



Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



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2754 Light Level Detector

www.kitronik.co.uk/2754



How to use your Light Level Detector

Description

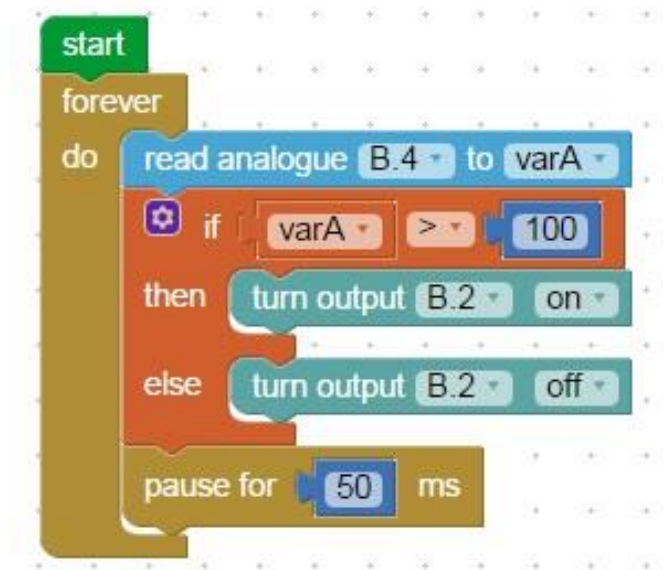
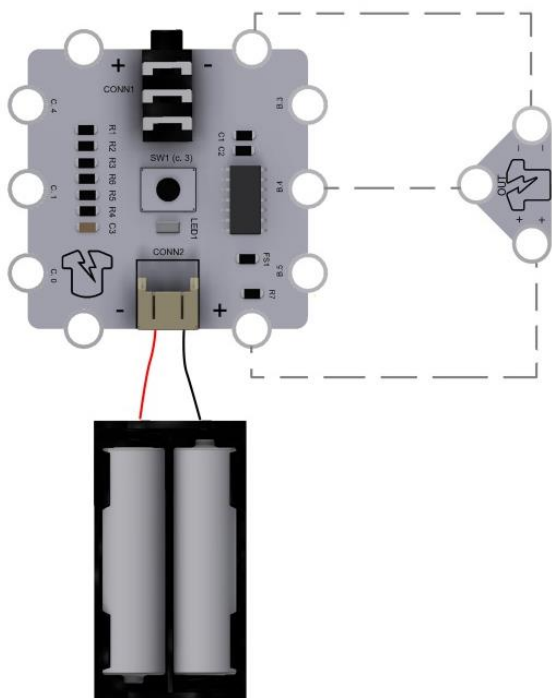
The Light Level Detector Board requires a supply voltage, typically in the range of 3V to 5V (max 6V). This supply voltage is attached across the positive and negative terminals of the PCB. The Light level detector then outputs a voltage to the OUT pin. The voltage at the OUT pin depends on how much light the on board light sensor is exposed to.

With a supply voltage of 3V in very bright conditions the voltage at the OUT pin will be about 2.9V, in dark conditions the voltage at the OUT pin will be about 0.9V.

This OUT voltage can be read using a microcontroller such as the [Igloo](#) board or Arduino Lilypad.

Example using the Light Level Detector with the Igloo board.

This example demonstrates how to use the light Level Detector with an Igloo board to turn the Igloo's on-board LED off when it gets dark. The light sensor is facing downward so if you are sewing this into fabric you need to make a hole for the light sensor to poke through.



The positive and negative terminals of the Light Level Detector are connected to the positive and negative supply pins of the Igloo. The OUT pin of the Light level detector is connected to an analogue input pin of the Igloo. The code then reads the analogue value and uses it to make a decision to turn the output on or off.

