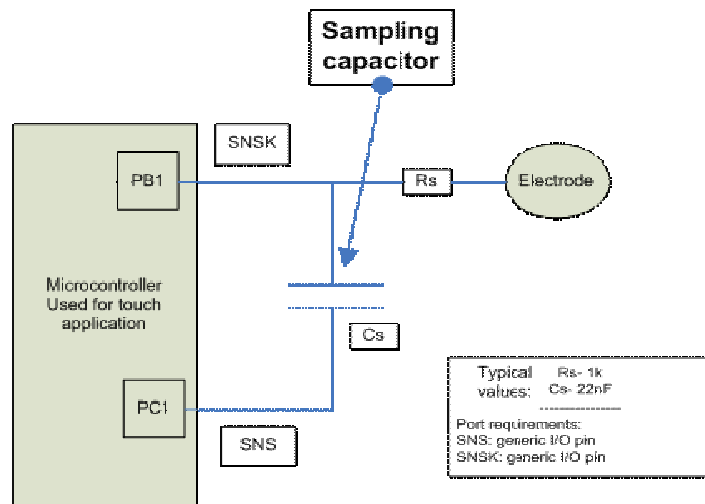


Step		Read SNSK ev. Einstreuungen über R1 denkbar	Funktion	Read SNS, ev. besser, da beim Lesen der Cs-Spannung keine Störungen über den Sensor wirken können	Funktion
0	INIT	SNSK=SNS = output LOW	Cs entladen	SNSK=SNS = output LOW SNS = HiZ SNSK = Input SNSK = PULL SNSK = Output	Cs entladen Cx laden
1	Lade Cx	SNS = HiZ SNSK = Input SNSK = PULL SNSK = Output SNSK = PULL SNSK = HiZ	Cx laden	SNSK = output PULL SNSK = HiZ (input)	
2	Transfer	SNS = OUTPUT - Low	Charge Transfer	SNS = OUTPUT - Low	Charge Transfer
3	Read	SNSK = Input Pin if: SNSK==LOW, goto 1 else: fertig.	SNSK prüfen, ob bereits HIGH --> fertig	SNS = INPUT - HiZ SNSK = Input SNSK = output PULL SNSK = Output Read SNS if: SNS==HIGH, goto 1 else: fertig.	SNSK = HIGH setzen lädt Cx in der Zeit ist SNSK stabil auf HIGH --> keine Störbeeinflussung von aussen SNS prüfen, ob bereits LOW --> fertig

- My guess(and is is simply a guess) would be thus: PB1=SNSK, PC1=SNS
- 1) PC1 and PB1 both low to discharge Cs.
 - 2) PC1 tri-state.
 - 3) PB1 high output to charge the cap formed by electrode/dielectric/finger.
 - 4) PB1 tri-state
 - 5) PC1 low output - cap [e/d/f] transfers charge to Cs
 - 6) Check voltage on PB1 to see if it's reached threshold yet. If so, go to Step 9.
 - 7) PC1 tri-state.
 - 8) Increment a counter and go to step 3.
 - 9) If the counter is less than something, finger exists.



Rs - Series resistor, Cs - Sample capacitor, PB1- PortB bit, and PC1- PortC bit