

# The trials and tribulations of building a phase-sensitive detector with an Arduino microcontroller

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# Original Goals

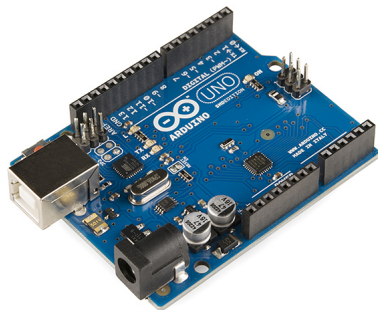
- Use Arduino as a tool for teaching about phase-sensitive detection.
- To do so with only the Arduino, a computer for display purposes, and passive external components (resistors and capacitors)

# Why PSD?

- Phase Sensitive Detection (PSD) is the basis of many techniques in physics and engineering
  - Homodyne detection
  - Interferometry
  - Lock-in amplifiers
- Black boxes are useful for application work, but not so much for pedagogical purposes
- Software PSD allows students to peek into the black box.

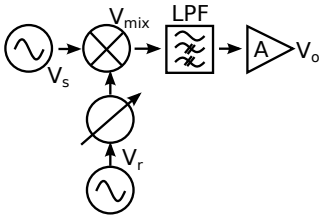
# Why Arduino?

- Cheap
- Popular
  - Lots of support
- Simple programming environment
  - Perhaps too simple, IDE has very poor debugging tools.
- Works well with Processing, which is a free and powerful language for visualization
- Both Arduino and Processing are platform agnostic: Windows, Linux, OS X, Raspberry Pi...



Arduino picture from Sparkfun CC-BY-2.0

# PSD Basics



## Mathematics of PSD

$$V_{mix} = V_s V_r [(\cos(\omega_s - \omega_r) t - (\phi_s - \phi_r))]$$

$$V_o = A \frac{V_s V_r}{2} [\cos(\phi_s - \phi_r)]$$

## Restrictions

- $\omega_r = \omega_s$
- $V_s$  and  $V_r$  have no DC offset

# What do we need? Can we do it?

## Needed features

- 1 Generate reference signal.
- 2 Adjustable phase to maximize signal.
- 3 Get signal into Arduino
- 4 Mix signal and reference and filter the results
- 5 Display results

# What do we need? Can we do it?

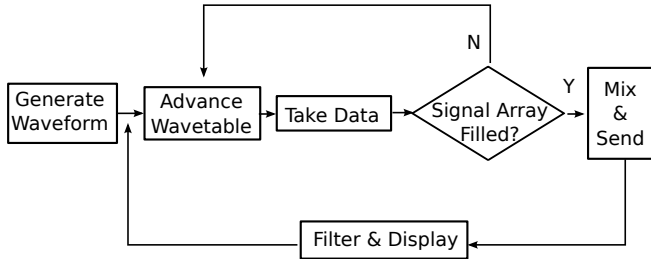
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## Issues

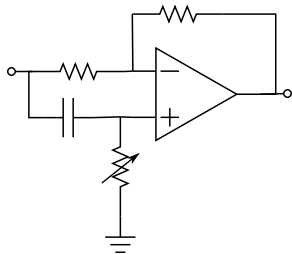
- 1 Arduino has no analog out
- 2 Shifting phase is difficult to do internally
- 3 Positive voltages only
- 4 Limited variable memory on Arduino
- 5 Need to use serial over USB to Processing

# Flowchart



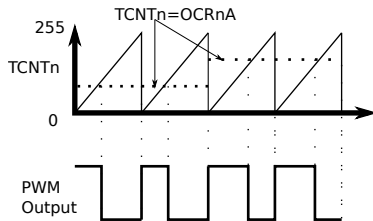


# Phase Manipulation



- Need to be able to shift phase to maximize signal
- All-pass phase shifters work, but require a bit more hardware external to Arduino
- Software solutions difficult to implement
- Use two phase detection.
  - $V_I = V_s \times \cos(\theta)$ ,  $V_Q = V_s \times \sin(\theta)$
  - $R = \sqrt{V_I^2 + V_Q^2}$
  - $\phi = \tan^{-1}(V_Q/V_I)$

# Creating a Reference Signal

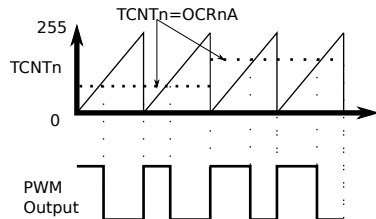


Picture adapted from J. Thompson, MAKE vol. 35

## Timers and Interrupts Part I

- The ratio of PWM on to off determines an average “DC” signal
- When register TCNT1 reaches OCR1A PWM goes low
- When TCNT1 overflows PWM goes high again

# Creating a Reference Signal



Picture adapted from J. Thompson, MAKE vol.

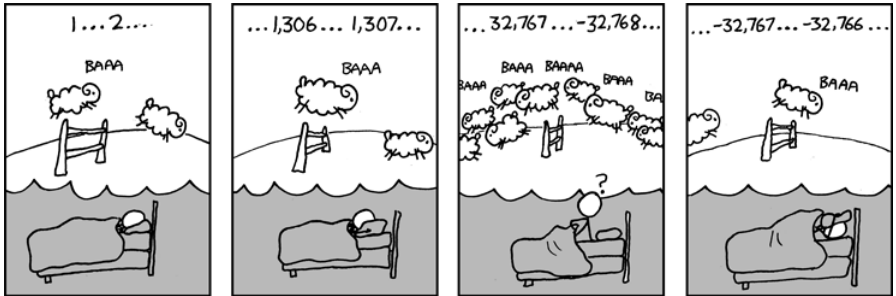
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$$f_{ref} = \frac{\text{TCNT2 rate}}{\text{OCR2A value} \times \text{wavetable length}}$$

## Timers and Interrupts Part II

- Need fast timer2 and regular timer1, which outputs PWM
- When timer2 reaches OCR2A:
  - Update OCR1A from wavetable
  - read signal at AnalogIn
- When timer1 counts up to OCR1A, PWM goes low
- When timer1 overflows PWM goes high again

# Signal Input

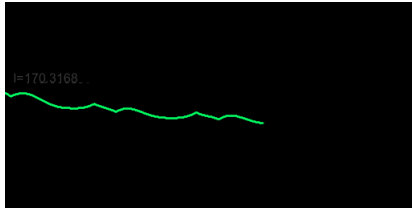


XKCD comic 571 "Can't Sleep"

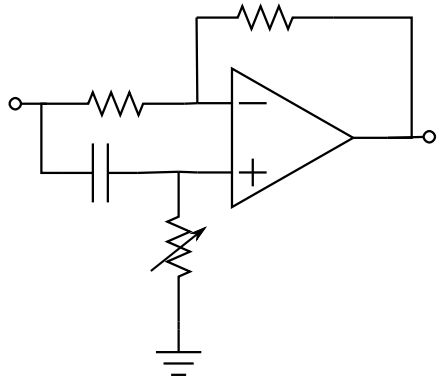
# Signal Input

- Arduino can only have positive voltages at its inputs or outputs
  - Integer overflow when mixing
  - Necessary DC offsets makes phase indefinite
- Need to run ADC as fast as we can so as to to interfere with reference generation.
  - Setting pre-scalars and registers can get sampling rates of 50k samples/sec. Not bad for a 30 board!
  - ADC has 10 bit resolution with adjustable  $V_{ref}$ , so resolution on the order of a millivolt is possible

# Display



In-phase channel as phase is  
changed



## What we accomplished

- Built and tested a working two-channel phase-sensitive detector
- Learned techniques that can be used for other micro-processor based instruments
- Published on github under GPL v3 license

## Still to do

- Characterize detector (noise, internal phase shift, etc...)
- Clean up display
- Explore other memory options on Arduino
- Use in an application

# For Further Reading I



## The programs!

[https://github.com/HartwickChaosLab/  
Arduino-Phase-Sensitive-Detector](https://github.com/HartwickChaosLab/Arduino-Phase-Sensitive-Detector)



## Arduino

<http://www.arduino.cc>



## Processing

<http://processing.org>



## Moding the Arduino ADC

[https://sites.google.com/site/measuringstuff/  
the-arduino](https://sites.google.com/site/measuringstuff/the-arduino)



## J. Thompson

"Advanced Arduino Sound Synthesis"  
Make Vol. 35