

# ON THE COMBINED FORWARD AND BACKWARD ANISOTROPIC DIFFUSION SCHEME FOR THE MULTISPECTRAL IMAGE ENHANCEMENT

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**KEY WORDS:** Image processing, Anisotropic diffusion, Noise reduction, Image enhancement.

## ABSTRACT

In this paper a new approach to the problem of edge preserving smoothing is proposed and evaluated. The new algorithm is based on the combined forward and backward anisotropic diffusion with incorporated time dependent cooling process. This method is able to efficiently remove image noise while preserving and enhancing image edges, lines and corners. The new method has been applied for the denoising of typical airborne images. Obtained results confirm good properties of the new noise reduction technique and its usefulness for the enhancement of various kinds of remotely sensed data in different detection and recognition systems [1,2].

## 1 ANISOTROPIC DIFFUSION

Perona and Malik [3] formulate the anisotropic diffusion filter as a process that encourages intraregional smoothing, while inhibiting interregional denoising. The Perona-Malik (P-M) nonlinear diffusion equation is of the form [3-7]:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{I}(x, y, t) = \nabla [c(x, y, t) \nabla \mathbf{I}(x, y, t)], \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathbf{I}(x, y, t)$  denotes the multichannel image pixel at position  $(x, y)$ ,  $t$  refers to time or iteration step in the discrete case and  $c(x, y, t)$  is a monotonically decreasing conductivity function, which is dependent on the image gradient magnitude  $c(x, y, t) = f(\|\nabla \mathbf{I}(x, y, t)\|)$  such as:

$$c_1(x, y, t) = \exp \left\{ - \left( \frac{\|\nabla \mathbf{I}(x, y, t)\|}{\beta} \right)^2 \right\}, \quad (2)$$

$$c_2(x, y, t) = \left\{ 1 + \left( \frac{\|\nabla \mathbf{I}(x, y, t)\|}{\beta} \right)^2 \right\}^{-1}, \quad (3)$$

which were introduced in the original paper of Perona and Malik [3]. The parameter  $\beta$  is a threshold parameter, which influences the anisotropic smoothing process. Using the notation  $g = \|\nabla \mathbf{I}(x, y, t)\|$ ,  $s = g/\beta$ , where  $\|\cdot\|$  denotes the vector norm, we obtain following formulas for the conductivity functions:  $c_1(x, y, t) = \exp(-s^2)$ ,  $c_2(x, y, t) = 1/(1+s^2)$ . It is evident that the behavior of the anisotropic diffusion filter depends on the gradient threshold parameter  $\beta$ . To show the influence of  $\beta$  it is helpful to define a flux function:  $\Phi(x, y, t) = c(x, y, t) \|\nabla \mathbf{I}(x, y, t)\|$ . With the flux function defined above, Eq. 1 can be rewritten as  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{I}(x, y, t) = \nabla \Phi(x, y, t)$ . The flux functions  $\Phi_1$  and  $\Phi_2$  corresponding to conduction coefficients  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  are shown in Fig. 1.

As it is easy to notice in Fig. 1b, the flow increases with the gradient strength to reach a maximum and then decreases

slowly to zero. This behavior implies that the diffusion process maintains homogenous regions since little smoothing flow is generated for low image gradients. In the same way, edges are preserved because the flow is small in regions where the image gradient is high.

## 2 FORWARD-AND-BACKWARD DIFFUSION

The conductance coefficients in the P-M process are chosen to be a decreasing function of the signal gradient. This operation selectively smoothes regions that do not contain large gradients. In the Forward-and-Backward diffusion (FAB), a different approach is taken. Its goal is to emphasize the extrema, if they indeed represent singularities and do not come as a result of noise. As we want to emphasize large gradients, we would like to move "mass" from the lower part of a "slope" upwards. This process can be viewed as moving back in time along the scale space, or reversing the diffusion process. Mathematically, we can change the sign of the conductance coefficient to negative:  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{I}(x, y, t) = \nabla [-c(x, y, t) \nabla \mathbf{I}(x, y, t)]$ ,  $c(x, y, t) > 0$ . However, we cannot simply use an inverse anisotropic diffusion process, because it is highly unstable. Three major problems associated with the backward diffusion process must be addressed: explosive instability, noise amplification and oscillations.

One way to avoid instability explosion is to diminish the value of the inverse diffusion coefficient at high gradients. In this way, when the singularity exceeds a certain gradient threshold it does not continue to affect the process any longer. The diffusion process can be also terminated after a limited number of iterations. In order not to amplify noise, which after some pre-smoothing, can be regarded as having mainly medium to low gradients, the inverse diffusion force at low gradients should also be eliminated. The oscillations should be suppressed the moment they are introduced. For this, a forward diffusion force that smoothes low gradient regions can be introduced to the diffusion scheme.

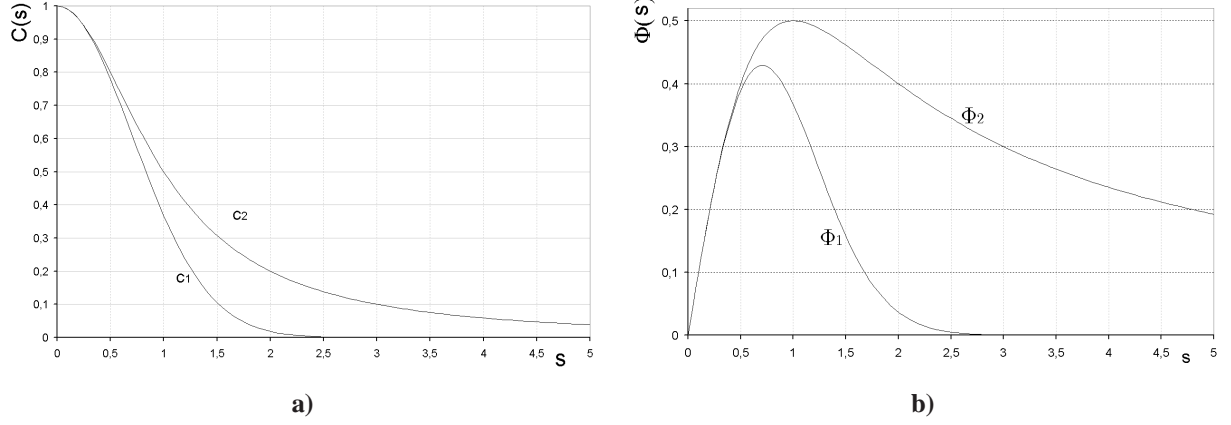


Figure 1: Dependence of the conductivity functions  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  (a), and the respective flux functions  $\Phi_1$  and  $\Phi_2$  (b), on the value of the normalized image gradient  $s$ .

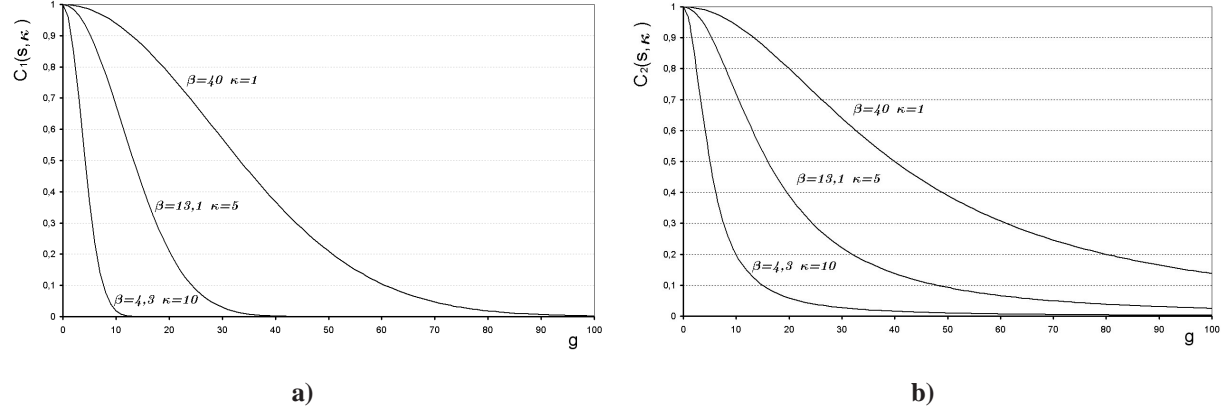


Figure 2: Dependence of the conductivity functions on the iteration step  $\kappa$  and the image gradient  $g$  for the  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  conductivity functions, (forward diffusion,  $\beta_1 = 40$ ,  $\gamma = 0.8$ ).

The result of this analysis is that two forces of diffusion working simultaneously on the signal are needed - one backward force (at medium gradients, where singularities are expected), and the other, forward one, used for stabilizing oscillations and reducing noise. These two forces can actually be combined to one coupled forward-and-backward diffusion force with a conductance coefficient possessing both positive and negative values. In [8-10] a conductivity function that controls the FAB diffusion process has been proposed

$$c_{FAB}(g) = \begin{cases} 1 - (g/k_f)^n, & 0 \leq g \leq k_f \\ \alpha \left[ \left( \frac{g-k_b}{w} \right)^{2m} - 1 \right], & k_b - w \leq g \leq k_b + w \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where  $g$  is an edge indicator (gradient magnitude or the value of the gradient convolved with the Gaussian smoothing operator),  $k_f, k_b, w$  are design parameters and  $\alpha = k_f/(2k_b)$ , ( $k_f \leq k_b$ ) controls the ratio between the forward and backward diffusion. The dependence of such a

defined conductance coefficient on the value of the gradient indicator is shown in Fig. 4b.

In the P-M equation, an "edge threshold"  $\beta$  is the sole parameter, the FAB process described in [8-10] is modeled by a parameter which regulates forward force  $k_f$ , two parameters for the backward force (defined by  $k_b$  and width  $w$ ), and the relation between the strength of the backward and forward forces  $\alpha$ . Essentially  $k_f$  is the limit of gradients to be smoothed out and is similar in nature to the role of  $\beta$  parameter of the P-M diffusion equation, whereas the  $k_b$  and  $w$  define the backward diffusion range.

In this study we propose two more natural conduction coefficients directly based on the P-M approach:

$$c_{1FAB}(s) = 2 \exp(-s_1^2) - \exp(-s_2^2), \quad (5)$$

$$c_{2FAB}(s) = \frac{2}{1+s_1^2} - \frac{1}{1+s_2^2}. \quad (6)$$

The plots of the  $c_{1FAB}$  and  $c_{2FAB}$  diffusion coefficients are shown in Figs. 3, 4a. In the diffusion process smoothing is performed when the conductivity function is positive and sharpening takes place for negative conduction coefficient values.

### 3 COOLING DOWN OF THE DIFFUSION PROCESS

Various modifications of the original diffusion scheme were attempted in order to overcome stability problems. Yet, most schemes still converge to a trivial solution (the average value of the image gray values) and therefore require the implementation of an appropriate stopping mechanism in practical image processing. In case of images contaminated by Gaussian noise, a common way of denoising is the usage of nonlinear cooling, which depends on the gradient, where large gradients cool faster and are preserved.

In this study four simple time-dependent conduction coefficients were used:

$$c_1(g, t) = \exp \left[ -\frac{g}{\beta(t)} \right]^2, \quad (7)$$

$$c_2(g, t) = \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{g}{\beta(t)} \right)^2}, \quad (8)$$

$$c_{1FAB}(s, t) = 2 \exp \left[ -\frac{g}{\beta_1(t)} \right]^2 - \exp \left[ -\frac{g}{\beta_2(t)} \right]^2, \quad (9)$$

$$c_{2FAB}(s, t) = \frac{2}{1 + \left( \frac{g}{\beta_1(t)} \right)^2} - \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{g}{\beta_2(t)} \right)^2}, \quad (10)$$

where  $g = \|\nabla \mathbf{I}(x, y, t)\|$  is the  $L_1$  or  $L_2$  norm of the image vector in the vector space,  $\beta_i(t+1) = \beta_i(t) \cdot \gamma$ ,  $\gamma \in (0, 1]$ ,  $\beta_i(1)$  is the starting parameter,  $i = 1, 2$ ,  $\beta_1(t) < \beta_2(t)$ .

The scheme depends only on two (in case of forward or backward diffusion) or three (in case of FAB diffusion) parameters: initial values of starting  $\beta_i$  parameters and the cooling rate  $\gamma$ . Setting  $\gamma$  to 1 means, that there is no cooling in the system. As  $\gamma$  decreases, the cooling is faster, less noise is being filtered but edges are better preserved. Figures 3a and 3b illustrate the dependence of diffusion coefficients  $c_1(s, t)$  and  $c_2(s, t)$  on iteration step  $t$ . The behaviour of the diffusion coefficients  $c_{1FAB}(s, t)$  and  $c_{2FAB}(s, t)$  are compared in Fig. 4.

If the cooling coefficient  $\gamma$  is lower than 1, then the gradient threshold  $\beta(t)$  decreases with time, allowing lower and lower gradients to take part in the smoothing process. As time advances, only smoother and smoother regions are being filtered, whereas large gradients can get enhanced due to local inverse diffusion. The scheme converges to a steady state for  $\beta \rightarrow 0$ , which means that no diffusion is taking place.

### 4 EXPERIMENTATIONS AND RESULTS

In this paper a novel approach to the problem of edge preserving smoothing is proposed. The experiments revealed that better results of noise suppression using the new FAB scheme were achieved using the conductivity function  $c_2$  from the original P-M approach (7). This is due to the shape of the coupled forward and backward conductivity shown in Fig. 3b, which allows more effective image sharpening.

The efficiency of the proposed technique, as compared with the standard anisotropic diffusion scheme (Fig. 5)) is presented in Figs. 6,7, where the test images are enhanced using the FAB anisotropic techniques. The results confirm good performance of the new method, which can be used for the enhancement of various kinds of remotely sensed data. Especially good results have been obtained when smoothing the SAR images, which are contaminated by multiplicative noise, resulting from the necessity of creating images with coherent radiation.

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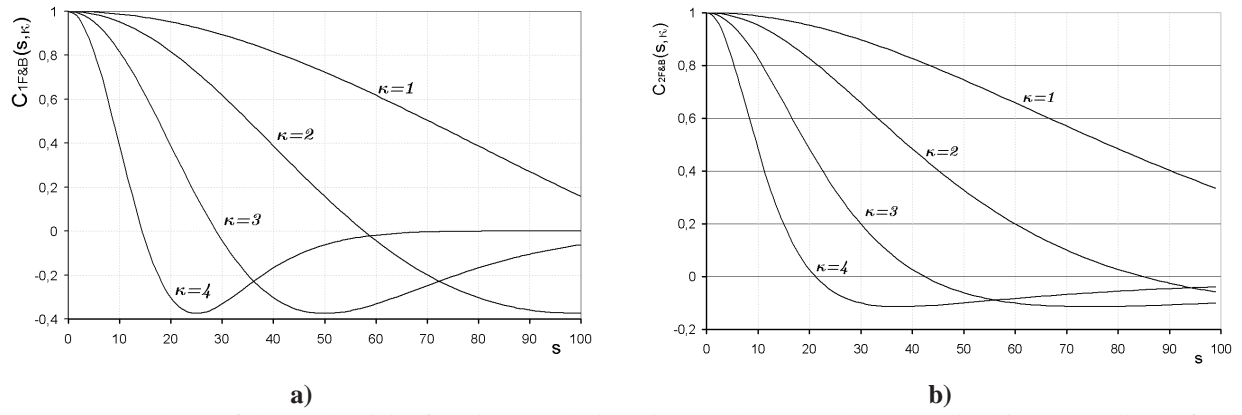


Figure 3: Dependence of the conductivity functions on the iteration number  $\kappa$  and the normalized image gradient  $s$  for the  $c_{1FAB}$  and  $c_{2FAB}$  conductivity functions, (forward and backward diffusion), for  $\beta_1(1) = 40$ ,  $\beta_2(1) = 80$  and  $\gamma = 0.5$ .

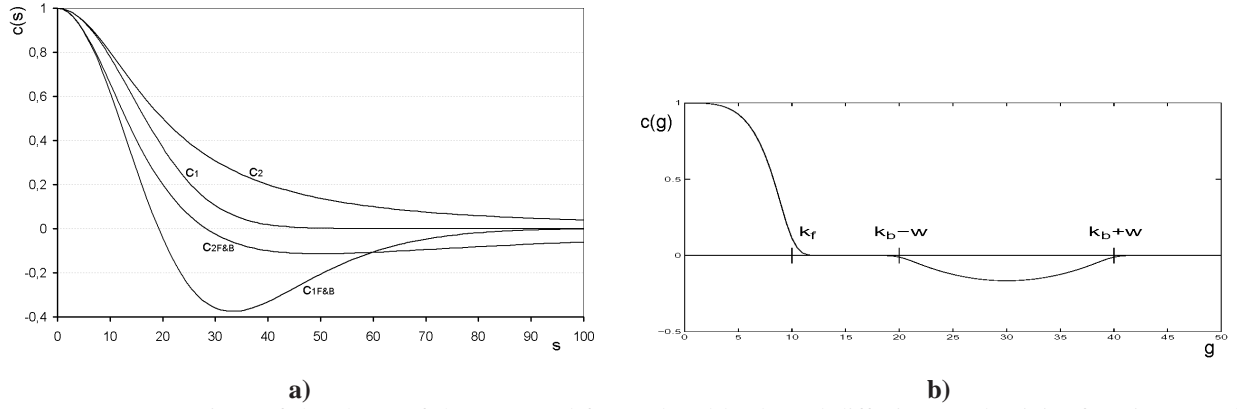


Figure 4: **a)** Comparison of the shape of the proposed forward and backward diffusion conductivity functions, **b)** the forward and backward conductivity function proposed in [8-10].

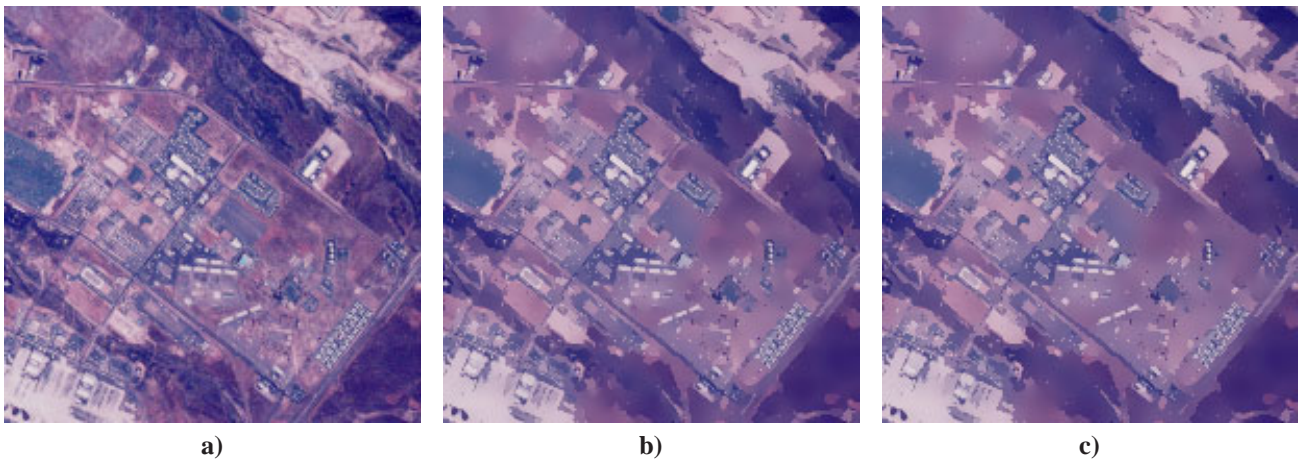


Figure 5: **a)** Results of the image denoising based on the standard P-M scheme with the  $c_1$  conductivity function: **a)** multichannel test image, **b)** image evolution after 20 and 50 iterations **(c)**.





a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)

Figure 6: Illustration of the efficiency of the new filtering scheme: **a)** and **c)** color test images and beside the images enhanced with the proposed method (**b, d**). Below the evolution of the test image **c)** using the standard P-M scheme with the  $c_2$  conductivity function after 20 and 50 iterations (**e, f**).



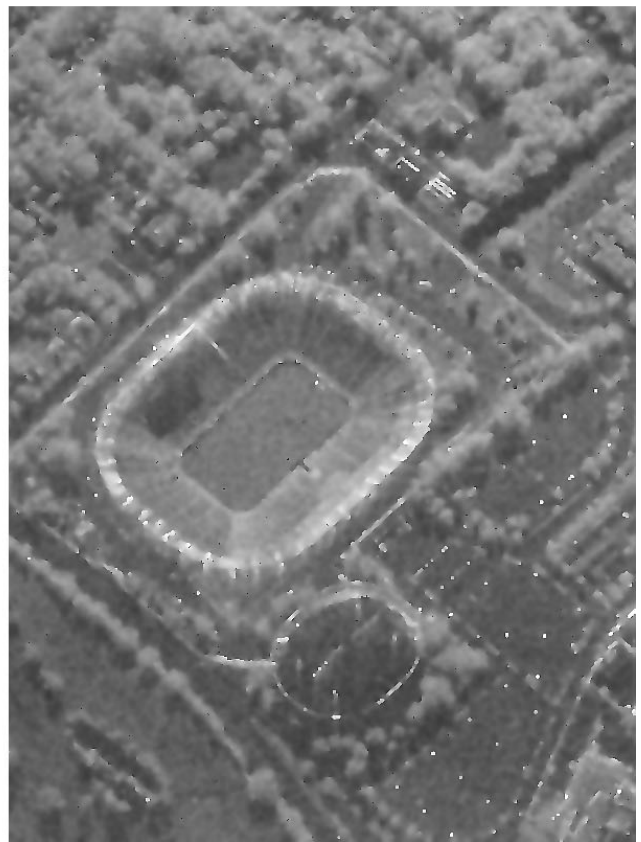
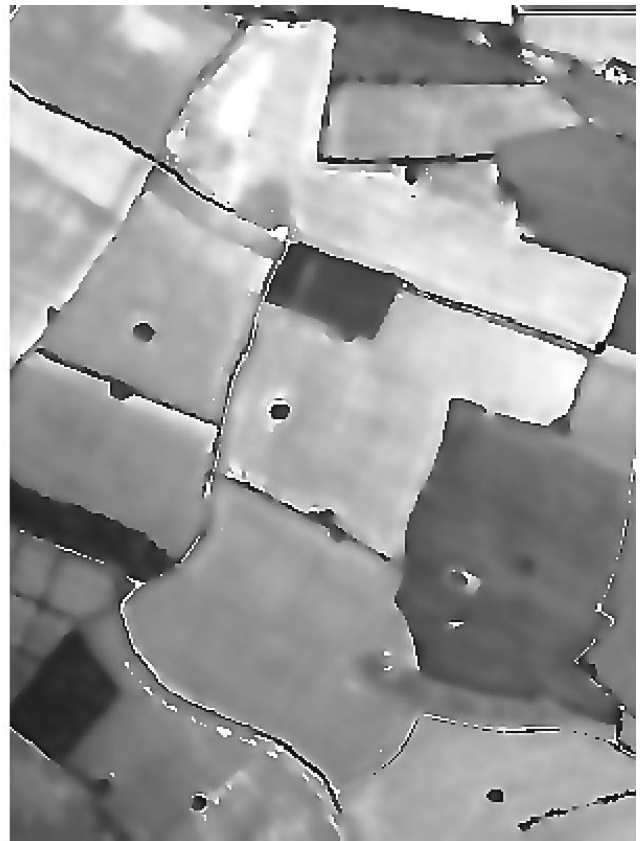


Figure 7: Illustration of the efficiency of the new combined forward and backward anisotropic diffusion scheme. Left: aerial image and below a SAR image, to the right images enhanced with the new filtering scheme presented in the paper.