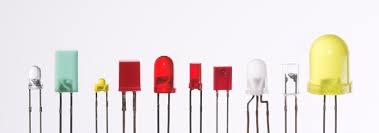
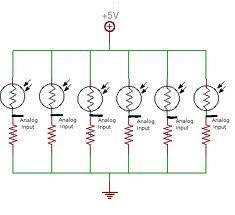
LED – Light- emitting diode, a semiconductor diode that glows when a voltage is applied.



Photocell- a solid-state device that converts light into electrical energy by producing a voltage, as in a [photovoltaic cell](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/photovoltaic%20cell), or uses light to regulate the flow of [current](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/current), as in a [photoconductive cell](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/photoconductive%20cell).



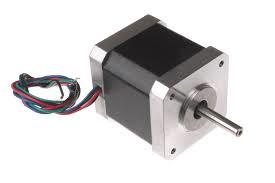
Potentiometer- an instrument for measuring an electromotive force by balancing it against the potential difference produced by passing a known current through a known variable resistance.



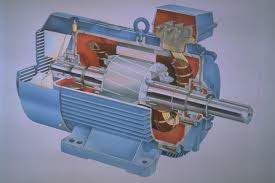
DC motor- is a mechanically commutated electric motor powered from direct current.



Stepper motor- is a brushless DC electric motor that divides a full rotation into a number of equal steps.



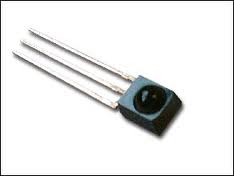
AC power- is an electric motor driven by an alternating current.



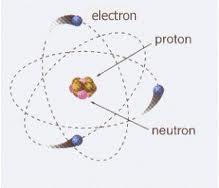
DC power- is the unidirectional flow of electric charge.



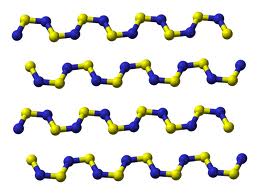
Infrared sensor - is an electronic device that emits or detects infrared radiation to sense aspects of its surroundings.



Electron - a stable subatomic particle with a charge of negative electricity, found in all atoms and acting as the primary carrier of electricity in solids.



Neutron- a subatomic particle of about the same mass as a proton but without an electric charge, present in all atomic nuclei except those of ordinary hydrogen.



Proton - a stable subatomic particle occurring in all atomic nuclei, with a positive electric charge equal in magnitude to that of an electron, but of opposite sign.

