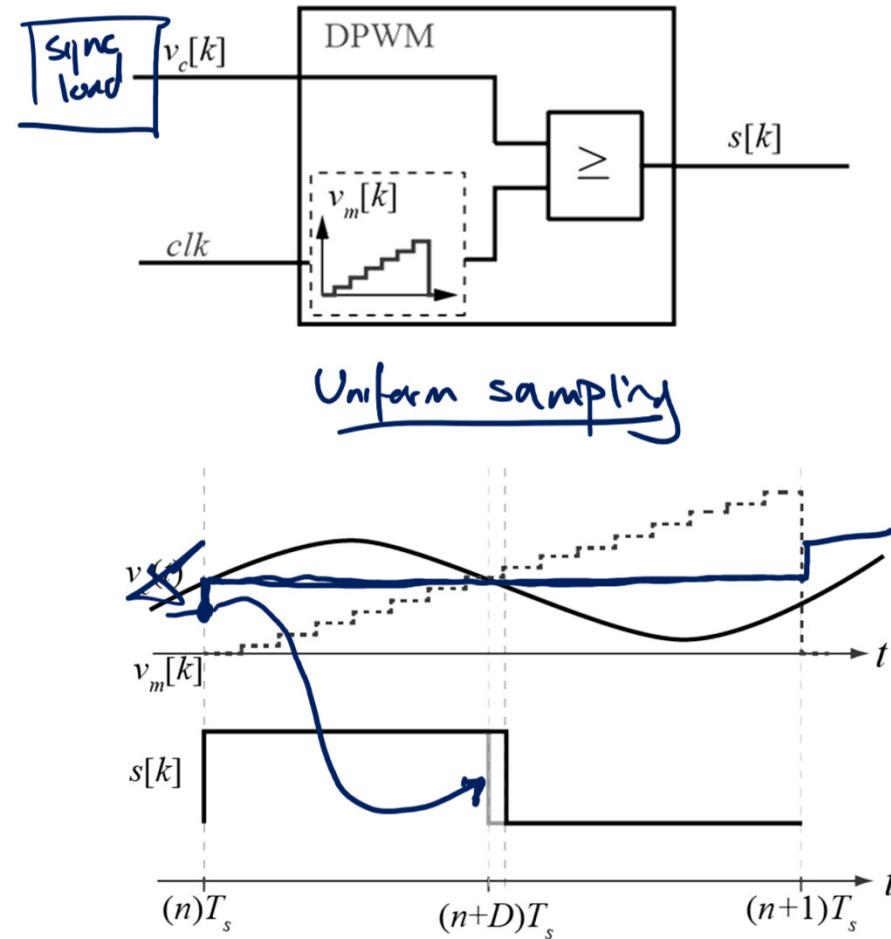
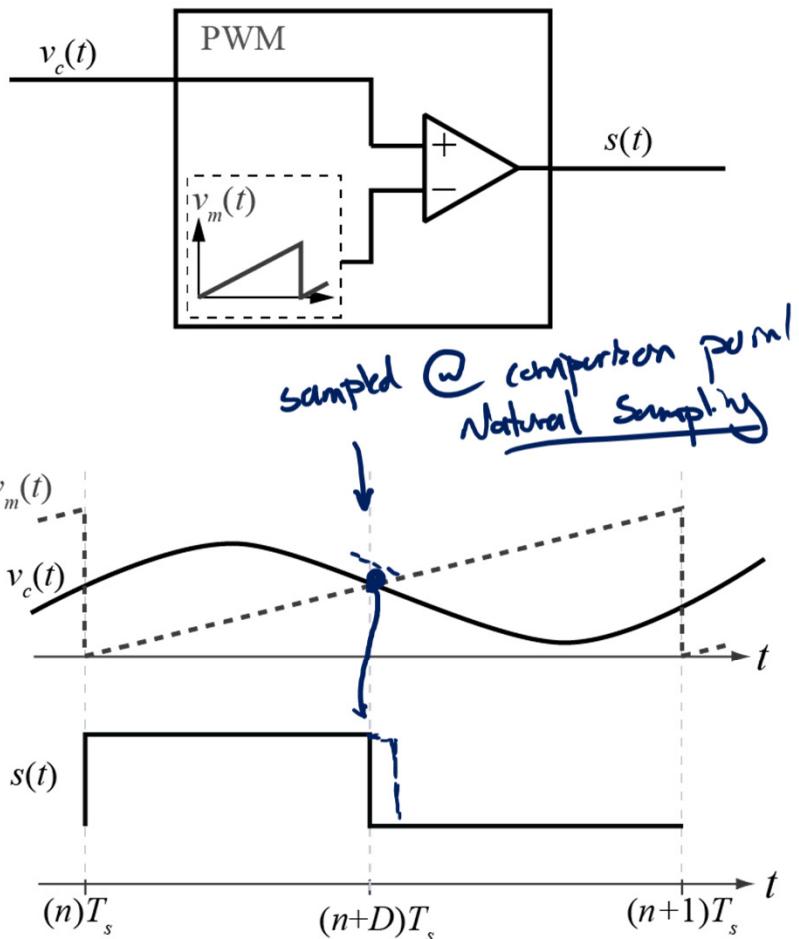
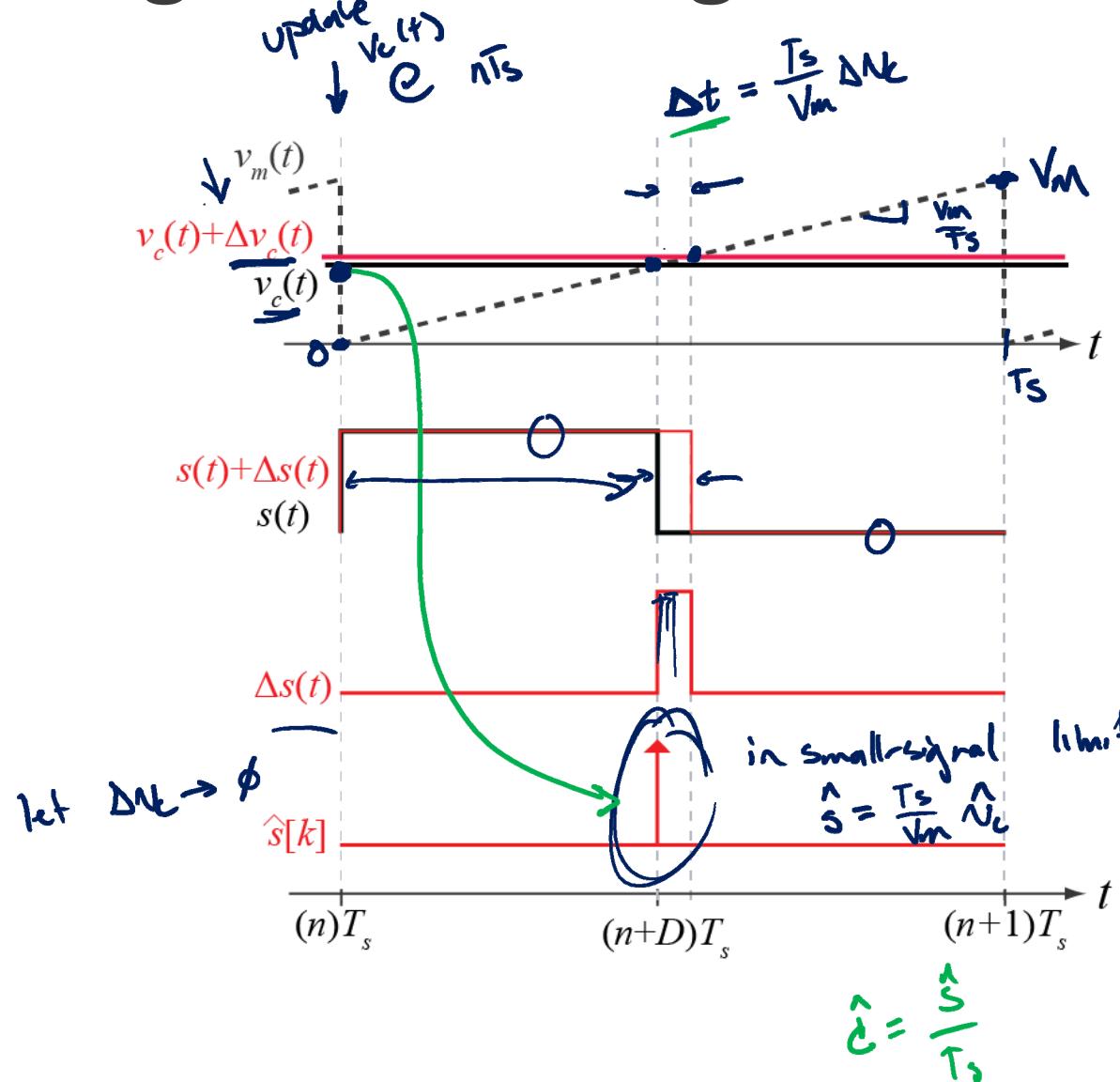


