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Introduction Description of components



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For every component there is the name with article number, a picture, the pictogram for the circuit diagram and operating instructions. With the aid of the article number it is possible to reorder a specific component.

Base Unit



The base unit is a breadboard where up to 3 components can be plugged in a series and parallel connection. The current flows along the wires on the bottom side. To connect the components on the base unit with other components, there are 4 terminals at the lower end.

The printed circuit diagrams show the connections in a series and parallel connection. To change between series and parallel connection, the modules have to be turned by 90°.

To the right of the center, there is the shadow bar with angle scale. This shadow bar can be used to align plugged-in solar modules in a certain angle to a light source. The light should be small and be at a big distance to the base unit in order to create a well-defined shadow.

Solar Module 1100-01 0.5V 420 mA



Specifications:

Material: polycristalline silicon Open circuit voltage: 0,5V Short circuit current: 420mA Maximum power: 0,2Wp

Introduction Description of components



Solar Module 1100-02 0.5V 840 mA



The specifications about open circuit voltage and short circuit current can be found on the back surface.

Specifications:

Material: polycristalline silicon Open circuit voltage: 0,5V Short circuit current: 840mA Maximum power: 0,4Wp

Solar module 1100-07 1,5V 280 mA



This solar module is a serial connection of three solar cells.

Specifications:

Material: polycristalline silicon Open circuit voltage: 1,5V Short circuit current: 280mA Maximum power: 0,13Wp





Lighting module (1100-20) with PowerModule (2105-00)



The lighting module is operated with the PowerModule or any other variable power supply (0... 12V). There are 4 light bulbs inside the lighting module. They can or cannot contribute to the lighting by screw or unscrew. It is not recommended to change the illuminance by changing the voltage since the spectrum of the light will change, which leads to measuring errors. The lighting module has to be set on the solar cell (see figure). Tale care that the lighting should lie as long as necessary on the solar cell because of the heat built-up of the solar cell due to heat radiation. Between both connections there is a hole for the laboratory thermometer to measure the temperature of the solar cell. The PowerModule is a compact and intuitively usable voltage source. First, the attached power adapter has to be connected to a power outlet and to the top right input jack. The voltage can be chosen with the "+"- and "-" -buttons and will be displayed by LEDs. When the desired voltage is chosen, the voltage will be applied by using the yellow on/off- button. In case of a short circuit or currents greater than 2 A the PowerModule will switch off immediately.



Specifications:

Lighting modules	PowerModule	
Operating voltage: 0-12V	Output voltage: 0-12 V	
Maximum power: 4W	Output power: max. 24 W	
Maximum illuminance: 200W/m ²	Adjustable in 0.5 V steps	
Aperture of the light source: 6x6cm	Overcurrent detection >2 A and automatic shutoff	
	Input voltage: 110-230 V, 50-60 Hz (with enclosed power adapter)	





Diode module 1100-21



Specifications:

Schottky diode U_{forward} = 0.33 V Maximum current: 200 mA (500 mA Peak <1 s)

Resistor module 1100-22



Specifications:

Maximum power: 2W

Potentiometer module 1100-23









Gear motor module (1100-24) with mit hook weight 20g (L2-05-024)







Specifications:

Starting current: @ 20mA Starting voltage: @ 0,35V Minimum operating current: 10mA Maximum voltage: 4V

Horn module 1100-25



Specifications:

Starting voltage: 0.7V Starting current: 0.3mA





Motor module without gear (1100-27) with color disks– Set 1 (1100-28)







Specifications:

Starting current: 20mA Starting voltage: 0.35V

The color disks are: red-green-blue, red-blue, red-green, green-blue und 3 black-white color disks. The color disks are fix at the motor module by use of the plastic disk. The plastic disk holds 2 clips, which fix the disk at the plastic disk (see figure).



In the center of the plastic disk is a hole, which will be placed on the pin of the motor.

Capacitor module 1400-07



The capacitor module has a capacity of 220 mF and is able to apply a maximum voltage of 2.5 V. Do not apply a higher voltage than 2.5 V during charging. If you want to discharge the capacitor quickly, it can be short-circuit since there are fuses inside the module which avoid high currents.

To charge the capacitor quickly, it is possible to connect it directly with the PowerModule. Power on the PowerModule at a voltage of 0.5 V and increase the voltage by 0.5 V every 10 s. Charge the capacitor at the end voltage for 30 s.

<u>Specifications:</u> Capacity: 220 mF Voltage: 2,5 V

Introduction Description of components



Solar cell cover set 1100-29



Specifications:

Size: 3x3cm

Colour filters 1100-30



Introduction



Understanding the base unit

Task

Examine the different circuits to learn more about the base unit.

Required Devices

- base unit
- 3 small solar cells
- motor
- 3 cables

Procedure

- 1. Set up the circuits 1 6 and check each time, if the motor rotates.
- 2. Examine the base unit for each circuit and draw the circuit diagram. Decide, whether it is a series or parallel connection.
- Describe the energy conversions and the physical processes during the experiment with 3. circuit 1.

Circuit 1	Circuit 2	Circuit 3
Does the motor rotate?	Does the motor rotate?	Does the motor rotate?
It is a:	It is a:	It is a:
parallel connection	parallel connection	parallel connection

Evaluation

Introduction



Understanding the base unit





Optical Illusions The basic setup for experiments with



the colour disks

Task

Examine the optical illusions of the color disks.

Setup



Required Devices

- 1 base unit
- 1 large solar cell
- 1 large solar module
- 1 motor module
- 1 cable

Procedure

Set up the experiment according to the circuit diagram.

Now clip the rotation disk onto the motor. The cardboard disk is secured by two colored plastic clips.



If necessary you can use a plug to take the clips off the rotation disk. Carefully press the plug against the clip from underneath.





Cardboard Disc



Procedure

Rotate the disk. Place your hand above it so that there is a shadow over one half! Your results will help you understand the color system better.

Color: Which color does the disk have?

Brightness: On the shaded side the color seems...

brighter than on the illuminated side

as bright as on the illuminated side darker than on the illuminated side

<u>Hue</u>: The color in the middle of the disk seems... paler than at the edge the same as at the edge stronger than at the edge



The full version of this curriculum is available upon purchase of the kit.

Please see contents for a full list of experiments from the full version.