

Signal Processing

Copyright (c) 2016 – 2018 Young W. Lim.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled "GNU Free Documentation License".

Please send corrections (or suggestions) to youngwlim@hotmail.com.

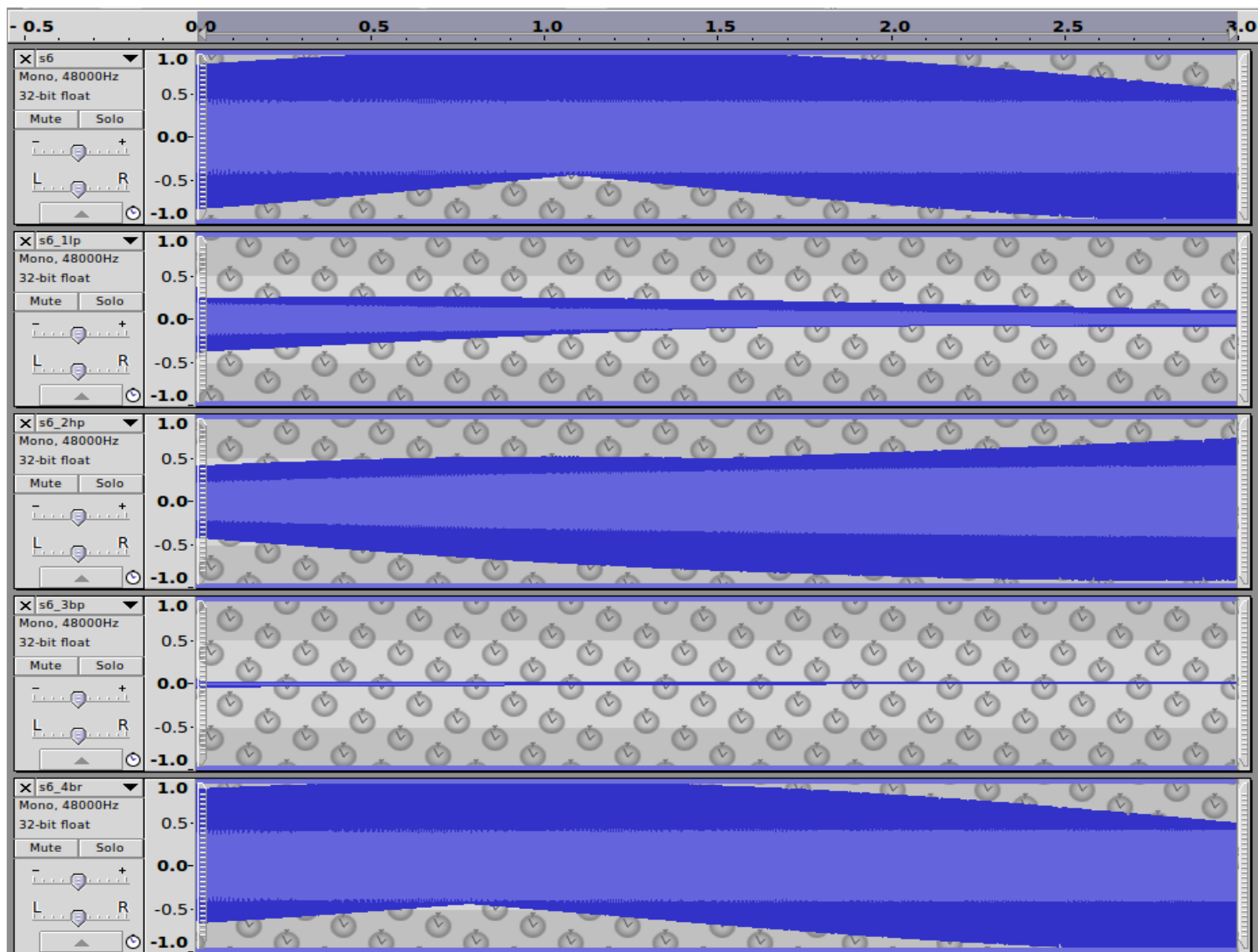
This document was produced by using LibreOffice.

Based on

Signal Processing with Free Software : Practical Experiments
F. Auger

```
sox s6.wav s6_1lp.wav lowpass -1 500
sox s6.wav s6_2hp.wav highpass -2 2000 0.8q
sox s6.wav s6_3bp.wav bandpass 200 5q
sox s6.wav s6_4br.wav bandreject 200 0.6q
sox s6.wav s6_5bp.wav gain -20
```

Generating signals using sox



--plot gnuplot | octave

```
sox --plot gnuplot s6.wav -n lowpass -1 500 > 1.plt
sox --plot gnuplot s6.wav -n highpass -2 2000 0.8q > 2.plt
sox --plot gnuplot s6.wav -n bandpass 200 5q > 3.plt
sox --plot gnuplot s6.wav -n bandreject 200 0.6q > 4.plt
```

Gnuplot file

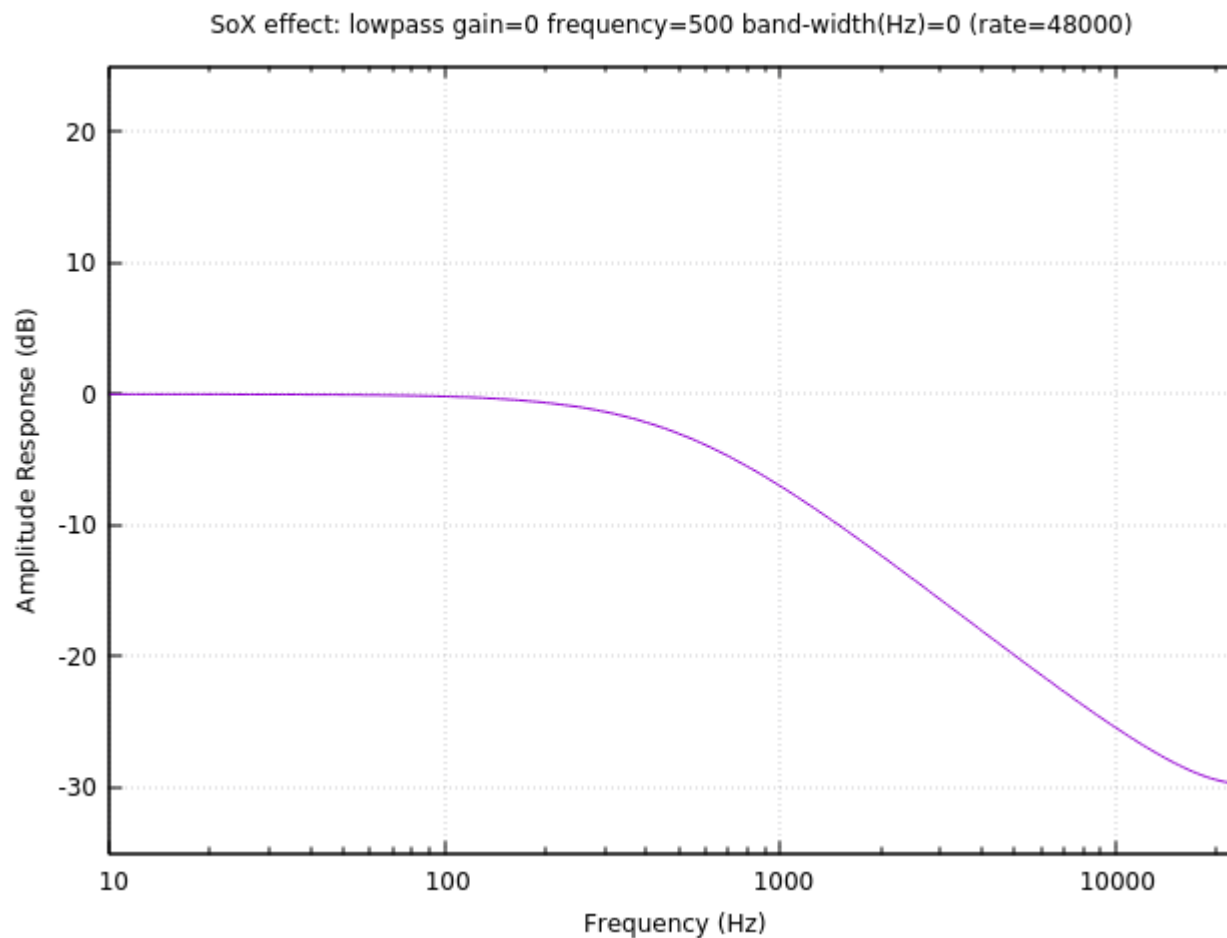
```
# gnuplot file
set title 'SoX effect: lowpass gain=0 frequency=500 band-width(Hz)=0
(rate=48000
) '
set xlabel 'Frequency (Hz)'
set ylabel 'Amplitude Response (dB)'
Fs=48000
b0=6.335397876340410e-02; b1=0.0000000000000000e+00;
b2=0.0000000000000000e+00; a1
=-9.366460212365959e-01; a2=0.0000000000000000e+00
o=2*pi/Fs
H(f)=sqrt((b0*b0+b1*b1+b2*b2+2.*(b0*b1+b1*b2)*cos(f*o)
+2.*(b0*b2)*cos(2.*f*o))/(
1.+a1*a1+a2*a2+2.*(a1+a1*a2)*cos(f*o)+2.*a2*cos(2.*f*o)))
set logscale x
set samples 250
set grid xtics ytics
set key off
plot [f=10:Fs/2] [-35:25] 20*log10(H(f))
pause -1 'Hit return to continue'
```

