Application of Image Segmentation on Reconstructed Images

R. Ramji*[1] and S. Devi[2]

*[1]Assistant Professor, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Government College of Engineering, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India

[2]Professor, Electronics and Communication Engineering, PRIST deemed to be University, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract : This paper suggest a completely automated and efficient method for practical reconstruction of the 3D brain tumor model. Reconstruction of segmentation and 3D volume in medical imaging is a method that enables diagnostic optimization, and can also facilitate the specialist in qualitative and quantitative research. In diverse uses such as modeling, quantitative analysis and image-guided surgery, it's an essential step. For clinical planning, detection and quantification including such volume measurements, 3D segmentation of the pathology and healthy structures is absolutely critical. Detailed segmentation of pathological constructs is a challenging task, since brain tumors differ significantly in size and location and may interfere with normal tissue and consume area**..**

***IndexTerms* - Tomography, Discrete Tomography, Total Variation Regularized Discrete Algebraic Reconstruction Techniques, Compressed Sensing.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Brain seems to have a very complex process, and is considered a kernel as part of the body. Human Brain works like a monitor that governs all of our body actions. Brain produces the thought, the feelings, the strategy etc. The neurons in the brain capture the memories of all activities. The visual restoration or emulation of patient memories gathered using MRI, EEG etc. is very important to accurate brain-related patient diagnostics and healthcare professionals. The medical image analysis can be used to analyze these recovered images [1-6]. Restoration of brain pictures is a large field when trying to work with such images, and is beneficial not just for diagnosis as well as for training local doctors. Oncologists in Radiation use one of the open visual interpretation and segmentation to expend a large amount of the time manual method performing the image segmentation. There might still be cases when current methods struggle. Another aspect is that doctors also need to retain absolute control on segmentation [7-10].

In this study, we proposed a solution that supports the brain tumour within it with a 3D visualization system. For this application the Proposed Framework uses brain MR pictures. There are several stages to this method. The proposed system's first process removes noise from MR images. We obtain the segmented picture from an MFCM in the second step. This brain portion of the photos is taken from the tumor area. For 3D rendering the tumour area that is derived from this step is used. For 3D visualization of the brain and tumour we were using a rendering algorithm.

II. ANT COLONY ALGORITHM

Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) algorithm was introduced as multi agent method for solving optimization problems such as travelling salesman problem by Dorigo and Gambardella. This algorithm was derived from inspiration of studies and observations on real world behaviour of ants of a colony. The studies elucidate that ants have a social life and generally their behaviour is geared towards the survival of the colony as a whole, rather than individual or subset of the colony. Interesting characterises of ant is their behaviour in the process of searching of food, they have a unique way of identifying the shortest distance between the food source and their nest. Direct communication between the ant rarely exist rather their communication is indirect. Ant leaves a chemical substance called pheromone in the path of movement. Intelligence behind Ant's is that each one ant chooses the path of longest pheromone trace ,in other words an ant tracks the most common path that has been passed by other ant assumes the most travelled path. This schema presents the optimal solution for finding the best path.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

This methodology is intended for the identification and translation of MRI signals into grayscale to be analyzed further. The MRI images are made of some shades of green, blue and therefore the original MRI image has to be transformed into a grayscale. The picture on a grayscale is given to the wiener filter as input. The tumor is a region of the body which is the location on which the method functions. The portion of the context picture is extracted by using the algorithm of segmentation called Modified fuzzy c implies clustering. After applying the segmentation technique to all the 2D slices, it is stored in the mat file which is used as a phantom. The detected tumor is then replicated using TVR-DART in 3-Dimensional (3D) vision, extending the analysis to find out the exact shape and size of the specimen.

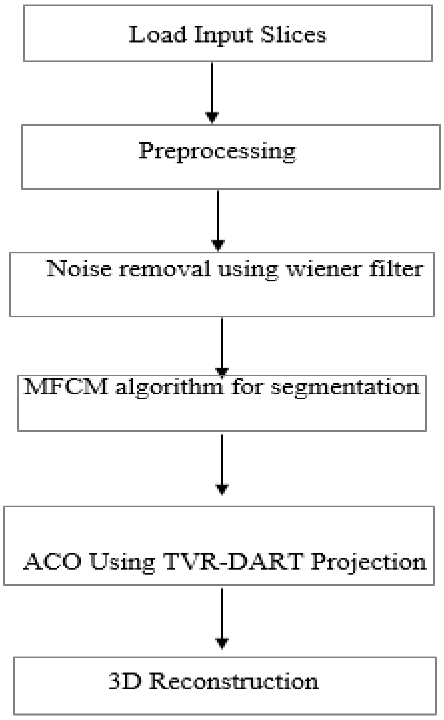


Fig. 1 Proposed System

IV. DESIGN OF EXPERIMENTS

The work involves an in-depth theoretical study to analyze TVR-DART's capacity from distorted data and with restricted projection pictures, and to interact with current methods like Simultaneous Iterative Reconstruction Technique (SIRT), TV_{min}, and DART. The findings prove TVR-DART is able to build more accurate reconstructions in challenging realistic conditions and identify aberrations in the image precisely. We also show that, under the various conditions, the limited number of algorithm parameters can be easily modified [11-19]. Here we construct a series of simulations which will evaluate the efficiency of the proposed process. In MATLAB all experiments are performed on a 1.8 GHz Intel core i5 processor. The simulations were based on a series of 128*128 pixel slices of 2D brain tumor slices.

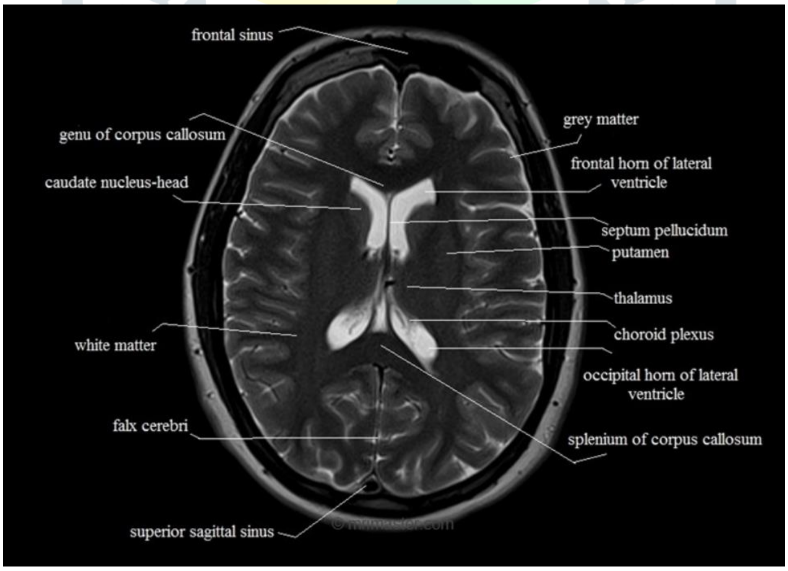
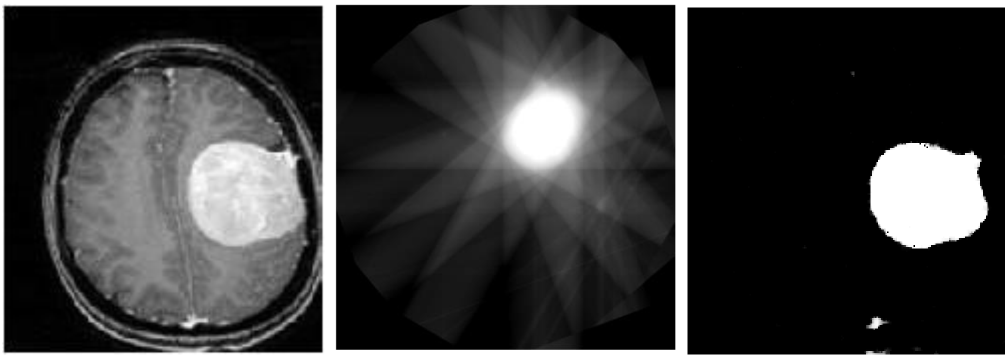


Fig. 2 The internal parts of brain, aberration in various of part of brain are considered for segmentation after reconstruction using TVR algorithm

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

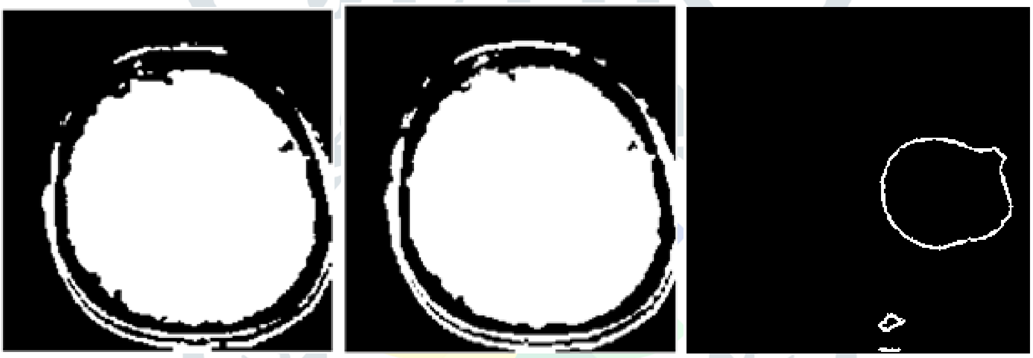
Image Segmentation of Brain Image with aberration in lateral ventricle

Axial T2 scanned image of brain (Fig. 3(a) & (b)) with aberration in the lateral ventricle is scanned through various projection angles generating a sinogram then projection data is reconstructed using TVR Data algorithm, traverse view of reconstructed image is passed through MFCM segmentation as shown in Fig. 3(c). Segmented image is able to accurately identify the aberration portion lateral ventricle in the brain compared to FCM and Otsu algorithms which vaguely identified the aberration.



(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 3 (a) Axial T2 Image of Brain, aberration in Lateral ventricle, (b) Reconstruction Image processing using TVR DART, (c) Traverse View of TVR DART Algorithm Otsu, level = 0.294118 FCM0, Level=0.246988



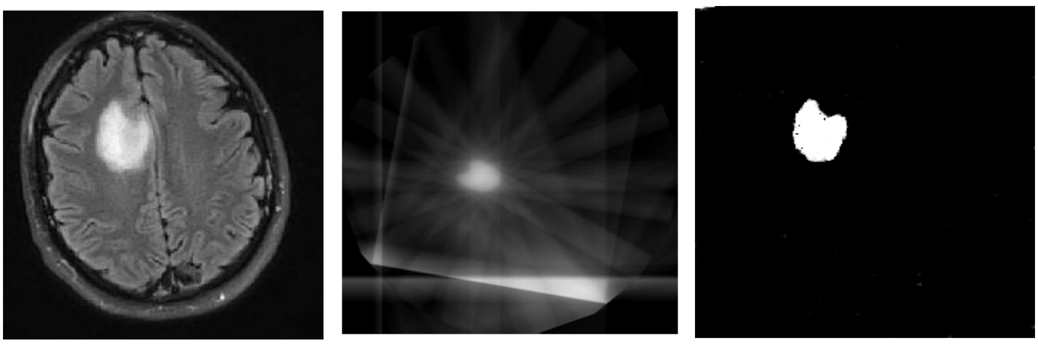
(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 4 Segmented images using various algorithms,(a) Segmented Image using Otsu, (b) Segmented Image using FCM, c) Reconstructed image using TVR DART and segmentation using MCFM.

Above Figure 4 shows the comparison of segmentation after reconstruction using TVR DART, OTSU and FCM, it is clear that reconstructed image applying MFCM segmentation is able to precisely identify the aberration in the image.

Image Segmentation of Brain Image with aberration in nucleus

Axial T2 scanned image of brain with aberration in the nucleus (Fig. 5(a)) is scanned through various projection angles generating a sinogram then projection data is reconstructed using TVR Data algorithm as shown in Fig. 5 (b) and 5(c), traverse view of reconstructed image is passed through MFCM segmentation. Segmented image is able to accurately identify the aberration portion in nucleus portion of the brain compared to FCM and Otsu algorithms which have vaguely identified the aberration.



(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 5 (a)Axial T2 Image of Brain, aberration in nucleus, (b) Reconstruction Image processing using TVR DART,(c) Traverse View of TVR DART Algorithm Ostu, level = 0.262745 FCM0,level = 0.207510

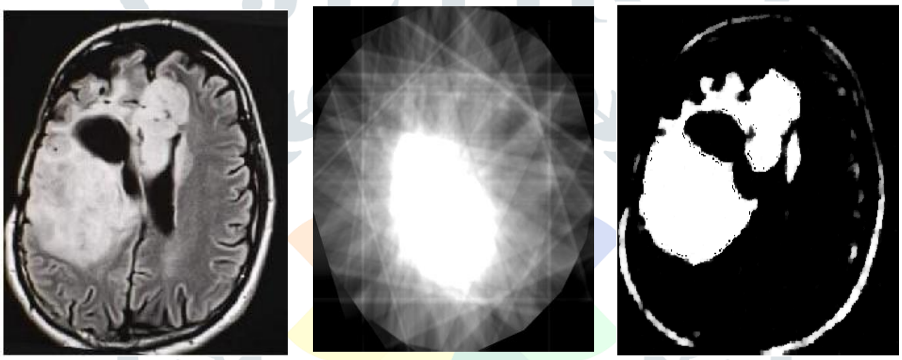
(a) (b) (c)

Fig 6 Segmented images using various algorithms,(a) Segmented Image using Ostu, (b) Segmented Image using FCM, (c) Reconstructed image using TVR DART and segmented using MCFM.

Above Figure 6 shows the comparison of segmentation after reconstruction using TVR DART, OTSU and FCM, it is clear that reconstructed image applying MFCM segmentation is able to precisely identify the aberration in the image.

Image Segmentation of Brain Image with aberration in temporal lobe

Axial T2 scanned image of brain with aberration in the temporal lobe (Fig. 7 (a)) is scanned through various projection angles generating a sinogram then projection data is reconstructed using TVR Data algorithm as show in Fig. 7(b) & (c), traverse view of reconstructed image is passed through MFCM segmentation. Segmented image is able to accurately is able to identify the aberration portion in temporal lobe of the brain compared to FCM and Otsu algorithms which have vaguely identified the aberration.



(a) (b) (c)

Fig.7 (a) Axial T2 Image of Brain, aberration in temporal lobe,(b) Reconstruction Image processing using TVR DART, (c) Traverse View of TVR- DART Algorithm Otsu, level= 0.356863 FCM0, level= 0.265690

(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 8 Segmented images using various algorithms (a) Segmented Image using Otsu, (b) Segmented Image using FCM (c) Reconstructed image using TVR DART and segmented using MCFM

Above Figure 8 shows the comparison of segmentation after reconstruction using TVR DART, OTSU and FCM, it is clear that reconstructed image applying MFCM segmentation is able to precisely identify the aberration in the image.

VI. SUMMARY

In this study, presented a novel approach in the image analysis pipeline process using MFCM for image segmentation during reconstruction of image using TVR DART. The 3D reconstruction technique applied is checked using 2D slices of the brain tumours. TVR-DART guides the alternative towards discrete gray values with the overall deviation of the discrete limits of the solvent. The gray values and the segmentation function thresholds are estimated, varying with the reconstruction. TVR-DART methods based on ACO yield the best reconstructed image compared to the current methods. We have extracted the tumour region very efficiently using MFCM for various aberration images.

This paper proposes a novel strategy to distinguish jamming attack utilising ABC algorithm. The performance parameter, for example, vitality, remove, parcel misfortune, and bundle conveyance impacts the choice taken in against jamming systems. The plan of DoS attack in light of each layer can be joined to enhance the attacks by utilising a basic advancement algorithm. The proposed algorithms can isolate network conditions caused by different kinds of jammers or cause by characteristic sources from each other alongside high detection rate and low false positive rate to upgrade the vitality of the Wireless Sensor Networks. Another preferred standpoint is that no extra equipment is required to execute the algorithms on existing Wireless Sensor Nodes. In the following examination arranged, the algorithms will be actualised on genuine wireless sensor nodes and, therefore, the performance accomplishment of the algorithms in a genuine situation will be expounded.

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