

Harmonic signal spectrum

The purpose of work

It is necessary to trim amplitude modulated signal spectre by frequencies, then restore raw signal by syntesis.

Imports of necessary libraries

```
%matplotlib notebook
from numpy import sin, cos, linspace, cumsum, asarray, zeros
from scipy.fft import rfft, rfftfreq, irfft, fft
from scipy.signal import square
from math import *
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Core functions

```
# Static global variables to work with the signal
TIME_RANGE = 4      # Time range (sec)
FS          = 2048   # Sampling freq (Hz)
SAMPLES     = FS * TIME_RANGE # Count of samples

def t_step(samples=SAMPLES):
    """
    Generates a time steps array
    """
    TIME_STEP = 1 / FS # Sample time interval
    return linspace(0, TIME_RANGE, samples)

def signal(__func__):
    """
    Decorator function for restoring signal from mathematical function
    """
    def wrapper(A, k, w, q):
        t      = t_step()
        f      = [__func__(A, k, w, q, t=ti) for ti in t]
        return (t, f)
    return wrapper

def syntesis(ys):
    """
```

```

    Function recreating a signal from the spectrum
    """
    yf = irfft(ys, norm='ortho')
    xf = t_step(len(yf))
    return (xf, yf)

def spectrum(yf):
    """
    Function realizing spectrum of signal
    """
    freq = rfftfreq(len(yf), 1 / FS)
    ampl = rfft(yf, norm='ortho')
    return freq, ampl

def trim(ys, low, high): # BUG THERE
    """
    Method trimming signal by spectrum frequencies
    """
    xs = rfftfreq(SAMPLES, 1 / FS)
    ys[:low] = 0
    ys[high:] = 0
    return xs, ys

def modulation(harmonic, meander, type):
    """
    Function of modulation harmonic signal by meander.
    It can be modulated by amplitude, frequency and phase

    <type> parameter take values: 'ampl', 'freq', 'phase'
    """
    harms = len(harmonic[0])
    mends = len(meander[0])
    if harms != mends:
        raise ValueError(f'Dimensions and sizes of two signal arrays must be equal! Actual sizes are {harms} and {mends}')

    def freq(harmonic, meander):
        f = []
        i, j = 0, 0
        while j < harms:
            f.append(harmonic[1][j])
            if meander[1][i] == 1:
                j += 2
            else: j += 1
            i += 1

        t = harmonic[0]

        #!!! Fitting the compressed array to its original size
        z = zeros(harms) # Creating zero array of size harms
        z[:len(f)] = f    # Pasting f array at start of zero array
        f = z
        return (t, f)

```

```

modulate = {
    'ampl' : [harmonic[0], [meander[1][i] * harmonic[1][i] for i in range(harms)]],
    'freq' : freq(harmonic, meander),
    'phase' : [harmonic[0], [(meander[1][i] if meander[1][i] == 1 else -1) * harmonic[1][i] for i in range(harms)]],
}
return asarray(modulate[type])

def restore_decay(x, A, k, a=0):
    """
    Additive fade-restore function
    """
    y = [dump(xi, A, k) + a for xi in x]
    return (y, [-yi for yi in y])

def dump(t, A, k=0):
    """
    Additive function to compute dumping function amplitude
    """
    return A * exp(-k * t)

```

Additive functions for plotting image

```

def ylabel(axes, label):
    """
    Method for setting y label to subplots
    """
    for axis in axes:
        axis.set_ylabel(label)

def xlabel(axes, label):
    """
    Method for setting x label to subplots
    """
    for axis in axes:
        axis.set_xlabel(label)

def grid(axes):
    """
    Method for drawing grid on subplots
    """
    for axis in axes:
        axis.grid()

def xlim(axes, lim):
    """

```

```

Method for setting the x bounds of the displayed function on subplots
"""
if len(lim) == 1:
    for i, axis in enumerate(axes):
        axis.set_xlim(lim[0])
else:
    if len(axes) != len(lim):
        raise ValueError(f'Sizes of axes array and limits array must be equal! Actual size
    for i, axis in enumerate(axes):
        axis.set_xlim(lim[i])

def ylim(axes, lim):
    """
    Method for setting the y bounds of the displayed function on subplots
    """
    if len(lim) == 1:
        for i, axis in enumerate(axes):
            axis.set_ylim(lim[0])
    else:
        if len(axes) != len(lim):
            raise ValueError(f'Sizes of axes array and limits array must be equal! Actual size
        for i, axis in enumerate(axes):
            axis.set_ylim(lim[i])

def draw(axes, funcs, ls='--', lw=1, color='tab:blue', fill='out'):
    """
    Method for plotting group of subplots
    """
    if len(axes) != len(funcs):
        raise ValueError(f'Sizes of axes array and functions array must be equal! Actual sizes

    if fill == 'out':
        for i in range(len(axes)):
            axes[i].plot(*funcs[i], ls=ls, lw=lw, color=color)
    elif fill == 'in':
        for i in range(len(axes)):
            axes[i].fill_between(*funcs[i], ls=ls, lw=lw, color=color)

```

Describing mathematical functions

```

A = 1.0
k = 0.0

```

```

@signal
def harmonic(A, k, w, q, t=None):
    """
    Function-wrapper for mathematical function
    """

```

```

w *= 2*pi
return dump(t, A, k) * sin(w * t + q)

@signal
def meander(A, k, w, q, t=None):
    """
    Function-wrapper for meander function
    """
    w *= 2 * pi
    sqr = square(w * t)
    return dump(t, A, k) * sqr if sqr >= 0 else 0

```

Computing

```

# Computing raw signals (harmonic & meander)
xh, yh = harmonic(A, k, 16, 0)
xm, ym = meander(A, k, 2, 0)

# Computing modulated signals
xma, yma = modulation((xh, yh), (xm, ym), 'ampl')

# Computing spectrum
xsa, ysa = spectrum(yma)

# Cutting and syntesing signal
xsa, ysa = trim(ysa, 10, 100)
xma, yma = synteisis(ysa)

```

Plotting

```

# Creation of figure and subplots
fig, ((af0, as0)) = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 10), dpi=100, nrows=2)
fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.5)
fig.suptitle('Signal syntesis')
signal_axes = fig.axes[::2]
spectrum_axes = fig.axes[1::2]

# Setting visible intervals
xlim(signal_axes, [(0, 2)])
xlim(spectrum_axes, [(10, 100)])

# Drawing grid
grid(signal_axes)
grid(spectrum_axes)

# Setting y labels
ylabel(signal_axes, 'Amplitude')
ylabel(spectrum_axes, 'Magnitude')

```

```
# Setting x labels
xlabel(signal_axes, 'Time (sec)')
xlabel(spectrum_axes, 'Harmonic frequency (Hz)')

# Setting column titles
signal_axes[0].set_title('Restored signal')
spectrum_axes[0].set_title('Frequency Spectrogram')

# Plotting
fill_color = (0.121, 0.464, 0.703, 0.39)

draw(signal_axes, [(xma, yma)])
draw(spectrum_axes, [(xsa, abs(ya))], fill='out')
draw(spectrum_axes, [(xsa, abs(ya))], color=fill_color, fill='in')
```

<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>

Signal sythesis

