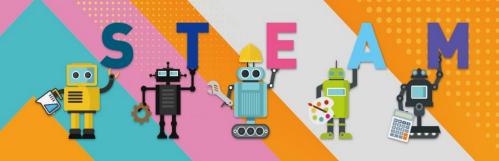


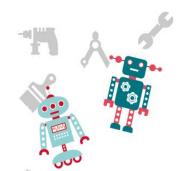
LED桌牌製作



枋寮高中科學創意團隊



FLSH • Fun Maker

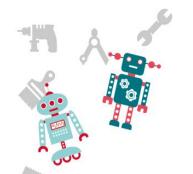


學校介紹



- 本校為全台最南的高中學校
- 自造者教育設計特色課程的引導,透過做中學,讓學生**創意發想,動手產出作品。 開發潛能、啟發思考、發現問題、解決問題**,利用此學習方式,讓學生更容易適應 各行各業的環境。
- 開發低成本教具,讓大家都能得到學習的 樂趣。

FLSH

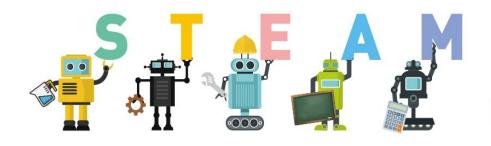


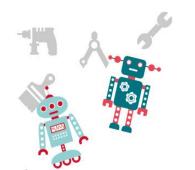
今日課程



- 雷切機介紹。
- USB電源線介紹。
- 發光二極體介紹。
- 電路串聯、並聯介紹。
- 桌牌焊接組裝。





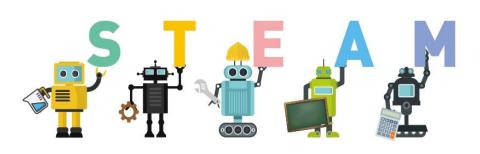


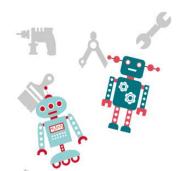
雷切機介紹



- 雷射切割(雕刻)機是台控制精準的切割機具。
- 學習雷切的內容主要是學習如何設計為主, 機器操設定為輔。
- 利用電腦繪圖設計完成,再交由雷切機切割。







USB電源線介紹

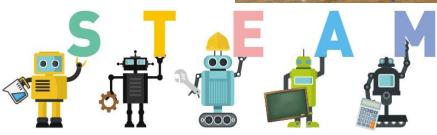


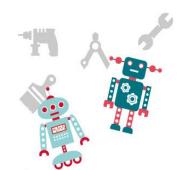
一般來說,USB滑鼠或鍵盤壞掉都是直接拿 給資源回收車作回收,現在我們不妨將壞 掉的USB滑鼠或鍵盤的線及接頭留下來做為

LED桌牌的電源線。









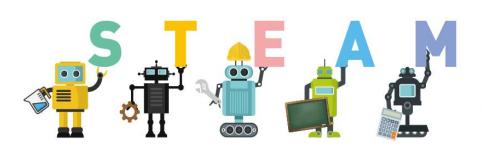
USB電源線介紹

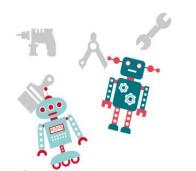


- 一般USB中有4條線,分別是+5V、Data-、 Data+、GND。
- 電線通常用顏色區分 紅色-為+極 黑色-為接地線(GND),也就是一般說的負 極。

Data-、Data+等為白、綠線。





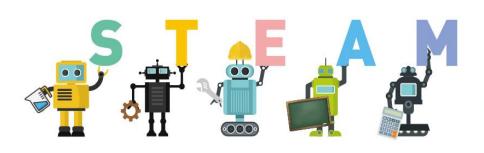


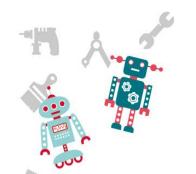
USB電源線介紹



- 若對電線不熟或無法確認,可籍由三用電表來測量。
- 將電線剝一小段,將USB接上一般行動電源 或手機充電變壓器,測量電壓為5V,即是 電源線。



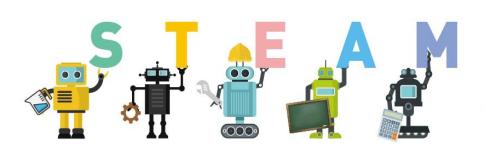


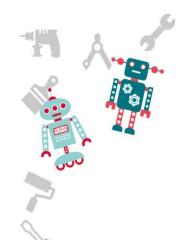




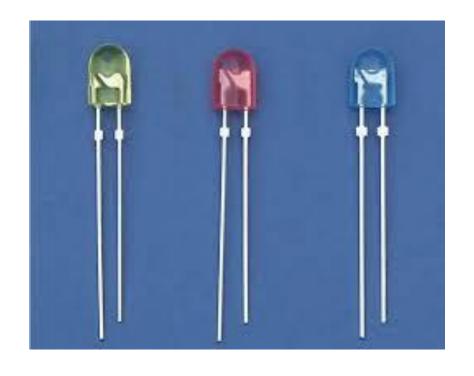
- **發光二極體**(英語:Light-emitting diode,縮寫:LED)
- LED與沒有極性的白幟燈泡不同,只能在順 向電壓時,才能發光。
- 要注意LED能承受的逆向電壓比一般二極體低,逆向電壓過高會使LED永久損壞。



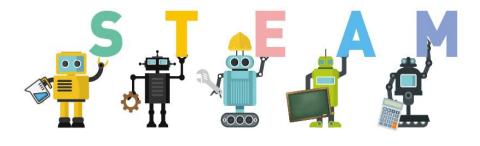


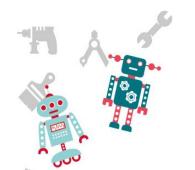








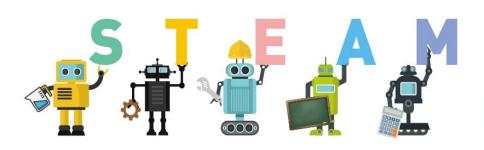


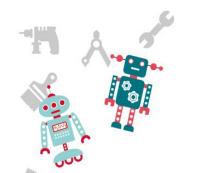




- 基本電力計算方式 V=IR。 V=電壓 I=電流 R=電阻
- 綠色、藍色LED 電壓3.0~3.3V
 紅色LED 電壓 2.0~2.2V
- 一般手機變壓器輸出為5V



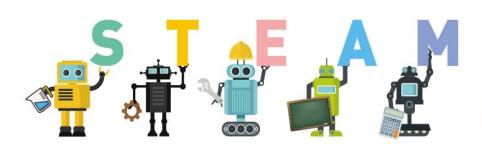


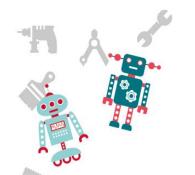




- 每顆LED的承受電流為0.02A
- 並聯n顆LED,總電流為0.02n
- 如果要將電壓降2V,電流為0.02n 則代入2=0.02n*R,得到R=100/n。
- 也就是要加上這個電阻大小。以避免LED燒 掉。



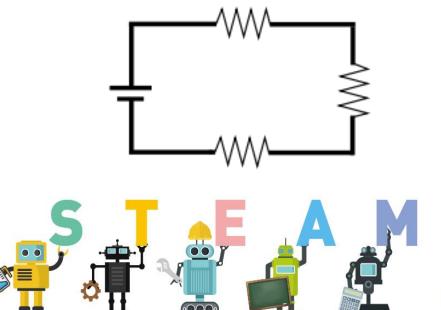




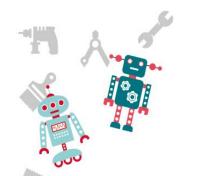
電路串聯、並聯



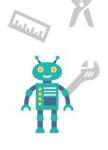
- 串聯
- 每個連接點最多只連接兩個元件。
- 串聯上的電路電流都相等。



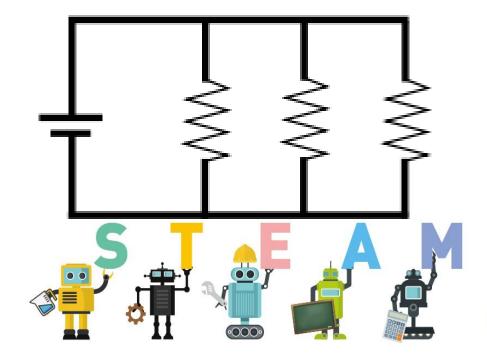
FLSH



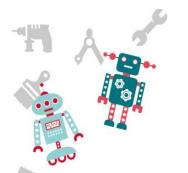
電路串聯、並聯



- 並聯
- 幾個電路元件的兩端分別連接於兩個節點
- 並聯上每個電器的電壓均相等。



FLSH



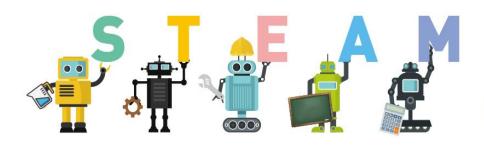
小問題

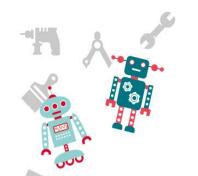


家庭電路中,所用的方式是?

並聯





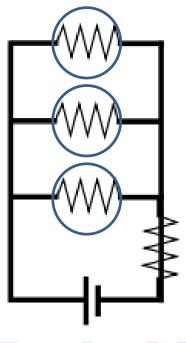


小問題

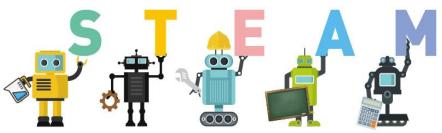


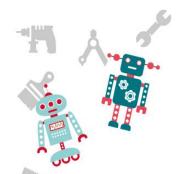
· 我們所焊接LED燈,所用的方式是?

