

Denoising of the CSM

J. Antoni, A. Dinsenmeyer and Q. Leclère
Laboratoire Vibrations Acoustique

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Context

Unwanted random noise :

- ▶ electronic, ambient, flow-induced,...
- ▶ short correlation lengths

Existing denoising methods :

- ▶ Physical removal : mic recession, porous treatment, ...
- ▶ Use of a background noise measurement
- ▶ Wavenumber filtering

CSM properties

$$\mathbf{S}_p = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_i \mathbf{p}_i \mathbf{p}_i'$$

- ▶ Hermitian (conjugate symmetric)
- ▶ Positive semidefinite (nonnegative eigenvalues)

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{S}_p}_{\text{measured CSM}} = \underbrace{\mathbf{S}_a}_{\text{signal of interest}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{S}_n}_{\text{unwanted noise}}$$

- ▶ Signal CSM : one eigenvalue for one incoherent source
- ▶ Noise CSM : off-diagonal elements $\rightarrow 0$ with averaging

Denoising algorithms

Diagonal reconstruction

$$\text{maximize } \sum_i \sigma_{n_i} \quad \text{subject to } \mathbf{S}_{pp} - \text{diag}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_n) \geq 0$$

Solved with CVX Matlab toolbox.

Robust Principal Component Analysis

$$\text{minimize } \|\mathbf{S}_a\|_* + \lambda \|\mathbf{S}_n\|_1 \quad \text{subject to } \mathbf{S}_a + \mathbf{S}_n = \mathbf{S}_p$$

Solved with proximal gradient algorithm.

Probabilistic Factorial Analysis

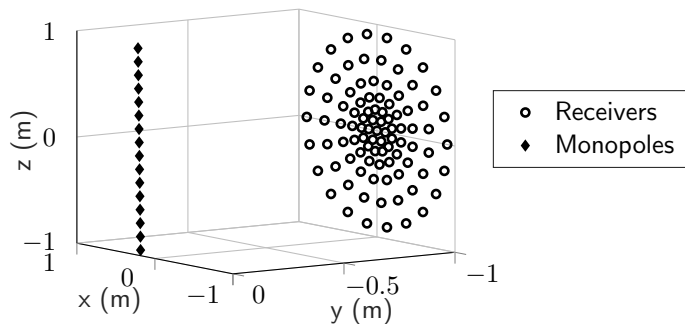
$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{L} \text{diag}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) \mathbf{C} + \text{diag}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}) \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$$

$$\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{C}, \boldsymbol{\sigma} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{L,C,\sigma}^2) \quad \text{and} \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha} \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_\alpha, \boldsymbol{\Omega}_\alpha^2)$$

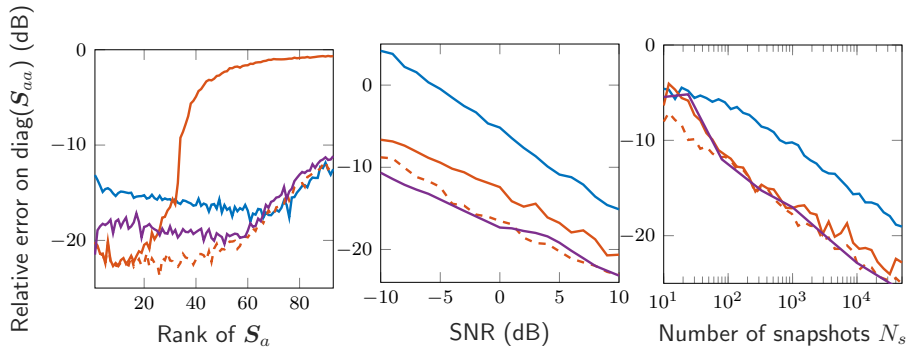
Solved with Gibbs sampling algorithm.

Test case

- ▶ frequency : 15 kHz
- ▶ SNR : 10 dB
- ▶ 20 monopoles
- ▶ 10⁴ snapshots
- ▶ heterogeneous noise : SNR 10 dB lower on 10 random receivers



Results



— DRec, - - - RPCA using λ_{opt} , — RPCA using $\lambda = 1/\sqrt{M}$, — MCMC