

Digitalna elektronika

AD i DA konverzija – Greške konverzije – Šum kvantizacije

$$\text{Šum kvantizacije} \quad n_q(t) = x(t) - x_Q(t)$$

$$\text{Srednja vrednost} \quad \bar{n}_q = \frac{\Delta}{2}$$

Snaga šuma kvantizacije

$$P_q = n_{qRMS}^2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T n_q^2(t) dt - \bar{n}_q^2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left(\frac{t}{T} \Delta \right)^2 dt - \left(\frac{\Delta}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{\Delta^2}{12}$$

Test signal = sinusoidalan signal maksimalne amplitude

$$P_s = \frac{\left(\Delta \frac{2^N - 1}{2} \right)^2}{2} = \frac{\Delta^2}{8} (2^N - 1)^2$$

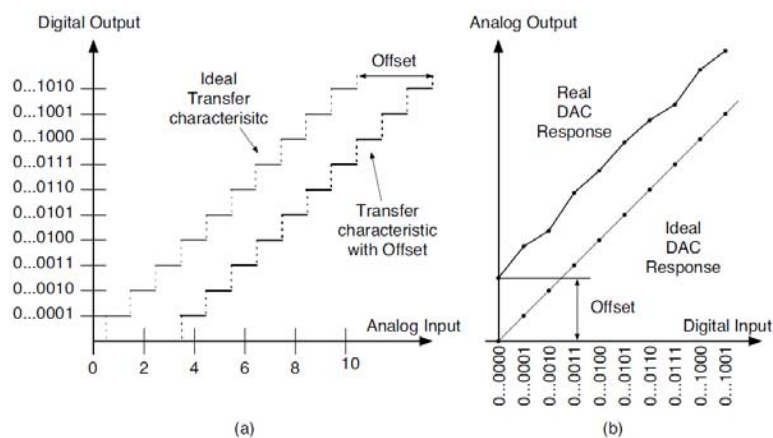
$$SNR = \frac{P_s}{P_q} = \frac{3}{2} (2^N - 1)^2$$

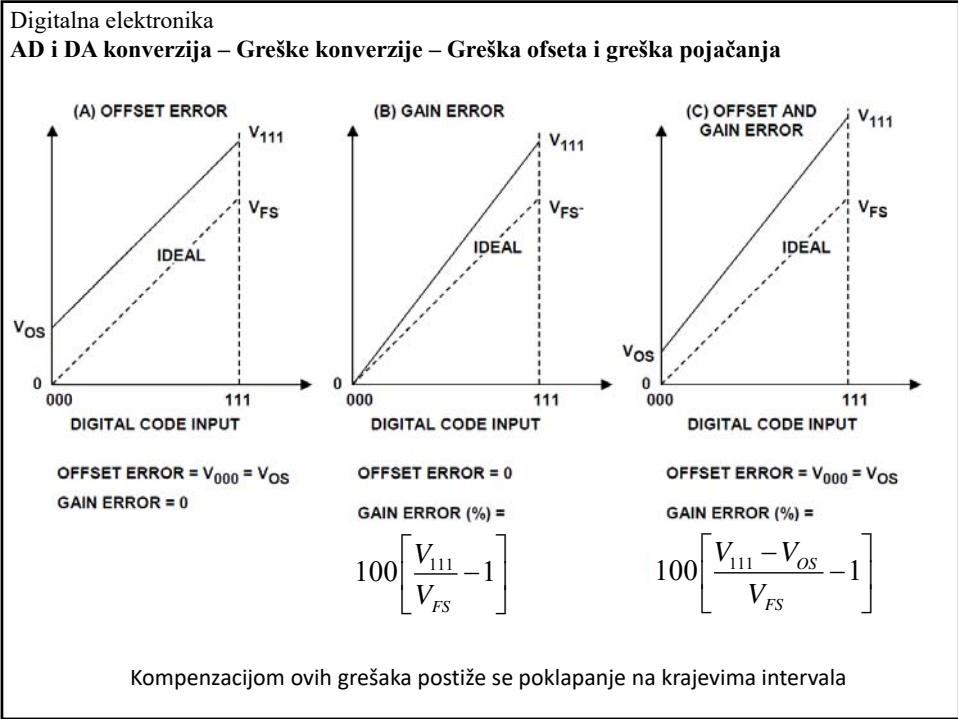
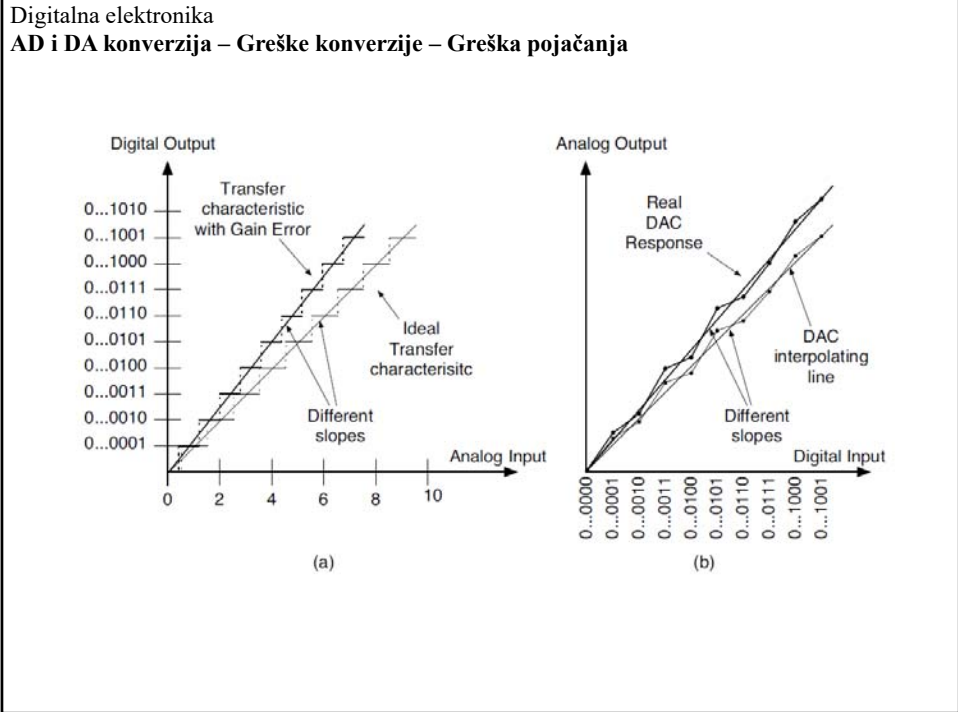
$$SNR = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_s}{P_q} \approx 6.02N + 1.76 \text{ dB}$$

