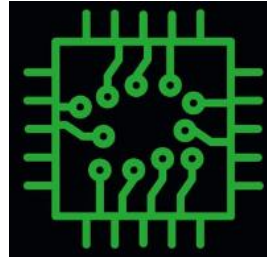


Internet Of Things

First Circuit with RPi board



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Introduction

- You need the following:
 - RPi board
 - LED
 - Resistor
 - Breadboard
 - Wires

Introduction

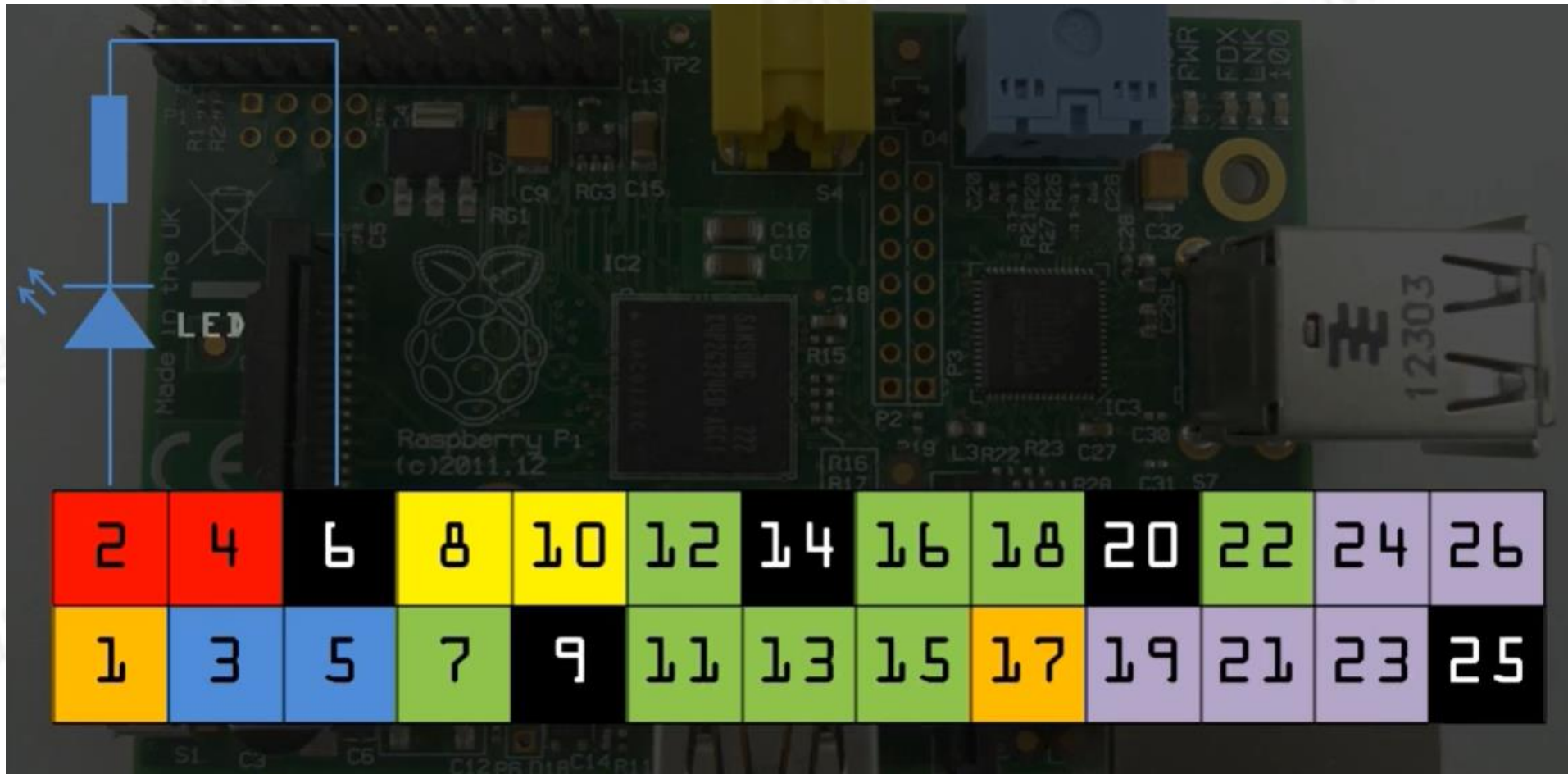


BE CAREFUL

- **Want to make a change on the circuit? Always power off the RPi first**
- **When powering ON, avoid touching the circuit**

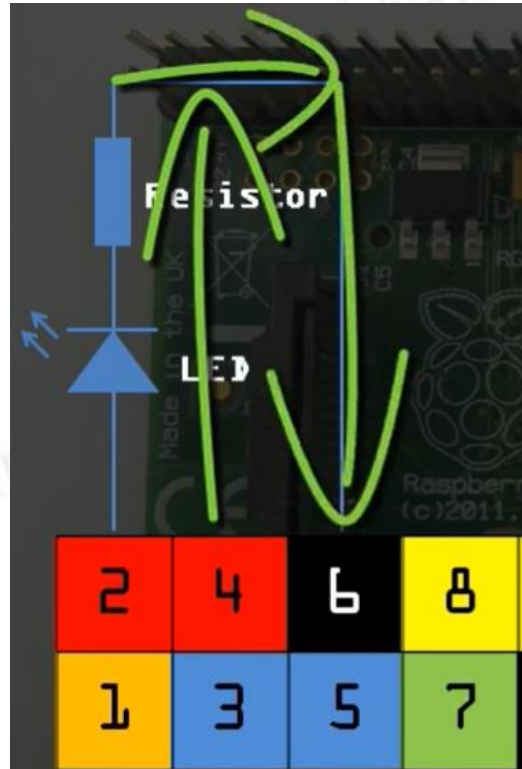
LED Circuit

- For this circuit, we want to connect the LED to 5 V pin which will supply current as long as the RPi is powered on



LED Circuit

- The current will flow from the 5 V pin through the components then returned to ground

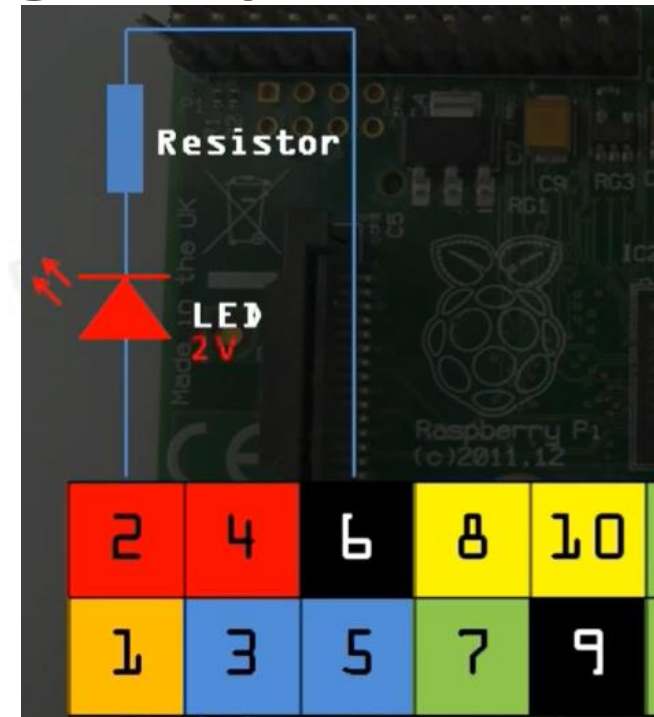


LED Circuit

- The resistor is placed in the circuit to limit the current
- Without the resistor, we would have an excessively high current which would burn our LED
- If we choose that has too high value, our LED will not light
- If we choose a resistance that is too low, we risk creating a high current
- How do we choose the desired resistor value?

