Microcontroller Based Inductance Capacitance Meter



MUDIT AGARWAL

This is the Inductance / Capacitance Meters circuit. One can easily build this LC Meter measure inductances starting from 1 mH to 100mH, 1 μ H to 1000 μ H, 10nH to 1000nH and capacitance from 0.1pF to 0.9 μ F. This inductance capacitance meter has Zero out switch that will reset the initial inductance capacitance, making sure that the final readings of the LC Meter are as accurate as possible. Further this Inductance Capacitance Meter circuit uses an auto ranging system, to come over the headache to select ranges manually. The resonance frequency of LC can be determined by using the frequency formula given below.

$f_r = 1/(2\pi LC)$

Note that there are three variables that we can work with; fr, L and C (fr represents a frequency, L inductance and C capacitance). If we know the values of the two variables we may calculate the value of the third variable. For example if we want to determine the value of an unknown inductor with X inductance. We plug X inductance into the formula and we also use value of a known capacitor. Using this data we can calculate the frequency. Once we know the frequency we can use the power of the algebra and rewrite the above formula to solve for L (inductance). This time we will use the calculated frequency and a value of a known capacitor to calculate the inductance. We just calculated the value of unknown inductor, and we may use the same technique to solve for the unknown capacitance and even frequency.

The LC Meter uses a LM311 IC that functions as a frequency generator and this is exactly what we need. If we want to calculate the value of an unknown inductor we use a known1000pF capacitor and the value of an unknown inductor. LM311 will generate a frequency that we can measure with a frequency meter. Once we have this information we can use the frequency formula to calculate the inductance. The same thing can be

done for calculating the value of a unknown capacitor. This time we don't know the value a capacitor so instead we use the value of a known inductor to calculate the frequency. Once we have that information we apply the formula to determine the capacitance.

All this sounds great, however if we want to determine the value of a lot of inductors / capacitors then this may become a very time consuming process. This circuit uses PIC16F84A microcontroller from microchip. PIC16F84A is like a small computer that can execute HEX programs that are written using an assembly language. PIC16F84A is a very flexible microcontroller. PIC16F84A IC requires very minimal number of external components like 4MHz crystal / resonator and few resistors depending on what project we are building. Before we can use PIC16F84A microchip we have to program it with a HEX code which has to be sent from the computer. In the next step we use the frequency generated by LM311 IC and pass it

Pins	Symbol	Function
1	Vee	Ground
2	Vdd	+5V
3	Vo	Contrast
4	RS	Register Select
5	RW	Read Write
6	En	Enable Signal
7	D0	Data Bit 0
8	D1	Data Bit 1
9	D2	Data Bit 2
10	D3	Data Bit 3
11	D4	Data Bit 4
12	D5	Data Bit 5
13	D6	Data Bit 6
14	D7	Data Bit 7
15	VA	Backlight +5V
16	VK	Backlight GND

Table 1.



Fig.1 : Circuit Diagram of Microcontroller Based Inductance Capacitance Meter

on to PIC16F84A's PIN 17. We designate this pin as an input, as well as all other pins that are directly connected to switches and jumpers. User can use these inputs to tell the microchip to execute specified set of instructions or perform calculations. Once the microchip will calculate the unknown inductance or capacitance it will use PINs that are designated as outputs and pass the results on to the

16 character LCD display. Most of the character LCD displays have 14 or 16 PINs. LCD with 14 pins donot have backlight. The LCD pins function is shown in table 1.

Software

list p=	pic16f84a
include	o16f84a.inc
config	_hs_osc & _wdt_off &
pwrte_on &	cp_off
c10m equ	h'0c'
c01m equ	h'Od'
c10s equ	h'0e'
c01s equ	h'0f'
lcd7_0 equ	b'00110011'
lcd7_1 equ	b'00110010'
lcd7_2 equ	b'00111000'
lcd7_3 equ	b'00001110'
lcd7_4 equ	b'00000110'
lcd7_5 equ	b'00001100'
lcd7_6 equ	b'00100111'
lcd7_7 equ	b'0000001'
lcd7_8 equ	b'00100111'
lcd7_9 equ	b'1000000'
lcd70 equ	h'10'
lcd71 equ	h'11'
lcd72 equ	h'12'
lcd73 equ	h'13'
lcd74 equ	h'14'
lcd75 equ	h'15'
lcd76 equ	h'16'
lcd77 equ	h'17'
lcd78 equ	h'18'



Fig.2: Component Layout o Microcontroller Based Inductance Capacitance Meter.

COMPONENT LIST			
SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES			
IC1	7805		
IC2	PIC16f84A		
lc3	LM311		
D1-D4	1N4007		
CAPACITORS			
C1	1000uf/25V		
C2,C3,C10	0.1uf		
C8,C9	22pf		
C4	100pf		
C5	1nf		
C6,C7	10uf		
Cknown	1000pf		
RESISTORS			
R1	10K		
R2	2.2K		
R3	100K		
R4	47K		
R5	6.8K		
R6	1K		
R7,R8	100K		
Pr1	2K		
MISCELLANEOUS			
Transformer	12V		
X1	4 MHZ		
LCD	16X 2 Liquid Crystal Display		
Sw1	Double Pole Double Way Switch		

Icd79 tm_cnt time_f ttl_in w_save cnt500	equ equ equ equ equ equ equ ou equ	h'19' h'1a' h'1b' h'1c' h'1d' h'1e' h'1f	
cnt1m	equ	h'20'	
ra0	equ	0	
ral	equ	1	
ra2	equ	2	
ra3	equ	3	
ra4	equ	4	
rb6	equ	6	
org	0		
goto	init		
org	4		
goto	int		
org	5		
init			
bsf s	status,r	р0	
movlw b'00010000'			
movwf trisa			
movlw b'00000111'			
movwf option_reg			
bcf status,rp0			



Fig.3 : PCB Layout of Microcontroller Based Inductance Capacitance Meter.

movlw b'00001000' movwf porta movlw lcd7 0 movwf lcd70 movlw lcd7_1 movwf lcd71 movlw lcd7 2 movwf lcd72 movlw lcd7 3 movwf lcd73 movlw lcd7 4 movwf lcd74 movlw lcd7 5 movwf lcd75 movlw lcd7 6 movwf lcd76 movlw lcd7_7 movwf lcd77 movlw lcd7 8 movwf lcd78 movlw lcd7 9 movwf lcd79 clrf c10s clrf c01s bsf time f,0 stand_by:

bcf porta,ra0 bsf porta,ra1 bcf porta,ra2 #ifndef_debug call t1m btfsc portb,rb6 goto stand_by #endif Start: bcf porta,ra3 #ifdef debug movlw d'255' #else movlw d'43' #endif movwf tmr0 #ifdef debug movlw d'2' #else movlw d'46' #endif movwf tm cnt movlw h'a0' movwf intcon loop: call led_cont

bsf status,rp0 movlw h'ff' movwf trisb bcf status,rp0 bcf porta,ra0 bcf porta,ra1 bcf porta,ra2 #ifdef_debug movlw h'fe' #else call t1m movf portb,w #endif xorlw h'ff' andlw h'Of movwf c10m bsf porta,ra0 #ifdef_debug movlw h'ff' #else call t1m movf portb,w #endif xorlw h'ff' andlw h'Of movwf c01m call led cont movf c10m,w btfss status,z goto sw_check movf c01m,w btfsc status,z goto stand by sw_check: bsf status,rp0 bsf trisb,rb6 bcf status,rp0

movf time f,w btfsc status,z goto time out #ifndef debug btfsc porta,ra4 #endif goto loop time_out clrf intcon goto init bsf status,rp0 clrf trisb bcf status,rp0 bcf porta,ra0 bcf porta,ral bsf porta,ra2 movf c10m,w movwf ttl in call ttl_7lcd bsf porta,ra0 Movf c01m,w movwf ttl in call ttl 7lcd bcf porta,ra0 bsf porta,ra1 movf c10s,w movwf ttl in call ttl 7lcd bsf porta,ra0 movf c01s,w movwf ttl in call ttl 7lcd return ttl 7lcd movlw lcd70 addwf ttl in,w movwf fsr movf indf,w movwf portb #ifndef debug call t1m #endif return t1m movlw 2 movwf cnt1m tmllpl movlw d'249' movwf cnt500u tm1lp2 nop nop decfsz cnt500u,f goto tm1lp2 decfsz cnt1m,f goto tmllpl return int: goto tm1lp2 decfsz cnt1m,f goto tmllpl return int: movwf w_save movf status,w movwf s save

bcf status,rp0 btfsc intcon,t0if goto timer int int end movf s save,w movwf status swapf w save,f swapf w_save,w retfie timer_int: bcf intcon,tOif #ifdef_debug movlw d'255' #else movlw d'43' #endif movwf tmr0 decfsz tm cnt,f goto int end #ifdef debug movlw d'2' #else #endif movlw d'46' movwf tm cnt decfsz c01s,w goto countdown movf c10s,w btfss status,z goto countdown movf c01m,w btfss status,z goto countdown movf c10m,w btfss status,z goto countdown time out1: clrf time f goto int end movf c01s,w btfss status,z goto cd c01s movlw 9 movwf c01s movf c10s,w btfss status,z goto cd_c10s movlw 5 movwf c10s movf c01m,w btfss status,z goto cd_c01m movlw 9 movwf c01m movf c10m,w btfss status,z goto cd_c10m goto time_out1 cd c01s: decf c01s,f goto int end cd c10s: decf c10s,f goto int end cd c01m: decf c01m,f goto int end cd_c10m: decf c10m,f goto int end End