



HAL
open science

Local distance and dempster-dhafer for multi-focus image fusion

Ias Sri I. S. Wahyuni, Rachid Sabre

► **To cite this version:**

Ias Sri I. S. Wahyuni, Rachid Sabre. Local distance and dempster-dhafer for multi-focus image fusion. *Signal & Image Processing: An International Journal*, 2022, 13 (1), pp.29-43. 10.5121/sipij.2022.13103 . hal-03774052

HAL Id: hal-03774052

<https://hal.science/hal-03774052v1>

Submitted on 11 Mar 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

LOCAL DISTANCE AND DEMPSTER-DHAFFER FOR MULTI-FOCUS IMAGE FUSION

Ias Sri Wahyuni¹ and Rachid Sabre²

¹University of Burgundy, Gunadarma University

²Laboratory Biogéosciences CNRS, University of Burgundy/Agrosup Dijon, France

ABSTRACT

This work proposes a new method of fusion image using Dempster-Shafer theory and local variability (DST-LV). This method takes into account the behaviour of each pixel with its neighbours. It consists in calculating the quadratic distance between the value of the pixel $I(x, y)$ of each point and the value of all the neighbouring pixels. Local variability is used to determine the mass function defined in Dempster-Shafer theory. The two classes of Dempster-Shafer theory studied are : the fuzzy part and the focused part. The results of the proposed method are significantly better when comparing them to results of other methods.

KEYWORDS

Multi-focus-images, Dempster-Shafer Theory, local distance, fusion images.

1. INTRODUCTION

The role of image merging is to use images of the same scene with different focus to produce a single image containing the details found on at least one of the input images. Thus, image merging can reduce uncertainty and minimize redundancy on the output image as well as maximize particular relevant information. This work mainly concerns the fusion of multifocal images caused by the limited depth of field of the optical lenses of cameras. Thus, with a different focus, we can obtain several images where each contains a bright object and the others blurry. In this case, the method of fusion image is used to bring all the objects into focus on a single image.

Multifocal image fusion methods found in the literature are divided into two types, spatial methods and multiscale methods. The spatial methods use directly the pixels of the source images and the neighbouring pixels. Some fusion methods like: the mean, the principal component analysis (PCA) [1], the maximum selection rule, the two-sided gradient-based methods [2] and the filter-based method and guided images (GIF) [3] and the maximum selection rule are considered as spatial approaches. Among the disadvantages of spatial domain approaches is that they create spatial distortion in the fused image. On the other hand, the fusion using the methods at several scales is carried out on the source images after having decomposed them into several scales. We cite some examples of these methods: the discrete wavelet transform (DWT) [4] - [7], the fusion of Laplacian pyramidal images [8] - [14], the discrete cosine transform with variance calculation (DCT + var) [15], the method based on the detection of salience (SD) [16].

The article [17] shows that the fusion decreases the imprecision and the uncertainty by the redundancy as well as the complementary information of the source image. Shafer was the first to

introduce evidence theory in the 1970s, based on Dempster's research. The Dempster-Shafer theory (DST) has the advantage of being without a priori and without preference, due to the unavailability of information, this leads to indeterminacy, as detailed in [18] and [19]. Numerous applications of this theory, particularly in the field of: image segmentation [20], [21], pattern classification [22], [23], object recognition [24], medical imaging [25], sensor fusion [26].

This work gives a multi-focus image fusion method based on Dempste-Shafer theory using the variability between each pixel and its neighbours as distance. The calculation of this variability is made from the quadratic distance between the value of each pixel I (x, y) and the value of all the neighbouring pixels called "local variability". It allows as a measure to detect the sharp intensity of the image, the edges and preserves the edge.

This paper is organized as follows: Section 2 details the evidence Dempster-Shafer theory. Section 3 defines local variability and its use. Section 4 details the proposed method. Section 5 details the assessment metrics used in this article. The experimental study on different images with comparison to other methods are provided in section 6. Section 7 gives conclusions and perspective of this work

2. DEMPSTER-SHAFFER EVIDENCE THEORY

We start with Define Θ as the set of assumptions for a problem area, called a framework for discernment. The function m defined from 2^Θ to $[0,1]$ where 2^Θ by where the set of all the subsets Θ :

$$2^\Theta = \{A|A \subseteq \Theta\}. \quad (1)$$

The function m is called a basic probability assignment whenever

$$m(\emptyset) = 0 \text{ and } \sum_{A \subseteq \Theta} m(A) = 1. \quad (2)$$

where $m(A)$ is the measure of belief that is attributed to A . According to [27], $m(A)$ measures the degree of evidence supporting the assertion that a specific element of Θ belongs to the set A , but not to a special complementary subset of. If A belongs to Θ such that $m(A) > 0$ then A will be called the focal element of m . The belief measure is calculated using the function m as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Bel: 2^\Theta &\mapsto [0,1]: \\ Bel(A) &= \sum_{B \subseteq A} m(B). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The plausibility measure is defined in the paper [28] by: $Pl: 2^\Theta \mapsto [0,1]$:

$$Pl(A) = \sum_{A \cap B \neq \emptyset} m(B) = 1 - Bel(\bar{A}). \quad (4)$$

$Bel(A)$ measures the degree of evidence that an element belongs to the set A as well as to the various special subsets of A . The aggregation of evidence given by different sources, see [17], is an important aspect of Dempster Shafer Theory (DST).

Let B and C of non-disjoint subsets of Θ , such that $m_1(B) > 0$ and $m_1(C) > 0$. Then the functions m_1 and m_2 are combinable by means of Dempster's rule [29],[30].

The combination (joint mass) of two sets of masses m_1 and m_2 is defined as follows

$$m_1 \oplus m_2(\emptyset) = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$m_1 \oplus m_2(A) = \frac{\sum_{B \cap C = A} m_1(B)m_2(C)}{1 - \sum_{B \cap C = \emptyset} m_1(B)m_2(C)} \tag{6}$$

Equation (6) becomes

$$m_1 \oplus m_2(A) = \frac{\sum_{B \cap C = A} m_1(B)m_2(C)}{\sum_{B \cap C \neq \emptyset} m_1(B)m_2(C)} \tag{7}$$

when the mass of a subset A is equal to zero it simply means that we are not able to assign a level precisely to A (see [31]), since we could have non-zero masses on subsets of, which would lead us to $Bel(A) \neq 0$.

3. LOCAL DISTANCE

This work is based on the use of the quadratic difference called local variability between the value of each pixel $I(x, y)$, and the value of its neighbours. The idea comes from the fact that in the fuzzy region, the local variability is smaller than that in the focused region; the proof of this assertion is given in [32]. The neighbour of a pixel (x, y) used in this paper, with the size "a" is:

$$(x + i, y + j) \text{ where } i = -a, -a + 1, \dots, a - 1, a \text{ and } j = -a, -a + 1, \dots, a - 1, a$$

For example the neighbor with the small size ("a" = 1) contains: $(x - 1, y - 1)$, $(x - 1, y)$, $(x - 1, y + 1)$, $(x, y - 1)$, $(x, y + 1)$, $(x + 1, y - 1)$, $(x + 1, y)$, $(x + 1, y + 1)$ as we can see in Fig. 1.

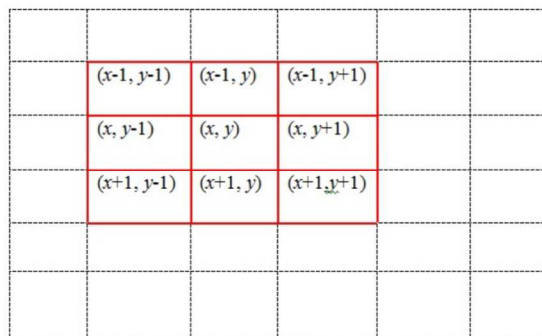


Figure 1. Pixel at (x, y) within its neighborhood, $a = 1$

Let (I_1, I_2, \dots, I_p) is p source images with same size $(R \times C)$. Define the local variability of every source image at pixel (x, y) by:

$$v_{a,k}(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \sum_{m=-a}^a \sum_{n=-a}^a |I_k(x, y) - I_k(x + m, y + n)|^2} \quad (8)$$

where k is the index of k^{th} source image ($k = 1, 2, \dots, p$).

$$I_k(x + m, y + n) = \begin{cases} I_k(x + m, y + n), & \text{if } 1 \leq x + m \leq R \text{ and } 1 \leq y + n \leq C, \\ I_k(x, y), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$T = (2a + 1)^2 - \text{card}(S)$$

$$S = \{(m, n) \in ([-a, a]^2 - \{0,0\}) \text{ such that } I_k(x + m, y + n) = I_k(x, y)\}$$

The following proposition that the local variability is small enough where the location is on the blurred area (B_1 or B_2). Indeed, we consider, without loss the generality, that we have a focus pixel (x, y) in image I_1 and blurred in image I_2 , $((x, y) \in B_2)$