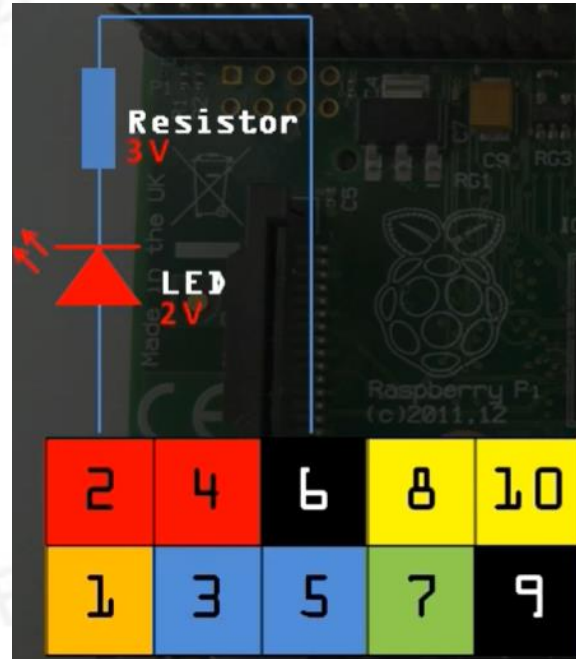
LED Circuit

- What the voltage drop across the resistor should be? That means how much the 5 V that we are supplying should be used by the resistor
- If we are using Red LED, it has a voltage drop of 2 V
- That means there 3 V left over



LED Circuit

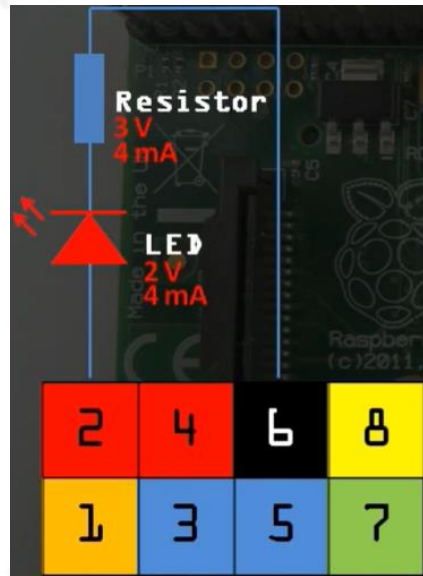
- These 3 Volts must be used by the resistor



- Next, we must consider the current passing through the circuit
- Small LEDs usually will light with a current around 4 mA

LED Circuit

- This means 4 mA will also passing through the resistor

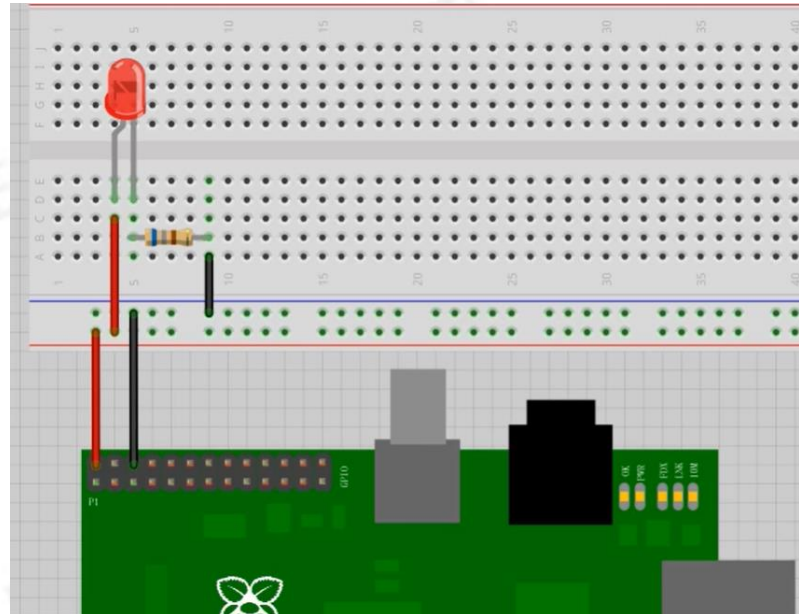


- Now we can use Ohm's law to calculate the resistance

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{3}{0.004} = 750 \Omega$$

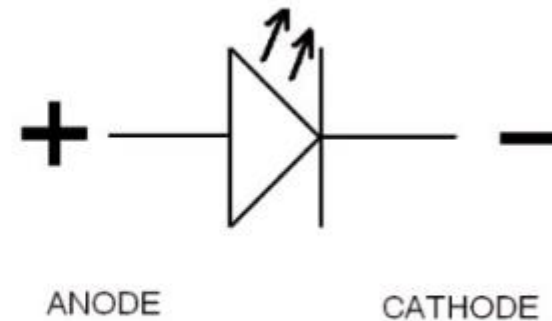
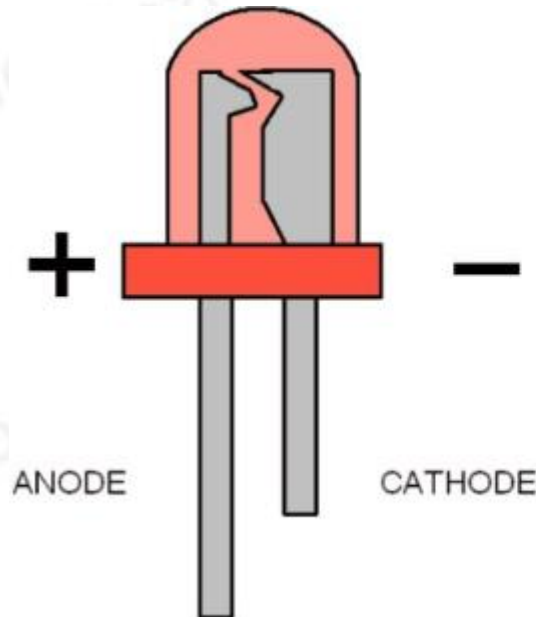
LED Circuit

- So, we need a resistor close to 750 ohm
- LEDs typically functions well up to 20 mA
- A resistor with slightly lower value still works just fine
- Now we can setup the circuit on the breadboard



LED Circuit

- One common error is to place the LED backwards
- The LED has long flat section that looks like a negative symbol called (Cathode), this side needs to lead towards ground

