

Image Denoising Based on Wavelet Transform using Visu Thresholding Technique

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Abstract

The image often contains noises due to several factors such as a problem in devices or due to an environmental problem etc. Noise is mainly undesired information, which degrades the quality of the picture. Therefore, image denoising method is adopted to remove the noises from the degraded image which in turn improve the quality of the image. In this paper, image denoising has been done by wavelet transform using Visu thresholding techniques for different wavelet families. PSNR (Peak signal to noise ratio) and RMSE (Root Mean Square Error) value is also calculated for different wavelet families.

Keywords- Wavelet transform, DWT, Hard threshold, Soft threshold.

1. Introduction

Image denoising is very important part of image processing which required in many fields such as Astrophysics, weather forecasting, medical etc. The main challenge is to recover original signal from the noisy image. In past, many methods have been adopted to denoise images. The discrete wavelet transform is widely used in image denoising due to the sparse representation of the image which means it has many coefficients close to zero (Wang et al., 2017). From the computational point of view, the discrete wavelet transform is very important (Ruikar and Doye, 2011). Earlier Fourier transform was used in image denoising but the signal was present in only frequency domain hence wavelet transform method was adopted which represent the signal in both frequency as well as time domain (Saluja and Boyat, 2015). Wavelet transform has very good energy compaction. The wavelet transform is applied to degraded image then soft or hard threshold method is applied. At last, the inverse wavelet transform is applied to obtain a reconstructed image (Om and Bishwas, 2015). The Wavelet threshold method denoised image by removing some insignificant coefficients with respect to some threshold value (Kumar and Saini, 2012). Donho and Johnstone proposed wavelet shrinkage method such as hard and soft thresholding for image denoising (Hedao and Godbole, 2011).

2. Discrete Wavelet Transform

Decomposition of the image has been done by wavelet transform, which has a wide range of applications in many fields (Kumar et al., 2011, 2016). Decomposition of the image is divided into two group first is a large number of coefficients which contain image features while the second group contains a small number of coefficients which contain noise features (Jaiswal et al.,

2014). By applying discrete wavelet transform image is decomposed into four subband level and this subband with labeled HL1, LH1, HH1 and LL1 are formed by the horizontal and vertical filter (Anutam and Rajni, 2014; Deivalakshmi and Palanisamy, 2016). To obtain further higher decomposition LL1 is decomposed into HH2, LH2, HL2 and LL2 (Fig. 1). The LH1 subband is obtained from low pass filter in the horizontal direction and high pass filter from vertical direction whereas LL1 subband is obtained from low pass filter from both horizontal as well as vertical direction. The discrete wavelet transform is a simple denoising algorithm, which consists of three simple steps (Neelima and Pasha, 2014) (Fig. 2).

- The discrete wavelet transform is applied to decompose the noisy image to obtain wavelet coefficients.
- Wavelet thresholding techniques such as Visu shrink is applied to wavelet coefficients.
- At last, the inverse Wavelet transform is applied to obtain a reconstructed image.

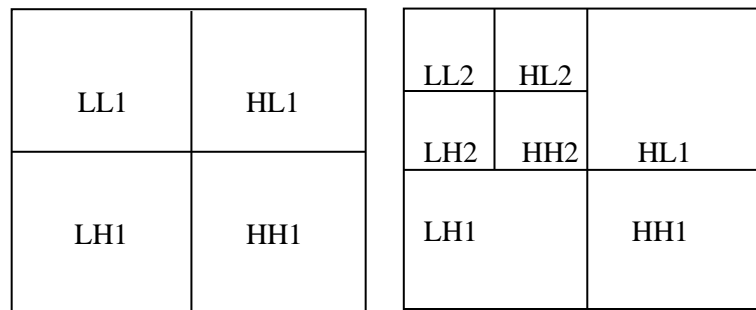


Fig. 1. Sub band for one level and two level of decomposition

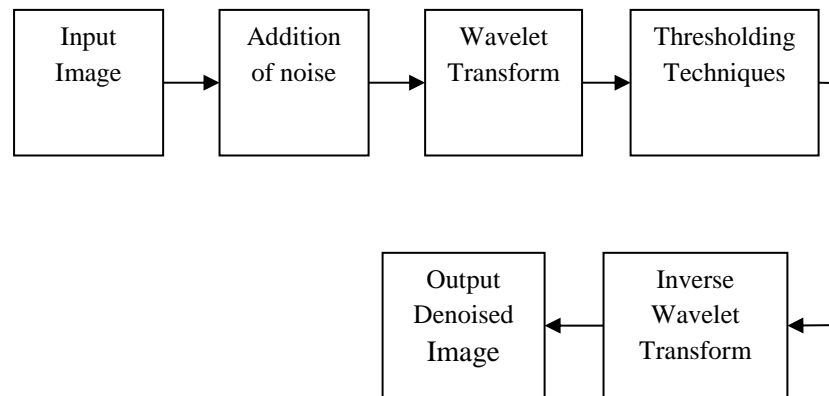


Fig. 2. Steps for wavelet transform

3. Thresholding Techniques

The thresholding technique is a simple non-linear method. In this technique, each wavelet coefficients is compared with the threshold value if all the coefficients value are smaller than the threshold value than it is set to zero otherwise it is set as it is or shrink all the coefficients value (Sudha et al., 2007; Tian et al., 2010). There are two types of thresholding techniques namely soft thresholding and hard thresholding.

3.1 Soft Thresholding

It is also called as Wavelet shrinkage function as it shrinks the wavelet coefficients towards the zero (Jhangra and Kumar, 2012). Soft thresholding produces visually pleasant image than hard thresholding (Saha et al., 2015). The soft thresholding function is given by (Naimi et al., 2015; Om and Biswas, 2012).

$$\hat{W} = \begin{cases} W_Y + T, & \text{if } W_Y \geq T \\ W_Y - T, & \text{if } W_Y \leq -T \\ 0, & \text{if } |W_Y| < T \end{cases}$$

W_Y = Wavelet transform of noisy image

\hat{W} = Inverse wavelet transform of noisy image

T = Threshold value.

3.2 Hard Thresholding

The wavelet coefficient is set as it is, if larger than the threshold value otherwise set to zero (Liu, 2015). The hard threshold value is given by

$$\hat{W} = \begin{cases} W_Y & \text{when } W_Y \geq T \\ 0 & \text{when } W_Y < T. \end{cases}$$

4. Visu Shrink

Donho and Johnstone proposed Visu shrink thresholding technique, which is obtained by applying universal threshold (Rai et al., 2012; Gupta et al., 2013). The Visu shrink threshold is given by

$$T = \sigma \sqrt{2 \log N}$$

where σ = noise variance,

N = total number of pixel in the image.

The noise variance is given by

$$\sigma = \frac{\text{median } |HH_1|}{0.6745}$$

HH_1 = Subband decomposition level.

Visu shrinks over smoothen the signal hence some detail or sharp edges of the images is lost (Biswas and Om, 2012).

5. Results

Table 1 gives the PSNR and RMSE value of different wavelet families for noise variance $\sigma = 15$ using Visu thresholding technique for the second level of decomposition and denoised cameraman image using Visu thresholding technique for Db1 for the second level of decomposition is reflected in Fig. 3.

Table 1. PSNR and RMSE value of different wavelet families for noise variance $\sigma = 15$ using Visu thresholding technique for the second level of decomposition

Wavelet Families	PSNR (Hard)	PSNR (Soft)	RMSE (Hard)	RMSE (Soft)
Haar	15.5375	20.3161	42.6248	24.5887
Db1	15.6372	20.3977	42.1385	24.3588
Bior1.5	15.2568	20.1007	44.0252	25.2062
Sym1	15.5764	20.3396	42.4347	24.5223
Coif1	15.6081	20.5304	42.2801	23.9895

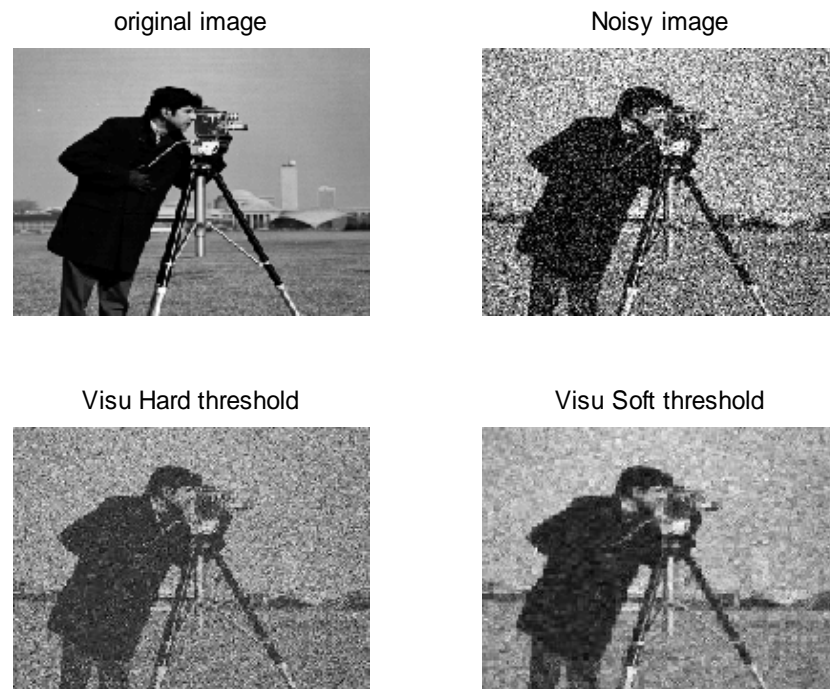


Fig. 3. Denoised cameraman image using Visu thresholding technique for Db1 for the second level of decomposition

6. Conclusion

In this paper cameraman image of 215*215 size is used in tiff format. For cameraman image noise variance $\sigma= 10$ is used. In this image Gaussian noise is used. The image is denoised by using both Visu soft and hard thresholding techniques. Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR) and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) is calculated for different wavelet families such as Haar, Db1, Bior1.5, Sym1 and coif1 for the second level of decomposition.

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