

Report 5

Traditional Filter applied so far:

1. Convolution smoothing
2. Wavelet Smoothing
3. Moving averages
4. Exponential Smoothing
5. Finite Impulse Response filters
6. Infinite Impulse Response filters

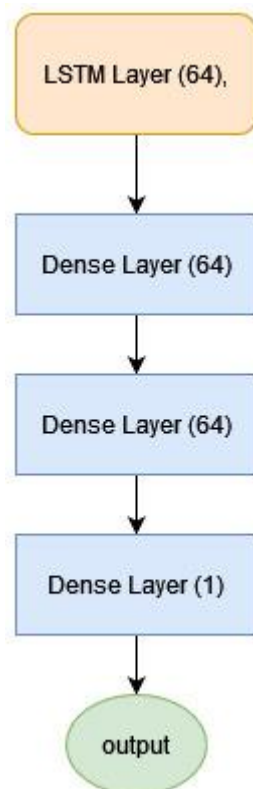
INPUT SAMPLES: 20, 000 input 1D signals of length 512 were used

TESTING: 5,000 samples were used for testing , 6,000 were used for validation.

DEEP LEARNING FILTERS

Below are some neural nets from the past 2 years proven to be effective in signal denoising (mainly 1D ECG signals)

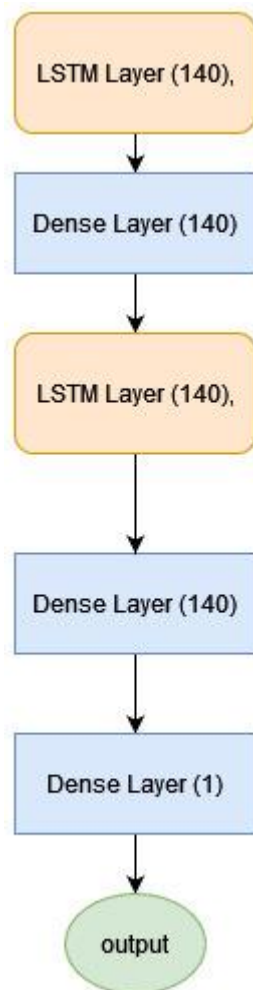
1. DRNN (Deep Recurrent Neural Network)



<https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.11551> (July 2018)

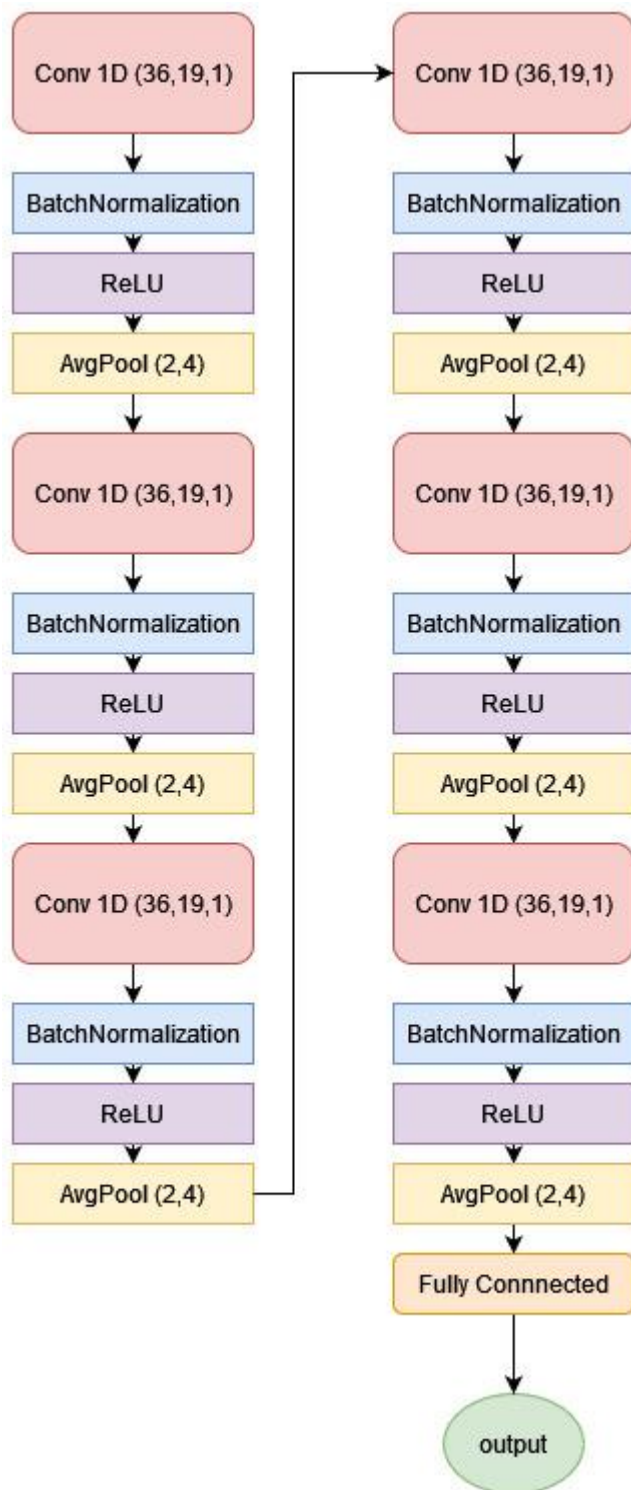
2. LSTM neural network for denoising.

