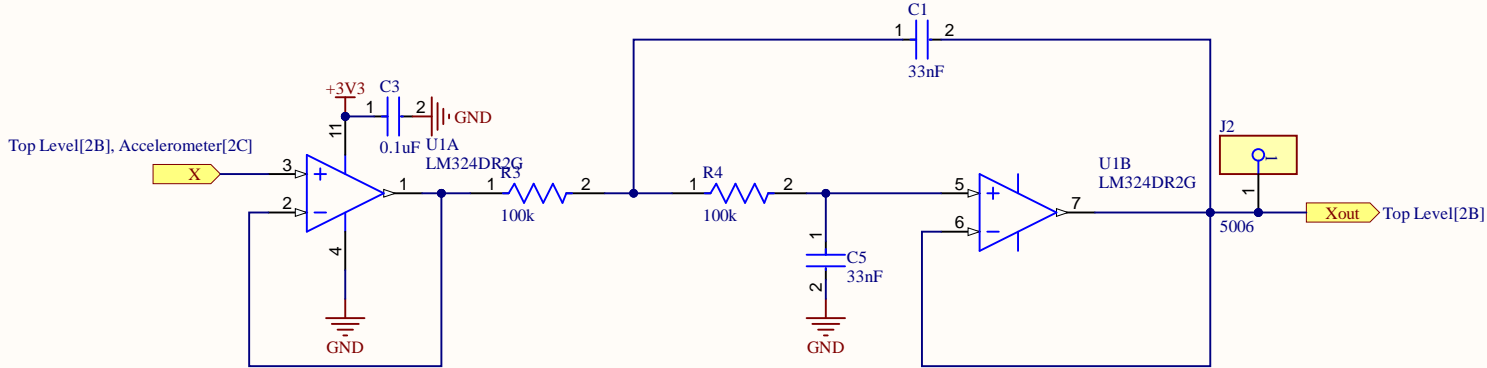
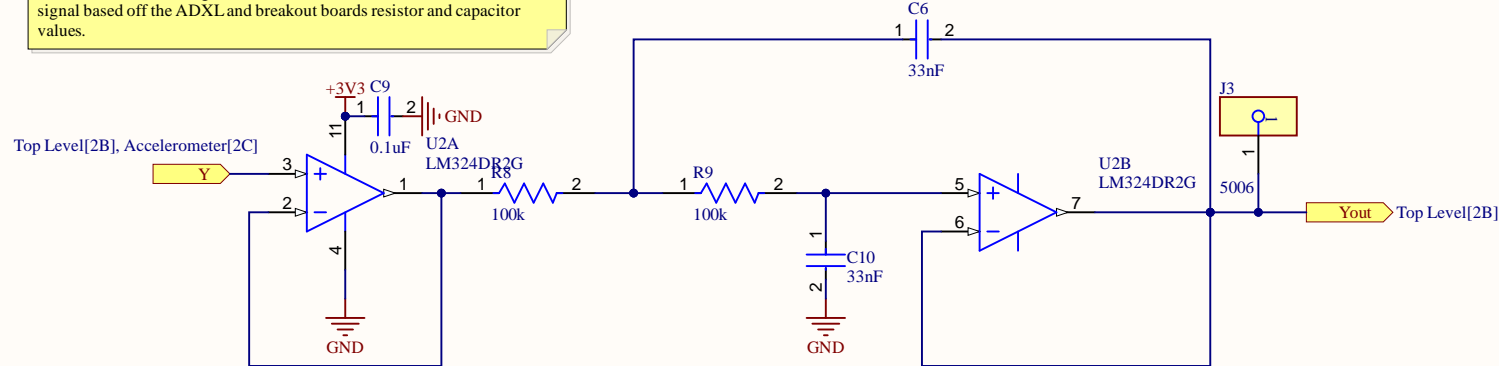


6-pin connector for external 3-axis analog accelerometer module (e.g., ADXL335). Pinout:  
1 - +3.3 V  
2 - Z-axis output  
3 - ST (self-test or config pin)  
4 - Y-axis output  
5 - GND  
6 - X-axis output  
Signal lines (X, Y, Z) routed to analog filter & buffer stage (see Filter.SchDoc). STpin can be left floating or connected depending on sensor needs.