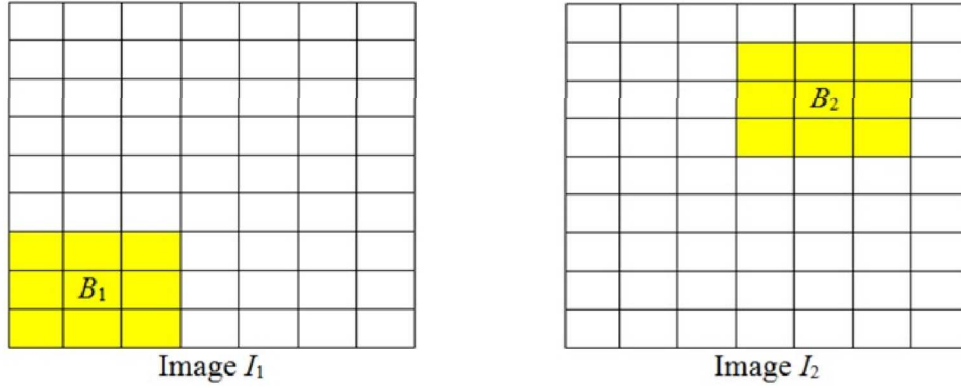


Figure 2. Two multi focus images, the yellow part is blurred area and the white part is clear(focused) area.

The local variability of image I_1 and image I_2 are respectively: $\sqrt{\frac{1}{T} r_1(x, y)}$ and $\sqrt{\frac{1}{T} r_2(x, y)}$, where $r_1(x, y)$ and $r_2(x, y)$ can be written as follow:

$$r_1(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{2a} \sum_{n=0}^{2a} |I_1(x, y) - I_1(x + (m - a), y + (n - a))|^2 \quad (9)$$

$$r_2(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{2a} \sum_{n=0}^{2a} |I_2(x, y) - I_2(x + (m - a), y + (n - a))|^2 \quad (10)$$

Proposition

Let (x, y) a pixel belongs to blurred area of the image I_2 ($(x, y) \in B_2$), then the local variability on (x, y) in image I_2 , is smaller that the local variability on (x, y) in image I_1 , ($r_2(x, y) < r_1(x, y)$).

The proof of this proposition is given in [32].

4. THE PROPOSED METHOD

The use of Dempster-Shafer theory in fusion images is based on the construction of the probative representation of images. In this article, local variability plays the role of information used as a convincing representation image by constructing two classes in Dempster-Shafer theory. A pixel belongs either to the blurred part ω or it belongs to the focused part $\bar{\omega}$. Obviously, there is an inherent uncertainty θ in the evidence theory. These elements form the framework of discernment in Θ :

$$\Theta = \{\omega, \bar{\omega}, \theta\} \quad (12)$$

For each pixel one value of evidence for information will be obtained by m .

$$\{m(\omega), m(\bar{\omega}), m(\theta)\} \quad (13)$$

with the condition $m(\omega) + m(\bar{\omega}) + m(\theta) = 1$.

Assume that there are p original images, I_1, I_2, \dots, I_p , where each image has size $(R \times C)$ with different focus area to be fused. The proposed fusion method follows 3 steps:

Step 1:

1. To calculate mass function:

For each image and for each size of neighbourhood, $a \in \{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$, we calculate:

$$d'_{a,k}(x, y) = 1 - \frac{v_{a,k}(x,y) - \min_{(x',y')} (v_{a,k}(x',y'))}{\max_{(x',y')} (v_{a,k}(x',y')) - \min_{(x',y')} (v_{a,k}(x',y'))} \quad (14)$$

where k is the k^{th} source image, $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$ and a is size of neighbourhood of local variability. We set the standard deviation of $d'_{a,k}(x, y) = \sigma_{a,k}(x, y)$,

for each pair (x, y) belongs to ω , we calculate:

$$m_{a,k}(\omega) = (1 - \sigma_{a,k}(x, y))d'_{a,k}(x, y) \quad (15)$$

for each pair (x, y) belongs to θ , we give:

$$m_{a,k}(\theta) = \sigma_{a,k}(x, y) \quad (16)$$

for each pair (x, y) belongs to $\bar{\omega}$, we calculate:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{a,k}(\bar{\omega}) &= 1 - \left(1 - d'_{a,k}(x, y)\right) \sigma_{a,k}(x, y) - \sigma_{a,k}(x, y) \\ &= \left(1 - d'_{a,k}(x, y)\right) (1 - \sigma_{a,k}(x, y)) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

This method determines the information whether or not a pixel belongs to the focus area by using

the plausibility of ω which is the sum of the masses of the evidence for ω and the uncertainty θ :

$$Pl_{a,k}(\omega) = m_{a,k}(\omega) + m_{a,k}(\theta)$$

For fusion image at the pixel (x, y) , due to ω is a set of pixel on blurred area, we take pixel (x, y) from image k_0 that assigned to minimum $Pl_k(\omega)$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, p$.

Step 2.

For (x, y) , we take F_a as fused image with size of neighborhood = α

$$F_a(x, y) = I_{k_0}(x, y), \text{ where } k_0 \in \{1, 2, \dots, p\} \text{ and } Pl_{a,k_0}(\omega)(x, y) \\ = \min_{k \in \{1, 2, \dots, p\}} (Pl_{a,k}(\omega)(x, y)).$$

Step 3.

Use different values of size of neighbourhood, $\alpha \in \{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$, and take the value of α that corresponds to the minimum value of RMSE, such that our final fused image

$$F = F_{a_0} \text{ where } a_0 \in \{1, 2, \dots, 10\} \text{ and } RMSE(F_{a_0}) = \min_{a \in \{1, 2, \dots, 10\}} (RMSE(F_a))$$

5. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

The experimental part uses images extracted from the database of Web pages [35] containing 150 images with at least two objects of the photographed scene. We proceeded to blur an area of each reference image by the convolution of the Gaussian filter. The justification for the choice of the Gaussian filter is developed in works [33] - [34]. We have chosen to hide an object from the reference image. So we have a reference image and we get multifocus images. The size of the blurred areas depends of course on the size of the masked object. We applied the approach to 150 images from the web page [35]. In order not to clutter up this article, we have chosen to present only three reference images that we have blurred by masking each time an object to extract multifocus images from each image (figures 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11). Figures 6, 9 and 12 show the images merged using the proposed method. The proposed method visually gives a very satisfactory fused image.



Figure 3. in focus on the right



Figure 4. in focus on the left



Figure 5. Fused image by proposed method



Figure 6. in focus on the left



Figure 7. in focus on the right



Figure 8. Fused image by proposed method



Figure 9. in focus on the left



Figure 10. in focus on the right

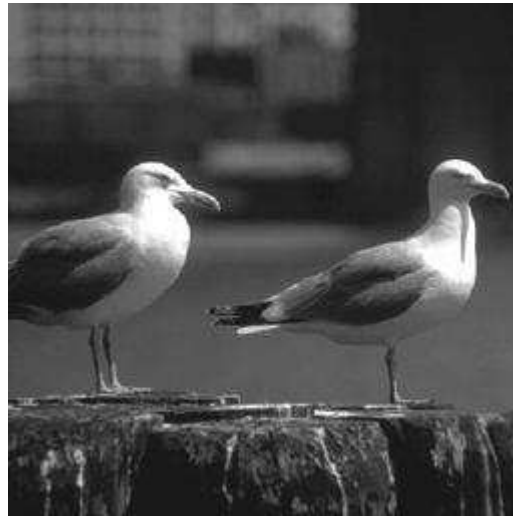


Figure 11. Fused image by proposed method

Now we compare the proposed method to other methods. For that, we apply the fusion methods: PCA method [1], discrete wavelet transform (DWT) method [6], Laplacian pyramid LP_PCA [13], LP_DWT [14] and gradient bilateral (BG) [2].

To evaluate the quality of these fusion methods, we will use metric tools such as the RMSE evaluation measure which has given satisfaction for this kind of comparison. The following table calculates the means and the standard deviations of the RMSEs between the reference images and the fused images by the methods studied.

Table 1. Statistic parameters of the sample (150 images)

Method	LP_AV	PCA	BG	LP.PCA	DWT	LP.DWT	Proposed_method
Mean	6.351	6.245	7.7375	1.7456	3.0738	1.7841	0.44059
Standard deviation	2.81099	2.76977	3.77837	0.62897	1.06387	0.638727	0.223299

From the table1., the proposed method gives a smaller mean and smaller standard deviation of RMSE. We produce the histogram graphs of RMSE for 150 images by different methods (Figure 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19). They are for almost method symmetric and centred around the mean value.

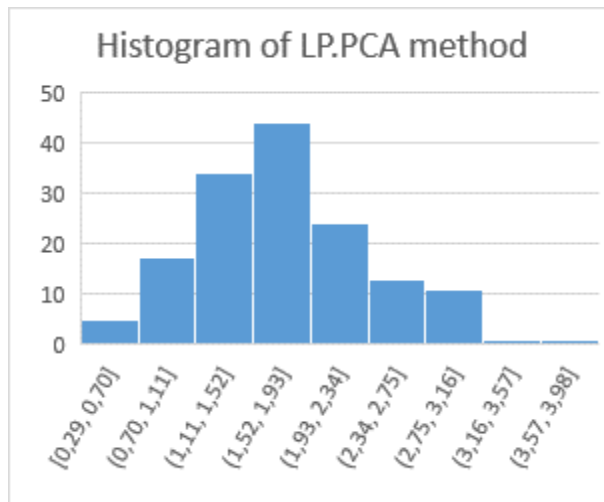


Figure 12. The histogram of LP. PCA method

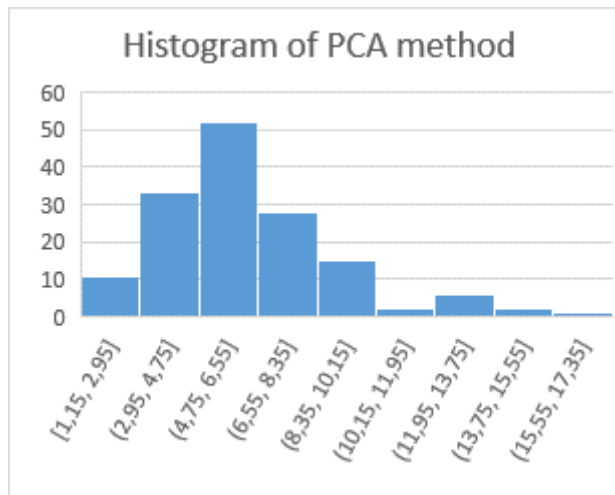


Figure 13. The histogram of PCA method

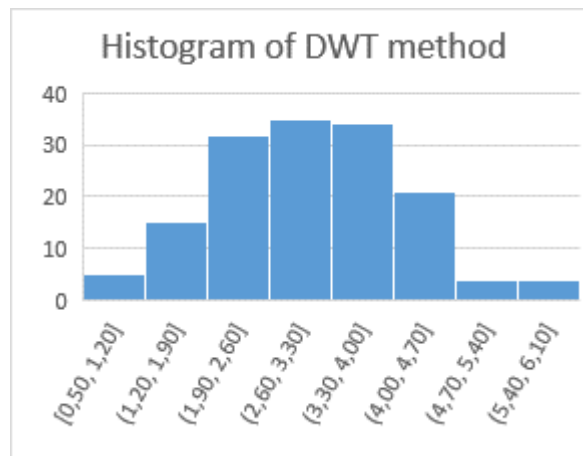


Figure 14. The histogram of DWT method

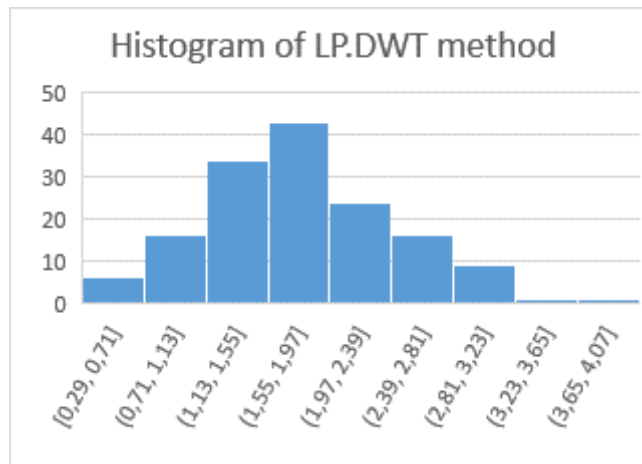


Figure 15. The histogram of LP.DWT method

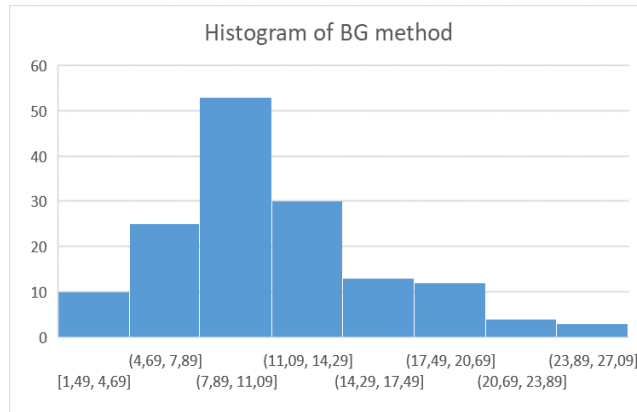


Figure 16. The histogram of BG method

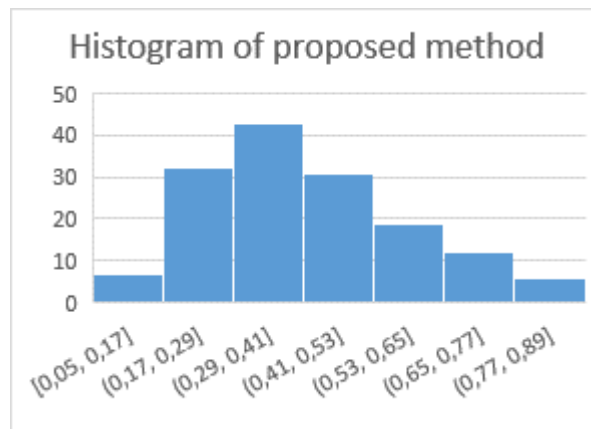


Figure 17. The histogram of proposed method

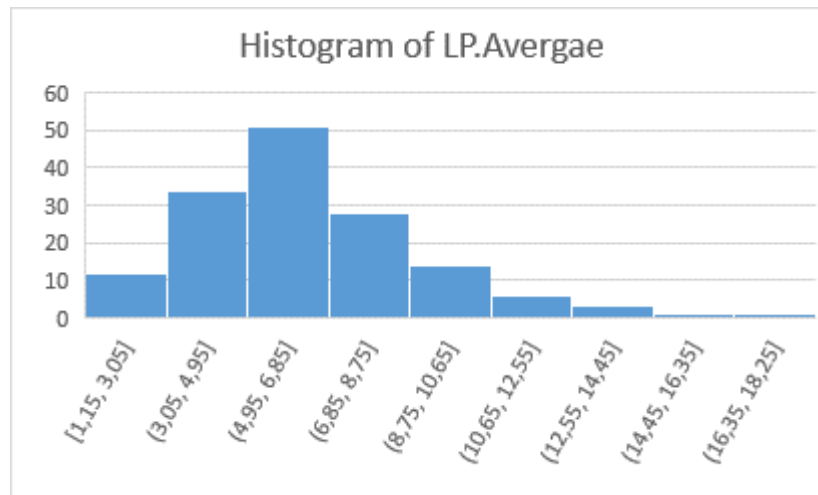


Figure 18. The histogram of LP.Average method

To complete our study and make homogeneous groups of methods, we perform an analysis of variance (ANOVA) with dependent samples (dependence by image). The software R gives the following Anova table:

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
Method	6	1811	301.76	65.92	<2e-16
Residuals	1036	4743	4.58		

Since the probability $Pr(>F)$ is smaller than 1% the methods are significantly different. To compare the methods two-by-two and determine the groups having significantly the same mean, We perform the Newman Keuls test. The software R gives the results below of the test.

```

$means
      RMSE      std      r      Min      Max      Q25      Q50      Q75
BG      7.7374812  3.7783714  150  0.7996276  22.787395  5.4333421  6.9297521  9.8271991
DWT     3.0737953  1.0638734  150  0.5012112   6.030012  2.3205412  2.9734891  3.8514298
LP_AV   6.3513977  2.8109892  150  1.1543230  17.314372  4.6162405  5.9611743  7.5387607
LP_DWT  1.7841139  0.6387276  150  0.2922930   3.664108  1.3388044  1.7580606  2.1669267
LP_PCA  1.7456269  0.6289764  150  0.2871605   3.637775  1.3227422  1.7258679  2.1305223
PCA     6.2446737  2.7697695  150  1.1534551  17.155190  4.5865356  5.9243098  7.3428533
proposed_method 0.4405923  0.2232999  150  0.0549311   1.658533  0.2882735  0.3993412  0.5431666

$comparison
NULL

$groups
      RMSE groups
BG      7.7374812      a
LP_AV   6.3513977      b
PCA     6.2446737      b
DWT     3.0737953      c
LP_DWT  1.7841139      d
LP_PCA  1.7456269      d
proposed_method 0.4405923      e
    
```

We distinguish the different groups: First Group “a” containing only method BG that have the bigger mean of RMSE (7.737). The Group “b” containing two methods LP_AV and PCA that have significantly the same average. Group “c” containing only the method DWT which better

than group “a” and “b”. Group “d” containing two methods LP_DWT and LP_PCA which better than group “a”, “b” and “c”. The last group “e” containing the proposed method that have the smallest mean. Thus, consider the proposed method ca as the best method comparing to other methods.

6. CONCLUSION

The new method presented in this paper serves to merge two multifocal images using local variability and Dempster-Shafer theory. The originality of this work is to combine the theory of Dempster Shaper and the local variability based on the quadratic distance of each pixel and its neighbours. Thus, the merger decision is taken pixel by pixel, it is the one that is at least plausible. An experimental study is carried out in this work and highlights the fact that the proposed method presents a significant improvement in the result both visually and analytically. This work will be used to fuse more than two blurry images. This method can be used in many applications, such as

1. Using the images taken by drones that are essential tools in digital imaging, it offers interesting possibilities to improve photography. The drone can capture images on the same scene, which zooms in on different objects and at different altitudes. Thus, it gives several images on the same scene but with different objects in focus. We will apply the proposed method to obtain one image with all the objects in focus very similar to the real image.

2. The proposed method will also be used in medical imaging. Indeed, to detect an object or cell anomaly due to the local variability indicating the behaviour of each pixel with its neighbourhood.

3. The method can be used in the food industry which uses cameras to control the quality of the produced product. Each camera targets one of several objects to detect an anomaly. The proposed method will give a photo with all the objects in focus and with more detailed information.

In terms of research, this work has several perspectives:

1. We plan to extend this work to color images that convey important information.

2. We intend to adapt the method to more than two images by taking into account the local variability in each image (intra-variability) and the variability between the images (inter-variability). This inter-variability can identify "abnormal pixels" among the images.

3. We will adapt the proposed method to fuse images containing different objects taken by different equipment: ultrasound, IREM, scanner ... (multimodal).

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the anonymous reviewers for their important suggestions and remarks.

REFERENCES

- [1] Naidu V.P.S. and. Raol, J.R., (2008) “Pixel-level Image Fusion using Wavelets and Principal Component Analysis”, Defence Science Journal, Vol. 58, No. 3, pp. 338-352.
- [2] Tian, J., Chen, L., Ma, L., and Yu, W., (2011) “Multi-focus image fusion using a bilateral gradient-based sharpness criterion”, Optic Communications, 284, pp 80-87.
- [3] Zhan, K., Teng, J., Li, Q., and Shi, J., (2015) “A novel explicit multi-focus image fusion method”, Journal of Information Hiding and Multimedia Signal Processing, vol. 6, No. 3, pp.600-612.
- [4] Mallat, S.G., (1989) “A Theory for multiresolution signal decomposition: The wavelet representation”, IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Mach. Intel., Vol. 11, No. 7, pp.674-93.
- [5] Pajares, G., Cruz, J.M., (2004) “A Wavelet-Based Image Fusion Tutorial”, Pattern Recognition 37. Science Direct.

- [6] Guihong, Q., Dali, Z., and Pingfan, Y., (2001) "Medical image fusion by wavelet transform modulus maxima". *Opt. Express* 9, pp. 184-190.
- [7] Indhumadhi, N., Padmavathi, G., (2011) "Enhanced Image Fusion Algorithm Using Laplacian Pyramid and Spatial Frequency Based Wavelet Algorithm", *International Journal of Soft Computing and Engineering (IJSCE)*. ISSN: 2231-2307, Vol. 1, Issue 5,.
- [8] Burt, P.J., Adelson, E.H., (1983) "The Laplacian Pyramid as a Compact Image Code", *IEEE Transactions on communication*, Vol.Com-31, No 40.
- [9] Burt, P.J., (1984) "The Pyramid as a Structure for Efficient Computation", *Multiresolution Image Processing and Analysis*, A. Rosenfeld, Ed., Springer-Verlag, New York 1984.
- [10] Burt, P.J., Kolezynski, R.J., (1993) "Enhanced Image Capture Through Fusion", *International Conference on Computer Vision*, pp. 173-182.
- [11] Wang, W., Chang, F., (2011) "A Multi-focus Image Fusion Method Based on Laplacian Pyramid", *Journal of Computers*, Vol.6, No 12.
- [12] Zhao, P., Liu, G., Hu, C., Hu, and Huang, H., (2013) "Medical image fusion algorithm on the Laplace-PCA". *Proc. 2013 Chinese Intelligent Automation Conference*, pp. 787-794.
- [13] Verma, S. K., Kaur, M., and Kumar, R., (2016) "Hybrid image fusion algorithm using Laplacian Pyramid and PCA method", *Proceeding of the Second International Conference on Information and Communication Technology for Competitive Strategies*.
- [14] Wahyuni, I. S. and Sabre, R., (2016) "Wavelet Decomposition in Laplacian Pyramid for Image Fusion", *International Journal of Signal Processing Systems* Vol. 4, No. 1. pp. 37-44 . 2016.
- [15] Haghghat, M. B. A., Aghagolzadeh, A., and Seyedarabi, H., (2010) "Real-time fusion of multifocus images for visual sensor networks", *Machine vision and image processing (MVIP)*, 2010 6th Iranian.
- [16] Bavirisetti, D. P. and Dhuli, R., (2016) "Multi-focus image fusion using multi-scale image decomposition and saliency detection", *Ain Shams Eng. J.*, to be published. [Online]. Available: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.asej.2016.06.011>.
- [17] Yuan, X., Zhang, J., Yuan, X., and Buckles, B.P, (2003) "Low level fusion of imagery based on Dempster-Shafer theory", *Proceedings of the Sixteenth International Florida Artificial Intelligence Research Society Conference*, pp. 475-479.
- [18] Denoeux, T., (1999) "Reasoning with imprecise belief structures", *International Journal of Approximate Reasoning* Vol. 20, No.1, pp.79-111.
- [19] Walley, P.,(1991) *Statistical reasoning with imprecise probabilities*, London: Chapman and Hall.
- [20] Mena, J.B. and Malpica, J.A., (2003) "Color image segmentation using the Dempster-Shafer theory of evidence for the fusion of texture", *Proceeding ISPRS*, Vol. XXXIV-3/W8, pp. 139-144.
- [21] Rombaut, M. and Zhu, Y.M., (2002) "Study of Dempster-Shafer for image segmentation application", *Image vision Computing*, Vol. 20, pp. 15-23.
- [22] Kowsalya, M. and Yamini, C., (2015) "A survey on pattern classification with missing data using Dempster-Shafer theory", *International conference on information engineering, management, and security*: 134-138.
- [23] Zhu, H., Basir, O., and Karray, F., (2002) "Data fusion for pattern classification via the Dempster-Shafer evidence theory", *Proceeding IEEE Conf. Syst., Man, Cybern.*, vol. 7, pp. 109-114.
- [24] Hassan, M. H., (1989) "Object recognition based on Dempster-Shafer reasoning", *Proc. SPIE 1002, Intelligent robots and computer vision VII*.
- [25] Bloch, I., (1996) "Some aspects of Dempster-Shafer evidence theory for classification of multi-modality medical images taking partial volume effect into account", *Pattern Recognition Letters* 17, pp. 905-919.
- [26] Wu, H., Siegel, M., Stiefelhagen, R, and Yang, J., (2002) "Sensor fusion using Dempster-Shafer theory", *IEEE Instrumentation and Measurement Technology Conference Anchorage, AK, USA*, 21-23.
- [27] Klir, G.J and Folger, T. A., (1988) *Fuzzy sets, uncertainty and information*, Englewood Cliffs Prentice-Hall.
- [28] Shafer, G., (1976) *A mathematical theory of evidence*. Princeton University Press.
- [29] Dempster, A. P., (1967) "Upper and lower probabilities induced by a multivalued mapping", *The Annals of Mathematical Statistics* Vol.38, pp. 325-339.
- [30] Dempster, A. P., (1968) "A generalization of Bayesian inference", *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B (methodological)* Vol. 30, pp. 205-247.
- [31] Bloch, I., (2008) *Information fusion in signal and image processing*. John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

- [32] Wahyuni I. Sabre R., (2020) “Neighbour Local Variability for Multi-Focus Images Fusion”, Signal & Image Processing: An International Journal (SIPIJ) Vol.11, No.6, pp. 37-51.
- [33] Nayar, S. K., (1992) “Shape from Focus System”, Proc. of IEEE Conf. Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, pp. 302-308.
- [34] Petland, A., (1987 “A new sense for depth of field.”, IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligent, Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 523-531.
- [35] www.rawsamples.ch. Accessed: 30 March 2018.
- [36] Tianjing Feng, Hairong Ma, Xinwen Cheng , (2021) “Land-cover classification of high-resolution remote sensing image based on multi-classifier fusion and the improved Dempster–Shafer evidence theory”, Journal of Applied Remote Sensing Vol. 15, No. 1, <https://doi.org/10.1117/1.JRS.15.014506>
- [37] Ling Huang, Thierry Denoeux, David Tonnelet, Pierre Decazes, Su Ruan, (2021) “Deep PET/CT fusion with Dempster-Shafer theory for lymphoma segmentation”, Electrical Engineering and Systems Science, submitted on 11 Aug 2021

AUTHORS

Ias Sri Wahyuni was born in Jakarta, Indonesia, in 1986. She earned the B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees in mathematics from the University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia, in 2008 and 2011, respectively. In 2009, she joined the Department of Informatics (COMPUTING) System, Gunadarma University, Depok, Indonesia, as a Lecturer. She is currently a PhD student at University of Burgundy, Dijon, France. Her current research interests include statistics and image processing.

Rachid Sabre received the PhD degree in statistics from the University of Rouen, Rouen, France, in 1993 and Habilitation (HdR) from the University of Burgundy, Dijon, France, in 2003. He joined Agrosup Dijon, Dijon, France, in 1995, where he is an Associate Professor. From 1998 through 2010, he served as a member of “Institut de Mathématiques de Bourgogne”, France. He was a member of the Scientific Council AgroSup Dijon from 2009 to 2013. In 2012, he has been a member of “Laboratoire Electronique, Informatique, et Image” (Le2i), France. Since 2019 has been a member of Laboratory Biogeosciences UMR CNRS, University of Burgundy. He is author/co-author of numerous papers in scientific and technical journals and conference proceedings. His research interests lie in areas of statistical process and spectral analysis for signal and image processing