

# Embedded systems and IOT

*Lab 1*

*Part 2*

# How to Properly Implement Logic Circuit on Breadboard without Implementation Errors (Lab Guide)

# Sources of Implementation Errors

3

ICs are not well fitted

ICs Broken Pins

Wrong Pins Enumeration

Wrong Polarity (specially LEDs)

Missed Connections

Connections to Wrong ICs Pins

No Power is Supplied to ICs

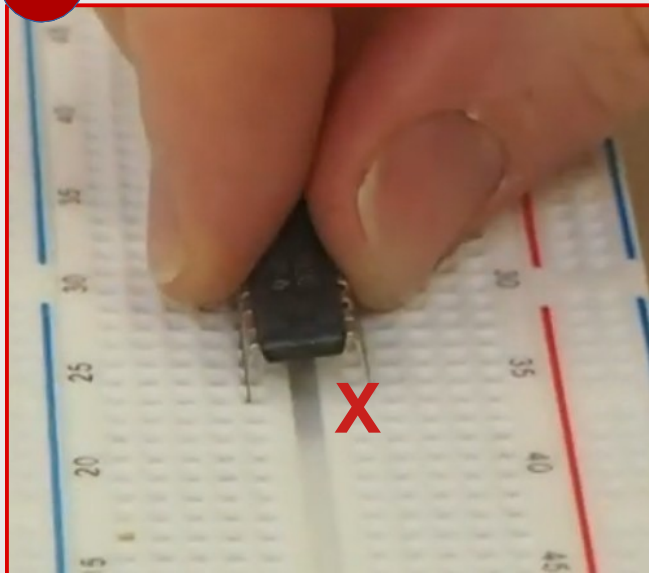
Float Inputs (Not connected Pins are wrongly assumed as Logic “0”)

**ICs are not well fitted**

## Fit ICs on the Breadboard

For Brand New ICs, Adjust Pins spacing in order to be smoothly fitted in breadboard

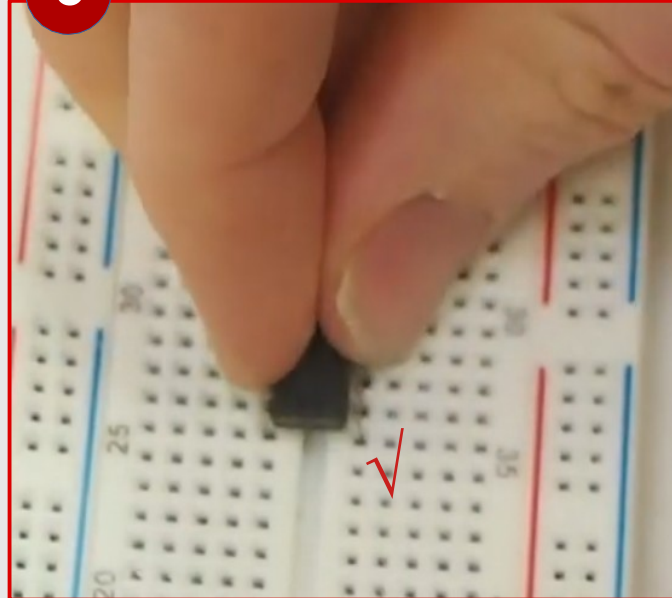
1



2



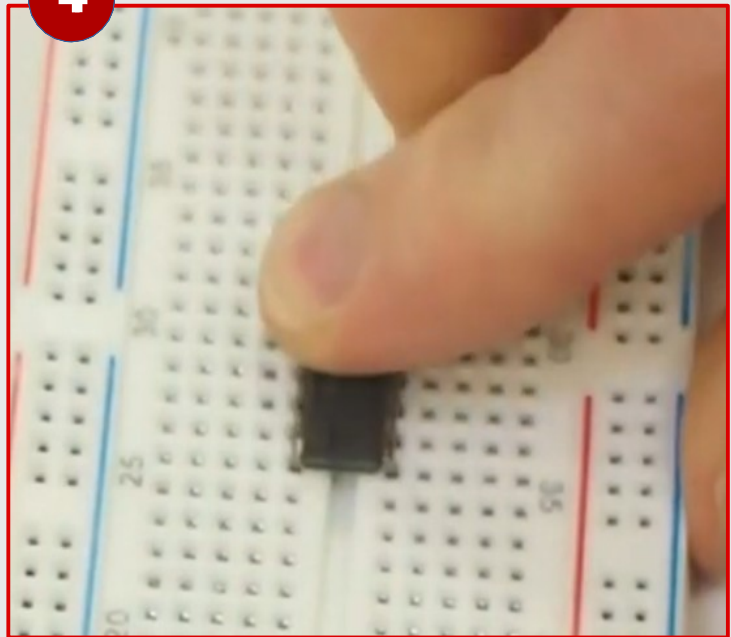
3



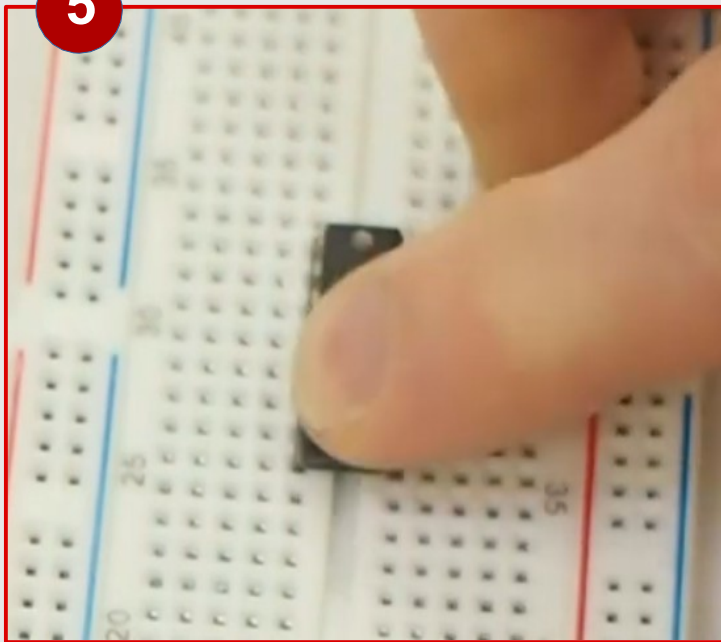
## Fit ICs on the Breadboard

Push from both sides to make sure all pins are fitted

4

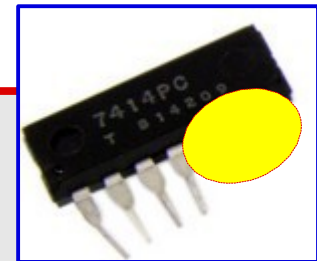
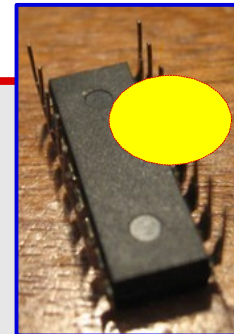


