*International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*
*ISSN: 2321-8169 Volume: 11 Issue: 8*
***Article Received:** 25 May 2023 **Revised:** 12 June 2023 **Accepted:** 30 July 2023*

# To Improve PNLM Filtering Scheme to Denoise MRI Images

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**Abstract**

Picture management is the process that can cycle data stored as pixels. The MRI images are the clinical images with raisian noise. Before, numerous channels for denoising images were developed. The various picture denoising and separation techniques are examined in this study. According to testing, the fix-based method produces the best results for picture denoising in terms of PSNR and MSE. Low distinction and noise are common problems in MRI images, particularly in imaging of the heart and mind. Its use is required in a large clinical organisation because a qualified radiologist must draw a precise conclusion. This noise severely impairs the division of attributes, picture ordering, restoration of three-dimensional images and enrolment. The incentive for each pixel to be sufficient and its stage will alter as a result of noise in MR images. As a result, the visual quality degrades and diagnosing an exact illness requires testing. Advanced clinical picture handling is needed to provide top-notch images of human tissues and organs.

***Keywords:*** *Denoise, MRI Images, PNLM, PSNR, Rician Noise*.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Picture handling is a field where a picture is improved or critical highlights are separated from the picture through different strategies. A picture is given as info and the result can be either a superior De-noising strategy or a couple of parts of that picture. In this subject, there are two unique kinds of techniques utilized: simple and computerized picture handling. Advanced picture handling is the term for PC based picture adjustment. On information being handled in this field, the three fundamental cycles are pre-handling, expansion and data extraction. The most essential devices for catching images from different sources are cameras, video cards and scanners. The exercises did by picture handling while at the same time guaranteeing a minimal expense speculation incorporate upgrading the difference, perceiving edges, estimating the force and performing different extra numerical tasks to the images . Picture handling difficulties go past improving photographs' brilliance or changing the spatial goal of normal camera images. Picture handling is a component that is available in numerous applications. A few notable purposes of picture handling incorporate following moving items, remote detecting, clever transportation frameworks, biomedical imaging and programmed visual examination. MRI represents attractive reverberation imaging, which is the strategy for making images from crude information prior to examining it in the spatial recurrence area.

The technique and interaction known as "clinical imaging" is utilized to see and deliver visual portrayals of a body's interior organs and tissues for the reasons for clinical investigation and clinical treatment. It likewise gives a visual portrayal of the capability of specific inward organs or tissues. Subsequently, it assumes an essential part in improving general wellbeing for all populace gatherings. To analyze and treat sickness, clinical imaging really assists with showing inside structures that are disguised by the skin and bones. It is a component of natural imaging and builds a knowledge base of common life systems and physiology to identify anomalies. It unifies imaging advancements like X-ray radiography, appealing reverberation imaging, clinical ultrasound, endoscopy, elastography, thermography, material imaging, clinical photography and atomic medicine practical imaging techniques like PET and SPECT. Due of the numerous repeated patterns found in both natural and medical images, the NLM filter, first presented by has attracted a lot of interest in demising, particularly MR images. Traditional MRI demising methods were not able to identify rician noise because they were first developed to eliminate Gaussian noise from a picture. Later, new approaches like non-local means (NLM), wavelets, partial differential equations (PDE) and maximum likelihood (ML) were put forth. These approaches were later improved to include Rician noise. The removal of rician noise (corrupted data) in MR images using NLM filter is covered in this

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study along with a review of the various picture modalities, noise kinds and filtering strategies.

The recovery of the fine details, picture data and the extraction of hidden details In applications of medical imaging, removing noise from an image is crucial. The process of medical diagnosis is impacted by these noisy, distorted MR pictures. Generally speaking, removing noise from an image is a key research field and is accomplished through a variety of ways. Several tools that have been previously suggested are implemented in the denoised MR pictures. However, it is necessary that the noise-suppression technique not damage the relevant aspects of an image or affect its quality. The edges play a crucial role in MR pictures, hence it is necessary to retain the edges to balance the denoising. Buades suggests using a filter called Non Local Means (NLM). There are several different forms of denoising techniques that have been used to eliminate noise from images, where local pixels are taken into account within a limited neighbour. While large scale structures are maintained, little structures are regarded as noise and deleted from a picture. The NLM filter must be used to eliminate noise from an image since the images contain redundant information.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

1. To achieve superior pre-processing with minimal edge blurring.
2. To Improve visibility of small highlights and differentiate between CSF, white matter and dark matter.

## 3. LITREATURE REVIEW

**JannathFirthouse.P, et.al (2020)** introduced The Picture Denoising test is a crucial one that scientists look at. In order to denoise Gaussian noises and Dot noises in the MRI pictures for this work, they executed a go through a contourlet space for decay of information images. They employed the previously indicated method of safety to preserve the edges and contours. In this research, limit approaches such as Bayes psychologist, Neigh psychologist and Block Shirnk were applied after the degradation cycle, allowing noise impacts to be reduced to a greater extent. Along these lines, many parametric criteria are established to ensure that the improvement promised by the proposed method has been realised.

**FarhaFatina Wahid, et.al (2021)** the most widely used invention in the realm of clinical imaging methodology is attractive reverberation imaging (MRI). The combination of at least two denoising calculations is now the key point. The basic focus of this study is the merging of two well-known denoising techniques or the idea of local and non-local filtering in MRI images. In this paper, they applied both the basic Non Local Means filter (NLM) and the local fluffy filter. In order to combine two techniques in the transform picture, they also employed the Non Subsampled Contourlet Transform (NSCT). The denoising of a number of MRI pictures that had been compromised by additional material noise is now complete. Tests to evaluate the presentation of the suggested strategy were completed. When compared to other strategies, the obtained results demonstrated that the suggested strategy was viable.

**A.G. Rudnitskii, et.al (2022)** introduced throughout the period of clinical analysis, the emerging noninvasive innovation known as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) has been widely adopted. This is the other instance of another interaction that is regarded as confusing for the sake of a picture analysis. Examples include division, reproduction and enlisting. Therefore, noise reduction is thought of as the preprocessing step before moving on to picture inspection in MR pictures. The two-layered (2D) imaging has provided an acceptable understanding for complex items. This makes the representation of several real objects in 3D PC essential. In light of fractal and morphological methodologies, they promoted the denoising and division processes in this study for the enhancement of 3D MRI.

**R. Sujitha, et.al (2022)** presented The picture denoising performs a crucial function in the discovery system's handling of clinical images. The removal of noise from the initial sign is the important problem that the experts are examining. Different approaches have been put out thus far, such as denoising techniques; each has advantages and disadvantages. This suggested approach has been applied over the course of the clinical conclusion. Denoising these images was also used in the examination area, which improved the quality and clinical boundary of the image. In this study, they suggested a wavelet-based thresholding strategy for MRI image picture denoising and noise concealment. There aren't many parametric qualities specified for the analysis of the proposed approach's presentation level.

**Hanafy M. Ali, et.al (2022** presented Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), a new development in clinical imaging that allows for the acquisition of very accurate images from the human mind. The MRI technique is used to examine the various human organs. The images that were studied successfully recall a few different types of noises for them

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that affect the nature of those visuals. In this study, they modified an intermediate filter calculation. Different types of noises are added to the MRI image that is mentioned above in this paper. They applied the filters described in this research to remove the additional material sounds from the MRI pictures. They added the noise thickness to the MRI image to consider the exhibition and evaluate the filters.

**DongshengJianga, et.al (2022)** by completing the task of denoising magnetic resonance (MR) images, it should be possible to work on the nature of the produced picture, as was previously mentioned. They suggested using a convolutional brain network to eliminate MRI Rician noise. They also suggested combining a brain network with ten convolutional layers, persistent learning and multi-channel. For the evaluation of the suggested technique, tests were run on both fake and real 3D MR data. The obtained findings demonstrate the suitability of the suggested strategy in comparison to other methods in terms of the maximum sign to noise ratio and the global design closeness list. In the unlikely event that there is no noise level boundary while examining with strategies in two datasets, the proposed technique will perform excellently. Thus, the suggested technique showed excellent general pertinence.

## 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The proposed enhancement method can be broken down into three steps. The first stage in any noise reduction image processing is pre-processing. The median filter is used in the initial stage of pre-processing because it produces superior pre-processing with less edge blurring. The benefit of median filtering is that it can be applied repeatedly, does not suffer from individual noise spikes, effectively reduces impulsive noise and does not significantly blur edges.

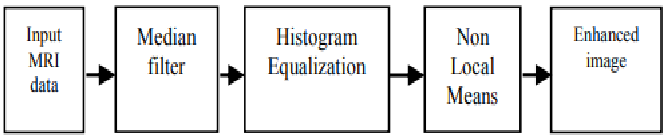


**Figure 1:** Proposed approach

The difference upgrade, which is the next level, focuses on the visibility of little highlights and aids in differentiating between the CSF, white matter and dark matter. This is accomplished through histogram adjustment since it is effective and understandable. The final stage of denoising uses the non-iterative Non Local Means filter, which jelly fine designs and reduces similar sounds.

This hybrid method improves visual distinction while also acclimating the subject to the characteristics of both homogeneous and non-homogeneous Gaussian and Rician noise . The technique also neutralises the propensity effect caused by uncorrelated Rician noise.

The moving window rule, which checks the whole picture with the portion, does the middle filtering by subbing the figured middle for the middle pixel worth of every window.[8] The created histogram is currently extended to another unique reach by the histogram balance, which additionally helps the general difference. Each little window (fix) in a characteristic picture has various indistinguishable windows in a similar picture, as per the Non Local Means filter, which depends on the possibility that the picture has a critical degree of self-likeness. To decide the pixel loads for filtering loud images, non-local means looks at whole fixes. It works by deciding the distance-based nonlocal loads in a highlights space comprised of the local mean worth and picture slopes (Buades et al, 2005). The procedure further develops precision and lessens fluctuations between pixels in the picture by utilizing close to comparability records. The non-local means denoised picture's pixel I is determined as

$$\boldsymbol{nlm(I_n)(i) = \sum j \in I_n \; w(i,j) I_n(j)} \qquad (1)$$

Where In (j) stands for each pixel in the noisy image, in (i) represents the pixel being filtered and weights meets the requirement and. Here, the weight is based on how similar the neighbourhood windows N (i) and N(j) of the two pixels are to one another. A diminishing function of the weighted Euclidean distance is used to measure this similarity. The weight is now described as,

$$\boldsymbol{w(i,j) = \frac{1}{z} e \frac{-||I_n(N_i)-In(N_I)||}{h^2}} \qquad (2)$$

where Zi is the normalisation constant and ensures that $\sum$ .

$$Z_i = \sum \boldsymbol{j} \in \boldsymbol{In}\; \boldsymbol{e} \frac{-||I_n(N_i)-In(N_I)||}{h^2} \qquad (3)$$

The smoothing border h controls how quickly an exceptional capability deteriorates. The formula is h = (k) 2, where k stands for the level of filtering and the noise standard deviation. The Rician noise is currently influenced by the inclination impact. A clear inclination treatment is added to the NLM filter to alleviate Rician noise. The unprejudiced

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NLM is achieved by removing the noise predilection from the squared worth of NLM. It is provided by

$$UNLM(I_n) = \sqrt{\max{(NLM)(I_n)^2} - 2\sigma^2, 0)} \quad (4)$$

The re-established worth of the amount of still up in the air as the limit of the worth after predisposition deduction and zero to forestall negative qualities because of the deduction activity.

Finally, a variety of metrics, including RMSE, PSNR and SSIM, are used to approve the strategy's presentation. The Rician noise in MRI images is a constant problem; hence the NLM filter can be quite useful. It achieves this by averaging nonlocal pixels and weighting them based on how similar they are to the objective pixel. To use the NLM filter, the size of the hunt window, the area or way window and the level of filtering must all be modified. The size of the investigation and the proximity or fix windows, among them, have a basic impact on how well the computation performs In order to execute the block-wise NLM filter, covering sets of pixels are used The advantage of NLM is that there are no iterative cycles utilized during the techniques. The NLM filter outflanks prior techniques like absolute variety, wavelet thresholding and anisotropic dispersion filtering with regards to execution. The NL means filter offers a more vigorous examination than other area filters since it investigations not just the dark level in a solitary spot yet additionally the mathematical setup in the whole area.

## 5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION WITH THE HELP OF APPROPRIATE TEST

### a) Datasets

The method has been tested with both reenacted and real MR Datasets against existing denoising techniques. The rebuilt mind MRI datasets are collected at the McConnell Cerebrum Imaging centre of the Montreal Neurological Organization, McGill College, 181 x 217 x 181 voxel T1weighted Pivotal, T2weighted Hub and PD images make up the informative index. To validate the results, different degrees of Rician and Gaussian noise, ranging from 3% to 12%, were applied to the ground truth image from the brainweb database. The actual and fictitious components were given Gaussian noise and then the size of the image was decided. The photos from the clinical informative indexes were captured using a Philips Clinical Frameworks 1.5T Scanner and acquired from http://www.osirix viewer.com/datasets. Here, the pictures are collected using spin echo (SE) sequences with large reiteration time (TR) and brief echo length (TE). The results are approved using T1 weighted Hub MR images of a typical cerebrum with TR = 449 ms, TE = 10 ms, 5 mm thickness and 512 512 target.

### b) Validation Strategies

Two elements that are occasionally used to assess a picture's quality are the preservation of edge highlights and the existence of curios. It is frequently evaluated externally. The difference between the initial picture and its demonised picture reveals the algorithmic noise, also known as strategy noise or surviving picture. It is crucial to confirm that any physical data traces that were removed during denoising should sound as similar to background noise as is reasonably possible when the amount of visible picture structures is reduced, the denoising display gets better.

### c) Simulation Results and Observations

The discoveries are confirmed utilizing a 2.40GHz Intel(R) Center i5 computer processor and 4.00GB of Slam. Programming used to approve the philosophy is MATLAB R2012a running under MS Windows 7 64-digit. Figs. 2 to 5 showcase the demising results for the T1 weighted, T2 weighted and PD hub pictures that were misshaped by spatially homogenous and no homogeneous Gaussian and Rician noise at noise levels going from 3 to 12%. The exploratory discoveries showed that the technique outflanked different strategies in both quantitative and subjective assessments.

The T1-w contrast improved picture in Fig. 2 has been corrupted with 9% homogenous Gaussian noise. Picture with unique differentiation improvement in the top column on the left; picture with 9% homogenous Gaussian noise on the right; Base line left: Lingering of ADF; Right: Remaining of NLM. Center column left: ADF strategy; Right: Proposed NLM approach.

The T2-w contrast-improved picture in Fig. 3 is contorted by 7% non-homogeneous Gaussian noise. The first differentiation improved picture is displayed in the top line on the left. The picture on the right was debased by 7% non-homogeneous Gaussian noise. The ADF approach is displayed in the center line. The proposed NLM approach is displayed in the base line.

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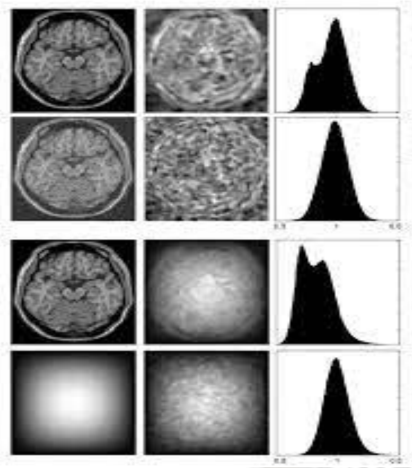

**Figure 2:** Validate with homogeneous Gaussian noise.

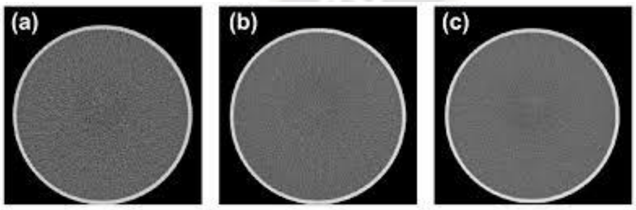


**Figure 3:** Validate with non-homogeneous Gaussian noise..

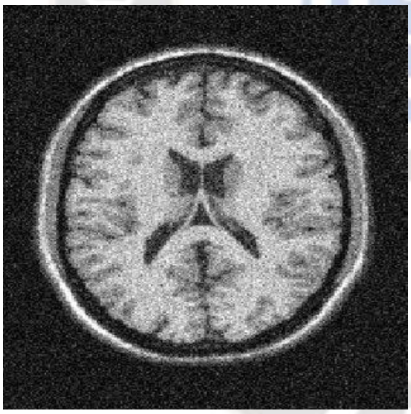

**Figure 4:** Validation with homogeneous Rician noise

Figure 3 is a PD contrast-upgraded image that has been 9% uniformly contaminated with Rician noise. The image on the top line on the right has been tampered with using 9% homogeneous Rician noise. Base line left: ADF still in place; centre: NLM approach still in place; right: UNLM approach still in place. Left column, centre: NLM approach; Right column, centre: ADF approach;

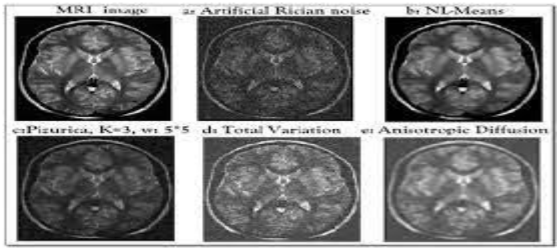


**Figure 5:** Validate with non-homogeneous Rician noise..

The T2-w contrast-upgraded image in Fig. 4 exhibits 11% non-homogeneous Rician noise contamination. Base column, left: Remaining ADF; Center: Persisting NLM method; Right: Persisting UNLM method. Leftmost top column: Upgraded image with a distinct change. Right: Destroyed by 11% Rician nonhomogeneous noise. Left centre column: ADF strategy. Focus: NLM methodology. Right: UNLM's suggested approach. Three different clinical actual T1w images with a 5mm cut thickness are also used to support the methodology's demonstration.

**Table 1:** Evaluate metrics for a T1w image affected by 9% homogeneous Gaussian noise.

| Method | MSE | RMSE | PSNR | SSIM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADF approach | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| NLM approach | 3.5 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 6.6 |

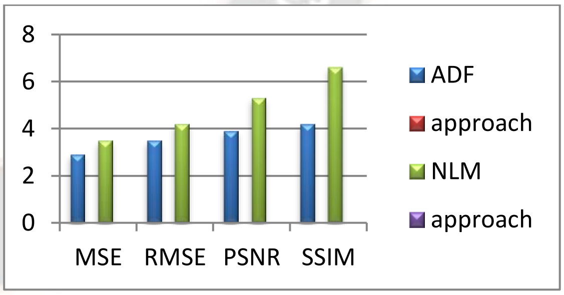


**Figure 6:** Compare metrics for a T1w image with 9% homogeneous Gaussian noise.

Table 1 presents the evaluation metrics for a T1-weighted (T1w) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) image affected by 9% homogeneous Gaussian noise using two different denoising methods: the Anisotropic Diffusion Filter (ADF) approach and the Non-Local Means (NLM) approach. The evaluation metrics include Mean Squared Error (MSE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR) and Structural Similarity Index Measure (SSIM).

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For the ADF approach, the MSE is 2.9, indicating the average squared difference between the original and denoised image intensities is relatively low. The RMSE is 3.5, providing a measure of the standard deviation of the differences between the original and denoised image intensities. The PSNR value of 3.9 suggests a lower quality of the denoised image compared to the original, as higher PSNR values typically indicate better quality. The SSIM value of 4.2 indicates a moderate level of structural similarity between the original and denoised images.

The NLM approach shows higher values for all metrics: an MSE of 3.5, an RMSE of 4.2, a PSNR of 5.3 and an SSIM of 6.6. These values suggest that the NLM approach results in a denoised image with greater differences from the original image compared to the ADF approach, as indicated by the higher MSE and RMSE. However, the higher PSNR and SSIM values also suggest that the NLM approach maintains better image quality and structural similarity compared to the ADF approach. While both methods effectively reduce noise in the T1w image, the NLM approach appears to preserve image quality and structural similarity better than the ADF approach, as reflected by the higher PSNR and SSIM values.

**Table 2:** Compare metrics for a T2w image with 7% non-homogeneous Gaussian noise.

| Method | MSE | RMSE | PSNR | SSIM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADF approach | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| NLM approach | 3.5 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 6.2 |

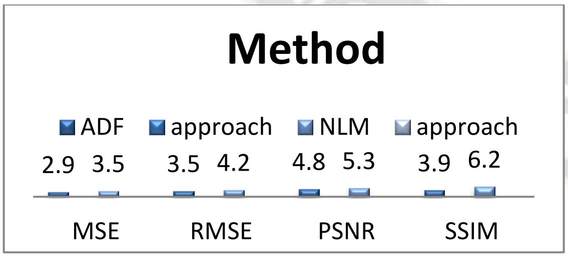


**Figure 7:** Compare performance metrics for a T2w image with 7% non-homogeneous Gaussian noise.

Table 2 presents the comparison of evaluation metrics for a T2-weighted (T2w) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) image affected by 7% non-homogeneous Gaussian noise using two different denoising methods: the Anisotropic Diffusion Filter (ADF) approach and the Non-Local Means (NLM) approach. The evaluation metrics include Mean Squared Error (MSE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR) and Structural Similarity Index Measure (SSIM). For the ADF approach, the MSE is 2.9, indicating the average squared difference between the original and denoised image intensities is relatively low. The RMSE is 3.5, providing a measure of the standard deviation of the differences between the original and denoised image intensities. The PSNR value of 4.8 suggests a moderate quality of the denoised image compared to the original, as higher PSNR values typically indicate better quality. The SSIM value of 3.9 indicates a moderate level of structural similarity between the original and denoised images.

The NLM approach shows higher values for all metrics: an MSE of 3.5, an RMSE of 4.2, a PSNR of 5.3 and an SSIM of 6.2. These values suggest that the NLM approach results in a denoised image with greater differences from the original image compared to the ADF approach, as indicated by the higher MSE and RMSE. However, the higher PSNR and SSIM values also suggest that the NLM approach maintains better image quality and structural similarity compared to the ADF approach. While both methods effectively reduce noise in the T2w image, the NLM approach appears to preserve image quality and structural similarity better than the ADF approach, as reflected by the higher PSNR and SSIM values.

**Table 3:** Compare performance metrics for PD images with 9% homogeneous Rician noise corruption.

| Method | MSE | RMSE | PSNR | SSIM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADF approach | 3.2 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 7.9 |
| NLM approach | 3.9 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 8.2 |

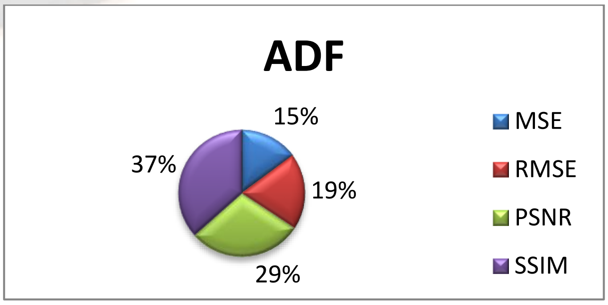


**Figure 8:** Conduct a comparative analysis focusing on performance metrics for images affected by 9% homogeneous Rician noise in the context of phase detection.

Table 3 presents the comparison of performance metrics for Proton Density (PD) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) images with 9% homogeneous Rician noise corruption using two different denoising methods: the Anisotropic Diffusion Filter (ADF) approach and the Non-Local Means (NLM) approach. The evaluation metrics include Mean Squared Error (MSE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR) and Structural Similarity Index Measure (SSIM). For the ADF approach, the MSE is 3.2, indicating the average squared difference between the original and denoised image intensities is moderate. The RMSE is 4.2, providing a measure of the standard deviation of the differences between the original and denoised image intensities. The PSNR value of 6.3 suggests a moderate quality of the denoised image compared to the original, as higher PSNR values typically indicate better quality. The SSIM value of 7.9 indicates a high level of structural similarity between the original and denoised images.

The NLM approach shows higher values for all metrics: an MSE of 3.9, an RMSE of 5.6, a PSNR of 7.2 and an SSIM of 8.2. These values suggest that the NLM approach results in a denoised image with greater differences from the original image compared to the ADF approach, as indicated by the higher MSE and RMSE. However, the higher PSNR and SSIM values also suggest that the NLM approach maintains better image quality and structural similarity compared to the ADF approach. While both methods effectively reduce noise in the PD images, the NLM approach appears to preserve image quality and structural similarity better than the ADF approach, as reflected by the higher PSNR and SSIM values. The recommended NLM filter performs perceptibly better compared to the next denoising methods as the level of noise increases. Higher PSNR and SSIM values show that the proposed filter beats elective denoising strategies.

## 6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In the work we have proposed, the filtering strategies are looked at. The latest strategy is proposed for denoising MRI pictures that have raisin sounds. PNLM, an upgraded type of NLM, is utilized. Pictures are taken and used as a contribution to the proposed NLM filtering approach. From this, the noise levels in the caught MRI images are approximated. In this review, a histogram leveling and NLM-based MRI improvement strategy has been proposed. Variable Rician and Gaussian noise conveyances, both spatially homogeneous and spatially nonhomogeneous, have been applied to the images. o improve the PNLM filtering scheme for denoising MRI images, consider optimizing patch size, refining similarity measures and implementing adaptive parameter tuning. Address Rician noise explicitly, explore parallelization for efficiency and integrate machine learning techniques for enhanced denoising capabilities. Validate the filter on diverse datasets, incorporate iterative refinement, provide user-defined parameters and ensure comprehensive documentation for open-source implementation. These recommendations aim to enhance the filter's adaptability, efficiency and effectiveness in preserving image details while reducing noise in MRI images.

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