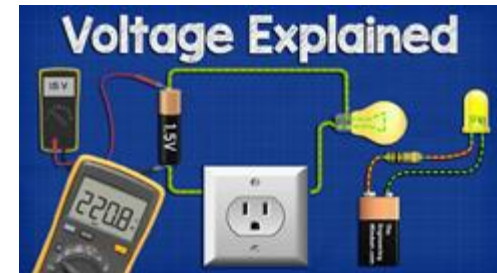
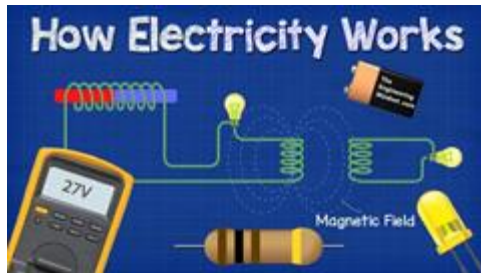


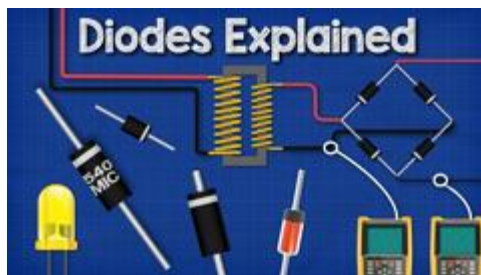
EP1000

A Short Introduction to Electricity & Electronics

What is electricity?



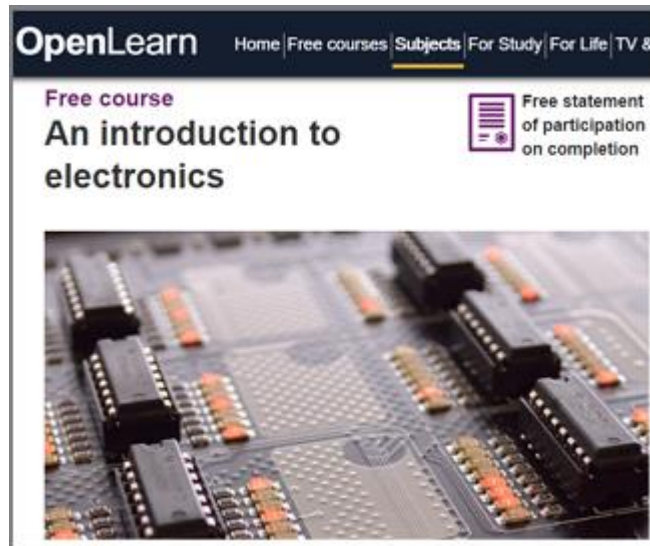
Youtube: [The Engineering Mindset](#)
[Electrical Engineering Basics Playlist](#)



Electronic Components



YouTube: Great Scott!
[Essential Electronics Components that you will need for creating projects!](#)

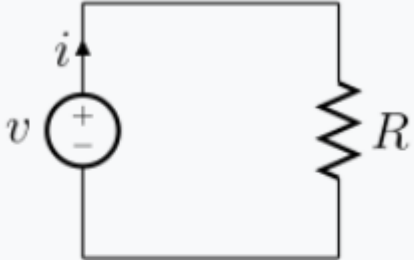


Open University:
[An Introduction to Electronics](#)

Electricity

- The **flow** of electrons in a closed circuit.
- **Voltage** is the difference in electrical potential between 2 points (volts)
- **Current** is the rate of flow of electrical charge past a point (amps)
- **Resistance** is a measure of the opposition to the flow of electronics (ohms)

