Biomedical Image Processing

Image Restoration:
Noise Removal

19BMB304/Biomedical Image Processing/Dr Karthika A/AP/BME

Contents

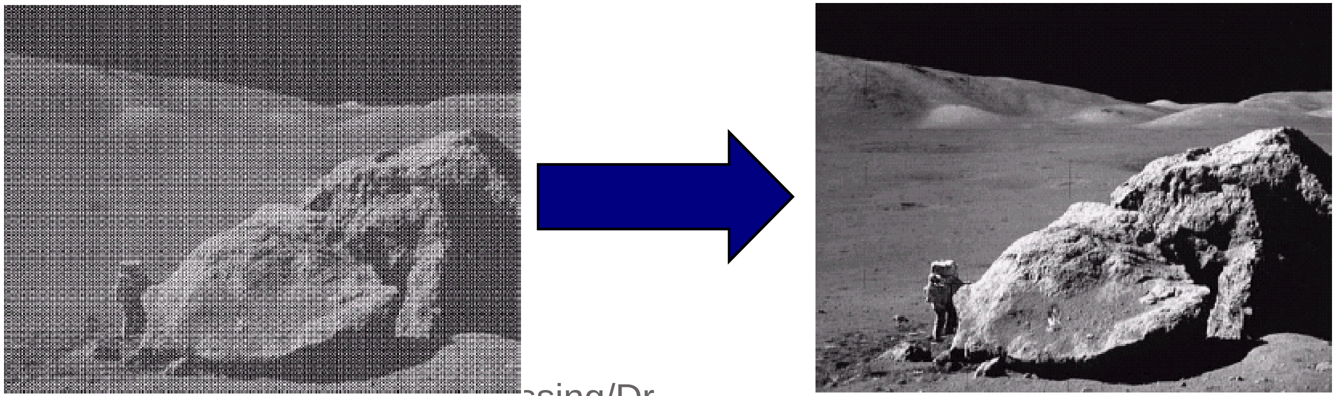
In this lecture we will look at image restoration techniques used for noise removal

- What is image restoration?
- Noise and images
- Noise models
- Noise removal using spatial domain filtering
- Periodic noise
- Noise removal using frequency domain filtering

What is Image Restoration?

Image restoration attempts to restore images that have been degraded

- Identify the degradation process and attempt to reverse it
- Similar to image enhancement, but more objective



What is Image Restoration?

- Removing noise called **Image Restoration**
- Image restoration can be done in:
  - a. Spatial domain, or
  - b. Frequency domain

Noise and Images

The sources of noise in digital images arise during image acquisition (digitization) and transmission

- Imaging sensors can be affected by ambient conditions
- Interference can be added to an image during transmissi

Noise Model

We can consider a noisy image to be modelled as follows:

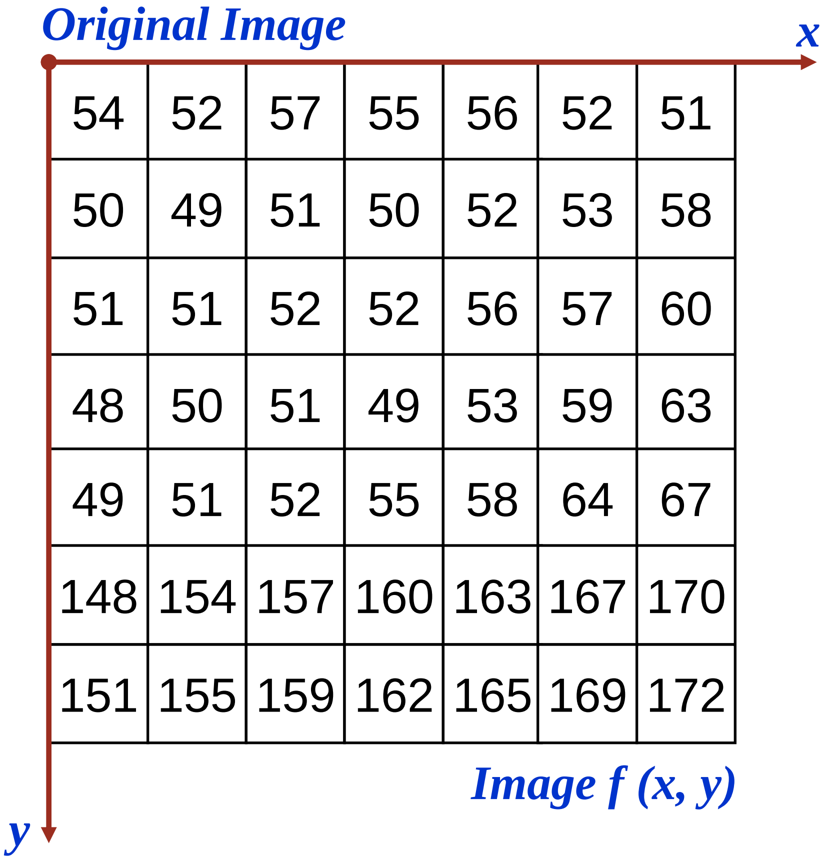
$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) + \eta(x, y)$$

where $f(x, y)$ is the original image pixel, $\eta(x, y)$ is the noise term and $g(x, y)$ is the resulting noisy pixel

If we can estimate the model that the noise in an image is based on, this will help us to figure out how to restore the image

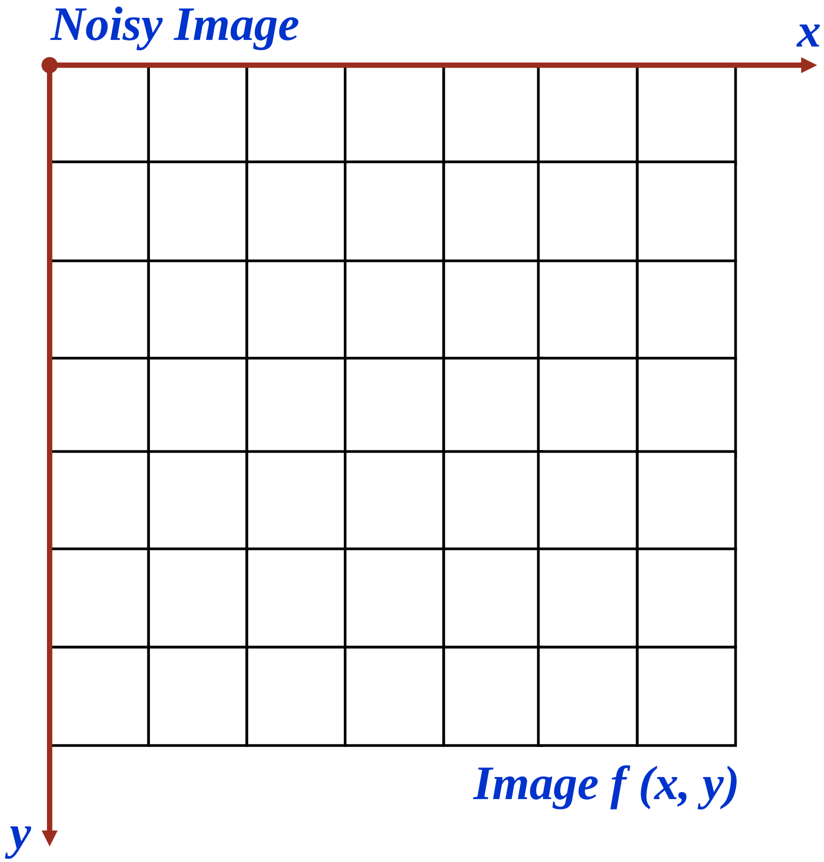
Noise Corruption Example

Original Image



54	52	57	55	56	52	51
50	49	51	50	52	53	58
51	51	52	52	56	57	60
48	50	51	49	53	59	63
49	51	52	55	58	64	67
148	154	157	160	163	167	170
151	155	159	162	165	169	172

Noisy Image



Types of Noise

- **Type of noise determines best types of filters for removing it.**
- **Salt and pepper noise:** Randomly scattered black + white pixels
- Also called **impulse noise, shot noise or binary noise**
- Cau

(a) Original image

(b) With added salt & pepper noise

Types of Noise

- **Gaussian Noise:** idealized form of white noise *added to* image, normally distributed

  I + Noise

- **Speckle Noise:** pixel values *multiplied* by random noise I (1 + Noise)

(a) Gaussian noise

(b) Speckle noise

Types of Noise

- **Periodic Noise:** caused by disturbances of a periodic Nature
- Salt and pepper, Gaussian and speckle noise can be cleaned using spatial filters
- Periodic noise can be cleane

