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written by mahdi miled | 23 November 2017

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

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Description: 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

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

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FOURTH EDITION

PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS FOR INVENTORS

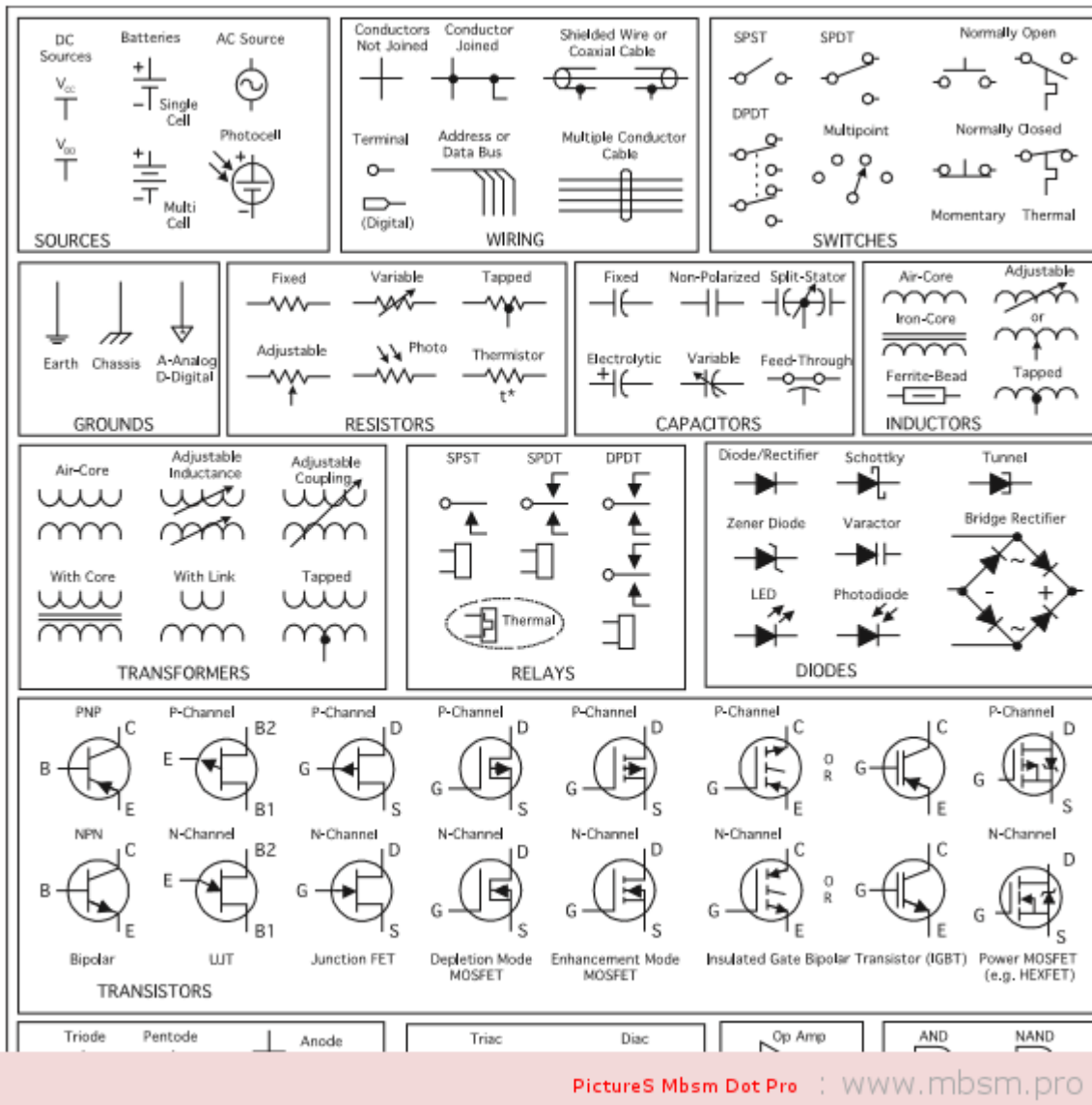


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Resistor Labels

Conversion Calculator

k = 1,000 ; M = 1,000,000

1MΩ = 1,000,000 Ω = 1 x 10⁶Ω

1kΩ = 1,000 Ω = 1 x 10³Ω

Examples:

3.3 kΩ = 3,300 Ω = 3.3 x 10³Ω

22 kΩ = 22,000 Ω = 22 x 10³Ω

2 MΩ = 2,000,000 Ω = 2 x 10⁶Ω

1.68 MΩ = 1,680,000 Ω = 1.68 x 10⁶Ω

Resistor Color Code

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

Body Color

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 entering such resistors.

4-Band Resistor Code (Most Common)

Label Meaning

Red Black Orange Gold
20 x 1,000 = 20k Ω ± 5%

First Digit Second Digit Multiplier (x of zeros) % Tolerance

5-Band Resistor Code (3-digit)

Label Meaning

Purple Blue Green Brown Brown
675 x 10 = 6750 Ω ± 1%

First Digit Second Digit Third Digit Multiplier (x of zeros) % Tolerance

5-Band Resistor Code (Reliability)

Label Meaning

Yellow Purple Green Silver Brown
47 x 100,000 = 4.7 MΩ ± 10%

1% Reliability/1000 Hr — Brown

Color	Reliability (%/1000 Hr)
Brown	1
Red	0.1
Orange	0.01
Yellow	0.001

First Digit Second Digit Multiplier (x of zeros) Reliability % Tolerance

6-Band Resistor Code

Label Meaning

Purple Red Blue Black Brown Red
276 x 1 = 276Ω ± 1%

TC of 50 ppm — Red

Color	Temp. Coeff.
Brown	100 ppm
Red	50 ppm

First Digit Second Digit Third Digit Multiplier (x of zeros) Temp. Coeff. % Tolerance

Surface Mount Resistor Code

3-digit Label

Label Meaning

101 10 and 1 zero = 100 Ω

105 10 and 5 zero = 1,000,000 Ω

224 22 and 4 zeros = 220,000 Ω

1R0 1.0 and no zeros = 1 Ω

22R 22.0 and no zeros = 22 Ω

R10 0.1 and no zeros = 0.1 Ω

The first two digits represent significant figures; the last digit specifies the multiplier. For values under 100 Ω, the letter R is substituted for one of the significant digits and represents a decimal point.

4-digit Label

Label Meaning

1001 100 and 1 zero = 1000 Ω

22R0 22.0 and no zeros = 22 Ω

The first three digits represent significant figures; the last digit specifies the multiplier. R represents a decimal point.

Tolerance Label

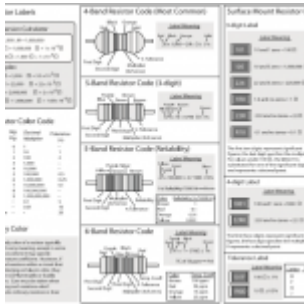
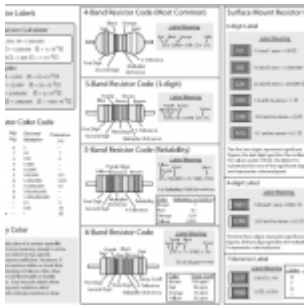
Label Meaning

101F 100 Ω ± 1%

Letter	Tolerance
D	±0.5 %
F	±1.0 %
G	±2.0 %
J	±5.0 %
K	±10.0 %
M	±20.0 %
P	±1.0 %
R	±0.5 %
S	±0.25 %
T	±0.1 %
Z	±0.05 %

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Capacitor Markings

Capacitance Conversion Calculator

$1 \text{ F} = 1 \times 10^6 \mu\text{F} = 1 \times 10^9 \text{ nF} = 1 \times 10^{12} \text{ pF}$
 $1 \mu\text{F} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F} = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ nF} = 1 \times 10^6 \text{ pF}$
 $1 \text{ nF} = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ F} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{F} = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ pF}$
 $1 \text{ pF} = 1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \mu\text{F} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ nF}$

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 (See table)
 Voltage

Color	S.F.	Multiple	Voltage
Black	0	1	10V
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	25V
White	9	0.1	3V
Pink			35V

Label meaning 2

Marking	Actual
22	22 μF , 16 V

Mylar (Polyester Film)
Polypropylene
Dipped Mica

Label meaning

Marking	Actual
.001K*	0.001 μF , $\pm 10\%$
104K	0.1 μF , $\pm 10\%$
22J*	0.22 μF , $\pm 5\%$
472K	0.0047 μF , $\pm 10\%$
221J	220 pF, $\pm 5\%$
470J	47 pF, $\pm 5\%$
102J	1000 pF, $\pm 5\%$
103F	0.01 μF , $\pm 1\%$
223F	0.022 μF , $\pm 1\%$

Ceramic Disc Capacitors

22M 1kV: 22 pF $\pm 20\%$, 1000V
Z5U .0033 $\pm 20\%$: 0.033 μF $\pm 20\%$, -56% to +22% variation from +10°C to +85°C
.1Z 100V: 0.1 μF $\pm 20\%$, 100V
X7R 10K 1 kV: 10 pF $\pm 10\%$, $\pm 15\%$ variation from -55°C to 125°C, 1000V
K5U 474M: 0.47 μF $\pm 20\%$, +22% to -70% variation from +25°C to 85°C
20 $\pm 20\%$ 50V AC 400V DC: 20 pF $\pm 20\%$, 50V AC, 400V DC
Z5P 2200 K: 2200 pF $\pm 10\%$, $\pm 10\%$ variation from +10°C to +85°C
200 nZ 12V: 200 nF -20°C to +80°C, 12V DC
N2200 47 pF $\pm 20\%$: 47 pF $\pm 20\%$, Neg. Temp. Coeff. of 2200 ppm/°C

Temperature Coefficient

Color Code

Tolerance

1st Digit

2nd Digit

Decimal Point

Multiplier

121K: 120 pF $\pm 10\%$
4R7D: 4.7 pF $\pm 0.5\text{pF}$

Multiplier Code

Numeric Character	Decimal Multiplier (pF)
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	$\pm 0.1 \text{ pF}$	-
C	$\pm 0.25 \text{ pF}$	-
D	$\pm 0.5 \text{ pF}$	-
E	-	$\pm 25\%$
F	-	$\pm 1\%$
G	-	$\pm 2\%$
H	-	$\pm 2.5\%$
J	-	$\pm 5\%$
K	-	$\pm 10\%$
M	-	$\pm 20\%$
P	-	-0 + 100%
S	-	-20 + 50%
W	-	-0 + 200%
X	-	-20 + 40%
Z	-	-20 + 80%

Label: Varies widely according to manufacturer. Usually given in pF (see multiplier code table) but may be given in μF when there is a decimal before digits. See other tables for temperature and tolerance markings.

Ceramic Disc (European Markings)

Label Meaning

Marking	Actual	Marking	Actual
p68	0.68 pF	22p	22 pF
1p0	1.0 pF	n10	0.1 nF
4p7	4.7 pF	n27	0.27 nF

Label: p = picofarads, n = nanofarads; location of p or n signifies decimal point.

Fixed Ceramic Color Code

1st Digit **2nd Digit** **Multiplier**

Temp. Coeff. **Tolerance**

Color	S.F.	Tolerance	Temp. Coeff. ppm/°C
Black	0	$\pm 20\%$	2.0 pF
Brown	1	$\pm 3\%$	-30
Red	2	$\pm 10\%$	-40
Orange	3	$\pm 20\%$	-50
Yellow	4	$\pm 30\%$	-50
Green	5	$\pm 5\%$	-50
Blue	6	$\pm 5\%$	-50
Violet	7	$\pm 5\%$	-50
Gray	8	± 0.01	30
White	9	$\pm 10\%$	500

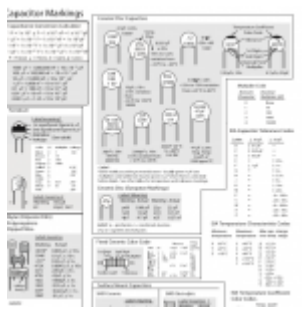
EIA Temperature Characteristic Codes

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

Surface Mount Capacitors

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Capacitor Markings

Capacitor markings are used to identify the value, tolerance, and other characteristics of a capacitor. The markings are usually printed on the capacitor's body or on a label.

The most common marking system is the three-digit code. The first two digits represent the significant figures, and the third digit represents the multiplier. For example, 104 represents 10 × 10⁴ pF = 0.1 μF.

Another common marking system is the four-digit code. The first three digits represent the significant figures, and the fourth digit represents the multiplier. For example, 1004 represents 100 × 10⁴ pF = 1 μF.

Capacitors also have tolerance markings, which indicate the percentage deviation from the nominal value. Common tolerance markings include ±1%, ±5%, and ±10%.

Code	Value
104	0.1 μF
105	1 μF
106	10 μF
107	100 μF
108	1000 μF
109	10000 μF

Code	Value
1004	1 μF
1005	10 μF
1006	100 μF
1007	1000 μF
1008	10000 μF

Marking	Tolerance
±1%	±1%
±5%	±5%
±10%	±10%