

工學碩士學位論文

2002年 2月

釜慶大學校 大學院

制御計測工學科

裴相範

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Abstract

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A Study on Denoising methods using Wavelet

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Abstract

As a society has progressed rapidly toward a highly advanced digital information age, a multimedia communication service for acquirement, transmission and storage of image and voice data have become commercialization externally and internally. In the process of digitalization or transmission of data, however, impulse and gaussian noise are generated by several causes, and researches for eliminating those noises have continued until now.

There are various methods for deleting noise now. The FFT (fast fourier transform)-based method out of them is incapable of giving time information about when a specific frequency element in signal comes about, and STFT (short time fourier transform) perceived by Gabor is capable of expressing time and features of frequency at the same time, however, the localization capabilities between time and frequency have a conflictive relationship. This means that when time (or frequency) resolution increases, frequency (or time) resolution decreases.

Therefore, wavelet transformation capable of multiresolution interpretation is applied to many fields of technology for overcoming these

limits for recent several years. Wavelet transformation disintegrates input signals into subsignals for expressing them in different resolutions and detail signals for expressing the remaining signals. As the result, the signals obtained from this progress include information about input signals at the same time and scale.

In AWGN(additive white gaussian noise) environment, the existing denoising methods using wavelet transform include SSNF(specially selective noise filtration) using a spatial correlation recognizing edge by a high correlation at an adjacent scale and OWT(orthogonal wavelet transform) applying soft-threshold. In correspondence to that, this thesis used NSSNF(new SSNF) applying a new parameter coefficient and UDWT(undecimated discrete wavelet transform) applying hard-threshold and compared and analyzed with the existing methods.

And the existing methods for removing impulse noise include the median filter, moving average, and so forth. But these methods have not detected these noises or have brought about distortion of the basic signal when impulse noises have a duration time or generate in the adjacent location. So, this thesis used the method of removing impulse noise using the B -wavelet.

For objective judgement, the test signals are used the Blocks, Bumps, HeaviSine and DTMF(dual tone multi frequency) and the SNR(signal-to-noise ratio) is used as a judgement criterion of an improvemental effect. This thesis simulated by the test signals which have added to SNR of 8[dB] equally in AWGN and a different size and sign individually in impulse noise.

1

가

, ,

가

가

가

,

, FFT (fast fourier transform)

,

FFT

,

, Gabor

STFT (short time fourier transform)

가

scaling

scaling

,

,

가

()

()

,

가

(prototype)

가

scale

edge

(specially selective noise filtration) soft-threshold

(orthogonal wavelet transform)

NSSNF (new SSNF) hard-

threshold

UDWT (undecimated discrete wavelet transform)

1)-6) median moving average
 7) *B*-wavelet
 Blocks, Bumps, HeaviSine,
 DTMF(dual tone multi frequency)
 SNR(signal-to-noise ratio) Noisy
 AWGN(additive white gaussian noise) 가
 SNR 8[dB]

2.1

$$f(t) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \quad , \quad \text{(CWT)} \quad (1)$$

$$e^{-j\omega t} \quad , \quad * \quad , \quad \phi^*((t-b)/a)$$

$$(W_\phi f)(b, a) = |a|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \phi^*\left(\frac{t-b}{a}\right) dt \quad (1)$$

$$a, b \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t) dt = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\phi(t)|^2 dt < \infty \quad (3)$$

, a scale , b translation .
 , $\phi(t)$ mother wavelet , (2)
 0 , (3)

가 ,

$$\phi_{a,b}(t) = \phi((t-b)/a)/\sqrt{|a|} \quad (4)$$

Mother wavelet $\phi(t)$ (4) baby wavelet
 , scale a 가 가

$$(W_\phi f)_d = 2^{-j/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \phi^*(2^{-j}t - k) dt \quad (5)$$

$$j, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(5) scale $a = 2$ dyadic (DWT)

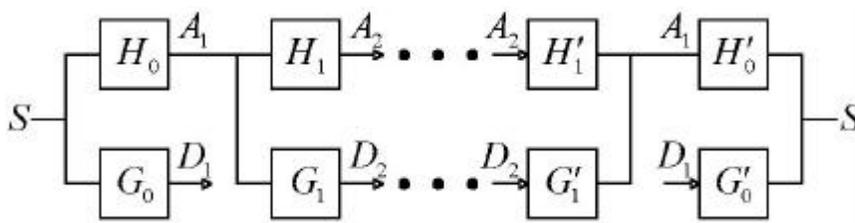


Fig. 1. Dyadic wavelet transform.

Dyadic tree 1
 F_j F_0 $(2^j - 1)$
 F_j F_0 $1/2^j$

2.2

MRA (multiresolution analysis) , (6) 가

$$(L^2) \quad ,$$

$$\dots \subset V_{-1} \subset V_0 \subset V_1 \dots \subset L^2 \quad (6)$$

$$\phi_{j,k}(t) = 2^{j/2} \phi(2^j t - k), \quad k \in Z \quad (7)$$

$$V_j = \text{Span}_k \{ \phi_{j,k}(t) \} \quad (8)$$

, V_j scaling , scale
(7) scaling (8)

$$\phi(2t) \quad , \quad V_0 \quad \phi(t) \quad V_1$$

$$V_j \oplus W_j = V_{j+1} \quad (9)$$

$$\phi_{j,k}(t) = 2^{j/2} \phi(2^j t - k), \quad k \in Z \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L^2 &= V_j \oplus W_j \oplus W_{j+1} \oplus \dots \\ &= \dots \oplus W_{j-1} \oplus W_j \oplus W_{j+1} \oplus \dots \\ &= \bigoplus_{j \in Z} W_j \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

, (9) W_j 가 , (10)

$$\dots, \oplus, \dots, \quad (6) \quad (9) \quad (11)$$

$$\dots, \oplus, \dots, \quad 2 \text{ scaling}$$

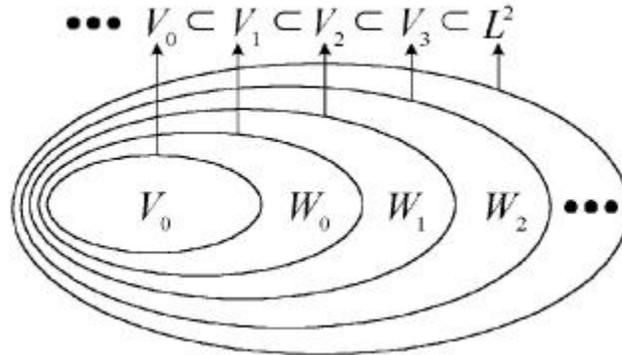


Fig. 2. Vector spaces.

$$f_N(t) = f_{N-1}(t) + g_{N-1}(t) \quad (12)$$

$$f_N(t) = g_{N-1}(t) + g_{N-2}(t) + \dots + g_{N-M}(t) + f_{N-M}(t) \quad (13)$$

L^2 $f(t)$ scaling scale N

$$f_N(t) \in V_N, \quad (9)$$

$$f_N(t) \quad (12), \quad (13)$$

$$, \quad g_N(t) \in W_N, \quad (14), \quad (15)$$

$$f_j(t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} c_k^j \phi_{j,k}(t) \quad (14)$$

$$g_j(t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} d_k^j \phi_{j,k}(t) \quad (15)$$

, $\phi(t)$ 가 MRA scaling, $\phi(t)$ scaling
 , scaling 가 m B-spline N_m .

$$N_1(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

$$N_m(t) = \frac{t}{m-1} N_{m-1}(t) + \frac{m-t}{m-1} N_{m-1}(t-1) \quad (17)$$

$$N_m\left(\frac{m}{2} + t\right) = N_m\left(\frac{m}{2} - t\right), \quad t \in R \quad (18)$$

(16) 1 B-spline, (17) m $m-1$ B-spline
 , (18) .

3 가

3.1 Scale AWGN σ_m^2

1 S 가 N , 0, 가 σ
 가 $S_w(N, 0, \sigma^2)$ 가 ,
 $D_1 = S * G_0$ (19) .

$$\sigma_1^2 = Var [D_1] = Var [S * G_0] = \|g_n^0\|^2 \cdot Var [S] = \sigma^2 \|g_n^0\|^2 \quad (19)$$

$$\sigma_m^2 = \sigma^2 \|h_n^0 * h_n^1 * \dots * h_n^{m-2} * g_n^{m-1}\|^2 \quad (20)$$

, m 1
 , (20) .

3.2

edge가 scale edge
 edge , edge
 edge , edge scale
 . (21) scale

$$Corr_l(m, n) = \prod_{i=0}^{l-1} D(m+i, n), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (21)$$

, $D(m, n)$, m scale
 index, n translation index , $l < M - m + 1$, M scale
 . $l = 2$ scale
 , (21) $Corr_1(m, n)$

SSNF , scale m
 $Corr_2(m, n)$, $\{D(m, n)\}$ $\{Corr_2(m, n)\}$
 , (22) $\{New Corr_2(m, n)\}$.

$$New Corr_2(m, n) = Corr_2(m, n) \sqrt{PD(m)/PCorr(m)} \quad (22)$$

, $PCorr(m) = \sum_n Corr_2(m, n)^2$, $PD(m) = \sum_n D(m, n)^2$.
 , $|New Corr_2(m, n)| \geq |D(m, n)|$, edge
 . , fine scale edge
 가 , $|D(m, n)|$ $|New Corr_2(m, n)|$
 edge .

$$|New Corr_2(m, n)| \geq \mu(m) |D(m, n)| \quad (23)$$

, NSSNF $\mu(m)$
 , (23) edge , $|D(m, n)|$
 $D_{new}(m, n)$.
 m scale $D(m, n)$ 가
 reference .
 , scale $D_{new}(m, n)$,
 .

$\sqrt{PS/N}$ edge $S(N, 0, \sigma^2)$ K σ , reference
 $D(m, n)$, $D'(m, n)$, $PD'(m)/(N-K)$
 σ_m^2 , $(N-K)\sigma_m^2$ reference

$$D'(m, n) = D_s'(m, n) + D_n'(m, n) \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 PD'(m) &= (N-K) \cdot E \{ D'(m, n)^2 \} \\
 &= (N-K) \cdot E \{ D_s'(m, n)^2 \\
 &\quad + D_n'(m, n)^2 + 2D_s'(m, n)D_n'(m, n) \} \\
 &= (N-K) \cdot E \{ D_s'(m, n)^2 \} + (N-K) \cdot \sigma_m^2
 \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$D'(m, n)$ (24) $D_s'(m, n)$ $D_n'(m, n)$
 $D_s'(m, n)$
 $D_n'(m, n)$
 $D'(m, n)$ (25) , K
 , scale 가 ,
 scale , fine
 scale σ_m^2 , coarse scale $E \{ D_s'(m, n)^2 \}$

3.3 σ

fine scale , σ scale
 .
 , $|New\ Corr_2(1, n)| \geq \mu(1) |D(1, n)|$, $D(1, n)$
 0 reset , $D(1, n)$ $\hat{D}(1, n)$.
 K , $\tilde{D}(1, n)$

$$\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{P \tilde{D}(1) / (N - K)} / \|g_n^0\| \quad (26)$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_1 / \|g_n^0\| \quad \sigma_1^2 \quad P \tilde{D}(1) / (N - K)$$

(26)

3.4 Threshold

Threshold ,
 .
 가 noisy
 w , scale m hard-threshold soft-threshold
 , original
 ,
 OWT , Donoho soft-threshold , (27)

$$\eta_t(w) = sgn(w) (|w| - t)_+ \quad (27)$$

$$, t = \sigma \sqrt{2 \log N} , N$$

$$\hat{w}(m, n) = \begin{cases} w(m, n), & |w(m, n)| > t(m) \\ 0, & |w(m, n)| \leq t(m) \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

, $t(m) = c \cdot \sigma_m$, i.i.d.(independent and identically distributed)

가 $S_w(N, 0, \sigma^2)$, $t = \sigma, 2\sigma, 3\sigma, \dots$ 가 68.26%,
 95.44%, 99.74% ... , 3 4 c .

Spline

, basic wavelet

spline

MRA

spline

가

, B-spline

B-

, 3

B-

-

가

8)

4.1

(29) $\{r(t_k)\}$ spline mapping , spline scale

(30)

(31)

$$\{c_k^N\} = \{s_n\} * \{r(t_k)\} \quad (\uparrow 2) \quad (29)$$

$$\{c_k^j\} = [\{a_n\} * \{c_k^{j+1}\}] \quad (\downarrow 2) \quad (30)$$

$$\{d_k^j\} = [\{b_n\} * \{c_k^{j+1}\}] \quad (\downarrow 2) \quad (31)$$

(30)

(31)

가

$\{a_n\}$

$\{b_n\}$

4.2

scale
가 , spline FFT
.
.
3σ ~ 4σ ,
index ,
edge
index k scale j spline
index
spline
0 reset , index spline FFT
edge , FFT
.
FFT 3
가 M index
 S ,
scale
가
 w .
 w model
 f_1, f_2 .

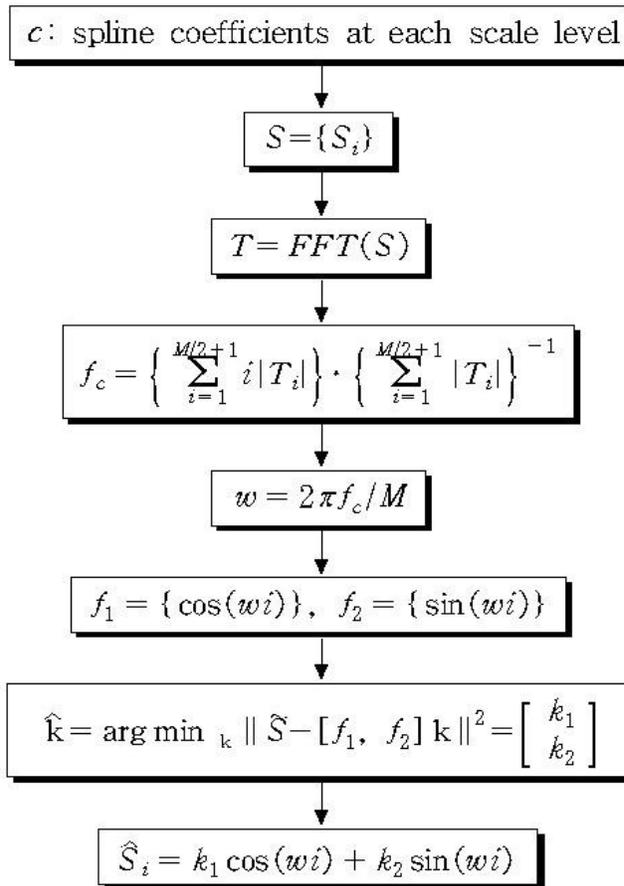


Fig. 3. FFT-based coefficient replacement algorithm.

M 가 , \hat{S} , norm 가
 index 가 \hat{S} .
 edge 가 가
 edge slope

4.3

$$\{\tilde{c}_k^j\} = \{\tilde{d}_k^j\} \cdot \text{scale} \quad (32)$$

$$\{\tilde{c}_k^j\} = \{p_n\} * \{\tilde{c}_k^{j-1}\}_{(\uparrow 2)} + \{q_n\} * \{\tilde{d}_k^{j-1}\}_{(\uparrow 2)} \quad (32)$$

$$\{p_n\} \quad \{q_n\} \quad (33) \quad (34)$$

$$\tilde{c}_k^N \quad (35)$$

$$p_k = p_{m,k} = \begin{cases} 2^{-m+1} \binom{m}{k} & \text{for } 0 \leq k \leq m \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (33)$$

$$q_k = q_{m,k} = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{m-1}} \cdot \sum_{l=0}^m \binom{m}{l} N_{2m}(k+1-l), & \text{for } 0 \leq k \leq 3m-2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

$$\hat{r}(t_k) = \{v_n\} * \{\tilde{c}_k^N\}_{(\downarrow 2)} \quad (35)$$

$$\{v_n\} \quad m \quad B\text{-spline } N_m(t)$$

가 ,
 Blocks, Bumps, HeaviSine, DTMF .
 2048 sample, sample rate 200[kHz] , noisy
 AWGN , SNR 8[dB] 가
 . , 4 sample

5.1 가

가 , SSNF
 가 NSSNF , soft-threshold OWT
 hard-threshold UDWT .
 4 7 Blocks Bumps , HeaviSine
 DTMF number 7 .
 (a) , (b) SNR 8[dB] 가
 noisy . , (c) SSNF, (d)
 NSSNF, (e) OWT, (f) UDWT
 . SSNF NSSNF, OWT UDWT
 ,
 , 8 , noisy SNR
 SNR_G(SNR SNR) .
 , open type
 , solid type .

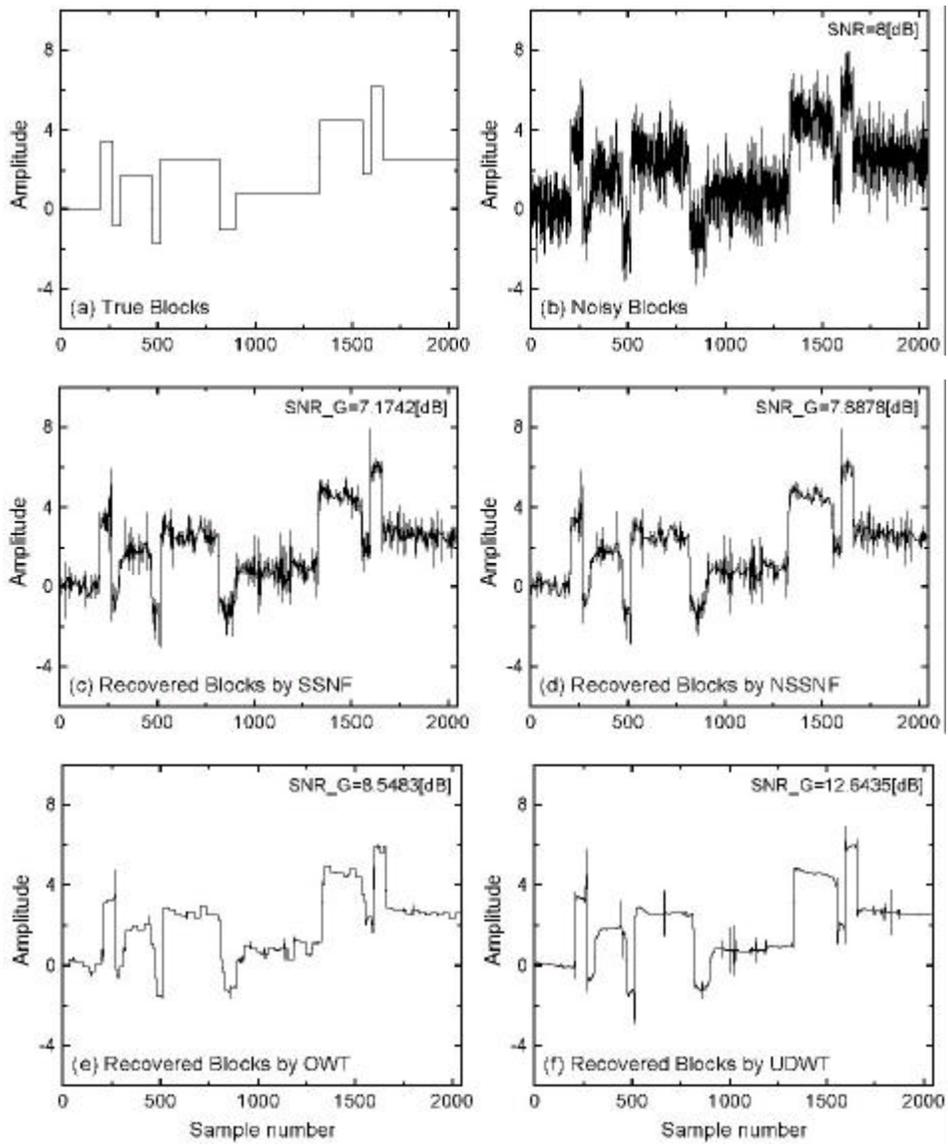


Fig. 4. Blocks signal.

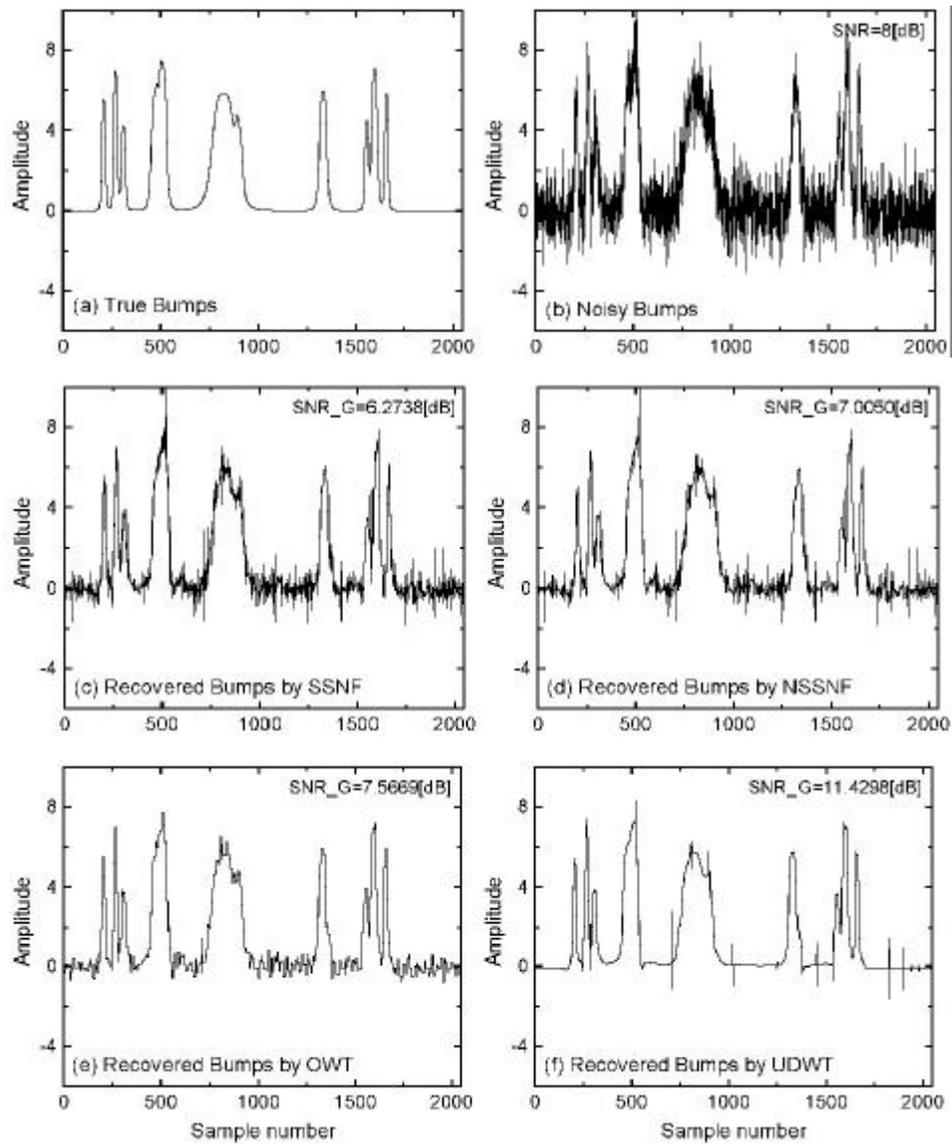


Fig. 5. Bumps signal.

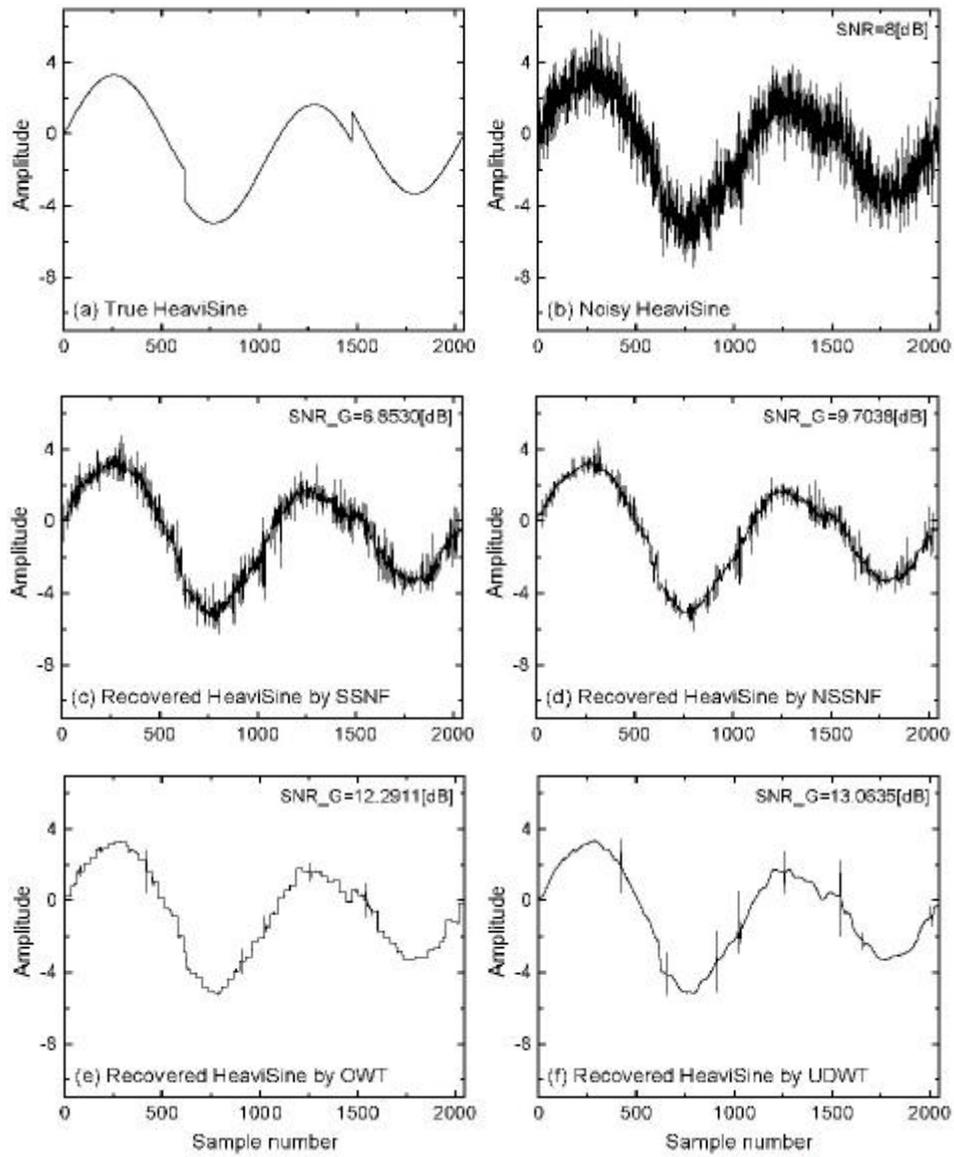


Fig. 6. HeaviSine signal.

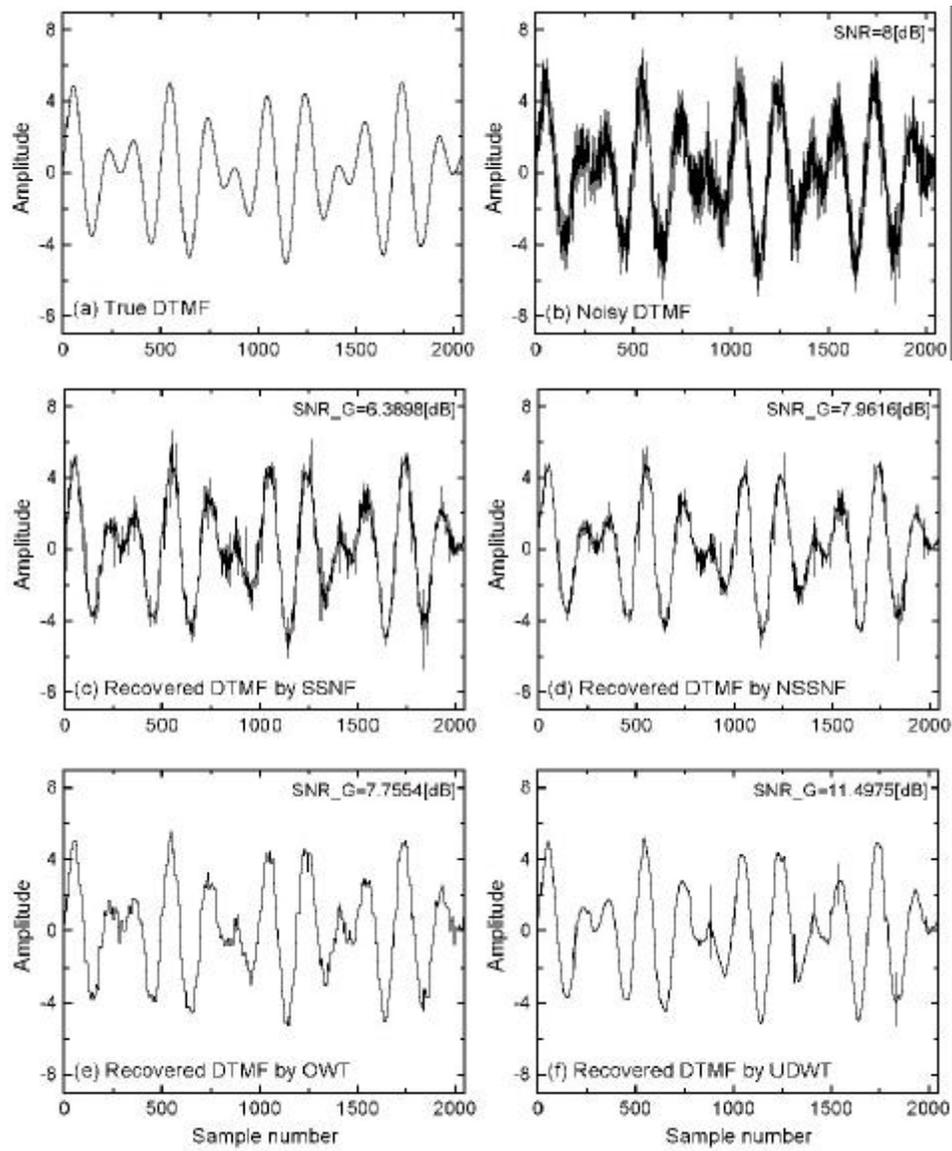
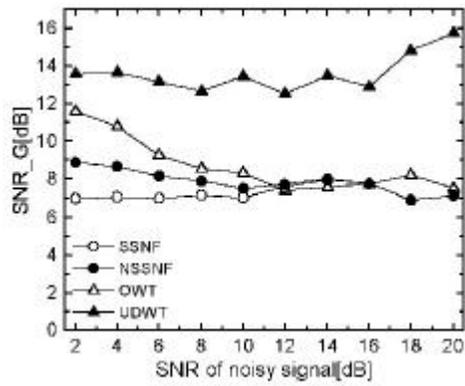
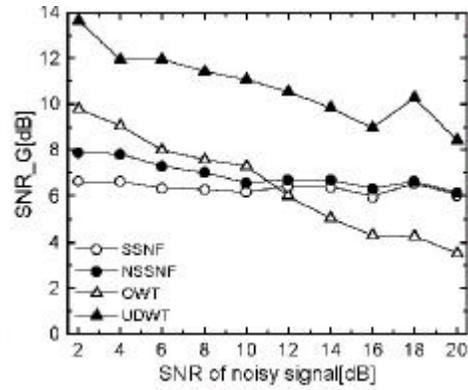


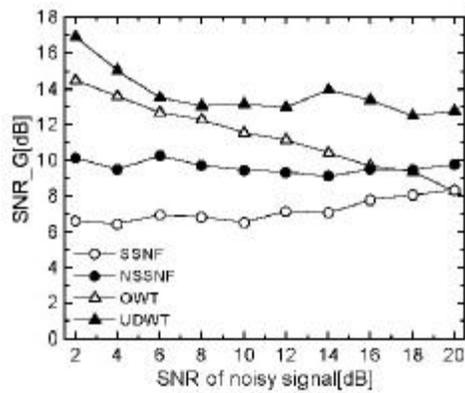
Fig. 7. DTMF signal.



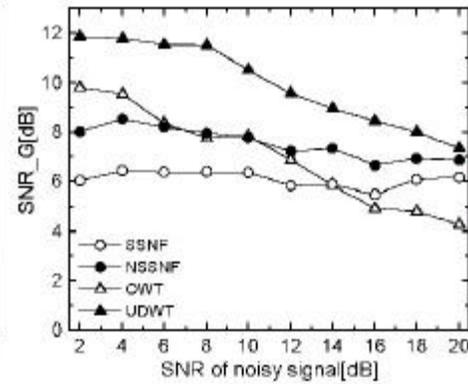
(a) Blocks



(b) Bumps



(c) HeaviSine



(d) DTMF

Fig. 8. SNR_G of signal for each methods.

5.2

, *B* - wavelet
 , FFT
 slope .
 9 . Peak-to-peak 7.5
 , -5 +6

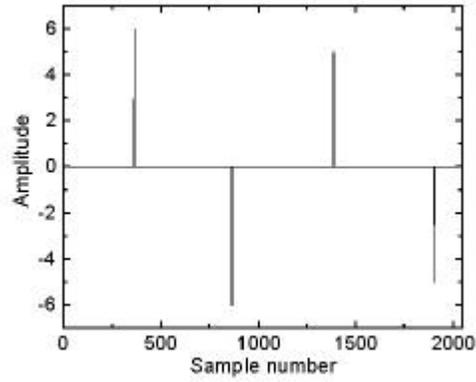
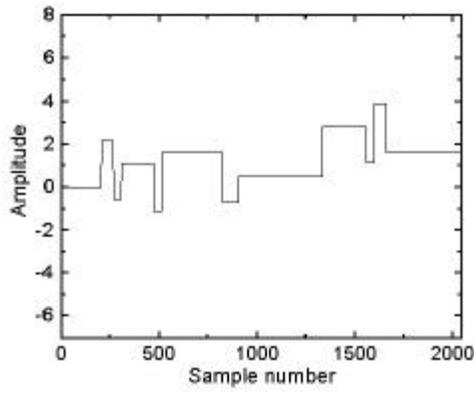


Fig. 9. Impulse noise.

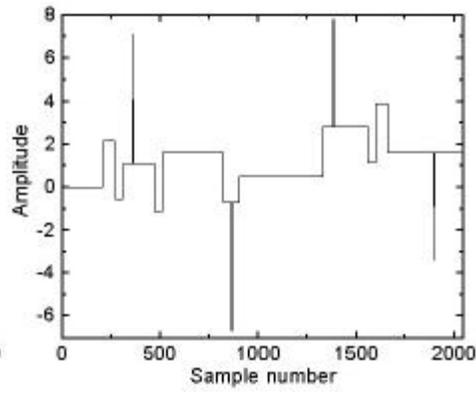
$\pm x$ 10 13 Blocks Bumps , HeaviSine
 DTMF number 7 .

(a) , (b) 9
 noisy . , (c)
 . (d)

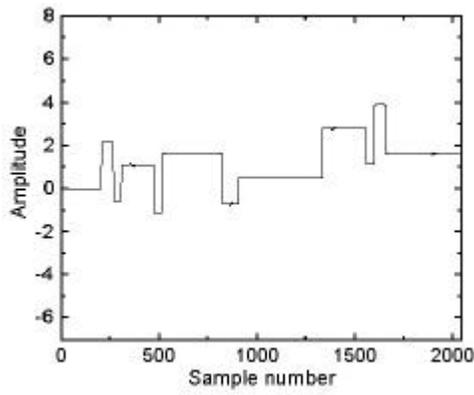
9 scale .



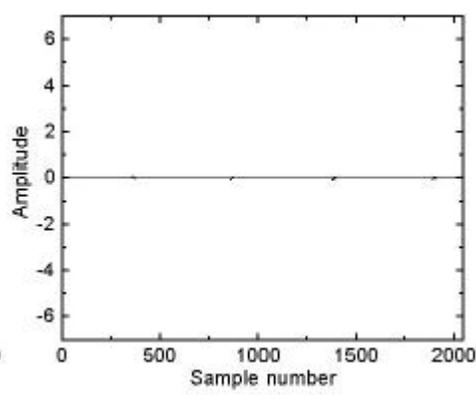
(a) True Blocks



(b) Noisy Blocks

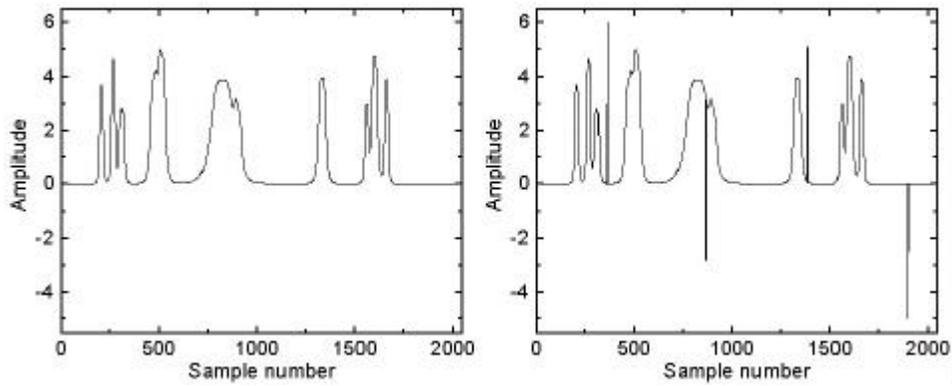


(c) Recovered Blocks



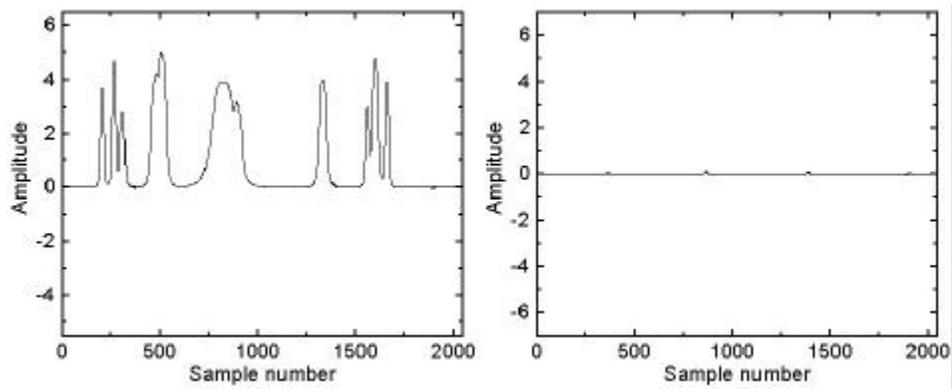
(d) Error value

Fig. 10. Blocks signal.



(a) True Bumps

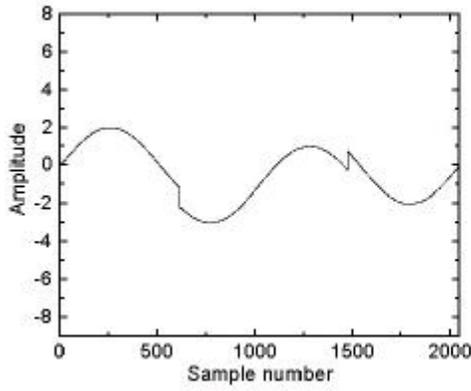
(b) Noisy Bumps



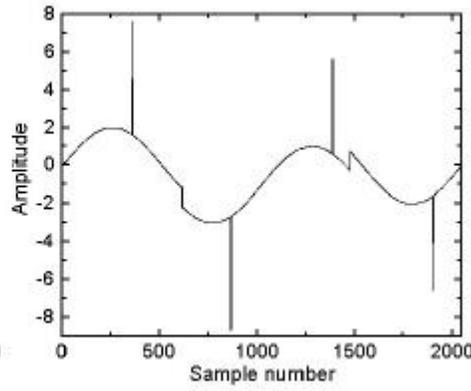
(c) Recovered Bumps

(d) Error value

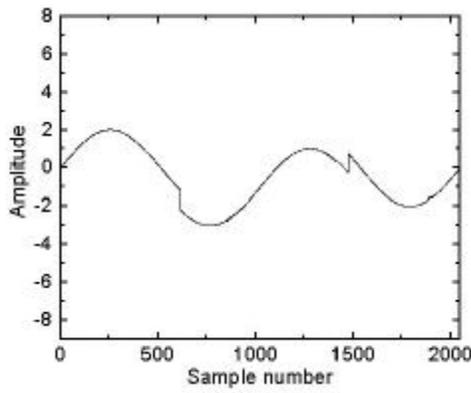
Fig. 11. Bumps signal.



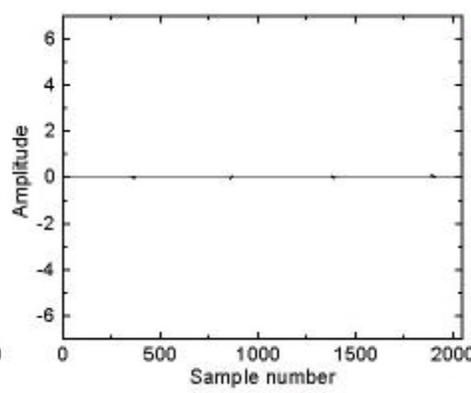
(a) True HeaviSine



(b) Noisy HeaviSine

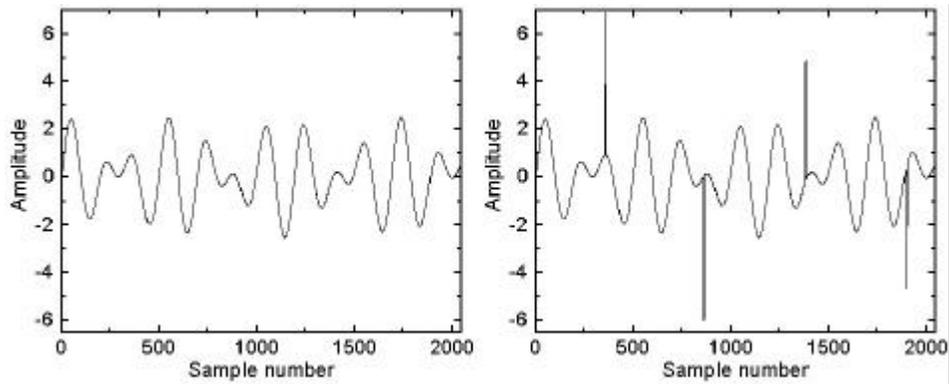


(c) Recovered HeaviSine



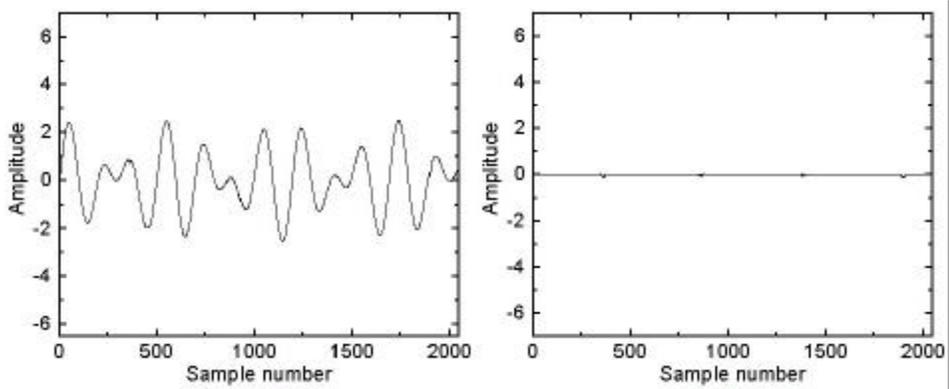
(d) Error value

Fig. 12. HeaviSine signal.



(a) True DTMF

(b) Noisy DTMF



(c) Recovered DTMF

(d) Error value

Fig. 13. DTMF signal.

, Blocks

10 (c) edge .
, 10
(d) 35.3478[dB] .
, Bumps 11 (c)
, 11 (d)
39.6534[dB] .
HeaviSine 12 (c) edge
, 11 (d)
38.1992[dB] .
, DTMF number 7 13 (d)
33.6290[dB] .
,
36.7073[dB] , 10 12
edge
. edge .

가

가

hard-threshold UDWT

NSSNF reference original

$\mu(m)$ SNR

SSNF

UDWT SNR hard-threshold OWT

SNR

AWGN 가

B -wavelet

FFT

slope

36.7073[dB]

edge

가

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