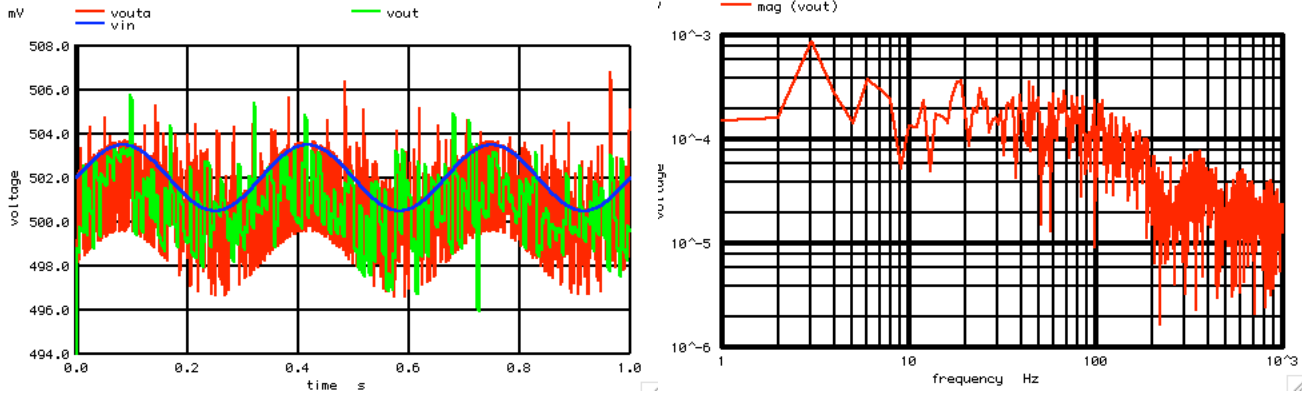


=====Dithering=====

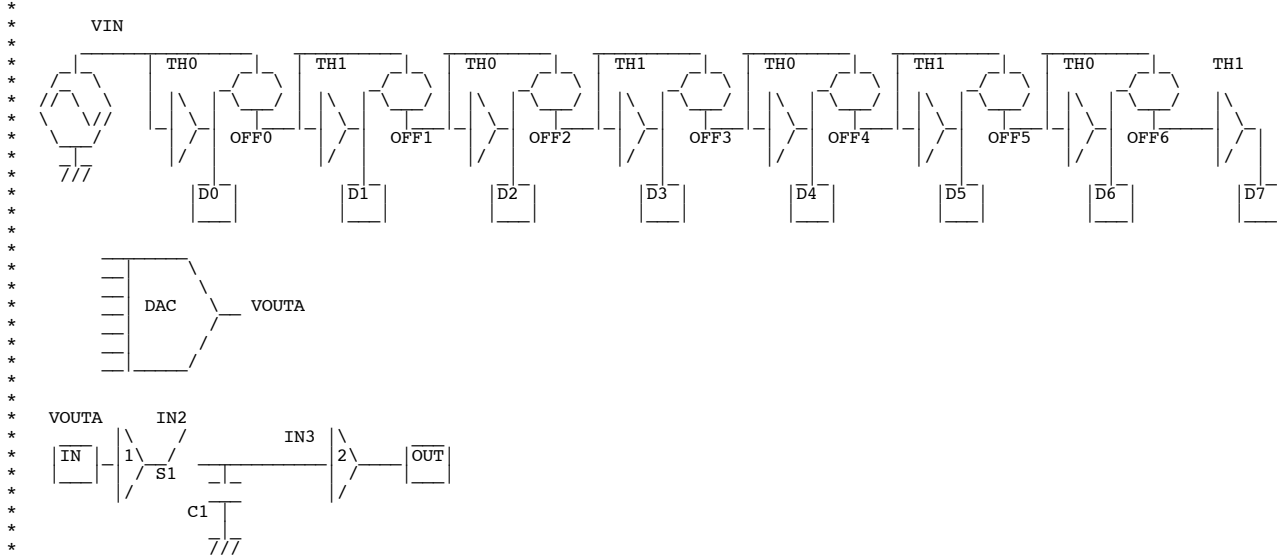
- 1) The human ear has a dynamic range from 0dB (which is the noise level of air) to 196dB (one atmosphere = destructive!)
- 2) Digital audio first came out at 16Bits (which is 96dBs).
- 3) Signal at the LSB level does develop nasty harmonics which mix with other signal.
- 4) The Dithering technique was applied early on.
- 5) The addition of dither noise in the LSB range can spread spectrum the nasty LSB harmonics.
- 6) In fact the Dithering technique can allow detection below the LSB level.



Here a input signal is applied which is below an LSB. The addition of noise adds a probability factor to a sub LSB signal.

=====MacSpiceCode=====

Adding\_Dither



\*=====Create Signal=====

```
*V SIN#   NODE_P NODE_N DC   VALUE  SIN(   V_DC AC_MAG FREQ  DELAY  FDamp)
VIN       VIN    0       DC    0     SIN(.502 .0015 3      )
BVIN2    VIN2   0       V =   V(VIN) + V(V1)
*V_PULSE# NODE_P NODE_N DC   VALUE  PULSE(VINIT VPULSE TDELAY TRISE  TFALL  FWIDTH PERIOD )
VCLKL    CLK    0       DC    0     PULSE( 0      1      1n     1n     1n     2m     4m     )
V1        V1    0       DC    0

XPOSE1   CLK    CNTL          POS_E
XS_H1    VOUTA CNTL          VOUT  SH

BTH0     D0     0       V =   u( V(VIN) -1/2)
BOFF0    VIN2  OFF0    V =   V(D0)/2
BTH1     D1     0       V =   u( V(OFF0) -1/4)
BOFF1    OFF0  OFF1    V =   V(D1)/4
BTH2     D2     0       V =   u( V(OFF1) -1/8)
BOFF2    OFF1  OFF2    V =   V(D2)/8
BTH3     D3     0       V =   u( V(OFF2) -1/16)
BOFF3    OFF2  OFF3    V =   V(D3)/16
BTH4     D4     0       V =   u( V(OFF3) -1/32)
BOFF4    OFF3  OFF4    V =   V(D4)/32
BTH5     D5     0       V =   u( V(OFF4) -1/64)
BOFF5    OFF4  OFF5    V =   V(D5)/64
BTH6     D6     0       V =   u( V(OFF5) -1/128)
BOFF6    OFF5  OFF6    V =   V(D6)/128
BTH7     D7     0       V =   u( V(OFF6) -1/256)
BOFF7    OFF6  OFF7    V =   V(D7)/245

BDAC     VOUTA 0       V =   V(D0)/2+V(D1)/4+V(D2)/8+V(D3)/16+V(D4)/32+V(D5)/64+V(D6)/128+V(D7)/245 -V(V1)
```

**.control**

```
echo "=====Want_1000_ims_steps======"
let n = 1000
let Nlev = 127
let tstep = 1ms
let Nrnd = 8
let Nbins = Nlev*Nrnd
echo "random levels 0-> $&Nlev"
echo "Numb rnd waveforms $&Nrnd"
echo "=====Create_PHaseNoise_array======"
let PNoise = vector($&n)
let IntPNoise = vector($&n)
let ii = vector($&n)
let index = 0
repeat $&n
let PNoise[index] = 2m*(rnd(127)+rnd(127)+rnd(127)+rnd(127)+rnd(127)+rnd(127)+rnd(127)+rnd(127)-507.5)/102.879
let index = index + 1
end
*plot PNoise vs ii
let averVal = mean(PNoise)
let noisAC = PNoise - averVal
let RmsVal = sqrt(mean(noisAC* noisAC))
echo "Average level $&averVal"
echo "RMS level $&RmsVal"

echo "=====Create_PWL_arrays======"
let pwl_1 = vector(2*n)*.5*tstep

echo "=====Create_Integrated_PHaseNoise_array======"
let n2 = n

let index = 0
repeat $&n2
let pwl_1[2*index+1] = PNoise[index]
let index = index + 1
end

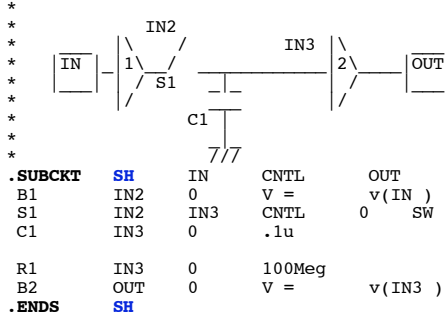
echo "=====Install_the_PWL_arrays======"
alter @v1[pwl] = pwl_1
```

```
*TRAN TSTEP TSTOP TSTART TMAX ?UIC?
tran .05m 1 0 .05m
set pensize = 2
plot vouta vout vin xlimit 1ms 1
plot vin -vout xlimit 1ms 1
```

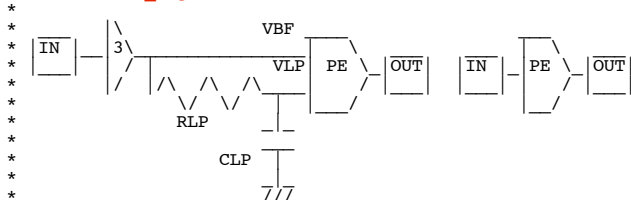
```
echo "=====FFT_and_Plot======"
linearize
let FFT_BandWidth_Hz = 1k
let FFT_resolution_Hz = 1
echo "FFT_BandWidth_Hz= $&FFT_BandWidth_Hz"
echo "FFT_resolution_Hz= $&FFT_resolution_Hz"
set specwindow = "rectangular"
spec $&FFT_resolution_Hz $&FFT_BandWidth_Hz $&FFT_resolution_Hz v(vout)
plot mag (vout) loglog
*plot mag (vout) ylog xlimit 400 600
echo "plot fft eye_chart"
echo "=====Done======"
```

**.endc**

**=====Sample\_Hold=====**



**=====POS\_Edge=====**



```
*  
.SUBCKT POS_E IN OUT  
BBUF VBF 0 V = u( v(IN )-.5 )  
RLP VBF VLP 10k  
CLP VLP 0 In IC=0  
BAND OUT 0 V = u( u(v(VBF )-.5)*u(.5 -v(VLP ) ) -.1)  
.ENDS POS_E  
  
.MODEL SW SW( VT=.5 VH=.1 RON=1 ROFF=100MEG)
```

**.end**

**4.4.11\_12.41PM**  
**dsauersanjose@aol.com**  
**Don Sauer**