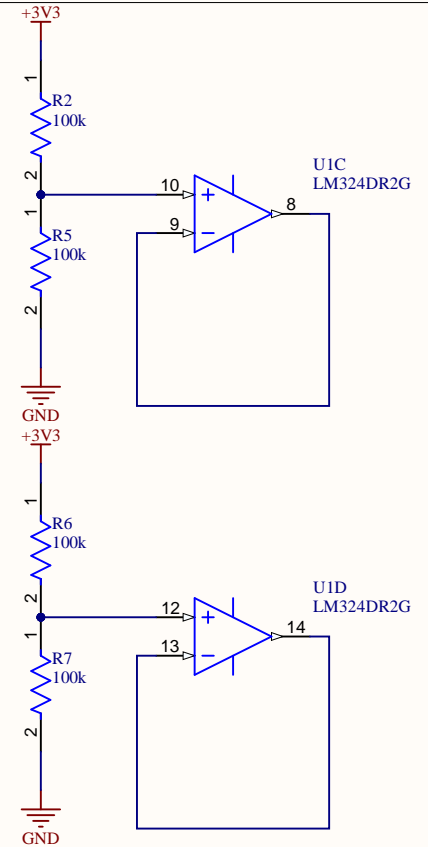
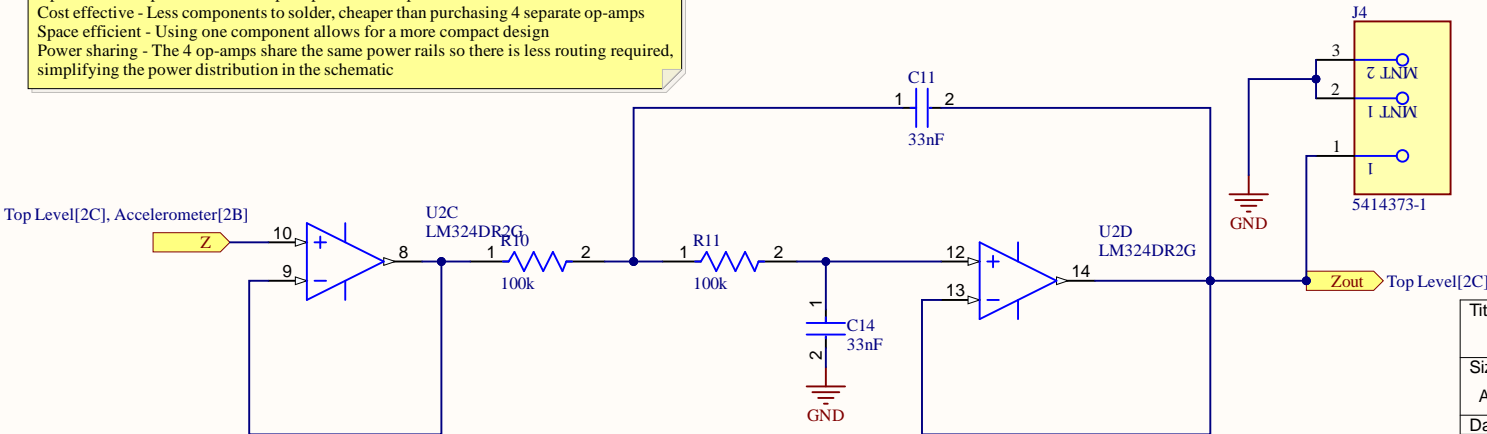
Title		
Solid Connections		
Size	Number	Revision
A4	Accelerometer.SchDoc	-
Date:	6/09/2025	Sheet 2 of 6
File:	C:\Users\...\Accelerometer.SchDoc	Drawn By: Author Name



Unity-gain buffer (voltage follower).  
Used to ensure the signal from the ADXL335 is the signal provided to the filter. Without the voltage follower, the filters behaviour would alter the signal based off the ADXL and breakout boards resistor and capacitor values.



Quad op-amp  
Operational Amplifier that has 4 op-amps in one component  
Cost effective - Less components to solder, cheaper than purchasing 4 separate op-amps  
Space efficient - Using one component allows for a more compact design  
Power sharing - The 4 op-amps share the same power rails so there is less routing required, simplifying the power distribution in the schematic



Reference voltage generator for op-amps.  
R7 and R8 form a voltage divider:  $V_{ref} = V_{cc} \times (R8 / (R7 + R8)) = V_{cc} \times 0.5$   
 $V_{ref} = 3.3 \text{ V} \times 0.5 = 1.65 \text{ V}$

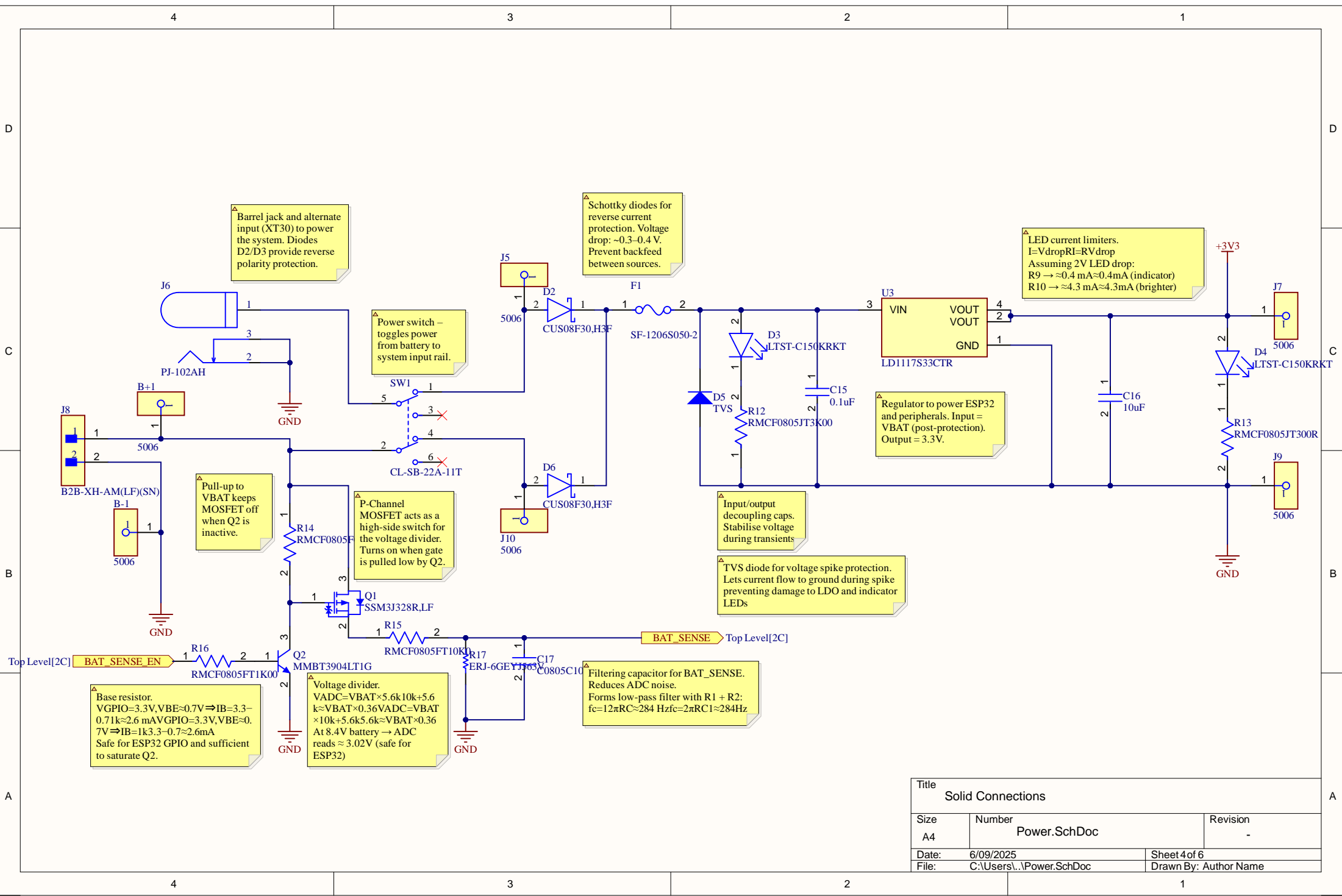
Buffered by U1D to provide stable mid-rail bias for AC-coupled op-amp stages.  
Ensures symmetrical headroom for amplified signals centred around 1.65 V.

Passive single-pole low-pass filter to limit high-frequency noise.

$R = 160 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C = 33 \text{ nF}$   
Cutoff frequency:  
 $f_c = 1 / (2\pi RC) = 1 / (2\pi \times 160 \text{ k}\Omega \times 33 \text{ nF}) \approx 30.1 \text{ Hz}$

Useful for filtering accelerometer signals prior to ADC sampling.  
Removes aliasing and high-frequency mechanical/electrical noise.

Title		
Size	Filter.SchDoc	
Number	Revision	
Date:	6/09/2025	Sheet 3 of 6
File:	C:\Users\...\Filter.SchDoc	Drawn By: Author Name



Barrel jack and alternate input (XT30) to power the system. Diodes D2/D3 provide reverse polarity protection.

Schottky diodes for reverse current protection. Voltage drop: ~0.3-0.4 V. Prevent backfeed between sources.

LED current limiters.  
 $I = V_{drop} / R = R \cdot V_{drop}$   
Assuming 2V LED drop:  
 $R9 \rightarrow \approx 0.4 \text{ mA} \approx 0.4 \text{ mA}$  (indicator)  
 $R10 \rightarrow \approx 4.3 \text{ mA} \approx 4.3 \text{ mA}$  (brighter)

Power switch – toggles power from battery to system input rail.

Regulator to power ESP32 and peripherals. Input = VBAT (post-protection). Output = 3.3V.

Pull-up to VBAT keeps MOSFET off when Q2 is inactive.

P-Channel MOSFET acts as a high-side switch for the voltage divider. Turns on when gate is pulled low by Q2.

Input/output decoupling caps. Stabilise voltage during transients

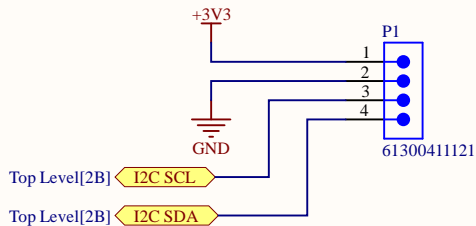
TVS diode for voltage spike protection. Lets current flow to ground during spike preventing damage to LDO and indicator LEDs

Base resistor.  
 $V_{GPIO} = 3.3 \text{ V}, V_{BE} \approx 0.7 \text{ V} \Rightarrow I_B = 3.3 - 0.71 \text{ k} \approx 2.6 \text{ mA}$   
 $V_{GPIO} = 3.3 \text{ V}, V_{BE} \approx 0.7 \text{ V} \Rightarrow I_B = 1 \text{ k} 3.3 - 0.7 \approx 2.6 \text{ mA}$   
Safe for ESP32 GPIO and sufficient to saturate Q2.

Voltage divider.  
 $V_{ADC} = V_{BAT} \times 5.6 \text{ k} 10 \text{ k} + 5.6 \text{ k} \approx V_{BAT} \times 0.36$   
 $V_{ADC} = V_{BAT} \times 0.36$   
 $V_{ADC} = V_{BAT} \times 0.36$   
At 8.4V battery  $\rightarrow$  ADC reads  $\approx 3.02 \text{ V}$  (safe for ESP32)

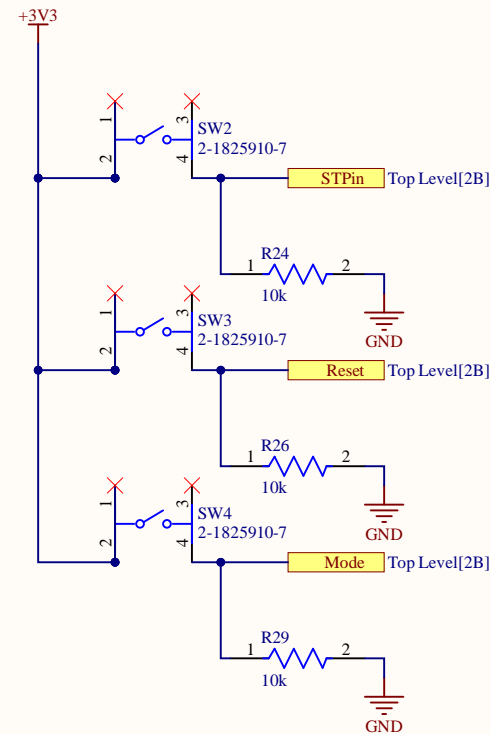
Filtering capacitor for BAT\_SENSE. Reduces ADC noise. Forms low-pass filter with R1 + R2:  $f_c = 1 / 2\pi RC \approx 284 \text{ Hz}$   $f_c = 1 / 2\pi RC1 \approx 284 \text{ Hz}$

