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# Improved Image Denoising Filter using Low Rank & Total Variation Garima Goyal<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Jyothy Institute of Technology/ Visvervaraya Technological University *Received: 16 December 2015 Accepted: 31 December 2015 Published: 15 January 2016*

### 7 Abstract

<sup>8</sup> Better diagnosis of disease is possible only with the better microscopic images. To do so

<sup>9</sup> images of the affected area are captured and then noise is removed to obtain accurate

<sup>10</sup> diagnosis. Many algorithms have been proposed till date. But they are capable of removing

<sup>11</sup> noise only in spatial domains so this paper tries to overcome that by combining low rank filter

<sup>12</sup> and regularization. If we only reduce noise in spatial or spectral domain, artefacts or

13 distortions will be introduced in other domains. At the same time, this kind of methods will

<sup>14</sup> destroy the correlation in spatial or spectral domain. Spatial and spectral information should

<sup>15</sup> be considered jointly to remove the noise efficiently. Low rank algorithms are good as they

<sup>16</sup> encloses semantic information as well as poses strong identification capability.

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18 Index terms—filter, low rank, regularisation, noise, tem image.

# <sup>19</sup> 1 Introduction

he transmission electron microscope (TEM) is used to examine the structure, composition, and properties of
specimens in submicron detail. Aside from using it to study general biological and medical materials, transmission
electron microscopy has a significant impact on fields such as: materials science, geology, environmental science,
among others. Various TEM image denoising algorithms have been proposed in the recent years [1][2][3] [4]. At a
maximum potential magnification of 1 nanometer, TEMs are the most powerful microscopes. TEMs produce highresolution, two-dimensional images, allowing for a wide range of educational, science and industry applications.

# <sup>26</sup> **2 II.**

# 27 3 Literature Survey

Low rank approximation is good for recovering low dimensional structures in data. It is been in use in Author: 28 Assistant Professor, Department of Information Science & Engineering Jyothy Institute of Technology, Bangalore. 29 e-mail: goyal.garima18@gmail.com variety of applications in image and video processing. A new denoising 30 algorithm based on iterative low-rank regularized collaborative filtering of image patches under a nonlocal 31 framework. This collaborative filtering is formulated as recovery of low rank matrices from noisy data. Based on 32 recent results from random matrix theory, an optimal singular value shrinkage operator is applied to efficiently 33 solve this problem [8]. A sparse banded low pass filter is discussed which showed significant improvement in PSNR 34 [9]. A combined denoising strategy, and adaptive dimensionality reduction approach of similar patch groups by 35 parallel analysis was used which indicated appropriate results [10]. A image Deblurring using split bergman 36 iterative algorithm was proposed characterizing both image local smoothness and non local self similarity [11]. 37

# <sup>38</sup> 4 III. algorithm

It All the algorithms remove the noise in only in spatial domain which in turn deteriorate correlation in spectral domain. Highly correlated images set have the nature of low rank; they can be recovered efficiently from

### 7 GLOBAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- <sup>41</sup> measurement with noise or outliers by using the restriction of low rank [5][6] [7]. While sparse coding and
- 42 dictionary learning a error was introduced which can be reduced by imposing a low rank algorithm. To make the
- 43 problem solvable total variation, i.e regularization will be used.

# 44 5 Results

- <sup>45</sup> The algorithm is implemented in MATLAB. A nanoscopic TEM is taken and salt & pepper noise is added. Then
- the filter is applied to denoise the image. Peak Signal to noise ratio is evaluated before and after applying the
- 47 filter. One sample result is indicated below. PSNR before denoising : 14.92 PSNR after denoising : 27.87

# 48 6 Conclusion

- 49 By introducing ideal regularization term and performing low rank matrix recovery we are able to denoise image
- $_{50}$  successfully without losing structural information. The peak signal to noise ratio obtained is significantly much
- 51 higher and quite significant.

# <sup>52</sup> 7 Global Journal of Computer Science and Technology

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Figure 2:

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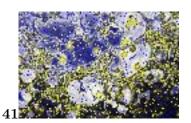


Figure 3: Figure 4 . 1 :

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