LaACES Student Ballooning Course

Lecture L02.02

Electronic Components

Identification of components and handling precautions to protect them from damage due to electrostatic discharge

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Passive Components

Resistors

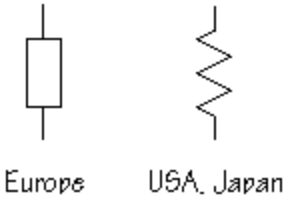
Capacitors

Inductors

Diodes

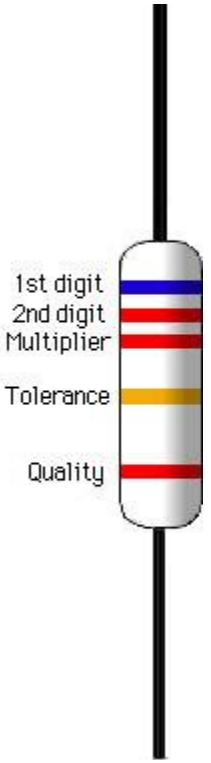
Interface components

Resistors



Values specified in ohms (Ω), kilo-ohms (K), or mega-ohms (M)

Marked with value using a color code



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 5% 10%

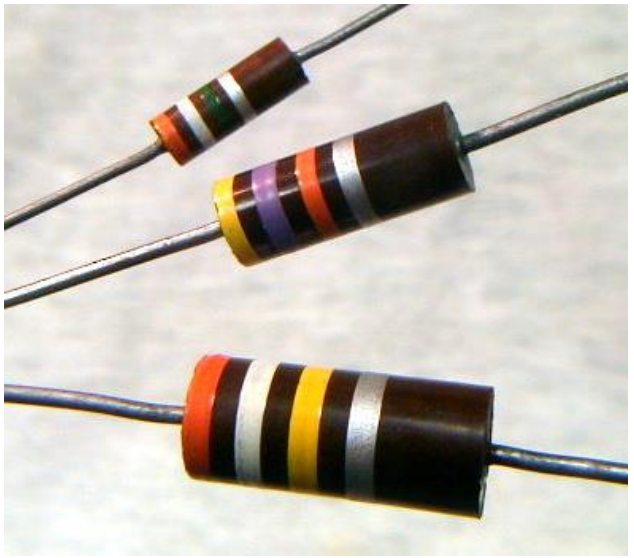
Big Bears Run Over Your Gladiola Bed Vexing Garden Worms (go see now)

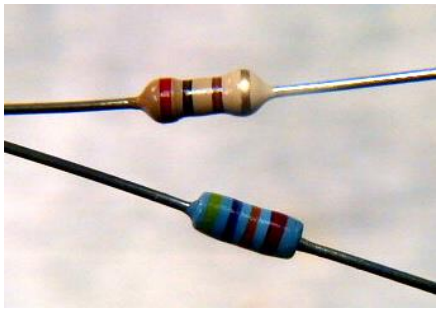
Resistor ratings

Physical size of resistors determines power handling ability

Commonly available as 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 1,
and 2 watt components

Much higher powers available , usually as wirewound or ceramic encapsulated parts





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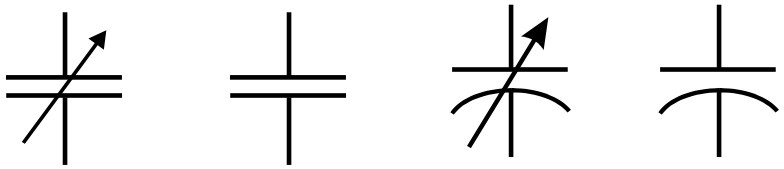
Resistor handling and installation

Resistors are not polarized and may be installed in either direction.

Resistors are not generally susceptible to ESD damage, so special precautions are not required.

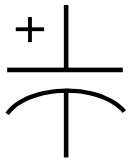
Mechanical stress due to lead bending should be minimized.

