

WHY DAVE?

- DAVE is an acronym of Digital to Analogue Veritas in Extremis
- DAVE's development was centered upon a question: why was Hugo so musical?
- Where was Hugo's sound quality performance coming from in technical terms?
- DAVE has an FPGA ten times the capacity of Hugo
- This gave opportunities to further improve performance:
 - Improved time domain (transient timing accuracy)
 - Improved noise-shaper performance
- DAVE has much more advanced analogue electronics



TIME DOMAIN

- The primary purpose of a DAC is to reproduce the un-sampled continuous analogue waveform from sampled digital data
- Conventional DACs do a poor job of reproducing the original continuous analogue signal, with timing errors on transients
 - Increasing tap-length of FIR filters gives better time domain accuracy in terms of timing of transients
 - The ear/brain is extremely sensitive to very small timing errors
 - Timing accuracy upsets the perception of the start and stopping of notes
 - It also degrades the ability to perceive instrument timbre and power
 - It degrades soundstage precision



DAVE WATA FILTERING

- DAVE has 164,000-tap WTA filter
- The WTA algorithm was subjectively optimised and improved to suit the longer tap lengths
 - WTA filtering is now up to 256 FS no other DAC has ever FIR filtered at such a high rate
 - DAVE has massively parallel processing with 166 DSP cores
 - Further advanced filtering to 2048 FS
- This means DAVE more accurately retrieves the original continuous analogue un-sampled signal



DAVE NOISE-SHAPER

- The noise-shaper takes the high-resolution 2048 FS data and converts to 5 bits
- It also creates the 20-element Pulse Array outputs, so is the heart of the DAC
 - Initially, Hugo-standard noise-shapers were employed
- But increased FPGA capacity and 20-element operation allows better performance
- Over 3 months of continuous listening tests and redesign pushing to improve sound stage depth perception I (Rob)
 - would not stop until performance would no longer increase
- Constantly pushing for better sound stage depth-perception led to world's most advanced and complex noise-shaper
- It employs 17th order noise-shaping, with a total of 46 integrators; the design of the noise shaper alone would not fit into Hugo's FPGA.



ANALOGUE

- 20-element Pulse Array DAC
- Unique 2nd order analogue noise-shaper for output stage this gives ultra-high HF linearity and no
 increase in distortion with difficult loads
 - Still employs single global feedback path with equivalent of simple 2 resistors and two
 polypropylene capacitors in direct signal path
 - Ultra-low-noise sub-milli-ohm power planes for Pulse Array element flip-flops
 - Digital DC servo
 - Headphone drive 6V and 0.5A RMS OP capability

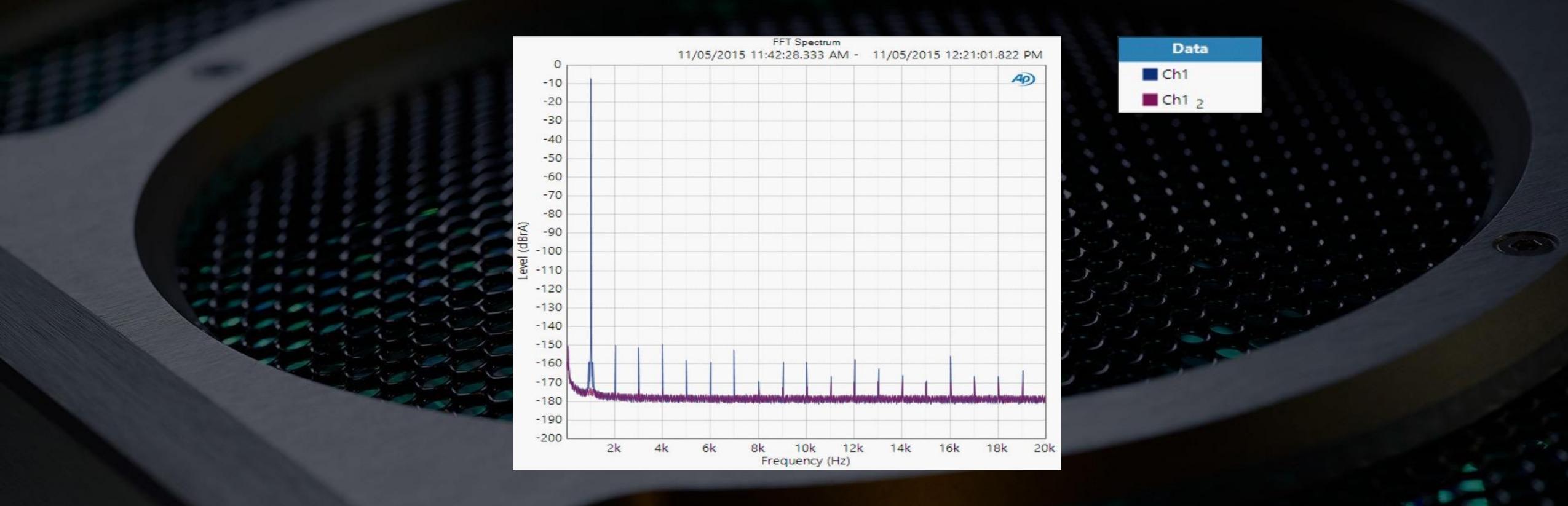


MEASURED PERFORMANCE

- Maximum output voltage 6V RMS the reference voltage dBA, measured using APx 555
 - THD and noise at 5V RMS 1kHz -124 dBA A wt
 - THD and noise at 2.5V RMS 1kHz 127 dBA A wt (-124 dBA into 33 ohms)
 - THD 1kHz 2.5V RMS 0.000015%
 - Dynamic Range at -60 dBFS 1kHz -127 dBA A wt
 - No measurable noise floor modulation, no anharmonic distortion
 - Analogue distortion characteristic no distortion for small signals



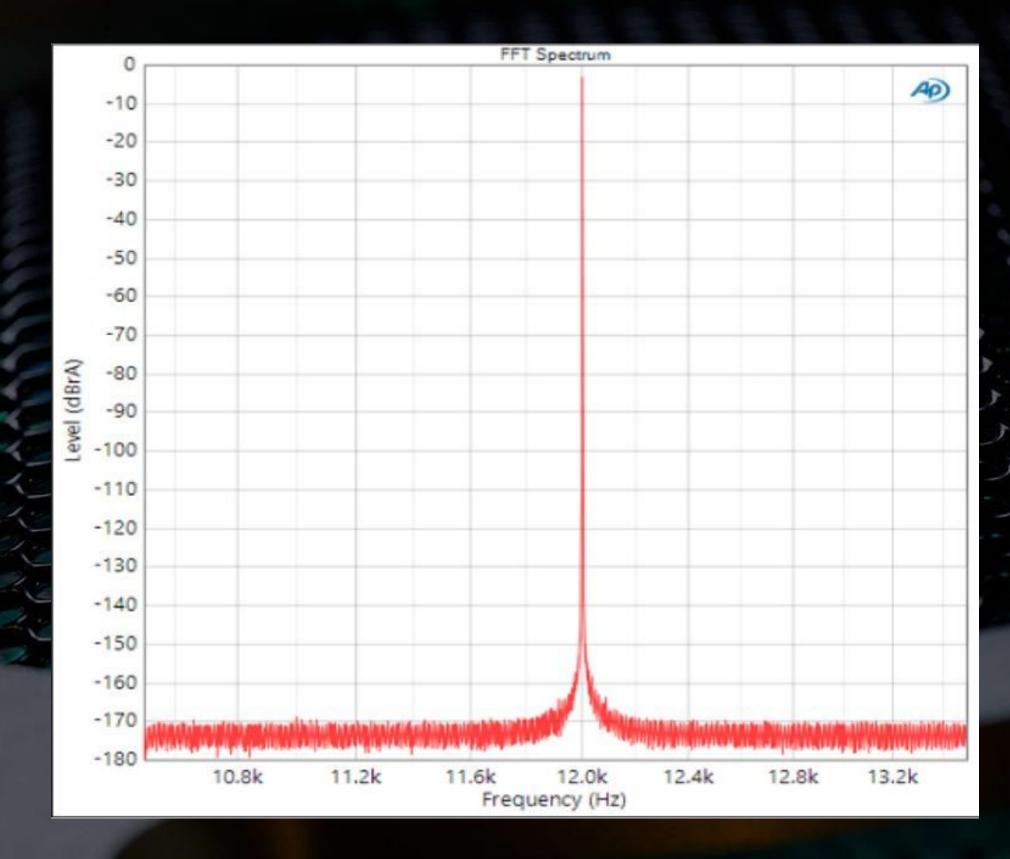
FFT 2.5v RMS OUTPUT



Blue 2.5v RMS, red no signal zero noise floor modulation. Noise floor at -178 dBA, distortion peaks -150 dBA, no anharmonic distortion.



JITER TEST

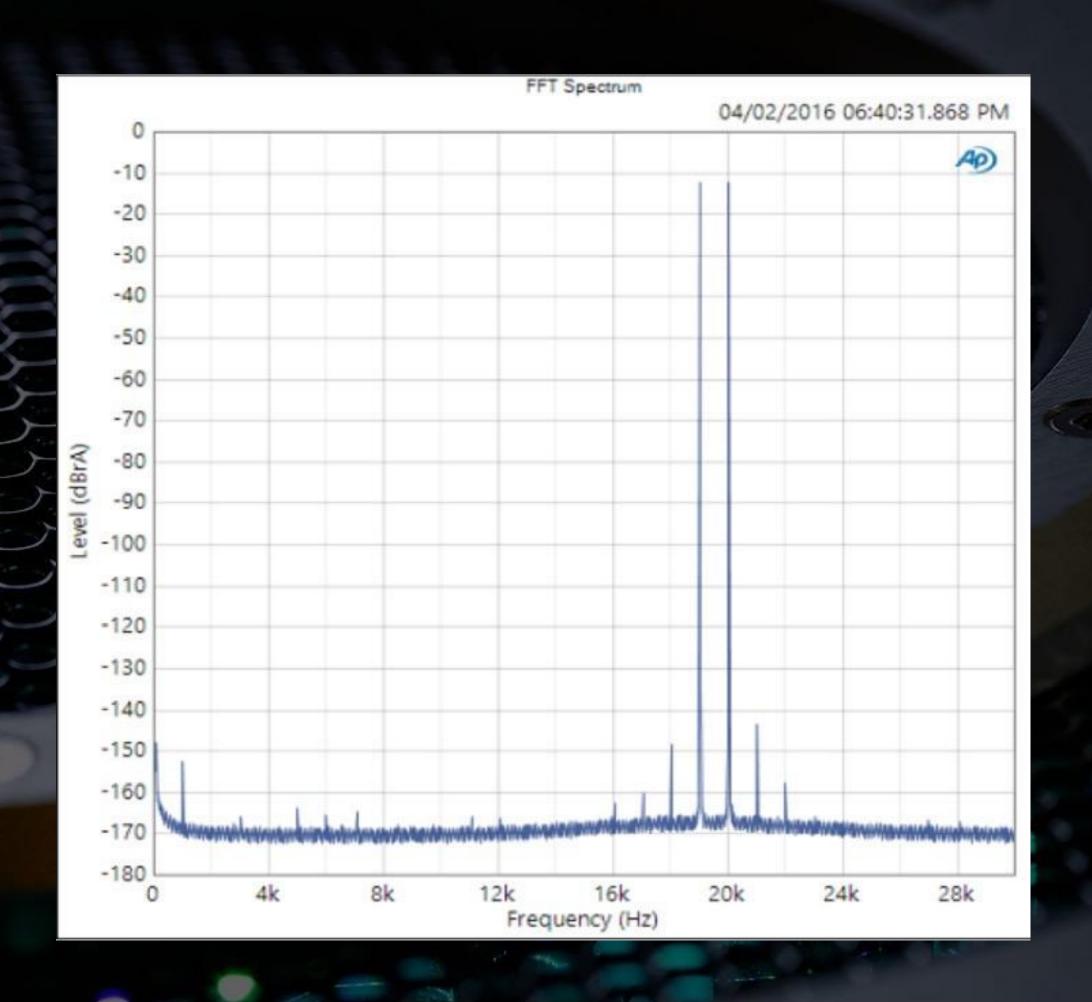


No measurable jitter artefacts



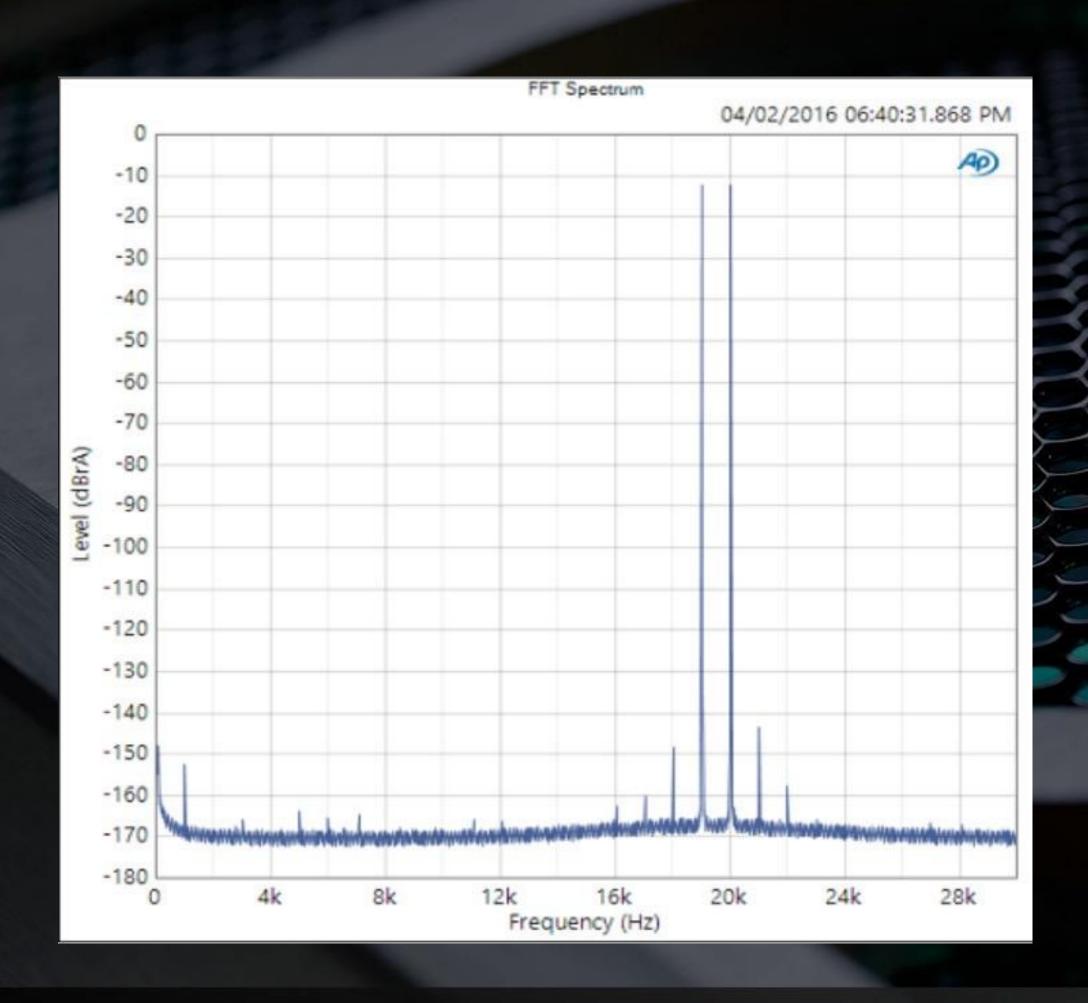
TWO TONE 19/20kHZ TEST

- 1kHz is extraordinarily low at -152 dB
- I suspect that the APX555 audio analyzer is
 - adding more distortion than DAVE
 - •Elevated noise floor is the APX555





16bit -90.3dB



•16 bit levels are perfectly reproduced

•Note how similar left/right channels are

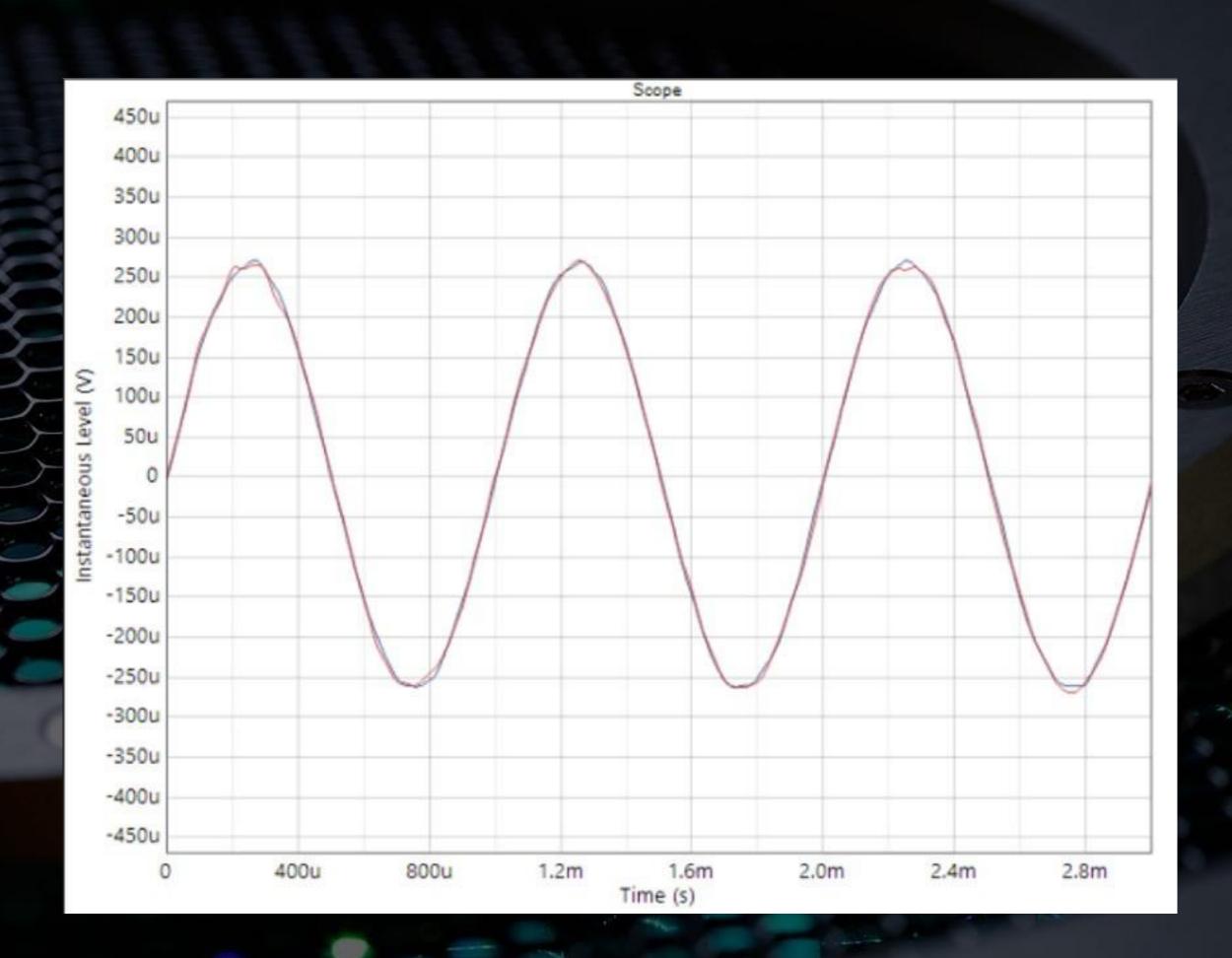


24bit -90.3dB

No small-signal distortion

Note how similar left/right channels are

Extremely low noise





DAVE: CONCLUSION

1. Most advanced DAC technology in the world!

2. Redefines DAC measured performance

3. In my view, it sets new DAC sound quality and musicality performance



