

Resistors

{ ELTN 130
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– Engineer / Teacher / Student / Hobbyist

Resistors – the most common discrete component in electronics

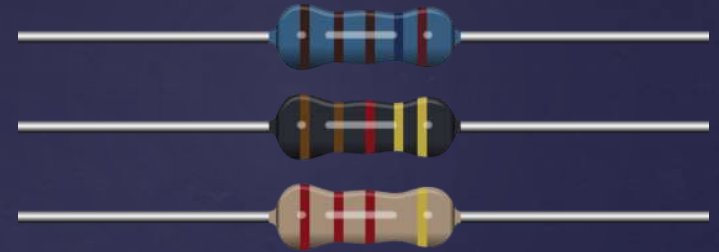


Schematic symbol: Standard way of drawing a resistor in a circuit diagram:



Several aspects of resistors we'll be looking at:

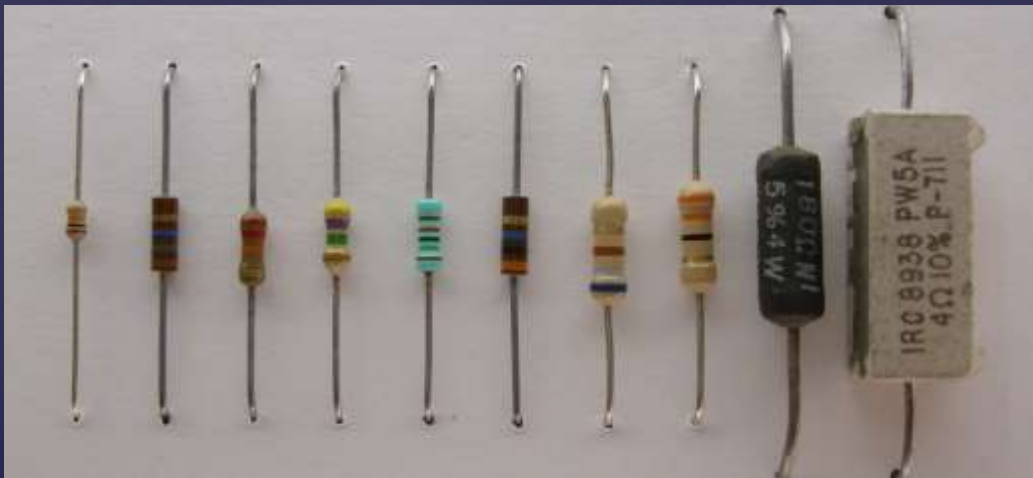
- Purpose / Use
- Resistor Identification
- Resistor construction
- Types of resistors
- Color Code
- Tolerance
- Standard Resistor Values
- Power Rating
- Variable Resistors



Basic Information:

- Purpose: limit the flow of current – also “drop” voltage
- Variety of shapes and sizes

Come in two classifications:
Fixed values / Variable

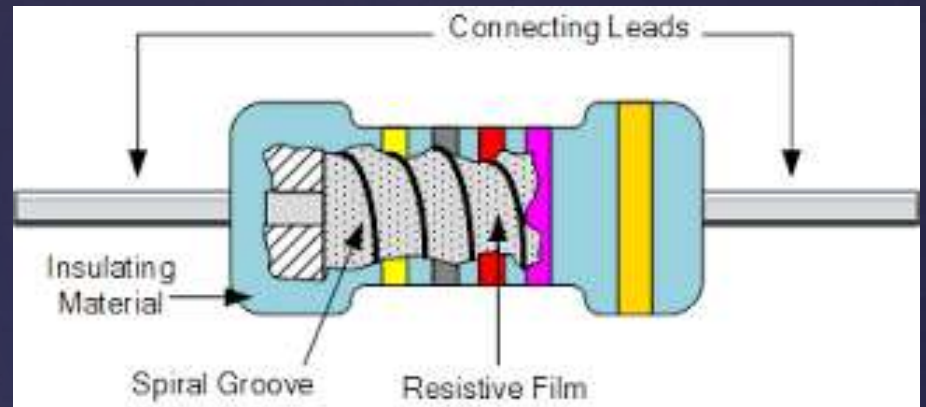
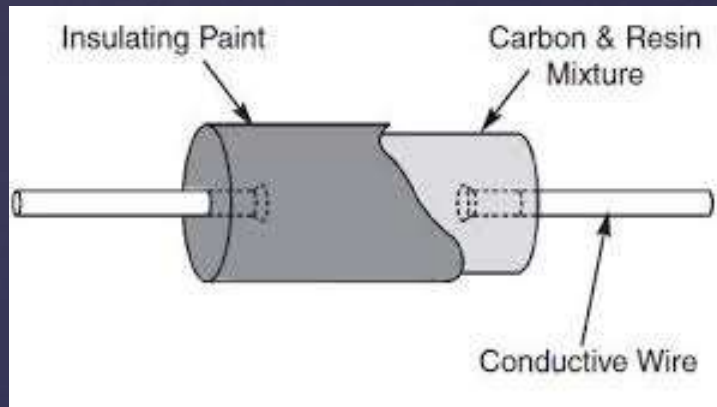


