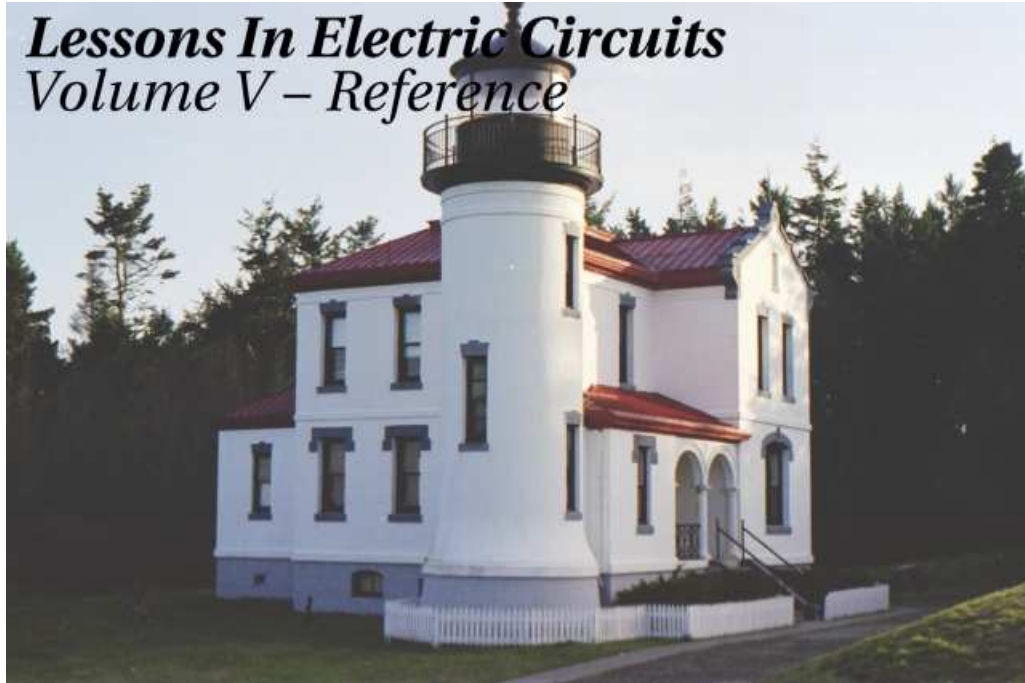


Lessons In Electric Circuits
Volume V – Reference



Fourth Edition, last update April 19, 2007

Lessons In Electric Circuits, Volume V – Reference

By Tony R. Kuphaldt

Fourth Edition, last update April 19, 2007

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Contents

1	USEFUL EQUATIONS AND CONVERSION FACTORS	3
1.1	DC circuit equations and laws	4
1.2	Series circuit rules	5
1.3	Parallel circuit rules	5
1.4	Series and parallel component equivalent values	5
1.5	Capacitor sizing equation	6
1.6	Inductor sizing equation	8
1.7	Time constant equations	9
1.8	AC circuit equations	10
1.9	Decibels	13
1.10	Metric prefixes and unit conversions	14
1.11	Data	18
1.12	Contributors	18
2	COLOR CODES	19
2.1	Resistor Color Codes	19
2.2	Wiring Color Codes	22
	Bibliography	24
3	CONDUCTOR AND INSULATOR TABLES	25
3.1	Copper wire gage table	25
3.2	Copper wire ampacity table	26
3.3	Coefficients of specific resistance	27
3.4	Temperature coefficients of resistance	28
3.5	Critical temperatures for superconductors	28
3.6	Dielectric strengths for insulators	29
3.7	Data	29
4	ALGEBRA REFERENCE	31
4.1	Basic identities	32
4.2	Arithmetic properties	32
4.3	Properties of exponents	32
4.4	Radicals	33
4.5	Important constants	33

4.6	Logarithms	34
4.7	Factoring equivalencies	35
4.8	The quadratic formula	36
4.9	Sequences	36
4.10	Factorials	37
4.11	Solving simultaneous equations	37
4.12	Contributors	47
5	TRIGONOMETRY REFERENCE	49
5.1	Right triangle trigonometry	49
5.2	Non-right triangle trigonometry	50
5.3	Trigonometric equivalencies	51
5.4	Hyperbolic functions	51
5.5	Contributors	51
6	CALCULUS REFERENCE	53
6.1	Rules for limits	54
6.2	Derivative of a constant	54
6.3	Common derivatives	54
6.4	Derivatives of power functions of e	54
6.5	Trigonometric derivatives	55
6.6	Rules for derivatives	55
6.7	The antiderivative (Indefinite integral)	57
6.8	Common antiderivatives	57
6.9	Antiderivatives of power functions of e	58
6.10	Rules for antiderivatives	58
6.11	Definite integrals and the fundamental theorem of calculus	58
6.12	Differential equations	59
7	USING THE SPICE CIRCUIT SIMULATION PROGRAM	61
7.1	Introduction	62
7.2	History of SPICE	63
7.3	Fundamentals of SPICE programming	63
7.4	The command-line interface	69
7.5	Circuit components	69
7.6	Analysis options	77
7.7	Quirks	80
7.8	Example circuits and netlists	88
8	TROUBLESHOOTING – THEORY AND PRACTICE	115
8.1		116
8.2	Questions to ask before proceeding	117
8.3	General troubleshooting tips	117
8.4	Specific troubleshooting techniques	119
8.5	Likely failures in proven systems	123
8.6	Likely failures in unproven systems	125

8.7	Potential pitfalls	127
8.8	Contributors	128
9	CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC SYMBOLS	131
9.1	Wires and connections	132
9.2	Power sources	133
9.3	Resistors	133
9.4	Capacitors	134
9.5	Inductors	134
9.6	Mutual inductors	135
9.7	Switches, hand actuated	136
9.8	Switches, process actuated	137
9.9	Switches, electrically actuated (relays)	138
9.10	Connectors	138
9.11	Diodes	139
9.12	Transistors, bipolar	140
9.13	Transistors, junction field-effect (JFET)	140
9.14	Transistors, insulated-gate field-effect (IGFET or MOSFET)	141
9.15	Transistors, hybrid	141
9.16	Thyristors	142
9.17	Integrated circuits	143
9.18	Electron tubes	146
10	PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS	147
10.1	Table (landscape view)	147
10.2	Data	147
A-1	ABOUT THIS BOOK	149
A-2	CONTRIBUTOR LIST	153
A-3	DESIGN SCIENCE LICENSE	157
	INDEX	160

CONTENTS

1

comment; modified 10/29/2005 (DC) added torque conversions

Chapter 1

USEFUL EQUATIONS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Contents

1.1 DC circuit equations and laws	2
1.1.1 Ohm's and Joule's Laws	2
1.1.2 Kirchhoff's Laws	2
1.2 Series circuit rules	3
1.3 Parallel circuit rules	3
1.4 Series and parallel component equivalent values	3
1.4.1 Series and parallel resistances	3
1.4.2 Series and parallel inductances	3
1.4.3 Series and Parallel Capacitances	4
1.5 Capacitor sizing equation	4
1.6 Inductor sizing equation	6
1.7 Time constant equations	7
1.7.1 Value of time constant in series RC and RL circuits	7
1.7.2 Calculating voltage or current at specified time	8
1.7.3 Calculating time at specified voltage or current	8
1.8 AC circuit equations	8
1.8.1 Inductive reactance	8
1.8.2 Capacitive reactance	9
1.8.3 Impedance in relation to R and X	9
1.8.4 Ohm's Law for AC	9
1.8.5 Series and Parallel Impedances	9
1.8.6 Resonance	10
1.8.7 AC power	10
1.9 Decibels	11
1.10 Metric prefixes and unit conversions	12

1.11 Data	16
1.12 Contributors	16

1.1 DC circuit equations and laws

1.1.1 Ohm's and Joule's Laws

Ohm's Law

$$E = IR \quad I = \frac{E}{R} \quad R = \frac{E}{I}$$

Joule's Law

$$P = IE \quad P = \frac{E^2}{R} \quad P = I^2R$$

Where,

E = Voltage in volts

I = Current in amperes (amps)

R = Resistance in ohms

P = Power in watts

NOTE: the symbol "V" ("U" in Europe) is sometimes used to represent voltage instead of "E". In some cases, an author or circuit designer may choose to exclusively use "V" for voltage, never using the symbol "E." Other times the two symbols are used interchangeably, or "E" is used to represent voltage from a power source while "V" is used to represent voltage across a load (voltage "drop").

1.1.2 Kirchhoff's Laws

"The algebraic sum of all voltages in a loop must equal zero."

Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL)

"The algebraic sum of all currents entering and exiting a node must equal zero."

Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL)

1.2 Series circuit rules

- Components in a series circuit share the same current. $I_{total} = I_1 = I_2 = \dots I_n$
- Total resistance in a series circuit is equal to the sum of the individual resistances, making it *greater* than any of the individual resistances. $R_{total} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots R_n$
- Total voltage in a series circuit is equal to the sum of the individual voltage drops. $E_{total} = E_1 + E_2 + \dots E_n$

1.3 Parallel circuit rules

- Components in a parallel circuit share the same voltage. $E_{total} = E_1 = E_2 = \dots E_n$
- Total resistance in a parallel circuit is *less* than any of the individual resistances. $R_{total} = 1 / (1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + \dots 1/R_n)$
- Total current in a parallel circuit is equal to the sum of the individual branch currents. $I_{total} = I_1 + I_2 + \dots I_n$

1.4 Series and parallel component equivalent values

1.4.1 Series and parallel resistances

Resistances

$$R_{series} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots R_n$$

$$R_{parallel} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots \frac{1}{R_n}}$$

1.4.2 Series and parallel inductances

Inductances

$$L_{series} = L_1 + L_2 + \dots L_n$$

$$L_{parallel} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \dots \frac{1}{L_n}}$$

Where,

L = Inductance in henrys

1.4.3 Series and Parallel Capacitances

Capacitances

$$C_{\text{series}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}}$$

$$C_{\text{parallel}} = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n$$

Where,

C = Capacitance in farads

1.5 Capacitor sizing equation

$$C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d}$$

Where,

C = Capacitance in Farads

ϵ = Permittivity of dielectric (absolute, not relative)

A = Area of plate overlap in square meters

d = Distance between plates in meters

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 K$$

Where,

ϵ_0 = Permittivity of free space

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.8562 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

K = Dielectric constant of material between plates (see table)

Dielectric constants			
Dielectric	K	Dielectric	K
Vacuum	1.0000	Quartz, fused	3.8
Air	1.0006	Wood, maple	4.4
PTFE, Teflon	2.0	Glass	4.9-7.5
Mineral oil	2.0	Castor oil	5.0
Polypropylene	2.20-2.28	Wood, birch	5.2
ABS resin	2.4 - 3.2	Mica, muscovite	5.0-8.7
Polystyrene	2.45-4.0	Glass-bonded mica	6.3-9.3
Waxed paper	2.5	Poreclain, steatite	6.5
Transformer oil	2.5-4	Alumina Al ₂ O ₃	8-10.0
Wood, oak	3.3	Water, distilled	80
Hard Rubber	2.5-4.8	Ta ₂ O ₅	27.6
Silicones	3.4-4.3	Ba ₂ TiO ₃	1200-1500
Bakelite	3.5-6.0	BaSrTiO ₃	7500

A formula for capacitance in picofarads using practical dimensions:

$$C = \frac{0.0885K(n-1) A}{d} = \frac{0.225K(n-1)A'}{d'}$$

Where,

C = Capacitance in picofarads

K = Dielectric constant

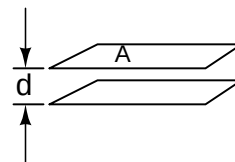
A = Area of one plate in square centimeters

A' = Area of one plate in square inches

d = Thickness in centimeters

d' = Thickness in inches

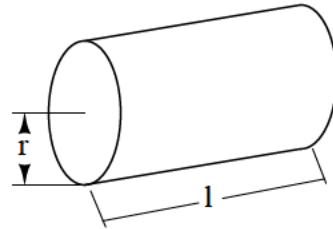
n = Number of plates



1.6 Inductor sizing equation

$$L = \frac{N^2 \mu A}{l}$$

$$\mu = \mu_r \mu_0$$



Where,

L = Inductance of coil in Henrys

N = Number of turns in wire coil (straight wire = 1)

μ = Permeability of core material (absolute, not relative)

μ_r = Relative permeability, dimensionless ($\mu_0=1$ for air)

$\mu_0 = 1.26 \times 10^{-6}$ T-m/At permeability of free space

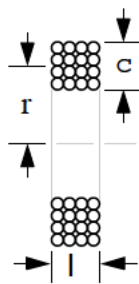
A = Area of coil in square meters = πr^2

l = Average length of coil in meters

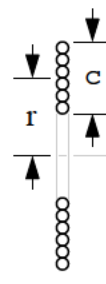
Wheeler's formulas for inductance of air core coils which follow are useful for radio frequency inductors. The following formula for the inductance of a single layer air core solenoid coil is accurate to approximately 1% for $2r/l < 3$. The thick coil formula is 1% accurate when the denominator terms are approximately equal. Wheeler's spiral formula is 1% accurate for $c > 0.2r$. While this is a "round wire" formula, it may still be applicable to printed circuit spiral inductors at reduced accuracy.



$$L = \frac{N^2 r^2}{9r + 10l}$$



$$L = \frac{0.8N^2 r^2}{6r + 9l + 10c}$$



$$L = \frac{N^2 r^2}{8r + 11c}$$

Where,

L = Inductance of coil in microhenrys

N = Number of turns of wire

r = Mean radius of coil in inches

l = Length of coil in inches

c = Thickness of coil in inches

The inductance in henries of a square printed circuit inductor is given by two formulas where $p=q$, and $p \neq q$.

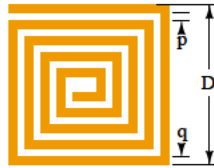
$$L = 85 \cdot 10^{-10} D N^{5/3}$$

Where,

D = dimension, cm

N = number turns

$p=q$



$$L = 27 \cdot 10^{-10} (D^{8/3} / p^{5/3}) (1 + R^{-1})^{5/3}$$

Where,

D = coil dimension in cm

N = number of turns

$R = p/q$

The wire table provides "turns per inch" for enamel magnet wire for use with the inductance formulas for coils.

AWG	turns/ gauge inch	AWG	turns/ gauge inch	AWG	turns/ gauge inch	AWG	turns/ gauge inch
10	9.6	20	29.4	30	90.5	40	282
11	10.7	21	33.1	31	101	41	327
12	12.0	22	37.0	32	113	42	378
13	13.5	23	41.3	33	127	43	421
14	15.0	24	46.3	34	143	44	471
15	16.8	25	51.7	35	158	45	523
16	18.9	26	58.0	36	175	46	581
17	21.2	27	64.9	37	198		
18	23.6	28	72.7	38	224		
19	26.4	29	81.6	39	248		

1.7 Time constant equations

1.7.1 Value of time constant in series RC and RL circuits

Time constant in seconds = RC

Time constant in seconds = L/R

1.7.2 Calculating voltage or current at specified time

Universal Time Constant Formula

$$\text{Change} = (\text{Final}-\text{Start}) \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^{t/\tau}} \right)$$

Where,

Final = Value of calculated variable after infinite time
(its *ultimate* value)

Start = Initial value of calculated variable

e = Euler's number (≈ 2.7182818)

t = Time in seconds

τ = Time constant for circuit in seconds

1.7.3 Calculating time at specified voltage or current

$$t = \tau \left(\ln \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\text{Change}}{\text{Final} - \text{Start}}} \right)$$

1.8 AC circuit equations

1.8.1 Inductive reactance

$$X_L = 2\pi fL$$

Where,

X_L = Inductive reactance in ohms

f = Frequency in hertz

L = Inductance in henrys

1.8.2 Capacitive reactance

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$$

Where,

X_C = Inductive reactance in ohms

f = Frequency in hertz

C = Capacitance in farads

1.8.3 Impedance in relation to R and X

$$Z_L = R + jX_L$$

$$Z_C = R - jX_C$$

1.8.4 Ohm's Law for AC

$$E = IZ \quad I = \frac{E}{Z} \quad Z = \frac{E}{I}$$

Where,

E = Voltage in volts

I = Current in amperes (amps)

Z = Impedance in ohms

1.8.5 Series and Parallel Impedances

$$Z_{\text{series}} = Z_1 + Z_2 + \dots Z_n$$

$$Z_{\text{parallel}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2} + \dots \frac{1}{Z_n}}$$

NOTE: All impedances must be calculated in *complex* number form for these equations to work.

1.8.6 Resonance

$$f_{\text{resonant}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}}$$

NOTE: This equation applies to a non-resistive LC circuit. In circuits containing resistance as well as inductance and capacitance, this equation applies only to series configurations and to parallel configurations where R is very small.

1.8.7 AC power

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P} &= \text{true power} & P &= I^2 R & P &= \frac{E^2}{R} \\ &\text{Measured in units of } \mathbf{Watts} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Q} &= \text{reactive power} & Q &= I^2 X & Q &= \frac{E^2}{X} \\ &\text{Measured in units of } \mathbf{Volt-Amps-Reactive (VAR)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S} &= \text{apparent power} & S &= I^2 Z & S &= \frac{E^2}{Z} & S &= IE \\ &\text{Measured in units of } \mathbf{Volt-Amps} \end{aligned}$$

$$P = (IE)(\text{power factor})$$

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

$$\text{Power factor} = \cos (Z \text{ phase angle})$$

1.9 Decibels

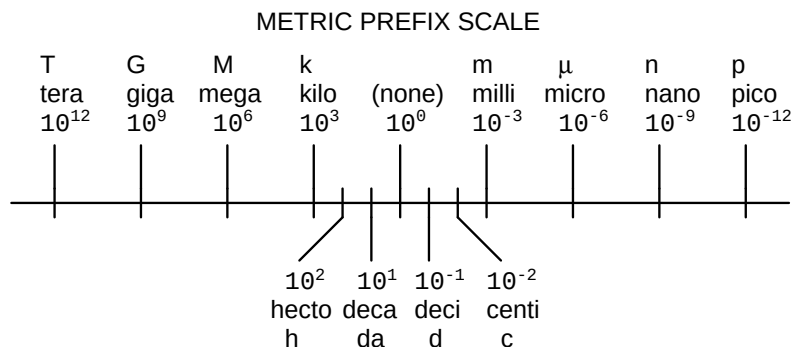
$$A_{V(\text{dB})} = 20 \log A_{V(\text{ratio})} \qquad A_{V(\text{ratio})} = 10^{\frac{A_{V(\text{dB})}}{20}}$$

$$A_{I(\text{dB})} = 20 \log A_{I(\text{ratio})} \qquad A_{I(\text{ratio})} = 10^{\frac{A_{I(\text{dB})}}{20}}$$

$$A_{P(\text{dB})} = 10 \log A_{P(\text{ratio})} \qquad A_{P(\text{ratio})} = 10^{\frac{A_{P(\text{dB})}}{10}}$$

1.10 Metric prefixes and unit conversions

- **Metric prefixes**
- Yotta = 10^{24} Symbol: Y
- Zetta = 10^{21} Symbol: Z
- Exa = 10^{18} Symbol: E
- Peta = 10^{15} Symbol: P
- Tera = 10^{12} Symbol: T
- Giga = 10^9 Symbol: G
- Mega = 10^6 Symbol: M
- Kilo = 10^3 Symbol: k
- Hecto = 10^2 Symbol: h
- Deca = 10^1 Symbol: da
- Deci = 10^{-1} Symbol: d
- Centi = 10^{-2} Symbol: c
- Milli = 10^{-3} Symbol: m
- Micro = 10^{-6} Symbol: μ
- Nano = 10^{-9} Symbol: n
- Pico = 10^{-12} Symbol: p
- Femto = 10^{-15} Symbol: f
- Atto = 10^{-18} Symbol: a
- Zepto = 10^{-21} Symbol: z
- Yocto = 10^{-24} Symbol: y