三顆LED燈並聯, 與電阻串聯









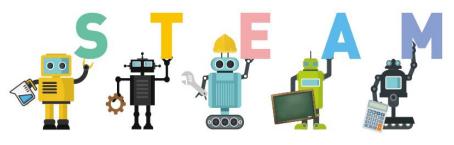
小桌牌教學

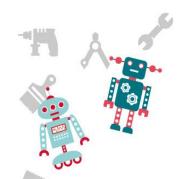


- 清點材料
 - 1.雷切材料1份
 - 2.USB線1條
 - 3.LED燈2顆
 - 4. 開關1個
 - 5.47歐姆電阻1個
 - 6. 螺絲2顆

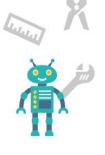








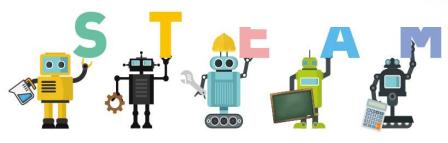
LED桌牌教學

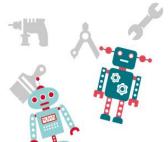


- 使用工具 三用電表
- 斜口鉗
- 焊槍熱熔膠槍螺絲起子







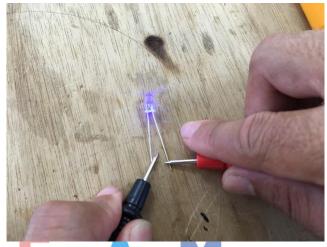


利用三用電表測試LED

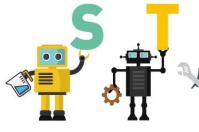


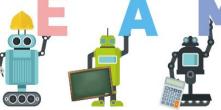


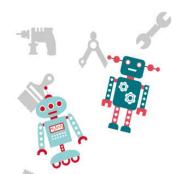
將三用電表轉至二 極體(圖中紅色圈圈) 並測試LED燈是否 會亮







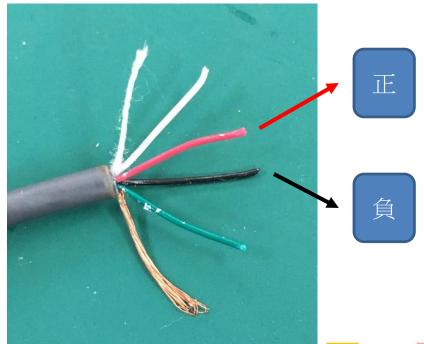




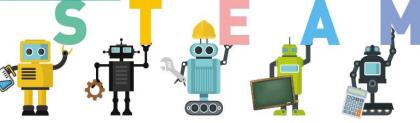
測試USB線電源

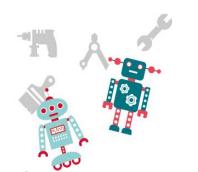


·將廢棄USB線剝開。



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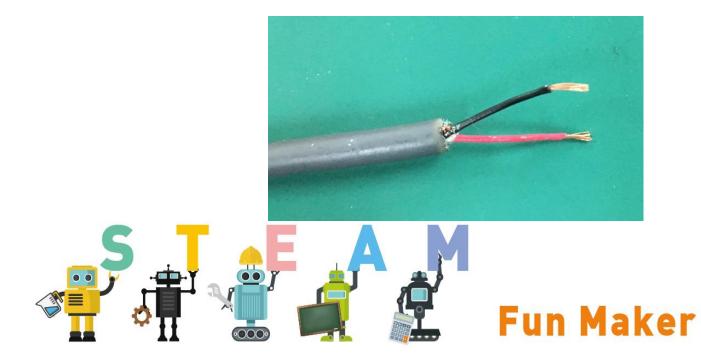


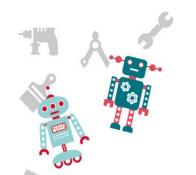


測試USB線電源



 把其他的訊號線剪掉,只留下正負極,並 剝線。將USB線接上變壓器,並利用三用電 表測試電壓是否在5V左右。



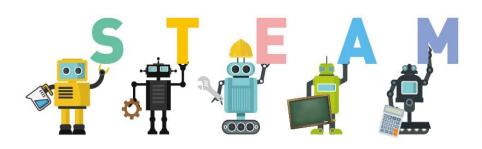


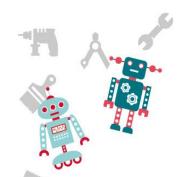
LED桌牌燈製作



- 將焊槍接上電源(要注意安全)
- 將熱融膠槍接上電源。

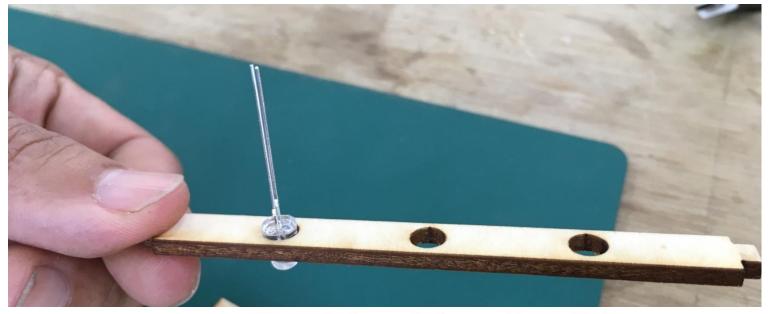




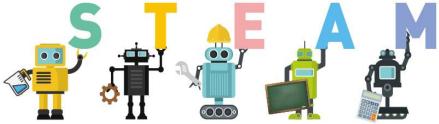


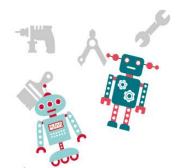


· 將LED放在三孔長木條上。



FLSH



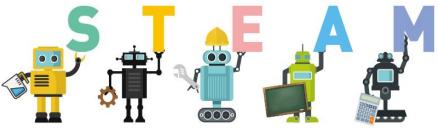




• 將LED兩隻腳靠著木條壓平(注意長短腳方向 要一致)。





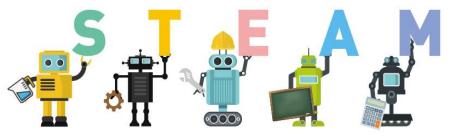


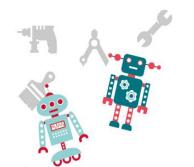
三顆LED依照上述步驟壓好後焊接(如下圖)



• 請注意LED正負(長、短腳)不要接錯!

