

PH 411- Lab 0

Instructor: M. W. Graham

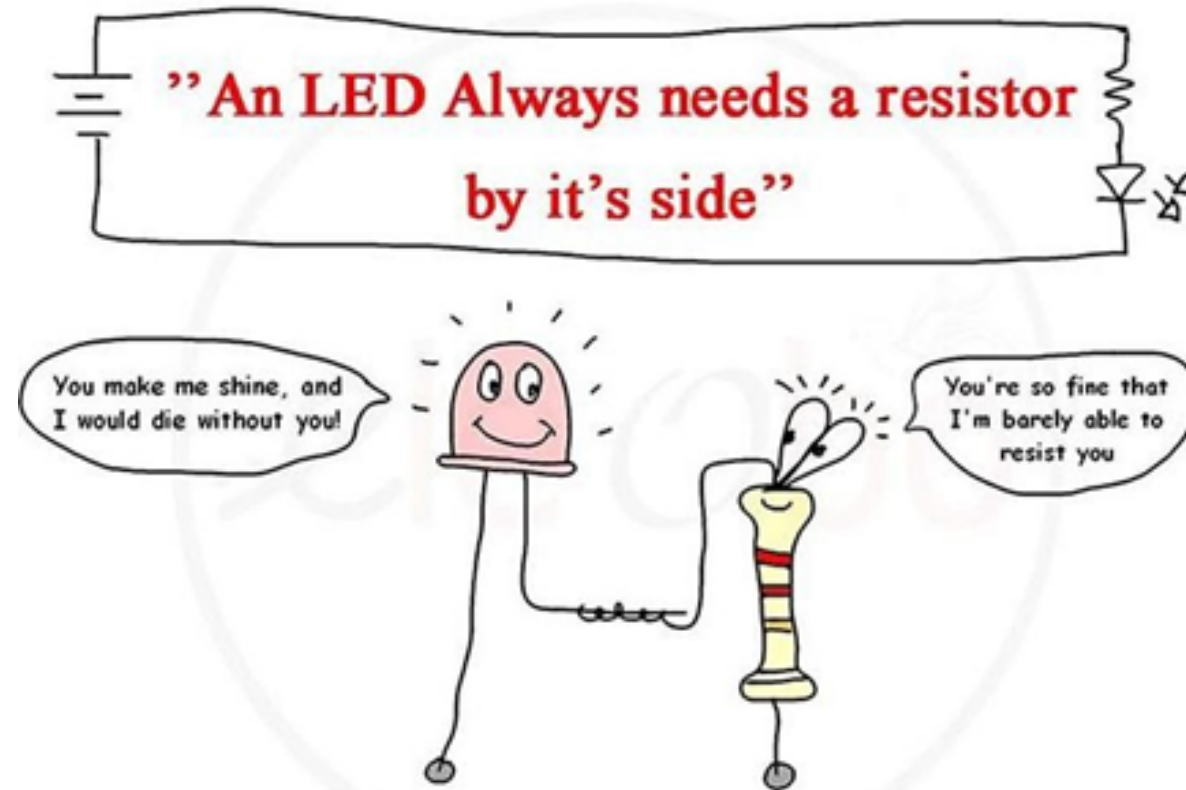
TA: Maans Mattsson

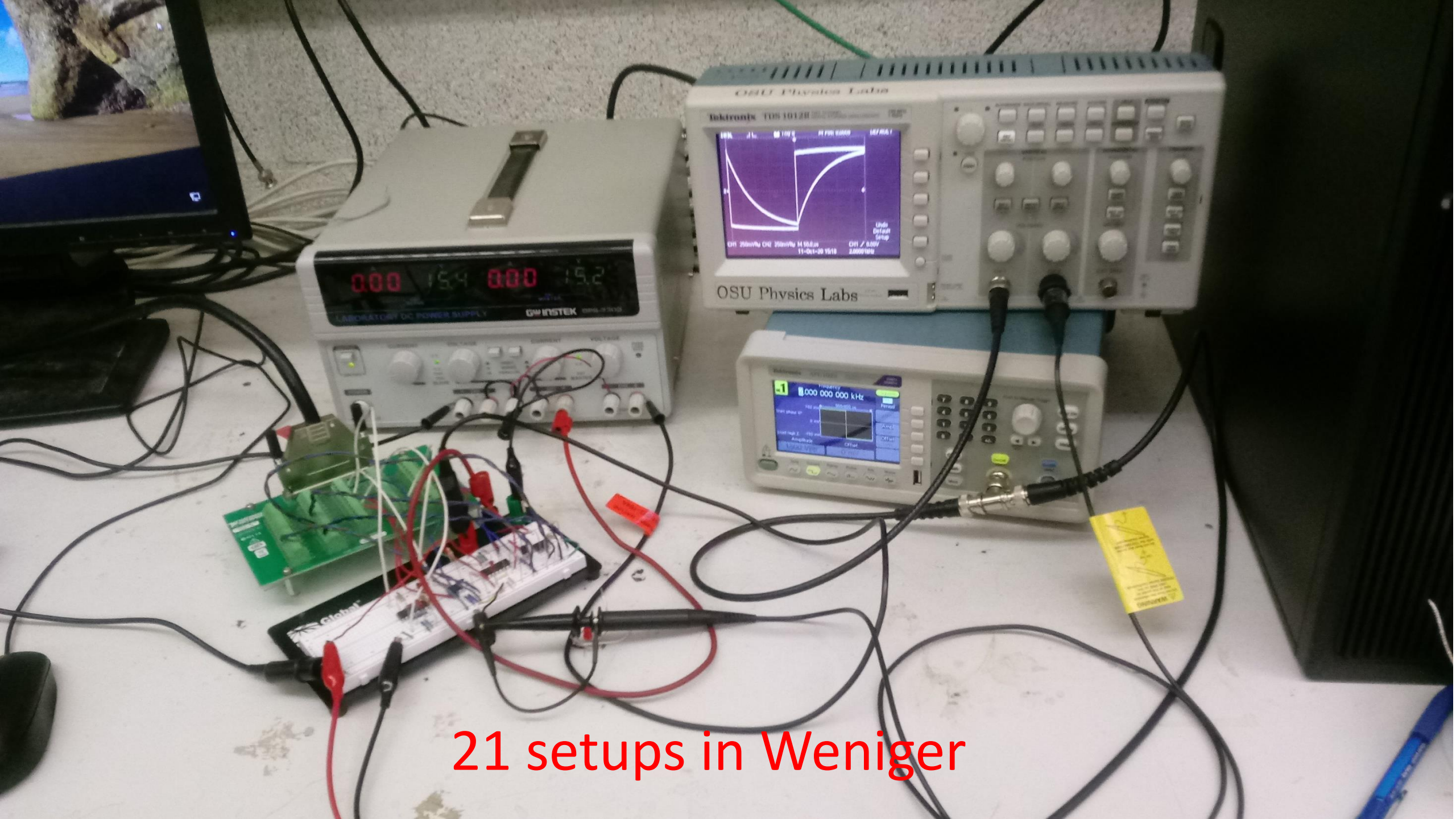
LAs: Madalyn Gragg

Vincent Vaughn

Lab 0 Learning Objectives:

- Discover your electronics kits and components
- Demonstrate to TA and LAs that you understand how a breadboard works
- Build a simple, safe circuit (LED or light switch)
- Understand non-ohmic diode behavior





21 setups in Weniger

YOU'LL BE ASSIGNED TO A LAB GROUP BY MONDAY ON CANVAS

Group 4 WNGR300-PC04		Group 5 WNGR300-PC05 Joe Mary	Group 6 WNGR300-PC06		Group 19 WNGR302-PC07	Group 20 WNGR302-PC08		Group 21 WNGR302-PC10 Joe Mary
Group 3 WNGR300-PC03		Group 9 WNGR300-PC09	Group 10 WNGR300-PC10		Group 18 WNGR302-PC06	Group 17 WNGR302-PC05		
Group 2 WNGR300-PC02		Group 8 WNGR300-PC08	Group 11 WNGR300-PC11		Group 16 WNGR302-PC04	Group 15 WNGR302-PC03		
Group 1 WNGR300-PC01 Joe Mary		Group 7 WNGR300-PC07 Joe Mary	Group 12 WNGR300-PC12		Group 14 WNGR302-PC02 Joe Mary	Group 13 WNGR302-PC01		
		ROOM 300			ROOM 302			

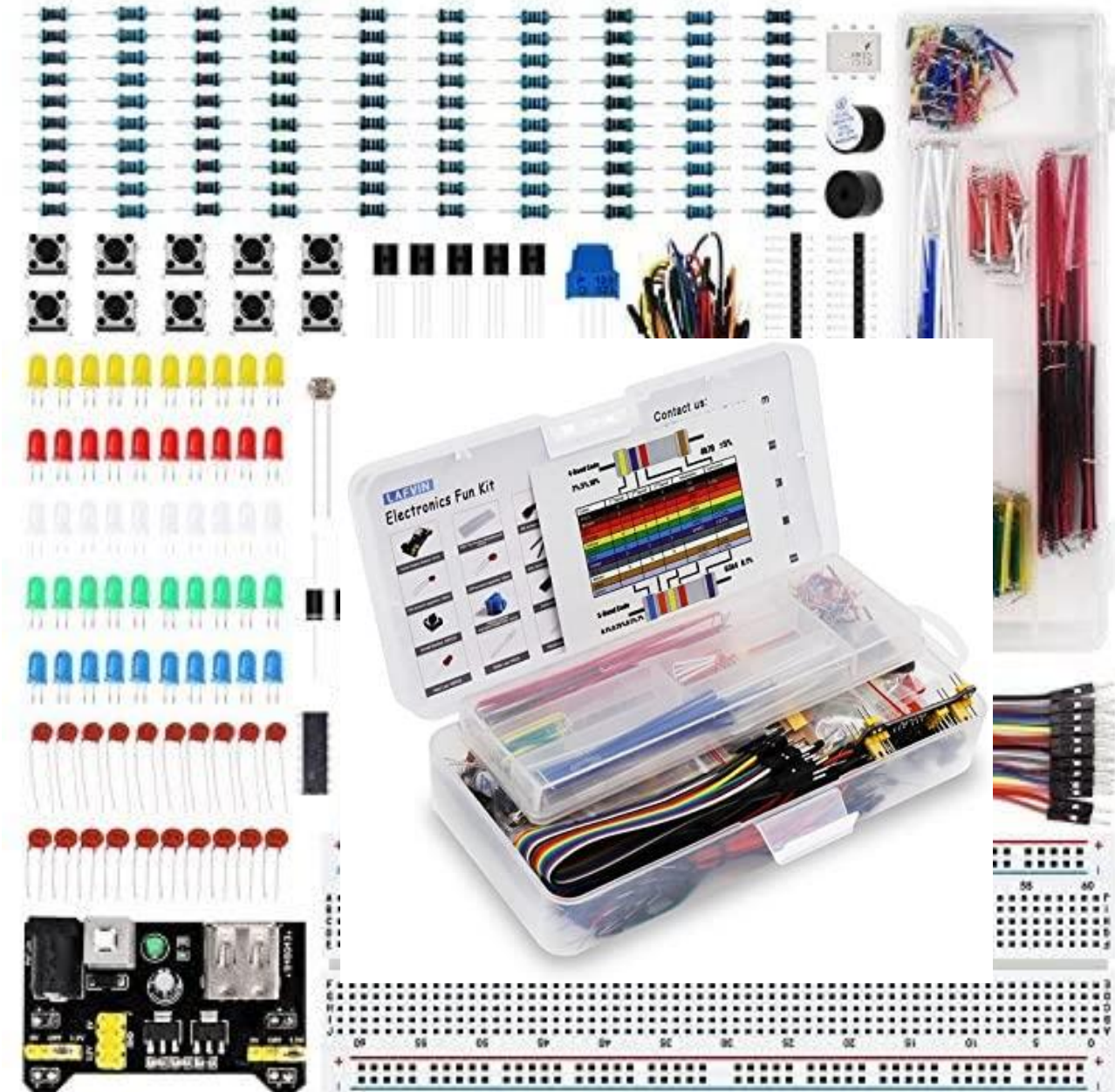
YOU'LL NEED A DIGITAL MULTIMETER EVERY CLASS (SOMETIMES TWO)

We provide them in lab, but you may also consider buying your own. See syllabus for rec. model (\$18-\$30)



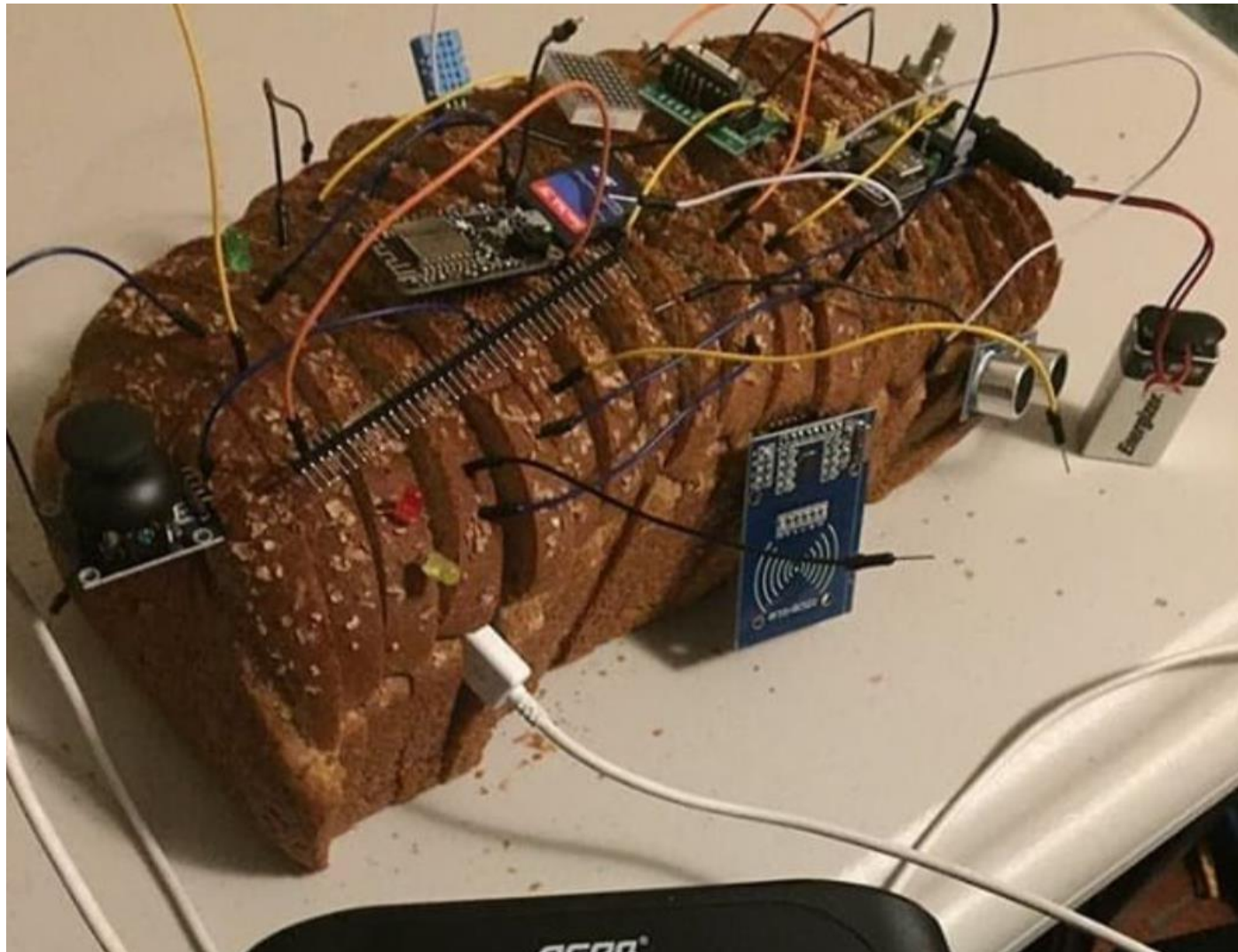
YOU WILL BE GIVEN AN ELECTRONICS KIT.

Please bring to class EVERY DAY or store at you lab bench.



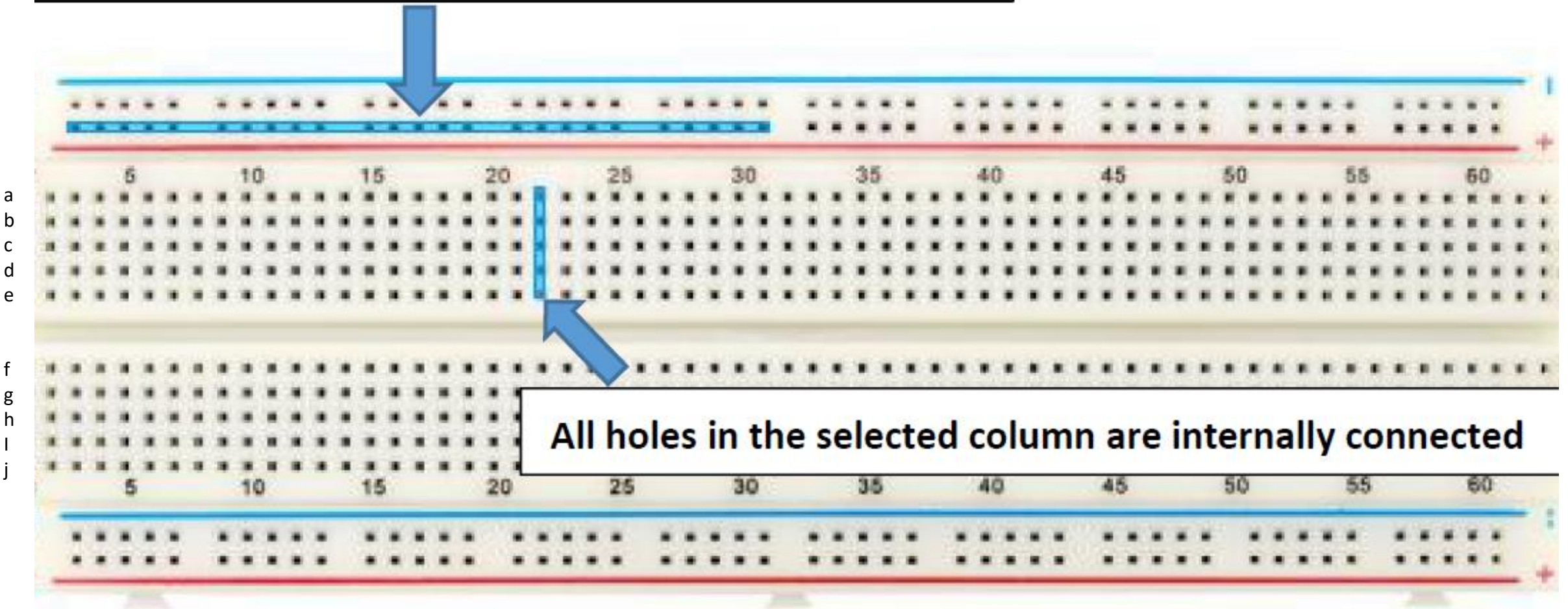
How to use a breadboard.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6WReFkfrUIk>



How to use a breadboard.

All holes in the selected row are internally connected

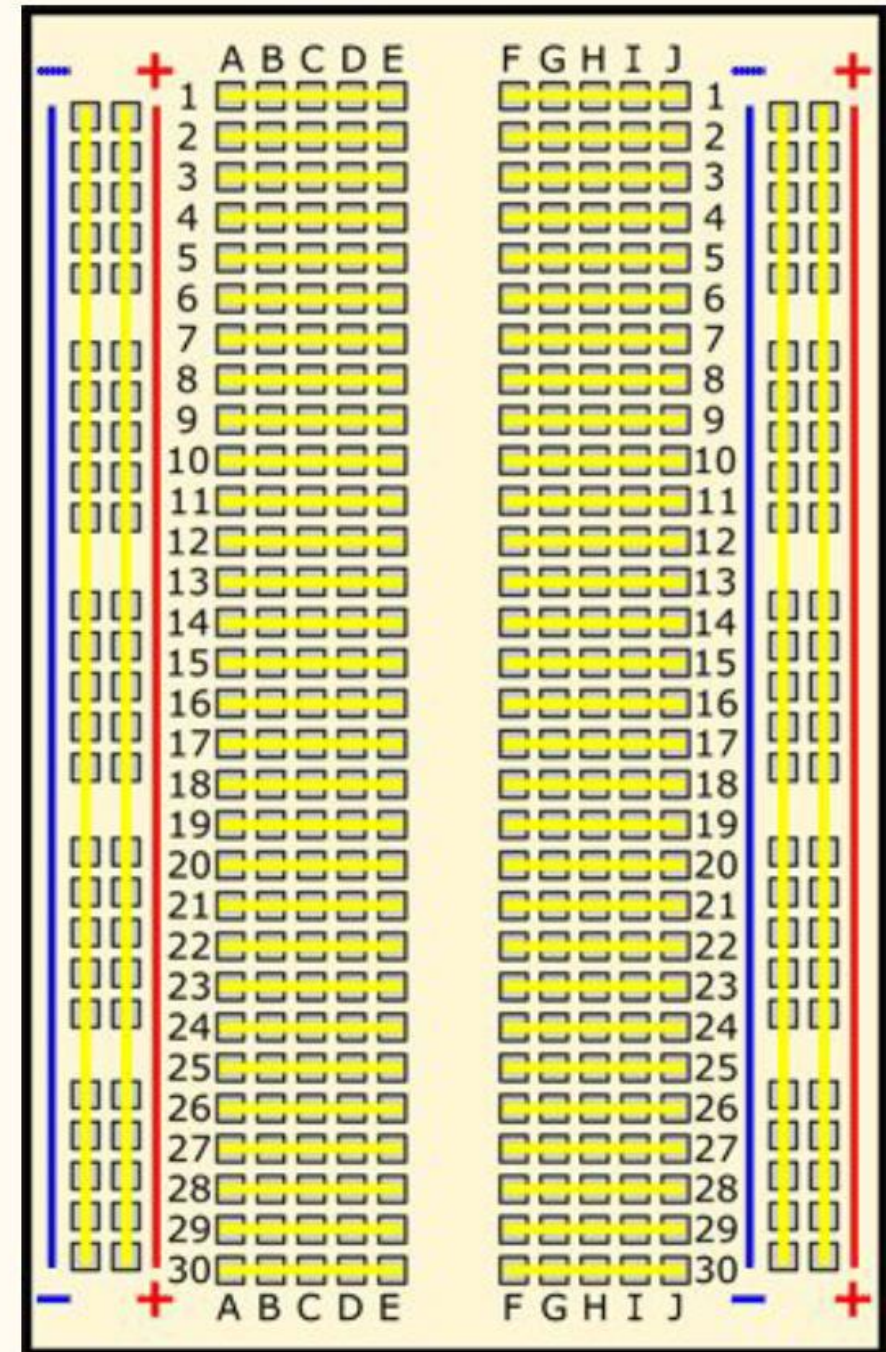


Inside a Breadboard

In breadboards, the holes are connected together in a standard way.

The yellow lines show which holes are connected together. For example, in row 1 (at the top) the holes A through E are all connected to one another.

Usually builders connect the long columns marked “+” and “-” to a supply of electricity, like a battery. Then they plug the other components into holes in the center of the board and use jumpers to go from one set of holes to another.

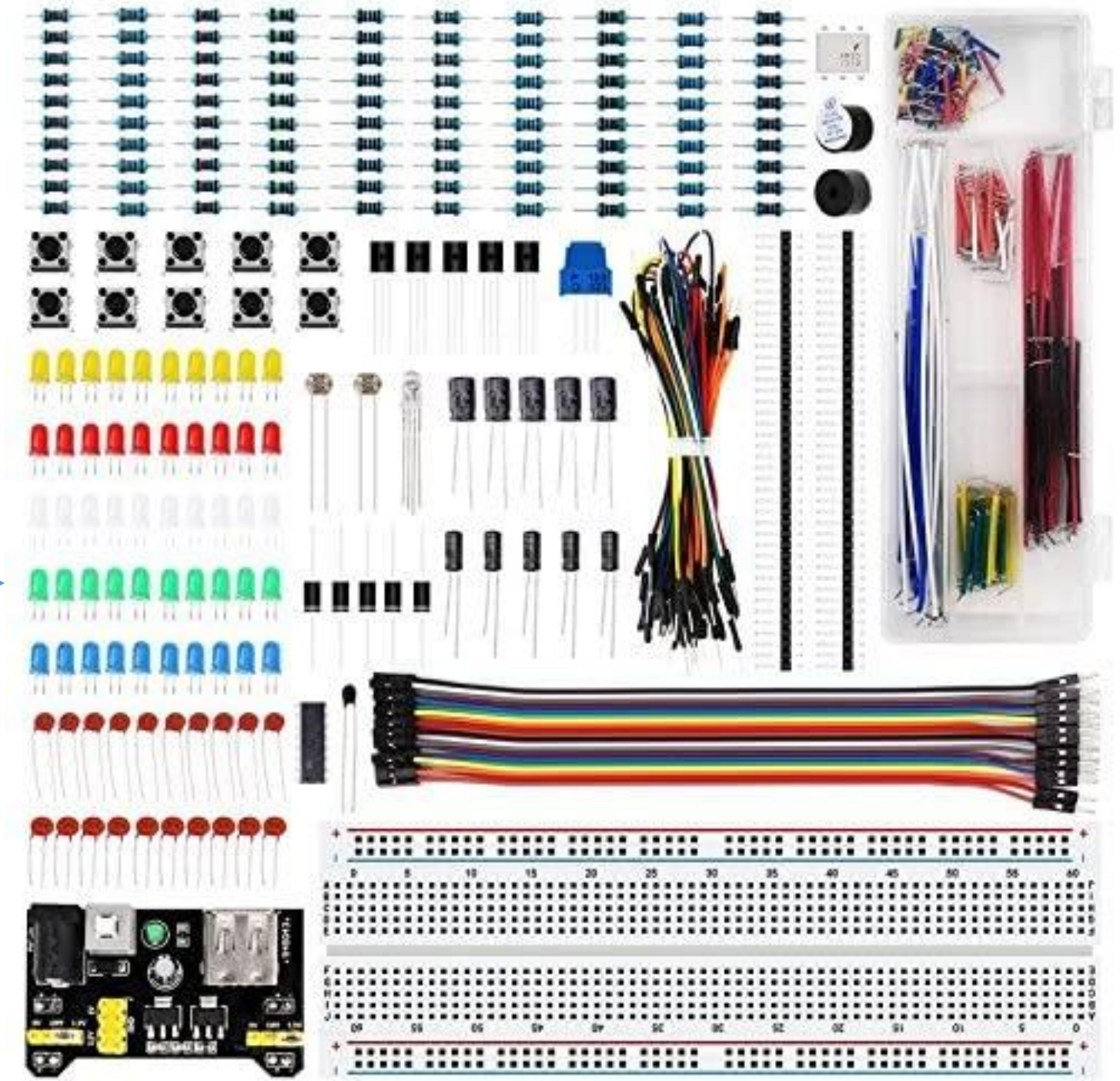


Resistors →

Switches →

LEDs →

3/5 V power
source (USB) →



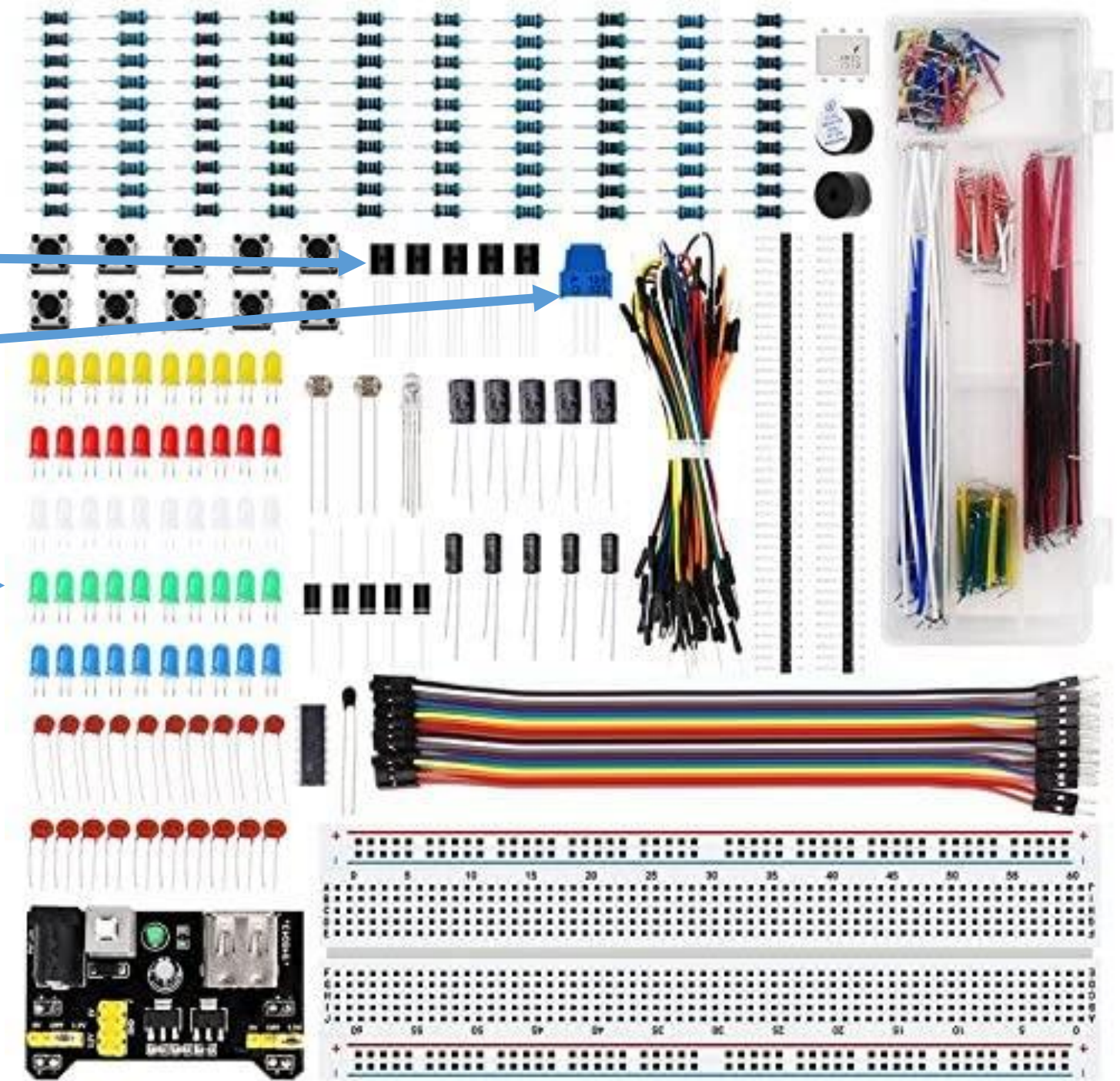
Resistors →

npn transistors →

1-turn
potentiometr →

3.3/5 V power
source (USB) →

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZpCep1jL-iA>



				
Power Supply Module 1PCS3	830 Tie-Points Breadboard 1PCS	65 Jumper Wire 1PCS	10UF 50V 5PCS	100UF 50V 5PCS
				
Resistor 100PCS	Soderless jumper Wire 140PCS	104 ceramic capacitor 10pcs	2PFceramic capacitor 10pcs	DIODE RECTIFIER(1N4007)
				
Small Button 10PCS	Active Buzzer 1PCS	Passive Buzzer 1PCS	F--M Dupont Wrie 20PCS	IC 4N35 1PCS
				
Yellow Led 5PCS	Red Led 5PCS	Blue Led 5PCS	Green Led 5PCS	White Led 5PCS
				
RGB Led 1PCS	PRECISION POTENTIOMETER 1PCS	74HC595 1PCS	Photoresistor 2PCS	Tilt Switch 1PCS
				
Thermistor 1PCS	PN2222 2PCS	Diode Rectifier(1N4007) 2PCS		

WORKSHOP CHALLENGE #1

- Remove your breadboard, your power supply, 1 LED and a resistor. Make your LED turn ON!

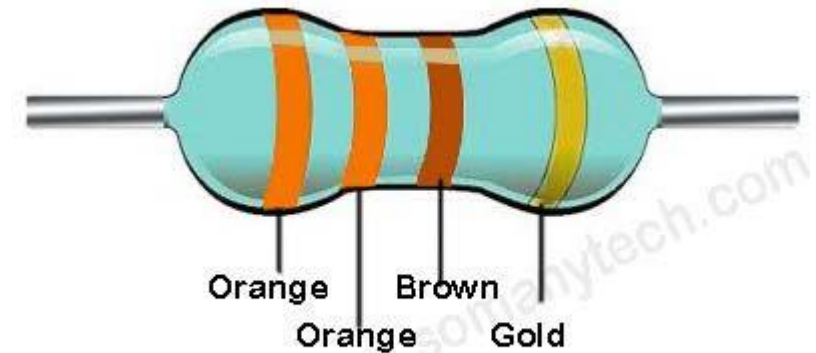
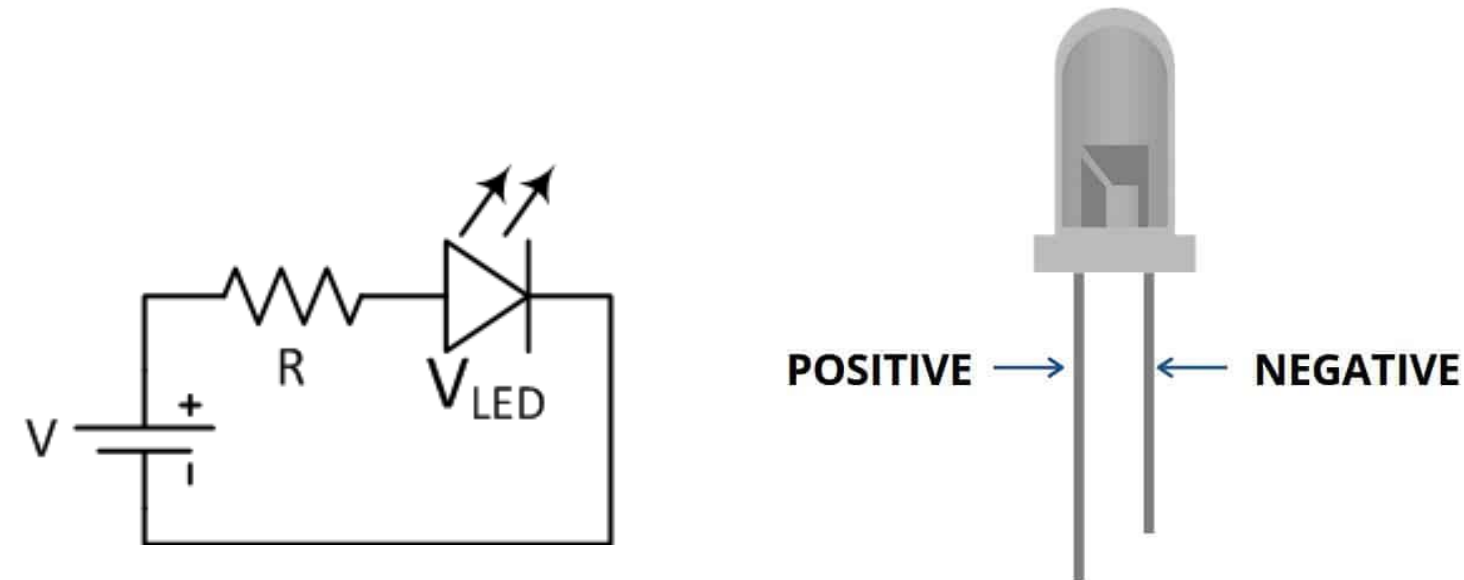
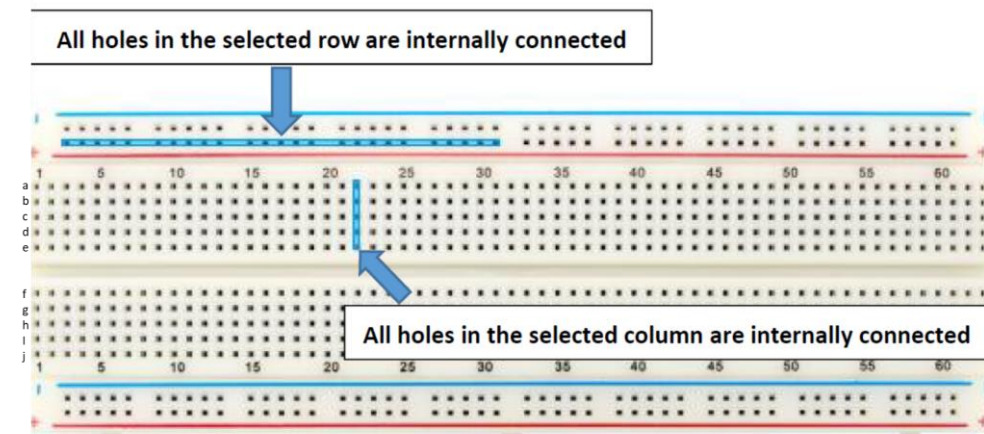


Fig. showing color code of 330 ohm resistor

Optional Challenge #2:
Make a light switch.



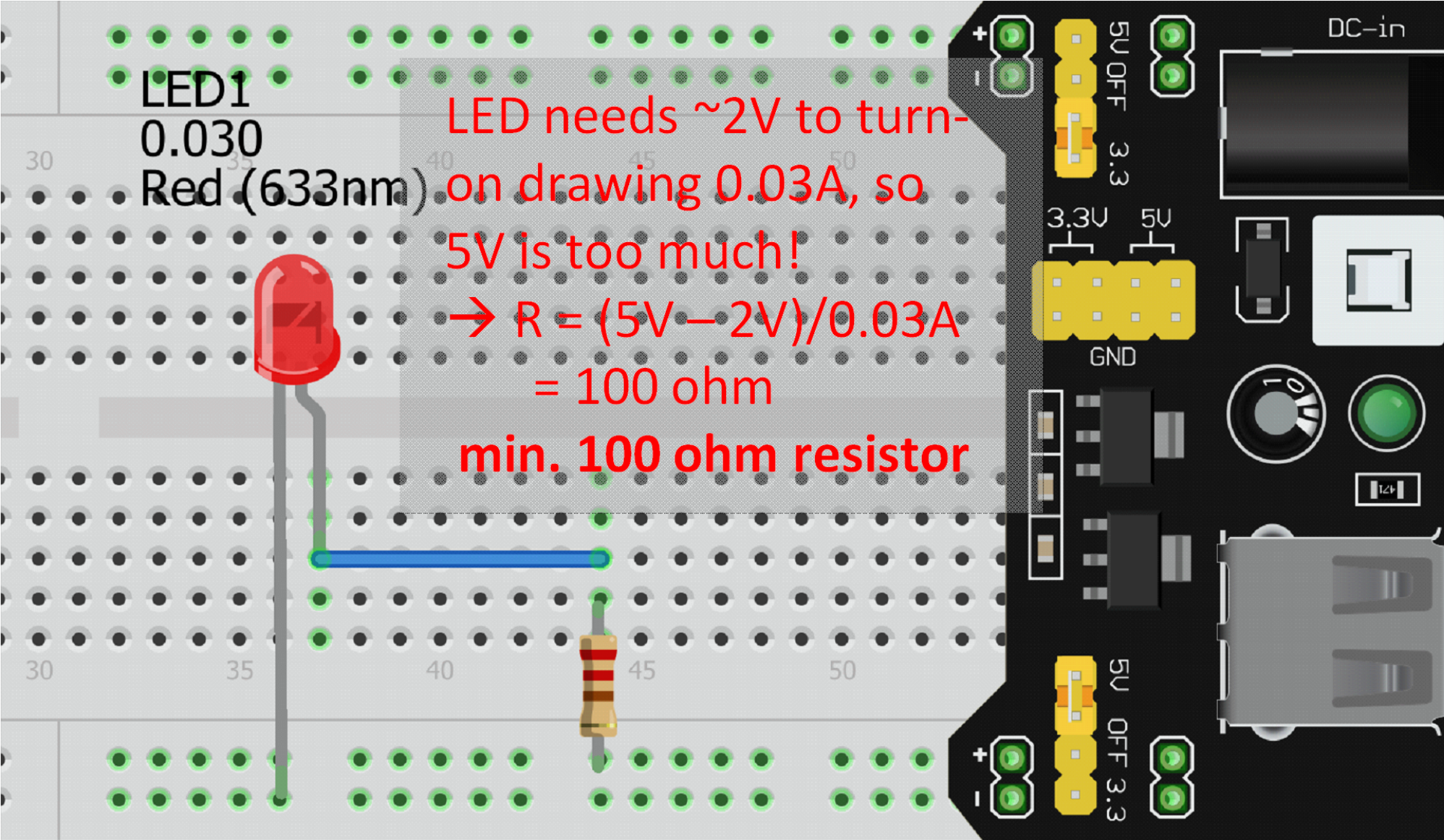
LED1
0.030
Red (633nm)

LED needs ~2V to turn-
on drawing 0.03A, so
5V is too much!

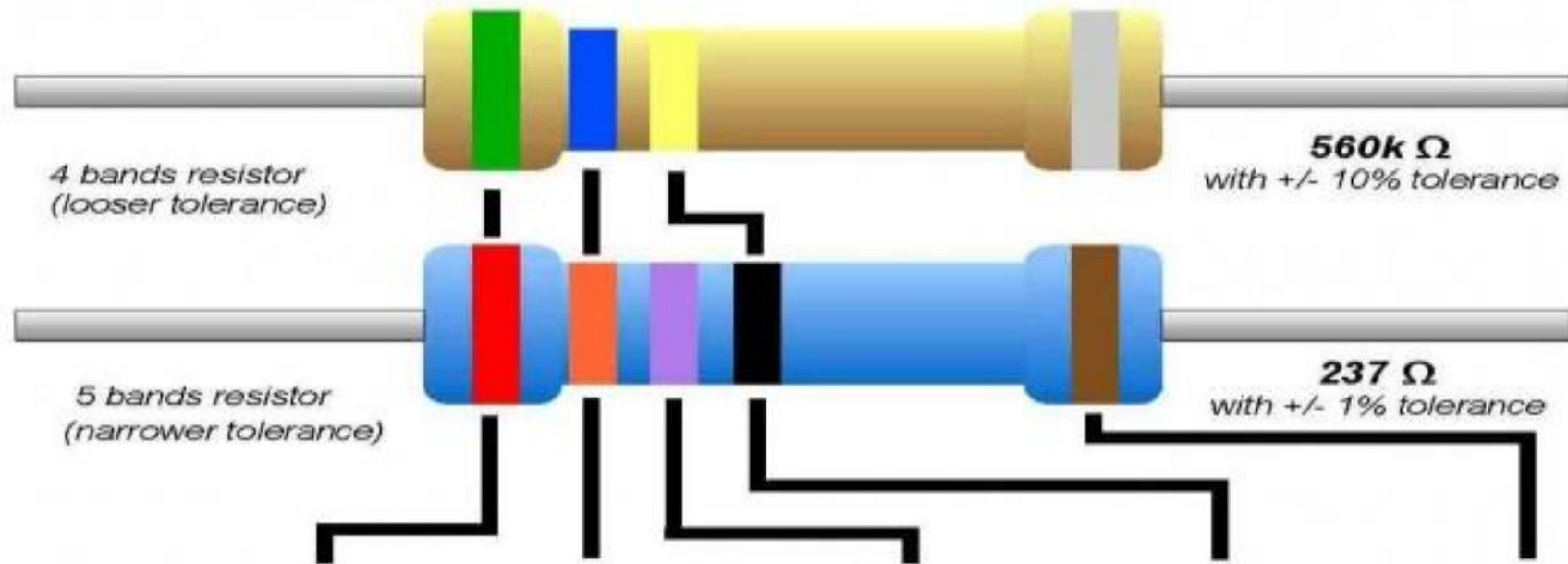
$$\rightarrow R = (5V - 2V) / 0.03A \\ = 100 \text{ ohm}$$

min. 100 ohm resistor

R1
220Ω
0.25



Resistor Color Code



Color	1 st Band	2 nd Band	3 rd Band	Multiplier	Tolerance
Black	0	0	0	$\times 1 \Omega$	
Brown	1	1	1	$\times 10 \Omega$	+/- 1%
Red	2	2	2	$\times 100 \Omega$	+/- 2%
Orange	3	3	3	$\times 1K \Omega$	
Yellow	4	4	4	$\times 10K \Omega$	
Green	5	5	5	$\times 100K \Omega$	+/- 5%
Blue	6	6	6	$\times 1M \Omega$	+/- 25%
Violet	7	7	7	$\times 10M \Omega$	+/- .1%
Grey	8	8	8		+/- .05%
White	9	9	9		
Gold				$\times .1 \Omega$	+/- 5%
Silver				$\times .01 \Omega$	+/- 10%