

**MICROCONTROLLER-BASED MICRO-
RESONATOR SENSOR SIGNAL DETECTION
TECHNIQUE**

NIK SITI SARA BINTI MOHAMED GHZALI

**FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
MALAYSIA**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With the name of ALLAH Most Gracious Most Merciful

Alhamdulillah, a lot of thanks to ALLAH S.W.T for His wills and blessings, I successfully completed my Final Year Project (FYP) for my first degree of Bachelor of Engineering (Hons) Electronics.

First of all, I would like to express my highest gratitude to my FYP Supervisor, Dr Wan Fazlida Hanim Bt Abdullah for the right guidance and encouragement given from the beginning of my FYP project to the end of the last stage of my project thesis. My great appreciation also goes to my family who has supported me throughout the years. Their love and motivation provides me the spirit to complete this thesis successfully.

The project is in collaboration with Dr Norhayati Saad, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering (FKM), and is funded by Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) title “A New Integrated Structure Model of Staggered-couple Micro-resonator with Simplified Pattern Recognition System” by FRGS files no: 600-RMI/ST/FRGS 5/3/FST (30/2011).

This appreciation is also to all my family members for giving all the support that I need during my study especially in completing this project. Their support gives inspiration to me to get through all the hindrance.

Last but not leasr, I would also like to express my gratitude to all my friends who always besides me,give support and never stop giving the motivations and encouragement during FYP process. May Allah bless all of you.

ABSTRACT

Microcontroller-Based Micro-Resonator Sensor Signal Detection Technique was designed to detect small Alternating Current (AC) signal from micro-resonator sensors. This project is an alternative approach to measurement technique to typically done in the laboratory that requires table top equipments such as oscilloscope and function generator. The objective of this project is to design a technique that extracts amplitude and frequency of sensor response using microcontrollers as an alternative approach to Micro Electro Mechanical System (MEMS) application. This project is implemented using two techniques. The first technique is voltage incremental comparison and the second technique is voltage differentiation. The input AC signal data read from sensor will be transmitted to microcontroller and displayed on liquid crystal display (LCD). Resonator response is artificially generated and validated against oscilloscope measurements. As for the result, the first technique is much better from the second technique and able to measure micro-resonator sensor response. It found that amplitude average of percentage accuracy is 94.35% while for frequency average of percentage accuracy is 86.35%.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	I
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	II
ABSTRACT	III
TABLE OF CONTENTS	IV
LIST OF FIGURES	VI
LIST OF TABLES	VIII
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	IX

1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.2 BACKGROUND OF STUDY.....	1
1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT.....	3
1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES.....	4
1.5 SCOPE OF WORK.....	5
1.6 THESIS OVERVIEW.....	6
2 LITERATURE REVIEW.....	7
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	7
2.2 OVERVIEW OF MICRO ELECTRO MECHANICAL SYSTEM.....	7
2.3 THEORY OF ALTERNATING CURRENT SIGNAL.....	10
2.3.1 INTRODUCTION OF AC SIGNAL.....	10
2.3.2 FREQUENCY MEASUREMENT.....	11
2.3.3 FREQUENCY COMPUTATION TECHNIQUE.....	12

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, which is an introduction of the research. Then, it is followed by the problem statement, objectives and scope of the study.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Micro Electro-Mechanical Systems (MEMS) is rapidly expanding technology in all aspects of application such as military, automotive, telecommunication, medical and others. Since their introduction in the 1970's and rapid commercialization, MEMS have made their way into a strikingly vast variety of applications with appealing qualities of MEMS in their small size, cost effectiveness, and precision. With improved technology now, there is much room for improvement in all these categories with the implication that MEMS can only become more attractive.