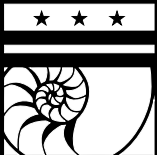


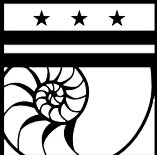
Intro to Electronics

Week 4



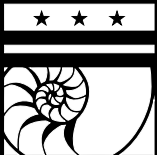
Make an LED blink

TODAY'S PROJECT



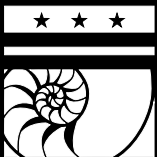
Timers

- Useful for all kinds of things
 - Wait a certain length of time
 - Turn things on and off repeatedly



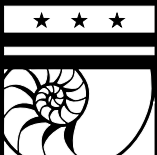
555

- Probably the most famous timer IC ever
- Used for all kinds of crazy things
 - People have even built full games with it
 - [Whack-a-Mole](#)
 - [Dodgeball](#) (reverse Pong)
 - Or used it to make an [AM radio](#)



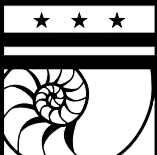
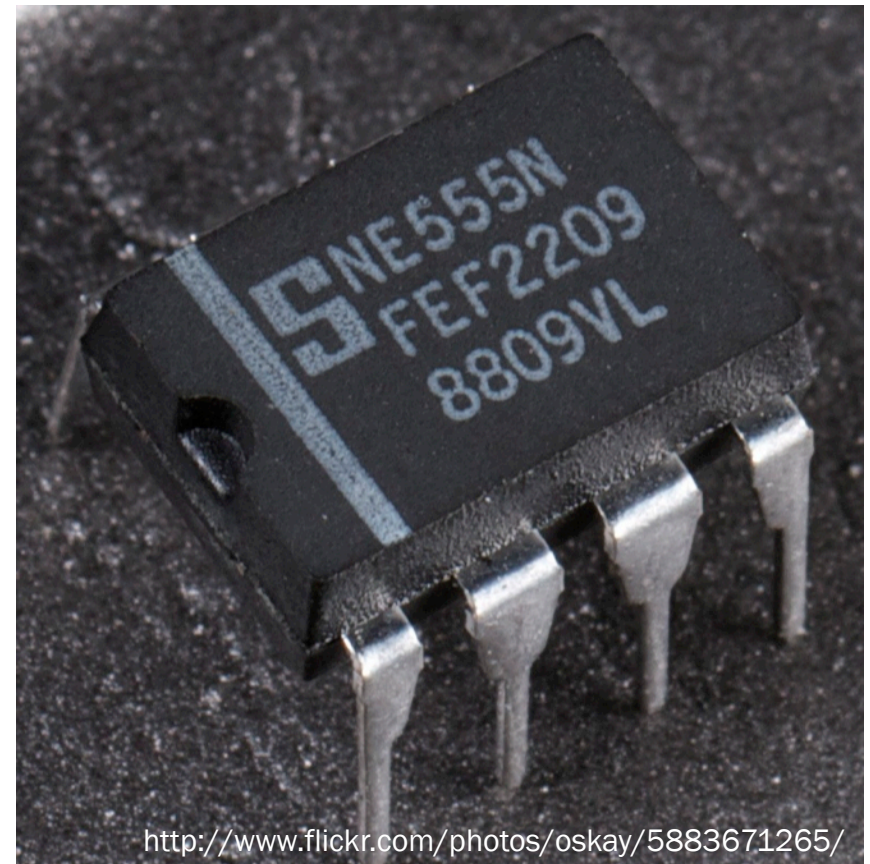
555

- We're going to keep it simple, though
- Just making it turn on and off for a set length of time at a set frequency
 - “Astable multivibrator”
 - All kinds of other neat circuit building blocks in [the datasheet](#)



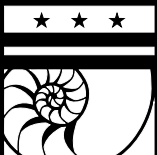
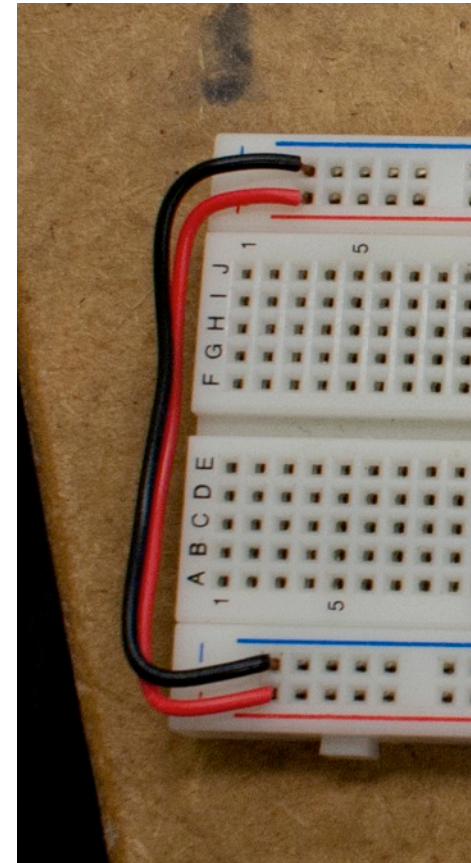
DIP

- Dual inline package
 - Very common package for ICs (especially older ones)
- Can have a few pins or a couple dozen

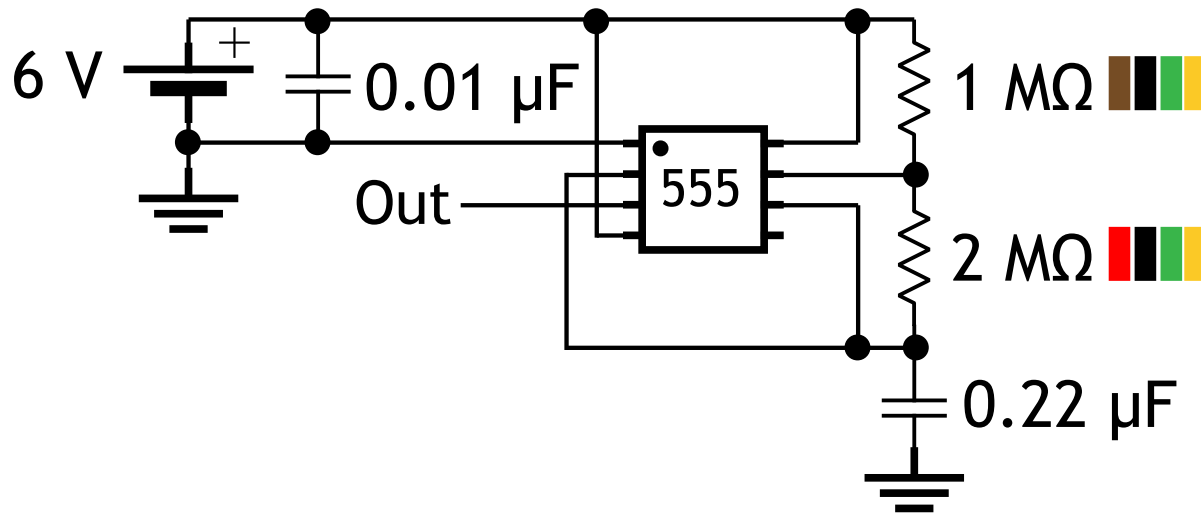


With great pins...

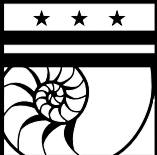
- ...come great confusion.
- Useful breadboard trick:
Wire both sides' supply rails together
 - Positive to positive
 - Negative to negative
- Makes it easier to assemble larger circuits



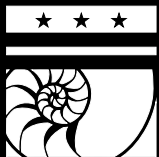
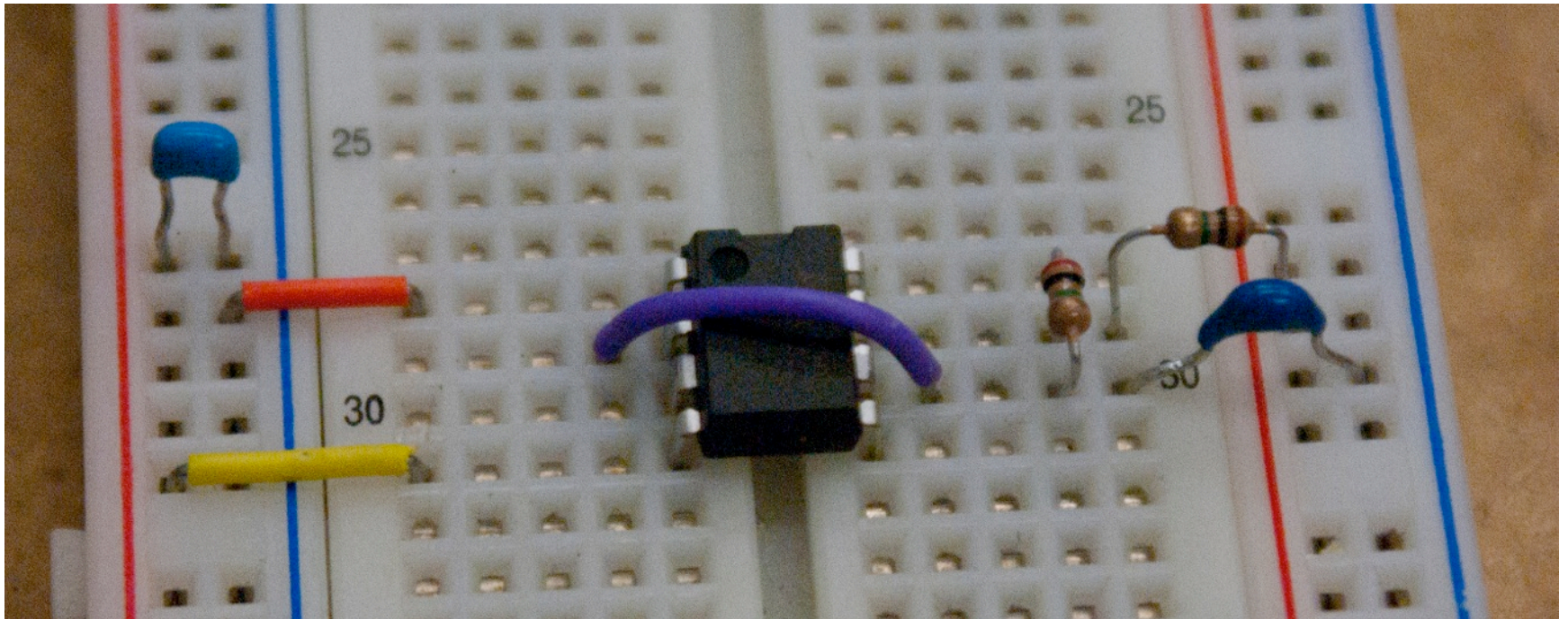
Hook one up



Connect this	to this.	Connect this	to this.
555 pin 1	- supply	One end of 1 MΩ	555 pin 7
555 pin 2	555 pin 6	One end of 2 MΩ	555 pin 7
555 pin 4	+ supply	Other end of 2 MΩ	555 pin 6
555 pin 8	+ supply	555 pin 6	One end of 0.22 μF



Hook one up

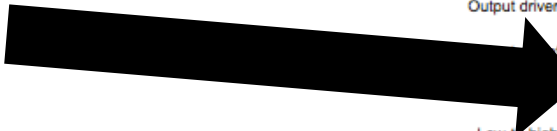
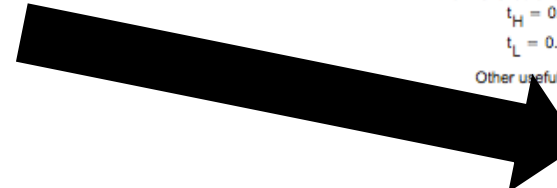


Math time!

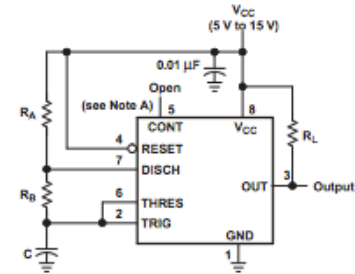
- Datasheet says frequency and duty cycle are set with the resistors and capacitor

$$f = \frac{1.44}{(R_A + 2R_B) * C}$$

$$D = 1 - \frac{R_B}{R_A + 2R_B}$$



This astable connection results in capacitor C charging ($\approx 0.67 \times V_{CC}$) and the trigger-voltage level ($\approx 0.33 \times V$ times (and, therefore, the frequency and duty cycle) are



Pin numbers shown are for the D, JG, P, PS, and PW packages.
NOTE A: Decoupling CONT voltage to ground with a capacitor can improve operation. This should be evaluated for individual applications.

Figure 12. Circuit for Astable Operation

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Product Folder Link(s): [NA](#)



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Figure 12 shows typical waveforms generated during a low-level duration t_L can be calculated as follows:

$$t_H = 0.693 (R_A + R_B) C$$

$$t_L = 0.693 (R_B) C$$

Other useful relationships are shown below.

$$t_H + t_L = 0.693 (R_A + 2R_B) C$$

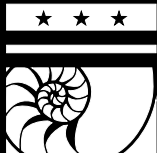
$$= \frac{1.44}{(R_A + 2R_B) C}$$

$$\text{Output driver duty cycle} = \frac{t_L}{t_H + t_L} = \frac{R_B}{R_A + 2R_B}$$

$$\text{form duty cycle}$$

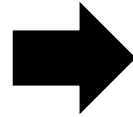
$$t_L = 1 - \frac{R_B}{R_A + 2R_B}$$

$$\text{Low-to-high ratio} = \frac{t_L}{t_H} = \frac{R_B}{R_A + R_B}$$



Math time!

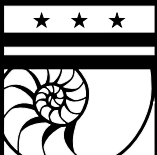
- $R_A = 1 \text{ M}\Omega = 1,000,000 \text{ }\Omega$
- $R_B = 2 \text{ M}\Omega = 2,000,000 \text{ }\Omega$
- $C = 0.22 \text{ }\mu\text{F} = 0.00000022 \text{ F}$



- $f = 1.3 \text{ Hz}$
- $D = 60\%$

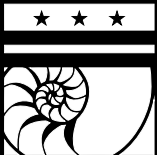
$$f = \frac{1.44}{(R_A + 2R_B) * C}$$

$$D = 1 - \frac{R_B}{R_A + 2R_B}$$



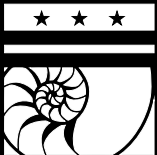
Let's watch

- Add an LED to the output



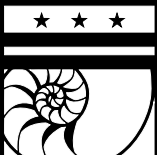
Mix it up

- We've used a red LED quite a bit though
 - Already know an appropriate resistor to use
 - Done this several times already



Blue LED

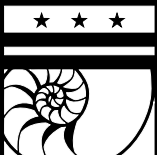
- Assume 6 V output
- Blue LED has forward voltage of 3.2 V
- Limit current to 20 mA



Blue LED

- Assume 6 V output
- Blue LED has forward voltage of 3.2 V
- Limit current to 20 mA

- What resistor do we need?
 - Remember, $V = IR$, so $R = V/I$



Blue LED

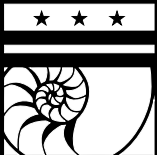
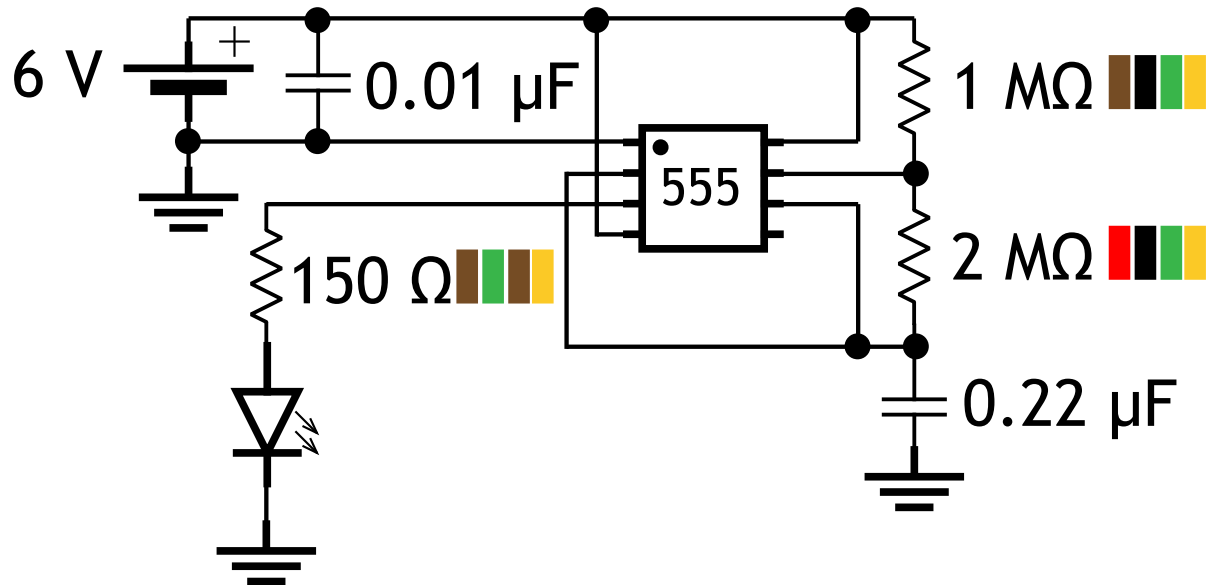
- Assume 6 V output
- Blue LED has forward voltage of 3.2 V
- Limit current to 20 mA

