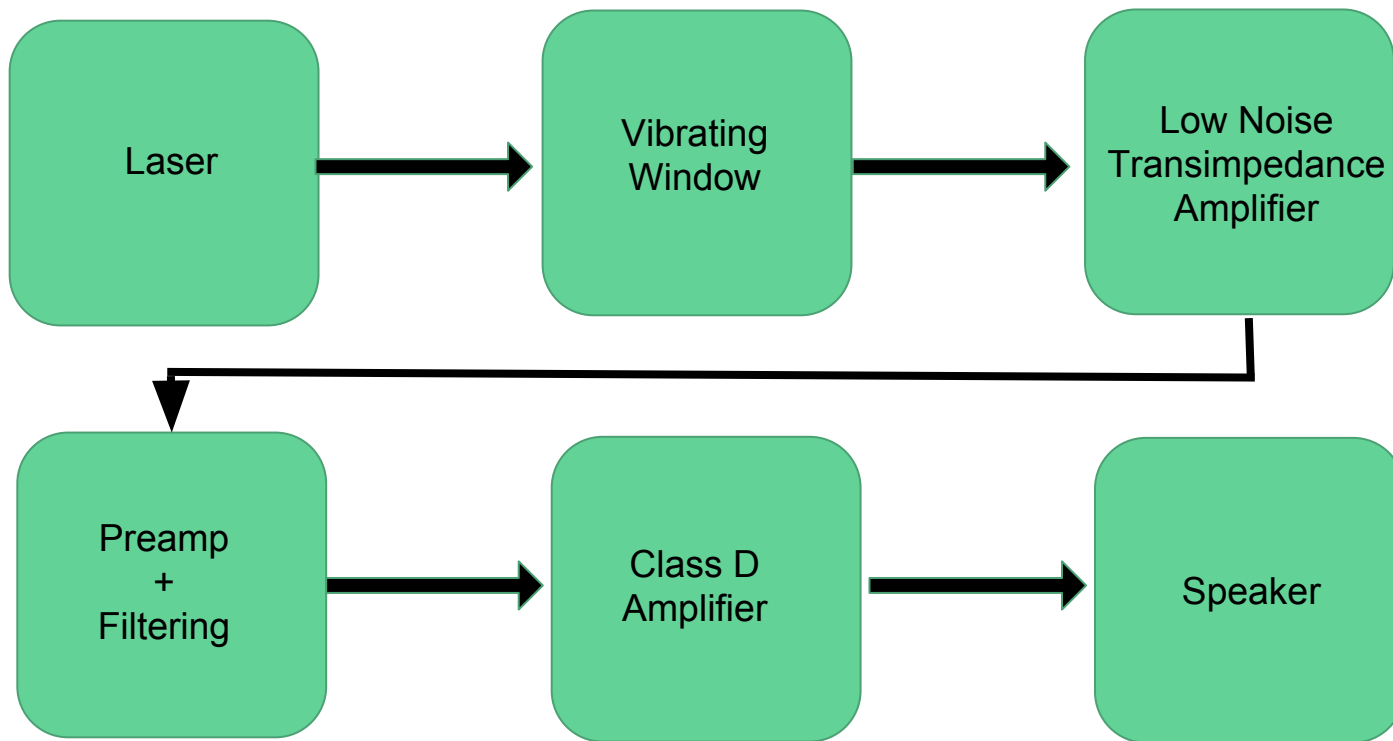


# Laser Snooper

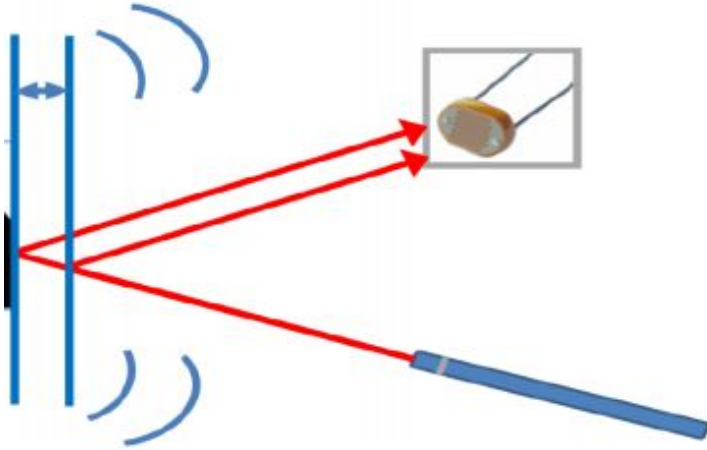
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Julian Alverio, Mark Chounlakone, Justin Tunis

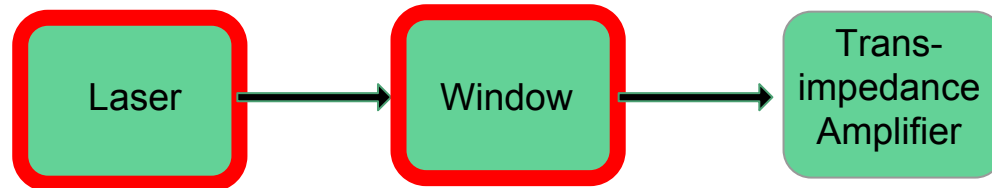
# Overview



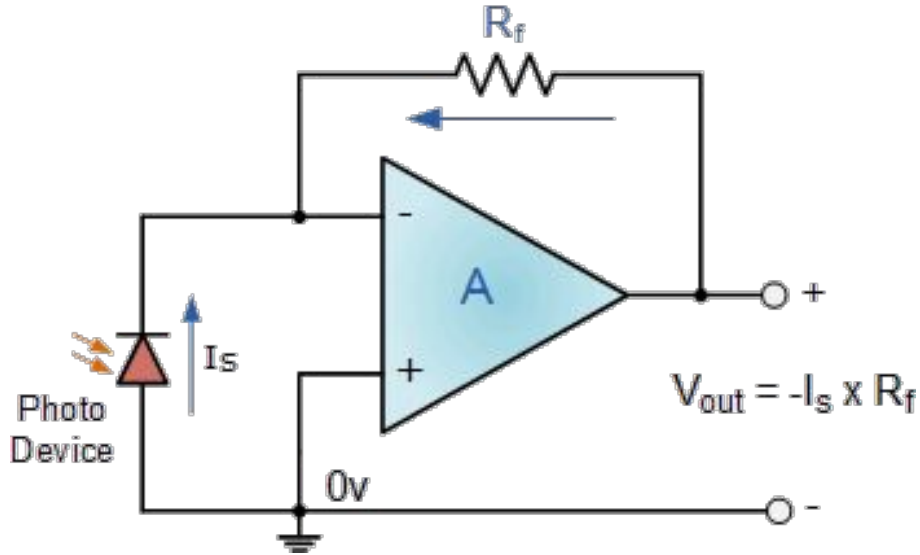
# Laser-Window Interaction



As the window vibrates, the laser's path is altered and the photodiode detects the changes in intensity

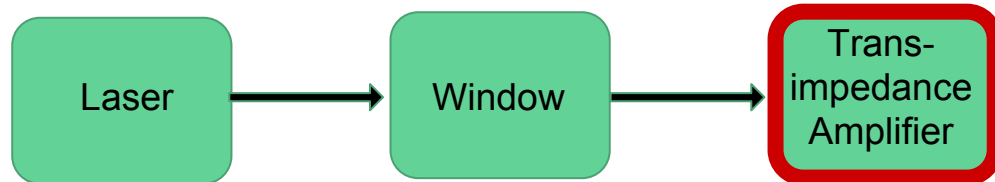


# Transimpedance Amplifier

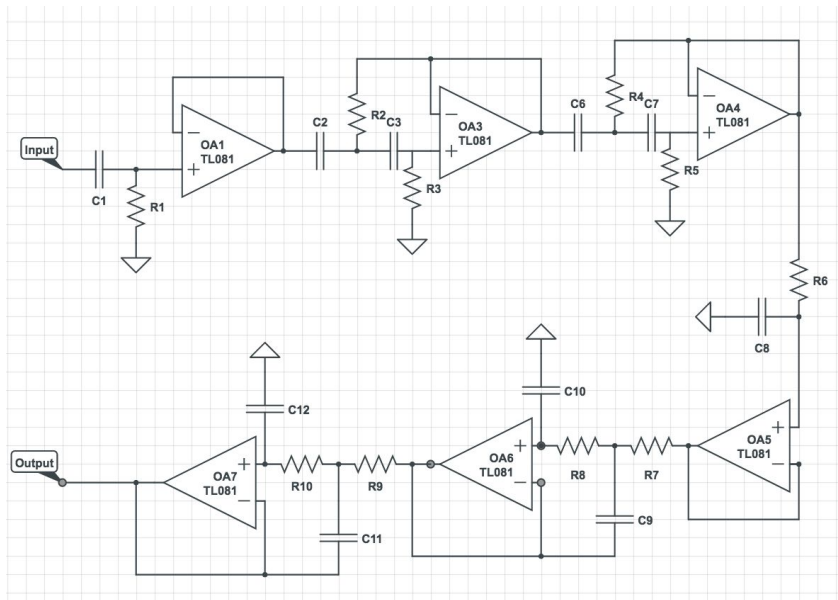


**Goal:** Convert Tiny Current to Voltage

**Main Solution:** Low noise transimpedance amplifier



# Noise Reduction



**Vocal Band:** 300Hz - 3kHz

**Goal:** Remove any noise not in this frequency range (ex. AC hum, phototransistor/component noise, other non-speech audio)

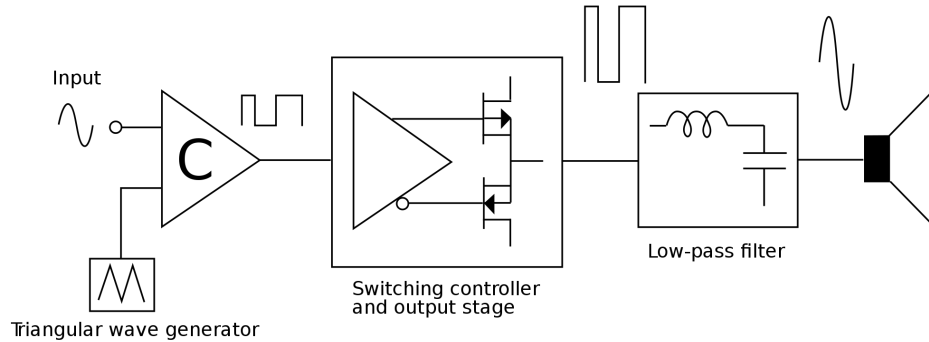
**Main Solution:** Bandpass Filter  
(5th-Order Butterworth Bandpass Filter)

Trans-  
Impedance  
Amplifier



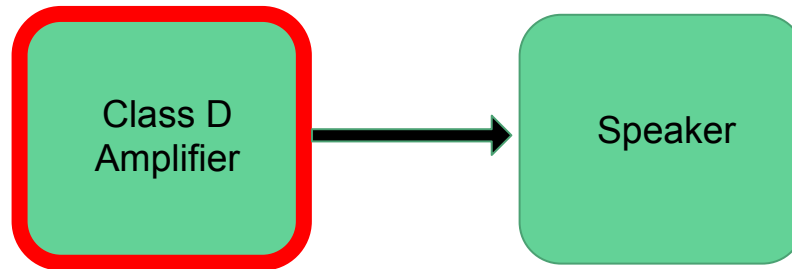
Amplify  
+  
Filter

# Amplification



**Goal:** Amplify the signal to an audible range

**Solution:** Class-D amplifier to feed our speaker



# Potential Project Extensions

## 1. Laser Intensity Modulation

- a. Pink noise reduction
- b. Potentially requires developing a variable laser diode driver

## 2. Voice Changer

- a. If the signal is clean enough we can add vocal modulations
- b. Frequency selection and mixing

## 3. Laser Communication

- a. Just directly sending messages over a laser.
- b. Potentially requires developing a variable laser diode driver that varies with audio
- c. Could use pulse density generator to communicate.

# Mitigating Risks

Risk	Countermeasure
Laser Alignment	Using visible light instead of IR
Noise in 300Hz - 3kHz Frequency Range	Depending on source of noise, modulating the signal could help; foam blocks to remove mechanical noise
Detecting Light Intensity Changes	Video
Window Reflectivity	Video



# Timeline

[illegible]

Questions?

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