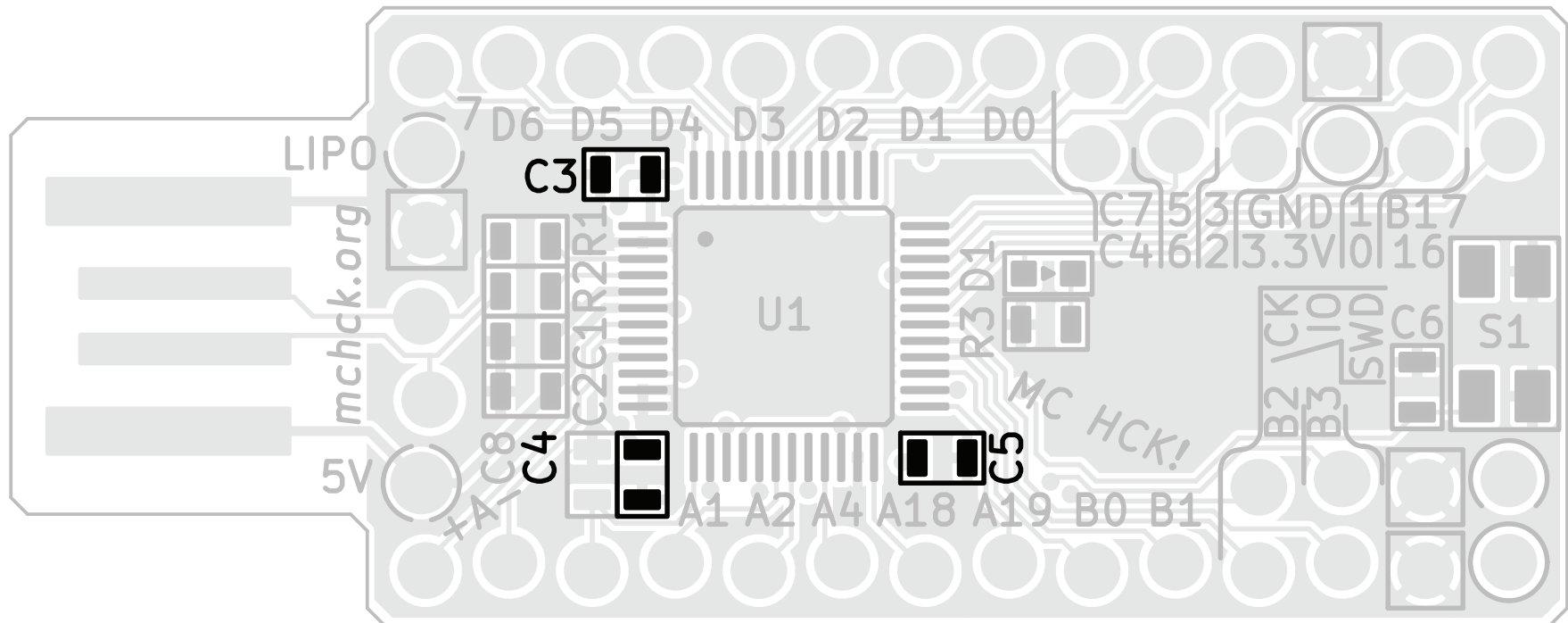


# || C3, C4, C5

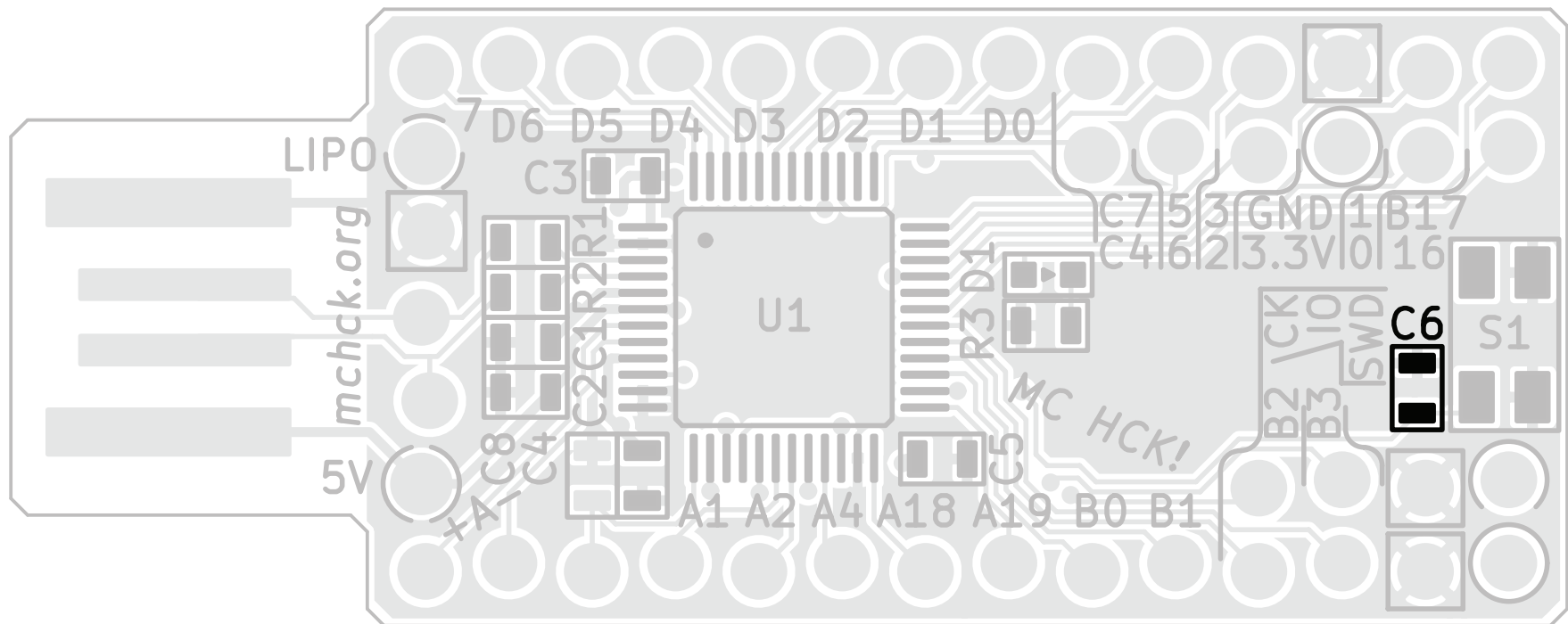
Capacitor, 100 nF \$0.019



**Bypass or decoupling capacitors** reduce digital switching noise by providing a small reservoir of fast-reacting current close to a potentially noisy digital chip to smooth out sudden changes in current draw.

|| C6

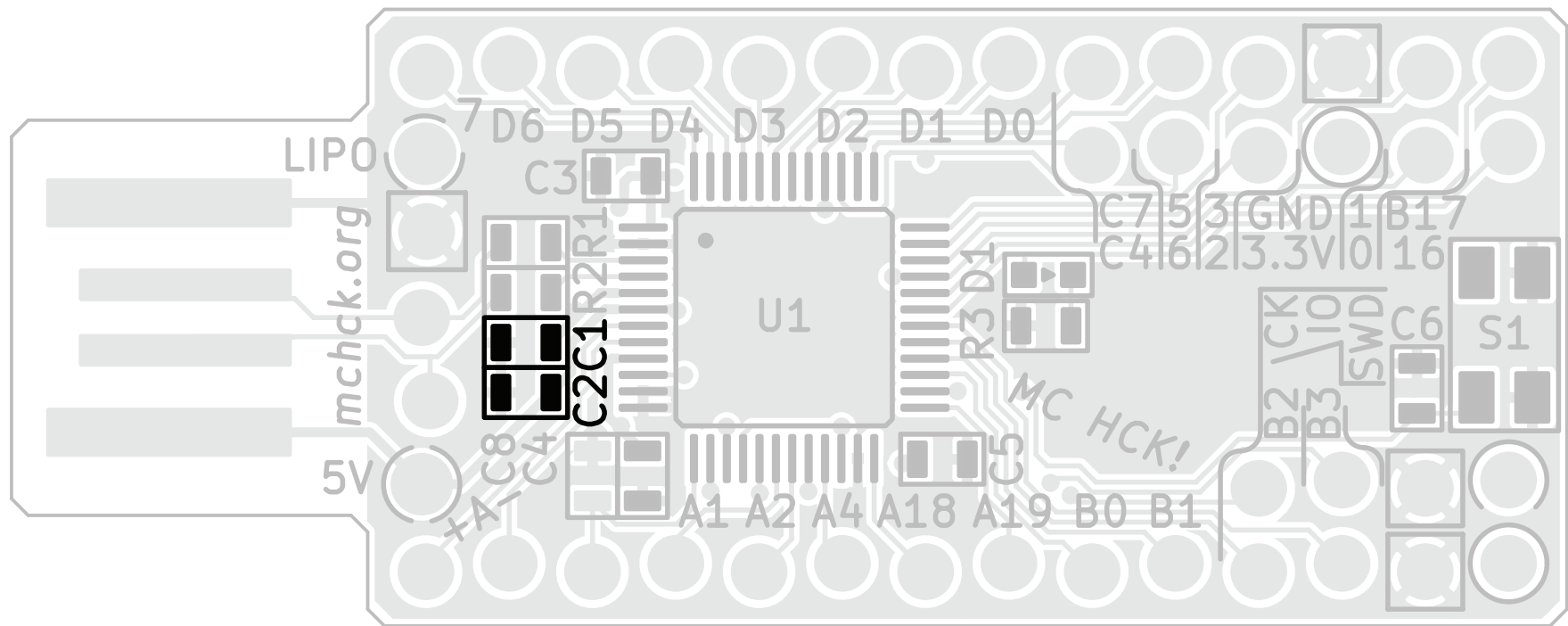
Capacitor, 100 nF \$0.019



**Debouncing** capacitors smooth out chatter that occurs when a push-button switch is pressed, preventing false triggering.

|| C1, C2

Capacitor, 2.2  $\mu\text{F}$  \$0.033

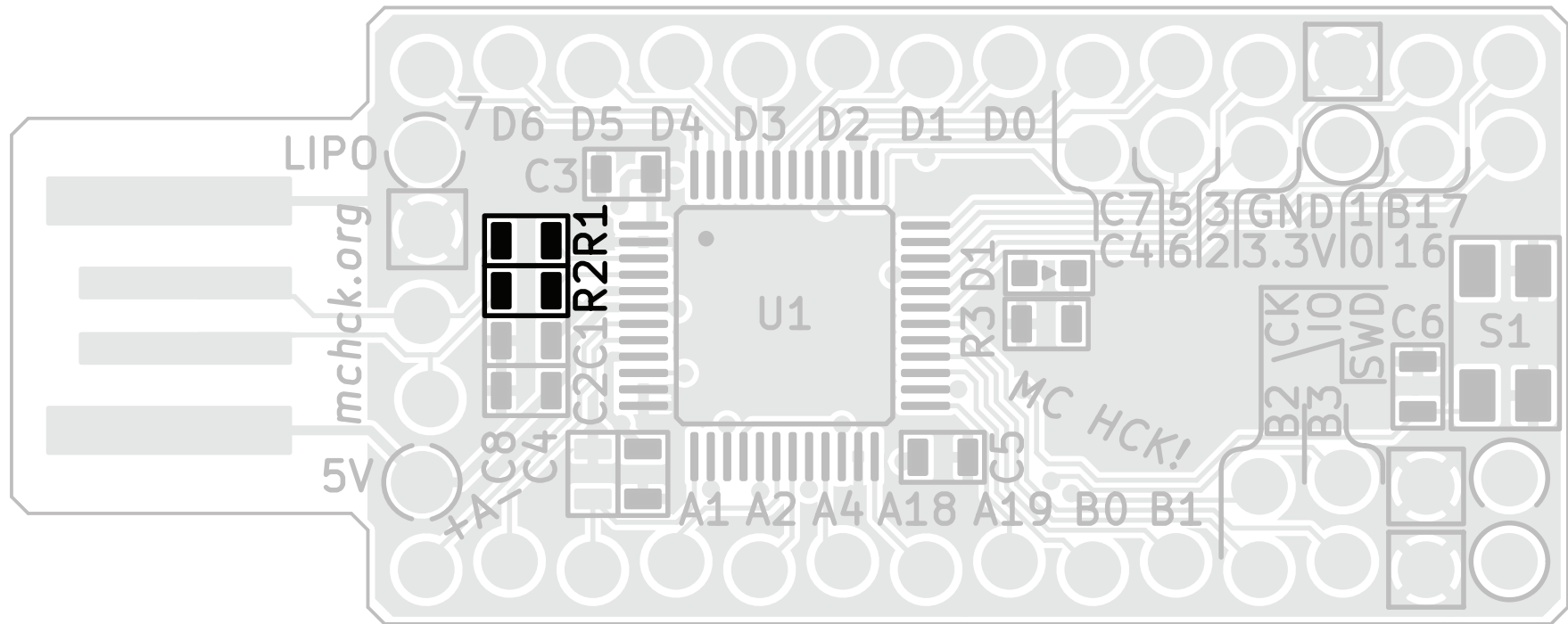
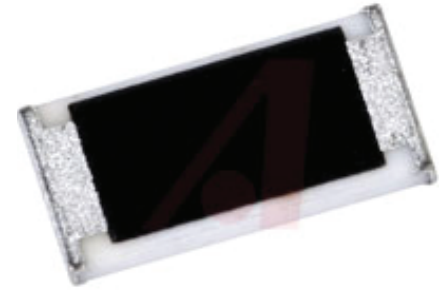


