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**ative Evaluation of Variational PDE Approaches for Binary Image Inpainting**

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**Abstract**

This research aims to study and evaluate the effectiveness of methods based on partial differential equations (PDEs) in restoring binary images, which are widely used in document applications, optical character recognition (OCR), industrial scanning, and medical imaging. Binary images are a special case compared to grayscale or color images, as they consist of only two values (0 and 1), making them more sensitive to noise or pixel loss. The main problem is that many traditional PDE-based restoration methods, such as the thermal diffusion model or the Perona–Malik equation, fail to preserve fine edges and lead to significant geometric distortions، The research sought to achieve a set of objectives, most notably reviewing current methods for restoring binary images using PDEs, proposing a modified model that is compatible with the nature of these images, and conducting practical experiments to compare its performance with traditional models. The research also focused on adopting quantitative and qualitative evaluation indicators appropriate for the nature of binary images, such as PSNR, SSIM, and bit error ratio (BER), in addition to edge preservation indicators. The research is based on fundamental hypotheses, most notably that modified or specifically developed models for binary images will outperform conventional models, and that the use of higher-order equations, such as the Cahn–Hilliard equation, will contribute to improved restoration quality and better edge preservation. The discussion demonstrated that actual performance is significantly affected by the choice of numerical parameters, such as the diffusion coefficient and time step، The results confirm that binary image restoration using modified PDEs represents a promising approach that combines theoretical accuracy with practical utility. It provides practical solutions to challenges associated with binary images in multiple fields, opening the way for future studies that integrate mathematical models and deep learning algorithms.

**Keywords:** Partial Differential Equations, Binary Image Colorization, Variable Methods, Digital Image Processing, Comparative Evaluation**.**

## Chapter One :Methodological Framework:

### 1- Research Problem:

Difficulty recovering binary images using partial differences
The equation (PDE) lies in the fact that they are limited to two values (0 and1), which strongly affects the edges and structure of the noise or pixel.

Classic models such as Heat Equation and Perona -Malic Model The need to preserve the edges and need for modified PDE failed to cause malformations Models that take into account the unique of binary images and receive Numeric Capacity.

### 2- Significance of the Research:

The importance of research lies in the important role of binary images. Applications such as optical character recognition and industrial inspection, Where it is necessary to preserve the edges for accuracy of the results. Improvement in Increases quality efficiency before compression and reduces memory Consumption. At theoretical level, research contributes to a Deep Understanding the performance of the PDE model in non-time Open the possibilities of adding environmental and mathematical models Practical applications.

### 3- Research Objectives:

The study aims to:

A. Evaluate and identify binary image recovery methods based on PDE Their benefits and boundaries.
B. Suggest a modified model that addresses the noise and loss of pixel Protect the edges

C. Test the model on diverse dataset and compare it with benchmark methods Like the center filter and perona melic.
D. Use the correct quantitative and qualitative matrix such as PSNR, SSIM, and pray.
E. Provide practical recommendations to select the most effective
F. Models and numerical coefficients for different applications.

**4- Research Hypotheses:**

The hypothesis of based on the following:

A. Especially developing or changing PDE models for binary images Improves the quality of restoration compared to common methods.
B. High equation Provides better accuracy than a simple model such as Heat Equations, Especially in preserving the edges.
C. Performance depends mainly on the setting of numerical parameters such as Ownering coefficient, time step and edge position.
D. Suggested models will get such better performances Metrix As PSNR and SSIM, with significant structural protection and low Berry.

## 5. Research Limitations:

In This part study we are limited to binary image recovery in simple text and Graphic application, except for grass scale or color images. It focuses on that Two types of noise: salt-and-noise noise and loss of pixel, except more Complex type. Comparison PDE models and is limited to someone Traditional methods such as intermediate filtration, without the inclusion of Deep Learning technique. Applications are used in intermediate data processing The atmosphere without hardware acceleration (Matlab and Python), and The assessment is completely based on matrix such as PSNR, SSIM and Ber, in In addition to visual comments.

## 6. Search Terms

### 6-1 Binary Image

Technical definition: a digital image with only two values (0 and 1), Where the background is usually represented with values (0) and objects Or item by value (1). In this research, binary images refer to Scanned documents or symbolic images appear as a variety of binary
Restoration algorithm (Gonzalaz and Woods, 2018) value for testing.Technical definition: a digital image with only two values (0 and 1), Where the background is usually represented with values (0) and objects Or item by value (1). In this research, binary images refer to
Scanned documents or symbolic images appear as a variety of binary
Restoration algorithm (Gonzalaz and Woods, 2018) value for testing.

### 6-2Image Restoration (Inpainting)

Technical Definition: A process aims to harm or restore Incomplete picture Algorithm or mathematical model. In this research, binary image Restoration means to improve your clarity after deformation or damage Preservation of edges (Chan and Shane, 2005).

### 6-3. Partial Differential Equations (PDEs)

Technical Definition: Mathematical Equation describing the relationship Between partial derivatives of a function with multiple variables. The Used to simulate spread, heat, liquidity and other events.

Operating definition: In this research, PDE is used as mathematical Tools for noise removal or differential processes in binary images (Evans, 2010).

### 6-4. Diffusion

**Technical Definition**:

A natural or mathematical process in value (Such as temperature or density) slowly runs from high to low areas.

**Operation Derision**:

In binary image processing, it refers to dissemination Splitting Protected edges (Parona and Malik, 1990).

### 6-5. Edges

**Traditional Definition:** There are limits that separate edges Homogeneous region in an image, defined by rapid changes in pixel

Value. Operation Defision: In binary images, the edges are marks Separate the background value (0) from the object value (1). Protection They are required during restoration.

### 6-6. Numerical Discretization

**Traditional Definition:** Constant difference A numeric look reflected Difference or final item. Operating definition: In this research, Final Inter plans are used to solve PDE applied to binary images (Levelak, 2007).

## 7. Evaluation Metrics

Technical Definition: Numerical or qualitative measures to measure

Quality of images after restoration. The operational definition: In this research, we rely on:

- To measure the difference between PSNR (top signal-to-view ratio) Original and restored image
- SSIM to measure the visuality (Structural Equality Index) Equality

- Bit Error Rate (BER): to measure the percentage of erroneous bits in binary images (Wang, Bovik, Sheikh, & Simoncelli, 2004).

## Chapter Two: Theoretical Framework

### 2.1 Introduction

Binary images are among the simplest and most widely used forms of digital images in applications that require precise edge identification, such as optical character recognition (OCR), industrial scanning, and map or geometric shape analysis. Grass scale or color images, unlike binary images Only two values (0 and 1) are limited to any deformation or noise Important more impressive for their visual and functional quality (Gonzalez and Woods, 2018).

Image recovery in binary images also presents a special challenge, as Traditional methods based on spatial filters That leads to loss of sharp edge structure. This requires more Partial difference equations (PDE) refined methods, That has proven effective for grass scale and color images (Chan and Shane, 2005).

### 2.2 Restoration in Image Processing:

Restoration differs from enhancement, as the primary goal is to restore an original image as closely as possible to reality before it was distorted or noisy, while enhancement focuses on making the image more visually clear, regardless of the original (Lim, 1990).

For binary images, restoration processes include:

- Denoising: such as eliminating salt-and-pepper noise.

- Inpainting: restoring pixels lost due to damage or defects in transmission/storage.
- Edge preservation: This is one of the most challenging, as any blurring or distortion of the edges leads to a loss of the original shape.

Traditional methods, such as median filters, are good at removing salt-and-pepper noise, but they can distort fine lines or small details (Gonzalez & Woods, 2018). Fourier methods are less suitable for binary images due to their reliance on continuity and scaling. Therefore, the trend has shifted toward using mathematical models based on PDEs, where the restoration problem can be formulated as a time equation that simulates the spread of values or the reconstruction of the internal structure of the image (Evans, 2010).

**2.3 Partial Differential Equations (PDEs) in Image Processing:**

Partial differential equations (PDEs) are mathematical tools used to describe the variation of functions according to several variables. In image processing, the image is represented as a function, where ∠ represents the spatial location and ∠ represents the "artificial time" of the restoration process.

**Some basic models include:**

**2.3.1Heat Equation**

Where: Δ is the Laplace operator. This equation is considered the simplest model of diffusion, where values gradually spread toward the mean. It efficiently removes noise, but it blurs the edges, making it less ideal for binary images (Evans, 2010).

**2.3.2 The Perona–Malik Equation (Uneven Diffusion)**

To mitigate the problem of edge blurring, (Perona and Malik,1990) proposed the model:

$\frac{\{\partial u\}}{\{\partial t\}} = \Delta.(\, c(|\Delta u|)\, \Delta u\,)$ The diffusion function $c$ reduces noise spread across large edges (high derivative) and increases it in homogeneous regions. This enables the model to preserve edges while removing noise. However, when applied to binary images, small distortions may appear in fine lines or details (Perona & Malik, 1990).

**2.3.3 Total Variation (TV) Model**

(Rudin, Osher, and Fatemi, 1992) introduced the total variation model, which has become one of the most widely used models for edge-preserving noise removal. The model is based on minimizing the following energy function:

$$E(u) = \int_{\Omega,} |\Delta u| dx + \frac{\{\lambda\}}{2} \int_{\Omega} (u - f)^2$$

Where :

$u$: The resulting (restored) image.

$f$: Original damaged image

$\lambda$: A balance factor between noise removal and detail preservation.

$|\Delta u|$: Local measure of image change (edges)

This model reduces noise in homogeneous regions and prevents edge blurring. In binary images, it is particularly effective with salt-and-pepper noise, but it can sometimes lead to a staircasing effect in large areas (Chan & Shen, 2005).

**2.3.4 Cahn–Hilliard Model:**

The Cahn–Hilliard model was originally developed to describe phase separation in materials, but it has since been used in image processing, especially binary images. The model is written as follows (Bertozzi, Esedoglu, & Gillette, 2007):

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta.(\, M(u)\Delta( -\varepsilon^2 \Delta u + F'(u))$$

where:

$M(u)$: mobility function.
$\varepsilon$: A parameter that controls the width of the edges.
$F'(u)$: double-well potential Ensures that it tends to only have two values (0 or 1).

This model is particularly suitable for binary images because it enhances the binary nature of the image and accurately reconstructs edges. For example, in text or line drawing images, the model has demonstrated a high ability to restore clear boundaries without internal distortion (Esedoglu & Shen, 2002).

## 2.4 Applications of PDE in Binary Images

PDE models are widely used in grayscale and color images, but their application to binary images remains an open area of research. Some of the most prominent applications are:

1. Scanned documents: Improving the quality of text affected by noise before entering it into optical recognition (OCR) systems. Models such as TV or Cahn–Hilliard have been shown to reduce edge loss (Chan & Shen, 2005).
2. Medical images: In some cases, cells or medical structures are represented in binary images after segmentation. Preserving edges here is essential for analyzing shape and size (Bertozzi et al., 2007).
3. Industrial Inspection: Binary images are used to detect defects or cracks in manufactured materials. Any distortion of the edges can lead to errors in assessing product quality (Gonzalez & Woods, 2018).
4. Maps and Engineering Drawings: Binary images are used in geographic information systems (GIS) or digital maps. Restoration of these images preserves fine lines and structures (Lim, 1990).

## 2.5 Previous Studies

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Several studies have addressed the use of PDE in image processing:

- (Perona and Malik, 1990) introduced the uneven diffusion model, which represented a paradigm shift in edge preservation.
- (Rudin, Osher, and Fatemi, 1992) introduced the TV model, which has become one of the most important denoising tools.
- (Chan and Shen, 2005) reviewed multiple applications of PDE in restoration and filling of missing parts.
- (Bertozzi, Esidoglu, and Gillette, 2007) focused on the Cahn–Hilliard model for binary images and achieved remarkable results in edge resolution restoration.

**The most prominent studies can be summarized as in Table (1):**

| Weaknesses | Strengths | Application field | The model | Researchers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Distortions appear in small details | Keeping the edges | Grayscale and color images | Uneven spread | Perona & Malik (1990) |
| The phenomenon of granulation (Staircasing) | Edge clarity | Noise removal | Total Variation | Rudin et al. (1992) |
| Transaction sensitivity | High flexibility | Restoration & inpainting | Multiple PDE models | Chan & Shen (2005) |
| Higher computational cost | Reconstruct edges accurately | Binary images | Cahn–Hilliard | Bertozzi et al. (2007) |

## 2.6 Evaluation Metrics

To evaluate the performance of PDE models in binary image restoration, both quantitative and qualitative metrics must be used:

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1. **PSNR (Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio):**

It is defined as:

$$PSNR = 10\, log_{10}\left(\frac{\{MAX_I^2\}}{MSE}\right)$$

where $MAX_I$ is the maximum pixel value (1 in binary images), and $MSE$ is the mean square error between the original and restored image. The higher the PSNR, the better the restored image (Gonzalez & Woods, 2018).

**2. SSIM (Structural Similarity Index):**

An index that assesses the structural similarity between two images through metrics of illumination, contrast, and texture:

$$SSIM(x,y) = \frac{\{(2\mu_x\mu_y + C_1)(2\sigma_{\{xy\}} + C_2)\}}{\{(\mu_x^2 + \mu_y^2 + C_1)(\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 + C_2)\}}$$

Where $\mu_x\mu_y$ Averages، $\sigma_x$ $\sigma_y$ Contrasts ، و$\sigma_{\{xy\}}$ Covariance: In binary images, SSIM is used as an additional indicator, but it may not accurately reflect edge quality (Wang, Bovik, Sheikh, & Simoncelli, 2004).

**3. Bit Error Rate (BER):**

This is an important indicator in binary images because it calculates the percentage of incorrect pixels:

$$BER = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} 1_{(u_i \neq f_i)}$$

Where: $u_i$ restored pixel, $f_i$: original pixel, and $N$: total number of pixels. This metric is very sensitive to changes in edges and lines (Esedoglu & Shen, 2002).

5. **Qualitative Metrics:**

- Visual Assessment by experts.

- Legibility of text and fonts (especially in OCR applications).

The previous review demonstrates that partial differential equations (PDEs) constitute a powerful framework for image processing, providing effective tools for removing noise and preserving the internal structure of an image. However, binary images pose particular challenges due to their discontinuous (0/1) nature, making traditional models such as the Heat Equation or the Perona–Malik equation insufficient on their own.

## Chapter Three :Procedures and Methodology

### 3.1 Research Design

A quasi-experimental design was adopted, which is based on comparing the performance of several partial differential equation (PDE)-based models for restoring binary images damaged by different types of noise.
Processes include the following steps:

1. Reference to select a set of binary images (eg text image, map, Line image).

2. Different types of noise (eg salt and pepper, introduction to random Pixel loss).

3. Use multiple PDE models (Heat Equation, Perona -Malic, TV, Cahan -hazard).

4. Comparison of results using quantitative and qualitative Evaluation Indicator.

### 3.2 Research Data

#### 3.2. 1 Image Source

A standard binary image dataset from public libraries such as MNIST

Points (Lecun et al., 1998) and symbolic images and line images are available The USC-Sipi image database (Weber, 1997) was used. in image restoration and text processing research, making it suitable for comparison.

**3.2.2 Types of Images Used**

- Scanned text images (OCR datasets).
- Symbol and line drawing images.
- Simple number or letter images (MNIST).

**3.3 Adding Noise (Noise Models)**

To introduce distortion into reference images, the following types of noise were introduced:

1. **Salt-and-Pepper Noise:** Some pixels are randomly replaced with values of 0 or 1. This type of noise is common in binary images (Gonzalez & Woods, 2018).

2. **Random Pixel Loss:**

Small portions of the image are deleted to simulate scanning or corruption problems.

3. **Compression Artifacts:**

Adding artifacts resulting from image compression in formats such as JPEG.

**3.4 Comparative Models and Methods**

**3.4.1 PDE-Based Models**

- Heat Equation: As a basic diffusion model.
- (Perona–Malik, 1990): Non-uniform diffusion.
- Total Variation (Rudin, Osher, & Fatemi, 1992): For noise removal while preserving edges.
- Cahn–Hilliard (Bertozzi, Esedoglu, & Gillette, 2007): A specialized model for binary images.

**Baseline Methods**

- Median Filter: Used as a traditional method for comparing PDE results.
- Gaussian Smoothing: To illustrate the difference between traditional filters and PDE-based methods.

### 3.4. 2 Implementation Environment

Experiments were conducted using:

- Language and Tools: Python (NumPy, SciPy, OpenCV, scikit-image libraries).
- Numerical Modeling: Finite Difference Method for solving PDEs (LeVeque, 2007).
- Hardware: PC with Intel i7 processor and 16GB RAM, without GPU acceleration.

### 3.5 Evaluation Steps

1. Calculation of quantitative metrics: PSNR, SSIM, BER.
2. Qualitative visual evaluation by comparing the restored images with the originals.
3. Comparison of results across all models to determine:

- Which model preserves edges better.
- Which model is more effective against different types of noise
- Computational cost per model.

## Chapter Four: Practical Framework (Applied Aspect of the Research)

### 4.1 Introduction to the Practical Framework

This chapter represents the practical (applied) aspect of the research and aims to clarify the experimental procedures adopted to evaluate the efficiency of partial differential equation (PDE)-based models in binary image restoration. It serves as a direct link between the theoretical framework presented in Chapter Two and the analytical results discussed in Chapter Four. The practical framework was designed following a clear and reproducible scientific methodology consistent with applied research standards in digital image processing.

## 4.2 Experimental Design

A quasi-experimental research design was adopted, based on a comparative evaluation of several PDE-based models applied to binary images corrupted by different types of noise. The independent variables in this design are the type of PDE model and the noise characteristics, while the dependent variables are the quantitative and qualitative restoration quality metrics reported and analyzed in Chapter Four.

**The applied experimental procedure followed these main steps:**

1. Selection of representative binary reference images.
2. Artificial corruption of the images using predefined noise models.
3. Application of multiple PDE-based restoration models.
4. Quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the restored images.
5. Comparative analysis of model performance, the outcomes of which are presented in Chapter Four.

## 4.3 Data Set and Image Sources

The experimental evaluation relied on standard binary image datasets widely used in image processing research. These included binary digit images from the MNIST dataset, in addition to scanned text images, symbolic images, and line-drawing images. The diversity of image types allowed for a comprehensive assessment of the robustness of the applied models across different binary image structures, such as sharp edges, thin lines, and homogeneous regions.

The original, uncorrupted images were treated as ground truth references for computing the evaluation metrics. The restored outputs generated in this chapter constitute the basis for the quantitative results and comparisons reported in Chapter Four.

### 4.4 Noise Models Applied

To ensure realistic experimental conditions, common types of degradation encountered in binary images were simulated. The applied noise models included:

Salt-and-Pepper Noise: Random replacement of pixels with binary values (0 or 1), representing typical scanning and acquisition errors.
Random Pixel Loss: Removal of randomly distributed pixels to simulate data corruption or transmission loss.

Noise intensity levels were kept consistent across all models to guarantee fair and objective comparison, as reflected in the performance differences reported in the results chapter.

### 4.5 Applied PDE-Based Models

The practical experiments involved the implementation of several PDE-based restoration models discussed theoretically in Chapter Two:

The Heat Equation as a linear diffusion baseline model.
The Perona–Malik anisotropic diffusion model.
The Total Variation (TV) model for edge-preserving restoration.
The Cahn–Hilliard model, specifically designed to handle the binary nature of images.

All models were solved numerically using the finite difference method, with consistent time-step and iteration settings where applicable. This unified numerical framework ensures that the performance variations observed and discussed in Chapter Four are attributable to the intrinsic properties of the models rather than numerical inconsistencies.

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### 4.6 Implementation Environment

The experimental implementation was carried out using the Python programming language, employing scientific libraries such as NumPy, SciPy, OpenCV, and scikit-image. All experiments were executed on a standard personal computer without GPU acceleration. This implementation choice allows the computational cost results reported in Chapter Four to reflect practical, real-world processing conditions rather than optimized hardware scenarios.

### 4.7 Evaluation Metrics

To evaluate restoration performance, a set of quantitative and qualitative metrics was adopted, directly forming the basis of the comparative results presented in Chapter Four:

**Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR):** Used to measure signal fidelity between the restored and reference images.
Structural Similarity Index (SSIM): Employed to assess structural consistency, particularly in homogeneous regions.
Bit Error Rate (BER): A critical metric for binary images, measuring the proportion of incorrectly restored pixels, especially along edges and fine structures.

In addition to numerical metrics, visual inspection was used to assess edge clarity and structural integrity. These qualitative observations support and explain the numerical trends discussed in the results and discussion chapter.

### 4.8 Summary of the Practical Framework

The practical framework established in this chapter provides the experimental foundation for the results analyzed in Chapter Four. By systematically applying and evaluating multiple PDE-based models under controlled degradation scenarios, this applied study enables a clear comparison of restoration performance. The outcomes demonstrate how advanced models such as Total Variation and Cahn–Hilliard achieve superior quantitative scores and visual quality, findings that are thoroughly interpreted and validated in the subsequent results and discussion chapter.

**Results and Discussio**

1.1 Results of the Basic Model (Heat Equation):

The heat equation takes the form:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta u$$

Where : $u(x, y, t)$ Represents the pixel value at time

Advantage: Good noise removal in grayscale images.

Disadvantage: In binary images, smoothing results in blurred edges and loss of the boundary between the object and the background.

Quantitative results show that the average PSNR improved by 4–6 dB compared to the noisy image, but the BER increased by approximately 15% due to the loss of integer bits at the edges (Perona & Malik, 1990).

1.3 Results of the Perona–Malik (Uneven Diffusion) Model:

**Basic Equation:**

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta .( \, c(|\Delta u|) \, \Delta u \, )$$

Where : $C(S) = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{S}{K})^2}$

- Advantage: Better edge preservation than heat equalization.
- Result: PSNR is 2–3 dB higher than heat equalization, and BER is 10% lower.
- These results are consistent with studies by (Zou, 2021), which showed that modified Perona–Malik models offer significant improvements in binary images.

4.4 Results of the Total Variation (TV) Model

The TV equation takes the form:

$$min_u \int \quad |\Delta u| \, dxdy \, + \lambda \int \quad (u - f)^2 \, dxdy$$

- **Advantage**: Noise removal while strictly preserving edges.
- **Result**: This model achieved the best balance between noise removal and preserving the geometric shape of objects.
- **Measurements**: PSNR increased by 8–10 dB compared to the noisy image, and BER decreased by 20%.

These results confirm (Rudin, Osher, & Fatemi, 1992) regarding the TV model's ability to perform particularly efficiently with images with sharp edges.

### 1.4 Results of the Cahn–Hilliard Model

**Equation:**

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\Delta(u^3 - u - \epsilon^2 \Delta u)$$

- Advantage: Designed specifically for binary images, it treats images as a two-phase system.
- Results: Achieved the best performance on binary images with significant data loss.

**Measurements:**

- PSNR increased by 12–15 dB.
- BER decreased by 30% compared to other models.
- Edge preservation was the best among all models.
- These results support recent studies (Xiao & Wu, 2024).

**1.1 Quantitative Comparison Between Models**

| Key Notes | BER (↓) | SSIM (↑) | PSNR (↑) | The model |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blur edges | 0.25 | 0.65 | +6 dB | Heat Equation |
| Good balance | 0.18 | 0.72 | +8 dB | Perona–Malik |
| Best edge preservation | 0.15 | 0.80 | +10 dB | TV Model |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Best for binary images | 0.12 | 0.85 | +15 dB | Cahn–Hilliard |

**Discussion:**

- Simple models (such as Heat Equation): Although effective in removing noise, they are not suitable for binary images where edges are significantly lost.
- Advanced models (such as TV and Cahn–Hilliard): Showed significant superiority in preserving edges and reducing BER, which is in line with the research hypotheses.
- The importance of choosing appropriate metrics: Metrics such as PSNR and SSIM alone are not sufficient; BER demonstrated the true difference between models in binary images, confirming the research hypothesis about the need for specialized metrics.
- Computational cost: Higher-order models such as Cahn–Hilliard were more time-consuming, but they may be suitable for applications that do not require real-time processing.

Thus, the results show that PDE methods tailored to binary images (such as Cahn–Hilliard) achieve superior performance compared to traditional models, both in terms of quantitative quality indicators and geometric shape preservation. These results confirm the validity of the research hypotheses and support the importance of developing models tailored to binary images.

**Conclusions and Recommendations:**

**1. Conclusions**

Based on the results presented in Chapter 4, the following conclusions can be drawn:

**A. Simple differential equations are insufficient for binary images:**

Experiments have shown that the heat equation model, while effective at removing noise, results in significant edge loss, limiting its use in binary images where edges represent the most important visual information (Perona & Malik, 1990).

**B. Nonlinear models are more efficient:**

Methods such as the Perona–Malik model and the Total Variation (TV) model have shown better performance at preserving edges and reducing noise than linear models. These results support the hypothesis that uneven diffusion and variance reduction are effective methods for binary images (Rudin, Osher, & Fatemi, 1992).

**C. The Superiority of the Cahn–Hilliard Model in Binary Images:**

This model demonstrated superior quantitative and qualitative results in terms of PSNR, SSIM, and BER, especially in cases where large portions of the image are missing. This proves that models specifically designed for binary images outperform general models (Bertozzi, Esedoglu, & Gillette, 2007; Zou, 2021).

**D. The Importance of Appropriate Evaluation Metrics:**

Relying on general metrics such as PSNR and SSIM has proven insufficient, as the BER metric revealed clear differences between different models in binary images, confirming the research hypothesis about the need for specialized metrics.

**E. The Balance Between Quality and Computational Cost:**

Althoug higher-order models (such as Cahn–Hilliard) achieve the best results, their high computational cost limits their use in real-time applications, requiring a trade-off between accuracy and speed (Xiao & Wu, 2024).

## 2. Recommendations:

Based on the above, the research recommends the following:

### A. Developing PDE models tailored to binary images:

Research efforts should be directed toward developing or modifying existing models to take into account the binary nature of images and achieve a balance between restoration quality and computational efficiency.

### B. Using specialized evaluation metrics:

Metrics such as BER and edge accuracy should be incorporated into any future study of binary image restoration, alongside traditional metrics.

### C. Practical Applications:

- Cahn–Hilliard or TV algorithms can be particularly useful in areas such as OCR, industrial scanning, and medical imaging.
- Simple model (such as perona -malic) recommended
- Implementation speed is required at the expense of someone

### D. Accuracy.

- Combination with deep teaching techniques:
- Although this research focuses on mathematical methods, including PDE
- Models with dark nerve tights can open new routes for binary image
- Restoration with high accuracy and better efficiency (Jio and Wu, 2024).

## 3. Expanding Future Experiments:

Perform tests on large datasets Photos.

Studying the effect of different implementation environments, such as GPU or FPGA acceleration when reduced calculation time.

concludes that partial differences (PDE) represent A powerful tool for restoration of binary image, especially when using Advanced models such as TV and Comment -hiliard. These models have Encourage their ability to remove noise while preserving the edges Reliability of practical applications such as optical character recognition And industrial inspection. However, a pressure is required
Balance the calculation costs, as well as the accuracy of the results Develop specific assessment matrix for these types of images.

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