

A Novel Algorithm for De-Noiseing Radiographic Images

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Abstract— The radiographic image has low contrast and high noise. In order to improve the image for observation and accurate analysis, various digital image processing techniques can be applied. In this research we propose Two Dimensional Left Median Filter method for de-noising radiographic images of welding. We have used the measures Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio and the Mean Absolute Error for comparison. The accuracy of results obtained through our method is better than the Median and Mean Filter methods.

Index Terms— Two Dimensional Left Median Filter, Median Filter, Weld, Radiographic Image

I. INTRODUCTION

Radiography (X-rays or sometimes gamma rays) seems to be the most effective method and the experts are able to identify most types of defects in the images produced by this method. The method is based on the fact that the defective areas absorb more energy and thus the defects appear darker in the image. Radiography is a reliable and tested method of nondestructive radiative testing and diagnostics perfected during more than 100 years from the moment of the discovery of mysterious rays by Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen in 1895. Afterwards, these rays have been called Roentgen rays or X-rays [1]. The radiographic images are contaminated with noise and are also

blurred. In order to improve the image for observation and accurate analysis, various digital image processing techniques can be applied. Noise removal is required for improving the quality of the image in order to better recognize the defects. Use of various filters such as mean, median are found in literature [A. Rale; *et al*(2010)]. In digital image processing, filtering is the most common and basic operation, because the results of filtering directly influence all the following operations such as image enhancement, edge detection, shape detection etc [M. Fu; *et al*(2010)].

Images may be corrupted by noise. Noise is introduced as a result of the electronic circuitry of cameras or during transmission of images [A. Aboshosha; *et al*(2010)]. A large number of linear and non linear filtering algorithms have been developed to reduce noise from corrupted images to enhance image quality.

A lot of filtering methods, such as Median and Mean filters and etc are proposed to eliminate salt and pepper noise. The most widely used filter for smoothing noise in radiograph images is the median type. The output value of a pixel while using this filter, is the mid of the pixel values of its neighbors. The Standard Median filter first suggested by Tukey (1971) is improved rapidly and widely used in image processing [S. Liu; *et al*(2010)]. Median filter is a statistical sort filtering; it sorts the pixels in the fixed window to find the middle gray level value and the centre pixel in the window is

replaced by this median value [S. J. Ko; T. M. Forest(1993)]. The drawback is handling all pixels uniformly, which causes blur of the image at the same time [J. Jiang and J. Shen(2010)]. Use of Median Filter to reduce noise and to enhance contrast is very common as this is simple and quick process [8-14].

In this research we propose Two Dimensional Left Median (2D-LMF), Two Dimensional Right Median (2D-RMF) and Two Dimensional Centre Median (2D-CMF) Filters for the reduction of noise, and we have compared the performance of these methods with Median and Mean filter.

The Median and Mean Filters are described in section 2, proposed algorithm is shown in section 3, experimental results and comparison study may be found in section 4. Section 5 concludes the paper.

II. STANDARD FILTERS

A. Median Filter

The median filter has good performance in noise elimination, without removing relevant defects and without decreasing image sharpness as much as mean filter [G. Wang; T. W. Liao; (2002)]

In the Median Filter Method, a square window of size $p \times p$ (p is an odd number) is considered. The centre pixel in the scan window is to be de-noised. The first step is to sort the value of all pixels in the scan window, next step is to find out the median (middle value of pixel intensities) of all the pixels in the scan window, and finally change the value of the central pixel in the scan window into the median of the sorted sequence. In the median filter, the centre element of the window is replaced by the median of the p^2 pixels.

For the window shown in below, suppose $MF(i,j)$ is the median of the values in 3×3 neighborhood pixels where (i,j) represents pixel coordinates in the window centre. Figure -1 shows the filtered pixel intensity of the selected pixel. The median filter method is a simple

and efficient technique to remove impulse noise, and it has been used since long and continues to be in use for many applications.

B. Mean Filter

Mean Filter, is windowed filter of linear class, that smoothes image. The filter works as low-pass one. The basic idea behind filter is for any element of the image take an average across its neighborhood. In the Mean Filter Method, same Median filter, a square window of size $p \times p$ (p is an odd number) is considered, but the centre element of the window is replaced by the mean of the pixels.

$$MF(i,j) = \text{Median}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_8, x_9)$$

$$\text{Mean}(i,j) = (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_8 + x_9) / 9$$

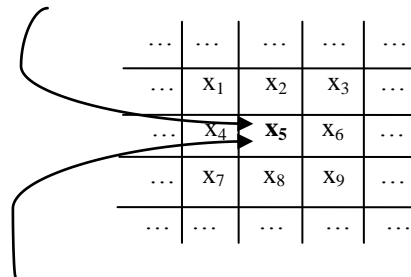


Figure 1. 3x3 neighborhood pixels as a mask for median or mean filtering

III. TWO DIMENSIONAL LEFT, RIGHT, AND CENTER MEDIAN FILTER

In this paper, we also consider a square window of size $p \times p$ (p is an odd number) for filtering. In our methods, we replace the value of the central pixel in the scan window by the mean of q pixels of the scan window.

In these methods, after sorting the value of all pixels in the scan window, we choose q pixels from median pixel to left for 2D-LMF, from median pixel to right for 2D-RMF, and centre pixels for 2D-CMF, then we calculate the mean of these q pixels, and finally replace the value of the central pixel in the scan window by this mean of q pixels.

Methodology:

Algorithm: 2D- LMF Algorithm

Input: $I = A$ radiographic image ($m \times n$),
 $p =$ size of window

Output: Filtering image ($m \times n$)

Algorithm:

Step 1: Compute $q = (p+1) / 2$

Step 2: Create a matrix J by $((m+p-1) \times (n+p-1))$,
 I is center of J .

Step 3: Consider scan window W of size $p \times p$,
 with centre (i,j)

Step 4: Sort elements of W as $(X_1, \dots, X_{med-1}, X_{med}, X_{med+1}, \dots, X_{p \times p})$

Step 5: Define $2DLMF_{i,j} = \left(\sum_{k=(med-q+1)}^{med} X_k \right) / q$, (1)

End.

In the 2D- RMF Algorithm, we changed the step 5.

Step 5: Define $2DRMF_{i,j} = \left(\sum_{k=med}^{(med+q-1)} X_k \right) / q$, (2)

In the 2D- CMF Algorithm, we changed the step 5.

Step 5: Define $2DCMF_{i,j} = \left(\sum_{k=u}^{(u+q-1)} X_k \right) / q$ (3)

Where, $u = med - \text{fix}((p - q)/2)$

IV. EXPERIMENT AND RESULTS

We tested the proposed approach with gray-scale radiographic images of weld, with gray values in [0 to 255]. We implemented our algorithm in MATLAB environment. In the simulations, images are corrupted by “salt” and “pepper” (with values 255, 0 respectively) noise with equal probability. Noise levels were varied from 5% to 85% with increments of 5%.

We have experimented with different window sizes for any given noise level and found suitable window

sizes for the filtering as shown in Table 1. For our experiment, we have selected window size to be 27×27 .

TABLE 1- EXPERIMENTED OPTIMAL SIZE OF WINDOW

Noise Level	Window size
$5 \leq 50$	7×7
55, 60	9×9
65	11×11
70	13×13
75	15×15
80	21×21
85	27×27

The resultant noise tends to be very spiky of from a distribution with long tails as shown in Figure 2. Our filtering methods of this edge enhanced image results in blurred edges and the spiky noise points would be smoothed. Figure 3 illustrates this with our proposed filtering method from figures 3 it is evident that the two dimensional left median filter has reduced the spiky noise in original profile (figure 2).

