

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF UNION OF MATHEMATICAL IMAGING 2025 (UMI 2025)



UMI 2025

数学图像联盟学术会议

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF

UNION OF MATHEMATICAL IMAGING 2025

会议手册



2025年9月19-21日 湖北·恩施



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数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议。

International Conference of Union of Mathematical Imaging 2025

数学图像联盟简介

数学图像联盟(Union of Mathematical Imaging,简称UMI)是由孔德兴教授于2010年倡议成立,由浙江大学等20余所高校组建的学术联盟。

UMI宗旨是加强数学、图像处理及相关领域的国内外专家学者之间的合作交流,为广大数学图像研究者和青年学生提供一个交流最新研究成果、了解前沿发展动态的平台,推动数学、图像处理及相关领域的科学研究与学科发展。联盟成员单位目前包括北京大学、北京师范大学、重庆大学、重庆师范大学、电子科技大学、佛罗里达大学(University of Florida,美国)、国防科技大学、哈尔滨工业大学、哈尔滨师范大学、河南大学、湖北民族大学、华东师范大学、华北电力大学、南京大学、南开大学、内蒙古大学、上海大学、上海交通大学、深圳大学、天津师范大学、西安电子科技大学、香港浸会大学、香港中文大学、浙江大学、浙江师范大学、中山大学。

UMI会议主席:

孔德兴 浙江大学/浙江师范大学

UMI会议秘书处:

秘书长: 沈超敏 华东师范大学

成 员: 彭亚新 上海大学

郭志昌 哈尔滨工业大学

庞志峰 河南大学

UMI每年召开年度会议,会议主题是交流国内外特别是联盟成员单位一年来在图像处理及相关领域的最新研究进展。会议源于由孔德兴教授倡办的已成功举办五届的图像处理系列会议International Conference on Image Processing:Theory, Methodsand Applications(ICIPTMA)。自2018年起,会议更名为UMI年度会议(会议网址:http://www.zsmm.org.cn:9999)。

数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议

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湖北民族大学数学与统计学院简介

数学与统计学院从1938年正式开办数学教育起,已走过80多年的光辉历程,是湖北民族大学历史最悠久、师资力量最为雄厚的学院之一。学院目前开办2个本科专业——数学与应用数学、统计学;1个一级学科硕士点——数学,1个专业硕士学位授权点——应用统计。本科生在校生规模800余人,硕士研究生在校生规模近150人。师资队伍雄厚,现有在岗教师44人,其中副高级以上职称23人,拥有博士学位32人。

学院拥有多个省部级教学与科研平台。学院拥有省级优秀教学团队1个,省级一流课程5门。数学是一级学科硕士点(2011年)、湖北省重点培育学科(2012年)、湖北省楚天学者设岗学科(2013年)、湖北省"十四五"优势特色学科群"数学科学与信息技术"学科(2021)、应用数学是国家民委重点建设学科(2014年)。数学与应用数学专业是湖北省省级品牌专业(2005年)、教育部特色专业(2008年)、湖北省省级综合改革试点专业(2013年)、湖北省荆楚卓越教师协同育人计划专业(2018)、湖北省一流专业建设点(2019年)、国家一流专业建设点(2020年)、通过教育部师范专业二级认证(2023年)。统计学专业是省级一流专业建设点(2021)、应用统计是专业硕士学位授权点(2021)。

近十年来,学院教师共获得各级各类项目100余项,其中国家社科基金重大项目1项,国家自然科学基金项目27项、教育部科学技术研究重点项目2项、湖北省自然科学基金项目12项,其它各级各类项目70余项,科研经费2000余万元;发表SCI、EI检索论文300余篇;出版学术专著2部;获得湖北省自然科学三等奖1项(第二单位)、湖北省教学成果三等奖2项。

学院教学设施先进、教学理念科学,为具有创新意识和实践能力的应用型人才培养提供了优越的条件。80多年来学院为国家和地方培养了大批扎根基层乐于奉献的优秀人才,其中不少毕业生已经成为国内外重点大学的专家学者和知名企业的高级管理者,有多位获得"全国五一劳动奖章""全国优秀教师""全国名师""湖北省教育先进个人"等荣誉称号,有高校教授200多名,中小学特级教师20余名及校级领导100余名。

站在新的起点上,学院将始终坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导,以本科生培养为中心,积极发展硕士研究生教育。通过强化内涵建设与特色发展,把我院建设成为国内知名的、湖北省及周边地区有影响力的数学教育和统计应用人才培养重要基地而努力奋斗。



组织机构

UMI 2025的大会主席由孔德兴教授担任。会议由湖北民族大学、CSIAM数学与医学交叉学科专业委员会承办,中山大学香港高等研究院应用数学中心、重庆师范大学、上海大学、中国生物医学工程学会医学人工智能分会、浙江师范大学协办。

UMI 2025学术委员会

主席:

孔德兴 浙江大学/浙江师范大学

委员(按姓氏拼音排序):

Raymond Chan	岭南大学
陈 柯	英国思克莱德大学
陈韵梅	佛罗里达大学
董 彬	北京大学
胡德文	国防科技大学
李纯明	电子科技大学
沈定刚	上海科技大学
沈佐伟	新加坡国立大学
孙 剑	西安交通大学
台雪成	挪威研究中心
吴勃英	哈尔滨工业大学
杨孝平	南京大学
姚正安	中山大学
袁 景	浙江师范大学
张小群	上海交通大学
周少华	中国科技大学

数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议

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组织委员会

主席:

 姚正安
 中山大学

 魏代俊
 湖北民族大学

 唐利明
 湖北民族大学

委员(按姓氏拼音排序):

方 壮	湖北民族大学
郭志昌	哈尔滨工业大学
黄守军	浙江师范大学
彭亚新	上海大学
庞志峰	河南大学
沈超敏	华东师范大学
王・艳	重庆师范大学
向会立	湖北民族大学

会务联系人:

● 湖北民族大学, 闫 干 (17784413910

• 湖北民族大学, 王宁奎 () 17771666077





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数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议_

International Conference of Union of Mathematical Imaging 2025

会议信息

会议报到:

会议日期: 2025年9月19日至21日(9月19日下午青年论坛)

□□□□□2025年9月19日 8:00-21:00(酒店大堂)

2025年9月20日 7:00-13:00 (会场门口)

会议地点:湖北民族大学(湖北省恩施市学院路39号)

会议酒店: 恩施瑞享国际酒店(湖北省恩施市金桂大道6号)

会场设置和用餐安排:

青年论坛: 恩施瑞享国际酒店三楼恩施厅

开幕式、主题报告: 湖北民族大学行政楼1号会议室

用餐及住宿: 恩施瑞享国际酒店(湖北省恩施市金桂大道6号)

报告准备:

本次会议主题报告的具体时间请参照会议日程,报告时间包含提问时间。本次会议时间较为紧凑,请报告人和主持人把握好演讲时间。请报告人提前将报告PPT拷贝至相应会场的电脑并确认能否正常播放。会务组将在您报告后及时删除您的PPT。(会场屏幕为16:9)

数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议

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交通指南

本次会议不设置接站,参会人员自行搭车前往恩施瑞享国际酒店。

恩施许家坪机场一恩施瑞享国际酒店

出站后直接乘坐的士到酒店,约15分钟,费用约15元。

恩施火车站一恩施瑞享国际酒店

- •出站后可乘坐22路、31路、11路公交车到武陵国际站下车,约15-20分钟,费用2元。到站下车后向前步行100米过斑马线到达酒店。
 - •出站后直接乘坐的士到酒店,约10分钟,费用约15元。



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日程总览

日期	时间	内容
9月19日	8:00-21:00	会议报到 地址:恩施瑞享国际酒店
星期五	13:30-18:40	青年论坛
	8:30-9:00	开幕式
	9:00-10:00	主题论坛报告
	10:00-10:20	茶歇
9月20日 星期六	10:20-11:50	主题论坛报告
	12:00-13:00	午餐
	14:00-16:00	主题论坛报告
	16:00-16:20	茶歇
	16:20-18:20	主题论坛报告
	18:30-19:30	晚餐
	8:30-9:00	主题论坛报告
9月21日	10:00-10:10	茶歇
星期日	10:10-12:10	主题论坛报告
	12:20-13:30	午餐

详细日程

数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议

② 时间: 2025年9月19日 ② 开会

② 开会地点: 恩施瑞享国际酒店三楼恩施厅

时间	报告人	单 位	主持人
8:00-21:00		会议报到(地址:恩施瑞享国际酒店)	
		青年论坛	
13:30-13:50	张庆华	北京师范大学	唐利明
13:50-14:10	侯锐志	西安科技大学	唐利明
14:10-14:30	代汶利	陆军军医大学第一附属医院	唐利明
14:30-14:50	吴佳勉	西南财经大学	应时辉
14:50-15:10	冉 益	哈尔滨工业大学	应时辉
15:10-15:30	李晓芳	西北农林科技大学	应时辉
15:30-15:50	李文霄	北京师范大学	应时辉
15:50-16:00		茶歇	
16:00-16:20	刘雪宇	太原理工大学	方壮
16:20-16:40	孔维超	重庆交通大学	方壮
16:40-17:00	吴倩倩	南京航空航天大学	方壮
17:00-17:20	周刚萱	北京师范大学	方壮
17:20-17:40	景文静	贵州师范大学	王艳
17:40-18:00	陈 勇	浙江师范大学	王艳
18:00-18:20	谢桃枫	内蒙古医科大学	王艳
18:20-18:40	杜忠杰	重庆交通大学	王艳



详细日程

② 时间: 2025年9月20日 ② 开会地点: 湖北民族大学行政楼1号会议室

时间	报告人	主题	主持人
8:30-9:00		开幕式	唐利明
		主题报告	
9:00-9:30	姚正安	航路规划	孔德兴
9:30-10:00	Raymond Chan (陳漢夫)	PiLocNet: Physics-informed neural network on 3D localization microscopy with rotating point spread function	金其余
10:00-10:20		茶歇	
10:20-10:50	任传贤	类不均衡的域适应视觉表征算法	廉海荣
10:50-11:20	刘俊	噪声干扰下的图像恢复	应时辉
11:20-11:50	包承龙	On the global R-linear convergence of NAG method and beyond	方壮
12:00-13:00		午餐	

详细日程

🙎 时间: 2025年9月20日 💮 开会地点: 湖北民族大学行政楼1号会议室

时间	报告人	主 题	主持人
14:00-14:30	陈柯	A new variational model for effective segmentation of 3D objects?	彭亚新
14:30-15:00	郭志昌	科学与工程计算: 理工交叉融合的探索与实践	贾骏雄
15:00-15:30	杨冠羽	基于深度学习的 心血管影像智能分析算法研究	韩雨
15:30-16:00	万之瑜	基于博弈论的生物医学数据隐私保护与 多模态医学大模型的伦理风险评估	王发强
16:00-16:20		茶歇	
16:20-16:50	王超	Self-supervised Representations for Spectral and Temporal Imaging	温智婕
16:50-17:20	聂梓伟	医学图像非刚性配准: 从光滑到不连续,从局部到整体	文有为
17:20-17:50	葛新洋	冠脉时变几何形态对 血流动力学参数的影响研究	李嘉
17:50-18:20	朱亚南	加速的主对偶不动点算法	张建峰
18:30-19:30		晚餐	



详细日程

🔎 🔍 时间: 2025年9月21日

🔎 🤉 开会地点:湖北民族大学行政楼1号会议室

时间	报告人	主 题	主持人
		主题报告	
8:30-9:00 Rd	onald Lok Ming Lui	High-Dimensional Quasiconformal MappingProblems and Their Applications	曾铁勇
9:00-9:30	古祥	非正规约束下的最优传输理论与方法	魏素花
9:30-10:00	杨在	Carathéodory-Fejér定理 与信号频谱分析	沈超敏
10:00-10:10		茶歇	
10:10-10:40	熊笛	基于结构表示策略的脑功能连接分析	贵鹿颖
10:40-11:10	李敏	基于图学习的 张量多视图子空间聚类方法研究	胡战利
11:10-11:40	唐玉超	Convex and Nonconvex Minimization Problems in Image Restoration	丁猛
11:40-12:10	黄守军	Active Contour Models Driven by Hyperbolic Mean Curvature Flow for Image Segmentation	王艳
12:20-13:30		午餐	

数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议

UMI) SOMATHEMATICALLY

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报告摘要及报告人简介

(按报告人姓名拼音排序)

On the global R-linear convergence of NAG method and beyond

包承龙

报告摘要:

The Nesterov Accelerated Gradient (NAG) method is a widely-used extrapolation-based algorithm that accelerates the convergence of the gradient descent method in convex optimization problems. In this talk, we will explore the global linear convergence properties of the NAG method when applied to strongly convex functions by assuming that the extrapolation coefficient is independent of the strong convexity parameter. Moreover, we will provide a mathematical analysis that demonstrates the advantages of restart schemes in the NAG method. Finally, we will compare these results with the continuous understanding of the NAG method from the perspective of ordinary differential equations.

报告人简介:

包承龙,清华大学丘成桐数学科学中心长聘副教授、北京雁栖湖应用数学研究院副教授、清华大学膜生物学全国重点实验室研究员。研究兴趣主要在人工智能、图像处理和最优化算法方面,已在Nat. Commun., SIAM系列、IEEE TPAMI等各类期刊和会议上发表学术论文50余篇。入选国家高层次青年人才项目、获中国工业与应用数学学会青年科技奖、中国运筹学会青年科技奖。





PiLocNet: Physics—informed neural network on 3D localization microscopy with rotating point spread function

Raymond Chan (陳漢夫)

报告摘要:

We consider the 3D localization problem of the point spread function (PSF) engineering and propose a novel framework based on the physics-informed neural network (PINN), namely PiLocNet, to solve this problem. Our PiLocNet combines deep learning and variational methods, which enhances the black box neural networks by employing the known physics information of the forward process into the framework as the data fitting term. In the meantime, it incorporates the regularization terms from the variational method that best fits the noise model. This work focuses on the single-lope PSF, while it is widely applicable to other PSFs or other imaging problems.

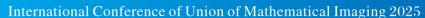
报告人简介:

陳漢夫教授為嶺南大學學術暨教務副校長及林文贊科學計算講座教授。加入嶺南大學前,他出任香港城市大學理學院創院院長兼數學系講座教授,以及香港心腦血管健康工程研究中心的聯席總監和首席科學家,並於2021年至2023年擔任副校長(學生事務)。在此之前,陳教授曾在美國馬薩諸塞大學阿默斯特分校、香港大學、香港科技大學及香港中文大學工作。

陳漢夫教授曾發表160篇期刊論文,並有三本著作。他於2019年出版的教科書《金融數學、衍生品和結構性產品》在SpringerLink平台的付費下載至今達110,000次,亦是施普林格出版社(Springer)於2019年出版的數學教科書當中,訪問量最高的一本。陳教授曾入選美國科學資訊研究所(ISI)全球高被引數學家名單(2001年),並自美國史丹福大學於2019年起公布「全球首2%頂尖科學家」以來一直上榜。陳教授作為首席研究員獲得的外來資助超過1,300萬港元,當中包括來自香港研究資助局、首次授予數學家的協作研究金。

陳教授的卓越貢獻曾獲得多項殊榮,包括於1989年在英國數學及應用研究所獲得數值分析的 Leslie Fox Prize;於1997年和1998年在中國北京分別獲得馮康科學計算獎和晨興數學獎;於 2011年國家教育部高等學校科學研究優秀成果獎(一等獎);於2013年當選為美國工業與應用數學學會(Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics,簡稱SIAM)會士;於2021年獲美國數學學會(American Mathematical Society,簡稱AMS)推選為會士,以及於2022年當選為中國工業與應用數學學會(CSIAM)會士。陳教授是SIAM自1952年成立以來,首位及唯一來自亞洲大學當選為SIAM理事會成員的學者,並於2015年至2020年期間擔任兩屆成員。他目前是SIAM董事會的成員,並自2016年起一直擔任世界華人數學家聯盟(簡稱ICCM)的副主席。

数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议





A new variational model for effective segmentation of 3D objects?

陈柯

报告摘要:

While AI models represent both a significant advancement and a promising future direction in image processing, it remains unclear whether AI alone can handle the most complex cases. Tasks such as image segmentation are routinely addressed by existing models; however, certain particularly difficult images remain unsolved due to their inherent complexity. In contrast, mathematical models based on level set formulations rely on appropriate regularization to succeed. For 1D and 2D images, effective regularizes include mean curvature, Gaussian curvature, and Euler s elastica.

While these can be formally extended to 3D (eg. by simply interpolating gradient of u in R3), the resulting approaches often exhibit theoretical or computational shortcomings. A more principled extension to 3D involves Ricci tensors and normal curvature.

This work explores this direction by presenting both the theoretical framework and algorithmic development of a variational segmentation model. In particular, the talk will discuss key technical treatments necessary to ensure a tractable implementation.

Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed model outperforms state-of-the-art mathematical and Al-based methods in 3D image segmentation. If time permits, I will also touch upon other related works on segmentation. Joint work with Jisui Huan

报告人简介:

陈柯,英国思克莱德大学教授,博导,数学与统计系主任。英国IMA Fellow,英国Clatterbridge肿瘤医院荣誉专家。爱丁堡数学会科研委员会成员。入选英国基金委健康科技国家专家小组。湘潭大学特聘教授。 曾任职英国利物浦大学数学图像中心,和国家数学与健康研究中心主任, 大连理工大学和南昌大学特聘教授。作为第一导师,培养出25位博士。长期专注于科学与工程计算研究,近十五年着重图像处理的深入研究,累计发表论文200余篇,包括SIAM Journals Numer Anal / Matrix Anal / Imaging Science / Multiscale Modelling/Sci Comput, IEEE TIP/ TMI / ICI/ TPS, JMIV, Nature SR, IMA J Numer Anal / Appl Math等. 现任Numerical Algorithms, International Journal of Computer Mathematics, Journal of Imaging 等期刊编委。



数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议

International Conference of Union of Mathematical Imaging 2025

非正规约束下的最优传输理论与方法

古祥

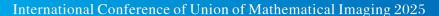
报告摘要:

最优传输作为一种数学理论,研究不同分布数据之间的变换问题,已在人工智能等领域受到广泛关注。然而,面向真实任务时,传输过程需要考虑任务特定的领域知识,因此需要建立融入任务知识的非正规约束下的最优传输理论与方法。本报告将介绍报告人及团队近年来提出的几类非正规约束的最优传输方法,包括保持几何结构的最优传输模型、鲁棒最优传输模型、和物理知识嵌入的最优传输模型。

报告人简介:

古祥,西安交通大学数学与统计学院助理教授。博士毕业于西安交通大学。研究方向为生成式人工智能模型的最优传输理论与算法。以一作(含共一)在IEEE TPAMI、IJCV、NeurIPS等人工智能领域顶刊和顶会发表论文10余篇,担任IEEE TPAMI、IJCV、NeurIPS、ICML等人工智能顶会/顶刊审稿人。入选VALSE 2024优秀学生论坛嘉宾代表、博士后创新人才支持计划、陕西省"三秦博创"人才。

数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议





科学与工程计算: 理工交叉融合的探索与实践

郭志昌

报告摘要:

科学与工程计算作为理工学科交叉融合的核心驱动力,凸显了数学思想在分析与解决关键工程问题中的根本性作用。必须借助数学工具——如偏微分方程、变分法与随机过程等——穿透工程表象,提炼其内在的科学问题本质,并据此构建强健的计算模型。基于这一理念,我们系统性地开展了一系列面向前沿与国家战略需求的研究工作,涵盖心脏医学影像分析、遥感图像(包括多光谱、高光谱与SAR图像)的去噪、融合与超分辨率重建、激光火焰图像的异常检测与分割、深度学习的对抗攻击与防御,以及深度学习与大语言模型等多个重要领域。这些实践共同表明,以数学为基础开展源头创新,是应对复杂工程挑战、突破"卡脖子"技术难题的关键路径。

报告人简介:

郭志昌,哈尔滨工业大学数学学院教授,计算数学系副主任、中国工业与应用数学学会数学与医学交叉学科专业委员会委员、中国生物医学工程学会人工智能分会青年委员。主要从事偏微分方程及图像处理、人工智能(计算机视觉,大数据分析,股票趋势量化)研究工作。主持国家自然科学基金面上项目、黑龙江省自然科学基金、广东省基础与应用基础研究基金、国家自然科学基金青年基金、教育部新教师基金,哈尔滨工业大学校创新基金等项目;作为主要参与人参与国自然联合基金重点项目、黑龙江省基金重点项目、相关研究成果发表在SIAM、IEEE TIP、NIPS、JSC等高水平会议及期刊上,累计发表论文60余篇,出版专著/教材3部,授权发明专利5项。





冠脉时变几何形态对 血流动力学参数的影响研究

葛新洋

报告摘要:

在冠心病的诊断过程中,对狭窄病变功能学意义及所处血流动力学环境的准确了解是 实施有效治疗的基础。当前,基于单期相冠脉CTA(CCTA)数据得到的刚性壁模型评估 狭窄斑块风险的合理性尚不明确。因此,基于全心动周期CCTA的数据分析冠状动脉血流 动力学参数对时变几何形态的敏感性具有重要意义。针对此问题,本研究在两方面开展工 作: (1)临床指南推荐的CCTA图像重建期相为心室舒张中期(60%-80%),而基于 全心动周期的图像重建进而获得高质量图像仍然是一个重大挑战。本部分研究以5%的间 隔重建整个心动周期(0%-100%)的CCTA图像,并同步对比基于标准重建方法 (STD)和基于第二代全心运动追踪冻结技术(SnapShotFreeze 2, 简称SSF2)重建 方法得到的心脏图像质量,两种重建方案的心脏相位和重建间隔保持一致,以确保可比 性。结果表明,与STD方法相比,SSF2技术一定程度上提高了整个心动周期重建的图像 质量, 具有较高的图像质量评分(3.91 ± 0.29 vs 3.84 ± 0.37, P<0.01)、较高信噪比 (9.02 ± 4.54 vs 7.30 ± 4.00, P<0.01)、较高的对比度噪声比(6.55 ± 3.62 vs 5.03 ± 3.34, P < 0.01); (2) 报告人基于SSF2方法得到的CCTA图像,结合冠脉分割 算法和生物力学建模方法,分析相同边界条件下,使用不同期相冠脉刚性壁模型进行血流 动力学计算所得结果的差异性。结果表明,冠状动脉几何形态的时间变化预计会导致特定 血流动力学参数高达30%以上的偏差。因此,在冠脉功能学评估中考虑其时间变化预期可 以提供血流动力学参数的可靠估计。

报告人简介:

葛新洋,浙江省数理医学学会创面修复与再生专委会委员,山东生物医学工程学会血液病智能精准诊疗专委会委员,中国生物医学工程学会医学人工智能分会会员,中国工业与应用数学学会会员,中国计算机学会会员,浙师大心脏超声人工智能创新工作室负责人,多年来一直从事心血管生物力学领域的研究工作,研究方向包括人体血液循环系统的理论建模、数值模拟和医学人工智能。

数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议

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Active Contour Models Driven by Hyperbolic Mean Curvature Flow for Image Segmentation

黄守军

报告摘要:

Parabolic mean curvature flow-driven active contour models (PMCF-ACMs) are widely used in image segmentation, which however depend heavily on the selection of initial curve configurations. In this paper, we firstly propose several hyperbolic mean curvature flow-driven ACMs (HMCF-ACMs), which introduce tunable initial velocity fields, enabling adaptive optimization for diverse segmentation scenarios. We shall prove that HMCF-ACMs are indeed normal flows and establish the numerical equivalence between dissipative HMCF formulations and certain wave equations using the level set method with signed distance function. Building on this framework, we furthermore develop hyperbolic dual-mode regularized flow-driven ACMs (HDRF-ACMs), which utilize smooth Heaviside functions for edge-aware force modulation to suppress over-diffusion near weak boundaries. Then, we optimize a weighted fourth-order Runge-Kutta algorithm with nine-point stencil spatial discretization when solving the abovementioned wave equations. Experiments show that both HMCF-ACMs and HDRF-ACMs could achieve more precise segmentations with superior noise resistance and numerical stability due to task-adaptive configurations of initial velocities and initial contours.

报告人简介:

黄守军,浙江师范大学数理医学院副院长,双龙特聘教授。主要从事医学图像处理和偏微分方程等有关研究,主持包括国家自然科学基金项目2项,省级自然科学基金面上项目2项等多项科研项目,在Science China Mathematics、Proceedings of the Royal Society A, SIAM Journal of Applied Mathematics等国内外重要期刊上发表学术论文,曾访问香港大学、香港城市大学、美国理海大学、美国宾夕法尼亚州立大学等。作为参与人获浙江省高校优秀科研成果奖一等奖、多次指导学生参加全国大学生数学建模大赛和数学竞赛并获奖。曾主持和参与多项省级教研课题。



High-Dimensional Quasiconformal Mapping Problems and Their Applications

Ronald Lok Ming Lui

报告摘要:

Computational Quasiconformal Geometry has emerged as a powerful tool in imaging sciences by reformulating imaging problems as mapping problems. While traditional quasiconformal mappings are confined to 2D Riemannian manifolds, this work extends the framework to high-dimensional spaces. We introduce the concept of n-D Quasiconformality, a geometric quantity that characterizes high-dimensional mappings. Leveraging this concept, we propose a method to reconstruct the corresponding mappings by solving an elliptic partial differential equation (PDE). This novel approach provides a robust foundation for processing and analyzing high-dimensional mappings. Furthermore, we demonstrate the applicability of the proposed method to various imaging problems, showcasing its potential to advance the field of imaging sciences. This work is supported by the HKRGC GRF (Project ID: 14310224).

报告人简介:

Ronald Lok Ming Lui is a Professor in the Math department of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK). He is also serving as the Executive Director of the Center for Mathematical Artificial Intelligence (CMAI), under Department of Mathematics and Institute of Mathematical Sciences at CUHK. Ronald got his PhD in Applied Mathematics at UCLA Math department in June, 2008, under the supervision of Prof. Tony F. Chan. Before joining CUHK, he worked as a Postdoctoral Scholar for 2 years at Harvard Math department, hosted by Prof. Shing–Tung Yau. He was awarded the Morningside Mathematics (Silver) Medal during the International Congress of Chinese Mathematicians in 2016. In 2018, he was awarded the HKMS Young Scholars Award by the Hong Kong Mathematical Society. In 2019, he was awarded the Vice–Chacellor's Exemplary Teaching Award.

_ 数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议

International Conference of Union of Mathematical Imaging 2025



基于图学习的张量多视图子空间聚类方法研究

李敏

报告摘要:

随着大数据时代的到来,高维且结构复杂的数据日益普遍,数据挖掘成为现实应用中的重要挑战。聚类作为一种无监督学习的基础任务,因其能够依据样本相似性对无标记数据集进行有效划分,受到国内外学者的广泛关注。近年来,多视图数据凭借其丰富且互补的特征信息,被广泛应用于聚类方法,并催生了大量多视图聚类算法。然而,现有的大多数多视图子空间聚类方法通常采用两阶段学习策略,容易导致信息损失。为解决这一问题,我们提出了一种基于二部图与加权张量学习的多视图子空间聚类方法。该方法将二部图构建与张量自表示整合到一个统一的单阶段学习框架中,能够直接生成聚类结果,同时保留样本的结构信息。具体而言,我们通过学习样本与锚点之间的自表示系数矩阵,将其堆叠为张量并施加Schatten—p范数正则化,以挖掘多视图数据的高阶互补信息。此外,利用所有系数矩阵构建共享二部图,进一步保持样本间的内在关联。实验结果表明,与现有方法相比,所提方法不仅显著提升了聚类性能,还有效降低了计算时间。

报告人简介:

李敏,深圳大学数学科学学院副教授、博士生导师,主要从事数值分析和图像处理中的数学问题等方面的研究和教学工作。先后主持国家和省市级科研项目10项,以第一作者或通讯作者在《Pattern Recognition》、《Applied Mathematical Modelling》、《IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems》等国际知名学术期刊发表高水平论文30余篇,出版专著2部。

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噪声干扰下的图像恢复

刘俊

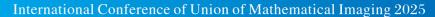
报告摘要:

本次报告将介绍底层视觉领域的两类挑战:一是强噪声干扰下的图像去模糊问题,二是混合噪声干扰的去噪问题。在真实摄影场景中,带有显著噪声的模糊图像十分常见。例如在低照度环境下,拍摄的照片会出现模糊且被强噪声干扰。强噪声会严重影响模糊核估计的准确性,进而大幅降低去模糊结果的质量。为此,我们提出了一种残差引导策略(RGS)来抑制噪声干扰。该方法利用图像金字塔中相邻粗尺度信息,引导当前尺度的模糊核估计。因此,即使面对噪声类型和强度未知的模糊图像,本方法仍能获得更准确的模糊核估计,这对后续的非盲复原至关重要。针对泊松一高斯混合噪声的盲去除难题,提出了一种变分贝叶斯深度网络(VPGNet)。通过将深度网络与变分贝叶斯框架相结合,巧妙融合了模型驱动方法的理论基础与数据驱动技术的灵活性。通过逼近噪声方差的后验分布,构建用于估计噪声相关参数的推理网络。将清晰图像、泊松噪声方差和高斯噪声方差建模为潜变量,实现了直接从噪声观测中自动估计噪声参数。网络结构包含三个模块:前两个模块负责贝叶斯推断,最后一个模块则是端到端去噪网络。以Kullback-Leibler散度作为目标函数进行优化。训练过程中,这些子网络在协同学习框架下联合优化,显著提升了噪声参数估计精度和去噪图像质量。

报告人简介:

刘俊,东北师范大学数学与统计学院副教授、博士生导师。于2015年获电子科技大学理学博士学位,2014年曾赴加州大学洛杉矶分校交流学习,并于2017至2025年间多次短期访问香港浸会大学与香港中文大学。主要研究方向为图像处理中的变分建模与深度学习。已在国际重要期刊上发表SCI论文30余篇,部分成果见于J. Sci. Comput.、IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. 及顶级会议CVPR、ECCV、ICCV等。主持多项科研项目,包括国家自然科学基金(青年与面上)、中国博士后面上项目,以及吉林省科技厅与教育厅项目。

数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议





医学图像非刚性配准: 从光滑到不连续,从局部到整体

聂梓伟

报告摘要:

非刚性配准是医学图像分析领域的基本问题之一,旨在将两个或多个医学图像在空间位置上进行逐体素的对齐。医学图像非刚性配准是非典型的非凸问题,因此在理论分析和数值求解两个层面都有相应的困难。本次报告将介绍团队近年来在医学图像非刚性配准方面的工作,首先是基于弹塑性力学模型将医学对象看作弹塑性体,从而允许图像之间的位移场具有不连续性,其次是考虑图像局部特征的整体相似性,利用特征分布的Wasserstein距离作为相似性度量的一部分进行建模,并且转换为相应的动态最优传输形式进行数值求解。报告的最后将对非刚性医学配准问题整体做一点总结、讨论和展望。

报告人简介:

聂梓伟,南京大学数学学院助理研究员,近五年主持江苏省青年基金1项(已结题),国自然青年基金1项,参与国自然重大项目1项、重点项目1项、科技部重点研发计划1项,发表论文10篇,申请国家发明专利8项(已授权5项)。





Convex and Nonconvex Minimization Problems in Image Restoration

唐玉超

报告摘要:

Many image restoration tasks can be formulated as convex or nonconvex minimization problems. Although deep learning methods have recently dominated this field and achieved remarkable performance compared to traditional approaches, optimization—based models still retain strong research value and vitality. This talk will provide a systematic introduction to several representative image restoration models and their algorithms, covering scenarios with Gaussian noise as well as non–Gaussian noise. In particular, operator–splitting methods play a crucial role in solving convex optimization models for image restoration. Finally, we will discuss the challenges and open problems that remain for convex and nonconvex optimization models in image restoration, and outline potential directions for future research.

报告人简介:

唐玉超,男,广州大学数学与信息科学学院,教授,博士生导师。主要研究方向图像处理中的优化模型和算法及其应用、生物启发的人工智能数学理论与方法。在研国家自然科学基金项目和省杰出青年科学基金项目各1项。已在《Journal of Scientific Computing》,《Inverse Problems and Imaging》、《Set-Valued and Variational Analysis》和《中国科学数学》等国内外知名期刊发表SCI收录论文30余篇。中国数学会和中国工业与应用数学学会会员,广东省运筹学会秘书长。2020年1月-2月,在香港中文大学访问曾铁勇教授;2016年9月—2017年9月,受国家留学基金委资助在美国北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校访问研究一年。

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数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议





类不均衡的域适应视觉表征算法

任传贤

报告摘要:

域适应是计算机视觉与机器学习共同面临的重要挑战,其目标是在源域有标注数据的情况下,将知识迁移到与之相关但无标注的目标域,且两个域的类别空间不同。现有方法 多通过对源域的样本加权来修正标签分布差异,但简单的加权无法充分利用标注数据的潜 在结构,容易导致模型在源域上过拟合。

本次报告将提出一种基于重要性采样的分布偏移校正方法,通过构建采样域并从中生成新的标注样本,使其标签分布与目标域一致,从而更好地刻画潜在结构并提升模型的泛化能力。同时,设计出基于最优传输的独立性判别准则来实现条件分布对齐,并降低了计算复杂度。

报告人简介:

任传贤,中山大学教授、博导,现任中国数学会计算数学分会常务理事,广东省(广州)工业与应用数学学会副理事长兼秘书长。长期关注视觉人工智能领域的数学建模与数值算法研究,在国际重要学术期刊IEEE TPAMI, TIP, TNNLS, TMI, IJCV等发表论文六十余篇,主持国家重点研发计划项目和国家自然科学基金多项,曾获教育部自然科学研究优秀成果二等奖和中国图象图形学学会自然科学二等奖。





基于博弈论的生物医学数据隐私保护与 多模态医学大模型的伦理风险评估

万之瑜

报告摘要:

随着生物医学数据的快速积累,尽管其利用与共享能够有效推动医学研究,但同时也带来了严重的隐私风险和伦理挑战。与此同时,人工智能在医学中的广泛应用,尤其是多模态医学大模型的迅速发展,更加凸显了隐私与公平性方面的伦理风险与挑战。为此,我们提出了一系列基于博弈论的数据隐私保护方法,解决了数据效用与隐私保护之间的平衡问题,制定了有利于生物医学数据共享的最佳策略。在本报告中,我将介绍本人在多模态生物医学数据(包括基因、电子病历、语音和医学影像等)的隐私保护方面所提出的多种方法及其应用场景,以助力精准医疗的实现。此外,我还将介绍我们在多模态医学大模型背景下,针对隐私性、可靠性与公平性等所开展的伦理风险评估工作。

报告人简介:

万之瑜,上海科技大学生物医学工程学院助理教授、研究员、博士生导师、独立课题组长、健康信息安全与智能研究实验室(Health Information Safety and Intelligence Research Lab)主任、上海市药学会人工智能药学专委会委员。他毕业于西安交通大学少年班,2020年获美国范德堡大学(Vanderbilt University)计算机科学博士学位,随后在范德堡大学医学中心生物医学信息学系开展三年博士后研究,师从美国国家医学院院士Bradley Malin教授。万之瑜博士的研究方向主要聚焦于智能医学以及生物医学数据的安全、隐私与伦理保护。他已在国际权威期刊或会议上发表高水平论文30余篇,其中以第一和通讯作者身份发表于Nature Reviews Genetics、Nature Communications、Science Advances、American Journal of Human Genetics等顶级期刊。目前,他主持国家自然科学基金项目,并入选上海市白玉兰人才计划。

数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议





Self-supervised Representations for Spectral and Temporal Imaging

王詔

报告摘要:

Spectral and temporal imaging problems such as hyperspectral imaging and dynamic medical image reconstruction have been widely encountered in machine learning and computer vision. These areas often encounter challenges associated with high dimensionality and limited ground truth data. In this talk, I will discuss several self-supervised learning strategies that apply to various applications, from remote sensing to computational imaging. The proposed approaches integrate the concept of low-rank matrix factorization, leverage continuity through neural representation, and employ variational techniques from a model-based approach. Extensive experimental results reveal that these self-supervised learning techniques perform competitively, often outperforming traditional supervised learning methods in various real-world imaging scenarios

报告人简介:

王超,南方科技大学统计与数据科学系副研究员,博导,其研究方向主要为图像处理、科学计算与交叉学科的数据科学。在本领域期刊SIAM系列、IEEE汇刊等杂志及学术会议发表学术论文三十余篇。在2022年CVPR研讨会获得最佳论文,在2021年获深圳市鹏城孔雀计划特聘岗位,在2017年获得中国工业与应用数学学会年会最佳论文。主持2项国家自然科学基金项目以及省面上和市面上项目,以课题负责人或核心成员参与国家重点研发项目、香港研资局科研基金项目以及深圳重点项目。



数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议

International Conference of Union of Mathematical Imaging 2025

基于结构表示策略的脑功能连接分析

能笛

报告摘要:

在现实应用领域,存在大量观测数据天然地分布在特定的低维流形上,如何充分挖掘 此类流形赋值数据所蕴含的结构信息,以增强其表征能力与建模性能,已成为一个重要研 究问题。本报告围绕静息态功能磁共振成像中的功能连接分析展开,从结构表示的角度开 展研究,构建面向群体分析与个体判别的方法体系。一方面,面向群体水平的比较分析任 务,我们基于功能连接数据的几何结构,提出对称正定流形上的脑功能连接内蕴回归分析 框架。通过结合轨迹对齐和稀疏纵向建模方法,有效缓解个体间执行速率的差异,并重建 不同群体功能连接的演化轨迹,为脑疾病辅助诊断提供可靠的影像标记物。另一方面,面 向个体水平的判别任务,我们进一步将动态功能连接数据表示为动态图结构,引入轨迹对 齐与多尺度图建模机制,提取稳定的时空特征,以提升个体识别性能。两种策略分别服务 于群体分析与个体判别任务,构成了一套任务驱动、结构表征的功能连接分析方法体系。

报告人简介:

熊笛,上海大学数学系讲师。2022年12月毕业于上海大学理学院数学系,曾于2019-2021年在美国北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校生物统计系进行联合培养。主要研究兴趣为医学影像数据处理与分析、黎曼流形上的回归模型。在Information Processing and Management, Pattern Recognition等期刊发表论文;同时,作为合作者在 Science, Nature Genetic等期刊发表论文。主持国家自然科学基金青年项目1项,上海大学青年英才启航计划1项。

数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议





基于深度学习的 心血管影像智能分析算法研究

杨冠

报告摘要:

近年来,深度学习技术在医学图像分析领域进展迅速。但是,由于心血管影像模态 多、维度高、标注难等特点,使得依靠大量精细标注图像监督学习的范式在心血管图像计 算中面临巨大挑战。为此,近年我们结合临床实际需求,提出了多种融合先验知识的心血 管影像AI算法,在提高任务精度的同时降低了模型训练对精细标注数据的依赖。

报告人简介:

杨冠羽,东南大学计算机科学与工程学院、软件学院、人工智能学院副院长、教授、博士生导师,IEEE高级会员。江苏省计算机学会理事,江苏省研究型医学学会结构性心脏病专业委员会常委。江苏省医学信息处理国际合作联合实验室副主任。东南大学生物医学工程专业博士、法国雷恩大学信号与图像处理专业博士、荷兰莱顿大学医学中心(LUMC,Leiden University)博士后。长期从事医学人工智能、图像处理与分析、计算机辅助诊断与手术方面的研究。承担国自然"重大疾病智慧诊疗"专项、国自然面上、国家重点研发计划课题、国家科技重大专项课题等十余项。发表包括IEEETPAMI,IEEE TIP、IEEE TMI、Med Image Anal、CVPR、ICCV、MICCAI等期刊和会议在内的论文80余篇,授权国家发明专利12项。曾获得教育部自然科学奖、江苏省医学科技奖等。

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航路规划

姚正安

报告摘要:

用数学、统计和计算机方法做民用航空器的路径规划-飞行计划。旨在数学理论建模研究和 计算机技术实现上取得重大突破,填补我国在这方面的理论和技术空白。

报告人简介:

姚正安,中山大学数学学院二级教授(逸仙学者杰出人才)、博士生导师、广东省特支计划杰出人才,享受国务院政府特殊津贴的专家。现为中山大学香港高等研究院应用数学中心主任、中山大学科学技术委员会委员、广州新华学院副校长、广东省数学会理事长、广东省运筹学会理事长,粤港澳(国家)应用数学中心主任,国家教材委员会委员,中国科协英才计划数学学科工作委员会委员。广东省科协第七、八届委员、九届常委。科技部"数学和应用研究"重点专项总体专家组成员。国家理科标准制定委员会数学、统计和心理学组长。广东省高校数学教指委主任。中国工业与应用数学会常务理事、学术委员会副主任、数医专委会副主任、数学与企业专委会副主任,中国数学会评奨委员会委员、竞赛委员会委员,曾任教育部高校数学基础课程教学指导委员会委员,国家基金委会评专家。原中山大学数学学院院长。《应用泛函分析》《纯粹数学与应用数学》杂志编委。2009年广东省南粤优秀教师。国家自科学基金重大研究计划、973项目指导专家。曾获广东省科学技术奖二等奖、广东省教学成果一等奖、国家级教学成果二等奖、宝钢优秀教师奖等。

主要研究方向为偏微分方程理论及其应用和计算机与通信。研究兴趣有流体力学、偏微分方程数值解、信息安全、图像处理与数据分析。在一维可压流和双曲守恒率研究方面、非线性椭圆型偏微分方程的多解、非线性抛物型偏微分方程的整体解方面、发展方程如半线性抛物、Schrodinger方程和波动方程的解的均匀化理论方面、计算机安全方面和图像处理方面做过一些很好的工作。

现主持国家重点研发计划(科技部)一项,国家自科基金重点、面上各一项,主持国家基金理科基地重点项目两项。主持完成国家自然科学基金重点项目"图像处理中的偏微分方程方法及其数值方法"分项目一项,作为主持人之一主持完成教育部财政部重大项目"高校本科设置预测系统"的子项目。主持完成国家自然科学基金重点、面上项目多项,省基金两项,主持或参加的已结题纵横向项目30多项,完成国家保密机构项目多项,涉及图像处理或安全图像的传输。完成白云区、中山移动、广东电信数据处理等横向项目多项。著、译书五部,国内外发表论文两百多篇。

数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议

International Conference of Union of Mathematical Imaging 2025



Carathéodory-Fejér定理与信号频谱分析

杨在

报告摘要:

信号频谱分析旨在从信号的少量时/空域样本中获取其频域信息,是现代信息技术的核心组成部分。雷达探测和无线通信的快速发展推动了频谱分析从上世纪60年代的快速傅里叶变换(FFT)发展到自70年代兴起的子空间方法,再到本世纪的稀疏优化与压缩感知方法。在本报告中,我们将重温1911年关于Toeplitz协方差矩阵Vandermonde分解的Carathéodory-Fejér定理,并讨论其在过去半个世纪频谱分析发展中的关键作用。我们将重点介绍Carathéodory-Fejér定理从一维到高维的拓展,并展示它如何构成先前(子空间和压缩感知)方法的基础,并启发新的(信号域极大似然和深度学习)频谱分析方法。

报告人简介:

杨在,西安交通大学教授、博士生导师,西安交大-华为数学技术联合实验室副主任,国家优秀青年基金获得者。2007和2009年分获中山大学应用数学本科和硕士学位,2014年获新加坡南洋理工大学博士学位。主要从事信号处理与无线通信的基础理论与方法研究,解决了Carathéodory-Fejér定理高维形式、两奇异半正定矩阵Hadamard积的正定性判定等公开问题,在IEEE T-IT、IEEE T-SP、ACHA、SIMAX等期刊与会议发表学术论文70余篇,谷歌学术引用4600余次。现任IEEE Trans. Signal Process.和(Elsevier)Signal Process.期刊编委,IEEE信号处理学会传感器阵列与多通道(SAM)技术委员会委员,曾任欧洲信号处理会议Tutorial授课人等。主持或完成国家基金委优青、面上及青年基金,科技部重点研发课题,以及多项华为企业横向课题等。以第一完成人获陕西高等学校科学技术研究优秀成果特等奖。



____数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议 International Conference of Union of Mathematical Imaging 2025



加速的主对偶不动点算法 青年论坛报告摘要

(按报告人姓名拼音排序)

A Blind Color Image Watermarking Based on Quaternion Feature Classification and Structure—Aware Compensation

陈勇 浙江师范大学

报告摘要:

本研究提出了一种加速主对偶不动点(Accelerated Primal-Dual Fixed Point, APDFP)方法,基于 Nesterov 加速策略用于求解包含非光滑项与线性算子复合结构的复合优化问题。该类问题广泛出现在机器学习、信号处理与医学成像等领域的数学模型中,例如稀疏正则化分类、图引导数据分析及CT成像重建等。所提 APDFP 方法具有完全解耦的迭代结构,可视为 Nesterov 第二方法在目标函数中线性算子不为恒等算子情形下的推广。在理论分析方面,我们将部分主对偶间隙(partial primal-dual gap)的收敛速率(相对于 Lipschitz 常数)由 1/k提升至1/k^2。在数值验证中,我们针对图引导逻辑回归与CT图像重建问题进行了实验,结果充分验证了方法的正确性与计算效率。

朱亚南

报告人简介:

朱亚南,哈尔滨工业大学数学科学学院副研究员。2021年于上海交通大学数学科学学院与自然科学研究院获得计算数学博士学位,师从张小群教授。博士毕业后,先后在上海交通大学及美国堪萨斯大学医学中心从事博士后及助理研究员工作。朱博士的研究主要集中在一阶优化算法及其在医学数据科学、图像处理、生物医学工程与质子放射治疗中的建模与求解。他的成果发表在 Journal of Scientific Computing、SIAM Journal on Imaging Sciences、SIAM Journal on Mathematics of Data Science、Medical Physics、IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering、Nature Communications等国际权威期刊。

报告摘要:

Color image watermarking remains challenging due to intricate inter-channel dependencies and the joint demands of high capacity, imperceptibility, and robustness against attacks. In this paper, we present a multifactor-optimized guaternion-driven watermarking system comprising three innovative components. In the proposed system, a quaternion-based extension of the feature classification tree (QFCT) is developed to jointly encode spatial and chromatic features into compact descriptors, thereby enhancing watermark embedding capacity while maintaining intrinsic color correlations. Building upon this, a newly designed dual-coupling and dual-blind watermarking mechanism is introduced, driven by quaternion matrix decompositions—including singular value decomposition, QR decomposition, and Schur decomposition—to achieve high invisibility and robustness via distributed feature allocation. Furthermore, the saturation value total variation (SVTV) regularization is, for the first time, applied to color image watermarking as a post-extraction structure-aware compensation strategy, which effectively alleviates blocking artifacts and enhances both structural continuity and color smoothness of the retrieved watermark. In addition, we propose a novel cross-channel consistency (CCC) metric to quantify structural coherence across RGB channels during watermarking, demonstrating the system's superiority in maintaining color fidelity. Extensive experiments across diverse datasets and attack scenarios demonstrate outstanding performance, with significant improvements in PSNR and NCC, fully validating its contribution to color watermarking technology.

关键词:

Quaternion feature classification tree, quaternion matrix decomposition, saturation value total variation, color image watermarking.



数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议

International Conference of Union of Mathematical Imaging 2025

Development and validation of a deep learning pipeline to diagnose ovarian masses using ultrasound screening: a retrospective multicenter study

代汶利 陆军军医大学第一附属医院

报告摘要:

Background: Ovarian cancer has the highest mortality rate among gynaecological malignancies and is initially screened using ultrasound. Owing to the high complexity of ultrasound images of ovarian masses and the anatomical characteristics of the deep pelvic cavity, subjective assessment requires extensive experience and skill. Therefore, detecting the ovaries and ovarian masses and diagnose ovarian cancer are challenging. In the present study, we aimed to develop an automated deep learning framework, the Ovarian Multi-Task Attention Network (OvaMTA), for ovary and ovarian mass detection, segmentation, and classification, as well as further diagnosis of ovarian masses based on ultrasound screening.\r\n\r\nMethods: Between June 2020 and May 2022, the OvaMTA model was trained, validated and tested on a training and validation cohort including 6938 images and an internal testing cohort including 1584 images which were recruited from 21 hospitals involving women who underwent ultrasound examinations for ovarian masses. Subsequently, we recruited two external test cohorts from another two hospitals. We obtained 1896 images between February 2024 and April 2024 as imagebased external test dataset, and further obtained 159 videos for the video-based external test dataset between April 2024 and May 2024. We developed an artificial intelligence (AI) system (termed OvaMTA) to diagnose ovarian masses using ultrasound screening. It includes two models: an entire image-based segmentation model, OvaMTA-Seg, for ovary detection and a diagnosis model, OvaMTA-Diagnosis, for predicting the pathological type of ovarian mass using image patches cropped by OvaMTA-Seg. The performance of the system was evaluated in one internal and two external validation cohorts, and compared with doctors' assessments in real-world testing. We recruited eight physicians to assess the real-world data. The value of the system in assisting doctors with diagnosis was also evaluated.\r\n\r\nFindings: In terms of segmentation, OvaMTA-Seg achieved an average Dice score of 0.887 on the internal test set and 0.819 on the image-based external test set. OvaMTA-Seg also performed well in ovarian mass detection from test images, including healthy ovaries and masses (internal test area under the curve [AUC]: 0.970; external test AUC: 0.877). In terms of classification diagnosis prediction, OvaMTA-Diagnosis demonstrated high performance on image-based internal (AUC: 0.941) and external test sets (AUC: 0.941). In video-based external testing, OvaMTA recognised 159 videos with ovarian masses with AUC of 0.911, and is comparable to the performance of senior radiologists (ACC: 86.2 vs. 88.1, p = 0.50; SEN: 81.8 vs. 88.6, p = 0.16; SPE: 89.2 vs. 87.6, p = 0.68). There was a significant improvement in junior and intermediate radiologists who were assisted by AI compared to those who were not assisted by AI (ACC: 80.8 vs. 75.3, p = 0.00015; SEN: 79.5 vs. 74.6, p = 0.029; SPE: 81.7 vs. 75.8, p = 0.0032). General practitioners assisted by Al achieved an average performance of radiologists (ACC: 82.7 vs. 81.8, p = 0.80; SEN: 84.8 vs. 82.6, p = 0.72; SPE: 81.2 vs. 81.2, p > 0.99).\r\n\r\nInterpretation: The OvaMTA system based on ultrasound imaging is a simple and practical auxiliary tool for screening for ovarian cancer, with a diagnostic performance comparable to that of senior radiologists. This provides a potential tool for screening ovarian cancer.

关键词:

Deep learning, Ovarian cancer, Ovarian mass, Ultrasound, Articial intelligence pipeline





Degraded Document Images Restoration and Binarization

杜忠杰 重庆交通大学

报告摘要:

Document image restoration and binarization are two pivotal steps in Document Image Analysis and Recognition (DAR); their quality largely determines the overall performance of any DAR system. Owing to the intricate nature of degraded document images and the wide variety of degradation sources, developing restoration and binarization techniques that can cope with different degradation types has long been an important research topic in image processing. This presentation will spotlight degraded–document restoration and binarization approaches grounded in partial differential equations (PDEs), and will briefly introduce my own contributions within this PDE–based framework.

