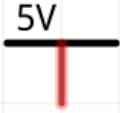

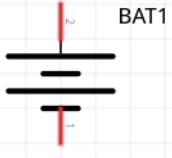
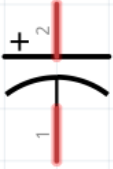
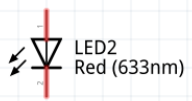
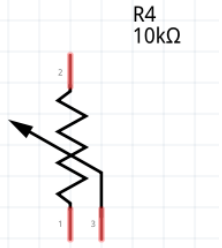

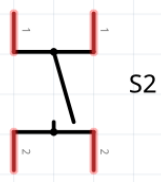


ArduinoGirls

Beginner analog and digital electronics tutorials.

Schematic Symbols

| Symbol | Name | What it Does | Units | Notes |
|---|--|------------------------------|------------|--|
|  | Power source ; also known as Vcc | Provides energy (+) | Volts (V) | |
|  | Ground ; also known as Gnd | Provides energy (-) | Volts (V) | |
|  | Power source (+ and - terminals) | Provides energy | Volts (V) | The “longer” end of the symbol is positive, the “shorter” negative. |
|  | Capacitor | Stores energy temporarily | Farads (F) | Some capacitors (electrolytic, metallic) are polarized (direction matters!) and are marked as such. Ceramic capacitors are not direction sensitive. |

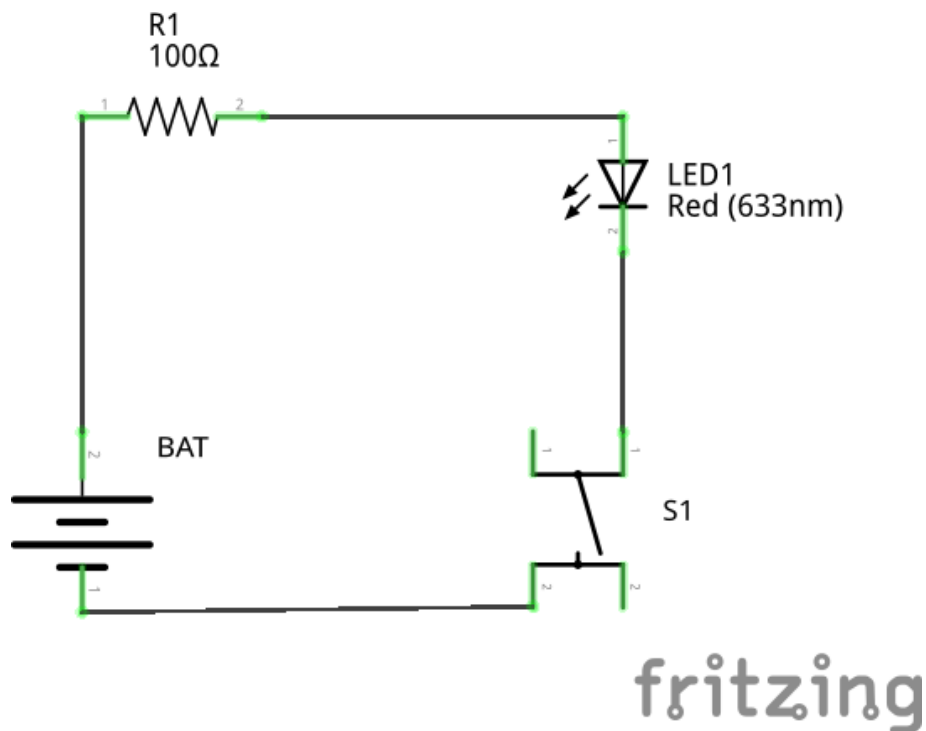
| Symbol | Name | What it Does | Units | Notes |
|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
|  | Light Emitting Diode (LED) | Shines light | | Direction matters – the “longer” leg (the “base” of the triangular symbol) is positive |
|  | Potentiometer | Allows to regulate resistance by turning a knob | Ohms (Ω) | The “center” terminal is what changes “value”. Direction does not matter. |
|  | Resistor | Resists current flow | Ohms (Ω) | Direction does not matter. Resistor value is color-coded on it with colored stripes. |
|  | (Push) Button | Switches things on and off | | Can be sticky (press and it stays on) or not. Direction does not matter. |
| | | | | |

Units and Stuff

| Name | Unit | What it Is |
|-------------|------------------|---|
| Voltage | Volt (V) | |
| Current | Ampere (A) | |
| Resistance | Ohm (Ω) | |
| Capacitance | Farad (F) | How much energy is can fit into a capacitor |

LED With A Switch

Shiny!

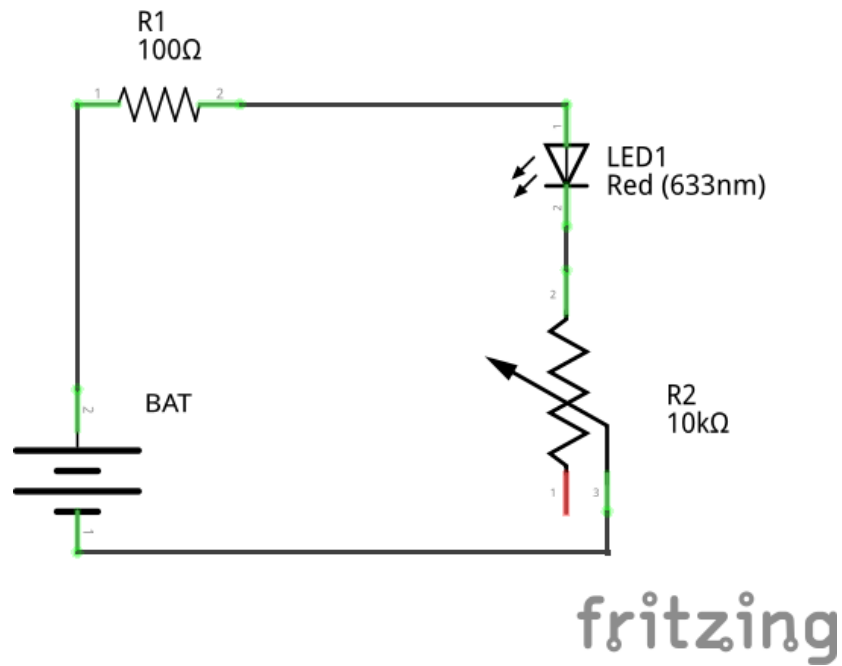


Materials

| ID | Storage Ref | Notes |
|------|----------------------------------|---|
| R1 | | Anywhere from 50 ... 300 Ω is fine |
| LED1 | CAT 050 or CAT 056 or CAT 044 | Any color |
| BAT | CAT 039 | 3V CR2450 coin cell |
| S1 | CAT 009 or CAT 010 | Any switch |

- Why is the resistor needed?
- What happens when we increase or decrease the resistor's value?
- What happens if the LED is inserted in the wrong direction?

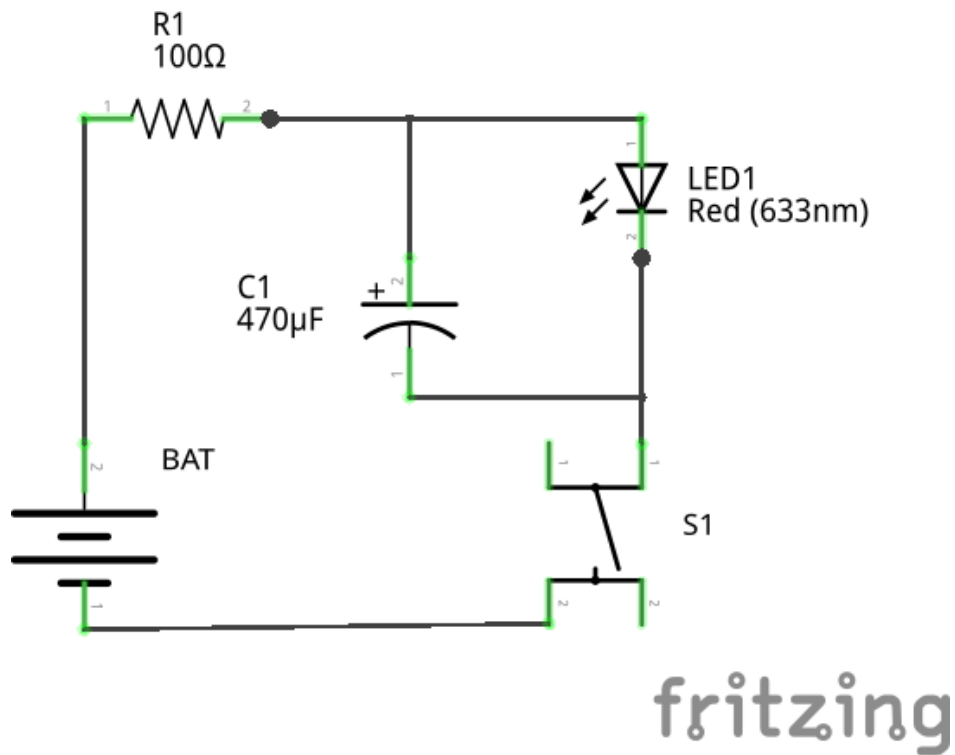
LED With a Potentiometer



Materials

| ID | Storage Ref | Notes |
|------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| R1 | | Anywhere from 50 ... 300 Ω is fine |
| LED1 | CAT 050 or CAT 056 or CAT 044 | Any color |
| BAT | CAT 039 | 3V CR2450 coin cell |
| R2 | CAT 045 + CAT 049 | |

LED with a Capacitor

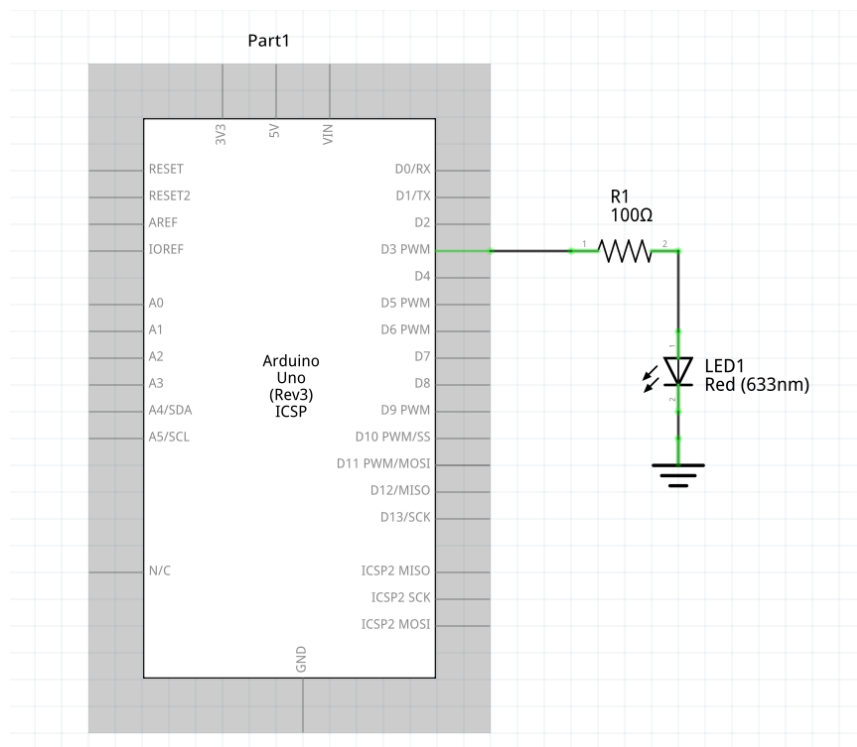


Materials

| ID | Storage Ref | Notes |
|------|-------------------------------|---|
| R1 | | Anywhere from 50 ... 300 Ω is fine |
| LED1 | CAT 050 or CAT 056 or CAT 044 | Any color |
| BAT | CAT 039 | 3V CR2450 coin cell |
| S1 | CAT 009 or CAT 010 | Any switch |
| C1 | | Polarization (direction) matters! |

What happens when we use a larger capacitor?