Using frequency domain filterir

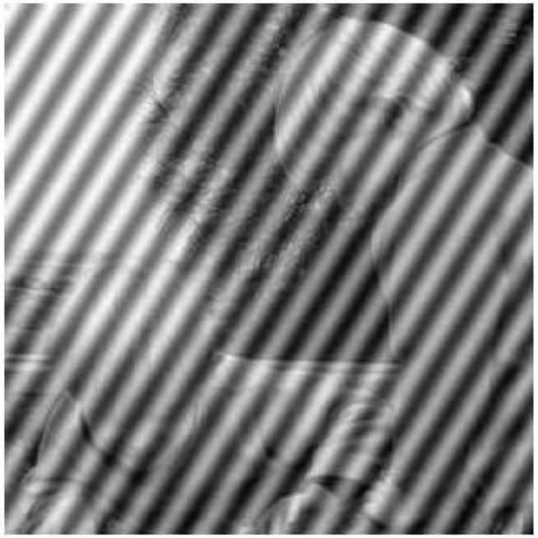
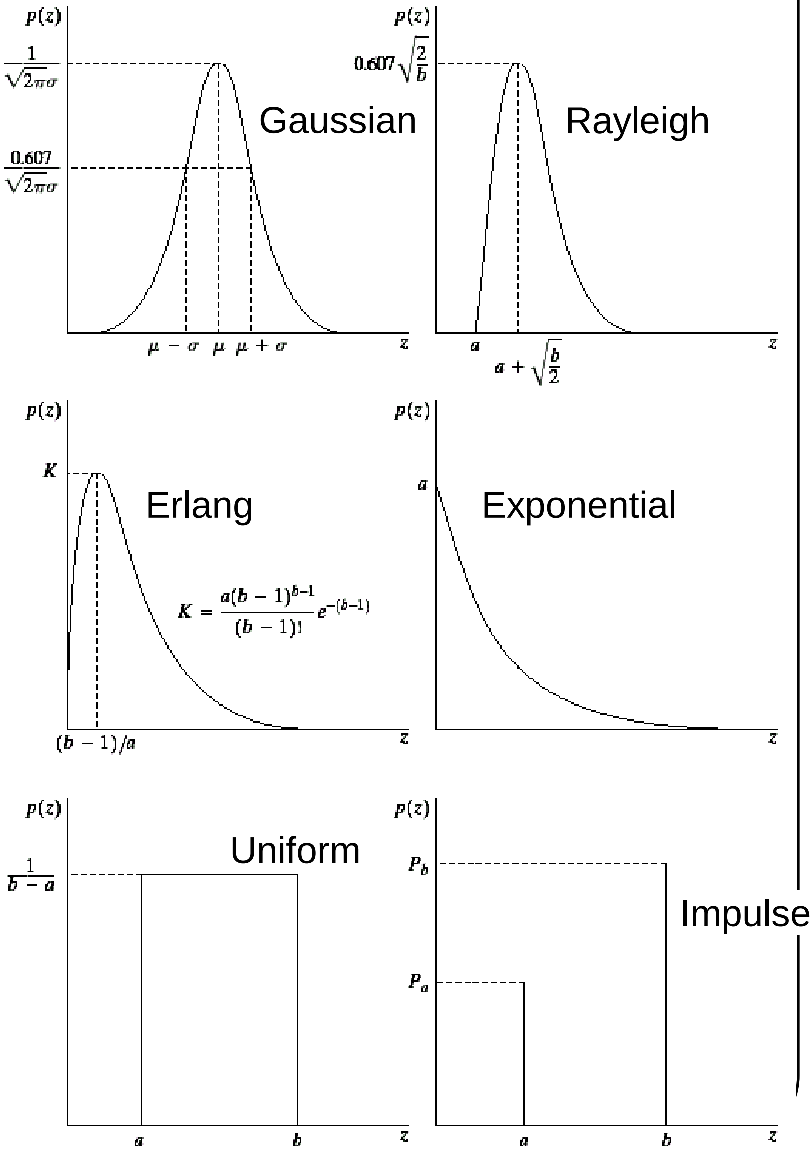


Figure 5.3: The twins image corrupted by periodic noise

Noise Models

There are many different models for the image noise term $\eta(x, y)$:

- Gaussian
  - Most common model
- Rayleigh
- Erlang
- Exponential
- Uniform
- Impulse
  - *Salt and pepper* noise

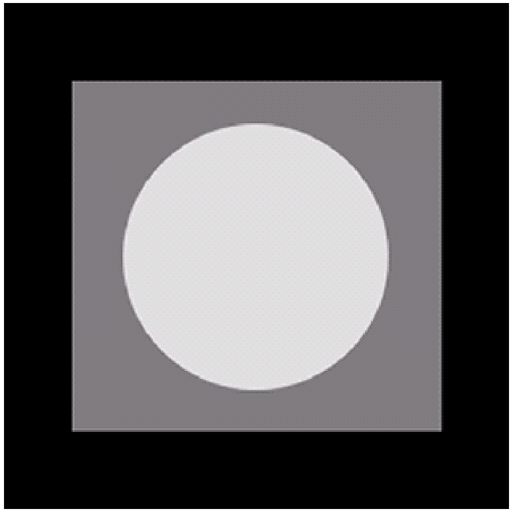


Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

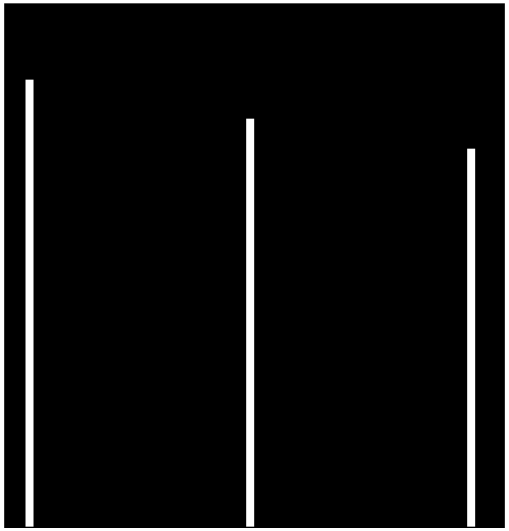
Noise Example

The test pattern to the right is ideal for demonstrating the addition of noise

The following slides will show the result of adding noise based on various models to this image



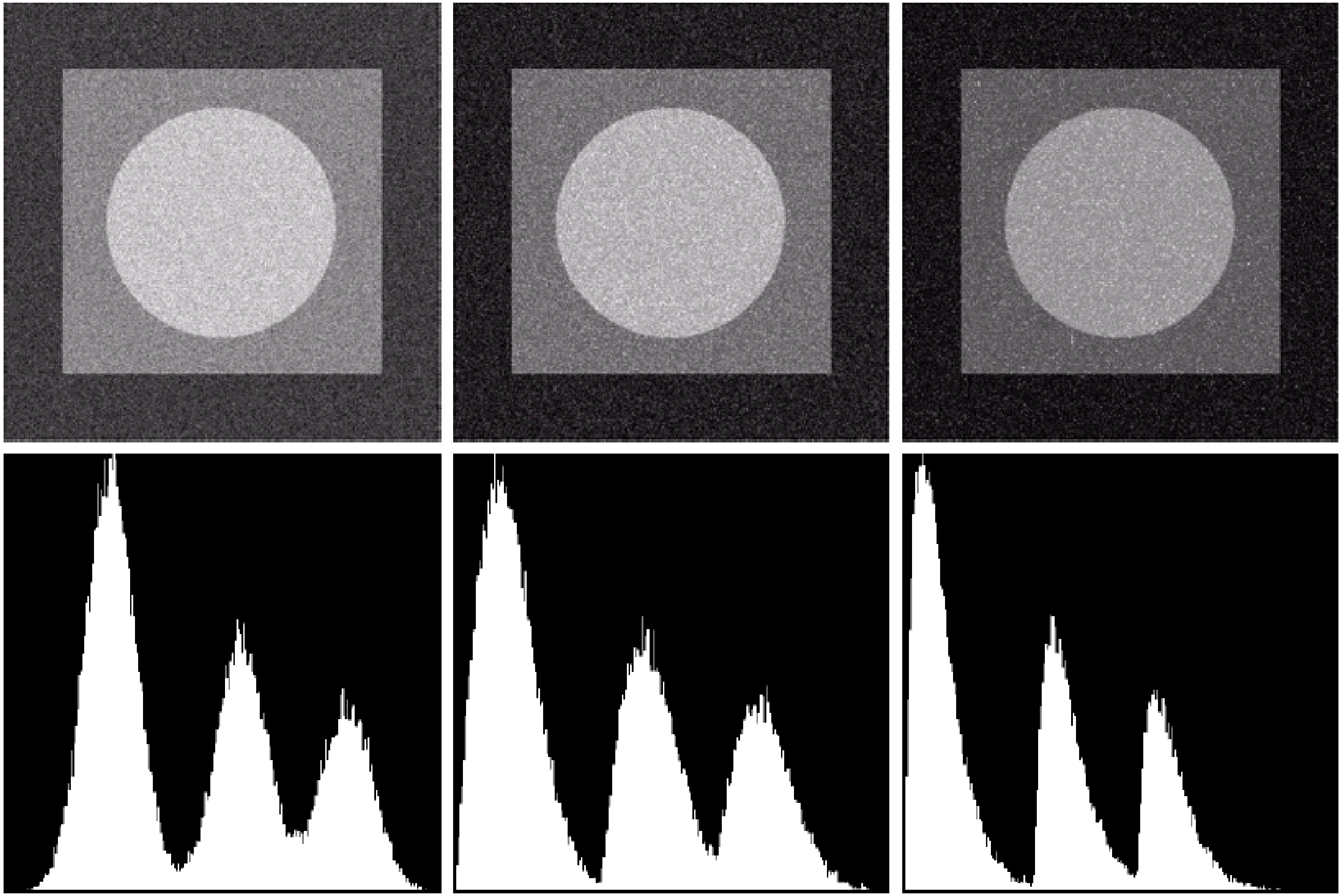
Image



Histogram

Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

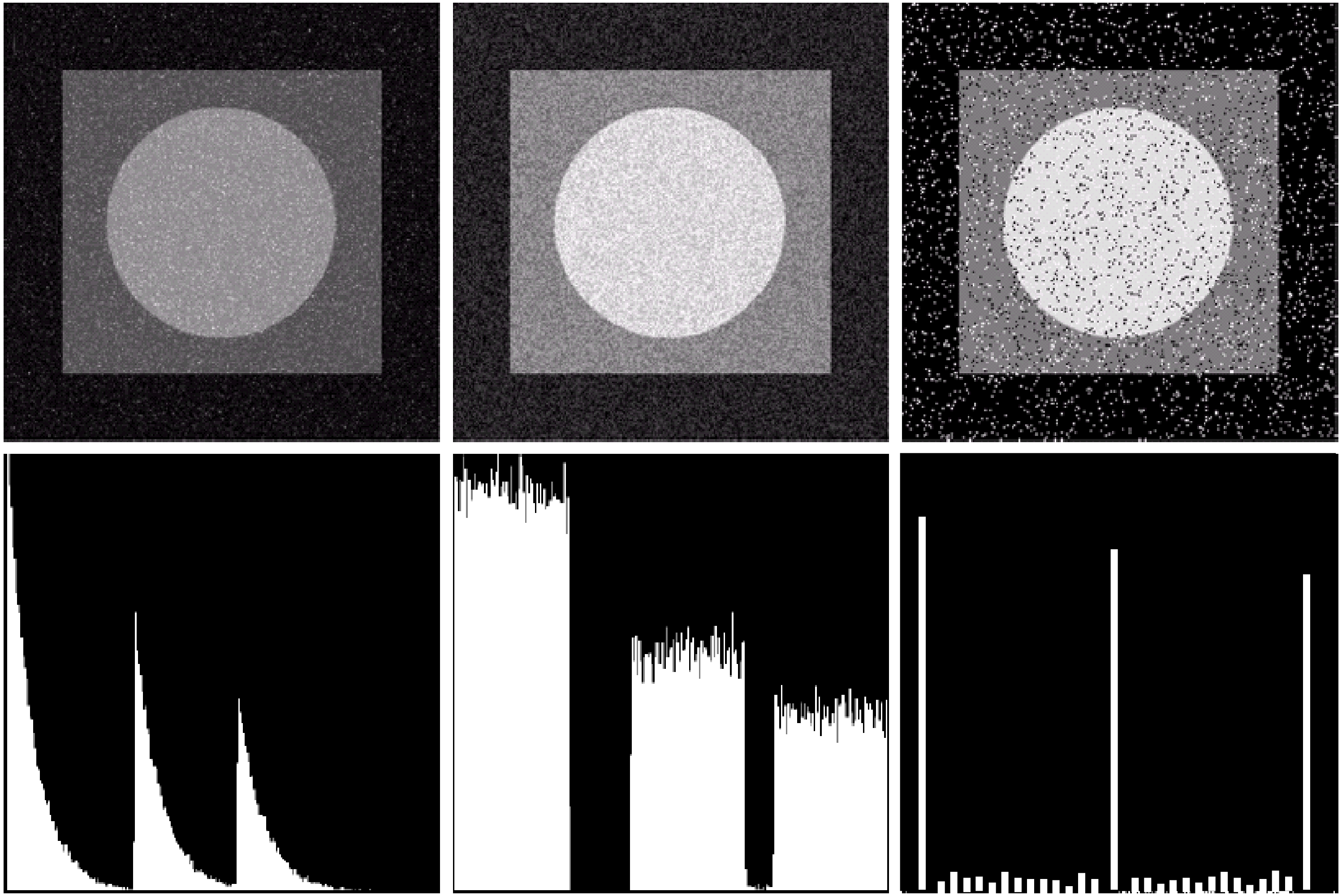
Noise Example (cont…)



Gaussian Rayleigh Erlang

Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

Noise Example (cont…)



Exponential Uniform Impulse

Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

Filtering to Remove Noise

We can use spatial filters of different kinds to remove different kinds of noise

The *arithmetic mean* filter is a very simple one and is calculated as follows:

$$\hat{f}(x,y) = \frac{1}{mn}\sum_{(s,t)\in S_{xy}} g(s,t)$$

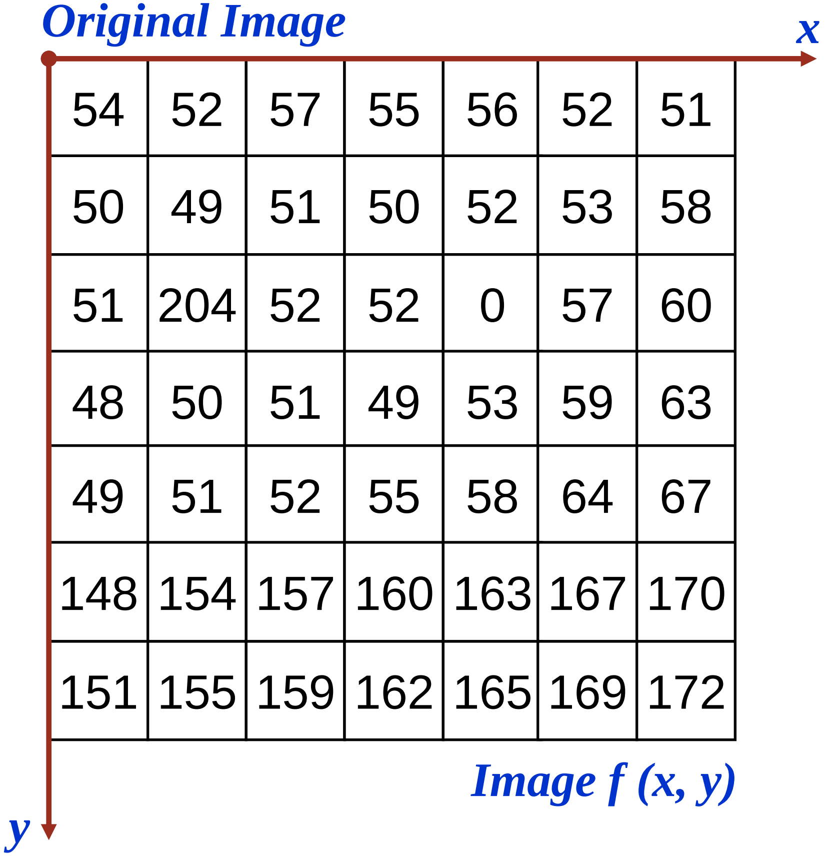
$^{1}/_{9}$	$^{1}/_{9}$	$^{1}/_{9}$
$^{1}/_{9}$	$^{1}/_{9}$	$^{1}/_{9}$
$^{1}/_{9}$	$^{1}/_{9}$	$^{1}/_{9}$

This is implemented as the simple smoothing filter

Blurs the image to remove noise

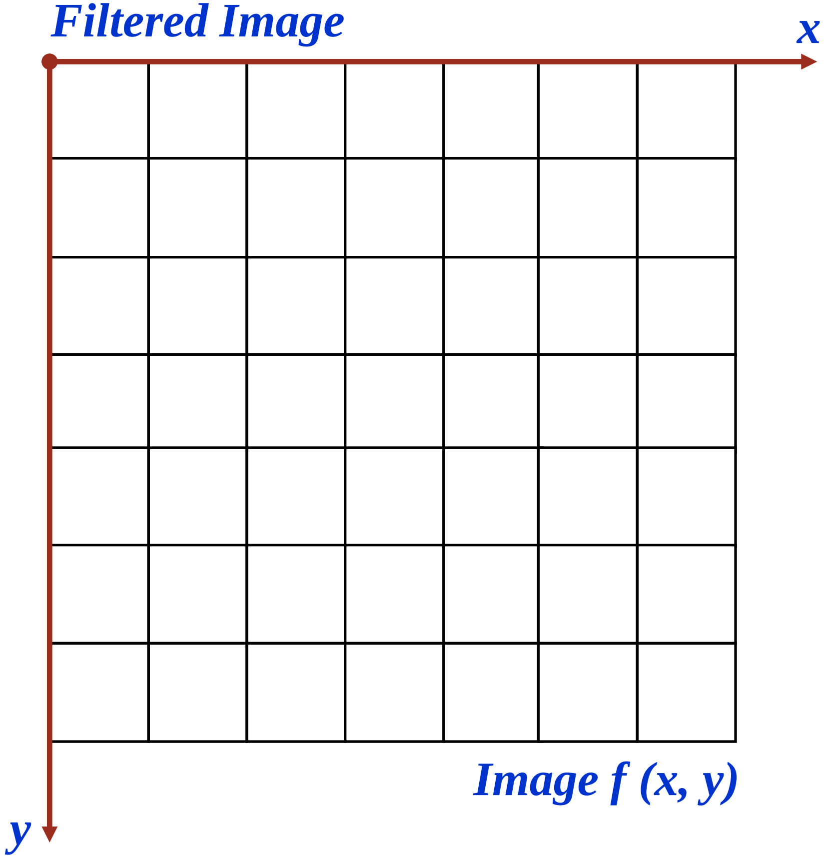
Noise Removal Example

Original Image



54	52	57	55	56	52	51
50	49	51	50	52	53	58
51	204	52	52	0	57	60
48	50	51	49	53	59	63
49	51	52	55	58	64	67
148	154	157	160	163	167	170
151	155	159	162	165	169	172

Filtered Image



Other Means

There are different kinds of mean filters all of which exhibit slightly different behaviour:

- Geometric Mean
- Harmonic Mean
- Contraharmonic Mean

Other Means (cont…)

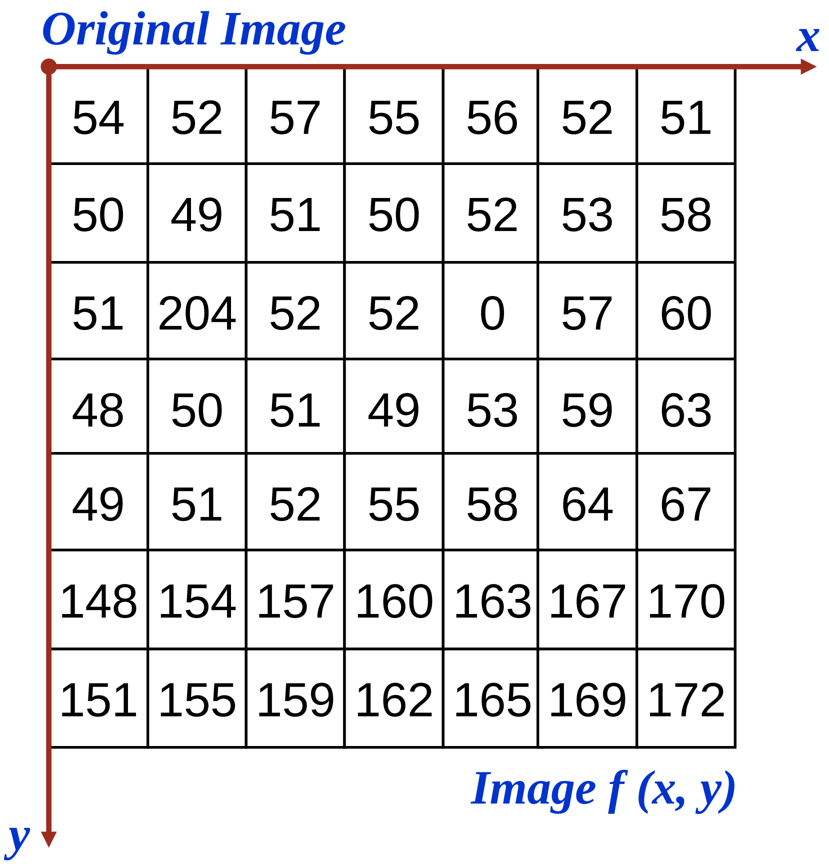
There are other variants on the mean which can give different performance

Geometric Mean:

$$\hat{f}(x,y)=\left[\prod_{(s,t)\in S_{xy}} g(s,t)\right]^{\frac{1}{mn}}$$

Achieves similar smoothing to the arithmetic mean, but tends to lose less image detail

Noise Removal Example



54	52	57	55	56	52	51
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48	50	51	49	53	59	63
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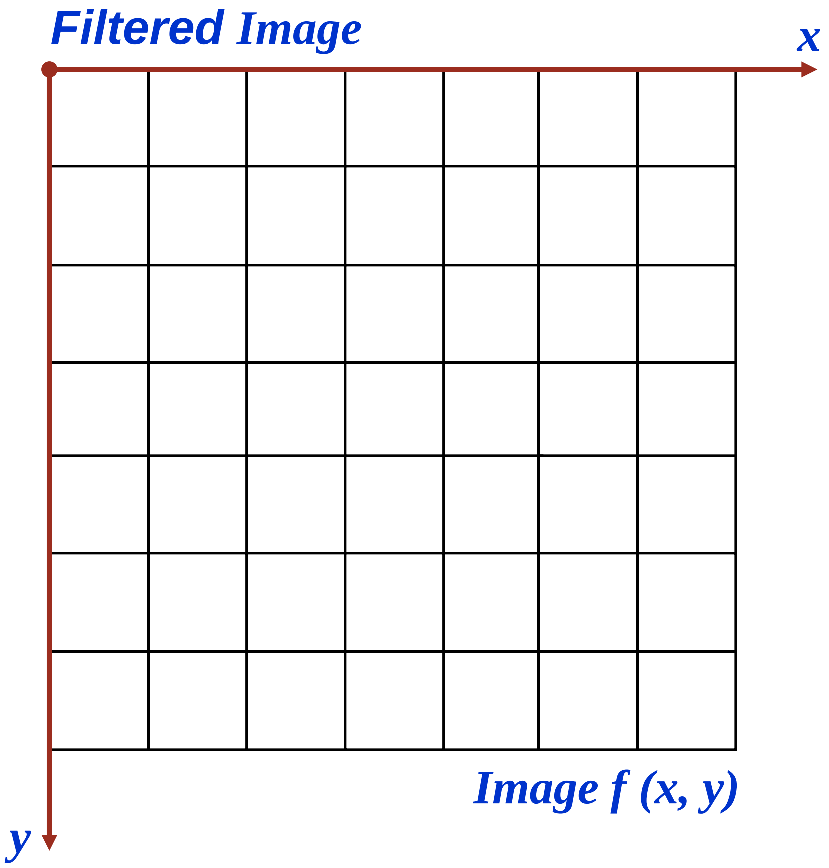


Other Means (cont…)

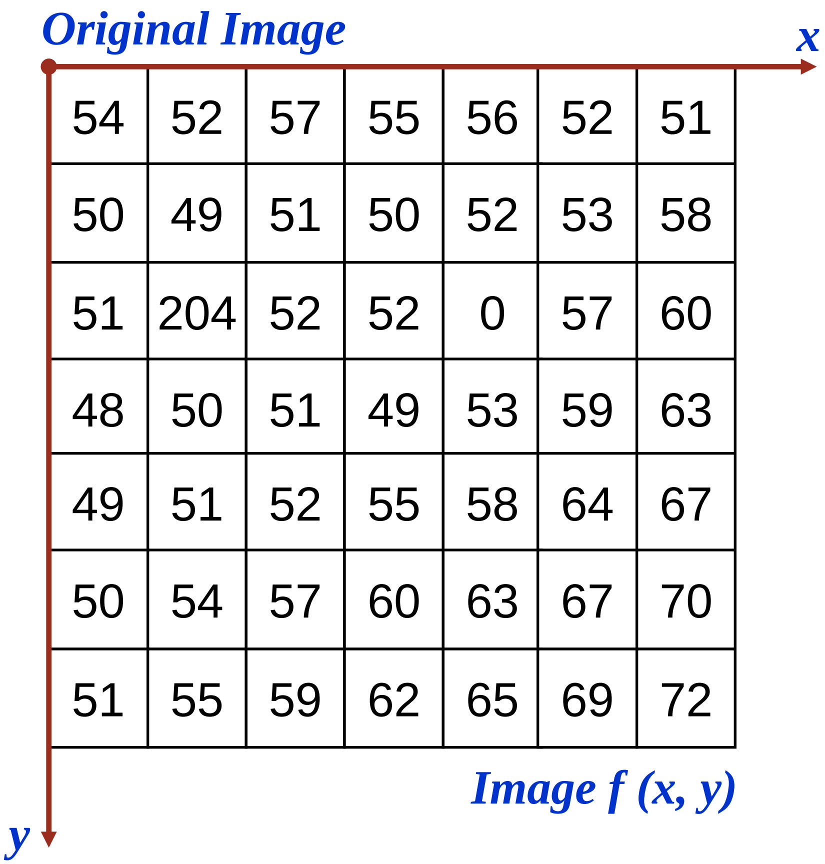
Harmonic Mean:

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \frac{mn}{\sum_{(s,t)\in S_{xy}} \frac{1}{g(s,t)}}$$

Works well for salt noise, but fails for pepper noise

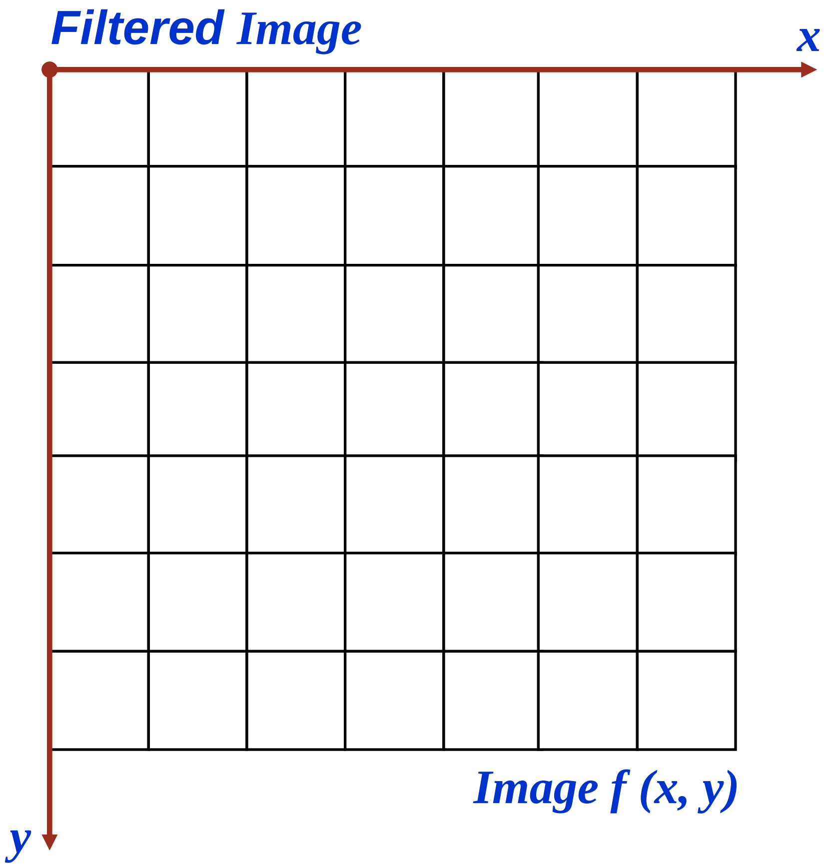
Also does well for other kinds of noise such as Gaussian noise

Noise Corruption Example



Original Image

54	52	57	55	56	52	51
50	49	51	50	52	53	58
51	204	52	52	0	57	60
48	50	51	49	53	59	63
49	51	52	55	58	64	67
50	54	57	60	63	67	70
51	55	59	62	65	69	72



Other Means (cont…)

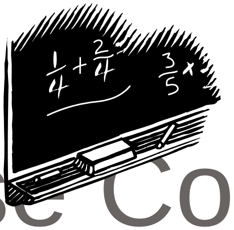
Contraharmonic Mean:

$$\hat{f}(x,y) = \frac{\sum_{(s,t)\in S_{xy}} g(s,t)^{Q+1}}{\sum_{(s,t)\in S_{xy}} g(s,t)^{Q}}$$

Q is the *order* of the filter and adjusting its value changes the filter’s behaviour

Positive values of Q eliminate pepper noise

Negative values of Q eliminate salt noise



Noise Corruption Example

Original Image *x*

54	52	57	55	56	52	51
50	49	51	50	52	53	58
51	204	52	52	0	57	60
48	50	51	49	53	59	63
49	51	52	55	58	64	67
50	54	57	60	63	67	70
51	55	59	62	65	69	72

Image f (x, y)

y

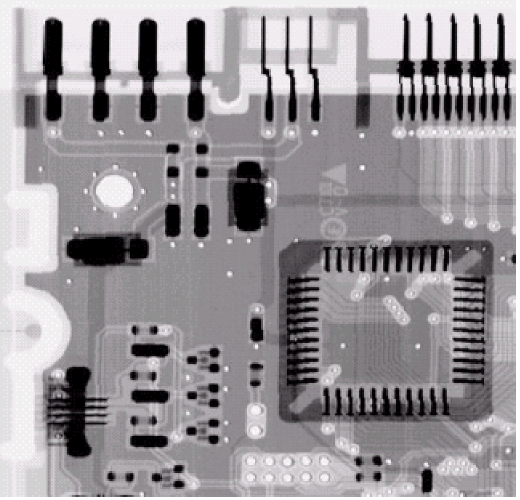
Filtered Image *x*

Image f (x, y)

y

Noise Removal Examples

Original Image



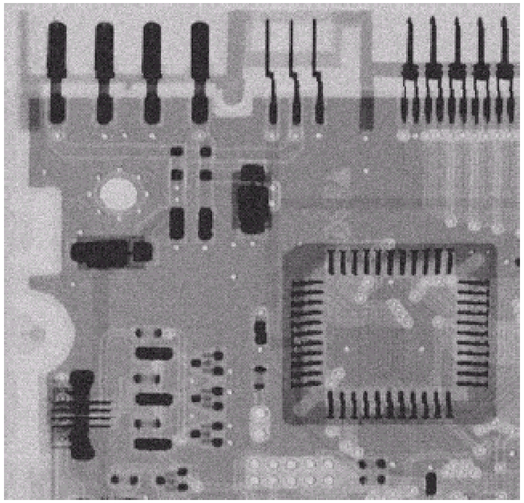
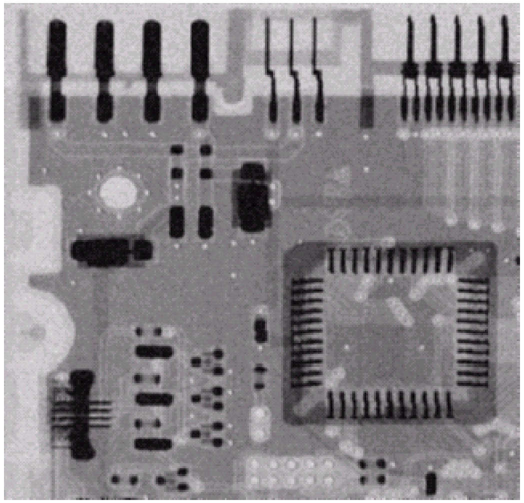
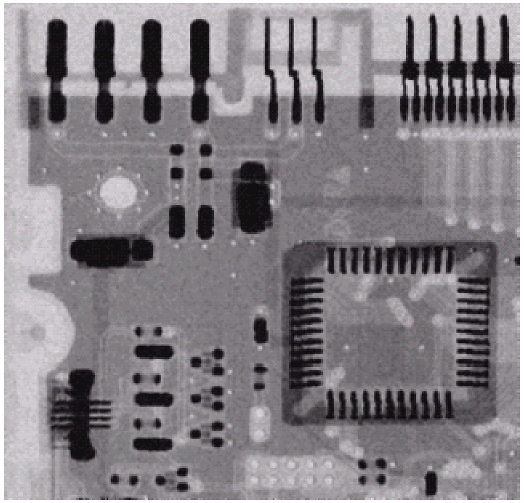


Image Corrupted By Gaussian Noise

After A 3*3 Arithmetic Mean Filter



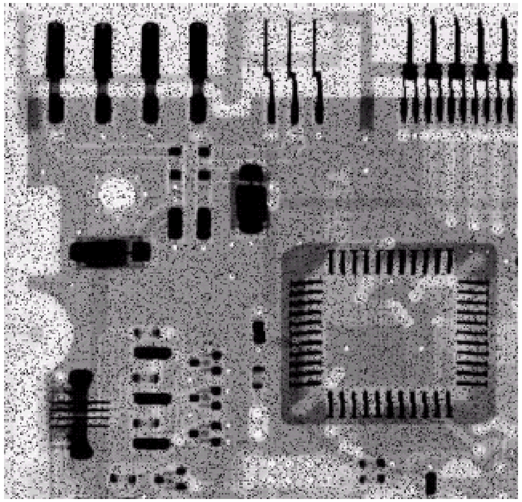


After A 3*3 Geometric Mean Filter

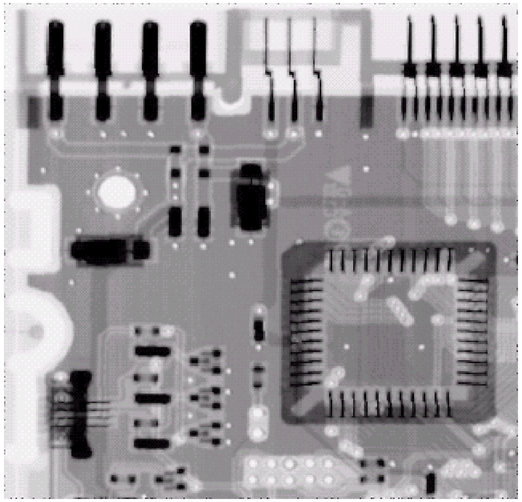
Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

Noise Removal Examples (cont…)

Image Corrupted By Pepper Noise



Result of Filtering Above With 3*3 Contraharmonic Q=1.5



Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

Noise Removal Examples (cont…)

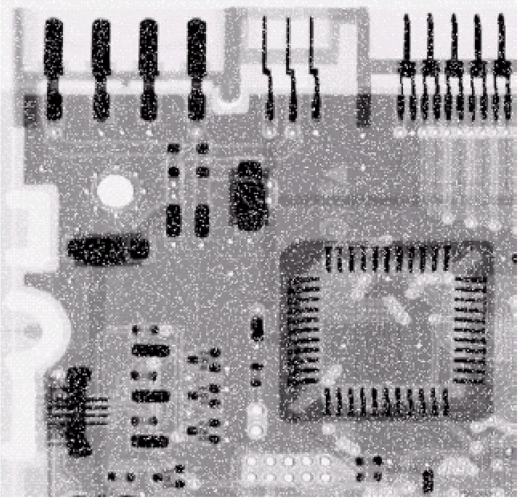
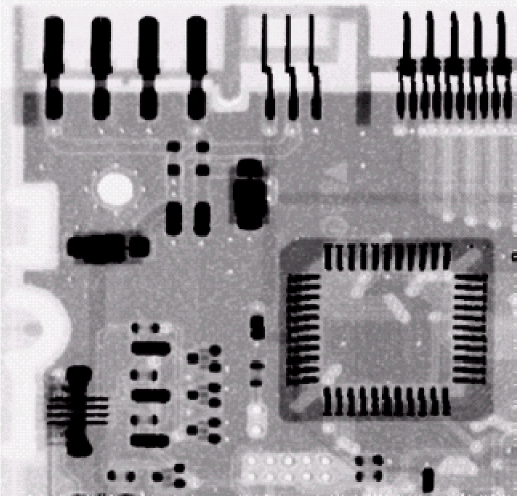


Image Corrupted By Salt Noise

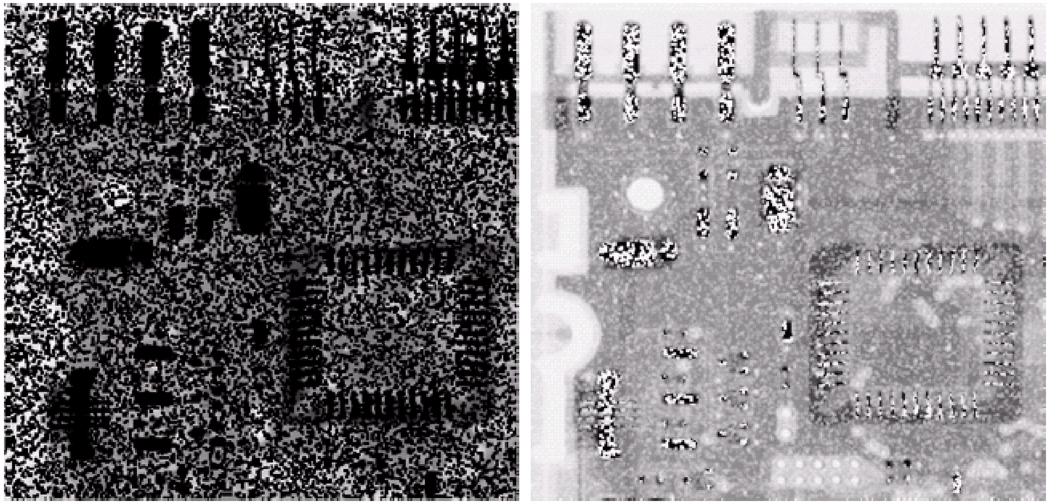


Result of Filtering Above With 3*3 Contraharmonic Q=-1.5

Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

Contraharmonic Filter: Here Be Dragons

Choosing the wrong value for Q when using the contraharmonic filter can have drastic results



Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

Order Statistics Filters

Spatial filters that are based on ordering the pixel values that make up the neighbourhood operated on by the filter

Useful spatial filters include

- Median filter
- Max and min filter
- Midpoint filter
- Alpha trimmed mean filter

Median Filter

Median Filter:

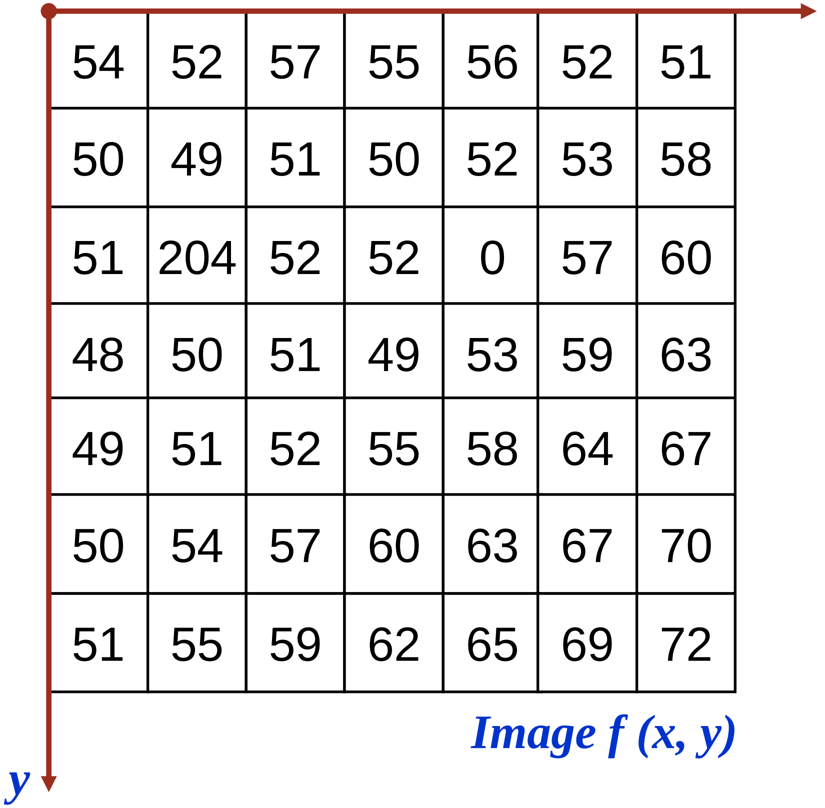
$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \underset{(s,t)\in S_{xy}}{median}\{g(s, t)\}$$

Excellent at noise removal, without the smoothing effects that can occur with other smoothing filters

Particularly good when salt and pepper noise is present

Noise Corruption Example

Original Image



54	52	57	55	56	52	51
50	49	51	50	52	53	58
51	204	52	52	0	57	60
48	50	51	49	53	59	63
49	51	52	55	58	64	67
50	54	57	60	63	67	70
51	55	59	62	65	69	72

