

**E9 222 SIGNAL PROCESSING IN PRACTICE
FINAL EXAMINATION**

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Question 2: Analysis of Image Magnitude and Phase Spectra

Given two images, we need to verify the following properties:

1. The equality:

$$\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_1[m, n] x_2^*[m, n] = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} X_1[k, l] X_2^*[k, l] \quad (1)$$

Results: After computing the above LHS and RHS for the given two images, the following was observed:

- LHS = 14062.126
- RHS = 14062.126

So, we can see that LHS = RHS. So, this property is verified.

2. Parseval's theorem:

$$\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[m, n] x^*[m, n] = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} X[k, l] X^*[k, l] \quad (2)$$

Results: After computing the above LHS and RHS for the given two images, the following was observed:

For Cameraman image

- LHS = 18123.245
- RHS = 18123.245

For Barbara image

- LHS = 16706.449
- RHS = 16706.449

So, we can see that for both the images LHS = RHS. So, this property is verified.



Fig. 1: Image: Barbara



Fig. 2: Image: Cameraman

Next, Magnitude-phase swapping is done for the two images. The images observed are given in Figure.3

- New Image 1: Contains the Magnitude Spectrum of the "Cameraman" Image and the Phase Spectrum of the "Barbara" Image.
- New Image 2: Contains the Magnitude Spectrum of the "Barbara" Image and the Phase Spectrum of the "Cameraman" Image.

We can see the resemblance is more for the image from which the phase spectrum plot is taken.



Fig. 3: Magnitude-Phase Swapping Comparison

Possible Explanations: Since the phase spectrum captures the spatial details and texture patterns of the image, the resemblance between the hybrid image and the image from which the phase spectrum is taken is stronger. Therefore, in this case, New Image 1 will resemble the "Barbara" Image more closely, and New Image 2 will resemble the "Camerman" Image more closely.

Question 3: Analysis of Sinusoids in Noise

The Sum of Sinusoids Signal ($x[n]$) is generated and is plotted in Figure.4

The Magnitude Spectrum overlaid on the idea spectrum of continuous spectrum is shown in Figure.5. Both Hamming Window and Rectangular Window has been considered.

We can observe, that the peaks are observed at the frequencies that are present in $x[n]$ and it matches the peaks of the ideal spectrum. Note that the ideal spectrum should have infinite amplitude as Fourier Transform of a Continuous Sine is a delta function. In the image the infinite peaks have been truncated for plotting convenience.

Next we consider the sequence $y[n]$ as,

$$y[n] = x[n] + w[n]$$

where, $w[n] \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$

The Magnitude spectrum of $y[n]$ for $\sigma = 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25$ is given in Figure.6

As the Noise Variance, Increases we can see it induces more frequencies in the signal which can be observed in many small peaks in the Magnitude Spectrum of $y[n]$

Now, in another set of plots the auto-correlation of $y[n]$ is plotted overlaid on auto-correlation of $x[n]$ for various values of σ in Figure.7

As $x[n]$ is periodic, so the auto-correlation is has periodic peaks and it tapers down at both ends since, it is a finite duration signal. Now, at less values of sigma, auto-correlation of $y[n]$ will have similar periodic peaks with tapering ends like characteristics like auto-correlation of $x[n]$. With more variance in noise, $y[n]$ will lose its periodicity and hence, the auto-correlation will also reflect that.

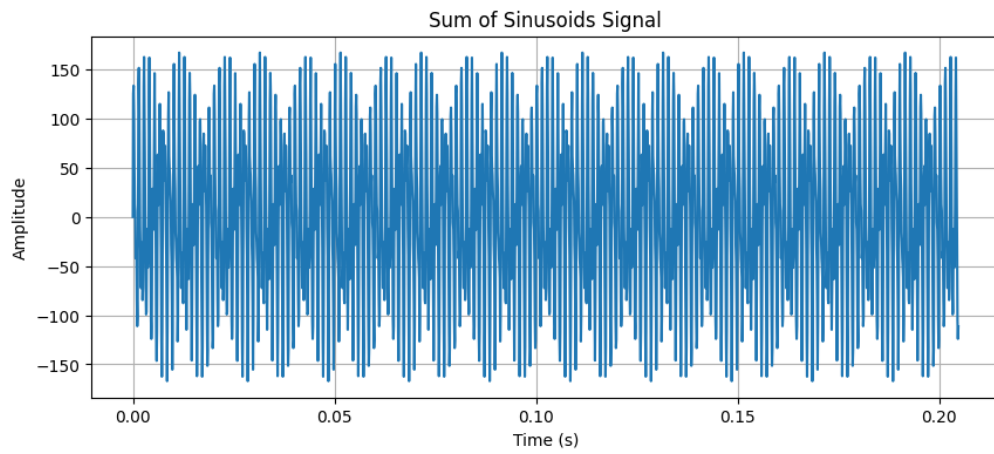


Fig. 4: Image: Sum of Sinusoids ($x[n]$)

