Scilab Manual for Audio and Speech Processing by Prof Muralikrishna H Electronics Engineering Manipal Institute of Technology[1]

Solutions provided by
Prof Muralikrishna H
Electronics Engineering
Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal

June 15, 2026

[1]Funded by a grant from the National Mission on Education through ICT, http://spoken-tutorial.org/NMEICT-Intro. This Scilab Manual and Scilab codes written in it can be downloaded from the "Migrated Labs" section at the website http://scilab.in

Contents

List of Experiments

List of Figures

Experiment: 1

Basic operations on Audio signals.

Scilab code Solution 1.1 Program to Read and Play audio file

```
1 //This code Reads an audio file and plays it.
2 //
3 //OS: windows 7
4 //Scilab: 5.5.2
5 //
6 clc;
7 close;
8 clear;
9 [y,Fs] = wavread('C:\Users\ACER\Desktop\Two.wav');
    //read the audio file using the given path
10 sound(y,Fs);  // sound(2*y,Fs); can be used for
    better quality
11 t=(0:length(y)-1)*1/Fs;
12 plot(t,y)
13 title('Speech signal waveform')
14 xlabel('Time in seconds')
15 ylabel('Amplitude')
```

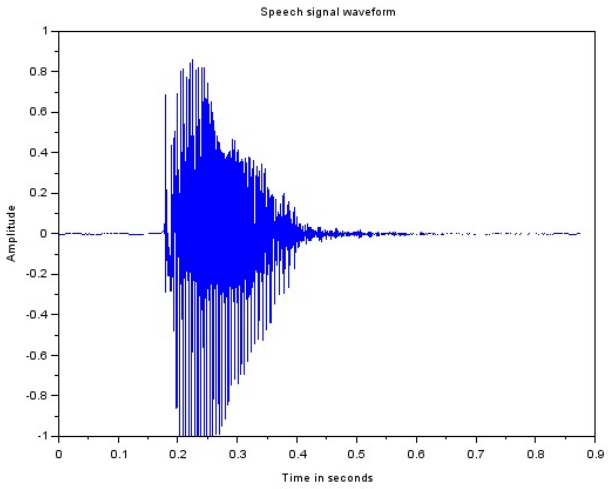

Figure 1.1: Program to Read and Play audio file

Scilab code Solution 1.2 Effect of changing Sampling Frequency

```
1 //This code Reads an audio file and plays it by
    changing the sampling frequency.
2 //
3 //OS: windows 7
4 //Scilab: 5.5.2
5 //
6 clc;
7 close;
8 clear;
9 [y,Fs] = wavread('C:\Users\ACER\Desktop\Two.wav');
    //read the audio file using the given path
10 Fs_new=Fs/.8;  // increasing Fs. Can be reduced by
    using command  Fs_new=Fs/1.3;
11 sound(y,Fs_new);  // sound(2*y,Fs); can be used for
    better quality
```

Scilab code Solution 1.3 Program to Reverse and play audio file

```
1 //This code Reads an audio file and plays it by
     reversing the file.
2 //
3 //OS: windows 7
4 //Scilab: 5.5.2
5 //
6 clc;
7 close;
8 clear;
9 [y,Fs] = wavread('C:\Users\ACER\Desktop\Two.wav');
     // Give the path
10 z = y(:,$:-1:1); //Reversing the file
11 sound(z,Fs);  // sound(2*y,Fs); can be used for
     better quality
12 t=(0:length(z)-1)*1/Fs;
13 plot(t,z)
14 title('Reversed file')
15 xlabel('Time in seconds')
16 ylabel('Amplitude')
```

Experiment: 2

Time Domain Parameters of Speech Signal.

Scilab code Solution 2.1 Short Time Energy of Speech signal

```
1 // This program computes the short time energy of a
     signal using
2 // Rectangular and Hamming window
3 //OS: windows 7
4 //Scilab: 5.5.2
5 //
6 clc;
7 close;
8 clear;
9 [y,Fs]=wavread('C:\Users\ACER\Desktop\Two.wav');
10 t=(0:length(y)-1)/Fs; // Changing x axixs in to time
     in seconds
11 subplot(311)
12 plot(t,y)
13 xlabel('Time in seconds')
14 title('Original signal')
15 frame_durn = 0.02;   // Duration of frame in seconds
```

