

Modified Grasshopper Algorithm-Based Multilevel Thresholding for Color Image Segmentation

HONGNAN LIANG, HEMING JIA^{ID}, (Member, IEEE), ZHIKAI XING, JUN MA, AND XIAOXU PENG

College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Northeast Forestry University, Harbin 150040, China

Corresponding author: Heming Jia (jiaheming@nefu.edu.cn)

ABSTRACT Multilevel thresholding is an important approach for image segmentation which has drawn much attention during the past few years. The Tsallis entropy method is implemented for its effectiveness and simplicity. Although it is efficient and gives an excellent result in the case of bi-level thresholding, its evaluation becomes complexity when the number of thresholds increases. To overcome the problem, the metaheuristic algorithms are applied in this search area for searching the optimal thresholds. In this paper, a modified grasshopper optimization algorithm (GOA) is adopted to render multilevel Tsallis cross entropy more practical and reduce the complexity. The Levy flight algorithm is employed to modify the original GOA and balance the exploration and exploitation of the GOA. Experiments are conducted between five state-of-the-art metaheuristic algorithms and the proposed one. In addition, the proposed approach is compared with thresholding techniques depending on between-class variance (Otsu) method and the Renyi entropy function. Both real life images and plant stomata images are used in the experiments to test the performance of the algorithms involved. Qualitative experimental results show that the proposed segmentation approach has a fewer iterations and a higher segmentation accuracy.

INDEX TERMS Multi-threshold color image segmentation, Tsallis entropy method, grasshopper optimization algorithm, Levy flight.

I. INTRODUCTION

Image segmentation is a fundamental field in image analysis science, which plays an important role in image processing. There are primarily four types of segmentation methods: thresholding, boundary-based, region-based, and hybrid techniques [1]–[5]. Boundary-based methods assume that the pixel properties, such as intensity, color, and texture, change abruptly between different regions [6]–[10]. Region-based methods assume that neighboring pixels within the same region should have similar values [11]–[13]. Hybrid methods tend to combine boundary detection and region growing together to achieve better segmentation.

Among image segmentation methods, thresholding segmentation has received widely attention because of its simplicity, small storage space, fast processing speed, and ease in manipulation [14]. Thresholding methods involve selecting a set of thresholds using some characteristics defined from images [15]–[17]. Multilevel thresholding is an extension of bi-level thresholding for separating the color image into more than two classes. Among the thresholding techniques,

Tsallis [18] and Otsu methods are the most popular ones. Otsu method maximizes the between class variance function, whereas, Kapur method maximizes posterior entropy of the segmented classes to find optimum thresholds [19]. Computational complexity of Tsallis and Otsu methods increases exponentially with the increasing numbers of thresholds due to exhaustive search.

Due to the small difference between the target and the background of a complex image, the bi-level thresholding cannot exactly find the optimal threshold. The multi-threshold image can be divided into multiple regions to find the foreground and background in the image. Especially, under the circumstance of segmenting complex images, such as medical image, satellite image and plant image segmentation, the multi-threshold image segmentation method can segment the target region accurately. However, as the number of threshold increases, the computed amount of algorithm increases and the operation time becomes slow. It is a critical and challenging task for traditional exhaustive methods because of the high computational costs. In such case,

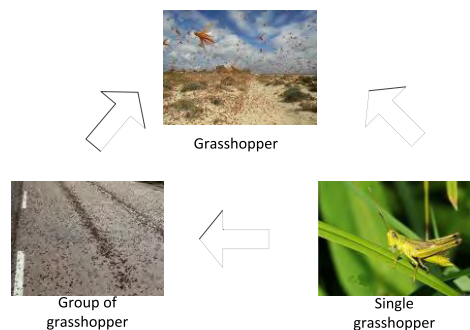


FIGURE 1. Grasshopper growth cycle.

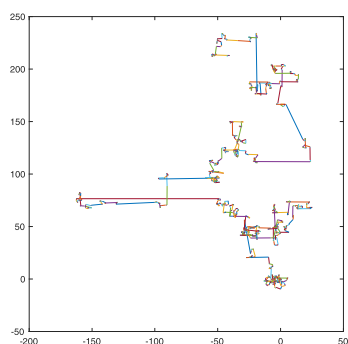


FIGURE 2. Levy's flight path.

TABLE 1. Parameters and references of the comparison algorithms.

Algorithm	Parameters	Value
GOA	c_{max}	1
	c_{min}	0.0004
WOA[56]	a	[0,2]
	b	1
	l	[-1,1]
FPA[57]	P	0.5
PSO[58]	Swam size	200
	Cognitive, social acceleration	2,2
	Inertial weight	0.95-0.4
	β	(0,1)
BA[59]	β	(0,1)
MGOA	Levy	0.8

metaheuristic methods drew much attention in recent years. In 2018, Raja *et al.* [20] proposed firefly algorithm and Tsallis entropy based approach. The proposed method offers an average enhancement of cluster classification by 4.44% in terms of silhouette index. In 2016, Alva *et al.* [21] proposed Half-life Constant Particle Swarm Optimization and Tsallis entropy based approach. This method solves multidimensional problems. In 2016, Sarkar *et al.* [22] proposed a novel approach for unsupervised classification of land cover study of hyper-spectral satellite images to improve separation between objects and background by using multilevel thresholding based on the maximum Renyi entropy. He and Huang [23] proposed a modified firefly algorithm (MFA) to find the optimal multilevel threshold values for a color image. The MFA algorithm is an effective method for multilevel color image thresholding segmentation. In 2016,



FIGURE 3. The test images.

Muangkote *et al.* [24] proposed an improved version of the moth-flame optimization (MFO) algorithm for image segmentation to effectively enhance the optimal multilevel thresholding of satellite images. Experimental results indicate that the MTMFO more effectively and accurately identifies the optimal threshold values. In 2018, Pare *et al.* [25] proposed a modified fuzzy entropy (MFE) functional. MFE function is the difference of adjacent entropies, which is optimized to provide thresholding levels, such that all regions have almost equal entropies. V. K. Bohat [26] proposed a novel thresholding (TH) heuristic for multilevel thresholding problem. The proposed algorithm has higher image segmentation accuracy and shorter CPU time.

Therefore, traditional entropy based criterion has been coupled with different meta-heuristic techniques to improve the performance of multilevel thresholding in terms of stability and threshold selection [27]–[29]. Metaheuristics algorithms have handle the optimization problems by mimicking physical or biological phenomena. In the last couple of years, few works have been accomplished in favor of multilevel segmentation of colored images due to the exponentially increasing complexities involved in the computation of threshold values. Evolutionary techniques such as an ant colony algorithm (ACO) [30]. ACO imitated ants to find the shortest path social behavior, Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm [31]–[34] simulated the behavior of birds

TABLE 2. The optimal fitness value and threshold value of each algorithm under Tsallis.

K	GOA				WOA				FPA						
	R	G	B	F	R	G	B	F	R	G	B	F			
Test1	4	40 80 161 227	46 89 137 208	48 86 132 206	26.899	40 90 162 227	46 89 137 208	48 87 133 207	26.2306	38 89 153 223	45 89 138 208	48 81 131 208	25.8427		
	8	18 39 62 85 111 146 191 232	27 50 72 95 120 147 182	29 49 69 90 113 141 179	30.9266	18 42 69 97 131 178 218 243	28 52 74 97 121 148 183	27 47 68 90 115 143 181	30.1564	28 50 97 103 126 171	29 56 83 92 118 141	32 54 78 94 121 158	29.2066		
	10	14 32 51 72 94 119 151 188 219 242	23 42 60 79 98 118 139 164 196 233	22 39 55 72 90 111 133 162 196 233	34.3662	5 21 41 62 87 118 157 193 217	22 41 60 77 96 115 138 163 196 235	26 43 59 75 92 111 133 161 196 235	34.3542	15 45 61 83 92 93 120 145	27 47 48 65 82 96 127 170	26 48 65 88 101 105 147 169	33.5411		
	12	12 27 44 62 81 100 120 139 164 190 217 240	19 33 47 59 74 90 107 124 144 169 201 237	21 34 47 61 74 88 103 118 134 157 188 231	37.9479	14 30 47 65 83 100 124 152 182 208 228 246	19 36 52 67 83 99 116 134 153 177 208 239	20 33 47 62 77 92 109 128 149 175 207 241	37.4725	188 233 19 21 41 59 92 110 136 152 196 203 230 238	193 226 22 42 63 71 82 104 121 151 191 199 218 232	221 225 28 33 35 49 57 79 95 102 117 151 166 230	35.9612		
	Test2	4	115 161 181 210 74 116 145	103 140 161 185 64 105	62 93 119 144 28 61 81	25.5954	113 161 181 210 70 106 109	106 141 162 186 16 51 103	60 91 118 144 20 57 80	25.5599	110 161 181 210 69 109	100 139 161 185 43 80	63 93 119 144 29 66	25.3401	
		8	161 173 185 202 225	128 143 156 168 184 208	133 148 133 148 177	29.6095	151 167 181 197 221	129 145 159 171 191	96 112 128 142 153	29.5949	134 153 167 180 196 220	106 128 144 156 169 188	85 101 120 137 150 256	28.334	
		10	38 73 92 99 138 158 171 183 199 223	57 80 99 119 135 147 158 170 186	42 54 57 110 111 133 185 216 233	33.2135	81 120 134 154 164 174 184 195 212	66 80 111 131 144 154 163 172 186	10 19 39 52 78 94 111 128 141 152	33.0286	54 86 105 124 148 162 173 184	24 37 59 94 99 115 154 167	32 58 74 86 99 115 130 146	32.9939	
		12	55 62 86 99 128 147 161 171 182 194 211 231	26 45 75 107 128 143 156 168 182 197 231	60 62 111 114 142 167 177 183 184 229 250	36.5818	34 42 59 112 137 153 165 174 184 194 210	52 80 112 128 140 149 157 165 173 185 199	4 20 31 39 64 81 94 107 120 133 144 154	36.4021	184 195 146 157 166 175 184 195	170 183 129 140 150 160 170 183	138 148 85 98 113 127 138 148	35.2611	
		Test3	4	40 70 105 151	43 76 108 147	72 119 155 187	27.3472	40 71 106 152	43 77 109 148	74 121 156 187	27.3268	40 71 106 152	43 76 108 147	73 120 155 187	26.8225
			8	26 46 63 81 102 123 148 178	32 56 75 92 112 135 163	46 73 103 131 152 169 188	31.4121	27 42 55 71 90 111 136 164	23 42 61 77 94 114 136 164	46 73 105 132 153 171 189	34.4113	26 45 61 80 102 129	27 51 71 90 111 134	44 69 98 128 151 169	30.4256
			10	23 39 52 67 84 103 122 143 165 183	21 40 58 72 85 99 115 133 152 174	13 42 62 86 112 135 154 171 190	35.1473	17 30 45 58 72 89 108 129 155 187	8 13 29 42 61 77 93 113 135 164	3 44 72 99 123 143 160 176 193 215	35.1466	28 47 63 80 98 117 140 171	1 4 21 40 58 75 92 112 133	32 52 75 102 127 147 164 184	34.6877
			12	16 31 44 56 69 84 99 118 136 159 180 197	17 33 49 62 76 90 106 123 140 160 177 199	19 37 51 66 86 107 127 145 160 176 193 216	38.6498	21 35 47 58 70 82 95 109 124 142 163 189	17 20 29 45 59 73 85 98 115 132 151 175	14 28 49 70 97 120 139 154 167 180 197 217	38.6486	3 14 29 44 56 70 85 102 120 138 166	16 29 43 63 90 115 134 150 164 179	1 16 27 42 56 69 81 95 112 132 153	37.6298
Test4			4	103 136 167 195	93 126 157 185	86 120 151 231	26.4604	103 136 167 195	93 126 157 185	74 105 131 157	26.4573	111 150 185 221	92 125 155 184	74 105 131 157	26.3345
			8	51 84 108 129 149 170 189	66 98 130 159 186 244 253	48 71 89 106 121 136 152	30.5352	76 99 118 138 157 176 192	67 89 110 128 147 165 181	30 63 84 102 121 136 153	30.4207	75 100 120 140 159 176	1 1 85 114 142 167 191	1 46 74 96 115 132 148	30.1312
			10	44 45 71 89 108 128 149 170 189 208	65 85 102 118 135 152 167 182 199	39 62 78 93 107 122 135 149 166	34.1714	51 69 96 116 134 151 167 182 196	49 75 93 110 128 146 161 175 190	48 57 73 87 102 117 131 143 158	34.4586	27 72 96 115 134 153 172 190	1 65 88 107 128 149 168 187 206	1 57 81 102 121 138 160 224 256	34.0771
			12	33 42 57 80 99 117 134 151 167 182 195 211	1 6 33 59 81 100 119 136 153 168 183 200	26 47 64 79 93 105 117 128 138 149 162 176	37.8453	56 84 100 115 130 143 156 169 181 192 204 217	40 51 77 94 109 124 136 154 167 179 192 205	1 35 49 69 84 99 112 124 136 147 161 177	37.8041	36 67 92 111 129 147 164 179 193 209 248 255	1 64 86 104 122 139 155 170 184 200 245 255	1 1 42 63 80 95 109 121 134 146 160 176	37.5706
	Test5		4	51 91 147 213	50 82 135 206	51 81 132 205	26.5968	50 90 147 213	51 83 136 206	51 81 132 205	26.579	51 91 148 214	51 83 135 205	51 81 132 205	26.3367
			8	34 49 69 96 122 154 188 226	42 55 72 93 119 150 186	41 54 67 85 110 142 180	30.7281	35 50 70 93 119 150 187 230	42 56 72 93 119 150 186	42 54 67 85 110 143 181	30.7126	32 45 62 86 115 152	42 55 71 92 118 149	38 50 63 82 113 150	28.8702
			10	32 42 55 72 95 118 144 172 200 233	39 49 61 77 97 120 144 166 191 226	9 40 52 65 82 107 138 175 205 231	34.4467	31 45 59 80 108 131 145 173 203 236	39 51 62 77 98 117 142 171 201 236	12 41 52 63 77 96 120 150 185 228	34.2253	32 43 56 76 100 126 155 184	40 52 66 85 110 137 164 187	40 52 64 82 109 145 187 218	32.5953
			12	30 39 48 61 77 94 111 126 140 162 191 228	38 47 56 67 83 102 125 151 173 194 214 233	36 44 53 62 73 89 110 137 167 197 223 237	37.9681	30 39 49 62 78 97 117 137 160 184 208 237	38 48 58 70 83 99 117 138 161 182 209 239	37 46 55 64 76 91 107 127 151 177 206 236	37.9035	26 32 40 49 62 81 102 124 152 180 211 239	36 45 54 65 81 103 133 166 196 212 232 243	36 46 56 66 80 99 119 141 161 178 201 230	36 4008
		Test6	4	54 82 119 191	57 83 108 175	32 56 80 141	26.7791	59 106 133 153	48 101 149 177	52 104 137 158	26.7779	54 82 118 188	57 82 107 176	34 58 82 144	26.7459
			8	39 61 81 106 137 180 201	40 58 76 91 108 138 176	24 42 60 78 104 134 167	30.7739	26 57 86 106 122 136 149	40 73 98 128 148 164 178	23 47 81 108 126 141 153	30.7653	1 9 38 59 76 95 126	45 65 83 99 117 158	19 34 49 65 84 126	29.9481
			10	30 46 61 76 93 116 142 164 180 217	36 52 65 78 91 103 120 149 170 215	19 35 50 66 83 109 137 148 162 179	34.5693	26 50 65 90 108 122 134 145 155 165	18 44 76 108 132 149 163 176 187	9 21 34 61 95 119 132 144 156 168	34.5847	30 45 58 71 84 100 126 159	33 48 64 78 92 107 135 181	17 32 47 64 82 118 160 192	34.2141
			12	25 39 53 66 78 91 109 132 165 199 203 224	39 56 74 89 106 136 175 182 187 192 201	13 25 36 47 59 70 82 99 114 141 167 193	38.0844	1 10 28 47 67 91 109 123 134 145 155 166	37 43 71 102 126 140 151 164 176 184 189	7 23 39 64 82 100 115 125 135 146 157 169	38.3809	19 31 43 55 67 79 94 113 135 173	37 52 66 79 91 105 122 151 173 194	5 17 29 40 53 67 84 137 157 195 256	37.0039

TABLE 2. (Continued.) The optimal fitness value and threshold value of each algorithm under Tsallis.

Leaf1	4	79 95 114	95 112	52 72 160	25.5968	79 95 114	96 113	11 52 72	24.1273	78 94	95 112	48 63
	8	190	131 199	246		192	132 199	168		113 188	131 199	81 164
8	4	68 78 87	91 105	42 53 63	30.1141	67 78 87	84 96 106	39 48 57	27.1507	67 78	85 96	42 53
	8	95 104 117	118 135	76 95 228		96 107 121	116 127	65 75 89		87 96	105 114	64 77
10	4	140 221	181 184	229 240	34.2417	151 199	146 172	126 192	31.2286	106 118	124 137	97 171
	8	227 229	227 229			208	144 191	161 202		179 230	144 191	161 202
10	4	71 82 92	83 95 105	39 48 57	34.3193	41 72 84	83 94 103	14 40 50	31.0243	67 78	84 95	44 57
	8	104 120	115 127	66 78 94		95 108 127	112 122	59 68 80		87 97	105 116	70 88
12	4	178 179	145 182	135 191	37.1281	200 235	134 152	99 164	35.2141	109 130	130 153	169 219
	8	183 184	185 224	237 240		254 254	167 167	215 247		172 185	164 174	237 239
12	4	64 71 78	5 13 24	39 49 57	38.1144	41 65 73	80 89 97	22 37 45	35.4215	202 211	176 208	241 245
	8	85 92 99	27 29 84	66 76 93		81 87 93	105 114	52 59 66		69 81	77 86	11 41
Leaf2	4	107 118	103 124	130 135	38.1144	101 111	122 133	73 82 94	35.4215	118 158	108 115	76 95
	8	130 149	149 159	135 151		121 135	145 154	121 195		180 208	123 134	139 154
4	4	108 120	131 143	74 86 97	26.0191	108 120	132 145	74 86 98	24.1245	107 120	132 144	74 86
	8	132 146	154 168	112		132 146	156 171	112		132 146	156 170	98 112
8	4	99 107 115	10 60 95	100 105	30.2439	100 108	124 133	66 74 81	27.2216	100 109	29 29	17 41
	8	122 129	108 121	129 134		116 123	140 146	88 95 102		117 124	30 52	88 117
10	4	137 146	175 177	152 198	34.3193	130 137	152 159	111 124	31.0243	131 140	59 93	122 129
	8	159	236	207 249		146 159	168 180	158 185		152 177	179 197	159 163
10	4	25 26 35	15 30 38	39 86 88	34.3193	61 77 79	110 124	65 72 78	31.0243	25 68	9 62 71	33 39
	8	43 92 119	65 88 89	105 132		86 93 98	132 139	84 90 96		82 82	115 123	44 56
12	4	151 177	95 139	134 154	38.1144	108 113	146 152	102 109	35.4215	88 131	128 157	72 124
	8	218 252	204 222	192 202		117 152	158 165	118 132		158 177	161 164	161 172
12	4	5 28 40 71	21 34 64	15 79 102	166	98 106 113	96 103	122 130	179 190	193 201	178	219 255
	8	76 125 128	68 88 108	102 119		119 124	109 115	137 143		14 14	21 46	4 15 49
201	4	144 144	113 164	123 131	166	129 136	120 125	148 152	214 254	39 94	113 125	51 145
	8	149 169	202 202	142 173		143 154	130 135	152 157		119 145	145 148	161 163
238	4	244 252	187 224		166	166 166	141 148	163 169	211 223	169 171	160 174	171 234
	8	238				157 171	179 190			181 214	184 186	238 243

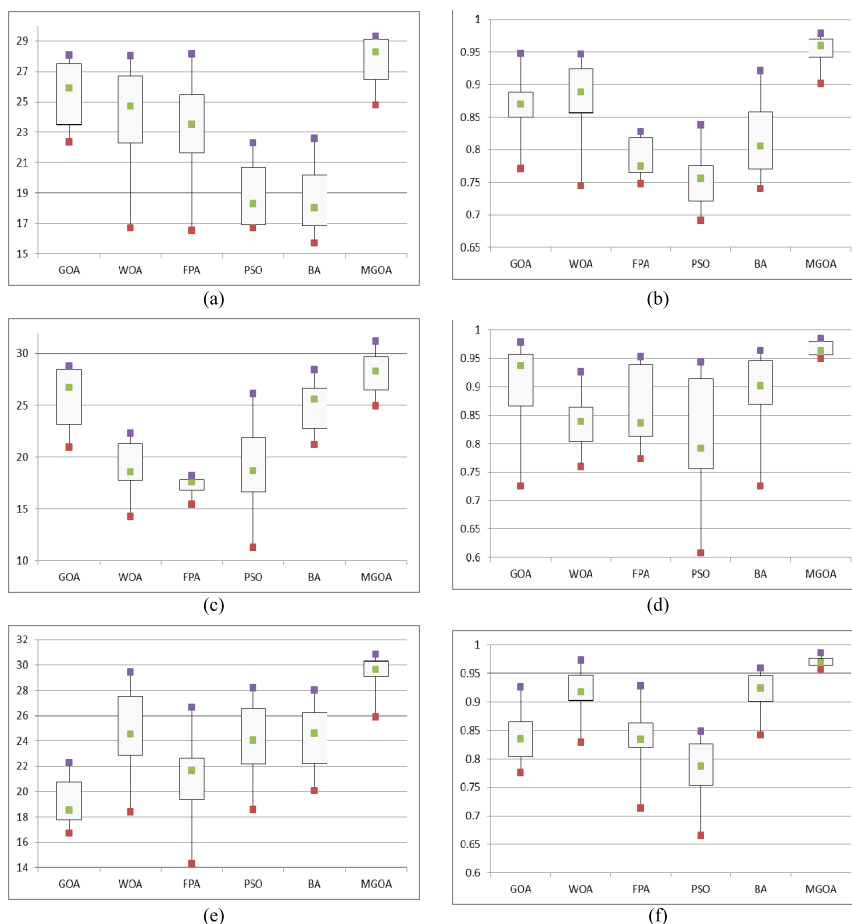


FIGURE 4. Box-plot representing the PSNR and FSIM for all methods. (a) PSNR under Tsallis. (b) FSIM under Tsallis. (c) PSNR under Otsu. (d) FSIM under Otsu. (e) PSNR under Renyi. (f) FSIM under Renyi.

in navigation and hunting. Other group optimization algorithms are: Artificial Bee Colony Algorithm proposed by Karaboga in 2015 [35], [36], which could be optimized by

imitating the behavior of bees to collect nectar; The Flower Pollination Algorithm (FPA) [37] is proposed by Xin-she Yang. This algorithm is inspired by the pollination process

TABLE 3. The optimal fitness value and threshold value of each algorithm under Tsallis.

K	PSO				BA				MGOA			
	R	G	B	F	R	G	B	F	R	G	B	F
Test1												
4	32 62 105 189	32 62 105 189	57 101 111 202	24.8199	39 88 160 226	43 84 132 205	46 84 131 205	23.8157	40 80 161 227	46 89 137 208	48 86 132 206	26.8991
8	24 54 86 117 174 215 231	29 56 91 109 117 143	31 43 50 70 104 125 154	29.1546	17 38 60 84 110 143 188 232	28 51 73 95 120 147 182	3 10 61 193 196 211 215 232	26.2186	18 39 62 85 111 146 191 232	27 50 72 95 120 147 182	29 49 69 90 113 141 179 227	30.9117
10	22 52 71 89 99 138 175 208 240 240	25 41 46 66 76 116 136 161	28 45 60 62 63 74 104 121 157 222	32.3442	8 23 41 61 84 110 143 182 216 239	2 6 107 122 131 160 166	21 36 53 70 88 107 130 157 192 233	31.5851	14 32 51 72 94 119 151 188 219 242	23 42 60 79 98 118 139 164	22 39 55 72 90 111 133 162 196 233	34.4059
12	21 51 70 73 85 107 133 153 163 171 218 242	23 49 67 90 106 117 118 144 146 185	25 44 65 68 84 105 107 114 128 161 180	34.9119	7 18 31 45 60 78 98 122 154 189 219	16 27 40 54 68 84 101 118	15 27 39 53 68 84 101 119 140 164 195	32.9552	12 27 44 62 81 100 120 139 164 190	19 33 47 59 74 90 107 124	21 34 47 61 74 88 103 118 134 157	38.1014
Test2												
4	124 159 179 211 116 129	84 138 164 184 125 140	56 96 122 143 46 57 83	23.0554	32 50 100 129	99 138 160 184	62 93 119 144	22.3771	115 161 181 210	103 140 161 185	62 93 119 144	25.5935
8	160 170 184 185 204 226	125 140 157 162 168 191	88 97 109 129 149	26.6115	169 180 192 209 230	69 70 76 179 254	103 120 136 149	25.3991	161 173 185 202 225	128 143 156 168	114 133 148 177	29.6095
10	103 138 138 155 168 171 181 199 208 228	46 114 128 144 151 160 170 174 182 195	41 73 82 90 91 102 120 137 146 150	31.2325	76 113 138 153 164 173 183 195 211	15 65 97 118 134 146 158	21 40 61 75 87 98 112 127 140 151	30.1139	38 73 92 99 138 158 171 183 199 223	57 80 99 119 135 147 158	42 54 57 110 111 133 185 216 233	33.2294
12	95 98 106 134 151 168 174 183 191 211 219	77 97 108 131 142 147 158 168 185 193	33 64 84 101 115 131 136 139 146 146 149	36.5818	16 76 86 88 122 123 125 158 181 207	53 64 85 107 125 138 149	2 35 51 66 77 87 96 110 126 140 152 256	32.2021	55 62 86 99 128 147 161 171 182 194	26 45 75 107 128 143 156	60 62 111 114 142 167 177 183 184	36.6335
Test3												
4	38 75 104 144	44 64 100 142	83 134 172 193	24.3252	40 71 106 152	42 74 106 144	73 120 156 187	24.8115	40 70 105 151 147	43 76 108 187	72 119 155 187	27.3306
8	25 50 66 82 99 117 141 168	27 40 56 84 91 107	52 85 120 144 167 185	30.4331	26 46 63 81 101 123 148	18 27 61 155 164 171 176	41 65 93 120 142 162 184 210	27.4156	26 46 63 81 102 123 148 178	32 56 75 92 112 135 163	46 73 103 131 152 169 188 211	31.4123
10	30 37 44 55 79 94 97 116 149 172	26 46 64 81 99 129 140 143	42 60 81 91 123 143 159 165 186	32.1253	10 14 112 121 153 157 203 208 215	1 12 26 43 61 77 237	37 56 77 101 124 142 158 174 191 214	31.6257	23 39 52 67 84 103 122 143 165 183	21 40 58 72 85 99 115 133	13 42 62 86 112 135 154 171 190 213	35.1477
12	29 46 51 54 73 88 97 97 121 134 134	19 38 45 61 78 94 104 109	48 85 104 125 148 152 166 172	35.6188	11 25 29 44 56 69 85 103 123 145 173	18 32 47 61 74 86 98 114	21 39 58 80 103 124 140 154 167 181	32.6044	16 31 44 56 69 84 99 118 136 159 180	17 33 49 62 76 90 106 123	19 37 51 66 86 107 127 145 160 176	38.6449
Test4												
4	108 142 177 199	75 113 151 179	78 109 132 153	24.4314	13 21 41 53 152	89 121 153 183	71 101 129 156	22.3045	103 136 167 195	93 126 157 185	86 120 151 231	26.5114
8	73 109 119 136 165 178 186 204	80 87 92 95 129 156 177 194	51 85 98 112 127 139 144 168	28.5112	51 82 102 121 141 164 185 205	39 73 95 114 135 154 174	40 62 78 95 114 131 148 168	28.1244	51 84 108 129 149 170 189 208	66 98 130 159 186 244 253	48 71 89 106 121 136 152 171	30.6814
10	78 87 89 105 127 143 153 168 186	61 91 111 126 131 151 170 173	54 84 89 99 113 132 146 147 156	31.3547	60 78 96 113 130 148 165 180 194 210	44 66 85 101 113 128 144	38 61 78 93 107 120 133 145 159 175	31.1274	44 45 71 89 108 128 149 170 189 208	65 85 102 118 135 152 167	39 62 78 93 107 122 135 149 166 190	34.6817
12	77 98 102 103 112 129 152 153 173 183 196	73 92 102 115 131 134 134 152	56 57 72 87 104 110 114 118 130	35.8573	20 38 167 167 193 198 219 219 221	1 49 69 83 95 106 123 140	39 54 68 81 94 106 117 127 137 148	35.1106	33 42 57 80 99 117 134 151 167 182	1 6 33 59 81 100 119 136	26 47 64 79 93 105 117 128 138 149	38.3745
Test5												
4	54 99 182 195	59 101 147 207	50 90 135 194	21.5258	51 91 147 212	50 82 135 206	51 81 132 205	21.3287	51 91 147 213 206	50 82 135 206	51 81 132 205	18.2217
8	36 49 56 88 135 144 195	47 74 99 106 146 152	45 66 70 88 112 150 214	26.7221	35 50 70 94 119 152 189	42 55 71 92 118 149 185	40 52 64 82 108 142 182 226	24.8202	34 49 69 96 122 154 188 225	42 55 72 93 119 150 186	41 54 67 85 110 142 180 225	30.7091
10	35 38 44 58 78 113 119 158 168 225	43 58 86 91 96 119 131 147	19 47 59 62 64 77 119 133 187 225	31.4014	31 40 51 68 89 113 140 170 200 233	37 46 56 69 87 109 139 171	39 50 60 74 92 117 143 171 200 228	30.5911	32 42 55 72 95 118 144 172 200 233	39 49 61 77 97 120 144 166	9 40 52 65 82 107 138 175 205 231	34.4815
12	35 51 74 97 127 131 151 163 187 200 224	41 45 56 66 94 132 160 191	39 53 68 81 92 102 115 135 149	33.9251	13 30 39 50 65 82 102 122 146 171	35 41 49 57 66 80 96 116	36 44 52 60 69 82 98 120 147 177 208	32.4124	30 39 48 61 77 94 111 126 140 162 191	38 47 56 67 83 102 125 151	36 44 53 62 73 89 110 137 167 197	37.8463
Test6												
4	57 90 113 145	88 159 176 182	64 117 132 157	23.7211	57 105 132 152	57 105 132 152	57 107 136 156	21.7249	54 82 119 191 175	57 83 108 175	32 56 80 141	26.7357
8	37 43 50 92 115 136 145	50 82 106 122 136 154	27 57 101 114 135 140	26.7189	70 88 168 186 196 196 221 227	32 50 66 95 127 151 171	3 53 82 107 125 140 157 256	25.9111	39 61 81 106 137 180 201 225	40 58 76 91 108 138 176	24 42 60 78 104 134 167 191	30.7447
10	31 71 81 108 117 133 143 146 155	37 45 46 87 107 144 159 178	23 33 57 65 72 92 124 137 156 165	31.5353	20 40 63 87 104 117 129 140 151 161	22 50 54 90 98 138 205 206	9 17 31 51 78 101 118 133 147 162	31.2254	30 46 61 76 93 116 142 164 180 217	36 52 65 78 91 103 120 149	19 35 50 66 83 109 137 148 162 179	34.5216
12	27 33 71 88 102 119 123 137 151 157 181	38 65 84 99 100 116 127 127 142 166	22 31 53 62 65 72 84 116 130 147 151 165	36.0584	18 34 56 79 97 111 123 133 143 152	38 63 87 109 122 163 176	1 6 19 38 61 88 109 122 166	32.0119	25 39 53 66 78 91 109 132 165 199 203	39 56 74 89 106 136 175	13 25 36 47 59 70 82 99 114 141 167	38.4324
Leaf1												
4	79 95 114 190	96 113 132 199	48 63 81 173	22.5158	108 120 132 146	132 145 156 170	73 85 97 112	21.3547	79 94 113 189 131 199	95 112 131 199	48 63 81 169	19.2117
8	70 81 90	85 96	42 53 64	26.1284	41 44 78 96	123 131	32 44 80 142	22.8202	69 81 91 102	84 95 104	40 50 60 73	31.7131

TABLE 3. (Continued.) The optimal fitness value and threshold value of each algorithm under Tsallis.

	100 112	106 115	76 95		121 152 180	138 145	157 172 177		117 152 198	113 123	91 113 157
	129 178	126 141	187 194		190	152 159	206		222	136 162	160
	209	165 208	248			167 180				226	
10	67 76 84	55 84	11 38 48		48 106 141	8 10 43	31 49 66 66		69 80 90 100	84 96 107	42 53 64 76
	91 99 108	97 105	55 64 74		177 178 204	43 97 103	97 123 171		114 140 174	118 132	94 165 170
	120 141	114 128	88 112		207 221 224	112 122	175 211 246		216 224 225	157 190	184 238 249
	214 254	139 141	140 182		239	197 225				192 192	
		162 229		31.5717				25.1813		205	35.4535
12	63 72 79	5 10 16	35 44 51		12 23 35 40	20 35 43	50 34 39 45		26 32 47 53	26 32 47	11 42 54 66
	86 92 99	52 60	59 66 74		40 98 111	48 54 74	50 92 97 164		72 73 88 98	53 72 73	82 113 166
	106 115	78 102	80 95		184 217 241	77 86 105	236 243 244		161 176 177	88 96 161	186 211 211
	130 155	116 119	179 183		243 246	108 111	246		200	176 177	220 240
	204 227	126 157	186 240			130				200	
		218		35.1351				31.4008			38.8573
Leaf2											
4	108 120	74 86	108 120		79 95 114	96 113	48 63 81 201		107 120 132	132 145	74 86 97
	132 146	98 112	132 147		185	132 199		21.1124	146	156 170	112
8	67 78 87	44 68	101 109		69 79 87 95	55 87 99	39 49 59 69		22 33 68 83	31 71 86	54 65 108
	96 106	77 85	116 124		104 116 135	110 122	84 120 192		130 174 176	112 116	109 192 199
	118 144	92 100	131 137		205	139 178	209		251	167 177	208 221
	191	109 122	147 157	27.2189		222		24.4221		181	
10	25 68 82	64 72	99 106		67 77 86 94	80 90 99	42 53 63 74		27 32 59 74	39 40 145	2 8 90 126
	82 88 131	78 85	112 118		103 114 135	106 113	91 156 158		76 112 122	159 180	192 207 209
	158 177	91 98	123 129		195 213 229	122 135	211 211 245		228 242 250	182 198	213 237 248
	193 201	104 111	134 141			154 159				220 236	
		116 129	149 161	31.3223		217		30.2011		251	35.5154
12	21 46 113	22 33	53 60 76		62 71 78 85	33 34 51	39 49 58 67		9 25 84 86 91	13 43 47	6 45 45 87
	125 145	62 146	157 168		92 99 107	59 85 93	78 96 136 148		101 101 104	74 119	87 108 138
	148 160	150 177	187 201		116 131 158	113 119	161 239 241		135 190 191	120 133	188 217 221
	174 184	180 205	214 227		186 193	134 217	247		253	138 149	242 255
	186 211	213 225	234 239			228 251				162 192	
	223	244 246	251	35.1854				32.0149		222	39.2224

TABLE 4. The PSNR and FSIM of each algorithm under Tsallis.

K	GOA		WOA		FPA		PSO		BA		MGOA	
	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM
Test1												
4	17.9478	0.8658	17.9744	0.8654	17.5541	0.7738	16.9008	0.7734	17.8235	0.8679	17.9279	0.8656
8	22.8018	0.9469	23.2061	0.9463	21.3791	0.8774	21.3832	0.8814	20.9239	0.8788	25.8755	0.9474
10	24.4042	0.9615	25.1398	0.9606	22.5334	0.9073	22.6249	0.8982	22.0579	0.8811	26.9691	0.9623
12	25.4411	0.9693	27.1819	0.9611	24.2467	0.9162	23.2354	0.9090	25.4246	0.9721	27.8297	0.9782
Test2												
4	22.4952	0.8292	22.3392	0.8277	22.3470	0.8280	22.3044	0.8380	19.9078	0.7768	22.4671	0.8292
8	27.0545	0.8819	27.8419	0.9012	28.1530	0.8990	26.4004	0.9039	22.2960	0.8307	28.0998	0.8921
10	27.4640	0.8933	29.5160	0.9198	28.7455	0.9107	27.6596	0.9219	30.1602	0.9256	28.6312	0.9465
12	30.3517	0.9016	30.7578	0.9309	31.1217	0.9360	29.2649	0.9344	28.7392	0.9115	29.3186	0.9521
Test3												
4	20.9266	0.7750	20.9181	0.7749	20.9579	0.7750	20.5956	0.6997	20.9783	0.7750	20.9411	0.7752
8	25.5619	0.8472	26.1558	0.8548	25.3810	0.8438	24.8984	0.8015	22.7276	0.8337	25.5809	0.8468
10	27.4053	0.8734	27.2407	0.8703	26.5908	0.8643	26.0738	0.8212	22.9602	0.8186	27.7349	0.8791
12	28.7212	0.8921	29.1073	0.8982	28.5093	0.8935	26.5495	0.8351	28.9372	0.8945	29.0314	0.9013
Test4												
4	18.9626	0.7831	18.9191	0.7835	18.3870	0.7677	19.1694	0.7289	15.6841	0.6772	18.9221	0.8012
8	25.3749	0.8512	26.3351	0.9186	24.0158	0.8850	23.8865	0.8425	26.5919	0.9210	23.9925	0.8793
10	27.6053	0.9234	28.1813	0.9443	25.8145	0.9118	25.7121	0.8793	28.4094	0.9464	26.9317	0.9321
12	29.4653	0.9442	29.5916	0.9573	27.9701	0.9419	25.6696	0.8875	23.8150	0.8296	29.2726	0.9621
Test5												
4	18.1592	0.7571	18.1830	0.7560	18.1572	0.7571	17.3974	0.3912	18.2168	0.7569	18.2209	0.7569
8	22.7119	0.8585	22.4799	0.8569	23.0034	0.8583	20.9141	0.5870	22.6567	0.8583	22.5721	0.8585
10	23.8266	0.8806	24.4292	0.8854	23.5906	0.8748	22.6229	0.6898	24.1356	0.8840	24.1841	0.8836
12	24.9569	0.8975	24.9303	0.9005	25.5315	0.9002	22.9635	0.6862	25.9704	0.9065	24.7992	0.9119
Test6												
4	21.1873	0.8155	22.4419	0.8542	21.1909	0.8160	21.0133	0.7716	22.5738	0.8542	21.2549	0.8182
8	26.4465	0.8941	28.0235	0.9405	25.7154	0.9060	26.3730	0.8745	22.5706	0.8094	25.7571	0.9045
10	28.0764	0.9242	29.3653	0.9557	27.9539	0.9342	27.0074	0.8865	25.4198	0.8494	27.6659	0.9421
12	29.3102	0.9453	30.4888	0.9633	29.1162	0.9418	28.0076	0.8944	30.0112	0.9362	28.6685	0.9691
Leaf1												
4	16.9471	0.7963	17.2417	0.7913	16.8802	0.8247	16.9702	0.7810	16.8993	0.7749	16.8993	0.7549
8	21.1124	0.8868	21.7189	0.8760	21.7330	0.8973	21.8629	0.8779	21.9861	0.8757	21.9861	0.8952
10	22.5191	0.8928	23.2649	0.8966	26.2076	0.9377	22.2724	0.8883	24.8468	0.9526	24.8468	0.9621
12	24.9018	0.9262	24.2784	0.9267	27.8514	0.9616	24.9449	0.9316	26.6965	0.9639	26.6965	0.9734
Leaf2												
4	16.6919	0.7505	16.6953	0.7488	16.5371	0.7478	16.6917	0.7396	16.6912	0.7398	17.3023	0.7758
8	19.5653	0.7712	17.1414	0.7444	16.4690	0.7612	17.8660	0.8831	17.2795	0.8600	23.7610	0.9330
10	22.3245	0.8212	21.5455	0.8017	21.7875	0.8091	22.1557	0.8767	19.4523	0.8895	23.8966	0.9130
12	24.6540	0.8732	23.5612	0.8491	22.0913	0.8912	23.0715	0.9549	22.9223	0.9369	25.6974	0.9573

of flowers; The Bat Algorithm (BA) [38]–[42] is an efficient global search method, which can search the optimal solution by iteration and near optimal solution in flight to produce local data processing, strengthen the local search ability; The Whale Optimization Algorithm (WOA) [43]–[45] proposed by Mirjalili in 2016 is to simulate the predation of humpback whales. The algorithm has strong capability in the global search and local optimization. Although there are differences between evolutionary optimization and swarm optimization, the common denominator is the ability to find the optimal value of a restricted domain [46]. Although each algorithm has its own advantages, No-Free-Lunch [47]

has proved that no algorithm can solve all optimization problems.

Therefore, there is no perfect optimization algorithm and the optimization algorithm should be improved to better solve engineering problems. Many scholars study Levy flight improve optimization algorithm. Levy flight is a random walk strategy whose step length obeys the Levy distribution and it can maximize the efficiency of resource searches in uncertain environments. Haki and H. Uğuz [48] proposed the PSO algorithm which combined with Levy flight. The method can overcome the problems as being trapped in local minima due to premature convergence and weakness

TABLE 5. (Continued.) The optimal fitness value and threshold value of each algorithm under Otsu.

Leaf1															
4	79 95 114 190 68 78 87 95 104 117 141 204 67 78 87	96 116 148 210 84 95 104 113 123 136 156 207 7 75 94	48 63 81 187 36 46 55 65 76 91 99 169		79 94 113 190 72 84 95 107 127 124 137 250	95 112 131 199 86 96 105 114 124 137 162 239	52 72 160 247 44 57 70 87 228 228 233 238		79 94 113 188 90 104 117 132 175 220 222 229 85 96	96 113 132 199 104 113 117 132 175 220 222 229 85 96	48 63 81 173 45 58 71 89 192 211 240 249		1821.4726 1844.4818		1827.1329 1843.3636
10	67 78 87 96 106 118 146 187 188 196 67 76 84 91 99 108 120 146 226 233 240 243	95 102 111 219 226 227 230 184 215 65 85 95 104 112 122 133 152 195 215 232 244	37 47 56 66 78 97 138 181 184 215 40 50 59 68 80 101 163 206 234 243 247		41 68 77 85 92 101 112 129 171 198	108 119 133 161 223 224 228 230 85 95 104 113 87 94 102 112 125 159 182 194 209	37 47 56 65 75 88 94 97 153 200 34 43 50 57 64 72 82 94 117 179 186		69 80 89 99 110 126 170 175 176 194	106 117 130 148 188 189 232 233 81 90 69 79 87 95 104 115 133 197 202 203 230 241	40 49 58 67 78 97 148 179 181 245 37 45 53 61 69 79 94 110 157 157 186 240		1849.6088 1852.7437		1849.1687 1852.7794
Leaf2															
4	21 112 179 196 45 75 84 101 127 156 204 206	132 144 155 169 21 61 90 101 128 169 238 245 1 24 29	38 140 171 178 3 50 93 102 111 126 182 234		107 120 131 146 98 106 113 120 127 135 144 157	131 143 155 169 3 27 84 91 116 135 182 212	98 150 153 173 23 56 72 112 119 125 165 244		85 152 170 243 54 100 138 153 165 219 231 232	132 144 156 170 19 54 66 69 105 132 193 222 40 85	74 86 97 111 24 87 139 160 187 207 210 219 40 54 61		201.747 202.1214		201.77025 202.12357
10	9 41 71 116 140 148 192 211 219 247	1 24 29 55 136 144 151 184 186 188	12 19 39 42 72 85 160 168 177 233		104 111 141 151 172 184 234	88 90 100 182 221 239 250 207 240	145 156 164 167 183 200 207 240		16 76 81 97 100 158 164 201 246 251	103 108 118 138 162 165 191 216 21 41 74 93 142 144 151 151 217 220 177 238	87 101 168 179 243 249 251 9 14 58 97 100 100 113 148 197 222 234		203.12456 207.21544		204.12475 208.21476
12	19 27 36 57 59 92 125 137 151 153 157 209	84 119 137 151 166 217 225 234	1 4 11 48 75 76 104 113 151 167		32 56 71 102 108 134 155 156 183 235 238 243	20 34 77 81 99 146 156 177 197 230 233 253	5 11 45 70 79 91 116 124 124 180 227		6 24 30 90 120 150 161 194 217 220 235 243	21 41 74 93 142 144 151 151 217 220 177 238	9 14 58 97 100 100 113 148 197 222 234		207.21544		208.21476



FIGURE 5. The Tsallis results of image test1.

of global search capability. Amirsadri *et al.* [49] proposed a new algorithm benefits from simultaneously local and global search, eliminating the problem of getting stuck

in local optima. The method using Levy flight improves the gray wolf optimizer (GWO). The modified algorithm balances the exploration and exploitation of the GWO.

TABLE 6. The optimal fitness value and threshold value of each algorithm under Otsu.

K	PSO			BA			MGOA						
	R	G	B	F	R	G	B	F	R	G	B	F	
Test1	4	39 89	46 89	48 86	39 89 159	45 88	47 85 131		40 90 161	44 91	43 91		8256.638
		160 226	137 207	132 206	8256.6026	226	136 208	206	8256.5591	227	167 221	164 221	
		18 40 65	28 51	29 49 69	20 44 70	27 47 68				14 40 67 99	73 97	83 108	
	8	92 123	72 95	90 114		97 130	90 115	29 49 69		134 175	121 149	135 178	8361.9012
		164 204	119 146	142 179		176 216	143 179	90 113 140		217 240	183 229	226	
		235	180 226	246	8362.9878	240	226	176 226	8363.7497	217 240	243	62 97	
	10	13 31 52	16 26	21 36 50			21 39 57			15 31 50 71	61 79	65 84	
		73 96	130 135	65 84		12 28 48	75 94	15 27 42		95 121 153	98 119	104 127	8377.2386
		123 159	184 190	105 129		69 92 119	116 139	59 78 98		188 219	141 167	159 193	
	12	192 217	201 211	159 195		149 187	166 199	121 152		8377.0568	242	198 235	234
		240	242 249	234	8373.2545	218 241	234	191 234					
		19 33											
Test2	4	10 24 40	48 62	17 31 45		12 27 44	16 31 47	17 29 42		13 29 44 64	53 68	21 26 36	
		57 76 95	77 94	59 73 90		61 79 100	63 79 96	57 72 89		83 106 125	83 99	48 63 80	
		114 117	112 131	108 129		124 152	115 135	107 127		136 185	116 134	97 117	8385.9828
	8	159 191	153 177	154 183		184 210	156 180	151 179		211 229	154 177	138 166	
		217 240	206 237	212 238	8385.9662	228 245	206 233	210 237	8386.3098	245	205 239	201 235	
		112 161	103 139	59 90		33 37 95	11 49 50	16 18 24		114 161	106 141	63 94	655.8005
	10	181 210	160 184	115 143		120	244	184		604.86868	181 210	162 186	120 144
		41 43 85	13 77	32 56 71		73 109	68 101	42 72 89		81 106 146	50 95	26 42 70	
		85 125	82 89	86 102		143 158	121 137	105 123		161 173	122 138	86 100	
	12	146 233	193 216	120 179		171 183	149 160	138 151		185 203	151 162	115 133	692.73275
		246	236 236	150	673.60138	199 222	171 189	256	693.09591	225	172 191	151	
		77 117	61 74	18 30 48		35 72 97	48 87			36 70 109	62 72	19 53 69	
Test3	4	40 70	43 76	67 114		40 70 105	43 76	71 117 154		40 71 106	43 77	71 119	1901.8557
		105 151	108 146	152 185	1901.4771	151	108 147	186	1901.75	152	109 148	156 188	
		28 47 64	22 41	35 56 79		22 42 60	42 56 79			45 56 70			
	8	82 102	60 76	105 134		23 39 54	76 93	121 141		28 48 65 83	61 77	100 131	
		124 150	93 113	158 180		72 95 119	113 135	161 181		103 124	94 114	153 171	1984.5747
		180	135 163	204	1981.8197	151 189	163	207	1982.1471	149 178	136 164	190 214	
	10	23 39 53	57 71	109 130		22 38 52	19 35 51	35 39 50		22 41 55 70	44 61	95 121	
		67 82 98	85 101	148 163		66 82 99	64 77 91	73 79 83		85 101 118	76 91	142 159	1994.2647
		116 136	120 141	178 195		116 136	108 127	102 108		137 161	108 126	175 193	
	12	160 187	167	115	1995.2676	160 186	148 173	242 250	1988.4151	188	146 170 214		
		16 29 44	41 55	60 61		17 31 45	13 24 39	26 39 55		20 35 46 57	48 61	79 100	
		57 72 89	67 76	101 102		56 69 85	54 66 78	78 90 120		69 83 97	24 45	123 142	
Test4	4	110 129	91 105	105 118		102 119	91 108	138 153		111 126	98 112	156 170	2002.9132
		148 169	122 135	129 210		138 158	124 141	166 180		143 165	129 144	184 199	
		185 256	151 175	211	1998.499	177 195	161 183	195 214	2002.2347	189	163 185	219	
	8	205 208	54 223	73 104		40 46 91	6 17 47	7 7 184		103 136	16 103	73 104	
		221 221	235 244	130 186	1337.4743	104	219	217	1328.3622	167 195	143 178	131 157	1377.1201
		19 32 91	65 86	50 71 89		40 76 97	60 81 99		25 82 108	68 93	50 73 91		
	10	111 127	105 124	106 121		118 138	118 139	27 42 64		118 138	112 131	108 123	
		208 226	142 160	136 152		160 182	159 178	83 102 122		171 189	149 166	137 153	1449.3992
		237	176 196	171	1445.7059	204	197	141 163	1443.5726	208	182 199	172	
	12	70 93	21 37	61 82 80		60 78 95	32 42 53	45 67 85		31 51 87	17 21	44 66 82	
		110 126	72 73	95 109		112 130	76 91	101 116		108 126	66 91	96 110	
		142 157	149 161	122 134		147 164	194 231	129 141		146 164	111 131	123 135	1455.7686
Test5	4	172 185	209 212	146 159		179 193	240 241	155 173		180 194	148 165	146 159	
		198 213	222 224	175	1445.2236	214 214	251	256	1448.502	211	181 199	176	
		30 48 71	135 54	42 62 76		53 74 90	6 51 71			34 59	33 56		
	8	93 110	74 93	90 103		103 116	82 93	1 38 57 73		15 35 53 83	83 100	74 87	
		126 141	109 123	115 126		129 143	106 121	86 99 111		104 121	117 133	101 114	
		156 171	139 154	126 147		158 171	137 153	124 135		139 155	149 163	126 137	1462.5587
	10	185 198	168 182	160 176		184 196	167 181	147 161		173 184	148 161	137 153	
		213	199	227	1462.4138	210	198	177	1463.4149	199 215	196 210	179	
		51 91	23 40	51 81		50 89 146	51 83	51 81 131		51 91 148	51 83	51 81	
	12	148 214	199 252	132 205	3329.6811	213	136 206	204	3334.8426	214	136 206	132 205	3334.9229
		34 47 65	41 54	41 53 66		34 49 68	40 53 67			41 56	41 54 69		
		89 115	69 90	84 108		92 118	87 113	40 51 63		35 49 69 93	76 99	88 111	
Test6	4	147 184	116 147	138 176		150 188	146 182	81 107 140		119 152	132 161	145 182	
		228	183 226	222	3411.1733	229	226	179 222	3411.1353	190 230	192 231	228	3410.9039
		16 137	39 50	19 67 68		38 49 60				39 50			
	8	141 142	61 77	144 205		31 41 53	75 95	39 50 60		32 43 55 72	61 76	15 41 52	
		141 181	96 119	190 211		70 91 113	118 146	72 88 99		70 91 113	118 146	72 88 99	
		190 195	146 174	240 245		137 167	175 200	135 163		172 203	144 174	117 149	
	10	239 244	201 233	255	3408.2907	201 235	229	195 231	3421.3767	236	203 235	186 229	3420.4357
		30 39 48	37 47	36 45 55		25 32 41	36 45 53	9 38 48 59		30 39 49 61	38 47	37 46 56	
		59 75 95	85 106	101 125		53 69 89	63 77 95	71 90 112		80 97 118	82 98	65 79 96	
	12	115 136	128 150	149 172		112 134	115 140	134 152		138 162	115 136	117 140	
		162 185	174 193	191 211		157 182	166 187	174 193		185 210	158 182	167 193	
		207 235	209 235	236	3426.2966	211 236	210 235	228	3425.0311	240	209 239	205 238	3426.9311
Leaf1	4	59 106	48 101	57 107		6 18 25	79 132	57 107 137		59 106 133	79 131	59 109	
		133 153	140 177	137 157	1640.3048	227	163 185	157	1647.4027	153	163 185	137 157	1659.9864
		20 31 44	41 71	43 51 58		25 46 68	40 71	25 48 87		27 58 87	40 65	22 50 83	
	8	69 98	101 129	93 119		91 109	101 128	17 35 61		107 124	100 128	108 127	
		121 139	148 162	135 148		125 141	146 161	96 120 136		137 149	149 165	141 153	
		156	176 190	162	1707.9832	157	174 190	149 163	1710.0436	161	179 193	166	1712.033
	10	4 20 30	29 39	11 24 46		40 67 95				38 64	22 42 69		
		52 81	40 54	77 101		10 23 38	119 135	10 21 40		21 34 61 89	93 120	90 116	
		101 118	67 71	118 132		59 86 105	148 159	51 74 100		108 122	138 152	130 143	
	12	131 144	72 74	144 155		120 135	170 181	119 133		134 145	164 175	155 167	
		158	140 253	167	1708.8455	147 160	193	146 160	1715.7845	155 165	186 199	229	1717.9712
		14 20 22	79 103	17 19		11 23 38	52 120	7 20 40 62		16 24 36 57	94		

TABLE 7. The PSNR and FSIM of each algorithm under Otsu.

K	GOA		WOA		FPA		PSO		BA		MGOA	
	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM
Test1												
4	17.8818	0.9261	17.9358	0.9260	17.9488	0.9277	17.9019	0.9261	17.9359	0.9276	17.9296	0.9263
8	19.4774	0.9365	22.8050	0.9425	22.6641	0.9528	22.8599	0.9429	22.9010	0.9628	22.9881	0.9726
10	21.5370	0.9785	24.3637	0.9506	24.5556	0.9606	22.4253	0.8511	25.0574	0.9717	25.1137	0.9801
12	21.0019	0.8953	25.6055	0.9646	25.8297	0.9755	26.5185	0.9659	26.2462	0.9759	26.57137	0.9848
Test2												
4	19.7421	0.8737	22.2953	0.8585	17.6204	0.8249	22.3854	0.8625	9.1549	0.6271	22.3358	0.8596
8	17.5580	0.8203	26.5263	0.9287	28.5775	0.9390	19.4203	0.7473	28.3855	0.9421	28.0452	0.9408
10	28.7655	0.9562	28.5416	0.9444	24.4487	0.8606	24.8518	0.8763	29.9425	0.9556	29.3361	0.9427
12	31.1774	0.9651	29.6880	0.9481	31.6853	0.9645	27.6906	0.9555	22.5105	0.8641	31.1546	0.9661
Test3												
4	20.9637	0.8423	20.9549	0.8435	17.6204	0.8249	21.0447	0.8459	20.9765	0.8440	20.9459	0.8442
8	26.0858	0.9190	25.3875	0.9073	28.5775	0.9390	26.0844	0.9204	26.0932	0.9191	26.0069	0.9183
10	27.9289	0.9395	27.4917	0.9391	24.4487	0.8606	27.5716	0.9330	23.3578	0.9304	27.5634	0.9326
12	28.9142	0.9433	28.8727	0.9456	31.6853	0.9345	25.2230	0.9430	29.2843	0.9464	29.3033	0.9498
Test4												
4	11.9645	0.7359	18.8626	0.8126	15.4385	0.8206	11.2251	0.6075	8.5443	0.5221	18.6919	0.8362
8	20.9723	0.9332	25.9357	0.9440	26.4476	0.9503	22.8623	0.9191	26.2486	0.9576	25.9002	0.9418
10	28.3387	0.9613	26.0914	0.9514	28.1569	0.9573	24.6689	0.8554	23.0649	0.8207	27.7368	0.9584
12	29.7657	0.9764	29.0859	0.9756	21.9930	0.8398	29.3807	0.9761	29.5098	0.9737	29.3753	0.9850
Test5												
4	19.7421	0.8737	18.1592	0.8341	18.1529	0.8345	17.4385	0.8014	18.1753	0.8329	18.1605	0.8338
8	17.5580	0.8203	22.5968	0.8999	20.3895	0.9010	22.6381	0.8985	22.8771	0.9025	22.6538	0.8976
10	28.7655	0.9362	23.6668	0.9129	24.1281	0.9168	19.2965	0.8981	24.0593	0.9170	24.6323	0.9153
12	31.1774	0.9451	24.6542	0.9252	25.6054	0.9368	25.0559	0.9287	26.0815	0.9376	24.9510	0.9567
Test6												
4	14.0959	0.6419	22.2759	0.8815	17.7829	0.8390	22.5257	0.9121	17.1314	0.8829	22.3189	0.8853
8	24.0664	0.9586	27.7305	0.9613	27.6045	0.9547	27.3939	0.9571	27.7441	0.9550	28.0956	0.9621
10	25.5099	0.9658	28.4438	0.9617	29.7000	0.9657	25.1605	0.8695	29.0798	0.9688	29.1909	0.9689
12	25.2030	0.8341	30.0056	0.9724	30.7274	0.9710	25.6596	0.9453	26.4581	0.8576	30.7110	0.9774
Leaf1												
4	17.1566	0.7837	17.2368	0.7811	16.8861	0.7737	17.2368	0.7811	17.1566	0.7837	16.8218	0.7792
8	21.1842	0.8816	21.6482	0.8679	20.6220	0.8509	21.6482	0.8679	21.1842	0.8816	26.9839	0.8828
10	23.7327	0.8870	23.0215	0.9015	22.5213	0.8801	23.0215	0.9015	23.7327	0.8870	25.4394	0.9319
12	27.1349	0.9198	23.0393	0.8986	24.8734	0.9081	23.0393	0.8986	27.1349	0.9198	27.2374	0.9517
Leaf2												
4	14.6327	0.7257	14.2314	0.7594	16.7001	0.7914	14.2314	0.7594	14.6327	0.7257	17.5943	0.8626
8	22.3207	0.9315	22.5914	0.8779	19.6479	0.9246	22.5914	0.8779	22.3207	0.9315	16.8583	0.8827
10	20.9126	0.8007	16.0816	0.8170	23.9895	0.9503	16.0816	0.8170	20.9126	0.8007	21.7665	0.9127
12	25.3912	0.9135	24.3421	0.9232	21.9162	0.8693	24.3421	0.9232	25.3912	0.9435	26.2144	0.9601

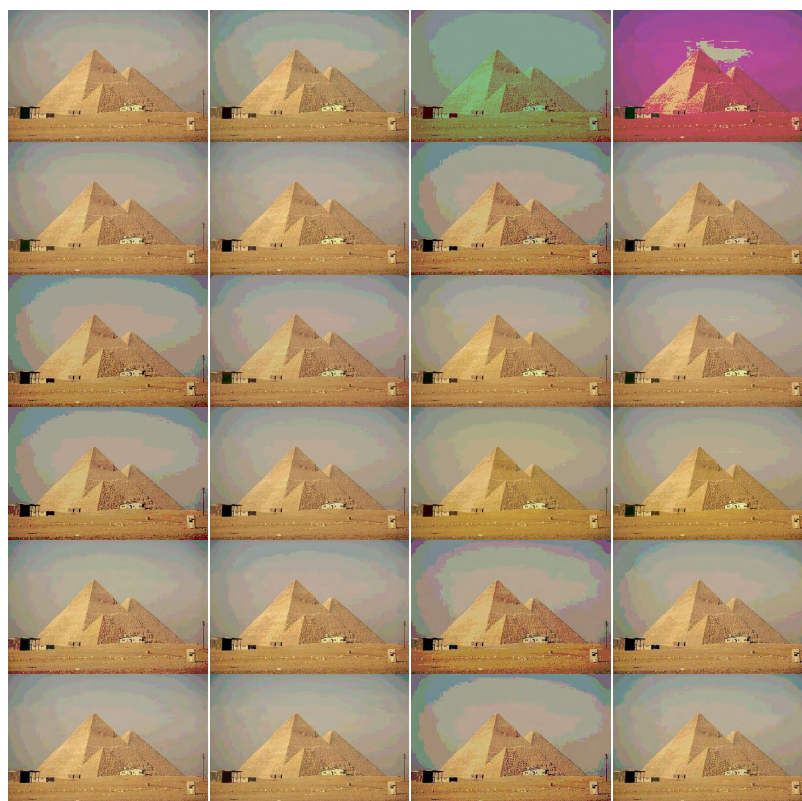


FIGURE 6. The Tsallis results of image test2.

Mousavirad and Ebrahimpour-Komleh [50] proposed a simple but efficient population-based metaheuristic algorithm called Human Mental Search (HMS). The mental search of

HMS that explores the region around each solution based on Levy flight. So, Levy flight can increase the global search ability of algorithm and avoid local optimization.

TABLE 8. The optimal fitness value and threshold value of each algorithm under Renyi.

K	GOA				WOA				FPA				
	R	G	B	F	R	G	B	F	R	G	B	F	
Test1													
4	40.90 161 227	46.89 137 208	48.86 132 206	1.6126	39.89 161 227	46.89 136 208	47.85 130 204	1.4114	39.89 161 227	44.87 134 206	48.86 132 206	1.8794	
8	20.44 68.96 128 175 215 240	26.46 66.88 112 140 176 227	29.50 70.91 114 143 180 227	1.8397	19.43 69.97 131 177 217 241	27.50 72.95 120 147 181 176 225	28.48 68.89 112 139 242	1.6558	21.46 72 100 133 179 218	16.37 61 85 110 138 173	23.42 60 79 103 130 168	1.9178	
10	15.33 52.73 96 120 152 187 219 241	98 118 139 164 192 230	24.40 57.73 91 111 135 162 194 232	2.043	15.33 53.74 96 120 150 186 218 242	22.41 58.75 93 112 132 155 183 226	24.40 56.73 90 109 130 156 190 231	2.1013	12.30 49.69 90 113 141 181 215	24.42 60 78 97 117 138 163	23.40 56 73 90 109 130 156	2.1683	
12	1.14 27.42 58.76 92 114 142 179 217 240	78.94 112 132 150 162 192 230	17.30 45.61 77.92 109 129 153 185 221 231	2.2248	13.30 47.65 83 102 126 155 185 209 227 245	1.1 22.40 57 74 93 112 133 158 191 233	21.35 47.60 75.89 104 120 133 160 193 234	2.3118	12.26 42.58 75.93 114 139 171 200 222 243	21.37 53 67.82 98 115 133 150 174 204 237	20.33 47 62 77 93 111 130 153 182 212 240	2.3978	
Test2													
4	112 161 181 210	105 141 162 186 144	64.94 120 144	1.579	45 100 126 127	15 19 62 241 144	64.94 120 144	1.5311	115 161 181 210 214 247	26 102 134 247 144	62.93 119 144	1.6312	
8	35.68 117 149 166 180 196 219	145 157 169 186 228	35.62 78.93 109 126 140 152	1.869	42.49 52.58 83 146 170 249	54.85 105 121 139 154 167 188	36.63 81.95 111 127 141 152	1.8214	34.65 90.96 172 244 204	57.89 111 134 150 165 182	29.43 45 54.55 166 176 190	1.8845	
10	58.90 131 150 162 172 182 194 210 229	120 134 147 158 169 187 210	37.65 82.96 112 127 138 148 156 171	2.0846	36.43 85.85 114 115 116 206 233 239	46.76 104 122 136 148 159 170 187 227	27.58 72.80 91 103 117 130 141 152	2.1055	31.47 60.61 81.99 120 125 207 246	65.98 119 134 145 155 164 173 187	24.51 68 81 93 106 121 133 144 154	2.1124	
12	13 18 43 72 58 73 74 110 141 156 165 174 183 193 210 229	13 18 43 72 72 108 132 145 157 169 186 209	10.34 55.70 81.93 106 119 132 144 153 176	2.2909	109 143 156 165 174 183 193 210 231	18.52 73.83 109 128 141 152 162 172 186 210	187 203 204 204 223 233 237	2.3154	39.41 44.45 68 115 135 155 169 181 196 219	34.54 86 103 120 134 144 153 162 171 186 213	1.33 63 67 82 95 109 124 137 150 187 190	2.3296	
Test3													
4	48.86 137 256	43.77 109 148	73 120 156 187	1.7055	40.70 105 151	6.141 169 182	44.55 220 249	1.6501	115 161 181 210 214 247	26 102 214 247 144	62.93 119 144	1.716	
8	1.30 49.67 86 108 132 166	23.42 61.77 93 113 135 163	117 141 161 182 206	1.8714	27.47 63.80 99 119 143 173	20.39 59.76 93 113 135 163	205 207 210 221 248	1.8214	132 134 172 244 204	134 150 165 182 204	54.55 166 176 190	1.9707	
10	19.35 50.64 81 100 118 140 167 192	22.41 58.71 83.97 111 127 145 171	107 129 147 162 177 194 216	2.1288	23.40 53.67 83.99 116 135 159 187	6.20 39.56 68.79 93 112 134 163	35.50 69.93 116 133 150 166 185 209	2.1221	31.47 60.61 81.99 120 125 207 246	65.98 119 134 145 155 164 173 187	24.51 68 81 93 106 121 133 144 154	2.2042	
12	15.30 44.56 70.85 102 118 136 155 175 194	21 37 54 68 81 94 110 126 144 168 218 218	35.54 76.98 117 130 144 158 171 185 200 217	2.3831	19.33 46.57 69.84 99 115 133 150 172 195	31.38 55.66 78.91 106 121 134 153 178 228	86 100 121 138 156 171 189 212	2.2145	39.41 44.45 68 115 135 155 169 181 196 219	34.54 86 103 120 134 144 153 162 171 186 213	1.33 63 67 82 95 109 124 137 150 187 190	2.4244	
Test4													
4	103 136 167 195	92 125 155 184	75 105 131 157	1.6661	103 136 167 195	93 126 157 185	75 105 131 157	1.5775	101 133 165 194 203	2.32 39 203	4.38 57 210	1.6743	
8	37.82 104 124 145 166 186 206	47.77 99 119 140 160 179 197	53.75 92 109 124 137 152 170	1.9035	66.92 110 128 147 167 187 206	70.92 111 130 148 165 180 198	52.75 93 112 129 145 166 256	1.8521	55.82 105 126 146 167 187 206	59.81 98 119 139 159 177 197	47.71 90 106 121 135 149 168	1.9235	
10	29.69 93 109 127 145 160 177 192 209	39.57 81 101 118 138 157 174 194 235	1.1 52.75 93 109 124 138 153 171	2.0507	69.91 107 123 139 155 170 183 196 211	1.9 53.75 60.81 98 113 129 144 158 171 183 199	82 104 130 136 151 170	2.0135	60.81 100 118 135 152 168 182 196 211	29.57 76 92 107 125 143 159 176 195	9.16 29.31 159 165 169 191 192 192	2.1835	
12	50.74 90 105 118 131 146 160 174 187 199 213	3.58 76.92 106 121 137 151 164 177 190 205	1.42 56.70 83.98 111 124 137 152 170 218	2.2355	31.34 57.58 84 105 124 143 162 178 193 210	1.1 1.40 67 87 104 120 139 158 176 195	30.51 68.83 97 110 122 133 144 156 171 187	2.2307	37.70 88 101 111 123 138 154 169 182 196 212	35.36 59 77.93 106 121 138 152 167 181 197 212	1.30 45.50 68.85 100 113 126 139 154 172	2.4107	
Test5													
4	51.91 147 213	51.83 136 206	51.81 132 205	1.5512	50.89 145 211	50.81 132 204	51.81 132 205	1.5885	50.90 145 212	50.82 134 205	51.81 131 205	1.6775	
8	35.50 70.94 120 153 190 230	41.55 71.92 118 150 187 229	41.53 66.84 108 141 177 223	1.8077	34.49 68.92 118 151 189 230 225	40.53 68.88 113 144 182 225	40.52 65.83 109 142 180 225	1.6779	34.48 65.89 116 149 187 229	42.55 71 92 118 149 185	41.53 66 84 110 143 181	1.9339	
10	31.42 53.69 88 110 132 163 199 233	39.50 61.76 95 119 145 175 204 235	38.49 59.72 90 113 122 152 189 227	2.0112	32.42 56.77 101 125 149 172 197 229	31.34 80.85 91 94 101 208 229 255	36.46 56.66 82 104 130 156 185 225	2.0214	31.41 53.70 93 118 147 176 204	38.49 60 75.93 115 142 173 203 233	37.47 57 69.86 110 138 169 188	2.1591	
12	31.41 53.70 91 110 126 149 181 196 221 235	38.48 59.74 94 115 139 147 167 184 206 235	36.45 54.63 76.93 115 139 164 186 209 238	2.2987	30.39 51.64 79.97 100 119 141 167 199 235	37.46 55.65 77.94 113 79.96 114 137 162 186 211 239	37.46 55.65 77.94 113 134 148 174 202 233	2.2114	30.38 49.61 76.95 117 139 163 180 205 234	37.46 55 66.79 96 117 141 148 173 202 232	35.44 52 60 68 80 95 115 141 172 202 233	2.3896	
Test6													
4	59.106 133 153	80 133 164 186	58 109 137 157	1.6778	54.99 128 149	48 101 149 177	58 109 137 157	1.6124	58 104 131 151 149 176	48 100 149 176	57 108 137 157	1.6853	
8	27.56 86 108 124 138 150 162	41.68 97 125 145 160 176 191	26.57 95 123 141 158 181 182	1.8645	13.26 49.73 97 119 138 154	39.65 97 130 152 170 188 254	102 123 138 151 164	1.9012	28.44 49.59 74.87 203 232	38.63 88 115 137 155 171 188	19.39 67 95 116 131 145 161	1.9355	
10	18.31 53.75 96 113 127 139 151 162	27.47 70.99 125 142 156 169 181 194	18.37 61.86 107 122 133 143 154 167	2.1354	16.31 58.86 106 122 136 148 160 206	38.62 91 119 138 151 162 174 185 196	19.41 70.97 114 125 135 145 155 166	2.1222	16.31 55.76 95 109 122 133 145 158	29.48 72 98 126 146 162 176 191 245	12.26 49 78 103 119 131 141 152 165	2.1851	
12	22.44 71.93 108 122 133 143 154 165 208 229	86 108 126 143 157 170 182 194	20.39 62.85 102 116 127 136 144 152 160 170	2.3198	12.23 36.56 79.98 112 125 136 146 155 165	31.48 65.81 104 124 139 152 164 175 186 196	16.31 47.73 96 111 125 136 146 156 167 215	2.3457	4.26 51.75 96 111 125 137 149 161 208 215	8.22 30 43.57 74 78 113 139 157 174 190	19 20 39 56 67 92 113 129 141 152 165 222	2.4125	

TABLE 8. (Continued.) The optimal fitness value and threshold value of each algorithm under Renyi.

Leaf1													
4	77 93 112	95 111 130	47 62 80	1.4112	78 94 112	94 111 129	47 62 80	1.5278	78 94 113	95 111	47 62 80		
	189	198	172		189	197	172		188	130 198	172	1.4775	
8		84 95 104	26 34 165	1.8077	49 66 67			1.6645	65 76 85 94	83 93 103	21 29 122		
	67 77 86 95	113 124	168 183		196 203	81 92 102	37 47 57 67		103 117	112 122	161 183		
	104 116 138	141 176	190 222		213 213	112 122 136	79 103 189		146 196	135 158	199 220		
	240	216	242		215	164 216	245			233	247	1.6339	
10		78 87 94		2.0512			26 122 131	2.1014	63 72 79 86	78 89 97	24 31 97		
		101 109	39 48 57 66		65 74 82 90		155 166		94 102 112	106 115	100 131		
	63 72 80 87	116 124	76 89 118		98 107 120	77 86 94 102	180 218		127 155	125 139	177 210		
	94 102 112	135 156	167 195		141 197	109 118 128	225 251		210	171 237	233 241		
	126 147 209	241	238		243	141 168 205	254		249	249	241	2.0191	
12		78 86 94		2.1577				2.3111	61 70 78 86	61 84 84	34 43 51		
		102 109	36 45 53 61		59 66 76 84		35 43 51 58		94 102 112	132 138	59 67 76		
	57 68 77 84	117 126	70 82 100		91 99 109	78 87 94 100	65 74 85		129 161	148 187	88 107		
	92 100 109	138 159	131 185		122 148	107 113 121	102 137		202 220	195 199	166 224		
	124 148 173	204 233	211 235		225 247	130 143 164	200 209		237	221 230	240 247		
	233 247	248	247		248	231 245	246			255		2.1596	
Leaf2													
4	107 119 130	42 68 147	74 86 98	1.6118	108 120		74 86 97	1.3012	108 120	109 135	81 184		
	145	169	112		131 146	59 68 78 223	111		131 146	149 165	209 209	1.5453	
8		15 79 151	28 70 77	1.8135				1.5077	10 120 132	10 103	85 113		
	42 46 49 80	155 176	112 153		5 12 48 57	2 37 49 65	2 10 41 138		133 137	161 163	131 133		
	171 186 186	188 210	167 175		127 178	76 191 230	178 193		166 234	178 212	190 197		
	250	253	231		189 206	248	219 237		241	228 244	204 245	1.6455	
10				2.1474			36 130 132	1.8512	6 19 51 75	15 20 29	6 12 16 23		
			1 1 34 43		15 26 31 51		166 185		85 131 160	45 66 83	28 30 51		
	17 27 31 39	7 21 25 46	47 104 135		64 108 122	3 25 52 64	211 218		176 218	105 124	106 160		
	43 65 109	52 62 76 99	161 190		127 133	75 77 142	223 229		230	189 216	173		
	224 241 246	213 243	247		245	151 172 180	245					2.0251	
12		8 19 39 88	4 24 53 94	2.3018	25 50 51 68		10 14 34 39	2.0177	39 61 68 73	22 45 62	9 47 50 71		
	46 55 115	94 95 117	114 138		72 81 106	41 64 65 84	45 83 90		78 96 125	76 79 140	91 116		
	140 145 189	199 201	187 194		110 129	95 125 149	157 165		128 143	167 173	137 152		
	208 216 217	206 239	195 206		146 157	172 195 200	225 241		152 158	200 203	212 212		
	219 241 248	246	242 243		202	242 255	248		163	210 212	223 229	2.2225	

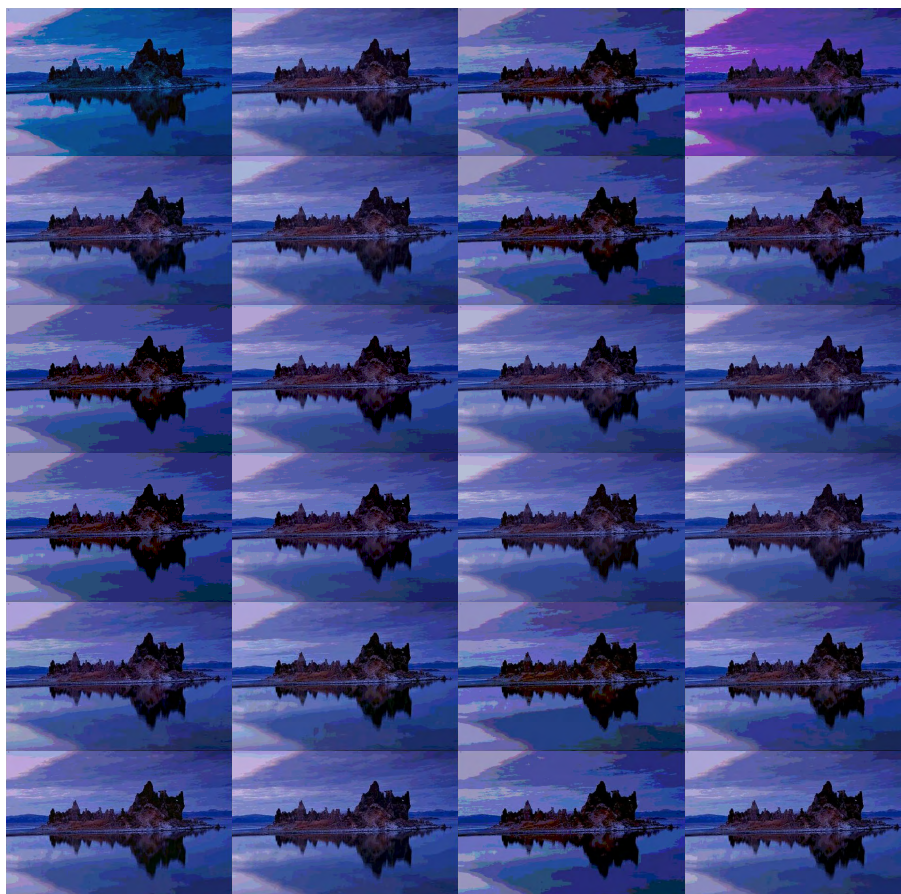


FIGURE 7. The Tsallis results of image test3.

In order to balance the exploration and exploitation of GOA, it's a better solution to use Levy flight to improve GOA algorithm.

In this paper, a modified GOA (MGOA) is proposed. The main contribution of this study is that the Levy flight algorithm improves the original GOA for multilevel threading.

TABLE 9. The optimal fitness value and threshold value of each algorithm under Renyi.

K	PSO				BA				MGOA			
	R	G	B	F	R	G	B	F	R	G	B	F
Test1												
4	38 44 58	38 49	47 85	1.6768	59 105	80 133	59 109 137	1.6911	40 90 161	46 89	48 86	1.7911
8	17 37 58	28 51	27 47 67	1.9416	133 153	164 186	157	1.9175	227	137 208	132 206	2.0175
10	69 90	59 76	72 89	2.1672	27 51 79	9 13 43	24 56 91	2.1678	20 45 71 98	71 93	86 109	2.2678
12	15 33 53	21 38	21 35 49	2.3479	103 122	90 130	115 131	2.3964	130 177	117 144	135 170	2.4764
Test2												
4	110 159	70 84	59 90	1.6334	112 161	92 137	56 90 116	1.6281	115 161	103 140	63 94	1.7681
8	180 208	246 249	117 143	1.8844	181 211	160 185	144	1.8836	181 210	161 185	120 144	1.9136
10	142 159	126 141	88 103	2.1125	158 170	129 143	1 6 54 80	2.109	160 172	90 123	85 100	2.219
12	133 145	89 110	1 1 25	2.3288	148 155	133 143	57 80 91	2.3268	144 159	121 136	118 132	2.4168
Test3												
4	40 70	41 74	72 119	1.7148	40 71 106	43 77	63 110 151	1.7161	40 71 106	43 76	72 119	1.6961
8	105 151	105 144	155 187	1.9707	152	109 148	186	1.9541	152	108 147	155 187	2.1541
10	27 45 62	24 46	39 59 87	2.2045	1 29 49 66	77 94	130 152	2.2048	29 49 67 86	73 90	117 141	2.3148
12	18 31 44	47 61	100 124	2.4249	86 108	114 136	169 188	2.4251	107 133	108 128	160 180	2.5051
Test4												
4	102 135	12 38	75 105	1.6743	103 136	94 127	76 106 131	1.6743	103 136	93 126	75 105	1.6943
8	166 195	239 252	131 157	1.9236	167 195	157 185	157	1.9341	167 195	157 185	131 157	1.9841
10	53 80 97	57 77	51 71 88	2.1516	35 59 98	70 91	51 72 91	2.1837	12 71 99	53 82	1 57 80	2.2237
12	114 136	94 114	107 125	2.3813	122 145	111 130	108 123	2.4079	120 142	101 121	99 117	2.4779
Test5												
4	50 90	50 82	51 80	1.6772	51 91 148	51 83	51 81 132	1.6775	51 91 148	51 83	51 81	1.6975
8	147 213	135 206	131 204	1.9339	214	136 206	205	1.9341	214	135 205	131 204	1.9841
10	32 42 54	39 49	39 50 61	2.1665	35 50 69	41 55 71	41 54 69	2.1603	34 49 69 93	70 91	85 110	2.2203
12	31 41 52	39 49	36 44 52	2.3898	153 193	151 186	89 113 144	2.3932	118 148	116 146	143 181	2.4232
Test6												
4	59 105	21 190	55 105	1.6853	59 106	81 134	54 103 137	1.6852	59 105 132	48 101	58 109	1.7052
8	132 152	244 252	136 157	1.9346	133 153	164 186	157	1.9351	132 152	149 177	137 157	1.9851
10	27 55 83	25 48	16 37 65	2.1699	18 50 81	42 72	22 50 83	2.1847	28 69 108	30 52	18 33 59	2.2247
12	16 28 31	34 35	71 89	2.3949	105 123	109 135	110 127	2.4191	134 153	87 126	91 117	2.4591

TABLE 9. (Continued.) The optimal fitness value and threshold value of each algorithm under Renyi.

Leaf1	4	78 94	95 111	47 62 80	1.5768	78 94 113	95 111	47 62 80	1.4775	78 94 112	206 222	47 62 80	1.6675
	8	113 188	130 198	172	1.7416	188	130 198	172	1.6741	189	226 237	165	1.8941
		65 76 85	83 93	21 29		65 76 85	83 93	21 29 122		83 94			
		94 103	103 112	122 161		94 103	103 112	161 183		70 80 89 98	103 113	35 43 50	
10	117 146	122 135	183 199	2.1152	117 146	122 135	199 220	2.1003	109 125	123 136	58 67 79	2.2103	
	196	158 233	220 247		196	158 233	247		200 253	161 208	99 215		
	63 72 79	78 89	24 31 97		63 72 79	78 89 97	24 31 97		12 21	51 89	33 40 49		
	86 94	97 106	100 131		86 94 102	125 139	177 210		42 42 46 55	152 168	97 167		58 67 78
12	102 112	115 125	177 210	2.3029	112 127	171 237	233 241	2.3112	206 223	174 207	96 158	2.4212	
	127 155	139 171	233 241		155 210	249	241		237 253	211 224	211 248		
	210	237 249	241		61 70 78	132 138	34 43 51		68 78 86 95	95 102	36 43 50		
	61 70 78	61 84	34 43 51		86 94 102	148 187	59 67 76		104 116	109 116	56 63 71		
Leaf2	4	107 119	142 171	74 86 98	1.6184	108 120	132 145	74 86 97	1.6222	42 48 138	131 143	72 83 94	1.6822
	8	130 144	227 240	112	1.8454	132 146	156 170	112	1.9151	156	154 168	109	1.9551
		71 78 83	46 47	36 37 39		71 78 83	46 47	36 37 39		6 22 29 54	146 155	34 70	
		89 149	80 84	97 154		89 149	80 84	97 154		57 70 92	180 229	151 225	
10	178 201	126 162	177 216	2.1325	178 201	126 162	177 216	2.1197	190	249 249	239	2.2297	
	254	186 206	222		254	186 206	222		14 15 146	62 66	25 27 48		
	4 11 71	7 8 52	42 48 65		4 11 71	7 8 52	42 48 65		190 194	86 95	25 27 48		
	73 103	93 123	81 134		73 103	93 123	81 134		196 221	172 186	56 67 90		
12	153 174	186 207	214 230	2.3188	153 174	186 207	214 230	2.4321	229 234	225 230	121 182	2.4621	
	179 196	211 212	231 235		179 196	211 212	231 235		241	246 252	189 196		
	245	217	243		46 55	8 19 39	4 24 53		6 13 15	41 62	25 57 62		
	115 140	88 94	94 114		115 140	88 94	94 114		30 35 35 49	69 96	84 85 91		
12	145 189	95 117	138 187	2.3188	145 189	95 117	138 187	2.4321	49 51 78 93	107 157	149 157	2.4621	
	208 216	199 201	194 195		208 216	199 201	194 195		179 184	167 243	177 188		
	217 219	206 239	206 242		217 219	206 239	206 242		214 230	251	194 226		
	241 248	246	243		241 248	246	243		251	194 226			

TABLE 10. The PSNR and FSIM of each algorithm under Renyi.

