

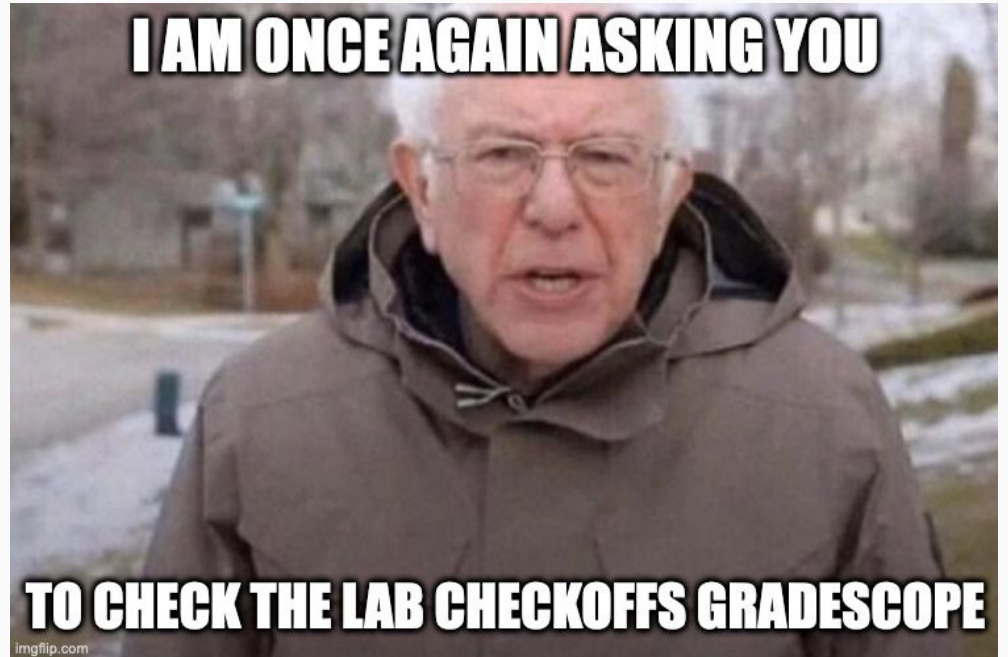
# Lab 4: Sensing Part 1

EECS 16B Fall 2023

Slides: <http://links.eecs16b.org/lab4-slides>

# Administrivia

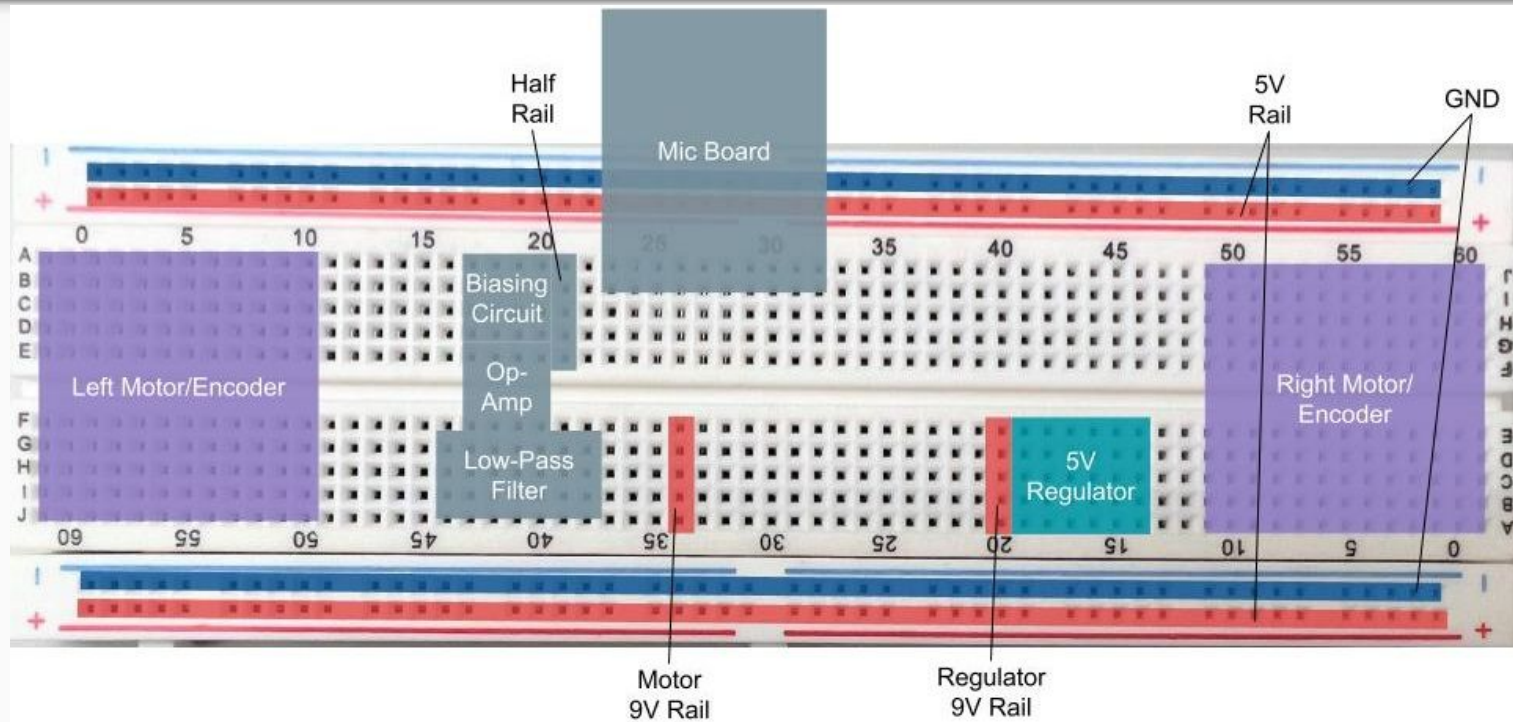
- What's that



# Lab 4 Overview

- Build and test mic board circuitry
  - Build biasing circuit
  - Tune mic board
  - Measure the frequency response of the speaker-microphone system
  - Build Low Pass Filter

# BREADBOARD LAYOUT



# A Powerful Note

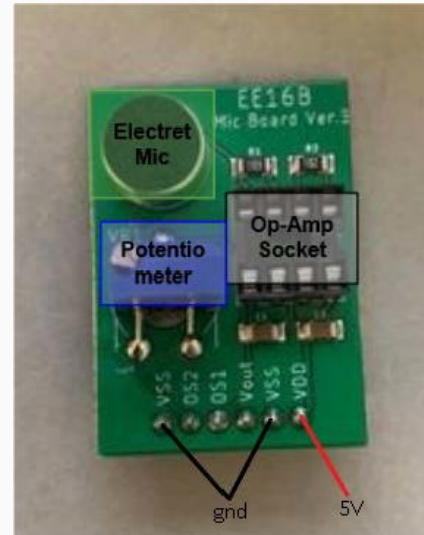
- Do NOT power the 5V rail from the 5V output from the power supply
- Instead, use the 9V input rail to power the 9V → 5V regulator which will power everything related to 5V off the rails
- Ensure your power rails are still 5V before starting

