Introduction to the Lab

Autumn Term 2022

Dr Ed Stott

What is the lab?

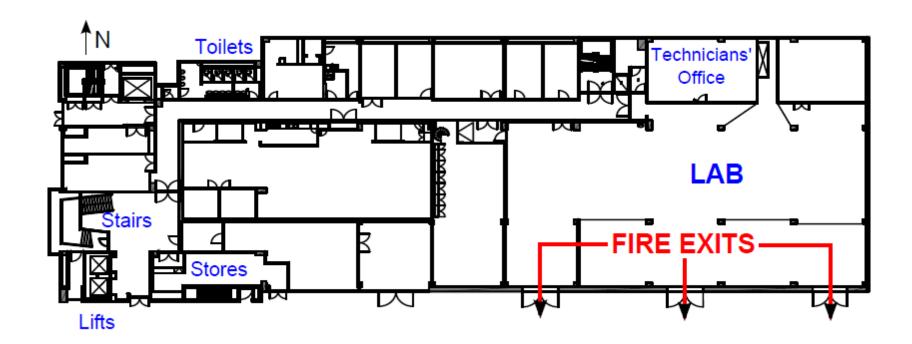


- Experiments
- Learn important skills
- Back up theory from lectures

What happens in the lab?

- Each term
 - One lab skills experiment
 - One experiment for Analysis and Design of Circuits
 - One experiment for Digital Electronics and Computer Architecture
- You are assigned lab pairs (mostly)
- Pairs change in the Spring Term

Where is the lab?

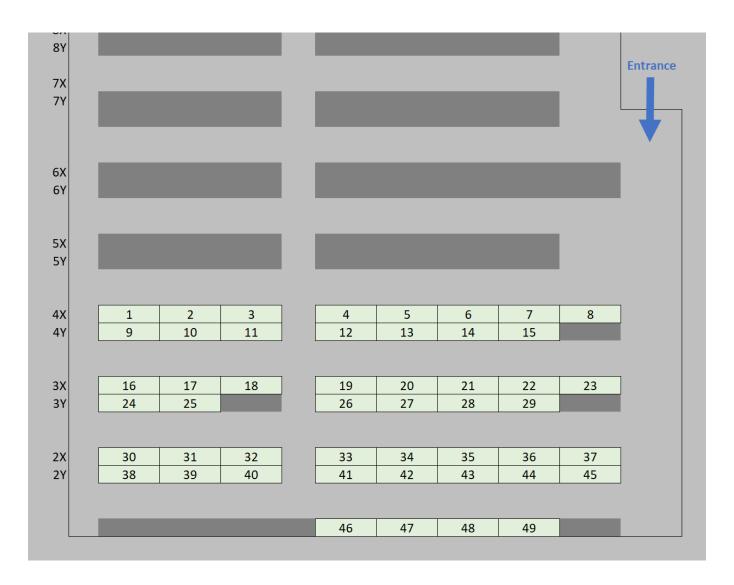


Lab Pairs

- See table online
- Everyone arranged into Lab/Study groups
- Within that, lab pairs
- Sit at the bench number that matches your pair code

| | А | В | С | D | Е |
|----|------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | First Name | Last Name | Lab/Study Group →1 | Pair Code Autumn | |
| 2 | Arya | Yang | 1 | A01 | |
| 3 | Archisha | Garg | 1 | A01 | |
| 4 | Arjan | Hayre | 1 | A02 | |
| 5 | Alex | Seferidis | 1 | A02 | |
| 6 | Arundhathi | Pasquereau | 1 | A03 | |
| 7 | Beth | Cham | 1 | A03 | |
| 8 | Tingxu | Chen | 2 | A04 | |
| 9 | Ching Bon | Tang | 2 | A04 | |
| 10 | Jungwon | Bae | 2 | A05 | |
| 11 | Tianqi | Hu | 2 | A05 | |
| 12 | Constance | Geneau de Lamarliere | 2 | A06 | |
| 13 | Ajay | Samaranayake | 2 | A06 | |
| 14 | Eddie | Moualek | 3 | A07 | |
| 15 | Sara | Chehab | 3 | A07 | |
| 16 | Kiara | Rao | 3 | A08 | |
| 17 | Raymond | La | 3 | A08 | |
| 18 | Yiyao | Zhou | 3 | A15 | |
| 19 | Sophie | Jayson | 3 | A15 | |
| 20 | Ilan | Iwumbwe | 4 | A09 | |
| 21 | Yinchao | Yang | 4 | A09 | |
| 22 | YAOHAN | HUANG | 4 | A10 | |
| 23 | Rishabh | Varia | 4 | A10 | |
| 24 | Hrishi | Venkatesh | 4 | A11 | |

Seating Plan



Lab information

- Lab instructions on GitHub
 - https://github.com/edstott/EEE1labs
- Ask people!
 - Your lab partners and other students
 - Staff and TAs in the lab
 - Post a question on ed Discussion using the 'Labs' tag
 - https://edstem.org/us/courses/30206/discussion/
 - Ask me via Email or Teams PM

When is the lab?

• Supervised, compulsory sessions

| A Group | Mondays 14:00-16:00 | Thursdays 15:00-17:00 |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| B Group | Tuesdays 14:00-16:00 | Thursdays 14:00-16:00 |

Register your attendance



Lab Safety Rules

No work in the lab without staff present



No eating or drinking

(except water)



Keep your bench tidy



Do not remove or relocate equipment without the permission of staff



Notify staff of any faulty equipment



Wear safety glasses when soldering (Spring Term)



No open-toe shoes



People in the lab

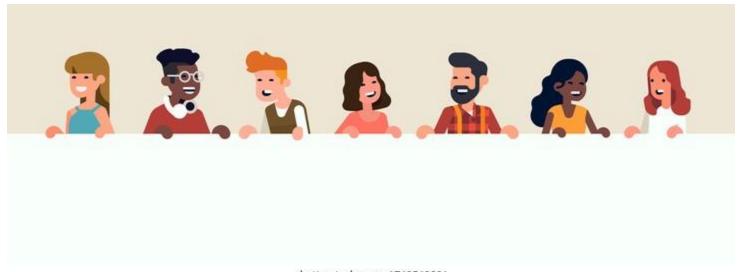
People in the lab - GTAs

- Graduate Teaching Assistants
- Studying for PhD in the department



People in the lab - UTAs

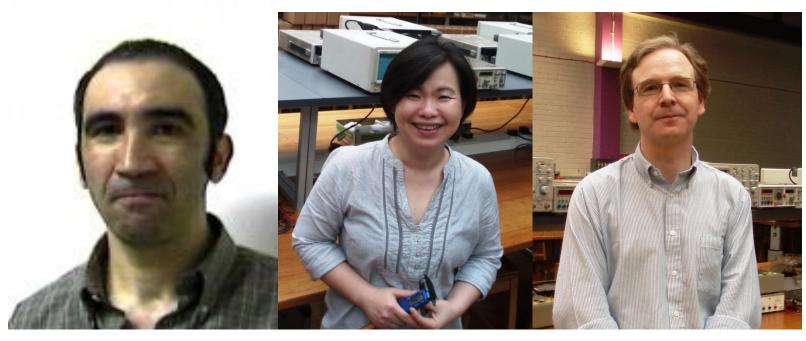
- Undergraduate Teaching Assistants
 - They have done these labs before so they know what it's like to learn



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People in the lab - Technicians

Important to be in their favour!



Amine Halimi

May Tang

Vic Boddy

People in the lab - Academics

There to help you learn



Logbooks

Logbooks

- Logbook helps you get the most of the lab
- You need to record:
 - What you are planning to do and why
 - What you did and what data you produced
 - What you thought about it
- You will need the logbook in assessments

11:37 🕵



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Sample Logbook

Friday, September 29, 2017 3

Electronics Lab - Impedance of Capacitor and Inductor 29 September 2017

Lab handbook reference: Passive Networks, section 2.2, Task 4

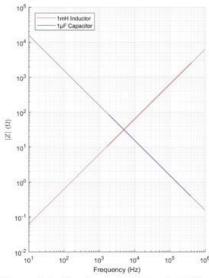
Aim: Investigate the relationship between impedance and frequency in capacitors and ind

Theoretical prediction

From Analysis of Circuits:

Inductor: $Z = j\omega L$ Capacitor: $Z = 1/j\omega C$

Modelling these formulas in MATLAB produces these relationships between impedance ar



The magnitude of impedance is directly proportional to frequency for an inductor and invecapacitor.

MATLAB code to calculate impedance over a range of frequencies: modelf = 10.^(1:0.1:6); %Frequency from 100Hz to 1MHz

L1 = 0.001; %1mH model1 = abs(i.*modelf.*2.*pi().*L1); %Inductor model

C2 = 0.000001; %1µF model2 = abs(1./(i.*modelf.*2.*pi().*C2)); %Capacitor model







Logbook content suggestions

- Text
- Drawings
 - Draw on device or photograph of paper sketches
- Photos and videos
 - Photos of things you've made, experiment/equipment setup
 - Annotate to highlight points of interest
- Web links
- Document clips, e.g. device datasheets
- Screenshots of lab software
 - Can also save oscilloscope screenshots
- Tables and Graphs
 - For quantitative results

Electronic Logbook

- We recommend Microsoft OneNote
 - Multiple device support
 - Cloud-based
- You'll need to bring a suitable device
- Laptops can be borrowed from Stores



Logbook hints

- Do make notes as you go along
 - Don't write everything afterwards
 - Instead, go back and reflect on what you learned
- Do copy and paste material from other sources
 - Except large amounts of computer code
- Don't edit old work as you discover new things
 - Record of thought processes, not a formal report
- Don't copy from other's logbooks
 - Defeats the purpose of the logbook as a learning aid

Learning and assessment

Learning in the lab

- 1. Do the preparation
 - Each section of the experiment has a preparation activity
- 2. Use the opportunity for self-assessment
 - Does it work as you expected? Why? Why not?
 - How does this relate to what I know from lectures and study groups?
- 3. Talk to your lab partner and others
 - Did you observe the same phenomenon as me?
- 4. Ask the staff, UTAs and GTAs for feedback
 - Why did this happen? Is my circuit built well? Am I using my logbook properly?
- 5. Prepare for the assessments
- 6. Use lab skills and principles in your project (Summer Term)

Assessments

- Feedback in week 7
- Oral/Demo assessments in week 11
 - One per topic (ADC and DECA), per term
 - Show the marker what you've done and explain how it works
 - Physical demo and logbook content
 - Each is worth 15% of the relevant module
 - Conduct in pairs but marks may differ
- Lab content also used in group project
- And helps with your theory exams

Timetable

| Week | Lab Session | Lab Session |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | | |
| 2 | Skills | Skills |
| 3 | Skills | Skills |
| 4 | ADC | DECA |
| 5 | ADC | DECA |
| 6 | ADC | DECA |
| 7 | Catch-up/Feedback | Catch-up/Feedback |
| 8 | ADC | DECA |
| 9 | ADC | DECA |
| 10 | Catch-up | Catch-up |
| 11 | Oral exam | Oral exam |

Lab Skills Experiment

Build a simple electronic system and look at the signals that make it work

Get your Lab-in-a-Box

Each person has a Lab-in-a-Box

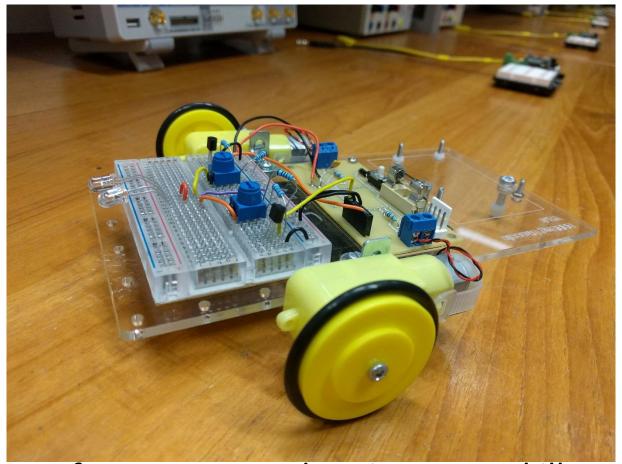
Look for your name

 Keep your Lab-in-a-Box for the whole academic year. It has most of the items you need to do the

labs



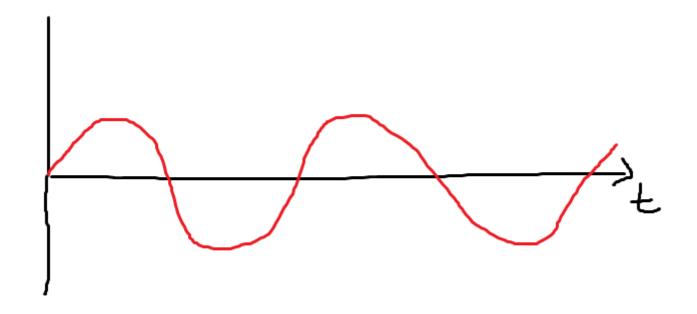
EEEBug



 Platform for Autumn and Spring Term skills experiments

Signal

 A signal is a quantity that varies with time to convey information



Types of signal

- How do we identify a signal?
- What types of signals are useful in electronics?

Signals are crucial in every area of electronics

Oscilloscope

- Displays signals (usually voltage)
- Measures properties of signals. E.g.
 - Amplitude
 - Frequency
 - Rise-time
 - Noise
- Very important diagnosis tool!



Practical Lab Skills

- Identifying components
- Solderless breadboard
- Using a multimeter
- Using a bench power supply
- Reading a circuit diagram

Practical Lab Skills

Very useful skills

- For future labs
- For project work
- For your own projects
- For work in industry

Put your knowledge into practice

Next steps

Next Steps

- 1. https://github.com/edstott/EEE1labs
- 2. Look up your lab pair code
- 3. Look up your bench location and go to it
- 4. Pick up your Lab-in-a-Box
- 5. Find the instructions for Lab Skills
- 6. Follow the instructions