

Wavelets Filter Bank

1. Introduction

(feature) (decomposition) basis
 subspace (projection) 가
 wavelets filter bank . Filter banks
 subband speech coding wavelets non-stationary
 Short-Time Fourier Transform (STFT) 가
 frame filter bank wavelets wavelets

2. Filter Bank

Filter banks subband coder transmultiplexers (time-division multiplexed data
 frequency-division multiplexed data) convolution
 가 . Filter bank , down-sampler, upsampler
 $x[n]$ N channels (subbands) . (Fig. 1) 가
 (perfect reconstruction) filter banks (, $x[n] = y[n]$) H_i
 and G_i
 Fig. 1 가 가 : (1) channels N M
 (critically-sampled filter bank), (2) (over-sampled filter bank), (3) 가
 가 , . Filter banks

2.1 (PR)

PR causality .
 critically sampled M -channel filter , PR :

$$(a) \langle h_i[Mp - n], g_j[n - Mq] \rangle = \delta[i - j] \delta[p - q] \quad i, j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, M - 1\}$$

$$(b) \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} G_i(z) H_i(z) = M \quad (\text{no distortion})$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} G_i(z) H_i(W_M^n z) = M \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M - 1 \quad (\text{alias cancellation})$$

$$(c) \mathbf{G}_m(z) \mathbf{H}_m(z) = \mathbf{M} \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{H}_m(z) \mathbf{G}_m(z)$$

$$(d) \mathbf{G}_p(z) \mathbf{H}_p(z) = \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{H}_p(z) \mathbf{G}_p(z)$$

$$(e) \mathbf{T}_s \mathbf{T}_a = \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{T}_a \mathbf{T}_s \quad (\text{for FIR filters})$$

$$W_N = e^{-j2\pi/N} \quad \mathbf{H}_m(z) \quad \mathbf{G}_m(z)$$

(modulation matrices) . $\mathbf{H}_p(z) \quad \mathbf{G}_p(z)$ (polyphase)

, $\mathbf{T}_a \quad \mathbf{T}_s$ impulse
 . 2-channel (M=2),

$$\mathbf{H}_m(z) = \begin{bmatrix} H_0(z) & H_0(-z) \\ H_1(z) & H_1(-z) \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{G}_m(z) = \begin{bmatrix} G_0(z) & G_1(z) \\ G_0(-z) & G_1(-z) \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{H}_p(z) = \begin{bmatrix} H_{00}(z) & H_{01}(z) \\ H_{10}(z) & H_{11}(z) \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{H}_p(z) = \begin{bmatrix} G_{00}(z) & G_{10}(z) \\ G_{01}(z) & G_{11}(z) \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{T}_a = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \mathbf{A}_0 & \mathbf{A}_1 & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{K-1} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots \\ \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_0 & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{K-2} & \mathbf{A}_{K-1} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{T}_s^T = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \mathbf{S}_0^T & \mathbf{S}_1^T & \cdots & \mathbf{S}_{K'-1}^T & \mathbf{0} & \cdots \\ \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{S}_0^T & \cdots & \mathbf{S}_{K'-2}^T & \mathbf{S}_{K'-1}^T & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_i = \begin{bmatrix} h_0[2K-1-2i] & h_0[2K-2-2i] \\ h_1[2K-1-2i] & h_1[2K-2-2i] \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{S}_i = \begin{bmatrix} g_0[2i] & g_1[2i] \\ g_0[2i+1] & g_1[2i+1] \end{bmatrix}. \quad (4)$$

biorthogonal filter bank PR orthogonal $h_i[n]=g_i[-n]$
PR

$$(a') \langle g_i[n-Mp], g_j[n-Mq] \rangle = \delta[i-j]\delta[p-q] \quad i, j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, M-1\}$$

$$(c') \mathbf{G}_m(z)\mathbf{G}_m^T(z^{-1}) = \mathbf{M}\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{G}_m^T(z^{-1})\mathbf{G}_m(z)$$

$$(d') \mathbf{G}_p(z)\mathbf{G}_p^T(z^{-1}) = \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{G}_p^T(z^{-1})\mathbf{G}_p(z)$$

$$(e') \mathbf{T}_s\mathbf{T}_s^T = \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{T}_a^T\mathbf{T}_a, \mathbf{T}_a = \mathbf{T}_s^T$$

Filter banks unconstrained
, (K-1) degree polynomial $M \times M$ FIR lossless system

$$\mathbf{L}_{M-1} = \mathbf{V}_{K-1}(z) \cdot \mathbf{V}_{K-2}(z) \cdots \mathbf{V}_1(z) \cdot \mathbf{L}_0,$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{L}_0 \\ \mathbf{H}_p(z) \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} M \times M \text{ unitary} \\ \text{FIR filter bank} \end{array} \quad \mathbf{V}_k(z) = \left(\mathbf{I} - (1-z^{-1})\mathbf{v}_k\mathbf{v}_k^T \right).$$

\mathbf{L}_0 filter bank 가 channel (prototype)
Cosine filter banks $h_{pr}[n]$ cosine

$$h_k[n] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} h_{pr} \cos \left(\frac{\pi(2k+1)}{2N} \left(n - \left(\frac{L-1}{2} \right) \right) + \phi_k \right) \quad (5)$$

, (phase), $\phi_k = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \frac{\pi}{2}$ aliasing, L

$2N$ (norm), LOT (Lapped Orthogonal Transform) 가

2.2 가 (Tree structured)/Over-sampled Filter bank

M -channel filter bank 가 2-channel filter banks
subband 가 filter bank
lowpass channel 2-channel, filter bank constant- Q
filter bank, constant relative bandwidth filter bank, octave-band filter bank

highpass (bandwidth) octave
 (Fig. 2). 2-channel filter bank 가 PR
 (bi)orthogonal wavelet . novel identity , J
 orthonormal octave-band filter bank

$$G_0^{(J)}(z) = G_0^{(J-1)}(z)G_0(z^{2^{J-1}}) = \prod_{K=0}^{J-1} G_0(z^{2^K}) \quad (6)$$

$$G_1^{(j)}(z) = G_0^{(j-1)}(z)G_1(z^{2^{j-1}}) = G_1(z^{2^{j-1}}) \prod_{K=0}^{j-2} G_0(z^{2^K}) \quad j = 1, \dots, J. \quad (7)$$

가 filter bank 가 filter bank
 bank, channel 2-channel filter bank filter bank
 가 . wavelet packet . wavelet
 packets 가 basis .
 가 -
 Fig. 1 $N > M$ over-sampled filter bank over-
 complete expansion . , expansion
 가 basis dependent
 . expansion bases filter bank 가
 oversampling time invariance 가 . (critically-sampled
 filter bank upsampler downsampler LTV LPTV
 .) upsampler downsampler 가
 tight frame (redundancy) R M . Frame

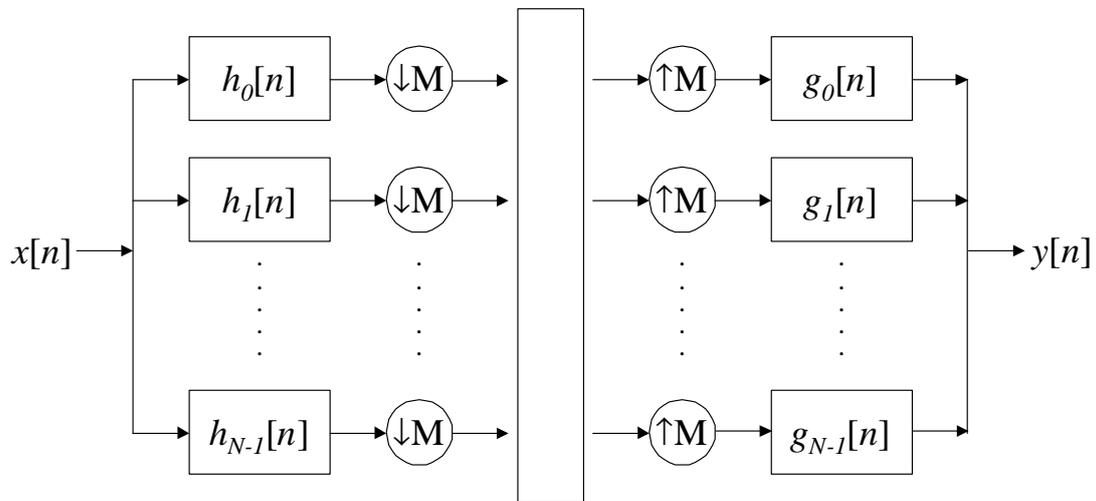


Fig. 1. A general N -channel filter bank. When $N > M$, it is oversampled filter bank which is related to wavelet frame. When $N = M$, it is critically sampled filter bank

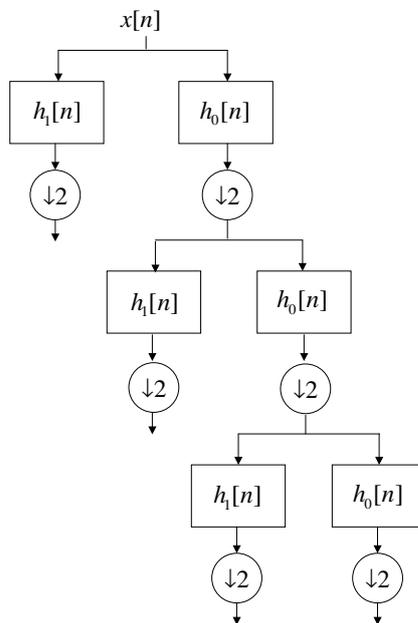


Fig. 2. An octave-band filter bank with 3 stages (analysis part only). If $h_i[n]$ is orthonormal and $g_i[n] = h_i[-n]$, the overall structure (together with synthesis part) implements an orthonormal discrete-time wavelet series expansion.