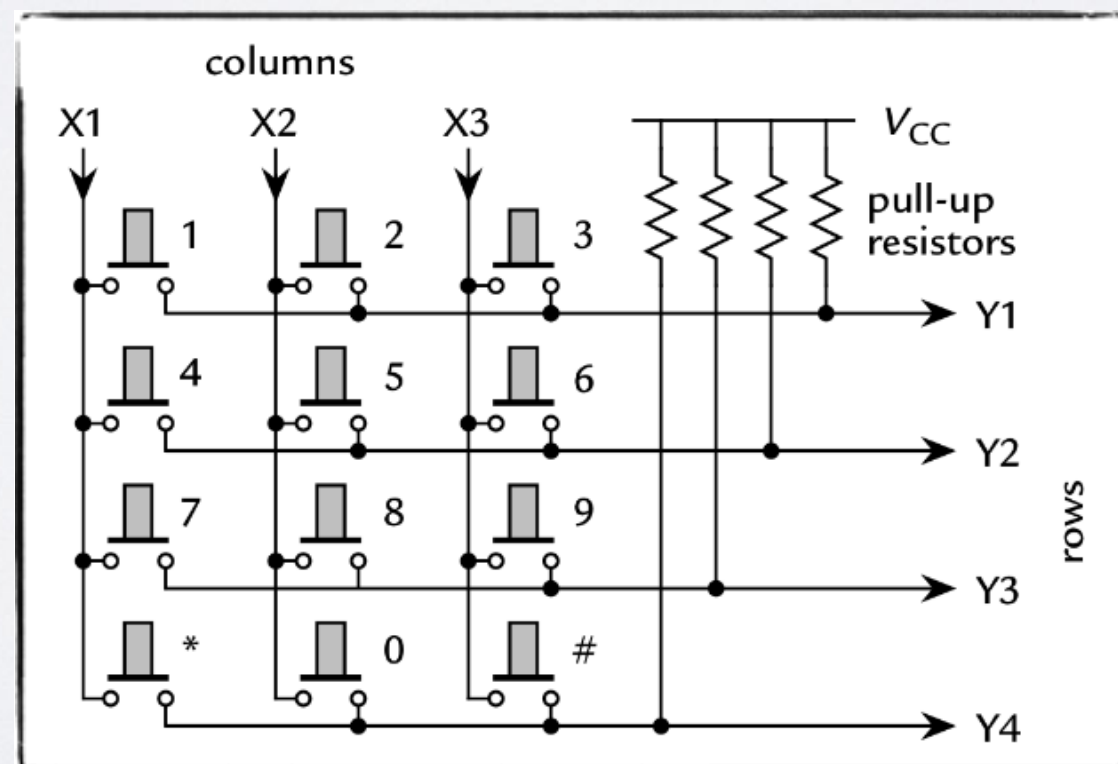


MICROPROCESSADORES E MICROCONTROLADORES



ENTRADAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Economia de pinos para a conexão de botões

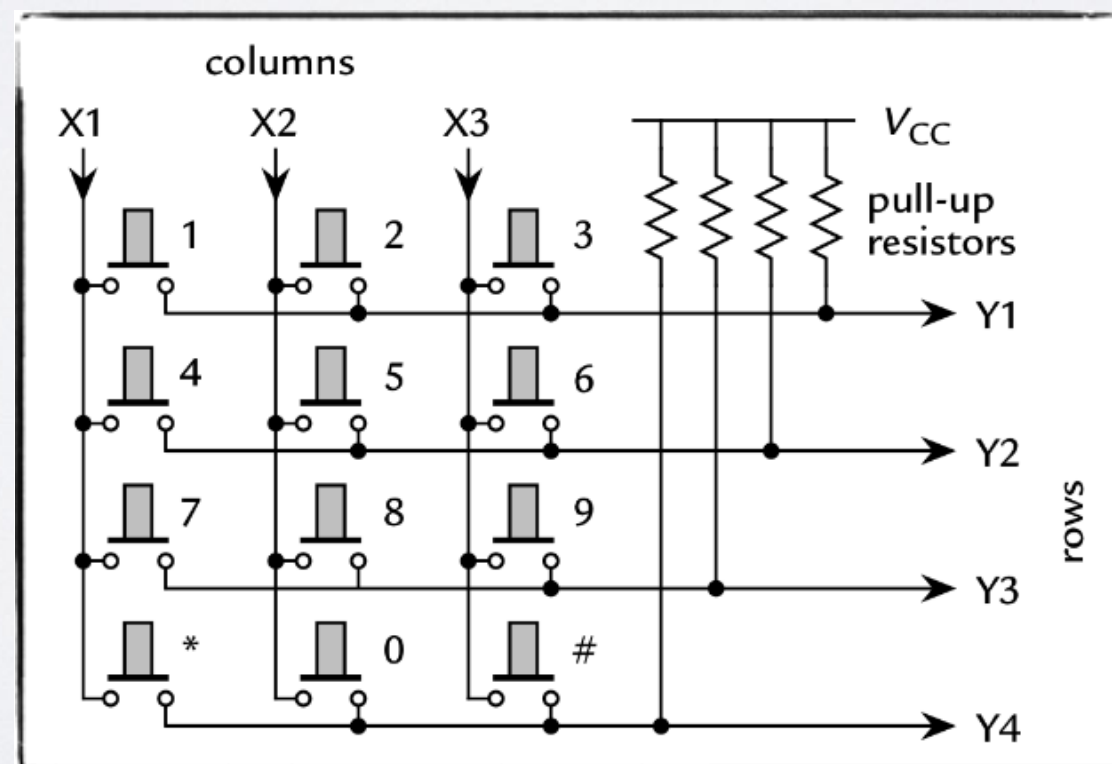


ENTRADAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Economia de pinos para a conexão de botões

X1, X2 e X3 são saídas digitais do MSP430

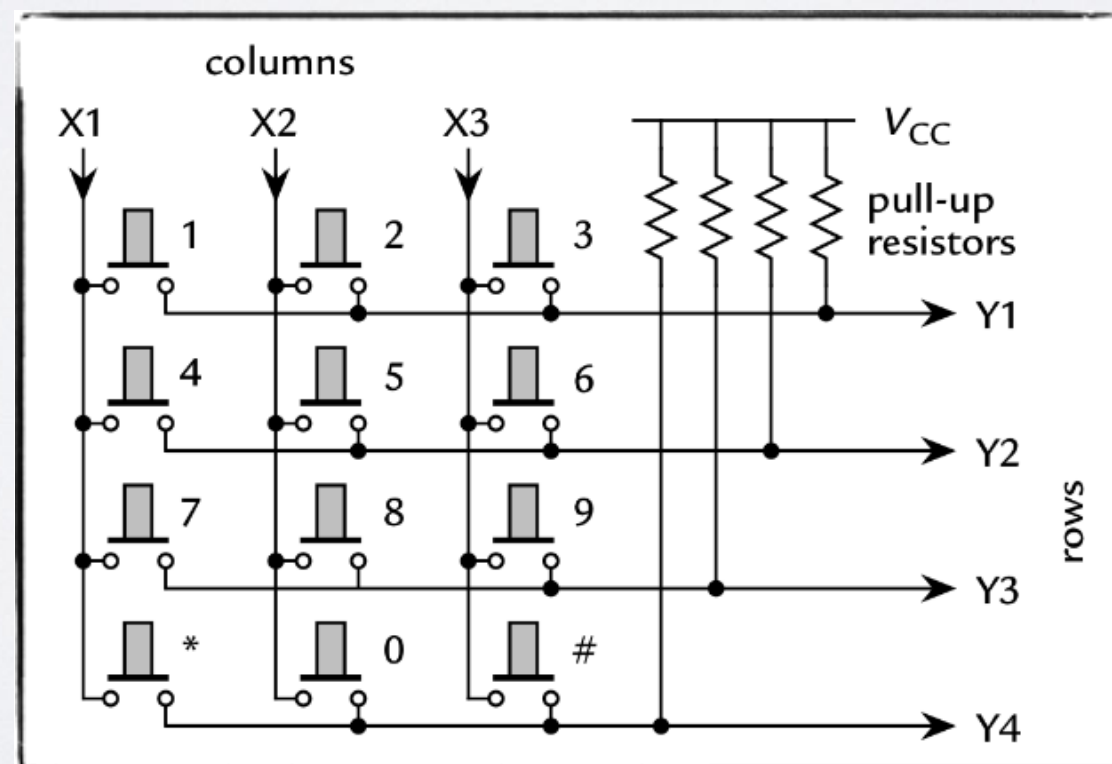
Y1, Y2, Y3 e Y4 são entradas



ENTRADAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Assumindo que um botão é apertado por vez

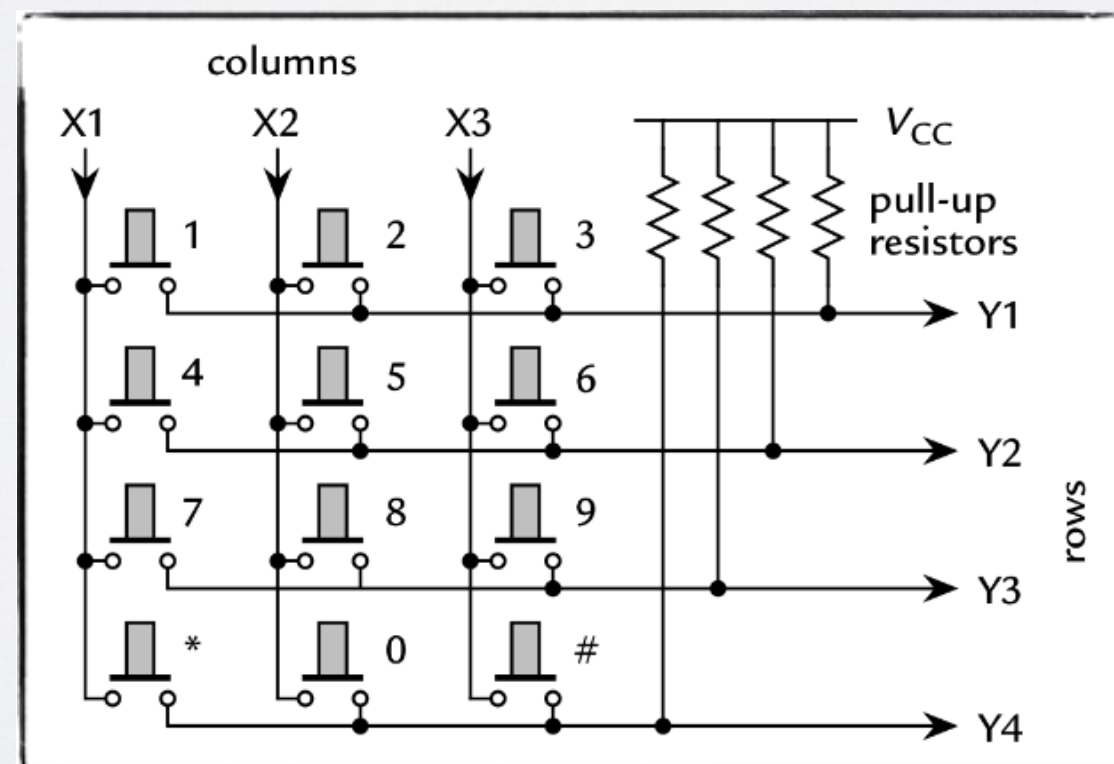
Ignorando o debounce



ENTRADAS MULTIPLEXADAS

1. Faça $X1 = 0$ e $X2 = X3 = 1$, confira $Y1-Y4$.

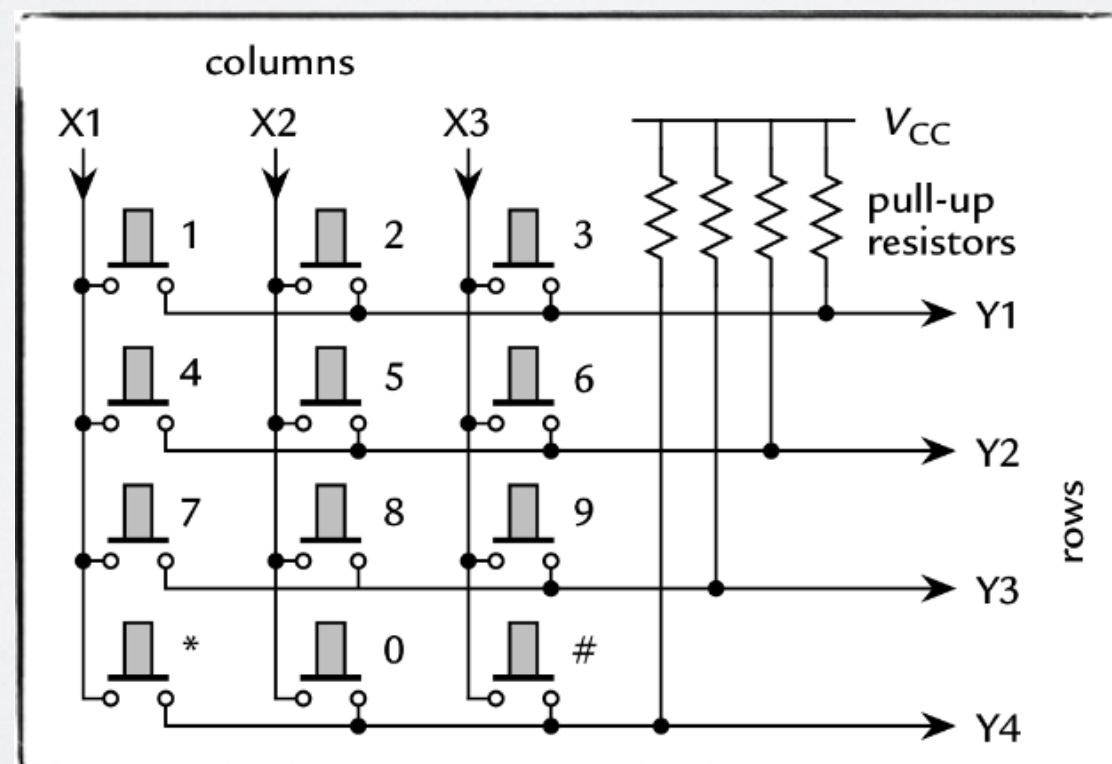
Se o botão 1 for pressionado, causará $Y1 = 0$ e $Y2 = Y3 = Y4 = 1$. Se o botão 4 for pressionado, $Y2 = 0$ e assim por diante.



ENTRADAS MULTIPLEXADAS

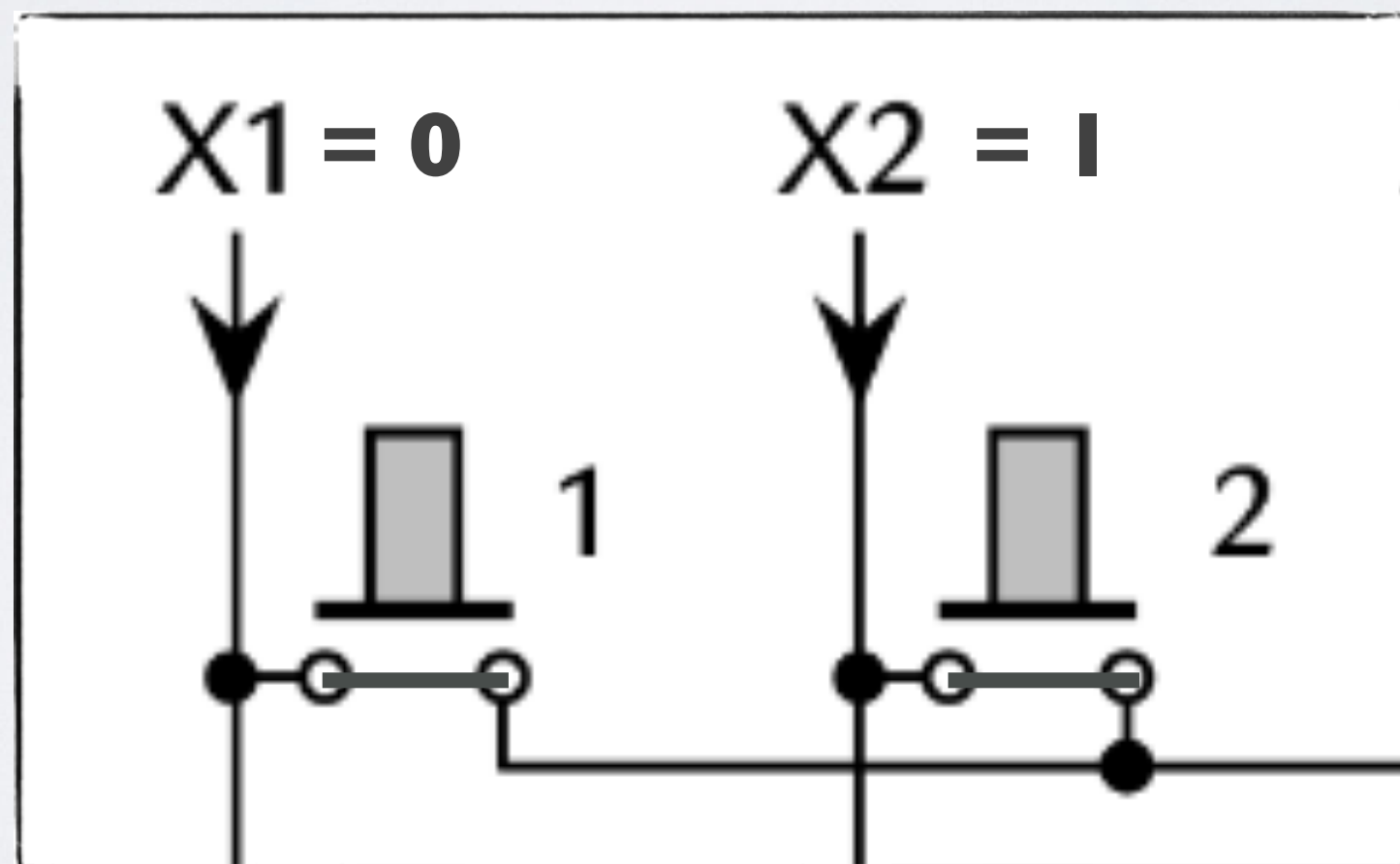
2. Faça $X2 = 0$ e $X1 = X3 = 1$, confira $Y1 - Y4$.

3. Faça $X3 = 0$ e $X1 = X2 = 1$, confira $Y1 - Y4$.



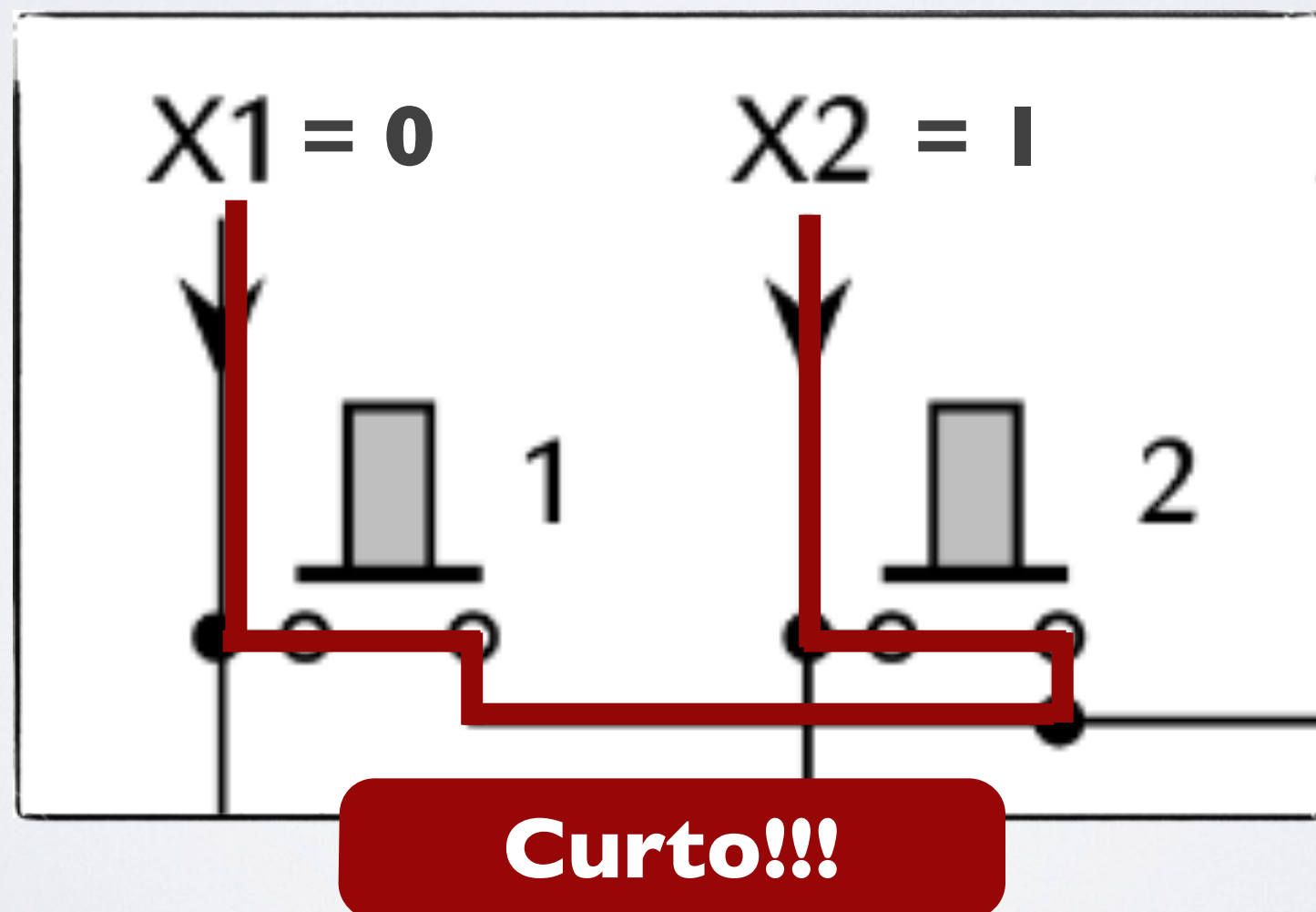
ENTRADAS MULTIPLEXADAS

○ que acontece se os botões 1 e 2 forem pressionados simultaneamente?



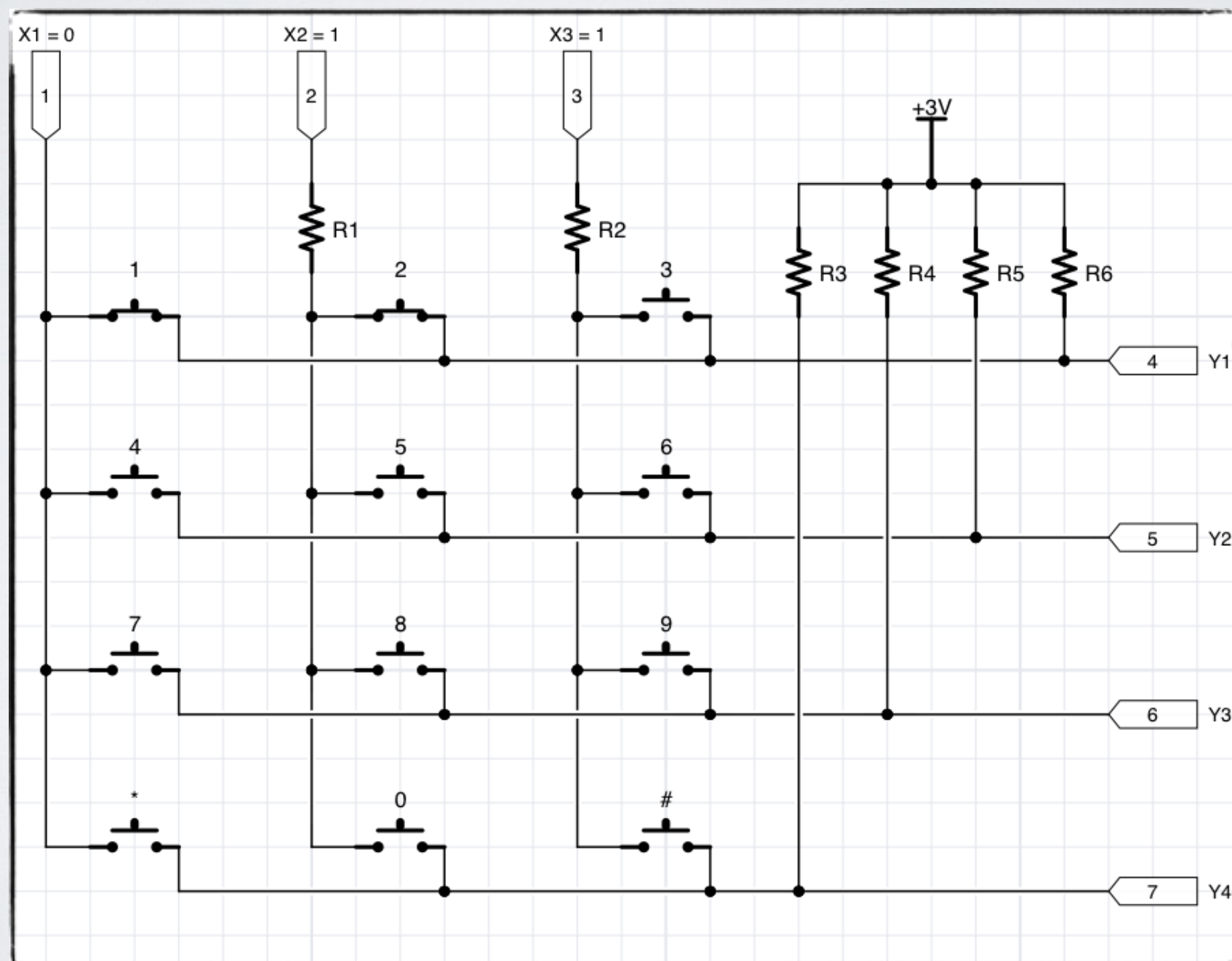
ENTRADAS MULTIPLEXADAS

○ que acontece se os botões 1 e 2 forem pressionados simultaneamente?



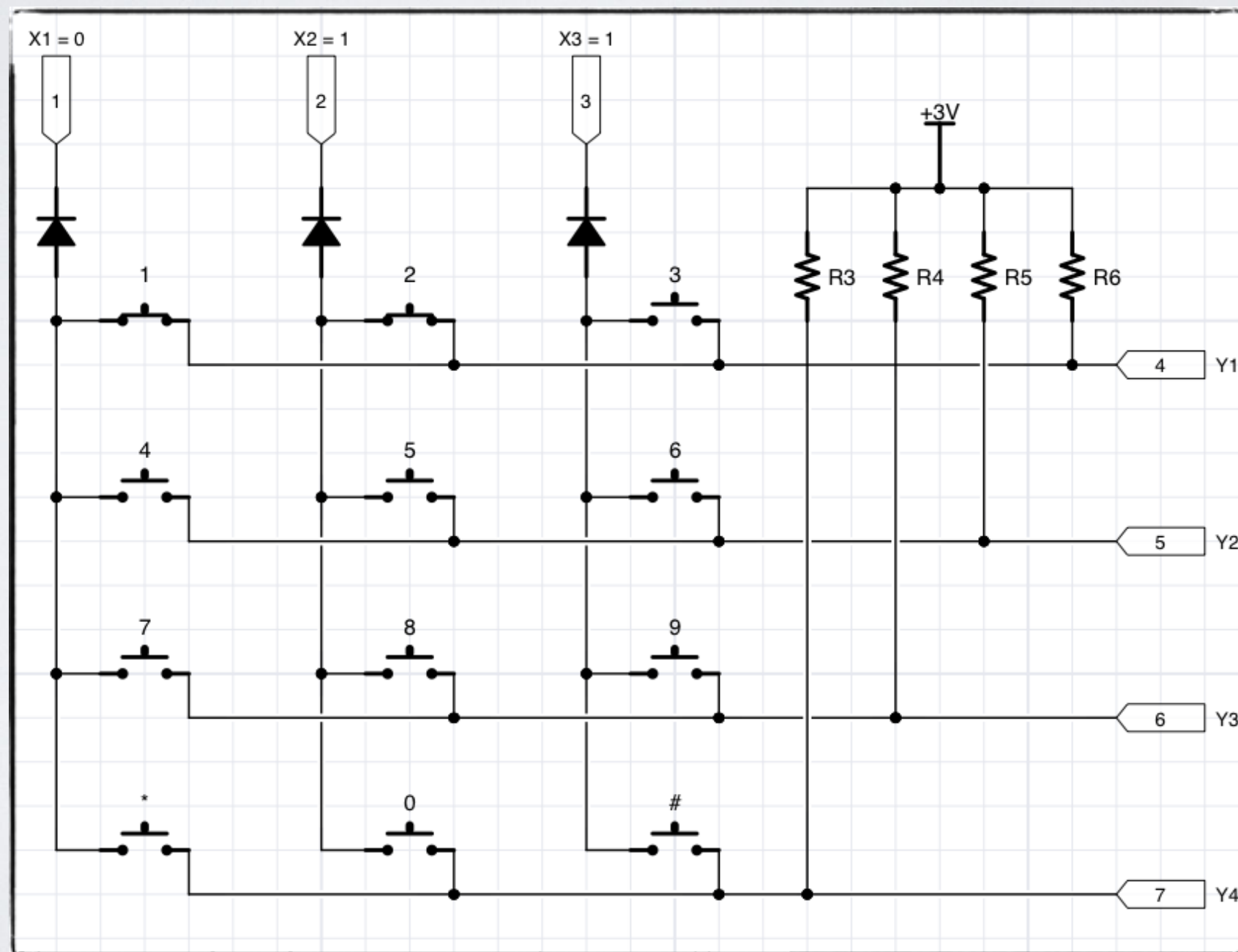
ENTRADAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Solução I



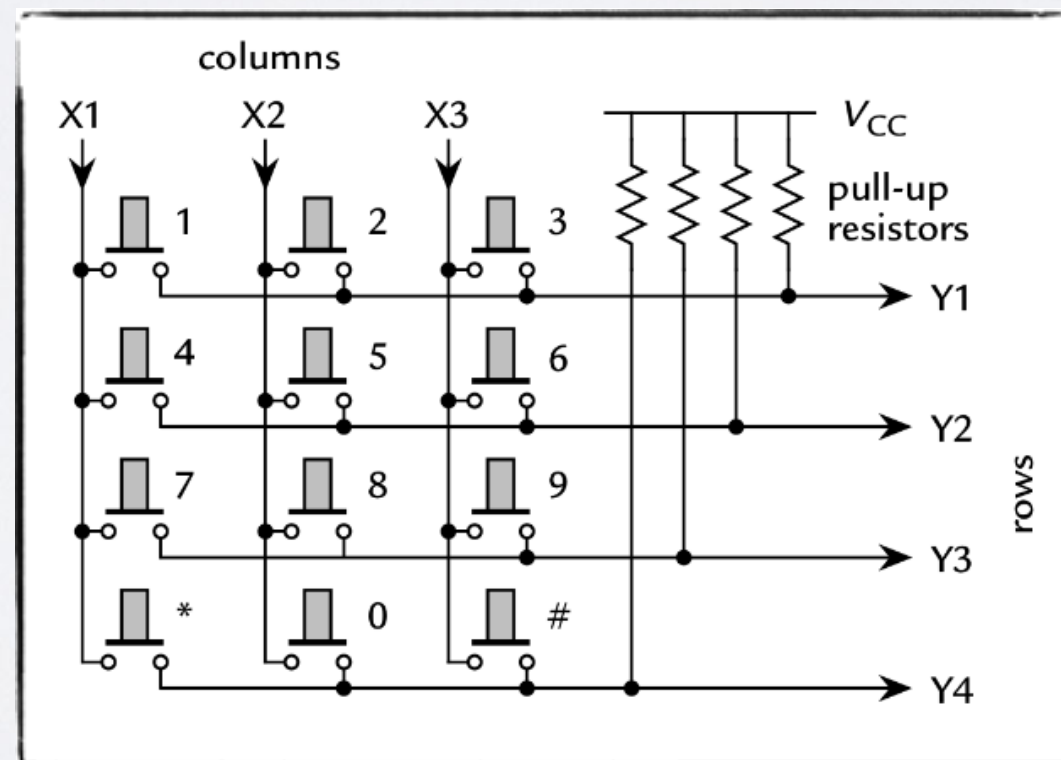
ENTRADAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Solução 2



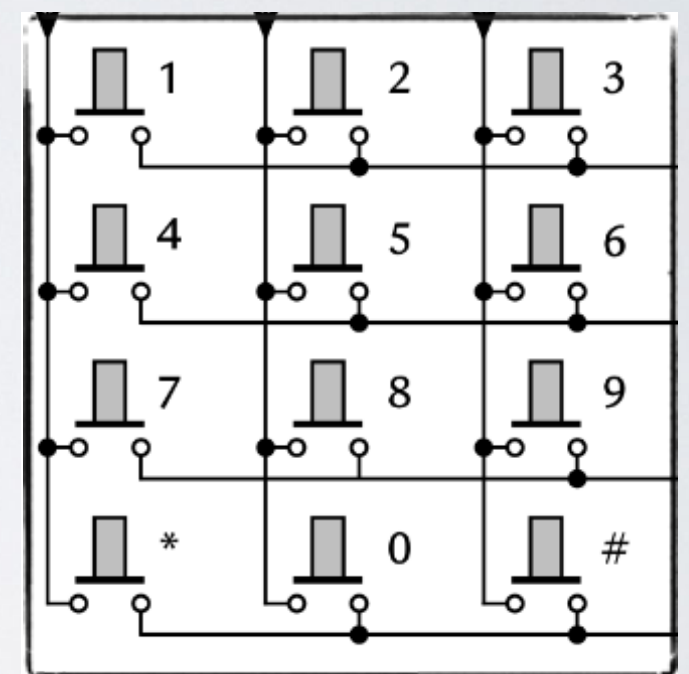
ENTRADAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Pode-se também fazer $X1 = X2 = X3 = 0$
e habilitar a interrupção da porta usada
(para economia de energia)



ENTRADAS MULTIPLEXADAS

Outra ideia interessante é fazer $X1 = X2 = X3 = 0$ e $Y1, Y2, Y3$ e $Y4$ como entradas com pull-up para definir a linha, e depois fazer $Y1 = Y2 = Y3 = Y4 = 0$ e $X1, X2$ e $X3$ como entradas com pull-up para definir a coluna.



ASPECTOS ANALÓGICOS

Quais valores de tensão correspondem
aos níveis 0 e 1?

ASPECTOS ANALÓGICOS

Quais valores de tensão correspondem aos níveis 0 e 1?

Para $V_{ss} = 0\text{ V}$,

O nível lógico 0 de saída corresponde a $0,1 V_{cc}$.

O nível lógico 1 de saída corresponde a $0,9 V_{cc}$.

ASPECTOS ANALÓGICOS

Quais valores de tensão correspondem aos níveis 0 e 1?

Para $V_{ss} = 0\text{ V}$,

O nível lógico 0 de entrada corresponde a valores entre 0 e $0,3 V_{cc}$.

O nível lógico 1 de entrada corresponde a valores entre $0,7 V_{cc}$ e V_{cc} .

ASPECTOS ANALÓGICOS

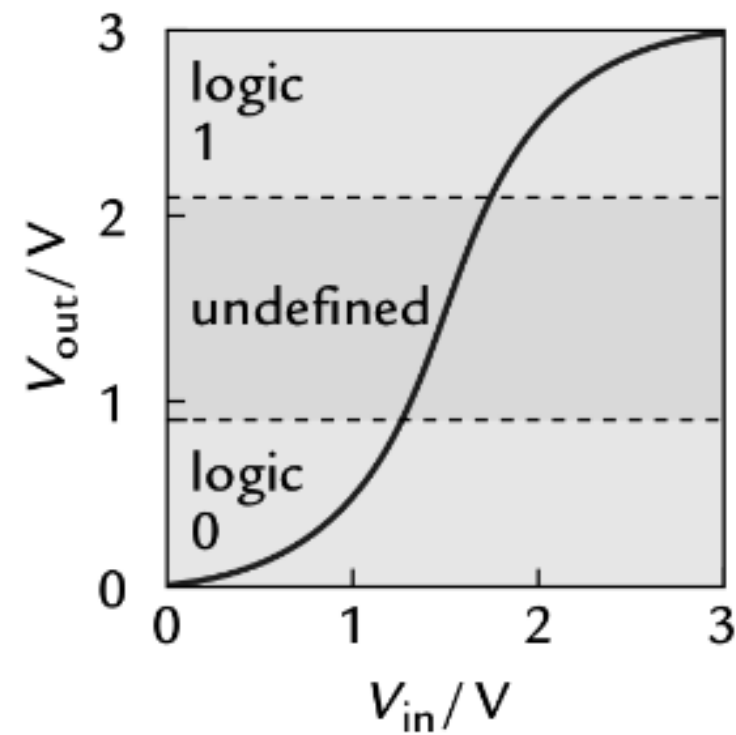
Valores de entrada entre $0,3 V_{cc}$ e $0,7 V_{cc}$ causam o aumento no consumo de energia.

Se a tensão de entrada for muito ruidosa, ela aumentará este consumo, e o microcontrolador enxergará diversas transições entre 0 e 1.

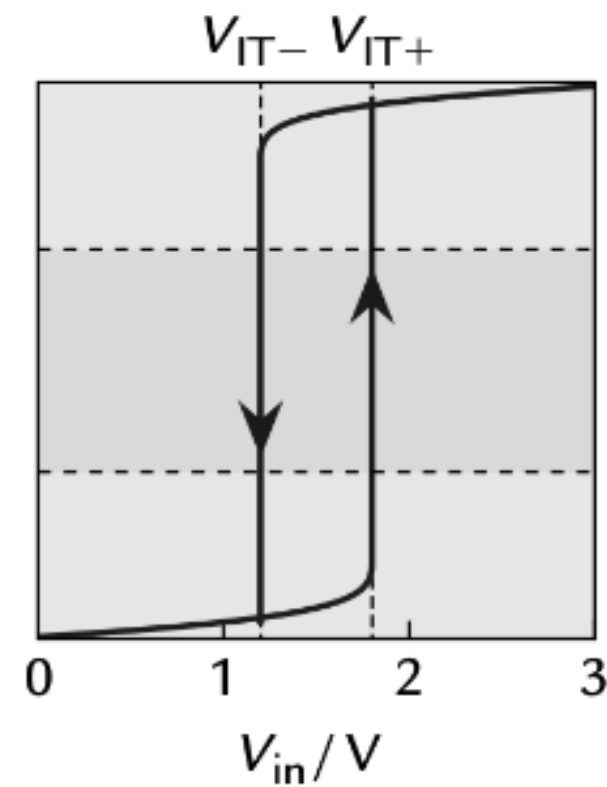
ASPECTOS ANALÓGICOS

Para resolver estes problemas, as entradas digitais do MSP430 possuem Schmitt triggers.

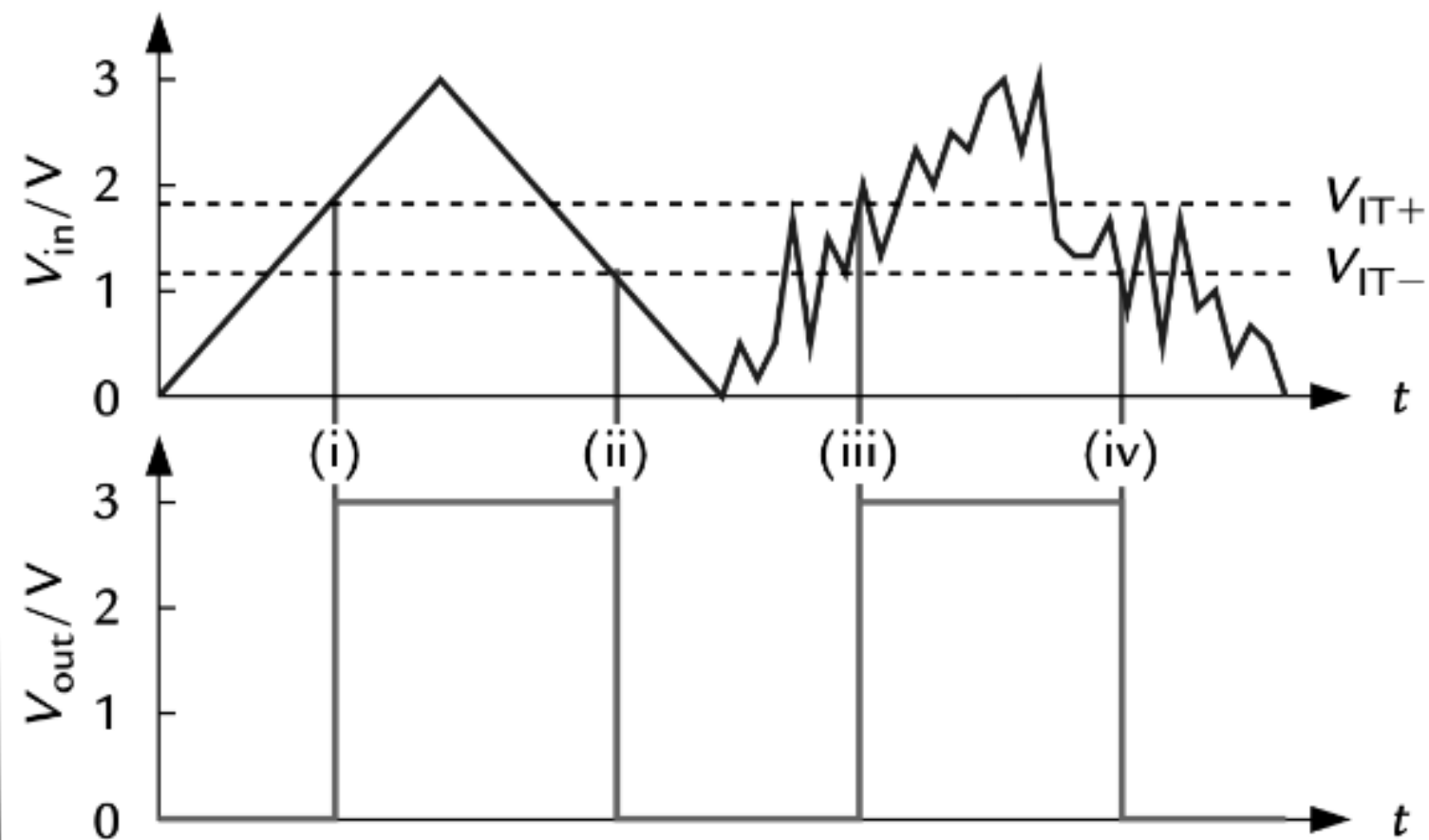
(a) Conventional buffer



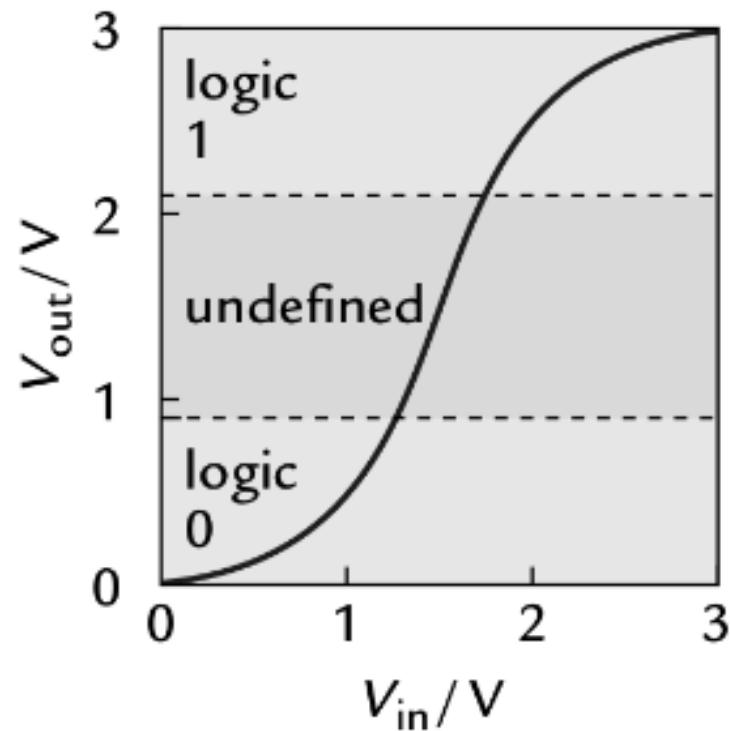
(b) Schmitt trigger



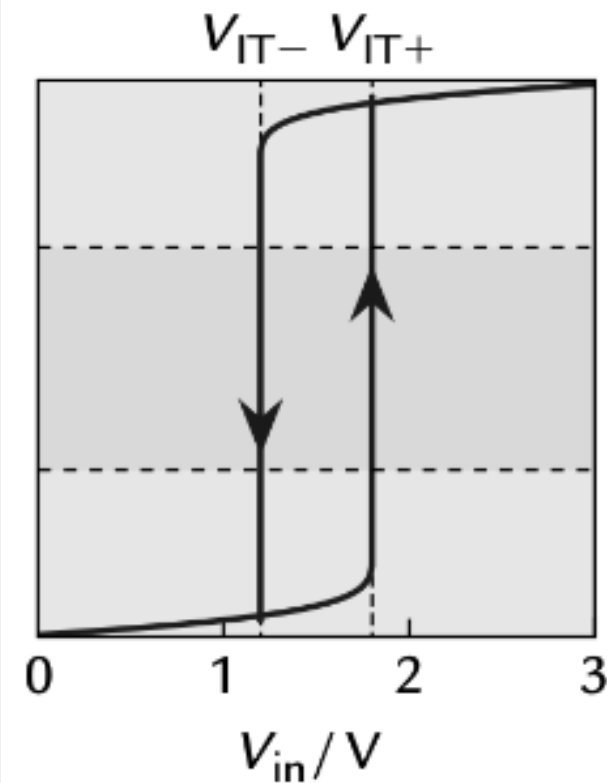
(c) Input and output of a Schmitt trigger



(a) Conventional buffer

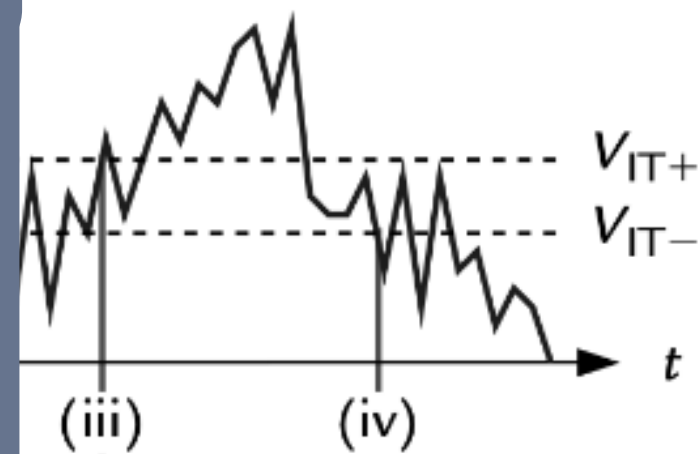


(b) Schmitt trigger

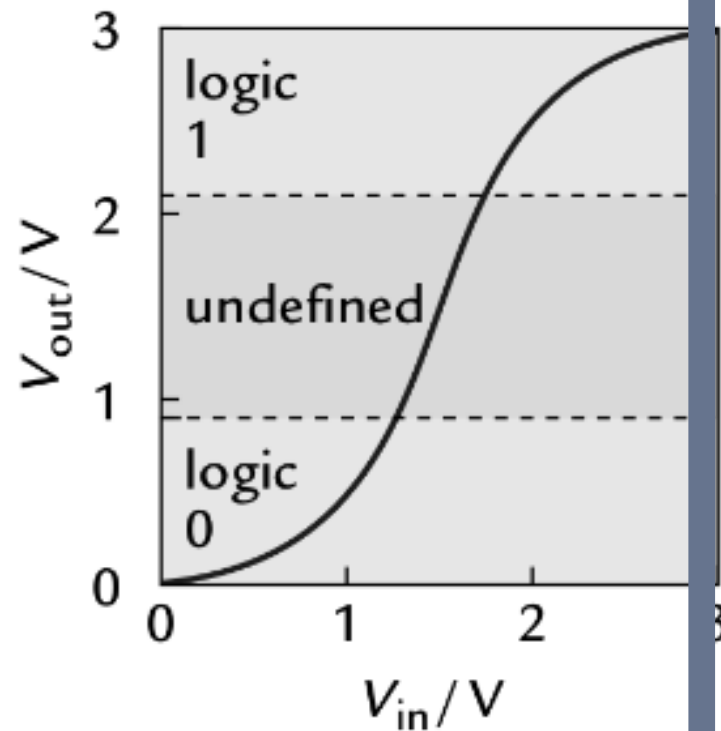


O buffer convencional sofre dos problemas mencionados.

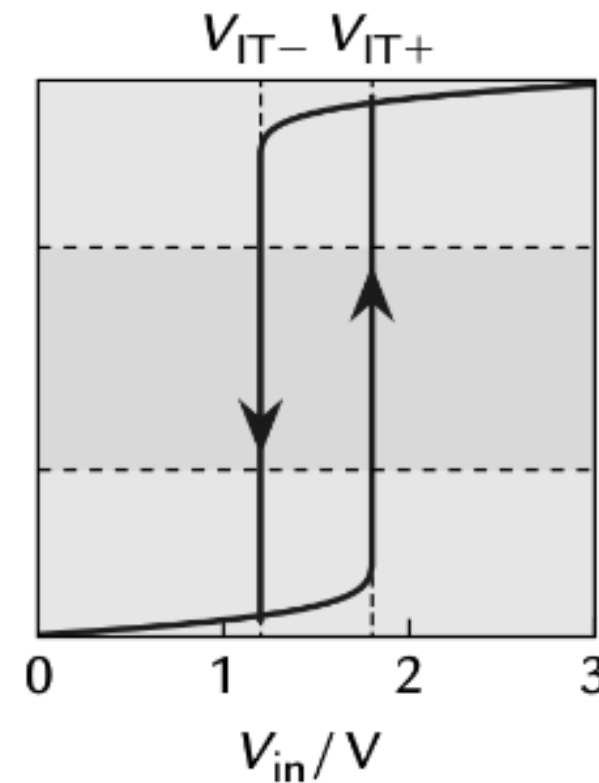
trigger



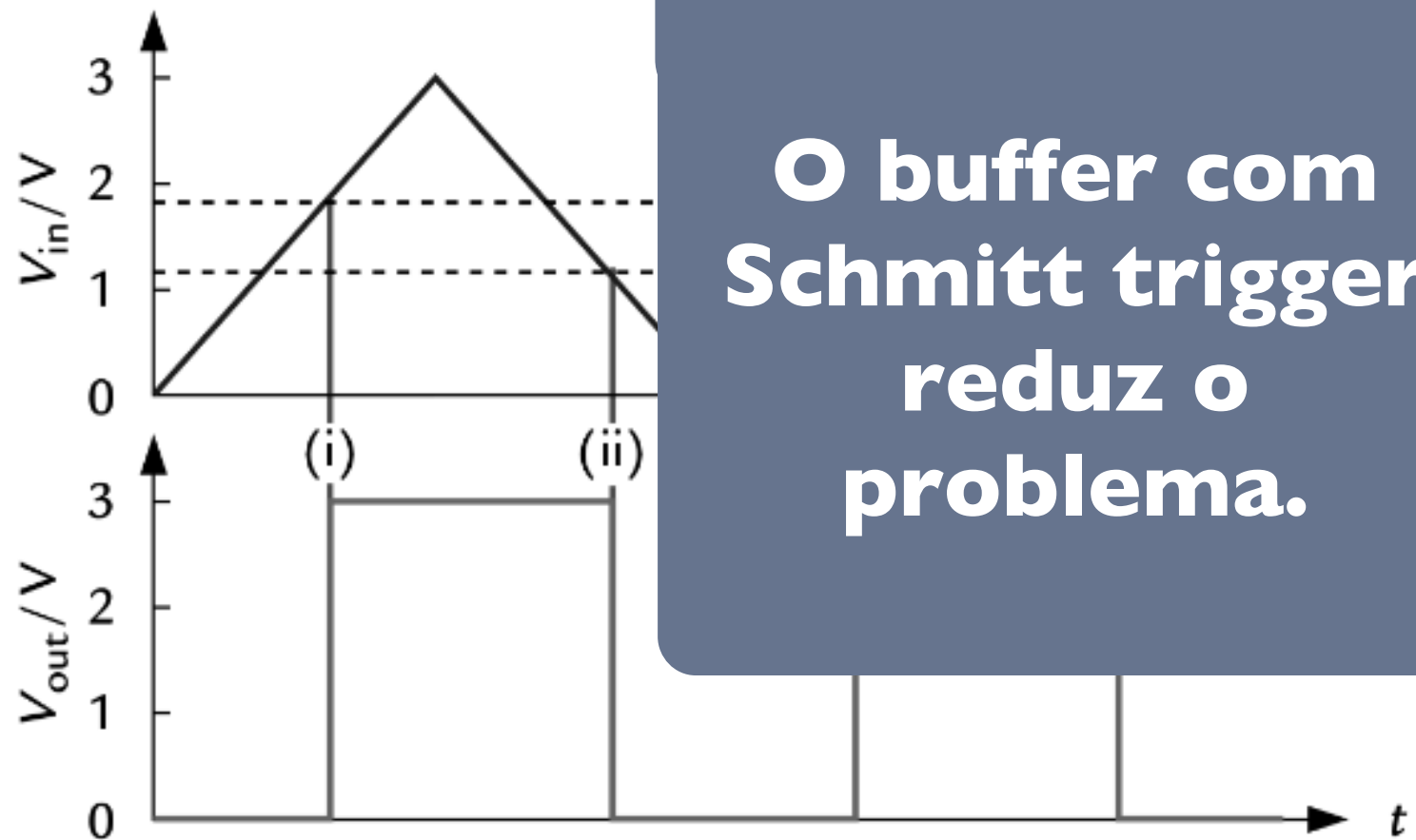
(a) Conventional buffer



(b) Schmitt trigger

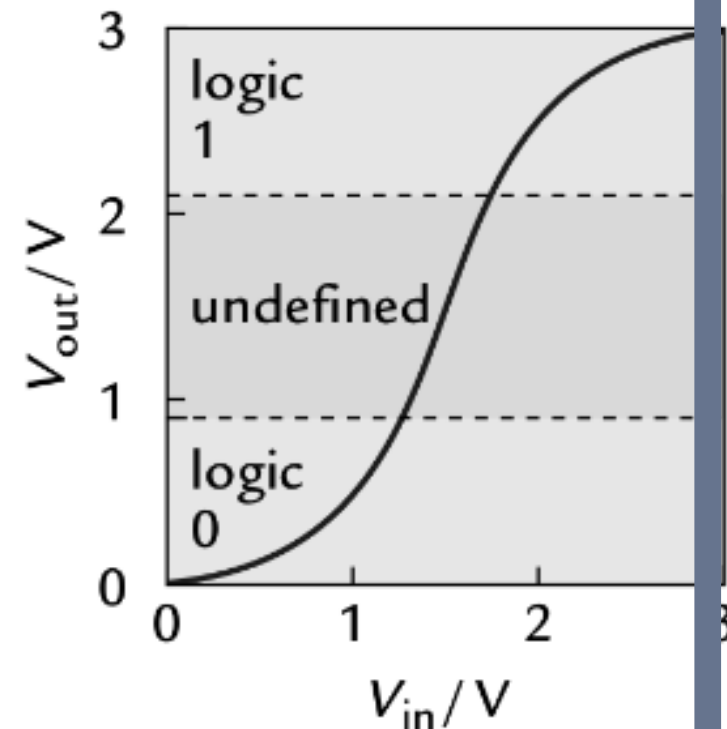


(c) Input and output of a Schmitt trigger

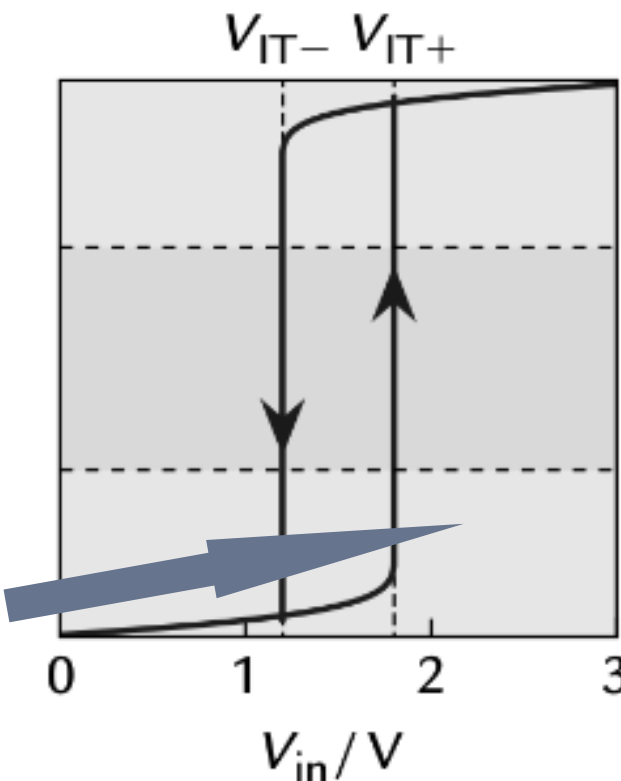


**O buffer com
Schmitt trigger
reduz o
problema.**

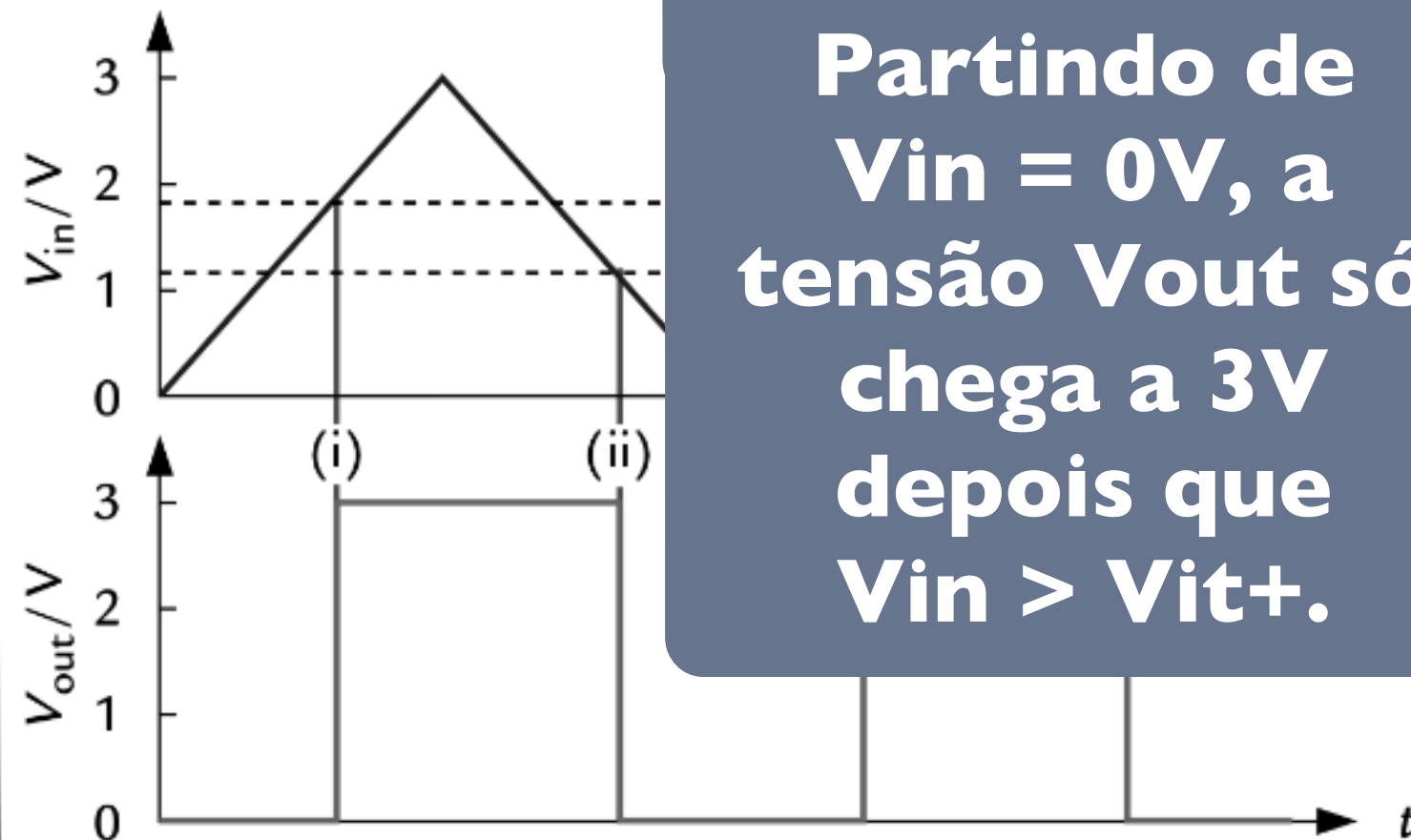
(a) Conventional buffer



(b) Schmitt trigger

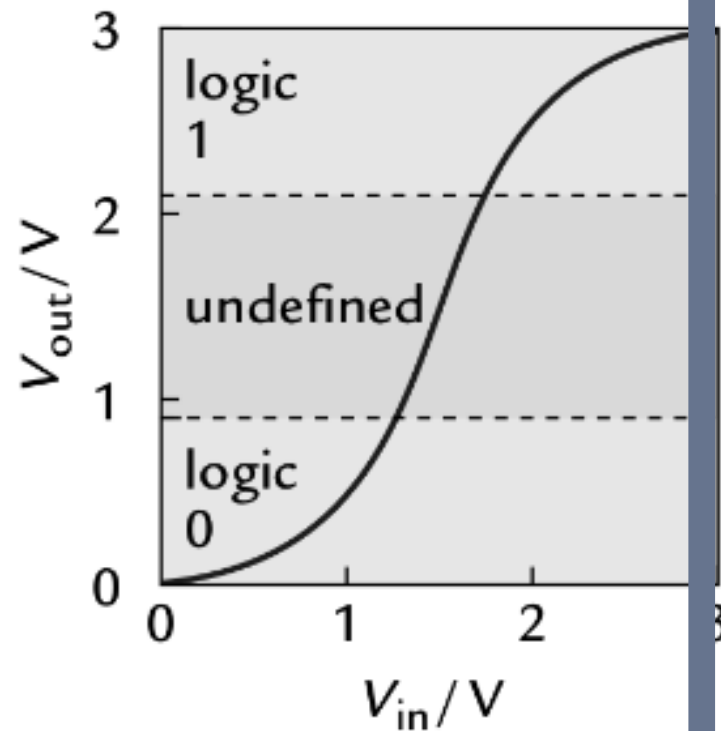


(c) Input and output of a Schmitt trigger

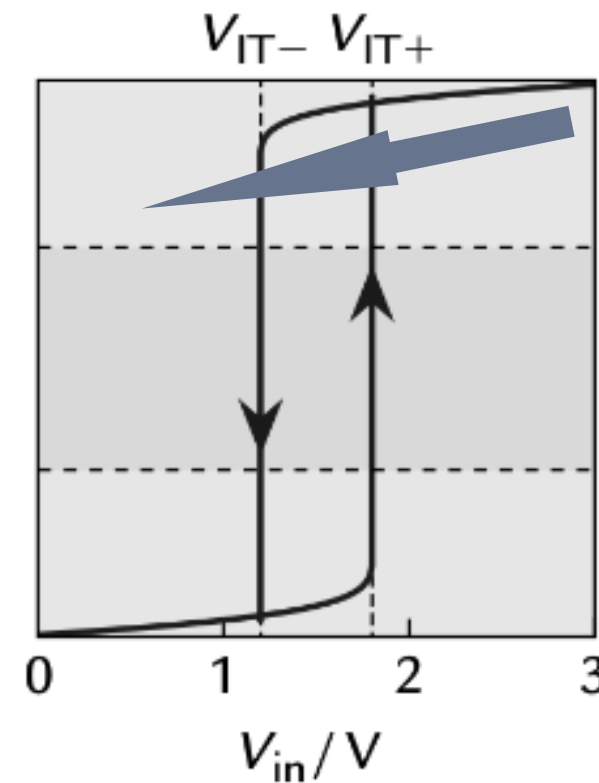


Partindo de $V_{in} = 0V$, a tensão V_{out} só chega a 3V depois que $V_{in} > V_{IT+}$.

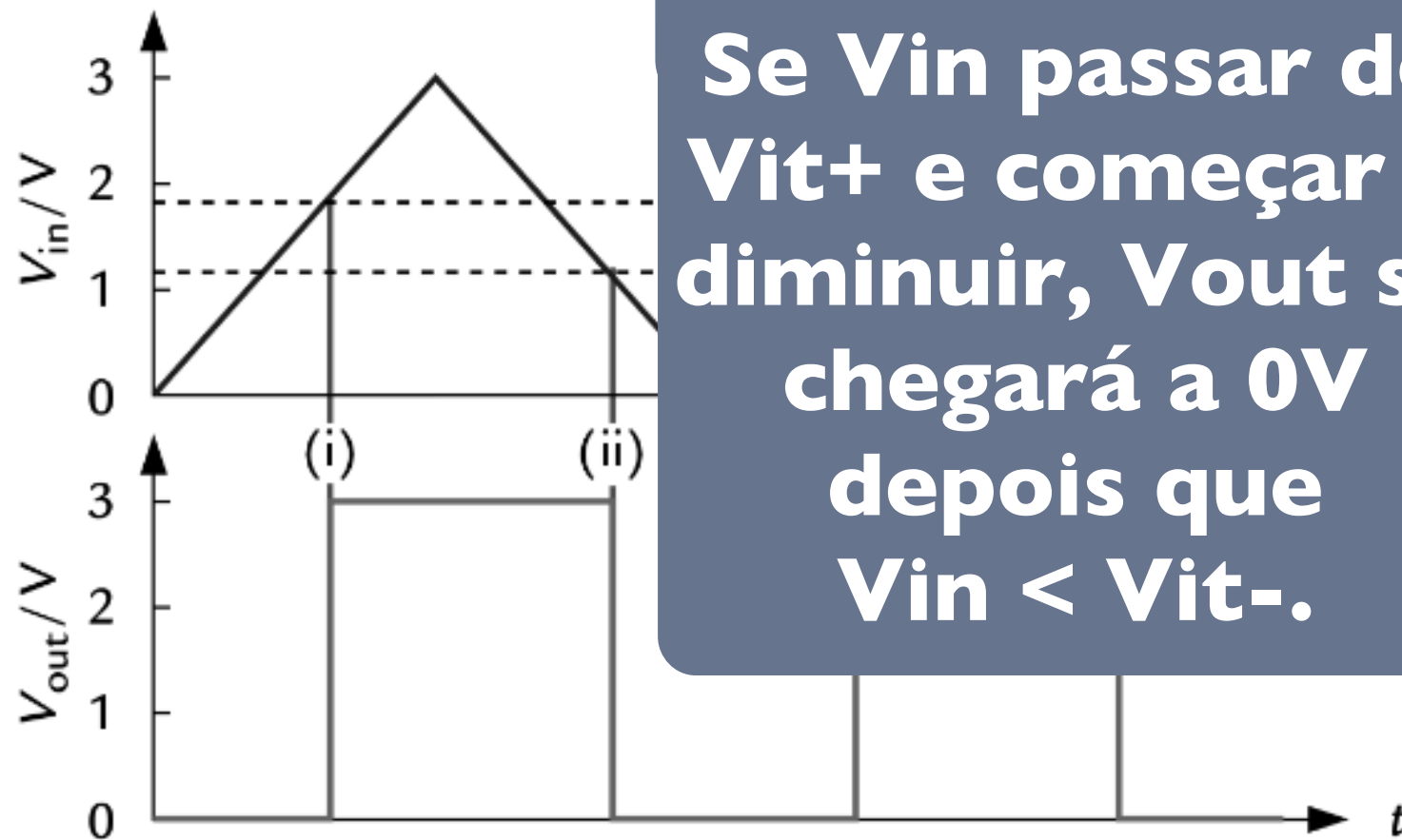
(a) Conventional buffer



(b) Schmitt trigger

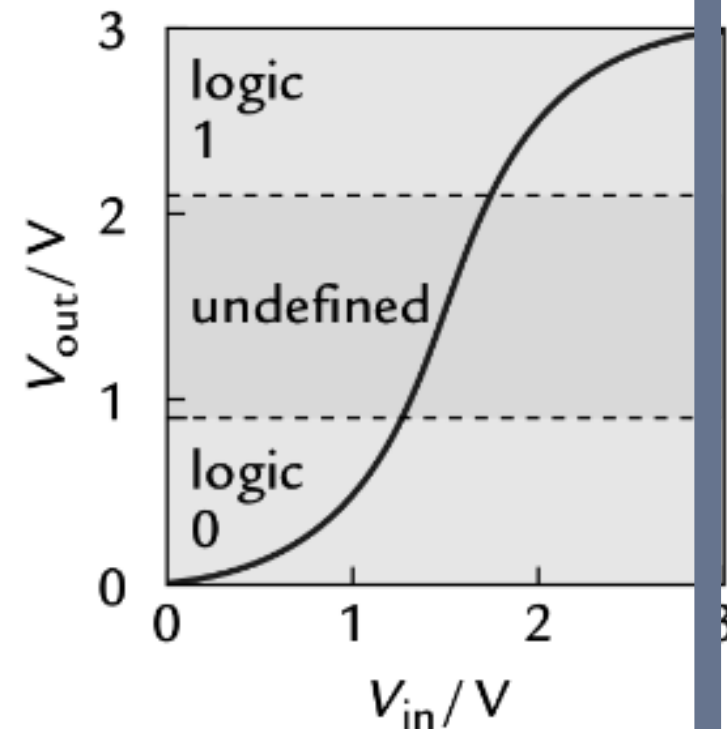


(c) Input and output of a Schmitt trigger

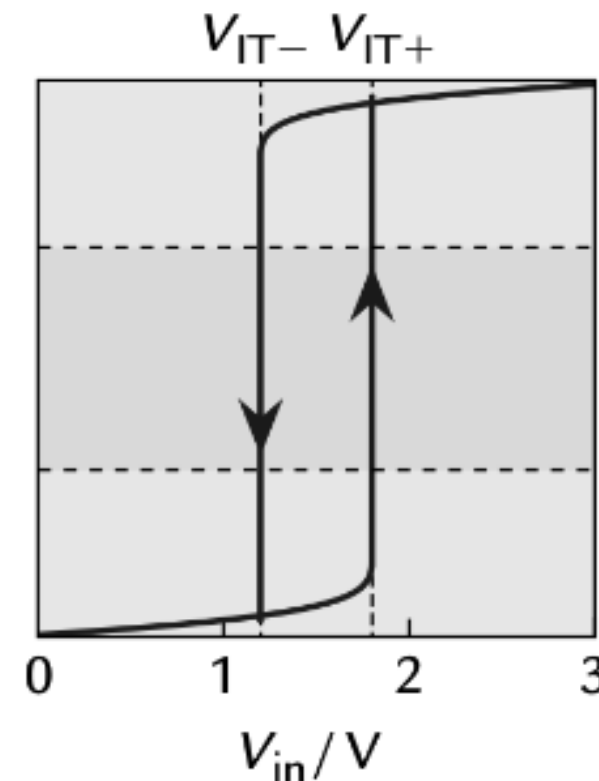


Se V_{in} passar de V_{IT+} e começar a diminuir, V_{out} só chegará a 0V depois que $V_{in} < V_{IT-}$.

