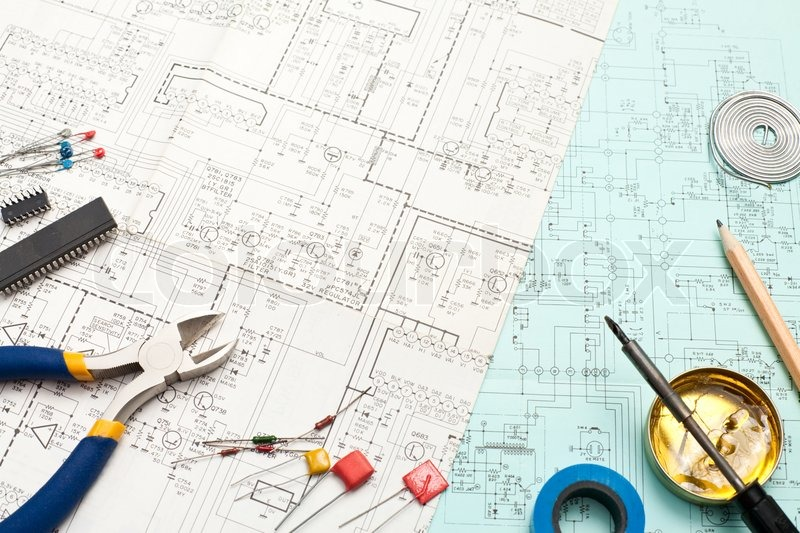
**Year 11  
Electronics**

This workbook focuses on Physics / Electronic concepts and breadboard interfacing techniques. It helps students when working towards the following Achievement Standards: AS1.5 Develop an Electronics Outcome (6 Credits)

* Interfacing Electronic Components
* Debugging Embedded Software code
* DC Circuit Theory

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# **1** Microprocessors

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| --- | --- |
| What is a Microprocessor The Microprocessor is an integrated circuit that contains all the functions of a computer, however it is inside a single Integrated Circuit package and is way smaller  :  It includes three things:   1. Data and program storage 2. Input & Output control circuits 3. A central processing unit that carries out simple maths on the data) | Pinout Diagrams Pinout diagrams refer to a list of the Input and Output Pins of a Microprocessor. If tells us how many pins, what they are called and what the pins purpose or function is.  Below is the Pinout Diagram for the ARDUINO 08m2 Microprocessor    As you can see from the diagram, not every I/O pin is created equal. Operating Voltage for the ARDUINO 08m2 is between 2.3v - 5v |

1. What 3 things does a microcontroller include?  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which pin on the 08m2 is an input pin only?  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the Maximum voltage you can supply a ARDUINO 08m2 Microprocessor?  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# **2** Inputs, Processes & Outputs

The diagram shows how inputs, processing and outputs work within a typical electronic system

# 

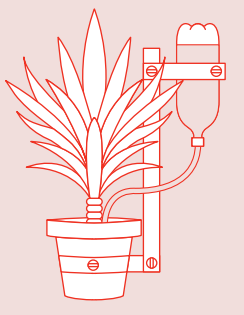
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inputs Circuits convert physical world inputs (like Touch, Light, Temperature, Moisture Level, Water Level, Movement) to electrical voltage signals which are processed by a microcontroller. These physical world inputs are sensed using electronic components.   * Thermistor will sense temperature * Light Dependant resistor (LDR) will sense light levels * Conductivity Probes sense moisture * Tilt switch will sense movement | Processes The electrical signals sent to a microcontroller to be processed. A Microprocessor reads input, makes decisions are then turns output pins on or off. Outputs Outputs include devices such as Lights LEDs, Motors, switches, speakers or buzzers to make sounds. Even sending data via Infrared or Radio Transmission (these are outputs) |

## 

## Input, Process, Output | Exercises

1. Complete the Crossword

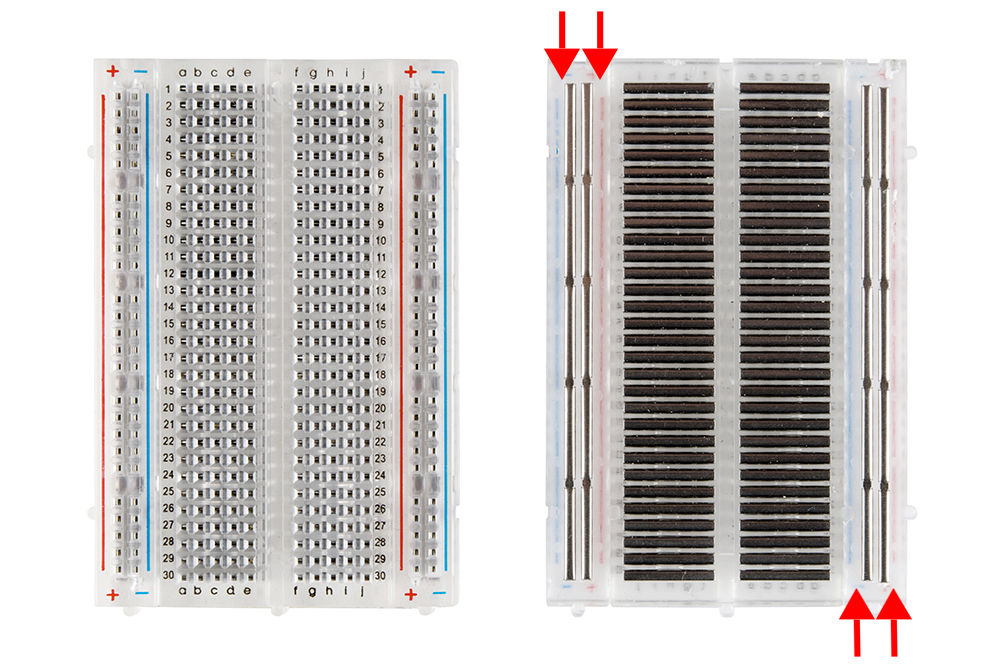
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Across**  5. An electronic component that measures temperature  6. An electronic component that senses Light level  **Down**  1. An output device that makes sound  2. A microprocessor does this after taking in an input signal  3. An output device that rotates an axle  4. An output device that creates light of various colours |

1. List the inputs and outputs that could be used in the following plant watering electronic system (use your imagination)   
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
     
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
     
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
     
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
     
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
     
     
   

# 

# 

# **3** Development Boards



### Breadboards

Breadboards are one of the most fundamental pieces needed

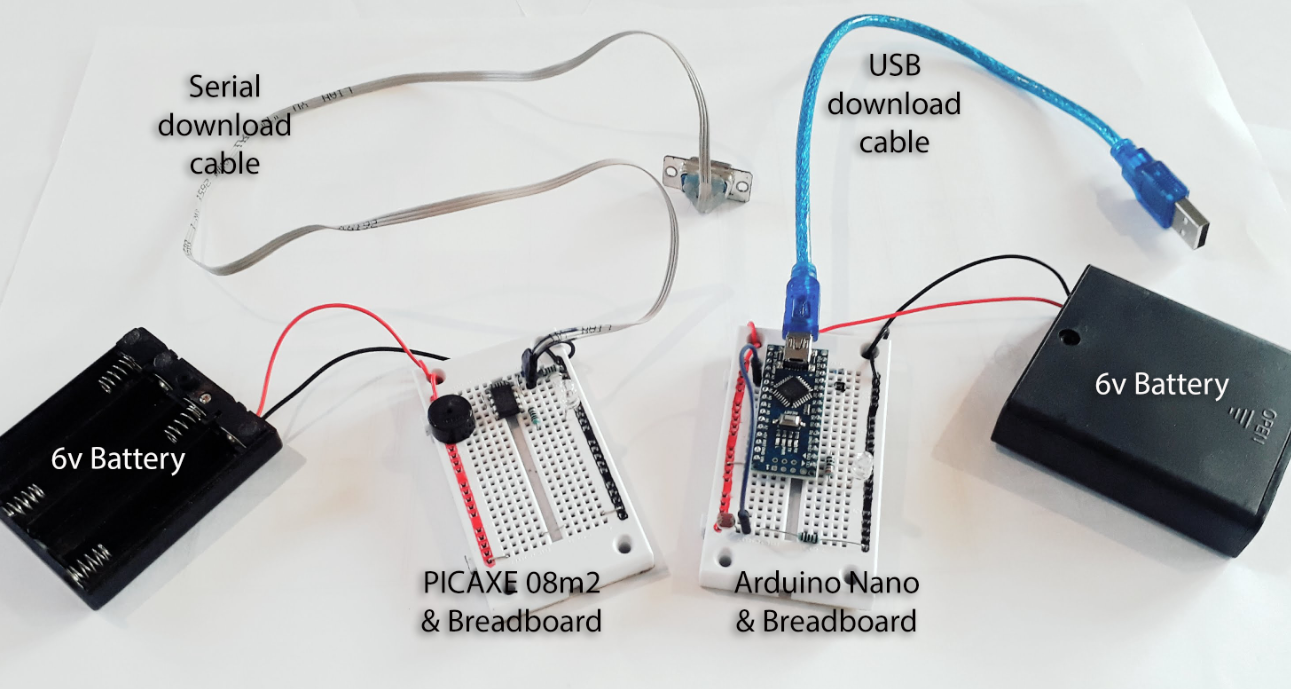
when learning how to build circuits. We use a Solderless Breadboard to quickly and easily interfacing electronic components. Breadboards have many holes, each hole is connected to the many metal strips that are running underneath.

### The Development Board

This board for this course ares set up with:

* A Microprocessor
* A Battery Pack (4.5v or 6v)
* A Download or Program cable

The Boards shown below have are coloured with Red and Black stripes to indicate Vcc (Positive, Red) and GND (Negative, Black)



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The ARDUINO 08m2 & Breadboard The ARDUINO 08m2 Microprocessor requires specific resistors to help connect the PC programming cable. | The Arduino Nano & Breadboard The Arduino Nano uses a direct USB wire to both Power and Program the Microprocessor. The Nano has further features including a 5v voltage regulator, LEDs to indicate downloading. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

# 

# **4** Batteries | Voltage & Current

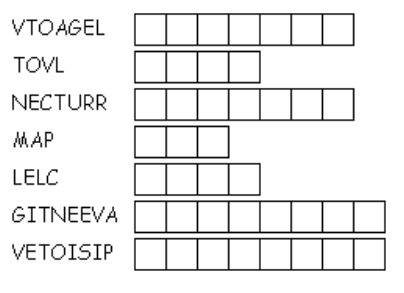
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cells A Cell in a single battery that stores chemical energy. converting this chemical energy into electrical energy for use in a circuit. When a battery is connected in a circuit drives a “direct current” flow around a circuit. Circuit Symbol for Battery Cell The circuit symbol for a cell is a long and short line. Note the negative or ground terminal is the smaller. | **Voltage**  Voltage is a measure of the amount of energy between two points in a circuit.   * Voltage (V) * measured in volts (v)   **Current**  Current is a measure of how fast energy is flowing around a circuit.   * Current (I) * Measured in Ampere of Amps (A) |

**Battery Packs**

We have a number of options for Power supplies ranging from 3v coin cells, to arrangements of 1.5v AA batteries.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Coin Cell  3v | 2x AA Battery Pack  3v | 3x AA Battery Pack  4.5v |

## Batteries, Voltage & Current | Exercises

1. Unscramble each of the words  
     
   
2. Complete the table below to review Voltage and Current ideas

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Electricity Concept** | **Unit of Measure** | **Unit Symbol** |
| Voltage | ?? | ?? |
| Current | ?? | ?? |

1. Sketch the circuit symbol for 3 x AA Battery Cells joined together. What is the total voltage 3xAA battery will supply to a circuit?

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. State the voltage of an AA battery, including unit  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Research and find out the voltage of an AAA battery, including unit  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Describe the difference between an AA and a AAA battery  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# 

# **5** Resistors

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A resistor is a component that resists the flow of electrical current in a circuit. Resistors convert electrical energy to heat   * Resistance (R) * Measured in Ohms (Ω) | Circuit Symbol for Resistor The circuit symbol for a resistor is a rectangle. |

We will use a few sizes of resistor. Small values 330Ω, 470Ω, Medium Values 1000Ω or 1kΩ, 10,000Ω or 10kΩ, Large Values: 1,000,000Ω or 1MΩ

## 

## Resistance | Practical Exercises

1. Write your own definition for Resistance in one short sentence  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is resistance measured in, Unit and Symbol  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. In electronics we use k for kilo ohms when talking about resistor sizes. Complete the table to convert from Ohms to kilo ohms and back again

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value in ohms** | **Value in kilo-ohms (**kΩ) |
| ?? | 1kΩ |
| 2000Ω | ?? |
| 4700Ω | ?? |
| ?? | 12kΩ |

1. Find the key words in the word search

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | AMPS BATTERY CELL CURRENT KILO MEGA MILLI OHMS VOLTAGE VOLTS |

1. Crossword with key words and definitions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Across** 4. means a thousandth or divide by 1000 6. the unit of measure for resistance 7. converts chemical energy into electrical energy 8. the flow of energy in a circuit  **Down** 1. the unit of measure for Voltage 2. The unit of measure for Resistance 3. means 1000 or times by 1000 5. the energy a battery has 8. a single battery |

# **6** Circuit | LED Interface

The first circuit to construct is an output circuit using a LED and a resistor. We call this circuit an interface because is has two electronic components that work together to allow the circuit to function

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LED Interface Construct the LED interface circuit   * 5mm Light Emitting Diode (LED) * 330 Ohm resistor. |  |

|  |
| --- |
| ARDUINO Code /\* Blink \*/  int ledPin = 2;  void setup() {  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);  }  void loop() {  digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH);  delay(1000);  digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW);  delay(1000);  } |

## Light Emitting Diode | Practical Exercises

1. Listen to the Morse Code sound <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SOS> It is a signal for Help. Make the LED flash a morse code SOS. 3 short flashes, 3 long flashes and then 3 short flashes.
2. The human eye is unable to detect flashing LEDs when they flash two fast. Decrease the rate of flashing down to a small pause of around 50ms. Can you detect the flash? If so, decrease the pause even further until you can no longer see the LED flash.

