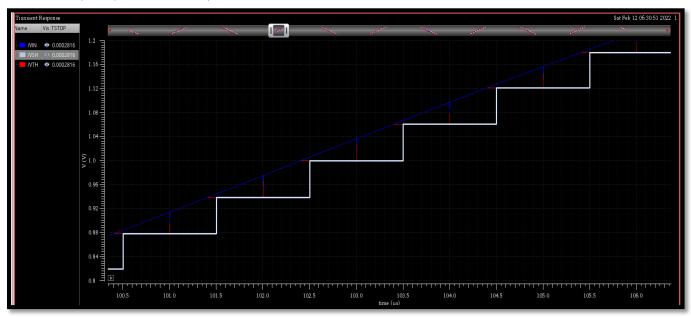


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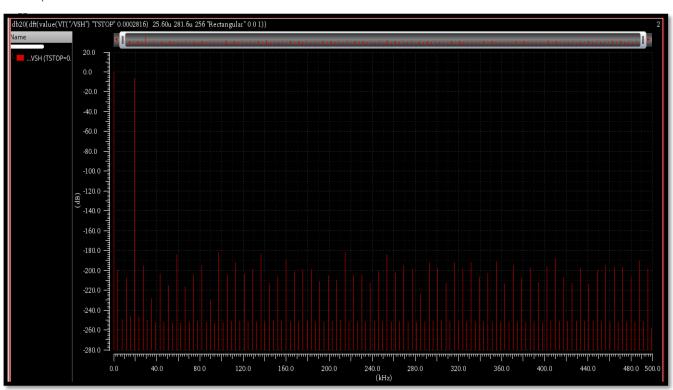
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Comment: We Noticed that the SFDR has been degraded in the 2 nd case as NCYC/NFFT is integer so there is correlation between the test tone the original signal leads to spectral leakage so the power of some harmonics increased so the SFDR decreased

Part I : Sampling :

Transient plot (VIN, VTH, VSH):



Fft plot for VSH:



What is the power of the peak signal?

Power = 3 dBFS.

How many bins are occupied in test signal?

1 bin

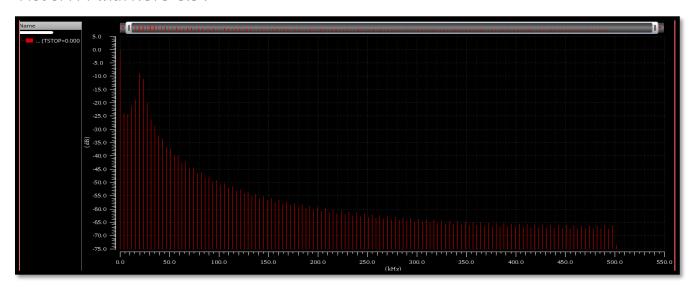
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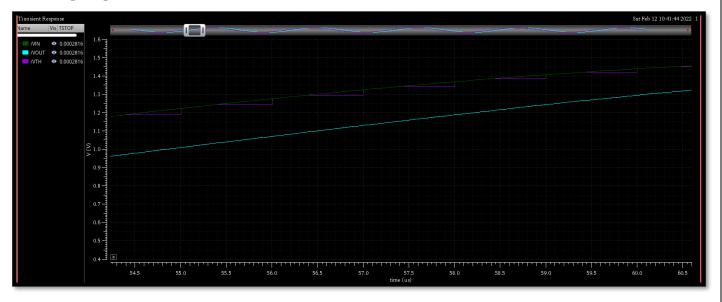
Plot of FFT with NCYC=5.5:



we note that in this case noise floor has been raised roughly and SNR degraded due to noncoherent condition .

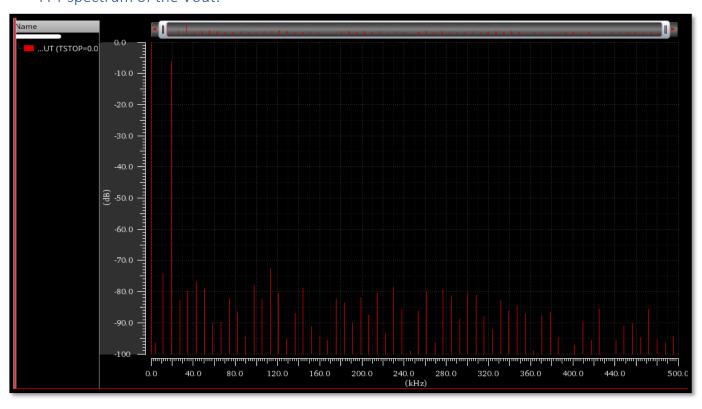
part II:Quanntization:

timing diagram of VIN, VTH&VOUT:



from timing graph we see that the input signal is pure sine wave and Vth is the same signal but sampled by (S/H)technique so take snapshot from the wave and hold on it by value V_{LSB} each time so the output is almost the input sinusoidal that outputted from DAC.

FFT spectrum of the Vout:



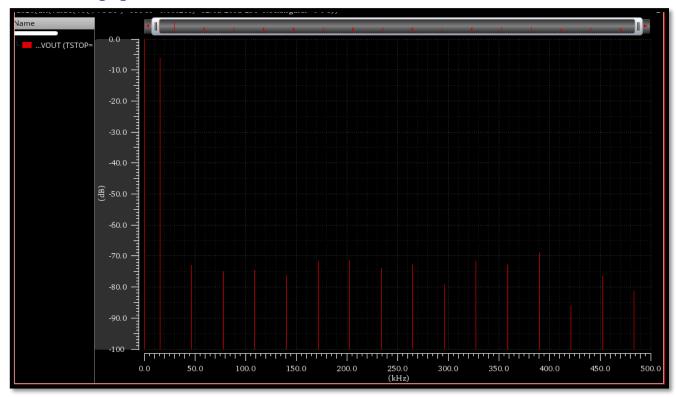
Comparing simulated results with theorical ones:

P.O.C	From simulation	Theoretical
SNR(dBFS)	58.8	61.96
ENOB	9.467	Expected to be 10
Signal Power(dBFS)	3.026	3.01
DC Power(dBFS)	-3.00185	-3
Noise Floor/bin(dBFS)	85.9	82.83

SFDR=66.58 dBFS.

Note that the values in Dft is 20log(Amplitude),not 20log(rms),so we convert it . And in analytical solution we normalize around DC power as it's the largest power .

Now changing NCYC to 4:



SFDR=62.89 dBFS

Comment: We Noticed that the SFDR has been degraded in the 2^{nd} case as NCYC/NFFT is integer so there is correlation between the test tone the original signal leads to spectral leakage so the power of some harmonics increased so the SFDR decreased.