K	GOA		WOA		FPA		PSO		BA		MGOA		
	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM	PSNR	FSIM	
Test1	4	17.9296	0.9263	17.8681	0.9258	17.8662	0.9285	12.4376	0.7830	21.3080	0.8824	22.3080	0.9263
	8	23.0286	0.9724	22.8878	0.9731	22.4109	0.9745	22.5914	0.9717	23.4871	0.9545	27.4871	0.9728
	10	24.6216	0.9802	24.2363	0.9805	24.6102	0.9803	24.2492	0.9806	25.4688	0.9690	29.4688	0.9803
	12	24.8126	0.9837	25.8030	0.9825	26.8544	0.9851	26.5519	0.9848	29.1940	0.9767	30.1940	0.9856
Test2	4	22.2771	0.8595	15.1277	0.7285	19.3802	0.8344	18.6569	0.8244	22.4169	0.8636	22.4557	0.8617
	8	28.2307	0.9376	26.0257	0.9237	19.4067	0.9062	28.1927	0.9402	27.4345	0.9346	28.0106	0.9297
	10	30.0147	0.9556	24.7957	0.9341	25.4089	0.9432	30.3121	0.9539	28.8139	0.9447	29.0423	0.9431
	12	30.1630	0.9474	26.3972	0.9553	29.9220	0.9576	30.5325	0.9652	25.3948	0.9625	30.5465	0.9665
Test3	4	20.2163	0.8364	13.5796	0.7831	19.3802	0.8344	20.9781	0.8478	21.0444	0.8466	20.9653	0.8453
	8	25.8759	0.9163	21.8535	0.9117	19.4067	0.9062	25.4781	0.9100	25.6467	0.9130	25.2361	0.9120
	10	27.7244	0.9383	27.5833	0.9339	25.4089	0.9432	27.8891	0.9385	27.3997	0.9322	27.5955	0.9362
	12	28.7539	0.9429	28.7600	0.9449	29.9220	0.9576	29.2280	0.9472	28.6642	0.9452	29.9908	0.9572
Test4	4	18.9210	0.8111	18.8626	0.8126	12.1706	0.7138	15.0806	0.7903	18.7588	0.8121	18.8626	0.8126
	8	26.4275	0.9559	25.7093	0.9479	26.6283	0.9520	26.0831	0.9570	25.7815	0.9436	25.7962	0.9539
	10	27.3394	0.9605	27.4965	0.9602	21.8566	0.9568	28.2332	0.9680	27.8005	0.9681	27.8507	0.9669
	12	28.1417	0.9614	28.5762	0.9689	27.2987	0.9727	28.4225	0.9566	29.0229	0.9669	29.2621	0.9737
Test5	4	18.1562	0.8340	18.2268	0.8323	17.1706	0.7799	18.2417	0.8317	18.1605	0.8338	18.1525	0.8343
	8	22.6193	0.9012	22.8777	0.9032	20.8633	0.9021	22.6203	0.8992	22.6568	0.9010	22.4891	0.8980
	10	24.0284	0.9150	23.0658	0.8816	23.0781	0.9417	23.8091	0.9133	24.2102	0.9144	23.7118	0.9129
	12	24.8455	0.9242	24.8944	0.9283	24.3409	0.9196	24.7497	0.9222	25.2018	0.9316	25.8698	0.9573
Test6	4	22.2933	0.8833	22.6628	0.9094	19.4267	0.8477	17.4384	0.6777	22.1734	0.8836	22.5840	0.9113
	8	27.3076	0.9600	27.1678	0.9471	14.2931	0.8033	27.9945	0.9576	27.9686	0.9591	26.0982	0.9458
	10	29.8048	0.9715	29.4423	0.9695	18.7549	0.8879	28.8938	0.9628	29.6450	0.9731	28.9801	0.9664
	12	30.5785	0.9734	30.4966	0.9782	23.4181	0.8995	29.3505	0.9626	30.1749	0.9745	30.8499	0.9850
Leaf1	4	17.2976	0.7822	17.2975	0.7852	18.2401	0.8335	17.1706	0.7799	17.1706	0.7799	14.3835	0.8684
	8	21.4036	0.8893	22.9775	0.9016	22.5990	0.8974	20.8633	0.9021	20.8633	0.9021	23.1511	0.8898
	10	25.5831	0.9368	22.2286	0.9385	24.2598	0.9170	23.0781	0.9417	23.0781	0.9417	22.7380	0.8107
	12	28.9057	0.9535	28.7008	0.9503	25.1718	0.9250	26.3409	0.9196	26.3409	0.9196	29.1205	0.9680
Leaf2	4	16.7051	0.7750	15.3362	0.8313	22.5728	0.9101	15.2907	0.6658	16.7110	0.7375	22.5728	0.9101
	8	17.5233	0.8336	13.3846	0.8293	22.9111	0.9208	18.5841	0.8819	20.0617	0.8415	22.9111	0.9208
	10	17.0585	0.8123	18.3913	0.8392	26.3657	0.9432	21.2289	0.7774	14.5217	0.7963	29.3657	0.9632
	12	25.3912	0.9635	24.8362	0.9585	28.0390	0.9596	19.0325	0.9241	22.1719	0.9039	29.0390	0.9696

Experiments were performed on natural images and plant stomata images. The proposed algorithm was compared with the original GOA and other five state-of-the-art metaheuristic methods. This paper used two indicators, namely the Peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR) and Feature similarity index for the image (FSIM), to evaluate the performance of the proposed method. The results showed the superiority of the proposed algorithm in terms of the objective function value, image quality measures on both normal and high-level thresholding.

This paper firstly introduces three image segmentation methods: Tsallis entropy, Otsu, and Renyi's entropy. At the same time, three kinds of single threshold segmentation methods are promoted to multi-threshold segmentation method. Then, the modified GOA algorithm is introduced. Finally, we compare with other optimization algorithms to optimize the multi-threshold image segmentation method. In this paper, the applicability of MGOA segmentation method is analyzed and compared, and it is concluded that MGOA is the best in image segmentation.

TABLE 11. P-value of Wilcoxon test comparative Tsallis based method.

Images	K	Wilcoxon test				
		MGOA VS GOA	MGOA VS WOA	MGOA VS FPA	MGOA VS PSO	MGOA VS BA
Test1	4	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	8	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	10	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
Test2	4	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
Test3	4	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
Test4	4	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
Test5	4	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
Test6	4	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	8	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05
Leaf1	4	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
Leaf2	4	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05

II. PROBLEM ASSESSMENT OF MULTILEVEL THRESHOLDING

The process of searching optimal thresholding values of a given image is considered as a constrained optimization problem [51]. For bi-level thresholding, the problem is to find an optimal value T^* . If the image intensity $I_{i,j}$ is less than the value T^* , the pixel in an image is replaced with a black pixel or a white pixel if the image intensity is greater than that constant T^* , the expression can be stated as follows:

$$g(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } f(x, y) > T^* \\ 0 & \text{if } f(x, y) < T^* \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The problem can be extended to multilevel thresholding that has more than one threshold value and divide the original image into multiple classes (2):

$$\begin{aligned} N_0 &= \{g(x, y) \in I \mid 0 \leq g(x, y) \leq t_1 - 1\} \\ N_1 &= \{g(x, y) \in I \mid t_1 \leq g(x, y) \leq t_2 - 1\} \\ N_i &= \{g(x, y) \in I \mid t_i \leq g(x, y) \leq t_i - 1\} \\ N_n &= \{g(x, y) \in I \mid t_n \leq g(x, y) \leq L - 1\} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where N_i is the i th class, n is the number of threshold values, and $t_i (i = 1, \dots, n)$ is the i th threshold value.

A. TSALLIS ENTROPY METHOD

Assume that the size of image f is $M \times N$, its gray levels are $0, 1, \dots, L - 1$, their probability distributions are p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{L-1} , and $\sum_{i=0}^{L-1} p_i = 1$. The gray level threshold t divide pixels of image f into object category $C_o = \{(m, n) \mid f(m, n) = 0, 1, \dots, t\}$ and background category $C_B = \{(m, n) \mid f(m, n) = t + 1, t + 2, \dots, L - 1\}$. The Tsallis prior entropy of object and background $S_q^O(t)$ and $S_q^B(t)$ are defined as below.

$$S_q^O(t) = \frac{1 - \sum_{i=0}^t (\frac{p_i}{P_t})^q}{q - 1}, \quad S_q^B(t) = \frac{1 - \sum_{i=t+1}^{L-1} (\frac{p_i}{1-P_t})^q}{q - 1} \quad (3)$$

where a parameter q is used to describe nonextensivity and its optimal value is 0.8 in the threshold section. The total Tsallis entropy of object and background $S_q(t)$ is:

$$S_q(t) = S_q^O(t) + S_q^B(t) + (1 - q)S_q^O(t)S_q^B(t) \quad (4)$$

When the Tsallis entropy $S_q(t)$ reaches the maximum, the corresponding gray level t^* is regarded as the optimal threshold.

$$t^* = \underset{0 \leq t \leq L-1}{\text{Arg max}} \{S_q(t)\} \quad (5)$$

The above single threshold selection based on Tsallis entropy can be extended to the situation of multilevel



FIGURE 8. The Tsallis results of image test4.

thresholds selection. The $n-1$ gray level threshold t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{n-1} divide the pixels of image f into n classes C_k . Let $T = t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{n-1}$, then the total Tsallis entropy of n classed $S_q(T)$ is:

$$S_q(T) = \sum_{k=1}^n S_q^{C_k}(T) + \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} (1-q)^l S_q^{C_1}(T) S_q^{C_2}(T) \dots S_q^{C_{l+1}}(T) \quad (6)$$

where Tsallis entropy of class C_k is:

$$S_q^{C_k}(T) = \frac{1 - \sum_{i=t_{k-1}+1}^{t_k} \left(\frac{p_i}{\sum_{i=t_{k-1}+1}^{t_k} p_i}\right)^q}{q-1}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (7)$$

Let $u(t_{k-1}, t_k) = \sum_{i=t_{k-1}+1}^{t_k} p_i$, $w(t_{k-1} + 1, t_k) = \sum_{i=t_{k-1}+1}^{t_k} (p_i)^q$, then the sum term in (7) changes into:

$$\sum_{i=t_{k-1}+1}^{t_k} (p_i)^q = \frac{\sum_{i=t_{k-1}+1}^{t_k} (p_i)^q}{u^q(t_{k-1} + 1, t_k)} = \frac{w(t_{k-1} + 1, t_k)}{u^q(t_{k-1} + 1, t_k)} \quad (8)$$

In order to reduce the repetitive computation for Tsallis entropy so as to enhance search domain to search for the optimal thresholds, the recursive equations for computing $u(t_{k-1} + 1, t_k)$ and $w(t_{k-1} + 1, t_k)$ are given as follows:

$$\begin{cases} w(0, 0) = 0; u(0, 0) = 0 \\ u(0, t) = \sum_{i=0}^t p_i = u(0, t-1) + p_t \\ w(0, t) = \sum_{i=0}^t (p_i)^q = w(0, t-1) + p_t^q \\ u(t_{k-1} + 1, t_k) = u(0, t_k) - u(0, t_{k-1}) \\ w(t_{k-1} + 1, t_k) = w(0, t_k) - w(0, t_{k-1}) \\ k = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

When $S_q(T)$ reaches the maximum, the $n-1$ optimal thresholds can be obtained:

$$(t_1^*, t_2^*, \dots, t_{n-1}^*) = \underset{0 \leq t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_{n-1} \leq L-1}{\text{Arg max}} \{S_q(T)\} \quad (10)$$

B. BETWEEN-CLASS VARIANCE METHOD

The Otsu based between-class variance method has been employed in determining the optimal thresholding values of an image. The Otsu's method can be described as follows: assume that an image can be represented in L gray



FIGURE 9. The Tsallis results of image test5.

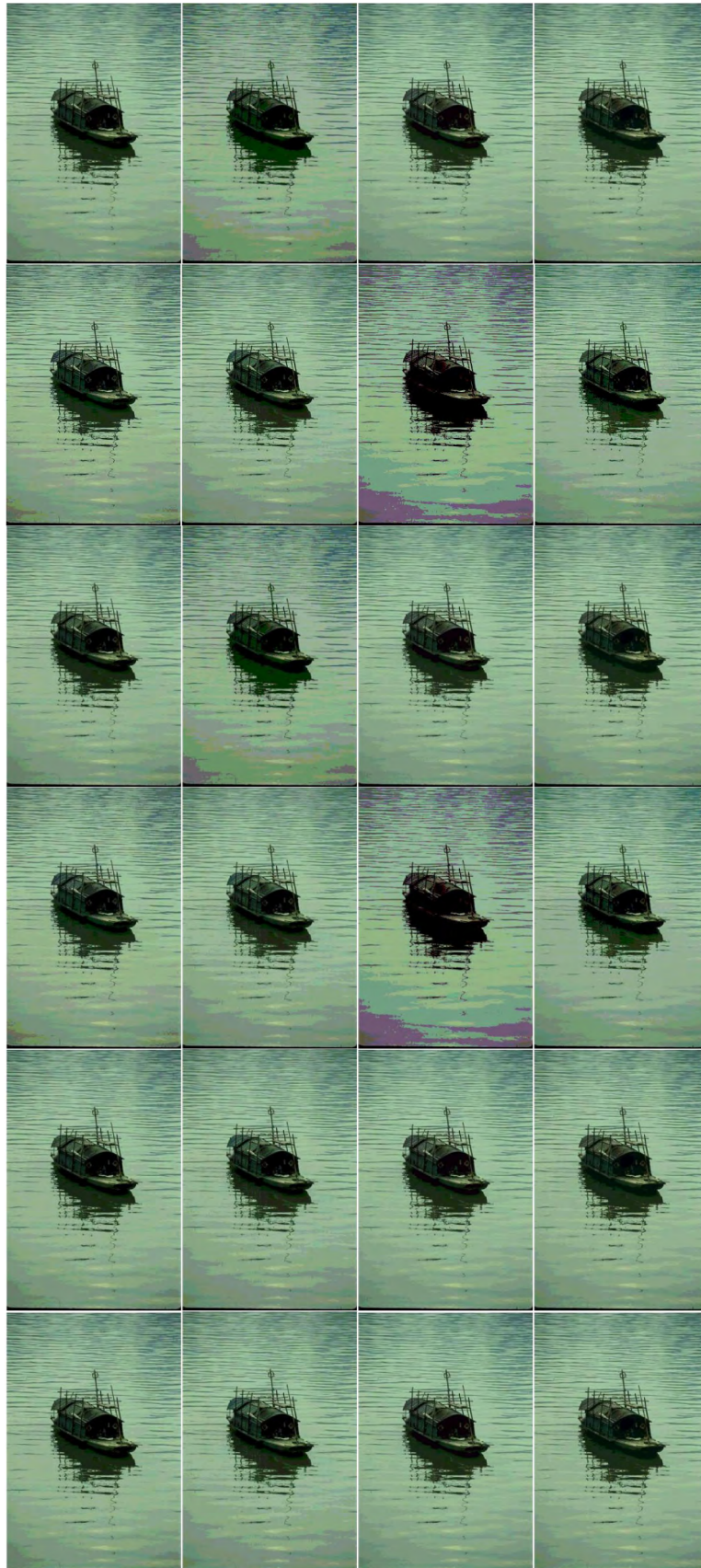


FIGURE 10. The Tsallis results of image test6.

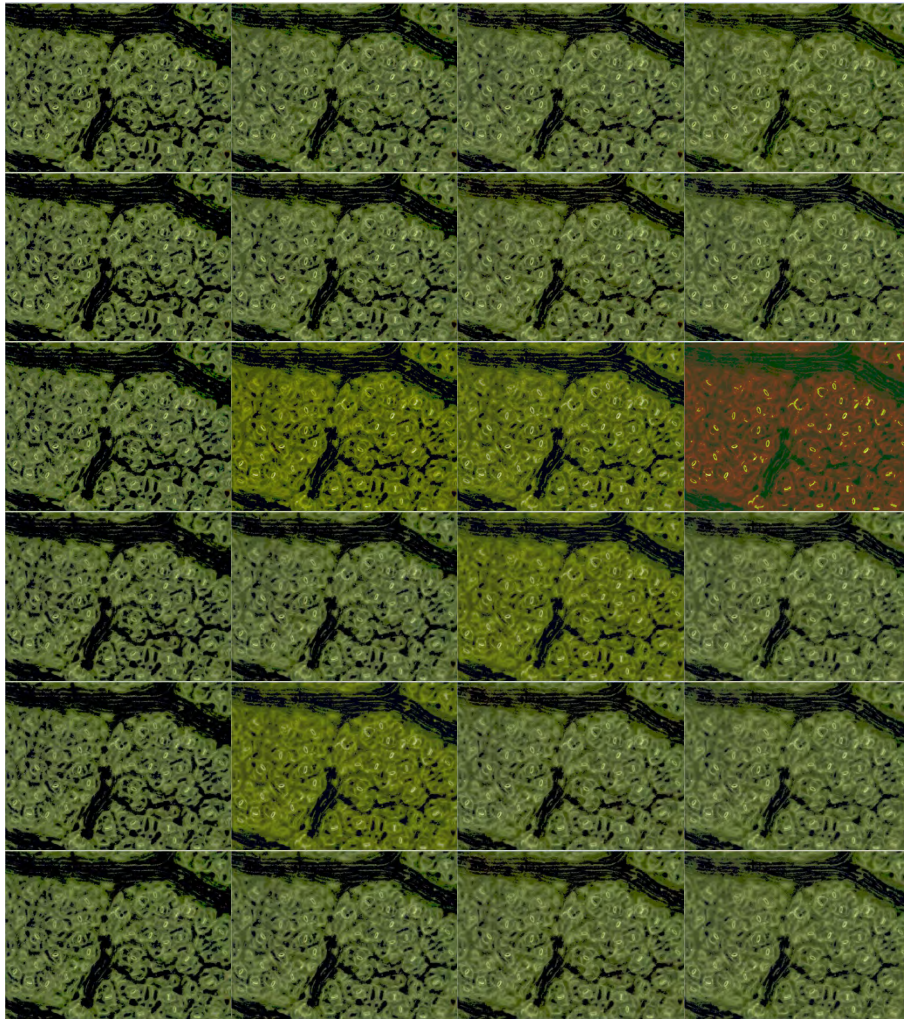


FIGURE 11. The Tsallis results of image Leaf1.

levels $(1, 2, \dots, L)$ and has N pixels. The number of pixels at level i is denoted by f_i , then $N = f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_L$. Then, the occurrence probability of gray level i can be defined by the following equation:

$$p_i = \frac{f_i}{N}, p_i \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^L p_i = 1 \quad (11)$$

In bi-level thresholding, the optimum threshold t divides the image into two classes, and the cumulative probabilities of each class can be described as follows:

$$\varpi_0 = \sum_{i=1}^t p_i, \quad \varpi_1 = \sum_{i=t+1}^L p_i \quad (12)$$

The mean levels of two classes can be defined as follows:

$$\mu_0 = \sum_{i=1}^t ip_i / \varpi_0, \quad \mu_1 = \sum_{i=t+1}^L ip_i / \varpi_1 \quad (13)$$

Let μ_T be the mean levels of the whole image and it can be defined by

$$\mu_T = \sum_{i=1}^L ip_i \quad (14)$$

The between-class variance of whole classes can be represented by

$$f(t) = \sigma_0 + \sigma_1 \quad (15)$$

where $\sigma_0 = \varpi_0(\mu_0 - \mu_T)^2$ and $\sigma_1 = \varpi_1(\mu_1 - \mu_T)^2$. For bi-level thresholding, the Otsu's method find an optimal threshold t^* by maximizing the between-class variance, that is:

$$t^* = \arg \max(f(t)) \quad (16)$$

The Otsu's method can be also extended to multi-level thresholding. Assuming that there are m thresholds, which divide the image into $m + 1$ classes. The extended between-class

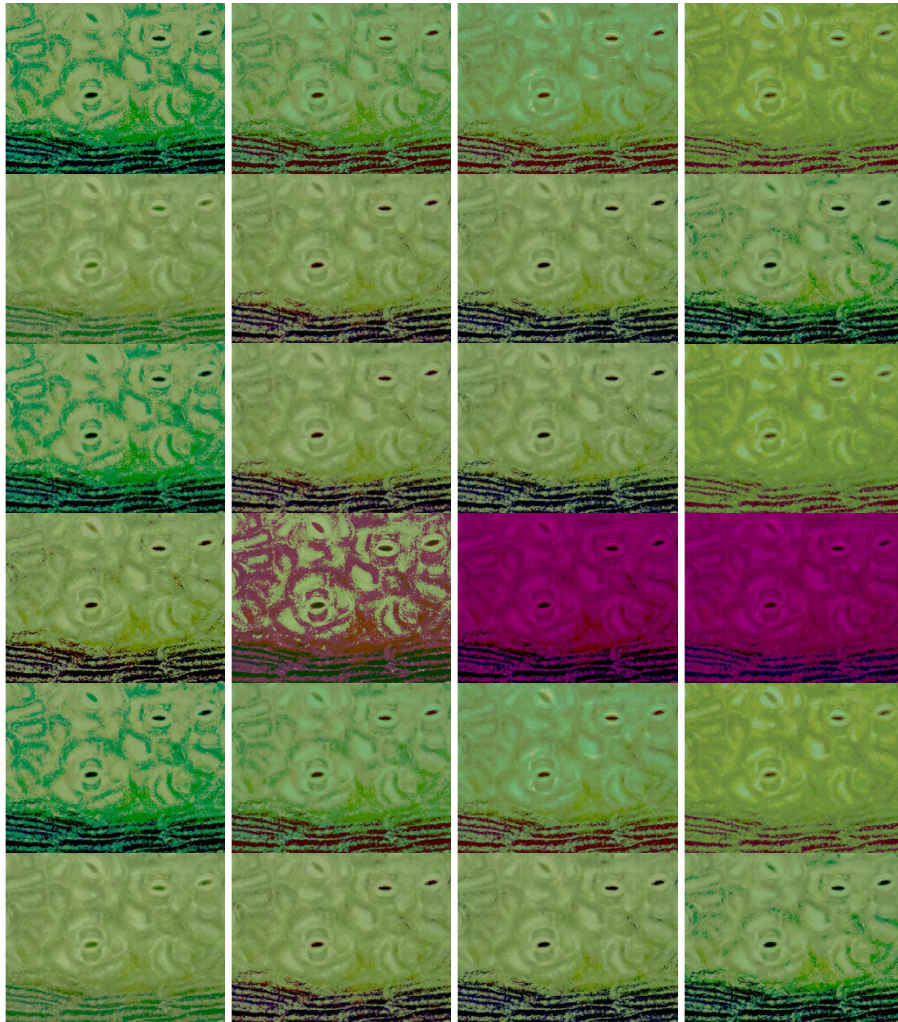


FIGURE 12. The Tsallis results of image Leaf2.

variance is calculated by

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=0}^m \sigma_i \quad (17)$$

The sigma terms are determined by (18) and the mean levels are calculated by (19):

$$\sigma_0 = \varpi_0(\mu_0 - \mu_T)^2, \quad \sigma_1 = \varpi_1(\mu_1 - \mu_T)^2, \dots, \quad \sigma_{M-1} = \varpi_{M-1}(\mu_{M-1} - \mu_T)^2 \quad (18)$$

$$\mu_0 = \sum_{i=1}^t ip_i / \varpi_0, \quad \mu_1 = \sum_{i=t_1+1}^{t_2} ip_i / \varpi_1, \dots, \quad \mu_{M-1} = \sum_{i=t_{M-1}+1}^L ip_i / \varpi_{M-1} \quad (19)$$

The optimum thresholds are found by maximizing the between-class variance by (20):

$$t^* = \arg \max \left(\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sigma_i \right) \quad (20)$$

C. RENYI'S ENTROPY METHOD

Renyi's entropy calculates the absolute value of entropy and the entropy difference in the target region and the background region, then obtains the threshold value t^* in the largest place [52]. The Renyi's entropy of whole classes can be represented by

$$H = H_O + H_B \quad (21)$$

where

$$\begin{cases} H_O(t) = \left(\frac{1}{1-q} \right) \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} \sum_{j=0}^{t-1} \left(\frac{P_{ij}}{P_O} \right)^q \\ H_B(t) = \left(\frac{1}{1-q} \right) \sum_{i=s}^{L-1} \sum_{j=t}^{L-1} \left(\frac{P_{ij}}{P_B} \right)^q \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

where the parameter q is a real number not equal to one associated with the extensivity of the system, and it is dependent. The threshold value t^* can be found by maximizing:

$$t^* = \arg \max(H_O + H_B) \quad (23)$$



FIGURE 13. The Otsu results of image test1.