Title Solid Connections		
Size A4	Number Power.SchDoc	Revision -
Date: 6/09/2025	Sheet 4 of 6	
File: C:\Users\...\Power.SchDoc	Drawn By: Author Name	

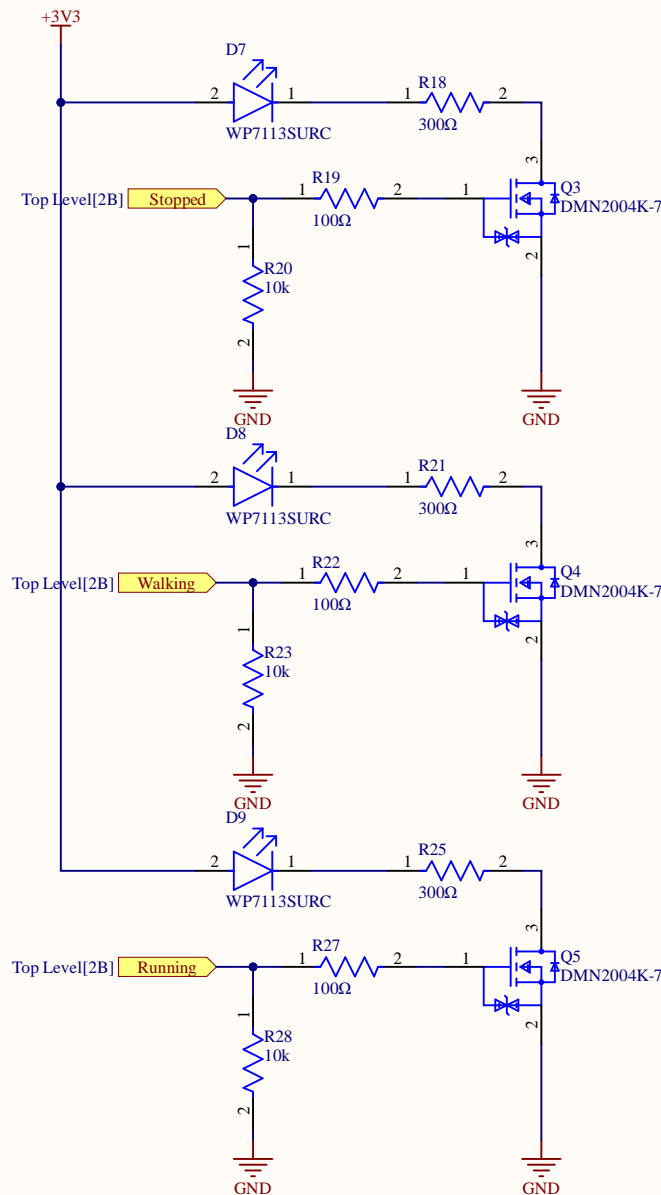


OLED display connected via I<sup>2</sup>C interface. Powered from 3.3 V rail. Pinout: VCC, GND, SCL, SDA.  
[SSD1306]

Alternate resistor values for brightness tuning:  
 • 470 Ω → ≈ 2.8 mA → dimmer  
 • 220 Ω → ≈ 6.0 mA → brighter  
 • 150 Ω → ≈ 8.7 mA → still safe for LED



Momentary pushbutton with 10 kΩ pull-down. Default LOW, goes HIGH when pressed. Cool Fact: pushbuttons are actually called tactile switches?



Red LED (2.4 V typical  $V_f$  @ 30 mA max, 62.5 mW max power dissipation) Using 300 Ω current-limiting resistor:

$V_{cc} = 3.3 \text{ V}$   
 $V_f = 2.4 \text{ V}$   
 $R = 300 \Omega$

LED Current:  
 $I = (V_{cc} - V_f) / R = (3.3 \text{ V} - 2.4 \text{ V}) / 300 \Omega = 1.3 \text{ V} / 300 \Omega \approx 3.00 \text{ mA}$

Power dissipated by LED:  
 $P = V_f \times I = 2.4 \text{ V} \times 3.00 \text{ mA} \approx 7.2 \text{ mW}$

