

TP de Technologies de l'Information

Restauration et filtrage de Wiener

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- **Restoration** : invert non-wanted effects
- Typical application: **deconvolution**
 - Let us consider the ideal image f_i that has been degraded by an undesired (low pass) filtering effect
 - Let f_o be the observed image
 - Moreover, there is an additive noise n ,

$$f_o(x, y) = f_i(x, y) ** h_D(x, y) + n(x, y)$$

- Goal : try to **restore the initial image**, using a model for the original image and for the noise

- **Inverse filtering:** let us find a filter h_R that will best restore the image f_i
- The restored image will thus be

$$\hat{f}_i(x, y) = f_o(x, y) ** h_R(x, y)$$

- By substitution in the previous equation, we get

$$\hat{f}_i(x, y) = [f_i(x, y) ** h_D(x, y) + n(x, y)] ** h_R(x, y)$$

- By FT:

$$\hat{F}_i(\omega_x, \omega_y) = [F_i(\omega_x, \omega_y)H_D(\omega_x, \omega_y) + N(\omega_x, \omega_y)]H_R(\omega_x, \omega_y)$$

- Thus, the solution consists in taking a filter h_R with a frequency response inverse of that of h_D :

$$H_R(\omega_x, \omega_y) = \frac{1}{H_D(\omega_x, \omega_y)}$$

- The spectrum of the restored image is thus

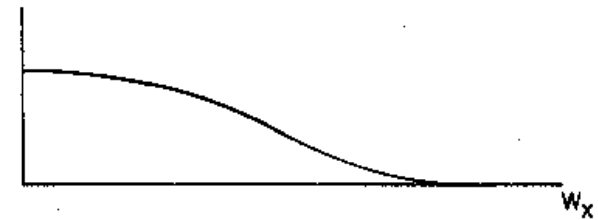
$$\hat{F}_i(\omega_x, \omega_y) = F_i(\omega_x, \omega_y) + \frac{N(\omega_x, \omega_y)}{H_D(\omega_x, \omega_y)}$$

- And by inverse FT, the restored image will be

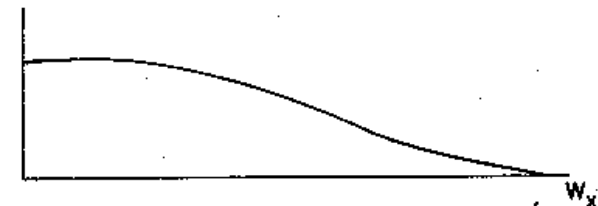
$$\hat{f}_i(x, y) = f_i(x, y) + \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{N(\omega_x, \omega_y)}{H_D(\omega_x, \omega_y)} e^{j(\omega_x x + \omega_y y)} dx dy$$

- Without noise, the restoration is perfect
- With noise, the error can be important:
 - Often h_D will be a low-pass filter (blur, ...)
 - Noise will thus be amplified

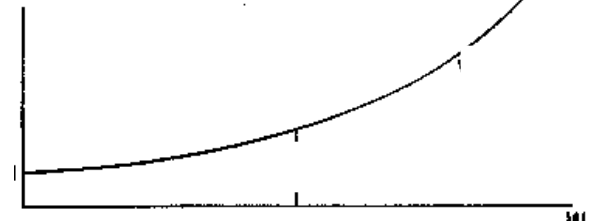
$$|F_i(\omega_x, 0)|$$



$$|H_D(\omega_x, 0)|$$



$$|H_R(\omega_x, 0)|$$



- Example



Original



Blurred image
(filtered)



Noisy and blurred

- Example (cont.)



Restoration of the blurred image



Restoration of the noisy blurred image

- The previous problem comes from the fact that the filter ignores the presence of noise in the signal
 - solution : **Wiener filtering**, that considers both a model of the image and of the noise
- **Wiener filtering**: hypotheses :
 - Images are 2D random variables, with zero mean (can be obtained by subtracting the mean to the images)
- Goal: find a filter h_R that will minimize the quadratic error

$$\varepsilon = E \left\{ \left[f_i(x, y) - \hat{f}_i(x, y) \right]^2 \right\}$$

- Calculating the 1st derivative, the error is minimal when

$$E\left\{ \left[f_i(x, y) - \hat{f}_i(x, y) \right] f_o(x', y') \right\} = 0$$

- By replacing \hat{f}_i by its value, we get

$$E\left\{ f_i(x, y) f_o(x', y') \right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E\left\{ f_o(i, j) f_o(x', y') \right\} h_R(x - i, y - j) di dj$$

- The expectations of this products are the intercorrelation and the autocorrelation of the variables:

$$K_{f_i f_o}(x - x', y - y') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{f_o}(i - x', j - y') h_R(x - i, y - j) di dj$$

$$K_{f_i f_o}(x - x', y - y') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{f_o}(i - x', j - y') h_R(x - i, y - j) di dj$$

- By FT, we obtain

$$H_R(\omega_x, \omega_y) = \frac{P_{f_i f_o}(\omega_x, \omega_y)}{P_{f_o}(\omega_x, \omega_y)}$$

$P_{f_i f_o}(\omega_x, \omega_y)$ is the power interspectrum

$P_{f_o}(\omega_x, \omega_y)$ is the power spectrum of f_o

- When the noise is additive, we can write, by the Wiener-Kintchine theorems :

$$P_{f_o}(\omega_x, \omega_y) = |H_D(\omega_x, \omega_y)|^2 P_{f_i}(\omega_x, \omega_y) + P_N(\omega_x, \omega_y)$$

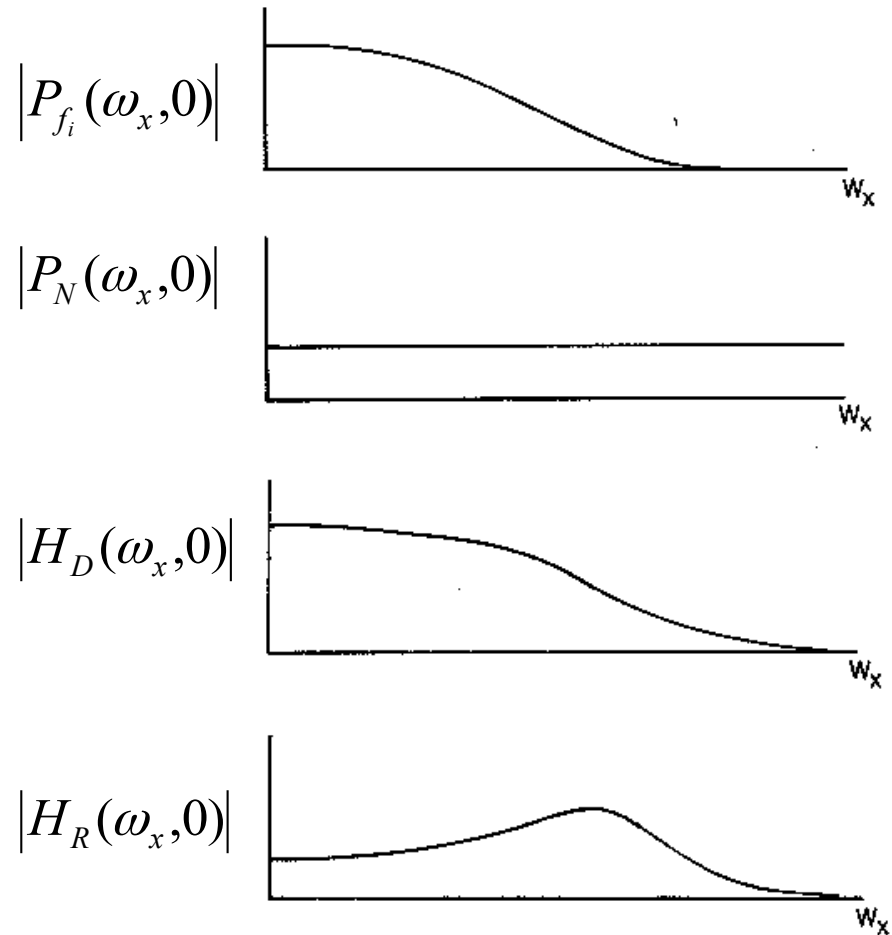
and

$$P_{f_o f_i}(\omega_x, \omega_y) = H_D^*(\omega_x, \omega_y) P_{f_i}(\omega_x, \omega_y)$$

- And we finally obtain the **Wiener filter**, with frequency response:

$$H_R(\omega_x, \omega_y) = \frac{H_D^*(\omega_x, \omega_y)}{|H_D^*(\omega_x, \omega_y)|^2 + \frac{P_N(\omega_x, \omega_y)}{P_{f_i}(\omega_x, \omega_y)}}$$

- Conclusions :
 - The Wiener filter is a **adaptive band-pass filter**
 - It behaves like the inverse filter at low frequencies and like a low-pass filter for high frequencies



- Examples :



Motion blur



Restored Image

- Examples (cont.):



Out-of-focus blur



Restored image