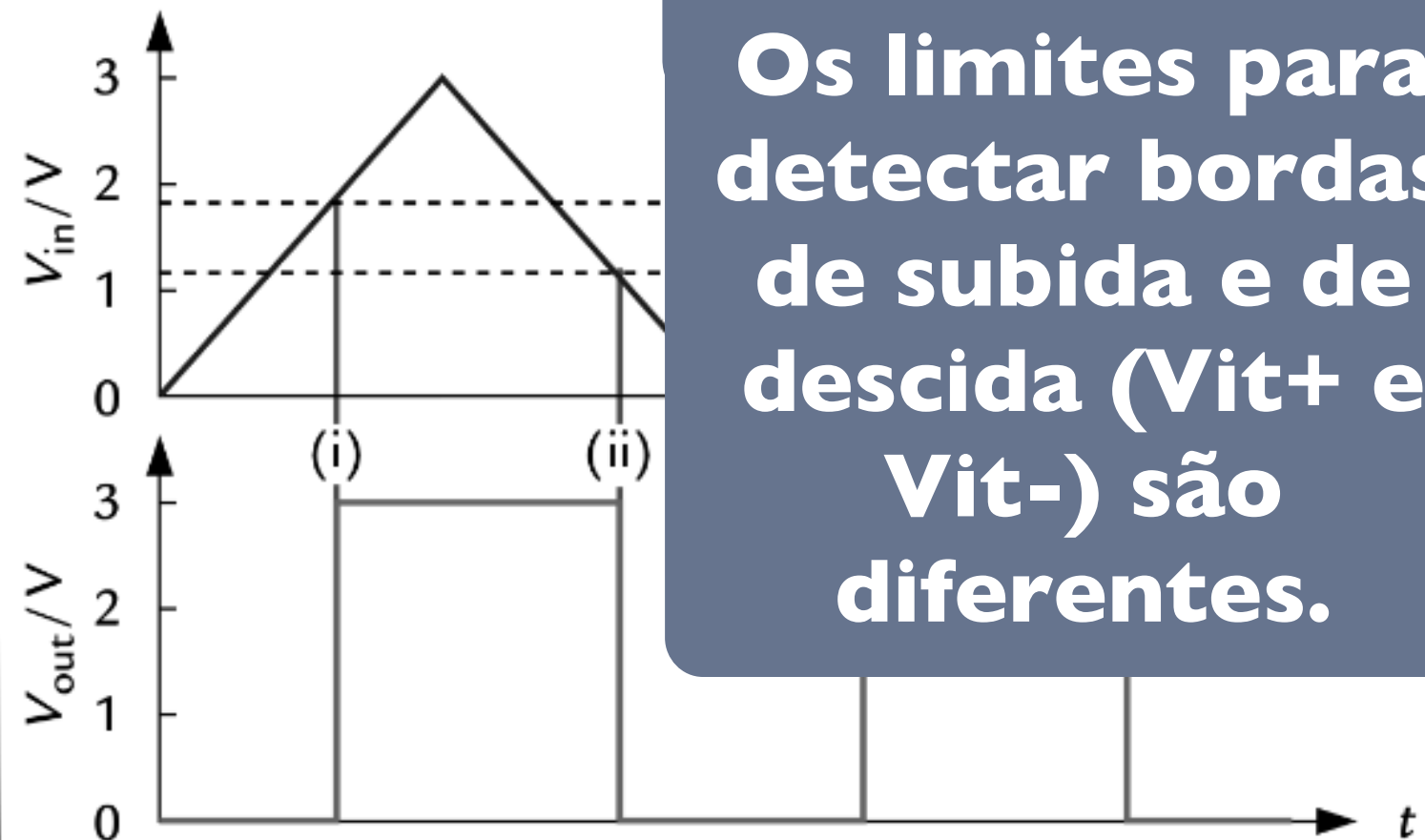
(a) Conventional buffer



(b) Schmitt trigger



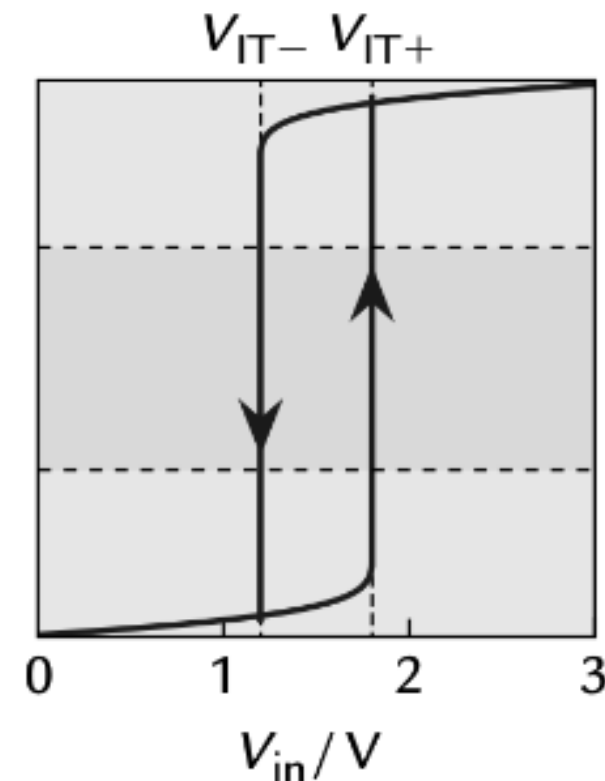
(c) Input and output of a Schmitt trigger



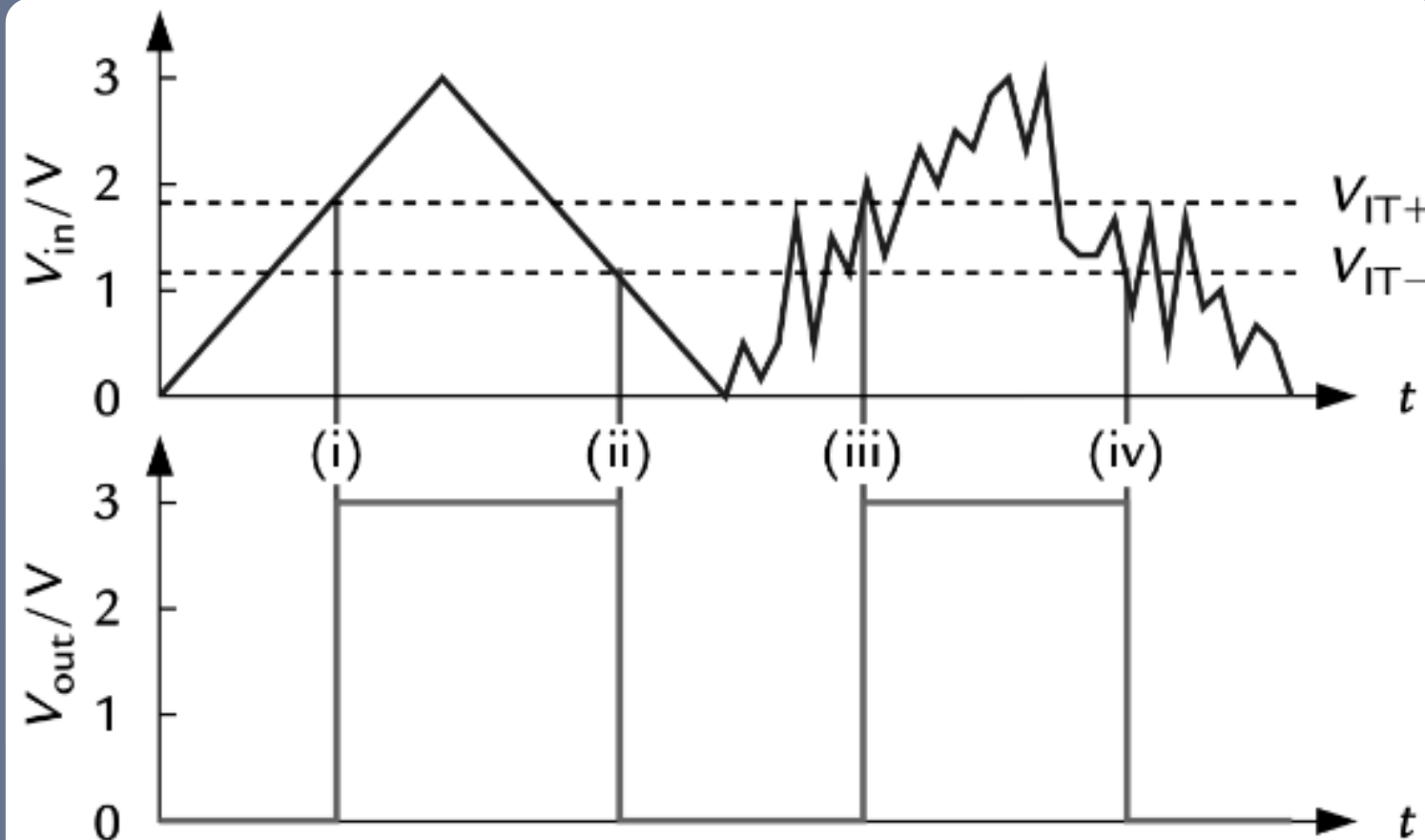
Os limites para detectar bordas de subida e de descida (V_{IT+} e V_{IT-}) são diferentes.

Seguindo este comportamento, vemos que a tensão V_{in} abaixo (ruidosa) é traduzida na tensão V_{out} abaixo (bem mais "comportada").

(b) Schmitt trigger

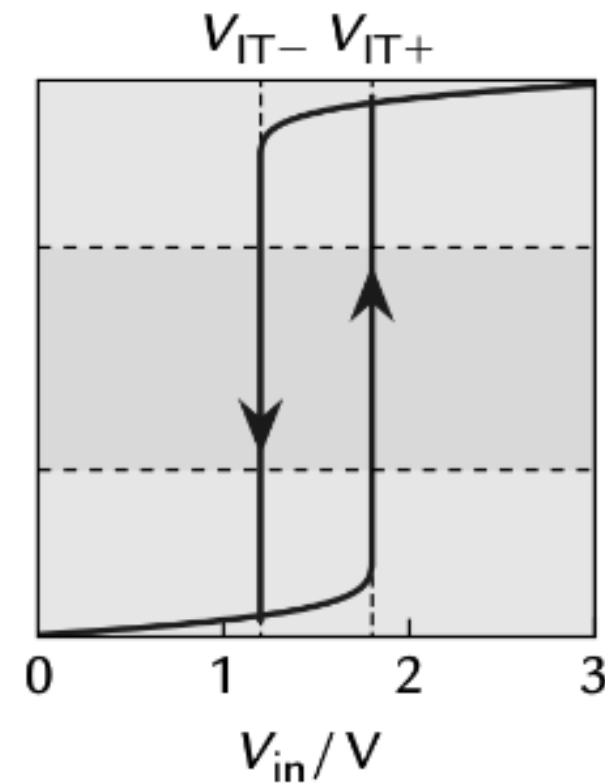


(c) Input and output of a Schmitt trigger

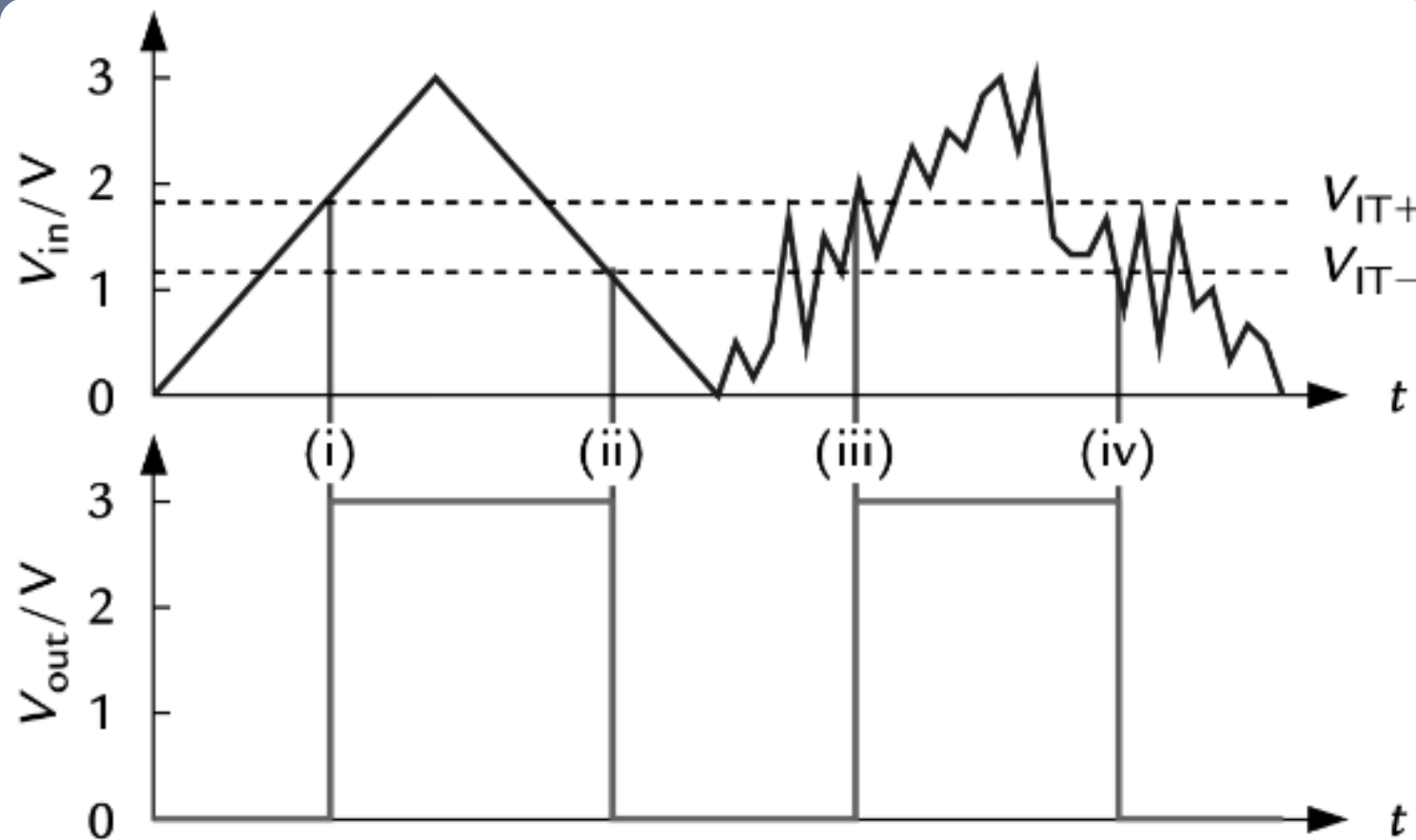


Os pontos (i), (ii), (iii) e (iv) marcam as bordas de subida e descida de V_{out} .

(b) Schmitt trigger

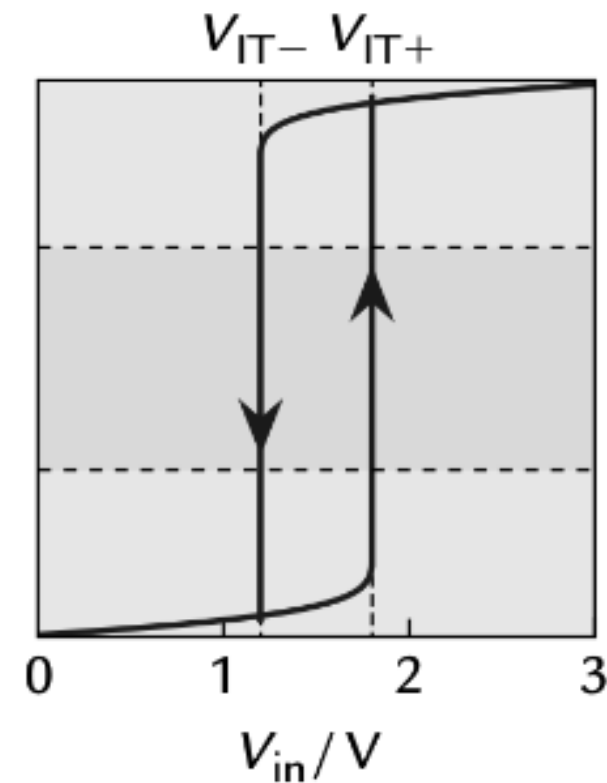


(c) Input and output of a Schmitt trigger

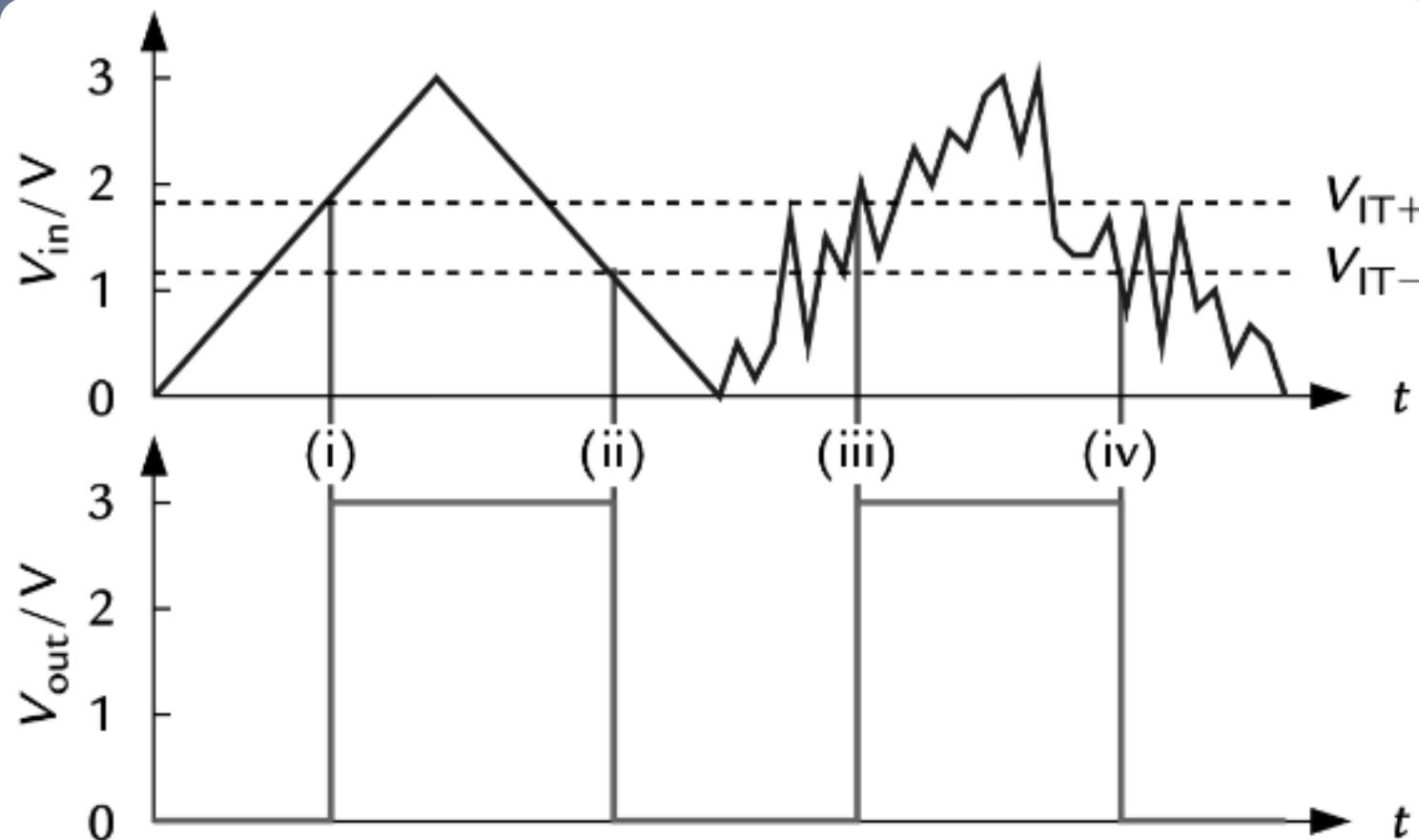


O Schmitt trigger transforma transições lentas em rápidas ((i) e (ii)), e pode reduzir o ruído ((iii) e (iv)).

(b) Schmitt trigger



(c) Input and output of a Schmitt trigger



DEBOUNCE

Botões são conexões mecânicas externas ao microcontrolador. O metal de conexão pode quicar (bounce) antes de estabilizar.

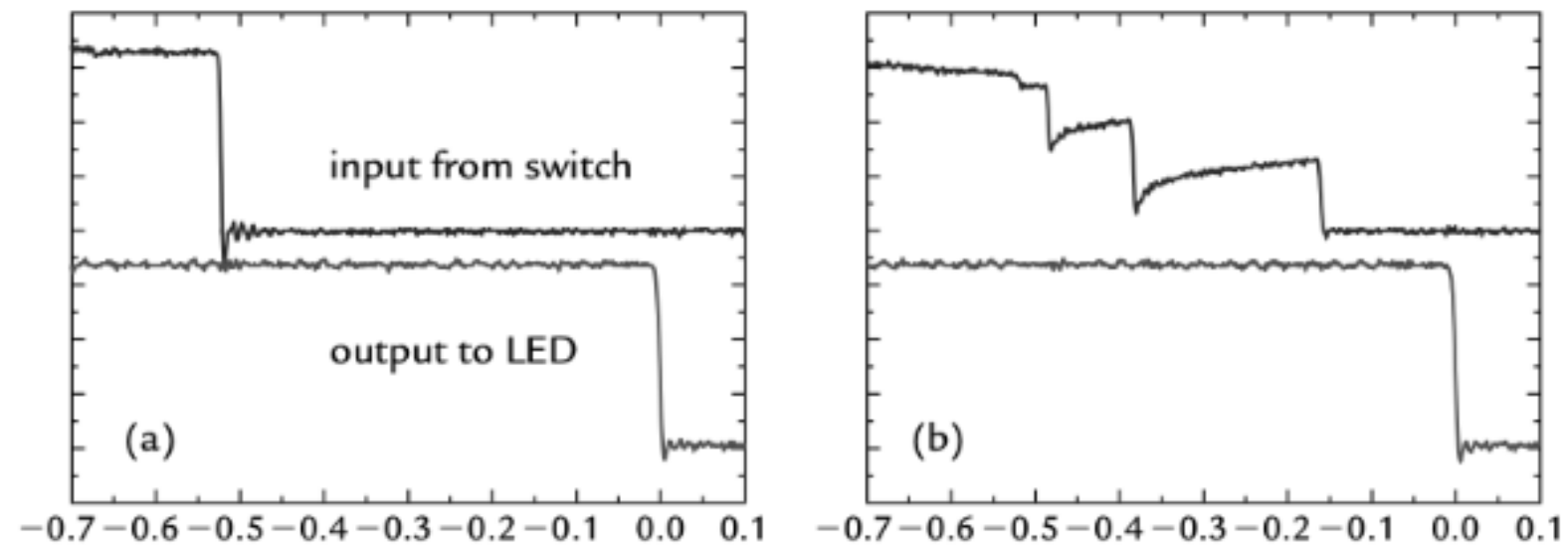
DEBOUNCE

Botões são conexões mecânicas externas ao microcontrolador. O metal de conexão pode quicar (bounce) antes de estabilizar.

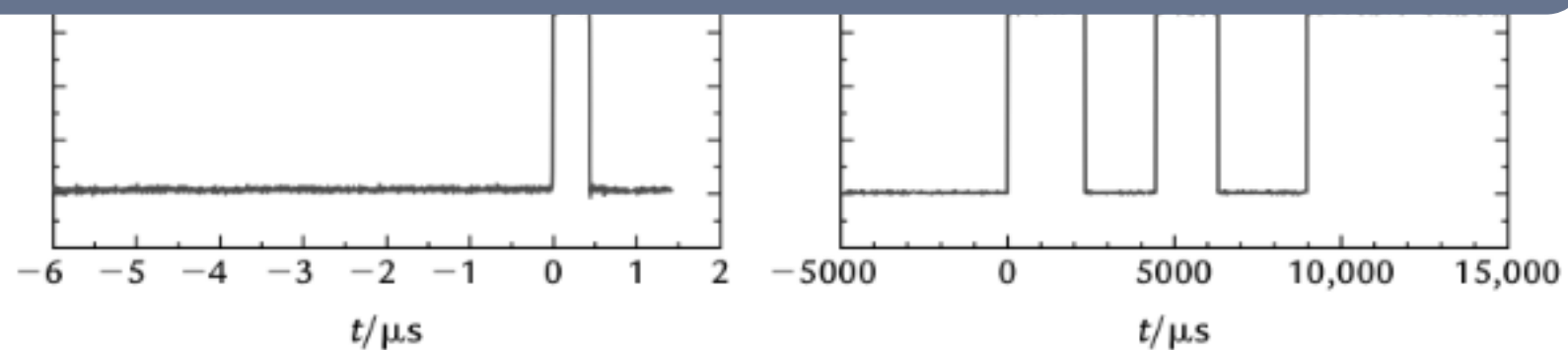
Quando se pressiona um botão, pode-se detectar diversas bordas de subida e de descida antes do sinal estabilizar.

