



CIRCLE NO. 41 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

OUCH-CONTROLLED STATE **SWITCH**

Low-cost device can be used for TTL or MOS

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HE touch-controlled switch is a solid-state circuit that can be built for less money than the cost of many of the traditional pushbutton switches. The circuit utilizes the high input impedance of a CMOS gate. Most CMOS gates will work but the 4049 hex inverter was chosen because of its high output current. (It can drive two TTL loads.)

Circuit Operation. Sixty-hertz power, which is present almost everywhere, is transmitted by the body (fingertip) to a small touchplate. Since the bare end of a wire has enough surface area to function as a touch plate, a plate of any convenient size can be attached to the wire.

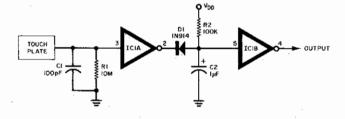
If the plate is not being touched, R1 pulls the input of IC1A low causing a high to appear at the output of ICIA. This reverse-biases D1 and allows C2 to remain charged at V_{DD}. Then ICIB senses V_{DD} at its input causing a low to appear at the output of ICIB.

When the plate is being touched, a 60-Hz square wave ranging in amplitude from V_{DD} to ground appears at the output of ICIA. During the time that the output of ICIA is low, DI

becomes forward-biased and allows C2 to discharge through D1. While C2 is discharging, the input of IC1B goes to ground causing a high to appear at the output of ICIB. During the time that the output of ICIA is high, D1 will again reverse-bias and C2 will start to recharge through R2, keeping a low at the input of IC1B. Therefore, while the plate is being touched, the output of ICIB is always high. Capacitor C1 acts as a filter to eliminate frequencies above 60 Hz, which may also be transmitted by the body.

For circuits which require only a momentary low, such as the snooze alarm of a clock chip, the second stage of this touch switch can be entirely eliminated and the output of IC1A can be directly connected to the snooze alarm input of the clock chip. Supply voltages may range from 3 to 15 V making this touch switch practical for anything from TTL to MOS.

Make sure all unused input pins of the 4049 (pins 7, 9, 11, & 14) are connected to V_{DD} or V_{SS}. An open input pin will cause that gate to oscillate and draw a great deal of current from the power supply.



PARTS LIST

IC1-4049 hex inverter D1-1N914 diode

C1-100-pF capacitor

C2-1-µF, tantalum capacitor

 $R1-10-M\Omega$ resistor

R2-100-kΩ resistor