

Study of Different Kinds of Noises in Digital Images

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Abstract:

A dangerous matter into the picture reinstatement is the trouble of de-noising descriptions though keeping the honesty of related picture information. It is very difficult to remove noises without the prior knowledge about these. Therefore review of different types of noises is essential in image de-noising technique. The major reason of de-noising the picture is toward reinstate the feature of unique picture as a lot as probable. The criterion of the sound deduction trouble depends on the sound style by which the picture is humiliating. In the field of dropping the picture sound numerous type of linear as well as non linear filter techniques have been proposed. In most of the fields and application use of the image is becoming popular like in education, medical etc. But problem arises during the transmission, because during transmission the noise will be introduced.

Keywords — **Digital Image Processing, Noise Type, Probability Density Functions, Salt-and-pepper noise**

INTRODUCTION

Digital Image Processing is a component of digital signal processing. The area of digital image processing refers to dealing with digital images by means of a digital computer. Digital image processing has several advantages above analogy image processing; it allows a considerably wider collection of algorithms to be applied to input data and can keep away from problems for instance the build-up of noise and signal deformation during processing. When the digital picture is transmit from one position toward a new position, through the communication sound is supplementary into the picture. Several shape of indication dispensation

picture dispensation. Owing to the defect of the instrument worn in the picture dispensation, sound is able to be generated. In the acquisition process the Optical signal is converted in to Electrical signal and converts into digital signals and at the processing time by which the noise is introduced in digital image. At the time of image acquisition the light level and sensor temperature are the major factors affecting the amount of noise in the resulting image. The methods used to de-noise the satellite image and medical image are different, therefore the image de-noising method used for satellite image is not suitable for de-noising the medical image. Electronic transmission of image data can introduce noise. Interfering in the

communication conduit might too damage the picture. If dirt particle are present on the scanner monitor, they can too bring in sound in the picture.

TYPES OF NOISE

Noise is the unwanted signal that affects the performance of the output signal. Noise produces undesirable effects such as unseen lines, corners, blurred objects and disturbs background scenes etc. Typical images are corrupted with additive noises modelled with either a Gaussian, uniform, or else salty or pepper allotment.

Gaussian noise: Gaussian noise is one type of statistical noise. It is evenly distributed over the signal. The probability density function of Gaussian noise is equal to that of the normal distribution and also known as Gaussian distribution. It is usually used as additive white noise to give additive white Gaussian noise.

The mean of each pixel of an image that is affected by Gaussian noise is zero. It means that Gaussian noise quall affects each and every pixel of an image. The probability distribution function of Gaussian noise is bell shaped. It is also called as electronic noise because it arises within amplifier or else detectors. Gaussian sound caused through normal source such as thermal shaking of atom with separate environment of emission of hot things.

Poisson Noise: The look of this sound is seen owing to the arithmetic environment of electromagnetic effect such as x-rays, observable light as well as gamma rays. The x-ray and gamma

ray resource produce capacity of photons for each division occurrence. These rays are injected in patient's body as of its supply, in healing x rays as well as gamma rays imaging scheme. These sources are having accidental flux of photons. Outcome gathered picture have spatial also sequential chance. This noise is also called as quantum (photon) noise or shot noise. The paper introduces the two most fantastic noise models, jointly called as Poisson-Gaussian sound form. This kind of sound happen while the numbers of photons that are capture by the sensors be not sufficient to identify arithmetic fluctuations into a dimension. Fluctuations of photons be the major cause of Poisson sound.

Salt-and-pepper noise:

Principle sources of Gaussian, Salt Pepper noise in remote sensing images arise during acquisition. An image contain salt-and-pepper sound will contain gloomy pixels in clear region plus clear pixels in gloomy region. This type of noise can be caused by dead pixels, analogue-to-digital converter errors, bit errors in transmission, etc.

This type of noise is called salt and pepper noise. At the same time the image contain the dark is called pepper and the image contain the bright pixel is known as salt. There for the analogue image signal is transmitted and the signal gets corrupted with Additive White Gaussian Noise and Salt and Pepper as well. After that there is an consequence of varied sound.

Speckle noise: Speckle noise is grainy sound that naturally exists in with degrade the superiority of the dynamic radar as well as Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) imagery. In some biomedical applications like Ultrasonic Imaging and a few emergency applications like Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) imaging such noise is encountered. In the speckle noise, if the image pixel magnitude is high then the noise is also high. So speckle noise is dependant to the signal. In SAR oceanography, for pattern, stain sound is cause through signal from simple scatter, the gravity-capillary ripple, plus manifest as a base picture, under the picture of the sea influence.

Uniform Noise: The reliable resonance reason through quantizing the pixels of image to a figure of dissimilar stage is predictable as quantization echo. It has around consistent allotment. In the uniform noise the level of the gray values of the noise are uniformly distributed across a specified range. Uniform noise can be used to generate any different type of noise distribution. This noise is often used to degrade images for the evaluation of image restoration algorithms.

IV. IMAGE DE-NOISING TECHNIQUES

It is large brave intended for the researchers toward de-noising picture, since sound elimination introduce artefacts as well as cause blur of the imagery. But de-noising is necessary and the first step to be taken before the images data is analysed. It is essential to affect a capable de-noising method

toward reimburse for such facts version. We used a lot of technique to take away the sound as of the digital picture.

❖ **PGFND method:** Stare Group-Fuzzy Non-linear dispersal strain (PGFND) is the mixture of PGFM with NDF process. In PGFND algorithm, the series of performance is completion of PGFM follow in NDF. The gaze put through furry metric algorithm remove the impetuous sound as well as the Gaussian sounds is eliminating through NDF and together method to get rid of stain sound. This method is the mixture of PGFM as well as NDF technique. The series of submission of the method is as follow: first PGFM plus then NDF. The gaze assembly with fluffy metric advance remove the impetuous sound plus the Gaussian sound is eliminated through NDF as well as mutually method to eradicate stain sound.

❖ **Non-Local mean algorithm:** This result in much larger post-filtering clearness as well as less defeat of feature in the picture compare through confined mean algorithms. If compare by additional famous de-noising technique, such as the Gaussian smooth form, the anisotropic dispersal form, the whole difference de-noising, the neighbourhood filter with an stylish variation, the wavelet thresholding this filter provides better result in noise removing and maintaining fine detail in images. NL means algorithm was discovered by buades and takes

into account the redundancy of information in the image.

❖ **Total variation Method:** It is based on the standard that signal with extreme plus probably bogus feature contain lofty whole deviation, that is, the essential of the total incline of the indication is elevated. According to this standard, dropping the whole deviation of the sign matter toward it being a secure contest toward the unique indication, remove unnecessary feature whilst preserve significant particulars such as limits. Indeed it has proved that it conserve straight edges however the finer details in images can be lost after de-noising process. Whole difference de-noising, too recognized as whole difference regularization is a procedure, the majority frequently used in digital picture dispensation that has application in sound elimination. It is typically used for stain sound.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The morphological gradient image has been shown and on application of the proposed approach it has been found that the two images have the same similarity of 100%. Hence we can conclude that the two images are same. The de-noised images obtained with various algorithms are shown in for visual comparison. Pixel based processing is easy to perform as well as it will give accurate results in comparison to other methods. The statistical

measurements are also calculated with entropy, peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR) and mean square error (MSE). Difference is occurred in the processing of two images i.e. the image which is already available has got aligned pixels than the image that is downloaded from the digital media. Two images have been taken in which one is available on system and the other which is taken from the digital media and then downloaded to the computer.

NEUTROSOPHIC APPROACH

The Neutrosophic Set approach of median filter is used to reduce the Rician noise in MR image. This filtering method tends to produce good de-noised image not only in terms of visual perception but also in terms of the quality measures such as PSNR, SSIM and QILV. This strain performs enhanced than middle filter technique for dropping the Rician sound with dissimilar sound level. Further, and also it outperforms the Non Local Mean approach when the noise level is high (low SNR). This conserve pointed limits through methodically looping throughout every pixel as well as adjust weights toward the adjoining pixels consequently. A two-sided strain is a non-linear, edging preserve plus noise-reducing smooth strain for imagery. The intensity value at each pixel in an image is replaced by a weighted average of intensity values from nearby pixels.

CONCLUSION

A digital image matching approach involving mathematical morphology is presented in this paper. The main thrust of the proposed work lies on the rigidity property used in the object matching decision. After studying a number of techniques, it is concluded that some of the techniques are designed for a particular type of noise in image for which they provide good results but for other type of noises their results are not good. So study of noise model is very important part in image processing. Without having the knowledge about these models it is nearly impossible to remove the noise from the image and perform de-noising actions. The choice toward relate which exacting strain is base on the dissimilar sound point at the dissimilar check pixel position or else presentation of the strain system on a filter cover.

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