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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

Book Details

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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.

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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Table of Contents

- A. ABOUT THE AUTHORS
- B. PREFACE
- C. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
- 1. Introduction to Electronics
- 2. Theory
- 3. Basic Electronic Circuit Components
- 4. Semiconductors
- 5. Optoelectronics
- 6. Sensors
- 7. Hands-on Electronics
- 8. Operational Amplifiers
- 9. Filters
- 10. Oscillators and Timers
- 11. Voltage Regulators and Power Supplies
- 12. Digital Electronics
- 13. Microcontrollers
- 14. Programmable Logic
- 15. Motors
- 16. Audio Electronics
- 17. Modular Electronics
 - A. Power Distribution and Home Wiring
 - B. Error Analysis

C. Useful Facts and Formulas

Tools & Media

figure (1 036)

table (64)

Expanded Table of Contents

A. ABOUT THE AUTHORS

PREFACE PRELIMINARIES

ABOUT THE TECHNICAL EDITORS

B. PREFACE

PREFACE PRELIMINARIES

Notes about the Fourth Edition

C. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

1. Introduction to Electronics

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

Theory of Electronics

Electric Current

Voltage

A Microscopic View of Conduction (for Those Who Are Interested)

Resistance, Resistivity, Conductivity
Insulators, Conductors, and Semiconductors

Heat and Power

Thermal Heat Conduction and Thermal Resistance

Wire Gauges

Grounds

Electric Circuits

Ohm's Law and Resistors

Voltage and Current Sources

Measuring Voltage, Current, and Resistance

Combining Batteries

Open and Short Circuits

Kirchhoff's Laws

Superposition Theorem
Thevenin's and Norton's Theorems
AC Circuits
AC and Resistors, RMS Voltage, and Current
Mains Power
Capacitors
Inductors
Modeling Complex Circuits
Complex Numbers
Circuit with Sinusoidal Sources
Power in AC Circuits (Apparent Power, Real Power, Reactive Power)
Thevenin's Theorem in AC Form
Resonant Circuits
Lecture on Decibels
Input and Output Impedance
Two-Port Networks and Filters
Transient Circuits
Circuits with Periodic Nonsinusoidal Sources
Nonperiodic Sources
SPICE

3. Basic Electronic Circuit Components

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

Wires, Cables, and Connectors
Batteries
Switches
Relays
Resistors
Capacitors
Inductors
Transformers
Fuses and Circuit Breakers

4. Semiconductors

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

Semiconductor Technology
Diodes
Transistors

Thyristors

Transient Voltage Suppressors

Integrated Circuits

5. Optoelectronics

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

A Little Lecture on Photons

Lamps

Light-Emitting Diodes

Photoresistors

Photodiodes

Solar Cells

Phototransistors

Photothyristors

Optoisolators

Optical Fiber

6. Sensors

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

General Principles

Temperature

Proximity and Touch

Movement, Force, and Pressure

Chemical

Light, Radiation, Magnetism, and Sound

GPS

7. Hands-on Electronics

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

Safety

Constructing Circuits

Multimeters

Oscilloscopes

The Electronics Laboratory

8. Operational Amplifiers

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

Operational Amplifier Water Analogy

How Op Amps Work (The “Cop-Out” Explanation)

Theory

Negative Feedback

Positive Feedback
Real Kinds of Op Amps
Op Amp Specifications
Powering Op Amps
Some Practical Notes

Voltage and Current Offset Compensation

Frequency Compensation

Comparators

Comparators with Hysteresis

Using Single-Supply Comparators

Window Comparator

Voltage-Level Indicator

Instrumentation Amplifiers

Applications

9. Filters

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

Things to Know Before You Start Designing Filters

Basic Filters

Passive Low-Pass Filter Design

A Note on Filter Types

Passive High-Pass Filter Design

Passive Bandpass Filter Design

Passive Notch Filter Design

Active Filter Design

Integrated Filter Circuits

10. Oscillators and Timers

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

RC Relaxation Oscillators

The 555 Timer IC

Voltage-Controlled Oscillators

Wien-Bridge and Twin-T Oscillators

LC Oscillators (Sinusoidal Oscillators)

Crystal Oscillators

Microcontroller Oscillators

11. Voltage Regulators and Power Supplies

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

Voltage-Regulator ICs

A Quick Look at a Few Regulator Applications

The Transformer

Rectifier Packages

A Few Simple Power Supplies

Technical Points about Ripple Reduction

Loose Ends

Switching Regulator Supplies (Switchers)

Switch-Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)

Kinds of Commercial Power Supply Packages

Power Supply Construction

12. Digital Electronics

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

The Basics of Digital Electronics

Logic Gates

Combinational Devices

Logic Families

Powering and Testing Logic ICs

Sequential Logic

Counter ICs

Shift Registers

Analog/Digital Interfacing

Displays

Memory Devices

13. Microcontrollers

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

Basic Structure of a Microcontroller

Example Microcontrollers

Evaluation/Development Boards

Arduino

Interfacing with Microcontrollers

14. Programmable Logic

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

Programmable Logic

FPGAs

ISE and the Elbert V2

The Elbert 2 Board

Downloads

Drawing Your FPGA Logic Design

Verilog

Describing Your FPGA Design in Verilog

Modular Design

Simulation

VHDL

15. Motors

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

DC Continuous Motors

Speed Control of DC Motors

Directional Control of DC Motors

RC Servos

Stepper Motors

Kinds of Stepper Motors

Driving Stepper Motors

Controlling the Driver with a Translator

A Final Word on Identifying Stepper Motors

16. Audio Electronics

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

A Little Lecture on Sound

Microphones

Microphone Specifications

Audio Amplifiers

Preamplifiers

Mixer Circuits

A Note on Impedance Matching

Speakers

Crossover Networks

Simple ICs Used to Drive Speakers

Audible-Signal Devices

Miscellaneous Audio Circuits

17. Modular Electronics

CHAPTER PRELIMINARIES

There's an IC for It

Breakout Boards and Modules

Plug-and-Play Prototyping

Open Source Hardware

A. Power Distribution and Home Wiring

APPENDIX PRELIMINARIES

Power Distribution

A Closer Look at Three-Phase Electricity

Home Wiring

Electricity in Other Countries

B. Error Analysis

APPENDIX PRELIMINARIES

Absolute Error, Relative Error, and Percent Error

Uncertainty Estimates

C. Useful Facts and Formulas

APPENDIX PRELIMINARIES

Greek Alphabet

Powers of 10 Unit Prefixes

Linear Functions ($y = mx + b$)

Quadratic Equation ($y = ax^2 + bx + c$)

Exponents and Logarithms

Trigonometry

Complex Numbers

Differential Calculus

Integral Calculus

1

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

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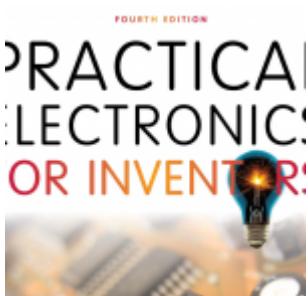
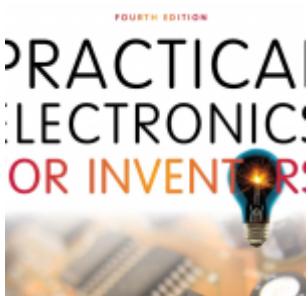
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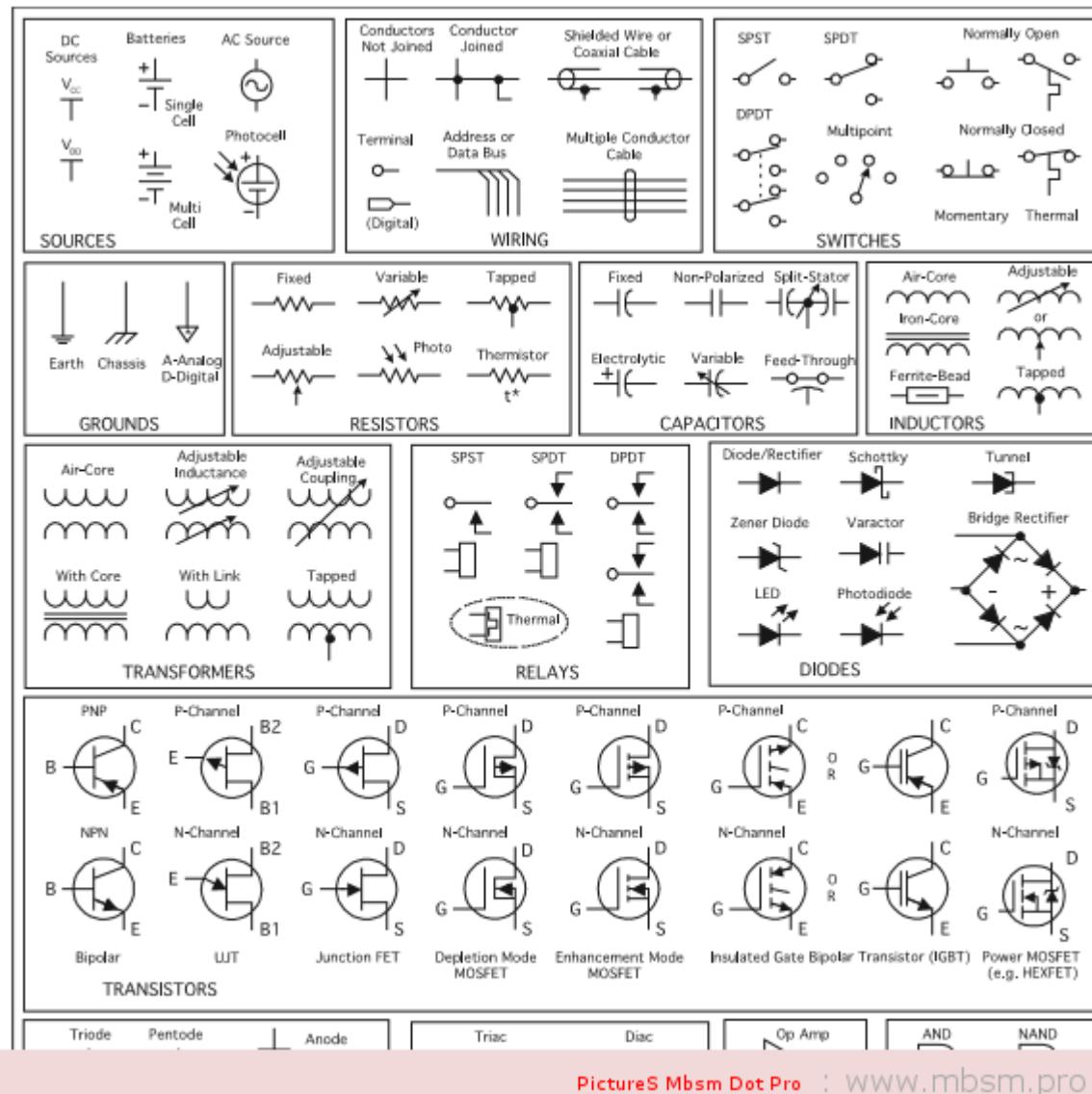


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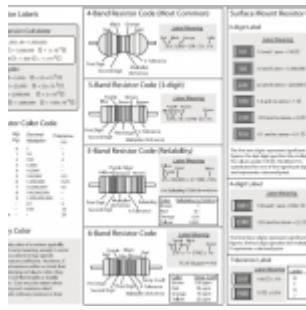
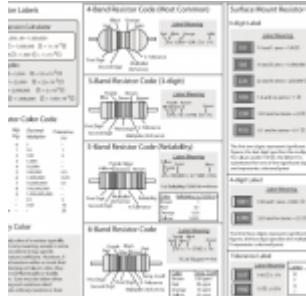


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Resistor Labels																																																										
Conversion Calculator $k = 1,000; M = 1,000,000$ $1M\Omega = 1,000,000 \Omega = 1 \times 10^6 \Omega$ $1k\Omega = 1,000 \Omega = 1 \times 10^3 \Omega$																																																										
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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