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An Evaluation of Fuzzy in Image Enhancement: Design and Comparison for Penicillium and Aspergillus Species

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ABSTRACT

The main focus in this study is to enhance and classify the image of a type of filamentous fungi named Penicillium and Aspergillus. For image enhancement, fuzzy-partition gamma adaptive histogram equalization (FpGAHE) is proposed to improve the quality of an image, in particular the low quality of a microscopic image. Two stages have been considered in this technique. In the first stage, a fuzzy partition is developed to handle the inconsistency of the gray level values of the images by introducing a fuzzy set. In the second stage, surrounding neighborhood is employed to avoid the imbalance data and reduce the drastically changes of brightness values of the image. The performances are evaluated into two parts i.e., image processing and image classification by using the collected microscopic images of fungi species. To evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed technique, the existing techniques, AHE and AGC is compared to the FpGAHE. In image processing, the result attained shows that the proposed technique has a better performance by obtaining the highest value for the PSNR, SSIM and FSIM evaluation for the species of A. terreus in clean condition. Meanwhile, in image classification, five different nearest neighbor classifiers have been tested. The results show the proposed FpGAHE with Improved Fuzzy-Based k Nearest Centroid Neighbor (IFkNCN) classifier perform the best result compare to other nearest neighbor classifier by obtaining the value of 92.59 and 93.95 for the salt and pepper and Gaussian noise corrupted images respectively.

1. Introduction

Penicillium and *Aspergillus* species are categorized as a type of filamentous fungi. Both fungi can be often found in either soil, decaying organic matter or seeds, where they live as saprophytes. These types of fungi can be in different kind of environments throughout the world. This is due to their growth which is largely determined by the availability of water [1]. Although these species have several advantages in food industry as preservative and flavouring agent, they have various

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disadvantages that include food spoilage as well as human and animal infections. Some species produce dangerous mycotoxins that could cause serious health issues and even death.

Generally, identification of the *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* species is depended largely on their macroscopic features (colony diameter, colour, texture, exudates, and colony texture) and microscopic features (conidia, phialide, metula and hyphae) [2,3]. Meanwhile, the arrangements of conidiophores help in the identification of filamentous fungi. Plus, the process in which spores are produced (conidial ontogeny) also helps in the identification. The method of slide culturing is the best method in preserving the actual structure of a fungus. It is also the method used to examine dermatophytes microscopically when the culture had form conidia or spores [4]. This method is cost effective, offers fast availability of results and the equipment are easily accessible [5]. However, the flaw is that this method has a low diagnosis accuracy and the time consumption is high. Plus, only an experienced microscopist can perform this method. Currently, there is no latest method that could resolve these issues [6]. Handling the diagnosis manually may lead to a false result which can cause many other problems.

Therefore, an image-analysis scheme has been proposed to automatically detect a fungal species based on its microscopic images. A number of automated fungi detection have been recently developed based on an image processing scheme. From the various types of microscopic image enhancement techniques, histogram equalization (HE) is one of the most basic procedures for the contrast enhancement of fungi images [7]. The technique increases the apparent contrast in the image by flattening the histogram of the number of image pixels at each grey level value [8]. The adaptive histogram equalization (AHE) was then introduced. It is a technique used to reduce the appearance of noise in the image while maintaining the brightness of some areas [9]. Next, clip limit adaptive histogram equalization (CLAHE) is developed. This technique is applied on the modified membership plane which is then remapped to the grey level intensity [10]. However, both of AHE and CLAHE have tendency to over-amplify noise in relatively homogeneous regions of an image which is not suitable to be applied for microscopic images. Due to the microscopic images being captured in low quality, they are prone to be exposed to different levels of noises and blurring due to the variations in illumination, background, and focus. Moreover, these techniques normally change the brightness of the image significantly. Thus, causing the output image to become saturated with very bright or dark intensity values [11].

Various techniques have been studied in the past to address the issue of undesired over-enhancement and noise amplification in image enhancement. One such technique that has garnered significant interest is the fuzzy logic system, as it has shown promising results. For instance, a novel approach to image segmentation using a combination of Dynamic Particle Swarm Optimization (DPSO) and the Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) algorithm has been proposed by Dhanachandra and Chanu [12] to reduce image noise. This technique holds potential for effectively enhancing image quality while simultaneously minimizing noise and other unwanted artifacts. The problem of distinguishing edges of objects that are difficult to discern due to image vagueness was addressed by investigating a fuzzy edge detector in Versaci and Morabito [13]. This detector is based on both fuzzy divergence, which is considered a distance, and fuzzy entropy minimization for the thresholding sub-step in gray-scale images. By incorporating these techniques, the detector aims to reduce the impact of vagueness in images, thereby improving the clarity of object edges. Overall, this approach holds potential for enhancing the accuracy and effectiveness of edge detection in situations where images may be characterized by inherent fuzziness.

This paper proposes a new approach to managing the low-quality of fungi images by utilizing the effectiveness of fuzzy logic in image processing. Specifically, the proposed approach is called fuzzy-partition gamma adaptive histogram equalization (FpGAHE), which is designed to overcome the

challenges of unwanted over-enhancement and noise amplification. By leveraging fuzzy logic techniques, FpGAHE does not only preserve image brightness but also improves the local contrast of the original image. This technique consists of two stages. First, fuzzy partition is computed based on fuzzy set theory to handle the inconsistency of gray level values in better way compared to classical AHE. In the second stage, SN is introduced to avoid the imbalance data in each partition to reduce the drastically changes of brightness values that causes degradation of the image.

2. Methodology

The overall architecture for this paper is illustrated as in Figure 1.

