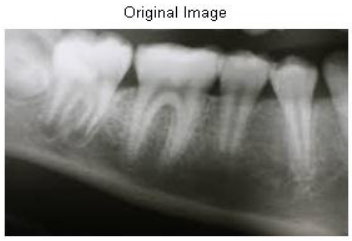

Figure 1: Shows the original image

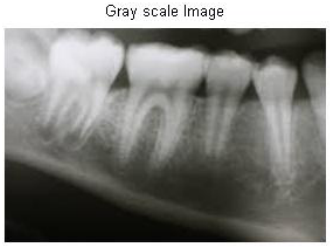

Figure 2: Shows gray scale image

This gray color image applied into anisotropic filtering method the output is in Figure 2 and also applied in median filtering algorithms the output is in Figure 3 (a, b, c & d).

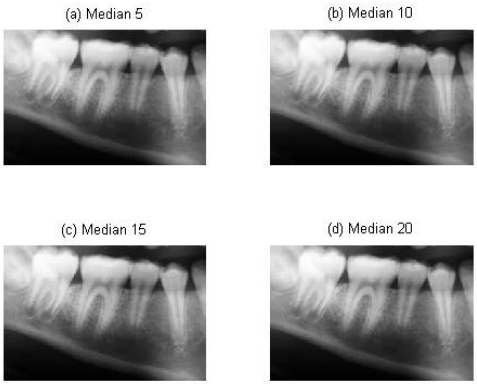

Figure 3 (a, b, c & d): Shows median filter

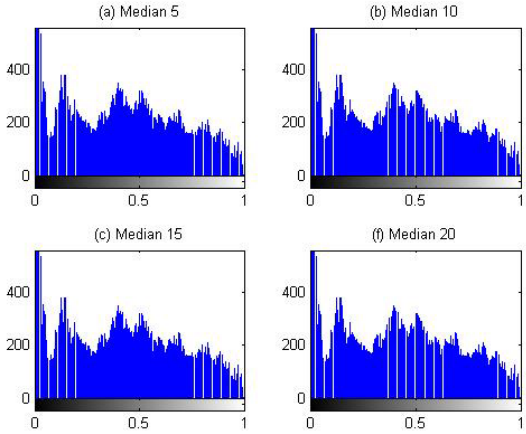

Figure 4 (a, b, c & d): Shows histogram of the median filtered images

Edge Detection Technique:

When working with large images, normal image processing techniques can sometimes break down. The images can either be too large to load into memory, or else they can be loaded into memory but then be too large to process. To avoid these problems, large images can process incrementally: reading, processing, and finally writing the results back to disk, one region at a time. The blockproc function helps in this process. Using blockproc, specify an image, a block size, and a function handle. blockproc then divides the input image into blocks of the specified size, processes them using the function handle one block at a time, and then assembles the results into an output image. blockproc returns the output to memory or to a new file on disk figure 5 and figure 6.

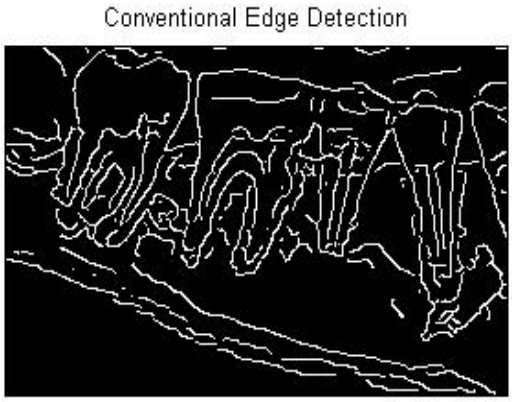

Figure 5: Shows edge detection using conventional methods

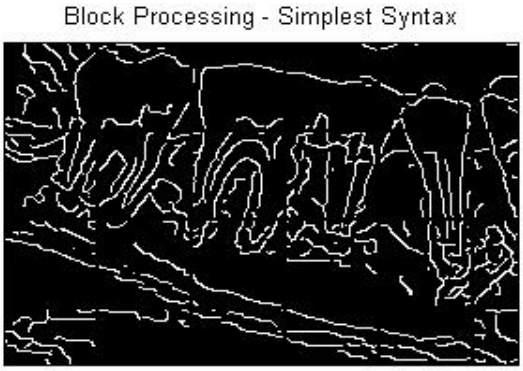

Figure 6: Shows edge detection using simplest syntax

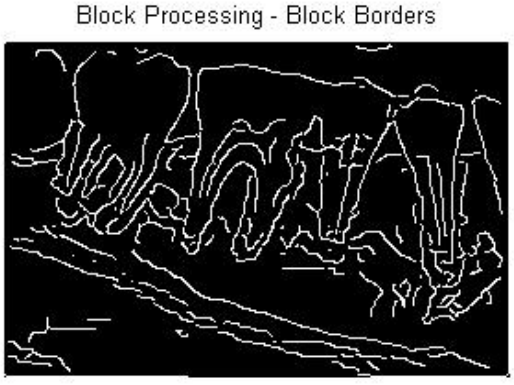

Figure 7: Shows edge detection using block borders

Image Addition Technique:

Z = imsubtract(X,Y) subtracts each element in array Y from the corresponding element in array X and returns the difference in the corresponding element of the output array Z. X and Y are real, nonsparse numeric arrays of the same size and class, or Y is a double scalar. The array returned, Z,

has the same size and class as X unless X is logical, in which case Z is double. If X is an integer array, elements of the output that exceed the range of the integer type are truncated, and fractional values are rounded**.**

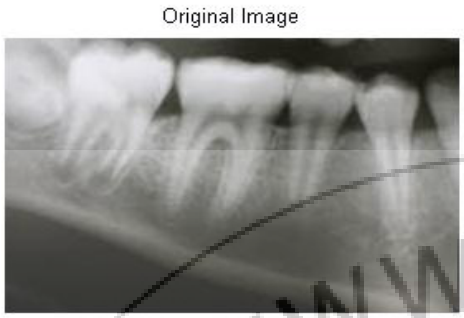

Figure 7: Shows the original image

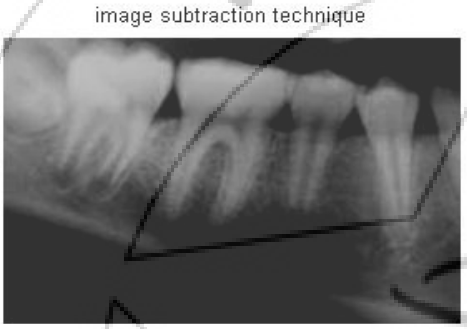

Figure 8: Shows image subtraction technique

4. Conclusion

This was an experimental study proposed a new approach for independently identically Distributes (IID) noise in dental x-rays images and reduction of the redundancy in the image data using image processing technique (MatLab version R2009a). In addition it highlighted the role of the proposed approach (noise variance) by preservation of the image's overall look, persevered of the diagnostic content in the image and detected of small and low contrast details in the diagnostic content of the image and highlighted the role of using image processing technique in Radiology. The result of edge detection now closely matches the original in-memory result. Some additional artifacts along the boundaries could be noticed. These were due to the different methods of padding used by the Canny edge detector. Currently, blockproc only supports zero-padding along the image boundaries. So conclusion of this paper that the new approach is funded on an attempt to interpret the problem from the view of blind source separation (BSS), edge detection and image subtraction technique thus to see the panoramic image as a simple mixture of (unwanted) background information, diagnostic information and noise and filtered it. The detection of the noise is a complex procedure which is difficult to detect by naked eye so that image analysis should be performed by using powerful image processing.

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