

Adaptive Image Fusion Method Based on Non-subsampled Contourlet Wavelet Transform

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Abstract. In order to solve the problem of the detail and the indistinct texture of the traditional image fusion algorithm, an image fusion method based on non-subsampled contourlet transform (NSCT) and self-adaptive correlation coefficient operator is proposed, which can effectively preserve the details of the fusion source image information and important structural information. Firstly, the low-pass subband and band-pass subband of the source image are decomposed by NSCT, and then the low-pass subband is fused by the fusion rule of the adaptive region variance, the band-pass subbands are fused by adaptive weights with coefficients gradient as the factor. Finally, through the NSCT inverse transformation to get the result image. The simulation results show that the adaptive algorithm is superior to the fusion method of human control fusion rule.

Keywords: Image fusion; Non-subsampled Contourlet Transform; adaptive operator; correlation coefficient

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1. Introduction

The main task of image fusion [1] is to find a simple and efficient method to make a pixel contain image information of several different single modal images in the same position. The goal is to fuse the image information of several different single modalities and display in an image. Image fusion was originally designed to better monitor enemy targets. With the development of computer graphics, it has been extended to various fields such as medicine [2], military and aerospace. Pixel-based fusion and transform-domain-based fusion are two common types of fusion methods. The advantages of pixel level fusion such as principal component analysis and colorimetric transform are that the algorithm is simple and easy to implement, but the algorithm also has the disadvantage of low fusion accuracy and poor result image structure. Cao et al. [4] proposed a method of optimizing the selection of fusion weight coefficients based on the Pyramid using the Bandeavene clonal selection algorithm. The research shows that such methods are

beneficial to the edge information of the image, but the higher complexity of the method leads to the fusion process slower, and the convergence of the accuracy but declined. Such as discrete wavelet transform, Laplacian pyramid transform and other transformation based fusion algorithm, this fusion method to solve the simple pixel fusion caused by the lack of correlation between the pixels, the fusion rules determine the fusion image effects The key to good or bad. Because of the interrelation between the pixels of the image, based on a single pixel fusion method will inevitably cause the lack of correlation between pixels, resulting in poor fusion image [5]. Li et al. [6] proposed the use of lifting wavelet characteristics for medical image fusion. The research shows that the accuracy of the fused image is helpful for clinical diagnosis. However, the edge and texture information of the resulting image are not very clear.

In contrast to these references, this text aims to fully extract the edge information of the source image and obtain the texture information of the image and to improve the fusion. The paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we give the basic principle of the algorithm: Non-sampled Contourlet Wavelet Transform (NSCT). In section3, we present a fusion algorithm using NSCT and adaptive operator is proposed in this paper. In section4, the experimental simulation is given base on this stock is discussed. Section 5 contains conclusions.

2. Principle of basic algorithm

Non-sampled contourlet transform [7-8] was improved by Cunha in 2005 based on the traditional contourlet, which has translational invariance and multi-scale transformation. The image is decomposed into a band-pass subband and a low-pass subband by a non-sampling filter, and each stage of decomposition needs to up-sampling the previous layer. The decomposition principle is similar to the Contourlet algorithm, but NSCT ensures that the sample size is unchanged during the sampling process. Its transformation principle is as follows:

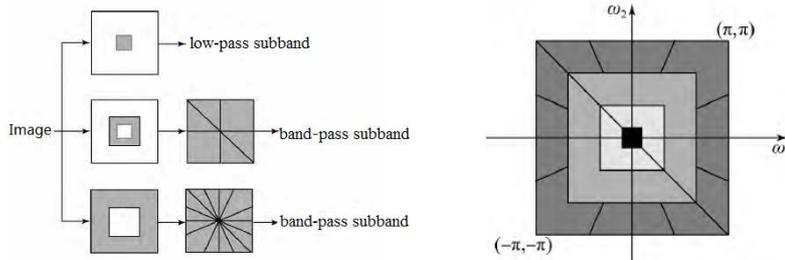


Figure 1: NSCT decomposition process **Figure 2:** Frequency domain distribution

The NSCT solves the problem of poor local characteristics in the transform domain and the frequency domain of Contourlet, and has anisotropy. Therefore, it has better abilities to extract contour features of the source image and provide more information for the resulting image. Therefore, this paper uses the NSCT in the frequency domain decomposition of the source image.

