# ADC & DAC

lacktriangle

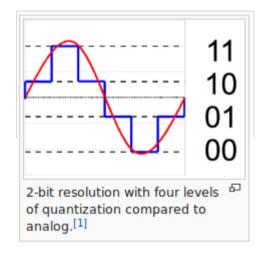
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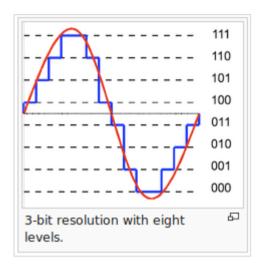
# Quantization



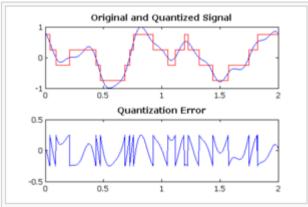
The simplest way to quantize a signal is to choose the digital amplitude value closest to the original analog amplitude. This example shows the original analog signal (green), the quantized signal (black dots), the signal reconstructed from the quantized signal (yellow) and the difference between the original signal and the reconstructed signal (red). The difference between the original signal and the reconstructed signal is the quantization error and, in this simple quantization scheme, is a deterministic function of the input signal.

#### **Quantization Levels**



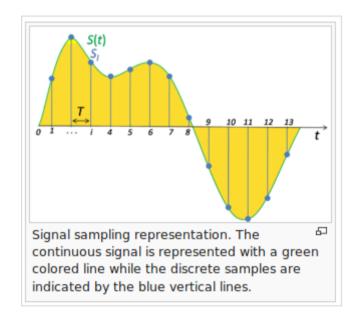


#### **Quantization Noise**

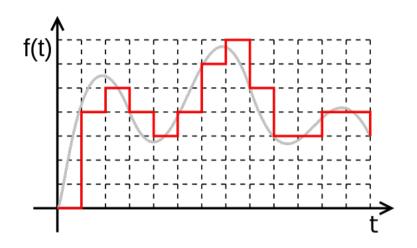


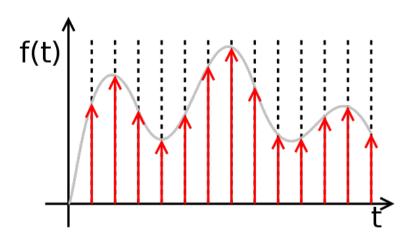
Quantization noise for a 2-bit ADC operating at infinite sample rate. The difference between the blue and red signals in the upper graph is the quantization error, which is "added" to the quantized signal and is the source of noise.

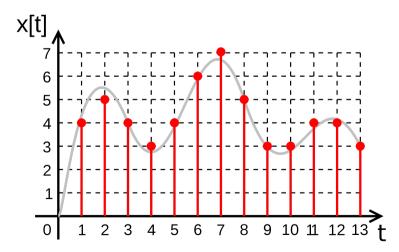
# Signal Sampling



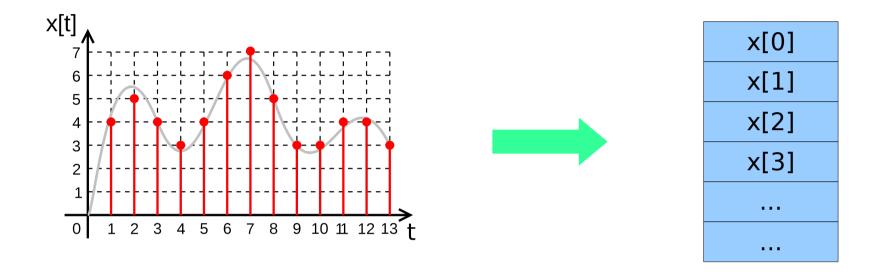
#### Sampling and Quantization



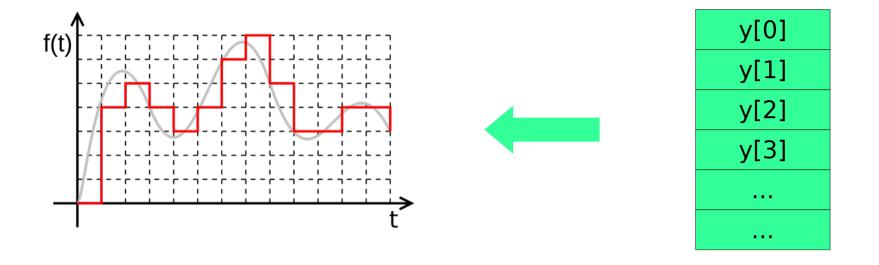




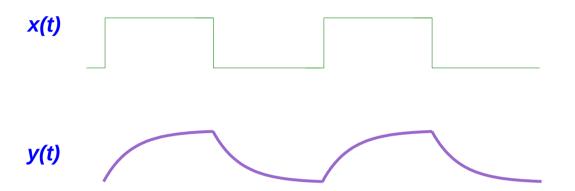
# **Analog to Digital Conversion**

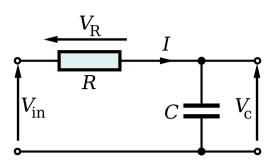


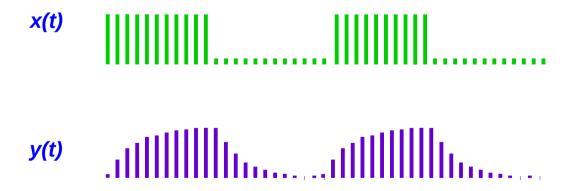
# Digital to Analog Conversion

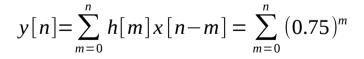


#### **Digital Signal Processing**









#### **References**

- [1] http://en.wikipedia.org/
- [2] J.H. McClellan, et al., Signal Processing First, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2003
- [3] B.P. Lathi, Linear Systems and Signals (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed)