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A Developers Introduction to Electronics



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Guy Royse

Developer Advocate

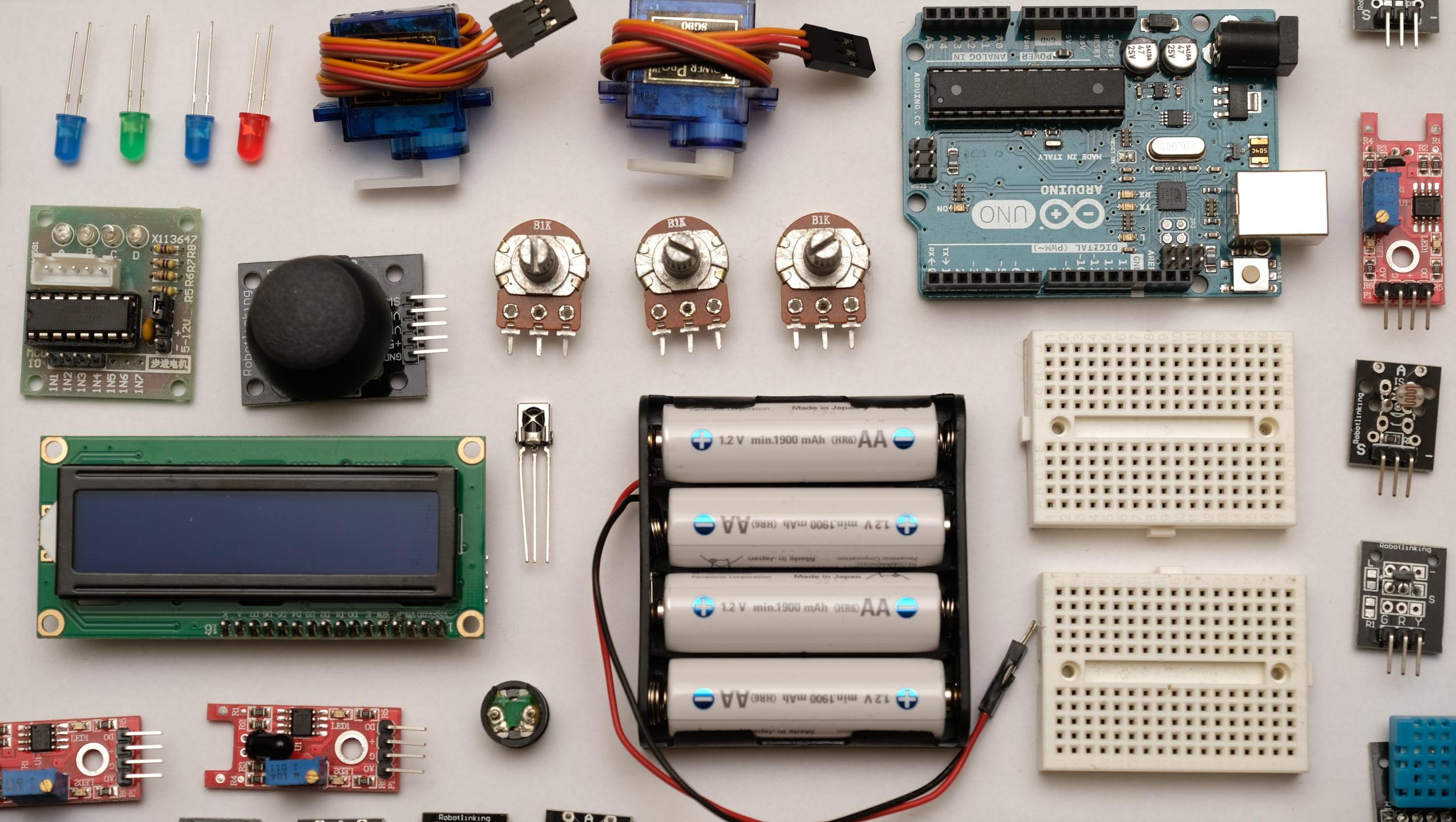
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 @guyroyse

 github.com/guyroyse

 guy.dev

IANAE



Assumptions



- You've played with an Arduino or something like it before.
- You know the difference between alternating current and direct current.
- You've had more physics than me.

Ohm's Law

Voltage
Measured in Volts
(Electromotive Force)

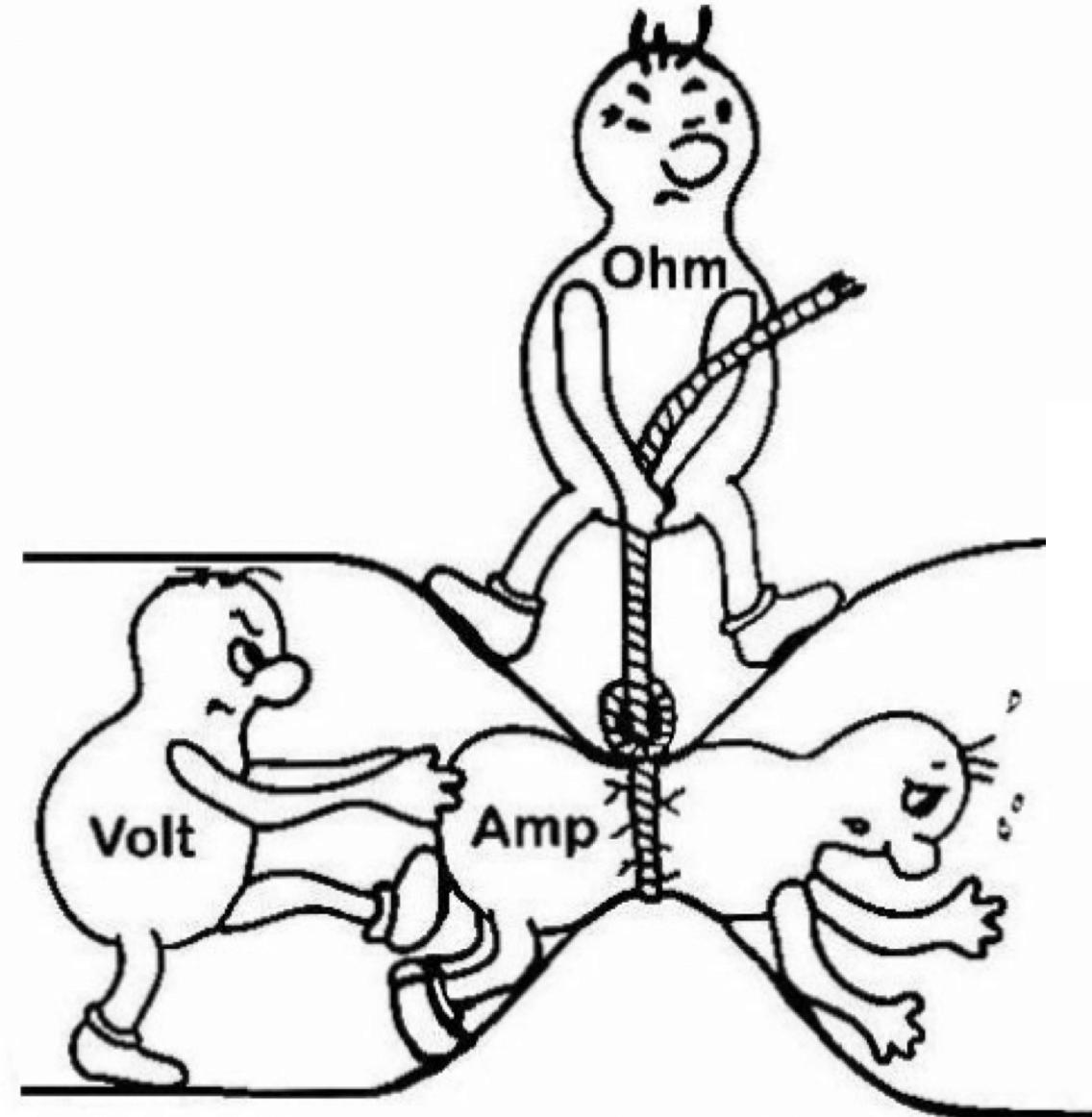
E

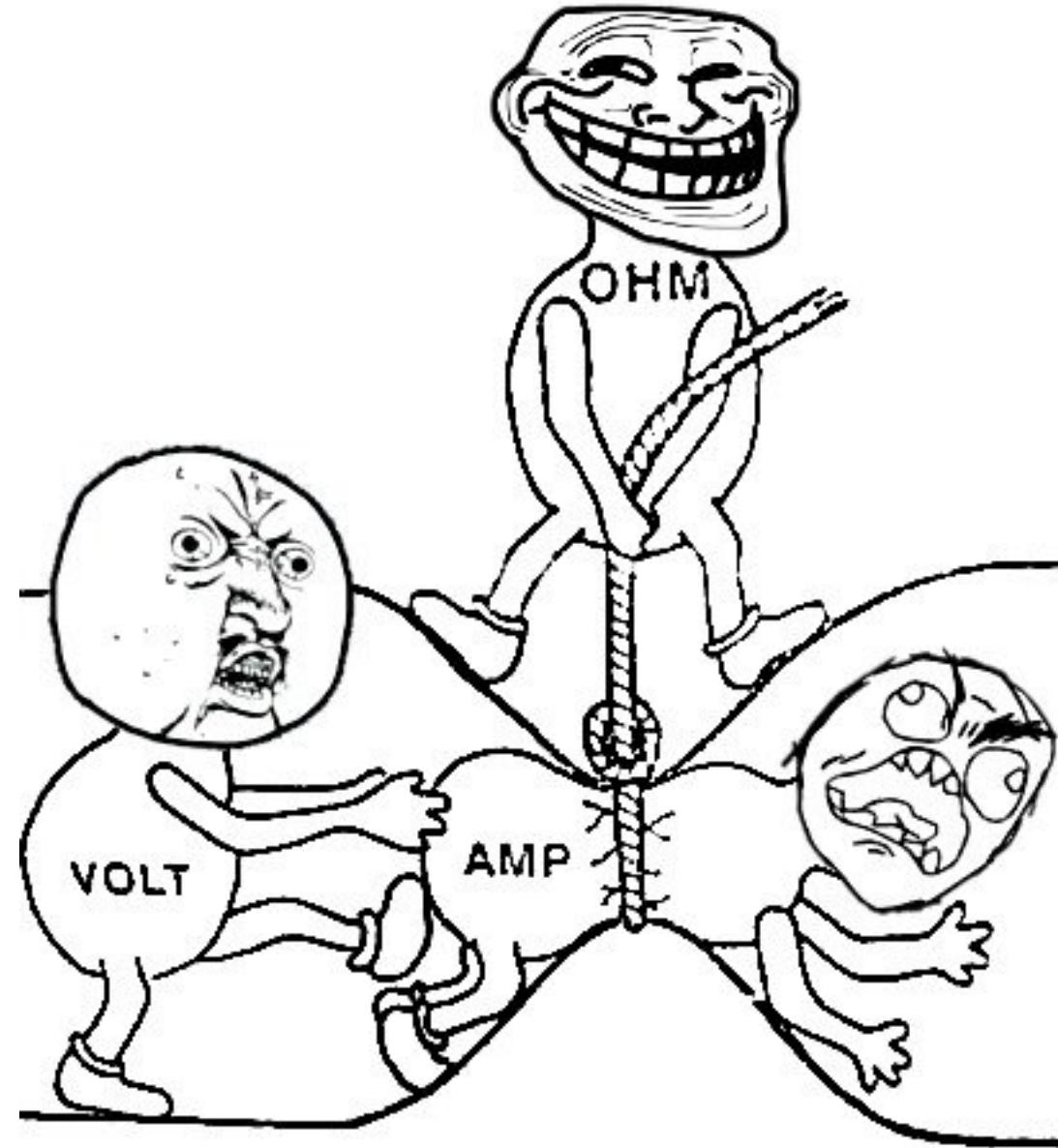
Current
Measured in Amps
(Intensity of Current)

I

Resistance
Measured in Ohms
(Resistance)

R





Power Law

Power
Measured in Watts

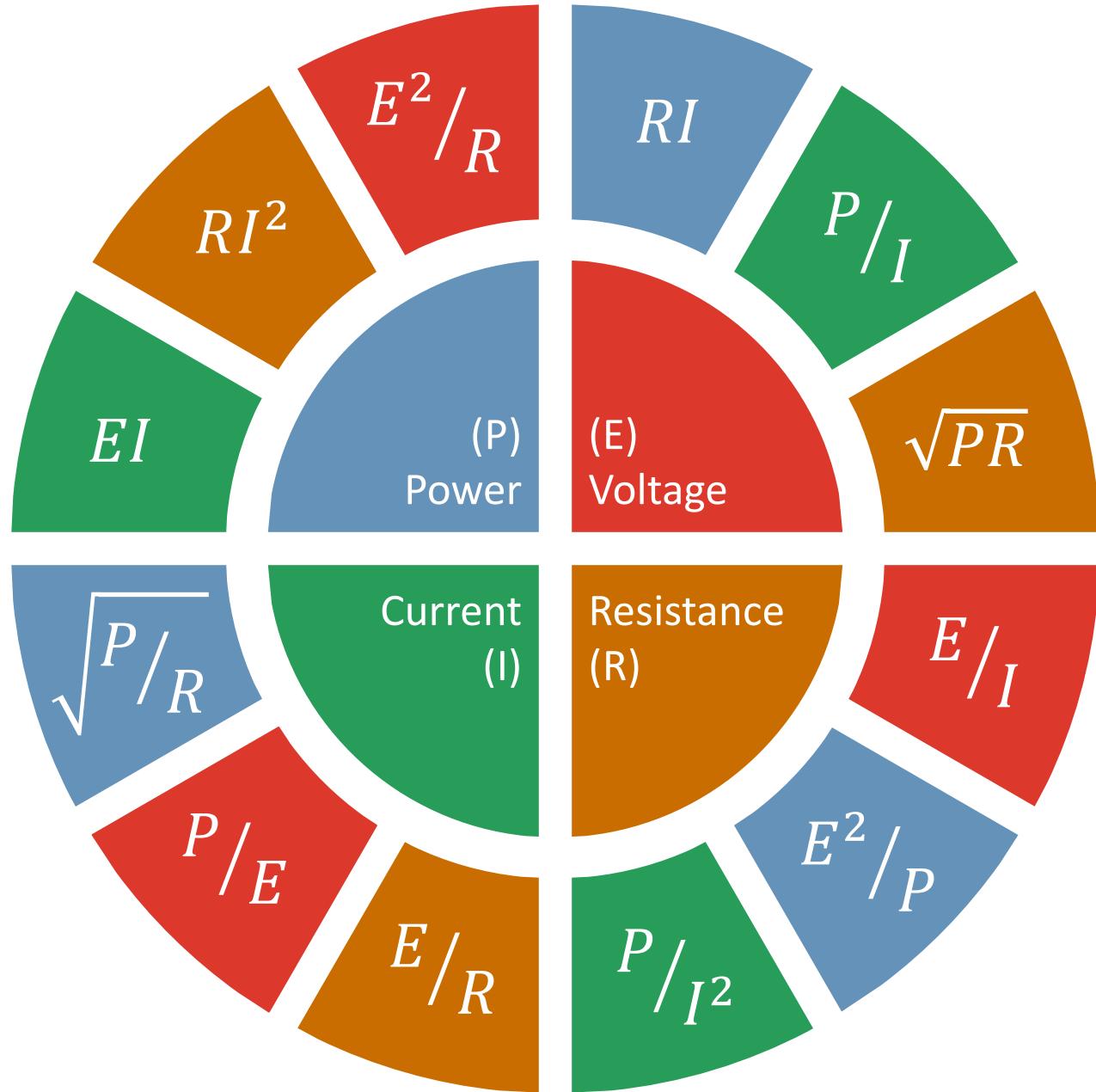
P

= Voltage
Measured in Volts
(Electromotive Force)

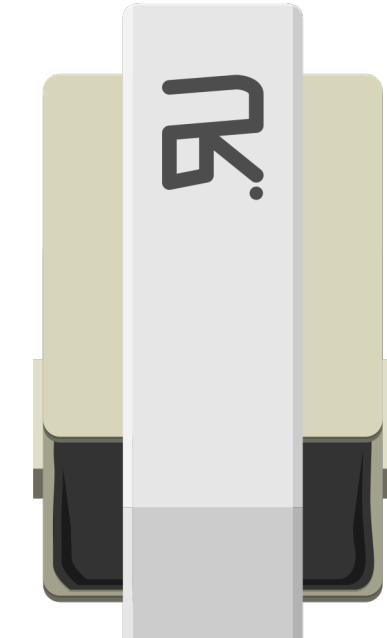
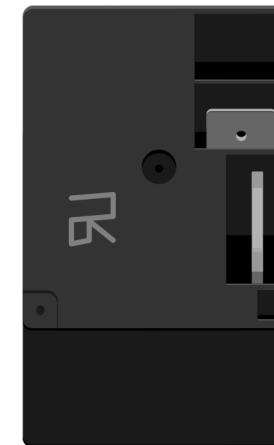
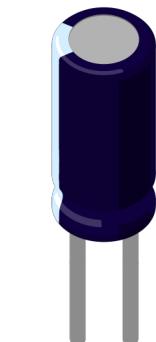
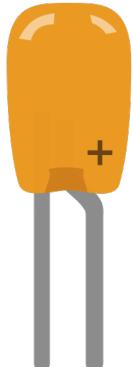
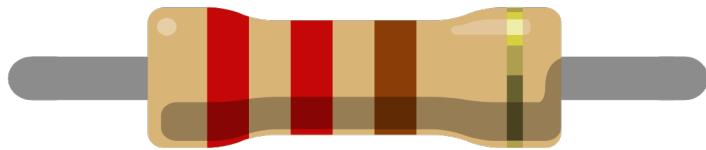
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Current
Measured in Amps
(Intensity of Current)

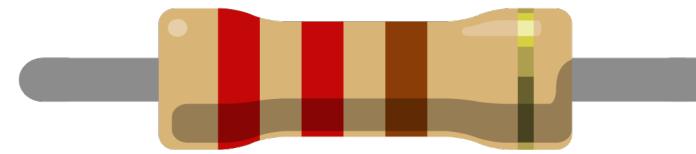
I



Components



Resistors



R1
220Ω

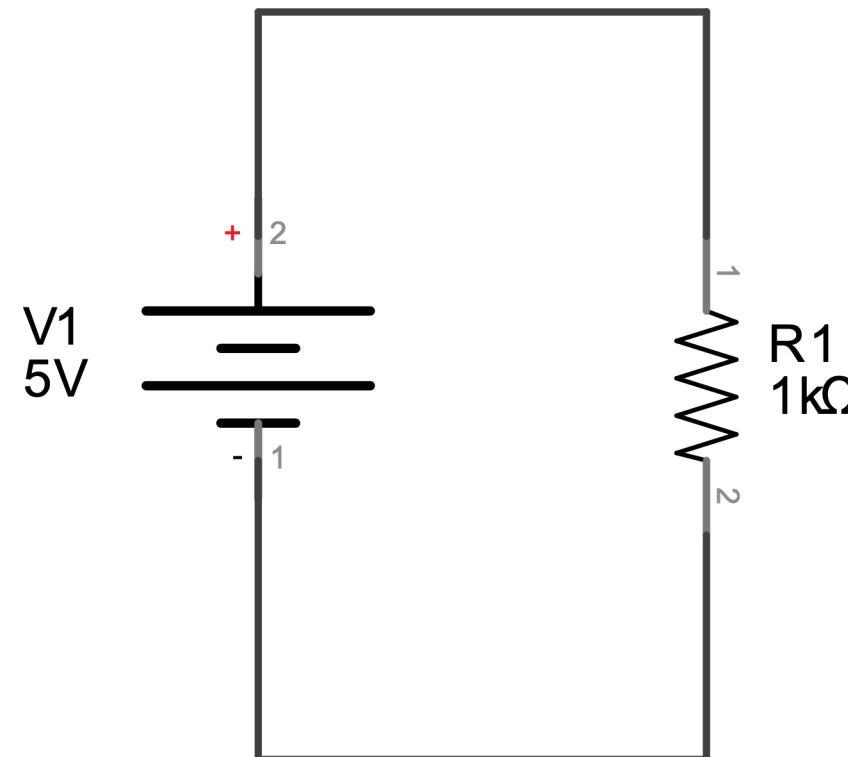


Resistors



- Resist current flow by turning electricity into heat
- Have a value measured in Ohms (Ω)

Calculating Current



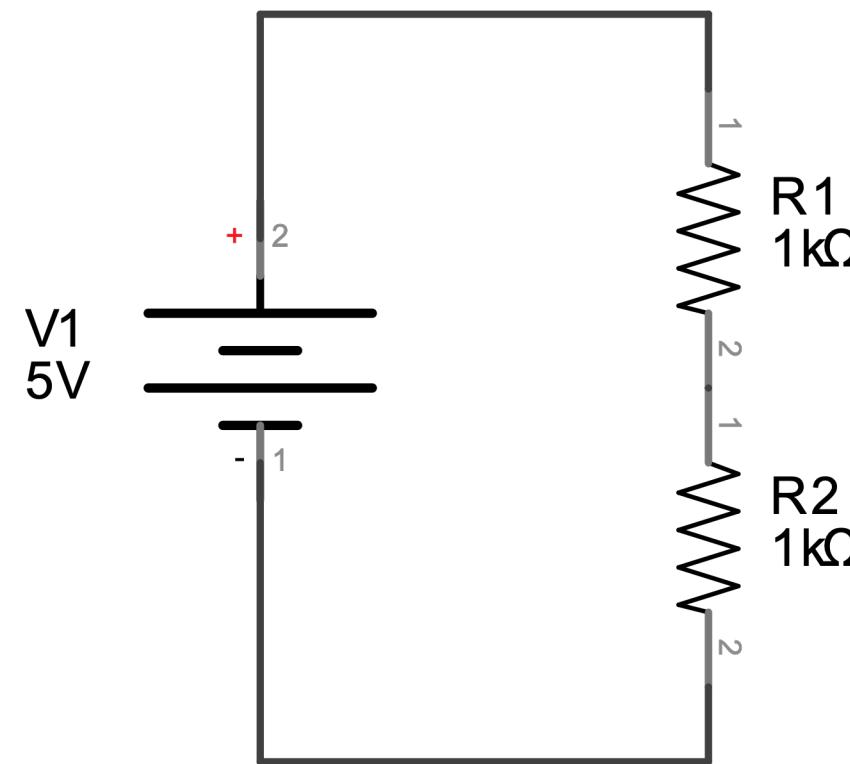
$$E = I \cdot R$$

$$5V = I \cdot 1\text{k}\Omega$$

$$I = 5V / 1\text{k}\Omega$$

$$I = 5\text{mA}$$

Resistors in Series

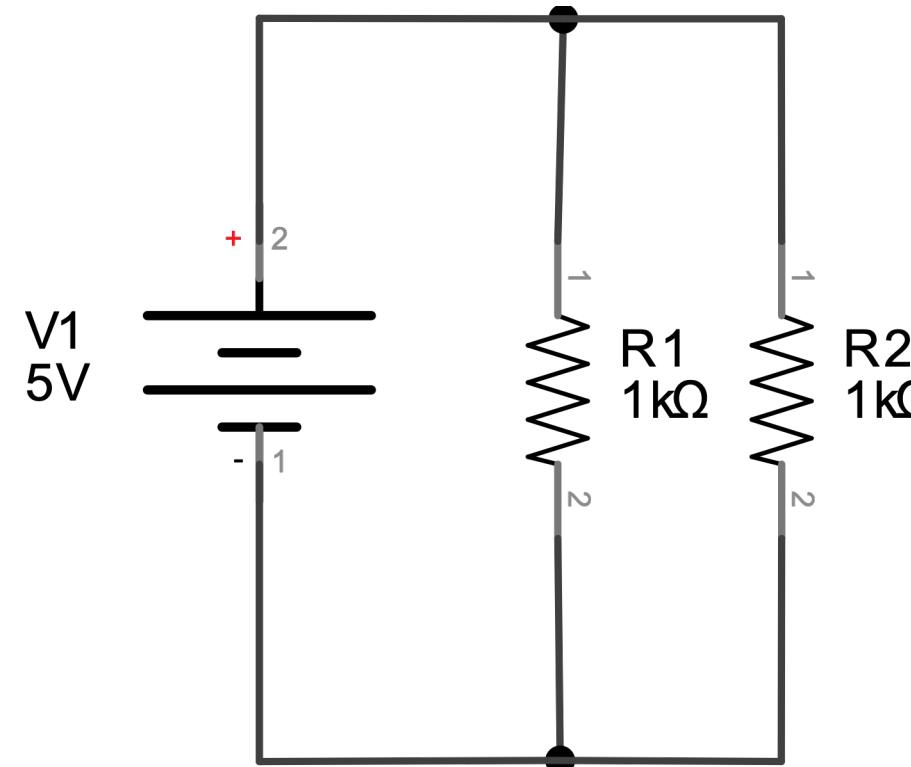


$$R = R_1 + R_2$$

$$R = 1\text{k}\Omega + 1\text{k}\Omega$$

$$R = 2\text{k}\Omega$$

Resistors in Parallel



$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

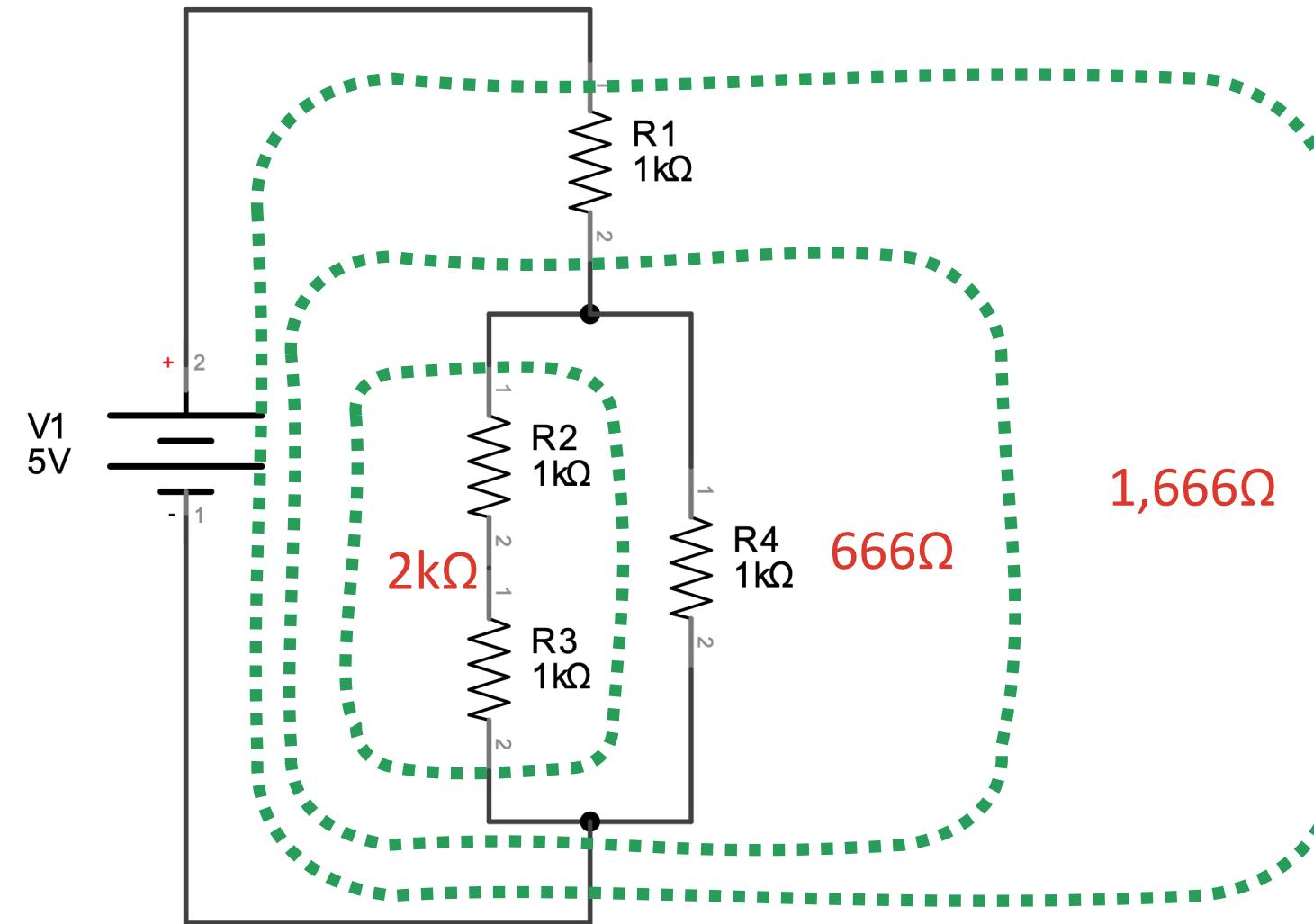
$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{1\text{k}\Omega} + \frac{1}{1\text{k}\Omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{2}{1\text{k}\Omega}$$

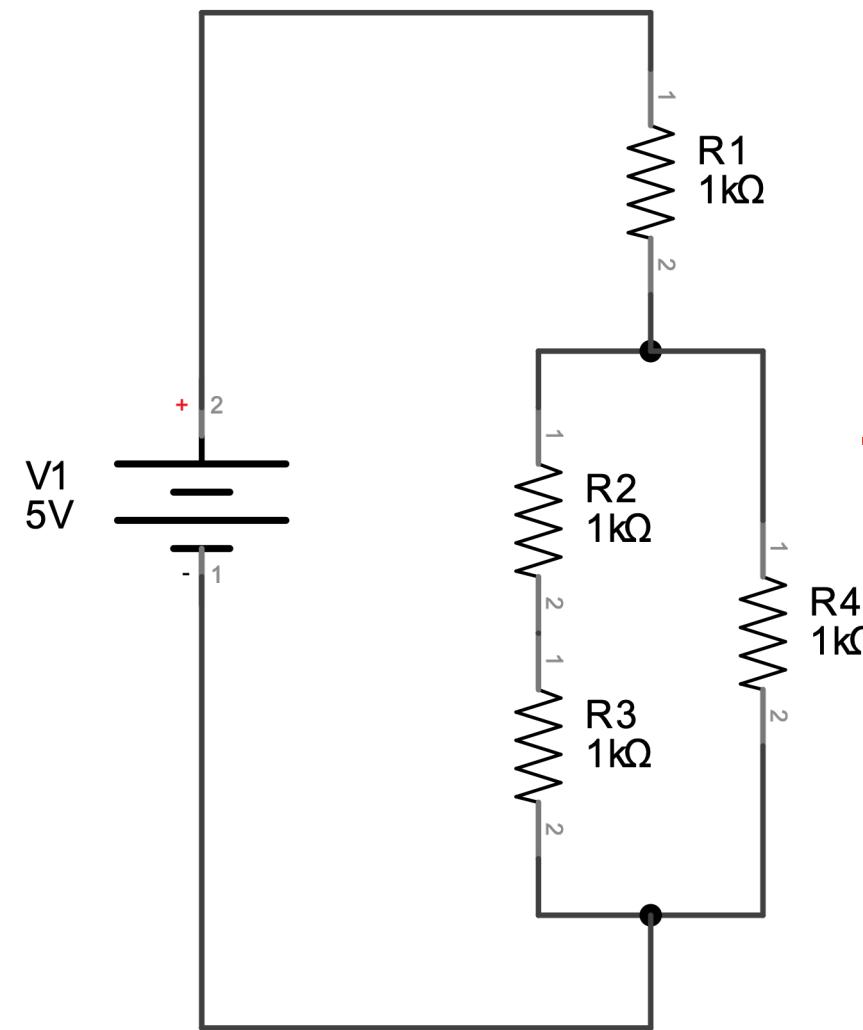
$$R = \frac{1\text{k}\Omega}{2}$$

$$R = 500\Omega$$

Resistors in Series & Parallel

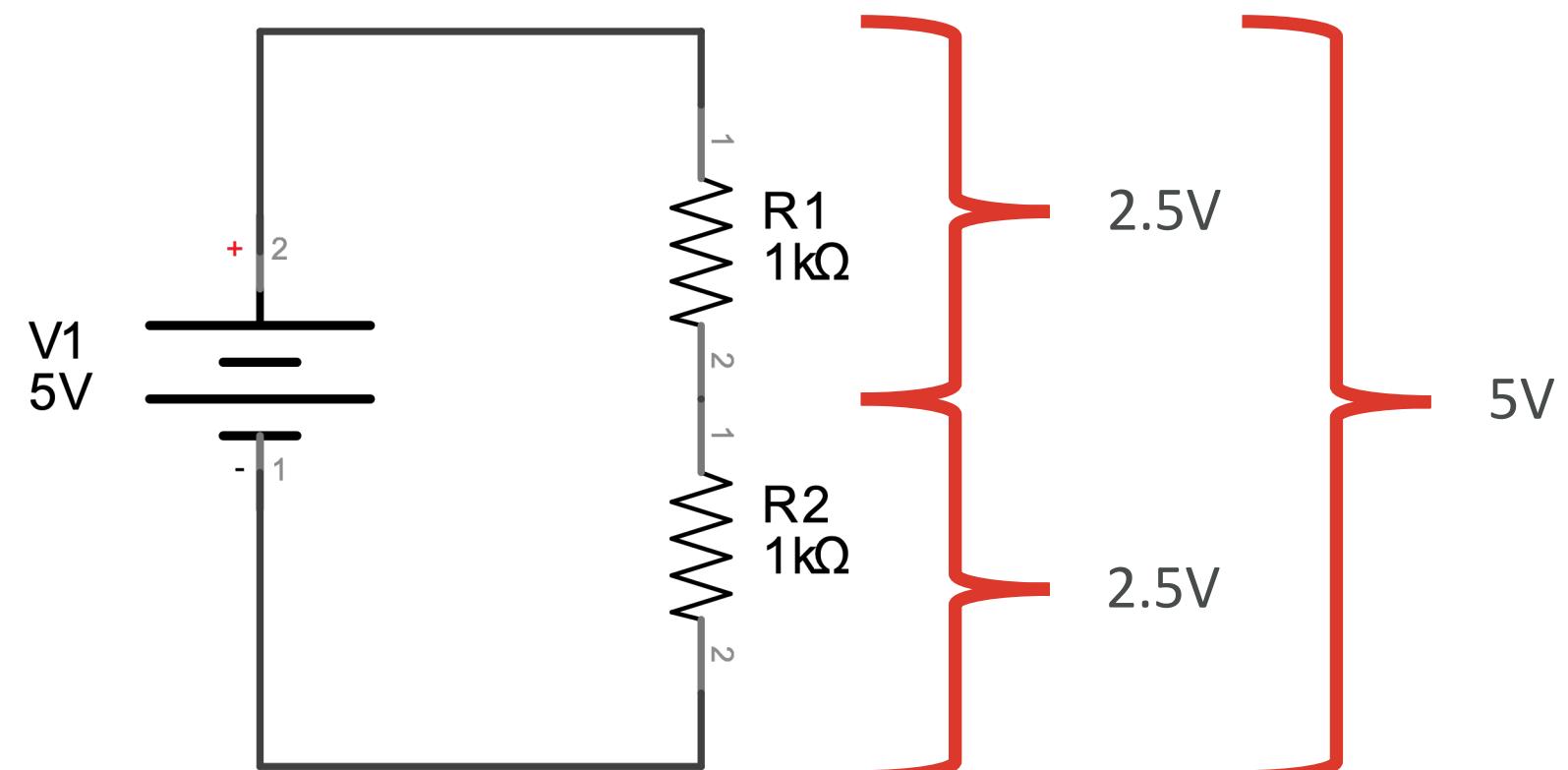


Resistors in Series & Parallel

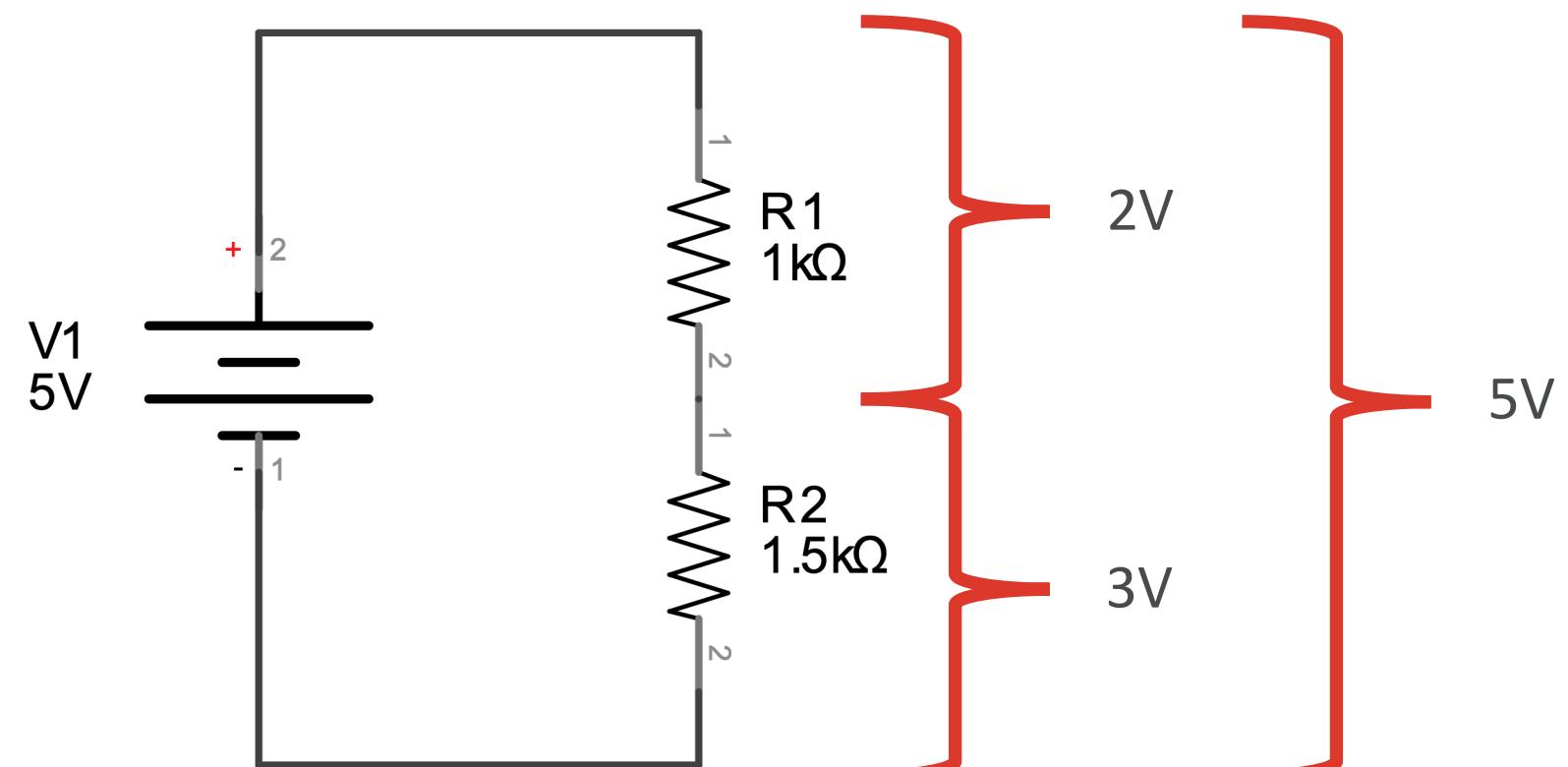


$$R = R_1 + \frac{1}{R_2 + R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}$$

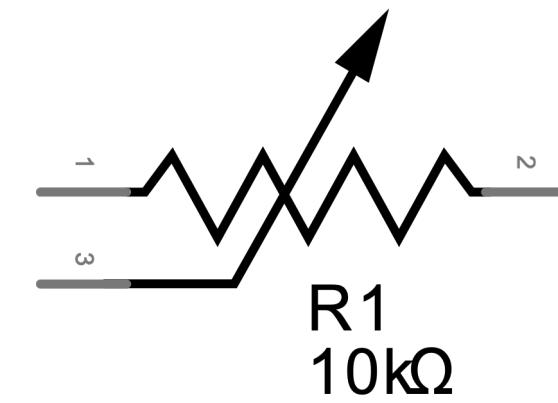
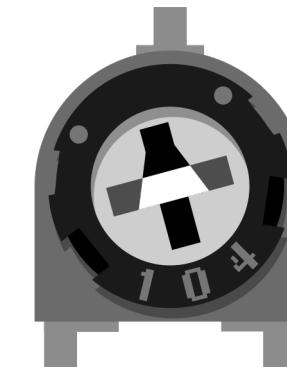
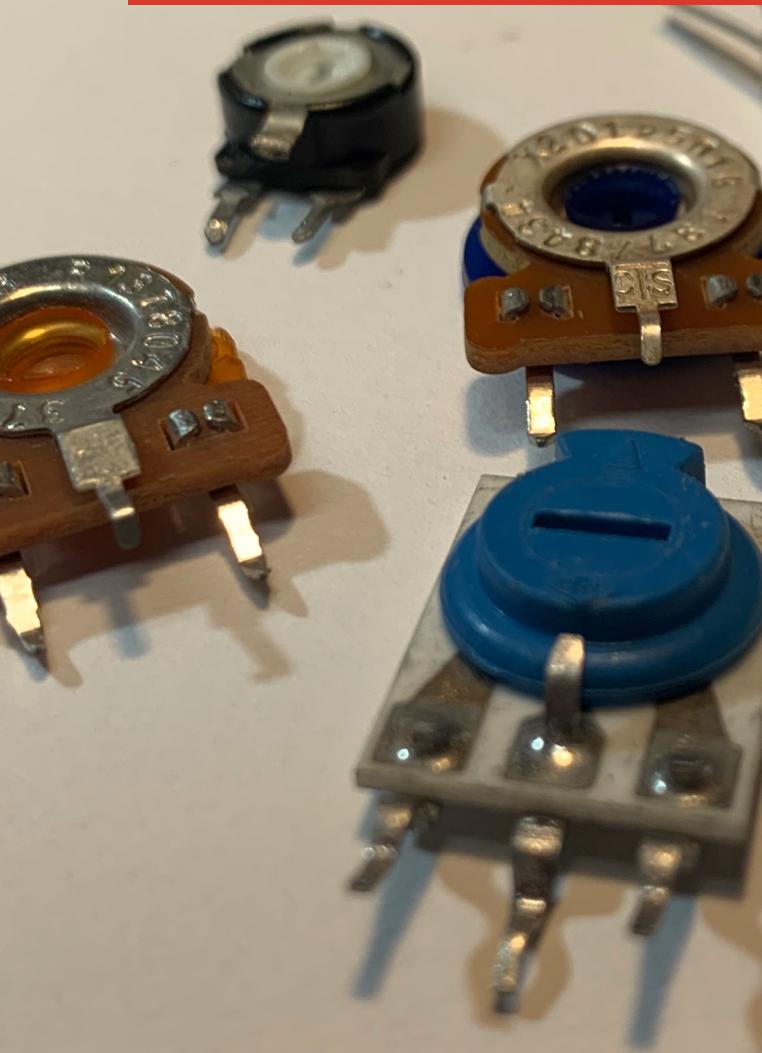
Voltage Dividers



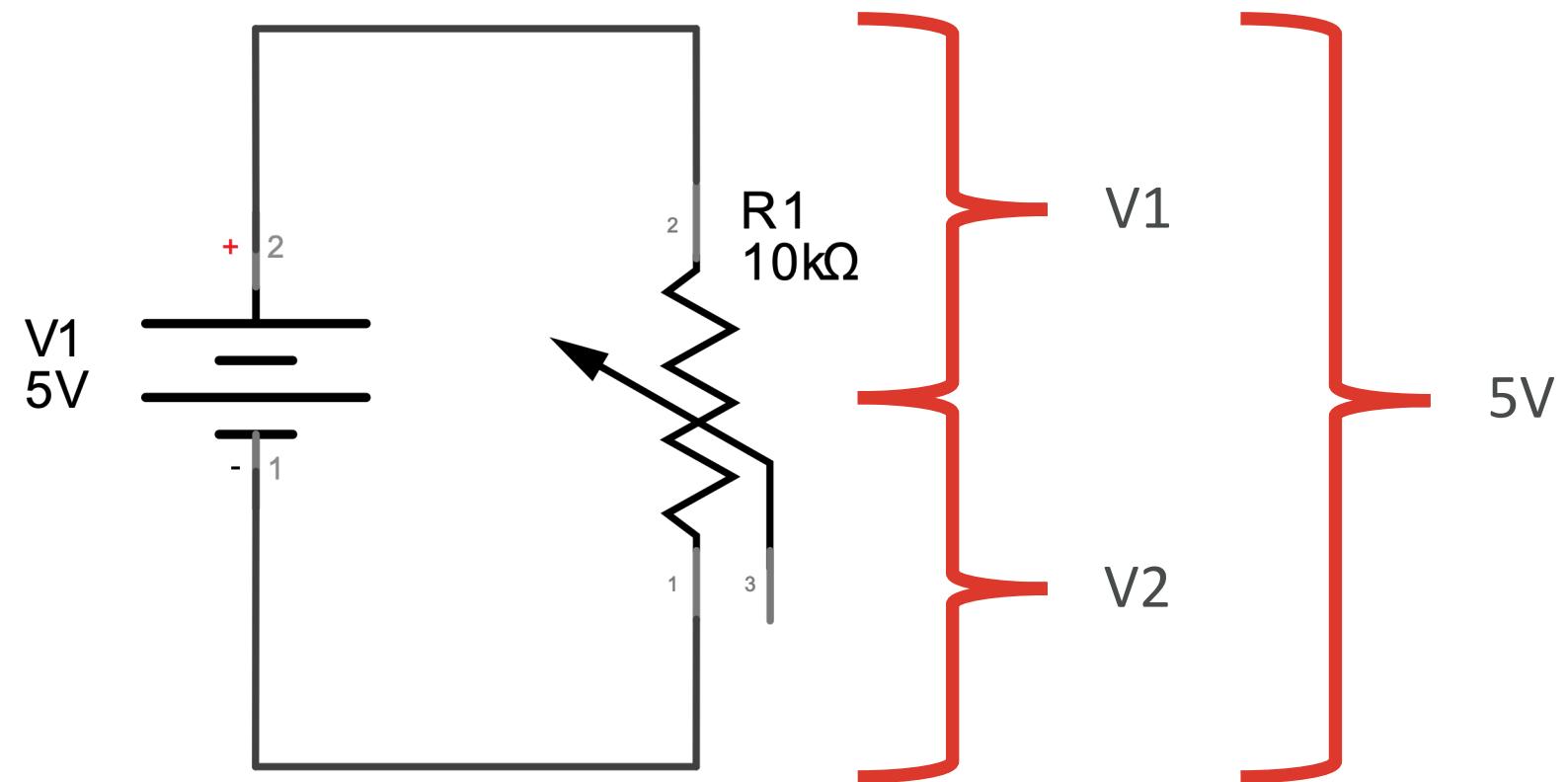
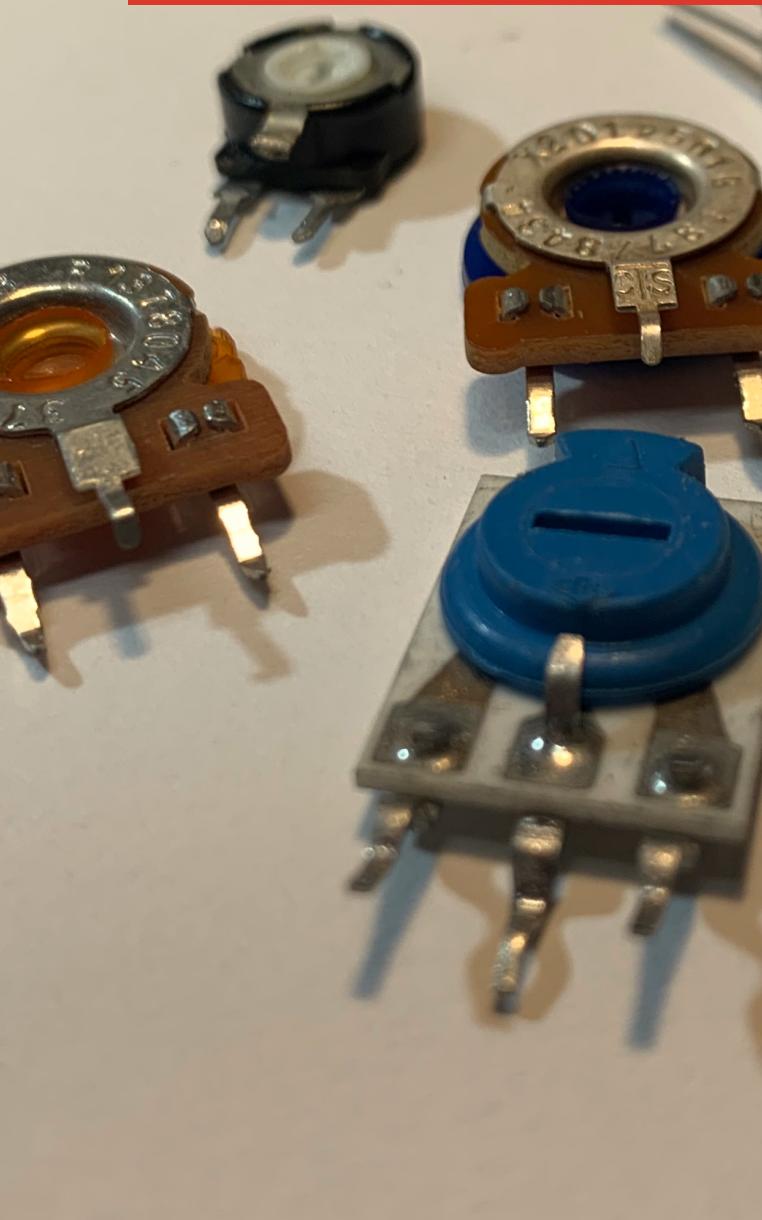
Voltage Dividers



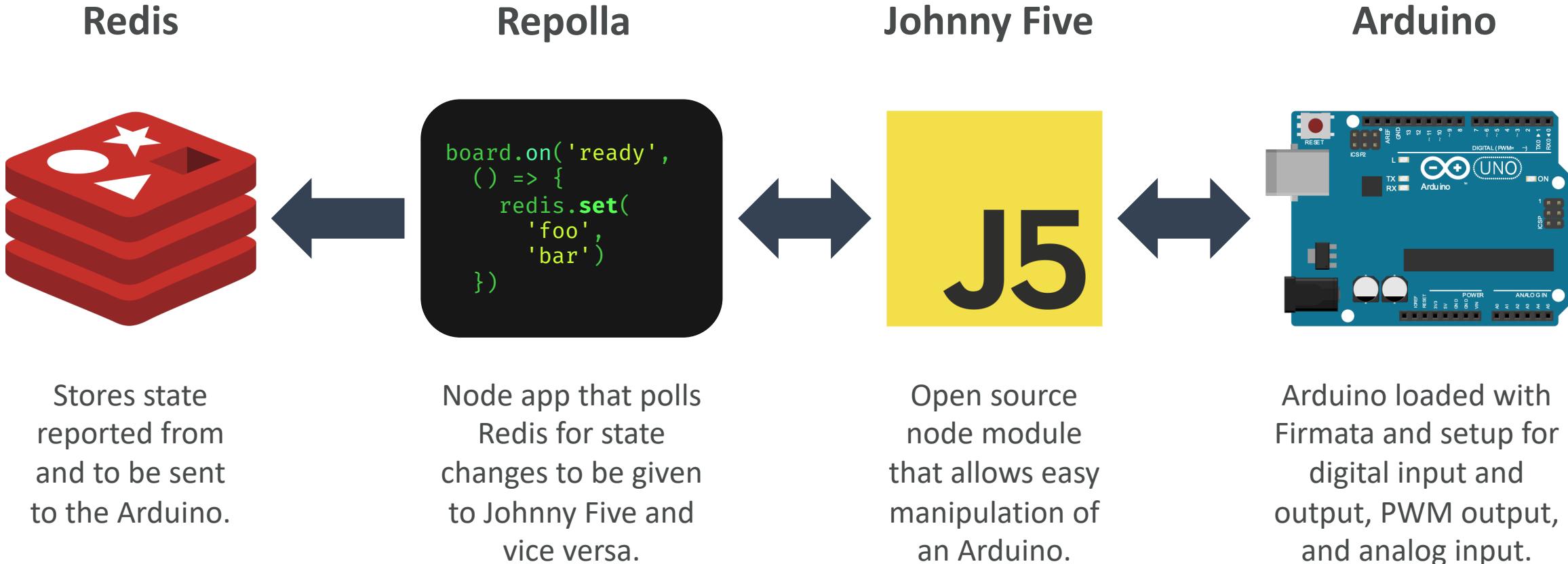
Potentiometers



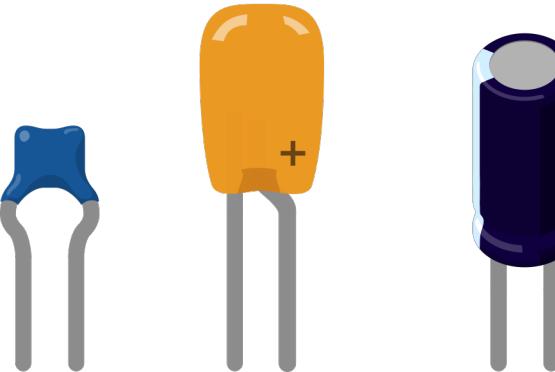
Potentiometers as Voltage Dividers



Demo



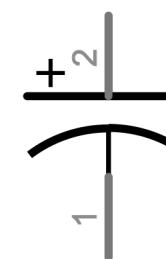
Capacitors



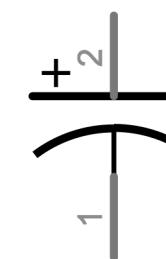
C1
100nF



C2
1μF



C3
1μF

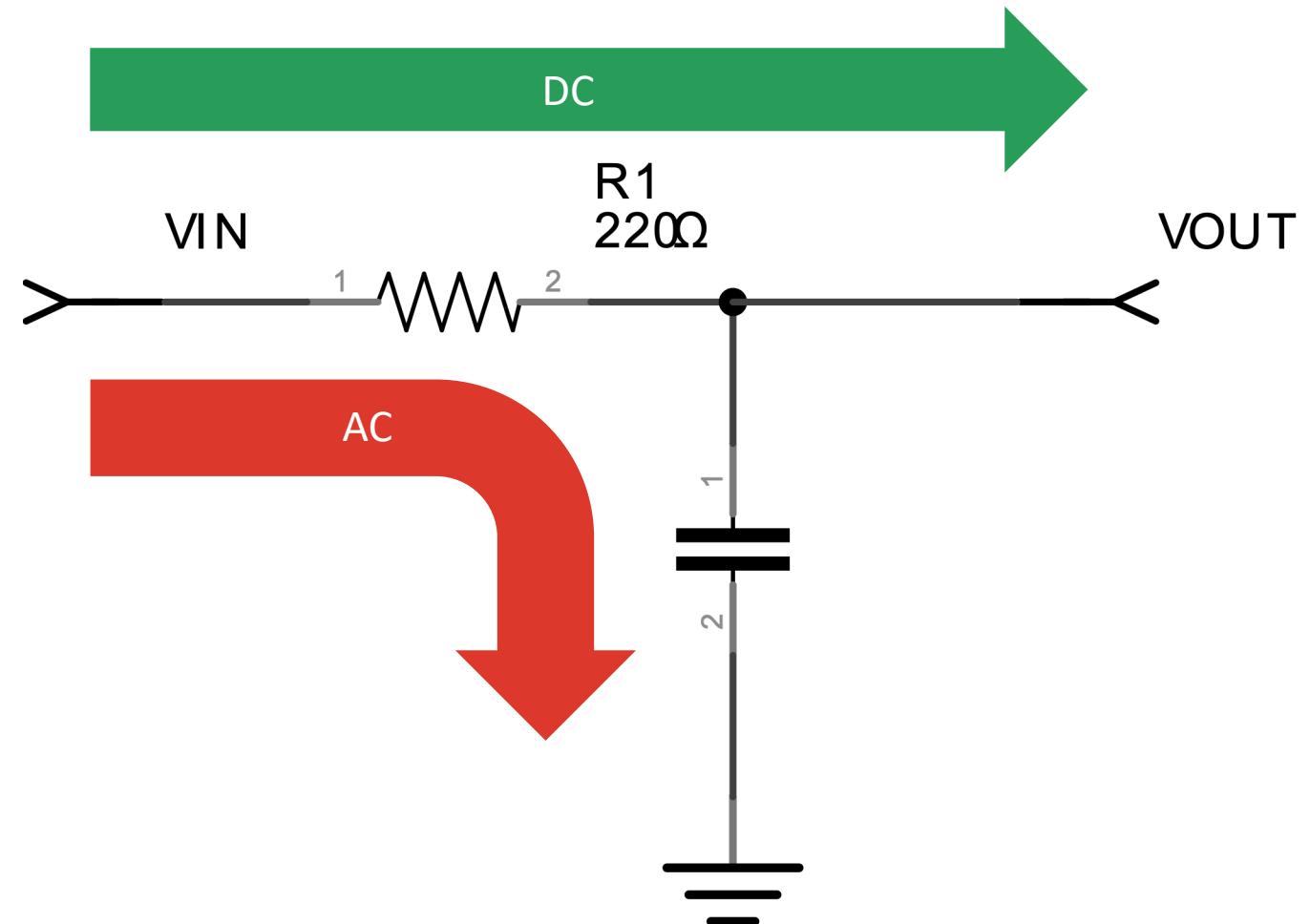


Capacitors

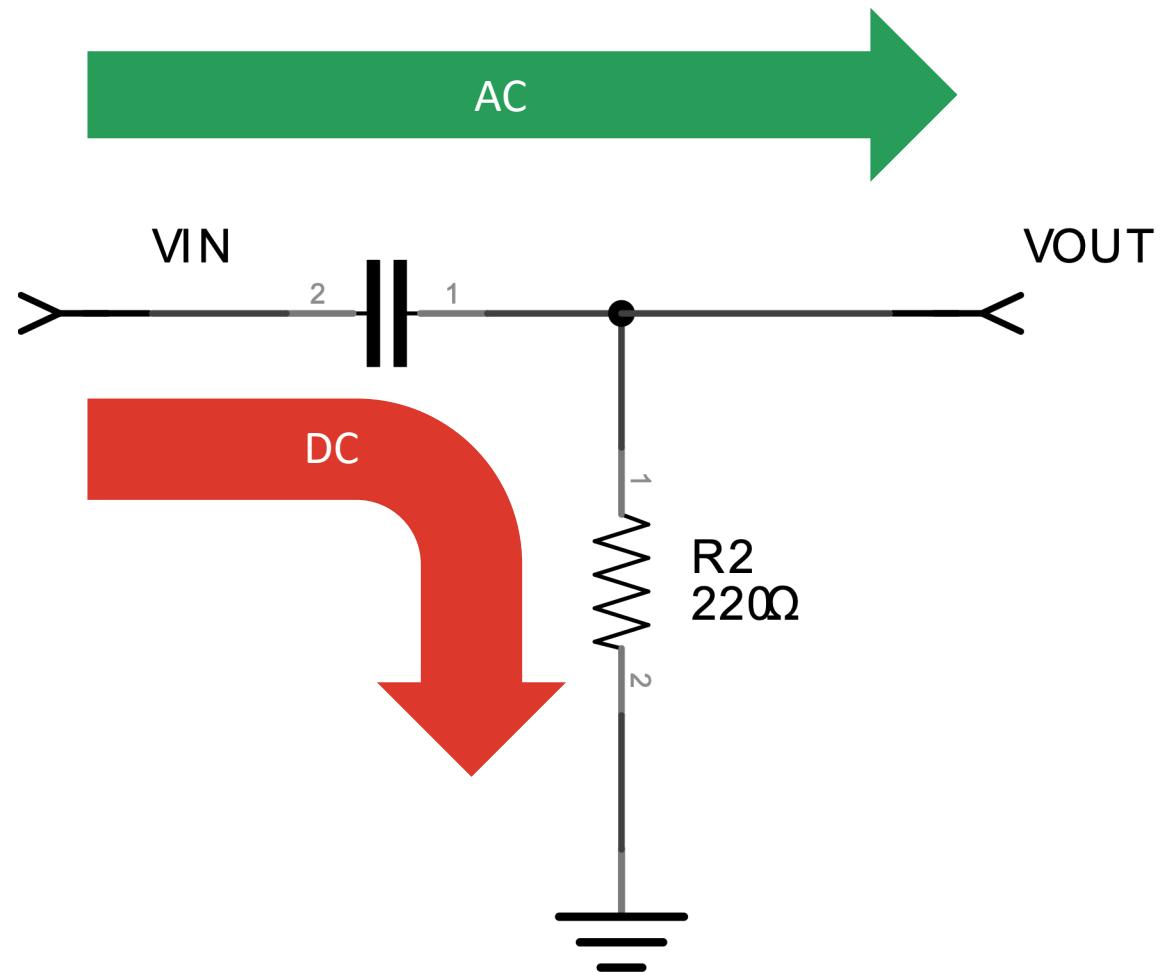


- Hold a charge
- Block direct current
- Pass alternating current
- Have a capacity measured in Farads (F)
- Sometimes have polarity

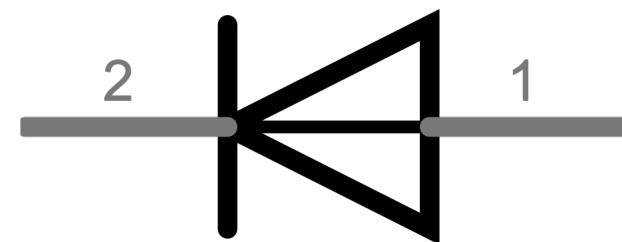
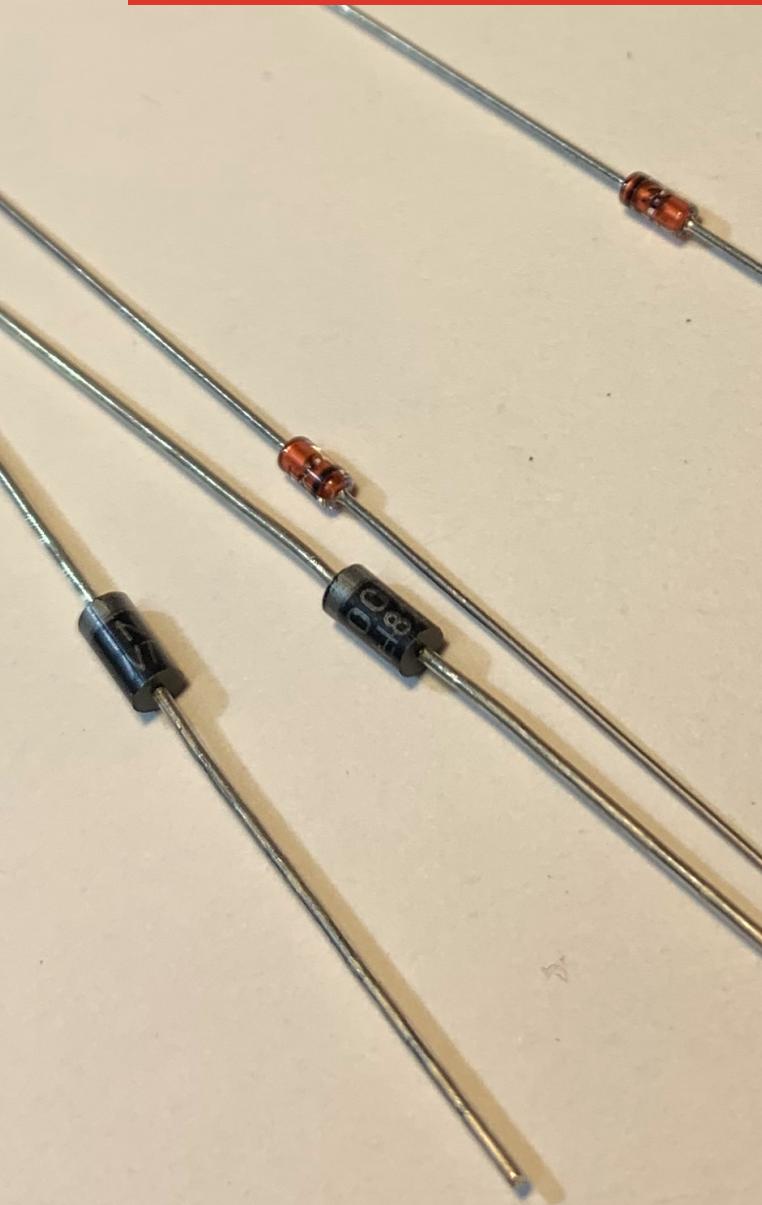
Capacitor as Low Pass Filter



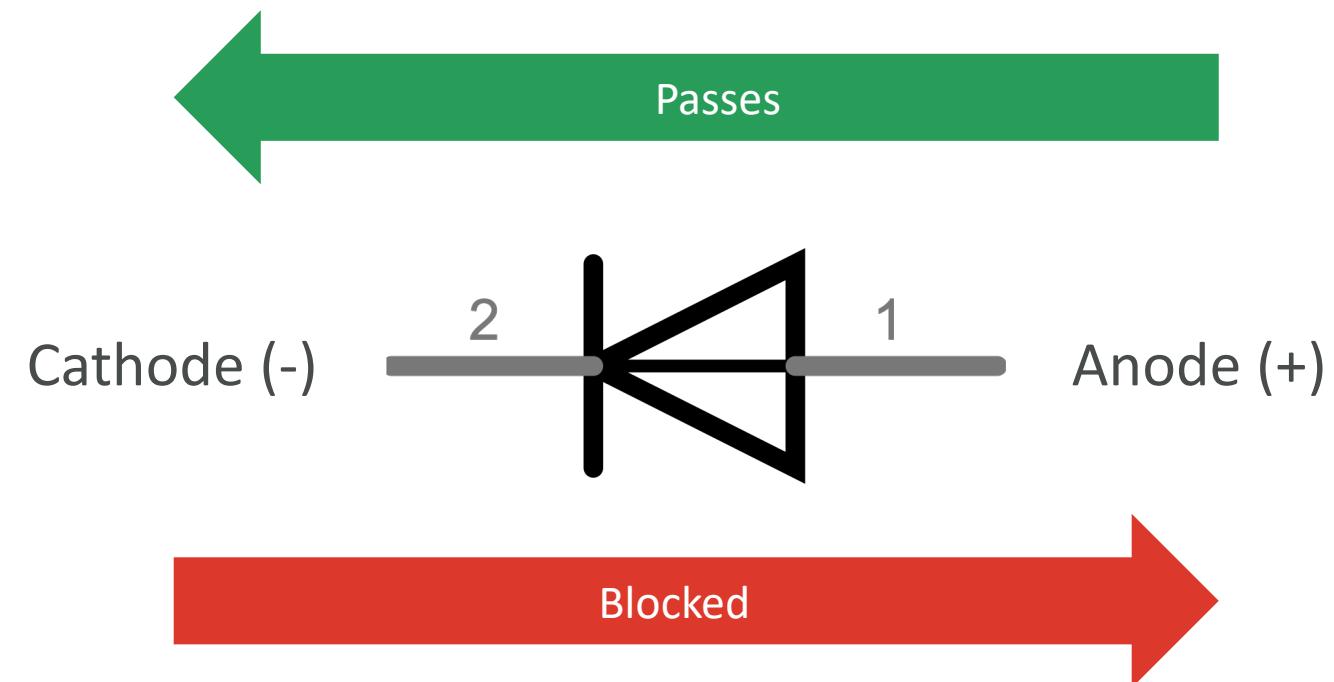
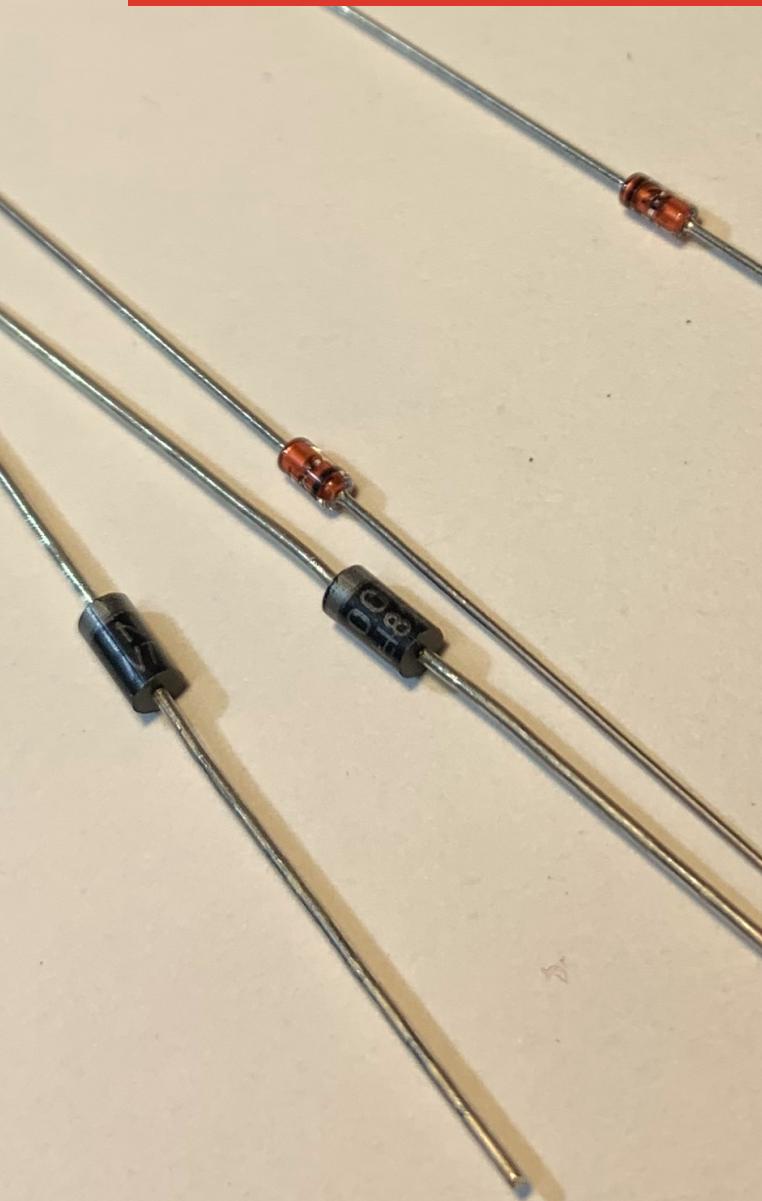
Capacitor as High Pass Filters



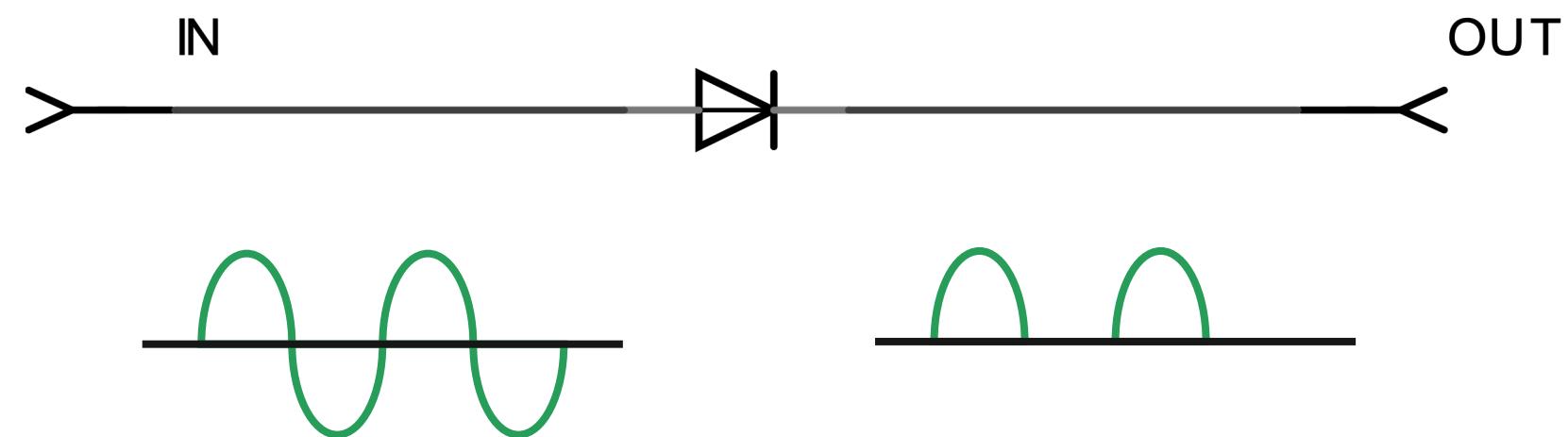
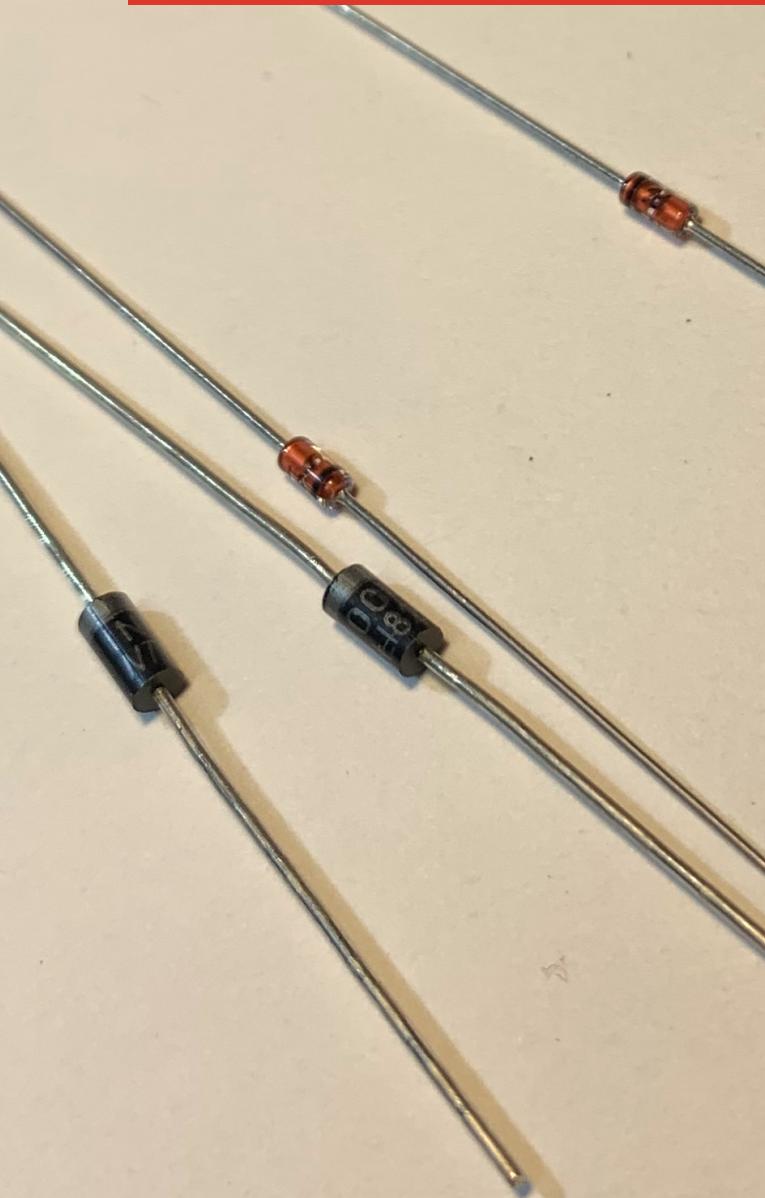
Diodes



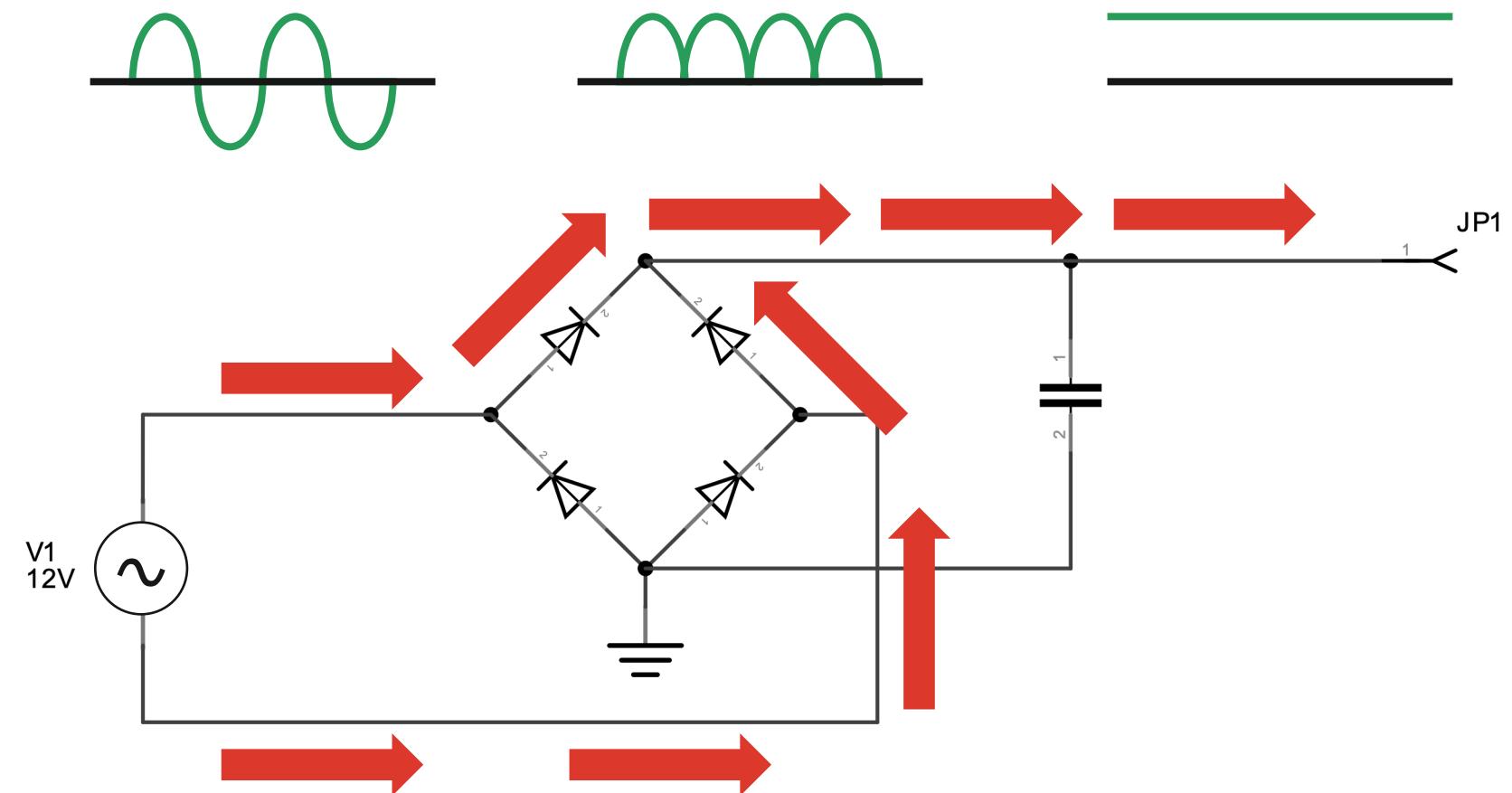
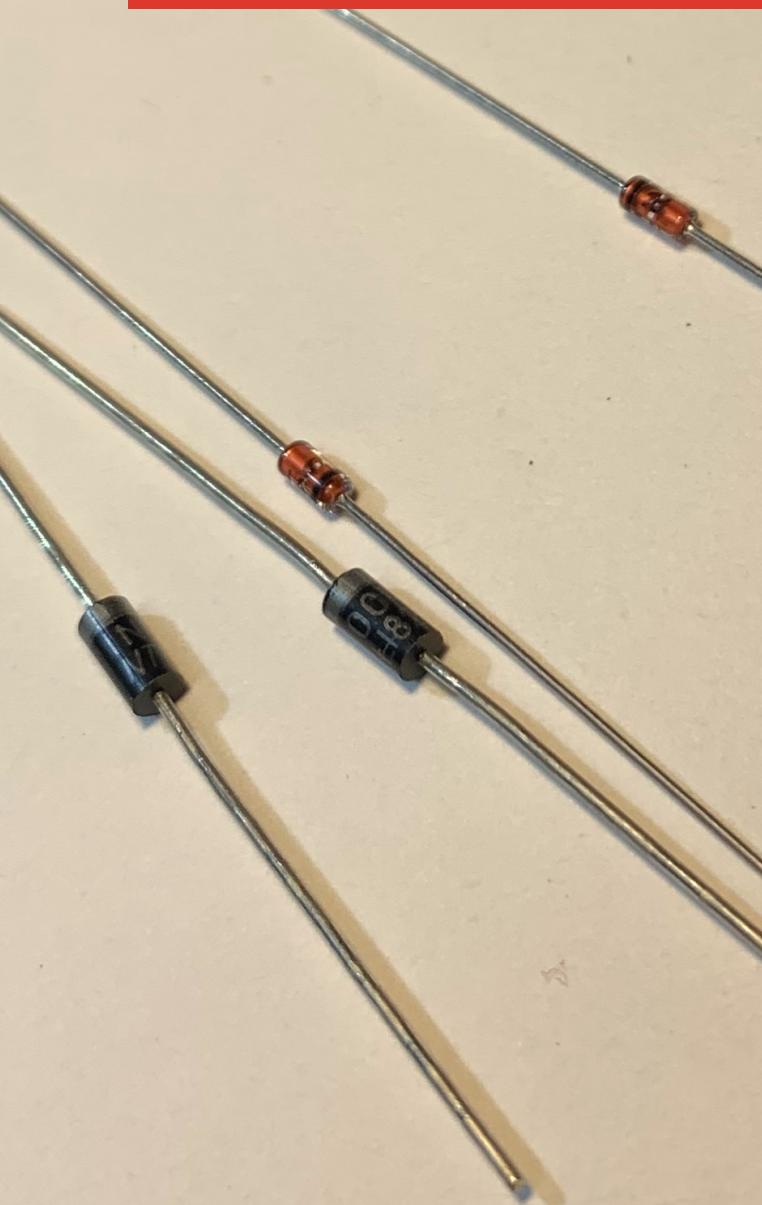
Diodes Act as Check Valves



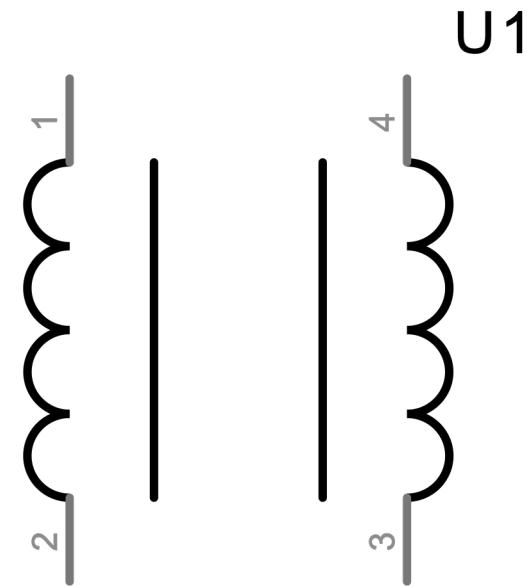
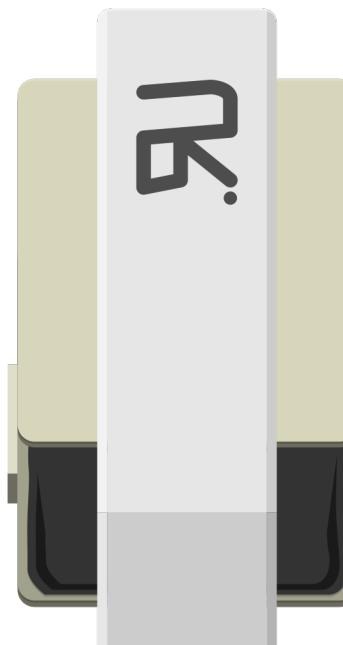
Diodes Turn AC into DC



Rectifier



Transformers



Transformers



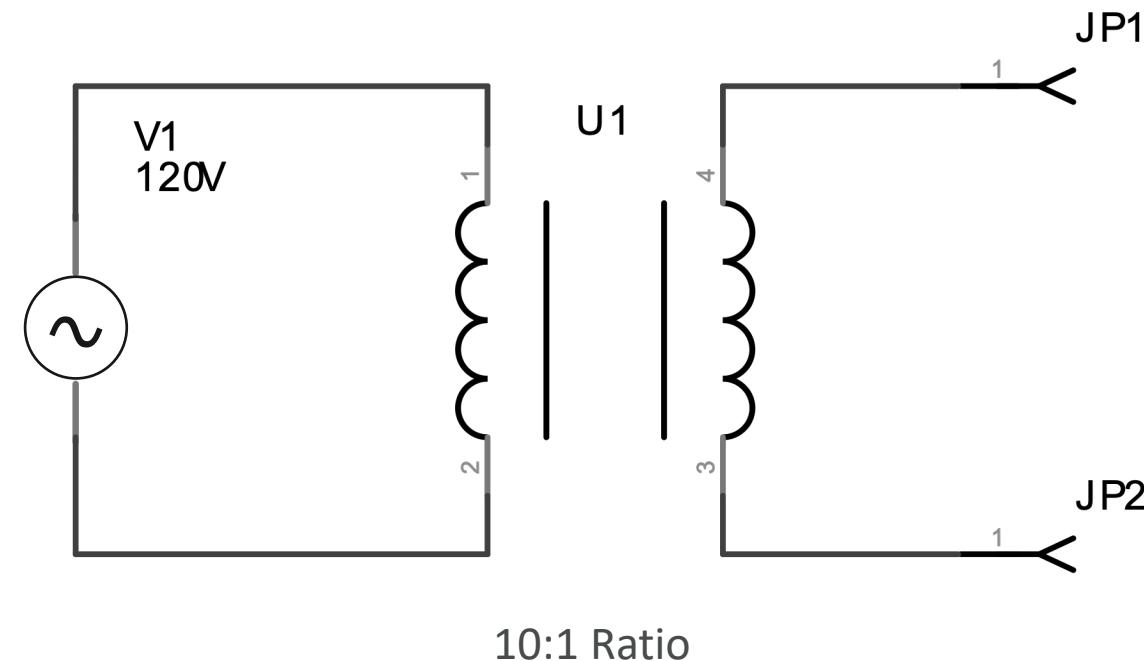
- Change voltage for a corresponding and opposite change in current
- Only works with alternating current

Transforming Power

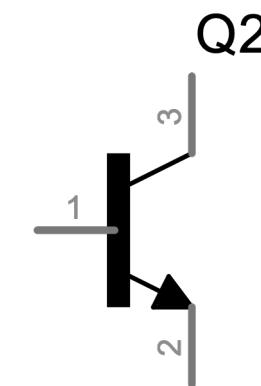
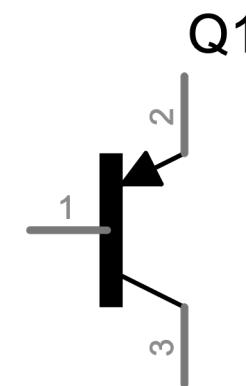
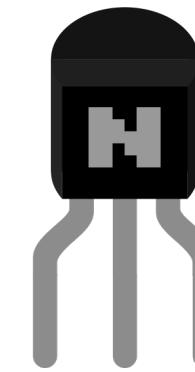
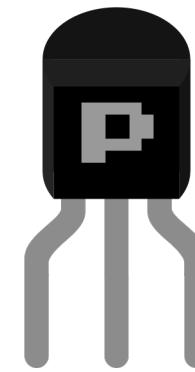
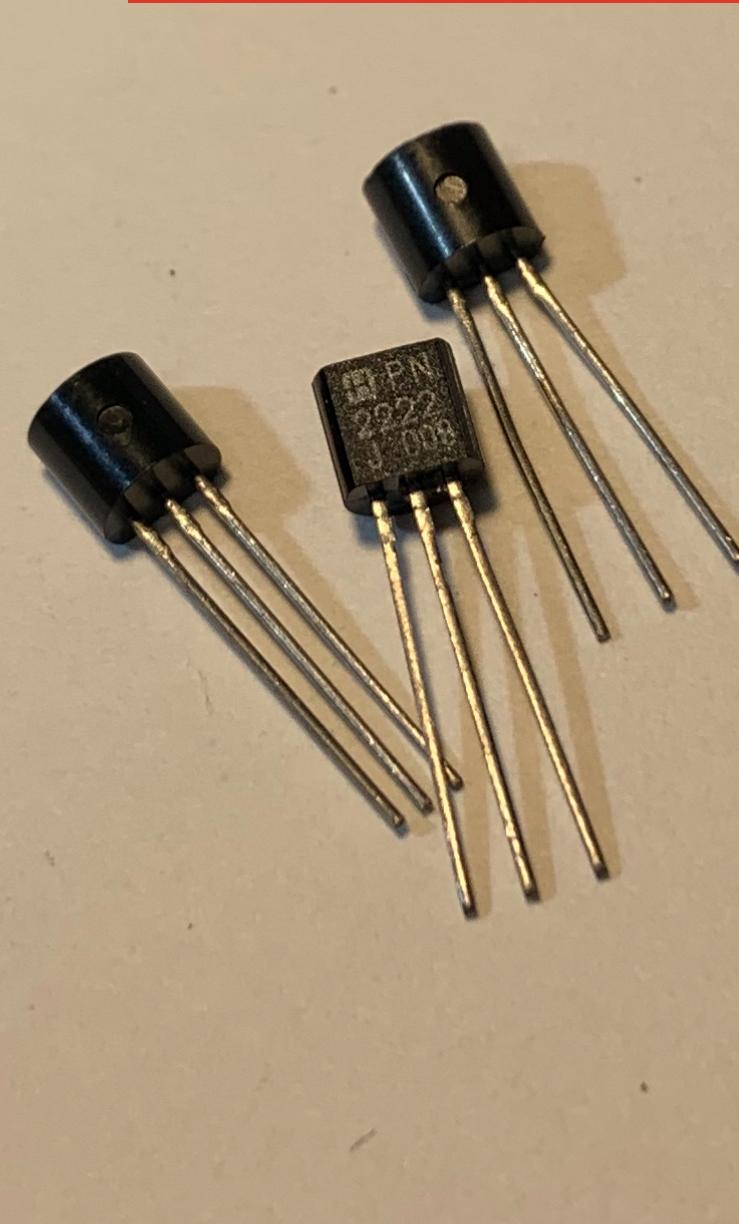


$$120V \cdot 100mA = 12W$$

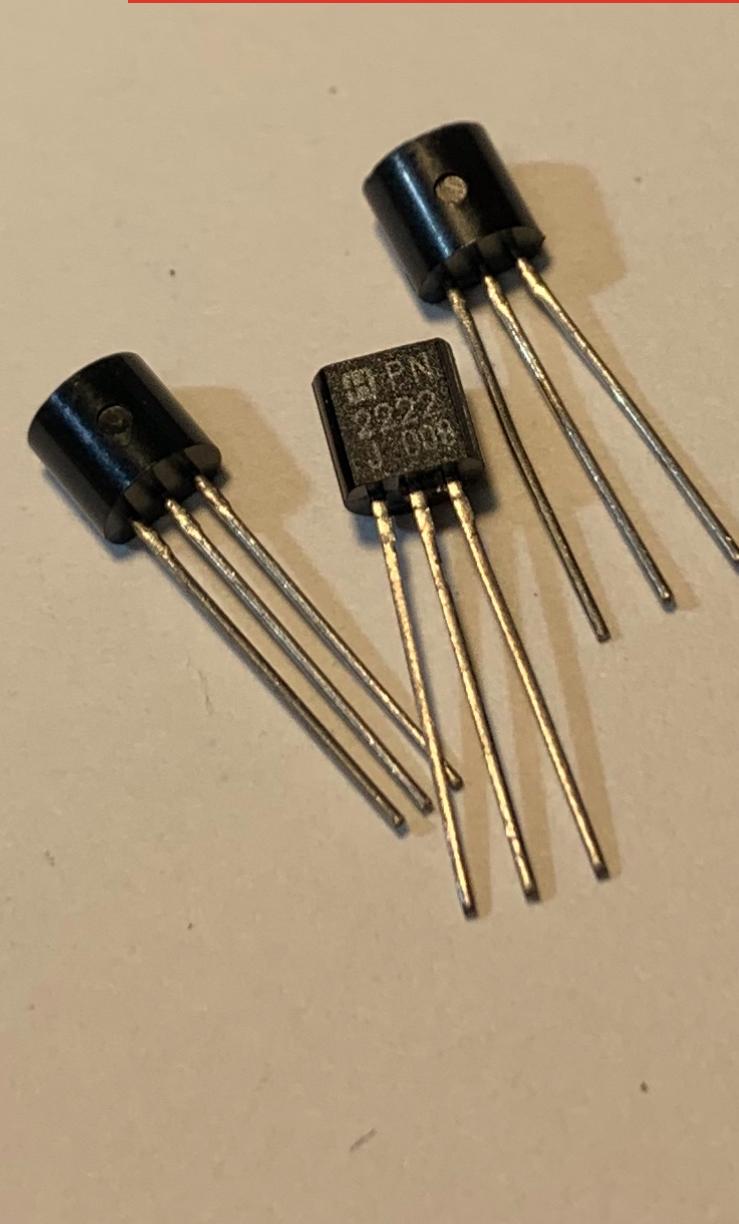
$$12W = 1A \cdot 12V$$



Transistors

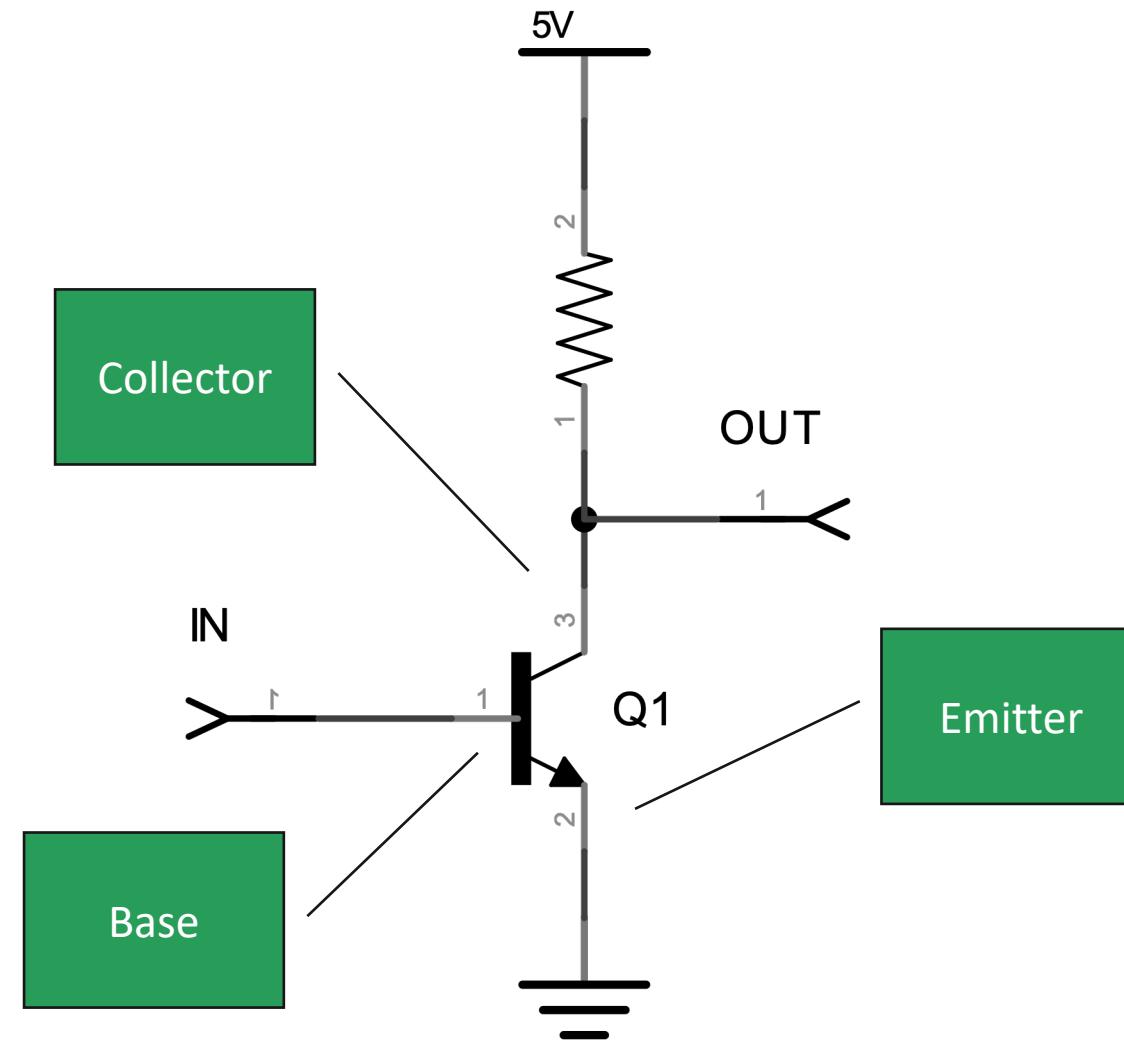
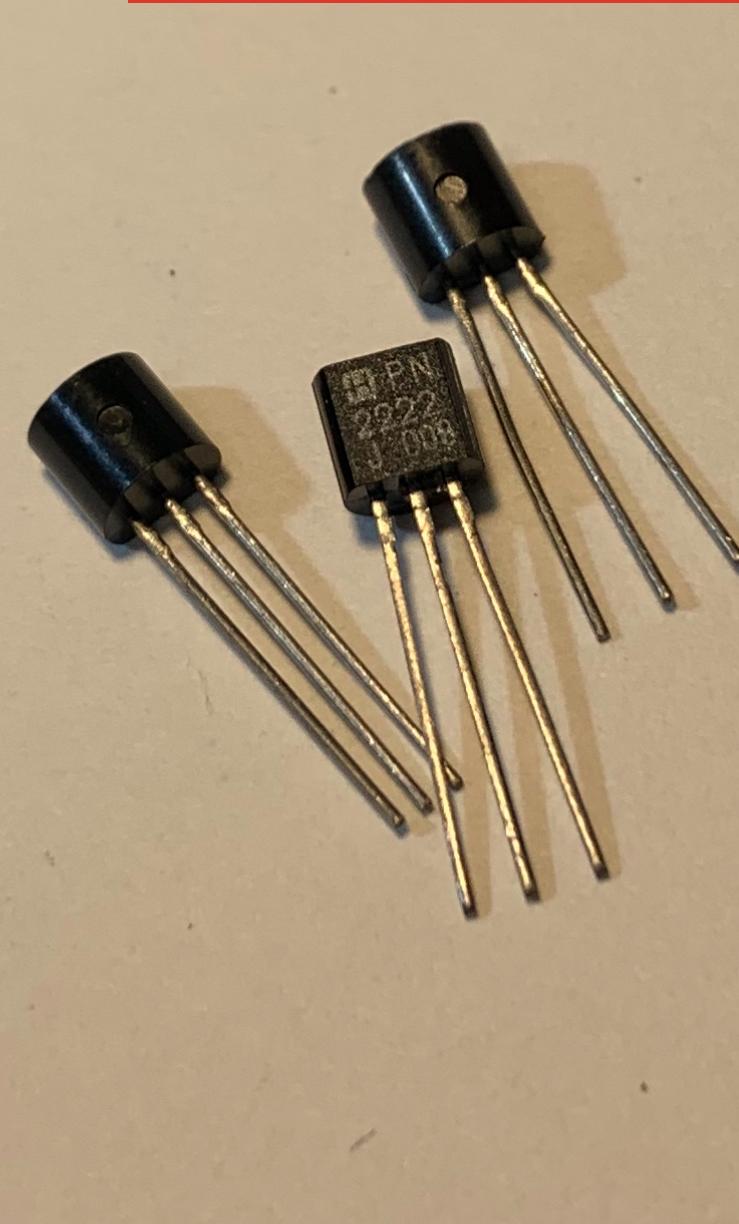


Transistors

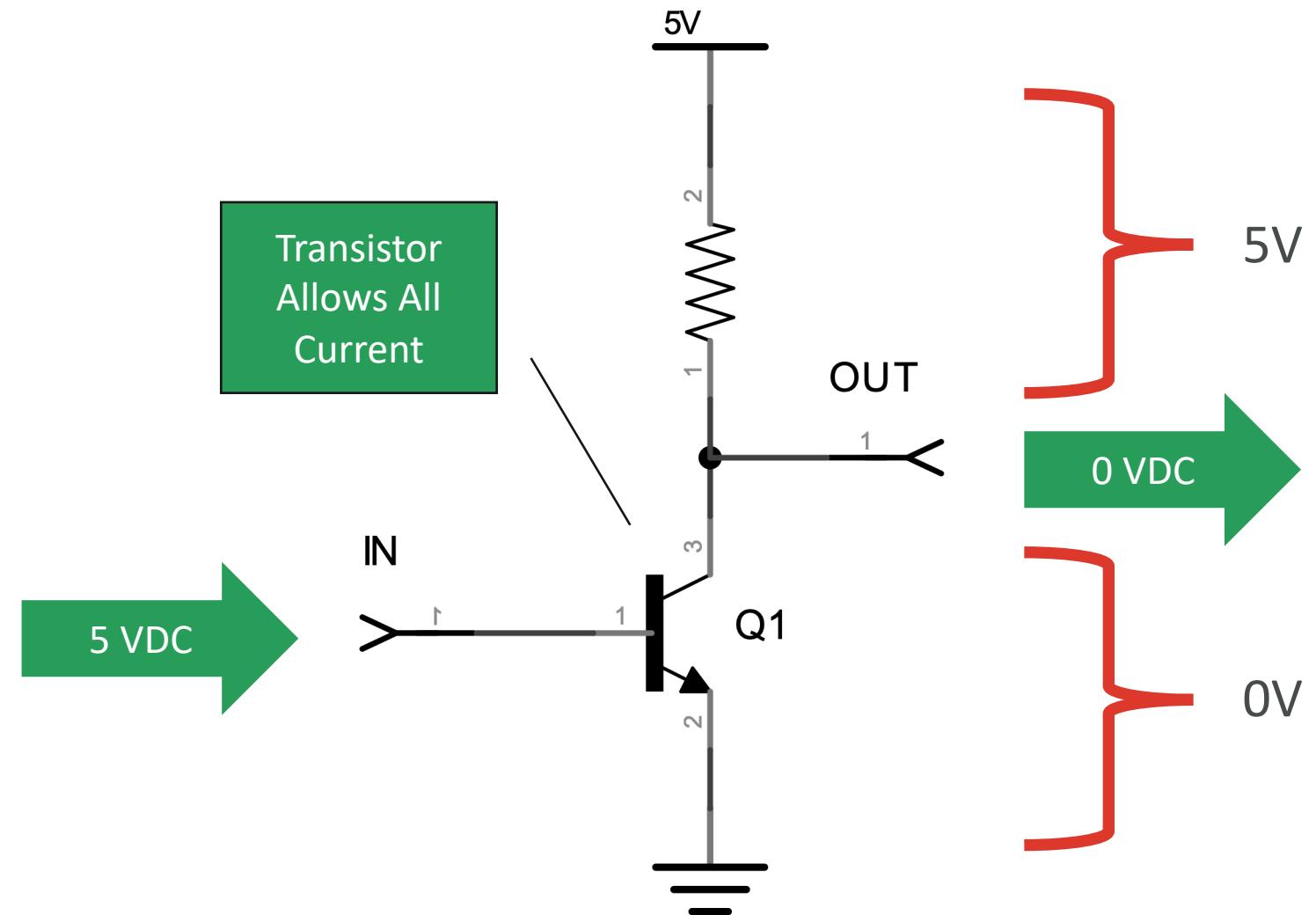
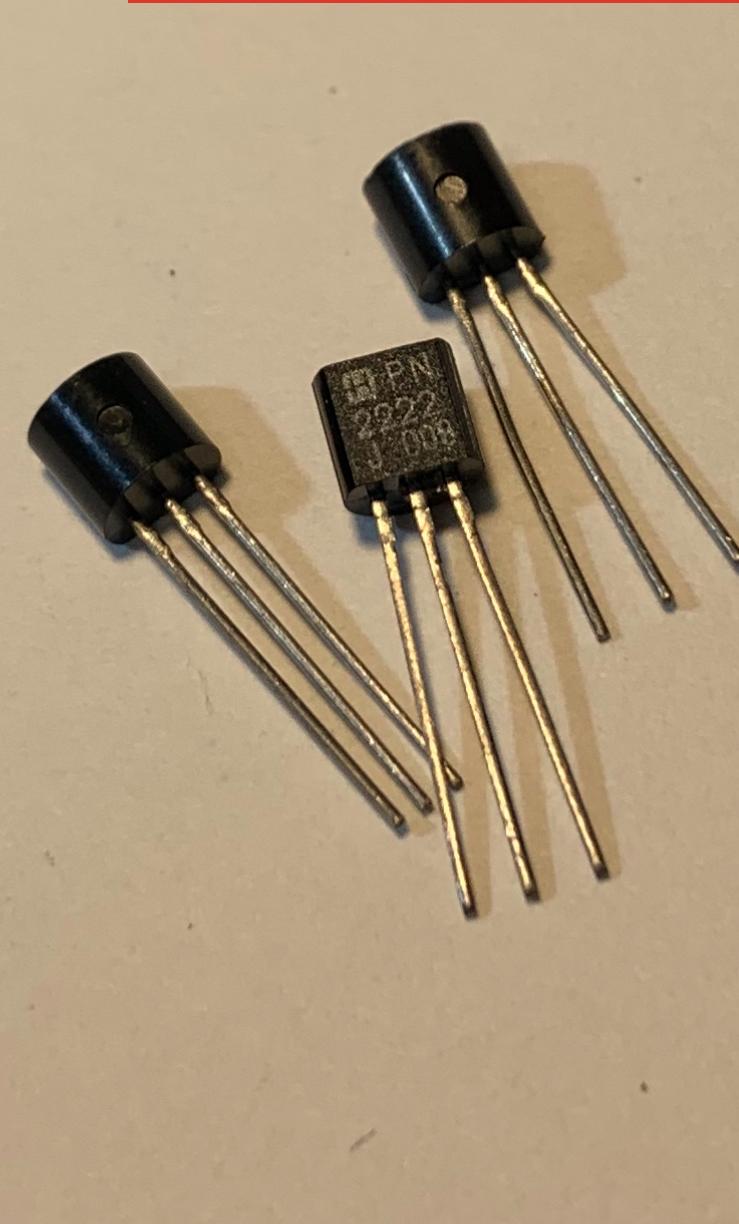


