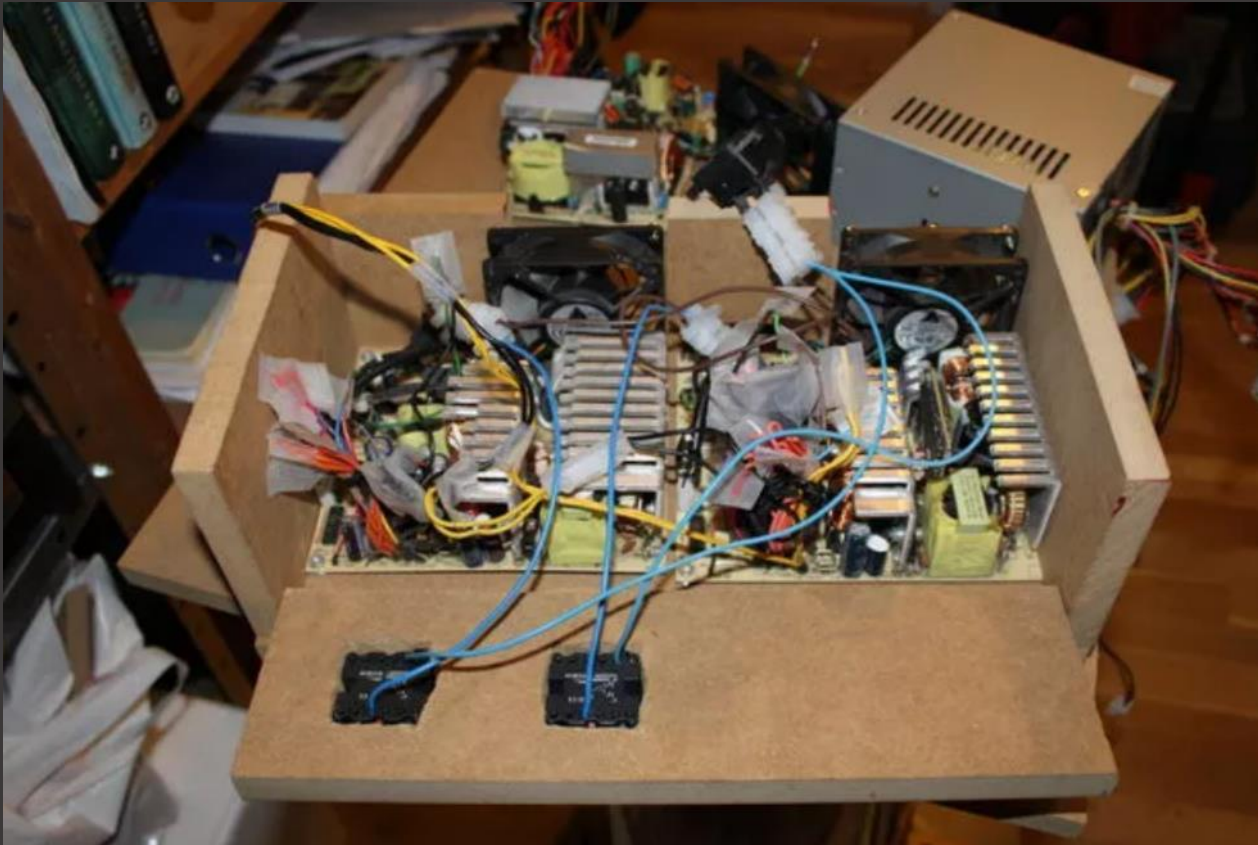


Intro to Electronics

Dec-2023



WARNING

WARNING

WARNING

WARNING

WARNING

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



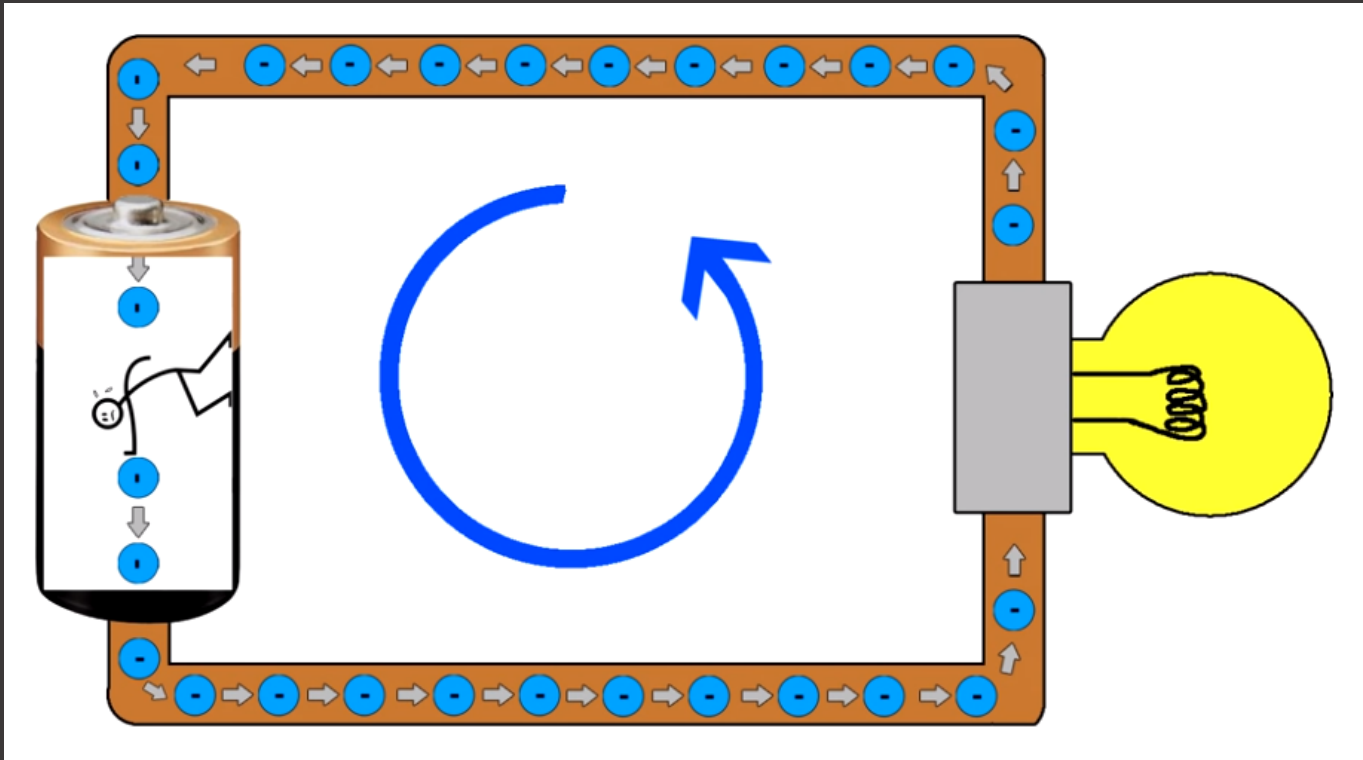
BAD ANALOGIES

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

Plumbing Analogy

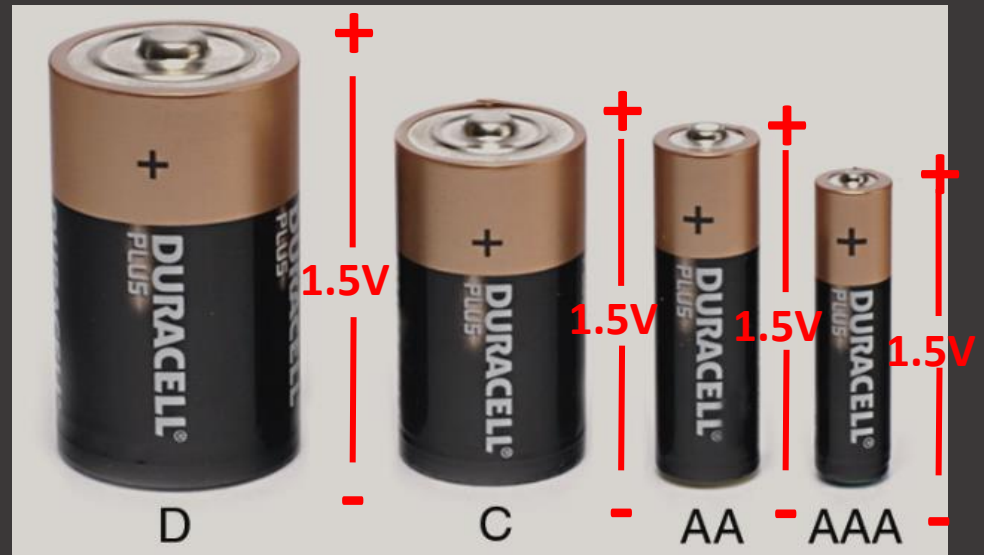
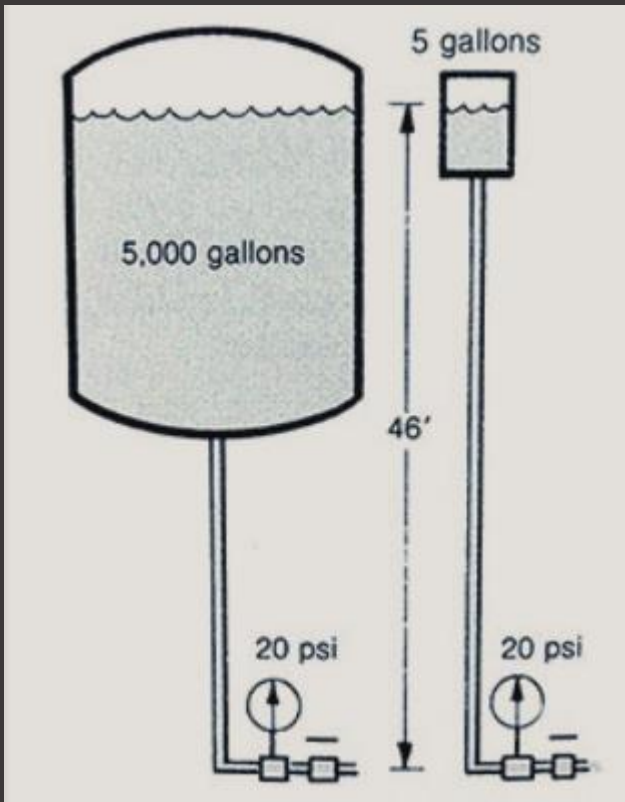


