

# **Mercer County Community College**

## **Division of Business and Technology**

### **EET 138**

### **Introduction to Electronics I**

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

The course will focus on DC devices and circuits. Starting with the fundamentals of electricity, Ohm's law, Kirchoff's law, series and parallel circuits, the students will then learn about resistors, capacitors, inductors, batteries, transistors and diodes as they pertain to DC circuits.

Text (s):       Introductory DC/AC Electronics  
                  Author: Nigel Cook  
                  Prentice Hall Publisher

Prerequisites: MAT110 or Equivalent

**Credits: 4**

**Lecture Hours: 3**

**Studio/Lab Hours: 3**

**Food and drink are strictly prohibited in classrooms as per health and safety laws. Students may not bring in chemicals or cleaning fluids without the appropriate MSD sheets**

**Course Coordinator: Dominick DeFino**

**Latest Review: Spring 2004**

## **I. LABORATORY**

The lab, experiences will reinforce and augment the classroom work Students will use analog and digital meters to measure voltage and current as well as ohmmeters to measure resistance.

Some of the lab time will be spent on the computer experiencing programs such as: BASIC, PSPICE, and EXCEL.

The lab grade will be based on a lab worksheet to be handed in when each lab experiment is completed.

## **II. GRADING**

There will be a mid term and final test as well as weekly quizzes combined with a lab grade to determine the course grade.

## **III. COURSE OBJECTIVE:**

This will be the first of a two sequence set of courses to prepare students for sophomore level courses in the EET curriculum. The student will be able to read digital and analog meters, wire and make measurements on DC circuits containing resistors, capacitors, inductors, diodes and transistors.

## **IV. COMPETENCY:**

A passing grade of "C" or better will indicate that the student has achieved a level sufficient to move onto EET139 the second part of this sequence.

## TOPIC OUTLINE

<u>WEEK</u>	<u>CHAPTER</u>
1	2.1-2.3
2	2.4-2.6 3.1-3.2
3	3.3-3.4 4.1-4.6
4	6.1-6.4
5	7.1-7.4
6	7.4-7.6
7	8.1-8.6
8	9.1-9.5 - <u>TEST 1</u>
9	12.1-12.7
10	12.8-12.10
11	14.1-14.2 15.1-15.4 - Solenoids, relays, buzzers, bells
12	15.5-15.6 - The PN junction, diodes, rectifiers, photo diodes
13	Transistors: bipolar, FET, biasing
14	DC amplifiers, transistor switching, high voltage generator
15	SCR's and Triac's - <u>TEST 2</u>

## TEXTBOOK READING

### Week 1 & 2

#### **Chapter 2: Voltage and Current**

#### **Home Work:**

Multiple Choice Questions  
1-20 and Practice Problems  
31-38, 40

- 2-1 The Structure of Matter
  - 2-1-1 The Atom
  - 2-1-2 Laws of Attraction and Repulsion
  - 2-1-3 The MoleculeScientific notation, sub and multiple units
- 2-2 Current
  - 2-2-1 Coulombs per Second
  - 2-2-2 The Ampere
  - 2-2-3 Units of Current
  - 2-2-4 The Speed of Current Flow
  - 2-2-5 Conventional versus Electron Flow
  - 2-2-6 How is Current Measured?Analog and Digital Meters
- 2-3 Voltage
  - 2-3-1 Symbols
  - 2-3-2 Units of Voltage
  - 2-3-3 How Is Voltage Measured?
  - 2-3-4 Fluid Analogy of Current and Voltage
  - 2-3-5 Current Is Directly Proportional to Voltage
- 2-4 Conductors
  - 2-4-1 Conductance
- 2-5 Insulators
- 2-6 The Open, Closed, and Short Circuit
  - 2-6-1 Open Circuit (Open Switch)
  - 2-6-2 Open Circuit (Open Component)
  - 2-6-3 Closed Circuit (Closed Switch)
  - 2-6-4 Short Circuit (Shorted Component)

### Week 2 & 3

#### **Chapter 3 Resistance and Power**

#### **Homework:**

M.C.Q.s 1-15  
P.P. 41-60

- 3-1 What is Resistance?
- 3-2 The Ohm
  - 3-2-1 Ohm's Law
  - 3-2-2 The Ohm's Law Triangle
  - 3-2-3 Current is Proportional to Voltage
  - 3-2-4 Current is Inversely Proportional to Resistance
- 3-3 Conductors and Their Resistance
  - 3-3-1 Conducting Material
  - 3-3-2 Conductor's Cross-Sectional Area
  - 3-3-3 Conductor Length
  - 3-3-4 Physical Resistance Formula
  - 3-3-5 Temperature Effects on Conductors
  - 3-3-6 Maximum Conductor Current
  - 3-3-7 Superconductivity
  - 3-3-8 Conductor and Connector Types

## **Week 2 & 3** (cont'd)

### 3-4 Energy, Work, and Power

- 3-4-1 Power
- 3-4-2 Calculating Energy
- 3-4-3 Calculating Power
- 3-4-4 Measuring Power
- 3-4-5 The Kilowatt-Hour

## **Week 4**

### **Chapter 4: Resistors**

### **Homework:**

M.C. 1-20

P.P. 36-40

#### 4-1 Resistors

- 4-1-1 Fixed-Value Resistors
- 4-1-2 Variable-Value Resistors

#### 4-2 How is Resistance Measured?

#### 4-3 Resistor Coding

- 4-3-1 General-Purpose and Precision Color Code
- 4-3-2 Zero-Ohms Resistor
- 4-3-3 Other Resistor Identification Methods

#### 4-4 Power Dissipation Due to Resistance

#### 4-5 Filament Resistors

#### 4-6 Testing Resistors

## **Week 4 & 5**

### **Chapter 6: Direct Current (DC)**

### **Homework:**

M.C. 1-15

P.P. 26-30

#### 6-1 Source and Load

#### 6-2 Direct-Current Sources

- 6-2-1 Mechanical Generated DC: Mechanical→Electrical
- 6-2-2 Thermally Generated DC: Heat→Electrical
- 6-2-3 Optically Generated DC: Light→Electrical
- 6-2-4 Magnetically Generated DC: Magnetic→Electrical
- 6-2-5 Chemically Generated DC: Chemical→Electrical
- 6-2-6 Electrically Generated DC

#### 6-3 Equipment Protection

- 6-3-1 Fuses
- 6-3-2 Circuit Breakers

#### 6-4 Switches

## **Week 6**

### **Chapter 7: Series DC Circuits**

### **Homework:**

M.C. 1-15

P.P. 27-35

#### 7-1 Components in Series

#### 7-2 Current in a Series Circuit

#### 7-3 Resistance in a Series Circuit

#### 7-4 Voltage in a Series Circuit

- 7-4-1 A Voltage Source's Internal Resistance
- 7-4-2 Fixed Voltage Divider
- 7-4-3 Variable Voltage Divider

#### 7-5 Power in a Series Circuit

- 7-5-1 Maximum Power Transfer

#### 7-6 Troubleshooting a Series Circuit

- 7-6-1 Open Component in a Series Circuit
- 7-6-2 Component Value Variation in a Series Circuit
- 7-6-3 Shorted Component in a Series Circuit

## Week 7

### **Chapter 8: Parallel DC Circuits**

### **Homework:**

M.C. 1-10

P.P. 21-35

8-1 Components in Parallel

8-2 Voltage in a Parallel Circuit

8-3 Current in a Parallel Circuit

8-4 Resistance in a Parallel Circuit

8-4-1 Two Resistors in Parallel

8-4-2 Equal-Value Resistors in Parallel

8-5 Power in a Parallel Circuit

8-6 Troubleshooting a Parallel Circuit

8-6-1 Open Component in a Parallel Circuit

8-6-2 Shorted Component in a Parallel Circuit

8-6-3 Component Value Variation in a Parallel Circuit

8-6-4 Summary of Parallel Circuit Troubleshooting

## Week 8

### **Chapter 9: Series-Parallel DC Circuits**

### **Homework:**

M.C. 1-20

P.P. 36-45

9-1 Series-and Parallel-Connected Components 9-2 Total Resistance in a Series-Parallel Circuit

