

Math Basis

Define

$$\text{Define } \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{ } \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \ell(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

Define

$$x_{sn}(t) = \frac{x_c(nT)}{T} [\ell(t-nT) - \ell(t-nT-T)]$$

Define

$$x_s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_{sn}(t)$$

Then

$$X_{sn}(s) = \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{1-e^{-sT}}{s} \right) x_c(nT) e^{-snT}$$

and

$$X_s(s) = \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{1-e^{-sT}}{s} \right) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_c(nT) e^{-snT}$$

Thus

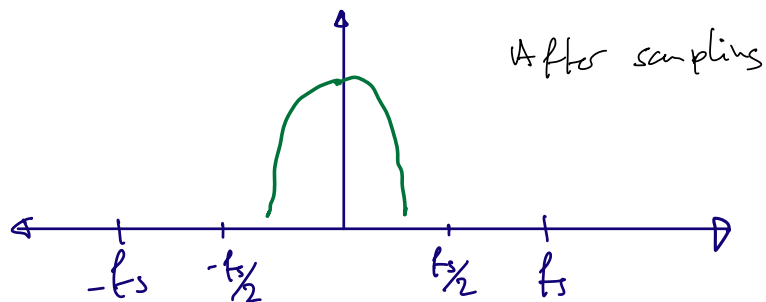
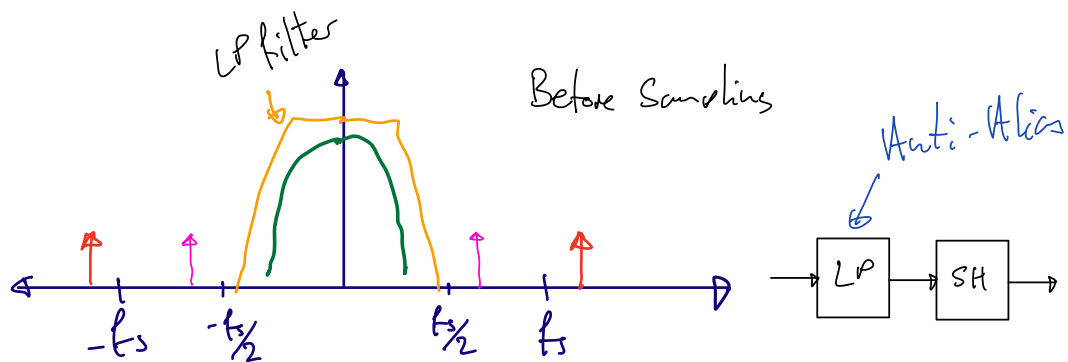
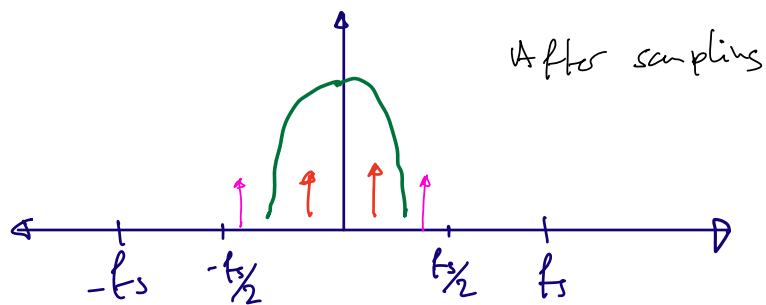
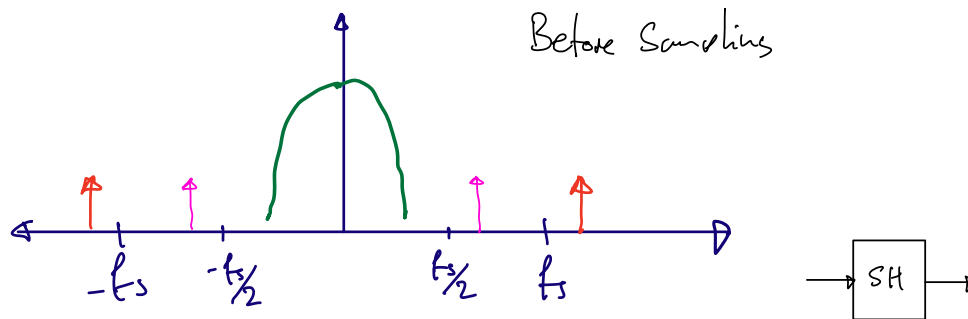
$$\xrightarrow[T \rightarrow 0]{} X(s) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_c(nT) e^{-snT}$$