5

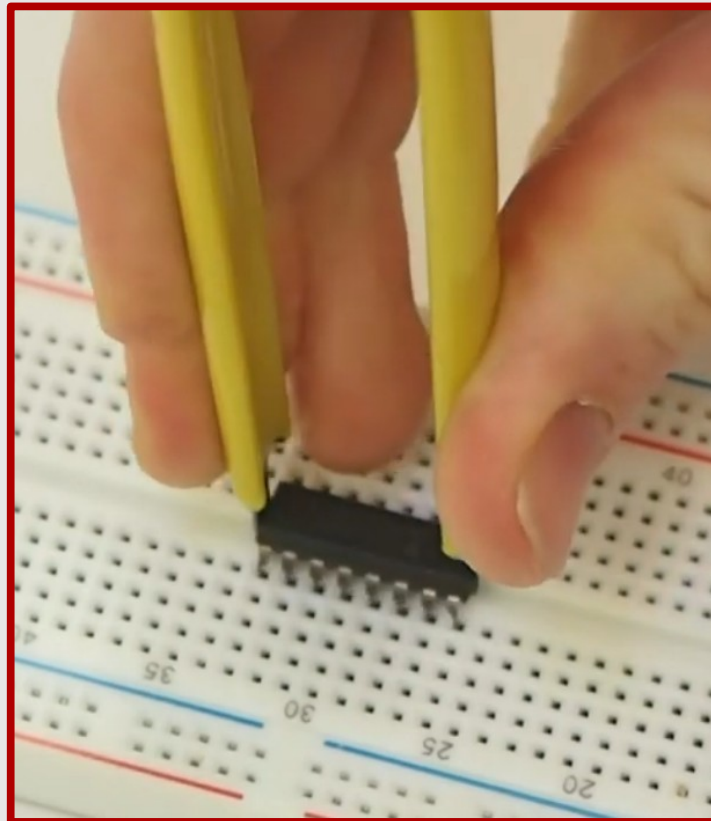
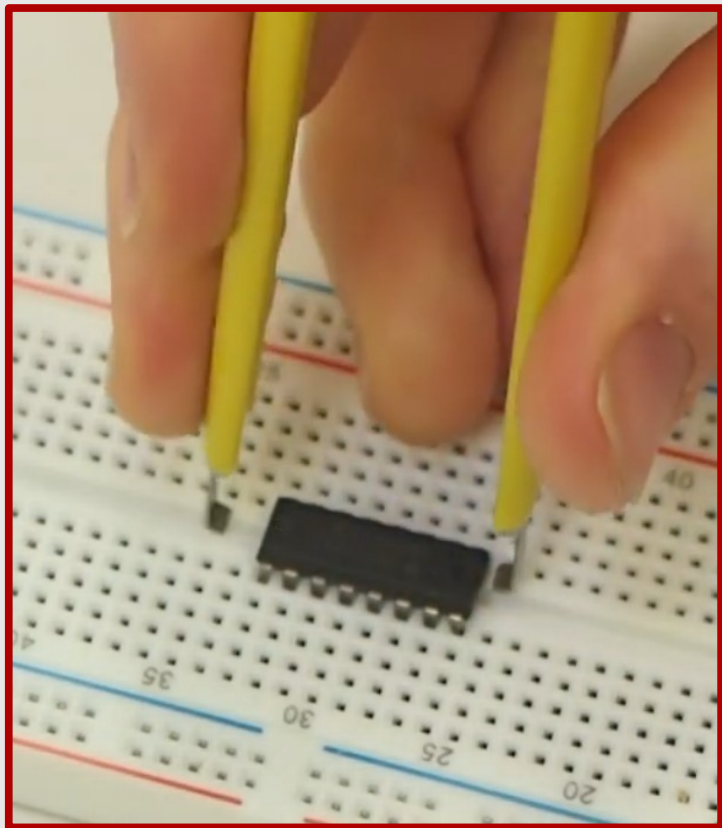


## ICs Broken Pins

Take care during Pull Up the ICs from Breadboard



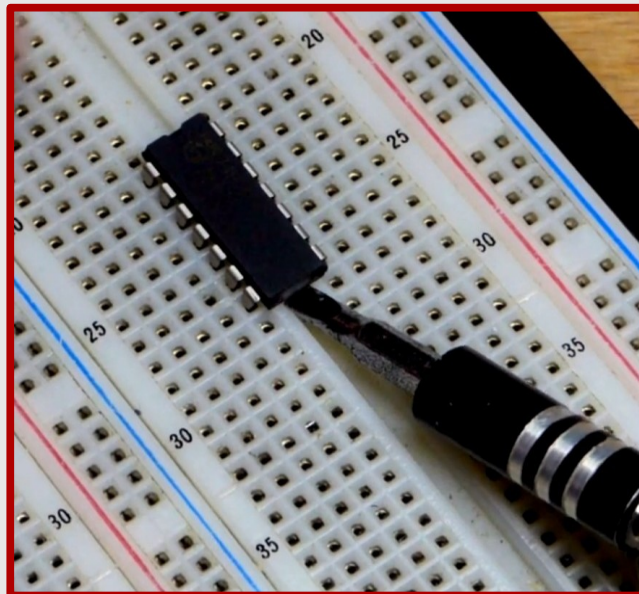
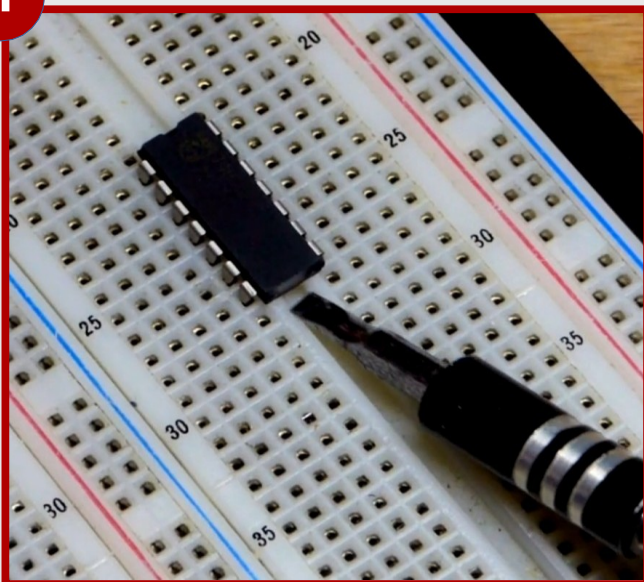
## Use Proper Tool to Pull Up Chips from Breadboard





## Use flat small screw driver

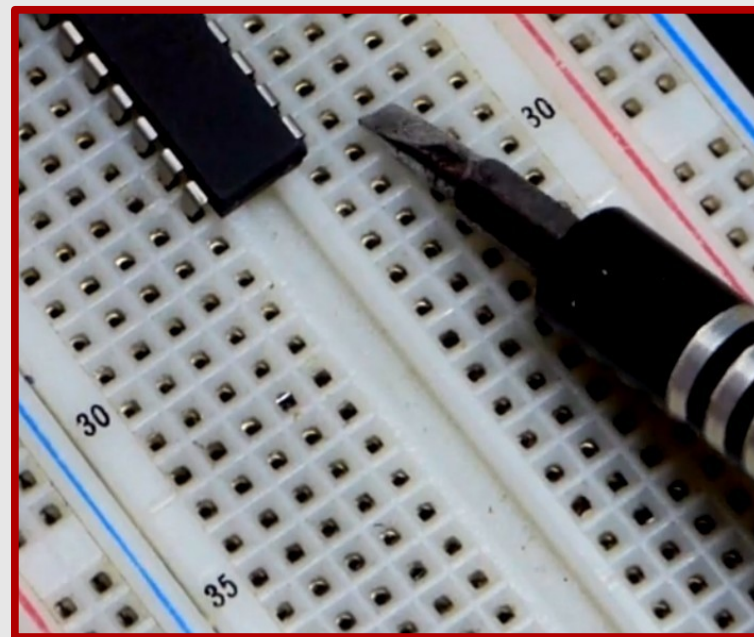
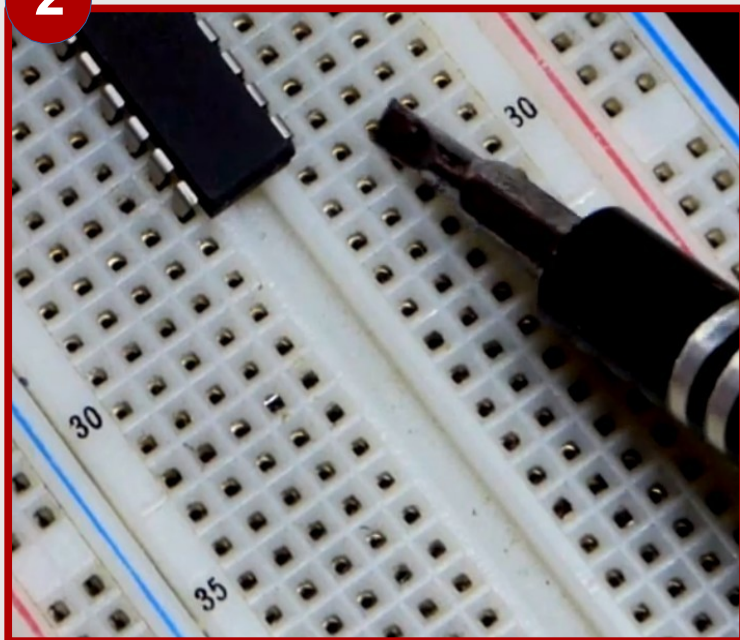
1



