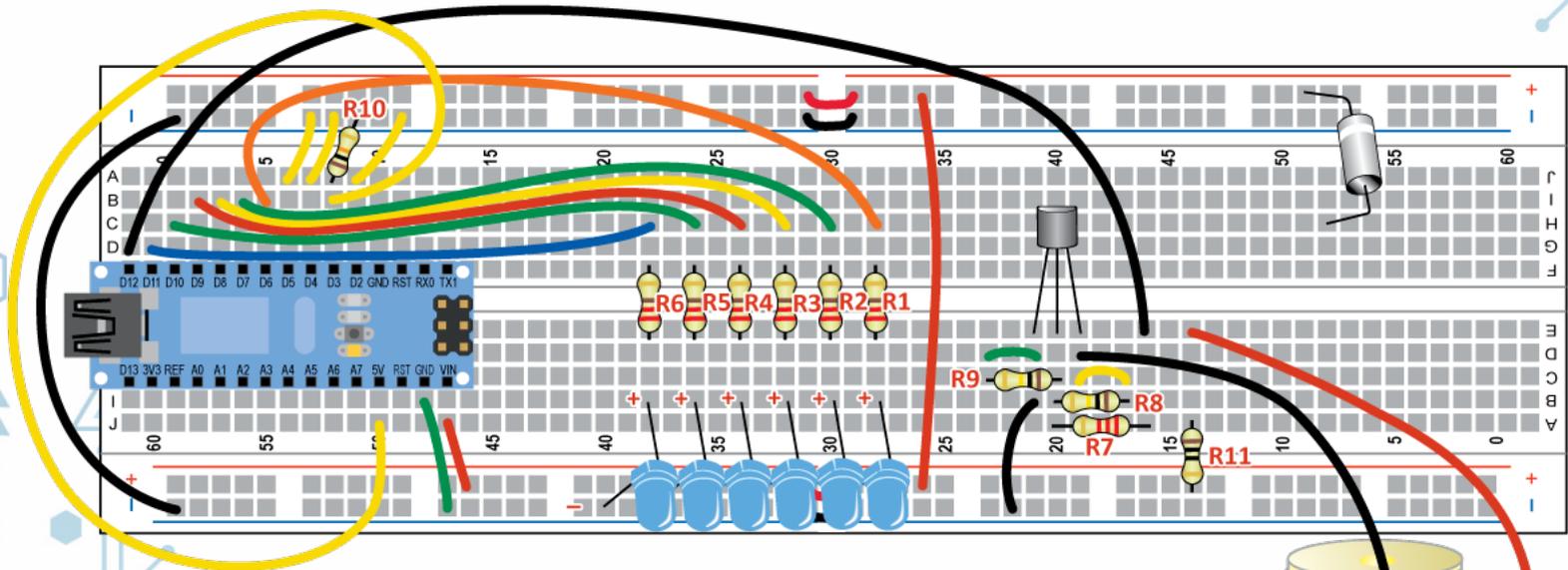
Puente negativo



2 minutos



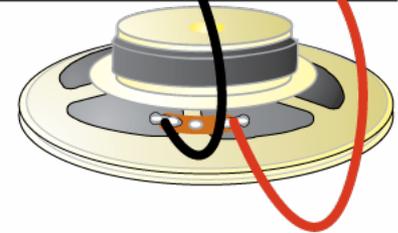
Conecta el diodo rectificador



Permite el paso de corriente en una sola dirección

Ánodo (+)

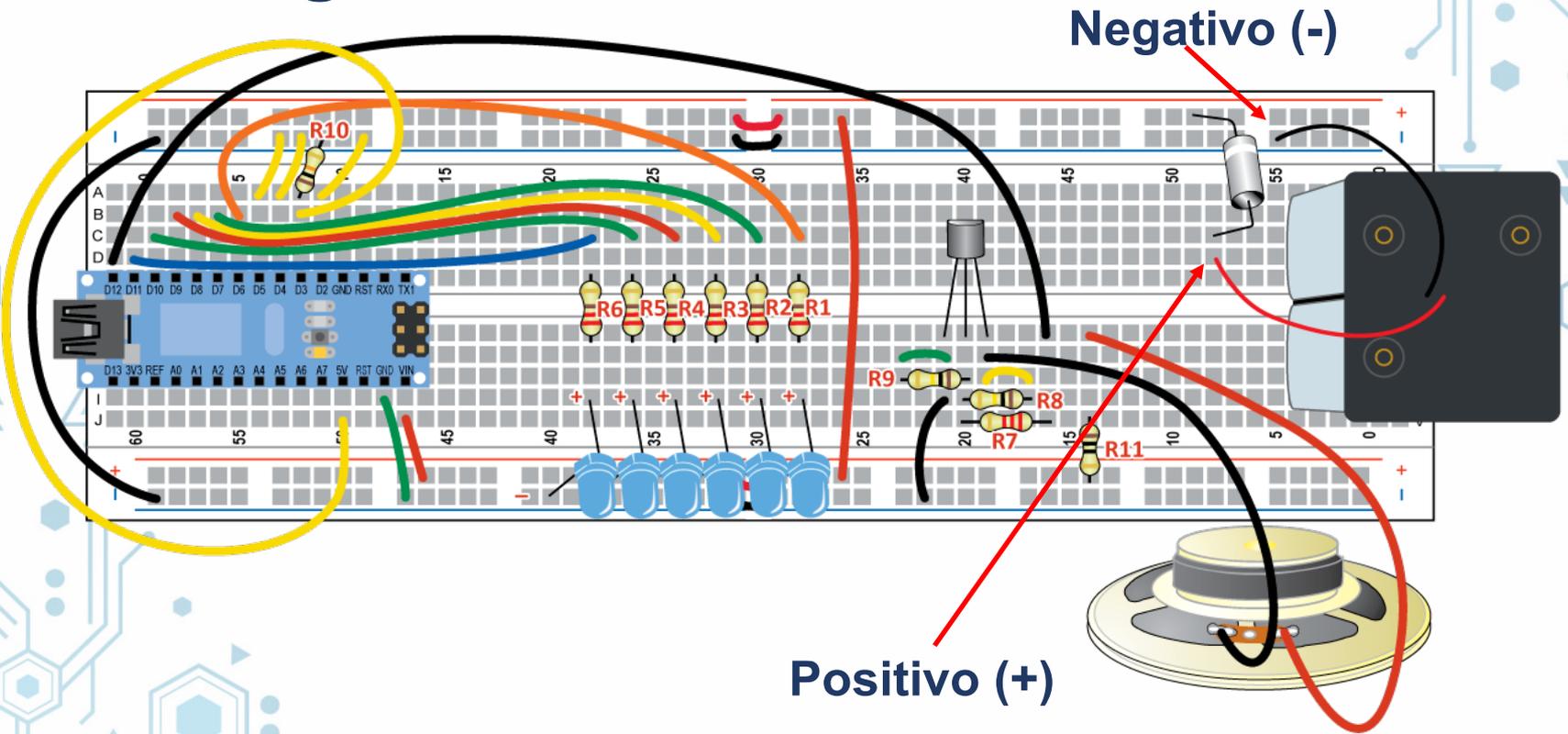
Cátodo (-)



2 minutos



Conecta el portapilas y escucha el sonido que se genera



1 minuto