**Bulk capacitors** act as larger reservoirs of current close to power hungry components, preventing brown-out when

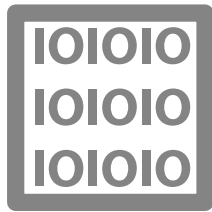
# R1, R2

## Resistor, 33 $\Omega$

\$0.007



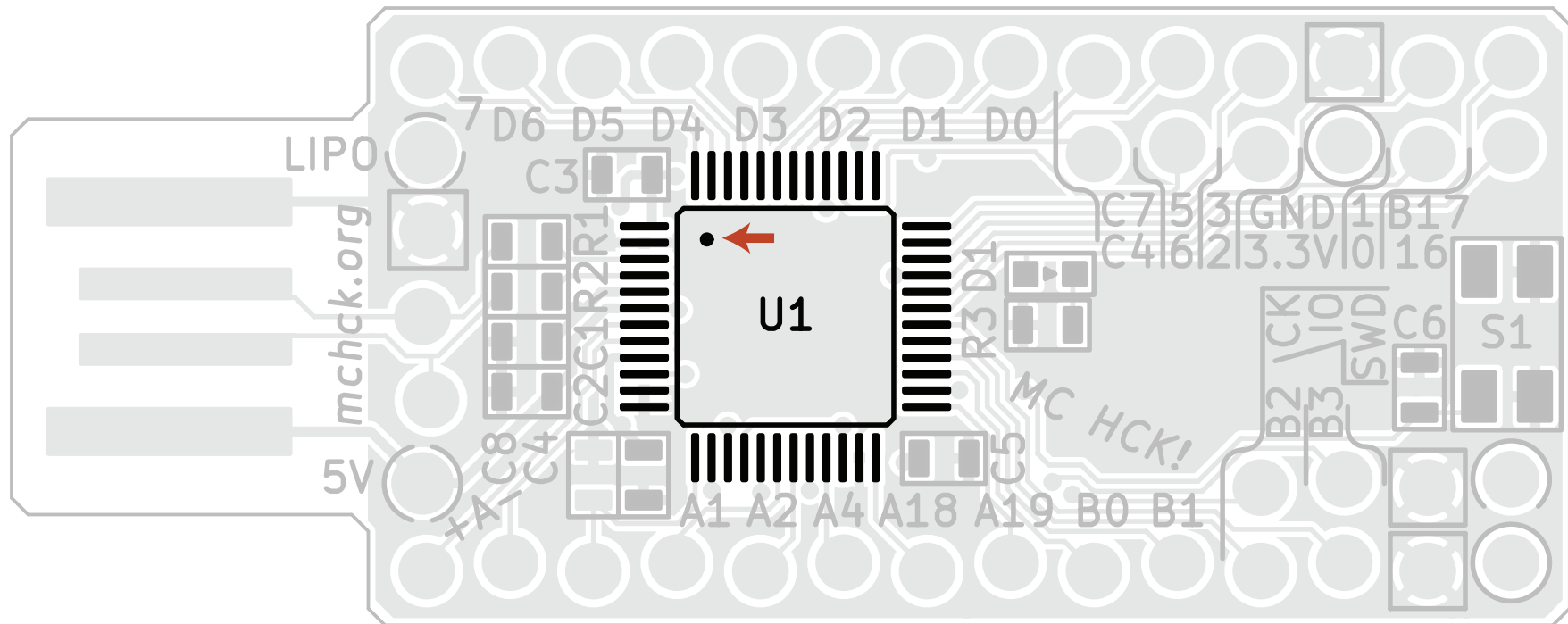
**Termination resistors** prevent electrical reflections in the USB cable that might cause the host computer to incorrectly call a 1 versus a 0. The black side is normally placed facing up.



# U1

## Microcontroller

\$4.12

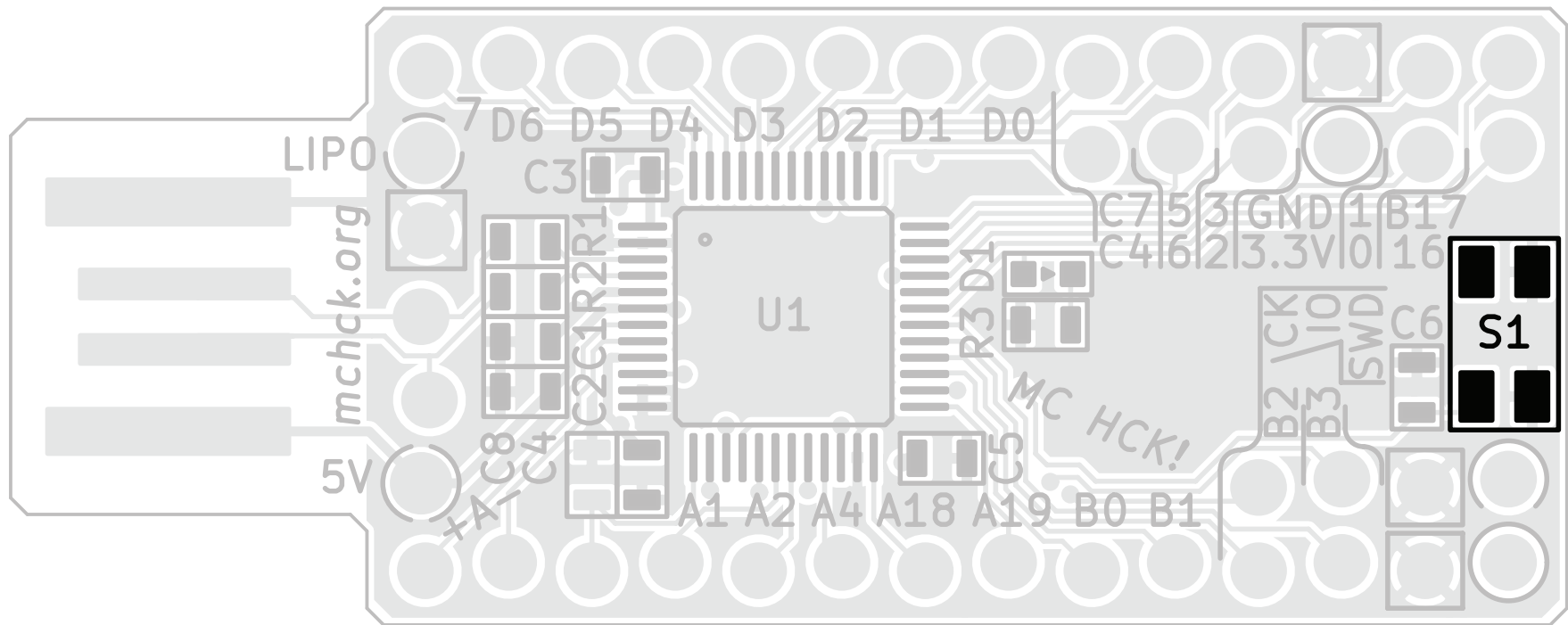
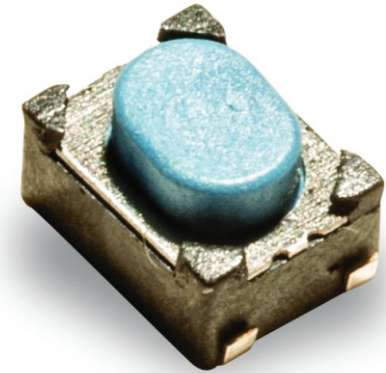