Capacitors



Values specified in microfarads (μF) or picofarads (pF)

Marked with actual value or a numeric code

Some varieties are +/- polarized 

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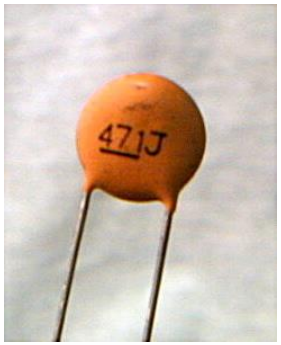
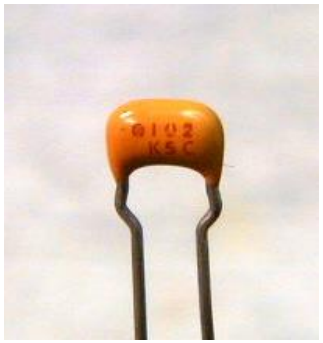
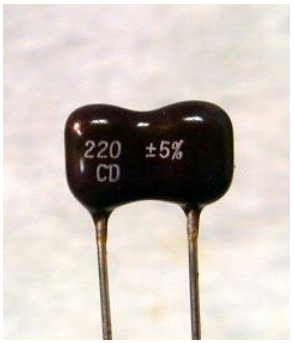
Capacitor types



Ceramic disk

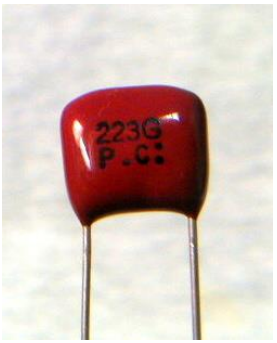


Monolithic ceramic



Dipped siver-mica

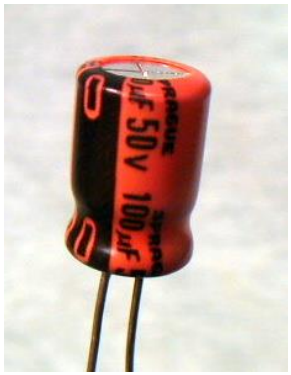
Mylar



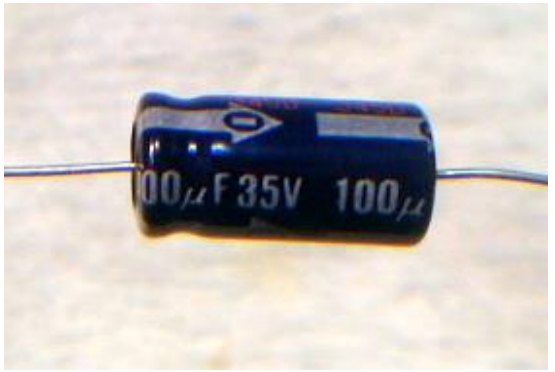
Mylar

(+/-)

Solid tantalum, polarized



Radial aluminum electrolytic



Axial aluminum electrolytic

Capacitor ratings

Physical size of capacitors is related to voltage handling ability – WVDC – working voltage DC

Temperature coefficient may also be important – can be + or – or nearly zero

Temperature coefficient depends upon dielectric material

Capacitor handling and installation

Most capacitors are not polarized and may be installed in either direction.

Electrolytic capacitors ARE polarized and MUST be installed with proper polarity, else catastrophic failure!

Capacitors are not generally susceptible to ESD damage, so special precautions are not required.

Mechanical stress due to lead bending should be minimized.

Inductors

Values specified in henries (H), millihenries (mH) and microhenries (μH)

A coil of wire that may be wound on a core of air or other non-magnetic material, or on a magnetic core such as iron powder or ferrite.

Two coils magnetically coupled form a *transformer*.

