



Electromechanical Switch Replacement

Electronic Key, Button Dimmer and Potentiometer Dimmer Controller

Author: Slav Slavov
Eli
Sliven, Bulgaria
email: ell@sliven.osf.acad.bg

The TMR0 is cleared every time at the beginning of the half period. The Prescaler of the timer is set to divide by 64 so when $F_{osc} = 4\text{MHz}$, the value that will be in TMR0 at the end of the half period will be:

$$\frac{10\text{ms}(\text{half period for } 50\text{Hz net})}{64 \times 1\mu\text{s}} = 156$$

APPLICATION OPERATION

These three applications are designed to replace AC electromechanical keys. **They must not be used for DC because of the use of triacs.** All of the applications may be powered directly from AC.

Application 1: Electronic Key

The application shown in Figure 1 can replace almost all electromechanical keys. It is synchronized with the line voltage so the charge is switched on only in the beginning of the half period. It may be used in drills, fans and many electrical machines used at home.

As you can see from Figure 1, the program makes a loop, where it is first waiting for the beginning of the first half period. When this is reached, the button is tested. If it is pushed, it switches on the triac else does not switch on the triac. After that, it waits for the beginning of the second half period and so on.

Application 2: Button Dimmer Controller

The application shown in Figure 2 may be used as a dimmer or revolution controller. Button 1 increases power and button 2 decreases power. To make the input/output linear, I am using a table to convert the input value. The half period is divided to 64 areas the surface of which are equal:

$$\int_{Xn}^{X(n+1)} \sin(x) = \int_{X(n+1)}^{X(n+2)} \sin(x)$$

The maximum value that is returned from the table is 154. So there is a cycle that compares the value of the timer and the value returned from the table. When the value of the timer goes greater than the output, it is activated, and, in the rest of the time to the end of the half period the buttons are read. If the controller is set to minimum, there will not be time for button read. That's why the table doesn't return 156 as maximum but 154. This is not very important in the beginning and in the end of the half period.

When the button is pushed, an action is performed (increase or decrease). If the button is still held down after about 1 second, the second action will be performed. After that, the time to the next action is about 0.1 second. If the max/min value is reached, no action is performed.

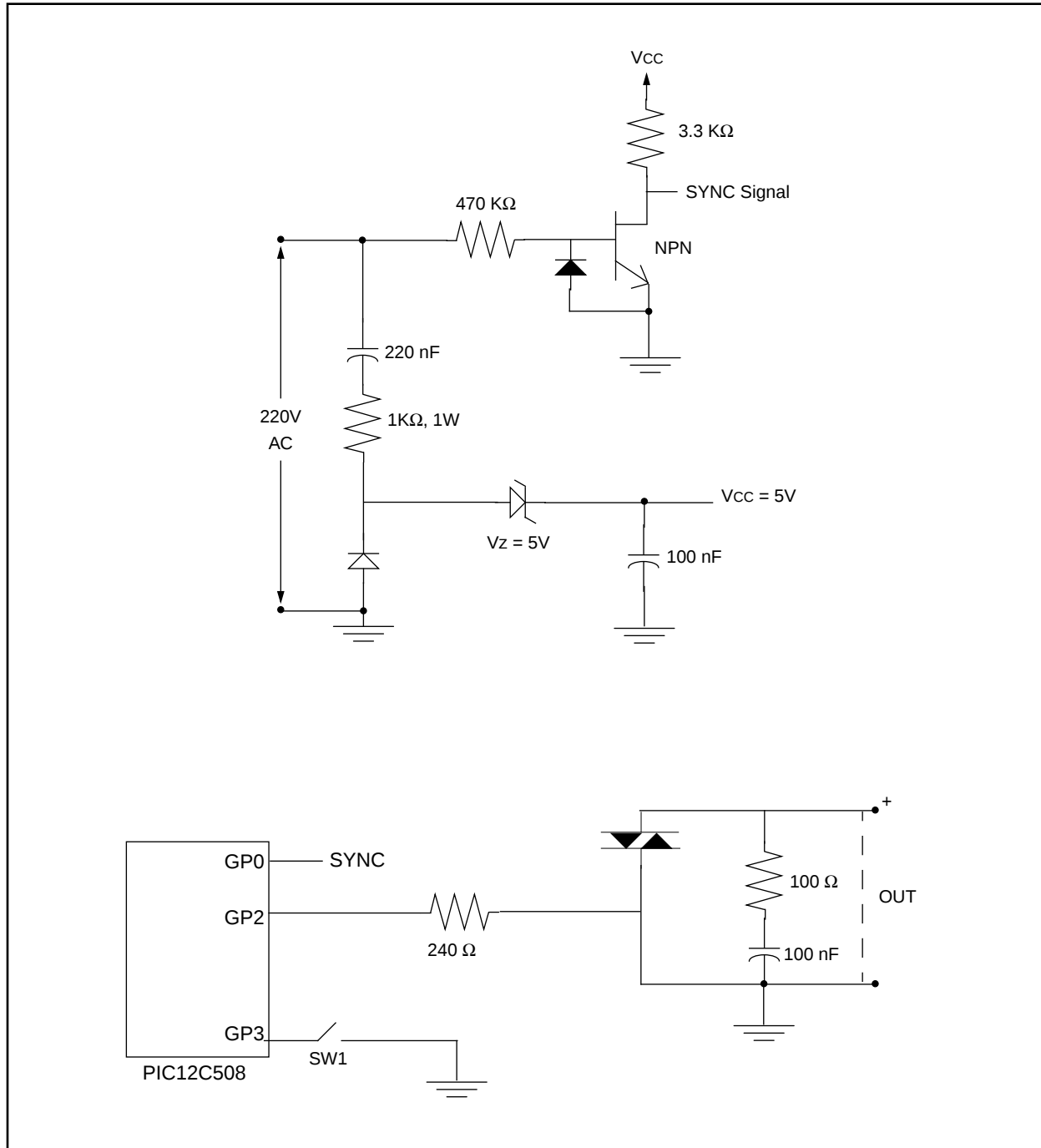
Application 3: Potentiometer Dimmer Controller

The application shown in Figure 3 is similar to application 2, but there is a potentiometer instead of buttons. This uses the A/D converter from the PIC12C671. The A/D conversion is started in the end of the half period and the ADRES register is read when the GO/DOWN bit is down.

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FIGURE 1: POWERING WITHOUT TRANSFORMER



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FIGURE 2: BUTTON DIMMER CONTROLLER

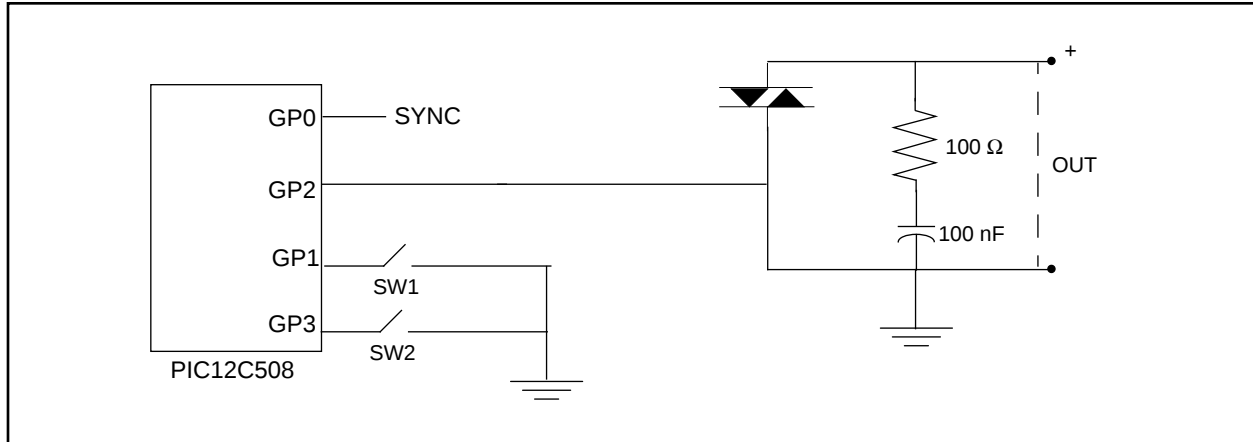
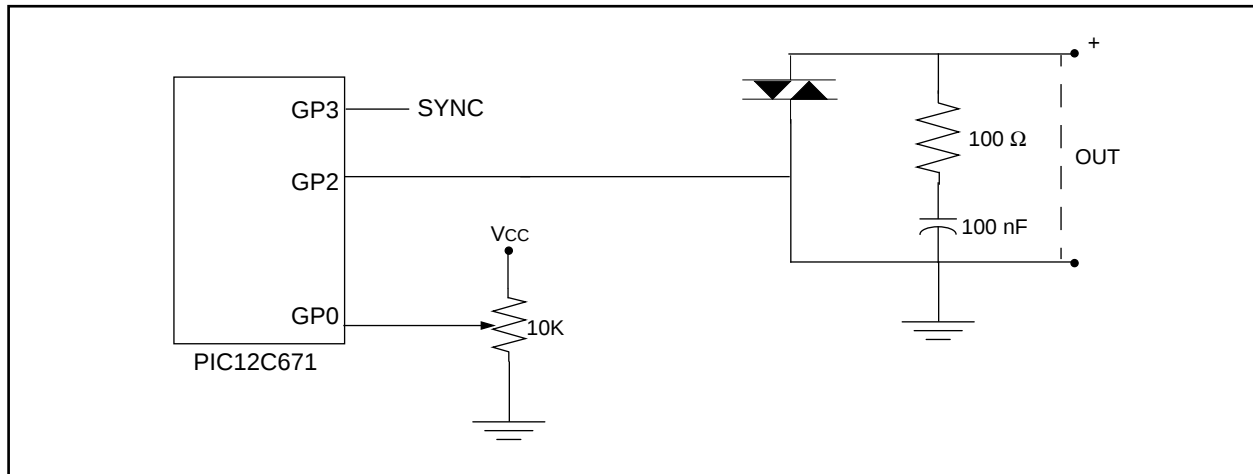


FIGURE 3: POTENTIOMETER DIMMER CONTROLLER



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FIGURE 4: APPLICATION 1
ELECTRONIC KEY

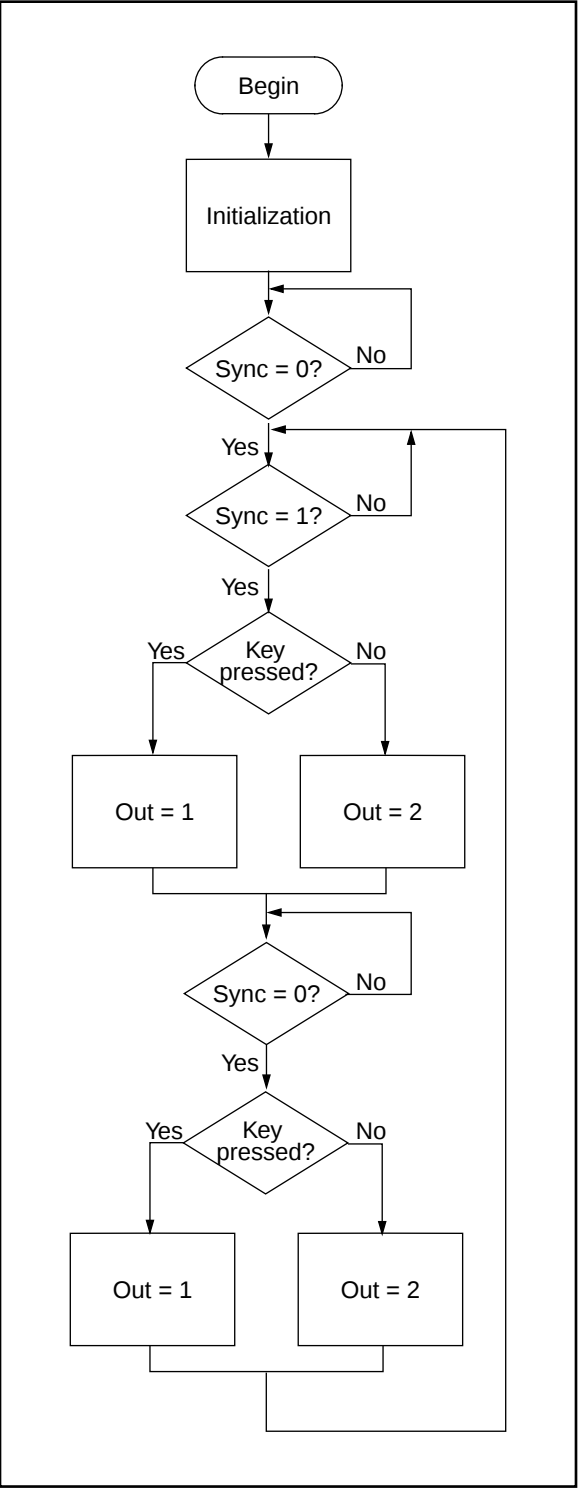
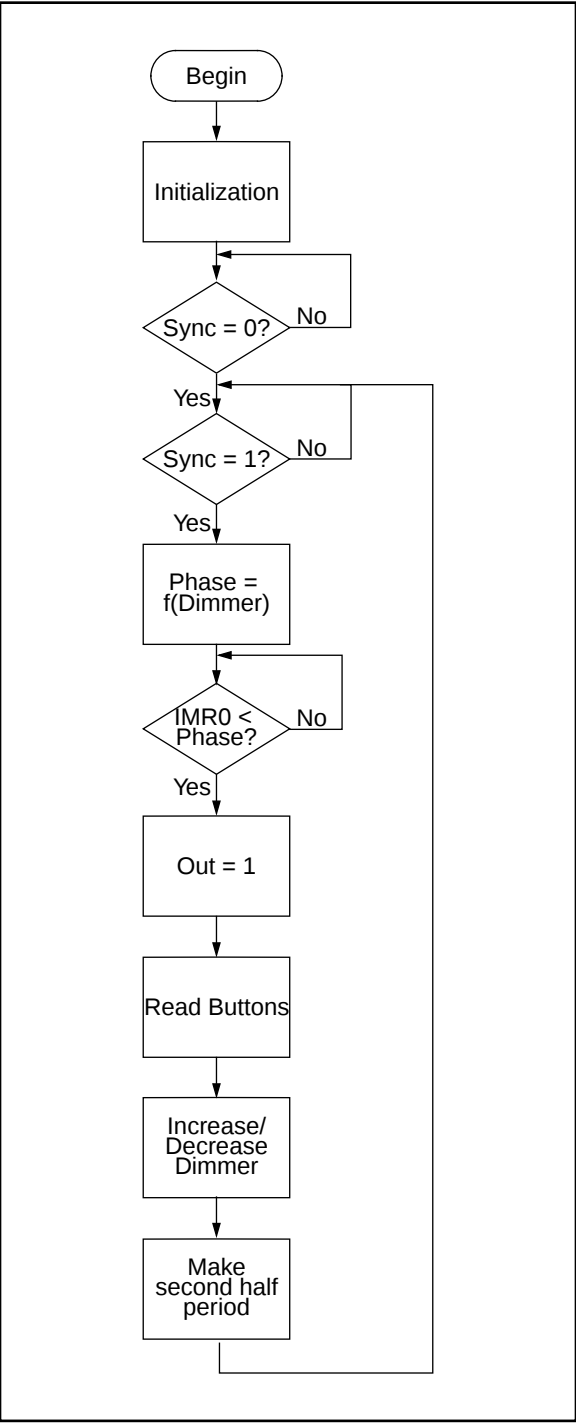


FIGURE 5: APPLICATION 2 AND 3
BUTTON DIMMER AND
POTENTIOMETER
CONTROLLERS



MICROCHIP TOOLS USED:

Development Tools:

PICSTART® Plus V1.20

Assembler/Compiler Version:

MPLAB V3.22, MPASM V1.5

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APPENDIX A: SOURCE CODE

```
*****
;
;                               Figure1.ASM
;
*****

LIST      p=12C508

#include   "inc\p12c508.inc"

          __config      _WDT_ON & _IntrC_OSC & _MCLRE_OFF & _CP_OFF

Sync      equ           0
In         equ           3
Out        equ           2

          org           0x00

          movwf          OSCCAL           ;calibrating the internal oscillator

          clrf           GPIO

          movlw          B'00111011'
          TRIS           GPIO

          movlw          B'01000010'
          OPTION

          btfsc          GPIO, Sync
          goto           $-1

loop

          clrwdt

          btfss          GPIO, Sync
          goto           $-1

          btfsc          GPIO, In
          bcf            GPIO, Out
          btfss          GPIO, In
          bsf            GPIO, Out

          clrwdt

          btfsc          GPIO, Sync
          goto           $-1

          btfsc          GPIO, In
          bcf            GPIO, Out
          btfss          GPIO, In
          bsf            GPIO, Out

          goto           loop

          end

*****
;
;                               Figure2.ASM
;
;                               This application is made for power nets AC220V 50Hz
;
```

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```
; Don't use it on 60Hz!
; It has not back reference to control the current in the triac
; so it should not be used to drive reactive charges (solenoids etc.),
; where there is big phase difference between the
; voltage and the current!
;
;*****
```

```
LIST      p=12C508

#include   "inc\p12c508.inc"

          __config      _WDT_ON & _INTRC_OSC & _MCLRE_OFF & _CP_OFF

RAM       equ           0x07;Begining of RAM

Sync      equ           0
Btn1      equ           1
Btn2      equ           3
Out       equ           2

          cblock        RAM

          BtnCount1     ;Counters used to delay when buton is pushed
          BtnCount2
          Phase          ;The value got from the Table
          Dimmer
          Flag

          endc

          org           0x00

          movwf         OSCCAL      ;calibrating the internal oscillator

          goto          main

;-----
; This table makes the dependence y=sin(x) linear so, if you
; use this program to control dimmers and if you increment x by 1
; up to 63 (0 - 0x3F) and measure the light with luxmeter the dependence
; will be linear
;
Table:    andlw         .63
          addwf         PCL,F
          retlw         .154
          retlw         .151
          retlw         .146
          retlw         .141
          retlw         .136
          retlw         .132
          retlw         .129
          retlw         .125
          retlw         .122
          retlw         .119
          retlw         .117
          retlw         .114
          retlw         .112
          retlw         .110
          retlw         .108
          retlw         .107
          retlw         .105
```

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```
retlw    .103
retlw    .102
retlw    .100
retlw    .99
retlw    .97
retlw    .96
retlw    .94
retlw    .93
retlw    .92
retlw    .90
retlw    .89
retlw    .88
retlw    .87
retlw    .85
retlw    .84
retlw    .83
retlw    .82
retlw    .80
retlw    .79
retlw    .78
retlw    .77
retlw    .76
retlw    .74
retlw    .73
retlw    .72
retlw    .71
retlw    .69
retlw    .68
retlw    .67
retlw    .66
retlw    .64
retlw    .63
retlw    .62
retlw    .60
retlw    .58
retlw    .56
retlw    .54
retlw    .52
retlw    .50
retlw    .48
retlw    .45
retlw    .42
retlw    .38
retlw    .34
retlw    .30
retlw    .21
retlw    .0
```

main

```
    clrf    GPIO

    movlw   B'00111011'
    TRIS    GPIO

    movlw   B'01000101'    ;clockout/64
    OPTION
```

```
;-----
; When 50Hz net is used the period is 20ms and
; the half period is 10ms. 64us X 156 =9.984ms
; the maximum value that the table gives is 154
```

```
    movlw   .100
```

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```

        movwf      BtnCount1      ;Initialize the button counters
        movwf      BtnCount2      ;there will be about 1 sec delay when you
                                   ;push some button. When you hold the button
                                   ;the output will change within about 0.1 sec

        btfsc      GPIO, Sync
        goto       $-1

loop

        clrwdt

        btfss      GPIO, Sync      ;loops while Sync=0
        goto       $-1

        clrf       TMR0

; First half period

        movf       Dimmer, w
        call       Table           ;converts the value in Dimmer to Phase
        movwf      Phase

La1

        movf       Phase, w        ;compares the Phase with the timer
        subwf      TMR0, w         ;when the time has come swithes the ouput on
        btfsc      STATUS, C
        goto       Lb1

        bsf        GPIO, Out      ;output on

;Button 1

Btna1

        btfsc      GPIO, Btn1      ;skip if button 1 is pushed else
        goto       Btn1Enda        ;inicializes the BtnCount1

        decfsz     BtnCount1, F     ;if the button was held down for about 1 sec
        goto       BtnEnda         ;(when pushed) or 0.1 sec (after the
        movlw      .10             ;first sec) the value of Dimmer is
        movwf      BtnCount1       ;incremented

        incf       Dimmer, F        ;if the highest value (0x3F) is reached
        btfsc      Dimmer, 6        ;no more incrementation is done
        decf
        goto       BtnEnda

Btn1Enda

        movlw      .100            ;if the button was not pushed BtnCount is
        movwf      BtnCount1       ;inicialized
        goto       BtnEnda

;the algorithn downwards is like the above

;Button 2

Btna2

        btfsc      GPIO, Btn2      ;skip if button 2 is pushed else
        goto       Btn2Enda        ;inicializes the BtnCount2

        decfsz     BtnCount2, F     ;if the button was held down for about 1 sec
        goto       BtnEnda         ;(when pushed) or 0.1 sec (after the
        movlw      .10             ;first sec) the value of Dimmer is
        movwf      BtnCount2       ;incremented

```

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	decf	Dimmer,F	
	btfsc	Dimmer,6	
	incf	Dimmer,F	
	goto	BtnEnda	
Btn2Enda	movlw	.100	
	movwf	BtnCount2	
BtnEnda	clrwdt		
	bcf	GPIO,Out	
;Second half period			
	btfsc	GPIO,Sync	;loops while Sync=1
	goto	\$_-1	
	clrf	TMR0	
	movf	Dimmer,w	
	call	Table	
	movwf	Phase	
Lb1	movf	Phase,w	
	subwf	TMR0,w	
	btfsc	STATUS,C	
	goto	Lb1	
	bsf	GPIO,Out	
Btnb1	btfsc	GPIO,Btn1	
	goto	Btn1Endb	
	decfsz	BtnCount1,F	
	goto	BtnEndb	
	movlw	.10	
	movwf	BtnCount1	
	incf	Dimmer,F	
	btfsc	Dimmer,6	
	decf	Dimmer,F	
	goto	BtnEndb	
Btn1Endb	movlw	.100	
	movwf	BtnCount1	
Btnb2	btfsc	GPIO,Btn2	
	goto	Btn2Endb	
	decfsz	BtnCount2,F	
	goto	BtnEndb	
	movlw	.10	
	movwf	BtnCount2	
	decf	Dimmer,F	
	btfsc	Dimmer,6	
	incf	Dimmer,F	
	goto	BtnEndb	

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Btn2Endb

```
    movlw    .100
    movwf    BtnCount2
```

BtnEndb

```
    bcf      GPIO,Out
    goto     loop

    end
```

```
*****
;
;                               Figure3.ASM
;
;   This application is made for power nets AC220V 50Hz
;   Don't use it on 60Hz!
;   It has not back reference to control the current in the triac
;   so it should not be used to drive reactive charges (solenoids etc.),
;   where there is big phase difference between the
;   voltage and the current!
;
;*****
```

LIST p=12C671

#include "inc\p12c671.inc"

```
__config    _WDT_ON & _IntrC_OSC & _MCLRE_OFF & _CP_OFF
```

```
RAM          equ          0x07          ;Begining of RAM
```

```
In           equ          0
```

```
Sync         equ          3
```

```
Out          equ          2
```

```
cblock      RAM
```

```
    BtnCount1          ;Counters used to delay when buton is pushed
```

```
    BtnCount2
```

```
    Phase              ;The value got from the Table
```

```
    Dimmer
```

```
    Flag
```

```
endc
```

```
org          0x00
```

```
call         EndAdd
```

```
movwf        OSCCAL          ;calibrating the internal oscillator
```

```
goto         main
```

```
-----
;   This table makes the dependence  $y=\sin(x)$  linear so, if you
;   use this program to control dimmers and if you increment x by 1
;   up to 63 (0 - 0x3F) and measure the light with luxmeter the dependence
;   will be linear
;
```

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Table:	andlw	.63
	addwf	PCL, F
	retlw	.154
	retlw	.151
	retlw	.146
	retlw	.141
	retlw	.136
	retlw	.132
	retlw	.129
	retlw	.125
	retlw	.122
	retlw	.119
	retlw	.117
	retlw	.114
	retlw	.112
	retlw	.110
	retlw	.108
	retlw	.107
	retlw	.105
	retlw	.103
	retlw	.102
	retlw	.100
	retlw	.99
	retlw	.97
	retlw	.96
	retlw	.94
	retlw	.93
	retlw	.92
	retlw	.90
	retlw	.89
	retlw	.88
	retlw	.87
	retlw	.85
	retlw	.84
	retlw	.83
	retlw	.82
	retlw	.80
	retlw	.79
	retlw	.78
	retlw	.77
	retlw	.76
	retlw	.74
	retlw	.73
	retlw	.72
	retlw	.71
	retlw	.69
	retlw	.68
	retlw	.67
	retlw	.66
	retlw	.64
	retlw	.63
	retlw	.62
	retlw	.60
	retlw	.58
	retlw	.56
	retlw	.54
	retlw	.52
	retlw	.50
	retlw	.48
	retlw	.45
	retlw	.42
	retlw	.38
	retlw	.34
	retlw	.30
	retlw	.21

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```
retlw      .0

main
    clrf    GPIO
    clrf    INTCON

    bsf     STATUS,RP0
    movlw   B'00111011'
    movwf   TRIS

    movlw   B'01000101'    ;clockout/64
    movwf   OPTION_REG

    movlw   B'00000110'
    movwf   ADCON1

    bcf     STATUS,RP0

;-----
; When 50Hz net is used the period is 20ms and
; the half period is 10ms. 64us X 156 =9.984ms
; the maximum value that the table gives is 154

    movlw   .100
    movwf   BtnCount1    ;Initialize the button counters
    movwf   BtnCount2    ;there will be about 1 sec delay when you
                        ;push some button. When you hold the putton
                        ;the output will change within about 0.1 sec

    movlw   B'01000001'    ;Inicializes ADC cchannel 0 (GP0)
    movwf   ADCON

    btfsc   GPIO,Sync
    goto    $-1

loop
    clrwdt

    btfss   GPIO,Sync    ;loops while Sync=0
    goto    $-1

; First half period

    clrf    TMR0

    movf    Dimmer,w
    call    Table        ;converts the value in Dimmer to Phase
    movwf   Phase

La1
    movf    Phase,w        ;compares the Phase with the timer
    subwf   TMR0,w        ;when the time has come swithes the ouput on
    btfsc   STATUS,C
    goto    Lb1

    bsf     GPIO,Out    ;output on

    bsf     ADCON,GO
```

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```
btfsc    ADCON,GO
goto     $-1

bcf      STATUS,C
rrf      ADRES,W
movwf    Dimmer
bcf      STATUS,C
rrf      Dimmer,F

clrwdt
bcf      GPIO,Out
```

;Algorithhm for second half period is the same as in the first half period

;Second half period

```
                btfsc    GPIO,Sync    ;loops while Sync=1
                goto     $-1

                clrf      TMR0

                movf      Dimmer,w
                call      Table
                movwf     Phase

Lb1:            movf      Phase,w
                subwf     TMR0,w
                btfsc     STATUS,C
                goto      Lb1

                bsf       GPIO,Out

                bsf       ADCON,GO

                btfsc     ADCON,GO
                goto      $-1

                bcf       STATUS,C
                rrf       ADRES,W
                movwf     Dimmer
                bcf       STATUS,C
                rrf       Dimmer,F

                bcf       GPIO,Out

                goto      loop

IFDEF          __12C671
EndAdd         org      0x3FF
ELSE
IFDEF          __12C672
EndAdd         org      0x7FF
ENDIF

end
```

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NOTES:

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NOTES:



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Tel: 714-263-1888 Fax: 714-263-1338

New York

Microchip Technology Inc.
150 Motor Parkway, Suite 416
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Tel: 516-273-5305 Fax: 516-273-5335

San Jose

Microchip Technology Inc.
2107 North First Street, Suite 590
San Jose, CA 95131
Tel: 408-436-7950 Fax: 408-436-7955

Toronto

Microchip Technology Inc.
5925 Airport Road, Suite 200
Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1W1, Canada
Tel: 905-405-6279 Fax: 905-405-6253

ASIA/PACIFIC

Hong Kong

Microchip Asia Pacific
RM 3801B, Tower Two
Metroplaza
223 Hing Fong Road
Kwai Fong, N.T., Hong Kong
Tel: 852-2-401-1200 Fax: 852-2-401-3431

India

Microchip Technology Inc.
India Liaison Office
No. 6, Legacy, Convent Road
Bangalore 560 025, India
Tel: 91-80-229-4036 Fax: 91-80-559-9840

Korea

Microchip Technology Korea
168-1, Youngbo Bldg. 3 Floor
Samsung-Dong, Kangnam-Ku
Seoul, Korea
Tel: 82-2-554-7200 Fax: 82-2-558-5934

Shanghai

Microchip Technology
RM 406 Shanghai Golden Bridge Bldg.
2077 Yan'an Road West, Hong Qiao District
Shanghai, PRC 200335
Tel: 86-21-6275-5700
Fax: 86 21-6275-5060

Singapore

Microchip Technology Taiwan
Singapore Branch
200 Middle Road
#07-02 Prime Centre
Singapore 188980
Tel: 65-334-8870 Fax: 65-334-8850

Taiwan, R.O.C

Microchip Technology Taiwan
10F-1C 207
Tung Hua North Road
Taipei, Taiwan, ROC
Tel: 886 2-717-7175 Fax: 886-2-545-0139

EUROPE

United Kingdom

Arizona Microchip Technology Ltd.
Unit 6, The Courtyard
Meadow Bank, Furlong Road
Bourne End, Buckinghamshire SL8 5AJ
Tel: 44-1628-851077 Fax: 44-1628-850259

France

Arizona Microchip Technology SARL
Zone Industrielle de la Bonde
2 Rue du Buisson aux Fraises
91300 Massy, France
Tel: 33-1-69-53-63-20 Fax: 33-1-69-30-90-79

Germany

Arizona Microchip Technology GmbH
Gustav-Heinemann-Ring 125
D-81739 München, Germany
Tel: 49-89-627-144 0 Fax: 49-89-627-144-44

Italy

Arizona Microchip Technology SRL
Centro Direzionale Colleoni
Palazzo Taurus 1 V. Le Colleoni 1
20041 Agrate Brianza
Milan, Italy
Tel: 39-39-6899939 Fax: 39-39-6899883

JAPAN

Microchip Technology Intl. Inc.
Benex S-1 6F
3-18-20, Shinyokohama
Kohoku-Ku, Yokohama-shi
Kanagawa 222 Japan
Tel: 81-45-471- 6166 Fax: 81-45-471-6122

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