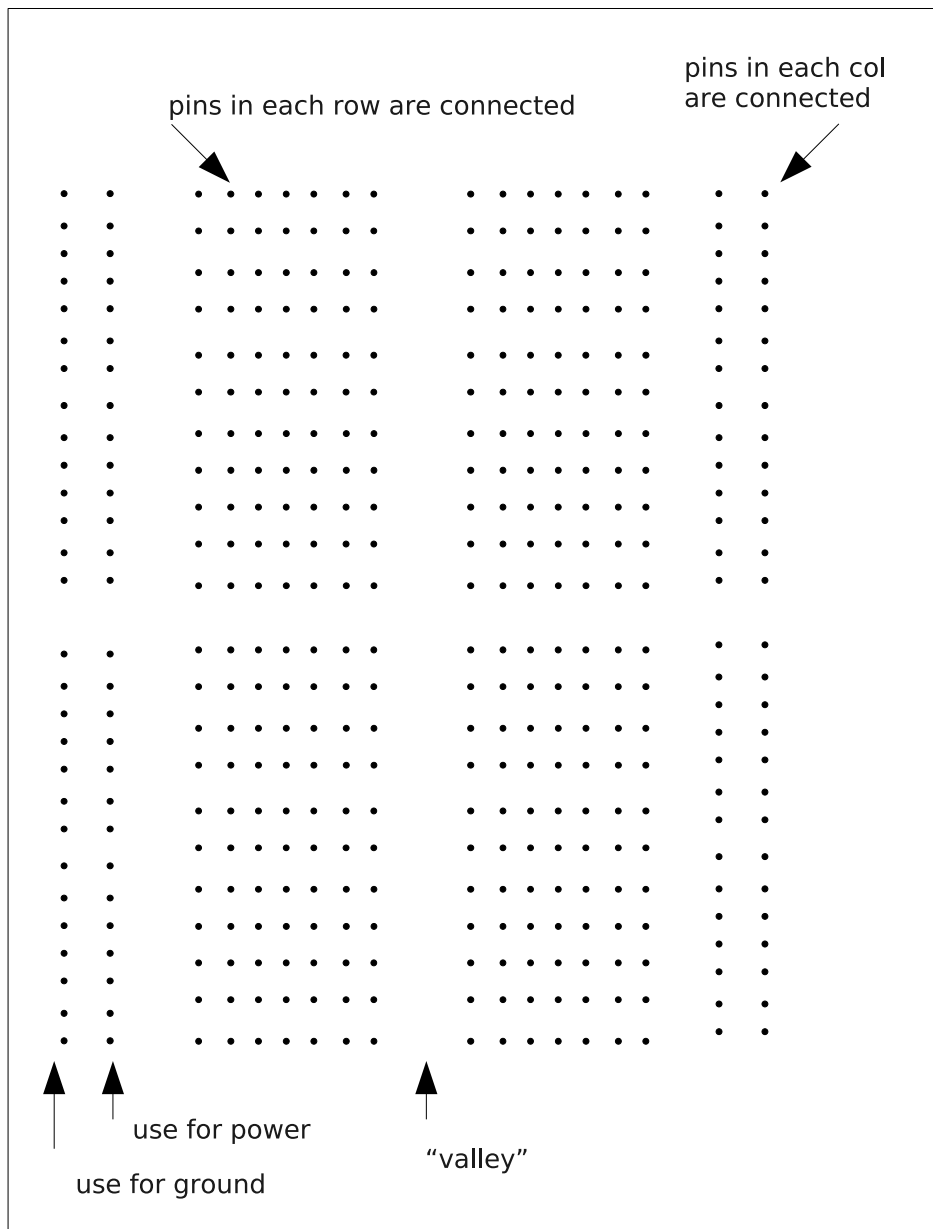


CSC211
Laboratory 1

Background Information

Protoboard:

Here is a diagram of the protoboard to help you understand what connections are pre-established between the various connection points (holes) on the board.



Power and ground: The red knob at the upper-right of the protoboard is your connection to +5V. Notice that painted on the board is a line from this knob to the upper-most row of holes, indicating that every hole in this upper row is automatically connected to +5V.

The black knob is your connection to ground, and similarly each position in the fourth row of holes is automatically connected to ground.

It is conventional to use red wire to attach to power (+5V) and black wire to attach to ground. We don't

have many black wires available, but it would still be good to use some dark color for connecting to ground.

It is also conventional to use the vertical columns of holes in the bottom section of the protoboard to supply power and ground to your circuits. Note that these rows come in pairs: use one row of the pair for power and the other for ground. Note that I have set up each board such that the rightmost column is connected to ground and the second rightmost column is connected to power. You can connect additional columns for this purpose if needed.

Capacitors: A capacitor is a part that does not allow a stable direct current to flow across it, but does allow quick current spikes through. I have placed a capacitor across each of the vertical column pairs described above.

At first glance, it may seem that placing capacitors here is bad news, creating a short-circuit from power to ground. But given the way capacitors work, this short exists only if the board receives a quick power spike – which happens very briefly each time the board is powered on. Their purpose is to protect your circuit from that power spike by letting the spike short-circuit instead. Under normal circumstances (i.e., a stable direct current flow) there is no short-circuit.

Dip-switches: For this lab, we will use the dip-switches found near the lower-left of the protoboard. Please keep the black switch to the right of the dip-switches set toward 5V. With this setting, pushing the switch forward makes a connection to 5V, while pushing it backward opens the connection. The switches are small, but you can press them with your fingernail or with the small screwdriver in your toolbox.

Notice that each switch has two connection points (holes) directly above it: they are identical, so you may use either one. To connect the switch to your circuit, all you need to do is run a wire from one of the holes above the switch to the point where you want the switch connected into your circuit. You do not need to connect the switch to 5V (it already is internally in the board), or to ground (you don't want this).

Notes on various electronic parts:

Resistors: The color bands around the resistors indicate their resistance. A quick google search on resistors should turn up a nice explanation, and there is a resistance color guide in your toolbox.

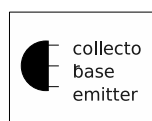
We have two sizes of resistors in the lab, 150 Ω and 15K. Their color bands are as follows:

- 150 Ω : brown-green-brown-silver
- 15K: brown-green-orange-gold

Note that the background color of a resistor is not meaningful. However, since all of our 15K resistors have a light background, you may find it helpful to choose the 150 Ω resistors with the dark background – at least to get started.

LEDs: Since these are diodes, they must be inserted in your circuit with the correct orientation. Connect the longer lead toward +5V and the shorter lead toward ground.

Transistors: The leads on a transistor are arranged as shown below.



Top View

Wires: A couple of tips about choosing wires for your circuit. Using short wires is good: if your wires are longer than necessary, you will find that the excess gets in the way. Keeping the wires sorted by size will help you and others using your station find the ones you need next time.

Logic probe: The toolbox at your station contains a logic probe. You can use it to test voltages at various points in your circuit to help you diagnose problems. Please keep the switch on the probe set for TTL logic.

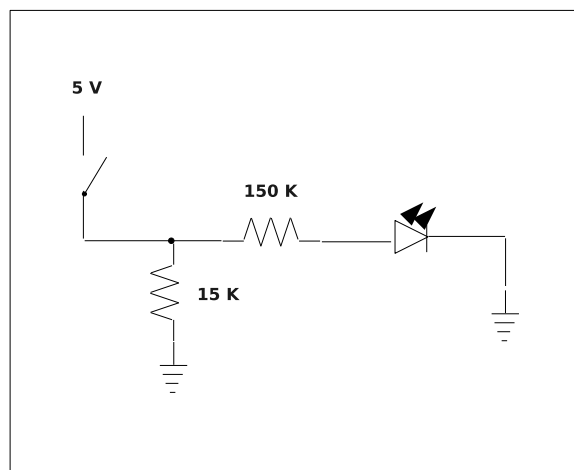
To use the probe, connect the red alligator clip to +5V (by clipping it to the red knob) and the black clip to ground (via the black knob). Touch the probe needle anywhere in your circuit. If the voltage there is high, the light marked “high” will light. Similarly, if the voltage is low. If neither indicator light turns on, that tells you the voltage is somewhere in the middle – too far from either end to be classified as high or low.

Caution: Try not to make more than one connection with the probe at a time (i.e., try not to create a short-circuit through the probe).

Laboratory Exercises

1. Construct and test the circuit shown below. Use one of the dip-switches on the protoboard to implement the switch in the diagram. Test your circuit via the dip-switch. (When the switch is closed, the LED should light; when it is open, the LED should be off.)

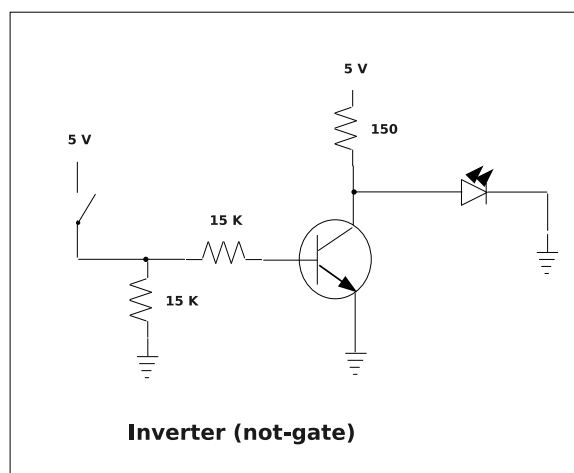
Now try out the logic probe in your toolbox: touch it to each leg of each resistor and each leg of the LED in your circuit. What do you expect the voltage in each position to be? Is it?



2. Construct and test the NOT-gate circuit shown below, again using one of the dip-switches on the protoboard to control the circuit.

Note that your physical circuit layout does not need to look like the diagram. Only the connectivity of the diagram matters.

When you have your circuit working, please show it to me.



3. If you have extra time, do the same for an AND-gate, as shown in class.