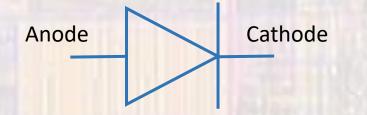
Last updated 11/4/20

- Light Emitting Diode
 - Light is emitted from special diodes when they are sufficiently forward biased
 - No light is emitted if the forward bias (voltage) is below the diode turn on voltage
 - No light is emitted if the diode is reverse biased
 - Typical LED "turn on" voltage is 1.6v 2.4v

© ti



Schematic symbol



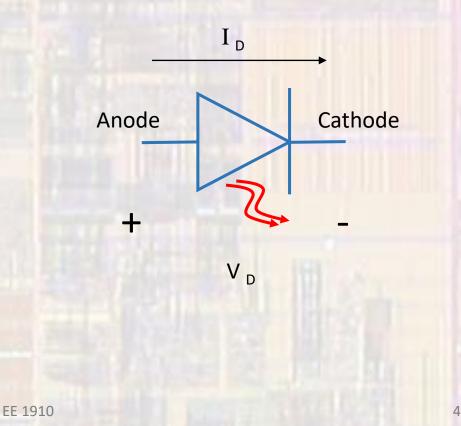
Physical construction

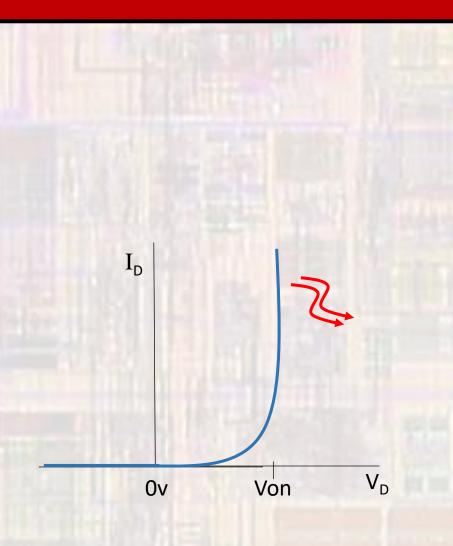
Anode

Cathode



Operation





It requires a lot of current to have V_D greater than Von

© tj

Light Emitting Diode

+

Operation

3.3V Battery

V_D and the battery voltage are not matched

Light Emitting Diode

+

Operation

3.3V Battery

Some of the battery voltage is used across the resistor – allowing the diode voltage to be V_{ON}

+

Von

R

Light Emitting Diode

+

Operation

3.3V Battery

Loop Equation: -3.3v + I*R +Von = 0 I*R = 3.3v - Von R = (3.3v - Von)/I R

+

Von

Light Emitting Diode

+

Operation

Von = 1.8v Imax = 6mA

 $R = 250\Omega$

R = (3.3v - 1.8v)/6mA

3.3V Battery

Von

+

R

Light Emitting Diode

+

Operation

We have 330Ω resistors

3.3V Battery

Solve for I I = 4.5mA \checkmark

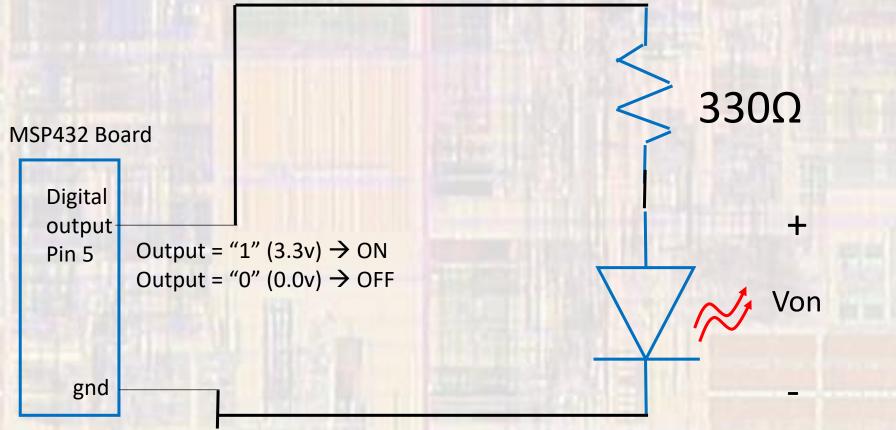
< Imax

R

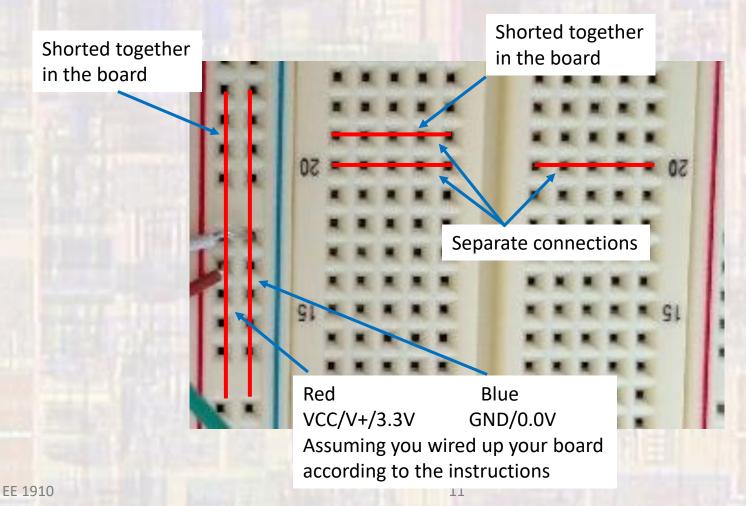
+

Von

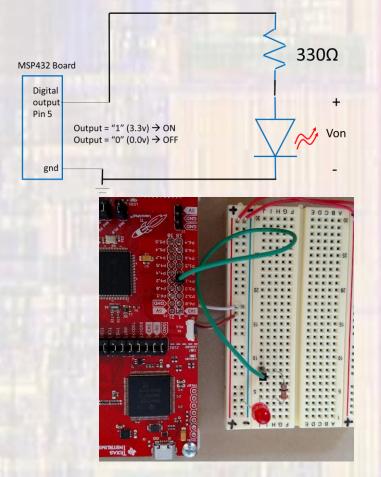
- Light Emitting Diode
 - Use our output pin instead of the battery

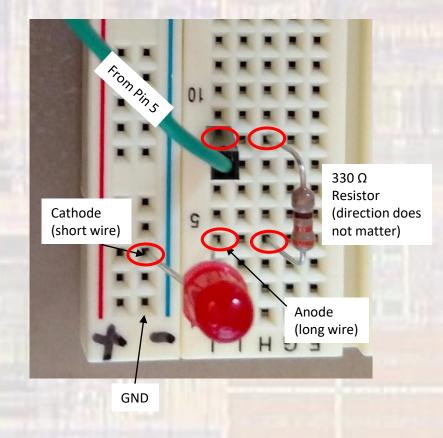


- Breadboard (protoboard) basics
 - Sockets are shorted together inside the board

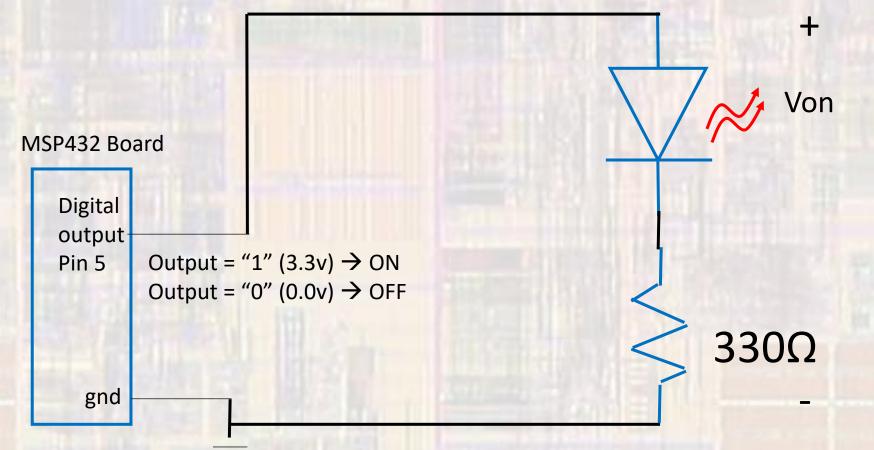


- Light Emitting Diode
 - Use our output pin instead of the battery

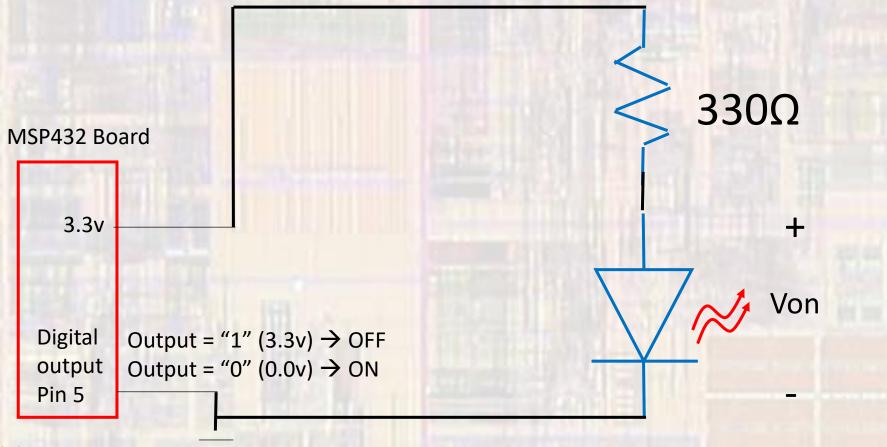




- Light Emitting Diode
 - Alternate hookup A change order of Resistor and diode



- Light Emitting Diode
 - Alternate hookup B change to positive reference



- Light Emitting Diode
 - Alternate hookup C change to positive reference AND swap order of resistor and diode

