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X-Ray Image Processing Using Level Set Segmentation And Filtering Techniques

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Abstract

This paper aims at studying the level set segmentation technique using Variational Level Set Formulation techniques without reintialisation with various filtering methods applied on X-Ray images and analyzing the results obtained after applying various filters to the segmented images. The various steps taken in the development of the program and then the testing of the simulation program with various biomedical are described and the test samples are obtained from set of X-Ray images using MATLAB simulation programs. With the comparison of various filtering techniques on the images sets, it is found that maximum filter provides the best results on the samples of the segmentation of X-ray images.

Keywords: *Level Set Segmentation, Reintialisation, X-Ray, Filtering.*

1. INTRODUCTION - Variational Level Set Formulation of curve evolution without re-initialization

Re-initialization has been extensively used as a numerical remedy in traditional level set methods. The standard re-initialization method is to solve the following reintialisation equation:

$$\frac{\partial \emptyset}{\partial t} = \text{sign}(\emptyset_0)\,(1-|\nabla\emptyset|) \qquad (1)$$

Where $\emptyset_0$ is the function to be re-initialized, and sign $\emptyset$ is the sign function. But problem is there if $\emptyset_0$ is not smooth or $\emptyset_0$ is much steeper on one side of the interface than the other, the zero level set of the resulting function $\emptyset_0$ can be moved incorrectly from that of the original function. For removing this limitation we use new approach of Variational Level Set Formulation of Curve Evolution without Re-initialization [1], [2]. The evolving level set function can deviate greatly from its value as signed distance in a small number of iteration steps, especially when the time step is not chosen small enough. So far, re-initialization has been extensively used as a numeric remedy for maintaining stable curve evolution and ensuring desirable results but re-initialization process is quite complicated, expensive and has subtle side effects. In Variational level set formulation, the level-set are dynamic curves that move toward the object boundaries. Therefore we define an external energy that can move towards the edges. If I be the image, then edge indicator function (g) is defined by:

$$g = \frac{1}{1+|\nabla G_\sigma * I|^2} \qquad (2)$$

Where, G_σ - Gaussian kernel with standard deviation σ, we define an external energy for a function $\emptyset$ (x, y) as below:

$$E_{g,\lambda,\alpha}(\emptyset) = \lambda L_g(\emptyset) + \alpha A_g(\emptyset) \qquad (3)$$

Where, $\lambda > 0$ and α are constants, and the terms Lg ($\emptyset$) and Ag ($\emptyset$) are defined by

$$L_g(\emptyset) = \int_\Omega g\varepsilon(\emptyset)\,|\nabla\emptyset|\,dx\,dy \qquad (4)$$

$$A_g(\emptyset) = \int gH(-\emptyset)\,dx\,dy \qquad (5)$$

Respectively, where $\in$ is the unvariate Dirac Function, and H is the Heaviside Function. Now, the following total energy functional.

$$E(\emptyset) = \mu P(\emptyset) + E_{g,\lambda,\propto}(\emptyset) \qquad (6)$$

The external energy Eg, λ, drives the zero level set towards the object boundaries, while the internal energy μP (Ø) penalizes the deviation of from a signed distance function during its evolution which is give in equation given below:

$$P(\emptyset) = \int_\Omega (|\nabla\emptyset|-1)\,2\,dx\,dy \qquad (7)$$

The variational formula derives from the penalize energy equation:

$$E(\emptyset) = \mu P(\emptyset) + E_m \qquad (8)$$

Where, $\mu > 0$ is a parameter controlling the effect of penalizing the deviation of from a signed distance function, and Em ($\emptyset$) is a certain energy that would drive the motion of the zero level curve of $\emptyset$. The energy functional Ag ($\emptyset$) introduced to speed up curve evolution. The coefficient $\propto$ of Ag can be positive or negative, depending on the relative position of the initial level-set to the object of interest. If the initial level-sets are placed inside the object, the coefficient $\propto$ should take negative value to speed up the expansion of the level-sets. By calculus of variations, the Gateaux derivative of the functional E in can be written as-

