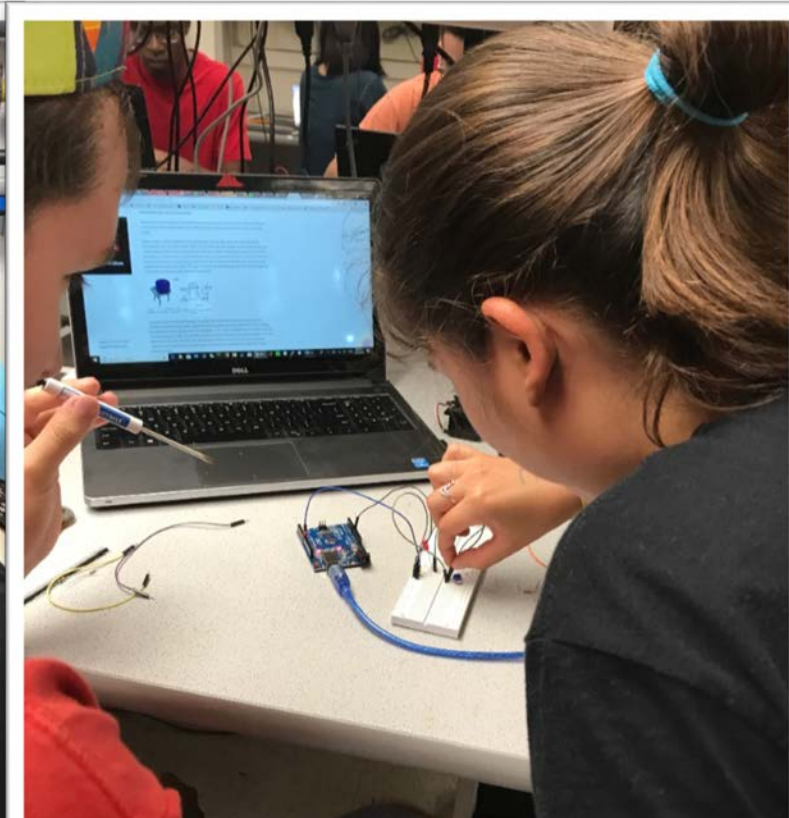
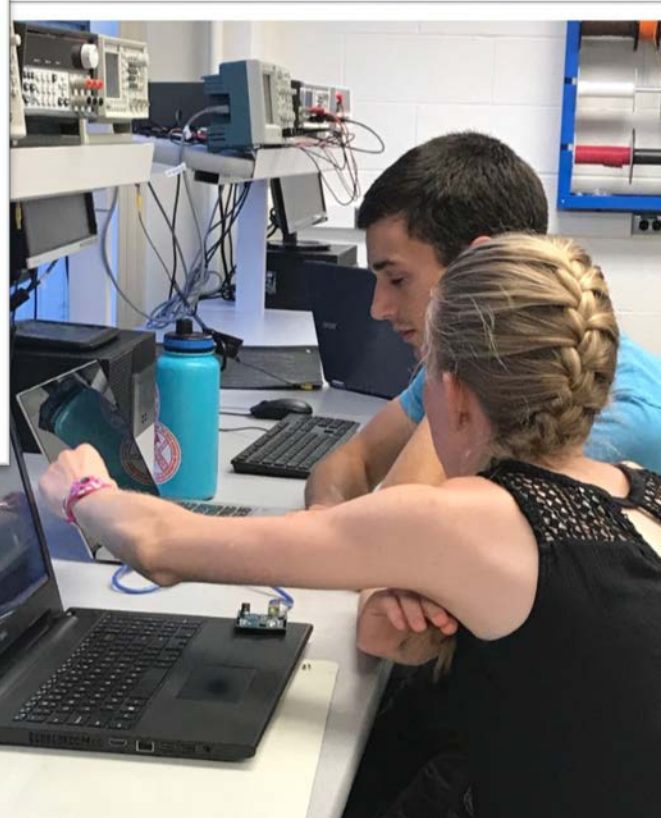


ECE3400: Intelligent Physical Systems



Week 3: Sensors and analog electronics

ECE 2100: Introduction to Circuits for Electrical and Computer Engineers

ECE 2200: Signals and Information

ECE 4320: Integrated Micro Sensors and Actuators: Bridging the Physical and Digital Worlds

Sensors

- Pushbutton
- IR line sensors
- IR wall sensors
- IR robot sensors
- Microphone
- (Camera)

Design good circuits

Signal to noise ratio (SNR)

Problems:

