Digital Image Processing
Module 4: Part 2

Wavelet and Multiresolution Processing

Introduction

- Unlike Fourier transform, whose basis functions are sinusoids, wavelet transforms are based on small waves, called wavelets, of limited duration.
- Fourier transform provides only frequency information, but wavelet transform provides time-frequency information.
- Wavelets lead to a multiresolution analysis of signals.
- Multiresolution analysis: representation of a signal (e.g., an images) in more than one resolution/scale.
- Features that might go undetected at one resolution may be easy to spot in another.

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Multiresolution

FIGURE 7.1 A natural image and its local histogram variations.

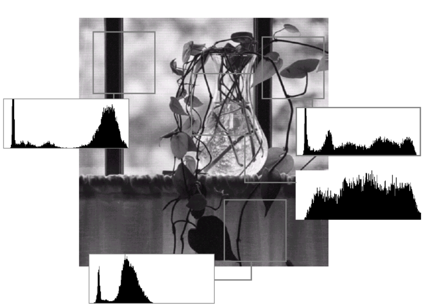

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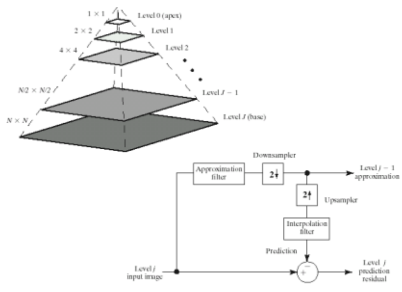
Image Pyramids



a b

FIGURE 7.2 (a) A pyramidal image structure and (b) system block diagram for creating it.

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Image pyramids

- At each level we have an approximation image and a residual image.
- The original image (which is at the base of pyramid) and its P approximation form the approximation pyramid.
- The residual outputs form the residual pyramid.
- Approximation and residual pyramids are computed in an iterative fashion.
- A P+1 level pyramid is build by executing the operations in the block diagram P times.

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Image pyramids

- During the first iteration, the original 2^Jx2^J image is applied as the input image.
- This produces the level J-1 approximate and level J prediction residual results
- For iterations j=J-1, J-2, …, J-p+1, the previous iteration's level j-1 approximation output is used as the input.

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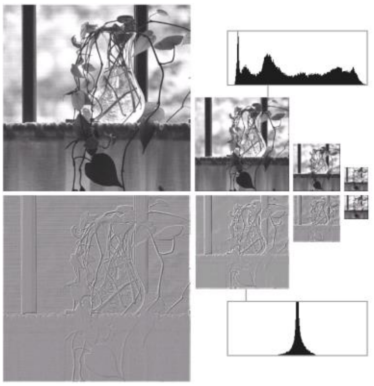
Image pyramids

- Each iteration is composed of three sequential steps:

1. Compute a reduced resolution approximation of the input image. This is done by filtering the input and downsampling (subsampling) the filtered result by a factor of 2.
   - Filter: neighborhood averaging, Gaussian filtering
   - The quality of the generated approximation is a function of the filter selected

Image pyramids

2. Upsample output of the previous step by a factor of 2 and filter the result. This creates a prediction image with the same resolution as the input.
   - By interpolating intensities between the pixels of step 1, the interpolation filter determines how accurately the prediction approximates the input to step 1.
3. Compute the difference between the prediction of step 2 and the input to step 1. This difference can be later used to reconstruct progressively the original image

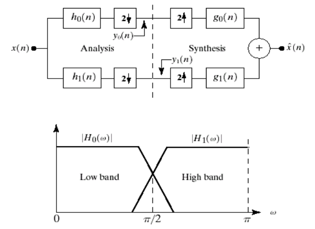


a
b
FIGURE 7.3 Two image pyramids and their statistics: (a) a Gaussian (approximation) pyramid and (b) a Laplacian (prediction residual) pyramid.

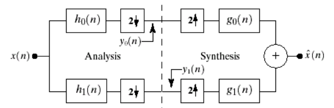
Subband coding

- In subband coding, an image is decomposed into a set of bandlimited components, called subbands.
- Since the bandwidth of the resulting subbands is smaller than that of the original image, the subbands can be downsampled without loss of information.

a
b
FIGURE 7.4 (a) A two-band filter bank for one-dimensional subband coding and decoding, and (b) its spectrum splitting properties.



Perfect Reconstruction Filter



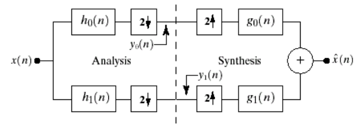
Z transform:

$$\hat{X}(z) = \frac{1}{2}\left[H_0(z)G_0(z) + H_1(z)G_1(z)\right]X(z) + \frac{1}{2}\left[H_0(-z)G_0(z) + H_1(-z)G_1(z)\right]X(-z)$$

Goal: find H_0, H_1, G_0 and G_1 so that

$$x(n) = \hat{x}(n) \quad \left(i.e.\ X(z) = \hat{X}(z)\right)$$

Perfect Reconstruction Filter: Conditions



If

$$\begin{cases} H_0(-z)G_0(z) + H_1(-z)G_1(z) = 0 \\ H_0(z)G_0(z) + H_1(z)G_1(z) = 2 \end{cases}$$

Then

$$X(z) = \hat{X}(z)$$

Perfect Reconstruction Filter Families

Filter	QMF	CQF	Orthonormal
$H_0(z)$	$H_0^2(z) - H_0^2(-z) = 2$	$H_0(z)H_0(z^{-1}) +$ $H_0^2(-z)H_0(-z^{-1}) = 2$	$G_0(z^{-1})$
$H_1(z)$	$H_0(-z)$	$z^{-1}H_0(-z^{-1})$	$G_1(z^{-1})$
$G_0(z)$	$H_0(z)$	$H_0(z^{-1})$	$G_0(z)G_0(z^{-1}) +$ $G_0(-z)G_0(-z^{-1}) = 2$
$G_1(z)$	$-H_0(-z)$	$zH_0(-z)$	$-z^{-2K+1}G_0(-z^{-1})$

TABLE 7.1 Perfect reconstruction filter families.

QMF: quadrature mirror filters

CQF: conjugate mirror filters

2-D

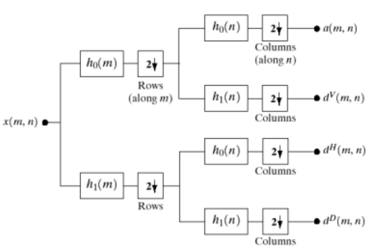
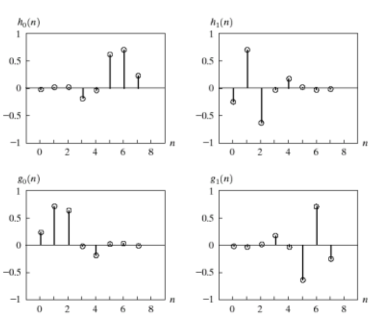


FIGURE 7.5 A two-dimensional, four-band filter bank for subband image coding.

Example of Filters

FIGURE 7.6 The impulse responses of four 8-tap Daubechies orthonormal filters.



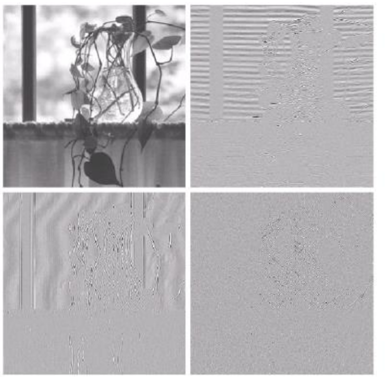
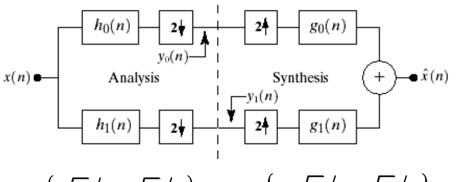


FIGURE 7.7 A four-band split of the vase in Fig. 7.1 using the subband coding system of Fig. 7.5.

The Haar Transform

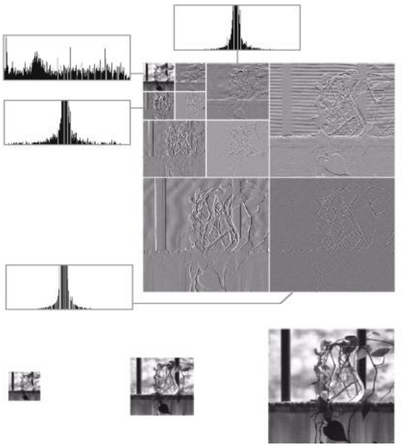
- Haar proposed the Haar Transform in 1910, more than 70 years before the wavelet theory was born.
- Actually, Haar Transform employs the Haar wavelet filters but is expressed in a matrix form.
- Haar wavelet is the oldest and simplest wavelet basis.
- Haar wavelet is the only one wavelet basis, which holds the properties of orthogonal, (anti-)symmetric and compactly supported.

The Haar Wavelet Filters



$$h_0 = \left\{\sqrt{2}/2, \sqrt{2}/2\right\} \quad h_1 = \left\{-\sqrt{2}/2, \sqrt{2}/2\right\}$$

$$g_0 = \left\{\sqrt{2}/2, \sqrt{2}/2\right\} \quad g_0 = \left\{\sqrt{2}/2, -\sqrt{2}/2\right\}$$



a
b c d
FIGURE 7.8 (a) A discrete wavelet transform using Haar basis functions. Its local histogram variations are also shown. (b)–(d) Several different approximations (64 × 64, 128 × 128, and 256 × 256) that can be obtained from (a).

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Multiresolution Expansions

- Series Expansions
  - ➢A function can be expressed as

$$f(x)=\sum_k \alpha_k \varphi_k(x)$$

  - ➢where

$$\alpha_k=\langle\tilde{\varphi}_k(x), f(x)\rangle=\int \tilde{\varphi}_k^*(x) f(x)dx$$

$\tilde{\varphi}_k(x)$ ⟶ **Dual function of** $\varphi_k(x)$

$*$ ⟶ **Complex conjugate operation**

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Multiresolution Expansions

- Series Expansions
  - ➢Orthonormal basis

$$\varphi_k(x)=\tilde{\varphi}_k(x)$$

$$\langle\varphi_j(x),\varphi_k(x)\rangle=\begin{cases}0 & j\neq k\\ 1 & j=k\end{cases}$$

  - ➢biorthogonal

$$\langle\varphi_j(x),\varphi_k(x)\rangle=0 \qquad j\neq k$$

$$\langle\varphi_j(x),\tilde{\varphi}_k(x)\rangle=\begin{cases}0 & j\neq k\\ 1 & j=k\end{cases}$$

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Multiresolution Expansions

- Scaling functions
  - ➢Integer translations and dyadic scalings of a scaling function $\varphi(x)$

$$\varphi_{j,k}(x)=2^{j/2}\varphi(2^j x-k)$$

  - ➢Express $f(x)$ as the combination of $\varphi_{j_0,k}(x)$

$$f(x)=\sum_k \alpha_k \varphi_{j_0,k}(x)$$

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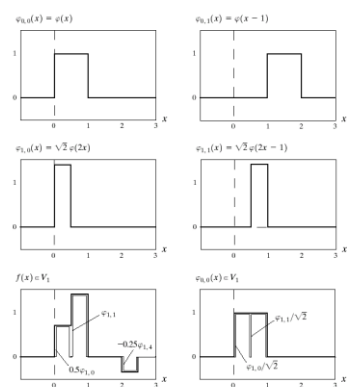
$$\varphi(x)=\begin{cases}0 & 0\le x<1\\ 1 & otherwise\end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_{0,k}(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\varphi_{1,2k}(x)+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\varphi_{1,2k+1}(x)$$

$$f(x)=0.5\varphi_{1,0}(x)+\varphi_{1,1}(x)-0.25\varphi_{1,4}(x)$$



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Multiresolution Expansions

- Scaling functions
  - ➢Dilation equation for scaling function $\varphi(x)$

$$\varphi(x)=\sum_n h_\varphi(n)\sqrt{2}\varphi(2x-n)$$

  - ➢$h_\varphi(n)$ are called scaling function coefficients
  - ➢Example: Haar wavelet, $h_\varphi(0)=h_\varphi(1)=1/\sqrt{2}$

$$\varphi(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left[\sqrt{2}\varphi(2x)\right]+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left[\sqrt{2}\varphi(2x-1)\right]$$

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Multiresolution Expansions

- Wavelet functions

$$\psi(x) = \sum_n h_\psi(n)\sqrt{2}\varphi(2x-n)$$

➢ $h_\psi(n)$ are called wavelet function coefficients

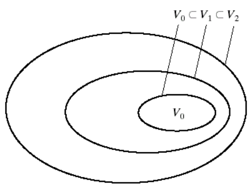
➢ Translation and scaling of $\psi(x)$

$$\psi_{j,k}(x) = 2^{j/2}\psi(2^j x - k)$$

➢ condition for orthogonal wavelets

$$h_\psi(n) = (-1)^n h_\varphi(1-n)$$

FIGURE 7.10 The nested function spaces spanned by a scaling function.



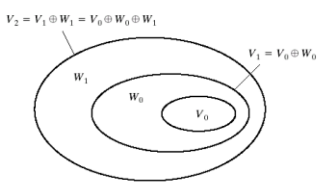


FIGURE 7.11 The relationship between scaling and wavelet function spaces.

Haar Wavelet

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \le x < 0.5 \\ -1 & 0.5 \le x < 1 \\ 0 & elsewhere \end{cases}$$