

Locate a Signal in Audio in the Presence of Noise

▼ Introduction

This application demonstrates how you can estimate the location of a signal that might exist in a larger (perhaps noisy) measurement. In this instance, we find the location of a small segment of audio in a larger audio file.

- First, an audio file is first loaded, a small segment is extracted, and random Gaussian noise is added to both.
- Then, the [cross-correlation](#) of the full audio and the extract is computed, and the maximum lag computed.

The maximum lag is the index at which the extract is predicted to exist in the audio.

> restart:

```
with(SignalProcessing) :
with(ColorTools) :
with(plots) :
with(AudioTools) :

common_plot_opts :=
  axes           = boxed
, axesfont       = [Calibri]
, size           = [800, 400]
, legendstyle    = [font = [Calibri]]
, labeldirections = [horizontal, vertical]
, labelfont      = [Calibri]
, background     = Color("RGB", [218/255, 223/255, 225/255])
, axis           = [gridlines = [5, color = Color("RGB", [1, 1, 1])]]
, titlefont      = [Calibri, 16]:
```

▼ Generate the Full Measurement

```
> fullAud       := AudioTools:-Read(FileTools:-JoinPath(
  [kernelopts(datadir), "audio", "maplesim.wav"]));
N               := numelems(fullAud);
samplingRate    := attributes(fullAud)[1];
```

```

fullAud := [ "Sample Rate"  11025
              "Bit Depth"   16
              "Channels"    1
              "Points/Channel" 8227
              "Duration"    0.75 s ]
N := 8227
samplingRate := 11025

```

(2.1)

Add noise to the audio

```
> fullAudNoise := fullAud + GenerateGaussian(N, 0, 0.05);
```

```

fullAudNoise := [ "Sample Rate"  11025
                   "Bit Depth"   16
                   "Channels"    1
                   "Points/Channel" 8227
                   "Duration"    0.75 s ]

```

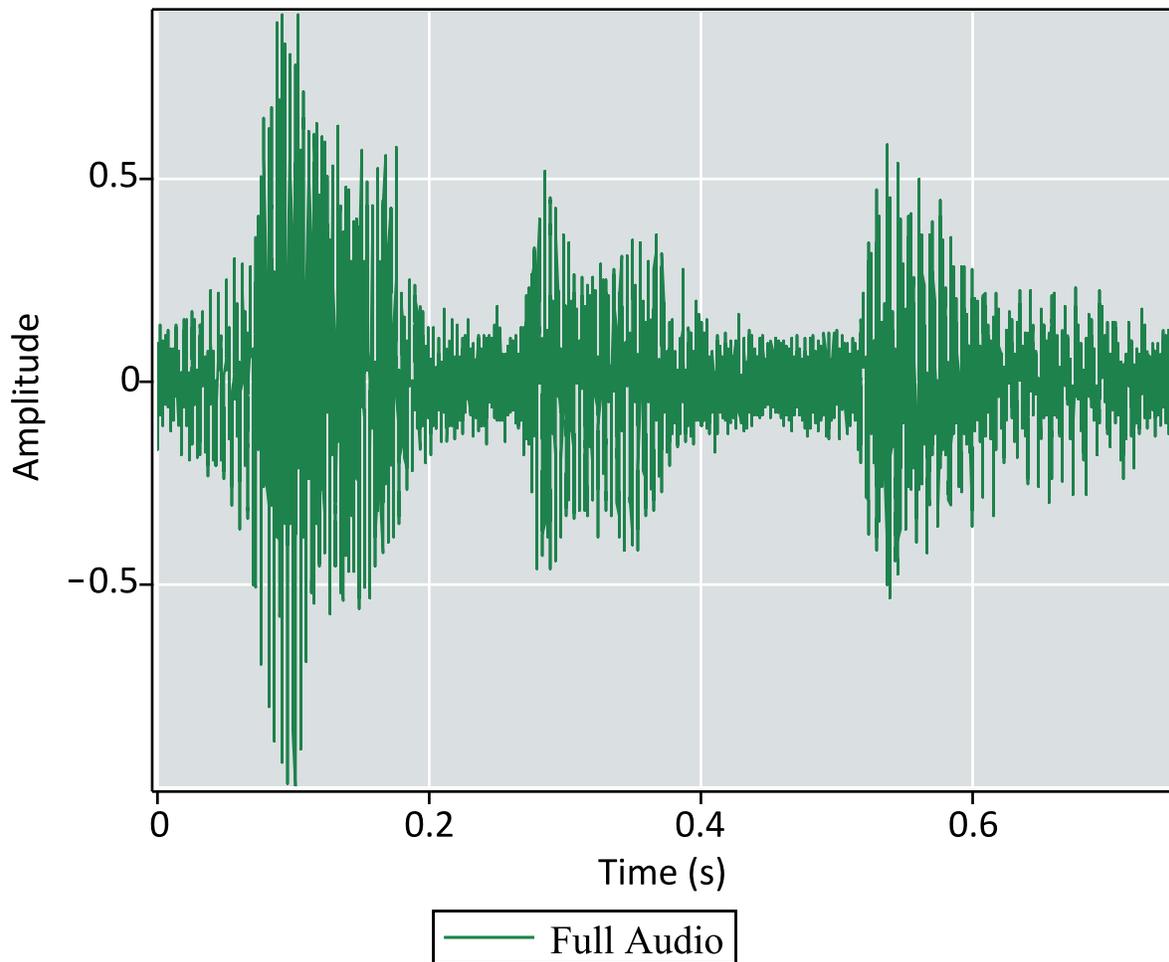
(2.2)

```
> times := Vector(N, i -> (i - 1)/samplingRate, datatype = float
[8]):
```

```

p1 := plot(times, fullAudNoise
,thickness      = 0
,color          = Color("RGB", [30/255, 130/255, 76/255])
,legend        = "Full Audio"
,labels       = ["Time (s)", "Amplitude"]
,common_plot_opts)

```



▼ Extract Part of the Full Measurement

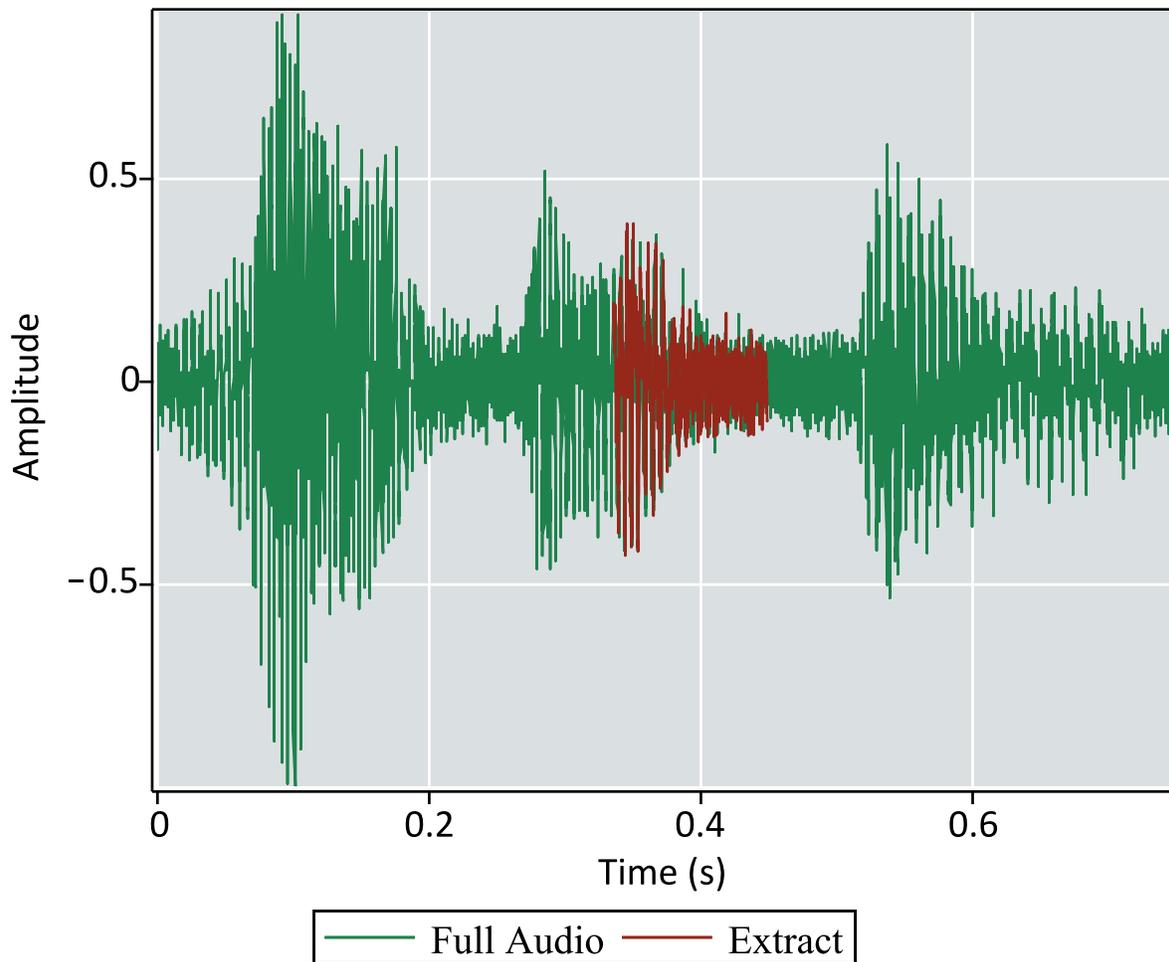
Now extract *delta* elements starting at position *i_start*, and add noise

```
> delta := 1250:
   i_start := 3700:
   i_end := i_start + 1250:

   extract := Vector(fullAud[i_start .. i_end - 1]) +~
   GenerateGaussian(i_end - i_start, 0, 0.05):
   t_extract := Vector(delta, i -> (i + i_start - 1)/samplingRate,
   datatype = float[8]):

> p2 := plot(t_extract, extract
,thickness = 0
,color = Color("RGB",[150/255, 40/255, 27/255])
,legend = "Extract"
,labels = ["Time (s)", "Amplitude"]
,common_plot_opts):

display(p1, p2)
```



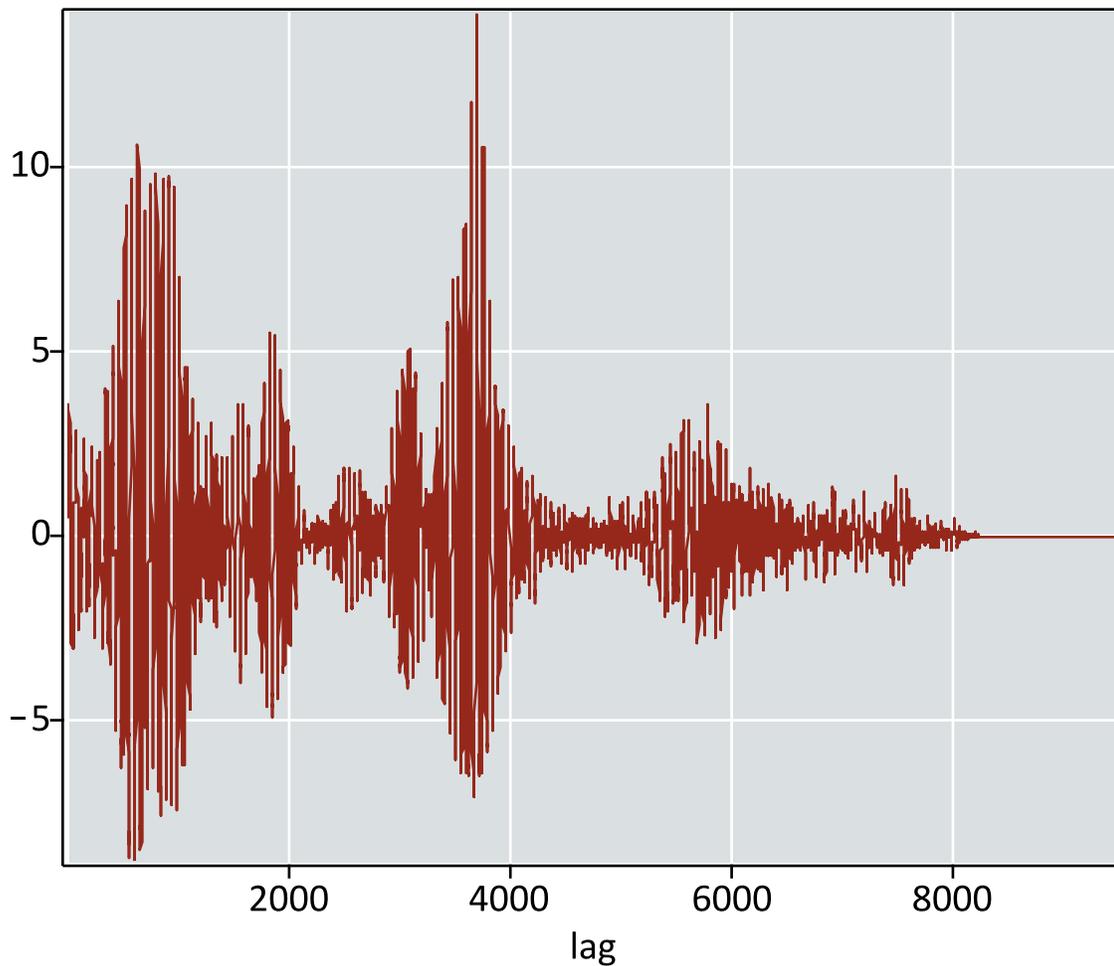
▼ Find the Position of the Signal in the Measurement using Cross-Correlation

Now calculate and plot the cross-correlation of the full audio and the extracted signal

```
> cc := CrossCorrelation(extract, fullAudNoise, 1):
```

```
dataplot(cc
,style          = line
,thickness      = 0
,color          = Color("RGB",[150/255, 40/255, 27/255])
,labels        = ["lag", ""]
,title         = "Cross-Correlation of Signal and Audio"
,common_plot_opts)
```

Cross-Correlation of Signal and Audio



The highest cross-correlation is at the maximum index index. This is the position that the extracted signal is predicted to start at in the full audio

```
> maxLag := max[index](cc)
                                     maxLag := 3699 (4.1)
> t_extract := Vector(delta, i -> (i + i_start - 1)/samplingRate,
  datatype = float[8]):

p2 := plot(t_extract, extract
,thickness      = 0
,color          = Color("RGB",[150/255, 40/255, 27/255])
,title         = "Predicted Location of Signal in Audio"
,legend        = "Extract"
,labels        = ["Time (s)", "Amplitude"]
,common_plot_opts):

display(p1, p2)
```

Predicted Location of Signal in Audio