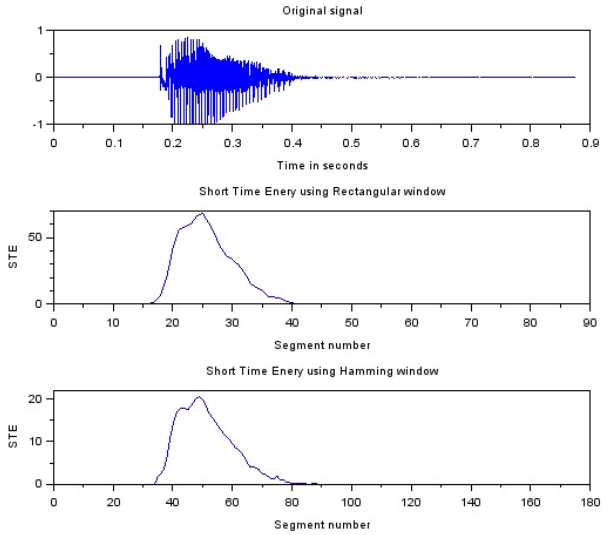

Figure 2.1: Short Time Energy of Speech signal

```
16 frame_len=Fs*frame_durn; // Length of frame
17 Rect_window=window('re',frame_len);
18
19 frame_shift=Fs*frame_durn/2; // 50% overlapping for
      Rectangular window
20 no_of_frames=floor(length(y)/frame_shift); //
      Computing total number of frames
21
22 frame_start=1;
23 frame_end=frame_start+frame_len-1;
24 for j=1:no_of_frames
25     En(j)=0;
26     if frame_end>=length(y) then     // Adustment for
           the last segment
27         frame_end=length(y)
28         frame_len=frame_end-frame_start;
29     end
30
31
32     segment=y(frame_start:frame_end);
```

```
33      for k=1:frame_len
34          En(j)=En(j)+(segment(k)*Rect_window(k))^2
                // Computing the STE
35      end
36      frame_start=frame_start+frame_shift;
37      frame_end=frame_end+frame_shift;
38
39  end
40
41
42
43  subplot(312)
44  plot(En)
45  title('Short Time Enery using Rectangular window')
46  xlabel('Segment number')
47  ylabel('STE')
48
49  ////////////////////////////////////////////////
50
51  // For Hamming window
52  Ham_window=window('hm',frame_len);
53
54  frame_shift=Fs*frame_durn/4; // 75% overlapping for
       Hamming window
55  no_of_frames=floor(length(y)/frame_shift);
56
57  frame_start=1;
58  frame_end=frame_start+frame_len-1;
59  for j=1:no_of_frames
60      En1(j)=0;
61      if frame_end>=length(y) then
62          frame_end=length(y)
63          frame_len=frame_end-frame_start;
64      end
65
66      segment=y(frame_start:frame_end);
67      for k=1:frame_len
68          En1(j)=En1(j)+(segment(k)*Ham_window(k))^2
```

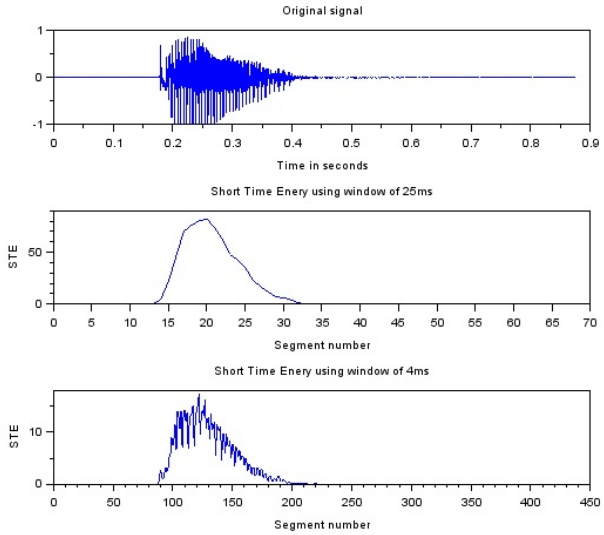

Figure 2.2: Effect of length of window on STE

```
69      end                              // Computing STE using
           Hamming window
70      frame_start=frame_start+frame_shift;
71      frame_end=frame_end+frame_shift;
72
73  end
74
75  subplot(313)
76  plot(En1)
77  title('Short Time Enery using Hamming window')
78  xlabel('Segment number')
79  ylabel('STE')
```

Scilab code Solution 2.2 Effect of length of window on STE

```
1  // This program shows the effect of window length on
       STE
2  //OS: windows 7
3  //Scilab: 5.5.2
4  //
5
6  clc;
7  close;
8  clear;
9  [y,Fs]=wavread('C:\Users\ACER\Desktop\Two.wav');
10 t=(0:length(y)-1)/Fs; // Changing x axixs in to time
       in seconds
11 subplot(311)
12 plot(t,y)
13 xlabel('Time in seconds')
14 title('Original signal')
15 frame_durn = 0.025;   // Duration of frame in
     seconds
16 frame_len=Fs*frame_durn; // Length of frame
17 Rect_window=window('re',frame_len);
18 frame_shift=Fs*frame_durn/2; // 50% overlapping for
     Rectangular window
19 no_of_frames=floor(length(y)/frame_shift); //
     Computing total number of frames
20 frame_start=1;
21 frame_end=frame_start+frame_len-1;
22 for j=1:no_of_frames
23     En(j)=0;
24     if frame_end>=length(y) then    // Adustment for
           the last segment
25         frame_end=length(y)
26         frame_len=frame_end-frame_start;
27     end
28     segment=y(frame_start:frame_end);
29     for k=1:frame_len
30         En(j)=En(j)+(segment(k)*Rect_window(k))^2
               // Computing the STE
31     end
```

```
32      frame_start=frame_start+frame_shift;
33      frame_end=frame_end+frame_shift;
34  end
35  subplot(312)
36  plot(En)
37  title('Short Time Enery using window of 25ms')
38  xlabel('Segment number')
39  ylabel('STE')
40  ////////////////////
41  frame_durn = 0.004;    // Duration of frame in
        seconds
42  frame_len=Fs*frame_durn; // Length of frame
43  Rect_window=window('re',frame_len);
44  frame_shift=Fs*frame_durn/2; // 50% overlapping for
        Rectangular window
45  no_of_frames=floor(length(y)/frame_shift); //
        Computing total number of frames
46  frame_start=1;
47  frame_end=frame_start+frame_len-1;
48  for j=1:no_of_frames
49      En(j)=0;
50      if frame_end>=length(y) then     // Adustment for
            the last segment
51          frame_end=length(y)
52          frame_len=frame_end-frame_start;
53      end
54      segment=y(frame_start:frame_end);
55      for k=1:frame_len
56          En(j)=En(j)+(segment(k)*Rect_window(k))^2
                // Computing the STE
57      end
58      frame_start=frame_start+frame_shift;
59      frame_end=frame_end+frame_shift;
60  end
61  subplot(313)
62  plot(En)
63  title('Short Time Enery using window of 4ms')
64  xlabel('Segment number')
```

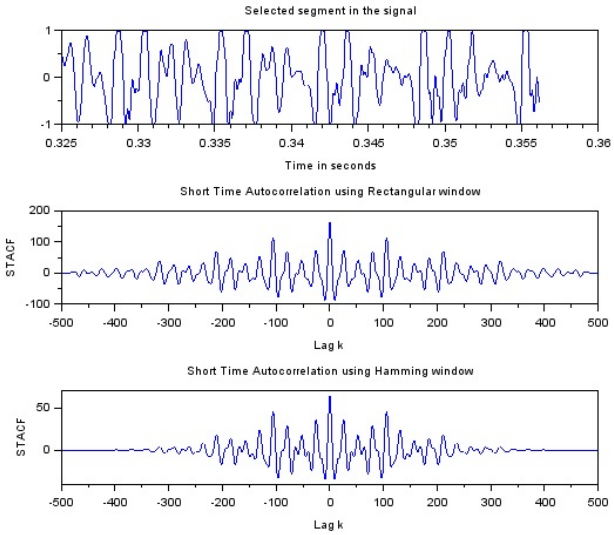

Figure 2.3: Comparing STACF using Hamming and Rectangular window

```
65 ylabel('STE')
```

Scilab code Solution 2.3 Comparing STACF using Hamming and Rectangular window

```
1 // Program to find Short Time Autocorrelation
    Function
2 // using Rectangular and Hamming winow
3 //OS: windows 7
4 //Scilab: 5.5.2
5 //
6
7 clc;
8 close;
9 clear;
10
```

```
11 [y,Fs] = wavread('C:\Users\ACER\Desktop\Two.wav');
12
13 beg=5200; //Sample at which window is to be applied
14 N=500; // Length of window in samples
15 x=y(beg:beg+N-1); // Obtaining the required segment
16 whm = window('hm', N);  // Hamming window
17 Ham_seg=x.*whm;  //Multiplying window with the
      signal
18
19 wr=window('re',N);  //Rectangular Window
20 Rect_seg=x.*wr;
21
22 t=(beg:beg+N-1)/Fs;  // Adjusting the x axix to time
23 subplot(311)
24 plot(t,Rect_seg)
25 xlabel('Time in seconds')
26 title('Selected segment in the signal')
27 c1=xcorr(Rect_seg); // Autocorrelation
28 lag=(1:length(c1))-ceil(length(c1)/2); // Adjusting
      x axix to get peak at lag=0
29 subplot(312)
30 plot(lag,c1)
31 title('Short Time Autocorrelation using Rectangular
      window')
32 xlabel('Lag k')
33 ylabel('STACF')
34 ////////////
35 c2=xcorr(Ham_seg);
36 lag=(1:length(c1))-ceil(length(c2)/2);// Adjusting x
       axix to get peak at lag=0
37 subplot(313)
38 plot(lag,c2)
39 title('Short Time Autocorrelation using Hamming
      window')
40 xlabel('Lag k')
41 ylabel('STACF')
```

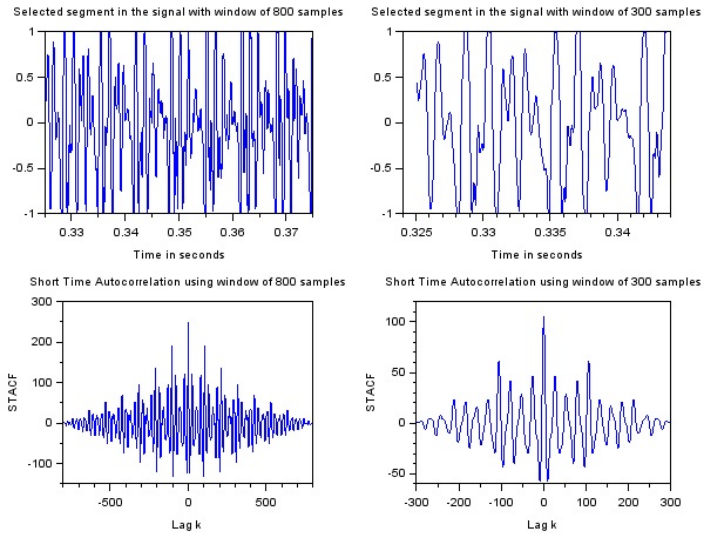

Figure 2.4: Effect of length of window on STACF

Scilab code Solution 2.4 Effect of length of window on STACF

```
1  // Program to find effect of length of window
2  //on Short Time Autocorrelation Function (STACF)
3  // using Rectangular window of different lengths
4  //OS: windows 7
5  //Scilab: 5.5.2
6  //
7
8  clc;
9  close;
10 clear;
11
12 [y,Fs] = wavread('C:\Users\ACER\Desktop\Two.wav');
13
```

```
14 beg=5200; //Sample at which window is to be applied
15 N=800; // Length of window in samples
16 x=y(beg:beg+N-1); // Obtaining the required segment
17 wr=window('re',N);  //Rectangular Window
18 Rect_seg=x.*wr;
19
20 t=(beg:beg+N-1)/Fs;  // Adjusting the x axix to time
21 subplot(221)
22 plot(t,Rect_seg)
23 xlabel('Time in seconds')
24 title('Selected segment in the signal with window of
       800 samples')
25 c1=xcorr(Rect_seg); // Autocorrelation
26 lag=(1:length(c1))-ceil(length(c1)/2); // Adjusting
     x axix to get peak at lag=0
27 subplot(223)
28 plot(lag,c1)
29 title('Short Time Autocorrelation using window of
     800 samples')
30 xlabel('Lag k')
31 ylabel('STACF')
32 ////////////////////////////////
33 beg=5200; //Sample at which window is to be applied
34 N=300; // Length of window in samples
35 x=y(beg:beg+N-1); // Obtaining the required segment
36 wr=window('re',N);  //Rectangular Window
37 Rect_seg=x.*wr;
38
39 t=(beg:beg+N-1)/Fs;  // Adjusting the x axix to time
40 subplot(222)
41 plot(t,Rect_seg)
42 xlabel('Time in seconds')
43 title('Selected segment in the signal with window of
       300 samples')
44 c1=xcorr(Rect_seg); // Autocorrelation
45 lag=(1:length(c1))-ceil(length(c1)/2); // Adjusting
     x axix to get peak at lag=0
46 subplot(224)
```

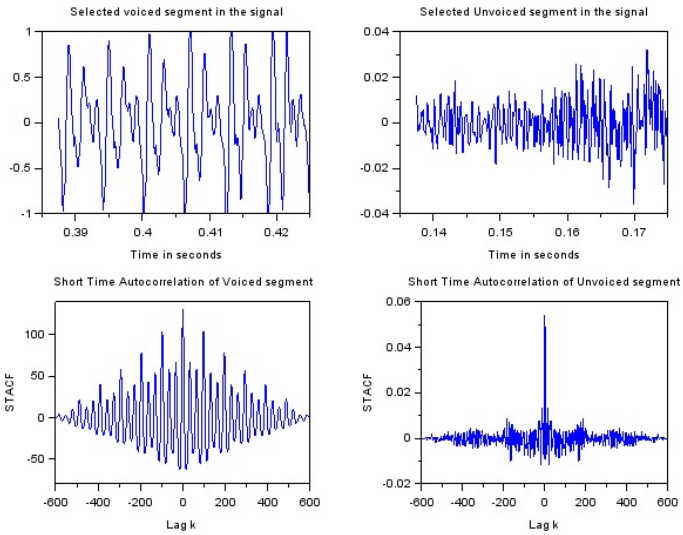

Figure 2.5: STACF for Voiced and Unvoiced speech

```
47 plot(lag,c1)
48 title('Short Time Autocorrelation using window of
     300 samples')
49 xlabel('Lag k')
50 ylabel('STACF')
```

Scilab code Solution 2.5 STACF for Voiced and Unvoiced speech

```
1 // Program to compare Short Time Autocorrelation
    Functions for
2 // Voiced and un voiced regions in speech signal
3 //OS: windows 7
4 //Scilab: 5.5.2
5 //
6
7 clc;
```

```
close;
clear;

[y,Fs] = wavread('C:\Users\ACER\Desktop\Number4.wav');

beg=6200; //Sample at which window is to be applied
N=600; // Length of window in samples
x=y(beg:beg+N-1); // Obtaining the required segment
wr=window('re',N);  //Rectangular Window
Rect_seg=x.*wr;

t=(beg:beg+N-1)/Fs;  // Adjusting the x axix to time
subplot(221)
plot(t,Rect_seg)
xlabel('Time in seconds')
title('Selected voiced segment in the signal')
c1=xcorr(Rect_seg); // Autocorrelation
lag=(1:length(c1))-ceil(length(c1)/2); // Adjusting x axix to get peak at lag=0
subplot(223)
plot(lag,c1)
title('Short Time Autocorrelation of Voiced segment')
xlabel('Lag k')
ylabel('STACF')
//////////////////////////

beg=2200; //Sample at which window is to be applied
N=600; // Length of window in samples
x=y(beg:beg+N-1); // Obtaining the required segment
wr=window('re',N);  //Rectangular Window
Rect_seg=x.*wr;

t=(beg:beg+N-1)/Fs;  // Adjusting the x axix to time
subplot(222)
plot(t,Rect_seg)
xlabel('Time in seconds')
```

```
43 title('Selected Unvoiced segment in the signal')
44 c1=xcorr(Rect_seg); // Autocorrelation
45 lag=(1:length(c1))-ceil(length(c1)/2); // Adjusting
     x axix to get peak at lag=0
46 subplot(224)
47 plot(lag,c1)
48 title('Short Time Autocorrelation of Unvoiced
     segment')
49 xlabel('Lag k')
50 ylabel('STACF')
```

Experiment: 3

Frequency Domain Analysis of Speech Signal.

Scilab code Solution 3.1 Plot STFT using Hamming and Rectangular window

```
1
2 //This Program plots the spectrum of a segment of a
     given signal obtained using  Rectangular and
     Hamming window.
3 //
4 //OS: windows 7
5 //Scilab: 5.5.2
6 //
7 clc;
8 close;
9 clear;
10
11 [y,Fs] = wavread('C:\Users\ACER\Desktop\Two.wav');
12 t=(0:length(y)-1)/Fs;
13 subplot(311)
14 plot(t,y)
```

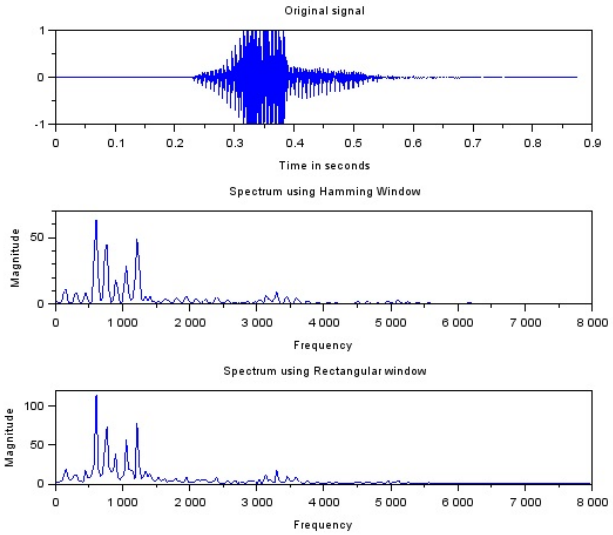

Figure 3.1: Plot STFT using Hamming and Rectangular window

```
15 xlabel('Time in seconds')
16 title('Original signal')
17 beg=5200; //Sample at which window is to be applied
18 N=500; // Length of window in samples
19 x=y(beg:beg+N-1);
20 whm = window('hm', N);
21 Ham_seg=x.*whm;  //Multiplying window with the
      signal
22
23 wr=window('re',N);  //Rectangular Window
24 Rect_seg=x.*wr;
25 f_Rect=abs(fft(Rect_seg)); // Spectrum of the
      segment using Rect window
26 f_Ham=abs(fft(Ham_seg));  //Spectrum of the segment
      using Hamming window
27 l=length(f_Ham)/2;
28 f=(0:(l-1))*Fs/(2*l);  // Adjusting x axis to
      frequency
29 subplot(3,1,2)
30 plot(f,f_Ham(1:l))
```

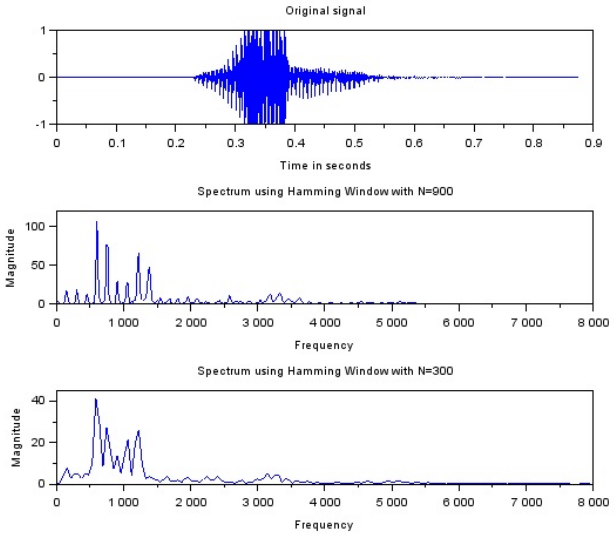

Figure 3.2: Effect of length of window on Short Time Spectrum

```
31 title('Spectrum using Hamming Window')
32 xlabel('Frequency')
33 ylabel('Magnitude')
34 subplot(313)
35 plot(f,f_Rect(1:l))
36 title('Spectrum using Rectangular window')
37 ylabel('Magnitude')
38 xlabel('Frequency')
```

