BrightSparks 4Kids

Electricity Kits

Teaching Guide

Welcome to the BrightSparks 4kids- Electricity Kits Teaching Guide

Introduction:

This kit and range of modules are specifically designed to take away the 'fiddle factor' when teaching and learning about electricity/electronics.

The aim of this guide is to provide teachers with sufficient basic circuit knowledge to effectively teach electricity/electronics using hands on approach in collaboration with the range of **BrightSparks 4kids** products.

Children and students will be able to learn and enjoy building simple circuits in a safe and stimulating way. This will encourage them to use their knowledge and understanding to design circuits which can later lead to group discussions and further their understanding of electronics.

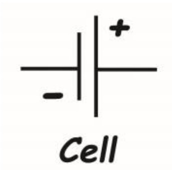
All components have been specifically designed with the teacher and user in mind, being durable and extremely hard wearing for today's classroom environment.

The colourful modules clearly display each components name and electrical symbol. Components are securely mounted and all connections between the modules are made by colour coded 4mm 'plug and socket' type stackable leads. The red terminal indicates positive (+) polarity and the black terminal indicates (-) negative polarity. Where yellow terminals are present this indicates no polarity. Therefore, leads can be connected either way.

The layout of each module has been designed so that the user can easily associate the linearity of a circuit and its need to be a complete loop. All component symbols are situated between the connecting sockets allowing a complete circuit path to easily be recognised.

Note: Some examples in this guide require additional modules and equipment such as voltmeters and current meters. These products are available separately from our website for more details please go to www.brightsparks4kids.com

Range of modules:

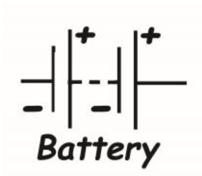


A single battery is called a cell. Each battery safely supplies electrical energy to the circuit. The type of battery used in this kit is a 'C' type of 1.5Volts. If you look closely at the battery you will find it indicates this on its casing. Batteries have two polarities, one at either end. The positive polarity has a 'pip' and is indicated by a plus (+) and the negative polarity has a flatter side which is the minus (-). It is important when using batteries that you insert them correctly into each Battery holder module. The spring side located on the left is the negative and the flat side is the positive end on the right.

Connections are made from colour coded terminals, red being the (+) positive contact and black being the (–) negative contact. For safety each Battery module is short circuit protected.

<u>CAUTION</u> must always be observed when using batteries. Do NOT allow 'short circuiting' of the +/ - terminals. This is done by the + and – leads touching together and can result in excessive heat generation which may result in damage to the battery.

Combining Cells

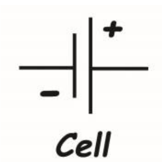


A single cell linked together is called a battery and they are often linked in series to combine output voltages.

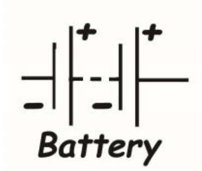
Output ranges used in this kit are 1.5Volts (1 battery) 3.0Volts (2 batteries) 4.5Volts (3 batteries) and 6Volts (4 batteries).

Examples of Cell Voltages connected in series:

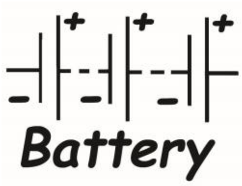
One Cell = 1.5 Volts



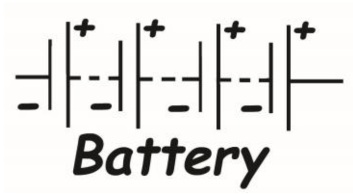
Two Cells = 1.5Volts + 1.5Volts = 3.0 Volts



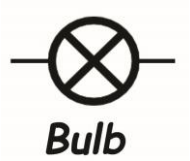
Three Cells = 1.5 Volts + 1.5Volts + 1.5 Volts = 4.5 Volts



Four Cells = 1.5Volts + 1.5 Volts + 1.5Volts + 1.5 Volts = 6.0 Volts



Never link more than four battery cells together in a single circuit as damage may occur to the other components.

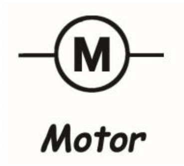


The light/lamp or Bulb module converts electrical energy into light. It contains a very thin coil of wire called a filament. When an electric current is passed through the coil heats up and produces light. The more electrical energy passing through it the more light is produced. The Bulb used in this kit is a low voltage miniature MES type and its rating can be visible on the metal casing. The Bulb is most commonly used in torches and household lighting around your home. It can be directly connected to the battery, operated with any switching module or used with the Variable Resistor Module to create a simple dimmer switch circuit. Bulb Rating 3.5 Volts 200mA.

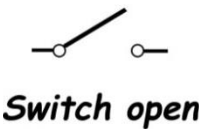
Tip: Look closely at the bulb can you see the filament inside?

Care must be taken when handling glass bulbs as they are fragile components and may damage easily.

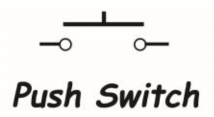
The Buzzer module converts electrical energy into sound. It emits an audible tone when connected into a circuit. It is polarity sensitive and must be connected with the correct polarity (+/-) in order to operate. Changing the level of input Voltage produces different sound level outputs. The Buzzer is commonly used in cookers, microwave ovens and alarm clocks. Rated at 1.5V – 6Volts.



The Motor module converts electrical energy into motion. Its propeller rotates at a safe speed. The direction and speed of the rotation depends upon the polarity of the connection to the battery module. A Motor is commonly found in a fan or a washing machine. This low inertia motor is ideal for Solar Projects as it has a very low starting current. The module can be connected directly to the battery or operated with any switching module in this kit. Alternatively use in conjunction with the Variable Module to create a speed control. Try connecting the red & black leads the other way around. What has happened to the rotation of the propeller? Ratings are 1.5V -6VDC max, 1540 RPM @ 2V -.



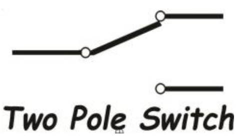
The Switch module enables you to ‘Open or Close’ a circuit. This type of switch is commonly used as a household light switch or kettle. It has a sturdy ‘On’ or ‘Off’ toggle action with its down position as it’s ‘On’ or closed state and ‘UP’ position as it’s ‘OFF’ or open state.



The Push Switch module enables you to momentarily ‘Open or Close’ a circuit with the push of a button. When pressed the Push Switch Module ‘Closes’ the circuit and when not pressed ‘Opens’ the circuit. This type of switch is commonly used in household doorbells, car horns and game controllers etc.

The Magnetic Switch module is also known as a Reed Switch. This has a pair of contacts which operate when a magnet is passed over them. The contacts close as the magnet is present and open once the magnet is moved away. This type of switch can be found in many security alarm systems as it needs no physical contact to operate. The Magnetic Switch Module can be used in various circuit applications. A suitable magnet is supplied when purchased with a kit.

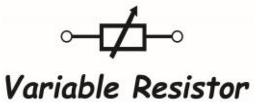
Tip: Look closely inside the glass tube can you see the contacts inside?



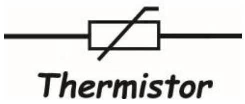
The Two Pole Switch module, also known as a changeover switch, is a special type of two way switch. Depending on it’s up or down position it allows current to pass either one way or the other. It is commonly used in household wiring where one switch can control two separate parts of a lighting circuit but has many useful applications.

Resistor modules limit or restrict the amount of current flow in a circuit. Various fixed resistors are included in this range and are available in the popular values of 10ohm, 22ohm, 47ohm and 100ohm. Each resistor has a specific value and rating which can be found on the back of each module. They can be used for example as a protection component restricting the amount of current to an L.E.D or limiting the amount of current in a Motor circuit.

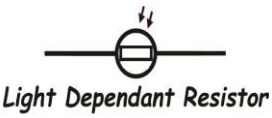
Values are various. Ratings are 5% 3W Wire wound.



The Variable Resistor module also called a Potentiometer allows varying levels of electric current to flow through it depending on the position of the control knob. This module can be used as either a speed control for the Motor Module or as a dimmer switch for the Bulb Module. For best results use at least two Battery Cells (3 Volts). Its rating is 100R 5W.

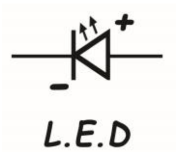


The Thermistor module changes its resistance according to the ambient temperature, at low temperatures the resistance is high, as the temperature rises the device becomes less resistive allowing more current to flow through it. It is commonly used in cookers, kettles and heating systems. This NTC Disc thermistor has a nominal resistance of 5K ohms.



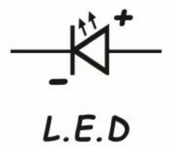
The Light Dependant Resistor module changes its resistance according to the amount of light that falls on its window. The more light the device receives the less resistive the device becomes allowing more current to flow through it. Uses are commonly found in automatic street lighting, intelligent car headlights and modern cameras. Dark resistance is 1M ohms.

The Flashing L.E.D



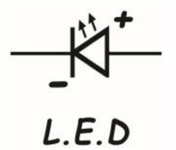
The Flashing L.E.D module produces a red flashing light and can be used as a visual indicator to add to your circuit. It is polarity sensitive and must be connected the correct way around in the circuit to operate. This module has an internal resistor for protection and requires a minimum of two battery modules to operate.

Red L.E.D Module



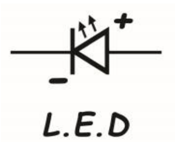
The Red L.E.D module produces a red light and can be used as a visual indicator or part of a traffic light circuit. It is polarity sensitive and must be connected the correct way around in the circuit to operate. This module has an internal resistor for protection and requires a minimum of two battery modules to operate.

Amber L.E.D Module



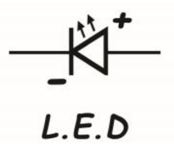
The Amber L.E.D module produces an amber light and can be used as a visual indicator or part of a traffic light circuit. It is polarity sensitive and must be connected the correct way around in the circuit to operate. This module has an internal resistor for protection and requires a minimum of two battery modules to operate.

Green L.E.D Module



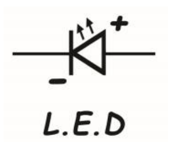
The Green L.E.D module produces a green light and can be used as a visual indicator or part of a traffic light circuit. It is also polarity sensitive and must be connected the correct way around in the circuit to operate. This module has an internal resistor for protection and requires a minimum of two battery modules to operate.

White L.E.D Module

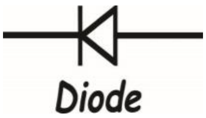


The White L.E.D module produces a white light and can be used as a visual indicator or torch circuit. It is polarity sensitive and must be connected the correct way around in the circuit to operate. This module has an internal resistor for protection and requires a minimum of two battery modules to operate.

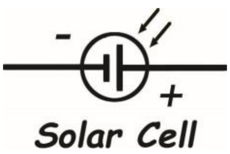
Rainbow L.E.D Module



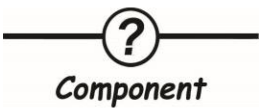
The Rainbow L.E.D module produces a rainbow effect of light and can be used as a visual indicator. These can be seen in children's night time lighting, often known as mood lighting. It is polarity sensitive and must be connected the correct way around in the circuit to operate. This module has an internal resistor for protection and requires a minimum of two battery modules to operate.



The Diode module can be used in advanced circuit design. It allows current to flow in only one direction. The Diode can be used, for example, as a blocking diode for the Solar Cell to stop accidental discharge whilst charging a battery, or as a polarity protection component if the battery terminals are accidently reversed in a polarised component or circuit.
Type 1N5401 3A 100V Silastic Rectifier



The Solar Cell (or photovoltaic cell) module converts sunlight into electrical energy. Its uses are vast including calculators, mobile phone chargers, traffic lights, road safety signs, household and commercial uses and even in space! In good sunshine this small cell can produce 1.5Volts and can directly power the Motor or Buzzer Modules. As the output power is low compared to a battery, the Solar Cells are often linked together to produce more electrical energy. Please see page 27 for more details. Ratings are 1.5Volts @250mA



The Extra Component module is a universal component holder that can be used as a development tool by inserting different components into the spring connectors. For example, quickly connecting an external component to your circuit or adding components in parallel to combine their values. The Component Module offers a quick and easy way to develop your circuit.

Connecting leads

The connecting leads supplied are easy to use and terminated with 4mm plug and socket style connectors at each end. They are 50cm in length and are stackable to create more complex circuits enabling easy hook up of parallel circuits or monitoring of voltage and current.

Crocodile adaptor clips

The Crocodile adaptor's included in the kit provide an excellent way to test different materials to see if they do or do not conduct electricity. Simply connect a clip to each end of a connecting lead and attach your chosen material to test. Please see page 21 for more details.

Introducing Electrical Circuits

What is a Circuit?

We all use electronic devices in our everyday life. To work properly each device uses a special type of map called a 'circuit'. All circuits need the following key components to work, a power source, various components such as switches and motors and a way of connecting each component together (e.g. circuit board or wires).

Think- How many times you use different electronic devices everyday?

Definitions of terms:

Voltage:

Voltage is an electric force and just as water, needs pressure to flow. A voltage requires current to operate around a circuit.

Current:

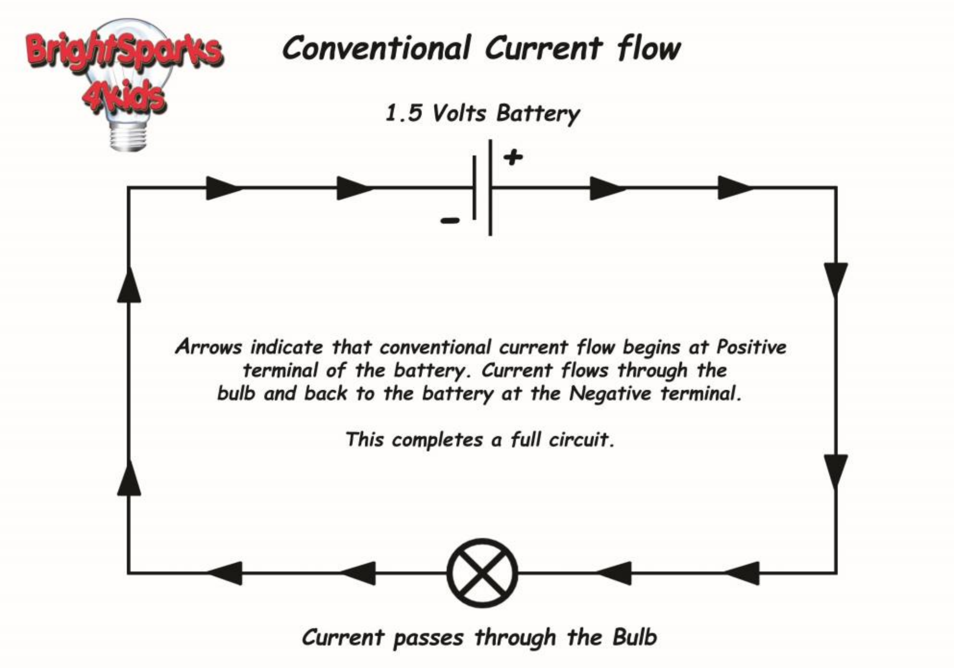
Current is electricity in motion. It is a measurement of electrons that are moving through a material. Current is the amount of electrons flowing through a wire or can be described as the amount of water flowing through a hose in a given time. A circuit needs a complete path for electrical current to flow. This includes the voltage source.

Resistance:

Resistance is found in electrical components. The amount of resistance reflects how much current and voltage are used to operate the component. Resistance can be likened to obstructing the flow of water in a hose e.g. placing a foot on a hose will reduce the water flow, pressing lightly would be a small amount of resistance and pressing more firmly would be a large amount of resistance.

Conclusion- Electricity can only travel around a circuit that has a complete path. That means the circuit has no gaps.

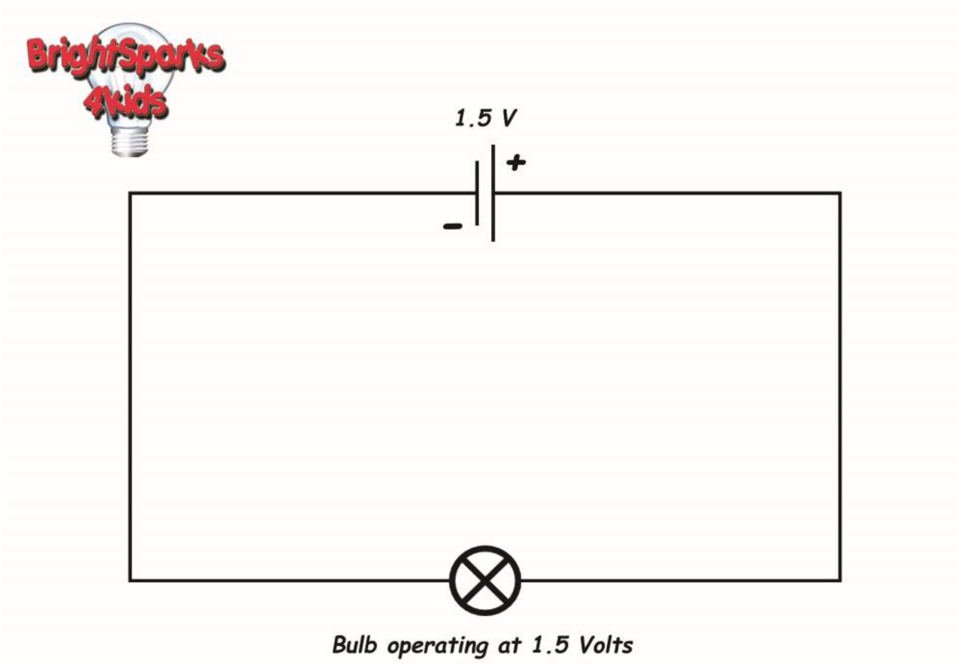
The simple circuit example below shows a single battery cell connected to a bulb. The current flow begins at the (+) positive terminal of the battery and flows through the bulb then back to the battery at the (-) negative terminal of the battery. This completes a full circuit.



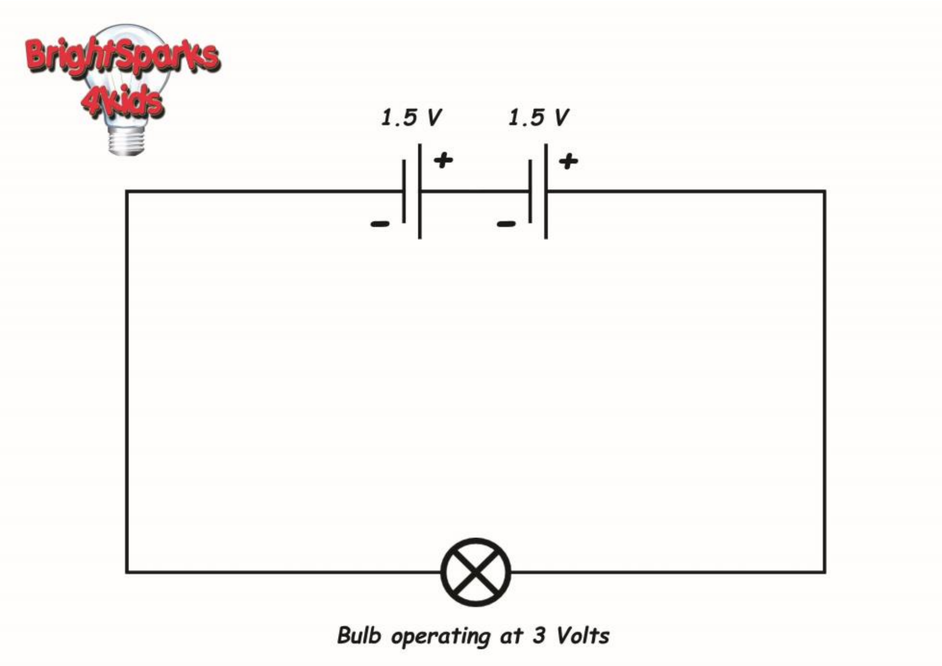
Building Simple Circuits

Using the correct modules from your kit construct the following circuits.

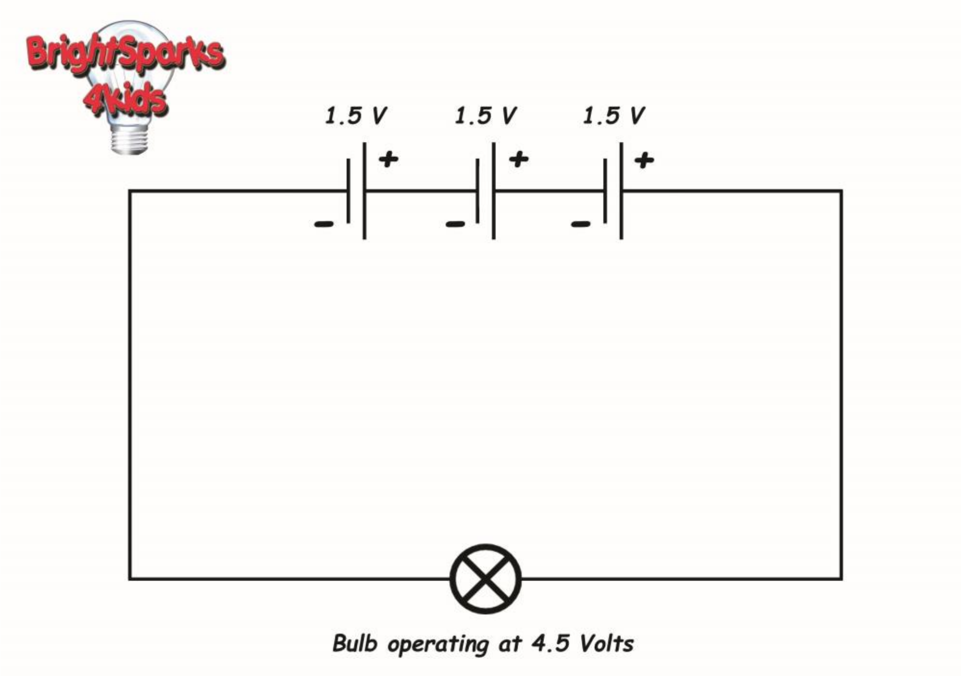
Example 1 (figure 1)



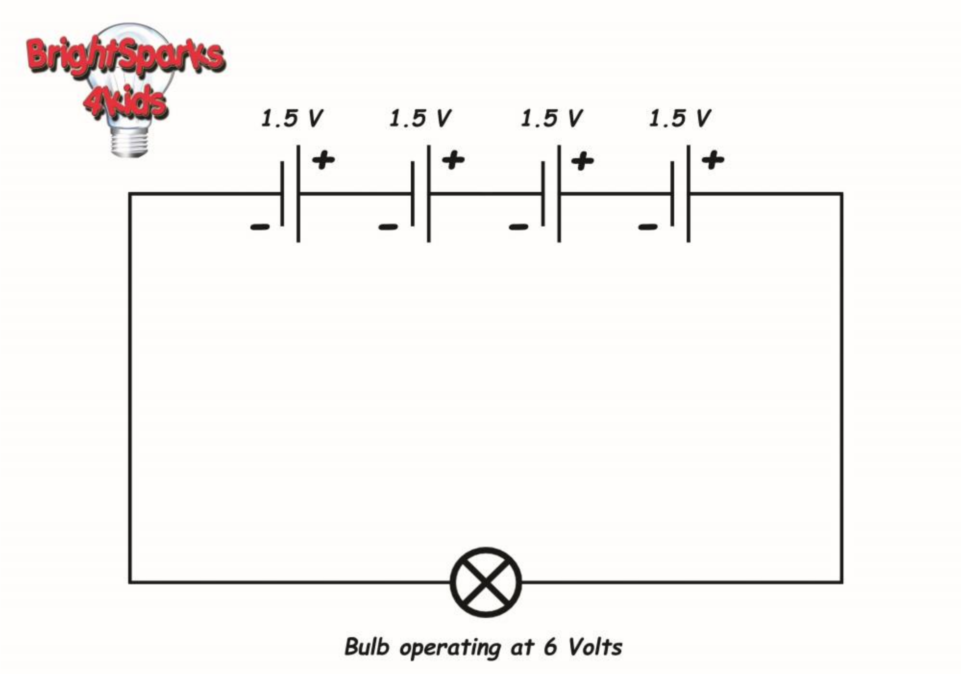
Example 1 (figure 2)



Example 1 (figure 3)



Example 1 (figure 4)

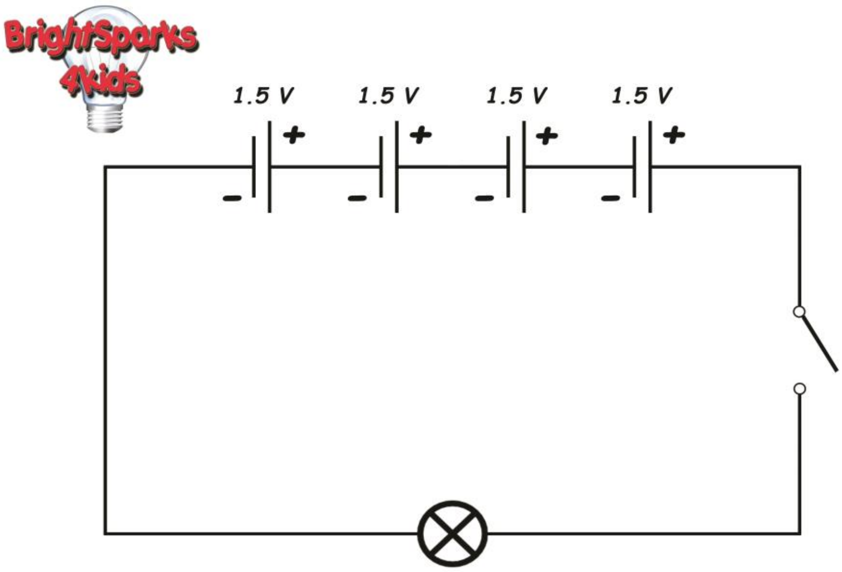


Conclusion- You should have noticed that by using only one battery in the first example, the bulb was not very bright. Therefore each time you added a battery you produced more power. The more power produced, the brighter the bulb became.

Developing Circuits

Now you are familiar with simple circuit building we can look at adding more components to control your circuit. Construct the following circuit and observe what happens when the Switch module is activated.

Example 2 (figure 1)



Switch operating Bulb at 6 Volts

Control

Look at **Example 2 (figure 1)** the switch acts as a control device for the circuit. When the switch is in the **UP** position it prevents current passing through it and when it is in the **DOWN** position it allows current to pass. This simple component can be found on many everyday items from boiling a kettle to turning on lights in your home.

Think- How many times do you use/operate something that has a switch in one day?

Activity 1- Make a list of all the different types of switches that you use in a day. Can you pick an item from your list above and create the circuit using the modules from this kit?

Switch Types

Switch type	Where would you find it used?
Toggle switch	Used on a Kettle

Different types of control

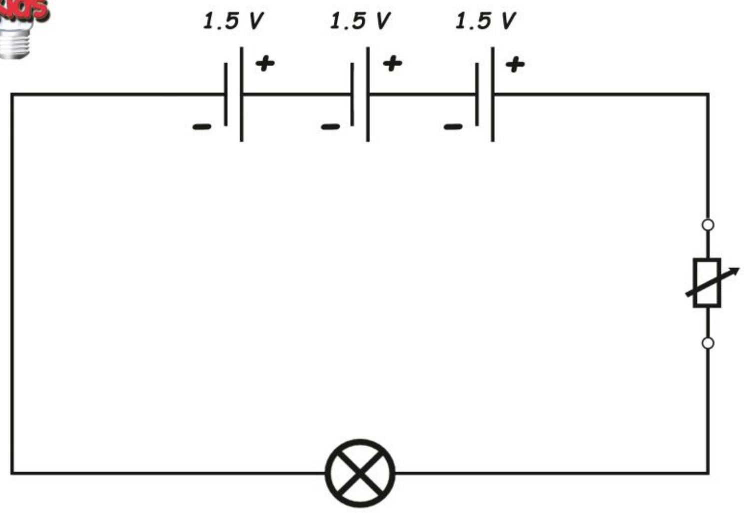
Note- The following two circuits may require an additional Variable Resistor module (ST007) if not included in your kit.

Using a switch can control a device but what about if we need more control. For example, if you want to control the speed of a motor or the brightness of a bulb? If we used a switch we could only turn it 'ON' or 'OFF'.

However by using a Variable Resistor module we can now control the amount of current flowing in the circuit.

Construct the following circuit.

Example 3 (figure 1)



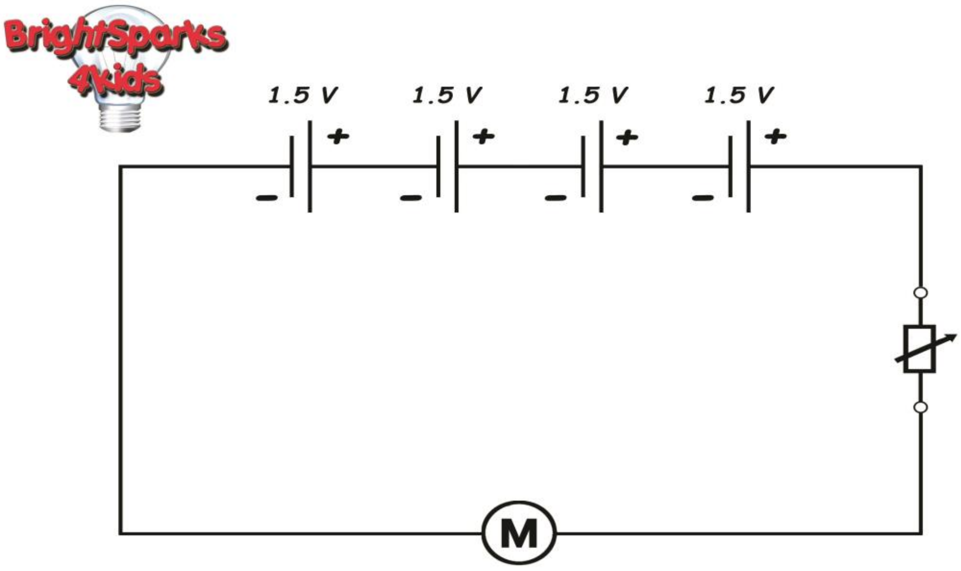
Variable Resistor operating Bulb at 4.5 Volts

Observe- What happens when you turn the control knob on the Variable Resistor module in the above circuit?

Conclusion- As we altered the Variable Resistor module we increased or decreased the amount of resistance in the circuit. This allowed more or less current to flow through the bulb. The smaller the resistance, the more current flowed and the bulb was able to shine brighter.

Construct the following circuit.

Example 4 (figure 1)



Variable Resistor operating Motor at 6 Volts

Observe- What happens when you turn the control knob of the Variable Resistor module in the above circuit?

Conclusion- As we altered the Variable Resistor module we increased or decreased the amount of resistance in the circuit. This allowed more or less current to flow through the motor. The smaller the resistance the more current flowed and the motor was able to rotate faster.

Series and Parallel Circuits

There are two types of circuit. They are either 'series circuits' or 'parallel circuits'.

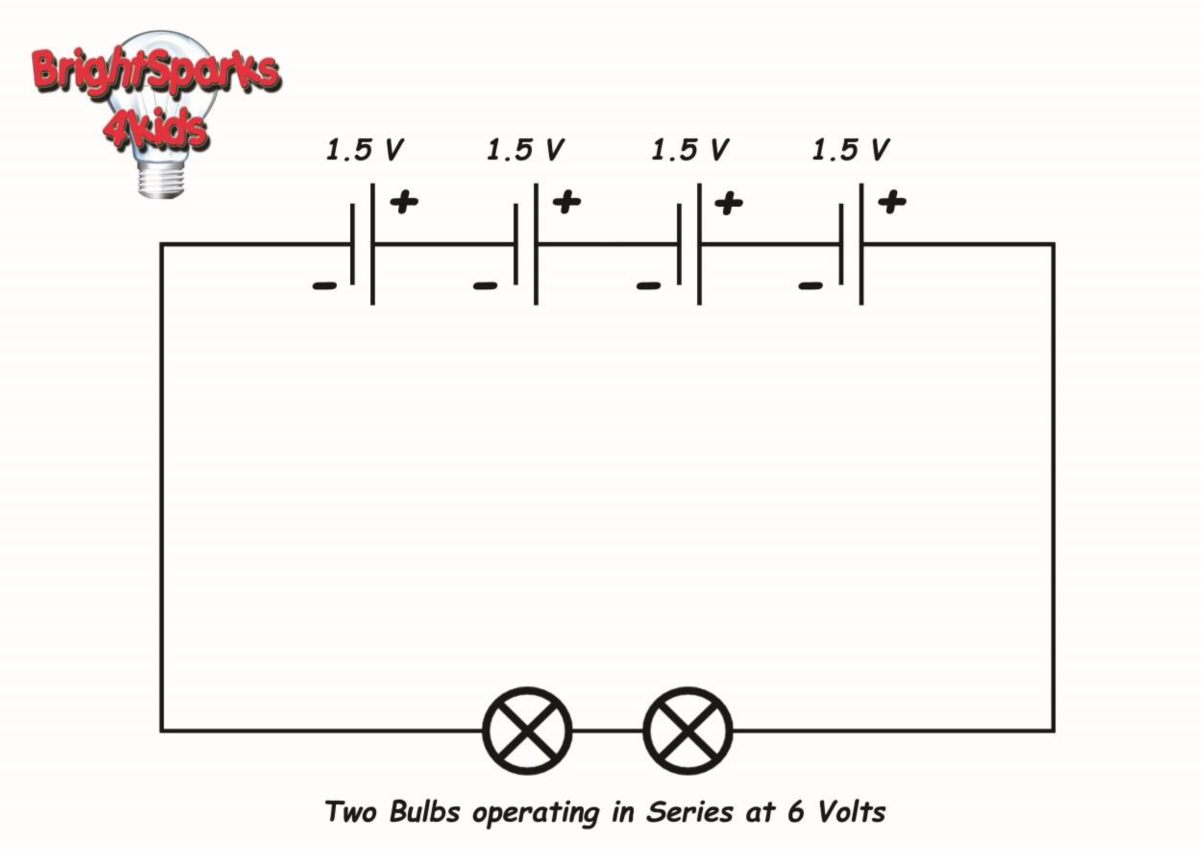
Note- It may be necessary to change the Bulbs to 6Volt 100mA type in the following examples.

Series Circuits

Series circuits have only one path for current to flow to complete a circuit. Current must flow through every component to complete its path.

Example 5 (figure 1) shows two 6Volt bulbs connected in series in a circuit.

Example 5 (figure 1)



In this type of circuit all components must be connected to allow current to flow through them. Therefore if either bulb fails and becomes faulty, 'open circuit', the path is then incomplete and current will stop flowing around the circuit.

Notice the brightness of the two bulbs in relationship with only using one bulb as we connect them in series.

What is the difference when using more bulbs in series?

Try this- Slowly unscrew one bulb from the bulb housing; this will simulate a failed component. What are the results?

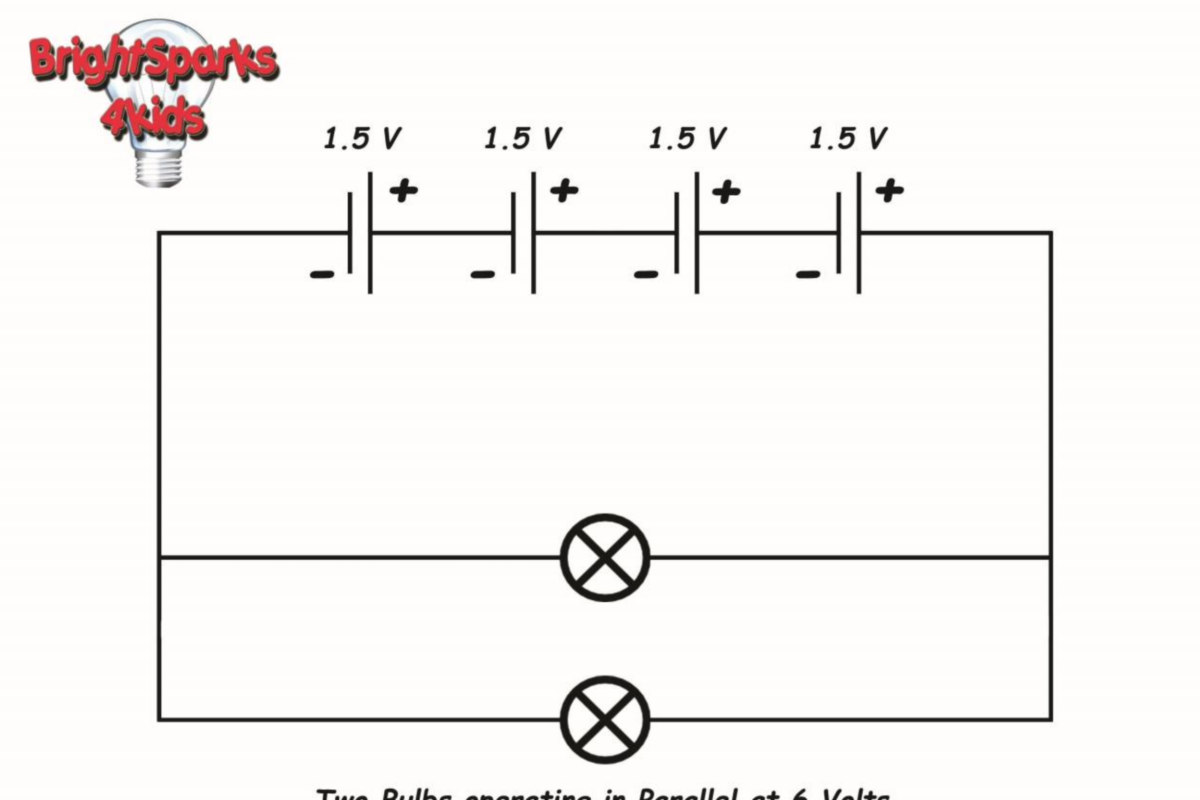
Remember to carefully replace the bulb back after!

Parallel Circuits

Parallel circuits have many paths for current to flow to complete the circuit. Current flows through each component directly and is therefore not affected by the other components.

Example 6 (figure 1) shows two 6Volt bulbs connected in a parallel circuit.

Example 6 (figure 1)



Two Bulbs operating in Parallel at 6 Volts

In this type of circuit all components are connected separately and each have a direct connection to the battery. Therefore if either bulb fails and becomes faulty, current will continue to flow through the rest of the working components in the circuit. This type of circuit is commonly found in domestic house wiring.

Notice the brightness of the bulbs as we connect them in parallel. They should be the same or only slightly dimmer (due to safety restrictions in the battery module).

Try this- Slowly unscrew one bulb from its housing. This again will simulate a failed component. What are the results this time in a Parallel Circuit?

Activity 2- Now experiment with other modules in the range with series and parallel connections to see the effects and combinations that can be produced. Refer to the Example Circuits CD-ROM for some ideas.

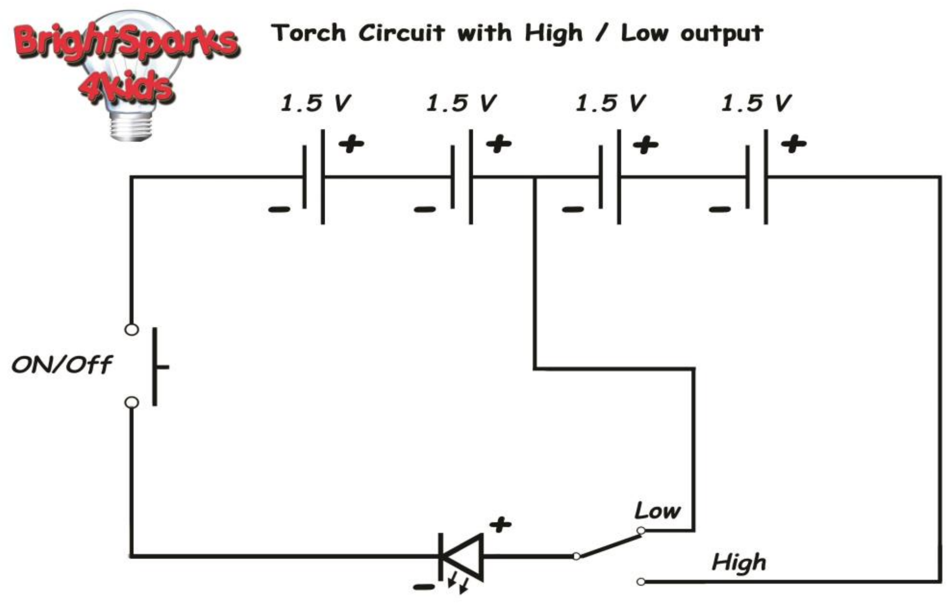
Produce circuits that are used in everyday life that use lights, switches, sound and motion to operate or provide warning.

Advanced Circuits

By using what we have learned so far we should be able to produce more complex circuits by combining different modules in this range.

Construct the following circuit examples.

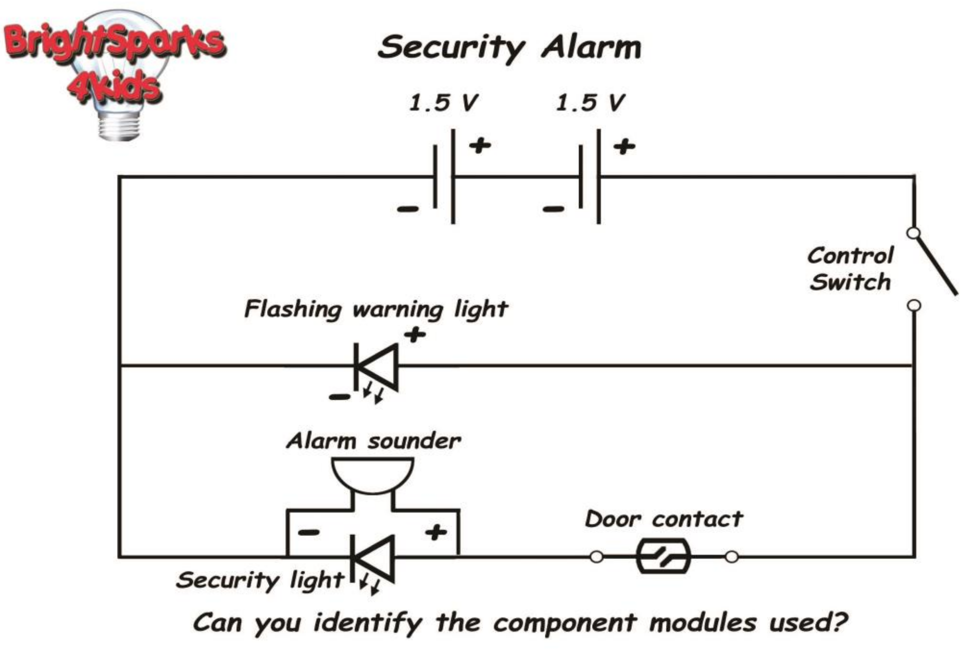
Example 7 (figure 1)



Activity 3 - Can you name all 7 modules and describe what function they do in the above circuit diagram?

Component name	Function
Battery 1	To supply power of 1.5 Volts to the circuit

<u>Example 8 (figure 1)</u>



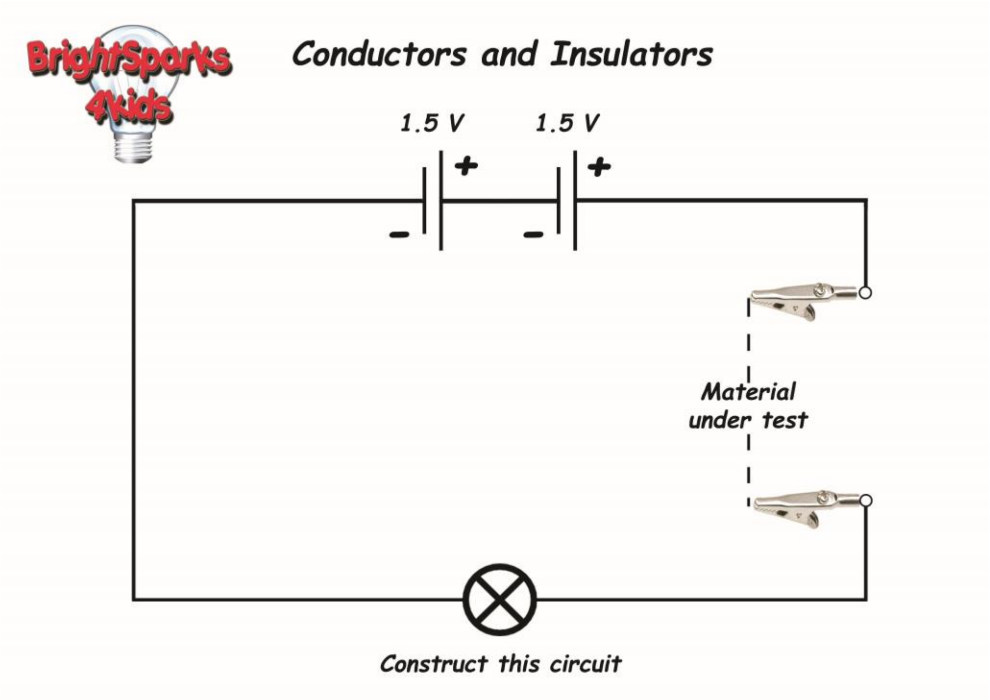
Activity 4– Can you design a more complex circuit? This time show how you could add more door contacts to simulate a full house burglar alarm system.

Conductors or Insulators?

We know that a working circuit needs to have a voltage source and a complete path in order for current to flow. This path is connected by conductors.

Construct the simple circuit below to test different materials. Connect one end of a lead to the battery and the other end with a crocodile adaptor clip. Connect another lead from one end of a Bulb or L.E.D and the other to another crocodile adaptor clip. Connect different material types to each end of the crocodile clips. If the bulb lights up they are **Conductors** and if the bulb does not they are **Insulators**.

Example 9 (figure 1)



Good conductors are made of the following materials:
Copper
Steel
Gold
Aluminium
Brass
Insulators are the opposite of conductors as they **Do Not** allow current to flow across them.

Good insulators are made from the following materials:

Rubber
Paper
String
Plastic
Wood

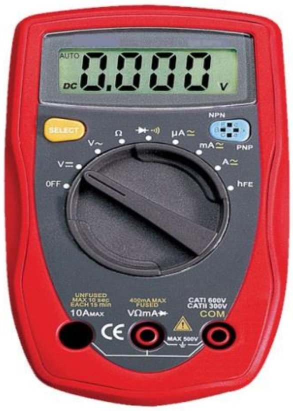
Activity 5- Try using other materials and construct a table of your results.

Material tested	**Conductor**	**Insulator**

Measurement

Sometimes we need to know a little more about our circuits and need to measure the Voltage, Current or Resistance. For example, we may want to measure our battery voltage or how much current our Bulb module takes. We could even measure the resistance of the Light Dependant Resistor module (LDR) on a sunny day.

Measuring Voltage



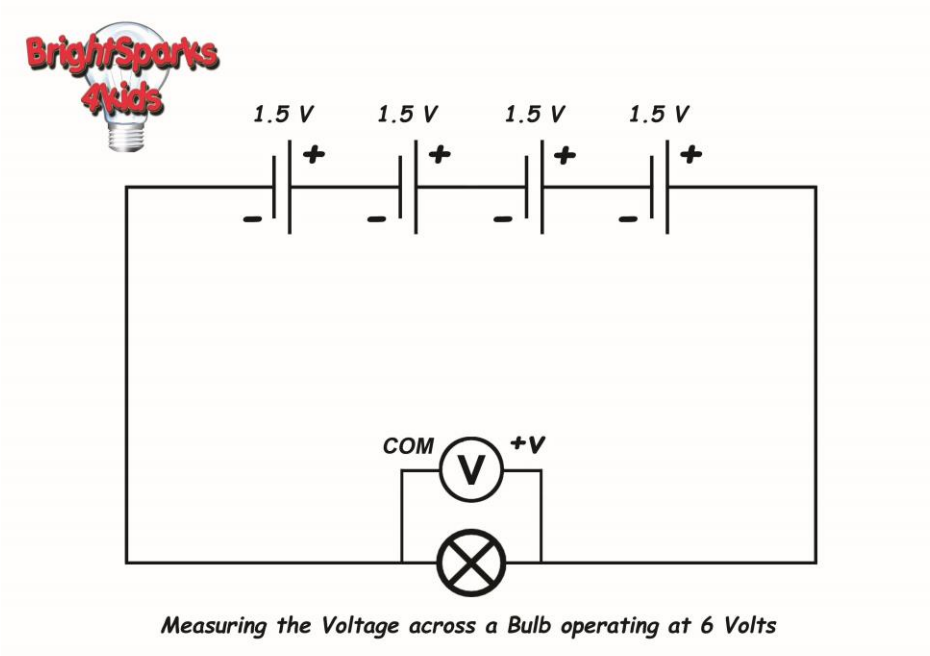
Multimeter
set to read DC Volts

Picture for illustration only

Voltage is measured in Volts abbreviated as V. Measurement of volts is often done by a voltmeter or digital multimeter and set to read volts.

Connections are made in parallel across the component to be measured.

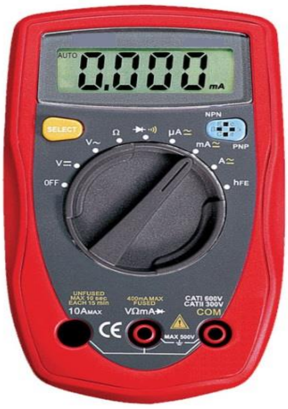
Example 10 (figure 1)



To measure the voltage across a Bulb module, set up the multimeter as shown in example 10 (figure1). You should typically observe a reading of 6.0 Volts on the multimeter display.

Measuring Current

Current is measured in amps and is abbreviated as A or in mA (milliamps) in the case of this kit.