## Use flat small screw driver

Twist the screw driver with care

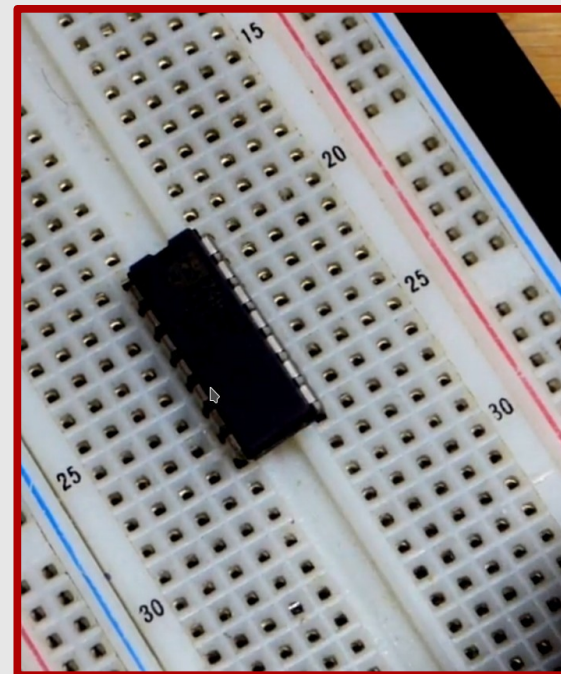
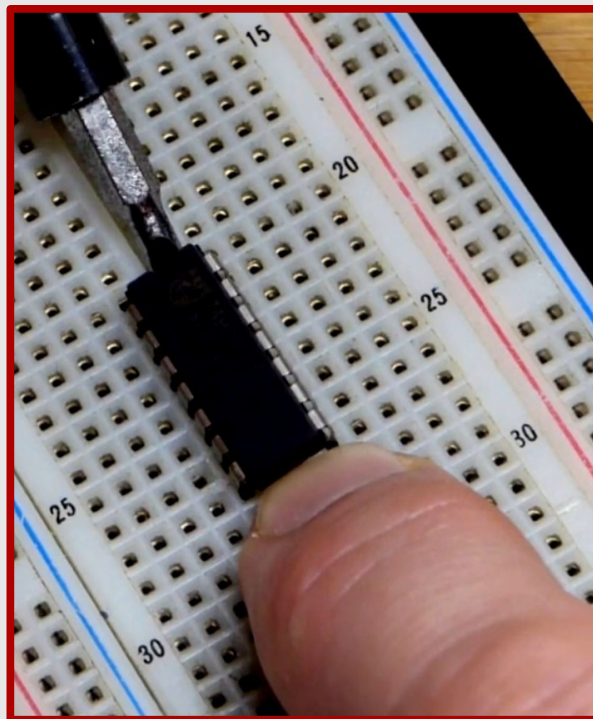
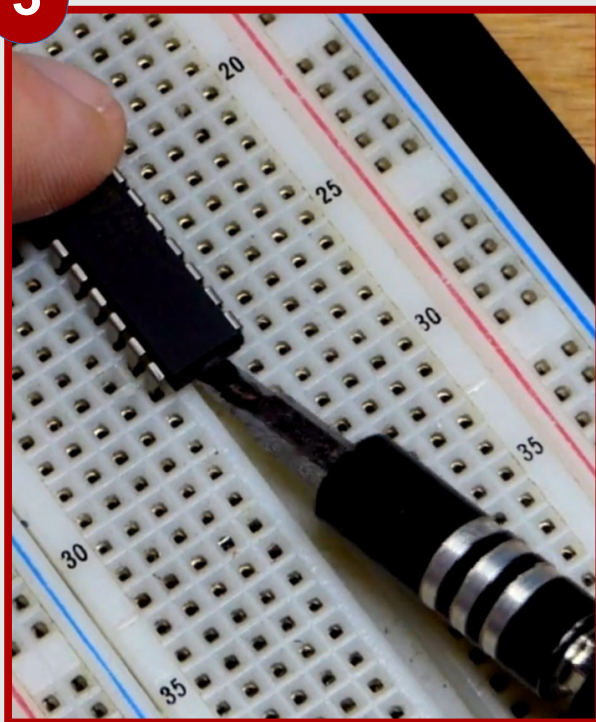
2



## Use flat small screw driver

Repeat from Both Sides – Use fingers for support

3

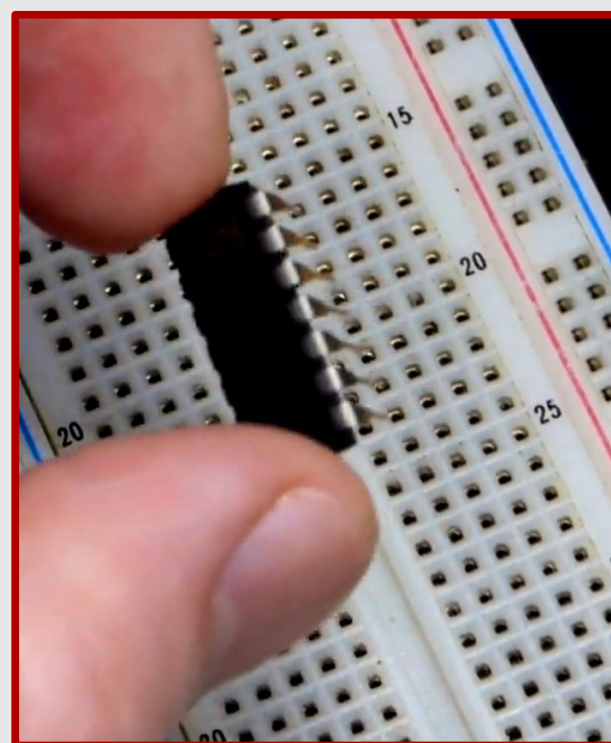
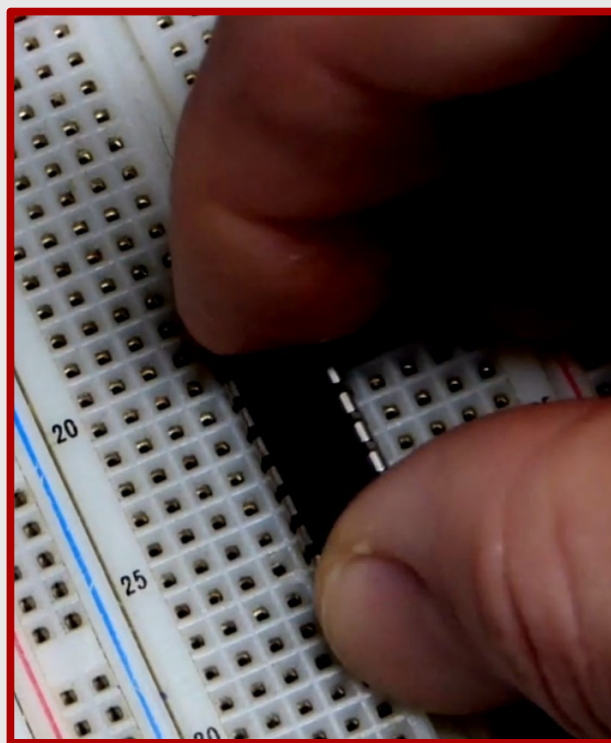
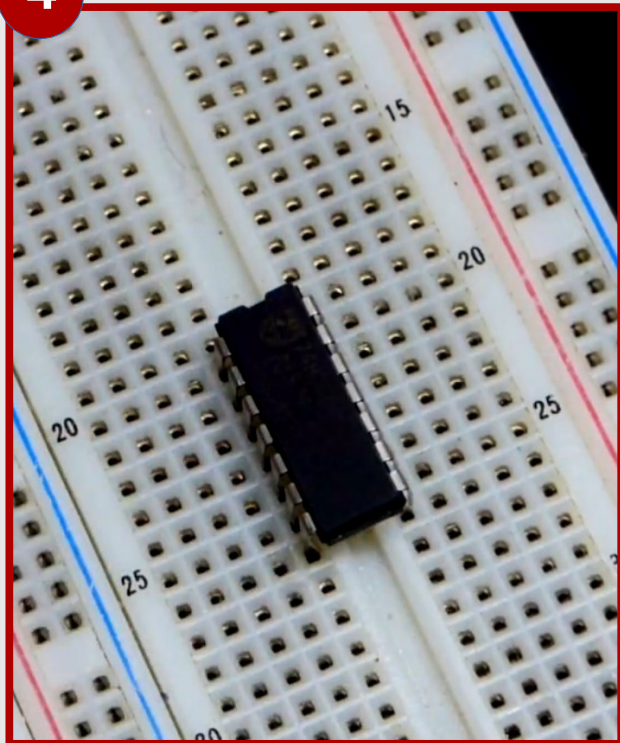