Blinking LED (aka Hello World)



Materials

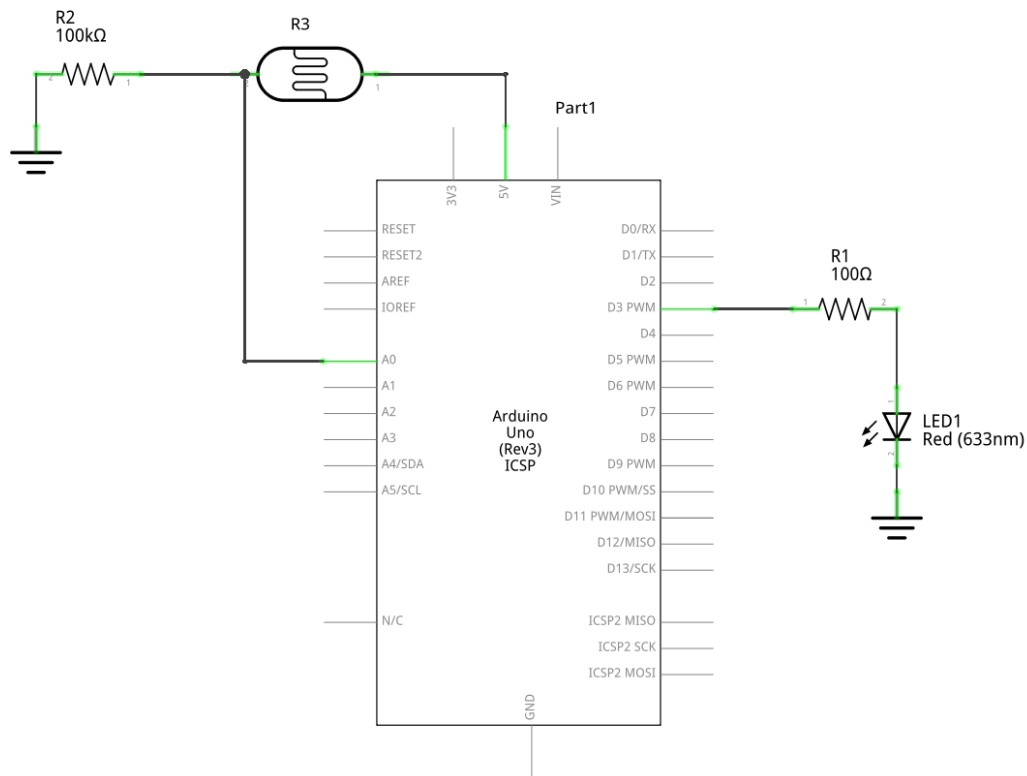
| ID | Storage Ref | Notes |
|------|-------------------------------|---|
| R1 | | Anywhere from 50 ... 300 Ω is fine |
| LED1 | CAT 050 or CAT 056 or CAT 044 | Any color |

Spec

Program the Arduino such that it would blink a LED connected to one of the Digital pins (see: blink.ino)

Experiment with with different timings. Write a SOS blinker (see: sos.ino)

Darkness Warning



fritzing

Materials

| ID | Storage Ref | Notes |
|------|----------------------------------|---|
| R1 | | Anywhere from 50 ... 300 Ω is fine |
| LED1 | CAT 050 or CAT 056 or CAT 044 | Any color |
| R2 | | |
| R3 | CAT 033 | LDR, polarity does not matter |

Spec

Connect a light sensor and a LED with the Arduino. Program the Arduino to warn (by lighting the LED) when it's getting darker.