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Article

Multi-modality medical image fusion based on separable dictionary learning and Gabor filtering

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Authors:

Qiu Hu

NingboTech university

Shaohai Hu

Fengzhen Zhang

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Abstract

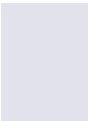
Sparse representation (SR) has been widely used in image fusion in recent years. However, source image, segmented into vectors, reduces correlation and structural information of texture with conventional SR methods, and extracting texture with the sliding window technology is more likely to cause spatial inconsistency in flat regions of multi-modality medical fusion image. To solve these problems, a novel fusion method that combines separable dictionary optimization with Gabor filter in non-subsampled contourlet transform (NSCT) domain is proposed. Firstly, source images are decomposed into high frequency (HF) and low frequency (LF) components by NSCT. Then the HF components are reconstructed sparsely by separable dictionaries with iterative updating sparse coding and dictionary training. In the process, sparse coefficients and separable dictionaries are updated by orthogonal matching pursuit (OMP) and manifold-based conjugate gradient method, respectively. Meanwhile, the Gabor energy as weighting factor is utilized to guide the LF components fusion, and this further improves the fusion degree of low-significant feature in the flat regions. Finally, the fusion components are transformed to obtain fusion image by inverse NSCT. Experimental results demonstrate the more competitive results of the proposal, leading to the state-of-art performance on both visual quality and objective assessment.

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... Representation CSC [114],CSR-DPC [167],MWSR [91], and content loss. 2. Captures stable intrinsic real-time applications due to SDL [63],SML-SR [92],SR [88],SUnSAL [139] representation of images. ...

... Higher [30,34,63,89,114,118,130,134,145,168,171,174,180] to the fused image from source image. [20,59,67,71,103,106,141,152,160,175,193 [42,43,47,70,123,137,148,156,164] signal power to noise power. ...

... Higher Table 8 Image quality evaluation metrics in selected studies Table 8 continued Reference Metric

[29,30,32,44,51,54,71,94,98,130,141,144,145,147,152,154,160,168,171,174,175,178,180,192,193] Normalized Weighted Performance Metric/Xydeas

[4,15,18,26,88,101,137,139,140,151,162,166,194] Edge Index /Gradient-based Index/Edge Retention/Xydeas [25,31,42,43,64,92,99,108,146,165,182,189,191] and Petrovic Edge Index/Edge-based Similarity Measure [4,6,7,29-32,56,57,68,93,97,110,111,114,122,129,144-147,162,180] Feature Mutual Information

[13,17,27,28,40,44,46,49,51,55,56,74,85,87,88,90,96,102,115,123,125,155,158,169,170,174,183] Average Gradient [42,43,48,76,105,107,138,161,179,184,185,190] [30,33,74,103,106,135,136,148] Mean Value [2,14,95,139,153,157,165,182] Normalized Mutual Information [3,5,28,34,46,56,71,83,89,103,106,110,117-119,130,141,148,154,160,172,176,180,187] Structural Similarity Index Measure

[25,26,36,37,47,60,68,70,97,101,123,125,127,156,162,[184][185][186]188] [7,57,66,116,149,165,179] [51,54,62,65,79,83,87,107,113,185,187,188,190] Information Entropy

[14,54,75,82,95,192] Phase Congruency-based Metric

[3,10,44,46,67,70,123,134,141,148,156,160,164,176] Peak Signal to Noise Ratio

[7,9,36,42,43,47,66,79,128,137,179,190] [8,16,55,87,125,156,160,161,170,176,179] Correlation Coefficient [1,2,6,8,12,15,22,50,63,64,75,90,91,94,98,100,101,116,118,122,147,157,172,181,194] Peilla Metric/Salient Quality Index/Edge-dependent Fusion Quality Index

[22,27,28,75,94,95,178,180,192,193] Non-linear Correlation Information Entropy Table 8 continued Reference Metric [2,22,60,94,101,178] Chen and Blum Metric

[6,8,29,30,32,51,56,59,86,88,111,114,129,130,142,153,157,167,168,172,175,176,181,187,192,193] Visual Information Fidelity Fusion [26,31,48,57,112,166,182,191] [8,16,27,62,93,133,134,142,152] Mean Structural Similarity Index Measure [34,36,38,46,47,90,103,106,112,170] Tone Mapped image Quality Index [1,8,10,16,78,80,110,116-119,124,127,131,133,150] Fusion Factor

[7,9,56,79,89,112,128,138,141,142,164] Root Mean Square Error [17,33,56,75,135,136,142,192] Edge Information [5,8,34,49,67,90,170] Natural Image Quality Evaluator [6,13,26-28,42,44,66,90,102,112,170,183,184] Edge Intensity [10,21,78,80,110,113,115-119,129,131,149,186] Edge Strength [5,16,78,85,116-119,124,131,133,161,163] Fusion Symmetry

[34,47,110,139,182,193] Feature Similarity Index [12,40,52,85,97,125] Petrovik Metric Parameter Index ...

A Systematic Literature Review on Multimodal Medical Image Fusion

Article Full-text available

Jul 2023 · MULTIMED TOOLS APPL

Shatabdi Basu · Sunita Singhal · Dilbag Singh

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... The steps of the separable dictionary-learning algorithm include sparse coding and dictionary update. The dictionary optimization problems were found using the extensional two-dimensional OMP (2D-OMP) greedy algorithm and the ASeDiL (analytic separable dictionary learning) algorithm to obtain the sparse coefficients and the pre-trained sub-dictionaries {D A , D B }, respectively, using the method described by [40]. The dictionary pre-training model is shown in Figure 1. ...

... The steps of the separable dictionary-learning algorithm include sparse coding and dictionary update. The dictionary optimization problems were found using the extensional two-dimensional OMP (2D-OMP) greedy algorithm and the ASeDiL (analytic separable dictionary learning) algorithm to obtain the sparse coefficients and the pre-trained sub-dictionaries { , } AB DD , respectively, using the method described by [40]. The dictionary pre-training model is shown in Figure 1. ...

... Furthermore, the training patches were normalized with a zero mean and unit l 2 -norm, and the initial sub-dictionaries were obtained by the MATLAB function randn with normalized columns. Following the experimental setup detailed in [40], the spatial size of the sliding window was set to 8 × 8, the patch-wise step size was set to 1 to keep the shift invariant of SR, the two Kronecker-criterion-based separable dictionaries were set to the same size of 8 × 16, and the tolerance of the reconstruction error ε was set to 0.01. ...

MRi Image Fusion Based on Sparse Representation with Measurement of Patch-Based Multiple Salient Features

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Jul 2023

Qiu Hu · Weiming Cai · Shuwen Xu · Shaohai Hu

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... A few techniques are also discussed, including the principle of feature measurement [15] and graph filter and sparse representation (GFSR) [16]. Dual-branch CNN (DB-CNN) [17] as well as separable dictionary learning based on Gabor filtering [18] and local difference in the non-subsampled domain (LDNSD) [19] are also considered. Edge-based artifacts are instances of blocking objects in these methods [7]. ...

... For all quality measures, it can be seen from Table 6 that the proposed approach produced superior quantitative analysis than the conventional approaches, as shown in Figure 8. MR-PET Fusion approach: the efficiency of the designed approach for fusing MR and PET medical images is shown in this section, both subjectively and objectively. Additionally, the performance of many standard techniques was compared, including MCA-CS [14], LTEM [15], DB-CNN [17], GF-SDL [18], and LDNSD [19], respectively. Figure 9a,b show the original MR and PET images, and Figure 9c-h show the results of various fusion techniques. ...

... MR-PET image fusion techniques for all metrics are shown in Figure 10. , (d) LTEM [15], (e) DB-CNN [17], (f) GF-SDL [18], (g) LDNSD [19], (h) designed fused results. Figure 11 illustrates how the suggested HFCMIK segmentation strategy enhanced the localization of the tumor tissue in MR, CT, and fused images analyzed with current methodologies. ...

A Feature Extraction Using Probabilistic Neural Network and BTFSC-Net Model with Deep Learning for Brain Tumor Classification

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Dec 2022

Arun Singh Yadav · Surendra Kumar · Girija Rani Karetla · Nisha Tatkar

[View](#) [Show abstract](#)

... Several methods are used to do the preprocessing operation. These include laws of texture energy measures (LTEM) [15], graph filter and sparse representation (GFSR) [16], dual-branch CNN (DB-CNN) [17], Gabor filtering based separable dictionary learning (GF-SDL) [18], and local difference in non-subsampled domain LDNSD [19,20]. ...

... The performance is compared by using entropy, structural similarity index metric (SSIM), mutual information (MI), standard deviation (STD), and peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR) metrics. Fig. 7 presents the visual performance comparison of the proposed MRI-CT fusion outcome with conventional approaches like MCA-CS [14], LTEM [15], DB-CNN [17], GF-SDL [18], and LDNSD [19]. Further, the proposed method resulted in higher contrast and brightness with an accurate tumor highlight as compared to other fusion algorithms. ...

... Furthermore, Table V presents the objective comparison of the proposed method with the existing methods. Finally, for all performance metrics, the proposed approach outperformed conventional approaches in terms of quantitative performance, as shown in Fig. 8. Fig.9 compares the proposed MRI-PET fusion result with the visual performance of standard methods such as MCA-CS [14], LTEM [15], DB-CNN [17], GF-SDL [18], and LDNSD [19]. In addition, the suggested approach produced a stronger contrast and brightness, together with an accurate highlight of the tumor, in comparison to the methods that were already in use. ...

A Deep Probabilistic Sensing and Learning Model for Brain Tumor Classification with Fusion-Net and HFCMIK Segmentation

[Article](#) [Full-text available](#)

Oct 2022

M.V.S. Ramprasad · Zia Ur Rahman Mohammad · Masreshaw Demelash Bayleyegn

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... Recently, several fusion methods based on sparse representation (SR) [24][25][26][27], convolutional neural networks (CNN) [28][29] and deep learning [30][31] [32] [33][34] have emerged and shown success in visual contrast and clarity. Among them, Maqsood et al. [25] proposed a multi-modal medical image fusion method in the MSD domain based on SR, while Liu et al. [28] introduced CNNs to medical image fusion by obtaining a map containing pixel activity information from the original image. ...

... Similarly, the SR-based fusion approach [24][25][26][27] relies on over-complete dictionary image training, which suffers from extremely time-consuming and computationally intensive problems. In the same vein, the implementation of deep learning-based fusion methods [28][29][30] [31] [32] [33][34] demands robust computer hardware support, extensive time investment, and a complicated sparse reconstruction process that typically involves a precise setting of multiple parameters, putting significant pressure during experimental operations. ...

A novel medical image fusion method based on multi-scale shearing rolling weighted guided image filter

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Jul 2023

Fang Zhu · Wei Liu

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... As cross product of the over-complete dictionary D , the subdictionaries $m \times n \times A \times D \times R$ and $m \times n \times B \times D \times R$ are obtained by the Kronecher product criterion, and for simplicity, we set the both subdictionaries with same size. The steps of separable dictionary learning algorithm include sparse coding and dictionary update, and the dictionary optimization problems will be carried out by the extensional 2-dimension OMP (2D-OMP) greedy algorithm and the ASeDiL (Analytic Separable Dictionary Learning) algorithm to get the sparse coefficients and the pre-trained sub-dictionaries $\{A, B\}$, respectively through [35], and the dictionary pre-training model is shown in Figure 1. The process of sparse coding consists of a four-step iterative loop, including the determination of most relevant dictionary atom, updates of the support set, updates of the sparse matrix S , and refactoring residual updates. ...

... For the proposed method, to obtain the pre-trained sub-dictionaries, we choose 10 4 patches of size 8×8 from different uncorrupted images as training dataset, and the training patches are normalized with zero mean and unit L2-norm, and the initial sub-dictionaries are obtained by the MATLAB function `randn` with normalized columns. Following the experimental setup of the previous work in [35], the spatial size of sliding window is set to 8×8 , the patch-wise step size is set to 1 to keep shift invariant of SR, the two Kronecker-criterion-based separable dictionaries are set to the same size of 8×16 , the tolerance of reconstruction error is set to 0.01. ...

MR_i Image Fusion Based on Sparse Representation with Patch-based Multiple Salient Features Measurement

[Preprint](#) [Full-text available](#)

Jun 2023

Weiming Cai · Shuwen Xu · Qiu Hu · Shaohai Hu

[View](#) [Show abstract](#)

... The dictionary learning algorithm is consisted of the loop iterations of sparse coding and dictionary update. Suppose the separable dictionaries D_A and D_B are learned as a whole by the manifold-based conjugate gradient algorithm [10]. Different from the OMP method for sparse coding [10], the FISTA [1] is used as a substitute to get the updated sparse coefficient matrices $S_j \in \mathbb{R}^{Q \times 1}$, and Q means the number of image patches that participates in the process of sparse coding. ...

... Suppose the separable dictionaries D_A and D_B are learned as a whole by the manifold-based conjugate gradient algorithm [10]. Different from the OMP method for sparse coding [10], the FISTA [1] is used as a substitute to get the updated sparse coefficient matrices $S_j \in \mathbb{R}^{Q \times 1}$, and Q means the number of image patches that participates in the process of sparse coding. To obtain the sparsest representation with current separable dictionaries D_A and D_B , the definition of sparse coding objective function is expressed as ...

MR_i Image Fusion Based on Optimized Dictionary Learning and Binary Map Refining in Gradient Domain

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Jun 2022 · MULTIMED TOOLS APPL

Qiu Hu · Shaohai Hu · Xiaole Ma · Jing Fang

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... In a research publication (Zhang et al. 2018; Li et al. 2012; Bhatnagar et al. 2013; Yin et al. 2014; Kumar 2014, 2016; Kong and Liu 2013; Singh et al. 2012), several image fusion substructures were proposed, as well as an outline of multimodal medical image fusion (Xiao-Bo et al. 2008; Du et al. 2016; Zhou et al. 2019; Ramlal et al. 2019; Liu et al. 2017; Liu et al., 2018; Ullah et al. 2020; Wang et al. 2014; Mehta and Budhiraja 2018; Maqsood and Javed 2020; Hu et al. 2020; Zhu et al. 2016) was provided. There are three general divisions into which these substructures can be classified: depending on when the integration process takes place, based on their size, and based on their function. ...

... NSCT does not require any shift invariant qualities, but it does perform something efficient and cost-effective with those shift invariant properties: it effectively compresses pseudo-Gibbs phenomena. Thus, using image fusion approaches, some researchers have proposed an image fusion substructure, which they refer to as NSCT (Mehta and Budhiraja 2018; Maqsood and Javed 2020; Hu et al. 2020; Zhu et al. 2016). The new fusion approaches that are being proposed in this study are designed to address these concerns and provide a solution. ...

Directive clustering contrast-based multi-modality medical image fusion for smart healthcare system[Article](#) [Full-text available](#)

Mar 2022


Dilip Sisodia ·  Manoj Diwakar ·  Prabhishek Singh · Achyut Shankar[View](#) [Show abstract](#)

... The Gabor filter has been widely utilized for a variety of applications in image processing and computer vision, such as image segmentation [37], cell segmentation [48,49], and medical image fusion [19]. Figure 4 illustrates six Gabor filters. ...

... Stage 3: This stage occurs in one-third of the remaining iteration when predators moves faster than preys. This stage is calculated according to Eqs. (19) and (20). $\text{Stepsize}_{\delta m} = \frac{1}{4} R L_{\delta m} \cdot n_P$; $\delta R L_{\delta m} = n_P E_{\delta m} \cdot n_P \cdot \delta 19 P \cdot \text{Prey}_{\delta m} \cdot n_P \cdot \frac{1}{4} E_{\delta m} \cdot n_P \cdot K \cdot CF \cdot \text{Stepsize}_{\delta m} \cdot n_P \cdot \delta 20 P$...

An improved medical image synthesis approach based on marine predators algorithm and maximum Gabor energy[Article](#) [Full-text available](#)

Mar 2022 · NEURAL COMPUT APPL

 Phu-Hung Dinh[View](#) [Show abstract](#)

... This method produces clear and clean fused images free of noise and artefacts while maintaining key details from multiple images. Hu et al. [28] propose an algorithm related to separable dictionary learning and the Gabor filter, and Polinati et al. [29] present a fusion algorithm based on local energy maxima with empirical wavelet decomposition. Li et al. [30] present a robust method based on segment graph filtering with sparse representation. ...

Effective image fusion strategies in scientific signal processing disciplines: Application to cancer and carcinoma treatment planning[Article](#) [Full-text available](#)

Jul 2024 · PLOS ONE

Ayush Dogra ·  Bhawna Goyal ·  Dawa Chyophel Lepcha ·  Vinay Kukreja[View](#) [Show abstract](#)

... To resolve the abovementioned drawback, automated image registration for motion correlation using multiple sets of SV-OCT data was utilized. This computerized image registration procedure consists of six operational steps, namely, image segmentation [82], motion detection, and image sub-division [83], Gabor filtering [84], global image registration or global placement of each strip relative to a starting reference image, local deformation of the image of the vasculature, and finally, generation of a composite image [85]. The above-processed image was further mosaiced in a wide field to obtain a visualization with a wide field of view [86]. ...

Growing Trend to Adopt Speckle Variance Optical Coherence Tomography for Biological Tissue Assessments in Pre-Clinical Applications[Article](#) [Full-text available](#)

Apr 2024

 Ruchire Eranga Wijesinghe ·  Nipun Shantha Kahatapitiya ·  Changho Lee · Jeehyun Kim[View](#) [Show abstract](#)

... Since the EEG signal is characterized by non-stationary behavior and a diverse range of time-frequency components, using Gabor filters can be an advantage for discovering the signal's descriptive features. In recent years, researchers have prominently used Gabor filters in image processing (Hu et al., 2020), and computer vision-based applications (Oppong et al., 2022). In addition, Gabor filter-based features have been found to be effective in signal classification tasks (Kumar et al., 2015) and even integrated into deep learning models (Barshooi and Amirkhani, 2022; Hammouche et al., 2022; Khalifa et al., 2022; Oppong et al., 2022). ...

Gabor filter-based statistical features for ADHD detection[Article](#) [Full-text available](#)

Apr 2024 · FRONT HUM NEUROSCI

Sathiya .E · T. D. Rao · T. Sunil Kumar

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... Medical image fusion is to synthesize multiple medical images from single or different imaging devices. The main purpose of the medical image fusion is to improve imaging quality while preserving the specific features for accurate diagnosis and treatment, which plays an important role in surgical navigation, routine staging, and radio-therapy planning of malignant disease [9][10][11][12][13][14]

Medical image fusion with deep neural networks[Article](#) [Full-text available](#)

Apr 2024

Nannan Liang

[View](#) [Show abstract](#)

... In view of this, Gabor filter banks are selected as the feature extraction filter template of LR images. Many scholars have used Gabor filter banks to extract local image features [35][36]. Generally, Gabor feature image $r(x, y)$ is obtained by convolving input image $I(x, y)$ with 2-D Gabor function $g(a, b)$: ...

Image super resolution by double dictionary learning and its application to tool wear monitoring in micro milling[Article](#)

Jan 2024 · MECH SYST SIGNAL PR

Si Li · Zhihao Ling · Kunpeng Zhu

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... During the feature extraction process, the DPNN learns to assign a probability value to each class based on their features. When presented with a new image, the DPNN uses these probabilities to classify each pixel as either tumor or non-tumor [3]. The DPNN performs these classification operations once, learning to train with the input's local characteristics at a higher level. The network also provides information on each layer, such as its size, parameters, and filters. ...

Efficient Clustering of Brain Tumor Segments using Level-set Hybrid Machine Learning Algorithms[Article](#)

Nov 2023

He Lvliang · Wu Hua

[View](#) [Show abstract](#)

... This SR-based fusion technology is only successful if the dictionary is overflowing with components and the best-in-class fusion algorithm is constructed. DCT, DWT, Gabor, and Ridgelet are some of the sparse fusion methods often used [20][21][22]. Another image that is frequently used is that of dictionary learning. ...

Multi-modality Medical Image Fusion Using Clustered Dictionary Learning in Non-Subsampled Shearlet Transform[Article](#) [Full-text available](#)

Apr 2023

Ravinder Singh · Lukáš Ševčík · Manoj Diwakar · Prabhishek Singh

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... Polinati et al. [18] introduced a method of fusing the information of the various image modalities such as speculation (SPEC), positron emission tomography (PET) and MRI using fusion rule of local energy maxima and empirical wavelet transform representation. Hu et al. [19] presented a fusing method of combining dictionary optimization and the filter Gabor in contourlet transform domain. Chen et al. [20] proposed a method of medical image fusion that is based on Rolling Guidance Filtering. ...

Combining Entropy Optimization and Sobel Operator for Medical Image Fusion[Article](#) [Full-text available](#)

Jan 2023 · COMPUT SYST SCI ENG

Nguyen Tu Trung ·  Trần Thị Ngân ·  Tran Manh Tuan · To Huu Nguyen[View](#)

... Hu et al. [19] proposed a new fusion method that integrates separable dictionary optimization with a Gabor filter in the non-subsampled contourlet transform (NSCT) domain. The proposed method was tested on 127 groups of brain anatomical images from the Whole Brain Atlas medical image database with modalities such as MRI and CT images. ...

Artificial Intelligence-Based Multimodal Medical Image Fusion Using Hybrid S Optimal CNN[Article](#) [Full-text available](#)

Jul 2022

Marwah Almasri ·  Abrar Alajlan[View](#) [Show abstract](#)

... Lastly, the contrast enhancement technique is used to enhance the fused image quality. Q. Hu et al. [93] proposed a dictionary learning and Gabor filter based MMIF. The frequency bands are fused by Gabor energy weights, and sparse representations, which are updated by dictionary-based algorithm (OMP) with manifold-based conjugate gradient method. ...

Recent Advancements in Multimodal Medical Image Fusion Techniques for Better Diagnosis: An Overview[Article](#)

Jun 2022

 Haribabu Maruturi ·  Velmathi Guruviah ·  Pratheepan Yogarajah[View](#) [Show abstract](#)

... In the sparse domain, the sparse representation (SR) [15] and dictionary learning [16] are widely used in image fusion. For instance, Li et al. [17] proposed a novel multimodal fusion method via three-layer decomposition and SR. ...

Infrared and Visible Image Fusion in a Multilevel Low-Rank Decomposition Framework Based on Guided Filtering and Feature Extraction[Article](#) [Full-text available](#)

Apr 2022

 Chao Fang · Xin Feng · Haifeng Gong ·  Xicheng Lou[View](#) [Show abstract](#)

... In this technique, multiscale fusion scheme is used in the wavelet domain. Hu et al. (2020) proposed an image fusion technique, i.e., GDNSCT by using Gabor filter, separable dictionary, and non-subsampled contourlet transform (NSCT). Maqsood and Javed (2020) introduced image fusion using sparse representation and two-scale image decomposition (STD). ...

Fusion of multi-modality biomedical images using deep neural networks[Article](#) [Full-text available](#)

Aug 2022 · SOFT COMPUT

 Manish Gupta ·  Naresh Kumar ·  Neha Gupta ·  Atef Zaguia[View](#) [Show abstract](#)

... In this technique, multiscale fusion scheme is used in the wavelet domain. Hu et al. [9] proposed an image fusion technique i.e., GDNSCT by using Gabor filter, separable dictionary, and non-subsampled contourlet transform (NSCT). Maqsood and Javed [10] introduced image fusion using sparse representation and two-scale image decomposition (STD). ...

Fusion of Multi-Modality Biomedical Images Using Deep Neural Networks

Preprint

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Oct 2021

Manish Gupta · Naresh Kumar · Neha Gupta · Atef Zaguia

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... However, only one dictionary is employed in the SR-based methods. To address this limitation, dictionary learning has been introduced in SR-based methods [24] [25] [26]. ...

Medical image fusion based on DTNP systems and Laplacian pyramid

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Nov 2021

Siheng Mi · Li Zhang · Hong Peng · Jun Wang

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... A Gabor filter is a linear filter widely utilized for many applications in image processing. Some of the applications can be mentioned as Cell segmentation [55,56], multi-modality medical image [57], medical image coloring [58], and image segmentation [59]. Gabor filters are illustrated as Eq. ...

Combining Gabor energy with equilibrium optimizer algorithm for multi-modality medical image fusion

Article

May 2021 · BIOMED SIGNAL PROCES

Phu-Hung Dinh

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... Gabor is a direction-sensitive linear filter, mainly used for edge detection and texture analysis [21]. A 2-dimensional Gabor filter is the product of a sine plane wave and a Gaussian kernel function [22]. ...

Multimodal Medical Image Fusion Based on Gabor Representation Combination of Multi-CNN and Fuzzy Neural Network

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Lifang Wang · Jin Zhang · Yang Liu · Jiong Zhang

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... However, only one dictionary is employed in the SR-based methods. To address this limitation, dictionary learning has been introduced in SR-based methods [33] [34] [35]. ...

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Enhancing Medical Diagnosis Through Multimodal Medical Image Fusion

Chapter

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Chapter

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Medical Image Fusion with Deep Neural Networks

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A Hybrid Guided Filtering and Transform-Based Sparse Representation Framework for Fusion of Multimodal Medical Images

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Xiaosong Li · Weijun Wan · Fuqiang Zhou · Haishu Tan

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