# Conversion of Image to Grayscale Using Wavelet Transformation with Daubechies Basis function Systems

**Abba Muhammad Adua[1], Abdulrahman Muhammad[2]**

**1 Department of Electrical and Electronics, Faculty of Engineering, Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero, P. M. B. 1144, Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State, Nigeria**
***abbamuhammadadua@yahoo.com***

**2 Department of ICT, Faculty of Engineering, Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero, P. M. B. 1144, Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State, Nigeria**
***abdullayya@yahoo.com***

***Abstract*—Image restoration forms the foundation of various applications in the areas of medicine, astronomy etc. Historically an image is reproduced utilizing numerous techniques of which Fourier and wavelet transform systems developed from the sources of present-day technologies. The rebuilding images own higher purpose and help in interpreting the image in extra detail. A wavelet is a wave-like oscillation with amplitude which begins from zero, progress, and then decreases over to zero. In numerical analysis and functional analysis, a discrete wavelet transform (DWT) systems is any wavelet change for which the wavelets have discretely experimented. As with additional wavelet transforms, a key success it has higher Fourier transforms is a transient resolution: it catches both frequencies as well as location information.**

***Keyword*—Conversion, Wavelet Transform, Data Encryption, Standards, Daubechies**

## I. Introduction

Image recovery is a fundamental component in the zone of image processing. The trait of the reproduced image ought to be high and therefore, a few calculations are enhanced to finish image reclamation. The algorithm to reproduce the image has been formed by utilizing incomplete 2D Fourier Transform [1]. In this algorithm, he has largely focused on the bulk knowledge gathered over the four corners (blocks) of tangible plus aerial Fourier images. The frequency variation method is implemented to the sub-blocks of images and the sub-blocks are moved in a horizontal as well as vertical orientation to map the information on four edges of the image. To disintegrate and rebuild the image Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT), as well as Inverse DFT, are used respectively. This method needs low memory path and is computational less difficult [2].

The critical information focuses are picked by using consistent crucial example point determination calculation. In the way to building an image, the creators have used SGW and Delaunay triangulation to develop a set of various triangles and images. SGW keep up the accommodating characteristics of wavelets like time-recurrence limitation, expedient usage and furthermore capable to portray limited space signals [3].

## II. Research Aim and Objectives

The aim of the research is the Conversion of image to grayscale (white/black) using Wavelet Transformation with Daubechies basis function. The research objectives are as follows:

1. Convert the images to grayscale (white/black).
2. Apply Wavelet Transform with Daubechies basis function. Experiment wavelet transform with decomposition level 2,3 and 4. Apply zero padding.
3. Quantize the images with threshold 20.
4. Reconstruct the quantized images.
5. Comment on the effect decomposition level on the quality of an image.
6. Compare the quality of the images.

## III. Wavelet Transforms

Wavelets are the limited changes of commotion or images. In the present world, wavelets have found an expansive extent of reinforcement in the region of signal processing, for example, image rebuilding and commotion constriction. Wavelets should be possible to diminish the measure of an image without adjusting the determination of an image [12]. The mathematical description of a wavelet is

$$\psi_{a,b}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}\,\psi\left(\frac{t-b}{a}\right) \quad (1)$$

Wavelet transforms can be explored simply by utilizing fast wavelet transform. These wavelets are applied in determining a wide variety of obstacles like self-similarity characteristic of a signal, discontinuities, signal and so on. Wavelet transforms are normally categorized into 3 types: Discrete wavelet transforms (DWT), Continuous wavelet transforms (CWT) as well as multiresolution according to wavelet transform.

### *A. Daubechies wavelet*

Daubechies wavelet [4] was dictated by Ingrid Daubechies. Daubechies wavelets are compacted kept up orthonormal wavelets [2]. Certain imperative wavelet channels with a few limits these channels can make an entire rebuilding.

Daubechies wavelet involves different sets of wavelets, for example, Db4 ( which is known as Daubechies 4 wavelet), Db6, Db8 and Db20. Db4 is the easiest wavelet between the Daubechies wavelet set. Db4 is one of the schemes that apportions with edges of limited intermittent data collections [1]. The Db4 scaling and wavelet use coefficient are provided by [15, p79]. Db4 scaling functions co-efficient.

### *B. Quantization*

Quantization in mathematics and digital signal processing is the way toward mapping input esteems from an expansive set (regularly a constant set) to yield esteems in a (countable) littler set. Rounding and truncation are commonplace cases of quantization forms. An analog-to-digital converter is a case of a quantizer. Digitalization of an analog signal includes two activities: Sampling, and Quantization. Furthermore, the two activities relate to a discretization of an amount, however in various spaces [3].

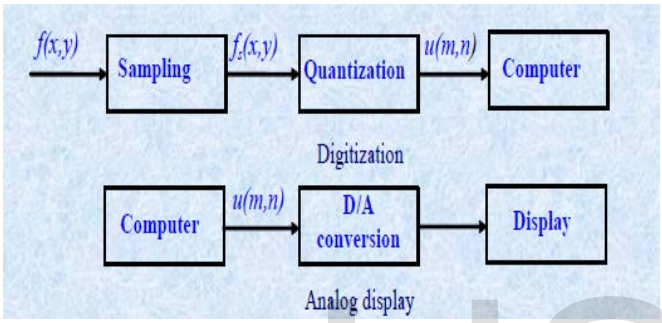



Figure 1 Image sampling and quantization / Analog image display

## IV. USING THE TEMPLATE

The method proposed in this research converts the image to grayscale of input image from white to black. Wavelet Transform with Daubechies basis function was applied to experiment it with decomposition level 2, 3 and 4 and then zero padding was applied. The selected image was quantized with threshold 20. And then the quatized image was reconstructed. The effect decomposition level on the quality of the image was commented and then compared the quality of the images using Matlab.

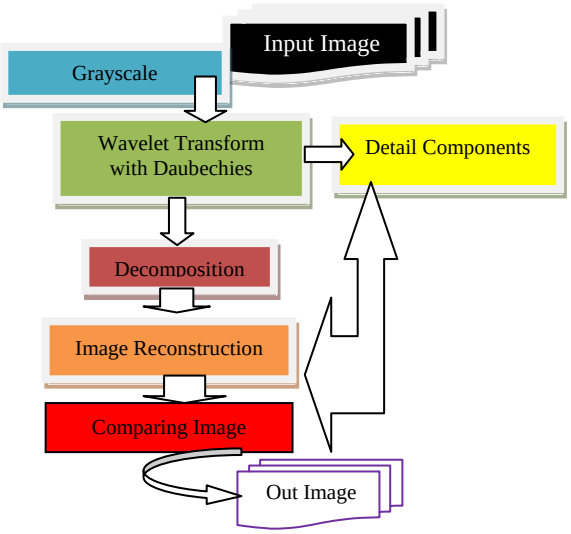


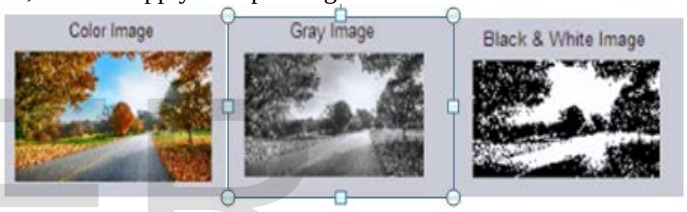

Figure 2 Key stages of digital image processing

### *A. APPLICATIONS OF DW*

The discrete wavelet transform has innumerable in science, engineering, mathematics and computer science. Most prominently, it is used for signal coding, to address a discrete signal in a more abundance form, every now and again as a preconditioning for information weight. Realistic applications can in like manner be found in signal processing of accelerations for Image recognition. Image retrieval techniques in digital communications and various others [4].

Convert the images to grayscale (white/black).

After applying Wavelet Transform with Daubechies basis function. Experiment wavelet transform with decomposition level 2,3 and 4. Apply zero padding.




After quantizing the images with threshold 20. And reconstruct the quantized images.

Comment on the effect decomposition level on the quality of an image. Compare the quality of the images

Subsequent to concentrate lossy and lossless the two techniques, if image is packed with lossless system, unique and compacted images both are precisely same however pressure proportion is low and if image is compacted with lossy strategy, there is some loss of information and unique image isn't reproduced precisely yet pressure proportion is higher.

There ought to be least loss of information in restorative image processing which don't influences the final products

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