

Basic Electronics Components

Mar-2019



WARNING

WARNING

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Rules of thumb, assumptions and mixed-quality analogies to come!



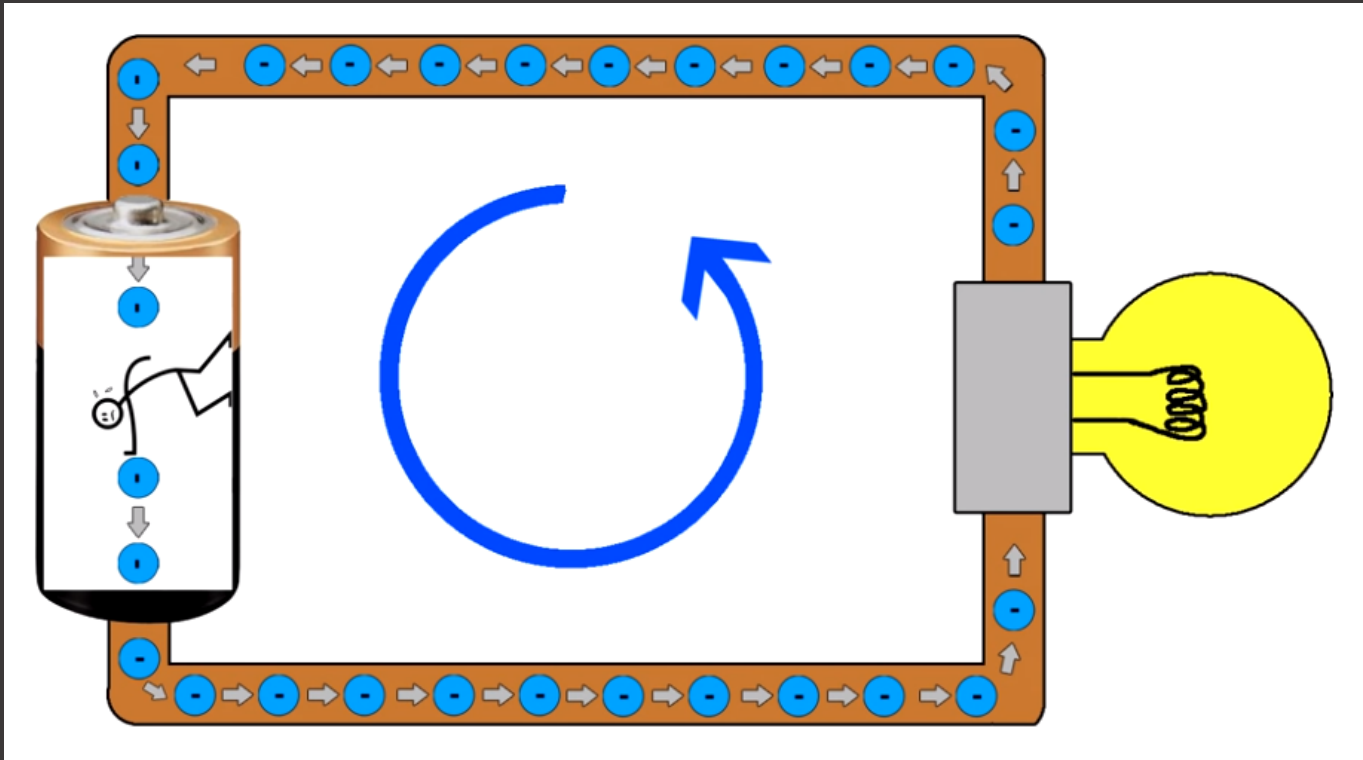
BAD ANALOGIES

**JUST BECAUSE ONE ARGUMENT RESEMBLES ANOTHER,
DOESN'T MEAN THAT CATS CAN FLY IN SPACE.**

Plumbing Analogy

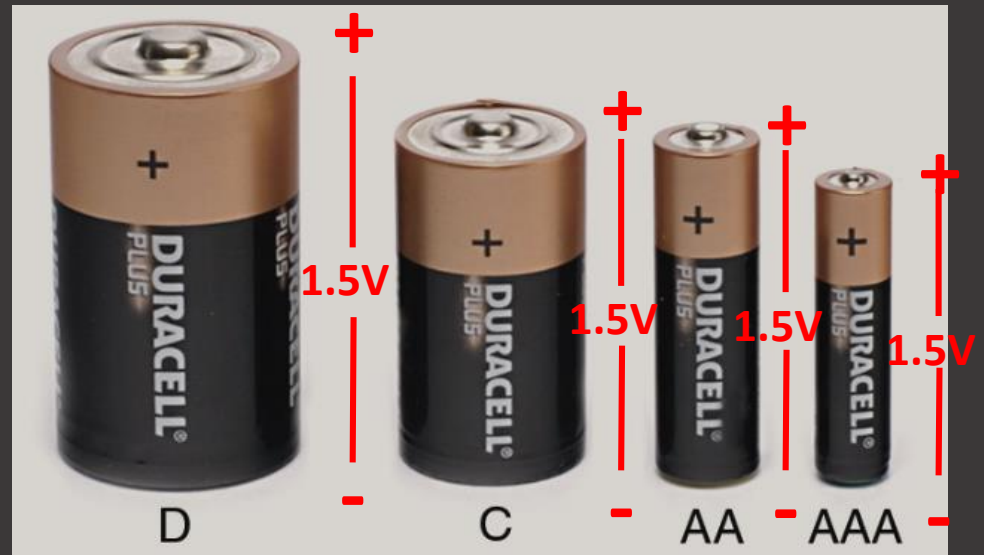
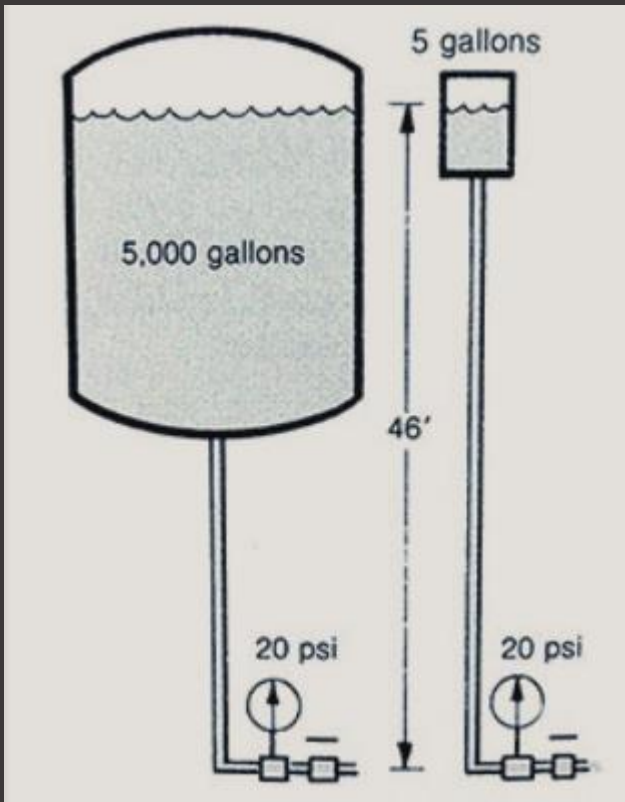


Powering a Light Bulb

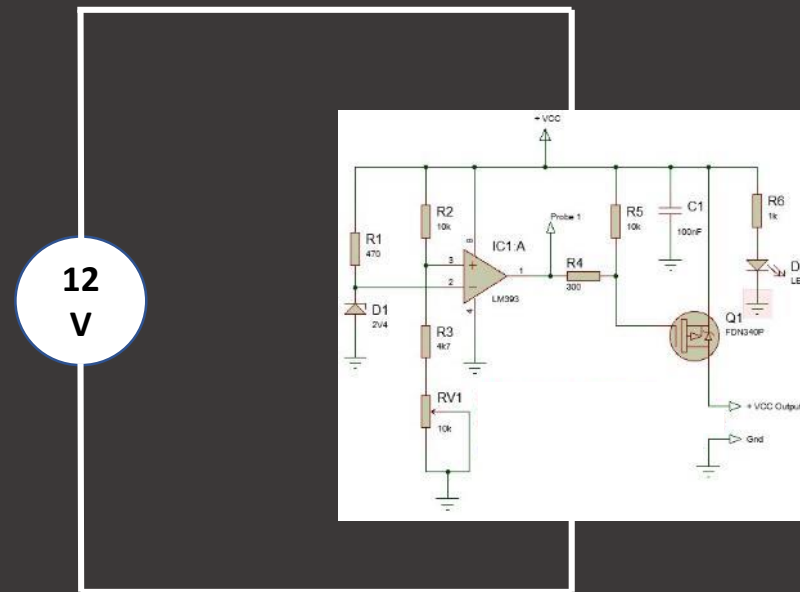


Voltage is the pushing force
Pushes electrons through a circuit

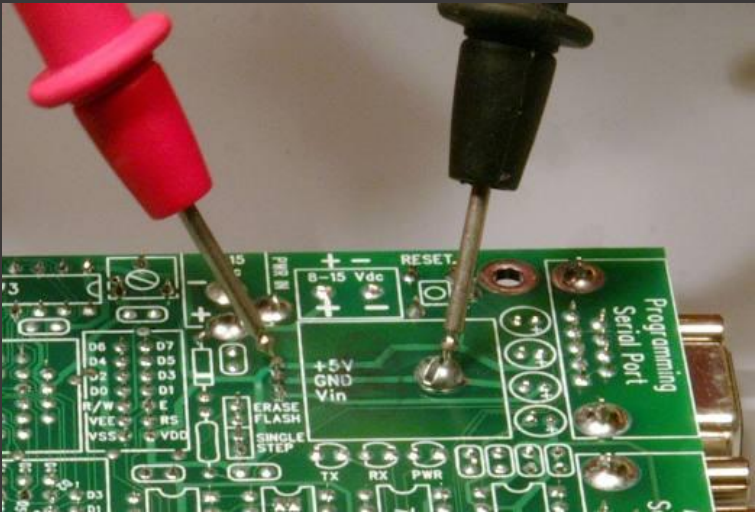
Voltage



Powering a Complex Circuit



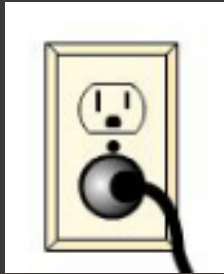
Voltage is applied across any circuit to power it



- Common (reference, ground)
- Positive

Common Voltages

Volts DC
9V or 9VDC

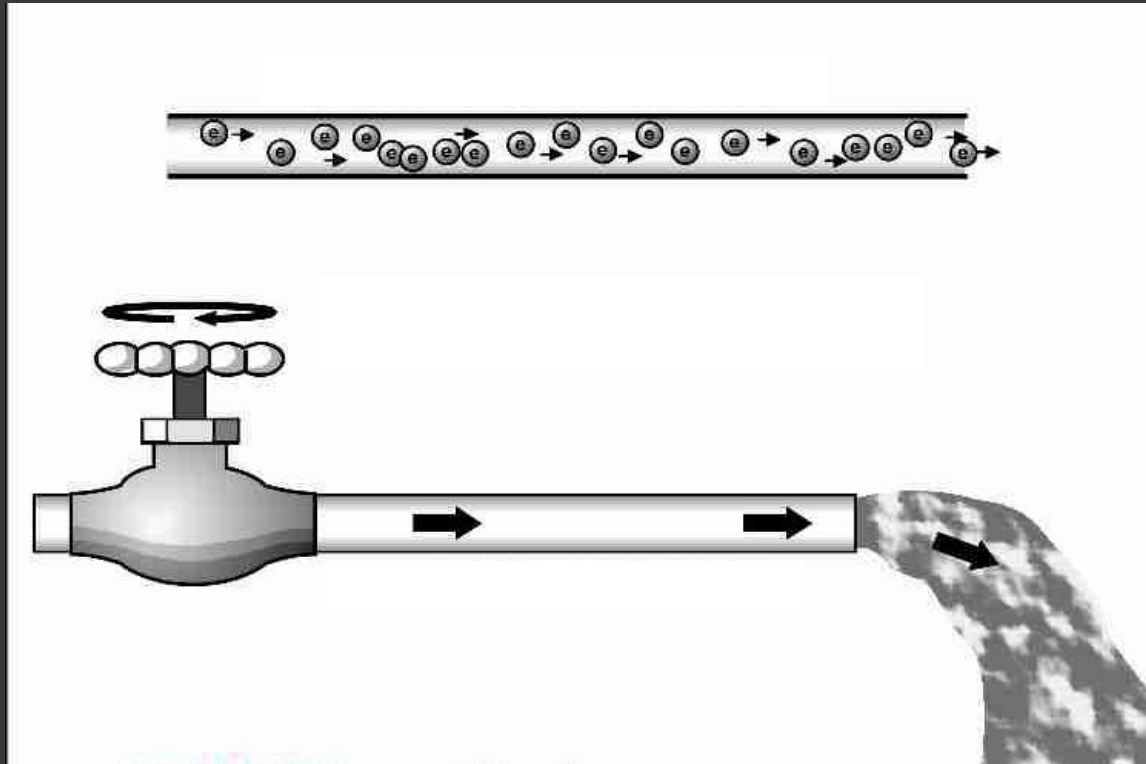


110 volts AC
110V or
100V AC

12V DC or
12V

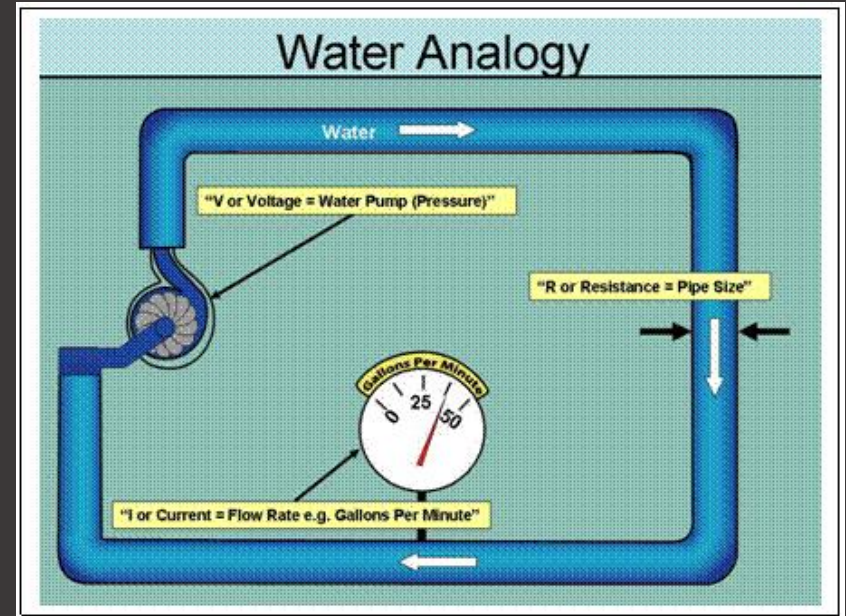
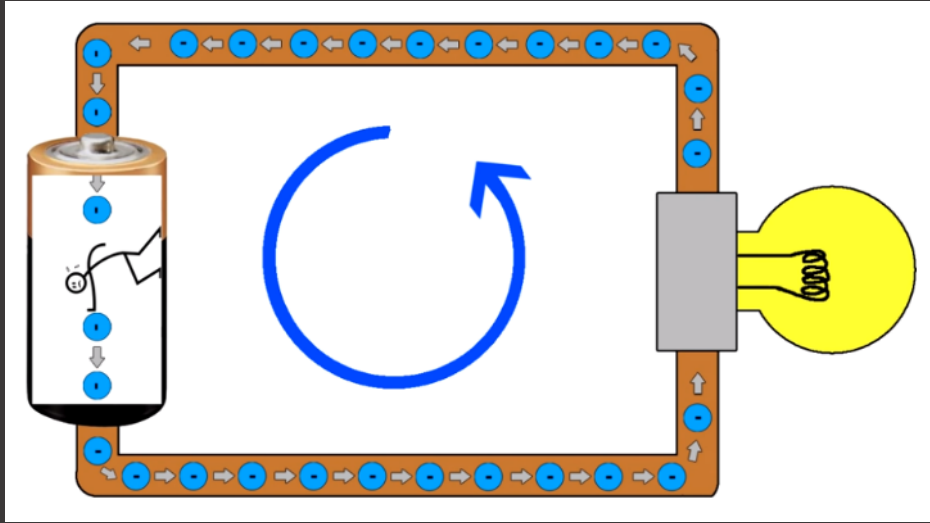


Current



Current is the flow of electrons
Similar to the flow of water

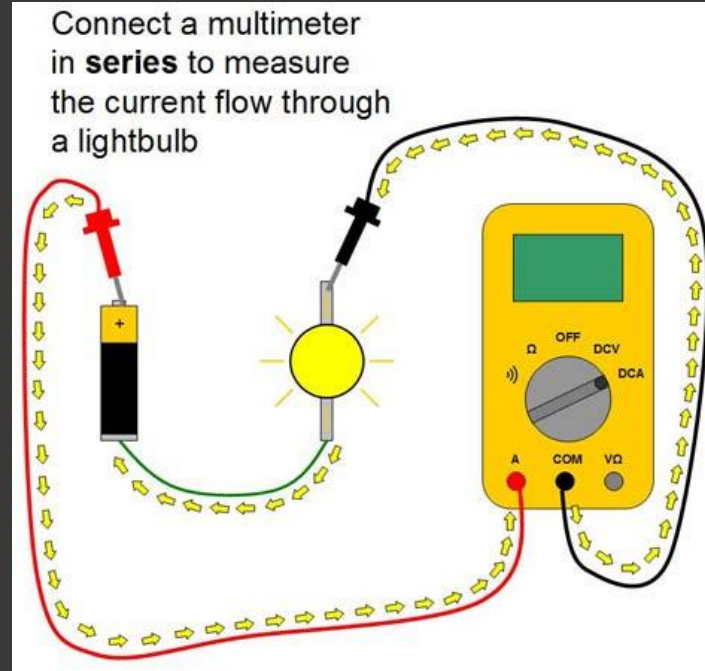
Current



Measured in amps

$1\text{A (1 amp)} = 6.25 \times 10^{18}$ electrons per second

Measuring Current

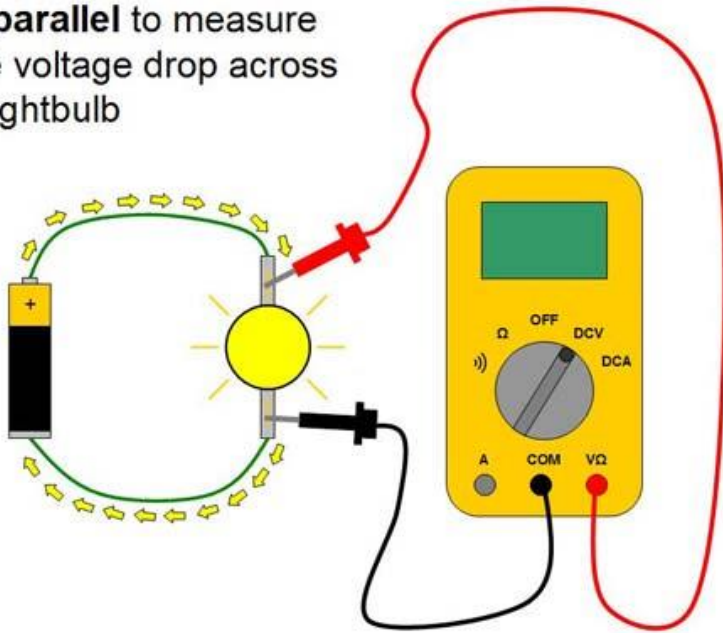


Current can be measured by passing it through a multimeter

“Voltage Across” – “Current Through”

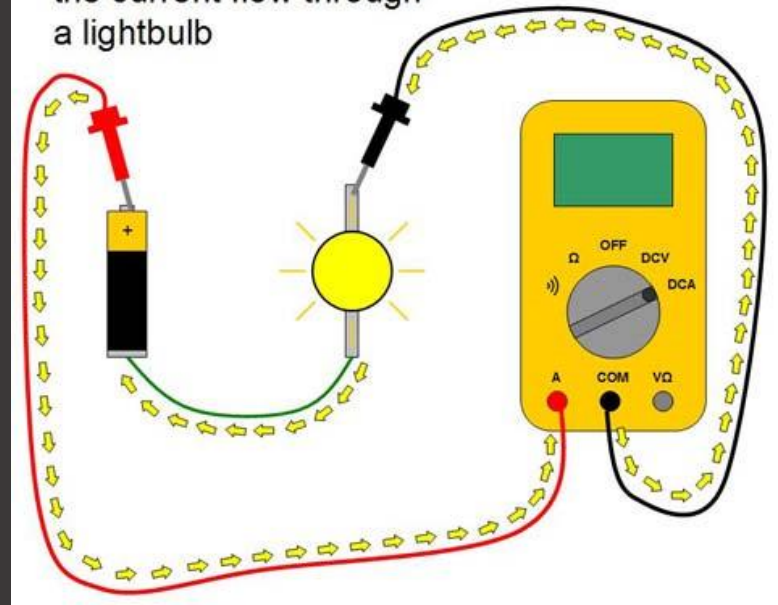
Voltage

Connect a multimeter in **parallel** to measure the voltage drop across a lightbulb

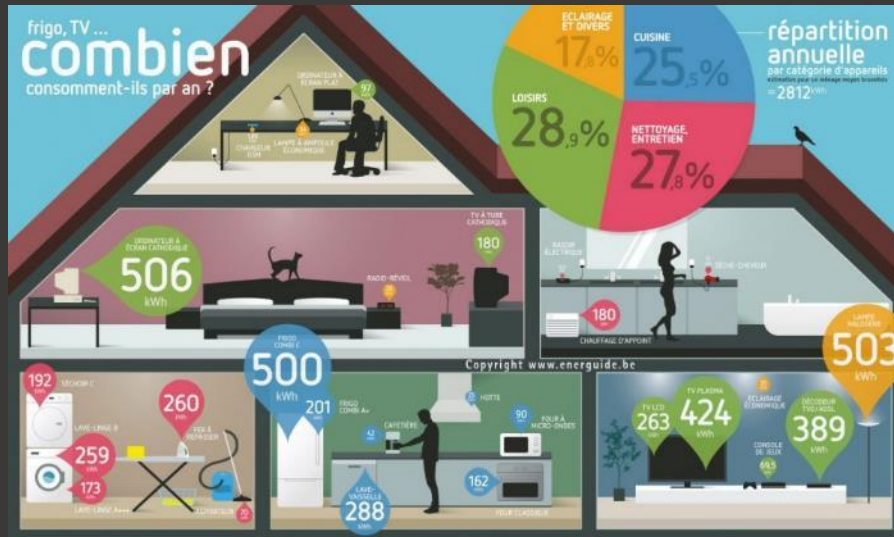


Current

Connect a multimeter in **series** to measure the current flow through a lightbulb



Power



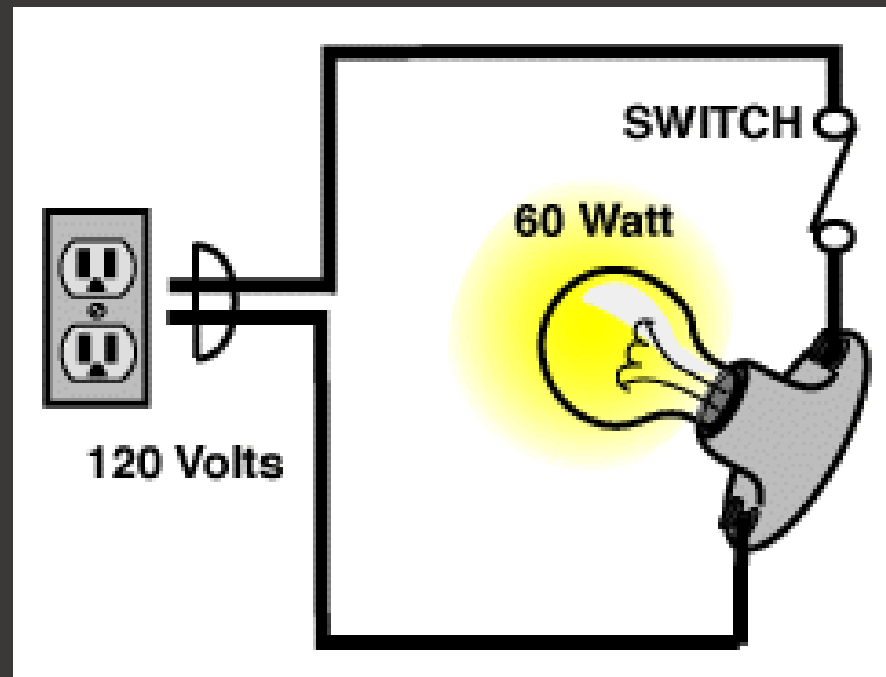
Power = Watts =
Amount of energy
used at a particular
point in time



Energy =
Power x Time = W x hr
Total energy used over
a period of time

Calculating Power

Power = Voltage x Current

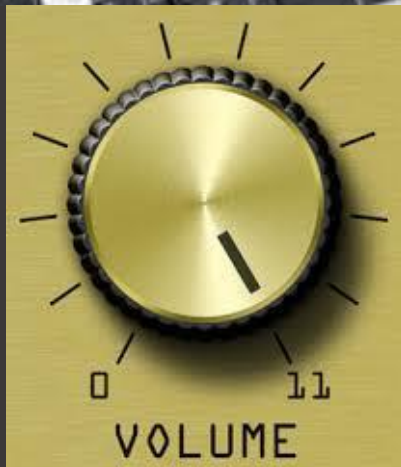


$$120V \times 0.5A = 60W$$

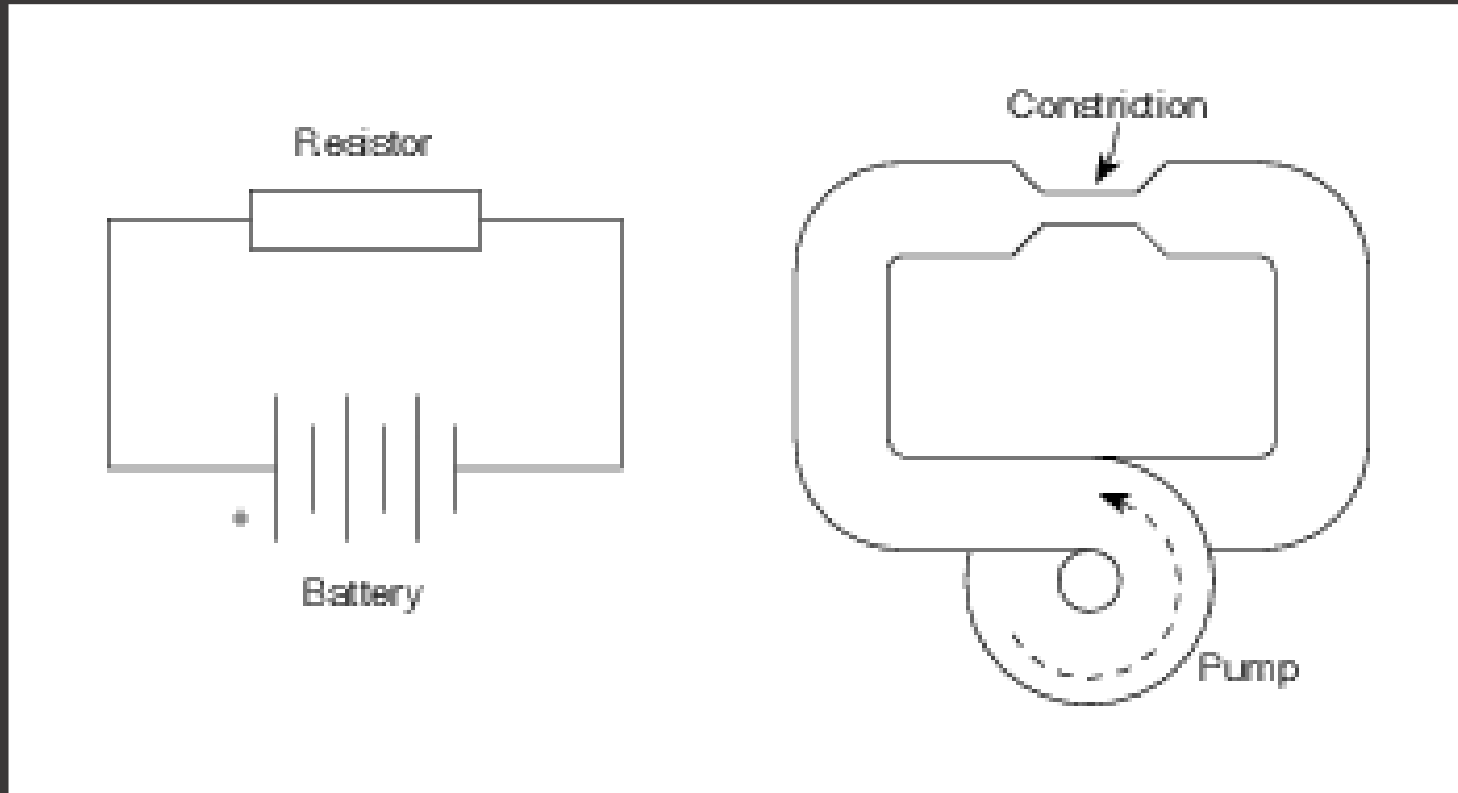
Resistors – A minute to learn, a lifetime to master



We use them every day



Resistors – Resist the flow of current

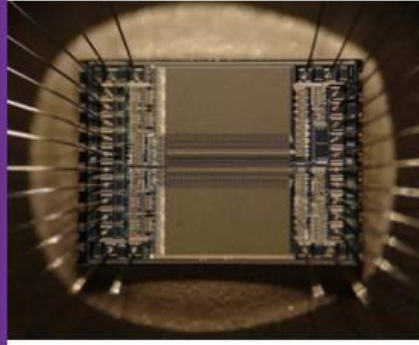


Resistance – measured in Ohms (Ω)

Conductors vs Insulators



Conductors



Semi-conductors



Insulators



All Shapes and Sizes

Surface Mount Resistors



Leaded Resistors



High Power & TO Type Resistors



High Voltage Resistors



Current Sense / Shunt Resistors



Precision Resistors



Custom Resistors



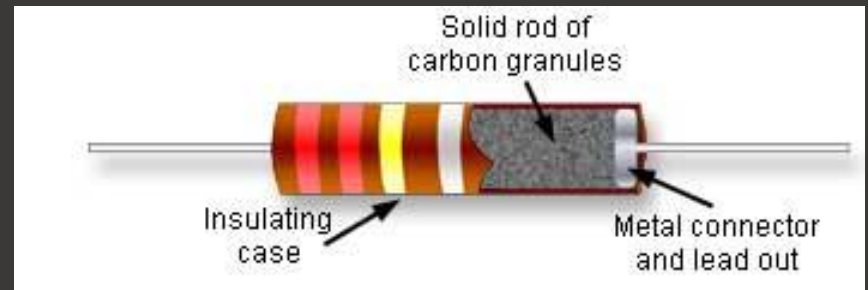
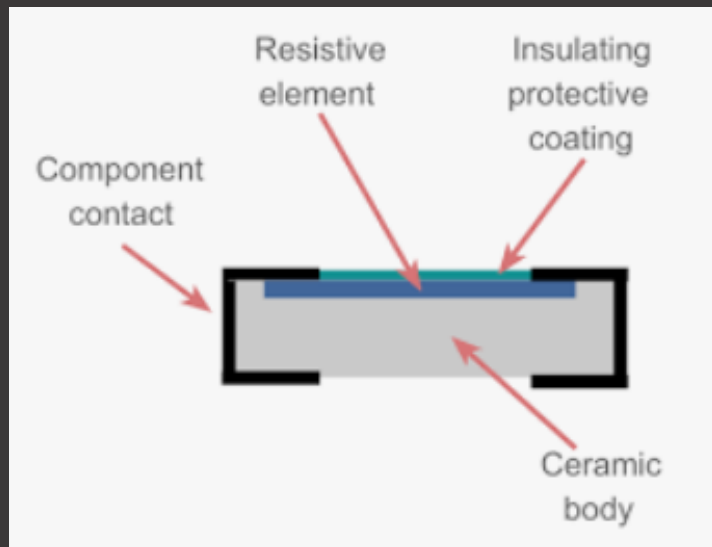
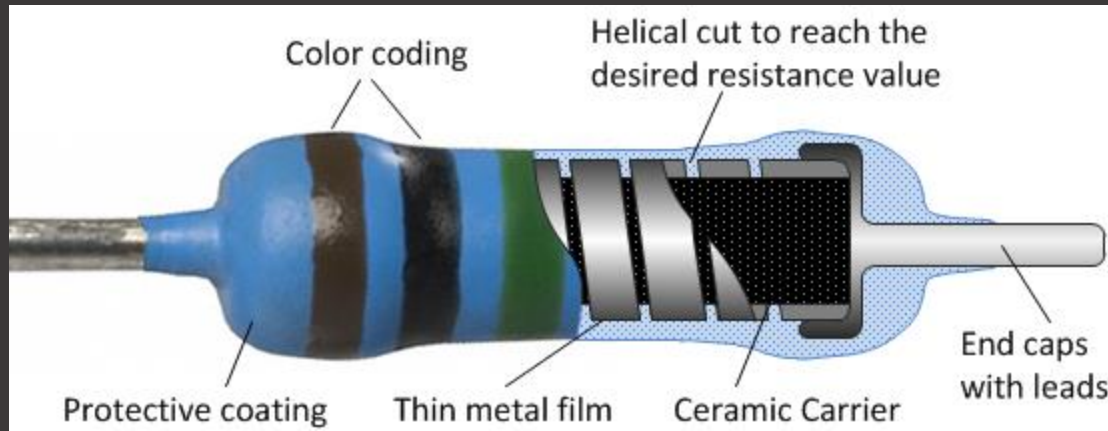
Wirewound Resistors



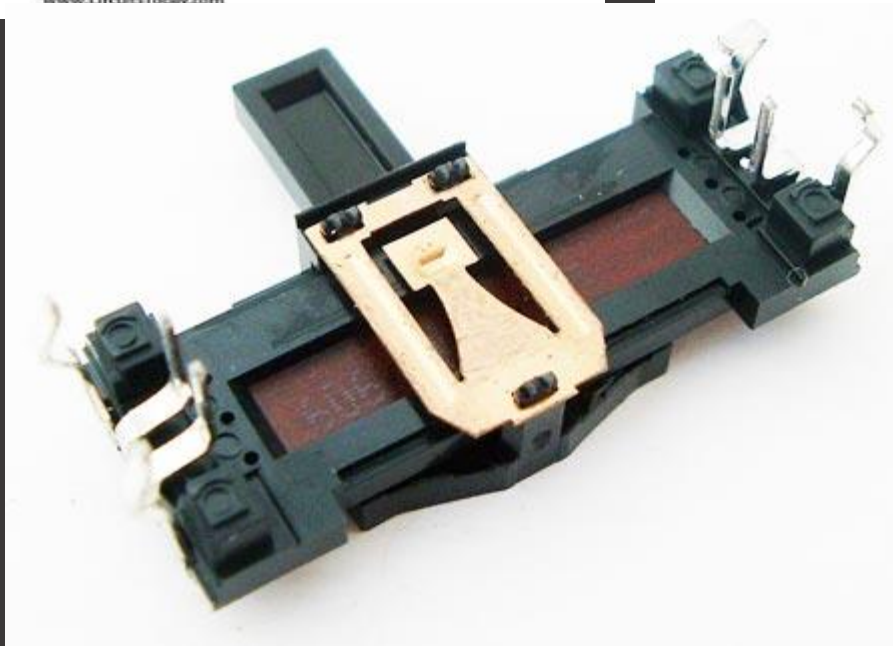
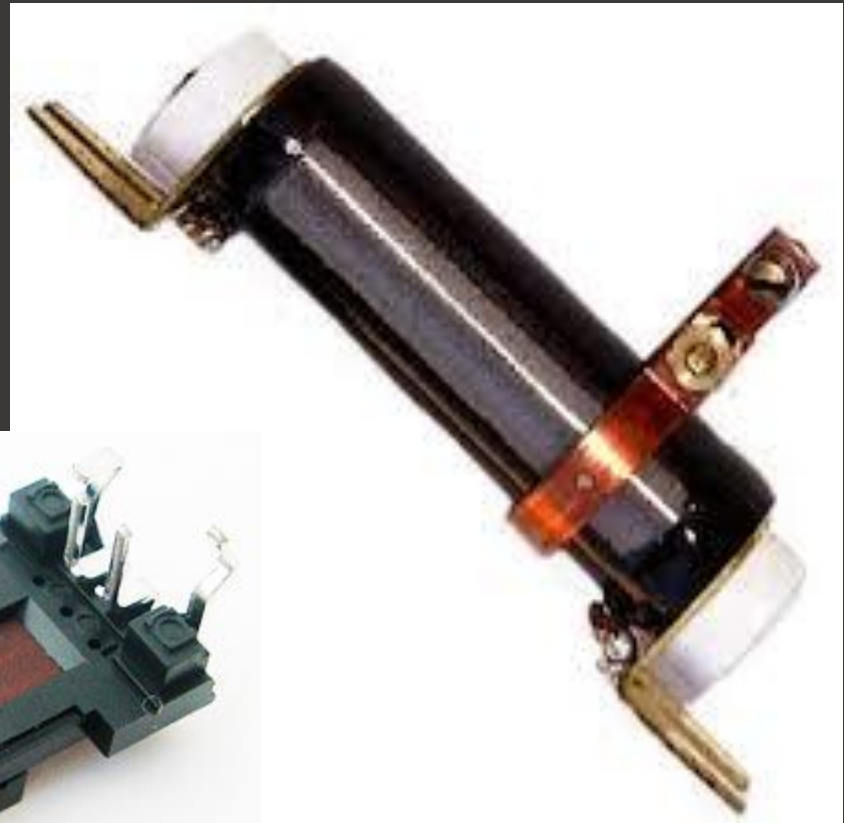
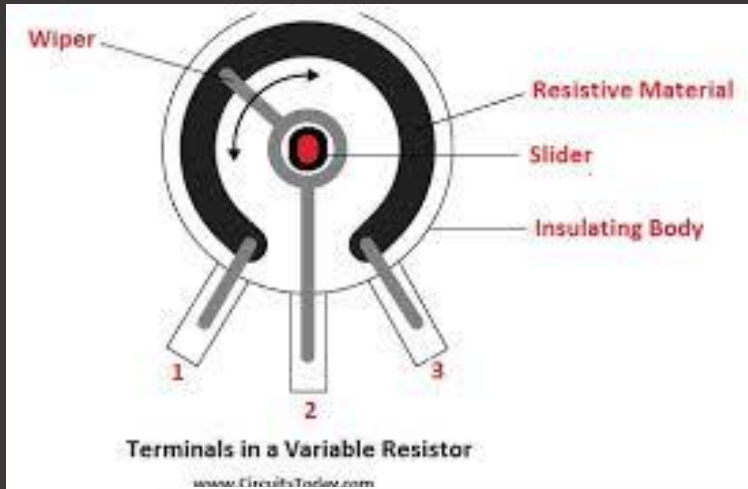
Pulse Withstanding Resistors



