

EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

PRACTICUM 1: ELECTRIC CONCEPTS

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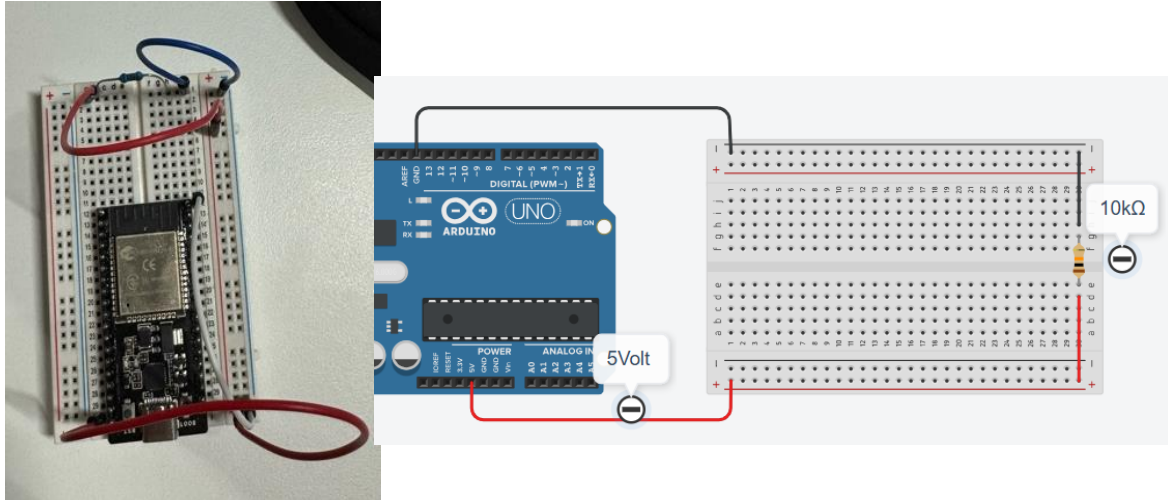
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Assignment A

Step 1

Wij hebben één kabel met 5V en één met GND op de breadbord gezet met daartussen een 10K Ω resistor.

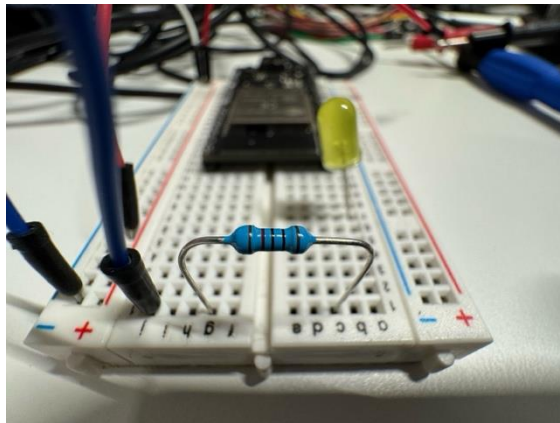
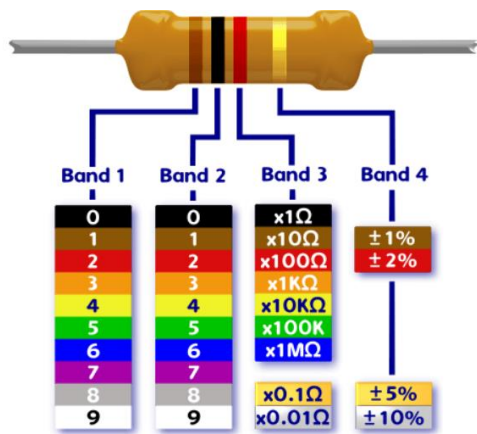


Step 2

Handmatig doormeten (bij een spanning van 0):
9,97K Ω



Kleur:



(Het weerstandje is in dit plaatje achterstevoren)

band 1: bruin

band 2: zwart

band 3: zwart

band 4: rood

band 5: bruin

totaal: $1+0+0 \times 100 = 10.000\Omega = 10k\Omega$ (En +- 1% afwijking)

