

## INTISARI

### **ANALISIS PERBANDINGAN EFEKTIVITAS TRANSFORMASI WAVELET DAN FILTER WIENER DALAM MEREDUKSI GAUSSIAN WHITE NOISE PADA SINYAL AUDIO**

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Kualitas sinyal audio sering terdegradasi oleh *Gaussian White Noise* yang menurunkan kejernihan suara. Transformasi *Wavelet* dan *Filter Wiener* merupakan dua teknik *denoising* domain frekuensi yang telah digunakan secara individual, namun belum ada penelitian yang membandingkan efektivitas keduanya secara spesifik. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi metode paling efektif berdasarkan kondisi *noise* dan karakteristik sinyal melalui analisis komparatif menyeluruh.

Penelitian menggunakan dua jenis *file* audio (*voice over* dan vokal bernyanyi) dengan tiga level *noise* (rendah, sedang, tinggi). Transformasi *Wavelet* menerapkan *Daubechies* 20 dengan level dekomposisi 8 dan *hard thresholding*, sedangkan *Filter Wiener* menggunakan parameter *known\_noise\_segment* dengan  $\alpha$  1,6 dan  $\beta$  0,025. Evaluasi kualitas menggunakan *Signal-to-Noise Ratio* (SNR) dan *Mean Squared Error* (MSE).

Tujuan penelitian tercapai dengan temuan: *Filter Wiener* terbukti superior pada *noise* rendah-sedang (SNR awal  $\geq 3$  dB), dibuktikan dengan peningkatan SNR hingga 10,27 dB (105,11%) dan penurunan MSE hingga 90,11%. Namun efektivitasnya menurun drastis pada *noise* tinggi (peningkatan SNR hanya 2,60-3,54 dB). Sebaliknya, Transformasi *Wavelet* menunjukkan superioritas pada *noise* tinggi (SNR awal  $< 0$  dB) dengan peningkatan SNR mencapai 8,34 dB dan penurunan MSE 85,34%, melampaui *Filter Wiener* secara signifikan. Konsistensi performa Transformasi *Wavelet* (peningkatan SNR 5,6-8,34 dB) mengonfirmasi *robustness* superior dibanding degradasi non-linear *Filter Wiener*. *File* bernyanyi memberikan hasil superior pada kedua metode, memvalidasi hipotesis bahwa *sparsity* spektral memfasilitasi separasi sinyal-*noise* lebih efektif.

Penelitian berhasil menjawab rumusan masalah: tidak ada metode universal optimal; pemilihan bergantung kondisi aplikasi. *Filter Wiener* optimal untuk lingkungan *noise* terkontrol dengan SNR tinggi, Transformasi *Wavelet* untuk kondisi ekstrem dengan SNR rendah. Kedua metode mencapai target penurunan MSE minimal 50% (rentang 45,06-90,11%), membuktikan efektivitas mereduksi *Gaussian White Noise*.

**Kata Kunci** : *Denoising*, Transformasi *Wavelet*, *Filter Wiener*, *Gaussian White Noise*, Sinyal Audio, Analisis Komparatif

## ABSTRACT

### ***COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WAVELET TRANSFORM AND WIENER FILTER IN REDUCING GAUSSIAN WHITE NOISE IN AUDIO SIGNALS***

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*Audio signal quality degradation by Gaussian White Noise reduces clarity and disrupts listening experience. Wavelet Transform and Wiener Filter are frequency domain denoising techniques widely used individually, yet no research specifically compares their effectiveness. This study aims to identify the most effective method based on noise conditions and signal characteristics through comprehensive comparative analysis.*

*The study employed two audio file types (voiceover and singing vocals) with three noise levels (low, medium, high). Wavelet Transform used Daubechies 20 with decomposition level 8 and hard thresholding, while Wiener Filter used known\_noise\_segment parameters with alpha 1.6 and beta 0.025. Quality evaluation utilized Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) and Mean Squared Error (MSE).*

*Research objectives were achieved with findings: Wiener Filter proved superior at low-to-medium noise (initial SNR  $\geq 3$  dB), evidenced by SNR improvement up to 10.27 dB (105.11%) and MSE reduction to 90.11%. However, effectiveness decreased drastically at high noise (SNR improvement only 2.60-3.54 dB). Conversely, Wavelet Transform demonstrated superiority at high noise (initial SNR  $< 0$  dB) with SNR improvement reaching 8.34 dB and MSE reduction of 85.34%, significantly surpassing Wiener Filter. Consistent Wavelet Transform performance (SNR improvement 5.6-8.34 dB) confirmed superior robustness compared to Wiener Filter's non-linear degradation. Singing files provided superior results for both methods, validating the hypothesis that spectral sparsity facilitates more effective signal-noise separation.*

*The study successfully addressed the research problem: no universally optimal method exists; selection depends on application conditions. Wiener Filter is optimal for controlled noise environments with high SNR, Wavelet Transform for extreme conditions with low SNR. Both methods achieved the minimum 50% MSE reduction target (range 45.06-90.11%), proving effectiveness in reducing Gaussian White Noise.*

**Keywords:** *Denoising, Wavelet Transform, Wiener Filter, Gaussian White Noise, Audio Signal, Comparative Analysis*