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Computational Intelligence Of Feature Discretization Approaches of Eeg Signal Classification In Brain Computer Interface

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Abstract:

Human Computer Interaction is unavoidable for multiple domains. In brain Signal processing multiple features are collide each others. In feature extraction and selection, various processing methods are common now, but not perform better. So, before processing the preprocessing mechanism is unavoidable. In this paper, We propose classification techniques using integrated discretization approaches such as Binning, Kmeans, Histogram. Above Classification EEG Signals are very accurate and time consuming process. The above discussion methods are more compare to the existing other classification approaches.

Keywords: Brain Computer Interface, EEG, Discretization, Classification

Survey on Novel Approaches for Target Detection in Remote Sensing Images

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Abstract:

In remote sensing-based computer vision applications, including precision farming, urban planning, and military applications, target detection is a significant stage. Target detection in remote sensing is a particularly challenging operation because of several factors, such as the poor pixel resolution of the targets and the identification of small targets in large-scale satellite images. There are various obstacles to target recognition in satellite images, including class fluctuations, many objects in movement, a wide range of object sizes, luminance, and complex background. For many computer vision applications including the processing of remote sensing images, machine learning, especially deep learning (DL), has taken center stage. This study analyses the performance of various DL algorithms currently in use for target recognition in remote sensing. We explain how DL shows progress and can process operations using image data derived from remote sensing. An overview of the researched Attention Mechanisms (AM) and how to incorporate them with various deep learning neural network topologies are also provided in this paper. Additionally, it attempts to look into how the AM affects remote sensing image processing that is based on deep learning. Our thorough investigation and meta-analysis demonstrate that deep learning not only achieves more accuracy than conventional techniques but also solves several previously unsolved problems. Finally, we project future directions, spotting notable DL paths to be explored in the remote sensing field.

Keywords: Target detection, remote sensing, deep learning (DL), image processing