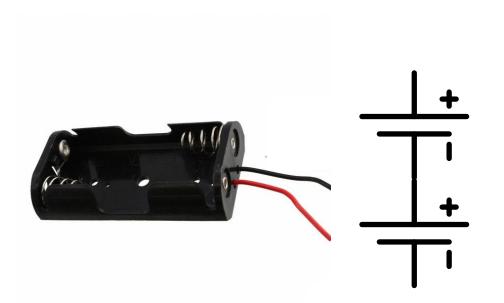


### Schematics

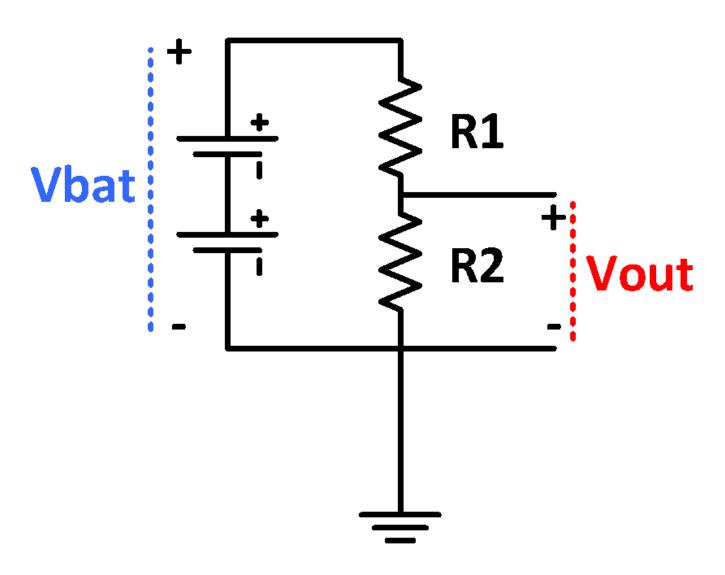
#### **Schematic Symbols**





#### A Schematic Diagram: The Voltage Divider

Single most useful circuit on the planet:

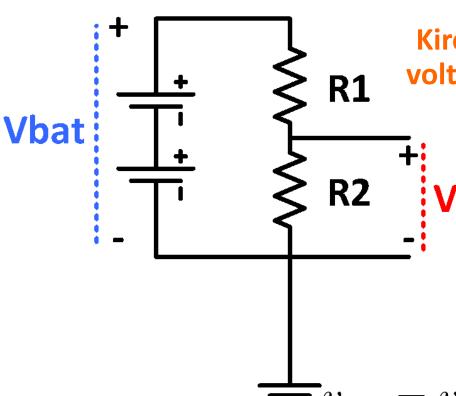


# The Voltage Divider

#### **Voltage Divider Math**

Ohm's Law 
$$\begin{array}{c} v=ir\\ v_{R1}=i_{R1}\cdot R1\\ v_{R2}=i_{R2}\cdot R2 \end{array}$$

Conservation of 
$$i_{R1} = i_{R2} = i_{bat} = i$$



Kirchhoff's voltage law 
$$v_{out} = v_{R2} \ v_{bat} = v_{R1} + v_{R2}$$

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Vout} & v_{bat} = i \cdot R1 + i \cdot R2 \\ \textbf{Vout} & v_{bat} = i(R1 + R2) \end{array}$ 

$$i = \frac{v_{bat}}{R1 + R2}$$

$$-v_{out} = v_{R2} = i \cdot R2 = v_{bat} \frac{R2}{R1 + R2}$$

# Non-Linear Elements

#### Non-What?

What does "non-linear" mean?

Why does it make our lives difficult?

#### **The Humble LED**

LED = Light-Emitting Diode

• They are used everywhere, in almost everything.

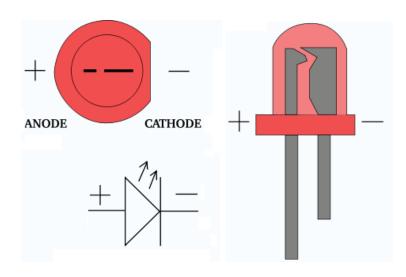
Wait, what's a Diode?



#### **The Diode**

#### A diode only lets current flow in one direction

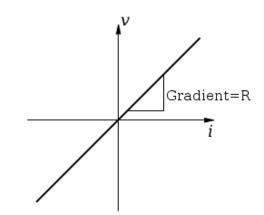




#### Ok, so what makes a LED non-linear?



$$i = \frac{v}{r}$$

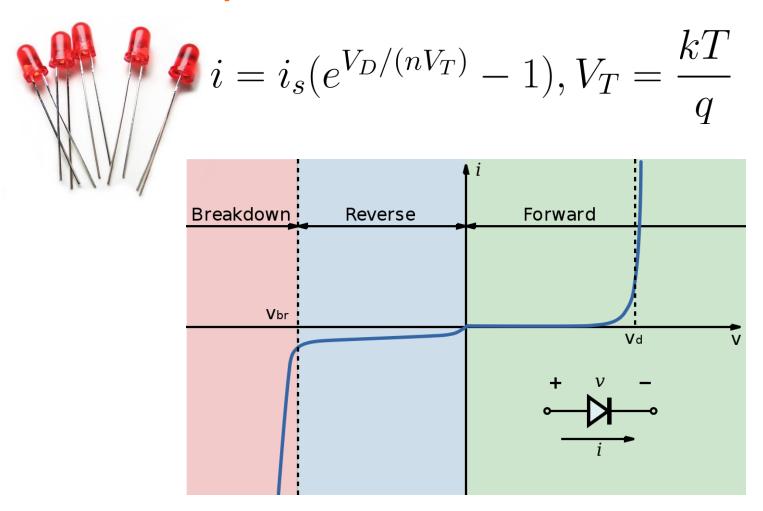




$$i = i_s(e^{V_D/(nV_T)} - 1), V_T = \frac{kT}{q}$$

oh...

#### **The Diode Equation**



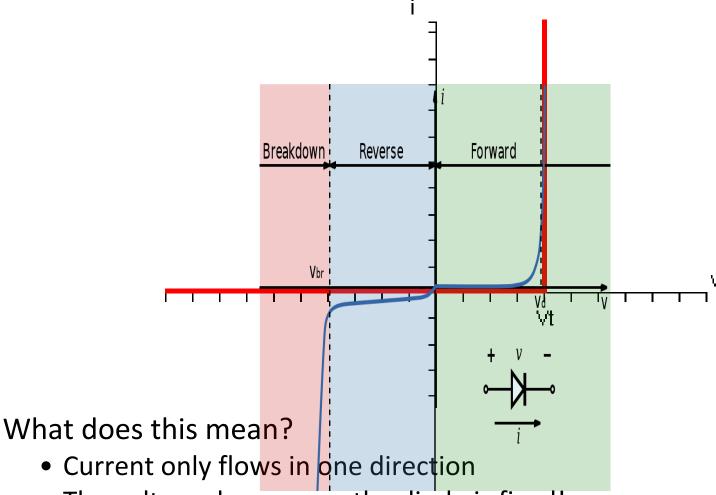
If Vd = 0.8v, how much current flows for a voltage of 3.3v? This looks complicated...

#### Working with Non-Linear Elements, Part I

How can we get a grip on this equation in a circuit?

• Simplify the non-linearity:

#### **The Simplified Diode Model**



- The voltage drop across the diode is fixed!
- We lose Vt volts across the diode, no matter how much current flows

If Vt = 0.8v, how much current flows for a voltage of 1.0v or 3.3v?

#### Working with Non-Linear Elements, Part II

How can we get a grip on this equation in a circuit?

- Simplify the non-linearity
- We will use the fixed voltage drop

Use a linear element to cope with this non-linear element

A resistor can be a current limiter?

[whiteboard]

Now, how much current flows for a voltage of 3.3v?

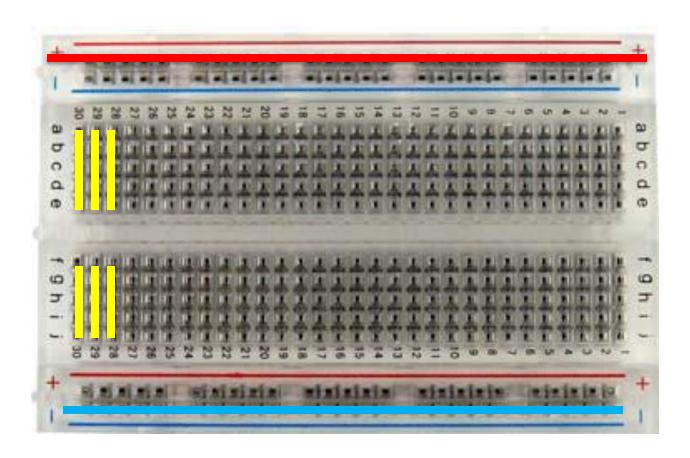
Ta-da! Sanity.

### Lab 02: Building Circuits on Breadboards

#### **Solderless Breadboard**

This lets you build circuits quickly

- The long rows are connected horizontally
- The short columns are connected vertically



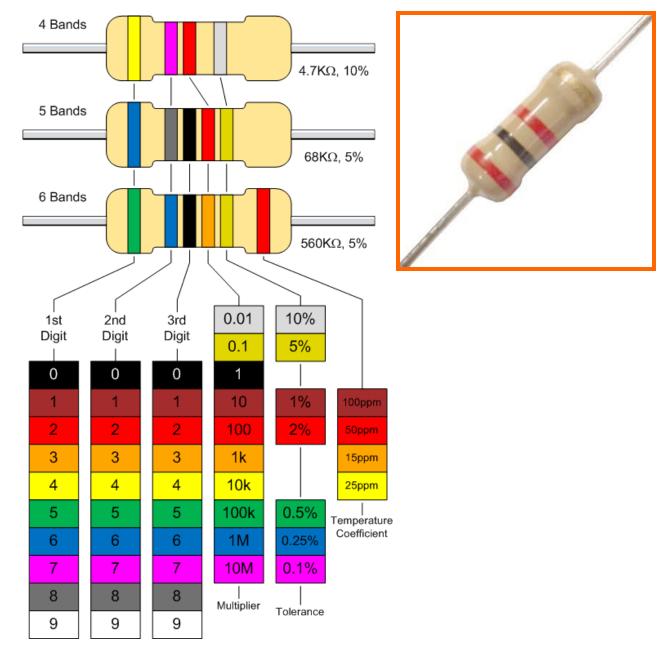
#### **The Multimeter**



#### OK, all together now:

- Measuring voltage
- Measuring resistance

#### reading resistors: color codes



#### **Books**

**Getting Started in Electronics** 

Make Magazine

