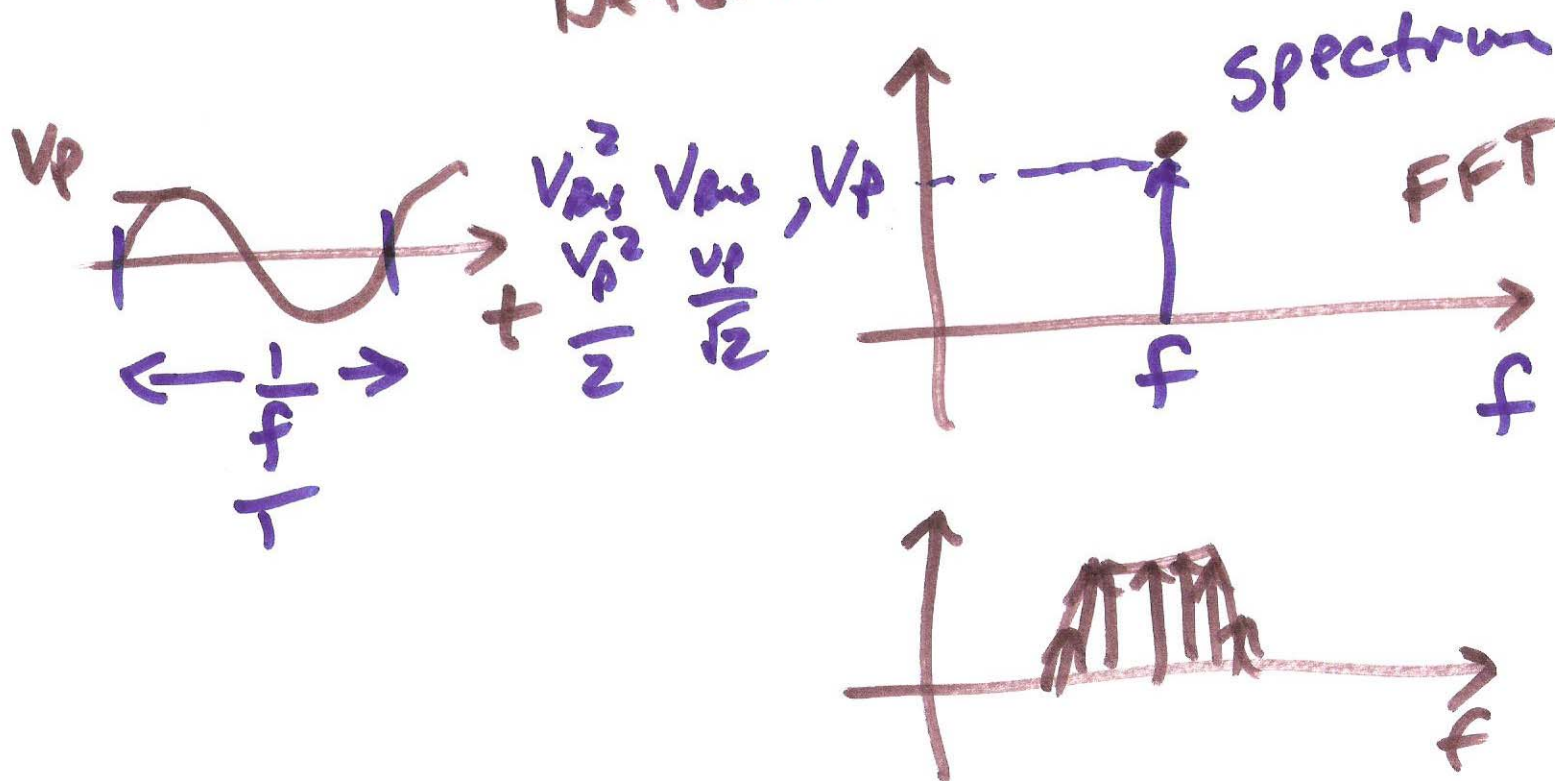


Sept. 15, 2011

Lecture 8

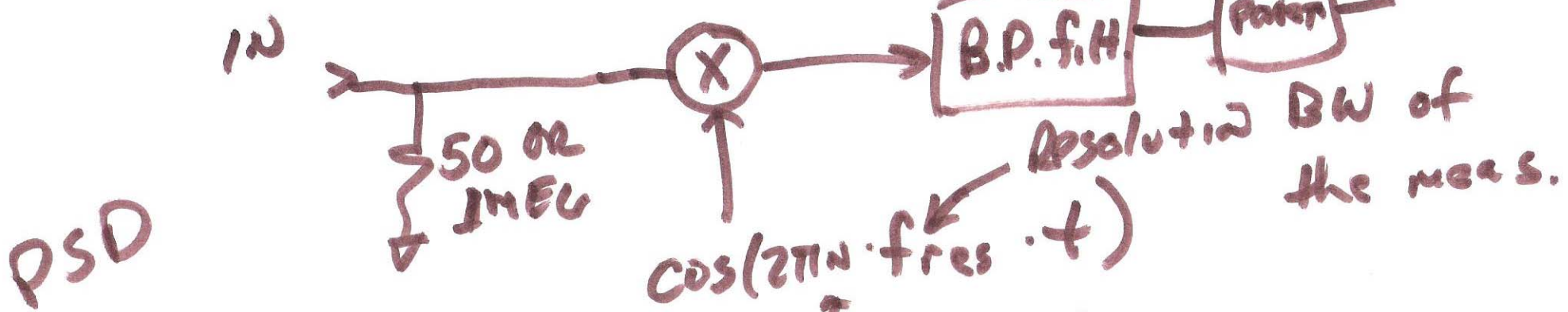
Power Spectral Density

NON-RANDOM signals
Deterministic signals



1)

Spectrum Analyzer



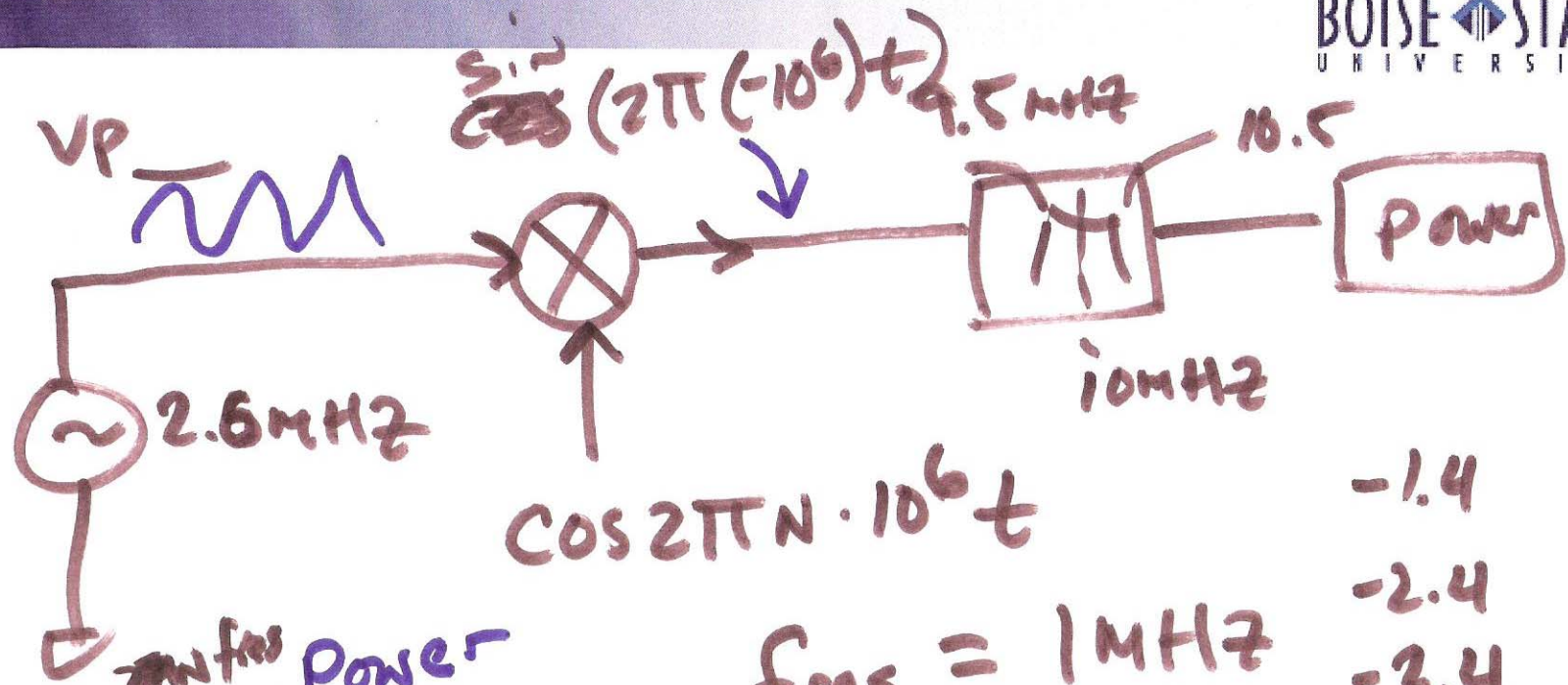
PSD

$$\frac{W}{Hz}, \frac{V^2}{Hz}, \frac{A^2}{Hz}$$

N is an integer

$$\cos A \cdot \sin B = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(B-A) + \sin(A+B))$$

Deterministic Signal



	<u>freq</u>	<u>power</u>
$N=0$	0	0
$N=1$	1 MHz	0
$N=2$	2 MHz	0
$N=3$	3 MHz	0
$N=4$	4 MHz	0
$N=5$	5 MHz	0
$N=6$	6 MHz	0
$N=7$	7 MHz	$\frac{1}{2}$

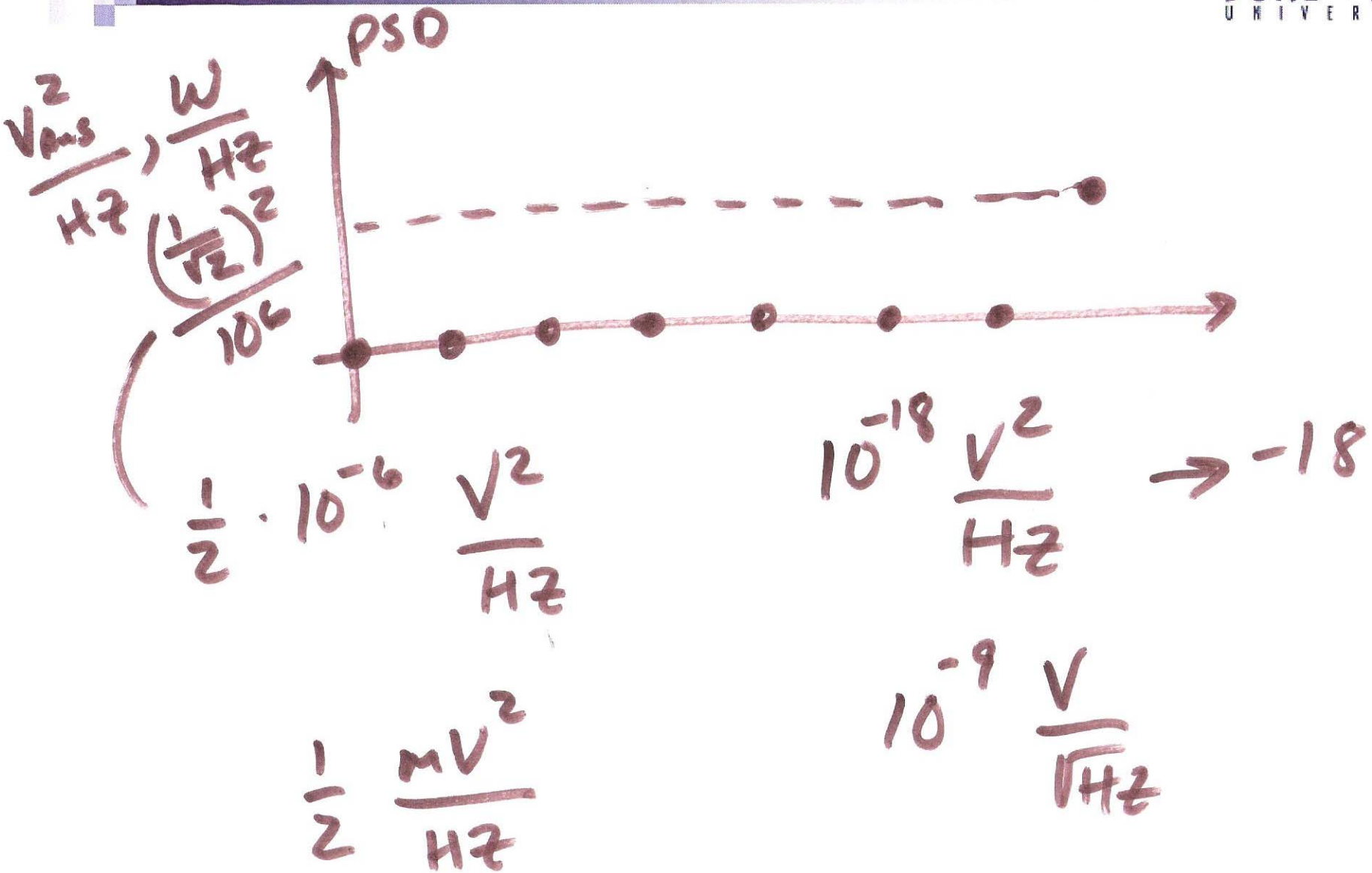
$f_{res} = 1 \text{ MHz}$
 $N \rightarrow 0, 15$

-1.4	6.6
-2.4	7.6
-3.4	8.6
-4.4	9.6

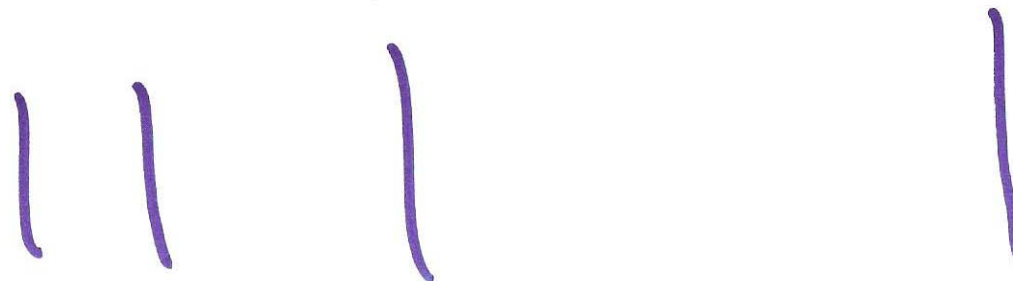
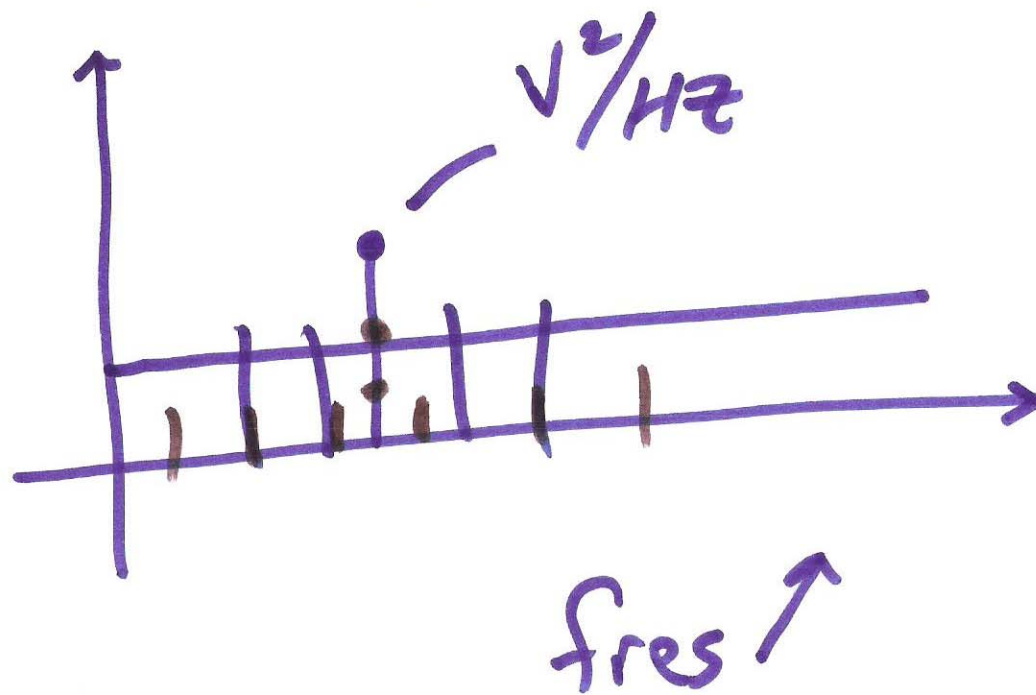
$\cos A \cdot \sin B \stackrel{N=3}{=} -10.4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2} (\sin(B-A) + \sin(A+B))$

$N=1$	1.6	3.6
$N=2$.6	4.6
	-0.4	5.6

3)

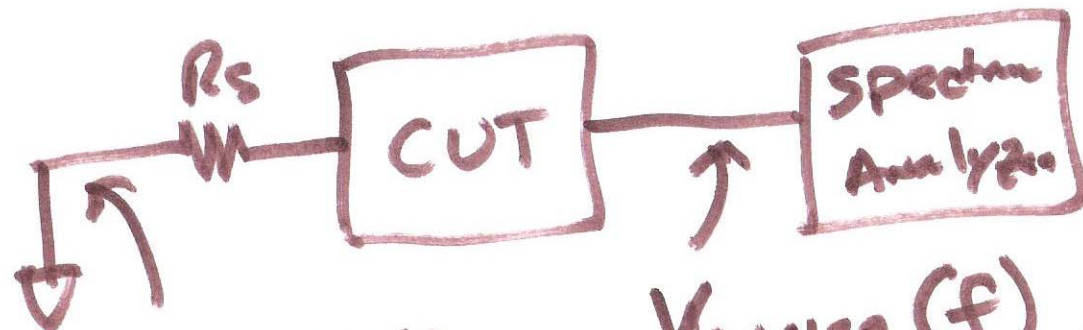


4)



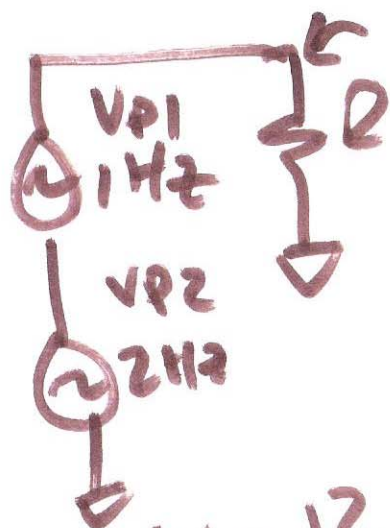
5)

Circuit testing

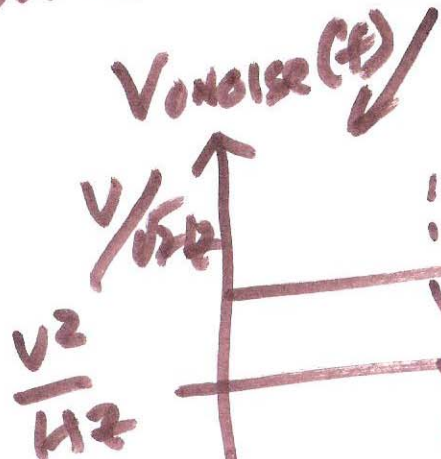


No source

$V_{noise}(f)$, $\frac{V}{\sqrt{Hz}}$



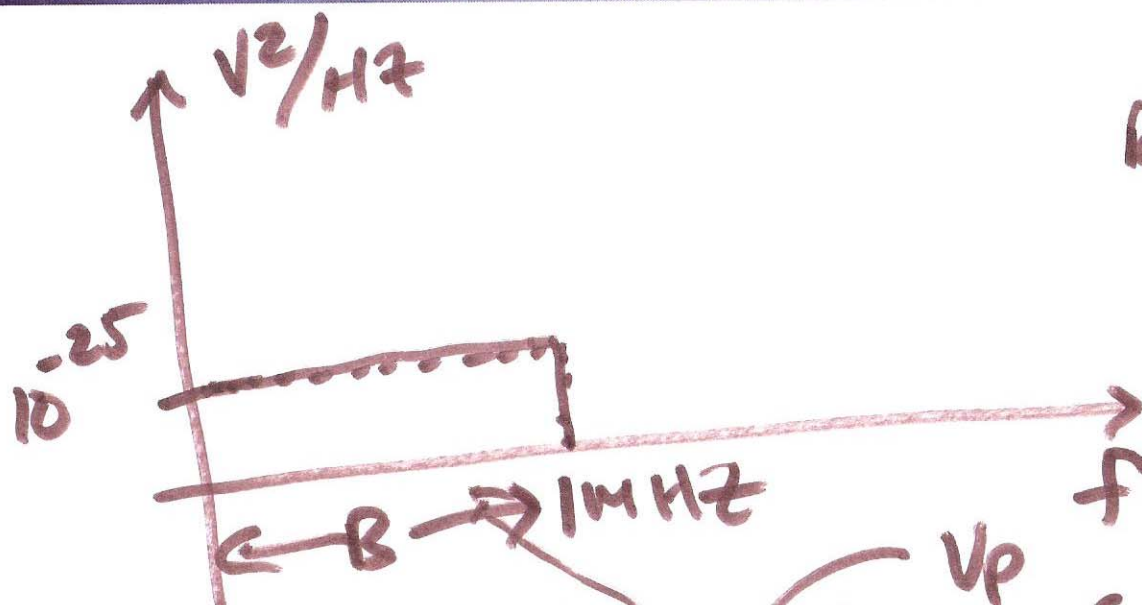
$$\frac{V_{p1}^2}{2R}$$



$$\frac{\left(\frac{V_{p1}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{V_{p2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{R} = P_{total}$$

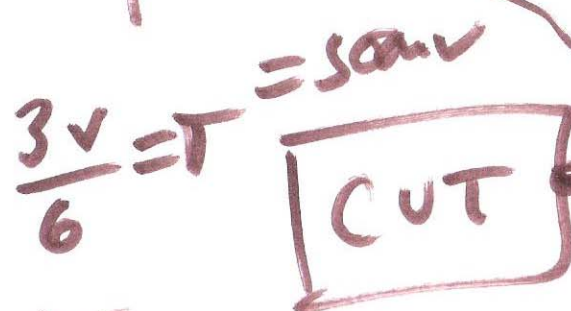
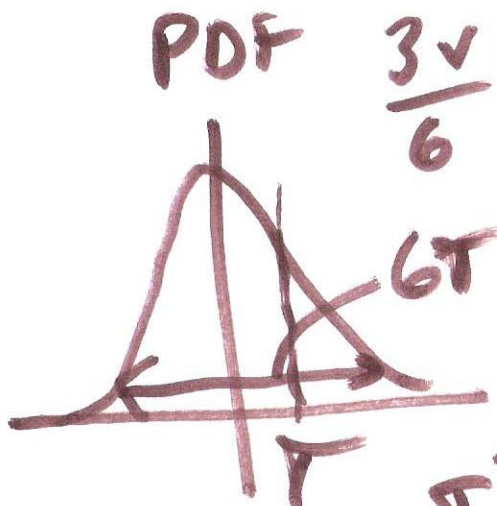
$$\sqrt{\int_{f_L}^{f_H} V_{noise}^2(f) df} = V_{rms}$$

b)



Resolution $\sim 20 \mu$

$$S.N.R = \frac{V_e / \sqrt{2}}{10^{-9.5}}$$

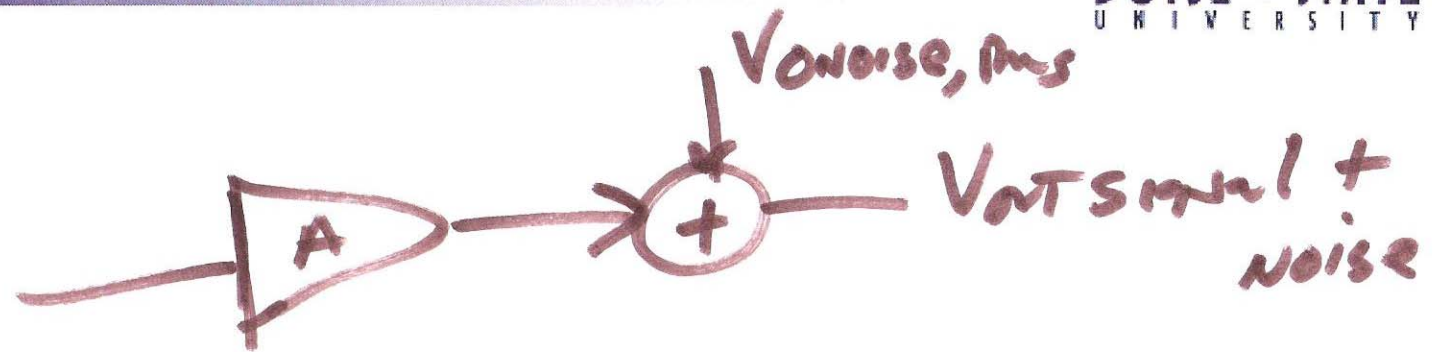


$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\int_0^{10^6} 10^{-25} \frac{V^2}{Hz} \cdot df} = \sqrt{B \cdot 10^{-25}}$$

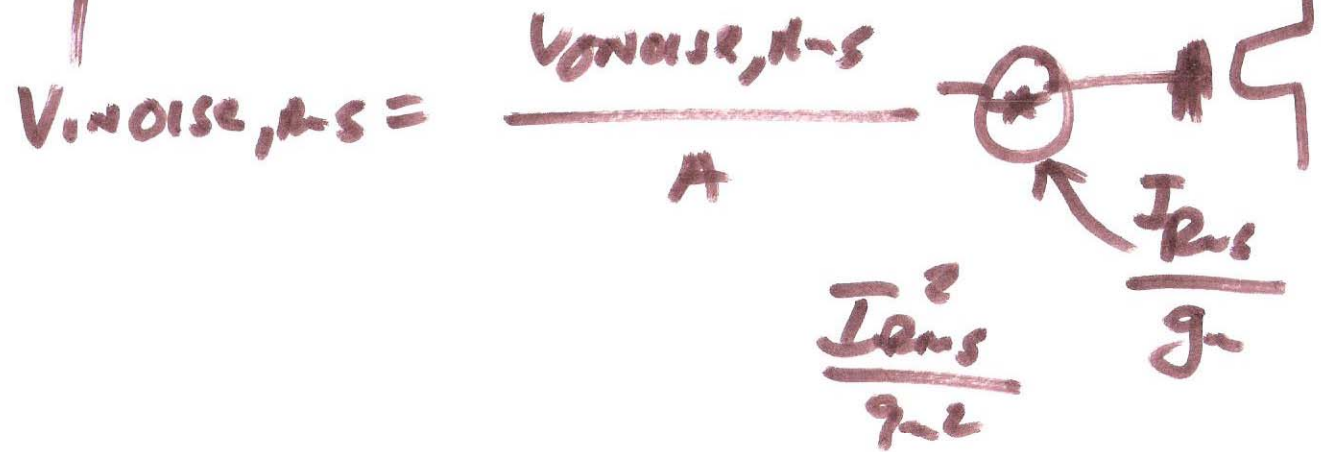
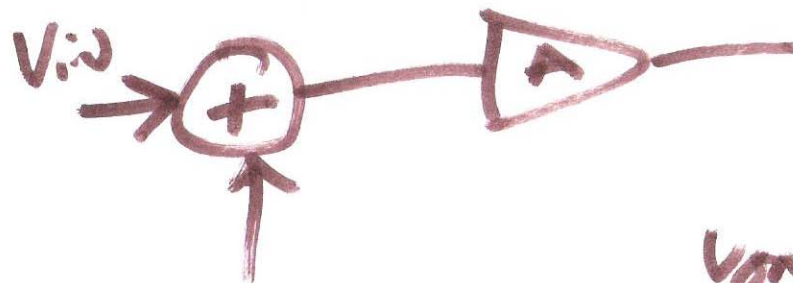
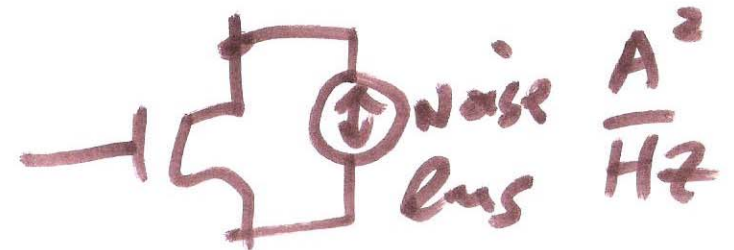
$$= 10^3 \cdot 10^{-12.5}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{10^{-9.5} V}}$$

7)



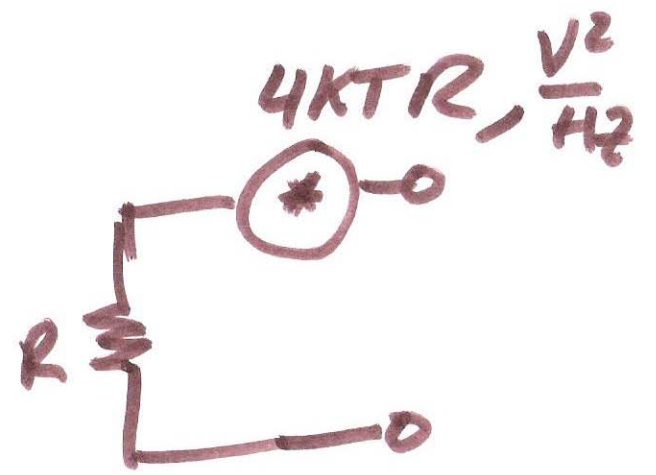
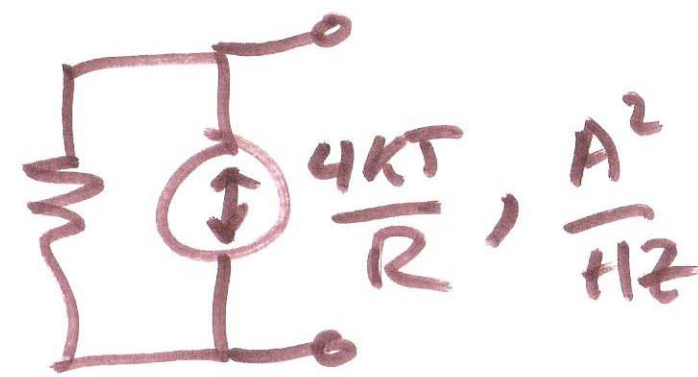
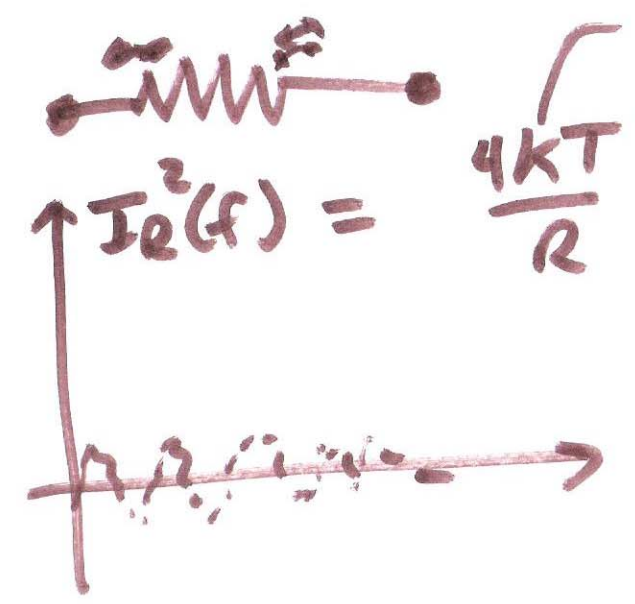
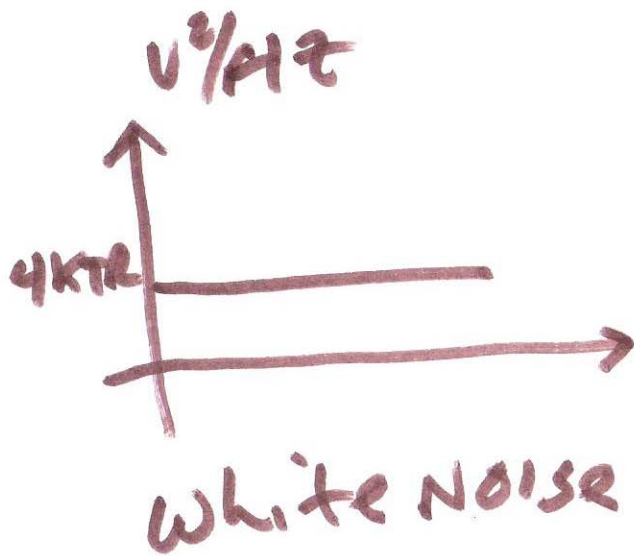
SNR_{in}



3)

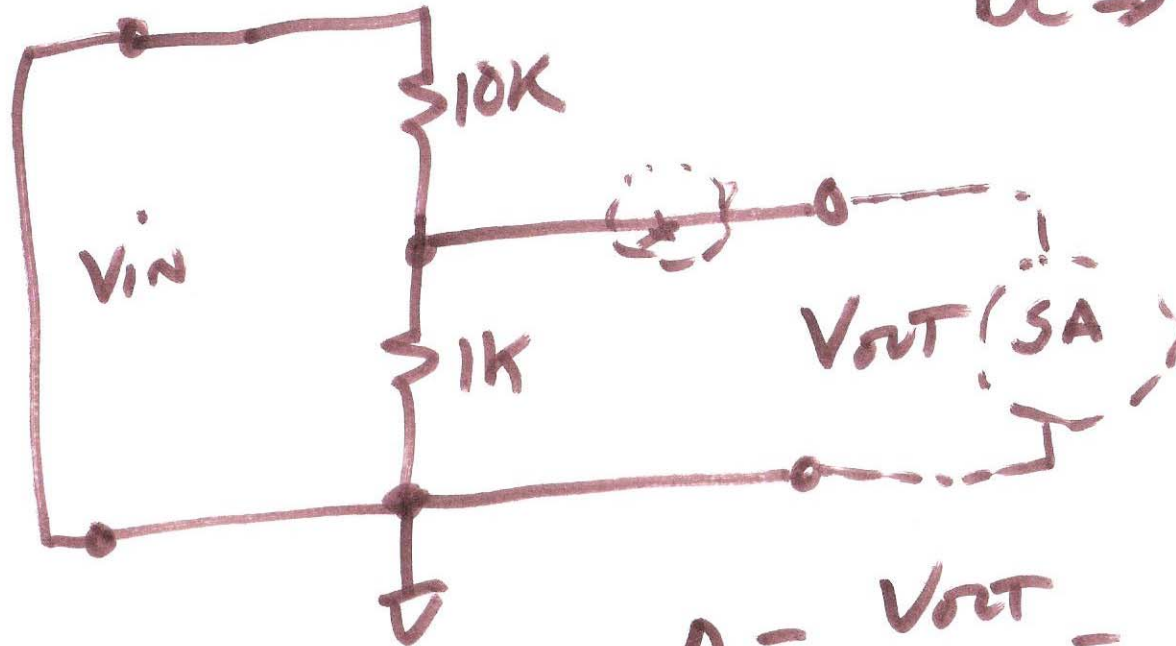
Thermal Noise

Boltzmann's constant
Temp in Kelvin



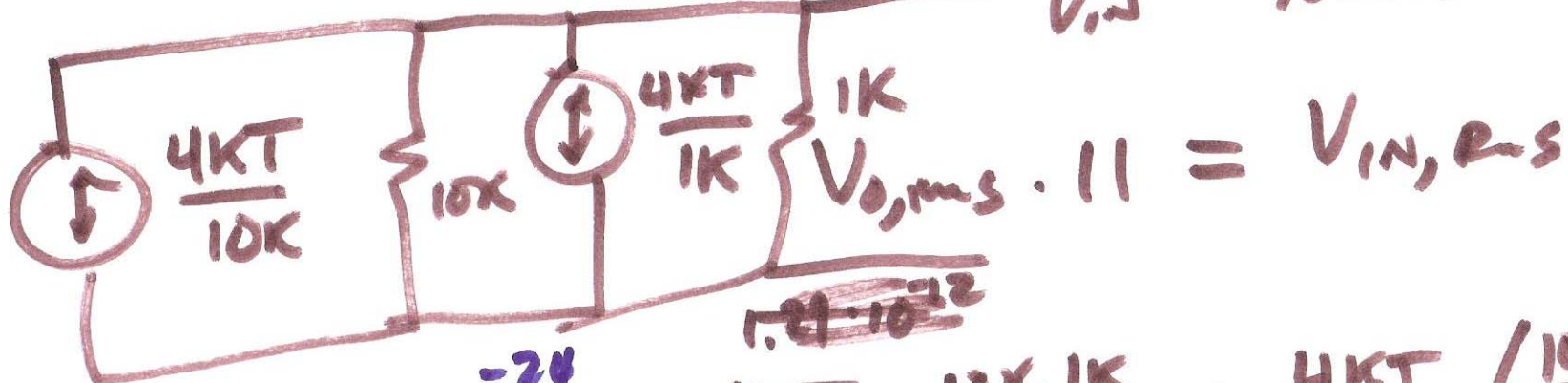
9)

DC \Rightarrow 1KHz



$4 \cdot 10^{-10.5} \text{ V}$
~~40 nV~~

$$A = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{1K}{10K + 1K} = \frac{1}{11}$$



10) $900 \cdot 18 \cdot 10^{-24}$
 $16.2K \cdot 10^{-24}$

~~$1.21 \cdot 10^{-12}$~~
 $\frac{4KT}{10K} \cdot \frac{10K \cdot 1K}{1K + 10K}$
 1.66×10^{-24}

$+ \frac{4KT}{1K} \left(\frac{10K \cdot 1K}{1K + 10K} \right)$
 $16.66 \cdot 10^{-24}$