# Mic Board Circuitry

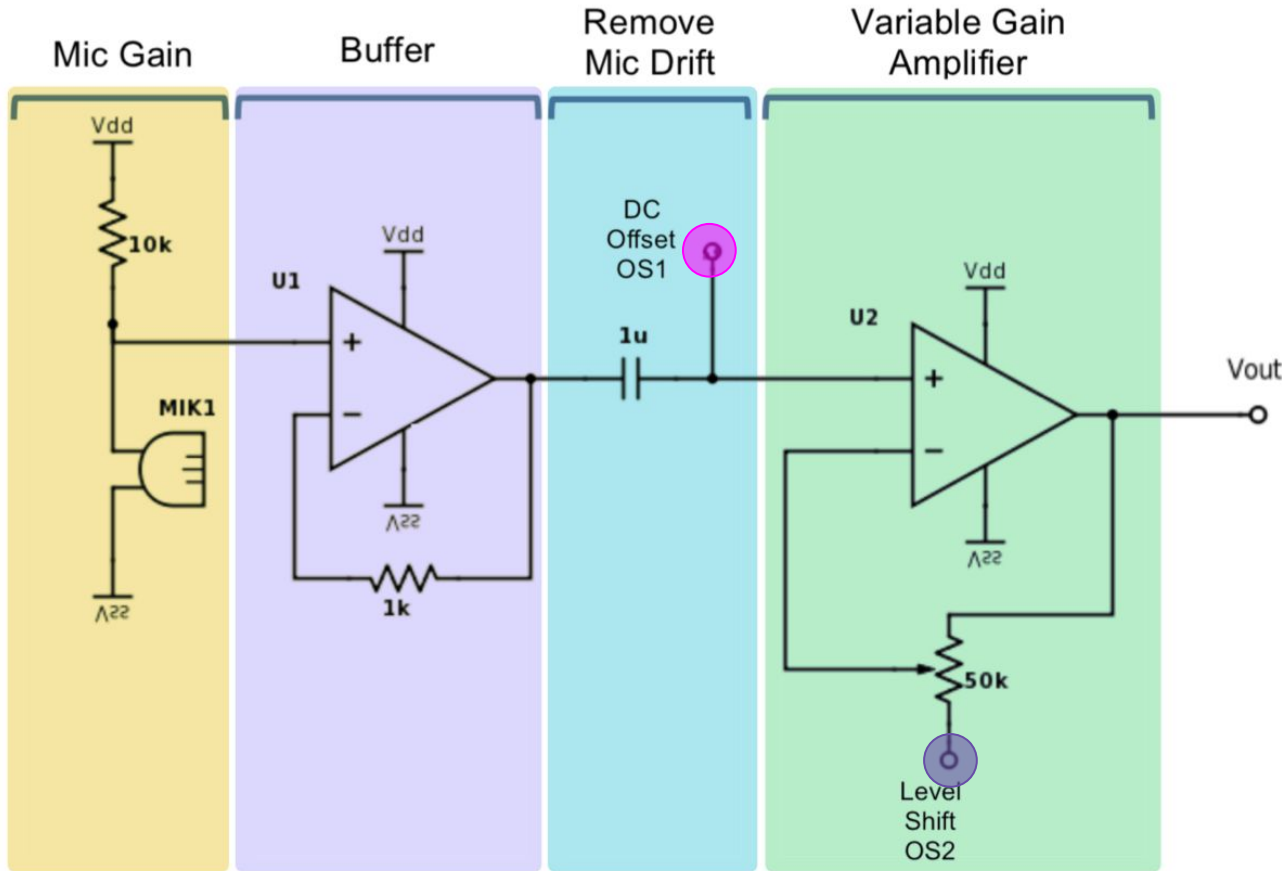
An annoyingly loud journey

# What's a Mic Board?

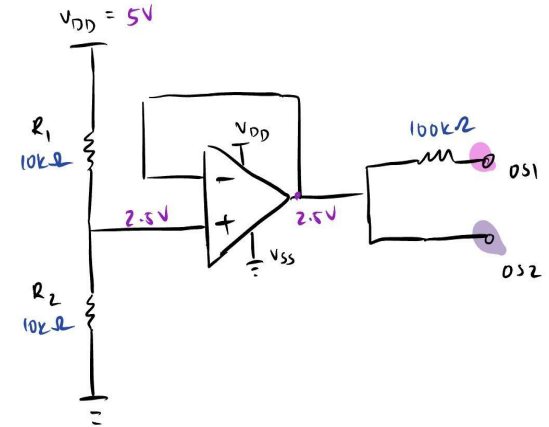
Mic board circuits pick up voice and sound signals and then convert them into electrical signals, which are amplified.