9-3 Voltage Division in a Series-Parallel Circuit

9-4 Branch Currents in a Series-Parallel Circuit

9-5 Power in a Series-Parallel Circuit

9-6 Five-Step Method for Series-Parallel Circuit Analysis

9-7 Series-Parallel Circuits

9-7-1 Loading of Voltage-Divider Circuits

9-7-2 The Wheatstone Bridge

9-7-3 The R-2R Ladder Circuit

9-8 Troubleshooting Series-Parallel Circuits

9-8-1 Open Component

9-8-2 Shorted Component

9-8-3 Resistor Value Variation

9-9 Theorems for DC Circuits

9-9-1 Voltage and Current Sources

9-9-2 Superposition Theorem

9-9-3 Thevenin's Theorem

9-9-4 Norton's Theorem

## Week 9

### **Chapter 12: Capacitance and Capacitors**

### **Homework:**

M.C. 1-20

P.P. 40-50

12-1 Capacitor Construction

12-2 Charging and Discharging a Capacitor

12-2-1 Charging a Capacitor

12-2-2 Discharging a Capacitor

12-3 Electrostatics

12-4 The Unit of Capacitance

## **Week 9** (cont'd)

- 12-5 Factors Determining Capacitance
  - 12-5-1 Plate Area (A)
  - 12-5-2 Distance between the Plates (d)
  - 12-5-3 Dielectric Constant
  - 12-5-4 The Capacitance Formula
- 12-6 Dielectric Breakdown and Leakage
- 12-7 Capacitors in Combination
  - 12-7-1 Capacitors in Parallel
  - 12-7-2 Capacitors in Series
- 12-8 Types of Capacitors
  - 12-8-1 Fixed-Value Capacitors
  - 12-8-2 Variable-Value Capacitors
  - 12-8-3 The One-Farad Capacitor
- 12-9 Coding of Capacitance Values
  - 12-9-1 Alphanumeric Labels
  - 12-9-2 Color Coding
- 12-10 Capacitive Time Constant
  - 12-10-1 DC Charging
  - 12-10-2 DC Discharging

## **Week 10**

### **Chapter 14**

#### **Electromagnetism and Electromagnetic Induction**

#### **Homework:**

M.C. 1-34  
P.P. 56-65

- 14-1 Electromagnetism
  - 14-1-1 Atomic Theory of Electromagnetism
  - 14-1-2 DC, AC, and the Electromagnet
  - 14-1-3 Magnetic Terms
  - 14-1-4 Flux Density (B) versus Magnetizing Force (H)
  - 14-1-5 Applications of Electromagnetism
- 14-2 Electromagnetic Induction
  - 14-2-1 Faraday's Law
  - 14-2-2 Lenz's Law
  - 14-2-3 The Weber
  - 14-2-4 Applications of Electromagnetic Induction

## **Week 11**

### **Chapter 15**

#### **Inductance and Inductors**

#### **Homework**

M.C. 1-12  
P.P. 36-42

- 15-1 Self-Induction
- 15-2 The Inductor
- 15-3 Factors Determining Inductance
  - 15-3-1 Number of Turns (N)
  - 15-3-2 Area of Coil (A)
  - 15-3-3 Length of Coil (l)
  - 15-3-4 Core Material ( $\mu$ )
  - 15-3-5 Formula for Inductance
- 15-4 Inductors in Combination
  - 15-4-1 Inductors in Series
  - 15-4-2 Inductors in Parallel

### **Week 11** (cont'd)

#### 15-5 Types of Inductors

15-5-1 Fixed-Value Inductors

15-5-2 Variable-Value Inductors

#### 15-6 Inductive Time Constant

15-6-1 DC Current Rise

15-6-2 DC Current Fall

### **Week 12**

#### **Chapter 18 Semiconductor Principles**

#### 18-1 Semiconductor Devices versus Vacuum Tube Devices

18-1-1 Vacuum Tube Devices

18-1-2 Solid State Devices

#### 18-2 Semiconductor Materials

18-2-1 Semiconductor Atoms

18-2-2 Crystals and Covalent Bonding

18-2-3 Energy Gaps and Energy Levels

18-2-4 Temperature Effects on Semiconductor Materials

18-2-5 Applying a Voltage Across a Semiconductor

### **Week 13**

#### Diodes and Transistors

### **Week 14**

#### Bipolar Transistor Biasing and DC Amplifier

### **Week 15**

#### Transistor as a power switch