Marwadi University Marwadi Chandarana Group NAAC A+	Marwadi University Faculty of Engineering & Technology Department of Information and Communication Technology	
Subject: Programming With Python (01CT1309)	**Aim:** Practical based on Signal Processing using Scipy	
Experiment No: 12	**Date:**	**Enrollment No:92510133011**

Aim: Practical based on Signal Processing using Scipy

IDE:

What is SciPy?

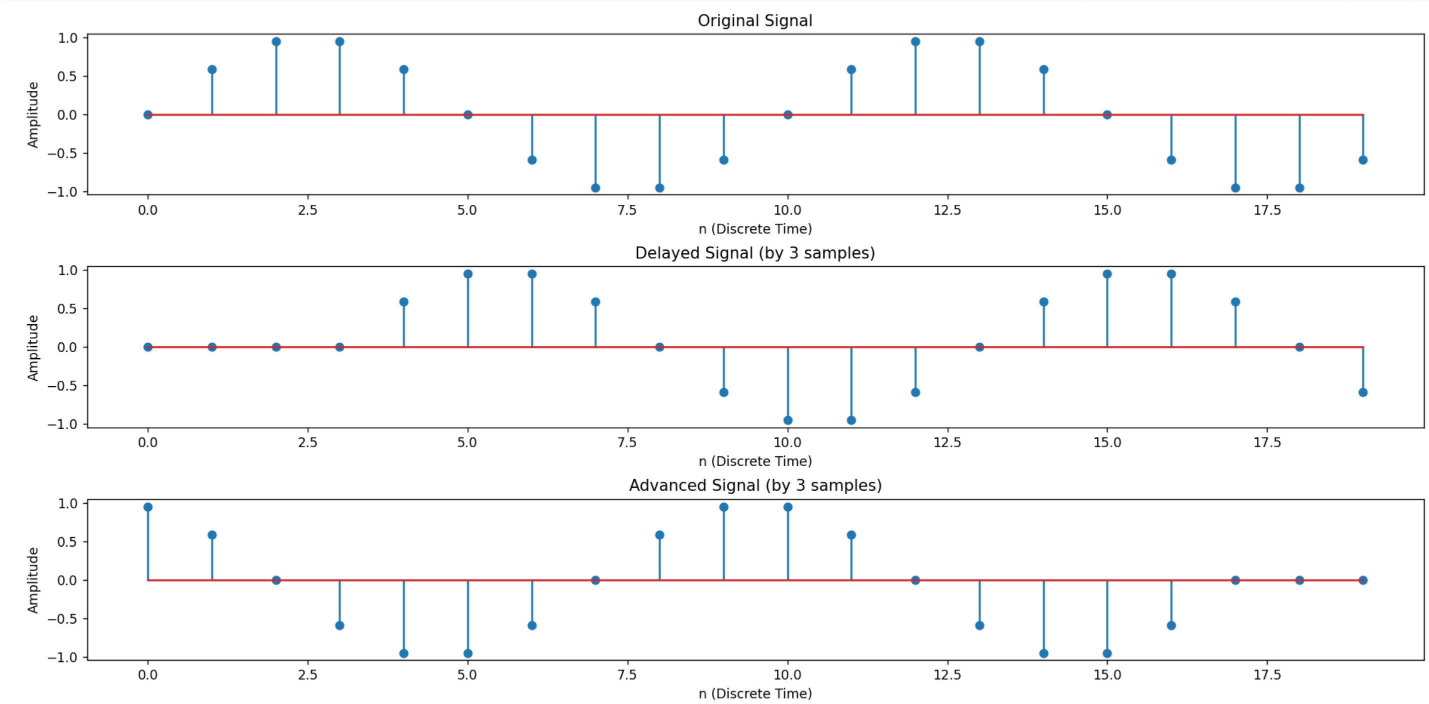
SciPy is a free and open-source Python library used for scientific computing and technical computing. It is a collection of mathematical algorithms and convenience functions built on the NumPy extension of Python. It adds significant power to the interactive Python session by providing the user with high-level commands and classes for manipulating and visualizing data. As mentioned earlier, SciPy builds on NumPy and therefore if you import SciPy, there is no need to import NumPy.

Generates a sine wave and a square wave with a frequency of 5 Hz and a sampling frequency of 500 Hz.

```
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from scipy import signal

# Parameters

fs = 500  # Sampling frequency

f = 5  # Frequency of the signal

t = np.linspace(0, 1, fs, endpoint=False)  # Time array

# Create a sine wave signal

sine_wave = np.sin(2 * np.pi * f * t)

# Create a square wave signal using scipy

square_wave = signal.square(2 * np.pi * f * t)

# Plot the signals

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
```

```
plt.plot(t, sine_wave)

plt.title('Sine Wave')

plt.xlabel('Time [s]')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)

plt.plot(t, square_wave)

plt.title('Square Wave')

plt.xlabel('Time [s]')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.tight_layout()

plt.show()
```

output:



