

# EMG Lab 1: Introduction to ELVIS Virtual Instrumentation

BIOE 385 Bioinstrumentation Laboratory

## Goals

1. Use NI ELVIS Bode Analyzer to obtain a plot that describes a filter's response.
2. Design and build passive filters (low-pass, high-pass, band-pass and band-stop) given a desired cut-off frequency.
3. Design and build active filters (low-pass, high-pass, band-pass and band-stop) given a desired cut-off frequency.

## In-lab Assignment

### RC Circuits

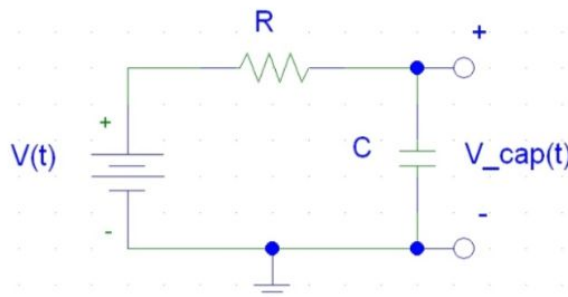
A spring stores mechanical potential energy when it is compressed. Analogously, a capacitor stores electrical energy when opposing charge accumulates on its two conducting surfaces, or plates. Capacitance is defined as the ratio of charge on each plate to the potential difference between them.

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

The SI unit of capacitance is the Farad(F):

$$1 \text{ Farad} = \frac{1 \text{ Coulomb}}{1 \text{ Volt}}$$

Capacitors are referred to as storage elements , because they are capable of storing electrical energy. Incorporating them into electric circuits yields relationships between voltages and currents that can change with time. The most basic configuration of an RC circuit is the circuit given below, commonly referred to as a *low pass filter*.



## Transient RC Analysis

We can apply Kirchhoff's laws to circuits containing capacitors in the same way that we saw for resistors and voltage sources in lecture. Applying Kirchhoff's voltage law clockwise around the loop, starting at the negative terminal of the battery, yields a first order differential equation describing the charge accumulated on the capacitor as a function of time  $q(t)$ . The magnitude of current flow is also a function of time:

$$V(t) - I(t)R - V_{cap}(t) = 0$$

$$V(t) - R \frac{dq}{dt} - \frac{q(t)}{C} = 0$$

We would like to describe the voltage across the capacitor as it charges,  $V_{cap}(t)$ , so we need to solve for  $q(t)$ , the charge as a function of time. If we connect the battery at  $t = 0$ , then:

$$V(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ V & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

We can solve the differential equation for  $q(t)$  by arranging terms containing  $q$  and  $t$  together on opposite sides and integrating:

$$\int_0^q \frac{dq}{(q - CV)} = -\frac{1}{RC} \int_0^t dt$$

$$\ln \left( \frac{q - CV}{-CV} \right) = -\frac{t}{RC}$$

$$q - CV = -CV e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$q(t) = CV \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right)$$

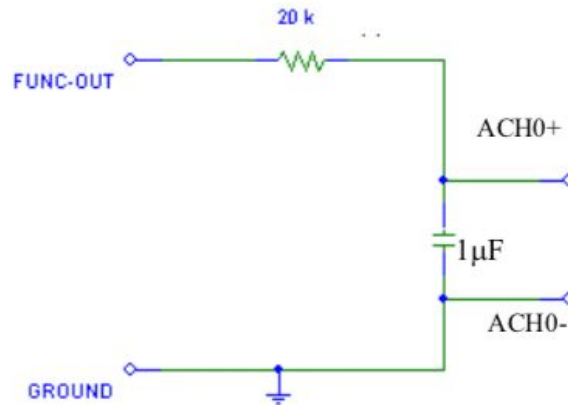
$$q(t) = Q \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right)$$

The time constant, denoted  $\tau = RC$ , is the length of time necessary for the argument of the exponential term to equal  $-1$ . If the voltage is growing,  $\tau$  represents the time at which the charge (or voltage) has grown to 63% of its maximum value.

## Charging and Discharging a Capacitor

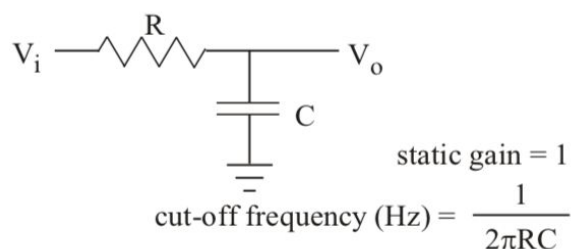
Construct the following circuit on the breadboard:

1. Connect a  $20k\Omega$  and a  $1\mu F$  capacitor in series. Apply a signal from the function generator by connecting a wire from your Function Generator (FGEN or FUNC-OUT) to the resistor terminal. Ground the other capacitor terminal. What is the time constant of this circuit? Show your calculations.
2. Connect the terminals of the capacitor to AI 0+ and AI 0- of the virtual oscilloscope using a wire.



3. On the computer, open the Virtual Instrument Function Generator . Make sure that the switch on the front panel of the ELVIS unit is NOT on “Manual”. Select a square waveform with the following parameters: Frequency: 5 Hz, Amplitude: 4.0 V<sub>p-p</sub>, DC Offset: 2.0 V.
4. Now open the Oscilloscope virtual instrument. Stabilize the signal using a trigger (recommended settings: Digital, SYNC). You should see a stable filtered signal on the screen.
5. Adjust your scale and use the cursors in the oscilloscope screen to calculate the time it takes for the capacitor voltage to go from its minimal value to 95% of its maximal value. Divide this estimate by 3 to get a measure of the time constant.
6. Show the instructor or a TA your results.

## Passive Filters

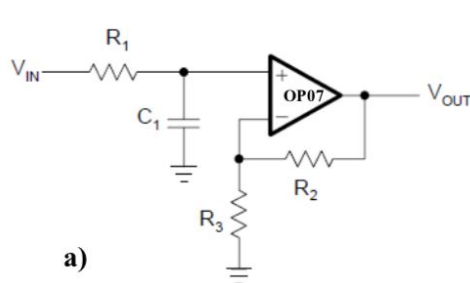


1. A passive low-pass filter can be constructed with a resistor and capacitor alone as shown in the figure above. Build one using a 10kΩ resistor and a 0.1μF capacitor. Starting with a frequency of about 10 Hz, input a 1 V sine wave (zero offset) into the low-pass filter circuit. Calculate values for the cut-off frequency and the time constant.
2. Test the filter to make sure that it works. We expect that it will allow frequencies below the cut-off frequency to "pass", while attenuating higher frequency signals. Viewing both signals on the oscilloscope, slowly increase the frequency of the input signal. What happens to the output signal?

3. Create a second order filter with the same cutoff frequencies as in the previous exercise. Run the Bode Analyzer and Log your data. Do the magnitude ratio and phase difference between the input and output behave as you would expect?
4. Create a third order filter with the same cutoff frequencies as in the previous exercise. Run the Bode Analyzer and Log your data.

### Active Filters

1. The filters shown below are active filters - since they use an op-amp, they can have a static gain greater than one. The configuration in (a) is a non-inverting first-order active low-pass filter, and (b) is an inverting first-order active low-pass filter. The filter is called first-order because its dynamics are modeled by a first-order differential equation. Calculate values for the cut-off frequency and the time constant of one active low pass filter with  $R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $C_1 = 0.1\mu\text{F}$  and a gain of 1.

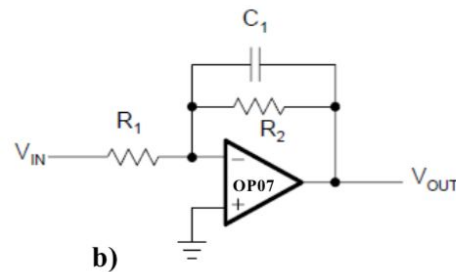


a)

$$\text{Gain} = \frac{R_2}{R_3} + 1$$

$$\text{Cut-off frequency (Hz)} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C_1}$$

$$\tau = R_1 C_1$$



b)

$$\text{Gain} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\text{Cut-off frequency (Hz)} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C_1}$$

$$\tau = R_2 C_1$$

2. Implement one of the first-order filters shown in Figure 2. The next step is to test the filter to make sure that it works. We expect that it will allow frequencies below the cut-off frequency to "pass", while attenuating higher frequency signals. Starting with a frequency of about 10 Hz, input a 1 V sine wave (zero offset) into the low-pass filter circuit. Viewing both signals on the oscilloscope, slowly increase the frequency of the input signal. What happens to the output signal? Run the Bode Analyzer on this circuit. Save the data in a log as well.
3. Create an active High-Pass Filter with the same cut-off frequencies as in 1.
4. Show all the bode plots from the filters you have built so far today on one Excel file. Label them well. (i.e. resistor values, filter type, desired filter cut off frequency). Write a statement comparing and contrasting the output of the different filters.

### Bandpass Filters

1. Now design and build a band-pass filter. Select your 2 cut-off frequencies. You may use either active or passive filters. Draw your circuit, report your desired cut-off frequencies and justify your choices in resistors and capacitors values.

2. Create a Bode plot of the output from your filter. Demonstrate this to the instructor or a TA.