关键词:

Image segmentation, Image binarization, Degraded document images, Partial differential equations

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基于深度去噪器的磁共振重建

侯锐志 西安科技大学

报告摘要:

磁共振成像(MRI)被广泛应用于临床诊断,但是MRI成像时间过长。因此,利用基于压缩感知(CS)的数学算法进行磁共振重建是提高成像质量以及缩短成像时间的重要手段。基于压缩感知的磁共振成像(CS-MRI)重建方法是一种反问题,而决定反问题求解的关键在于正则项设计。本报告聚焦于基于深度去噪先验的MRI重建方法,介绍基于有监督CNN与扩散模型作为深度先验的MRI重建算法,以及基于扩散模型的多线圈MRI重建算法。进一步地,在无全采样数据的情况下,深度去噪器无法进行有效训练,针对该问题,本报告介绍自监督的MRI重建算法,并提出一种灵活的三阶段神经网络训练框架。

关键词:

Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Deep Learning, Plug-and-play algorithm, Inverse Problem

数学图像联盟2025年度学术会议

International Conference of Union of Mathematical Imaging 2025



Semi-supervised non-negative matrix factorization with structure preserving for image clustering

景文静 贵州师范大学

报告摘要:

Semi-supervised learning methods have wide applications thanks to the reasonable utilization for a part of label information of data. In recent years, non-negative matrix factorization (NMF) has received considerable attention because of its interpretability and practicality. Based on the advantages of semi-supervised learning and NMF, many semi-supervised NMF methods have been presented. However, these existing semi-supervised NMF methods construct a label matrix only containing elements 1 and 0 to represent the labeled data and further construct a label regularization, which neglects an intrinsic structure of NMF. To address the deficiency, in this paper, we propose a novel semi-supervised NMF method with structure preserving. Specifically, we first construct a new label matrix with weights and further construct a label constraint regularizer to both utilize the label information and maintain the intrinsic structure of NMF. Then, based on the label constraint regularizer, the basis images of labeled data are extracted for monitoring and modifying the basis images learning of all data by establishing a basis regularizer. Finally, incorporating the label constraint regularizer and the basis regularizer into NMF, we propose a new semi-supervised NMF method. To solve the optimization problem, a multiplicative updating algorithm is developed. The proposed method is applied to image clustering to test its performance. Experimental results on eight data sets demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed method in contrast with state-of-the-art unsupervised and semi-supervised algorithms.

关键词:

Non-negative matrix factorization, Semi-supervised, Graph, Label information, Clustering



Low-tubal-rank tensor completion via local and nonlocal knowledge

孔维超 重庆交通大学

报告摘要:

Many previous studies have indicated that exploiting prior information about the underlying tensor data is a sound approach for completing missing or damaged entries. This prior information can be divided into three commonly used categories: low-rankness, local piecewise smoothness, and nonlocal self-similarity (NSS) priors. Although existing methods based on these priors have gained considerable attention, the majority of studies utilize only one or two of these priors, leading to inadequate extraction of structural information from tensors. To address this limitation and comprehensively depict the inherent structural information of underlying tensor data, this article develops a novel tensor completion framework that can simultaneously utilize the three abovementioned priors within a plug-and-play framework. More precisely, we adopt the tensor correlated total variation (t-CTV) norm as a robust representation for capturing the combined effects of low-rankness and local piecewise smoothness priors, eliminating the need for a trade off parameter in the process; meanwhile, we introduce an advanced denoiser to explore the NSS prior. Furthermore, to address the presented optimization model, we design an alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM) algorithm and innovatively provide its corresponding global convergence guarantees. Extensive numerical experiments on real tensor data, including color, medical and hyperspectral images, demonstrate that the proposed method surpasses various advanced approaches in terms of both quality metrics and visual effects.

关键词:

Low-rank tensor completion, Tensor correlated total variation, Plug-and-play, ADMM, Image inpainting



Slender Object Scene Segmentation in Remote Sensing Image Based on Learnable Morphological Skeleton with Segment Anything Model

International Conference of Union of Mathematical Imaging 2025

李文霄 北京师范大学

报告摘要:

Morphological methods play a crucial role in remote sensing image processing, due to their ability to capture and preserve small structural details. However, most of the existing deep learning models for semantic segmentation are based on encoder-decoder architectures including U-Net and segment anything model (SAM), where the downsampling process tends to discard fine details. In this article, we propose a new approach that integrates learnable morphological skeleton prior (MorSP) into deep neural networks using the variational method. To address the difficulty in backpropagation in neural networks caused by the nondifferentiability presented in classical morphological operations, we provide a smooth representation of the morphological skeleton and design a variational segmentation model integrating MorSP by employing operator splitting and dual methods. Then, we integrate this model into the network architecture of SAM, which is achieved by adding a token to mask decoder and modifying the final sigmoid layer, ensuring the final segmentation results preserve the skeleton structure as much as possible. The experimental results on remote sensing datasets, including buildings, roads, and water bodies, demonstrate that our method outperforms the original SAM on slender object segmentation and exhibits better generalization capability.

关键词:

Image segmentation, morphological image processing, soft threshold dynamics, variational method



Structure Aware Transfer Function Network for Low Light Image Enhancement

李晓芳 西北农林科技大学

报告摘要:

Low-light images are prevalent in surveillance, photography, and underwater imaging, but suffer from poor visibility. It is demanding to develop effective techniques for enhancing low-light images. Compared with the methods based on Retinex decomposition, the transfer function provides a simpler pipeline for low light image enhancement. However, the previous method has limitations in estimating the transfer function and the final enhancement. In this work, we present a framework for low light image enhancement, wherein we give a novel supervised approach for learning the transfer function from the low-light image. We call the proposed model Structure Aware Transfer function Network (SATNet), comprising two sub-networks: the Structurebased Transfer network (STnet), and the Refinement network (Rnet). The STnet learns the transfer function from the low-light input image, then a coarsely enhanced image is obtained simply by multiplying the low-light input by the estimated transfer function. Then the Rnet eliminates the noise in the coarsely enhanced image. Extensive experiments on seven datasets demonstrate that the proposed method outperforms baselines in brightening low-light images and preserving details.

关键词:

low-light image enhancement, transfer function, Retinex decomposition, structure, denoising

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视觉提示工程驱动的医学图像适应性分割与量化

刘雪宇 太原理工大学

报告摘要:

医学图像分割作为临床诊断与辅助治疗中的核心任务,通常依赖大量像素级标注数据来训练模型。然而在实际应用中,标注过程耗时昂贵,且由于不同成像模态之间存在显著差异,现有方法的泛化能力和适应性往往不足。近年来,Segment Anything Model (SAM)以其开放世界的提示驱动能力为医学影像分割提供了新的思路,但其依赖交互式提示的设计限制了自动化应用,难以直接满足临床场景对效率与稳定性的要求。为此,本研究提出一种基于几何提示驱动的 SAM 自适应分割方法,通过在物理空间与特征空间中联合建模提示信息,实现提示点的自动生成与优化,减少人工干预,提升分割的准确性与鲁棒性。实验结果表明,该方法能够在多模态医学影像中有效提升分割性能,并展现出良好的跨任务与跨场景迁移能力,为医学图像智能分析提供了可扩展的新路径。

关键词:

医学图像分割,视觉基础模型,几何提示工程

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A Tunable Despeckling Neural Network Stabilized via Diffusion Equation

冉益 哈尔滨工业大学

报告摘要:

The removal of multiplicative Gamma noise is a critical research area in the application of synthetic aperture radar (SAR) imaging, where neural networks serve as a potent tool. However, real-world data often diverges from theoretical models, exhibiting various disturbances, which makes the neural network less effective. Adversarial attacks can be used as a criterion for judging the adaptability of neural networks to real data, since adversarial attacks can find the most extreme perturbations that make neural networks ineffective. In this work, the diffusion equation is designed as a regularization block to provide sufficient regularity to the whole neural network, due to its spontaneous dissipative nature. We propose a tunable, regularized neural network framework that unrolls a shallow denoising neural network block and a diffusion regularity block into a single network for end-to-end training. The linear heat equation, known for its inherent smoothness and low-pass filtering properties, is adopted as the diffusion regularization block. In our model, a single time step hyperparameter governs the smoothness of the outputs and can be adjusted dynamically, significantly enhancing flexibility. The stability and convergence of our model are theoretically proven. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed model effectively eliminates high-frequency oscillations induced by adversarial attacks. Finally, the proposed model is benchmarked against several state-of-the-art denoising methods on simulated images, adversarial samples, and real SAR images, achieving superior performance in both quantitative and visual evaluations.

关键词:

Convolutional neural network, adversarial attack, synthetic aperture radar image despeckling, diffusion equation, multiplicative Gamma noise.

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PALADIN: a novel plug—and—play 3D CS—MRI reconstruction method

吴佳勉 西南财经大学

报告摘要:

Compressive sensing magnetic resonance imaging (CS-MRI) accelerates data acquisition by reconstructing high-quality images from a limited set of kspace samples. To solve this ill-posed inverse problem, the plug-and-play (PnP) framework integrates image priors using convolutional neural network (CNN) denoisers. However, CNN denoisers often prioritize local details and may neglect broader degradation effects, leading to visually plausible but structurally inaccurate artifacts. Additionally, the theoretical convergence of PnP methods remains a signiffcant challenge. In this work, we propose a novel method, Plug-And-pLAy 3D MRI recoNstruction, to bridge the gap between denoising and MRI reconstruction. Our model employs the tensor tubal nuclear norm (TNN) to capture intrinsic correlations in 3D MRI data. It also incorporates two implicit regularizers. The ffrst leverages CNN denoisers to exploit image priors. The second, introduced here for the ffrst time, isformulated as a CS-MRI reconstruction subproblem and solved using a deep learning-based method to preserve global spatial structure. We solve the proposed model using the alternating direction method of multipliers. We extend existing theoretical results to prove the algorithm's convergence to a ffxed point under reasonable assumptions. Experiments on two datasets with three sampling masks show that our method outperforms state-of-the-art MRI reconstruction methods. Ablation studies conffrm that the TNN and the two implicit regularizers work together to improve reconstruction quality.\r\n\r\n

关键词:

magnetic resonance imaging, compressive sensing, deep neural networks, plug-and-play

Bioluminescence tomography: A new regularized shape optimization method

吴倩倩 南京航空航天大学

报告摘要:

In this paper, we investigate an inverse source problem arising in bioluminescence tomography (BLT), where the objective is to recover both the support and intensity of the light source from boundary measurements. A shape optimization framework is developed, in which the source strength and its support are decoupled through first-order optimality conditions. To enhance the stability of the reconstruction, we incorporate a parameter-dependent coupled complex boundary method(CCBM) scheme together with perimeter and volume regularizations. The level-set representation naturally accommodates topological changes, enabling the reconstruction of multiple, closely located, or nested sources. Theoretical justifications are provided, and a series of numerical experiments are conducted to validate the proposed method. The results demonstrate the robustness, accuracy, and noise-resistance of the algorithm, as well as its advantages over existing approaches.

关键词:

bioluminescence tomography, inverse source problem, elliptic equation, shape optimization, regularization technique

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Synthesizing PET images from high-field and ultra-high-field MR images using joint diffusion attention model

谢桃枫 内蒙古医科大学

报告摘要:

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and positron emission tomography (PET) provide complementary perspectives on brain pathology, yet the widespread application of PET has long been constrained by its high costs and inherent radioactivity. With the recent development of high-field and ultra-high-field MRI, which substantially improves spatial resolution and anatomical detail, a key question arises as to whether the enhanced structural information from MRI can be leveraged to improve the synthesis of PET images. To address this issue, we propose a novel Joint Diffusion Attention Model (JDAM), designed to learn the ioint probability distribution between MRI and PET in a self-consistent manner, JDAM incorporates two main components: a diffusion process, in which PET is gradually perturbed toward Gaussian noise while MRI remains fixed, and a sampling process that employs a predictor - corrector framework, where the predictor reverses the diffusion dynamics and the corrector refines the reconstruction via Langevin dynamics. Attention mechanisms are embedded in this framework to condition the synthesis of PET on multi-scale MRI features, enabling the model to combine global anatomical context with local image detail. We evaluated JDAM on the publicly available Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative dataset and benchmarked it against representative state-of-the-art generative methods such as Pix2Pix and CycleGAN. Experimental results demonstrate that JDAM significantly improves the fidelity and signal-to-noise properties of synthesized PET images, particularly when guided by ultrahigh-field MRI data. Notably, the generated images more accurately depict hypometabolic patterns characteristic of Alzheimer's disease, with symmetrical uptake features and diagnostically credible detail, as confirmed by expert reviewers. These findings highlight the feasibility of generating PET from MRI using a diffusion - attention paradigm, outperforming existing adversarial translation methods, and suggest that ultra-high-field MRI offers distinct advantages for guiding PET synthesis. In conclusion, the proposed JDAM establishes a promising pathway for high-quality PET generation from MRI, with potential to reduce reliance on conventional PET scans while preserving essential diagnostic information, thereby opening new opportunities for cost-effective and non-invasive imaging in the study and clinical management of neurodegenerative disorders.

关键词:

deep learning, diffusion model, high field, magnetic resonance imaging, positron emission tomography, ultra-high field

Adaptive Attention Based on Mixture Distribution for Zero-Shot Non-Line-of-Sight Imaging

张庆华 北京师范大学

报告摘要:

Non-line-of-sight (NLOS) imaging is an ill-posed problem to reconstruct hidden 3D scenes by leveraging photon time-of-flight information from diffusely reflected light. In the existing regularization models, the spatial residuals were handled by a single distribution, failing to account for the distinct characteristics\r\nof background and target objects. In this paper, we propose a novel NLOS reconstruction method that models the non-Gaussian residuals with a mixture distribution. Through a dual method, we derive an adaptive weighted residual model, where the weights generated in the dual space act as a zero-shot attention mechanism to control the contributions of different regions. The corresponding optimization problem can be effectively solved using the alternating minimization algorithm. Numerical experiments on both synthetic and real-world datasets demonstrate that our method surpasses the related existing approaches, achieving state-of-the-art performance.

关键词:

Non-line-of-sight imaging, mixture distribution, duality theory, attention mechanism

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Dual-Scale Volume Priors with Wasserstein-Based Consistency for Semi-Supervised Medical Image Segmentation

周刚萱 北京师范大学

报告摘要:

Despite signi cant progress in semi-supervised medical image segmentation, most existing segmentation networks overlook e ective methodological guidance for feature extraction and important prior information from datasets. In this paper, we develop a semi-supervised medical image segmentation framework that e ectively integrates spatial regularization methods and volume priors. Specically, our approach integrates a strong explicit volume prior at the image scale and Threshold Dynamics spatial regularization, both derived from variational models, into the backbone segmentation\r\nnetwork. The target region volumes for each unlabeled image are estimated by a regression network, which e ectively regularizes the backbone segmentation network through an image-scale Wasserstein distance constraint, ensuring that the class ratios in the segmentation results for each unlabeled image match those predicted by the regression network. Additionally, we design a dataset-scale Wasserstein distance loss function based on a weak implicit volume prior, which enforces that the volume distribution predicted for the unlabeled dataset is similar to that of labeled dataset. Experimental results on the 2017 ACDC dataset, PROMISE12 dataset, and thigh muscle MR image dataset show the superiority of the proposed method.

关键词:

Semi-supervised learning, Image segmentation, Volume prior, Variational method

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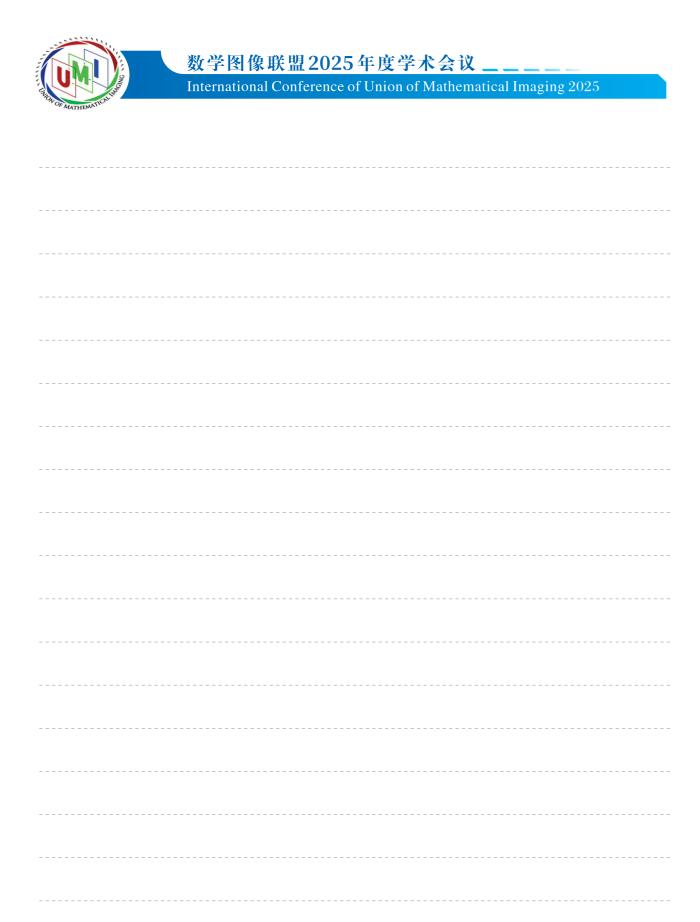
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