## Microcontroller build steps

## Engineer's training guide V1.1



## bcs

The
Chartered
Institute
for IT



## Convention used



## Red Jump wires

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { RED } & \text { R7 - L9 } \\
\text { RED } & \text { R7 - R16 }
\end{array}
$$



## Black Jump wires

BLACK L7-L16 BLACK L15-L16 BLACK R15-L16
Red = +ve Vcc Black = -ve GND

## Momentary Swittçes



## Switch 1 R2 - R4

Switch 2 L2 - L4

## Diodes - Note the stripe

## Diode1 L16-L17 (White stripe) <br> Diode2 R17-R16 (White stripe)

Fresh alkaline AAA = 2 Diodes
Rechargeable $=1$ or zero Diodes

## 16MHz Crystal Oscillator XTAL R9 - R10



## Capacitors

## CAP1 R8-R9

CAP2 R8 - R10


## RED LEDs

## NOTE: All SHORT LEGS - 15R

LED R14 - R15
LED R13-R15
LED R12 - R15 LED R11 - R15


## Green LEDs

NOTE: All SHORT LEGS - L15

LED L14 - L15
LED L13 - L15
LED L12 - L15 LED L11 - L15


## Photo Transistor

 L6-L7 (Short leg)

## Yellow LED

## LED R5 - R6 (Short leg)



## Power UP

## Connect the battery box Red wire - R17 <br> Black wire - L17



## Modes

1) Random Flashing lights
2)LED Count 1
3)LED Count 2
4)LED Click count

- Left button adds one to the click count
5)Light level with PWM
- Left button used to calibrate level
6)Temperature mode
- Left button used to calibrate level


## Feedback

Feedback from a recent test build

1. The wires are quite stiff. Grip the plastic sheath of the wire and push from there. Because the wires are hard to push in there is a temptation to push the other end of the wire. Do not to do this as the cut end of the wire is sharp and it hurts!
2. The diodes are extra hard to push in, and need a good push at both ends and then check they are both the right way round.
3. The switches are a bit fiddly but if you apply a thumbnail to each side and press down then they go in quite easily.
4. Components, like LEDs, with one short led and one long leg must have the short led towards the diodes end of the board.
