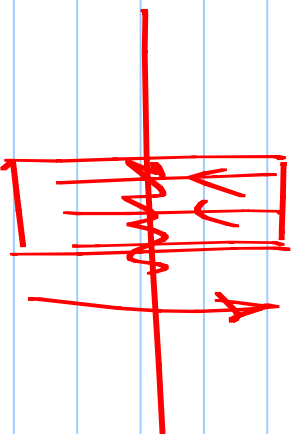
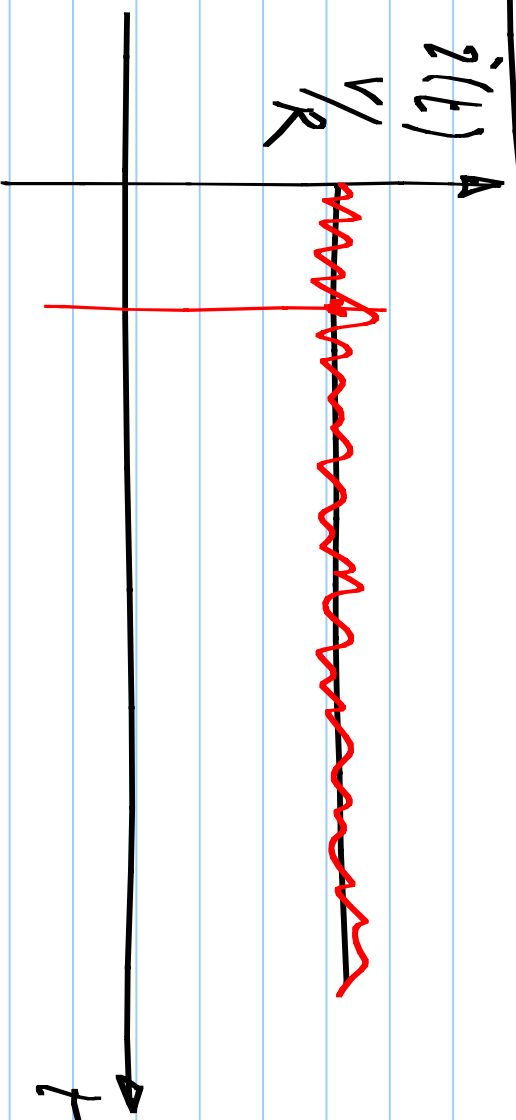
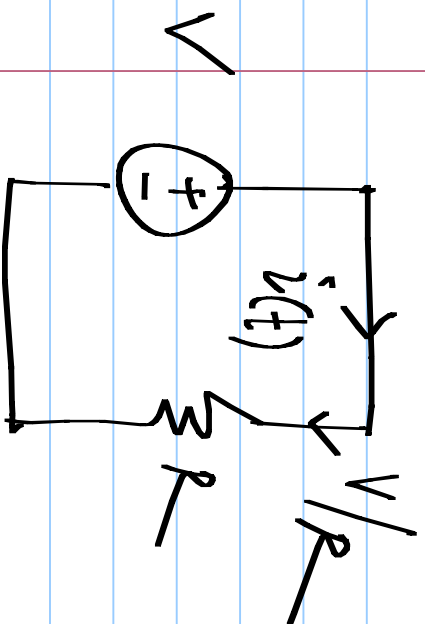
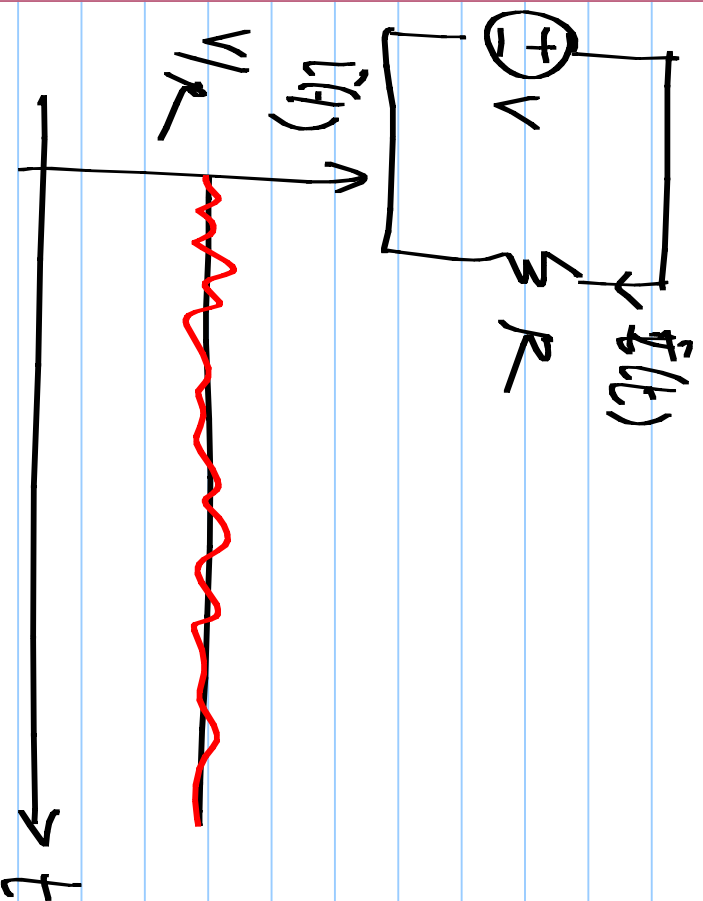


Noise : Random noise



Lecture 10 9/2/2016

Noise in resistors



Mean = 0
Random process $x(t)$

Mean: $E(x(t))$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot p_x(x) \cdot dx$$

Variance: $E((x - E(x))^2)$

spread'

Mean $\rightarrow E(x^2) = E(x^2(t))$

Autocorrelation: $E(x(t) \cdot x(t+\tau))$

$p_x(x(t))$ p. density fn.



probability that the r.v. has a value between x & $x+\Delta x$

$p_x(x) \cdot \Delta x$

Auto correlation:

$$E(x(t) x(t+\tau)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) x(t+\tau) \delta(t) dt$$

$$R_x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) x(t+\tau) d\tau$$

$\uparrow$ $\downarrow$
 $x(t)$ $x(t+\tau)$

$x(t) * x(-t)$

$\rightarrow x(t) * x(-t) \quad y(t) = x(-t)$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \exp(j2\pi ft) dt$$

$x(f) \cdot x(-f)$

$x(f) \cdot x^*(f) = |x(f)|^2$

$$f(x(-t)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \exp(-j2\pi f t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{x(\tau) \exp(-j2\pi f \tau)}_{dt} d\tau$$

$$= \underline{X(-f)}$$

Correlation of noise
between two time
instants separated by

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{E(x(t) \times (t+\tau))}{E(x(t) \times (t-\tau))}$$

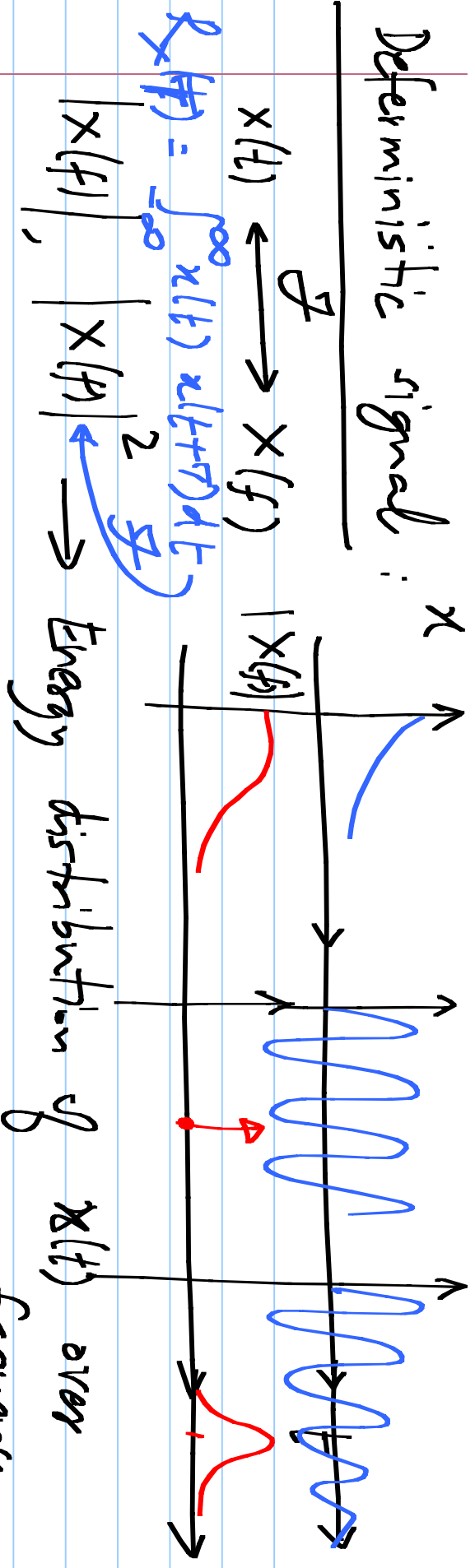
$$R_x(-\tau) = R_x(\tau)$$

Power

Spectral
density

$$S_x(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R_x(\tau) \exp(-j2\pi f \tau) d\tau$$

Deterministic signal: x



Random signal $x(t)$

$$R_x(\tau) = E(x(t)x(t+\tau))$$

$\xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}}$ $S_x(f)$ (power spectral density)

$S_x(f)$: Energy distribution of $x(t)$ over frequency

Variance of $x(t)$: $R_x(0) = E(x^2(t))$

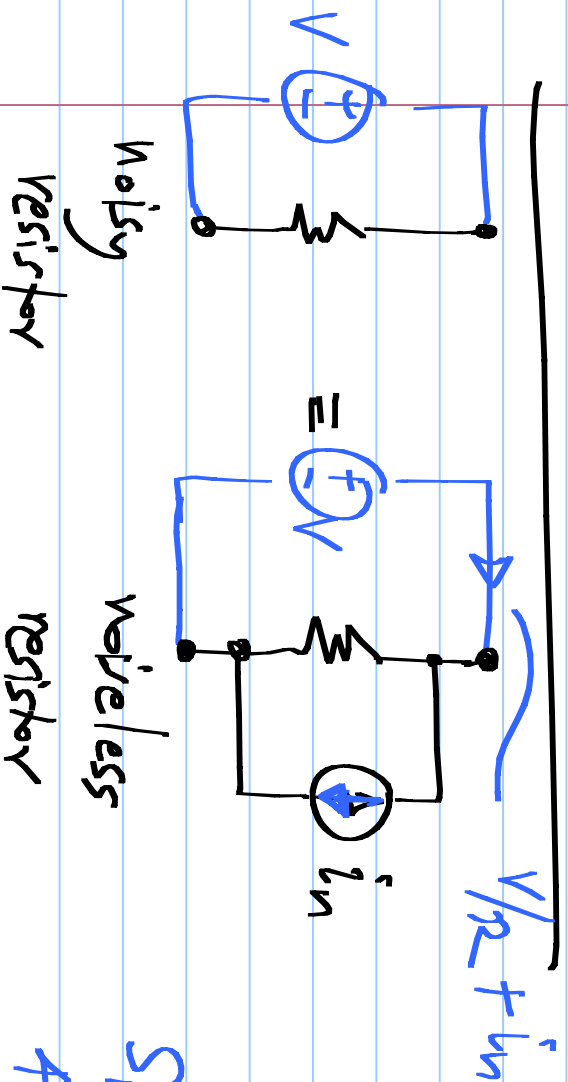
Variance of $x(t) = R_x(\cdot) = \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{S_x(f)}_{\text{defined for } f \geq 0} df$

$x(t)$: real;

Variance or Spectral density of noise

Lossless reactive components L, C : noiseless

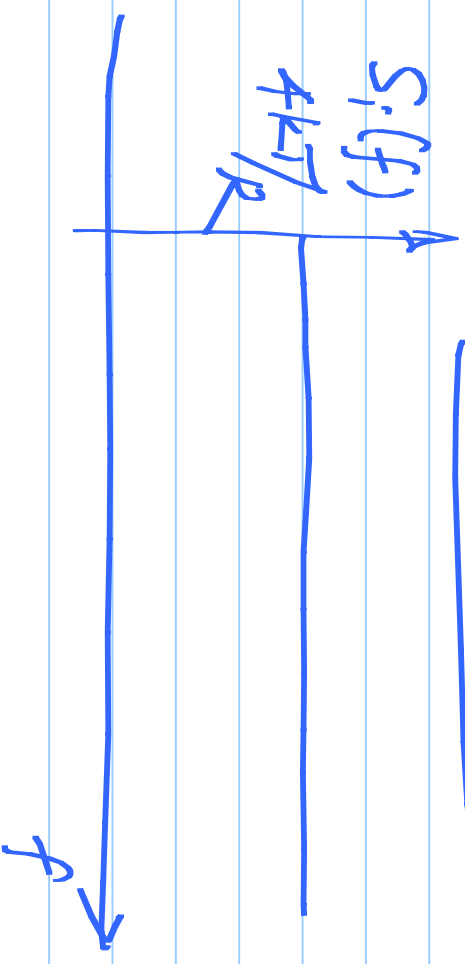
Noise in a resistor



i_n : noise current

of the resistor

zero mean



Noise spectral density of a resistor

$$A_{S_i(f)} = \frac{4kT}{R}$$

$A_{S_i(f)}$ double sided

$$\sim 10^{-12} \text{ W/Hz}$$

f

$$\frac{4kT}{R}$$

f

Noise uncorrelated

for any time shift

$$A_{R_x(t)} = \frac{4kT}{R} \delta(t)$$

$$A_{R_y(t)} = \frac{4kT}{R} \delta(t)$$

t