

## **Deblurring of Ultrasonic Images Based on Iterative Gradient Algorithm, Anisotropic Window and Complex Wavelet-Based Denoising**

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### **Abstract**

In this paper, ultrasonic images are initially deblurred using Gradient method and then the estimations of image and point spread function (PSF) are improved using denoising techniques. For this reason, at first a criterion with appropriate regularizers (that results in preservation of the edges) is defined for the iterative Gradient method, then the estimation of PSF is improved using a denoising technique based on using an anisotropic window around each pixel. The initial estimation of image is also improved using a denoising method in complex wavelet domain that proposes maximum a posteriori (MAP) estimator and local Laplacian prior density function. Using these denoising methods on top of Gradient method causes that our algorithm reduces the visual artifacts and preserves the edges in the deblurred images. Our simulations show that the proposed method in this paper outperforms other methods visually and quantitatively.

**Keywords:** Ultrasonic images, blurring, Gradient algorithm, denoising, video processing, blind deconvolution.

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$y_i(k) = p_i(k) \times x(k) + n_i(k), \quad i = 1, \dots, M$  (1)

where  $p_i(k)$  is the PSF of the  $i$ -th channel,  $x(k)$  is the input signal, and  $n_i(k)$  is the noise.

In the frequency domain, this can be written as:

$$Y_i(f) = P_i(f) X(f) + N_i(f) \quad (2)$$

where  $Y_i(f)$ ,  $P_i(f)$ ,  $X(f)$ , and  $N_i(f)$  are the Fourier transforms of  $y_i(k)$ ,  $p_i(k)$ ,  $x(k)$ , and  $n_i(k)$  respectively.

The goal of blind deconvolution is to estimate  $X(f)$  from  $Y_i(f)$  and  $P_i(f)$ .

One common approach is to use the least squares error (LSE) method. The estimated signal  $\hat{x}(f)$  is given by:

$$\hat{x}(f) = \frac{\hat{y}(f) / \hat{p}(f)}{\sum_{i=1}^M |P_i(f)|^2} \quad (3)$$

where  $\hat{y}(f)$  and  $\hat{p}(f)$  are the estimated Fourier transforms of  $y_i(k)$  and  $p_i(k)$  respectively.

However, this method is sensitive to noise. A more robust method is to use the minimum variance bound (MVB) method, which gives:

$$\hat{x}^{est}(f) = \frac{\hat{y}(f) \hat{p}(-f)}{|\hat{p}(f)|^2 + \epsilon^2} \quad (4)$$

where  $\epsilon$  is a small constant.

The PSF of the system is also an important parameter. It can be estimated using the method of moments (MOM) or the method of moments with constraints (MOMC).

The PSF of the system is given by:

$$P(f) = \sum_{i=1}^M P_i(f) \quad (5)$$

where  $P_i(f)$  is the PSF of the  $i$ -th channel.

The PSF of the system is also related to the input signal  $x(k)$  and the output signal  $y_i(k)$  by:

$$Y_i(f) = P_i(f) X(f) \quad (6)$$

where  $Y_i(f)$ ,  $P_i(f)$ , and  $X(f)$  are the Fourier transforms of  $y_i(k)$ ,  $p_i(k)$ , and  $x(k)$  respectively.

The PSF of the system is also related to the input signal  $x(k)$  and the output signal  $y_i(k)$  by:

$$y_i(k) = p_i(k) * x(k) \quad (7)$$

where  $y_i(k)$ ,  $p_i(k)$ , and  $x(k)$  are the signals in the time domain.

The PSF of the system is also related to the input signal  $x(k)$  and the output signal  $y_i(k)$  by:

$$Y_i(f) = P_i(f) X(f) \quad (8)$$

where  $Y_i(f)$ ,  $P_i(f)$ , and  $X(f)$  are the Fourier transforms of  $y_i(k)$ ,  $p_i(k)$ , and  $x(k)$  respectively.

