

Intensification of Resolution in the Realm of Digital Imaging

Shivangi Jindal, Harkiran Kaur

¹M.E Scholar, ²Lecturer

^{1,2}Department of Computer Science, Thapar University, Patiala

¹jindalshivangi91@gmail.com, ²harkiran.kaur@thapar.edu

Abstract: - High resolution (HR) images have great importance in many areas, such as astronomy, medical, video surveillance, etc. These HR images give some additional details which are of great significance for analysis in various applications. This paper investigates mainly on various methods of super resolution that are existing, and putting it all together for a literature survey. Scope of this study mainly focuses on the different available techniques of image processing to get high resolution images.

1. INTRODUCTION

These days there is a tremendous increase in use of digital image processing and has brought up the demand of high resolution images for proper analysis in different domains. These domains are medical imaging, astronomy, video surveillance, agriculture and many more. The image's quality is measured on the basis of the pixel value that is resolution and it is considered as an important parameter. As in medical field HR images are used to proper analyzing any body part or to detect any disease. In the field of astronomy it becomes easy for scientists to study any planet or any universe activities. Therefore, image resolution enhancement is a crucial area for the researchers. HR images are not always accessible. Due to shortcomings of the sensor and optics building methods, images with HR are not always achievable and are expensive. Super resolution is an emerging technique to solve this difficulty; it uses image processing algorithms such as nearest neighbor, sparse coding and many more. Super-resolution (SR) is a process to estimate a HR image from a single noisy LR image. It means an image has high pixel density, and hence a HR image can depict other supplementary details that may be critical in applications e.g. A HR

image could localize a tumor more accurately. In the current era the resolution of an image is dependent on image acquisition devices. However, if device generates the image having high pixel value, so it means the cost of the device also get increases and hence it may not be an economical solution. Therefore, the proposed ideas emphasizes on other solutions rather than hardware updating solutions. As hardware updations are more costly and complex.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

To study more about the super-resolution techniques, following literature survey has done and discussed in the coming sections. The high resolution image gives more details about the original scene but it is not an effortless task to achieve an image of appropriate resolution due to the imaging environment and factors such as noise and blur that limits the quality of image. The only solution to this problem is SR methods that can be used for processing the image.

Zhaowen Wang, Ding Liu et al. discussed sparse coding model which is used to improve the resolution of an image. In this framework sparse coding is

extended to improve performance of SR using key concepts of deep learning [1]. On the basis of LISTA (Learned Iterative Shrinkage and Thresholding Algorithm) network, a neural network is implemented for every step of sparse coding processing. All the components of sparse coding are trained through back propagation. Back propagation trains the network on the basis of gradient descent.

Trinh, Luong, Dibos et al. has jointly put forward a novel example-based method [2]. They proposed the method for denoising and to increase the resolution of medical images. In this method, resolution is improved by using database of HR and LR patches. Their main objective is estimation of HR images from a single noisy low resolution image. The estimation is done on the basis of nonnegative sparse representation of the input patch. Both Denoising and SR are performed on each patch. The nonnegative sparse linear representation can be found for the input taken as a nonnegative quadratic equation.

Due to the advancement in the technologies such as 3-D imaging, the demand for HR depth images is increasing. All the traditional methods of depth super resolution reconstructs HR images by retrieving details of the image either internally from HR image or externally from the database of HR images. Therefore, H. Zheng et al. presented a new method for depth super resolution. This new technique exploits both the internal and external HR information to obtain images having high pixel value. This new joint regularization method formed with different constraints, allows solving of HR image and sparse code simultaneously [4].

Hong Chang, Dit-Yan Yeung et.al discussed a novel method to solve single-image SR problems [5]. Low resolution image is inputted and corresponding to this equivalent high resolution image is reconstructed. This reconstruction is done using set of training examples. The proposed technique is motivated by numerous learning methods, especially from locally linear embedding. The patches in low and high resolution images create different forms with same local geometry in two different feature spaces. Apart from training image pairs, method also impose smoothness and local compatibility constraints to solve the problem.

In Today's era, many applications require the images with high contrast and sharpness. Guang Deng

presented a generalized unsharp masking algorithm [6]. The designed algorithm confronts the three issues: enhancing the contrast and intensity by method of isolated treatment of the components and the residue of model, how to reduce halo effect with the method of an edge-preserving filter, and to solve the problem of out-of-range using log-ratio and tangent operations. The properties of log-ratio approach eliminate rescaling process. In the proposed algorithm, there is availability to adjust the parameters which control the contrast and intensity to get the required results.

A new scaling algorithm of super resolution is introduced [7]. The HR image obtained as a result of this algorithm depicts more accurate details of edges. With this algorithm a given image is enlarged to any size without uneven surface or blurring factors. Four steps are performed in the scaling process: firstly edge orientation is calculated, and then average is computed for the edge orientation, the third one is detection of edge patterns, and lastly interpolation. These all are pipelined to obtain efficient implementation. The performance is evaluated on the basis of SSIM index (Structural Similarity Index).

A technique to obtain unknown data points within the range of discrete points is called interpolation. Hassan Aftab described a new technique for super resolution [8]. Aerial images are effectively demonstrated by using this technique. It is a fast hybrid method to switch the covariance based interpolation (that is interpolation of edges) with curvature based interpolation (interpolation based on second order directional derivatives of image intensity) techniques. This method is applied to the areas on the grounds of edge and smooth. The presented method shows effective consequences in the terms of visual quality and processing time.

R.Keys uncovered a new technique to resample the discrete data that is Cubic convolution interpolation [9]. The new technique function uniformly converges to the interpolation function as sampling increment. By observing the conditions of boundary and constraints of the interpolation kernel, the accuracy of method lies in between linear interpolation and cubic splines. The author derived a one-dimensional interpolation function.

$$g(x) = \sum_k c_k u\left(\frac{x-x_k}{h}\right) \quad (1)$$

where h represents the sampling increment, the x_k 's represent the interpolation nodes, u is kernel, and g is the function defined for interpolation. C_k 's defined are parameters that depend on the sampled data.

The MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) systems are affected from poor out-of-plane resolution. Post-acquisition, SR filtering is a feasible and less expensive approach. A.Souza and R.Senn introduce a new SR framework [10]. This technique is implemented to improve resolution of tissues and contrast of acquired 3D MR images. The framework models the acquired information on the basis of thickness of slice and space in between slices. The available SR techniques have not considered the type of acquisition information that is sampling the data. This framework shows better results than existing method in the field of artificial data and MRI data of clinical knee.

Jianchao Yang *et al.* proposed sparse representation method for improving the resolution of an image and removing the noise [11]. Two dictionaries are prepared from examples. It involves sparse association between the HR patch and LR patch. The basic idea behind this method is to show an input vector as a weighted linear combination of small number of basis atoms. It is performed in two parts- First, training is done. In first phase, training of two dictionaries takes place. One dictionary for LR patches and one for HR patches by using example images. Then, reconstruction of HR image is done. The ScSR method chooses patch from the dictionary that best represents the LR patch. This algorithm depends on sparse association between image patches. The experimental result show great results in robustness to image corruption. Its performance is much better than all other SRs method like interpolation and k-nearest neighbor method.

William C. Karl *et al.* proposed a technique for medical images [12]. The technique is used to lessen the blooming effect of the bright object that is caused due to low-dose imaging system. In this framework an image is specified as composition of two components. The first one is defined by first function and the second one by second function. This method generates the medical image by minimizing the first and second function using a smoothing process.

Cao Qi invented a technique image super resolution algorithm [13]. The algorithm is based on sparse representation and UV Chroma Processing. On the basis of color shades two digital images are combined

using special effects is called Chroma Processing. Each patch is expressed as sparse representation. This representation is used to obtain high resolution image by learning dictionary. UV Chroma processing is used to further improve the effects of resolution by exploiting luminance information. The quality of image is measured in RMSE (Root-Mean-Square Error).

3. PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

The performance of any high resolution image is measured by two important parameters i.e. peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR) and Mean Squared Error (MSE). MSE is used to evaluate the difference of desired response and actual result. It can be obtained as:

$$MSE = \frac{\sum_{x,y} (f_p(x,y) - f_o(x,y))^2}{M \times N} \quad (2)$$

Where $M \times N$ defines the image's size, $f_p(x,y)$ is processed image and $f_o(x,y)$ is original image.

PSNR is implemented to obtain quantitative results for comparison. It is defined as difference between the processed image and original image. The larger the PSNR value, the better will be image quality. PSNR can be obtained using the equation:

$$PSNR = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{MAX I}{MSE} \right) \quad (3)$$

Where MAX I is the maximum power pixel value of the image.

In figure 1(a) – (b) it is evidently observed that a low resolution image affected with noise is intensified using the super resolution technique to get high resolution image.



Figure: 1(a)

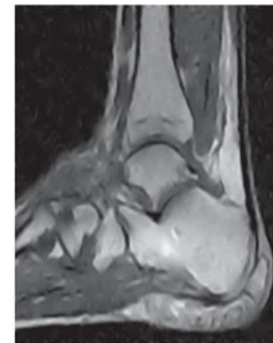


Figure: 1(b)

4. CONCLUSION

From the study of these algorithms it has been observed that the intensity of image can be intensified. Today many applications use the digital images to analyze the image in depth to take crucial decisions. As it is observed from different algorithms that digital images also plays vital role in medical field. A high resolution image makes the analyzing process easy. Any disease can be identified and body part is studied by zooming the specific part of the image. So, intensification of the images makes it easy for the observer to analyze the image easily by zooming specific areas.

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