Scilab code Solution 3.2 Effect of length of window on Short Time Spectrum

```
1 // Program to compare the effect of length of window
    on STFT
2 // Using Hamming window
3 //
```

```
4  //OS: windows 7
5  //Scilab: 5.5.2
6  //
7  clc;
8  close;
9  clear;
10
11 [y,Fs] = wavread('C:\Users\ACER\Desktop\Two.wav');
12 t=(0:length(y)-1)/Fs;
13 subplot(311)
14 plot(t,y)
15 xlabel('Time in seconds')
16 title('Original signal')
17 beg=5200; //Sample at which window is to be applied
18 N=900; // Length of window in samples
19 x=y(beg:beg+N-1);
20 whm = window('hm', N);
21 Ham_seg=x.*whm;  //Multiplying window with the
      signal
22 f_Ham=abs(fft(Ham_seg));  //Spectrum of the segment
      using Hamming window
23 l=length(f_Ham)/2;
24 f=(0:(l-1))*Fs/(2*l);  // Adjusting x axis to
      frequency
25 subplot(3,1,2)
26 plot(f,f_Ham(1:l))
27 title('Spectrum using Hamming Window with N=900')
28 xlabel('Frequency')
29 ylabel('Magnitude')
30 ////////////////////////////////
31 beg=5200; //Sample at which window is to be applied
32 N=300; // Length of window in samples
33 x=y(beg:beg+N-1);
34 whm = window('hm', N);
35 Ham_seg=x.*whm;  //Multiplying window with the
      signal
36 f_Ham=abs(fft(Ham_seg));  //Spectrum of the segment
      using Hamming window
```

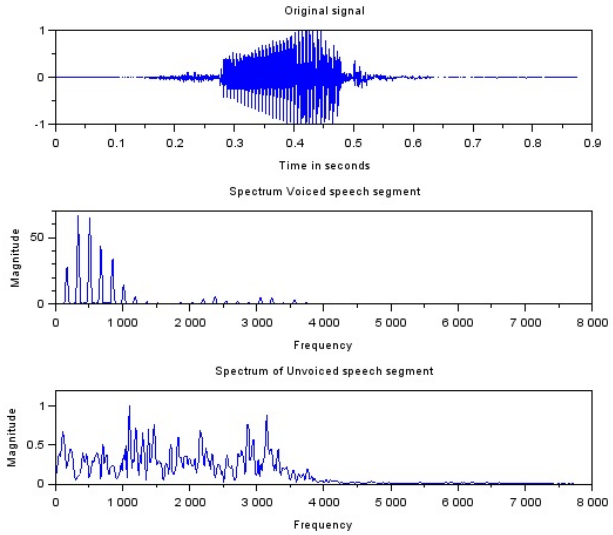

Figure 3.3: STFT of Voiced and Unvoiced speech

```
37 l=length(f_Ham)/2;
38 f=(0:(l-1))*Fs/(2*l);   // Adjusting x axis to
      frequency
39 subplot(3,1,3)
40 plot(f,f_Ham(1:l))
41 title('Spectrum using Hamming Window with N=300')
42 xlabel('Frequency')
43 ylabel('Magnitude')
```

Scilab code Solution 3.3 STFT of Voiced and Unvoiced speech

```
1 // Program to compare spectrum of Voiced and
     Unvoiced speech segments
2 // Using Hamming window
3 //
4 //OS: windows 7
```

```
5  //Scilab: 5.5.2
6  //
7  clc;
8  close;
9  clear;
10
11 [y,Fs] = wavread('C:\Users\ACER\Desktop\Number4.wav'
       );
12 t=(0:length(y)-1)/Fs;
13 subplot(311)
14 plot(t,y)
15 xlabel('Time in seconds')
16 title('Original signal')
17
18 beg=5200; //Sample at which window is to be applied
       // Selecting Voiced segment
19 N=900; // Length of window in samples
20 x=y(beg:beg+N-1);
21 whm = window('hm', N);
22 Ham_seg=x.*whm;  //Multiplying window with the
       signal
23 f_Ham=abs(fft(Ham_seg));  //Spectrum of the segment
       using Hamming window
24 l=length(f_Ham)/2;
25 f=(0:(l-1))*Fs/(2*l);  // Adjusting x axis to
       frequency
26 subplot(3,1,2)
27 plot(f,f_Ham(1:l))
28 title('Spectrum Voiced speech segment')
29 xlabel('Frequency')
30 ylabel('Magnitude')
31 ////////////////////////////////
32 beg=2200; //Selecting unvoiced segment
33 N=900; // Length of window in samples
34 x=y(beg:beg+N-1);
35 whm = window('hm', N);
36 Ham_seg=x.*whm;  //Multiplying window with the
       signal
```

```
37 f_Ham=abs(fft(Ham_seg));  //Spectrum of the segment
      using Hamming window
38 l=length(f_Ham)/2;
39 f=(0:(l-1))*Fs/(2*l);  // Adjusting x axis to
      frequency
40 subplot(3,1,3)
41 plot(f,f_Ham(1:l))
42 title('Spectrum of Unvoiced speech segment')
43 xlabel('Frequency')
44 ylabel('Magnitude')
```