3. Algorithm design

In the process of coefficient fusion, the fusion strategy is the key to the fusion algorithm. The quality of the fusion strategy leads directly to the clarity and expressive detail of the

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fusion result. In the traditional fusion algorithm, the determination of artificial rules usually leads to the occurrence of fusion distortion, resulting in fusion deviation and inaccurate fusion information. Therefore, this paper introduces adaptive operator instead of manual control.

3.1. Adaptive operator

The correlation coefficient was originally used to assess the correlation between the two images contained in the information, which reflects the similarities between the two images. The correlation coefficient [9] is defined as:

$$RC_{AB} = \sum_{i=0}^{L-0} \sum_{j=0}^{L-0} P_{AB}(i, j) \log \frac{P_{AB}(i, j)}{P_A(i)P_B(j)} \quad (1)$$

$p_A(i)$, $p_B(j)$ represent the probability distribution of the source image A、B, $p_{AB}(i, j)$ represents the joint probability that the gray value of the pixel A is i , and the gray value of image B is j in the same position. Then define the adaptive operator λ as follows:

$$\lambda = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{RC_{AB}}{\eta}, & RC_{AB} \leq \eta \\ 0, & RC_{AB} > \eta \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $\eta \in [0,1]$ is the allowable difference threshold of the image. The value of η is determined by the modality of the image.

3.2. Low-pass subband fusion

The image's low-pass sub-band coefficients contain some regional geometric information in the image. Because the image to be fused is inherently ambiguous [10], and the regional variance of the image reflects the sensitive information of the image. In order to better determine the fusion weight coefficient according to the different image types, the adaptive variance comparison value is used instead of the artificial weight coefficient.

Let $C_A^L(i, j)$ and $C_B^L(i, j)$ the low-pass subband coefficients of the source images A and B of size $M \times N$ at (i, j) , respectively, and $\overline{C_A^L}$ and $\overline{C_B^L}$ denote the 8-neighborhood low-pass subband average coefficients of the two images centered on (i, j) . The formula is defined as follows:

$$\overline{C_A^L} = \frac{1}{8 \times 8} \sum_{i=1}^8 \sum_{j=1}^8 C_A^L(i, j) \quad (3)$$

$$\overline{C_B^L} = \frac{1}{8 \times 8} \sum_{i=1}^8 \sum_{j=1}^8 C_B^L(i, j) \quad (4)$$

Define the variance of coefficients of 8 neighborhoods centered at (i, j) on two images as $sd_A^2(i, j)$ and $sd_B^2(i, j)$ respectively. If the variance value is larger, the information contained in this area is richer, the formula is as follows:

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$$sd_A^2(i, j) = \frac{1}{8 \times 8} \sum_{i=1}^8 \sum_{j=1}^8 (C_A^L(i, j) - \overline{C_A^L})^2 \quad (5)$$

$$sd_B^2(i, j) = \frac{1}{8 \times 8} \sum_{i=1}^8 \sum_{j=1}^8 (C_B^L(i, j) - \overline{C_B^L})^2 \quad (6)$$

Define the variance comparison value as:

$$CV_A = \sqrt{sd_A^2 \cdot C_A^L(i, j)} \quad (7)$$

$$CV_B = \sqrt{sd_B^2 \cdot C_B^L(i, j)} \quad (8)$$

This article's low frequency sub-band coefficient fusion strategy is determined as follows:

$$C_F^L = \begin{cases} \frac{C_A^L(i, j) \cdot CV_A + C_B^L(i, j) \cdot \lambda \cdot CV_B}{CV_A + CV_B \cdot \lambda}, & CV_A \geq CV_B \\ \frac{C_A^L(i, j) \cdot \lambda \cdot CV_A + C_B^L(i, j) \cdot CV_B}{CV_A \cdot \lambda + CV_B}, & CV_A < CV_B \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

where $C_B^L(i, j)$ represents the low-frequency coefficients fused based on this rule.

3.3. Band-pass subband fusion rules

In the band-pass subband coefficients obtained by the NSCT transform, there are some points with larger coefficients, which correspond to the possible distortion in the image. Taking into account the human eye visual system[11], the human eye for the obvious part of the characteristics of the obvious than the characteristics of part of the sensitive reflection. Therefore, in the fusion stage of band-pass sub-band coefficients, the gradient energy which can reflect the degree of image edge is selected as the fusion strategy factor in this fusion phase, and the alternative artificial operator is also chosen to decide the fusion weight coefficient so as to highlight the edge information well and texture changes. Define the gradient of the image coefficient:

$$G(i, j) = \frac{[f(i+1, j) - f(i, j)] + [f(i, j+1) - f(i, j)]}{2} \quad (10)$$

Then the gradient energy centered on (i, j) and its 3×3 neighborhood is defined as:

$$E(i, j) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 G(i, j)^2 \quad (11)$$

In order to fully reflect the degree of difference between high-frequency coefficients, and try to make it reflected in the fusion formula, the definition of bandpass coefficient comparison value is:

$$DV(i, j) = 0.25 \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 E(i, j) \cdot C^{H_m, n}(i, j) \quad (12)$$

The fusion strategy is as follows:

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$$C_F^{H_m,n}(i,j) = \begin{cases} \frac{C_A^{H_m,n}(i,j) \cdot DV_A + C_B^{H_m,n}(i,j) \cdot \lambda \cdot DV_B}{DV_A + DV_B \cdot \lambda}, & DV_A(i,j) \geq DV_B(i,j) \\ \frac{C_A^{H_m,n}(i,j) \cdot \lambda \cdot DV_A + C_B^{H_m,n}(i,j) \cdot DV_B}{DV_A \cdot \lambda + DV_B}, & DV_A(i,j) < DV_B(i,j) \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

where $C_F^{H_m,n}(i,j)$, $C_A^{H_m,n}(i,j)$ and $C_B^{H_m,n}(i,j)$ represent the coefficients of the fusion result image and source images in layer m , n direction respectively.

The inverse transform of the fusion coefficients obtained by the above algorithm will yield the result images (such as figures 4(h), 5(h), 6(h)).

Figure 3 shows the basic flow chart of NSCT fusion.

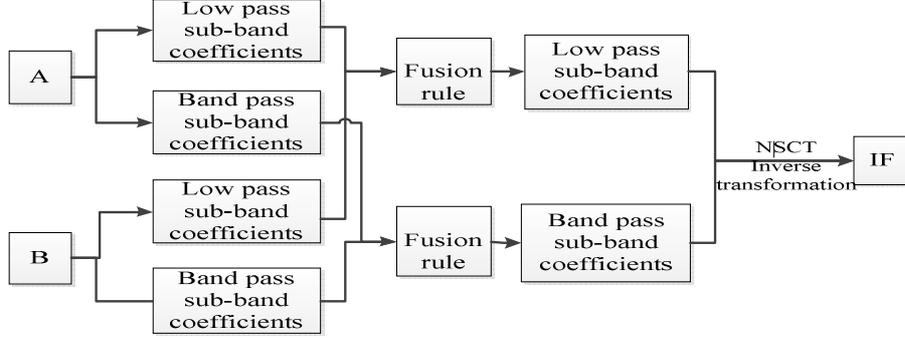


Figure 3: Initial fusion flow chart

4. Experimental results and analysis

4.1. Evaluation criteria

In order to verify the performance of the algorithm and the quality of the fusion results [12-13], we will evaluate the fusion results from the subjective and objective aspects of human vision. Subjective evaluation is the use of the human eye on the image clarity, the target information and texture evaluation, subjective factors larger objective evaluation is mainly the use of image evaluation criteria for evaluation, where the choice of mean, standard deviation of the evaluation of image information, both Are positive indicators (the higher the value, the better the rating); the use of PSNR considers the degree of gray-level differences between the fused image and the source image to be fused.

The clarity of the image, also known as sharpness, is also assessed using an average gradient (AG) that measures the abrupt and texture information of the image, which is also a positive indicator. The formula is defined as follows:

$$\bar{V}_g = \frac{1}{M \times N} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \sqrt{\frac{\Delta I_A^2 + \Delta I_B^2}{2}} \quad (14)$$

At the same time, information entropy (IE) and cross entropy (CE) were chosen as the evaluation criteria for information quantity to evaluate the image. Information entropy (IE) is the amount of information contained in the image evaluation, information entropy is also a positive standard. Information entropy H is defined as:

$$H = -\sum_{i=0}^{255} p_i \log_2 p_i \quad (15)$$

where p_i is the probability that the gray value of the image is equal to i .

Finally, we use the positive index cross entropy (CE) to consider the correlation between the result image and the source images.

4.2. Experimental simulation

In the process of experiment simulation, Matlab 7.1 is selected as experimental platform, and two different types of images are selected for experimental simulation and analysis to ensure the feasibility of the proposed algorithm.

In this paper, based on Laplacian pyramid algorithm (LP), literature [4] algorithm, literature [6] algorithm and the algorithm in this paper, the traditional NSCT algorithm are chosen to perform the fusion experiment on two different modal images respectively. By contrast, explain the advantages of this algorithm.

4.2.1. Infrared and visible light image fusion experiment

Experimental results of infrared and visible images As shown in the figure, the fusion of infrared images and visible images is one that can skillfully express heat source information [14] and express scene information.

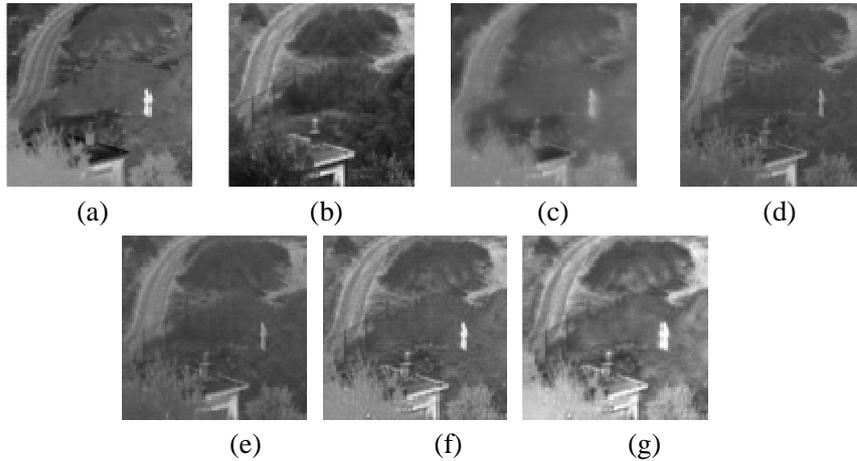


Figure 4: Image database: infrared image (a) and visible image (b), fusion result by LP transform: (c), fusion result by literature [4] algorithm: (d), fusion result by literature [6] algorithm: (e), fusion result by NSCT algorithm: (d), fusion result by the algorithm in this paper: (d).

From a subjective point of view, the above methods differ in their ability to extract source image information. Based on the results of LP, the brightness is improved, but the image contrast is low and the scene is not clearly expressed; the fusion image of [4] algorithm and the fusion image of [6] algorithm are close, both in contrast to LP Lifting, texture and edges are clearer, but less bright. Based on the results of the traditional NSCT images and the proposed algorithm, the results are good in brightness and high in definition. However, after careful observation, it is found that the resulting images based on the proposed algorithm are more prominent on the heat source information. The

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structure and texture of the scene information Relative to the initial fusion map has a higher promotion.

Table 1: Infrared and visible light fusion images objective evaluation

Method	SD	IE	AG	PSNR	CE
LP transform	42.1056	7.0967	2.8688	32.1204	0.6360
Literature [4] algorithm	59.7658	7.4528	5.4903	36.0067	0.0253
Literature [6] algorithm	59.7926	7.5573	5.4706	35.9438	0.0868
NSCT	65.6576	7.4856	5.5416	34.6608	0.0937
The algorithm in this paper	65.6742	7.5799	5.5908	36.0944	0.0129

Table 1 shows the objective evaluation of the above algorithms; it is not difficult to find that the proposed algorithm is superior to other fusion results in all aspects. In terms of standard deviation, this paper outperforms the traditional NSCT fusion algorithm by about 24%, while other algorithms do not exceed 30; in terms of information entropy, this algorithm exceeds 7, the other algorithms are between 6 and 7; in addition, In terms of the average gradient of image edge and texture, the LP algorithm has the lowest algorithm, which is up to 5.5908, which is 35% higher than that of NSCT. This shows that the proposed algorithm has good performance in infrared and visible image fusion.

4.2.2. Medical image fusion experiment

Figure 5 shows the fusion results of medical images. For the fusion of medical images, the goal is to extract the luminance areas of two images and display them on an image, so as to provide effective medical information for doctors' diagnosis.

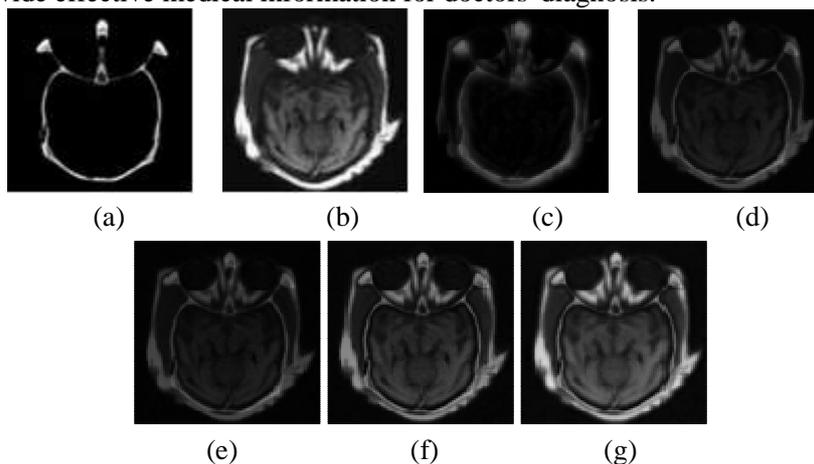


Figure 5: Image database: infrared image (a) and visible image (b), fusion result by LP transform: (c), fusion result by literature [4] algorithm: (d), fusion result by literature [6] algorithm: (e), fusion result by NSCT algorithm: (d), fusion result by the algorithm in this paper: (d).

From a subjective point of view, we can clearly see that although the fusion results based on LP transform have certain brightness, the soft tissue information is ambiguous. Similarly, the soft tissue based on the fusion result of the literature [6] algorithm and the literature [4] algorithm. The performance of the information is relatively clear, but the image brightness is low and the resolution is low. The NSCT improves the brightness and improves the definition and contrast. However, the fusion result of the algorithm in this paper is superior in brightness and highlighting the target information, the details of the information also showed the ideal, good visual effects [15].

As can be seen from Table 2, the results obtained by this algorithm show only a lower cross-entropy than the fusion results of the literature [6] algorithm, which shows that this algorithm can extract more useful information of the original image. In terms of information entropy, the first four algorithms are 9.3%, 3.6%, 2.9% and 4.5% respectively, which shows that the proposed algorithm performs better in combining image information capabilities. In terms of average gradient, except for the proposed algorithm, which shows that the algorithm in this paper is more ideal in image texture and sharpness representation. Meanwhile, the peak signal-to-noise ratio of fusion image reaches 44.5472, which has obvious advantages over other algorithms. It can be seen from the above that the algorithm in this paper also achieves the ideal effect in medical image fusion and provides more accurate information for medical diagnosis.

Table 2: Objective evaluation of fusion results of medical images

Method	SD	IE	AG	PSNR	CE
LP transform	22.5830	6.4463	2.4566	32.2419	1.1577
literature [4] algorithm	36.8288	6.8569	3.9811	36.6749	0.7048
literature [6] algorithm	37.8749	6.8626	3.6057	36.6403	0.7844
NSCT	34.9425	6.7962	3.5470	35.3537	1.2027
The algorithm in this paper	38.6108	7.0932	4.7965	44.5472	0.6953

4.2. Experimental Analysis

Through simulation experiments on two groups of different types of images, it can be seen that the proposed algorithm has greatly improved compared with NSCT algorithm in terms of combining source image information, improving image brightness and sharpness, and at the same time subjective and objective evaluation, The fusion result obtained by the algorithm is superior to other traditional algorithms in all aspects, which solves the problem that the fused image detail information is not clear and the image quality is not high, and further illustrates the advantages of the algorithm in this paper.

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5. Conclusion

In order to solve the problem of low efficiency of traditional fusion algorithm in the combination of source image information and image sharpness, this paper presents a fusion algorithm based on invariance of NSCT sampling. In the low-pass subband fusion, the regional variance is used to define the fusion comparison value. In the bandpass subband, the gradient energy is used as the value of the fusion comparison factor. The important information such as the detail and texture of the image is taken as the weight of the coefficient fusion phase. The image contains important information about the source image.

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