



AUDIO DENOISING

CAN'T HEAR FROM NOISE!

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Abstract

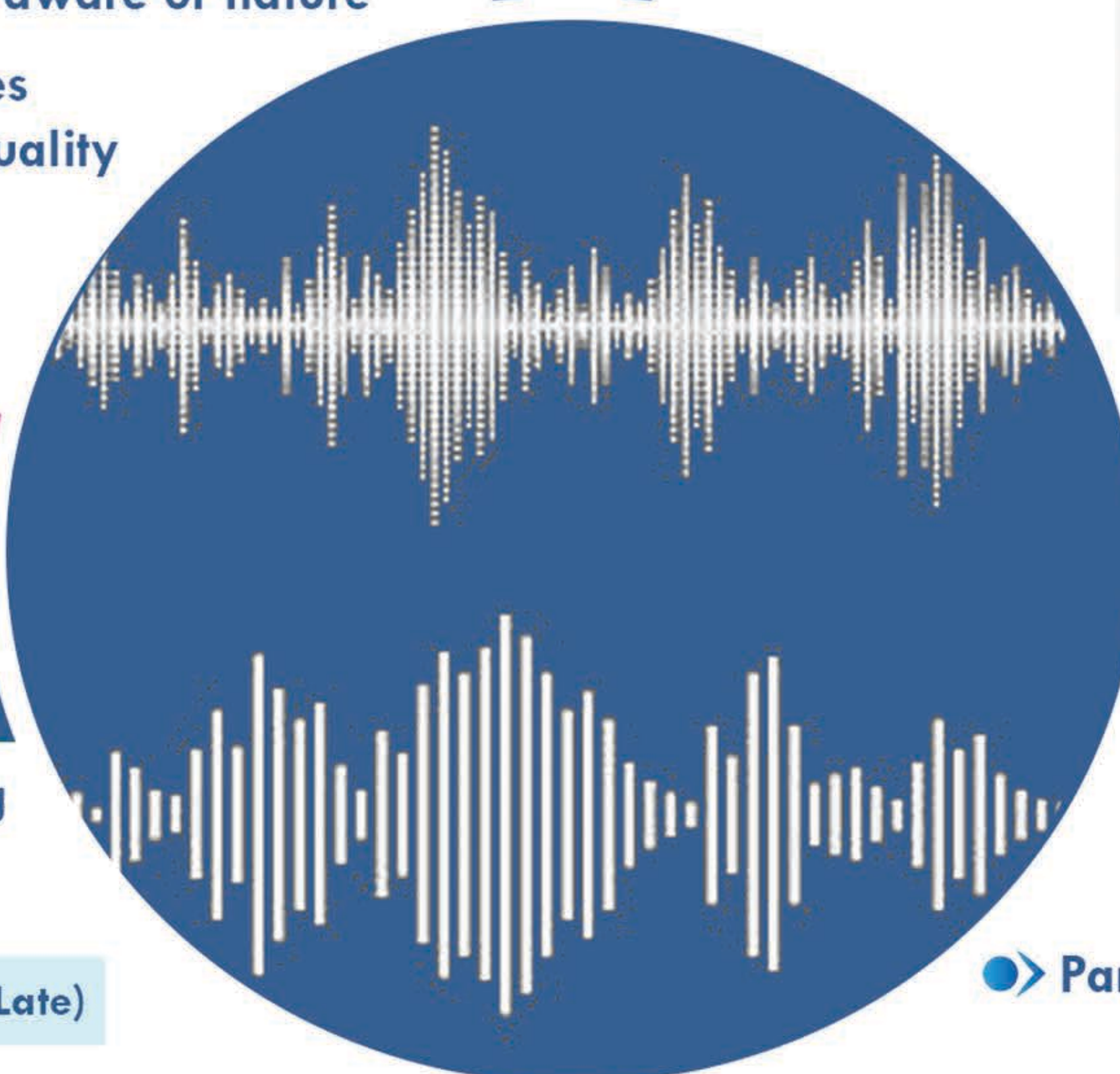
Audio denoising is a fundamental art that makes our lives easier, it plays an important role in eliminating background noise. It is also utilized in various applications such as speech enhancement, consumer electronics and many others. Three techniques will be discussed, and clarify how math can be used to evaluate each algorithm.



