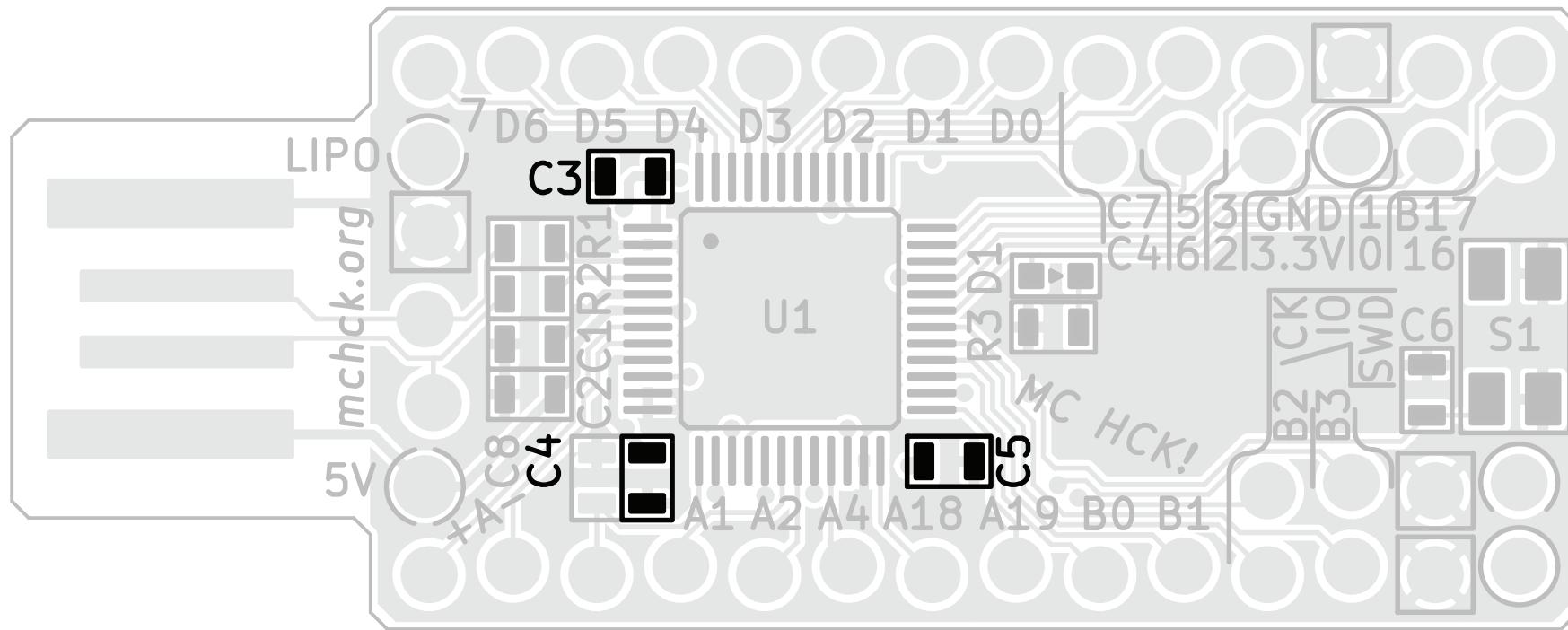


 C3, C4, C5



Capacitor, 100 nF \$0.019

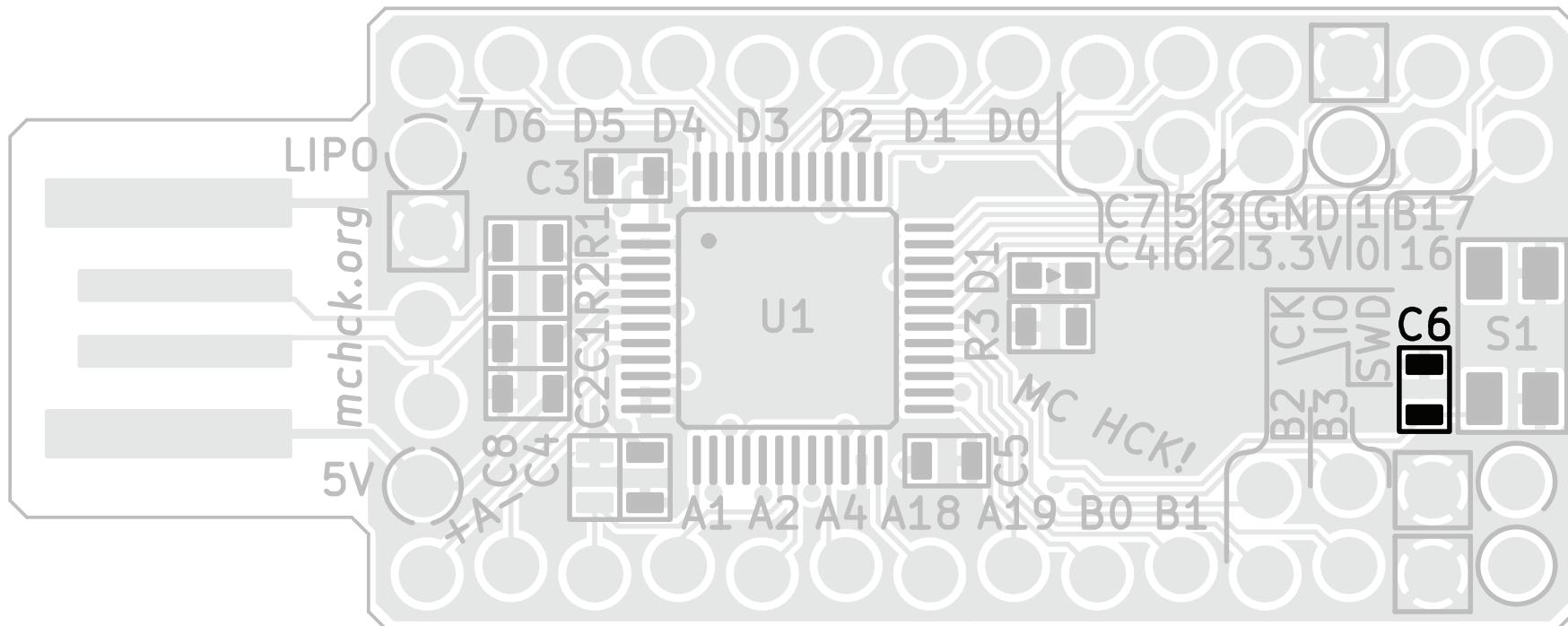


Bypass or decoupling capacitors reduce digital switching noise by providing a small reservoir of fast-reacting current close to a potentially noisy digital chip to smooth out sudden changes in current draw.

 C6



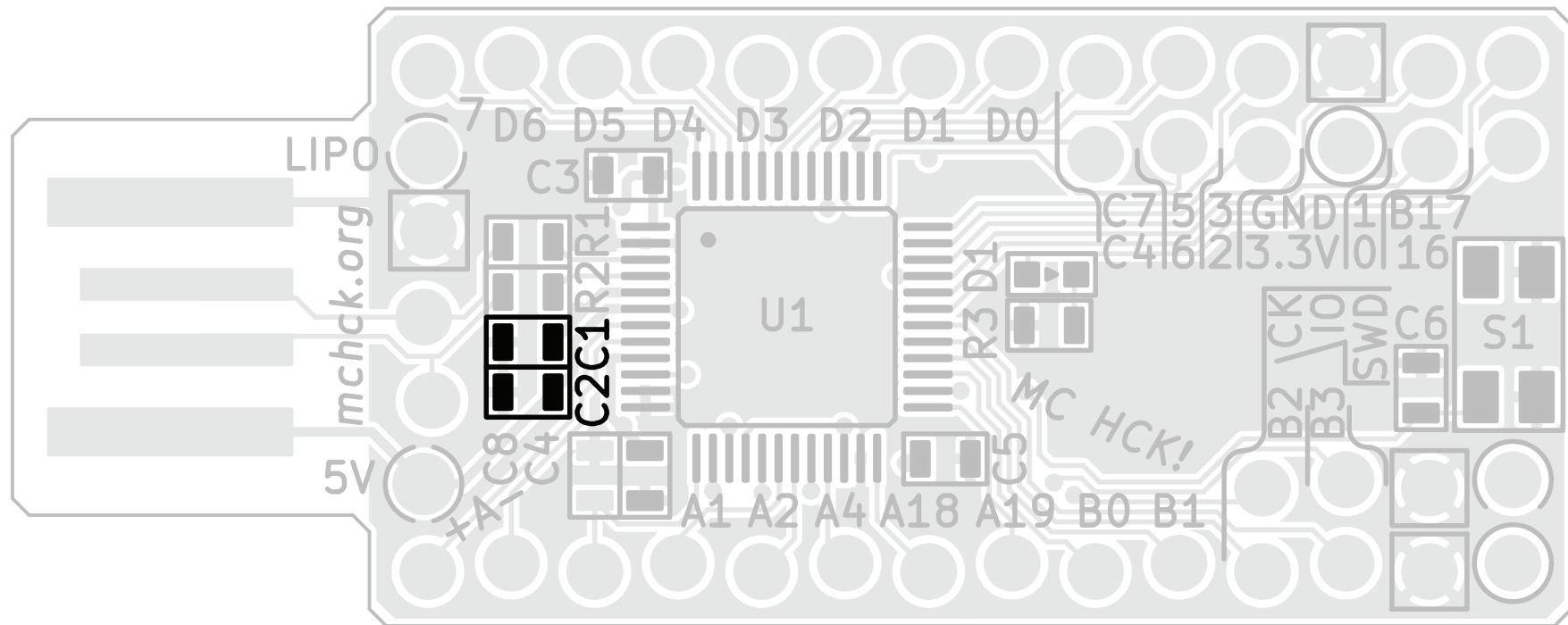
Capacitor, 100 nF \$0.019



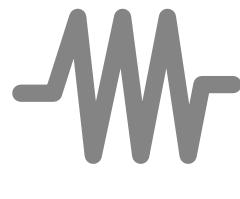
Debouncing capacitors smooth out chatter that occurs when a push-button switch is pressed, preventing false triggering.

 C1, C2

Capacitor, 2.2 uF \$0.033

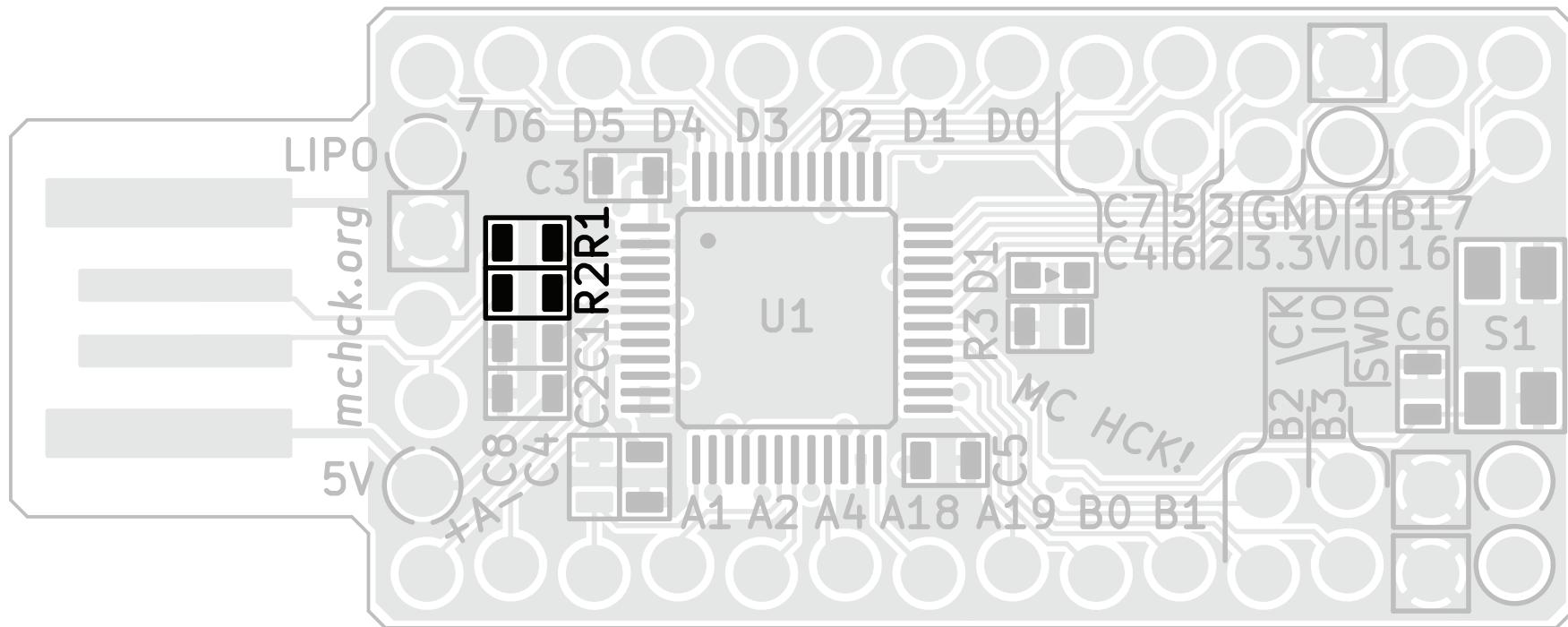


Bulk capacitors act as larger reservoirs of current close to power hungry components, preventing brown-out when

 R1, R2

Resistor, $33\ \Omega$

\$0.007

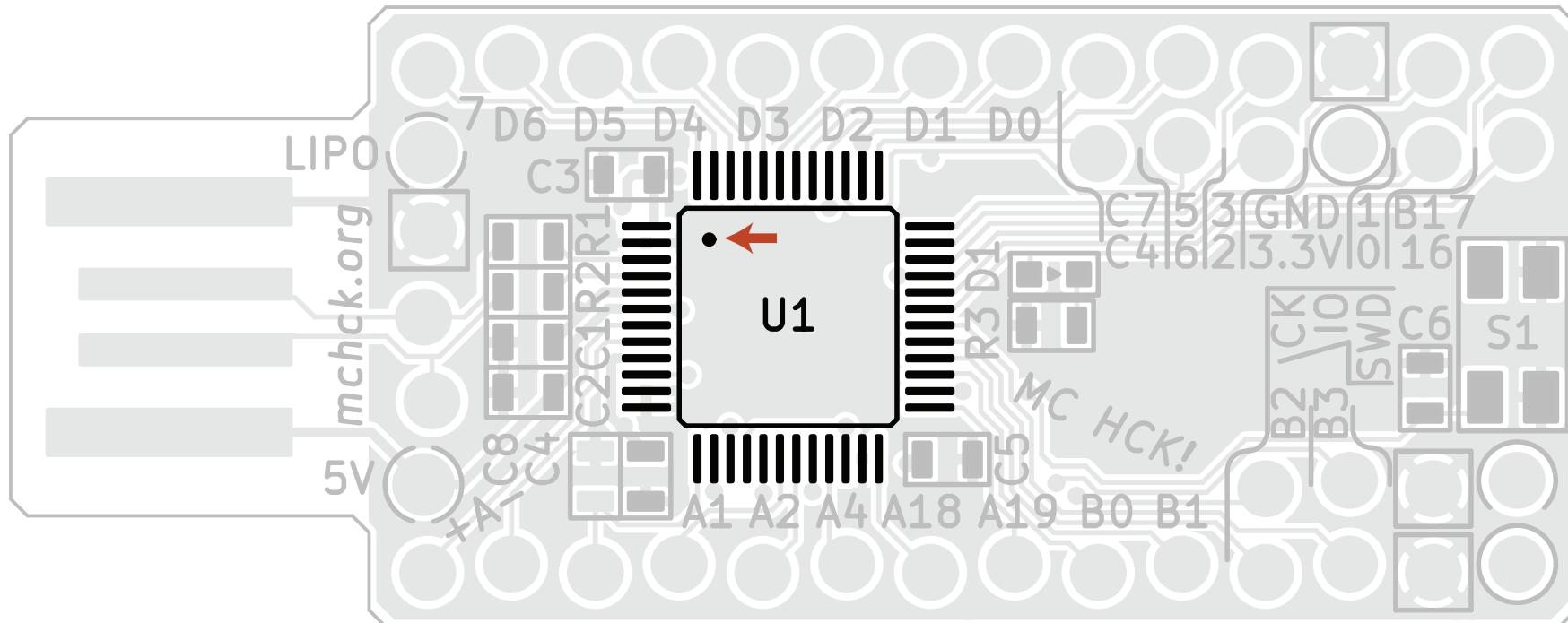
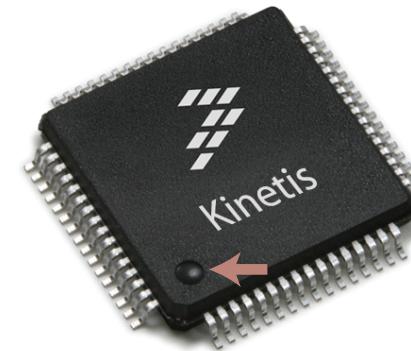


Termination resistors prevent electrical reflections in the USB cable that might cause the host computer to incorrectly call a 1 versus a 0. The black side is normally placed facing up.

