

# filtri

August 16, 2024

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[140]: from scipy.fft import fft, fftfreq
import soundfile as sf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.signal import butter, cheby1, sosfilt

[142]: def dft(data, fs):

    # data, fs = sf.read(filename)

    X = fft(data)

    frequencies = fftfreq(len(data), 1 / fs)

    #vzemi samo pozitivne frekvence
    frequencies = frequencies[:len(frequencies) // 2]
    X = np.abs(X[:len(X) // 2])

    energy_sum = 0
    for i in range(0, len(X)):
        energy_sum += X[i] ** 2

    present_frequencies = []
    for i in range(0, len(X)):

        presence = ((X[i] ** 2) * 100 / energy_sum)

        if (presence >= 1):
            present_frequencies.append([frequencies[i], round(presence)])

    # print("Prisotne so naslednje frekvence: ", present_frequencies)

    plt.figure(1)

    plt.title("Frekvenčni prostor")
    plt.xlabel("Frekvenca")
    plt.ylabel("Amplituda")
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plt.plot(frequencies, X / len(data))

plt.show()

base = [0, 0]

for i in range(0, len(present_frequencies)):
    if base[1] < present_frequencies[i][1]:
        base = present_frequencies[i]

return X, frequencies, base[0]

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[143]: def filter_data(data, fs, h, base, time):

    #harmonike so večkratniki osnovne frekvence
    harmonic = base * h

    #https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.signal.butter.html
    filt = butter(5, [(harmonic - 5) / (fs / 2), (harmonic + 5) / (fs / 2)],
    ↪ "bandstop", output="sos")

    filtered_data = sosfilt(filt, data) #uporabi filter

    dft(filtered_data, fs)

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[144]: data, fs = sf.read("a.wav")

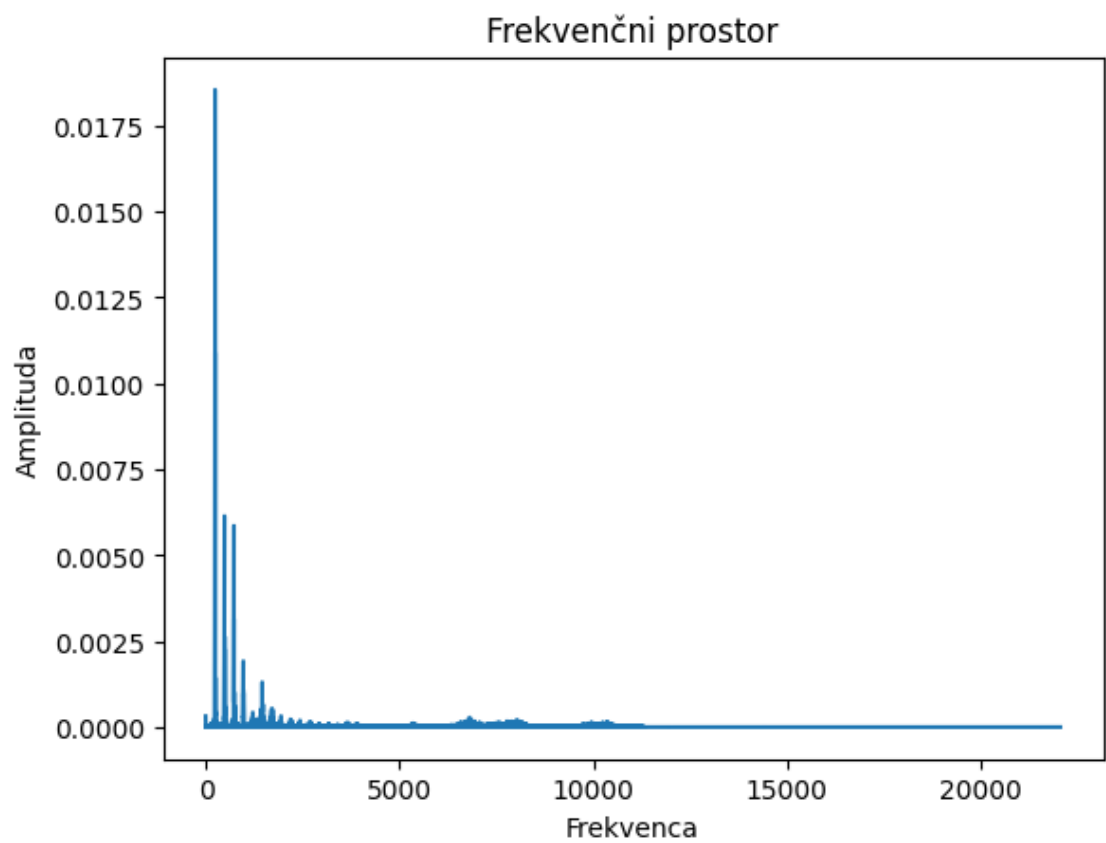
time_axis = np.linspace(0, len(data) / fs, num=len(data))

X, freq, base_freq = dft(data, fs)

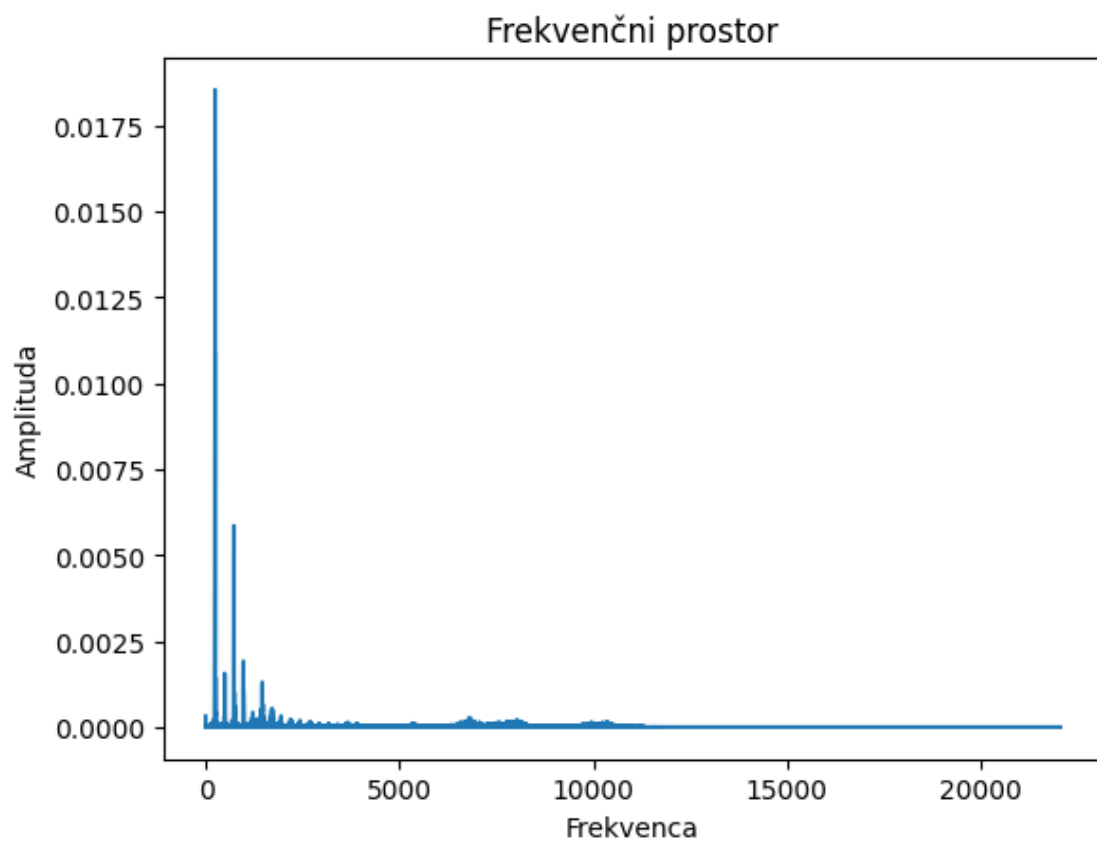
print("Base frequency is: ", base_freq)

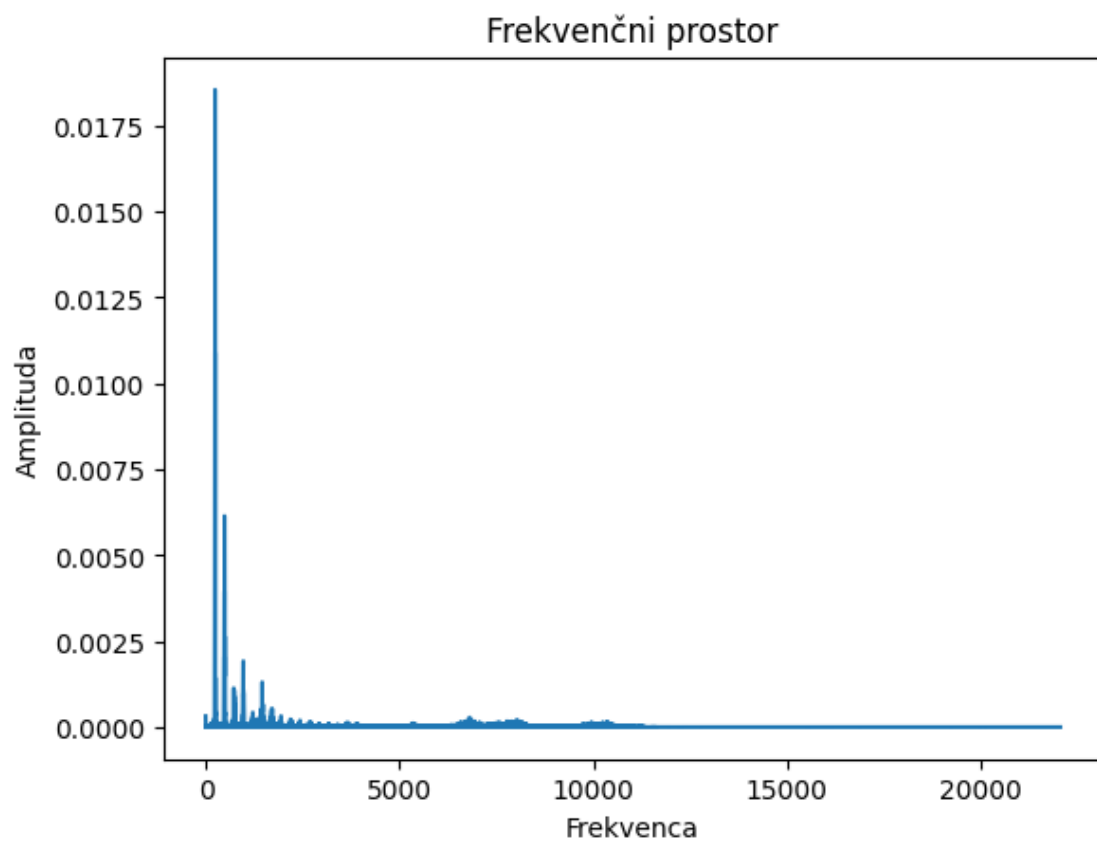
filter_data(data, fs, 2, base_freq, time_axis)
filter_data(data, fs, 3, base_freq, time_axis)
filter_data(data, fs, 6, base_freq, time_axis)

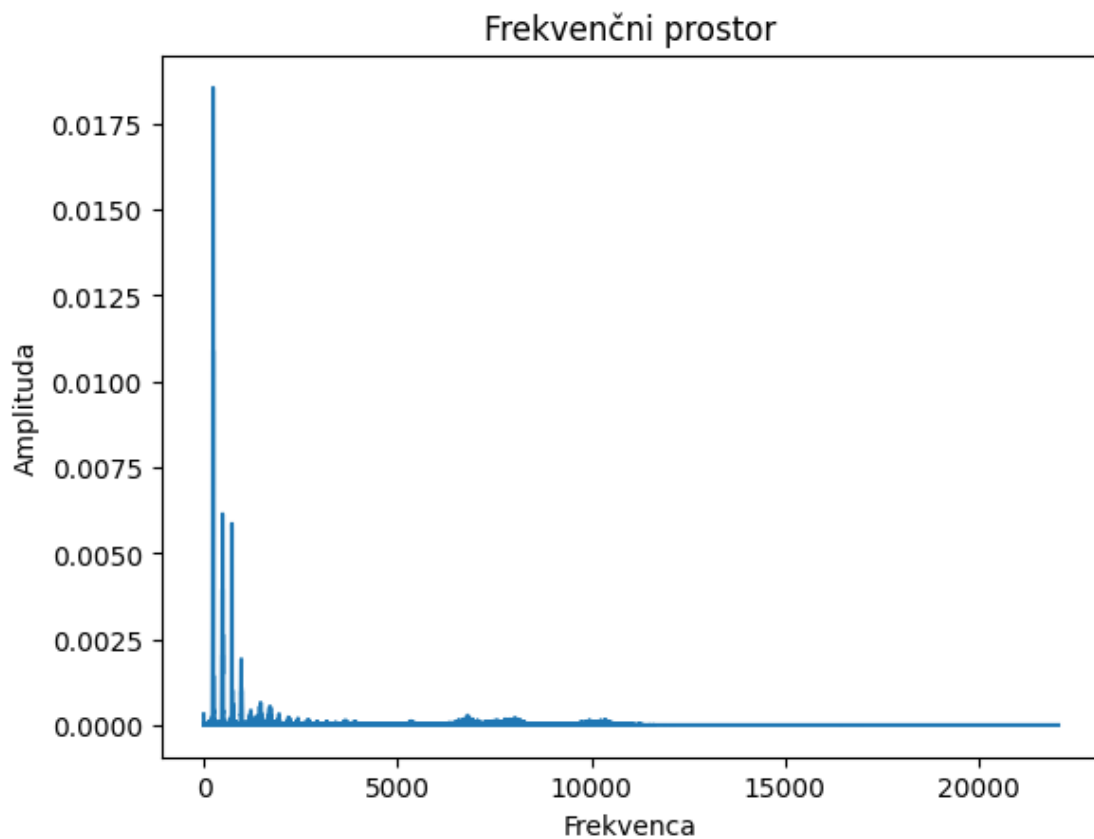
```



Base frequency is: 243.33333333333331







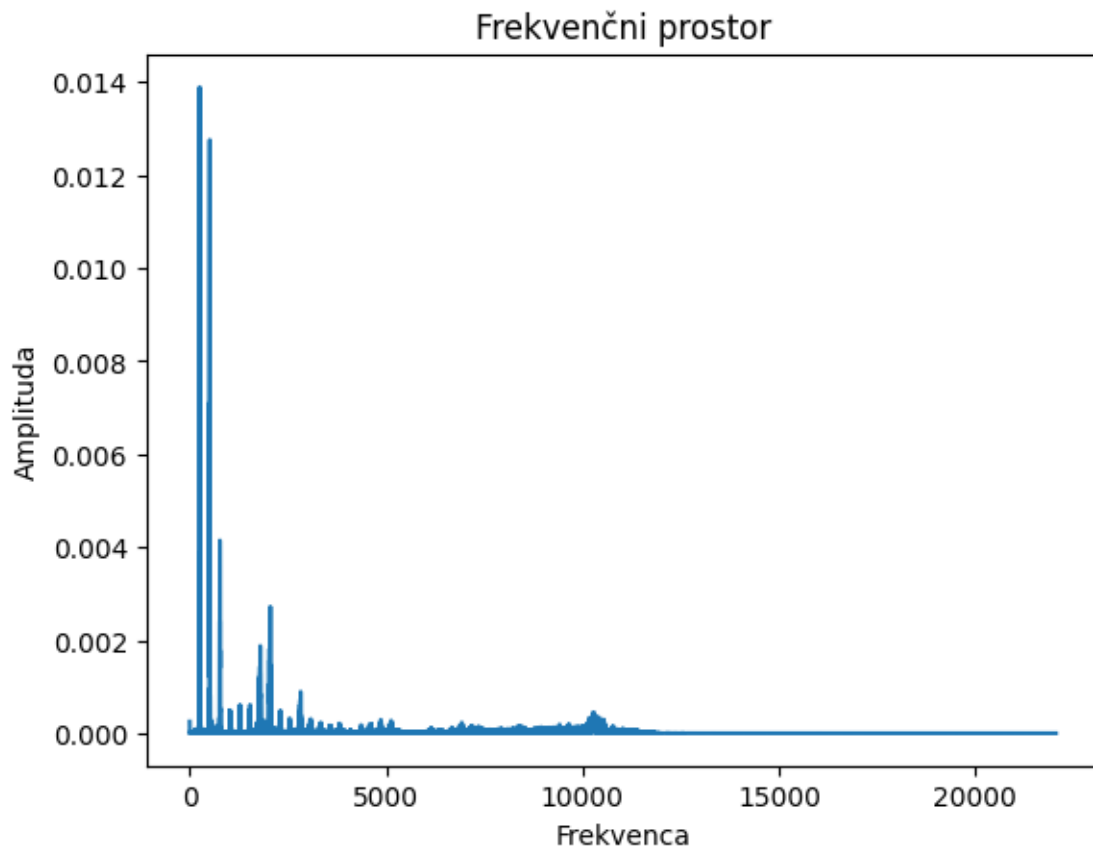
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[145]: data, fs = sf.read("e.wav")

time_axis = np.linspace(0, len(data) / fs, num=len(data))

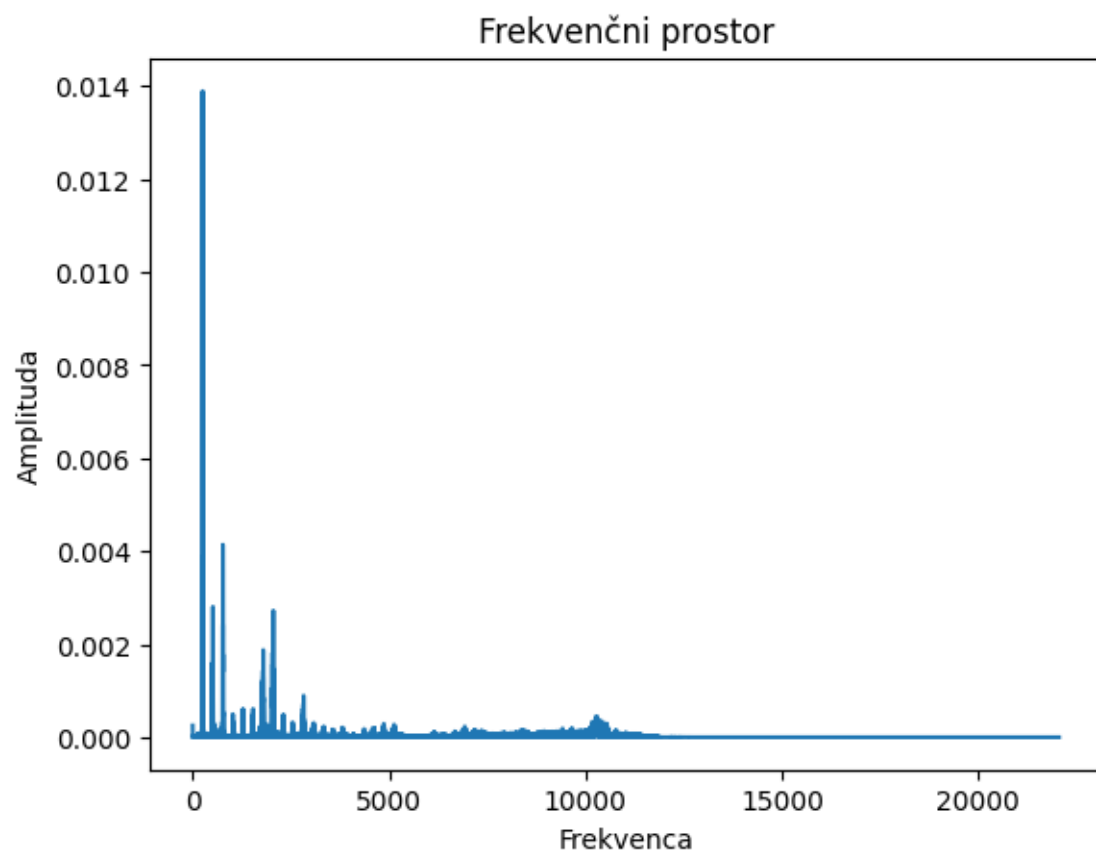
X, freq, base_freq = dft(data, fs)

print("Base frequency is: ", base_freq)

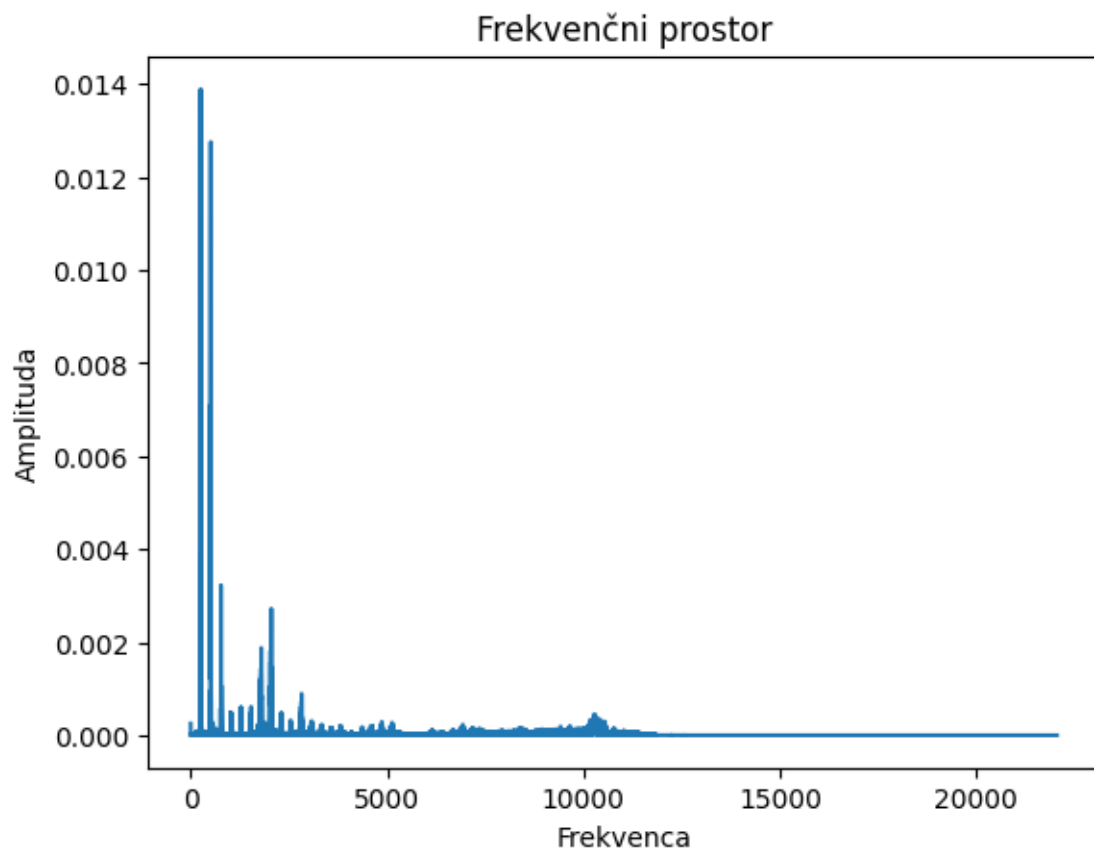
