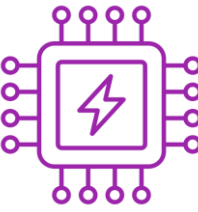


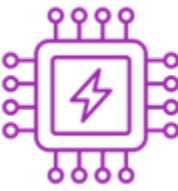
# Laboratorio 2:

## Electrónica Básica



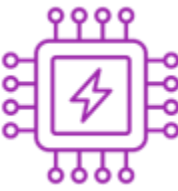
# Agenda

- Motivación
- Herramientas de Simulación en Línea
- Circuitos
  - Circuitos en Serie y en Paralelo: Corriente, Voltaje y Resistencia
  - Ley de Ohm
  - Divisor de Voltaje
  - LEDs



# Motivación

- Conocimientos básicos de electrónica son necesarios para seleccionar y utilizar sensores o actuadores en proyectos básicos de IoT.
- Interpretar las señales de voltaje/corrientes provenientes de sensores y convertirlas a la magnitud física o química para la cual están diseñados.
- Saber cómo leer fichas de datos (datasheets) de componentes electrónicos.



# Herramientas de Simulación en línea

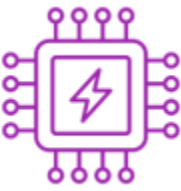
- **DCANLAB:** <https://dcacalab.com/es/lab> (Lab 2)
- **Wowki:** <https://wokwi.com/> (Lab 3 y 4)

- **Otras herramientas:**

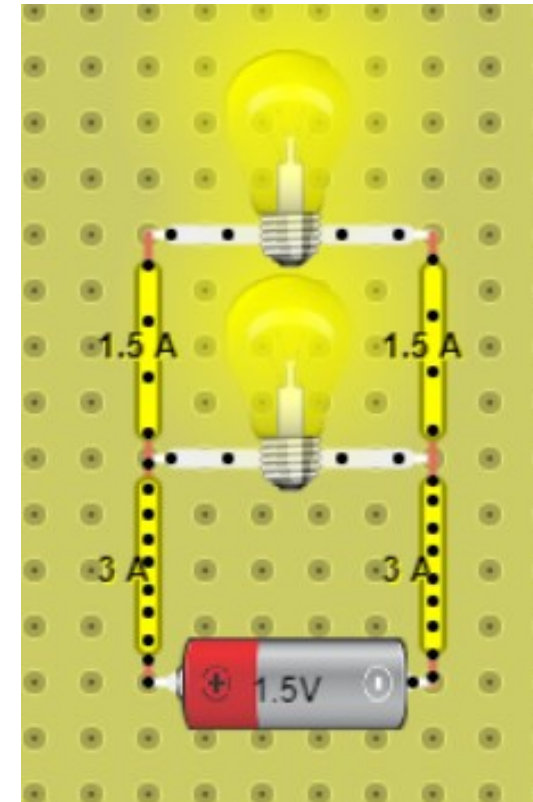
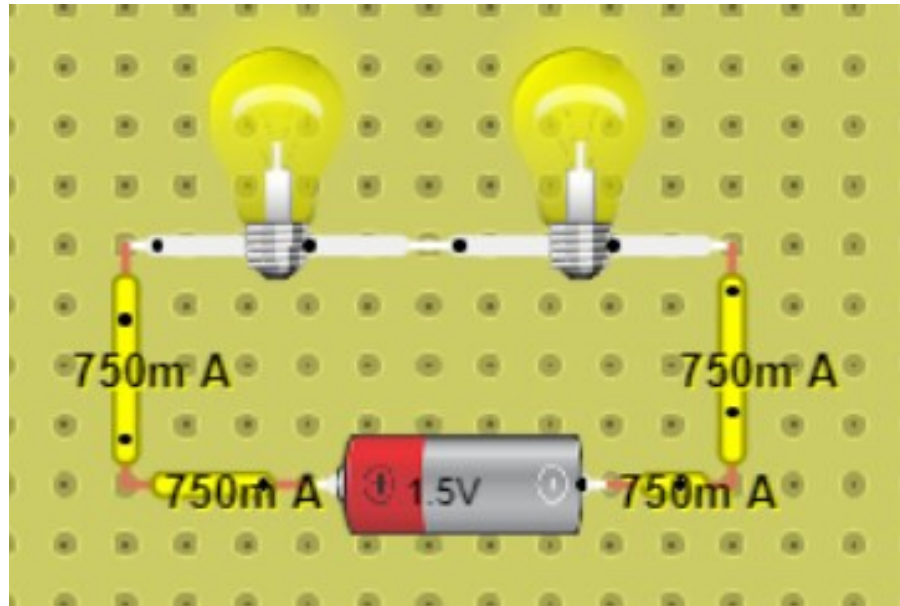
**CircuitLab:** permite diseñar, simular y compartir circuitos.  
[www.circuitlab.com](http://www.circuitlab.com).

