Improved Carrier Frequency-Shifting Algorithm Based on 2-FFT for Phase Wrap Reduction

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The number of phase wraps that result from the carrier component can be completely eliminated or reduced by first applying a fast Fourier transform (FFT) to the image and then shifting the spectrum to the origin. However, because the spectrum can only be shifted by an integer number, the phase wraps of the carrier component cannot be completely reduced. In this paper, an improved carrier frequency-shifting algorithm based on 2-FFT for phase wrap reduction is proposed which allows the spectrum to be shifted by a rational number. Firstly, the phase wraps are reduced by the conventional FFT frequency shift method. Secondly, the wrapped phase with residual carrier components is filtered and magnified sequentially; the amplified phase is transformed into the frequency domain using an FFT, and then, the wrapped phase with the residual carrier components can be further reduced by shifting the spectrum by a rational number. Simulations and experiments were conducted to validate the efficiency of the proposed method.

1. Introduction

In optical metrology, two-dimensional (2D) phase-based techniques have been widely used in various measurement applications, such as deformation and vibration measurement and three-dimensional (3D) surface measurement [1–3]. In these applications, information is always encoded in a modulated fringe, which can be directly projected by a commercial projector or generated using the interference method [4–6]. Then, the phase is calculated from the arctangent function based on a phase-shifting or Fourier transform method [7]. From the mathematical properties of the arctangent function, 2π phase jumps exist in the recovery phase signal, which is called a wrapped phase. To obtain a continuous phase distribution, a phase unwrapping procedure is required [8]. Theoretically, a phase unwrapping algorithm starts at a particular pixel and then searches for the phase jumps; it adds +2π or −2π at each jump detected, and the phase of two neighboring points becomes continuous; however, it is easily affected by phase noise in practical applications. In recent years, researchers have conducted many studies on the phase unwrapping algorithm, which has made phase unwrapping technology more powerful; however, there are still problems, such as poor accuracy and low efficiency [9–11].

In some cases, phase unwrapping can be avoided or the phase wraps can be significantly reduced, for example, in fringe projection or off-axis holographic profilometry [12–14]. In these techniques, a carrier signal is included in the extracted phase information. By applying a Fourier transform and shifting the spectrum to the origin, the carrier phase can be eliminated. Therefore, fewer wraps or even phase unwrapping are obtained. Because the spectrum can only be shifted by an integer number in a conventional fast Fourier transform (FFT), while the carrier frequency is always a fraction in a practical application, the carrier phase cannot be reduced completely, thereby resulting in a measurement error. To solve this problem, researchers have
developed several approaches. Gdeisat et al. proposed a zero-
padding method to enlarge the array size of the origin phase
image, which achieves a high frequency resolution [15].
Good results can be obtained but with low computational
efficiency. Wang et al. presented a fast two-step method to
reduce the phase wraps. In their method, a frequency peak
was calculated first using an FFT, and then, the sub-pixel
spectral peak was determined by applying a discrete Fourier
transform to the iteratively up-sampled area around the
initial frequency peak location [16]. High accuracy and
efficiency can be achieved based on their method.

In this paper, an improved carrier frequency-shifting
algorithm based on 2-FFT for phase wrap reduction is
proposed, which is more concise and intuitive and does not
require zero-padding and iterative sampling. In the first step,
an FFT is applied to an image, and the phase wraps are
reduced by shifting the spectrum to the origin by an integer
number. In the second step, the wrapped phase that results
from the residual carrier components is filtered and mag-
nified sequentially, and then, the amplified phase is trans-
formed into the frequency domain using an FFT. Finally, the
wrapped phase that results from the residual carrier compo-
nents is further reduced by shifting the spectrum by a
rational number.

2. Principle

2.1. Algorithm Principle. The proposed method includes two
steps, which both use carrier frequency-shifting algorithm
based on 2-FFT to roughly remove and precisely remove the
phase wraps respectively, which further reduce the wrapped
phase that results from the residual carrier components.
Suppose the deformation fringe pattern modulated by the
surface of the object is

\[ I(x, y) = \cos \left( 2\pi \frac{K}{N} x + K \phi(x, y) \right), \]

(2)

where \( K \) is set to 50/512, and to simplify the model, the value of
\( K \) is set to 0.

The fringe pattern of the simulated object is generated by

\[ I(x, y) = \cos \left[ 2\pi f_x x + 2\pi f_y y + \varphi(x, y) \right], \]

(5)

where \( f_x \) and \( f_y \) are the carrier frequencies along the X and
Y directions, respectively. In the simulation, the value of \( f_x \)
is set to 50/512, and to simplify the model, the value of \( f_y \) is
set to 0.

The four-step phase-shifting method is used to calculate
the phase information of the simulated object. First, four
simulated fringe patterns are generated using equation (6),
and a \( \pi/2 \) increment of the phase is introduced between the
four fringe patterns. Then, the phase information is extracted
using equation (7), and the wrapped phase map is shown in
Figure 2:
Phase information is extracted using the four-step phase-shifting method and \( \tan^{-1} \) is used first. The following is used to convert the wrapped phase wraps, the conventional FFT frequency shift method is introduced.

\[
\phi_1(x, y) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{I_1 - I_0}{I_1 - I_2}\right),
\]

where \( \phi_1(x, y) \) is the wrapped phase produced using the four-step phase-shifting method and \( \tan^{-1} \) is the four-quadrant arctangent operator. From Figure 2, we can see that many wraps appear in the phase image. To eliminate the phase wraps, the conventional FFT frequency shift method is used first. The following is used to convert the wrapped phase map into the complex array \( O(x, y) \):

\[
O(x, y) = \exp[j \cdot \phi_1(x, y)],
\]

where \( j \) is equal to \( \sqrt{-1} \). The 2D Fourier transform is applied to \( O(x, y) \) as follows:

\[
\Phi(u, v) = F[O(x, y)],
\]

where \( F[\cdot] \) is the 2D Fourier transform operator, and the terms \( u \) and \( v \) are the horizontal and vertical frequencies, respectively. Assuming that the peak of the spectrum is located at \((u_0, v_0)\), the phase is eliminated by shifting the spectrum to the origin, that is, \( \Phi(u - u_0, v - v_0) \). The 2D inverse Fourier transform of the phase-shifted frequency signal is calculated as

\[
\psi(x, y) = F^{-1}[\Phi(u - u_0, v - v_0)],
\]

where \( F^{-1}[\cdot] \) is the 2D inverse Fourier transform operator. Phase information is extracted using

\[
\phi_1(x, y) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\text{Im}[\psi(x, y)]}{\text{Re}[\psi(x, y)]}\right),
\]

where \( \text{Im} \) and \( \text{Re} \) represent the imaginary part and real part of the complex array \( \psi(x, y) \), respectively, and the phase wraps in the original phase map are eliminated, as shown in Figure 3.

As can be seen from Figure 3, the phase wraps are completely eliminated. Note that the size of the simulated object is \( 512 \times 512 \). The frequency interval after the Fourier transform is \( 1/512 \), and the simulated carrier frequency is set to \( 50/512 \), which is exactly an integer multiple of the frequency interval. Therefore, in this case, the carrier frequency is precisely determined from the peak location of the spectrum based on the conventional FFT method, and no residual carrier signal exists in the phase map.

However, the carrier frequency is rarely exactly an integer multiple of the frequency interval in a practical application. The carrier phase cannot be reduced completely using the conventional FFT frequency shift method. To visualize this problem, a second simulation is conducted. All parameters are the same as those in the first simulation, except that the value of \( f_x \) is set to \( 50.32/512 \). The simulation results are presented in Figure 4. Because the carrier frequency calculated from the peak location of the spectrum is \( 50/512 \), a residual carrier phase exists, as shown in Figure 4(b). Therefore, the phase wraps that result from the carrier phase cannot be completely eliminated using the conventional FFT frequency shift method.

To overcome this problem, a simple two-step algorithm for phase wrap reduction is presented as follows: the principle of this method is demonstrated based on a simulation in which all the simulation parameters are the same as those in the second simulation. In the first step, the carrier frequency is roughly determined based on the conventional FFT frequency-shifting method, and the phase with the residual carrier information is shown in Figure 4(b).

In the second step, the residual phase shown in Figure 4(b) is amplified by multiplying it by a large number \( K \) and then calculating the magnified residual carrier frequency using an FFT. Consequently, the residual carrier frequency is further roughly determined by dividing the known number \( K \), and the phase wraps are further reduced by removing this residual carrier information.

It is worth mentioning that when the residual phase is amplified, the frequency of the detected object is amplified simultaneously, which may cause frequency aliasing and exceed the Nyquist sampling frequency. The magnified
residual carrier frequency may be incorrectly determined. Therefore, high frequency information needs to be suppressed. Before the residual phase shown in Figure 4(b) is amplified, a Gauss filter shown in Figure 5(a) is used first. Additionally, the phase information after the phase wraps are initially eliminated is processed using Gauss filtering $G(x, y) = \exp[-(x^2 + y^2)/2\sigma^2]$: \[
\phi_2(x, y) = [F[\psi(x, y)]] * G(x, y),
\] where $\sigma$ is set to 25. Figure 5(b) shows the filtered phase shown in Figure 4(b).

Following the above analysis, the filtered phase shown in Figure 5(b) is multiplied by a factor of $K$, where $K = 50$, and the amplified phase is shown in Figure 6(a). Using an FFT again, the location of the spectral peak of the amplified phase is determined, thereby obtaining the magnified residual carrier frequency. Finally, the magnified residual carrier frequency is divided by $K$, that is, 50, and the residual carrier frequency with a rational number is obtained. By reducing this residual carrier information from the phase shown in Figure 4, the unwrapped phase shown in Figure 6(b), and its 3D distribution shown in Figure 6(c), the phase wraps that result from the carrier phase are completely eliminated based on our proposed method.

As we can see, although the spectrum can only be shifted by an integer number based on the conventional FFT method, it can be shifted by a rational number, that is, an integer times $1/K$, based on our proposed method. Theoretically, the larger the value of $K$, the better. However, the value of $K$ cannot be infinite, and $K < N$ was determined by equation (3). When $K$ is too large, the remaining frequency of the object after Gauss filtering is still very high, and the magnified residual carrier frequency will be mis-determined because of frequency aliasing. To demonstrate this issue, different amplification factors ($K$) and standard deviations ($\sigma$) are selected for a simulation, and the corresponding relationship between $K$, $\sigma$, and residual carrier frequency is obtained, as shown in Table 1.

Because the carrier frequency of the simulation object is 50.32/512 and, in the first step, the carrier frequency calculated from the peak location of the spectrum is 50/512, the residual carrier frequency is 0.32/512. From Table 1, we can see that when the amplification factor is 50, 100, and 250, the...
residual carrier frequency is 0.320/512; and, if \( K \) is equal to 500, the residual carrier frequency is 0.320/512 only when \( \sigma \) is equal to 25. In a practical application, to avoid frequency aliasing, the recommended value is \( K \approx 50 \) and \( \sigma \approx 25 \). Note that this is not a strict criterion, and a slightly larger or smaller value would not affect the result significantly. Clearly, carrier information still exists because the residual carrier frequency can be only shifted by a rational number that is an integer times 1/50; however, this remaining carrier frequency is very small and can be ignored in most cases.

3. Experimental Results

To verify the feasibility of the proposed method, we tested a face model with smooth shapes using a fringe projection measurement system. The fringe projection measurement...
system consisted of a computer, DLP projector, and CCD camera, as shown in Figure 7. One of the deformed fringe patterns captured by the CCD camera is shown in Figure 8(a).

In the above simulation analysis, the phase information of the model was calculated using the four-step phase-shifting method; however, this method still had phase errors [17]. To reduce these errors and improve accuracy, the five-step phase-shifting method was adopted to calculate the phase information of the object in the experiment; the phase-shifted fringe images are given by

$$I_i(x, y) = I_a(x, y) + M(x, y) \cos \left[ 2\pi f_0 x + \varphi_e(x, y) + \left( \frac{2\pi}{5} \right) \ast (i - 1) \right], \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4, \text{ and } 5,$$

where $I_a(x, y)$ is the background intensity, $M(x, y)$ is the modulation of the fringe, and a $2\pi/5$ increment of the phase is introduced between the five fringe patterns. The phase information is given by

$$\varphi_e = \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{I_1 \sin(0\pi/5) + I_2 \sin(2\pi/5) + I_3 \sin(4\pi/5) + I_4 \sin(6\pi/5) + I_5 \sin(8\pi/5)}{I_1 \cos(0\pi/5) + I_2 \cos(2\pi/5) + I_3 \cos(4\pi/5) + I_4 \cos(6\pi/5) + I_5 \cos(8\pi/5)} \right],$$

and this is shown as a wrapped phase map in Figure 8(b).

We first used the conventional FFT frequency shift method to reduce the phase wraps that resulted from the carrier phase. The wrapped phase map shown in Figure 8(b) was Fourier transformed using equations (8) and (9). The resultant phase map was then calculated using equations (10) and (11) and is shown in Figures 9(a) and 9(b). The unwrapped phase image for this case is shown in Figure 9(c). However, the phase wraps that resulted from the carrier phase could not be completely eliminated.

To further improve the calculation accuracy and reduce the error in the process of phase wrap reduction, we used the proposed method to further reduce the residual carrier phase of Figure 9(b). The filtered phase was calculated using

**Table 1:** Corresponding relationship between $K$, $\sigma$, and residual phase frequency.

| $\sigma$ | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500 |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Residual carrier frequency | 15  | 0.300/512 | 0.250/512 | 0.367/512 | 0.325/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.322/512 |
| 25  | 0.300/512 | 0.250/512 | 0.367/512 | 0.325/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.322/512 |
| 35  | 0.300/512 | 0.250/512 | 0.367/512 | 0.325/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.322/512 |
| 45  | 0.300/512 | 0.250/512 | 0.367/512 | 0.350/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.322/512 |
| 55  | 0.300/512 | 0.250/512 | 0.367/512 | 0.350/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.320/512 | 0.322/512 |
equation (12), which is shown in Figure 10(a), and amplified by multiplying it by 50. Then, the magnified residual carrier frequency was calculated using an FFT. The inverse Fourier transform was then calculated using equation (10). The phase was extracted using equation (11) and is shown in Figures 10(b) and 10(c). The unwrapped image is shown in Figure 10(d), which shows that the phase wraps that resulted from the carrier phase were completely eliminated.

In order to further test the performance of our proposed method, a USB disk was measured. One of the deformed fringe patterns is shown in Figure 11(a). The procedure was similar to the previous experiment. The five-step phase-
Figure 10: (a) Phase image after removing the high frequency. (b) 2D image of the recovered phase. (c) 3D image of the recovered phase. (d) Unwrapped phase image.

Figure 11: Continued.
shifting method was adopted to calculate the phase information of the object, and the wrapped phase map is shown in Figure 11(b). Firstly, the conventional FFT frequency shift method was used to reduce the phase wraps that resulted from the carrier phase. The resultant phase map is shown in Figures 11(c) and 11(d), and the phase wraps that resulted from the carrier phase could not be completely eliminated. Then, the proposed method was used to further reduce the residual carrier phase. The filtered phase is shown in Figure 11(e), which was multiplied by 50. And, the magnified residual carrier frequency was calculated using an FFT. The wrapped phase that results from the residual carrier components is further reduced by shifting the spectrum, as shown in Figures 11(f) and 11(g).

Because the existence of the high order harmonic in the projected fringe affects the initial determination of the initial carrier frequency, it can be seen that the wraps from the residual linear phase in Figure 11(d) are more than those in
Figure 9(b). However, as shown in Figure 11(g), the linear phase can be basically eliminated based on our proposed method, which further demonstrates the superiority of the proposed method compared with the conventional method.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, we presented an improved carrier frequency-shifting algorithm based on 2-FFT for phase wrap reduction. By first applying an FFT to the wrapped phase with the carrier, most of the carrier components were removed by spectrum shifting. Because the spectrum can only be shifted by an integer number, residual carrier information remained. By applying a second FFT to the filtered and amplified phases with the residual carrier information, the carrier frequency was further determined, and the wrapped phase that resulted from the carrier was almost eliminated. And, we demonstrated both theoretically and experimentally the reliability of the proposed method and contrasted this method with the conventional FFT method. As a result, the spectrum can be only shifted by an integer number in the conventional FFT method, and the phase wraps resulting from the carrier phase cannot be eliminated entirely, while noninteger frequency shift can be achieved in our proposed method, and the phase wraps resulting from the carrier phase can be significantly eliminated.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of the study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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