Introduction

Denoising in Audio Processing :

- Enhances sound recording quality by mitigating background noise
- Noise is random signal added from hardware or nature
- Exploration of principles, methodologies and emerging technologies for audio quality refinement



Literature Review

Here's a brief overview of Audio Denoising over years :

- Early Audio Recording (19th Century Late)
- Wireless Communication (20th Century Early)
- Digital Audio (20th Century Onward Late)
- Internet and Social Streaming (21st Century)



Mathematical Modeling

Wavelet transform is a mathematical tool used in audio denoising, denoising and determining PDEs using Threshold algorithm, wavelet thresholding, heat equation, and smooth thresholding in the wavelet domain.

This is the main equation :



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \alpha \nabla^2 u + S\lambda(W(u))$$

- $S\lambda(x) = \text{sign}(x) \max(0, |x| - \lambda)$
- λ is a threshold value



Analysis

We use three techniques for audio denoising (WAVELET, FIR, IIR) and compare between them to know the best one. This comparison is done by calculating the :

- MSE (Mean square error)
- PSNR (peak signal-to-noise ratio)



Results

As we compared between three signals with three different frequencies (Low, Normal, High) with our parameters.

Results of Denoising :

EXPERIMENT 3 (Low Frequency):

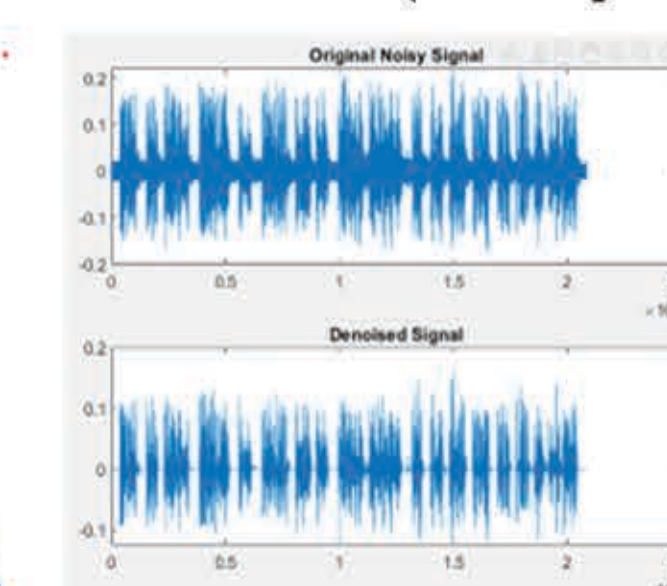


FIG.1

EXPERIMENT 2 (High Frequency):

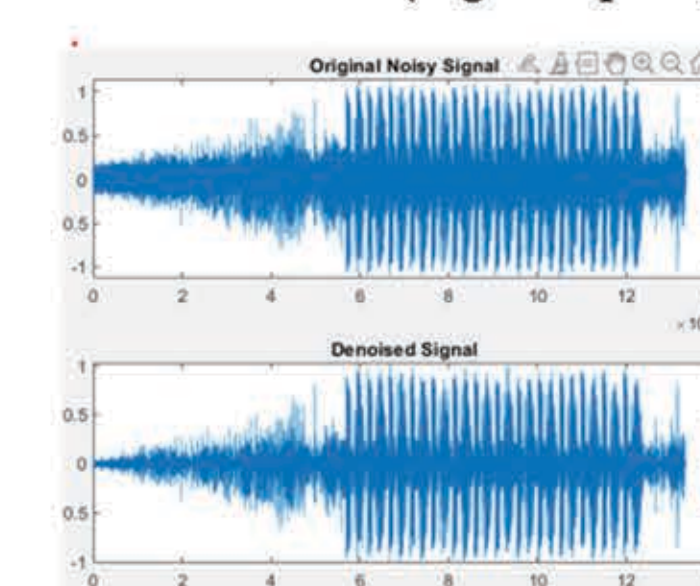


FIG.3

EXPERIMENT 1 (Normal Frequency):

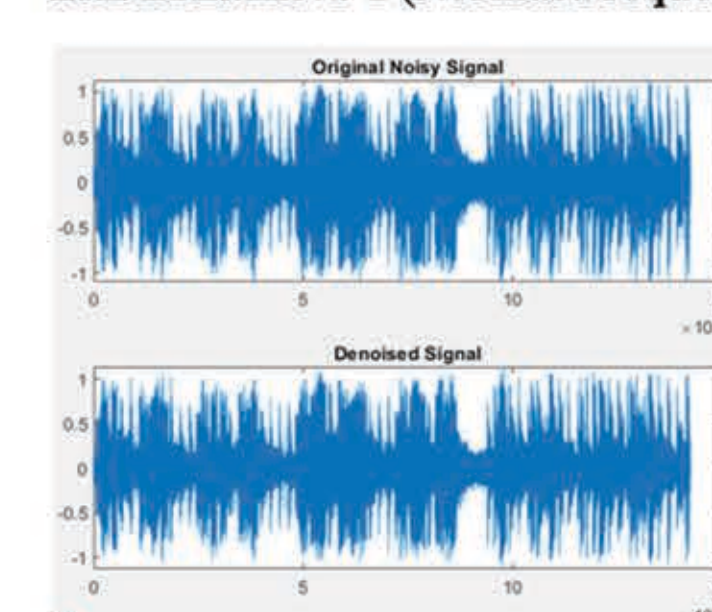
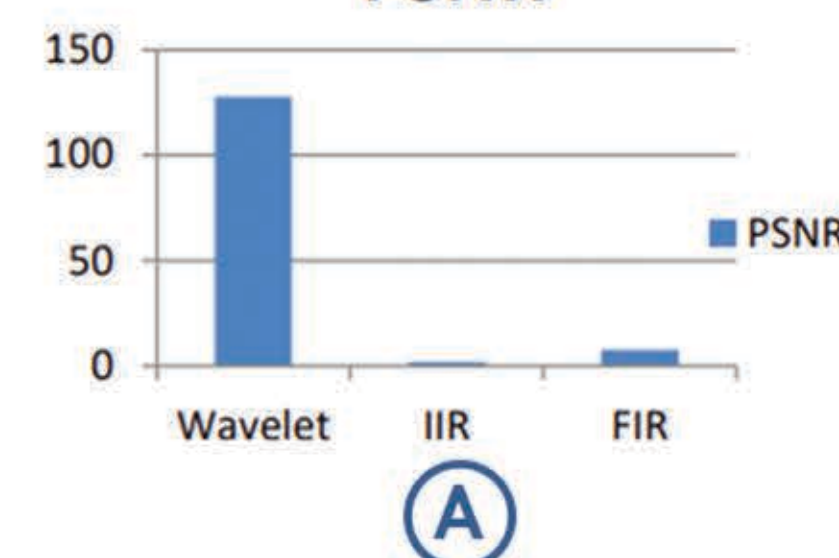


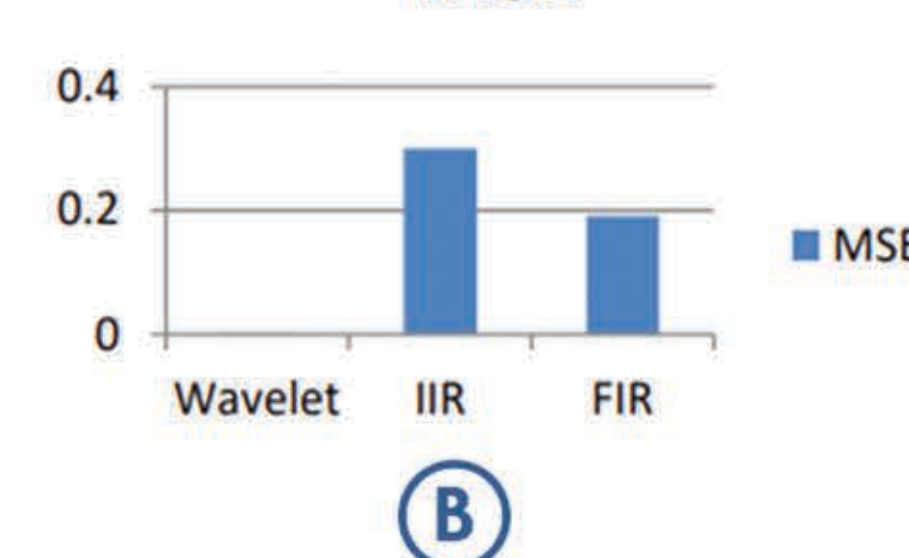
FIG.2

Parameters Results :

PSNR



MSE



Conclusion & Future Works



Wavelet Method for Audio Performance

Best method for high-performance audio files

Recommended for use at normal frequency (40 - 60) kHz



Future Works

Testing Bilinear Transform, Impulse Invariance and Step Invariance

Potential testing of Adaptive LMS technique

