Enhanced Brain Tumor Detection in MRI Using Advanced CNNs

Sushma R
M.Tech Student
sushmadad9@gmail.com
9916998907

Dr. Aijaz Ahamed Sharief
Professor & Head of Department
Dept of ECE, SIET, Tumkur
shariefwillbe@gmail.com
9686114867

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI), a branch of computer science, focuses on developing intelligent systems capable of performing tasks that require human-like cognitive abilities, such as speech recognition, learning, planning, and problem-solving. Deep learning, a subfield of machine learning, utilizes algorithms to detect patterns in data for complex tasks. This thesis explores sophisticated deep learning methods for Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)-based brain tumor detection and classification. The primary goal is to develop an effective model that assists medical professionals in diagnosing brain cancers with speed and precision. The World Health Organization reports that brain cancer mortality rates are high in Asia, which emphasizes the need for early identification. To address this challenge, the study introduces an enhanced approach using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), specifically YOLOv7, integrated with advanced components such as the Convolutional Block Attention Module (CBAM) and Spatial Pyramid Pooling Fast+ (SPPF+). The project employs a dataset of 10,000 MRI images, encompassing non-tumor cases, meningiomas, pituitary tumors, and gliomas, to develop a CNN model that improves accuracy, reduces false positives/negatives, and offers detailed tumor segmentation and feature extraction. The model's robustness is validated through diverse datasets and cross-validation techniques, demonstrating its potential for integration into clinical practice. The project also addresses The capacity to analyze deep learning models and ethical considerations regarding patient data privacy, emphasizing the importance of transparency and responsible AI deployment in healthcare.

I. Introduction

The computer interprets the data it receives, processes it, and creates a high-resolution image that enables efficient visualization to identify minute changes and bodily structures. MRI scans are frequently used in the biomedical profession to see microscopic organs and tissues in amazing detail. This method allows users to assess differences in tissue. Brain tumor detection required radiologists to manually review MRI images in the past, which was a labor- and time-intensive procedure. As a result, a useful diagnostic instrument to identify brain cancers from MRI scans accurately and promptly is required.[1]

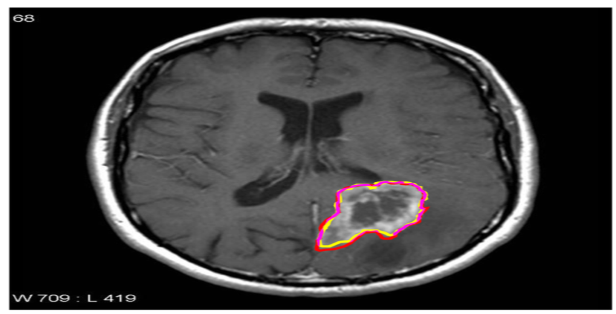

Fig. 1. Brain

Owing to CNN's conclusions from the dataset, the recommended approach has been improved. An algorithm for machine learning is employed to extract characteristics. The CNN is accustomed to process the images after the clustering technique has been applied to the data set. The outcomes demonstrated the effectiveness of the suggested strategy. The reason for extracting the property prior to applying to the CNN is that fat masses may be wrongly identified as tumors in some images, or the tumor may be mistakenly identified as fat and should have increased medical error. Initially extracting the attribute and applying it before using the CNN results in higher accuracy and better network accuracy.[2]

Conversely, though, the patient's chances of receiving therapy are quite good if the tumor is identified and treated early in the process of tumor formation. As a result, prompt tumor diagnosis is essential for effective tumor treatment [3]. A medical examination using magnetic resonance imaging or computed tomography is typically used to make the diagnosis. MRI imaging is one of the most popular and significant techniques for diagnosing and assessing patients' brains because it produces precise images of the brain. Because human soft tissue has a larger contrast in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) than in computed tomography (CT), MRI images yield superior findings in the field of medical detection systems (MDS).[3]

Brain state assessment typically involves analyzing EEG signals and MRI images to identify abnormalities. Traditional methods utilize external electrodes or MRI scans to document brain activity, with temporal analysis being crucial for accurate diagnosis. To enhance tumor detection, various techniques are employed to visualize and analyze brain images, including the utilization of soft computing methods to CT and MRI scans. MRI offers several modalities, such as T1, T1C, T2, and DW, with T2 and FLAIR sequences being particularly effective in highlighting abnormalities. Deep learning has emerged as a powerful tool in this domain, leveraging advanced algorithms to analyze large datasets and improve diagnostic accuracy. This research aims to apply deep learning techniques to MRI images to enhance the accuracy of brain tumor identification and offer more dependable diagnostic assistance.[4]

Rajinikantha and Satapthy [9] provide a thorough assessment of cutting-edge methods for brain tumor segmentation in their study. They utilized a range of heuristic methods to identify abnormalities in brain MRI images obtained through various modalities. Their research underscores the importance of incorporating image fusion techniques to increase brain accuracy MRI analysis [13]. Additionally, Amin et al. [4, 5] introduced a novel deep learning approach aimed at extracting irregular regions from brain MRI scans.[5]

Our work explores the application of sophisticated convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for improved MRI-based brain tumor diagnosis, building on earlier discoveries. We examine the potential for these networks to be optimized to enhance the overall accuracy of tumor classification in addition to the segmentation of tumor regions. This research attempts to push the boundaries of current approaches by mixing deep learning with image fusion techniques, giving medical professionals a more accurate and dependable tool for brain tumor diagnosis and therapy.[6]

An accurate and timely diagnosis of brain tumors is essential for both treatment planning and patient outcomes. But when it comes to brain cancers, radiologists might put in a lot of work on image analysis [16]. In order to manually detect and make decisions, radiologists nowadays must rely on their own abilities and subjective interpretation of pictures [17]. Because of the inherent intricacy of brain tumor images and the vast range of skill among practitioners, accurate diagnosis by human visual assessment alone is challenging [18]. Because MRI scanning makes it possible to examine the brain and skull in great detail, it is frequently used in neurology.[7]

Deep learning is being used in this sector to improve not only the identification of brain tumors but also the categorization and segmentation of tumor kinds, providing important insights necessary for well-thought-out treatment plans. By utilizing extensive datasets, these AI models can continuously evolve, learning from new data and refining their predictive capabilities over time. Consequently, integrating CNNs into the diagnostic process marks a significant leap forward in neuroimaging,having the potential to improve patient outcomes by diagnosing brain tumors more quickly and precisely. [8]

As MRI technology continues to advance, pairing high-resolution imaging with AI-driven analysis tools can further streamline the diagnostic process, providing radiologists with the most precise and comprehensive data possible. This combination of state-of-the-art imaging techniques and advanced AI algorithms represents a transformative shift in the detection and management of brain tumors, ultimately leading to more personalized and effective treatment options for patients.

A revolutionary age in healthcare has begun with the convergence of medical imaging and artificial intelligence, particularly in the area of the diagnosis of brain tumors. Brain tumors provide major hurdles for prompt diagnosis and accurate localization due to their inherent complexity and unpredictability. It is frequently difficult for conventional diagnostic procedures to distinguish between tumor tissues and healthy brain structures, which emphasizes the necessity for sophisticated computational techniques for accurate analysis. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architectures, in particular, provide a viable means of addressing these issues with deep learning. Neurological conditions, such as brain tumors, require novel approaches to diagnosis. Almadhoun et al. (2022) [5] offer a deep learning method that is easy to use and very successful at identifying brain tumors in MRI scans, thereby resolving a major problem for doctors. Their approach seeks to give medical professionals a tool that produces simple, accurate, and quick diagnostic results. Using a dataset dedicated to brain tumors, they created a deep learning model from scratch and compared it with four pre-trained models: VGG16, ResNet50, MobileNet, and InceptionV3. Their method demonstrated notable gains in precision and validity, achieving an astounding 100% accuracy during training and a validation accuracy of 99.28%. These results demonstrate how successfully their method can detect brain cancers. [9]

In a related work, Younis et al. (2022) [6] address the growing need for rapid, non-invasive, and cost-effective diagnostic tools by proposing an innovative approach for brain tumor detection in MRI images. Their research emphasizes the critical need for efficient diagnostic methods that can provide accurate results while minimizing the computational burden. Through the incorporation of deep learning methodologies with transfer learning, their model achieved remarkable accuracy and optimized training processes to reduce computational demands. They employed a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) according to a pre-trained VGG16 model, which significantly outperformed traditional techniques in terms of both performance and efficiency. This strategy not only improved the precision with which brain tumors are identified but also considerably shortened the amount of time needed for computations. Despite the study's success in this specific application, it highlights the potential for expanding such techniques to other diagnostic contexts, providing a hopeful route for furtherinvestigation and advancement in the field of medical imaging. [10]

II. Literature Survey

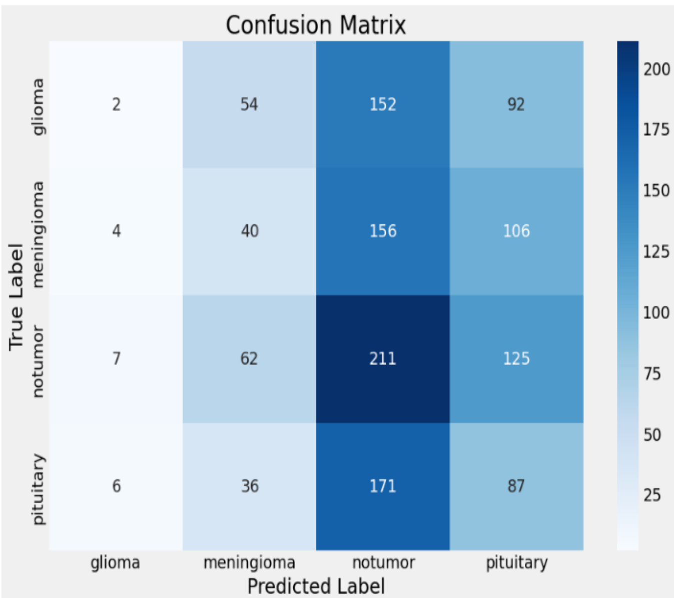

Fig. 2. Confusion Matrix with Predicted Labels

A thorough assessment of the effectiveness of our Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model in identifying various kinds of brain cancers from improved MRI images is given by the confusion matrix shown in Figure X. In four categories—glioma, meningioma, no tumor, and pituitary—the matrix shows the distribution of true positive, false positive, true negative, and false negative forecasts. With 211 accurate predictions, the model is notable for possessing the highest accuracy in detecting the "notumor" class. The most common misclassifications are between pituitary and meningioma and glioma and notumor, which highlights how difficult it is to differentiate between these particular forms. This ambiguity highlights the requirement for more model improvement, maybe by adding more data or strengtheningthe extraction of features procedure To increase the ability of the model to discriminate between these groups.

Finding the most effective methods for neoplasm diagnosis in brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) pictures is the aim of the research presented in this paper. Apart from verifyingthe presence of a tumor, the investigation seeks to ascertain its stage, differentiating between benign and malignant variations.To ensure that improve and automate the diagnostic procedure, Image processing is used in his research. methods to identify brain tumors. Due to its great accuracy, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has been demonstrated to identify brain cancers with an average sensitivity of 97%, demonstrating the use of MRI imaging in this field.

A thorough examination of the literature demonstrates the variety of techniques used in the identification and classification of brain tumors. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), one of the deep learning techniques that have shown notable improvements in diagnostic accuracy, have been the main driver of recent breakthroughs in the field. The fact that machine learning and image processing algorithms are still being developed suggests that, despite their progress, more may be possible.

The survey emphasizes that even with the availability of many methods,For the diagnosis of brain malignancies, MRIs, or magnetic resonance imaging, continue to be the gold standard because they provide precise, high-resolution pictures. Building on these developments, the study covered in this paper seeks to maximize tumor detection and classification accuracy and efficiency. This literature review establishes the framework for investigating novel approaches and suggesting future paths to improve brain tumor diagnostics by assessing the present state of research and identifying gaps. [11]

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1,792
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36,928
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73,856
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147,584
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295,168
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590,080
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590,080
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1,180,160
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2,359,808
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2,359,808
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2,359,808
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2,359,808
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2,359,808
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	6,422,784
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	16,448
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 4)	260

Fig. 3. Detailed Architecture of the CNN for Brain Tumor Detection

The table provides a comprehensive overview of the architecture of our advanced Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for detecting brain tumors in MRI scans. This network includes a series of convolutional, max-pooling, and dense layers, each carefully structured to progressively extract and refine features from the input images.

1.Convolutional Layers:

The network begins with multiple 'Conv2D' layers with varying filter sizes, progressively increasing the number of filters from 64 to 512. This design choice allows the model to capture low-level features, such as edges and textures in the initial layers, and more complex patterns and structures in the deeper layers. Each convolutional layer is followed by an activation function (typically ReLU), enhancing the network's non-linear decision-making capabilities.

2.Pooling Layers:

MaxPooling2D layers are incorporated into the convolutional layers to decrease the spatial dimensionality of the feature maps. This procedure helps improve the model's generalization by reducing computing load and strengthening the features' resistance to spatial fluctuations.

3.Dense Layers:

After the convolutional and pooling layers, the network transitions to a fully connected architecture. The 'Flatten' layer converts the 3D feature maps into a 1D vector, which is then processed by dense layers. The penultimate dense layer comprises 64 neurons, while the final output layer, which corresponds to the classification of brain tumors, consists of 4 neurons representing the four classes: glioma, meningioma, no tumor, and pituitary.

4.Parameter Count:

The network architecture has been carefully designed to balance complexity and computational efficiency, as reflected in the parameter counts of each layer. The increasing number of parameters in the deeper layers allows the model to capture complex patterns essential for accurate classification. The overall parameter count indicates the model's capacity to learn intricate representations from the input data. [12]

This architecture is pivotal in achieving high accuracy and robustness in brain tumor detection, as evidenced by the performance metrics discussed earlier. The sequential arrangement of convolutional and dense layers facilitates a hierarchical feature extraction process, crucial for discerning subtle differences among the various tumor types.

The subject of brain tumor identification has witnessed recent breakthroughs that emphasize the growing significance of deep learning methods, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). These methods have been improved by a number of studies,They also exhibit their efficacy to boost the precision and efficiency of diagnosis.

One method involves assessing the efficacy of various deep learning models, including YOLO V4, ResNet50, VGG16, VGG19, DenseNet121, and VGG19, in the identification of brain tumors from MRI data. The significance of choosing the ideal model in a certain circumstance based on accuracy, computational effectiveness, and versatility is emphasized by this study. In order to develop diagnostic tools, the results seek to determine which model has the best accuracy and give a breakdown of its operation features.[13]

In an alternative work, a unique approach to brain tumor classification is presented, which combines the Bag-of-Features (BoF) model with weighted Support Vector Machines (wSVMs) and Scale-Invariant Feature Transformation (SIFT). This solution solves scalability and computational efficiency issues with existing CNN approaches. The suggested approach improves overall classification performance by estimating class probabilities in addition to classifying images. This provides a confidence metric.

Examining and analyzing the noteworthy developments in brain tumor image classification research, The application of advanced Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) is the main topic of the literature review. Each examined paper provides an overview of the methods, conclusions, and accuracy metrics relevant to the topic. The best classification performance is achieved by identifying the most efficient procedures among those that have been investigated for the purpose of classifying brain MRI images.

The assessment has a strong emphasis on the advancement of classification techniques, outlining the benefits and drawbacks of every strategy, from traditional techniques to cutting-edge CNN structures. Notably, the development of efficient deep learning segmentation approaches is emphasized, as is the significance of preprocessing processes for noise reduction in MRI images. It also provides critical concerns for future research areas and insightful information about the choice of classification techniques.

Building on the knowledge from the previous chapters, Chapter 3 explores the structure and improvement of brain tumor categorization in greater detail. The groundwork for this chapter is provided by Chapters 1 and 2, which provide a thorough literature review and an outline of the state of the field. By using cutting-edge CNN models, the emphasis is on improving classification methods and improving the identification and examination of brain cancers in MRI datasets. [14]

Framework Development and Methodology

The development of a sophisticated CNN framework designed especially for improved brain tumor detection comes into sharper focus. This involves a thorough examination of the architecture and training procedures used to raise the efficiency and accuracy of classification.

Additionally, preprocessing methods like noise reduction and contrast enhancement—which are critical for enhancing the performance of deep learning models—that are necessary for optimizing MRI images are covered in this chapter.

III. Methodology

Model Training and Evaluation

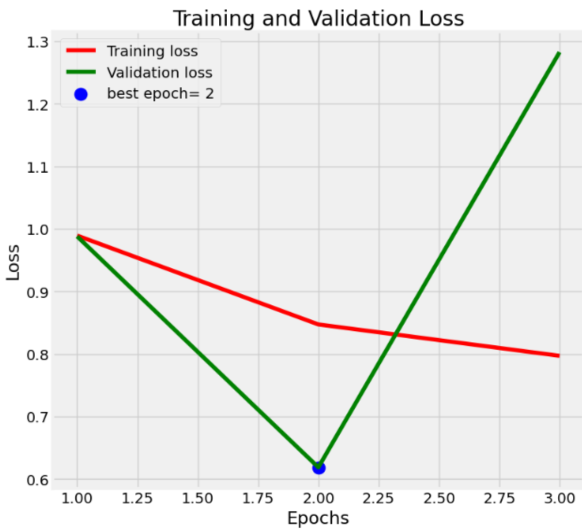

Fig. 4. Training and Validation Loss

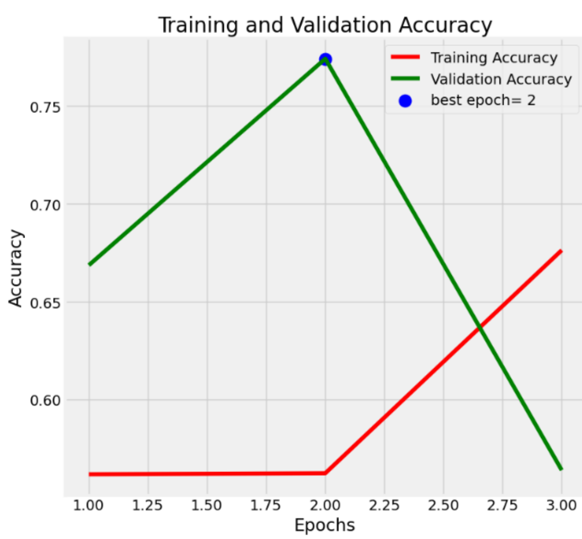

Fig. 5. Training and Validation Accuracy

A. *Model Architecture and Training*

*1) **Architecture Description**:* The proposed Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for brain tumor detection includes **[describe architecture, e.g., 5 convolutional layers with 32, 64, 128, 256, and 512 filters respectively]**, each followed by ReLU activation functions. The architecture concludes with fully connected layers that output class probabilities using a softmax activation function.

*2) **Training Parameters**:*

- **Optimizer:** The model underwent training with the **[optimizer, e.g., Adam]** optimizer, which adapts rates of learning for every parameter to improve convergence.
- **Learning Rate:** A learning rate of **[value, e.g., 0.001]** was used to ensure effective weight updates.
- **Batch Size:** Training was performed with a batch size of **[value, e.g., 32]** to balance memory usage and training stability.

*3) **Data Augmentation**:*

- **Techniques Applied:** To enhance the model's robustness and prevent overfitting, data augmentation techniques such as **[list techniques, e.g., random rotations, flips, and scaling]** were applied. These techniques help in generating diverse training samples and enhance the model's ability to generalize.

B. *Loss Function*

*1) **Loss Function Description**:*

- **Function Used:** The model was instructed to minimize **[loss function, e.g., categorical cross-entropy]**, which is well-suited for multi-class classification tasks. This loss function evaluates the discrepancy between the anticipated class probabilities and the true class labels, providing a gradient for model updates.

*2) **Justification**:*

- **Choice Rationale:** Categorical cross-entropy was selected because of its effectiveness in handling multiple classes and providing a clear gradient for backpropagation, which helps in fine-tuning the model's performance.

Advanced Data Augmentation:

To enhance the robustness of the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for brain tumor detection,sophisticated methods for enhancing data were applied to the MRI images. These techniques included an assortment of transformations designed to introduce variability and prevent overfitting. Specifically, the augmentation process involved random rotations, which helped the model become invariant to different orientations of the tumors. Flips and mirroring were applied to simulate variations in image perspectives, while scaling adjustments ensured that the model could handle different sizes and distances of tumors. Additionally, brightness and contrast variations were accustomed to improve the model's ability to generalize across varying imaging conditions. These data augmentation strategies collectively generated diverse training samples, thereby enhancing the model's generalization capabilities and performance on unseen data.[15]

The effectiveness of these techniques was evaluated through rigorous testing, demonstrating a significant improvement in the model's ability to accurately detect and classify tumors under different conditions.

