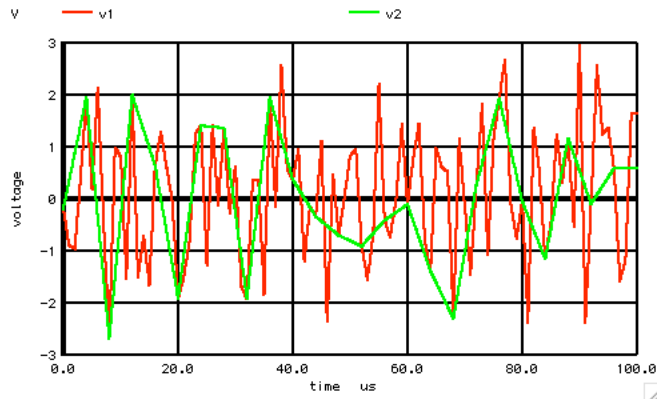


=====**A RANDOM RMS VALUE IS SAMPLE RATE INDEPENDANT**=====

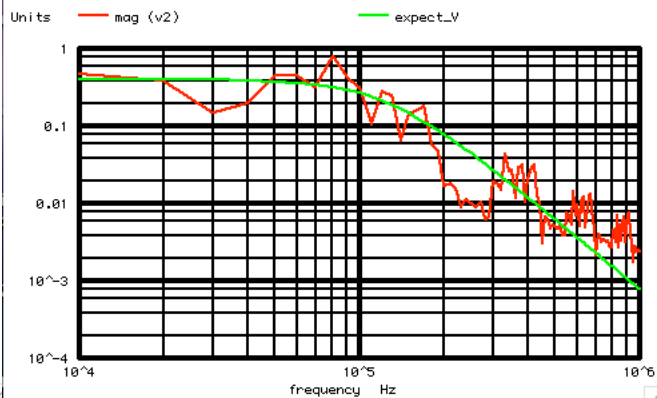
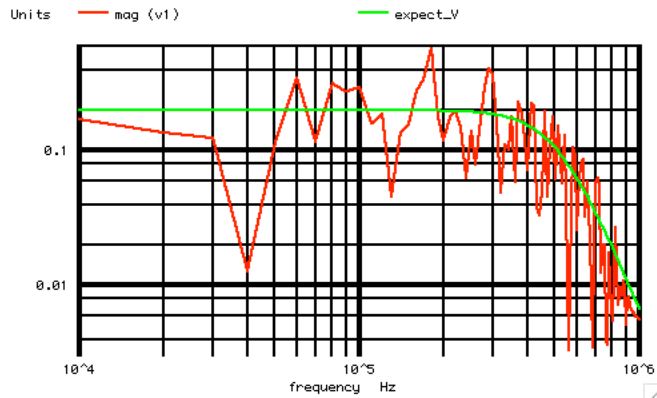


Regardless of what rate a 1Vrms noise signal gets sampled at, its data still has the same 1V standard deviation. This is provided the noise signal has a high bandwidth.

```

=====Want_100_lus_steps=====
Total_Period_s = 0.0001
Bin_Resolutio_Hz = 10000
Sample_Period_s = 1E-06
Nyquist_Hz = 500000
=====Create_PWL_array_and_Index_and_Plot=====
=====Add_1Vrms_Noise_to_PWL_array=====
=====UnderSample_By_one_Fourth=====
=====Install_the_PWL_array=====
=====Run_and_Plot=====
Find_Ave_Rms1
Average_level_Expect 0 Average_level1 0.106446
RMS_level_Expect 1 RMS_level1 1.07804
Find_Ave_Rms2
Average_level_Expect 0 Average_level2 -0.0106962
RMS_level_Expect 1 RMS_level2 1.02624
=====FFT_and_Plot_v1=====
FFT_BandWidth_Hz= 1E+06
FFT_resolution_Hz= 10000
Noise_Per_10KHz= 0.2
=====FFT_and_Plot_v2=====
FFT_BandWidth_Hz= 1E+06
FFT_resolution_Hz= 10000
Noise_Per_10KHz= 0.399795
=====done=====

```



Lowering the sample rate only changes the Nyquist. It only changes the number of frequency bins that store the RMS input noise.

```

=====MacSpiceCode=====
Under_Sample_Noise
*=====Need_A_voltage_Source_to_alter=====
V1 0 0 dc
V2 0 0 dc
.control
set pensize = 2
echo "=====Want_100_lus_steps=====
let n = 100
let n2 = 25
let tstep = 1us
let period_t = n*tstep
let Bin_Hz = 1/period_t
let nyquist = .5/tstep
echo "Total_Period_s = $&period_t"
echo "Bin_Resolutio_Hz = $&Bin_Hz"
echo "Sample_Period_s = $&tstep"
echo "Nyquist_Hz = $&nyquist"
echo "=====Create_PWL_array_and_Index_and_Plot=====
unlet pwl_1

```

```

unlet pwl_2
let pwl_1 = vector(2*n)*tstep*0.5
let pwl_2 = vector(.5*n)*tstep*2
let ii = vector(2*$n)
echo
=====Add_1Vrms_Noise_to_PWL_array=====
let index = 0
repeat $n
let pwl_1[1+2*index] = 1.2*(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
echo
=====UnderSample_By_one_Fourth=====
let index = 0
repeat $n2
let pwl_2[1+2*index] = pwl_1[1+8*index]
let index = index + 1
end
echo
=====Install_the_PWL_array=====
alter @v1[pwl1] = pwl_1
alter @v2[pwl1] = pwl_2
echo
=====Run_and_Plot=====
let period_s = tstep/2
let trans_per = tstep/20
tran $&trans_per $&period_t 0 $&trans_per
plot v1 v2
echo
=====Find_Ave_Rms1=====
let averVal = mean(v1)
let noisAC = v1 - averVal
let RmsVal = sqrt(mean(noisAC* noisAC))
echo "Average_level_Expect 0 Average_level1 $&averVal "
echo "RMS_level_Expect 1 RMS_level1 $&RmsVal "
unlet averVal
unlet RmsVal
echo
=====Find_Ave_Rms2=====
let averVal = mean(v2)
let noisAC = v2 - averVal
let RmsVal = sqrt(mean(noisAC* noisAC))
echo "Average_level_Expect 0 Average_level2 $&averVal "
echo "RMS_level_Expect 1 RMS_level2 $&RmsVal "
unlet averVal
unlet RmsVal
echo
=====FFT_and_Plot_V1=====
linearize
let FFT_BandWidth_Hz = 1Meg
let FFT_resolution_Hz = 10k
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(v1)
let expect_V = (sqrt(2)/sqrt(500k/10k))/(1+(frequency/550k)*(frequency/500k)*(frequency/500k)*(frequency/500k)*(frequency/500k))
plot mag (v1) expect_V loglog
let Nois_per10K = expect_V[0]
echo "Noise_Per_10KHz= $&Nois_per10K"
echo
=====FFT_and_Plot_V2=====
destroy
let FFT_BandWidth_Hz = 1Meg
let FFT_resolution_Hz = 10k
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(v2)
let expect_V = (2*sqrt(2)/sqrt(500k/10k))/(1+(frequency/125k)*(frequency/125k)*(frequency/125k))
plot mag (v2) expect_V loglog
let Nois_per10K = expect_V[0]
echo "Noise_Per_10KHz= $&Nois_per10K"
echo
=====done=====
.endc
.end

```

4.18.11\_1.08PM  
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