

W8NUE

The NUEKey

A Touch Sensor Keyer Paddle

Presented by Milt Cram,
W8NUE

at Austin SummerFest
Austin, TX
August 7, 2004

The NUEKey

Outline of Presentation

- Objectives
- "No moving parts" Sensors
- Theory of Operation
- The Schematic
- Version 1
- Versions 2 & 3
- Conclusions
- Contact the Designer

Objectives:

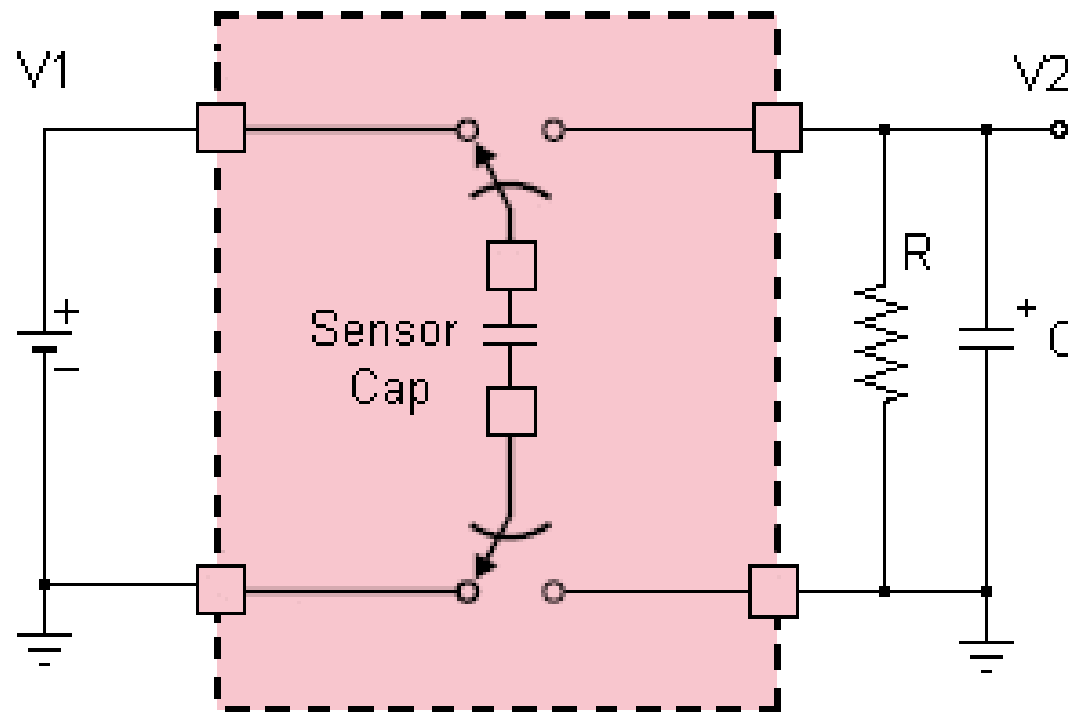
- Simple
- No Moving Parts--
Rugged
- Low Power
- Easy to Replicate
- Small

"No moving parts" Sensors

- Capacitive
- Infrared
- Optical
- Thermal
- Skin resistance
- Nuclear Magnetism

The NUEKey Theory of Operation

Switched Capacitor Sensor



Capacitive Sensor

A rapidly switched capacitor
is equivalent to a
Resistor

Variable Capacitance



Variable Resistance



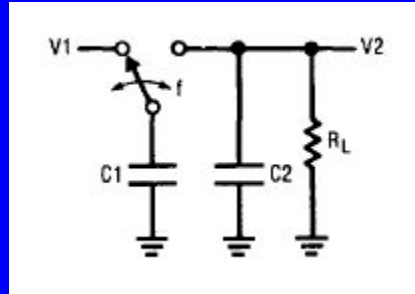
Variable Voltage



Electronic Switch

To understand the theory of operation of the LTC1043, a review of a basic switched capacitor building block is helpful.

In this first figure, when the switch is in the left position,



capacitor C1 will charge to voltage V1. The total charge on C1 will be $q_1 = C_1 V_1$. The switch then moves to the right, discharging C1 to voltage V2. After this discharge time, the charge on C1 is $q_2 = C_1 V_2$.

Note that charge has been transferred from the source, V1, to the output, V2. The amount of charge transferred is:

$$\Delta q = q_1 - q_2 = C_1(V_1 - V_2).$$

If the switch is cycled f times per second, the charge transfer per unit time (i.e. current) is

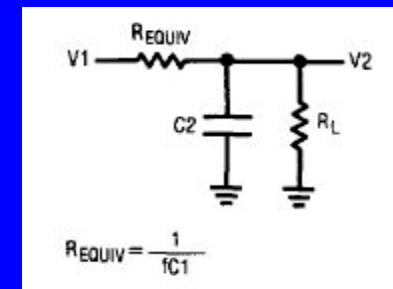
$$I = f \times \Delta q = f \times C_1(V_1 - V_2)$$

Rewriting in terms of voltage and impedance equivalence,

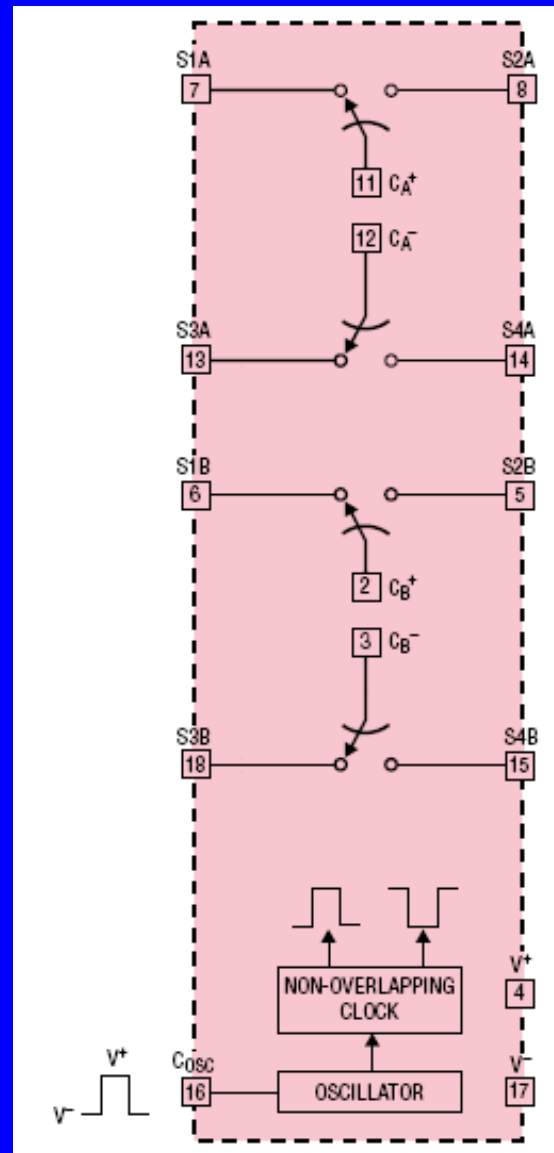
$$I = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{1/fC_1} = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_{\text{equiv}}}$$

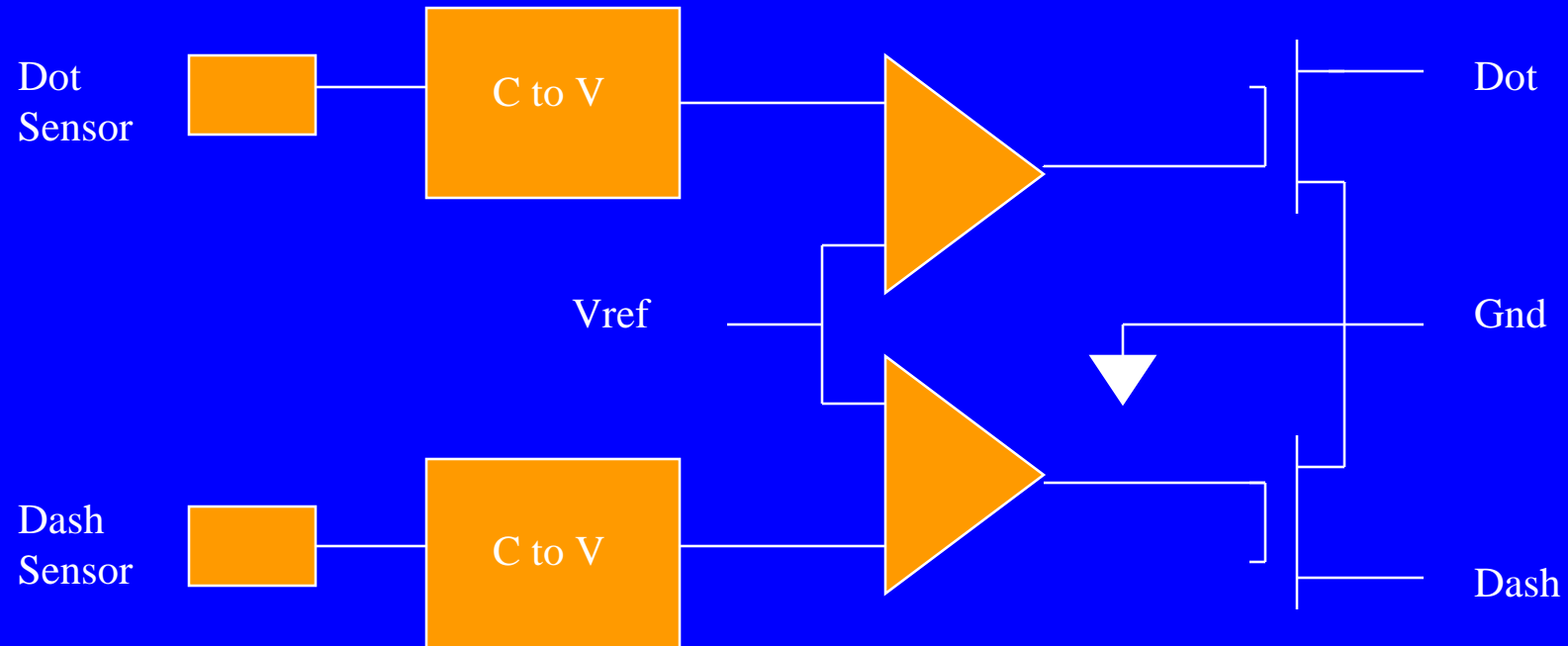
A new variable, R_{equiv} , has been defined such that

$R_{\text{equiv}} = 1/fC_1$. Thus, the equivalent circuit for the switched capacitor network is as shown to the right.



The Linear Technology LTC1043

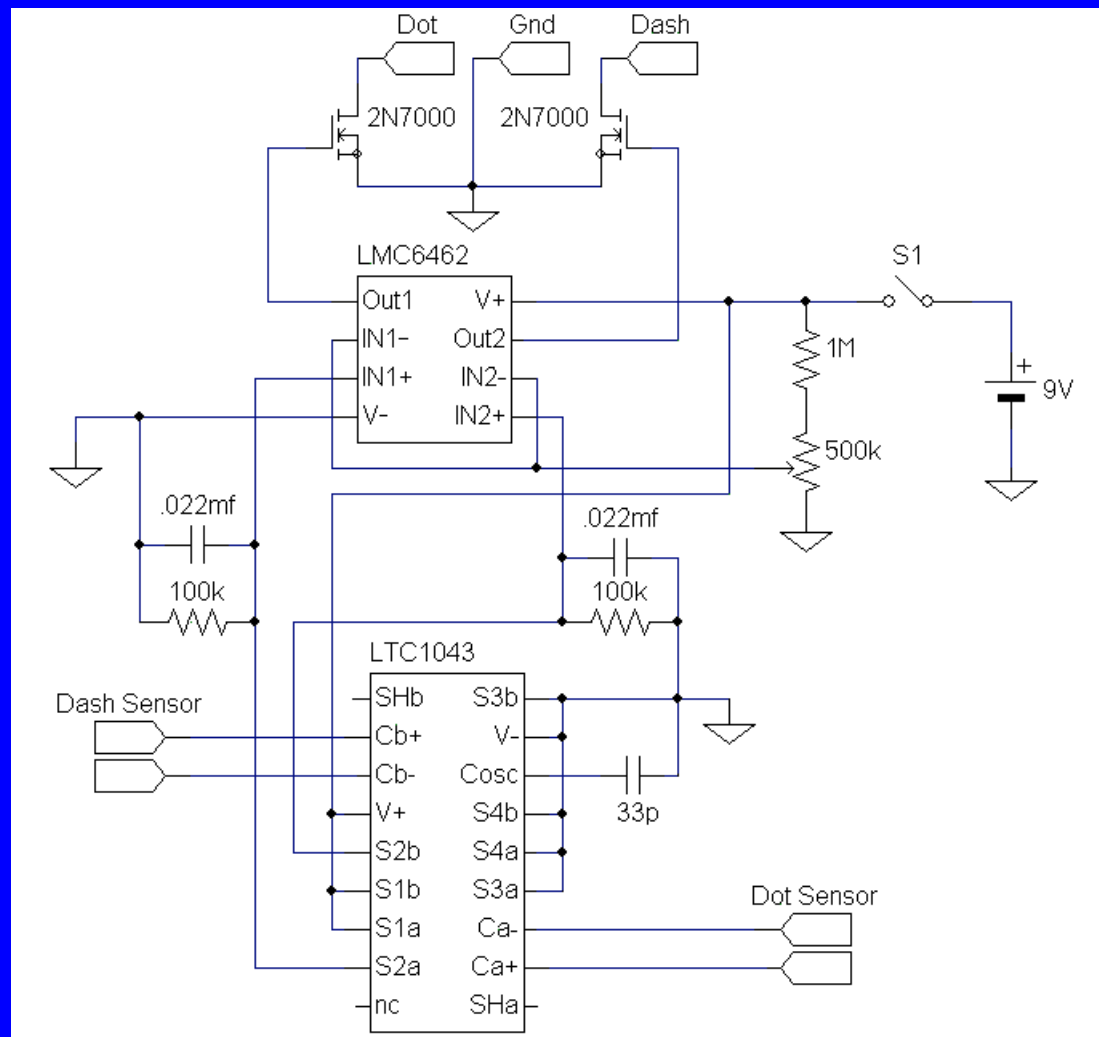




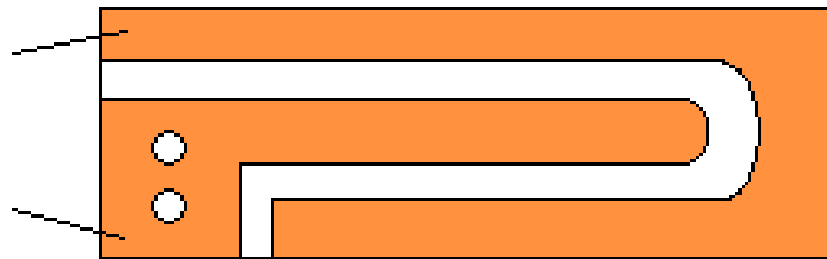
NUEKey Block Diagram

The NUKey Schematic

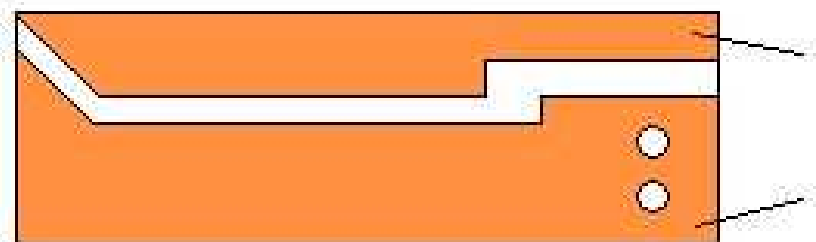
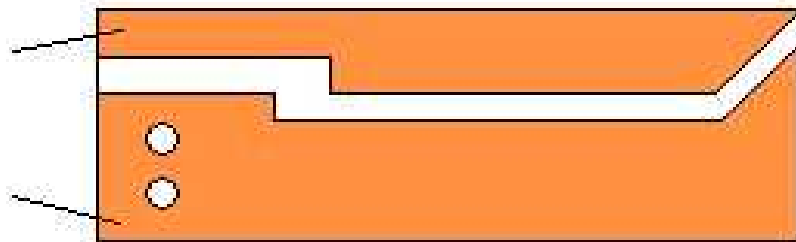
9V Version