Octave file

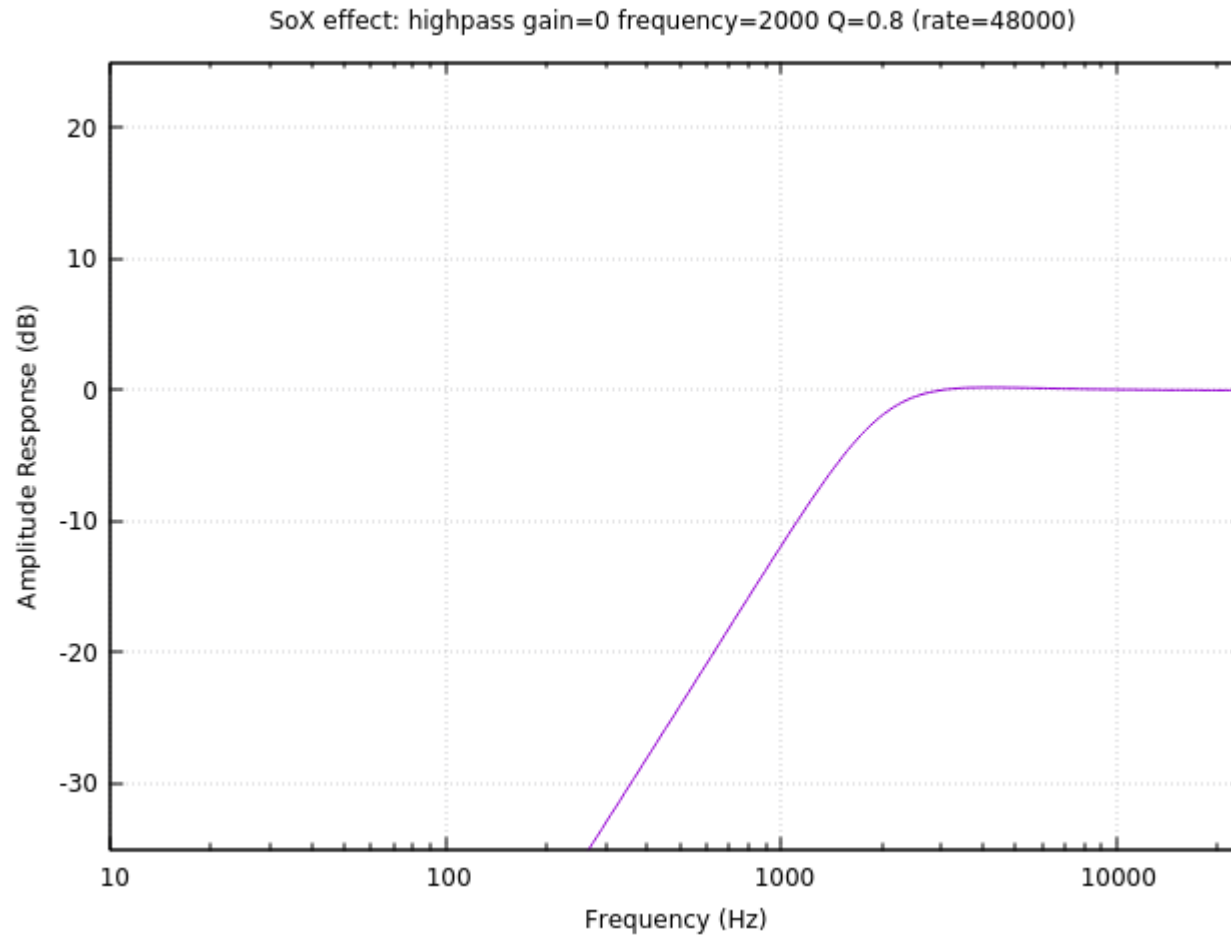
```
% GNU Octave file (may also work with MATLAB(R) )
Fs=48000;minF=10;maxF=Fs/2;
sweepF=logspace(log10(minF),log10(maxF),200);
[h,w]=freqz([6.335397876340410e-02 0.0000000000000000e+00
0.0000000000000000e+00],
[1 -9.366460212365959e-01 0.0000000000000000e+00],sweepF,Fs);
semilogx(w,20*log10(h))
title('SoX effect: lowpass gain=0 frequency=500 band-width(Hz)=0 (rate=48000)')
xlabel('Frequency (Hz)')
ylabel('Amplitude Response (dB)')
axis([minF maxF -35 25])
grid on
disp('Hit return to continue')
pause
```



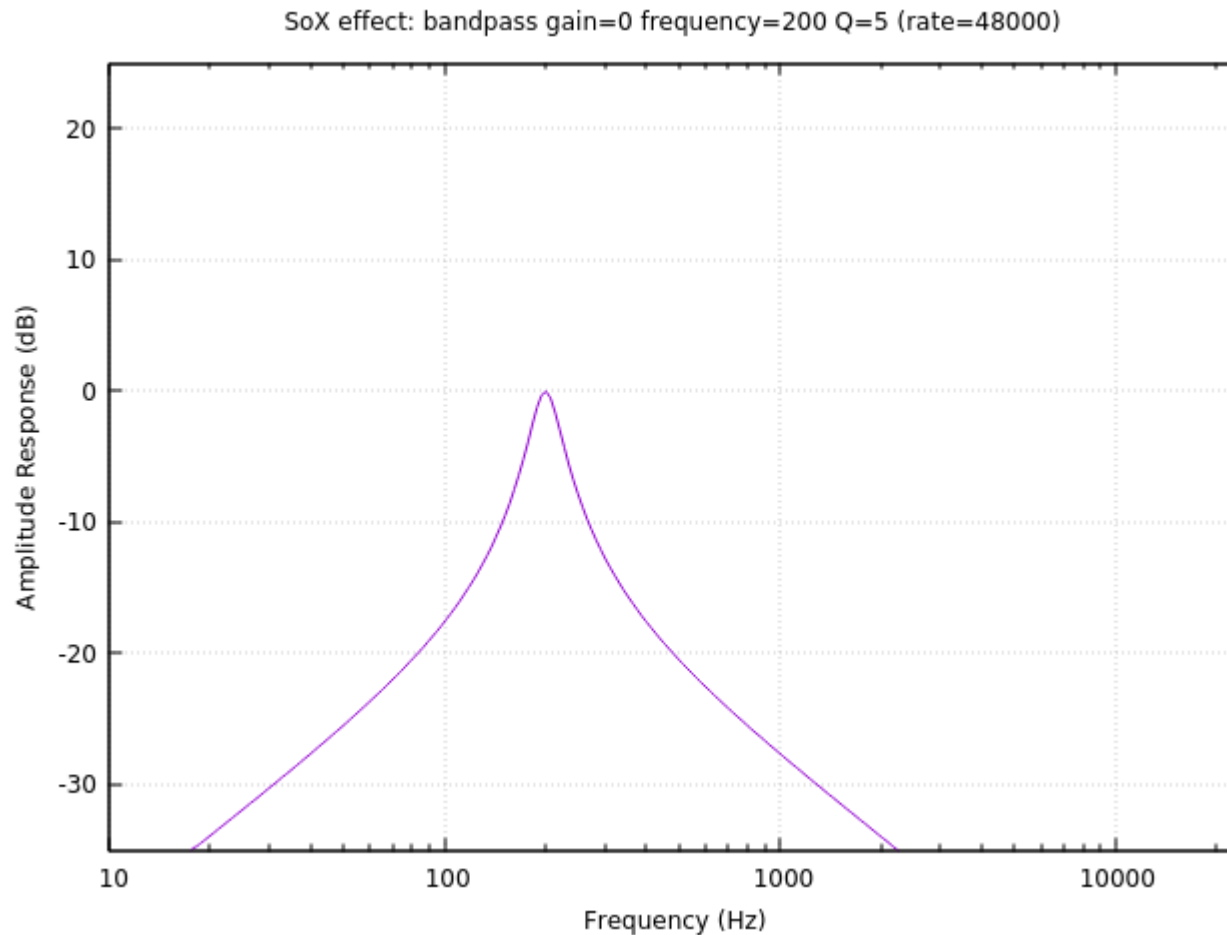
```
sox --plot gnuplot s6.wav -n lowpass -1 500 > 1lp.plt
```



