# A Refined Review of Feature Extraction Techniques in Image Processing

*by* Dr. Mamta Rajput

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# A Refined Review of Feature Extraction Techniques in Image Processing

Abhinay Goswami, Divakar Sharma, Jay Kishor Thakur, Dr. Sanjay Kumar
*Department of Data Science, Galgotias College of Engineering & Technology, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh*
goswamiabhinay26@gmail.com, ds9923110@gmail.com, jaykishorthakur147@gmail.com, skhakhil@gmail.com

***Abstract***—In this study, we have explored a wide range of feature extraction approaches that form the backbone of image processing tasks. The field includes both custom handcrafted techniques and contemporary deep learning approaches. Feature extraction stands as a fundamental process that converts ordinary image data into useful representations that enable various high-level vision operations such as object detection and image categorization. The article demonstrates why computational methods matter for visual feature extraction in computer vision along with a critical review of standard methods and deep learning progress. The research examines essential methods that consist of classic extraction and learning approaches that involve Scale-Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT), Speeded-Up Robust Features (SURF), Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG), Local Binary Patterns (LBP), and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) as a dimensionality reduction method. In addition, various modern deep learning approaches, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and autoencoders, together with Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), serve as advanced automated representation learners, which we evaluate according to their accuracy levels as well as their computation speed and practical adaptability. We evaluate the practical usage of these techniques across remote sensing applications combined with medical imaging alongside industrial automation, which demonstrates their importance within AI-enabled image classification operations. Furthermore, this paper investigates the present limitations in cost and interpretability and projects advances such as self-supervised learning and hybrid approaches that will improve feature extraction functionality. The main goal of this review series is to showcase how feature extraction has evolved throughout image processing history alongside its latest trending patterns.
Here we have also explored and summarized various feature extraction strategies commonly applied in image processing applications and explained the traditional manual features and contemporary deep learning-based approaches. Here we have also presented a comparative analysis of these techniques, highlighting their strengths, limitations, and best use cases. Finally, we have also explored some real-world applications and future trends, offering insights into how feature extraction is evolving to meet the demands of next-generation AI systems.

***Keywords-*** Feature extraction, visual computing, intelligent learning systems, and neural network-based analysis, CNN, SIFT, HOG, LBP, PCA, Autoencoders, GANs, medical imaging, remote sensing, pattern recognition, real-time processing, AI applications.

## I. Introduction

Image processing and computer vision are now deeply embedded in real-world applications, powering everything from intelligent vehicles to diagnostic tools in medicine. The foundation of these technologies depends on feature extraction which isolates important characteristics from images so machines can successfully interpret visual data effectively. Traditionally, Expert-developed handcrafted methods formed the traditional basis for feature extraction to retrieve features like edges, textures and shapes. However, the various image processing approaches experienced difficulties in handling real-world images with their complex characteristics because experts needed to undertake extensive manual adjustments utilizing domain expertise.

Despite their historical significance, traditional techniques like SIFT HOG LBP and PCA display important drawbacks in addition to their proven track record. These features prove unreliable outside constrained conditions because they react to variations in lighting conditions as well as scale and changes in visibility. Additionally, Real-time applications including surveillance and autonomous navigation face limitations with SIFT and PCA because these methods require high computational power. The limited versatility of their approach impedes generalization resulting in the need for human-designed features which do not maintain domain portability.

The advent of deep learning has transformed feature extraction by allowing models to learn optimal features directly from data. Among deep learning models, Convolutional Neural Networks stand out for their impressive success in automatically extracting hierarchical features, yielding exceptional results in a broad spectrum of visual processing tasks. These deep learning-based methods address many limitations of handcrafted techniques by learning from raw images without explicit feature engineering. However, they introduce their own set of challenges, including the demand for large labelled datasets, high computational resources, and reduced interpretability. Striking a balance between efficiency, accuracy, and adaptability remains an open area of research.

This paper aims to provide a refined review of feature extraction techniques, offering a side-by-side evaluation of conventional techniques and deep learning approaches. By examining their strengths and limitations, we seek to guide researchers and practitioners in selecting appropriate techniques for their specific applications. Furthermore, we discuss the practical implications of these methods in real-world scenarios and explore emerging trends that promise to shape the future of feature extraction. Through this comprehensive review, we contribute to the understanding of how feature extraction has evolved and where it is headed, providing a valuable resource for those engaged in image processing and computer vision research.

*A. Significance of Feature Extraction in Computer Vision*

The growing dominance of digital images and videos dominate industries such as healthcare, security, entertainment, and autonomous systems, extracting meaningful information from visual data has become more important than ever. Feature extraction is the backbone of computer vision, enabling machines to recognize objects, detect patterns, and classify images efficiently. Instead of analysing raw pixel values—which can be computationally expensive and complex—feature extraction allows systems to focus on key characteristics like edges, textures, shapes, colours, and spatial relationships.

For instance, in medical imaging, extracting features from MRI or CT scans helps doctors detect abnormalities such as tumor. Also, the processing of features in real-time enables vehicles in autonomous driving to detect obstacles as well as pedestrians and road signs for safety purposes. In face recognition performs accurate authentication procedures through identifying eye spacing and nose form together with facial contour patterns. Modern AI systems heavily depend on feature extraction to make intelligent decisions due to its important role.

## II. OVERVIEW OF FEATURE EXTRACTION TECHNIQUES

In image processing, feature extraction plays a vital role in identifying the most informative aspects of an image, transforming raw pixel data into numerical features that preserve essential information for downstream tasks. This section divides techniques into handcrafted and deep learning-based categories, each with distinct approaches and applications.

***A. Handcrafted Features***

Handcrafted features are manually designed based on human expertise and domain knowledge to capture specific attributes of images. Such features deliver both computational efficiency and interpretability that fits many different implementations.

- **Local Invariant Features:** Local invariant feature techniques, such as SIFT and SURF, are designed to detect and describe distinctive features in images that remain consistent despite changes in scale, rotation, or lighting. SIFT, in particular, identifies keypoints and generates descriptors using local gradient orientation patterns, while SURF uses integral images for faster computation, as noted in "Speeded up robust features."[1].
- **Geometric Features:** Geometric features are crucial in shape-based analysis, especially when the physical structure or contour of an object plays an important role—such as in medical imaging or object segmentation.

  Some commonly used geometric descriptors include:

  a. **Area** – Measures the number of pixels inside a shape:

  $$\boxed{\text{Area} = \sum_{x,y} f(x,y)}$$

  b. **Perimeter** – Calculates the number of pixels along the boundary.

  c. **Circularity** – Useful in detecting round objects like cells or coins:

  $$\boxed{\text{Circularity} = \frac{4\pi \times \text{Area}}{\text{Perimeter}^2}}$$

  d. **Eccentricity** – Represents the proportion between the distance separating the two foci of an ellipse and the length of its major axis:

  $$\boxed{\text{Eccentricity} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2}}$$

  here a is semi-major and b is semi-minor axes.

  e. **Aspect Ratio** – Helps determine object orientation:

  $$\boxed{\text{Aspect Ratio} = \frac{\text{Width}}{\text{Height}}}$$

These geometric features are often employed when object identification relies on structural traits, such as detecting land plots in aerial imagery or tumor in CT scans.

- **Texture Features:** Through comparison with neighbouring pixels, LBP encodes local texture variations into binary values that describe the image structure, creating a binary pattern that describes local structures. LBP is particularly effective for tasks like face recognition and texture classification, as seen in comparisons for security applications. "As seen in [2], a comparative analysis of various feature extraction methods like CFs, SIFT, LBP, SURF, BRIEF and HOG has been done for security purposes."

  Texture features describe patterns, smoothness, or coarseness within an image. They are widely used in applications like fabric analysis, fingerprint recognition, and satellite imaging.

  One of the most effective ways to compute texture is through **Gray-Level Co-occurrence Matrices (GLCM)**, from which we derive statistical measures such as:

  a. **Contrast** – Measures local variations:

  $$\boxed{\text{Contrast} = \sum_{i,j} (i-j)^2 \, P(i,j)}$$

  b. **Correlation** – Evaluates the degree of linear relationship between a pixel and its neighbouring pixels:

  $$\boxed{\text{Correlation} = \sum_{i,j} \frac{(i-\mu_i)(j-\mu_j)P(i,j)}{\sigma_i \sigma_j}}$$

  c. **Energy** – Also referred to as Angular Second Moment (ASM), it quantifies the textural uniformity within an image:

  $$\boxed{\text{Energy} = \sum_{i,j} P(i,j)^2}$$

  d. **Entropy** – Captures randomness or complexity:

$$\text{Entropy} = -\sum_{i,j} P(i,j) \log P(i,j)$$

These descriptors offer strong discriminative power, especially in identifying natural vs. manmade surfaces or differentiating tissues in biomedical images.

- **Gradient-based Features:** Through localized gradient orientation analysis, HOG serves as a robust method for identifying object boundaries and shapes in visual data, especially in pedestrian detection. HOG's effectiveness is highlighted in comparisons with other descriptors "Histogram of oriented gradients."[3]
- **Colour Features:** The distribution of colour intensities across an image forms the basis of colour features, which are broadly adopted in image processing applications. While they are often overlooked in grayscale processing, colour-based features are crucial in applications like fruit quality analysis, skin lesion detection, or environmental monitoring.

  Key colour-based statistical descriptors include:

  a. **Mean Intensity** of RGB:

  $$\mu = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} p_i$$

  b. **Standard Deviation** (measuring variation):

  $$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(p_i - \mu)^2}$$

  c. **Skewness** and **Kurtosis** for analysing distribution shape.

  d. **Normalized RGB** components for illumination-invariant colour analysis:

  $$r = \frac{R}{R+G+B}, \quad g = \frac{G}{R+G+B}$$

  These features are especially useful when colour plays a key role in classification—for instance, detecting ripe fruits or differentiating vegetation from water in satellite images.
- **Dimensionality Reduction:** PCA achieves dimensionality reduction by focusing on the directions (principal components) that contain the greatest amount of variance in the dataset. PCA is often used to simplify data before classification or to visualize high-dimensional data, as discussed in feature engineering contexts "Feature engineering."[4]

**A (1). Traditional Feature Extraction Methods**

Handcrafted feature extraction techniques have been the foundation of computer vision for decades. Some of the most widely used methods include:

1. SIFT (Scale-Invariant Feature Transform)
   - SIFT identifies and describes distinctive keypoints in an image that are invariant to scale, rotation, and minor illumination variations.
   - It is broadly adopted in object recognition, image stitching, and 3D modelling.
   - However, it is computationally expensive, which may hinder its performance in time-sensitive environments.
2. SURF (Speeded-Up Robust Features)
   - SURF an optimized version of SIFT that speeds up feature detection while maintaining robustness.
   - It is useful in applications like image retrieval and real-time object tracking.
   - While faster than SIFT, it still requires significant processing power.
3. HOG (Histogram of Oriented Gradients)
   - HOG is known for its strength in object detection, as it highlights the shape and contour of objects by analysing the direction of image gradients, especially pedestrian detection in self-driving cars.
   - It captures the distribution of edges and gradients, making it useful for tasks where shape and contour play a key role.
   - However, it is sensitive to lighting variations and does not perform well on complex textures.
4. LBP (Local Binary Patterns)
   - As a texture-focused technique, LBP encodes the relationship between a central pixel and its neighbour's into binary patterns, effectively summarizing local textures.
   - In LBP for more detailed texture analysis, features like contrast, entropy, and energy from GLCM are often combined with LBP for improved classification accuracy.
   - It is lightweight and computationally efficient, making it useful in face recognition and texture classification.
   - However, it struggles with noise and illumination variations.
5. PCA (Principal Component Analysis)
   - As a dimensionality reduction tool, PCA helps compress image data without losing critical information by focusing on features that contribute most to data variance.
   - It is commonly used in facial recognition, handwriting analysis, and medical imaging.
   - The downside is that it assumes a linear relationship in data, which may not always be the case.
   - PCA can also be preceded by geometric or colour feature extraction, aiding in compressing high-dimensional feature representations into a more manageable form.

Each of these methods has been instrumental in advancing computer vision, but they are increasingly being replaced by deep learning models for complex and large-scale applications.

***B. Deep Learning-Based Features***

Deep learning models are capable of learning relevant features directly from raw data, reducing or even removing the need for handcrafted feature engineering. These methods have achieved superior performance in many image processing tasks, particularly with large datasets.

- **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs):** A CNN is composed of several layers that capture visual information at increasing levels of complexity, beginning with low-level features and advancing to high-level object details. Their versatility makes them popular choices for various vision tasks like identifying, detecting, and segmenting objects in images, as evidenced by their application in remote sensing [5].

- **Autoencoders:** These are unsupervised neural network models designed to learn efficient, compressed representations of input data through an encoder–decoder architecture. Autoencoders are widely employed for feature extraction and dimensionality reduction, and have demonstrated effectiveness in tasks such as anomaly detection and image denoising, as discussed in "Feature Extraction in Image Processing."[6]
- **Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs):** Beyond their primary role in image generation, GANs can also be employed for feature extraction. GAN discriminator networks develop the skill to differentiate between real images and synthetic images created by the generator network.
  GAN discriminators learn to separate real output from generated content which produces valuable features that enable classification tasks and other operations according to ophthalmology applications [7].

This overview highlights the diversity of feature extraction techniques, each with its unique advantages and applications, as supported by various studies and comparisons.

## III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FEATURE EXTRACTION APPROACHES

The success of choosing appropriate feature extraction methods depends on three elements which include endpoint requirements and data characteristics and the system's computational power capabilities. An evaluation of handcrafted and deep learning-based methods occurs based on accuracy, computational cost, and applicability standards by examining empirical evidence.

Handcrafted features including SIFT and HOG are computationally efficient and interpretable thus making them suitable for real-time applications or when computational resources are limited. However, they may not capture complex patterns as effectively as deep learning methods. In a face recognition study, LBP and correlation filters (VLC) outperformed traditional descriptors such as HOG, SIFT, and SURF from the perspective of accuracy, with LBP achieving a recognition time of 0.099 seconds compared to SIFT's 0.41 seconds "refer to [2]" This suggests LBP's suitability for speed-critical tasks.

Deep learning-based features, especially features extracted using CNN's, have consistently achieved high accuracy in image classification and object detection tasks, especially with large datasets. For example, on the Fashion-MNIST dataset, CNN's achieved 91.15% accuracy, compared to HOG + LBP with SVM at 87.4% "refer to [8]" This highlights CNNs' advantage in complex classifications, although they require substantial computational power and large amounts of labelled data for training.

Computational cost is another critical factor. Handcrafted features like SURF are designed to be fast, making them suitable for applications where speed is essential, as noted in comparisons with SIFT and PCA-SIFT, where SURF was the fastest with good performance "refer to [9]" In contrast, deep learning models, especially during training, demand significant resources, although inference can be optimized.

Applicability also varies; for instance, SIFT and SURF are excellent for matching and registration tasks, while HOG is tailored for object detection. Deep learning methods are more versatile but may require adaptation for specific tasks, as seen in remote sensing applications where CNNs extract deep features for scene classification [5].

Overall, the selection of a feature extraction technique must align with the particular goals and constraints of the intended use case, balancing accuracy, computational efficiency, and the availability of data and resources, as supported by these comparative analyses.

## IV. APPLICATIONS OF FEATURE EXTRACTION IN REAL-WORLD SCENARIOS

Serving as a core component in practical deployments, feature extraction boosts the efficiency and accuracy of systems operating in remote sensing, medical imaging, and industrial automation, as well as supporting AI-powered image classification.

In remote sensing, these techniques facilitate the analysis of satellite and aerial images for land use and land cover classification, temporal change detection, and environmental monitoring. For instance, by extracting spectral and spatial features, it is possible to differentiate between various types of vegetation, water bodies, and urban areas, facilitating effective resource management and urban planning, as discussed in "Remote Sensing Image Classification."[10] Specific methods like HOG capture edge information for object detection in optical remote sensing images "Feature Extraction - an overview."[11]

In medical imaging, feature extraction is crucial for diagnosing diseases and planning treatments. Techniques like edge detection and texture analysis help in identifying abnormalities in X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans. For example, in mammography, feature extraction can aid in detecting microcalcifications, which are early indicators of breast cancer, as noted in applications requiring high precision "What is Feature Extraction in Image Processing?."[12]

In industrial automation, feature extraction is employed for quality control and process optimization. In manufacturing, it can be used to inspect products for defects by analysing images from production lines. Additionally, in robotics, feature extraction enables machines to recognize and manipulate objects, enhancing automation in assembly and packaging processes, as seen in discussions on vision systems "The Power of Image Processing."[13]

Besides, In AI-powered image classification systems, transforming unprocessed image data into interpretable and compact forms, feature extraction is a foundational step in many vision-based systems, which are then used by machine learning algorithms to categorize images into predefined classes. This has applications ranging from facial recognition in security systems to content-based image retrieval in digital libraries, as highlighted in "Feature Extraction in Image Processing."[6]

Through these broad set of applications, feature extraction demonstrates its versatility and importance in extracting actionable insights from visual data across multiple domains, supported by various studies and practical implementations.

## V. CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Despite the advancements in feature extraction techniques, several challenges persist, impacting both handcrafted and deep learning-based methods. Effective deep learning often depends on access to large datasets that have been carefully labelled remains a significant hurdle, particularly in domains where data annotation is expensive or time-consuming, as noted in discussions on machine learning challenges "What is Feature Extraction? Feature Extraction Techniques Explained."[14] Additionally, the computational demands of training deep models limit their accessibility, especially for researchers and organizations with constrained resources, as seen in [15].

Interpretability is another challenge; Due to their complex architectures, deep learning models are often perceived as black boxes, limiting our ability to fully comprehend how features are derived and utilized. The absence of transparency can pose challenges in scenarios where a clear understanding of the model's decisions is essential, such as medical diagnosis, as discussed in "Image feature extraction algorithm based on visual information."[16]

For handcrafted features, the primary challenge lies in designing features that can effectively capture the complexity of modern image data. As images become more diverse and tasks more sophisticated, manually designing features becomes increasingly difficult, as highlighted in "Feature Extraction Explained."[17]

Looking to the future, several trends are emerging to address these challenges:

- **Self-Supervised Learning:** By solving synthetic or surrogate tasks, self-supervised learning trains models to learn rich representations directly from raw, unlabelled data, reducing the reliance on labelled datasets. Techniques like contrastive learning have shown promise in learning robust features without supervision, as noted in recent trends "The Power of Image Processing."[13]
- **Hybrid Models:** Combining handcrafted features with learned features can leverage the strengths of both approaches. For example, using domain-specific handcrafted features as inputs to deep learning techniques can significantly boost performance and interpretability, as discussed in "Feature engineering."[4]
- **Explainable AI:** Enhancing the interpretability of deep learning models through methods like attention visualization and feature attribution remains a critical research direction, aiding in the understanding of how and why models make certain predictions, as seen in [18].
- **Efficient Architectures:** Designing neural networks that are computationally efficient, such as lightweight CNNs or models optimized for edge devices, will enable broader deployment of feature extraction techniques, as noted in "Feature Extraction in Image Processing."[6]
- **Transfer Learning:** Leveraging pre-trained models on large-scale datasets and fine-tuning them for target tasks can mitigate the necessity of having a vast collection of labelled samples and computational resources, as highlighted in [5].

These trends indicate a move towards more accessible, interpretable, and efficient feature extraction methods, promising to expand their applicability and impact across various fields, as supported by recent literature and discussions.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Feature extraction has been a cornerstone of image processing and computer vision, evolving from manually designed handcrafted features to sophisticated deep learning-based methods. Though traditional methods have played a crucial role in feature extraction, deep learning has revolutionized the process by eliminating the need for hand-crafted features and learning them directly from large datasets, leading to unprecedented accuracy within key areas of computer vision, including image analysis and object recognition. But the ongoing challenges remain, including the need for large labelled datasets, computational demands, and the interpretability of learned features. Looking ahead, trends such as self-supervised learning, hybrid models, and explainable AI promise to address these challenges and further enhance the capabilities of feature extraction techniques. As the field continues to advance, feature extraction will remain integral to unlocking the full potential of visual data in diverse domains, as evidenced by its wide-ranging applications and ongoing research efforts.

TABLE I

| Performance Comparison of Feature Extraction Methods | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Method** | **Task** | **Accuracy (%)** | **Computational Time (s)** | **Source** |
| LBP | Face Recognition | >85 | 0.099 | [2] |
| HOG + LBP | Image Classification | 87.4 | - | [8] |
| CNN | Image Classification | 91.15 | - | [8] |
| SIFT | Feature Matching | - | 0.41 | [2] |
| SURF | Feature Matching | - | 0.116 | [2] |

This table encapsulates key performance metrics, aiding in the selection of appropriate methods based on task requirements.

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