

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

K. D. Schultz

Department of Physics  
Hartwick College

MAS-APS, 2014

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
  - Original Goals
  - Motivation
  - Background Material
- 2 Is This Even Possible?
  - Making it Work
- 3 Conclusions

# Original Goals

- Use Arduino as a tool for teaching about phase-sensitive detection, like.....

# Original Goals

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

# Original Goals

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

# Original Goals

- Use Arduino as a tool for teaching about phase-sensitive detection, like.....
- To do so with only the Arduino, a computer for display purposes, and passive external components (resistors and capacitors)
- Can be done, but different lessons are learned

# Why PSD?

- Phase Sensitive Detection (PSD) is the basis of many techniques in physics and engineering

# Why PSD?

- Phase Sensitive Detection (PSD) is the basis of many techniques in physics and engineering
  - Homodyne detection



# Why PSD?

- Phase Sensitive Detection (PSD) is the basis of many techniques in physics and engineering
  - Homodyne detection
  - Interferometry

# Why PSD?

- Phase Sensitive Detection (PSD) is the basis of many techniques in physics and engineering
  - Homodyne detection
  - Interferometry
  - Lock-in amplifiers

# Why PSD?

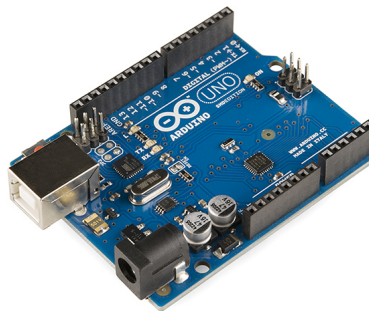
- Phase Sensitive Detection (PSD) is the basis of many techniques in physics and engineering
  - Homodyne detection
  - Interferometry
  - Lock-in amplifiers
- Black boxes are useful for application work, but not so much for pedagogical purposes

# Why PSD?

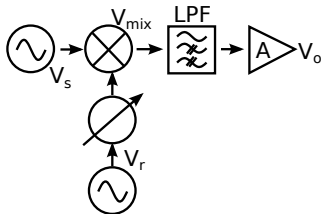
- Phase Sensitive Detection (PSD) is the basis of many techniques in physics and engineering
  - Homodyne detection
  - Interferometry
  - Lock-in amplifiers
- Black boxes are useful for application work, but not so much for pedagogical purposes
- **Software PSD allows students to peek into the black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

# Why Arduino?

- Cheap
- Popular
  - Lots of support
- Simple programming environment
  - Perhaps too simple, IDE has very poor debugging tools.
  - Really no debugging tools, except for serial out
- Works well with Processing, which is a free and powerful language for visualization



# 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?

## 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

## Issues

- 1 Arduino has no analog out



# 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

## Issues

- 1 Arduino has no analog out
- 2 Shifting phase is difficult to do internally

# 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

## Issues

- 1 Arduino has no analog out
- 2 Shifting phase is difficult to do internally
- 3 Positive voltages only

# 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

## 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

# What do we need? Can we do it?

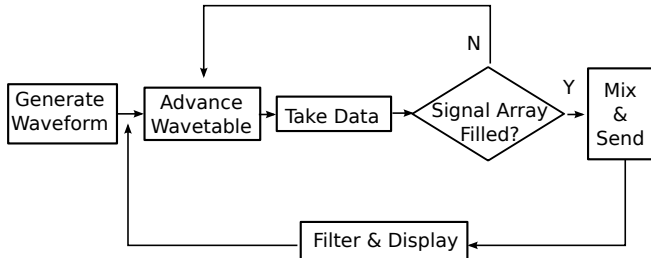
## Needed features

- 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

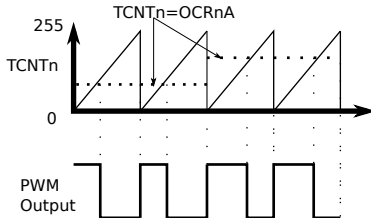
## Issues

- 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



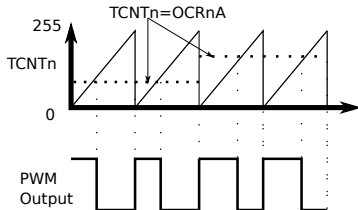
# Creating a Reference Signal



## 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 TCNTn overflows PWM goes high again

# Creating a Reference Signal



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

## 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

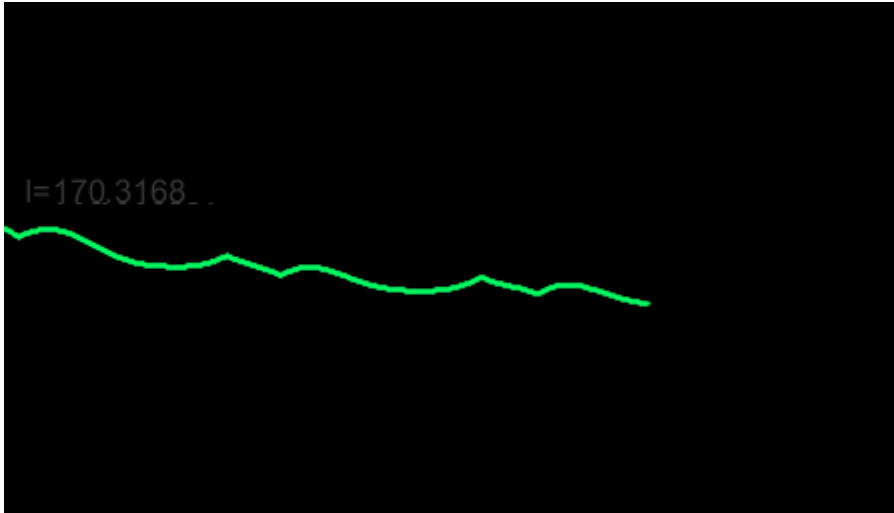
# Signal Input





# Phase Manipulation

# Display



# For Further Reading I



A. Author.

*Handbook of Everything.*

Some Press, 1990.



S. Someone.

On this and that.

*Journal of This and That*, 2(1):50–100, 2000.