

ATL SKILL ()	
Q1	
DEFINITIONS	
GLOBAL CONTEXT ()	
KEY CONCEPT ()	
RELATED CONCEPT ()	
SOLUTION	
FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT	
Q2	
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT	
Q3	

Measuring Electricity

Before You Begin

KEY CONCEPT (Development)	Q
RELATED CONCEPT (Invention)	88
<p>q4 We are examining the invention of electrical circuits as a <i>turning point</i> in history. What other inventions do you think resulted in an historical turning point?</p>	



Technical Background

This lesson will be primarily concerned with the way we measure electricity within our circuits, and how we can select appropriate components based on the amount of electricity supplied and/or required.

Voltage

Voltage, measured in *volts (V)*, is a *potential* difference between a positively and negatively charged part of a circuit. A common example illustrating the concept of voltage that of a water tank or tower.

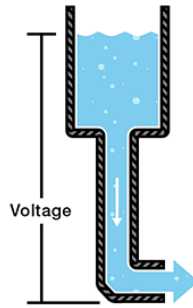


Image courtesy sparkfun.com.

In this illustration, voltage can be seen as equivalent to the *water pressure* coming out of the hose at the bottom of the system. Factors such as the height and size of the tank can have an impact on how much pressure is available. This is the *potential energy* concept. While batteries and other sources of electricity provide power in different ways, the analogy is still useful for understanding what voltage contributes to an electrical circuit.

Voltage Drop / Forward Voltage

Voltage Drop or *Forward Voltage* is the amount of voltage required to power a load or other component in an electrical circuit.

Kirchhoff's Voltage Law

Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (or *Kirchhoff's Second Law*) essentially states that sum of all voltage drops in a closed electrical circuit, such as the simple circuits we built in the previous lesson, will be equal to the voltage of the source.

Current

Current, measured in *amperes (A)*, is the *flow* of electricity within a circuit. You can think of current as the *speed* at which electricity flows.

ATL SKILL (Communication Skills)

...make inferences and draw conclusions...

q5 Considering the water tank example given above for voltage, what changes to the system would have an impact on the flow of water out of it?

Similar to forward voltage, forward current is the amount of current required by a load or component to work properly. As we will see later, the *maximum* forward current is often supplied by device manufacturers, which indicates how much current the device or component can handle before becoming damaged. This value will have a significant impact on how we design our circuits.

Example: A typical maximum forward current we will see is **20mA**. This represents $\frac{20}{1000}$, or **0.02A**.

Resistance, measured in Ohms (Ω), is a property of different materials to resist the flow of electricity within a circuit.

Materials can be divided into two broad categories: conductors and insulators. A *conductor* offers little resistance to the flow of electricity, while an *insulator* provides significant resistance. For example, copper wire is a conductor while most plastics are insulators.

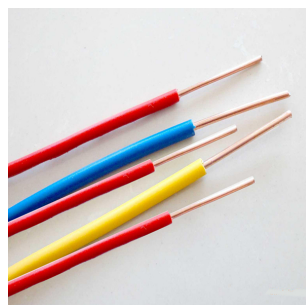



Image courtesy of sparkfun.com.

The above image shows a copper wire that has been stripped of some of its plastic sheath insulation.

ATL SKILL (Communication Skills)	
...make inferences and draw conclusions...	
Q6	Why do conductive wires often get wrapped in an insulating material, like in the image above?
Q7	Many of the components we are going to be using are made using a <i>semiconductor</i> material. How do you think semiconductors compare to conductors and insulators?



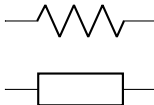

Ohm's Law

Ohm's Law

Ohm's Law provides us with a very simple formula linking voltage (**V**), current (**I**), and resistance (**R**):

$$V = IR \quad \text{OR} \quad I = \frac{V}{R} \quad \text{OR} \quad R = \frac{V}{I}$$

The Resistor

Name	Description	Symbol	Example
Resistor	<p>A <i>resistor</i> is an electronic component specifically designed to reduce the current flow in a circuit.</p> <p>The <i>resistance</i> offered by each resistor is measured in Ohms (Ω).</p>		

The type of resistor we will be using are labeled using coloured bands to denote their resistance. You have a copy of the following image in your electronics kits:

4-Band-Code

2%, 5%, 10% 560k Ω \pm 5%

COLOR	1 ST BAND	2 ND BAND	3 RD BAND	MULTIPLIER	TOLERANCE
Black	0	0	0	1 Ω	
Brown	1	1	1	10 Ω	\pm 1% (F)
Red	2	2	2	100 Ω	\pm 2% (G)
Orange	3	3	3	1K Ω	
Yellow	4	4	4	10K Ω	
Green	5	5	5	100K Ω	\pm 0.5% (D)
Blue	6	6	6	1M Ω	\pm 0.25% (C)
Violet	7	7	7	10M Ω	\pm 0.10% (B)
Grey	8	8	8	100M Ω	\pm 0.05%
White	9	9	9	1G Ω	
Gold				0.1 Ω	\pm 5% (J)
Silver				0.01 Ω	\pm 10% (K)

5-Band-Code

0.1%, 0.25%, 0.5%, 1% 237 Ω \pm 1%

Image courtesy digikey.com.

ATL SKILL (Communication Skills)

...use and interpret a range of discipline-specific terms and symbols...

Q8 In the next section, you'll need one of each of the following resistance value resistors: 220 Ω , 1k Ω , 10k Ω . These are available in your electronics kit. Determine whether your resistors are 4— or 5—band and identify the correct colour bands for each required value. You can safely ignore the "tolerance" band for now.

220 Ω

1 k Ω

10 k Ω

Developing Technical Skills

Circuit #4: Higher Voltages

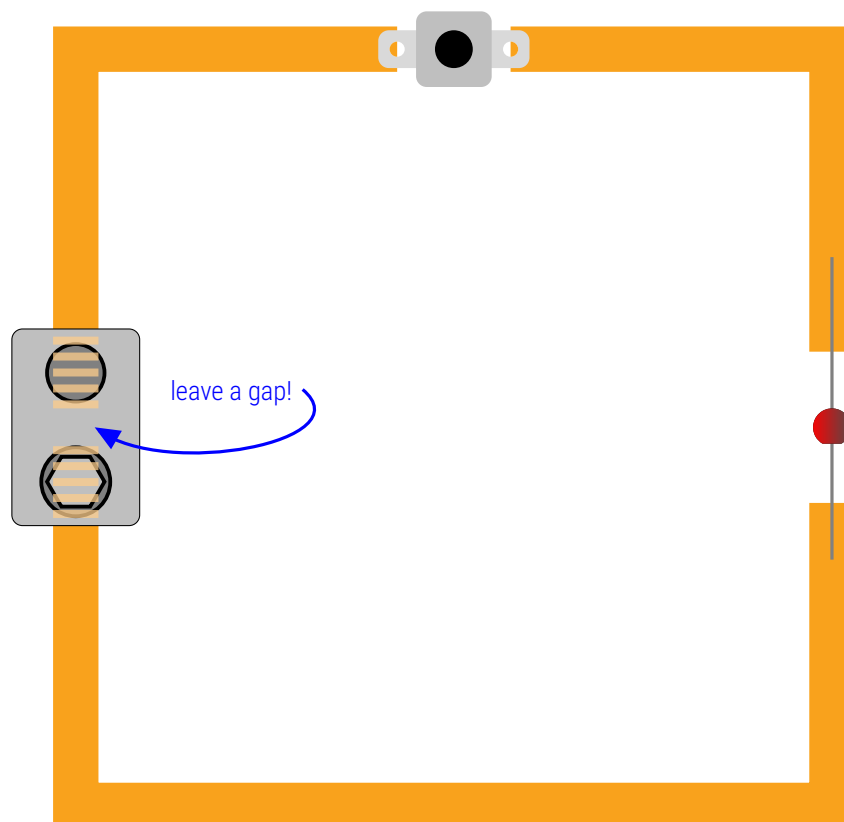
This circuit uses a 9-volt battery to examine how voltage impacts the performance of circuit components. Note that you might need to hold the 9-volt battery in place. If this is proving difficult, team up with a partner who can help you operate the circuit with the battery properly positioned.

You Will Need:

- (1) 9V Battery
- (1) LED
- (1) Pushbutton
- (1) Roll of Copper thispagestyle
- (1) Roll of Cellophane Tape

Directions

Create the following paper circuit. Note the position of the different sized terminals on the 9V battery.



ATL SKILL (Communication Skills)

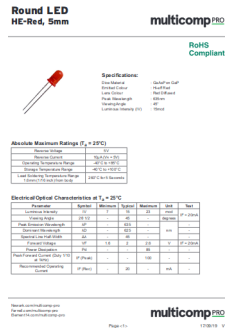
...make inferences and draw conclusions...

Q9 What happens when you power the above circuit? Did you expect that to happen? Attempt an explanation based on the technical details discussed earlier, particularly the relationship between voltage and current.

Examining Datasheets

A *datasheet* is a technical document listing important details about each specific component we will use in our circuits. While these had traditionally been packaged with purchased items, most of the time they are now just a quick Google search away.

The following two images show first an overview of a datasheet for one of the red LEDs we have been using, then the specific area of the datasheet we will be interested in for this lesson.



An overview of an entire datasheet, courtesy element14.com.

Electrical/Optical Characteristics at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit	Test
Luminous Intensity	IV	7	15	23	mcd	IF = 20mA
Viewing Angle	2 θ 1/2	-	45	-	degrees	
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ_P	-	635	-	nm	-
Dominant Wavelength	λ_D	-	625	-		-
Spectral Line Half-Width	$\Delta\lambda$	-	45	-	-	-
Forward Voltage	VF	1.6	2	2.6	V	IF = 20mA
Power Dissipation	Pd	-	-	85	-	-
Peak Forward Current (Duty 1/10 at 1kHz)	IF (Peak)	-	-	100	-	-
Recommended Operating Current	IF (Rec)	-	20	-	mA	-

A zoom in on the "Electrical Characteristics" portion of the datasheet, with required details highlighted.

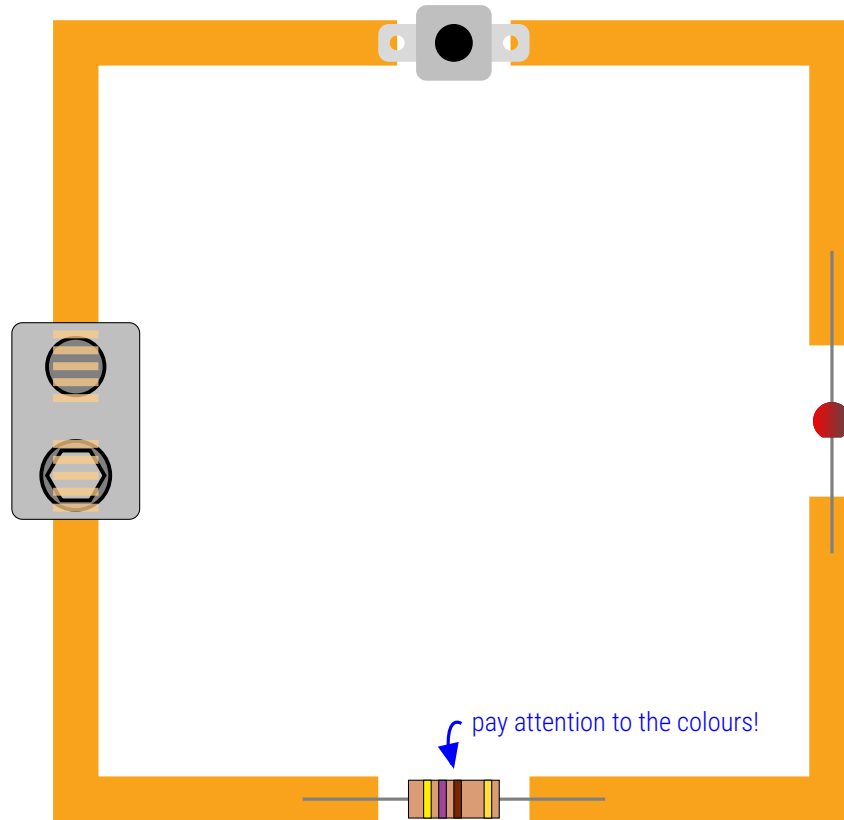
ATL SKILL (Communication Skills)

...use and interpret a range of discipline-specific terms and symbols...

q10 Using the information in the data sheet above, describe how *Kirchhoff's Voltage Law* explains why your two LED circuit from Lesson #1 did not function as intended.

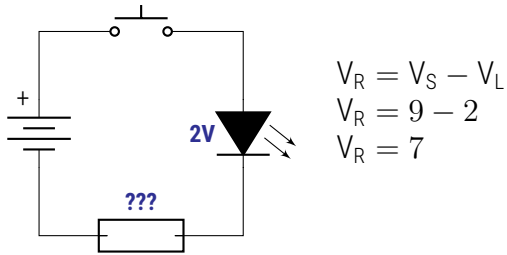
q11 Later this unit, we will be using a "BC547B Transistor". Find a datasheet for this component online and determine the current and voltage associated with "Small Signal Current Gain" (h_{fe}).

Circuit #5: Using Resistors



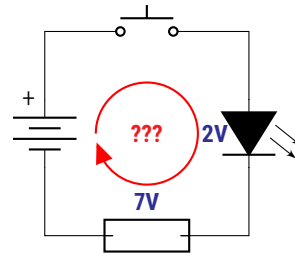
Finding the Perfect Resistor

Step 1:



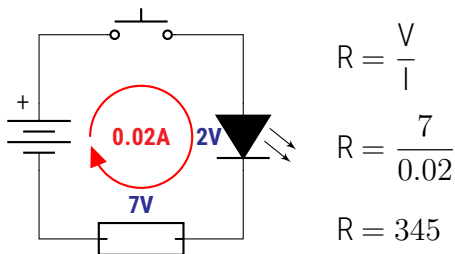
Determine the voltage drop across the resistor by using *Kirchoff's Voltage Law*. Remember: the total of the forward voltages across all components should be equal to the source voltage. The LED's voltage comes from its datasheet.

Step 2:



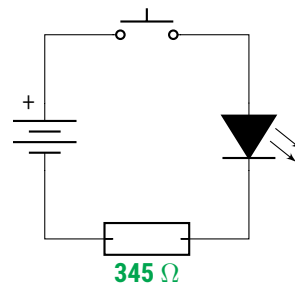
Determine the *desired* current. This is the maximum forward current from the LEDs datasheet (20 mA or 0.02A).

Step 3:



Apply *Ohm's Law* to calculate the resistance required across the resistor in the circuit.

Step 4:



Typical circuit diagrams will include the resistor value as a label on each resistor.

Reflections