The **microcontroller** is the brain of the operation. It has a ton of different features all on a single tiny silicon chip. This chip, a Freescale Kinetis MK20DX128, is an ARM microcontroller, similar to but less powerful than the CPU in your phone or tablet. Note the *alignment dot*.

✓ S1

Pushbutton

\$0.218

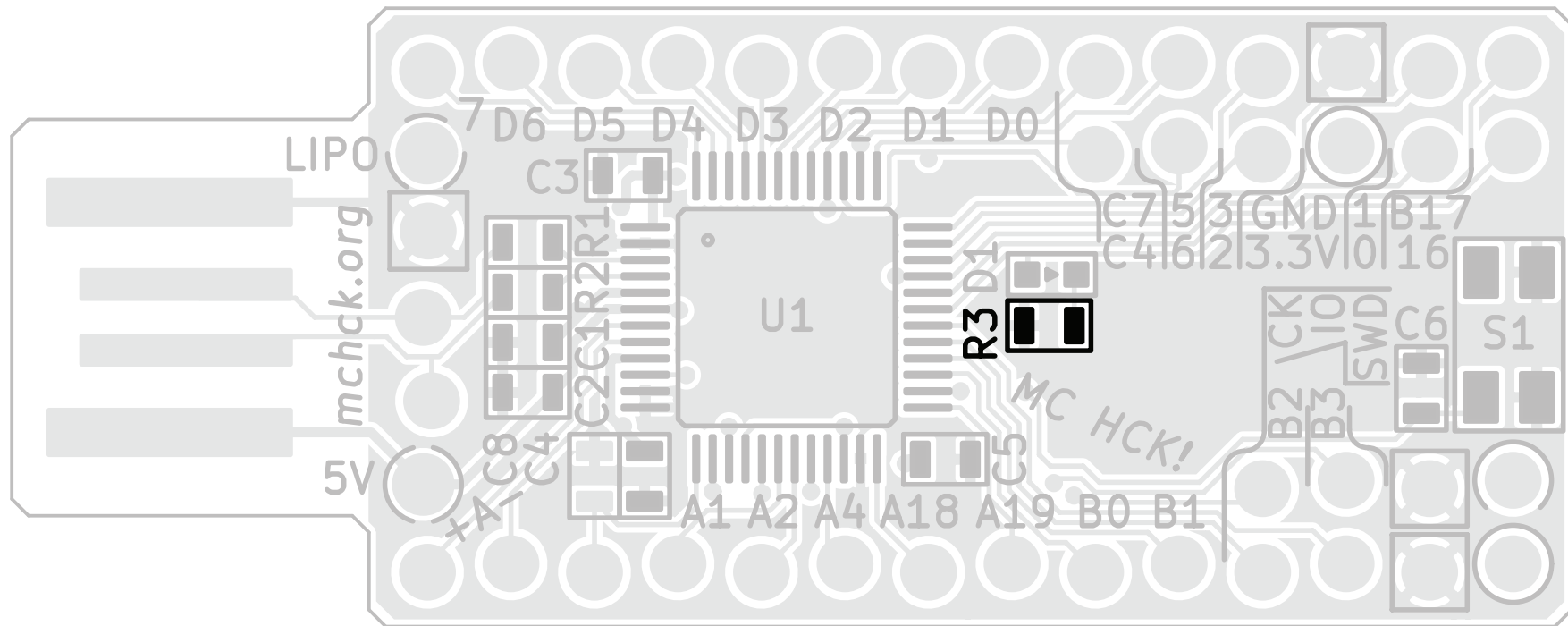
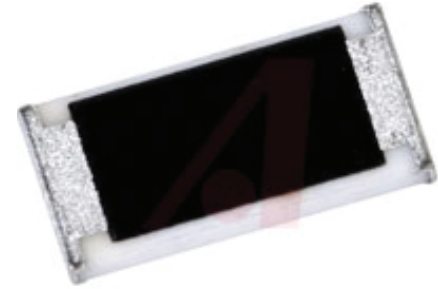


This **pushbutton switch** lets you change the microcontroller into a “bootloader” mode where it will accept a new program.

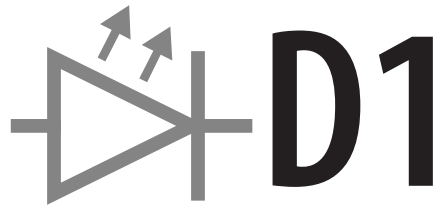
 R3

Resistor, 1k  $\Omega$

\$0.007

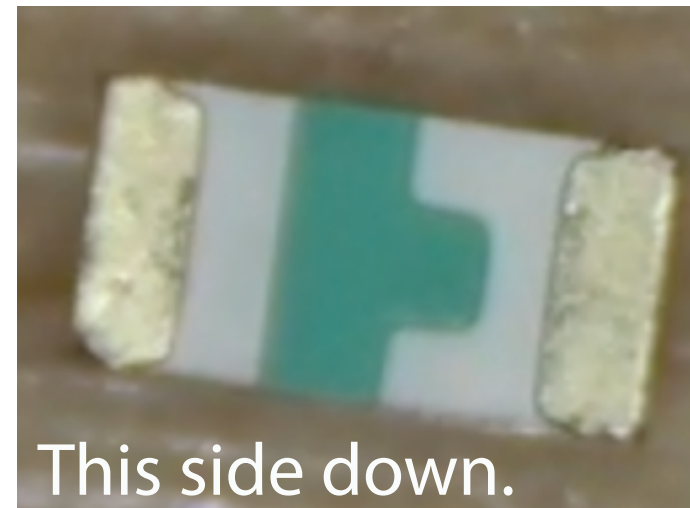


This **current limit resistor** prevents too much current from flowing through the LED, which could cause it to fail.

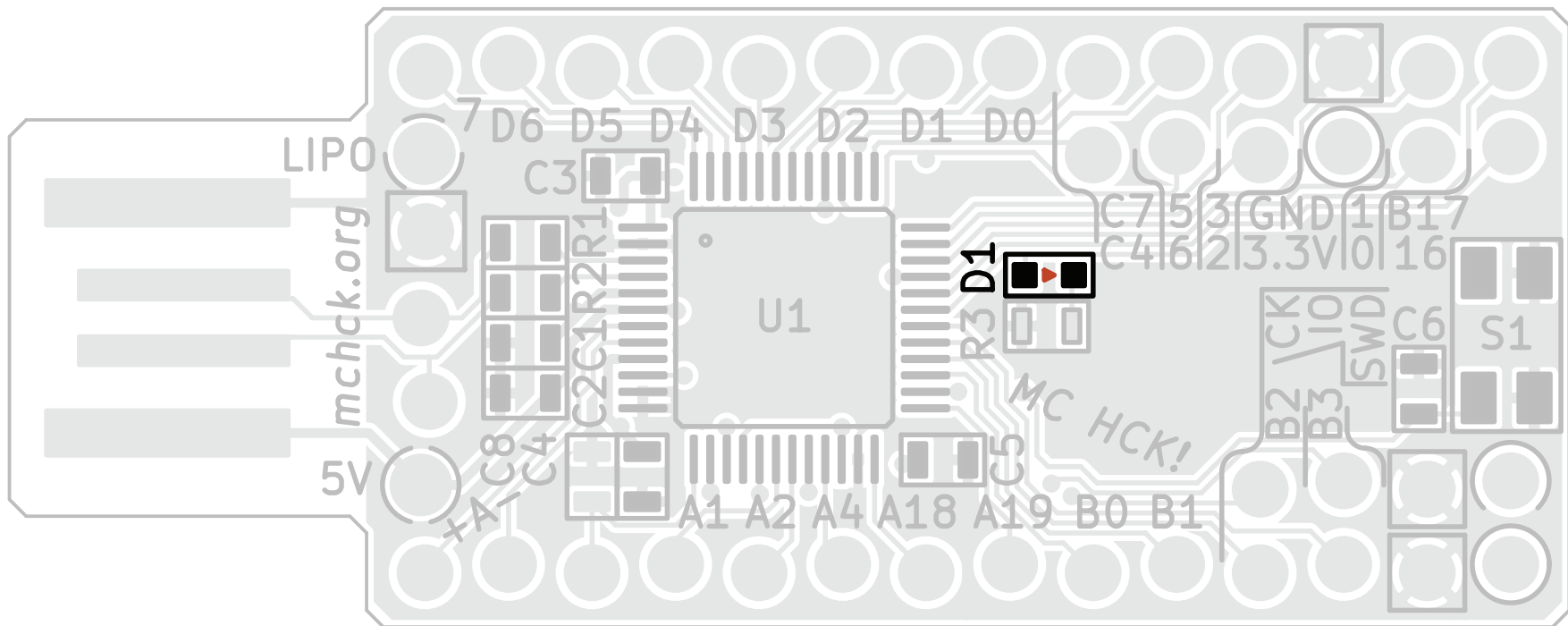


LED

~\$0.10



This side down.



