

# One Approach for Image Denoising Based on Finite Element Method and Domain Decomposition Technique

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**Abstract:** The generation process of medical images is inevitably accompanied by a certain noise which degrades the quality of the image and assigns the final clinical diagnosis. Therefore, the denoising step plays an important role in the treatment of medical images in order to prepare the steps of diagnosis and therapy. In this paper, we propose a nonlinear diffusion model for denoising of large size images. The numerical approach to this problem is based on an algorithm combining the methods of finite element and of domain decomposition. Numerical simulations show that the proposed algorithm is a useful alternative for the treatment of degraded images large size.

**Key words:** Denoising, domain decomposition method, finite difference method, finite element method, nonlinear diffusion.

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## 1. Introduction

The Perona–Malik equation [1], [2], proposed in 1990, has stimulated a great deal of attention in image processing among the denoising techniques based on anisotropic diffusion equations. It is commonly believed that Perona–Malik equation provides a potential algorithm for noise removing, image segmentation, edge detection and image enhancement [3]. The basic idea of Perona–Malik algorithm is to evolve an initial image,  $u^0(x)$ , defined in a domain  $\Omega \subseteq R^n (n = 2, 3)$ , under a diffusion operator with the edge controlling property [2]

$$u_t - \nabla \cdot (\gamma(|\nabla u|) \nabla u) = 0 ,$$

where  $u(t, x)$  is an unknown function defined in  $I \times \Omega$ . The equation is accompanied by zero Neumann boundary condition and an initial condition

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} &= 0 & \text{on } I \times \partial\Omega, \\ u(0, x) &= u^0(x) & \text{in } \Omega, \end{aligned}$$

where  $n$  is the unit outward normal to the boundary of  $\Omega$ , and  $I = [0, T]$ .

## 2. Image Denoising via Nonlinear Diffusion

### 2.1. Mathematical Model

Let us consider the following model [4], [5]:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \operatorname{div}(\mu(|\nabla u|)\nabla u) = 0, & \Omega \times [0, T] \\ u(x, 0) = u_0, & \forall x \in \Omega \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = 0, & \forall x \in \partial\Omega, \forall t \in [0, T] \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

In this model,  $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^2$  denotes the domain image,  $n$  the unit outer normal of the boundary  $\partial\Omega$ , and the nonlinear diffusion coefficient  $\mu(\cdot): [0, +\infty[ \rightarrow [0, +\infty[$  is a decreasing function satisfying:

- 1)  $\mu(s) = \gamma(s) + \alpha, \quad s \geq 0, \alpha > 0.$
- 2)  $\mu(0) = 1 + \alpha.$
- 3)  $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \mu(s) = \alpha, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+^*.$
- 4)  $2s |\mu'(s)| \leq \mu(s), \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}^+.$

This model is obtained from the one initially proposed by Perona and Malik [4] on which some modifications have been done on conditions 1, 2 and 3.

Notice that the existence and uniqueness of a solution for PDE problem (2.1) are established in [6].

### 2.2. Domain Decomposition

In the first place, we apply the non-overlapping domain decomposition approach [7] to (2.1) and propose an algorithm to solve the corresponding problems.

Notice that in the discussion which follows we consider a splitting into two subdomains only but this method works for more than two subdomains.

We decompose the spatial domain into two disjoint subdomains  $\Omega_1$  and  $\Omega_2$  such that  $\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$  and  $\Omega_1 = \Omega \setminus \Omega_2$ . Let  $u_1^k$  and  $u_2^k$  denote the approximate solution on  $\Omega_1$  and  $\Omega_2$  respectively at the time step  $k$ .

Iteratively for each  $k$ , we solve the boundary value problems  $(P_1)$  and  $(P_2)$ :

$$(P_1): \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_1^k}{\partial t} - \operatorname{div}(\mu(|\nabla u_1^k|)\nabla u_1^k) = 0, & \Omega_1 \times [0, T] \\ u_1^k(x, 0) = u_0, & \forall x \in \Omega_1 \\ \frac{\partial u_1^k}{\partial n} = 0, & \forall x \in \partial\Omega_1, \forall t \in [0, T] \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$(P_2): \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_2^k}{\partial t} - \operatorname{div}(\mu(|\nabla u_2^k|)\nabla u_2^k) = 0, & \Omega_2 \times [0, T] \\ u_2^k(x, 0) = u_0, & \forall x \in \Omega_2 \\ \frac{\partial u_2^k}{\partial n} = 0, & \forall x \in \partial\Omega_2, \forall t \in [0, T] \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

The proposed method is summarized in the following algorithm.

### 2.3. Algorithm

In this section we will use the finite element method to discretize the model (2.1), and the result of this discretization is:

$$u^{n+1} = (A(A + \Delta t * B)^{-1})u^n$$

where:

$$A_{i,j} = \int_{\Omega} \varphi_i \varphi_j dx, \text{ mass matrix.}$$

$$B_{i,j} = \int_{\Omega} \mu(|\nabla u^n|) \nabla \varphi_i \nabla \varphi_j dx, \text{ stiffness matrix.}$$

This method has a higher computing time, essentially for images of large size [8]. To remediate to that, we combine the finite element method with the domain decomposition technic and we propose the following algorithm.

Algorithm 1:

- 1) For k (time step) = 1; .....; T do:
  - a) For i = 1; .....; NH (number of field) do:
    - Compute stiffness matrix  $B_i^k$
    - Compute mass matrix  $A_i^k$
    - Solve system:  $u_i^{k+1} = (A_i^k (A_i^k + \Delta t * B_i^k)^{-1})u_i^k$
    - Put  $u_i^{k+1}$  in  $u^k$ .
  - b) If  $\text{SNR}(u^{k+1}) < \text{SNR}(u^k)$  break. Else go to (1) with k ++.
- 2) Do  $u = u^k$ .

Remark: To raise the effectiveness of this algorithm, we use a filter in algorithm 2 (see 2.11 in algorithm 2) to give us the control at each subdomain  $\Omega_i$ .

Algorithm2:

Canst=1,  $\varepsilon = 4$ .

- 1) For k (time step) = 1; .....; T .do:
  - a) For i = 1; .....; NH (number of field) do:
    - Compute stiffness matrix  $B_i^k$
    - Compute mass matrix  $A_i^k$
    - Solve system:  $u_i^{k+1} = (A_i^k (A_i^k + \Delta t * B_i^k)^{-1})u_i^k$
  - b) Put  $u_i^{k+1}$  in  $u^k$ .
- 2) If  $\text{SNR}(u^{k+1}) < \text{SNR}(u^k)$ 
  - If (Canst< $\varepsilon$ ) do  $u^{k+1} = u^k$  and  $\Delta t = \Delta t * 10^{-1}$ , **Canst++**, and go to (1) with **k --**.

- Else break. Do  $u = u^k$ .

## 2.4. Experimental Results

In order to prove effectiveness of the proposed method, the Signal-to-noise ratio SNR is used to estimate the quality of restored images, see Fig. 1-Fig. 3.

A comparison between conventional methods of image treatment and the proposed algorithm for nonlinear diffusion model (2.1) discretized by finite element method is provided in the following tables for three large size images.

In all the cases considered, we have used  $\mu(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(s/k)^2}} + \alpha$  where  $k > 0$ , In the following,  $\tau$

designates  $\Delta t$ . The stopping criterion for the domain decomposition iterations (Algorithm 1 and 2) is  $SNR(u^{k+1}) < SNR(u^k)$  and  $Canst > \varepsilon$ . Here we use  $SNR = 10 \log_{10} \frac{\|u^*\|}{\|u^k - u^*\|}$ , where  $u^*$  is the uncorrupted image.

### 2.4.1. Test problem 1

As a first numerical experiment we consider a 437\*417 pixels' image corrupted by large Gaussian noise (variance of  $10^{-2}$ ). We present the results of the scheme (2.4) after 10, 30 and 50 iterations in Fig. 1. We used parameters  $t = 0.0002$ .

Also the SNR results through the iterations are shown in Table 1 for  $k = 1/4$  and  $k = 1/8$ . It is seen from this table that the scheme (FEM) gives better results in the case of  $k = 1/4$

Rather than in the case of  $k = 1/8$  for the mesh free methods, RBF (Radial Basis Function) or the finite pointset method (FPM), by comparing their related SNR values. We remark that, for the same parameter values, the best results of FEM method are appeared after 30 iterations. The related SNR values are represented in Table1. The results of denoising for this image using the finite difference method are presente in [7].



Fig. 1. Left to right and top to bottom: original image, added noise, denoised image after 20 and 30 iterations.

Table 1. SNR Values Comparison for Image (437\*417) Pixels

Iteration	10	20	30	40	50
Method FPM: $k = 1/4$	25.843	26.360	26.668	26.594	<b>26.537</b>
Method FPM: $k = 1/8$	25.801	26.218	25.961	25.874	<b>25.792</b>
Method RBF: $k = 1/8$	25.627	<b>26.940</b>	26.191	26.306	26.317
Method FE: $k = 1/4$ , DD=1*1	26.117	<b>26.880</b>	25.221	24.006	24.006
Method FE: $k = 1/8$ , DD=1*1	25.000	25.200	<b>26.801</b>	26.006	25.050

### 2.4.2. Test problem 2

In this case we have considered an image of size  $800 \times 800$  pixels. Results of **Algorithm 1** and **Algorithm 2** with the parameter values  $\tau = 0.0001$  and  $k = 1$  are shown in Fig. 2. In this case the stopping criterion was  $Canst = 3$ . Also as can be seen from Tab. 2, the proposed model gives also better results in the case of  $N_D = 4 \times 4$  ( $N_D$ : the number of subdomains) rather than  $N_D = 1 \times 1$ . The last image in Fig. 2 shows denoised image by FEM collocation method [8].

