# MDFN: Mask Deep Fusion Network for Visible and Infrared Image Fusion without Reference Ground-Truth

Paper ID: 720

# Anonymous Author(s)

#### **ACM Reference Format:**

Anonymous Author(s). 2021. MDFN: Mask Deep Fusion Network for Visible and Infrared Image Fusion without Reference Ground-Truth: Paper ID: 720. In *Chengdu '21: ACM Multimedia Conference, Oct 20–24, 2021, Chengdu*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 3 pages. https://doi.org/10.475/XX

### 1 COMPARISON WITH STATE-OF-THE-ART

In this complementary file, we display some further experimental results obtained by MDFN and different fusion methods including: dense block based fusion method(DenseFuse)[1], FusionGan[2], the gradient transfer fusion method(GTF)[3], multi-layer fusion strategy-based method(VggML)[4], DeepFuse[5], ResNet-ZCA[6], RFN-Nest[7]. Specifically, we show four pairs of images as well as their corresponding quantitative metrics to demonstrate the superiority of our method.

Four pairs of images fused by various methods are shown in Fig.1,2,3,4. It is easy to observe that the proposed approach MDFN achieves the outstanding performances. Compared with Deep Learning methods: VggMl, DeepFuse, Densefuse, FusionGan, MDFN is not only capable of generating more remarkable interested pixels existing in the infrared image, but also obtaining much clearer texture details.

In contrast to DeepFuse, although it gains a satisfactory performance in the human visual perception, it almost fails to get the thermal radiation information, being far from our requirement. Besides, the quality of the fused images computed by FusionGAN is also inferior to that obtained by MDFN in both thermal radiation and texture details.

The quantitative comparisons associated with the fused images in Fig.1,2,3,4 are listed in Tab.1. The best values and the second-best values are marked in red and blue, respectively. Obviously, our presented network achieves the noticeable performances in most of cases. In particular, MDFN are superior to other comparison methods in most remaining metrics except VIF. As for VIF, there are also competitive improvements compared with part of comparison approaches.

## REFERENCES

- Hui Li and Xiao-Jun Wu. Densefuse: A fusion approach to infrared and visible images. IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, 28(5):2614–2623, May 2019.
- [2] Jiayi Ma, Wei Yu, Pengwei Liang, Chang Li, and Junjun Jiang. Fusiongan: A generative adversarial network for infrared and visible image fusion. *Information Fusion*, 48:11–26, 2019.

Permission to make digital or hard copies of part or all of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for third-party components of this work must be honored. For all other uses, contact the owner/author(s).

MM '21, Oct 20–24, 2021, Chengdu, China © 2021 Copyright held by the owner/author(s). ACM ISBN 978-1-4503-XXXX-X/18/06...\$15.00 https://doi.org/10.475/XX

- [3] Jiayi Ma, Chen Chen, Chang Li, and Jun Huang. Infrared and visible image fusion via gradient transfer and total variation minimization. *Information Fusion*, 31:100–109, 2016.
- [4] Hui Li, Xiao-Jun Wu, and Josef Kittler. Infrared and visible image fusion using a deep learning framework. In 2018 24th International Conference on Pattern Recognition (ICPR), pages 2705–2710. IEEE, 2018.
- [5] K Ram Prabhakar, V Sai Srikar, and R Venkatesh Babu. Deepfuse: A deep unsupervised approach for exposure fusion with extreme exposure image pairs. In 2017 IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV). IEEE, pages 4724–4732, 2017.
- [6] Hui Li, Xiao-Jun Wu, and Tariq S Durrani. Infrared and visible image fusion with resnet and zero-phase component analysis. *Infrared Physics & Technology*, 102:103039, 2019.
- [7] Hui Li, Xiao-Jun Wu, and Josef Kittler. Rfn-nest: An end-to-end residual fusion network for infrared and visible images. *Information Fusion*, 2021.

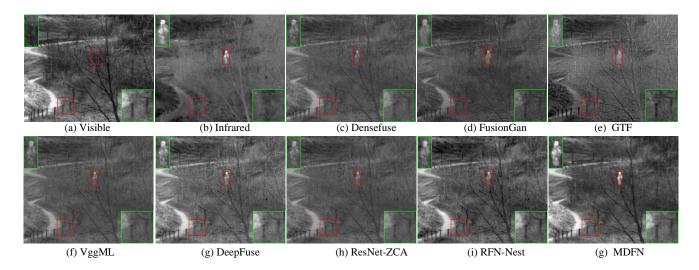


Figure 1: Fused images obtained by different fusion methods and the proposed MDFN

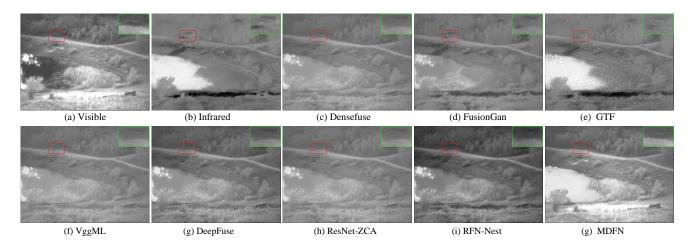


Figure 2: Fused images obtained by different fusion methods and the proposed MDFN

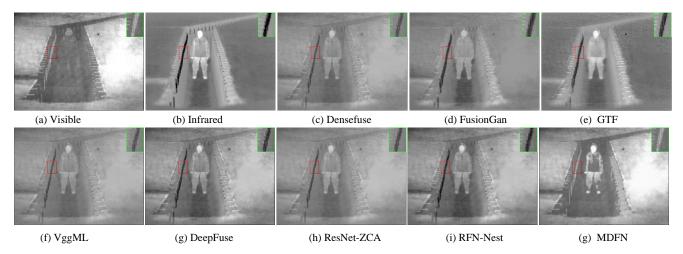


Figure 3: Fused images obtained by different fusion methods and the proposed MDFN

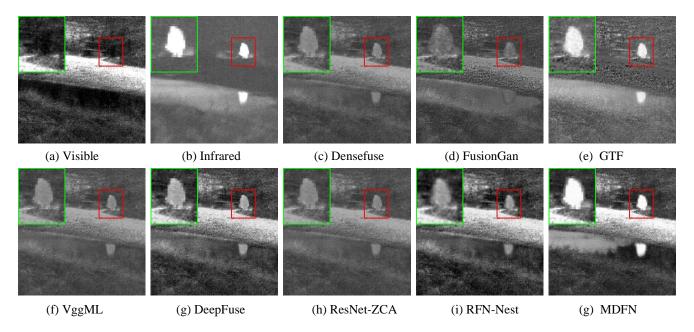


Figure 4: Fused images obtained by different fusion methods and the proposed MDFN

Table 1: Quantitative results on the fused images obtained by different methods. Red means the maximum and blue is the second largest. The sub-tables are associated with the images in Fig.1,2,3,4.

	First					Second				
Methods	EN	MI	Q <sup>AB/F</sup>	AG	VIF	EN	MI	Q <sup>AB/F</sup>	AG	VIF
Densefuse	6.0966	1.1246	0.2892	3.2526	0.2621	6.5332	2.3760	0.3573	2.4814	0.2260
FusionGan	6.0858	0.7382	0.3497	3.7335	0.1521	6.3126	1.7351	0.4855	3.4310	0.1799
GTF	6.5104	0.8598	0.4965	4.7915	0.1438	6.6015	2.1566	0.5612	4.2477	0.1871
VggML	6.1007	1.1250	0.2950	3.2755	0.2637	6.5430	2.3516	0.4012	2.6046	0.2306
DeepFuse	6.7478	1.1703	0.3784	5.0818	0.5419	7.0665	2.3879	0.5380	3.5072	0.4366
ResNet-ZCA	6.1021	1.1294	0.2932	3.2682	0.2612	6.6056	2.4010	0.3741	2.5145	0.2267
ZFN	6.8934	1.1949	0.4445	4.3867	0.4969	7.0883	2.1859	0.4098	2.5929	0.3772
MDFN	6.9355	3.4869	0.5239	4.8803	0.3009	7.3156	4.1386	0.5523	3.5930	0.2518
	Third					Fourth				
Densefuse	6.5394	2.0150	0.3304	2.2400	0.2581	6.5398	2.6733	0.3699	5.1283	0.2063
FusionGan	6.4807	1.6571	0.4010	2.9800	0.2085	6.5219	1.6420	0.5397	7.3303	0.1668
GTF	6.6217	2.0167	0.4866	3.5709	0.1731	6.7781	1.5464	0.5836	8.8087	0.1260
VggML	6.5451	2.0145	0.3598	2.3278	0.2629	6.5654	2.5981	0.4201	5.3905	0.2140
DeepFuse	6.8117	2.0207	0.4086	2.6215	0.3623	7.3685	2.7915	0.5805	9.0213	0.5054
ResNet-ZCA	6.5586	1.9558	0.3453	2.2765	0.2634	6.5495	2.6853	0.3765	5.1578	0.2078
ZFN	6.9501	1.9036	0.3774	2.4102	0.3881	7.4783	2.5825	0.5431	7.4337	0.4205
MDFN	7.3510	4.5420	0.5319	3.2522	0.2952	7.4401	4.3299	0.6107	8.3164	0.3030