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PDF , HVAC et Refrigeration Parts, Copper, Chemicals, Compressors, Controls, Coils, Fans & Motors, Electronics, Service Tools, Supplies

www.mbsm.pro , Practical Electronics for Inventors, Fourth Edition

written by mahdi miled | 26 May 2020

Practical Electronics for Inventors, Fourth Edition

by: Paul Scherz, Dr. Simon Monk

Abstract: A fully updated, no-nonsense guide to electronics. Advance your electronics knowledge and gain the skills necessary to develop and construct your own functioning gadgets. Written by a pair of experienced engineers and dedicated hobbyists, Practical Electronics for Inventors, Fourth Edition, lays out the essentials and provides step-by-step instructions, schematics, and illustrations. Discover how

to select the right components, design and build circuits, use microcontrollers and ICs, work with the latest software tools, and test and tweak your creations. This easy-to-follow book features new instruction on programmable logic, semiconductors, operational amplifiers, voltage regulators, power supplies, digital electronics, and more. Coverage includes:

- Resistors, capacitors, inductors, and transformers
- Diodes, transistors, and integrated circuits
- Optoelectronics, solar cells, and phototransistors
- Sensors, GPS modules, and touch screens
- Op amps, regulators, and power supplies
- Digital electronics, LCDs, and logic gates
- Microcontrollers and prototyping platforms
- Combinational and sequential programmable logic
- DC motors, RC servos, and stepper motors
- Microphones, audio amps, and speakers
- Modular electronics and prototypes

Book Details

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Authors:

Paul Scherz is a Systems Operation Manager who received his B.S. in physics from the University of Wisconsin. He is an inventor/hobbyist in electronics, an area he grew to appreciate through his experience at the University's Department of Nuclear Engineering and Engineering Physics and Department of Plasma Physics.

Dr. Simon Monk has a bachelor's degree in cybernetics and

computer science and a Ph.D. in software engineering. He spent several years as an academic before he returned to industry, co-founding the mobile software company Momote Ltd. He has been an active electronics hobbyist since his early teens and is a full-time writer on hobby electronics and open-source hardware. Dr. Monk is author of numerous electronics books, including Programming Arduino, Hacking Electronics, and Programming the Raspberry Pi.

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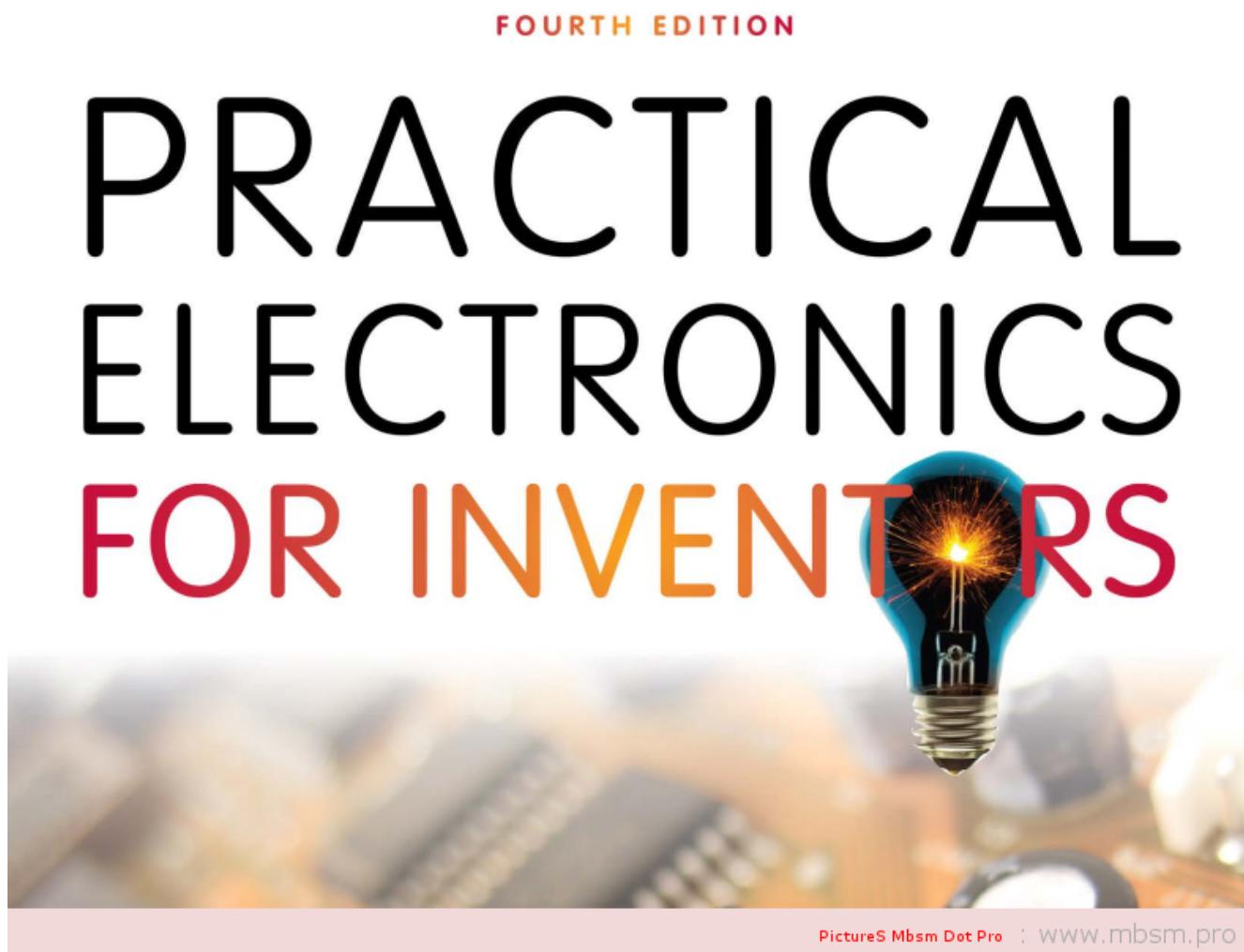
Complex Numbers

Differential Calculus
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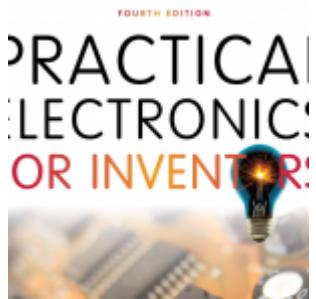
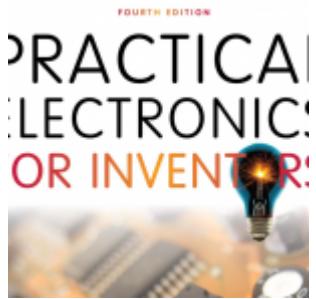
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1. <https://www.amazon.com/Practical-Electronics-Inventors-Fourth-Scherz/dp/1259587541> [back]

