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# An Improved Tunicate Swarm Algorithm for Global Optimization and Image Segmentation

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**ABSTRACT** This study integrates a tunicate swarm algorithm (TSA) with a local escaping operator (LEO) for overcoming the weaknesses of the original TSA. The LEO strategy in TSA–LEO prevents searching deflation in TSA and improves the convergence rate and local search efficiency of swarm agents. The efficiency of the proposed TSA–LEO was verified on the CEC’2017 test suite, and its performance was compared with seven metaheuristic algorithms (MAs). The comparisons revealed that LEO significantly helps TSA by improving the quality of its solutions and accelerating the convergence rate. TSA–LEO was further tested on a real-world problem, namely, segmentation based on the objective functions of Otsu and Kapur. A set of well-known evaluation metrics was used to validate the performance and segmentation quality of the proposed TSA–LEO. The proposed TSA–LEO outperforms other MA algorithms in terms of fitness, peak signal-to-noise ratio, structural similarity, feature similarity, and segmentation findings.

**INDEX TERMS** Metaheuristic algorithms, tunicate swarm algorithm (TSA), local escaping operator (LEO), multilevel thresholding, image segmentation, Kapur’s entropy, Otsu method.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Objective optimization problems, such as minimizing time consumption, energy, cost, and error or maximizing efficiency, performance, and quality of a process, are commonly encountered in real-world applications [1]. Recently, several researchers have embraced a new family of optimization algorithms called metaheuristic algorithms (MAs), and numerous optimizers have been developed for complex real-world problems. Such algorithms randomly search the feature space to obtain an optimal solution among various solutions, which are mainly inspired by nature. Among a large body of nature-inspired MAs, some are popular such as moth flame optimization (MFO) [2], whale optimization algorithm (WOA) [3], sine cosine optimization (SCA) [4], seagull optimization algorithm (SOA) [5], krill herd algorithm [6], and barnacles mating optimizer (BMO) [7], because they are simple, efficient, and robust in finding optimal solutions. Moreover, the No-Free Lunch Theorem [8] states that no specific optimization algorithm can accurately solve multiple optimization problems. Thus, several MAs have been developed

for use in biomedicine [9], [10], bioinformatics [11], [12], cheminformatics [13], [14], feature selection [15], engineering problems [16]–[19], pattern recognition, text clustering [20], [21], and wireless sensor networks [22], [23]. However, all MAs need to balance exploration and exploitation stages; otherwise, solutions tend to become trapped in local optima or cannot properly converge [24], [25]. Randomization during the solution-finding process can cause such problems. Hybridization of multiple concepts from different scientific fields is mandatory, especially in human-aided systems. Hybridization can combine the advantages of different algorithms to produce enhanced versions with promising performance and accuracy.

For example, the authors in [26] improved the grey wolf optimization (GWO) algorithm for engineering design problems. The enhanced version, which is known as I-GWO, adopts a new movement strategy called dimension-learning hunting (DLH). DLH enhances the diversity of solutions to balance exploration and exploitation phases and avert local optima. Results confirmed the robustness of I-GWO on the CEC’2017 test suit functions. Moreover, the study in [27] boosted the WOA algorithm (one of the most well-known optimization algorithms) with two search strategies: chaotic

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and Gaussian mutation. The two search strategies were expected to avoid local optima by balancing the exploration and exploitation phases. The algorithm achieved promising performance results compared with state-of-the-art methods. Moreover, the algorithm proposed a method that uses static single assignment (SSA) and particle swarm organization (PSO) to solve complex optimization problems. This method prevents local optima trapping and unbalanced exploitation in the original SSA. The proposed SSA–PSO outperformed competing methods in a comparison test on the CEC’2005 and CEC’2017 functions. The authors of [28] integrated SCA with PSO, which overcomes the drawbacks of SCA in the exploitation phase. The combined ASCA–PSO achieved good performance (high accuracy and low time complexity) on several benchmarks. The authors of [29] combined SCA with operator-based linearization (OBL), increasing the performance and improving solutions of SCA. The superiority of the proposed SCA–OBL was evaluated in several benchmark functions and engineering problems. Orthogonal learning strategy was hybridized with MFO to optimize its parameters [30]. This new MFO version avoids the searchability of the original MFO and enhances the diversity of solutions. The algorithm explores new regions in the search for an optimal agent with the best solution. The effectiveness of the enhanced MFO was verified on CEC’2014 test functions and several engineering problems. The proposed method outperformed other optimization algorithms as proven by the comparison result.

On the other hand, the development and application of vision systems have accelerated in the recent era [31]–[34]. Image processing without a vision system is ill-advised, and a proper pre-processing improves the accuracy of the results. Segmentation pre-processing facilitates the representation and analysis of images [35], and must be accurately performed in any vision application [36]. In particular, the image should be subdivided to extract only the regions carrying useful information. Segmentation methods can be parametric or non-parametric [37]. Parametric segmentation defines each class based on the probability density function; non-parametric segmentation uses specific standards, such as variance, entropy, or error rate, to obtain the optimal thresholds that effectively separate the image. One of the most popular and promising segmentation tools, i.e., thresholding, divides the image into multiple homogeneous segments. Thresholding is also adopted in image analysis and processing because it is easily understood and implemented [38].

Bi-level (BT) and multilevel (MT) thresholding techniques can be used to select the thresholds in a grayscale image [39]. The BT technique divides the entire image into two classes based on a single threshold state, whereas the MT technique segments the image into several classes based on two or more thresholds [40], [41]. Otsu’s between-class variance [42], Kapur’s entropy [43], and Tsallis entropy [44] are used to optimize the threshold(s). These methods have optimal thresholds that separate an image into multiple segments, but this can be considered a complex task, especially when

the number of thresholds increases [45]–[47]. Several optimization methods have been blended with classical thresholding methods to operate with the complexities of multilevel thresholding problems. Tunicate swarm algorithm (TSA) is a new robust search method inspired by the strange behavior of tunicates (a marine invertebrate animal) during foraging [48].

Tunicates adopt two main strategies while searching for food: jet propulsion and swarm intelligence. Most optimization algorithms obtain new solutions based on the previous solution. Two strategies in the original TSA are used to dictate a new solution: jet propulsion and swarm intelligence. These strategies are randomly applied to the current solutions to obtain the best solution. In some optimization cases, the original TSA determines the optimal solution from subregions, which lowers the convergence rate and prevents full coverage of the search space (the latter problem leads to premature convergence of the TSA). These problems are common in most optimization algorithms, especially in complex and high-dimensional problems [49]. Local escaping operator (LEO) is a new mathematical approach [50] that was developed as a local search used for generating an efficient solution aiming to visit the unseen search regions, and thus, escaping from the local optimal problem. Moreover, operators such as  $p1$ ,  $f1$  and  $f2$  are used to balance between the exploration and exploitation phases, shown in Eqs. (9 and 8).

#### MOTIVATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS:

To mitigate TSA’s problems, this paper hybridizes the original TSA with an efficient operator LEO to address the shortcoming that the standard TSA may exhibit, i.e. 1) evades trapping in local optima, 2) balances between exploration and exploitation, and 3) improves the convergence speed. The proposed method was validated on the CEC’2017 benchmark functions, and its performance was compared with those of seven established optimization algorithms namely MFO, WOA, SCA, SOA, BMO, chaotic TSA (CTSA), and the original TSA. Then it is applied to tackle multilevel thresholding image segmentation problems based on maximizing two objective functions namely Otsu and Kapur objective functions. Peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR), structural similarity (SSIM), and feature similarity (FSIM) are three quality metrics used to evaluate segmentation results in terms of fitness. Optimization and segmentation results revealed the robustness of the proposed TSA–LEO compared with a set of well-known optimization algorithms. In summary, the major contributions of the paper are summarized below:

- An efficient TSA based on LEO called TSA-LEO is presented.
- TSA-LEO is proposed for solving optimization and multilevel thresholding image segmentation.
- The effectiveness of TSA-LEO is assessed on the CEC’2020 suite.
- Two objective functions, Kapur and Otsu, are applied.

- The quality of segmentation is verified in terms of the PSNR, SSIM, FSIM.
- The proposed method is compared with state-of-the-art algorithms.
- Extensive results show the more stable performance of the proposed TSA-LEO.
- Significant threshold results are obtained.

The remainder of this paper is arranged as follows. Section II devices the problem; Section III introduces the proposed TSA-LEO and its main procedure; Section IV discusses and analyzes the benchmark results; and in Section V, TSA-LEO is applied to image segmentation-based thresholding. Conclusions and forthcoming works are represented in Section VI.

## II. PRELIMINARIES

### A. TUNICATE SWARM ALGORITHM (TSA)

Kaur et al. [48] proposed a bio-inspired optimization algorithm that simulates the natural foraging process of tunicates, marine invertebrates that emit bright bio-luminescence. The TSA was inspired by the strange behaviors of tunicates in oceans, in particular, the jet-drive and swarm intelligence of their foraging process. A mathematical model of jet propulsion is developed under three constraints: preventing conflict among the exploration agents, following the positions of the most qualified agents, and remaining near the optimal agents.

#### 1) PREVENTING CONFLICTS AMONG THE AGENTS

To prevent inter-agent conflicts while searching for better positions, the new agent positions are calculated as:

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\vec{G}}{\vec{M}} \tag{1}$$

$$\vec{G} = c_2 + c_3 - \vec{F} \tag{2}$$

$$\vec{F} = c_1 \cdot \vec{F}. \tag{3}$$

where  $\vec{A}$  is a vector of new agent positions,  $\vec{G}$  is the gravity force,  $\vec{F}$  represents the water flow in the deep ocean, and  $c_1, c_2$  and  $c_3$  are three random numbers. The social forces between agents are stored in a new vector  $\vec{M}$ , represented as follows:

$$\vec{M} = [P_{min} + c_1 \cdot P_{max} - P_{min}]. \tag{4}$$

Here  $P_{min} = 1$  and  $P_{max} = 4$  describe the first and second subordinates respectively, indicating the speeds of establishing social interactions.

#### 2) FOLLOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE BEST AGENT

Following the current best agent is essential for reaching the optimal solution. Hence, after ensuring that no conflicts exist between neighboring agents in the swarm, the best position of the best agent is computed as,

$$\vec{PD} = |X_{best} - r_{rand} \cdot P_p(x)| \tag{5}$$

where  $\vec{PD}$  stores the length between the food origin and the optimal agent,  $X_{best}$  is the best position,  $r_{rand}$  is a stochastic value in the range  $[0, 1]$ , and the vector  $P_p(x)$  contains the positions of the tunicates during iteration  $x$ .

#### 3) KEEPING CLOSE TO THE OPTIMAL AGENTS

To ensure that search agents still close to the best agent, their positions are computed as follows:

$$P_p(x) = \begin{cases} X_{best} + A \cdot \vec{PD}, & \text{if } r_{rand} \geq 0.5 \\ X_{best} - A \cdot \vec{PD}, & \text{if } r_{rand} < 0.5 \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

where  $P_p(x)$  contains the updated positions of the agents at iteration  $x$  relative to the best scored position  $X_{best}$ .

#### 4) SWARMING BEHAVIOR

To model the swarming behavior of tunicates, the positions of the current agents are updated based on the positions of two agents:

$$P_p(x+1) = \frac{P_p(x) + P_p(x+1)}{2 + c_1} \tag{7}$$

To clarify the TSA, the main steps given below illustrate the flow of the original TSA in detail.

*Step 1:* Initialize the first population of tunicates  $\vec{P}_p$ .

*Step 2:* Set the original value for parameters and the highest number of iterations.

*Step 3:* Measure the fitness value of each exploration agent.

*Step 4:* After calculating the fitness, the best agent is investigated in the supplied search space.

*Step 5:* Update the positions of each exploration agent using Eq7.

*Step 6:* Return the new updated agents to its boundaries.

*Step 7:* Measure the fitness cost of the updated search agent. If there is a better solution than the past optimal solution, then update  $\vec{P}_p$  and save the best solution in  $X_{best}$ .

*Step 8:* If the termination criterion is met, then the processes stop. Otherwise, iterate Steps 5–8.

*Step 9:* Declare the best optimal solution ( $X_{best}$ ), which is achieved so far.

### B. LOCAL ESCAPING OPERATOR (LEO)

The LEO proposed as a local search algorithm in [50] which is used to enhance the ability of an optimization algorithm namely Gradient-based optimizer (GBO) aiming to explore new regions which are desired in complex real-world problems. The LEO enhances the quality of solutions by updating their positions under some criteria. Specifically, it prevents the algorithm from trapping in local optima and improves its convergence behavior. LEO generates its alternative solutions ( $\vec{P}_{LEO}$ ) with excellent performance by using several solutions such as the best position of tunicates  $X_{best}$ , two randomly generated solutions  $X_{r1}^m$  and  $X_{r2}^m$ , two randomly chosen solutions  $X_{r1}^m$  and  $X_{r2}^m$ , and a new randomly generated solution  $X_k^m$ . Hence, the solution  $\vec{P}_{LEO}$  can be determined based on

Eqs. (8 and 9) which can be mathematically formulated as follows:

if  $\text{rand} < pr$   
if  $\text{rand} < 0.5$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{P}_{LEO}^m &= \vec{P}_n^m + f_1 \times (u_1 \times X_{\text{best}} - u_2 \times X_k^m) \\ &\quad + f_2 \times \rho_1 \times (u_3 \times (X_{2n}^m - X_{1n}^m)) \\ &\quad + u_2 \times (X_{r1}^m - X_{r2}^m) / 2 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$P_p^{m+1} = P_{LEO}$  Else

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{P}_{LEO}^m &= X_{\text{best}} + f_1 \times (u_1 \times X_{\text{best}} - u_2 \times X_k^m) \\ &\quad + f_2 \times \rho_1 \times (u_3 \times (X_{2n}^m - X_{1n}^m)) \\ &\quad + u_2 \times (X_{r1}^m - X_{r2}^m) / 2 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$P_p^{m+1} = P_{LEO}$

End

End

Here  $\vec{P}_n^m$  is the current tunicate position,  $X_{\text{best}}$  is the best scored position,  $pr$  is the probability of performing LEO strategy where  $pr = 0.3$ ,  $\text{rand}$  represents a random value in range  $\in [0, 1]$ ,  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are uniformly distributed random values  $\in [-1, 1]$ ,  $X_{r1}^m$  and  $X_{r2}^m$  represent two random solutions chosen from the population,  $X_{1n}^m$  and  $X_{2n}^m$  are two solutions which are randomly generated as shown in Eq10 from the current population.

$$X_{1n}^m, X_{2n}^m = LB + \text{rand}(\text{Dim}) \times (UB - LB) \quad (10)$$

where  $LB$ ,  $UB$  are the lower and upper bounds,  $\text{Dim}$  is the dimension of any solution. Moreover,  $n$  and  $m$  represent the coordinates of the solution ( $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ ) and ( $m = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \text{Dim}$ ). In addition,  $u_1, u_2$ , and  $u_3$  are three variables that are randomly generated as following:

$$u_1 = L_1 \times 2 \times \text{rand} + (1 - L_1) \quad (11)$$

$$u_2 = L_1 \times \text{rand} + (1 - L_1) \quad (12)$$

$$u_3 = L_1 \times \text{rand} + (1 - L_1) \quad (13)$$

where  $L_1$  is a binary parameter ( $L_1 = 1$  if  $\mu_1 < 0.5$ , and 0 otherwise),  $\mu_1$  is a number in the range of  $[0, 1]$ .

Moreover  $\rho_1$  is introduced to balance the exploration and exploitation searching processes, and it can be expressed as:

$$\rho_1 = 2 \times \text{rand} \times \alpha - \alpha \quad (14)$$

$$\alpha = \left| \beta \times \sin \left( \frac{3\pi}{2} + \sin \left( \beta \times \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) \right) \right| \quad (15)$$

$$\beta = \beta_{\min} + (\beta_{\max} - \beta_{\min}) \times \left( 1 - \left( \frac{t}{\text{Max}_{\text{iterations}}} \right)^3 \right)^2 \quad (16)$$

where  $\beta_{\min}$  and  $\beta_{\max}$  are set to 0.2 and 1.2 respectively,  $t$  is the current iteration, and  $\text{Max}_{\text{iterations}}$  is the maximum number of iterations. To balance the exploration and exploitation processes, parameter  $\rho_1$  changes based on the sine function  $\alpha$ .

To determine the solution  $X_k^m$  in Eq. (28), the following scheme is suggested.

$$X_k^m = \begin{cases} x_{\text{rand}} & \text{if } \mu_2 < 0.5 \\ x_p^m & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

where  $x_{\text{rand}}$  is a new solution that can be calculated as shown in Eq18,  $x_p^m$  is a random solution selected from the population ( $p \in [1, 2, \dots, N]$ ),  $\mu_2$  is a random number in the range of  $[0, 1]$ .

$$x_{\text{rand}} = X_{\min} + \text{rand}(0, 1) \times (X_{\max} - X_{\min}) \quad (18)$$

Eq17 can be simplified as follows:

$$X_k^m = L_2 \times x_p^m + (1 - L_2) \times x_{\text{rand}} \quad (19)$$

where  $L_2$  is a binary parameter with a value of 0 or 1. If parameter  $\mu_1$  is less than 0.5, the value of  $L_1$  is 1, otherwise, it is 0.

### III. THE PROPOSED TSA-LEO

This section illustrates the implementation of the proposed TSA–LEO method to improve the ability of the original TSA by allowing it to visit promising regions. LEO is specifically used to improve the performance of the best solutions of the original TSA. The TSA–LEO algorithm follows the main steps of the original TSA, and employs the LEO operator to encourage the visitation of new regions. LEO improves the search for global optima and convergence rate of the algorithm, dynamically evading stagnation in local optima. In the following section, the implementation of the proposed TSA–LEO is given in detail.

#### A. PRIMITIVE STEP OF TSA-LEO

The proposed TSA–LEO method, like numerous other optimization algorithms, begins by randomly initializing its parameters,  $\vec{A}$ ,  $\vec{G}$ ,  $\vec{F}$ ,  $\vec{M}$  as shown in Eqs. 1 to 4, respectively. Moreover, creating the initial population  $\vec{P}_p$  as shown below.

$$\vec{P}_p = LB + \text{rand}(N, \text{Dim}) \times (UB - LB) \quad (20)$$

where  $\vec{P}_p$  is the initial population, and  $N$  denotes the number of random solutions  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ , each solution is limited between the upper and lower boundaries ( $UB$  and  $LB$ ) with a dimension of  $\text{Dim}$  in the search space.

#### B. UPDATING SOLUTION SCENARIOS

The position updating process is conducted based on two scenarios. First, generating a two-agent solution as shown in Eq. 7, or based on the best position obtained so-far using Eq. 6 and saving results. In this step, the original TSA is executed conventionally. In the second scenario, to the solution is updated using the LEO strategy to improve the solution efficiency. The LEO distinction between two paths depends on a specific condition as shown in Eqs. 8, and 9. If  $\text{rand} < 0.5$ , the first path is selected to perform the process of solution updating as shown in Eq8; otherwise, the second path Eq.9 is selected to find the new solution.



### C. OPTIMIZATION SCENARIOS

This step is performed to evaluate the vector of solutions generated from the previous phase in each iteration to enhance the quality of the further solutions. Accordingly, TSA-LEO computes the fitness value  $f(\vec{P}_p)$  of each tunicate position in the current population. The best-scoring solution  $X_{best}$  is then determined, saved, and extracted at the updating stage.

### D. TERMINATION CRITERIA

After completing the optimization scenarios and iterating until reaching the stopping criteria, the proposed TSA-LEO retrieves the optimal solution according to the best fitness. Algorithm 1 gives the pseudo code of the TSA-LEO algorithm, and a detailed flowchart is shown in Fig. 1.

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#### Algorithm 1 The Proposed TSA-LEO Algorithm

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procedure TSA-LEO
  Initialize the first population  $\vec{P}_p$  randomly.
  while  $x < Max_{iterations}$  do
    for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
       $X_{best} \leftarrow Best(f(\vec{P}_p))$ 
      /*Jet propulsion behavior*/
      Calculate the parameters  $\vec{A}$ ,  $\vec{G}$ ,  $\vec{F}$ ,  $\vec{M}$ , and  $\vec{PD}$ 
      using Eqs.(1 to 5) respectively.
      /*Swarm behavior*/
      if  $r_{rand} \geq 0.5$  then
         $\vec{P}_p \leftarrow \vec{P}_p + X_{best} + \vec{A} \times \vec{PD}$ 
      else
         $\vec{P}_p \leftarrow \vec{P}_p + X_{best} - \vec{A} \times \vec{PD}$ 
      end if
    end for

    /*Local escaping operator (LEO)*/
    if  $rand < pr$  then
      if  $rand < 0.5$  then
        Update  $\vec{P}_p$  using Eq8
      else
        Update  $\vec{P}_p$  using Eq9
      end if
    end if
     $X_{best} \leftarrow Best(f(\vec{P}_p))$ 
     $x \leftarrow x + 1$ 
  end while
  return  $X_{best}$ 
end procedure

```

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### E. COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY OF THE PROPOSED TSA-LEO

This subsection reports and estimates the computational complexity of the proposed TSA-LEO algorithm in terms of time and space complexities.

#### 1) TIME COMPLEXITY

TSA-LEO starts by creating an initial population of size  $N$  for each problem dimension  $Dim$ , such that the complexity of

initialization is  $\mathcal{O}(N \times Dim)$  time complexity. Furthermore, TSA-LEO computes the fitness of each population, so the complexity of this process is  $\mathcal{O}(Max_{iterations} \times N \times Dim)$ , where  $Max_{iterations}$  denotes the maximum number of iterations. In addition, TSA-LEO needs  $\mathcal{O}(T)$  time complexity to perform its main processes, where  $T$  represents the number of jet propulsion, swarm behaviors, and the LEO processes. The overall time complexity of the proposed TSA-LEO can be represented by  $\mathcal{O}(Max_{iterations} \times T \times N \times Dim)$ .

#### 2) SPACE COMPLEXITY

Space complexity defines the total amount of space occupied by the algorithm. Now, TSA-LEO takes  $\mathcal{O}(N \times Dim)$  space complexity.

## IV. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF TSA-LEO

### A. PARAMETER SETTINGS

To accurately evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed TSA-LEO, the algorithm was competed against seven other algorithms, namely, MFO [2], WOA [3], SCA [4], SOA [5], BMO [7], CTSA, and the original TSA. Each method was executed 30 times through (at most) 1000 iterations. The user population size was set to 30. The parameters of each algorithm were set to the values of the first-published standard versions. Table 1 lists the parameters and setting positions of TSA-LEO.

### B. DEFINITION OF CEC'17 TEST SUITE FUNCTIONS

The CEC'17 test suite was selected as a test problem because it has high complexity and is customized for global optimization. The CEC'17 test suite contains 30 functions, but function F2 was excluded because of its instability. Therefore, the used benchmark contained 29 test functions. The test suite contains 29 functions and is composed of unimodal shifted and rotated functions; multimodal shifted and rotated functions; hybrid functions; and composition functions as shown in [51].

Fig. 2 shows the landscapes of 16 selected functions in two-dimensional space and provides an intuitive understanding of the functional differences and nature of the problems.

### C. STATISTICAL RESULTS ANALYSIS

The CEC'17 benchmark functions are employed to assess the performance of advanced TSA-LEO. Mean and standard deviation (STD) values of each run's best solutions are used to measure the algorithm efficiency. Table 2 represents the mean and STD obtained from the proposed TSA-LEO and other comparative algorithms for each CEC'17 function with 50-dimension; the best results (minimum values) are highlighted in bold. Regarding the best optimal fitness results shown in Table2, the proposed TSA-LEO algorithm gains the best fitness results in 20 functions (0 unimodal functions, 5 multimodal functions, 8 in hybrid functions, and 7 in composition functions) gaining the first rank with overall ratio (69%) of test functions, whereas the CTSA algorithm gains

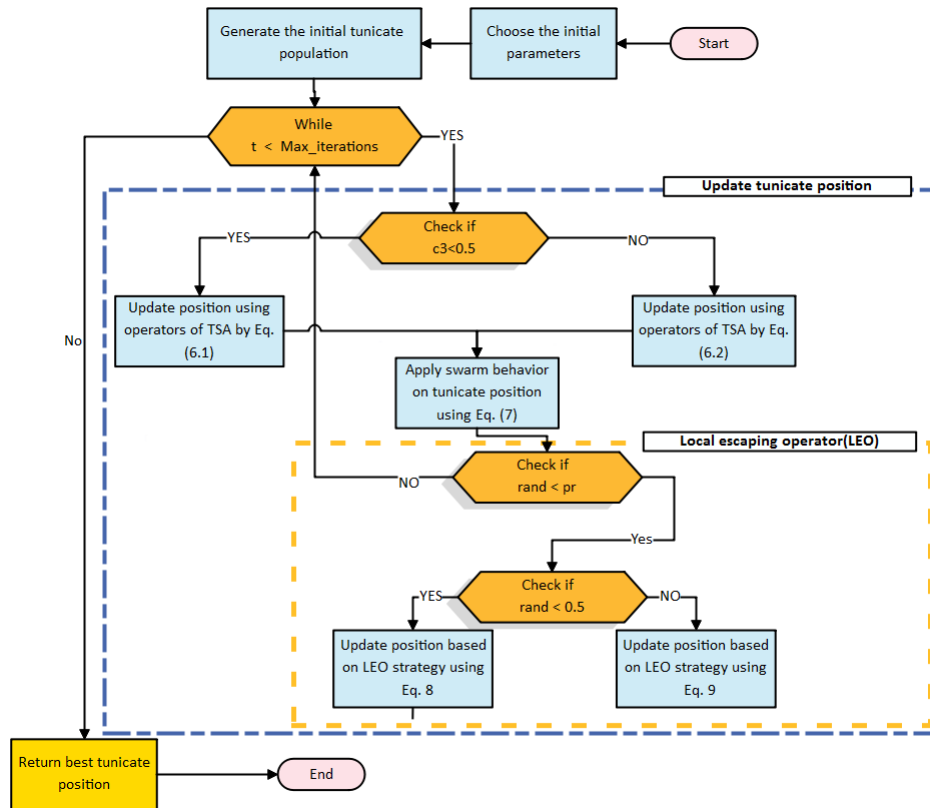


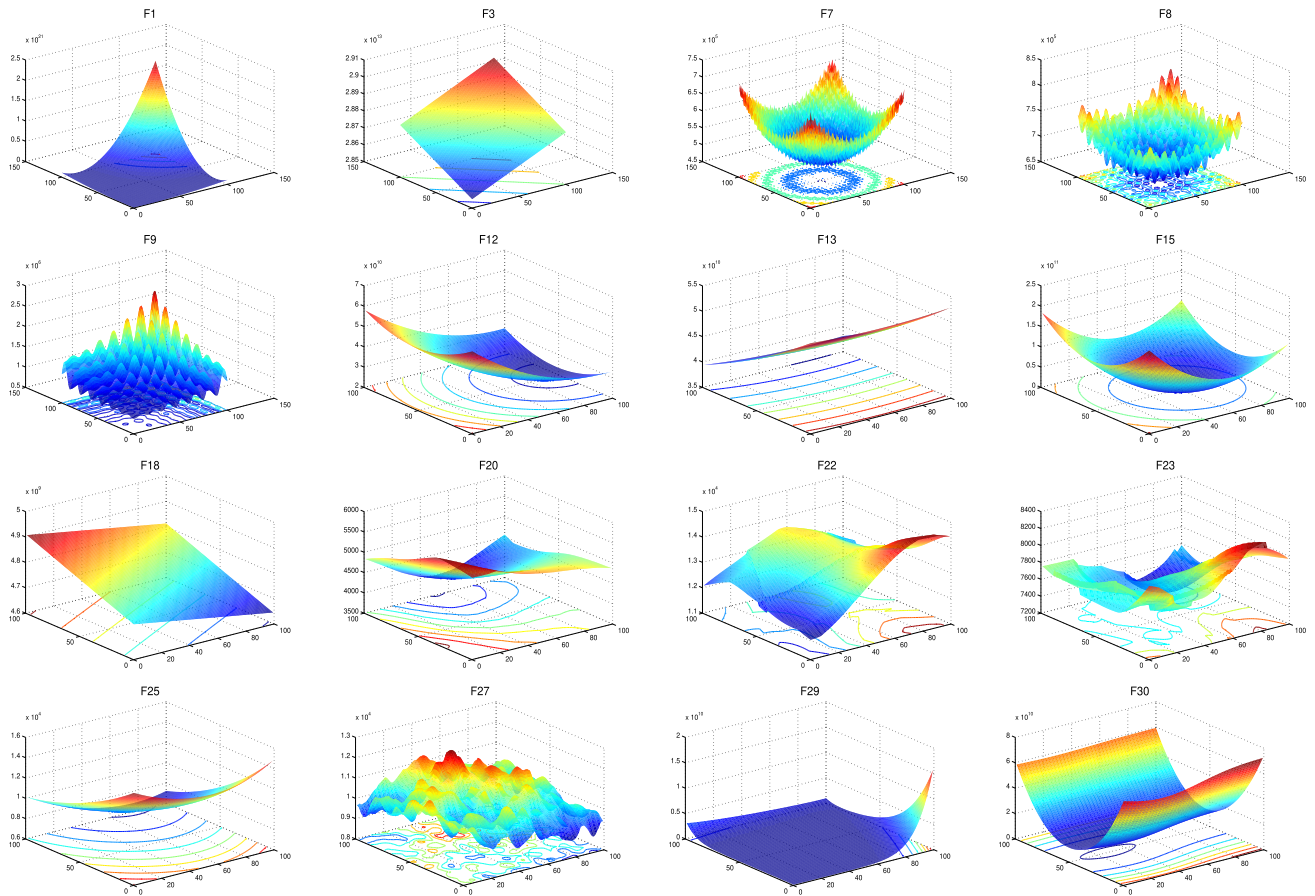
FIGURE 1. Flowchart of the proposed TSA-LEO algorithm.

TABLE 1. Parameter settings of TSA-LEO and competing algorithms.

Algorithms	Parameters setting
Common Settings	Population size: $N = 30$ Maximum iterations: $t_{max} = 1000$ Problem dimensions $Dim = 50$ Number of independent runs 30
MFO	$b = 1$ and $a$ decreases linearly from $-1$ to $-2$ (Default)
WOA	$\alpha$ variable decreases linearly from 2 to 0 (Default) $a2$ linearly decreases from $-1$ to $-2$ (Default)
SCA	$A = 2$ (Default)
SOA	$A = [0, 2]$ and $f_c = 2$ (Default)
BMO	$pl = 7$ (Default)
TSA and CTSA	$P_{min} = 1$ and $P_{max} = 4$
TSA-LEO	$P_{min} = 1, P_{max} = 4$ and $pr = 0.3$

the best fitness of 9 functions gaining the second rank with overall ratio (31%) of test functions, while the other competing algorithms fail to gain the best fitness in any test function. This means that the proposed TSA-LEO algorithm can effectively solve multimodal functions (F4 to F10), hybrid functions (F11 to F20), and composition functions (F21 to F30). Table 3 shows the rank-sum results for fitness according to Wilcoxon rank-sum test. After applying the rank-sum test between the proposed TSA-LEO algorithm and each of the other algorithms (MFO, WOA, SCA, SOA, BMO, TSA, CTSA, and TSA-LEO) a difference between all competitors

in contrast to the proposed TSA-LEO is noticed. TSA-LEO vs MFO has a significant difference with a ratio of (96.55%), TSA-LEO vs WOA has a significant difference with a ratio of (100%), TSA-LEO vs SCA has a significant difference with a ratio of (93.10%), TSA-LEO vs SOA has a significant difference with a ratio of (86.20%), TSA-LEO vs BMO has a significant difference with a ratio of (100%), TSA-LEO vs TSA has a significant difference with a ratio of (82.75%), TSA-LEO vs CTSA has a significant difference with a ratio of (82.75%); this means that the proposed TSA-LEO algorithm has a significant development. Moreover, based on



**FIGURE 2.** Two-dimensional view of some CEC'17 benchmark functions.

Friedman’s mean rank test results, the proposed TSA–LEO ranks first compared to the other algorithms. Overall statistical results showed that in solving different advanced benchmarks, the proposed method was more effective than other well-known optimization methods.

**D. BOXPLOT BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS**

Data distribution characteristics can be displayed by boxplot analysis. Boxplots are efficient for depicting data distributions into quartiles. The minimum and maximum edges of the whiskers are the lowest and largest data points reached by the algorithm. The ends of the rectangles define the lower and upper quartile. A narrow boxplot signifies a high agreement between data. Due to space limitations, Fig. 6 illustrates 15 functions. Figure 3 shows the analyses of F1–F30 functions boxplot for Dim = 50. For most functions, boxplots of the proposed TSA–LEO algorithm are narrow compared with other algorithm distributions and thus have the lowest values. Indeed, the proposed TSA–LEO algorithm performs better than other algorithms for most of the test functions.

**E. CONVERGENCE BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS**

Fig. 4 shows the convergence plots of MFO, WOA, SCA, SOA, BMO, TSA, and TSA–LEO on the CEC'17 functions.

The proposed TSA–LEO achieved (near)-optimal solutions and fast convergence on most functions; hence, it can solve problems requiring fast computation, such as online problems. Furthermore, the algorithm exhibited stable behavior, and its solutions smoothly converged in most of the tested problems. Due to space limitations, Fig. 4 illustrates 15 functions.

**F. EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION ANALYSIS**

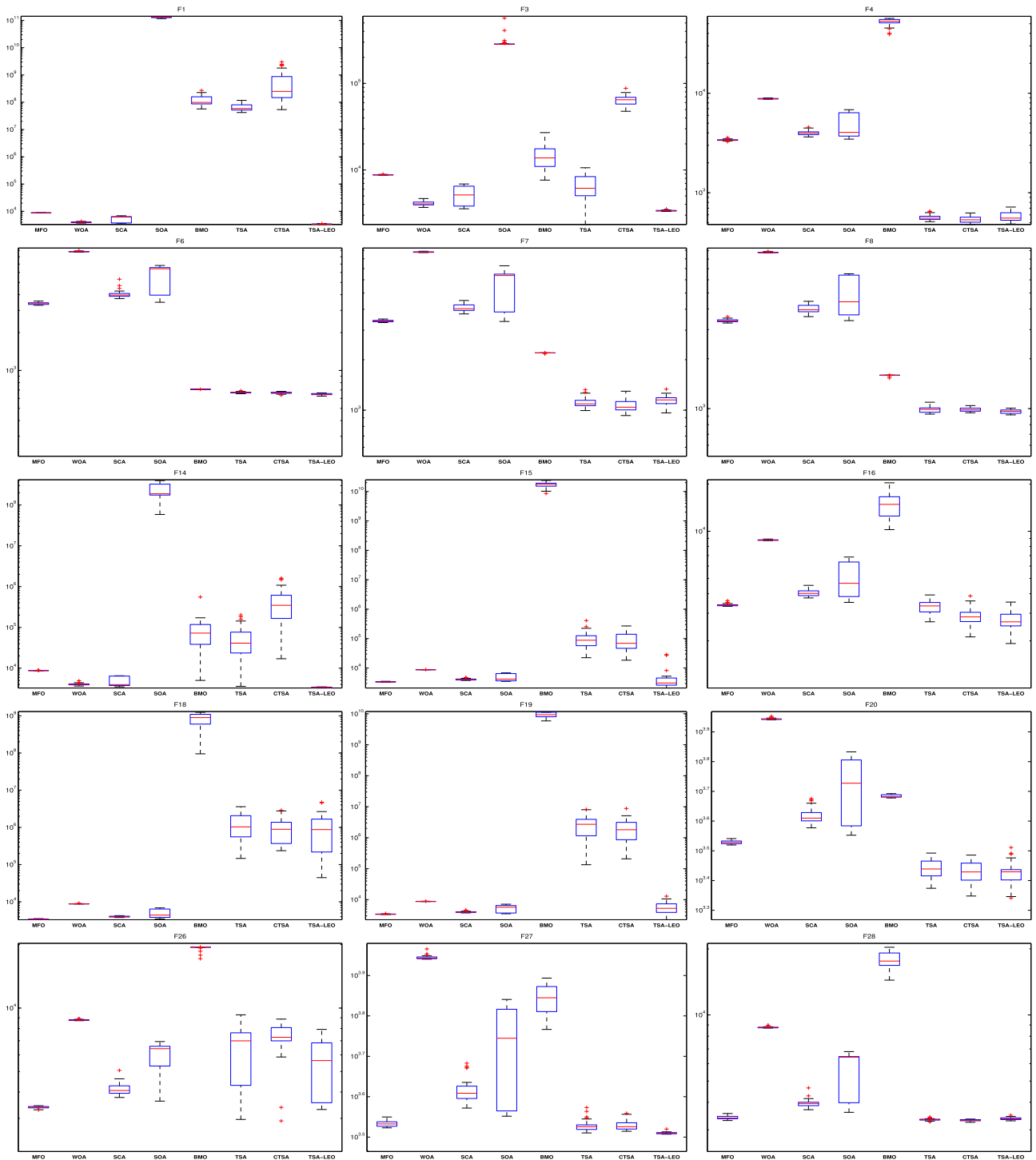
Fig.5 records exploration-exploitation ratios during search maintained by the proposed TSA–LEO while solving a set of CEC'17 test functions with dimension of 30. From Fig.5 it is noticeable that the proposed TSA–LEO starts with a high exploration ratio and low exploitation ratio, but mostly later transformed into exploitation strategy during most of the iterations in most of the CEC'17 functions. This indicates that the proposed TSA–LEO balances effectively between exploration and exploitation phases.

**G. QUALITATIVE METRICS ANALYSIS**

Fig. 6 shows the collective behavior of foraging tunicates. The first pillar represents a set of the CEC'17 functions as shapes in two-dimensional space. The second pillar illustrates the search history of the tunicates, show-





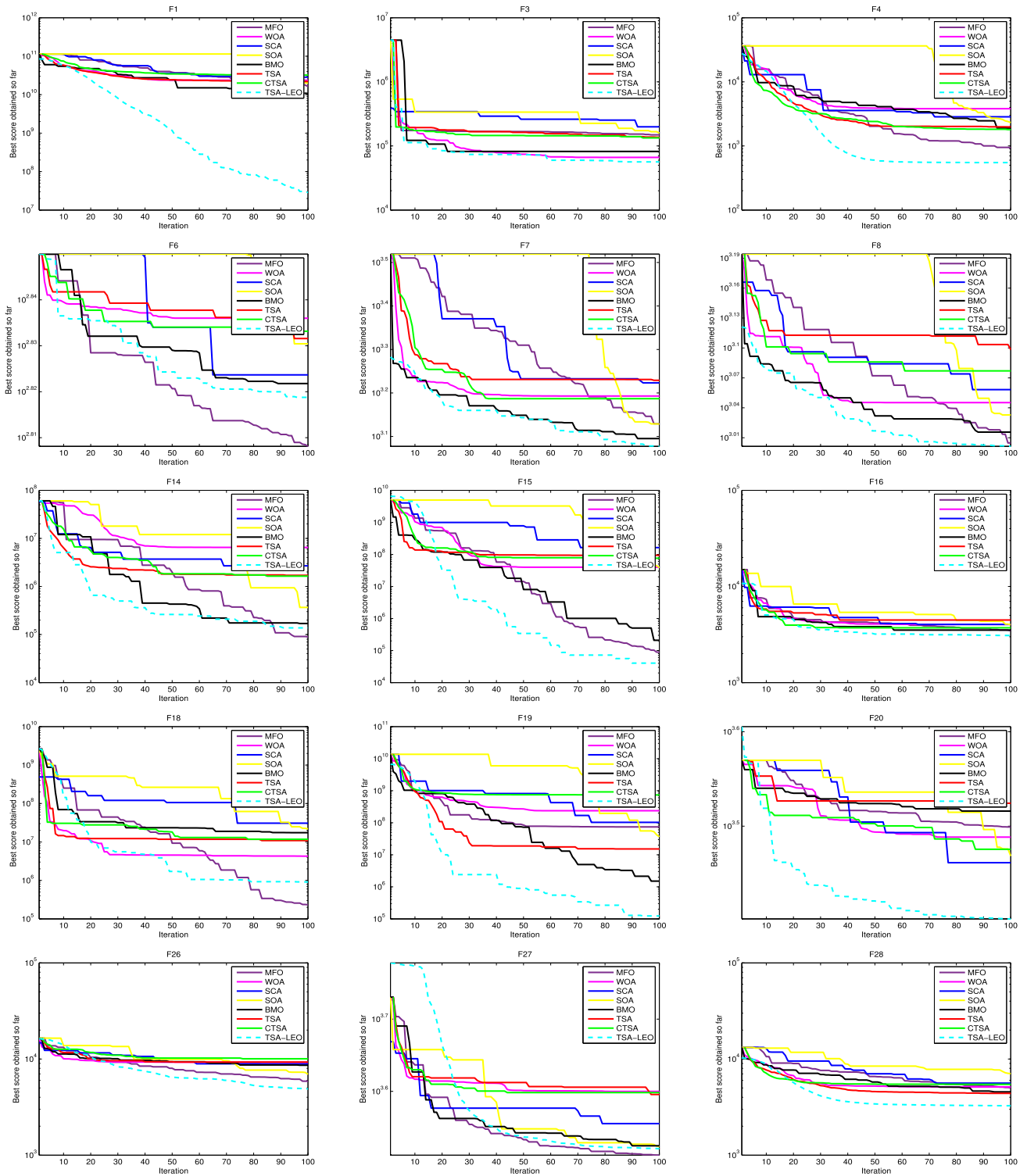


**FIGURE 3.** Boxplots analysis for the proposed TSA-LEO and the competitor algorithms on the CEC'17 test functions with *Dim* = 50.

This constant improvement substantiates a collaborative searching behavior and supports the efficiency of updating particle law. Finally, convergence curve and optimization history revealed the progress of fitness over several iterations. The decrease in optimization history indicates that the solutions are optimized during iterations until reaching the optimal solution.

**V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND ANALYSIS**

This section employs the proposed TSA-LEO to solve thresholding-based image segmentation problems. In this evaluation, TSA-LEO was expected to select the thresholds that best segmented a set of benchmark images by maximizing a well-known thresholding technique, namely, Otsu's objective function.

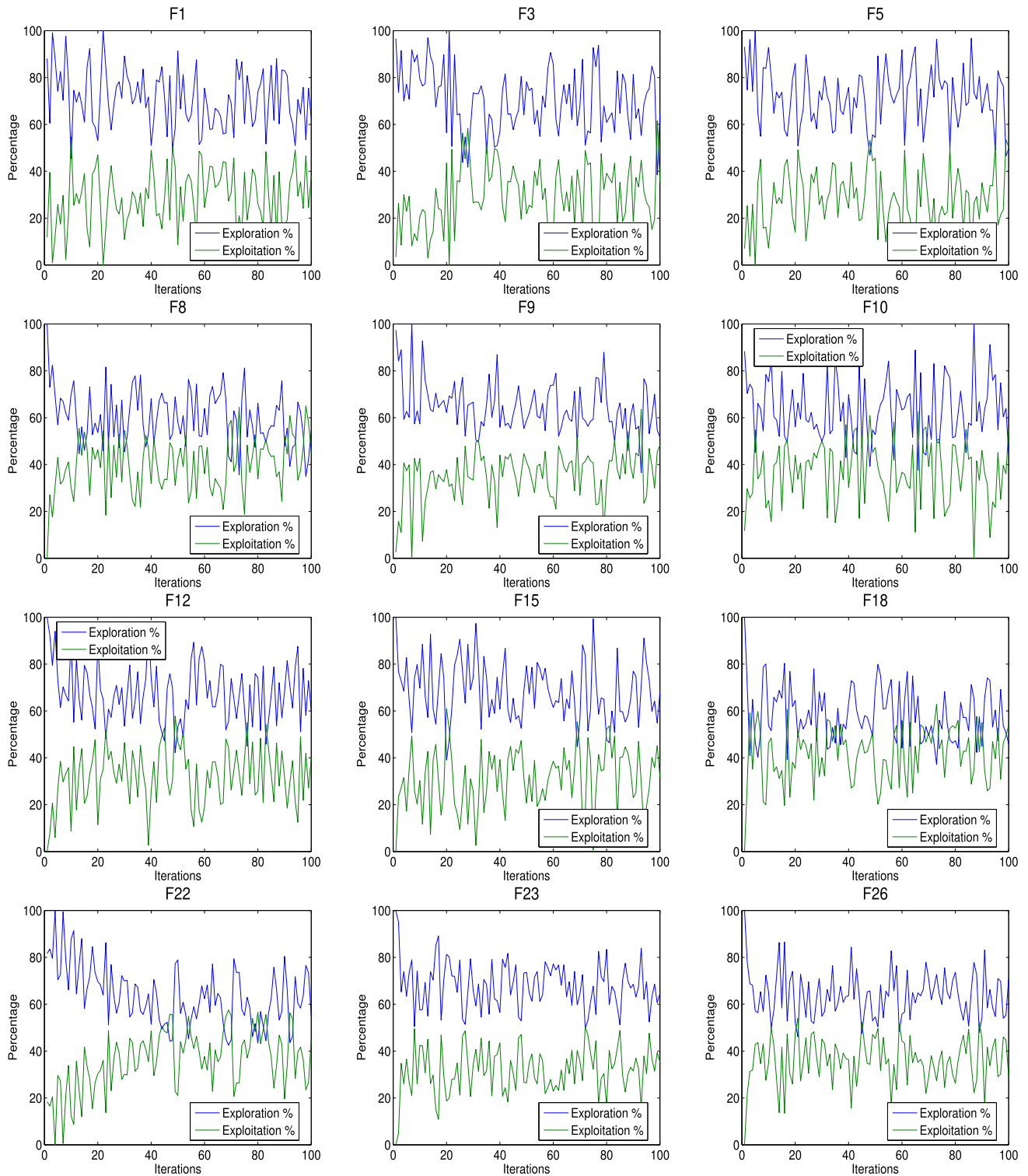


**FIGURE 4.** Convergence curves for the proposed TSA-LEO and the competitor algorithms on the CEC'17 test functions with  $Dim = 50$ .

**A. MULTI-THRESHOLDING IMAGE SEGMENTATION STUDIES**

In this research, image thresholding shows the efficiency of metaheuristic algorithms in the relevant method [35], [47], [52]. In this regard, there are numerous examples of

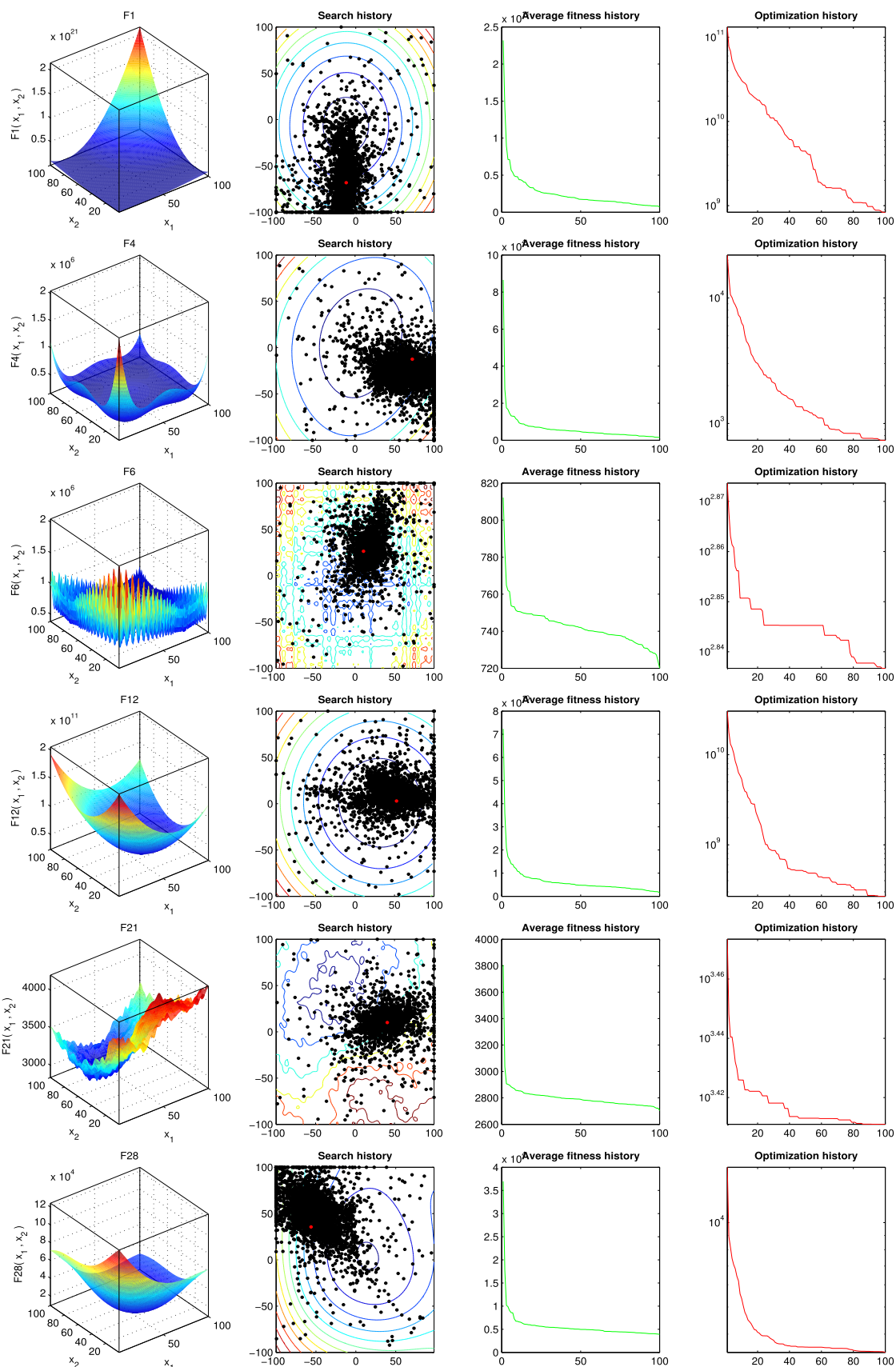
meta-heuristic applications; however, a few prominent state-of-the-art research works are given. To tackle the problems of multi-thresholding, Upadhyay and Chhabra [53] used the crow search algorithm (CSA) to maximize Kapur's method. The proposed model was compared with a set of



**FIGURE 5.** The Graphical representation of the exploration and exploitation phases for the proposed TSA-LEO over the CEC'17 functions with  $Dim = 50$ .

well-known metaheuristic algorithms, namely, PSO, DE, GWO, MFO, and CSA. The authors chose CSA because of its balance between exploration and exploitation, as well as less parameters to tune. Through most commonly used evaluation metrics, the authors contended to have achieved

comparatively better results when tested on a set of benchmark images using multiple threshold values. Despite the success in this work, CSA has a slow convergence. Khairuzaman and Chaudhury [54] used GWO to produce efficient image-segmentation results while finding the optimal set of



**FIGURE 6.** Qualitative metrics on F1, F4, F6, F12, F21, and F28: 2D views of the functions, search history, average fitness history, and optimization history.



**TABLE 4.** Results after applying TSA-LEO on Kapur to the set of benchmark images.

Image	Level = 2	Level = 3	Level = 4	Level = 5
Cameraman				
Lena				
Baboon				
Hunter				
Airplane				

thresholds using Otsu’s and Kapur’s functions. GWO converged to better optimum solutions than bacterial foraging optimization (BFO) and PSO; however, the proposed algorithms also posed certain disadvantages: a) its efficiency reduced when employed on noisy images and b) GWO was slower than PSO regarding the computational time. The research maintained a major weakness; it did not provide a comprehensive comparison with other well-known and established metaheuristic algorithms, but merely used PSO and BFO for comparison. To optimize threshold values for multilevel image thresholding, a modified grasshopper optimization algorithm (GOA) with Lévy flight was introduced based on Tsallis cross-entropy as the objective function [55]. The proposed model was tested on benchmark images and plant stomata. Compared with standard GOA, WOA, flower pollination algorithm (FPA), PSO, and bat algorithm (BA), the proposed GOA variant produced better segmentation accuracy with enhanced multilevel segmentation

**TABLE 5.** Results after applying TSA-LEO on Kapur to the set of benchmark images.

Image	Level = 2	Level = 3	Level = 4	Level = 5
Pepper				
Living-Room				
Woman				
Bridge				
Butter-Fly				

convergence on energy-based Tsallis entropy. One limitation of this study is that it did not experiment with relatively increased thresholds for high-dimensional optimization problems.

The study in [56] used the EO algorithm and Kapur’s entropy as objective function to achieve the optimal threshold values for grayscale images. To achieve enhanced search ability, the researchers improved EO with adaptive parameters. The proposed method was evaluated using several solution quality metrics such as the signal-to-noise ratio, structured similarity index, some accuracy measures like mean absolute error, and the computation time for resource complexity. The proposed EO outperformed WOA, BA, SCA, SSA, harris hawk’s optimizer (HHO), CSA, and PSO techniques. The significance of this study can be determined with the level of thresholds used in the experiment. The researchers used up to 50 threshold levels. However, the proposed EO variant comparatively underperformed considering standard

deviation values and computational time. HHO is another recent metaheuristic technique that was implemented in a similar domain using Otsu's and Kapur's objective functions [57]. Comparisons of the proposed method with PSO, DE, harmony search (HS), ABC, and SCA, show that it produced efficient results in terms of quality, consistency, and accuracy. However, the results of HHO were also compared with two machine learning techniques, K-means and fuzzy IterAg, revealing that these techniques performed the least in the overall image-segmentation exercise. Another limitation of this study is that it was not evaluated on color images, and the number of thresholds was manually set. Meanwhile, Díaz-Cortés *et al.* [58] resolved the problem of unclear regional borders in low-resolution thermography images in health-care using the dragonfly algorithm (DA). In addition, the DA technique is used to find optimum threshold values for energy curves in thermal images for breast cancer diagnosis. Based on the objective functions of Otsu's and Kapur's, the authors evaluated solution quality and found that DA outperformed GA, PSO, runner-root algorithm and krill-herd algorithm on a set of eight images retrieved from the DA-Breast Thermography database.

To improve the optimal threshold selection in this study, the proposed TSA-LEO algorithm was integrated with Otsu's and Kapur's objective functions.

**B. OTSU'S OBJECTIVE FUNCTION**

Otsu was selected because it is commonly used for thresholding images, segmented by maximizing the between-class variation. TSA-LEO optimizer maximizes the Otsu objective function and determines the best-fit thresholds. The objective function of Otsu considers L intensity levels of a gray image, and the probability distribution is computed in Eq. 21. This method can be used for RGB color images in which Otsu is separately applied to each channel.

$$h_i = \frac{h_i}{NP}, \sum_{i=1}^{NP} Ph_i = 1 \tag{21}$$

where  $i$  is an intensity level defined in the range of  $(0 \leq i \leq L - 1)$ .  $NP$  is the total number of pixels in an image.  $h_i$  denotes the number of occurrence of intensity  $i$  in the image represented by the histogram. The histogram is normalized in a probability distribution  $Ph_i$ . Based on the probability distribution or threshold value ( $th$ ), the classes are computed for bi-level segmentation as follows:

$$C_1 = \frac{Ph_1}{\omega_0(th)}, \dots, \frac{Ph_{th}}{\omega_0(th)} \text{ and } C_2 = \frac{Ph_{th+1}^c}{\omega_1(th)}, \dots, \frac{Ph_L}{\omega_1(th)} \tag{22}$$

where  $\omega_0(th)$  and  $\omega_1(th)$  are cumulative probability distributions for  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , as it is shown by Eq. (23).

$$\omega_0(th) = \sum_{i=1}^{th} Ph_i \text{ and } \omega_1(th) = \sum_{i=th+1}^L Ph_i \tag{23}$$

It is mandatory to find the average intensity levels  $\mu_0$  and  $\mu_1$  that define the classes using Eq. (24). Once those values are calculated, the Otsu based between-class  $\sigma_B^2$  is calculated using Eq. (25).

$$\mu_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{th} \frac{iPh_i}{\omega_0(th)} \text{ and } \mu_1 = \sum_{i=th+1}^L \frac{iPh_i}{\omega_1(th)} \tag{24}$$

$$\sigma_B^2 = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 \tag{25}$$

Notice that  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  in Eq. (25) are the variances of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  which are defined as follow:

$$\sigma_1 = \omega_0(\mu_0 + \mu_T)^2 \text{ and } \sigma_2 = \omega_1(\mu_1 + \mu_T)^2 \tag{26}$$

where  $\mu_T = \omega_0\mu_0 + \omega_1\mu_1$  and  $\omega_0 + \omega_1 = 1$  based on the values  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$ , Eq. (27) presents the objective function. Therefore, the optimization problem is reduced to find the intensity level that maximizes Eq. (27)

$$F_{otsu}(th) = \max(\sigma_B^2(th)) \text{ where } 0 \leq th \leq L - 1 \tag{27}$$

where  $\sigma_B^2(th)$  is the Otsu's variance for a given  $th$  value. Otsu's method is applied for a single component of an image, that means for RGB images it is necessary to apply separation into single component images. The previous illustration of such bi-level method can be modified for multiple thresholds. The objective function  $F_{otsu}(th)$  in Eq. (27) can also be modified for multiple thresholds as follows:

$$F_{otsu}(TH) = \text{Max}(\sigma_B^2(th)) \text{ where } 0 \leq th \leq L - 1 \text{ and } i = [1, 2, 3, \dots, k] \tag{28}$$

where  $TH = [th_1, th_2, \dots, th_k - 1]$  is a vector containing multiple thresholds,  $L$  denotes maximum grey level, whereas the variances are computed through Eq. (29).

$$N\sigma_B^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_i = \sum_{i=1}^k \omega_i(\mu_i - \mu_T)^2 \tag{29}$$

where  $i$  represents a specific class.  $\omega_i$  and  $\mu_j$  are the probability of occurrence and the mean of a class respectively. For multi-level thresholding, such values are obtained as:

$$\omega_{k-1}(th) = \sum_{i=th_k+1}^L Ph_i \tag{30}$$

for mean values:

$$\mu_{k-1} = \sum_{i=th_k+1}^L \frac{iPh_i}{\omega_1(th_k)} \tag{31}$$

**C. KAPUR'S OBJECTIVE FUNCTION**

Another thresholding technique used to apply the concept of segmentation is the Kapur's method [43]. Kapur's method selects the optimal threshold values based on maximizing the entropy. The mathematical model is described as follows:

$$F_{kapur}(th) = H_1 + H_2 \tag{32}$$

where the entropies  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  are computed as:

$$H_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{th} \frac{Ph_i}{\omega_0} \ln\left(\frac{Ph_i}{\omega_0}\right) \text{ and } H_2 = \sum_{i=th+1}^L \frac{Ph_i}{\omega_1} \ln\left(\frac{Ph_i}{\omega_1}\right) \quad (33)$$

where  $Ph_i$  is the probability distribution of the intensity levels which is obtained using Eq. (13),  $\omega_0(th)$  and  $\omega_1(th)$  are probabilities distributions for the classes  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ .  $\ln(\cdot)$  is the natural logarithm. Similar to the Otsu's method, the entropy-based approach can be modified for multi-thresholding values; for such a case, it is necessary to divide the image into  $k$  classes using  $k - 1$  thresholds. The objective function then can be modified as follows:

$$F_{kapur}(TH) = \sum_{i=1}^k H_i \quad (34)$$

where  $TH = [th_1, th_2, \dots, th_{k-1}]$  is a vector that contains the multiple thresholds. Each entropy is computed separately with its respective ( $th$ ) value, so Eq. (34) is expanded for  $k$  entropies as:

$$H_k^c = \sum_{i=th_{k+1}}^L \frac{Ph_i}{\omega_{k-1}} \ln\left(\frac{Ph_i}{\omega_{k-1}}\right) \quad (35)$$

Here the values of the probability occurrence ( $\omega_0^c, \omega_1, \dots, \omega_{k-1}$ ) of the  $k$  classes are obtained using Eq. (20) and the probability distribution  $Ph_i$  with Eq. (13).

For the ease of understanding TSA-LEO implementation on image segmentation, the following steps are given in brief.

- 1) Read the image in grayscale.
- 2) Obtain the histogram of the selected image.
- 3) Calculate the probability distribution using Eq23.
- 4) Initialize TSA-LEO parameters.
- 5) Initialize the first population of tunicates  $\vec{P}_p$  with the dimension of  $Dim$ .
- 6) Evaluate the initial population using Otsu ( $F_{otsu}$ ) Eq28 or Kapur ( $F_{kapur}$ ) Eq34.
- 7) Calculate the parameters  $\vec{A}$ ,  $\vec{G}$ ,  $\vec{F}$ ,  $\vec{M}$ , and  $\vec{PD}$  using Eqs.(1-5) respectively.
- 8) Update the positions of each agent using Eqs.(6 or 7).
- 9) Determine the optimal position  $X_{best}$ .
- 10) Apply LEO strategy if  $rand < pr$  and update the value of  $\vec{P}_p$  based on Eq.8 if  $rand < 0.5$  or 9 if  $rand \geq 0.5$ .
- 11) Evaluate the new population and save best results.
- 12) Select tunicate with the best solution according to the objective function.
- 13) If maximum iteration or the stop conditions are not met, go to Step 7.
- 14) To segment the image, use tunicate with the best threshold values.

### D. ENVIRONMENTAL SETUP

The results of advanced TSA-LEO with the objective functions of Otsu and Kapur were compared with those of MFO [2], WOA [3], SCA [4], SOA [5], BMO [7], CTSA, and original TSA. All algorithms were executed 35 times per

algorithm under the same stopping criteria (350 iterations at most) with 50 search agents to evaluate their performances. The parameters of each algorithm were maintained at their standard versions' values. All tested algorithms were programmed and operated in the same experimental environment (Intel Core-I5 processor, 8 GB memory, Matlab-2013, and Windows 8.1-64).

### E. EVALUATION CRITERIA

Evaluating segmented images is essential for validating the performance and accuracy of any algorithm. Three measures were used to evaluate the degree of segmentation: PSNR [59], SSIM [60], and FSIM [61]. Wilcoxon rank-sum was used to evaluate the significance of the proposed TSA-LEO, and the variations between the proposed method and competing algorithms were assessed in Friedman's non-parametric statistical tests [62], [63].

#### 1) QUALITY METRICS

The **PSNR** distinguishes between the qualities of the initial and resulting images. The PSNR is defined as

$$PSNR = 20 \log_{10} \frac{255}{RMSE}$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N ((I(i,j) - Seg(i,j))^2)}{M \times N}} \quad (36)$$

where  $RMSE$  is the root-mean-squared error, and  $I$  and  $Seg$  are the initial and final images, respectively. All images are sized  $M \times N$ .

The **SSIM** determines the similarity between the original and segmented images. The SSIM is defined as

$$SSIM(I, Seg) = \frac{(2\mu_I \mu_{Seg} + c_1)(2\sigma_{I,Seg} + c_2)}{(\mu_I^2 + \mu_{Seg}^2 + c_1)(\sigma_I^2 + \sigma_{Seg}^2 + c_2)} \quad (37)$$

where  $\mu_I$  and  $\mu_{Seg}$  are the mean intensities of the original image  $I$  and segmented image  $Seg$ , respectively, and  $\sigma_I$  and  $\sigma_{Seg}$  are their respective standard deviations.  $\sigma_{I,Seg}$  is the covariance of the original and segmented images, and  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  are two constants.

The **FSIM** measures the similarities in the mapped features. The FSIM mainly depends on the phase congruency (PC) and gradient magnitude (GM). The PC is a new measure applied to the features of an image. The GM computes the image gradient, as traditionally done in digital image processing. The similarity between the two images was first obtained as

$$S_{PC} = \frac{2PC_1PC_2 + T_1}{PC_1^2 + PC_2^2 + T_1} \quad (38)$$

where  $T_1$  is a positive constant that increases the stability of  $S_{PC}$ .  $PC_1$  and  $PC_2$  are the PCs of the original and segmented images, respectively, and  $SG$  is the similarity between  $G_1$  and  $G_2$ , which is computed as:

$$S_G = \frac{2G_1G_2 + T_2}{G_1^2 + G_2^2 + T_2} \quad (39)$$

Here,  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  are the gradients of the original and segmented images, respectively, and  $T_2$  is a positive constant that depends on the dynamic range of GM values. From Eqs. (38) and (39), the similarity is computed as

$$S_L(x) = [S_{PC}(x)]^\alpha [S_G(x)]^\beta \quad (40)$$

The parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  adjust the relative importances of the PC and GM features. Note that high values of fitness, PSNR, SSIM, and FSIM indicate a high-performing algorithm.

## 2) NON-PARAMETRIC STATISTICAL TESTS

The **Wilcoxon rank-sum test** rank-sum test is a non-parametric measure that analyzes the results of pairs of methods. The null hypothesis implies that the ranks of the results of the comparative methods are not significantly different. The alternative hypothesis examines whether the results of the comparative methods can be distinguished by rank. The Wilcoxon rank-sum was calculated at the 5% significance level. The significance levels (P) and hypothesis (H) values in terms of fitness obtained with Otsu’s method are shown in Table 19. If  $P > 0.05$  or  $H = 0$ , then the null hypothesis is accepted, whereas if  $P < 0.05$  or  $H = 1$ , the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

The **Friedman mean rank test** is another non-parametric analysis that compares three or more matched groups. In the present study, the Friedman mean rank was applied for checking the performances of the competitive algorithms. The Friedman statistic determines the mean ranked value. Whether the critical values reach the assigned significance level is evaluated using Friedman’s statistics, and whether the null hypothesis is accepted or declined is then judged.

## F. ANALYSIS OF MULTI-THRESHOLDING IMAGE SEGMENTATION RESULTS

This section reports and discusses the experimental results of multilevel level thresholding Otsu and Kapur objective functions described above to tackle multilevel thresholding image-segmentation problems.

### 1) MULTI-THRESHOLDING SEGMENTATION EXPERIMENTS OF OTSU AND KAPUR METHODS IN TABLES AND FIGURES

Image-segmentation experiments were performed using Otsu and Kapur methods as the objective functions in two separate experiments on a set of ten benchmark images at four thresholding levels (Level = 2, 3, 4, and 5). In total, 40 cases were tested. Fig. 7 illustrates a set of benchmark images with their respective histograms namely Cameraman, Lena, Baboon, Hunter, Airplane, Pepper, Living room, Woman, Bridge, and Butter-Fly. Figures (12, 13, TSA-LEO Otsu) and (12, 13, TSA-LEO Kapur) show the segmented image results with their respective selected thresholds over histograms obtained from applying the proposed TSA-LEO with Otsu and Kapur methods. In addition, Tables (14, TSA-LEO OTSU) and (6, TSA-LEO Kapur) show the optimal thresholds obtained

from TSA-LEO and other competitors under the condition of level = 2, 3, 4, and 5 for Otsu and Kapur objective functions. Tables(15, 16, 17, 18, TSA-LEO Otsu) and (7, 8, 9, and 10, TSA-LEO Kapur) represent the fitness, PSNR, SSIM, and SSIM results, for Otsu and Kapur methods respectively. Moreover, Tables (19 and 19) show the results of the Wilcoxon rank-sum test of TSA-LEO and other seven algorithms with Otsu and Kapur methods. Table.20 also provides convergence curves on Otsu and Kapur objective functions for samples of test images on various thresholds for the proposed TSA-LEO and other competitive algorithm.

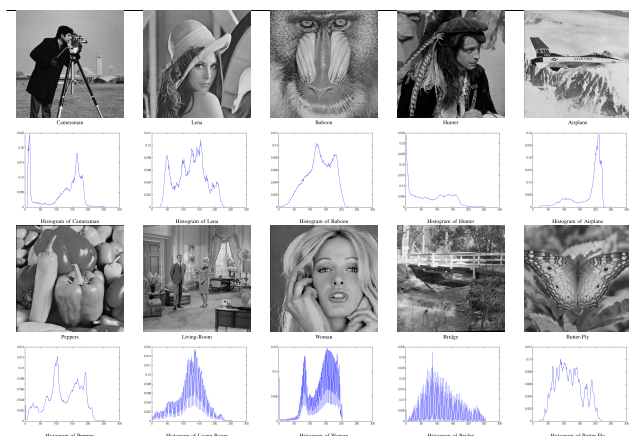


FIGURE 7. Set of benchmark images and relative histograms.

### 2) MULTI-THRESHOLDING SEGMENTATION ANALYSIS OF OTSU AND KAPUR METHODS

From the optimal thresholds selected on the basis of Otsu and Kapur objective functions, we can conclude that the Kapur segmentation process is more decentralized and has wider coverage, such as the optimal threshold value of the test image, namely, Cameraman at Level = 4 is 22, 59, 98, 145, 196, as shown in Table 6, and 36, 82, 122, 149, 173 shown in Table 14. Notably, the optimal thresholds for Otsu’s objective function are closer than Kapur’s objective function, revealing that segmentation based on Kapur’s objective function is better than Otsu’s objective function, which is also evident from the results of the segmented images based on Otsu and Kapur objective functions in Figures.(12, 13, 4, and 5). In terms of quality metrics (PSNR, SSIM, and FSIM), the quality of the segmented image based on Kapur’s is better than Otsu’s objective function. For example, the PSNR value of starfish in Test 9 image at Level = 4 is  $1.90E + 01$  in Table 8 and  $1.89E + 01$  in Table 16, SSIM value is  $8.70E - 01$  and  $8.46E - 01$ , FSIM value is  $9.00E - 01$  in Table 8 and  $8.86E - 01$ . The values of the Otsu-based method are smaller than those of Kapur’s entropy-based method, and the segmentation effect in Tables. 4,5 is clearer than in Tables. 12,13, especially in the case with higher number of thresholds. Generally, in the given segmentation image and the same number of threshold levels, the method based on Kapur’s is significantly better than Otsu-based method for the same optimization algorithm.



TABLE 6. Optimal thresholds obtained by Kapur's objective function.

Test Image	Level	MFO	WOA	SCA	SOA	BMO	TSA	CTSA	TSA-LEO
Test 1	2	128 196	128 196	128 196	127 195	128 196	123 190	128 196	128 196
	3	44 103 196	44 103 196	63 118 196	43 104 195	45 104 196	44 103 196	44 103 196	44 103 196
	4	42 96 145 196	44 96 146 196	42 96 145 196	38 93 143 194	43 96 145 196	43 96 146 196	44 96 146 196	44 96 146 196
	5	22 59 98 145 196	24 60 98 146 196	26 63 99 146 196	25 60 100 144 197	27 67 106 154 199	25 63 101 149 197	24 60 98 146 196	24 60 98 146 196
	2	96 163	96 163	96 163	95 163	96 163	96 163	96 163	96 163
Test 2	3	23 96 163	47 108 167	54 111 168	29 101 164	31 100 164	68 119 171	23 96 163	47 108 167
	4	23 80 125 173	23 79 124 173	24 81 125 173	22 75 121 170	23 80 125 173	37 85 128 174	23 80 125 173	23 79 124 173
	5	23 62 95 135 177	23 65 99 139 179	23 70 108 146 181	21 67 104 140 180	23 68 104 143 181	32 70 104 143 181	23 62 94 135 177	23 65 99 139 179
	2	79 143	79 143	79 143	79 143	79 143	79 143	79 143	79 143
	3	58 116 185	50 103 157	79 143 233	47 100 152	55 110 171	49 101 153	72 133 214	50 103 157
Test 3	4	46 99 152 233	40 87 133 197	48 100 152 233	37 87 139 214	42 90 138 205	34 77 119 171	49 101 153 233	40 87 133 197
	5	32 72 112 159 233	33 72 112 157 227	33 73 113 159 233	33 73 112 163 228	33 73 112 155 220	31 68 107 147 201	33 73 113 159 233	33 72 112 157 227
	2	91 179	91 179	91 179	90 178	91 179	91 179	91 179	91 179
	3	59 118 179	60 118 179	60 118 179	58 116 179	60 118 179	60 118 179	60 118 179	60 118 179
	4	44 90 133 180	44 89 133 180	44 90 134 181	43 87 132 180	45 90 134 181	44 90 134 181	45 90 134 181	44 89 133 180
Test 4	5	40 85 130 178 218	42 86 128 172 213	44 90 133 179 220	36 77 117 162 202	38 78 118 159 199	35 74 114 155 195	45 90 133 179 220	42 86 128 172 213
	2	70 171	70 171	70 171	70 171	70 171	70 171	70 171	70 171
	3	68 126 182	68 126 182	68 127 183	68 126 180	68 126 182	68 126 182	68 126 182	68 126 182
	4	67 125 181 232	66 116 165 211	63 121 177 227	64 116 165 215	67 122 175 223	66 115 164 210	68 126 182 232	66 116 165 211
	5	42 86 134 182 232	59 98 138 179 225	48 93 137 181 229	26 71 117 163 213	53 94 134 176 222	51 87 127 171 217	64 104 143 184 232	59 98 138 179 225
Test 5	2	66 143	66 143	66 143	66 143	66 143	66 143	66 143	66 143
	3	62 116 171	61 111 161	63 120 180	62 115 167	62 115 169	61 112 162	64 133 206 255	61 111 161
	4	61 111 161 227	61 111 161 225	61 111 161 227	60 108 161 225	61 111 160 225	57 104 156 222	62 112 162 227 255	61 111 161 225
	5	45 84 126 170 227	48 86 128 172 227	52 94 136 179 227	42 81 125 172 226	51 91 132 175 227	42 83 125 170 227	48 87 129 172 227 255	48 86 128 172 227
	2	94 175	92 173	93 174	93 174	93 174	93 174	94 175	92 173
Test 6	3	47 103 175	47 103 175	47 103 175	48 104 174	47 103 175	47 103 175	47 103 175	47 103 175
	4	46 98 149 197	46 97 148 195	47 100 152 197	46 96 144 191	47 99 150 196	46 97 148 196	47 98 149 197	46 97 148 195
	5	41 83 121 161 197	41 84 123 162 197	43 86 126 165 202	35 73 112 155 195	43 86 124 163 199	39 79 116 159 197	42 85 124 162 197	41 84 123 162 197
	2	125 203	125 203	125 203	125 203	125 203	108 189	125 203	125 203
	3	65 133 203	65 134 203	72 136 203	65 131 205	65 134 203	65 134 203	65 134 203	65 134 203
Test 7	4	65 112 154 203	65 113 155 203	65 115 157 203	63 111 155 204	65 113 155 203	65 112 154 203	65 113 155 203	65 113 155 203
	5	64 102 141 184 216	65 102 139 178 212	64 108 147 188 218	52 93 128 165 209	64 105 142 182 215	61 94 132 172 209	65 113 155 203 229	65 102 139 178 212
	2	94 171	95 172	94 171	96 173	93 172	94 171	94 171	95 172
	3	65 130 193	65 130 193	64 130 193	63 128 190	65 129 192	65 130 194	65 131 195	65 130 193
	4	53 100 148 198	53 102 149 199	52 101 149 199	51 100 148 199	53 100 149 199	52 100 148 198	53 102 151 199	53 102 149 199
Test 8	5	40 80 123 168 207	41 82 125 167 207	43 86 128 170 209	41 82 125 165 209	43 85 128 168 208	38 77 119 161 203	40 84 129 170 210	41 82 125 167 207
	2	124 222	122 217	124 222	124 222	124 222	97 159	124 222	122 217
	3	93 150 222	91 149 219	94 151 222	87 149 222	94 151 222	85 139 203	94 151 222	91 149 219
	4	58 108 155 222	72 114 156 222	58 108 154 220	47 101 155 223	74 115 157 222	59 106 150 212	20 94 151 222	72 114 156 222
	5	31 81 121 161 222	36 85 124 163 222	53 96 134 170 222	21 69 111 159 222	42 87 126 166 219	37 82 122 163 222	19 74 115 157 222	36 85 124 163 222

TABLE 7. Average and STD of Kapur's fitness obtained from all algorithms.

Test Image	Level	MFO		WOA		SCA		SOA		BMO		TSA		CTSA		TSA-LEO	
		Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
Test 1	2	1.76E+01	3.17E-01	1.76E+01	2.23E-04	1.76E+01	5.60E-03	1.76E+01	4.59E-04	1.75E+01	3.17E-01	1.75E+01	4.43E-02	1.75E+01	3.13E-01	<b>1.76E+01</b>	7.21E-15
	3	2.20E+01	2.52E-02	2.20E+01	4.60E-02	2.20E+01	3.07E-02	2.20E+01	5.78E-03	2.20E+01	2.52E-02	2.19E+01	4.97E-02	2.20E+01	3.05E-02	<b>2.20E+01</b>	3.67E-13
	4	2.65E+01	6.21E-03	2.66E+01	1.01E-02	2.64E+01	1.08E-01	2.65E+01	4.43E-02	2.66E+01	6.21E-03	2.63E+01	4.00E-04	2.66E+01	5.06E-03	<b>2.66E+01</b>	1.20E-03
	5	3.05E+01	5.01E-02	3.05E+01	3.66E-02	3.01E+01	5.40E-01	3.05E+01	4.97E-02	3.05E+01	5.01E-02	3.02E+01	5.09E-02	3.05E+01	2.96E-02	<b>3.05E+01</b>	5.01E-02
	2	1.78E+01	1.38E-04	<b>1.78E+01</b>	0.00E+00	1.78E+01	2.85E-03	1.78E+01	3.72E-04	1.78E+01	1.38E-04	1.77E+01	3.10E-03	1.78E+01	8.76E-02	<b>1.78E+01</b>	0.00E+00
Test 2	3	<b>2.23E+01</b>	9.64E-02	2.21E+01	4.57E-02	2.21E+01	4.30E-02	2.21E+01	5.09E-02	2.22E+01	9.64E-02	2.22E+01	1.31E-02	2.21E+01	5.08E-02	2.21E+01	4.94E-02
	4	<b>2.66E+01</b>	1.65E-01	2.64E+01	1.65E-01	2.63E+01	1.22E-01	2.65E+01	3.12E-03	2.65E+01	2.30E-01	2.64E+01	2.90E-03	2.65E+01	8.69E-02	2.64E+01	1.65E-01
	5	3.04E+01	1.79E-01	3.03E+01	2.01E-01	2.97E+01	8.29E-01	3.04E+01	1.31E-02	<b>3.05E+01</b>	6.78E-02	3.02E+01	1.91E-02	3.03E+01	1.84E-01	3.03E+01	1.79E-01
	2	1.76E+01	0.00E+00	<b>1.76E+01</b>	0.00E+00	1.76E+01	1.34E-03	1.76E+01	4.98E-05	1.76E+01	8.34E-04	1.76E+01	4.80E-02	<b>1.76E+01</b>	0.00E+00	<b>1.76E+01</b>	0.00E+00
	3	<b>2.21E+01</b>	2.06E-01	2.21E+01	7.56E-03	2.21E+01	6.77E-03	2.21E+01	1.94E-03	2.21E+01	1.76E-03	2.20E+01	1.05E-01	2.21E+01	2.30E-04	2.21E+01	1.06E-04
Test 3	4	<b>2.65E+01</b>	9.15E-04	2.65E+01	7.22E-03	2.62E+01	9.57E-02	2.63E+01	1.04E-01	2.62E+01	3.45E-03	2.62E+01	1.70E-03	2.63E+01	1.22E-01	2.62E+01	9.35E-02
	5	3.05E+01	3.24E-03	<b>3.06E+01</b>	4.11E-02	3.00E+01	1.80E-01	3.03E+01	2.06E-01	3.01E+01	2.61E-01	3.02E+01	3.21E-02	3.06E+01	2.64E-02	3.03E+01	2.79E-01
	2	1.79E+01	1.32E-02	1.79E+01	5.28E-06	1.79E+01	2.88E-03	1.79E+01	9.15E-04	1.78E+01	1.08E-01	1.78E+01	1.75E-01	<b>1.79E+01</b>	3.60E-15	<b>1.79E+01</b>	3.60E-15
	3	2.26E+01	6.12E-02	2.26E+01	1.31E-03	2.26E+01	1.91E-02	2.26E+01	3.24E-03	2.26E+01	8.58E-03	2.25E+01	2.46E-01	2.26E+01	3.56E-04	<b>2.26E+01</b>	3.36E-05
	4	2.68E+01	1.83E-04	2.68E+01	4.72E-04	2.67E+01	4.80E-02	2.68E+01	1.32E-02	2.68E+01	6.80E-03	2.66E+01	1.50E-03	2.68E+01	1.17E-03	<b>2.68E+01</b>	4.98E-04
Test 4	5	3.07E+01	1.08E-03	<b>3.08E+01</b>	2.01E-02	3.05E+01	1.05E-01	3.07E+01	6.12E-02	3.07E+01	5.48E-02	3.05E+01	1.65E-01	3.08E+01	7.23E-02	3.08E+01	7.97E-02
	2	1.76E+01	1.61E-01	<b>1.76E+01</b>	1.08E-14	1.76E+01	1.67E-03	1.76E+01	1.83E-04	1.76E+01	3.29E-04	1.76E+01	1.79E-01	<b>1.76E+01</b>	1.08E-14	<b>1.76E+01</b>	1.08E-14
	3	2.24E+01	1.80E-14	2.24E+01	2.95E-04	2.23E+01	3.21E-02	2.24E+01	1.08E-03	2.24E+01	2.24E-03	2.23E+01	0.00E+00	2.24E+01	4.98E-04	<b>2.24E+01</b>	1.80E-14
	4	<b>2.68E+01</b>	1.87E-01	2.68E+01	1.43E-01	2.64E+01	1.75E-01	2.66E+01	1.61E-01	2.64E+01	8.29E-02	2.66E+01	2.06E-01	2.67E+01	2.34E-01	2.65E+01	1.87E-01
	5	3.07E+01	3.54E-01	<b>3.08E+01</b>	1.75E-01	3.00E+01	2.46E-01	3.05E+01	2.29E-01	3.05E+01	3.30E-01	3.04E+01	9.00E-04	3.08E+01	1.42E-01	3.06E+01	3.54E-01
Test 5	2	1.82E+01	0.00E+00	<b>1.82E+01</b>	0.00E+00	1.82E+01	1.55E-03	1.82E+01	6.98E-05	1.82E+01	7.19E-04	1.81E+01	3.20E-03	<b>1.82E+01</b>	0.00E+00	<b>1.82E+01</b>	0.00E+00
	3	2.26E+01	9.78E-04	<b>2.26E+01</b>	2.86E-03	2.26E+01	1.32E-02	2.26E+01	1.48E-03	2.26E+01	1.05E-03	2.25E+01	1.32E-02	2.26E+01	1.30E-03	2.26E+01	9.78E-04
	4	2.70E+01															

**TABLE 8.** Average and STD of PSNR based Kapur's objective function obtained from all algorithms.

Test Image	Level	MFO		WOA		SCA		SOA		BMO		TSA		CTSA		TSA-LEO	
		Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
Test 1	2	1.36E+01	9.01E-15	1.36E+01	3.10E-02	1.36E+01	2.18E-01	1.37E+01	6.71E-02	1.36E+01	9.01E-15	13.4148	8.52E-02	1.37E+01	1.44E-01	<b>1.38E+01</b>	8.15E-01
	3	1.45E+01	5.41E-15	<b>1.56E+01</b>	1.90E+00	1.45E+01	5.47E-01	1.44E+01	1.53E-01	1.45E+01	5.41E-15	11.96899	3.088276	1.48E+01	1.24E+00	1.47E+01	1.02E+00
	4	2.02E+01	2.65E-03	<b>2.02E+01</b>	3.63E-02	1.94E+01	7.45E-01	2.00E+01	1.58E-01	2.02E+01	2.25E-02	12.44735	3.78E+00	2.01E+01	6.63E-02	2.01E+01	4.65E-02
	5	2.08E+01	4.89E-01	<b>2.09E+01</b>	5.51E-01	2.01E+01	1.21E+00	2.08E+01	4.81E-01	2.07E+01	2.42E-02	13.25437	3.951965	2.07E+01	1.41E-01	2.08E+01	4.78E-01
	2	1.46E+01	5.41E-15	1.46E+01	5.41E-15	1.46E+01	8.65E-02	<b>1.46E+01</b>	1.80E-02	1.46E+01	5.41E-15	13.55247	1.10E+00	1.46E+01	1.67E-01	1.46E+01	7.50E-03
Test 2	2	1.70E+01	5.21E-01	<b>1.71E+01</b>	4.80E-01	1.63E+01	5.51E-01	1.70E+01	5.33E-01	1.62E+01	7.21E-15	11.69355	3.41E+00	1.70E+01	5.35E-01	1.70E+01	5.60E-01
	3	1.93E+01	5.59E-02	1.93E+01	6.22E-02	1.87E+01	4.25E-01	1.93E+01	2.09E-02	<b>1.93E+01</b>	3.60E-15	15.10784	3.832912	1.93E+01	3.79E-02	1.92E+01	2.02E-01
	4	2.07E+01	3.36E-01	2.07E+01	3.80E-01	1.99E+01	6.69E-01	<b>2.09E+01</b>	7.37E-02	2.09E+01	4.07E-02	16.83521	3.929955	2.08E+01	3.05E-01	2.09E+01	1.68E-01
	5	1.60E+01	3.60E-15	1.60E+01	3.60E-15	1.60E+01	2.78E-02	1.60E+01	5.89E-03	1.60E+01	3.60E-15	13.63084	2.28E+00	1.60E+01	3.60E-15	<b>1.60E+01</b>	5.70E-04
