

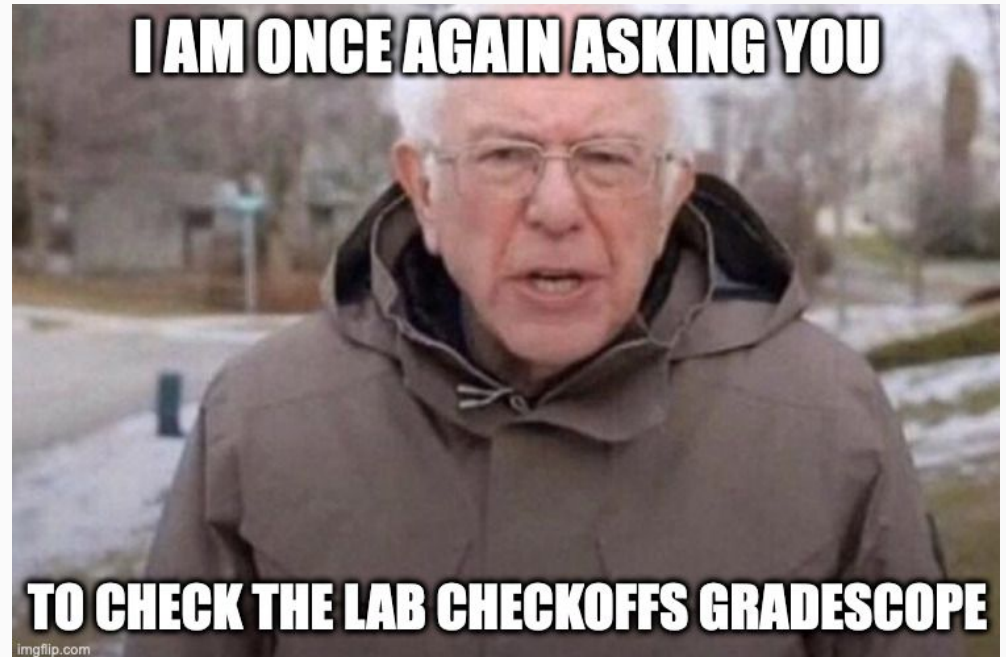
# Lab 4: Sensing Part 1

EECS 16B Spring 2023

Slides: <http://links.eecs16b.org/lab4-slides-sp23>

# Administrivia

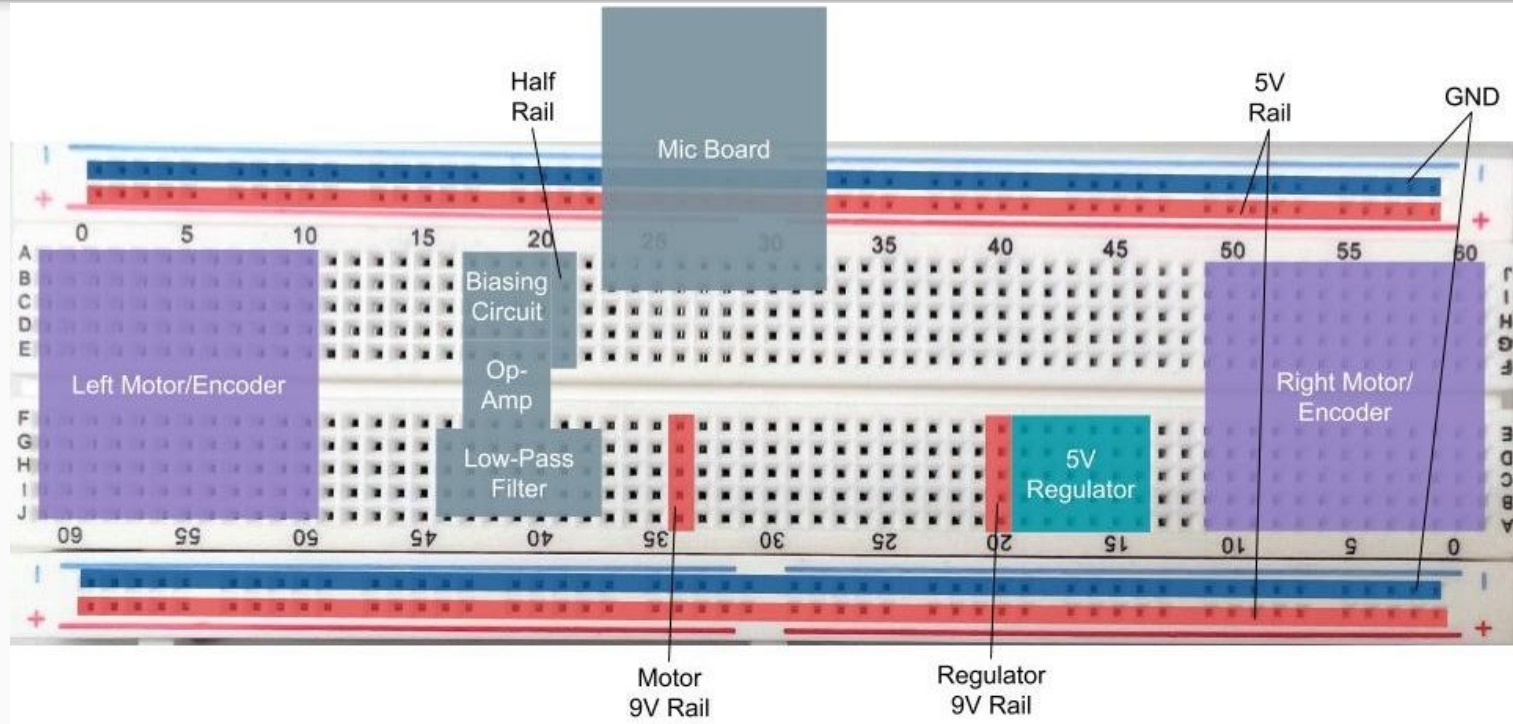
- What's that



# 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

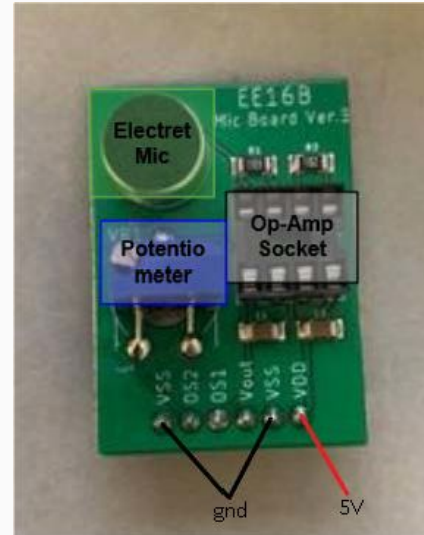


# Mic Board Circuitry

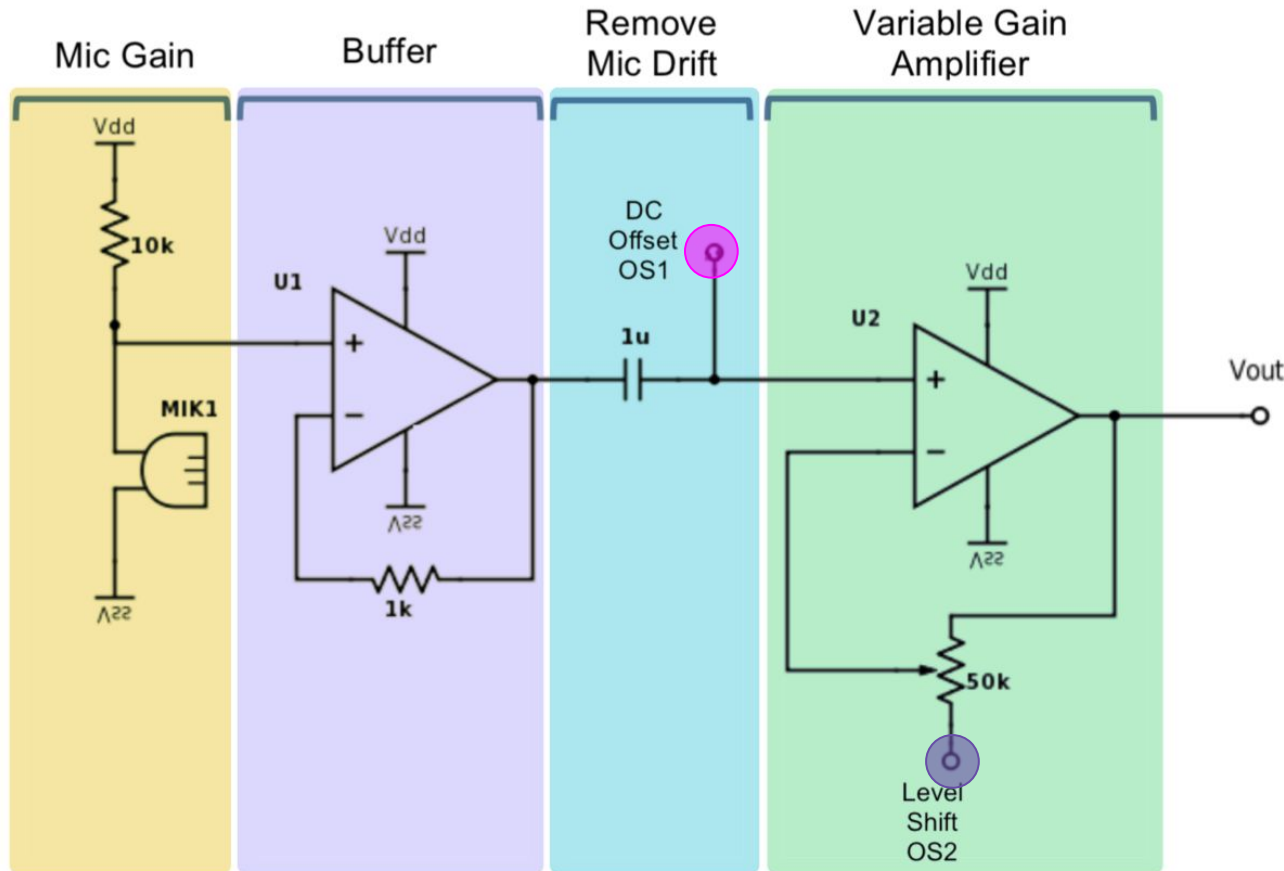
An annoyingly loud journey

# What's a Mic Board?

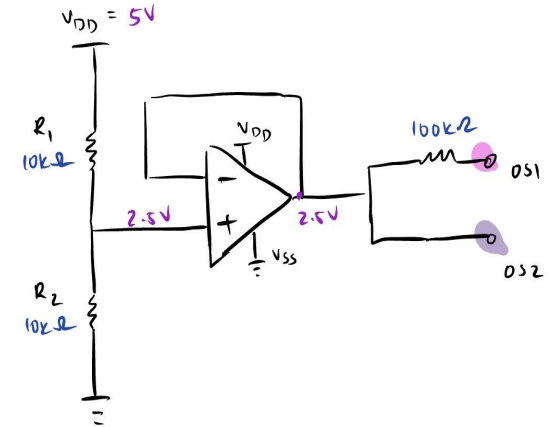
Mic board circuits pick up voice and sound signals and then convert them into electrical signals, which are amplified.



# Mic Board Schematic

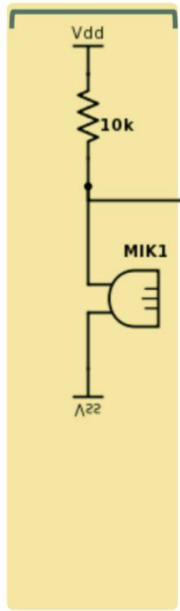


**We're building this!**



# Mic Board Schematic

Mic Gain

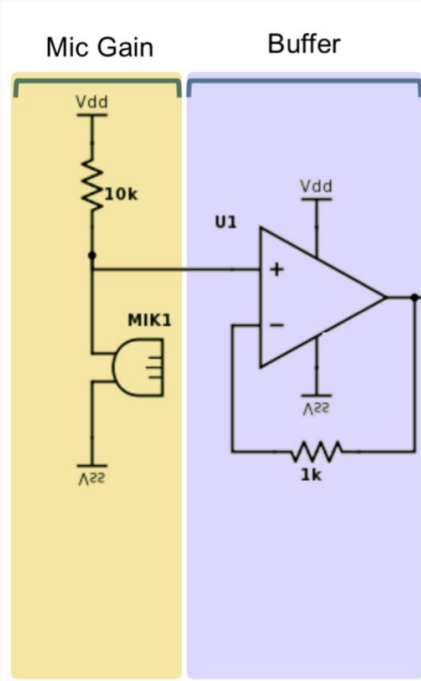


## 1. Mic Gain

- 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



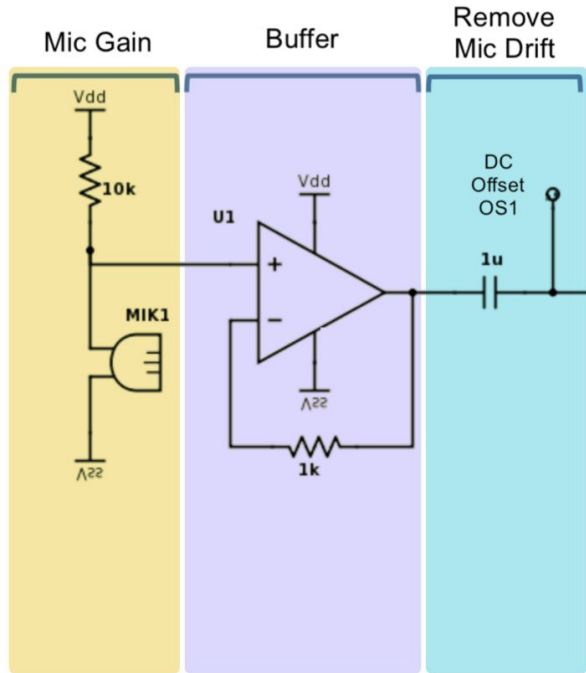
## 1. Mic Gain

- 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



## 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.

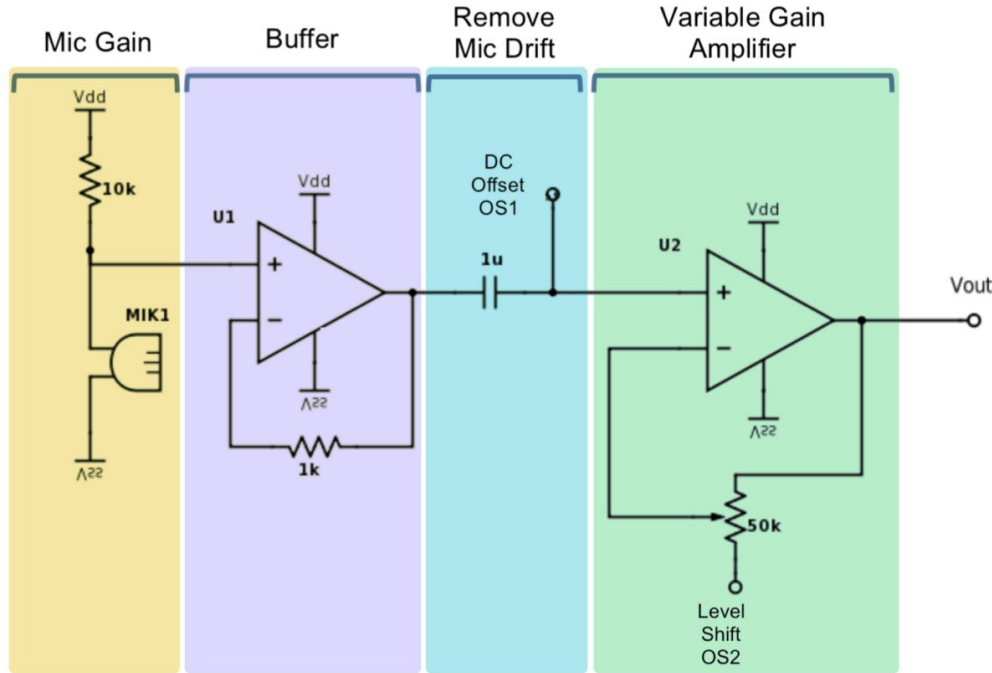
## 2. Buffer

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

## 3. Removing Mic Drift

- The 1 $\mu$ 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.

## 2. Buffer

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

## 3. Removing Mic Drift

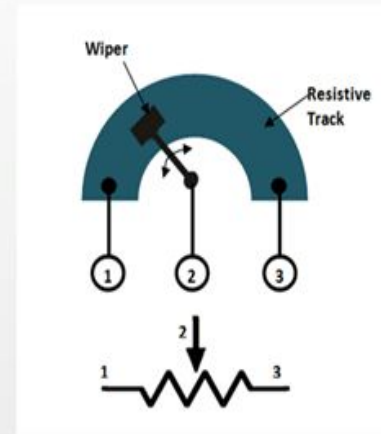
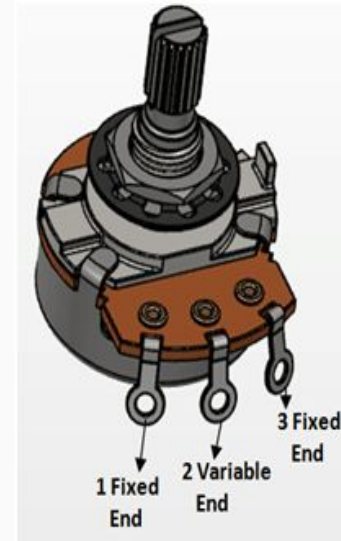
- The 1μF capacitor is a *coupling capacitor*, meaning it serves as a short to AC voltage but blocks DC voltage
- **OS1** - centers signal at 2.5V. Connected through a 100kΩ resistor, since OS1's voltage isn't equal to our signal.

## 4. Non-inverting amplifier

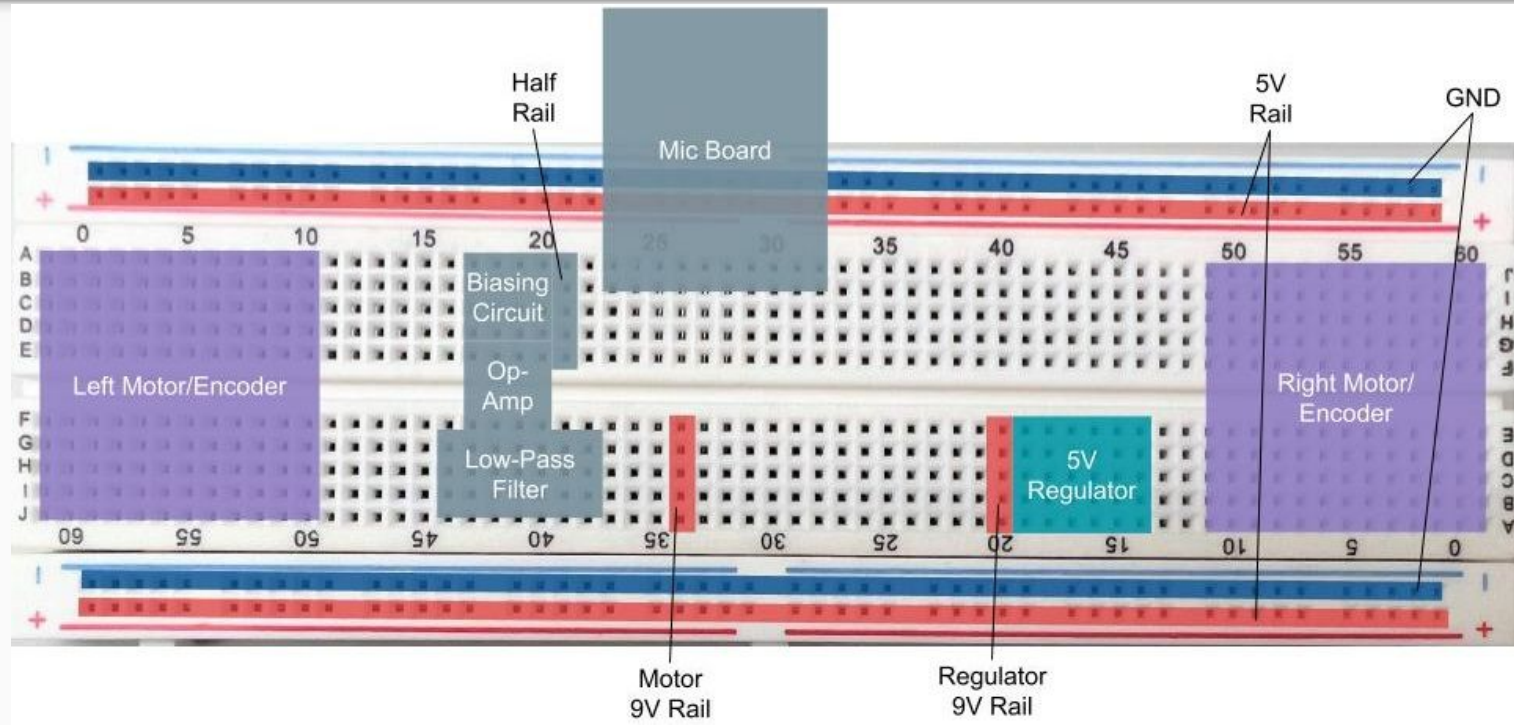
- Uses a potentiometer for variable gain
- **OS2** - serves as a virtual ground so we don't amplify the 2.5V offset

# 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**



# 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>