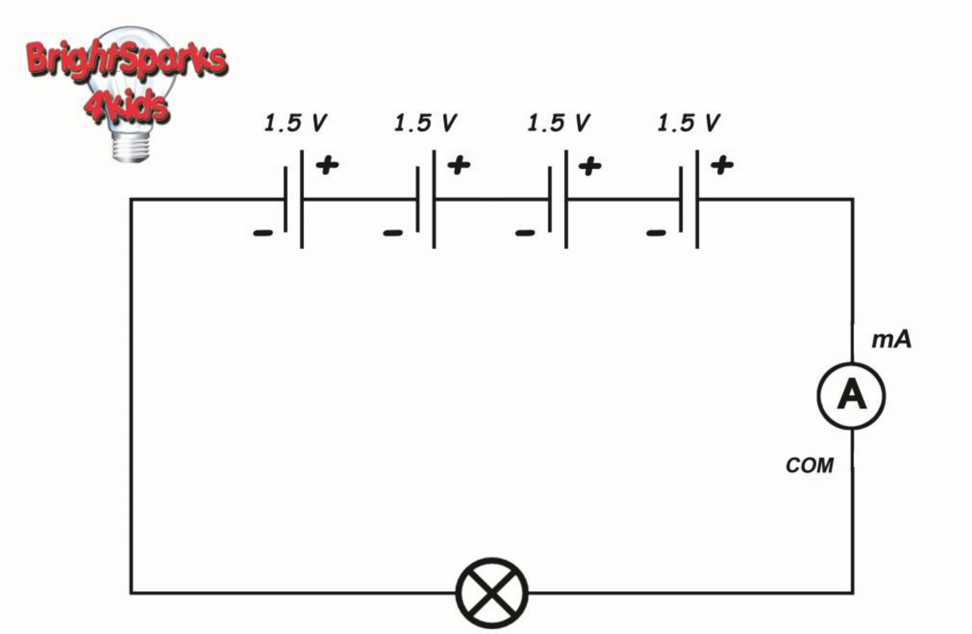


Multimeter set to read mA Current

Current is measured by an ammeter or often by a digital multimeter, which has a current setting. Adjust the dial and set it to read DC current. In some cases this may also require a lead change from the +V (red socket) to the mA socket depending on your choice of multimeter. Connections are made in series with the component to be measured.

Picture for illustration only

Example 11 (figure 1)

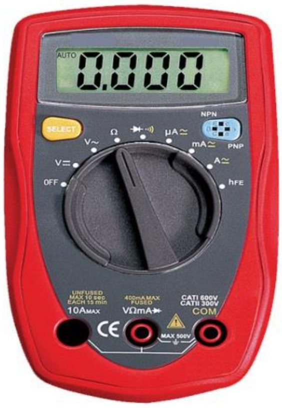


Measuring the Current of a Bulb Circuit operating at 6 Volts

To measure the current of the bulb module, set up the multimeter as shown Example 11 (figure 1). You should typically observe a reading of 180mA on the multimeter display.

Try this- Unscrew the bulb and you will see that the bulb will go out and the current will fall to zero on the display.

Measuring Resistance



Multimeter set to read Resistance

Picture for illustration only

Resistance is measured in ohms and abbreviated as R or Ω.

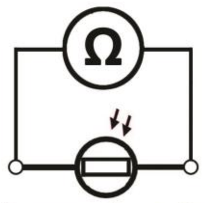
If we wish to measure, for example, the resistance of the Light Dependant Resistor Module (LDR) in bright sunlight or the temperature of the Thermistor Module on a warm day we would use a digital multimeter set to read Ω Ohms.

The important thing to remember about measuring resistance is it is done with the component NOT connected to any power source (battery) or any other part of the circuit. This is because the circuit already has resistance in the other circuit components which will directly affect the measurements obtained.

Connections are made in parallel across the component to be measured.

Example 12 (figure 1)

Multimeter set to Resistance



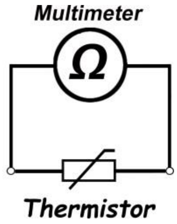
To measure the resistance of the Light Dependant Resistor, set up the multimeter as shown in Example 12 (figure 1). Put your finger or a piece of card over the round window of the LDR. You should typically observe a reading of 1MΩ on the multimeter display. Now release your finger and you should observe the reading reduce. Measure the resistance in a dimly lit area then measure it again in a well-lit area. You can see that the more light the less resistance the component has.

When measuring resistance there is no polarity therefore leads can be connected either way around the component.

The Thermistor module

The Thermistor Module changes its resistance according to the ambient temperature, at low temperatures the resistance is high, as the temperature rises the device becomes less resistive allowing more current to flow through it. It is commonly used in cookers, kettles and heating systems.

Testing:



Connect a digital multimeter to each terminal as shown. Set it to read resistance (Ω or Ohms) you should observe around 5KΩ on the display.

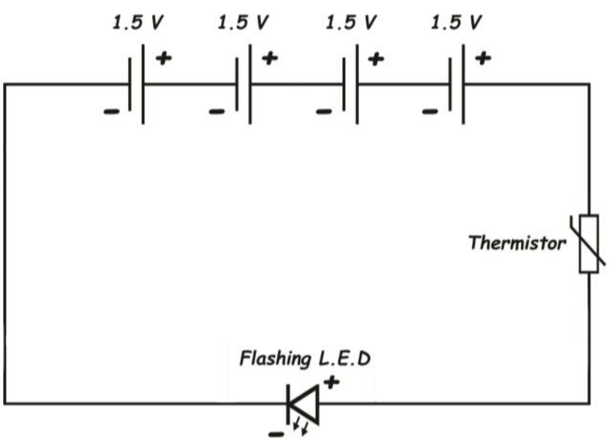
Try this- Put a finger onto the body of the thermistor. You should be able to see the resistance change quite rapidly, either up or down depending on the temperature of your finger in relationship with the device.

In circuit:

To test this in circuit set up the following experiment as shown below. As we can see, the Flashing Led module is flashing but not very bright. This is already due to the ambient resistance of the thermistor in circuit. Try warming up the thermistor with a heat source, this works particularly well with a hair dryer. You should notice the Flashing Led is now considerably brighter as the internal resistance of the thermistor has now been reduced by heating. Typically down below 1K Ohms.

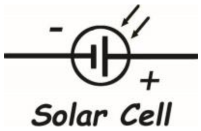
Next allow the device to settle back to room temperature (this may take a few minutes) and this time apply a cold temperature to the device. This works particularly well with an ice pack from the freezer. Notice the Flashing LED getting considerably dimmer as the device gets colder and colder. In tests after approximately 1 minute the LED should be barely visible.

Example 13 (figure 1)



Thermistor Temperature circuit with Flashing L.E.D at 6 Volts

The Solar Cell



A solar cell is a device that can convert light energy into electrical energy. As solar energy is becoming more economical it is also becoming more popular and is being used on many buildings. Solar cells work best in direct sunshine without obstruction. I.e on non-cloudy days.

For best results, use in direct sunshine. Avoid using through a window (especially windows that are coated or tinted) as this reduces the cells efficiency. However results can still be achieved through glass even on cloudy days. When positioning solar cells, always try to replicate the cells angle to be the same as the Sun in the sky.

Solar Cells in everyday life

Solar cells are a 'clean energy' that are not harmful to our planet. We can see solar cells being used in everyday life, from small handheld devices such as calculators to huge satellites in outer space! They are ideal where a traditional power cable source is not available such a desert or ocean. They are also available in many different shapes and sizes to suit the individual application. Even flexible cells are available. These can be worn on clothing!

Activity 6- Can you make a list of different applications that use Solar Cells?

Solar Cell applications	**What is it used for?**
Calculator	Used to power the calculator and extend battery life

Testing Solar Cells

We cannot always guarantee the sun will shine when we want it to. However if we substitute a suitable 60W halogen lamp for the sun we can still observe how cells react to different intensities of light.

Experiment

To do this experiment you will need the following items:

Solar Cell module

60W halogen lamp or good sunny day

Digital Voltmeter or multimeter

Digital Ammeter or multimeter

Connecting leads

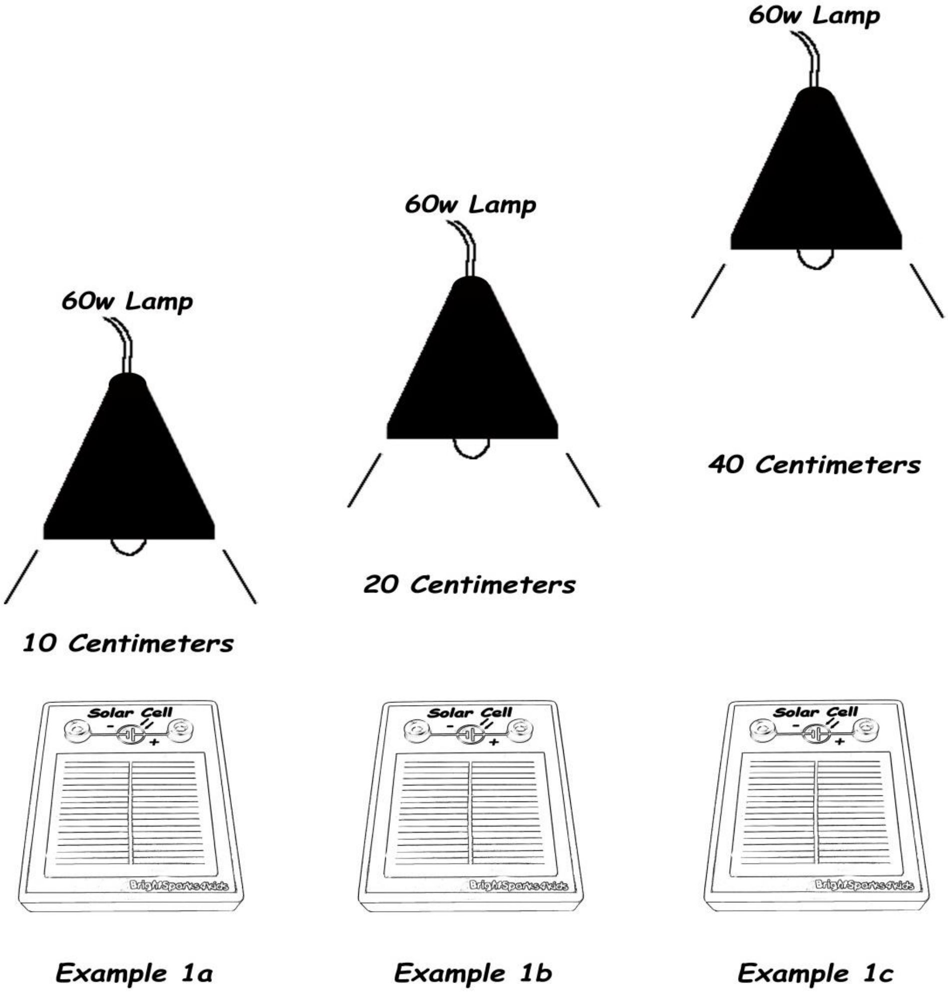
Measuring device i.e. ruler or tape measure

Warning!

Halogen bulbs get extremely hot and care must be taken at <u>ALL TIMES</u> when in use.

Set up the experiment as detailed below with the lamp powered **OFF**. Using a ruler measure the distance from the cell to the halogen lamp as in example 1a. Try to position the halogen lamp directly above the cell so to achieve its maximum efficiency.

Experiment 1 (a, b, & c)



Connect a digital multimeter and set it to read DC voltage then connect the leads to the appropriate +/- terminals on the cell. Depending on your classroom lighting you may already be showing a small voltage on your multimeter. Turn **ON** the halogen lamp and you should see the Voltage has significantly increased on the multimeter.

Use the table below to insert your first voltage reading in the appropriate column.

Leaving the lamp distance the same now change the digital multimeter to read current and insert its reading also in the appropriate column.

Continue to follow each example increasing the distance from solar cell to the lamp each time. For safety please **remember to turn OFF** the halogen lamp each time you increase or decrease the distance.

Experiment 1 results

All results are dependent on which solar module you are using. You can include your modules product type or model number in the Solar Cell rating column below.

Solar Cell rating ________________		
Lamp Distance	**Voltage reading**	**Current reading**
10 centimetres		
20 centimetres		
40 centimetres		

Conclusion- You should see from your results table that the closer the lamp is to the cells surface the higher the readings were on the multimeter thus resulting in more power being transferred from light energy to electrical energy.

Now try this- Alter the angle of the lamp to different degrees and see what effects this has on your results?

Are they any different?

Can you explain why?

Storing energy?

We have learned so far that solar cells convert light energy into electrical energy.

But what happens after the sun goes down?

Do solar panels still work at night?

Do we lose all our solar energy?

In fact a solar cell does not have any capacity to store this useful energy itself they merely convert the energy.

How do we store energy produced by the cell?

We previously learned that batteries store electrical energy well. For example, if we wanted to power up a small device for a relatively short time we could use one 1.5 Volt solar cell to charge a single 1.2 Volt AA rechargeable battery.

Different cell types:

There are many different types of solar cells now available, these include **Monocrystalline, Polycrystalline** and **Amorphous.** Each uses a slightly different type of manufacturing process but all intended usage are still the same.

