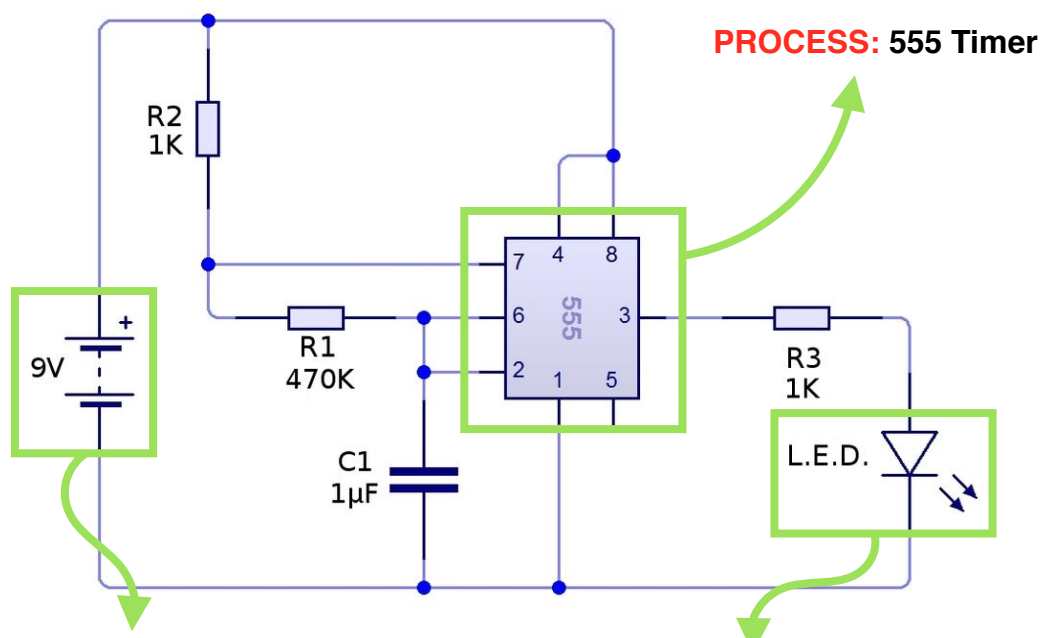


555 Project: This is a single blinking LED circuit

Input - Process - Output:



PROCESS: 555 Timer

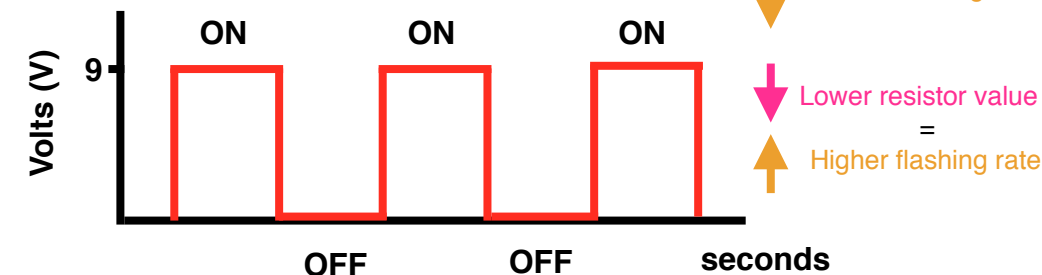
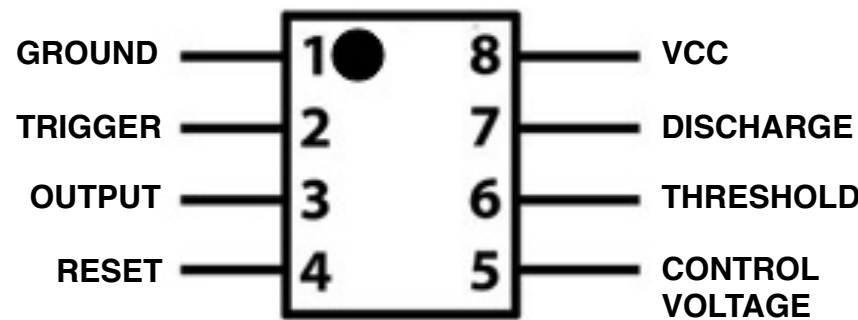
INPUT: Latch switch that allows the voltage to flow from Anode (+) to Cathode (-)

OUTPUT: Light Emitting Diode - Lights up when electricity passes through it

Purpose of the 555 Timer

In this circuit

555 in Astable Mode



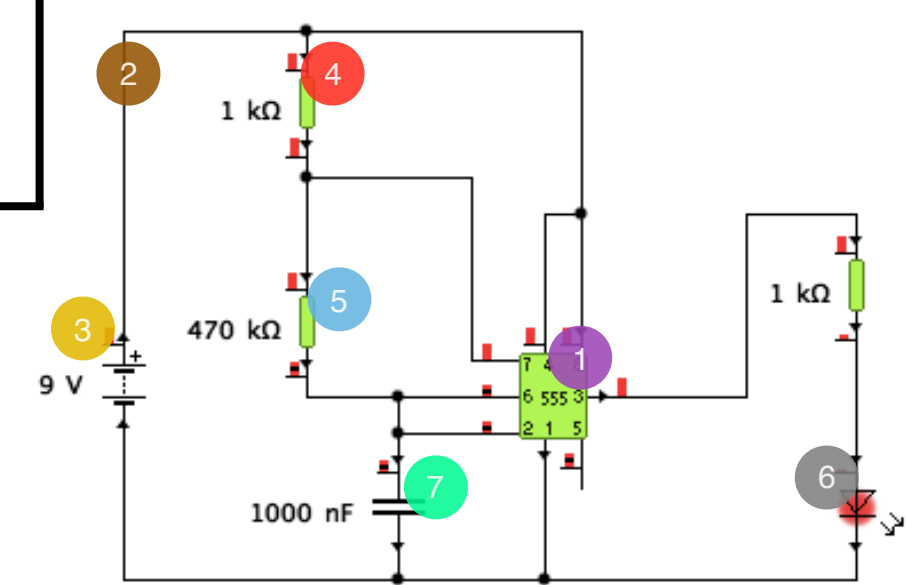
Higher resistor value = Lower flashing rate
Lower resistor value = Higher flashing rate

- Pin 1: Ground (0V)
- Pin 2: Voltage below 1/3 Vcc to trigger the pulse
- Pin 3: Pulsating output, causes LED to blink
- Pin 4: Resets the 555 timer at an active low input
- Pin 5: Access to the internal voltage divided; 2/3 Vcc
- Pin 6: Pulse ends when voltage is greater than Control
- Pin 7: Open collector output; discharge capacitor
- Pin 8: Supply Voltage (9V)

Not used in this circuit

- Signal is **not** stable
- On off on off...
- Repeat **loop**
- No PTM/trigger switch
- Good for **flashing** lights/sounds
- Pins 2 and 6 - directly connected
- Oscillating** signal - Frequency (Hz)

Yenka Circuit Simulation



Circuit Components and Symbols

- 1 555 Timer IC: IC = Integrated Chip, along with capacitor, flashes the LED at a fixed rate and acts as a timer
- 2 Conducting Wires: Converts electrical energy into light energy, lights up when electricity passes through it
- 3 9V Battery: Allows electrical flow from Anode (+) to Cathode (-)
- 4 1 kΩ Resistor x2: Protects the LED from blowing
- 5 470 kΩ Resistor: Limits electrical current passing through it
- 6 LED
- 7 1 µF or 1000 nF Capacitor: Component that stores electricity and then discharges it into the circuit when there is a drop in electricity. It's capacitance is measured in Farads (C)

Calculations

Calculating Frequency (Hertz) = $\frac{1.44}{[1k + 2(470k)](0.000001)} = \frac{1.44}{0.941}$

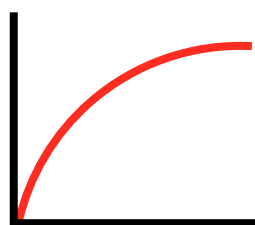
$f = \frac{1.44}{(R1 + 2R2)C} = 1.53 \text{ Hz: } 1.53 \text{ flashes per second}$

Time Constant:

$t \text{ (sec)} = C \text{ (farads)} \times R \text{ (ohms)}$
 $t = (0.000001) \times (472k) = 0.472 \text{ sec}$

Time taken to rise or fall 0.632 of the difference between its old and new value

Capacitor in this Circuit



The capacitor is **charged** through the resistor to control the speed of charge. 2/3 of the supply voltage is called the **time constant**.

The **voltage** will not be a constant as it **discharges** the capacitor, but will discharge **rapidly** at first then **slow down** as it empties. 1/3 is empty.

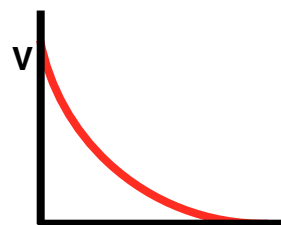


Photo and Labelled Circuit

