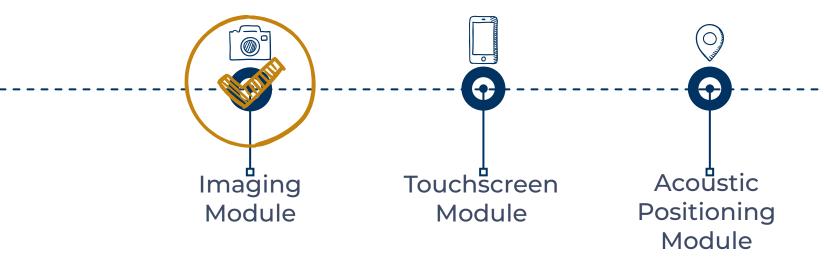
# **EECS 16A Touchscreen 1**

\*\*Insert your names here\*\*

#### **Semester Outline**



### Today's lab:

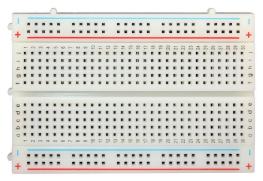
Breadboarding

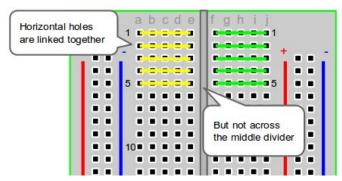
Build multiple functional circuits

Learn how to use Multimeter

### **Breadboarding basics**

- Similar to Imaging 1: Intro to Breadboarding
- Build up breadboarding skills
  - Connect to concepts in lecture, including Voltage Dividers and KVL
- Very important skill: prototype, debug, and translate theoretical ideas into real circuits





#### Poll time!

Review of breadboarding practices from Imaging 1.

- 1. Which of the following are good breadboarding practices?
  - a. Check the resistor value by its color bands
  - b. Plug in a component legs in different rows
  - c. Use black and red wires for the rails

2. For which of the following components does polarity matter?

Resistor LED Capacitor Ambient Light Sensor

#### Poll time!

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- 1. Which of the following are good breadboarding practices?
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2. For which of the following components does polarity matter?

Resistor

**LED** 

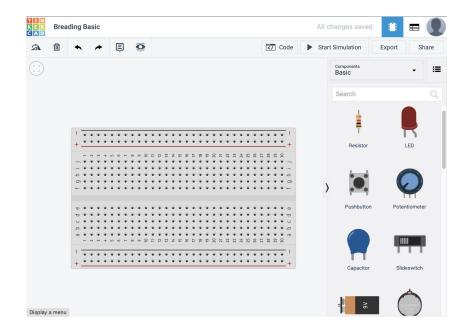
Capacitor

**Ambient Light Sensor** 

#### **TinkerCAD**

- Circuit design prototyping software
  - Primary circuit software in this course
  - Useful for many different electrical projects

 Run online using an Autodesk account



## **Launchpad Review**

Micro-Controller

Power Supply

Voltmeter

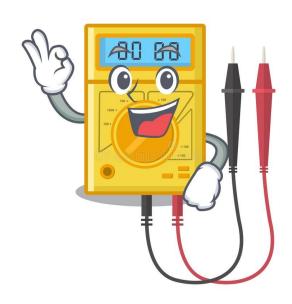


## **Series V/S Parallel Resistor Configurations**

	Series	Parallel
How it looks	$V_{in}$ $R_1$ $R_2$ $R_3$	$V_{in}$ $\stackrel{+}{\longrightarrow}$ $R_1 \geqslant R_2 \geqslant R_3 \geqslant$ www.electricalengineering.xyz
Voltage	$V_{in} = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$	$V_{in} = V_1 = V_2 = V_3$
Current	$I_{series} = I_1 = I_2 = I_3$	$I_{in} = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$
Resistance	$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$	$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$
Features	If one components burns current becomes inactive	If one component burns current stops only through that branch rest part works fine

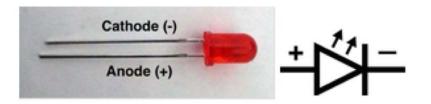
## Multimeter (Circuit Debugger)

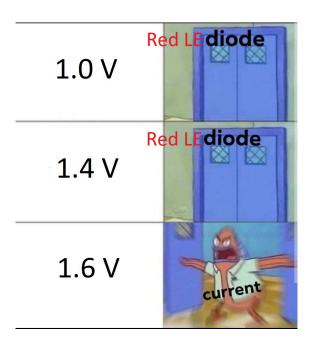
- Voltmeter
  - Infinite resistance
  - Connect in parallel with component
- Ammeter
  - Very low resistance
  - Act as a wire in the circuit
  - Connect in series with component
- Ohmmeter
  - Remove resistor from circuit before use
  - Connect in parallel with resistor



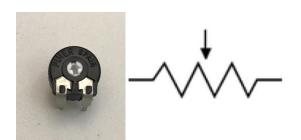
#### **Circuit Elements**

LED



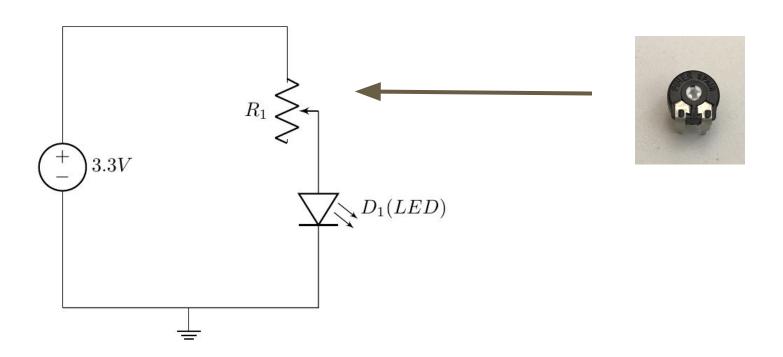


Potentiometer





### **LED Fader Circuit**

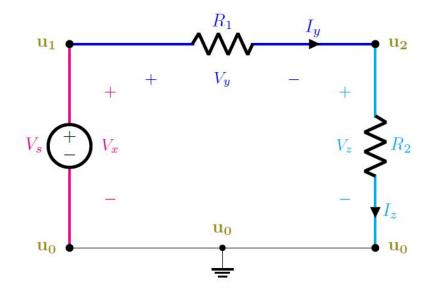


### **Voltage Divider Circuit**

What is the voltage value  $u_2$  at Node 2?

$$I_y = I_z = V_s / (R_1 + R_2)$$
 (Ohm's Law)  
 $u_2 - u_0 = R_2 * I_z$   
 $u_2 - 0 = R_2 * V_s / (R_1 + R_2)$   
 $u_2 = V_s * R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)$ 

What is the voltage value  $u_2$  if  $R_1$  equals to  $R_2$ ?



#### **Pointers**

- Try to debug your circuit by yourself before you ask the TAs
  - However, don't spend too long, after 5 minutes or so ask for help
- Current Limit = 0.1 A
- Voltage = 3.3V