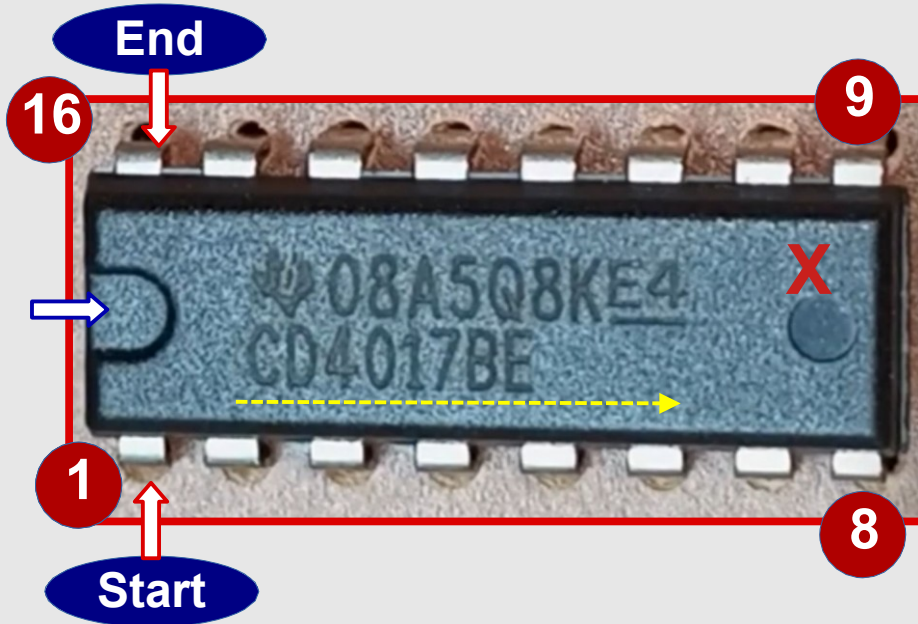
## Use flat small screw driver

When being Loose , Pull-up with your fingers

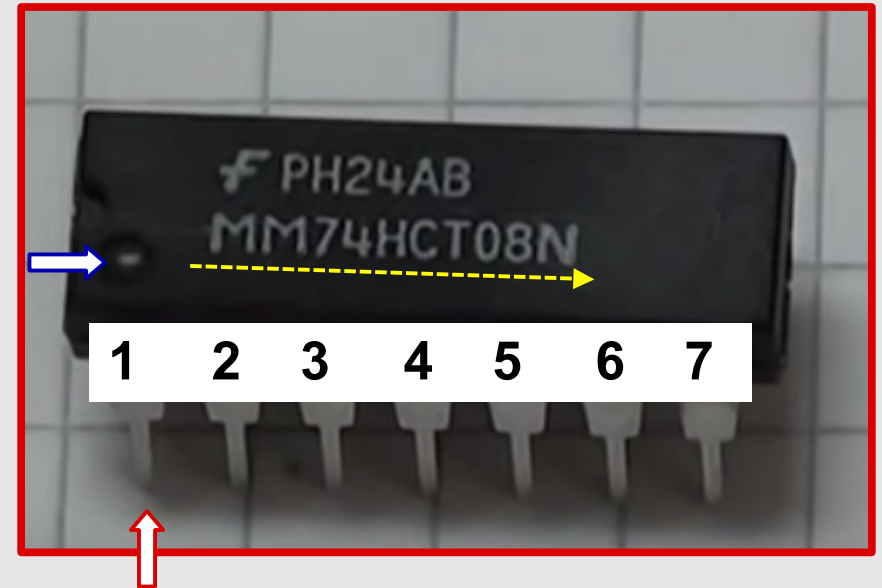
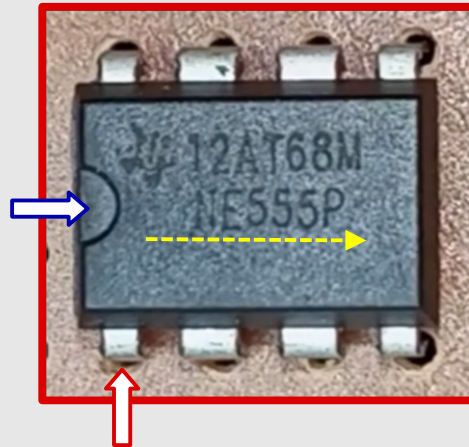
4



## Wrong Pins Enumeration

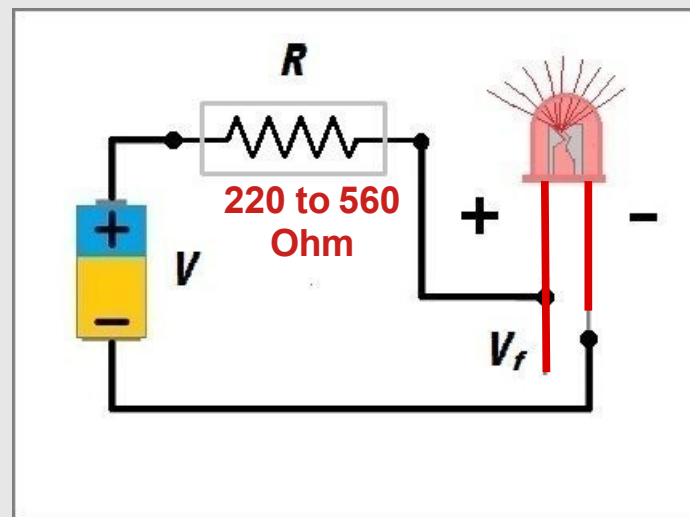
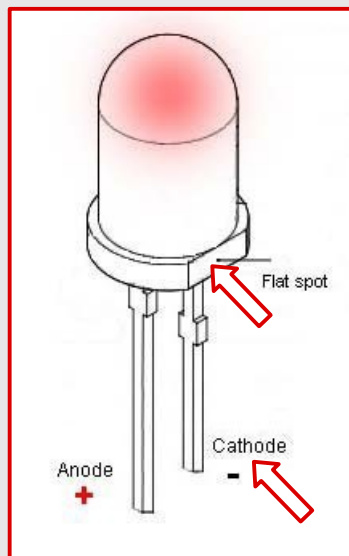
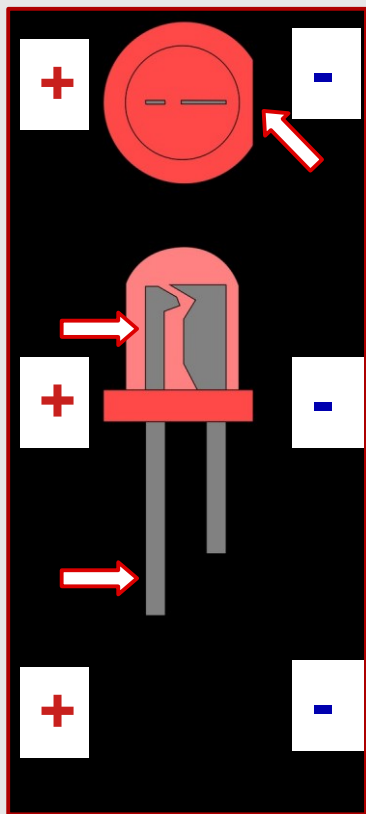


Counter clockwise



**Wrong Polarity (of LEDs)**

# Led Polarity



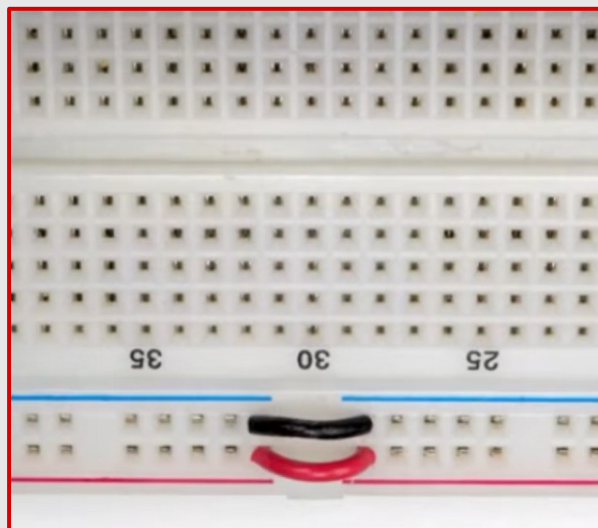
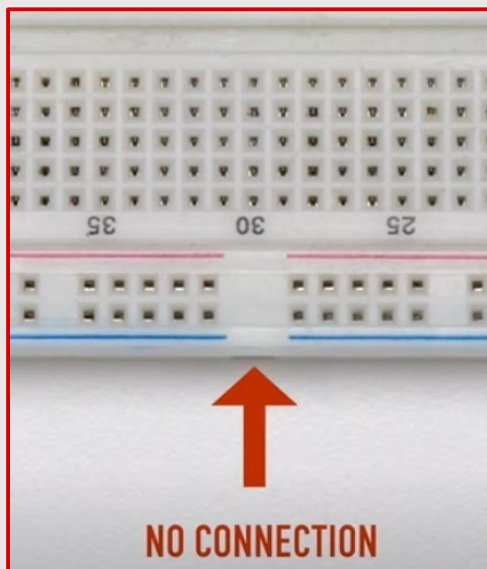
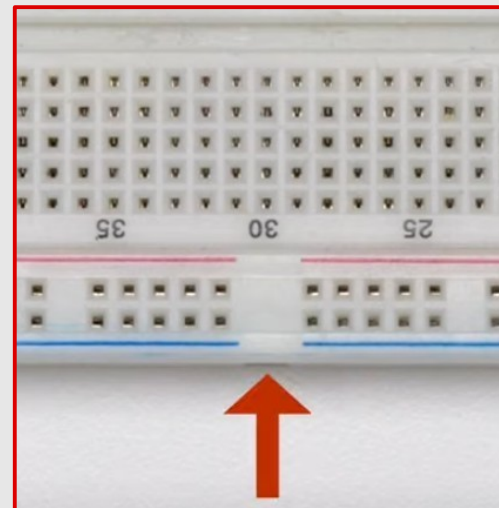
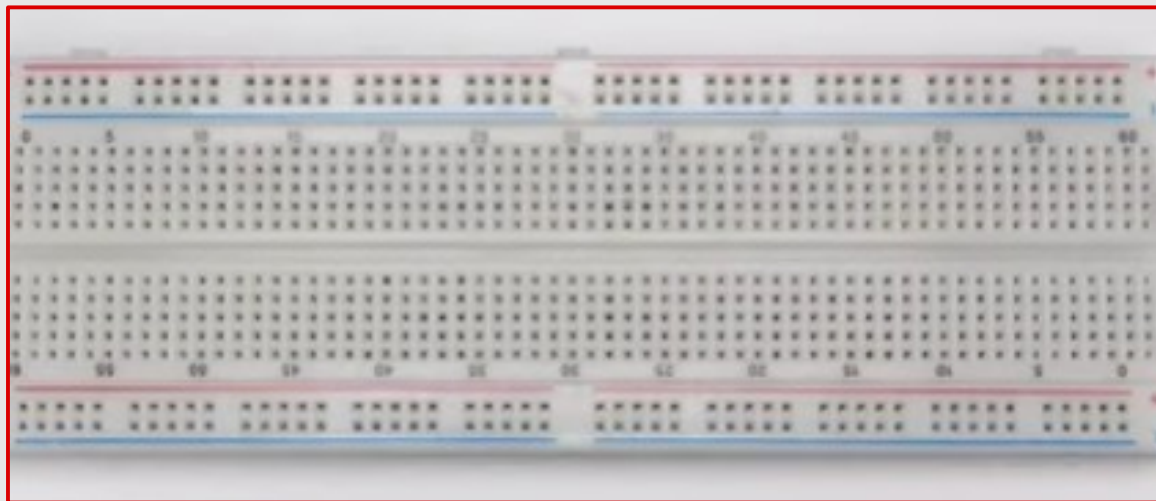
***Remember to add resistor in series with LED***



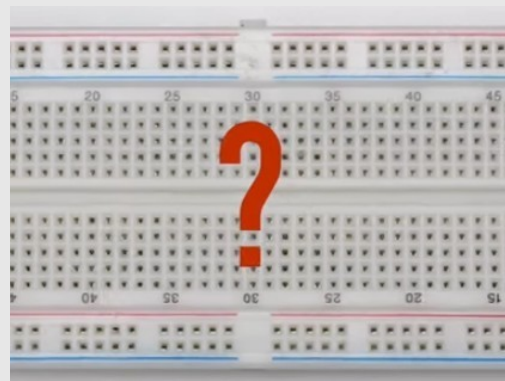
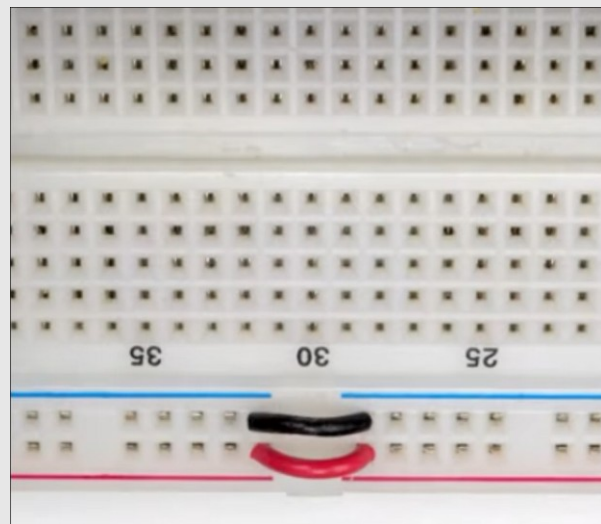
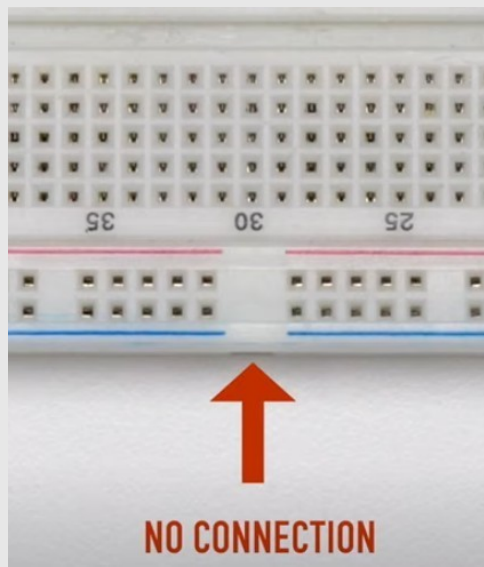
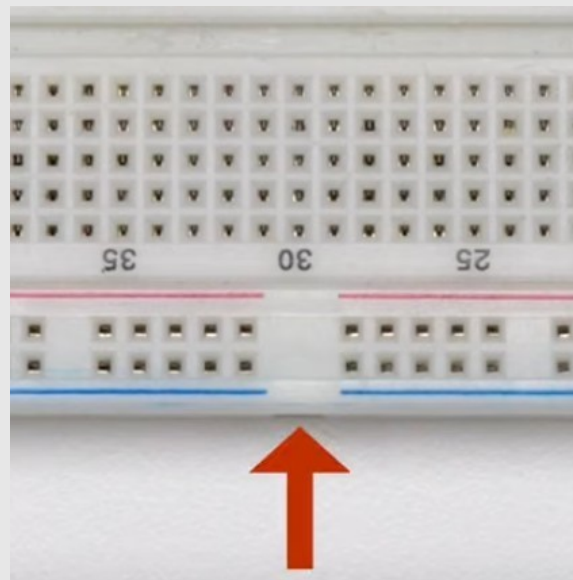
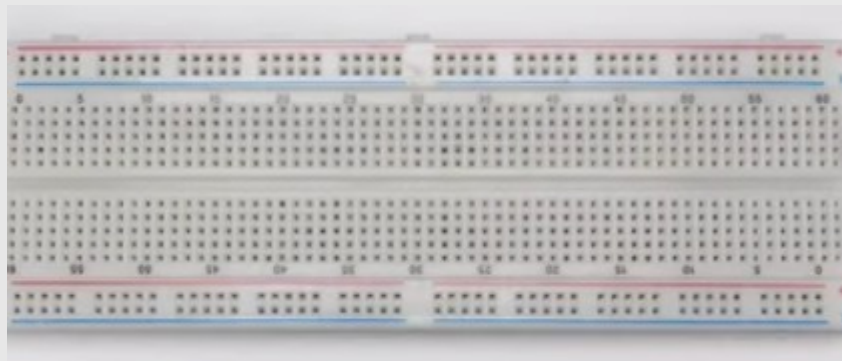
# How to Implement a Given design without errors

