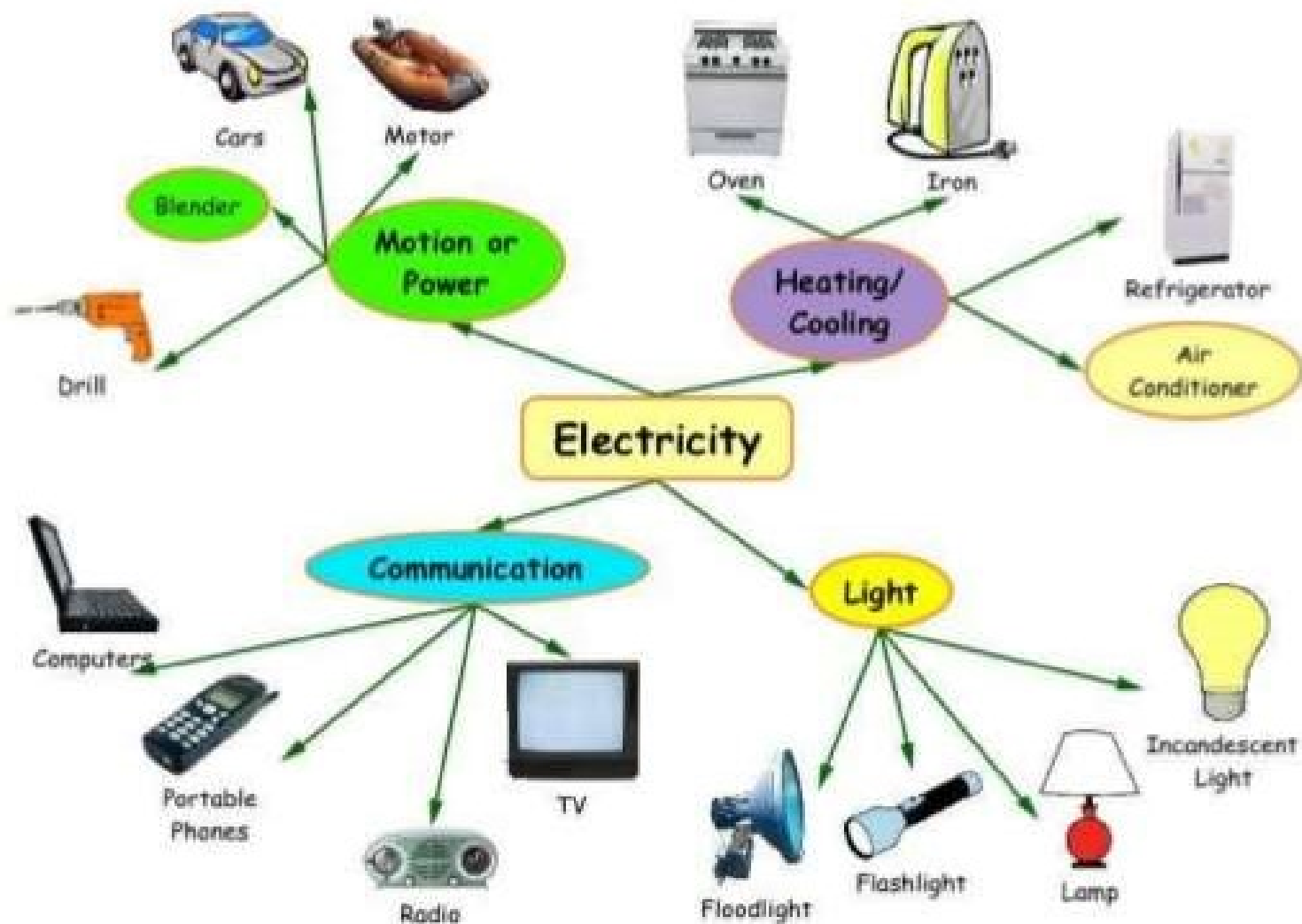


# Basic Electronics, an Intro'



# Electricity brainstorm

## Uses Of Electricity In Our Daily Life



# Electricity is one form of Energy

- Can't Create or Destroy ENERGY