Power ratings:

For us to design circuits around solar cells we first must know a little more about each cells capability. All solar cells should have their ratings indicated somewhere on them. For this example we will discuss the use of a cell with the specifications of 1.5Volts @250mA. This means that on a good sunny day under optimum conditions the cell can potentially produce a nominal voltage of 1.5Volts & a nominal current of 250mA.

Therefore its nominal power rating or Pmax is calculated as follows-

Voltage x Current = P

So 1.5 x 0.250 =0.375

Therefore our example cell has a power output of 0.375W

Connecting multiple cells

But what if we needed more power?

If we use multiple solar cells connected to multiple battery cells we can store lots more energy. Some batteries have a large enough storage capacity to even power an electric car!

Depending on you circuit requirements and power needs, solar cells can be connected singularly, for use with low power components such as the Buzzer module or the Motor module. However if more power is required, cells can be connected together in series or parallel to combine their power. These multiples of cells are often called **Solar Panels.** A panel is the collective name for many cells connected together.

You can see from Examples 14 & 15 that in series configuration the voltage increases (ideal for use with the L.E.D modules as they require above 2.3Volts to operate) and the current stays the same and in parallel configuration the voltage stays the same but the current increases.

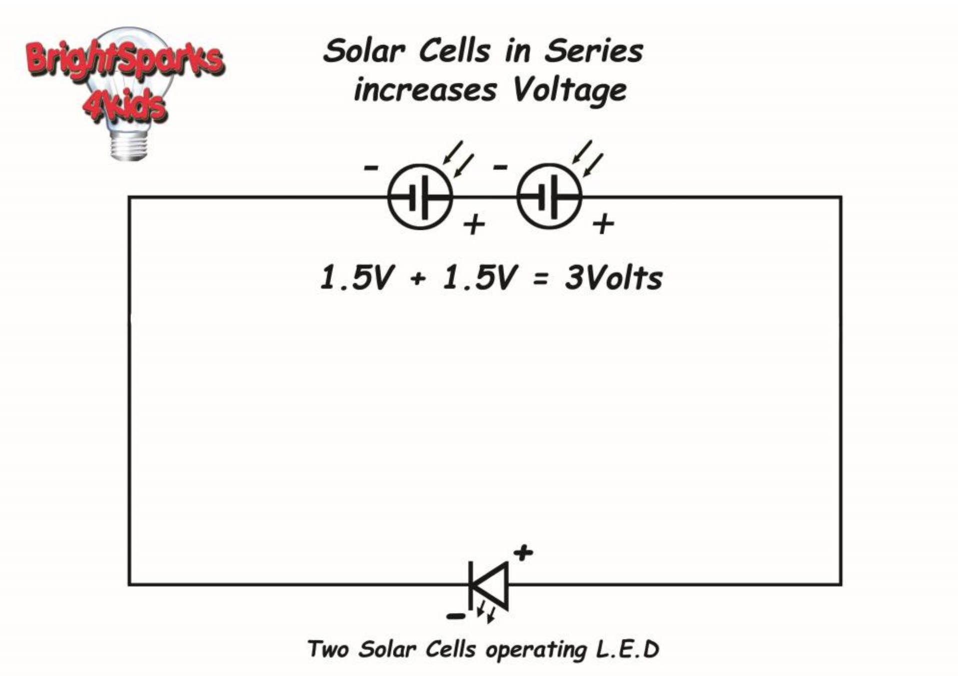
Example of solar cells in series increasing voltage:

(Example Product No-ST024)

One Solar Cell = 1.5 Volts @250mA

Two Solar Cells = 1.5Volts + 1.5 Volts = 3.0 Volts@ 250mA

Example 14 (figure 1)

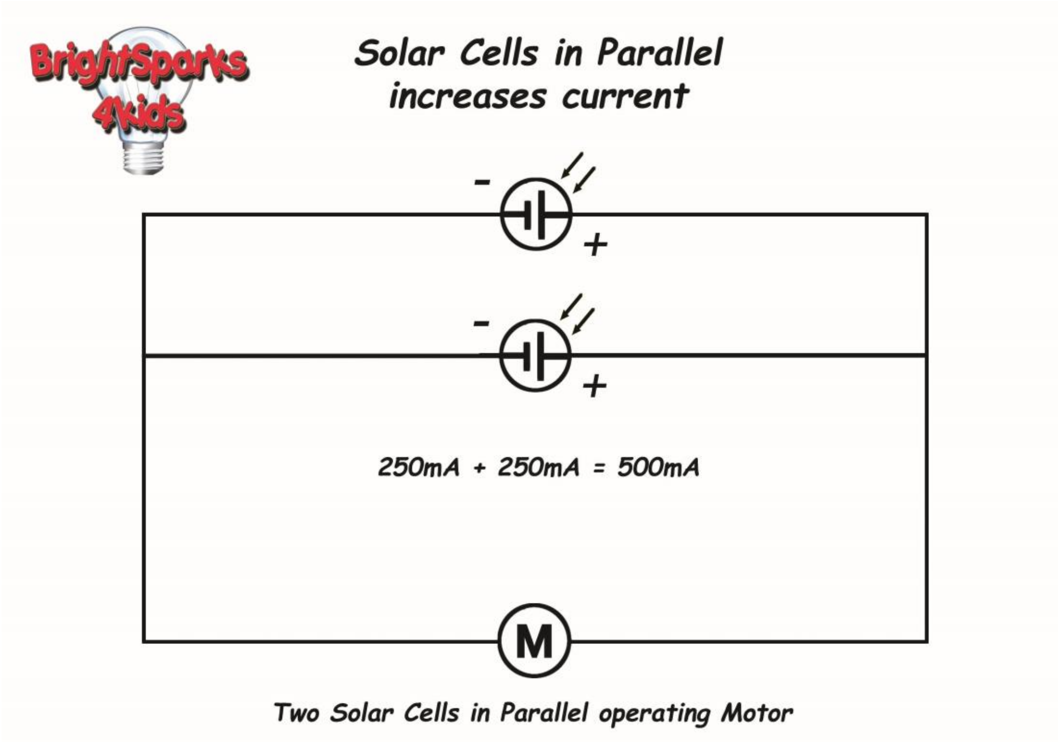


Example of solar cells in parallel increasing current:

One Solar Cell= 1.5 Volts @250mA

Two Solar Cells = 250mA + 250mA = 1.5 Volts @500mA

Example 15 (figure 1)



Cell size & exposed area to light

Experiment 2

To do this experiment you will need the following items:

Solar Cell module

60W halogen lamp or good sunny day

Digital Voltmeter or multimeter

Digital Ammeter or multimeter

Connecting leads

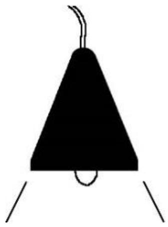
Measuring device such as a ruler or tape measure

Different testing materials

We previously learned that the connecting cells together in either parallel or series result in increased output power. But what happens if we cover or shade a cells exposed area from the Sun?

Set up a similar experiment as described in Experiment 1a (page 29). Measure and set the distance from the cell to the halogen lamp to 10cms. Once again position the halogen lamp directly above the cell so to achieve its maximum efficiency. You should achieve similar results as before.

Position the lamp above the cell

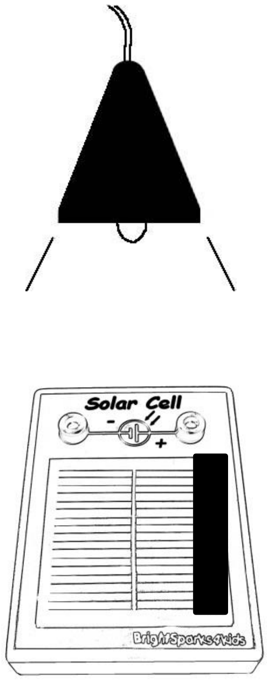


10 centimetres

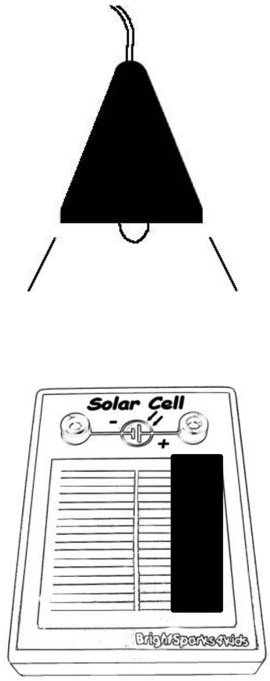
Connect a multimeter

Next cover the cell about 10% with black paper or card as shown and record your results. Then continue to record your results with the card positioned at 50%, 75% and lastly 100%

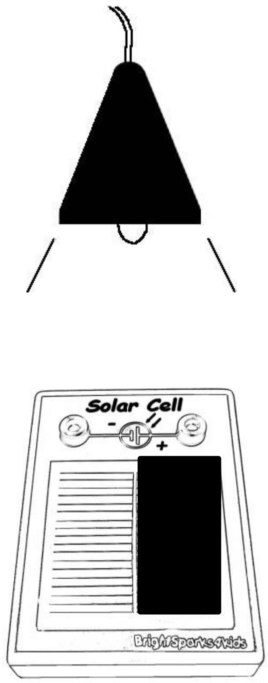
10% shaded area



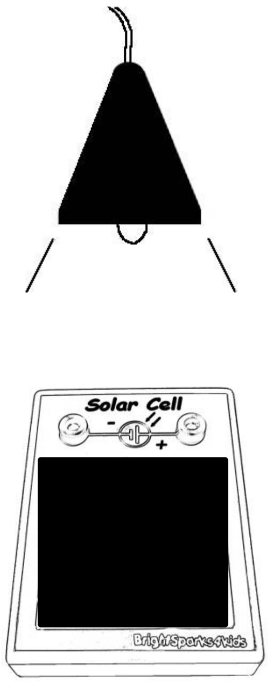
25% shaded area



50% shaded area



100% shaded area



Experiment 2 results

All results are dependent on which solar module you are using. You can include your modules product type or model number in the Solar Cell rating column below.

Solar Cell rating ________________		
Lamp Distance 10cms	**Voltage reading**	**Current reading**
No shading		
Shaded area 10%		
Shaded area 25%		
Shaded area 50%		
Shaded area 100%		

Your results should be as a % of your output current.

For example a 100mA cell shaded to 50% exposed area should output approximately 50mA

Now try this- Try different shading materials such as glass, transparent cling film, or coloured transparent paper and see what effects this has on your results?

Are they any different?

Can you explain why?

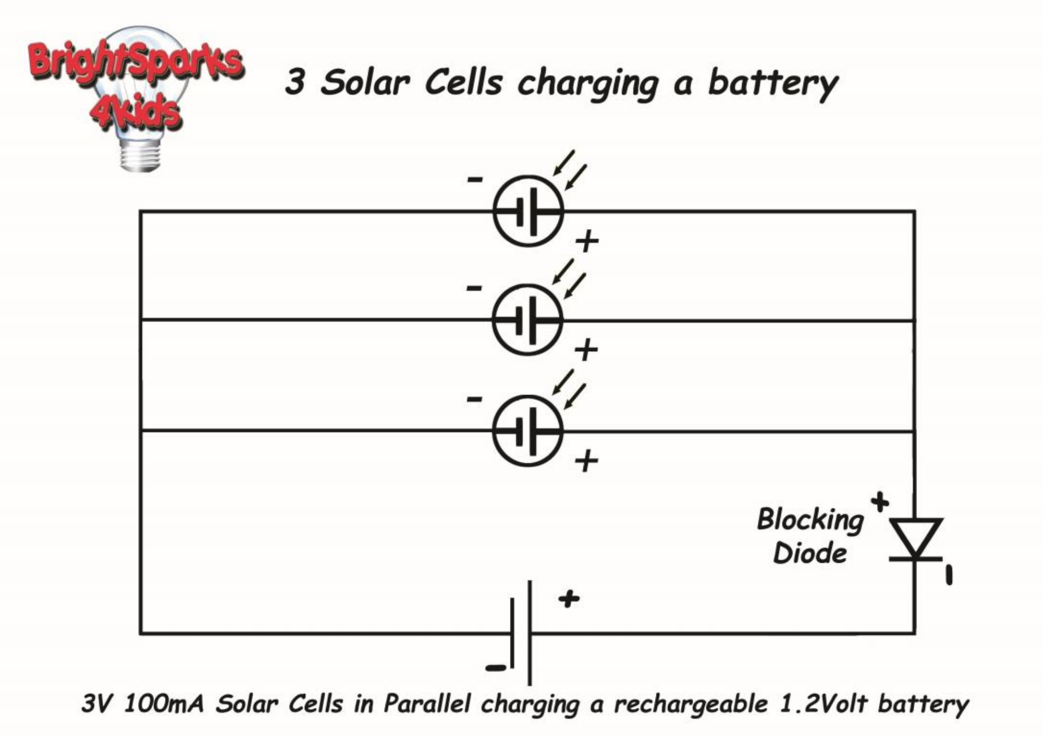
Cloudy weather & night time effects

When a cloud travels over a solar cells surface it reduces or stops the sunlight being absorbed. This can also be said about night time when it is dark. Therefore no voltage can be produced by the cell.

Potential problems occur if the voltage of the battery is higher than the solar cells voltage. For that time, current will flow in the opposite direction through the solar cell, thus draining the power from the battery it once helped to charge. To overcome this problem we need a special 'blocking' device called a **Diode**. The diode is a type of one way switch that only lets current flow in one direction. As we only need current to flow from the cell into the battery we can use the blocking diode as illustrated in the following example.

Battery charging

Example 16 (figure 1)



Charging times

Batteries come in all voltages and capacities, usually the higher the capacity the longer it takes to fully charge. For this experiment we wanted to charge a single rechargeable AA battery with a rating of 1.2 V with a capacity of 2700mA and used 3 x 3Volt 100mA. Solar cells connected in parallel to create a maximum current of 300mA. Charging time in direct sunlight would normally take around 10 hours to fully charge at 300mA although you could expect longer due to passing clouds

***CAUTION** never attempt to charge NON Rechargeable batteries*

***NEVER** allow 'short circuiting' of the +/ - terminals. This is done by the + and – leads touching together and can result in excessive heat generation which may result in damage to the battery.*

Test yourself

Circuit symbols

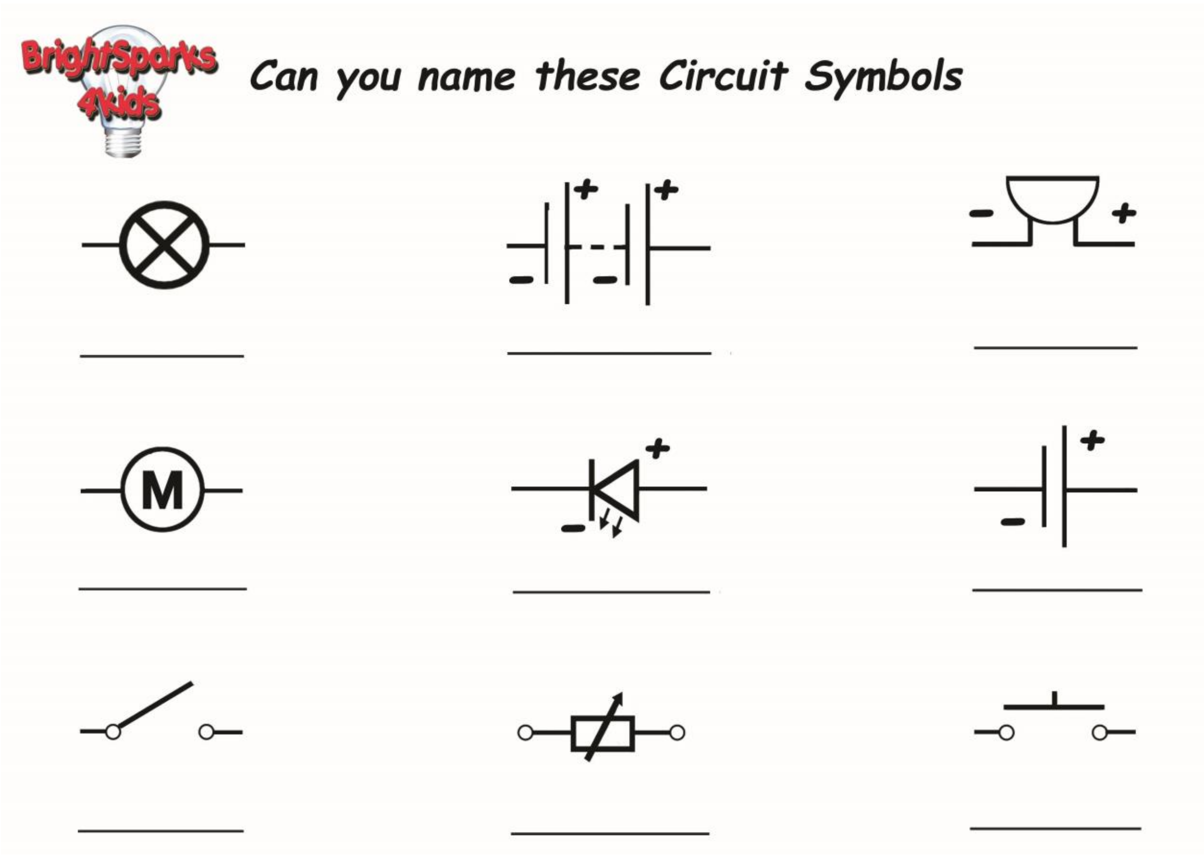
Can you name circuit symbols?

Can you fault find a simple circuit?

Can you design your own circuits?

Activity 7

Fill in the blanks below and name all the circuit symbols?



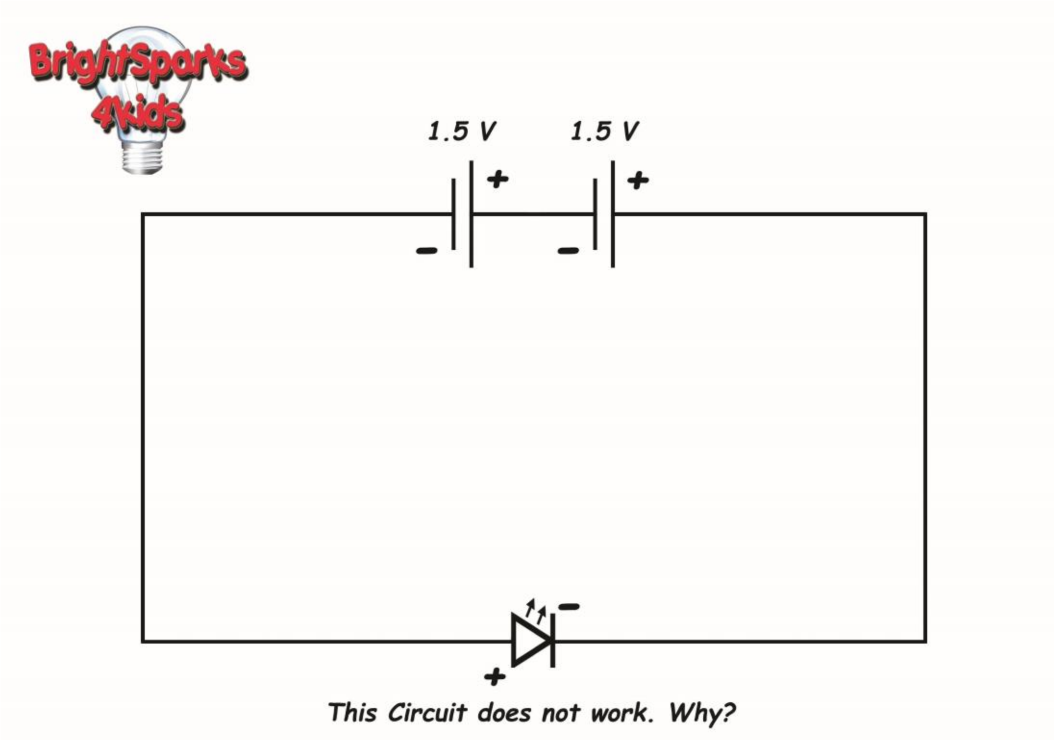
Tip- You will find each answer somewhere in this guide.

Fault finding

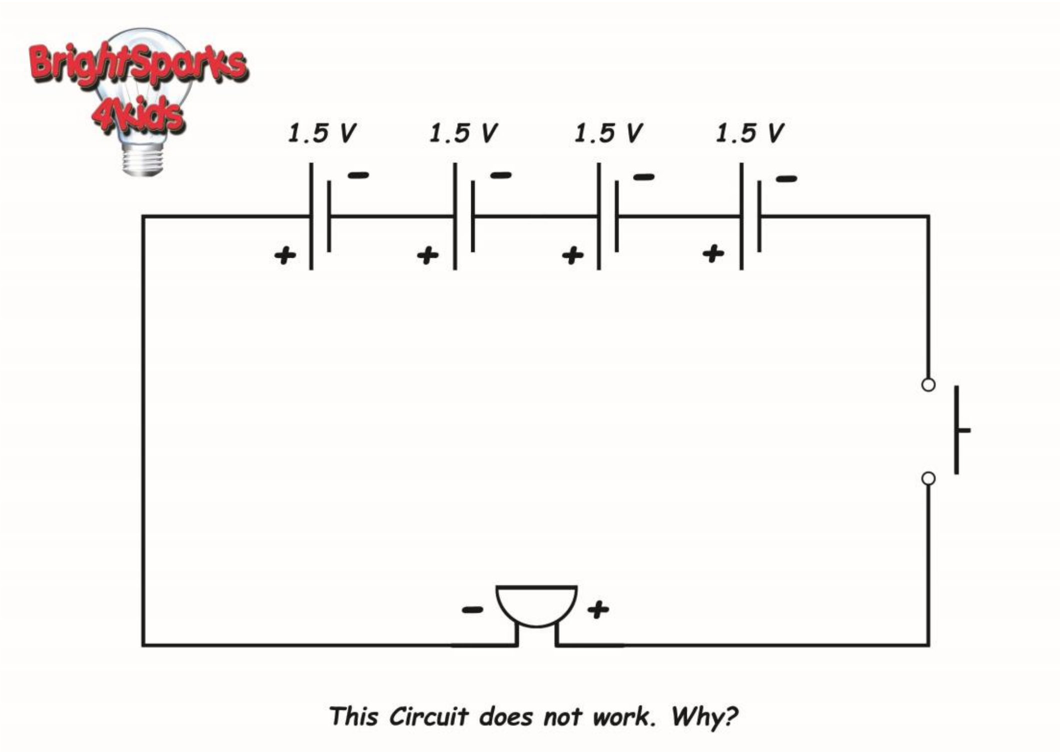
Now that you are familiar with simple circuits could you find a fault and rectify the problem?

Look closely at the following circuit examples. Can you identify what is wrong with the each circuit and why they do not work correctly?

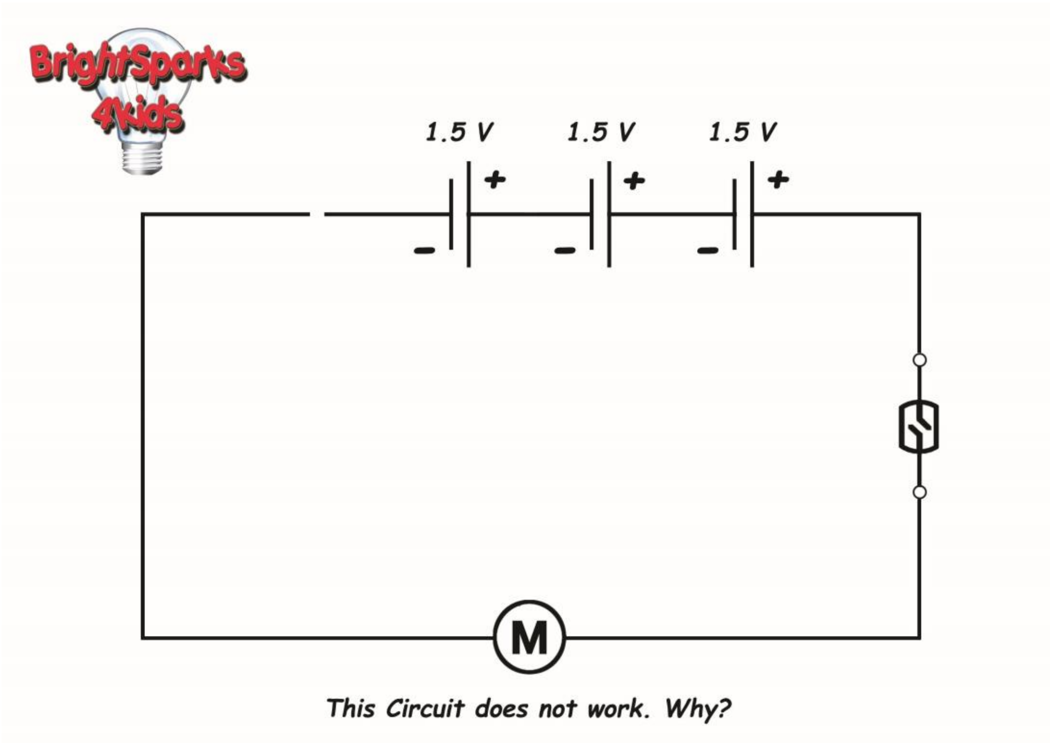
Example 17 (fault finding)



Example 18 (fault finding)