Further, Renyi’s entropy can be easily extended for the multilevel thresholding problem as given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_0(t) &= \left(\frac{1}{1-q}\right) \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} \sum_{j=0}^{t-1} \left(\frac{P_{ij}}{P_O}\right)^q \\
 H_1(t) &= \left(\frac{1}{1-q}\right) \sum_{i=s}^{s_1-1} \sum_{j=t}^{t_1-1} \left(\frac{P_{ij}}{P_B}\right)^q \\
 H_2(t) &= \left(\frac{1}{1-q}\right) \sum_{i=s_1}^{s_2-1} \sum_{j=t_1}^{t_2-1} \left(\frac{P_{ij}}{P_B}\right)^q, \dots \\
 H_M(t) &= \left(\frac{1}{1-q}\right) \sum_{i=s_m}^{L-1} \sum_{j=t_m}^{L-1} \left(\frac{P_{ij}}{P_B}\right)^q \quad (24)
 \end{aligned}$$

In order to search M optimal threshold values $[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m]$ for a given image, we try to maximize the objective function:

$$t^* = \arg \max \left(\sum_{i=0}^m H_M \right) \quad (25)$$

III. GRASSHOPPER OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM

In 2017, Mirjalili Seyedali proposed the grasshopper optimization algorithm. The grasshoppers are a genus of straight

fins of insect, they are seen as pests, because they are in crops for food, to cause damage to agriculture. The growth cycle of grasshoppers are shown in Fig.1. The grasshoppers usually exist alone in nature, but they are one of the biggest swarm of all species. The grasshoppers are unique in that they crowd behavior in adults and larvae of between. Millions of larva foraging on the basis of jumping, they feed on almost all plants, and when they reach adulthood, they form a large group in the air, making long migrations, looking for the next food source.

A. MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF GOA

In larvae stage, the main characteristic of grasshopper is moving slowly, small scale food. When they become adult, collective action has become the main activity characteristics of grasshopper. The nature inspired algorithms logically divide the search process into two tendencies: exploration and exploitation [53]. So mathematical model of the gregarious grasshoppers are represented as follows:

$$X_i = S_i + G_i + A_i \quad (26)$$

where X_i defines the position of the i -th grasshopper, S_i is the social interaction, G_i is the gravity force on the

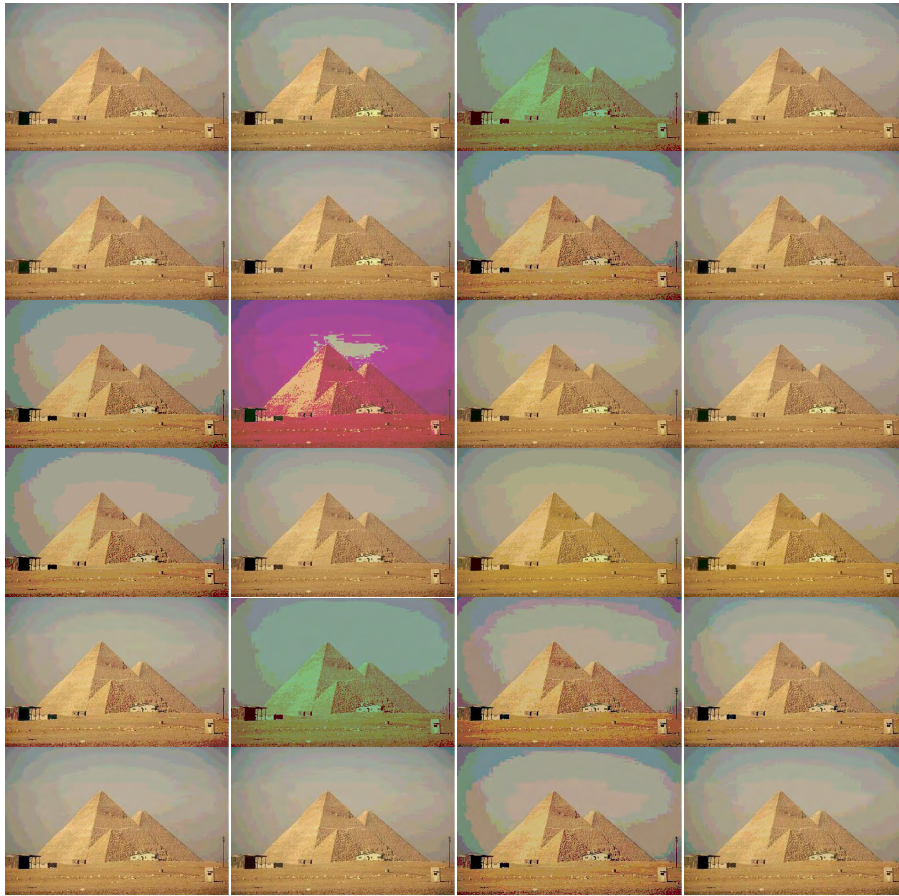


FIGURE 14. The Otsu results of image test2.

i -th grasshopper, and A_i shows the wind advection.

$$\begin{cases} S_i = \sum_{j=1}^N s(d_{ij})\vec{d}_{ij} \\ s(r) = fe^{\frac{-r}{L}} - e^{-r} \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

where d_{ij} is the distance between the i -th and the j -th grasshopper, calculated as $d_{ij} = |x_j - x_i|$, s is a function to define the strength of social forces, \vec{d}_{ij} is a unit vector from the i -th grasshopper to the j -th grasshopper.

$$G_i = -g\vec{e}_g \quad (28)$$

where g is the gravitational constant and \vec{e}_g shows an unity vector towards the center of earth.

$$A_i = u\vec{e}_w \quad (29)$$

where u is a constant drift and \vec{e}_w is an unity vector in the direction of wind.

Substituting S , G , and A into (26), then this equation can be expanded as follows:

$$X_i = \sum_{j=1}^N s(|x_j - x_i|) \frac{x_j - x_i}{d_{ij}} - g\vec{e}_g + u\vec{e}_w \quad (30)$$

However, this mathematical model cannot be used directly to solve optimization problems, mainly because the grasshoppers quickly reach the comfort zone and the swarm does not converge to a specified point. A modified version of this equation is proposed as follows to solve optimization problems:

$$X_i^d = c_1 \left(\sum_{j=1}^N c_2 \frac{ub_d - lb_d}{2} s(|x_j - x_i|) \frac{x_j - x_i}{d_{ij}} \right) + \vec{T}_d \quad (31)$$

Among them, ub_d and lb_d are a type of upper and lower limitation, \vec{T}_d is the optimal value after each iteration, $c_1 = c_2 = c \max - l \frac{c_{\max} - c_{\min}}{L}$, c_1 balances the global search and local search for the target area, c_2 balances the relationship among the attraction between two grasshopper, c_{\max} and c_{\min} can set the maximum and minimum search ability, l represents the current iteration number, L is the largest number of iterations.

The general framework of GOA-based image thresholding as follows:

B. LEVY FLIGHT TRAJECTORY

Levy's flight was firstly proposed by Levy and then described in detail by Benoit Mandelbrot. In fact, Levy flight is a random step that describes the Levy distribution [54].

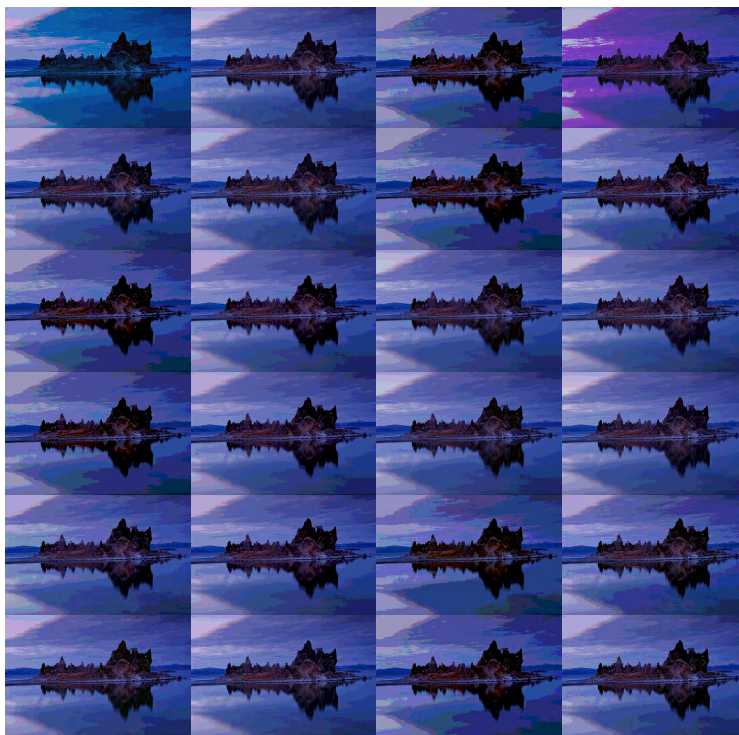


FIGURE 15. The Otsu results of image test3.



FIGURE 16. The Otsu results of image test4.

Numerous studies have shown that the behavior of many animals and insects are a classic feature of Levy's flight. Levy flight is a special random step method, as shown in

Fig.2, which is a simulation of the flight path. Its step length is always small, but occasionally it will also appear large pulsation [55].



FIGURE 17. The Otsu results of image test5.

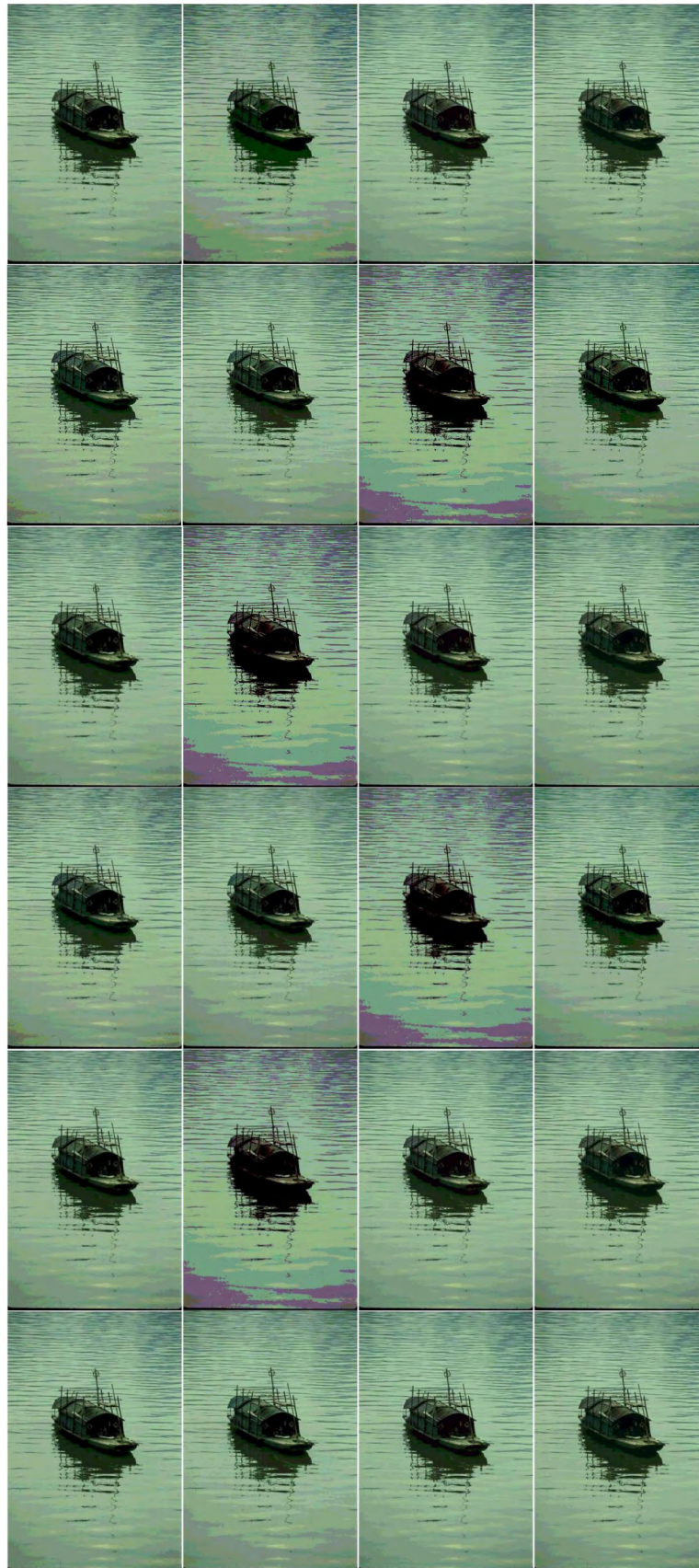


FIGURE 18. The Otsu results of image test6.

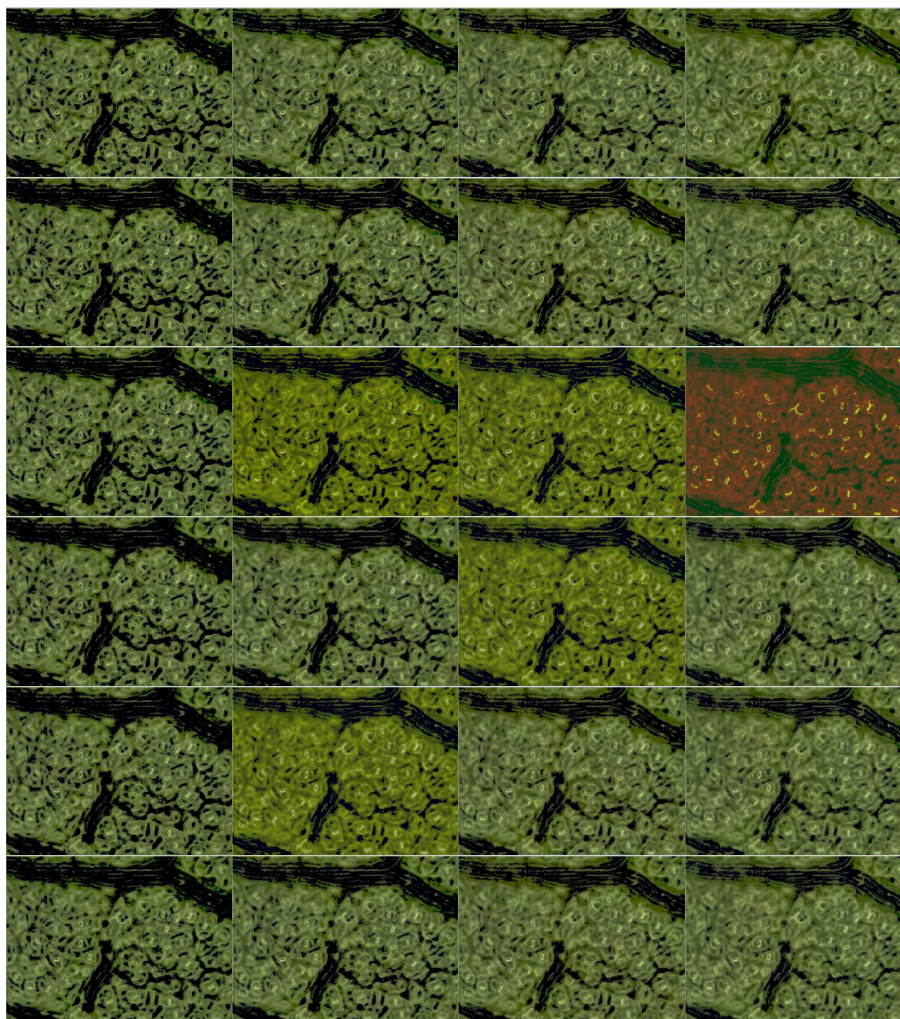


FIGURE 19. The Otsu results of image Leaf1.

The formula for Levy flight is as follows:

$$Levy \sim u = t^{-\lambda}, \quad 1 < \lambda \leq 3 \quad (32)$$

The formula for generating Levy random step proposed by Mantegna is as follows:

$$s = \frac{\mu}{|v|^{1/\beta}} \quad (33)$$

where, parameter $\beta = 1.5$, $\mu = N(0, \sigma_\mu^2)$ and $v = N(0, \sigma_v^2)$ are gamma functions.

The variance of the parameters is as follows:

$$\sigma_\mu = \left[\frac{\Gamma(1 + \beta) \times \sin(\pi \times \beta/2)}{\Gamma[(1 + \beta)/2] \times \beta \times 2^{(\beta-1)/2}} \right]^{1/\beta}, \quad \sigma_v = 1 \quad (34)$$

C. MODIFIED GRASSHOPPER OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM

The GOA algorithm can solve the problem of low dimensional mode optimization simply and efficiently. However, to solve the problem of high and complex image processing,

the resulting solution of the traditional GOA is unsatisfactory. In order to improve the global search ability and exploitation ability of GOA, this paper puts forward an improved Levy flight grasshopper optimization algorithm. Levy flight can maximize the implementation of the diversity of the search domain, it can guarantee the algorithm efficient search the location of the function source, realize the local optimum. The findings suggest that Levy flight help GOA get better optimization results. Therefore, the position updating formula of the grasshopper is optimized, and (31) and (32) are improved, which can be expressed by the following mathematical formula:

$$X_i^d = c \left(\sum_{j=1}^N c \frac{ub_d - lb_d}{2} s(|x_j - x_i|) \frac{x_j - x_i}{d_{ij}} \right) + Levy * \vec{T}_d \quad (35)$$

Levy flight can significantly improve the global search ability of GOA to avoid getting into local optimal value. This method not only improves the search of GOA strength,

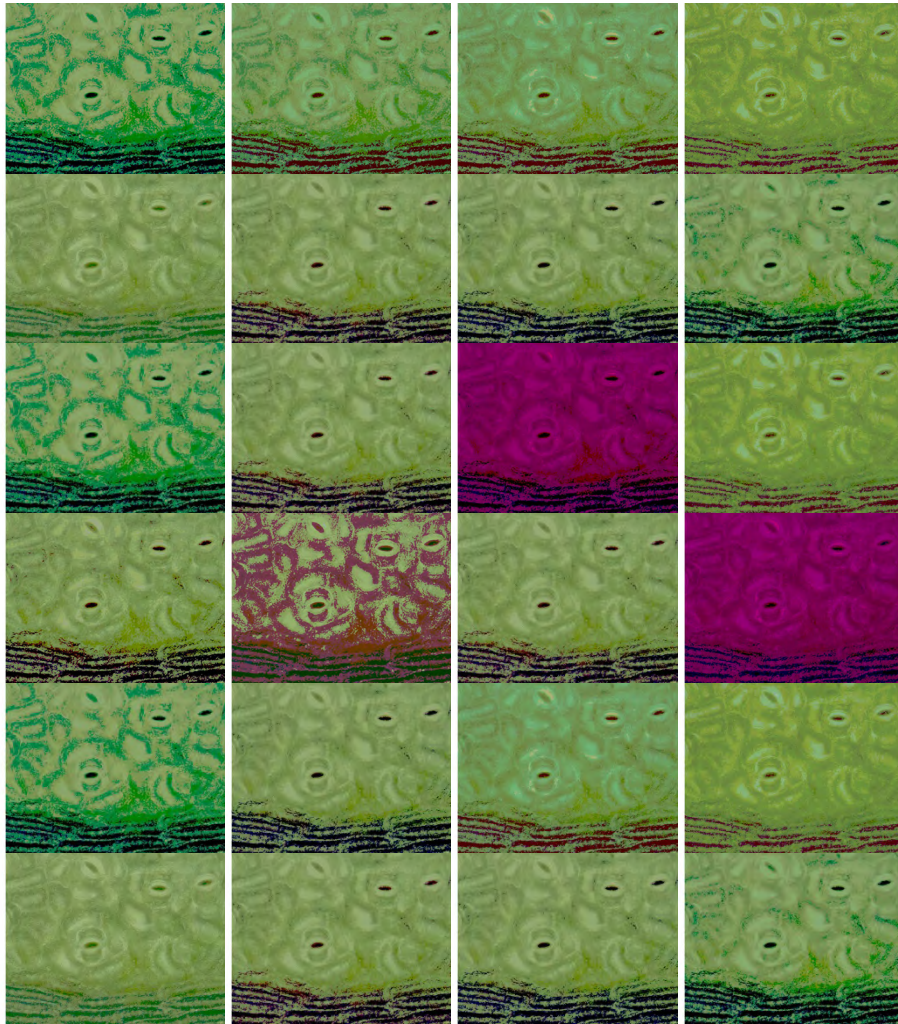


FIGURE 20. The Otsu results of image Leaf2.

but also enhances search domain of the algorithm. Through the optimization algorithm to ensure the algorithm can find the optimal value and avoid falling into local optimum, by enhancing diversity makes the algorithm have better global searching ability. At the same time, the algorithm of single peak and standard functions of multimodal threshold image segmentation has better effect on application. The pseudo code of the MGOA-based image thresholding algorithm is given below.

