## SEMESTER LEARNING ACTIVITY PLANS (SLAP) SEMESTER EVEN 2022/2023



Time Series Analysis
MFF5052 / 3 Credits

**Lecturer Coordinator:** 

Dr. Sudarmaji, M.Si.

UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCE 2022



Course

**(CO)** 

Outcomes

*CO1* 

CO2

*CO3* 

## Universitas Gadjah Mada

Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science Physics Department / Study Program Master Physics Semester Even 2022/2023

| SEMESTER LEARNING ACTIVITY PLANS (SLAP)                                  |   |  |          |          |              |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|----------|----------|--------------|--|--|--|
| Code   | Course<br>Name  | Credits (credits)  | Semester | Status   | Prerequisite |  |  |  |
| MFF5052  | Time Series<br>Analysis   | 3  | Even     | Elective | None         |  |  |  |
| Short Description  Program Learning Outcomes (PLO) Imposed on the Course | Name(credits)SemesterStatusPrerequisiteTime Series3EvenElectiveNone |  |          |          |              |  |  |  |
|  | PLO 6   | Able to apply knowledge to analyze, synthesize, formulate problems and solve problems comprehensively in one of advanced field of physics, through experimental or theoretical research, then be able to classify and draw conclusions about their findings for the development of science and technology. |          |          |              |  |  |  |
|  |   |  |          |          |              |  |  |  |

**Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:** 

Designing FIR and IIR filters.

Understand and model discrete signals and systems in the time domain.

Understand and model discrete signals and systems in the frequency domain.

|                       | CO4  |  |                                  |                    |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|
|                       | CO5  |  |                                  |                    |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO6  |  |                                  |                    |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO7  |  |                                  |                    |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO8  |  |                                  |                    |  |  |  |  |
| The<br>Correlation of |  | Learning Materials   | <b>Learning Methods</b>          | Time<br>Allocation |  |  |  |  |
| CO to                 |  |  |                                  |                    |  |  |  |  |
| Learning              | CO1  | Definition and signal characteristic   | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50             |  |  |  |  |
| Materials and         | COI  | and discrete signal  | Lecture, discussion              | minutes            |  |  |  |  |
| Methods, and<br>Time  | CO1  | Sampling theory and analog to digital (A/DC) conversion.   | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50<br>minutes  |  |  |  |  |
| Allocation            | CO1  | Physical modeling of discrete linear   | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50             |  |  |  |  |
|                       | COI  | time invariant systems.  | Lecture, discussion              | minutes            |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO2  | Differential equations and transfer  | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50             |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO2  | functions.   | Lecture, discussion              | minutes            |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO2  | Z Transformation   | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50             |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO2  | Z Hansioimation  | Lecture, discussion              | minutes            |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO2  | Z transform back   | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50             |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO2  | Z transform back   | Lecture, discussion              | minutes            |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO2  | Application of the Z transformation  | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50             |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO2  | in the analysis of discrete physical   | Lecture, discussion              | minutes            |  |  |  |  |
|                       |  | systems.   |                                  | imitates           |  |  |  |  |
|                       | зумень.  |  |                                  |                    |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO3  | Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)   | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50             |  |  |  |  |
|                       | C03  | and discrete inverse Fourier   | Lecture, discussion              | minutes            |  |  |  |  |
|                       |  | transform (Invert).  |                                  | illitutes          |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO3  | Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) and   | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50             |  |  |  |  |
|                       | 005  | Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT).   | Lecture, discussion              | minutes            |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO3  | Discrete filter and windowing  | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50             |  |  |  |  |
|                       |  | system.  |                                  | minutes            |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO4  | Design and use of FIR filters for  | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50             |  |  |  |  |
|                       |  | low pass, band pass, high pass and multi band.   | ,                                | minutes            |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO4  | Discrete Butterword method IIR   | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50             |  |  |  |  |
|                       | C04  | filter design (low pass, high pass   | Lecture, discussion              | minutes            |  |  |  |  |
|                       |  | and bandpass).   |                                  | imitates           |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO4  | Bilinear transformation and  | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50             |  |  |  |  |
|                       |  | impulse invariant.   |                                  | minutes            |  |  |  |  |
|                       | CO4  | IIR filter design with discrete  | Lecture, discussion              | 3 x 50             |  |  |  |  |
|                       |  | chebyshev method (low pass, high   |                                  | minutes            |  |  |  |  |
|                       |  | pass and bandpass).  |                                  |                    |  |  |  |  |
|                       | Final Exam/ Project Task Results/ Case Analysis Results  |  |                                  |                    |  |  |  |  |
| Learning<br>Methods   | Lecture, disc  | <b>V</b>   | •                                |                    |  |  |  |  |
| Student               | Learn to anal  | yze and review: Definition and signal charac   | teristic and discrete signal Sar | nnling theory and  |  |  |  |  |
| Learning              |  | ital (A/DC) conversion., Physical modeling of  |                                  |                    |  |  |  |  |
| Experience            |  | Differential equations and transfer functions., Z Transformation, Z transform back, Application of the Z |                                  |                    |  |  |  |  |
|                       | transformation in the analysis of discrete physical systems., Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) and |  |                                  |                    |  |  |  |  |
|                       | discrete inver   | se Fourier transform (Invert)., Fast Fourier T   | Transform (FFT) and Fast Four    | rier Transform     |  |  |  |  |

