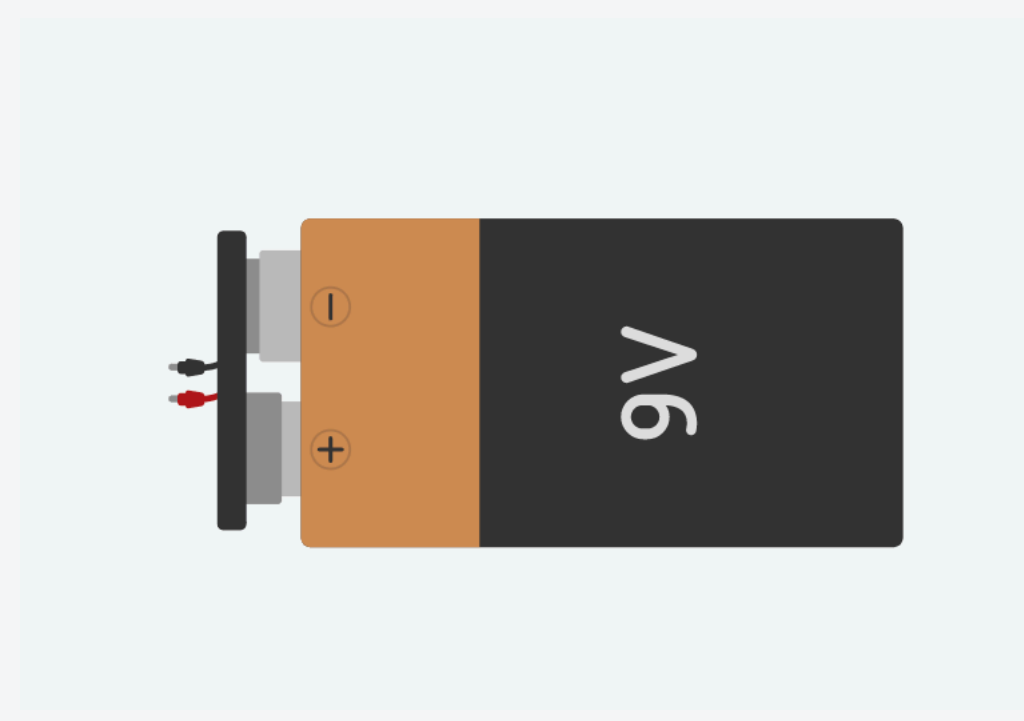


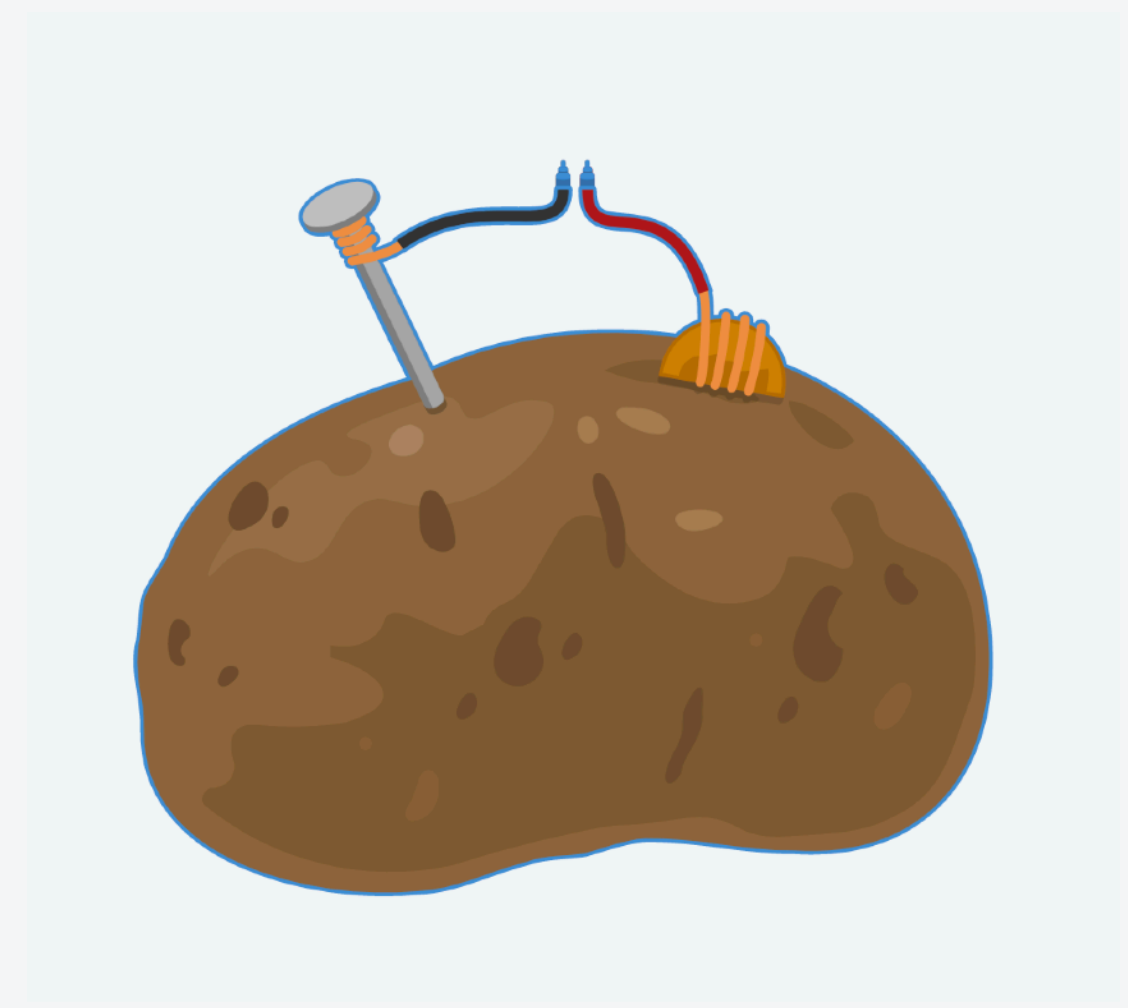
# Electrical Circuits

## Energy Sources

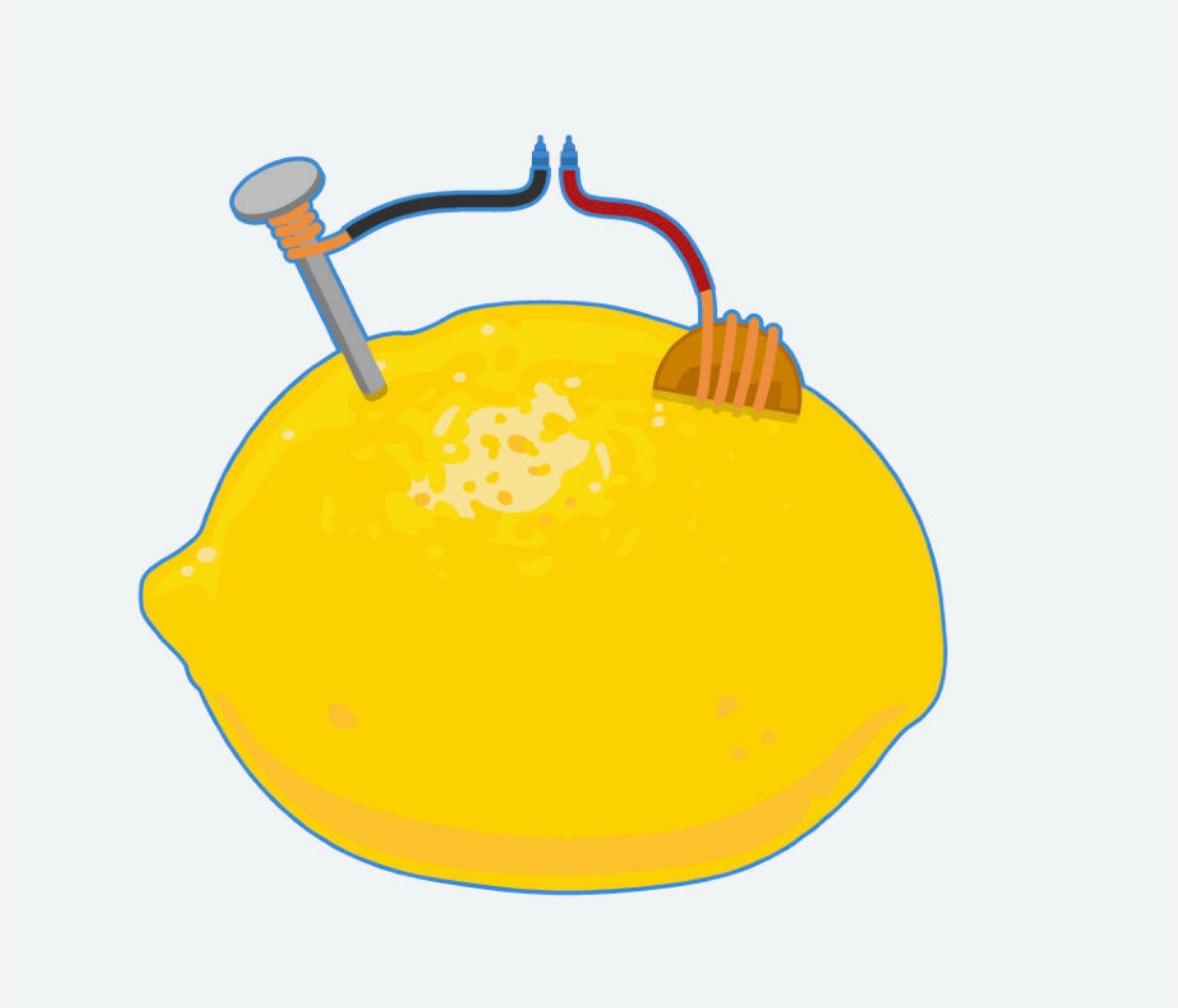
### Energy Sources



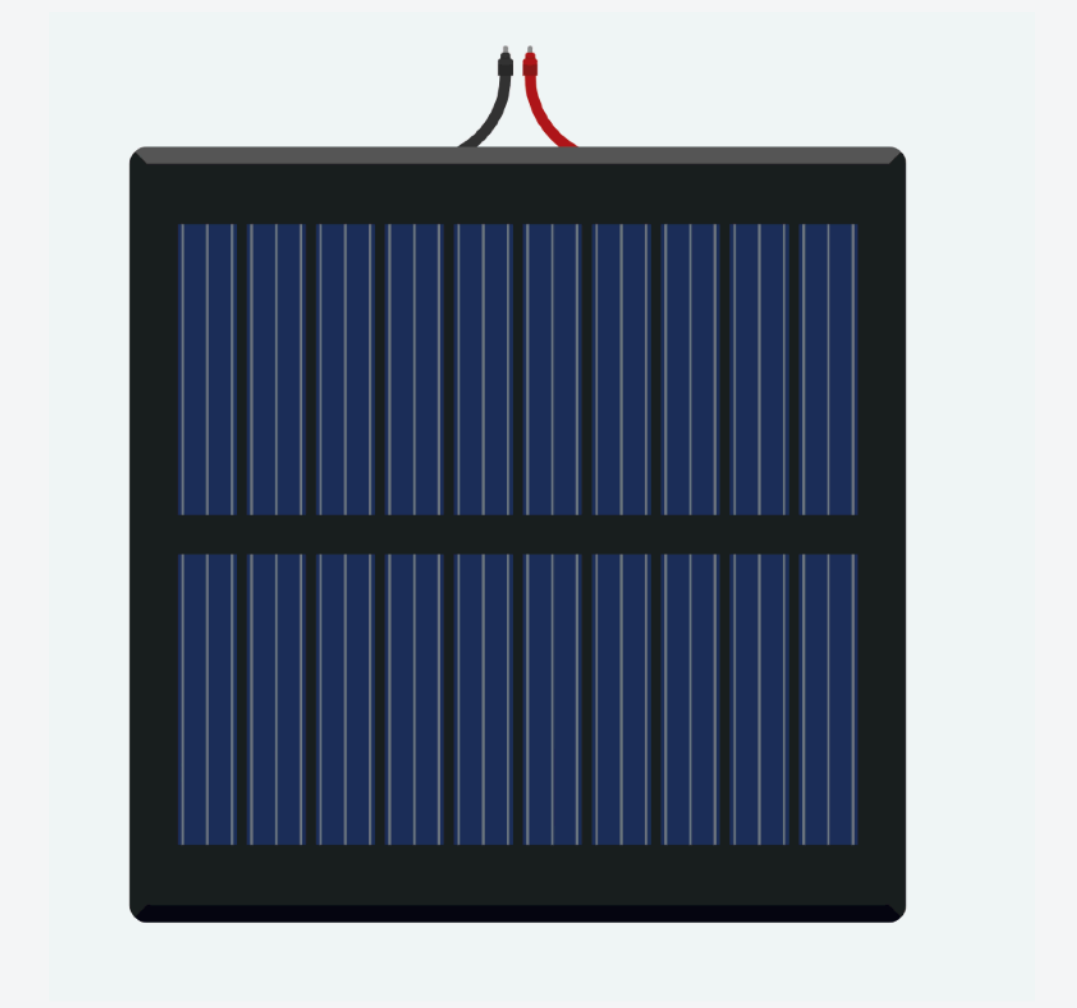
Energy Source  
Battery



Energy Source  
Potato



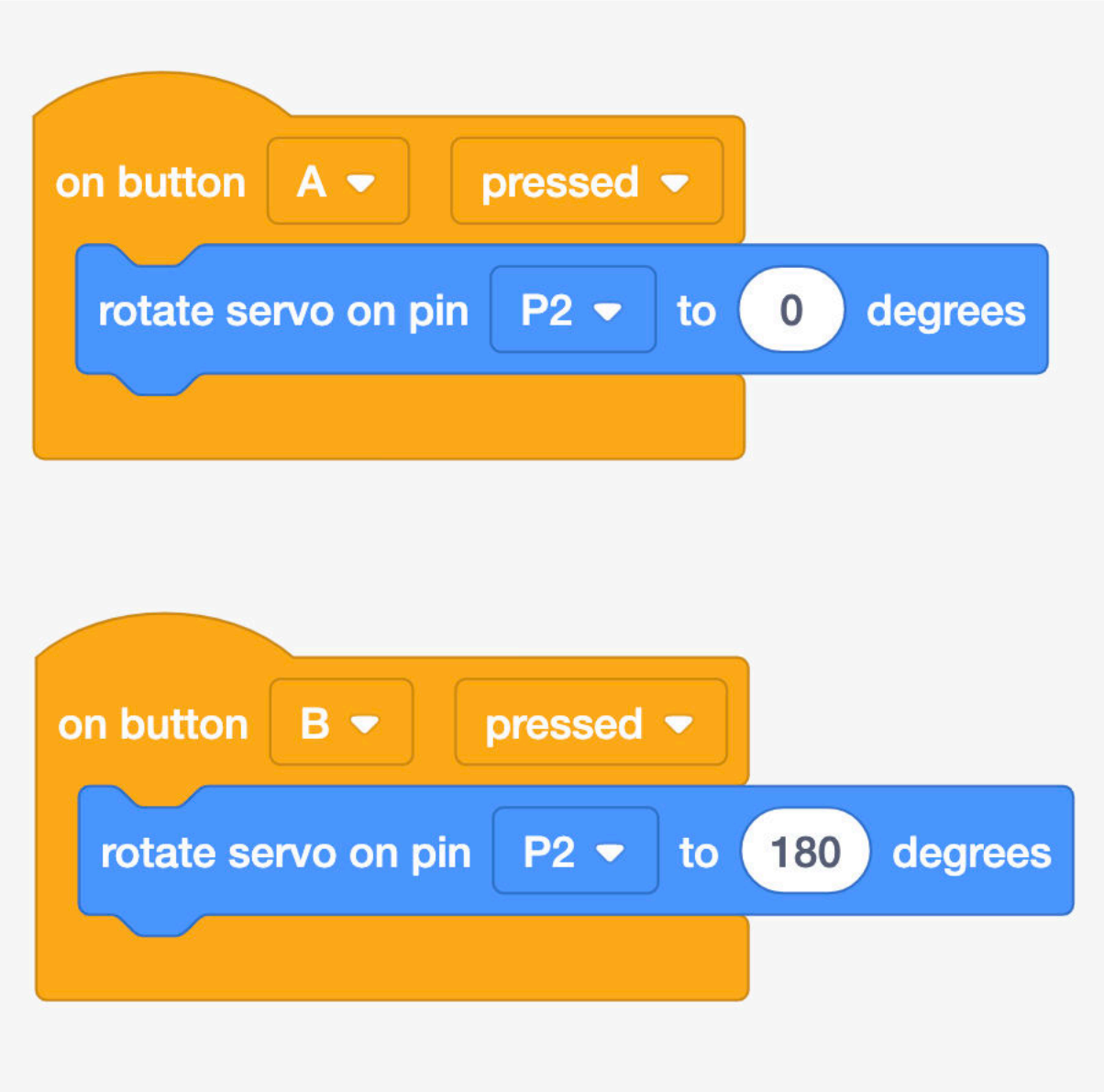
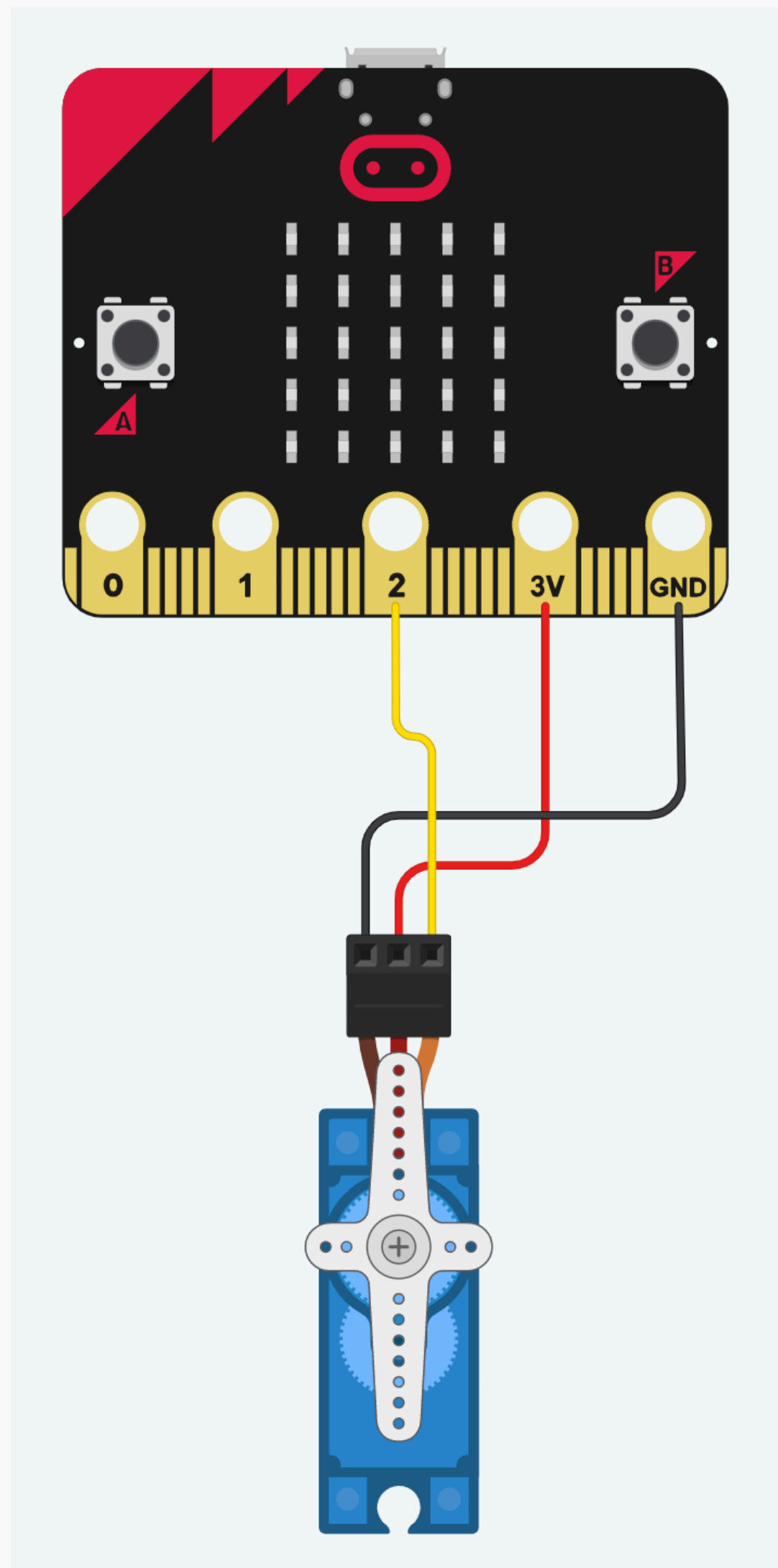
Energy Source  
Lemon



Energy Source  
Solar

## Electrical Circuits

### Electrical Switches



### Code Example

In this example, we have connected the Servo to a micro:bit. We are using Pin 2 as the Signal wire (Yellow) to control the Servo.

Please note, you need to use Pin 2 on the micro:bit and the Servo can only rotate from 0 to 180 degrees.

Try this Circuit in the Simulator and make the Servo move.

## ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS

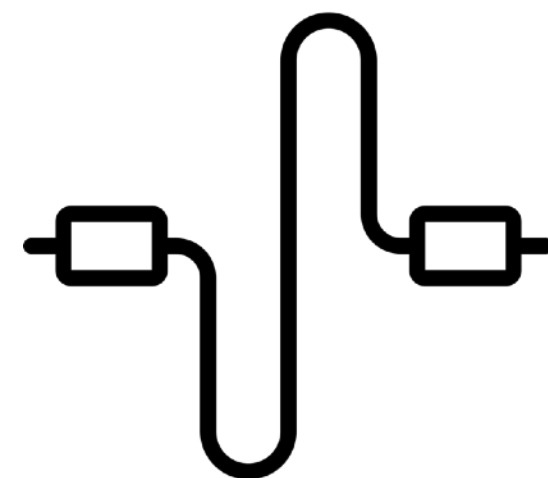
An electric circuit is a path for transmitting electric current. An electric circuit includes a device that gives energy to the charged particles constituting the current, such as a battery or a generator; devices that use current, such as lamps, electric motors, or computers; and the connecting wires or transmission lines.



Energy Source  
Battery



Energy Use  
Lamp



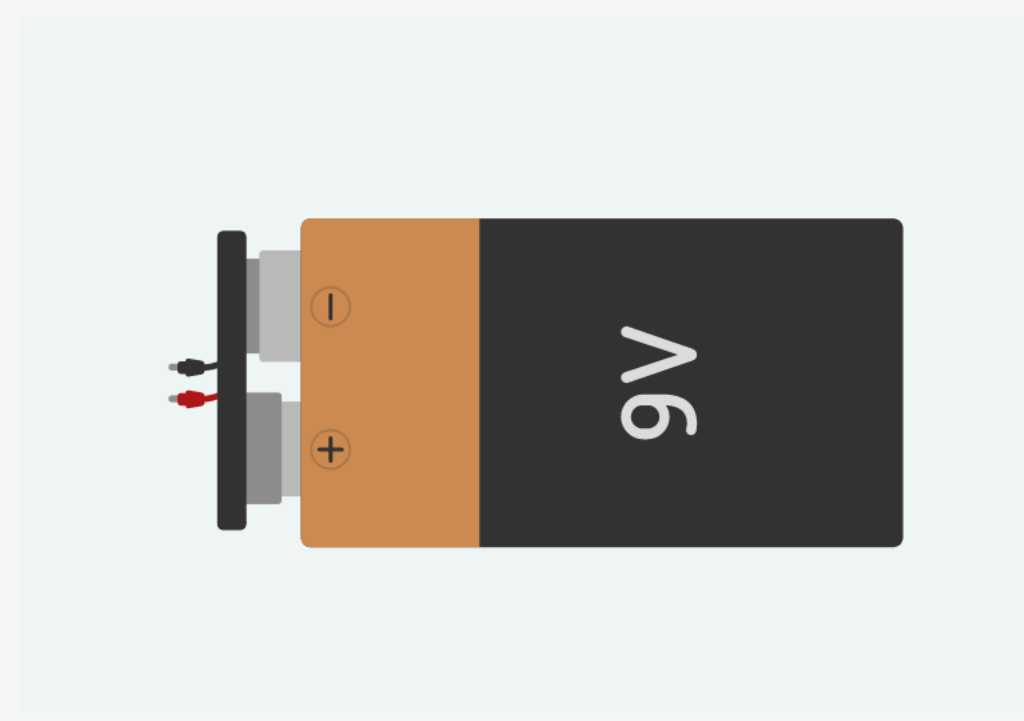
Connections  
Wires



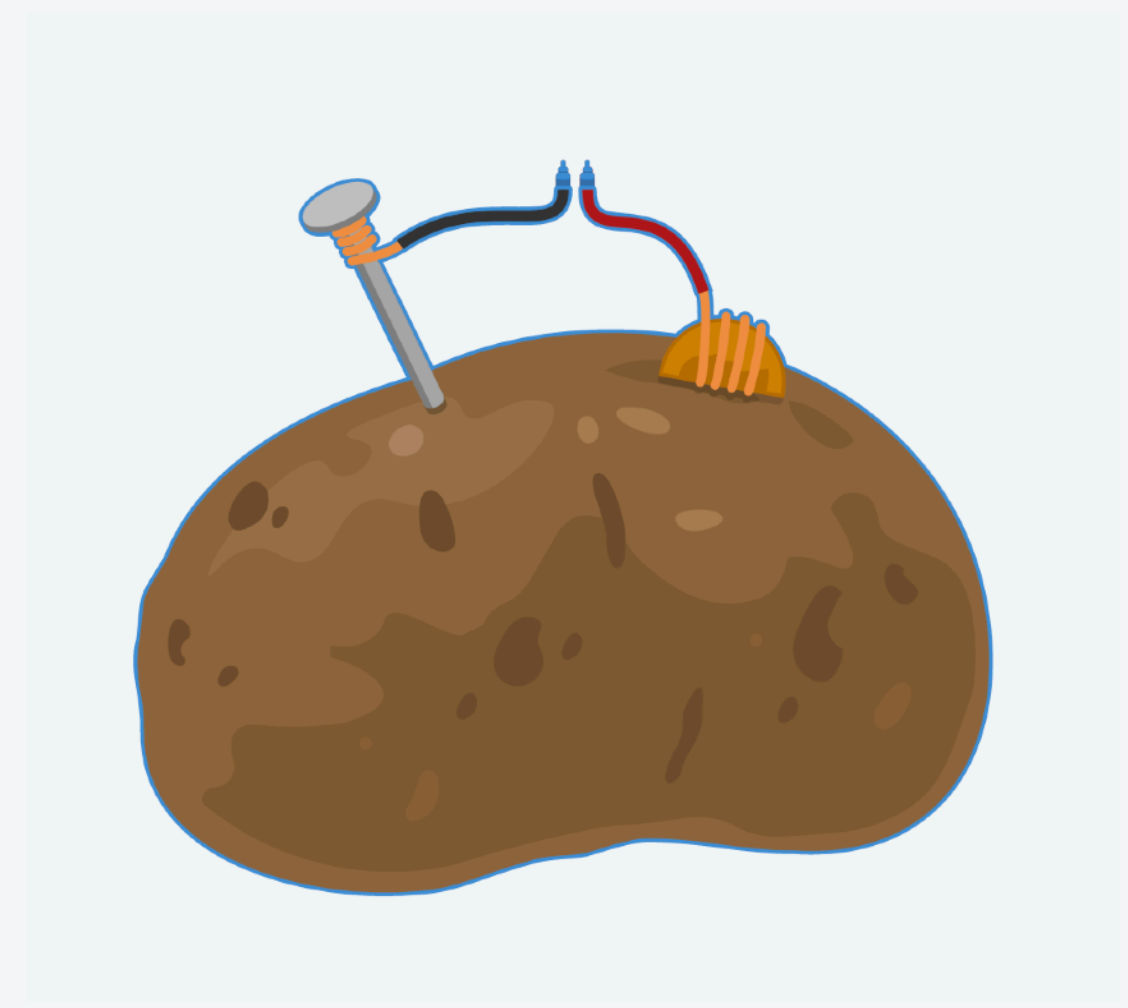
# Electrical Circuits

## Energy Sources

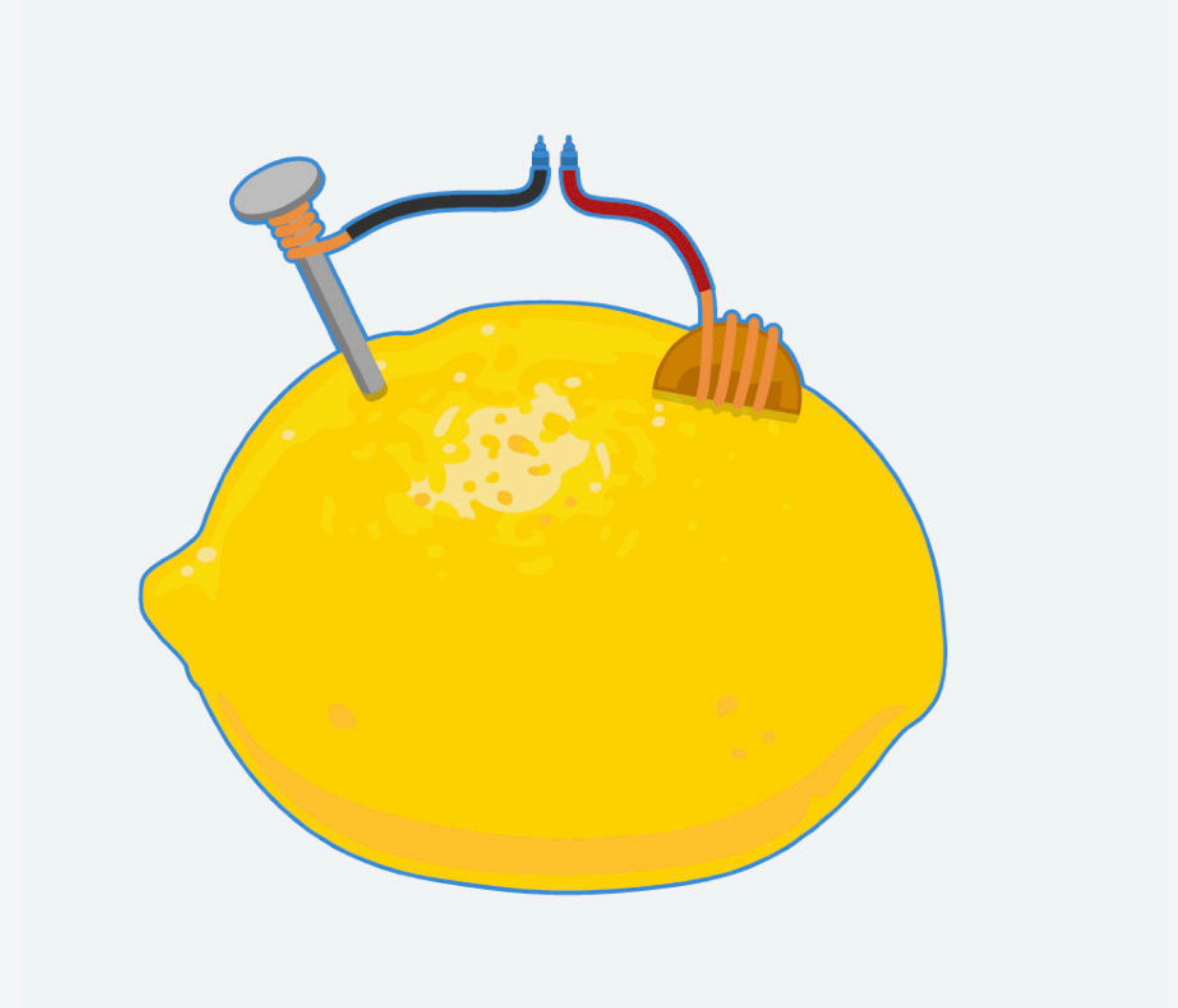
### Energy Sources



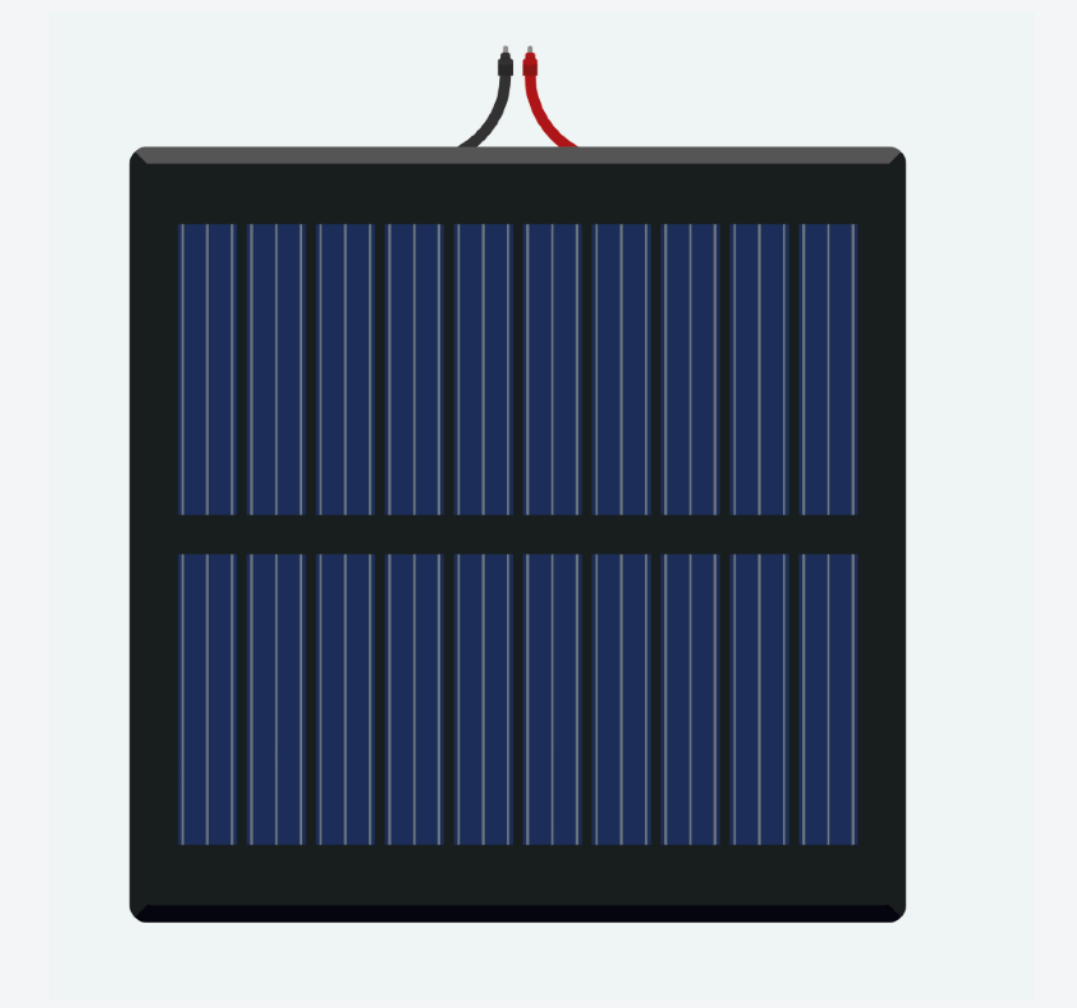
Energy Source  
Battery



Energy Source  
Potato



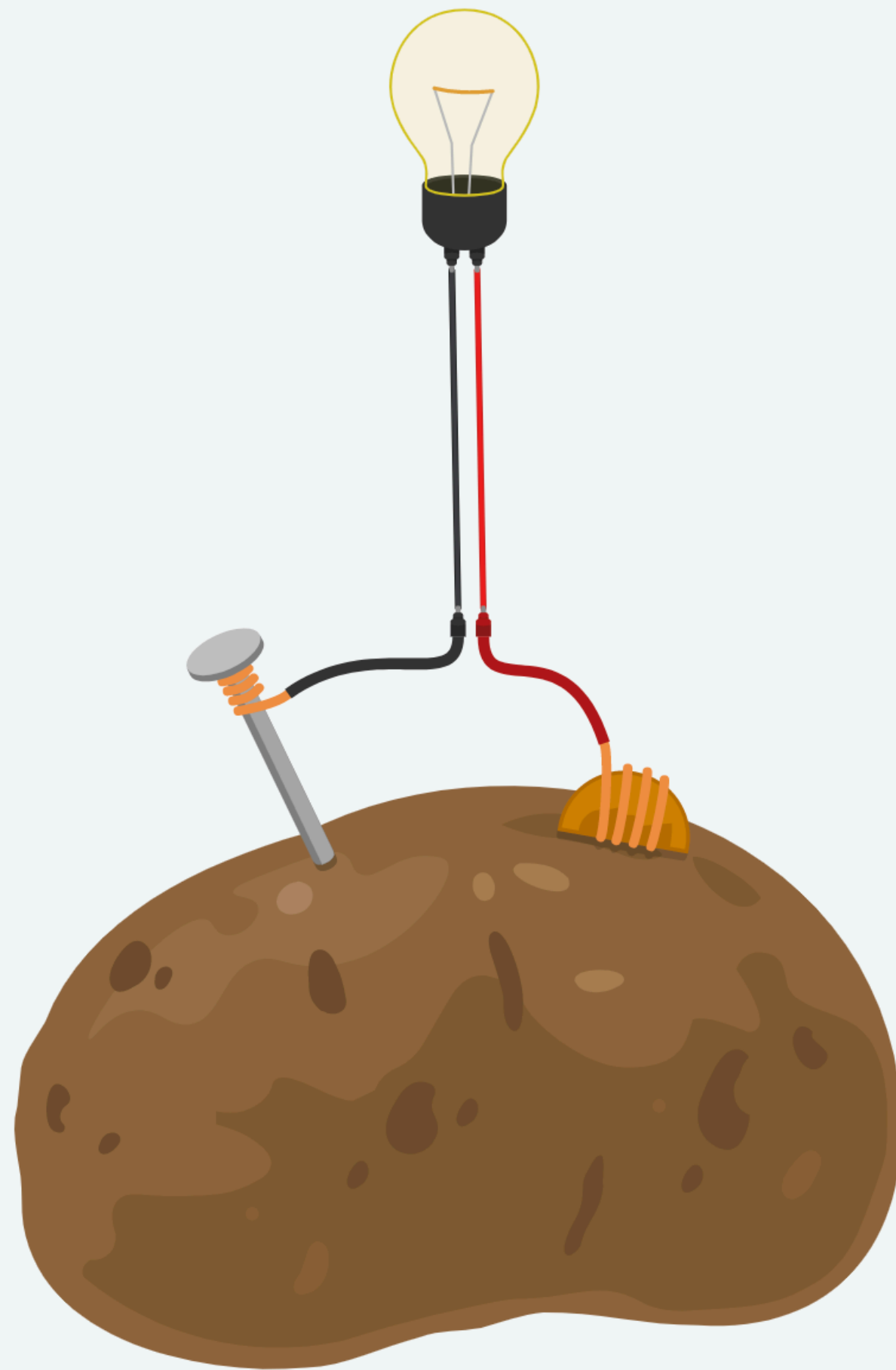
Energy Source  
Lemon



Energy Source  
Solar

## Electrical Circuits

### Power Sources



Did you know?

The potato battery is a type of Electrochemical Battery. Certain metals (zinc in the demonstration) experience a chemical reaction with the acids inside of the potato. This chemical reaction creates the electrical energy that can power a small device like a lamp.

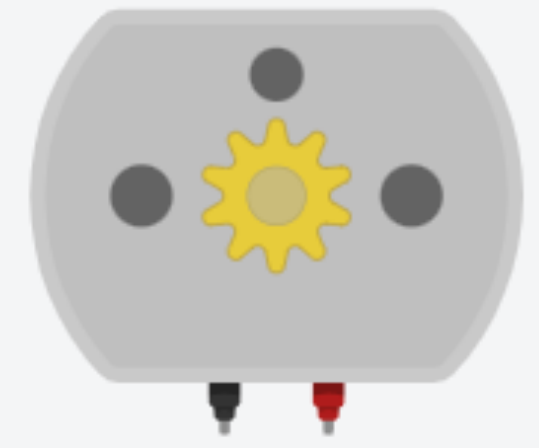
# Electrical Circuits

## Energy Users

### Energy Users



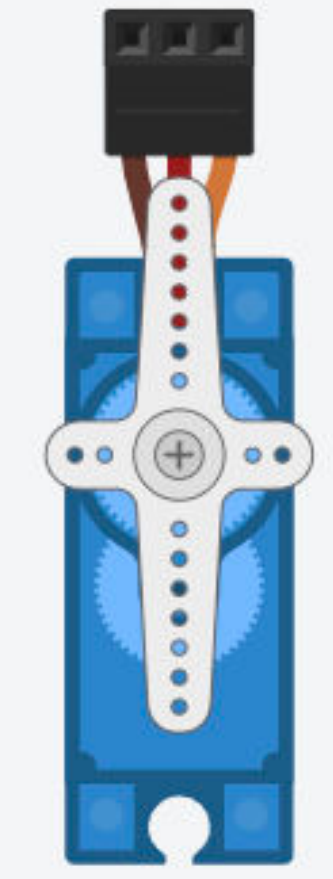
Energy User  
Light



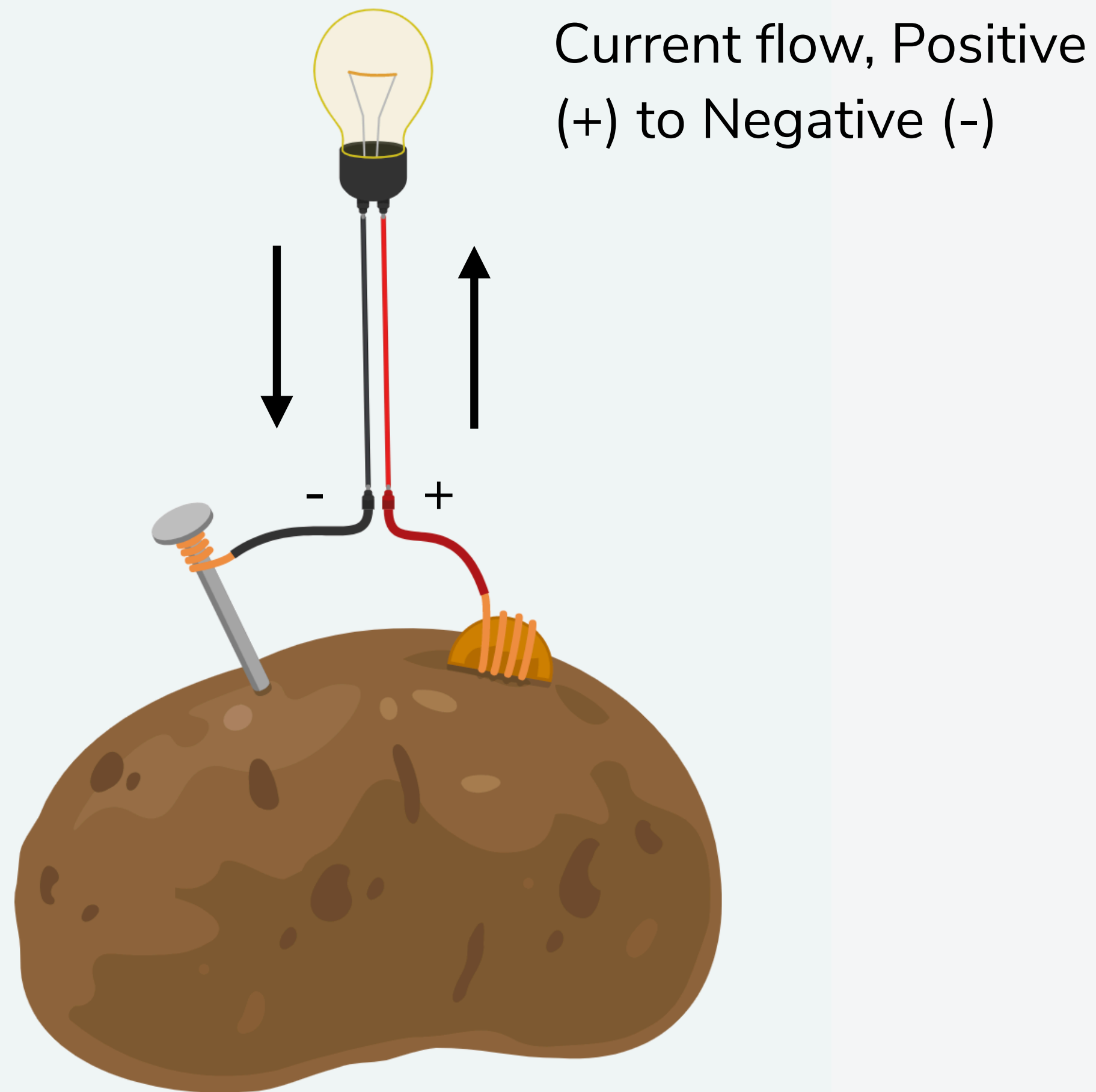
Energy User  
Motor



Energy User  
Speaker



Energy User  
Servo



### Wires

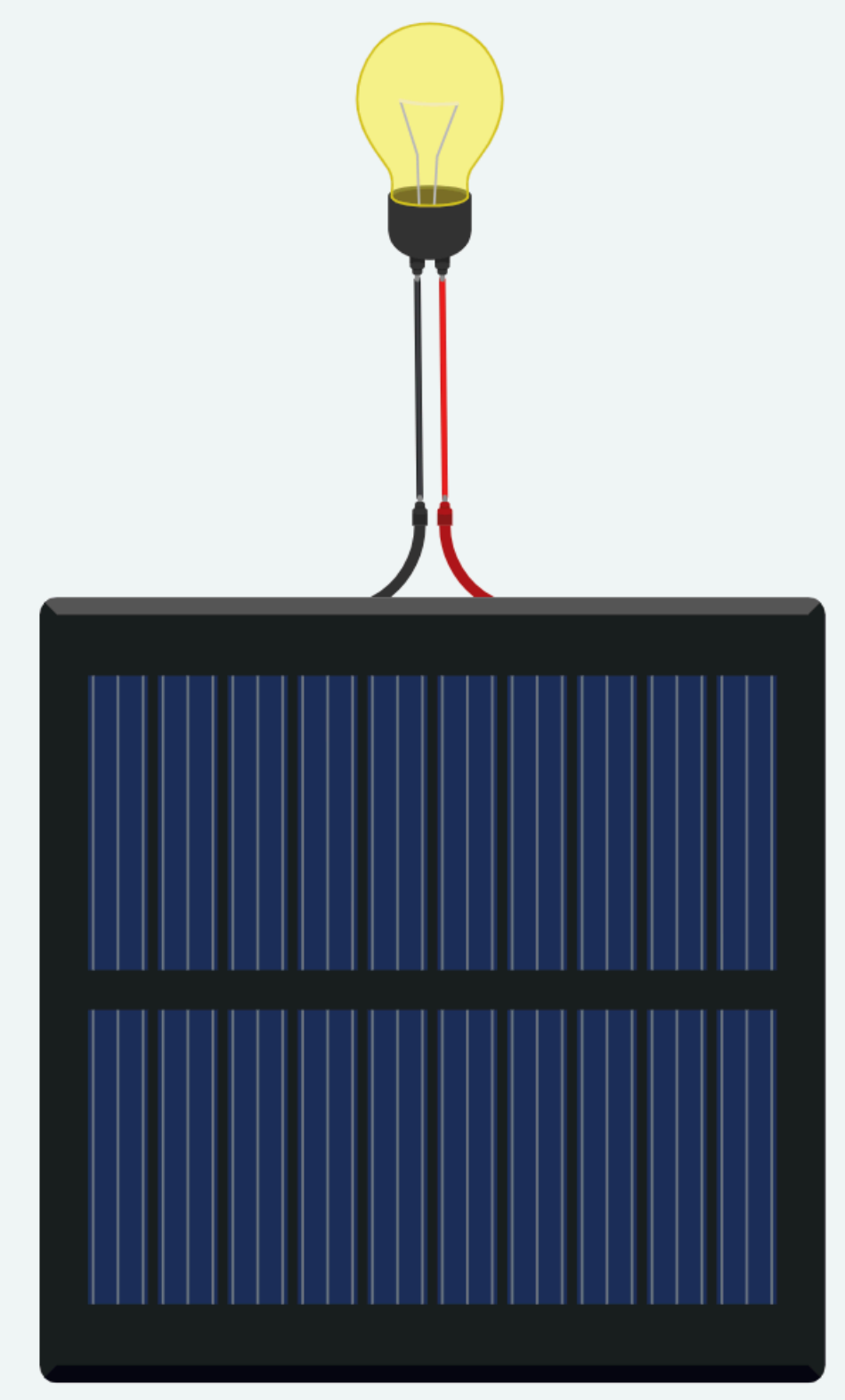
When creating electric circuits, the different components (like a battery or a lamp) are connected with wires. If the wires are connecting to a power source (like a battery) the standard is that Positive (+) is using **RED Wires** and negative (-) is using **BLACK Wires**. Please use this standard when designing your circuits.

# Design Your Own Circuit

## Simple Solar Power



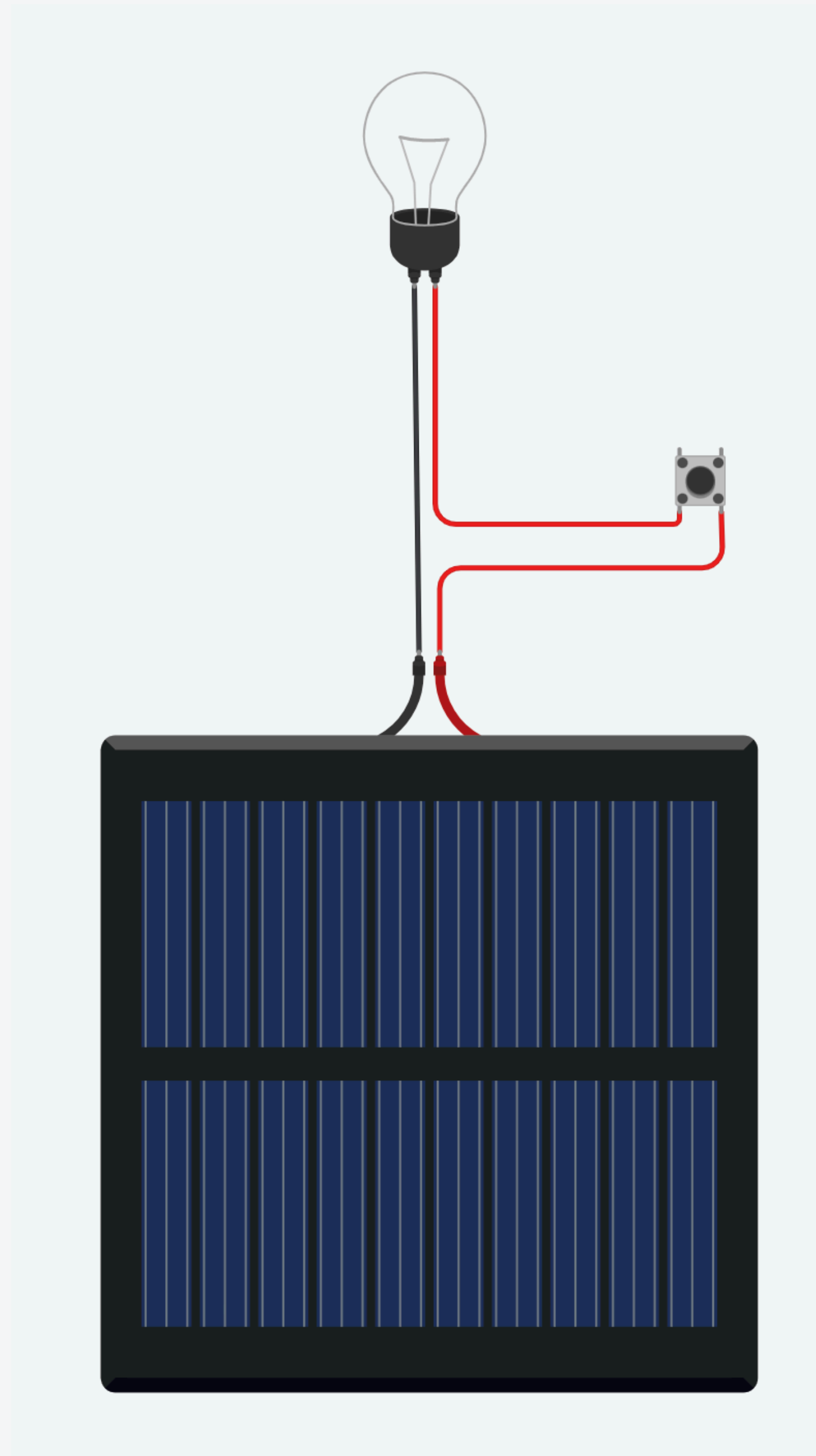
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## Electrical Circuits

### Buttons



### **Buttons - Open & Closed Circuits**

A button can be added to a Circuit to make it either Closed or Open.

An open Circuit can not conduct the current as the path for the current is broken.

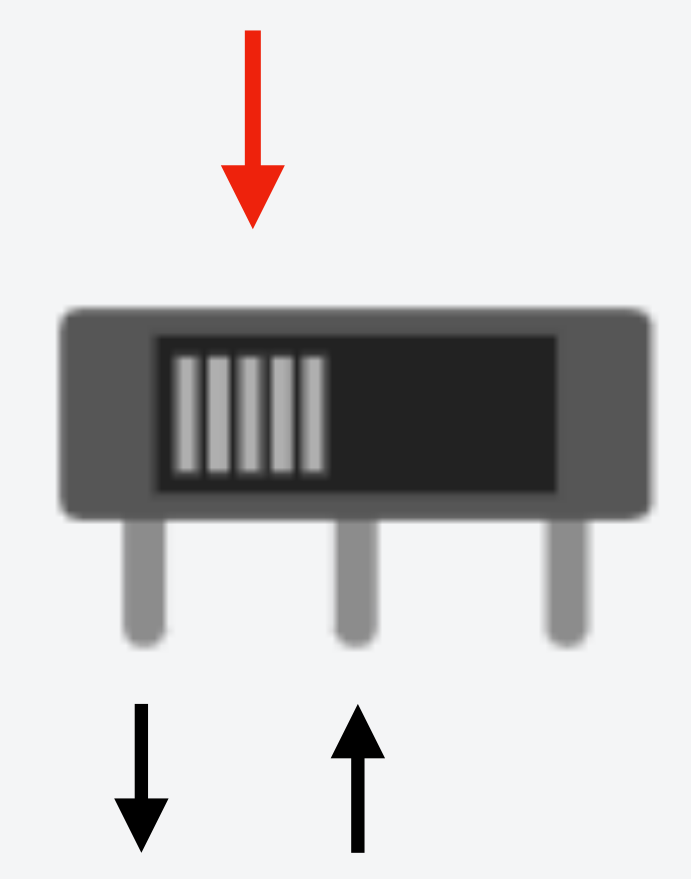
A closed circuit, is when the current can freely flow from the positive pole on the energy source to the negative pole.