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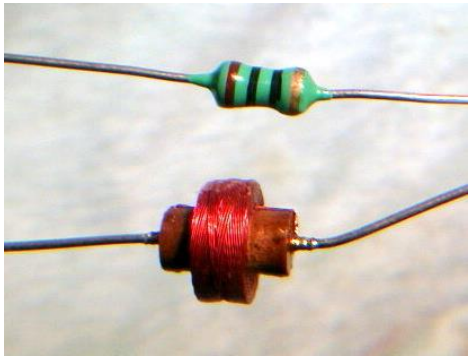
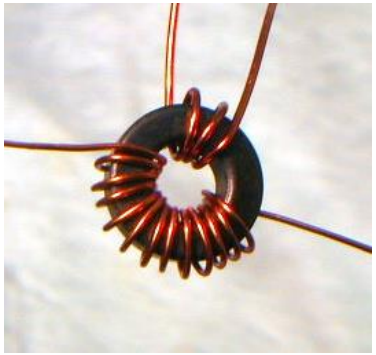
Inductor types

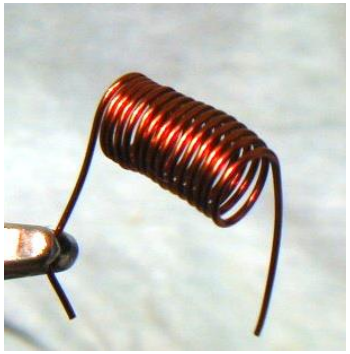


Molded inductor & air-wound inductor

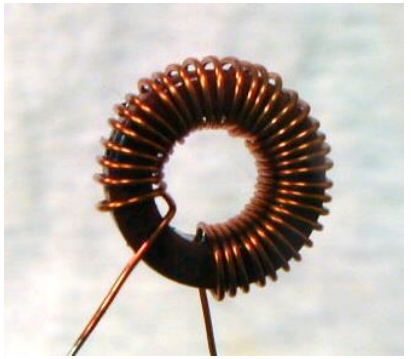
Adjustable air-wound inductor



Ferrite core toroidal transformer



Air wound inductor



Iron powder toroidal inductor

Inductor ratings

Wire gauge and physical size of the coil determine the current handling capacity.

Core material will have a temperature dependence. Air is best, followed by iron powder, then ferrites.

Inductor handling and installation

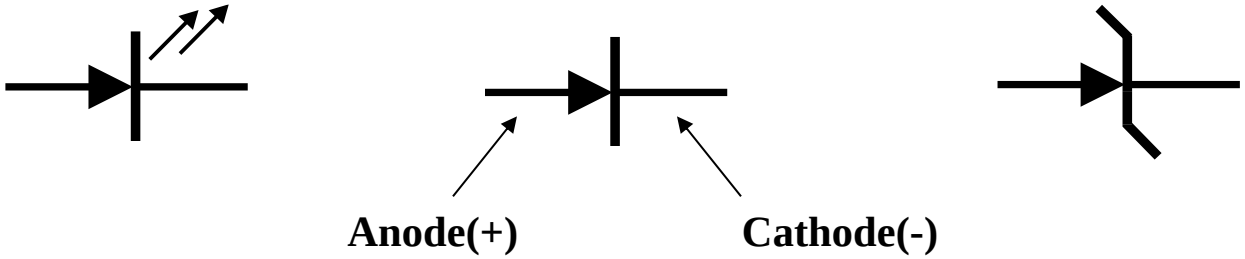
Inductors are not polarized and may be installed in either direction.

Inductors are not generally susceptible to ESD damage, so special precautions are not required.

Mechanical stress due to lead bending should be minimized.

Inductors in timing or frequency determining circuits should be installed in a mechanically rigid fashion.

Diodes



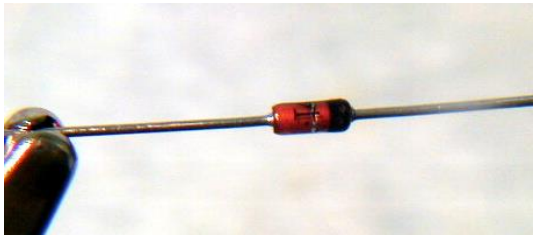
Most modern diodes are semiconductor devices but are considered *passive* since they do not contribute any amplification or *gain* to a circuit.