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8902833> (Sept 2019)



3. CNN Deep learning model for denoising.

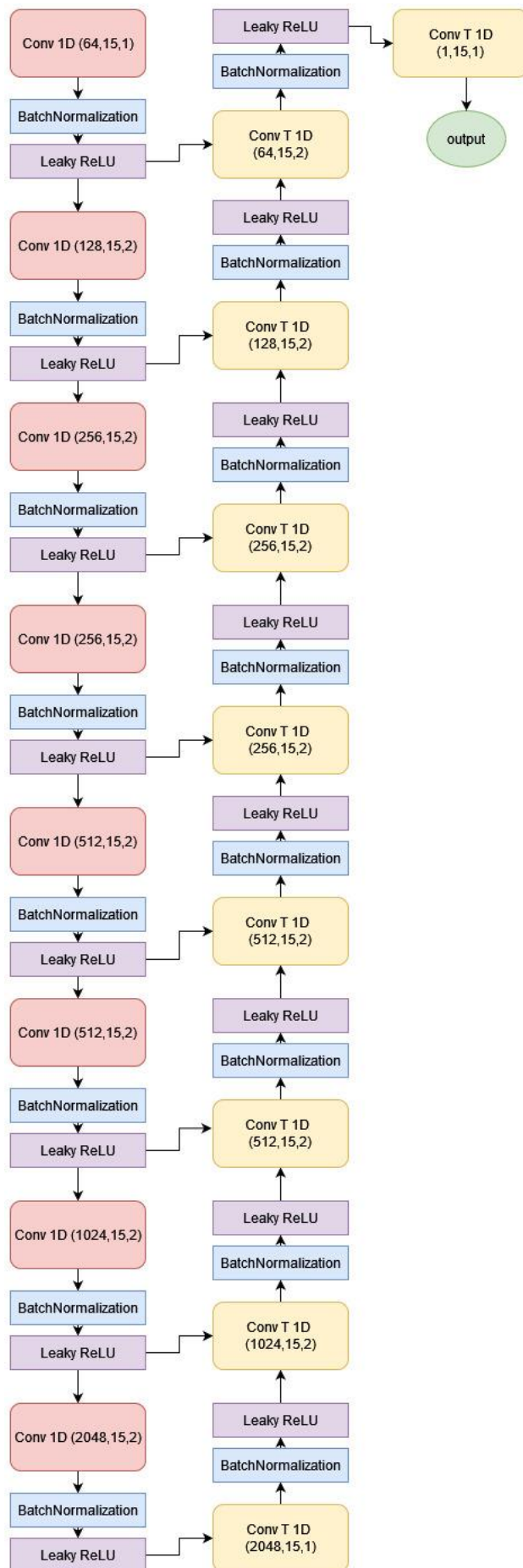
<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8902833> (sept 2019)



4. CNN encoder decoder

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31918422/>

(Feb 2020)



5. Vanilla Filter

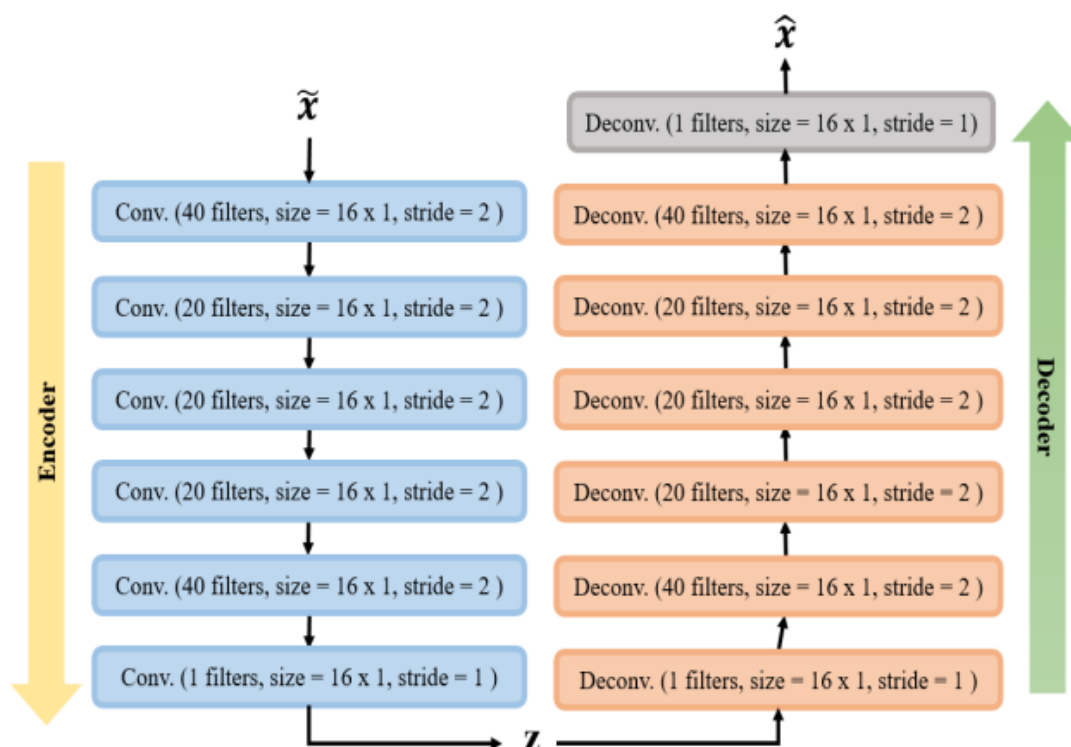
Vanilla_L

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv1d_1 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 64)	640
conv1d_2 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 64)	36928
conv1d_3 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 32)	18464
conv1d_4 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 32)	9248
conv1d_5 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 16)	4624
conv1d_6 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 16)	2320
conv1d_7 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 1)	145
Total params: 72,369		
Trainable params: 72,369		
Non-trainable params: 0		

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2101.03423.pdf> (Jan 2021)

6. Full Convolution Net Denoising Autoencoders.



<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8693790>

(April 2019)

7. Vanilla NL Filter

Vanilla_NL

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv1d_1 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 64)	640
conv1d_2 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 64)	36928
conv1d_3 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 32)	18464
conv1d_4 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 32)	9248
conv1d_5 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 16)	4624
conv1d_6 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 16)	2320
conv1d_7 (Conv1D)	(None, 512, 1)	145
Total params: 72,369		
Trainable params: 72,369		
Non-trainable params: 0		

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2101.03423.pdf> (Jan 2021)

8. Deep Filter

--model photo.

Results:

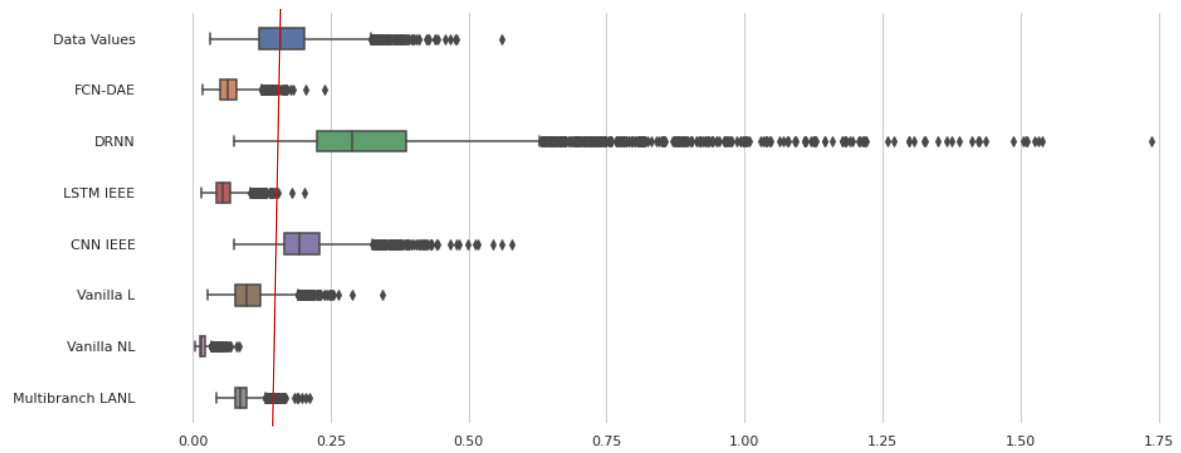
Sum of Square Differences, Mean Absolute Differences, Percent Root Mean Square Differences, Cosine-Similarity.

Method/Model	SSD	MAD	PRD	COS_SIM
Data Values	0.167 (0.063)	0.094 (0.029)	26.276 (4.452)	0.990 (0.003)
FCN-DAE	0.066 (0.024)	0.066 (0.023)	16.843 (2.726)	0.996 (0.001)
DRNN	0.338 (0.181)	0.100 (0.034)	39.910 (10.309)	0.980 (0.010)
LSTM IEEE	0.058 (0.020)	0.064 (0.023)	15.704 (2.561)	0.997 (0.001)
CNN IEEE	0.202 (0.053)	0.085 (0.016)	30.149 (3.583)	0.988 (0.003)
Vanilla L	0.102 (0.035)	0.072 (0.019)	21.001 (3.016)	0.994 (0.001)
Vanilla NL	0.018 (0.008)	0.033 (0.014)	8.657 (1.721)	0.999 (0.000)
Multibranch LANL	0.089 (0.018)	0.056 (0.015)	19.310 (2.720)	0.994 (0.001)

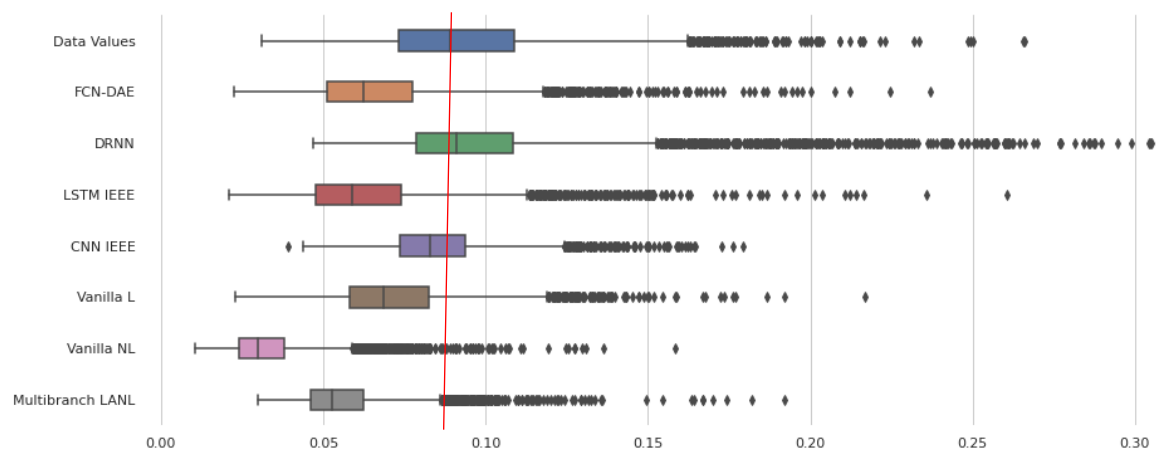
Training Time for Models: (in secs)

Method/Model	Training Time
DRNN	1017.000 (0.000)
FCN-DAE	2057.000 (0.000)
LSTM IEEE	6485.000 (0.000)
CNN IEEE	287.000 (0.000)
Vanilla L	1144.000 (0.000)
Vanilla NL	1284.000 (0.000)
Multibranch LANL	10930.000 (0.000)

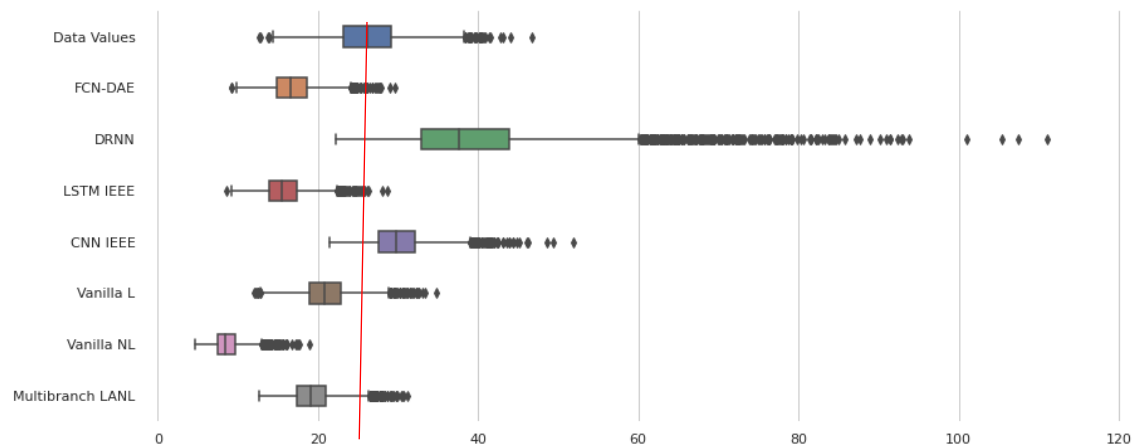
Sum of Squared Distances



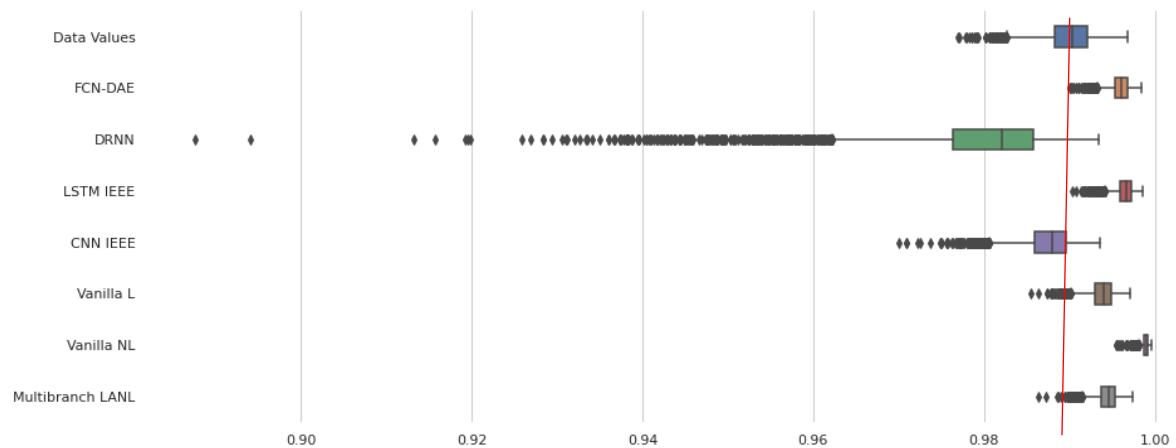
Mean Absolute Deviations



Percent Root Mean Square Differences

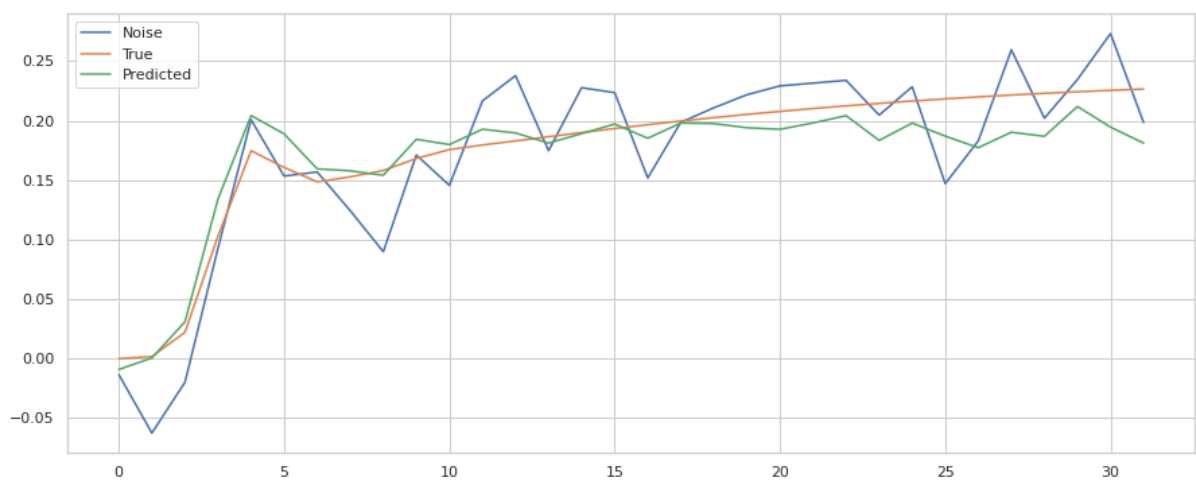
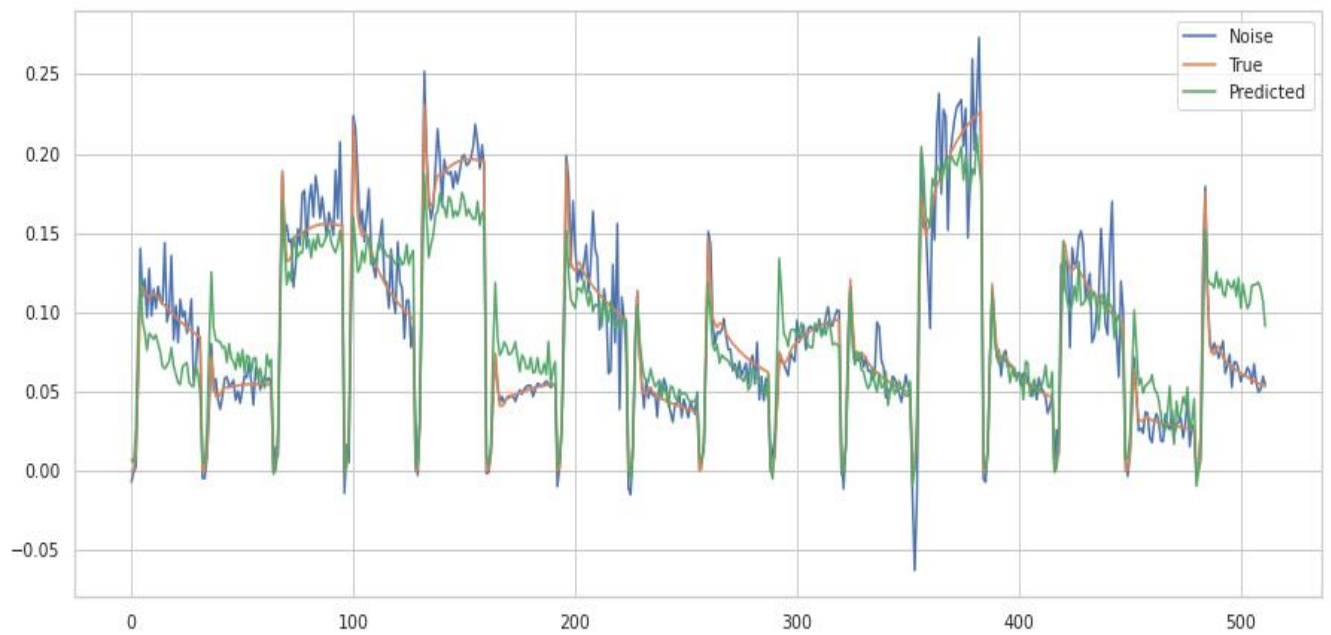


Correlation Box plots

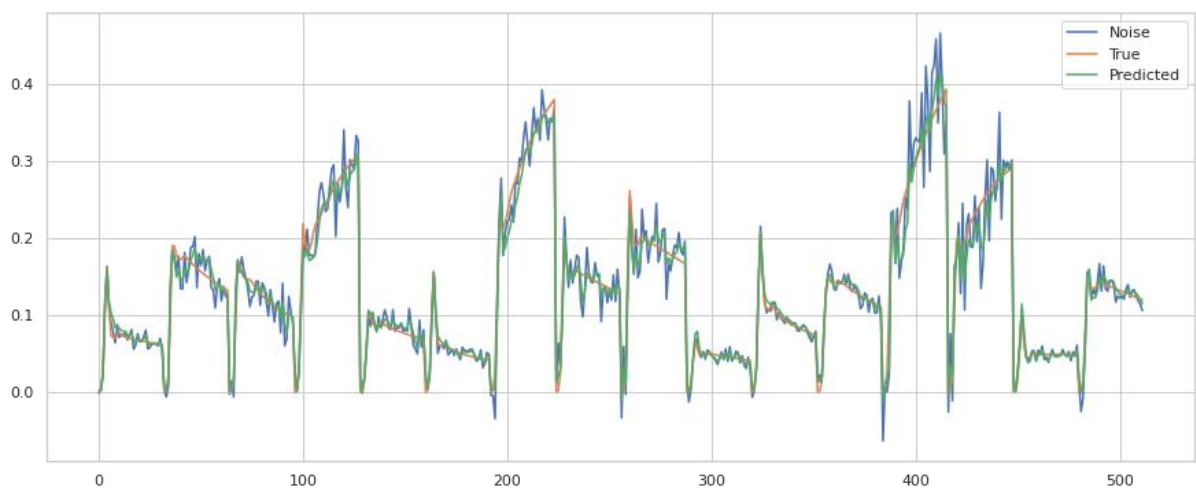


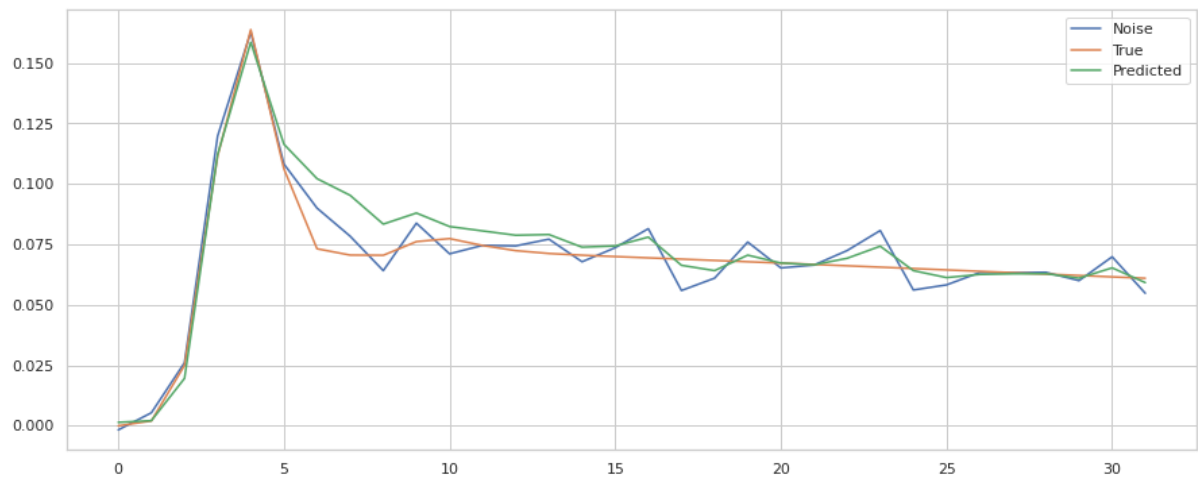
From the above graphs, we can see that some models perform much better than the others for our purpose. Like FCN-DAE, LSTM_IEEE, Vanilla_NL and Deep Filters(multibranch LANL).

Denoised Results: DRNN

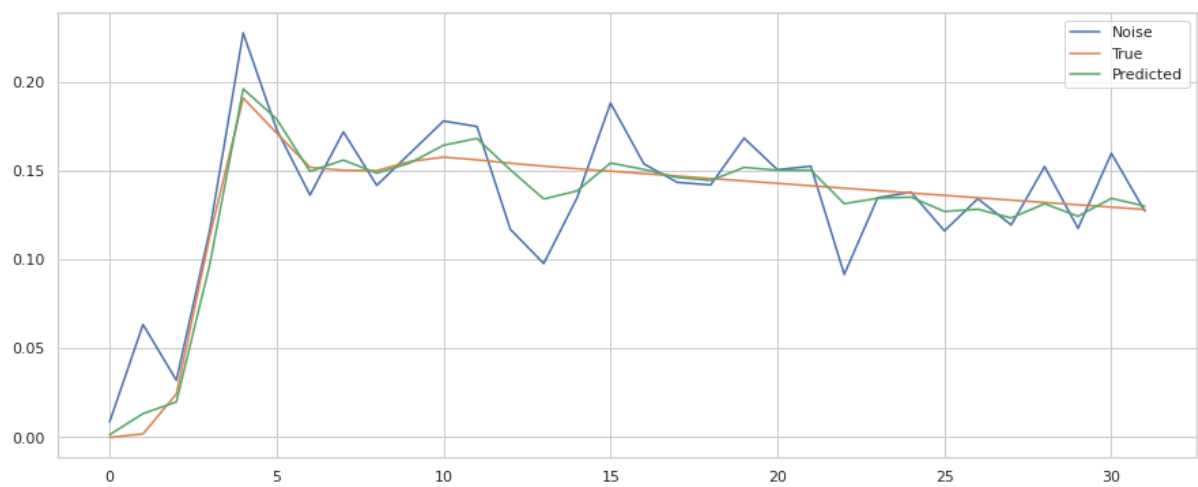
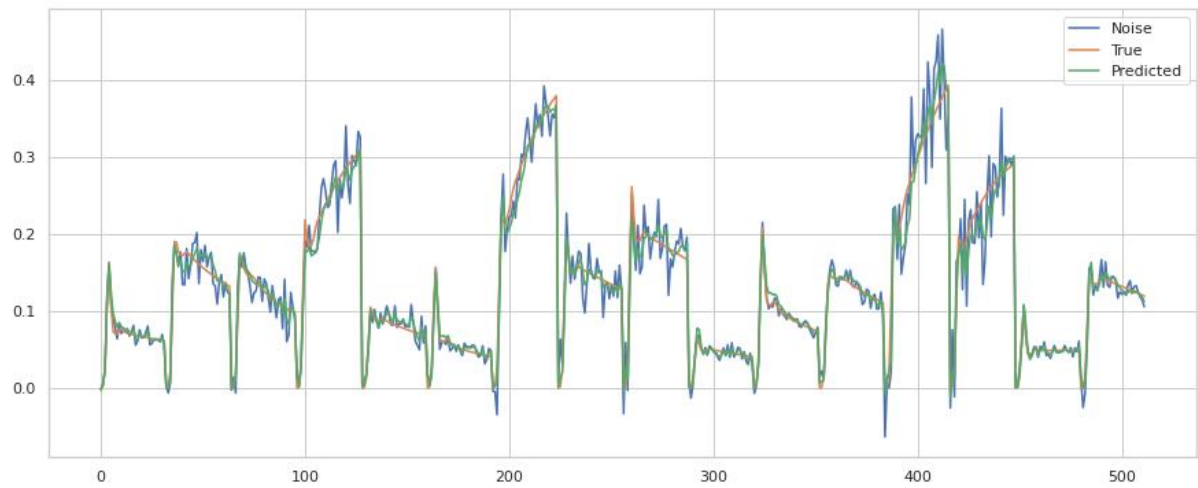


FCN-DAE

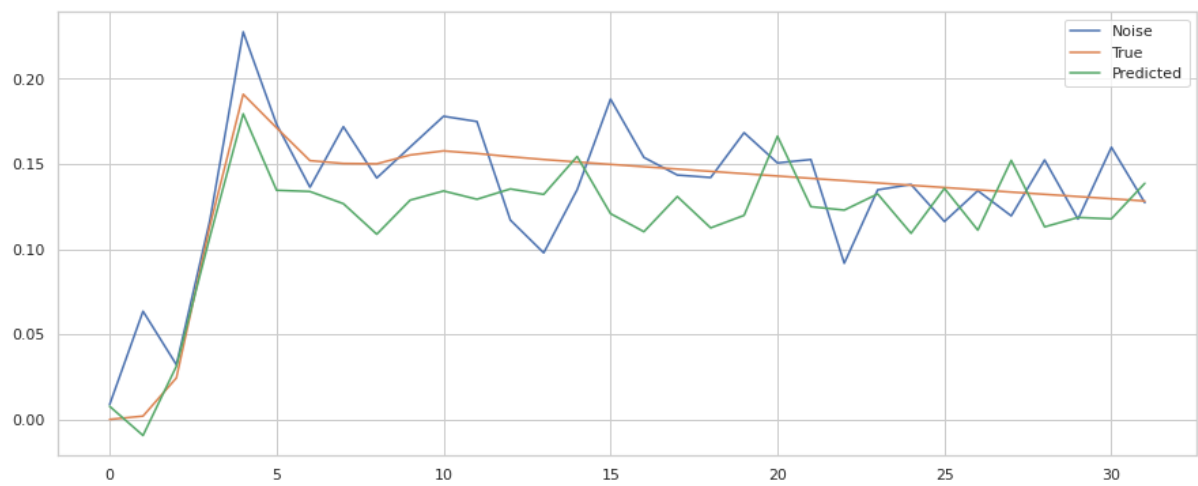
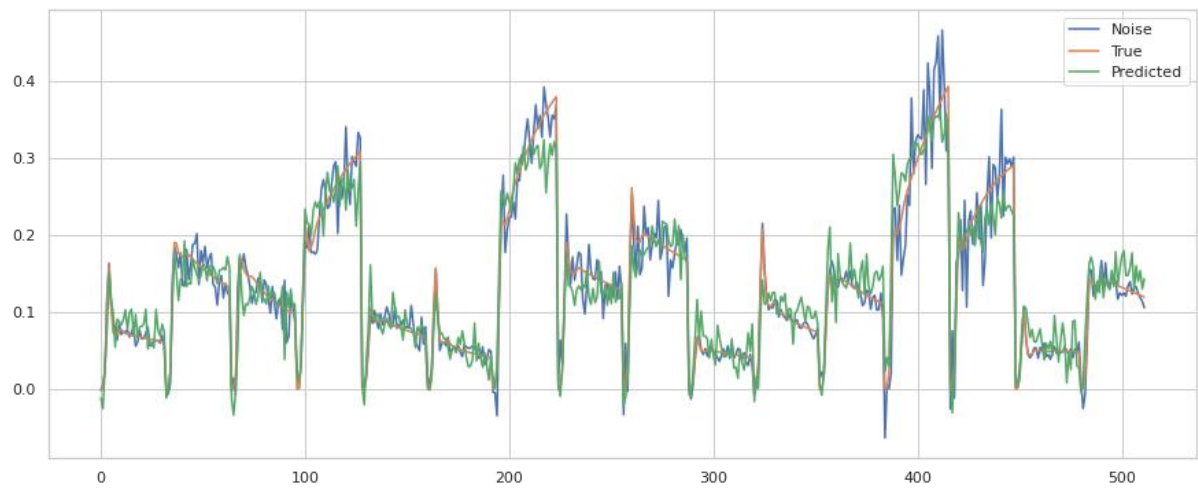




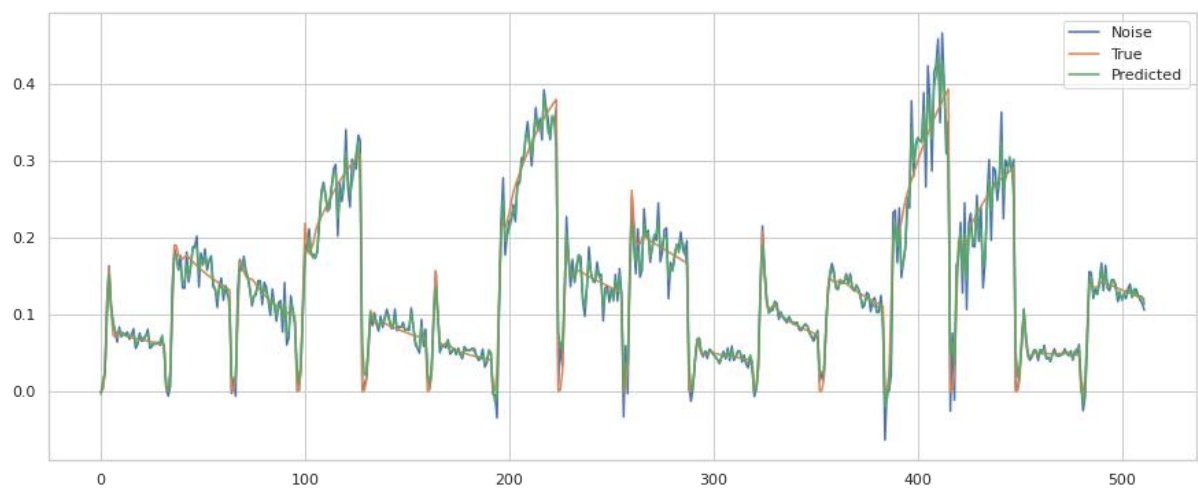
LSTM IEEE

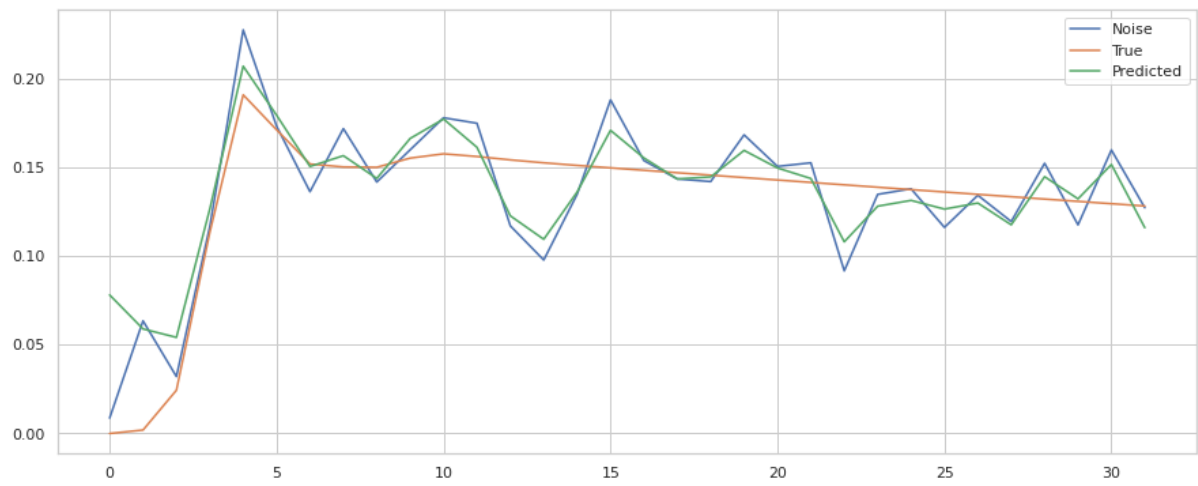


CNN IEEE

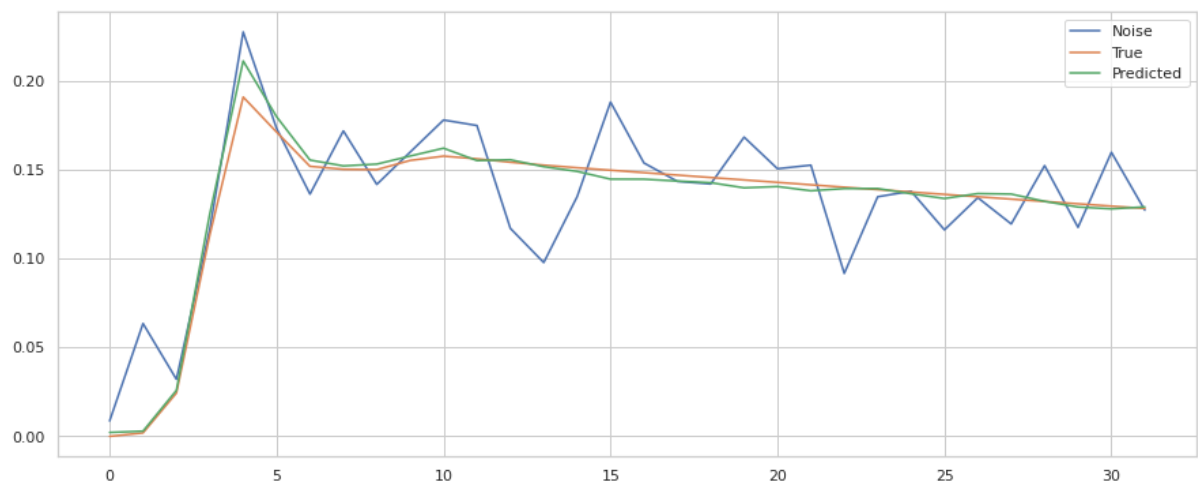
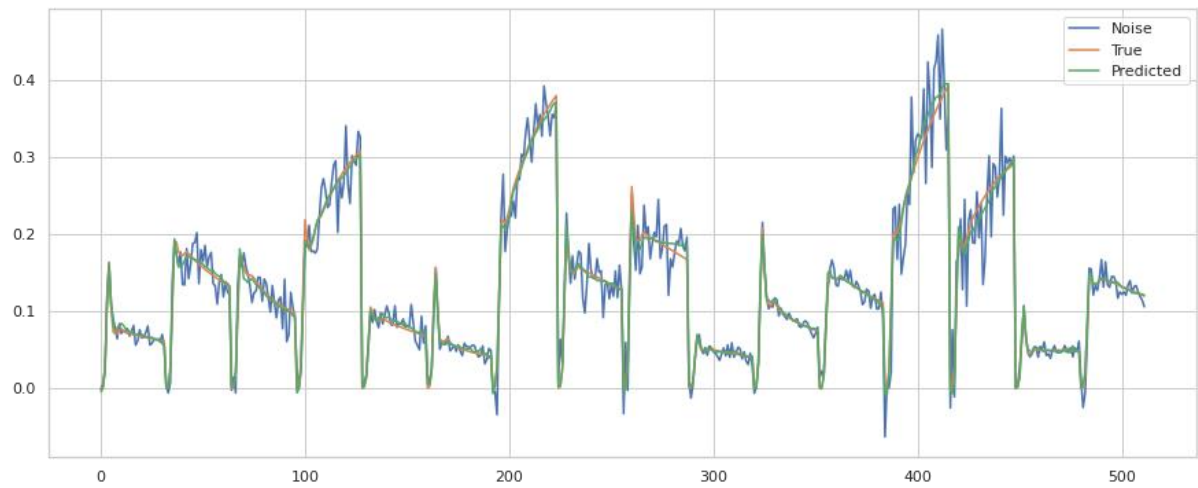


Vanilla L

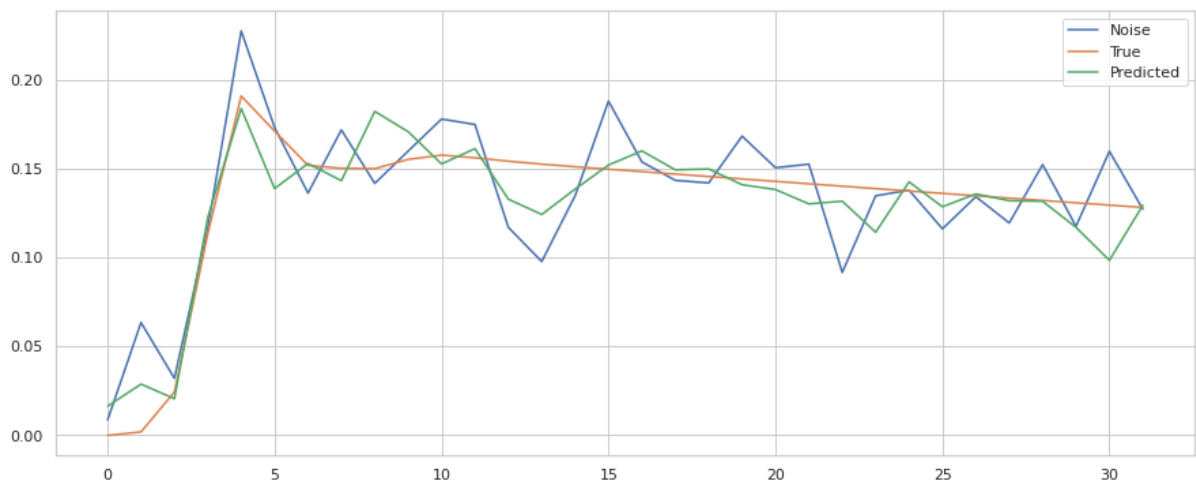
