

Lab 6

Instrument Familiarization

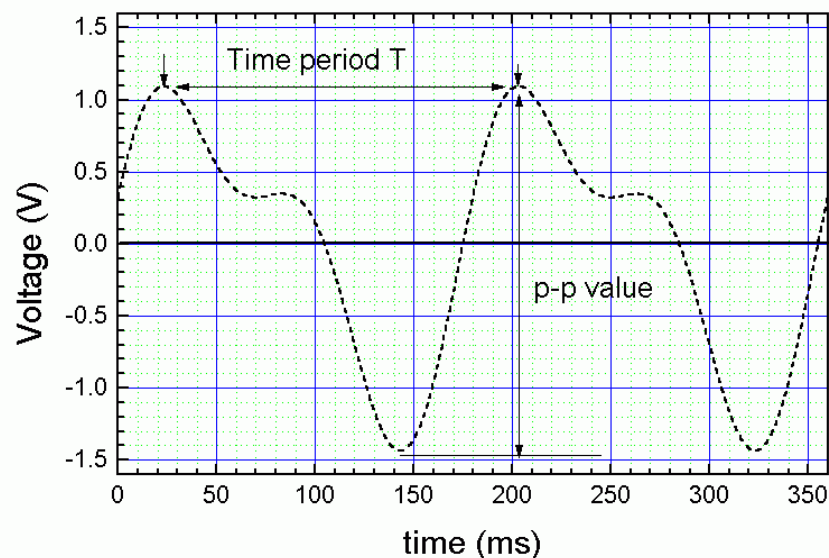
What You Need To Know:

Voltages and currents in an electronic circuit as in a CD player, mobile phone or TV set vary in time. Throughout today's lab you will investigate these types of time varying signals and how to measure them.

The vibrations of the string of a guitar for example produces sound, pressure waves in the air. This changing pressure induces vibrations and produces time dependent voltage in a microphone. This signal is intensified in an amplifier, and a loudspeaker converts it to sound at the end, much louder than the original sound.

Periodic Signal

The sound of a vibrating string produces a periodic voltage in the microphone. If the time period of the signal is T then, $V(t+T) = V(t)$, see diagram below. The waveform repeats every period T .



The periodic signal is characterized by its time period T or frequency $f=1/T$ and by its peak-to-peak value (p-p value). Instead of frequency, the angular frequency $\omega=2\pi f$ is also often used.

The household supply voltage is another example of a periodic waveform. It varies with time according to a simple harmonic function as shown below:

$$V = V_0 \sin(\omega t + \alpha)$$

V_0 is the amplitude of the voltage (in the US 120V), $\omega = 2\pi f = 120\pi$ for a 60Hz waveform and α is a phase constant.

In today's lab we are going to focus on generating, viewing, and measuring periodic signals

Part 1

The Function Generator

One of the most important pieces of equipment in the lab, is the function generator. These are widely used for testing equipment. They are designed to produce several different periodic signals: a sine wave, square wave, and triangle or sawtooth waves. See figure 2 below.

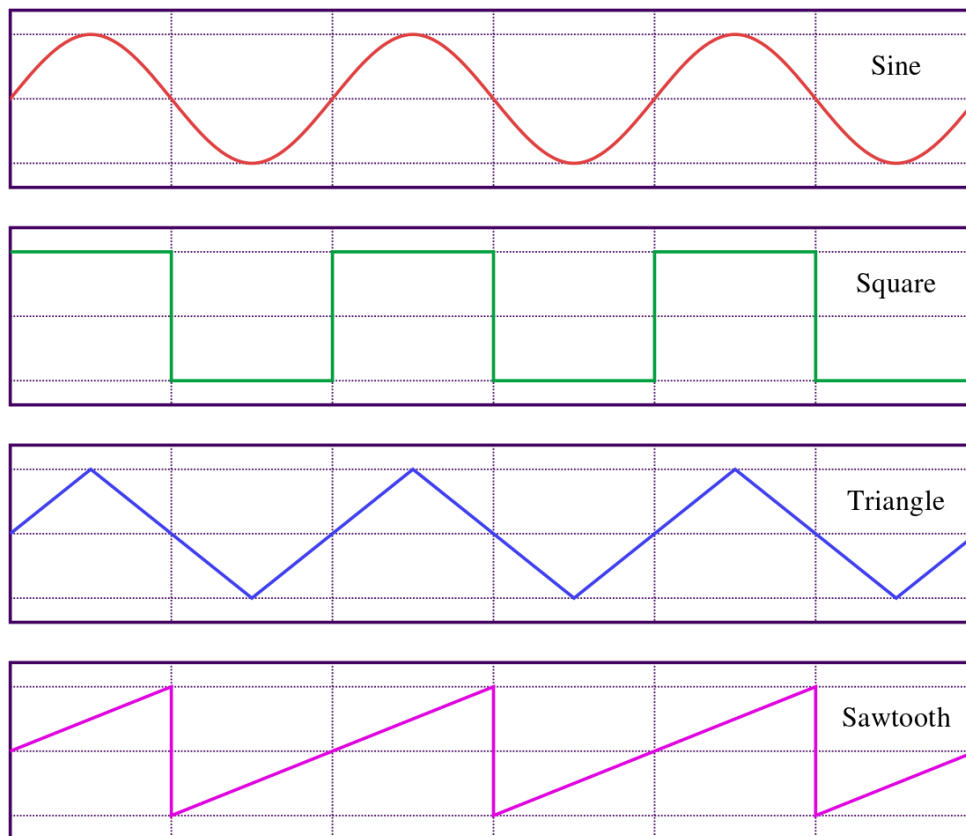


Figure 2: Showing the different periodic signals our Function Generator and create. We will focus our labs on Sine and Square waves.



Figure 3: Our BK precision Function Generator will be used to generate signals to test our electrical circuits we make in future labs. Different waveforms behave uniquely in different circuits, so it is important we know how to create a variety of signals.

Go ahead and turn on your function generator now, you can locate the power button in the top row of buttons just to the right of the display.

Locate the Coarse and Fine frequency knobs. Adjust each one. Notice the display changing.

1) What does the display tell us?

Locate the buttons titled range up top. Note how does the frequency change as you adjust them?

2) What is the minimum and maximum frequency in the “100” Range?

3) In the “10K” Range?

We now need to view our signal. In past labs you have used Digital Multi-Meters to measure voltages of DC signals. Unfortunately these devices do not allow us to accurately measure signals which vary in time. For such signals, we require a different measuring device.

Part 2

The Oscilloscope

An oscilloscope is easily the most useful instrument available for testing circuits because it allows you to **see** the signals at different points in the circuit as a function of time. The best way of investigating an electronic system is to monitor signals at the input and output of each system block, checking that each block is operating as expected and is correctly linked to the next. What follows is a brief outline of the main functions of the oscilloscope (O-Scope).

The function of an oscilloscope is extremely simple: it draws a **V - t** graph, a graph of voltage against time, voltage on the vertical or Y-axis, and time on the horizontal or X-axis.

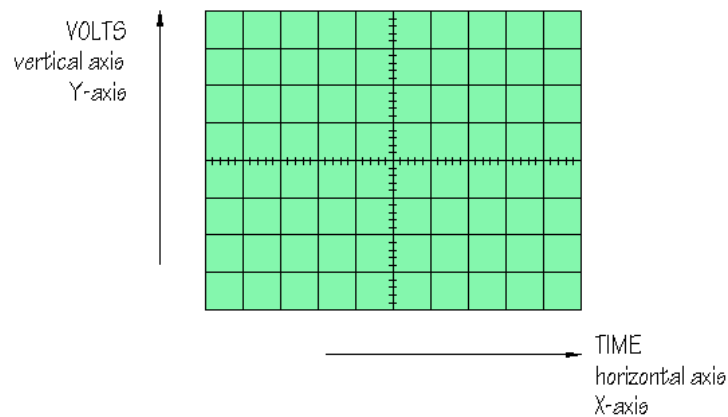


Figure 4: The axis of an O-Scope Screen in V-t mode.

The Oscilloscope Basic Design

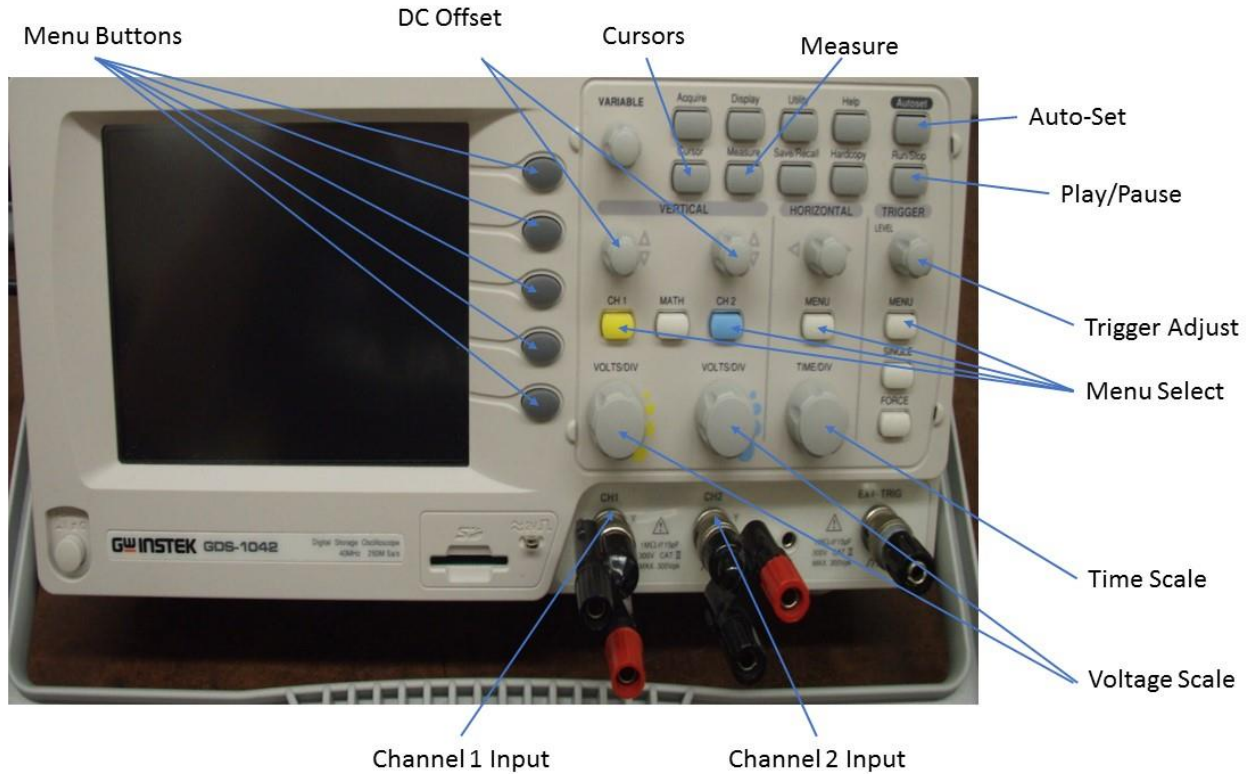


Figure 4: Our GW Instek Oscilloscope with common functions labeled. You will be expected to know how to use all labeled functions by the end of lab.

- 1) Begin by powering on your oscilloscope. Now connect a pair of red and black banana plugs from the red and black ports on the function generator to the red and black ports on Channel 1 of the oscilloscope.
- 2) Next, set your function generator to output a 60Hz Sine Wave.
- 3) Press the Auto Set Button.
- 4) Verify that your waveform looks like figure 5 pictured below.

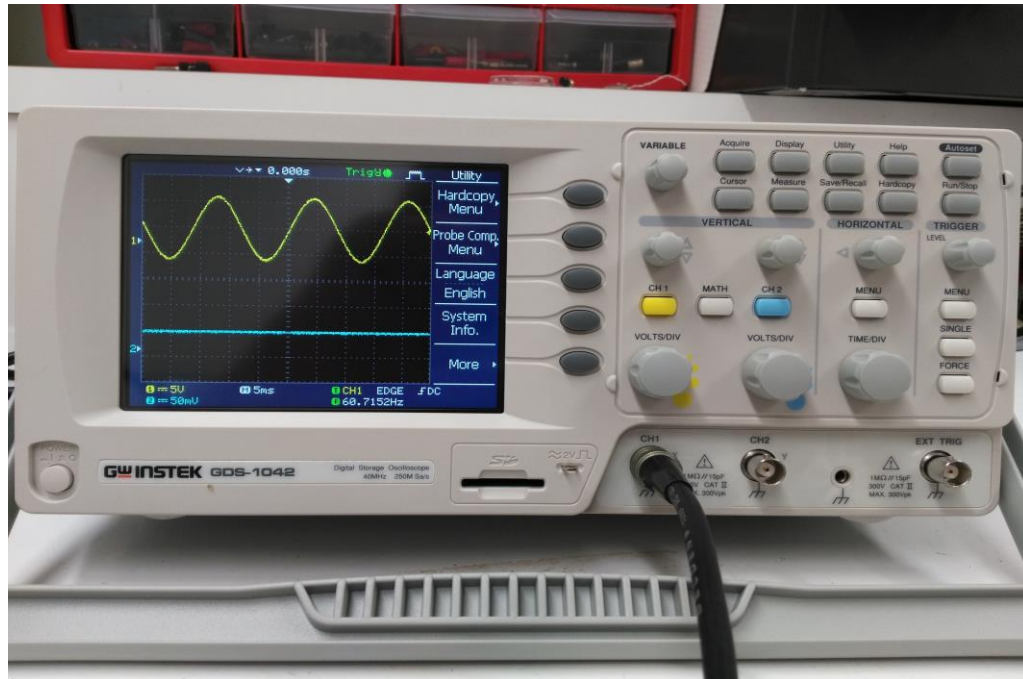
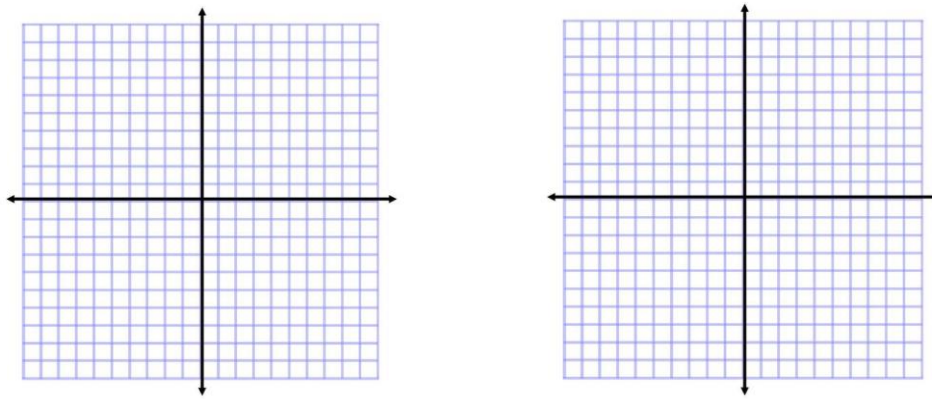


Figure 5: Our GW Instek Oscilloscope displaying a 60Hz Sine Wave.

- 5) Turn the knob under CH1 titled Volts/Div. This changes the scaling of the Y-Axis.
- 6) Turn the knob above CH1 with the two arrows. Note that this allows you to shift your Y Offset.
- 7) To the right of the vertical menu is the horizontal menu. Change the Time/Div. This changes the scaling of the X-Axis.
- 8) Press the Yellow button labelled CH1. This opens up a menu for Channel 1.
- 9) Press CH1 again. Notice this turns off the channel. Press it again to turn it on.
- 10) Turn off CH2.
- 11) Go into the CH1 Menu
- 12) There are three “coupling” modes for Oscilloscopes, DC, AC and Ground. DC coupling enables the scope to look at all signals, alternating or direct. AC coupling only allows you to look Alternating signals.

- 13) Press the square wave button on the function generator. Now toggle channel one between AC coupling and DC coupling. Draw and describe each of the situations. Is the actual waveform changing?



- 14) Press the **Cursor** button on the oscilloscope. This will bring up a pair of vertical or horizontal bars used to measure your function in the horizontal or vertical access.
- 15) Make sure that your bars are set vertically by pressing **X \leftrightarrow Y** (if needed). We are going to measure the period of our function; that is the time it takes to make one full oscillation. Using the **variable knob** place one bar at the start of your waveform, and one at the end of its oscillation (Figure 6 below). You can change the bar by selecting **X1 / X2** on the menu.

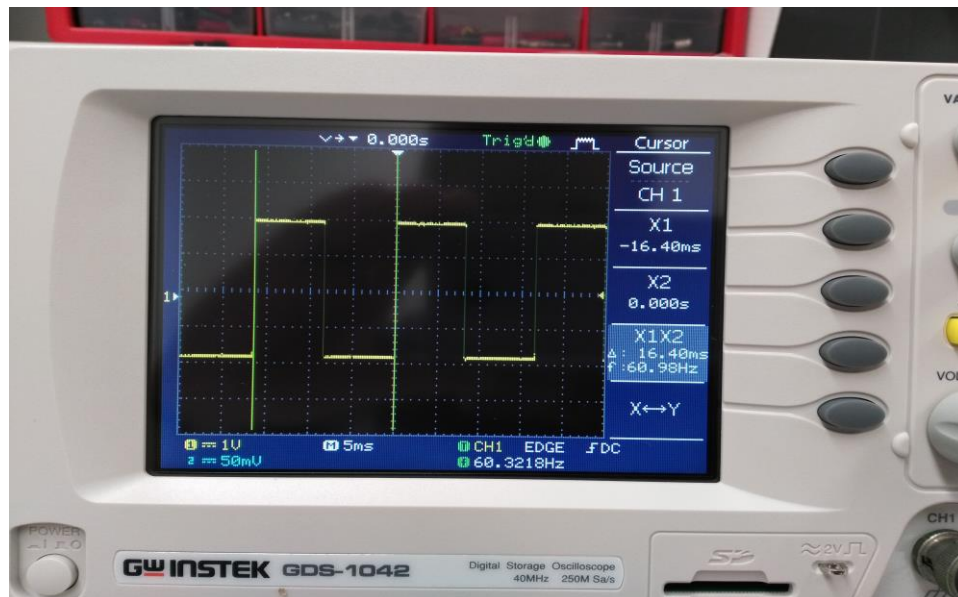


Figure 6: Our GW Instek Oscilloscope measuring the Period with Vertical Cursors.

- 16) Note on the menu **X1X2**. This provides you with the Δt of your bars. We just measured the period! It also provides you with the frequency which should closely match your function generator. Jot this number down.
- 17) Now let's switch to horizontal bars by pressing **X \leftrightarrow Y**. Using the same method as before, measure the voltage from peak to peak (V_{PP}) of your waveform. Jot your value down below.
- 18) Now press the button labeled **Measure**. A series of values show up on the right hand side. You can change what you want to measure by pressing the button next to an item, pressing the item again, and select a new measurement using the **variable knob** to scroll around (Figure 7 below).



Figure 7: Our GW Instek Oscilloscope on the Measure select menu.

- 19) Using the Measure menu measure the V_{PP} and the Period and jot them down. How do they compare to your values from cursors? On the function generator try turning the **Output Level** and the **Frequency** knobs. Note what happens.
- 20) Use the **Volts/Div** adjust knob until the waveform peaks are no longer visible. How does V_{PP} measure now?

- 21) To the far right of the oscilloscope start turning the knob under the trigger menu. Notice that as you start turning it, your signal starts moving horizontally. The trigger tells the oscilloscope when to sample a signal. If the frequency of your sampling and the frequency of your signal differ, your signal will appear jumpy. The trigger menu is how to fix a jumpy signal.

You now officially know enough about the oscilloscope and function generator to be successful in future labs. Please try repeating the exercises for a few different waveforms. It will be important that you are not just familiar with these steps, but comfortable and speedy in taking data with an oscilloscope.

Turn in all requested measurements / graphs / observations to your instructor as your lab report.