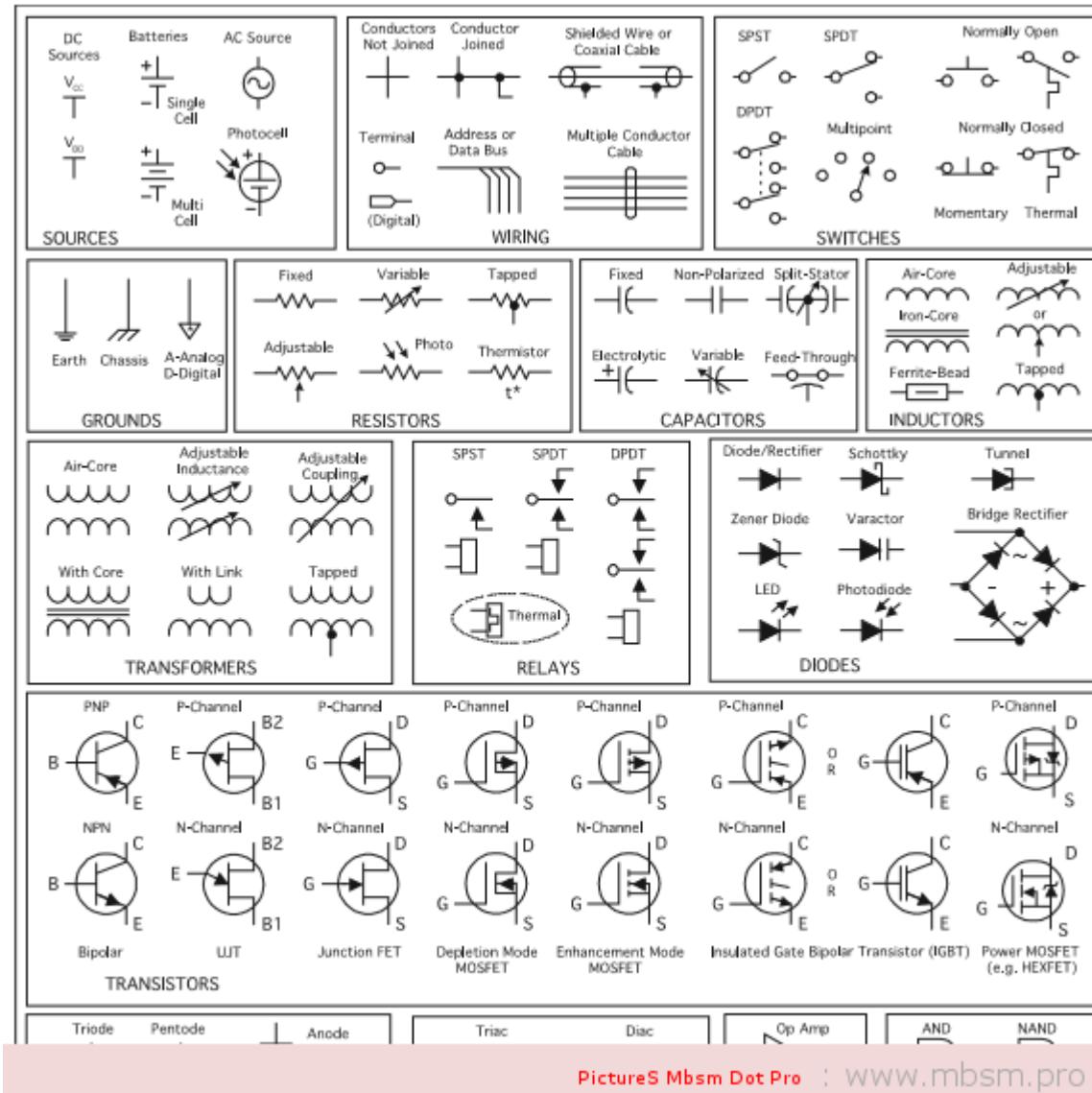
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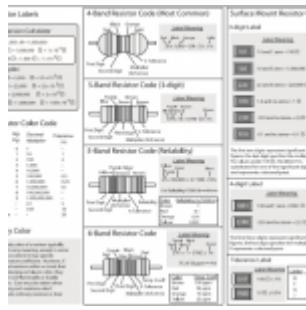
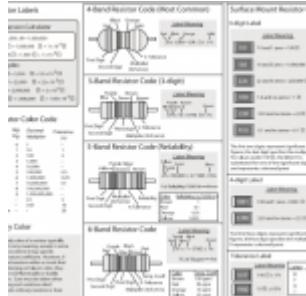


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Resistor Labels																																																										
Conversion Calculator $k = 1,000; M = 1,000,000$ $1M\Omega = 1,000,000 \Omega = 1 \times 10^6 \Omega$ $1k\Omega = 1,000 \Omega = 1 \times 10^3 \Omega$																																																										
Examples: $3.3 k\Omega = 3,300 \Omega = 3.3 \times 10^3 \Omega$ $22 k\Omega = 22,000 \Omega = 22 \times 10^3 \Omega$ $2 M\Omega = 2,000,000 \Omega = 2 \times 10^6 \Omega$ $1.68 M\Omega = 1,680,000 \Omega = 1.68 \times 10^6 \Omega$																																																										
Resistor Color Code <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Color</th> <th>Sig. Fig.</th> <th>Decimal Multiplier</th> <th>Tolerance (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Black</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>Brown</td><td>1</td><td>10</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Red</td><td>2</td><td>100</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Orange</td><td>3</td><td>1,000</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>Yellow</td><td>4</td><td>10,000</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>Green</td><td>5</td><td>100,000</td><td>0.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Blue</td><td>6</td><td>1,000,000</td><td>0.25</td></tr> <tr><td>Purple</td><td>7</td><td>10,000,000</td><td>0.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Gray</td><td>8</td><td>100,000,000</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>White</td><td>9</td><td>1,000,000,000</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>Gold</td><td>-</td><td>0.1</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Silver</td><td>-</td><td>0.01</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>No Color</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>20</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Color	Sig. Fig.	Decimal Multiplier	Tolerance (%)	Black	0	1	-	Brown	1	10	1	Red	2	100	2	Orange	3	1,000	-	Yellow	4	10,000	-	Green	5	100,000	0.5	Blue	6	1,000,000	0.25	Purple	7	10,000,000	0.1	Gray	8	100,000,000	-	White	9	1,000,000,000	-	Gold	-	0.1	5	Silver	-	0.01	10	No Color	-	-	20
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Body Color <p>The body color of a resistor typically doesn't carry meaning, except in some instances where it may specify temperature coefficient. However, if you find resistors within a circuit that are white/gray or blue in color, they may be non-flammable or fusible resistors. Care must be taken when installing such resistors.</p>																																																										
4-Band Resistor Code (Most Common) <p>Label Meaning</p> $Red \ Black \ Orange \ Gold$ $20 \times 1,000 = 20k \ \Omega \pm 5\%$																																																										
5-Band Resistor Code (3-digit) <p>Label Meaning</p> $Purple \ Blue \ Green \ Brown \ Brown$ $675 \times 10 = 6750 \ \Omega \pm 1\%$																																																										
5-Band Resistor Code (Reliability) <p>Label Meaning</p> $Purple \ Yellow \ Silver \ Green \ Brown$ $47 \times 100,000 = 4.7 \text{ MO} \pm 10\%$ <p>Color Reliability (%/1000 Hr)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Brown</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Red</td><td>0.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Orange</td><td>0.01</td></tr> <tr><td>Yellow</td><td>0.001</td></tr> </table> <p>1% Reliability/1000 Hr — Brown</p>			Brown	1	Red	0.1	Orange	0.01	Yellow	0.001																																																
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6-Band Resistor Code <p>Label Meaning</p> $Purple \ Red \ Blue \ Black \ Red \ Brown$ $276 \times 1 = 276\Omega \pm 1\%$ <p>TC of 50 ppm — Red</p> <p>Color Temp. Coeff.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Brown</td><td>100 ppm</td></tr> <tr><td>Red</td><td>50 ppm</td></tr> </table>			Brown	100 ppm	Red	50 ppm																																																				
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Capacitor Markings

Capacitance Conversion Calculator

$1 \text{ F} = 1 \times 10^6 \mu\text{F} = 1 \times 10^9 \text{nF} = 1 \times 10^{12} \text{pF}$
 $1 \mu\text{F} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{F} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{nF} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{pF}$
 $1 \text{nF} = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{F} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \mu\text{F} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{pF}$
 $1 \text{ pF} = 1 \times 10^{-12} \text{F} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \mu\text{F} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{nF}$
 F = Farad, μ = micro, n = nano, p = pico

$1000 \mu\text{F} = 1,000,000 \text{nF} = 10 \times 10^{-8} \text{pF}$
 $100 \mu\text{F} = 100,000 \text{nF} = 10 \times 10^{-7} \text{pF}$
 $10 \mu\text{F} = 10,000 \text{nF} = 10 \times 10^{-6} \text{pF}$
 $1 \mu\text{F} = 1,000 \text{nF} = 10 \times 10^{-5} \text{pF}$
 $0.1 \mu\text{F} = 100 \text{nF} = 10 \times 10^{-4} \text{pF}$
 $0.01 \mu\text{F} = 10 \text{nF} = 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{pF}$
 $0.001 \mu\text{F} = 1 \text{nF} = 10 \times 10^{-2} \text{pF}$

