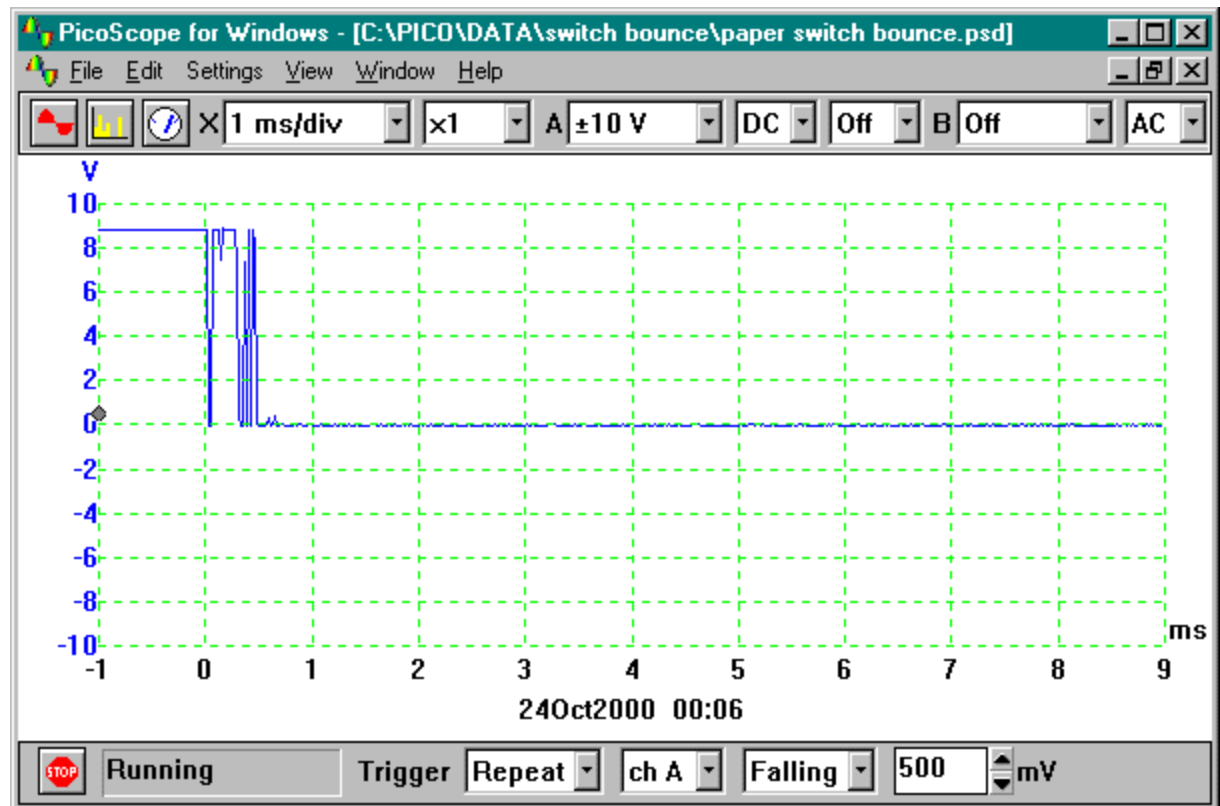
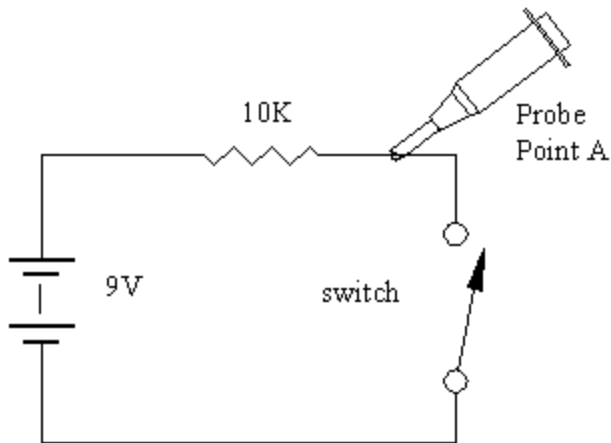


Switch De-bounce Application

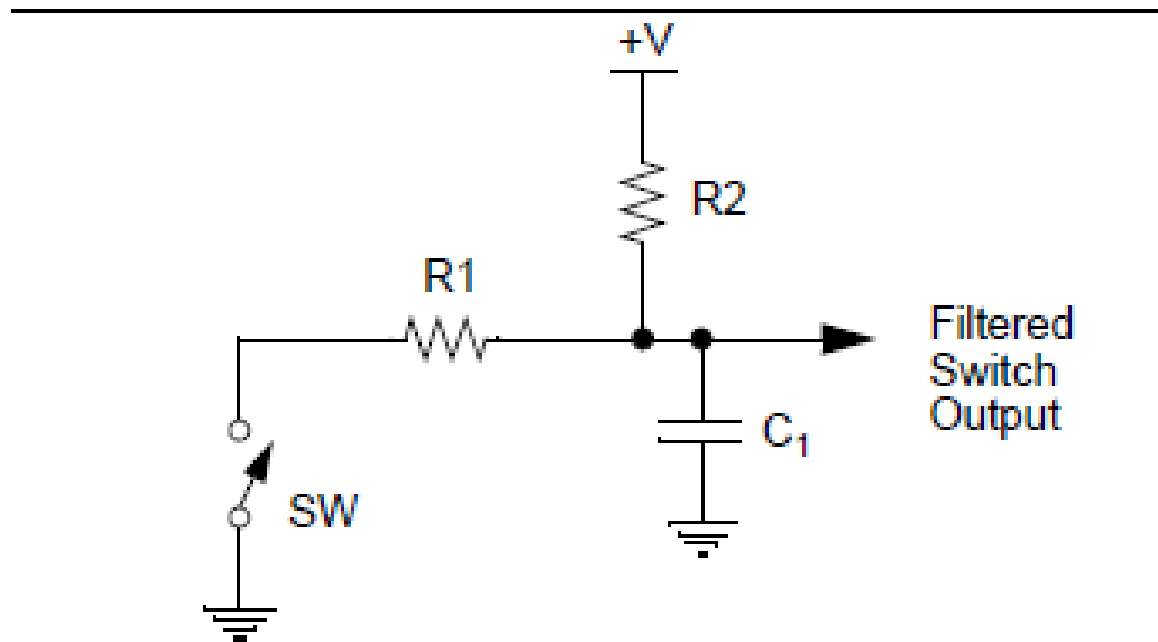
Ranga Vemuri

4038C Embedded Systems

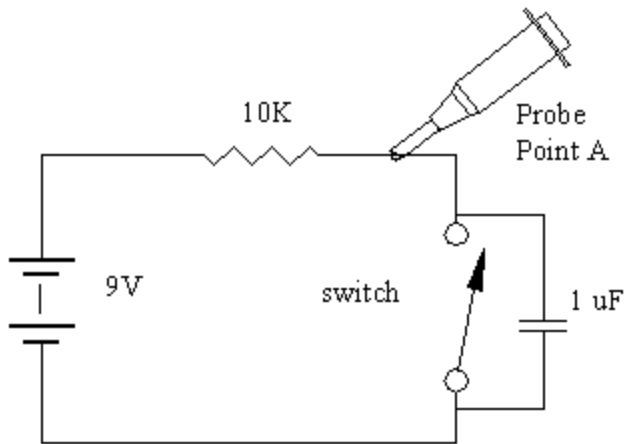
Switch Bounce



Hardware Debounce through Filtering



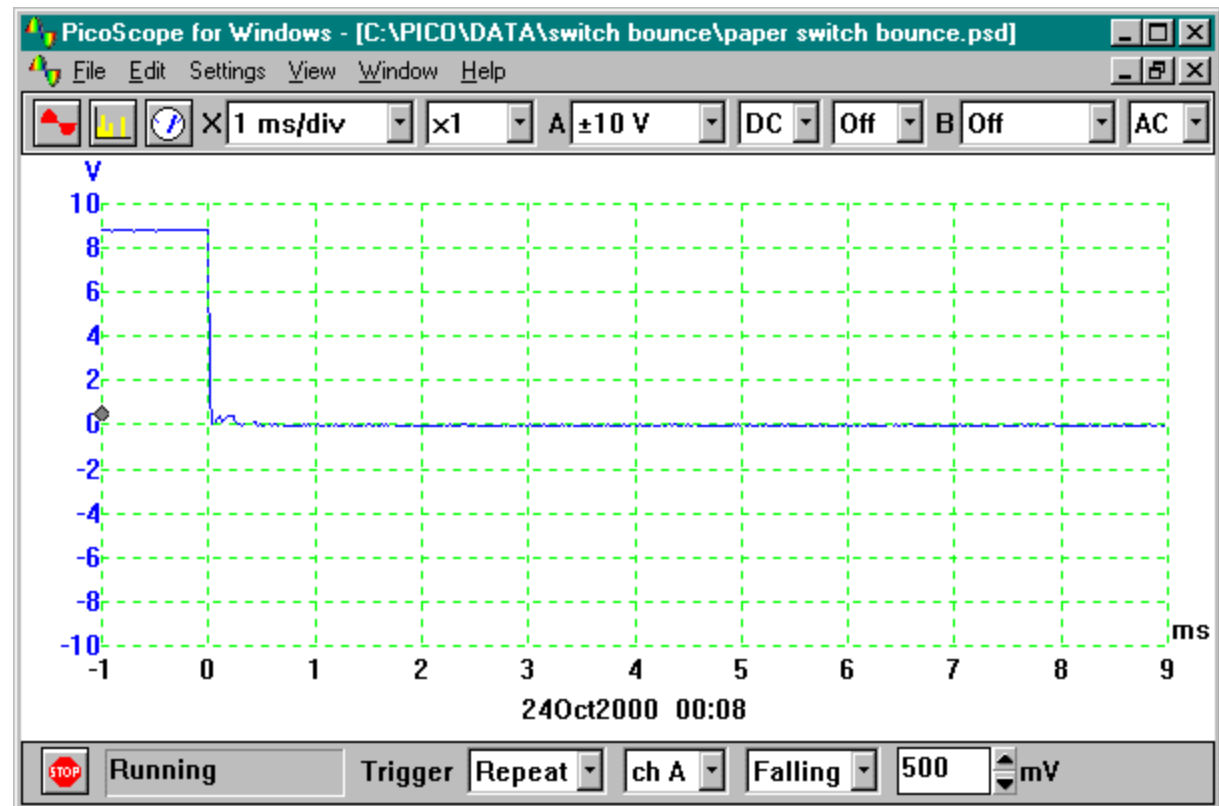
$V=9v$, $r2=10k\Omega$, $c1=1\mu F$, $r1$ = small switch resistance



When switch is off, cap charges to 9v. ($2.2RC = 2.2 \times 10 \text{ ms}$ time)

When switch is on, cap quickly discharges through small switch resistance to 0v.

Through debounce, cap doesn't get enough time to charge back.

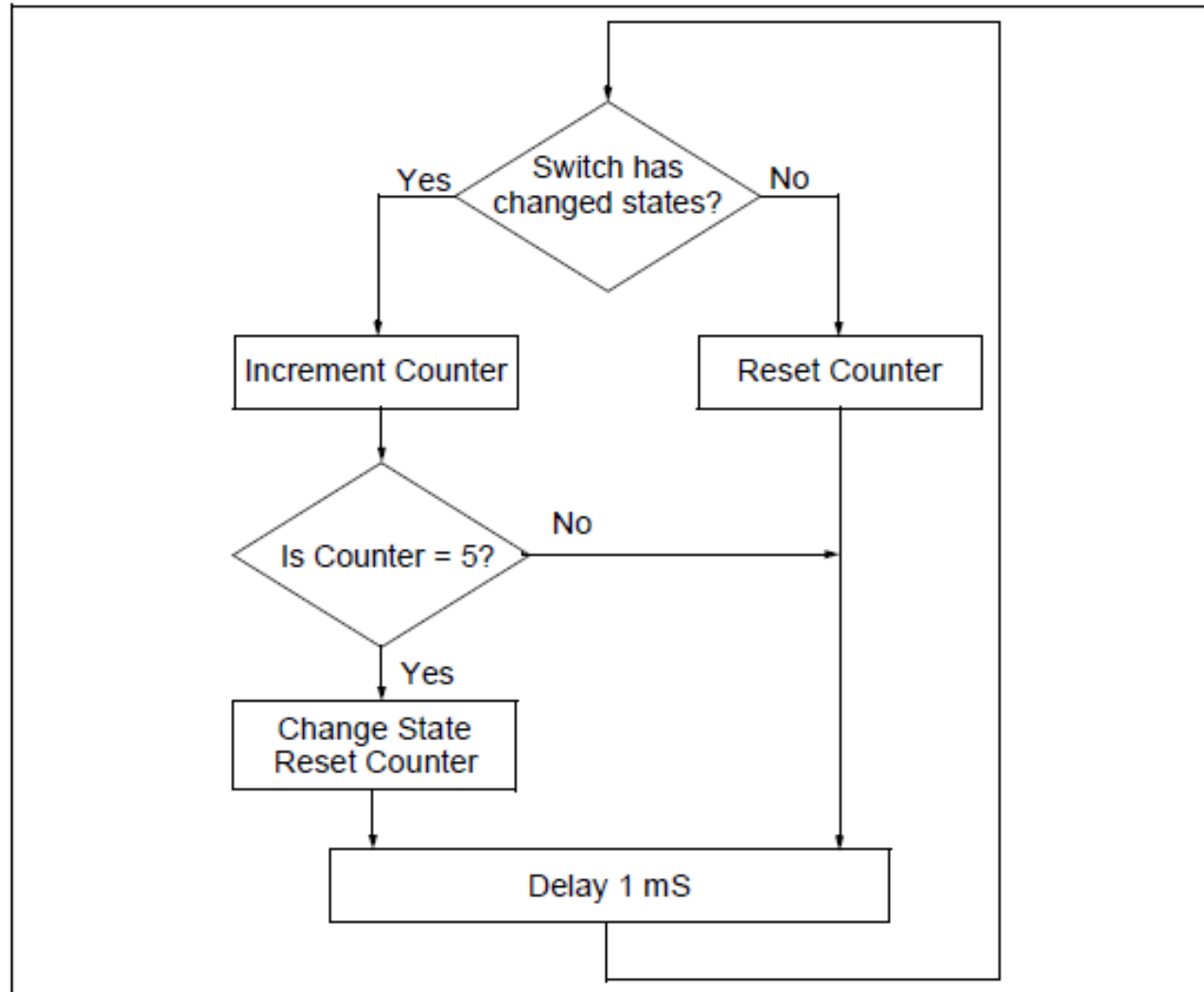


Lesson - 6

- Increment a counter for each press of a push-button switch and display the counter value.
- $RB0 = GND$ when button pushed
= V_{dd} when not pushed

Software Debounce

- New state should be stable for at least 5ms for it to register .
- Sample at the rate of 1ms.
- That is, 5 successive samples should yield the same state.



LOOP

Read the button input

IF button state has changed from previous stable state

THEN increment counter

ELSE reset counter

END IF

IF counter = 5

THEN register new state and reset counter

IF the new state is a down press

THEN update the display

END IF

END IF

delay 1 ms;

FOREVER

cblock 0x20

Delay

Display ; display counter 0-255

LastStableState ; Flag keep track of switch state
 ; (open-1; closed-0)
 ; only the 0th bit used.

Counter ; to count 5

endc

; Set up

Make PORD all output (for LEDs)

Make RB0 a digital input (push button switch
which connects GND upon push)

Turn all LEDs off initially.

; Assume that the switch is up initially

```
movlw    1  
movwf    LastStableState
```

LOOP

```
IF button state has changed  
  THEN increment counter  
  ELSE reset counter  
END IF
```

```
IF counter = 5  
  THEN register new state and reset counter  
    IF the new state is a down press  
      THEN update the display  
    END IF  
  END IF  
END IF
```

```
delay 1 ms;
```

```
FOREVER
```

```
IF current button state is 1
  THEN IF the new button state is 0
    THEN increment counter      ; 1 to 0
    ELSE reset counter          ; 1 to 1
  END IF
  ELSE IF the new button state is 1
    THEN increment counter      ; 0 to 1
    ELSE reset counter          ; 0 to 0
  END IF
END IF
```

MainLoop:

```
btfss    LastStableState,0      ; Flag is the 0th bit  
goto     LookingForUp          ; if current state is 0 then look for up
```

LookingForDown: ; If the last stable state was 1

```
clrw  
btfss    PORTB,0                ; test for switch to go down  
incf     Counter,w              ; if it's low, increment the counter (put in w)  
movwf    Counter                ; store either the 0 or incremented value  
goto     EndDebounce
```

LookingForUp: ; If the last stable state was 0

```
clrw  
btfsc    PORTB,0                ; test for switch to go high  
incf     Counter,w              ; if it's high, increment the counter (put in w)  
movwf    Counter                ; store either the 0 or incremented value
```

EndDebounce:

LOOP

```
IF button state has changed
  THEN increment counter
  ELSE reset counter
END IF
```

```
IF counter = 5
  THEN register new state and reset counter
    IF the new state is a down press
      THEN update the display
    END IF
  END IF
END IF
```

delay 1 ms;

FOREVER

EndDebounce:

```
movf    Counter,w        ; have we seen 5 in a row?
xorlw   5                 ; Z=1 if w = 5, ie. xor(w,101) = 0
btfss   STATUS,Z         ; if not, goto delay by 1ms
goto    Delay1mS

comf    LastStableState,f ; after 5 straight, reverse the state
clrf    Counter

btfss   LastStableState,0 ; Was it a key-down press?
goto    Delay1mS         ; no: take no action

incf    Display,f        ; if it's the down direction,
movf    Display,w        ; take action on the switch
movwf   PORTD            ; (increment counter and put on display)
```

Delay1mS:

```
    movlw    .71           ; delay ~1000uS
    movwf    Delay
    decfsz   Delay,f       ; ~71*3=213 cycles
    goto     $-1
    decfsz   Delay,f       ; ~256*3 = 768 cycles
    goto     $-1

    goto     MainLoop
```