DEBOUNCE

Considerando um botão conectado a uma porta de entrada com resistor de pull-up ligado, e um código que copia o valor do pino de entrada para um LED em outro pino, aceso em nível alto.

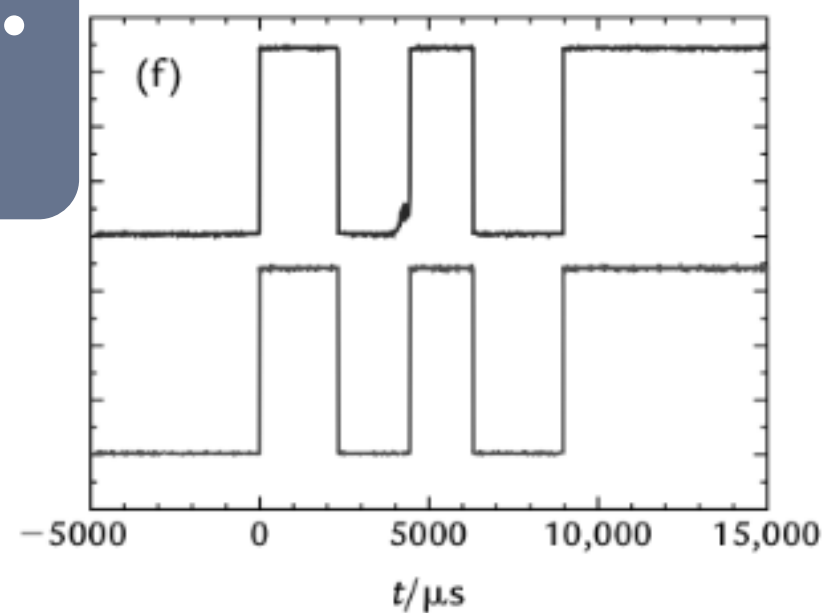
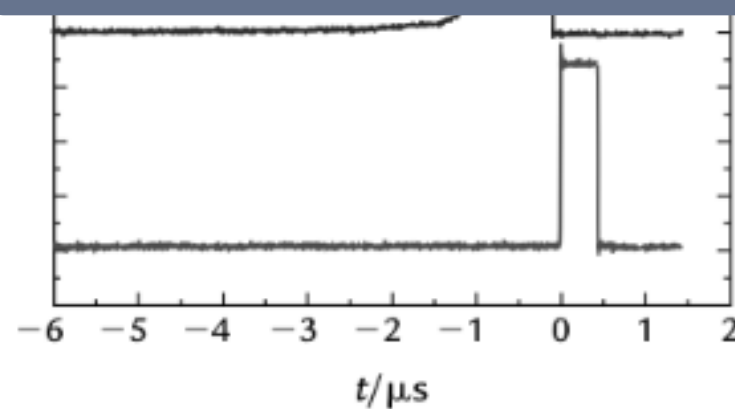
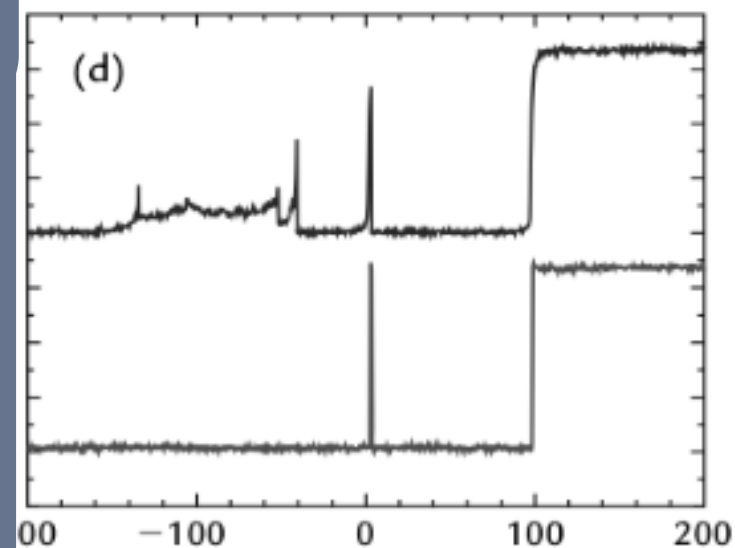
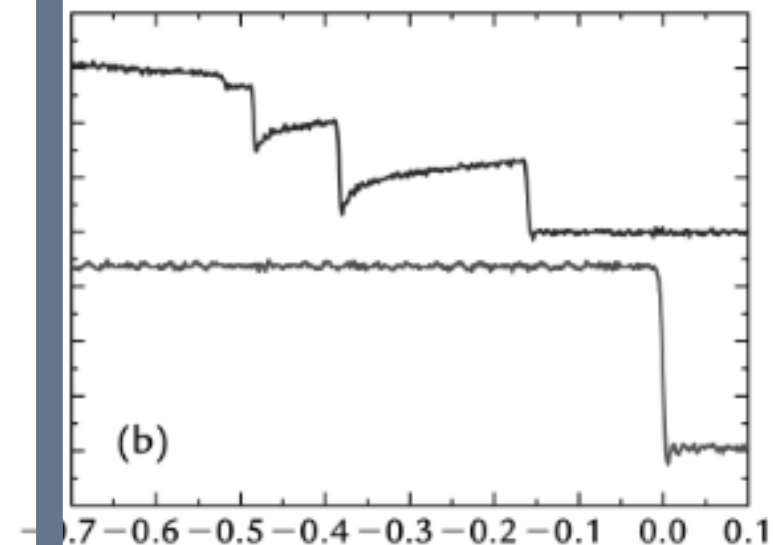
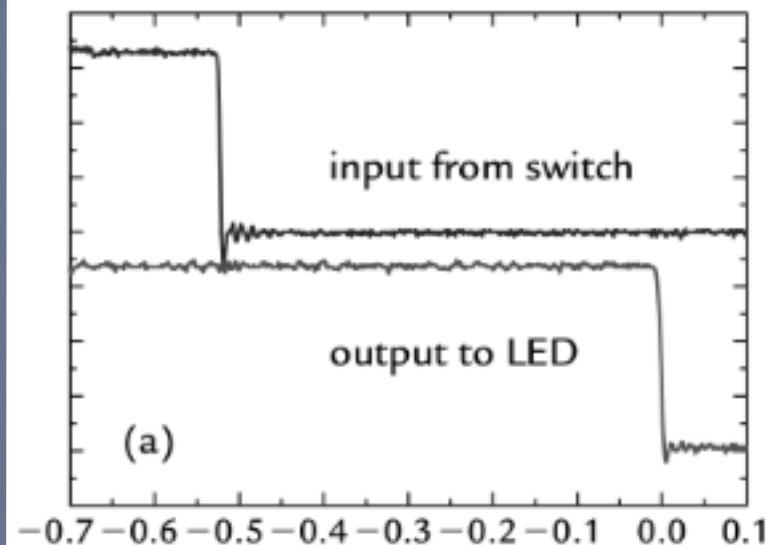


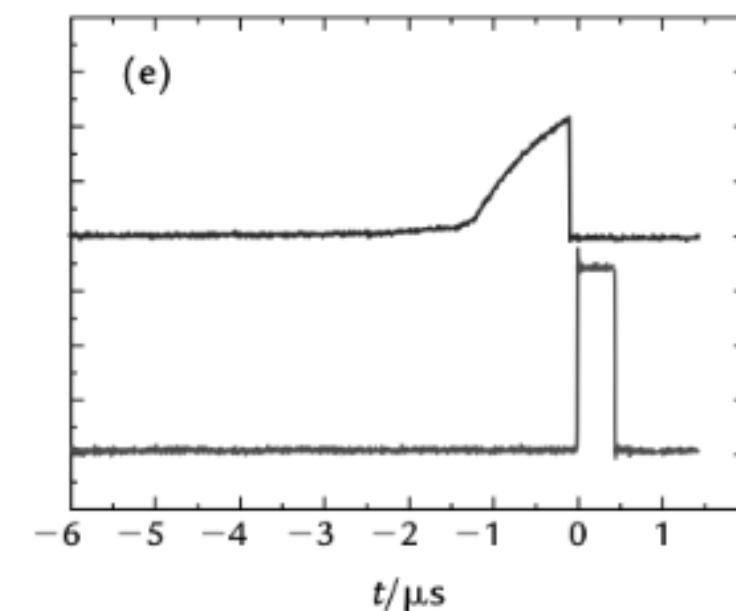
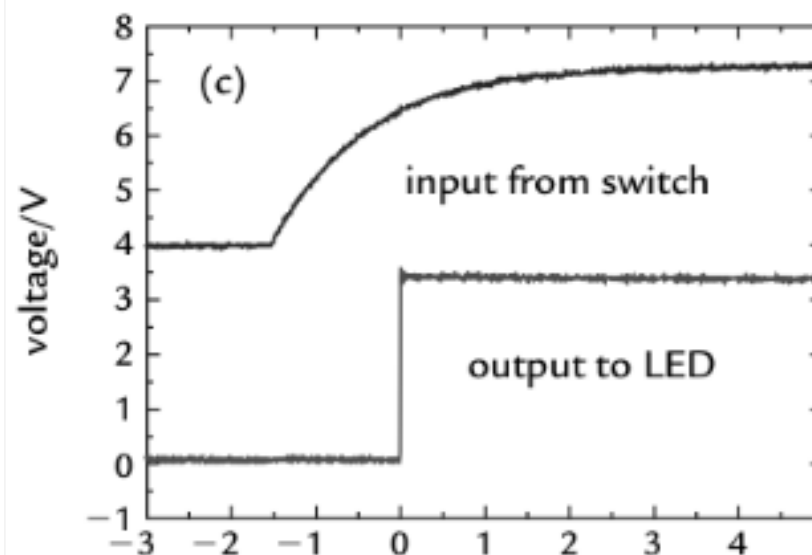
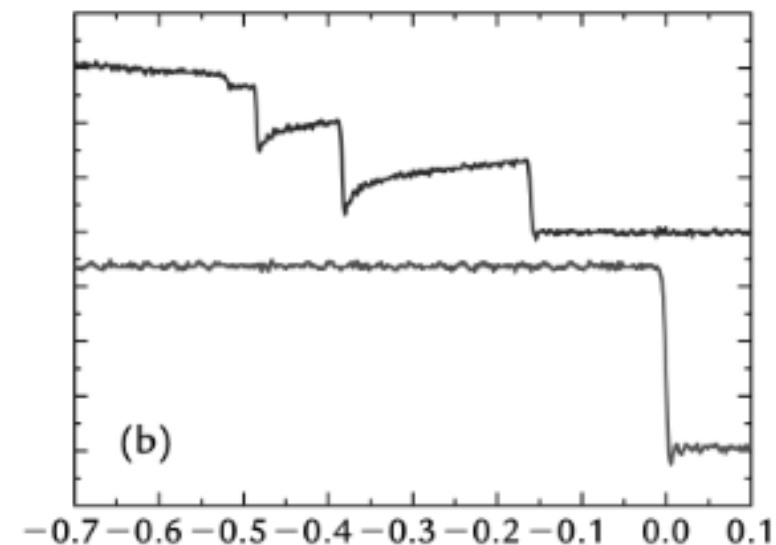
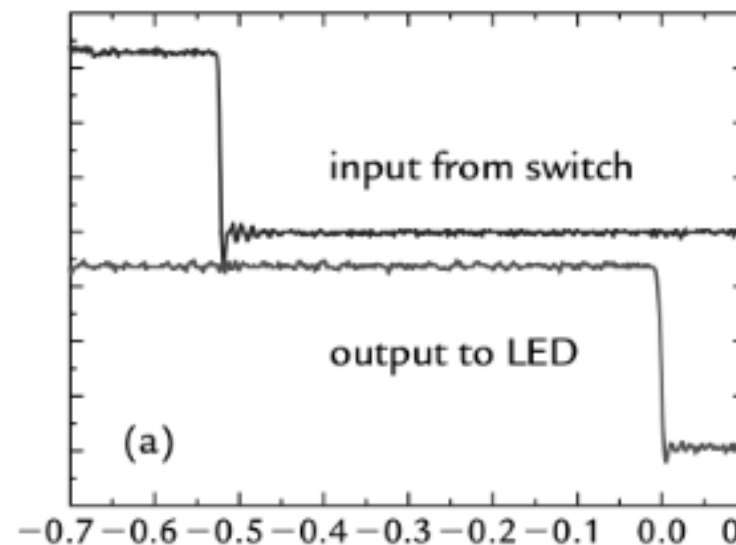
Exemplos para quando se pressiona o botão.



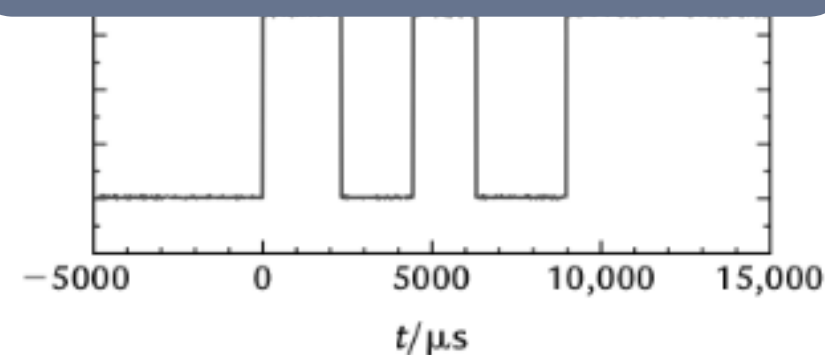
voltage/V

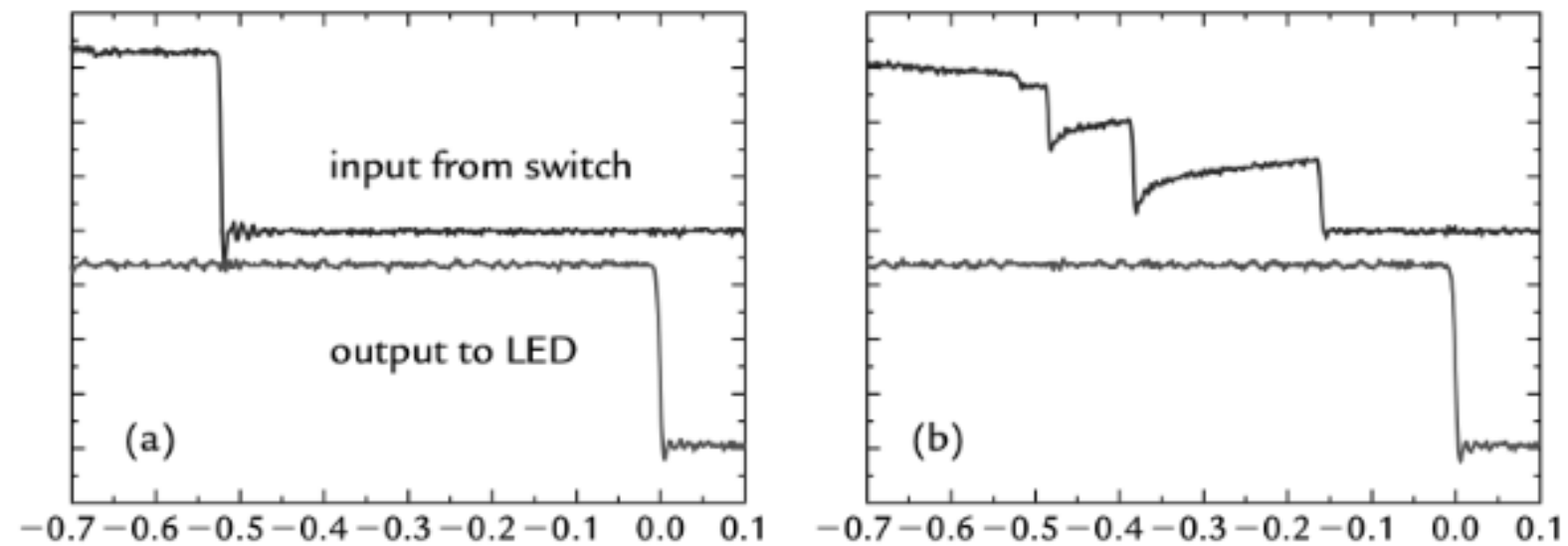
Funcionamento normal. Repare no atraso entre os valores do botão e do LED.



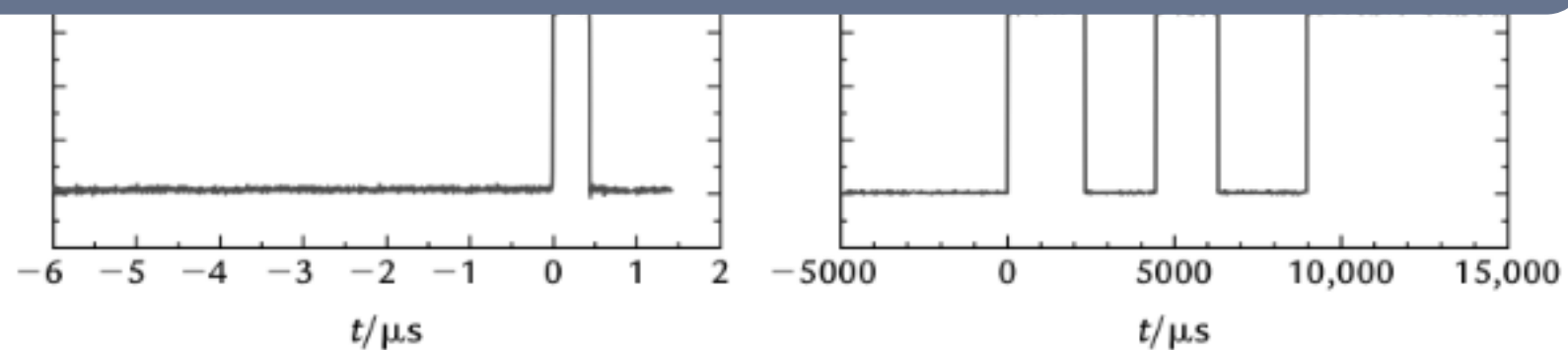


**Outro exemplo
de botão
pressionado (pior
caso). Apesar do
ruído de entrada,
a saída não foi
perturbada.**

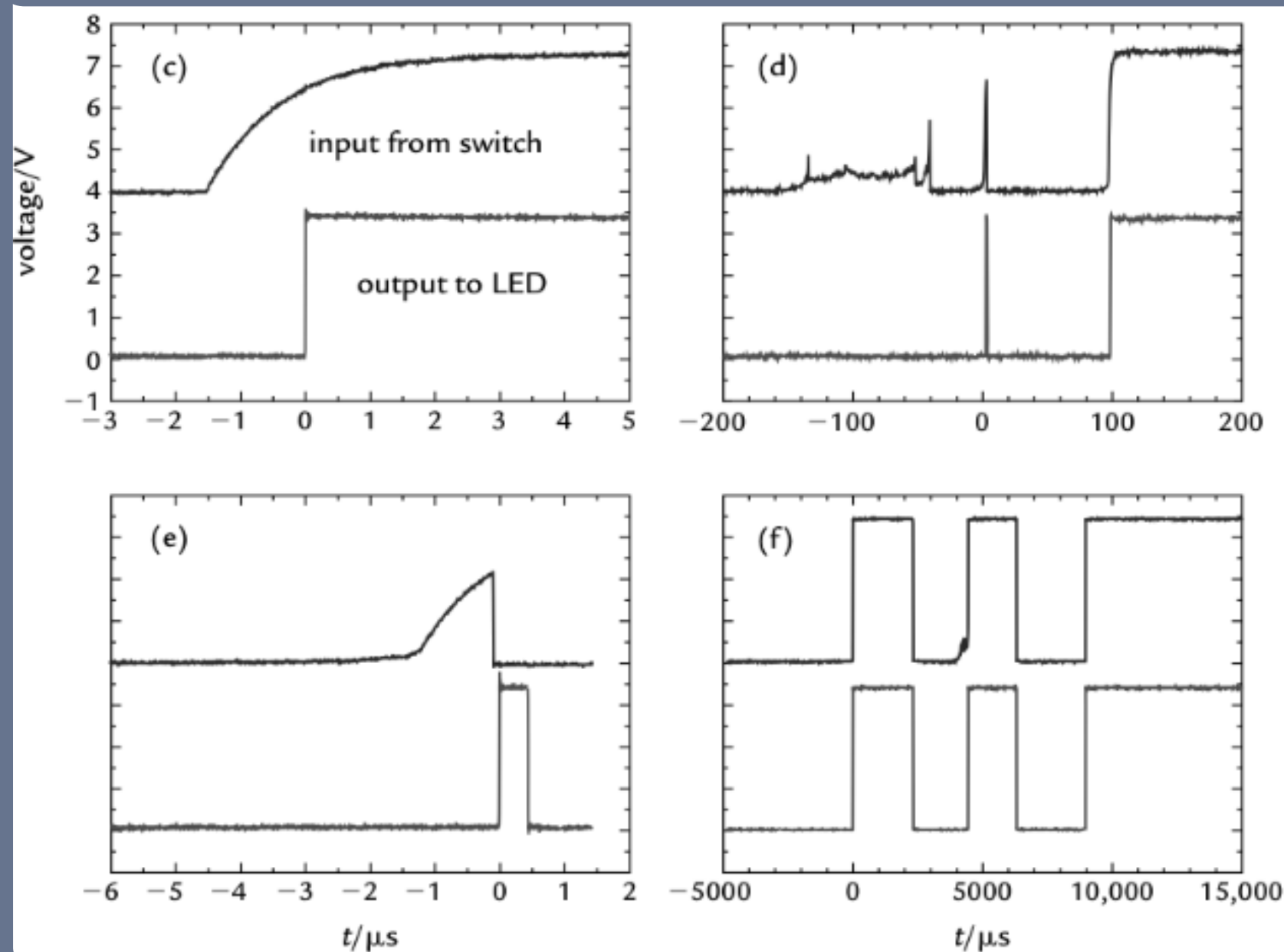




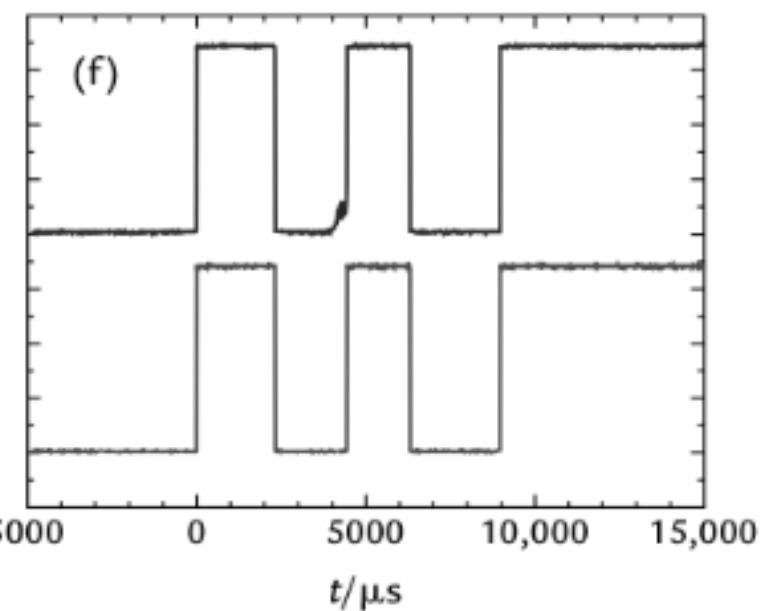
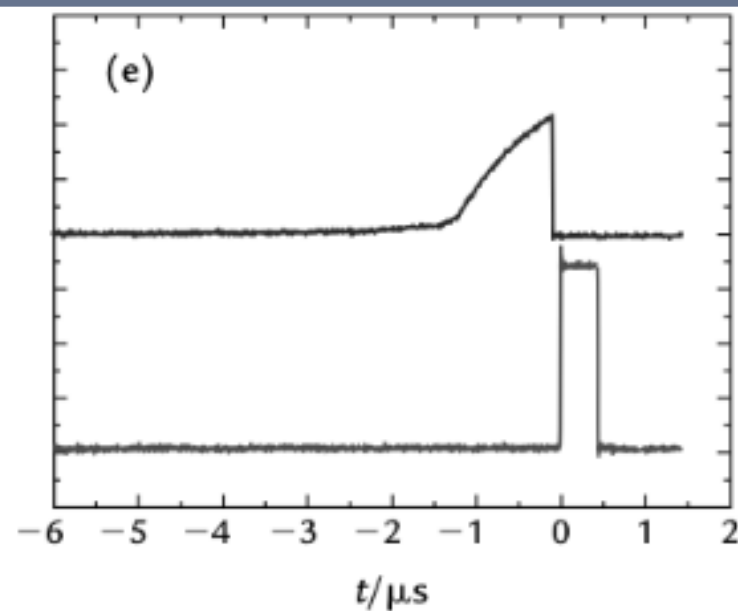
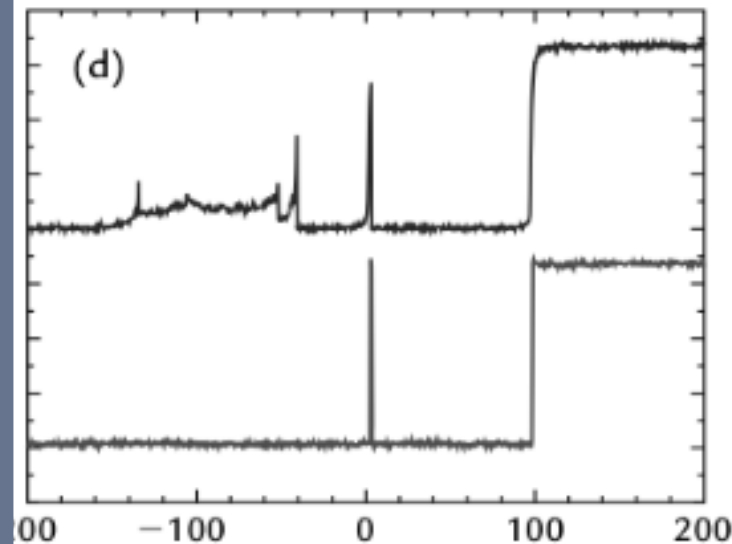
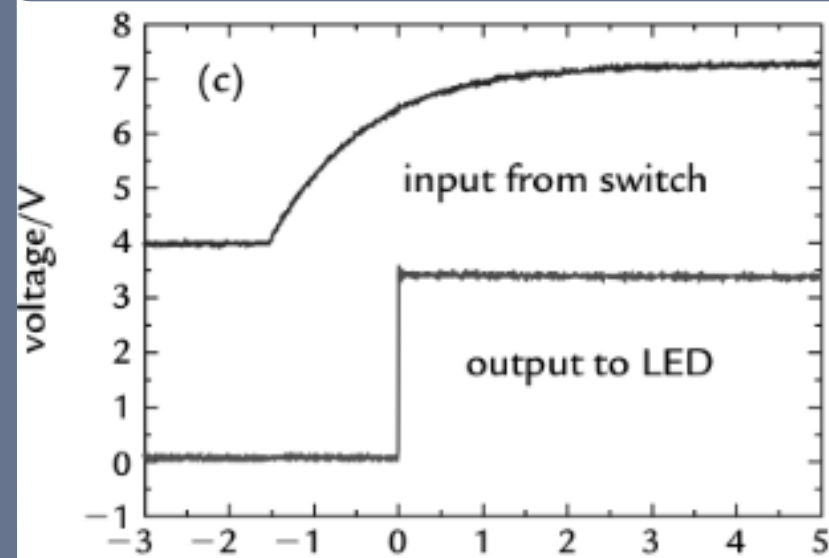
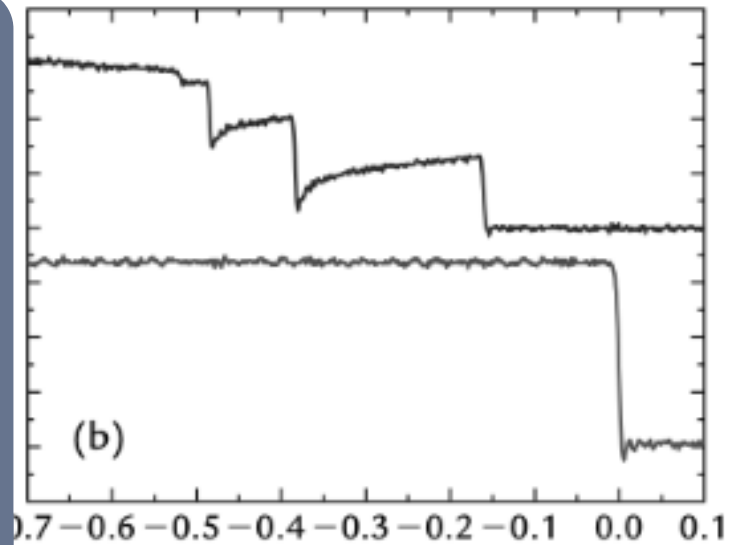
O botão pressionado não ofereceu problemas na prática.

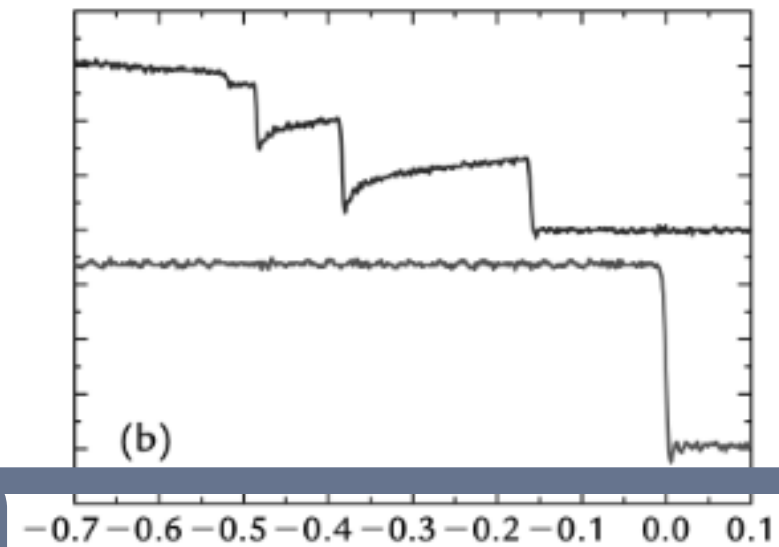
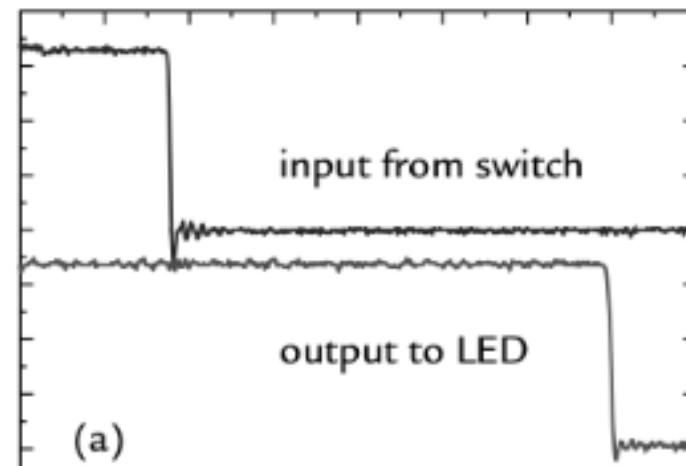


Exemplos para quando se solta o botão.

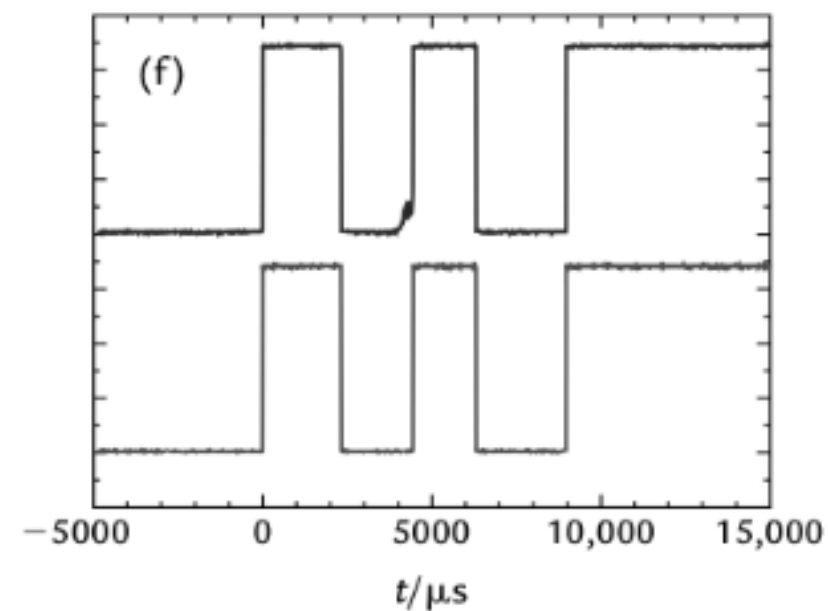
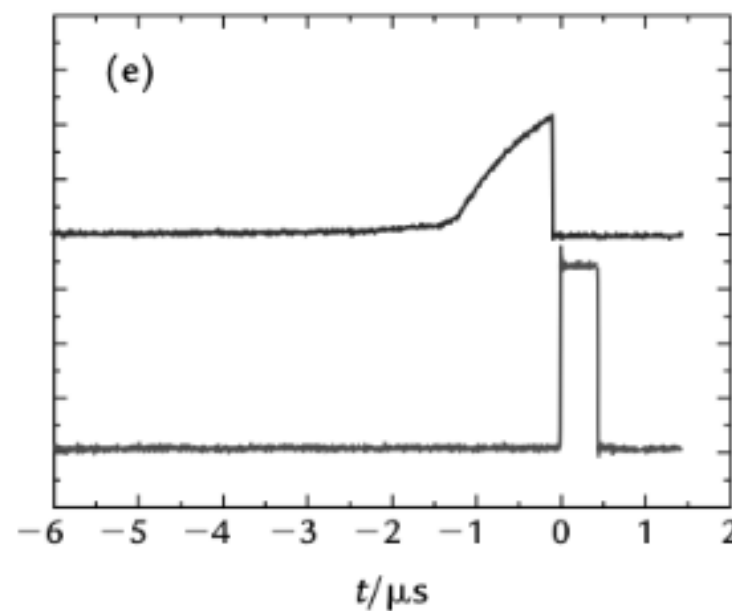
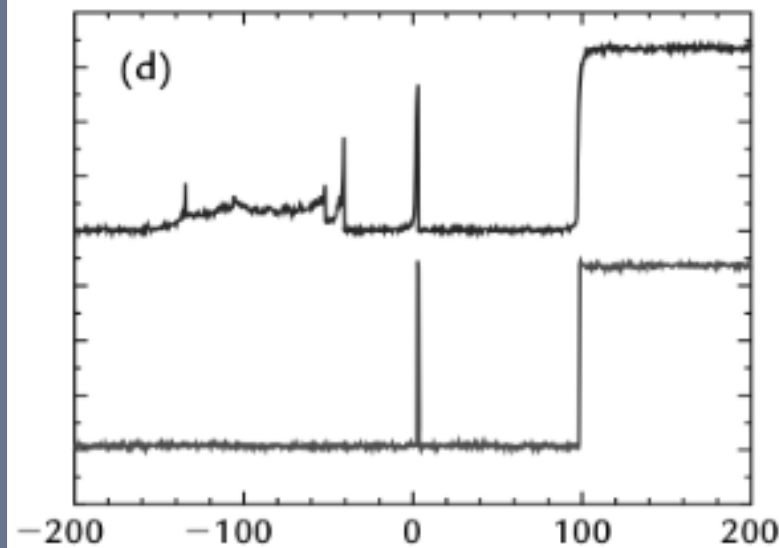


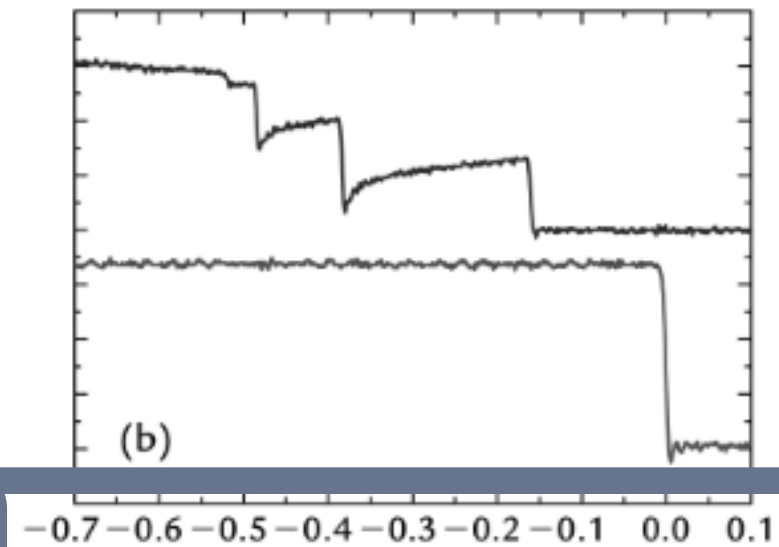
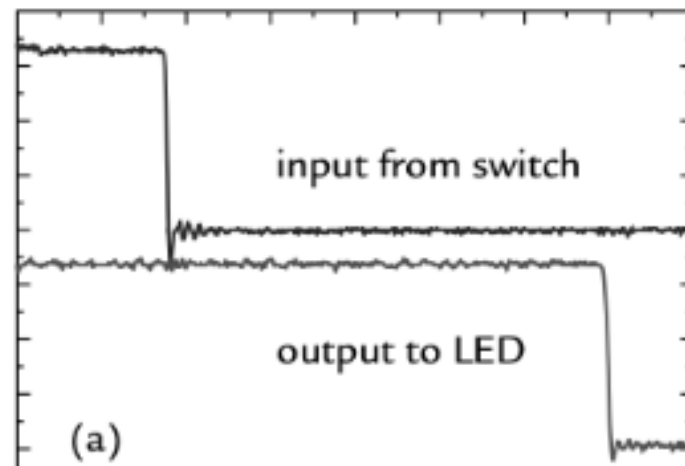
Transição limpa.



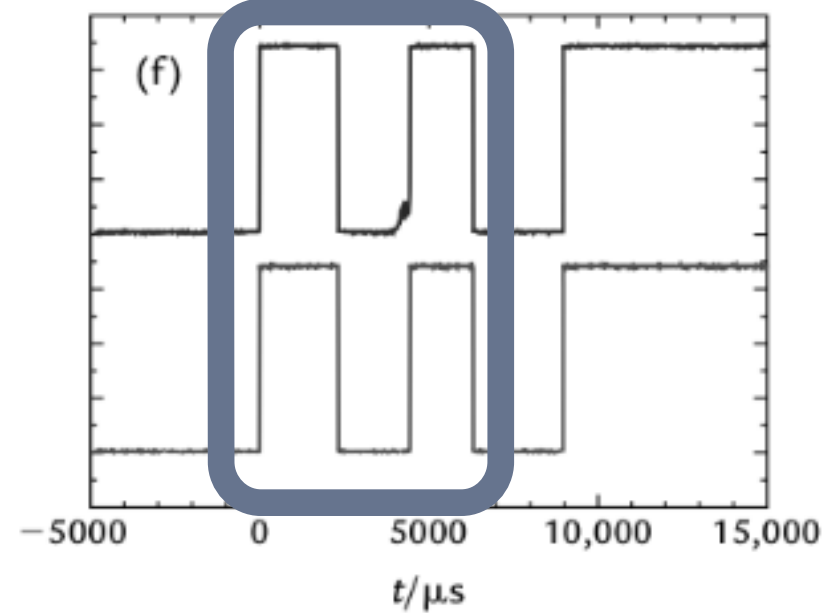
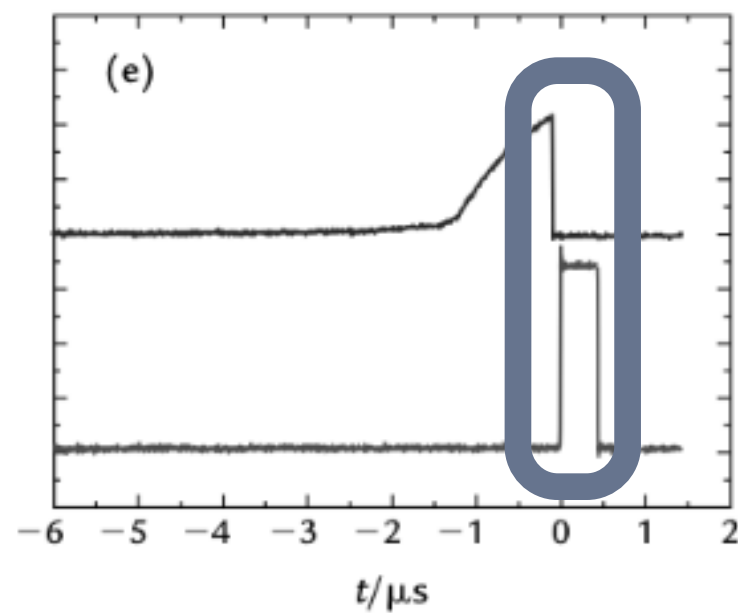
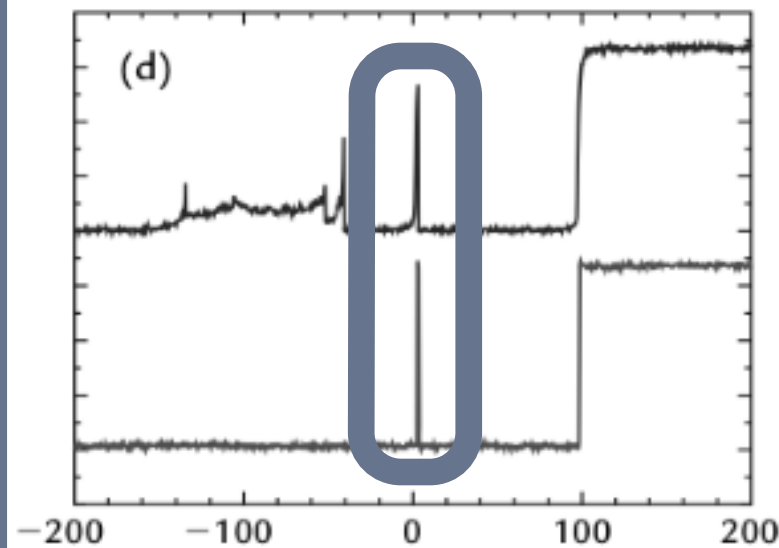


**Transições
ruidosas, sem um
comportamento
típico.**

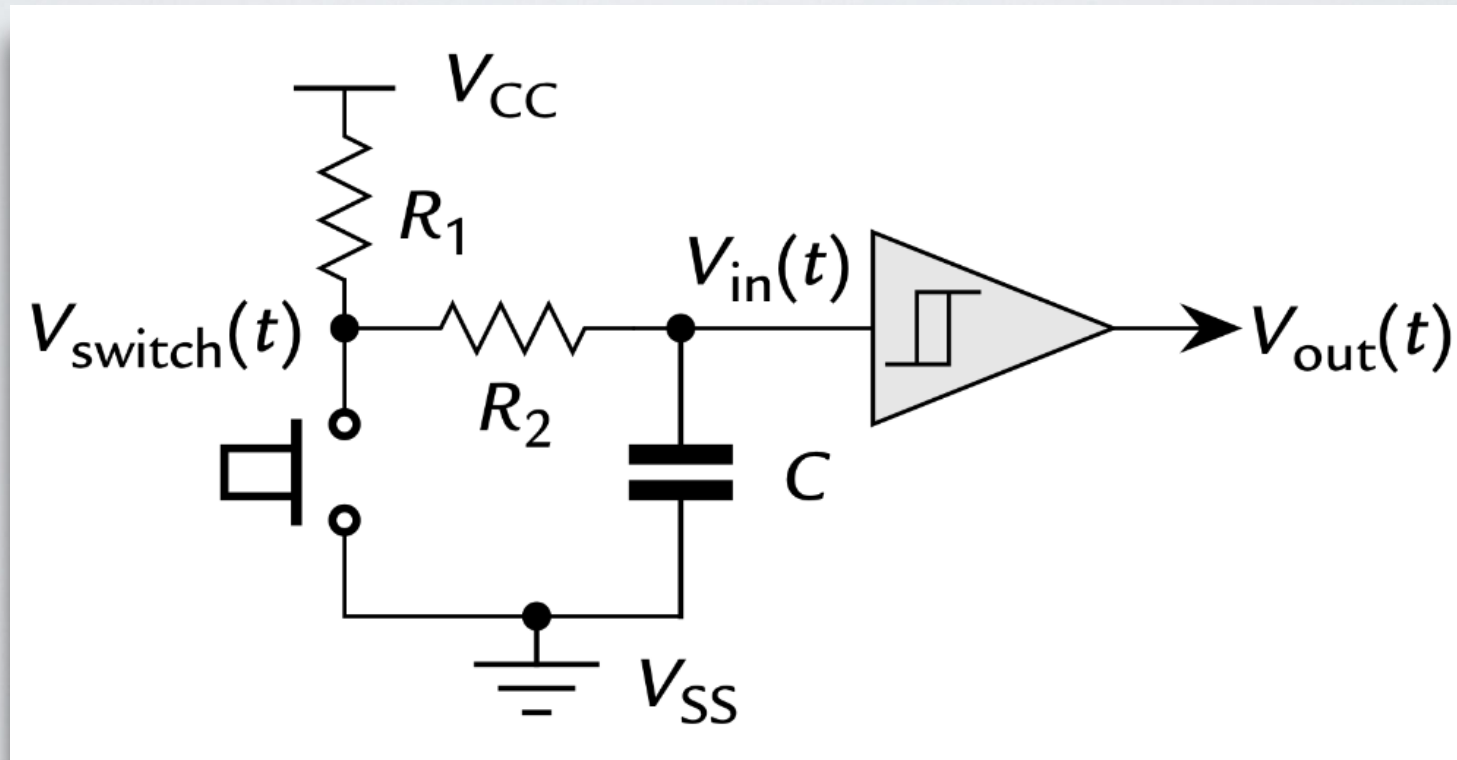




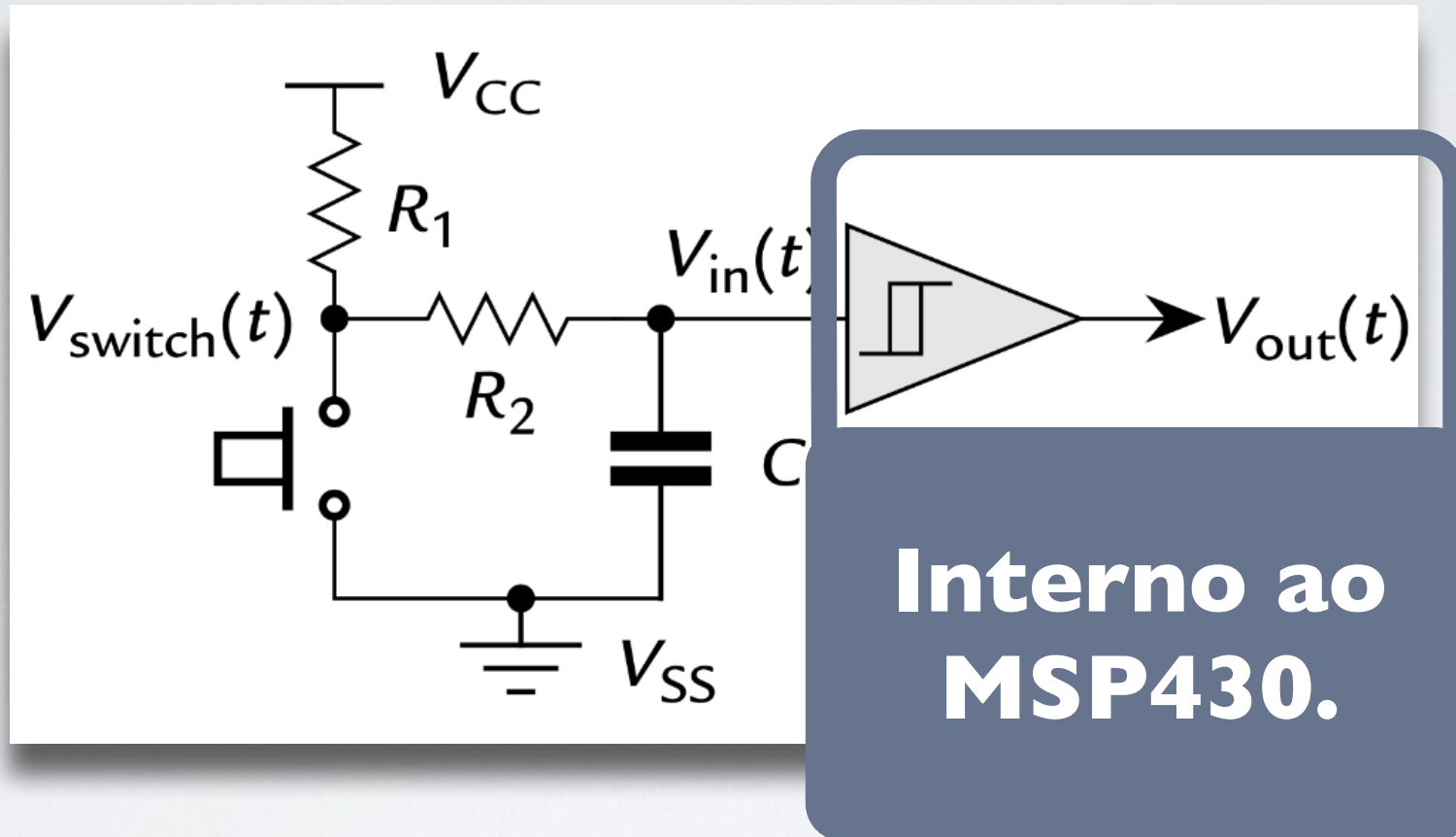
Falsos positivos.



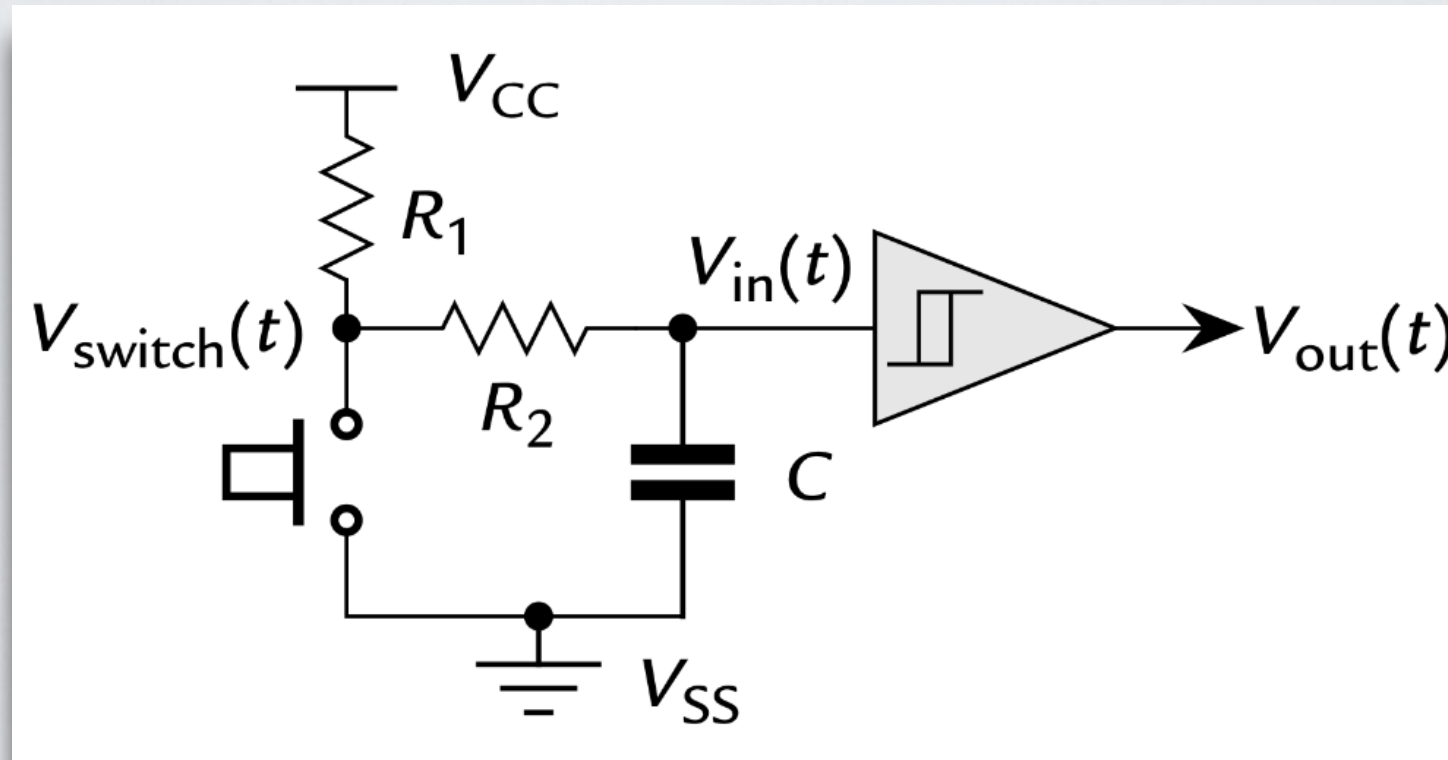
DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE



DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE

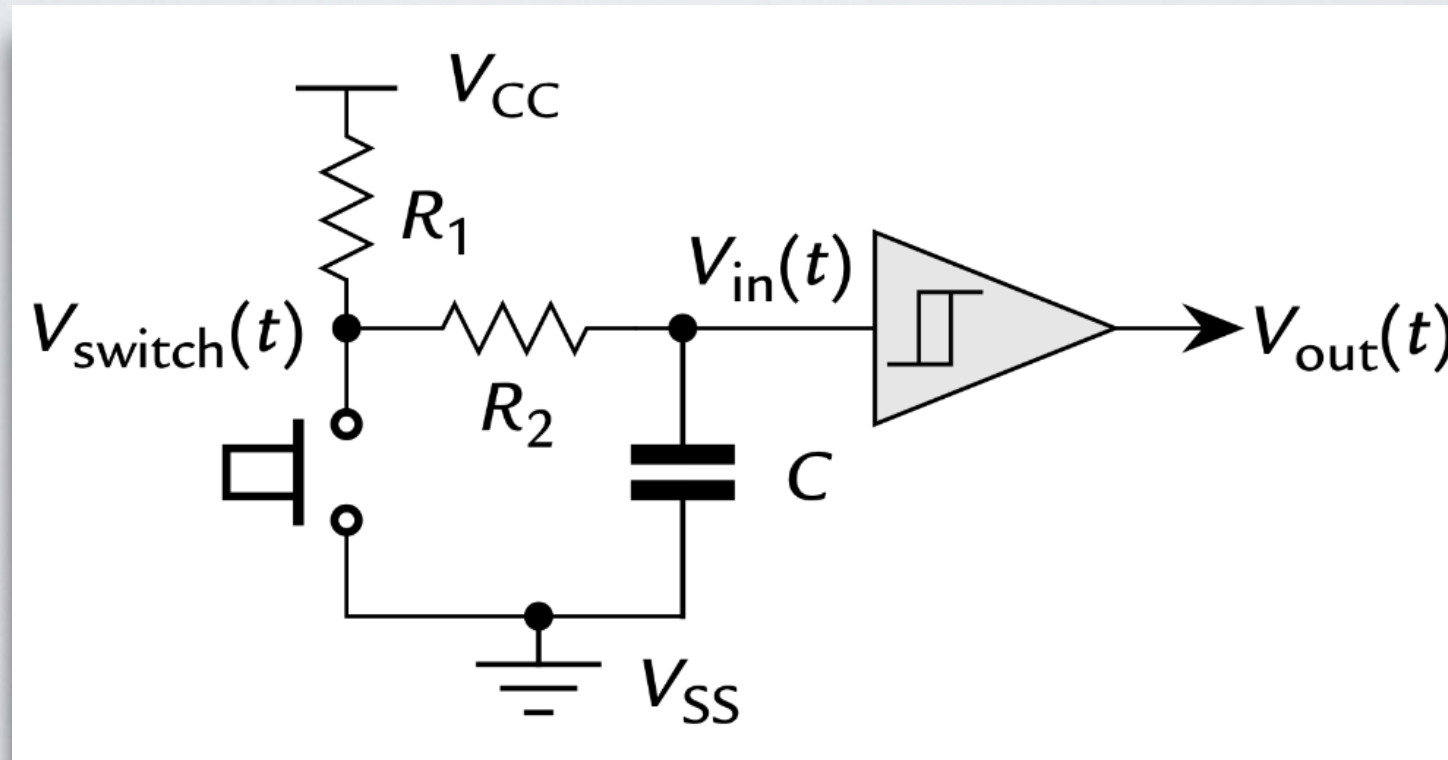


DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE



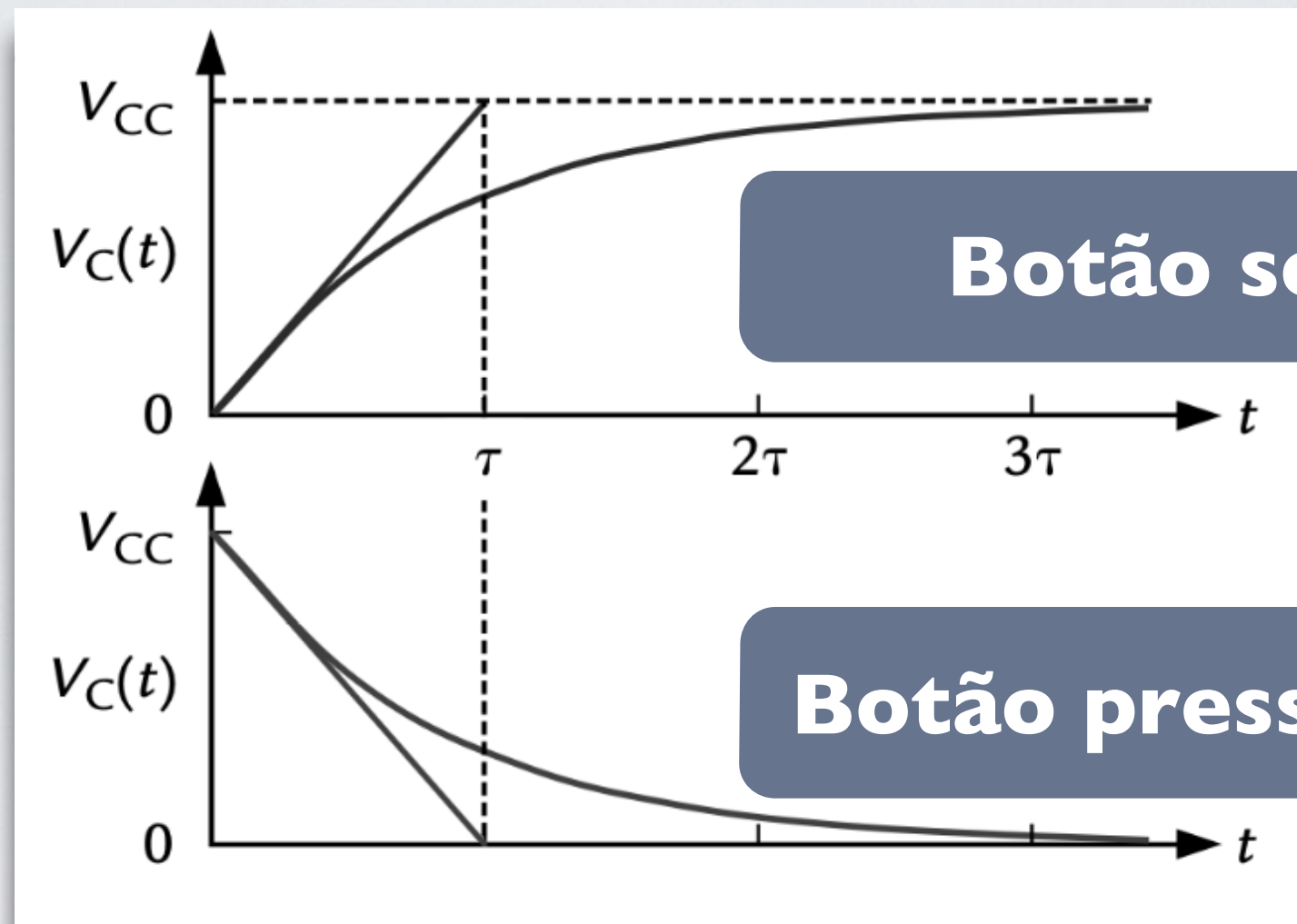
**Quando se pressiona o botão,
 $V_{\text{in}}(t) = V_{CC} \exp(-t/R_2/C)$**

DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE



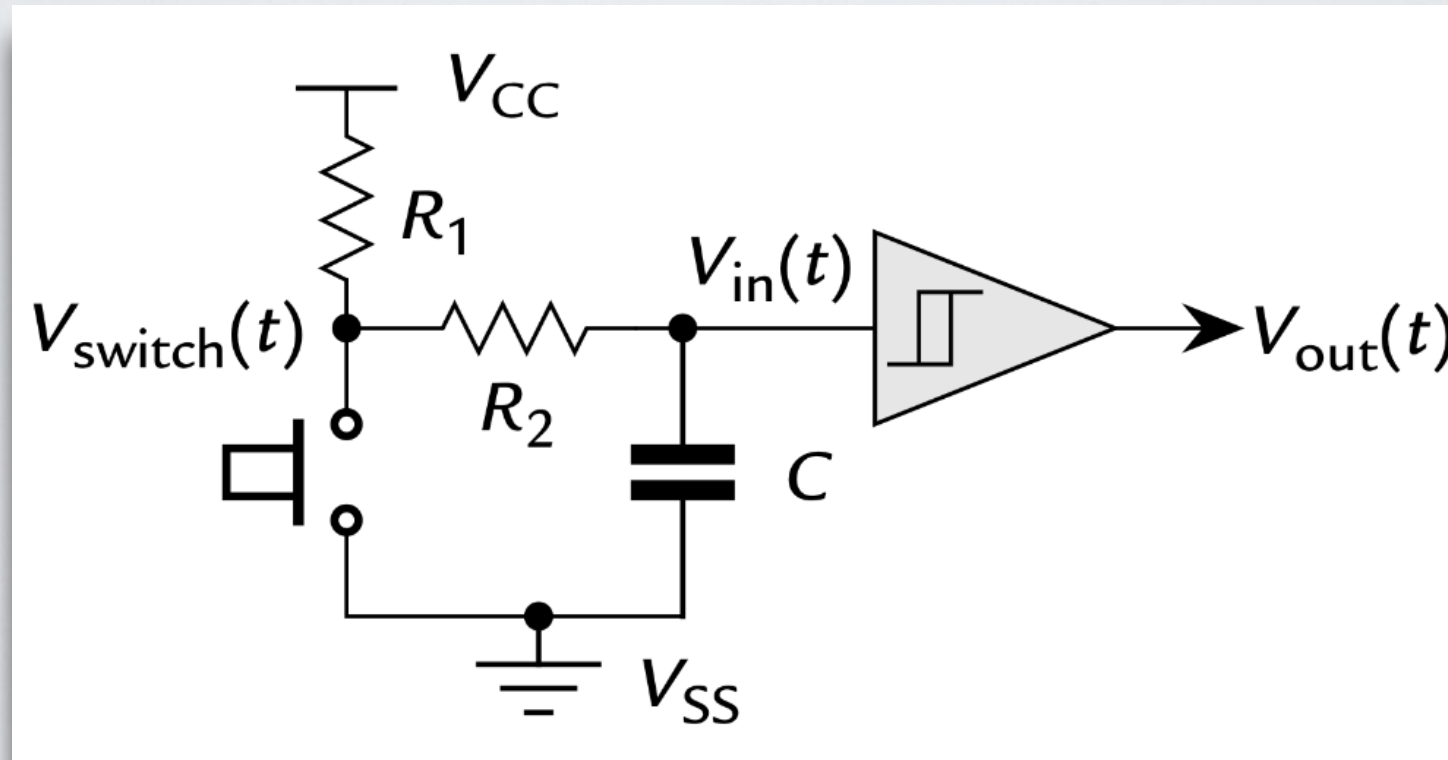
Quando se solta o botão,
 $V_{\text{in}}(t) = V_{CC}[1 - \exp(-t/(R_1 + R_2)/C)]$

DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE



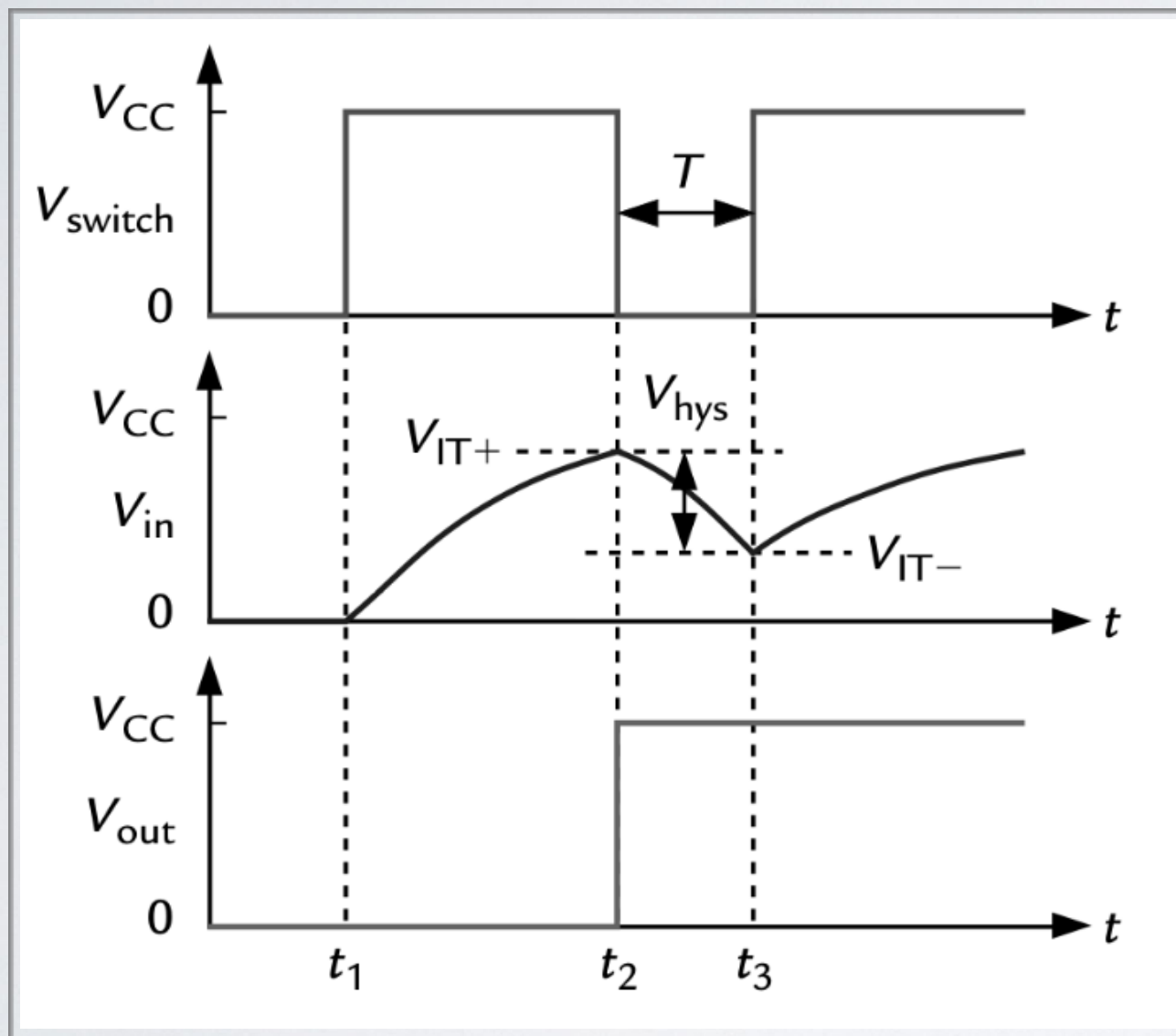
Gráficos não estão em escala.

DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE



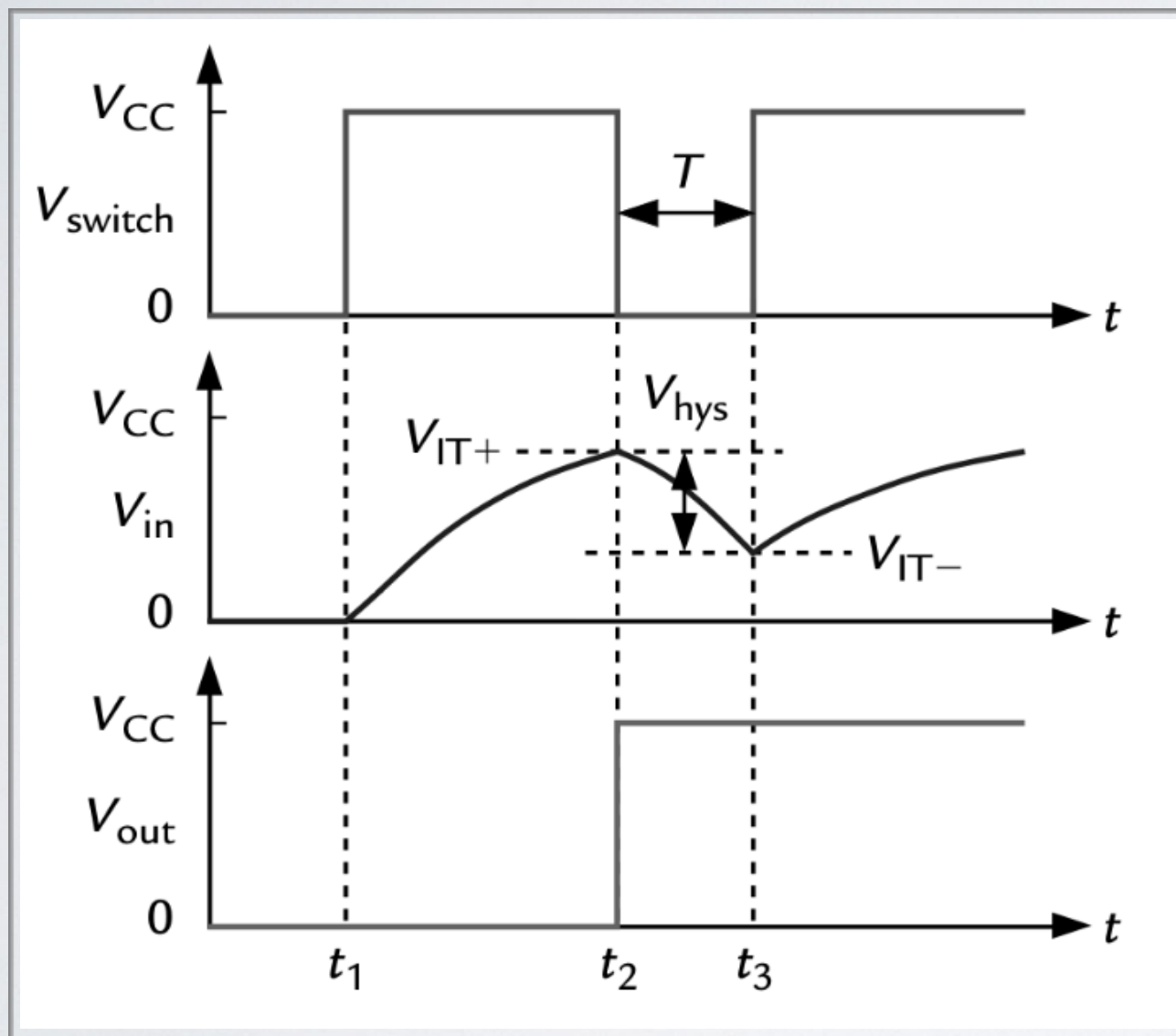
O circuito RC torna as transições menos abruptas. Para definir os valores de R_1 , R_2 e C , deve-se conhecer as características do botão e do Schmitt trigger.

DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE



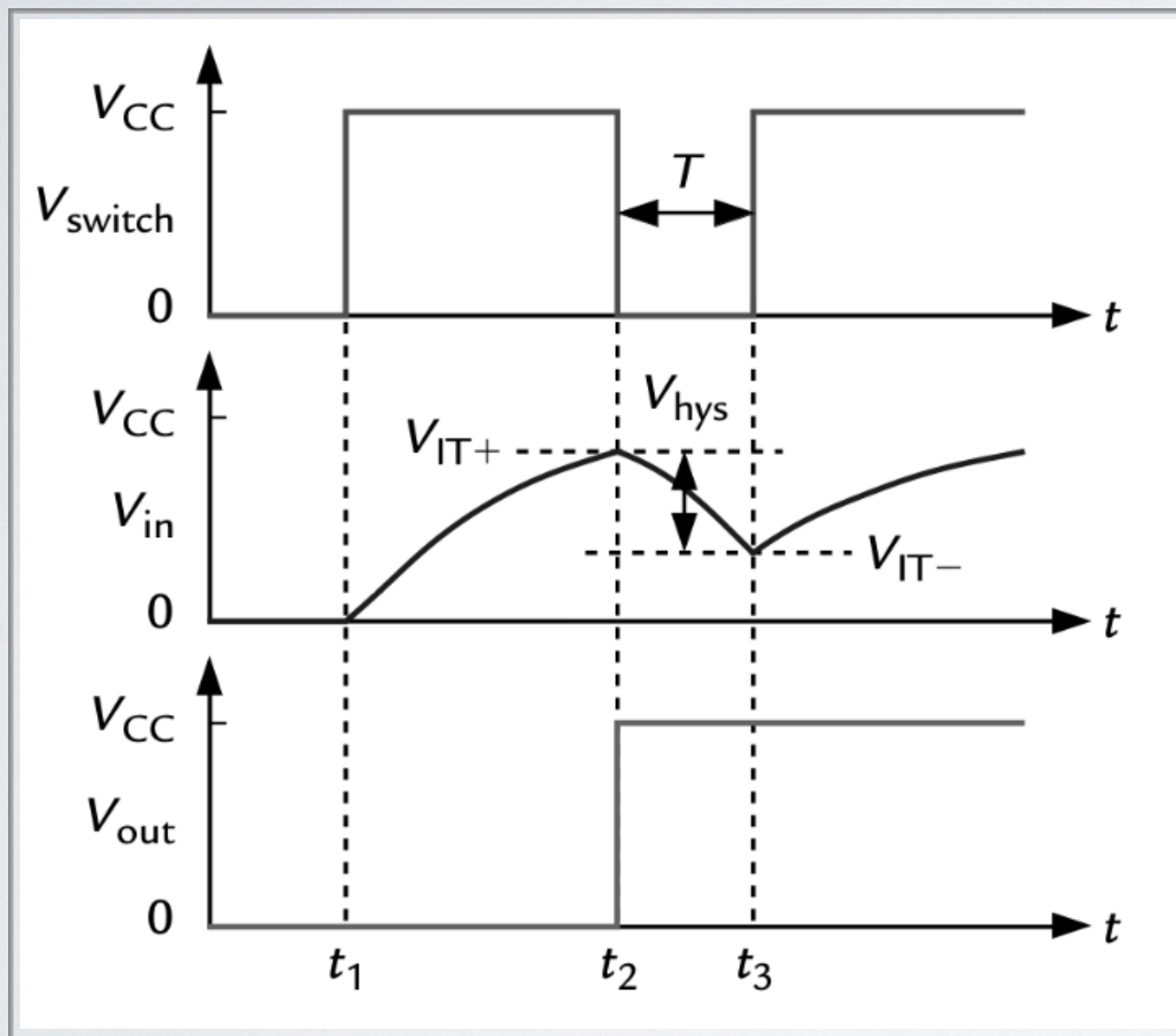
Pior caso acontece quando se solta o botão, o que acontece no instante t_1 , levando a tensão no botão de 0 a V_{CC} .

DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE



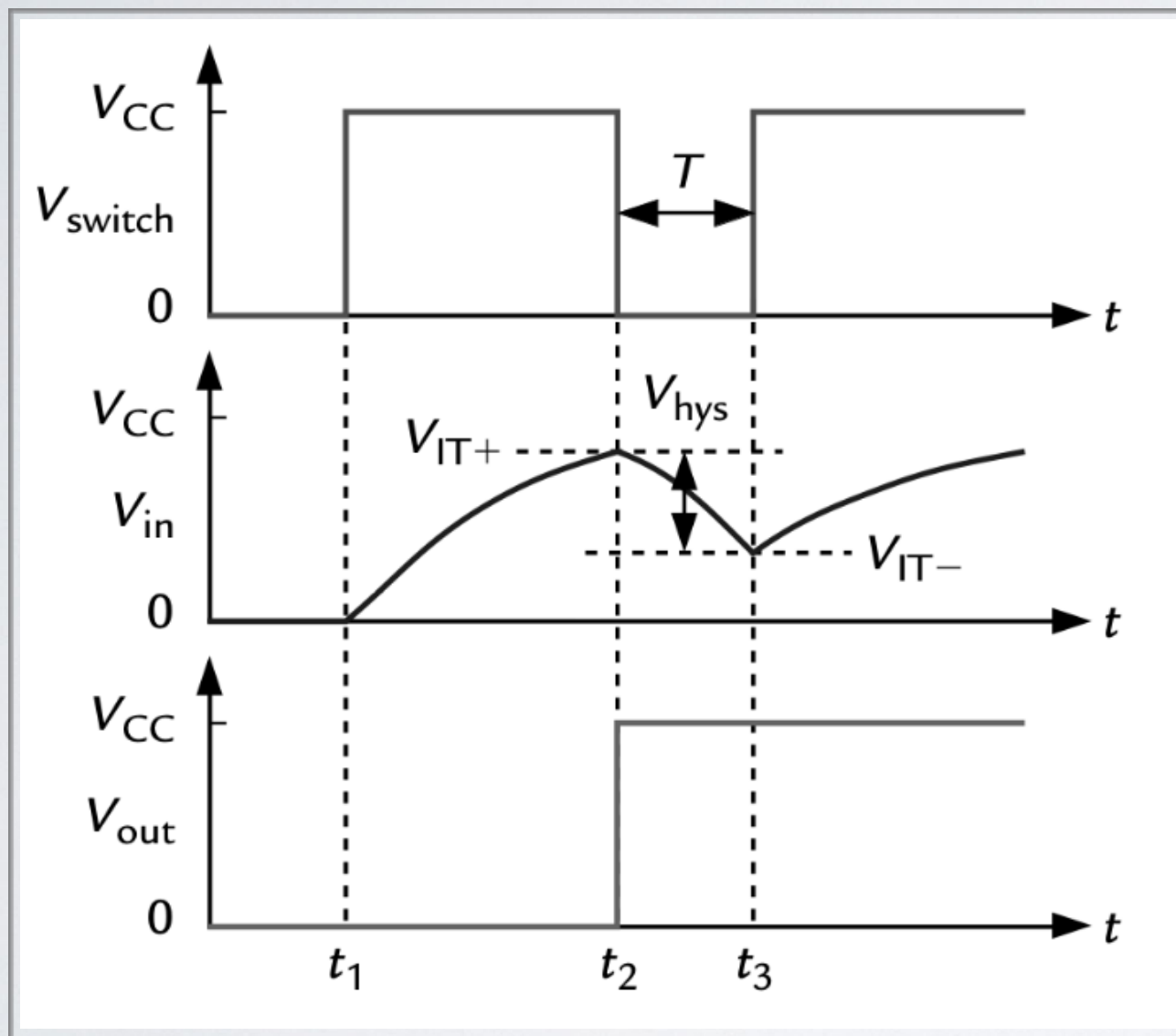
Em t_2 , a tensão no capacitor atinge V_{it+} , levando a saída do Schmitt trigger de nível 0 para 1.

DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE



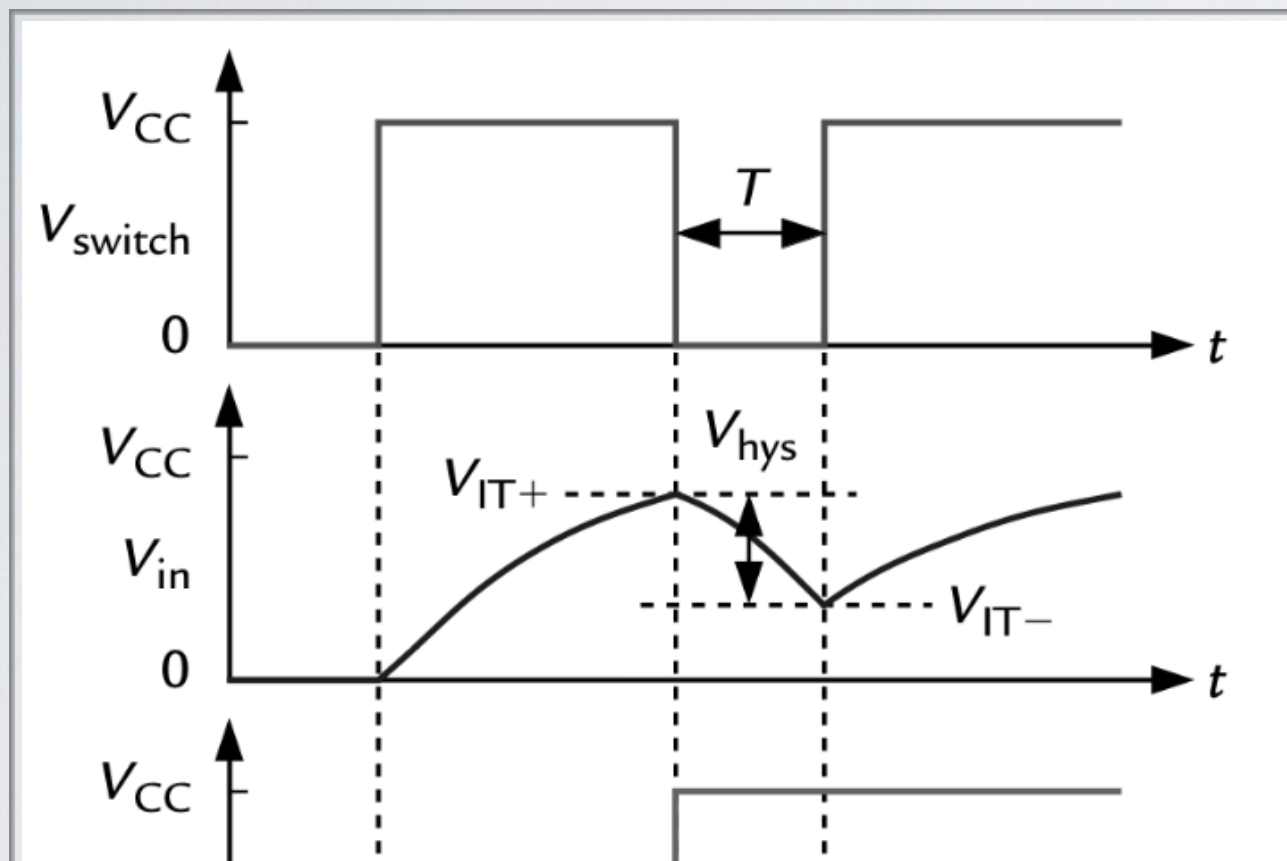
Infelizmente, ocorre um bounce em t_2 , de duração de T segundos (maior bounce possível).

DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE



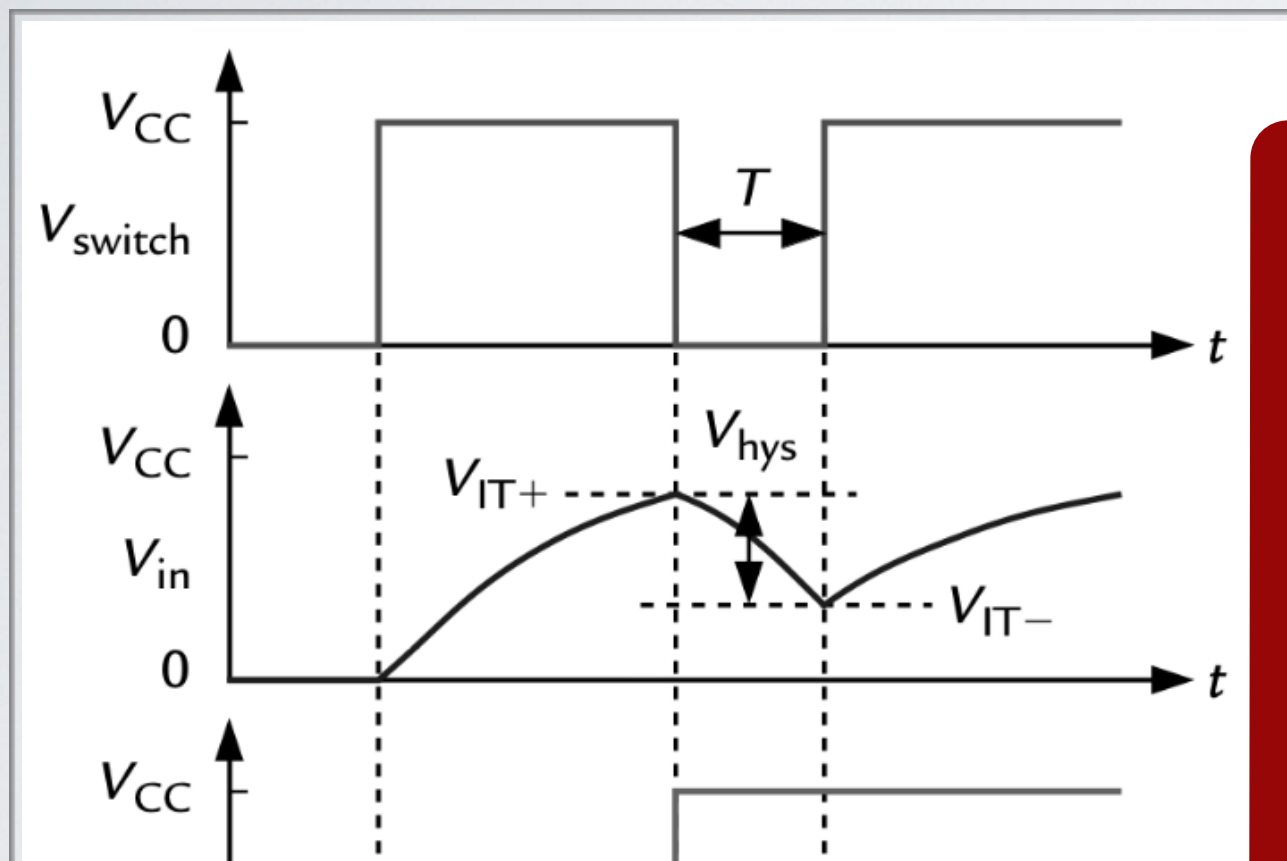
Se em t_3 a tensão $V_{\text{in}}(t)$ atingir V_{IT-} , a saída do Schmitt trigger irá para 0 (falso positivo). Temos de evitar isso.

DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE



$$V_{\text{in}}(t_2) = V_{\text{CC}} \exp(-t_2/R_2/C) = V_{\text{IT}+}$$
$$V_{\text{in}}(t_3) = V_{\text{CC}} \exp(-t_3/R_2/C) = V_{\text{IT}-}$$

DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE

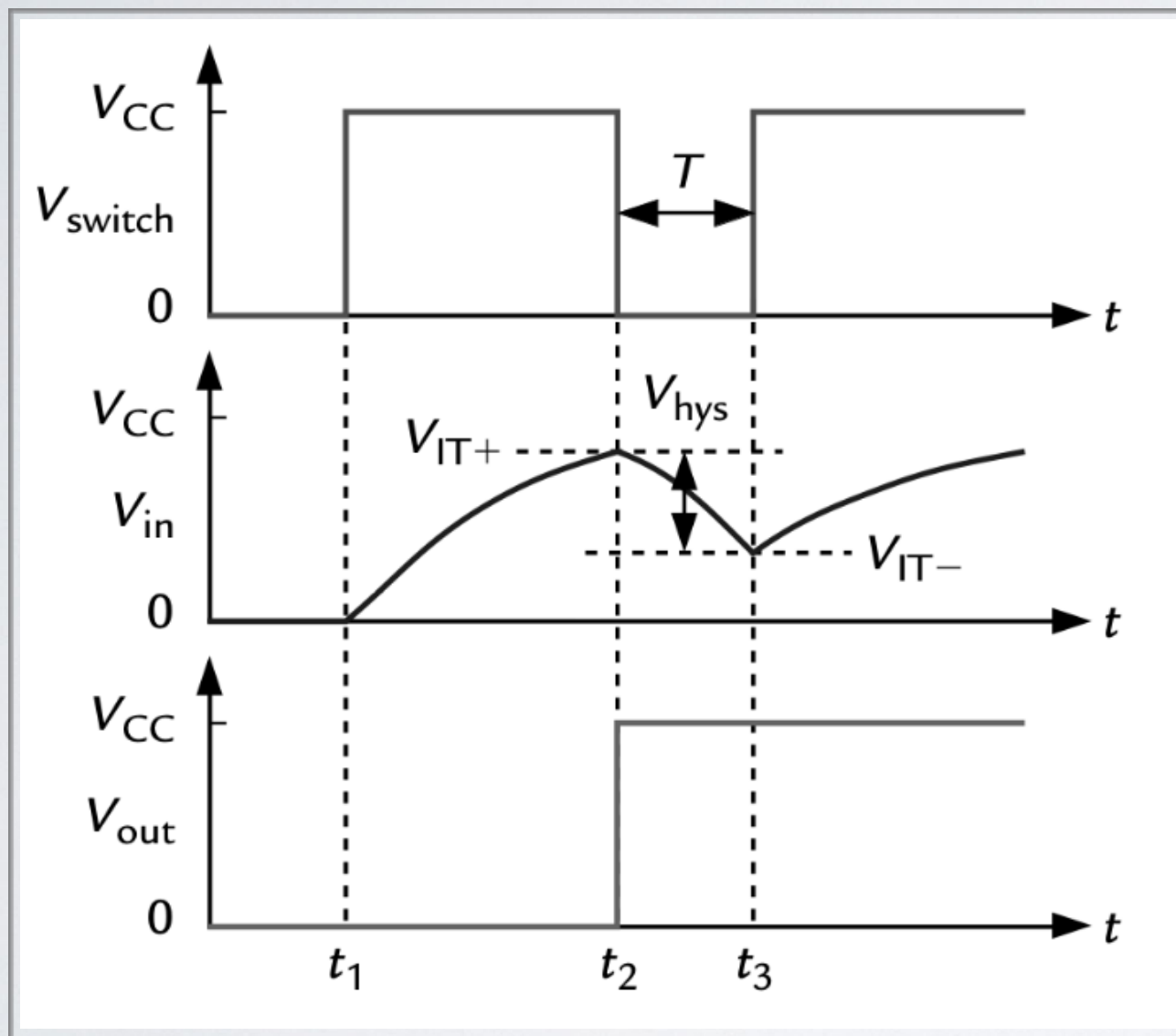


$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{in}}(t_2)/V_{\text{in}}(t_3) &= \\ V_{\text{IT}+}/V_{\text{IT}-} &= \\ \exp((t_3 - t_2)/R_2/C) &= \\ \exp(T/R_2/C) \end{aligned}$$

$$R_2 * C = T / \ln(V_{\text{IT}+}/V_{\text{IT}-})$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{in}}(t_2) &= V_{\text{CC}} \exp(-t_2/R_2/C) = V_{\text{IT}+} \\ V_{\text{in}}(t_3) &= V_{\text{CC}} \exp(-t_3/R_2/C) = V_{\text{IT}-} \end{aligned}$$

DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE



Para $T = 5\text{ms}$,

$V_{it+} = 1,65\text{V}$,

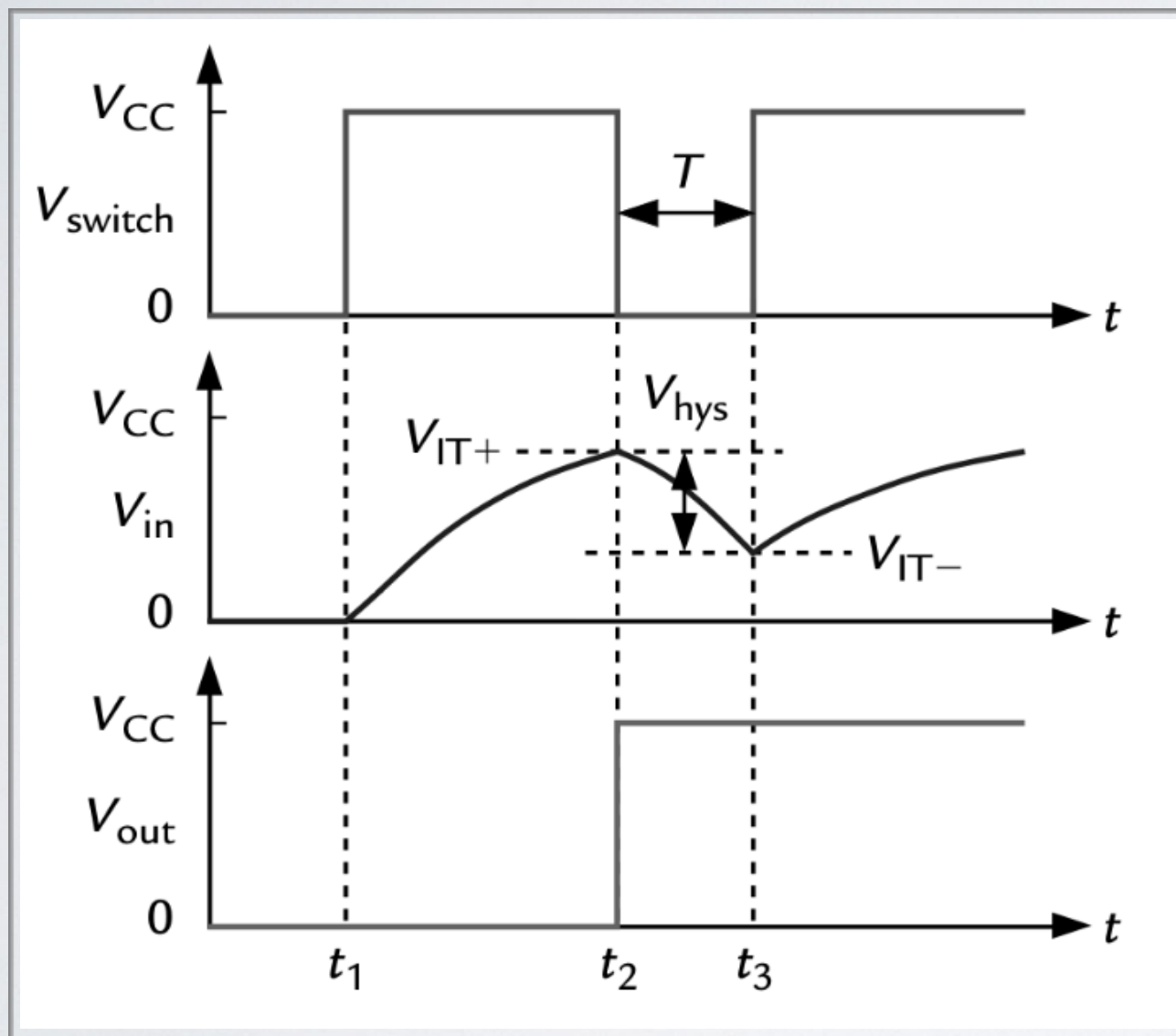
$V_{it-} = 1,35\text{V}$,

$$R2 * C = 0,0249$$

Se $C = 0,1\text{uF}$, então

$$R2 = 250\text{ kOhms}.$$

DEBOUNCE EM HARDWARE



RI tem efeito quando se pressiona o botão, o que não oferece problemas. Faça RI grande, tal como 100 kOhms.

DEBOUNCE EM SOFTWARE

Opção 1: detecte uma transição e ignore a entrada pelos próximos x segundos (10ms, por exemplo).

DEBOUNCE EM SOFTWARE

Opção 2: detecte uma transição e inicie um contador. Se a entrada for diferente do estado pré-transição, decemente o contador; se for igual, reinicie-o. Repita até o contador zerar.

DEBOUNCE EM SOFTWARE

Opção 3: semelhante ao anterior,
mas deslocando bits para a direita
no contador, ao invés de
decrementar.