IOIOIO
IOIOIO
IOIOIO

U1

Microcontroller \$4.12

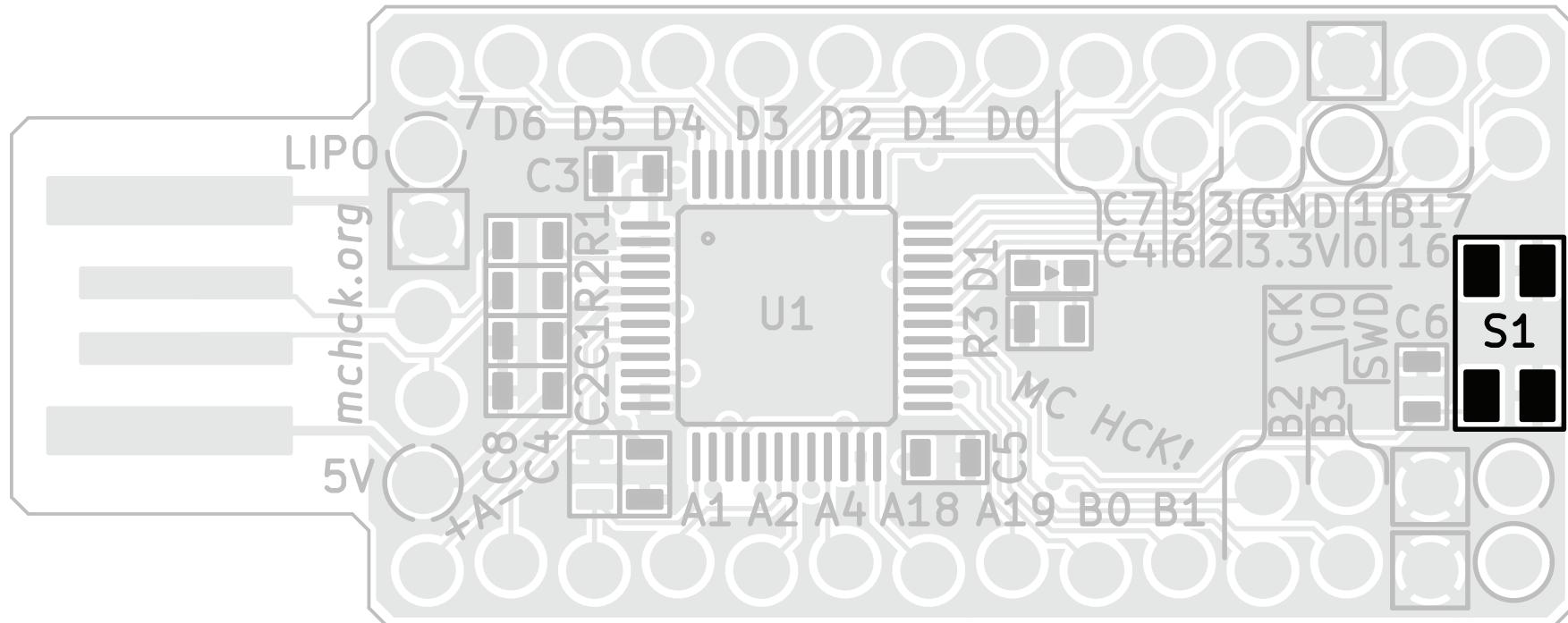
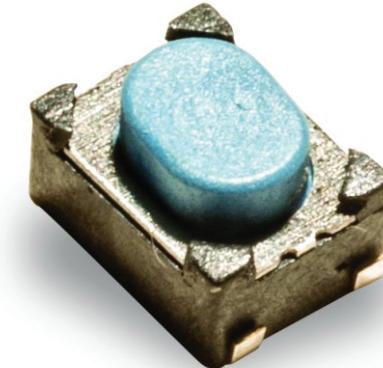


The **microcontroller** is the brain of the operation. It has a ton of different features all on a single tiny silicon chip. This chip, a Freescale Kinetis MK20DX128, is an ARM microcontroller, similar to but less powerful than the CPU in your phone or tablet. Note the **alignment dot**.

↙ - S1

Pushbutton

\$0.218

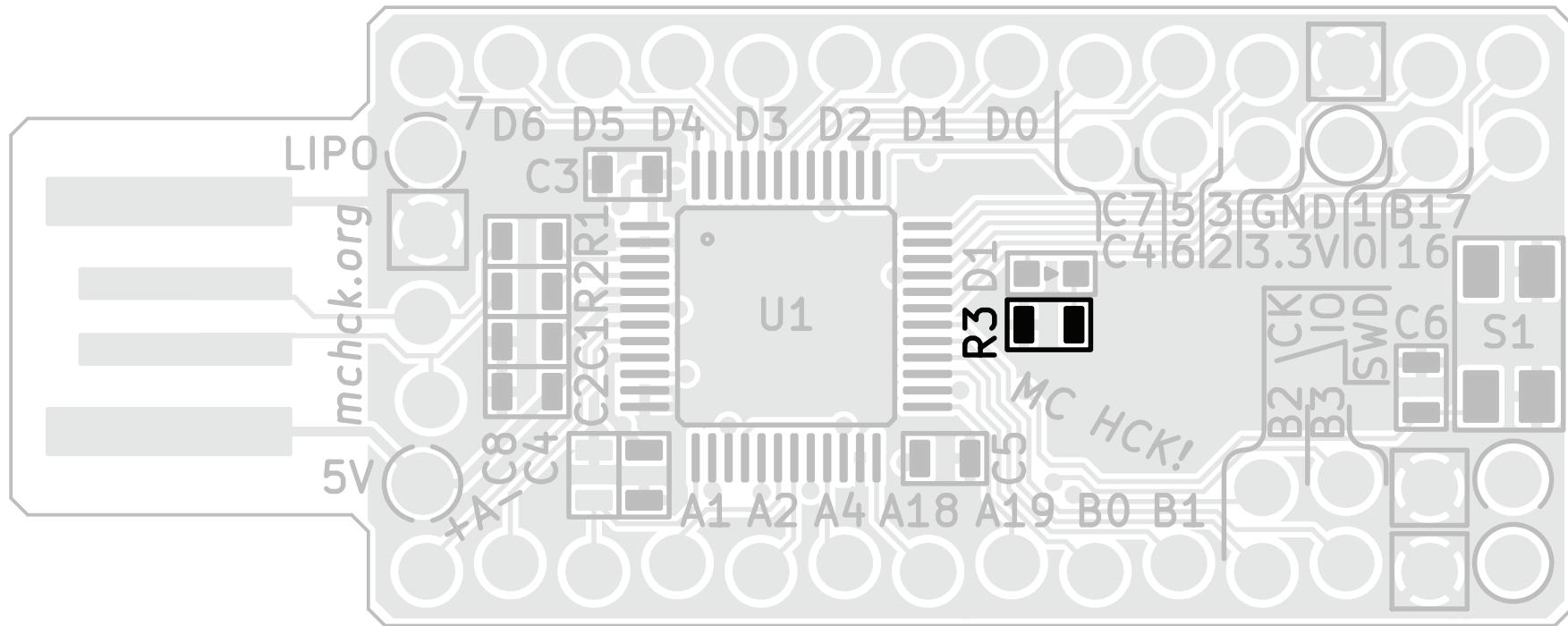


This **pushbutton switch** lets you change the microcontroller into a “bootloader” mode where it will accept a new program.

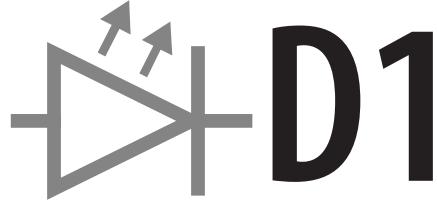
 R3

Resistor, 1k Ω

\$0.007

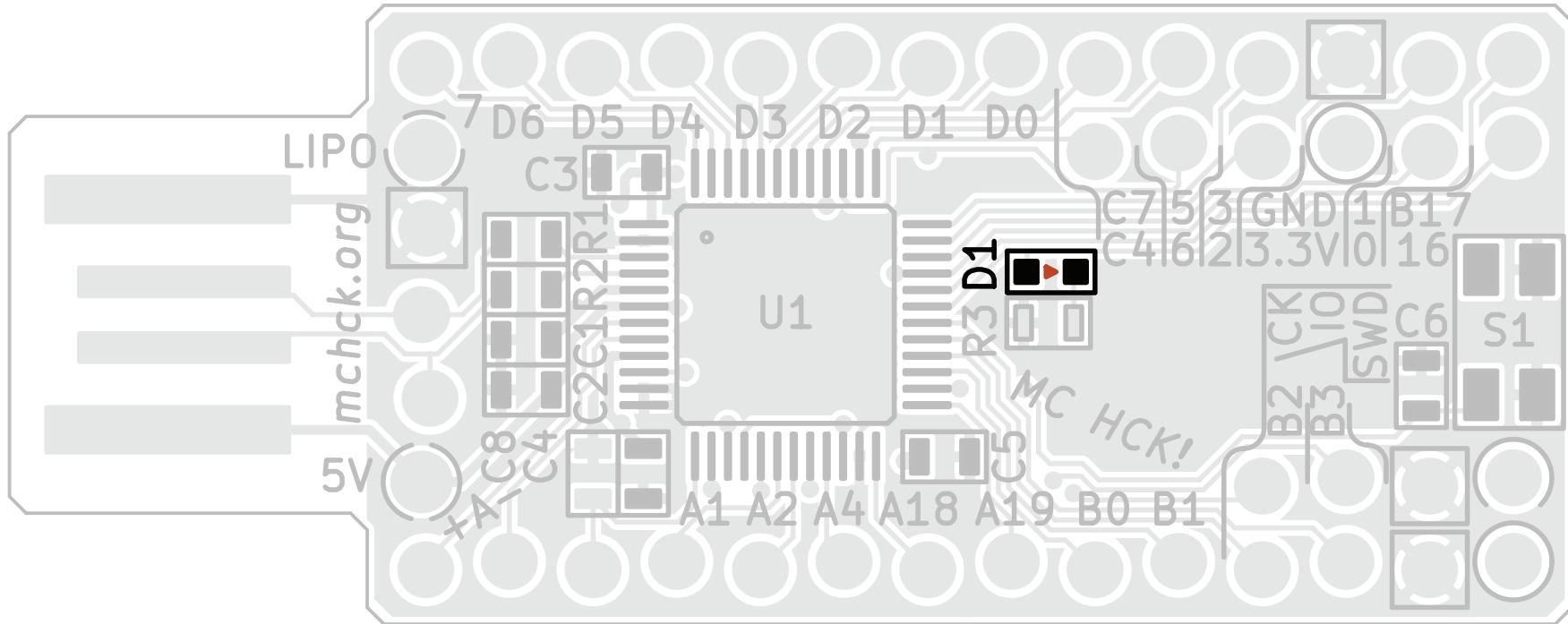


This **current limit resistor** prevents too much current from flowing through the LED, which could cause it to fail.



LED

~ \$0.10



This **light emitting diode** is like a tiny light bulb that glows when you pass current through it. Note the **direction arrow** (on the back in green) if you put it in backwards, it won't light up!

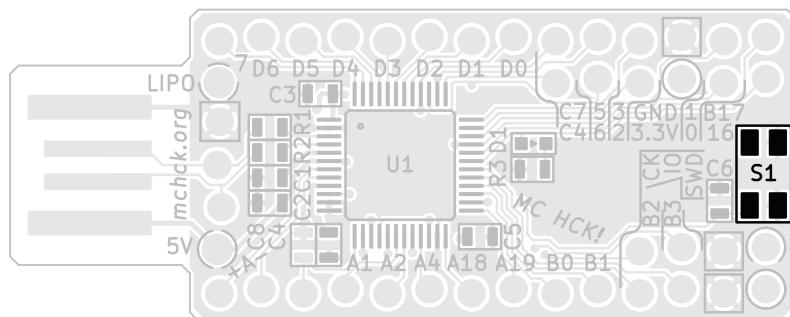
Sushi and Solder One: McHck

<http://mchck.org/>

1  S1

Pushbutton

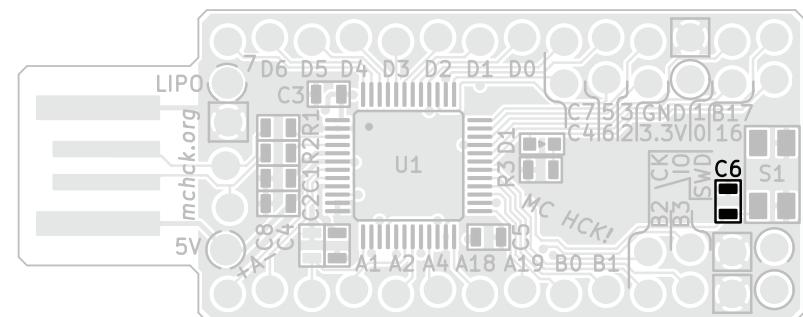
\$0.218



This **pushbutton switch** lets you change the microcontroller into a "bootloader" mode where it will accept a new program.

2  C6

Capacitor, 100 nF

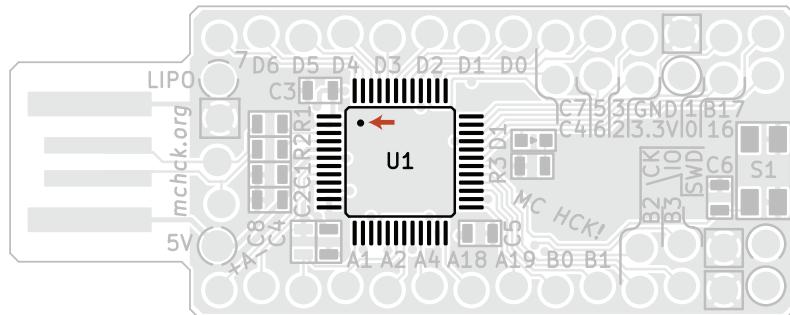


Debouncing capacitors smooth out chatter that occurs when a push-button switch is pressed, preventing false triggering.

3  U1

Microcontroller

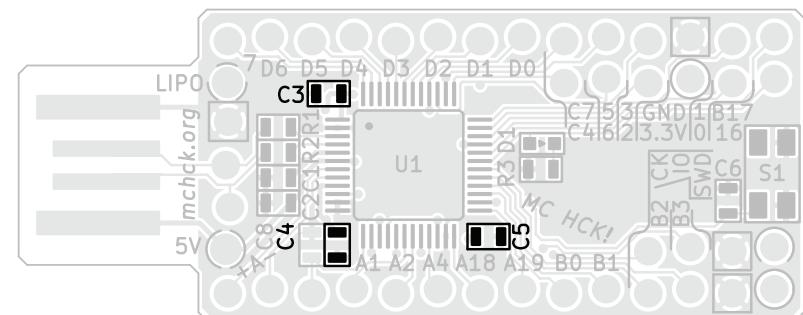
\$4.12



The **microcontroller** is the brain of the operation. It has a ton of different features all on a single tiny silicon chip. This chip, a Freescale Kinetis MK20DX128, is an ARM microcontroller, similar to but less powerful than the CPU in your phone or tablet. Note the **alignment dot**.

4  C3, C4, C5

Capacitor, 100 nF



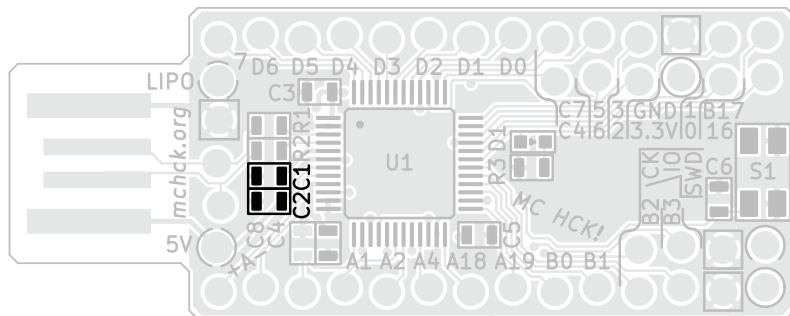
Bypass or decoupling capacitors reduce digital switching noise by providing a small reservoir of fast-reacting current close to a potentially noisy digital chip to smooth out sudden changes in current draw.

Sushi and Solder One: McHck

<http://mchck.org/>

5  C1, C2

Capacitor, 2.2 uF \$0.033

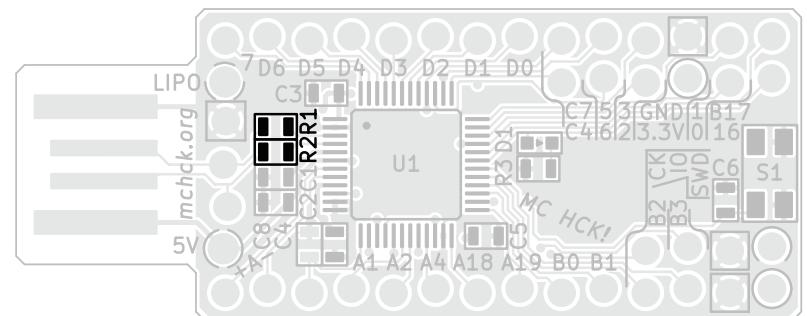


Bulk capacitors act as larger reservoirs of current close to power hungry components, preventing brown-out when

6  R1, R2

Resistor, 33 Ω

\$0.007

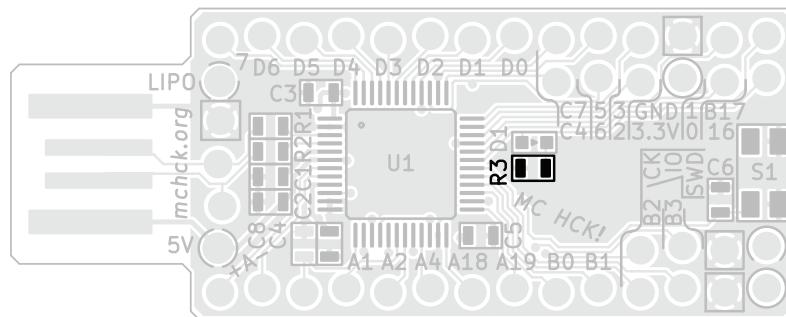


Termination resistors prevent electrical reflections in the USB cable that might cause the host computer to incorrectly call a 1 versus a 0. The black side is normally placed facing up.

7  R3

Resistor, 1k Ω

\$0.007



This **current limit resistor** prevents too much current from flowing through the LED, which could cause it to fail.

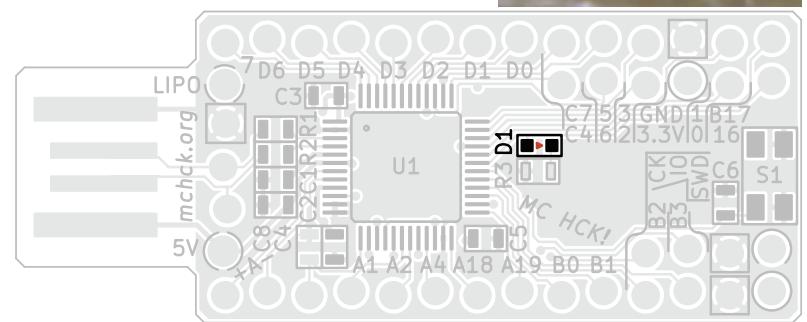
8  D1

LED

~\$0.10



This side down.



This **light emitting diode** is like a tiny light bulb that glows when you pass current through it. Note the **direction arrow** (on the back in green) if you put it in backwards, it won't light up!