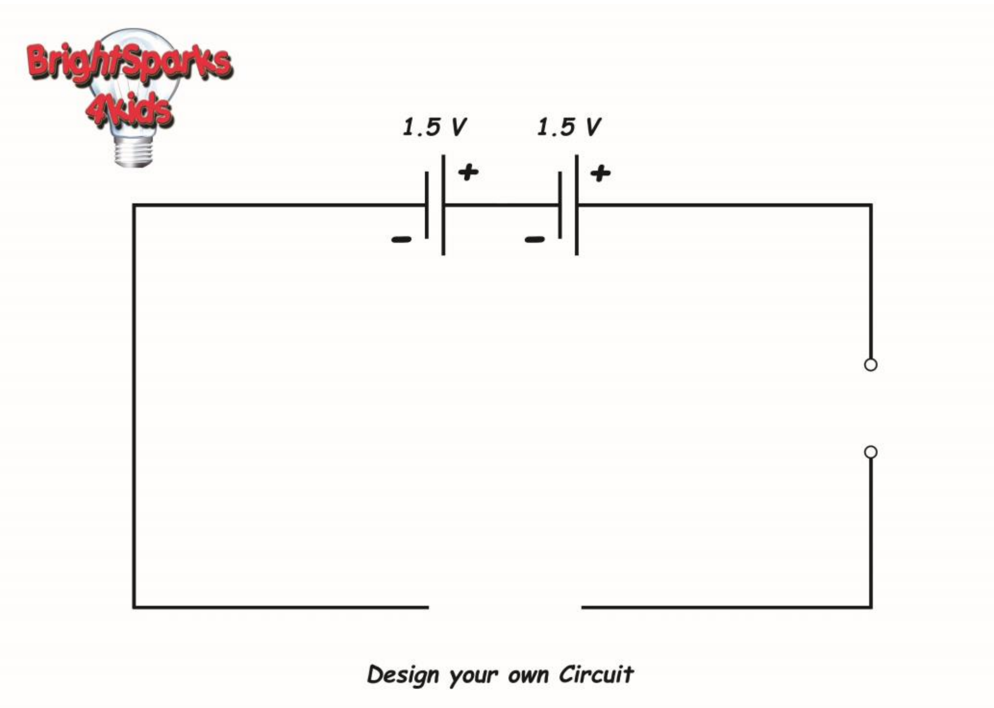
Example 19 (fault finding)



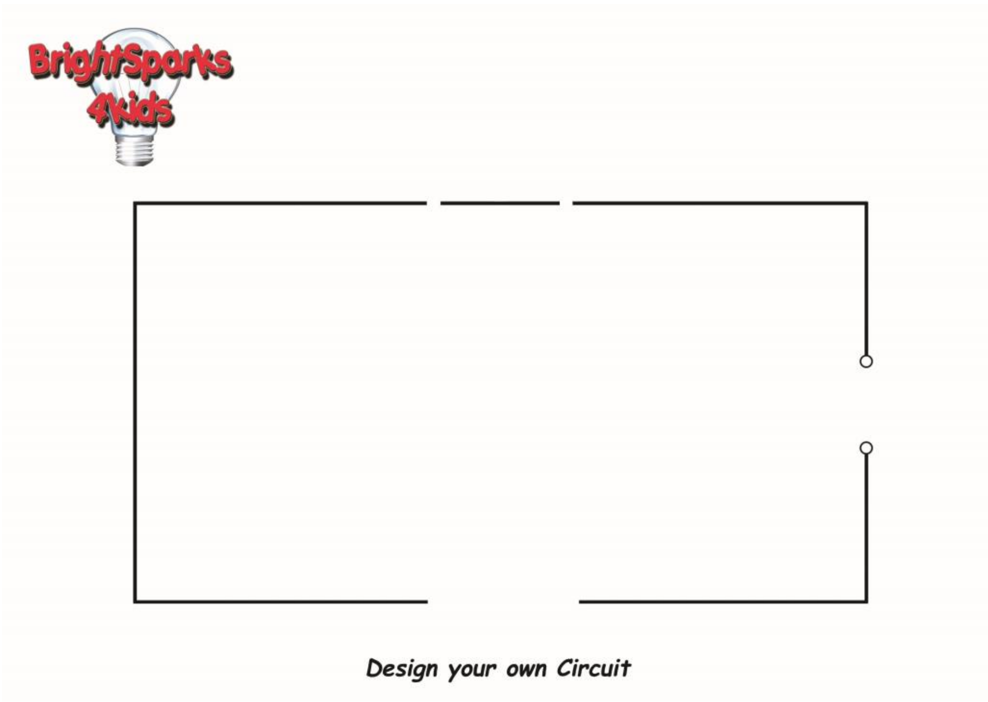
Design your own circuit

Can you design your own circuit? Think about what you have learned so far and add some relevant components to the following incomplete circuits.

Activity 8



Activity 9



Electricity Wordsearch

BrightSparks 4Kids

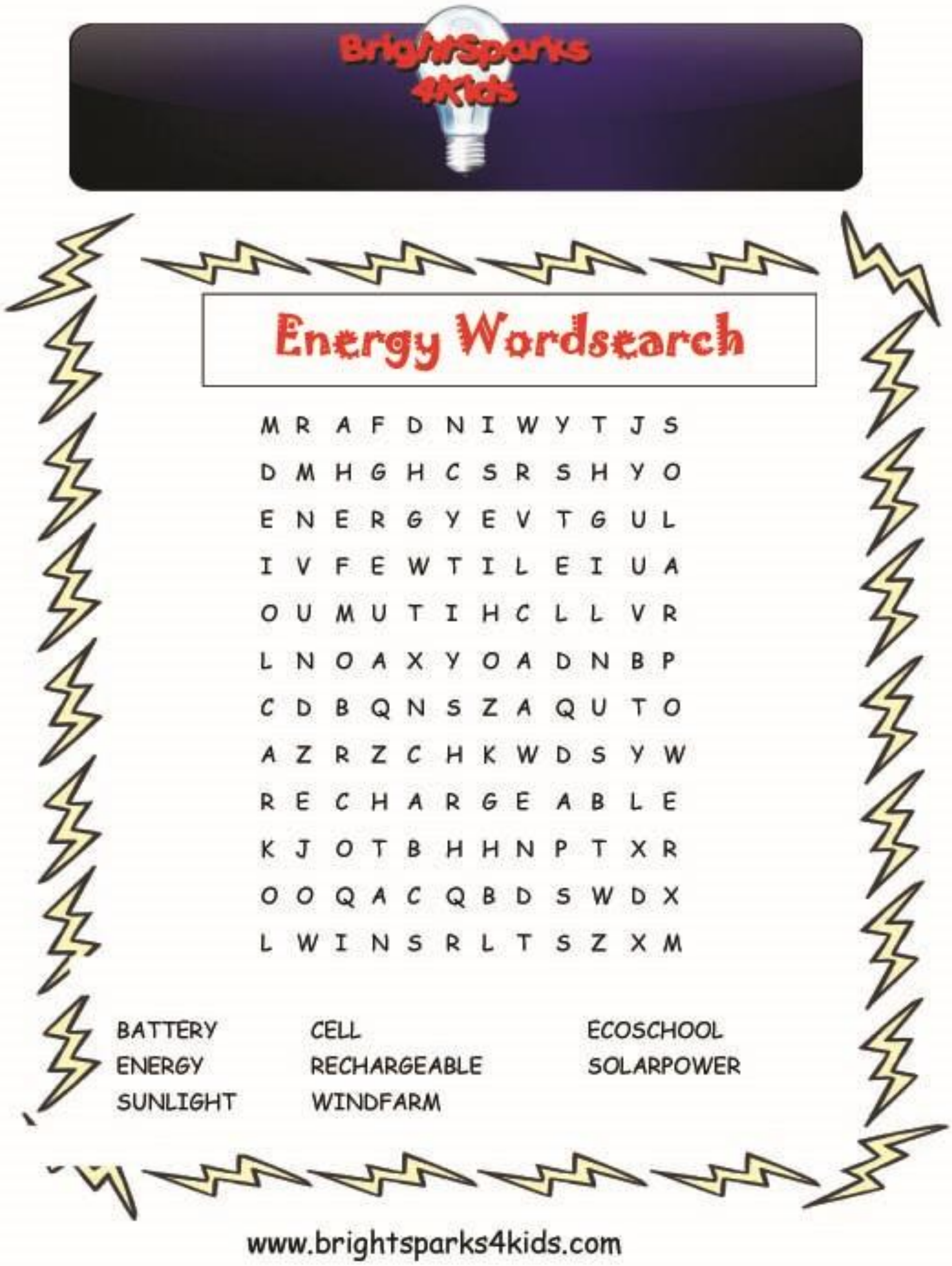
Electricity Wordsearch

M	O	T	O	R	B	Y	V	J	R
X	V	N	N	C	R	U	K	N	O
M	O	G	N	E	Z	O	L	V	T
E	G	A	T	L	O	V	I	B	A
R	O	T	C	U	D	N	O	C	L
O	A	C	I	R	C	U	I	T	U
B	C	U	R	R	E	N	T	W	S
E	I	H	C	T	I	W	S	I	N
E	N	E	R	G	Y	C	N	R	I
R	E	Z	Z	U	B	L	L	E	B

BATTERY	BELL	BULB
BUZZER	CIRCUIT	CONDUCTOR
CURRENT	ENERGY	INSULATOR

www.brightsparks4kids.com

Energy Wordsearch



<u>Intended Usage & Storage:</u>

This kit contains some small parts and should NOT be given to children under the age of 3

⚠ **WARNING:**

CHOKING HAZARD — Small parts not for children under 3 years or any individuals who have a tendency to place inedible objects in their mouths.

The kit/contents and all its modules are solely intended for **<u>LOW VOLTAGE BATTERY USE ONLY</u>** and should – **<u>UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE BE CONNECTED TO ANY MAINS ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.</u>**

The battery terminals are **<u>NOT</u>** to be short circuits.

The batteries in this kit should be removed after use and NOT stored for long periods of time in the kit.

Only use the batteries intended as detailed in this User Guide.

Avoid using new or used batteries or mixing different types of batteries. (I.e. Alkaline & Carbon-Zinc)

Batteries are to be inserted the correct polarity.

Rechargeable batteries should not be charged or used with this kit.

Exhausted batteries are to be removed from the Kit and disposed of correctly.

Batteries and electronics are harmful to the environment and should be disposed of correctly, either to the manufacturer or a local collection centre for recycling.

Warranty of product:

12 months from date of sale

BrightSparks 4kids warrant its products will be free from defects in materials, design and workmanship for a period of 12 months from the date of sale. If a product proves defective during this warranty period, BrightSparks 4kids, on its option, will either repair the defective product without charge for parts and labour, or will provide a replacement in exchange for the defective product. In order to obtain service under this warranty, the Customer must promptly notify BrightSparks 4Kids in writing upon discovery of the defect before the expiration of the warranty period and make suitable arrangements with BrightSparks 4kids indicating either purchase date/serial number or batch identification prior to returning the item. The Customer shall be responsible for packaging and shipping the defective product to BrightSparks 4Kids. The Customer shall also be responsible for paying all duties, taxes, and any other charges required in order to ship the product.

The warranty does not apply to any defect, failure or damage caused by improper use or improper or inadequate maintenance and care. BrightSparks 4Kids shall not be obligated to repair/replace a product under this warranty a) to repair damage resulting from attempts by personnel other than BrightSparks 4kids, either to repair or service the product; b) to repair/replace damage resulting from improper use or connection to incompatible equipment; c) to repair/replace any damage or malfunction caused by the use of non-BrightSparks 4Kids products being used in-conjunction with the product: d) used in any manner which is not in accordance with the manufacturer's operating or user instructions or from any failure to service or maintain the Goods in accordance with the manufacturer´s instructions: e) any use of or dealing with the product in a manner which could not reasonably be expected having regard to their normal purpose.

Environment:

Brightsparks 4kids understand the sustainability principles of **Reduce, Reuse & Recycle**. As a result we are committed to re-cycling and reducing as much of our waste as possible. All recyclable materials such as paper, cardboard, packaging materials, printer inks & toners etc. will be re-used where appropriate or disposed of properly.

In order for us to do this effectively and reduce the amount of waste we produce we also aim to re-cycle any appropriate packaging material we receive and re-use with the packaging of our products thus reducing our carbon footprint.

Disposal of electrical & electronic equipment

Do not dispose of these product/products in household waste. For the proper treatment, recovery and recycling please take these product/products to the appropriate collection point.

If you are unsure of where this is please contact your local authority. Improper disposal may be harmful to the environment.

You may also return your used or unwanted **Brightsparks 4kids** products directly back to this company for us to dispose of correctly or re-cycle as we see fit.

For returning unwanted products please notify us in advance at re-cycle@brightsparks4kids.com before sending any goods.

Please note the Customer shall be responsible for packaging and shipping of any used or unwanted product.

Version 2a