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Removal of Multiplicative Noise and Segmentation based Efficient Symlet Thresholding in Ultrasound Kidney Images

A.Sridevi[1], P.K.Guruprakash[2], S.Prakash[3], P.Vikkas[4],
Professor[1], UG Student[234]
Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
M.Kumarasamy College of Engineering, Karur, Tamilnadu, India

ABSTRACT

Nowadays the ultrasound medical images are used everywhere for diagnosing various diseases. We are using ultrasound kidney images for this project, in this first the noise was identified and then the image was treated with discrete wavelet transform(DWT).In this the pixels are converted into wavelets and then filtering are done with the help of median filter and wiener filter.In this filter the noise was removed and then the edges were preserved. The wavelet transform is done with the help of haar and symlet wavelet. And then the images are segmented to identify the presence of kidney stones.Then the final output was obtained with the help of Peak Signal to Noise Ratio(PSNR) and Mean Square Error(MSE).
Keywords–PSNR, MSE, DWT, denoising, filter and symlet.

1.INTRODUCTION

The evaluation of metrological event in biomedical equipment is to avoid unfavorable incidentbecause of importance of patient safety [2]. The ultrasound images are reviewed of specific interest, because of their non-invasive, real-time evaluation, affordability and absence of ionizing they are broadly used equipment for therapeutic procedures and clinical diagnosis [2]. In gynecology, urology, obstetrics andmedical they have multiple keys. Moreover, they generate the most common vascular image of internal structures within abdominal space in which surgical procedures are guided. However the speckle noise were intrinsically present in ultrasound images, where the image formation is a principle of consequence, it is due to scattered echo which has the interference of coherent destructive and coherent constructive energies [7]. The resolution has degraded by this phenomenon, it is a complicated process for extracting information from ultrasound images where it is contaminated by speckle noise, and the processing task were affected (i.e., extraction, feature, segmentation, classification and recording) [7]. Therefore the most important step in ultrasound medical images was reducing noise, where better analysis is a basic preprocessing requirement and many diagnostic applications (were revealed visualization of body organs and object detection) [7]. In the ultrasound image the critical diagnostic option were not affected, however the process of removing speckle noise from ultrasound images is challengeable because it is tissue dependent, so it looks difficult [7].

In biomedical application for smoothing or removing speckle noise has been focused by significant number of studies of varying relevance [2]. Different approaches have gathered from reviews, where the limitations and advantages are comparatively seek by others in experimental system of

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well controlled manner, were metrological evaluations are successful with the aim of conducting [2].In reducing speckle noise the foremost specifically used techniques was reviewed by authors, where echocardiographic ultrasound images are principally centered [2]. Moteiro and Rosa find that Ultrasound images have the improvement of speckle noise filters then they verify that, the simulated images were contaminated by the speckle noise wasn't in line with the predominant noise in real Ultrasound images [7]. Therefore, speckle noise with more practical simulation is done with the help of program field, so(two-dimensional) B-mode ultrasound images was generated. More recently, ultrasound image with filtering technique was briefly reviewed and proposed method is later compared with them.

2. EXISTING SYSTEM

In ultrasound images, non-Gaussian statistics have strongly correlated multiplicative behavior with the presence of speckle noise. The tissue was mirrored by the underlying ultrasound signal where it multiplies, so local gray level is directly proportional in that area. Therefore, image data is depended by the speckle noise, distinction reduction with the style of deterioration by quality of production, local pseudo features and blurred features. Ultrasound images are intrinsic because of presence of speckle noise, where the statistical distributions aremathematically constructed through multiplicative scattering. As a result, Gaussian distribution based on image analysis of traditional methods will not be sufficient.

2.1 DRAWBACKS OF EXISTING SYSTEM

The ultrasound image shows that noise reduction performance and low edge preservation was reviewed in the existing research, so low clinical utility was appeared in ultrasound images. Therefore the techniques for preserving edge and removing noise is required for the ultrasound images.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Compared to other medical devices the ultrasound imaging devices are real-time and more secure such as computed tomography (CT), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and X-ray.

Specklenoise is added first as like given in the proposed algorithm and then noise are reduced at some extent by applying filters and then in wavelet domain three level discrete wavelet transform (DWT) has been applied and then original image is obtained by applying inverse discrete wavelet transform (IDWT)

Ultrasound image has high frequency content of speckle noise. Where speckle noise in multiplicative noise is concerned, for the reduction of speckle noise it is most efficient method. Because of its variable window size and wavelet decomposition the discrete wavelet transform (DWT) will from the original image,then the noise content has been separated effectively.

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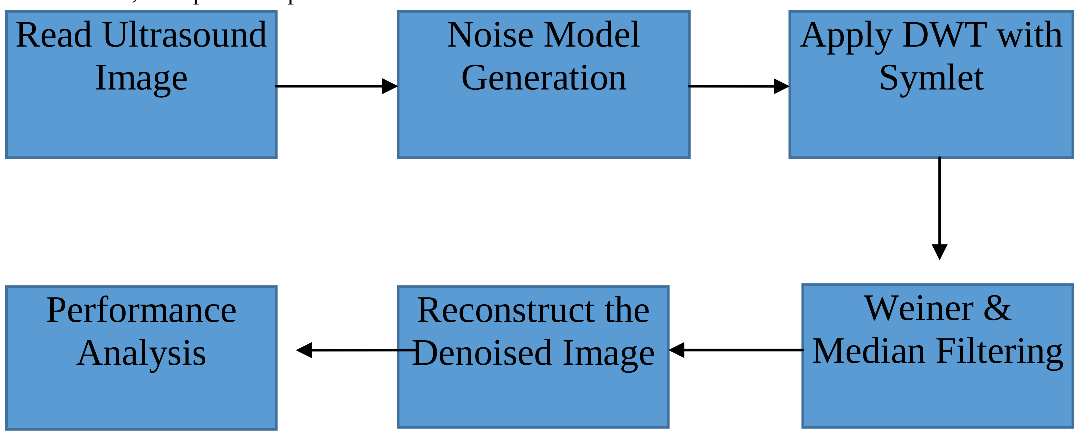

Block Diagram of the Proposed System

4.PROPOSED ALGORITHM

The proposed method consists of three important steps in it. They are,

- Filtering
- Wavelet transformation
- Image reconstruction

First an image converted to indexed image and adds noise in it.

4.1 Filtering (Wiener and median filtering)

4.1.1 Wiener filter:

The speckle noise was removed efficiently and effectively by using wiener filter where the speckle noise has minimum mean square error .Wiener filter was applied adaptively because it is a linear filter, it adjust itselfaccording to the local image variance[1]. It will adjust its variance to higher value where smoothing is more important and variance is adjusted to lower value the smoothing is less important.

4.1.2 Median filter:

The edges of the ultra sound images are sharpened using the median filter and the perform smoothing and local variance are used as tailors itself by wiener filter [1]. Where the median filter is the best known order statics filter and the removal of speckle noise is the simplest technique in the median filter and also the spike noise or pulse noise is removed from the image. Where the wiener filter will be able to remove only noise from the signal where the edges are damaged, but the median filter will preserves the edges and also it removes the noise from the signal [1].

4.2Wavelet transformation

In this proposed method, we use Haar wavelet and Symlet transformation techniques.

4.2.1 Haar wavelet:

When wecompare all wavelets where the haar wavelet is the simplest wavelet of all and it is simple

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to know the additional operations. Thus they turn out blocky and irregular approximations and they are piecewise constant theseare the limitations of haar wavelet [1]. The Haar wavelet transform has many advantages when compared with other wavelets they are:

• It is theoretically uncomplicated.
• It is quite swift.
• It is memory efficient, without a temporary array it can be calculated in place.
• In the other wavelet transforms there may be edge effect while reversing but in haar wavelet it is perfectly reversible.

4.2.2Symlet wavelet:

The decomposition level of median and wiener filter is three with the symlet wavelet. Where the Family of wavelet means it is symlet wavelet. Where the symlet wavelet are modified version with increased symmetry of Daubechies wavelet. The symlet and Daubechies wavelet property was comparatively similarwith each other. From symlet two to symlet eight are the seven different types of symlet. In symlet N, N is the order.

Advantages:

• Symlets are “symmetrical wavelets”.
• For a given compact support they have maximum number of vanishing moments and they have least symmetry because they are designed.

4.3Image reconstruction:

Finallythe noise free original image was obtained by applying inverse discrete wavelet transform (IDWT).

4.4Parameter calculation:

The parameter calculation is the comparison in terms of processing time, mean square error (MSE) and Peak signal to noise ratio(PSNR).

5.EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

We have taken ultrasound images as input to our algorithm. Initially we have applied two level two dimensional discrete wavelet transform with Symlet filter.One approximation and six detail co-efficient are collected from the 2d dwt.ThenweinerfilterisappliedtotheapproximationandBayesian thresholdingisapplied to the detail co-efficient. Then reconstruct the image using two level two dimensional inverse wavelet transform. Performance of the proposed system is analyzed using mean square error (MSE) and the peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR). We got better results when compared to other filters. At first the ultrasound image was edge segmented in which the boundaries have been identified and then it was segmented, then the ultrasound image was treated with (DWT) Discrete Wavelet Transform in which the pixels has been converted into wavelets and then it has been send to the median filter. In median filter the noises was removed from the image and then it was treated with wiener filter in that the image had been smoothened, and then the denoised image had been reconstructed and the finally the resultant ultrasound image had been obtained.

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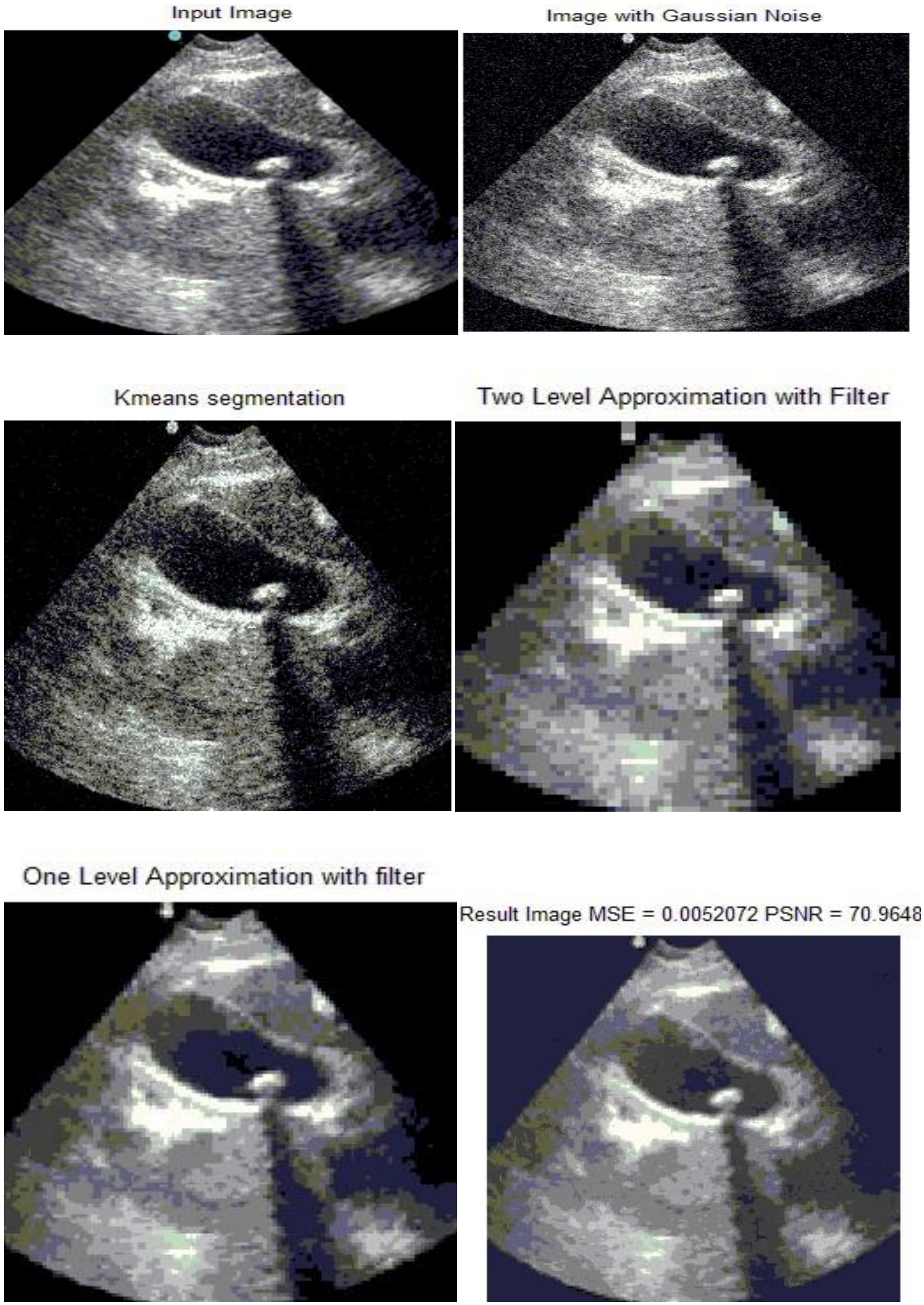
RESULT FOR IMAGE ONE



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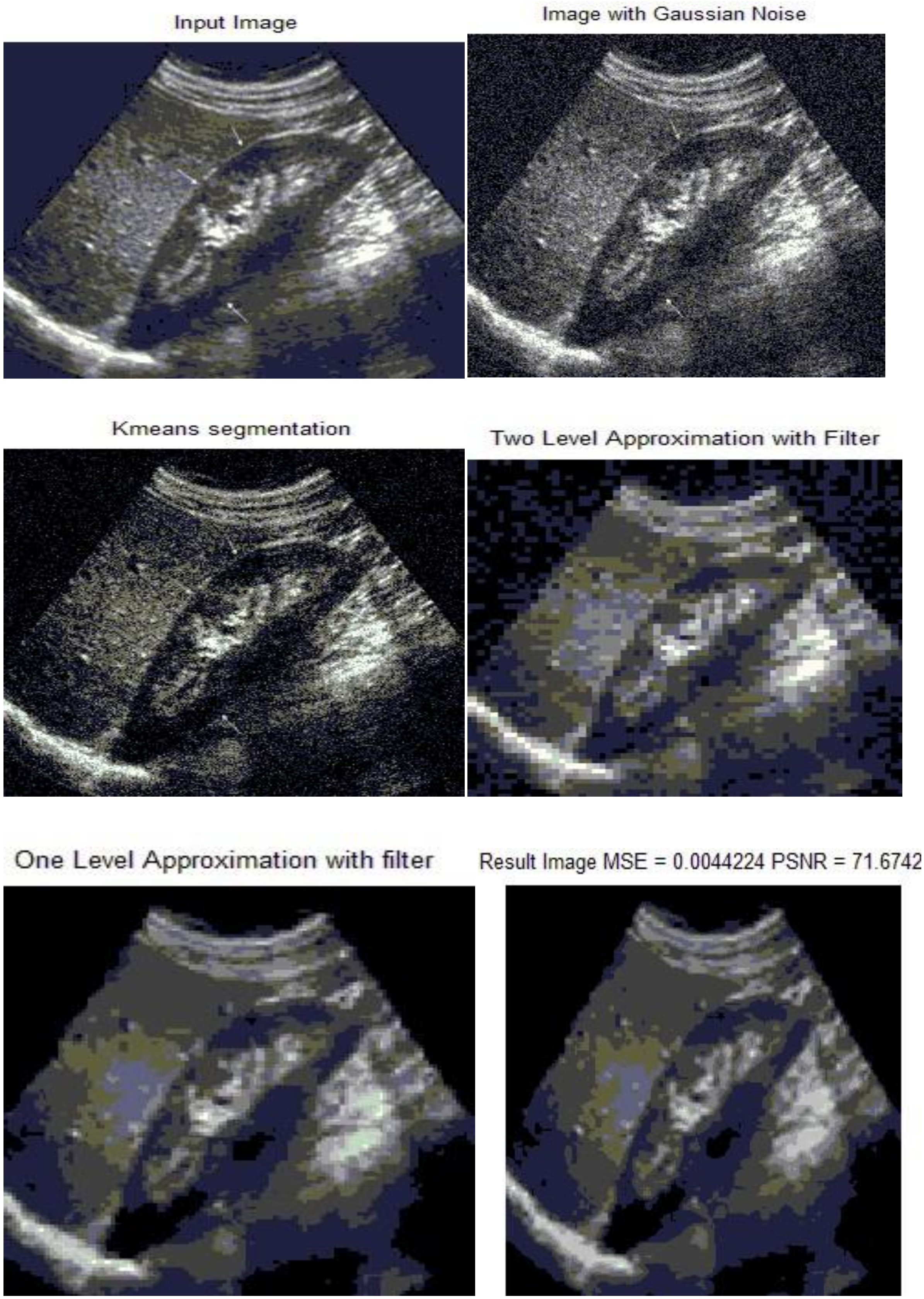
RESULT FOR IMAGE TWO



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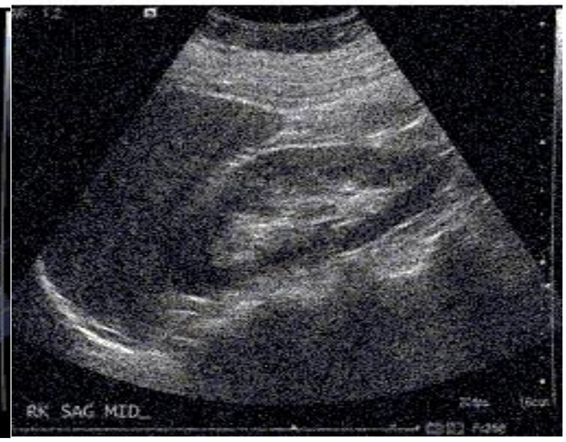
RESULT FOR IMAGE THREE

Input Image

Image with Gaussian Noise



Kmeans segmentation

Two Level Approximation with Filter

One Level Approximation with filter

Result Image MSE = 0.0060763 PSNR = 70.2944

6.

CONCLUSION

Results of wiener and median filter along with symlet and haar wavelets. Where the comparative analysis is approached by using the discrete wavelet transform (DWT). Speckle noise was corrupted with the ultrasound image is compared, and from the above discussed technique the denoised ultrasound image is achieved, Before filtering and multilevel decomposition the discrete wavelet transform is applied (DWT) , and then finally the reconstruction image will be achieved. In the final result the mean square error value ranges from 0.004% to 0.006% and peak signal to noise ratio values will be 70%.

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