filter_data(data, fs, 2, base_freq, time_axis)
filter_data(data, fs, 3, base_freq, time_axis)
filter_data(data, fs, 6, base_freq, time_axis)
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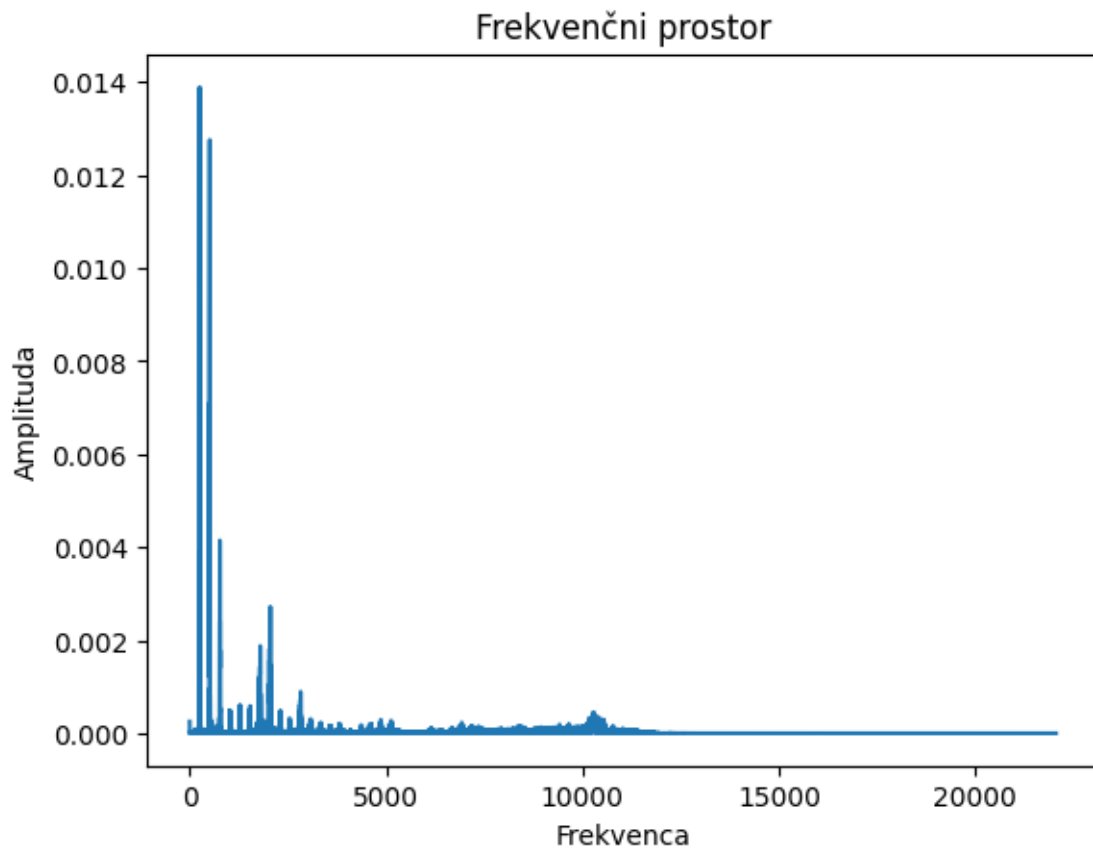


Base frequency is: 255.33333333333331









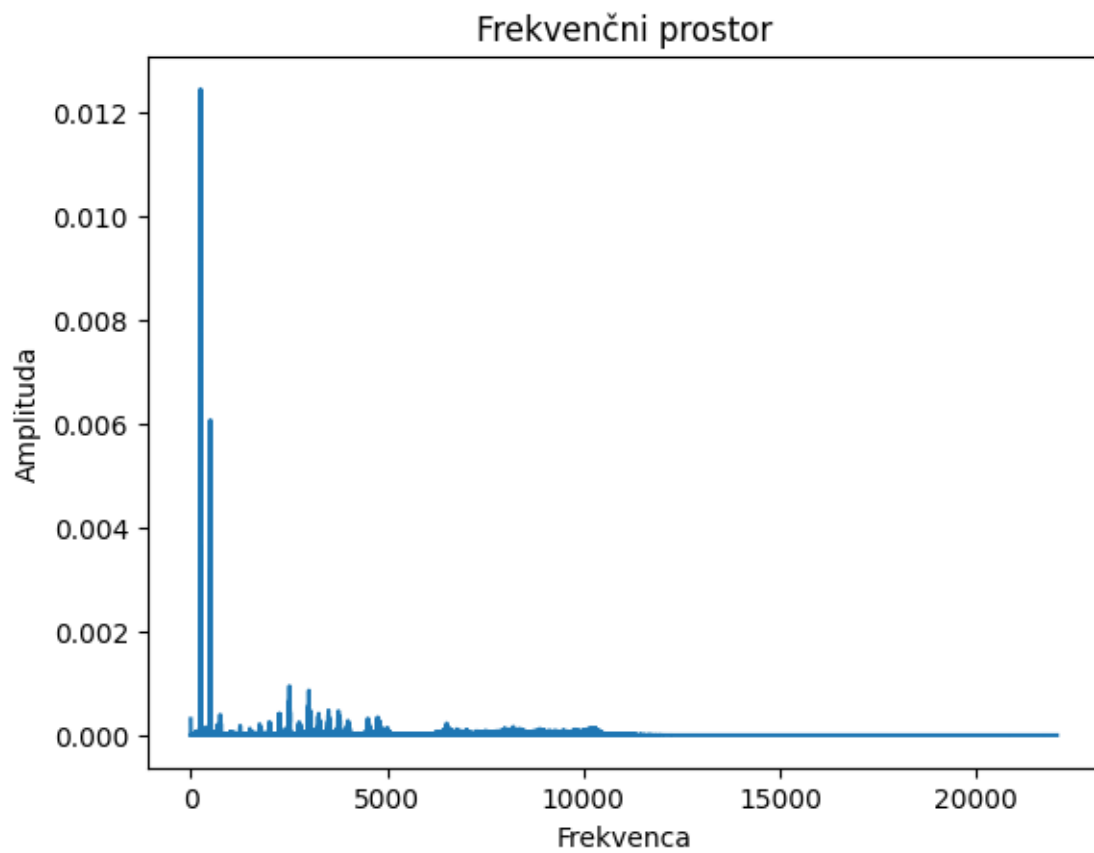
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[146]: data, fs = sf.read("i.wav")

time_axis = np.linspace(0, len(data) / fs, num=len(data))

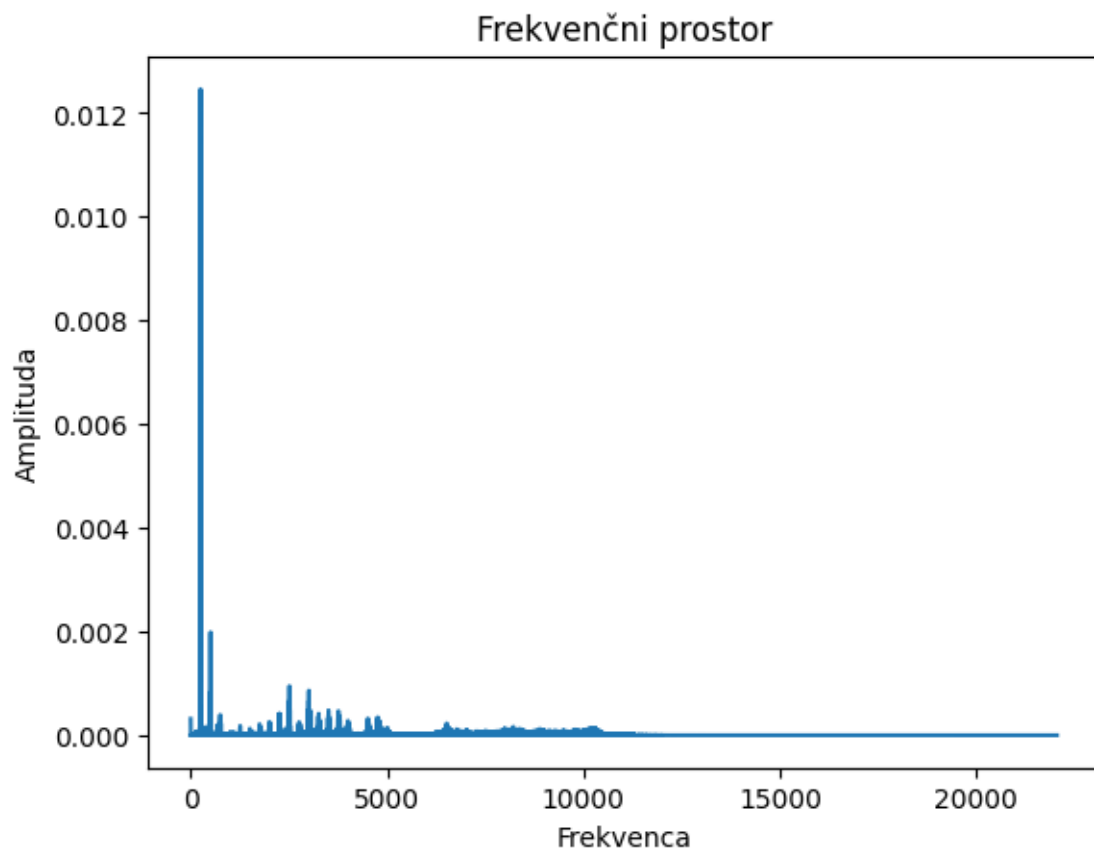
X, freq, base_freq = dft(data, fs)

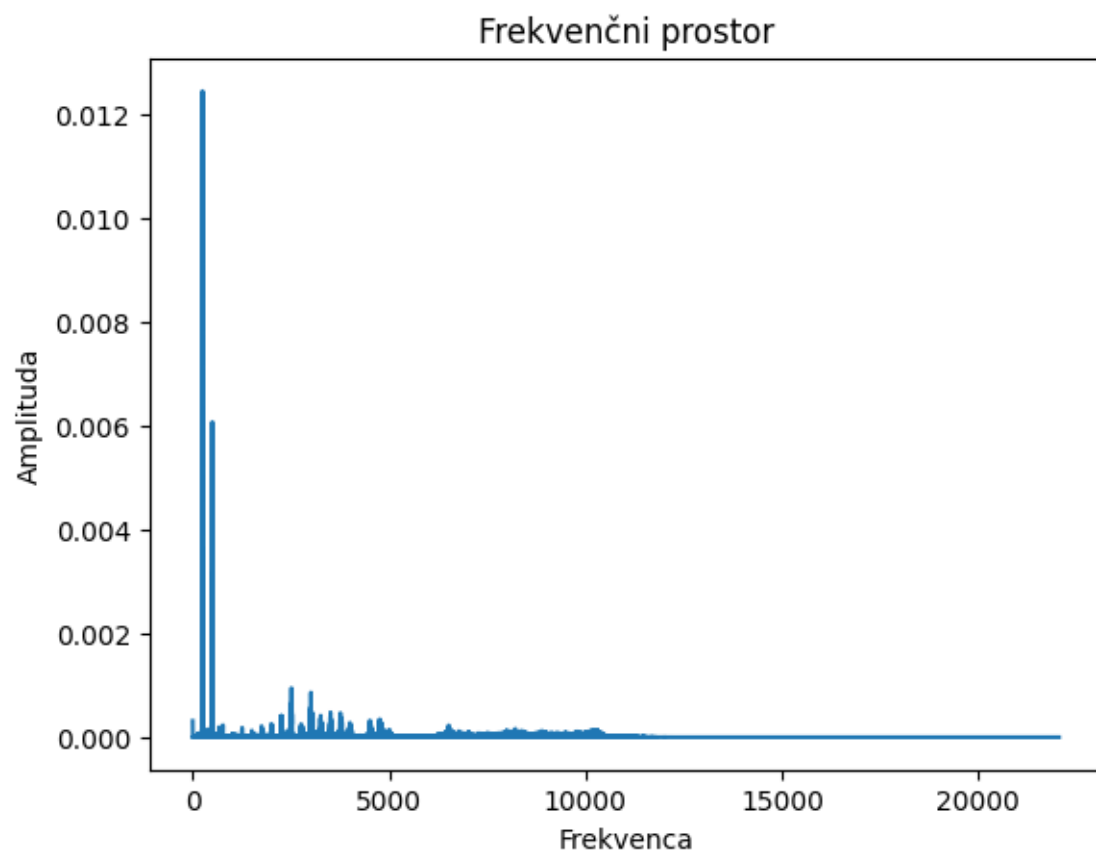
print("Base frequency is: ", base_freq)

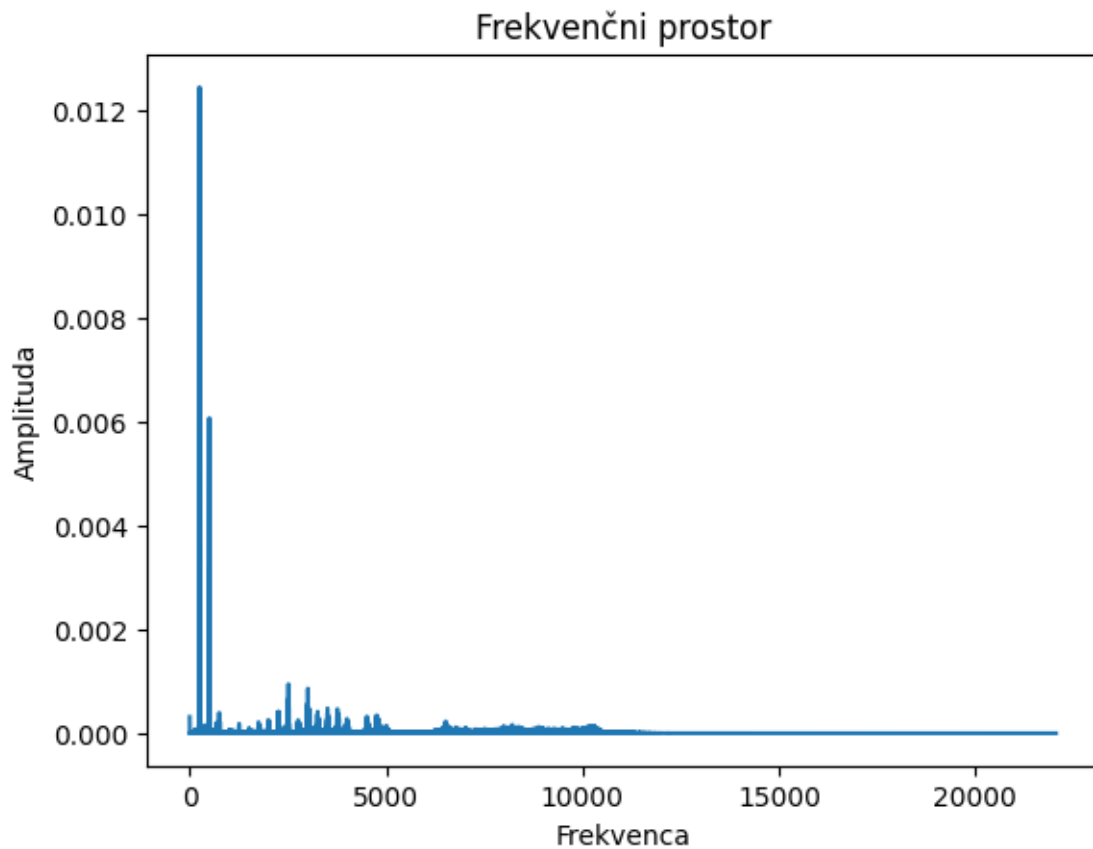
filter_data(data, fs, 2, base_freq, time_axis)
filter_data(data, fs, 3, base_freq, time_axis)
filter_data(data, fs, 6, base_freq, time_axis)
```



Base frequency is: 250.66666666666666







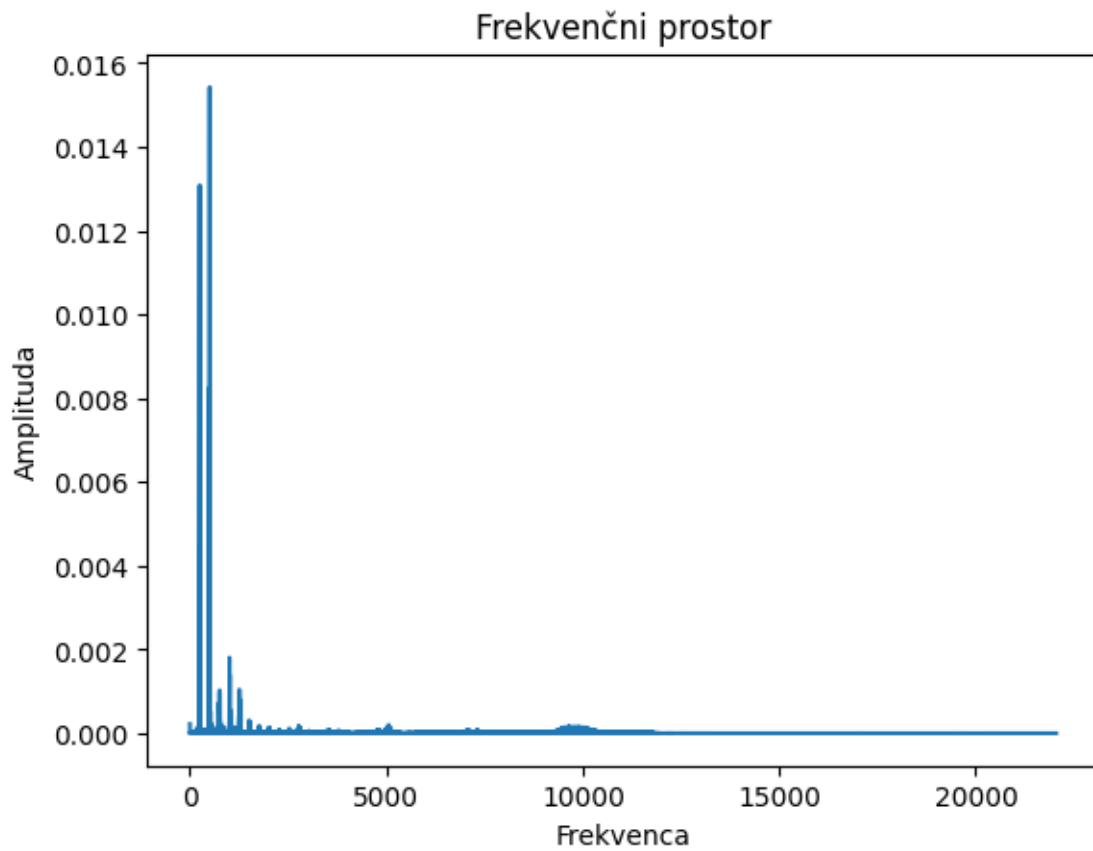
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[147]: data, fs = sf.read("o.wav")

time_axis = np.linspace(0, len(data) / fs, num=len(data))

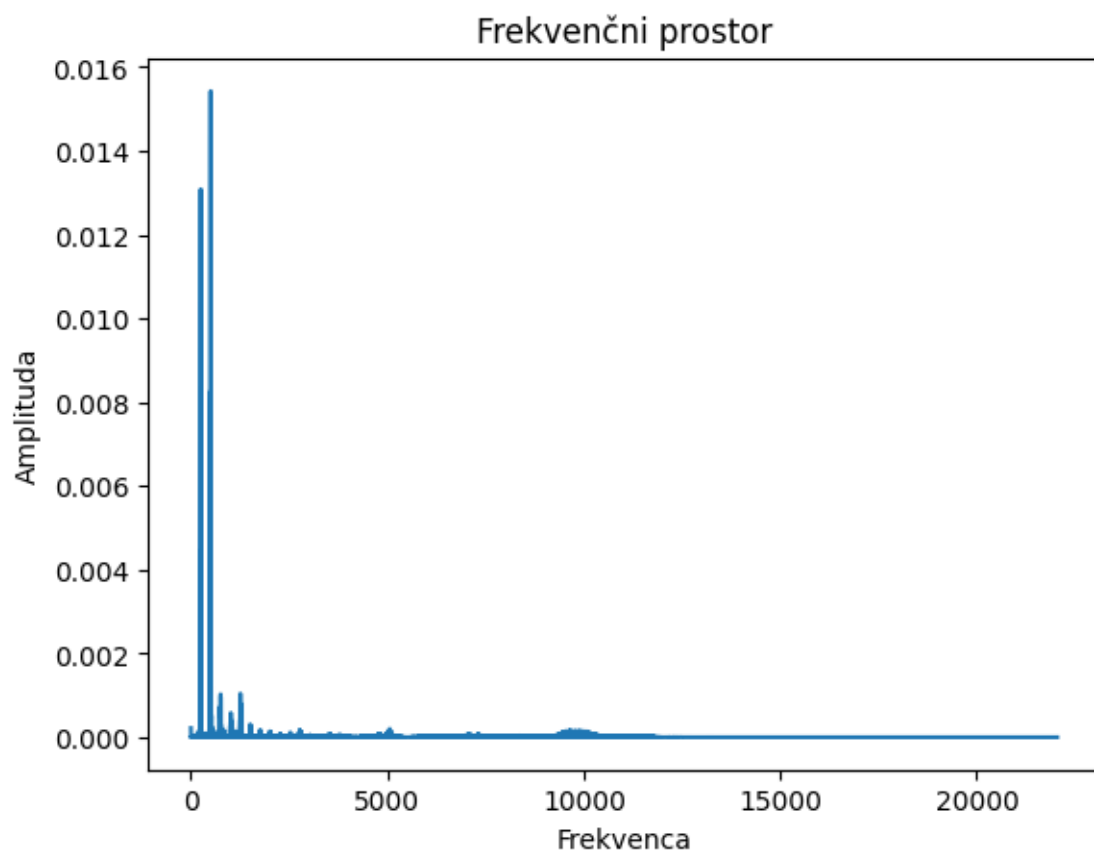
X, freq, base_freq = dft(data, fs)

print("Base frequency is: ", base_freq)

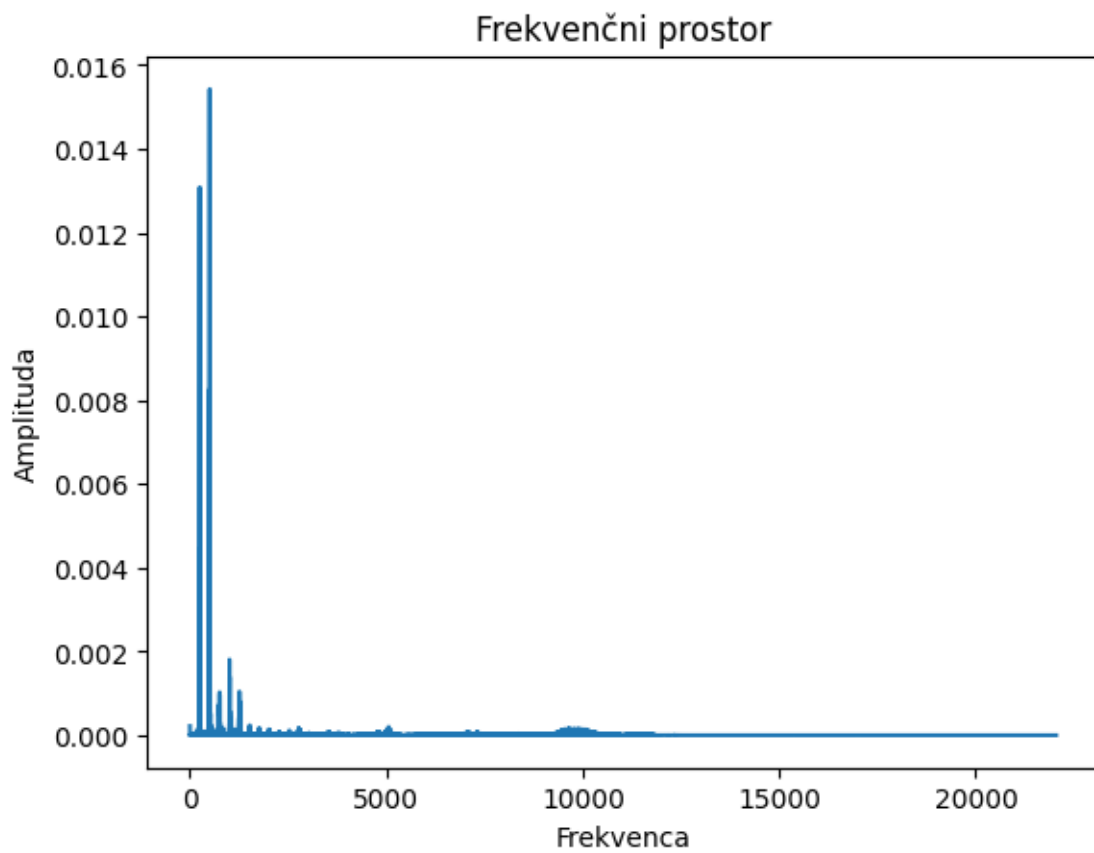
filter_data(data, fs, 2, base_freq, time_axis)
filter_data(data, fs, 3, base_freq, time_axis)
filter_data(data, fs, 6, base_freq, time_axis)
```

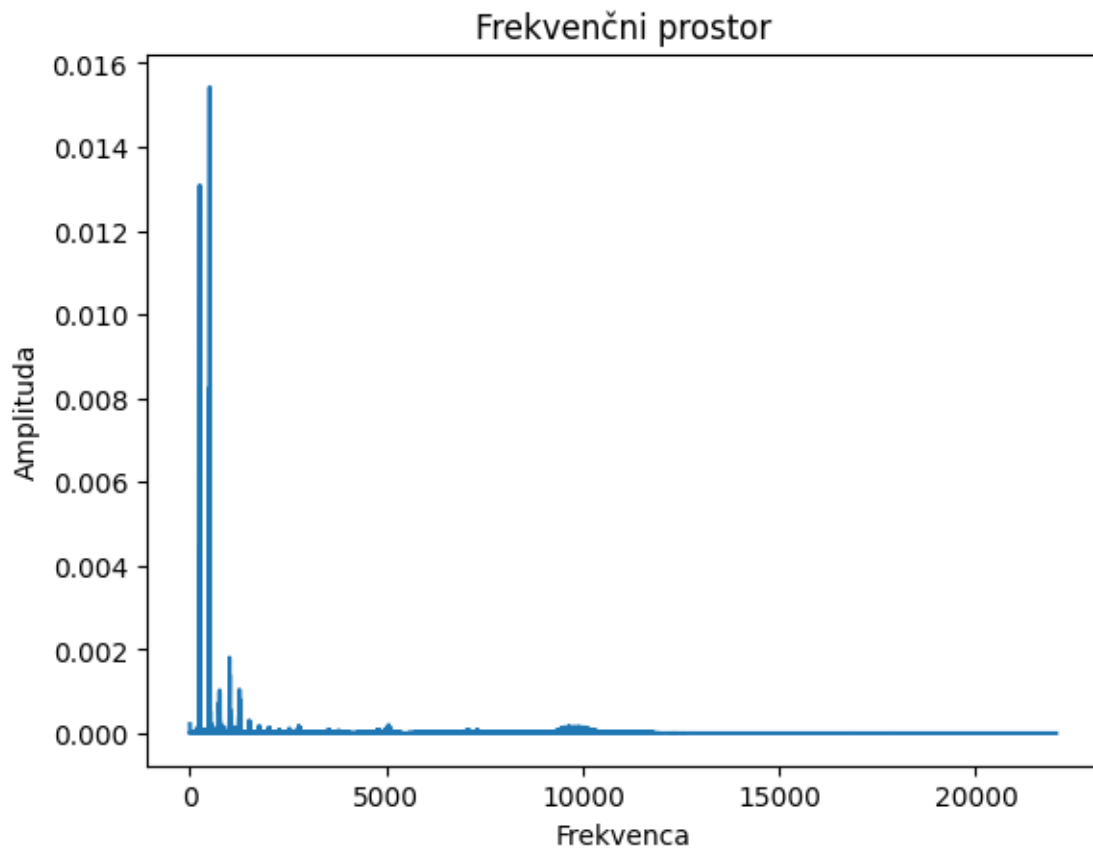


Base frequency is: 504.66666666666663









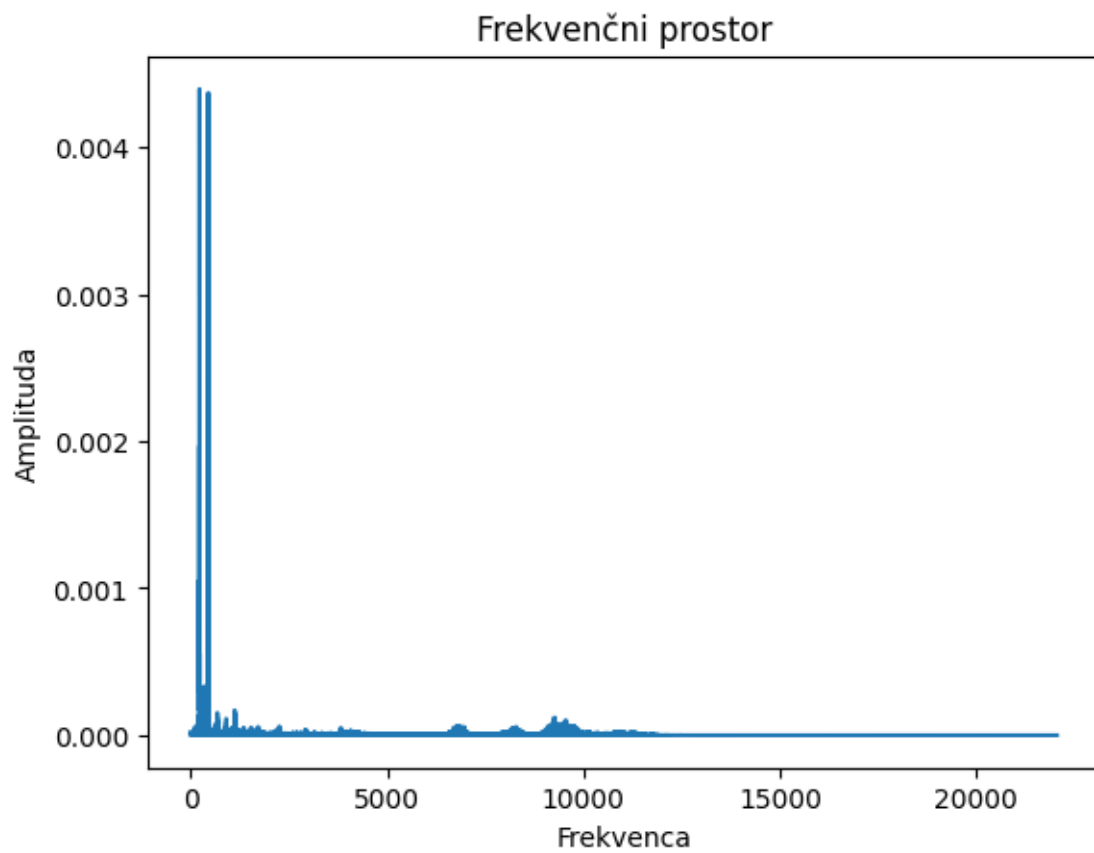
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[148]: data, fs = sf.read("u.wav")

time_axis = np.linspace(0, len(data) / fs, num=len(data))

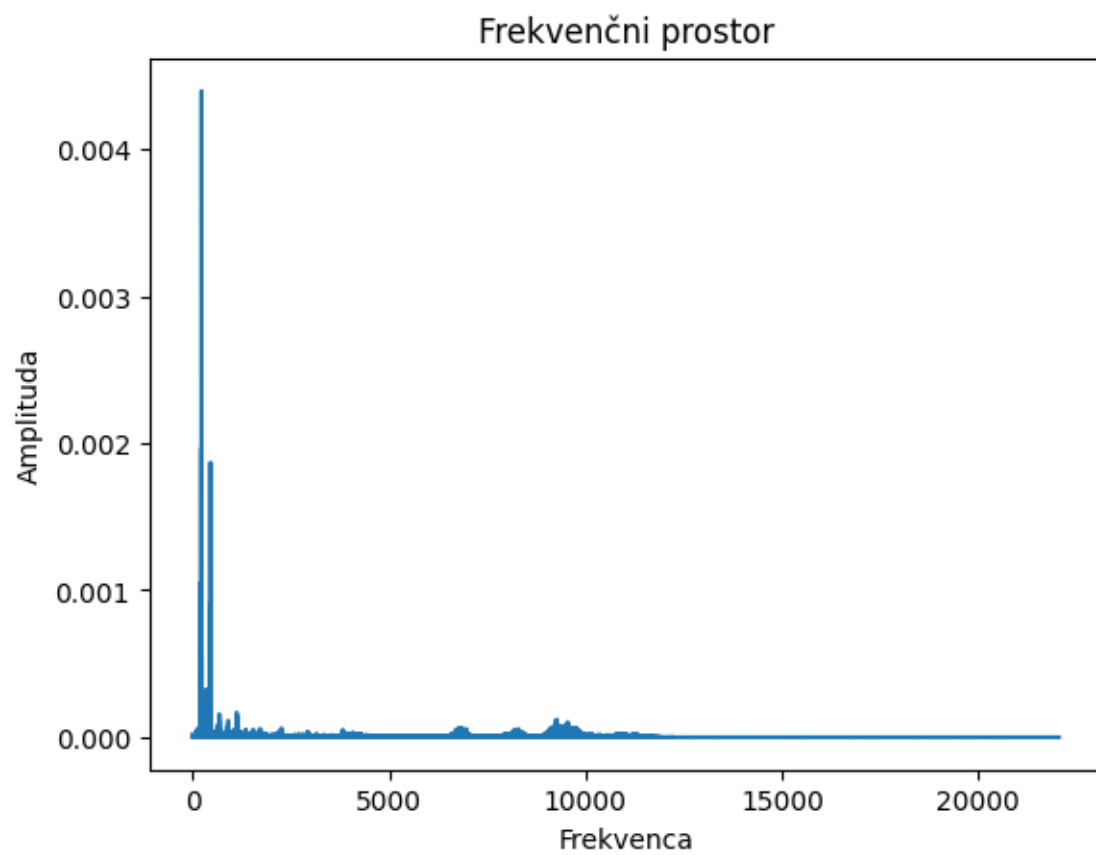
X, freq, base_freq = dft(data, fs)

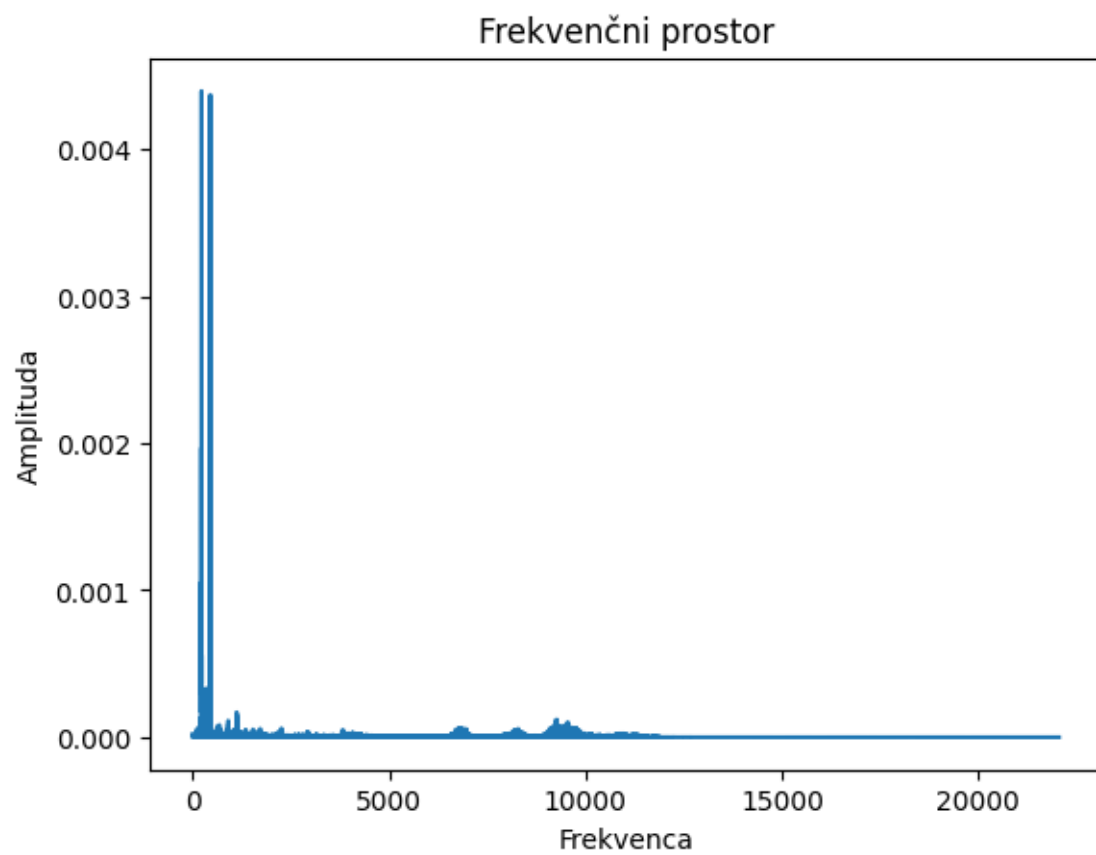
print("Base frequency is: ", base_freq)

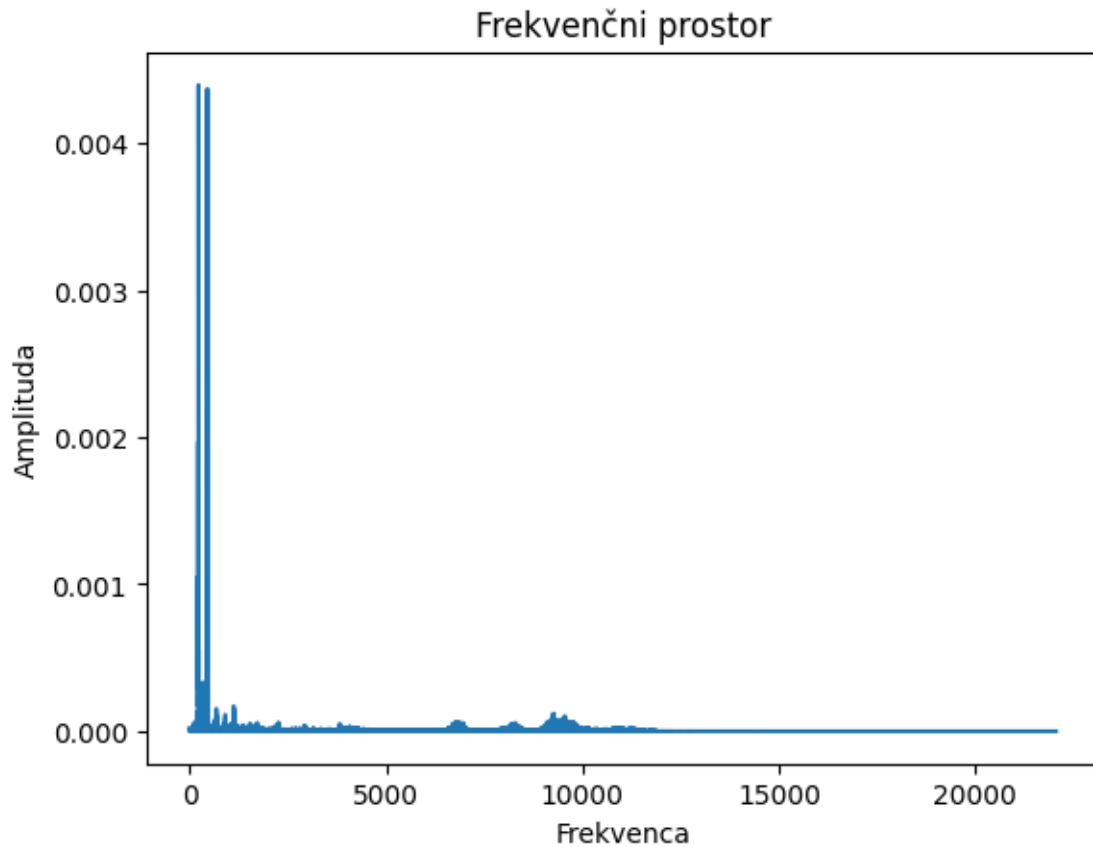
filter_data(data, fs, 2, base_freq, time_axis)
filter_data(data, fs, 3, base_freq, time_axis)
filter_data(data, fs, 6, base_freq, time_axis)
```



Base frequency is: 224.66666666666666







[ ]: *#Filter višjega reda omogoča ostrejši prehod med frekvenco prepustnega in ↪  
 ↪zapornega pasu.  
 #Višje harmonike lahko odstranite z uporabo band-stop filtra na frekvenci, ki ↪  
 ↪predstavlja to višjo harmoniko.  
 #Kadar želimo načrtovati filter, je vedno dobro, če je višjega reda. Vendar pa ↪  
 ↪lahko ti filtri zlahka postanejo  
 #nestabilni. To lahko odpravimo tako, da uporabimo kaskado filtrov manjših ↪  
 ↪redov.*