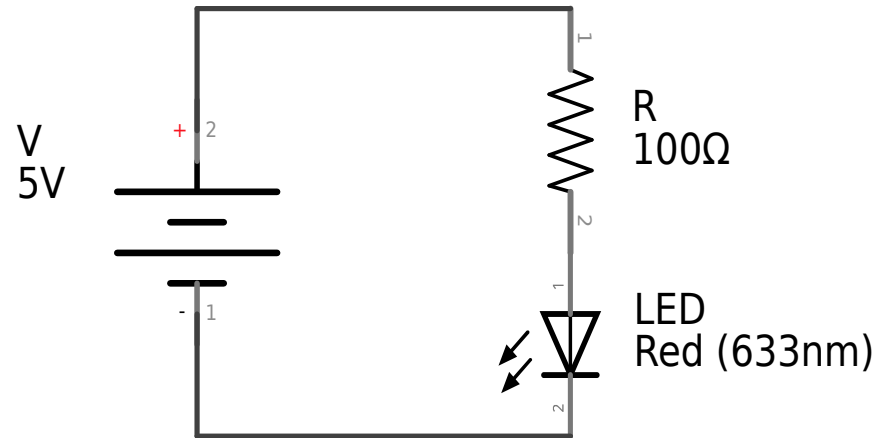


12 Ways to Blink an LED

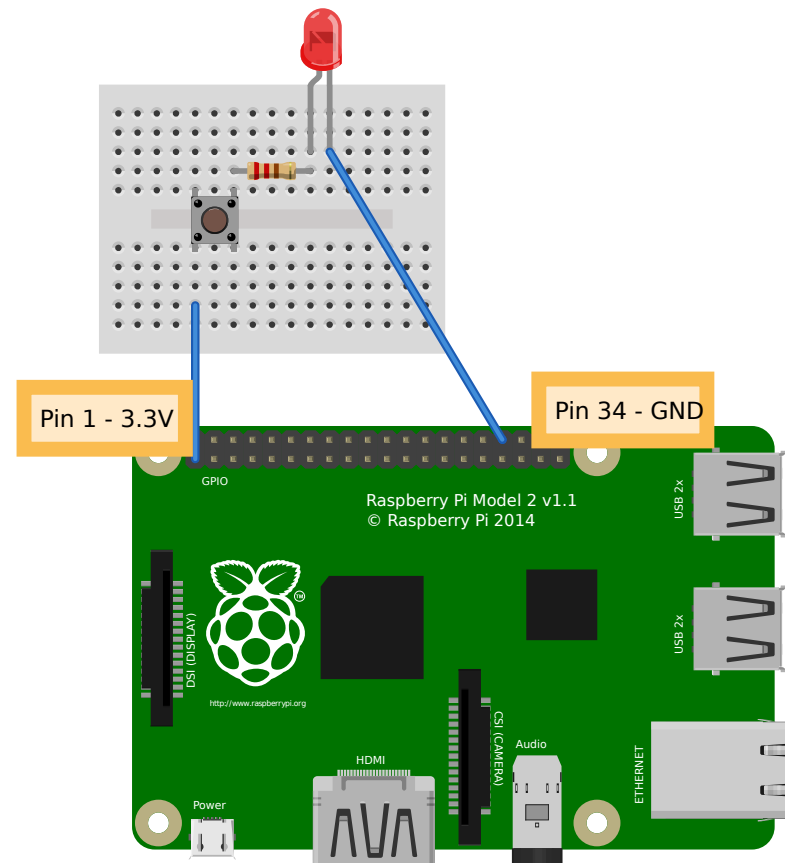
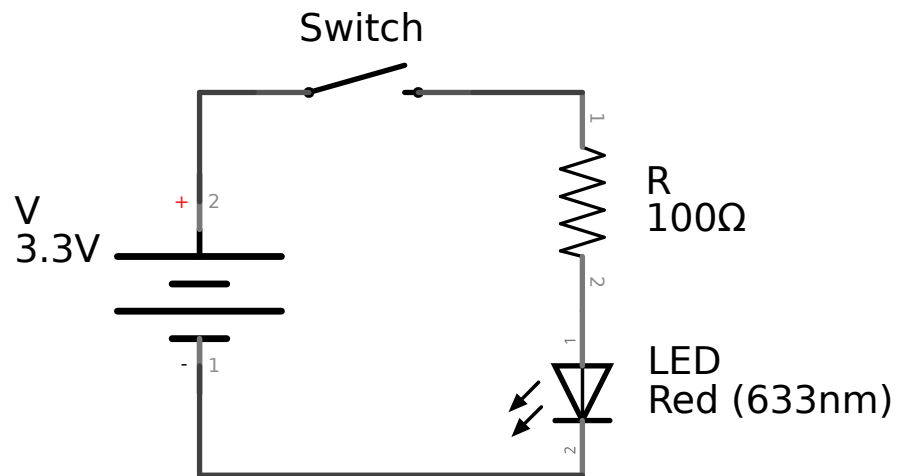
Charlotte Hackerspace
Neil Roeth

LED basic circuit



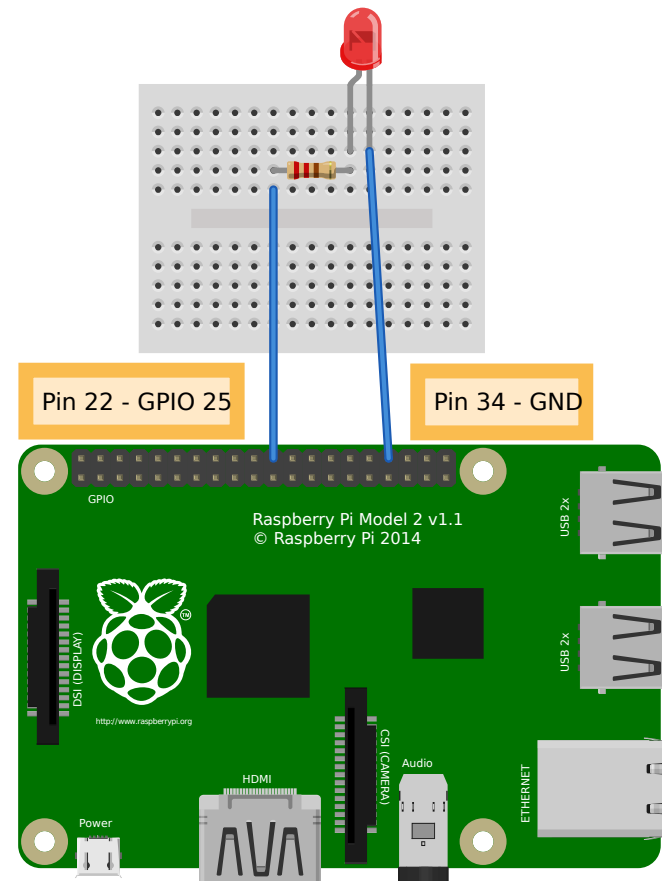
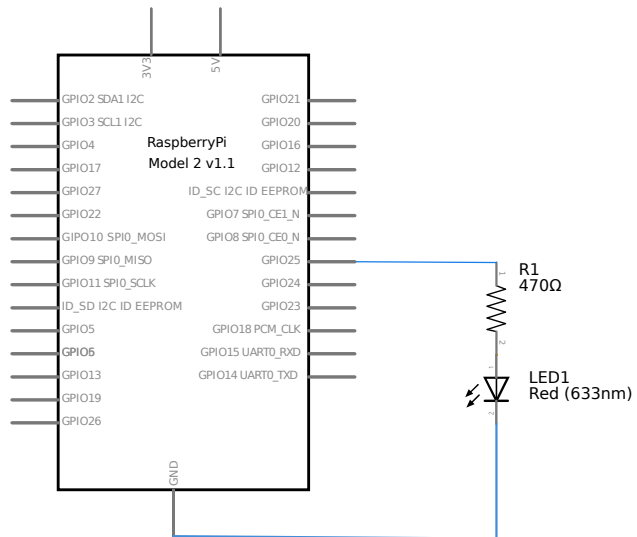
- Need to limit current (no magic smoke)
- $V = V_{\text{LED}} + V_R$
- $V_R = IR$ (Ohm's Law)
- $V = V_{\text{LED}} + IR \Rightarrow R = (V - V_{\text{LED}})/I$
- LED: $V_{\text{LED}} \sim 2.5V$
- Raspberry Pi: 3.3V, 16mA
- $R = (3.3 - 2.5)/0.016 = 50 \text{ ohms}$
- Arduino: 5V, 40mA
- $R = (5 - 2.5)/0.040 = 62.5 \text{ ohms}$
- Bigger is safer

Blink LED with pushbutton



Blink LED with Pi

Raspberry Pi1



- Create a file named BlinkRaspberryPi.py with Python code:

```
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
```

```
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
GPIO.setup(25, GPIO.OUT)
```

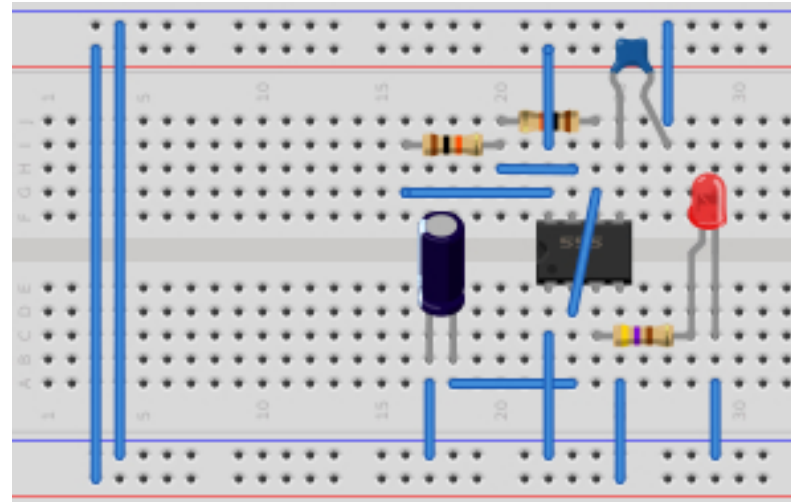
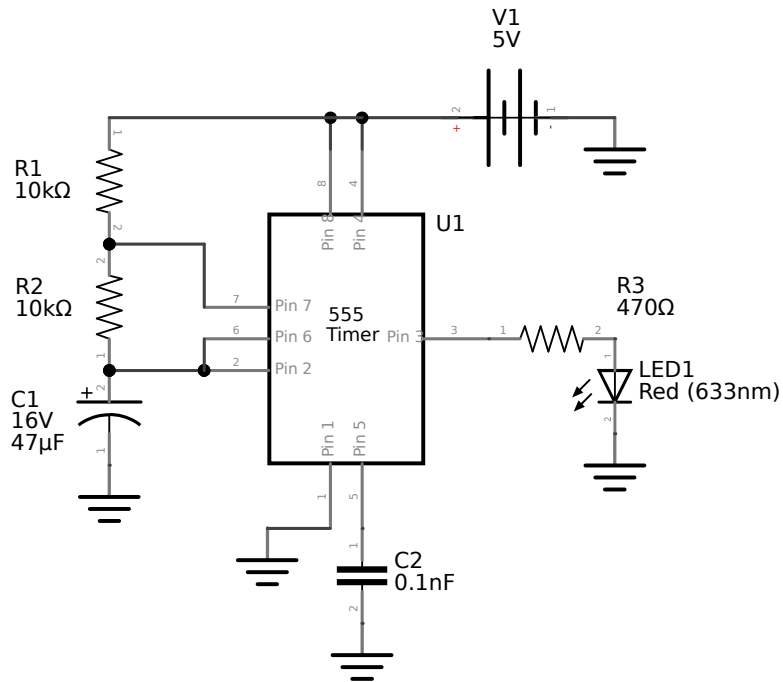
```
while True:
    GPIO.output(25, GPIO.HIGH)
    time.sleep(1)
    GPIO.output(25, GPIO.LOW)
    time.sleep(1)
```

- Ensure you have the Python libraries for accessing GPIO pins installed:

```
$ sudo apt-get install python-rpi.gpio python3-rpi.gpio
```

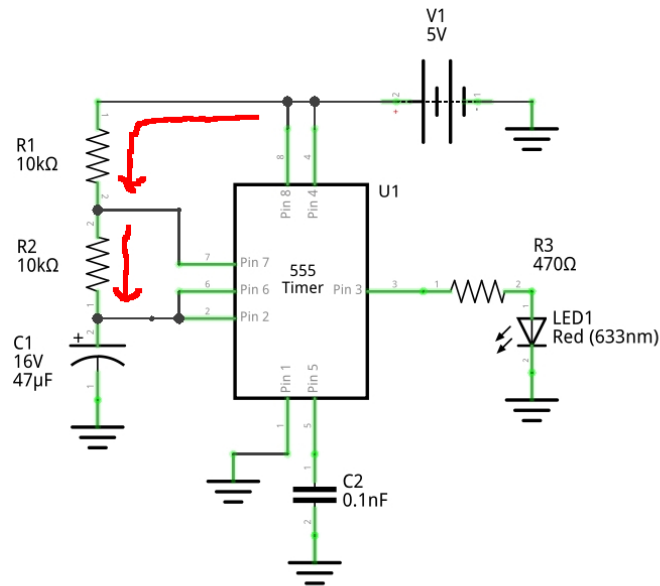
- Run it: `python BlinkRaspberryPi.py`
- What does script do?
- Raspberry Pi has digital outputs only (HIGH, LOW)

555 Astable Multivibrator

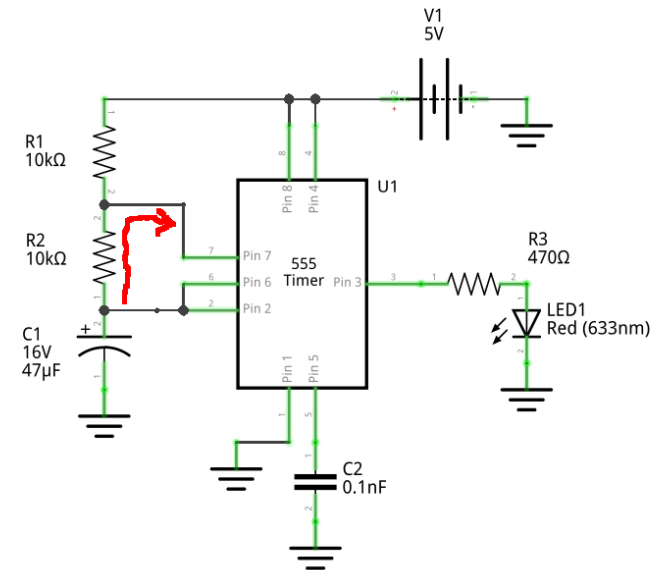


- Connect 5V from Pi to red rail, ground to blue rail
- Dot on IC is pin 1, C1 has +/-
- Timing is determined by how quickly capacitor C1 charges/discharges

How the 555 circuit works



fritzing



fritzing

- Charging (left): Capacitor C1 charges through R1 and R2
- When capacitor voltage reaches $\frac{2}{3} V_1$, pin 7 connects to ground
- Discharging (right): Capacitor C1 discharges through R2
- When capacitor drops to $\frac{1}{3} V_1$, pin 7 disconnects from ground
- Water analogy: voltage like pressure, current like flow rate
- Capacitor like bucket, resistor like hose restriction
- Bigger capacitor or bigger resistor means longer time
- Time constant for charging = $(R1+R2)*C1$
- Time constant for discharging = $R2*C1$

Arduino

- <https://www.arduino.cc/> , Download, “Linux ARM (experimental)”
- `$ cd ~/Downloads`
- `$ tar Jxf arduino-1.6.*-linuxarm.tar.xz`
- `$ cd arduino-1.6.*-linuxarm`
- `$./install.sh`
- `$./install.sh`
- Start the Arduino IDE, set Board and Port
- Open the Blink example, compile and upload
- If using Nano, use built in LED on pin 13
- If not Nano, wire LED and resistor to a pin, change program to suit.

ATtiny

- Attiny 45 is a tiny Arduino (6 I/O pins, 4kb memory)
- Use Arduino IDE to set up:
 - Open **File**→**Preferences**
 - Go to “Additional Boards Manager URL”
 - `https://raw.githubusercontent.com/damellis/attiny/ide-1.6.x-boards-manager/package_damellis_attiny_index.json`
 - Click OK
 - Open **Tools**→**Board**→**Boards Manager**
 - Scroll to the bottom to “attiny”
 - Click once, Install button will appear, click it
 - Should see “INSTALLED” next to “attiny” when complete
 - Should now have two ATtiny options in **Tools**→**Board** menu:
 - ATtiny 25/45/85
 - ATtiny 24/44/84

Set up Arduino as ATtiny programmer

- Load sketch `File→Examples→11.ArduinoISP→ArduinoISP`
- Upload to Arduino.
- Go to `Tools→Board` and select "ATtiny 25/45/85".
- Go to `Tools→Processor` and select "ATtiny 45".
- Go to `Tools→Clock` and select "Internal 1MHz".
- Go to `Tools→Programmer` and select "Arduino as ISP".

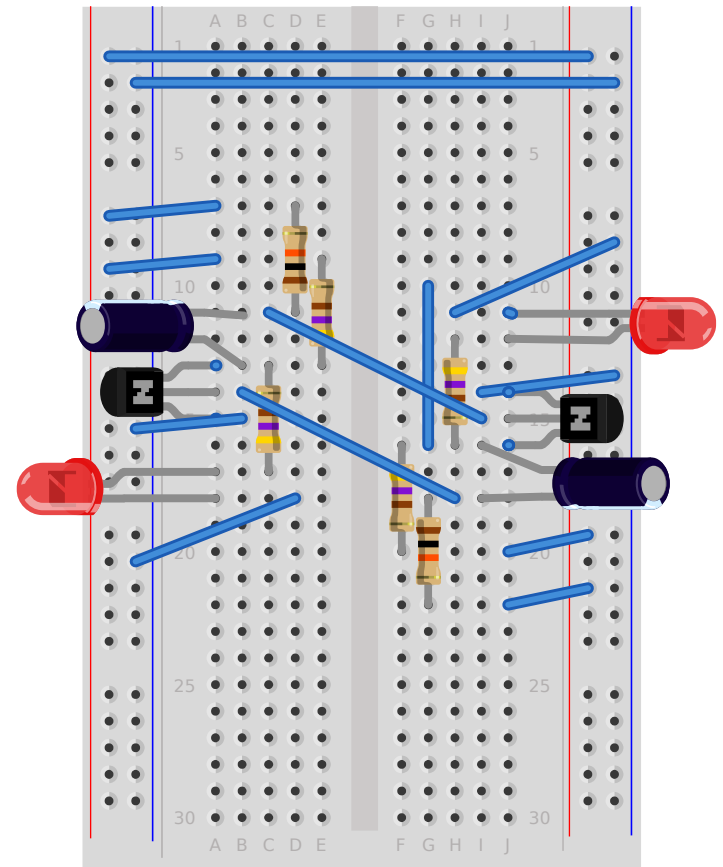
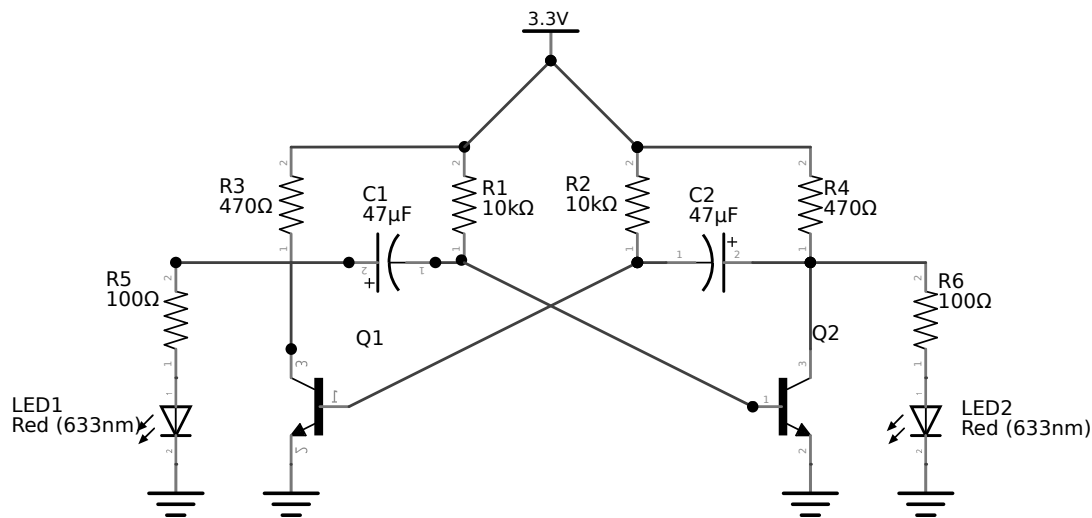
Connect Attiny to Arduino, upload sketch

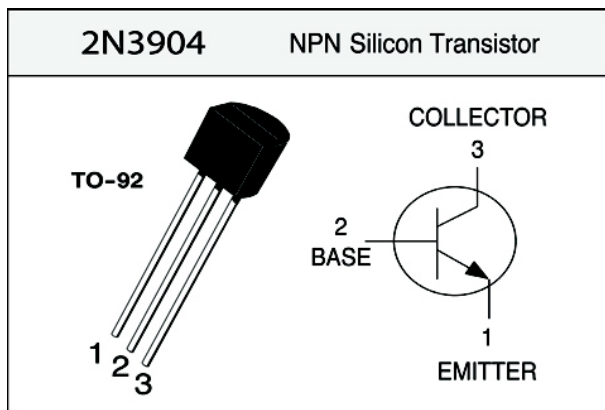
- Wire up ATtiny to Arduino with jumpers (see below).
- If Nano, put 47uF capacitor between RST (+) and GND (-).
- Wire an LED and resistor to pin 5 (logical pin 0).
- Load the Blink sketch from Examples (or from GitHub).
- Modify to use pin 0 instead of 13.
- Upload, LED blinks.

Pin name	Attiny pin	Nano	Uno
RST	1	D10	10
GND	4	GND	GND
MOSI	5	D11	11
MISO	6	D12	12
SCK	7	D13	13
VCC	8	5V	5V

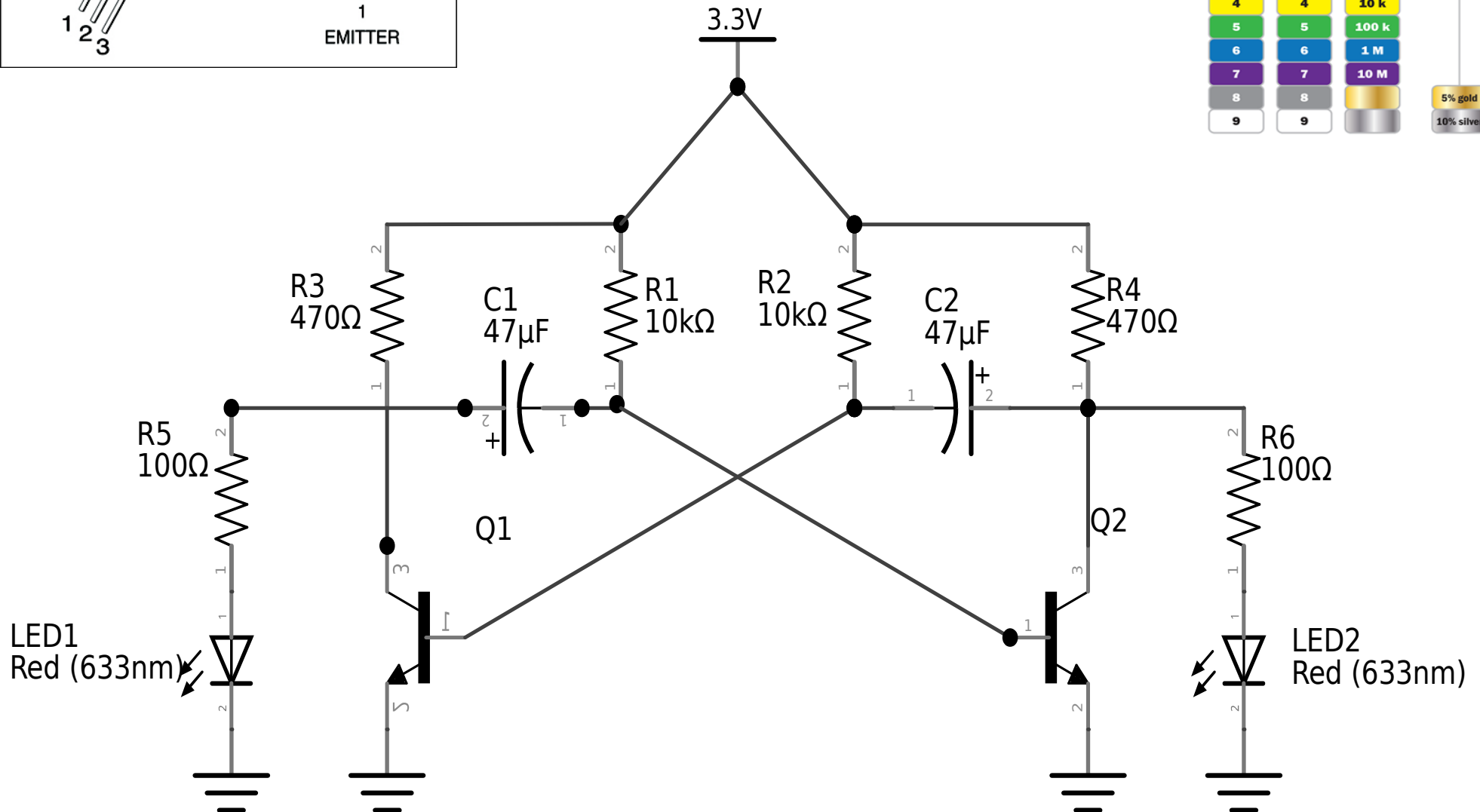
Transistor Astable Multivibrator

- Similar to the 555 astable multivibrator but with super simple transistor
- Timing similar to 555: $R1 \cdot C1$ and $R2 \cdot C2$
- Note: transistors as switches – useful for Raspberry Pi pins, too





example: 470 Ω \pm 5%			
1 st digit	2 nd digit	multiplier	tolerance
0	0	1	1% brown
1	1	10	
2	2	100	2% red
3	3	1 k	
4	4	10 k	5% gold
5	5	100 k	
6	6	1 M	10% silver
7	7	10 M	
8	8		
9	9		



- Transistors Q1 and Q2 are switches (rather than amplifiers)
- Timing determined by $R1 \cdot C1$ and $R2 \cdot C2$
- If C1 discharged, C2 charged, then Q1 on, Q2 off
- C1 charges until it turns on Q2
- Voltage on C2 drops, which turns off Q1