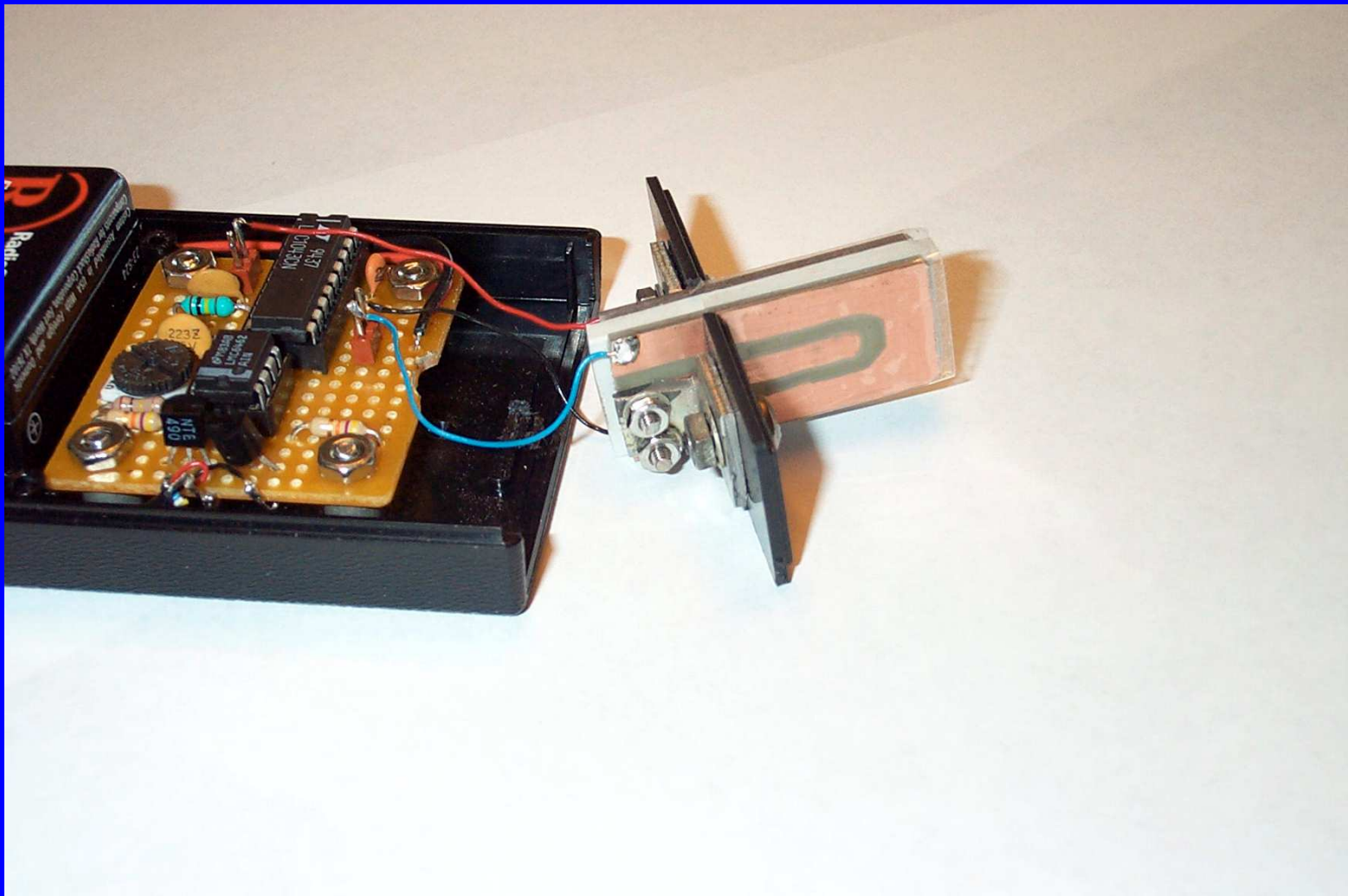
Sensor Electrode



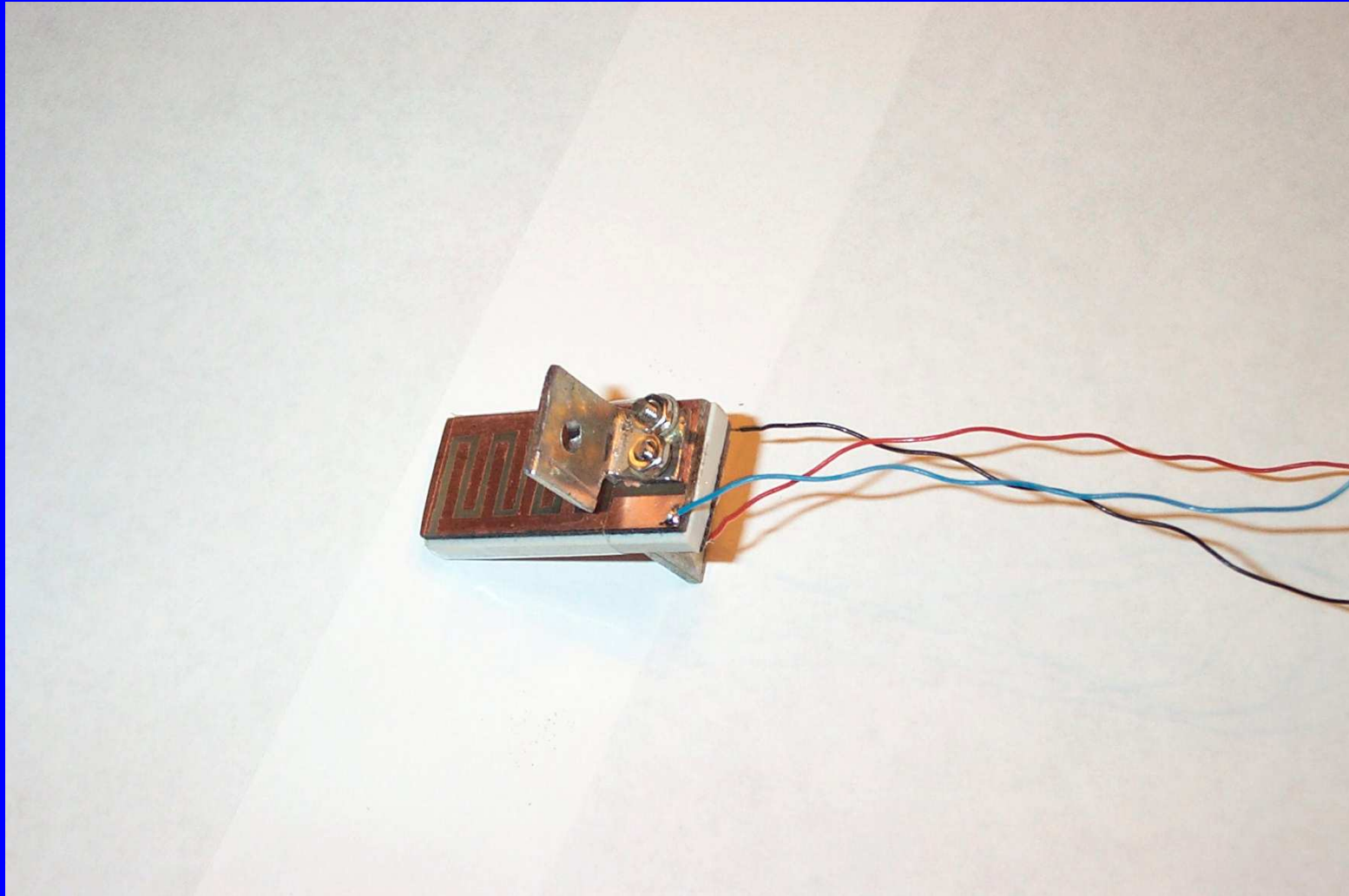
Another Version of Sensor



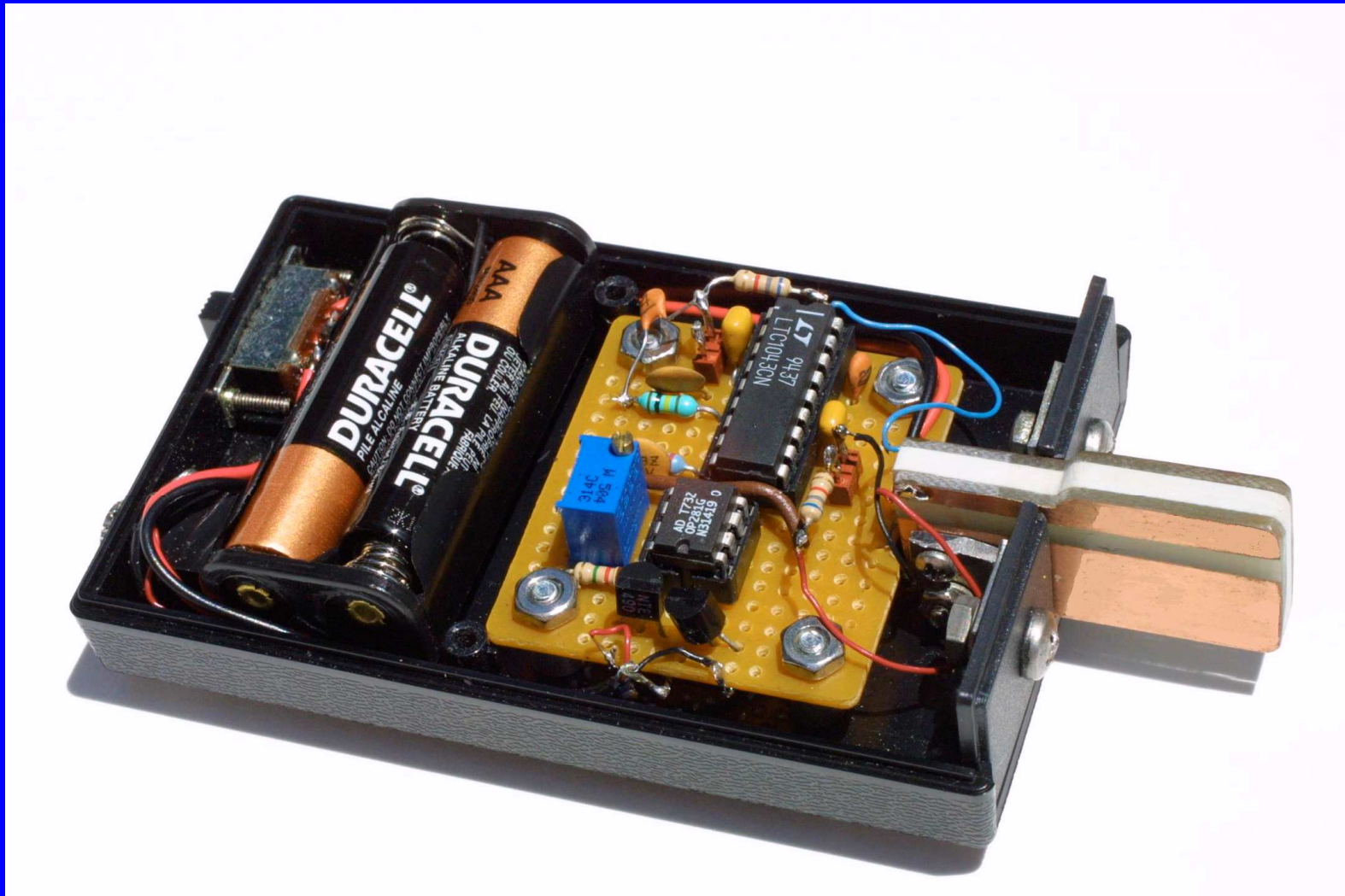
Details of Sensor Mounting



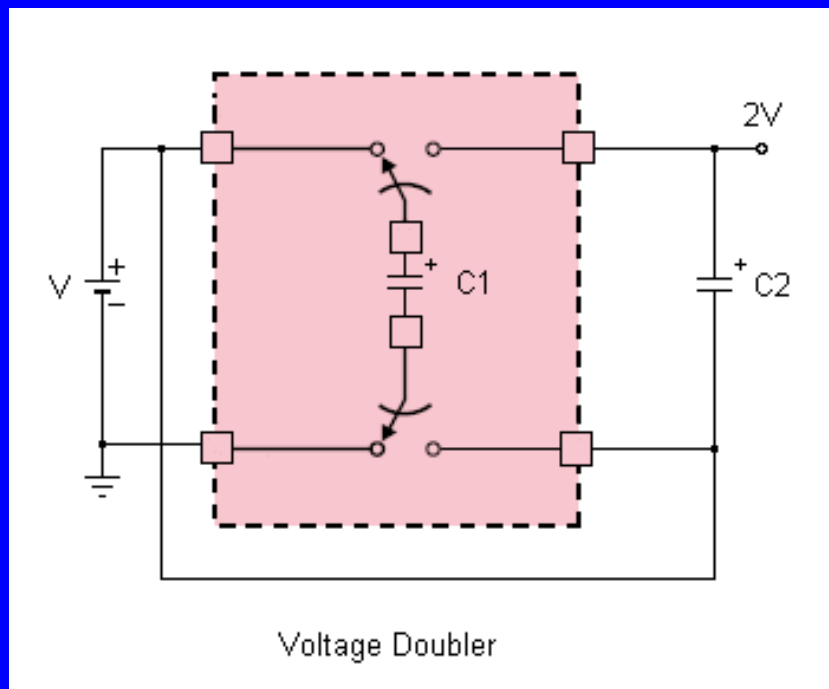
Interdigitated Sensor



The "Guts", photo by John Fisher, K5JHF



Voltage Doubler Circuit



$C1$ Charged to V volts

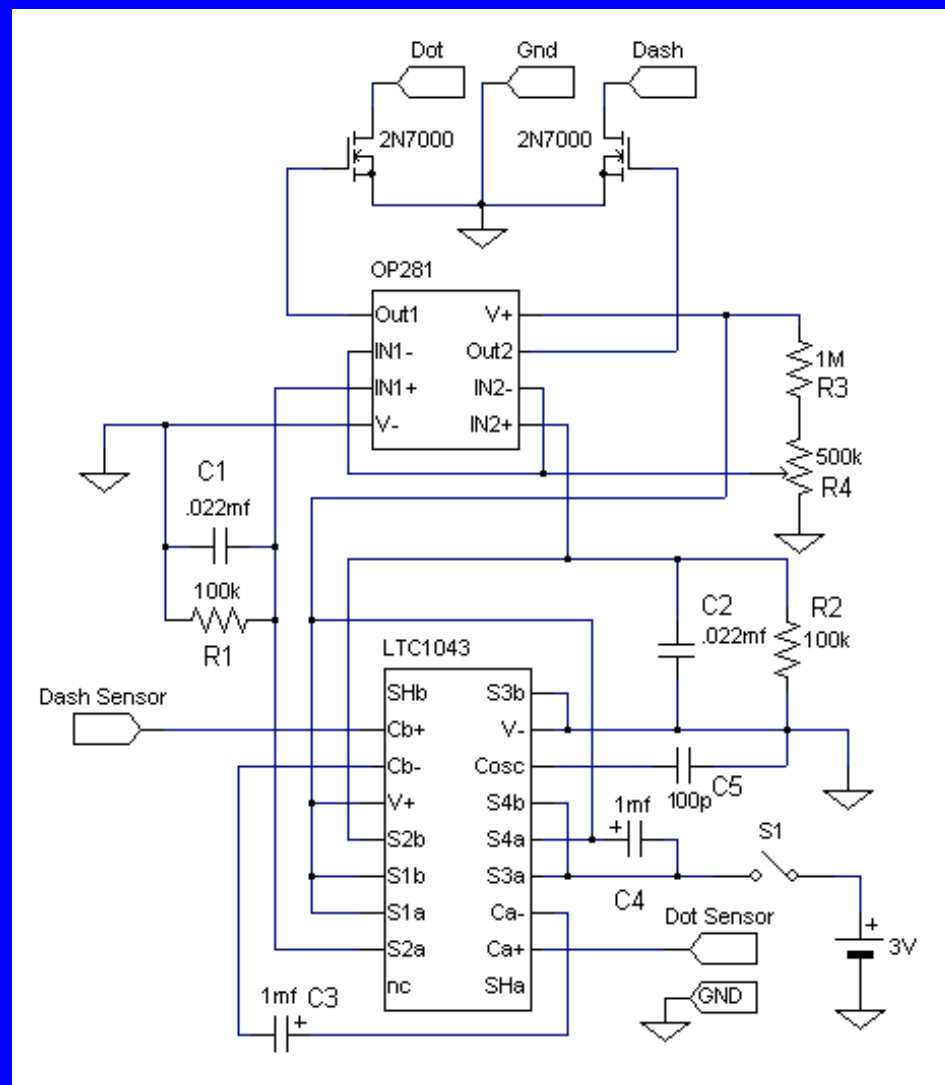
Charge on $C1$ transferred to $C2$

After repeated cycling, voltage on $C2$ is also V volts

$C2$ connected in series with the input voltage V

Output voltage is sum of V and the voltage on $C2$, or $2V$ volts

Schematic of 3V Version

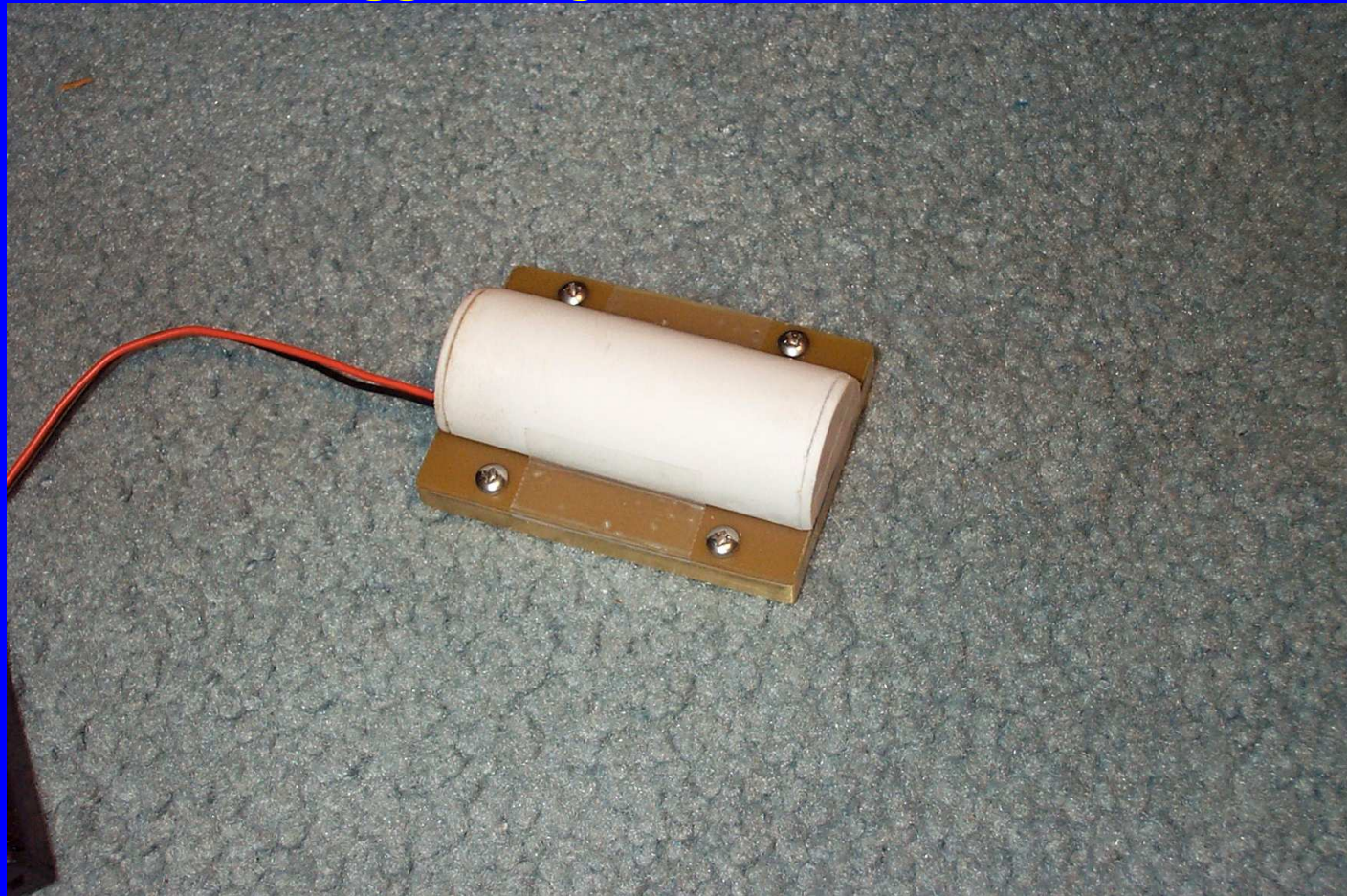




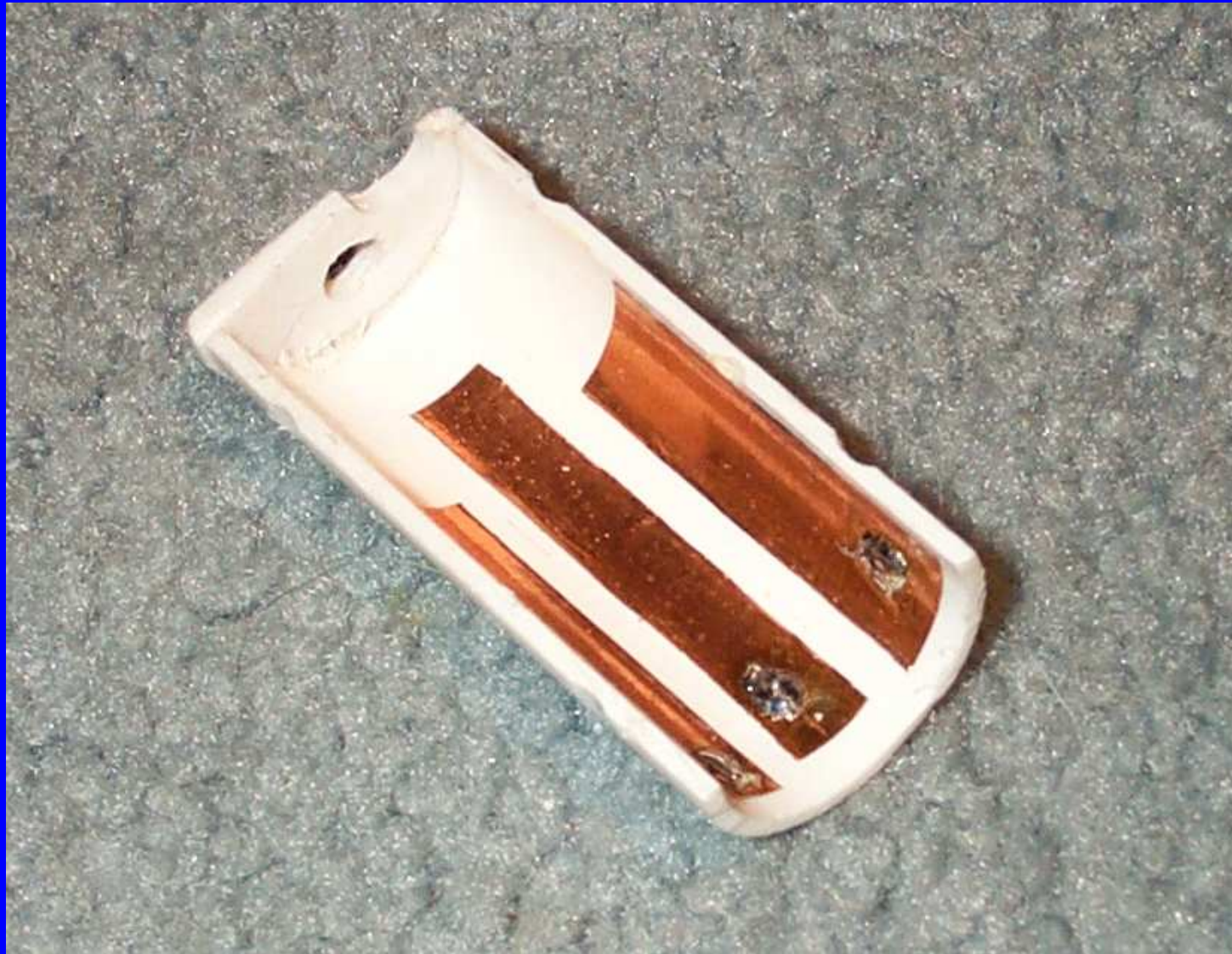
The Finished Product

Version 2

Thanks to Gary, N2KTY for
suggesting the form factor!



Version 2- Inside



Version 3 (Partial)



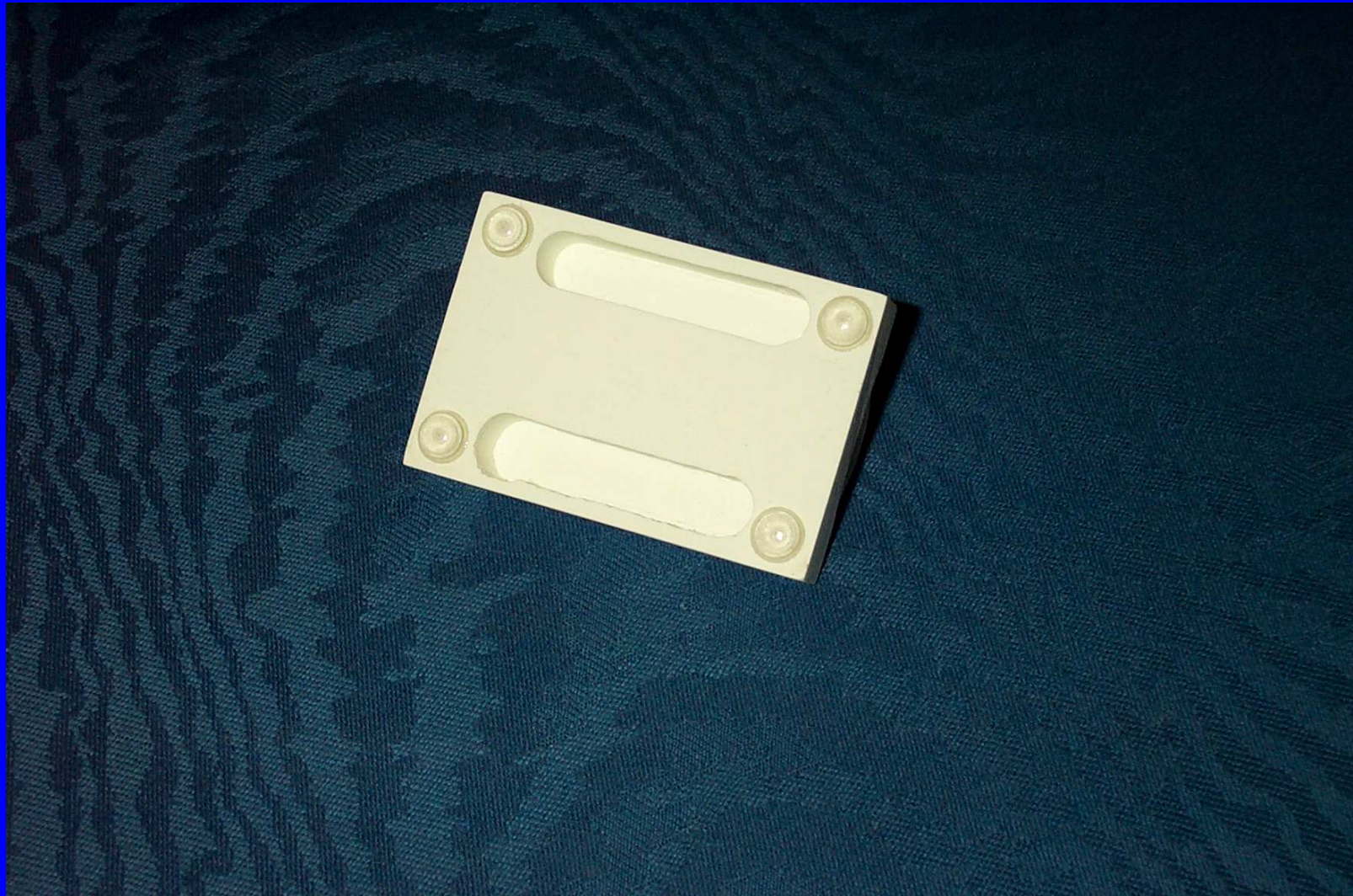
More Version 3



Version 3 Base



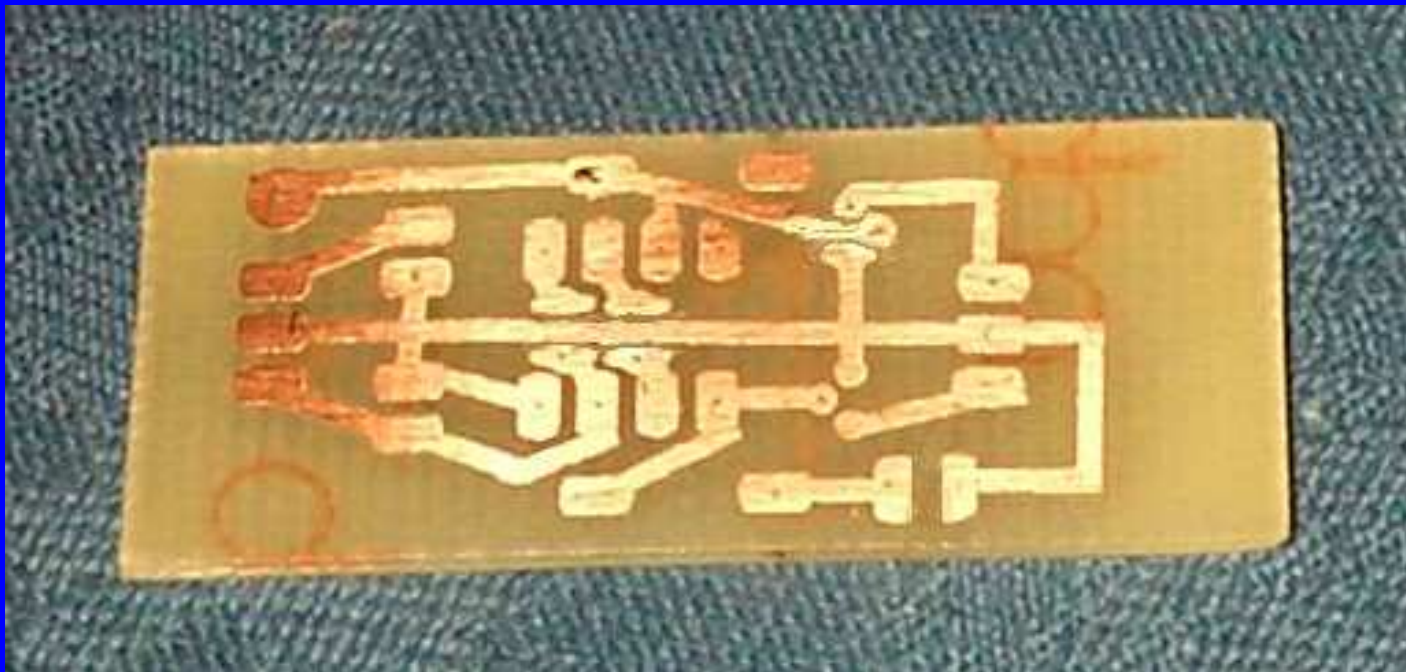
Underside of Version 3



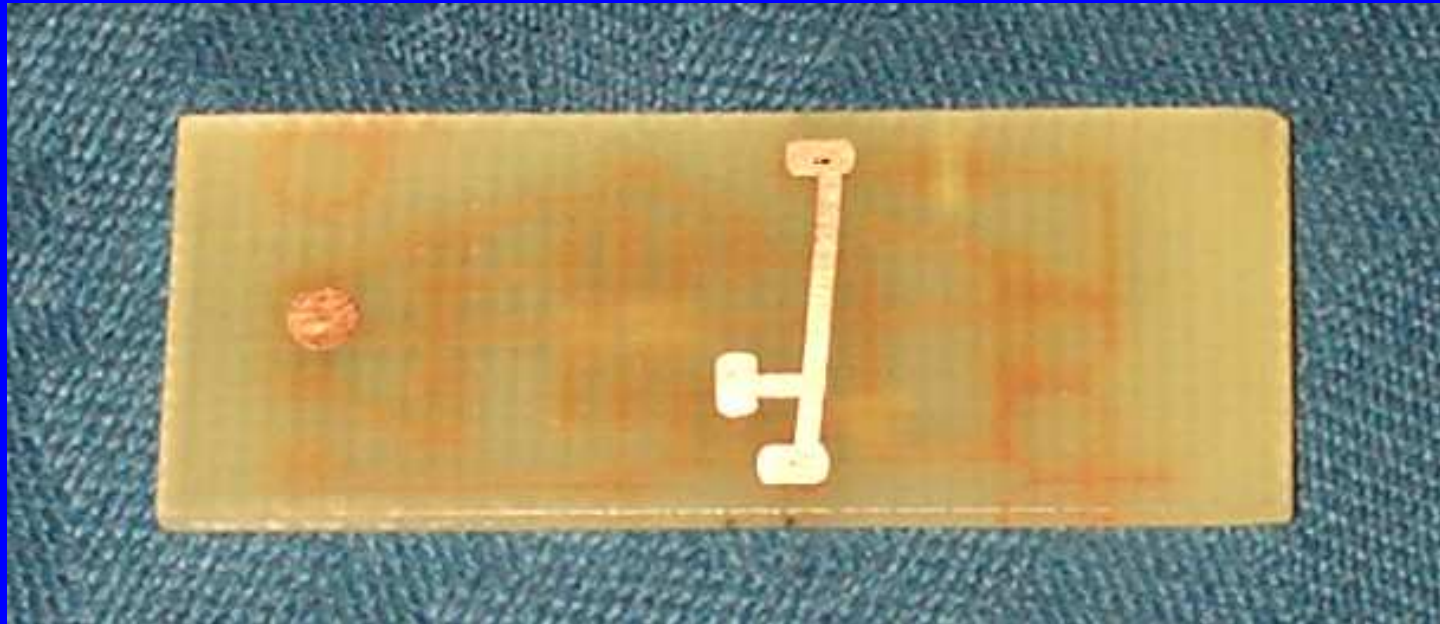
Version 3



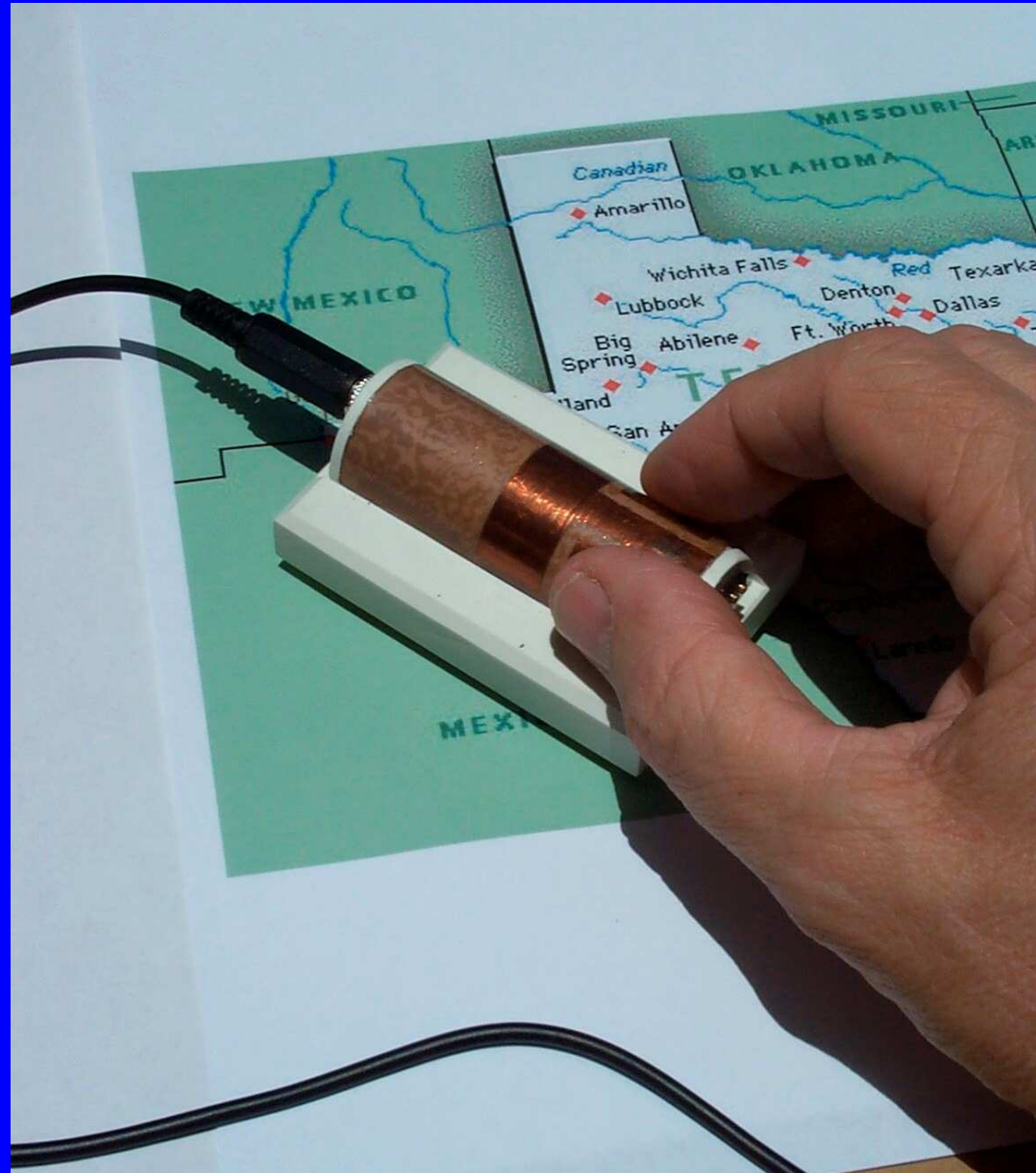
PCB for Versions 2 & 3



PCB for Versions 2 & 3



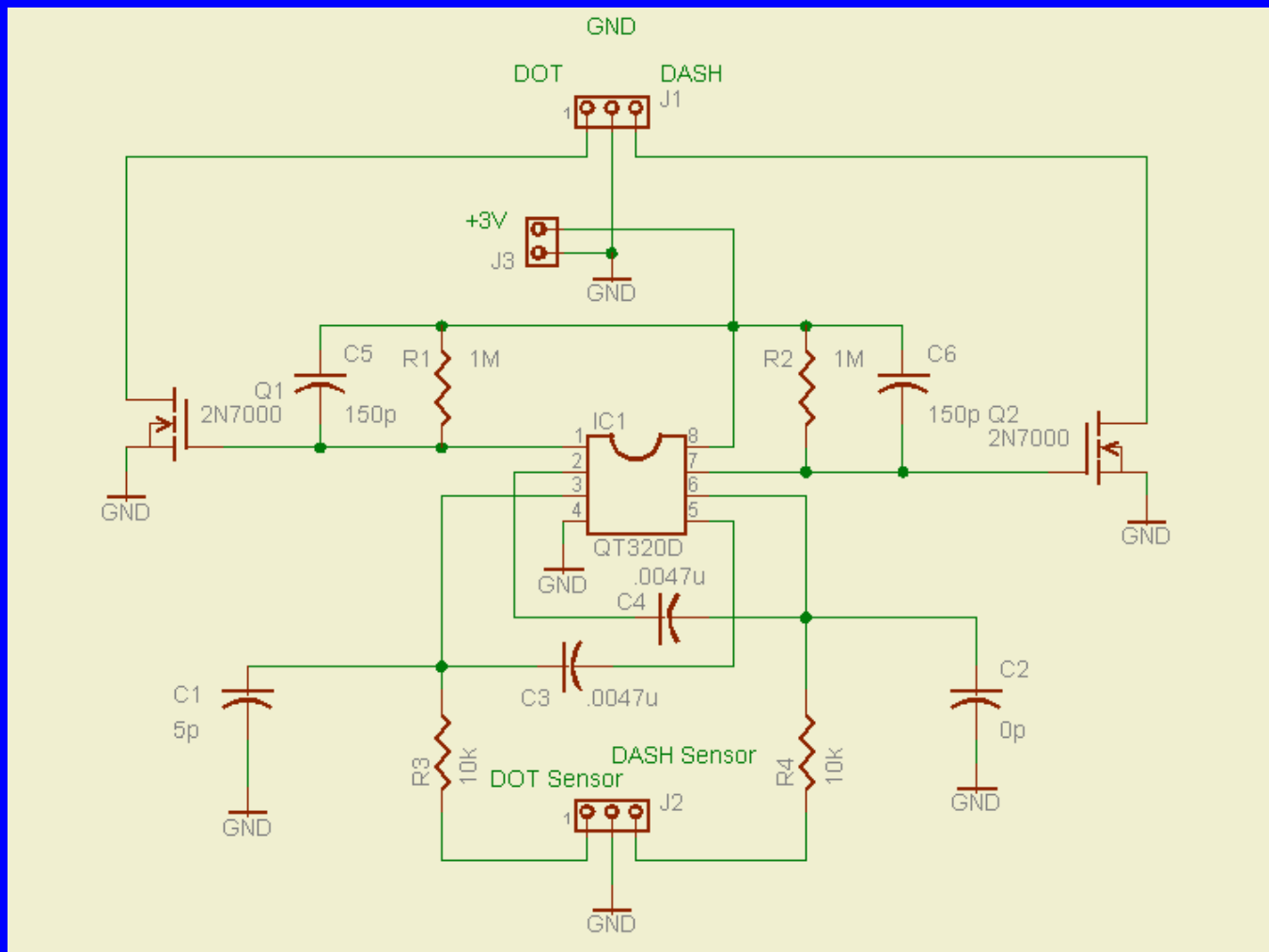
Version 3 - Finished!



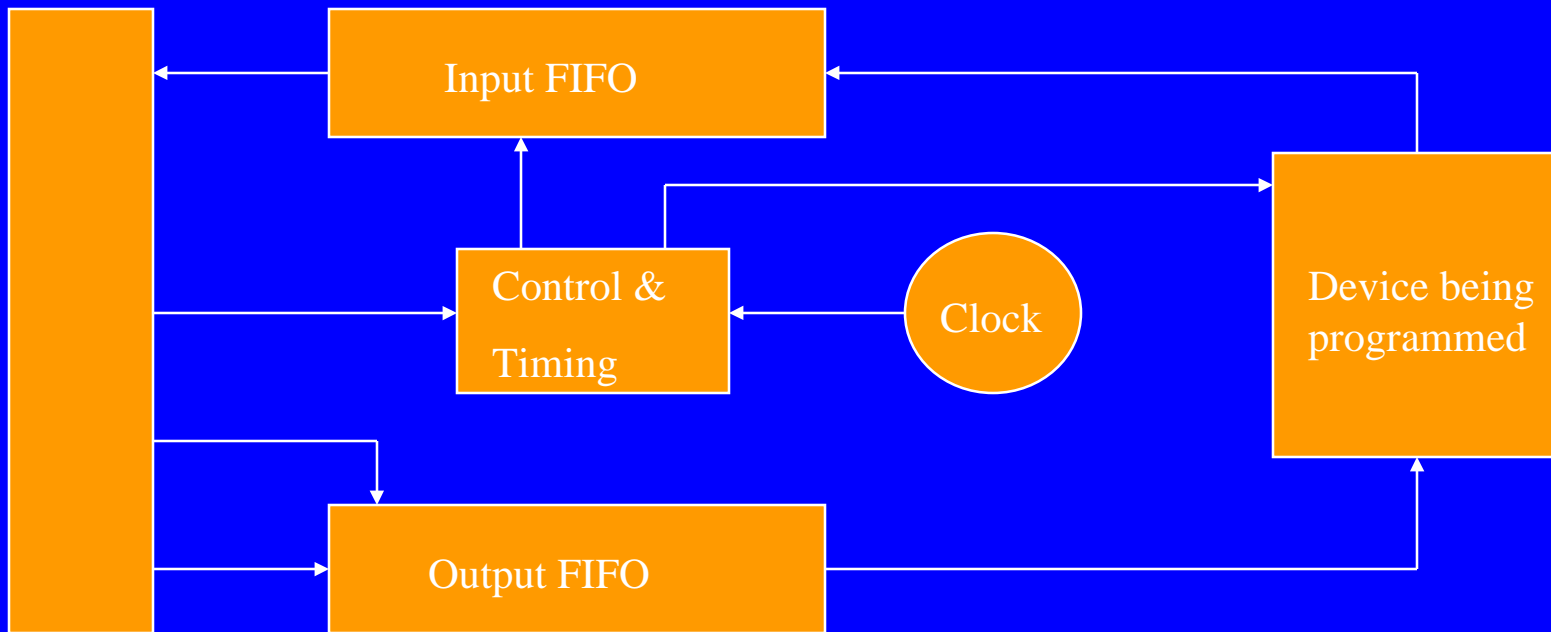
Versions 1 and 3



Schematic for Versions 2 and 3

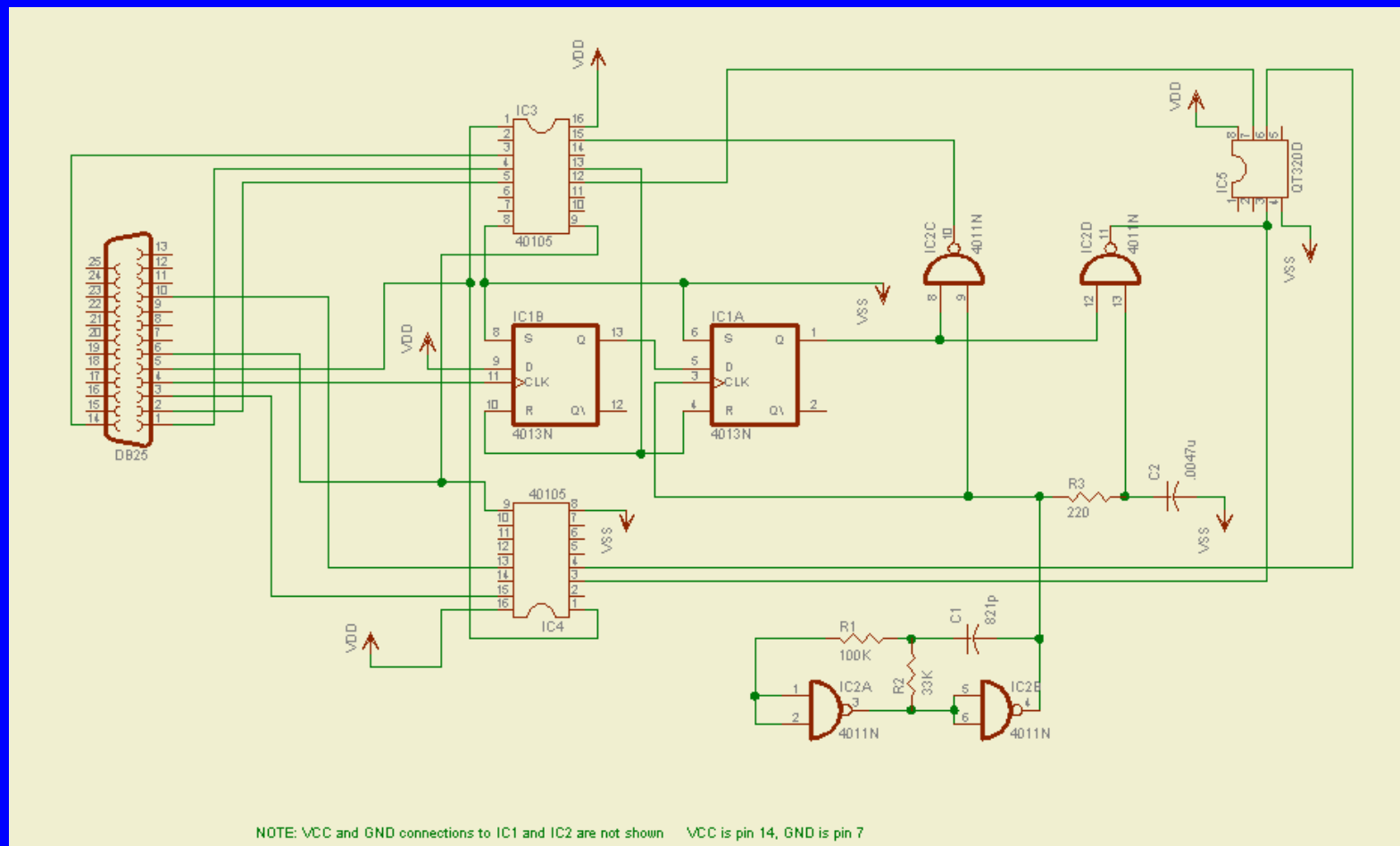


Parallel
Port



QT320 Programmer Block Diagram

QT320 Programmer



Screenshot of QT320 Programmer

QT320 Programmer

Parallel Port
QT320 Programmer

Tri-State Output
☒ Low-Z ☐ Hi-Z

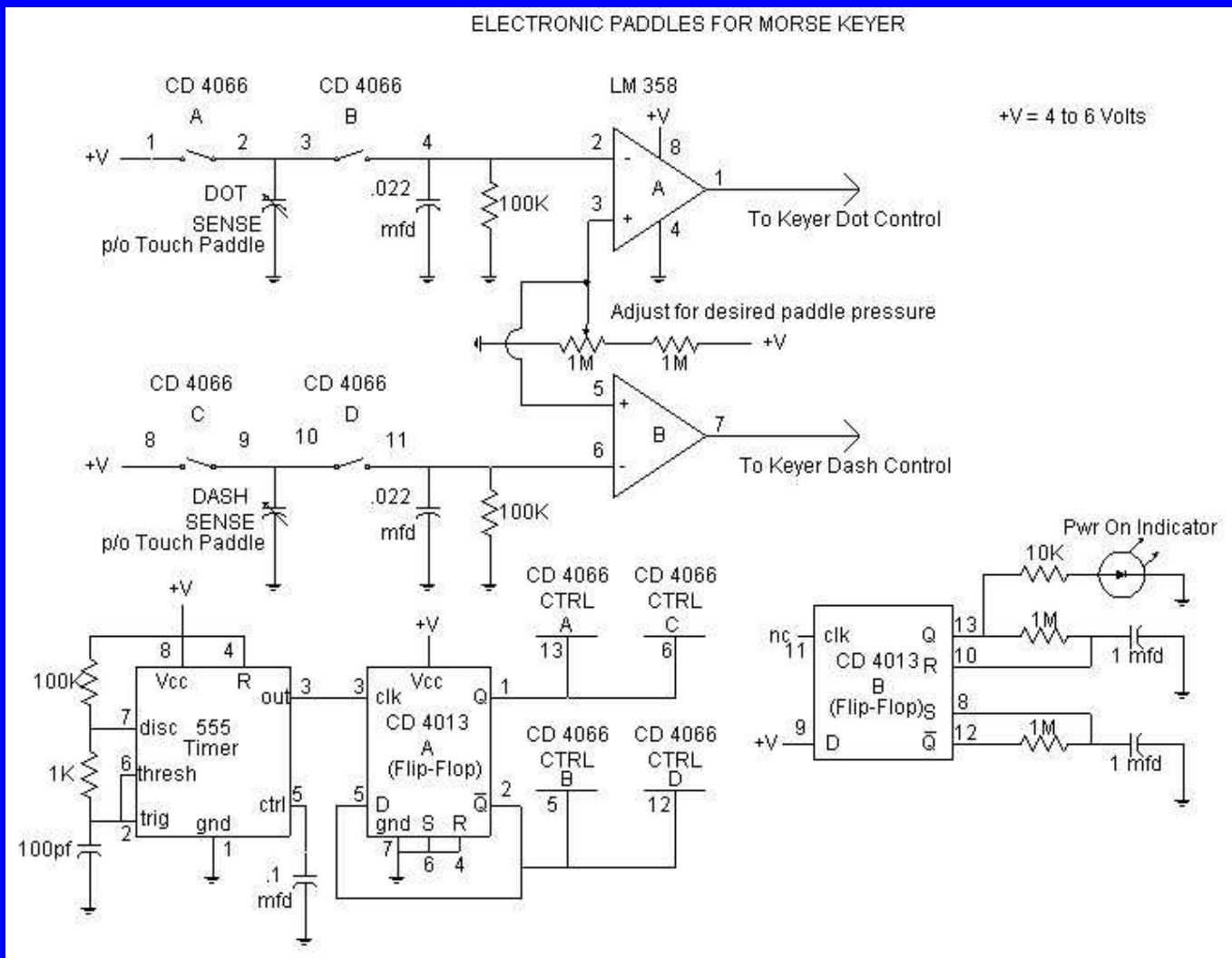
LPT Port
☒ 1 Base &H378
☐ 2 Status &H379
Control &H37A

Addr	Symbol	Valid Range	Default	Current	New	
00	SIG	20	20	20	20	
01	THR2	1-10	06	08	08	Update
02	THR1	1-10	06	08	08	Update
03	DIT2	0-FF	09	00		Update
04	DIT1	0-FF	09	00		Update
05	MOD2	0-FF	0E	0E		Update
06	MOD1	0-FF	0E	0E		Update
07	PDC	0-FF	64	64		Update
08	NDC	0-FF	02	02		Update
09	SC	0-FF	01	00		Update
0A	OUT	0-3,0-3	00	11		Update
0B	DIS	0,>0	FF	FF		Update
0C	HYS2	0-10	04	07	07	Update
0D	HYS1	0-10	04	07	07	Update

Save Current as Default Load Factory

ReadAll Write All Load Custom Exit

A Discrete Version by Chuck, NO2K



Advantages of Versions 2 & 3:

More compact

Disadvantages of Versions 2 & 3:

Higher current drain (0.7mA vs 0.25mA)
QT320 requires programming

Conclusions

The switched capacitor technology allows a simple, rugged, low cost, low power implementation of keyer paddles.

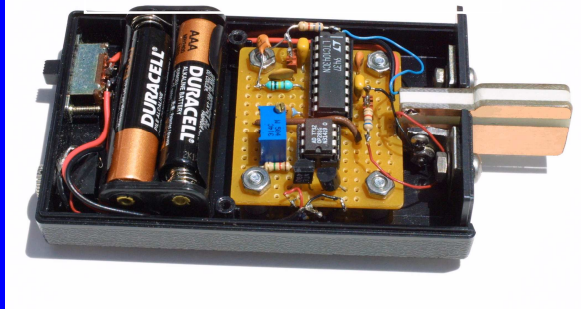
The compact size and low weight is ideal for portable operation as well as base station.

If mated with John Fisher's (K5JHF) MCD, it provides Iambic keying for rigs that do not have a built-in keyer.

Other Applications for Capacitive Sensors

- Liquid Level Monitoring
- Touch Controls (e.g. lighting)
- Proximity Detection (e.g. garage door)
- Capacitance Meter
- Materials Properties

The NUEKey



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Photos by W8NUE and K5JHF