

My method to extract pitch:

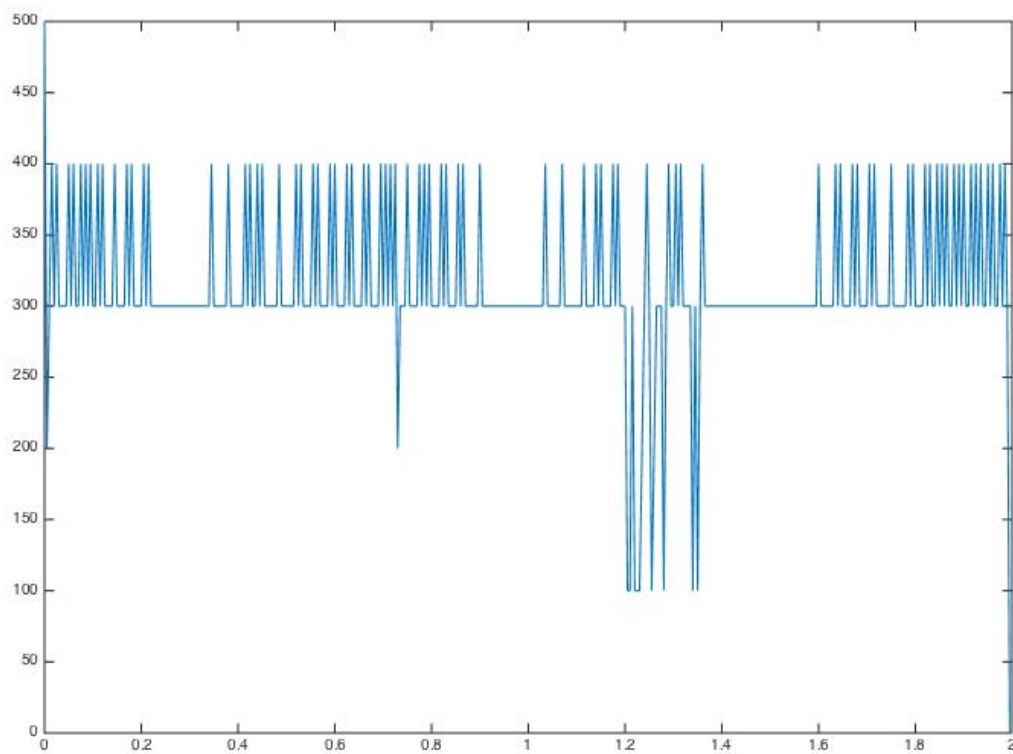
1. find peak value:
 - a. step1. filter out the frequencies that is bigger than 500 or smaller than 50 hz
 - b. step2. find the highest intensity of our signal in frequency domain.
2. Autocorrelation:
 - a. find the first peak in the autocorrelation function
 - b. locate the x-axis coordinate, and the first peak x-axis coordinate should be the fundamental period.
 - c. the pitch value F_0 should be $1/T$

Window select:

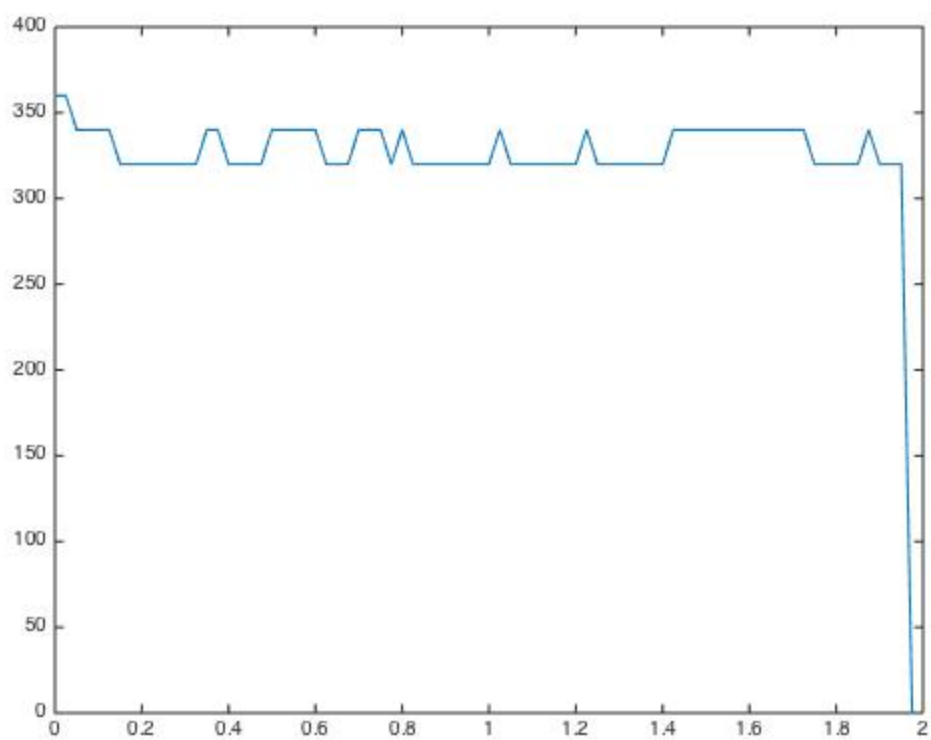
The smaller the window, the more sensitive to noise:

find peak:

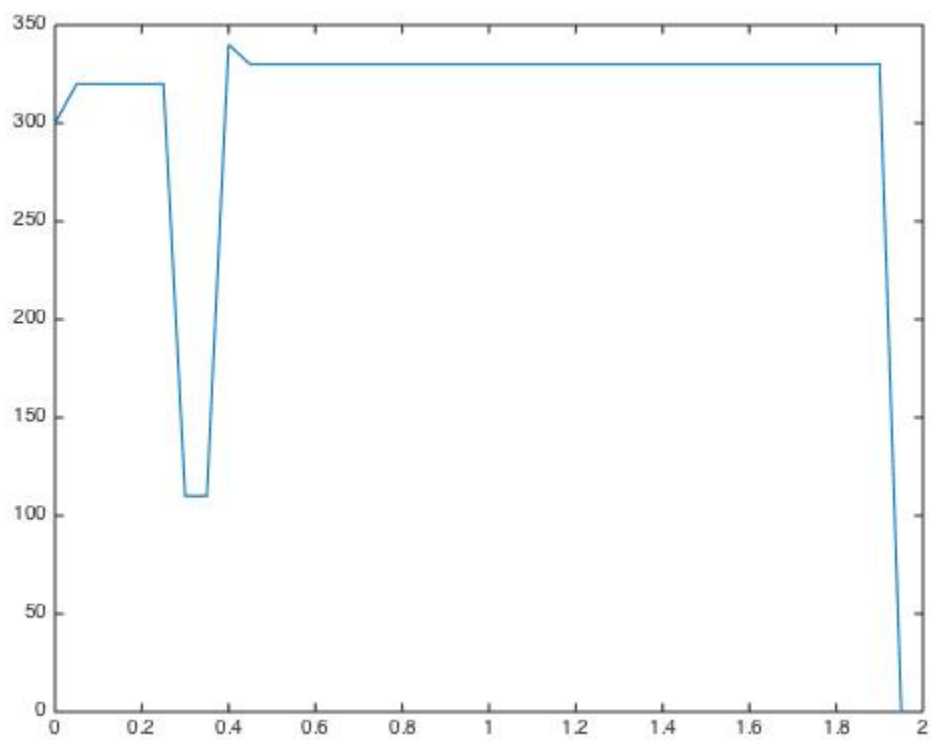
win_len=0.01:



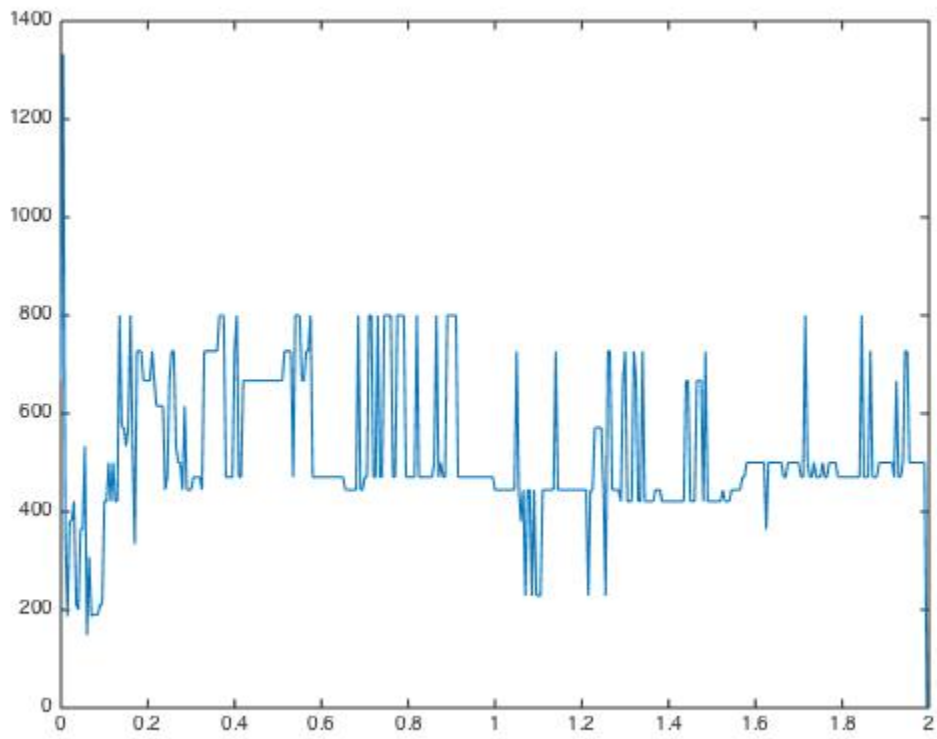
win_len=0.05:



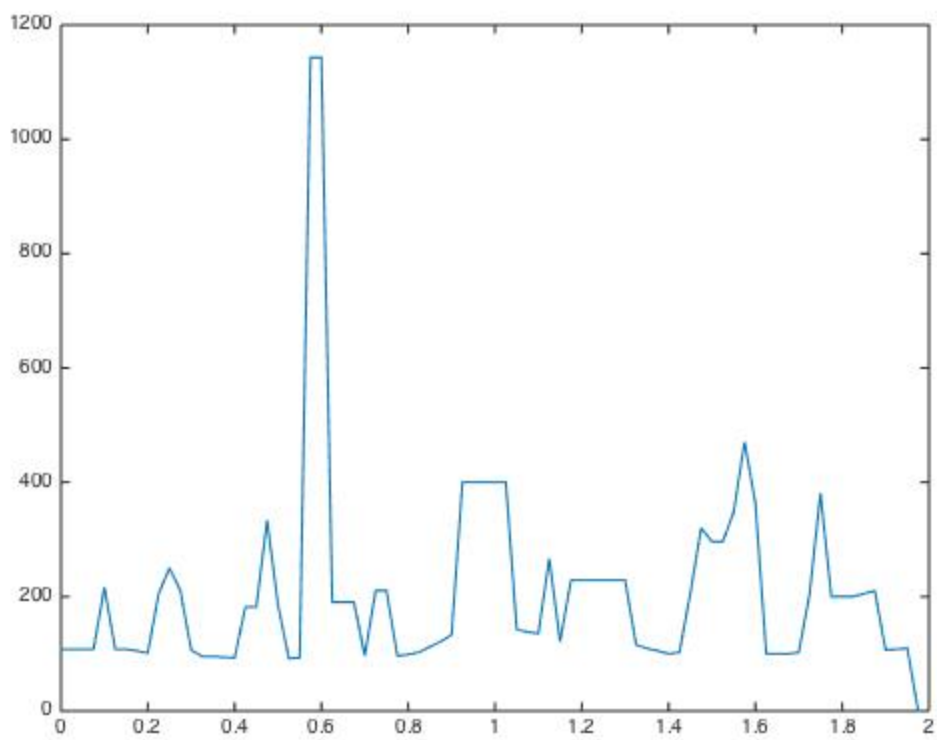
win_len=0.10:



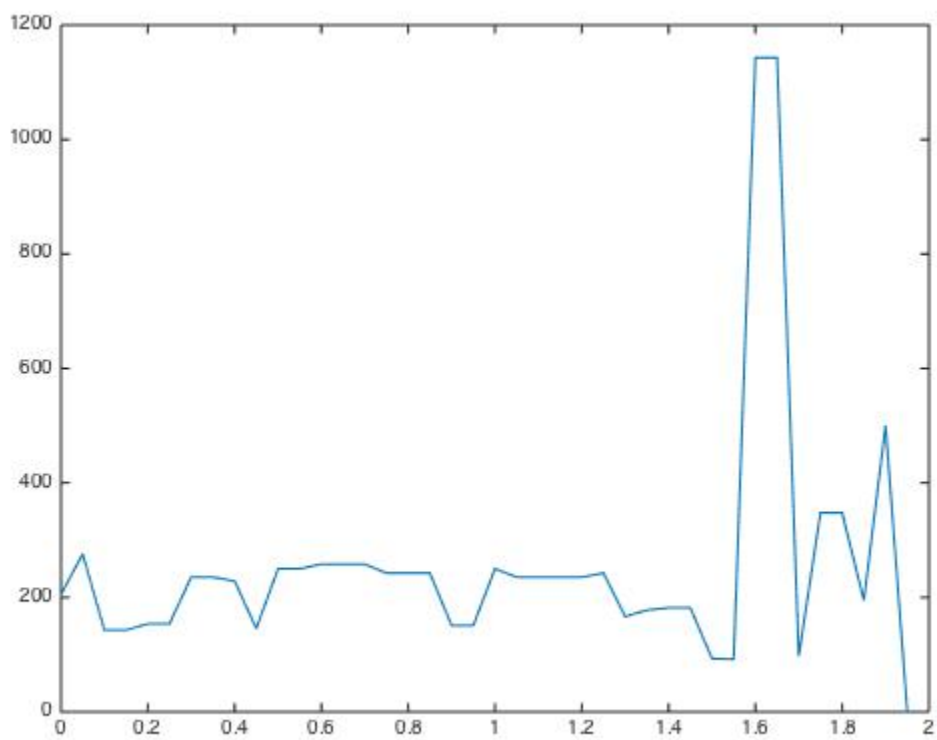
ACF:
win_len=0.01:



win_len=0.05:



win_len=0.10:



Window selection:

I'll choose the window with window length 0.10 because I want to get smoother value.

my highest pitch can reach up to, 400 hz i think it's reasonable because it's between 50 to 500.

Denoising on spectrum:

Method:

I used parabolic-interpolation on spectrum with the recurring curve :

$cn \cdot x^{\text{poly_n}} + \dots + c1 \cdot x^1 + c0$

where poly_n is the parameter that is tunable, represented as the order of the paranomial.

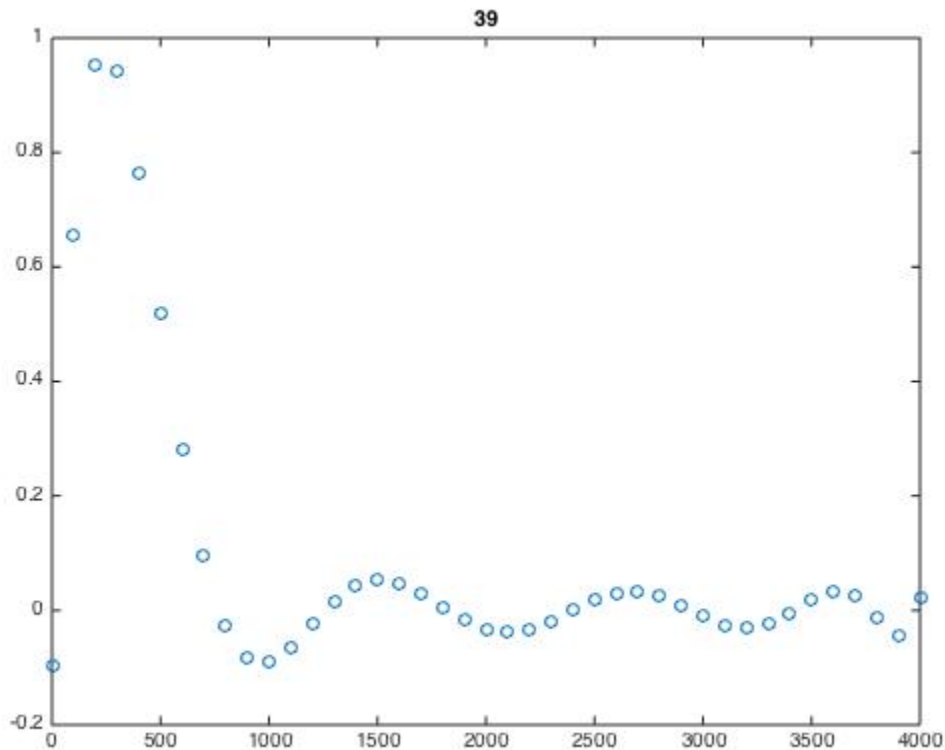
%**matlab function**////////

`p=polyfit(spectra{ii}(:,1),spectra{ii}(:,2),poly_n); %train parameter p`

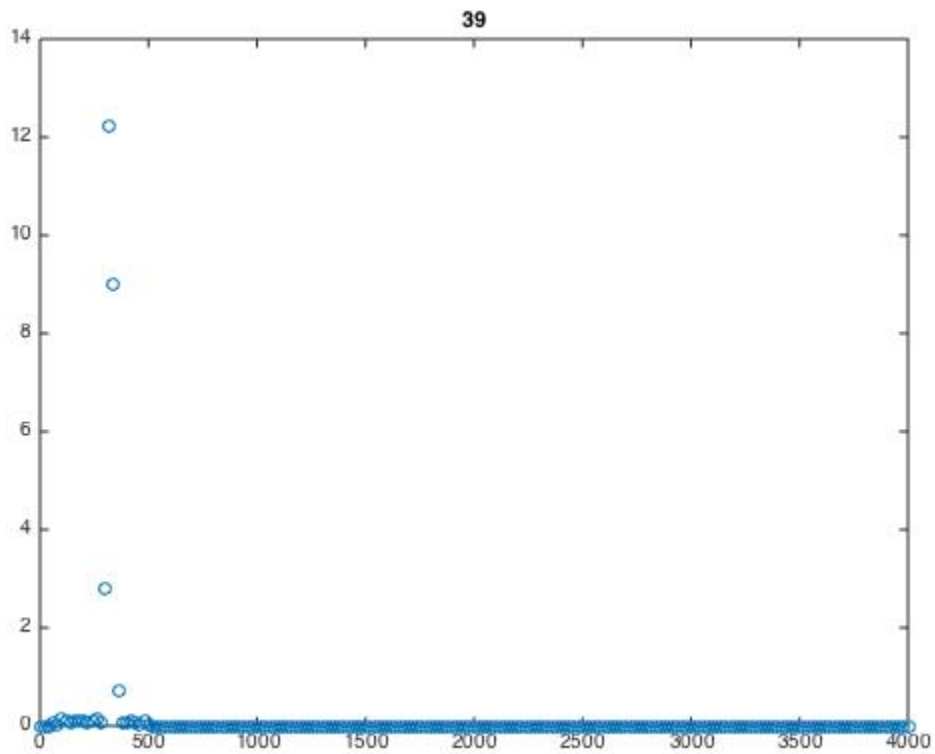
`spectra{ii}(:,2)=polyval(p,spectra{ii}(:,1));% use p to reconstruct spectra`

%*****////////

the effect of this method:

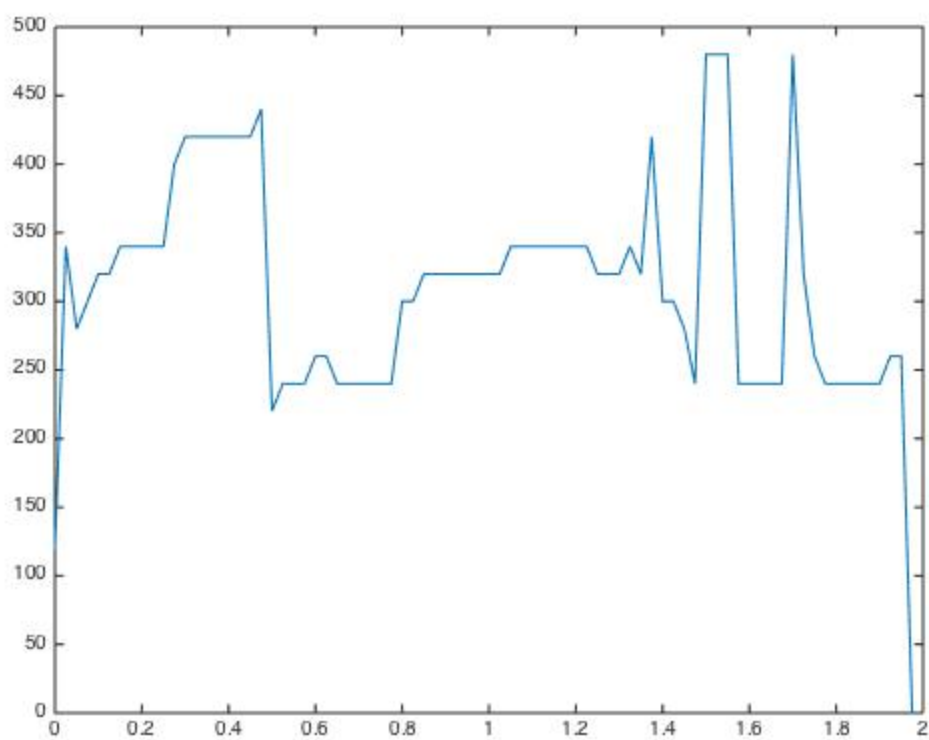


In contrary, the spectrum without parabolic interpolation will be

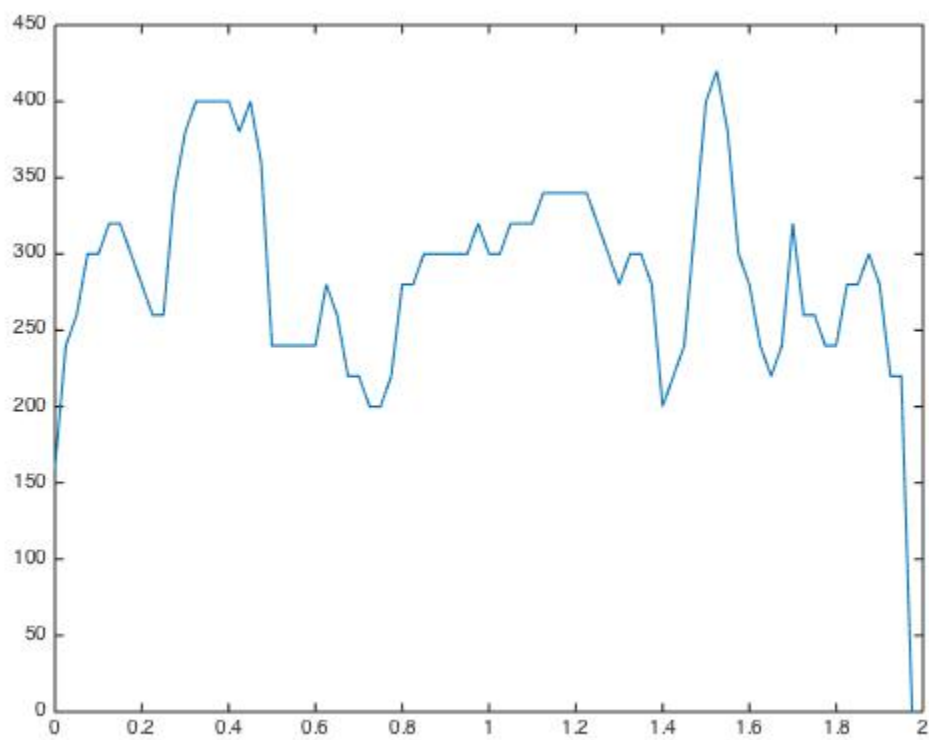


Then I'll show the final result with and without interpolation:

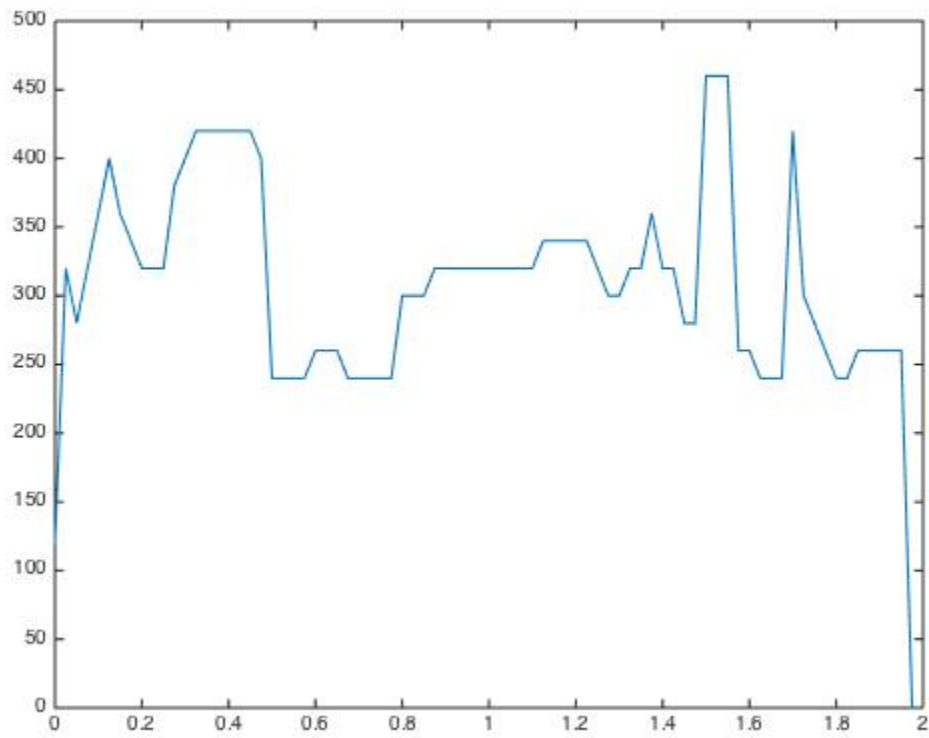
My voice pitch without interpolation:



with interpolation, whose $\text{poly_n}=10$:



with interpolation, whose $\text{poly_n}=20$:



we then get a conclusion that using parabolic interpolation can get a smoother curve