$$\frac{6 V - 3.2 V}{20 mA} = 140 \Omega$$

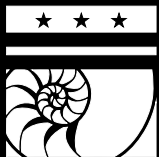
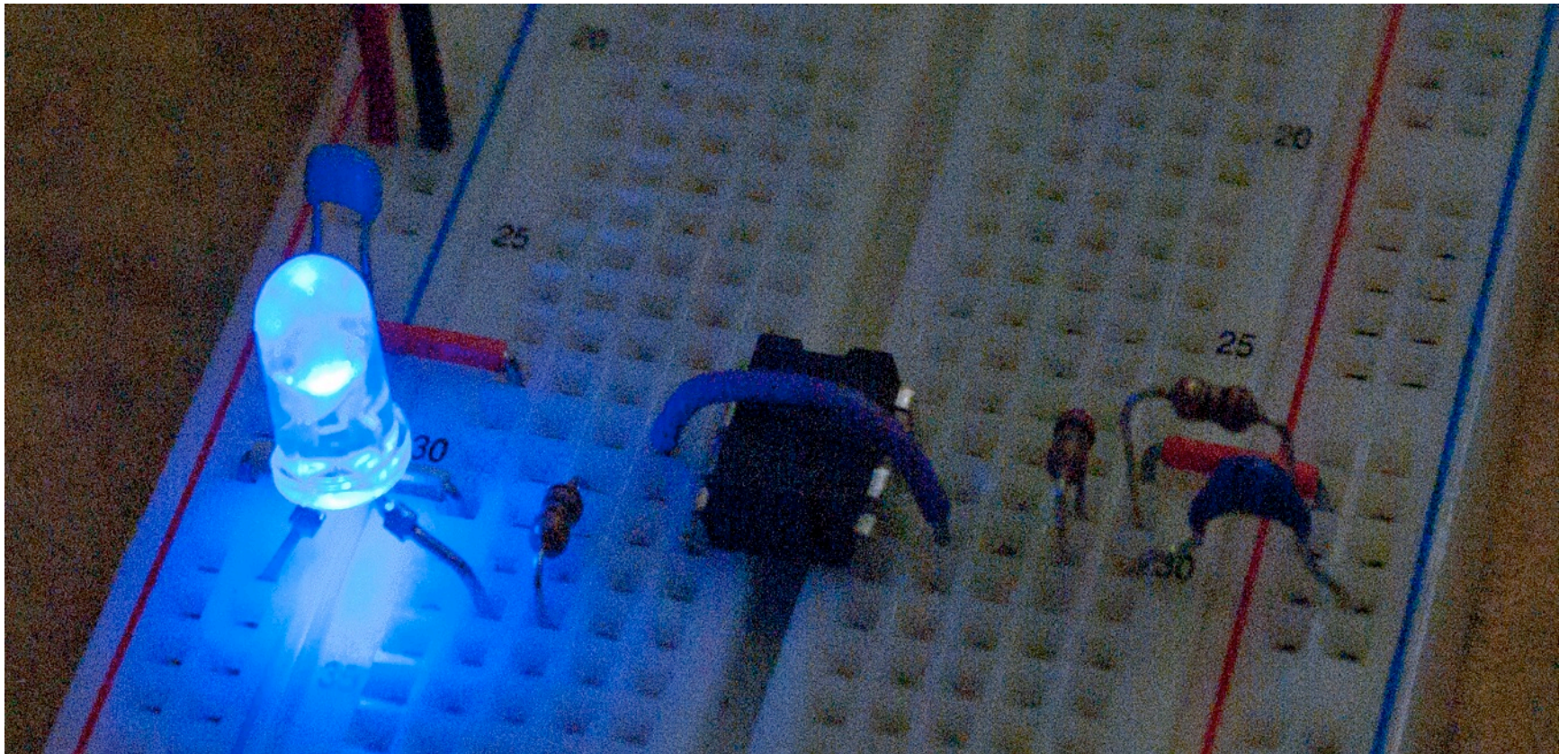
- Closest we've got is 150 Ω



Let's add that

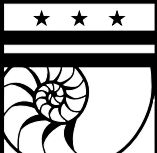
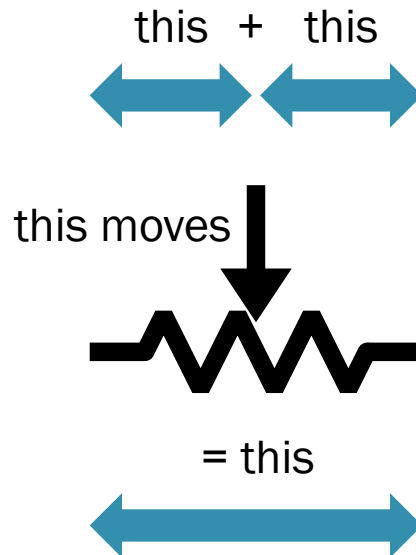


Let's add that



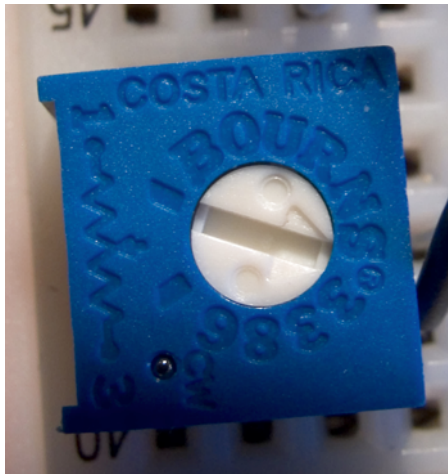
Potentiometer

- Frequently used as a variable resistor
- Like a resistor but with an extra terminal



Potentiometer

- All kinds of ways to move that center terminal



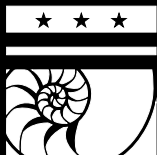
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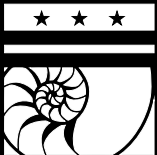
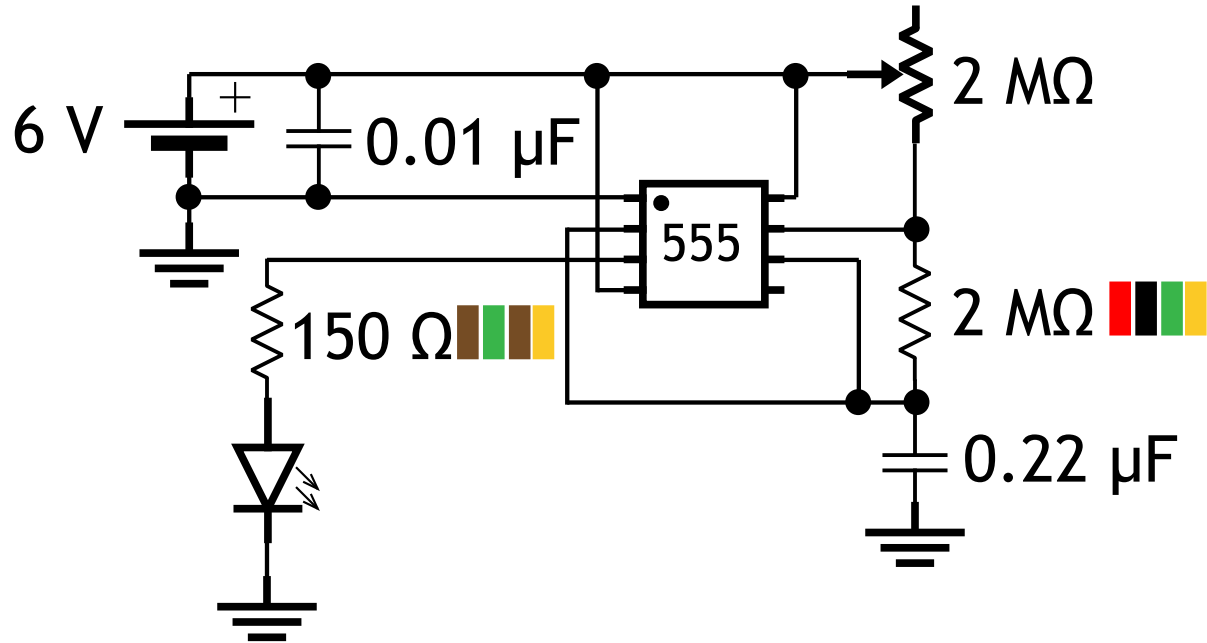
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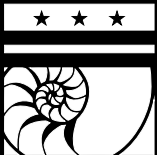
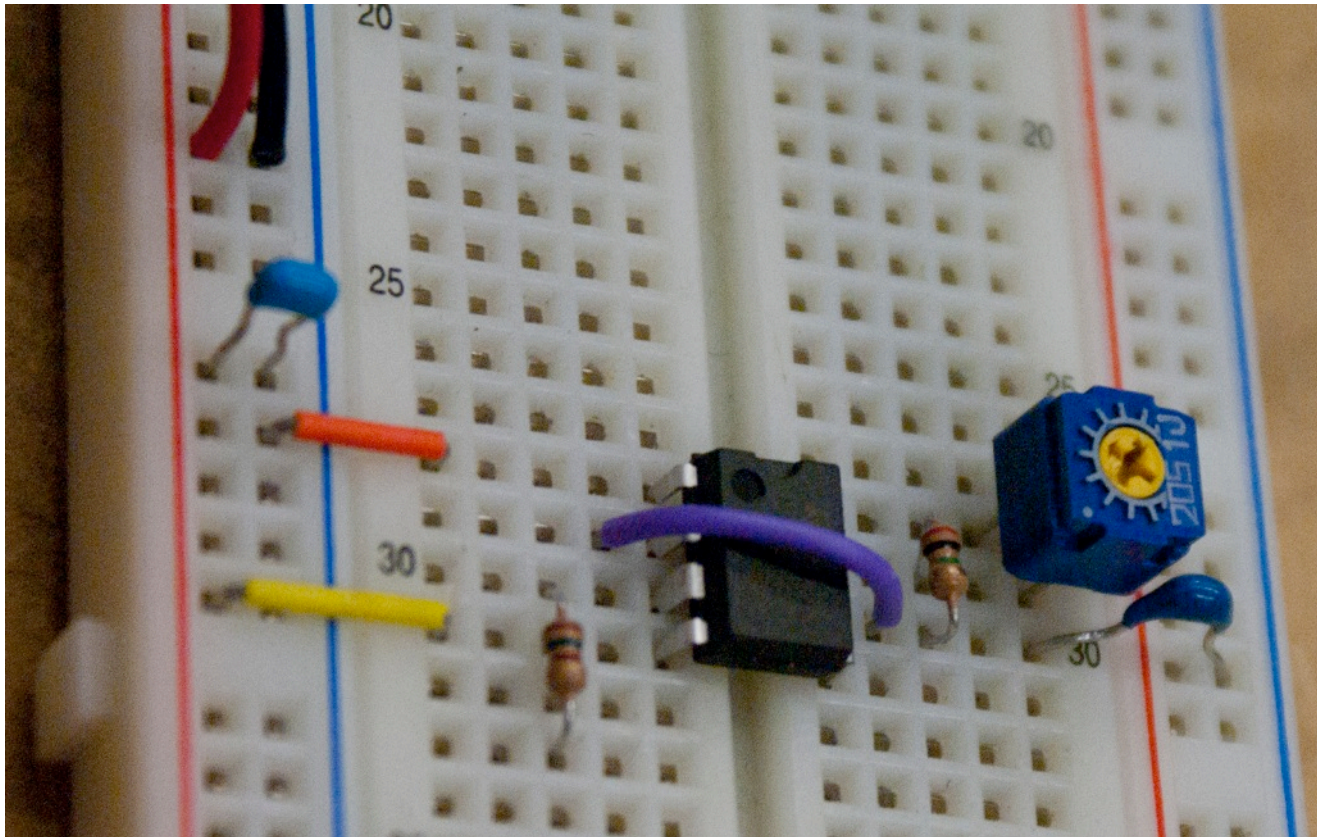
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Let's add one

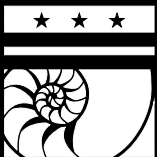


Let's add one



Turn the pot

- Watch the LED blink at different rates!
- Also could have used this to set the output of Week 2's voltage regulator



That's it for tonight

- Next week
 - More digital logic
 - Using logic gates
 - Counting!
- Keep this project together for next week
 - We'll use it in next week's project