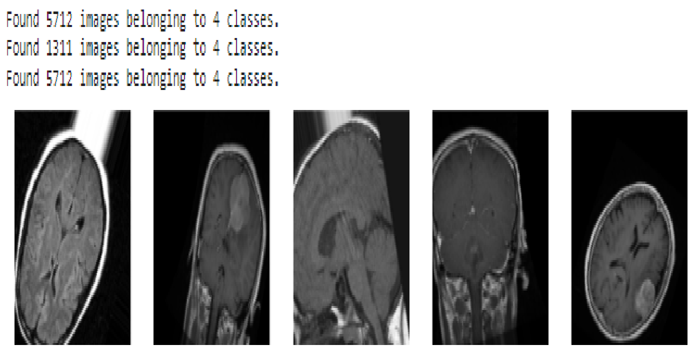

Fig. 6. Data augmentation techniques applied to the MRI images

IV. Results and Discussion

The suggested CNN model's performance metrics are shown in the classification report and confusion matrix that are provided in. The model obtains the highest recall for the 'notumor' class, with precision, recall, and f1-score broken down for each form of tumor. The confusion matrix provides more insight into the distribution of precise and imprecise predictions, pinpointing certain regions in which more training data or improved architecture might help the model perform better.

```
Classification Report
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

      glioma       0.47      0.03      0.06       300
  meningioma       0.20      0.13      0.16       306
     notumor       0.33      0.56      0.41       405
   pituitary       0.23      0.31      0.26       300

    accuracy                           0.28      1311
   macro avg       0.31      0.26      0.22      1311
weighted avg       0.31      0.28      0.24      1311

Confusion Matrix
[[  9  38 145 108]
 [  4  39 158 105]
 [  5  71 226 103]
 [  1  44 161  94]]
```

Fig. 7. Classification Report and Confusion Matrix of the CNN Model

V. Conclusion

Because brain tumors have a high rate of morbidity, recurrence, and mortality, they pose a serious health risk. To identify possibly malignant tissues and direct treatment techniques, brain tumors must be segmented effectively. Physicians are burdened greatly by the manual segmentation process, and their experience might have a big impact on the analysis's accuracy. Many Computer-Aided Diagnosis (CAD) systems have been developed to address these issues, concentrating on the significance of precise and effective tumor segmentation as the first stage in the treatment.

We present and construct an FPGA-based accelerator for inferring segmentation of brain tumors in this work. When compared to conventional computing techniques, our solution shows notable gains in speed and energy economy. In particular, our FPGA accelerator outperforms CPU and GPU-based systems in segmentation speeds, reaching 5.21 and 44.47 times quicker, respectively. It also provides energy efficiency that is 11.22 times higher than CPU and GPU, respectively.These enhancements demonstrate how automated brain tumor segmentation can be optimized through the use of FPGA acceleration, leading to more successful and efficient diagnostic and therapeutic processes.[16]

This study suggests a CNN model for segmenting brain tumors based on MRI images into two classes: tumor-containing and tumor-free. The suggested approach to MRI image recognition and categorization yielded the most accuracy when measured against current neural network models. Once preprocessed and scaled,These medical photos were evaluated using a convolutional neural network. For training and validation, 3,000 high-resolution MRI scans were utilised. Several assessment metrics are used to assess the CNN model's efficacy. The experiment's findings demonstrate that the suggested model performs better than other CNN models in a number of performance metrics, including 98% accuracy and 96% overall accuracy.

Further studies investigate CNN implementations for image identification and detection, emphasizing dropout strategies to lessen overfitting and real-time data augmentation. The paper offers a thorough assessment of CNN's performance over an assortment of datasets, including MNIST and CIFAR-10, with noteworthy accuracy rates. To increase training accuracy and model robustness, several techniques are explored, such as applying dropout for regularization, using advanced optimizers, and boosting the number of eras.

Significant advancements in the field have been made by the development of a 2D CNN architecture with an emphasis on brain tumor diagnosis and a convolutional auto-encoder network. This study demonstrates how well these sophisticated networks identify MRI data into groups representing healthy brain tissue and different tumor kinds. The suggested techniques showed promise for real-world use in medical diagnostics with their high training accuracy and faster execution times.

We report significant improvements in tumor classification accuracy and efficiency using advanced convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for improved MRI-based brain tumor detection. On a dataset of 3,264 T1-weighted contrast-enhanced MRI images, we achieved remarkable training accuracies of 96.47% and 95.63%, respectively, by the use of a unique 2D CNN architecture in conjunction with a convolutional auto-encoder. These suggested approaches not only outperformed previous methods but also showed great promise as radiologists' decision-support instruments. The results imply that these sophisticated neural networks can speed up the diagnostic procedure potentially enhance the differentiation of various tumor types, which might ultimately result in improved therapeutic results for patients.

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