

Test Equipment and Electricity Basics

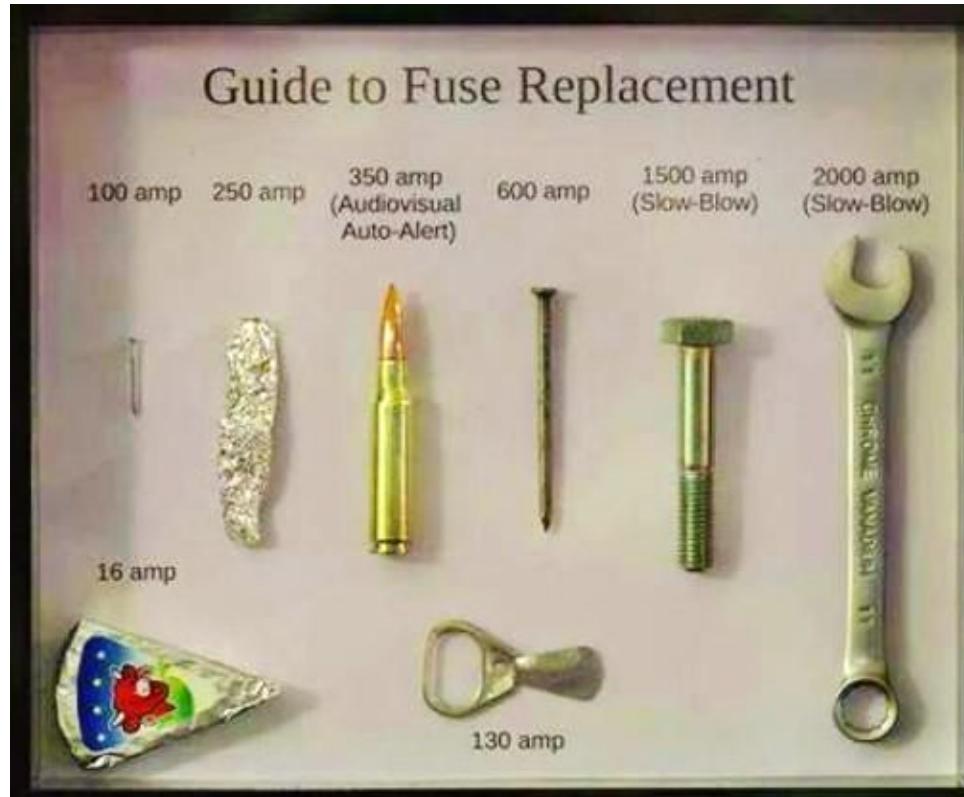
John R. Leeman GEARS 2022

A Few Safety Notes

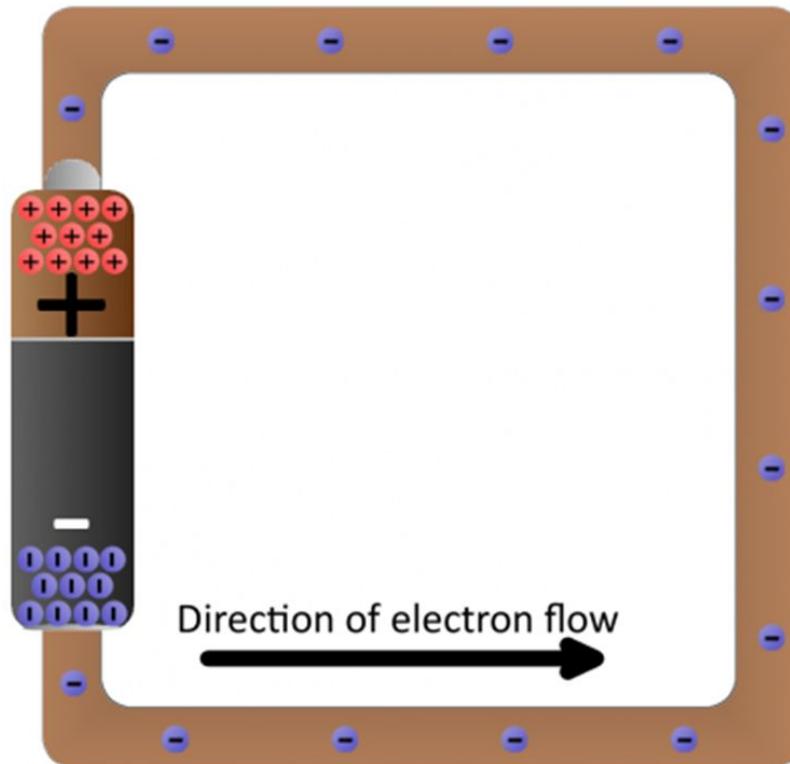


- Never work on high voltage DC or any AC systems unless qualified
- This class doesn't qualify you
- Don't work on live systems if possible
- Don't work alone
- Unsure? Stop
- Did I mention this course doesn't make you an electrician?

"Anything can be a fuse" - A Mechanical Engineer



Electric circuits are closed loops that electrons flow through. Electrical energy is stored electrical potential difference.



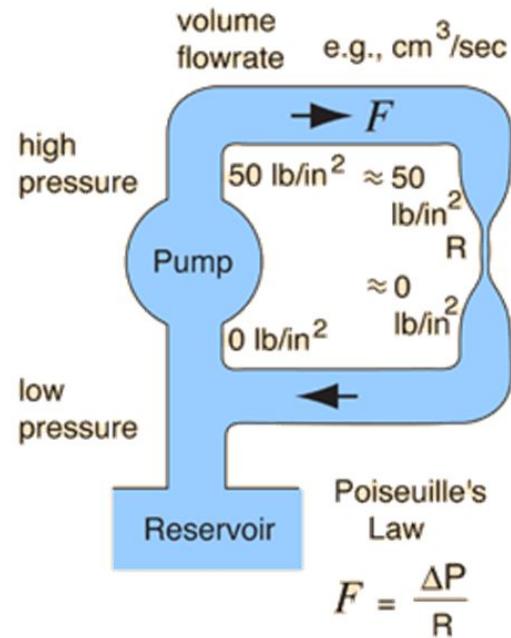
We generally think in conventional current flow, not electron flow



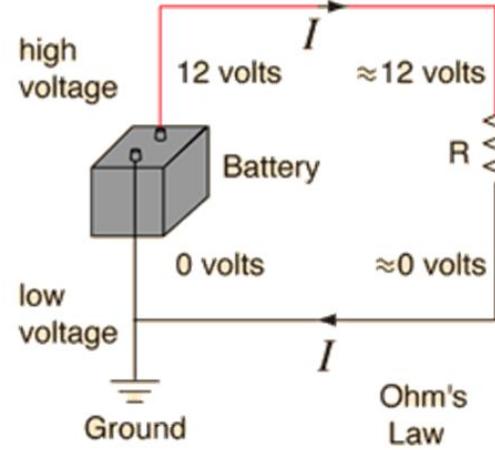
WE WERE GOING TO USE THE TIME MACHINE TO
PREVENT THE ROBOT APOCALYPSE, BUT THE
GUY WHO BUILT IT WAS AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

In electronics we generally only have to consider a few fundamental quantities

- Voltage
- Current
- Resistance
- Capacitance
- Inductance
- Reactance



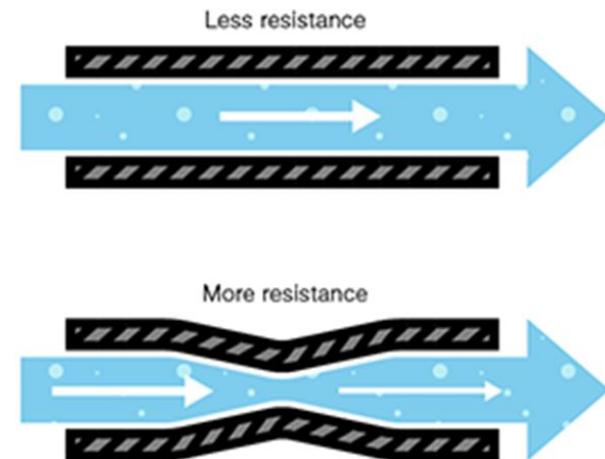
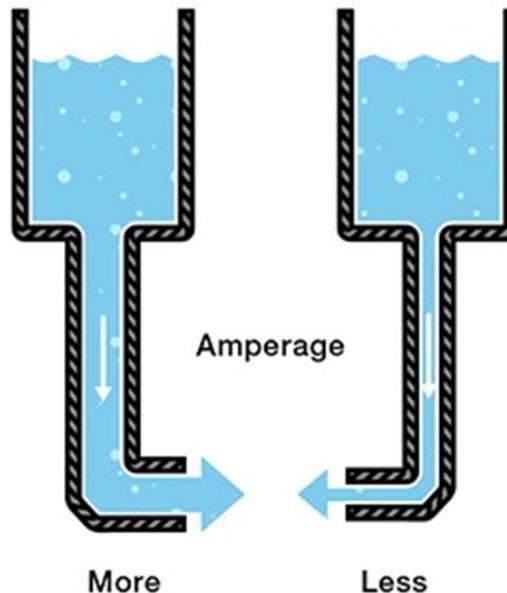
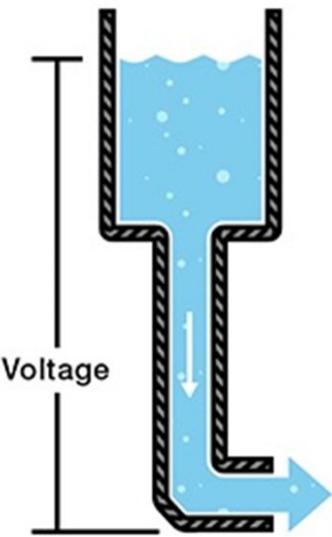
$$\text{charge flowrate} = \text{current} = \frac{\text{coulombs}}{\text{second}} = \text{amperes}$$



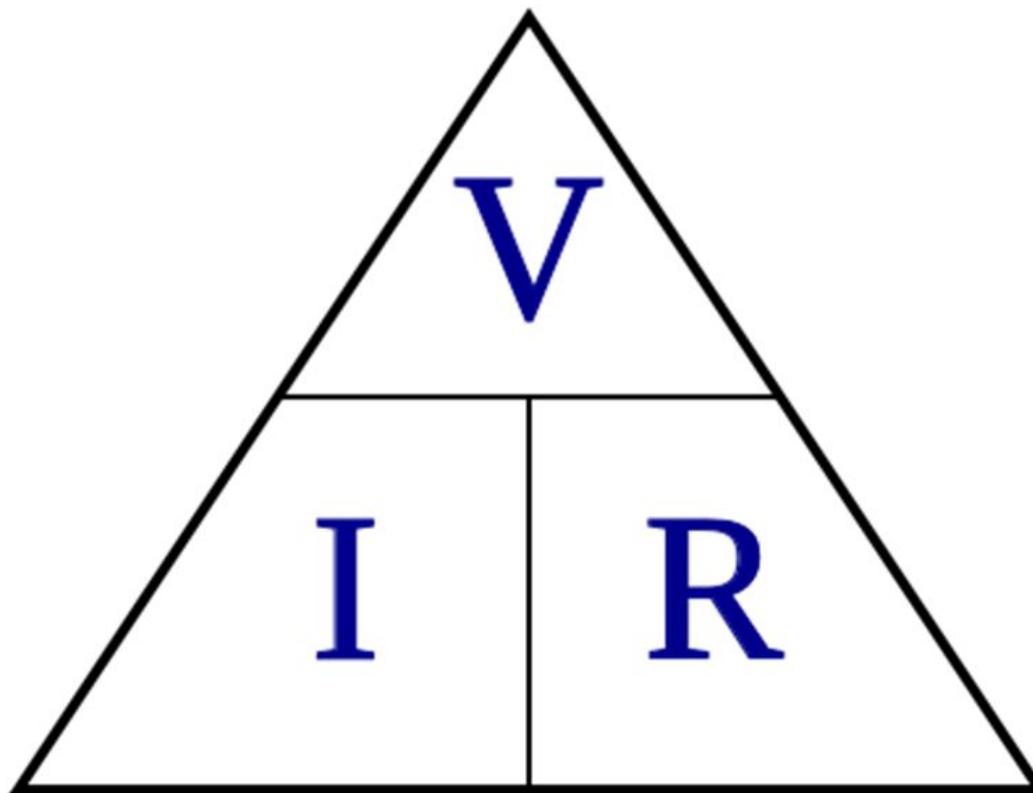
Ohm's Law

$$I = \frac{\Delta V}{R}$$

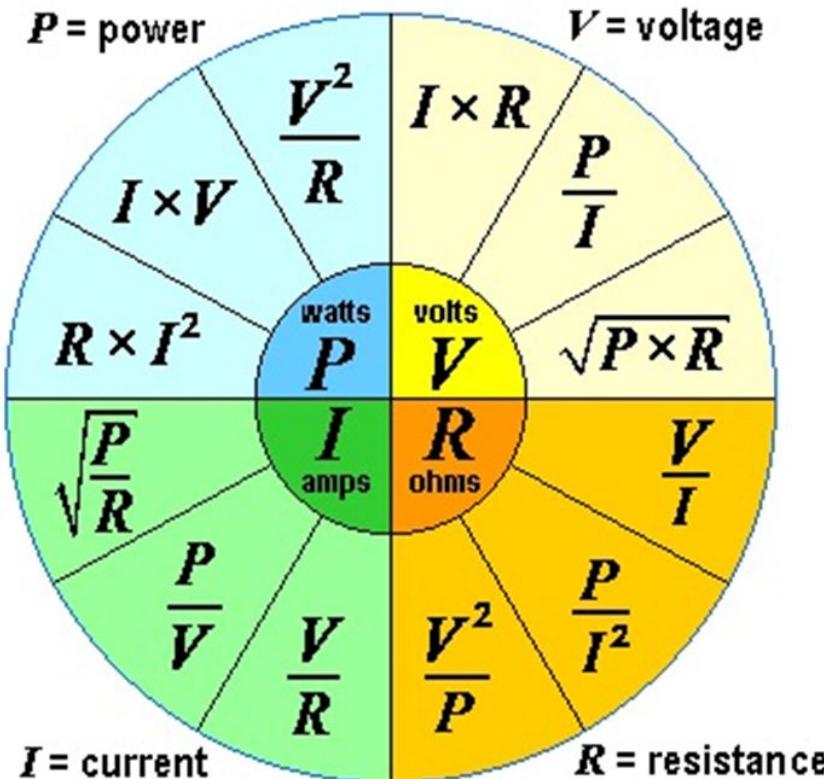
We can use the water analogy for a bit longer



Ohm's Law relates all of these quantities



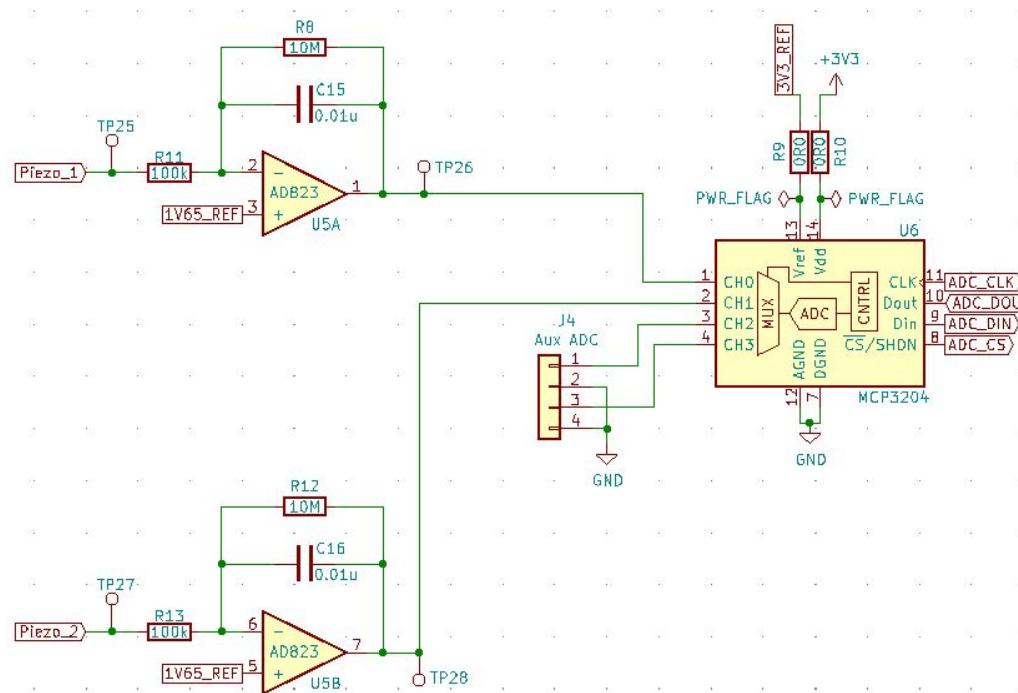
Ohm's Law relates all of these quantities



Let's apply Ohm's law to a few systems

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Circuit Analysis:} \\
 & \text{Given: } V = 12V, R_1 = 1\Omega, R_2 = 2\Omega, R_3 = 3\Omega, R_4 = 4\Omega, R_5 = 5\Omega, R_6 = 6\Omega, R_7 = 7\Omega, R_8 = 8\Omega, R_9 = 9\Omega, R_{10} = 10\Omega, R_{11} = 11\Omega, R_{12} = 12\Omega, R_{13} = 13\Omega, R_{14} = 14\Omega, R_{15} = 15\Omega, R_{16} = 16\Omega, R_{17} = 17\Omega, R_{18} = 18\Omega, R_{19} = 19\Omega, R_{20} = 20\Omega, R_{21} = 21\Omega, R_{22} = 22\Omega, R_{23} = 23\Omega, R_{24} = 24\Omega, R_{25} = 25\Omega, R_{26} = 26\Omega, R_{27} = 27\Omega, R_{28} = 28\Omega, R_{29} = 29\Omega, R_{30} = 30\Omega, R_{31} = 31\Omega, R_{32} = 32\Omega, R_{33} = 33\Omega, R_{34} = 34\Omega, R_{35} = 35\Omega, R_{36} = 36\Omega, R_{37} = 37\Omega, R_{38} = 38\Omega, R_{39} = 39\Omega, R_{40} = 40\Omega, R_{41} = 41\Omega, R_{42} = 42\Omega, R_{43} = 43\Omega, R_{44} = 44\Omega, R_{45} = 45\Omega, R_{46} = 46\Omega, R_{47} = 47\Omega, R_{48} = 48\Omega, R_{49} = 49\Omega, R_{50} = 50\Omega, R_{51} = 51\Omega, R_{52} = 52\Omega, R_{53} = 53\Omega, R_{54} = 54\Omega, R_{55} = 55\Omega, R_{56} = 56\Omega, R_{57} = 57\Omega, R_{58} = 58\Omega, R_{59} = 59\Omega, R_{60} = 60\Omega, R_{61} = 61\Omega, R_{62} = 62\Omega, R_{63} = 63\Omega, R_{64} = 64\Omega, R_{65} = 65\Omega, R_{66} = 66\Omega, R_{67} = 67\Omega, R_{68} = 68\Omega, R_{69} = 69\Omega, R_{70} = 70\Omega, R_{71} = 71\Omega, R_{72} = 72\Omega, R_{73} = 73\Omega, R_{74} = 74\Omega, R_{75} = 75\Omega, R_{76} = 76\Omega, R_{77} = 77\Omega, R_{78} = 78\Omega, R_{79} = 79\Omega, R_{80} = 80\Omega, R_{81} = 81\Omega, R_{82} = 82\Omega, R_{83} = 83\Omega, R_{84} = 84\Omega, R_{85} = 85\Omega, R_{86} = 86\Omega, R_{87} = 87\Omega, R_{88} = 88\Omega, R_{89} = 89\Omega, R_{90} = 90\Omega, R_{91} = 91\Omega, R_{92} = 92\Omega, R_{93} = 93\Omega, R_{94} = 94\Omega, R_{95} = 95\Omega, R_{96} = 96\Omega, R_{97} = 97\Omega, R_{98} = 98\Omega, R_{99} = 99\Omega, R_{100} = 100\Omega. \\
 & \text{Solutions:} \\
 & \text{Voltage across } R_{100}: V_{R_{100}} = 10V \\
 & \text{Current through } R_{100}: I_{R_{100}} = 0.1A \\
 & \text{Power dissipated by } R_{100}: P_{R_{100}} = 1W \\
 & \text{Voltage across } R_{99}: V_{R_{99}} = 9V \\
 & \text{Current through } R_{99}: I_{R_{99}} = 0.1A \\
 & \text{Power dissipated by } R_{99}: P_{R_{99}} = 0.9W \\
 & \vdots \\
 & \text{Voltage across } R_1: V_{R_1} = 1V \\
 & \text{Current through } R_1: I_{R_1} = 0.1A \\
 & \text{Power dissipated by } R_1: P_{R_1} = 0.1W
 \end{aligned}$$

We draw circuits in schematic diagrams with symbols to represent parts and connections



The symbols are “standard” for many components

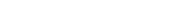
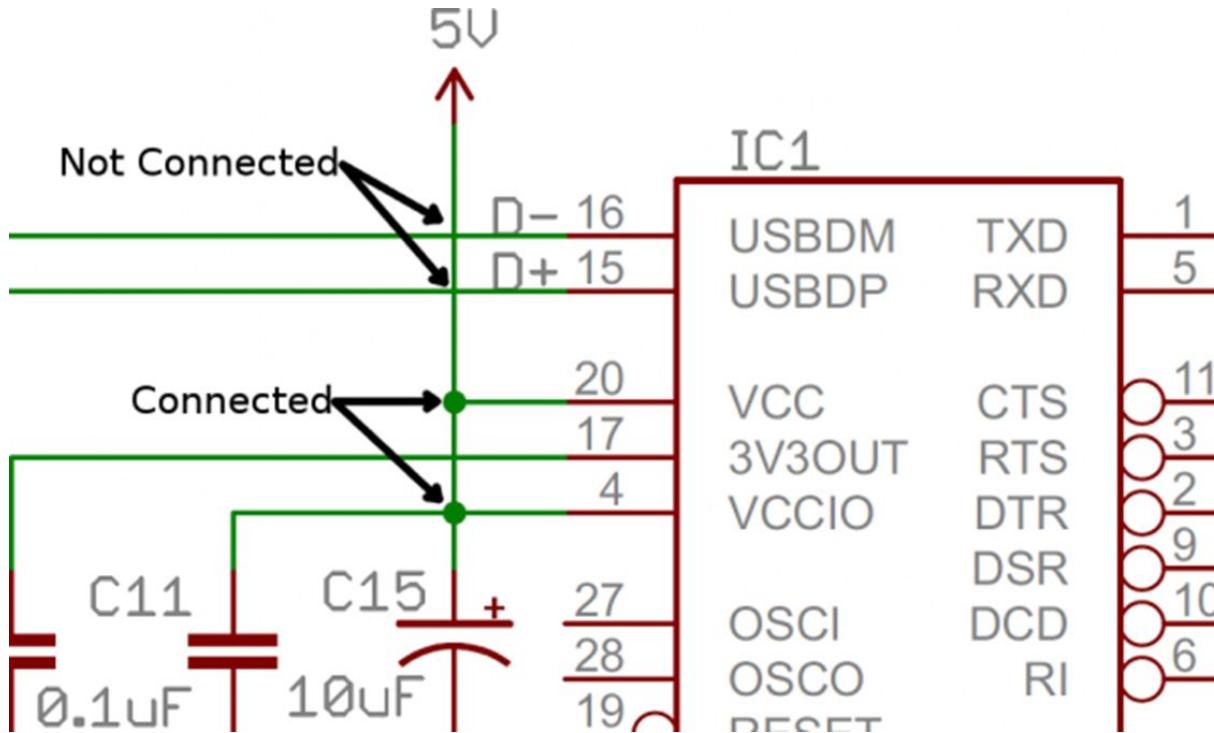
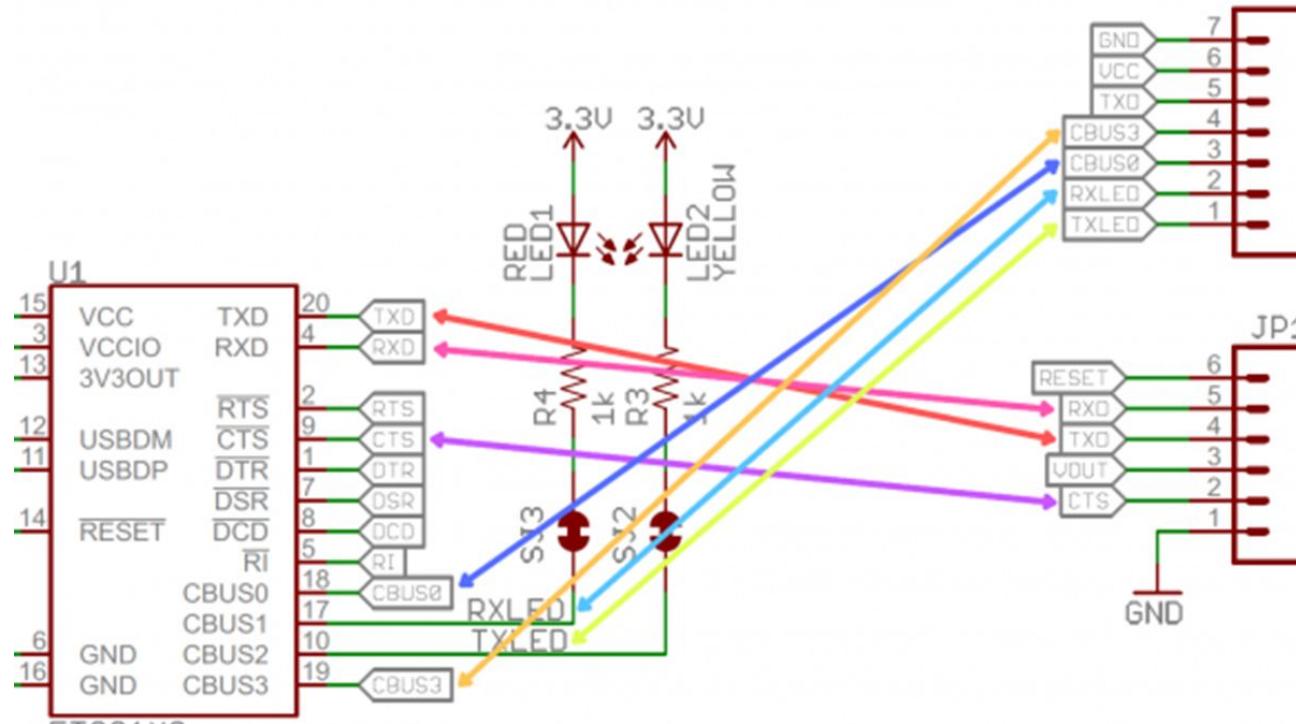
Resistors	Variable Resistors	Switches
 	 	   
Capacitors	Inductors	Diodes
 	  	 
Voltage Sources	Batteries	Voltage Nodes
 	 	     
BJTs	n-Channel MOSFETs	p-Channel MOSFETs
 	   	
Logic Gates		
      		
Integrated Circuits		
 	 	 
Operational Amplifiers	Voltage Regulators	

Image: Sparkfun

Junctions mark where connections are made



We also use net name labels to reduce schematic clutter



Golden rule - read the datasheet, completely, always, and ignore the “banner specifications” on page 1

Product Folder Sample & Buy Technical Documents Tools & Software Support & Community

 TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

LM124-N, LM224-N
LM2902-N, LM324-N
SNOSC16D – MARCH 2000 – REVISED JANUARY 2015

LMx24-N, LM2902-N Low-Power, Quad-Operational Amplifiers

1 Features

- Internally Frequency Compensated for Unity Gain
- Large DC Voltage Gain 100 dB
- Wide Bandwidth (Unity Gain) 1 MHz (Temperature Compensated)
- Wide Power Supply Range:
 - Single Supply 3 V to 32 V
 - or Dual Supplies ± 1.5 V to ± 16 V
- Very Low Supply Current Drain (700 μ A)
—Essentially Independent of Supply Voltage
- Low Input Biasing Current 45 nA (Temperature Compensated)
- Low Input Offset Voltage 2 mV and Offset Current: 5 nA
- Input Common-Mode Voltage Range Includes Ground
- Differential Input Voltage Range Equal to the Power Supply Voltage
- Large Output Voltage Swing 0 V to $V^+ - 1.5$ V

Advantages:

- Eliminates Need for Dual Supplies
- Four Internally Compensated Op Amps in a Single Package
- Allows Direct Sensing Near GND and V_{OUT}

3 Description

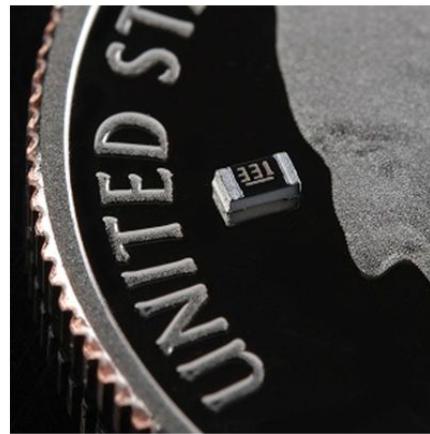
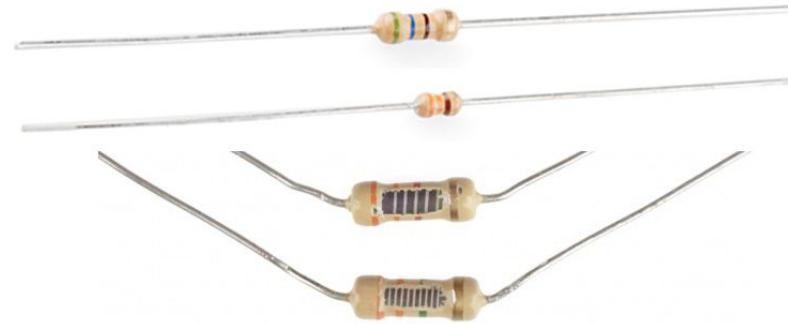
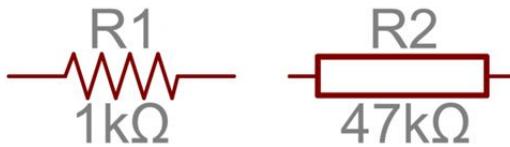
The LM124-N series consists of four independent, high-gain, internally frequency compensated operational amplifiers designed to operate from a single power supply over a wide range of voltages. Operation from split-power supplies is also possible and the low-power supply current drain is independent of the magnitude of the power supply voltage.

Application areas include transducer amplifiers, DC gain blocks and all the conventional op amp circuits which now can be more easily implemented in single power supply systems. For example, the LM124-N series can directly operate off of the standard 5-V power supply voltage which is used in digital systems and easily provides the required interface electronics without requiring the additional ± 15 V power supplies.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
LM124-N	CDIP (14)	19.56 mm \times 6.67 mm
LM224-N	CDIP (14)	19.56 mm \times 6.67 mm
LM324-N	PDIP (14)	19.177 mm \times 6.35 mm
	SOIC (14)	8.65 mm \times 3.91 mm
	TSSOP (14)	5.00 mm \times 4.40 mm
	PDIP (14)	19.177 mm \times 6.35 mm

Resistors



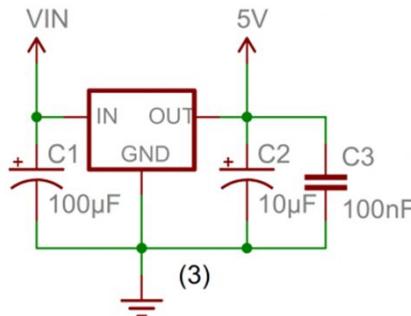
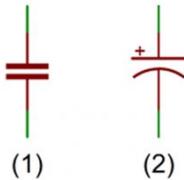
There are common values, we recommend 1% or better

	Colour	Band 1 First digit	Band 2 Second digit	Band 3 Multiplier	Band 4 Tolerance
	Black	0	0	x 1 (x 1)	-
	Brown	1	1	x 10 (x 10)	1%
	Red	2	2	x 100 (x 100)	2%
	Orange	3	3	x 1 000 (x 1k)	not used
	Yellow	4	4	x 10 000 (x 10k)	not used
	Green	5	5	x 100 000 (x 100k)	not used
	Blue	6	6	x 1 000 000 (x 1M)	not used
	Violet	7	7	-	not used
	Grey	8	8	-	not used
	White	9	9	-	not used
	Gold	-	-	-	5%
	Silver	-	-	-	10%

Table J.1 Standard Resistance Values

5% Resistor Values (kΩ)	1% Resistor Values (kΩ)			
	100–174	178–309	316–549	562–976
10	100	178	316	562
11	102	182	324	576
12	105	187	332	590
13	107	191	340	604
15	110	196	348	619
16	113	200	357	634
18	115	205	365	649
20	118	210	374	665
22	121	215	383	681
24	124	221	392	698
27	127	226	402	715
30	130	232	412	732
33	133	237	422	750
36	137	243	432	768
39	140	249	442	787
43	143	255	453	806
47	147	261	464	825
51	150	267	475	845
56	154	274	487	866
62	158	280	499	887
68	162	287	511	909
75	165	294	523	931
82	169	301	536	953
91	174	309	549	976

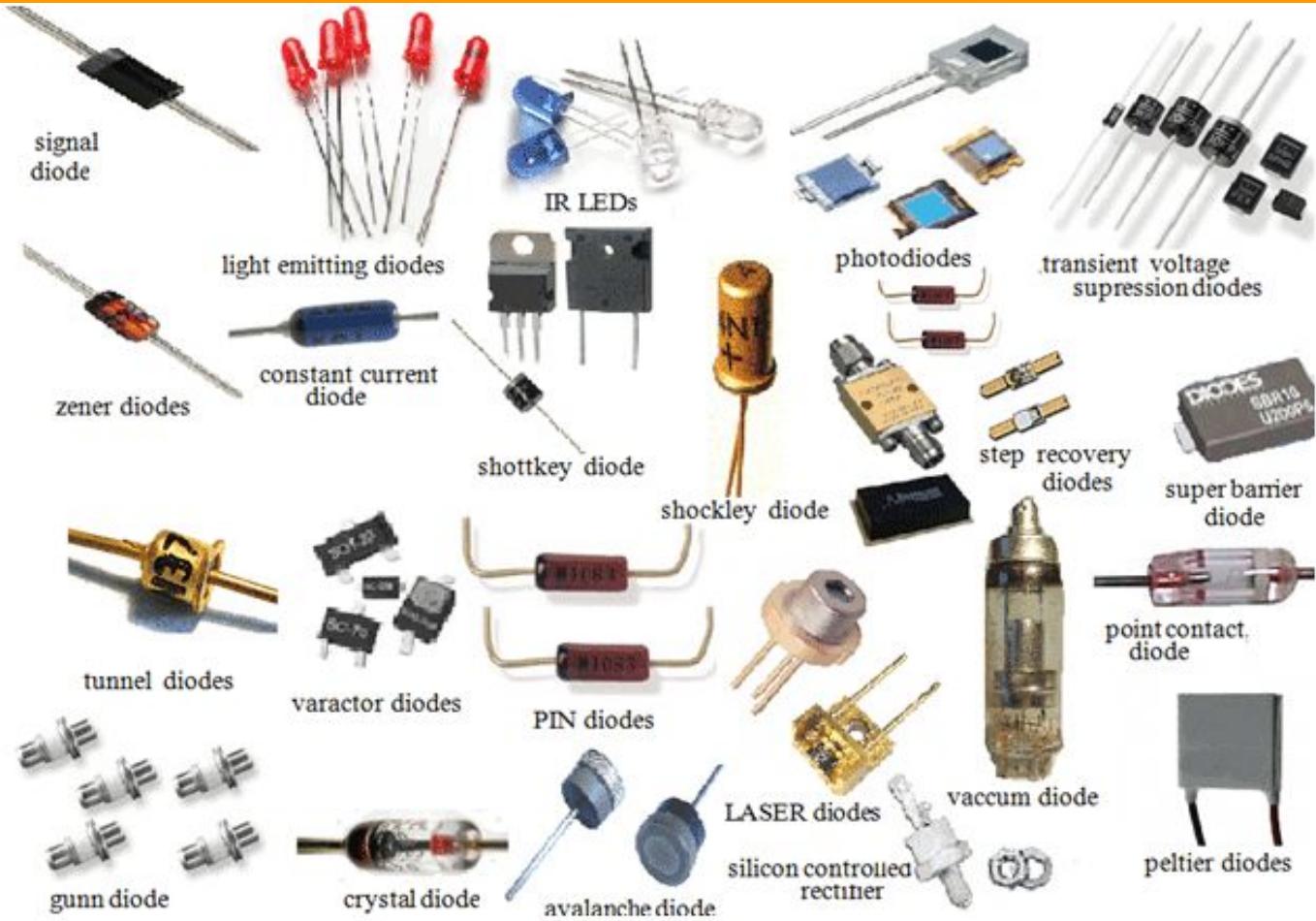
Capacitors



Inductors



Diodes



Types of Diode

Image: Instructables

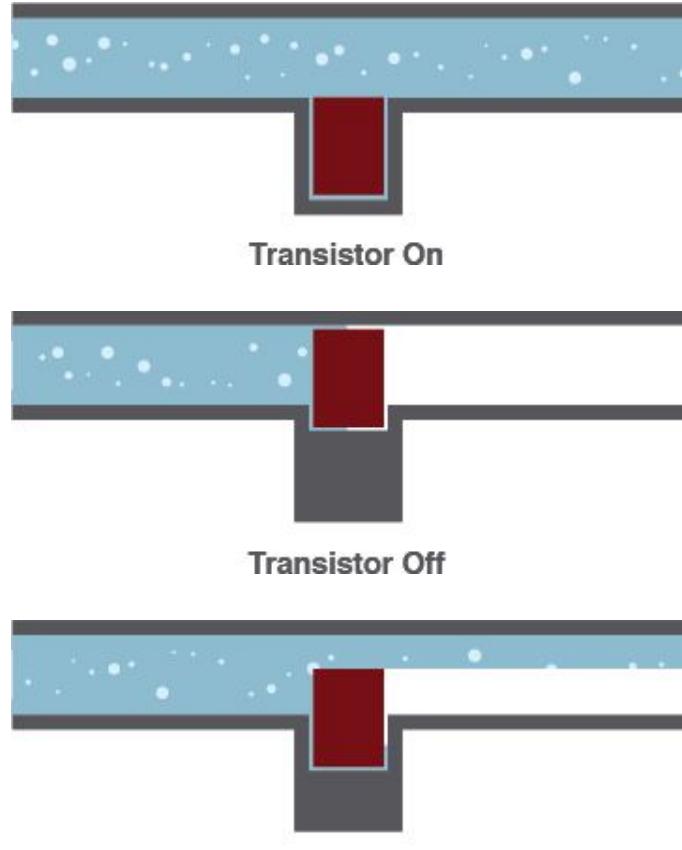
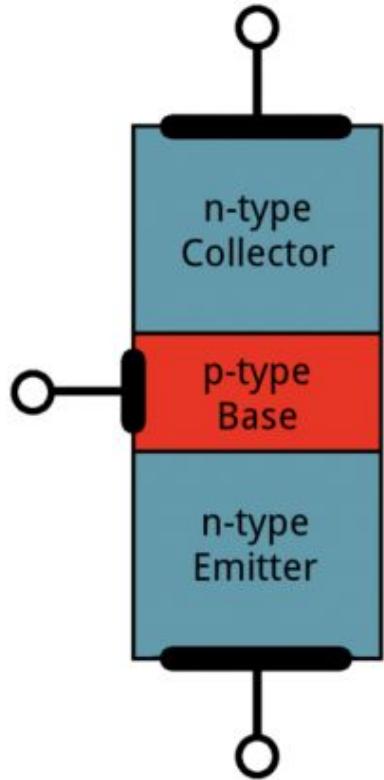
Switches



Types of Switch



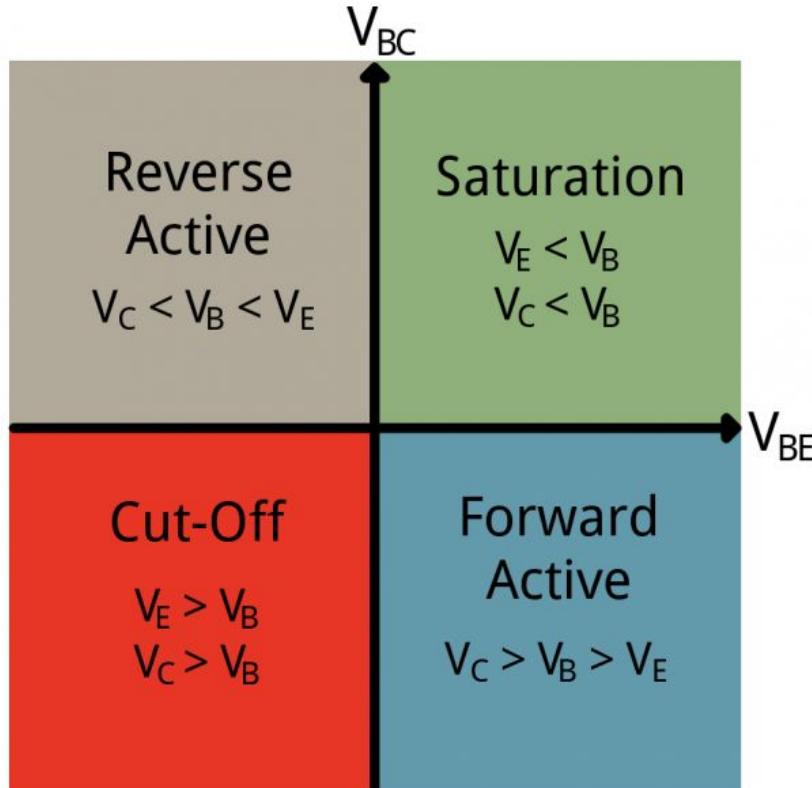
Transistors



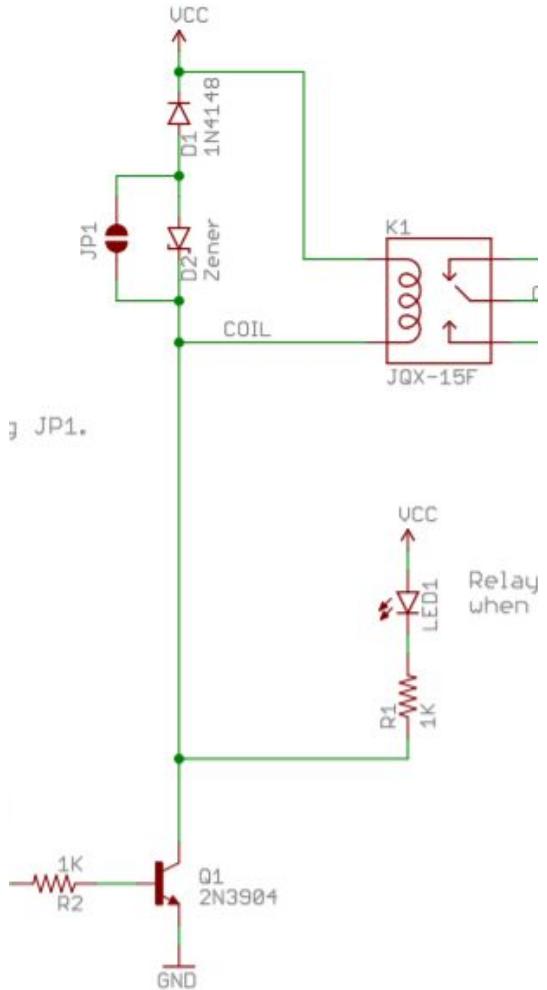
Flow Control

Image: Sparkfun

Transistors can be operated in different modes



Transistors as a switch



FETs

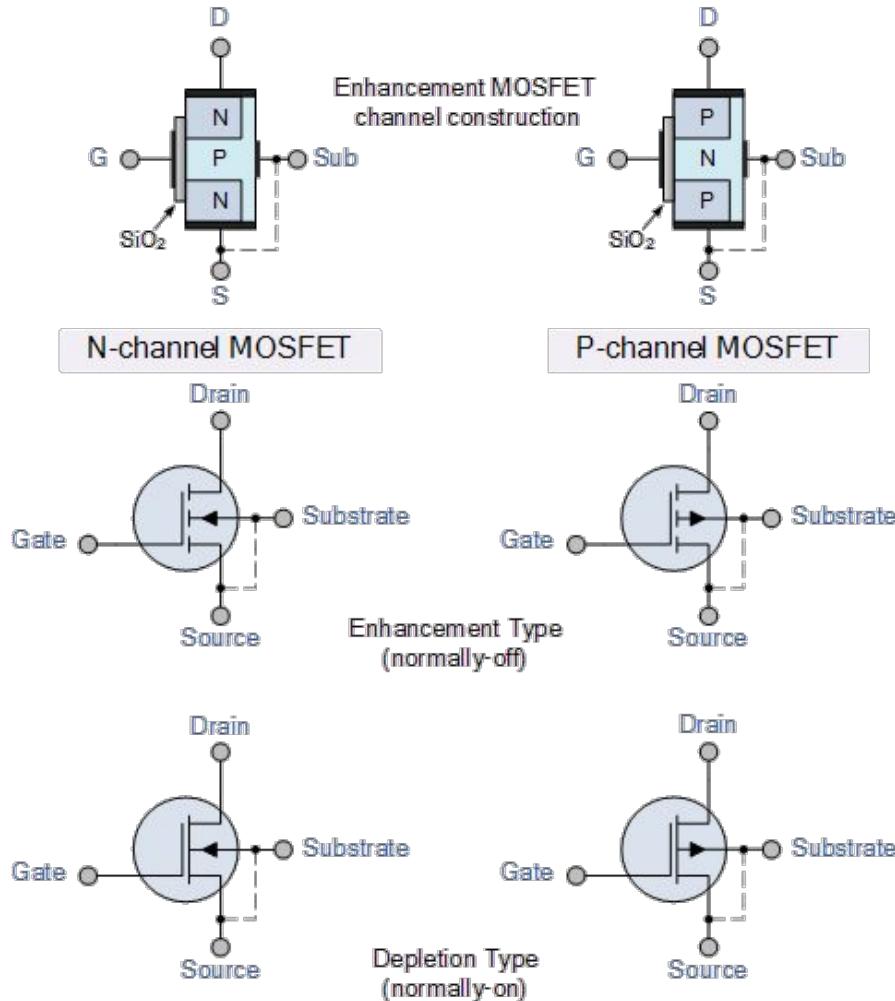


Image: Electronics Tutorials

Voltage Regulation



Motors



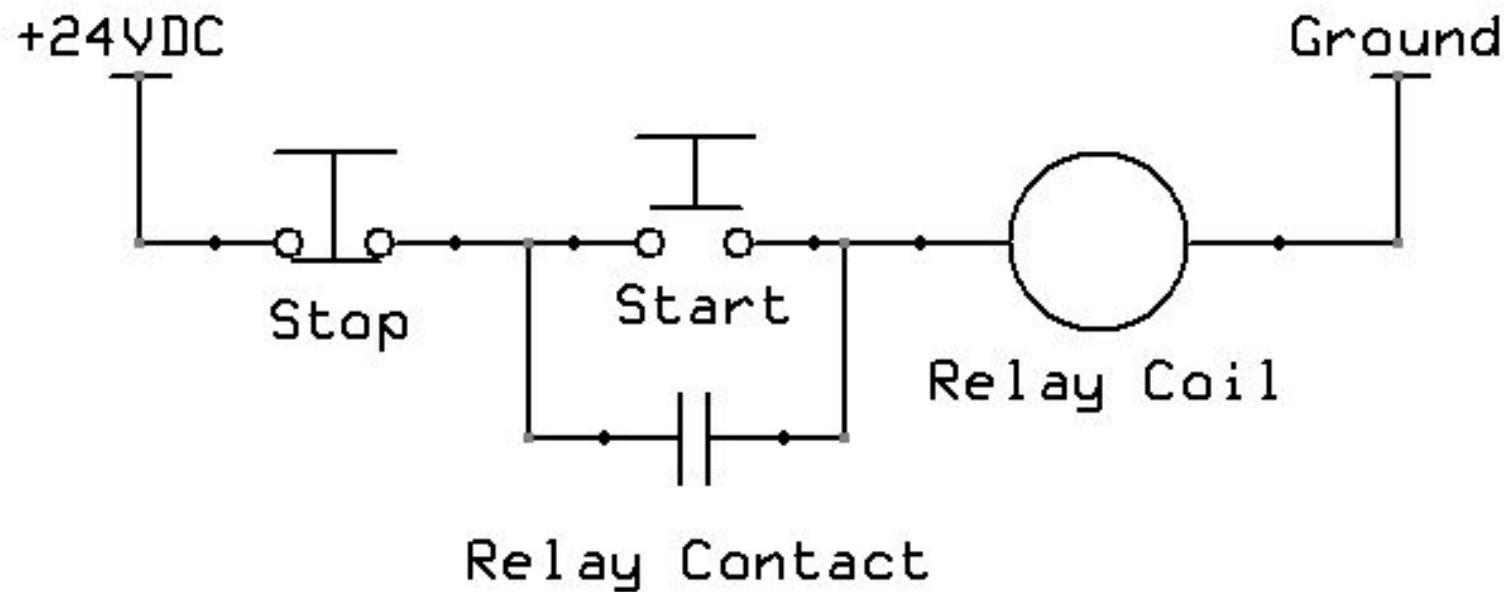
Wire



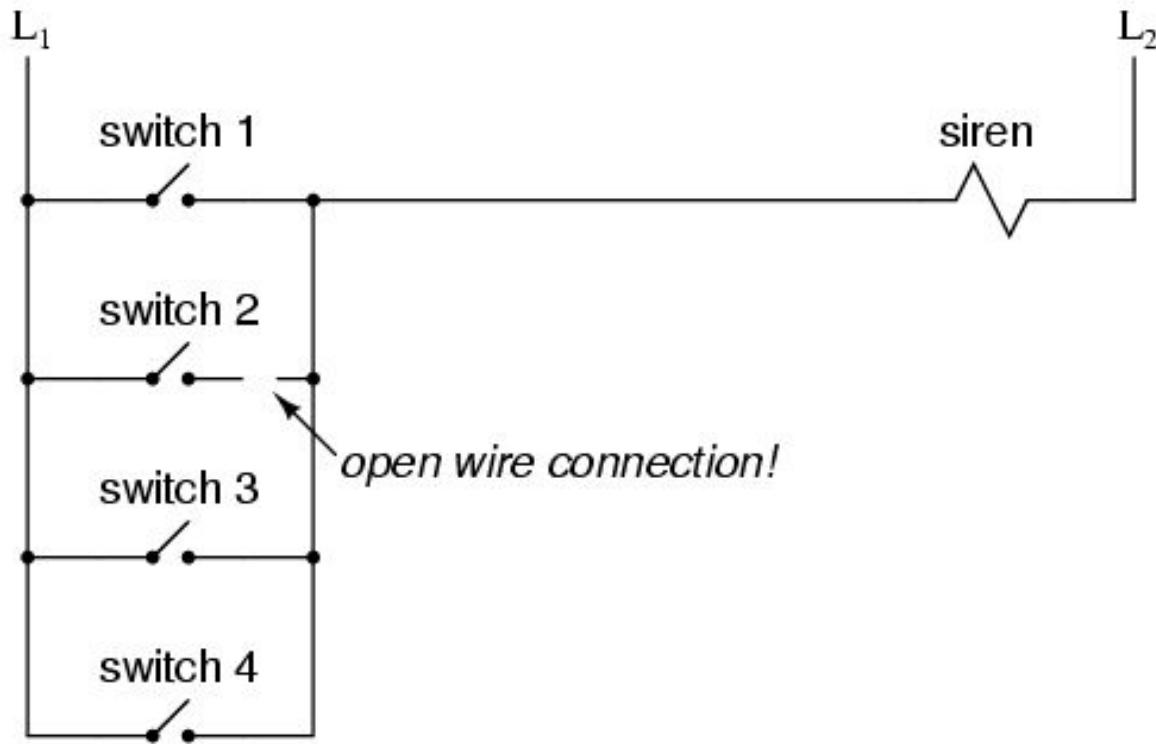
Connectors



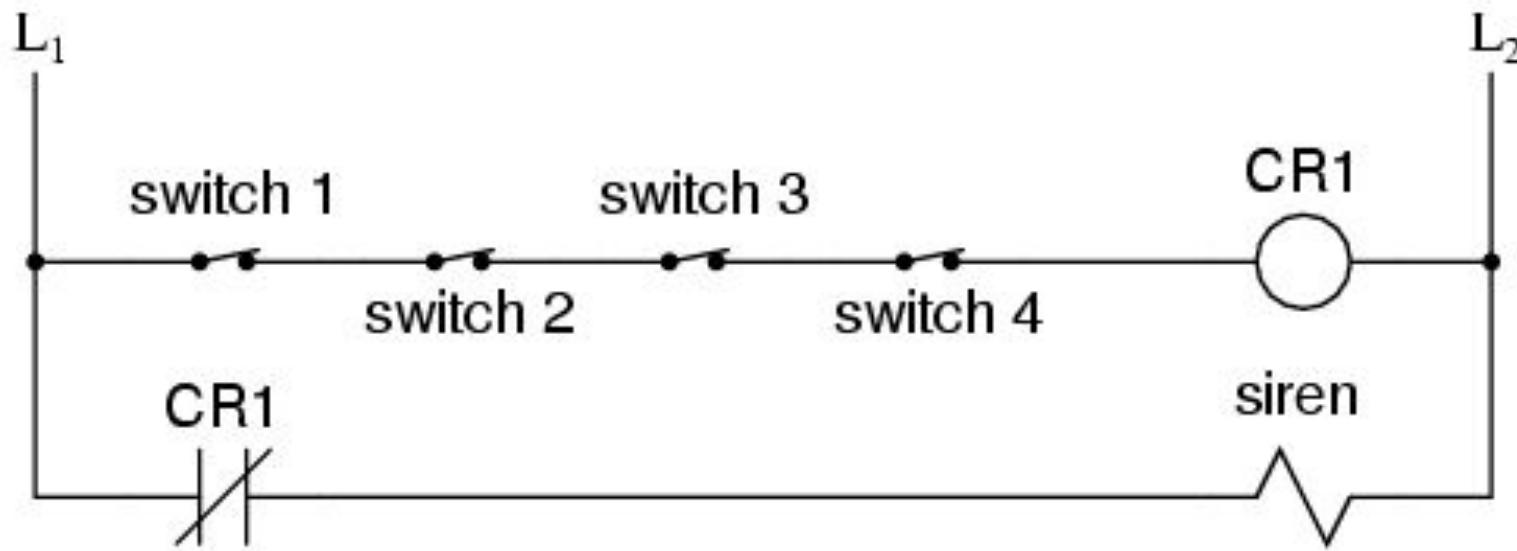
Start/Stop Circuit



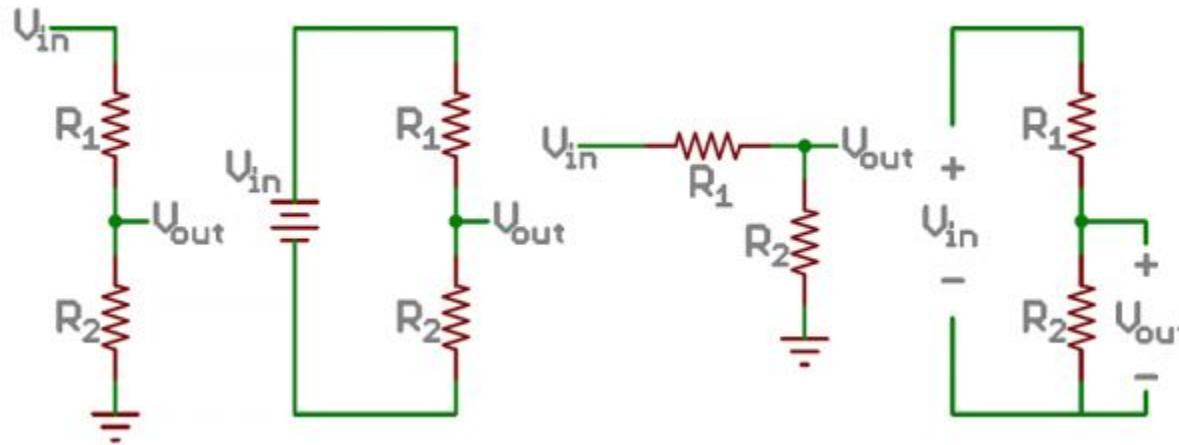
Failsafe Circuit



Failsafe Circuit

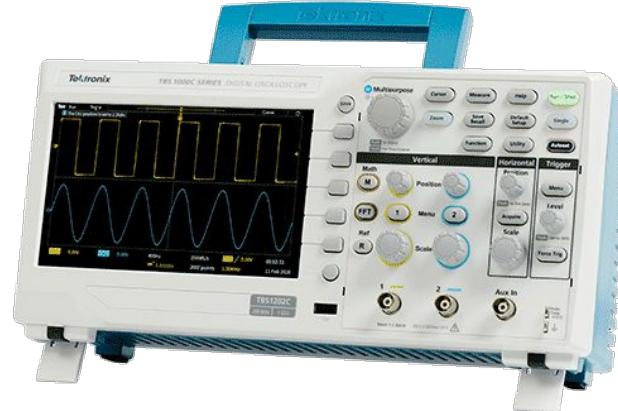


Voltage dividers are a building block you'll find over and over



$$V_{out} = V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Common Equipment



The DMM is your best friend and a good one can be had for about \$50



Extech EX330 Autoranging Mini Multimeter with NCV and Type K Temperature, orange and green

Brand: Extech

★★★★★ 824 ratings

-8% \$54⁹⁹

List Price: \$59.99 ⓘ

✓prime

& FREE Returns ⓘ

or 3 monthly payments ⓘ of \$18.33

Get 5% back (\$2.74 in rewards) on the amount charged to your Amazon Prime Rewards Visa Signature Card.

May be available at a lower price from other sellers, potentially without free Prime shipping.

Size: Autorange Multimeter with Thermometer

Autorange Multimeter with Thermometer

\$54.99

✓prime

Electrical TRMS Multimeter

\$109.99

✓prime

Manual Range Multimeter

\$34.22

✓prime

Standard Autorange Multimeter

1 option from \$182.80

You can go as crazy as you want depending upon the features you need



Fluke 117 Digital Multimeter, Non-Contact AC Voltage Detection, Measures Resistance/Continuity/Frequency/Capacitance/Min Max Average, Automatic AC/DC Voltage Selection, Low Impedance Mode

Visit the Fluke Store

4.5 ★★★★☆ 3,299 ratings
Amazon's Choice for "fluke meter"

-10% \$239⁹⁹

List Price: \$265.99

prime

& FREE Returns

You can get up to 4% off on Amazon Business — and this past year, you would have saved \$116⁶³. Sign up, it's free. More details · Get 5% back (\$11.99 in rewards) on the amount charged to your Amazon Prime Rewards Visa Signature Card.

May be available at a lower price from other sellers, potentially without free Prime shipping.

Enhance your purchase

Payment plans

From \$40.00/mo (6 mo) with 0% APR



3 VIDEOS



Roll over image to zoom in

Fluke 87V Digital Multimeter with a NIST-Traceable Calibration Certificate with Data

Visit the Fluke Store

4.5 ★★★★☆ 42 ratings | 5 answered questions
Amazon's Choice for "fluke 87v"

\$552⁰⁰

prime

& FREE Returns

Pay \$552.00 \$412.43 after using available Amazon Rewards Visa Card Points.

May be available at a lower price from other sellers, potentially without free Prime shipping.

Enhance your purchase

Payment plans

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Brand

Fluke

Style

Fluke 87-V Multimeter w/ NIST Certificate

Measurement Type

Multimeter



Fluke 289 True-RMS Stand Alone Logging Multimeter

Visit the Fluke Store

4.5 ★★★★☆ 127 ratings | 19 answered questions
Amazon's Choice for "fluke 289"

-12% \$715⁵⁷

List Price: \$809.99

prime

& FREE Returns

or 12 monthly payments of \$59.64

You can get up to 12% off on Amazon Business — and this past year, you would have saved \$116.63. Sign up, it's free. More details ·

May be available at a lower price from other sellers, potentially without free Prime shipping.

Style:

Fluke 289 True-RMS Logging Multimeter

Brand

Fluke

Power Source

Corded Electric

Style

Fluke 289 True-RMS Logging Multimeter

Item Weight

1.92 Pounds

Item Dimensions LxWxH

0.24 x 0.4 x 0.87 inches

Never use these cheap meters or connect to AC unless you know what you are doing - and even then avoid cheap meters!



Meter functions are marked with symbols on a dial or in a menu

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
V —	V DC	↖	Capacitance (uF: Microfarads) (nF: Nanofarads)
V ~	V AC	→+	Diode test
mV	millivolts (.001V or 1/1,000V)	Hz	Hertz (cycles/sec)
A	Amps	REL Δ	Relative or offset reading
mA	millamps (.001A or 1/1000A)	Range	Manual override of autorange
µA	microA (.000001A or 1/1,000,000A)	Hold H	Touch Hold-last stable reading
Ω	Resistance (Ohms)	MIN MAX	Highest, lowest recorded readings
kΩ , MΩ	kilo-Ohms, Megohms	⚡	Dangerous voltage levels
))))	Continuity beeper	⚠	Caution: see manual

Voltage measurement is the most common task

- Select correct voltage function (AC/DC)
- Plug black probe into COM jack and red into V jack
- Select highest range if the meter is not autoranging
- Touch probes across DUT in parallel to the voltage to be measured

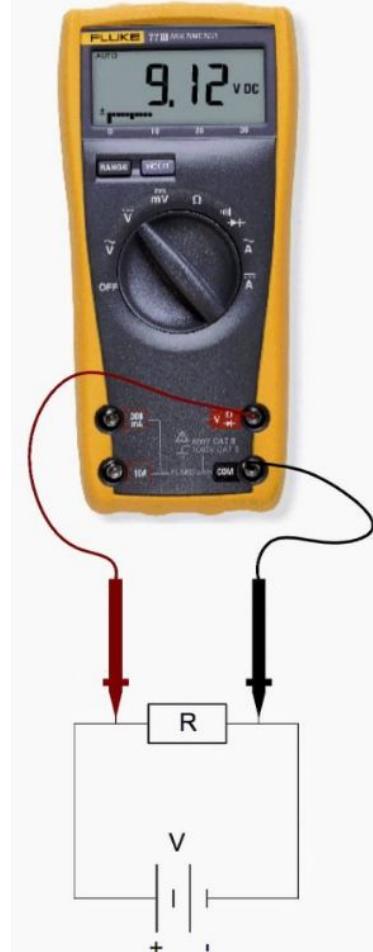


Image: electrical-engineering-portal.com

Resistance Measurement

- Select the resistance function
- Plug black probe into COM jack and red into Ohms jack
- Touch probes across resistance to be measured, watch the units!
- OL is open circuit
- Continuity beeper function is great!



Image: electrical-engineering-portal.com

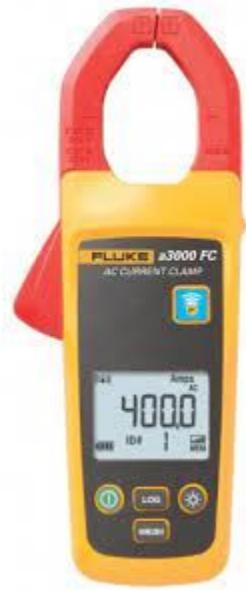
Current measurements require a different hookup structure

- Select the current function (AC or DC), use mA for small currents
- Ensure the circuit is powered off and break the circuit
- Insert the probes in series at the circuit break
- Plug black probe into COM jack and red into correct current jack
- Power the circuit



Image: electrical-engineering-portal.com

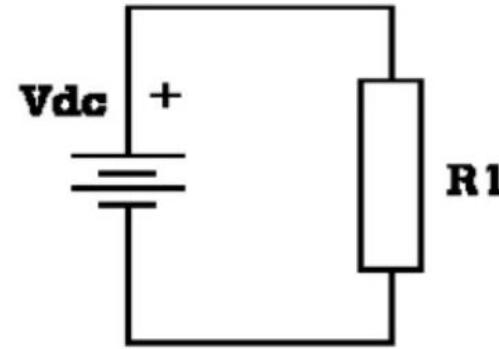
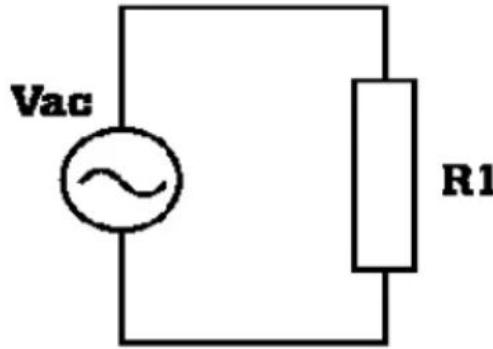
Pay attention to the mA/A connector - you may even need a current clamp device for higher current measurements





miniontime.org

What is RMS and why you do or don't need it

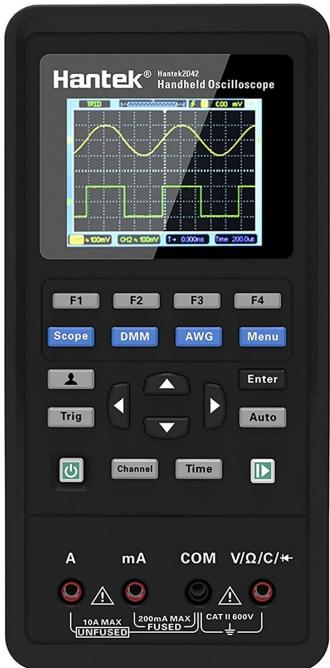


Power consumed in **R₁** is same for both AC and DC source
if the **V_{AC}_{RMS} = V_{DC}**.

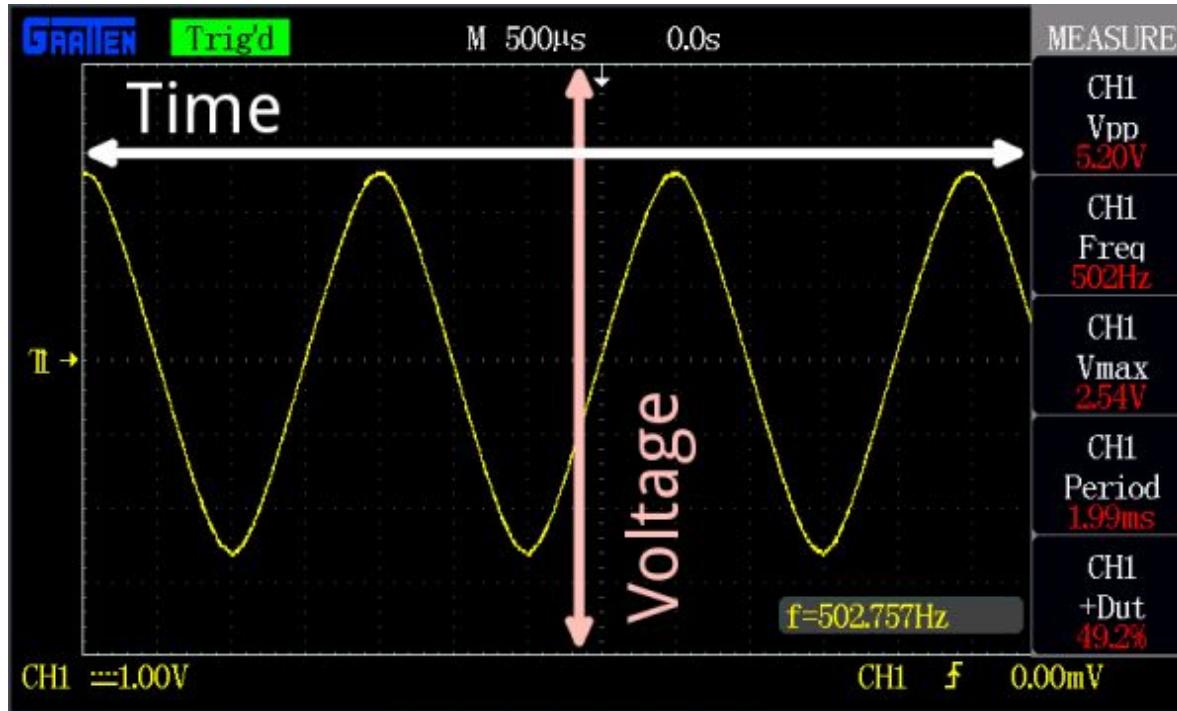
When would you need an RMS meter?

Multimeter Type	Average	True RMS
	Response to sine wave	Correct
	Response to square wave	10% High
	Response to single phase diode rectifier	40% low
	Response to 3 phase diode rectifier	5-30% low

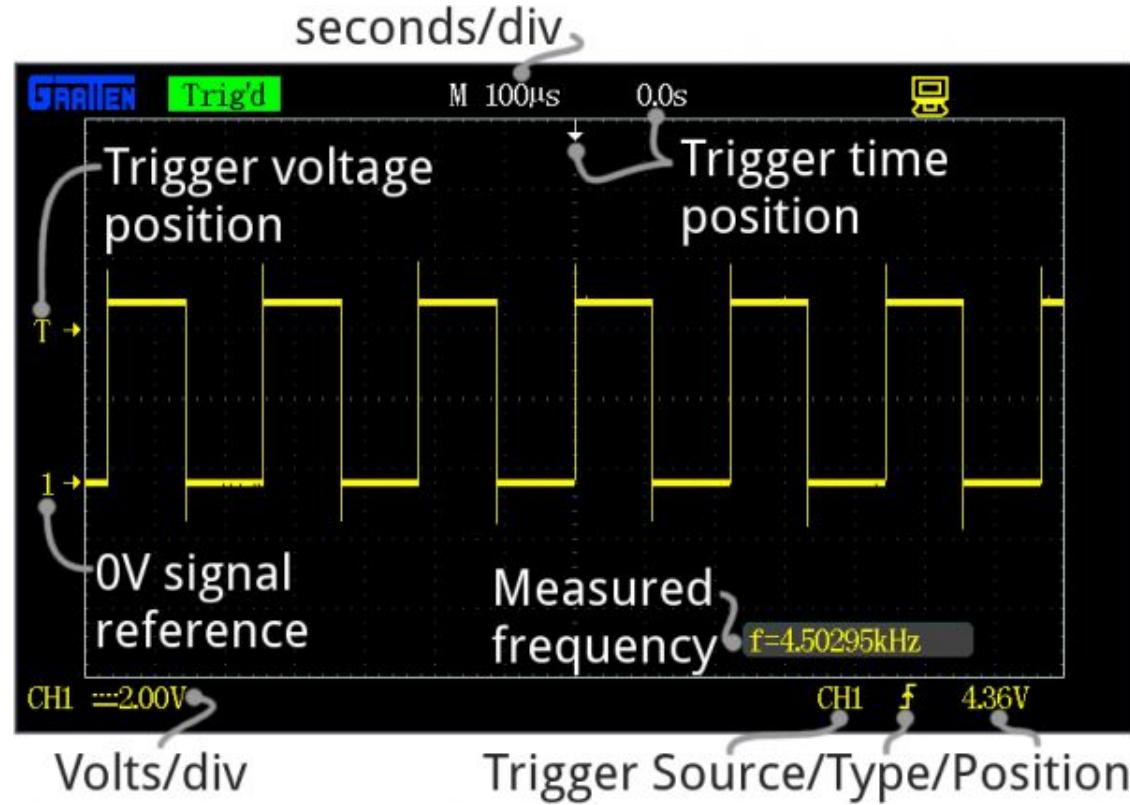
Oscilloscopes are the second most used tool and are available at many price points and form factors



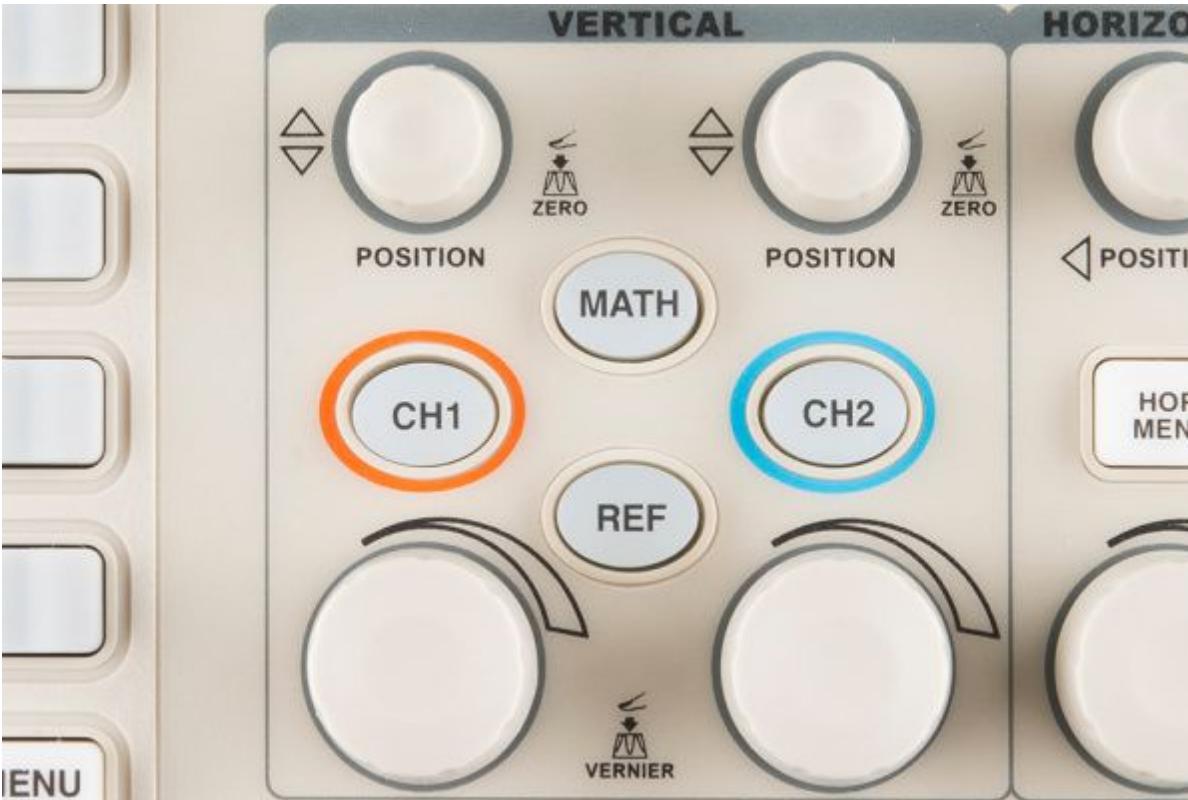
Oscopes graph voltage over time with generally large bandwidths



The main screen generally tells you most of the things you need



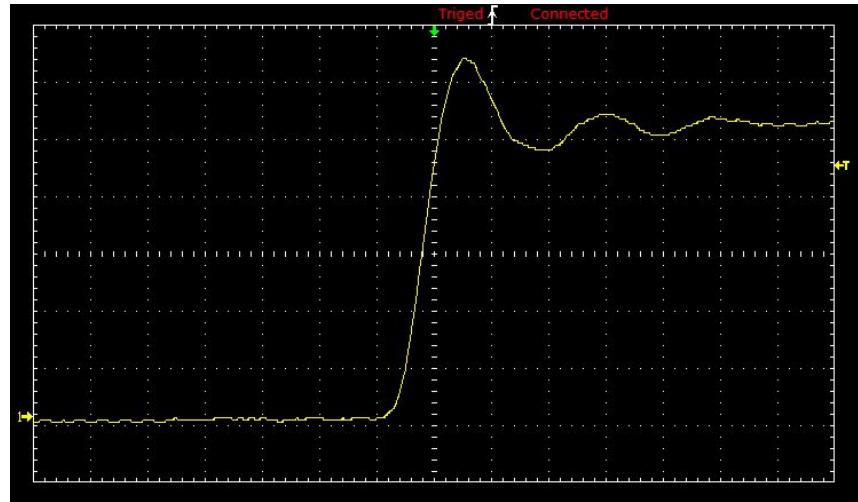
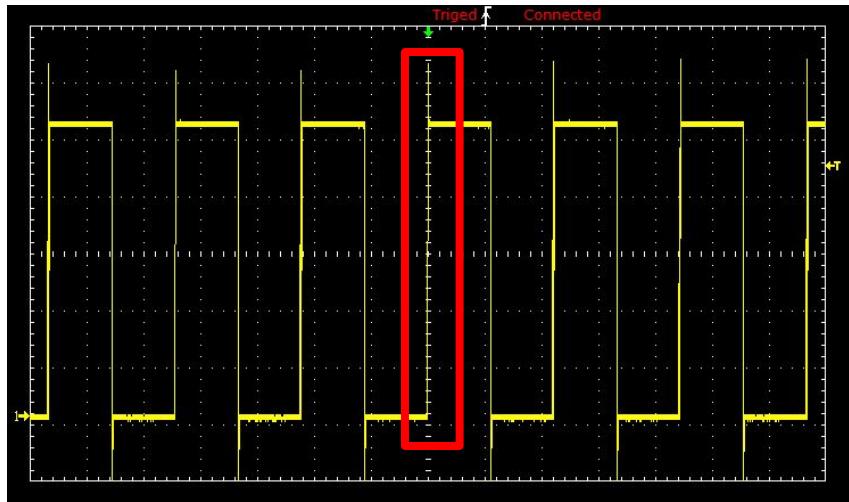
The vertical system controls the volts/div and offset of each channel



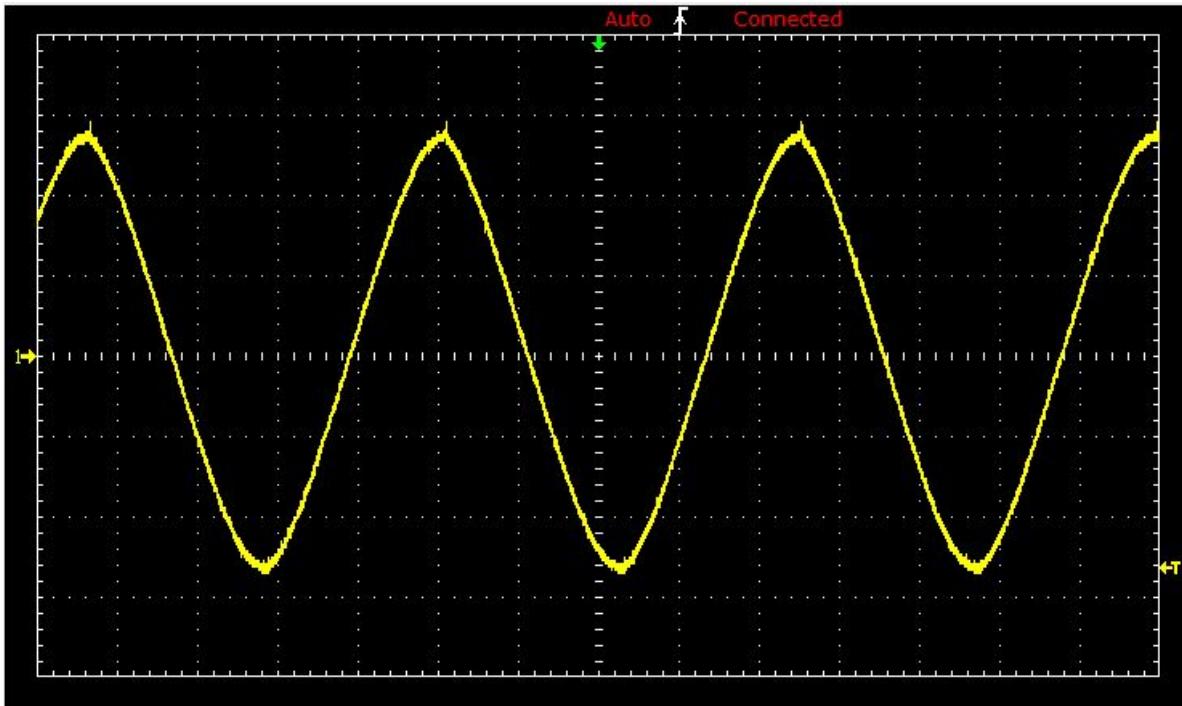
The horizontal system controls time scale of trigger offset



Choosing the right time base lets you see what you're interested in



Just free-running in time can produce nauseating displays

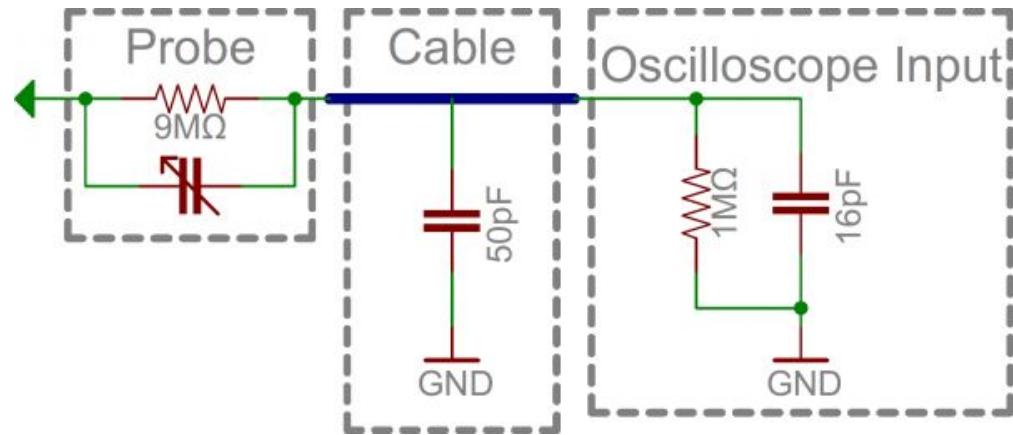


The trigger system is designed to “freeze” a waveform



- Trigger level
- Type (edge, pulse, slope)
- 50%
- Force
- Trigger Hold Off

Probes should be “invisible”, but at high frequencies this means some RF magic



Full size scopes have test points for probe compensation



Scopes can be easily smoked (along with you) when probing non-isolated circuits



There are a number of specs to consider when buying a scope

- Bandwidth
- Analog vs. Digital
- Channel Count
- Sampling Rate
- Rise Time
- Maximum Input Voltage
- Resolution
- Vertical Sensitivity
- Time Base
- Input Impedance

Function generators can create known signals to feed into systems and can be found from a few hundred dollars



END





KEEP
CALM
IT'S
DEMO
TIME!!!





