

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a blue square, a red square, and a yellow square, with a black crosshair-like structure overlaid on them.

# Chapter 1

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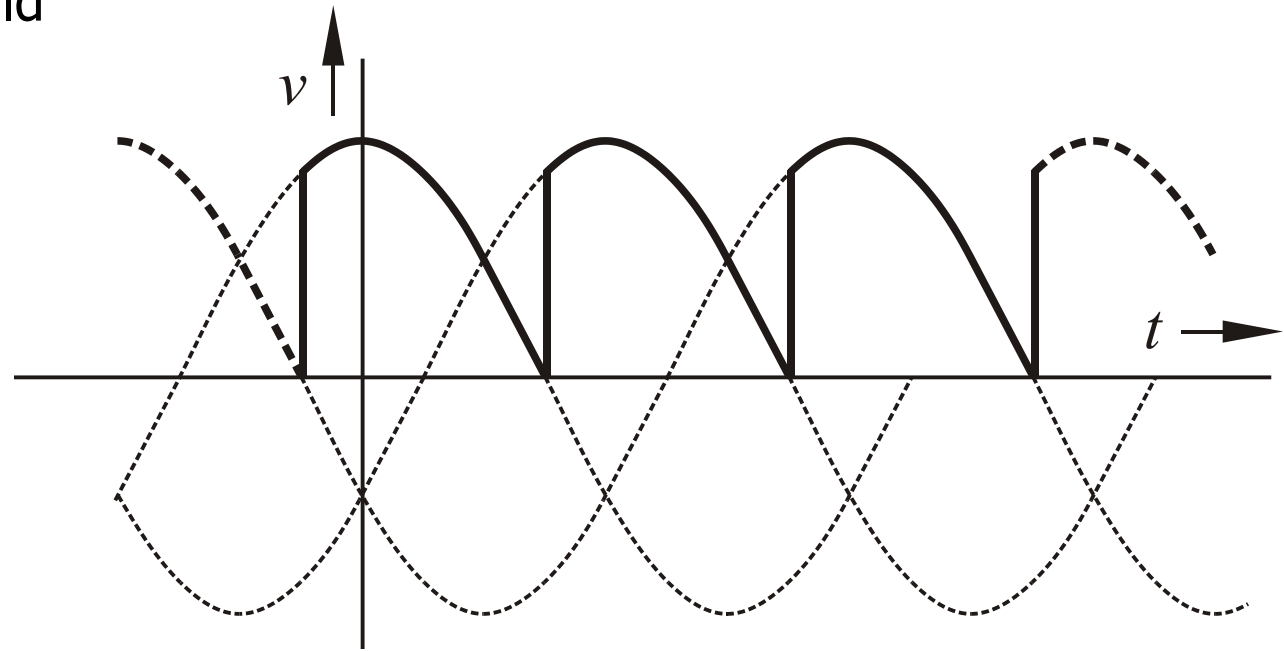
## Introduction

- Examples
- Signal Notation
- Classification of Signals
- Signal processing
- Goals of this course
- Literature
- Organization

# Examples

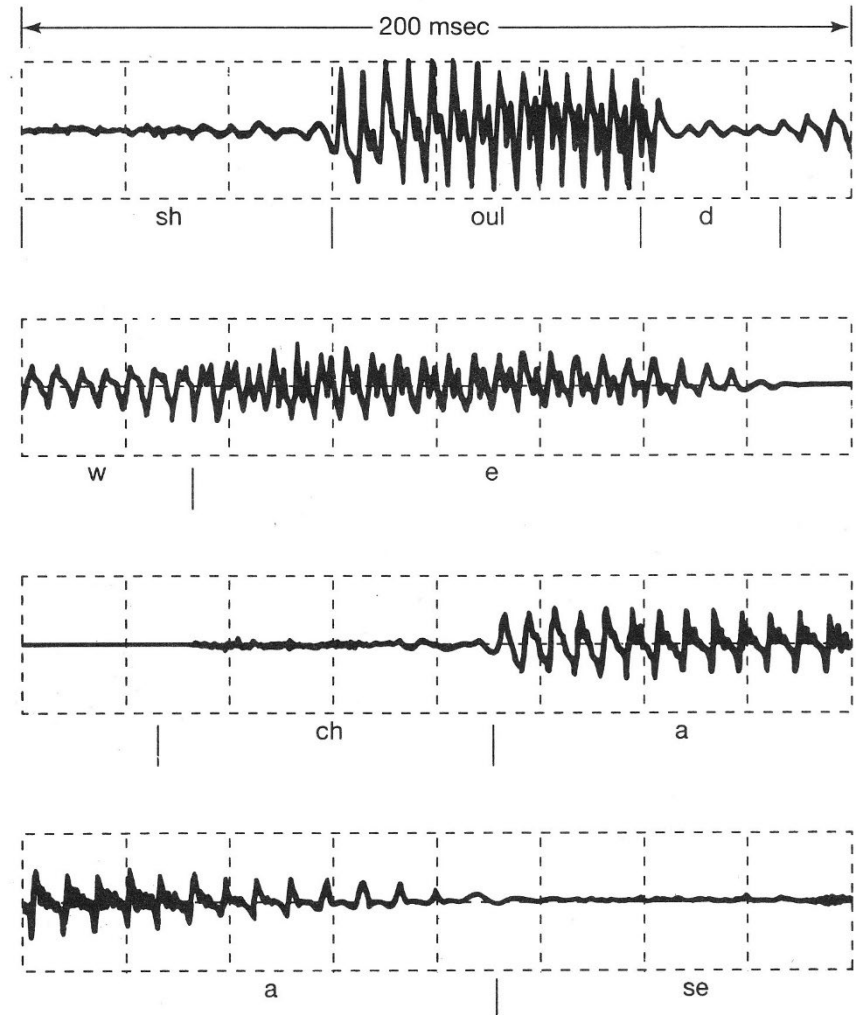
## Energy application

- Electronic power converter
- Phase control
- Borchering's world



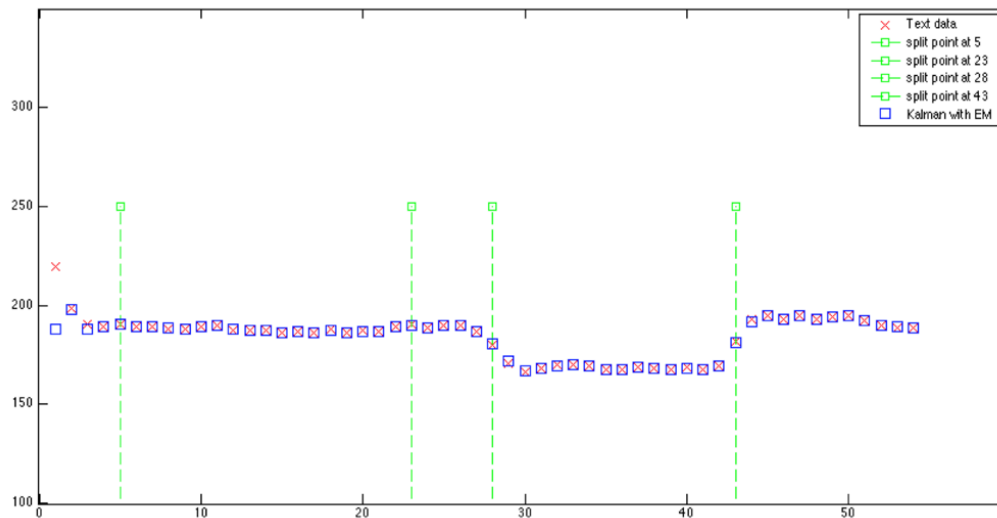
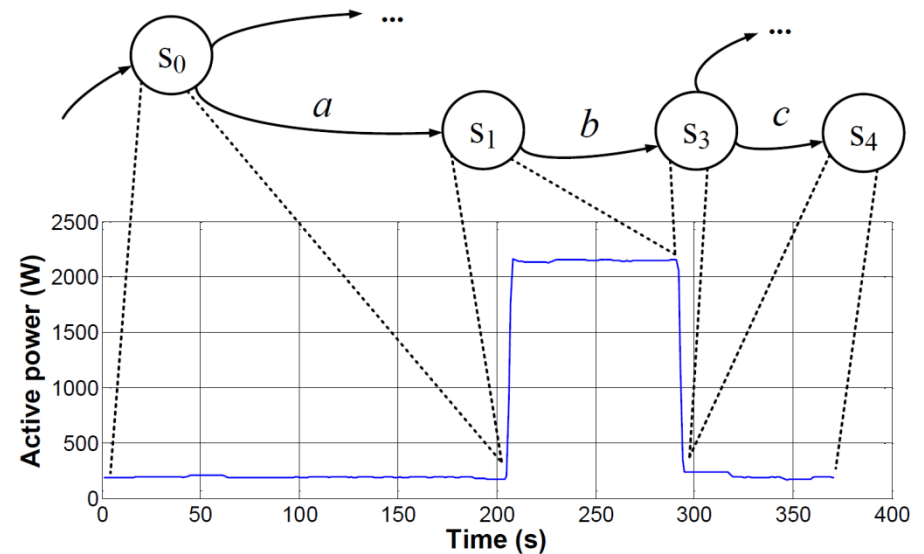
## Speech signal

- Acoustic pressure variation for the spoken words "should we chase"
- Taken from [OPW]



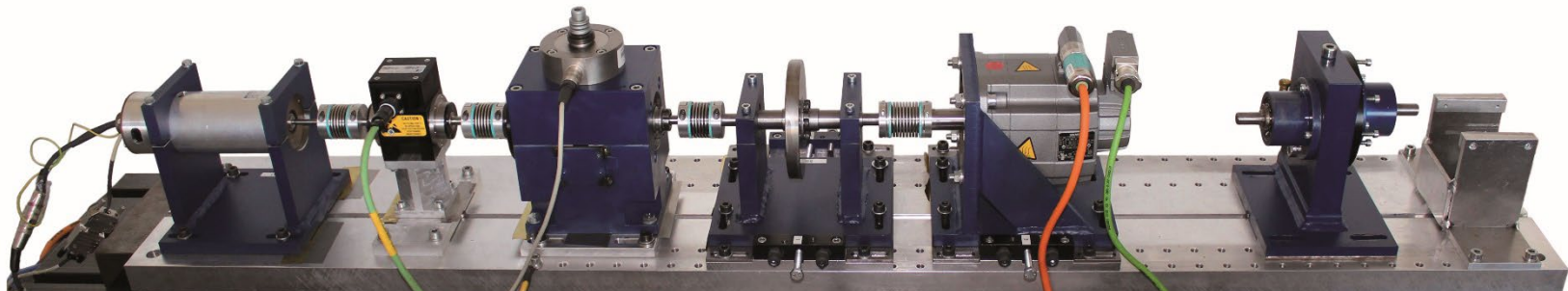
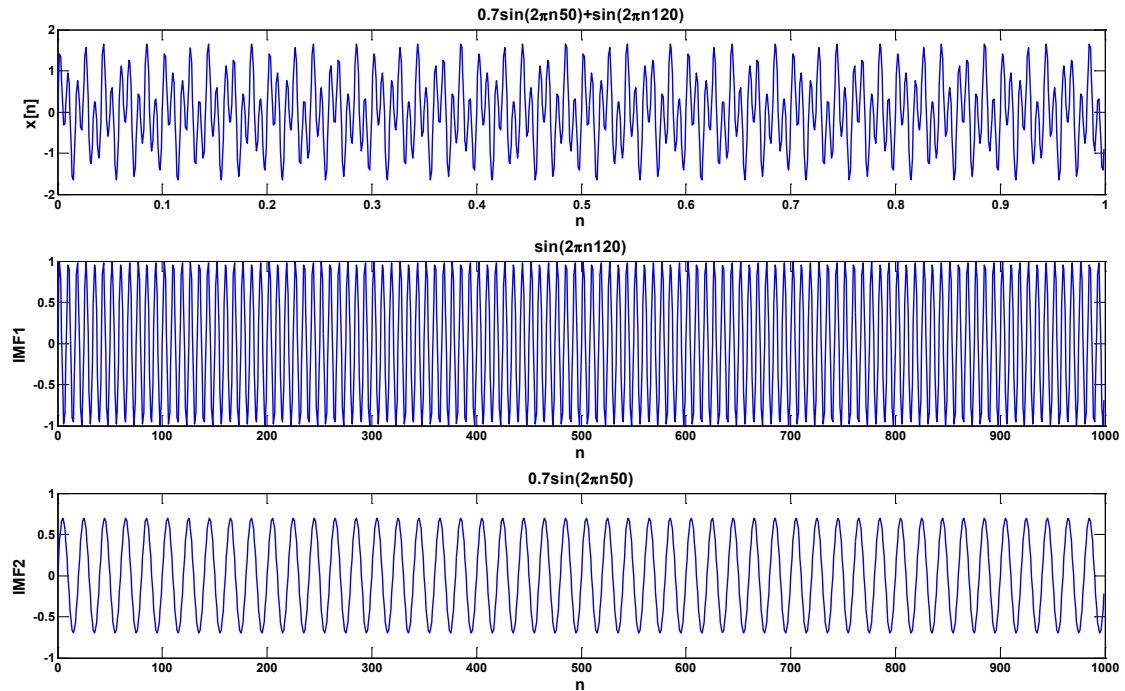
## Condition monitoring

- Modeling the operation of hybrid automates
- Power and energy modeling
- Niggemann's world



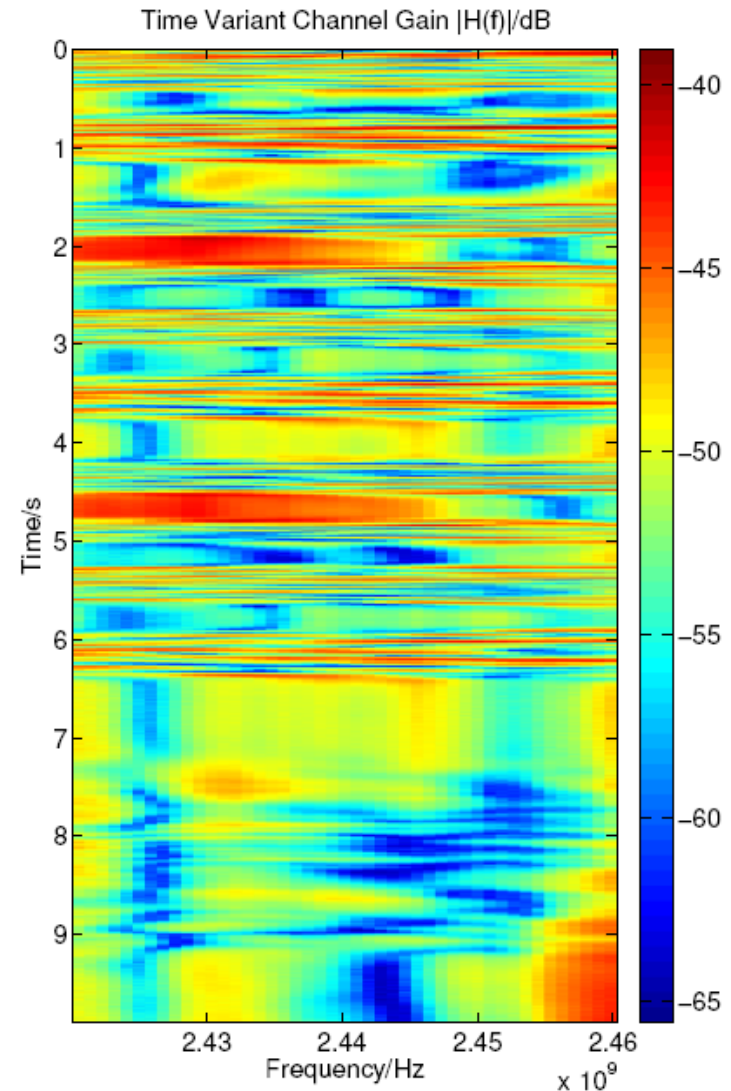
## Condition monitoring

- e.g. "health status" of electrical drives
- check for intrinsic mode functions
- Lohweg's world



## Radio channel

- Mobile robot application
- Time and frequency variant radio channel
- Meier's world



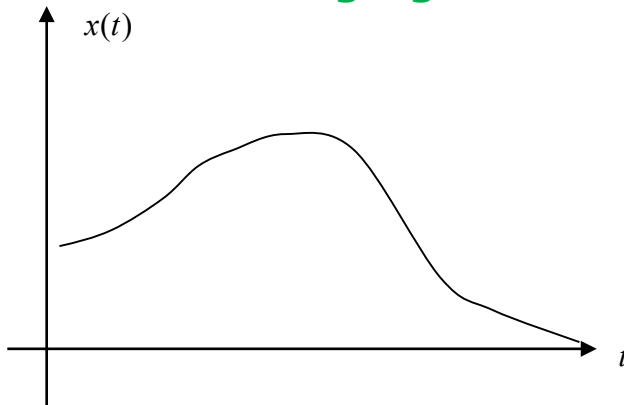
# Signal Notation

- Signals in this course are mainly considered as **mathematical measures**, i.e. their unit equals one.
- $x, y, X, Y, \dots$  with **real** or **complex** values
- **Complex-conjugate** notation:  $x = a + jb$  ,  $x^* = a - jb$

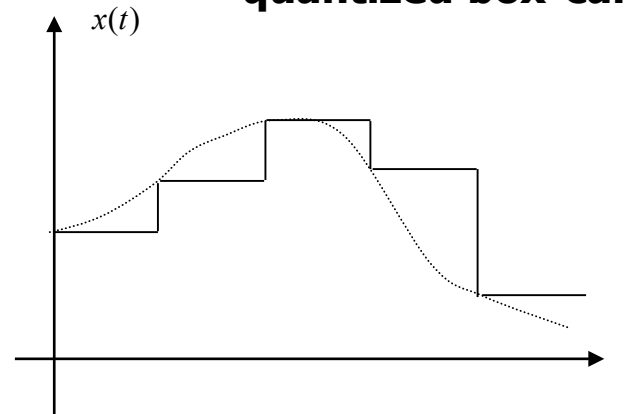


# Classification of Signals

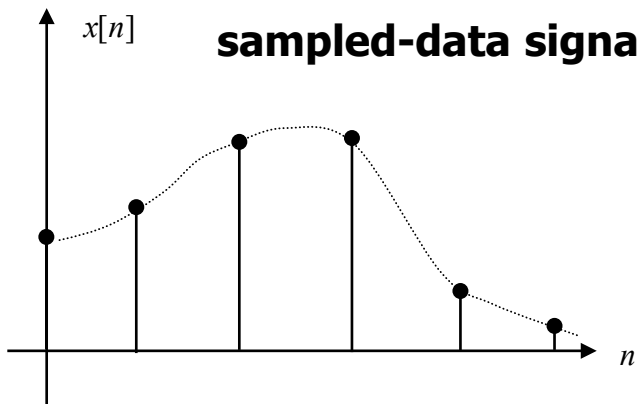
**analog signal**



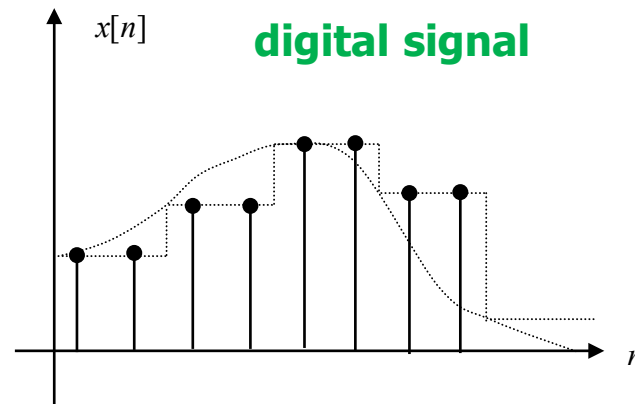
**quantized box-car signal**



**sampled-data signal**



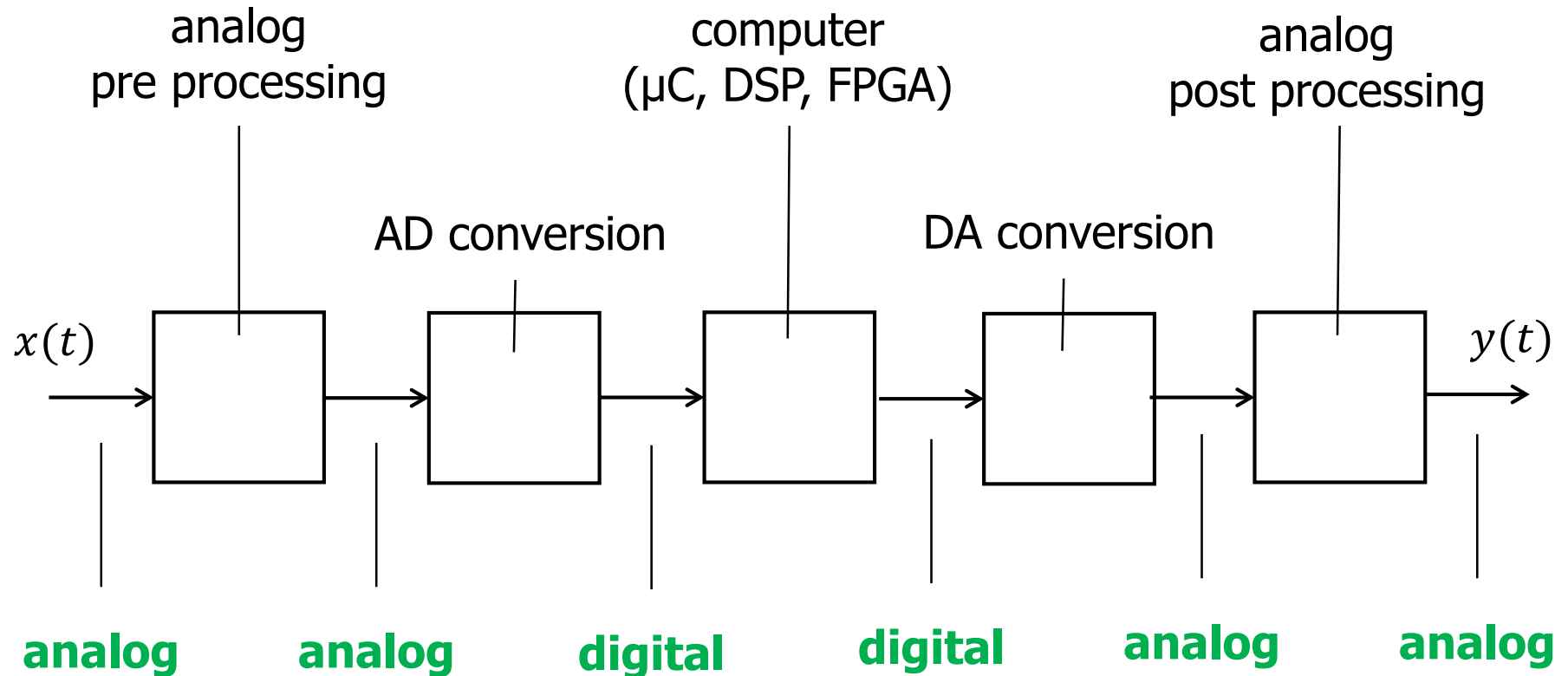
**digital signal**



# Classification of Signals

- **Analog signals**: time and value continuous
  - **Quantized boxcar signals**: time continuous and quantized value
  - **Sampled-data signals**: time discrete and value continuous
  - **Digital signals**: time discrete and quantized value
- 
- Only digital signals can be processed by (digital) computers. → **computer-based approach**

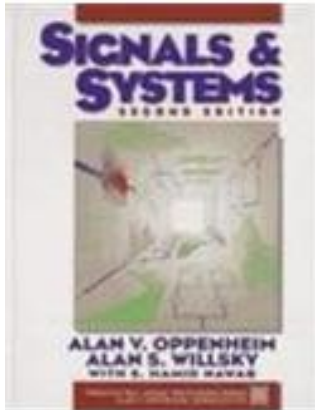
# Signal processing



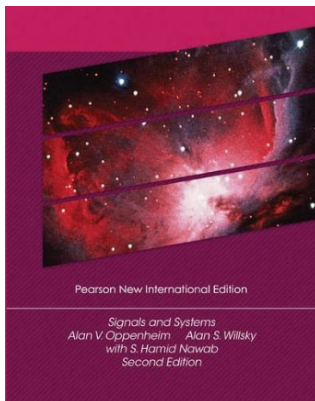
# Goals of this course

- Course provides basic knowledge of how discrete signals and discrete linear time-invariant systems are characterized and analyzed
- Upon completion of the course students should be able to
  - describe sampling and reconstruction of signals
  - use appropriate transform methods
  - understand filtering with window functions
  - design frequency-selective filters
  - understand linear feedback systems
  - use simulation software for signal processing

# Literature

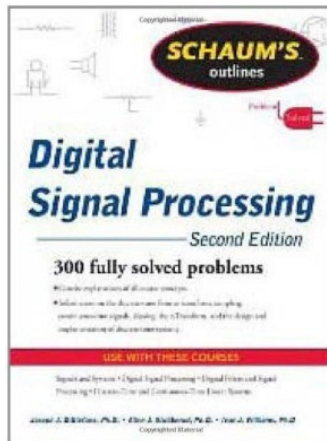


[OPW] Oppenheim, A. V, Willsky, A. S.:  
Signals and Systems. Prentice Hall, 1997

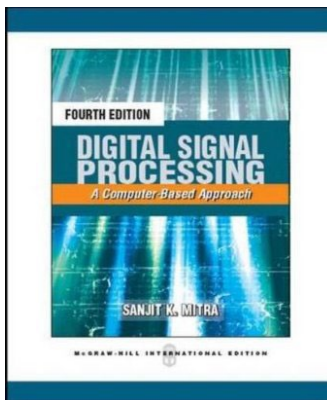


[OPW] Oppenheim, A. V, Willsky, A. S.:  
Signals and Systems. Pearson Education  
Limited, 2013

# Literature



[HAY] Hayes, M. H.: Schaum's Outlines. Digital Signal Processing. McGraw-Hill, 2012



[MIT] Mitra, S. K.: Digital Signal Processing – A Computer-Based Approach. McGraw Hill, 2011

# Organization

- 2.5...3 Lecture hours, 1.5...1 exercise → 5 Credits
- Homepage
  - Meier: <https://www.th-owl.de/eecs/fachbereich/fachgebiete/hochfrequenztechnik/>
  - Course DSS in ILIAS: [https://ecampus.th-owl.de/goto\\_skim\\_ecampus\\_crs\\_206247.html](https://ecampus.th-owl.de/goto_skim_ecampus_crs_206247.html)
- Written examination
  - February or April
  - July or September