Electric current

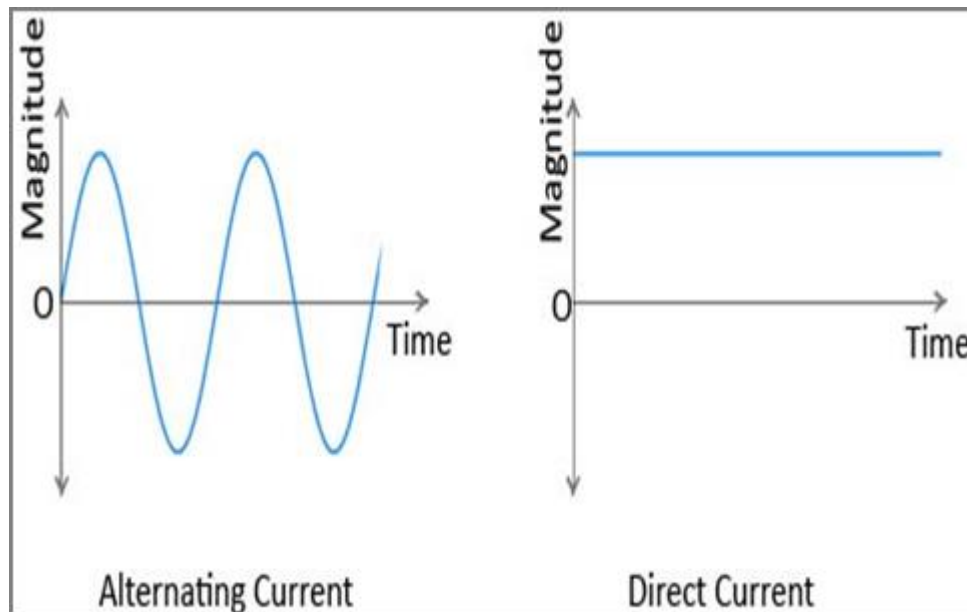


A simple electric circuit, where current is represented by the letter i . The relationship between the voltage (V), resistance (R), and current (I) is $V=IR$; this is known as [Ohm's law](#).

Common symbols	I
SI unit	ampere
Derivations from other quantities	$I = \frac{V}{R}, I = \frac{Q}{t}$
Dimension	I

Types of electrical currents

- Alternating current (AC) where voltage moves from positive to negative values
- E.g. Home electricity
- Direct current (DC) where the potential is at a fixed value
- E.g. Battery



Ohm's Law

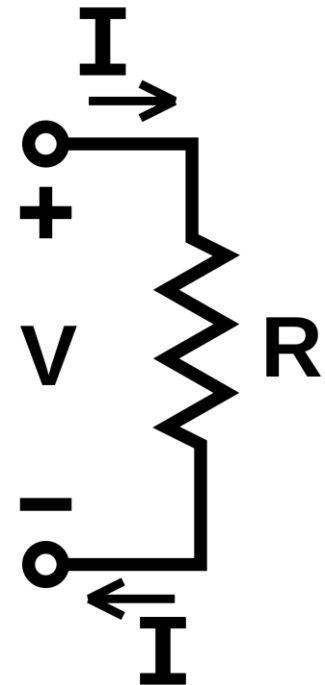
- Voltage = Current * Resistance

$$V = I R \quad I = \frac{V}{R} \quad R = \frac{V}{I}$$

- Resistance calculation

- Series $R = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$

- Parallel $R = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}}$



Kirchoff's Laws

- Current Law

At any junction, or node, in an electrical circuit, the sum of the currents flowing into the node is the sum of the currents flowing out of a node.

- Voltage Law

When the direction is taken into account, the sum of the potential differences in any closed circuit is zero.

Electrical components



- Insulators
Do **NOT** allow current to flow
- Conductors
Do allow current to flow
- Semiconductors
Allows current to flow if some electrical conditions are met
e.g. diodes.

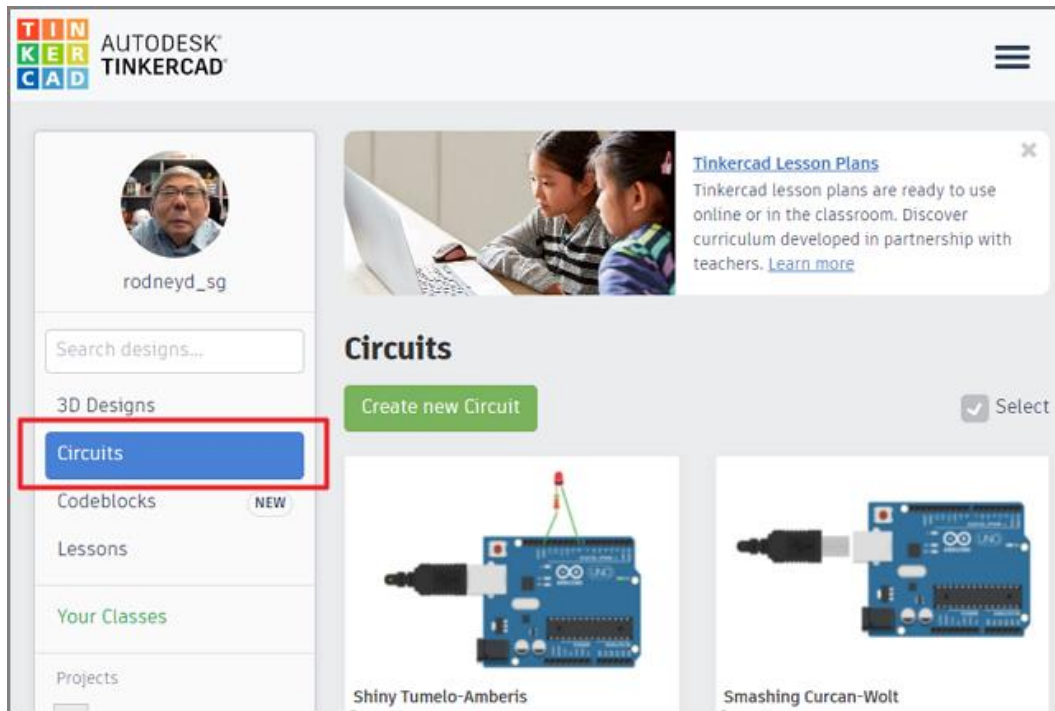
Common components

- [Wires](#) - [Dupont connector wires](#)
- [Switches](#)
- [Resistors](#) - [Variable resistors](#), potentiometers
- [Capacitors](#)
- [Inductors](#) (seldom used)
- [Diodes](#) - [LED](#) (Light Emitting Diodes)
- Semiconductors - [555 Timer](#), [Voltage Regulators](#)
- Microcontrollers – [Arduino family](#)



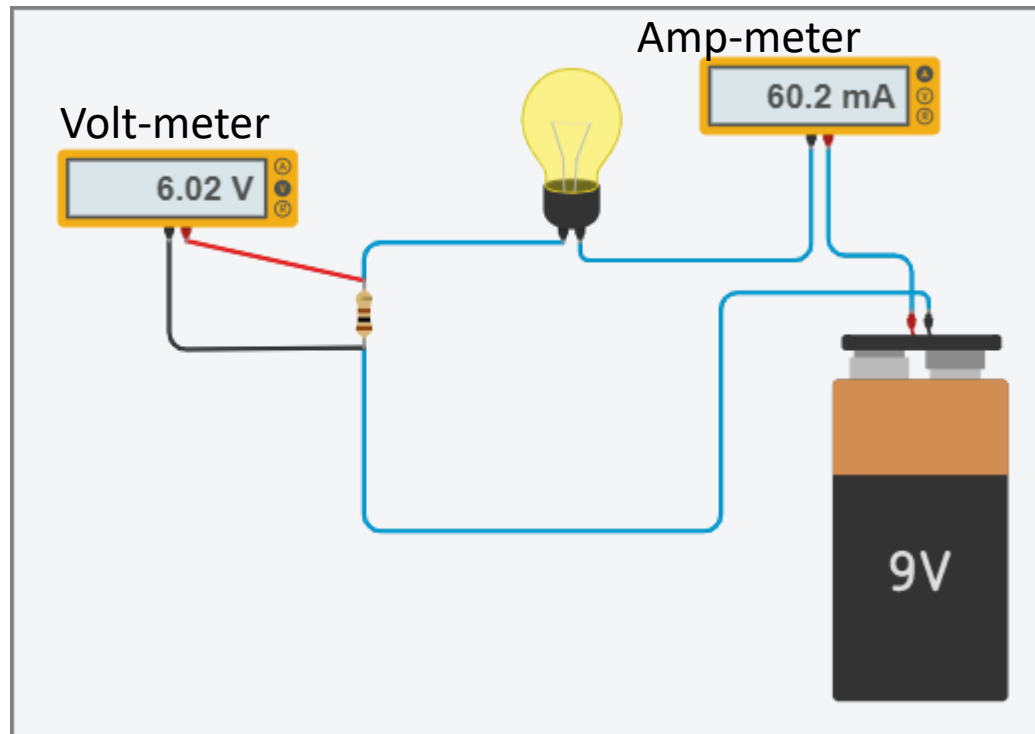
YouTube: [bigclivedotcom](#) –
[A Simple Guide to Electronic components](#)