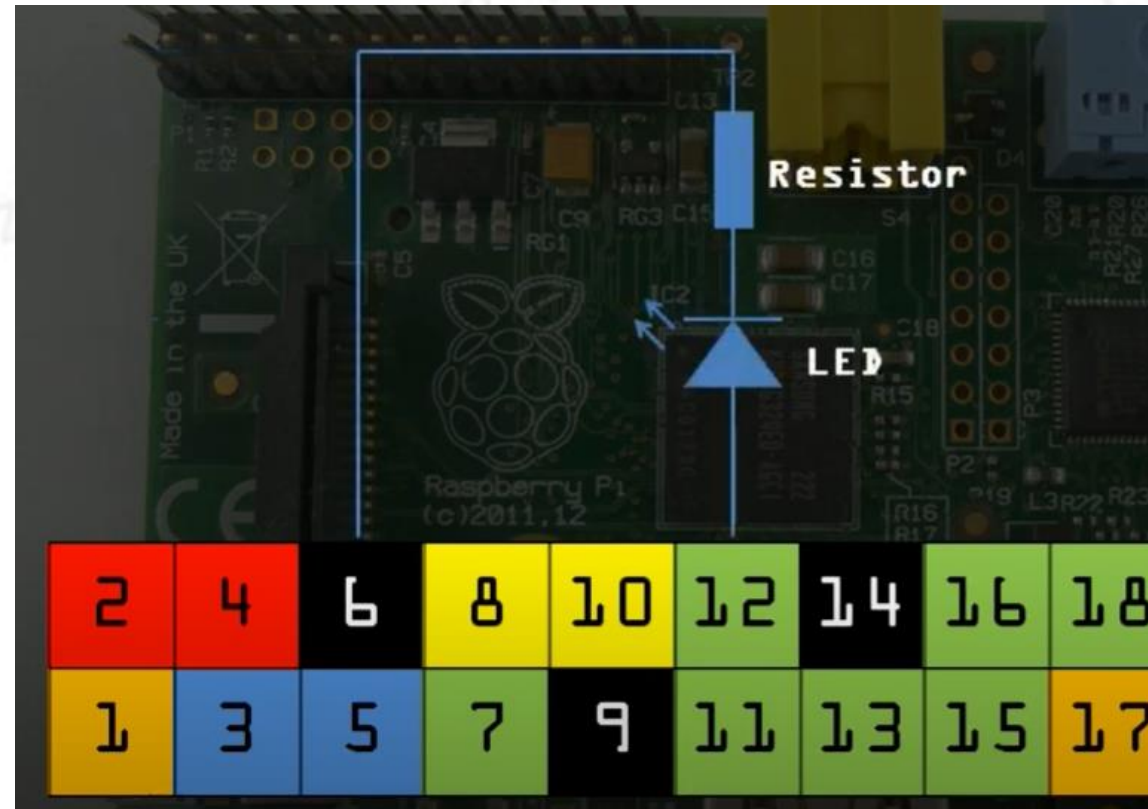


Blinking LED Circuit

- Now, power ON your RPi and the LED will light
- Next, we want to turn ON and OFF the LED using GPIO pin
- To do that, we need to write a simple Python program
- But before that we need to make small updates on the circuit
- Can you expect these updates?

