

Maxim > Design Support > Technical Documents > Application Notes > Digital Potentiometers > APP 1118

Maxim > Design Support > Technical Documents > Application Notes > General Engineering Topics > APP 1118

Keywords: digital potentiometer, digipot, watchdog timer, switch debouncer, esd protection, digital pots, potentiometers, push button circuit

APPLICATION NOTE 1118

Manually Operated Digital Potentiometer Doesn't Need a Microprocessor

Nov 06, 2001

Abstract: Operate a digital potentiometer without the use of a microcontroller. Manually increment up/down with a simple push-button circuit. Perfect for cost sensitive applications where manual controls are required to set a particular level.

Digital potentiometer ICs such as the MAX5160 and MAX5161 are good replacements for mechanical types. But these ICs are designed to work with microcontrollers. In this manually operated digital potentiometer, two pushbuttons control the wiper resistance without a microcontroller (**Figure 1**).

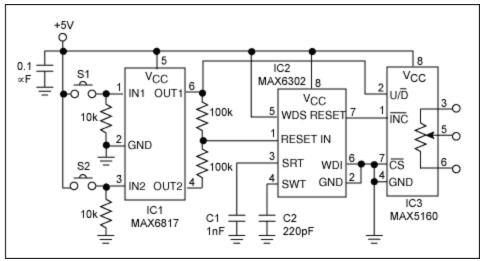


Figure 1. This circuit provides manual up/down control of a digital potentiometer utilizing two pushbutton switches without using a microcontroller.

To mask the effect of contact bounce in mechanical switches S1 and S2, a dual switch debouncer (IC1) is used. A microprocessor-supervisor device configured as an oscillator (IC2) provides a clock signal to the digital potentiometer. Initially, OUT1, OUT2, and RESET are high. If S2 is momentarily depressed and released, OUT2 causes the RESET input of IC2 to go low. When S2 is released, OUT2 and RESET return high. A 5-bit resistive ladder internal to IC3 (similar to that of a 5-bit digital-to-analog converter) controls the wiper position. Therefore, this single cycle of oscillation lowers the wiper resistance by 1/32 of the total resistance range of the potentiometer.

IC2 continues to oscillate if S2 is depressed and held. As a result, the resistance is lowered in a series of steps (**Figure 2**). Similarly, depressing S1 increases the potentiometer's resistance. Capacitors C1 and C2 set the frequency of oscillation at approximately 3Hz.

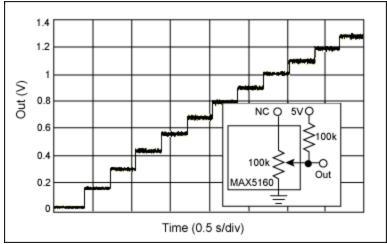


Figure 2. The resistance-ramp operation is observed by adding an external resistor to the wiper to form a voltage divider.

A similar version of this article appeared in the April 2, 2001 issue of Electronic Design.

Related Parts		
MAX5160	Low-Power Digital Potentiometers	Free Samples
MAX6302	+5V, Low-Power, μP Supervisory Circuits with Adjustable Reset/Watchdog	Free Samples
MAX6817	±15kV ESD-Protected, Single/Dual/Octal, CMOS Switch Debouncers	Free Samples

More Information

For Technical Support: http://www.maximintegrated.com/support

For Samples: http://www.maximintegrated.com/samples

Other Questions and Comments: http://www.maximintegrated.com/contact

Application Note 1118: http://www.maximintegrated.com/an1118

APPLICATION NOTE 1118, AN1118, AN 1118, APP1118, Appnote1118, Appnote 1118

Copyright © by Maxim Integrated Products

Additional Legal Notices: http://www.maximintegrated.com/legal