How to make a Lock-in Amplifier

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Introduction

- Used to recover a small signal buried in a large noise
- Uses phase sensitive detection

Phase Sensitive Detection





time



- Mixer and Multiplier
- Product of two sinusoids(f1 and f2) is a signal containing two parts:

$$Asin(\alpha t + \varphi 1) * Bsin(\beta t + \varphi 2) = \frac{AB}{2} \left(\cos(\alpha - \beta) + (\varphi 1 - \varphi 2) \right) - \left(\cos(\alpha + \beta) + (\varphi 1 + \varphi 2) \right)$$

• A mixer, instead multiplies the incoming signal with a square wave.(like AD630).

Home Brew Lock-in Amplifier

- Four Parts:
- 1. Input Amplifier (AD620)
- 2. Mixer (AD630)
- 3. Low Pass Filter (Single Pole)
- 4. Output Amplifier (OP 27)

Lock-In Amplifier



Noise and Other Terms

- Many types of noise but we have restricted ourselves to White Noise and 1/f noise.
- Inherent Worst noise figure of 75.83µV.
- Dynamic Reserve= Ratio of Overload level of noise to full scale input signal
- SNR:Signal to Noise Ratio

Experiment and Testing

- Signal Recovery:
- SNR =40-60dB(Signal of 10mv(amp) and Noise of 1V-10V(amp)

60% of the signal is recovered.(4.2mV)

• Fourier Series and Beats

• Measurement of resistance of a wire





Y-axis: Voltage drop across wire in mV. X-axis: Amplitude of Source х

- Commercial:22.3mOhm
- Homebrew:14m Ohm
- Erroneous Results.

• Optical Chopper Experiment:



Single Beam Experiment

Good results at higher frequencies. A deeper look into the experiment.



Y-axis: Signal rms in mV. X-axis: Chop Frequency

Results

- Large Deviation from the Commercial Lock-ins.
- Cursory measurements to be avoided.
- Further Testing required.
- Improvements like PLL, dual phase, phase shifter etc. can be made.

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