



Discrete Logic Replacement

Logic Switch with Clock Generator

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APPLICATION OPERATION:

The first application of my Logic Switch is to help prototyping of a digital circuit. There are two main functions:

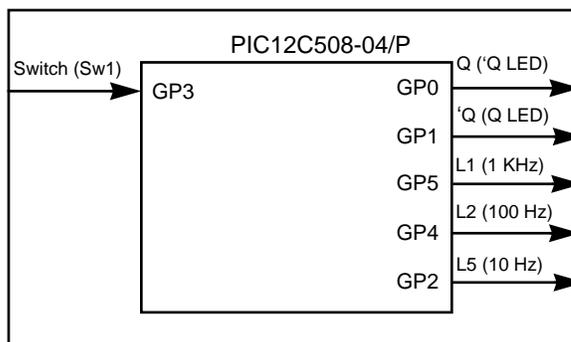
1 - Logic Level Generator:

The momentary switch acts as a debounced switch. Each time you press the switch the outputs toggle. There are also two LED indicators to show the state of the outputs Q and 'Q.

2 - Clock Generator:

To enter or exit this mode you need to press the switch at least 2 seconds. The first time you enter this mode the outputs oscillate at 1 Hz. Pressing again will change the frequency to 10 Hz (LED L5 On). Pressing a second time for 100 Hz (LED L2 On) and a third time for 1 KHz (LED L1 On). Pressing the switch again will reset frequency to 1 Hz. Note that duty cycle is 50% for all frequencies.

Block Diagram:



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APPENDIX A: SOURCE CODE

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.*****
;
;
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;   Project: Logic Switch
;   date   : august 23 1997
;
.*****

list p=12c508, f=inhx8m           ;uC number
                                   ;and inhx8m output format file
decfreq      equ      0x07         ;low register use for frequency generation
decfreqh    equ      0x0e         ;high register use for frequency generation
freqscale   equ      0x08         ;low prescale value for frequency generation
freqscaleh  equ      0x0f         ;high prescale value for frequency generation
                                   ;1 = 1 Khz
                                   ;10 =100 Hz
                                   ;100= 10 Hz
                                   ;1000= 1 Hz      3e8  hexa
timeswp     equ      0x09         ;switch time pressed
                                   ;each unit = 16 msec
swcourte    equ      0x0a         ;1 = switch pressed detected
swprescale  equ      0x0b         ;switch prescale 0 to 31 = 16 msec
funct       equ      0x0c         ;0 = 0 logic output (stable)
                                   ;1 = 1 logic output (stable)
                                   ;2 = output = freq 1 Hz
                                   ;3 = output = freq 10 Hz
                                   ;4 = output = freq 100 Hz
                                   ;5 = output = freq 1 KHz

functtmp    equ      0x0d         ;temp register
gpio        equ      0x06         ;adrs io
tmr0        equ      0x01         ;adrs timer
status      equ      0x03         ;status register adrs
osccal      equ      0x05         ;oscillator calibration register
                                   org      0000
                                   ;begin  init

begin

    movwf    osccal                ;save oscillator calibration value
    movlw   0x08                    ;gp0 gp1 gp2 gp4 gp5 output gp3 input
    tris    6                        ;
    movlw   0xd1                    ;prescale =1/4 for RC internal
    option  ;
    clrf   decfreqh                 ;
    clrf   decfreq                  ;
    clrf   freqscaleh               ;0 = freq. stop
    clrf   freqscale                ;0 = freq. stop
    clrf   timeswp                  ;time switch pressed = 0
    clrf   swcourte                 ;
    clrf   funct                    ;function = 0 = ouput = 0
    movlw  0x1f                      ;31 decimal
    movwf  swprescale               ;init prescale switch pressed to 31
    movlw  0x36                      ;logic 0 on gpi0 and 1 on gp1
    ;gp2, gp4 et gp5 at 1 log ->led freq. off

    movwf  gpio
    movlw  0x05                      ;init value for timer0
```

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```
movwf    tmr0
;end init
;begin master prog
princ    btfsz    tmr0,07      ;test bit 7 of tmr0
        goto    princ        ;wait until tmr0 = 128

;each 500 Usec the program will go here
movlw    0x05                ;init value of tmr0 to 5 to give a good 500 usec
                                ;for time base

movwf    tmr0
movf     freqscale,0        ;mov freqscale in w
btfsz    status,2          ;check the z bit in status
goto     freqact           ;if freqscale <> 0 the freq. is running
;here the freq. is off and a logic 0 or 1 is steady to the output
suite    btfsz    gpio,3      ;test switch pressed=1 log open=0 log.
        goto    open        ;
;goto here if switch pressed ---> gp3 = 1 log.
decfsz   swprescale,1      ;var decrement from 31 to 0
goto     princ             ;if <> 0 we return to princ
;here the switch is pressed since 16 msec
movlw    0x1f              ;value 31 decimal
movwf    swprescale       ;re-init swprescale to 31
incf     timeswp          ;inc value time switch pressed
btfsc    timeswp,2        ;test if timeswp = 4 (64 msec pressed ?)
goto     rendu4           ;branch if timeswp = 4 (from 4 to 7 it's ok)
;here we check the 2 second switch pressed
movlw    0x80              ;w <-- 128 for 2 sec.
subwf    timeswp,0        ;compare w and timeswp
btfsz    status,2        ;skip if z bit = 1
goto     princ            ;if z bit = 0 the switch not pressed for 2 second
;here the switch is pressed since 2 second
movf     freqscale,1;move to affect the z flag
btfsz    status,2        ;skip if z flag is 1
goto     tologic         ;if z is 0 then freqscale<>0 then freq is running
;here the logic mode is on... we stop it to make a freq. running
bcf      gpio,5           ;led 1 KHz on
movlw    0x05             ;5 = 1 Khz
movwf    funct            ;funct = 5 = 1 KHz
movlw    0xc8             ;c8 = 200 dec. prescale before output toggle
movwf    freqscale
movwf    decfreq
clrf    freqscaleh
clrf    decfreqh

scansw   btfsz    gpio,3      ;test if switch open
        goto    scansw      ;scan while sw not open
movlw    0x1f              ;31 decimal
movwf    swprescale       ;re-init prescale
clrf     timeswp          ;time switch pressed
goto     princ            ;return to princ to scan tmr0

tologic  ;here the freq. will be stopped and
        ;a steady logic 0 will be at the output
        clrf    funct      ;function = 0
        clrf    freqscale  ;deactivate the frequency
        clrf    freqscaleh ;
movlw    0x36             ;output gpi0 = 0 gpi1 (inverse)= 1
                                ;and frequency led OFF
goto     princ            ;return to master program to scan tmr0

rendu4   ;branch here when the switch is pressed for 64 msec
movlw    0x01             ;
movwf    swcourte        ;init variable swcourte to 1 (the switch is good)
goto     princ            ;reture to master program to scan tmr0

;-----
open     ;jump here when the switch in not pressed
movlw    0x1f              ;31 decimal
```

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```
movwf    swprescale    ;re-init prescale for switch
clrf     timeswp       ;reset timeswp because swith is open
movf     swcourte,1    ;check if swcourte=0
btfsc   status,2      ;test le z flag si 0 logique
goto    princ         ;branch if z flag equal 1 log.
;here swcourte = 1 log. then switch good
clrf     swcourte     ;reset swcourte to 0
movf     funct,0      ;move funct in w register
movwf   functtmp      ;put a copy of funct in functtmp
btfsc   status,2      ;check the z flag
goto    funct1        ;if z = 1 then branche to funct1
decf    functtmp,1    ;
btfsc   status,2      ;check z flag
goto    funct0        ;if z = 1 then branch to funct0
decf    functtmp,1    ;
btfsc   status,2      ;check z flag
goto    funct3        ;if z = 1 then branch to funct3
decf    functtmp,1    ;
btfsc   status,2      ;check z flag
goto    funct4        ;if z = 1 then branch to funct4
decf    functtmp,1    ;
btfsc   status,2      ;check z flag
goto    funct5        ;if z = 1 then branch to funct5
;here the function if 5

;here the next funct will be 2 --> 1 Hz
movlw   0x02
movwf   funct         ;function = 2 now
movlw   0xe8          ;3e8 = 1000 dec
movwf   freqscale
movwf   decfreq
movlw   0x03
movwf   freqscaleh
movwf   decfreqh;
bsf     gpio,5        ;led 500-1000 Hz off. no led for 1 Hz rate
goto    princ         ;return to main program to scan tmr0
funct1  ;here the active function will be 1
incf    funct,1      ;funct = 1
movlw   0x35          ;output = 1 and leds off
movwf   gpio         ;
goto    princ         ;return to main program to scan tmr0
funct0  ;here the active function will be 0
clrf    funct         ;funct = 0
movlw   0x36          ;output q= 0
movwf   gpio         ;
goto    princ         ;return to main program to scan tmr0
funct3  ;here the active function will be 3 10 Hz
incf    funct         ;incremente funct --> 3
movlw   0x64          ;64 = 100 dec
movwf   freqscale
movwf   decfreq
clrf    freqscaleh
clrf    decfreqh     ;reset high byte
bcf     gpio,2        ;led 10 Hz on
goto    princ         ;return to main program to scan tmr0
funct4  ;here the active function will be 4 100Hz
incf    funct         ;incremente funct --> 4
movlw   0x0a          ;0a = 10 dec
movwf   freqscale
movwf   decfreq
clrf    freqscaleh
clrf    decfreqh     ;reset high byte
bsf     gpio,2        ;led 10Hz off
bcf     gpio,4        ;led 100 Hz on
goto    princ         ;return to main program to scan tmr0
funct5  ;here the active function will be 5 1000 Hz
```

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```
incf    funct            ;incremente funct --> 5
movlw   0x01            ;01 = 1 dec = 1 KHz
movwf   freqscale
movwf   decfreq
clrf    freqscaleh
clrf    decfreqh        ;reset high byte
bsf     gpio,4          ;led 100 Hz off
bcf     gpio,5          ;led 1000 Hz on
goto    princ           ;return to main program to scan tmr0
;-----
freqact
        decf    decfreq,1    ;decremente decfreq
        btfss   status,2     ;test z flag
        goto    suite        ;branche if z <> 0
        movf    decfreqh,0    ;check high byte if = 0
        btfss   status,2     ;check z flag
        goto    decfreqhigh   ;branch if > 0
        ;here we toggle the output
        movf    gpio,0        ;load w with gpio : clock out
        xorlw   0x03         ;2 last bits to toggle
        movwf   gpio          ;
        movf    freqscale,0   ;freqscale --> w
        movwf   decfreq       ;re-init decfreq for next toggle
        movf    freqscaleh,0
        movwf   decfreqh     ;init byte high
        goto    suite
decfreqhigh
        decf    decfreqh,1    ;decremente byte high
        goto    suite
        end
```

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NOTES: