Survey on different methods in image compression of Brain Images

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Abstract: The survey of brain and medical image compression methods. Reduce the size of image as image compression. Necessity and importance of compression of an image has been discussed. Application of the lossy compression technique is multimedia data. Various compression approaches are discussed for two categories. Also brain image compression techniques are highlighted, in addition with, quantitative comparisons between different compression methods. Also advantages and disadvantages of each method are discussed.

Keywords: Medical Image Compression, Brain Image, Medical Images, CR, PSNR, DWT, DCT & DFT

1. Introduction

This paper describes that for compression of an image lossy compression method is not that much useful. Due to compression method there is possibility of loss in useful information, which has been used for researchers and practitioners. Some operations like enhancement may steer to further deterioration hence there is need of efficient method of image compression. Lossless compression as a better option as a remedy. Many lossless schemes are based on linear prediction and interpolation. There are exploitations of correlation within the image frame, hence context based approach is used popularly. This paper brief about the various coding algorithms & betterment as well as advancement in this field.

Now a days various image compression techniques are used by researchers. For achieving better results than existing techniques there is need to develop new Hybrid technique and algorithms.
2. Survey & finding


Findings:

1) Lossy compression methods is not that much useful.
2) Due to lossy compression method there is possibility of loss in useful information.
3) Some operations like enhancement may steer to further deterioration hence there is need of efficient method of image compression.
4) Lossless compression used as a remedy.
5) Various coding algorithms and betterment as well as advancement in this field are discussed.

B) An Overview of Image Compression Approaches by Cebrail Taskin, Serdar Kursat Sarikoz, The Third International Conference on Digital Telecommunications.

Findings:

1) The purpose of both compression techniques i.e. lossy and lossless.
2) These techniques are used to reduce the size of the Compressed image size is affected by the ratio of the compression.
3) The ratio of lossless image compression is 2:1 or 3:1. and the ratio varies from 10:1 to 50:1 for the lossy compression.


Findings:

1) Brain and medical image compression has discussed.
2) Necessity and importance of compression of an image has been discussed.

Application of the lossy compression technique is multimedia data such as audio, video, and still images.
D) An Overview of Principal Component Analysis by Sasan Karamizadeh, Information Processing

Findings:

1) Importance of PCA in image processing has been discussed.
2) Mainly the basic steps of PCA algorithm are elaborated, which are useful for implementation in the image processing.

E) A New Method of Image Quality Assessment by Shuang Liang, Guanxiang Wang, Shuli Wang, Yu Wang

WSEAS TRANSACTIONS on Signal Processing.

Findings:

1) The quality measurement and assessment i.e. MSE, PSNR Structure-WSNR, NQM, UQI, VSNR, SSIM.
2) Natural scene images-VIF, IFC are elaborated.
3) Also brief discussion has been carried out on image texture.
4) Image quality assessment based on brightness discrimination, error density and gradient (BDEDG).

F) Assessment The Quality of Medical Images (CT and MRI) by Using Wavelet Transformation (WT) by Ziad M. Abood

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Findings:

1) The parameters are MSE, MAE, PSNR, SC, MD, AD, SC, LMSE, NAE, RMSE, PSME, IF, NK, CQ, UQI, SSIM, FSIM, SR-IM, RFSIM, VIF, SNR, VSNR and PCC has been discussed in detail.
2) Importance of quality measurement has been discussed.

G) Image Compression Using Discrete Wavelet Transform and Discrete Cosine Transform by Dr. Taif Sami Hasan,

Journal of Applied Science and Research
Findings:

1) Simple and efficient algorithm were discussed by using DCT & DWT.
2) DCT gives excellent CR as well as image quality.
3) Wavelet transform is very superior method, for both transform JPEG image is considered.
4) Four section of image are done in wavelet transform which are CA, CH, CV, and CD.
5) Image is divided into blocks each 8 x8 in size and then applied discrete cosine transform (DCT), quantization process, zigzag and run length encoding (RLE).


Findings:

1) Fractal image compression, which offers high compression ratios and quality image reconstruction.
2) Main highlights of this paper are the different issues in fractal image compression as partitioning, larger encoding time, compression ratio, quality of the reconstructed image, decoding time, SSIM (Structured Similarity Index).
3) Areas for improvement are suggested in this article are larger encoding time and PSNR.
4) Evaluating different parameters viz. PSNR, compression ratio, encoding time, and decoding time are also suggested.

I) Neural Based Domain And Range Pool Partitioning Using Fractal Coding For Nearly Lossless medical Image Compress by S.Bhavani & Dr.K.Thanushkodi, WSEAS Transactions on signal Processing, Issue

Findings:

1) In this work improved quasi-lossless fractal coding scheme is described which preserve the rich features of the medical images.
2) To improve the performance of the fractal coding and to reduce encoding computational complexity machine learning model is used.
3) To evaluate the performance Compression Ratio (CR), PSNR and encoding computational time are considered for MRI image.
J) A Review of Image Enhancement Techniques in Image Processing by Gaurav Mohan Singh, Mahipal Singh Kohliyand Manoj Diwakar,

Findings:

1) Study of Histogram equalization (HE), adaptive histogram equalization (AHE), and Decorrelation stretch (DCS).

2) Quality and contract of entire image is done by multichannel image enhancement technique.

3) Image contrast can be improved by image enhancement technique. This paper concluded that better results of image contrasts are obtained by HE.


Findings:

1) Study and use of CLAHE is discussed.

2) By using “Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization (CAHE)” results are improved.

3) CLAHE enhances the visibility of structures that extend across pixel boundaries.

L) A Survey of Medical Image Compression Using Hybrid Techniques by Mr.Amit S.Tajne, International Journal of Computer Science and mobile Computing

Findings:

1) Some unique characteristics are used.

2) All compression techniques are useful for real time medical image transmission and storage. Selection of high PSNR value will maintain the quality of the image and achieve successful results of compression process.

M) A Hybrid Scheme Coding Using SPIHT and Fractal for Mammography Image Compression by Benamrane Nacera Bentorki Soumia, 15th International Conference on Information Visualization.
Findings:

1) Study of medical imaging techniques are carried out. Due to advancement in the medical field, large amounts of data are produced at the time of diagnosis.

2) Fractal image compression having lacuna that it is having high encoding time.

3) New optimization approach to reduce the time of fractal image compression. The approach is a hybridization and used the SPIHT algorithm and Jacquin-style coding scheme for the same.

N) Digital Image Compression Hybrid Technique Based on Block Truncation Coding and Discrete Cosine Transform by Nehal Markandeya, Sonali Patil

Findings:

1) ICTEI, Proposed Hybrid image compression method is developed based on BTC and DCT.

2) Basic approach is to achieve good quality of reconstructed image hence PSNR & MSE are measured.

3) Magnification after comparison between the proposed hybrid method and the BTC & DCT.

4) Hence authors are concluded that, the proposed hybrid method performs better than the BTC and DCT.


Findings:

1) Micro calcifications are early sign of breast cancer appear, which are difficult to detect due to their small size.

2) MBF is introduced to detect micro calcifications.

It describes a new method for the detection of microcalcifications by using morphological bandpass filter. Comparing to DWT method, this method is more accurate in positions and sizes of microcalcifications.
3. Conclusion

In the entire survey of 15 papers it’s found that for betterment and to achieve efficient and accurate coding of the medical images hybrid technique is used. Available compression scheme gives a very high compression rate with some loss of quality which is considerable. For doctors, it is necessary to have high image quality in ROI. This study discusses a hybrid model of lossless compression in ROI & the lossy compression has been used in remaining region. Computers are preferably used for keeping images. To store amount of data, space is issue. Sufficient space is required to send the data or data should be compressed. To dominate these disadvantages image compression techniques are used.

References


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