



## Application Note 18

Title: **Ohmmeter application with EM6X20**  
 Product Family: **4 bits Microcontroller**

Part Number: EM6620, EM6520  
 Keywords: 4 bits micro-controller, ROM, RAM, data table  
 Date: January 07, 2002 REV. B/416

This application note describes a method for implementing an ohmmeter using the EM662X series of micro-controllers. This demo software is created for the EM6X20 which have a LCD driver inside. The ohmmeter requires only two external components. It's software and hardware configurable for resistance measurement with resolutions until 16 bits. This method uses a software calibration technique that compensates for voltage, time, and temperature.

**Theory of operation**

This application uses a capacity charging circuit (figure 1) to convert resistance to time, which can be easily measured using a micro-controller.

The supply voltage is applied to a calibration resistor. The capacitor charged up until the threshold on the chip input trips. This generates software calibration value that is used to calibrate out most circuit errors changes in the input threshold voltage and temperature variations. After the capacitor is discharged, the reference voltage is applied to the resistance to be measured. The time to trip the threshold is then measured and compared to the calibration value to determine the actual resistance.

**Circuit configuration**

The values of  $R_{cal}$  and  $C_{mess}$  are selected based upon the number of bits of resolution required.  $R_{cal}$  should be one half the largest value resistance to be measured:

$$C_{mess} = \frac{-T}{Ln\left(1 - \frac{V_T}{V_{dd}}\right) \cdot R_{max}} = \frac{-\left(65535 \cdot \frac{1}{16384Hz}\right)}{Ln\left(1 - \frac{1,5V}{3,0V}\right) \cdot 500k\Omega} = 11,54\mu F \Rightarrow 4,7\mu F$$

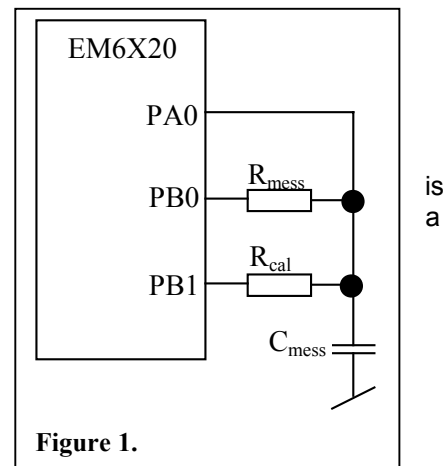
$T$  = Time to do the number of bits resolution desired (resolution \* frequency counter = FFFF \* 16kHz).

$V_{dd}$  = Supply voltage (3,0V).

$V_T$  = Threshold voltage of the EM6X20 (1,5V).

$R_{max}$  = Maximum resistance value to be measured (500k $\Omega$ ).

Actual value for the capacitor should be smaller than calculated to ensure that the EM6x20 does not have a overflow during the measurement.



## Example's program

The assembly code implementing for the ohmmeter example (figure 1) is at the Appendix A. This program measures time up to 16 bits (65535 cycles) and calculates the results using 16 bits multiply and divide modules.

The measured performance reach on the ohmmeter is  $\pm 1\%$  between 1-500k $\Omega$ . If the measurement's zone is smaller, you can have better performance.