Image f (x, y)

Filtered Image

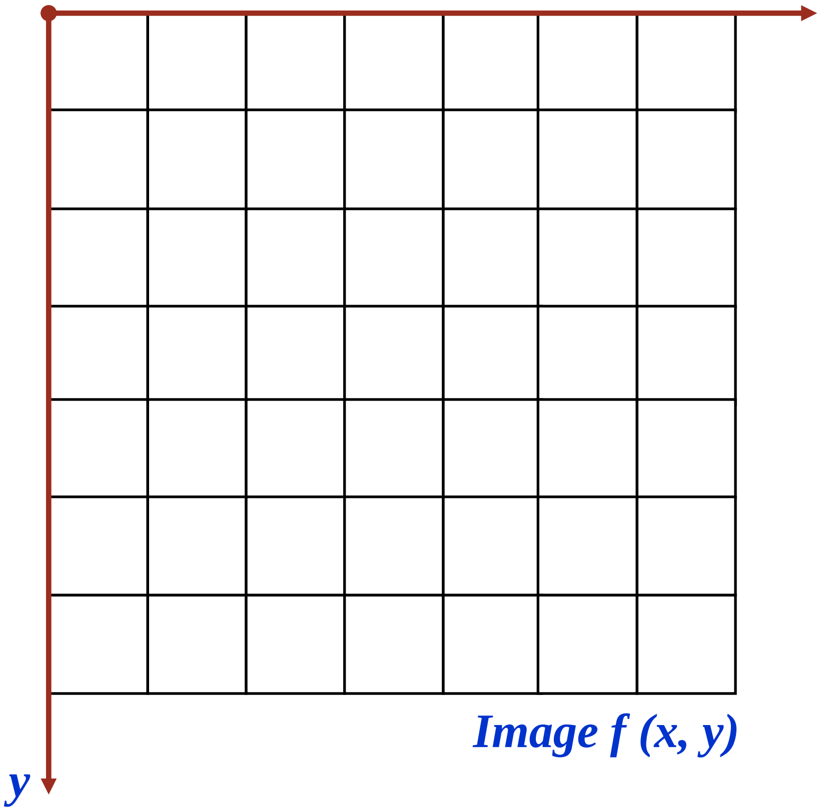


Image f (x, y)

Max and Min Filter

Max Filter:

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \max_{(s,t)\in S_{xy}} \{g(s,t)\}$$

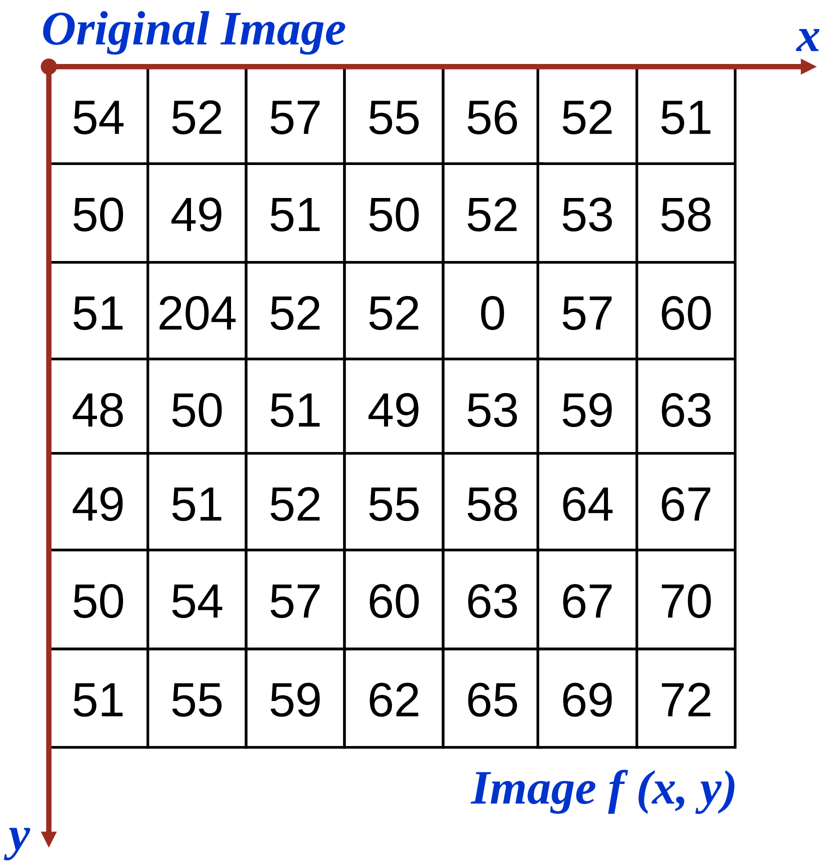
Min Filter:

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \min_{(s,t)\in S_{xy}} \{g(s,t)\}$$

Max filter is good for pepper noise and min is good for salt noise

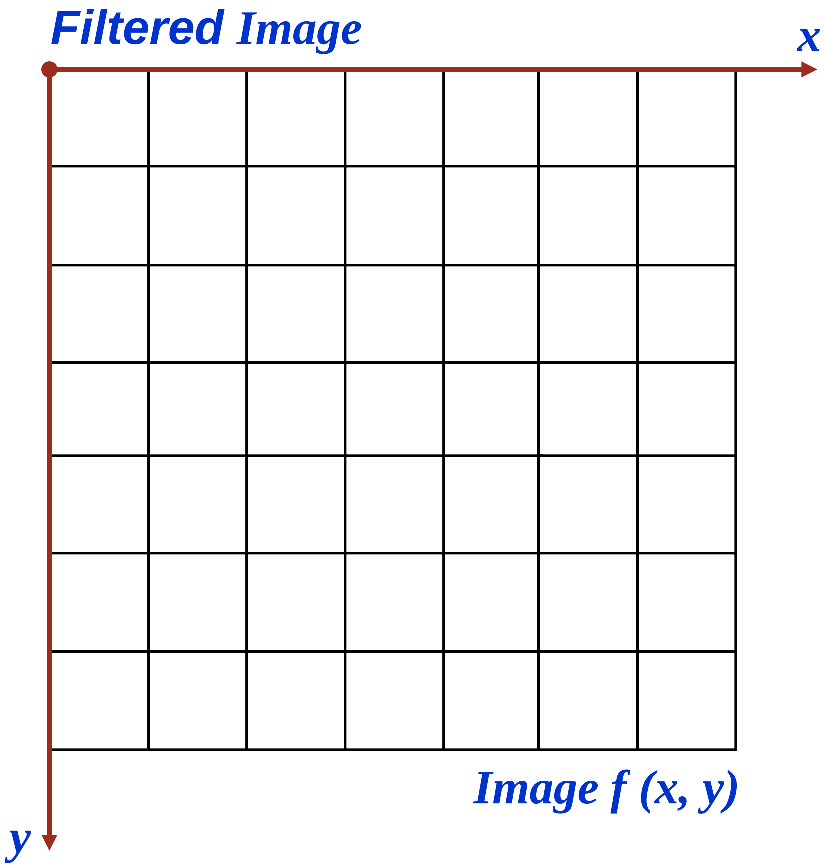
Noise Corruption Example

Original Image



54	52	57	55	56	52	51
50	49	51	50	52	53	58
51	204	52	52	0	57	60
48	50	51	49	53	59	63
49	51	52	55	58	64	67
50	54	57	60	63	67	70
51	55	59	62	65	69	72

Filtered Image



Midpoint Filter

Midpoint Filter:

$$\hat{f}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}\left[\max_{(s,t)\in S_{xy}}\{g(s,t)\} + \min_{(s,t)\in S_{xy}}\{g(s,t)\}\right]$$

Good for random Gaussian and uniform noise

Noise Corruption Example

Original Image

x

54	52	57	55	56	52	51
50	49	51	50	52	53	58
51	204	52	52	0	57	60
48	50	51	49	53	59	63
49	51	52	55	58	64	67
50	54	57	60	63	67	70
51	55	59	62	65	69	72

Image f (x, y)

y

Filtered Image

x

Image f (x, y)

y

Alpha-Trimmed Mean Filter

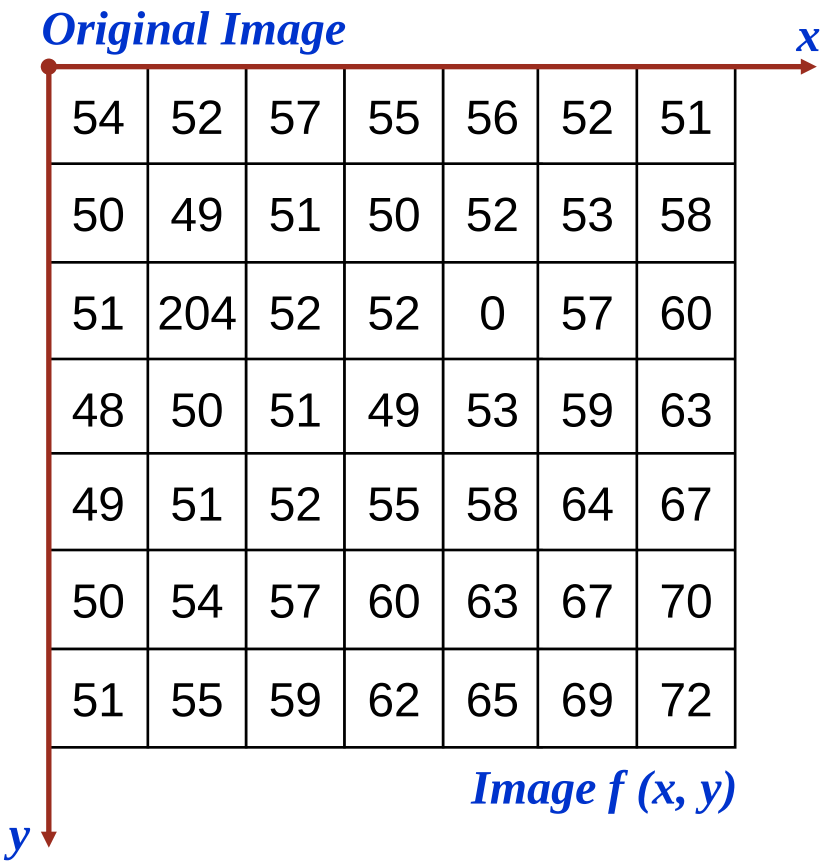
Alpha-Trimmed Mean Filter:

$$\hat{f}(x,y) = \frac{1}{mn-d} \sum_{(s,t)\in S_{xy}} g_r(s,t)$$

We can delete the $d/2$ lowest and $d/2$ highest grey levels

So $g_r(s, t)$ represents the remaining $mn - d$ pixels

Noise Corruption Example


Original Image

54	52	57	55	56	52	51
50	49	51	50	52	53	58
51	204	52	52	0	57	60
48	50	51	49	53	59	63
49	51	52	55	58	64	67
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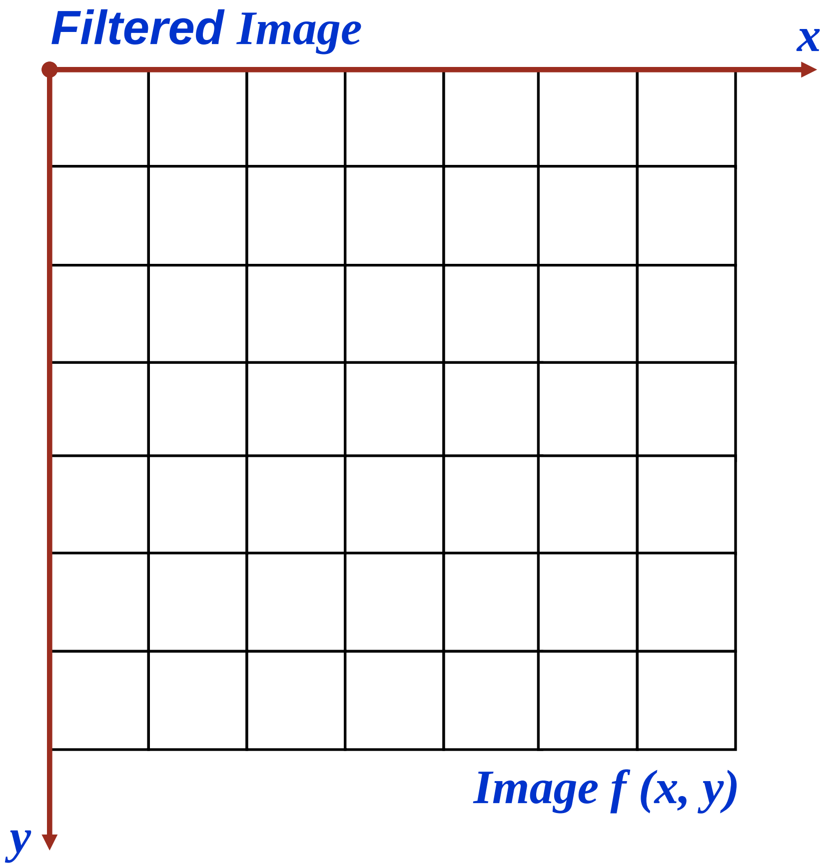
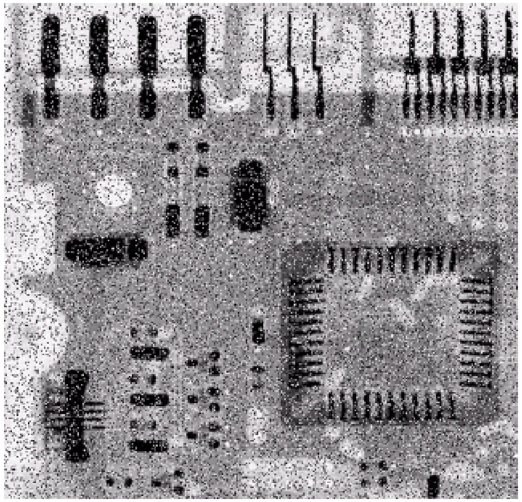
51	55	59	62	65	69	72

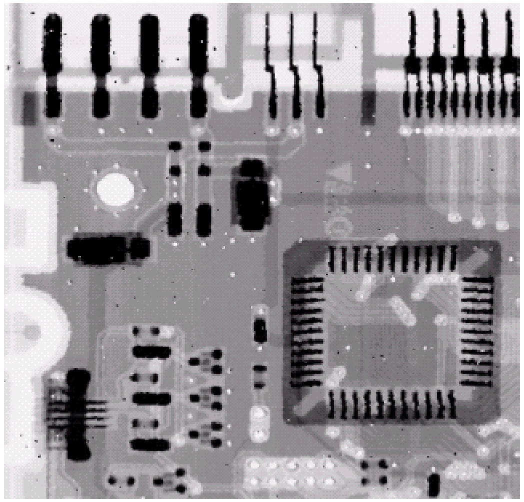

Filtered Image

Noise Removal Examples

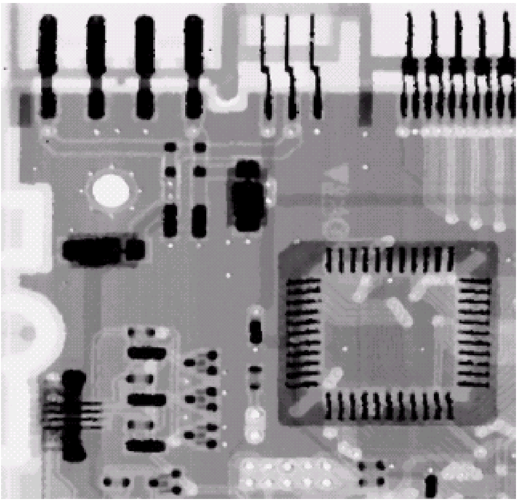
Image Corrupted By Salt And Pepper Noise



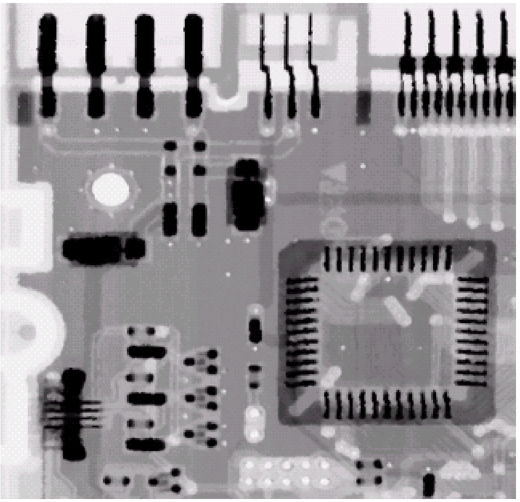
Result of 1 Pass With A 3*3 Median Filter



Result of 2 Passes With A 3*3 Median Filter



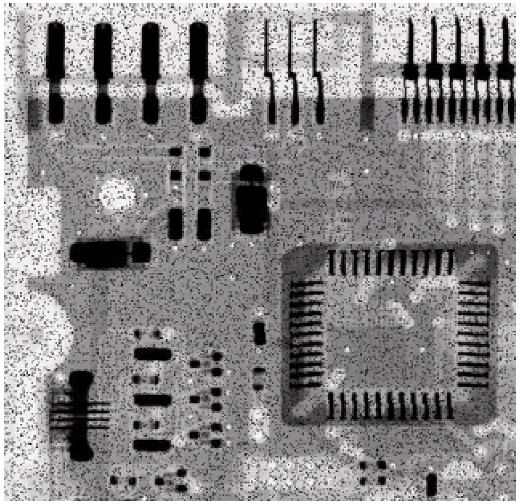
Result of 3 Passes With A 3*3 Median Filter



Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

Noise Removal Examples (cont…)

Image Corrupted By Pepper Noise



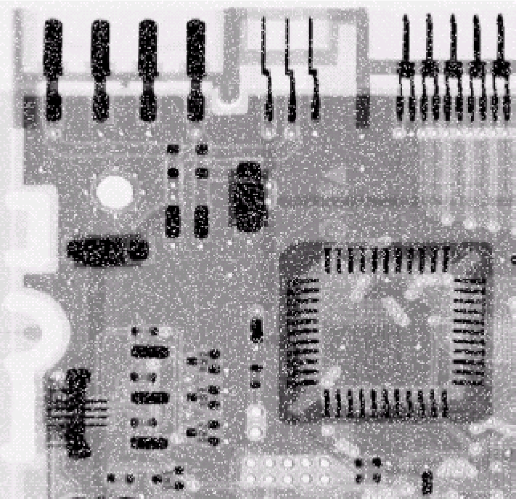
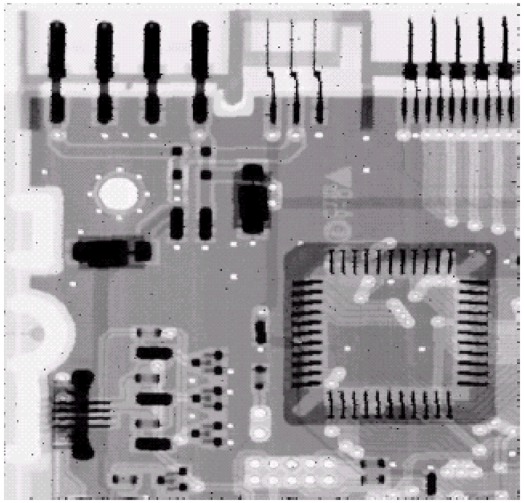
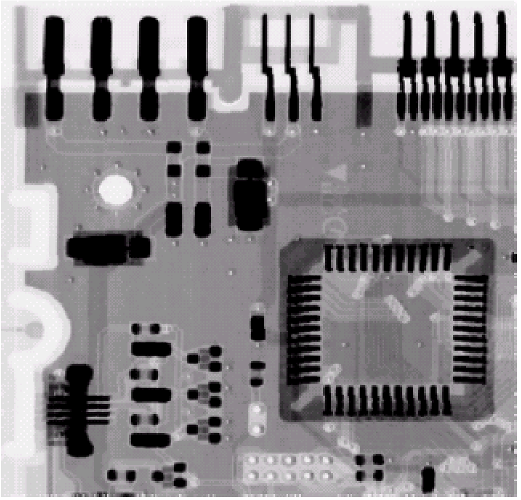