# Electrical Circuits

## Switches

### A Switch

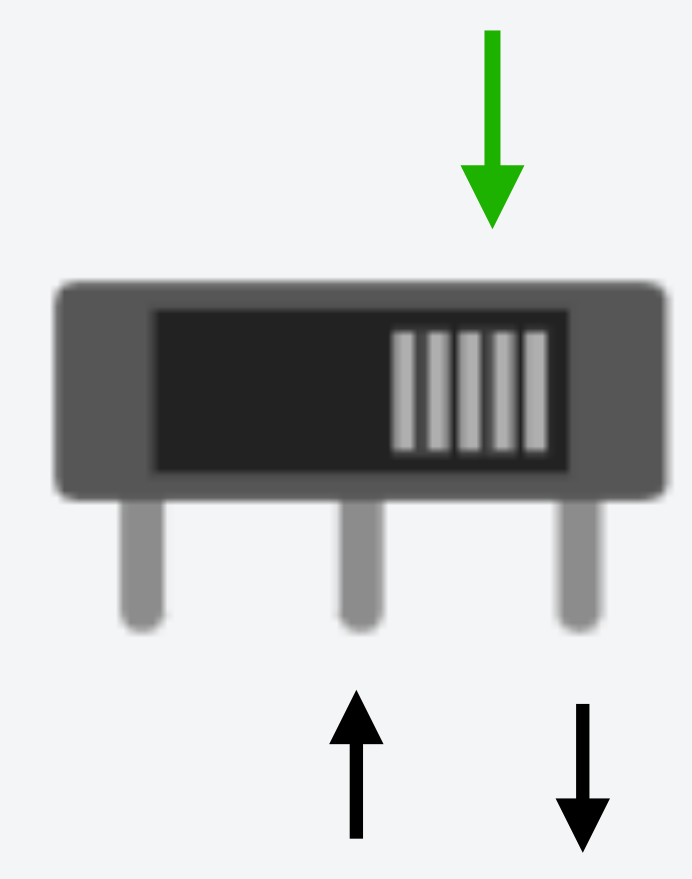
Switch Position **Left**



Current flow

The current flow Changes  
when you change the Switch  
Position (**Left** or **Right**)