IV. EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

A. EXPERIMENT SETUP

In computer science, mathematics, and management science, optimization is the process of selecting a best solution from some set of available alternatives. In other words, optimization is the method of computing the value of the function and finding the optimal results by maximizing and minimizing an objective function within a given domain. So the objective functions play an important role in the optimization problem. In this paper, Tsallis entropy, between-class variance method

and Renyi entropy are using as the objective function that is maximized based on the GOA, WOA, FPA, PSO, BA and MGOA algorithms for multilevel color image thresholding segmentation to find optimal threshold values. The RGB images have three basic color components of red, green and blue, so we need search the optimal threshold values of each component. Moreover, to assess the effectiveness and robustness of the proposed algorithm, recently presented energy curve-based on multilevel thresholding techniques are also investigated. All these compared algorithms are representative algorithms for multilevel thresholding which have been demonstrated in the corresponding references in TABLE 1.

Eight color test images, including natural images and plant stomata images shown in Fig.3 are considered to conduct the experiments. The proposed algorithm is tested over the publicly accessible standard color dataset. Natural color test images are accessed from the Berkeley segmentation data set (BSDS300). The plant stomata images collected by high-power microscopy in the laboratory of Northeast Forestry University. Color images require higher threshold



FIGURE 21. The Renyi results of image test1.

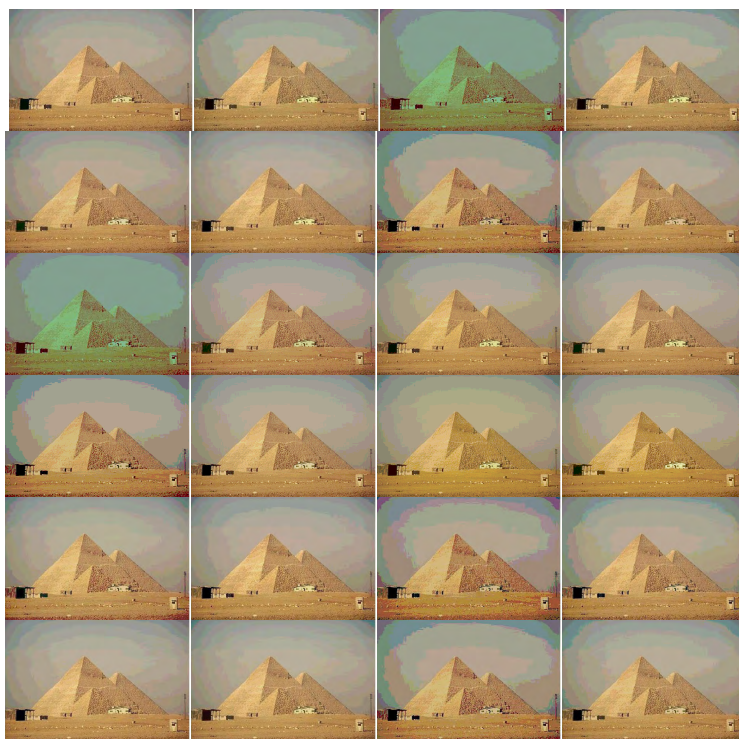


FIGURE 22. The Renyi results of image test2.

levels of segmentation, thus they are more complex to be solved by an optimization technique. Since, optimization algorithms are stochastic and have randomized characteristic.

To prevent any discrepancies, all the test images are divided 30 times by the proposed multilevel segmentation algorithm. In TABLE 2-10, the optimal quantitative results

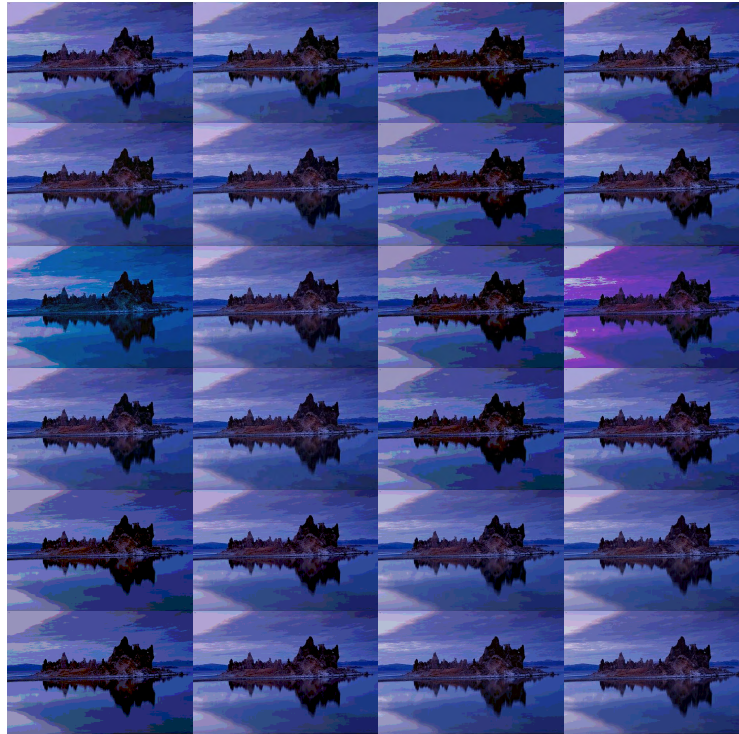


FIGURE 23. The Renyi results of image test3.

Algorithm 1 GOA-Based Image Thresholding

Begin
 Initialize the swarm $x_i(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$;
 Initialize c_{max}, c_{min} , and *maximum number of iterations*;
 Calculate the fitness of each search agent;
 T = the best search agent;
While ($l < \text{Max number of iterations}$)
 Update c
 for each search agent
 Update the position of the current search agent by the (31);
 Bring the current search agent back if it goes outside the boundaries;
 end for
 Update T if there is a better solution;
 $l = l + 1$
end while
Return T as the optimal parameter for image thresholding;
End

are obtained by simulating the above 30 runs of all test images respectively.

As we know, the value of parameters are very important in determining the performance of swarm intelligence algorithms. So, an extensive set of experiments is conducted to find the right values of the parameters in this paper.

Algorithm 2 MGOA-Based Image Thresholding

Begin
 Initialize the swarm $x_i(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$;
 Initialize c_{max}, c_{min} , and *maximum number of iterations*;
 T = the best search agent by 10;
While ($l < \text{Max number of iterations}$)
 Update c
 for each search agent
 Update the position of the current search agent by the (31);
 Perform Levy flight strategy according to (35);
 Bring the current search agent back if it goes outside the boundaries;
 end for
 Evaluate the fitness of all agents by image thresholding with agent parameters;
 Update T if there is a better solution;
 $l = l + 1$
end while
Return T as the optimal parameter for image thresholding;
End

Of all the algorithms, the population size is set to be 25 and the max iteration is 500. To demonstrate the superiority of the proposed algorithm, GOA based multilevel thresholding algorithm, including the original GOA and five other popular



FIGURE 24. The Renyi results of image test4.

multilevel thresholding metaheuristic algorithms including GOA, WOA, FPA, PSO and BA algorithm are chosen to compare with the proposed one. PSNR and FSIM values are selected as indicators to evaluate image segmentation results. The parameter of the peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR) is used to compute the peak signal to noise ratio between the original image and the segmented image. The PSNR index is calculated as:

$$PSNR = 20 \log\left(\frac{255}{RMSE}\right)(dB) \quad (36)$$

where

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N (I(i,j) - \hat{I}(i,j))^2}{M \times N}} \quad (37)$$

where, M, N is the size of the image, I is the original image, and \hat{I} is the segmented image.

The Feature Similarity (FSIM) is used to estimate the structural similarity of the original image and the segmented image. We define FSIM as:

$$FSIM = \frac{\sum_{x \in \Omega} S_L(x) \cdot PC_m(x)}{\sum_{x \in \Omega} PC_m(x)} \quad (38)$$

where Ω represents the entire image, and $S_L(x)$ indicates the similarity between the segmented image obtained through multilevel thresholding task and input image. The FSIM parameter of color RGB image is defined as:

$$FSIM = \frac{1}{O} \sum_o FSIM(x^o, y^o) \quad (39)$$

where, x^o and y^o represent oth channel of the original image and segmented image respectively, o is the channel number.

In this experiment, the results obtained by proposing GOA, WOA, FPA, PSO, BA and MGOA algorithms are analyzed at different threshold levels ($K = 4, 8, 10$ and 12) for the test images. Table 2 and 3 indicates the threshold value obtained through different approaches using Tsallis entropy threshold for all the color test images. Whereas, PSNR and FSIM values are indicated in Table 4. From the results shown in Table 2 and 3, it can be observed that for all the test images, MGOA significantly produces more favorable and reliable results than GOA, WOA, FPA, PSO and BA especially at high thresholding levels (K) due to their precise search ability. It can be seen from the tabulated values that at $T = 3$, the algorithm has obtained smaller PSNR, FSIM, while, PSNR obtains higher values and lower RMSE on increasing the



FIGURE 25. The Renyi results of image test5.

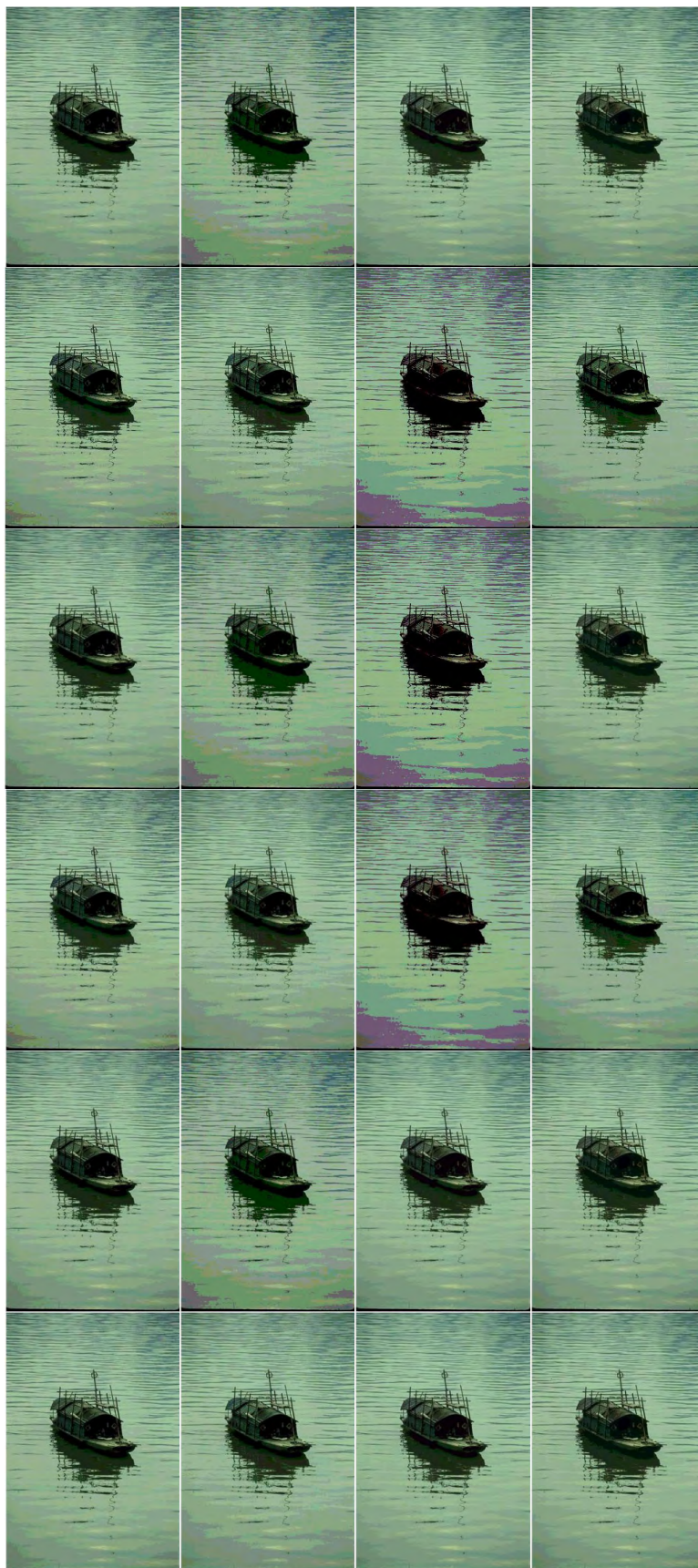


FIGURE 26. The Renyi results of image test6.

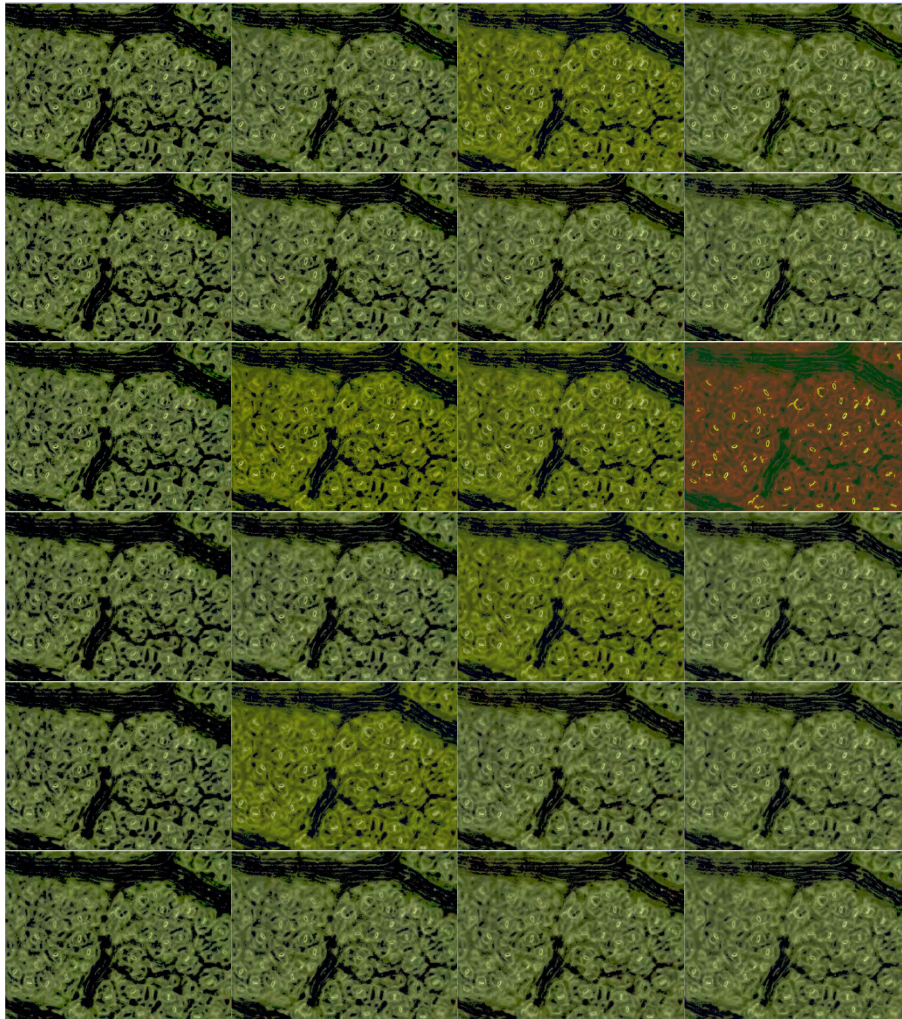


FIGURE 27. The Renyi results of image Leaf1.

threshold levels. Higher PSNR and lower RMSE indicate towards good segmentation quality of the output image.

For a visual, qualitative analysis, the performance of proposed technique at different segmentation levels is represented in Fig.5-10 for colored plant stomata images and in Fig. 11-12 for colored natural images. It can be seen from Fig. 5-12, that the proposed method is able to obtain the satisfying segmentation with well-preserved edges in case of complex plant stomata images as well. To examine, the better quality of optimal threshold values using Tsallis based GOA, WOA, FPA, PSO and BA algorithms.

The objective function values obtained for GOA, WOA, FPA, PSO, BA and MGOA algorithm based on between-class variance are given in TABLE 5-7, respectively. It can be evidently seen from TABLE 5, 6 that the MGOA algorithm has higher objective function values than the GOA, WOA, FPA, PSO and BA algorithm. According to PSNR and FSIM values, MGOA algorithm is superior to other algorithms. The segmentation results for a between-class variance based multilevel segmentation are shown in Fig. 13-20. From a

visualization perspective, it can be depicted that in some cases, several pixels are over segmented. Few pixels belonging to the object are divided into background and some of the pixels belonging to the background are divided into objects. It can be depicted that between-class variance based multilevel segmentation approach is not well-suited method for segmentation at lower thresholding levels, since it gives under-segmented and unsuitable outputs. At higher thresholding levels, only MGOA based segmentation has generated fair outcomes.

TABLE 8-10 show the number of thresholds, optimal threshold values, objective functions and their corresponding PSNR and FSIM values obtained by GOA, WOA, FPA, PSO, BA and MGOA algorithm. Segmented images obtained from the MGOA algorithm on the Renyi variance objective function are given in Fig.21-28 for the eight test images. Similarly, comparing PSNR and FSIM values in TABLE 8 and 9, MGOA based techniques have obtained better values than other algorithm based techniques.

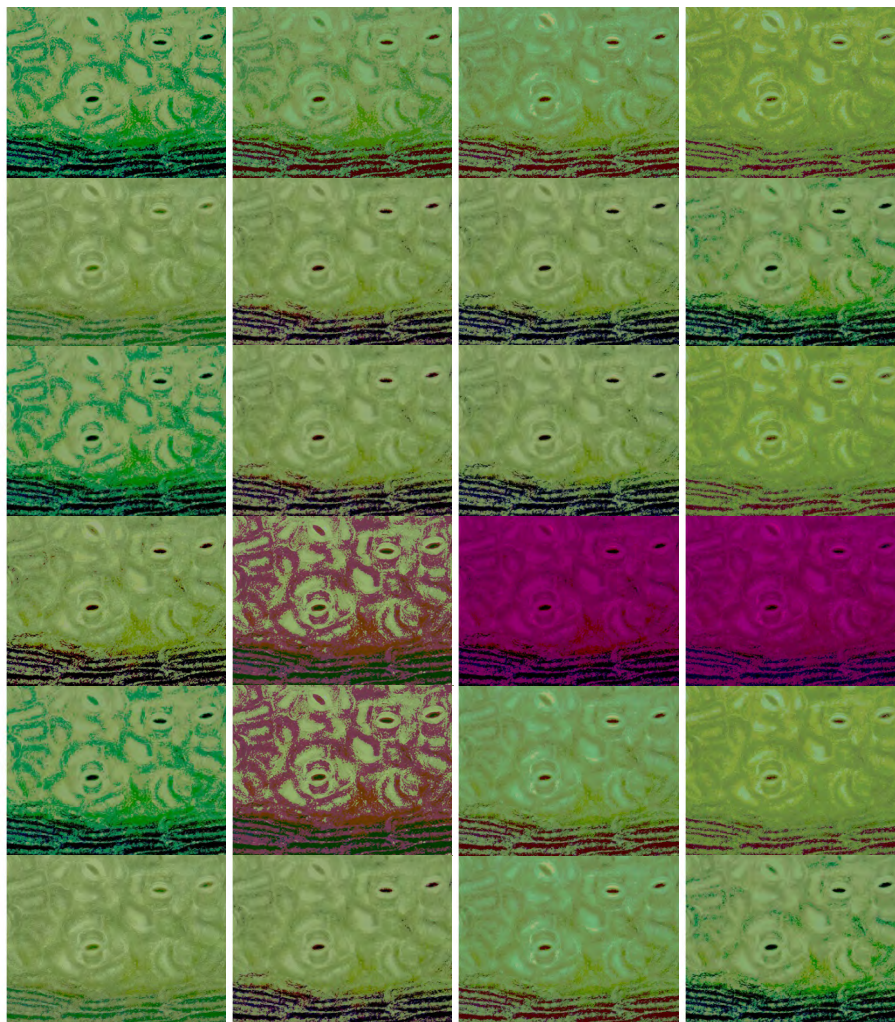


FIGURE 28. The Renyi results of image Leaf2.