# Mic Board Schematic



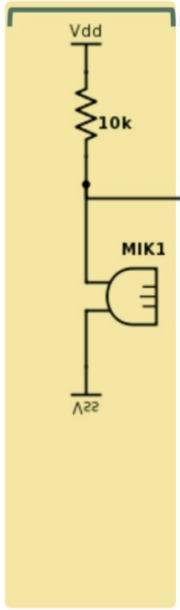
**We're building this!**





# Mic Board Schematic

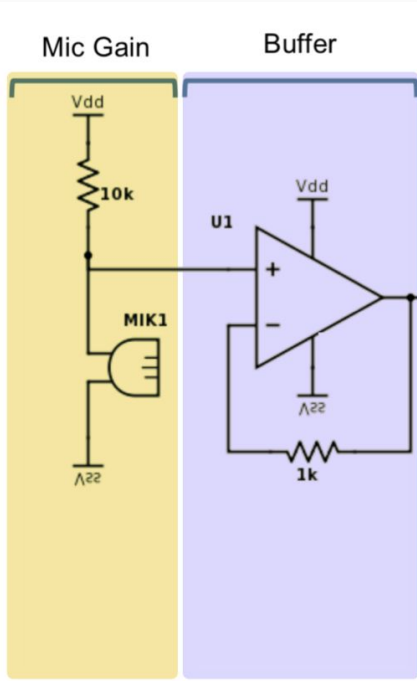
Mic Gain



## 1. Mic Gain

- Our mic is a variable current source, but we convert it to a voltage signal by placing it in series with a 10K resistor.

# Mic Board Schematic



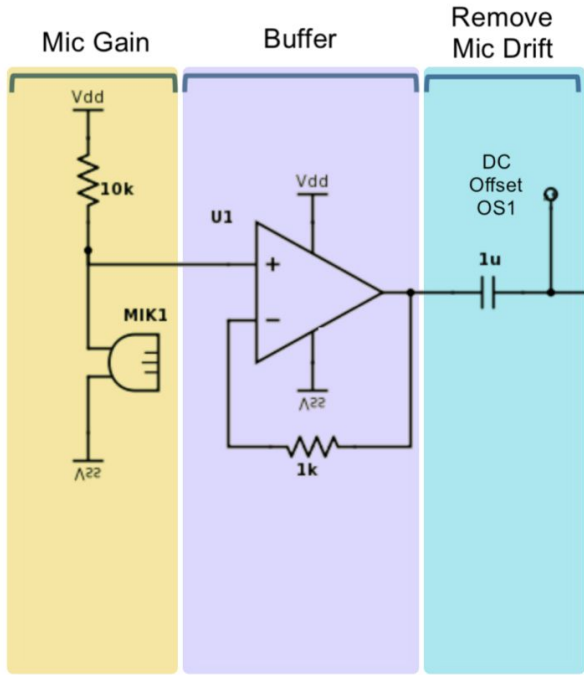
## 1. Mic Gain

- Our mic is a variable current source, but we convert it to a voltage signal by placing it in series with a 10K resistor.

## 2. Buffer

- This keeps the rest of the circuit from affecting our mic board signal

# Mic Board Schematic



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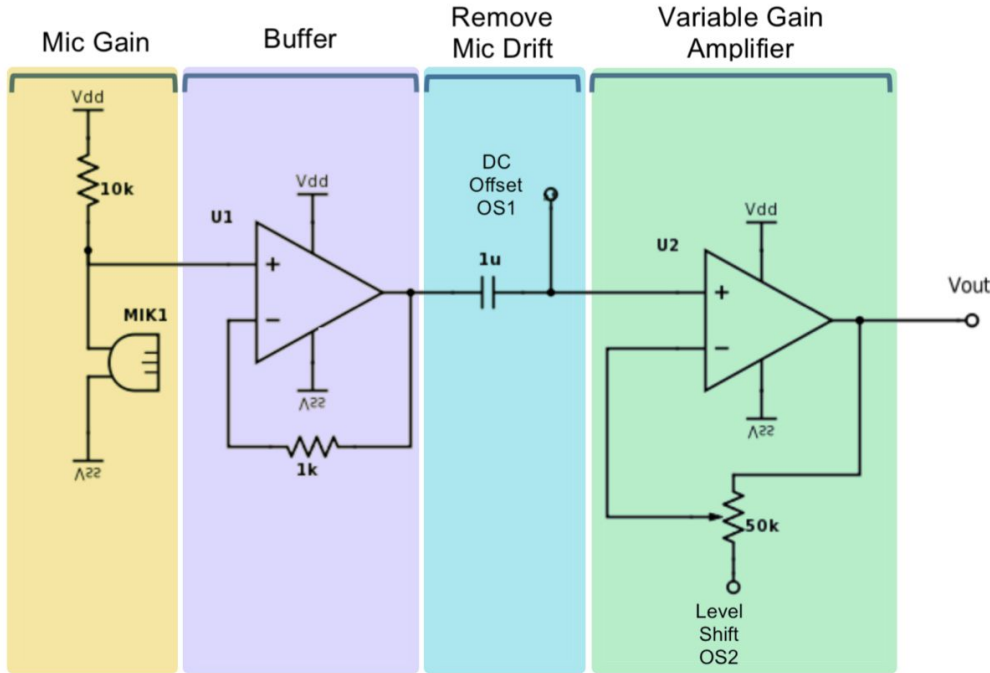
## 2. Buffer

- This keeps the rest of the circuit from affecting our mic board signal

## 3. Removing Mic Drift

- The  $1\mu\text{F}$  capacitor is a *coupling capacitor*, meaning it serves as a short to AC voltage but blocks DC voltage. Used to remove unpredictable mic offset so we can add our own via OS1
- **OS1** - centers signal at 2.5V. Connected through a 100k $\Omega$  resistor, since OS1's voltage isn't equal to our signal.

# Mic Board Schematic



## 1. Mic Gain

- Our mic is a variable current source, but we convert it to a voltage signal by placing it in series with a 10K resistor.

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## 3. Removing Mic Drift

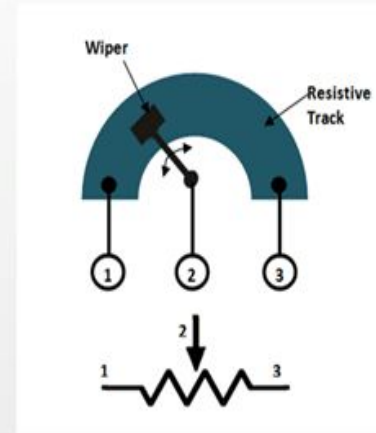
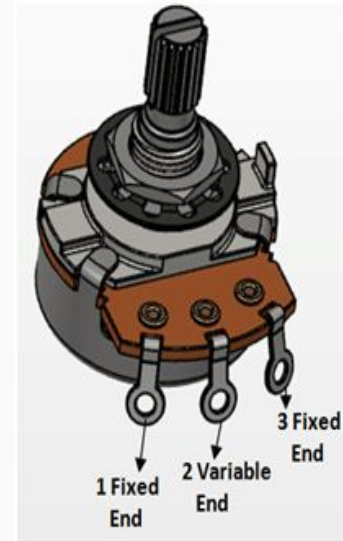
- The 1μF capacitor is a *coupling capacitor*, meaning it serves as a short to AC voltage but blocks DC voltage
- **OS1** - centers signal at 2.5V. Connected through a 100kΩ resistor, since OS1's voltage isn't equal to our signal.

## 4. Non-inverting amplifier

- Uses a potentiometer for variable gain
- **OS2** - serves as a virtual ground so we don't amplify the 2.5V offset

# Review: Potentiometers

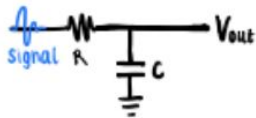
- Wiper divides resistive material, creating two resistors with variable length
- Resistance is proportional to length, so wiper changes the **resistance ratio!**
- Resistors form a **voltage divider**



# Low Pass Filter Derivation

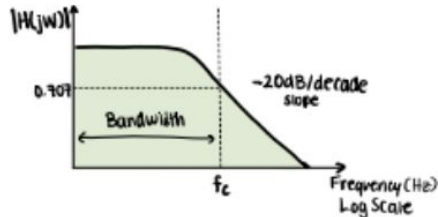
## Lowpass Filter

### Circuit Schematic



Think: the "gate" C is lower.

### Low Pass Frequency Response



$$\hat{V}_{out} = \hat{V}_{in} \cdot \frac{Z_c}{Z_R + Z_c} = \hat{V}_{in} \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \hat{V}_{in} \frac{1}{j\omega RC + 1}$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = H(j\omega) \text{ and cutoff frequency is at half power, where } \frac{|\hat{V}_{out}|}{|\hat{V}_{in}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707.$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{(\omega RC)^2 + (1)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}}$$

$$2 = 1 + (\omega RC)^2$$

$$1 = \omega RC$$

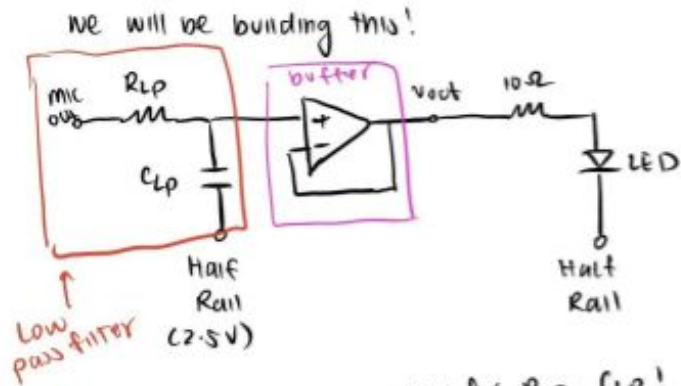
$$\omega = \frac{1}{RC} \quad \text{Angular cutoff frequency}$$

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \quad \text{Cutoff frequency}$$

Conceptually: as  $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $|H(j\omega)| \rightarrow 0$   
as  $\omega \rightarrow 0$ ,  $|H(j\omega)| \rightarrow 1$

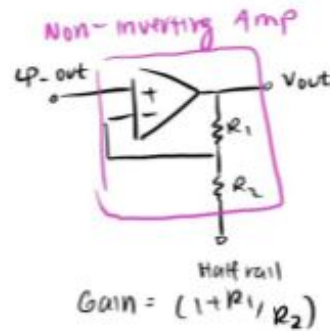
Everything that is less than  $f_c$  gets through. Note that our cutoff isn't clean & perfect because the attenuation is gradual.

# Circuit Schematic



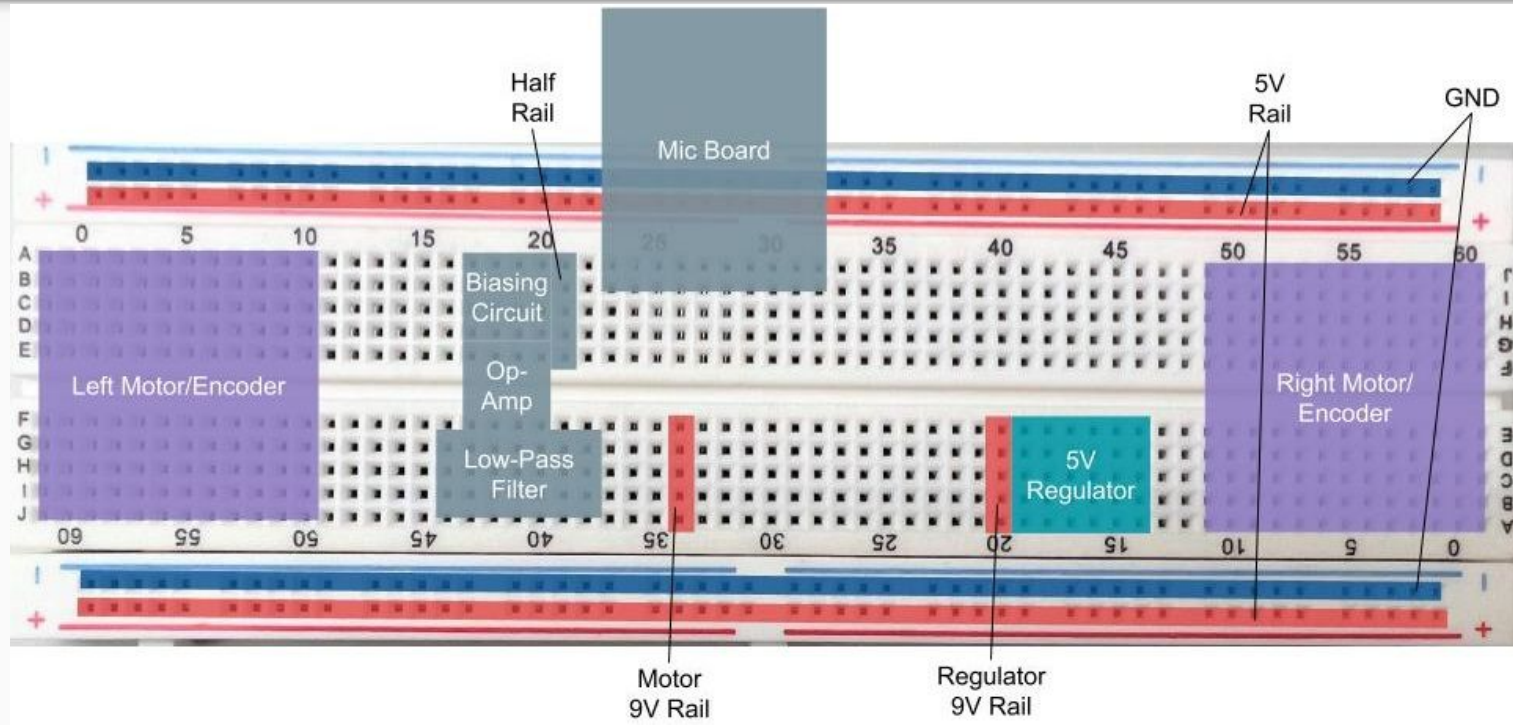
You will be choosing values for  $R_{LP}$ ,  $C_{LP}$ !

Buffer / Non Inverting Amp can be inter changed!



- We use a unity gain buffer in between the LPF and LED to prevent loading.
- If your LED is not lighting up, but based on the waveform generator your frequencies are attenuating properly, change the unity gain buffer into a **non-inverting amplifier**. You may use any reasonable gain of choice.

# REMINDER: BREADBOARD LAYOUT





# Important Forms/Links

- Help request form: <https://eecs16b.org/lab-help>
- Checkoff request form: <https://eecs16b.org/lab-checkoff>
- Extension Requests: <https://eecs16b.org/extensions>
- Makeup Lab: <https://makeup.eecs16b.org>
- Slides: <http://links.eecs16b.org/lab4-slides-sp23>
- Anon Feedback: <https://eecs16b.org/lab-anon-feedback>
- Checkoff Error: <https://eecs16b.org/lab-checkoff-error>