	3	1.88E+01	2.07E-03	1.86E+01	6.47E-01	1.86E+01	1.90E-01	1.87E+01	1.87E+01	1.76E+01	1.46E+00	15.33114	3.36E+00	<b>1.88E+01</b>	8.96E-03	1.87E+01	5.59E-02
Test 3	4	2.02E+01	6.01E-01	1.86E+01	2.44E-01	1.89E+01	1.24E+00	1.96E+01	1.25E+00	1.86E+01	1.37E-01	14.71321	4.069417	1.97E+01	9.59E-01	<b>2.04E+01</b>	2.81E-02
	5	2.13E+01	9.33E-01	2.04E+01	1.40E-01	1.99E+01	1.63E+00	2.04E+01	1.17E+00	2.04E+01	6.81E-02	14.86649	4.215337	2.03E+01	2.14E-01	<b>2.19E+01</b>	7.01E-01
	2	1.52E+01	1.90E-15	1.52E+01	3.00E-03	1.52E+01	4.94E-02	1.52E+01	3.22E-02	1.52E+01	9.01E-15	15.02778	0.186838	1.52E+01	9.01E-15	<b>1.57E+01</b>	1.04E+00
	3	1.85E+01	5.05E-04	1.85E+01	1.38E-02	1.84E+01	9.61E-02	1.85E+01	1.93E-02	<b>1.85E+01</b>	1.59E-04	15.2745	2.45E+00	1.85E+01	6.73E-03	1.85E+01	5.72E-02
	4	2.10E+01	8.99E-03	2.10E+01	7.11E-03	2.06E+01	2.81E-01	2.10E+01	7.85E-02	2.10E+01	9.05E-03	16.7778	2.963764	<b>2.10E+01</b>	2.61E-02	2.10E+01	3.53E-02
Test 4	5	2.18E+01	8.68E-01	2.10E+01	1.38E-01	2.17E+01	9.03E-01	2.22E+01	9.09E-01	2.11E+01	3.24E-01	17.94948	3.928128	2.17E+01	8.90E-01	<b>2.25E+01</b>	7.27E-01
	2	1.58E+01	9.01E-15	1.58E+01	9.01E-15	<b>1.58E+01</b>	1.42E-01	1.58E+01	2.15E-02	1.58E+01	9.01E-15	12.13135	4.40E+00	1.58E+01	9.01E-15	1.58E+01	7.46E-03
	3	1.88E+01	3.60E-15	1.88E+01	6.55E-03	1.87E+01	3.56E-01	<b>1.88E+01</b>	5.74E-02	1.88E+01	3.60E-15	12.66649	5.23E+00	1.88E+01	7.40E-03	1.88E+01	8.61E-03
	4	1.99E+01	7.11E-01	1.88E+01	4.62E-02	1.88E+01	1.19E+00	1.92E+01	1.20E+00	1.88E+01	4.70E-02	12.3117	5.22E+00	1.88E+01	5.94E-01	<b>2.01E+01</b>	4.82E-01
	5	2.08E+01	6.14E-01	2.04E+01	3.55E-01	1.97E+01	1.33E+00	1.97E+01	1.08E+00	1.97E+01	7.32E-01	12.17215	5.379873	2.01E+01	5.53E-01	2.05E+01	5.40E-01
Test 5	2	<b>1.63E+01</b>	3.07E-03	<b>1.63E+01</b>	3.60E-15	1.63E+01	2.75E-02	1.63E+01	2.13E-03	1.63E+01	3.60E-15	14.0264	2.87E+00	<b>1.63E+01</b>	3.60E-15	1.63E+01	8.43E-03
	3	<b>1.83E+01</b>	3.53E-01	1.77E+01	9.80E-01	1.80E+01	7.81E-01	1.82E+01	4.90E-01	1.81E+01	7.44E-01	14.60448	3.09E+00	1.82E+01	5.98E-01	<b>1.84E+01</b>	1.72E-02
	4	1.87E+01	8.19E-01	1.83E+01	1.25E-01	1.80E+01	4.48E-01	1.82E+01	2.19E-01	1.84E+01	2.06E-02	13.18489	3.29489	1.83E+01	8.91E-02	<b>2.01E+01</b>	8.57E-01
	5	2.05E+01	5.25E-01	2.00E+01	7.50E-01	1.94E+01	7.44E-01	1.99E+01	5.38E-01	2.05E+01	8.30E-02	15.13551	3.691575	2.05E+01	2.35E-01	<b>2.06E+01</b>	5.67E-01
	2	1.46E+01	1.73E-02	1.46E+01	6.03E-02	1.46E+01	1.42E-01	1.46E+01	9.69E-02	1.46E+01	5.41E-15	13.7211	7.28E-01	1.46E+01	5.89E-03	1.46E+01	6.88E-02
Test 7	3	<b>1.71E+01</b>	3.60E-15	1.72E+01	1.16E-01	1.72E+01	3.18E-01	<b>1.72E+01</b>	1.33E-01	1.71E+01	3.60E-15	13.96877	3.18E+00	1.71E+01	8.05E-02	1.71E+01	7.40E-02
	4	1.92E+01	1.77E-01	1.90E+01	2.45E-01	1.92E+01	6.37E-01	1.92E+01	3.10E-01	1.91E+01	5.32E-02	14.05711	3.61E+00	1.91E+01	2.59E-01	<b>1.95E+01</b>	3.05E-01
	5	2.10E+01	3.66E-01	2.06E+01	1.01E+00	2.05E+01	7.39E-01	2.07E+01	4.04E-01	<b>2.11E+01</b>	1.21E-01	15.32338	4.16489	2.10E+01	1.83E-01	2.10E+01	2.56E-01
	2	1.22E+01	1.80E-15	1.22E+01	1.49E-01	1.21E+01	2.24E-01	1.22E+01	1.14E-01	1.22E+01	1.80E-15	12.13652	0.033664	1.20E+01	5.96E-01	<b>1.44E+01</b>	2.52E+00
	3	1.69E+01	0.00E+00	1.64E+01	7.73E-01	1.63E+01	4.74E-01	1.67E+01	1.79E-01	1.69E+01	1.36E-02	14.39967	3.28E+00	1.68E+01	6.35E-02	<b>1.71E+01</b>	7.62E-01
Test 8	4	2.01E+01	4.19E-03	1.98E+01	8.71E-01	1.89E+01	1.05E+00	1.97E+01	3.71E-01	2.01E+01	4.77E-02	15.21108	3.563423	1.99E+01	1.60E-01	<b>2.01E+01</b>	3.28E-01
	5	2.18E+01	6.05E-01	2.10E+01	1.27E+00	1.99E+01	1.52E+00	2.11E+01	9.50E-01	2.09E+01	1.10E+00	15.41984	3.59453	2.14E+01	8.76E-01	2.13E+01	9.61E-01
	2	<b>1.34E+01</b>	2.06E-01	1.34E+01	3.19E-01	1.34E+01	3.61E-01	1.35E+01	4.44E-01	1.35E+01	1.26E-14	12.28385	1.058047	1.35E+01	9.80E-02	<b>1.36E+01</b>	3.29E-01
	3	1.68E+01	9.29E-02	1.68E+01	1.46E-01	1.68E+01	2.63E-01	1.69E+01	2.04E-01	1.68E+01	5.71E-02	13.39903	2.44E+00	1.68E+01	1.20E-01	<b>1.69E+01</b>	1.23E-01
	4	1.89E+01	6.42E-02	1.89E+01	9.65E-02	1.88E+01	3.06E-01	1.89E+01	2.12E-01	1.90E+01	6.43E-02	13.43293	2.79E+00	<b>1.90E+01</b>	1.15E-01	1.90E+01	1.02E-01
Test 9	5	2.05E+01	1.98E-01	2.03E+01	2.43E-01	2.01E+01	5.95E-01	<b>2.05E+01</b>	2.58E-01	2.05E+01	1.55E-01	13.5548	2.62713	2.05E+01	1.99E-01	2.05E+01	2.43E-01
	2	1.24E+01	1.75E+00	1.08E+01	1.29E-01	1.09E+01	4.83E-01	1.15E+01	6.41E-03	1.08E+01	5.41E-15	10.76443	0.01149	<b>1.55E+01</b>	1.80E-15	<b>1.55E+01</b>	1.80E-15
	3	1.46E+01	1.01E+00	1.42E+01	4.34E-01	1.41E+01	9.98E-01	1.58E+01	4.09E-01	1.43E+01	7.00E-02	13.45779	0.930439	<b>1.63E+01</b>	1.16E+00	<b>1.63E+01</b>	1.16E+00
	4	1.78E+01	1.67E-02	1.75E+01	7.64E-01	1.63E+01	1.41E+00	1.82E+01	1.24E+00	1.74E+01	8.23E-01	14.49837	2.62E+00	<b>1.83E+01</b>	7.89E-01	<b>1.83E+01</b>	7.89E-01
	5	1.95E+01	4.18E-01	1.94E+01	6.97E-01	1.79E+01	1.36E+00	<b>2.00E+01</b>	6.43E-01	1.95E+01	4.07E-01	13.67651	3.829981	2.00E+01	5.22E-01	2.00E+01	5.22E-01

**TABLE 9.** Average and STD of SSIM based Kapur's objective function obtained from all algorithms.

Test Image	Level	MFO		WOA		SCA		SOA		BMO		TSA		CTSA		TSA-LEO	
		Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD
Test 1	2	6.63E-01	3.38E-16	6.63E-01	1.10E-03	6.63E-01	8.61E-03	6.64E-01	2.78E-03	6.63E-01	3.38E-16	6.55E-01	3.54E-03	6.71E-01	2.61E-02	<b>6.71E-01</b>	2.80E-02
	3	7.72E-01	5.63E-16	<b>7.76E-01</b>	6.22E-03	7.71E-01	8.73E-03	7.71E-01	3.43E-03	7.72E-01	5.63E-16	6.34E-01	1.54E-01	7.73E-01	5.37E-03	7.73E-01	3.77E-03
	4	8.33E-01	2.28E-04	8.33E-01	1.11E-03	8.27E-01	1.33E-02	<b>8.36E-01</b>	3.92E-03	8.34E-01	7.89E-04	6.34E-01	1.52E-01	8.35E-01	3.36E-03	8.34E-01	2.25E-03
	5	8.51E-01	4.60E-03	8.52E-01	3.88E-03	8.45E-01	2.37E-02	<b>8.53E-01</b>	5.48E-03	8.51E-01	1.17E-03	6.53E-01	1.59E-01	8.51E-01	5.28E-03	8.51E-01	4.44E-03
	2	6.16E-01	1.13E-16	6.16E-01	1.13E-16	<b>6.18E-01</b>	7.18E-03	6.16E-01	1.66E-01	6.16E-01	1.13E-16	5.92E-01	2.19E-02	6.16E-01	4.63E-03	6.16E-01	7.71E-04
Test 2	3	7.23E-01	9.58E-03	7.21E-01	8.92E-03	7.27E-01	1.65E-02	7.23E-01	1.09E-02	<b>7.38E-01</b>	3.38E-16	5.40E-01	1.96E-01	7.23E-01	1.03E-02	7.25E-01	1.23E-02
	4	8.15E-01	1.08E-02	8.14E-01	1.13E-02	8.11E-01	1.64E-02	<b>8.19E-01</b>	2.12E-03	8.18E-01	3.38E-16	6.91E-01	1.60E-01	8.17E-01	5.97E-03	8.12E-01	1.76E-02
	5	8.49E-01	1.85E-02	8.45E-01	1.97E-02	8.34E-01	1.67E-02										

TABLE 10. Average and STD of FSIM based Kapur’s objective function obtained from all algorithms.

Test Image	Level	MFO		WOA		SCA		SOA		BMO		TSA		CTSA		TSA-LEO		
		Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	Mean	STD	
Test 1	2	6.78E-01	3.38E-16	6.77E-01	7.06E-04	6.77E-01	5.76E-03	6.78E-01	1.63E-03	6.78E-01	3.38E-16	3.38E-16	6.85E-01	2.68E-02	6.85E-01	2.60E-02	6.85E-01	2.60E-02
	3	<b>7.99E-01</b>	2.25E-16	7.94E-01	8.65E-03	7.97E-01	3.37E-03	7.98E-01	1.25E-03	7.99E-01	2.25E-16	1.90E-05	7.99E-01	7.98E-01	3.60E-03	7.99E-01	3.60E-03	7.99E-01
	4	8.41E-01	2.55E-04	8.42E-01	1.48E-03	8.38E-01	1.64E-02	<b>8.46E-01</b>	6.49E-03	8.43E-01	1.29E-03	9.31E-04	8.43E-01	8.45E-01	5.22E-03	8.43E-01	3.90E-03	3.90E-03
	5	8.62E-01	5.29E-03	8.64E-01	5.75E-03	8.57E-01	2.82E-02	<b>8.65E-01</b>	7.72E-03	8.62E-01	1.90E-03	6.14E-04	8.63E-01	8.64E-01	6.69E-03	8.63E-01	5.06E-03	5.06E-03
	2	6.74E-01	4.51E-16	6.74E-01	4.51E-16	6.74E-01	3.54E-03	<b>6.74E-01</b>	6.54E-04	6.74E-01	4.51E-16	3.38E-16	6.74E-01	6.74E-01	6.88E-03	6.74E-01	2.45E-04	2.45E-04
Test 2	3	7.29E-01	2.47E-02	<b>7.32E-01</b>	2.30E-02	7.00E-01	2.37E-02	7.28E-01	2.51E-02	6.91E-01	2.25E-16	2.25E-16	7.27E-01	7.28E-01	2.53E-02	7.27E-01	2.53E-02	2.53E-02
	4	7.65E-01	1.02E-02	7.65E-01	1.02E-02	7.63E-01	1.25E-02	7.62E-01	1.02E-03	7.62E-01	3.38E-16	4.24E-04	7.67E-01	7.62E-01	5.47E-03	<b>7.67E-01</b>	1.18E-02	1.18E-02
	5	8.13E-01	6.64E-03	<b>8.15E-01</b>	7.67E-03	7.96E-01	1.53E-02	8.14E-01	3.82E-03	8.13E-01	2.18E-03	7.24E-04	8.14E-01	8.14E-01	4.39E-03	8.14E-01	5.06E-03	5.06E-03
	2	8.65E-01	4.51E-16	8.65E-01	4.51E-16	8.64E-01	1.46E-03	<b>8.65E-01</b>	1.62E-04	8.65E-01	4.51E-16	1.13E-16	8.65E-01	8.65E-01	5.63E-16	8.65E-01	2.32E-05	2.32E-05
	3	<b>9.06E-01</b>	1.45E-04	9.04E-01	9.62E-03	9.03E-01	2.42E-03	9.06E-01	8.97E-04	8.85E-01	2.88E-02	3.12E-04	9.06E-01	9.06E-01	2.93E-04	9.06E-01	6.88E-04	6.88E-04
Test 3	4	9.23E-01	7.01E-03	9.04E-01	2.78E-03	9.02E-01	2.37E-02	9.14E-01	1.67E-02	9.04E-01	1.58E-03	7.64E-04	9.25E-01	9.17E-01	1.19E-02	<b>9.25E-01</b>	5.29E-04	5.29E-04
	5	9.39E-01	1.52E-02	9.26E-01	2.58E-03	9.19E-01	3.18E-02	9.25E-01	1.94E-02	9.25E-01	1.09E-03	8.76E-04	9.50E-01	9.23E-01	3.82E-03	<b>9.50E-01</b>	1.15E-02	1.15E-02
	2	7.15E-01	0.00E+00	7.15E-01	3.61E-04	7.13E-01	5.27E-03	7.15E-01	1.47E-03	7.15E-01	0.00E+00	4.51E-16	7.29E-01	7.15E-01	0.00E+00	<b>7.29E-01</b>	2.89E-02	2.89E-02
	3	8.24E-01	3.49E-05	8.23E-01	1.49E-03	8.21E-01	4.60E-03	<b>8.25E-01</b>	2.02E-03	8.24E-01	3.49E-05	5.63E-16	8.24E-01	8.24E-01	1.11E-03	8.24E-01	7.58E-04	7.58E-04
	4	8.89E-01	8.00E-04	8.89E-01	7.57E-04	8.87E-01	7.26E-03	<b>8.92E-01</b>	3.04E-03	8.89E-01	7.98E-04	3.43E-04	8.91E-01	8.89E-01	1.38E-03	8.91E-01	2.19E-03	2.19E-03
Test 4	5	9.06E-01	1.82E-02	<b>9.11E-01</b>	5.70E-03	9.06E-01	2.10E-02	9.18E-01	1.93E-02	8.96E-01	5.89E-03	2.40E-04	9.22E-01	9.05E-01	1.72E-02	<b>9.22E-01</b>	1.40E-02	1.40E-02
	2	7.91E-01	4.51E-16	<b>7.98E-01</b>	7.90E-01	2.87E-03	7.91E-01	7.91E-01	3.62E-04	7.91E-01	4.51E-16	2.25E-16	7.91E-01	<b>7.91E-01</b>	4.51E-16	7.91E-01	2.58E-04	2.58E-04
	3	8.61E-01	5.63E-16	<b>8.61E-01</b>	8.58E-01	4.24E-03	8.61E-01	8.61E-01	6.36E-04	8.61E-01	5.63E-16	1.29E-03	8.61E-01	8.61E-01	3.92E-04	8.61E-01	2.14E-02	2.14E-02
	4	8.88E-01	1.73E-02	8.61E-01	1.11E-03	8.63E-01	2.49E-02	8.74E-01	2.16E-02	8.61E-01	6.02E-04	1.45E-03	8.93E-01	8.64E-01	1.07E-02	<b>8.93E-01</b>	1.31E-02	1.31E-02
	5	<b>9.06E-01</b>	9.51E-03	8.96E-01	8.36E-03	8.79E-01	2.25E-02	8.88E-01	1.64E-02	8.83E-01	1.84E-02	8.57E-04	9.02E-01	8.94E-01	9.71E-03	9.02E-01	1.04E-02	1.04E-02
Test 5	2	7.21E-01	3.38E-16	7.21E-01	3.38E-16	7.21E-01	1.57E-03	7.21E-01	1.83E-04	7.21E-01	3.38E-16	3.38E-16	7.22E-01	7.21E-01	2.25E-16	<b>7.22E-01</b>	4.30E-04	4.30E-04
