

**Design**

**Seismo-Quake™**

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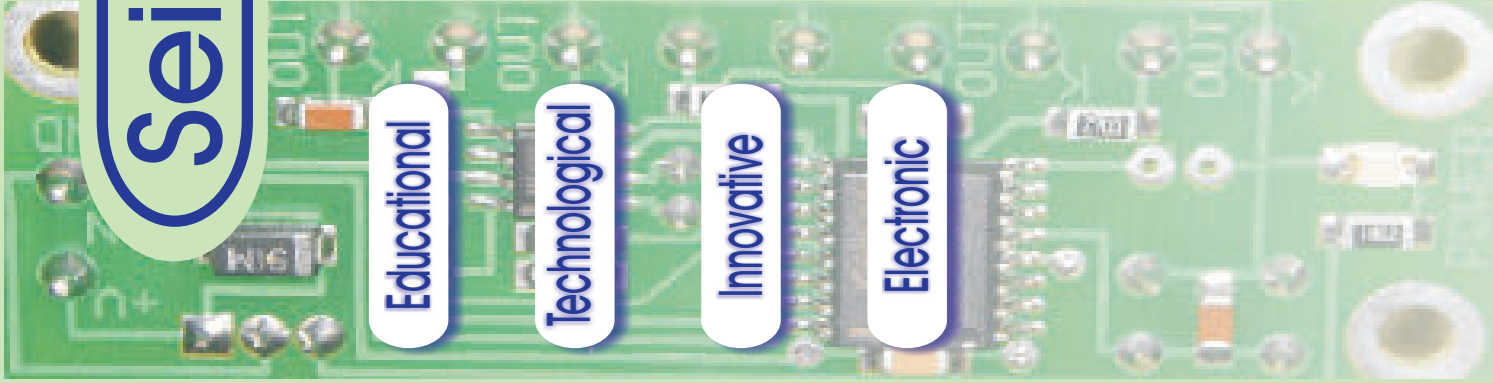
**Educational**

**Technological**

**Innovative**

**Electronic**

# LED RESISTOR



**Educational**

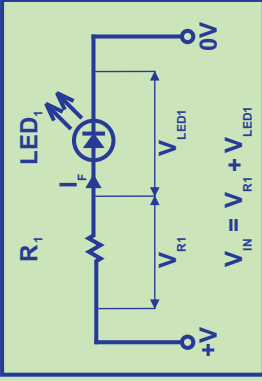
**Technological**

**Innovative**

**Electronic**

# LED RESISTOR

Calculate the resistor value required in series for a LED

Description	Formula	Diagram
<p>To calculate the series resistance value of <math>R_1</math> for supplying a specified forward current <math>I_F</math> to the LED, an easy formula may be used. Obtain the typical forward voltage <math>V_F</math> and typical forward current <math>I_F</math> from the LED datasheet. The input voltage <math>V_{IN}</math> is the supplied voltage and may be 5V from a voltage regulator or 9V from a PP3 battery. For example <math>V_F</math> is 1.7V, <math>I_F</math> is 23mA and <math>V_{IN}</math> is 9V. Substitute these values into the formula.</p> <p>To calculate the power consumption of <math>R_1</math> in a series circuit subtract the voltage drop across the LED <math>V_{LED1}</math> from the input voltage <math>V_{IN}</math>. The answer is the voltage drop across the resistor <math>V_{R1}</math>. Multiply the voltage drop across the resistor <math>V_{R1}</math> with the current flowing through the resistor <math>I_{R1}</math> to obtain a power value in watts.</p>	$R_1 = \left( \frac{V_{IN} - V_F}{I_F} \right)$ $= \left( \frac{9 - 1.7}{0.023} \right)$ $R_1 = 317.39 \Omega$ $E24 = 330 \Omega$ $P_{R1} = V_{R1} \times I_{R1}$ $= 7.3 \times 0.023$ $= 0.167 \text{ W}$ $P_{R1} = 167 \text{ mW}$	

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Calculate the resistor value required in series for a LED

Description	Formula	Diagram
<p>The 167mW is smaller than 250mW (1/4W resistor), thus a 1/4W resistor is safe to use and will not burn out. Ask the sales person at your favourite electronic shop for a resistor with a resistance value of 330Ω, with a 5% tolerance and a power rating of a 1/4Watt.</p> <p>The power consumption of the LED may also be calculated using the same formula. The calculated LED power consumption may be compared to the typical power rating obtained from the LED datasheet, to ensure safe operating conditions for the LED.</p> <p>A standard preferred range of resistance values are used to manufacture resistors, named the E range. In the example E24 is used, with 24 resistance values in the range, at 5% tolerance. The nearest value to 317.39Ω is 330Ω .</p>	$P_{LED1} = V_{LED1} \times I_{LED1}$ $= 1.7 \times 0.023$ $= 0.039 \text{ W}$ $P_{LED1} = 39 \text{ mW}$	<p style="text-align: center;">Intentionally Left Blank</p>

Educational

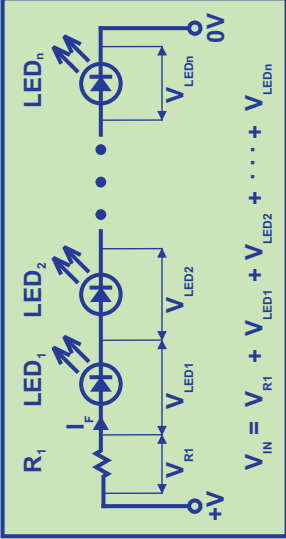
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# LED RESISTOR

Calculate the resistor value required in series for a LED

Description	Formula	Diagram
<p>Connecting more than one LED in series, the same formula apply. The voltage drop across each LED will need to be summed, according to the series circuit rule and the current flowing through all the components stay the same.</p> <p>A LED need a constant current source to function correctly. The easiest and cheapest constant current source is a resistor placed in series with the LED. More advanced methods of a constant current source or constant voltage source is in the form of specially designed ICs.</p> <p>Series circuit: the sum of the voltage drop across each component in the circuit is equal to the input voltage <math>V_{IN}</math> and the current is the same through all the components. The anode A connect to +V and the cathode K connect to 0V or GND for the LED to light.</p>	$R_1 = \left( \frac{V_{IN} - (V_{LED1} + V_{LED2} + \dots + V_{LEDn})}{I_F} \right)$	

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## Contact Details for Seismo-Quake™

### Information

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Rev. 1 Page 5 of 5 pages