Triangular and Ramp signal

```
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from scipy import signal

# Parameters

fs = 500  # Sampling frequency

f = 5  # Frequency of the signal

t = np.linspace(0, 1, fs, endpoint=False)  # Time array

# Create a triangular wave signal using scipy

triangular_wave = signal.sawtooth(2 * np.pi * f * t, 0.5)
```

```
# Create a ramp (sawtooth) signal using scipy

ramp_signal = signal.sawtooth(2 * np.pi * f * t)

# Plot the signals

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)

plt.plot(t, triangular_wave)

plt.title('Triangular Wave')

plt.xlabel('Time [s]')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)

plt.plot(t, ramp_signal)

plt.title('Ramp Signal')

plt.xlabel('Time [s]')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.tight_layout()

plt.show()
```

output:

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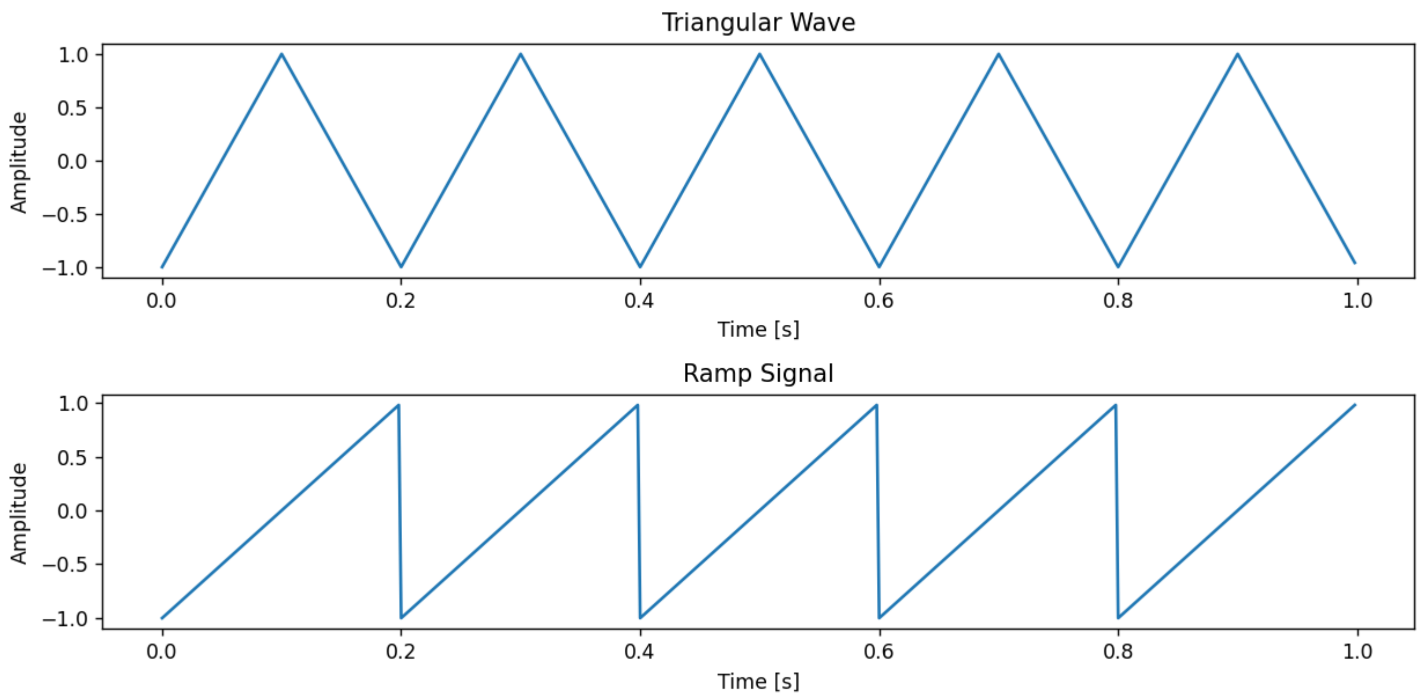


#Elementary signals

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from scipy import signal

Parameters

fs = 500 # Sampling frequency

t = np.linspace(-1, 1, fs, endpoint=False) # Time array

1. Unit Step Signal

unit_step = np.heaviside(t, 1)

2. Unit Impulse Signal (Dirac Delta)

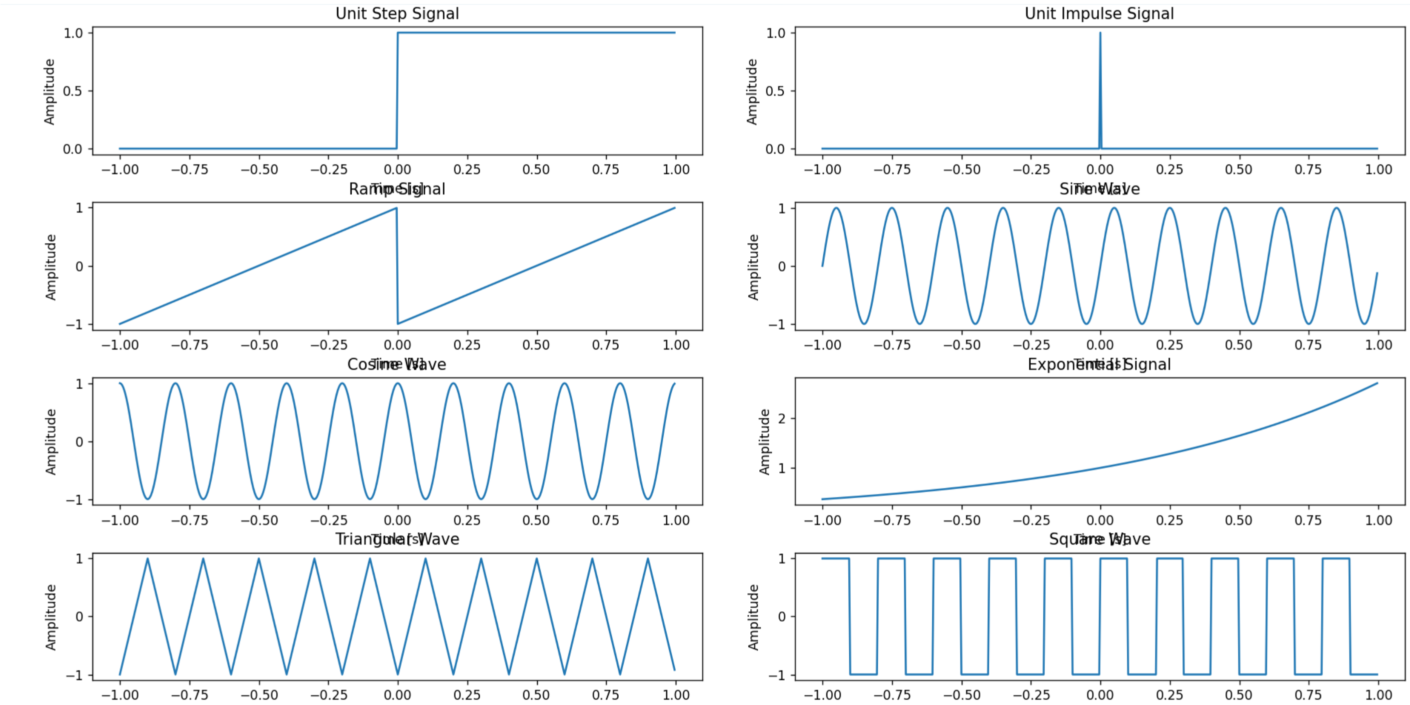
unit_impulse = np.zeros_like(t)

```
unit_impulse[fs//2] = 1  # Impulse at t=0

# 3. Ramp Signal

ramp_signal = signal.sawtooth(2 * np.pi * t, 1)

# 4. Sine Wave

f_sine = 5  # Frequency of the sine wave

sine_wave = np.sin(2 * np.pi * f_sine * t)

# 5. Cosine Wave

f_cosine = 5  # Frequency of the cosine wave

cosine_wave = np.cos(2 * np.pi * f_cosine * t)

# 6. Exponential Signal

exponential_signal = np.exp(t)

# 7. Triangular Wave

triangular_wave = signal.sawtooth(2 * np.pi * 5 * t, 0.5)

# 8. Square Wave

square_wave = signal.square(2 * np.pi * 5 * t)

# Plot the signals

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 12))

plt.subplot(4, 2, 1)

plt.plot(t, unit_step)

plt.title('Unit Step Signal')

plt.xlabel('Time [s]')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
```

```
plt.subplot(4, 2, 2)

plt.plot(t, unit_impulse)

plt.title('Unit Impulse Signal')

plt.xlabel('Time [s]')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.subplot(4, 2, 3)

plt.plot(t, ramp_signal)

plt.title('Ramp Signal')

plt.xlabel('Time [s]')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.subplot(4, 2, 4)

plt.plot(t, sine_wave)

plt.title('Sine Wave')

plt.xlabel('Time [s]')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.subplot(4, 2, 5)

plt.plot(t, cosine_wave)

plt.title('Cosine Wave')

plt.xlabel('Time [s]')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.subplot(4, 2, 6)

plt.plot(t, exponential_signal)
```

```
plt.title('Exponential Signal')
plt.xlabel('Time [s]')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
plt.subplot(4, 2, 7)
plt.plot(t, triangular_wave)
plt.title('Triangular Wave')
plt.xlabel('Time [s]')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
plt.subplot(4, 2, 8)
plt.plot(t, square_wave)
plt.title('Square Wave')
plt.xlabel('Time [s]')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

output:



Signal Classification

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

Parameters

fs = 20 # Sampling frequency for discrete-time signal

t_continuous = np.linspace(0, 1, 1000) # Time array for continuous signals

t_discrete = np.arange(0, 1, 1/fs) # Discrete time array

```
# Generate a continuous-time sine wave

f = 5  # Frequency of the signal

continuous_signal = np.sin(2 * np.pi * f * t_continuous)


# Generate a discrete-time sine wave (sampled)

discrete_time_signal = np.sin(2 * np.pi * f * t_discrete)


# Discretize the amplitude (quantization) for the continuous-time signal

num_levels = 4  # Number of quantization levels

discrete_amplitude_signal = np.round(continuous_signal * (num_levels / 2)) / (num_levels / 2)


# Discretize both time and amplitude

discrete_time_amplitude_signal = np.round(discrete_time_signal * (num_levels / 2)) / (num_levels / 2)


# Plot the signals

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))


# Continuous-Time Signal

plt.subplot(4, 1, 1)

plt.plot(t_continuous, continuous_signal)

plt.title('Continuous-Time Signal (Sine Wave)')

plt.xlabel('Time [s]')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')


# Discrete-Time Signal

plt.subplot(4, 1, 2)

plt.stem(t_discrete, discrete_time_signal, use_line_collection=True)

plt.title('Discrete-Time Signal (Sampled Sine Wave)')

plt.xlabel('Time [s]')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')


# Discrete-Amplitude Signal

plt.subplot(4, 1, 3)

plt.plot(t_continuous, discrete_amplitude_signal, drawstyle='steps-pre')

plt.title('Discrete-Amplitude Signal (Quantized Sine Wave)')

plt.xlabel('Time [s]')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
```

 # Discrete signal operation

```
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Parameters

n = np.arange(0, 20)  # Discrete time array (0 to 19)

signal = np.sin(0.2 * np.pi * n)  # Example discrete-time signal (sine wave)
```

```
# Delay the signal by 3 samples

delay = 3

delayed_signal = np.zeros_like(signal)

delayed_signal[delay:] = signal[:-delay]

# Advance the signal by 3 samples

advance = 3

advanced_signal = np.zeros_like(signal)

advanced_signal[:-advance] = signal[advance:]

# Plot the original and shifted signals

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))

# Original Signal

plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)

plt.stem(n, signal, use_line_collection=True)

plt.title('Original Signal')

plt.xlabel('n (Discrete Time)')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

# Delayed Signal

plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)

plt.stem(n, delayed_signal, use_line_collection=True)

plt.title(f'Delayed Signal (by {delay} samples)')

plt.xlabel('n (Discrete Time)')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
```

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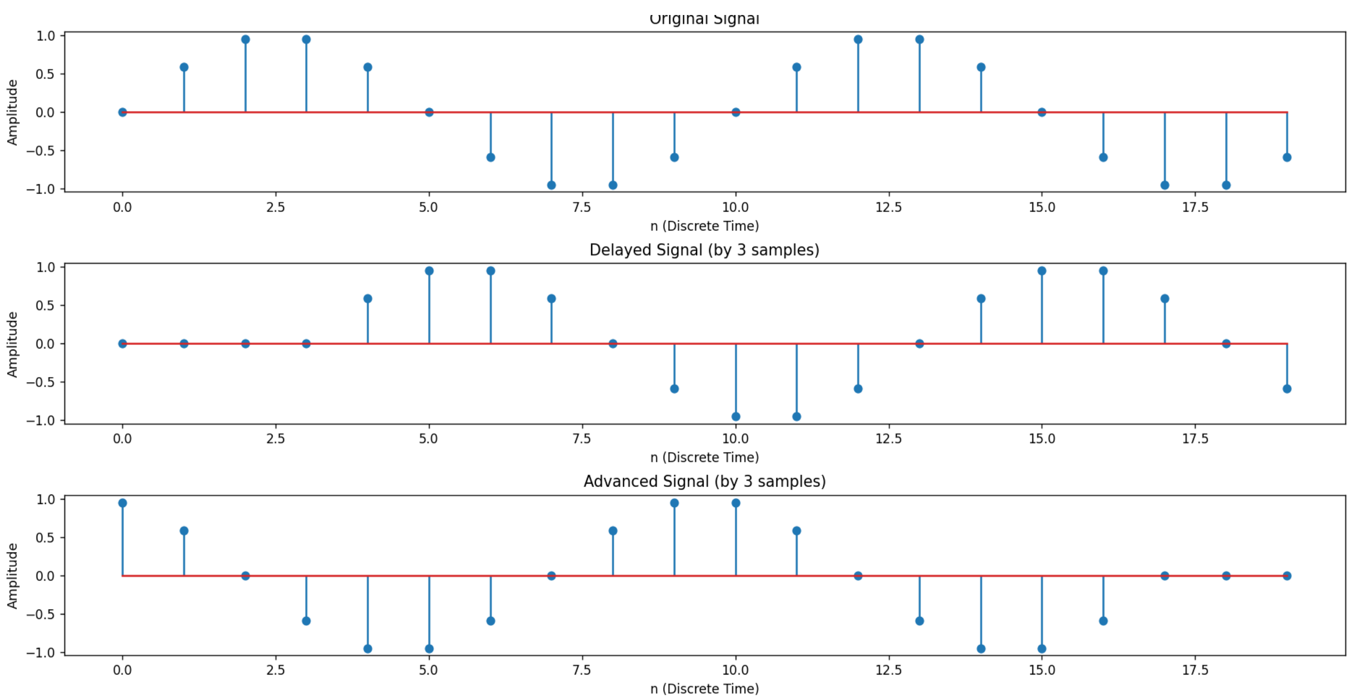
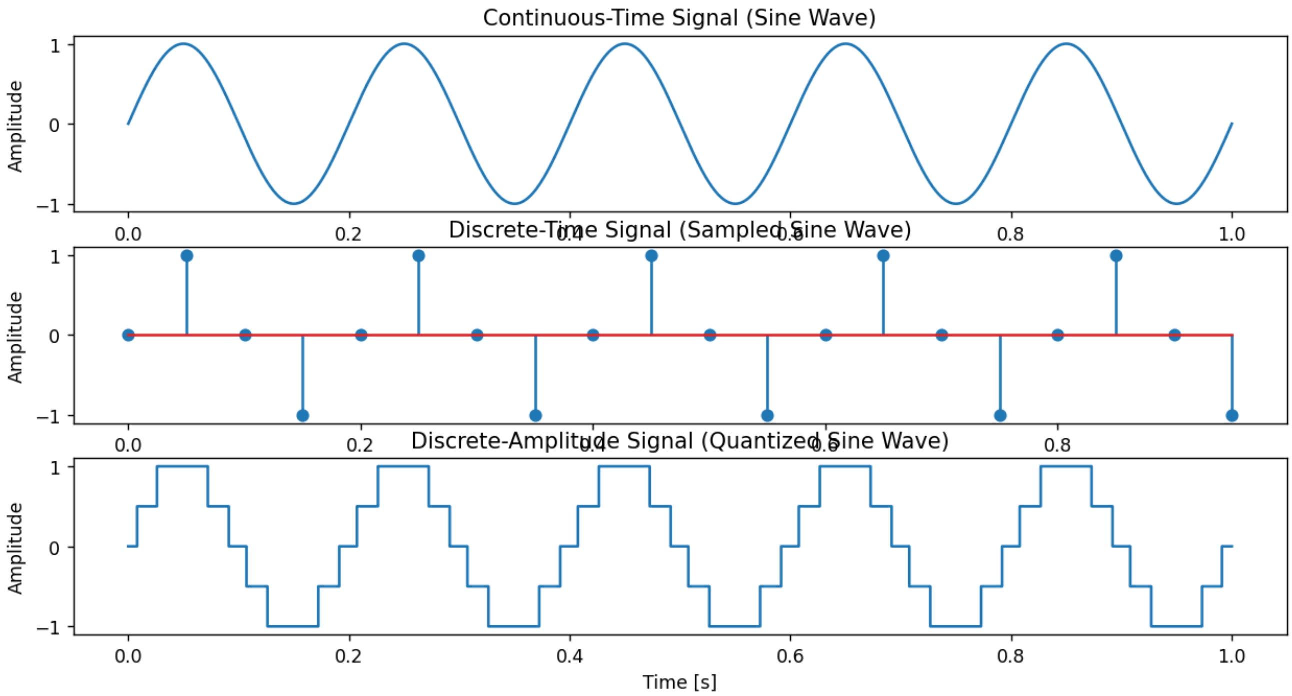
```
# Advanced Signal

plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)

plt.stem(n, advanced_signal, use_line_collection=True)

plt.title(f'Advanced Signal (by {advance} samples)')

plt.xlabel('n (Discrete Time)')

plt.ylabel('Amplitude')

plt.tight_layout()

plt.show()
```

output:





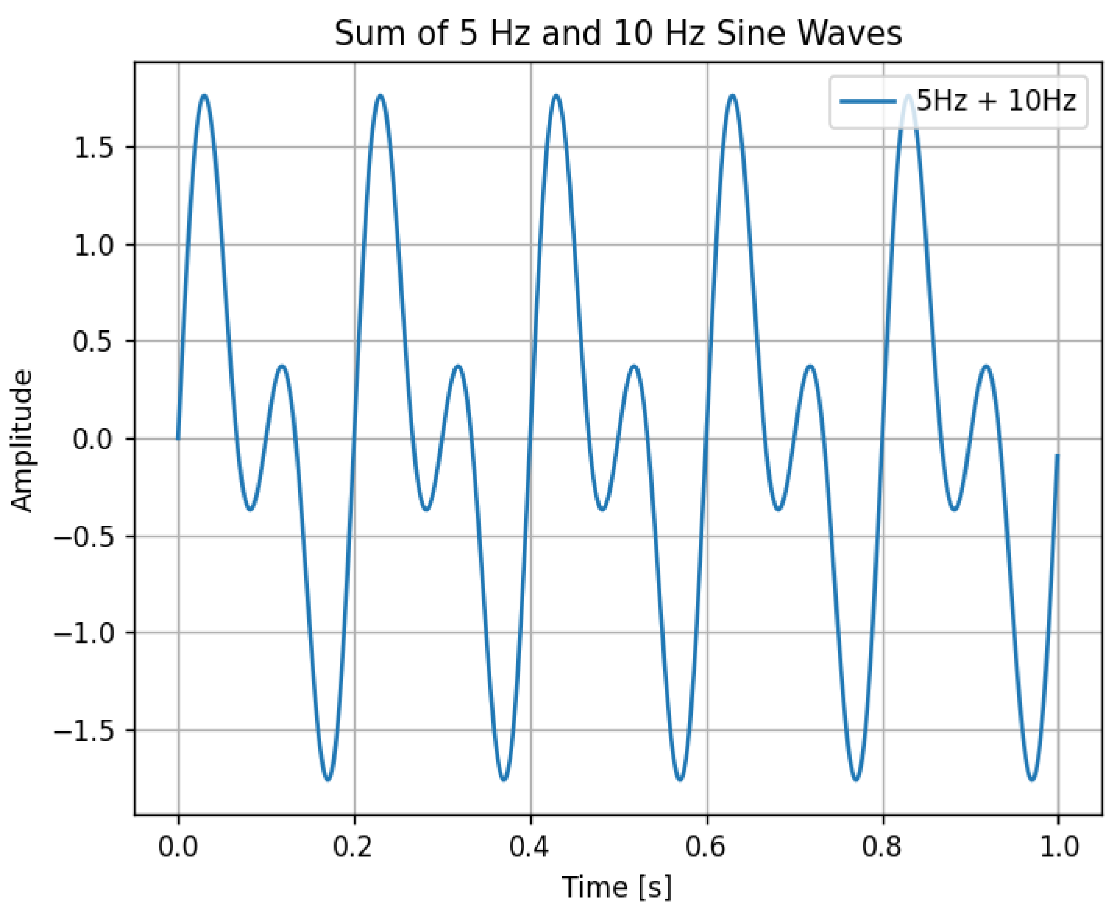
Post Lab Exercise:

a. Generate two sine wave signals with frequencies of 5 Hz and 10 Hz, both sampled at 1000 Hz for 1 second. Add the two signals together and plot the result.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Parameters
fs = 1000  # Sampling frequency
t = np.linspace(0, 1, fs, endpoint=False)  # 1 second duration
# Generate signals
sine_5Hz = np.sin(2 * np.pi * 5 * t)      # 5 Hz sine wave
sine_10Hz = np.sin(2 * np.pi * 10 * t)    # 10 Hz sine wave
# Add signals
sum_signal = sine_5Hz + sine_10Hz
```

```
# Plot the result
plt.plot(t, sum_signal, label="5Hz + 10Hz")
plt.title("Sum of 5 Hz and 10 Hz Sine Waves")
