



Subject card

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|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|------------|-----|
| Subject name and code | Signal Processing, PG_00047780 | | | | | | |
| Field of study | Biomedical Engineering, Biomedical Engineering, Biomedical Engineering | | | | | | |
| Date of commencement of studies | October 2020 | Academic year of realisation of subject | | | 2021/2022 | | |
| Education level | first-cycle studies | Subject group | | | Obligatory subject group in the field of study | | |
| Mode of study | Full-time studies | Mode of delivery | | | at the university | | |
| Year of study | 2 | Language of instruction | | | Polish | | |
| Semester of study | 3 | ECTS credits | | | 4.0 | | |
| Learning profile | general academic profile | Assessment form | | | exam | | |
| Conducting unit | Department of Teleinformation Networks -> Faculty of Electronics, Telecommunications and Informatics | | | | | | |
| Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers) | Subject supervisor | | dr hab. inż. Marek Blok | | | | |
| | Teachers | | dr hab. inż. Marek Blok dr inż. Maciej Sac | | | | |
| Lesson types and methods of instruction | Lesson type | Lecture | Tutorial | Laboratory | Project | Seminar | SUM |
| | Number of study hours | 30.0 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45 |
| | E-learning hours included: 0.0 | | | | | | |
| Przetwarzanie sygnałów - zima 2021/22 - Moodle ID: 14087 https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=14087 | | | | | | | |
| Learning activity and number of study hours | Learning activity | Participation in didactic classes included in study plan | | Participation in consultation hours | | Self-study | SUM |
| | Number of study hours | 45 | | 2.0 | | 53.0 | 100 |
| Subject objectives | Student uses basic analog and discrete-time signal processing algorithms and tools. Student analyzes signals and systems in the time and frequency domains. Student designs elementary discrete-time systems. | | | | | | |
| Learning outcomes | Course outcome | | Subject outcome | | Method of verification | | |
| | [K6_U04] can apply knowledge of programming methods and techniques as well as select and apply appropriate programming methods and tools in computer software development or programming devices or controllers using microprocessors or programmable elements or systems specific to the field of study | | The student uses basic tools of discrete signals analysis and is able to design and analyze a simple digital signal processing system. | | [SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools [SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment | | |
| | [K6_W04] Knows and understands, to an advanced extent, the principles, methods and techniques of programming and the principles of computer software development or programming devices or controllers using microprocessors or programmable elements or systems specific to the field of study, and organisation of systems using computers or such devices | | The student knows and describes basic tools and algorithms of analog and discrete-time and digital signal processing methods. The student is familiar with the basic methods of signals and systems analysis in the time and frequency domain. The student knows the structures and design methods of basic discrete-time signal processing systems. | | [SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects [SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge | | |

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| Subject contents | <p>1. Classification of signals. 2. Representation of continuous-time signals in the frequency domain. Continuous Fourier transformation. 3. Properties of continuous Fourier transformation. Analogue signal spectrum. 4. Discrete-time Fourier transformation (DTFT). 5. Properties of the DTFT. Discrete-time signal spectrum. 6. Processing of a discrete-time signal by a linear system. 7. Discrete-time complex signal - instantaneous amplitude, phase and angular frequency. 8. Hilbert transformation of a discrete-time signal. Applications. 9. Complex envelope of a discrete-time band-pass signal. 10. Analog to digital conversion 11. Digital to analog conversion. 12. Quantization noise and its additive model. 13. Estimating the signal to quantization noise power ratio. 14. Difference equations for discrete-time linear systems having finite (FIR) and infinite (IIR) impulse responses. 15. Block schemes of discrete-time systems. 16. The Z transformation. 17. Transfer function of a discrete-time system. 18. Discrete-time systems of finite impulse response. 19. Discrete-time systems of infinite impulse response. 20. Realizability of discrete-time systems in real time versus causality. 21. Stability. Minimum-phase discrete-time systems. 22. Introduction to digital FIR and IIR filtering. 23. Examples of designing elementary digital filters. 24. Discrete Fourier transformation (DFT). 25. Fast Fourier transformation (FFT). Applications. 26. Relationships between: DTFT, DFT and Z transformations. 27. Discrete linear convolution. 28. Circular convolution. Applications. 29. Introduction to interpolation and decimation. 30. Applications of interpolation and decimation.</p> | | | |
| Prerequisites and co-requisites | | | | |
| Assessment methods and criteria | Subject passing criteria | | Passing threshold | Percentage of the final grade |
| | Written exam | | 50.0% | 50.0% |
| | Midterm colloquium | | 50.0% | 50.0% |
| Recommended reading | Basic literature | | A.V. Oppenheim, R.W. Schaffer with J. R. Buck: Discrete-Time Signal Processing. Prentice Hall International, 1999. | |
| | Supplementary literature | | S.W.Smith: The scientist and engineer's guide to digital signal processing, California Technical Pub, 1997 | |
| | eResources addresses | | | |
| Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed | <p>Practically used operator of averaging over two neighboring samples is given in the form of its impulse response. Find and write down the formula for its difference equation and its frequency responses: complex response, amplitude response, phase response and group delay response. Draw these characteristics as functions of variable ω. Also draw the structure of this operator as a filter. Is this FIR or IIR filter? How do you recognize that?</p> <p>Using DFT and IDFT find and write down the output of digital FIR filter of given impulse response on given input signal. Draw the spectra of signals at input and output of the filter in cartesian form and the transfer function of the filter based on estimated DFT-s, while the spectra and transfer function are the complex sequences of 4-point length. On the examination sheet each student will find matrix formulas needed for evaluation of 4-point DFT and IDFT.</p> | | | |
| Work placement | Not applicable | | | |