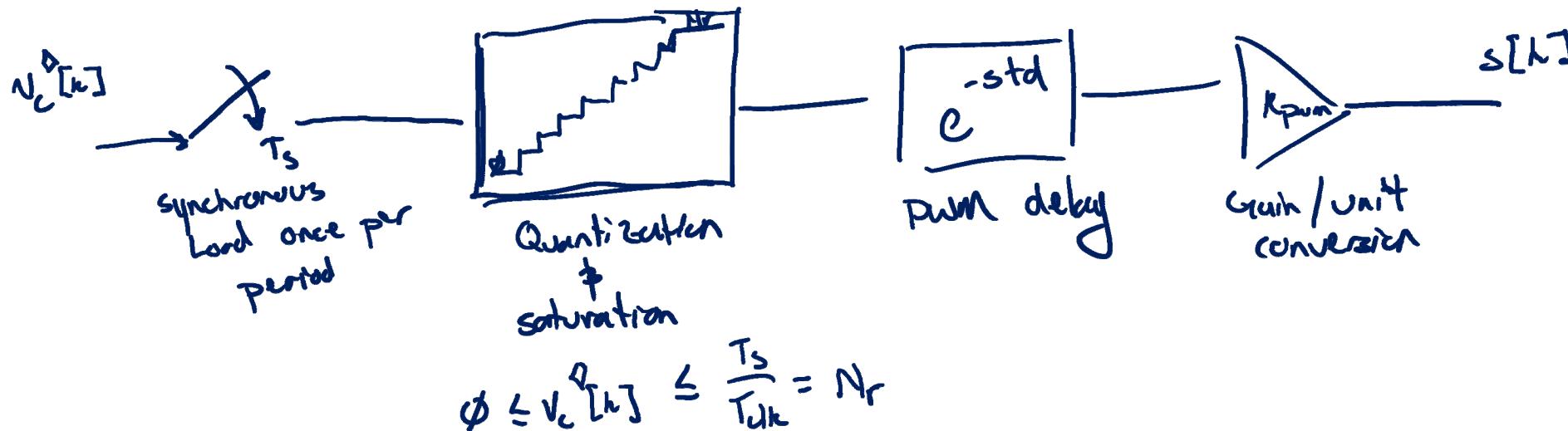
Sampling in Modulators



PWM Small Signal Modeling



PWM Model



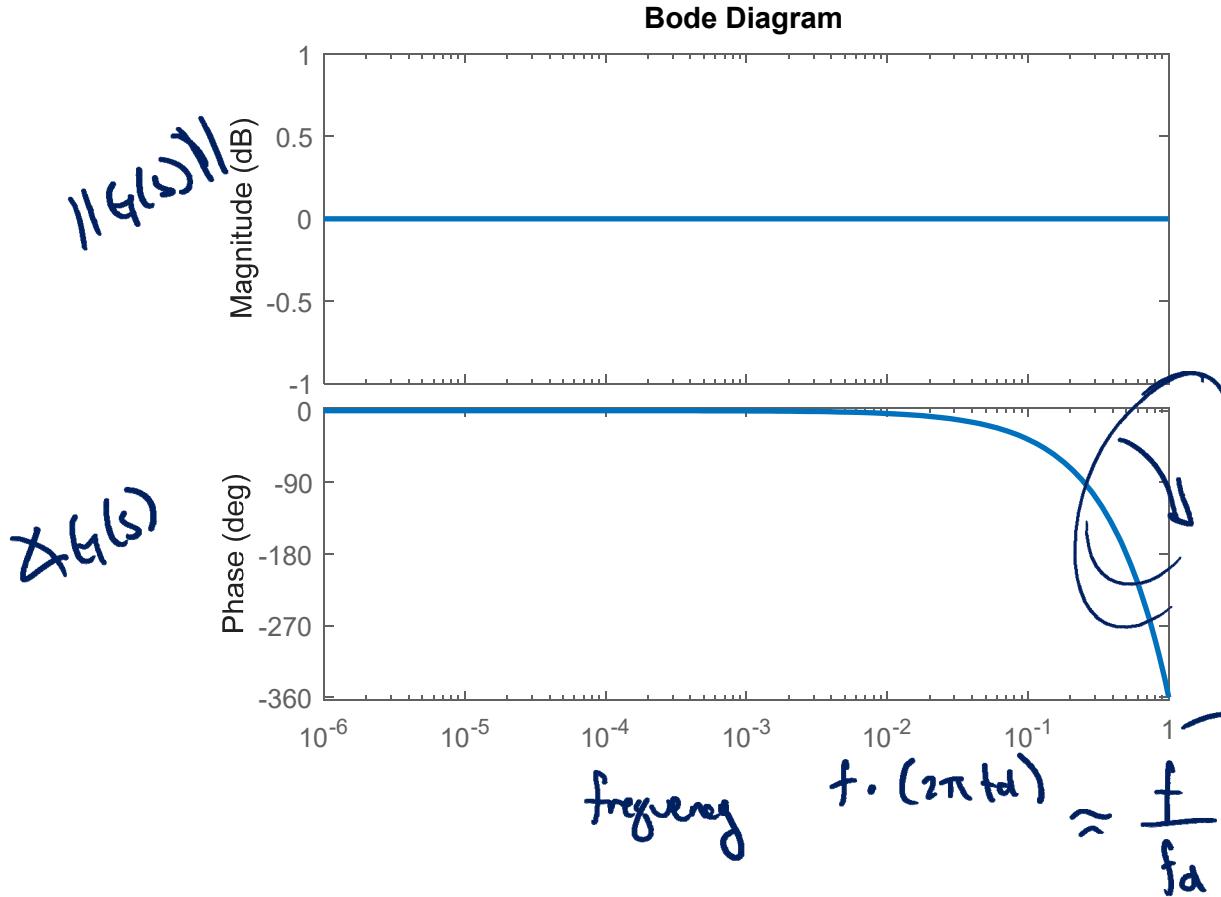
$t_d \rightarrow$ depends on implementation

DPWM Implementations

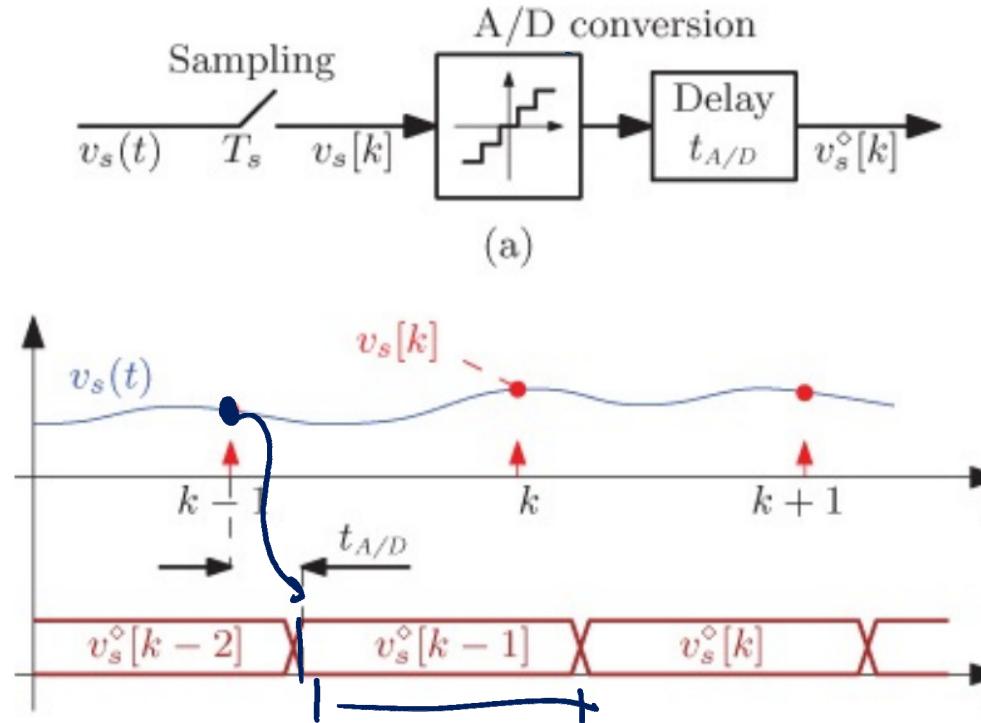
| Modulation Type | Frequency Response |
|--|--|
| <p>Trailing-edge</p> <p>Diagram illustrating Trailing-edge DPWM. The reference signal $r(t)$ is a sawtooth wave. The modulating signal $u_h[k]$ is a staircase function. The control signal $c(t)$ is a square wave with duty cycle $d[k]T_s$. The period is T_s, and the number of steps is N_r.</p> | $t_d = \Delta T_s$ $G_{PWM,TE}(j\omega) = \frac{e^{-j\omega DT_s}}{N_r}$ |
| <p>Leading-edge</p> <p>Diagram illustrating Leading-edge DPWM. The reference signal $r(t)$ is a sawtooth wave. The modulating signal $u_h[k]$ is a staircase function. The control signal $c(t)$ is a square wave with duty cycle $d[k]T_s$. The period is T_s, and the number of steps is N_r.</p> | $t_d = (1-D)T_s$ $G_{PWM,LE}(j\omega) = \frac{e^{-j\omega(1-D)T_s}}{N_r}$ |
| <p>Symmetrical / dual-edge</p> <p>Diagram illustrating Symmetrical/Dual-edge DPWM. The reference signal $r(t)$ is a sawtooth wave. The modulating signal $u_h[k]$ is a triangular function. The control signal $c(t)$ is a square wave with duty cycle $d[k]T_s$. The period is T_s, and the number of steps is N_r.</p> | $t_d \approx \frac{T_s}{2}$ $G_{PWM,Sym}(j\omega) = \frac{\cos(\omega DT_s/2)}{N_r} e^{-j\omega \frac{T_s}{2}}$ $\approx \frac{e^{-j\omega \frac{T_s}{2}}}{N_r}$ |

Delay Transfer Function

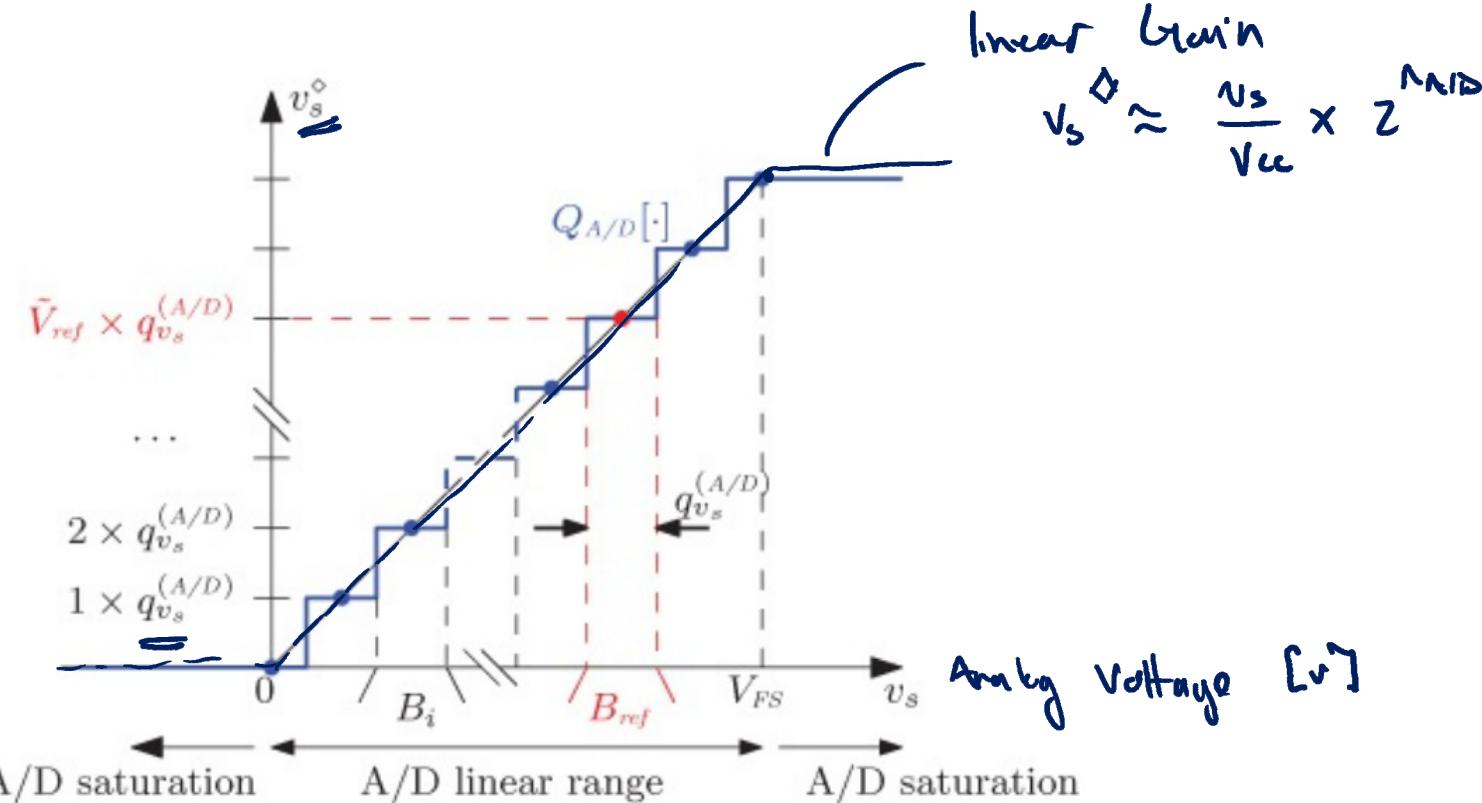
$$G(s) = e^{-std}$$



ADC Modeling



ADC Quantization



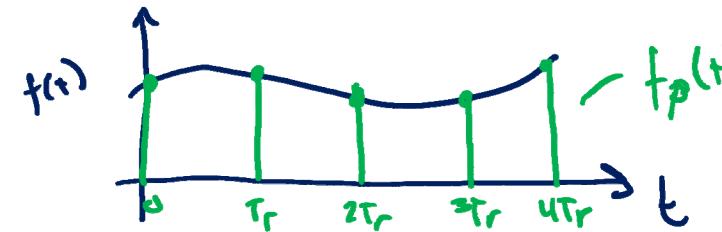
$$\delta_{v_s} = \frac{V_{cc}}{2^{\text{bits}}}$$

$\text{bits} = \# \text{ of bits in ADC}$

Aliasing Review

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT_r) = \delta_T(t)$$

$f(t) \rightarrow \times \rightarrow f_p(t) = f(t) \times \delta_T(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT_r) \delta(t - kT_r)$



$$f_r = \frac{1}{T_r}$$

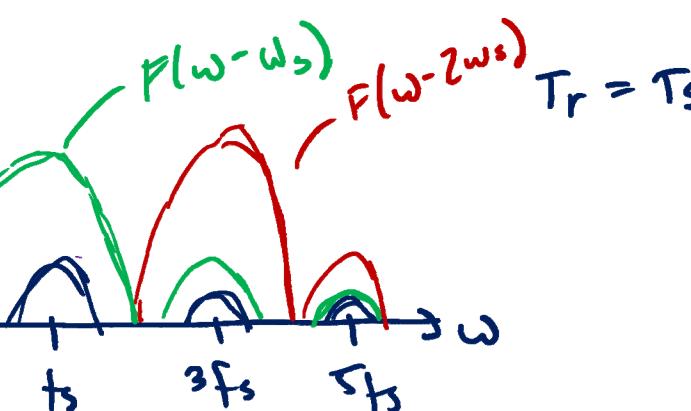
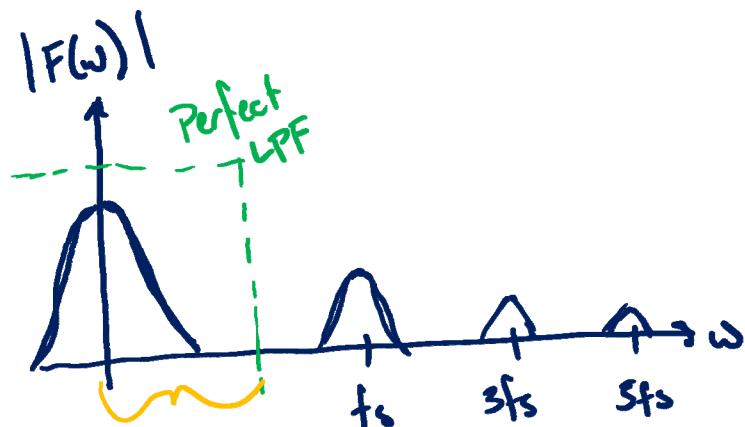
Fourier Transform:

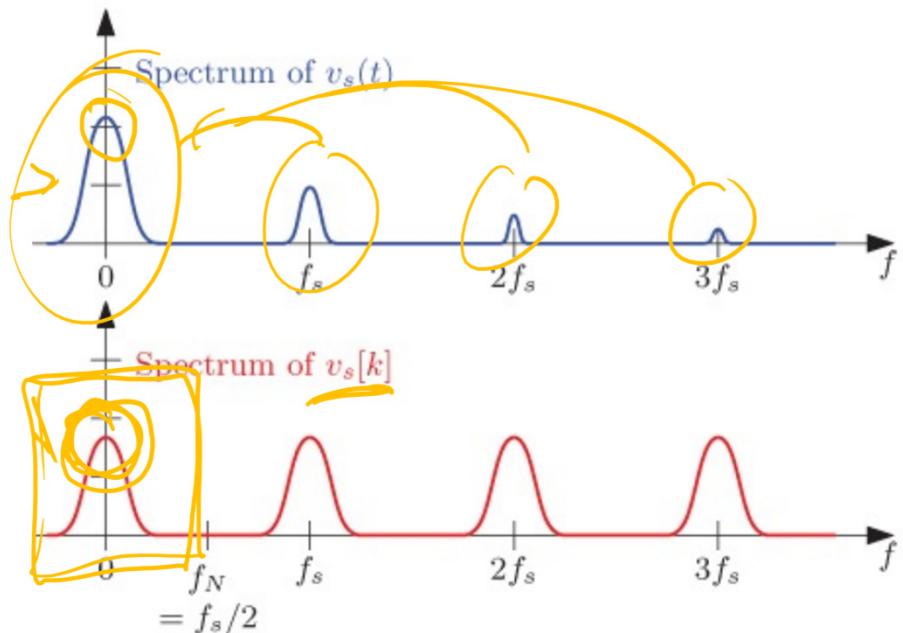
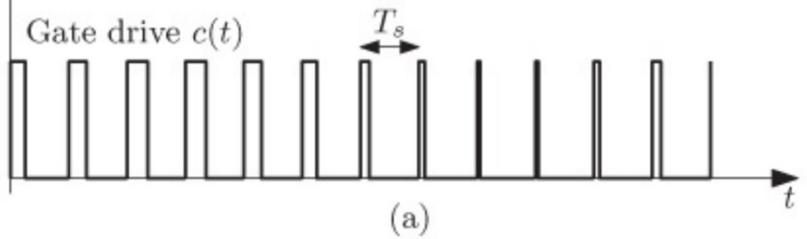
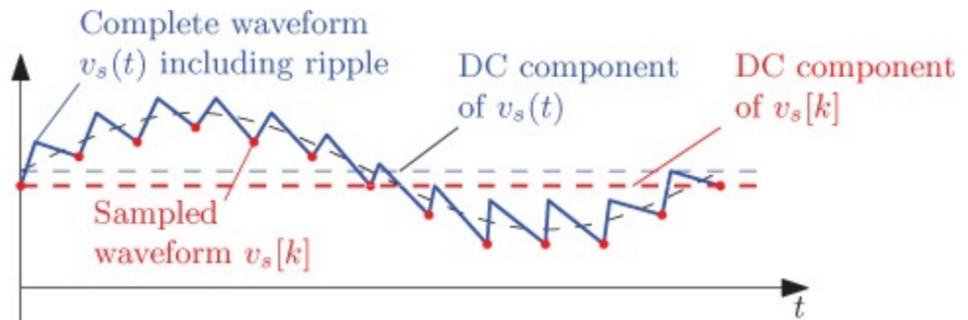
$$\mathcal{F}[\delta_T(t)] = \omega_r \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - k\omega_r)$$