- **Conversion factors for temperature**

- $^{\circ}\text{F} = (^{\circ}\text{C})(9/5) + 32$
- $^{\circ}\text{C} = (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)(5/9)$
- $^{\circ}\text{R} = ^{\circ}\text{F} + 459.67$
- $^{\circ}\text{K} = ^{\circ}\text{C} + 273.15$

Conversion equivalencies for volume

1 US gallon (gal) = 231.0 cubic inches (in^3) = 4 quarts (qt) = 8 pints (pt) = 128 fluid ounces (fl. oz.) = 3.7854 liters (l)

1 Imperial gallon (gal) = 160 fluid ounces (fl. oz.) = 4.546 liters (l)

Conversion equivalencies for distance

1 inch (in) = 2.540000 centimeter (cm)

Conversion equivalencies for velocity

1 mile per hour (mi/h) = 88 feet per minute (ft/m) = 1.46667 feet per second (ft/s)
= 1.60934 kilometer per hour (km/h) = 0.44704 meter per second (m/s) = 0.868976 knot (knot – international)

Conversion equivalencies for weight

1 pound (lb) = 16 ounces (oz) = 0.45359 kilogram (kg)

Conversion equivalencies for force

1 pound-force (lbf) = 4.44822 newton (N)

Acceleration of gravity (free fall), Earth standard

9.806650 meters per second per second (m/s^2) = 32.1740 feet per second per second (ft/s^2)

Conversion equivalencies for area

1 acre = 43560 square feet (ft^2) = 4840 square yards (yd^2) = 4046.86 square meters (m^2)

Conversion equivalencies for pressure

1 pound per square inch (psi) = 2.03603 inches of mercury (in. Hg) = 27.6807 inches of water (in. W.C.) = 6894.757 pascals (Pa) = 0.0680460 atmospheres (Atm) = 0.0689476 bar (bar)

Conversion equivalencies for energy or work

1 british thermal unit (BTU – "International Table") = 251.996 calories (cal – "International Table") = 1055.06 joules (J) = 1055.06 watt-seconds (W-s) = 0.293071 watt-hour (W-hr) = 1.05506×10^{10} ergs (erg) = 778.169 foot-pound-force (ft-lbf)

Conversion equivalencies for power

1 horsepower (hp – 550 ft-lbf/s) = 745.7 watts (W) = 2544.43 british thermal units per hour (BTU/hr) = 0.0760181 boiler horsepower (hp – boiler)

Conversion equivalencies for motor torque

	Newton-meter (n-m)	Gram-centimeter (g-cm)	Pound-inch (lb-in)	Pound-foot (lb-ft)	Ounce-inch (oz-in)
n-m	1	1020	8.85	0.738	141.6
g-cm	981×10^{-6}	1	8.68×10^{-3}	723×10^{-6}	0.139
lb-in	0.113	115	1	0.0833	16
lb-ft	1.36	1383	12	1	192
oz-in	7.062×10^{-3}	7.20	0.0625	5.21×10^{-3}	1

Locate the row corresponding to known unit of torque along the left of the table. Multiply by the factor under the column for the desired units. For example, to convert 2 oz-in torque to n-m, locate oz-in row at table left. Locate 7.062×10^{-3} at intersection of desired n-m units column. Multiply 2 oz-in $\times (7.062 \times 10^{-3}) = 14.12 \times 10^{-3}$ n-m.

Converting between units is easy if you have a set of equivalencies to work with. Suppose we wanted to convert an energy quantity of 2500 calories into watt-hours. What we would need to do is find a set of equivalent figures for those units. In our reference here, we see that 251.996 calories is physically equal to 0.293071 watt hour. To convert from calories into watt-hours, we must form a "unity fraction" with these physically equal figures (a fraction composed of different figures and different units, the numerator and denominator being *physically* equal to one another), placing the desired unit in the numerator and the initial unit in the denominator, and then multiply our initial value of calories by that fraction.

Since both terms of the "unity fraction" are physically equal to one another, the fraction as a whole has a *physical* value of 1, and so does not change the true value of any figure when multiplied

by it. When units are canceled, however, there will be a change in units. For example, 2500 calories multiplied by the unity fraction of $(0.293071 \text{ w-hr} / 251.996 \text{ cal}) = 2.9075 \text{ watt-hours}$.

Original figure 2500 calories

"Unity fraction" $\frac{0.293071 \text{ watt-hour}}{251.996 \text{ calories}}$

. . . cancelling units . . .

$$\frac{2500 \cancel{\text{calories}}}{1} \times \frac{0.293071 \text{ watt-hour}}{251.996 \cancel{\text{calories}}}$$

Converted figure 2.9075 watt-hours

The "unity fraction" approach to unit conversion may be extended beyond single steps. Suppose we wanted to convert a fluid flow measurement of 175 gallons per hour into liters per day. We have two units to convert here: gallons into liters, and hours into days. Remember that the word "per" in mathematics means "divided by," so our initial figure of 175 gallons *per* hour means 175 gallons divided by hours. Expressing our original figure as such a fraction, we multiply it by the necessary unity fractions to convert gallons to liters (3.7854 liters = 1 gallon), and hours to days (1 day = 24 hours). The units must be arranged in the unity fraction in such a way that undesired units cancel each other out above and below fraction bars. For this problem it means using a gallons-to-liters unity fraction of $(3.7854 \text{ liters} / 1 \text{ gallon})$ and a hours-to-days unity fraction of $(24 \text{ hours} / 1 \text{ day})$:

Original figure

175 gallons/hour

"Unity fraction"

$\frac{3.7854 \text{ liters}}{1 \text{ gallon}}$
--

"Unity fraction"

$\frac{24 \text{ hours}}{1 \text{ day}}$
--

... cancelling units ...

$$\frac{175 \cancel{\text{ gallons}}}{1 \cancel{\text{ hour}}} \times \frac{3.7854 \text{ liters}}{1 \cancel{\text{ gallon}}} \times \frac{24 \cancel{\text{ hours}}}{1 \text{ day}}$$

Converted figure

15,898.68 liters/day

Our final (converted) answer is 15898.68 liters per day.

1.11 Data

Conversion factors were found in the 78th edition of the *CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*, and the 3rd edition of Bela Liptak's *Instrument Engineers' Handbook – Process Measurement and Analysis*.

1.12 Contributors

Contributors to this chapter are listed in chronological order of their contributions, from most recent to first. See Appendix 2 (Contributor List) for dates and contact information.

Gerald Gardner (January 2003): Addition of Imperial gallons conversion.