Tantalum

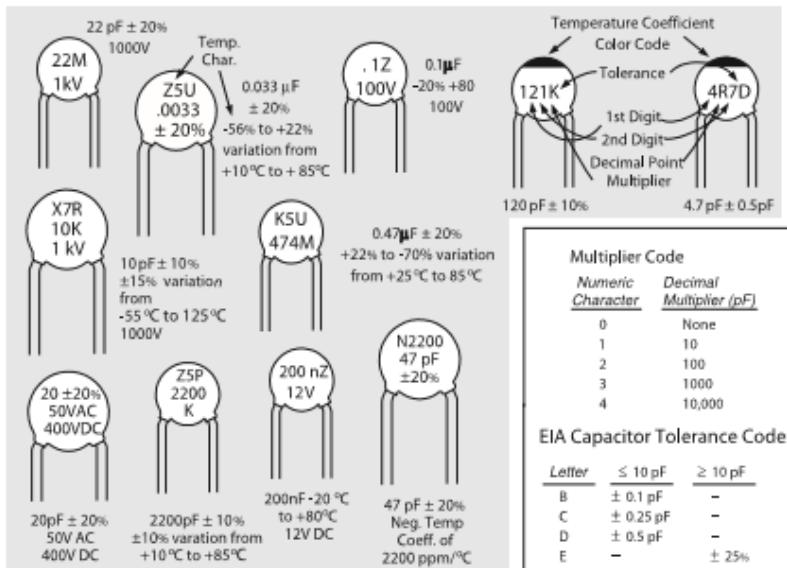
Label meaning 1		
1st significant figure in μF		
2nd significant figure in μF		
Multiplier		
Voltage (See table)		
Color	S.F.	Multiple
Black	0	1
Brown	1	10
Red	2	100
Orange	3	1000
Yellow	4	6.3V
Green	5	16V
Blue	6	20V
Violet	7	
Gray	8	0.01
White	9	0.1
Pink		3V
		35V
Label meaning 2		
Marking	Actual	
22	$22 \mu\text{F}, 16 \text{V}$	

Mylar (Polyester Film)

Polypropylene Dipped Mica

Label meaning		
Marking	Actual	
.001K*	$0.001 \mu\text{F}, \pm 10\%$	
104K	$0.1 \mu\text{F}, \pm 10\%$	
22J*	$0.22 \mu\text{F}, \pm 5\%$	
472K	$0.0047 \mu\text{F}, \pm 10\%$	
221J	$220 \text{pF}, \pm 5\%$	
470J	$47 \text{pF}, \pm 5\%$	
102J	$1000 \text{pF}, \pm 5\%$	
103F	$0.01 \mu\text{F}, \pm 1\%$	
223F	$0.022 \mu\text{F}, \pm 1\%$	
Voltage Rating		

Ceramic Disc Capacitors



Multiplier Code	
Numeric Character	Decimal Multiplier (μF)
0	None
1	10
2	100
3	1000
4	10,000

EIA Capacitor Tolerance Codes

Letter	$\leq 10 \text{ pF}$	$\geq 10 \text{ pF}$
B	± 0.1 pF	-
C	± 0.25 pF	-
D	± 0.5 pF	-
E	-	± 25%
F	± 1 pF	± 1%
G	-	± 2%
H	-	± 2.5%
J	-	± 5%
K	-	± 10%
M	-	± 20%
P	-	-0 + 100%
S	-	-20 + 50%
W	-	-0 + 200%
X	-	-20 + 40%
Z	-	-20 + 80%

EIA Temperature Characteristic Codes

Minimum temperature	Maximum temperature	Max cap. change over temp. range
X -55°C	2 +45°C	A ± 1.0%
Y -35°C	4 +65°C	B ± 1.5%
Z +10°C	5 +85°C	C ± 2.2%
	6 +105°C	D ± 3.3%
	7 +125°C	E ± 4.7%
		F ± 7.5%
		G ± 10%
		R ± 15%
		S ± 22%
		T -33%, +22%
		U -56%, +22%
		V -82%, +22%

EIA Temperature Coefficient

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