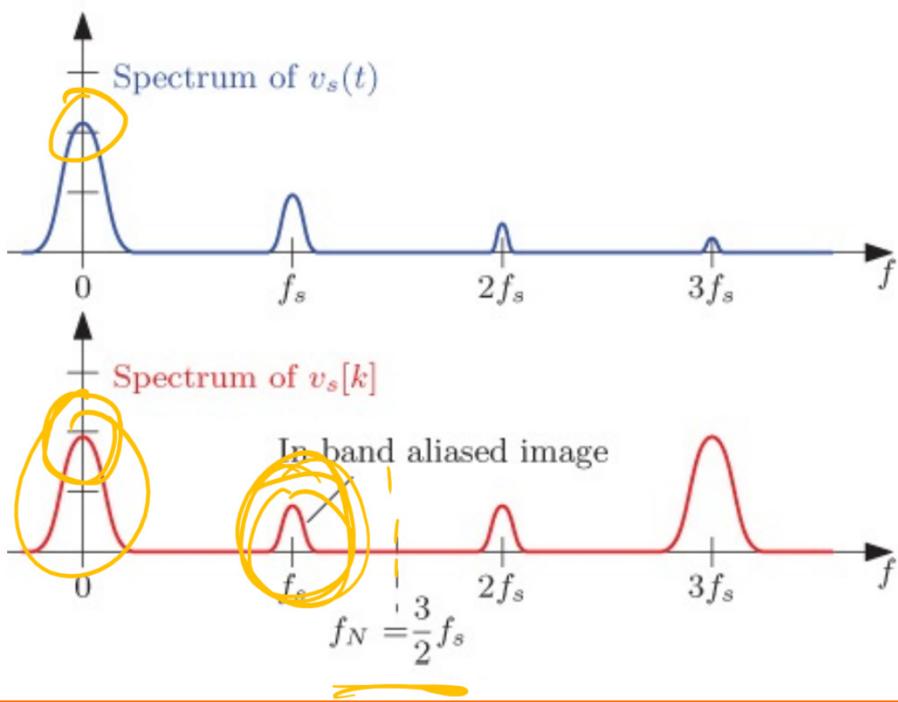
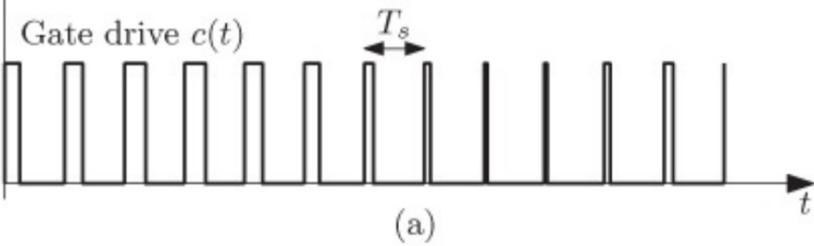
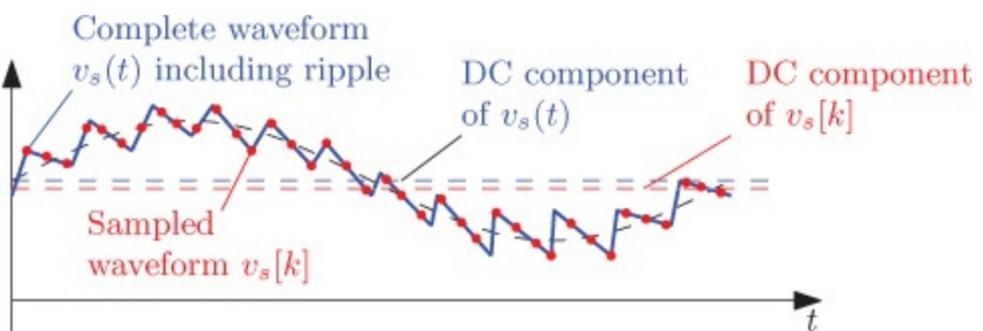
$$\mathcal{F}[f_p(t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[f(t)] * \mathcal{F}[\delta_T(t)]$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(\omega)$$

$$f_p(\omega) = f_r \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega - k\omega_r)$$







DC Aliasing