plt.xlabel("Time [s]")
plt.ylabel("Amplitude")
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

output:

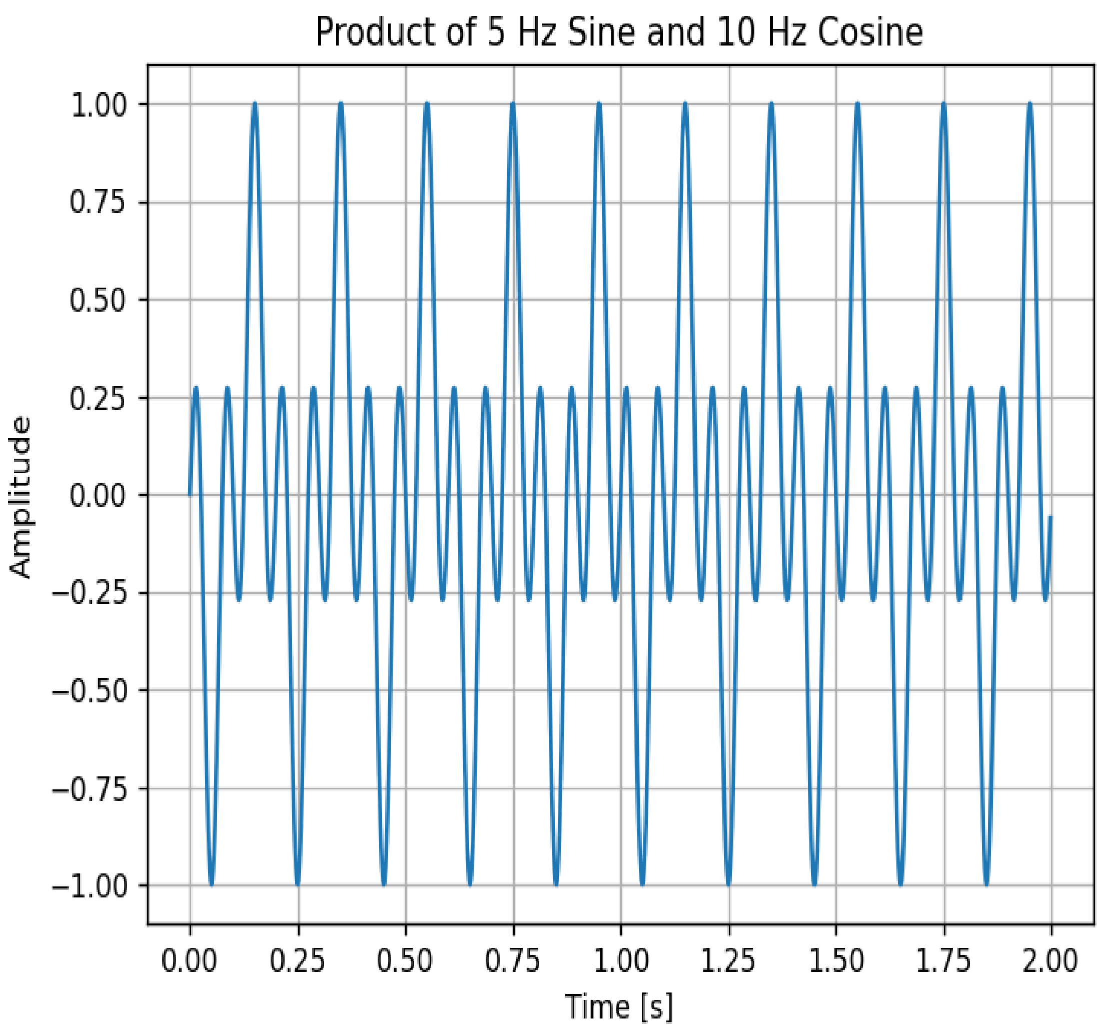


b. Generate a 5 Hz sine wave and a 10 Hz cosine wave, both sampled at 500 Hz for 2 seconds. Multiply the two signals element-wise and plot the resulting signal.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Parameters
fs = 500  # Sampling frequency
t = np.linspace(0, 2, 2 * fs, endpoint=False)  # 2 seconds
# Signals
sine_5Hz = np.sin(2 * np.pi * 5 * t)
cos_10Hz = np.cos(2 * np.pi * 10 * t)
# Multiply signals
product_signal = sine_5Hz * cos_10Hz
# Plot
plt.plot(t, product_signal)
plt.title("Product of 5 Hz Sine and 10 Hz Cosine")
plt.xlabel("Time [s]")
plt.ylabel("Amplitude")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

output:

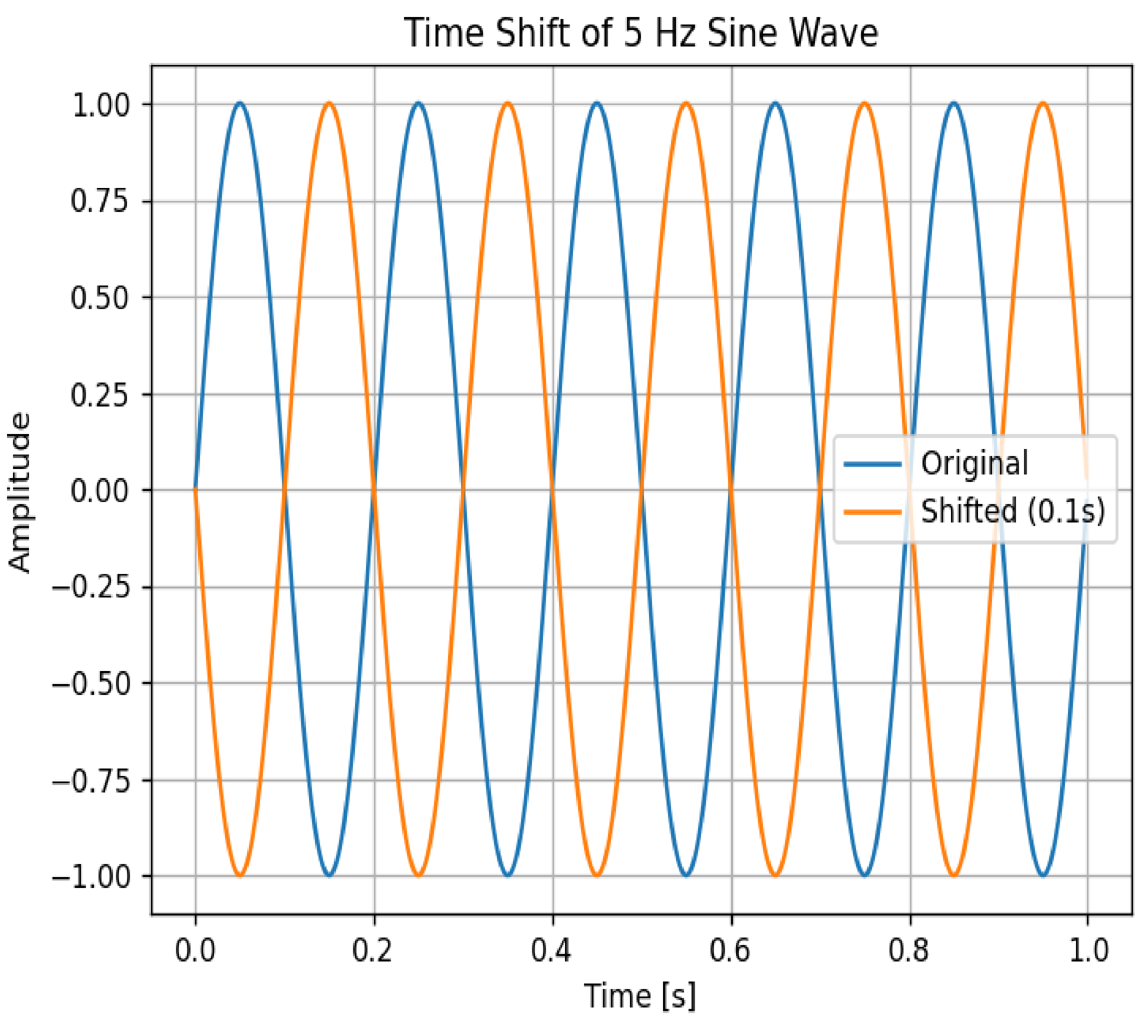


c.Generate a 5 Hz sine wave signal and shift it in time by 0.1 seconds. Plot the original and shifted signals on the same graph for comparison.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Parameters
fs = 1000  # Sampling frequency
t = np.linspace(0, 1, fs, endpoint=False)
# Original signal
sine_5Hz = np.sin(2 * np.pi * 5 * t)
# Shifted signal (delay = 0.1s)
```

```
shift = 0.1
shifted_sine = np.sin(2 * np.pi * 5 * (t - shift))
# Plot
plt.plot(t, sine_5Hz, label="Original")
plt.plot(t, shifted_sine, label="Shifted (0.1s)")
plt.title("Time Shift of 5 Hz Sine Wave")
plt.xlabel("Time [s]")
plt.ylabel("Amplitude")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

output:

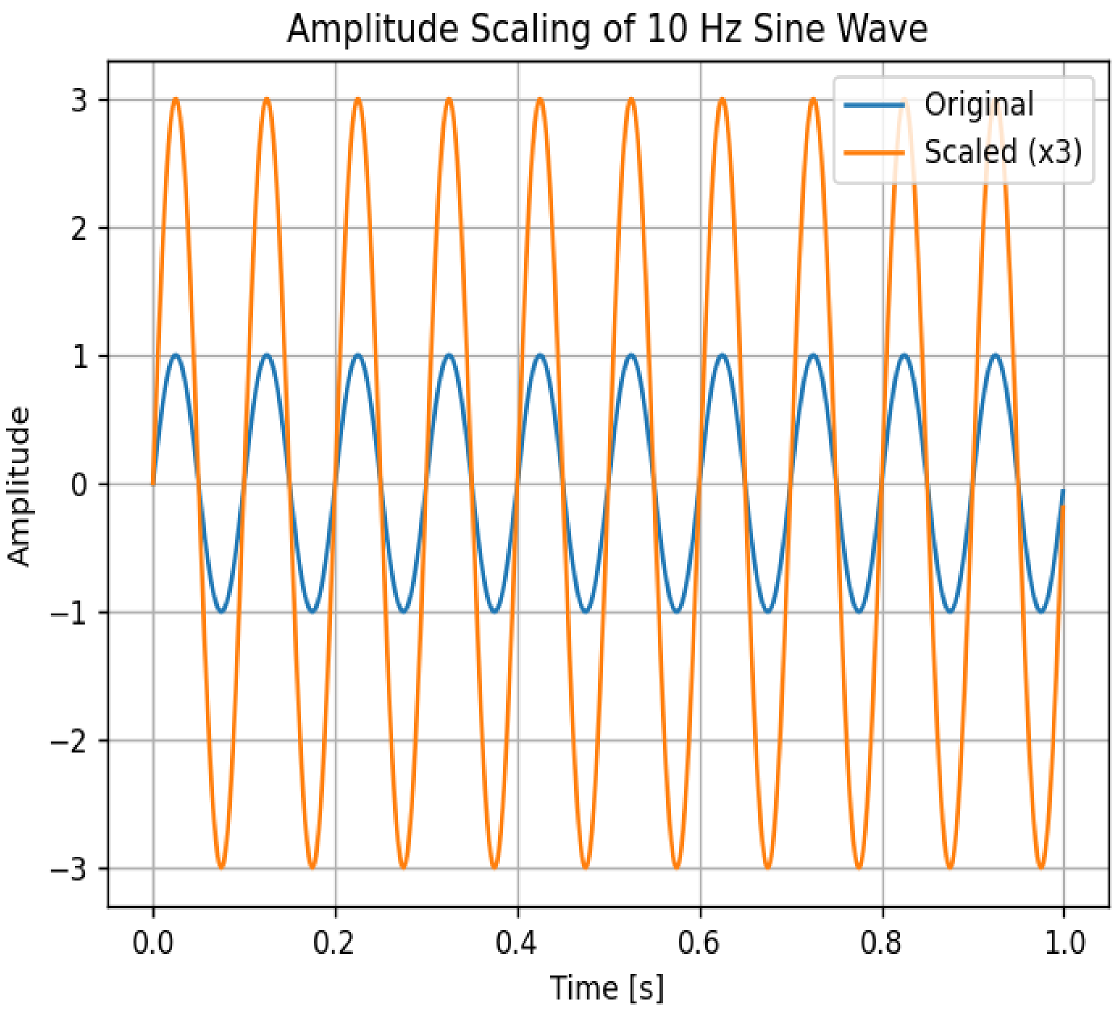


d.Generate a 10 Hz sine wave and scale its amplitude by a factor of 3. Plot the original and scaled signals together.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Parameters
fs = 1000  # Sampling frequency
t = np.linspace(0, 1, fs, endpoint=False)
# Signals
sine_10Hz = np.sin(2 * np.pi * 10 * t)
```

```
scaled_sine = 3 * sine_10Hz  # Scale by factor of 3
# Plot
plt.plot(t, sine_10Hz, label="Original")
plt.plot(t, scaled_sine, label="Scaled (x3)")
plt.title("Amplitude Scaling of 10 Hz Sine Wave")
plt.xlabel("Time [s]")
plt.ylabel("Amplitude")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

output:



e.Generate a 5 Hz sine wave and reverse it in time. Plot the original and reversed signals on the same graph.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Parameters
fs = 1000  # Sampling frequency
t = np.linspace(0, 1, fs, endpoint=False)
# Original signal
sine_5Hz = np.sin(2 * np.pi * 5 * t)
# Time reversed signal
```

```
reversed_sine = sine_5Hz[::-1]  # Reverse array
# Plot
plt.plot(t, sine_5Hz, label="Original")
plt.plot(t, reversed_sine, label="Reversed")
plt.title("Time Reversal of 5 Hz Sine Wave")
plt.xlabel("Time [s]")
plt.ylabel("Amplitude")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

output: