

Fig. 4: Actual-size PCB layout of bike turning signal system

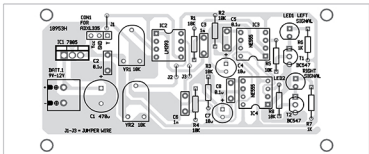


Fig. 5: Components layout for the PCB

will be in high (5V) state. This high output signal is fed to pin 2 of IC3. Because of this output of IC3 will be low.

Whenever the bike handle turns left, voltage at pin 2 of IC2 will be 2.6V. This results in low output at pin 1. The low output signal is connected to trigger pin 2 of IC3. The low signal at pin 2 makes output pin 3 of IC3 high. Transistor T1 conducts and LED1 glows. Output of monostable IC3 is a generated pulse width given by the following relationship:

$$t = 1.1 \times R2 \times C4 \text{ seconds}$$

Right signal. When the bike handle moves towards right direction,

it gives tilt angle output in the form of 2.6V to 1.2V voltage (decreases from high to low). Inverting terminal pin 6 of IC2 is connected to preset (VR2), and non-inverting terminal pin 5 to ADXL335 sensor Y signal.

Set reference voltage at the inverting terminal to 1.6V using VR2. Initially, when bike handle turns 90 degrees, voltage levels at pin 6 will be 1.6V and at pin 5 will be 2V. This means that comparator output will be in high (5V) state. This output is fed to pin 2 of IC4, which makes its output pin 3 low.

Whenever the bike handle turns right, voltage level at pin 5 of IC2

PARTS LIST

Semiconductors:

- IC1 - 7805 voltage regulator
- IC2 - LM93 dual comparator
- IC3-IC4 - NES55 timer IC
- T1-T2 - BC547 npn transistor
- LED1-LED2 - 5mm LED

Resistors (all 1/4-watt, $\pm 5\%$ carbon):

- R1-R5, R8 - 10-kilo-ohm
- R6-R7 - 1-kilo-ohm
- VR1-VR2 - 10-kilo-ohm preset

Capacitors:

- C1 - 470 μ F, 35V electrolytic
- C2, C5, C8 - 0.1 μ F ceramic disk
- C3, C6 - 1nF ceramic disk
- C4, C7 - 10 μ F, 16V electrolytic

Miscellaneous:

- BATT.1 - 9V-12V battery
- CON1 - 3-pin connector for ADXL335 sensor
- ADXL335 accelerometer sensor

will be 1.2V. This is lower than the reference voltage (1.6V) at pin 6. This makes output pin 7 of IC3 low. The low output triggers monostable multi-vibrator IC4. This makes output pin 3 of IC4 high, transistor T2 to conduct and LED2 to glow.

Monostable output pulse is given by the following relationship:

$$t = 1.1 \times R3 \times C7 \text{ seconds}$$

Construction and testing

An actual-size PCB layout for the bike turning signal indicator is shown in Fig. 4 and its components layout in Fig. 5. Assemble the components on the PCB as per the circuit diagram.

Connect a 9V-12V power supply to the circuit. Adjust voltages at pins 3 and 6 of IC2. The bike signal indicator is ready for use. **EFY**



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