This **light emitting diode** is like a tiny light bulb that glows when you pass current through it. Note the **direction arrow** (on the back in green) if you put it in backwards, it won't light up!



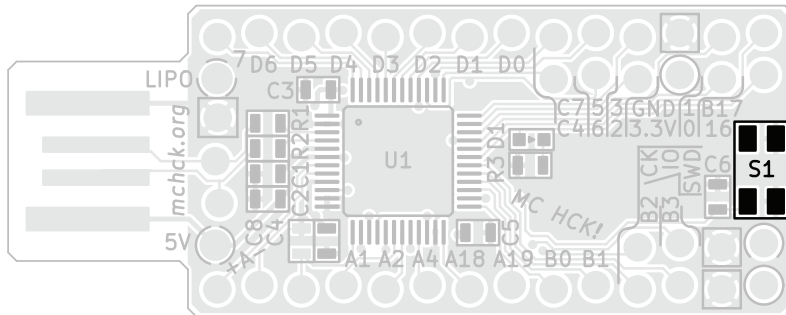
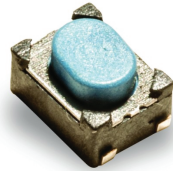
# Sushi and Solder One: McHck

<http://mchck.org/>

1  S1

Pushbutton

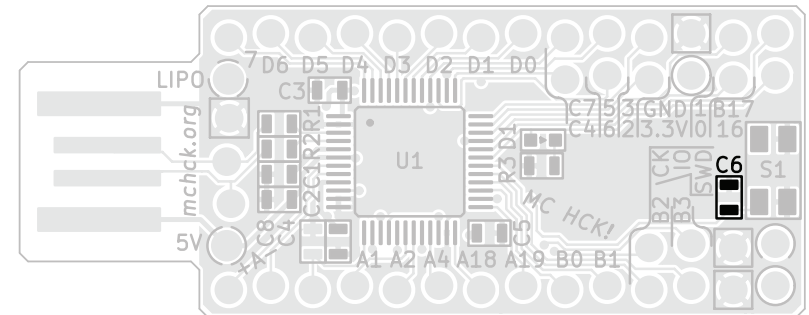
\$0.218



This **pushbutton switch** lets you change the microcontroller into a “bootloader” mode where it will accept a new program.

2  C6

Capacitor, 100 nF \$0.019

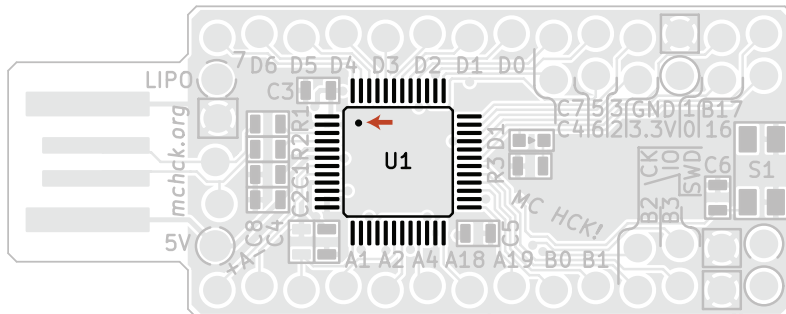


**Debouncing** capacitors smooth out chatter that occurs when a push-button switch is pressed, preventing false triggering.

3  U1

Microcontroller

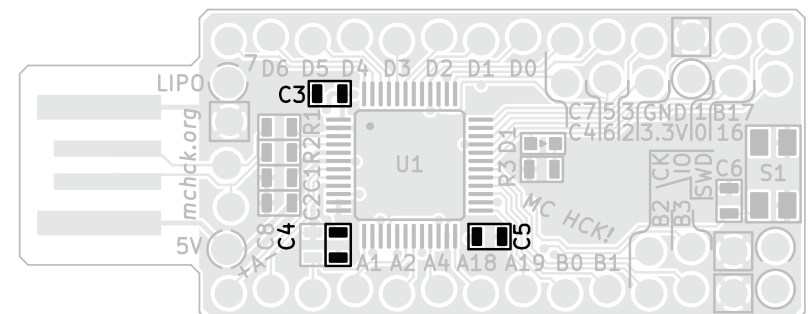
\$4.12



The **microcontroller** is the brain of the operation. It has a ton of different features all on a single tiny silicon chip. This chip, a Freescale Kinetis MK20DX128, is an ARM microcontroller, similar to but less powerful than the CPU in your phone or tablet. Note the **alignment dot**.

4  C3, C4, C5

Capacitor, 100 nF \$0.019



**Bypass or decoupling capacitors** reduce digital switching noise by providing a small reservoir of fast-reacting current close to a potentially noisy digital chip to smooth out sudden changes in current draw.

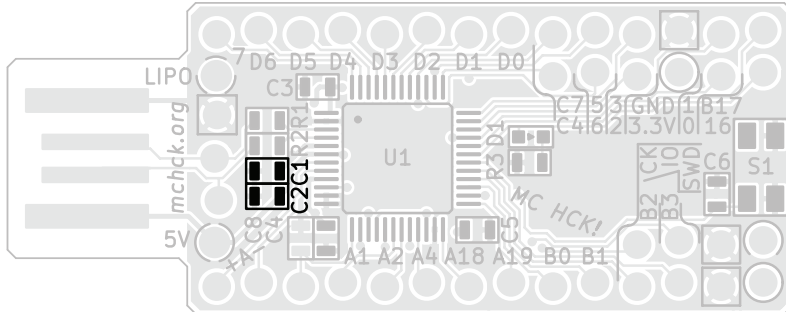
# Sushi and Solder One: McHck

<http://mchck.org/>

5

⊢ C1, C2

Capacitor, 2.2  $\mu\text{F}$  \$0.033

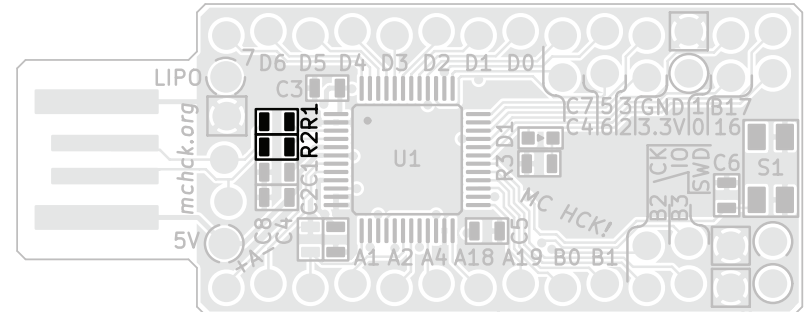
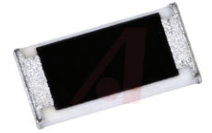


**Bulk capacitors** act as larger reservoirs of current close to power hungry components, preventing brown-out when

6

⌵ R1, R2

Resistor, 33  $\Omega$  \$0.007

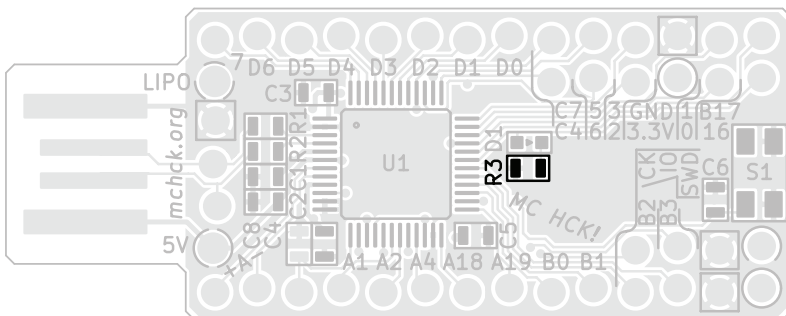
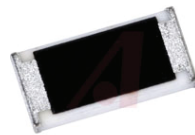


**Termination resistors** prevent electrical reflections in the USB cable that might cause the host computer to incorrectly call a 1 versus a 0. The black side is normally placed facing up.

7

⌵ R3

Resistor, 1k  $\Omega$  \$0.007

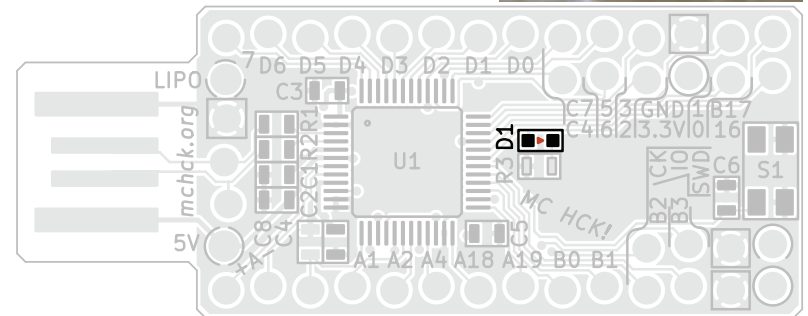
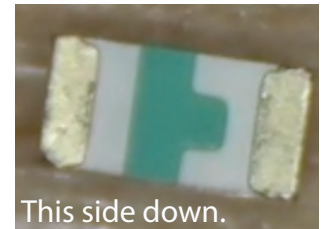


This **current limit resistor** prevents too much current from flowing through the LED, which could cause it to fail.

8

⤴ D1

LED ~\$0.10



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