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial \emptyset} = -\mu\left[\Delta\emptyset - \text{div}\left(\frac{\nabla\emptyset}{|\nabla\emptyset|}\right)\right] - \lambda\delta(\emptyset)\,\text{div}(g) - \propto g\varepsilon(\emptyset) \qquad (9)$$

Where, Δ is the Laplacian operator, Therefore, the function $\emptyset$ that minimizes this functional satisfies the Euler-Lagrange equation $\frac{\partial E}{\partial \emptyset} = 0$. The gradient flows of the energy function λLg ($\emptyset$) and $\propto$Ag ($\emptyset$), are responsible of driving the zero level curve towards the object boundaries. So this new approach of level-sets is tested on medical images like X-Ray, CT and MRI. It shows good result on medical images even on more noisy images. But one problem is there that is we have to make the level-set optimized to the particular image, and if images changes than topology has to change by user itself[5].

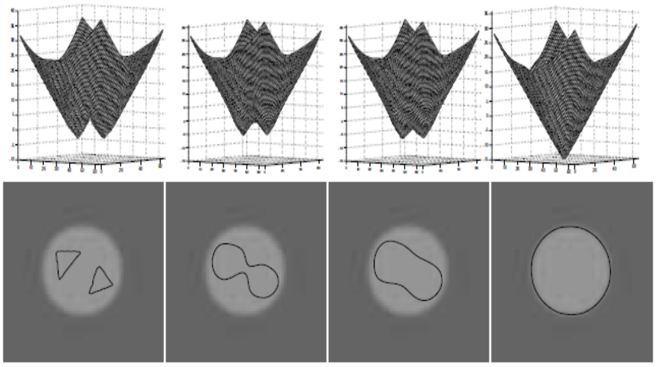

Figure 1.2: Evolution of zero level curve of the corresponding level set function

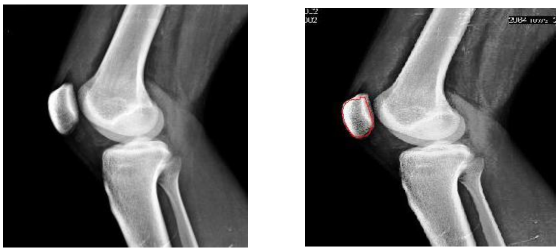

Figure1.3: (a) Original X-Ray image
(b) Segmentation of X-Ray image

1.1 Implementation of Algorithm and Simulation

The algorithm was originally developed by Chumming Li [1] for his MATLAB code for level-set without re-initialisation. However the algorithm is complicated, expensive to implement and images result as obtained are also not smooth. The modified steps include specialized filtering methods used at various levels of image processing.

Step 1: Image acquiring and reading
Step 2: Processing the image through desired filter
Step 3: Processing the image through Gaussian Filter
Step 4: Select the region of interest from the input image
Step 5: Finding the gradient of the image
Step 6: Set the parameter of level-set
Step 7: Set the intensity of the image
Step 8: Segmentation of image by Level set method

1.2 Following changes have been incorporated in the algorithm:

1. The different filters were used to filter the image. The filters were used before the Gaussian filter. This technique is used to modifying or enhancing an image. It helps to emphasize certain features or remove other features of the image .It smoothness, sharpening and enhancement the edge of the image. These filtering techniques include Linear filtering and Non Linear Filtering [3] [4].
2. To increase the intensity of the image the parameters controlling the intensity has been adjusted.
3. Now call the selection base program. This program chooses the appropriate values of level-set parameters form its database according to the if-else rules .The output of this control strategy are the input for the segmentation program. The parameters alfa, lamda, sigma, epsilon are the optimized parameter for the level set program.
4. The height, length and the area of the segmented part can be calculated. Segmented-area equals to the area of the closed curve when it is in anti-clockwise and equals to the negative area when it is in clockwise. Negative area means equal to area in magnitude but negative in sign. It used to judge the direction of a closed curve. C provides the coordinates of the nodes of the curve Area = varea (C); Area returns the area of the curve (>0) when it is in anti-clockwise and negative area of the curve (<0) when it is in clockwise.
5. Next step is to calculate SNR, PSNR, WPSNR and Entropy parameters of the filtered image and the original image.

2. TEST RESULTS

X-Ray image shown for 'Level Segmentation' Using different filters for obtaining various parameters -

Dimension of segmented area when no filter is used:
Width= 43.4 pixels; Height= 51.7 pixels;
Area of closed curve = 4.009e+003.

Type of Filter	Images	Width	Height	Area of segmented part	Result
Maximum filter		41.49	49.03	3.7256e+003	The area of segmentation has increased and nearly entire desired area is segmented.
Median filter		37.59	49.01	2.9039e+003	The area of segmentation has increased but fails to segment the entire desired area.

Minimum filter		30.91	39.16	2.2367e+003	This filter fails to segment the entire desired area.
Log filter		30.15	32.06	1.7580e+003	This filters segment very less area therefore the filter is not suitable for such type of segmentation
Average filter		27.31	38.47	2.2625e+003	The area of segmentation has increased but filter fails to segment the desired area.
Laplacian filter		85.02	109.09	1.3723e+003	The filters crosses the boundaries of segmented area therefore it is not suitable for such type of segmentation
Prewitt filter		25.48	21.36	1.3520e+003	The area of segmentation has increased but filter fails to segment the desired area.
Sobel filter		22.39	27.35	1.3534e+003	The area of segmentation is very small therefore the filter is not suitable for such type of segmentation.
Unsharp filter		27.52	31.10	2.0053e+003	The area of segmentation is very small therefore this filter is not suitable for such type of segmentation.
Disk filter		39.09	44.50	3.3242e+003	The area of segmentation has increased but filter fails to segment the desired area.
Motion filter		28.28	25.50	1.5961e+003	By the use of this filter the area of segmentation has decreased.
Gaussian filter		29.73	38.28	2.1387e+003	This filter fails to segment the entire desired part.

Table 1.1: Dimensions of segmented area of X-Ray image with various filters

Images	SNR	PSNR	WPSNR	ENTROPY
Maximum filter	14.0377	14.5137	8.4931	4.5435
Median filter	11.2798	11.7558	5.7352	4.4324
Minimum filter	9.9093	10.3853	4.3647	4.4320
Log filter	1.8548	4.3814	1.0428	3.2215
Average filter	10.4712	12.9998	10.2184	4.5206
Laplacian filter	1.8044	4.3330	1.1826	2.9717
Prewitt filter	2.4346	4.9632	1.5869	3.0008
Sobel filter	2.4507	4.9793	1.5670	3.1439
Unsharp filter	13.1962	15.7248	9.4553	4.4683
Disk filter	8.5383	11.0669	8.0045	4.6513

Motion filter	9.6280	12.1566	9.1290	4.5584
Gaussian filter	11.6451	14.1737	17.8616	4.5320

Table 1.2: Parameters of X Ray image of various filters

With results in Table 1.1 and Table 1.2, it was found that the Maximum Filter did the best job as far as segmentation of X-Ray Images is concerned as application of Maximum Filter resulted in increasing the area of segmentation which is nearly equal to the desired area of sample with best SNR, PSNR, WPSNR and stable entropy parameter.

CONCLUSION

The process of segmentation of biomedical images requires a very high degree of accuracy. A similar effort has been made in this work to analyze the various filtering techniques and to find out the best among the twelve filters. The setup has been tested for a given set of biomedical images such as X-Ray images and can also be used for CT and MRI images. In the process of final evaluation, we found that the results using the variational level set segmentation techniques on X-Ray images are better. Out of the twelve filters used, maximum filter did the best job as far as segmentation of X-Ray images is concerned. It may be concluded that the algorithm applied has been by and far successful.

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BIOGRAPHIES

Mrs. Shweta Gupta is working as Assistant Professor in School of Engineering and Technology, Ansal University, Gurgaon. She has been in the field of education since more than 4 years. She has handled diverse set of curriculum in the field of Engineering and technology. She is an Electrical Engineering Graduate from MBS College, Jammu and M.E in Instrumentation & Control from Thapar University. She has presented various papers in National and International conferences and has published papers in several journals. She is currently pursuing her PhD from Ansal University.