

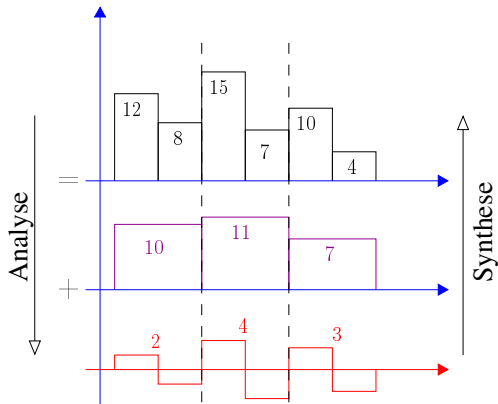
Visualisation-Multiresolution 2-Ondelettes de Haar

Polytech-Grenoble

1er semestre 2008

Principe

- Une étape descendante : Analyse, decomposition
- Une étape montante : Synthèse, reconstruction



Principe

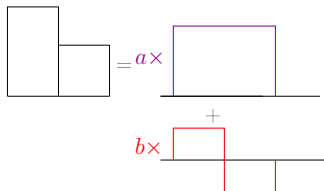
■ Action recursive

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|
| original | 12 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| moyenne 1 | 10 | | 11 | | 7 | | 5 | |
| detail 1 | 2 | -2 | 4 | -4 | 3 | -3 | 3 | -3 |

| | | | | |
|-----------|------|-----|---|----|
| original | 10 | 11 | 7 | 5 |
| moyenne 2 | 10.5 | | 6 | |
| detail 2 | -0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | -1 |

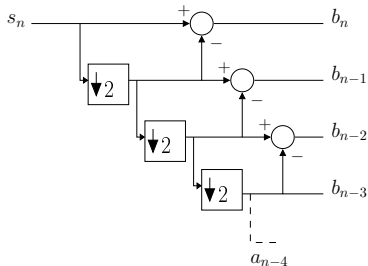
- $\text{original}_n = \text{moyenne}_{n-1} + \text{detail}_{n-1}$.
 $\Rightarrow \text{original}_n = \text{moyenne}_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \text{detail}_k$

Ondelette de Haar



$$s_n(k) = a_{n-1} m_{n-1} + b_n d_n$$

$$s_n(k) = a_0 m_0 + \sum_{i=0}^n b_i d_n$$



Caractéristiques de la multiresolution

Avantages :

- Temps de calcul lineaire $\mathcal{O}(N)$ (plus rapide qu'une FFT ou un tri)
- Cout en mémoire constant

Application type :

- Transmission progressive :
 - Serveur décompose et envoi les détails.
 - Client reconstruit à partir des détails de niveaux croissants.
- Compression (elimination des détails de faible amplitude (jpeg2000))

Signal unidimensionnel

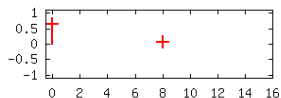
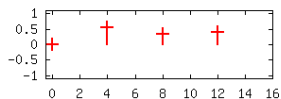
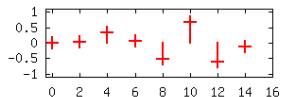
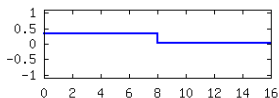
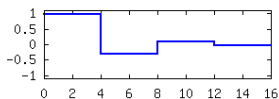
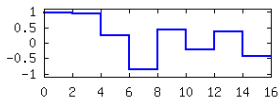
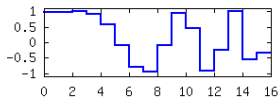


Image 2D