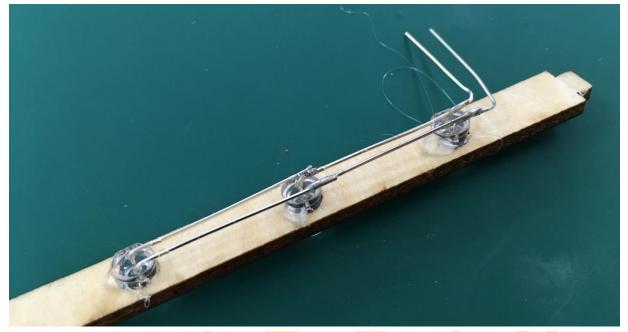




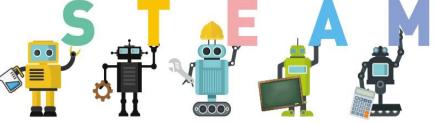


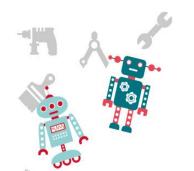


• 用少量的熱熔膠固定LED。



FLSH



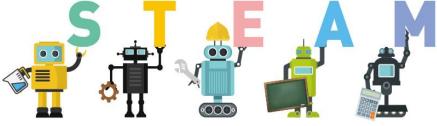


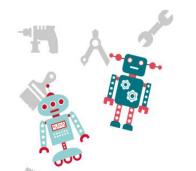


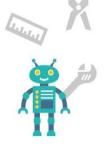
• 拿出長方形木板(無洞),放上螺絲。







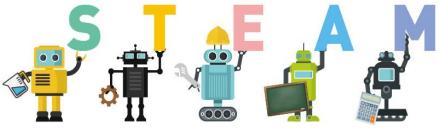


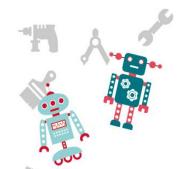


,疊上一個木條







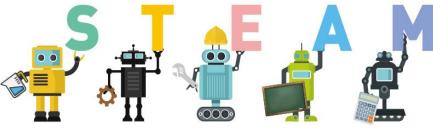


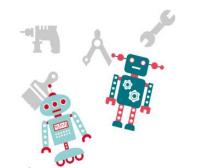


• 反面放入壓克力名牌。



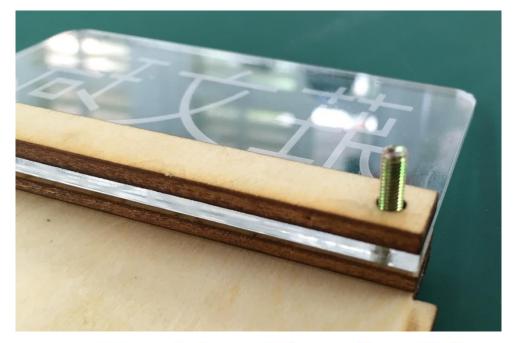




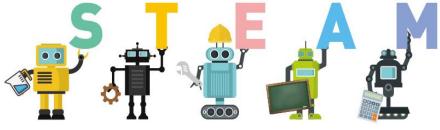


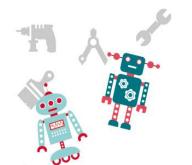


名牌上再放入木條。





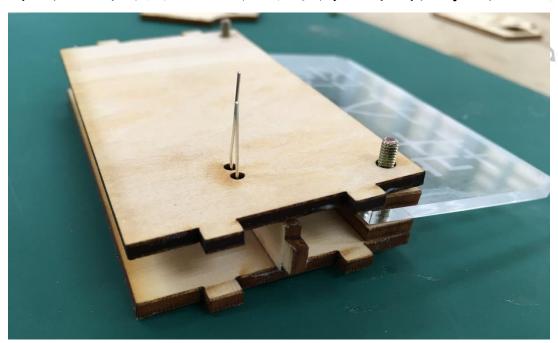






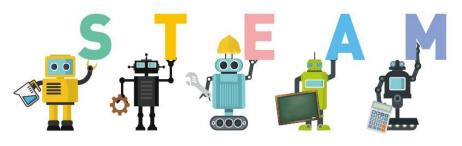
將LED燈條夾在中間,再放入長方形木板(有

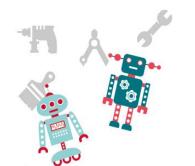
洞),鎖上螺帽。

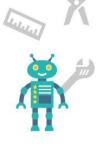


燈條的兩隻腳剛好可以從 木片版的兩個小洞穿出

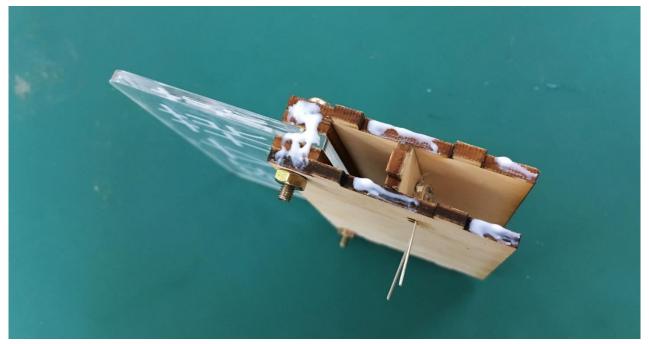




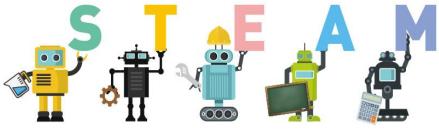


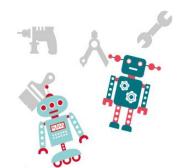


• 在左右兩邊上白膠。



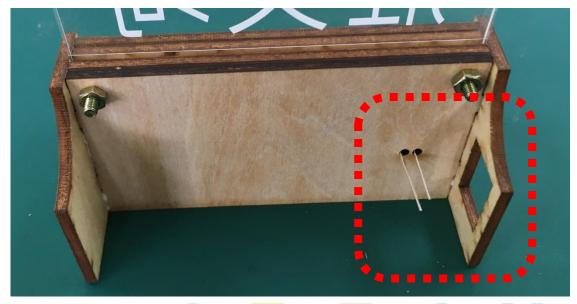




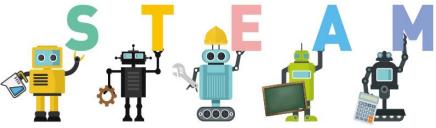


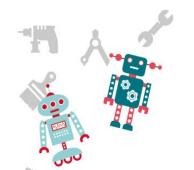


將兩塊側板接合,並注意LED的腳位旁邊是有正方形缺口(如下圖)。









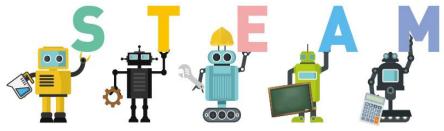


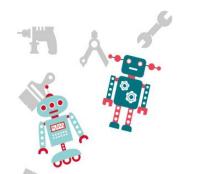
將開關放進側板正方形缺口。



開關的金屬高度 剛好可以碰到 LED的一極。









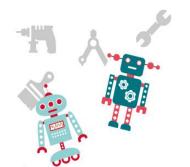
• 再次確認LED燈正負極。







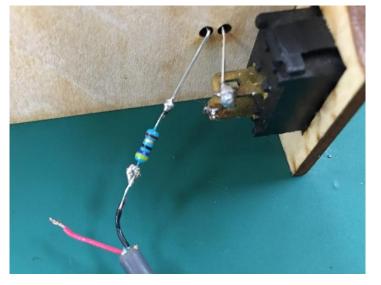




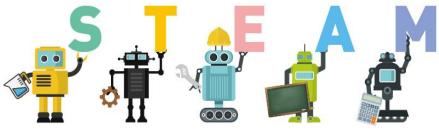


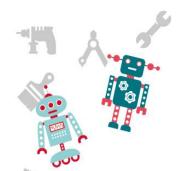
·將LED外側針腳與電阻焊接、電阻另一端接上正確電源(依剛剛測試結果,正極接紅線,

負極接黑線)。





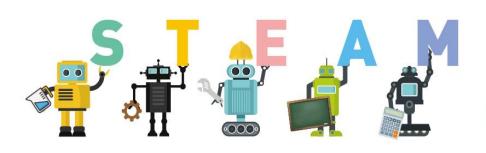


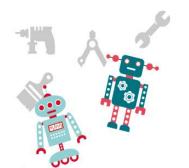




- LED另一極與開關的上金屬接一起。
- USB的另一條與開關的下金屬接一起。









• 最後將電線固定環固定上去,就完成了。

