

UTKAL INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

DISCIPLINE: Electronics & TeleCommunicat SUBJECT:	SEMESTER: 6TH Sem No of Days/Per week	NAME OF THE TEACHING	NG FACULTY: GAJNI /01/2024	Er. YARJILA
Th.3- DIGITAL	class allotted: 4 Class	To Date:26/04/2024		
PROCESSING	17 (00)			
		No. Of Weeks: 15		
WEEK	CLASS DAY	THEORY TOPICS	REMARKS	
		Basics of Signals,		
	1^{st}	systems & Signal processing- basic	Date	al
		element of a digital		
		signal processing system		
		Compare the		
		advantages of digital		
	2^{nd}	signal processing over		
1 st		analog signal		
		processing.		
		Classify signals - Multi		
		channel& Multi-		
	3 rd	dimensional		
		signalsContinuous time		
		verses Discrete -times		
		Signal.		
	, th	Continuous valued		
	4"	verses Discrete -valued		
		signais		
		Concept of frequency in continuous time &		
	1 st	discrete time		
		signalsContinuous-time		
		sinusoidal signals		

2nd	and	Discrete-time sinusoidal
	214	
		exponential
		Analog to Digital &
	3 rd	
	5	conversion & explain
		Sampling of Analog
	$4^{ ext{th}}$	signal, b. The sampling
		theorem
		Quantization of
	1^{st}	continuous amplitude
		signals, d. Coding of
		quantized sample.
1		Digital to analog
3 rd	2^{nd}	conversion. f. Analysis
		of digital systems signals
		vs. discrete time signals
		systems.
	3 rd	Concept of Discrete
		Elementary Discrete
	4^{th}	time signals
		Classification Discrete
	1^{st}	time signal.
	2^{nd}	Simple manipulation of
		discrete time signal.
4^{th}		
	3 rd	Discrete time system.
		Input-output of system
	, th	Diash diasuana af
	4"	Block diagram of
		Classify discrete time
	1^{st}	system, Inter
		connection of discrete -
		time system
		Discrete time time-
	2^{nd}	invariant system.
		Different techniques for
5th		the Analysis of linear
		system.

	3 rd	Resolution of a discrete	
		time signal in to impulse	
	$4^{ m th}$	Response of LTI system to arbitrary inputs using convolution sum	
6th	1 st	Convolution & interconnection of LTI system - properties. Study systems with finite duration and infinite duration impulse response.	
	2 nd	Discrete time system described by difference equation. Recursive & non-recursive discrete time system.	
	3 rd	Determine the impulse response of linear time invariant recursive system.	
	4 th	Correlation of Discrete	
7th	1^{st}	Z-transform & its application to LTI system.	
	2 nd	Direct Z-transform.	
	3 rd	Inverse Z-transform	
	4 th	Various properties of Z- transform.	
	1 st	Rational Z-transform.	
	2 nd	Poles & zeros	
94h	3 rd	Pole location time	
		domain behaviour for	
oui		casual signals	
	4 th	Pole location time	
		domain behaviour for	
		casual signals	
	1^{st}	System function of a linear time invariant	
		system.	

	and	Discuss inverse Z-
	2	transform.
9th		Inverse Z-transform by
	3^{rd}	partial fraction
		expansion
		Inverse Z-transform by
	4^{th}	partial fraction
		expansion
	1^{st}	Inverse Z-transform by
		contour Integration
	2^{nd}	Inverse Z-transform by
104		contour Integration
Toth		DISCUSS FOURIER
	ard	TRANSFORM: ITS
	3	APPLICATIONS
		PROPERTIES.
	1 th	Concept of discrete
	4	Fourier transform.
		Frequency domain
	1 st	sampling and
	1	reconstruction of
		discrete time signals.
11th	2 nd	Discrete Time Fourier
11111		transformation(DTFT)
	2 rd	Discrete Fourier
	5	transformation (DFT).
	4 th	Discrete Fourier
		transformation (DFT).
	1 st	Compute DFT as a linear
		transformation.
12th	2^{nd}	Relate DFT to other
	_	transforms.
	3 rd	Relate DFT to other
		transforms.
	4"	Property of the DFT
	<i></i>	Multiplication of two
	1 st	DFT & circular
		convolution
	2^{nd}	Multiplication of two
13th		
		convolution
	3^{rd}	Compute DFT & FFT
	-	algorithm.

	4 th	Direct computation of	
	4	DFT.	
	1 st	Divide and Conquer	
		Approach to	
		computation of DFT	
	and	Radix-2 algorithm.	
14th	2	(Small Problems)	
	3 rd	Radix-2 algorithm.	
		(Small Problems)	
	4 th	Application of FFT	
	4	algorithms	
	1 st	Application of FFT	
		algorithms	
	2^{nd}	Introduction to digital	
		filters.(FIR Filters)&	
15th		General considerations	
	3 rd	Introduction to DSP	
		architecture,	
		Familiarisation of	
	4^{th}	different types of	
		processor	

Systipnakash Swain

Chittaraijan Paris

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PRINCIPAL