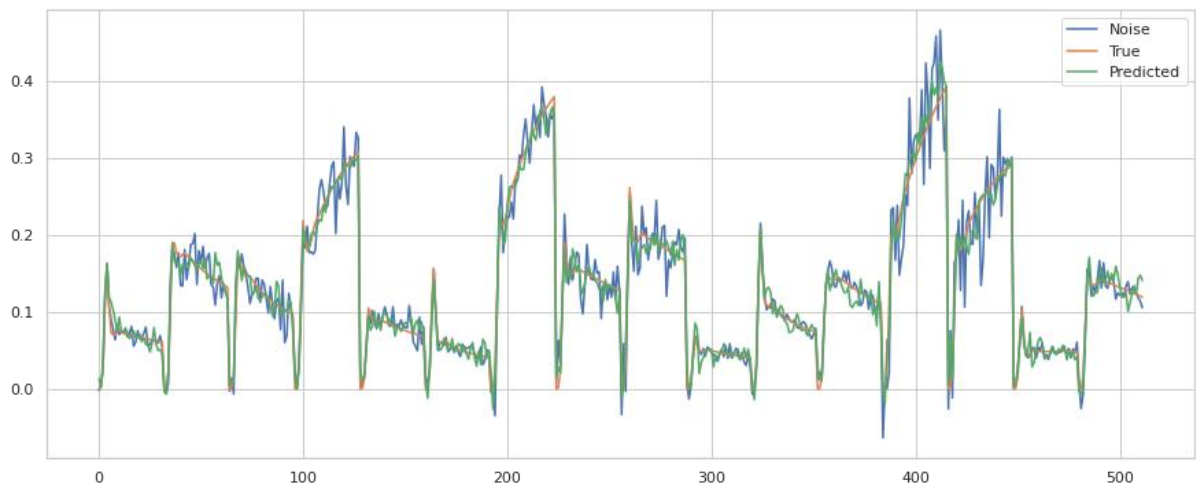




Vanilla NL



Deep Filter



SOME QUESTIONS-----

1. Why we are not denoising the images directly.
2. Can we do some kind of data pre-processing before-hand.
3. Instead of adding random noise can we add some specific noise (ECG noise paper).