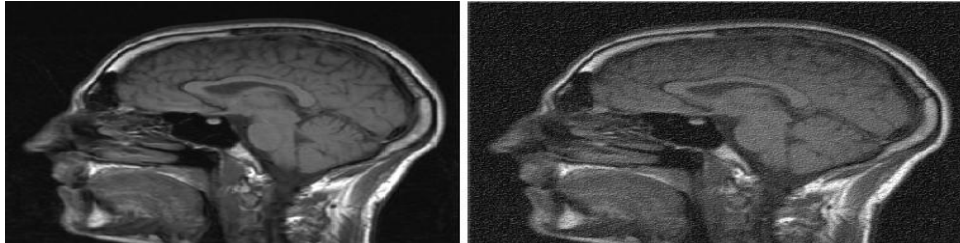


Fig. 2. Left to right: Original image, added noise.

Table 2: SNR Values Comparison for Image ( $800 \times 800$ ) Pixels

Iteration	10	20	30	40	50
Method FE: DD=1*1	-	-	-	-	-
Method FE: DD=4*4	22.11	23.20	27.001	24.786	23.586

### 2.4.3. Test problem 3

In this example we tested an image of size  $800 \times 800$  pixels. This image has been extracted from [8]. The obtained result after 15 iterations is shown in Fig. 3. In this case we have chosen  $\tau = 0.0005$  and  $k = 1$ . As it can be seen from this figure, the proposed method acts very good in denoising especially when we raise the number of subdomains. It can be seen from table 3 and 4 that the scheme (FEM) gives better results in the case of **Algorithm 2** rather than in the case of **Algorithm 1**.

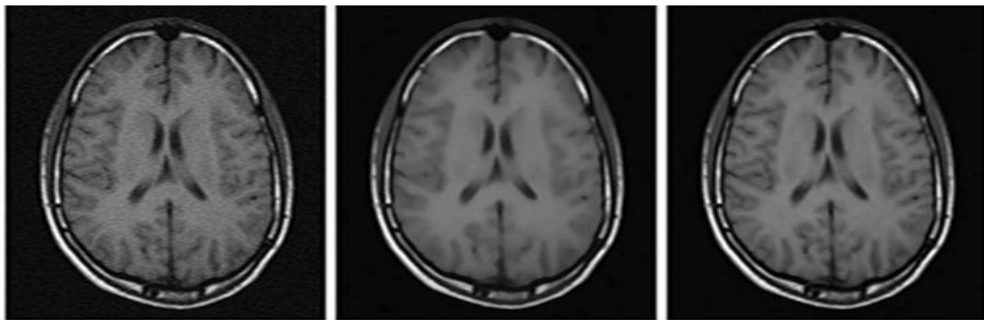


Fig. 3. Original image, added noise, denoised image after 15 iterations.

Table 3: SNR Values Comparison for Image ( $800 \times 800$ ) Pixels with Algorithm 1

Iteration	0	5	10	15	20
FEM with Algorithm 1: DD=1*1	-	-	-	-	-
FEM with Algorithm 1: DD=4*4	22.11	23.20	25.001	<b>27.786</b>	24.586
FEM with Algorithm 1: DD=6*6	22.11	25.58	<b>28.544</b>	25.587	20.825
FEM with Algorithm 1: DD=7*7	22.11	26.557	<b>27.257</b>	22.748	22.77
FEM with Algorithm 1: DD=8*8	22.11	<b>27.554</b>	27.214	19.525	19.002
FEM with Algorithm 1: DD=10*10	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4. SNR Values Comparison for Image (800\*800) Pixels with Algorithm 2

Iteration	0	5	10	15	20
Method FEM Algorithm 2: DD=1*1	-	-	-	-	-
Method FEM Algorithm 2: DD=4*4	22.11	25.20	26.366	<b>28.568</b>	25.023
Method FEM Algorithm 2: DD=6*6	22.11	26.58	<b>30.223</b>	28.586	22.278
Method FEM Algorithm 2: DD=7*7	22.11	25.201	<b>29.588</b>	24.125	23.021
Method FEM Algorithm 2: DD=8*8	22.11	<b>29.255</b>	28.147	24.588	20.458
Method FEM Algorithm 2: DD=10*10	-	-	-	-	-

## 2.5. Result Analysis

First the finite element method (FEM) is obviously efficient compared to other methods like that of Radial Basis Function (RBF) or that of finite pointset method (FPM). However, this method (FEM) takes more time for image's denoising than the other usual ones (Test problem 1) or does not work for images of big size (Test problem 2).

Secondly, we can see that using domain decomposition technique with finite element method gives better results especially in term of computing time and works for images of big size. This technique works when the size of subdomains is not very small (Test problem 3).

## 3. Conclusion

In this paper, we proposed the finite element method combined with the domain decomposition in image denoising. For this kind of problems, the domain decomposition technique which can be implemented sequentially decreases the size of the system of equations and consequently reduces the computational cost significantly. The two proposed algorithms are evaluated in terms of performance and computing time through numerical results. Our experimental results demonstrate that the quality of denoised images by this method is quite well especially when they are compared with the results of other methods such as finite difference or RBF mesh free method.

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