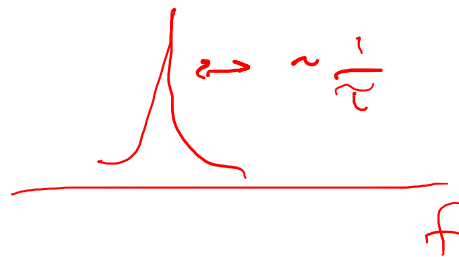
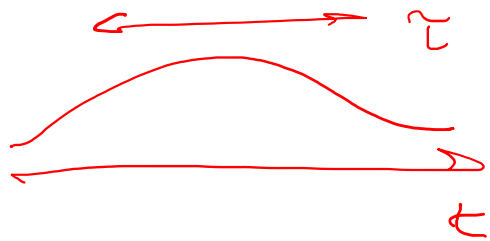


Fourier

$$\rightarrow \underline{\hat{v}}(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v(t) e^{-j 2\pi f t} dt$$

$$\underline{v}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underline{\hat{v}}(f) e^{+j 2\pi f t} df$$



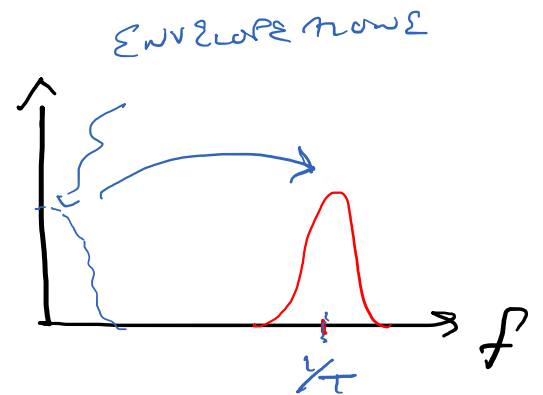
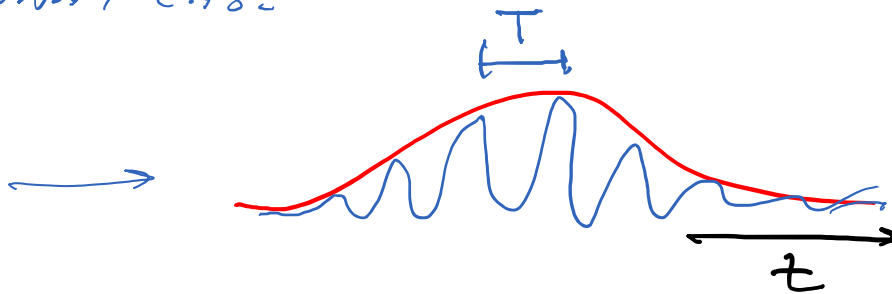
CONVOLUTION THEOREM

DEFINITION: $f * g = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) g(t - \tau) d\tau$

$\rightarrow f * g = \tilde{f} \cdot \tilde{g}$

$\rightarrow f \cdot g = \tilde{f} * \tilde{g}$

IMPORTANT CASE



Proof.

$$\tilde{f * g} = \int_t \int_{\tau} \underbrace{f(t-\tau)}_{x=t-\tau} g(\tau) e^{-2\pi j f t} d\tau dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_x \int_{\tau} f(x) g(\tau) e^{-2\pi j f x} e^{-2\pi j f \tau} dx d\tau$$

$$= f \cdot \tilde{g}$$

Proof

$$\tilde{f \cdot g} = \int f(t) \tilde{g}(t) e^{-2\pi j f t} dt$$

$$\rightarrow g(t) = \int \tilde{g}(f') e^{+2\pi j f' t} df'$$

$$= \int_{f'} \int_t \tilde{g}(f') f(t) e^{2\pi j (f' - f) t} dt df'$$

$$= \int_{f'} \tilde{g}(f') \tilde{f}(f - f') df' = \tilde{f} * \tilde{g}$$

PARSEVAL

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |v(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\tilde{v}(f)|^2 df$$

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

$$P \sim |\tilde{v}|^2$$

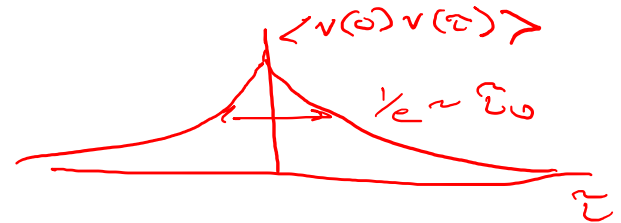
POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY (PSD)

$$S_v(f) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{T} |\tilde{v}(f)|^2 \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} v^2 \cdot s \\ |\tilde{v}|^2 \rightarrow v^2 \cdot s^2 \cdot \frac{1}{s} \end{array} \right\}$$

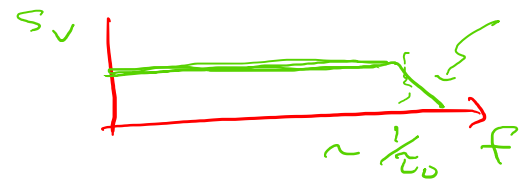
→ CAN ALSO DEFINE IN TERMS OF AUTOCORRELATION FUNCTION

$$S_v(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \langle v(t) v(t-\tau) \rangle e^{-2\pi j f \tau} d\tau$$

⇒ UNITS: $\frac{v^2}{Hz}$



$$\langle v^2(t) \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_v(f) df$$



PROOF:

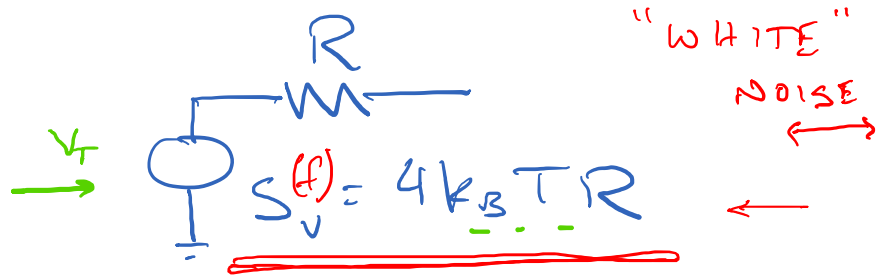
$$\langle v^2 \rangle = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} v^2(t) dt \right\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{T} v^2(t) \right\} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{T} |\tilde{v}(t)|^2 \right\} df$$

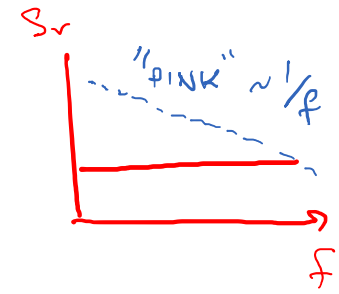
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_v(f) df$$

JOHNSON / NYQUIST NOISE

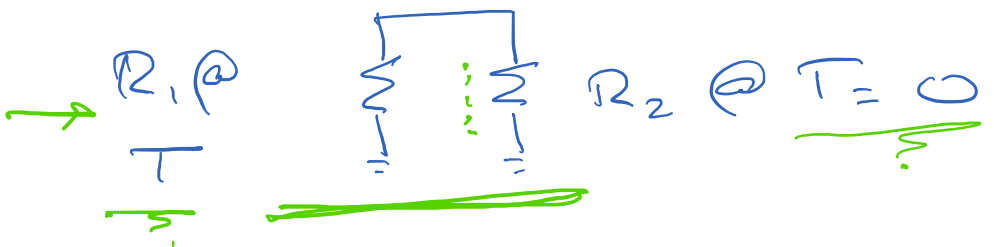


$T_H \leftarrow$ NOISE
 $I_N = \frac{v_t}{R}$

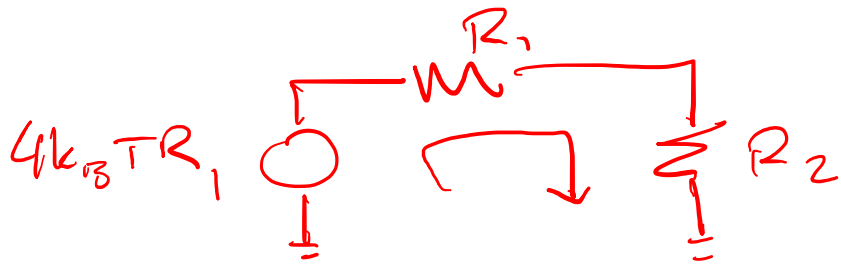
$\frac{A^2}{H_2} \left\{ S_I = \frac{4k_B T}{R} \right.$



eg.

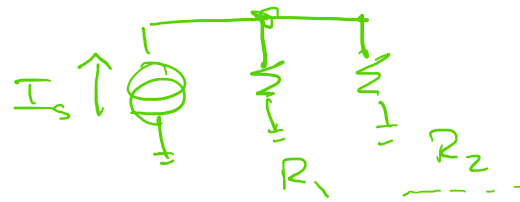
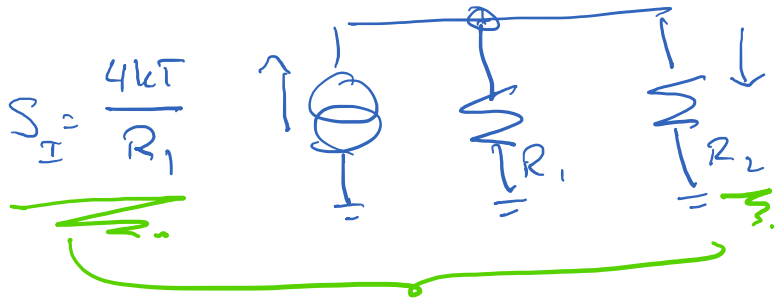


NOISE CURRENT IN R_2 ?



$$I_{\text{loop}} = \frac{v_s}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\boxed{\sum I = \frac{4k_B T R_1}{(R_1 + R_2)^2}}$$



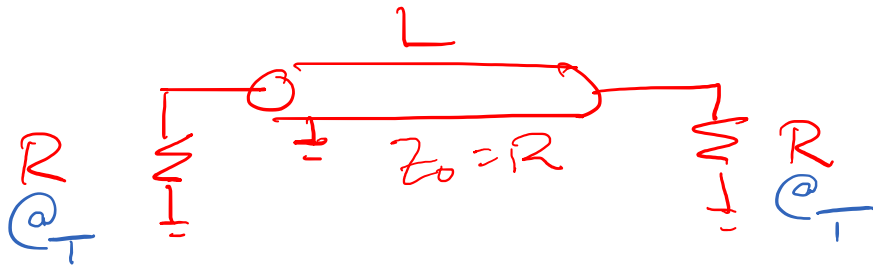
$$I(R_2) = I_s \cdot \frac{1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2}$$

$$= \frac{I_s}{\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}}$$

$$\frac{\sum I}{R_2} = \frac{4k_B T}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_1^2}{(R_1 + R_2)^2}$$

$$\boxed{\sum I = \frac{4k_B T R_1}{(R_1 + R_2)^2}}$$

JOHNSON NOISE AS 1-D REALIZATION OF BLACKBODY RADIATION



LINE SUPPORTS STANDING WAVES w/

$$\lambda = \frac{2L}{n}$$

$$f_n = \frac{cn}{2L}$$

$c \rightarrow$ PROP. SPEED

DENSITY OF MODES

$$\sigma(f) = \frac{2L}{c}$$

PLANCK DISTRIBUTION

$$\langle E(f) \rangle = \frac{hf}{e^{\frac{hf}{k_B T}} - 1} \approx \underline{k_B T}$$



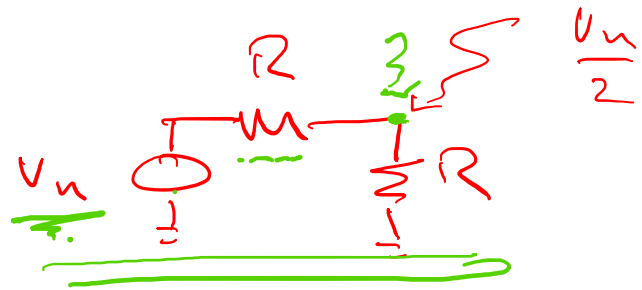
EACH RESISTOR CONTRIBUTES 1/2 POWER

NOISE POWER FROM EACH RESISTOR:

$$\rightarrow \frac{\text{ENERGY}}{\text{MODE}} \times \# \text{ OF MODES} \div \text{PROPAGATION TIME}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} k_B T \times \frac{2L}{c} \Delta f \div \frac{L}{c}$$

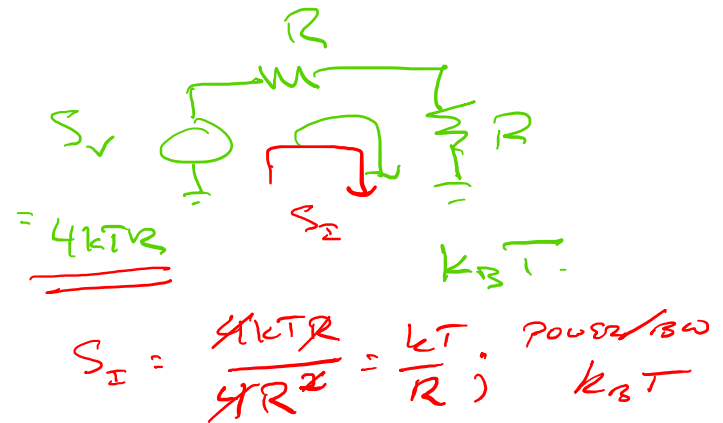
$$\Rightarrow \underline{P_N = k_B T \Delta f}$$



$$\underline{k_B T \Delta f} = \frac{\langle V_n^2 \rangle}{4R}$$

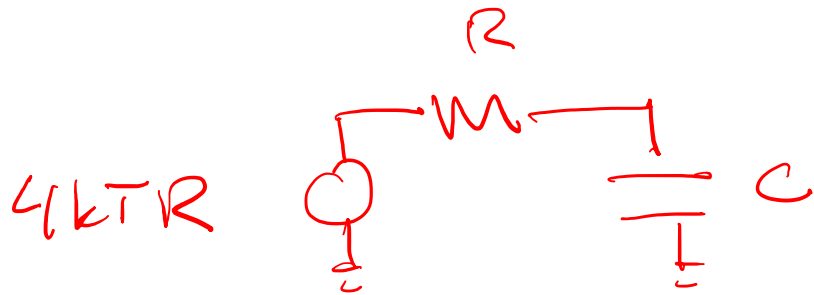
$$\underline{\langle V_n^2 \rangle} = \underline{4k_B T R \Delta f}$$

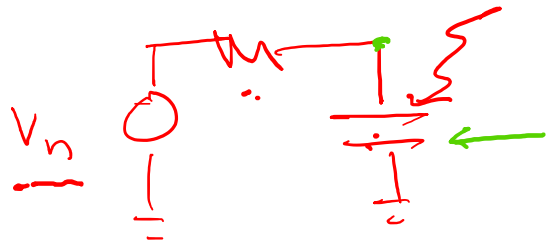
$$\rightarrow \underline{S_V(f) = 4k_B T R}$$





What is voltage noise on CAP?





$$A(\omega) = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

$\tau = RC$

$$\rightarrow |A|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \omega^2 \tau^2}$$

$$S_v|_{CAP} = 4kTR \cdot |A|^2$$

$$S_v|_{CAP} = \frac{4kTR}{1 + \omega^2 \tau^2}$$

WHAT IS
 $\langle v^2 \rangle$ ON CAP. ?? $\rightarrow \int S_v df$
 NOISE BANDWIDTH

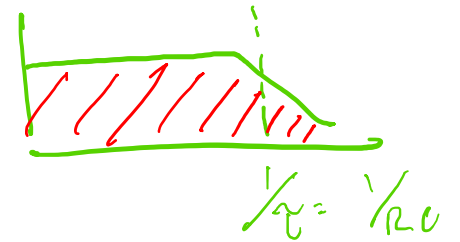
$$\int |A(f)|^2 df$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + (2\pi f \tau)^2} df$$

$$x = 2\pi f \tau$$

$$dx = 2\pi \tau df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi \tau} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + x^2}$$



$$\int |A(e)|^2 df = \frac{1}{2\pi C} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

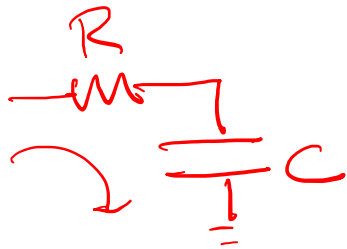


$$= \frac{1}{2\pi C} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$x = \tan \theta$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4C} = \frac{1}{4RC}$$



NOISE BANDWIDTH $\frac{1}{4RC}$