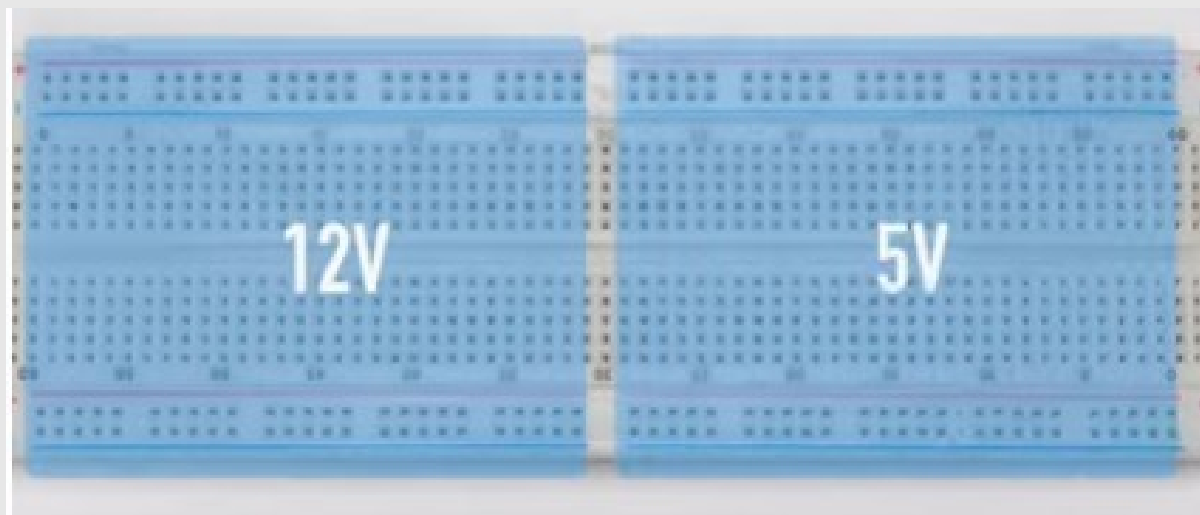
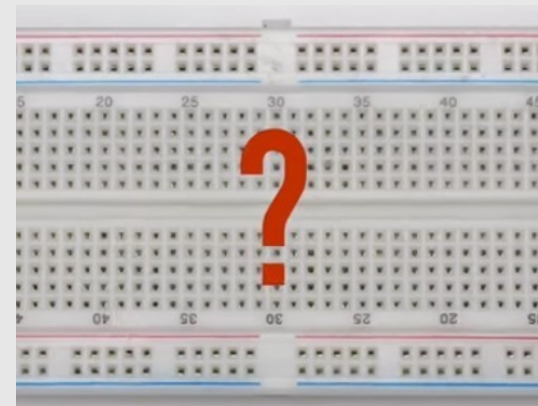
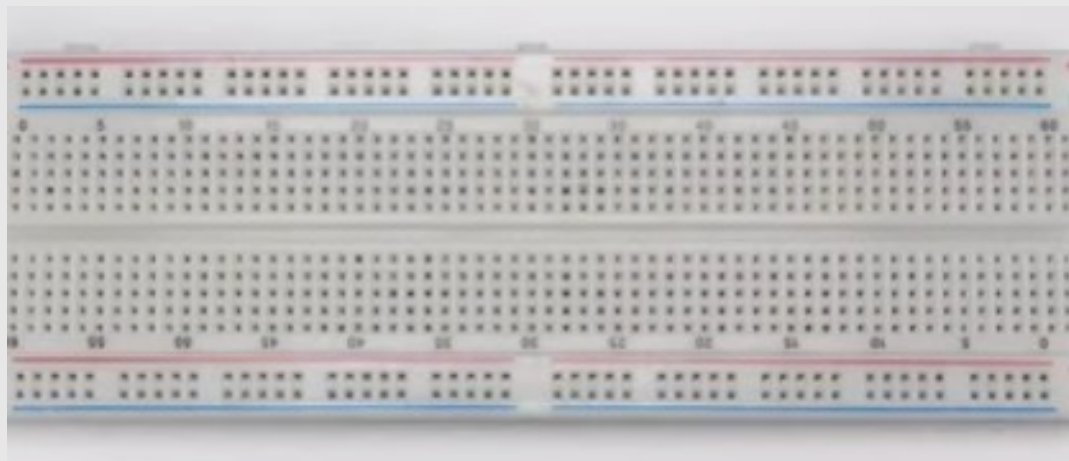
**NO Missed Connections**

**NO Connections to Wrong ICs Pins**



You have to connect  
The two segments  
Manually





**Flexibility to use  
TWO different Voltages**

# Float inputs

**(Not connected Pins are wrongly assumed as Logic “0”)**

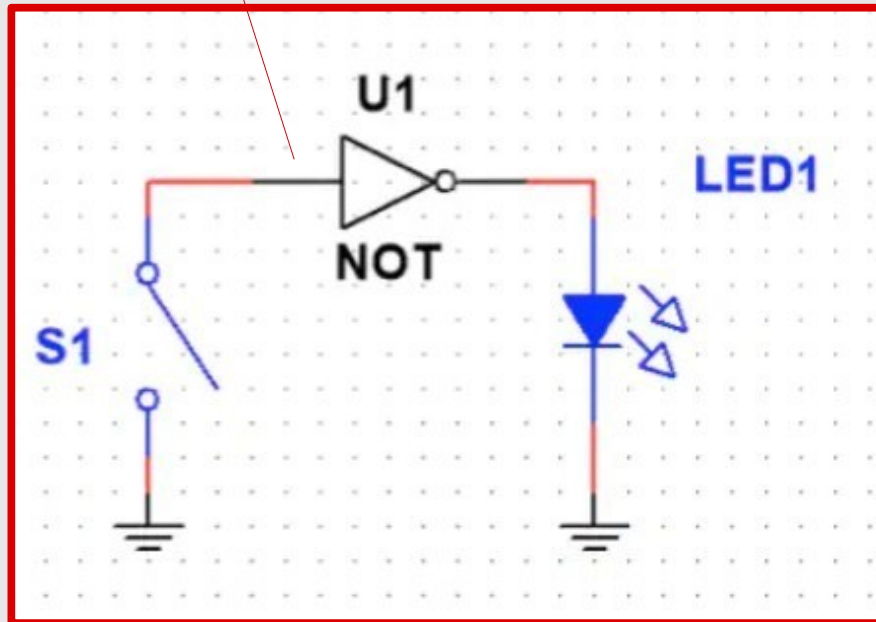
# Float and Non-float Inputs

27

Open Switch

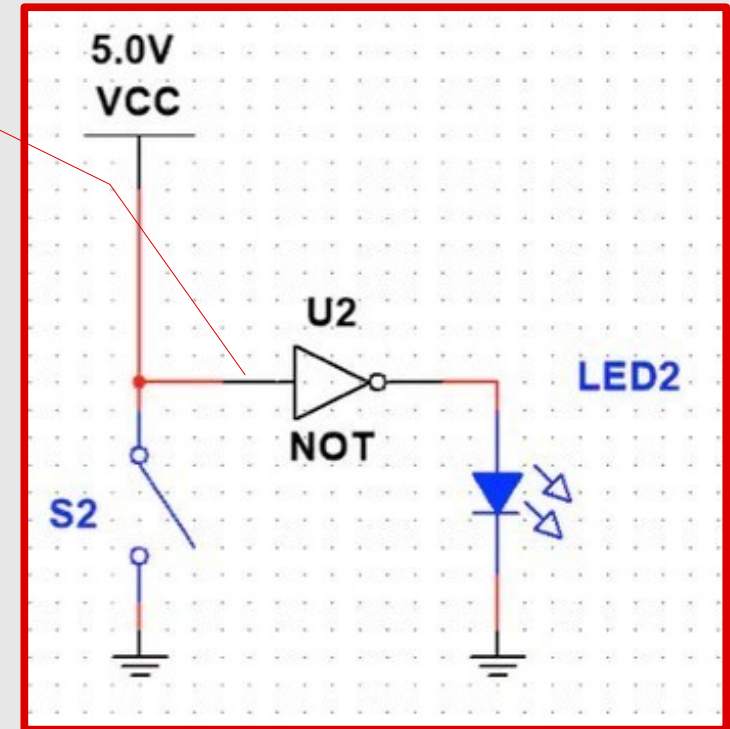
Float Input  
(Noise Based)

Closed Switch  
GND Input == "0"



Open Switch  
VCC Input == "1"

Closed Switch  
GND Input == "0"



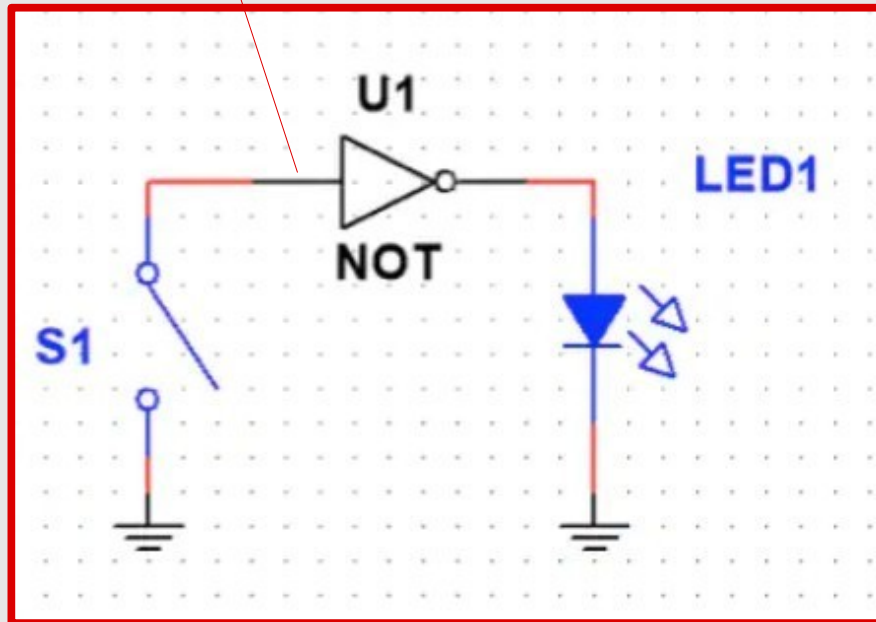


# Float and Non-float Inputs

28

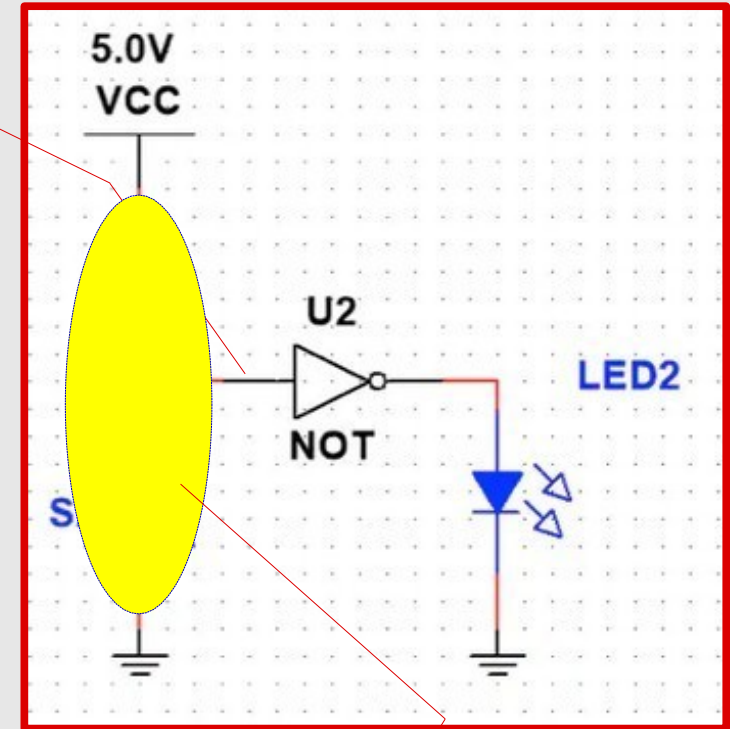
Open Switch  
Float Input  
(Noise Based)

Closed Switch  
GND Input == "0"



Open Switch  
VCC Input == "1"

Closed Switch  
GND Input == "0"



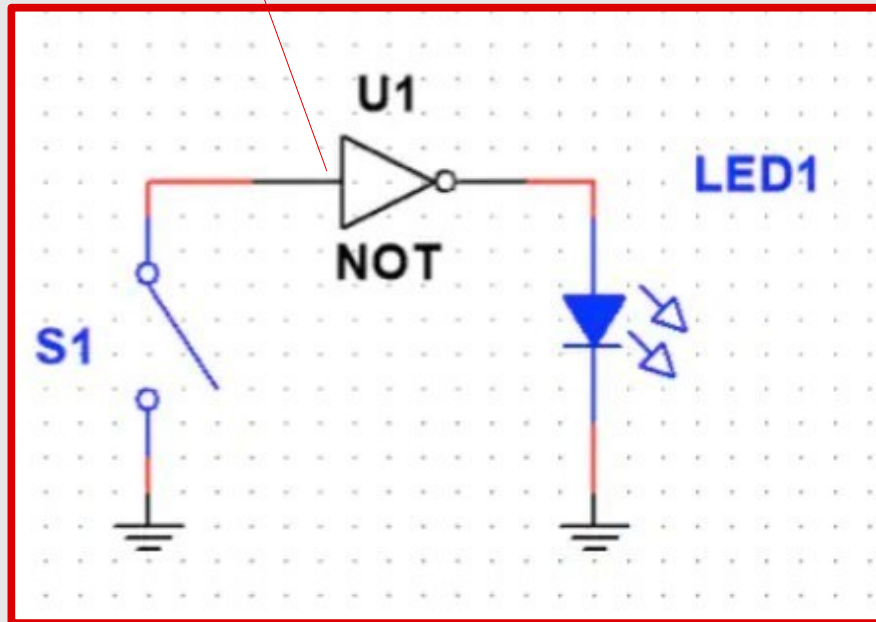
Closed Switch  
==  
Short  
Circuit ???

# Float and Non-float Inputs

29

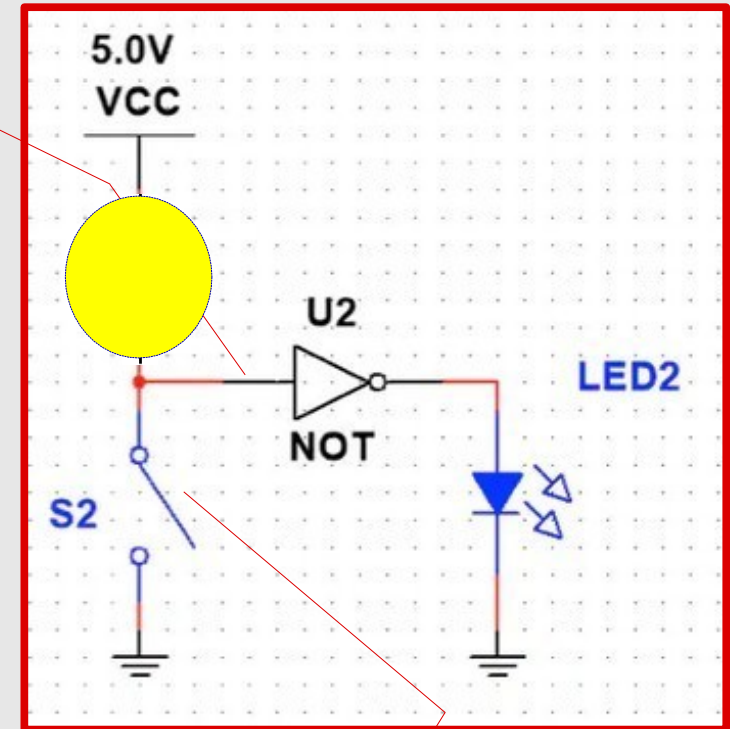
Opened Switch  
Float Input  
(Noise Based)

Closed Switch  
GND Input == "0"



Opened Switch  
VCC Input == "1"

Closed Switch  
GND Input == "0"



Closed Switch  
=  
NO Short  
Circuit

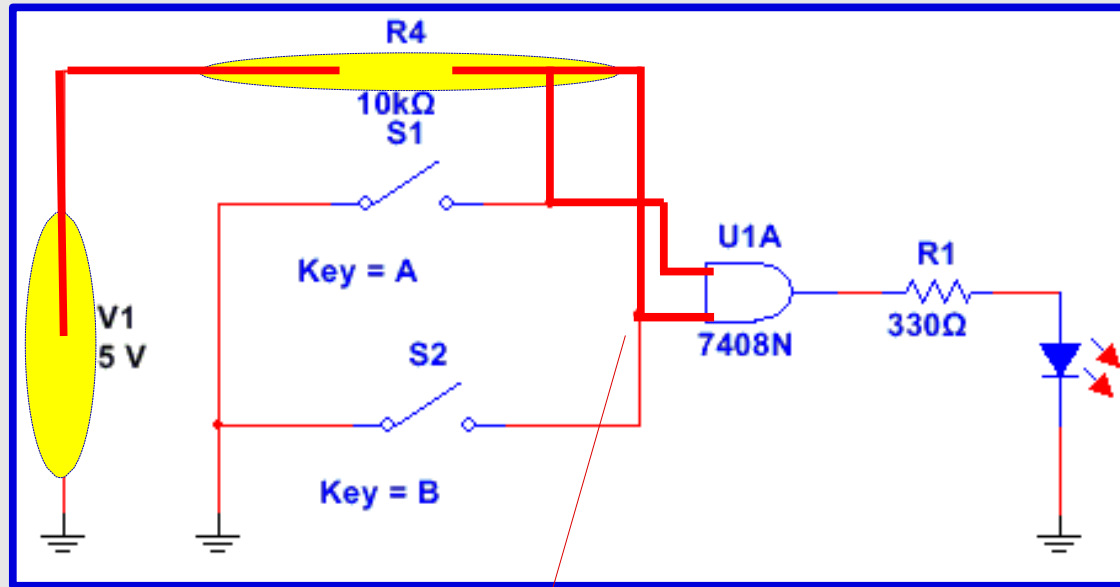


# Float and Non-float Inputs

30

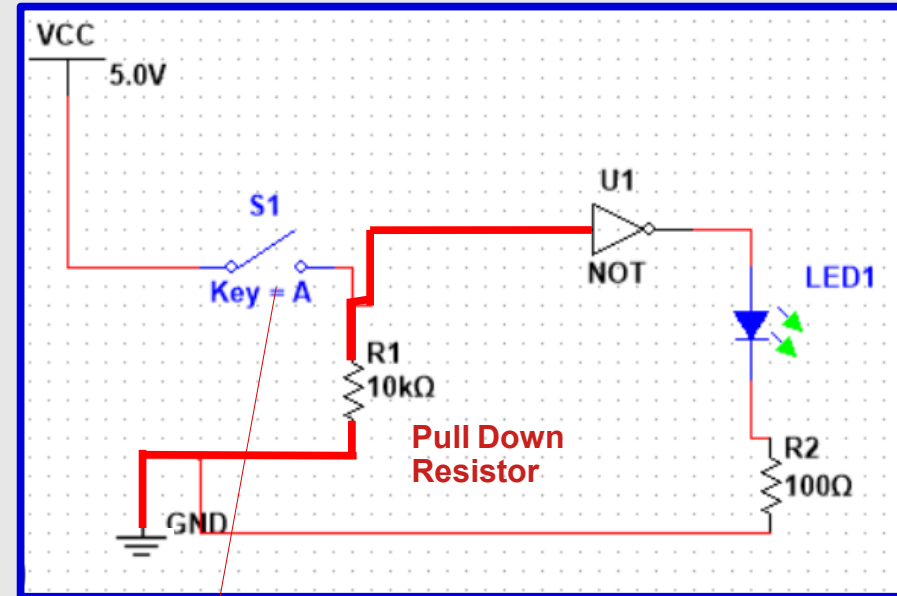
## Pull Up and Pull Down Resistors

Pull UP Resistor



Opened Switch  
VCC Input == "1"

Closed Switch  
GND Input == "0"



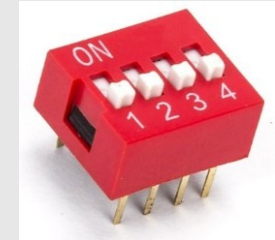
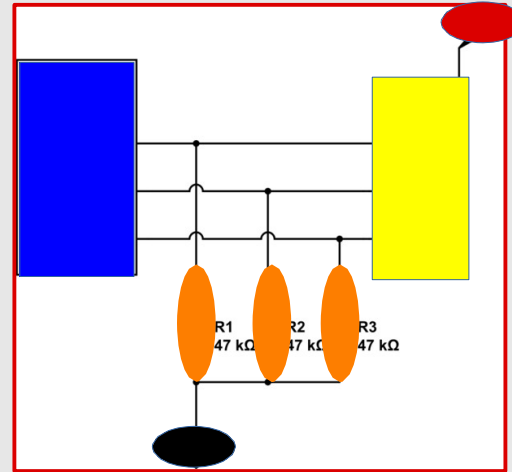
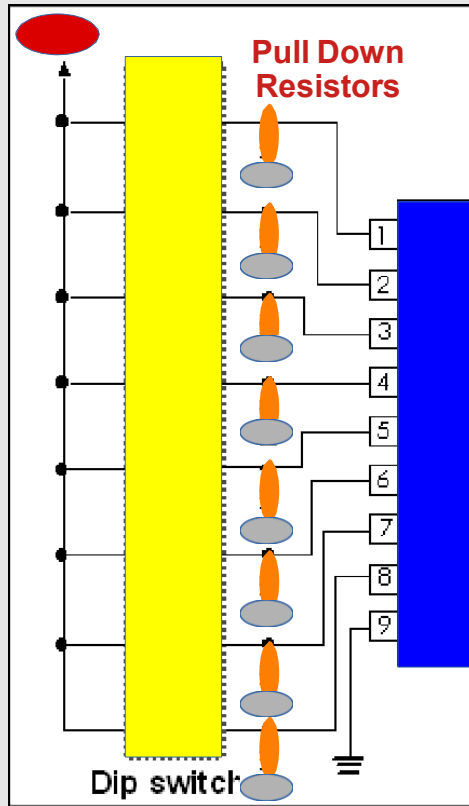
Opened Switch  
GND Input == "0"

Closed Switch  
VCC Input == "1"

# Float and Non-float Inputs

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## Dip Switches with Pull Up and Pull Down Resistors



## Pull UP Resistors