Svaki dodatni bit
poboljšava odnos
signal šum za 6dB

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AD i DA konverzija – Greške konverzije – Greška ofseta





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AD i DA konverzija – Greške konverzije – Greška pojačanja

Sve ovo je bilo pod uslovom da je greška pojačanja linearna.

$$x(t) = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)$$

Linearno pojačanje ne unosi dodatne harmonijske komponente.

$$y(t) = ax(t)$$

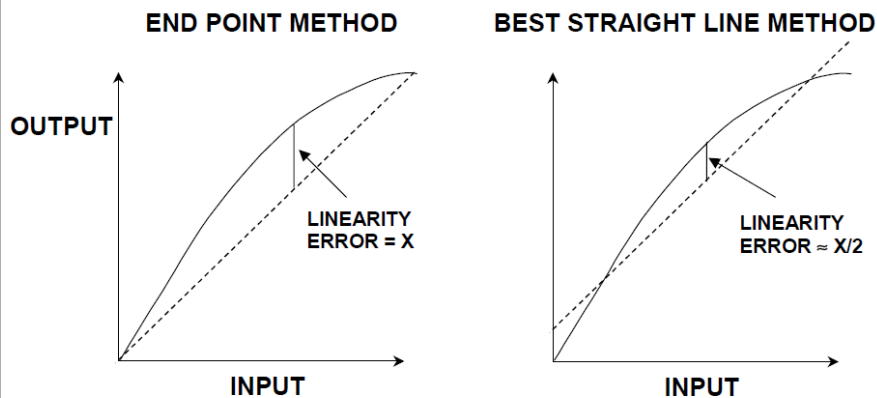
Nelinearno?

$$y(t) = ax(t) + bx^2(t) + \dots$$

$$y(t) = aA \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi) + bA^2 \sin^2(\omega_0 t + \varphi) + \dots$$

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AD i DA konverzija – Greške konverzije – Specifikacija nelinearnosti



Greške ofseta i pojačanja se mogu kompenzovati

Nelinearnosti se gledaju na kompenzovanoj karakteristici (ofset i pojačanje)

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 AD i DA konverzija – Greške konverzije – Diferencijalna i integralna nelinearnost

$$DNL_k = A_k - A_{k-1} - \Delta$$

$$DNL = \max_k |DNL_k|$$

A_k k-ti kvantizacioni nivo kompenzovane realne karakteristike

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 AD i DA konverzija – Greške konverzije – Diferencijalna i integralna nelinearnost

$$INL_k = A_k - \tilde{A}_k$$

$$INL = \max_k |INL_k|$$

A_k k-ti kvantizacioni nivo kompenzovane realne karakteristike
 \tilde{A}_k k-ti kvantizacioni nivo idealne karakteristike

