+LaChance 2020

Pratical FRM, focuses on low resolution, talks about real life metrics and not scores

+ Ounkomol 2018

3D TL images and it doesn’t work well for 2D and then combine z-slices, also a very small dataset and doesn’t generalize for other phenotypes

+ Christiansen 2018 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0092867418303647>

Also TL z-stacks, can predict live of dead, use of different scales (tower approach)

Tihanyi 2020

Review of all CLD processes in last years, but bot much about fluorescence in silico

Ugawa 2021 <https://elifesciences.org/articles/67660>

Single-pixel detector (<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.aan0096> explained here) during the cell sorting (classifying wave lengths)

+ Shiyui Cheng 2021 <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/sciadv.abe0431>

Most advanced paper, small dataset, Uses dense blocks

+Richard Kasprowicz 2017 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocel.2017.01.004>

Rely on the DIC for the morphological analysis

Can be used for image denoising

<https://openaccess.thecvf.com/content/ICCV2021W/NeurArch/papers/Jia_DDUNet_Dense_Dense_U-Net_With_Applications_in_Image_Denoising_ICCVW_2021_paper.pdf>

Predicting uncertantity maps

<https://opg.optica.org/optica/fulltext.cfm?uri=optica-6-5-618&id=412113#>

The input to the neural network consists of five low-resolution intensity images, including two brightfield and three darkfield images.