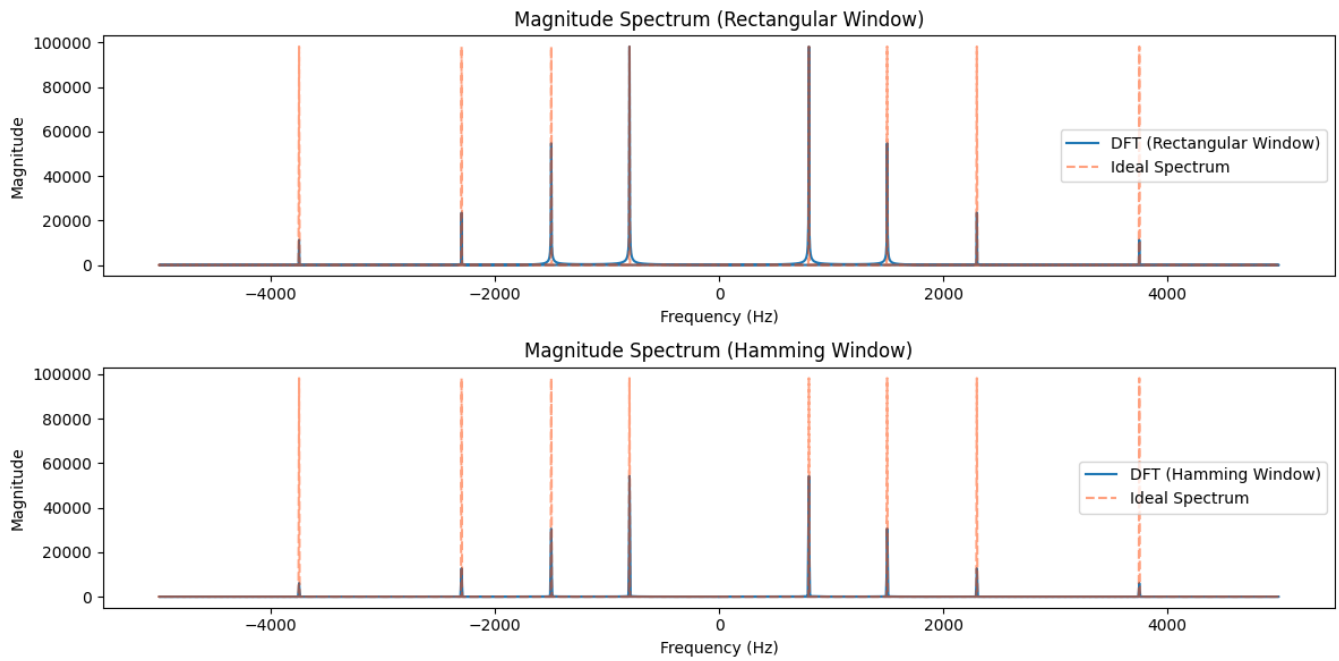


Fig. 5: Magnitude Spectrum of $x[n]$ for different Windows

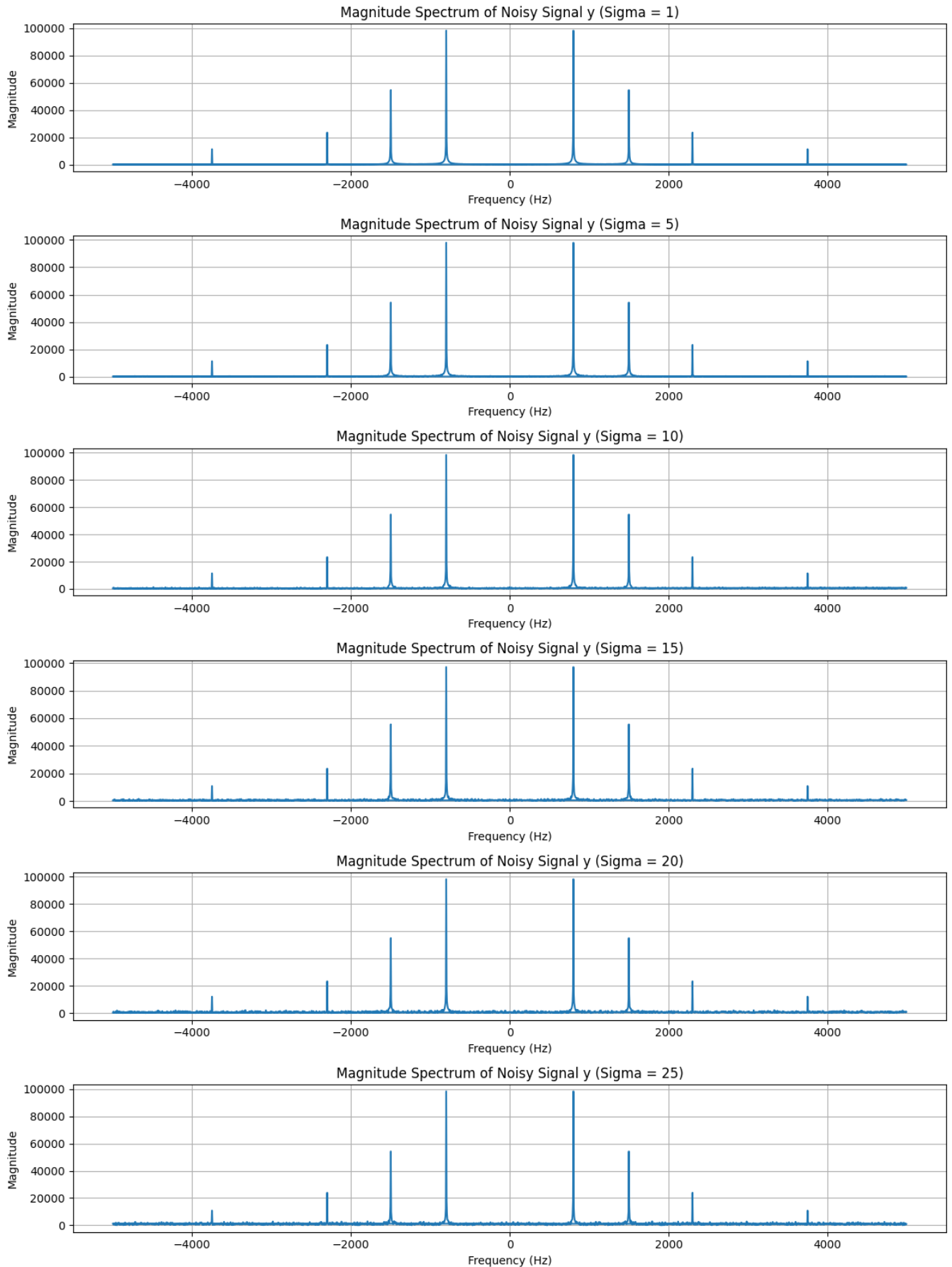


Fig. 6: Magnitude Spectrum of $y[n]$ for varying σ

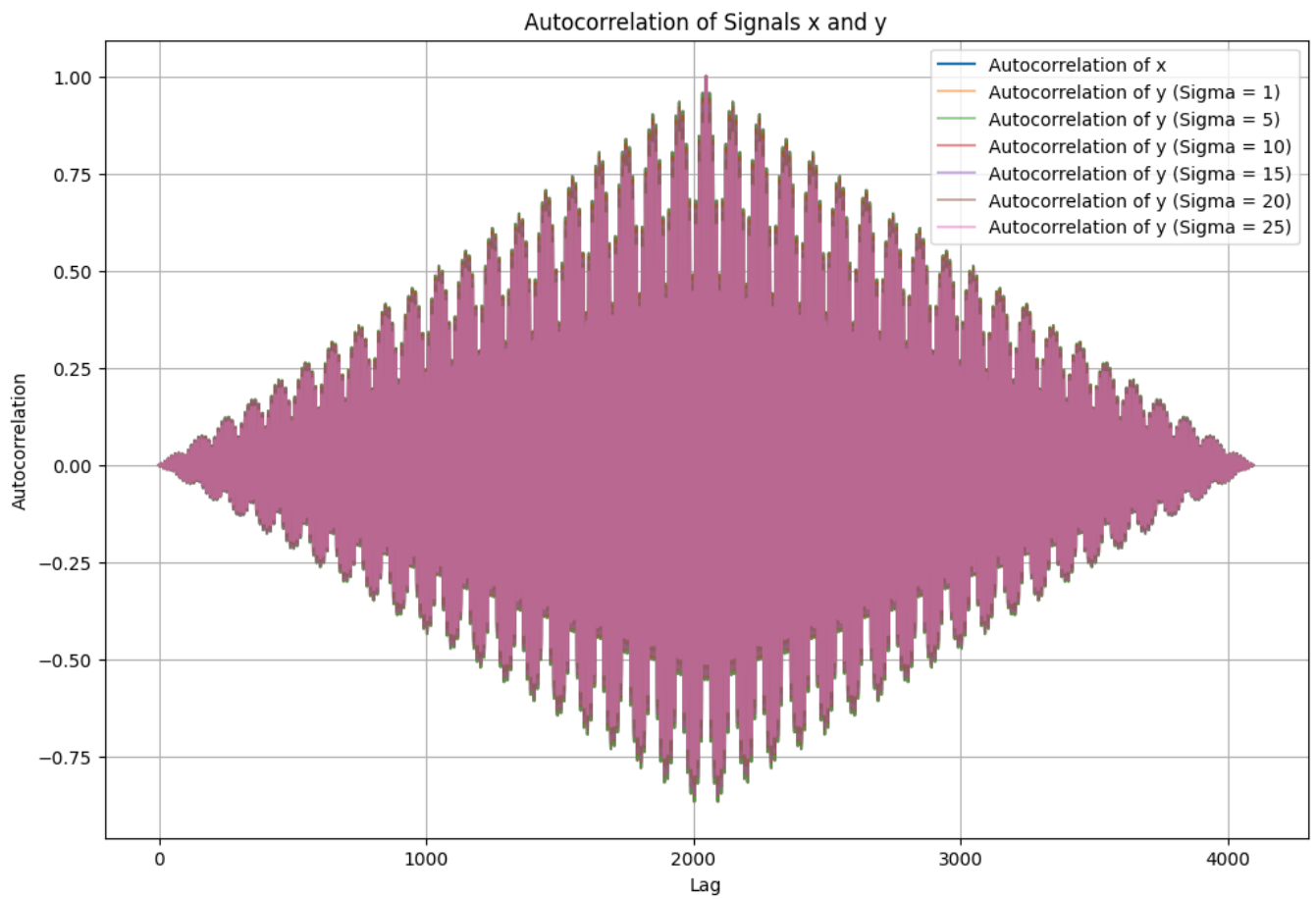


Fig. 7: Magnitude Spectrum of $y[n]$ with varying σ

Question 4: Optical Character Recognition

Scanned Images of Einstein's letters to President Roosevelt are displayed in Figure 8 and 9.

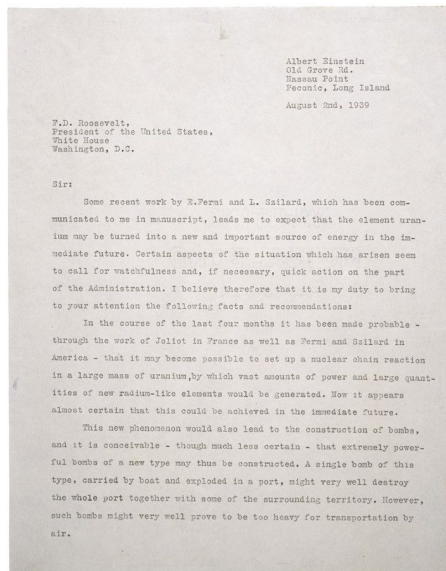


Fig. 8: Letter Page 1

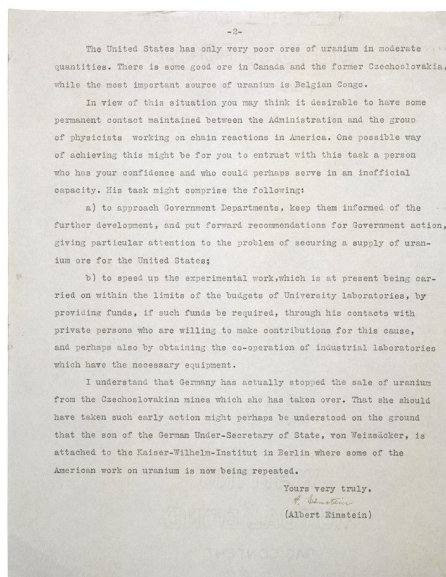


Fig. 9: Letter Page 2

Cluster Centroids



Fig. 10: Cluster Centers

K-means Clustering is done to identify 30 clusters of alphabets and the cluster Centers are shown in Figure.10. As we can see, that the cluster centers are different alphabets. So, we have done unsupervised learning on the alphabets.