TinkerCAD



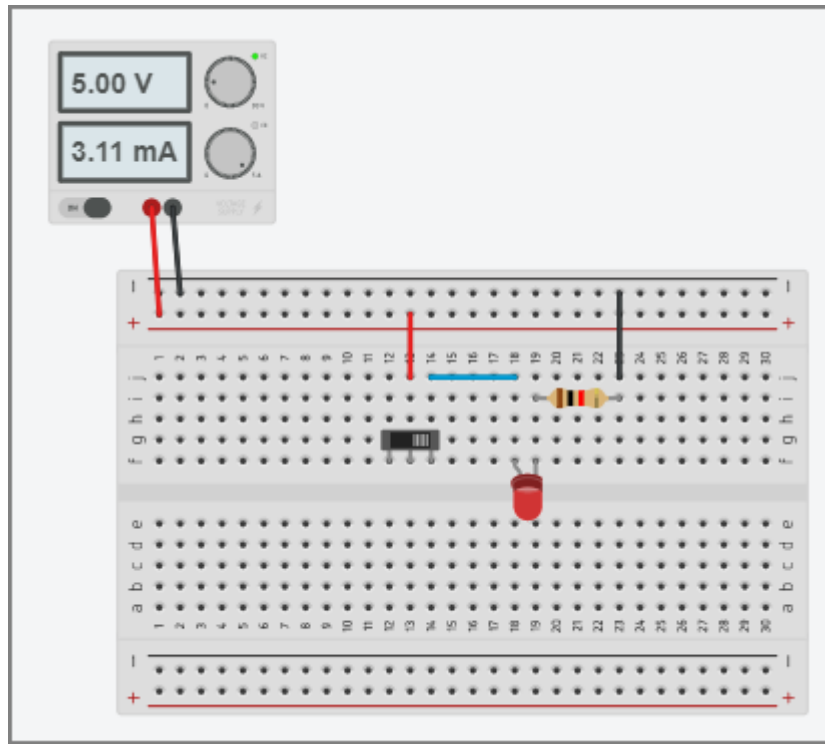
- Allows creation of simple 3D designs
- **Circuits** – allows simulation of
 - Electronic circuits
 - Arduino interfacing with Processing/C++
 - Micro-bit interfacing with CodeBlocks

Ohms Law



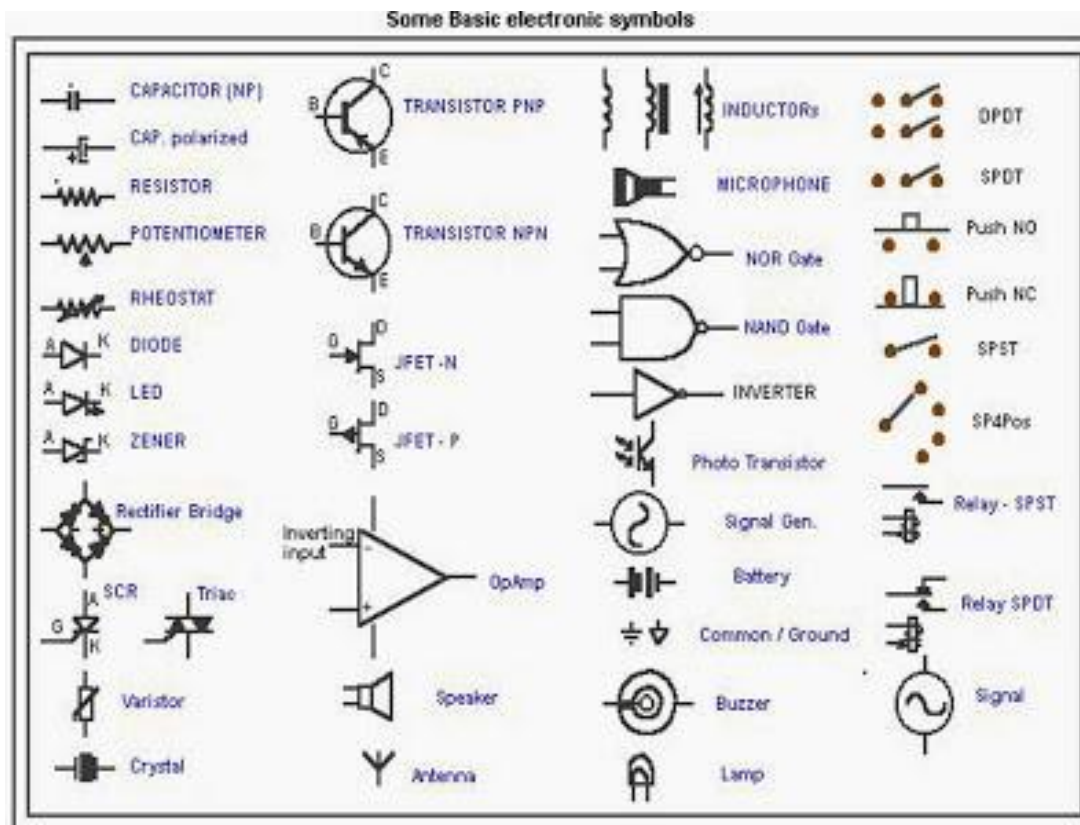
- Change the value of R , check $V=IR$
- Voltage is measured with voltmeter in **parallel**
Current is measured with amp-meter in **series**

Working with a Breadboard



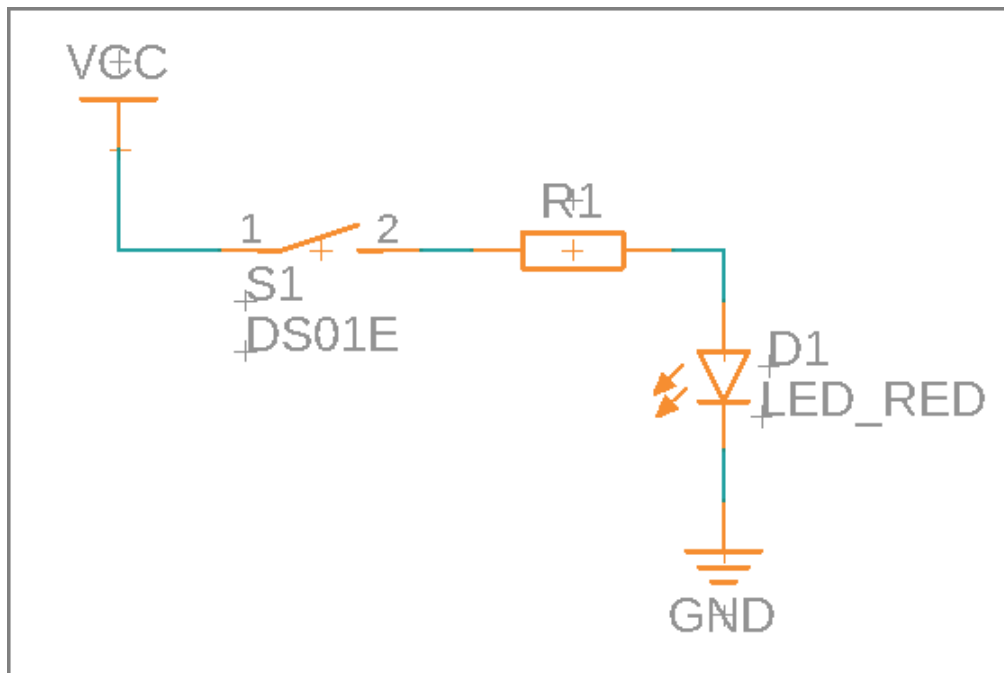
- Breadboard used in many prototyping projects.
- Quick testing of circuits
- Circuit checks effect of R with LED