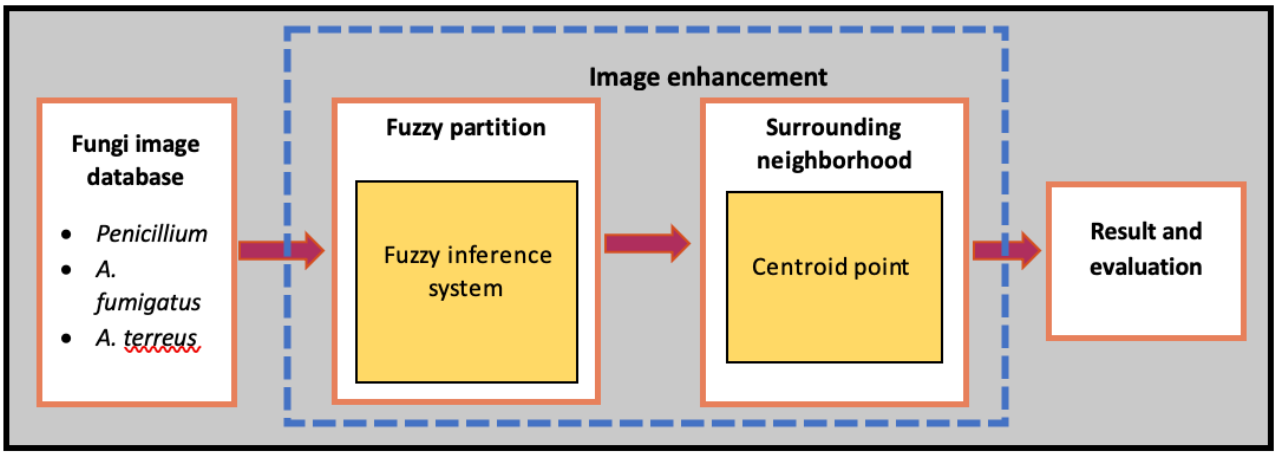


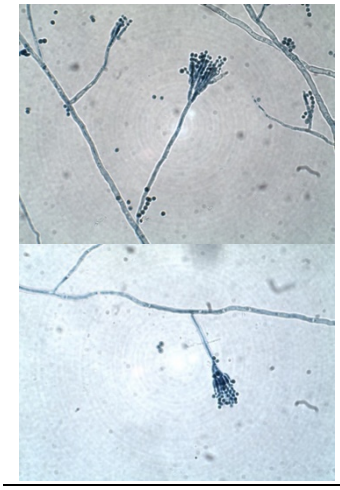
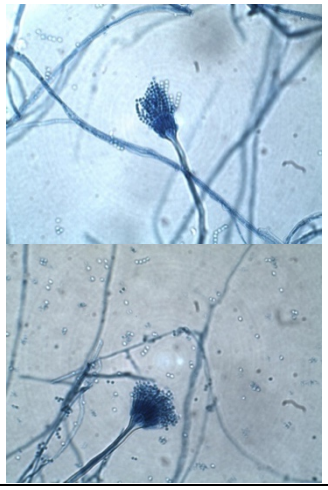
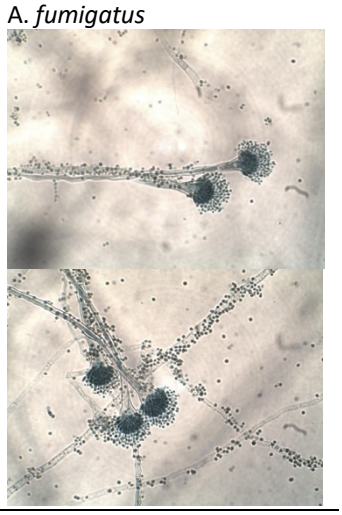
Fig. 1. Overall architecture of proposed method

2.1 Data Acquisition

The data is acquired from two different species of fungi, *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* (*A. fumigatus* and *A. terreus*). Both of these fungi originates from the same family of fungi under the name of Trichocomaceae. The fungi image data were acquired from the Microbiology and Parasitology laboratory of Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia located in Kubang Kerian, Kelantan. The process of data collection is done with permission from the hospital and the person in charge of the laboratory.

The microscopic examination was done by placing the glass slide under a microscope with a magnification of 40x. The image of fungi as seen under the microscope is displayed on the screen of a PC. Then, the preferred structure of fungi is captured by using Optikam B3 digital camera. A type of software, Optika Vision Lite, were used together with the Olympus CX31 microscope throughout this process. A sum of 194 coloured images with a resolution of 2048 x 1536 megapixels was captured. The images were saved in the form of JPG format. The fungi are differentiate based on their characteristics. To be able to do this, only the images of a fully matured fungi as shown in Table 1 are captured. From Table 1, the structure of each species can be seen clearly, and its microscopic characteristics can be easily identify. However, even though the structure of each species differs from one another, it could be confusing to identify each species if a large amount of it is needed to be identify.

Table 1
Examples of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus sp.*

Scientific name and image		
Penicillium	*A. terreus*	A. *fumigatus*
		

2.2 Image Processing

The pre-processing stage is important in modifying the raw image to be use in the next stage [14]. It is a simple process of modifying the pixel brightness of an image. In this case, the raw RGB image of fungi undergoes a grayscale transformation. The process is done to eliminate the hue and saturation values of the original RGB image. The image is transformed to ease the image enhancement processes in the next step. Plus, the grayscale image which is represented in the form of unsigned 8 bit integers (uint8) is then converted into a double precision form which rescales the output from integer data types from [0,255] to the range [0,1]. The conversion is done as to ease the calculation of the standard deviation, σ (contrast) and mean, μ (brightness) of the image in the proposed technique of adaptive gamma correction and fuzzy logic. The process implemented in this study is summarized as in Figure 2.

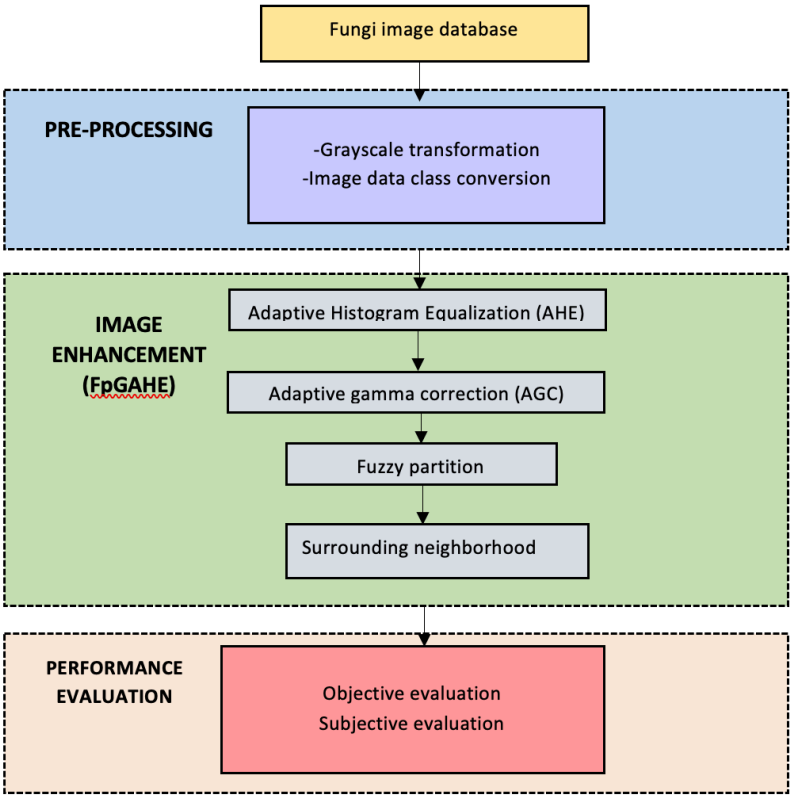
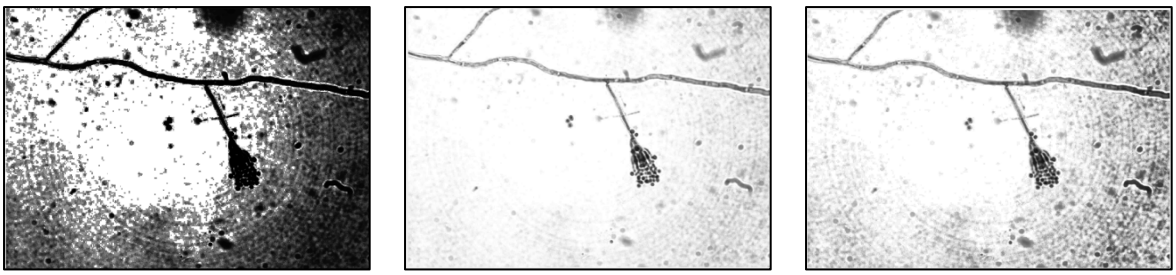


Fig. 2. The implementation steps in microscopic image processing

2.2.1 Adaptive histogram equalization

The goal of this enhancement is to enhance the structure of fungi while keeping a minimal exposure of the surrounding noise [15,16]. The comparison can be seen as shown in Figure 3. It is found that the technique of adaptive histogram equalization produces the most satisfactory result among the other two. This technique enhances the structure of fungi while keeping a low exposure of noise in the image. The technique of HE causes the fungi to lose its structure as the image becomes too dark. For CLAHE, although the structure of fungi is enhanced, the surrounding noise is also enhanced which can cause some difficulties in image segmentation later.



(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 3. Comparison of different method on microscopic image of fungi (a) HE (b) AHE (c) CLAHE

2.2.2 Adaptive gamma correction

Although the image has been enhanced, a satisfactory result is not yet achieved. As can be seen in Figure 3, the structure of fungi needs to be further enhanced to see its structure more clearly. Due to this, the technique of adaptive gamma correction (AGC) is applied [17,18]. AGC is derived from the

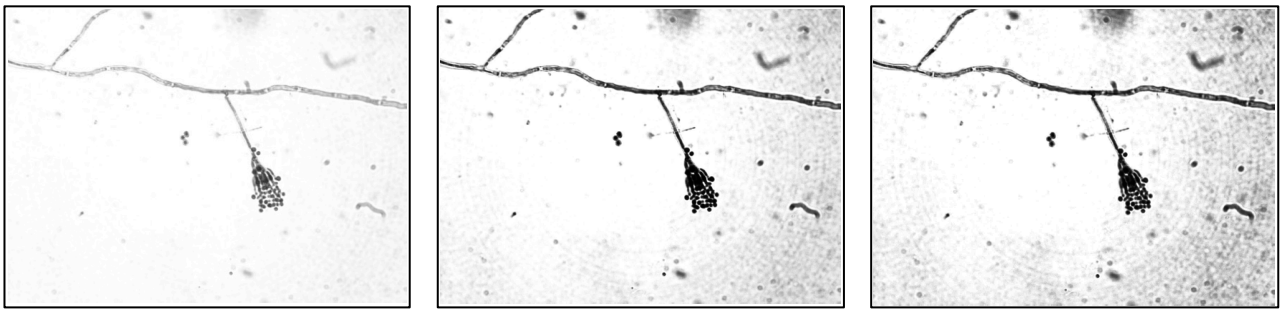
original technique of gamma correction which aims to increase the contrast of an image without degrading its quality. In the original technique of AGC, both low contrast and high contrast images are considered [19]. However, in this study, only the technique for low contrast images are used. This is to match the characteristic of the microscopic image which are low in contrast.

The technique works by classifying the image into the characteristic of bright and dark image using the mean intensity (μ) of pixel values in the image. The bright image has a mean intensity value of $\mu > 0.5$ while the dark image has a value of $\mu < 0.5$. AGC is applied on the images by using a transformation function with a specific value of gamma. The value of gamma (γ) is obtained based on power-law transformation curve [20].

To determine the best gamma value for both the bright and dark images, different values are tested on various type of fungi image. The values are also tested on images ranging from different level of brightness. The value of gamma is then selected based on the value that produces the best result. In this study, for bright image the value of gamma used is $\gamma = 2.3$ while for dark image, $\gamma = 1.3$. Both values are obtain after trying out numerous values. A different function and gamma value are applied based on the class of image. This means that for bright image, the characteristic that follows is the mean intensity must be $\mu > 0.5$. Thus, the gamma value used is 2.3. The transformation function used for this image is as follows;

$$I_{out} = I_{in}^{\gamma} \tag{1}$$

where I_{out} is the output image intensity, I_{in} is the input image intensity, γ is gamma value. The result of the transformation is shown as in Figure 4(b). Figure 4(c) shows the combination of AHE technique together with adaptive gamma correction (AGC) transformation.



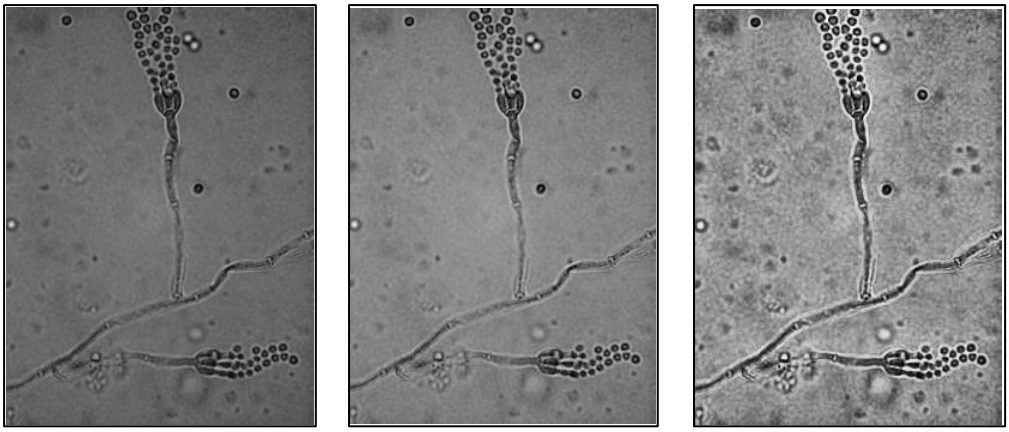
(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 4. Bright fungi image (a) Original grayscale (b) AGC transformation (c) Combination of AHE and AGC transformation

For dark image the characteristic is that the mean intensity is $\mu < 0.5$. Thus, the gamma value that is applied in the transformation function is 1.3. The transformation function used for dark image is as follows;

$$I_{out} = \frac{I_{in}^{\gamma}}{I_{in}^{\gamma} + (1 - I_{in}^{\gamma}) \times \mu^{\gamma}} \tag{2}$$

where μ is the mean intensity of the image. The result of the transformation for dark image is as shown in Figure 5.



(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 5. Dark fungi image (a) Original grayscale (b) AGC transformation (c) Combination of AHE and AGC transformation

However, since the contrast of the fungi image database might vary, a high contrast image is also taken into consideration. Thus, fuzzy logic is implemented together with the AGC technique to also consider the contrast together with the brightness of an image.

2.2.3 Fuzzy-partition gamma adaptive histogram equalization (Stage 1: Fuzzy partition)

In creating a fuzzy partition, the type of membership function needs to be determined. In this case, the proposed method implements the membership function curve of triangular curve as it is easier to partition a fuzzy region using a triangular curve as it has a clear peak point. Plus, the accurate value of each point in a triangular curve is easier to calculate.

Subsequently, the process of partitioning is done by separating the triangular membership functions into several fuzzy regions. In order to carry out the process of partitioning, the input variables i.e., brightness and contrast are considered [21]. The first variable which is brightness, μ, is divided into sets of very dark, dark, medium, bright and very bright ranging over the value of 0 to 1. The brightness of an image differs depending on the value of mean which is signified as follows:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i,j} I_{(i,j)} \tag{3}$$

where *N* is the total number of pixel and $I_{(i,j)}$ is the pixel gray level value at position *(i,j)*.

Meanwhile, the second variable which is contrast, σ is also divided into sets of very low, low, medium, high and very high ranging over the value of 0 to 0.5. The value of σ can be obtained as follows:

$$\sigma = x_{max} - x_{min} \tag{4}$$

In order to interpret the fuzzy set rules, the Mamdani model was utilized. Seven different rules were applied to characterize the fuzzy rules as shown in Table 2.

Table 2
If- then rules

Rules	Inputs		Output
	A (Brightness)	*B* (Contrast)	*C* (Intensity)
Rule 1	Low	Low	Bright
Rule 2	Low	High	Dark
Rule 3	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Rule 4	Moderate	Low	Bright
Rule 5	Moderate	High	Dark
Rule 6	High	High	Dark
Rule 7	High	Low	Bright

Let Y = {A1, A2, …., An} a family of fuzzy sets on a universe of the discourse X. Y is a fuzzy partition of X if:

$$\forall A_i \in Y \; \exists x \in X : A_i(x) \neq 0 \tag{5}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i(x) = 1 \forall x \in X \tag{6}$$

The fuzzy partition Y is composed of five fuzzy sets Y = {A1, A2, …., A5} which are labelled based on set in input variables. It is defined by triangular fuzzy sets whose membership function is denoted as follows [22]:

$$A_i(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < x_{i-1} \\ \dfrac{x - x_{i-1}}{h} & x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i \\ \dfrac{x_{i+1} - x}{h} & x_i \leq x \leq x_{i+1} \\ 0 & x > x_{i+1} \end{cases} \tag{7}$$

where $x_0 = x_{min}$, $x_i = x_{i-1} + h$ and $h = (x_{max} - x_{min}) / (n\text{-}1)$.

After determining both the variables and number of sets, the process of partitioning can be done. The first variable which is brightness is divided into sets of very dark, dark, medium, bright and very bright ranging over the value of zero to one. Next, the second variable which is contrast is also divided into sets of very low, low, medium, high and very high ranging over the value of zero to 0.5. The regions of the sets are then developed by dividing the membership function based on the meeting point between one peak of the triangular curve to another. However, the value of each triangular peak must be determined initially to determine the value of the regions. The value of each peak was obtained as follows:

$$p = \frac{x}{N} \tag{8}$$

where p is the peak value, x is highest value of brightness or contrast, and N is the number of peak. Then, the value of the meeting point between the peaks were calculated as follows:

$$m_p = \left(\frac{p_2 - p_1}{2}\right) \tag{9}$$

where m_p is the value of the meeting point between two peaks, p_1 is the first peak value and p_2 is the second peak value.

The range of each region is also based on the value of each meeting point between the peaks as shown in Figure 6. A total of 25 sets are obtained through the process of partition as tabulated in Table 3. These sets will be observed later to see which region contains the most amount of data.

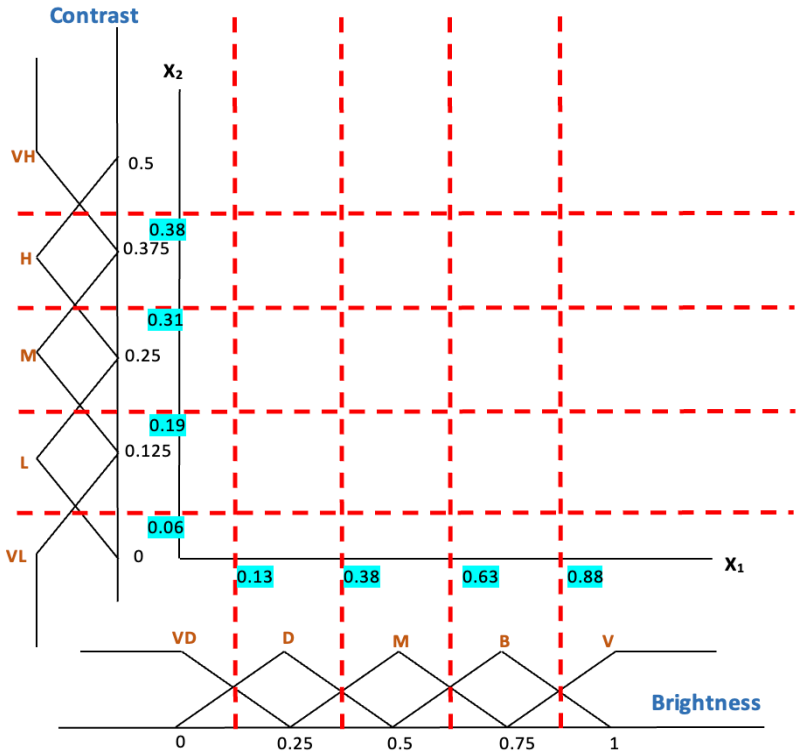


Fig. 6. Membership function partitioning

By employing the rule of extraction in Table 3, an example distributed values of input variables for single image of *Penicillium sp.* is presented in Figure 7. From 25 regions, from the observation of the data distribution over the 25 fuzzy regions, only 4 regions are occupied with data. By observing Figure 7, it is perceived that the region of brightness between 0.63 and 0.88 and contrast from 0.06 to 0.19 dominates with a total number of 88 data. This set is then labeled as Set 1. Subsequently, each occupied regions are labeled as Set 2, Set 3 and Set 4. The sets along with the range of brightness and contrast and the number of data are specified as in Table 4.

Table 3
Sets of Fuzzy Partition

Set	Brightness	Contrast
Set 1	0.00 – 0.13	0.00 – 0.06
Set 2	0.13 – 0.38	0.00 – 0.06
Set 3	0.38 – 0.63	0.00 – 0.06
Set 4	0.63 – 0.88	0.00 – 0.06
Set 5	0.88 – 1.00	0.00 – 0.06
Set 6	0.00 – 0.13	0.06 – 0.19
Set 7	0.13 – 0.38	0.06 – 0.19
Set 8	0.38 – 0.63	0.06 – 0.19
Set 9	0.63 – 0.88	0.06 – 0.19
Set 10	0.88 – 1.00	0.06 – 0.19
Set 11	0.00 – 0.13	0.19 – 0.31
Set 12	0.13 – 0.38	0.19 – 0.31
Set 13	0.38 – 0.63	0.19 – 0.31
Set 14	0.63 – 0.88	0.19 – 0.31
Set 15	0.88 – 1.00	0.19 – 0.31
Set 16	0.00 – 0.13	0.31 – 0.38
Set 17	0.13 – 0.38	0.31 – 0.38
Set 18	0.38 – 0.63	0.31 – 0.38
Set 19	0.63 – 0.88	0.31 – 0.38
Set 20	0.88 – 1.00	0.31 – 0.38
Set 21	0.00 – 0.13	0.38 – 0.50
Set 22	0.13 – 0.38	0.38 – 0.50
Set 23	0.38 – 0.63	0.38 – 0.50
Set 24	0.63 – 0.88	0.38 – 0.50
Set 25	0.88 – 1.00	0.38 – 0.50

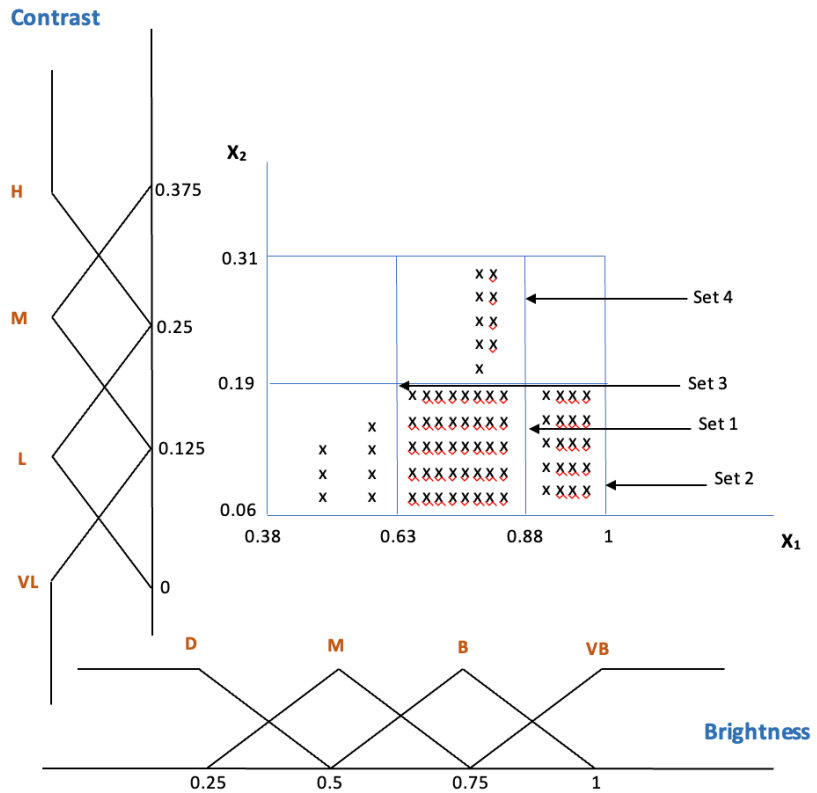


Fig. 7. Example of distribution of image data for single image of *Penicillium sp.*