Powering a Light Bulb

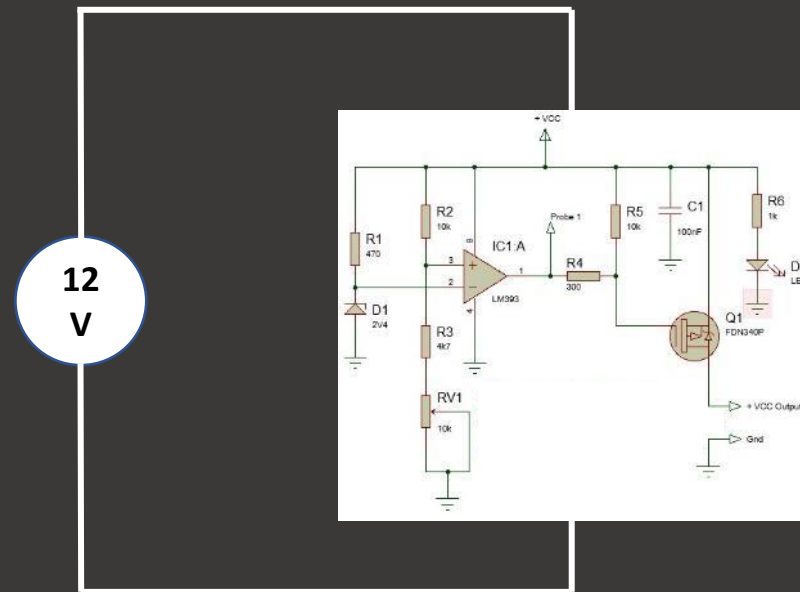


Voltage is the pressure (pushing force)
Pushes electrons through a circuit

Voltage



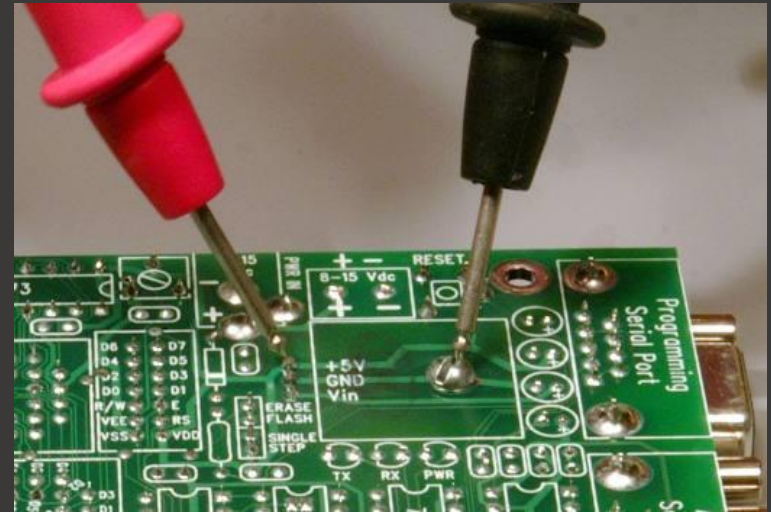
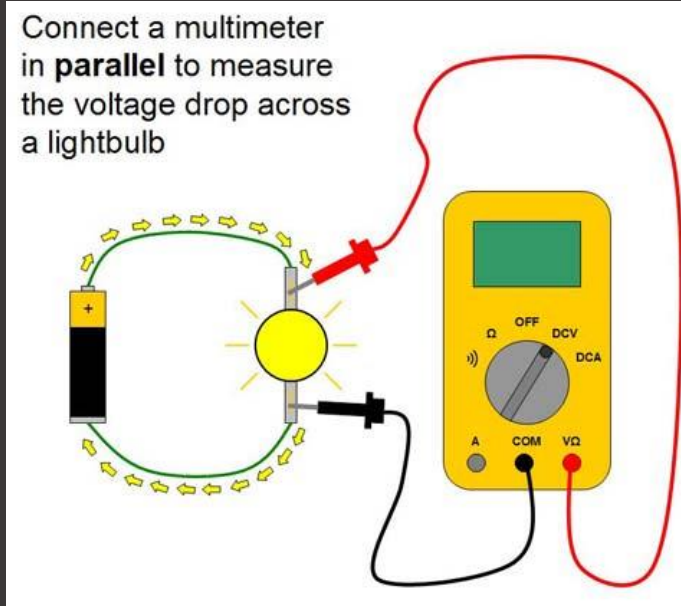
Powering a Complex Circuit



Voltage is applied across any circuit to power it

Measuring Voltage

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



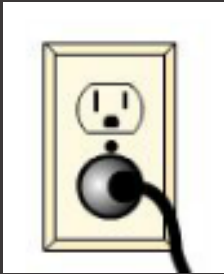
Voltage is measured between/across two points:

- Positive minus negative
- Convention - red minus black

Common Voltages

Volts DC:

9V or 9VDC or 9V DC



110 volts AC
110V or
110V AC or
110VAC

12V DC or
12V

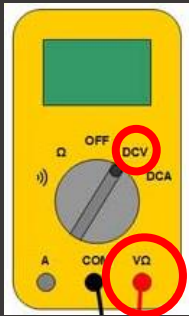


Let's Try It!

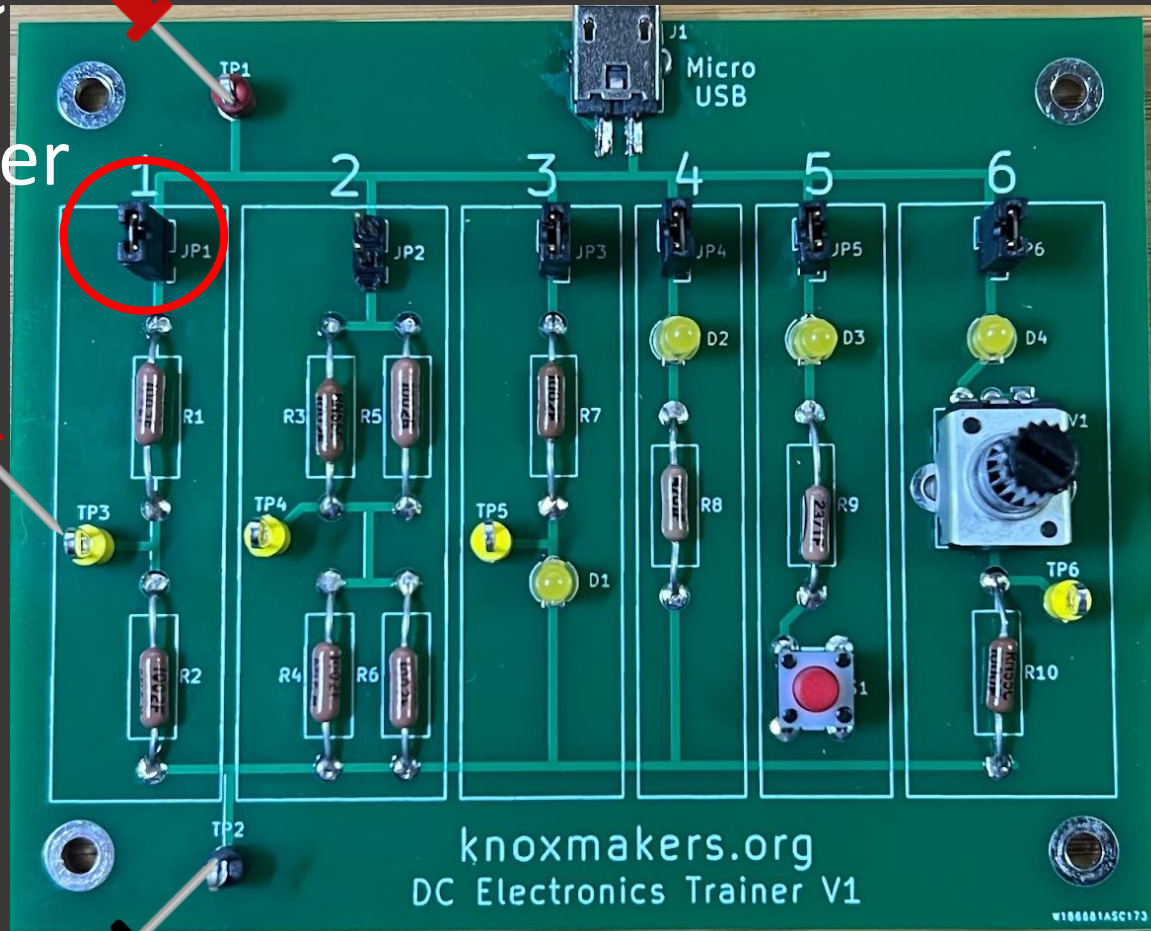
5V DC

Jumper

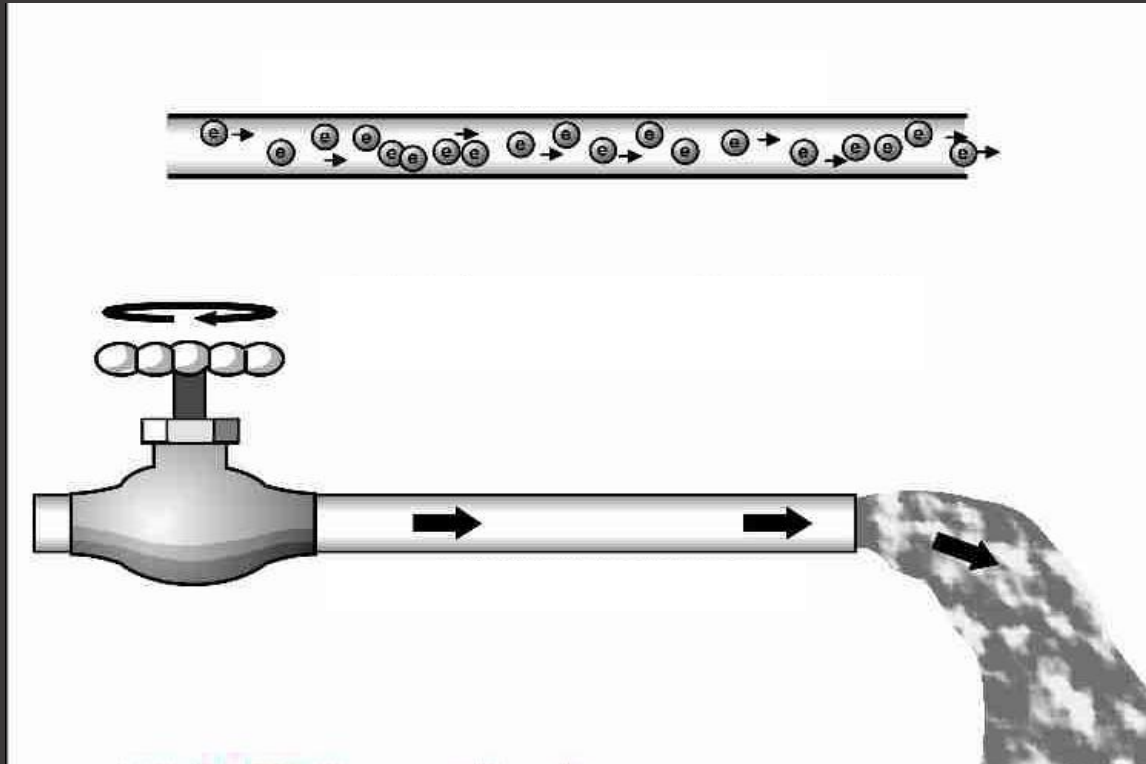
2.5V DC



Ground

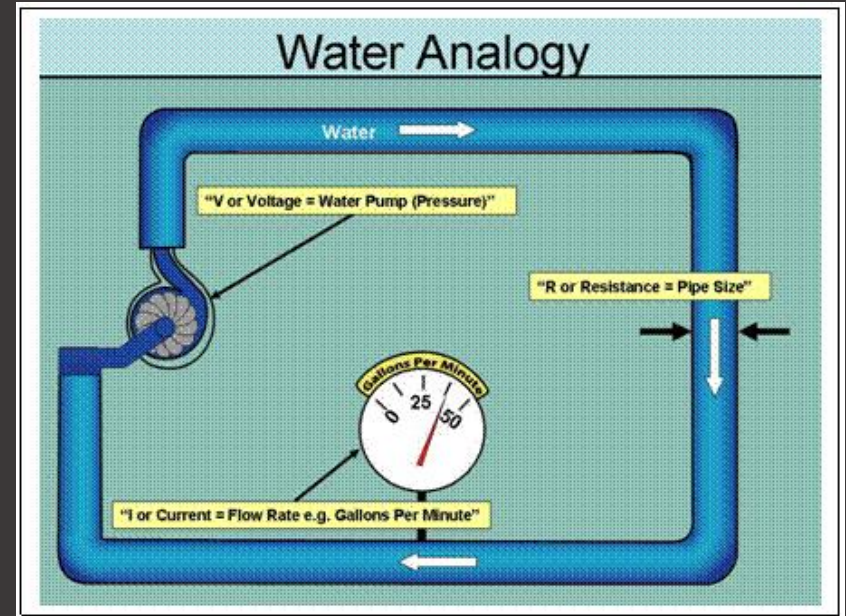
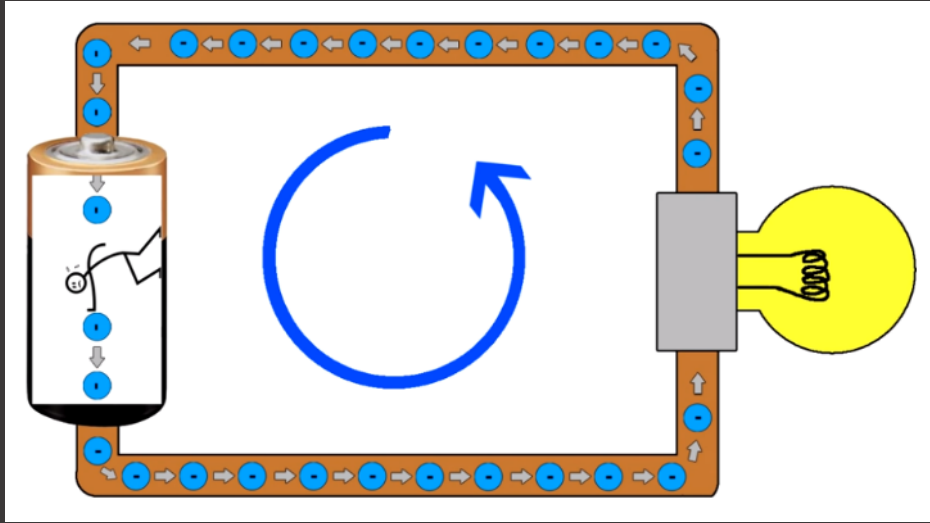


Current



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

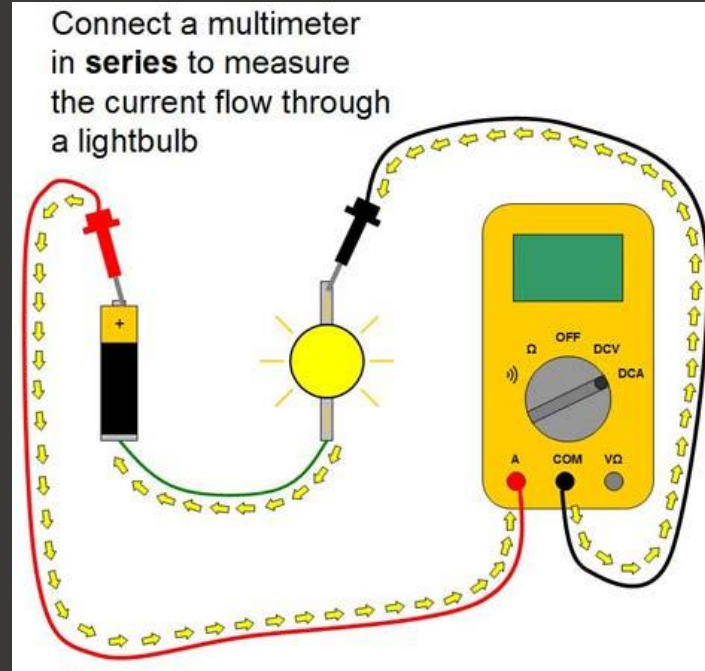
Current



Measured in amps

1A (1 amp) = 6.25×10^{18} electrons per second

Measuring Current

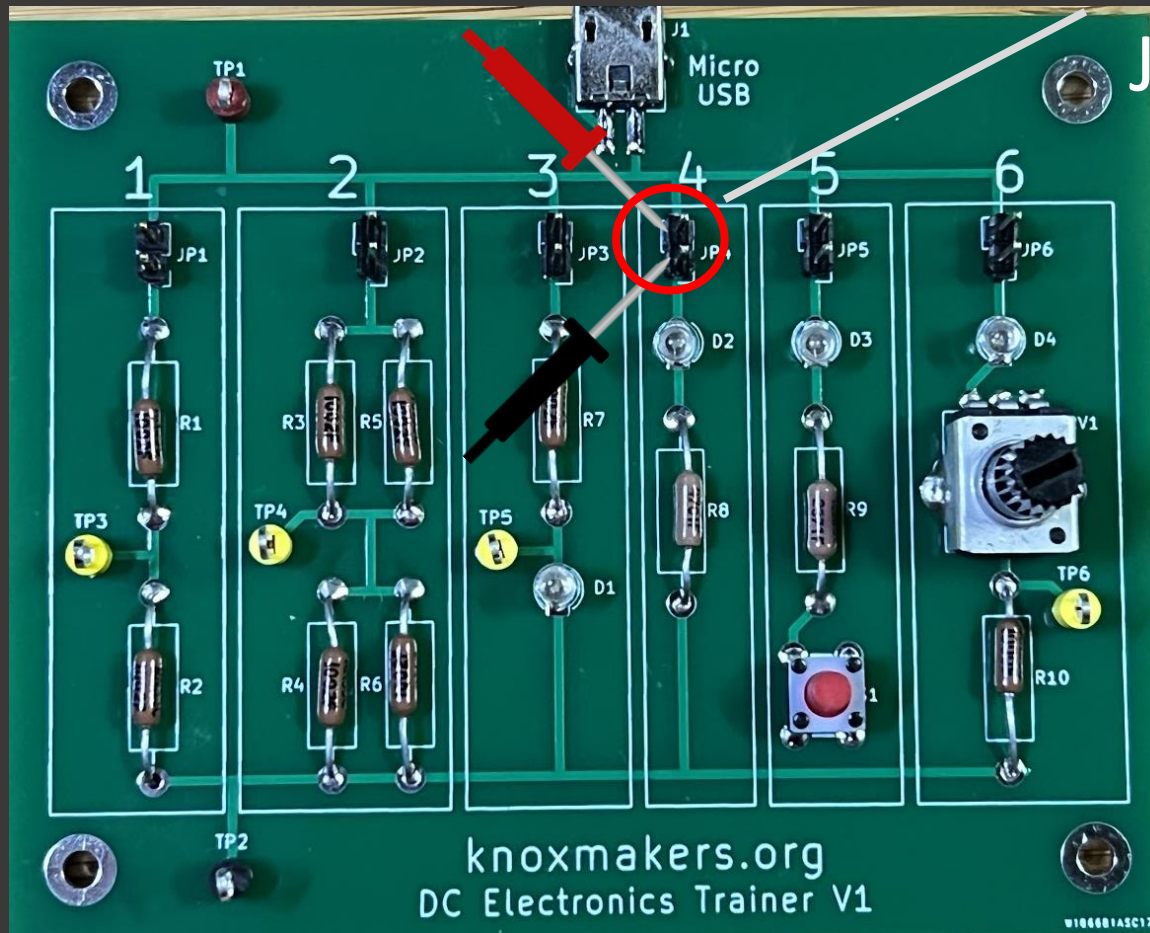


Current can be measured by passing it through a multimeter

Let's Try It!

~0.5mA DC

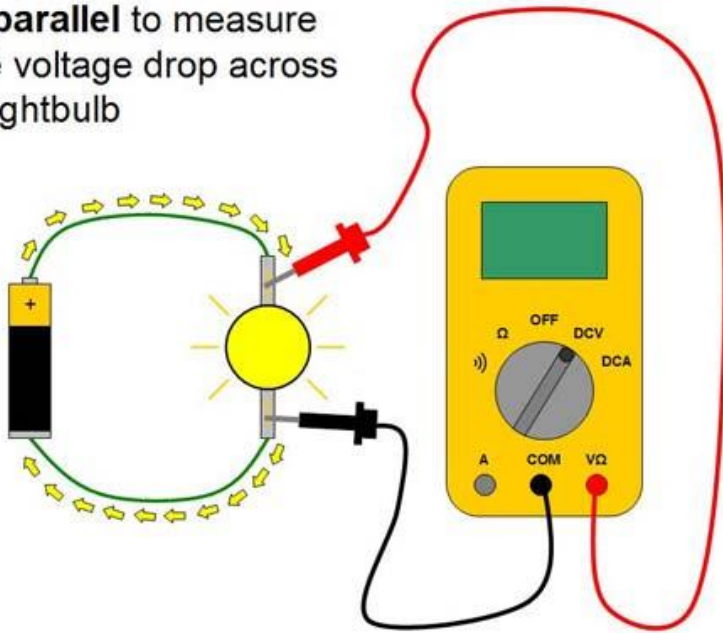
Remove Jumper



“Voltage Across” – “Current Through”

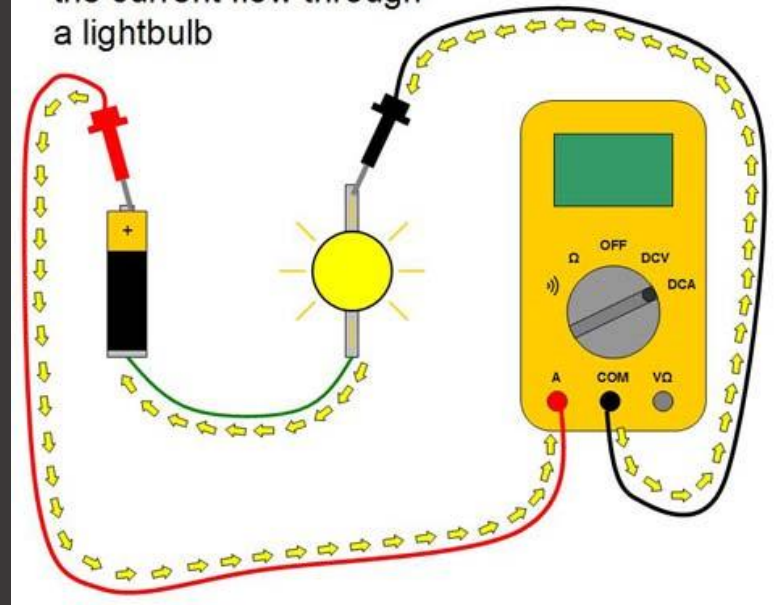
Voltage

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

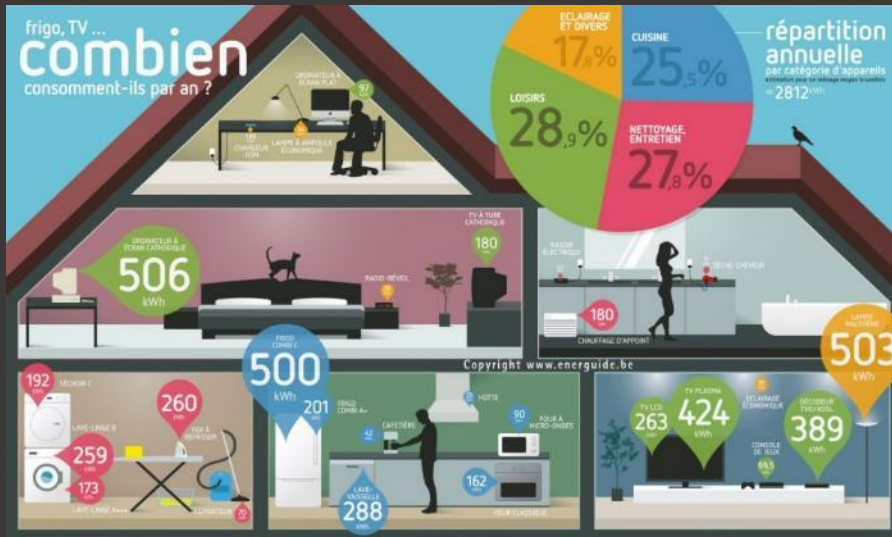


Current

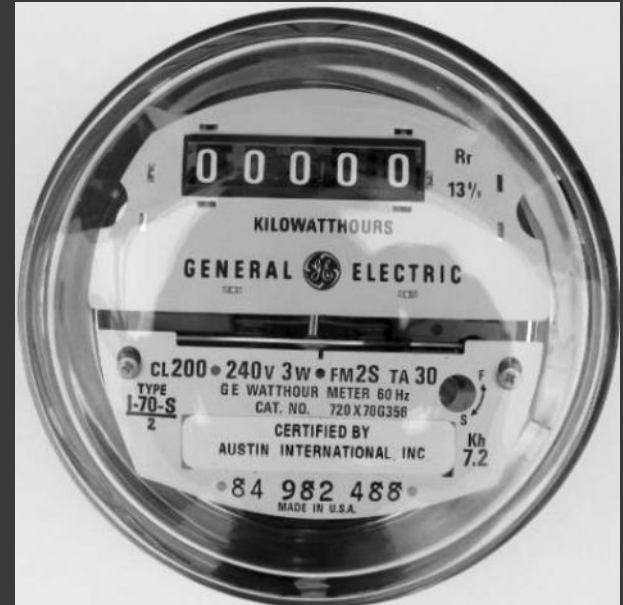
Connect a multimeter in **series** to measure the current flow through a lightbulb



Power



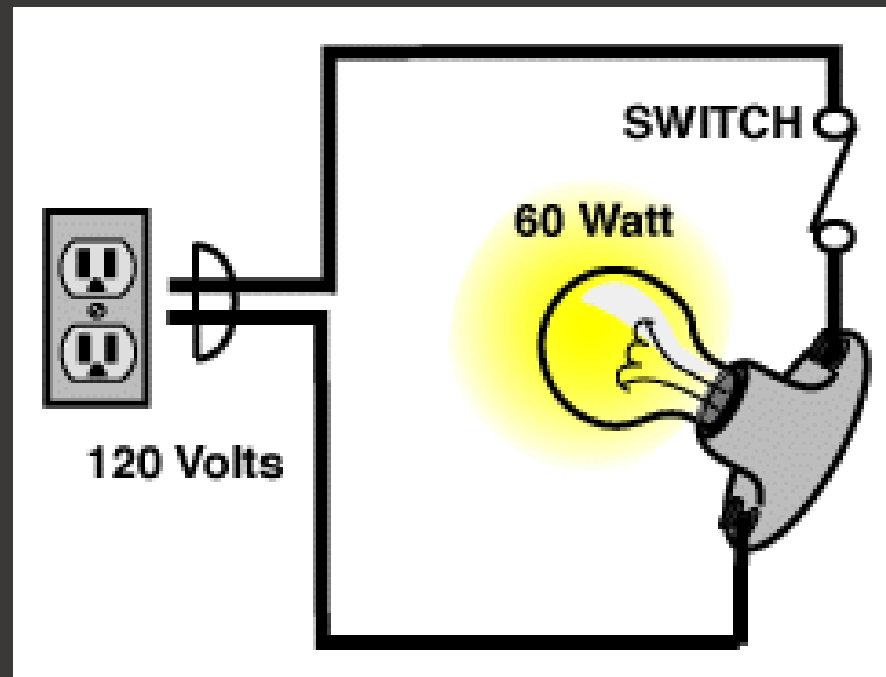
Power = Watts =
Amount of energy
used at a particular
point in time



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

Calculating Power

Power = Voltage x Current

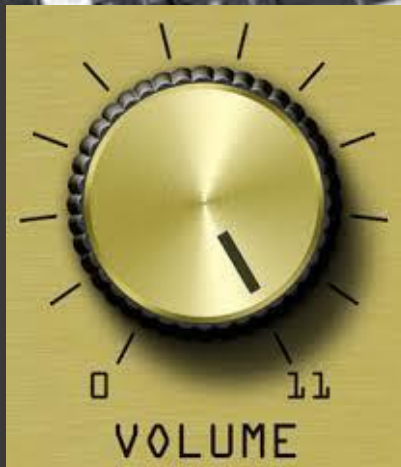


$$120V \times 0.5A = 60W$$

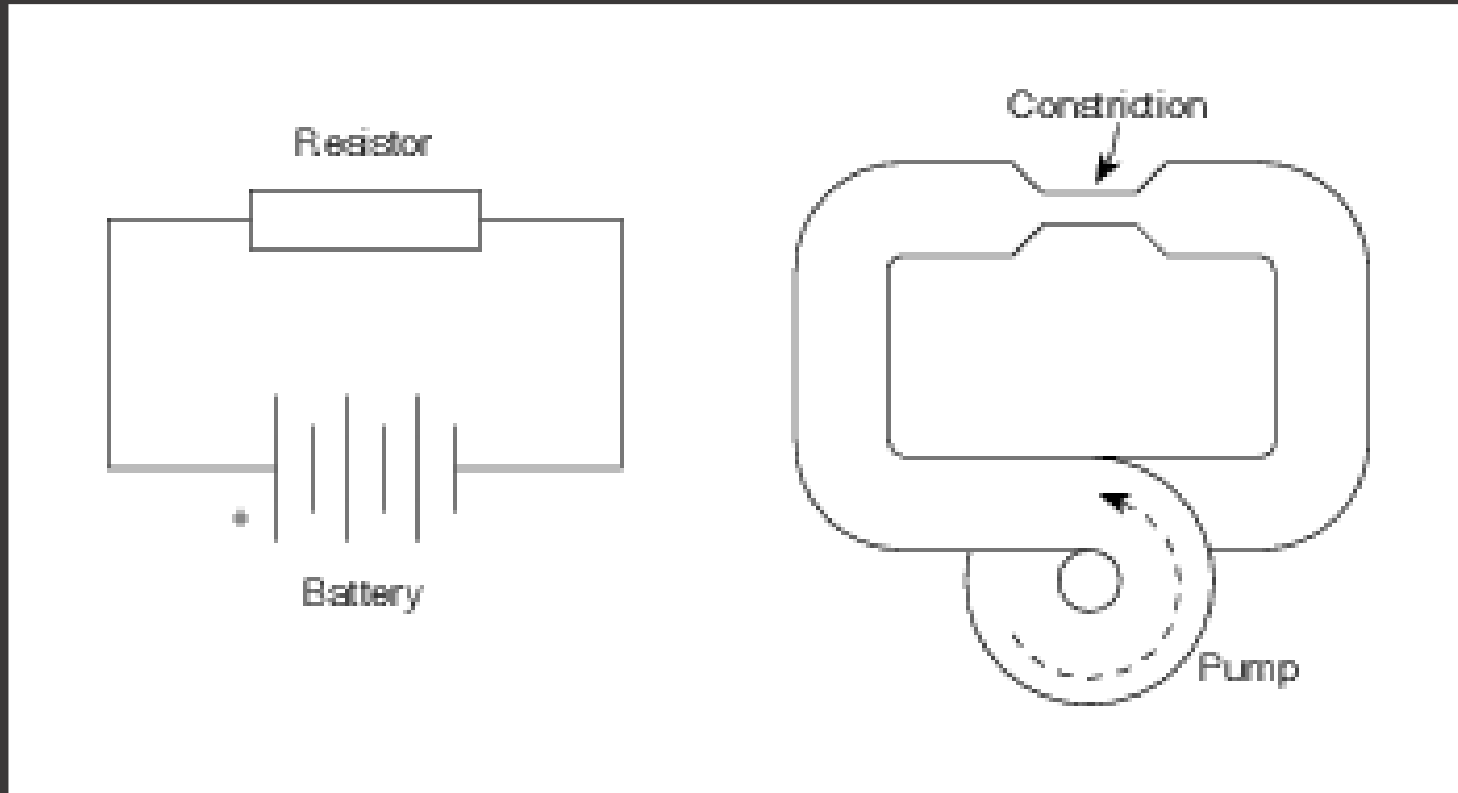
Resistors – A minute to learn, a lifetime to master



We use them every day



Resistors – Resist the flow of current

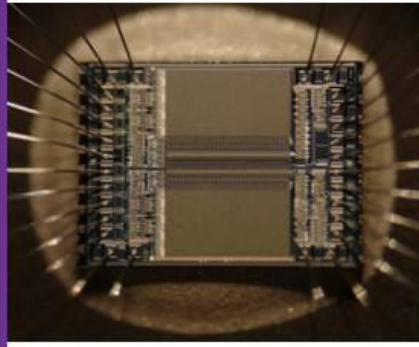


Resistance – measured in Ohms (Ω)

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



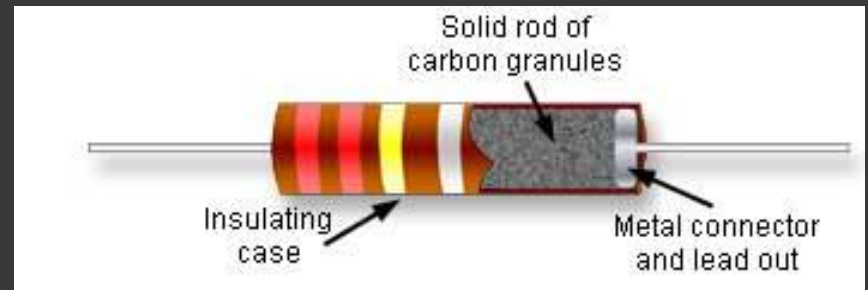
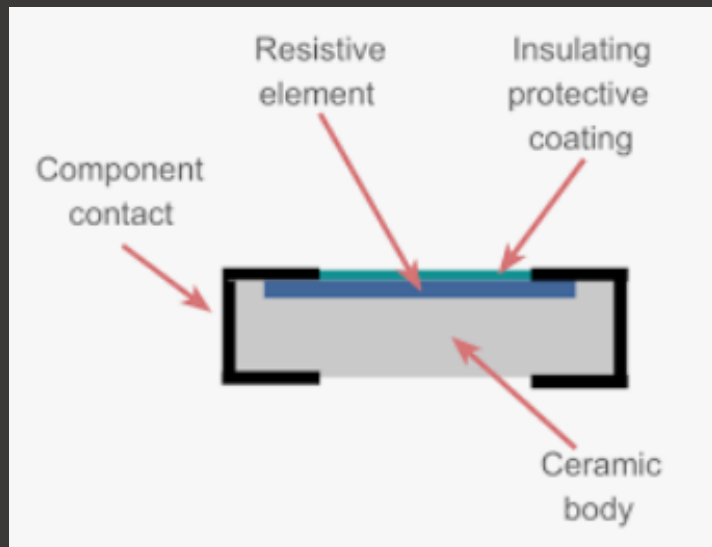
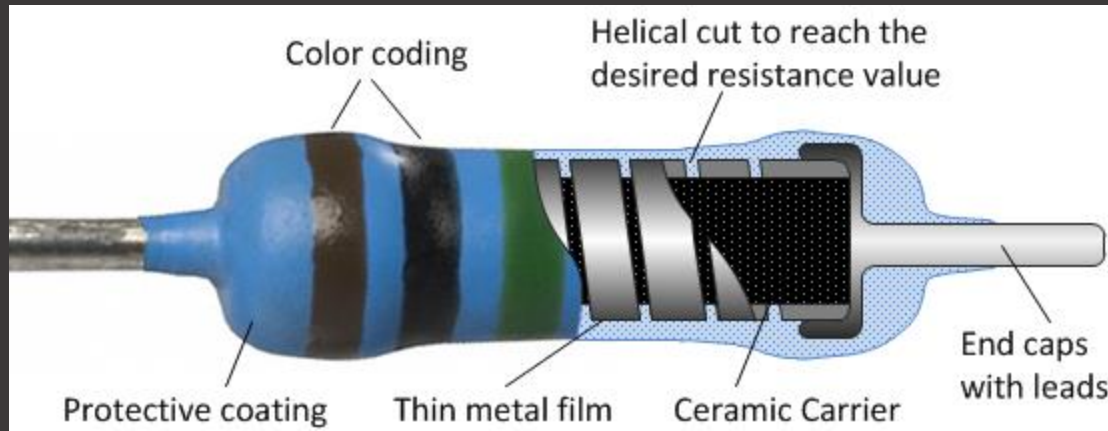
Wirewound Resistors



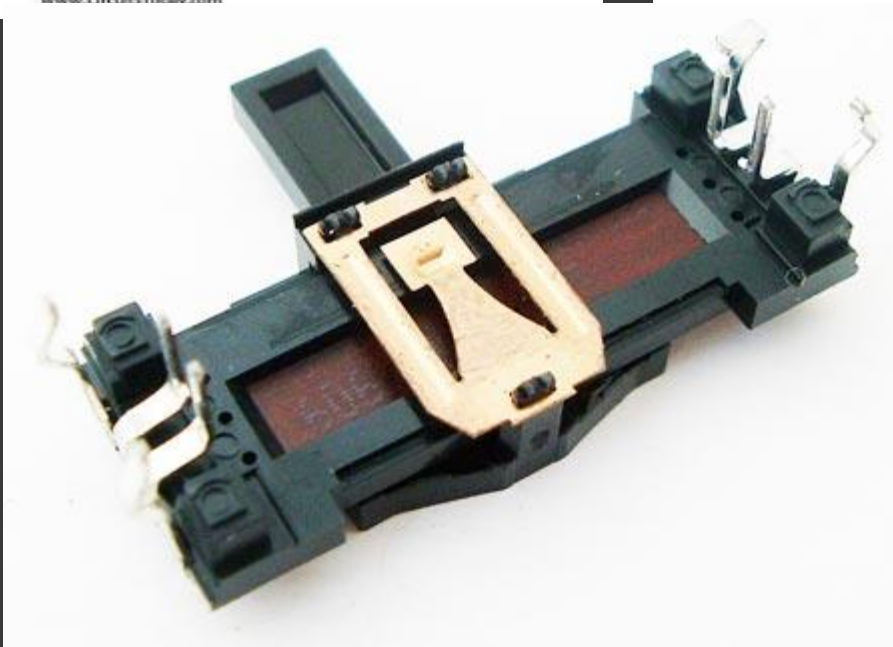
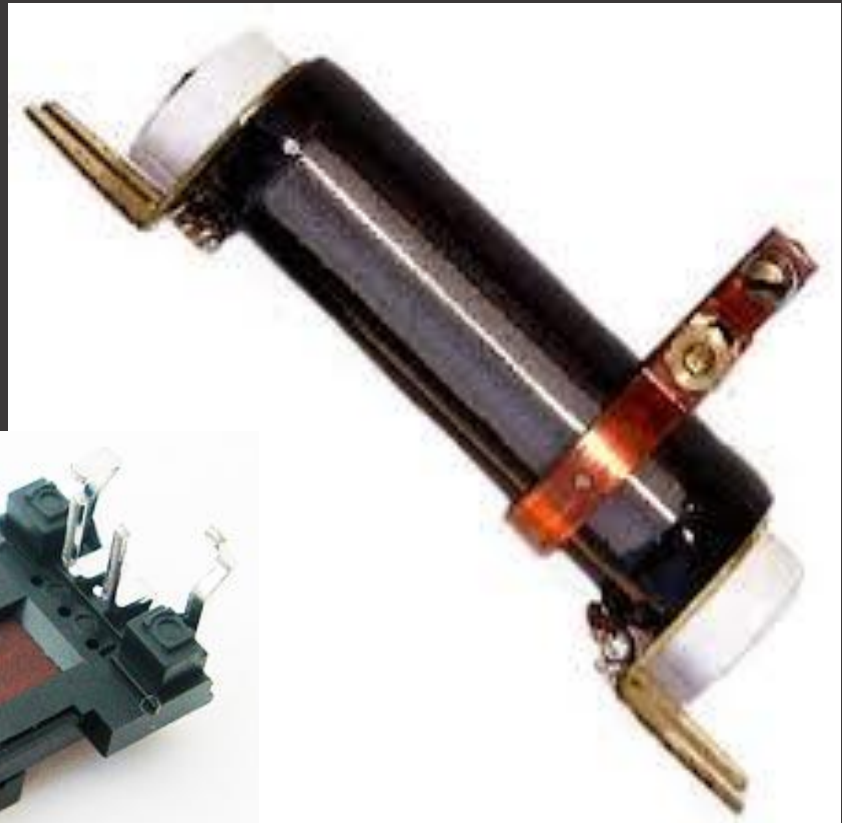
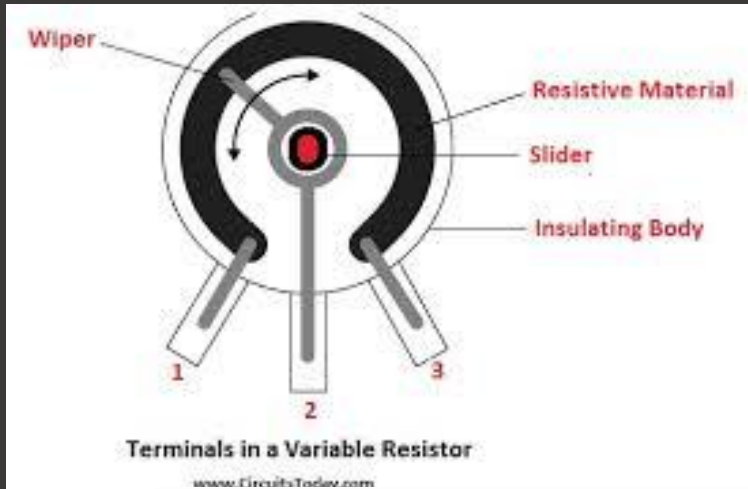
Pulse Withstanding Resistors



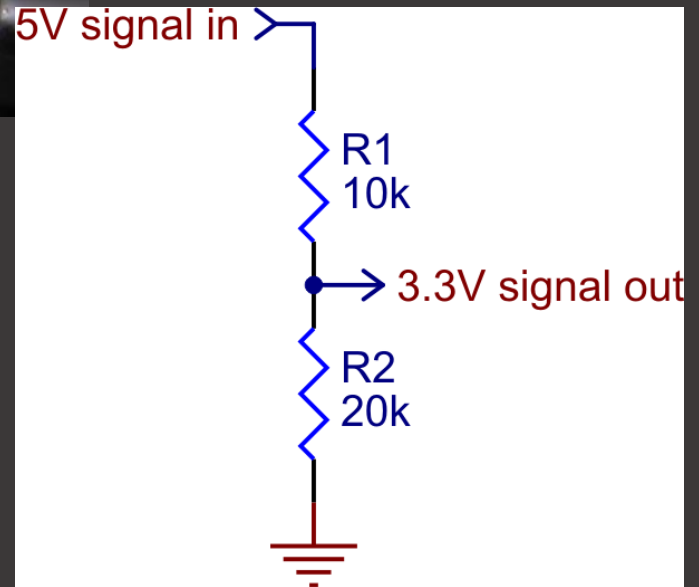
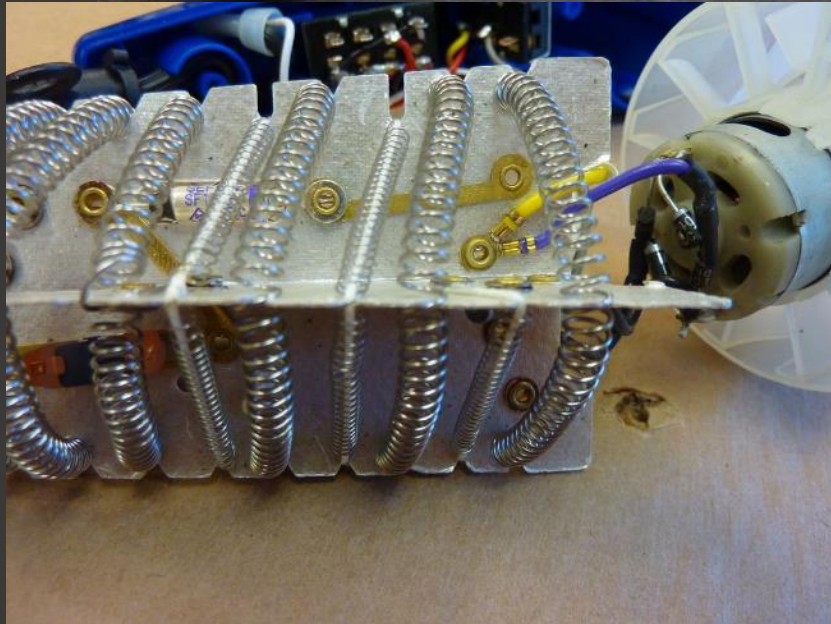
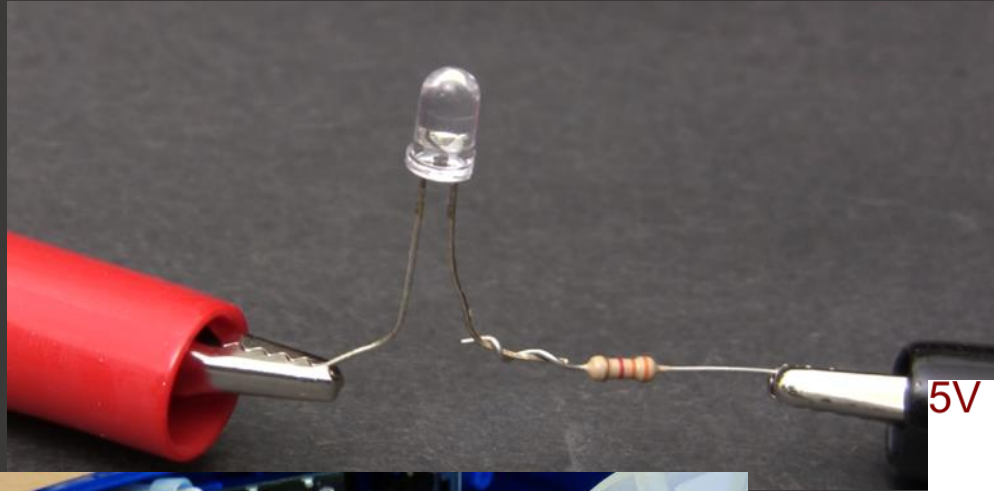
Fixed Resistors – Construction



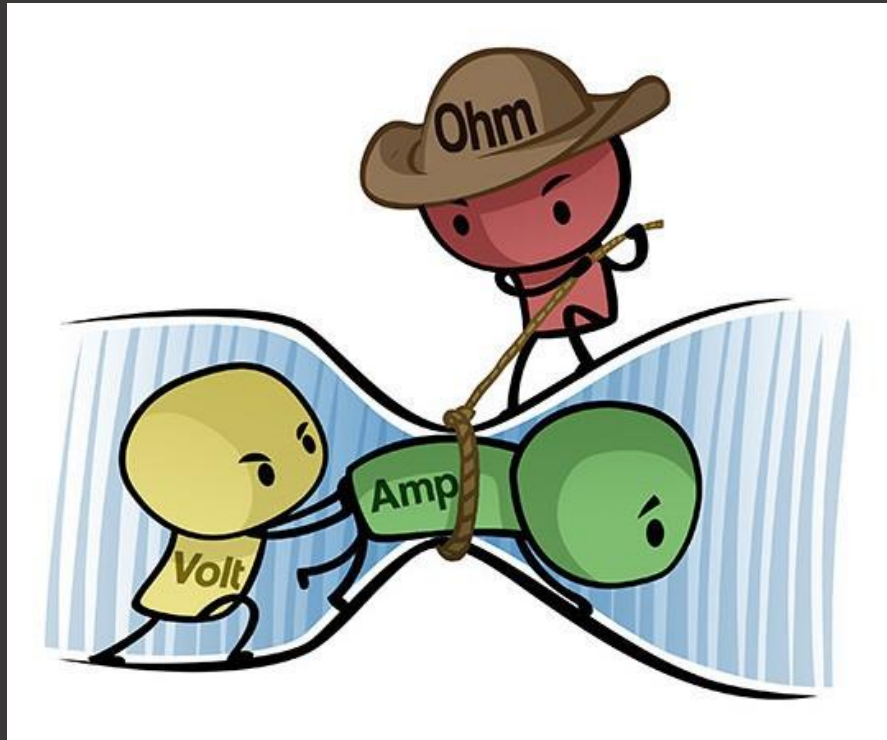
Variable Resistors – Construction



Resistors – Simple but useful!



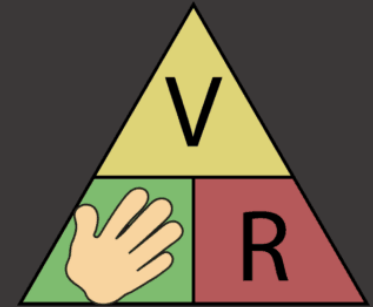
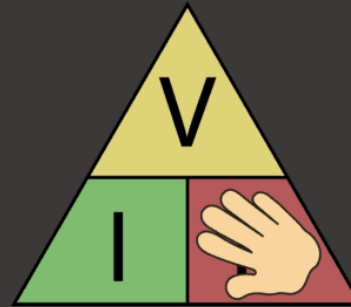
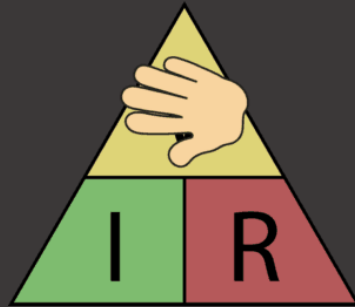
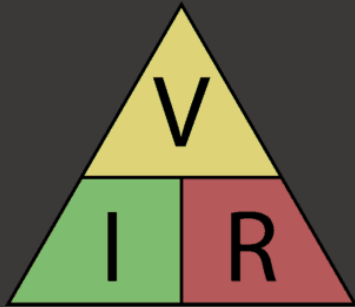
Ohm's Law



$$V = I * R$$

Special Relationship between voltage,
current, resistance

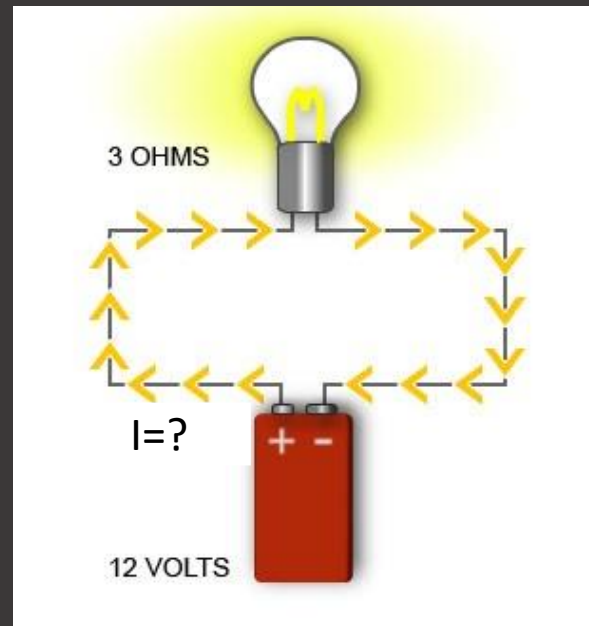
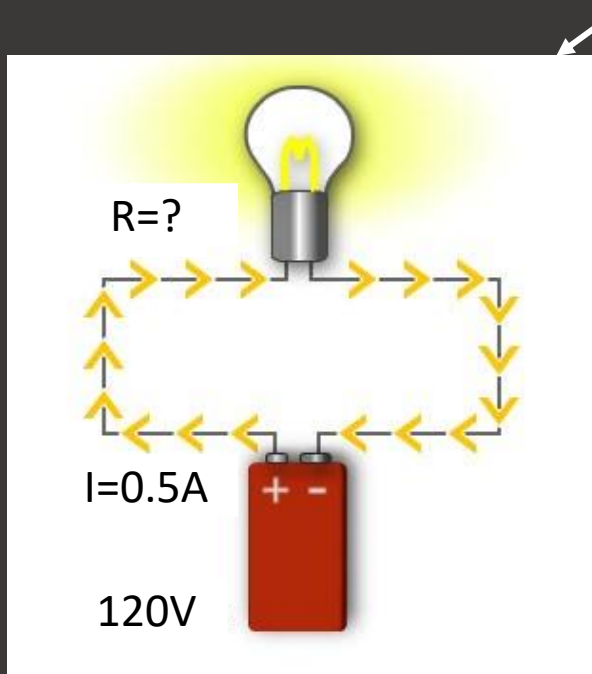
Ohm's Law



$$V = I * R$$

$$R = V / I$$

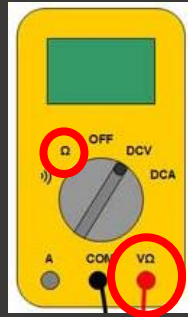
$$I = V / R$$



Let's Try It!

Remove jumper,
measure R

$$R = 4.7k\Omega$$



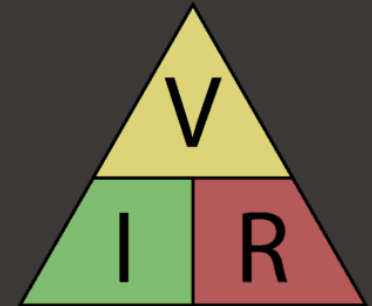
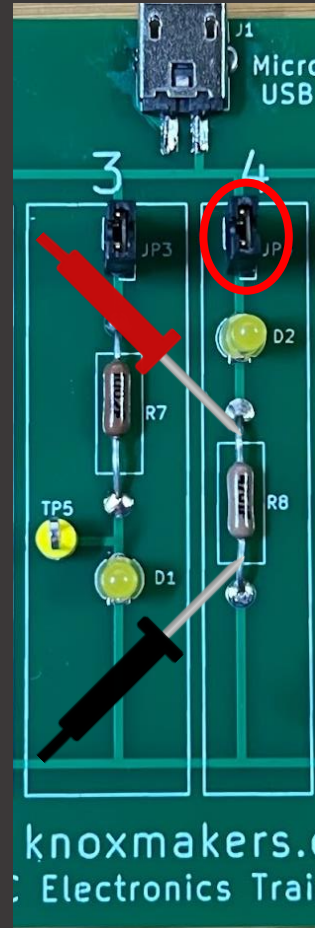
Place jumper,
measure V

$$V = 2.5V$$



Remove jumper,
measure I

$$I = 0.53mA$$

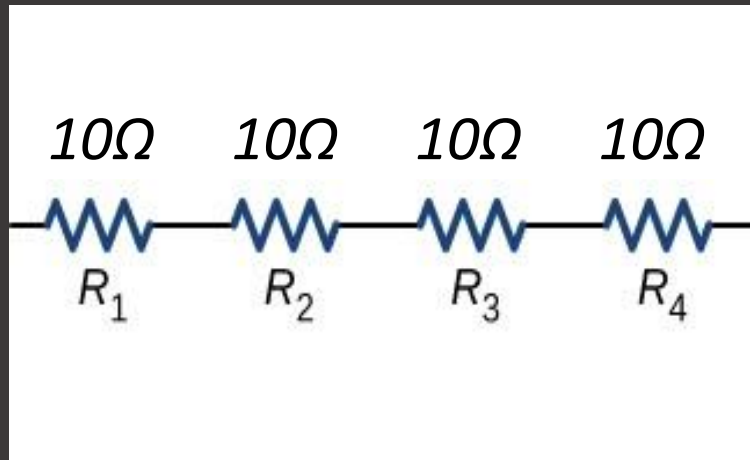


$$V = I * R$$

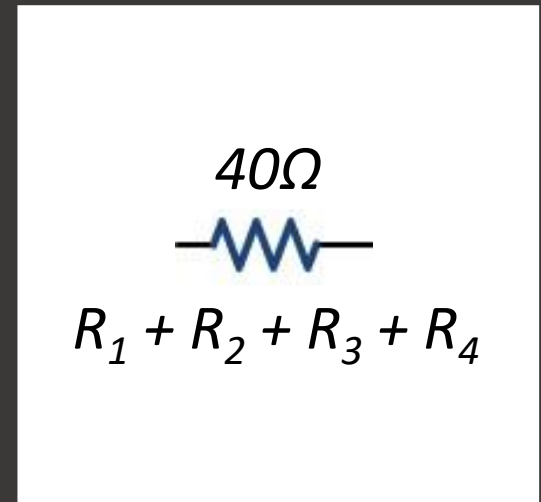
$$R = V / I$$

$$I = V / R$$

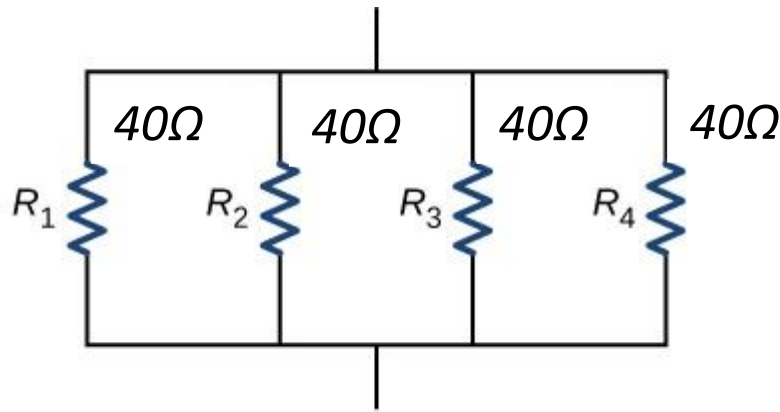
Resistors in Series



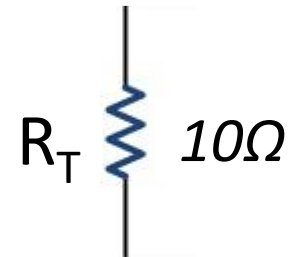
=



Resistors in Parallel



=

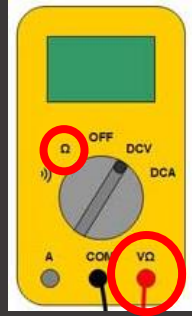


$$R_T = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}}$$

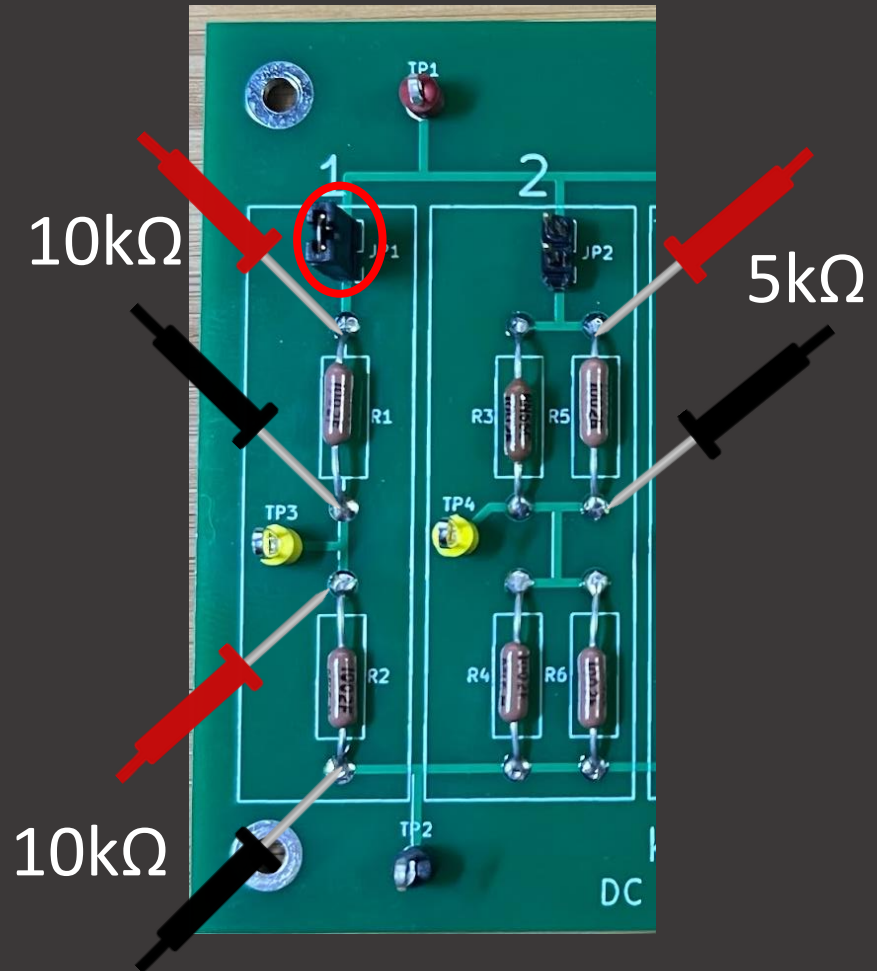
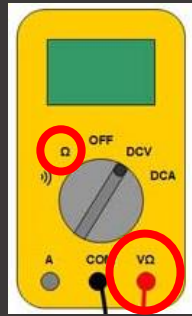
Let's Try It!