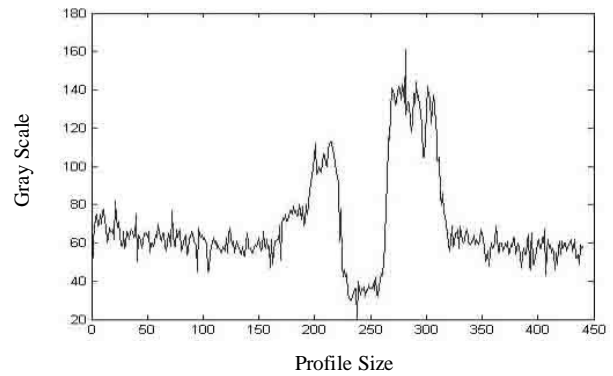


Figure 2- A profile of sample image before 2D-LMF

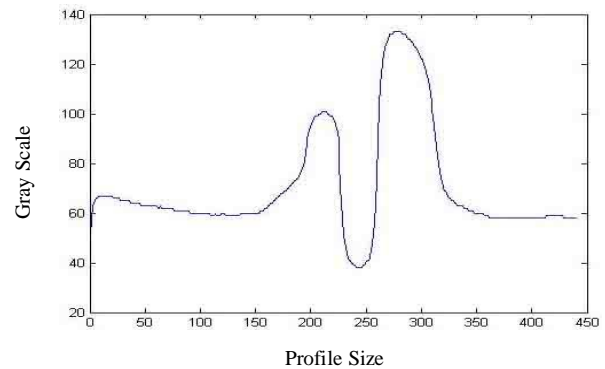


Figure 3- A profile of sample image after 2D-LMF

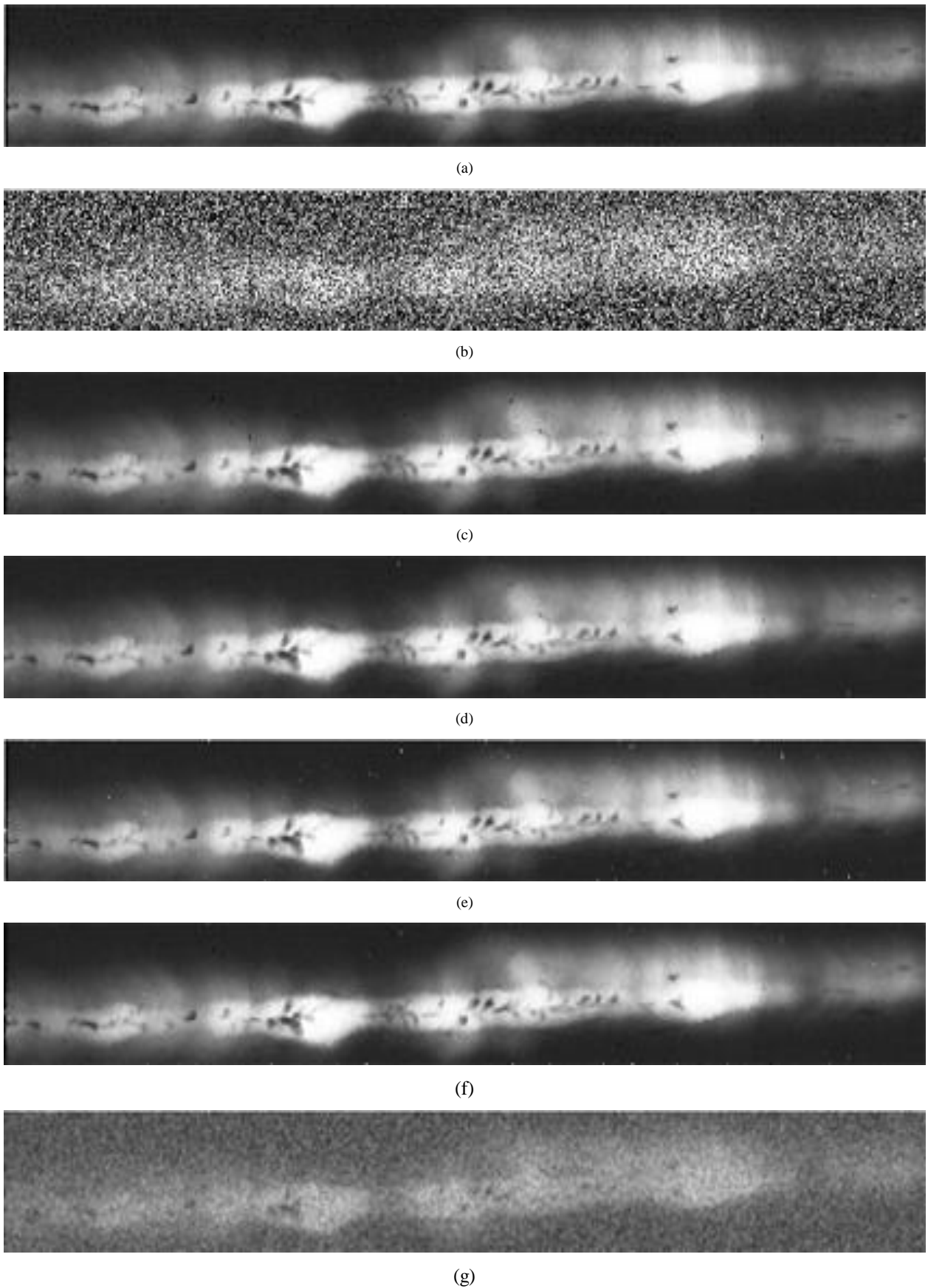


Figure 4- Sample of Welding image: (a) Original Image, (b) Corrupted image with 60% salt-and-pepper noise, (c) Median Filter, (d) 2D-LMF, (e) 2D-RMF, (f) 2D-CMF, and (g) Mean Filter

We have used the measures Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio and the Mean Absolute Error for comparison. We have compared our algorithm with standard median filter and mean filter, with same window sizes and noise levels.

A. Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR)

We calculated the Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR) [A. Bovik(2000)]. PSNR measure is very common in image processing. A sample use is in the comparison between an original image and a restored image. Typical values for the PSNR in lossy of noisy image and video compression are between 30 and 50 dB, where higher is better.

$$\text{PSNR} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{m \times n \times \text{Max}^2}{\sum_{i,j} (r_{i,j} - x_{i,j})^2} \quad (4)$$

Here, $r_{i,j}$ and $x_{i,j}$ denote the pixel values of the restored image and the original image, respectively, m and n are size of image, and 'Max' is the maximum possible pixel value of the image. When the pixels are represented using 8 bits per sample, this is 255.

Peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR) has traditionally been used in analogue systems as a consistent quality metric. However, digital video technology has exposed some limitations of PSNR. Yet, because of its low complexity, PSNR is still used as a video quality metric for evaluating image processing algorithms (e.g. video de-noising methods) and is considered to be a reference benchmark for developing perceptual video quality metrics. The peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR) is the ratio between a signal's maximum power and the power of the signal's noise. Engineers commonly use the PSNR to measure the quality of reconstructed images [Q. Huynh-Thu; M. Ghanbari;(2008)].

B. Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

The Mean Absolute Error (MAE) is a statistical measure of how far estimates or forecasts are from actual values. It is most often used in time series, but can be applied more widely, to any sort of statistical

estimate. In fact, it could be applied to any two pairs of numbers, where one set is original and the other is an estimate, forecast or prediction.

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{1}{m \times n} \sum_{i,j} |r_{i,j} - x_{i,j}| \quad (5)$$

Our proposed de-noising methods accomplish a significantly high PSNR and low MAE even when the noise level is high. Chan R.H. and et al found similar results [R. H. Chan; *et al*(2005)]. This is mainly based on the accurate noise detection by the median filter and the edge-preserving property of Nikolova's variational method [M. Nikolova;(2004)].

We have measured PSNR and MAE between the original images by our methods and Median and Mean Filters on the equivalent window size for all images.

Window size 27 X 27 in PSNR resulted in higher PSNR with our methods than other, especially for wider range of noise levels greater than 5%. In measuring MAE the level of our methods are less than Median and Mean Filter.

As can be seen in Fig. 5 and 6, the difference of measure of PSNR (and MAE) increases with noise levels. Therefore, even at a higher level (85%) accuracy of our methods is better than Median and Mean Filters.

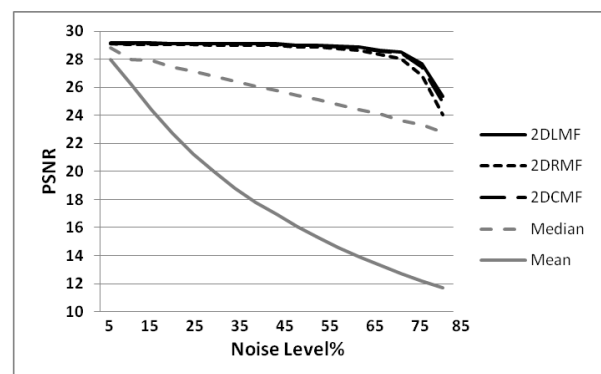


Figure 5-- PSNR at various noise levels in sample image

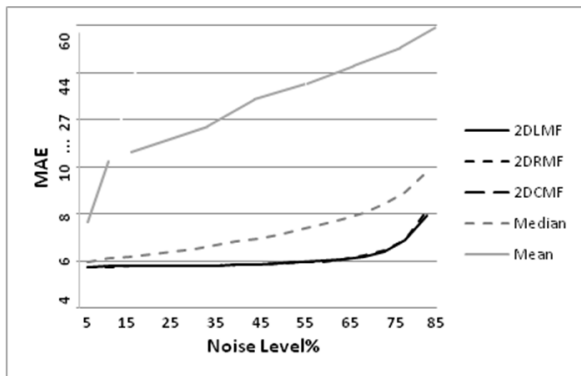


Figure 6-- MAE at various noise levels in sample image

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have proposed an enhancement method for radiographic images. It can be a better filter for removing salt-and-pepper noise. Experimental results showed that our methods perform much better than median and mean filter methods. Even at a high noise level (85%) 2D-LMF is better than 2D-RMF and 2D-CMF. The accuracy of Median Filter is limited against Salt – Pepper noise. An improvement to Median Filter namely of 2D-LMF (Two Dimensional Left Median Filter) is suggested for digital radiographic images of welding. Various other noises, such as the random-valued impulse noise or Gaussian noise can be looked into to evaluate 2D-LMF.

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