



DesignNews

MicroPython Embedded Applications

DAY 5 : Electromechanical Relay Flasher

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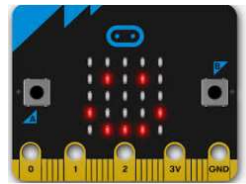
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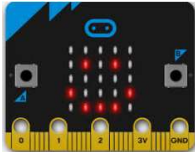


Don Wilcher

Visit 'Lecturer Profile' in your console for more details.

Course Kit:
Keystudio 37 in 1 Starter Kit with BBC micro:bit

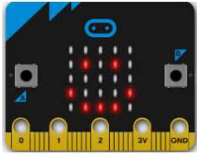




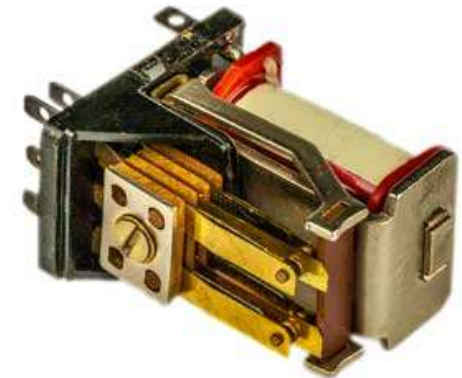
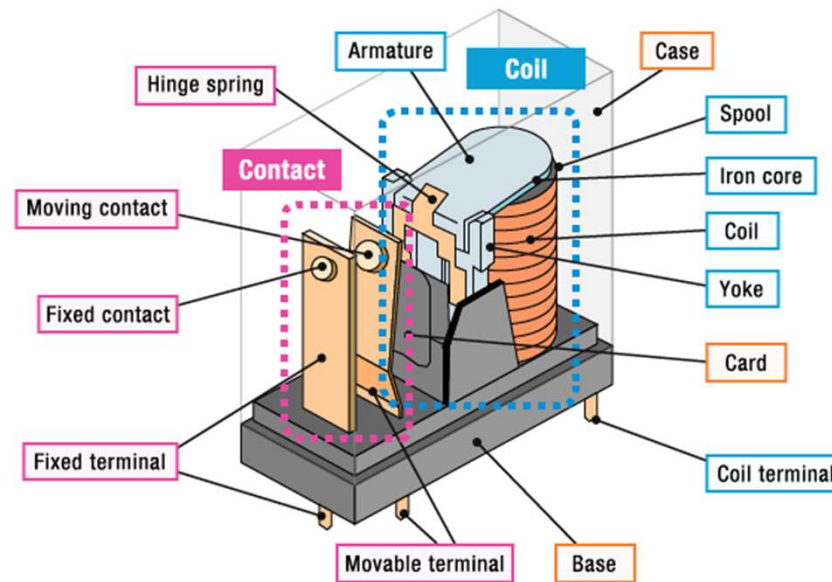
Agenda:

- Electromechanical Relay Construction
- Transistor Relay Driver Circuit
- MicroPython-micro:bit mini-Lab Activities
 - a) micro:bit LED flasher
 - b) micro:bit Animated Clock flasher
 - c) reading an analog signal
- Lab Project: An adjustable electromechanical relay flasher

Electromechanical Relay Construction

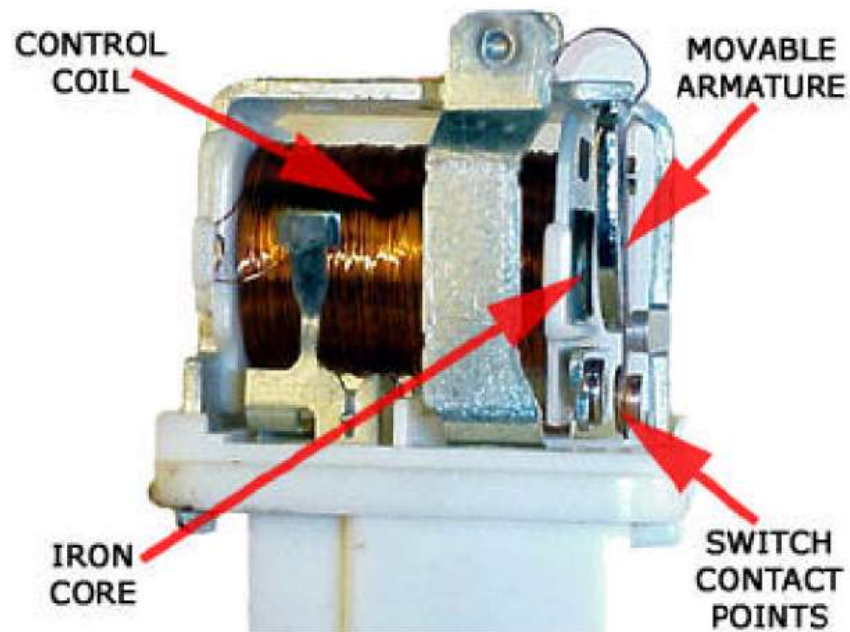
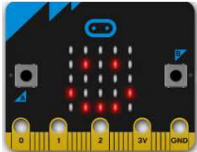


An electromechanical switch that can be turned ON and OFF by a low current signal is called an electromechanical relay.



Source: <https://www.omron-ecb.co.kr/relay-basics/basic>

Electromechanical Relay Construction...



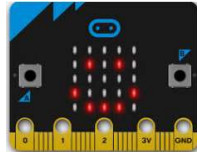
Source: <https://www.circuitstoday.com/working-of-relays>

Question 1

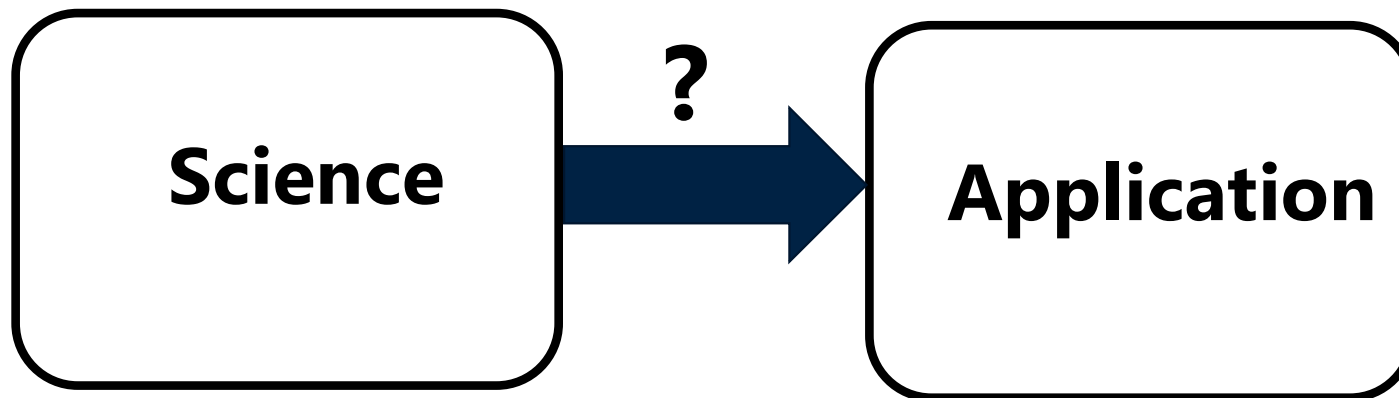


Using slide 6, identify the part on the electromechanical relay that is typically called Common.

Electromechanical Relay Construction...

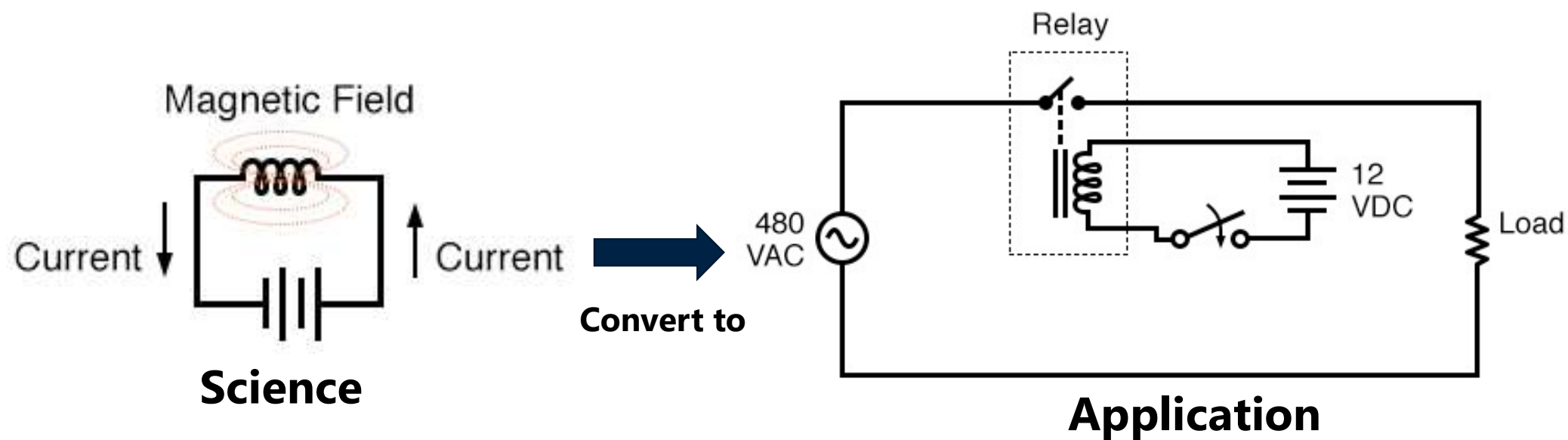
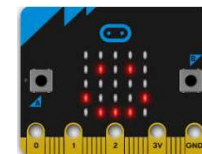


How do we take...



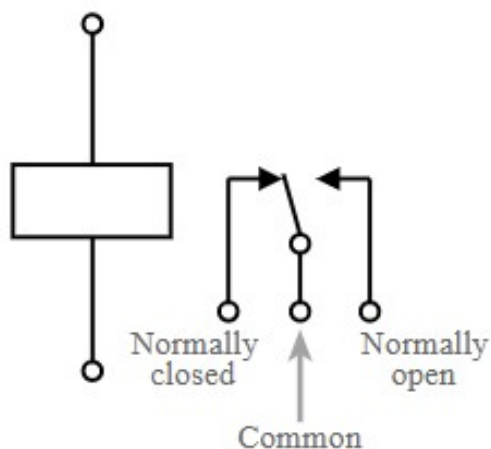
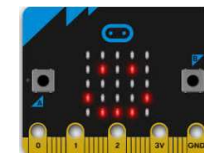
Electromechanical Relay Construction...

How do we take...

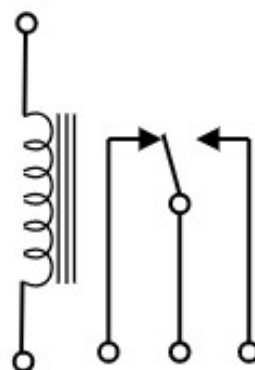


Electromechanical Relay Construction...

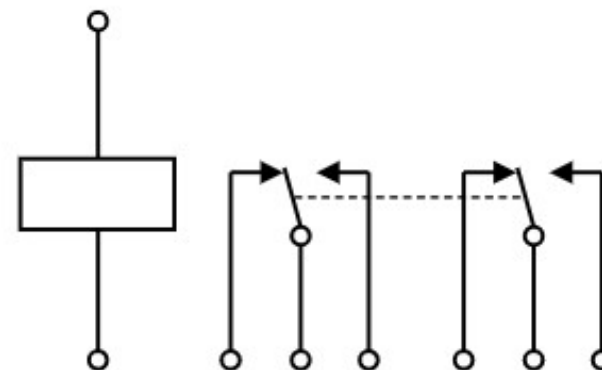
Typical Electromechanical Relay Symbols



New Symbol: SPDT device



Old Symbol: SPDT device



Double Pole-Double Throw (DPDT) device

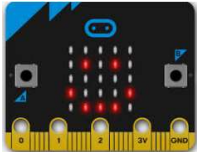
Question 2



How many electrical circuits or loads can be control by a SPDT electromechanical relay?

Transistor Relay Driver...

Controlling a High Current Electrical Load...

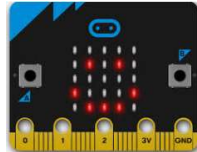


Low Current
Switching
Device

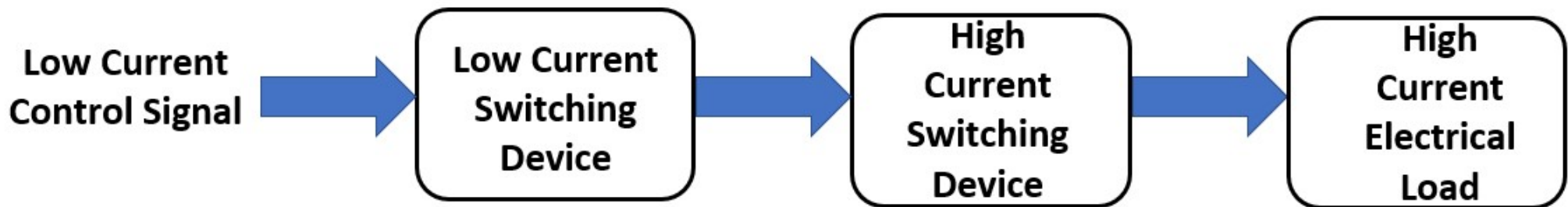


High
Current
Electrical
Load

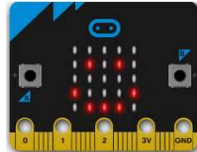
Transistor Relay Driver...



Controlling a High Current Electrical Load...

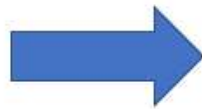


Transistor Relay Driver Circuit...



Controlling a High Current Electrical Load with Low Current Switching

Low Current
Switching
Device



Transistor



$$\text{Equation 1: } B = \frac{I_C}{I_B} \quad \text{or} \quad h_{fe} = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$$

$$\text{Equation 2: } I_C = B I_B$$

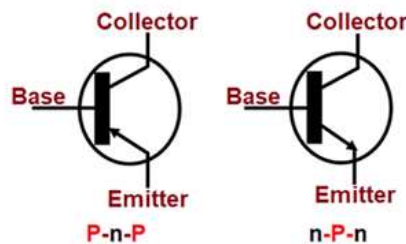
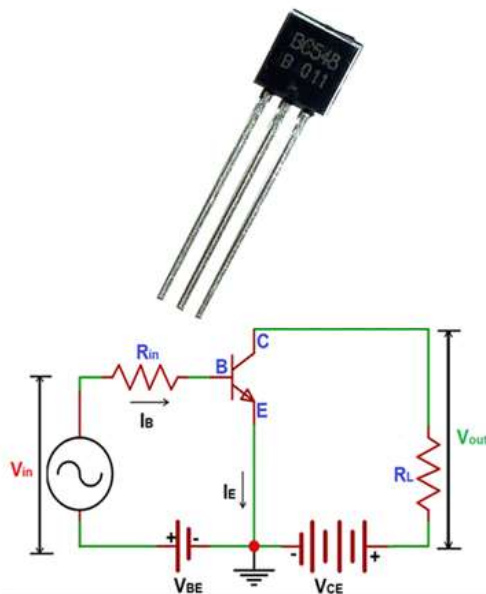
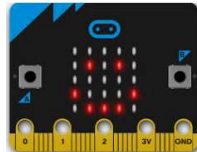
where:

B = Beta

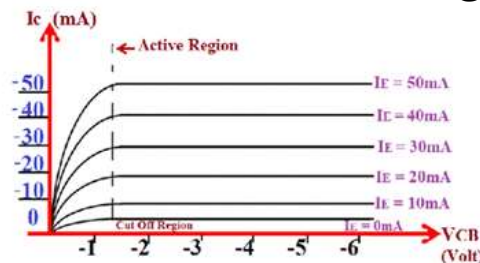
I_C = Collector Current

I_B = Base Current

Transistor Relay Driver Circuit... Controlling a High Current Electrical Load with Low Current Switching...



Transistor Family of Curves



$$\text{Equation 1: } B = \frac{I_C}{I_B} \text{ or } h_{fe} = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$$

$$\text{Equation 2: } I_C = B I_B$$

where:

B = Beta

I_C = Collector Current

I_B = Base Current

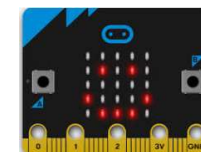
Question 3



What electrical parameter is used to identify current gain of a typical transistor?

Transistor Relay Driver Circuit...

Example of a Partial Transistor Datasheet

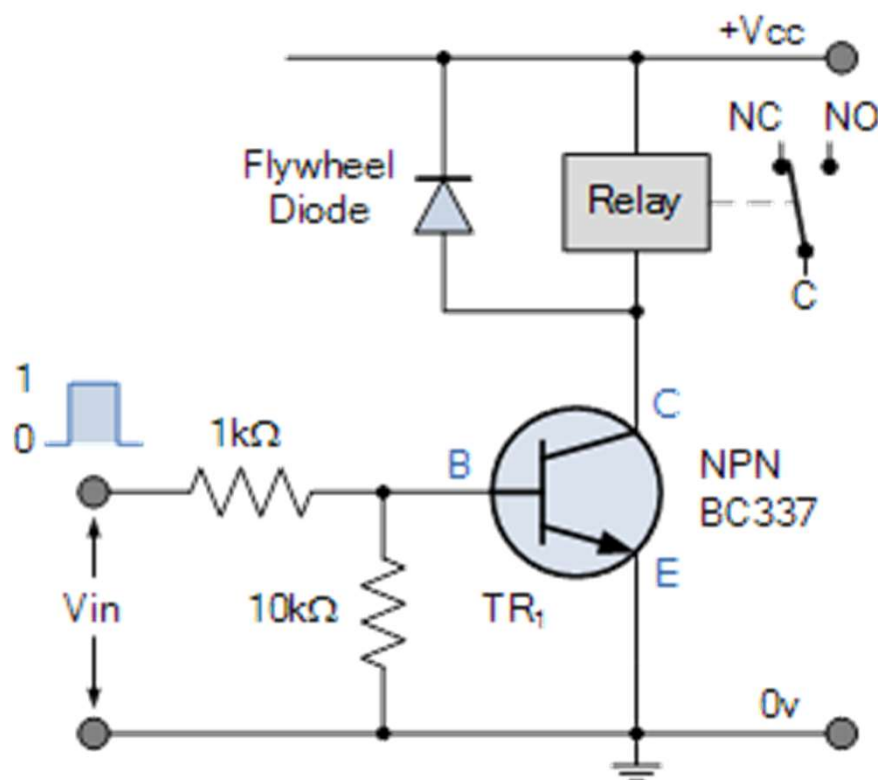


ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	BVCBO	Ic=100μA, IE=0	30			V
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	BVCEO	Ic=1mA, IB=0	20			V
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	BVEBO	IE=100μA, Ic=0	5			V
Collector Cut-Off Current	ICBO	VCB=30V, IE=0			1	μA
Emitter Cut-Off Current	IEBO	VEB=5V, Ic=0			100	nA
DC Current Gain(note)	hFE1	VCE=1V, Ic=1mA	100	110	400	
	hFE2	VCE=1V, Ic=150 mA	120			
	hFE3	VCE=1V, Ic=500mA	40			
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	VCE(sat)	Ic=500mA, IB=50mA			0.5	V
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	VBE(sat)	Ic=500mA, IB=50mA			1.2	V
Base-Emitter Saturation Voltage	VBE	VCE=1V, Ic=10mA			1.0	V
Current Gain Bandwidth Product	fT	VCE=10V, Ic=50mA	100			MHz
Output Capacitance	Cob	VCB=10V, IE=0 f=1MHz		9.0		pF

Transistor Relay Driver Circuit...

Basic Transistor Switching Analysis



Equation 3: $v_B = \frac{v_{IN}R}{R_T}$

$$v_B = \frac{5V \cdot 10k\Omega}{11k\Omega}$$

$$v_B = 4.5V$$

$$v_B > v_{BE}: v_{BE} = 0.7V$$

Transistor is ON

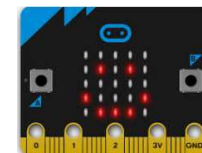
$$v_B = \frac{v_{IN}R}{R_T}$$

$$v_B = \frac{0V \cdot 10k\Omega}{11k\Omega}$$

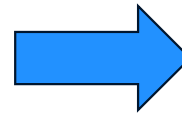
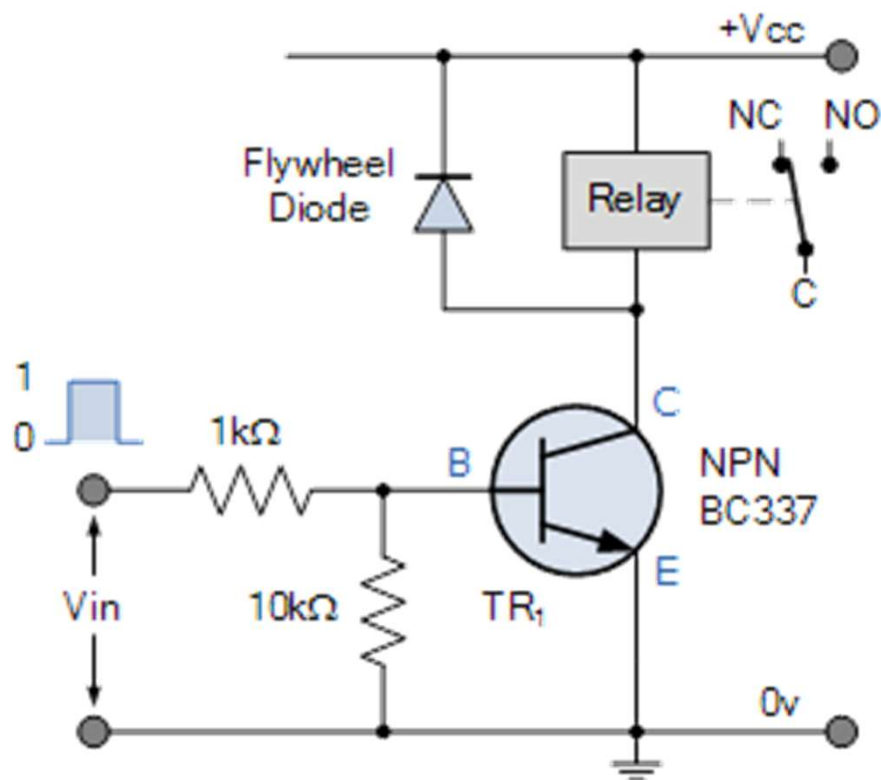
$$v_B = 0V$$

$$v_B < v_{BE}:$$

Transistor is OFF



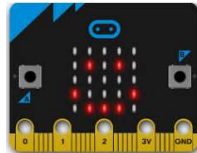
Transistor Relay Driver Circuit...



Relay Module

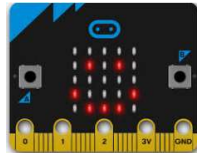


representative circuit



Transistor Relay Driver Circuit...

Keyestudio 5V Relay Module Specification

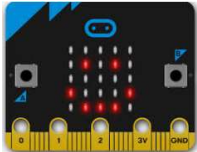


- Type: Digital
- Rated current: 10A (NO) 5A (NC)
- Maximum switching voltage: 150VAC 24VDC
- Digital interface
- Control signal: TTL level
- Rated load: 8A 150VAC (NO) 10A 24VDC (NO), 5A 250VAC (NO/NC) 5A 24VDC (NO/NC)
- Maximum switching power: AC1200VA DC240W (NO) AC625VA DC120W (NC)
- Contact action time: 10ms

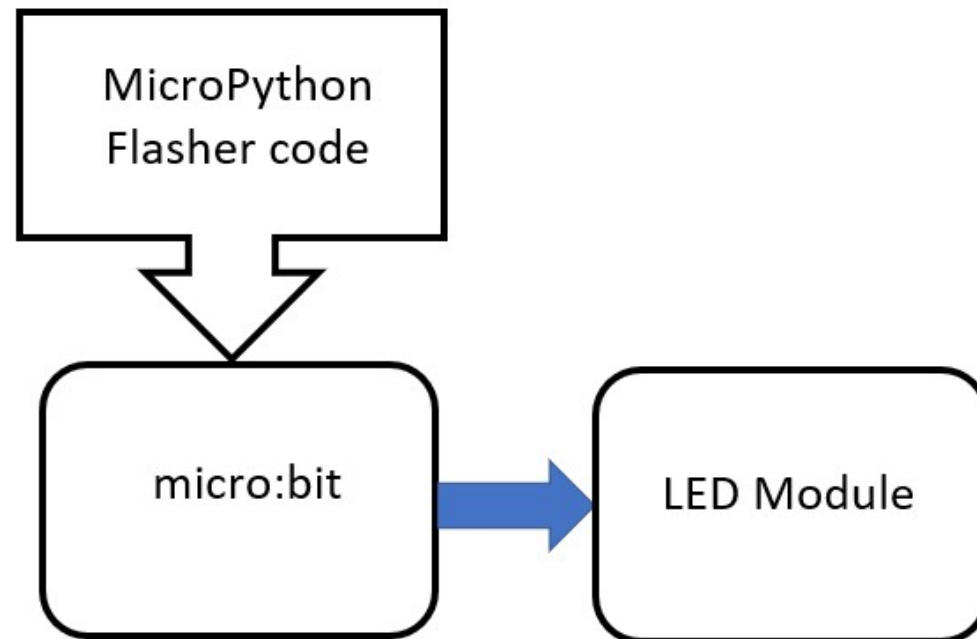


Source: https://wiki.keyestudio.com/Ks0011_keyestudio_5V_Relay_Module

MicroPython micro:bit mini-Lab Activities

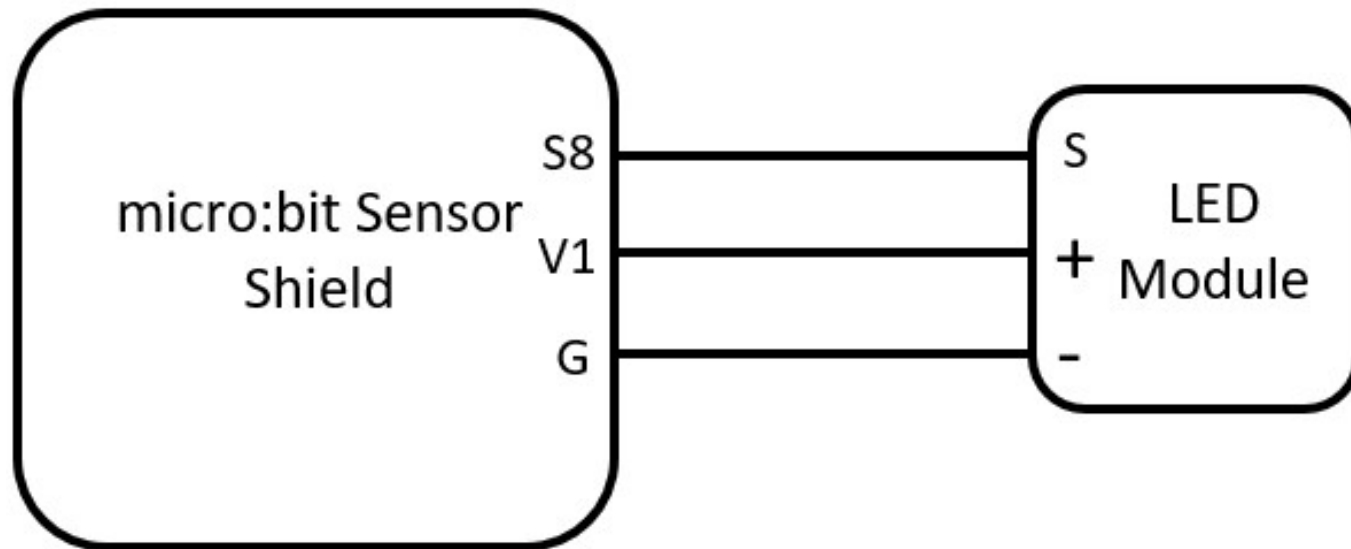
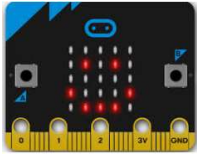


Simple Flasher



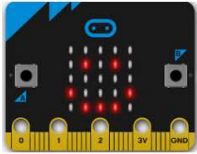
MicroPython micro:bit mini-Lab Activities

Simple Flasher Electrical Wiring Diagram



MicroPython micro:bit mini-Lab Activities. . .

Simple Flasher code



```
1 from microbit import *
2
3
4 while True:
5     pin8.write_digital(0)
6     sleep(100)
7     pin8.write_digital(1)
8     sleep(100)
```

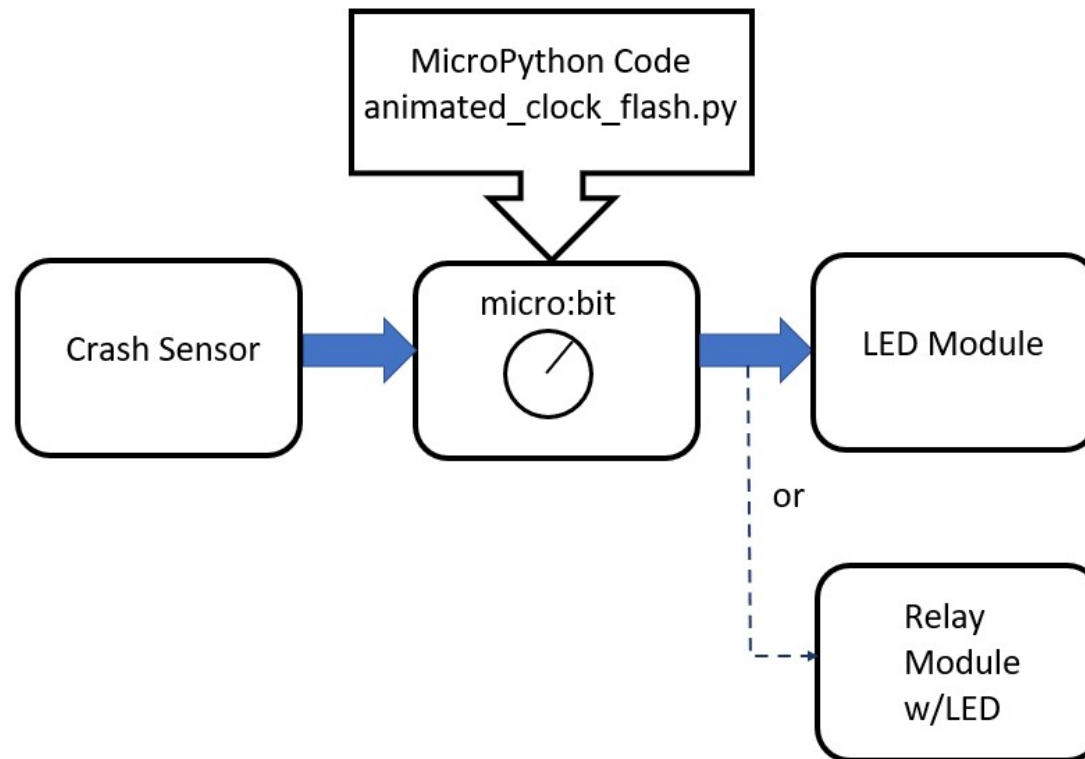
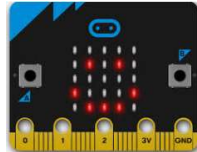

Question 4



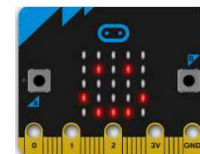
Using slide 24, which MicroPython instruction imposes a time delay?

MicroPython micro:bit mini-Lab Activities

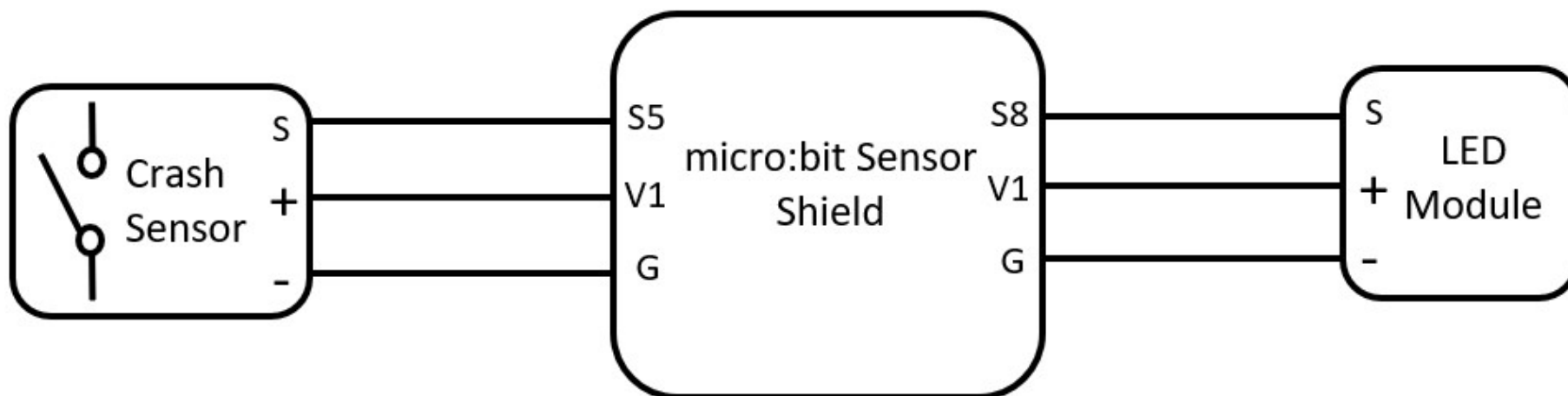
Animated Clock Flasher



MicroPython micro:bit mini-Lab Activities

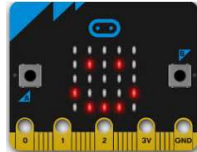


Animated Clock Flasher Electrical Wiring Diagram



MicroPython micro:bit mini-Lab Activities

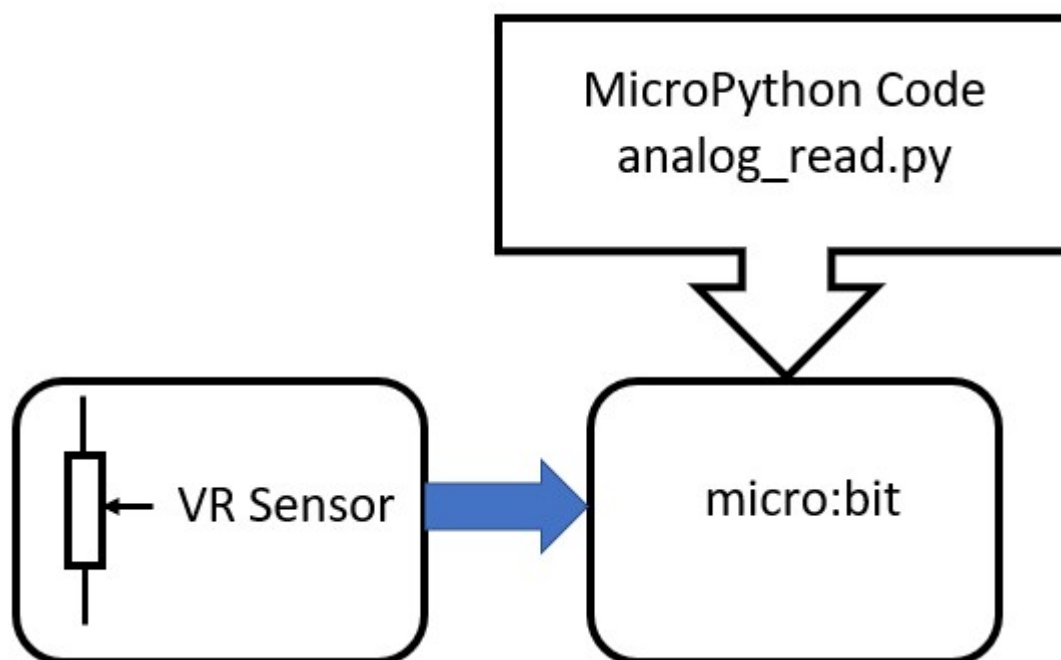
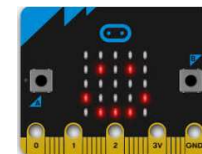
Animated Clock Flasher code



```
1 from microbit import *
2 #input = pin5.read_digital()
3
4 while True:
5     if pin5.read_digital():
6         display.show(Image.CLOCK12)
7         sleep(1000)
8         display.show(Image.CLOCK3)
9         sleep(1000)
10        display.show(Image.CLOCK6)
11        sleep(1000)
12        display.show(Image.CLOCK9)
13        sleep(1000)
14        display.show(Image.CLOCK12)
15        pin8.write_digital(0)
16    else:
17        pin8.write_digital(1)
18        sleep(5)
```

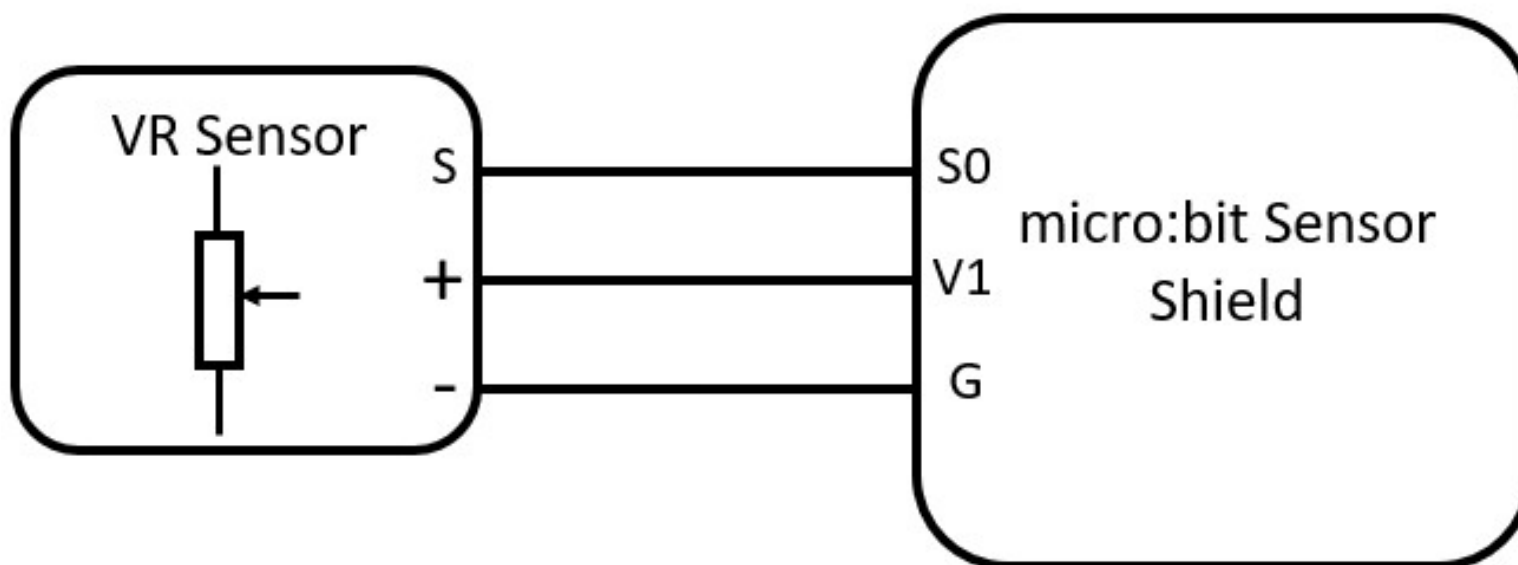
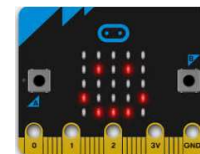
MicroPython micro:bit mini-Lab Activities

Reading an Analog Signal



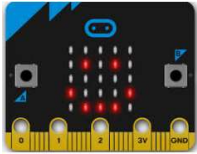
MicroPython micro:bit mini-Lab Activities

Reading an Analog Signal Electrical Wiring Diagram



MicroPython micro:bit mini-Lab Activities

Reading an Analog Signal code



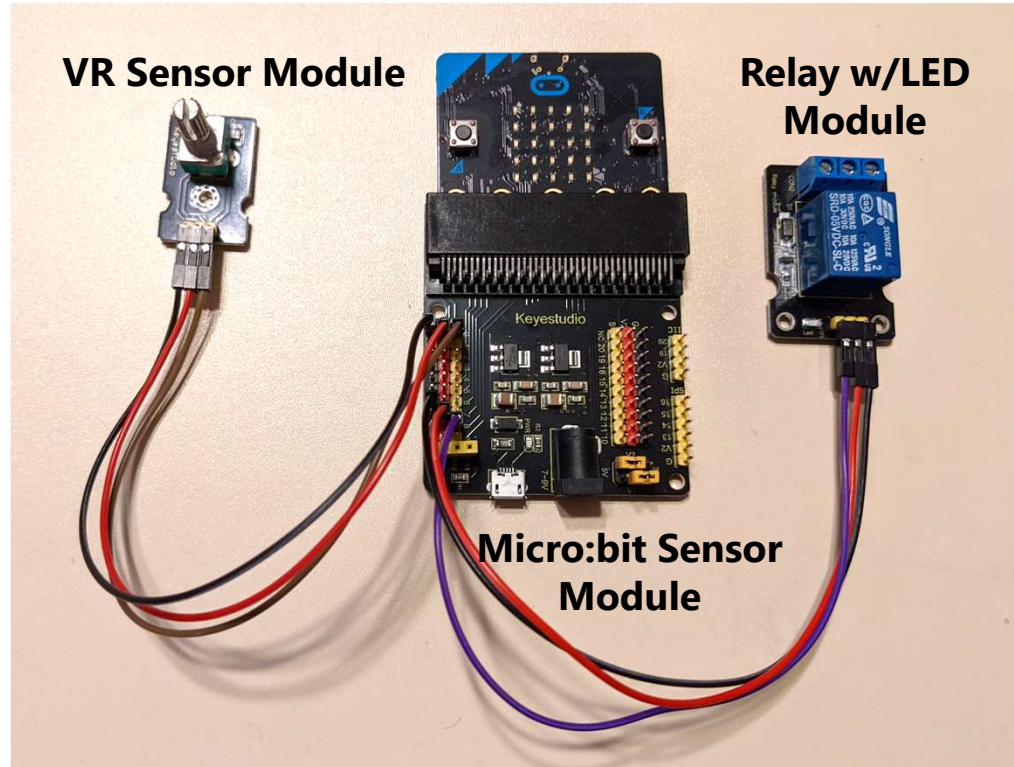
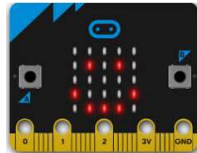
```
1 from microbit import*
2
3 sense = 0
4 while True:
5     sense = pin0.read_analog()
6     display.scroll(sense)
```

Question 5

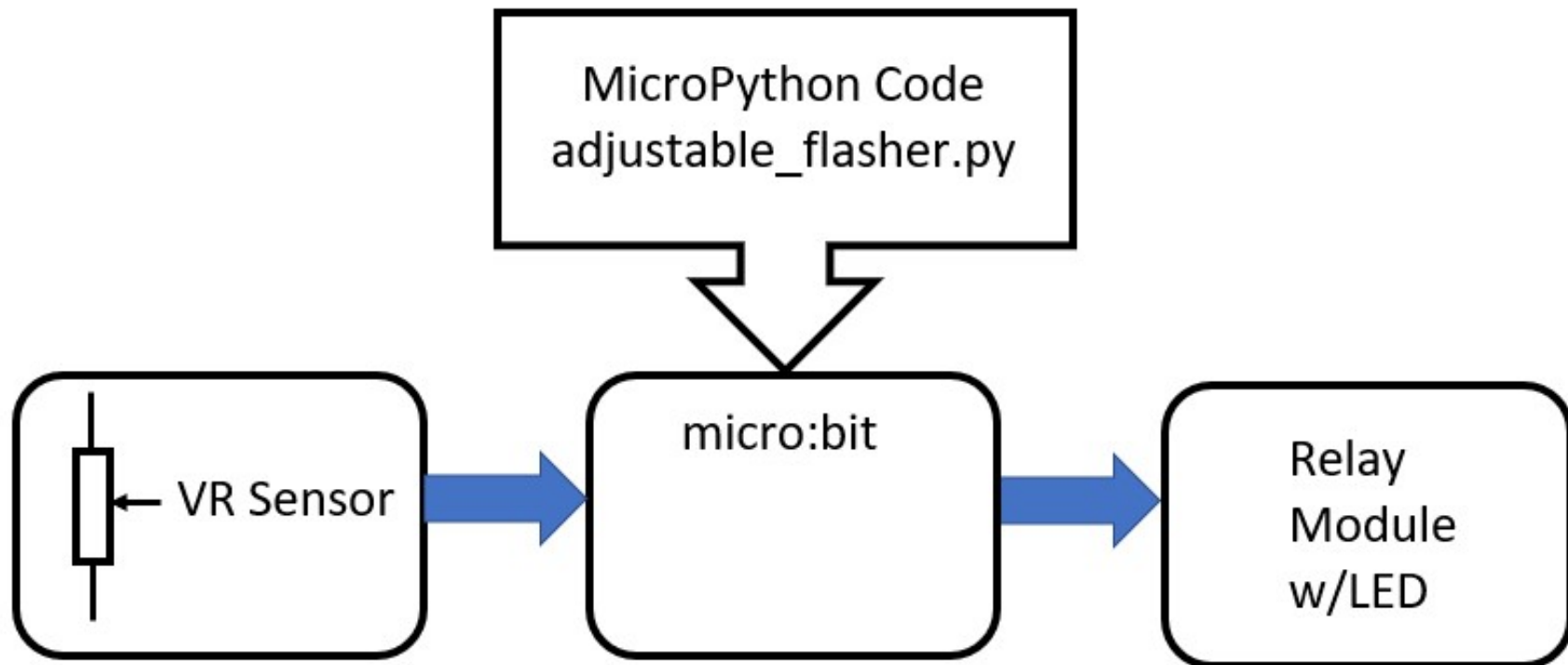
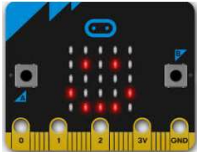


Using slide 31, which line number is used to initialize a variable?

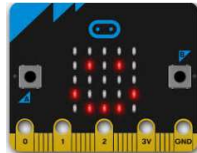
Lab Project: An Adjustable Electromechanical Relay Flasher



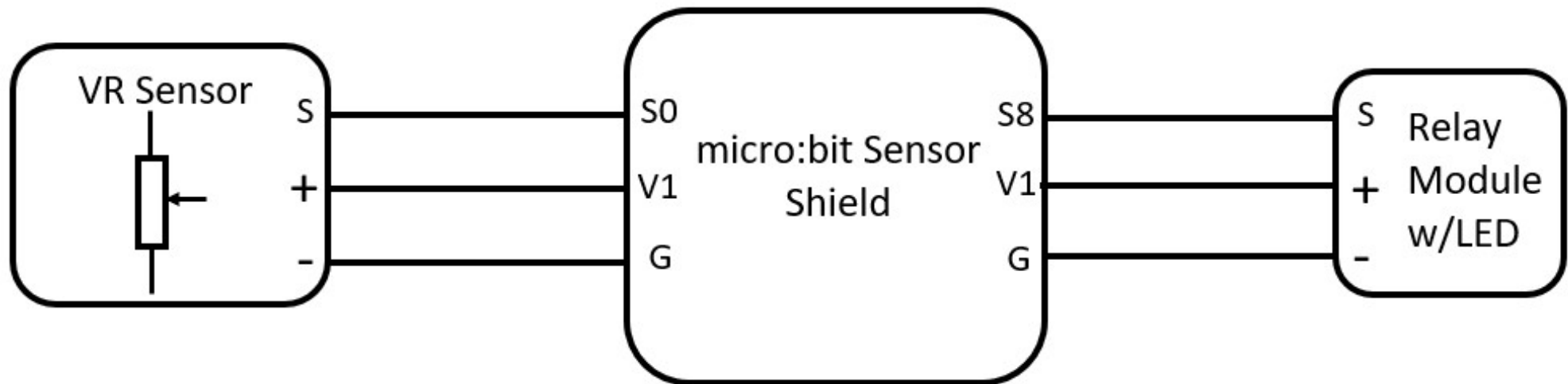
Lab Project: An Adjustable Electromechanical Relay Flasher



Lab Project: An Adjustable Electromechanical Relay Flasher

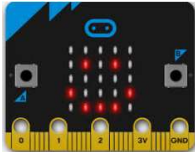


An Adjustable Electromechanical Relay Flasher Electrical Wiring Diagram



Lab Project: An Adjustable Electromechanical Relay Flasher . . .

Adjustable Electromechanical Relay Flasher code



```
1 from microbit import *
2
3 sense = 0
4 while True:
5     sense = pin0.read_analog()
6     display.scroll(sense)
7     pin8.write_digital(0)
8     sleep(sense)
9     pin8.write_digital(1)
10    sleep(sense)
```

Question 6



Using slide 36, which line number is used to read the VR Sensor's varying voltage?

Thank you for attending

Please consider the resources below:

- Electromechanical Relay Construction
<https://www.omron-ecb.co.kr/relay-basics/basic>
- Circuits Today: Electromechanical Relay Construction
<https://www.circuitstoday.com/working-of-relays>
- Allabout Circuits: Electromechanical Relay Construction
<https://www.allaboutcircuits.com/textbook/digital/chpt-5/relay-construction/>
- Keyestudio 5V Relay Module
https://wiki.keyestudio.com/Ks0011_keyestudio_5V_Relay_Module



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