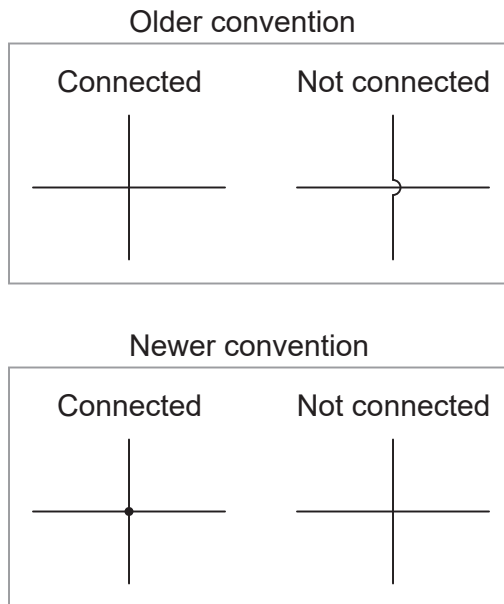
Chapter 9

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC SYMBOLS

Contents

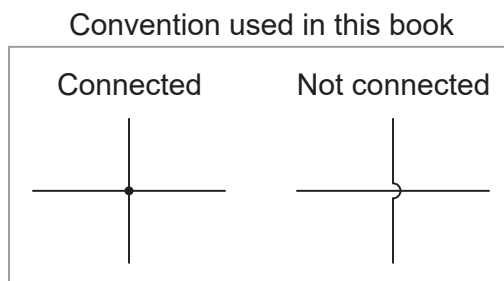
9.1 Wires and connections	132
9.2 Power sources	133
9.3 Resistors	133
9.4 Capacitors	134
9.5 Inductors	134
9.6 Mutual inductors	135
9.7 Switches, hand actuated	136
9.8 Switches, process actuated	137
9.9 Switches, electrically actuated (relays)	138
9.10 Connectors	138
9.11 Diodes	139
9.12 Transistors, bipolar	140
9.13 Transistors, junction field-effect (JFET)	140
9.14 Transistors, insulated-gate field-effect (IGFET or MOSFET)	141
9.15 Transistors, hybrid	141
9.16 Thyristors	142
9.17 Integrated circuits	143
9.18 Electron tubes	146

9.1 Wires and connections



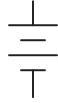
Older electrical schematics showed connecting wires crossing, while non-connecting wires “jumped” over each other with little half-circle marks. Newer electrical schematics show connecting wires joining with a dot, while non-connecting wires cross with no dot. However, some people still use the older convention of connecting wires crossing with no dot, which may create confusion.

For this reason, I opt to use a hybrid convention, with connecting wires unambiguously connected by a dot, and non-connecting wires unambiguously “jumping” over one another with a half-circle mark. While this may be frowned upon by some, it leaves no room for interpretational error: in each case, the intent is clear and unmistakable:



9.2 Power sources

DC voltage



DC voltage



AC voltage

Variable
DC voltage

*A diagonal arrow
represents variability
for **any** component!*

DC current



Generator



AC current



9.3 Resistors

Fixed-value



Rheostat



Potentiometer



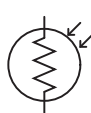
Tapped



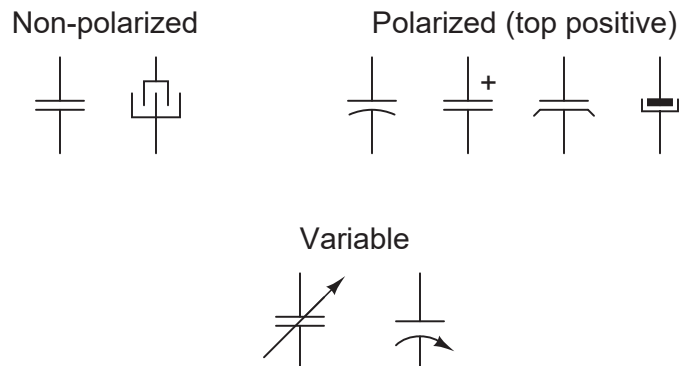
Thermistor



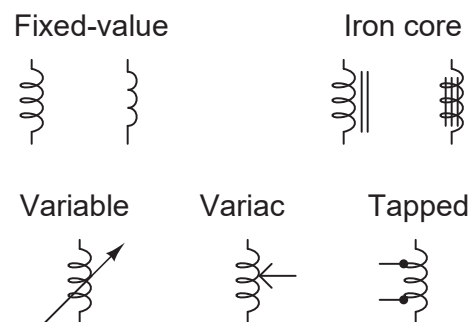
Photoresistor



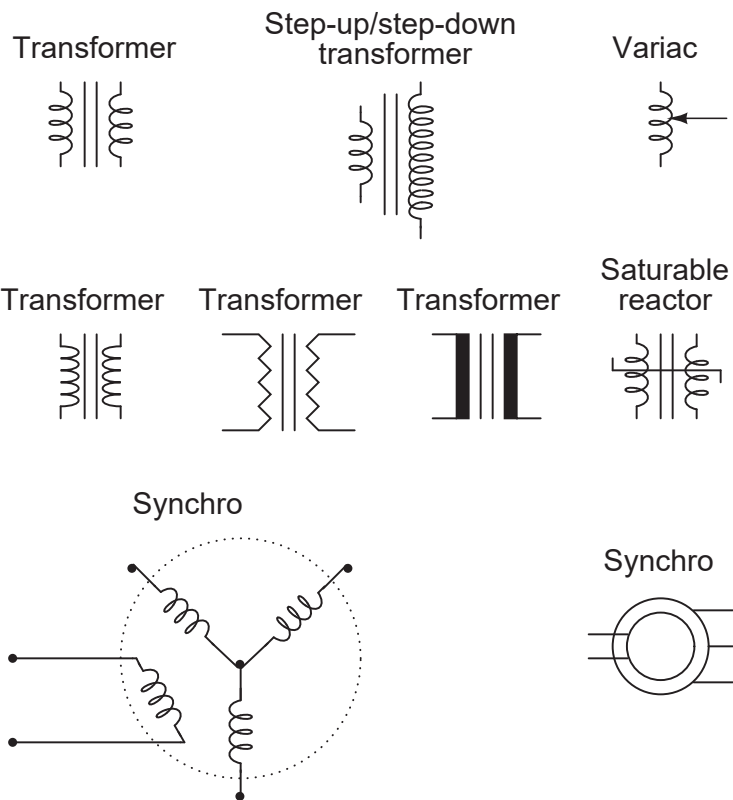
9.4 Capacitors



9.5 Inductors



9.6 Mutual inductors



9.7 Switches, hand actuated



SPST toggle
normally open



DPST toggle



Pushbutton
normally open



SPST toggle
normally closed



DPDT toggle



Pushbutton
normally closed



SPDT toggle



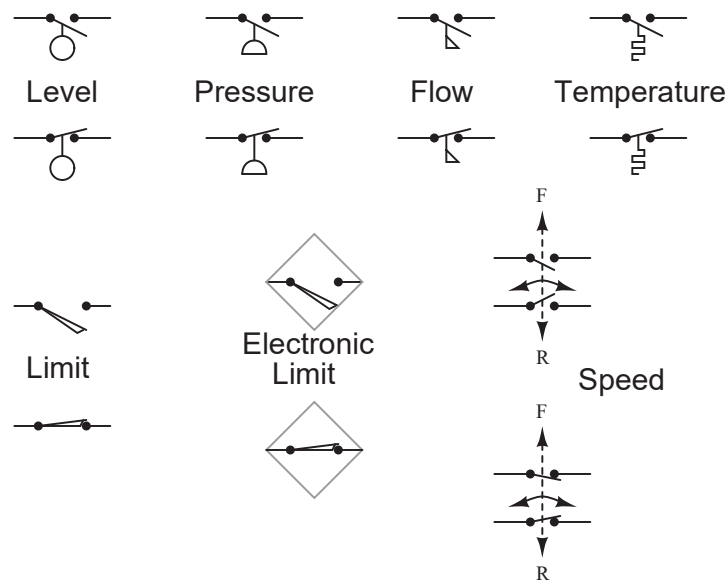
SPST joystick
*position of dot
on circle indicates
joystick direction*



4PDT toggle

9.8 Switches, process actuated

Normally open shown on top; normally closed on bottom

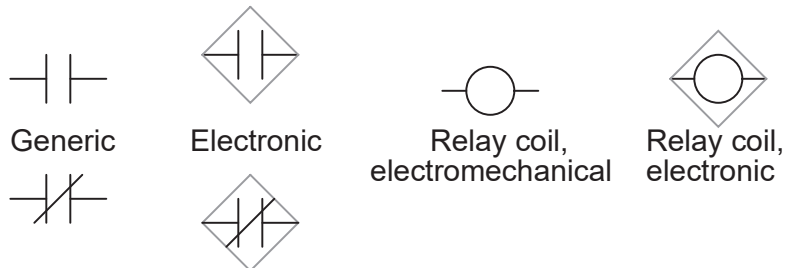


It is very important to keep in mind that the "normal" contact status of a process-actuated switch refers to its status when the process is absent and/or inactive, *not* "normal" in the sense of process conditions as expected during routine operation. For instance, a *normally-closed* low-flow detection switch installed on a coolant pipe will be maintained in the actuated state (open) when there is regular coolant flow through the pipe. If the coolant flow stops, the flow switch will go to its "normal" (unactuated) status of closed.

A *limit* switch is one actuated by contact with a moving machine part. An *electronic limit* switch senses mechanical motion, but does so using light, magnetic fields, or other non-contact means.

9.9 Switches, electrically actuated (relays)

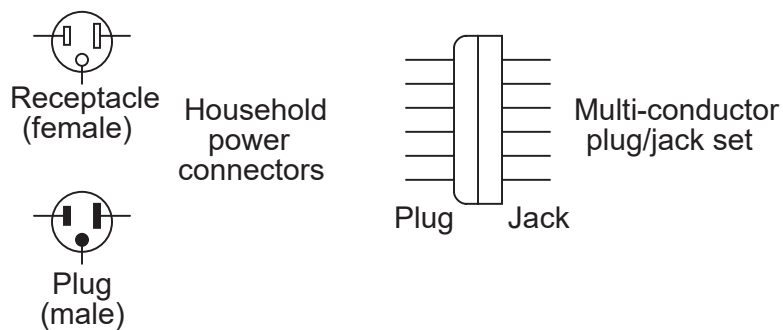
Relay components, "ladder logic" notation style



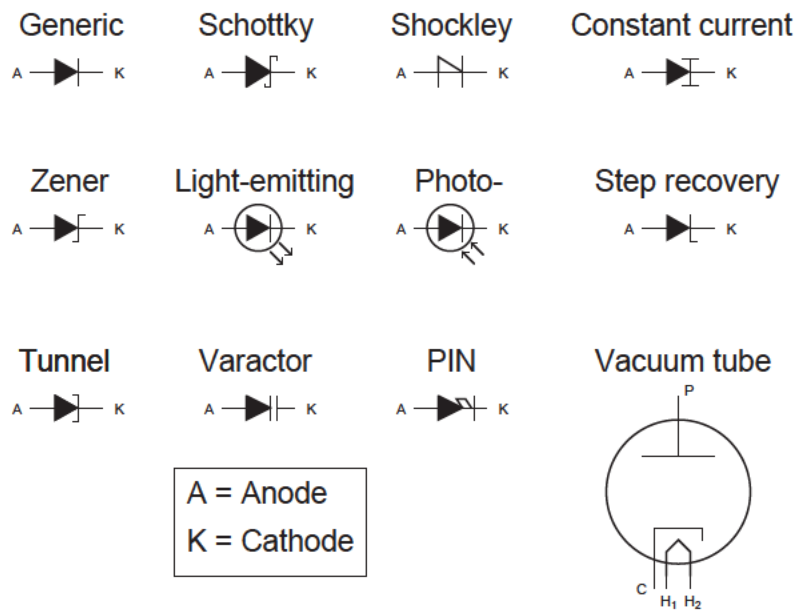
Relays, electronic schematic notation style