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AD i DA konverzija – Greške konverzije – Monotonost i nedostajući kodovi

$$DNL_k = INL_k - INL_{k-1}$$

$$INL_k = INL_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k DNL_i$$

Monotona karakteristika konverzije
 Nema nedostajućih kodova

$$|INL_k| \leq 0.5LSB$$

$$|DNL_k| \leq 1LSB$$

The top graph plots Analog Output against Digital Code Input (000 to 111). It shows step-like transitions. Annotations include: '1 LSB, DNL = 0' for code 001; '2 LSB, DNL = +1 LSB' for code 010; '1 LSB, DNL = 0' for code 011; '-1 LSB, DNL = -2 LSB' for code 100; '1 LSB, DNL = 0' for code 101; '2 LSB, DNL = +1 LSB' for code 110; and '1 LSB, DNL = 0' for code 111. A region between codes 100 and 101 is labeled 'NON-MONOTONIC IF DNL < -1 LSB'. A note at the top says 'BIT 2 IS 1 LSB HIGH BIT 1 IS 1 LSB LOW'. The y-axis is labeled 'ANALOG OUTPUT' and 'FS'.

The bottom graph plots Digital Output Code against Analog Input. It shows a staircase function. Annotations include: '1 LSB, DNL = 0' for the first step; '1.5 LSB, DNL = +0.5 LSB' for the second step; '0.5 LSB, DNL = -0.5 LSB' for the third step; '0.25 LSB, DNL = -0.75 LSB' for the fourth step; and '1 LSB, DNL = 0' for the fifth step. A gap between two steps is labeled 'MISSING CODE (DNL < -1 LSB)'. The y-axis is labeled 'DIGITAL OUTPUT CODE' and the x-axis is 'ANALOG INPUT'.

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AD i DA konverzija – Frekventne karakteristike

Signal to noise ratio - odnos signal šum

$$SNR = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_S}{P_n}$$

P_S Snaga signala, test sinusoida
 P_n Snaga šuma, kvantizacija, šum komponente ...

The graph shows SNR in dB on the y-axis (ranging from 30 to 70) versus Input Frequency in Hz on the x-axis (logarithmic scale from 100K to 100M). Three curves are plotted for different amplitudes: '-0.5 AMPLITUDE' (top curve, SNR ~65-68 dB), '-6.0 AMPLITUDE' (middle curve, SNR ~60-63 dB), and '-20.0 AMPLITUDE' (bottom curve, SNR ~48-51 dB). The curves show a slight downward trend with increasing frequency.

12-bitni konvertor
 50MHz

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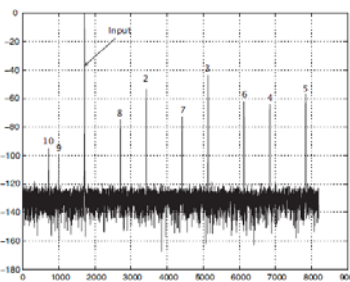
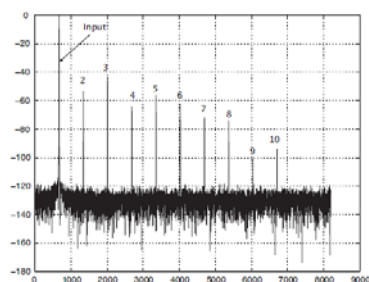
AD i DA konverzija – Frekventne karakteristike

Harmonic distortion - harmonijsko izobličenje, distorzija

$$HD_k = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_k}{P_1}$$

Total harmonic distortion - totalno harmonijsko izobličenje

$$THD_k = 10 \log_{10} \frac{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} P_k}{P_1}$$



Fs=16.38kHz

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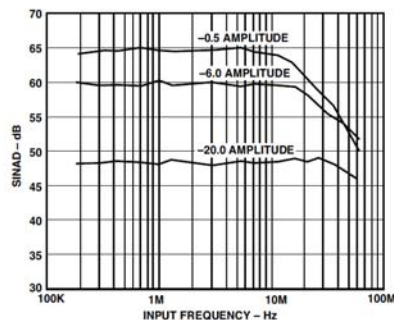
AD i DA konverzija – Frekventne karakteristike

Signal-to-Noise-and-Distortion Ratio = SINAD

$$SNDR = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_S}{P_n + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} P_k}$$

 P_S Snaga signala, test sinusoida P_n Snaga šuma, kvantizacija, šum komponente ... P_k Snaga harmonijskih komponenti

Harmonijske komponente = nelinearno pojačanje, DNL, INL,



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AD i DA konverzija – Frekventne karakteristike

Effective number of bits

$$SNDR = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_s}{P_n + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} P_k}$$

$$SNR = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_s}{P_q} \approx 6.02N + 1.76 \text{ dB}$$

$$ENOB = \frac{SNDR - 1.76}{6.02}$$

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AD i DA konverzija – Frekventne karakteristike

Spurious free dynamic range

$$SFDR = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_1}{P_x}$$

P_x snaga signala koji je možda harmonik originalnog signala a možda i posledica nekog drugog efekta. Lažan signal.

