



<http://wiki.homerecz.com>

.....	1
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.....	1
.....	5
Jitter	5
.....	5
.....	6
.....	10
.....	10
.....	10
.....	10

가
가

가
“ (Jitter Error) ”

“ (Jitter Noise) ”

가 가

가

가

Jitter

When jitter occurs, it typically results in two negative effects. Firstly, there is 'Jitter Error,' which occurs when the synchronization of word clock signals is not achieved properly. This leads to irregular variations in the arrival times of data due to the inconsistent maintenance of precise signal intervals.

Secondly, there is 'Jitter Noise,' which arises from the precision of word clock signals. This type of jitter noise is related to the frequency stability of the signal and introduces noise due to periodic variations in the signal. Such noise can result in unwanted signal interference among different components within a system.

Jitter can pose issues in various applications where precise timing and synchronization are crucial. To minimize these adverse effects, precise clock synchronization and signal stability management are essential.

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Internal

가

Internal

Internal

Internal

가 Internal

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Internal

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Internal , , 가 1)

가 Internal 2) , 가 External 3) , 가

가 .

가 .

Internal ,

External .

ASIO buffer

Audio drop out

. Audio drop out

가 . 4)

A/D

2

가

2

40kHz

가

가

20kHz

40kHz

2

5)

, 20kHz

20kHz

가 20kHz

가

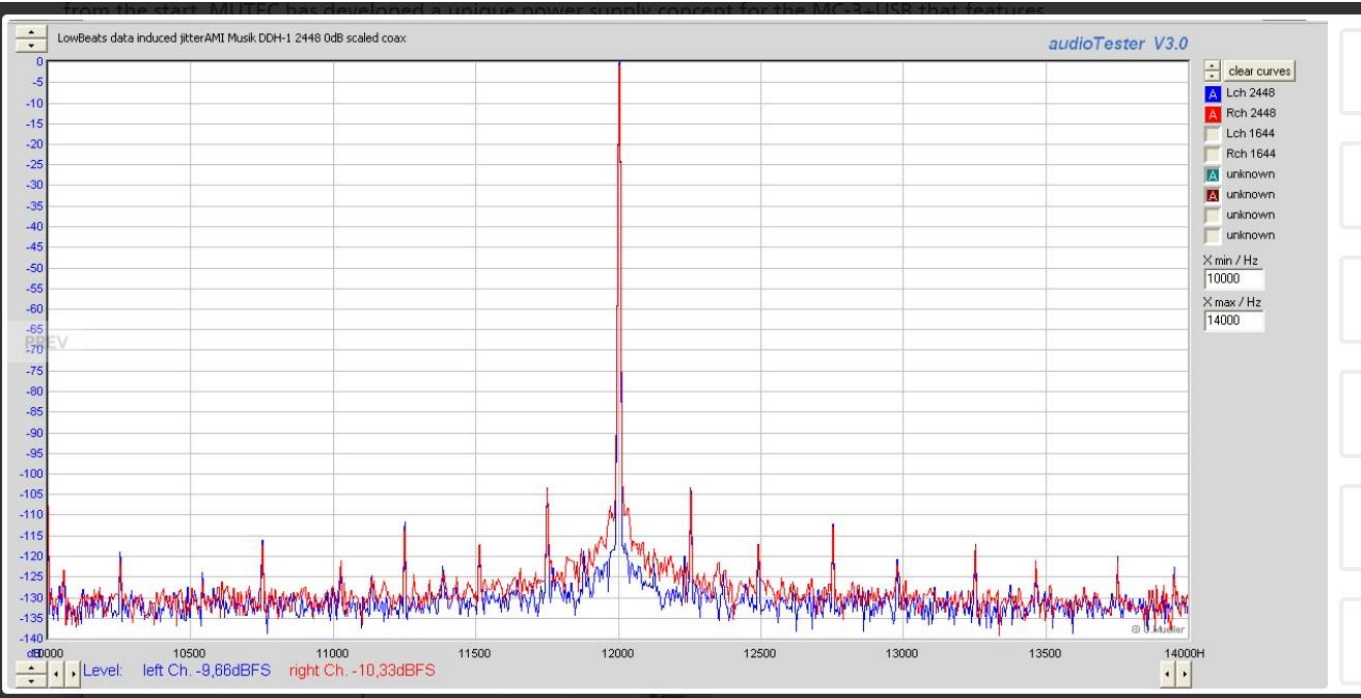
가

2

가

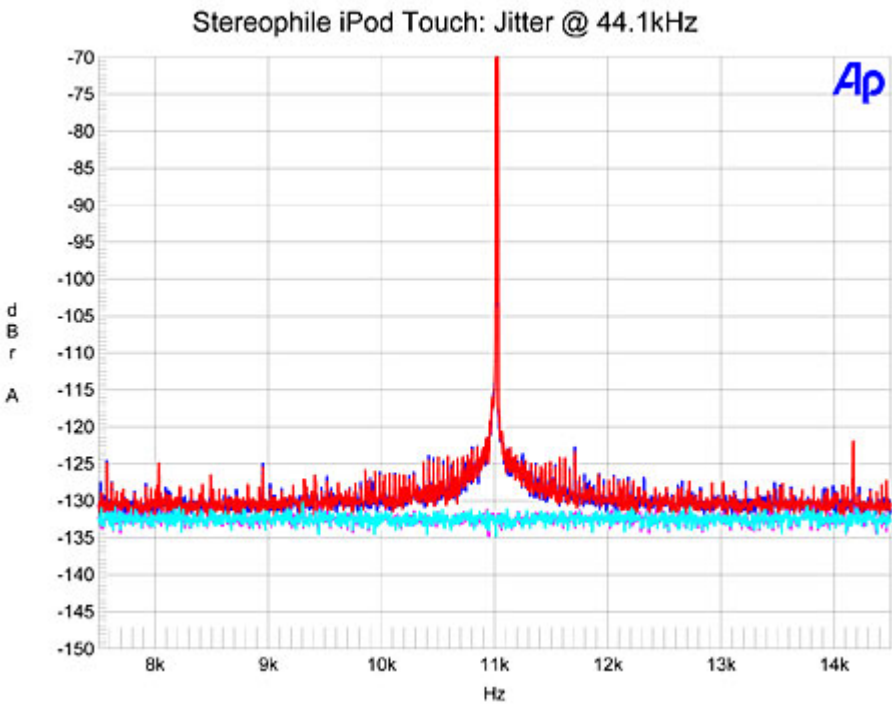
6dB

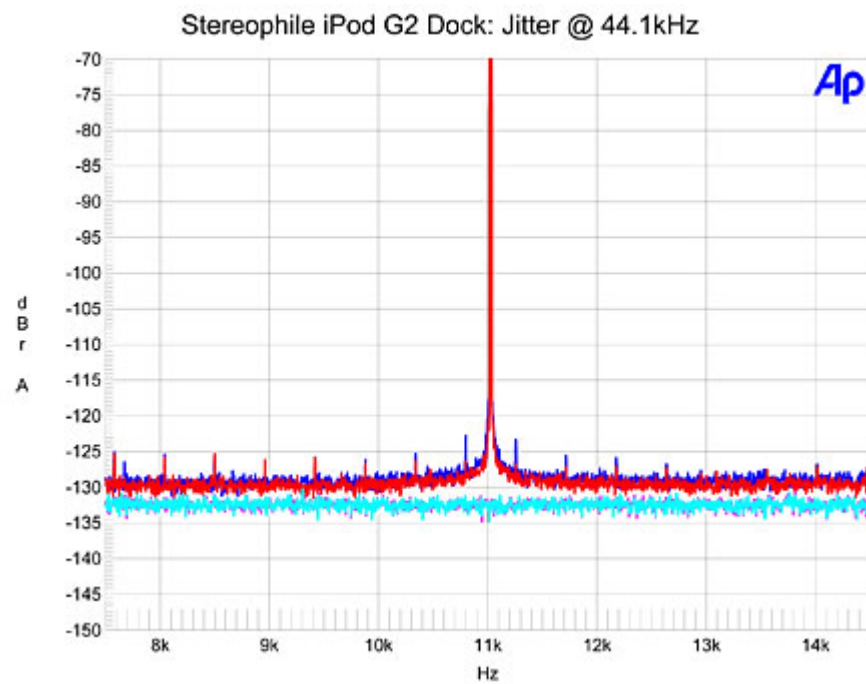
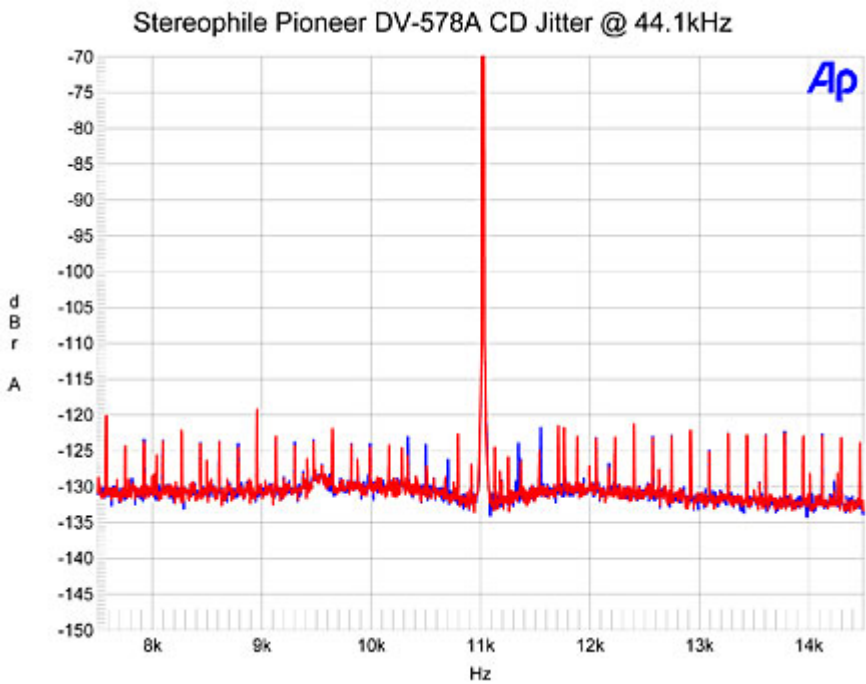
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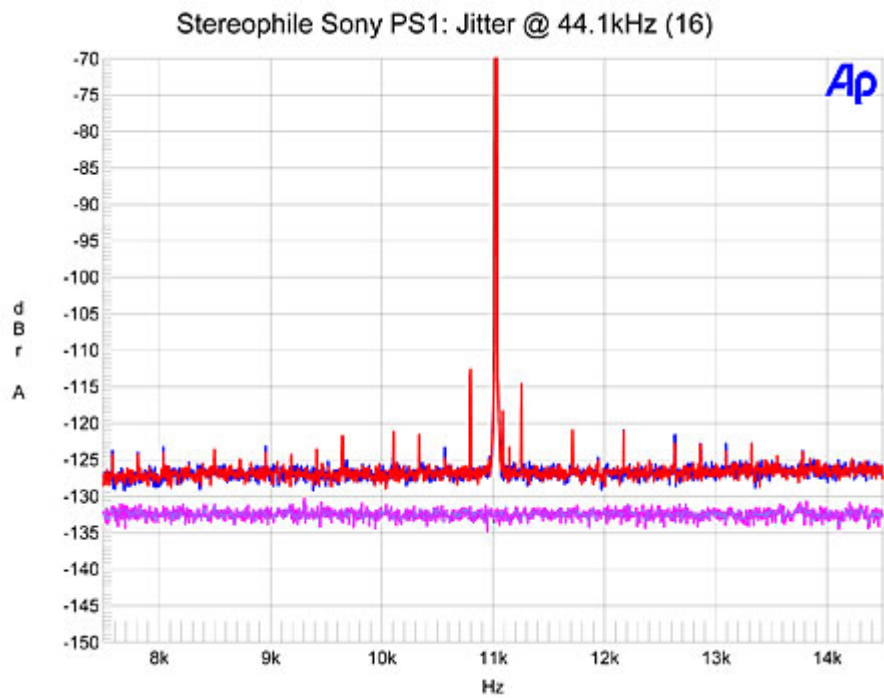


12000Hz

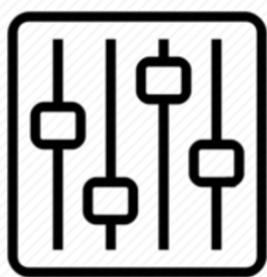
가







- 1) , 가 SRC(Sample Rate Converting) , Internal
 - 2) .
 - 3)
 - 4) ASIO
 - 5) .
- ex. 30kHz → 40kHz →



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