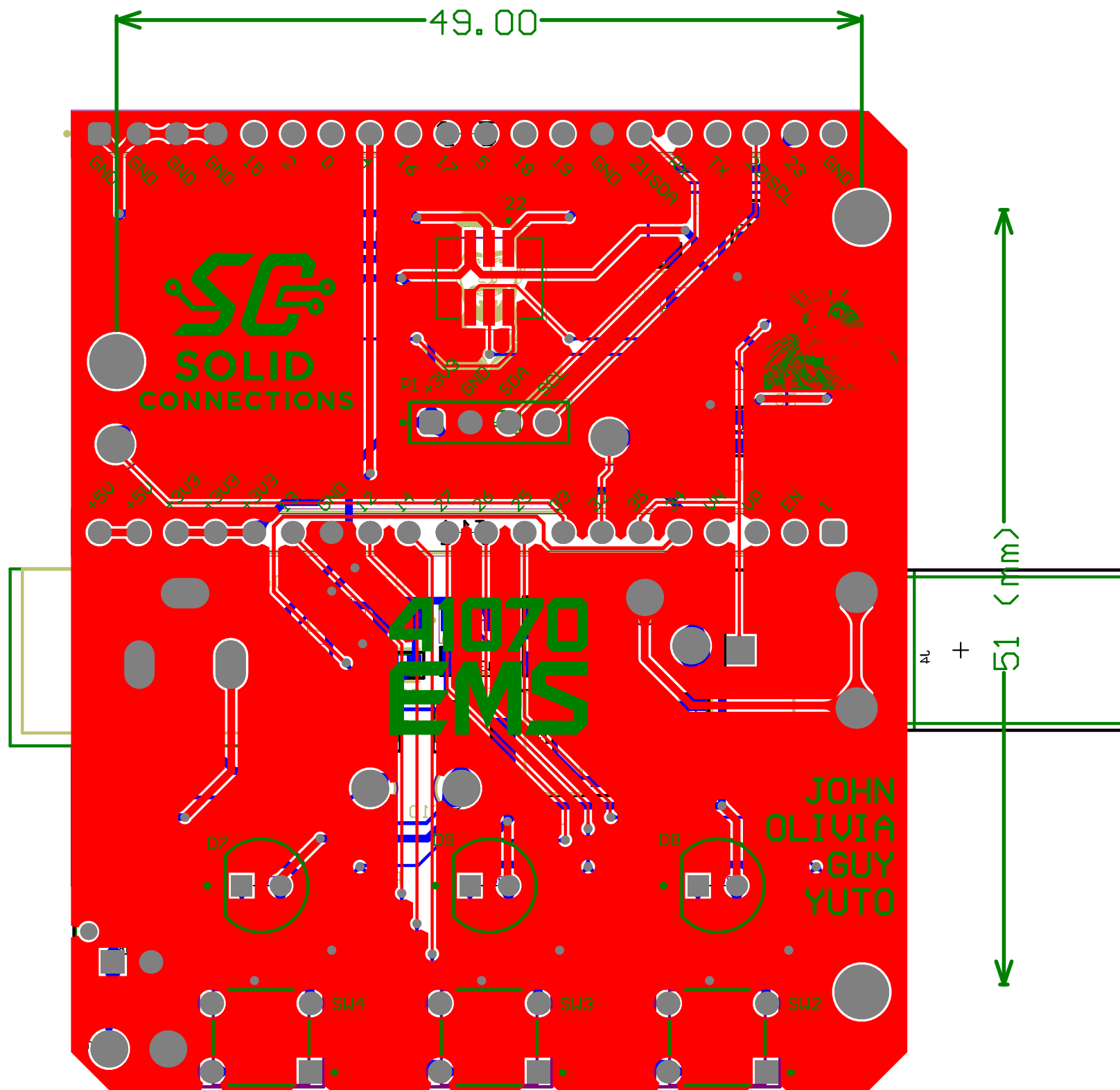
Result:  
 • Bright enough for indication  
 • Well below 30 mA limit  
 • Very safe thermally (62.5 mW max rating)

SSD1306 OLED module includes onboard 4.7 kΩ pull-ups on SDA and SCL ( $R_5/R_6 = 472$ ). No external pull-ups required.

Indicator LED controlled via logic-level N-MOSFET (Qx). GPIO pulls gate HIGH to turn ON LED. 300 Ω sets current to ≈ 4 mA (based on 3.3 V and ~2 V LED drop).

Change group name in project options: parameters  
 Change other fields in sheet properties: parameters

Title Solid Connections		
Size A4	Number UI_Interface.SchDoc	Revision *
Date: 6/09/2025	Sheet 5 of 6	
File: C:\Users\...\UI_Interface.SchDoc	Drawn By:*	



# Board Stack Report