# **7** Series Circuit Theory

The LED circuit we just created “6 Circuit | Light Emitting Diode” is an example of a Series circuit. The LED and Resistor are connected one after the other.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A Series Circuit the Science way The circuit diagram below shows a power supply connected in line with a 330 Ohm resistor and an LED. These components are in Series. A Series Circuit the Electronics Way In electronics, components such as the resistor and LED may be connected to a digital output pin of a microprocessor instead of a power supply. All the same ideas apply. . | Current in a Series Circuit As there is only one path to follow, the current in a series circuit is the same everywhere. The current (I) through the resistor is the same as the current through the LED. Voltage in a Series Circuit Voltage is divided among the components in a series circuit. For example, if the battery in the circuit opposite supplies or gives 3v to the circuit, then the 3v would be divided among the resistor and LED    **Example**  A battery of Voltage: +6v is connected in a series circuit as shown opposite. The voltage loss across the resistor is: 4v  What is the Voltage across the LED?  VBattery = V330R + VLED  VLED = VBattery - V330R  VLED = 6v - 4v  VLED = 2 volts |

## 

## Series Circuit | Exercises

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Check out the diagram opposite. It shows to resistors R1 and R2 in series. Calculate the voltage across the resistor R2.   ( VTOTAL = V1 + V2 ) … Series Circuit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Check out the diagram opposite. Calculate the voltage across the resistor R1. ( VTOTAL = V1 + V2 ) … Series Circuit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Find the missing Current (I1) in the series circuit. Include the unit. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Calculate the unknown voltage (V330R) in the series circuit. Include the unit. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

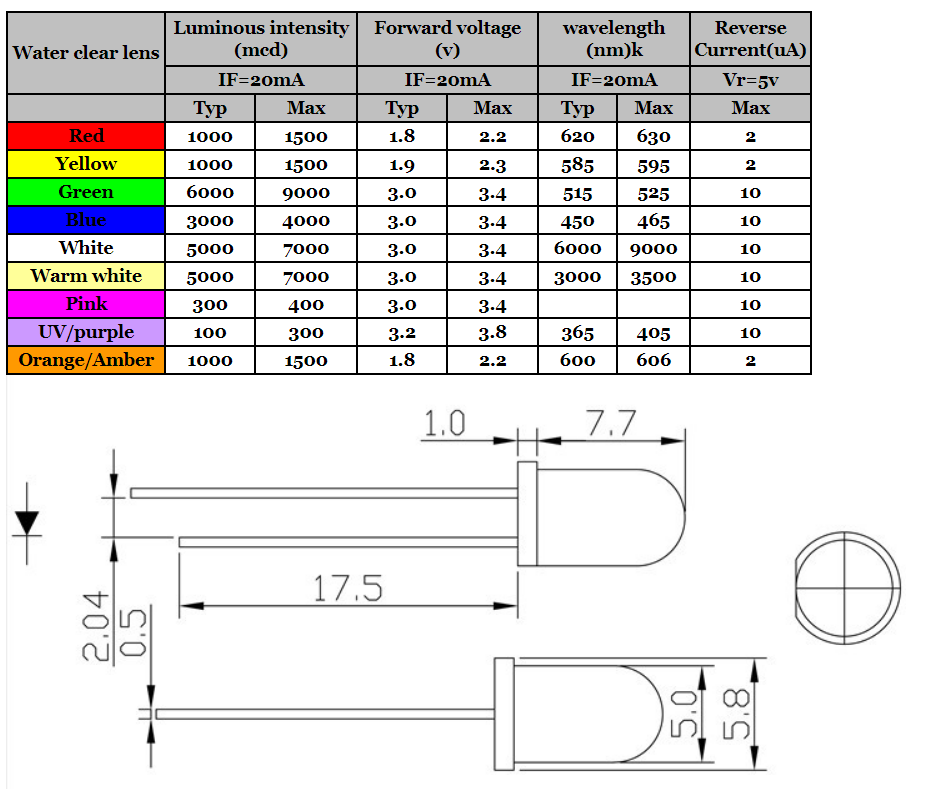
# **8** LED Characteristics

An LED stands for Light Emitting Diode. They are all around us; in our phones, in our torches and our TV’s. An LED converts electrical energy into light. LEDs require a lot less power to light compared to lamps or light bulbs. They don’t to get hot like lightbulbs do This makes them ideal for mobile devices and other low-power applications

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Long Leg and Short Leg LEDs, being diodes, will only allow current to flow in one direction. And when there’s no current-flow, there’s no light. The image below shows a 5mm LED. | Greedy LEDs If you connect an LED directly to a current source it will try to dissipate as much energy as it’s allowed to draw, and, it will destroy itself. That’s why it’s important to limit the amount of current flowing across the LED with a small resistor. |

### An 5mm LED Datasheet

An LED Datasheet is a set of characteristics of a particular LED from the Manufacturer. The datasheet opposite gives minimum and maximum voltages across the LED for a current of 20mA.



## 

## LED | Exercises

1. Sketch the circuit symbol for an LED

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Study the LED datasheet. What is the maximum and minimum voltages we should supply the LED   
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What do you think happens if we supply more current or voltage than the LEDs maximum?  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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# **9** Circuit | Buzzer

Construct the circuit using a Buzzer.

Make sure that the buzzer is connected into a Digital Output pin such as pin 8

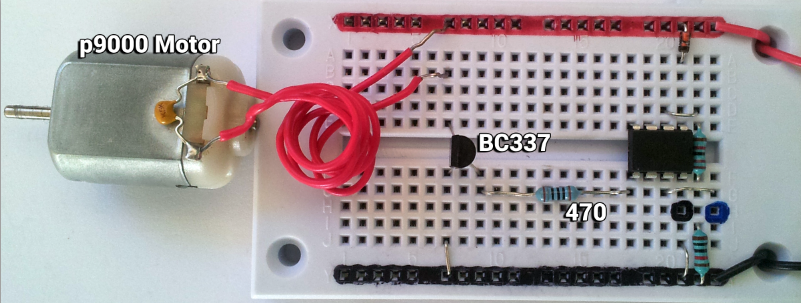
|  |
| --- |
| ARDUINO Code /\* Tone \*/  int buzzerPin = 8;    void setup() {  pinMode(buzzerPin, OUTPUT);  }    void loop() {  tone(buzzerPin, 1000, 500);  delay(500);  } |

## Piezo Buzzer | Practical Exercises

1. Make a piezo buzzer produce a ascending series of notes. From a low note to a high note.
2. Find the lowest and highest notes that the piezo buzzer is able to produce. List them:  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The tone command has 3 parameters. What does each parameter mean?
   1. Pin\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Frequency \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Druation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# 

# **10** Circuit | DC Motor Interface



A DC Motor converts electrical energy into movement by rotating an axle. We call this circuit an interface because is has many electronic components that work together to allow the circuit to function

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Motor Interface Construct the Motor interface circuit   * DC Motor * 470 Ohm Resistor * BC337 Transistor |  |

This diagram opposite will help to figure out how to connect the components. If the motor does not spin, first check the batteries on your board, then try placing a diode across the motor like the diagram above.

|  |
| --- |
| ARDUINO Code /\* Motor \*/  int motorPin = 2;  void setup() {  pinMode(motorPin , OUTPUT);  }  void loop() {  digitalWrite(motorPin , HIGH);  delay(2000);  digitalWrite(motorPin , LOW);  delay(2000);  } |

# **11** Transistor Switch

Motors need heaps of oomph, around 80mA - 120mA of current. We cannot connect the motor directly to the Microprocessor output pin as the current from a digital pin is too small, it does not have enough oomph (only about 20-40mA of current from an output pin). To enable us to control the motor we need to make use of the supply voltage. The diagram opposite shows how to connect a BC337 transistor as a switch in a way that allows the Microprocessor to “switch” the motor on and off.

### What is a transistor?

The transistor is kind of like a water tap. The base pin is like a handle you might turn to allow more or less electrons to flow from emitter to collector. Transistors are three-terminal devices. The pins are labeled:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * collector (C), * base (B), and * emitter (E).  What is a transistor switch? We use a transistor is to control the flow of current to another part of the circuit – using it as an electric switch. A normal switch would require a human hand turn it on or off, but a transistor switch is controlled by the voltage at the base pin. A microcontroller output pin, like those on a ARDUINO or Arduino, can be programmed to go high or low, essentially switching a transistor on or off Transistor | Exercises |  |

1. Sketch the circuit symbol for a Motor

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Sketch Motor Symbol

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. What happen if you swap the motor wires around the other way?  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Sketch the circuit symbol for a Transistor

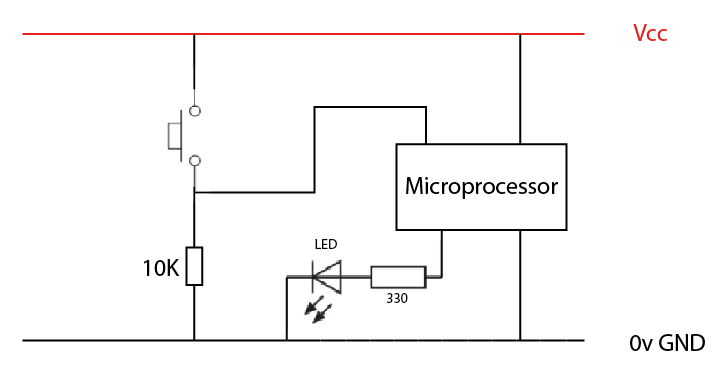
|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Why does a motor not work when connect directly into the digital output pins of the Microcontroller?  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What needs to happen for the transistor to work like a switch? (current to flow from collector to emitter)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Sketch the entire transistor switch interface (all components need to make the Motor go)

|  |
| --- |
|  |

# 

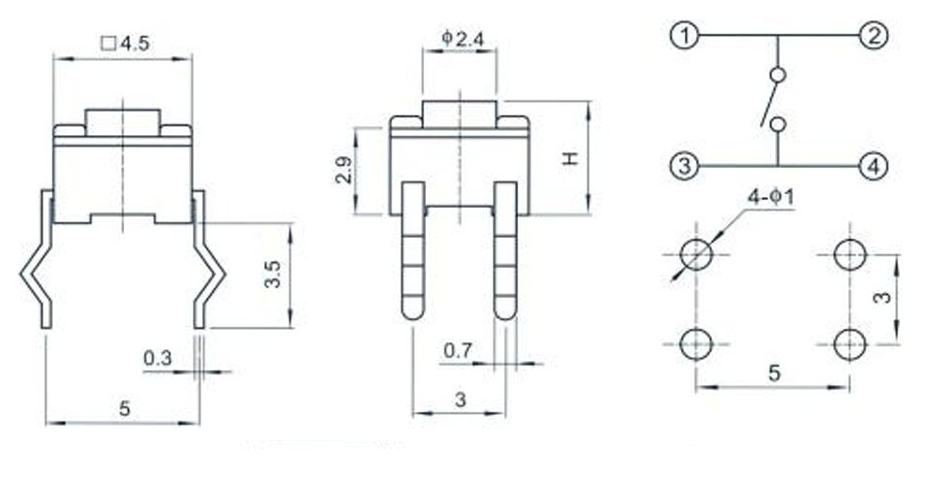
# **12** Circuit | Button



We call this button circuit an interface because is has two electronic components that work together to allow the circuit to function

### Button Interface

Construct the Button interface circuit.

* Tact Switch (make sure it's plugged in with legs spread lengthways on the breadboard
* 10K Ohm resistor

**Which way round does the tact switch go?**

When pressed, a tact switch wll connect from point 1 to point 4 or from point 3 to point 2

|  |
| --- |
| /\* Button \*/  const int buttonPin = 2;  const int ledPin = 13;  int buttonState = 0;  void setup() {  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);  pinMode(buttonPin, INPUT);  }  void loop() {  buttonState = digitalRead(buttonPin);  if (buttonState == HIGH) {  digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH);  } else {  digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW);  }  } |

**13** Button Interface

### 

### What is a button

A button is a switch, it is a used to interrupts the flow of current in a circuit. Switches are devices that are either completely on “closed” or completely off “open”.

### The switch Interface

The switch interface uses a 10K resistor to pull the input pin of the Microprocessor to ground (A pull-down resistor). This means the digital input pin “feels” ground or zero or LOW. Only when the switch is pressed, does a connection get made to the positive rail, allowing the digital input pin to “feel” high.

## Button | Practical Exercises

1. Sketch the circuit symbol for a closed button interface

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. What is the purpose of the pull-down resistor?  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# 

# **13** Resistive Sensors | LDR

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A Light Dependant Resistor or LDR is a light-sensitive, variable resistors. It changes resistance depending on the amount of light falling on the sensor.  In pitch-black conditions, the LDRs resistance will be in the megaohm’s (1.0MΩ+) range. Shining a bright light on the sensor can drop the resistance to near-zero, but usually the resistance of the LDR falls between 8-20kΩ in normal lighting conditions. |  |

## 

## Resistive Sensors | Practical Exercises

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Measure Resistance with a Multimeter  1. We can Grab a multimeter, switch the dial to the Ohms symbol like the image opposite and use the probes to measure the resistance of the LDR in various light levels.  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Light Level** | **Resistance Value** | | Dark |  | | Low Light |  | | Classroom Light |  | | Phone Torch Light |  | |  |

|  |
| --- |
|  |

## 

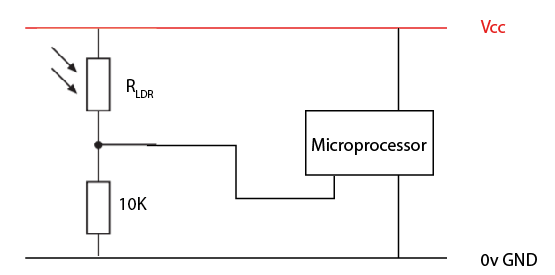
## 

## 

## 

## 

# **14** Circuit | Light Sensing interface



This circuit is an interface because is has two electronic components that work together to allow the circuit to function.

We can use the Light dependant resistors properties to help sense light levels. Construct the following circuit on a breadboard.

* LDR
* 10K Resistor
* Jumper Wire to Microprocessor

|  |
| --- |
| ARDUINO Code /\* light sensor \*/  int ldrPin = A0; // select the input pin for the LDR  int ldrValue = 0; // variable to store the value coming from the sensor  void setup() {  Serial.begin(9600);  }  void loop() {  ldrValue = analogRead(ldrPin); // read the value from the sensor:  Serial.println(ldrValue );  } |

## 

## 

## Light Sensing Interface | Exercises

1. Refer to your debug screen. On the number line below, place in your analogRead values for Darkness, Room-Lighting and Intense Light.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **light level** | Intense Light Classroom Lightening Darkness | | |
|  | 0 ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- 255 | | |
| **analogRead value** | ?? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | ?? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | ?? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

1. Sketch LDR Symbol

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Sketch the Light Sensing interface. This is the combination of an LDR and 10K resistor. Label all components plus supply voltage and 0 volt rails

|  |
| --- |
|  |

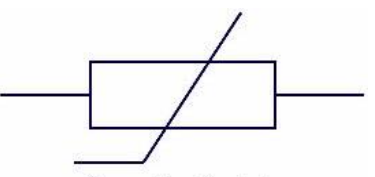
1. Complete the word find with the key words

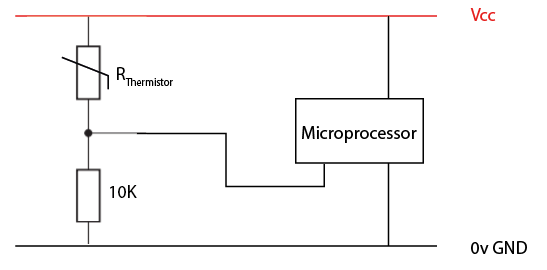
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ANALOGUE DARKNESS LIGHT MULTIMETER OHMS RESISTOR SENSOR VARIABLE |

1. Complete the Crossword

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Across** 1. the approximate resistance of an LDR in Pitch Black conditions 2. A resistor whose resistance varies with light  **Down** 1. A device used to measure Resistance, Voltage, and Current |

# **15** Circuit | Temperature Sensing Interface



This circuit is an interface because is has two electronic components that work together to allow the circuit to function. A NTC Thermistor is a temperature-sensitive, variable resistors. It changes resistance depending on the amount of heat applied to the sensor. The resistance of NTC Thermistor will decrease as the temperature increases.

Construct the following circuit on a breadboard.

* 100k NTC Thermistor into C.2
* 10K Resistor
* Jumper Wire to Microprocessor

|  |
| --- |
| /\* thermistor \*/  int thermistorPin = A0; // select the input pin for the LDR  int thermistorValue = 0; // variable to store the value coming from the sensor  void setup() {  Serial.begin(9600);  }  void loop() {  thermistorValue = analogRead(thermistorPin ); // read the value from the sensor:  Serial.println(thermistorValue );  } |

1. What happens to the analogRead value when you heat the Thermistor   
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# **16** Circuit |Moisture Sensing Interface

This circuit is an interface because is has two electronic components that work together to allow the circuit to function.

Water is able to act as a conductor. The more water in soil the lower the soils resistance (resistance gets lower with an increase in moisture content) .We can use probes to help construct a circuit that responds to moisture levels.

Construct the following circuit on a breadboard.

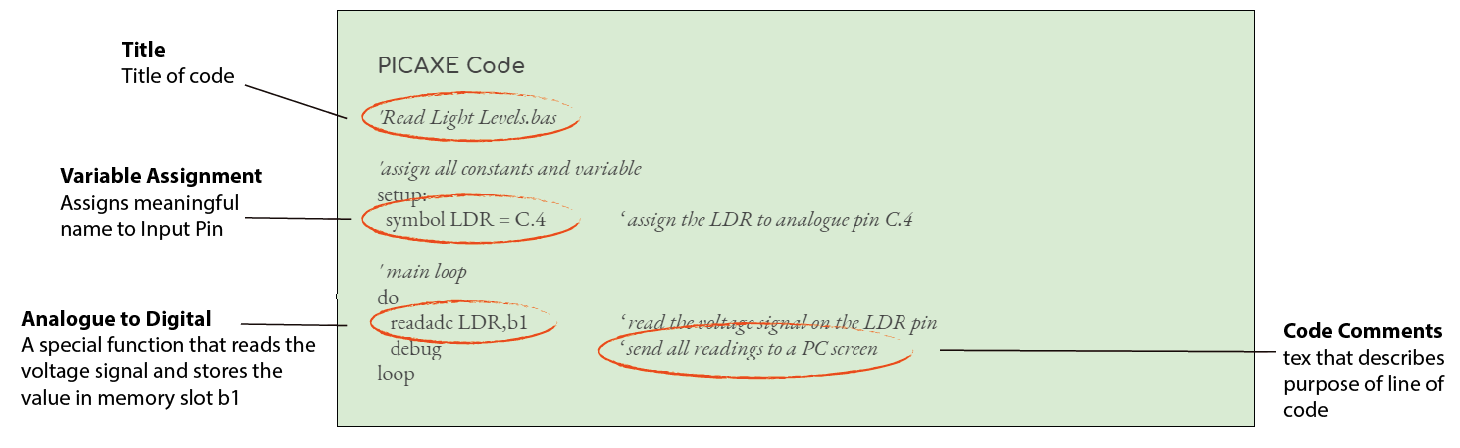
* Two Jumper Wires as Probes
* 10K Resistor
* Jumper Wire to Microprocessor

|  |
| --- |
| /\* conductivity\*/  int conductivityPin = A0; // select the input pin for the LDR  int conductivityValue = 0; // variable to store the value coming from the sensor  void setup() {  Serial.begin(9600);  }  void loop() {  conductivityValue = analogRead(conductivityPin ); // read the value from the sensor:  Serial.println(conductivityValue );  } |

# 17 Making Decisions with Code

### What does good code look like?

It's time we had a look at the code we are using to take in input, processes the input and control output devices. The image below shows the code we used for the Light sensing circuit.



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What your code needs to include It is important that the code your write includes: Meaningful file name, Program Title, Code comments, Indentation, Variable assignment using symbols. | Why do we do this? This make your code easier to understand, easier to read by other people and easier to debug (fix syntax errors and logic errors) |

1. When writing code, what should you include?  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is variable assignment?  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What are code comments?  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Making decisions with code

Making decisions with code involves three things:

1. Taking in and storing input
2. Processing the stored input
3. Turning on an output device

Below is example code that takes in and stores analogue input, processes the stored input then turns on an output device

|  |
| --- |
| ARDUINO Code *'Read Light Levels.bas*  *'assign all constants and variable*  setup:  symbol LDR = C.4  *‘ assign the LDR to analogue pin C.4*  symbol LED= C.2  *‘ assign the LED to digital pin C.2*  *' main loop*  do  analogRead LDR,b1 *‘ read the voltage signal on the LDR pin*  if b1 < 20 then  *‘ if light value below 20 - flash LED for 50ms*  high LED  pause 50  low LED  else *‘ else light value above 20 - flash LED for 1 sec*  high LED  pause 1000  low LED  endif    loop |

1. In the code above, what input is being taken in? (Light or Temp)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What 3 things does making a decision with code involve?  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

One of the most important parts of this code is below. It takes in a voltage signal as input from a specific input pin and store it in memory

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Taking in and storing input | Processing the stored input, Turning on an output device |

## Conditional statements

A conditional statement is an if else command, and is used to make a decision. If condition is TRUE)then do something, else condition must have been FALSE so do something else

if “*condition”* then

// do something

else

// do something else

end if

Example show using a conditional statement on Digital and Analogue inputs

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Check state of Digital Input pin  |  | | --- | | symbol BUTTON= pinC.3  if BUTTON = 1 then  ‘ do something  else  ‘ do something else  endif |  1. Does BUTTON = 1 refer to the switch open or switch closed? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Check value of variable  |  | | --- | | symbol LDR=C.4  analogRead LDR, b1  if b1 > 100 then  ‘ do something  else  ‘ do something else  endif |  1. What happens if the statement if b1 < 100 evaluates to FALSE? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

# 

# **18** Project | Scared of the Dark

Develop an electronics system that is able to sense nighttime and turn on some form of light

1. Construct the LDR input interface. sketch and label the LDR analogue input interface

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Calibrate your LDR analogRead values to light levels. Use a *calibration table* to record your light levels and analogRead values.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Light Levels** | **analogRead values** |
| Pitch-Black | ?? |
| Darkness | ?? |
| Low Light | ?? |
| Med Light (Room Lightning) | ?? |
| Sunlight | ?? |
| Intense Light | ?? |

1. Construct an output interface that will provide some form of light. sketch and label the input interface

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Write software code that takes in and stores input, makes a decision and turns on an output device. Debug your code (fix syntax errors logical errors)
2. Test your software program to make sure it turns on a light in night time light conditions Use a *testing table* to record your light levels and light source response.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Light Levels** | **Did the light turn on?** |
| Pitch-Black | ?? |
| Darkness | ?? |
| Low Light | ?? |
| Med Light (Room Lightning) | ?? |
| Sunlight | ?? |
| Intense Light | ?? |

1. Modify your Programming Code so that it includes: Meaningful file name, I/O pins assigned meaningful names using symbols, Program Description,code comments, Code indentation. Either Copy in your program code or glue in a photograph.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

# **19** Project | Temperatures for Seed growth

What is the optimum temperature for seed growth? Temperature has a big effect on Seed Growth? Germination increases in higher temperatures – up to a point. Some plant seeds, including cool season vegetables like lettuce and broccoli germinate best in temperatures between 13 to 21 C.

<https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/plant-problems/environmental/temperature-on-plants.htm>

Develop an electronics system that is able to indicate to a gardner when the soil is within 13-21 C

1. Construct the NTC Thermistor analogue input interface. sketch and label the input interface

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Calibrate your NTC Thermistor analogRead values to temperature levels. Use a *calibration table* to record your temp levels and analogRead values.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Temperature Levels** | **analogRead values** |
| 12oC | ?? |
| 13oC | ?? |
| 14oC | ?? |
| ... | ?? |
| 20oC | ?? |
| 21oC | ?? |
| 22oC | ?? |

1. Construct an output interface that will provide some form of warning indicator. Sketch and label the input interface.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Write software code that takes in input, makes a decision and turns on an output device. Debug your code (fix syntax errors logical errors)
2. Test your software program to make sure it turns on a warning indicator in temperature conditions that are to cold or to hot. Use a *testing table* to record your light levels and light source response.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Temperature Levels** | **Did the warning indicator function as expected?** |
| Below 13oC | ?? |
| 13oC | ?? |
| Above 13oC | ?? |
| ... | ?? |
| Below 21oC | ?? |
| 21oC | ?? |
| Above 21oC | ?? |

1. Modify your Programming Code so that it includes: Meaningful file name, I/O pins assigned meaningful names using symbols, Program Description,code comments, Code indentation. Either Copy in your program code or glue in a photograph.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

# **20** Project | Fan Control



Desktop Fans are useful to help cool down areas by creating airflow. Your task is to construct a Fan that turns on when the Temperature measured by an NTC Thermistor increases above 21oC.

1. Construct the NTC Thermistor analogue input interface. sketch and label the input interface.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Calibrate your NTC Thermistor analogRead values to temperature levels. Use a *calibration table* to record your temp levels and analogRead values.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Temperature Levels** | **analogRead values** |
| Cold | ?? |
| Perfect Temp (21 oC) | ?? |
| Hot | ?? |

1. Construct an DC Motor output interface that will provide some form of airflow sketch and label the input interface.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. Write software code that takes in input, makes a decision and turns on an output device. Debug your code (fix syntax errors logical errors)
2. Test your software program to make sure it turns on a warning indicator in temperature conditions that are to cold or to hot. Use a *testing table* to record your light levels and light source response.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Temperature Levels** | **Did the Fan function as expected?** |
| Cold | ?? |
| Perfect Temp | ?? |
| Hot | ?? |

1. Modify your Programming Code so that it includes: Meaningful file name, I/O pins assigned meaningful names using symbols, Program Description,code comments, Code indentation. Either Copy in your program code or glue in a photograph.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

# **21** Voltage, Current, Resistance Review

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Voltage**  Voltage is a measure of the amount of energy between two points in a circuit. Voltage (V) measured in volts (v)  **Current**  Current is a measure of how fast energy is flowing around a circuit. Current (I) Measured in Ampere of Amps (A)   * 1 milli-Amp (1mA)  → 1 / 1000 = 0.001 Amp * 100 milli-Amp (100mA).  → 100 / 1000 = 0.1 Amp | Resistance Resistance is a measure of the resistance to the flow of charge. All wires and components have some resistance. In the process of resisting the flow of charge heat will be produced. Resistance R is measured in Ohms ( Ω ). We commonly use the following resistor values in this course   * 330 Ω, 470 Ω * 1KΩ (1000Ω), 10K (10,000Ω) |

## Voltage, Current & Resistance | Exercises

1. What is the unit for Current?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
2. Convert the following values to Ampere
   * 10mA : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( divide by 1000 )
   * 25mA : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( divide by 1000 )
   * 110mA : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( divide by 1000 )
3. What is the unit for resistance?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
4. What are common resistor values we use this course?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
5. What is produced in the process of resisting the flow of charge?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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# **22** Voltage Divider

A voltage divider is the name given to two resistor in series, used for the purpose of dividing up the voltage from a power source. The diagram opposite shows a light Sensing interface with an LDR and a fixed resistor in series.

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| Its a series circuit!  1. The LDR and fixed resistor are in Series 2. In a series circuit the source voltage is divided among the resistors. VBattery = VLDR + VR 3. The bigger the resistance of the LDR (such as in Pitch black) the higher the voltage across the LDR. |  |

### Let's look at an example:

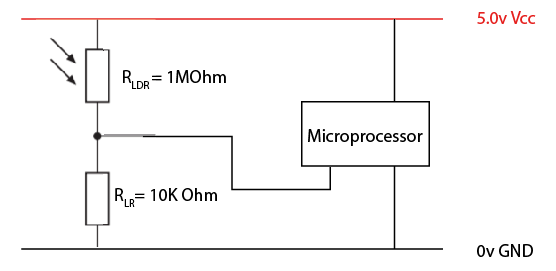
Do you remember this statement a few pages back in the book? “I*n pitch-black conditions, the LDRs resistance will be in the megaohm’s (1.0MΩ+) range. Shining a bright light on the sensor can drop the resistance to near-zero, but usually the resistance of the LDR falls between 8-20kΩ in normal lighting conditions*”. The diagrams below show a Light sensor interface in Pitch Black and in Intense Lighting conditions.

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| **Light Sensor interface values in Pitch Black**  The  LDR in Pitch black has a resistance of 1M Ohm. Thats really big. It uses up most of the voltage from the source due to the being so much bigger than the fixed 10K Ohm resistor. | **Light Sensor interface values in Intense light**  The  LDR has a resistance of 1K Ohms in Intense Light. Much smaller. It uses a very small amount of voltage from the source due to the being so much smaller than the fixed 10K Ohm resistor. |

**Microprocessor can read the voltage signal from the LDR**

The microprocessor is able to read the voltage signal from the LDR, converting it to an integer value. The bigger the voltage signal from the LDR, the bigger the integer value recorded. This is called Analogue to Digital Conversion. A ARDUINO using a command called analogRead for this.

Voltage Divider | Exercises

1. A voltage divider is made up of how many resistors  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
2. Is a voltage divider a combination of resistors in series or in parallel?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
3. Does an LDR have a large or small resistance in Pitch Black lightning  *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
4. In the diagram opposite  
   
   1. What is the source voltage  
      *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
   2. Which resistor will have the largest voltage across it? The 1M Ohm or the 10K Ohm  
      *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
      \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
      \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
5. What does a Microprocessor convert a voltage signal to when using Analogue to Digital conversion?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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| 1. A student has drawn a circuit diagram of a voltage divider that uses an LDR to measure light levels. Place in the following labels in there correct placed on the circuit diagram.  * RLED * R2 * Vout |  |

# **23** Processing a voltage signal

Microprocessors are great at processing a voltage signal, like those from a Light Dependant resistor. It can do this using a technical called analogue to digital conversion.

### analogRead command

analogRead means *read analogue to digital* *conversion* and is a method of converting a physical voltage into a digital value. The analogRead command will read a voltage signal and convert it to a value of between 0-255 from the microcontroller input pins. (assuming is stores values using 8-Bit binary)

analogRead C.4, b1

### Byte Variables

Every microprocessor has a certain number of general purpose variables to store data temporarily while the program is running. The basic unit of storage is the byte. Variables are containers that can hold data. We can use these byte variables to hold integer data types.

* let b0 = 100
* let b1 = 0
* let b2 = 255

But there are limitations. A byte variable can only hold a number between 0-255.

### Testing with the debug command

Debug command sends information from the ARDUINO back to the ARDUINO Programming Editor displaying the current state of the byte variables. ARDUINO > DEBUG (F6)

debug b1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| This is useful with testing and debugging code. But it does slow the operation of your program down.  The diagram opposite show the ARDUINO debug screen.  analogRead 4, b1  debug b1 |  |

## 

## Processing a voltage signal | Exercises

1. What does adc stand for? *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
2. The analogRead command takes two parameters, what are they? *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
3. A ARDUINO byte variable can hold values from 0 to what?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
4. What does the DEBUG command do? *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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# **24** Ohm's Law

Ohm's Law deals with the relationship between voltage, current and resistance in a circuit. This relationship states that The voltage across a resistor is proportional to the current through it. We end up with a little equation that links these ideas

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Voltage (V) = Current (I) x Resistance (R)  **V = I x R** |  |

### Example Calculation

An alarm clock draws 0.5 A of current when connected to a 120 volt circuit. Calculate its resistance.

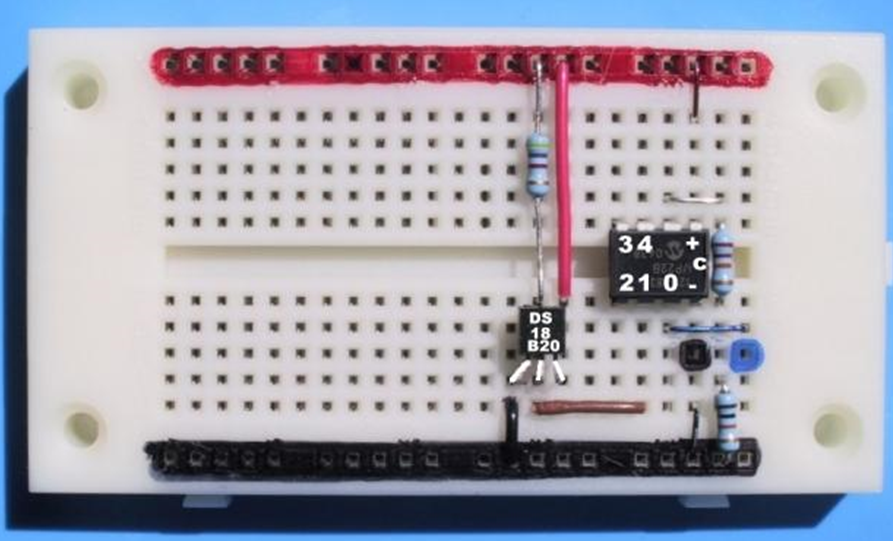
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Known are   * Current I = 0.5A * Voltage V = 120v | How to solve the equation  R = V / I  R = 120 / 0.5  R = 240 Ohms |

## 

## Ohm’s Law | Exercises

1. A DC Motor uses a 3 x AA batteries (4.5v). What is the resistance of the DC motor if it draws a current of 0.1A?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
2. A circuit contains a 3 volt cell battery and a LED with a resistance of 60 ohms. Calculate the current.  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

# **25** Circuit | Digital Temp Sensor



The DS18B20 is a sealed digital temperature probe lets you precisely measure temperatures in wet environments with a simple 1-Wire interface. Only one wire (and ground) needs to be connected from ARDUINO

Notice a 4K7 (4,700 Ohm) resistor connected from the 1-Wire pin to Vcc

Construct the following circuit on a breadboard.

|  |
| --- |
| ARDUINO Code *'Read Moisture Levels.bas*  'assign all constants and variable  setup:  symbol TEMP= C.2  *‘ assign the DS18B20 probes to Digital pin C.2*  ' main loop  do  readtemp TEMP, b1  *‘ read the signal on the TEMP pin*  debug *‘ send all readings to a PC screen*  loop |

## Dallas Temp Sensor DS18B20 | Practical Exercises

The readtemp,PIN,BYTE\_VARIABLE command will typically store values between 0-255. So how does it output negative temperature values?

1. Using some ice, attempt to generate negative values on the DS18B20 temperature probe and record the output to the serial terminal.
2. How could you use software code to output negative values to the serial terminal using the - sign

## 

# **26** Components Review

Below are some specifications for typical low voltage DC components used.

|  |  |
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|  | **Motor Specifications**  The motor has a normal operating voltage range of 3.0 to 5.0V DC and with no load spins at a speed of 6600 RPM (drawing about 110mA). |

1. What is the maximum recommended voltage of the motor?  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. How much current does the motor draw with no load?  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*\_*

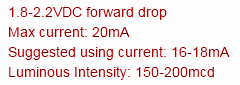
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Piezo Speaker Specifications**  Each speaker requires an operating voltage of 3.5-5V with a current of 55mA max. These speakers also have a typical sound output of 95 dBA and a coil resistance of 42 ohms. |

1. What is the maximum recommended voltage of the Piezo Speaker?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
2. How much current does the speaker draw?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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| --- | --- |
|  | **Here are the recommendations  for a typical 5mm LED** |

1. What is the recommended Voltage for the 5mm LED?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
2. What is the recommended Current for the 5mm LED?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
3. What is likely to happen if your LED circuit is above or below these recommended specifications?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

# **27** Current Limiting Resistor



Limiting current into an LED is very important. there is a specification for diodes called the forward voltage (usually between 1.5-4V for LEDs). You must reach the characteristic forward voltage to turn 'on' the diode or LED, but as you exceed the characteristic forward voltage, the LED's resistance quickly drops off. Therefore, the LED will begin to draw a bunch of current and in some cases, burn out. A common calculation needed in a circuit is to figure out the size of a series resistor needed to protect an LED from burn out

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5mm LED specifications   * Max Voltage = 2v * Max Current = 20mA   So if we are using a 4.5 volt Supply**,** then thevoltage across R1 needs to be 2.5v  4.5 - 2 = 2.5 volts  Using Ohm's Law to calculate the Resistance R  R = V / I  R = 2.5v / 0.02A  R = 125 Ohms |  |

## 

## Current Limiting Resistor | Exercises

1. What is the purpose of the a resistor in series with an LED?  
   *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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| 1. A student is attempting to connect an LED straight onto a 9v supply.. Calculate the size of the series resistor needed to protect the LED from blowing! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

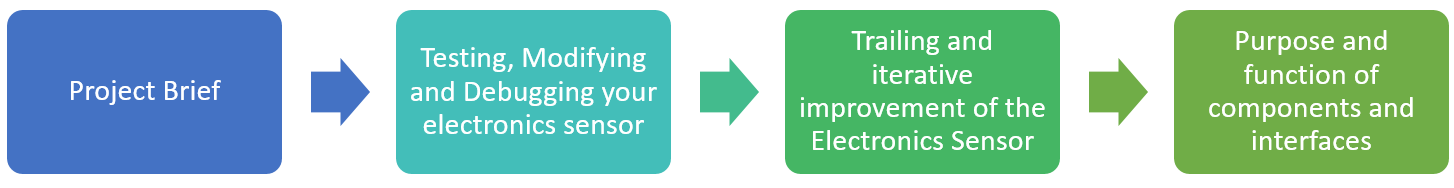
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Check out the diagram opposite. A Resistor is placed in series with the 5mm LED. Describe the purpose of the 330 Ohm resistor? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

1. Explain the effect of swapping the 330 Ohm resistor with a larger 1K Ohm resistor. Do this be researching and writing about the effect on the voltage across the LED with a large 10K resistor, the voltage across each component and the overall effect on the LED  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Vocab list: voltage, shared, current, increases, decreases, same, brighter, dimmer, through, across

# **28** Technical Report | AS1.5

Achievement Standard 1.5 requires students to develop and test an electronics outcome and shows that they understand the purpose and function of components and interfaces.



To be continued …

# **29** Workbook Answers

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Microprocessors**  1. Data and program storage, Input & Output control circuits, A central processing unit  2. Pin 3  3. Around 5v  **Inputs, Processes & Outputs**  1. Crossword includes these words: Thermistor, LDR, Buzzer, Decision, Motor, LED  2. Moisture Sensor or Temp sensor, On/Off Valve for water  **Batteries | Voltage & Current**  1, Voltage, volt, current, amp, cell, negative, positive  2. Voltage (V) measured in volt (v), Current (I) measured in Ampere (A)  4. 1.5v  5. 1.5v  6. AAA battery is smaller, contains less chemicals, does not last as long  **Resistors**  2. Ohms (Ω)  3. 1000Ω - 1kΩ, 2000Ω - 2kΩ, 4700Ω - 4.7kΩ, 12,000Ω - 12kΩ  5. Crossword includes these words: milli, ohm, battery, current, volt, ohm, kilo, voltage, cell  **Series Circuit**  1. 2.0v  2. 2.5v  3. 25mA  4. 2.7v  **LED Characteristics**  2. From 1.8v Up to 3.2v  3. LED may overheat and burn out  **Transistor Switch**  3. Motor spins in the reverse direction  5. Digital output pin cannot supply enough current  6. Voltage applied to base pin  **Button Interface**  2. Pull the digital input in to LOW | **Light Sensing Interface**  1. Intense Light - Low analogRead value like 0-10, Darkness high analogRead value like 200-255,  5 Crossword include: megaohm, LDR, multimeter  **Temperature Sensing Interface**  1. Thermistor resistance decreases, so analogRead value will also decrease  Make decision with code  1. File name, title, code comments, indentation, variable assignment  2. Giving a variable a meaningful name to reuse in the program  3. Descriptions of what the code is doing  4. LDR so Light  5. Take in and store input, process input and turn on output device  6. Closed  7. Code will ‘do something else  **Voltage, Current, Resistance Review**  1. Amp  2. 0.01A, 0.025A, 0.110A  3. Ohm  4. 330, 470, 1K, 10K, 4K7, 10K  5. Heat  Voltage Divider  1. 2  2. Series  3. Large  4a. 5V  4b. 1M, 1Mega Ohm resistor  5. An integer between 0-255  **Processing a voltage signal**  1. Analogue to Digital Conversion  2. Input Pin and Variable  3. 255  4. Sends data to the PC  **Ohms Law**  1. R=V/I = 4.5/.1 = 45 Ohms  2. I=V/R = 3/60=0.05 Amps |

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| **Component review**  1. 5.0v  2. 110mA  3. 5v  4. 55mA  5. Between 1.8v and 2.2v  6. 20mA  7. Overheat and burn out  **Current Limiting Resistor**  1. To reduce the current to the LED and to reduce to voltage across the LED  2. 9v - 1.8v = 7.2v | R=V/I = 7.2/0.02 = 360 Ohms  3. To reduce the current to the LED and to reduce to voltage across the LED  4. The larger 1K Ohm resistor will reduce the current to a very small value and reduce the voltage across the LED to a value below that needed to make the LED glow |  |