## Flowchart

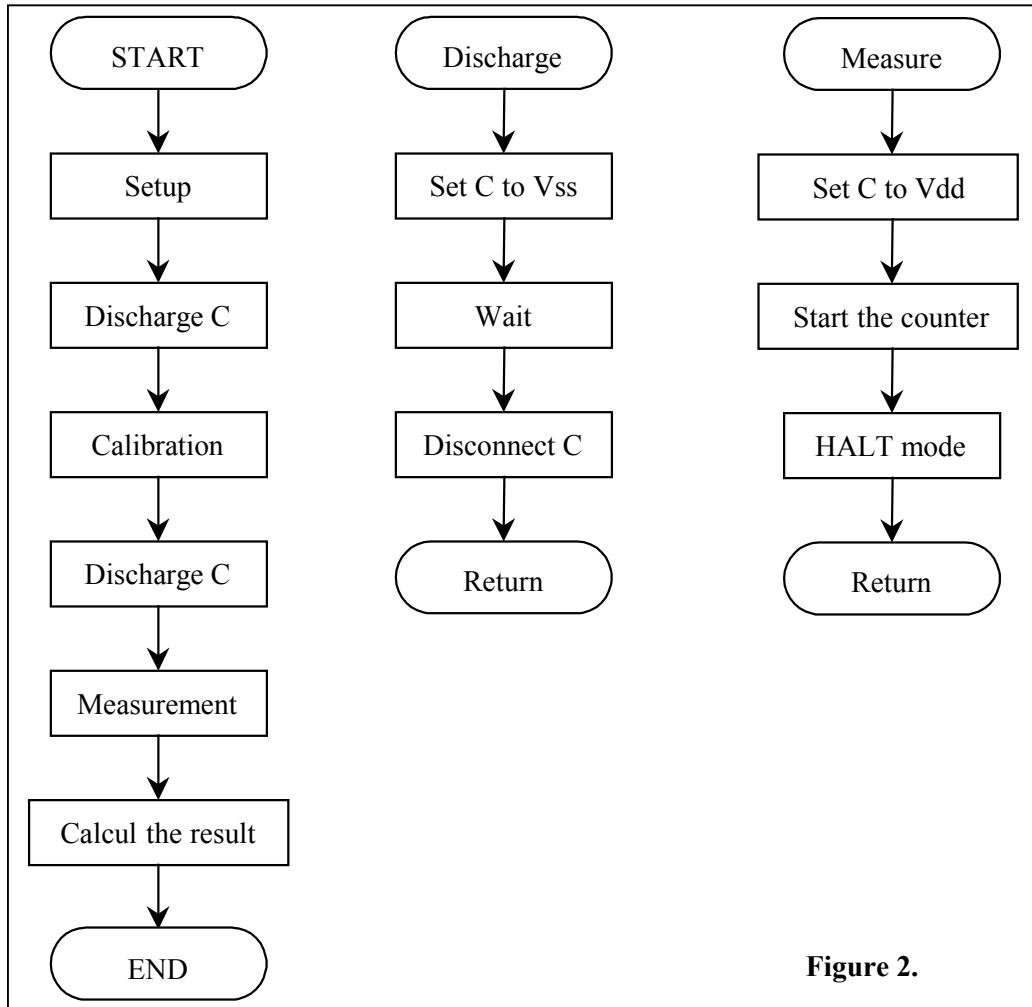


Figure 2.



## Appendix A: Ohmmeter program

```
-----  
; PROGRAM      : OM_D01.ASM  
; Date last mod : 22/12/1998          Ch.Mayer  
; Ohmmeter by the measurement of resistors  
; Uses the V6620REG.ASM Include file  
;  
; Between PB0 and PA0 it's the measurement's resistor.  
; Between PB1 and PA0 it's the calibration's resistor.  
; Between Vss and PA0 it's the condensator.  
;  
-----  
; 6520 registers  
-----  
  
INCLUDE V6620REG.ASM  
  
-----  
; Constants  
-----  
RCa1      EQU    06H      ; Calibration resistor (LSB)  
RCa2      EQU    0CH      ; Calibration resistor  
RCa3      EQU    00H      ; Calibration resistor  
RCa4      EQU    00H      ; Calibration resistor (MSB)  
  
-----  
; Variables  
-----  
Stack0    EQU    00H      ; Stack0  
Errors    EQU    01H      ; Save if a error is present.  
Cnt_Ext1  EQU    02H      ; Counter extention n°1  
Cnt_Ext2  EQU    03H      ; Counter extention n°2  
Sel_Meas  EQU    04H      ; Select the resistor for the measurement  
OP1_1     EQU    05H      ; First number for the calcul (LSB)  
OP1_2     EQU    06H      ; First number for the calcul  
OP1_3     EQU    07H      ; First number for the calcul  
OP1_4     EQU    08H      ; First number for the calcul (MSB)  
OP2_1     EQU    09H      ; Second number for the calcul (LSB)  
OP2_2     EQU    0AH      ; Second number for the calcul  
OP2_3     EQU    0BH      ; Second number for the calcul  
OP2_4     EQU    0CH      ; Second number for the calcul (MSB)  
ComptL    EQU    0DH      ; Count the position of the division (LSB)  
Compt     EQU    0DH      ; Count the position of the multiplication  
Carry     EQU    0EH      ; Save the carry in a calcul, first memory  
Carry2    EQU    0FH      ; Save the carry in a calcul, second memory  
Res1      EQU    10H      ; Result of the calcul (LSB)  
Res2      EQU    11H      ; Result of the calcul  
Res3      EQU    12H      ; Result of the calcul  
Res4      EQU    13H      ; Result of the calcul  
Res5      EQU    14H      ; Result of the calcul  
Rst1      EQU    14H      ; Rest from the division (LSB)  
Res6      EQU    15H      ; Result of the calcul  
Rst2      EQU    15H      ; Rest from the division  
Res7      EQU    16H      ; Result of the calcul  
Rst3      EQU    16H      ; Rest from the division  
Res8      EQU    17H      ; Result of the calcul (MSB)  
Rst4      EQU    17H      ; Rest from the division (MSB)
```



```
ComptH EQU 18H ; Count the position of the division (MSB)
Stack1 EQU 19H ; Tempory variable
Stack2 EQU 1AH ; Tempory variable
Stack3 EQU 1BH ; Tempory variable
Stack4 EQU 1CH ; Tempory variable
; from 20H to 29H and 2EH-2FH is used for setup the display.
TCal1 EQU 2AH ; Time's calibration resistor (LSB)
TCal2 EQU 2BH ; Time's calibration resistor
TCal3 EQU 2CH ; Time's calibration resistor
TCal4 EQU 2DH ; Time's calibration resistor (MSB)
; from 30H to 39H and 3EH-3FH is used for setup the display.
Num1_1 EQU 3AH ; Number to display on the lcd (LSB)
Num1_2 EQU 3BH ; Number to display on the lcd
Num1_3 EQU 3CH ; Number to display on the lcd
Num1_4 EQU 3DH ; Number to display on the lcd (MSB)
```

```
-----
; Code Offset
;-----
```