Image Corrupted By Salt Noise

Result Of Filtering Above With A 3*3 Max Filter



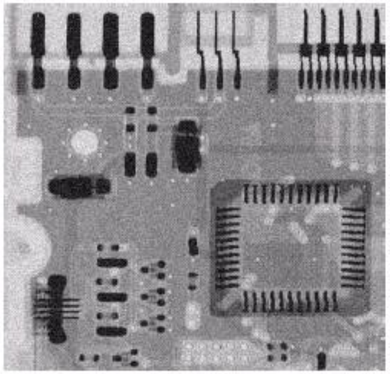


Result Of Filtering Above With A 3*3 Min Filter

Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

Noise Removal Examples (cont…)

Image Corrupted By Uniform Noise



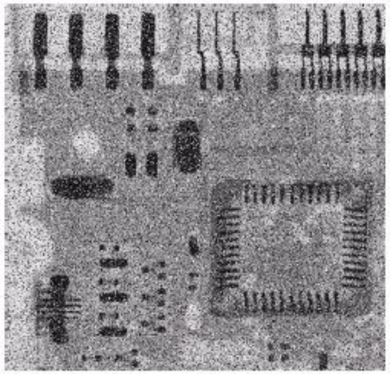
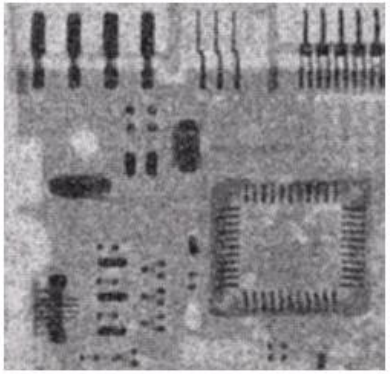
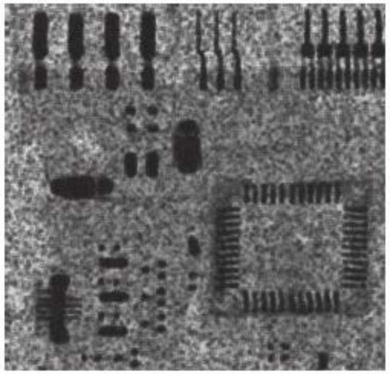


Image Further Corrupted By Salt and Pepper Noise

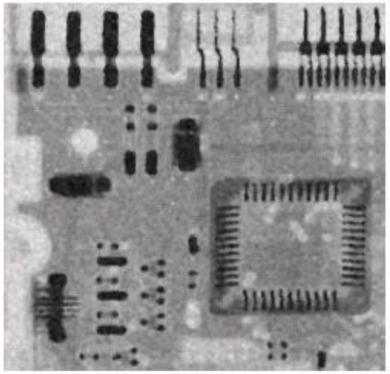
Filtered By 5*5 Arithmetic Mean Filter

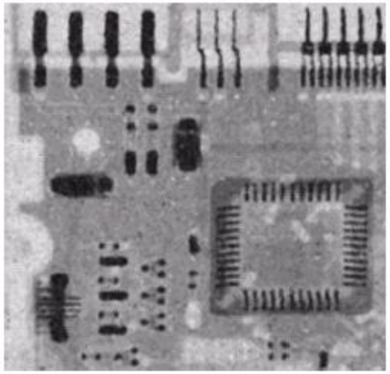




Filtered By 5*5 Geometric Mean Filter

Filtered By 5*5 Median Filter



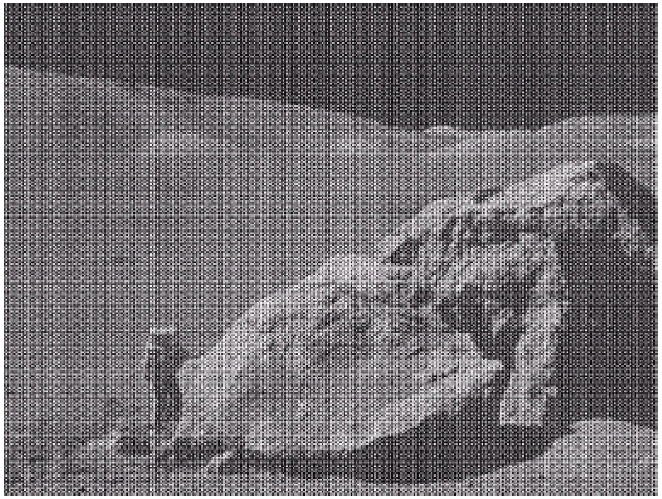


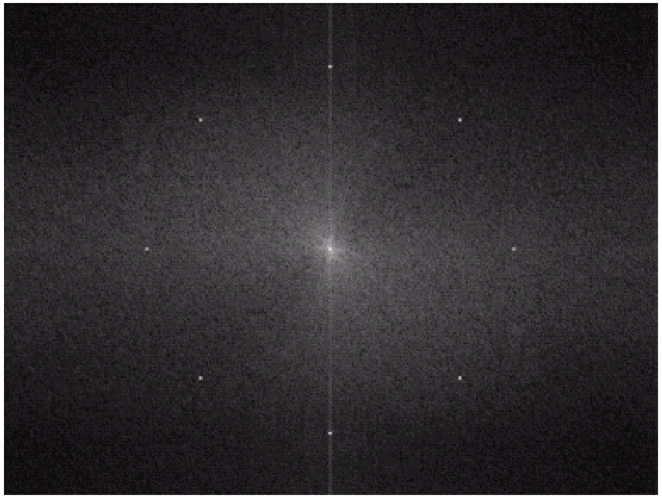
Filtered By 5*5 Alpha-Trimmed Mean Filter

Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

Periodic Noise

- Typically arises due to electrical or electromagnetic interference
- Gives rise to regular noise patterns in an image
- Frequency domain techniques in the Fourier domain are most effective at removing periodic noise





Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

Band Reject Filters

Removing periodic noise form an image involves removing a particular range of frequencies from that image

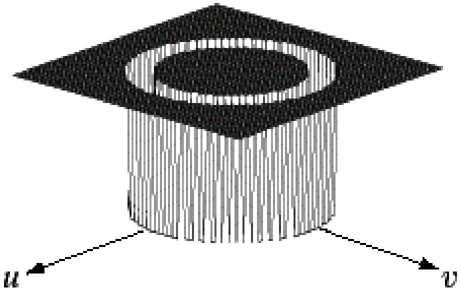
Band reject filters can be used for this purpose

An ideal band reject filter is given as follows:

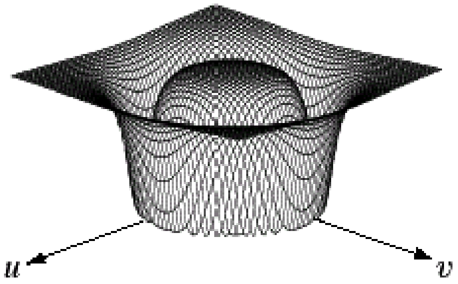
$$H(u,v) = \begin{cases} 1 & if \ D(u,v) < D_0 - \frac{W}{2} \\ 0 & if \ D_0 - \frac{W}{2} \leq D(u,v) \leq D_0 + \frac{W}{2} \\ 1 & if \ D(u,v) > D_0 + \frac{W}{2} \end{cases}$$

Band Reject Filters (cont…)

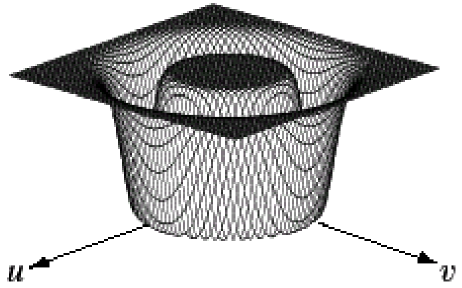
The ideal band reject filter is shown below, along with Butterworth and Gaussian versions of the filter



Ideal Band Reject Filter



Butterworth Band Reject Filter (of order 1)

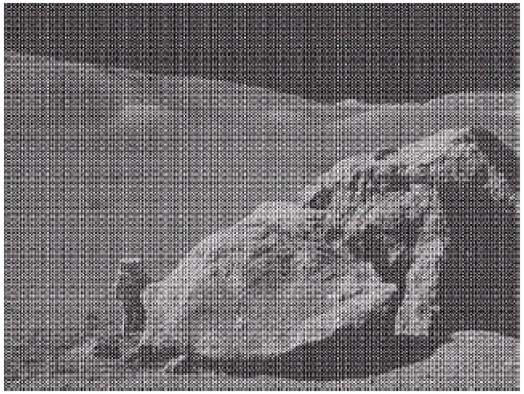


Gaussian Band Reject Filter

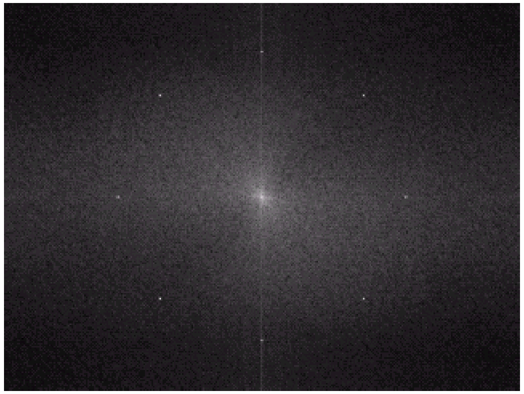
Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

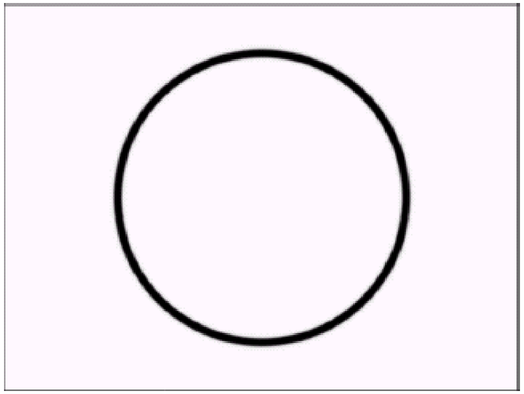
Band Reject Filter Example

Image corrupted by sinusoidal noise



Fourier spectrum of corrupted image





Butterworth band reject filter

Filtered image

Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

Summary

In this lecture we will look at image restoration for noise removal

Restoration is slightly more objective than enhancement

Spatial domain techniques are particularly useful for removing random noise

Frequency domain techniques are particularly useful for removing periodic noise