

$$1 \text{ mA} \leq I_{OUT} \leq 5 \text{ mA}$$

$$150 \text{ } \mu\text{A} \leq I_D \leq 500 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$$

†† Center scale trim
 † Scale factor trim
 * Copper wire wound

Fig. 2-1. Logarithmic light sensor (NS).

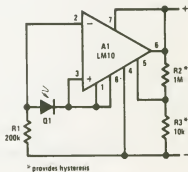
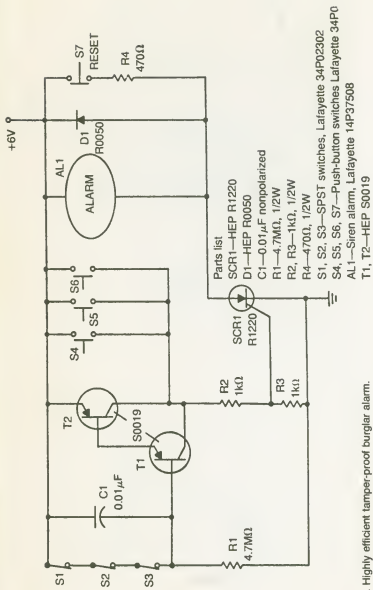


Fig. 2-2. Light level sensor (NS).



Parts list

- SCR1—HEP R1220
- D1—HEP R0050
- C1—0.01μF nonpolarized
- R1—4.7MΩ, 1/2W
- R2, R3—1kΩ, 1/2W
- R4—470Ω, 1/2W

- S1, S2, S3—SPST switches, Lafayette 34P02302
- S4, S5, S6, S7—Push-button switches Lafayette 34P0
- AL1—Siren alarm, Lafayette 14P37508
- T1, T2—HEP S0019

Fig. 2-3. Highly efficient tamper-proof burglar alarm.

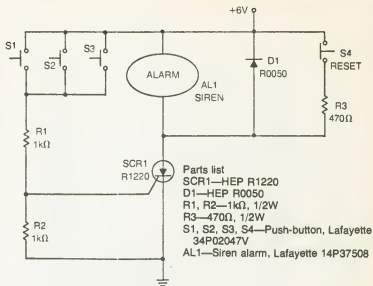


Fig. 2-4. Make-to-operate burglar alarm.

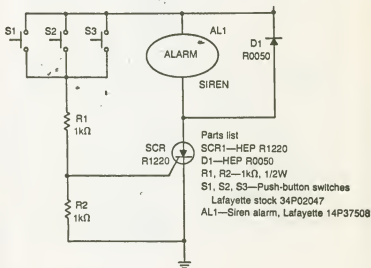


Fig. 2-5. Remote alarm circuit.

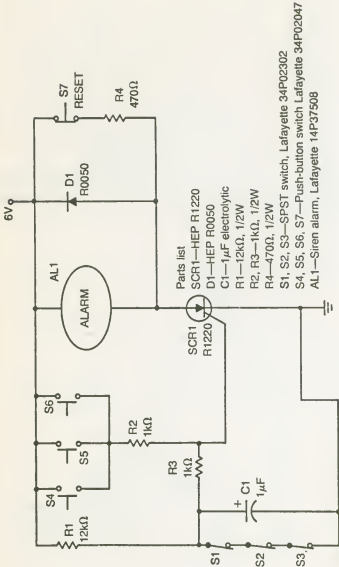
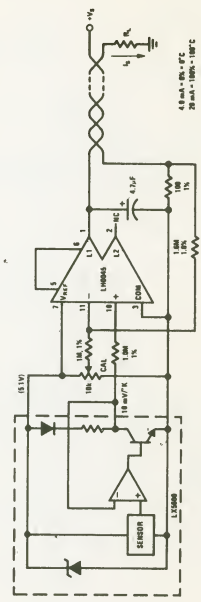


Fig. 2-6. Tamper-proof burglar alarm.



10 Fig. 2-7. Electronic temperature sensor (NS).

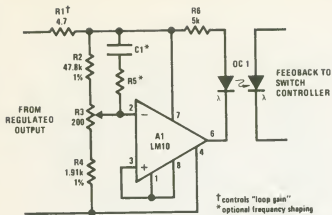


Fig. 2-8. Isolated voltage sensor (NS).

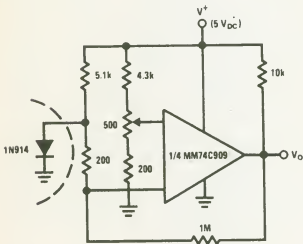


Fig. 2-9. Remote temperature sensing (NS).

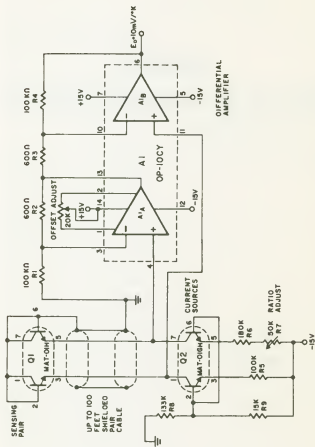


Fig. 2-10. Temperature sensor (PM).