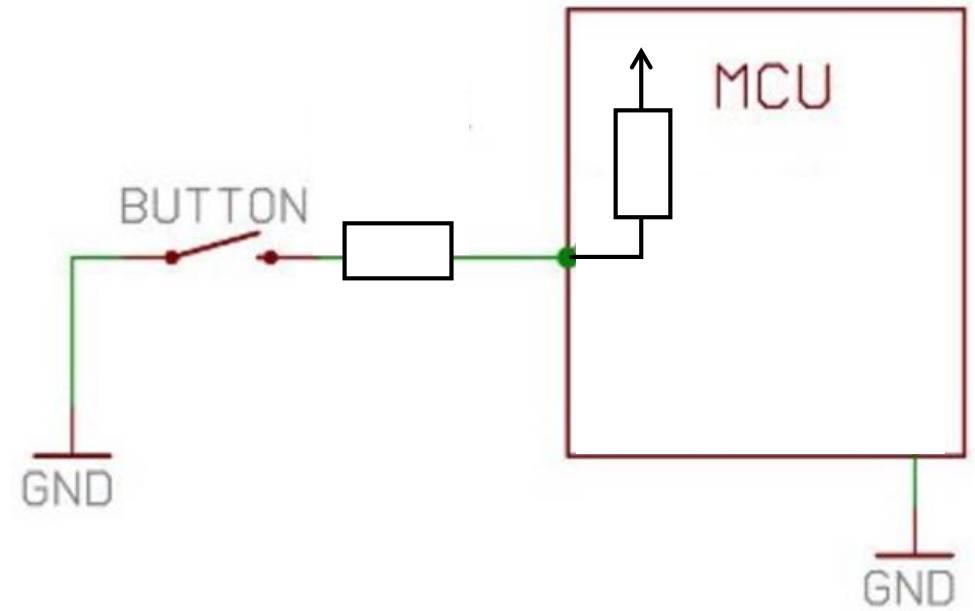
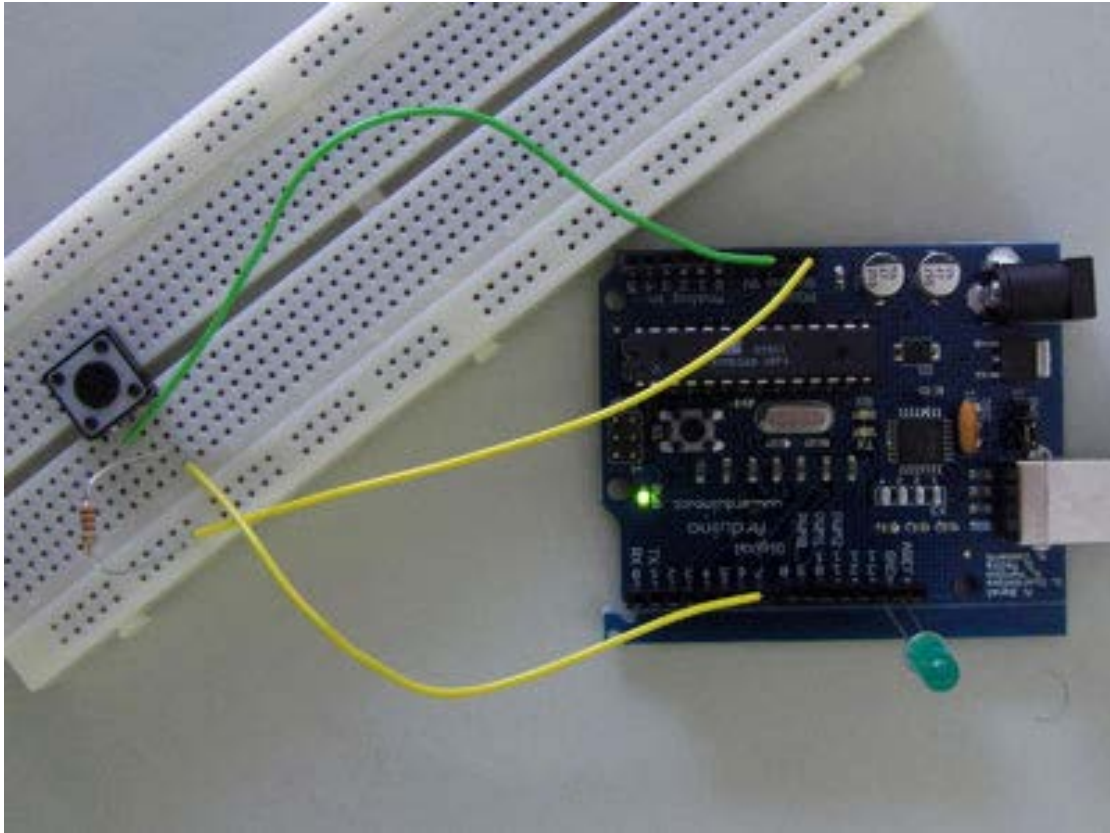
- *White noise*
- *Structured noise*
- *Malevolent noise*

Solutions

- *Multiple samples*
- *Signal processing and systematic filtering*
- *Physical shielding*

Pushbuttons

- *What is the issue here?*
- *What if I just wanted to count the number of button presses?*



Sensors

- Pushbutton
- IR line sensors
- IR wall sensors
- IR robot sensors
- Microphone
- (Camera)

Design good circuits

Signal to noise ratio (SNR)

Problems:

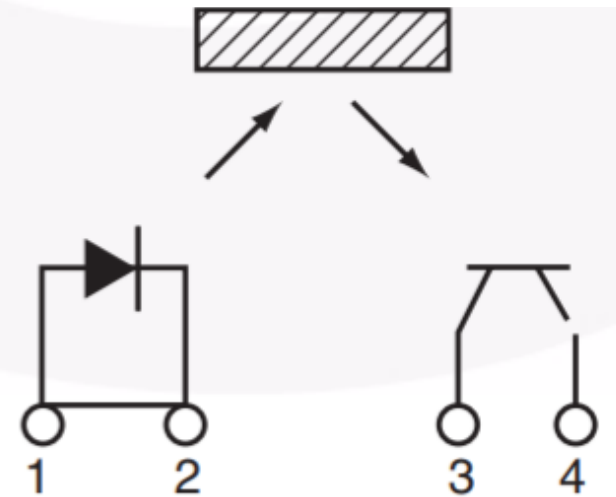
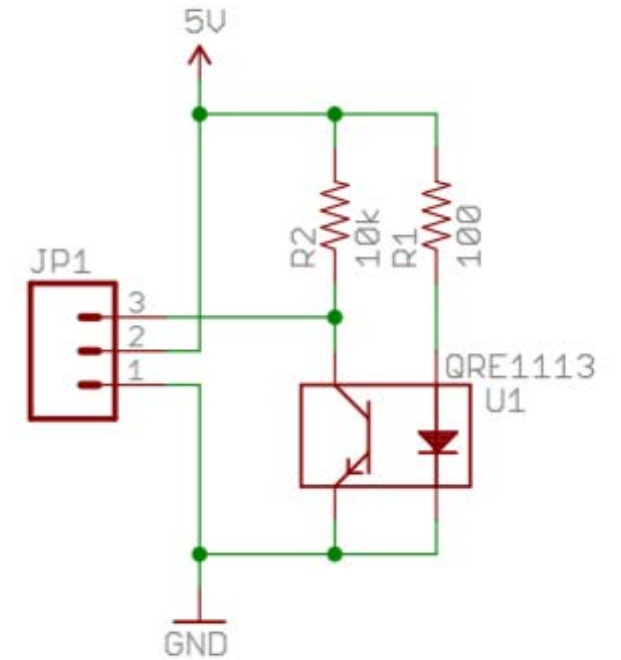
- *White noise*
- *Structured noise*
- *Malevolent noise*

Solutions

- *Multiple samples*
- *Signal processing and systematic filtering*
- *Physical shielding*

IR Line Sensors

- *How does the line sensor work?*
- *What is the value of p3 if the base is brightly lit?*
- *What if I wanted the opposite signal?*
- *What could mess up this signal?*
 - Ambient light
 - Changing substrate color
 - Different mounting heights

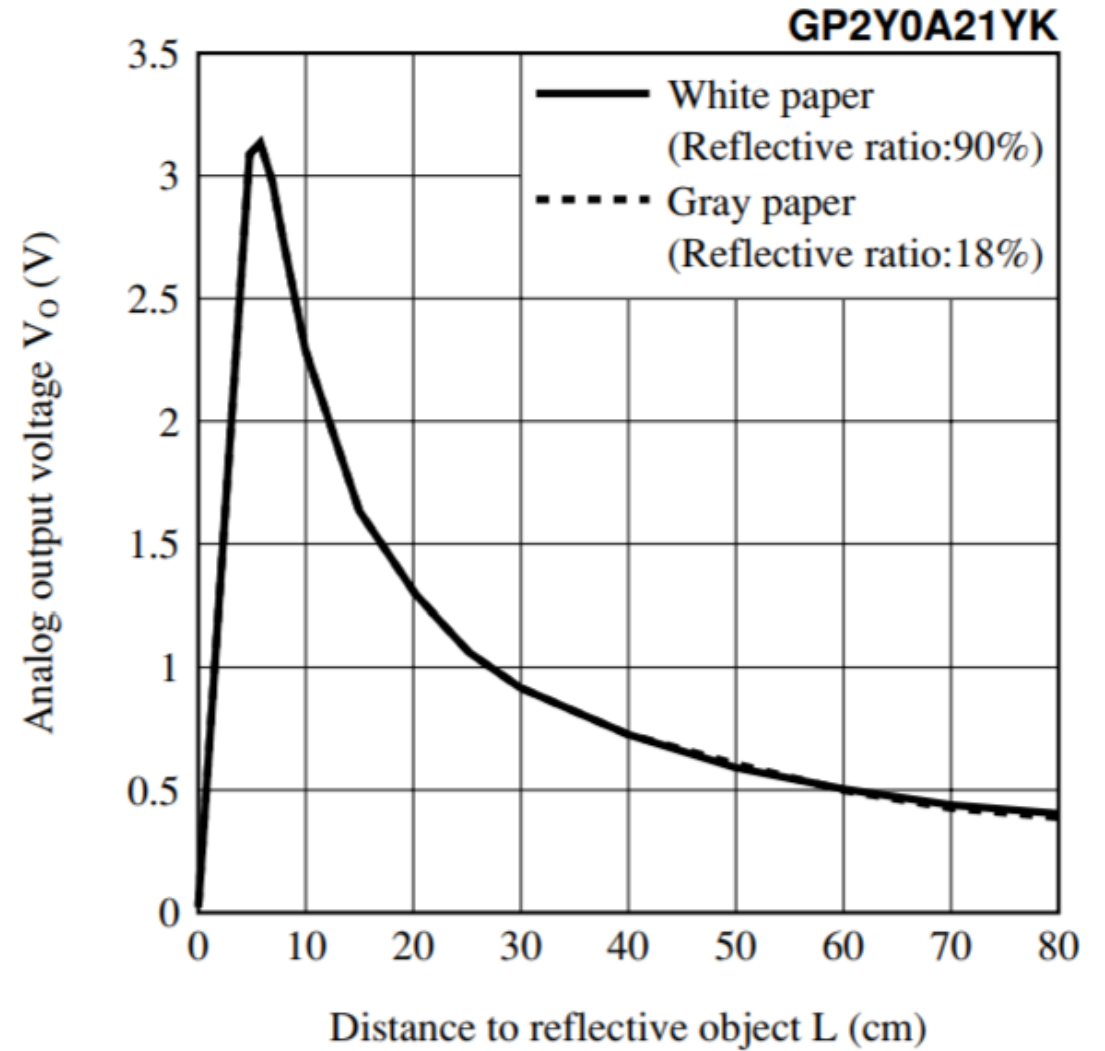
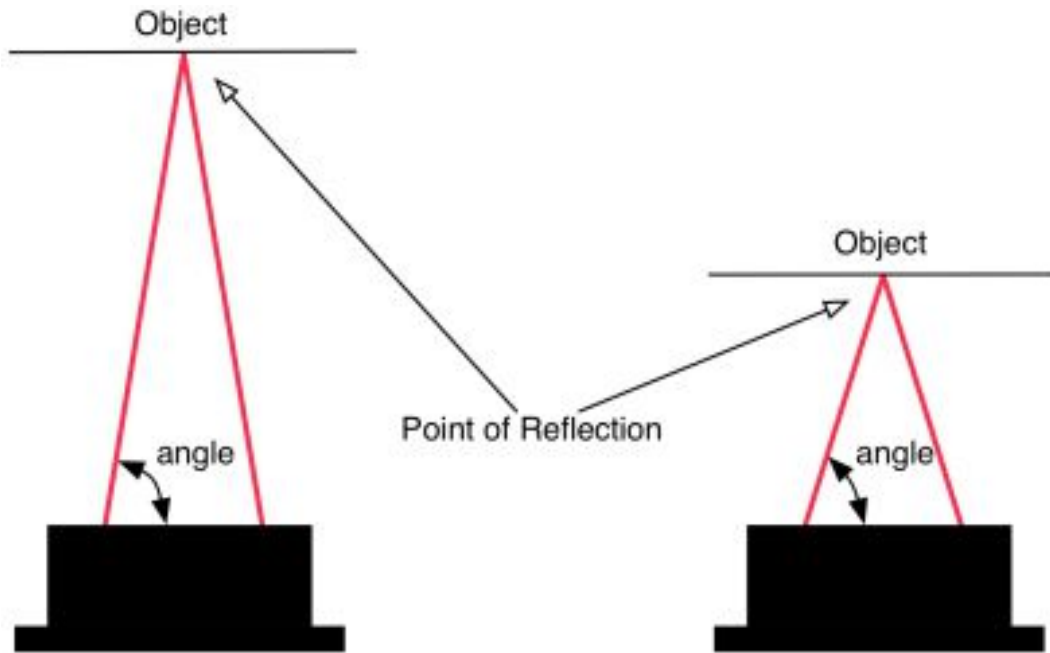


Pin 1: Anode
Pin 2: Cathode

Pin 3: Collector
Pin 4: Emitter

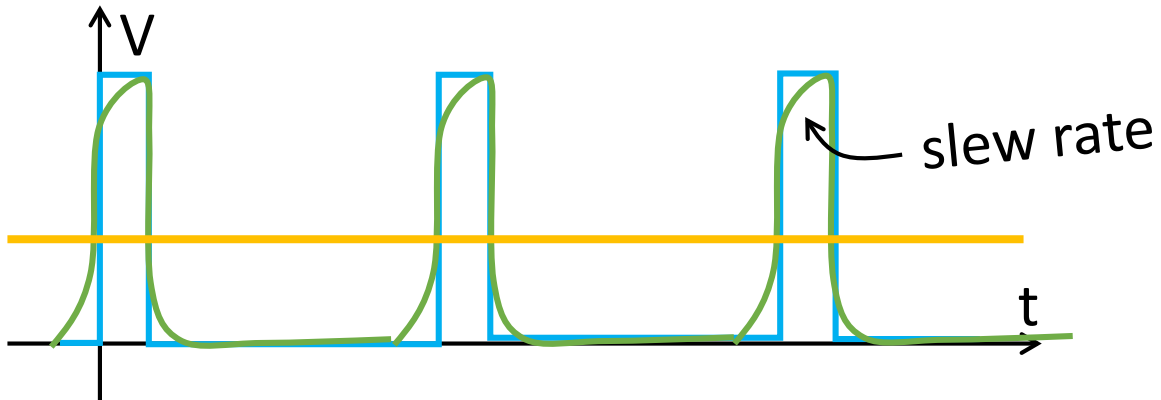
IR Wall Sensors

- *How to make IR distance sensors that are independent on color?*
 - Time of flight sensors
 - Angle sensitive sensors

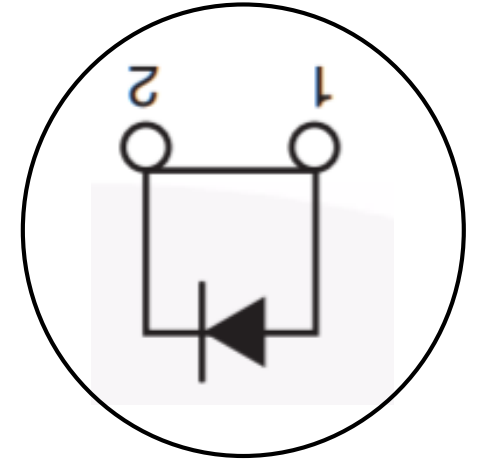


IR Robot Sensors

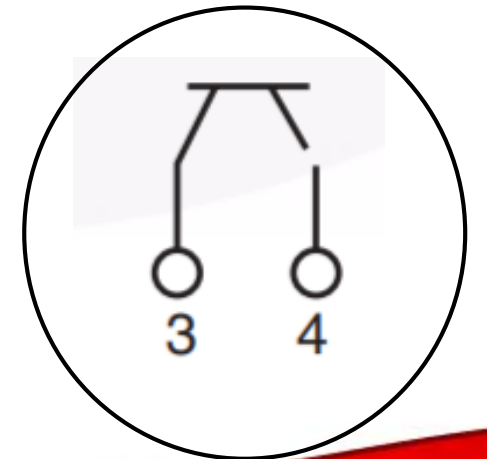
- *How are we driving the IR LEDs?*
- DC
 - Low maximum power, distance limited
- AC
 - Pulse Width Modulation
 - Higher pulses, longer distance
 - *What do you expect the sensor signal to look like?*



IR hats (OP298)



your robot (OP598)



IR Robot Sensors

- *Why could this be a problem?*

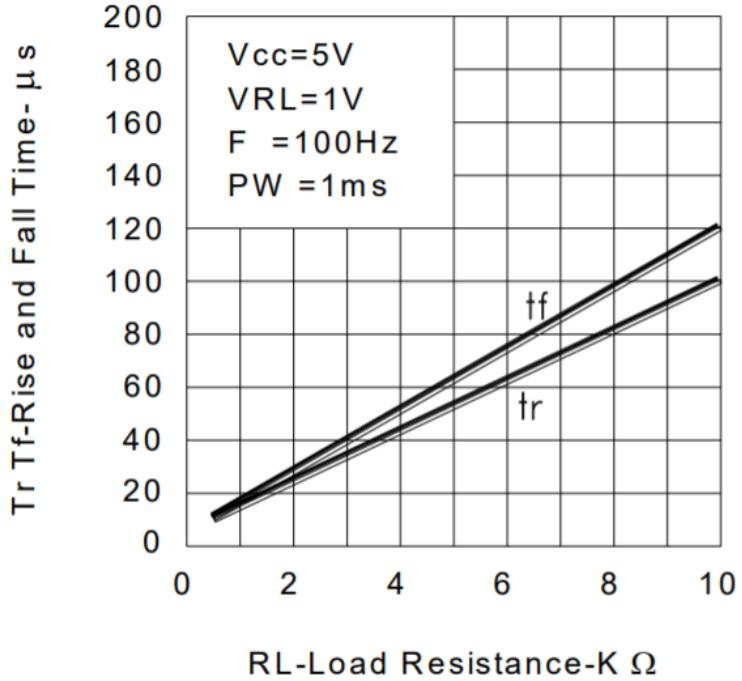
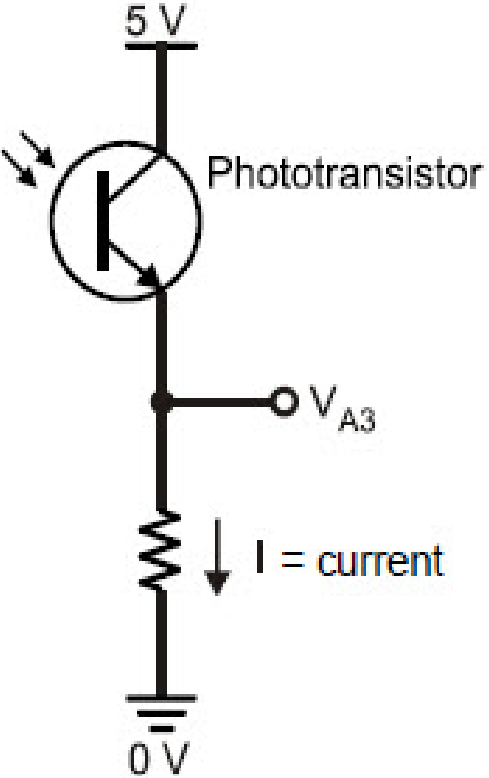


FIG.3 RISE AND FALL TIME VS LOAD RESISTANCE

IR Robot Sensors

- *How are we driving the IR LEDs?*
- DC
 - Low maximum power, distance limited
- AC
 - Pulse Width Modulation
 - Higher pulses, longer distance
- *What do you expect the sensor signal to look like?*
- *What can you do against ambient light?*
- *What can you do against decoys?*
- *What if almost no signal comes out?*

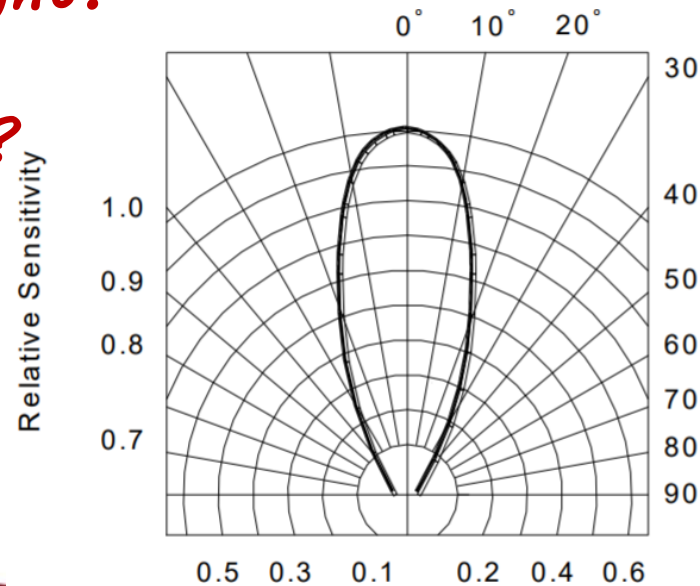
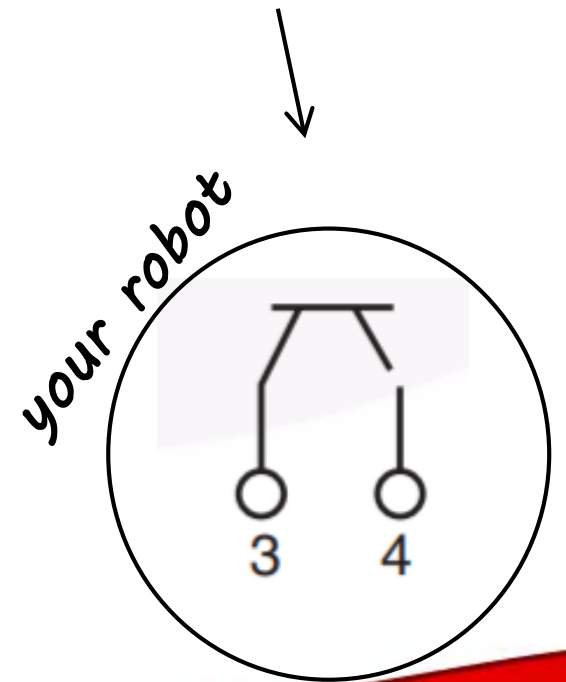
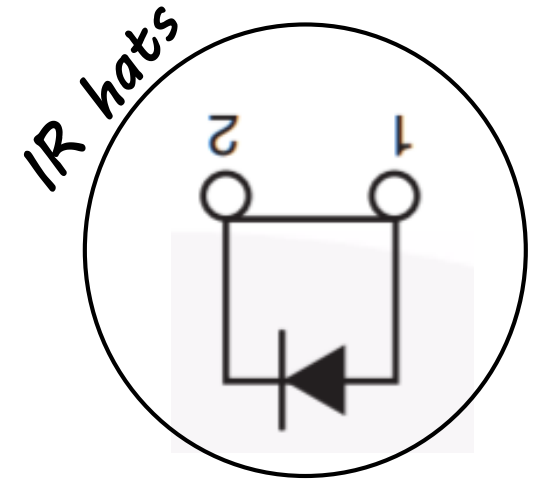


FIG.5 SENSITIVITY DIAGRAM

Sensors

- Pushbutton
- IR line sensors
- IR wall sensors
- IR robot sensors
- **Microphone**
- (Camera)

Design good circuits

Signal to noise ratio (SNR)

Problems:

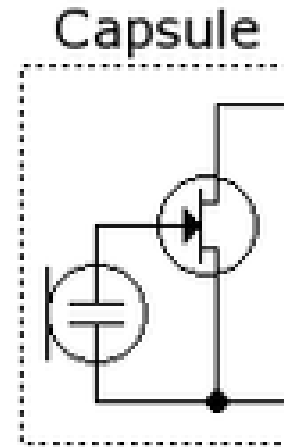
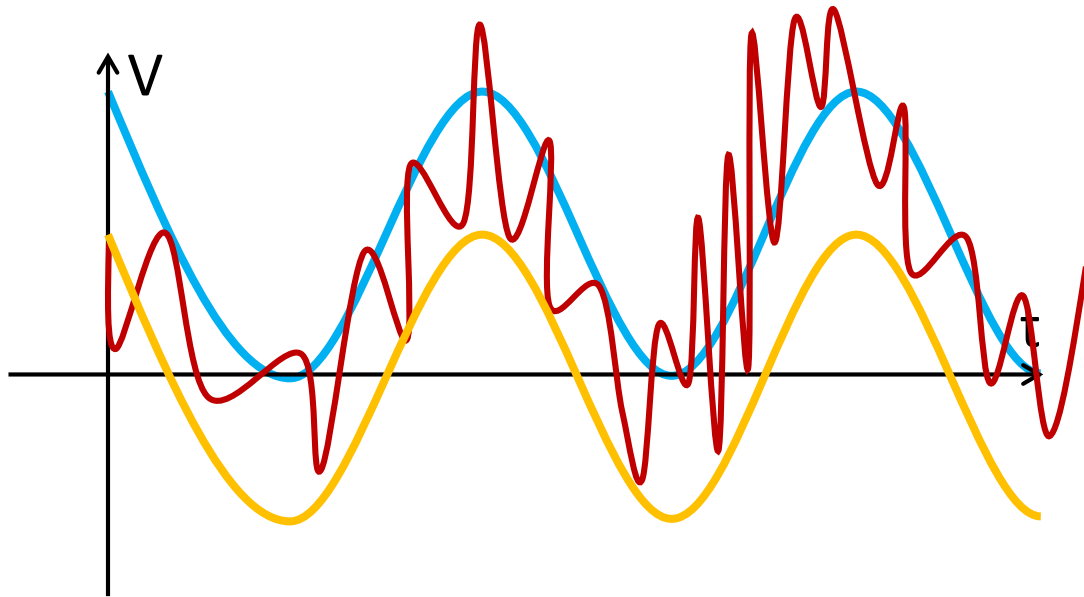
- *White noise*
- *Structured noise*
- *Malevolent noise*

Solutions

- *Multiple samples*
- *Signal processing and systematic filtering*
- *Physical shielding*

Microphone

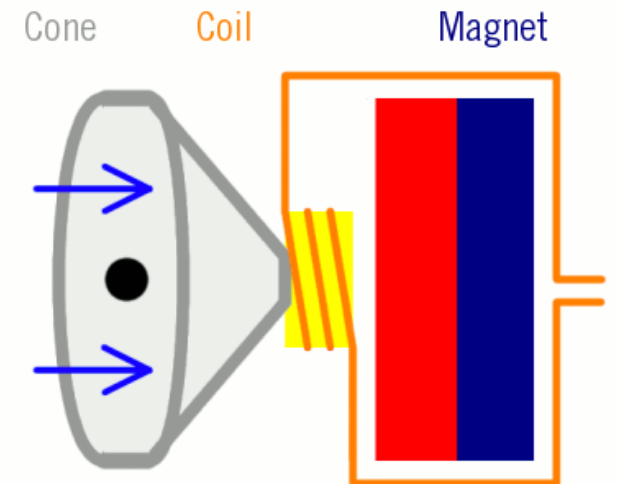
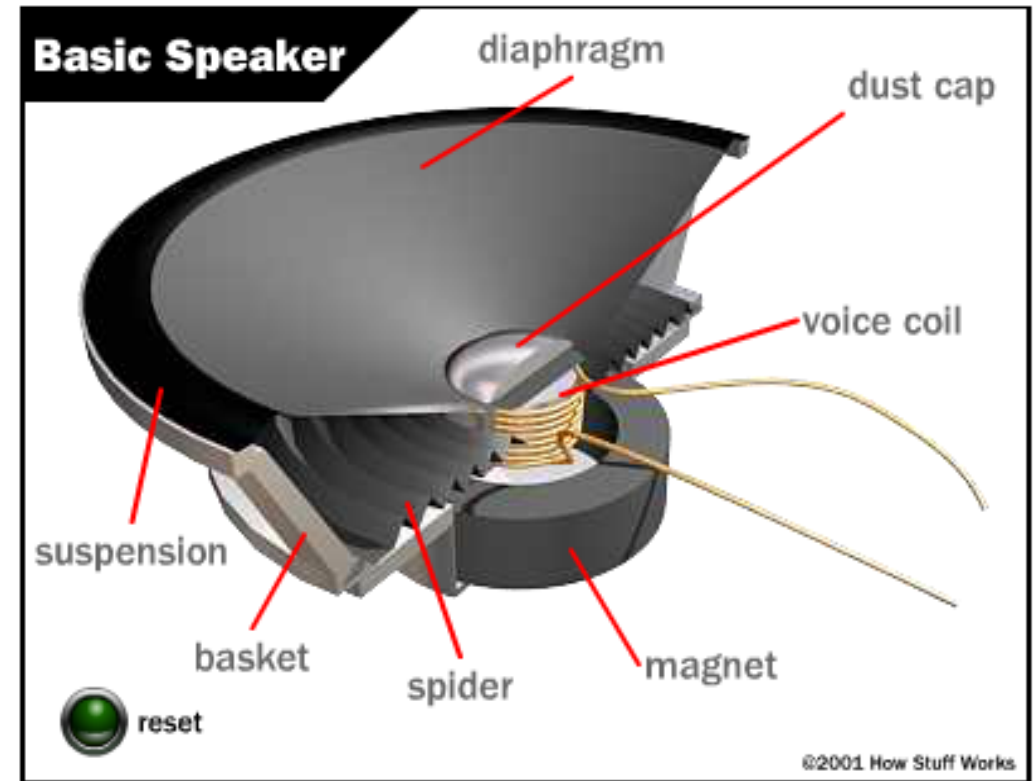
- Detect a 660Hz signal
- *What is the background noise?*
 - Human speech (200-5kHz)
 - Music (200-20kHz)



- *What does the output look like?*

Speakers

- Essentially the reverse of a microphone
- Electrical signals \rightarrow physical vibrations
- Coil is in constant magnetic field
- Running current through coil creates electromagnet
- Switching current moves EM back and forth, creating sound waves



Sensors

- Pushbutton
- IR line sensors
- IR wall sensors
- IR robot sensors
- Microphone
- (Camera)

Design good circuits

Signal to noise ratio (SNR)

Problems:

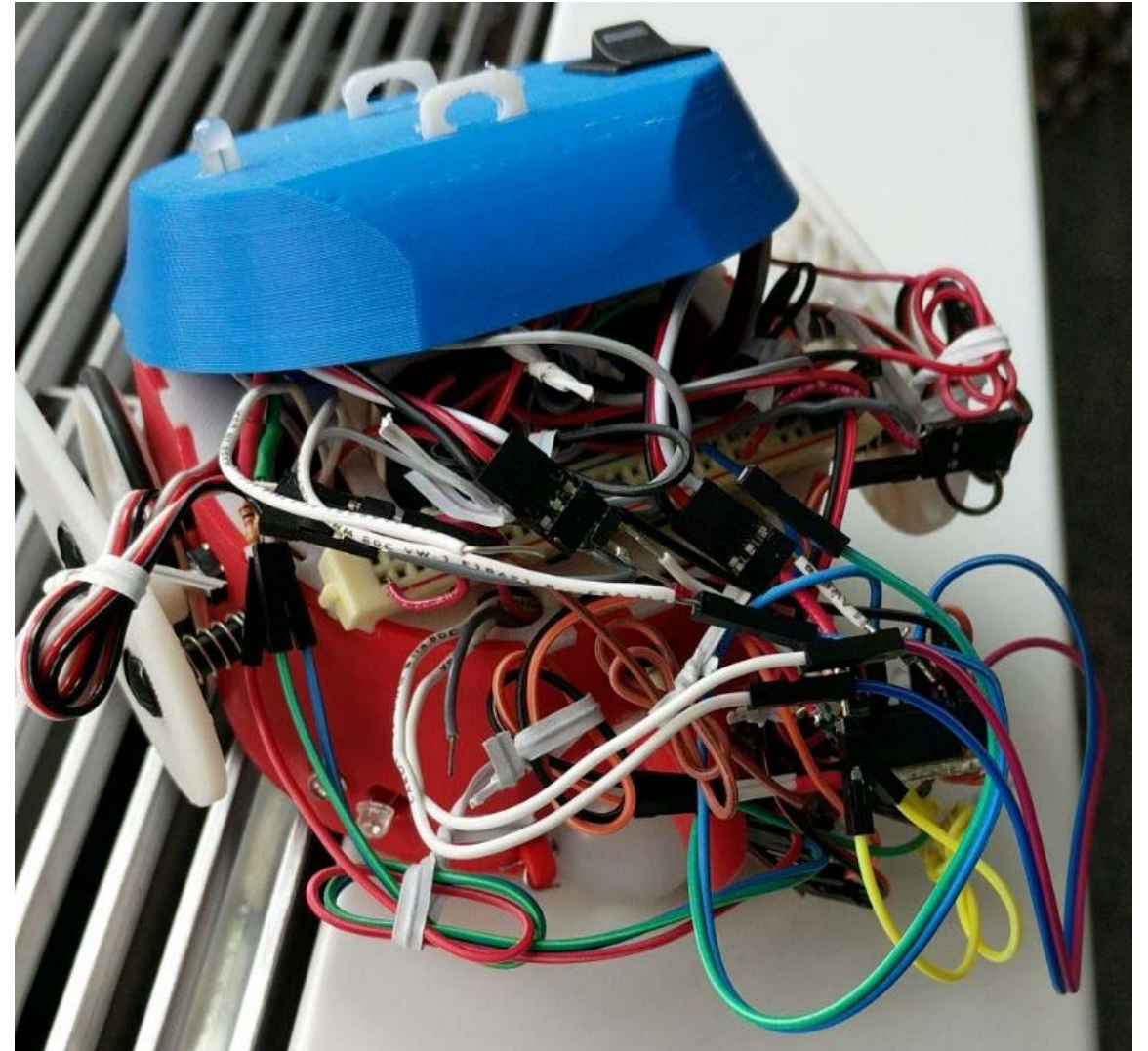
- *White noise*
- *Structured noise*
- *Malevolent noise*

Solutions

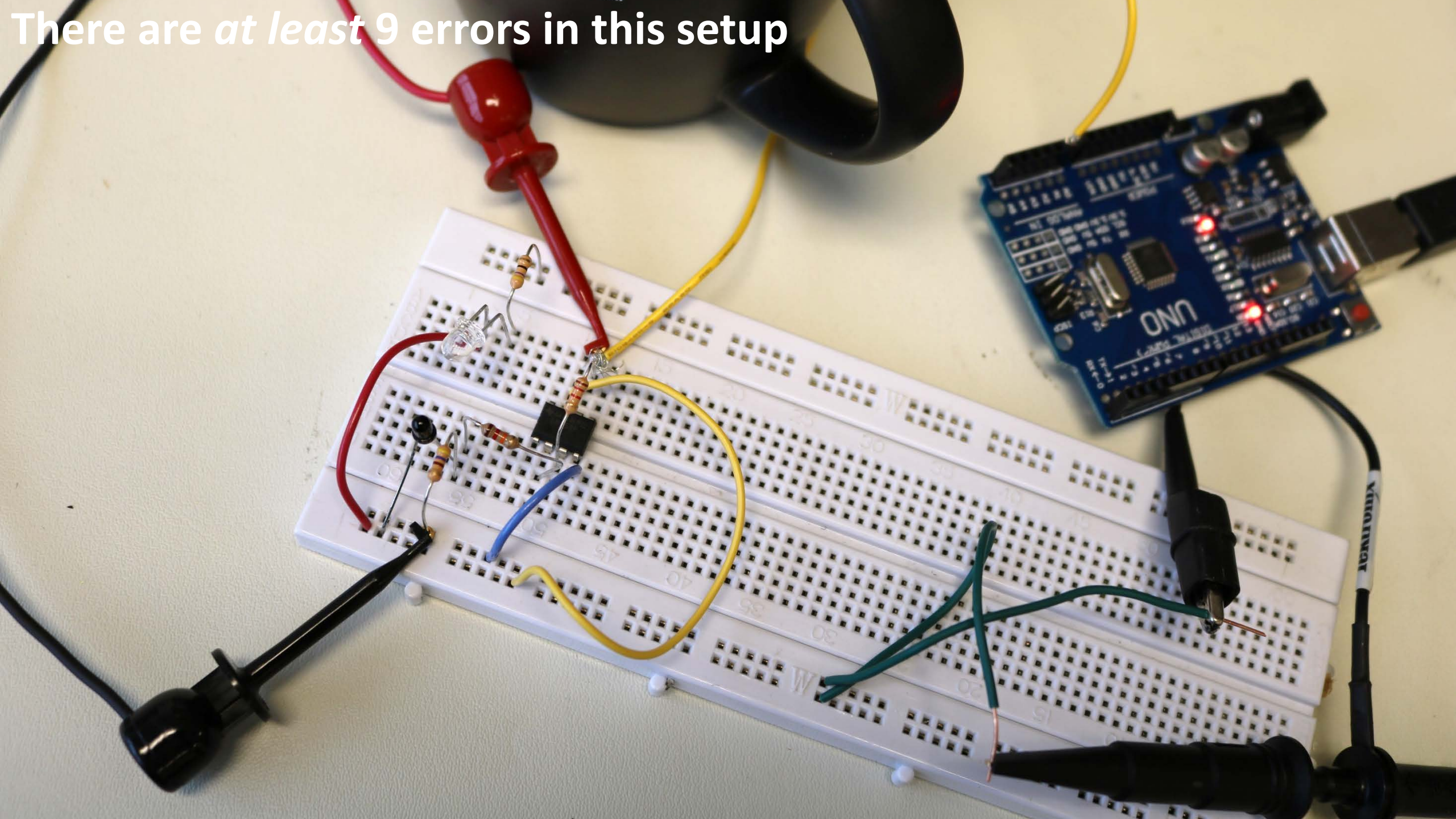
- *Multiple samples*
- *Signal processing and systematic filtering*
- *Physical shielding*

Typical cause of problems: Crazy Wires!

- Red/Black: VCC/GND
- Purple/Grey: Battery/return
- Other colors are signal wires (decide on a color scheme!)
- Shorten wires
- Twist out/return wires
- Plugs are removable, but soldered joints are smaller.
- Use soft over rigid wires on the robot



There are *at least* 9 errors in this setup



There are *at least 9* errors in this setup

