A Different Cameras Image Impulse Noise Removal Technique

LAKSHMANAN S[1], MYTHILI C[2] and Dr.V.KAVITHA[3]

[1]PG.Scholar
[2]Asst.Professor,Department of ECE
[3]Director
University College of Engineering, Nagercoil ,Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract

Digital Cameras which capture images in directly in digital form. Digital Images are mostly often corrupted by impulse noises. It is affected by sharp & characteristics of the image signal. So the image processing scheme should be one of the important part in any vision application permitting to suppress noise& improve the image performances without any noises. This demands to have several filtering schemes such as fuzzy & non-fuzzy are used. In this paper, propose 3 step fuzzy filter is used to remove the impulse noise. Fuzzy based filters are the best and efficient filters in the sense of reduced mean square error (MSE) and high PSNR (peak signal to noise ratio) between the original and recovered signal.

Keywords: Cameras, Cameras ISO, Colored Image, Fuzzy filter, Fuzzy rules Impulse Noise.

1.Introduction

Images and Videos belong to the most important information gives us. The images are likely to be corrupted by several noise. Such degradation negatively influences the performances of many image processing techniques and a preprocessing module to filter the images is often required. Impulse noise is modeled as several bit errors in the signal values during transmitting the images or video sequences over noisy data links. The high sensitivity image quality of a given camera may depend greatly on the quality of the algorithm used for noise reduction processing. Several filtering techniques for converting image sensor data in an image, whether in camera
or on a computer involve some form of noise reduction. Different techniques of filters have been proposed for removing noise from gray scale & color image[6]-[9]
In this paper a new three step fuzzy filter is proposed. This filter is working with three different successive filtering steps a very good tradeoff between detail preservation & noise removal is obtained .In each step noisy pixels are detected by the help of fuzzy rules.
In **section 1** introduction of propose impulse noise filtering techniques. In **section2** propose a Related works for some impulse noise filtering techniques. In **section 3** propose Methodologies of propose filtering techniques. Finally, the Experimental results of proposed filtering techniques performances measured..

2.Related Works

Most algorithms for converting image sensor data to an image. There are many procedures for this, but all attempt to determine whether the actual difference in pixel values constitute noise or real photographic detail. So there is often a trade-off made between noise removal and preservation of fine, low-contrast and edge detail that may have characteristics similar to noise. Many cameras have setting to control the aggressiveness in camera noise reduction.
The high sensitivity image quality of a camera may depend greatly on the quality of the algorithm used for noise reduction. Since noise levels increases as ISO sensitivity is increased, most camera manufactures increase the noise reduction[1].The number of filters used for removing noise from gray scale and color images. They are classified into
several categories depending on specific for Gaussian noise removal but often distort edges and have poor performance against impulsive noise.
Linear filtering techniques have been used in many image processing applications. To overcome the drawback of linear filter introduced a non linear filtering technique [2].The drawback of non-linear filter should be carefully selected depending on both the characteristics of image noise and its noise.In recent progress , removal of both Impulse and Gaussian noise in color images introduced fuzzy logic allows different possibilities for developing new image noise reduction methods. For dealing with the impulse noise, an algorithm is developed to search for a set of uncorrupted pixels in the neighborhood of the pixel of interest[3]. A fuzzy filter consisting of two sub filters is proposed to cancel out the impulse noise[4].These fuzzy filters are able to outperform rank-order filter schemes.

Therefore, this paper presents a new technique for filtering impulse noise by a three step fuzzy filter. We present a filter for the removal of random impulse noise in color image sequences, in which each of the color components is filtered separately based on fuzzy rules. To preserve the details ,the noise is removed by three successive filtering steps. To benefit as much as possible from the spatial and temporal information available in the sequence. The experiments show that the proposed method outperforms other state-of-the-art filters both visually and in terms of objective quality measures such as the MSE, PSNR.

3.Methodology

In this work, a new three step fuzzy filter introduced for the removal of random impulse noise in different steps .In each successive filtering step , noisy pixels are detected and filtered with the help of fuzzy rules [10].

Step I: In the first filtering step is detect noisy pixel and noiseless pixels is based on the fuzzy rules temporal information.

Step II: In the second filtering step is based on color information.An image pixel component can be seen as noisy if there is no similarity to its (spatio-temporal) neighbors in the given color, while there is in the other color bands.

Step III: Finally,removes the remaining noise and refines the result by using as well as Spatial-temporal and color information.

The basic block diagram of noise removal processing as shown in fig1

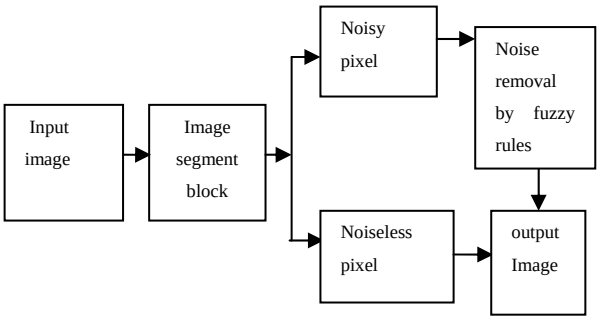


Fig1.Block diagram of Noise removal Processing

A input image captured by different cameras. These images may be still photographs. An image is digitized directly or to convert which can be stored in a computer memory or storage media. Segmentation is a process that partitions an image into regions. Suppose the objective is to segment objects of a specific color range in an RGB image. Image noise is generally regarded as an undesirable by-product of image capture. The impulse noise is caused by sharp, sudden disturbances in the image signal. Noise filtering can be viewed as removing the noise from corrupted image and smoothen it so that the filtered image can be viewed. Noise
fuzzy rules in which each of the color components is filtered
separately.

To preserve the details as much as possible, the noise is removed by three successive filtering steps as shown in fig2.

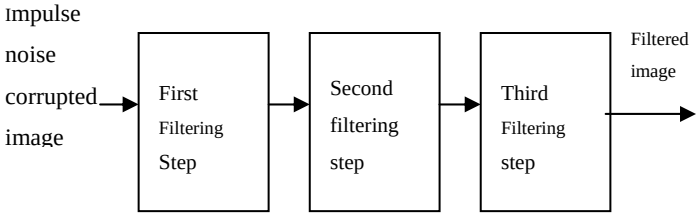


Fig2.Three step Fuzzy filter proposed algorithm steps

The proposed filtering work consists of three successive filtering steps[.By removing the noise step by step .In the first step calculate for each pixel component a degree to which it is considered noise-free and noisy. The determination of both degree is mainly based on temporal information. During this step, noisy pixel components are filtered otherwise unchanged. In the second step, again calculate noisy degree and noise-free degree. However, the detection is now mainly based on color information, while there is no other color bands. The third step ,removes the remaining noise and refines the result by using as well temporal as spatial and color informations. To benefit as much as possible from the spatial and temporal information available in the sequence. The experiments show that the proposed methods outperforms in terms of MSE,PSNR[5]. Finally, the proposed fuzzy filter combines very good detail preservation to very good noise removal and clearly outperforms all compared filters.

Experimental Results

To be able to judge the performance of the proposed method, we will use the Mean Square Error (MSE) measures of similarity between a filtered image and the original image . A color image consisting of an M x N x 3 array of pixels at locations (x, y).

$$MSE(f, I) = \frac{\sum_{z=1}^{3} \sum_{x=1}^{N} \sum_{y=1}^{M} [I(x,y,z) - f(x,y,z)]^2}{3 \times N \times M} \quad (1)$$

Where I is the original image, f is the noisy image and I is the filtered image of size N x M. Another similarity measures is PSNR (peak signal to noise ratio) which is related to MSE as in the following:

$$PSNR(f, I) = 10 \log_{10} \frac{1}{MSE(f,I)} \quad (2)$$

The performance measurements of MSE and PSNR values of different cameras images are enumerated in Table 1.

Table 1: Performance of Different cameras images

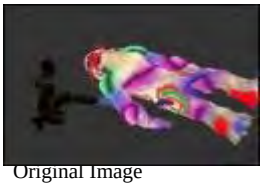
Type of Cameras Images	**PSNR**	**MSE**	**Noise Intensity(%)**
Canon Image	19.166	788	0.15
Korlak Image	18.55	907	0.15
Panasonic Image	19	734	0.15
Sony alpha Image	18.80	846	0.15
Nikon (Image	18.69	878	0.15

Original Image

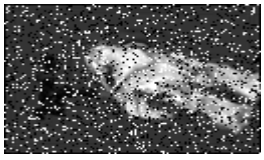
Noisy Image

Output Image

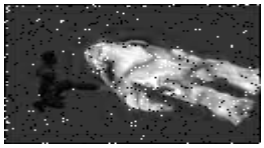
(a). Canons Camera Image Performance



Original Image



Noisy Image



Output Image

(b).Korlak Camera Image Performance

Original Image Noisy Image

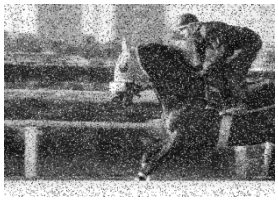
Output Image

(c). Panasonic Camera Image performance

Original Image Noisy Image

Output Image

(d).Sony alpha Camera Image Performance



Original Image Noisy Image

Output Image

(e) Nikon Camera Image Performances

Fig3. Different Camera Image Performances

Conclusion

In this paper we have presented a new filtering frame work for color videos / Images corrupted with random valued impulse noise induced from different cameras. By using fuzzy rules noise is removed step by step. The experiments showed that the proposed method outperforms in terms of MSE, PSNR values in different cameras images performances.

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Mr.S.Lakshmanan received his B.E degree in Electronics and Communication Engineering 2006 from Anna University, Chennai Presently he is working as Lecturer in the Department of ECE Sun Institute of Technology, Erachakulam in Kanyakumari District,TamilNadu. Currently he is pursuing his ME degree in Applied Electronics in University College of Engineering,Anna University of Technology ,Nagercoil.

Mrs.C.Mythili received her BE degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering 2001 from MS university and ME degree in Applied Electronics in2004 from Anna university Chennai.She is university fourth rank holder in PG.Presently she is working as Asst.Prof in the Department of ECE university college of Engineering Annauniversity of Technology Nagercoil.Currently she is pursuing her Ph.D from Anna university Tirunelveli.Her research area includes Image Segmentation,Image Enhancement and Image Compression

Dr.V.Kavitha obtained her B.E degree in Computer Science and Engineering in 1996 from MS University and ME degree in Computer Science and Engineering in 2000 from Madurai kamaraj University.She is University Rank Holder in UG and Gold Medalist in PG.She received PhD degree in Computer Science and Engineering from Anna University Chennai in the year 2009. Right from 1996,she is in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering under various designations. Presently she is working as Professor in the Department of CSE at Anna university Tirunelveli .In addition she is the Director In-charge of University College of Engineering ,Nagercoil. Currently under the guidance twelve research scholars are pursuing PhD as full time and part time .She has published many papers in National and International journals in areas such as Network security,Mobile computing ,wireless network security,and cloud computing.