From TABLE 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9, it can be found that fitness values of the segmented images by MGOA based Tsallis are more robust than other techniques. It can be clearly seen from TABLE 4, 7 and 10, MGOA has better values and gives higher quality segmentation than other comparable methods such as GOA, WOA, FPA, PSO and BA. It is also seen that the value of FSIM index increases as the amount of thresholds increase. This indicates that segmentation quality improves as the number of thresholds is increased.

B. RESULT

We also perform a statistical analysis of the results. When comparing two methods, we use Wilcoxon rank-sum test [60], a non-parametric statistical test that checks whether one of two independent samples tends to have larger values than the other. The objective function values of the proposed method are compared with GOA, WOA, FPA, PSO and BA based methods. All the algorithms run 30 times for the statistical analysis. Experimental statistical results based on the following TABLE 11-13.

The null hypothesis are constructed as: there is no significant difference between the three algorithms. The alternative hypothesis considers that there is a significant difference between the three algorithms. A value of $p > 0.05$ indicates that the null hypothesis cannot be rejected. On the other hand, a value of $p < 0.05$ means the null hypothesis can be rejected at the 5 % significance level [15]. In the experiment using Tsallis function, MGOA based method produces better result in 28 out of 32 cases when compared with GOA based method and produces better result in 29 out of 32 cases when compared with WOA based method and produces better result in 30 out of 32 cases when compared with FPA based method and produces better result in 32 out of 32 cases when compared with PSO based method and produces better result in 30 out of 32 cases when compared with the BA based method. Whereas, in the experiment using Otsu function, MGOA based method produces better result in 26 out of 32 cases when compared with GOA based method and produces better result in 27 out of 32 cases when compared with WOA based

TABLE 12. P-value of Wilcoxon test comparative Otsu based method.

Images	K	Wilcoxon test					
		MGOA VS GOA	MGOA VS WOA	MGOA VS FPA	MGOA VS PSO	MGOA VS BA	
Test1	4	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	8	P>0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Test2	4	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05	
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Test3	4	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	
	8	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	10	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Test4	4	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Test5	4	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	
	8	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Test6	4	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Leaf1	4	P<0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Leaf2	4	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	8	P>0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	

TABLE 13. P-value of Wilcoxon test comparative Renyi based method.

Images	K	Wilcoxon test					
		MGOA VS GOA	MGOA VS WOA	MGOA VS FPA	MGOA VS PSO	MGOA VS BA	
Test1	4	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	
	8	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Test2	4	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Test3	4	P>0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	
	10	P>0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Test4	4	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	
	8	P<0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Test5	4	P>0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	
	8	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Test6	4	P>0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05	P>0.05	
	8	P>0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Leaf1	4	P<0.05	P>0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
Leaf2	4	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05	
	8	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	10	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	
	12	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	

method and produces better result in 26 out of 32 cases when compared with FPA based method and produces better

result in 28 out of 32 cases when compared with PSO based method and produces better result in 28 out of 32 cases when

compared with BA based method. In addition, in the experiment using Renyi function, MGOA based method produces better result in 24 out of 32 cases when compared with GOA based method and produces better result in 24 out of 32 cases when compared with WOA based method and produces better result in 25 out of 32 cases when compared with FPA based method and produces better result in 27 out of 32 cases when compared with PSO based method and produces better result in 23 out of 32 cases when compared with BA based method. It can be seen from results that there is a significant difference between the six algorithms. In most cases MGOA based Tsallis multilevel thresholding algorithm performs better than the other algorithms.

Fig.4 presents the Box-plot representing the PSNR and FSIM for all methods, the MGOA-based multi thresholding image segmentation method can find better threshold values that generate output results with better features. This figure also indicates that many approaches can perform well with a small number of thresholds. This phenomenon suggests that as the number of thresholds increases the complexity of the search space is also significantly incremented.

According to segmentation results, performances of the optimization algorithm are different to use different objective functions. However, on the basis of stability, accuracy, convergence speed, and searching precision, MGOA shows superior performance on multilevel segmentation on energy based Tsallis entropy. WOA and BA have performed fairly, but PSO has an inferior performance on both the objective criteria. Based on the quantitative and qualitative comparison among the presented multilevel segmentation techniques, proposed MGOA technique has achieved good performance as it performs reliable and computationally efficient segmentation through accurate threshold value, selection, and thus has proved to be more suitable for threshold-based image segmentation problems using color images with multimodal distributions such as natural images and plant stomata images at almost all the segmentation levels.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, a new multilevel thresholding method for color image segmentation based on a modified grasshopper optimization algorithm (MGOA) is proposed. We compare three methods, Tsallis entropy, between-class variables, and Renyi's entropy. Six natural images and two plant stomata images are carried out by using various algorithms, selecting threshold $K = 4,8,10,12$. In order to verify the algorithm is of excellent performance in image segmentation, PSNR and FSIM methods are used. MGOA algorithm in PSNR and FSIM values are higher than other heuristic algorithms and the image segmentation effect is better than other algorithms. As a result, the experiment found the FSIM and PSNR values obtained by Tsallis entropy based segmentation algorithm are superior to other algorithms, which explains the strong ability of Tsallis entropy based algorithm for color image segmentation. As a scope of further research, the MGOA algorithm can be applied to complex applications. In addition,

other new objective functions can also be implemented for multilevel color image thresholding segmentation. For other researchers, further work is to be carried out to present an improved grasshopper optimization algorithm for the multilevel image segmentation problem and more complex practical engineering problems.

The result images are the threshold number from left to right, $K = 4,8,10,12$. From top to bottom is GOA, WOA, FPA, PSO, BA and MGOA.

REFERENCES

- [1] N. Otsu, "A threshold selection method from gray-level histograms," *IEEE Trans. Syst., Man, Cybern.*, vol. SMC-9, no. 1, pp. 62–66, Jan. 1979.
- [2] T. Laux and F. Otto, "Convergence of the thresholding scheme for multiphase mean-curvature flow," *Calculus Variat. Partial Differ. Equ.*, vol. 55, no. 5, p. 129, 2016.
- [3] M. P. van den Heuvel, S. C. de Lange, A. Zalesky, C. Seguin, B. T. T. Yeo, and R. Schmidt, "Proportional thresholding in resting-state fMRI functional connectivity networks and consequences for patient-control connectome studies: Issues and recommendations," *NeuroImage*, vol. 152, pp. 437–449, May 2017.
- [4] Y. Li, X. Bai, L. Jiao, and Y. Xue, "Partitioned-cooperative quantum-behaved particle swarm optimization based on multilevel thresholding applied to medical image segmentation," *Appl. Soft Comput.*, vol. 56, pp. 345–356, Jul. 2017.
- [5] A. Locatelli, M. Gutzeit, and A. Carpentier, "An optimal algorithm for the thresholding bandit problem," in *Proc. Int. Conf. Int. Conf. Mach. Learn. (JMLR)*, 2016, pp. 1690–1698.
- [6] I. Mandić et al., "Charge-collection properties of irradiated depleted CMOS pixel test structures," *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A, Accel. Spectrom. Detect. Assoc. Equip.*, vol. 903, pp. 126–133, Sep. 2018.
- [7] M. Hashimoto and T. Nakajima, "Development of a remote sensing algorithm to retrieve atmospheric aerosol properties using multiwavelength and multipixel information," *J. Geophys. Res., Atmos.*, vol. 122, no. 12, pp. 6347–6378, 2017.
- [8] P. Simon and P. Schneider, "Weak-lensing shear estimates with general adaptive moments, and studies of bias by pixellation, PSF distortions, and noise," *Astron. Astrophys.*, vol. 604, p. A109, Aug. 2016.
- [9] B. Yi, A. D. Rapp, P. Yang, B. A. Baum, M. D. King, "A comparison of Aqua MODIS ice and liquid water cloud physical and optical properties between collection 6 and collection 5.1: Cloud radiative effects," *J. Geophys. Res., Atmos.*, vol. 122, no. 8, pp. 4550–4564, 2017.
- [10] J. Dai, Y. Li, K. He, J. Sun. (2016). "R-FCN: Object detection via region-based fully convolutional networks." [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1605.06409>
- [11] O. Krikeb, V. Alchanatis, O. Crane, and A. Naor, "Evaluation of apple flowering intensity using color image processing for tree specific chemical thinning," *Adv. Animal Biosci.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 466–470, 2017.
- [12] C. Zhu, Y. Zheng, M. Savvides, and K. Luu. (2017). "CMS-RCNN: Contextual multi-scale region-based CNN for unconstrained face detection." [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.05413>
- [13] L. Shen, X. Huang, and C. Fan, "Double-group particle swarm optimization and its application in remote sensing image segmentation," *Sensors*, vol. 18, no. 5, pp. 1393–1394, 2018.
- [14] E. Tuba, A. Alihodzic, and M. Tuba, "Multilevel image thresholding using elephant herding optimization algorithm," in *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Eng. Mod. Electr. Syst.*, Jun. 2017, pp. 240–243.
- [15] A. K. M. Khairuzzaman and S. Chaudhury, "Multilevel thresholding using grey wolf optimizer for image segmentation," *Expert Syst. Appl.*, vol. 86, pp. 64–76, Nov. 2017.
- [16] S. Agrawal, R. Panda, and A. Abraham, "A novel diagonal class entropy-based multilevel image thresholding using coral reef optimization," *IEEE Trans. Syst., Man, Cybern., Syst.*, vol. 1, pp. 1–9, 2018.
- [17] A. R. Plastino and A. Plastino, "Stellar polytropes and Tsallis' entropy," *Phys. Lett. A*, vol. 174, pp. 384–386, Mar. 1993.
- [18] S. Wang et al., "Pathological brain detection via wavelet packet tsallis entropy and real-coded biogeography-based optimization," *Fundam. Inform.*, vol. 151, nos. 1–4, pp. 275–291, 2017.

- [19] S. J. Mousavirad and H. Ebrahimpour-Komleh, "Multilevel image thresholding using entropy of histogram and recently developed population-based metaheuristic algorithms," *Evol. Intell.*, vol. 10, nos. 1–2, pp. 45–75, 2017.
- [20] N. S. M. Raja, P. R. V. Lakshmi, and K. P. Gunasekaran, "Firefly algorithm-assisted segmentation of brain regions using Tsallis entropy and Markov random field," in *Innovations in Electronics and Communication Engineering*. Singapore: Springer, 2018.
- [21] A. Alva, R. S. Akash, and K. Manikantan, "Optimal multilevel thresholding based on Tsallis entropy and half-life constant PSO for improved image segmentation," in *Proc. IEEE Elect. Comput. Electron.*, Dec. 2016, pp. 1–6.
- [22] S. Sarkar, S. Das, and S. S. Chaudhuri, "Hyper-spectral image segmentation using Rényi entropy based multi-level thresholding aided with differential evolution," *Expert Syst. Appl.*, vol. 50, pp. 120–129, May 2015.
- [23] L. He and S. Huang, "Modified firefly algorithm based multilevel thresholding for color image segmentation," *Neurocomputing*, vol. 240, pp. 152–174, May 2017.
- [24] N. Muangkote, K. Sunat, and S. Chiewchanwattana, "Multilevel thresholding for satellite image segmentation with moth-flame based optimization," in *Proc. IEEE Int. Joint Conf. Comput. Sci. Softw. Eng.*, Jul. 2016, pp. 1–6.
- [25] S. Pare, A. K. Bhandari, V. Bajaj, and A. Kumar, "Backtracking search algorithm for color image multilevel thresholding," *Signal Image Video Process.*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 385–392, 2018.
- [26] V. K. Bohat and K. V. Arya, "A new heuristic for multilevel thresholding of images," *Expert Syst. Appl.*, vol. 117, pp. 176–203, Mar. 2019.
- [27] M. Sezgin and B. Sankur, "Survey over image thresholding techniques and quantitative performance evaluation," *J. Electron. Imag.*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 146–166, 2004.
- [28] R. Gao et al., "Human infection with a novel avian-origin influenza A (H7N9) virus," *New England J. Med.*, vol. 368, no. 20, pp. 1888–1897, 2013.
- [29] S. Pare, A. K. Bhandari, A. Kumar, and G. K. Singh, "An optimal color image multilevel thresholding technique using grey-level co-occurrence matrix," *Expert Syst. Appl.*, vol. 87, pp. 335–362, Nov. 2017.
- [30] A. Colomi, M. Dorigo, and V. Maniezzo, "Distributed optimization by ant colonies," in *Proc. 1st Eur. Conf. Artif. Life*, vol. 142, 1991, pp. 134–142.
- [31] R. Eberhart and J. Kennedy, "A new optimizer using particle swarm theory," in *Proc. 6th Int. Symp. Micro Mach. Hum. Sci.*, 1995, pp. 39–43.
- [32] M. Maitra and A. Chatterjee, "Hybrid multiresolution Slantlet transform and fuzzy c-means clustering approach for normal-pathological brain MR image segregation," *Med. Eng. Phys.*, vol. 30, no. 5, pp. 615–623, 2008.
- [33] H. Gao, W. Xu, Y. Tang, and J. Sun, "Multilevel thresholding for image segmentation through an improved quantum-behaved particle swarm algorithm," *IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.*, vol. 59, no. 4, pp. 934–946, Apr. 2010.
- [34] P. Ghamisi, M. S. Couceiro, J. A. Benediktsson, and F. M. L. Martins, "Multilevel image segmentation based on fractional-order darwinian particle swarm optimization," *IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.*, vol. 52, no. 5, pp. 2382–2394, May 2014.
- [35] D. Karaboga and B. Basturk, "Artificial bee colony (ABC) optimization algorithm for solving constrained optimization problems," in *Proc. 12th Int. Fuzzy Syst. Assoc. World Congr. Found. Fuzzy Logic Soft Comput.*, 2007, pp. 789–798.
- [36] J. Liu, J. Li, and Y. Zhao, "The occurrence of perfluorinated alkyl compounds in human milk from different regions of China," *Environment Int.*, vol. 36, no. 5, pp. 433–438, 2010.
- [37] X.-S. Yang, "Flower pollination algorithm for global optimization," in *Proc. Int. Conf. Unconventional Comput. Natural Comput.*, 2013, pp. 240–249.
- [38] X.-S. Yang, "A new metaheuristic bat-inspired algorithm," *Nature Inspired Cooperat. Strategies Optim.*, vol. 284, pp. 65–74, 2010.
- [39] X. Cai, X.-Z. Gao, and Y. Xue, "Improved bat algorithm with optimal forage strategy and random disturbance strategy," *Int. J. Bio-Inspired Comput.*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 205–214, 2016.
- [40] C. Li, Z.-Y. Liu, X. Yang, H. Qiao, and J.-H. Su, "Stitching contaminated images," *Neuro Comput.*, vol. 214, pp. 829–836, Nov. 2016.
- [41] C. Karri and U. Jena, "Fast vector quantization using a Bat algorithm for image compression," *Eng. Sci. Technol., Int. J.*, vol. 19, pp. 769–781, Jun. 2016.
- [42] G.-G. Wang, H. E. Chu, and S. Mirjalili, "Three-dimensional path planning for UCAV using an improved bat algorithm," *Aerosp. Sci. Technol.*, vol. 49, pp. 231–238, Feb. 2016.
- [43] S. Mirjalili and A. Lewis, "The whale optimization algorithm," *Adv. Eng. Softw.*, vol. 95, pp. 51–67, May 2016.
- [44] M. M. Mafarja and S. Mirjalili, "Hybrid whale optimization algorithm with simulated annealing for feature selection," *Neuro Comput.*, vol. 260, pp. 302–312, Oct. 2017.
- [45] I. Aljarah, H. Faris, and S. Mirjalili, "Optimizing connection weights in neural networks using the whale optimization algorithm," *Soft Comput.*, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 1–15, 2016.
- [46] K. B. O. Medani, S. Sayah, and A. Bekrar, "Whale optimization algorithm based optimal reactive power dispatch: A case study of the Algerian power system," *Electr. Power Syst. Res.*, vol. 163, pp. 696–705, Oct. 2017.
- [47] D. H. Wolpert and W. G. Macready, "No free lunch theorems for optimization," *IEEE Trans. Evol. Comput.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 67–82, Apr. 1997.
- [48] H. Haklı and H. Uğuz, "A novel particle swarm optimization algorithm with Levy flight," *Appl. Soft Comput.*, vol. 23, pp. 333–345, Oct. 2014.
- [49] S. Amirsadri, S. J. Mousavirad, and H. Ebrahimpour-Komleh, "A Levy flight-based grey wolf optimizer combined with back-propagation algorithm for neural network training," *Neural Comput. Appl.*, vol. 30, no. 12, pp. 3707–3720, 2017.
- [50] S. J. Mousavirad and H. Ebrahimpour-Komleh, "Human mental search: A new population-based metaheuristic optimization algorithm," *Appl. Intell.*, vol. 47, no. 3, pp. 850–887, 2017.
- [51] K. Tang, X. Xiao, J. Yang, L. Luo, and J. Wu, "An improved multilevel thresholding approach based modified bacterial foraging optimization," *Appl. Intell.*, vol. 46, no. 1, pp. 214–226, 2017.
- [52] S. Sarkar, N. Sen, A. Kundu, S. Das, and S. S. Chaudhuri, "A differential evolutionary multilevel segmentation of near infra-red images using Renyi's entropy," in *Proc. Int. Conf. Frontiers Intell. Comput., Theory Appl. (FICTA)*. Berlin, Germany: Springer, 2013.
- [53] S. Saremi, S. Mirjalili, and A. Lewis, "Grasshopper optimisation algorithm: Theory and application," *Adv. Eng. Softw.*, vol. 105, pp. 30–47, Mar. 2017.
- [54] J. H. Santillan, S. Tapucar, and C. Manliguez, "Cuckoo search via Lévy flights for the capacitated vehicle routing problem," *J. Ind. Eng. Int.*, vol. 14, pp. 293–304, Aug. 2017.
- [55] S. Gattenlöhner, I. V. Gornyi, B. Trauzettel, A. D. Mirlin, M. Titov, and P. M. Ostrovsky, "Lévy flights due to anisotropic disorder in graphene," *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 117, no. 4, p. 046603, 2016.
- [56] M. A. El Aziz, A. A. Ewees, and A. E. Hassanien, "Whale optimization algorithm and moth-flame optimization for multilevel thresholding image segmentation," *Expert Syst. Appl.*, vol. 83, pp. 242–256, Oct. 2017.
- [57] J. Xue, X. He, X. Hao, F. He, and X. Yang, "Multi-threshold image segmentation method based on flower pollination algorithm," in *Bio-inspired Computing: Theories and Applications*. Singapore: Springer, 2017.
- [58] T. X. Pham, P. Siarry, and H. Oulhadj, "Integrating fuzzy entropy clustering with an improved PSO for MRI brain image segmentation," *Appl. Soft Comput.*, vol. 65, pp. 230–242, Apr. 2018.
- [59] Z.-W. Ye, M.-W. Wang, S.-B. Chen, and W. Liu, "Fuzzy entropy based optimal thresholding using bat algorithm," *Appl. Soft Comput.*, vol. 31, pp. 381–395, Jun. 2015.
- [60] P. Mesejo, A. Valsecchi, L. Marrakchi-Kacem, S. Cagnoni, and S. Damas, "Biomedical image segmentation using geometric deformable models and metaheuristics," *Comput. Med. Imag. Graph.*, vol. 43, pp. 167–178, Jul. 2015.



HONGNAN LIANG was born in Daqing, China, in 1996. She is currently pursuing the B.S. degree in electrical engineering and automation with Northeast Forestry University, China. Her research interests include image segmentation and intelligent optimization algorithms.



HEMING JIA received the Ph.D. degree in system engineering from Harbin Engineering University, China, in 2012. He is currently an Associate Professor with Northeast Forestry University. His research interests include nonlinear control theory and application, image segmentation, and swarm optimization algorithms.



JUN MA was born in Yichang, China, in 1999. He is currently pursuing the B.S. degree in automation with Northeast Forestry University, China. His research interests include image segmentation and intelligent optimization algorithms.



ZHIKAI XING was born in Daqing, China, in 1993. He is currently pursuing the M.S. degree in control engineering with Northeast Forestry University, China. His research interests include image segmentation and intelligent optimization algorithms.



XIAOXU PENG was born in Harbin, China, in 1995. He is currently pursuing the M.S. degree in control theory and control engineering with Northeast Forestry University, China. His research interests include image segmentation and intelligent optimization algorithms.

...