- Varies current flow based on an input
- Used as an electronic switch
- Used to amplify signals

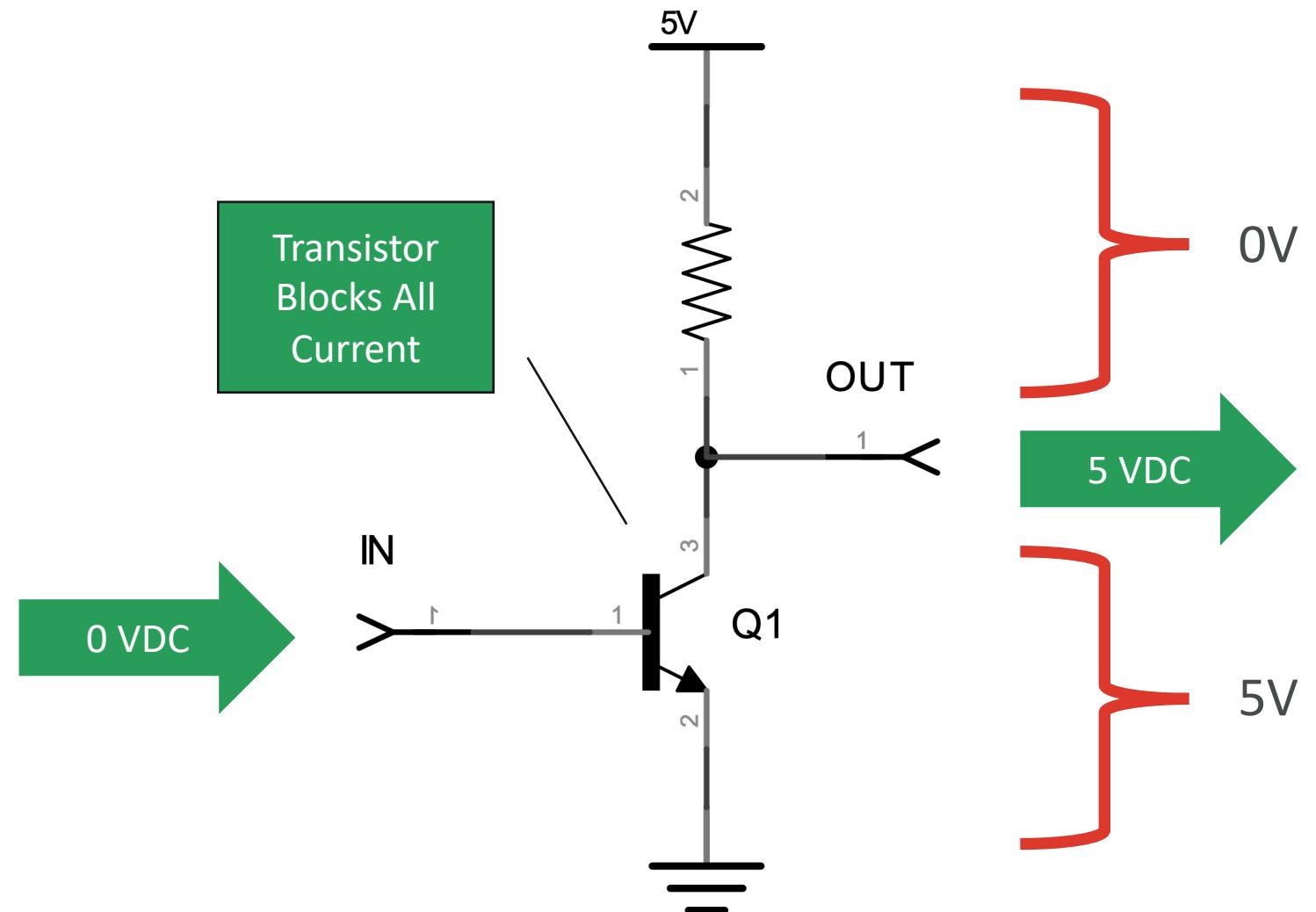
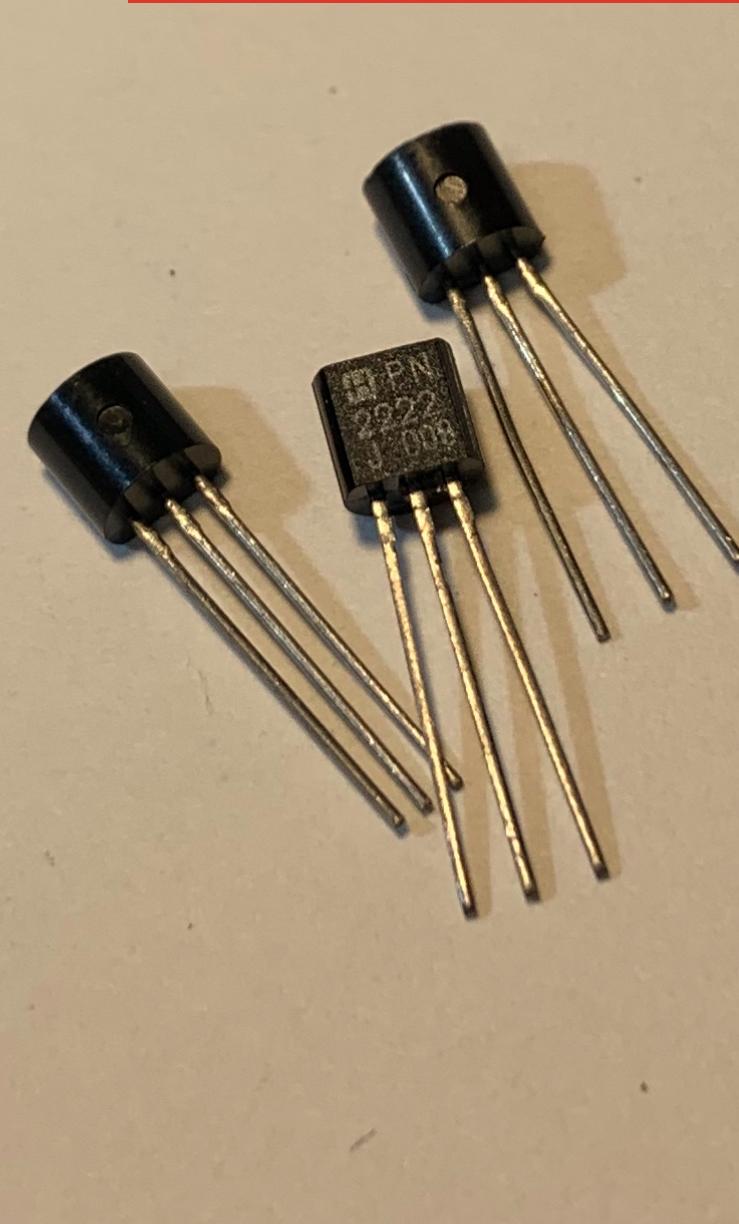
Parts of a Transistor



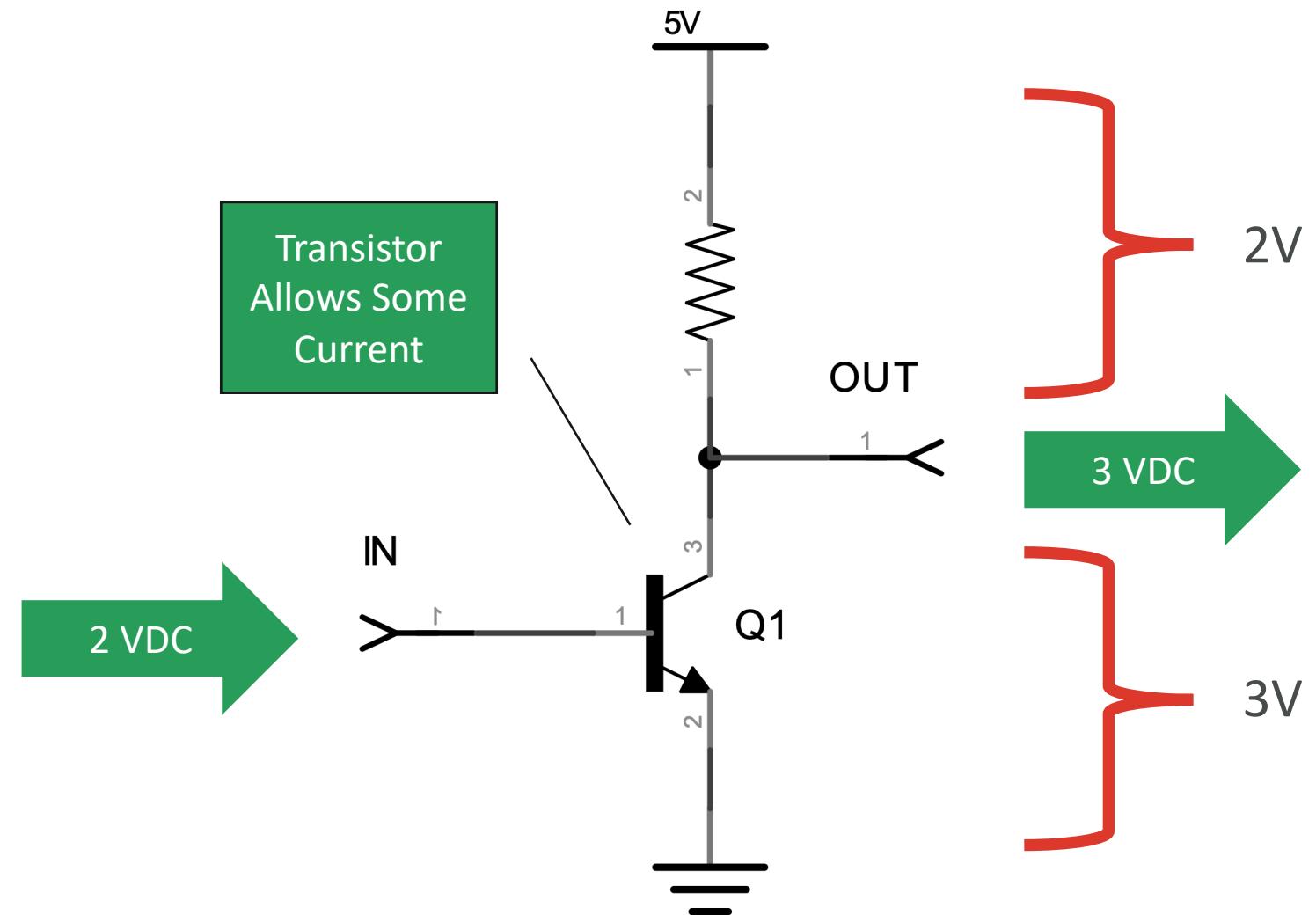
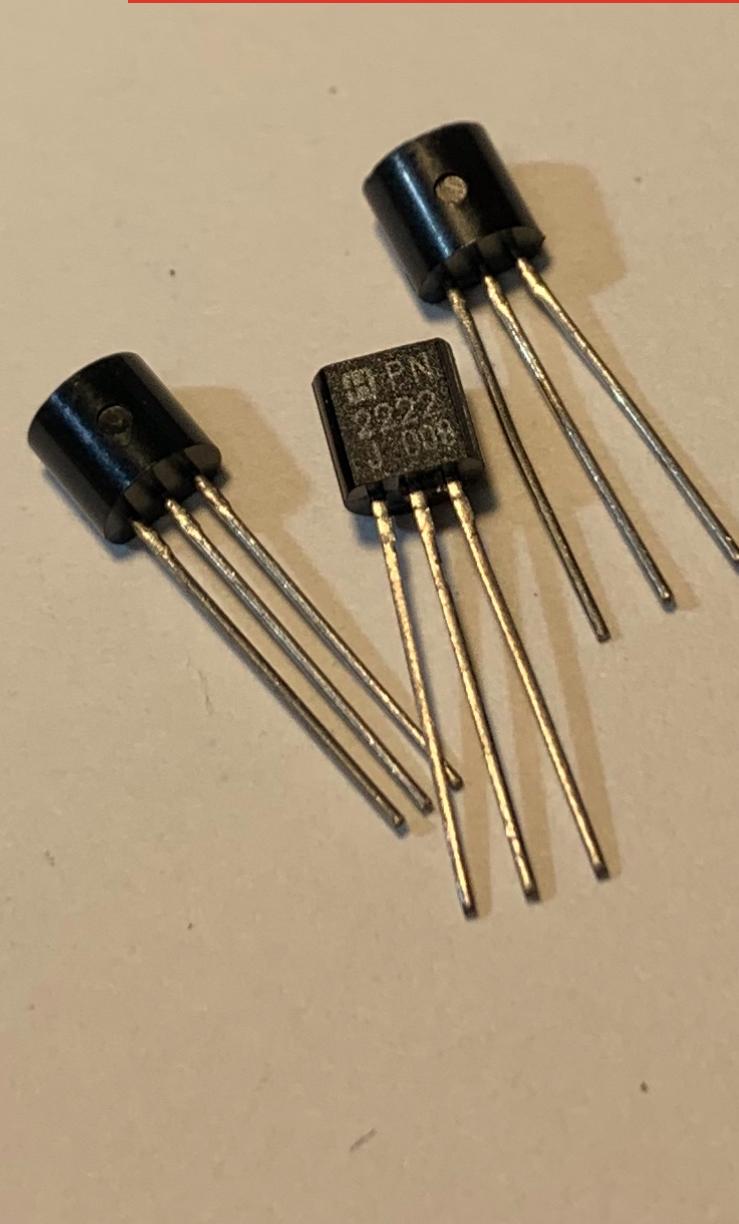
Transistor as Inverter



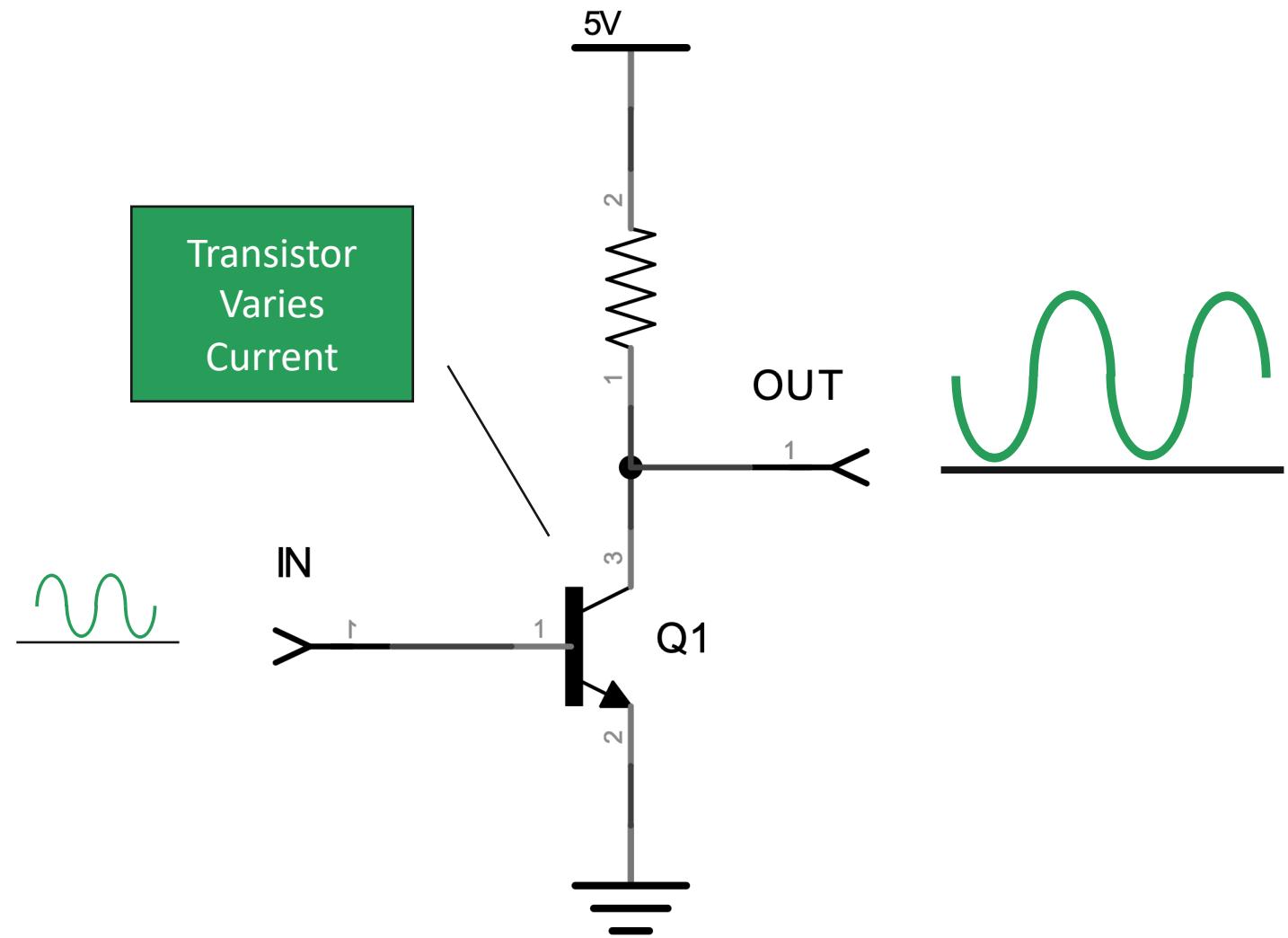
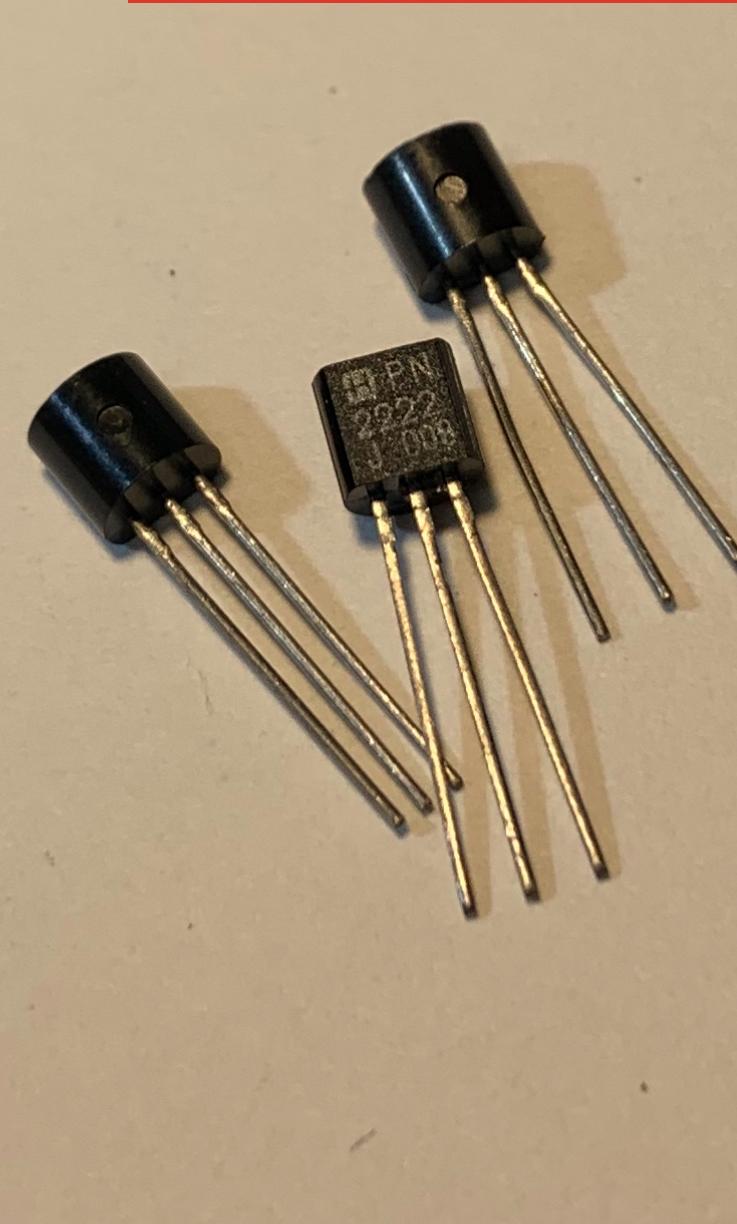
Transistor as Inverter



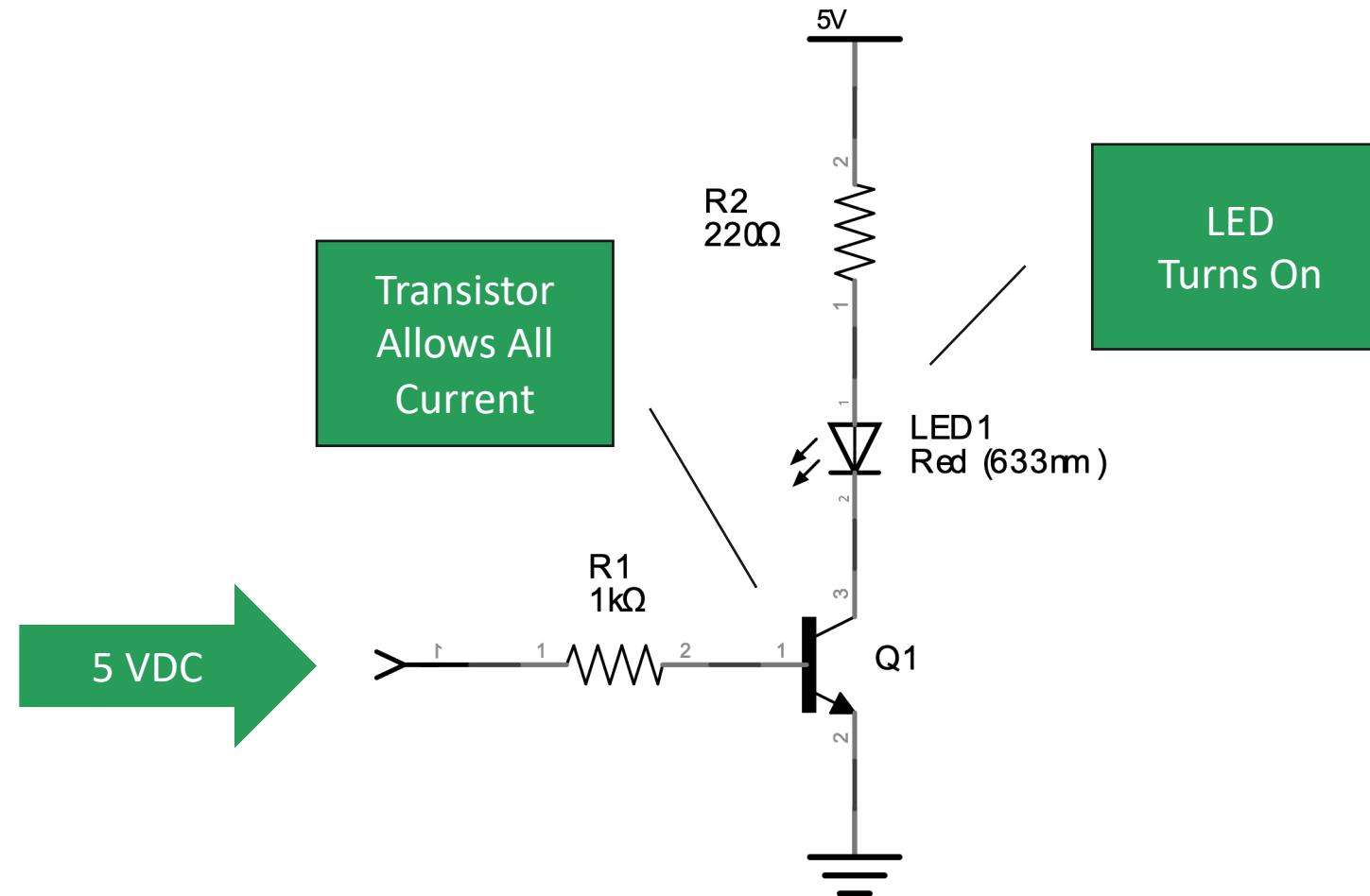
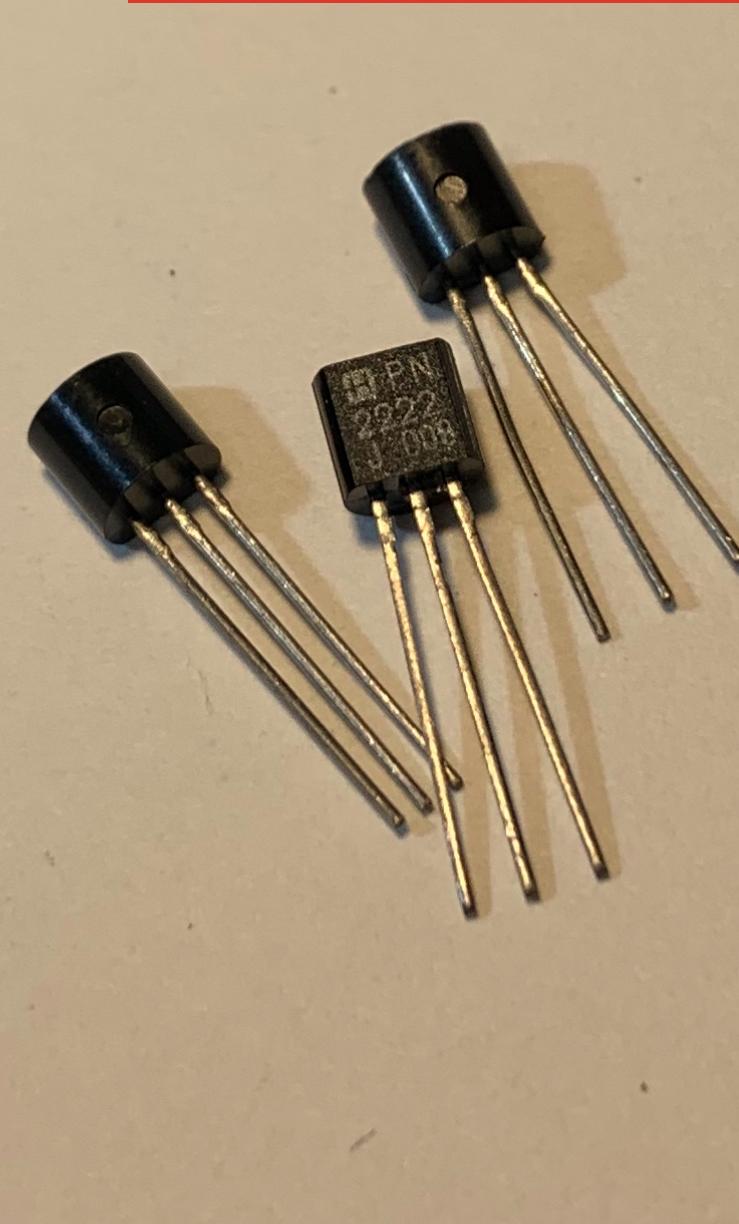
More Transistor Stuff



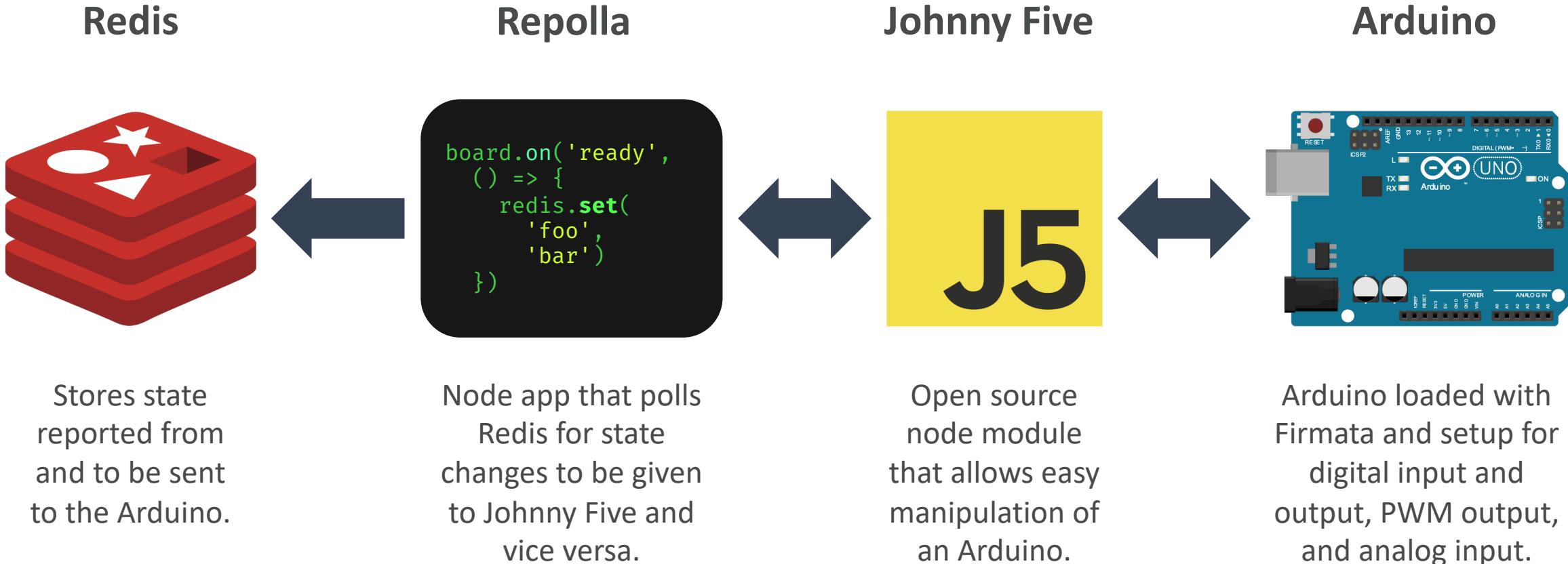
Transistor as Amplifier



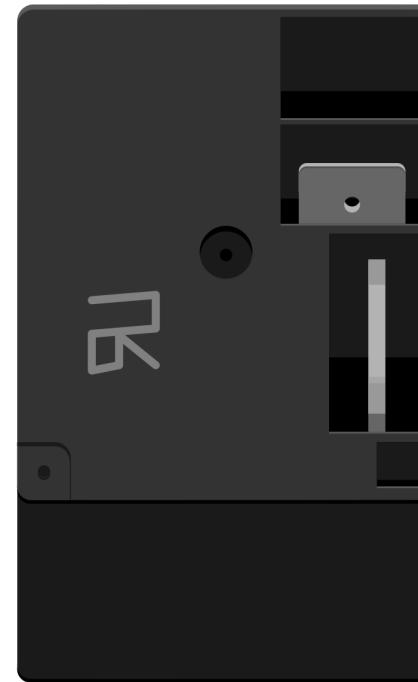
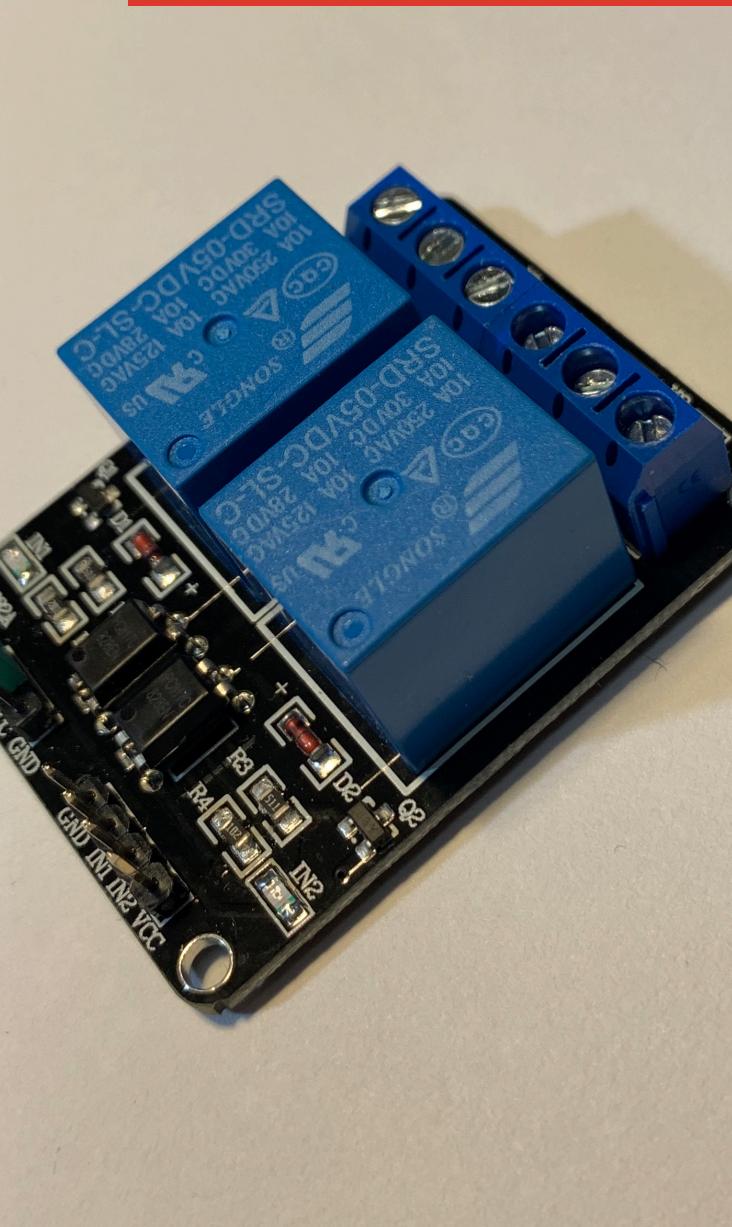
Transistor Controlling an LED



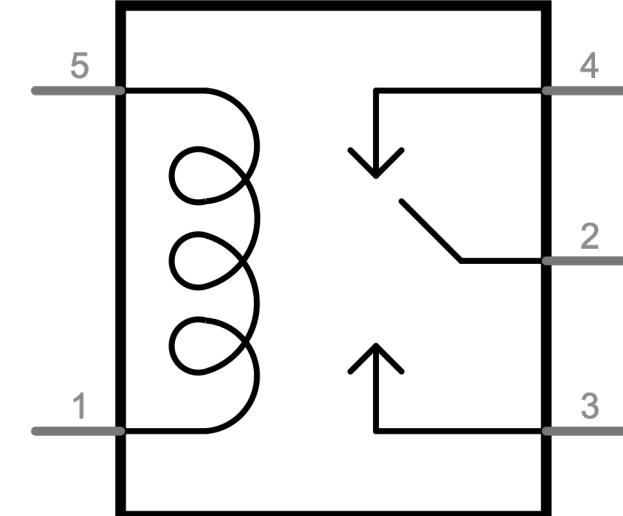
Demo



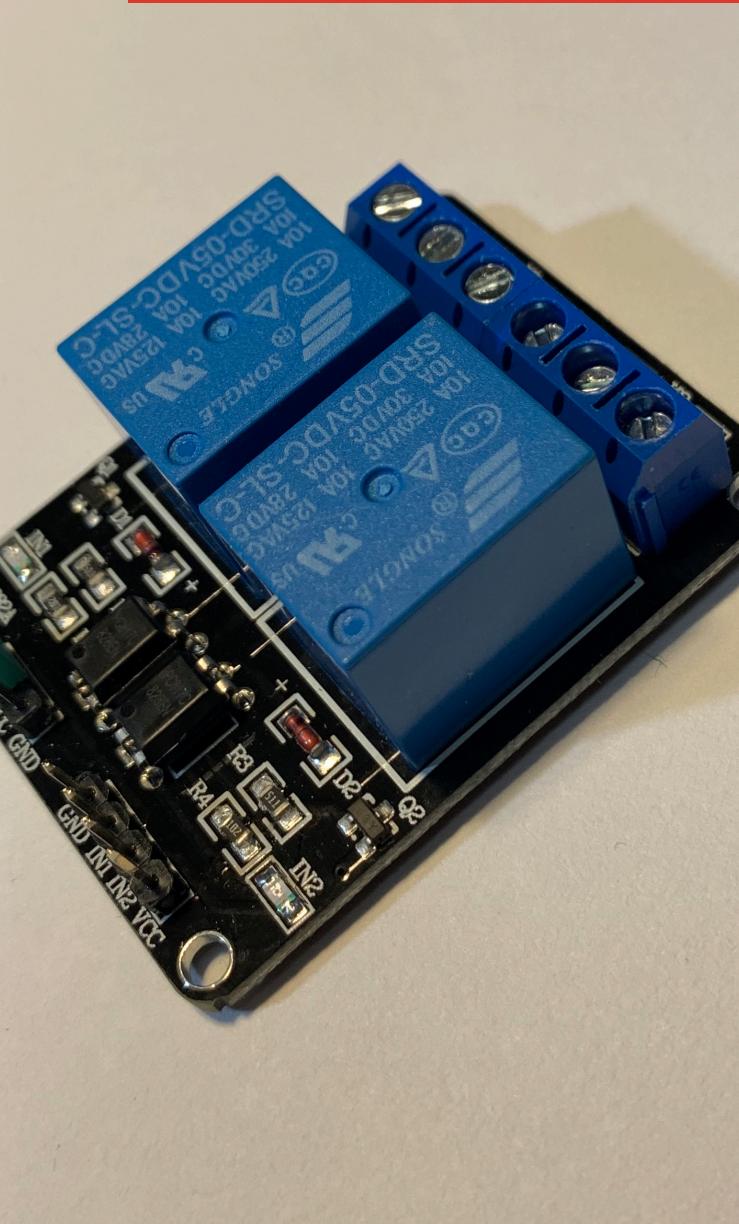
Relays



U4

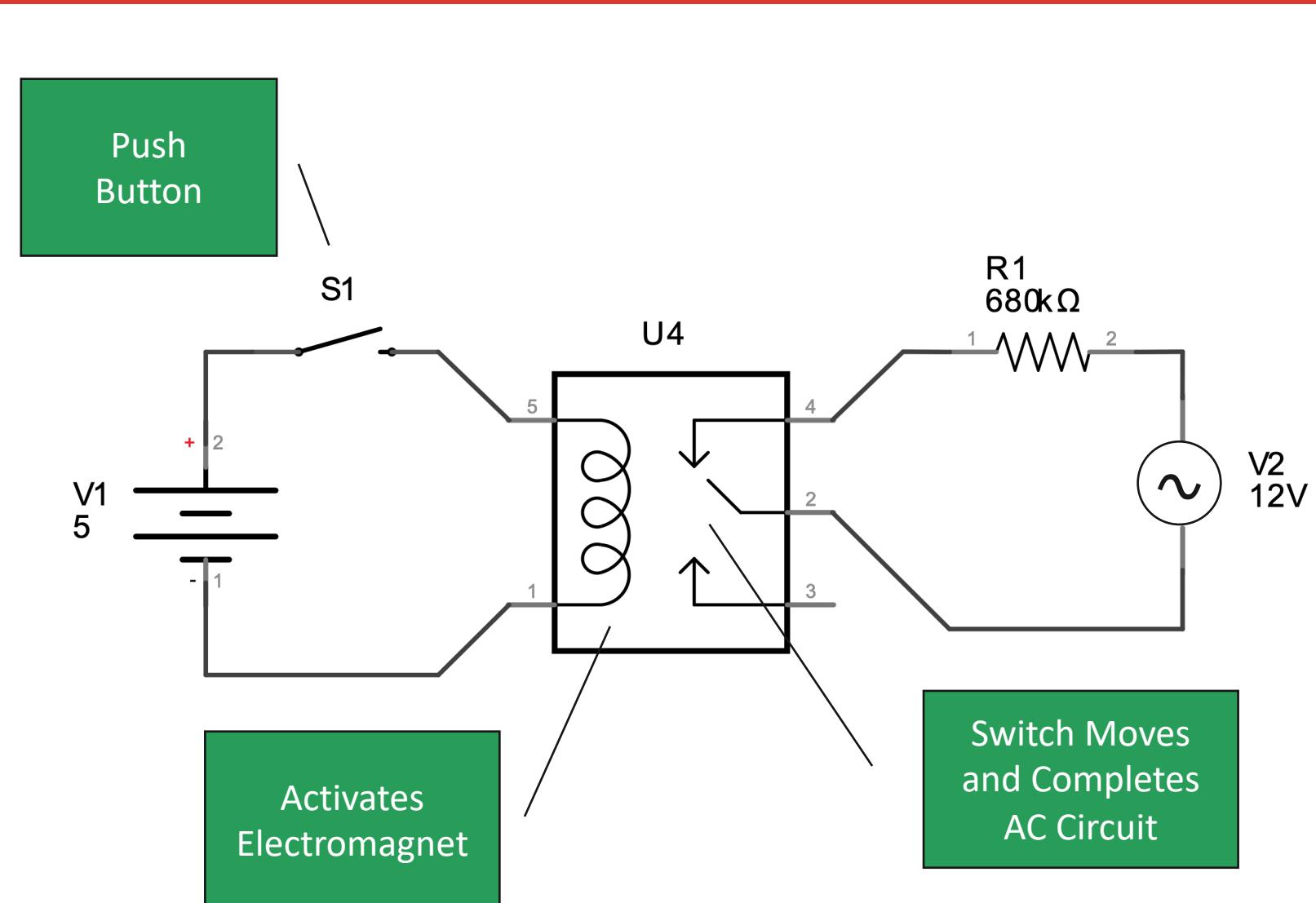
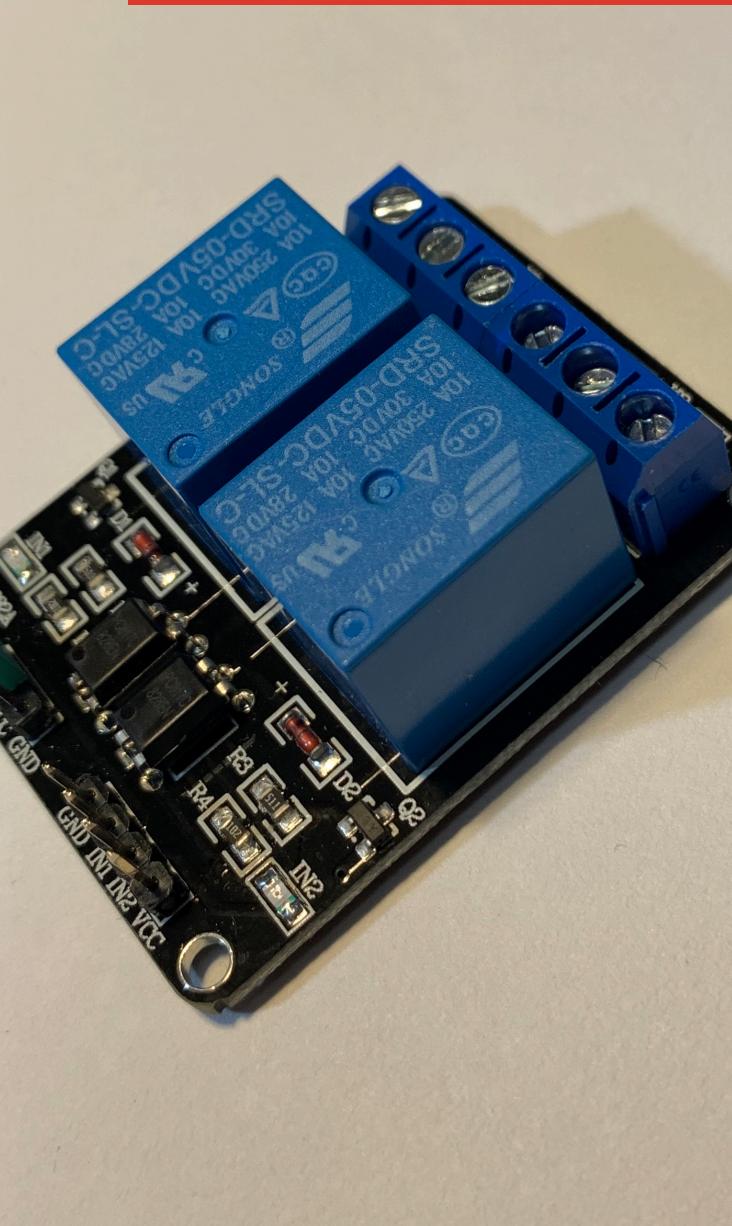


Relays

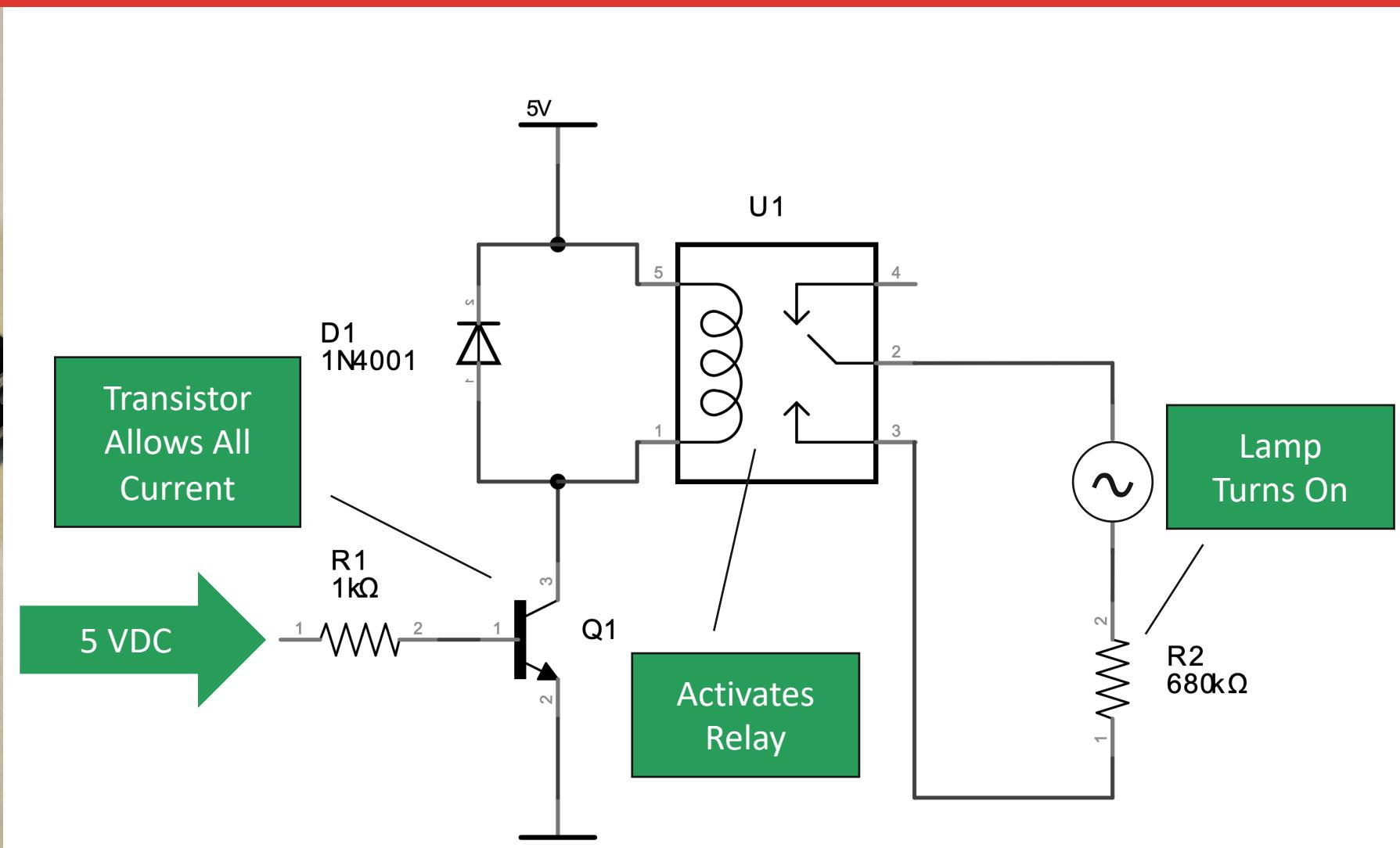
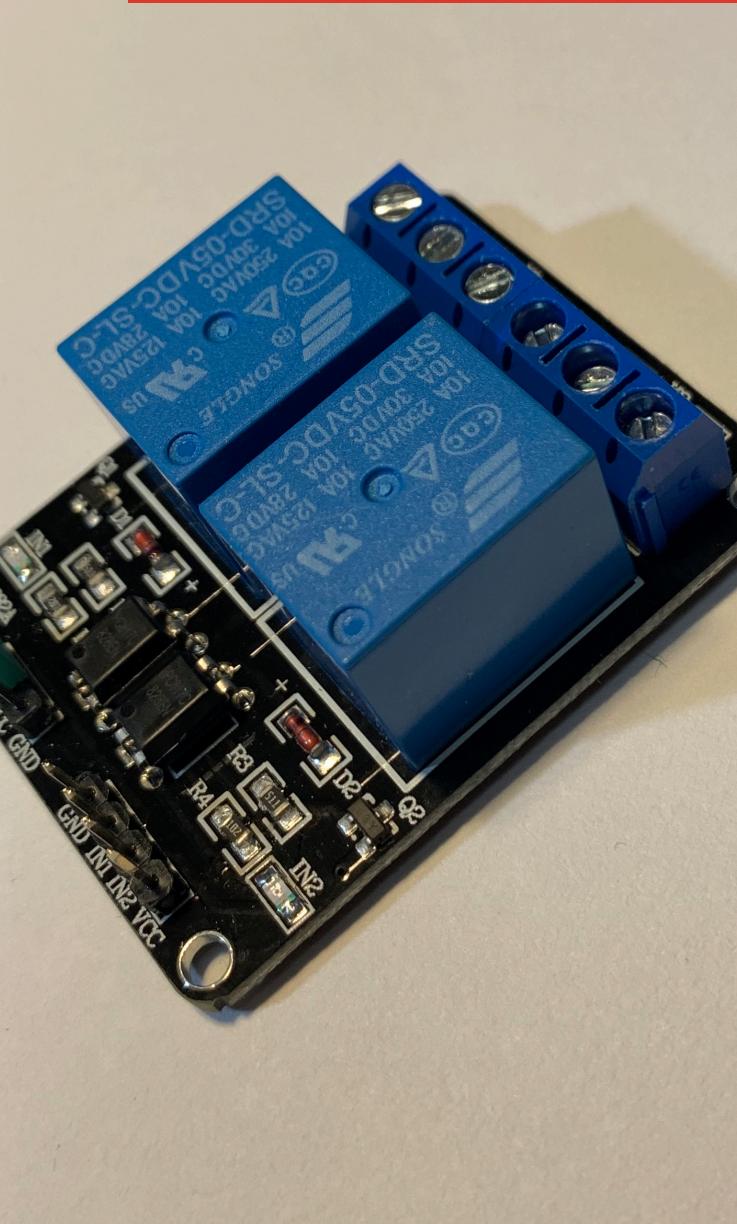


- Provides electromagnetic control of a mechanical switch
- Used to control AC circuits from DC circuits
- Used to control high voltages from low ones

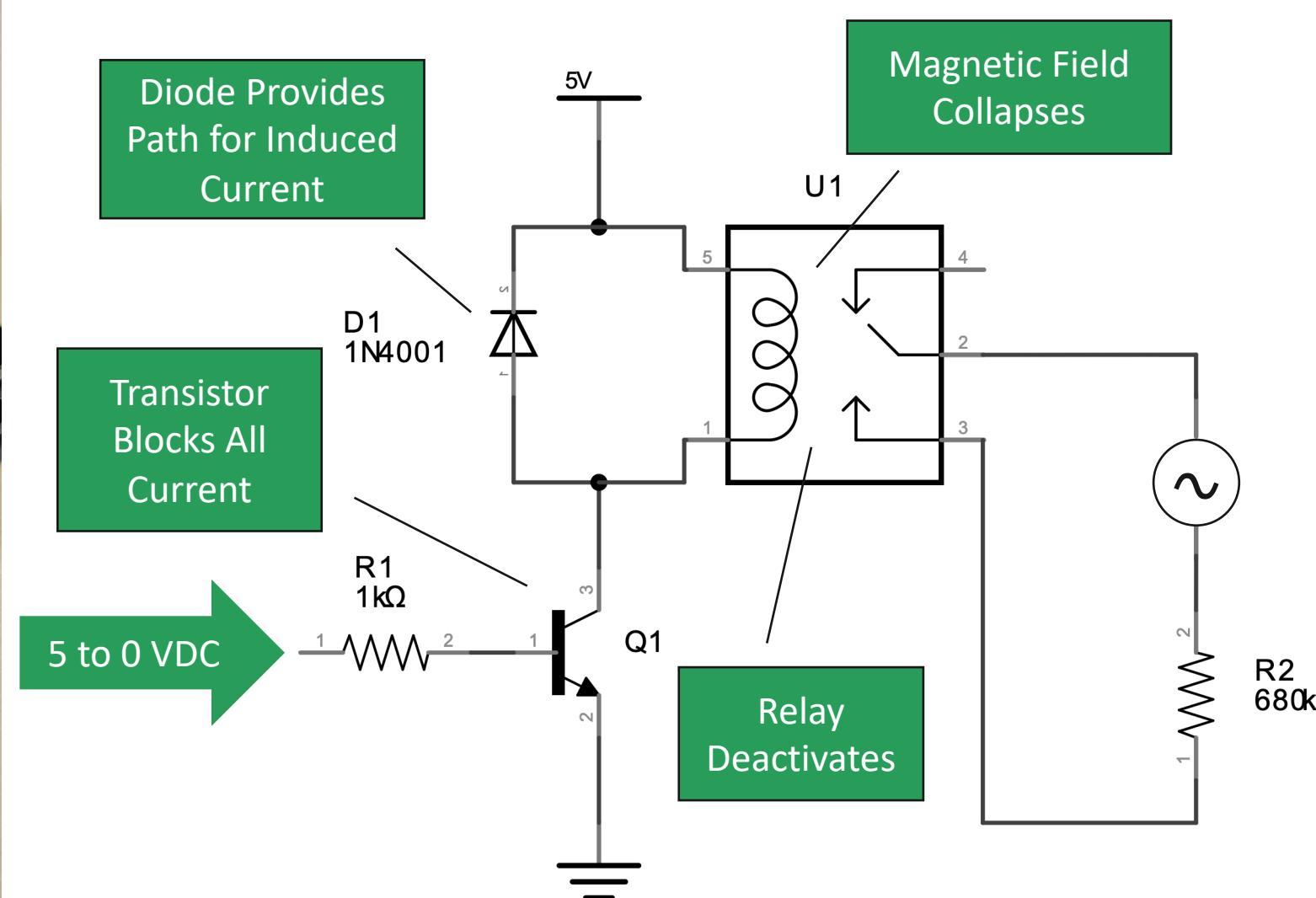
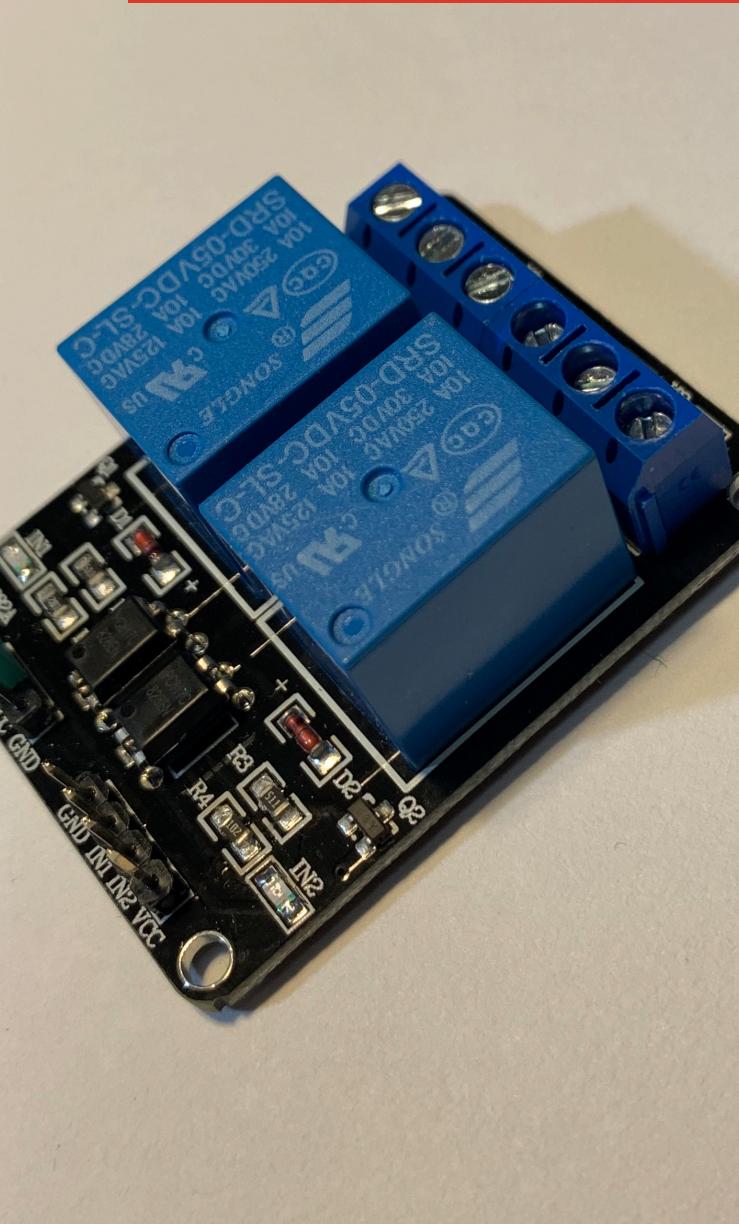
Using a Relay to Control an AC Circuit



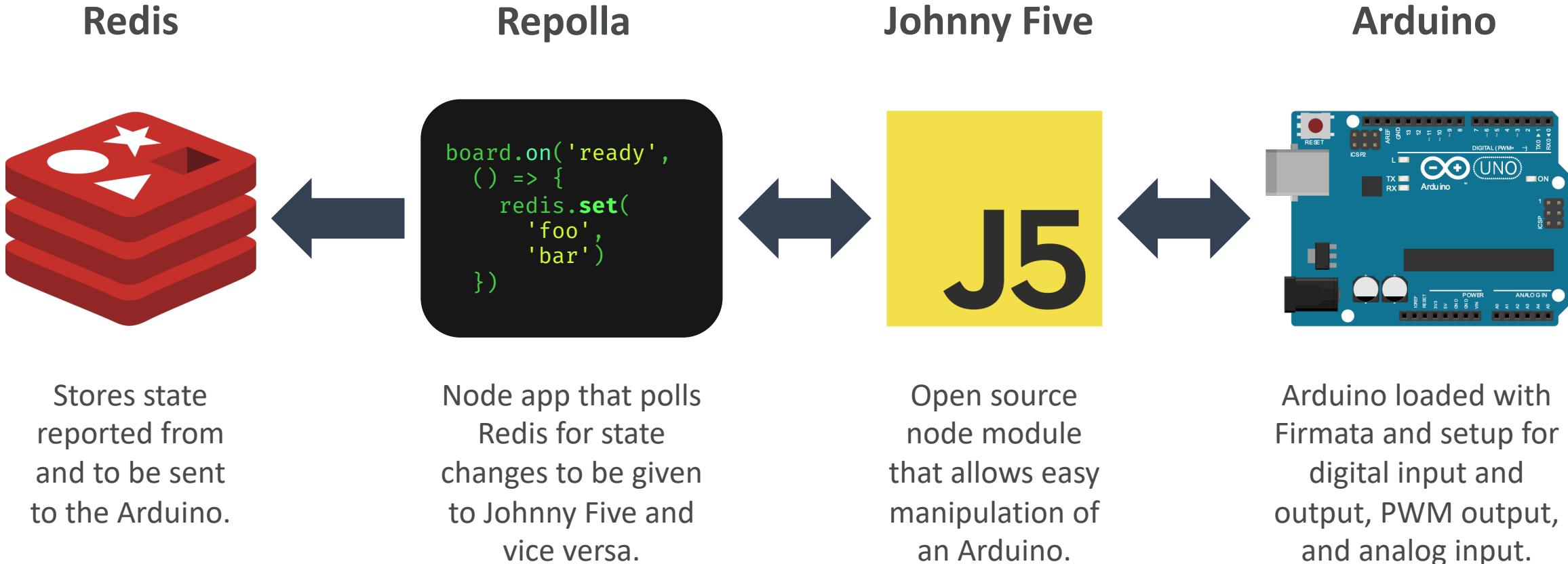
Controlling AC from a Digital Signal



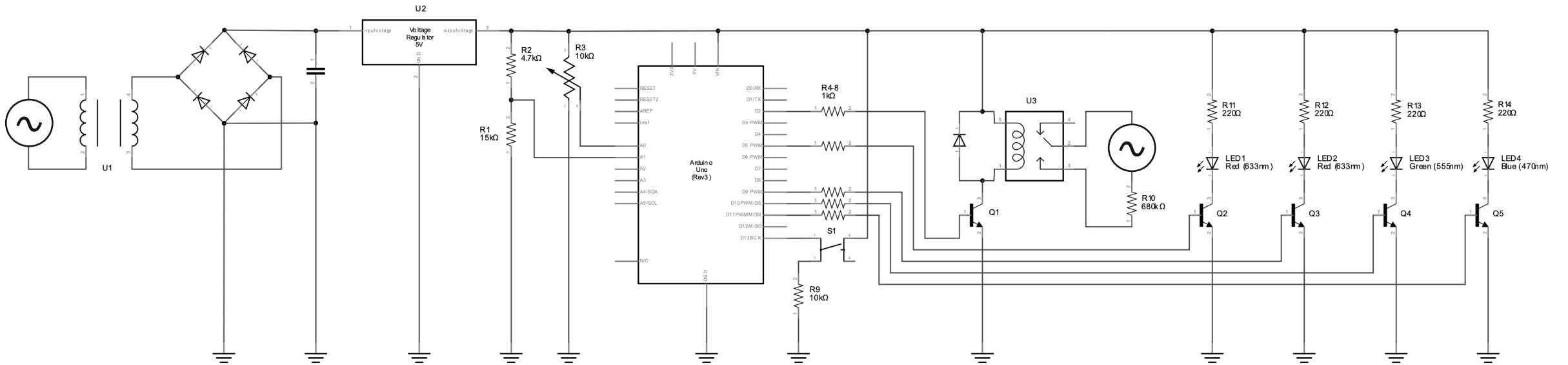
Controlling AC from a Digital Signal



Demo



Schematic





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Thanks!