| 2<br>3<br>au<br>4                                  | , and Manolakis, D.G., 1993, Digital Signal Processing: Principles, as, McMillan.  1994, Digital Signal Processing: A Laboratory Approach using PC-Digital Signal Processing: A Laboratory Approach using PC-Digital Signal Processing: Head of Curriculum Head  | Algorithms,   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2<br>3<br>au<br>4<br>H<br>rers 1.<br>2<br>ing) 3,4 | , and Manolakis, D.G., 1993, Digital Signal Processing: Principles, ns, McMillan. 1994, Digital Signal Processing: A Laboratory Approach using PC-Digital Signal Processing: A Laboratory Approach using PC-Digit, M.Si.   | Algorithms,   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2<br>3<br>au<br>4<br>H                             | , and Manolakis, D.G., 1993, Digital Signal Processing: Principles, ns, McMillan.  1994, Digital Signal Processing: A Laboratory Approach using PC-Digital Signal Processing PC-Digital Signal Processing PC-Digital Signal Processing PC-Digital Signal PC-Digi | Algorithms,   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | <ul> <li>Main references:</li> <li>1. Brigham, E.O., 1974, The Fast Fourier Transform, Prentice Hall, Inc.</li> <li>2. Brustle, W., 1987, Advanced Digital Signal Processing, Lab. Geophysics, FMIPA UGM.</li> <li>3. Proakis, J.G., and Manolakis, D.G., 1993, Digital Signal Processing: Principles, Algorithms, and Applications, McMillan.</li> <li>4. Alkin, O., 1994, Digital Signal Processing: A Laboratory Approach using PC-DSP, Prentice Hall.</li> </ul>   |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | *) can also be obtained from the Midterm or Final Exam as the result of participatory activities or project/ case study results. According to IKU 7, the percentage of project results/ case study/ PBL results is at least 50%.   |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | m 35% 17,5% 17,5%  | 17.50/        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30% 7,5% 7,5% 7,5%   | 7,5%          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - 1  | 2004   | <b>5</b> .50/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | lts/   |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ods and<br>ronizati<br>h CO                        | Assessment Criteria/In Percentage dicators CO1 CO2 CO3   | CO4           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ing / LMS ffline nline ntage                       |  |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ba<br>m  | gh pass and multi band., Discrete Butterword method IIR filter design (low pass, high pass and undpass)., Bilinear transformation and impulse invariant., IIR filter design with discrete chebyshev ethod (low pass, high pass and bandpass)   |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| s to Poing   | ear transformation and impulse invariant., IIR filter design with discrete cl  | S             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |