

# Visualizing Of Skin Color Using a Commercial Smart Phone by Multispectral Wiener Estimation

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**Abstract-** Mobile Pervasive Computing has wide application in many fields. My proposed work is one of the applications of mobile pervasive computing engineering in medical field. To identify the morphological nature of cancerous cell by image processing techniques. In our work it deals with the treatment of Skin cancer. Due to the real-time performance requirement a simple model Wiener was adopted instead of more accurate methods based on complex modeling. Our work is a new approach for Skin Cancer detection and analysis for given photograph of patient's cancer affected area which can be used for automatic the diagnosis and therapeutic treatment of skin cancer. Skin cancer can be analyzed and simulated by using MATLAB software and then it is implemented through smart phone.

**Keywords-** Wiener, Malignant Melanoma, Skin Cancer, Cell Carcinoma.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The increasing demand for the cure cancer led many scientists to develop new strategies for prevention, diagnosis the cancer. Various researches have been taken for cancer treatment. Skin cancer is the most common type of cancer. In every year 50% new cancer are detected. The deadliest form of skin cancer is melanoma, and its incidence has been increasing at an disquieting rate of 3 % per year. [1] If detected at an early stage, skin cancer can be cure easily with simple and economical treatment. Over the past few decades. The incidence of malignant melanoma has increased dramatically disease, malignant melanoma has a near 100% cure rate is detected and eliminated early. Early diagnosis is obviously depending upon patient attention and also accurate assessment by a medical practitioner. MATLAB Image Processing Toolbox can be used for all image analysis.

## II. SKIN CANCER

Skin cancer is the cancer is occur in the human skin.. Certain skin cancer is diagnosed in more than 1 million people in the United States per year. The growth of normal cell is called Cancer.. As the cells multiply a mass called a tumor. Tumors of the skin are often referred to lesions. Tumors are cancerous only if they are malignant. This means that they are encroach on and invade neighboring tissues and their uncontrolled growth. Tumors may also travel to remote organs of the bloodstream or inactive system. This process of penetrate and spreading to other organs is known as metastasis. Tumors are surrounding tissues by invading their space and catching the oxygen and nutrients they

need to survive and function. [4]



Fig 1. Skin Cancer

### 2.1 TYPES

There are three common types of skin cancer, they are given below.

**1) Basal Cell Carcinoma:** BCC is the most common type of skin cancer. It naturally appears as a small raised bump that has a pearly appearance. BCC is most commonly seen on areas of the skin that have received extreme sun exposure.



Fig 2. Basal Cell Carcinoma

**2) Squamous Cell Carcinoma:** SCC is seen on the areas of the body that have been exposed to excessive sun (nose, lower lip, hands, and forehead). Often SCC cancer appears as a firm red bump or ulceration of the skin that does not heal.



Fig 3. Squamous Cell Carcinoma

**3) Melanoma:** The malignant melanoma is a highly malignant skin cancer, it grows rapidly. Beginning of Melanoma is melanocytes, the skin cells that produce in the dark defensive pigment called melanin. The melanin is responsible for bronzed skin which acting as a halfway protection against sun light. Melanoma is the most serious form of skin cancer. [3]



Fig.4.Melanoma

### III. WIENER ESTIMATION

In our work, we propose a method to reconstruct spectral reflectance by using a modified Wiener estimate method. The accuracy of reflectance estimation can be improved from the training samples. For calculating the reflectance characteristics are appropriately weighted. The freshness of the recommended method is mainly in the manner of training sampling selection and autocorrelation matrix structure. The performance of the recommended adaptive Wiener estimation and the traditional methods are compared with different channel numbers and different noise levels.

#### 3.1. FORMULATION OF MULTISPECTRAL IMAGING

The multispectral imaging system consists of digital camera and several narrowband filters, and the response of the camera is reciprocal to the intensity of bright penetrate to the sensors. Let  $I(\lambda)$  be the shadowy power distribution of the imaging fulminate,  $r(\lambda)$  be the spectral reflectance of the sample being imaged,  $f_c(\lambda)$  be the spectral movement of the  $c^{\text{th}}$  ( $1 \leq c \leq C$ ) channel, and  $s(\lambda)$  be the spectral sensitivity of the monochrome camera, then the response  $v_c$  of the  $c^{\text{th}}$  medium can be represented as

$$v_i = \int f_i(\lambda) S(\lambda) E(\lambda) \Lambda(\lambda) d\lambda, \quad i = R, G, B$$

#### 3.2 ARCHITECTURE

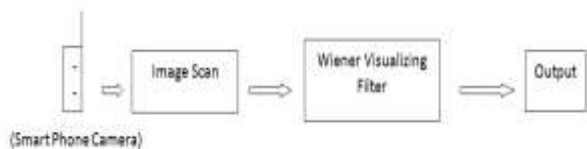


Fig.5.Architecture

In smart phone, the image of the skin color can be scanned and it is analyzed by using Wiener estimation. The Wiener estimation can be simulated in Mat lab. Finally skin color can be analyzed.

#### 3.3 EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION

1. Original Image
2. Removal of hair
3. Image Simulate Blur and noise

4. Restoration of Blurred ,Noisy Image using NSR=0
5. Restoration of Blurred ,Noisy Image using Estimated NSR
6. Restoration of Blurred, Quantized Image using Computed NSR
7. Image Comparison
8. Final Image

### IV. RESULTS

#### Scenario 1: Original Image

The original image of the skin disease is scanned by using smart phone and it is analyzed by Mat lab.



Fig.6. Original Image

#### Scenario 2: Removal of hair

The hair can be removed from the original image of the skin disease by Mat lab.

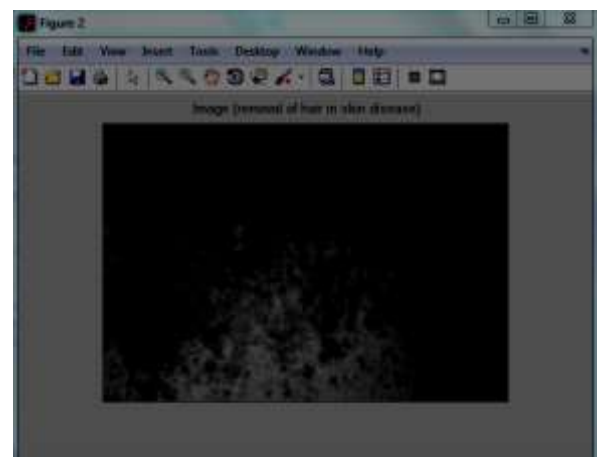
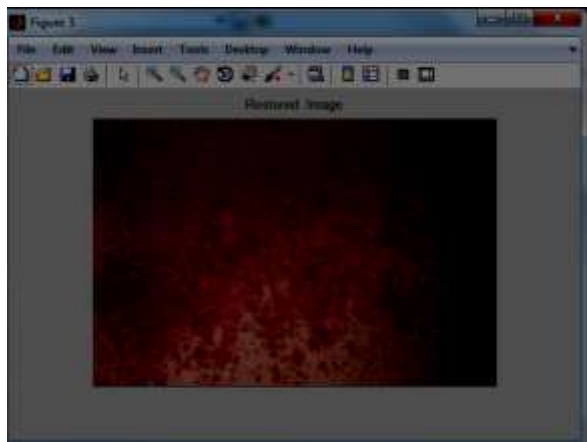


Fig.7. Removal of hair

**Scenario 3: Image Simulate Blur and noise**

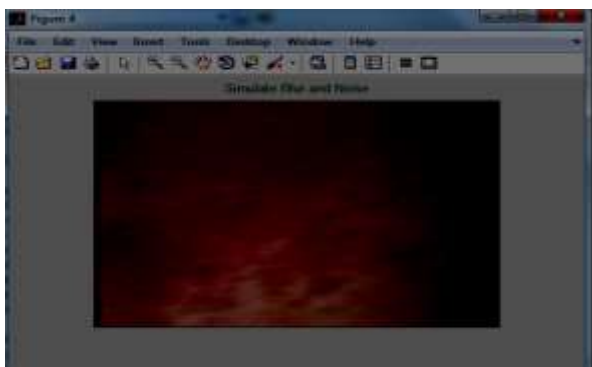
Blurred image of skin disease can be produced using Matlab.



**Fig.8.**Image Simulate Blur and noise

**Scenario 4: Restoration of Blurred, Noisy Image using NSR=0**

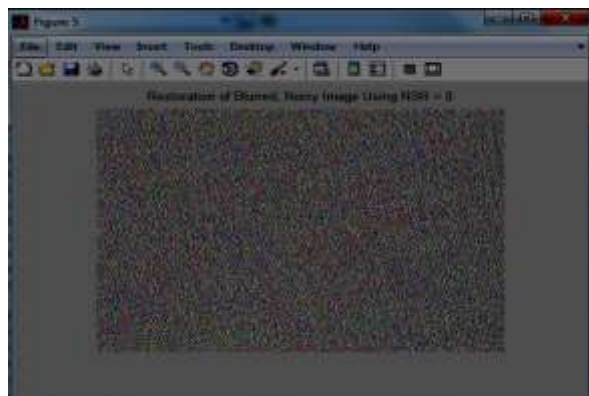
After the blurred image of the skin we can restore the skin disease in MATLAB.



**Fig.9.** Restoration of Blurred, Noisy Image using NSR=0

**Scenario 5: Restoration of Blurred, Noisy Image using Estimated NSR**

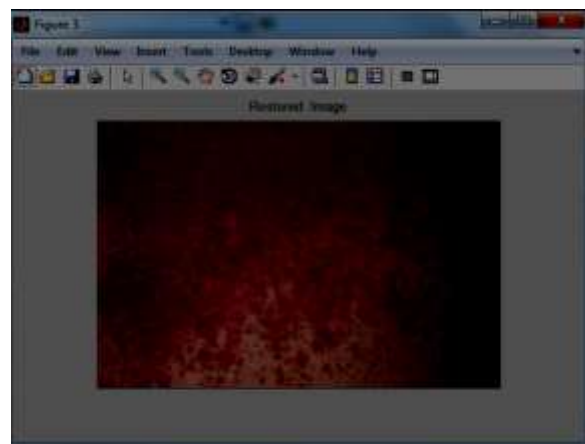
In the image the noise signal ratio is estimated and the Blurred noise image is restored.



**Fig.10.** Restoration of Blurred, Noisy Image using Estimated NSR

**Scenario 6: Restoration of Blurred, Quantized Image using Computed NSR**

For analysis in Mat lab Blurred image of skin disease produced for restoration of blurred, quantized image using computed NSR.



**Fig.11.** Restoration of Blurred, Quantized Image using Computed NSR

**Scenario 7: Image Comparison**

In these various skin disease comparison is done using MATLAB Software.

The original image of the skin disease is scanned



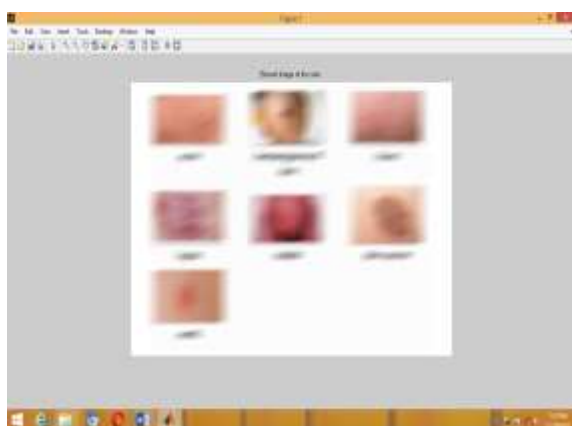
**Fig.12.** Original Image.

The hair can be removed from the original image of the skin disease by Mat lab



**Fig.13.** Hair Removed.

For inquiry in Mat lab Blurred image of skin disease produced



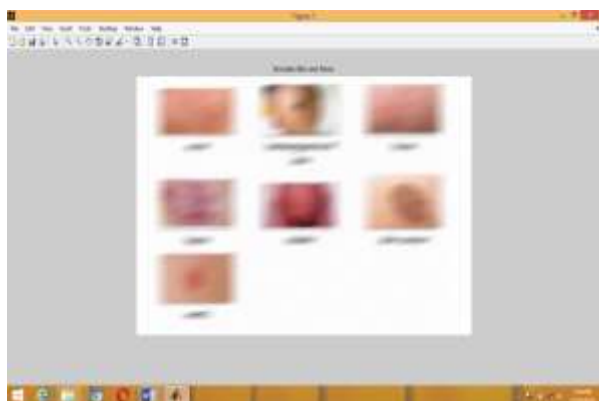
**Fig.14.Blurred Image.**

The blurred image of the skin we can restore the skin disease in MATLAB



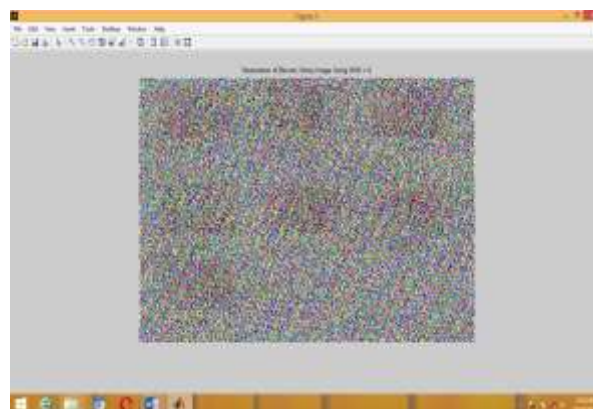
**Fig.15.Restoring Image**

In the image the noise signal ratio is estimated and the Blurred noise image is restored.



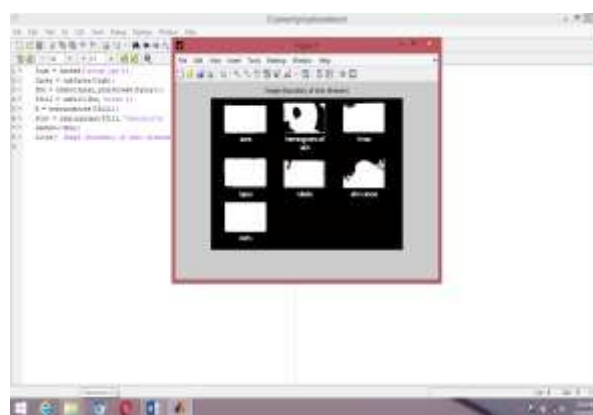
**Fig.16.Estimate the Noise Ratio & Blurred Image**

when  $NSR=0$ , we can neglect the noise and restore the image



**Fig.17. Neglect Noise & Restore Image**

The boundary of the skin disease can be analyzed for easy treatment.



**Fig.18.Boundary of Image.**

## 7. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The skin cancer cell is studied. The analysis is made with the help of mat lab. The image can be figure out using mat lab software. Most modern smart phones have a built-in RGB camera and they typically have enough computational power to incorporate the presented reflectance spectrum estimation technique. As such, multispectral images were obtained by running the developed Android application based on Wiener estimation. Because of its easy and simple application and its outstanding portability, we expect the proposed skin color visualization system to be of great use in clinical and commercial applications. The conclusion of this paper is the skin cancer is analyzed using mat lab wiener estimation. Skin cancer syndrome can be finding by image processing for patients, to prevent the melanoma in early stage. Finally, we can visualize the Skin Color using a Commercial Smart Phone.

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## BIOGRAPHY

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