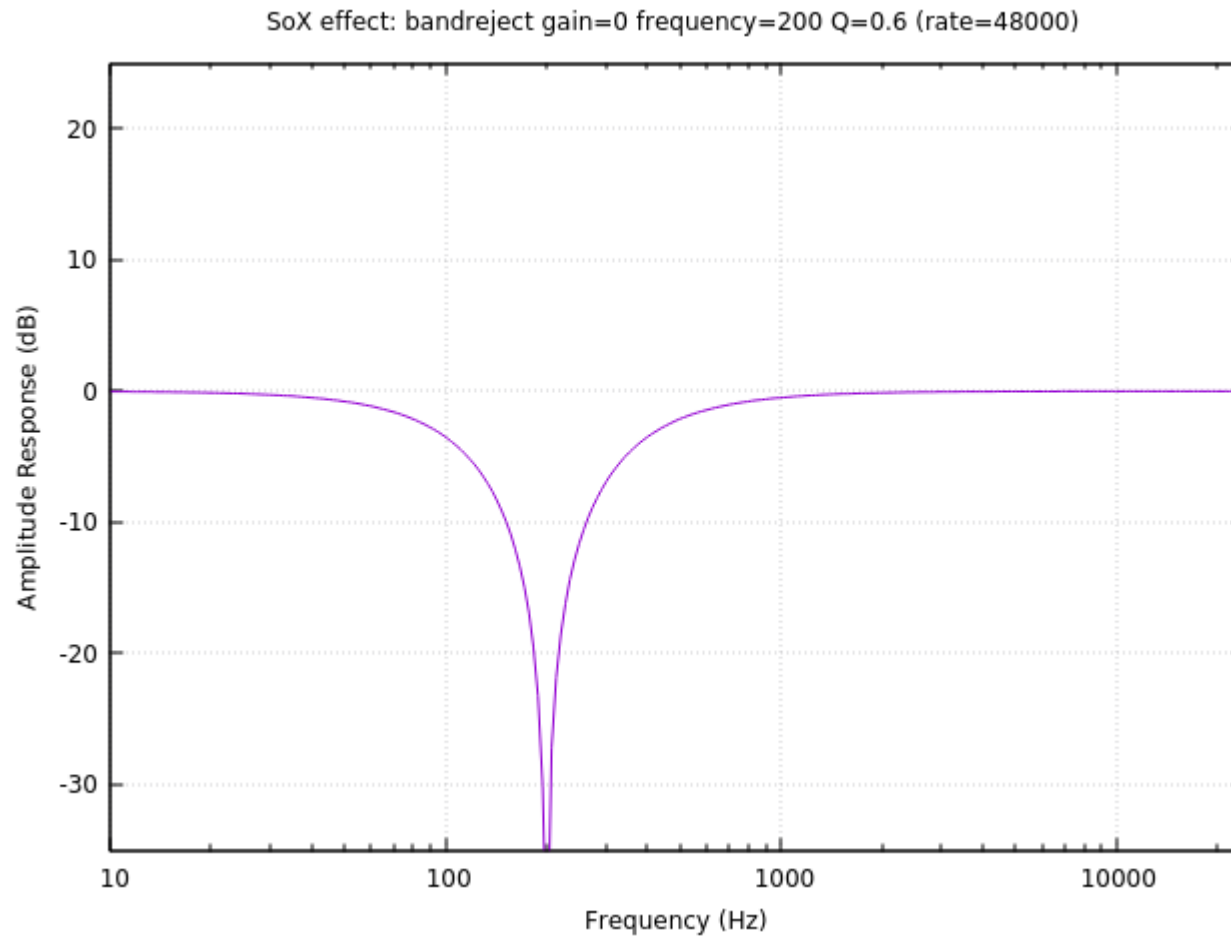
```
sox --plot gnuplot s6.wav -n highpass -2 2000 0.8q > 2hp.plt
```



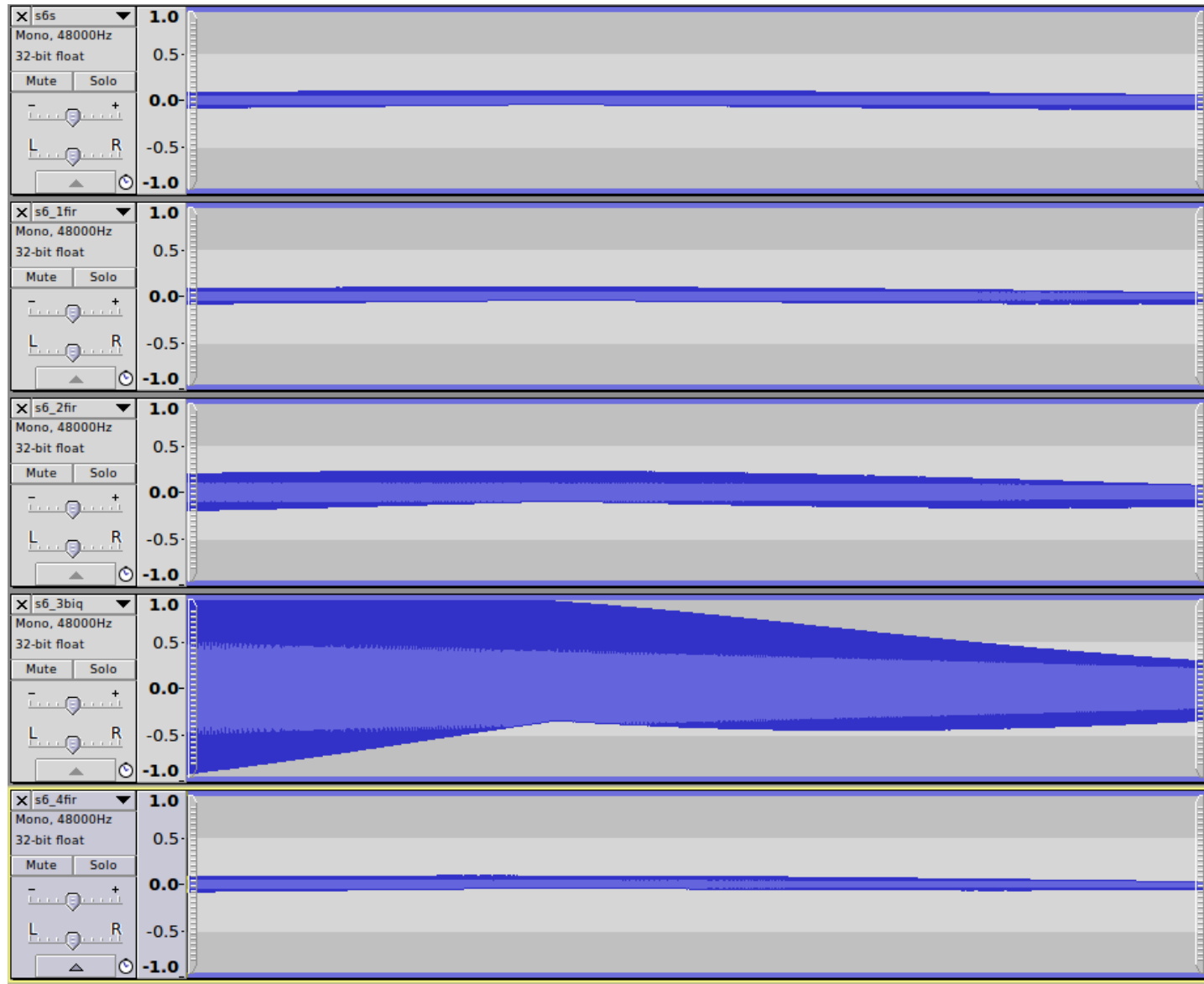
```
sox --plot gnuplot s6.wav -n bandpass 200 5q > 3bp.plt
```



```
sox --plot gnuplot s6.wav -n bandreject 200 0.6q > 4br.plt
```



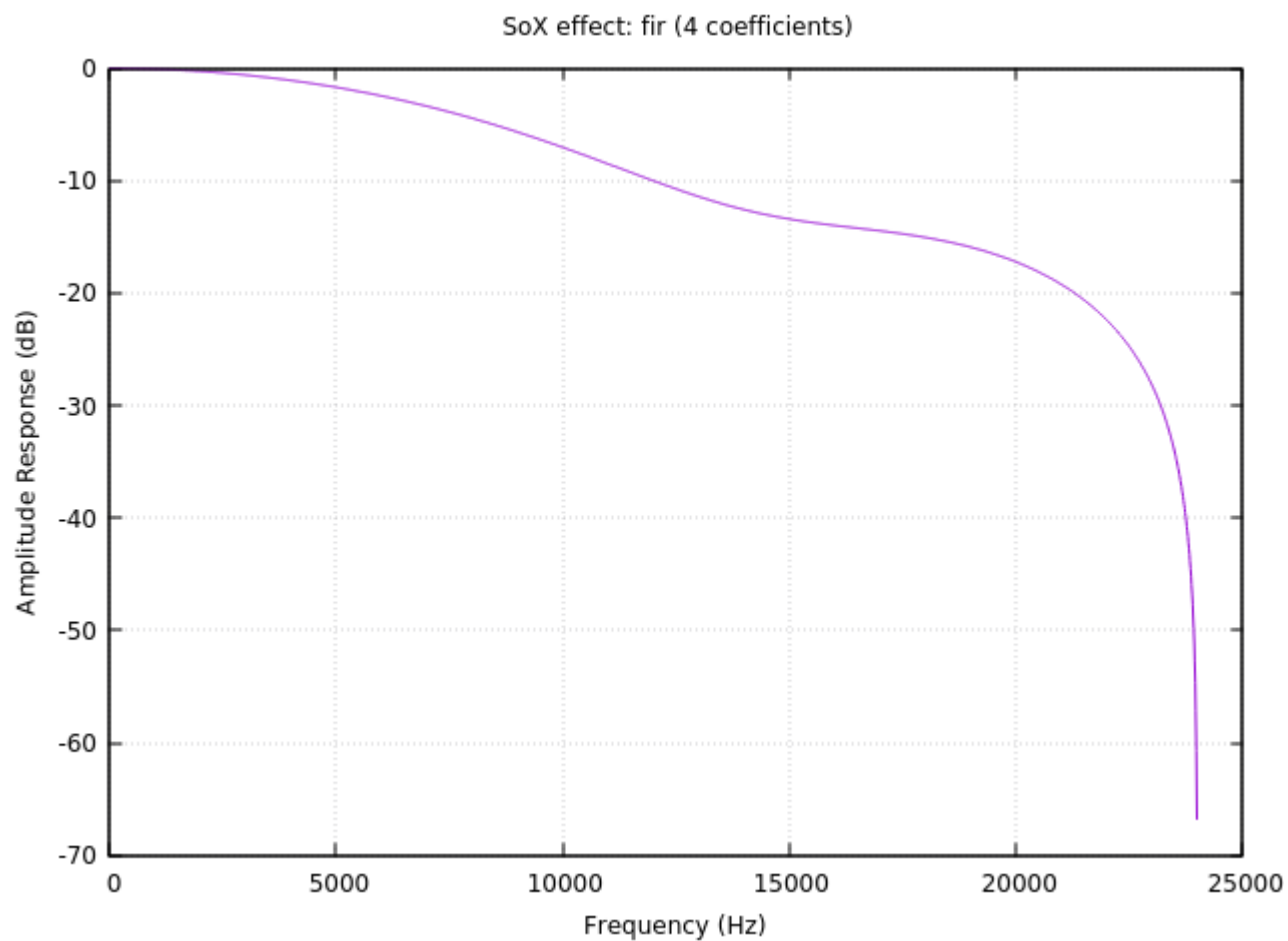
```
sox s6.wav s6s.wav gain -20
sox s6s.wav s6_1fir.wav fir 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.3
sox s6s.wav s6_2fir.wav fir coeff.txt
sox s6s.wav s6_3biq.wav biquad 0.6 0.2 0.4 1 -1.5 0.6
sox s6s.wav s6_4fir.wav fir 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2
```



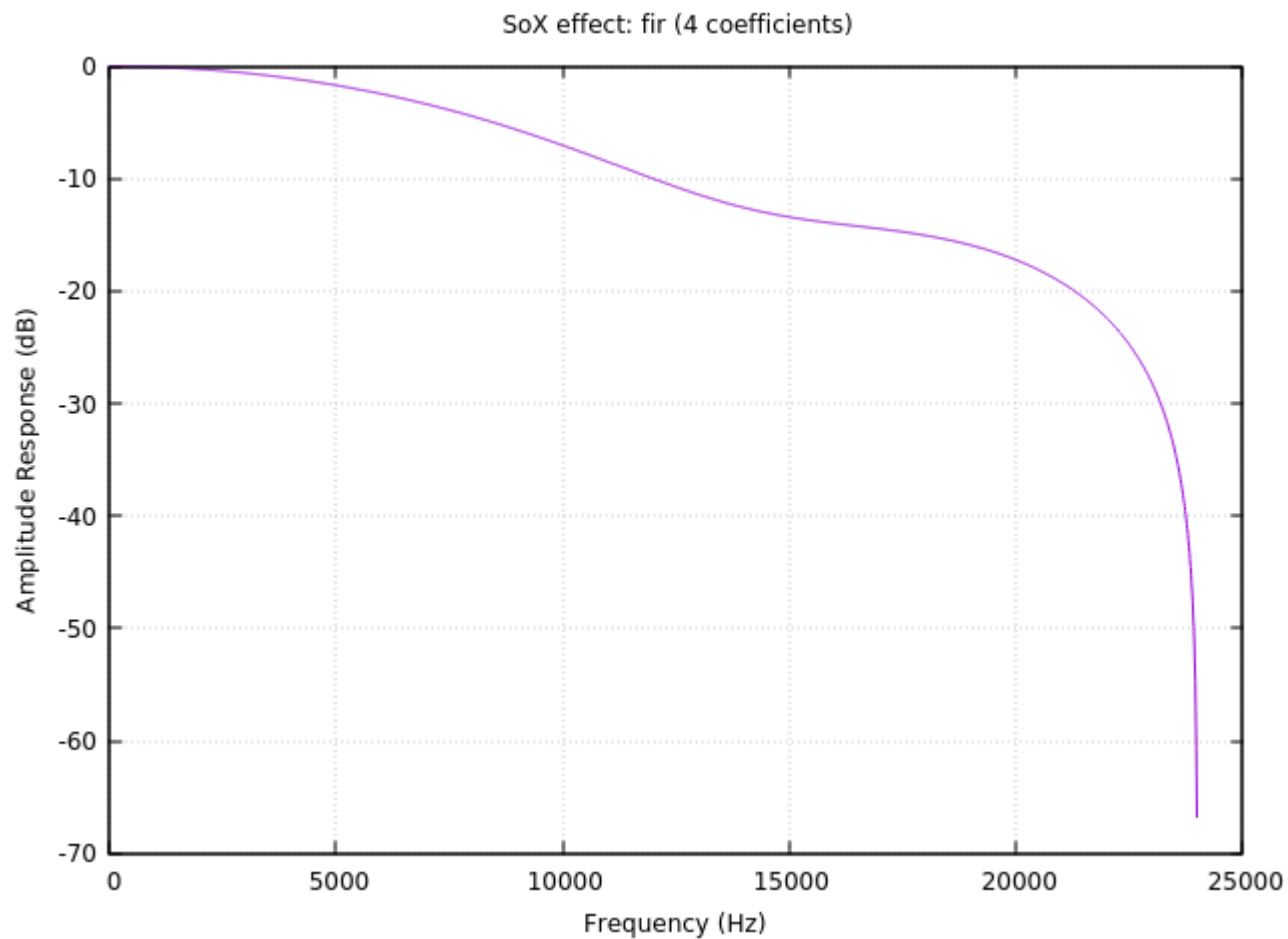
--plot gnuplot | octave

```
sox --plot gnuplot s6s.wav -n fir 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.3      >fir1.plt
sox --plot gnuplot s6s.wav -n fir coeff.txt           >fir2.plt
sox --plot gnuplot s6s.wav -n biquad .6 .2 .4 1 -1.5 .6 >fir3.plt
sox --plot gnuplot s6s.wav -n fir 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 >fir4.plt
```

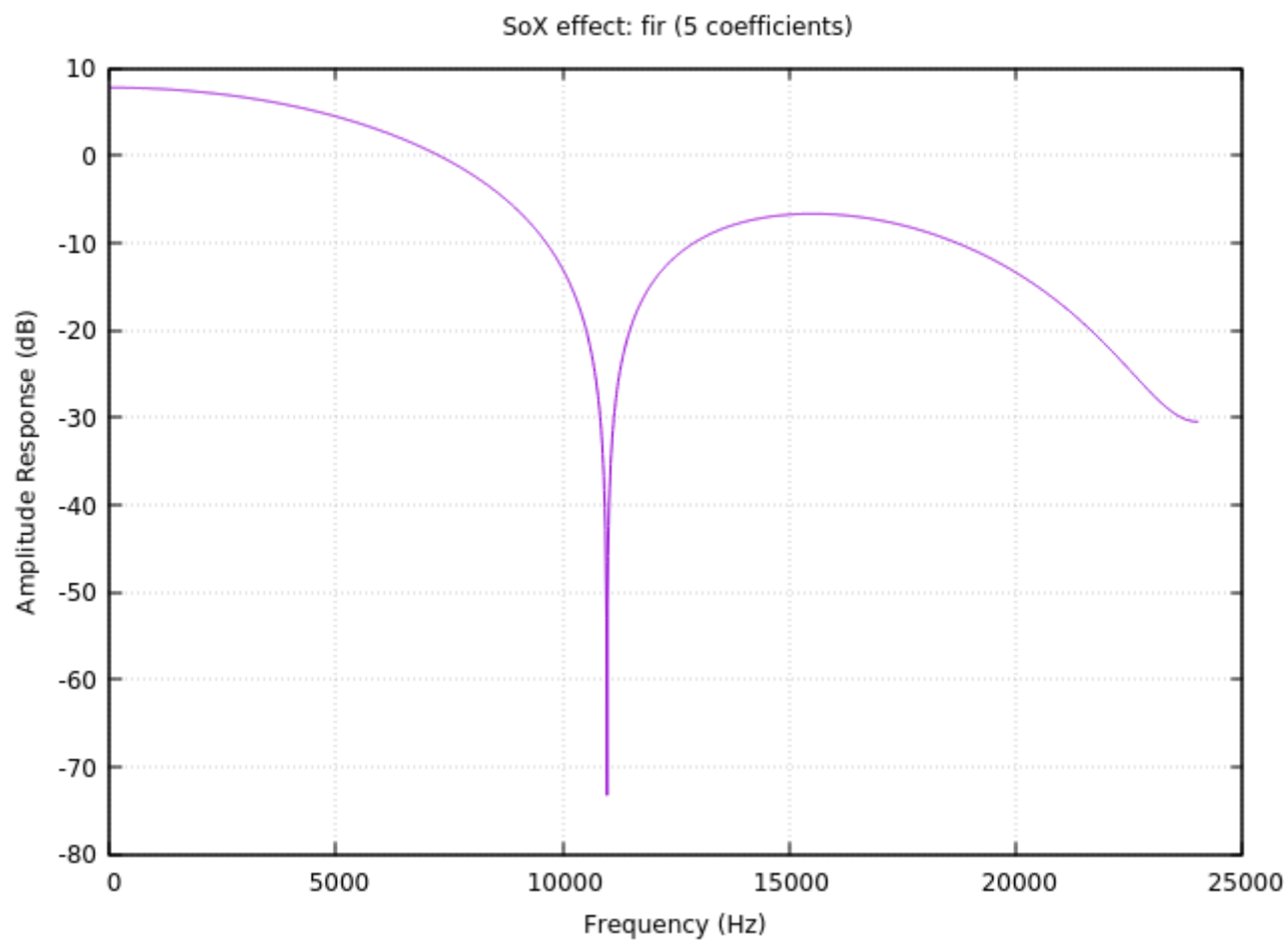
--plot gnuplot | octave



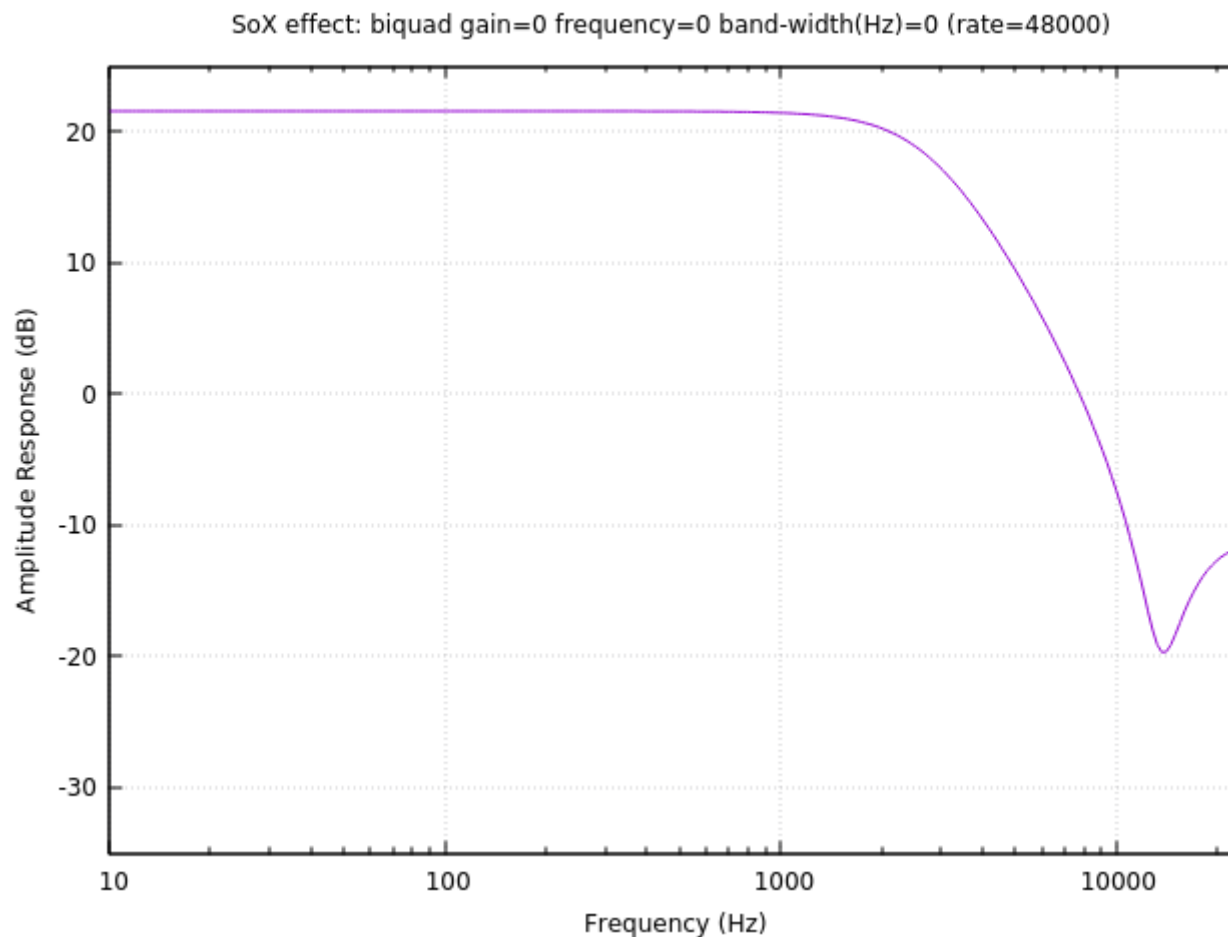
--plot gnuplot | octave



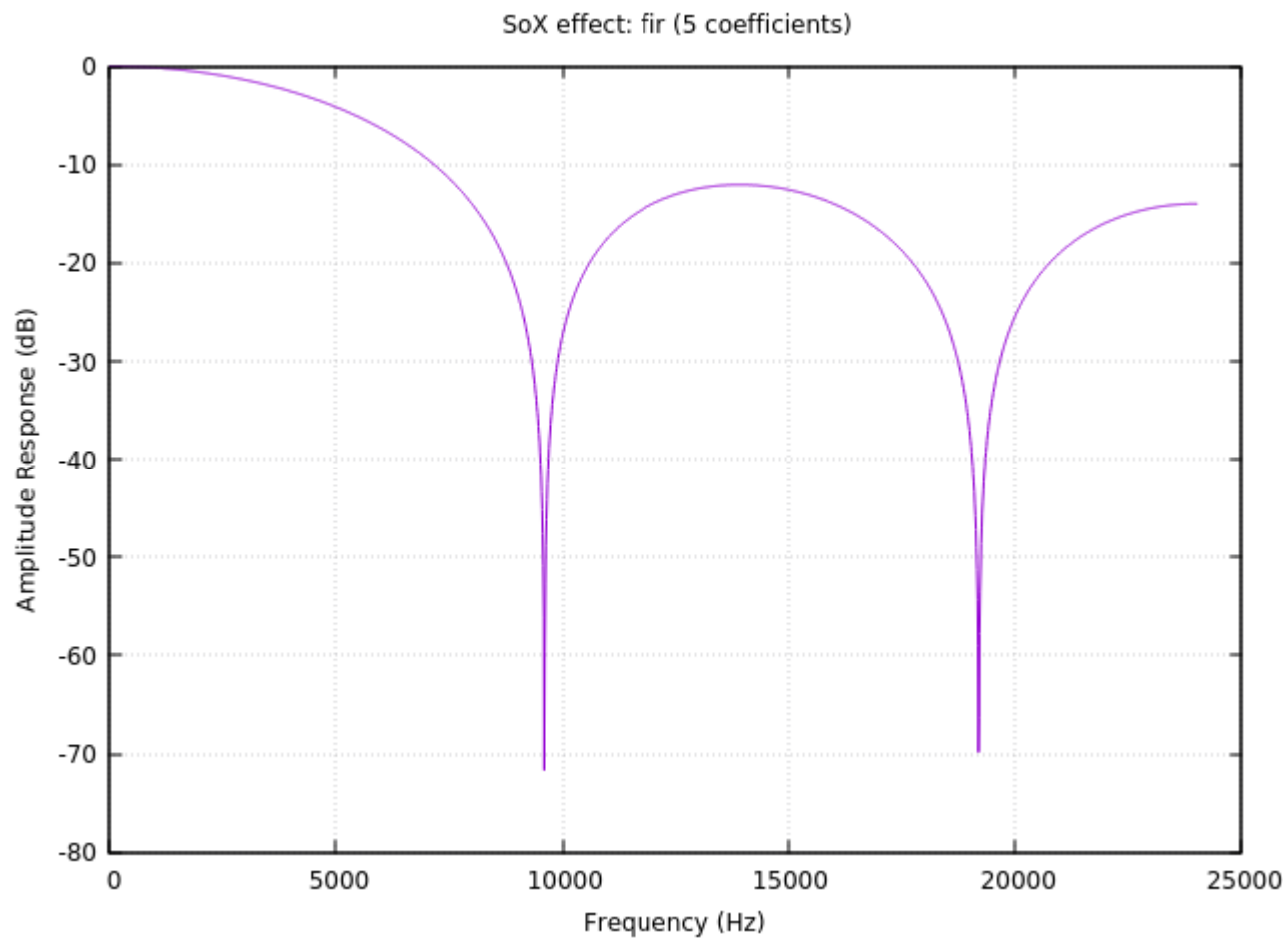
--plot gnuplot | octave



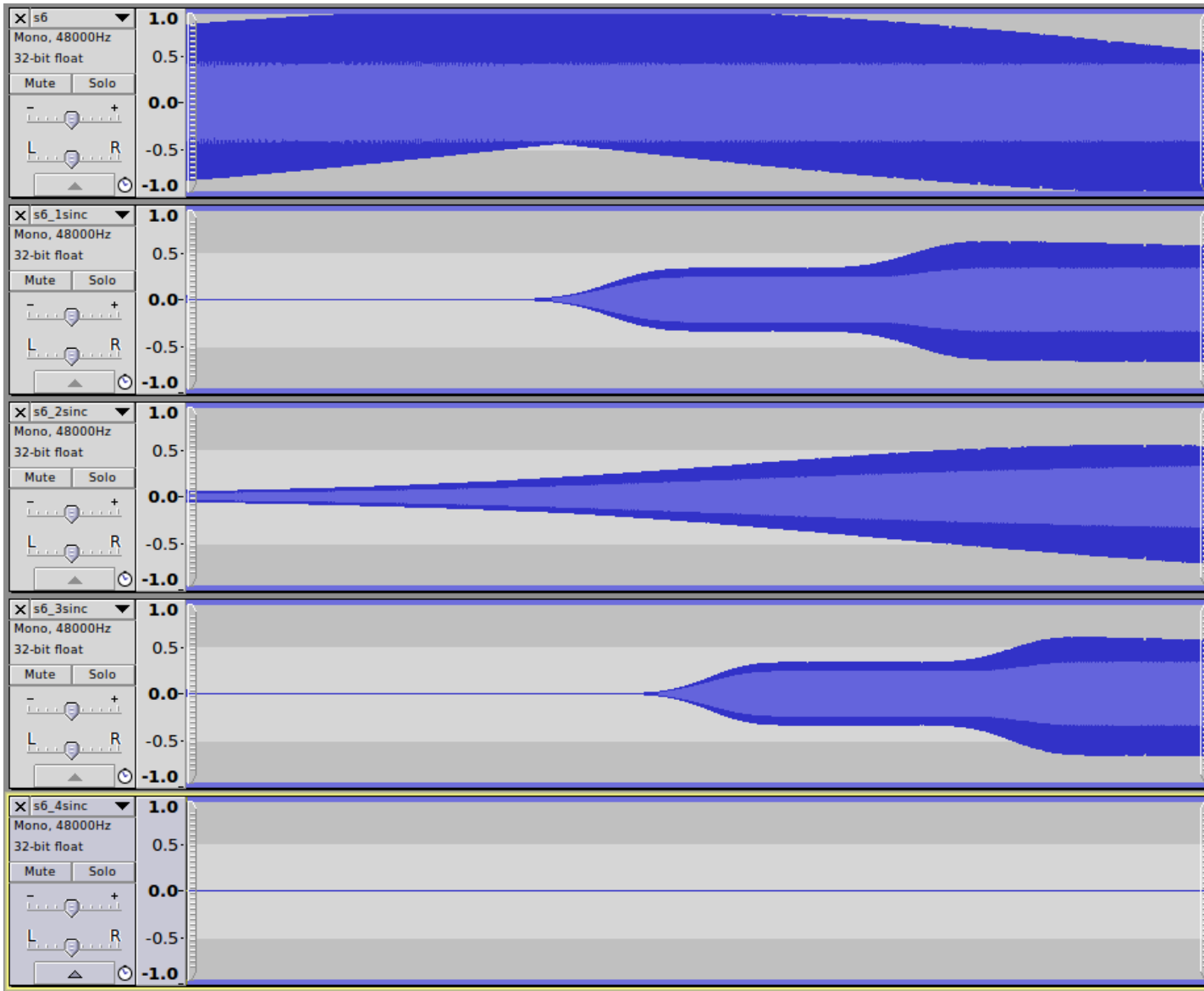
--plot gnuplot | octave



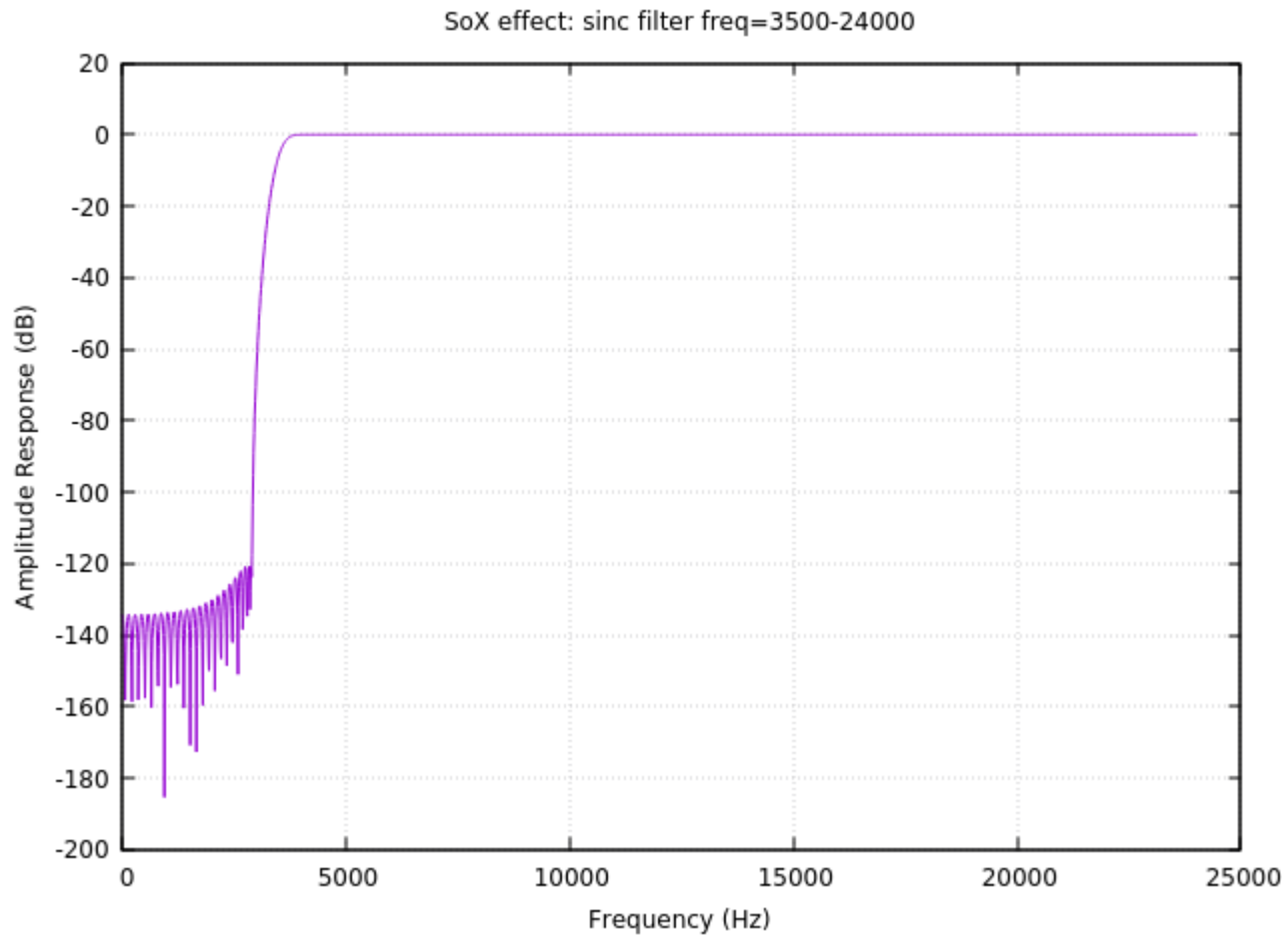
--plot gnuplot | octave

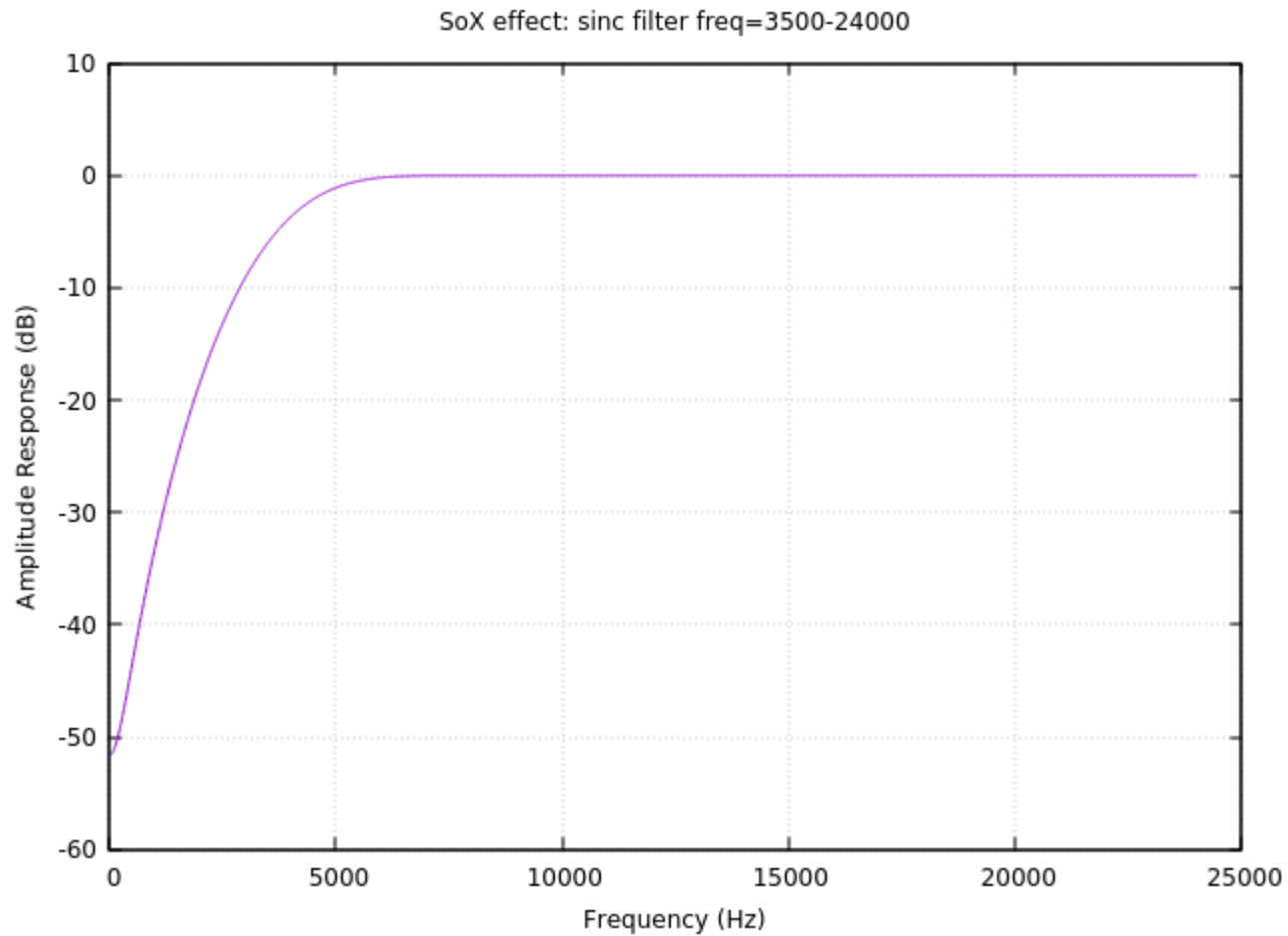


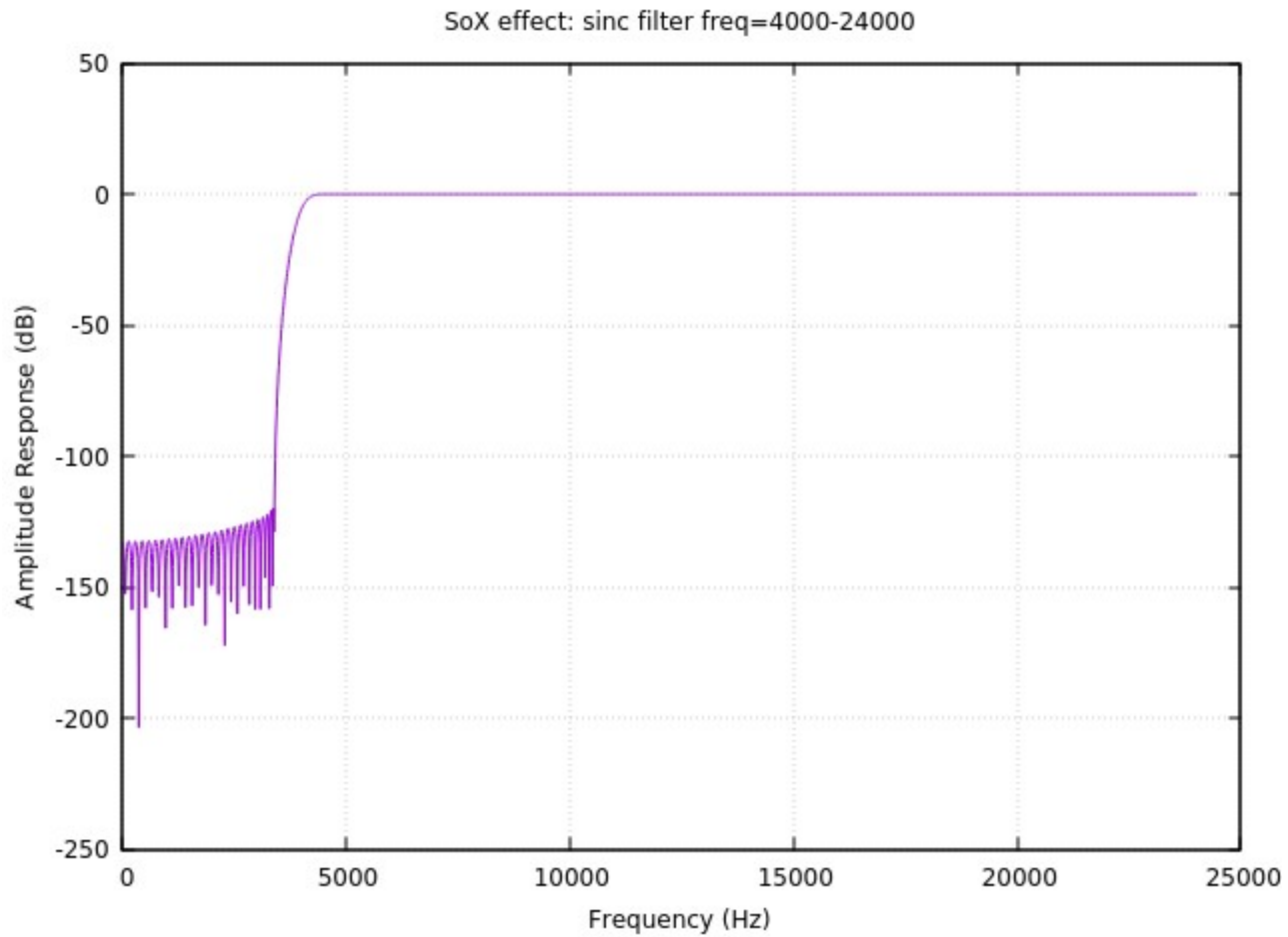
```
sox s6.wav s6_1sinc.wav sinc 3500  
sox s6.wav s6_2sinc.wav sinc 3500 -n 43  
sox s6.wav s6_3sinc.wav sinc 4000  
sox s6.wav s6_4sinc.wav sinc 12000 -n 151
```

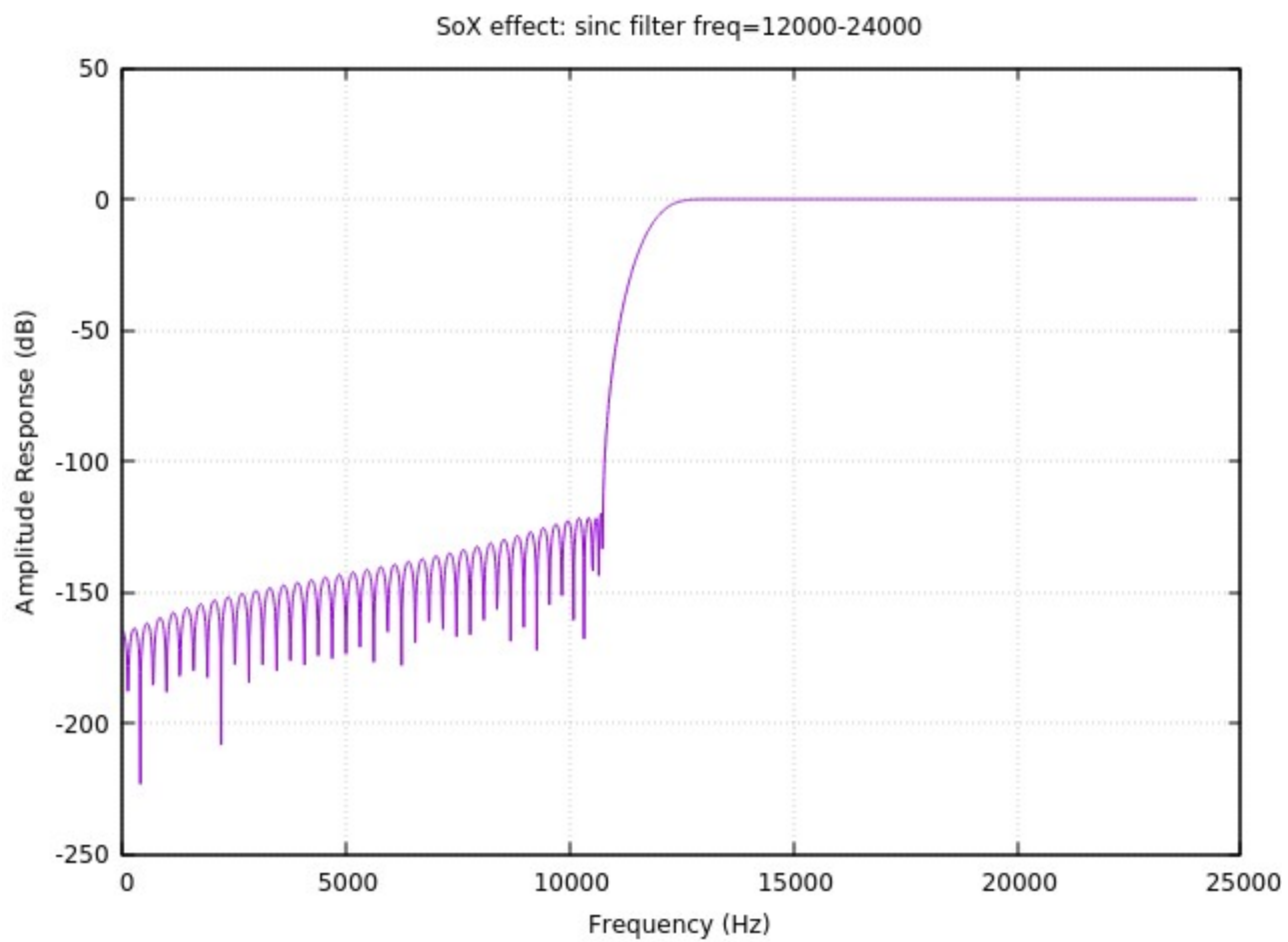


```
sox --plot gnuplot s6.wav -n sinc 3500 >sinc1.plt
sox --plot gnuplot s6.wav -n sinc 3500 -n 43 >sinc2.plt
sox --plot gnuplot s6.wav -n sinc 4000 >sinc3.plt
sox --plot gnuplot s6.wav -n sinc 12000 -n 151 >sinc4.plt
```









References

- [1] F. Auger, Signal Processing with Free Software : Practical Experiments