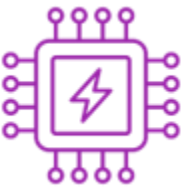
**Tinkercad:** simulación de circuitos, 3D y programación.  
[www.tinkercad.com/circuits](http://www.tinkercad.com/circuits).

**Falstad Circuit Simulator:** permite diseñar, simular y compartir circuitos. [www.falstad.com/circuit/](http://www.falstad.com/circuit/)

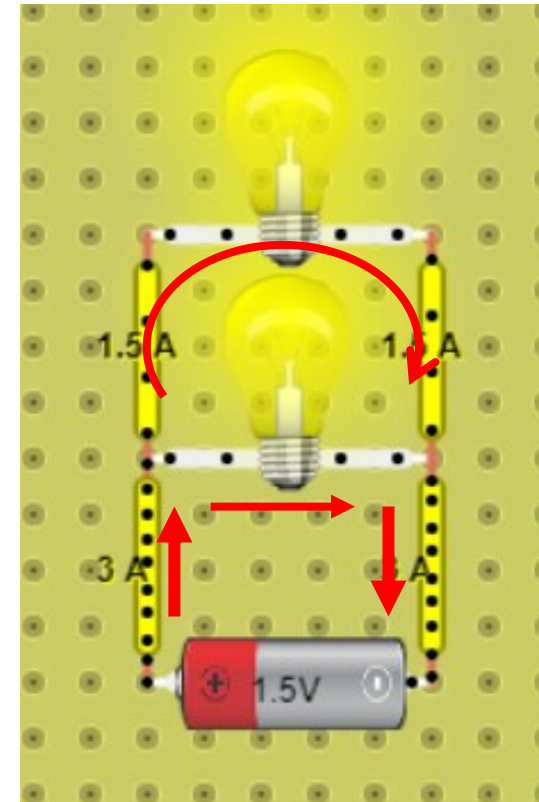
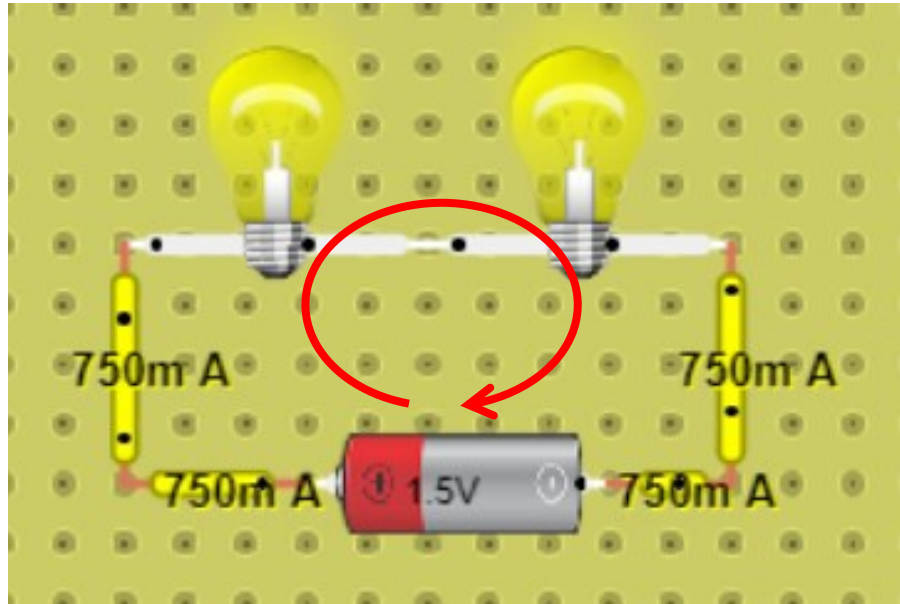


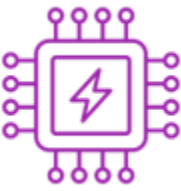
# Circuitos en Serie y Paralelo



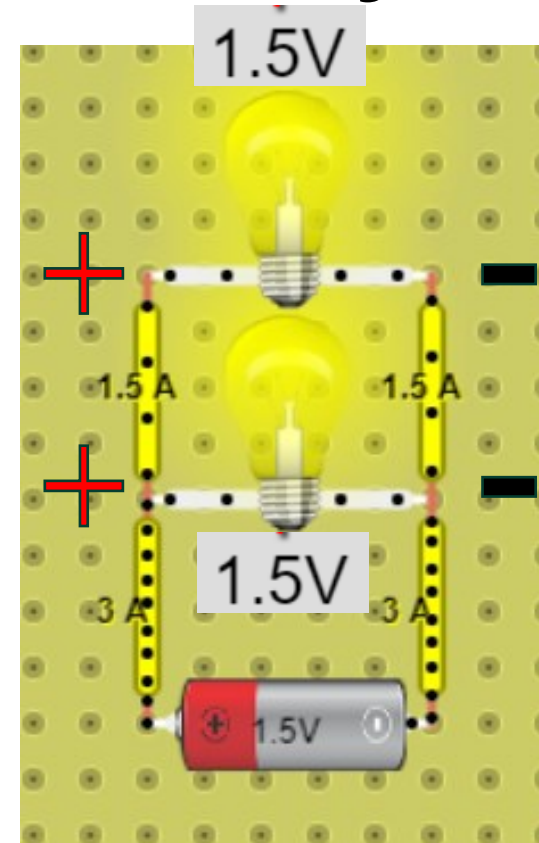
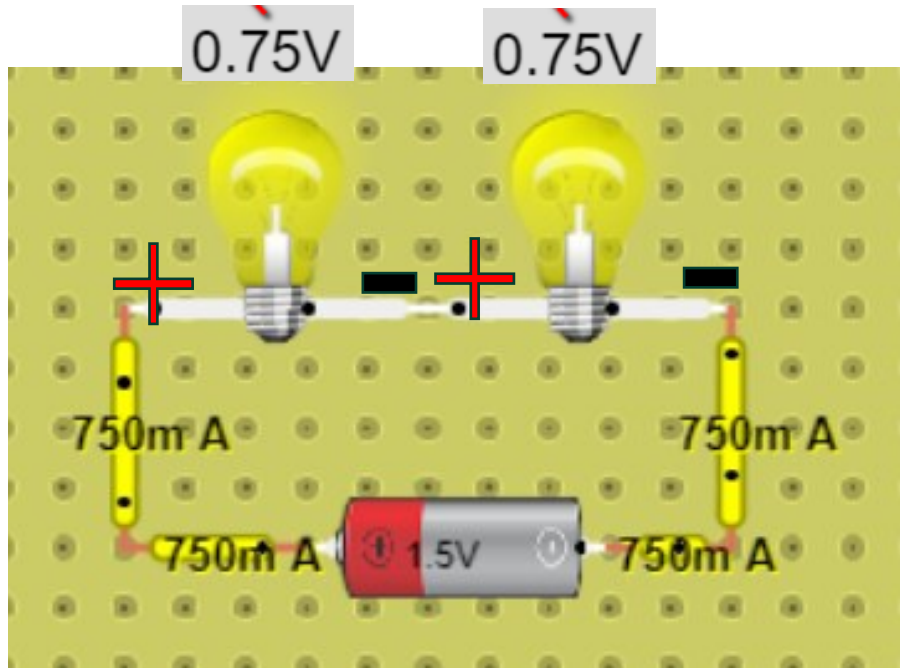


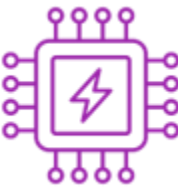
# Circuitos en Serie y Paralelo: Corriente





# Circuitos en Serie y Paralelo: Voltaje





# Sumar Resistencias en Series y Paralelo

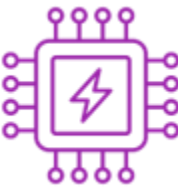
- $R_{\text{circuito series}} = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{1.5 \text{ V}}{0.75 \text{ A}} = 2 \Omega$

$$R_{\text{Total}} = R_1 + R_2, \text{ si } R_1 = R_2 \text{ entonces } ; R_1 = R_2 = 1 \Omega$$

- $R_{\text{circuito paralelo}} = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{1.5 \text{ V}}{3 \text{ A}} = 0.5 \Omega$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{Total}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}, \text{ si } R_1 = R_2 \text{ entonces } \frac{1}{0.5 \Omega} = \frac{2}{R_1}; R_1 = R_2 = 1 \Omega$$





# Cómo leer Resistencias

- Herramientas online permiten calcular los valores de resistencias:  
<https://www.digikey.com/es/resources/conversion-calculators/conversion-calculator-resistor-color-code> .