- Can Transform Energy

Form one form to another form, eg  
Electricity to Heat, Light to Heat

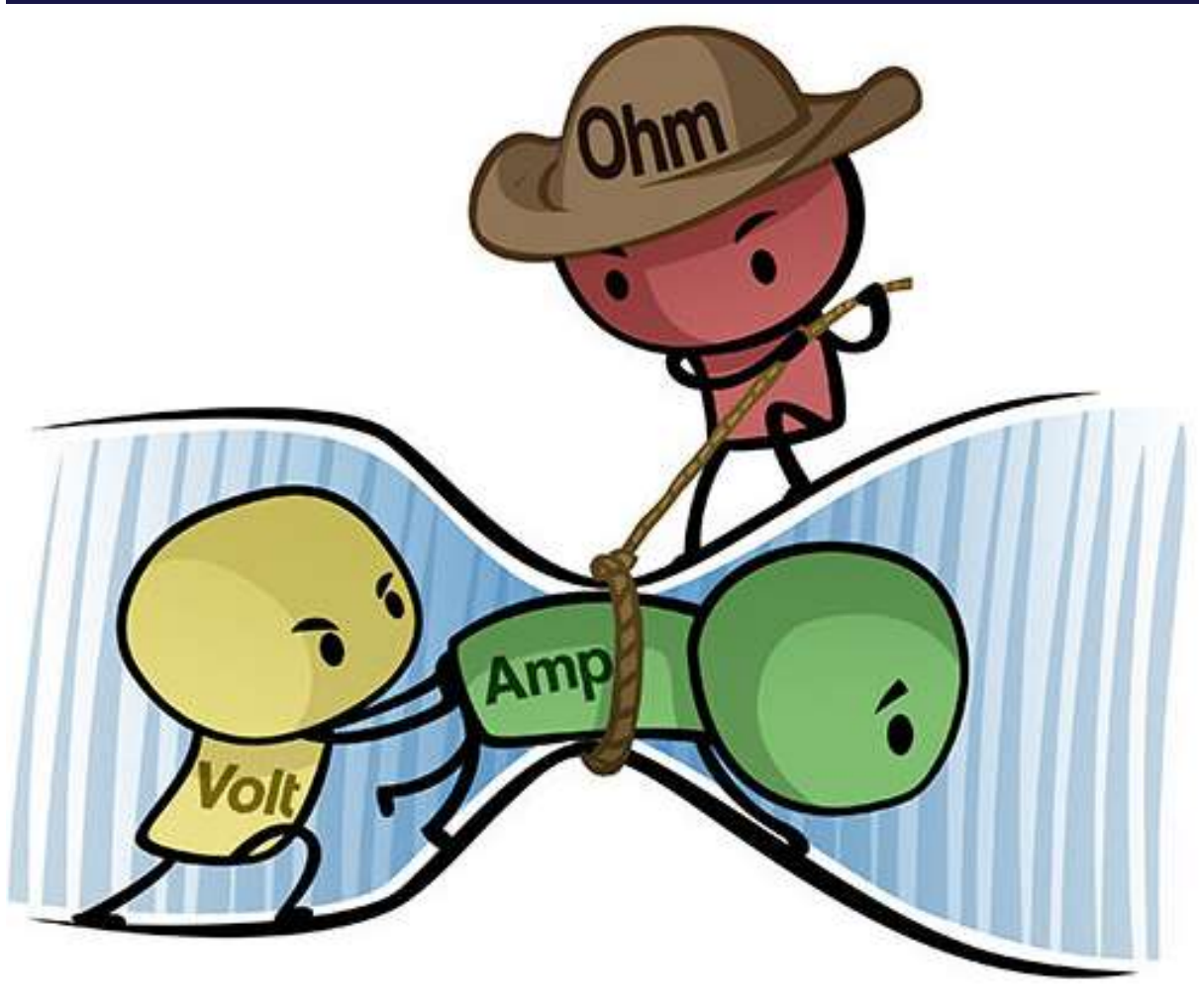
# Electricity is Dangerous

# ELECTRICITY

at [pppst.com](http://pppst.com)

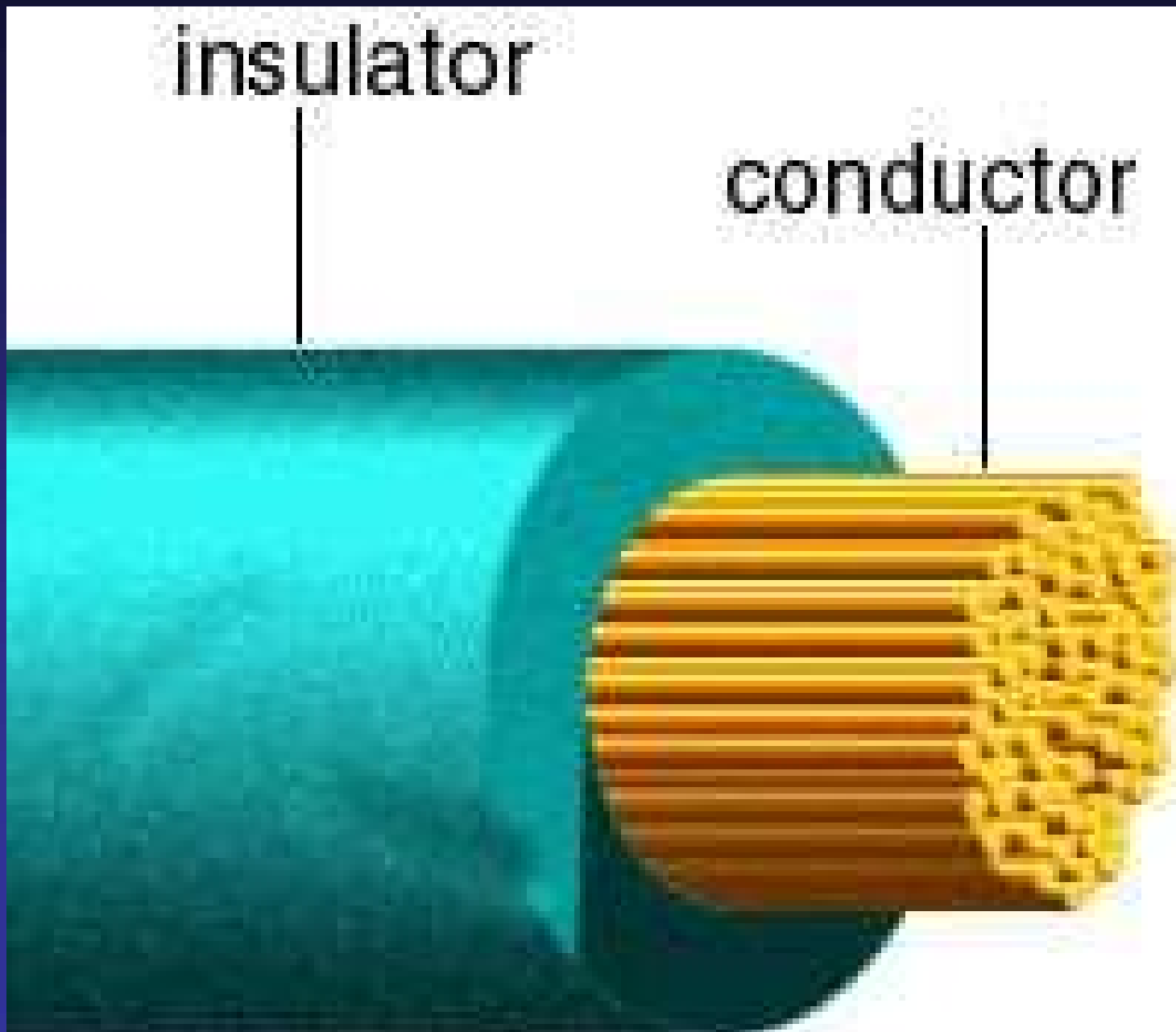


# Electricity can be Compared to WATER flowing in a PIPE



Volt is the Pressure  
'Pushing'  
The electric Current  
'Amp'  
around the Circuit  
Ohm is an obstruction  
'Resistance'  
opposes Current Flow

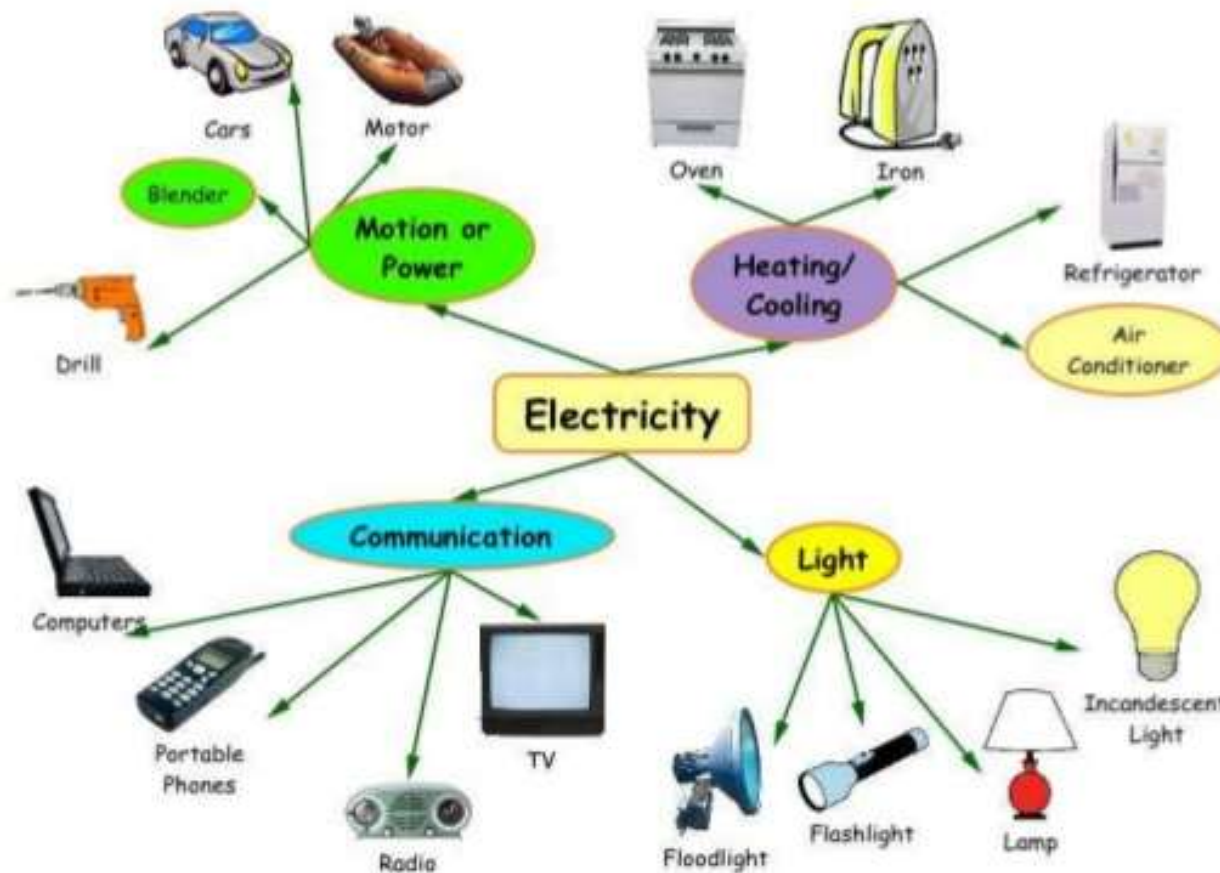
# Conductors & Insulators



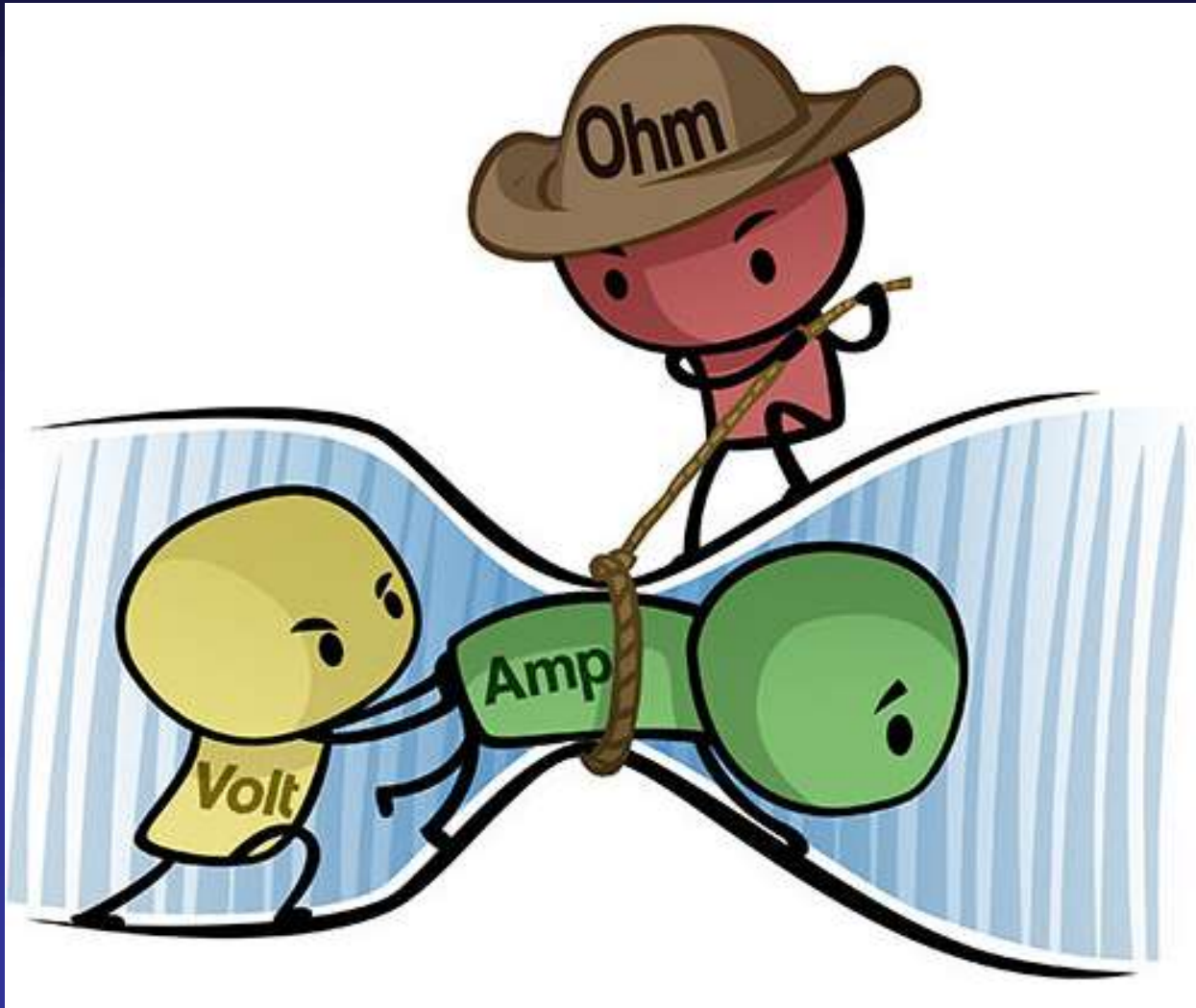
# Electronics allows Control

## Electricity brainstorm

### Uses Of Electricity In Our Daily Life



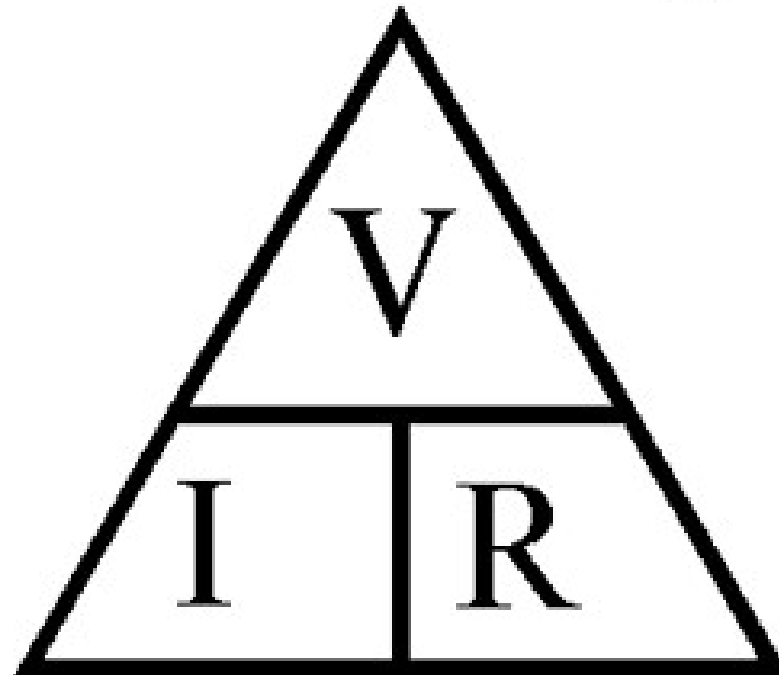
# What causes Current to Flow ?





# Voltage and Ohms Law

## Ohm's Triangle



Cover the variable you want to find and perform the resulting calculation (*Multiplication/Division*) as indicated.

# Example

Power Supply 5 V

Current required 2.5 mA 0.0025 A

Resistance required :

Cover **R**,  $5 / 0.0025 = 2,000 \text{ R}$

Simply

$5 / 2.5 = 2 \text{ kR}$

# Volta



Alessandro  
Volta  
1745 – 1827  
Italian

# Ampere



Andre-Marie  
Ampere  
1775-1836  
French

# Ohm



Georg Ohm  
1789 – 1854  
German

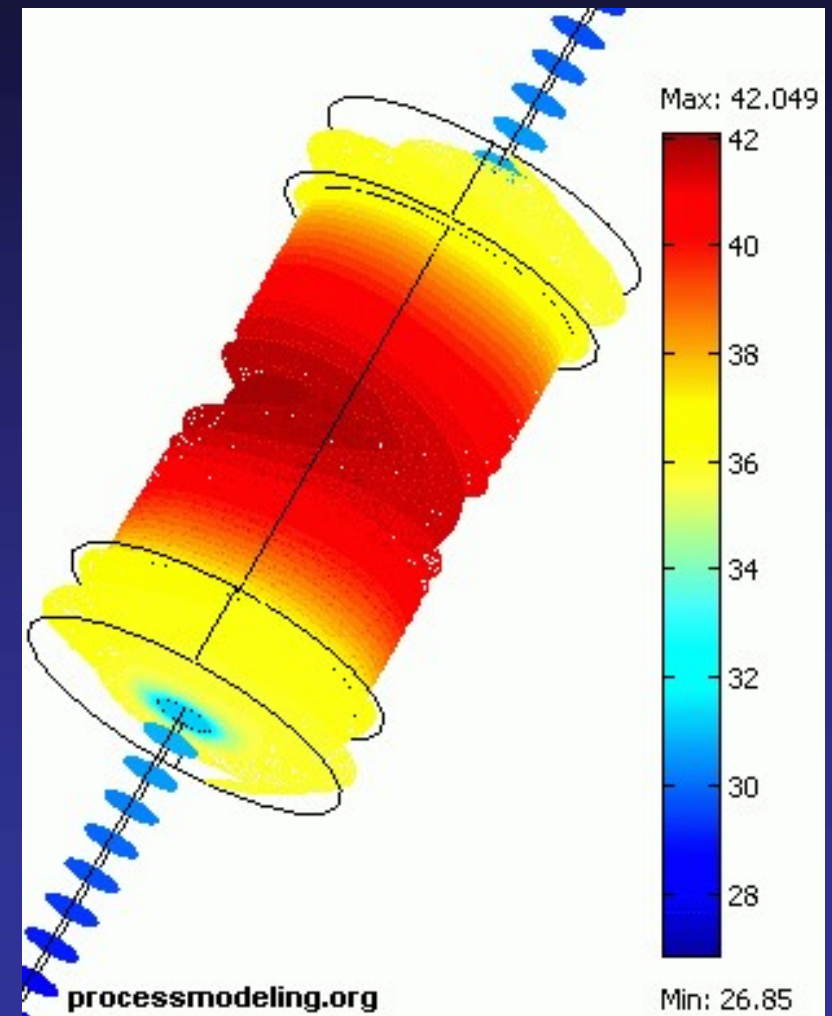
# Watt



James Watt  
1736-1819  
Scottish

# Resistors Regulate

- Limit Current Flow
- Dissipate Heat



# Power Dissipation (Heat)

- Another Equation : ((

- Power is

Voltage times Current,  $V \times I$

A Raspberry PI requires 5V at 1 A

Power requirement is  $5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ W}$

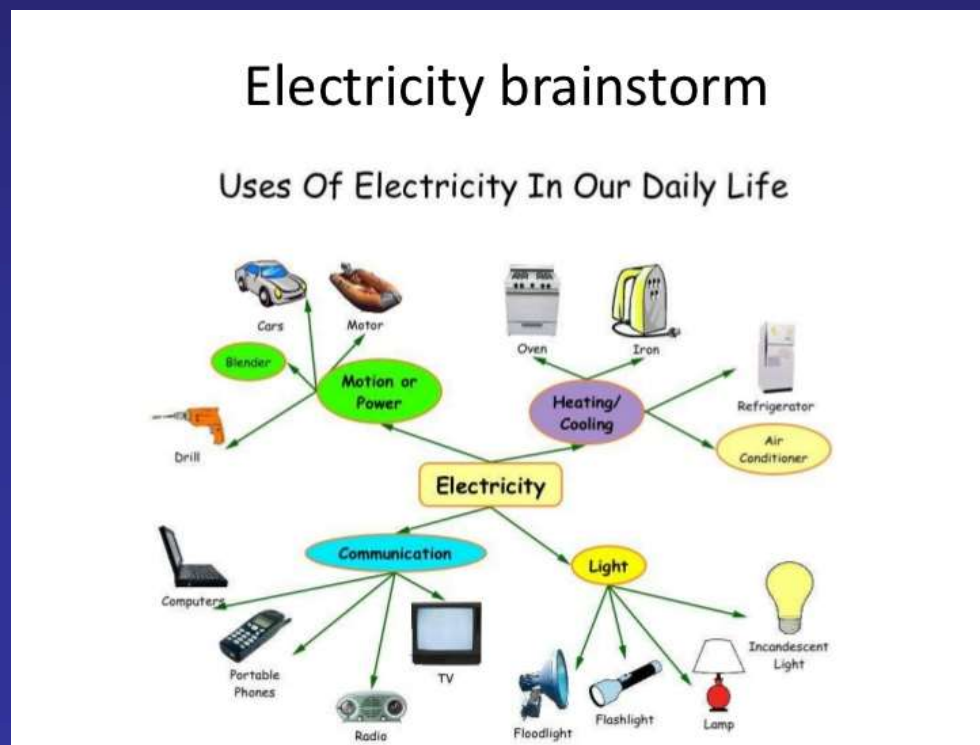


# Mathematics

Prefixes	Value	Standard form	Symbol
Tera	1 000 000 000 000	$10^{12}$	T
Giga	1 000 000 000	$10^9$	G
Mega	1 000 000	$10^6$	M
Kilo	1 000	$10^3$	k
deci	0.1	$10^{-1}$	d
centi	0.01	$10^{-2}$	c
milli	0.001	$10^{-3}$	m
micro	0.000 001	$10^{-6}$	$\mu$
nano	0.000 000 001	$10^{-9}$	n
pico	0.000 000 000 001	$10^{-12}$	p

# Electronic Components

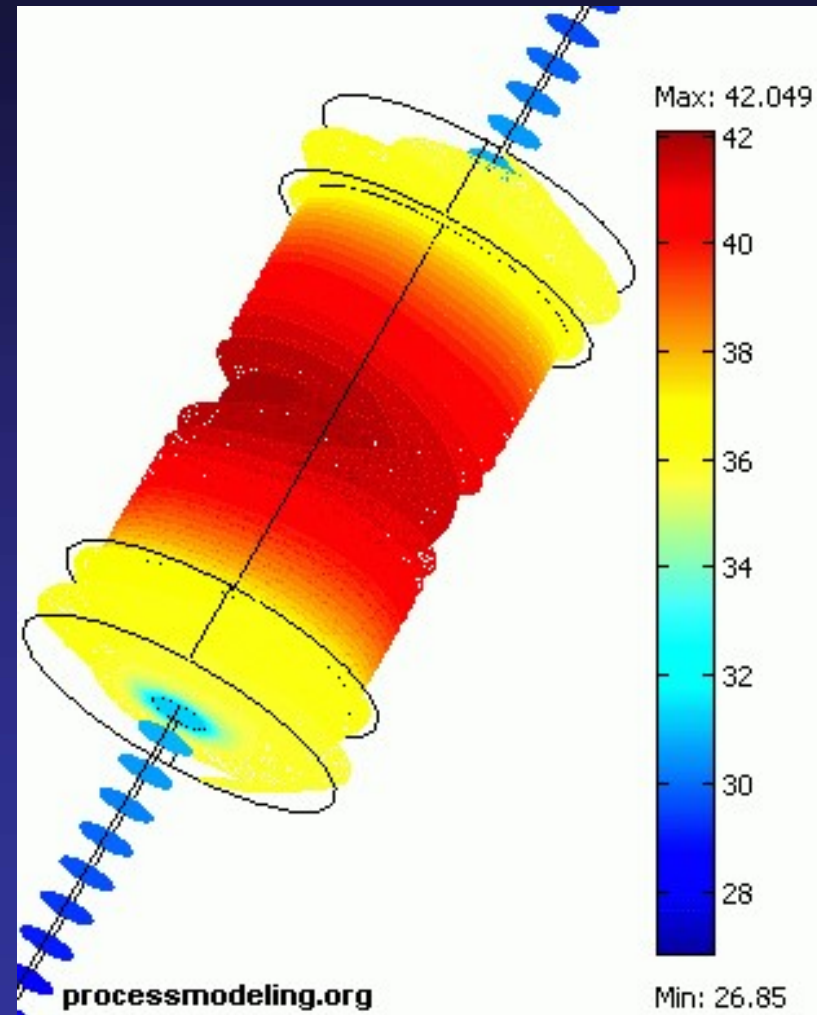
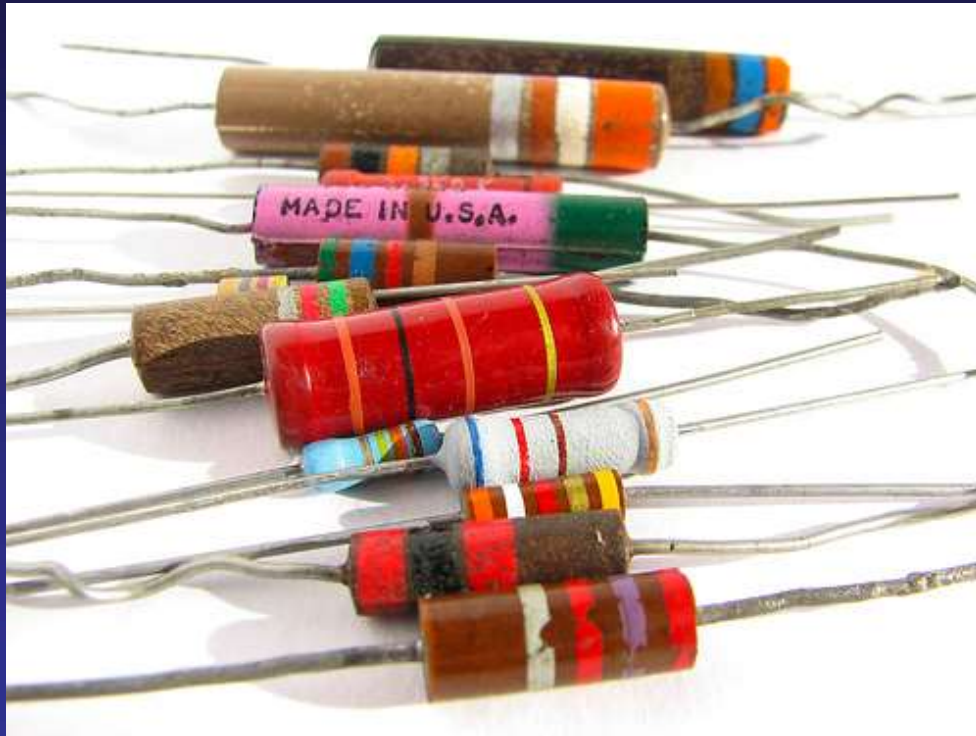
- Electronics allows you to **Control**
- **Automate** repetitive processes
- **Schedule** processes at Time intervals



# Electronic Components

- Resistors
- Diodes and Rectifiers
- Light Emitting Diodes    LED's
- Capacitors
- Transistors
- Relays

# Resistors



# Diodes and Rectifiers

# Light Emitting Diodes

# Capacitors

# Transistors

- Transistors in the context of PI's are:
- Electrically controlled switches

Where a small signal is able to allow a larger current to flow, in this mode the transistor is either ON or OFF i.e. a Switch

It is 'binary' either ON or OFF, no Halfway states



# Relays

Are electrically operated switches

Allow your PI to Control Big Power devices

It is 'binary' either ON or OFF, no Halfway states

They are electro-mechanically operated switches

# Sounders

- Sounders emit Acoustic energy by applying a Voltage across a Crystal
- CAUTION  
**Never ever** use a 'Buzzer' with your Raspberry Pi.  
In addition to creating Sound they produce **HIGH Voltages, can Destroy your PI**

# Electronics further reading

## Reading

- Adventures in Raspberry PI  
Carrie Philbin
- Practical Electronics for GCSE 1989  
but still relevant
- Practical Electronics Complete Intro'  
Andy Cooper
- Electronics for Dummies  
Editorial Team
- Raspberry PI Cookbook  
Tim Cox