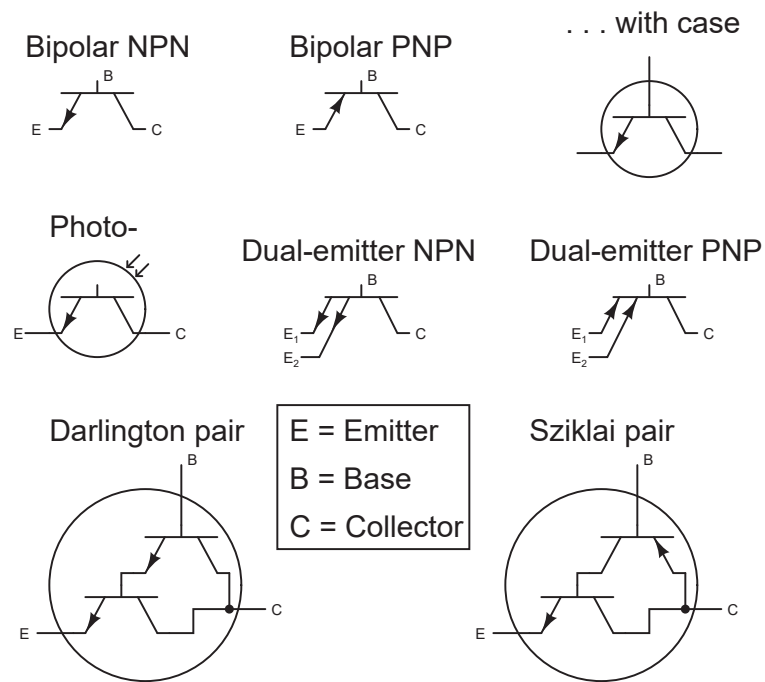
9.10 Connectors



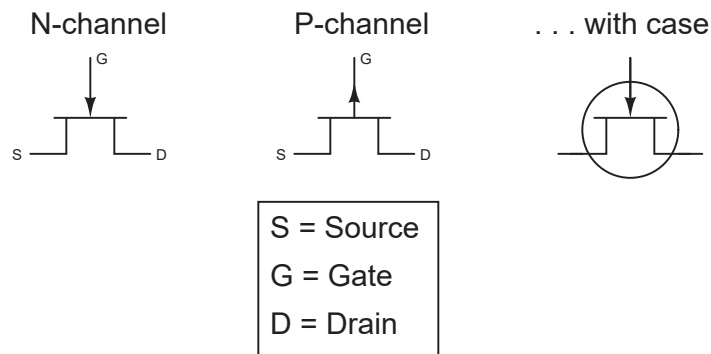
9.11 Diodes



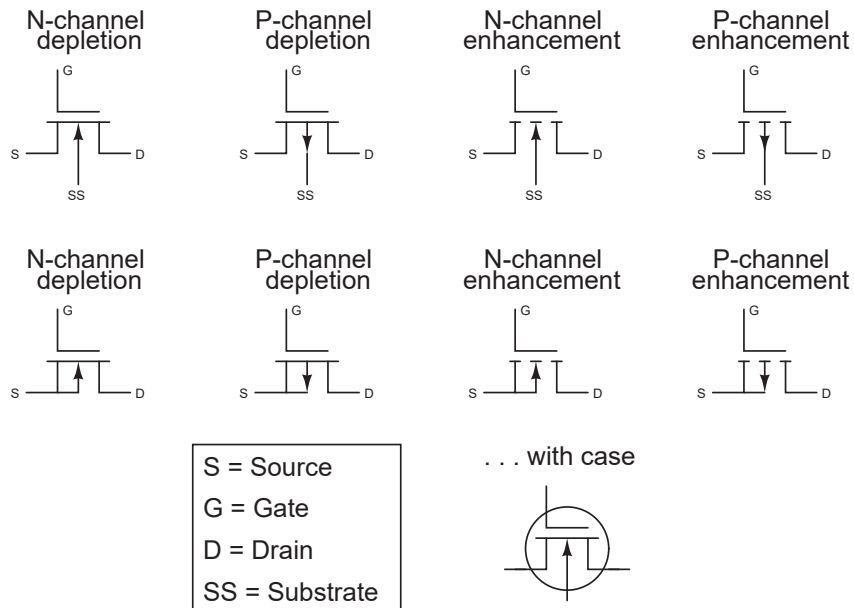
9.12 Transistors, bipolar



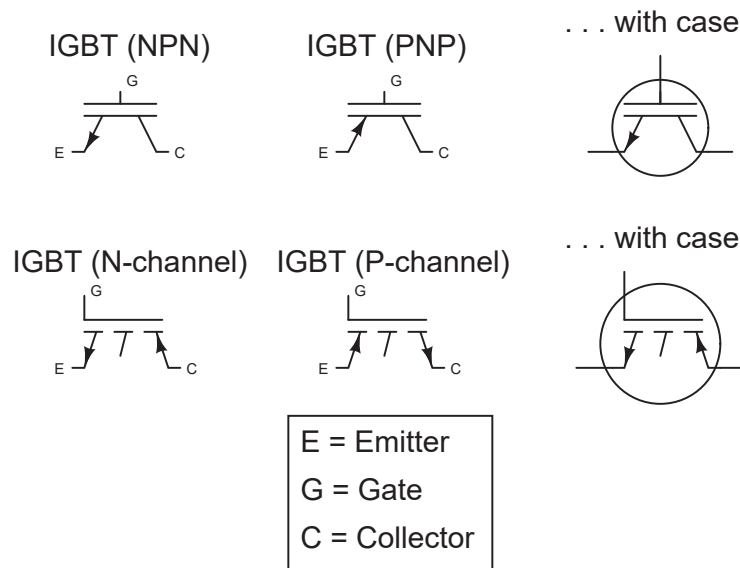
9.13 Transistors, junction field-effect (JFET)



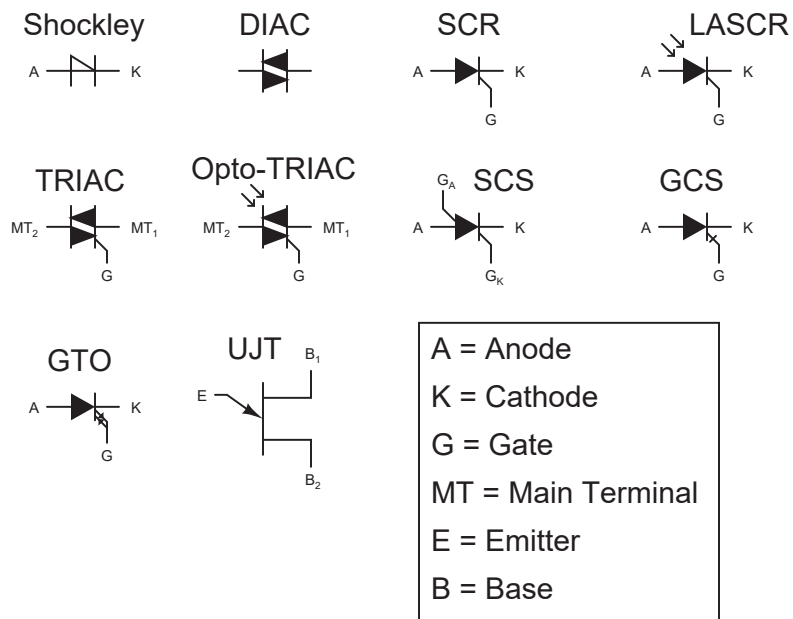
9.14 Transistors, insulated-gate field-effect (IGFET or MOSFET)



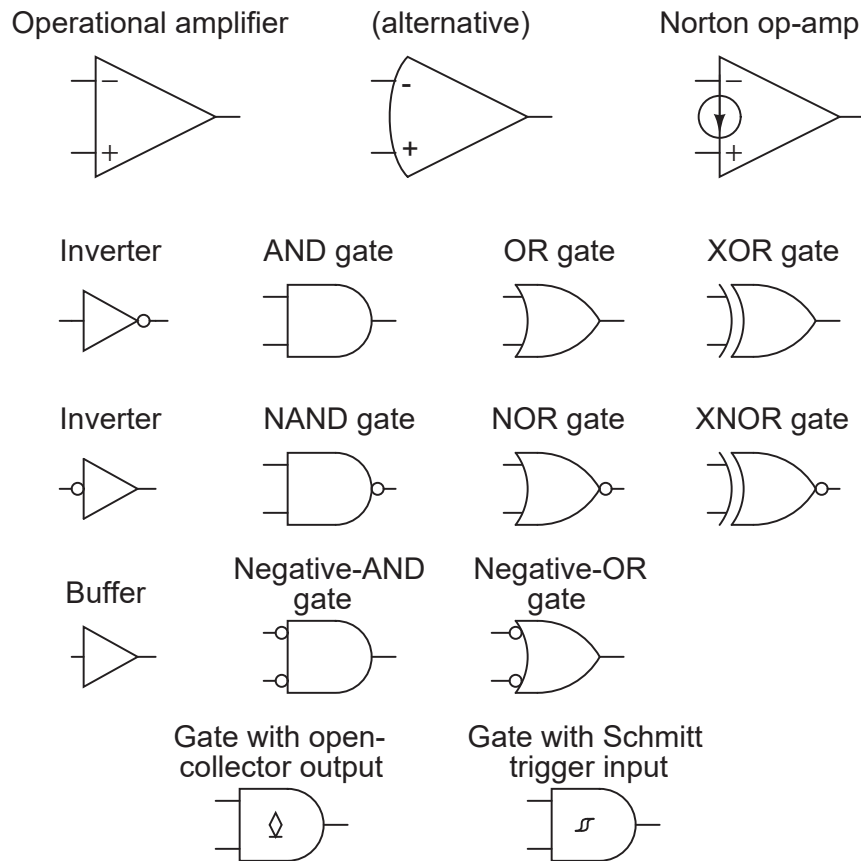
9.15 Transistors, hybrid

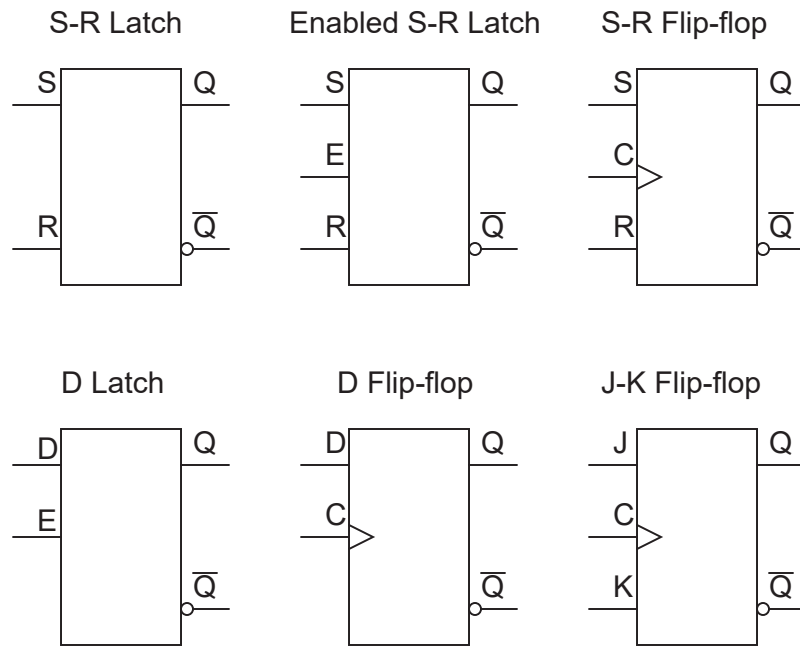


9.16 Thyristors

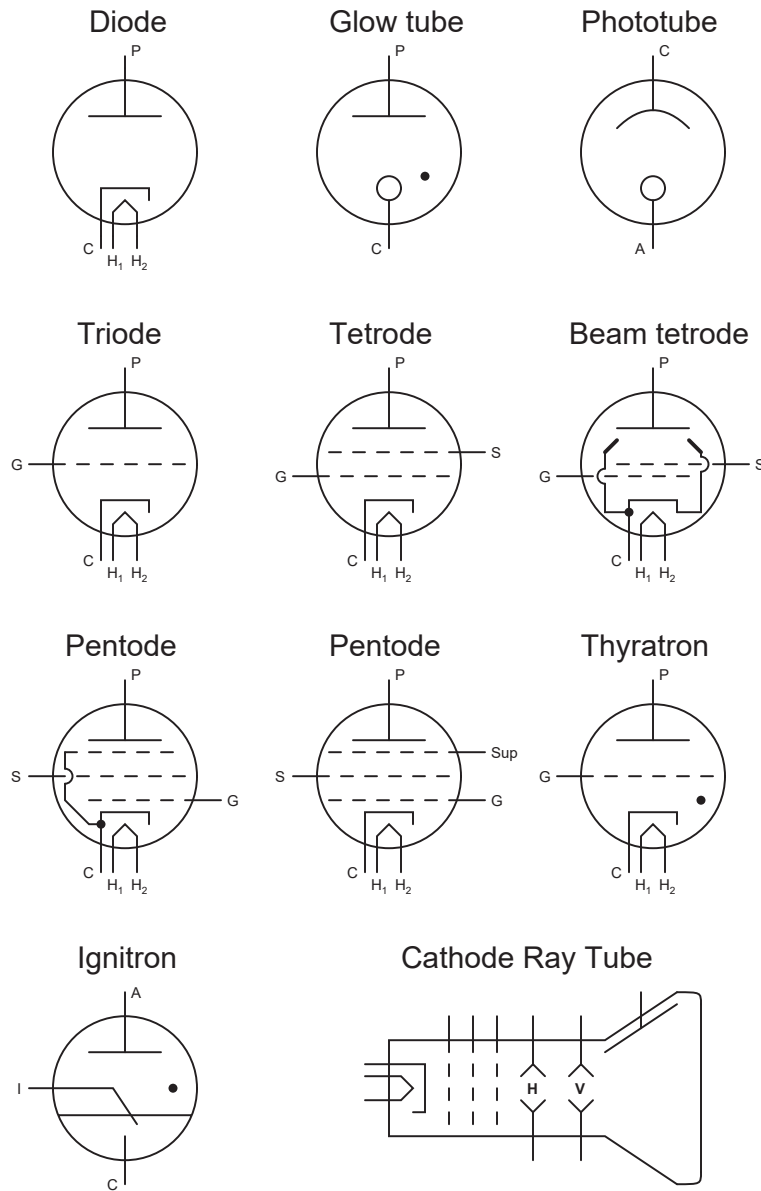


9.17 Integrated circuits





9.18 Electron tubes



P = Plate	S = Screen
G = Grid	A = Anode
C = Cathode	H = Heater
I = Ignitor	Sup = Suppressor