Diode types

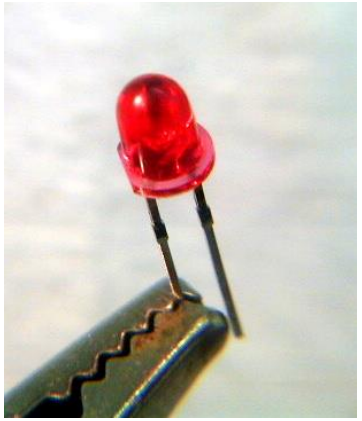
May be classified by semiconductor material

silicon, germanium, gallium arsenide, etc.

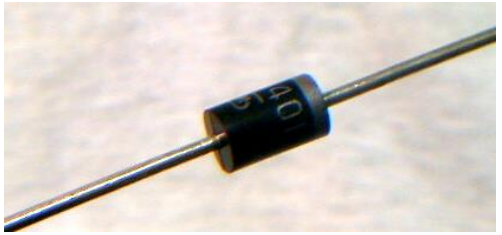
Or classified by circuit function



Small signal detector or switching diode



Light-emitting diode (LED)



Rectifier diode

Diode Ratings

Peak inverse voltage (PIV)

Maximum forward current (I_F)

Maximum forward voltage drop (V_F)

Reverse leakage current (I_R)

Diode handling and installation

Diodes are polarized and must be installed in with correct orientation.

Many diodes are modestly susceptible to ESD damage, so normal ESD precautions should be taken.

Mechanical stress due to lead bending should be minimized.

Interface components

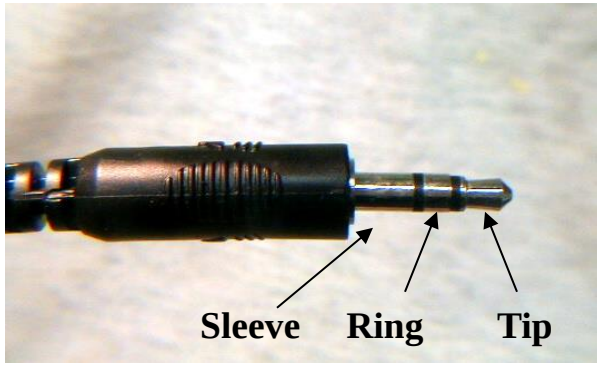
Switches

Plugs

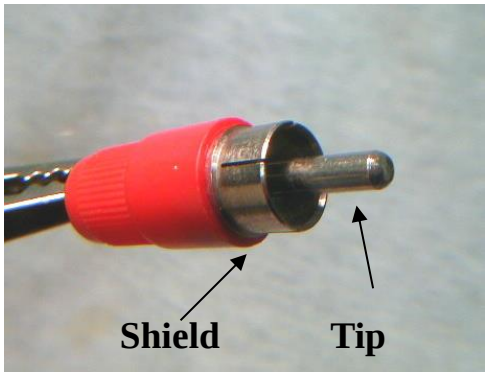
Sockets

Panel controls

Two common plug styles

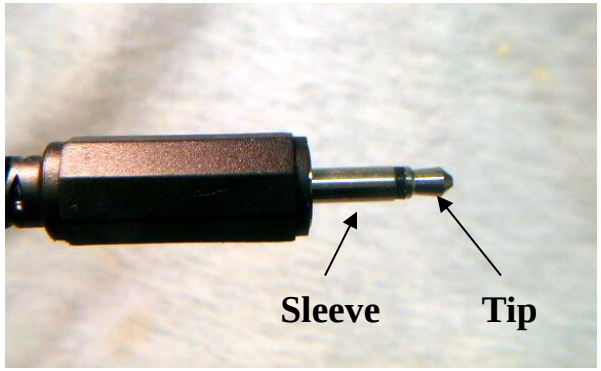


1/8” stereo phone plug



RCA plug

1/8” mono phone plug



Active Components

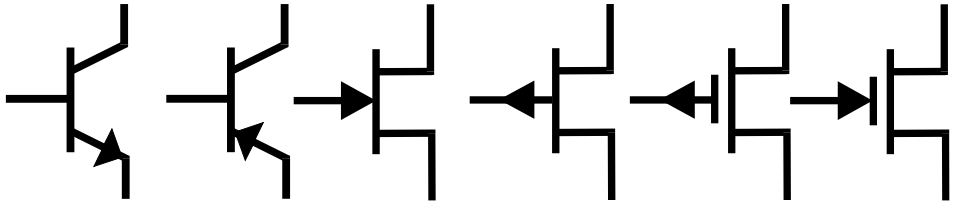
Transistors

- Bipolar
- Field effect

Integrated circuits

- Analog
- Digital
- Microcontroller

Transistors



Three terminal devices manufactured in a variety of package styles.

Can you find the three terminals of this, the very first transistor?

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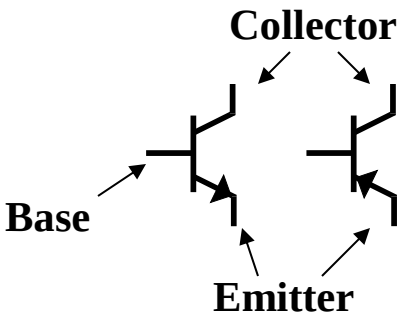
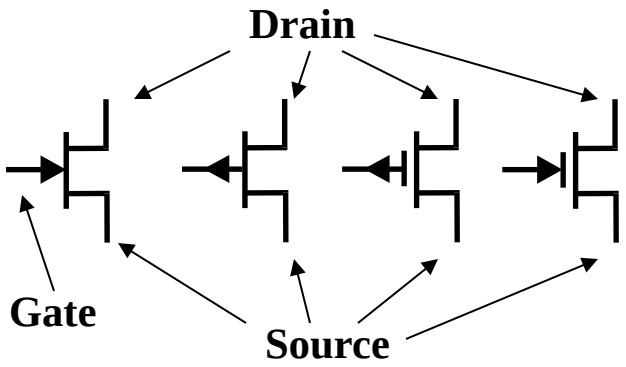
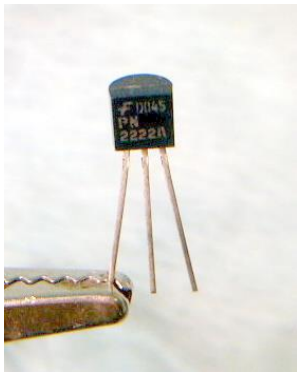
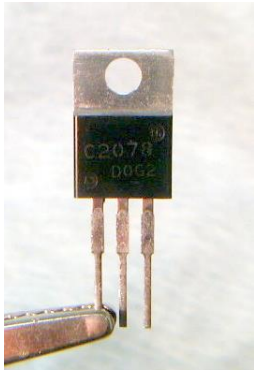
Terminal Designations and packaging styles



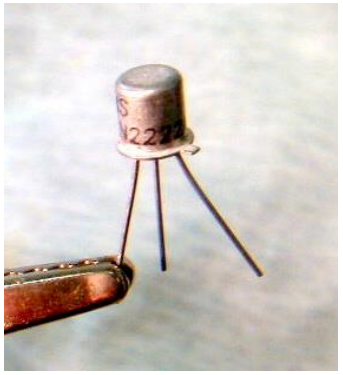




2N2222 in a TO-92 package



2SC2078 in a TO-220 package



2N2222A in a TO-18 package

Transistor handling and installation

Transistors are polarized and must be installed in with correct orientation.