Remove jumpers,
measure each R

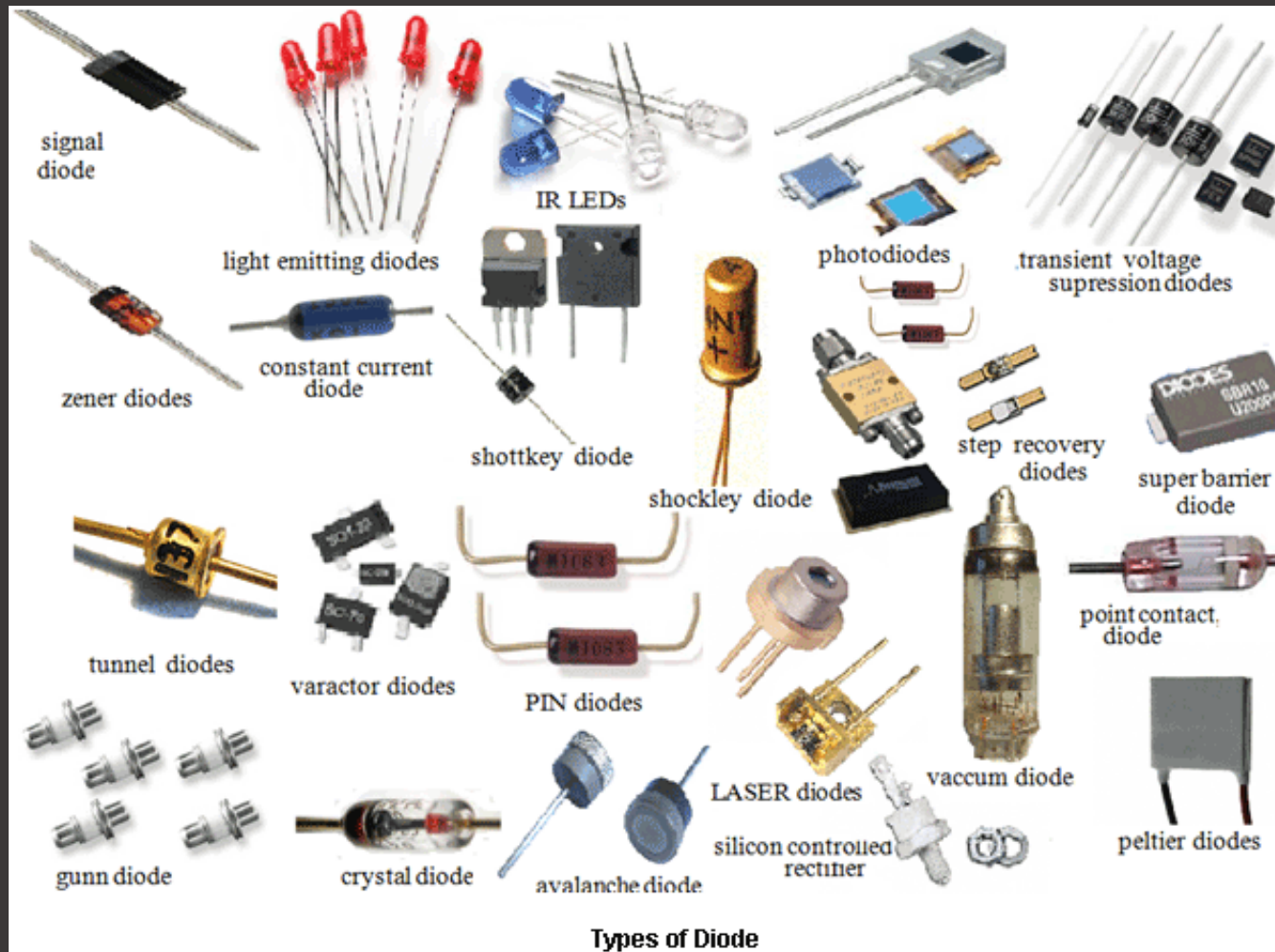
$$R_1 = R_2 = 10\text{k}\Omega$$



$$R_3 // R_5 = 5\text{k}\Omega$$
$$R_3 = R_5 = 10\text{k}\Omega$$



Diodes/LEDs

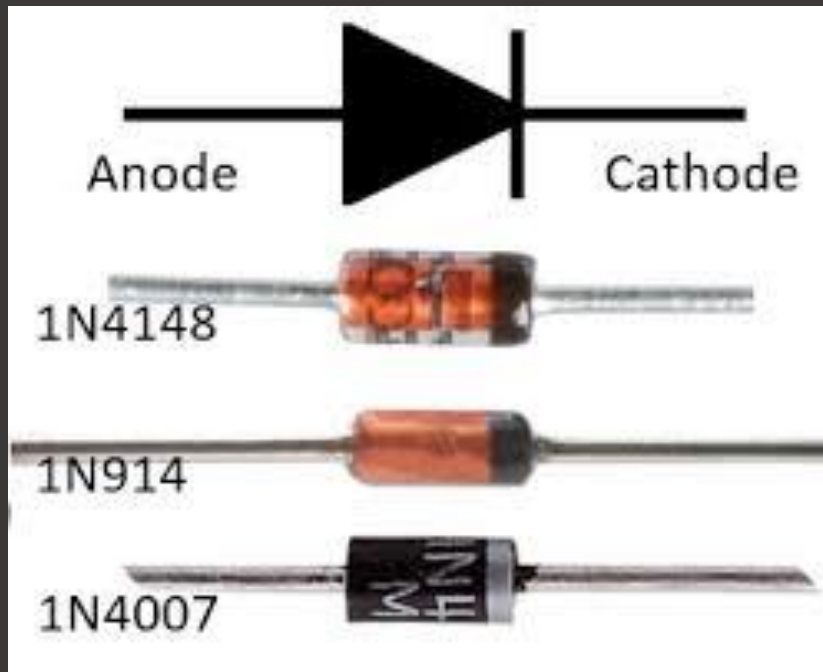


Diodes – Everyday Uses

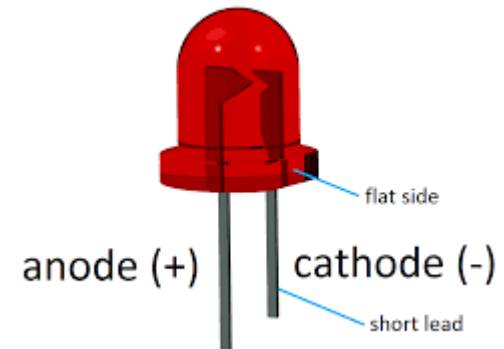


Diodes – One-Way Gate

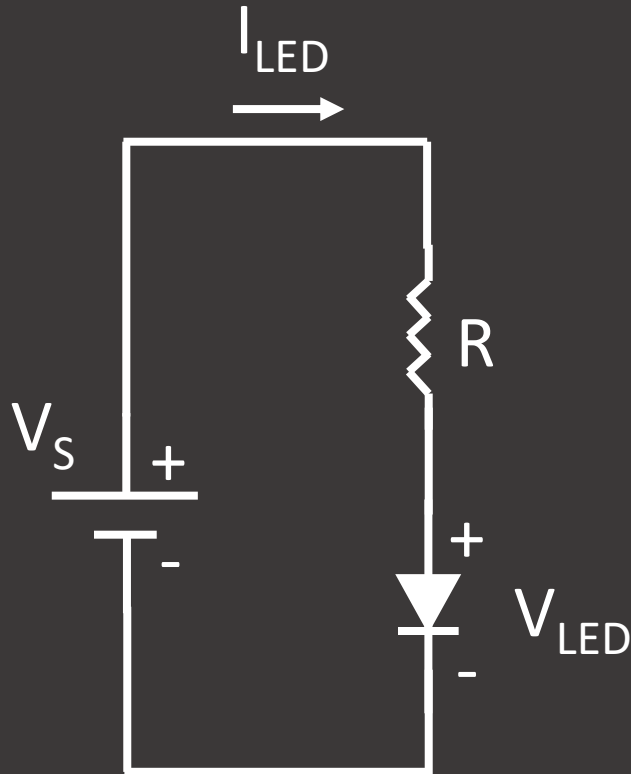
Current Flow



LED



How to use a diode

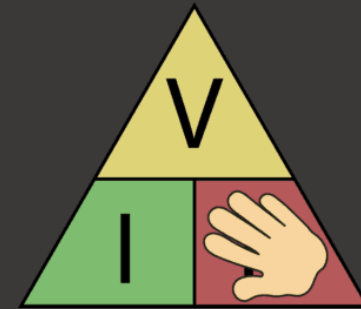
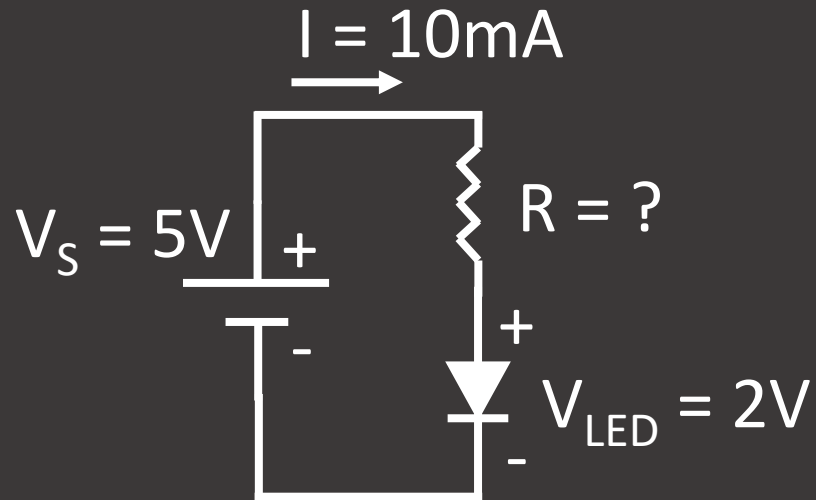


$$V_S \geq V_{LED} + 1V$$

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

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

Practical Circuit

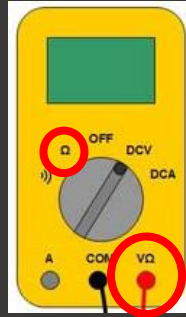


$$R = V / I$$

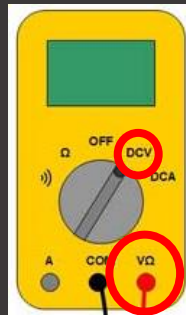
$$\begin{aligned} R &= (5V - 2V) / 0.01A \\ &= 3V / 0.01A \\ &= 300\Omega \end{aligned}$$

Turn knob to set
brightness

Remove jumper,
measure R
 $R = 100\Omega$



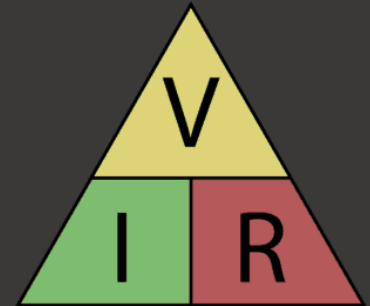
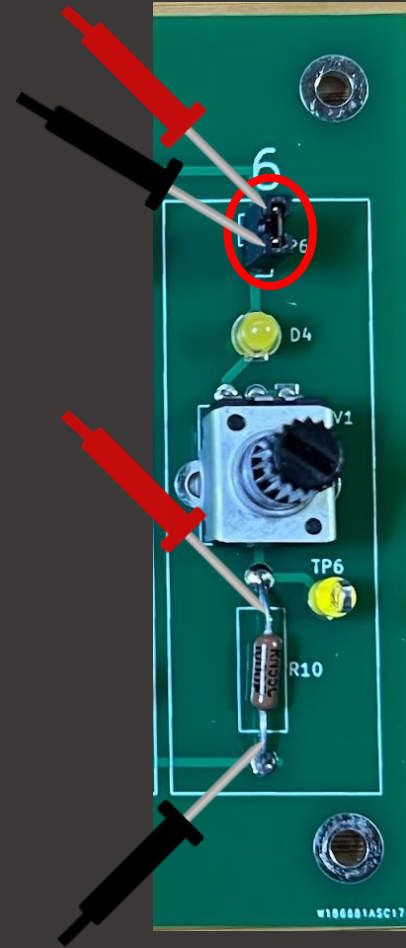
Place jumper,
measure V
 $V = 2.5V$



Remove jumper,
measure I
 $V = 0.53mA$



Let's Try It!



$$V = I * R$$

$$R = V / I$$

$$I = V / R$$



Capacitors



Radial Ceramic Capacitor



Three Terminal Capacitor



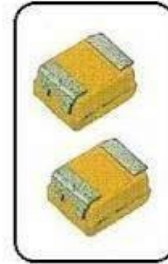
Wierd Ended Electrolytic Capacitor



Surface Mount Electrolytic Capacitor



Motor Run Capacitor



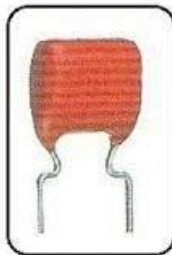
Solid Chip Tanta



Surface Mount Ceramic Capacitor



Suppressor Capacitor



Polyster Capacitor



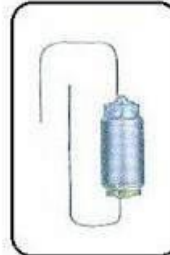
Polyproplyne Capacitor



Memory Back-up Capacitor



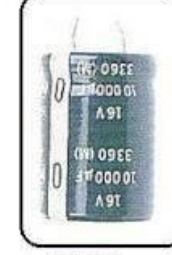
Trimmer Capacitor



Polysterene Capacitor



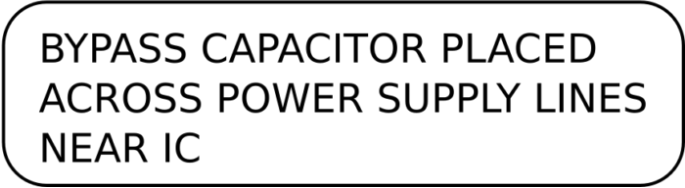
Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitor



PCB Mount Electrolytic Capacitor

Similar to Batteries





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

Adafruit - learn.adafruit.com/