The PSF of the system is also related to the input signal  $x(k)$  and the output signal  $y_i(k)$  by:

$$y_i(k) = p_i(k) * x(k) \quad (9)$$

where  $y_i(k)$ ,  $p_i(k)$ , and  $x(k)$  are the signals in the time domain.

The PSF of the system is also related to the input signal  $x(k)$  and the output signal  $y_i(k)$  by:

$$Y_i(f) = P_i(f) X(f) \quad (10)$$

where  $Y_i(f)$ ,  $P_i(f)$ , and  $X(f)$  are the Fourier transforms of  $y_i(k)$ ,  $p_i(k)$ , and  $x(k)$  respectively.

The PSF of the system is also related to the input signal  $x(k)$  and the output signal  $y_i(k)$  by:

$$y_i(k) = p_i(k) * x(k) \quad (11)$$

where  $y_i(k)$ ,  $p_i(k)$ , and  $x(k)$  are the signals in the time domain.

The PSF of the system is also related to the input signal  $x(k)$  and the output signal  $y_i(k)$  by:

$$Y_i(f) = P_i(f) X(f) \quad (12)$$

where  $Y_i(f)$ ,  $P_i(f)$ , and  $X(f)$  are the Fourier transforms of  $y_i(k)$ ,  $p_i(k)$ , and  $x(k)$  respectively.

<sup>1</sup> Convolution      <sup>2</sup> Blurring      <sup>3</sup> Point Spread Function      <sup>4</sup> White Gaussian noise  
<sup>5</sup> Blind deconvolution      <sup>6</sup> Co-primeness requirements      <sup>7</sup> Confocal microscope      <sup>8</sup> Slice  
<sup>9</sup> Least square error      <sup>10</sup> Misaligned images      <sup>11</sup> Cepstrum      <sup>12</sup> High order spectra

PSF

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$$\int_{\Omega} (p_i(k) \times x(k) - y_i(k)) dk = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} (p_i(k) \times x(k) - y_i(k))^2 dk = |\Omega| \sigma_i^2 \quad (2)$$

$\Omega$

$R(p_i) \quad Q(x)$  [ ]

$p_i(k) \quad x(k)$  [ ] (MAP)

:(

$$\{x, p_i\} = \arg \min_{x, p_i} [Q(x) + R(p_i)] \quad (3)$$

:

$$E(x, p_1, \dots, p_M) = \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \|p_i \times x - y_i\|^2 + \gamma_1 Q(x) + \gamma_2 R(p_1, \dots, p_M) \quad (4)$$

$$\|p_i \times x - y_i\|^2 \quad \sigma_i^2$$

$$\|p_i \times x - y_i\|^2$$

<sup>13</sup> Wiener filter

<sup>14</sup> Adaptive anisotropic window

<sup>15</sup> Wavelet-Based Denoising

<sup>16</sup> Maximum A Posteriori

<sup>17</sup> Laplace distribution

<sup>18</sup> Local variance<sup>19</sup> Ill-posed

<sup>20</sup> Constrained optimization

<sup>21</sup> Regularization functionals

<sup>22</sup> Lagrange multipliers

( [ ] )

( ) M ≥  
(z<sub>1</sub>, z<sub>2</sub>)

$$Q(x) = \int_{\Omega} |x|^2 \quad ( )$$

$$R(p_1, \dots, p_M) = \sum_{i=1}^M \int_{\Omega} p_i^2 \quad ( )$$

(

[ ]

X

M ≥

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla x|^2 \quad \int_{\Omega} |x|^2$$

( )

( ) P<sub>i</sub> ( )

$$Y_i \times G_j - Y_j \times G_i = 0, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, M \quad ( )$$

$$G_i = \begin{cases} P_i \times H, & m_p \geq m_h \text{ \& } n_p \geq n_h \\ \alpha P_i, & m_p = m_h \text{ \& } n_p = n_h \\ 0, & (m_p < m_h) \text{ or } (n_p < n_h) \end{cases} \quad ( )$$

n<sub>h</sub> n<sub>p</sub> H P<sub>i</sub> m<sub>h</sub> m<sub>p</sub>

Q(x)