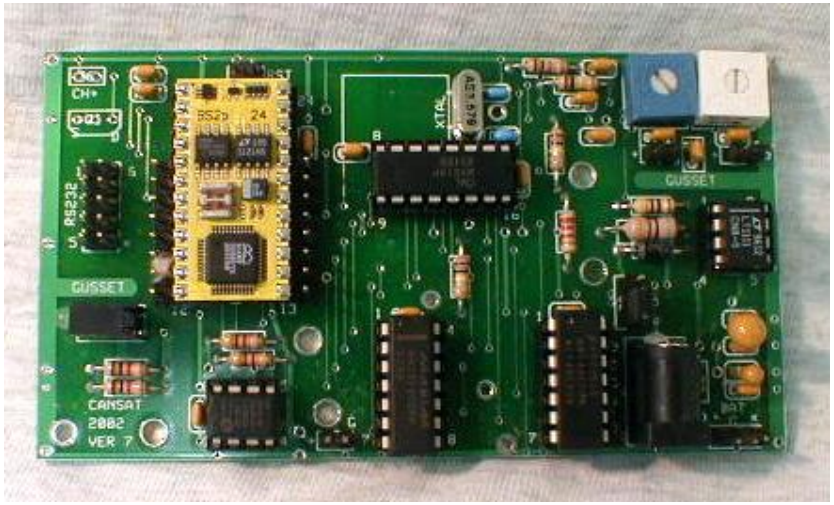
Most BJT transistors are modestly susceptible to ESD damage, so normal ESD precautions should be taken.

MOSFET (IGFET) transistors are ***very susceptible*** to ESD damage, so rigorous precautions should be taken.

Mechanical stress due to lead bending should be minimized.

Integrated Circuits

Integrated circuits (ICs) are multi-terminal devices that provide an array of functions and applications far to numerous to list here.

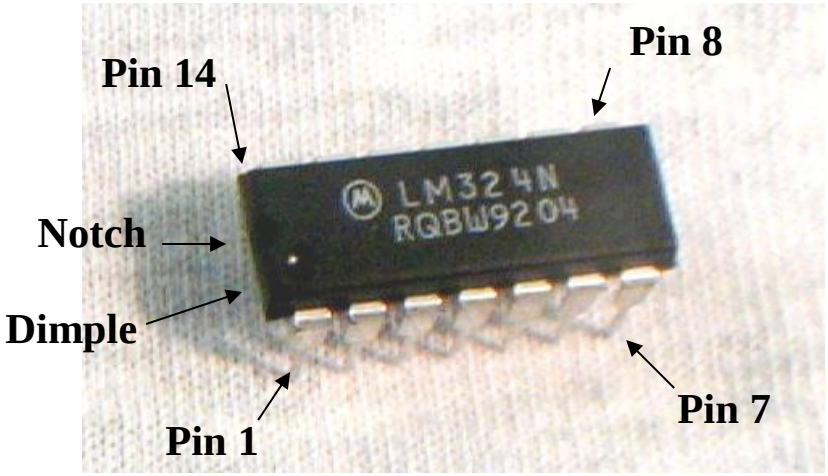


Pin identification and numbering convention

Pins are numbered sequentially in a counterclockwise direction.

Pin 1 is often identified with a dot or a dimple.

The pin 1 end of the chip is often identified with a notch.



IC handling and installation

ICs are polarized and must be installed with correct orientation. Observe pin 1 location on sockets or circuits.

Treat all ICs as if they are ***very susceptible*** to ESD damage (very many actually are), so rigorous precautions should be taken.

Leads generally should not be bent.

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Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Protection

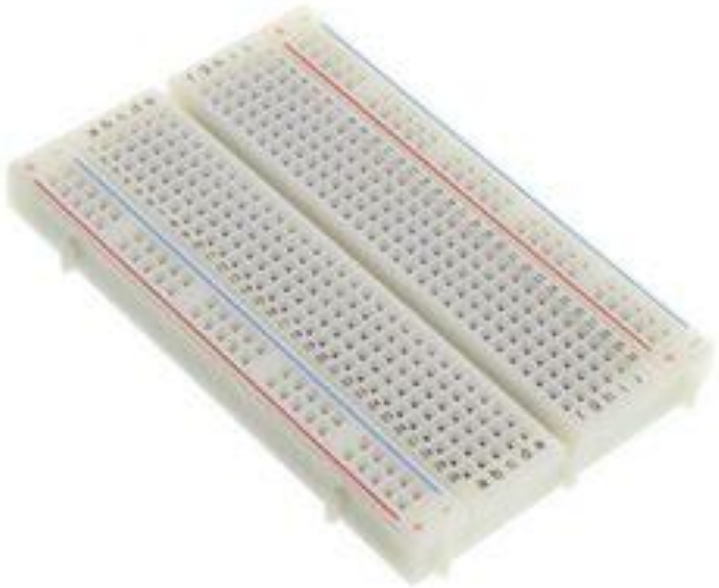
- Ground your work surface
  - Use an anti-static mat
- Ground your tools (i.e., soldering iron)
  - Many irons are constructed with a grounded tip
- Ground yourself
  - Use a wrist or ankle strap, ***but always include a series resistor of high value to avoid any shock hazard.***
- Touch a grounded object before handling static sensitive components.

Solderless Breadboards

Used to construct and prototype **TEMPORARY** circuits.

Electrical parts (through hole) can be easily removed and added to the board.

Have a consistent connection along columns and rows.

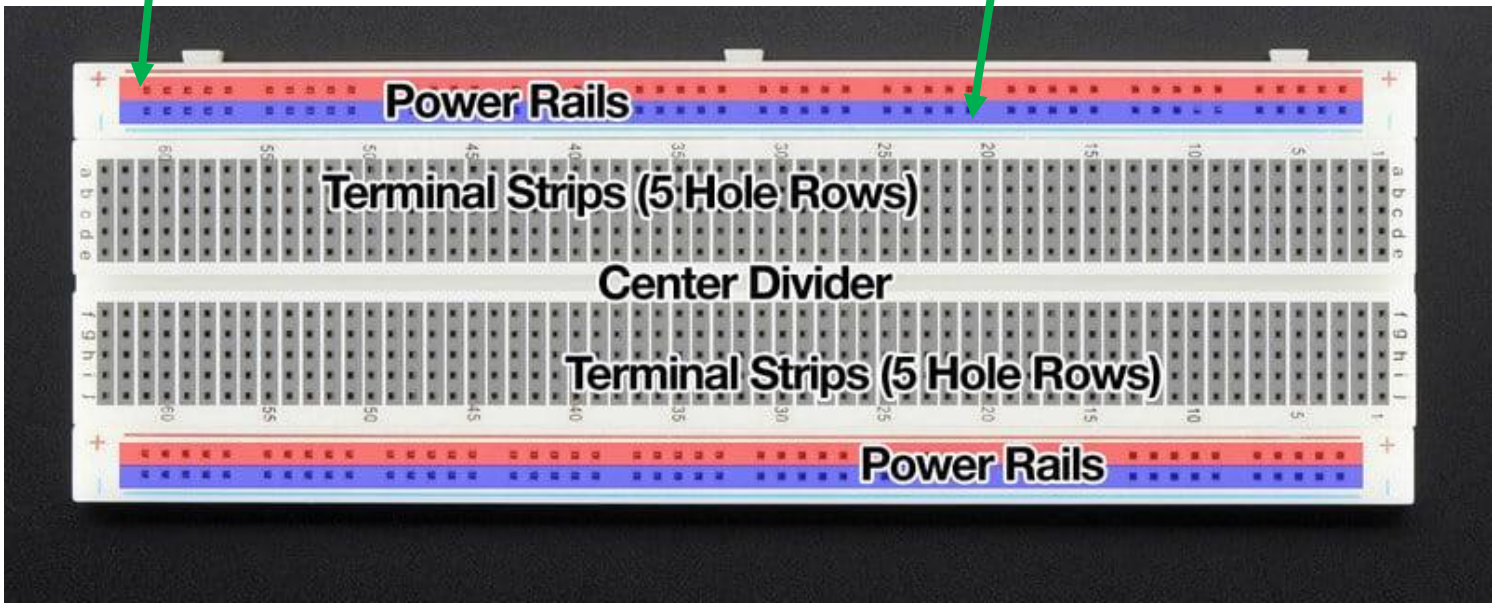


Power Rail Layout

Power rails are fully connected along the horizontal on the top and bottom

Make one power rail positive

Make the other negative

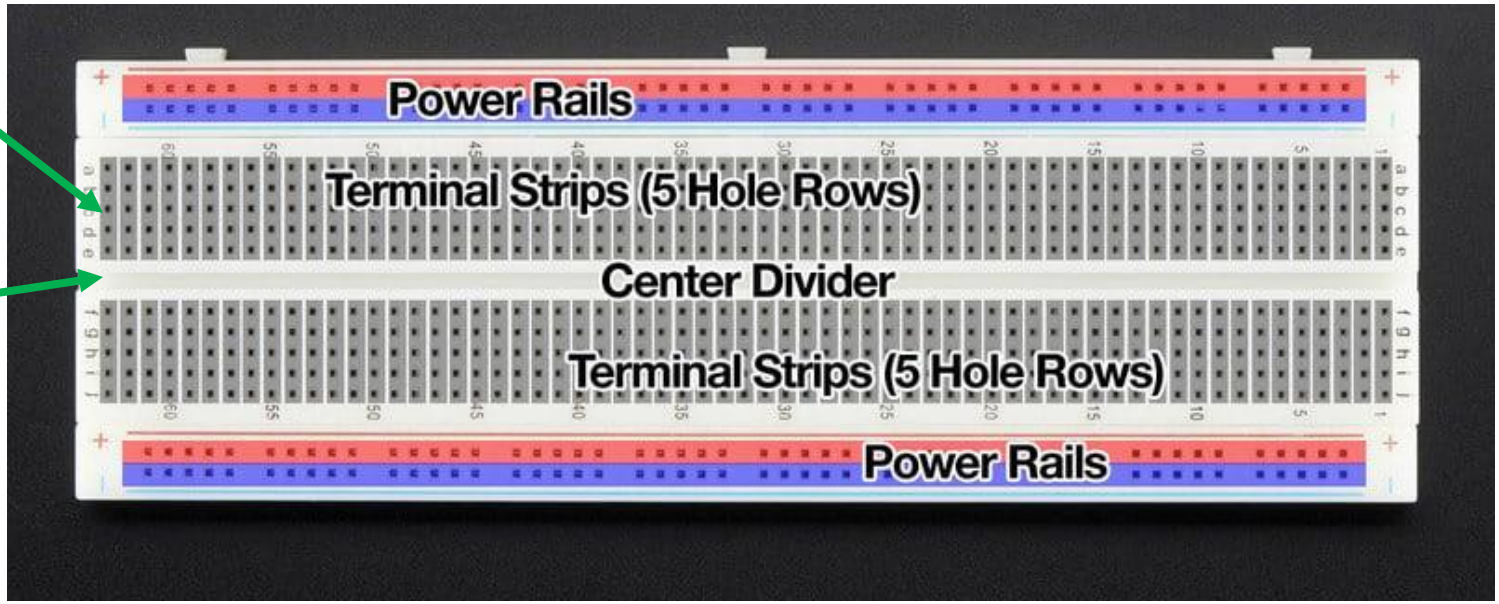


Terminal Strips Layout

Terminal strips are connected vertically and broken by center divider

Through hole elements are connected on the terminal strips (5 slots are connected vertically)

Center divider separates terminal strips (great for connecting multipin ICs between)



Using the Jumper Cable Kit while Breadboarding

Set of jumper cables will follow the same color convention as resistors.

For example, an orange jumper will be able jump 3 spaces on the breadboard.