Switch Position **Right**

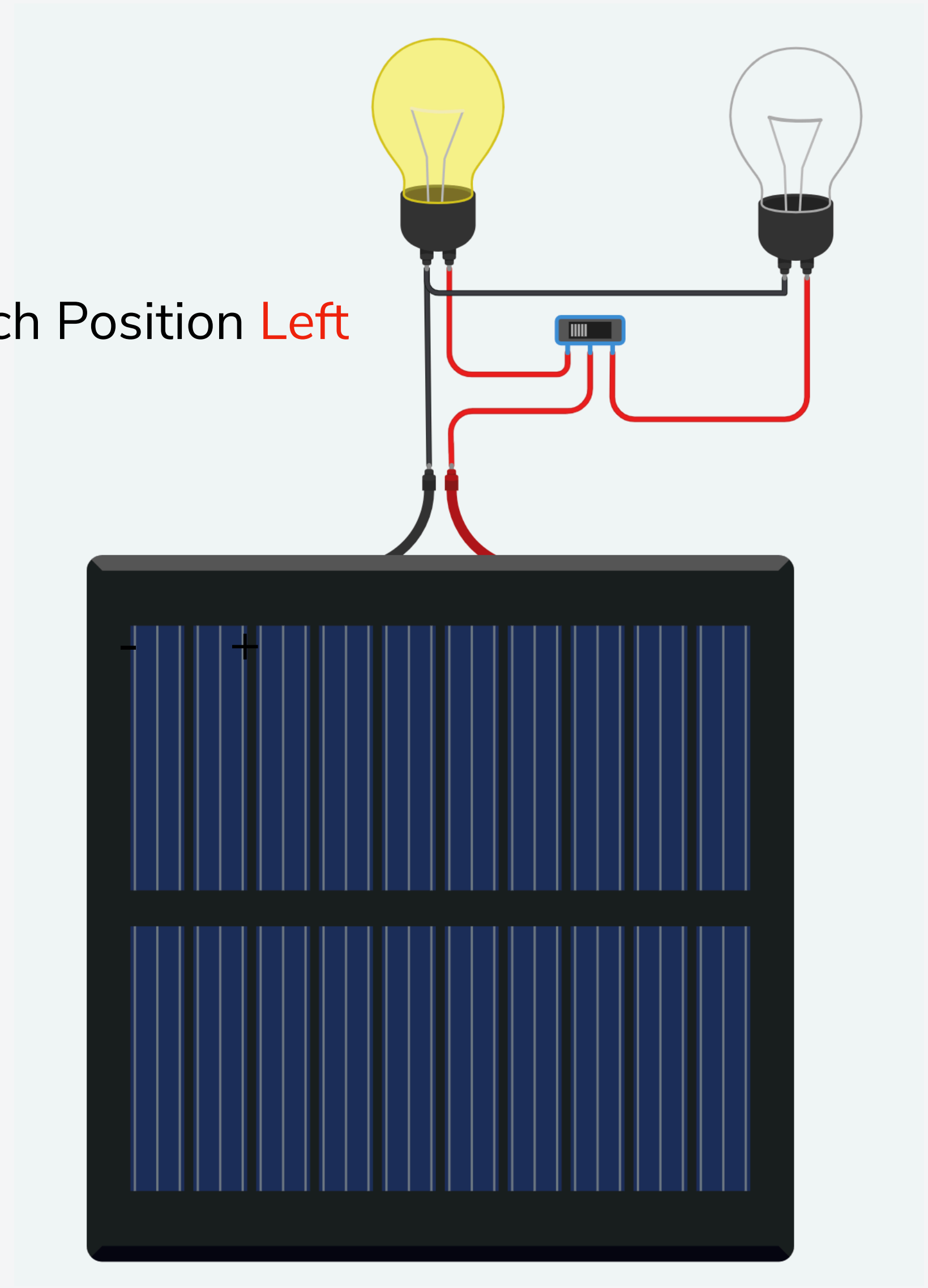


Current flow

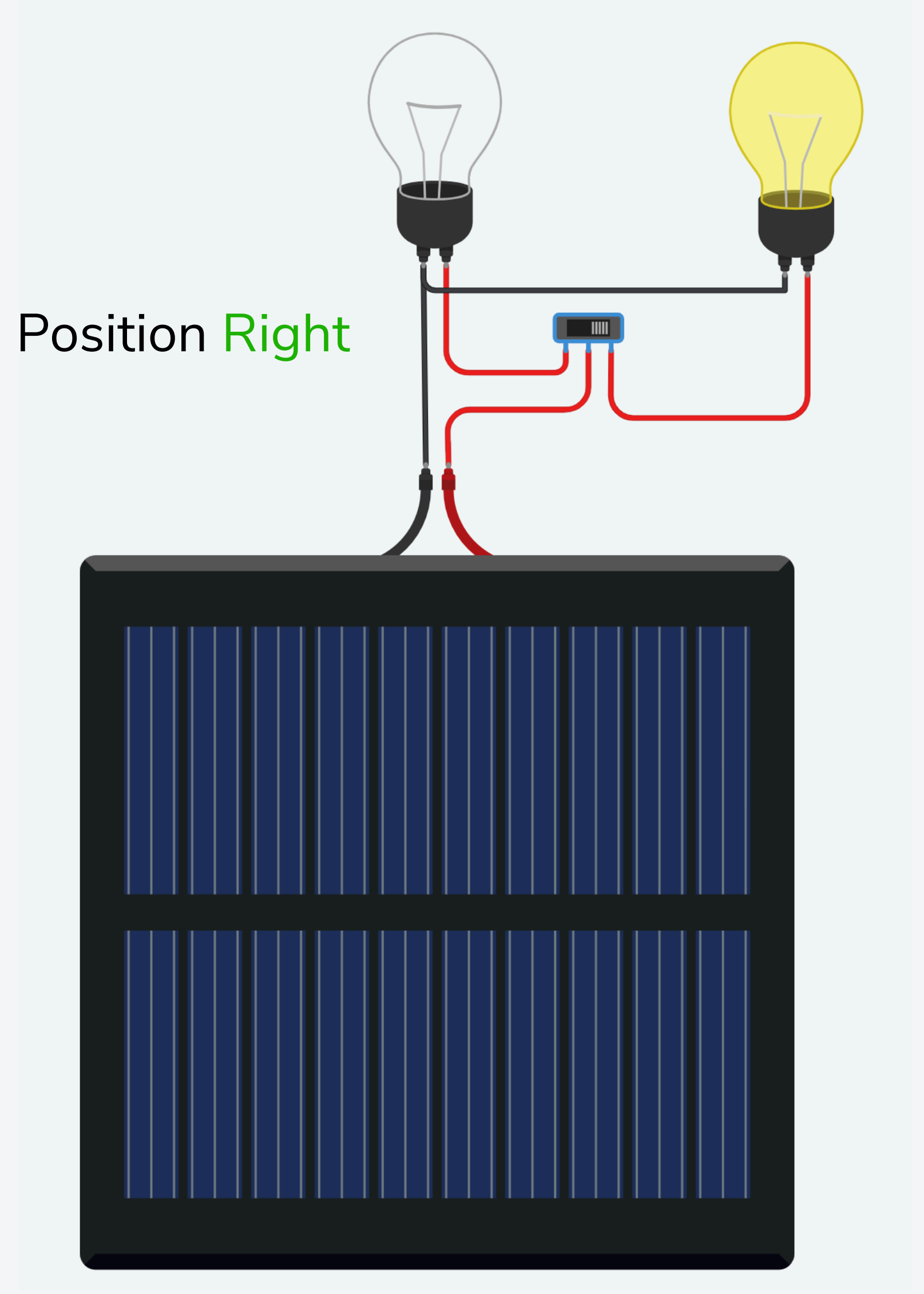
# Electrical Circuits

## Switches

Switch Position **Left**



Switch Position **Right**

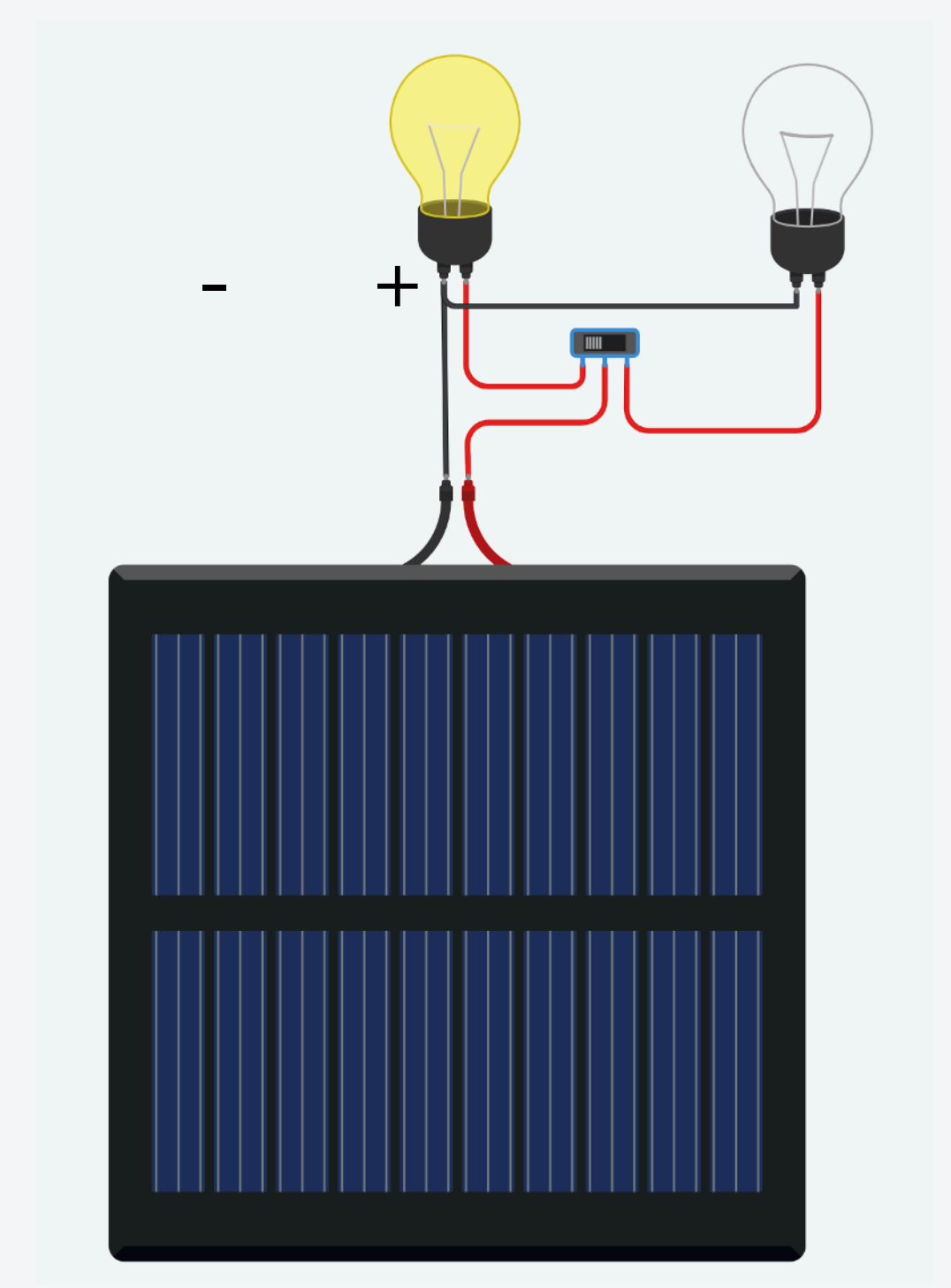


# Design Your Own Circuit

## Switched Circuit



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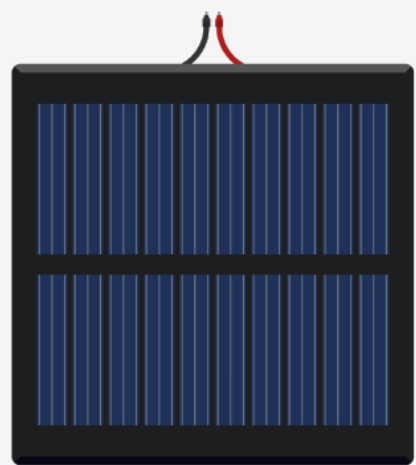


Your assistant robot needs a new power source and a motor switch to work properly. Can you design a circuit that use the components below to power and run the two drive motors? A switch should be used to decide witch motor is on (rotating).

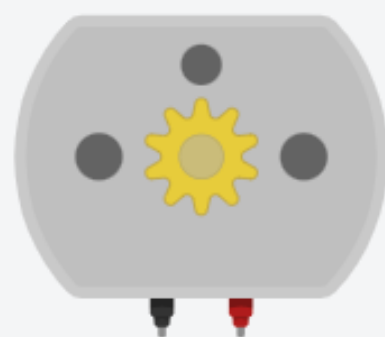
It is a critical requirement that one of the motors should rotate clockwise and the other counter-clockwise to make the system work correctly.

Hint! The motor will spin in different directions depending on the flow of current.