	3	7.78E-01	9.82E-03	7.62E-01	2.74E-02	7.72E-01	2.16E-02	7.78E-01	1.31E-02	7.72E-01	1.98E-02	3.38E-16	7.80E-01	7.75E-01	1.68E-02	<b>7.80E-01</b>	7.69E-04	7.69E-04
	4	7.85E-01	1.69E-02	7.81E-01	2.50E-03	7.69E-01	1.16E-02	7.75E-01	9.80E-03	7.80E-01	6.47E-04	2.54E-04	8.15E-01	7.80E-01	2.57E-03	<b>8.15E-01</b>	1.69E-02	1.69E-02
	5	8.32E-01	6.93E-03	8.14E-01	1.15E-02	8.05E-01	9.98E-03	8.12E-01	9.51E-03	8.24E-01	1.11E-03	3.92E-04	8.26E-01	8.21E-01	2.37E-03	<b>8.26E-01</b>	1.25E-02	1.25E-02
	2	7.23E-01	5.77E-03	7.17E-01	2.76E-03	7.22E-01	5.53E-03	7.21E-01	5.97E-03	7.16E-01	5.63E-16	4.51E-16	7.26E-01	7.16E-01	1.96E-03	<b>7.26E-01</b>	4.61E-03	4.61E-03
Test 6	3	7.99E-01	4.51E-16	8.00E-01	2.83E-03	<b>8.01E-01</b>	8.67E-03	8.01E-01	3.89E-03	7.99E-01	4.51E-16	1.41E-05	7.99E-01	7.99E-01	1.90E-03	7.99E-01	1.63E-03	1.63E-03
	4	<b>8.06E-01</b>	9.51E-03	8.06E-01	2.91E-03	8.37E-01	1.23E-02	8.38E-01	5.90E-03	8.54E-01	3.50E-04	2.29E-04	8.64E-01	8.54E-01	4.10E-03	<b>8.64E-01</b>	7.83E-03	7.83E-03
	5	9.00E-01	8.77E-03	8.92E-01	2.18E-02	8.87E-01	1.35E-02	8.96E-01	8.11E-03	<b>9.03E-01</b>	2.43E-03	1.07E-03	9.00E-01	9.01E-01	3.31E-03	9.00E-01	5.50E-03	5.50E-03
	2	6.48E-01	1.13E-16	6.46E-01	5.33E-03	6.43E-01	8.61E-03	6.46E-01	4.43E-03	6.48E-01	1.13E-16	2.25E-16	6.92E-01	6.42E-01	1.63E-02	<b>6.92E-01</b>	5.47E-02	5.47E-02
	3	7.46E-01	4.51E-16	7.46E-01	9.86E-03	7.36E-01	9.99E-03	7.45E-01	2.10E-03	7.46E-01	2.61E-04	1.52E-04	7.51E-01	7.46E-01	1.66E-03	<b>7.51E-01</b>	2.15E-02	2.15E-02
Test 7	4	8.37E-01	4.81E-04	8.35E-01	7.86E-03	8.14E-01	2.58E-02	8.30E-01	1.16E-02	8.37E-01	1.63E-03	1.04E-03	8.38E-01	8.36E-01	4.51E-03	<b>8.38E-01</b>	8.42E-03	8.42E-03
	5	<b>8.79E-01</b>	1.53E-02	8.67E-01	2.82E-02	8.35E-01	3.40E-02	8.36E-01	2.51E-02	8.56E-01	2.76E-02	9.60E-04	8.67E-01	8.72E-01	2.11E-02	8.67E-01	2.50E-02	2.50E-02
	2	7.60E-01	5.19E-03	7.59E-01	6.38E-03	7.57E-01	6.96E-03	7.59E-01	6.83E-03	7.63E-01	2.25E-16	4.53E-05	7.64E-01	7.62E-01	2.47E-03	<b>7.64E-01</b>	3.65E-03	3.65E-03
	3	8.47E-01	1.63E-03	8.47E-01	3.06E-03	8.44E-01	5.35E-03	8.46E-01	4.28E-03	8.48E-01	6.89E-04	2.03E-06	8.48E-01	8.47E-01	2.36E-03	<b>8.48E-01</b>	2.00E-03	2.00E-03
	4	9.00E-01	5.75E-04	8.99E-01	1.38E-03	8.91E-01	5.17E-03	8.92E-01	2.51E-03	9.00E-01	3.50E-04	1.05E-03	9.00E-01	8.99E-01	1.12E-03	<b>9.00E-01</b>	1.12E-03	1.12E-03
Test 8	5	<b>9.26E-01</b>	1.06E-03	9.24E-01	2.65E-03	9.11E-01	1.07E-02	9.23E-01	2.65E-03	9.25E-01	1.33E-03	1.05E-03	9.25E-01	9.23E-01	1.95E-03	9.25E-01	1.74E-03	1.74E-03
	2	6.86E-01	4.35E-02	6.46E-01	4.78E-03	6.46E-01	1.55E-02	7.45E-01	4.33E-04	6.47E-01	1.13E-16	5.63E-16	7.45E-01	<b>7.45E-01</b>	1.13E-16	7.45E-01	4.33E-04	4.33E-04
	3	7.40E-01	2.21E-02	7.32E-01	4.80E-03	7.24E-01	2.25E-02	7.48E-01	1.41E-02	7.34E-01	1.05E-03	3.20E-04	7.48E-01	<b>7.56E-01</b>	2.12E-02	7.48E-01	1.41E-02	1.41E-02
	4	<b>8.11E-01</b>	2.37E-04	<b>8.02E-01</b>	2.15E-02	7.61E-01	3.30E-02	8.03E-01	2.74E-02	7.95E-01	2.45E-02	5.35E-04	8.03E-01	7.98E-01	1.78E-02	8.03E-01	2.74E-02	2.74E-02
	5	8.41E-01	8.94E-03	<b>8.46E-01</b>	9.31E-03	7.99E-01	3.05E-02	8.42E-01	1.30E-02	8.39E-01	9.03E-03	5.26E-04	8.42E-01	8.39E-01	1.41E-02	<b>8.42E-01</b>	1.30E-02	1.30E-02

TABLE 11. Comparison of the p-values obtained from the Wilcoxon signed-rank test between the pairs of TSA–LEO vs. MFO, TSA–LEO vs. WOA, TSA–LEO vs. SCA, TSA–LEO vs. SOA, TSA–LEO vs. BMO, TSA–LEO vs. TSA, and TSA–LEO vs. CTSA for Kapur’s method in terms of Fitness results.

Test Image	Level	MFO		WOA		SCA		SOA		BMO		TSA		CTSA	
		P	H	P	H	P	H	P	H	P	H	P	H	P	H
Test 1	2	1.04E-16	1	3.31E-01	0	8.37E-12	1	1.45E-06	1	8.24E-15	1	8.37E-12	1	4.24E-02	1
	3	3.89E-16	1	1.95E-07	1	4.07E-14	1	1.25E-11	1	1.96E-03	1	4.07E-14	1	6.48E-08	1
	4	1.99E-02	1	8.31E-10	1	3.02E-14	1	5.36E-14	1	1.87E-12	1	3.02E-14	1	3.10E-13	1
	5	8.55E-06	1	7.89E-07	1	7.09E-13	1	4.49E-08	1	1.07E-01	0	7.09E-13	1	1.59E-07	1
	2	1.04E-16	1	NaN	0	1.52E-14	1	1.79E-05	1	1.43E-15	1	1.52E-14	1	3.31E-01	0
Test 2	3	1.29E-14	1	6.10E-02	0	6.66E-01	0	7.80E-05	1	2.01E-01	0	6.66E-01	0	6.53E-03	1
	4	6.80E-14	1	2.20E-01	0	7.49E-09	1	2.50E-08	1	4.98E-06	1	7.49E-09	1	7.64E-08	1
	5	5.63E-13	1	2.09E-01	0	4.05E-10	1								



TABLE 12. Segmented images after applying TSA-LEO on Otsu's method.

Image	level = 2	level = 3	level = 4	level = 5
Cameraman				
Lena				
Baboon				
Hunter				
Airplane				

Regarding the objective function of Otsu, the results of Otsu in terms of the mean of fitness provided in Table 15 confirmed the superiority of TSA-LEO over the other algorithms. Where the proposed TSA-LEO ranked first with 40 higher cases (100%), Table 16 shows the mean PSNR results and confirms that BMO ranked first with 10 higher cases (25%). Moreover, the proposed TSA-LEO and SCA ranked second with 9 higher cases (22.5%). MFO ranked third with 8 higher cases (20%) and CTSA ranked fourth with 4 higher best fitness cases (10%). The original TSA and SOA with 3 higher cases represent (7.5%) of overall higher cases. Finally, WOA ranked in the last place with only one higher case (2.5%). Table 17 represents the SSIM results of the proposed TSA-LEO as compared with other algorithms in terms of SSIM mean results. Remarkably, BMO ranked first with 15 higher cases representing (37.5%) of overall test cases. TSA-LEO ranked second with 13 higher cases (32.5%). MFO, SCA, SOA, and CTSA ranked third with 3 higher cases representing (7.5%) of overall cases. WOA and TSA

TABLE 13. Segmented images after applying TSA-LEO on Otsu's method.

Image	level = 2	level = 3	level = 4	level = 5
Pepper				
Living-Room				
Woman				
Bridge				
Butter-Fly				

ranked last with only one higher case representing (2.5%) of total cases. Table 18 provides the mean result of FSIM, which indicates that BMO ranked first with 14 higher cases representing (35%) of overall cases. TSA-LEO ranked second with 9 higher cases (22.5%). SCA ranked third with overall 5 higher cases (12.5%). Moreover, WOA, SOA, CTSA ranked fourth with 4 higher cases representing a percentage of (10%). Besides, TSA gained two higher FSIM cases with (5%) of overall cases. Finally, MFO ranked last with only one higher FSIM case representing (2.5%) of overall cases. According to the Wilcoxon rank sum test, Tables (11 and 19) represent P and H results of the Wilcoxon test in terms of fitness for Kapur and Otsu objective functions, respectively. When the number of thresholds is small (e.g., Level = 2,3), the segmentation results of each algorithm are almost the same, according to comparisons based on Kapur and For example, when Level = 2, the optimal threshold, PSNR, SSIM, and FSIM of the eight algorithms of Baboon are the same.



TABLE 14. Optimal thresholds obtained by Otsu's objective function.

Table with 10 columns: Test Image, Th, MFO, WOA, SCA, SOA, BMO, TSA, CTSA, TSA-LEO. Rows include Test 1 through Test 10, each with multiple threshold values for each algorithm.

TABLE 15. Average and STD of Otsu's fitness obtained from all algorithms.

Table with 14 columns: Test Image, Level, MFO (Mean, STD), WOA (Mean, STD), SCA (Mean, STD), SOA (Mean, STD), BMO (Mean, STD), TSA (Mean, STD), CTSA (Mean, STD), TSA-LEO (Mean, STD). Includes Friedman mean rank and Rank at the bottom.

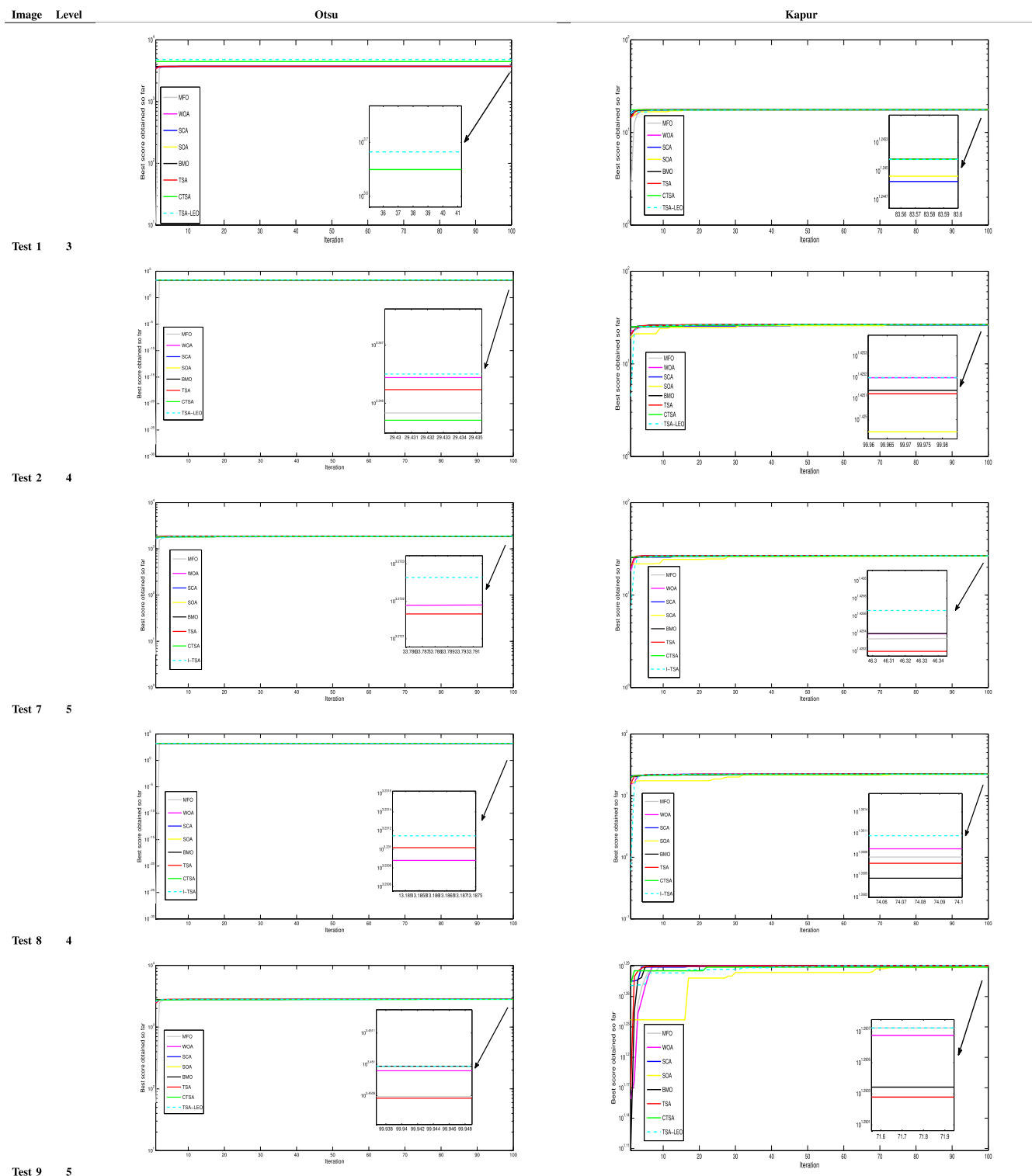
When the number of thresholds is large (e.g., Level = 4, 5), the numerical difference of segmentation results is obvious.

For example, the PSNR values of image Test 4 at Level = 5 are different: 21.78 Table (8, MFO), 20.99 Table (8, WOA),





**TABLE 20.** The convergence curves for the proposed I-EO and the competitor algorithms for multi-threshold image segmentation problems.



**VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK**

This paper introduced an enhanced variant of a metaheuristic optimization algorithm, named TSA. The TSA was hybridized with an efficient search strategy called LEO,

which improves the performance, accuracy, and convergence behavior of TSA. During the solution update process, TSA competes with LEO in the proposed TSA-LEO method. The effectiveness of the proposed TSA-LEO was



evaluated using the functions in the CEC'17 benchmark test suite. The proposed method outperformed the competing methods regarding various statistical measures. Moreover, the proposed TSA–LEO can tackle multilevel threshold problems while seeking the optimal thresholds for image separation. Thus, the proposed TSA–LEO method is potentially applicable for solving complicated real-world problems. The proposed method selects the optimal thresholds that intensified the segmentation process in the thresholding experiment.

In future work, we intend to 1) combine two or more objective functions (e.g., Otsu and Kapur) in the proposed TSA–LEO, 2) further evaluate the proposed method on different datasets, and 3) apply the proposed TSA–LEO to other real-world complex problems. Promisingly, the proposed approach can be considered as an efficient and effective strategy for more complex optimization scenarios and the intelligent optimization field's theoretical work as well.

### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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Essam H. Houssein: Supervision, Methodology, Conceptualization, Software, Formal analysis, Writing - review & editing. Bahaa El-din Helmy: Software, Resources, Writing - original draft. Ahmed A. Elngar: Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Writing - review & editing. Diaa Salama AbdElminnam: Methodology, Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Writing - review & editing. Hassan Shaban: Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Writing - review & editing. All authors read and approved the final paper.

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