Fixed Value Resistors



Variable Resistors
(Potentiometers)

Fixed value – internal construction



- Resistors have two wires for connections to circuits.
- Since there is no “polarity” (positive or negative side) it doesn’t matter how they are connected in a circuit.
- The value of the resistance is based on the ratio of conductive material to insulating material.

Common types of resistors...

Carbon film Resistor

- Most common
- Inexpensive
- Manufactured in standard values



Power resistors (wire wound)

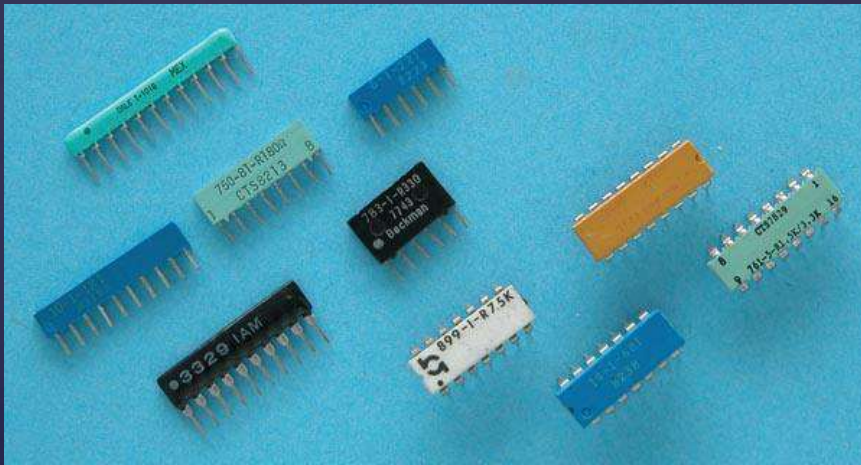
- Used in high-current circuits



Common types of resistors...

Resistor Networks / Surface Mount

- Networks – multiple resistors in one package
- Surface mount – most common for high volume manufacturing using robots (consumer electronics)



Resistor Networks



Surface Mount resistors

Ranges of resistor values

- Resistors have a wide range of values – from $.01\Omega$ to $10,000,000\ \Omega$!!
- Engineers use **Engineering Notation** with letter abbreviations:

$1,000\ \Omega = 1 \times 10^3$, abbreviated **1K** Ω (K stands for Kilo)

$1,000,000\ \Omega = 1 \times 10^6$, abbreviated **1M** Ω (M stands for Meg)

A 15,000 Ohm resistor is written as **15K** Ω

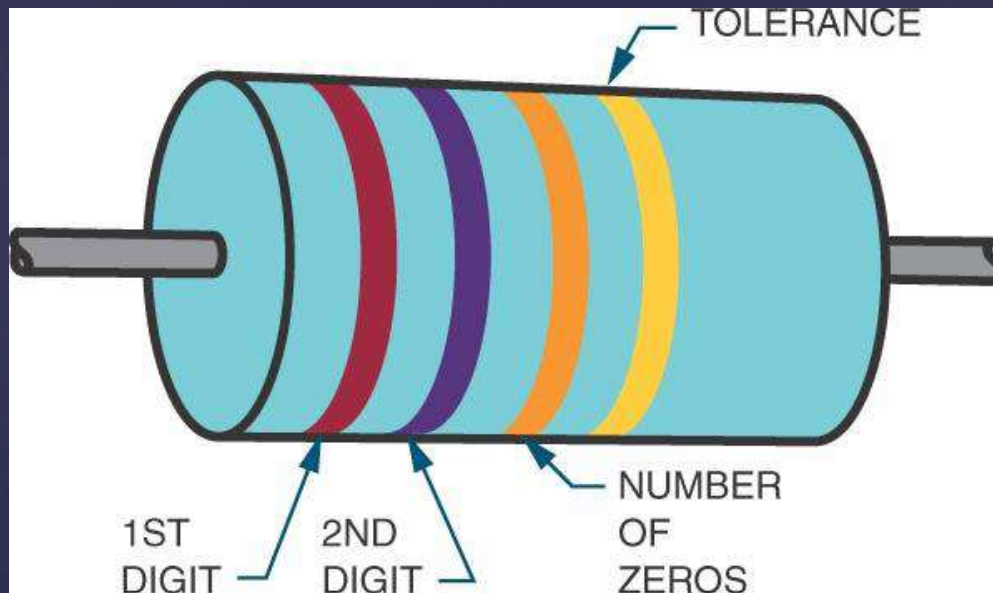
A 2,200,000 Ohm resistor is written as **2.2M** Ω

Standard Resistor Values

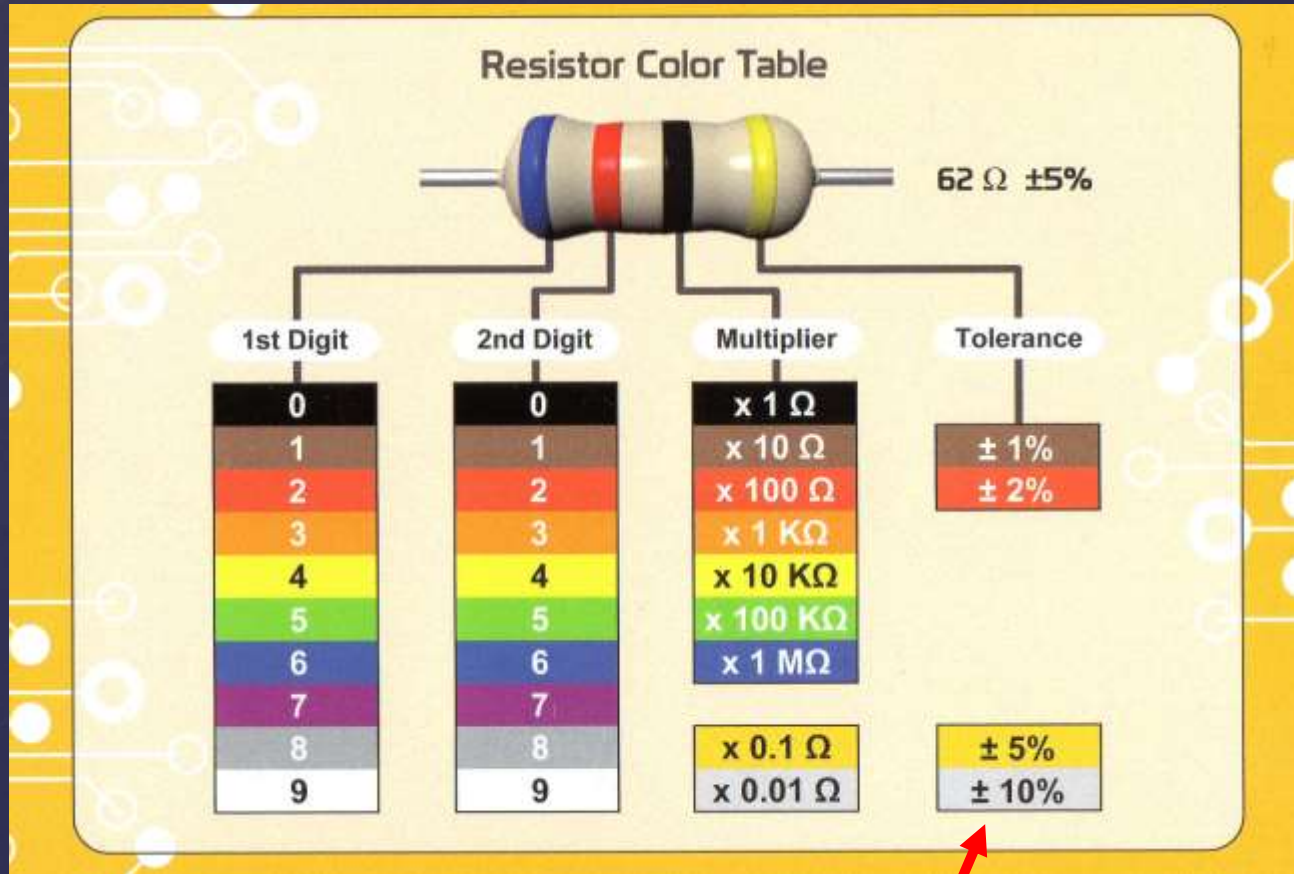
- Resistor values have a “cardinal” (fixed sequence) order.
- For example: 1Ω , 1.5Ω , 2.2Ω , 3.3Ω , 4.3Ω , 4.7Ω , etc.
- These follow in powers of 10: 33Ω , 330Ω , $3.3K\Omega$, etc.
- For more information:
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jSPNvJ0XYCQ>
- <https://youtu.be/jSPNvJ0XYCQ1>

Color Code

Resistor values are identified using a banded color code system



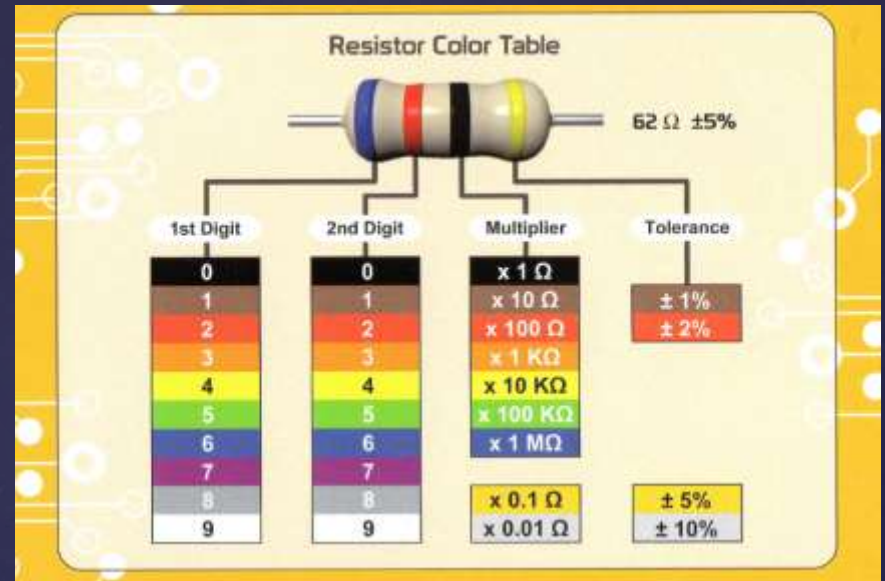
Color code cont'd



Note: +/-5% is GOLD
+/-10% is SILVER

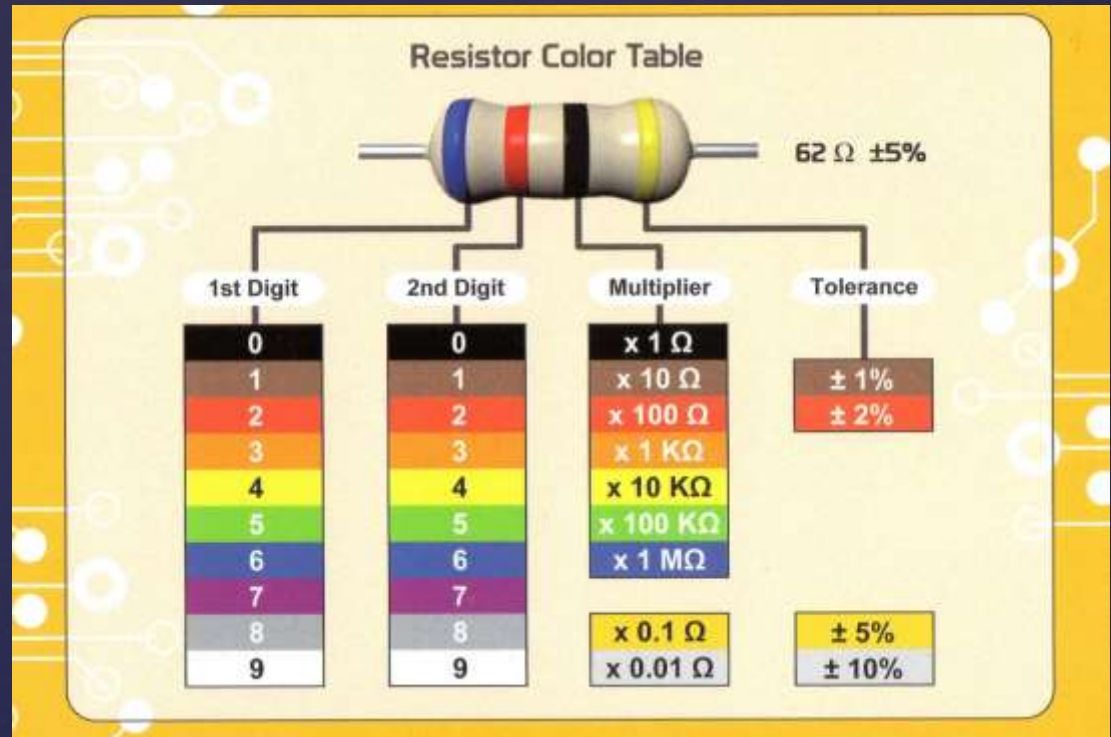
Practice...color code to value

- Red Red Red Silver
- Yellow Violet Brown Gold
- Orange White Red Gold
- Brown Black Red Gold
- Brown Black Black Gold
- Green Blue Orange Gold
- Blue Green Green Gold



Practice...the other way...

- 1K Ω 5%
- 270 Ω 10%
- 33 Ω 5%
- 750K Ω 5%
- 2.2M Ω 5%
- 56K Ω 5%



Tolerance calculations

- Tolerance is determined by the 4th band
- Gold = 5% = most common tolerance
 - This really means +/-5%
- Example: 100 Ohm resistor...
 - $0.05 \times 100 = 5$ Ohms
 - Since it's +5% and -5% , add and subtract the tolerance from the value:
 - $100 \Omega + 5 \Omega = 105 \Omega$
 - $100 \Omega - 5 \Omega = 95 \Omega$
 - Lowest possible value = 95 Ω , largest value = 105 Ω

Value calculator webtool

<http://resistor.cherryjourney.pt/>

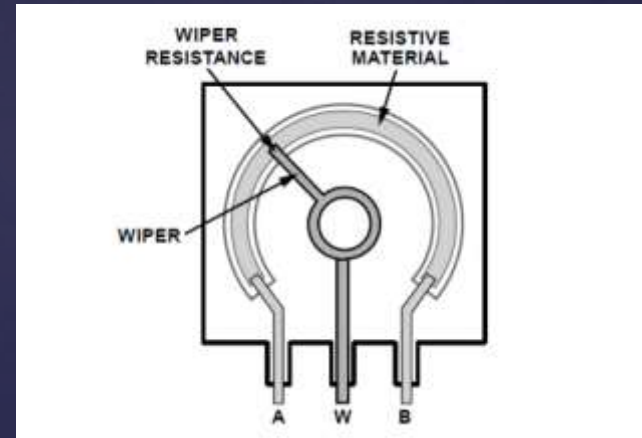
Power Rating

- The resistor's power rating is limited by the physical size and construction – power is related to heat dissipation and measured in **Watts**
- Most resistors we will use are $\frac{1}{4}$ Watt.



Variable Resistors

- Variable resistors are also called *potentiometers*. They allow a change in resistance based on rotary position.
- We will cover these in class in future labs.



References

- ↳ blog.vixra.org
- ↳ www.quora.com
- ↳ https://www.google.com/search?newwindow=1&biw=1344&bih=681&tbm=isch&sa=1&q=resistor+internal&oq=resistor+internal&gs_l=img.3..0i30j0i8i30l3.95444.96995.0.97742.10.9.0.0.0.410.836.2j2j4-1.5.0....0...1c.1.64.img..5.5.826...0j0i24.J2wv7W4cOnc#imgrc=Ez_J8ap5APRxQM%3A
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