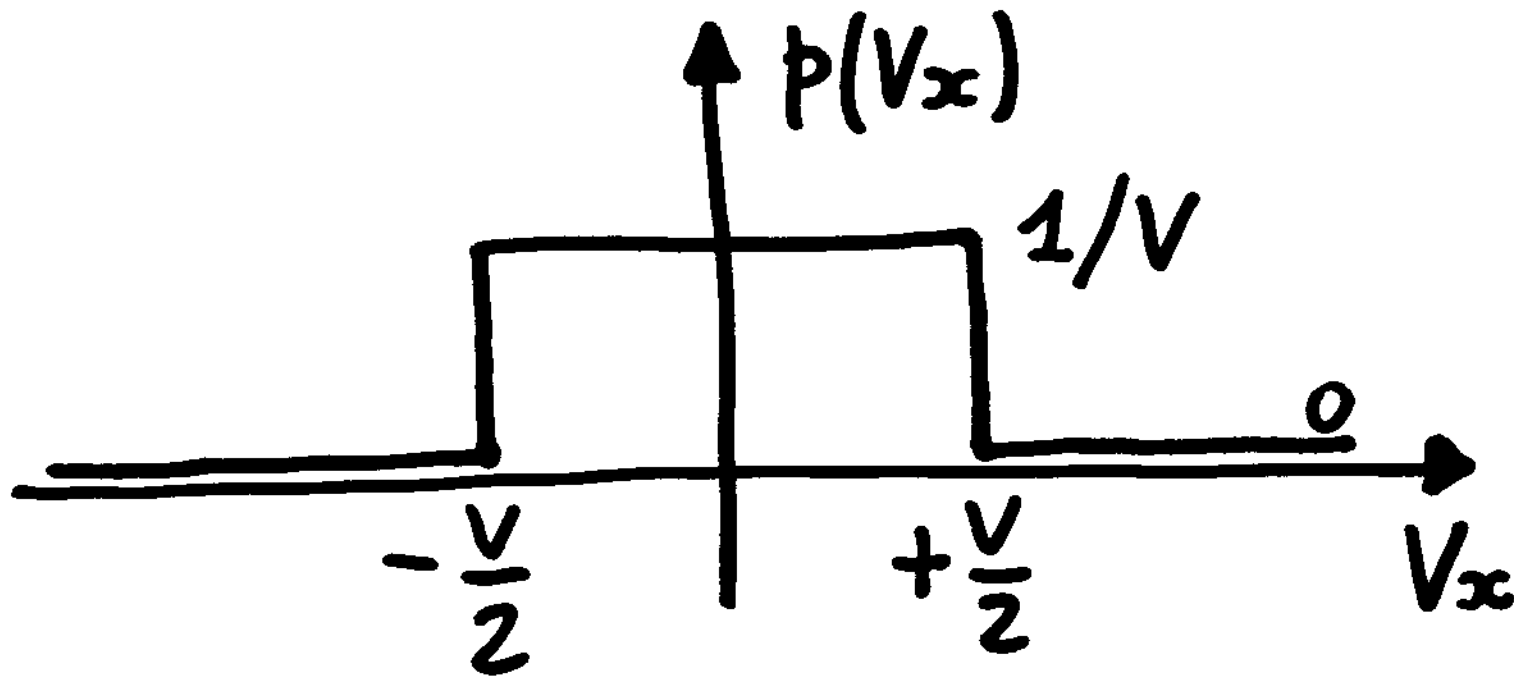


BIT EQUIVALENTI

$$s(t) = V_x \in \left[-\frac{V}{2}, \frac{V}{2}\right]$$



$$\sigma_s^2 = \frac{V^2}{12}$$

Se ho un convertitore/voltmetro
che quantizza il segnale $s(t)$ su
 n bit avrà un PASSO DI QUANTIZZAZIONE

$Q = \frac{V}{2^n}$ e dunque una varianza
(incertezza di quantizzazione)

pari a

$$\sigma_q^2 = \frac{Q^2}{12} = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{V}{2^n} \right)^2 = \frac{\sigma_s^2}{2^{2n}}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(\frac{6_s^2}{6_q^2} \right) = \log_2 \left(\frac{6_s}{6_q} \right)$$

indicando $S' = 6_s^2$ e $N_q = 6_q^2$ si ha

$$n = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(\frac{S}{N_q} \right) \quad \text{nel caso "ideale"}$$

Tuttavia, nel caso reale è

$$6_c^2 = \underbrace{6_q^2 + 6_{N, A/D}^2}_{\text{convertitore reale}} + \underbrace{6_{N, \text{ext}}^2}_{\text{rumore esterno}} > 6_q^2$$

Si definisce:

$$n_e \triangleq \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(\frac{6_s^2}{6_c^2} \right) < n$$

$$n_e = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(\frac{6_s^2}{6_q^2} \frac{6_q^2}{6_c^2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(\frac{6_s^2}{6_q^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(\frac{6_q^2}{6_c^2} \right) =$$

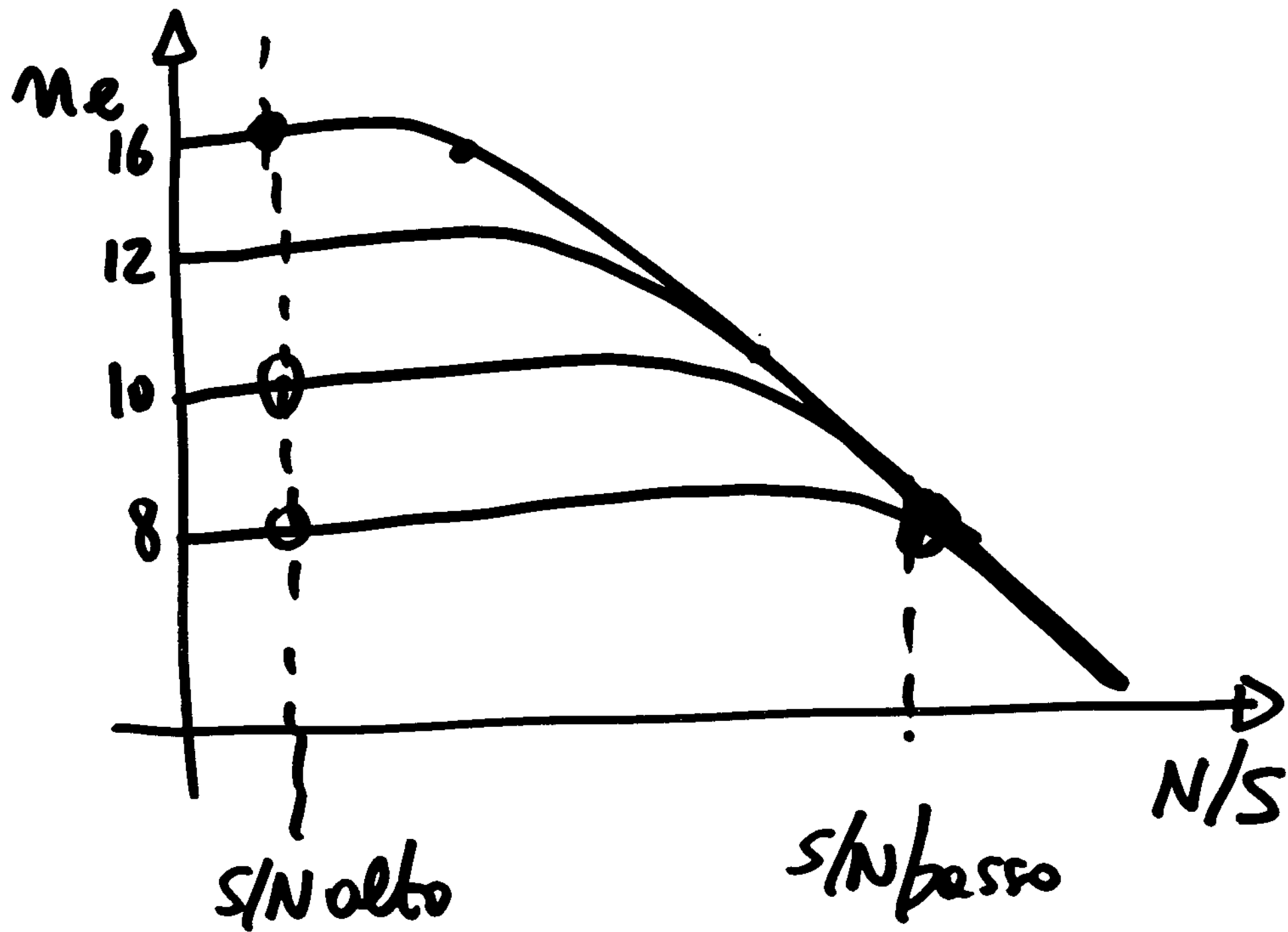
$$= n - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(\frac{6_c^2}{6_q^2} \right)$$

$$n_e = n - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(1 + \underbrace{\frac{G_{N,AD}^2 + G_{N,ext}^2}{G_s^2}} \right)$$

$$G_s^2 = \frac{G_s^2}{2^{2n}} \quad \frac{N}{S} \times 2^{2n}$$

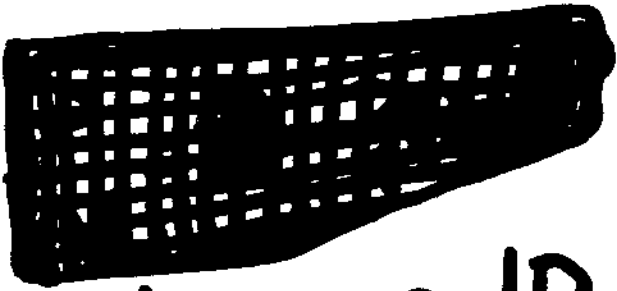
$$\frac{S}{N} \gg 2^{2n} \rightarrow n$$

$$n_e \approx \begin{cases} \frac{S}{N} \gg 2^{2n} \rightarrow n \\ \frac{S}{N} \ll 2^{2n} \rightarrow n - \frac{1}{2} \log_2(2^{2n}) - \frac{1}{2} \log_2\left(\frac{G_N^2}{G_s^2}\right) \end{cases}$$



$$\Delta = +\frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(\frac{6^2_S}{6^2_N} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(\frac{S}{N} \right)$$

perdo 5 bit per una 
 variazione (calo) di $\frac{S}{N}$ di -30dB

ovviamente quindi se perdo un fattore
 $4 = 6 \text{ dB}$ in S/N perdo 1 bit
e per ogni fattore (sempre perso)
 $2 = 3 \text{ dB}$ in S/N perdo $\frac{1}{2}$ bit

se anzichè perdere in S/N
guadagno (S/N aumenta) allora
guadagno gli stessi incrementi
in bit equivalenti

$$n_{e,1} = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(\frac{S}{N} \right)_1$$

$$n_{e,2} = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(\frac{S}{N} \right)_2$$

$$\text{se } \frac{(S/N)_2}{(S/N)_1} = -30 \text{ dB} = \frac{1}{1000}$$

allora

$$n_{e,2} = n_{e,1} + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{(S/N)_2}{(S/N)_1} = n_{e,1} - \frac{10}{2}$$