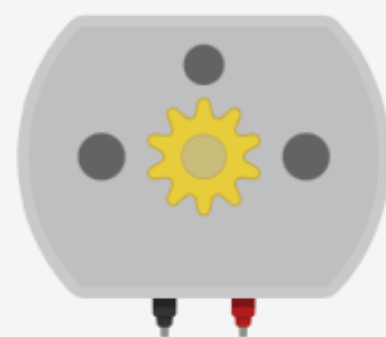
Power Source



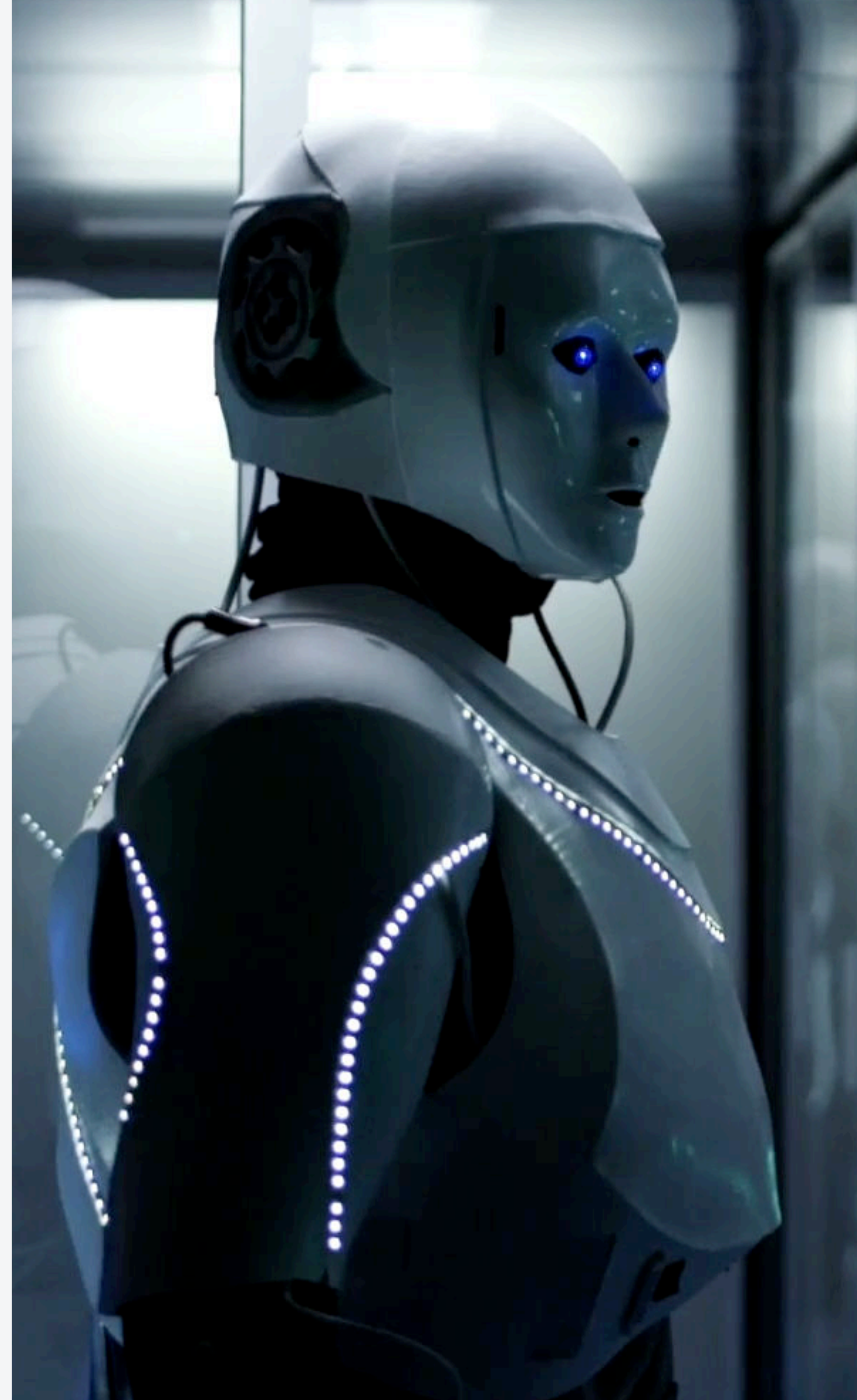
Motor 1



Motor 2

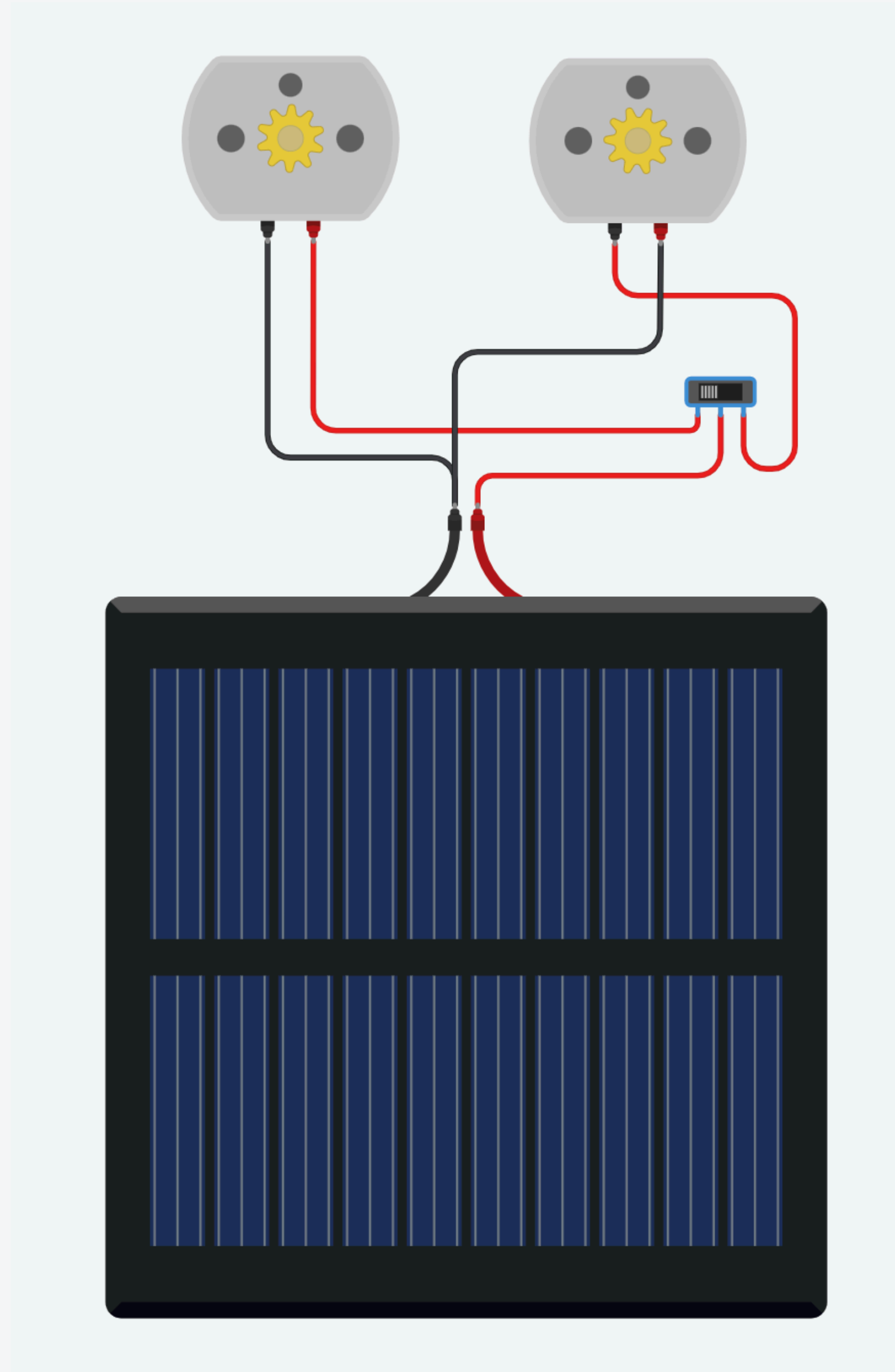


Current Switch



# Electrical Circuits

## Motor Challenge

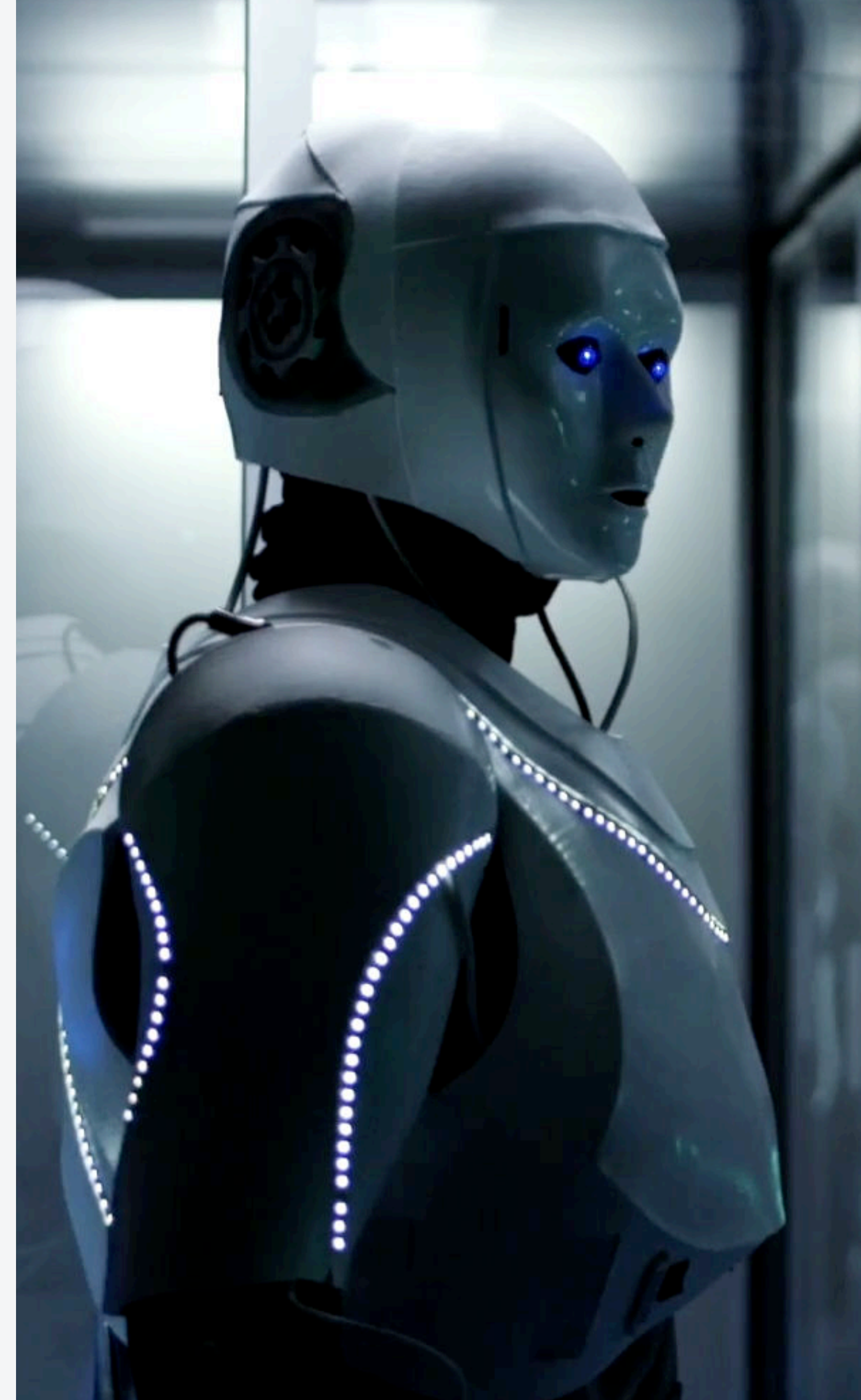
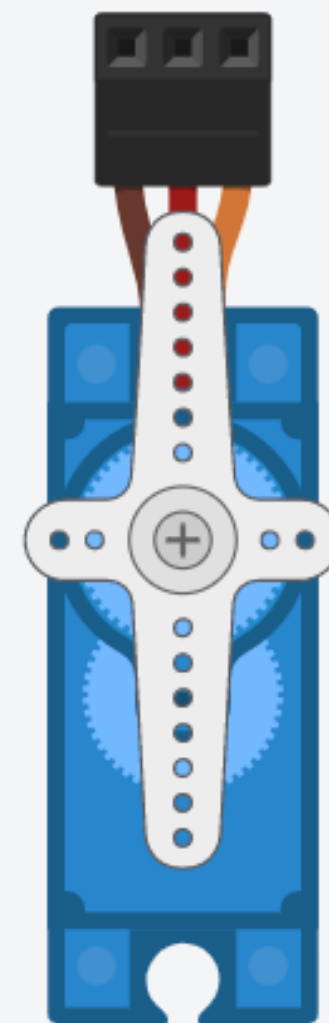


## Design Your Own Circuit

Extension Challenge - Servos

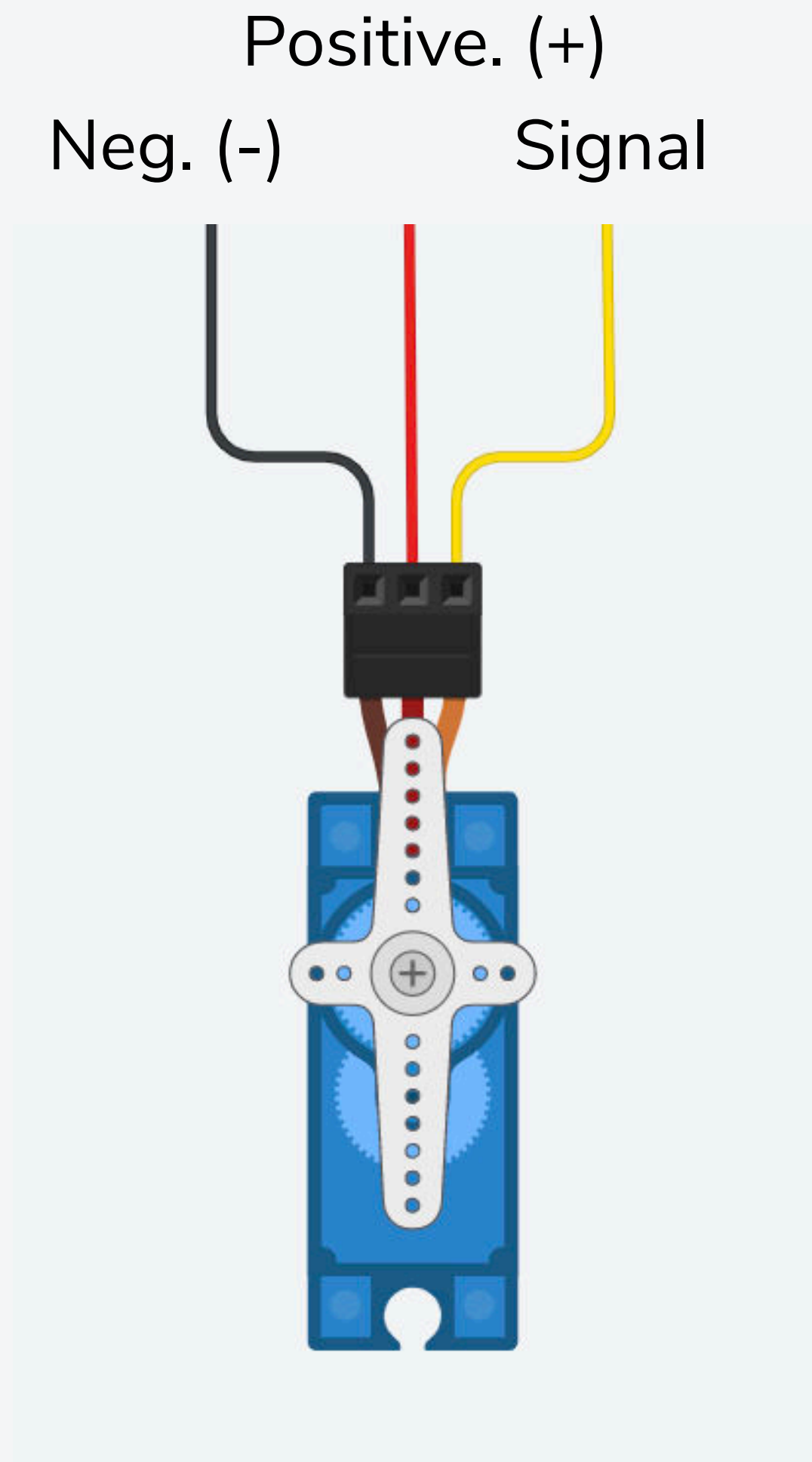


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## Electrical Circuits

### Electrical Switches



### What is a servo?

A Servo is a small motor that we can use to move for example a Robot arm. The Servo has three connections, Negative (-), Positive (+), and a Signal wire. By connecting the Signal wire to a micro:bit, we can control the motion of the motor. We can for example send a signal to rotate the Servo 90 or 180 degrees.