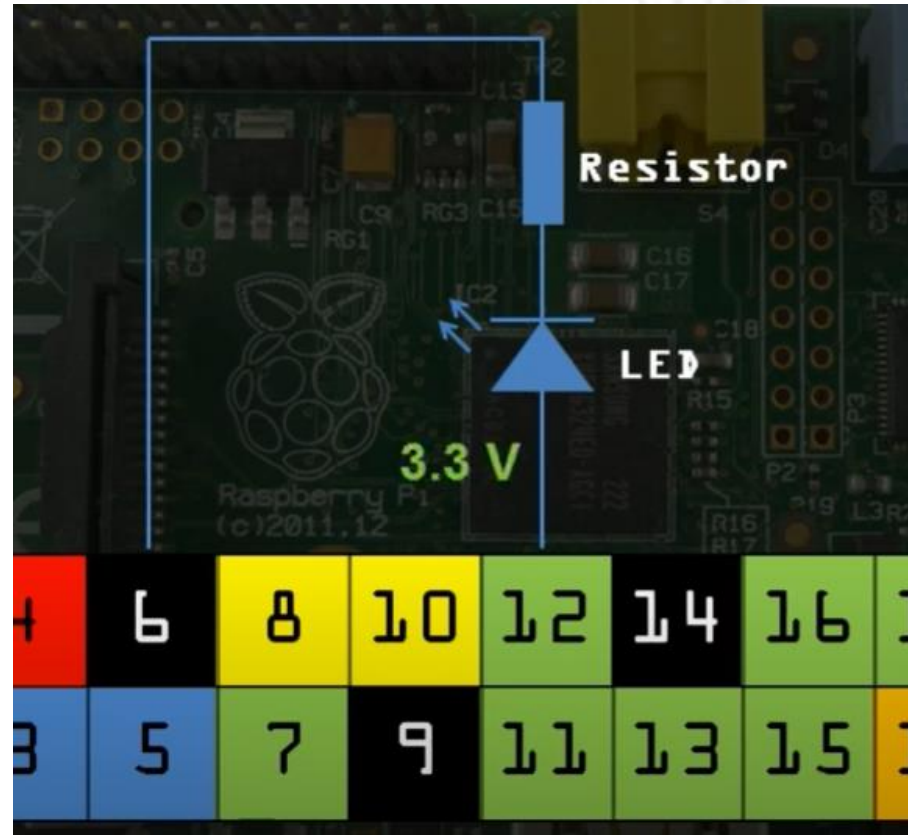
Blinking LED Circuit

- We will use GPIO pin at pin 12, but any of the GPIO pins would work fine



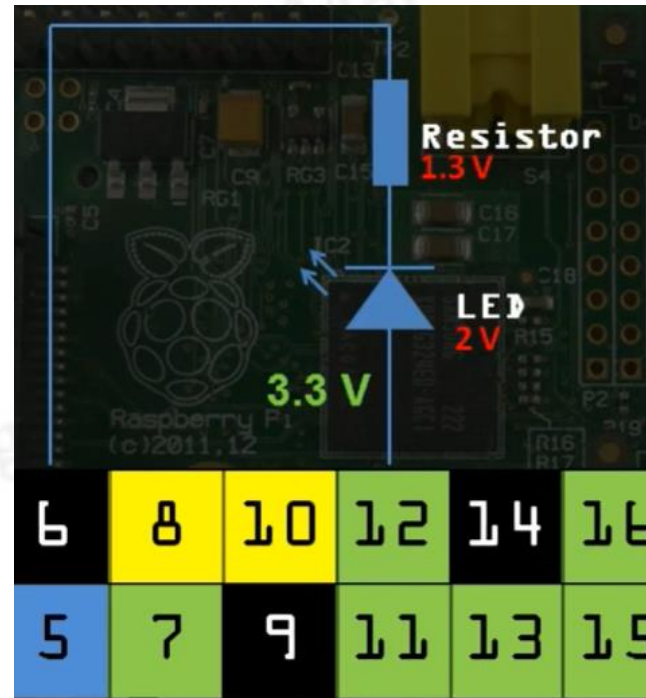
Blinking LED Circuit

- Remember that GPIO pins use 3.3 V



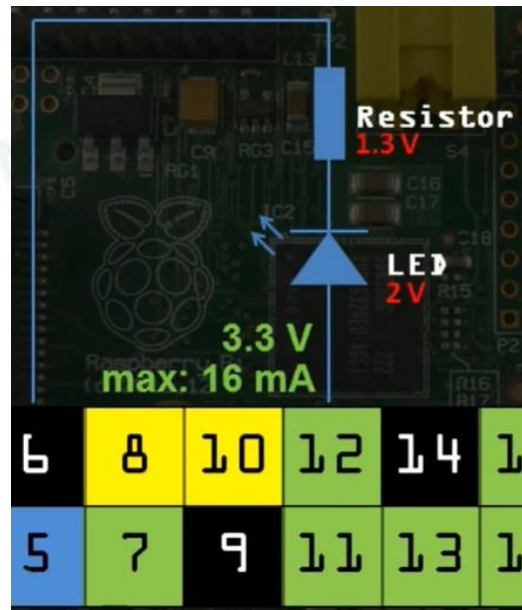
Blinking LED Circuit

- If we are using Red LED, it has a voltage drop of 2 V
- So, there will be 1.3 V left across the resistor



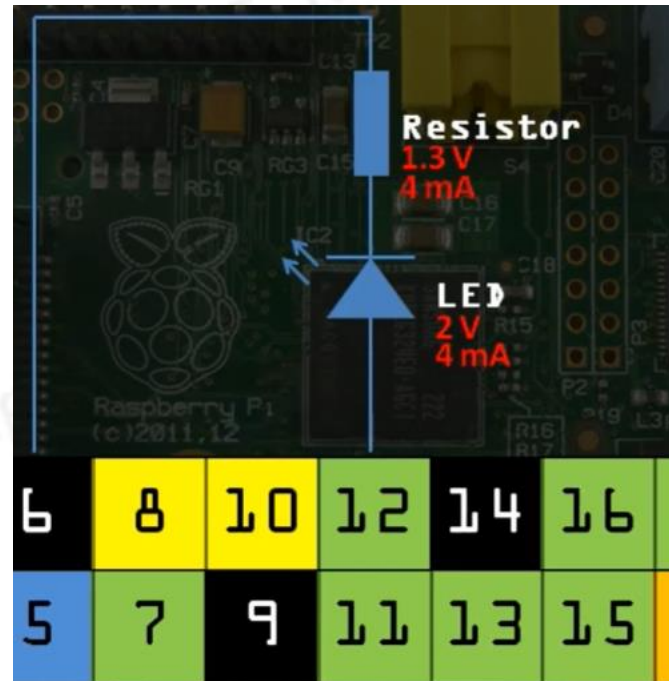
Blinking LED Circuit

- Recall that we are using the resistor to limit the current passing through the circuit
- This is important when dealing with GPIO pins as only 16 mA of current can safely pass through a GPIO pin



Blinking LED Circuit

- For our LED, we will need 4 mA of current
- So, we will be fine with the safe current limit



