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B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2022
OPEN BOOK EXAMINATION
Fifth Semester

18ECC204J – DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING

(For the candidates admitted from the academic year 2020-2021 to 2021-2022)

- Specific approved THREE text books (Printed or photocopy) recommended for the course
- Handwritten class notes (certified by the faculty handling the course / head of the department)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Answer **FIVE** questions

(Question No 3 is compulsory)

- | | Marks | BL | CO | PO |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|
| 1.a.i. A digital communication link carries binary coded words representing samples of an input signal $x(t) = 3 \cos 600\pi t + 200 \cos 1800\pi t$.
The link is operated at 10,000 bits/sec and each input sampled is quantized in to 1024 different voltage levels. | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (i) What are the sampling frequency and folding frequency? | | | | |
| (ii) What is the Nyquist rate for the given signal? | | | | |
| (iii) What are the frequencies in the resulting discrete time signal? | | | | |
| ii. Validate that the quality of the quantized signal increases for each bit added to the word length for each doubling of the quantization level. | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| b. The phase function of a discrete time signal $x(n) = a^n$, where $a = r.e^{j\theta}$ is | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| (A) $\tan(n\theta)$ | | | | |
| (B) $n\theta$ | | | | |
| (C) $\tan^{-1}(n\theta)$ | | | | |
| (D) $\cot^{-1}(n\theta)$ | | | | |
| c. The quantization step size with $b = 3$ bits is | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| (A) 0.175 | | | | |
| (B) 9.125 | | | | |
| (C) 0.125 | | | | |
| (D) 0.875 | | | | |
| 2.a.i. Using DIF FFT algorithm find the input sequences for the given DFT sequences
$\{36, -1 + j2.414, -8 + j8, -1 + j0.414, -8, -1 - j0.414, -8, -j8, -1 - j2.414\}$. | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| ii. Perform the circular convolution of $x(n) = \{0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6\}$ and $h(n) = \{0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9, 1.1, 1.3, 1.5\}$. | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| b. The structure that uses separate delays for input and output samples is | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| (A) Cascade form | | | | |
| (B) Parallel form | | | | |
| (C) Direct form-II | | | | |
| (D) Direct form -I | | | | |

c. How many complex multiplications are need to be performed for each FFT algorithm? 1 2 2 1

(A) $2N \log_2 N$

(B) $N \log_2 N$

(C) $\frac{N}{2} \log_2 N$

(D) $\left(\frac{N}{2}\right) \log_2 N$

3.a.i. For the given $x(n) = 2^{n+1}$, determine 8-point DFT using DIT-FFT algorithm. 12 3 2 2

ii. Defend the $X(k)$ and $X(N-k)$ are complex conjugate and also discover the remaining DFT sequences of $\{10, 6 + j3, 0, 0.4 + j0.6, 0\}$ for $N = 8$. 6 4 2 1

b. The number of complex additions required using FFT algorithm for 128 point sequence is 1 2 2 2

(A) 689

(B) 869

(C) 986

(D) 896

c. The value of W_8^{-2} is 1 2 2 2

(A) $-j$

(B) j

(C) $0.707 - j0.707$

(D) $-0.707 - j0.707$

4.a.i. Realize a band stop filter to stop the frequencies, from 1 to 2 rad/sec for 7 samples using rectangular window function. 12 3 3 2

ii. Illustrate the need for employing window technique for FIR filter design. 6 4 3 1

b. The width of the main lobe in hanning window spectrum is 1 1 3 1

(A) $\frac{4\pi}{N}$

(B) $\frac{16\pi}{N}$

(C) $\frac{2\pi}{N}$

(D) $\frac{8\pi}{N}$

c. What is the condition on the system function of a linear phase filter? 1 2 3 1

(A) $H(z) = \pm z^N H(z^{-1})$

(B) $H(z) = \pm z^{-N} H(z^{-1})$

(C) $H(z) = z^{-N} H(z^{-1})$

(D) $H(z) = z^N H(z^{-1})$

5.a.i. Realize a Butterworth digital filter for the given specifications 12 2 4 2

$0.707 \leq |H(\omega)| \leq 1; \quad 0 \leq \omega \leq 0.2\pi$

$|H(\omega)| \leq 0.08; \quad 0.4\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi$

Using Bilinear transformation technique

ii. Illustrate the mapping procedure between S-plane and Z-plane in the method of mapping of differentials. 6 1 4 1

b. The zeros of Butterworth filter exist at 1 1 4 1

(A) Left half of S-plane

(B) Infinity

(C) Origin

(D) Right half of S-plane

- c. Which of the following transformations is high pass to low pass in analog domain? 1 2 4 2
- (A) $S \rightarrow \frac{\Omega_e}{S}$ (B) $S \rightarrow \Omega_e S^2$
- (C) $S \rightarrow \frac{S}{\Omega_e}$ (D) $S \rightarrow \Omega_e S$
- 6.a.i. Design a LPF using Chebyshev approximations for the specifications 12 3 4 2
 $\alpha_p = 1dB$ ripple in passband $0 \leq \omega \leq 0.2\pi$, $\alpha_s = 15dB$ ripple in the stop band $0.3\pi \leq \omega \leq \pi$ using impulse invariant transformation technique.
- ii. Why impulse invariant method is not preferred in the design of HP IIR filter? 6 4 4 1
- b. Poles of Chebyshev filter lies on 1 1 4 1
- (A) Circle (B) Origin
 (C) Ellipse (D) Parabola
- c. The non linear relation between analog and digital frequencies is called 1 2 4 1
- (A) Antialiasing (B) Prewarping
 (C) Aliasing (D) Warping
- 7.a.i. Considering a discrete time signal $x(n) = \{1, 3, 2, 5, 4, -1, -2, 6, -3, 7, 8, 9, \dots\}$, 12 3 5 2
 show that a cascade of D down sampler and I upsampler is interchangeable only when D and I are co-prime. Assume D=2 and I=3.
- ii. Show that the upsampler and down sampler are time varying systems. 6 4 5 1
- b. To eliminate multiple images at the output, during interpolation the output is filtered to have a bandwidth of 1 2 5 2
- (A) $\frac{\pi}{I^2}$ (B) $\frac{I}{\pi}$
 (C) $\frac{\pi}{I}$ (D) πI
- c. Time scaling operation is also known as 1 1 5 1
- (A) Upsampling (B) Sampling
 (C) Aliasing (D) Down sampling

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