ORG 0

Reset: JMP Main

```
-----
; Interrupt Handler
;-----
```

Handler:

```
STA STACK0 ; Save ACCU value

LDI 01H ; \
AND RegIRQ1 ; => Test if it's a interrupt PA0
JPZ Hand10 ; /
STI RegCCnt2, 00H ; Stop the 10Bit counter
```

```
Hand10: LDI 02H ; \
AND RegIRQ3 ; => Test if it's a interrupt counter
JPZ HandEnd ; /
```

```
LDI 04H
ADD Cnt_Ext1 ; Increment the counter extention n°1
STA Cnt_Ext1 ; Save the new value
JPNC HandEnd
```

```
INC Cnt_Ext2 ; Increment the counter extention n°2
STA Cnt_Ext2 ; Save the new value
JPNC HandEnd
```

```
STI RegCCnt2, 00H ; Stop the 10 bits counter
STI Errors, 01H ; Set error number
```

HandEnd:

```
LDR STACK0 ; Reload ACCU
RTI
```



```
-----  
;  
; Main  
-----
```

```
Main:  
STI    RegVLDCntl, 03H    ; Disable the watchdog  
STI    INTEN, 08H        ; Enable the general interrupt  
STI    IRQM3, 0010b      ; Enable interrupt counter  
STI    RegLCD1, 0000b    ; Setup the lcd  
STI    RegLCD2, 0010b    ; Turn LCD on 4 MUX  
STI    OPTNoPullPA, 01H  ; Disable the pull on PA0  
STI    OPTDebIntPA, 01H  ; Disable the debouncer on PA0  
STI    OPTNoPdPB, 0011b  ; Disable the pull on port B  
STI    RegPBCntl, 1111b  ; Set port B to output  
STI    RegPBData, 0000b  ; PB0 must be low to discharge resistor  
CALL   DisClear          ; Clear the display  
CALL   DisInit           ; Init. the display.
```

```
Main100:  
CALL   Discharge         ; Discharge the capacitor  
STI    Sel_Meas, 02H     ; Select the measure of the calibration resistor  
CALL   Meas_Res          ; Start the measurement  
  
CALL   Discharge         ; Discharge the capacitor  
STI    Sel_Meas, 01H     ; Select the measure of the resistor  
CALL   Meas_Res          ; Start the measurement  
  
LDR    Errors            ; \  
JPNZ   Mea_Error         ; => on a error, jump to the error's subroutine  
  
LDR    Res1              ; Save the result for display on the lcd  
STA    Num1_1  
LDR    Res2  
STA    Num1_2  
LDR    Res3  
STA    Num1_3  
  
CALL   Display           ; Refresh the lcd  
  
JMP    Main100
```

```
-----  
;  
; Errors  
-----
```

```
Mea_Error:  
STI    Num1_1, 0EH      ; Write "EEE" on the display on a error.  
STI    Num1_2, 0EH  
STI    Num1_3, 0EH  
  
CALL   Display          ; Refresh the lcd  
  
JMP    Main100
```

```
-----  
;  
; Measurement resistor  
-----
```

```
Meas_Res:  
STI    Errors, 00H      ; Clr error  
STI    Cnt_Ext1, 03H    ; Reset the variable  
STI    Cnt_Ext2, 00H    ; Reset the variable
```



```
STI    RegCCnt2,0000b    ; Stop the 10 bit counter
STI    RegCCnt1,1001b    ; Count up, System clk/2
STI    RegCDataL, 00H    ; Start with 00H
STI    RegCDataM, 00H    ; Start with 00H
STI    RegCDataH, 00H    ; Start with 00H
STI    RegCCnt2, 0001b    ; Load counter

LDR    Sel_Meas          ; \
STA    RegPBCntl         ; => Set PB0 to 1 for start the measurement
STA    PortB             ; /

STI    RegCCnt2,1000b    ; Start the 10 Bit counter

STI    IRQM1, 0001b      ; PA[0] interrupt enable

Meas_Res100:
HALT                                ; Only PA0 rising edge or 10 Bit overflow will wake up

LDI    08H                  ; Check if timer is running
AND    RegCCnt2             ; < 0 if timer running
JPNZ   Meas_Res100

STI    IRQM1, 0000b        ; PA0 interrupt disabled

LDR    Errors              ; Test if the counter is in error mode
JPNZ   Meas_Res400

SHRR   Sel_Meas            ; What the resistor measured ? ...
JPC    Meas_Res200        ; ... it's the normal resistor
SHRA
JPC    Meas_Res300        ; ... it's the calibration resistor
JMP    Meas_Res400

Meas_Res200:
                                ; Result from the normal resistor
LDR    RegCDataL          ; Transfer Tmeas in OP1_x for the multiplication
STA    OP1_1
LDR    RegCDataM
STA    OP1_2
LDI    03H
AND    RegCDataH
STA    OP1_3
LDI    0CH
AND    Cnt_Ext1
OR     OP1_3
STA    OP1_3
LDR    Cnt_Ext2
STA    OP1_4

LDI    RCal1              ; Transfer Rcal in OP2_x for the multiplication
STA    OP2_1
LDI    RCal2
STA    OP2_2
LDI    RCal3
STA    OP2_3
LDI    RCal4
STA    OP2_4

CALL   Multi16            ; Multiplication

LDR    TCal1              ; Transfer Tcal in OP2_x for the division
```



```
STA    OP2_1
LDR    TCa2
STA    OP2_2
LDR    TCa3
STA    OP2_3
LDR    TCa4
STA    OP2_4

CALL   Div16           ; Division

LDR    Res1
STA    OP1_1
LDR    Res2
STA    OP1_2
LDR    Res3
STA    OP1_3

CALL   HEXDEC         ; Convert the result from hexa to decimal

JMP    Meas_Res400

Meas_Res300:          ; Result from the calibration resistor
LDR    RegCDataL
STA    TCa1
LDR    RegCDataM
STA    TCa2
LDI    03H
AND    RegCDataH
STA    TCa3
LDI    0CH
AND    Cnt_Ext1
OR     TCa3
STA    TCa3
LDR    Cnt_Ext2
STA    TCa4

Meas_Res400:
STI    RegPBCntL, 0FH ; => Reset PB0 and PB1 to GND
STI    PortB, 00H     ; /

RET
```

```
-----
;
;   Discharge the capacitor
;
-----
Discharge:
STI    Cnt_Ext1, 03H   ; Reset the variable
STI    Cnt_Ext2, 00H   ; Reset the variable

STI    RegCCnt2, 0000b ; Stop the 10 bits counter
STI    RegCCnt1, 1010b ; Count up, system clk/16
STI    RegCDataL, 00H  ; Start with 00H
STI    RegCDataM, 00H  ; Start with 00H
STI    RegCDataH, 00H  ; Start with 00H
STI    RegCCnt2, 0001b ; Load counter

STI    RegCCnt2, 1000b ; Start the 10 bits counter
```



Disch100:

```
HALT                ; Only 10 bits overflow will wake up

LDI    01H          ; \
SUB    Cnt_Ext2     ; => Test if "Cnt_Ext2" is < 01H
JPNC   Disch100     ; /

STI    RegCCnt2, 0000b ; Stop the 10 bit counter
RET
```

```
-----
;
;   Include File
;
-----

INCLUDE MULTI16.ASM ; Include file for multiplication 16 bits.
INCLUDE DIVIS16.ASM ; Include file for division 16 bits.
INCLUDE HEXDEC.ASM  ; Include file for convert hex to dec
INCLUDE LCDINIT.ASM ; Include file for drive the lcd.

-----
;
;   END
;
-----
```

**You can download the latest version of the source code on our web site (<http://www.emmarin.com/>).**

## References

Application Note #13: 16 bit binary division with 4 bit controller.  
Application Note #14: 16 bit binary multiplication with 4 bit controller.  
Application Note #20: How to convert Hex – Dec.