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla x| \quad [ ] \text{ (TV)}$$

( )

H P<sub>i</sub>

( )

: ( )

( )

$$Y_i = P_i \times X, \quad i = 1, \dots, M \quad ( )$$

G<sub>i</sub>

R ( )

$$R(p_1, \dots, p_M) = \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^M \beta_{ij} \|p_i \times y_j - p_j \times y_i\|^2 \quad ( )$$

( 1/σ<sub>j</sub><sup>2</sup> ) β<sub>ij</sub>

Z

$\tilde{P}_i$

i=1, ..., m  $\tilde{P}_i$

P<sub>i</sub>

β<sub>ij</sub>

p<sub>i</sub> × y<sub>j</sub> - p<sub>j</sub> × y<sub>i</sub>

( )

$$\tilde{P}_i(z_1, z_2) = C(z_1, z_2) \tilde{P}'_i(z_1, z_2),$$

$$C(z_1, z_2) = a, \quad i = 1, \dots, M \quad ( )$$

$$p_i \times y_j - p_j \times y_i = n_i \times y_j - n_j \times y_i \quad ( )$$

n<sub>j</sub> n<sub>i</sub>

i=1, ..., m

$$\tilde{P}_i(z_1, z_2) =$$

(z<sub>1</sub>, z<sub>2</sub>)

: ( )

<sup>23</sup> Tichonov

<sup>24</sup> Total variation

<sup>25</sup> Mumford-Shah

<sup>26</sup> Weakly (factor) co-prime

<sup>27</sup> Strong (zero) co-prime

$$\|p_i \times x - y_i\|^2 = \frac{1}{|K|} \sum_f |\hat{p}_i(f) \hat{x}(f) - \hat{y}_i(f)|^2 \quad ( )$$

$$\|x\|^2 = \frac{1}{|K|} \sum_f |\hat{x}(f)|^2 \quad ( )$$

$$\|p_i\|^2 = \frac{1}{|K|} \sum_f |\hat{p}_i(f)|^2 \quad ( )$$

$$\|p_i \times y_j - p_j \times y_i\|^2 = \frac{1}{|K|} \sum_f |\hat{p}_i(f) \hat{y}_j(f) - \hat{p}_j(f) \hat{y}_i(f)|^2 \quad ( )$$

$$( ) \quad ( )$$

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \sum_f |\hat{p}_i(f) \hat{x}(f) - \hat{y}_i(f)|^2 + \gamma_1 \sum_f |\hat{x}(f)|^2 + \gamma_2 \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_f |\hat{p}_i(f)|^2 + \gamma_3 \sum_{i,j=1}^M \frac{\sum_f |\hat{p}_i(f) \hat{y}_j(f) - \hat{p}_j(f) \hat{y}_i(f)|^2}{\frac{\sigma_i^2}{|K|} \sum_f \hat{y}_j^2(f) + \frac{\sigma_j^2}{|K|} \sum_f \hat{y}_i^2(f)} \quad ( )$$

$p_i \quad x$

$$( ) \quad p_i \quad x$$

$$( )$$

$\beta_{ij}$

$q$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial \hat{x}^*(q)} = \gamma_1 \hat{x}(q) + \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{\hat{p}_i^*(q)}{\sigma_i^2} (\hat{p}_i(q) \hat{x}(q) - \hat{y}_i(q)) \quad ( )$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial \hat{p}_i^*(q)} = \frac{\hat{x} \times (q)}{\sigma_i^2} (\hat{p}_i(q) \hat{x}(q) - \hat{y}_i(q)) + \gamma_2 \hat{p}_i(q) + \gamma_3 \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^M \beta_{ij} (\hat{p}_i(q) \hat{y}_j(q) - \hat{p}_j(q) \hat{y}_i(q)) \hat{y}_j^*(q) \quad ( )$$

$$\Pi_x = \{x; 0 \leq x < 1\}$$

$$\Pi_{p_i} = \{p_i; p_i(k) \geq 0, \sum_{k=(k_1, k_2)} p_i(k) = 1,$$

$$p_i(k) = 0 \text{ if } |k_1| > \rho, |k_2| > \rho\}$$

PSF

$\Pi_{p_i}$

$\rho$

$$( )$$

PSF

$$\{p_i, x\} = \arg \min_{p_i \in \Pi_{p_i}, x \in \Pi_x} [E] \quad ( )$$

$$( )$$

$$E[(n_i * y_j - n_j * y_i)^2] =$$

$$E[(\sum_t n_i(t) y_j(k-t))^2] + E[(\sum_t n_j(t) y_i(k-t))^2] - 2E[\sum_t n_i(t) y_j(k-t) \sum_t n_j(t) y_i(k-t)] \quad ( )$$

$$= \sum_t \sum_{t'} [E[n_i(t) n_i(t')] y_j(k-t) y_j(k-t')] + \sum_t \sum_{t'} [E[n_j(t) n_j(t')] y_i(k-t) y_i(k-t')] - 2 \sum_t \sum_{t'} E[n_i(t) n_j(t')] y_j(k-t) y_i(k-t') \quad ( )$$

:

$$E[n_i(t) n_j(t')] = \sigma_i^2 \delta(i-j) \delta(t-t') \quad ( )$$

$$( ) \quad ( )$$

:

$$E[(n_i * y_j - n_j * y_i)^2] = \sigma_i^2 \sum_k y_j^2(k) + \sigma_j^2 \sum_k y_i^2(k) \quad ( )$$

$$( )$$

$$( )$$

$$E[(n_i * y_j - n_j * y_i)^2] =$$

$$\sigma_i^2 \frac{1}{|K|} \sum_f \hat{y}_j^2(f) + \sigma_j^2 \frac{1}{|K|} \sum_f \hat{y}_i^2(f) \quad ( )$$

$|K|$

$\wedge$

$$( )$$

$\beta_{ij}$

$$( )$$

$$( )$$

$$R(p_1, \dots, p_M) =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{|K| \|p_i \times y_j - p_j \times y_i\|^2}{\sigma_i^2 \sum_f \hat{y}_j^2(f) + \sigma_j^2 \sum_f \hat{y}_i^2(f)} \quad ( )$$

$$( )$$

$$( ) \quad ( )$$

$$( )$$

$$( )$$

$$E(x, p_1, \dots, p_M)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \|p_i \times x - y_i\|^2 + \gamma_1 \|x\|^2 + \gamma_2 \sum_{i=1}^M \|p_i\|^2 + \gamma_3 \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{|K| \|p_i \times y_j - p_j \times y_i\|^2}{\sigma_i^2 \sum_f \hat{y}_j^2(f) + \sigma_j^2 \sum_f \hat{y}_i^2(f)} \quad ( )$$

$$( ) \quad ( )$$

:

PSF

: ( ) ( )

$$\hat{p}_i^{(j)} / \hat{p}_i^{(j)}(0) \quad \hat{p}_i^{(j)}$$

$$\cdot \hat{p}_i^{(j)}(0) = \sum_k p_i^j(k)$$

$$\hat{x}^{(j)} = \hat{x}^{(j-1)} - a_j \left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial \hat{x}^*} \right|_{\hat{x}=\hat{x}^{(j-1)}, \hat{p}_i=\hat{p}_i^{(j-1)}} \quad ( )$$

$$\hat{p}_i^{(j)} = \hat{p}_i^{(j-1)} - b_j \left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial \hat{p}_i^*} \right|_{\hat{x}=\hat{x}^{(j)}, \hat{p}_i=\hat{p}_i^{(j-1)}} \quad ( )$$

$$b_j \quad a_j \quad j$$

[ ]

)

[ ] (

[ ]

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: ( )

[ ] LPA

$g_{h,\theta}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \hat{x}(q) \partial \hat{x}^*(q)} = \gamma_1 + \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{|\hat{p}_i(q)|^2}{\sigma_i^2} \quad ( )$$

$\theta$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \hat{p}_i(q) \partial \hat{p}_i^*(q)} = \quad ( )$$

$\{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_L\}$

$$\frac{|\hat{x}(q)|^2}{\sigma_i^2} + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3 \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^M \beta_j |\hat{y}_j(q)|^2$$

$L =$

$b_j \quad a_j \quad ( ) \quad ( )$

$\theta_t$

$\{$

$:$

$\{h_1, \dots, h_j\}$

$$\hat{x}^{(j)} = (1 - a_j) \hat{x}^{(j-1)} + a_j \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M \hat{y}_i \hat{p}_i^{*(j-1)}}{\gamma_1 \sigma_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^M |\hat{p}_i^{(j-1)}|^2} \quad ( )$$

$:$

$$x_{h,\theta}^{est}(k) = g_{h,\theta}(k) * y_i(k) \quad ( )$$

$$\hat{p}_i^{(j)} = (1 - b_j) \hat{p}_i^{(j-1)}$$

$( )$

$$\hat{y}_i \frac{\hat{x}^{*(j-1)}}{\sigma_i^2} + \gamma_3 \hat{y}_i \sum_{t=1, t \neq i}^M \beta_t^{(j-1)} \hat{p}_t^{(j-1)} \hat{y}_t^* \quad ( )$$

$$x_{h,\theta}^{est}(f) = \hat{g}_{h,\theta}(f) \hat{y}_i(f) \quad ( )$$

$$+ b_j \frac{|\hat{x}^{(j)}|^2}{\sigma_i^2} + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3 \sum_{t=1, t \neq i}^M \beta_t^{(j-1)} |\hat{y}_t|^2$$

$h$

$\theta_t$

$$\hat{p}_i = \hat{p}_i^{(j-1)} \quad ( ) \quad \beta_u^{(j-1)}$$

$h$

[ ] ICI

$\theta_t \quad k$

$h^+$

)

$h^+ \quad \theta_t$

( )  $\Pi_{p_i} \quad \Pi_x \quad ($

$h_1 < h_2 < \dots < h_j$

$h$

$:$  ( )

$$P_{\Pi_x} \{x\} = \max[0, \min[1, x]] \quad ( )$$

)

$h$

$$P_{\Pi_n} \{p_i\} = p_i / \sum_k p_i(k), \quad p_i > 0 \quad ( )$$

$h$

$$p_i(k) = 0 \quad \text{if } |k_1| > \rho, |k_2| > \rho$$

$$h^+(k, \theta_t) = [x_{h_s, \theta}^{est}(k) - R\sigma_{x_{h_s, \theta}^{est}}, x_{h_s, \theta}^{est}(k) + R\sigma_{x_{h_s, \theta}^{est}}] \quad (1)$$

$$\sigma_{x_{h_s, \theta}^{est}} = \int P_{y_i}(f) |\hat{g}_{h, \theta}(f)|^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma_{x_{h_s, \theta}^{est}}^2 = \int P_{y_i}(f) |\hat{g}_{h, \theta}(f)|^2 \quad (3)$$

$$\sigma_{x_{h_s, \theta}^{est}}^2 = \sigma_i^2 \int |\hat{g}_{h, \theta}(f)|^2 = \sigma_i^2 \sum_k g_{h, \theta}^2(k) \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma_i^2 = \text{median} \left\{ \frac{|y_i^s - y_i^{s+1}|}{0.6745\sqrt{2}} \right\}, s = 1, \dots, |K| - 1 \quad (5)$$

$$D_s = \bigcap_{i=1}^s C_i \quad (6)$$

$$h^+(k, \theta_t) = h_{s^+} \quad (7)$$

<sup>32</sup> Maximum a posteriori  
<sup>35</sup> Thresholding (shrinkage) function

<sup>33</sup> Laplace probability density function  
<sup>36</sup> Bayes theorem

<sup>34</sup> Sparseness property

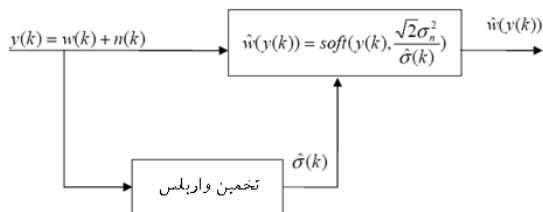


$$\hat{\sigma}(k) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{j \in N(k)} y^2(j) - \sigma_n^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\sigma_n^2 = \frac{\text{median}(|y_i|)}{0.6745}, \quad (2)$$

$y_i \in \text{last subband in finest scale}$

( p(k) )



[ ]

$$y(k) = w(k) + n(k) \quad (3)$$

$$w_{MAP}^{est}(y(k)) = \arg \max_{w(k)} p_{w(k)|y(k)}(w(k) | y(k)) \quad (4)$$

$$\hat{w}_{MAP}^{est}(y(k)) = \arg \max_{w(k)} [p_n(y(k) - w(k)) \cdot p_{w(k)}(w(k))] \quad (5)$$

$$f(w(k)) = \log(p_{w(k)}(w(k))) \quad (6)$$

$$p_n(n) = \frac{1}{\sigma_n \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{n^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right) \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{y(k) - \hat{w}(k)}{\sigma_n^2} + f'(\hat{w}) = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$p_w(w(k)) = \frac{1}{\sigma(k)\sqrt{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sigma(k)} |w(k)|\right) \quad (9)$$

$$f', f \quad (10)$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sigma} \cdot \text{sign}(w) - \log(\sigma\sqrt{2}) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sigma} |w| \quad (11)$$

$$y(k) = \hat{w}(y(k)) + \frac{\sqrt{2}\sigma_n^2}{\sigma(k)} \cdot \text{sign}(\hat{w}(y(k))) \quad (12)$$

$$\hat{w}(y(k)) := \text{soft}(y(k), \frac{\sqrt{2}\sigma_n^2}{\sigma(k)}) = \text{sign}(y(k)) \cdot (|y(k)| - \frac{\sqrt{2}\sigma_n^2}{\sigma(k)})_+ \quad (13)$$

$$(a)_+ = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } a < 0 \\ a & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_3 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_3 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_3 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} b_j & a_j \\ \gamma_3 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\times$$

$$\times$$

$$+$$

$n_2$	$n_1$	
$M = n_1 + n_2 + 1$		
$x^{(0)} = \sum_{j=1}^M y_i(k) / M$		$x$
$(\hat{p}_i^{(0)})$		
$(\hat{x}^{(j)})$		
$x^{(j)}$		
$(\hat{p}_i^{(j)})$		PSF
$(\hat{p}_i^{(j-1)} \leftarrow \hat{p}_i^{(j)})$		
$(\hat{p}_i^{(j)})$		PSF
LPA-ICI		PSF
$(y_i \hat{p}_i^{(j)})$		
$j \leftarrow j+1$		
$(j)$		

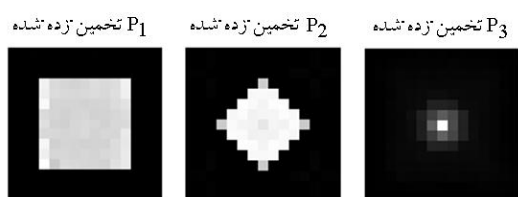
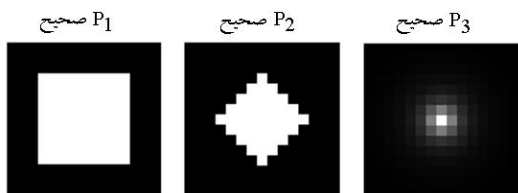
$$H = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (5,5), (7,7), (11,11)\}$$

$$g_{h,\theta}$$

$$\theta$$

dB BSNR (dB)

) ( ×



( ) PSF ( )



تصویر بازیابی شده



) PSF ( )  
 × PSF •  
 × PSF •  
 × PSF •

$$1/(1+x_1^2+x_2^2)$$

(BSNR)

: ( )

$$BSNR = 10 \log \left[ \frac{\sum_k (p_j(k) * x(k) - \sum_k p_j(k) * x(k))^2}{|K| \sigma_j^2} \right] \quad ( )$$

$\sigma_j$  |K|

j

$$x^{est}(k)$$

: ( ) SNR

$$SNR = 10 \log \left[ \frac{\sum_k x^2(k)}{\sum_k (x(k) - x^{est}(k))^2} \right] \quad ( )$$

bj= / aj= /

(PSNR)

: ( )

$$SNR = 10 \log \left[ \frac{255^2}{\sum_k (x(k) - x^{est}(k))^2} \right] \quad ( )$$

PSNR

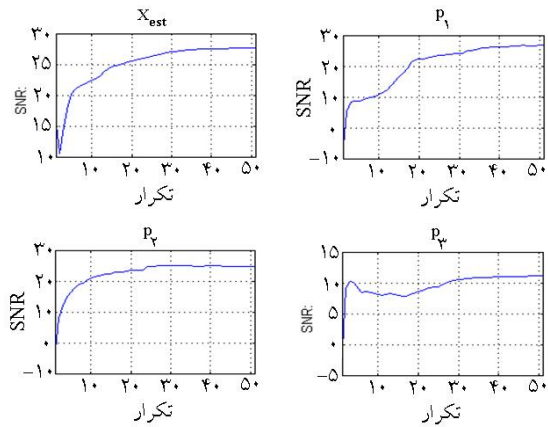
[ ] (ML)

dB

PSF

) ×

.(



[ ]

PSF

BSNR	PSNR [ ] ML		PSNR bj= / aj= / J=	PSNR bj= / aj= / J=
	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/

<sup>40</sup> Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio

<sup>41</sup> Nonblind

<sup>42</sup> Maximum Likelihood

PSF

( )

BSNR

( )

PSNR [ ]

PSNR BSNR=

[ ]

PSNR BSNR= / dB

BSNR= / dB

PSNR / dB [ ]

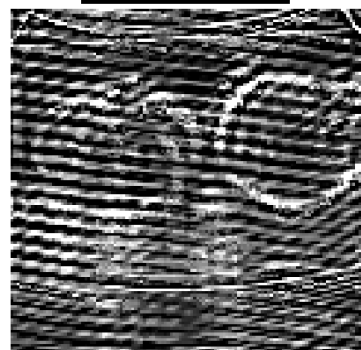
PSF

BSNR

[ ]

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[ ]

PSF

[ ]

[ ]

x x

( = )

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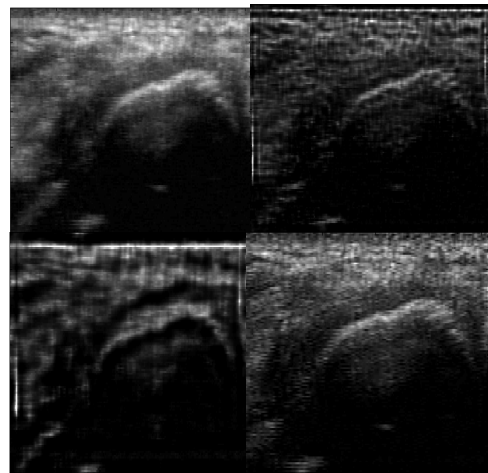
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PSF

LPA-ICI

PSF



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