Table 4
Fuzzy Partition for Selected Set

Set	Brightness	Contrast	No. of data
Set 1	0.63 – 0.88	0.06 – 0.19	88
Set 2	0.88 – 1.00	0.06 – 0.19	35
Set 3	0.38 – 0.63	0.06 – 0.19	7
Set 4	0.63 – 0.88	0.19 – 0.31	9

2.2.4 Fuzzy-partition gamma adaptive histogram equalization (Stage 2: Surrounding neighborhood)

In real application, the distributed of crisps values data are not homogenous or from the same class and this may cause a significant deterioration in image enhancement. To solve the distribution of the data in each set, a SN is introduced to utilize the distances and distributions of the data before defuzzification process [23]. Here, a centroid point is investigated to reduce the bias information in distributed data.

To obtain the value of the centroids, the query point must be determined first. By using the data available in each set of partition, the value of the query point, v, is determined. The query point plays an important role in determining the values of nearest centroid surrounding neighbors that will be used later in obtaining the value of gamma. For each four different set of partition, the value of the query point will be different. Thus, the value of the query point is obtained by computing the mean of the data in each partition and is interpreted as:

$$v = \frac{\sum b}{N} \tag{10}$$

where *v* is the query point, *b* is the values of data sample and *N* is the number of data in a partition.

Subsequently, the distance between the query point and the data sample is calculated. It is defined as:

$$d = \|v - b\| \tag{11}$$

where *d* is the distance between the query point and the data sample, *b* is the data sample and *v* is the query point.

The first centroid surrounding neighbor is obtained by determining the data sample that is located the closest to the query point by using Eq. (11). The first nearest centroid neighbor is then labelled as x_1. Next, the following nearest centroid surrounding neighbors is determined by calculating the centroid of the remaining data samples. The previous data sample that has been chosen as the first nearest centroid surrounding neighbor is omitted from this process. Thus, the centroid of a set of data samples, x_{rj}^{c}, can be obtained by using the equation below:

$$b_r^c = \frac{(\sum_{r=1}^{r-1} x_r) + b}{r} \tag{12}$$

The nearest centroid surrounding neighbor is obtained by calculating the shortest distance between the centroid of a set of data samples and the query point which is denoted as follows:

$$x_r = min\|(v - b_r^c)\| \tag{13}$$

The value of the second centroid of a set of data samples is obtained by using Eq. (14) when applying Eq. (12) with the value of r = 2.

$$b_2^c = \frac{x_1 + b}{2} \tag{14}$$

Therefore, the second centroid surrounding neighbor can be denoted as:

$$x_2 = \min\|v - b_2^c\| \tag{15}$$

Subsequently, for the value of the third centroid, the procedure is reiterate by obtaining the centroid between the data samples and the previous nearest centroid neighbors. A new equation derived from Eq. (10) is formed. Thus, Eq. (16) is obtained as follows:

$$b_3^c = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + b}{3} \tag{16}$$

Based on Eq. (7), the equation for the third centroid surrounding neighbor is determined as follows:

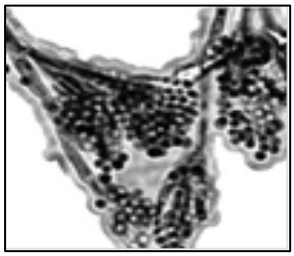
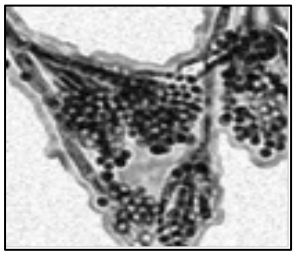
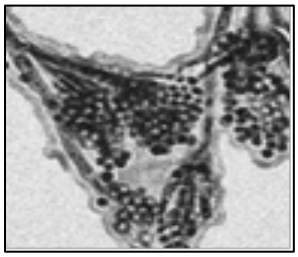
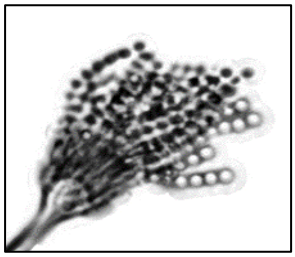
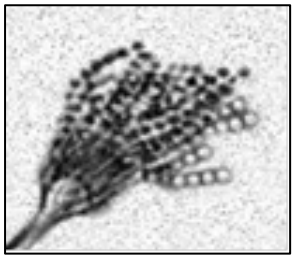
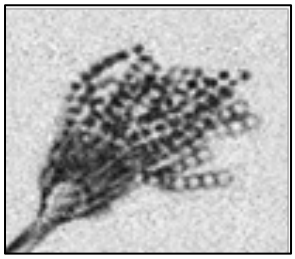
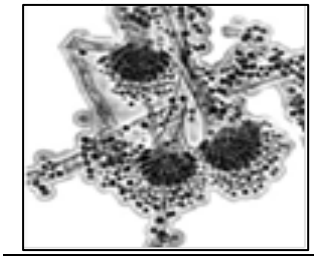
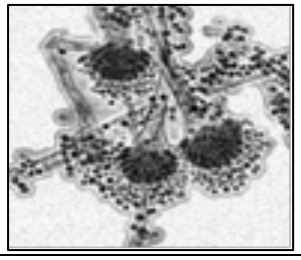
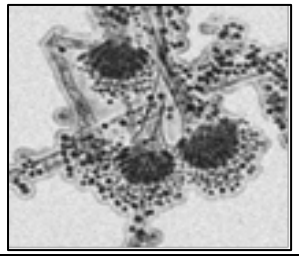
$$x_3 = \min\|(v - b_3^c)\| \tag{17}$$

The process of centroid SN is concluded when three values of the centroid surrounding neighbor is obtained. This is because the three values are adequate to be used in the next step.

3. Results

In this paper the performance evaluation is presented into subjective and objective evaluations. Subjective evaluation is visually observed by human while objective evaluation used an algorithm to measure the images' quality. The experiments have been executed in Matlab R2017a by using a computer with the specifications of Intel Core i7, 1.80 GHz CPU, 8G RAM and the Windows 10 operating system. The experiments were run in two types of databases i.e., clean image and corrupted image with salt and pepper noise and Gaussian noise as in Table 5.

Table 5
Example of Clean and Corrupted FpGAHE Enhanced Image

Clean condition	Salt and pepper noise	Gaussian noise
Penicillium		
		
A. terreus		
		
A. fumigatus		
		

3.1 Performance Evaluation Based on Subjective Evaluation

The subjective evaluation is evaluated based on the observation of enhanced image in term of textures, shapes and colours. As can be seen in Table 6, the experimental results demonstrate the image enhancement was improved by AHE. However, the textures of the *A. terreus* were not clear and the background of image was not uniform. Meanwhile, the AGC was not well practicable and the results were still undesirable where many false textures were generated. Compared with the AHE and AGC, the results by FpGAHE exhibits visually better quality. In addition, the enhanced image by the FpGAHE was more convincing where that the vein was presented clearer.

Table 7 and Table 8 show the enhanced image when it was corrupted with the salt and pepper noise. By using the AGC, the image is not correctly enhanced and segmented. In fact, the texture cannot be detected at all when the image affected severely by the noise. This discourages the use of AGC to produce desirable images output. On the other hands, it was observed that of the AHE better performance than AGC. However, some of image such as *A. fumigatus* was slightly blur and the texture was barely unseen when the image was corrupted. Meanwhile, FpGAHE can deal with spatially varying blur and eliminate noise effect. However, the image for *Penicillium* was not clear.

Table 6
Performance of Subjective Evaluations (Clean Condition)

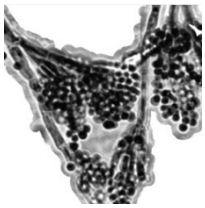
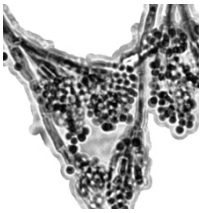
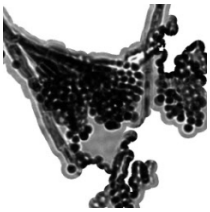
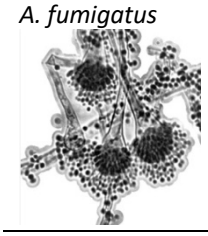
FpGAHE	AHE	AGC
Penicillium		
		
A. terreus		
		
A. fumigatus		
		

Table 7
Performance of Subjective Evaluations (Salt and Pepper Noise)

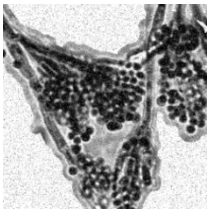
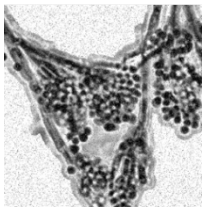
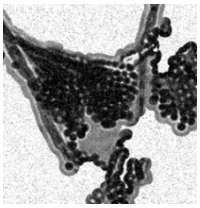
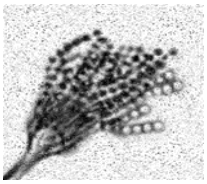
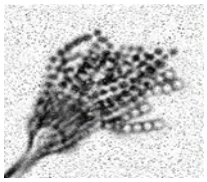
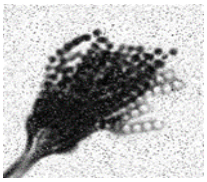
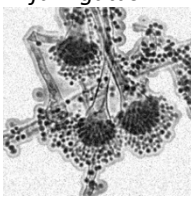
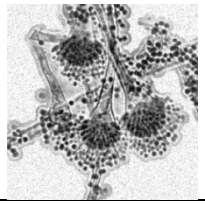
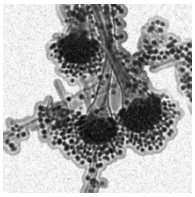
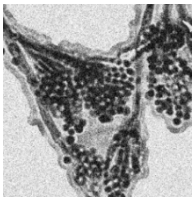
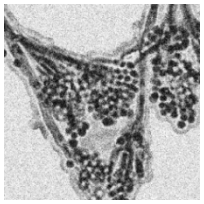
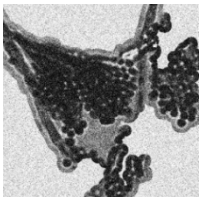
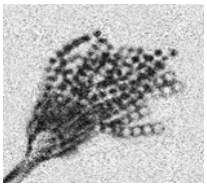
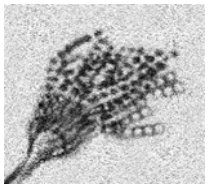
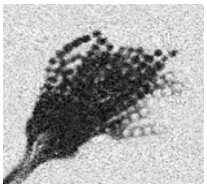
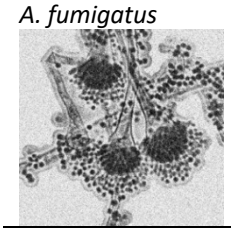
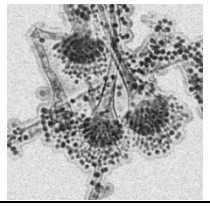
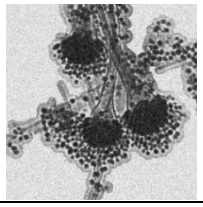
FpGAHE	AHE	AGC
Penicillium		
		
A. terreus		
		
A. fumigatus		
		

Table 8
Performance of Subjective Evaluations (Gaussian Noise)

FpGAHE	AHE	AGC
Penicillium		
		
A. terreus		
		
A. fumigatus		
		

3.2 Performance Evaluation Based on Objective Evaluation

The performance evaluation is divided into two i.e., image processing and image classification. In image processing, four image quality assessment (IQA) methods namely peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR), mean square error (MSE), structured similarity indexing method (SSIM) and feature similarity indexing method (FSIM) were used for the objective evaluation. In order to determine the effectiveness of the proposed technique, the evaluations of FpGAHE were compared with other image techniques i.e., AHE and AGC.

In image classification, five nearest neighbor classifiers which are k Nearest Neighbor (kNN), k Nearest Centroid Neighborhood (kNCN), Fuzzy k Nearest Neighbor (FkNN), Fuzzy-Based k Nearest Centroid Neighbor (FkNCN) and Improved Fuzzy-Based k Nearest Centroid Neighbor (IFkNCN) are employed [11]. Here, the portion of training and testing number has been divided into 70% and 30%, respectively. The empirical comparisons in term of the classification accuracy (CA) rate is considered.

3.2.1 Performance evaluation based on image processing

The summary of the results for clean and noise corrupted images based on IQA method is provided in Table 9. The yellow, grey, green, and blue rectangle filled indicate the best performance in each species for PSNR, MSE, SSIM and FSIM, respectively. From Table 9, there are some interesting points can be generally found. Firstly, the performance of IQA method in clean condition exhibits the best results compared to noise corrupted environment. Secondly, AHE outperformed in salt and pepper noise in PSNR and MSE for the same species (*A. fumigatus*). However, the result obtained shows AHE was a bit superior compared to FpGAHE with a difference of less than 0.1 and 10 for both PSNR and MSE. Lastly, the proposed FpGAHE exhibited better results than the other two techniques, particularly in clean condition. The results also show that AGC performs the worst by obtaining the

lowest result in most of the conditions. In a nutshell, the FpGAHE technique provides a good alternative to image enhancement over the existing techniques as it gives the lowest MSE and the highest PSNR, SSIM and FSIM.

Table 9
Performance of Clean and Corrupted Image Based on Image Processing

IQA	Fungi	AHE			AGC			FpGAHE		
Noise		Clean	Salt and pepper	Gaussian	Clean	Salt and pepper	Gaussian	Clean	Salt and pepper	Gaussian
PSNR	*Penicillium*	29.815	28.608	27.944	29.763	28.878	28.045	29.862	28.598	27.922
	A. terreus	33.682	28.962	27.776	34.899	28.896	27.577	37.018	29.107	27.661
	A. fumigatus	27.444	27.622	27.566	27.434	27.590	27.492	27.556	27.553	27.493
MSE	*Penicillium*	68.484	90.318	105.221	69.290	84.884	102.819	67.730	90.527	105.753
	A. terreus	49.278	86.185	109.577	39.359	88.068	114.998	24.570	82.894	112.613
	A. fumigatus	126.641	115.369	115.419	126.293	116.291	117.546	124.668	117.069	117.332
SSIM	*Penicillium*	0.9199	0.0575	0.0425	0.8690	0.0480	0.0407	0.8948	0.0586	0.0426
	A. terreus	0.5404	0.0598	0.0304	0.5652	0.0506	0.0274	0.6146	0.0632	0.0305
	A. fumigatus	0.8876	0.1888	0.1432	0.8796	0.1671	0.1377	0.8894	0.1898	0.1470
FSIM	*Penicillium*	0.9313	0.7088	0.7273	0.9206	0.6561	0.6717	0.9328	0.7250	0.7160
	A. terreus	0.8063	0.7451	0.7611	0.8133	0.7062	0.7417	0.8544	0.7600	0.7519
	A. fumigatus	0.9452	0.7887	0.7899	0.9375	0.7746	0.7737	0.9458	0.7948	0.7846

3.2.2 Performance evaluation based on image classification

The empirical comparisons based on image classification is presented in Table 10. The gray, green and blue rectangle filled indicate the highest CA for clean condition, salt and pepper and Gaussian noises, respectively. It is observed that IFkNCN consistently outperformed the kNN, kNCN and FkNN and FkNCN in different noises condition. However, at clean condition, FkNCN were seen comparable and a little bit superior to the IFkNCN with a difference of less than 0.5%. Nevertheless, as the images are corrupted in different noises, the IFkNCN performed significantly the best. In term of image processing technique, the results show that the AHE exhibited the lowest CA when the image is corrupted with Gaussian noise and tested with kNN while for the same condition, AGC exhibited the lowest CA when tested with kNCN, FkNN, FkNCN and IFkNCN. Next, it was found for AHE, AGC and FpGAHE, the results are outperformed when the features were tested using IFkNCN. It is also noticeable that the FpGAHE performed better than AHE and AGC under all classifiers. Lastly, the results show the CA for FpGAHE outperformed for both clean and corrupted images.

Table 10
Performance Of Clean and Corrupted Image Based on Image Classification

	AHE			AGC			FpGAHE		
Noise	Clean	Salt and pepper	Gaussian	Clean	Salt and pepper	Gaussian	Clean	Salt and pepper	Gaussian
kNN	91.42	89.97	88.16	91.47	88.21	89.52	93.45	92.12	90.52
kNCN	93.68	90.35	90.51	92.58	89.73	87.97	95.22	91.83	91.57
FkNN	94.02	91.38	89.97	92.36	89.75	88.42	94.09	92.12	90.12
FkNCN	94.38	91.94	91.71	94.42	91.09	90.12	95.93	92.57	93.64
IFkNCN	94.68	91.74	92.43	94.72	91.47	90.64	95.58	92.59	93.95

4. Conclusions

The nature of a microscopic image of fungi is usually low in contrast. Hence, it is important to find an image enhancement technique that can increase and alter the contrast of a fungi image without

degrading its quality. This paper presents a new approach, fuzzy-partition gamma adaptive histogram equalization (FpGAHE) instils the method of fuzzy partition by combining it with the existing image enhancement technique of adaptive histogram equalization (AHE) and adaptive gamma correction (AGC). The proposed image enhancement technique was tested on two different species of fungi, *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*. The result obtained suggest that FpGAHE has a better performance in terms of both subjective and objective evaluation. Subsequently, *A. terreus* outperforms in most of the experiments.

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