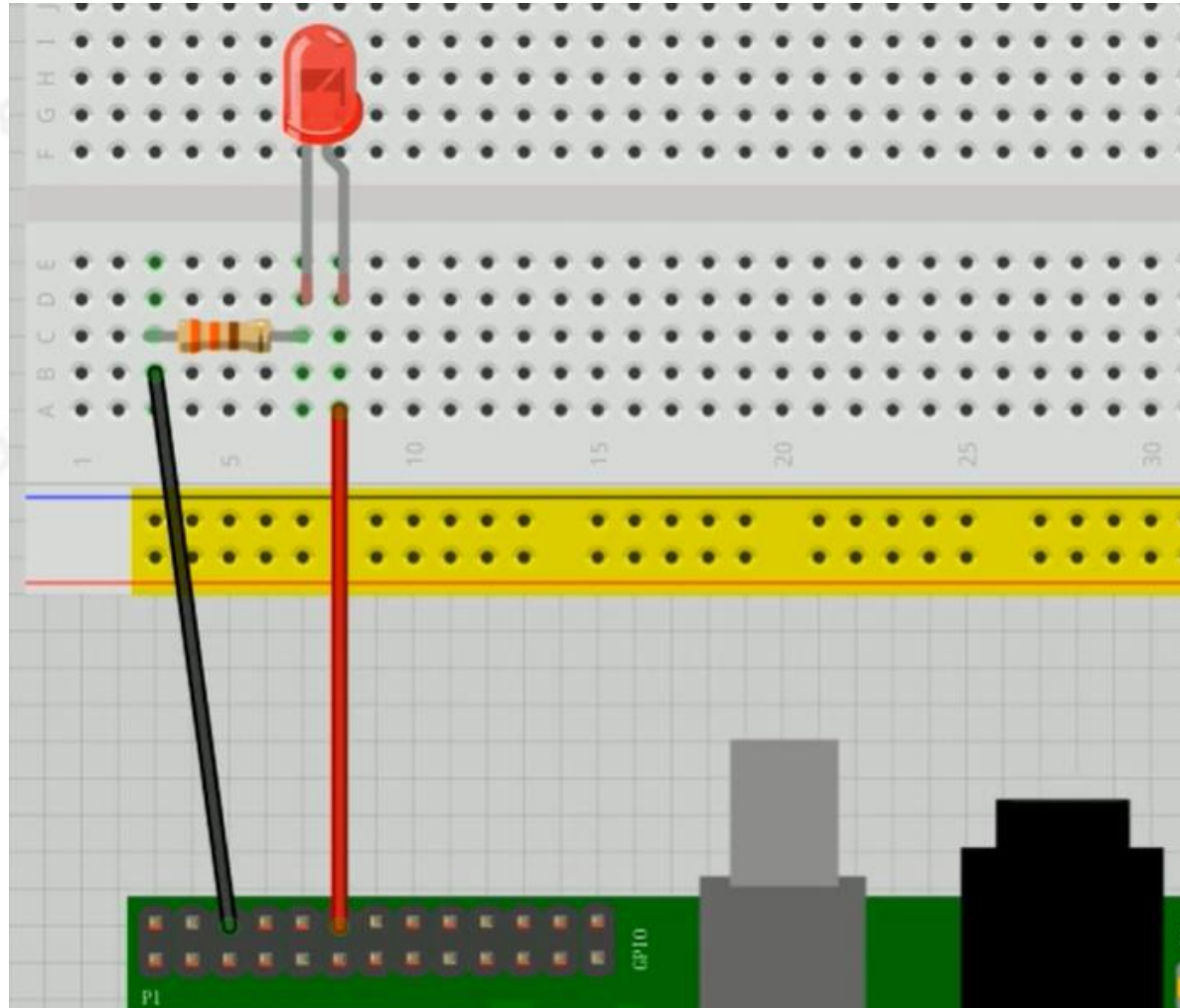
Blinking LED Circuit

- To calculate the value of the resistor we use Ohm's law

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{1.3}{0.004} = 325$$

- So, 330 Ohm resistor should work just fine

Blinking LED Circuit



Blinking LED Circuit

- **Now it's time to write the code**

Any Questions???