STOP.....

DEMO TIME

memegenerator.net





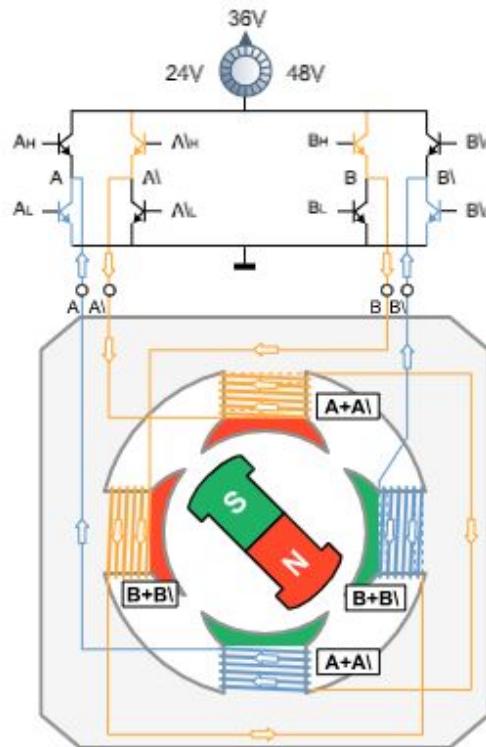
DEMO TIME!

**LET'S HOPE THE DEMO-GODS ARE
SMILING!**

makeameme.org



Stepper motors work by moving a magnetic field electrically



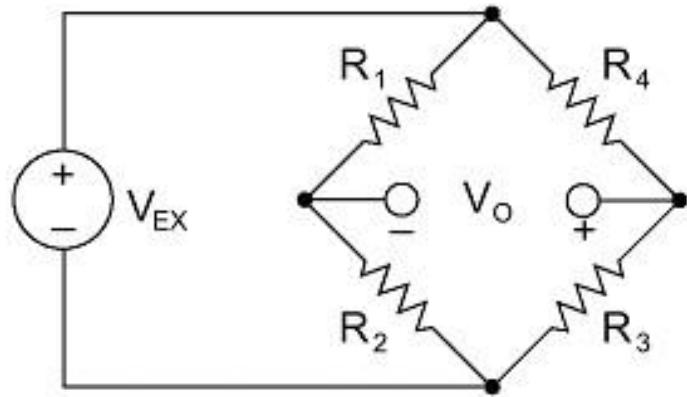
4-lead bipolar control

4-lead motors are used in smaller motors to save space and in larger motors as the cost of wiring is lower. They cannot, therefore, be wired in serial, parallel or with one half of the winding according to the speed requirements as in the 6-lead and 8-lead versions.

Step operation							
F	0	1	2	3			
H	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
A _H A _L	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B _H B _L	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
A _H A _L	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
B _H B _L	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
dez	12	4	6	2	3	1	9
							8

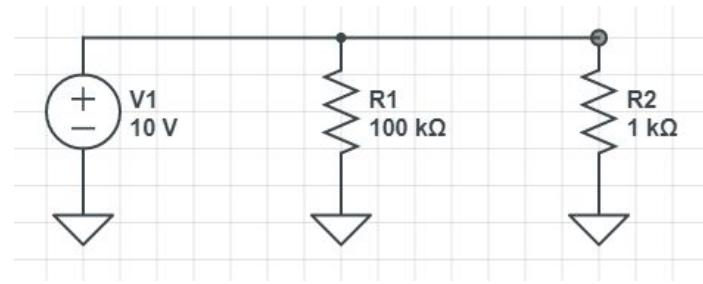
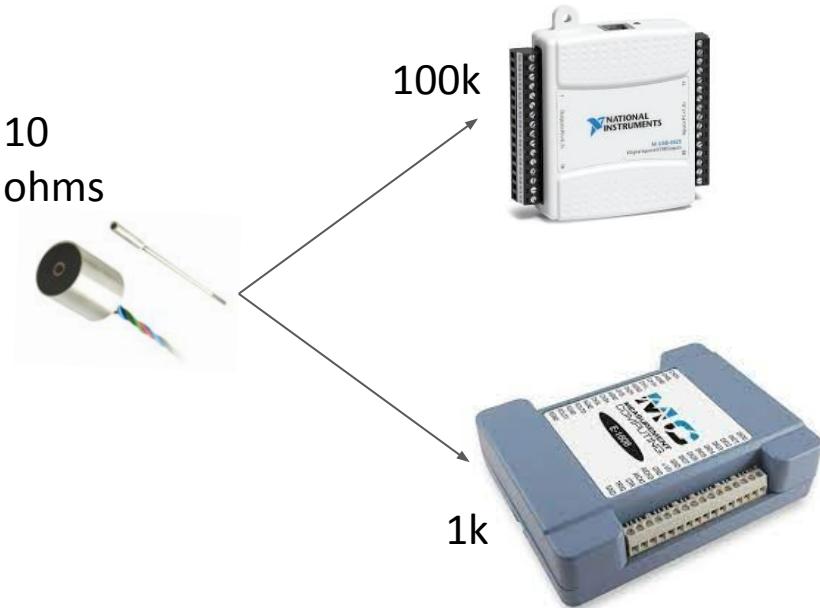
Image: <https://us.nanotec.com/knowledge-base/stepper-motor-animation#>

Bridge circuits are a common configuration



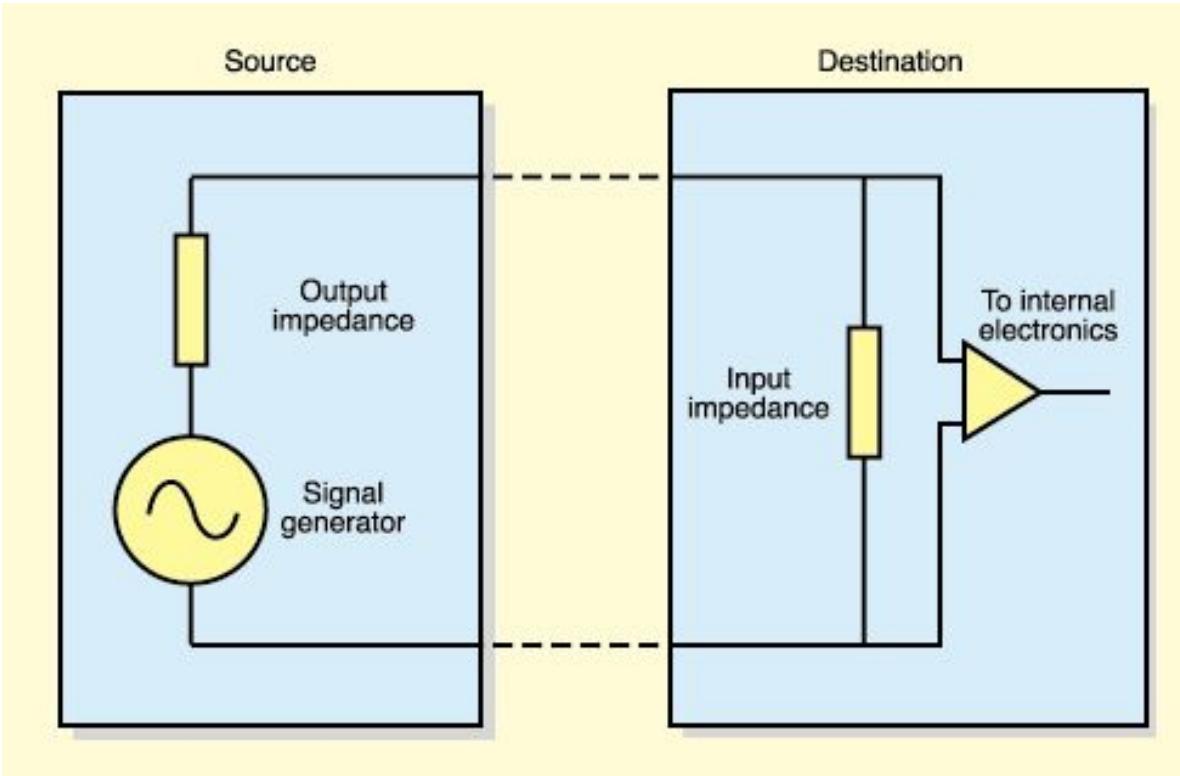
$$V_O = V_i \left[\frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} - \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right]$$

This can also be a factor when connecting two DAQ systems

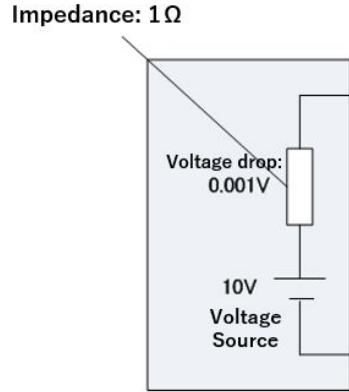


$$R_{\text{total}} = 990 \text{ ohms!}$$

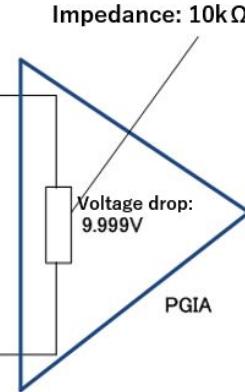
Input impedance tells us how much load a system puts on the DUT



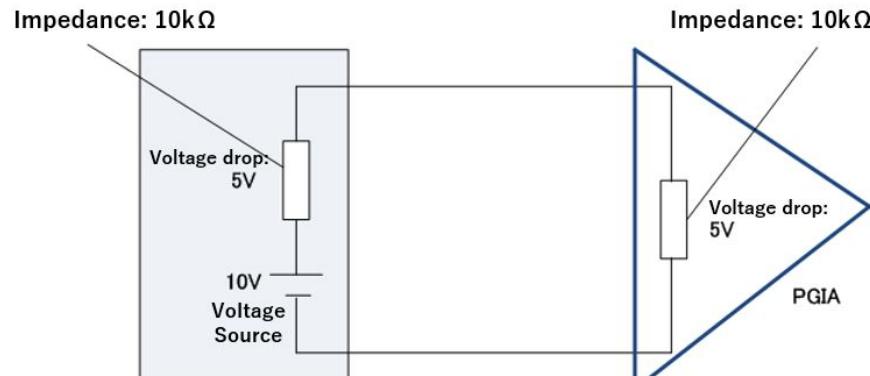
Mismatched impedance can cause puzzling behavior



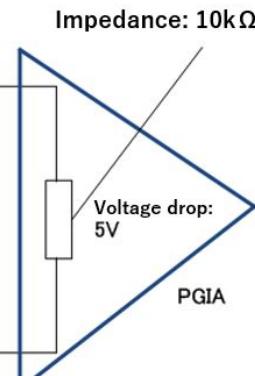
Signal Source
(Low Impedance)



DAQ Device



Signal Source
(High Impedance)



DAQ Device

Impedance is really “AC resistance”

