How Does a Light Sensor Work?
Review: From Stimulus to Response

stimulus > sensor > coordinator > effector > response

light > eyes > nervous system > muscle > run

From the sequence of steps above, what might happen in the example of a child seeing a wasp? The stimulus is light from wasp, the sensor is the eye that senses it and relays it to the nervous system (spinal cord and brain) which is the coordinator. The coordinator makes the decision of how to react, and then commands the leg muscles (the effector) to run for shelter quickly. So, we go from stimulus (sight) to response (movement of legs).

Do This: Sketch out a stimulus-to-response sequence for how this might be implemented in a robot. Identify all the components, as in the example above.
Sense of Sight

- Close your eyes for a second. Then open your eyes and look around you.
- Have you ever wondered, how you are able to see things around you? How do your eyes function?
- When light rays fall on the eye they pass through the pupil of the eye.
- The iris changes the size of the pupil depending on the amount of light. It shrinks in the presence of less light and enlarges in the presence of more light.
- Then, what happens at the back of the eye ball?
Fig. 16.1. (a) Cross section through a human eye. (b) Schematic view of the retina including rod and cone light receptors (adapted from Encyclopedia Britannica, 1994).
Sense of Sight (continued)

- A lens behind the pupil focuses the image onto the retina.
- The image is upside down, but the visual cortex in the brain helps you identify the image.
- The retina is filled with light-sensitive cells called rods and cones.
  - Rods identify shapes.
  - Cones identify color.
(As stated in an earlier activity,) robot sensors:

- Gather information from the surroundings and send it to the computer brick
- Robot sensors can only be used if a robot’s program asks for information from them!
- Similarly, a robot can only act on information from the sensors if its program tells it to do so!

How do sensors send signals to the NXT brick?

- The sensors send information through the wires (similar to the nervous system in your body) that connect them to the computer brick, which uses the information if its program requires it.
How Are Light Sensors Made?

- Light sensors are made using electronics.
- The electronics enable the sensor to distinguish between the different colors in the light spectrum.

![Visible Light Region of the Electromagnetic Spectrum](image)

- The NXT light sensor does not detect colors, only brightness, also called intensity.
- (Another NXT color sensor exists that can detect colors, but our light sensor does not.)
The LEGO MINDSTORMS NXT light sensor works in 2 different ways:

- It can detect the amount of ambient light and convert it to a numerical value. This value is sent to the NXT brick.
- It can send out light and detect how much is reflected by an object. The sensor detects the brightness of an object and converts it to a numerical value and sends it to the NXT brick. If no object is in front of the sensor, it sends a value of zero.
How Does the NXT Light Sensor Work?

- Remember: the NXT light sensor sees shades of black and white; it cannot distinguish colors.
- Now let’s check the readings from the light sensor for different cases.
Let’s Investigate

How does the brick read the signal from the light sensor?

Do This: Attach the sensor to the LEGO brick. Then use the VIEW command and go to the light sensor. Test the light sensor in 2 modes.

1. In the “reflected light” mode, the sensor’s flood light (the bottom) is turned on. Follow the instructions in the diagram below.

- **Higher numbers** indicate BRIGHTER light (as a % of light that the maximum the sensor can read)
- **Lower numbers** indicate a lower brightness of light.
Let’s Investigate (continued)

2. In the “ambient light” mode, the flood light is turned off. Follow the instructions in the diagram below.

Select the ambient light icon. Select the port in which you have placed the sensor.

Test the Light Sensor’s ability to read the surrounding light by measuring the light level in different parts of the room. For example, first hold the sensor against the window, then hold it under the table. Notice the difference in the readings. Higher numbers indicate more light (as a percentage of the light the sensor can read). Lower numbers indicate a lower amount of light.

3. Then check out the Try Me option.
1. How does the LEGO NXT light sensor work?

2. Provide an example “stimulus-sensor-coordinator-effector-response” framework using the NXT light sensor.

3. Give some examples of light sensors in engineering systems.
Light Sensor Post-Quiz Answers

1. How does the LEGO NXT light sensor work?
The light sensor detects the brightness of light it receives and converts it to a numerical value as a percentage (%) of the maximum brightness it can detect.

2. Provide an example “stimulus-sensor-coordinator-effector-response” framework using the NXT light sensor.
   *Example:* light > LEGO NXT light sensor > (transmission to coordinator) value sent to NXT brick via wire > brick sends a signal to the NXT motors > robot moves

3. Give some examples of light sensors in engineering systems.
   *Examples:* cameras; sensors that turn lights on when it gets dark outside; porch lights, streetlights and car headlights that turn on automatically in the low light or at night
Vocabulary

• **sensor**: A device that converts one type of signal to another; for instance, the speedometer in a car collects physical data and calculates and displays the speed the car is moving.

• **visual**: Related to seeing.

• **transducer**: Another term for a sensor (see above).

• **peripheral**: Surrounding.
Image Sources


Slides 1, 9-15: LEGO device & instruction images; source: LEGO MINDSTORMS NXT User’s Guide


Slide 6: cross-section of human eye and rod & cones diagram; adapted from Encyclopedia Brittanica, 1994


Slide 12: gray and colors diagram; source: adapted from LEGO MINDSTORMS NXT User’s Guide

Slide 13-14: screen captures; source: author