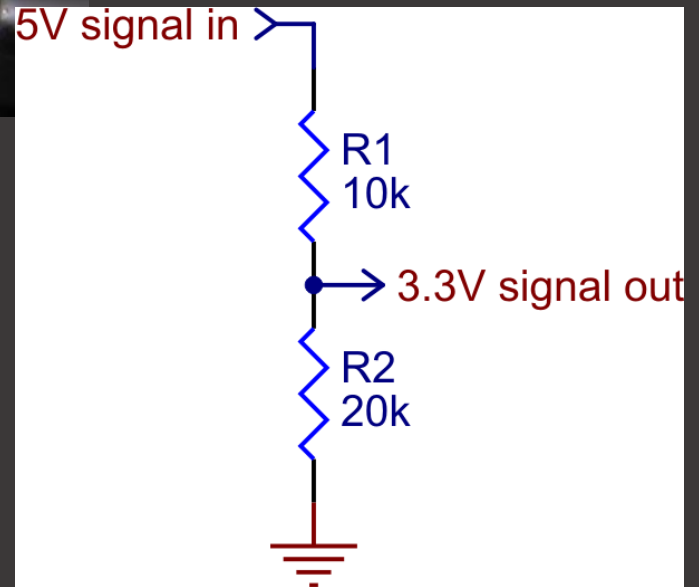
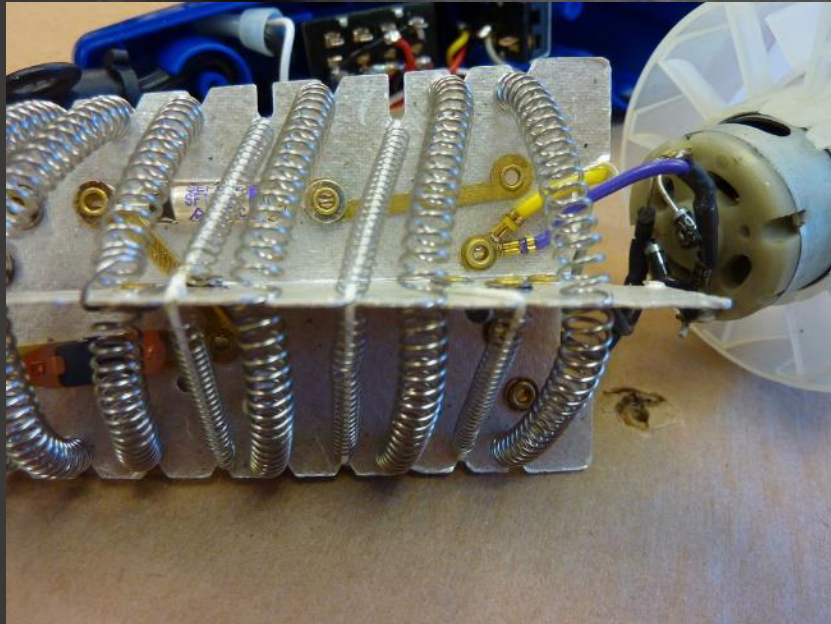
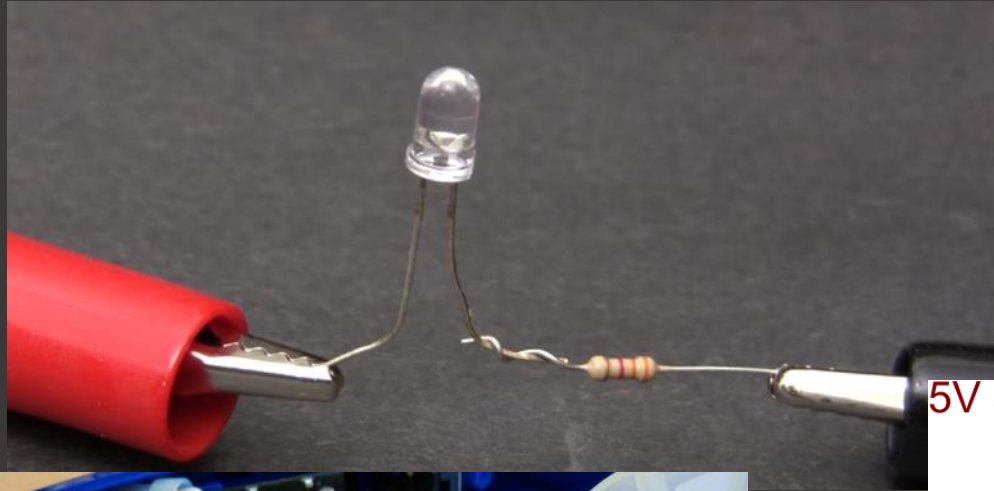
Fixed Resistors – Construction



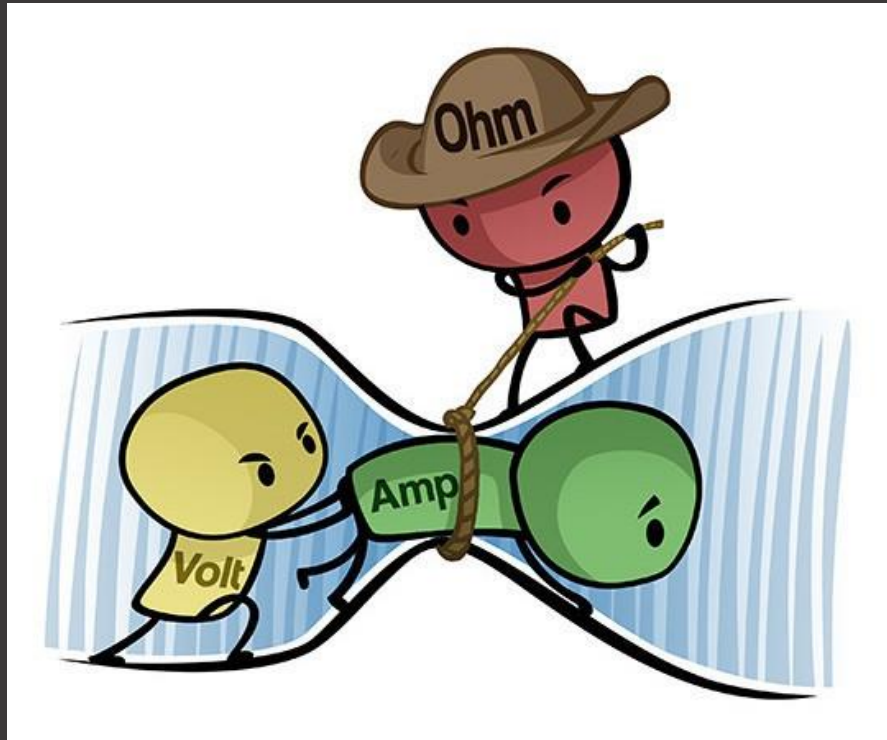
Variable Resistors – Construction



Resistors – Simple but useful!



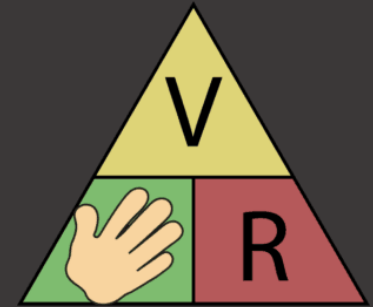
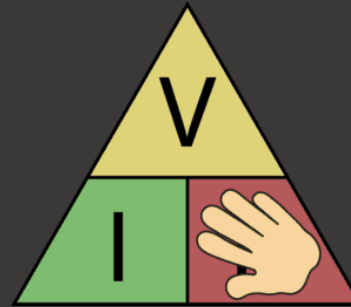
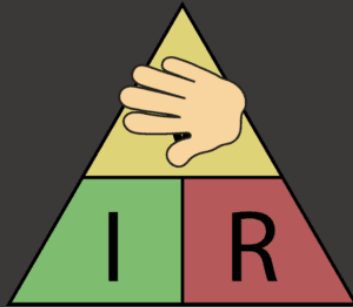
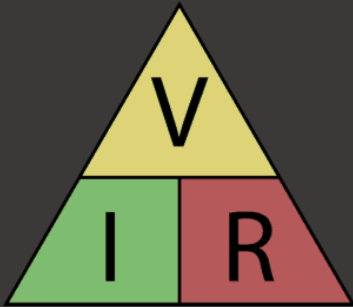
Ohm's Law



$$V = I * R$$

Special Relationship between voltage,
current, resistance

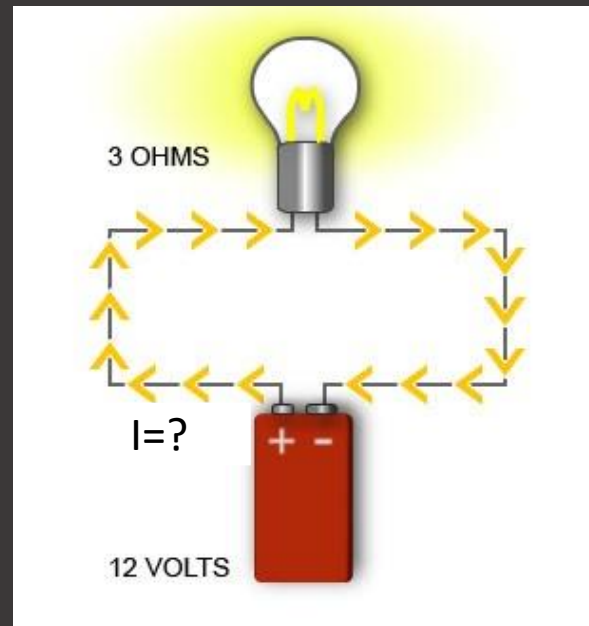
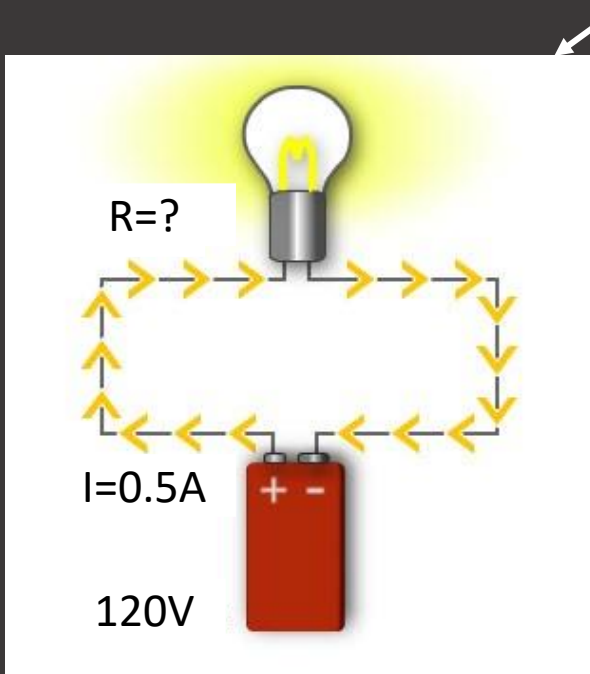
Ohm's Law



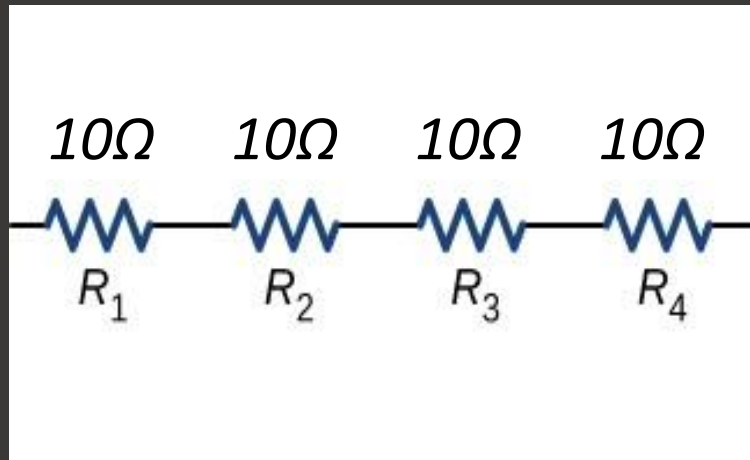
$$V = I * R$$

$$R = V / I$$

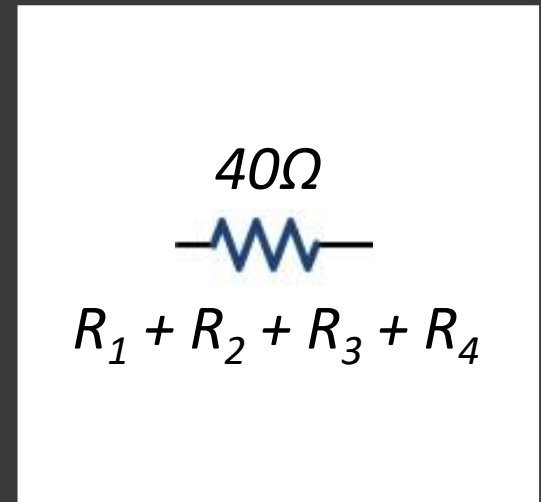
$$I = V / R$$



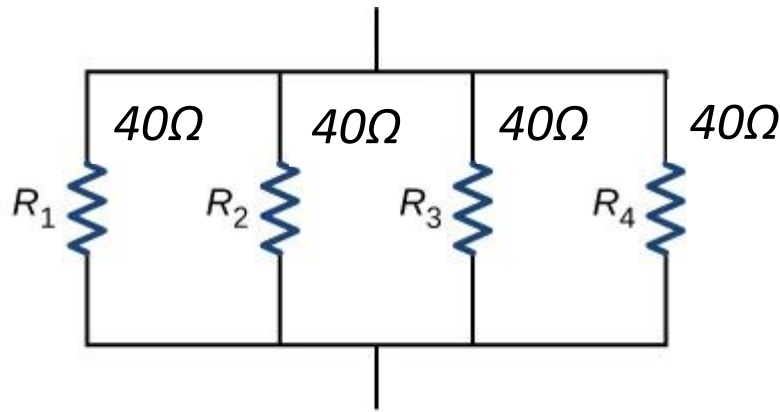
Resistors in Series



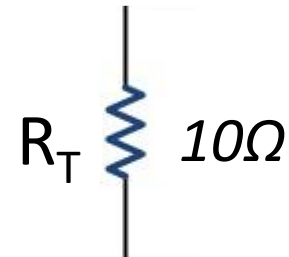
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Resistors in Parallel

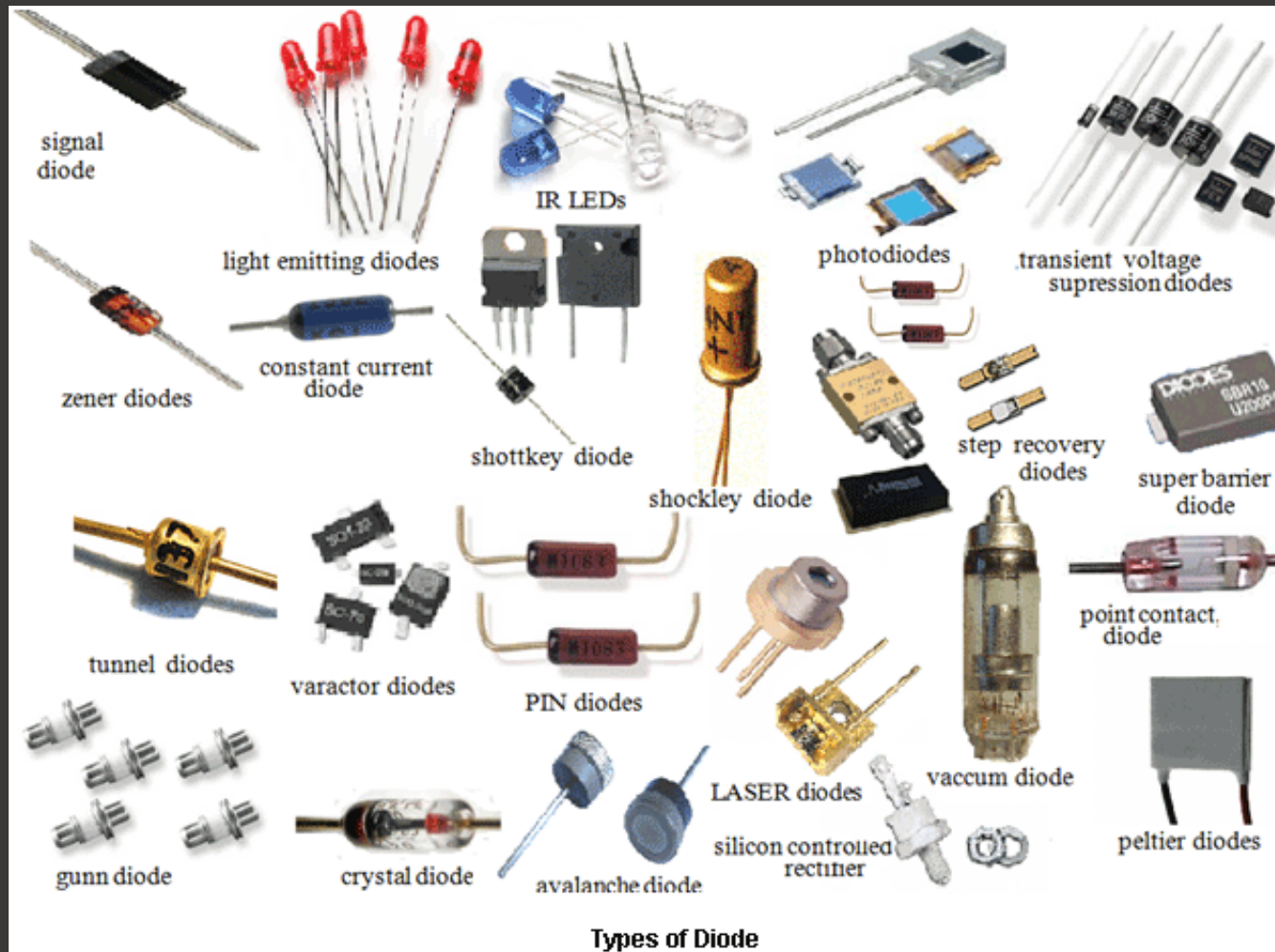


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$$R_T = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}}$$

Diodes/LEDs

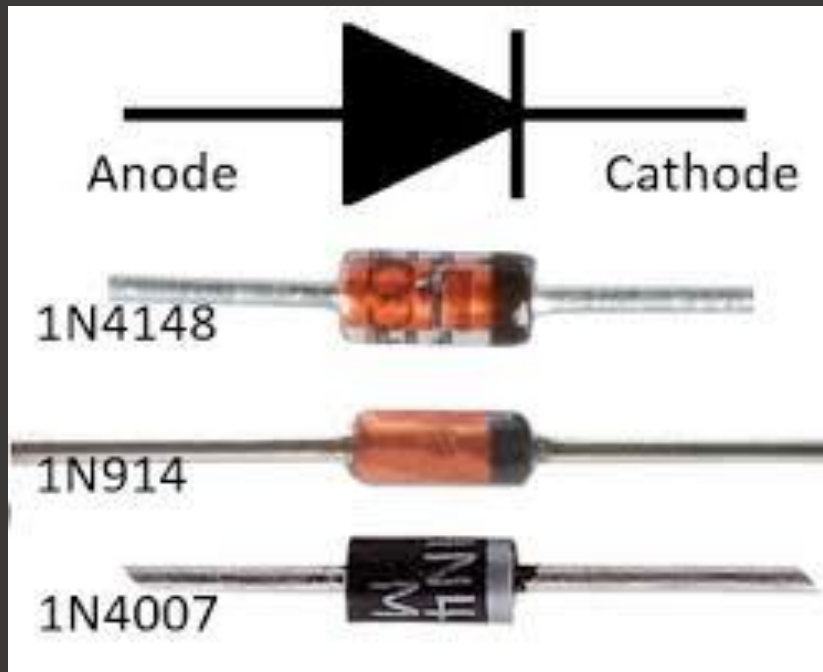


Diodes – Everyday Uses

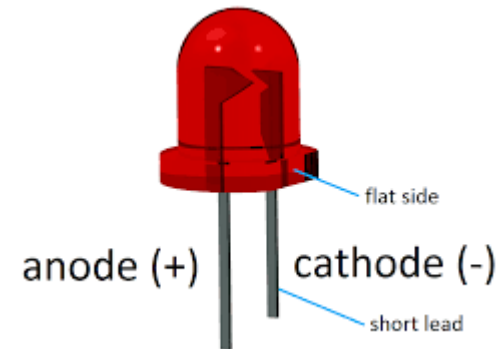


Diodes – One-Way Gate

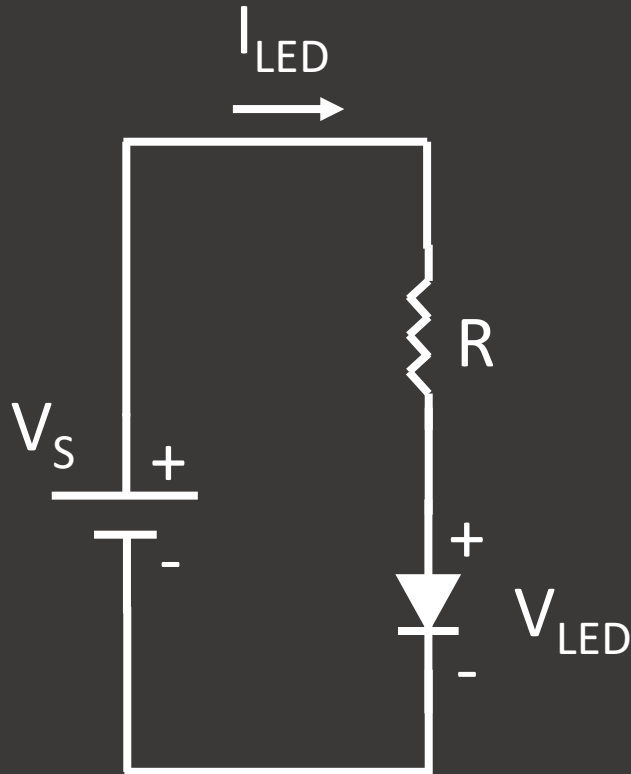
Current Flow



LED



How to use a diode

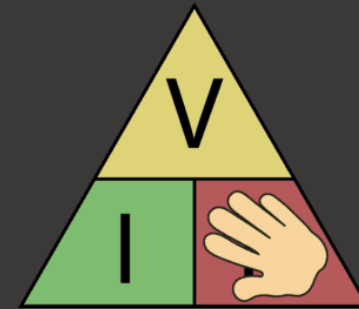
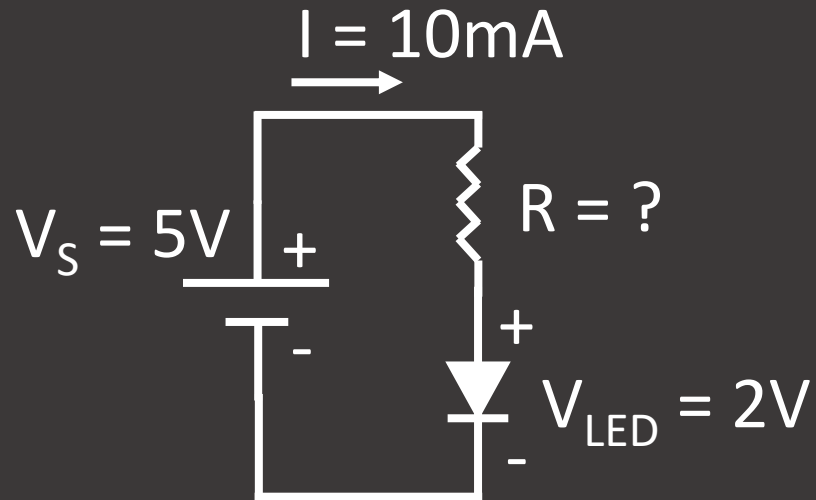


$$V_S \geq V_{LED} + 1V$$

$$I_{LED} \sim 10-20mA$$

$$V_{LED} \sim 1.8-3.3V$$

Practical Circuit

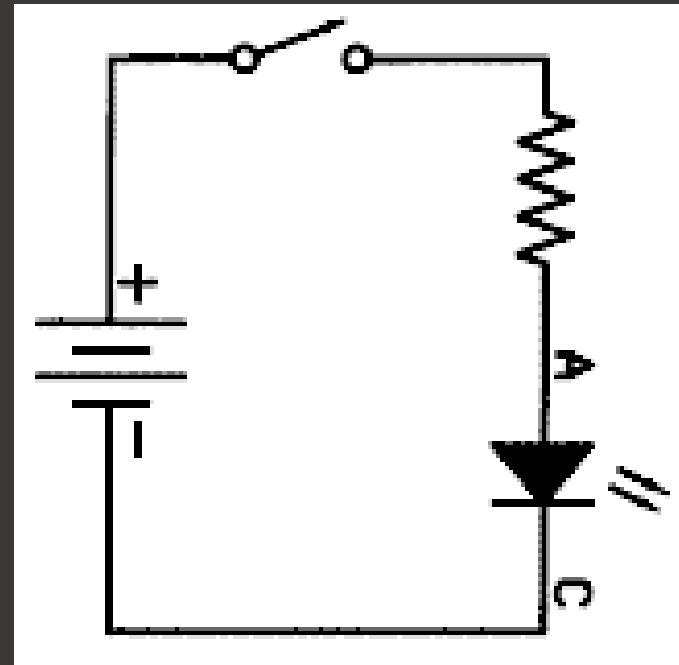
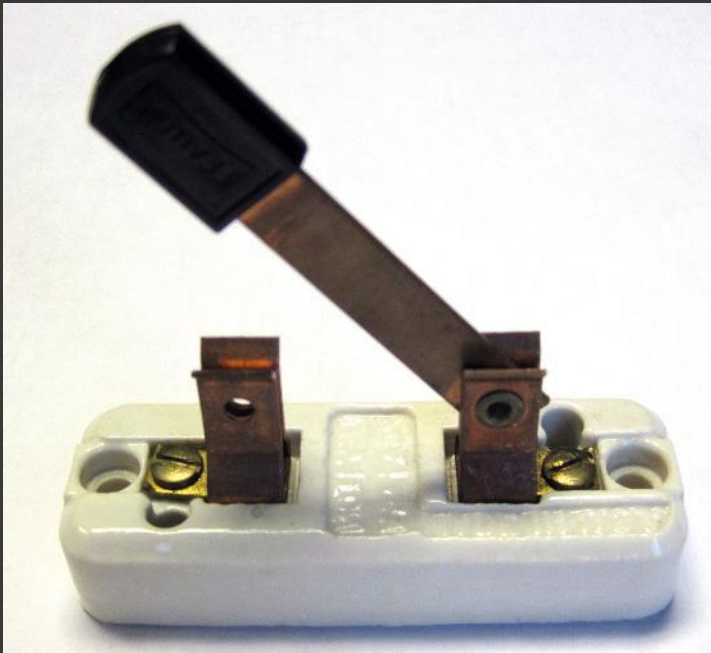


$$R = V / I$$

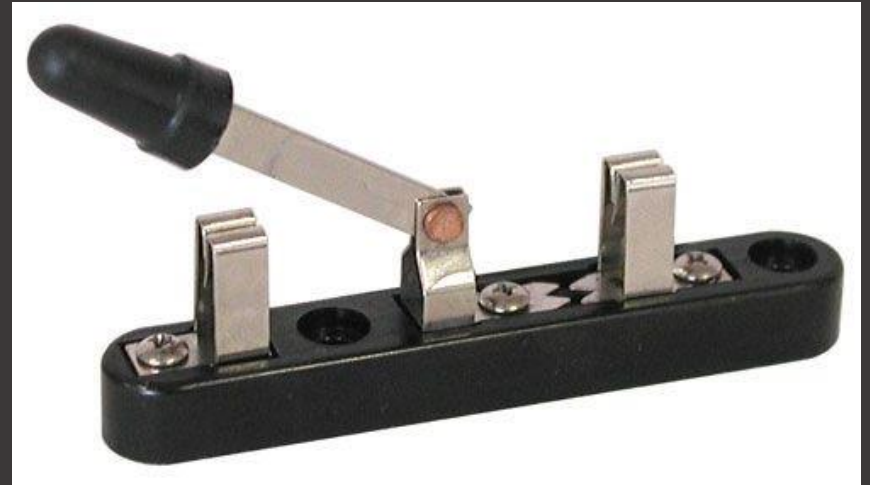
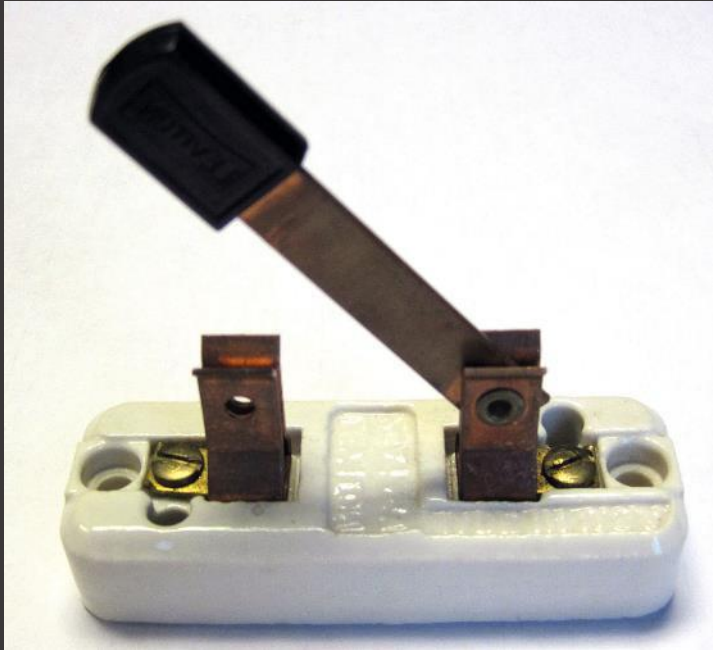
$$\begin{aligned} R &= (5V - 2V) / 0.01A \\ &= 3V / 0.01A \\ &= 300\Omega \end{aligned}$$



Switch Example

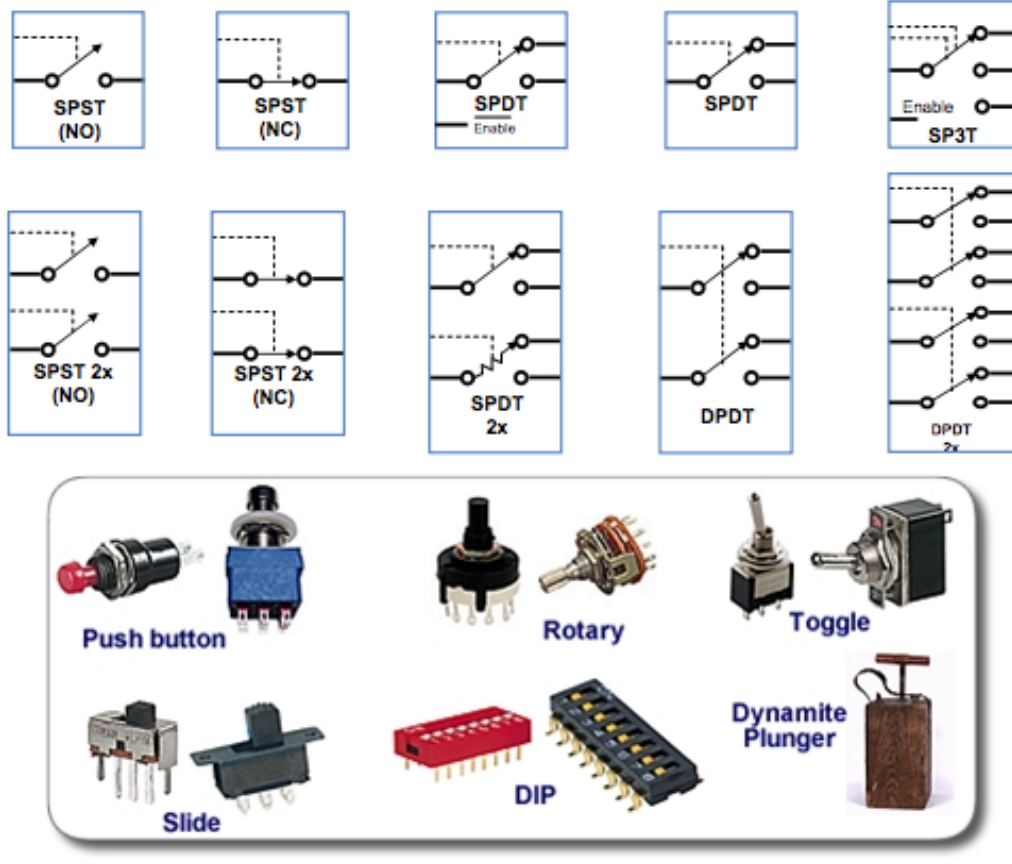


More Switch Types



Poles and Throws

Switches Configuration by Function



Capacitors



Radial Ceramic Capacitor



Three Terminal Capacitor



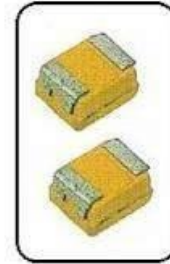
Wierd Ended Electrolytic Capacitor



Surface Mount Electrolytic Capacitor



Motor Run Capacitor



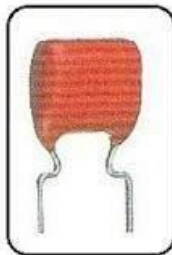
Solid Chip Tanta



Surface Mount Ceramic Capacitor



Suppressor Capacitor



Polyster Capacitor



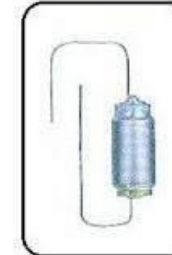
Polyproplyne Capacitor



Memory Back-up Capacitor



Trimmer Capacitor



Polysterene Capacitor



Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitor

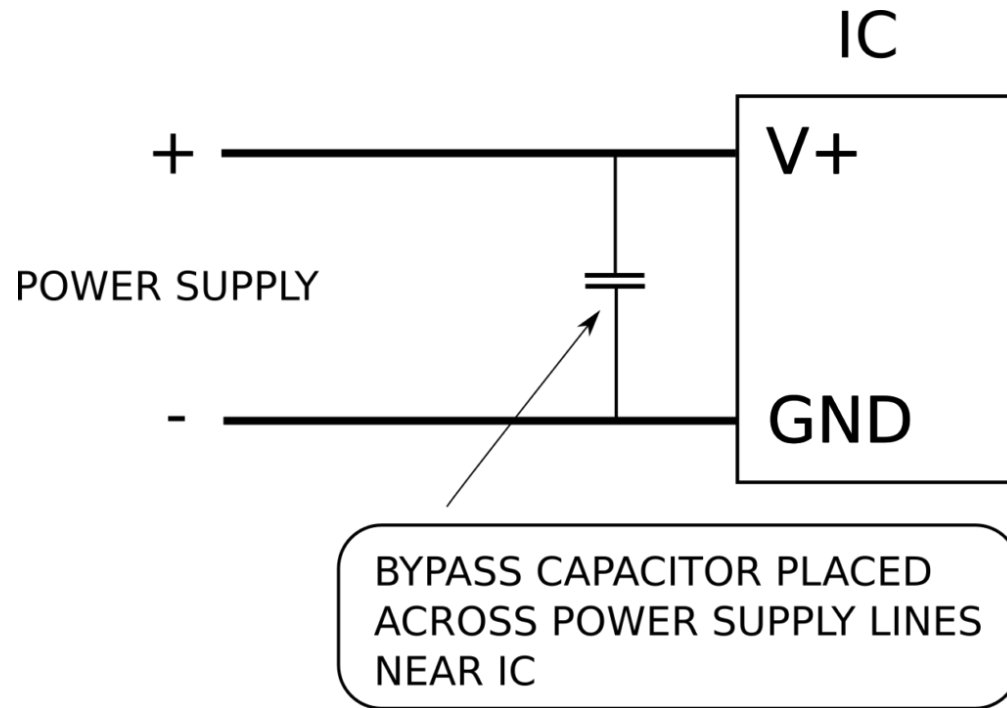


PCB Mount Electrolytic Capacitor

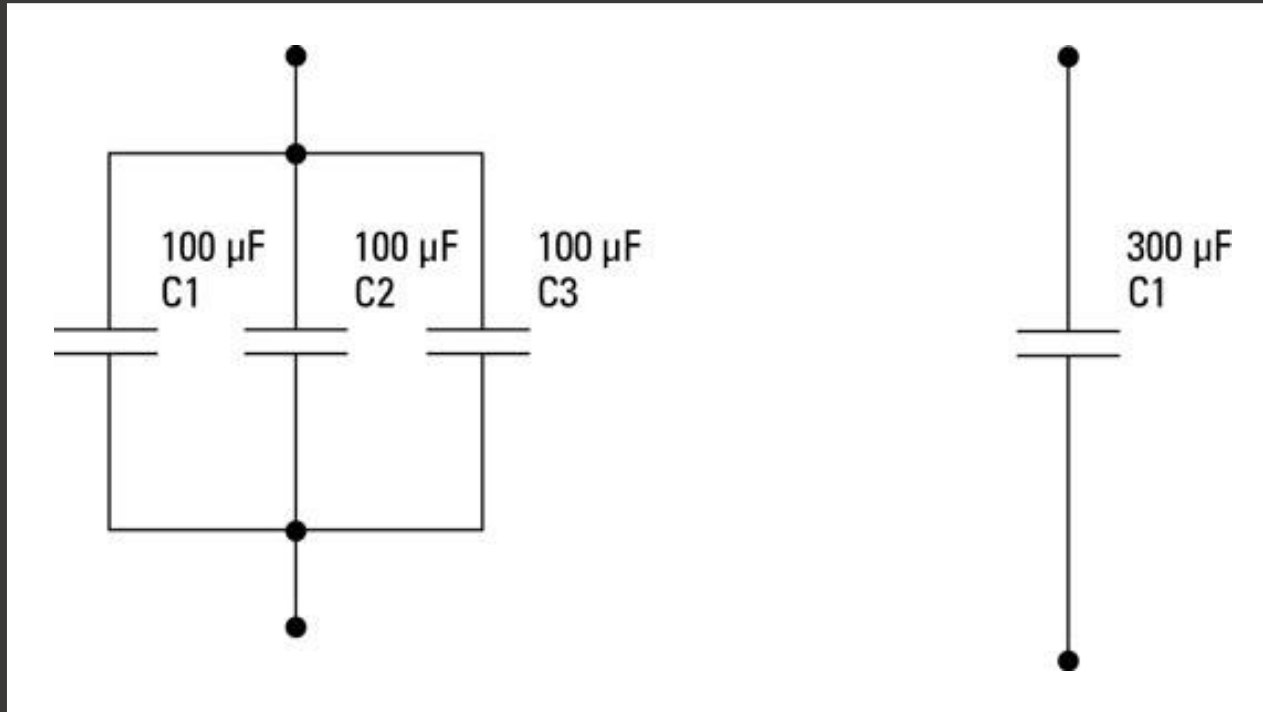
Similar to Batteries



“Supply Bypass” Capacitors

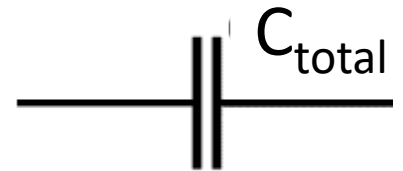
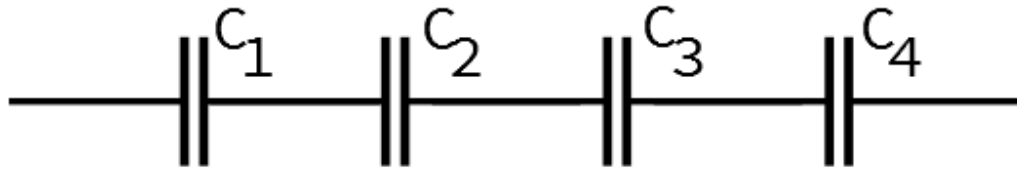


Capacitors in Parallel



$$C_T = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$$

Capacitors in Series



Series Capacitances

$$C_{\text{total}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}}$$

Further Reading

Falstad Circuit Simulator – Runs in Browser

Kahn Academy – Introduction to EE

Mattermost Channel

YouTube Videos

All About Circuits

- <https://www.allaboutcircuits.com/education/>

Sparkfun – learn.sparkfun.com