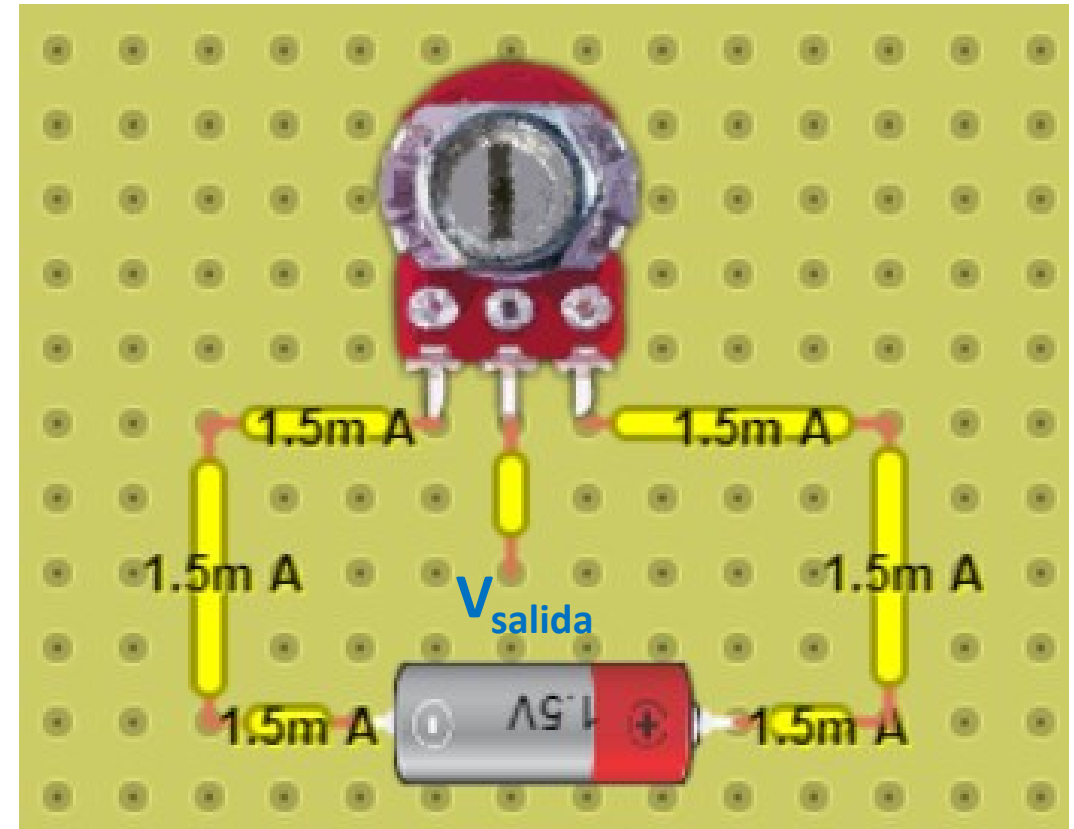
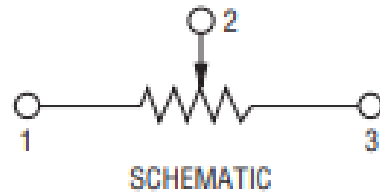
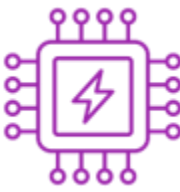
Diagram illustrating the 4-Band-Code and 5-Band-Code resistor color codes.

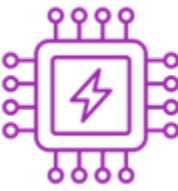
**4-Band-Code:** 2%, 5%, 10% tolerance. Example: 560k  $\Omega$   $\pm$  5%.

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

**5-Band-Code:** 0.1%, 0.25%, 0.5%, 1% tolerance. Example: 237  $\Omega$   $\pm$  1%.

# Resistencia Ajustable





# Ley De Ohm

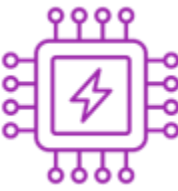
$$V = I \times R$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

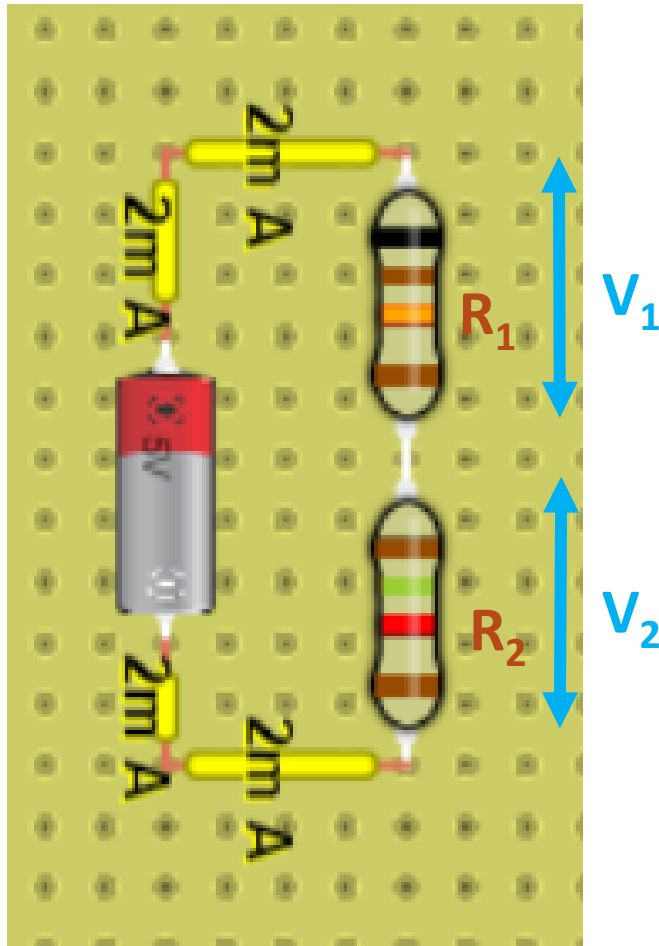
$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$R_{\text{circuito series}} = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{1.5 \text{ V}}{0.75 \text{ A}} = 2 \Omega$$

$$R_{\text{circuito paralelo}} = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{1.5 \text{ V}}{3 \text{ A}} = 0.5 \Omega$$

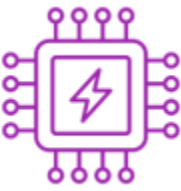


# Divisor de Voltaje

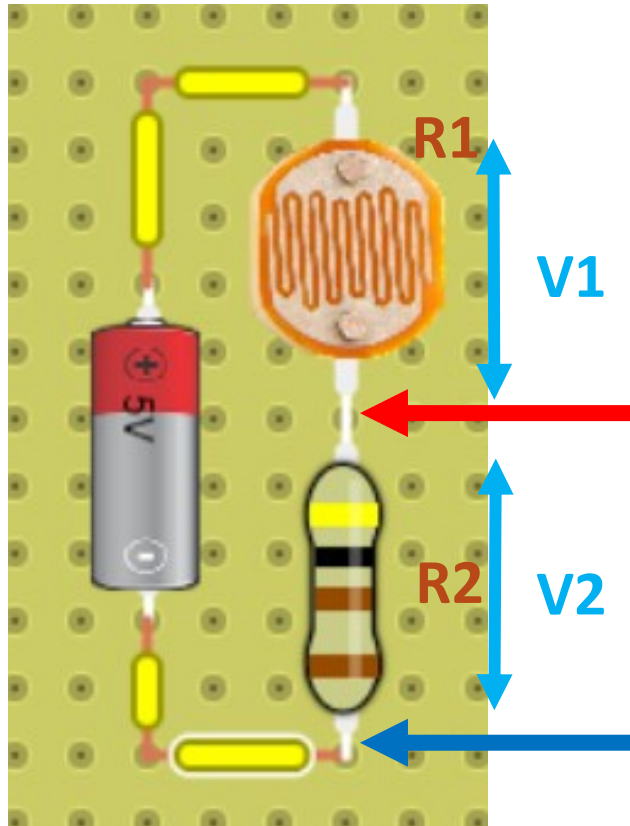


$$V_1 = \frac{R_1 \times V_{Total}}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{1000\Omega \times 5V}{1000\Omega + 1500\Omega} = 2V$$

$$V_2 = \frac{R_2 \times V_{Total}}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{1500\Omega \times 5V}{1000\Omega + 1500\Omega} = 3V$$



# Cómo Leer Señales de Voltaje



$$V_2 \text{ con emisión de luz} = \frac{R_2 \times V_{Total}}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{400\Omega \times 5V}{400\Omega + 400\Omega} = 2.5V$$

$$V_2 \text{ sin emisión de luz} = \frac{R_2 \times V_{Total}}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{400\Omega \times 5V}{1M\Omega + 400\Omega} = 0.0004V$$

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Cell resistance	1000 lux	-	400	-	$\Omega$
	10 lux	-	9	-	k $\Omega$
Dark resistance	-	1.0	-	-	M $\Omega$
Dark capacitance	-	-	3.5	-	pF
Rise time 1	1000 lux	-	2.8	-	ms
	10 lux	-	18	-	ms
Fall time 2	1000 lux	-	48	-	ms
	10 lux	-	120	-	ms

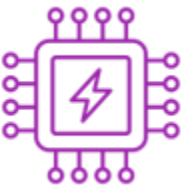
1. Dark to 110%  $R_L$

2. To 10  $\times R_L$

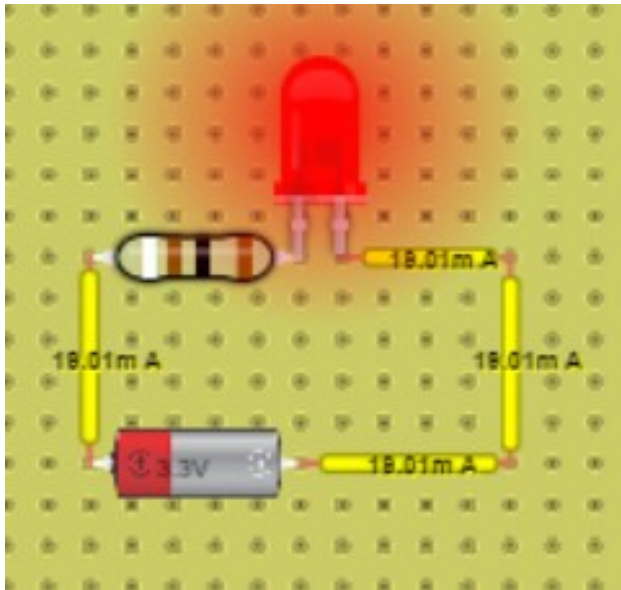
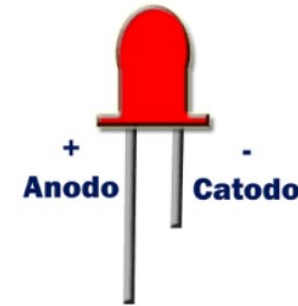
$R_L$  = photocell resistance under given illumination.

Ficha técnica:

[https://components101.com/sites/default/files/component\\_datasheet/LDR%20Datasheet.pdf](https://components101.com/sites/default/files/component_datasheet/LDR%20Datasheet.pdf)



# Cómo Encender un LED



$$R = \frac{V_{total} - V_F}{I_F} = \frac{3.3 V - 1.5V}{20 mA} = 90 \Omega$$

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous Intensity	$I_V$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$	0.9	3.0	–	mcd
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_p$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$	–	–	660	nm
Spectral Line Half Width	$\Delta\lambda$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$	–	20	–	nm
Forward Voltage	$V_F$	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$	–	1.65	2.0	V
Reverse Current	$I_n$	$V_R = 5.0V$	–	–	100	$\lambda A$
Reverse Voltage	$\lambda A$	$I_R = 100 \lambda A$	–	5.0	–	V
Capacitance	C	$V = 0$	–	35	–	pF
Viewing Angle	$2\theta_{1/2}$	Between 50% Points	–	60	–	degree
Rise Time	$t_r$	10% – 90% 50 $\Omega$	–	50	–	ns
Fall Time	$t_f$	90% – 10% 50 $\Omega$	–	50	–	ns

Ficha técnica: <https://us.rs-online.com/m/d/6355b8aba0b01578df0bb7b871ceefd7.pdf>