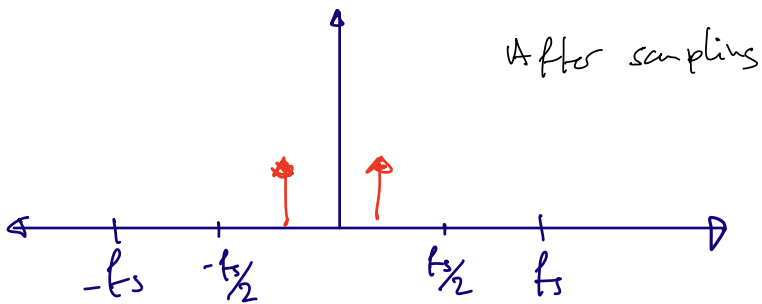
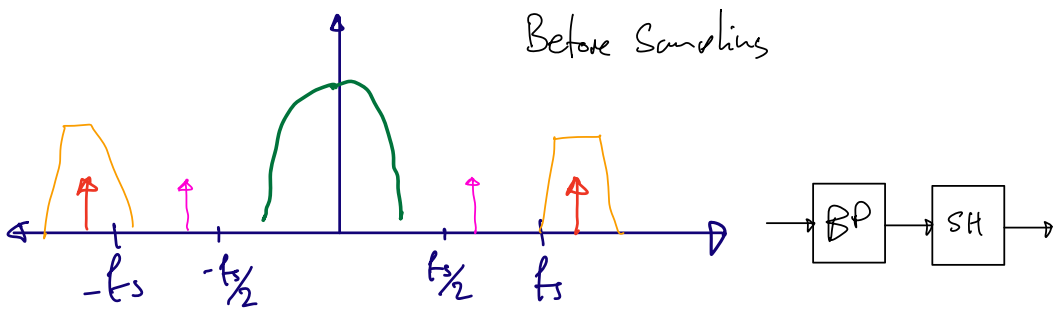
∴ Blc Blw, cirious math

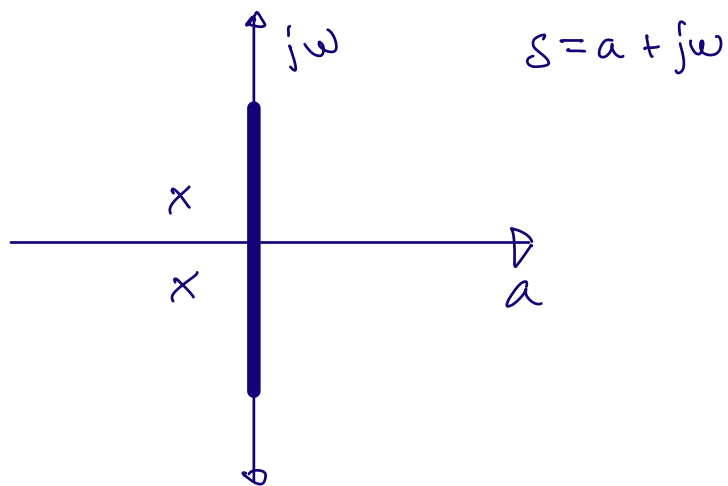
$$X_s(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_c \left(j\omega - \frac{jk2\pi}{T} \right)$$

When you sample a signal, then there will be copies at every nfs

As such, $x(t)$ should be band limited before sampling



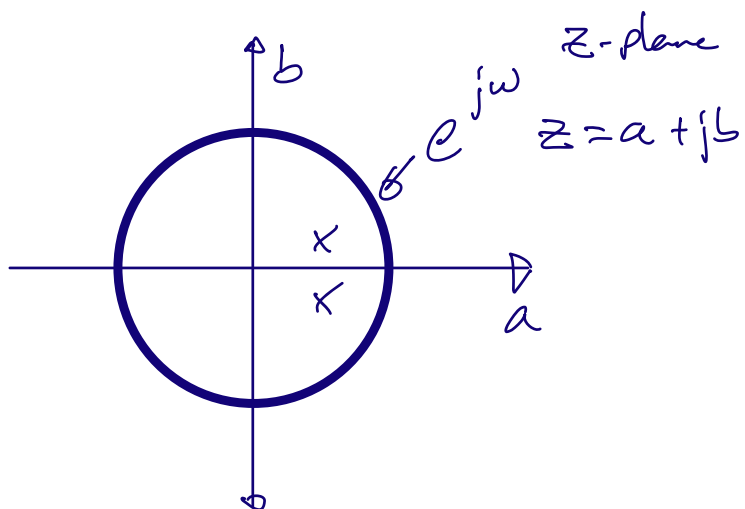




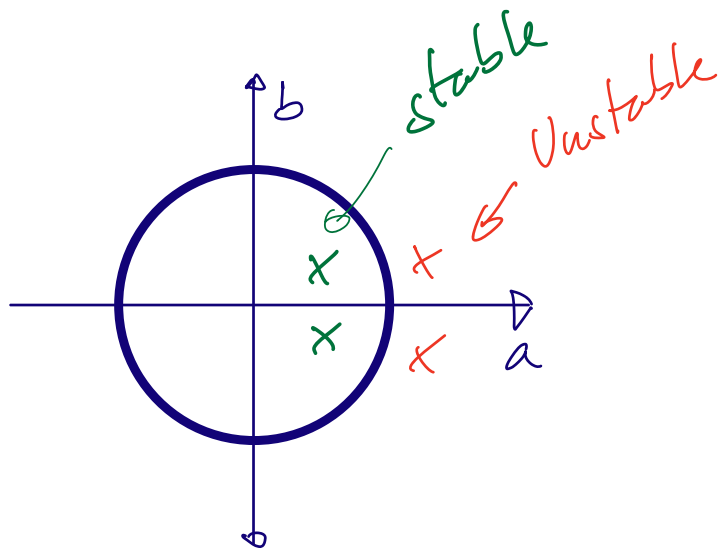
$x \Rightarrow$ poles . $|f(s)| \rightarrow \infty$

$o \Rightarrow$ zeros . $|f(s)| \rightarrow 0$

Discrete time



Spectrum repeats
every 2π



First order

$$H(z) = \frac{b}{z-a}$$

$$h[n] = \begin{cases} b & n < 1 \\ a^{n-1}b + a^n h & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y = bx + az^{-1}y$$

$$y - az^{-1}y = bx$$

$$H(z) = \frac{b}{1-az^{-1}}$$

F12

112

Finite impulse response

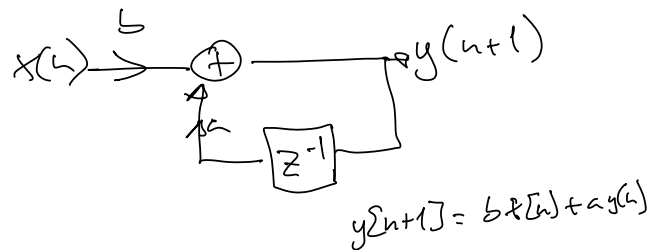
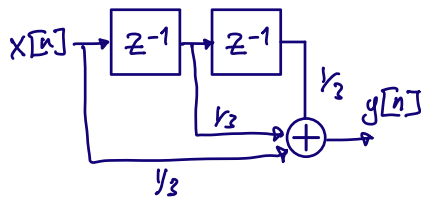
Infinite impulse

response

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^2 z^{-i}$$

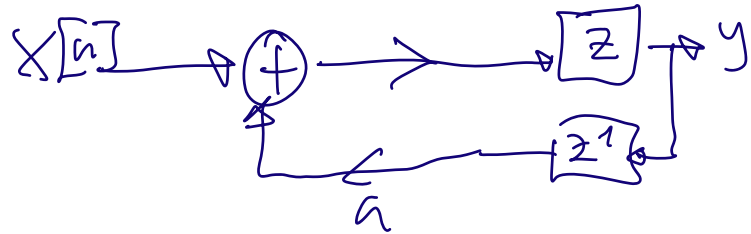
$$H(z) = \frac{b}{z-a}$$

$$h[n] = \begin{cases} b & n < 1 \\ a^{n-1}b + a^n h & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



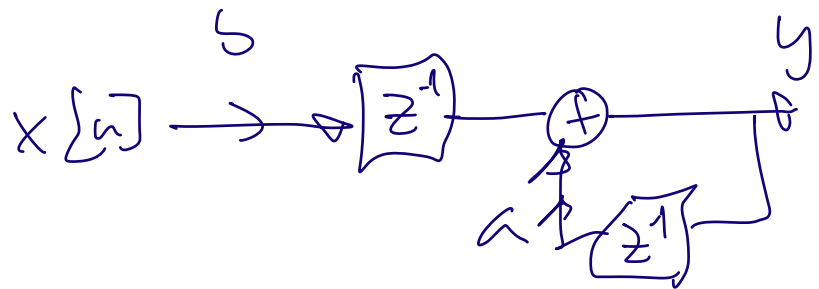
$$zy = bx + ay$$

$$y(z-a) \Rightarrow x$$



$$y[n] = b x[n] + a y[n-1]$$

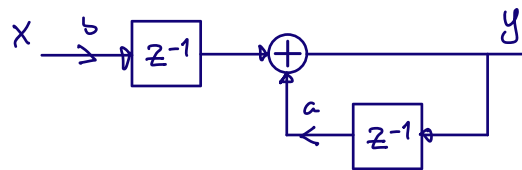
$$y = x b z^{-1} + a y z^{-1}$$



$$y(1 - a z^{-1}) = b x z^{-1}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{a z^{-1}}{1 - a z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{b}{z - a}$$



SC

Why:

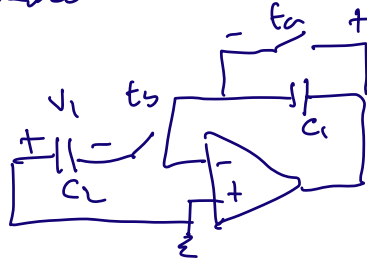
+ filter poles/zeros + gain determined
by $\frac{C_x}{C_y}$ ratios. Accurate to

0.1%.

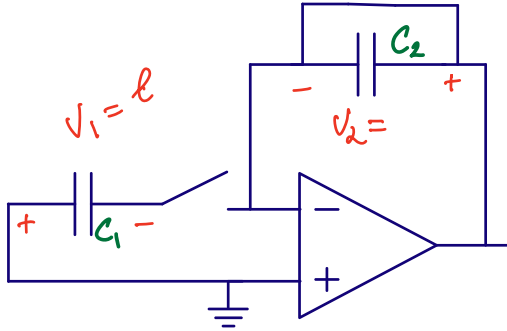
÷ Needs accurate freq ref.

+ linearity determined mostly
by OTA gain (+ settling)

Convert OTAs

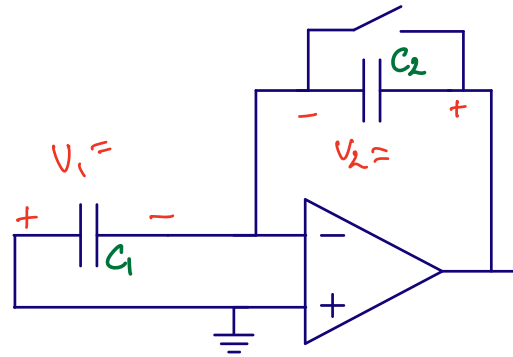


Time	Q_1	Q_2
t_a	0	$C_2 V_1$
t_s		0



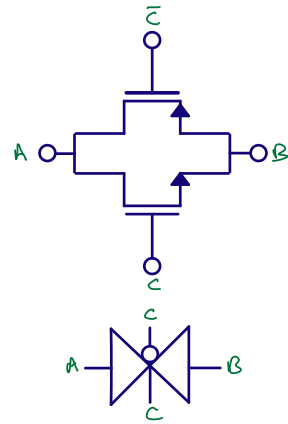
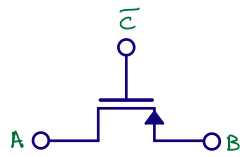
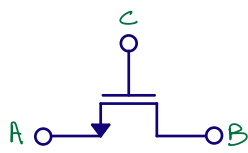
$$Q_1 =$$

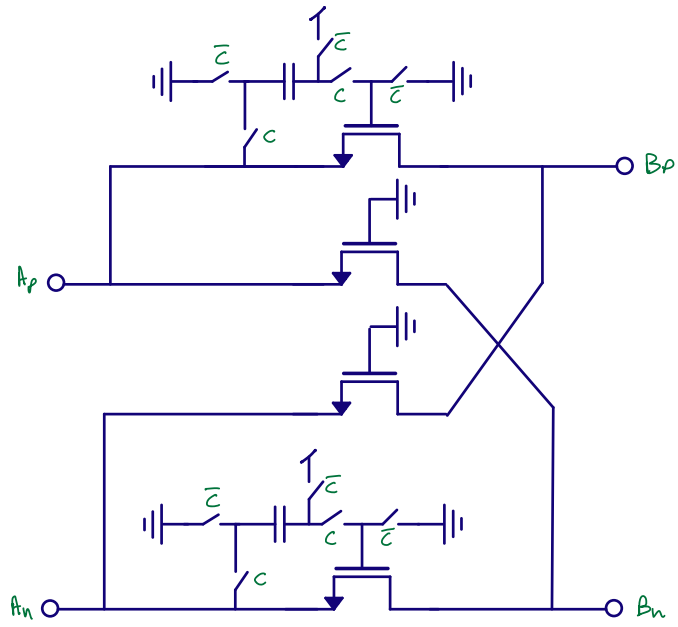
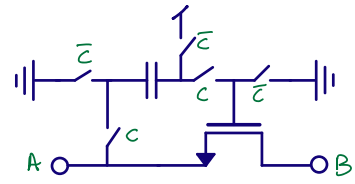
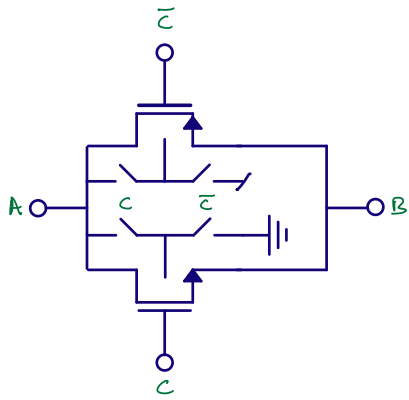
$$Q_2 =$$

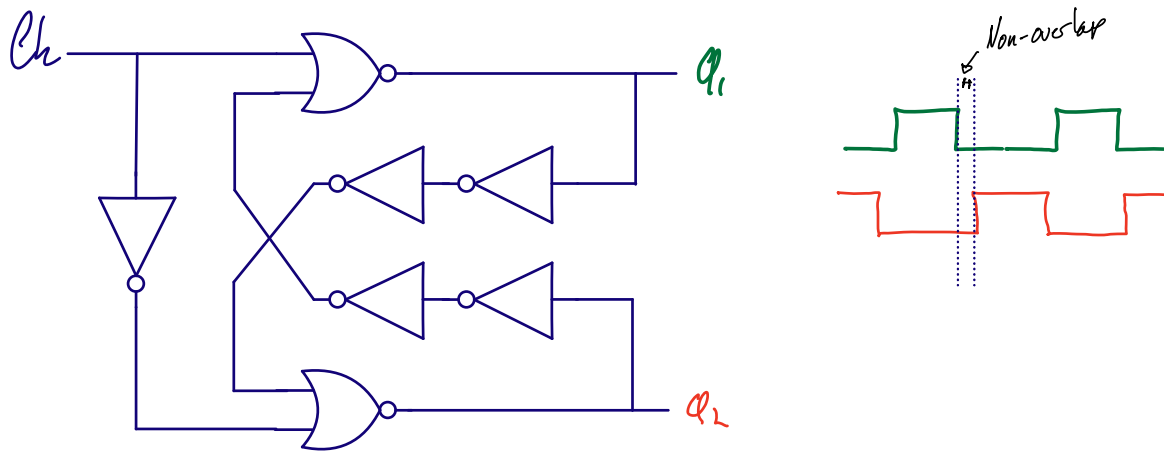


$$Q_1 =$$

$$Q_2 =$$



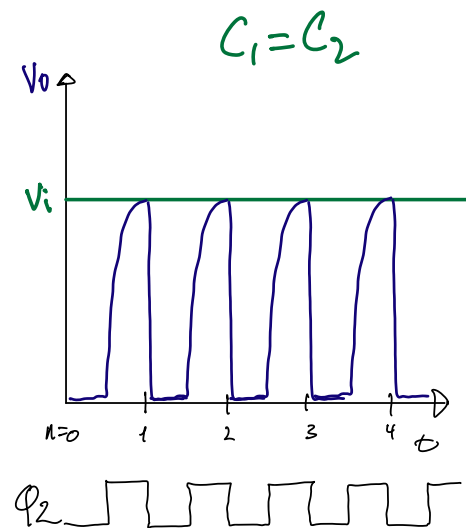
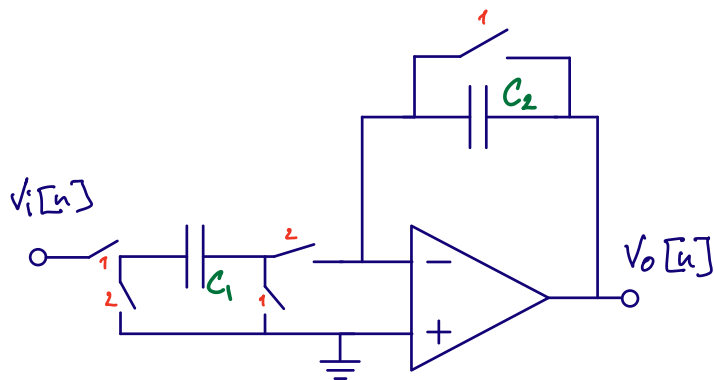


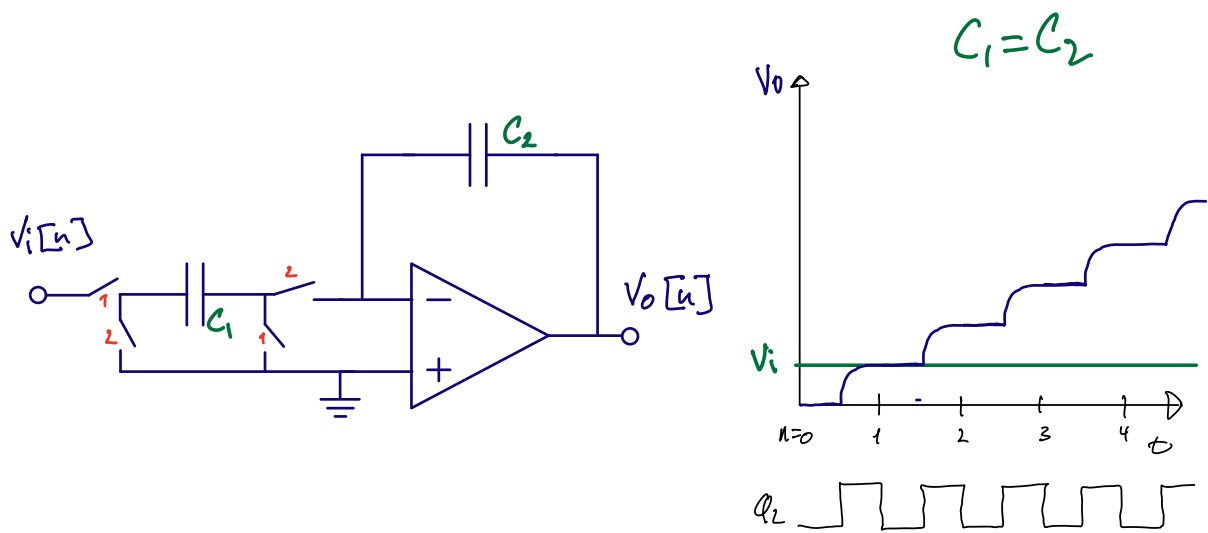


$$V_o[n+1] = \frac{C_1}{C_2} V_i[n]$$

$$\Downarrow \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

$$V_o z = \frac{C_1}{C_2} V_i \Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{C_1}{C_2} z^{-1}$$

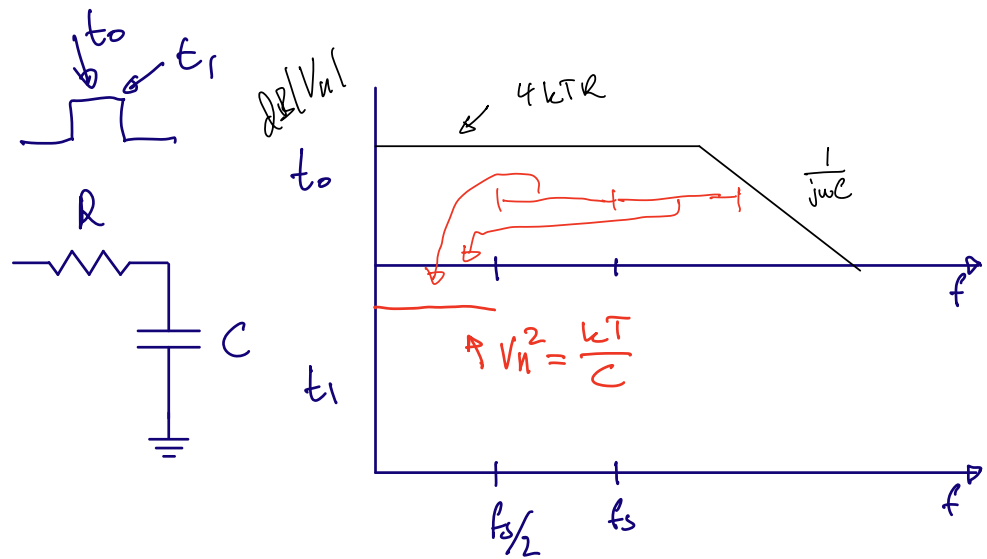




$$V_o[n] = V_o[n-1] + \frac{C_1}{C_2} V_i[n-1]$$

$$V_o - z^{-1}V_o = \frac{C_1}{C_2} z^{-1}V_i$$

$$H(z) = \frac{C_1}{C_2} \frac{z^{-1}}{z^{-1} + 1} = \frac{C_1}{C_2} \frac{1}{z^{-1} + 1}$$

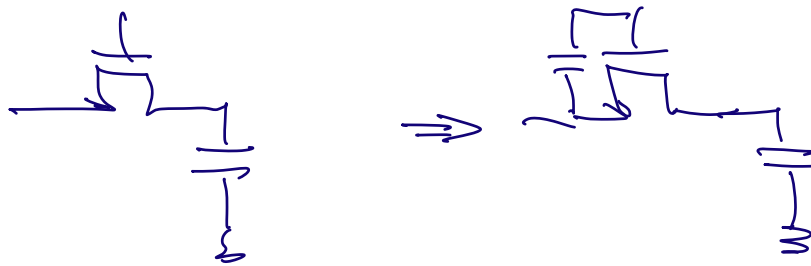


Both phases contribute noise !

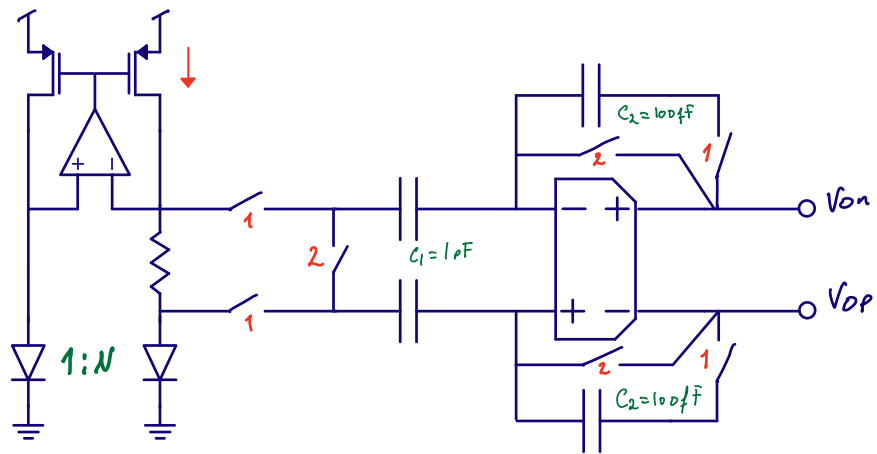
$$G_t^2 = G_{t_1}^2 + G_{t_2}^2$$

Noise slide !

Simulation of charge injection?



$$Q_{ch} = -WC Co \times V_{eff}$$



$$\Delta V_{BE} = \frac{30 \text{ mV}}{64} \sim 0,5 \text{ mV}$$

$$\Delta V_{th} \sim 100 \mu\text{V}$$

$$1e^{-4}$$

$$1e^{-8} = \frac{kT}{C}$$

$$C = \frac{1,38e^{-23} \cdot (273 + 125)}{1e^{-8}}$$

$$\sim 2,138e^{-15} \cdot 400 = 1,1 \text{ pF}$$