Electronic Symbols



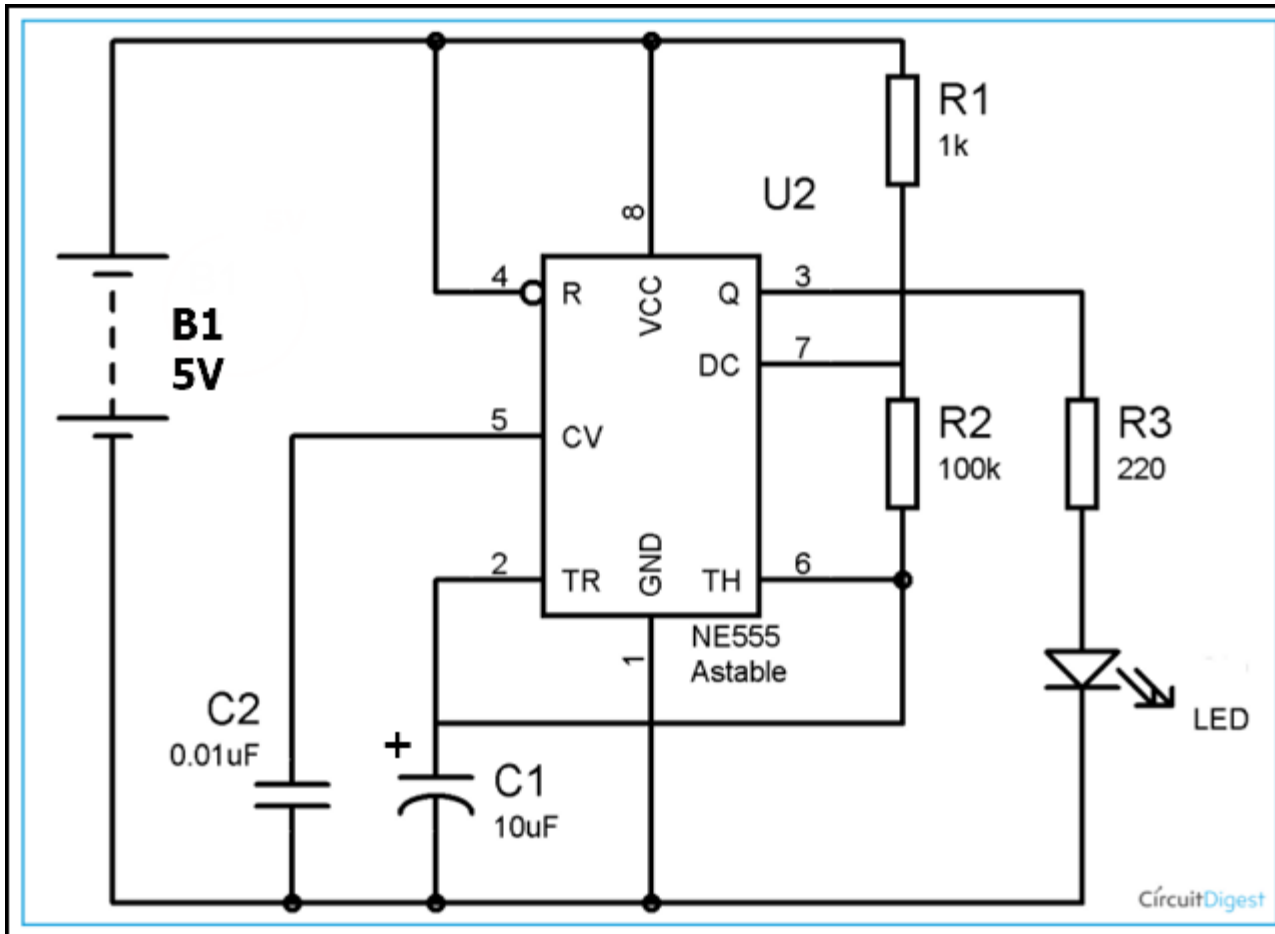
- Provides a short-cut method of drawing/expressing electronics circuits

LED Circuit



- We use schematics to represent the electrical circuits we create.
- We need to be able to transform from a schematic to a layout and vice versa.

Assignment



- Convert the schematic into TinkerCAD circuits and simulate it.
- This assignment is **not** graded.

Hints & Tips

- Assignment sheet: [Electronics](#)
- Good references:
 - [Introduction to TinkerCAD Circuits](#)
 - [Introduction to TinkerCAD Digital](#)
 - [Introduction to Function Generator & Oscilloscope](#)
- You will be asked to implement the circuit on an actual breadboard in the lab.
- Document your experiences

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A Short Introduction to Electricity & Electronics

End