Step 3

$$P = I^2 \times R = 0,000468^2 \times 10\,000 = 0.00219W$$

$$I = 0,000468$$

$$P = 0.00219W$$

$$R = 10k\Omega$$

Step 4

$$A_{in} = 0,000468$$

$$A_{uit} = 0,000468$$

$$\text{Sum van } A = A_{in} - A_{uit} = 0,000468 - 0,000468 = 0A$$

Step 5

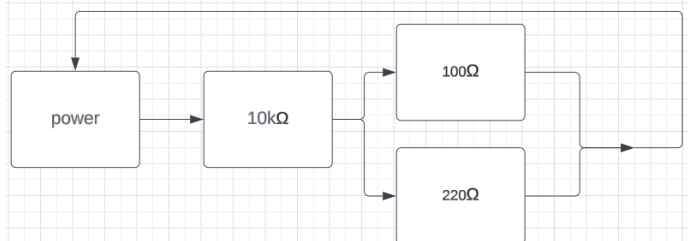
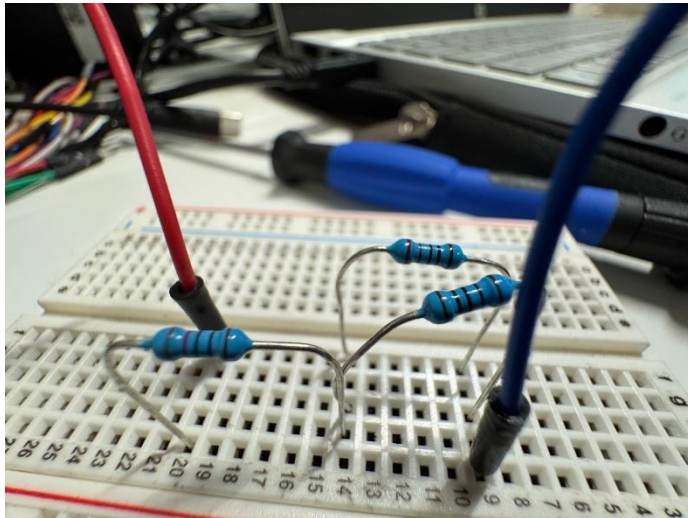
Wet van Ohm:

$$U = 4.89V$$

$I = 468 \mu A$ (De ampèrage was redelijk veel aan het schommelen waardoor het mogelijk geen correcte meting is)

$$R = U/I = 4,89 / 0,000468 = 10\,449 \Omega$$

Step 6



Hier hebben we de 10k in serie met (100 en 220 parallel)

$$1/100 + 1/220 = 0,014545... \Omega$$

$$1/0,014545... = 68,75 \Omega$$

$$10.000 + 68.75 = 10.068,75 \Omega$$

Afgemeten: 10.1 k Ω

De afgemeten en de berekende weerstand komen met elkaar overeen. De multimeter rond af op 1 decimaal en de berekende waarde van 10.068 Ω is afgerond 10.1K Ω .

Step 7

$$R = U/I$$

$$U = 5V$$

$$I = 0,000492A$$

$$R = 5 / 0,000492 = 10\,162,6\,\Omega$$

De weerstand die we berekend hebben door middel van de wet van ohm is vrijwel hetzelfde als die we berekend hebben bij stap 6

Stap 8

$$P = U \times I$$

$$U = 5V$$

$$I = 0,000492A$$

$$P = 5 \times 0,000492 = 0,00246\,W$$

Assignment B

Stap 1

What is the principle characteristic of a diode?

Een diode zorgt er voor dat de stroom maar één specifieke kant op kan gaan.

Why is the resistor R necessary?

Anders is er te weinig weerstand en gaat er te veel stroom (amperage) doorheen, en als resultaat brandt de led door.

What is the maximum forward current (I_{Fmax}) of the diode?

See the datasheets.

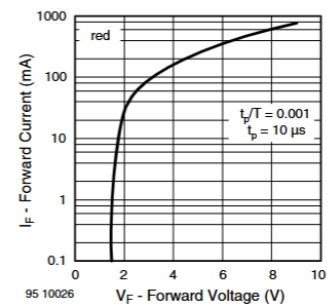
DC Forward current	$T_{amb} \leq 65^\circ C$	I_F	30	mA
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max = 30 mA

What is the forward voltage (V_F) across the diode at the maximum forward current?

Forward voltage	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$	V_F	2	3	V
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Max = 2V



Stap 2

$$U = 5V$$

$$U_F = 2V$$

$$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$$

$$R = U/I = 5 - 2 / 0.020 = 3 / 0.020 = 150 \Omega$$

Stap 3

$$U = 5V$$

$$I = 11.30 \text{ mA}$$

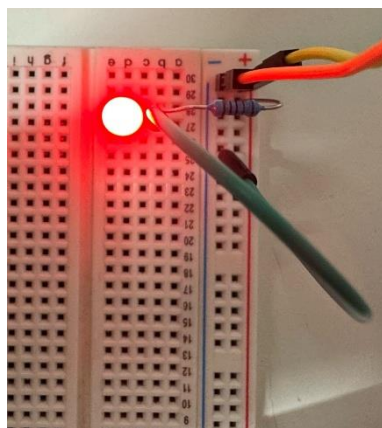
$$\text{Resistor 1} = 220 \Omega$$

$$\text{Resistor 1} = 2.55V$$

$$\text{Dus Led 1} = 2.45V$$

$$5V \quad 2.54V \quad 0V$$

$$+ \text{ --- } R1 \text{ --- } LED1 \text{ --- } -$$



Assignment C

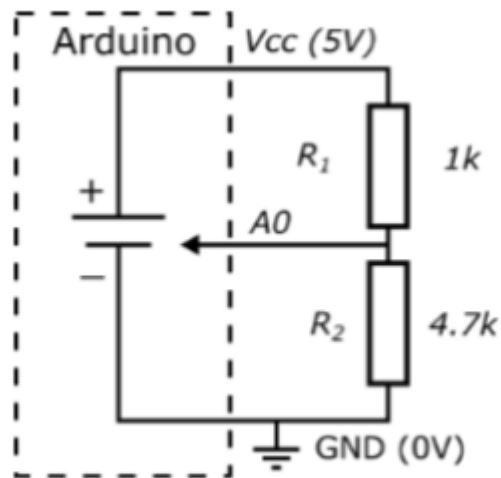


Figure 3. Voltage divider connected to the Arduino.

Step 1

$$R_{\text{tot}} = 1k + 4.7k = 5.7K$$

$$U = I * R$$

$$5 = I * 5700$$

$$I = 5 / 5700 = 0,877 \text{ mA}$$

$$U_{A0/R2} = 0,000877 * 4700 = 4,123 \text{ V}$$

Step 2

$$R1 = 1k$$

$$R2 = 2k + 2k + 220 + 220 + 220 = 4,66k$$

$$\text{Total } I = 701 \mu A$$

$$\text{Volt (load)} = 4.330V$$

$$\text{Volt (no load)} = 4.61V$$

Step 3

$$VA0 = V_{in} \times (R2 / R1 + R2)$$

$$V_{in} = 5V$$

$$R1 = 1k$$

$$R2 = 4,7k$$

$$VA0 = 5 \times (4,7 / 1 + 4,7) = 4.11V$$

$$D = (VA0 / V_{in}) \times 1023$$

$$D = (4.11 / 5) \times 1023 = 841$$

Step 4

```
#include <Arduino.h>

int analogValue;
int readPin = A0;
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  pinMode(readPin, INPUT);
}

void loop() {
  analogValue = analogRead(readPin);
  Serial.print(analogValue);
}
```

Output: 840

Assignment D

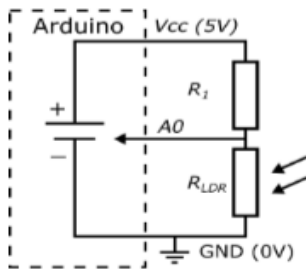


Figure 4. Light detecting sensor.

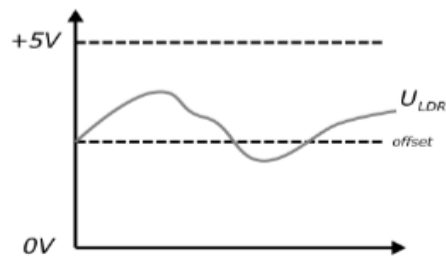


Figure 5. Plot of U_{LDR} .

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Cell resistance	1000 LUX	-	400	-	Ohm
	10 LUX	-	9	-	K Ohm
Dark Resistance	-	-	1	-	M Ohm
Dark Capacitance	-	-	3.5	-	pF
Rise Time	1000 LUX	-	2.8	-	ms
	10 LUX	-	18	-	ms
Fall Time	1000 LUX	-	48	-	ms
	10 LUX	-	120	-	ms
Voltage AC/DC Peak		-	-	320	V max
Current		-	-	75	mA max
Power Dissipation				100	mW max
Operating Temperature		-60	-	+75	Deg. C

Step 1

Answer the following questions:

- **Why is the resistor R1 required?**

Zodat als de R_{LDR} te lage weerstand heeft dat die niet doorbrandt (of iets anders).

- **What is the minimal value of R1?**

$$R1 = \sqrt{(R_{ldrmax} \times R_{ldrmin})}$$

$$R_{ldrmax} = 400$$

$$R_{ldrmin} = 9000$$

$$R1 = \sqrt{(400 \times 9000)} = 1897 \, \Omega$$

- **What should R1 be at normal daylight?**

Volgens de specsheet is de max 1000 LUX, en normaal daglicht is tussen de 10 en 20 duizend lux dus dan precies hetzelfde als de minimale value

Step 2

- What is the range between dark and bright light? Give the range in voltages and in digital values.

Voltage: 0 tot 5v

Digital values: 0 tot 1023

- Is the offset of 2.5V optimal? It's optimal for the range of 0..5V, but it is optimal for the range of the sensor? It would be ideal if the resolution of the ADC (Analog-to-Digital Converter) is equally divided on the range of the sensor. So, is the offset of the range optimal for the sensor? If not, what should the offset be? What should R1 be?

Nee de offset van 2.5V is niet optimaal, dit is omdat de range van 0.87V tot 4,13V en niet van 0 tot 5V.

Berekening bij 1000 LUX

$$VA0 = U (R_{ldr} / R1 + R_{ldr})$$

$$U = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{ldr} = 400 \Omega$$

$$R1 = 1897 \Omega$$

$$VA0 = 5 \times (400 / (1897 + 400)) = 0,87V$$

Berekening bij 10 LUX

$$U = 5V$$

$$R_{ldr} = 9000 \Omega$$

$$R1 = 1987 \Omega$$

$$VA0 = 5 \times (9000 / (1987 + 9000)) = 4,13V$$