© May 2025 | IJIRT | Volume 11 Issue 12 | ISSN: 2349-6002

Quantum Federated Learning Approach for Brain Tumor Classification using MRI images

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1. INTRODUCTION

Federated learning is a new ML approach to develop and validate more accurate and generalizable AI models from diverse data sources. In this context, Federated learning appears as a very promising technique which allows individual hospitals to benefit from the rich datasets of multiple non-affiliated hospitals without centralizing the data in one place. The aim of this project is to adapt existing ML/DL workflow to a federated paradigm to quantum data and enable platform developers to build a secure, privacy- preserving solution for a distributed multi-party collaboration in the field of medical imaging to diagnose and train the multi-modal multi-class brain tumor segmentation task from Medical Modal ARchive (MMAR) using the BraTS 2018 dataset. Federated Learning achieves comparable segmentation performance compared to data centralized training.

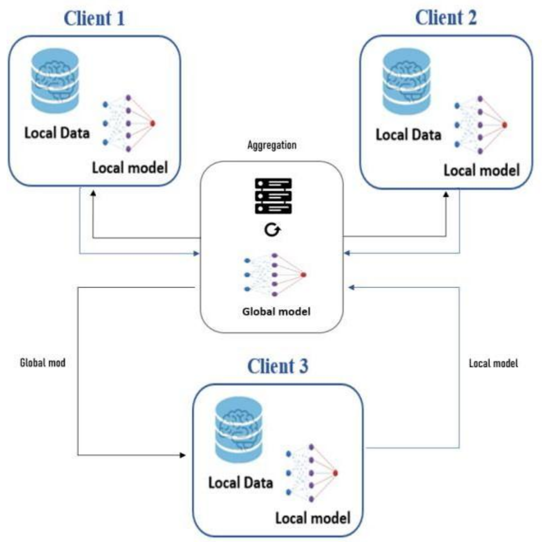

Figure 1. Block diagram of the proposed brain tumor classification using MRI images in Quantum Federated Learning

2. BACKGROUND

Several studies have explored deep learning-based and quantum computing-based methods for medical image classification.

The federated learning aspects are discussed in [11-17]. The Federated Averaging (FedAvg) algorithm, which reduces communication costs by aggregating model updates locally is introduced. The federated learning (FL), a framework for training machine learning models on decentralized data while preserving privacy [11].

A comprehensive overview of federated learning, including its concepts, challenges, and applications in healthcare and other domains is discussed along with privacy-preserving techniques and communication-efficient strategies [12]. The strategies for improving the communication efficiency of federated learning, such as model compression and structured updates to reduce the communication overhead of FL are discussed in [13].

The federated learning is extended to multi-task learning, enabling models to be trained on diverse tasks across decentralized datasets along with a framework for federated multi-task learning (FMTL) in [14].

The challenges of federated learning are reviewed in [15], including privacy, communication, and heterogeneity along with potential solutions and a roadmap for future research. The advanced optimization techniques for federated learning, going beyond traditional empirical risk minimization is explored with proposed novel optimization strategies for FL in [16]. The application of federated learning in healthcare, focusing on privacy-preserving medical data analysis along with a framework for FL in healthcare is proposed in [17].

3. MOTIVATION

Despite advancements in brain tumor classification, several challenges persist like:

- Data Privacy Issues: Sharing medical images across institutions violates data security policies.
- High Computational Cost: Classical deep learning models require significant resources.

- Limited Generalization: CNN models trained on small datasets do not generalize well.
- Scalability Challenges in FL: Heterogeneous data distribution affects model convergence.
- Lack of Quantum Integration: Most existing models do not exploit the potential of quantum computing.

To address these challenges, a Quantum Federated Learning framework integrating QDCNN and Fuzzy-QNN is proposed.

4. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

1. To classify the brain tumor using Novel Federated Learning algorithms.
2. To extract the features, like Grey level co-occurrence matrix feature (GLCM) and discrete cosine transform (DCT) with (MTP) Median ternary pattern feature for improving the MRI image detection accuracy.
3. The methodology encompasses several key components: dataset preparation, model architecture design, federated learning implementation, training procedures, and evaluation metrics.
4. Furthermore, the implementation of proposed method will be done using MATLAB tool based on the evaluation metrics such as accuracy, loss function, Mean Squared Error (MSE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), False Positive Rate (FPR), mean average precision using BRATS 2018 database.

5. DATASETS

Since this is a Federated Learning (FL) approach, MRI datasets will be distributed across multiple institutions (hospitals or data centers) as follows:

- Hospital A may contribute T1-weighted brain MRIs focused on glioma cases.
- Hospital B might offer a mix of T2 and FLAIR images targeting meningioma detection.
- Hospital C could provide pediatric brain tumor MRI data from a different scanner brand or lower resolution settings.

5.1 Parameters:

➢ Accuracy (Acc)

Accuracy measures the proportion of correctly classified images out of the total number of images.

$$Acc = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

Where

TP – True Positive TN – True Negative FP – False Positive FN – False Negative

➢ Precision (P)

Precision measures the proportion of correctly predicted positive classes out of all predicted positive classes.

$$P = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

➢ Recall (R)

Recall measures the proportion of correctly predicted positive classes out of all actual positive classes.

$$R = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

6. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Table 1: Comparison table for various Models

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
SVM	0.89	0.88	0.87
CNN	0.93	0.92	0.93
DNN	0.91	0.90	0.89
FL	0.92	0.91	0.91

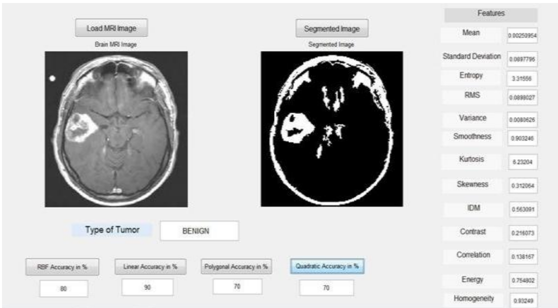

Figure 2: Benign Tumor

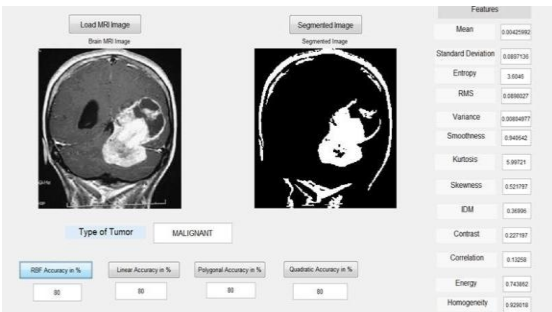

Figure 3 : Malign Tumor

6. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed Quantum Federated Learning framework provides privacy-preserving and efficient brain tumor classification. It significantly reduces computational cost, enhances classification accuracy. Experimental results indicate that the QFL model outperforms traditional CNN and federated learning methods. Future work includes Hybrid Quantum-Classical Federated Learning, for brain tumor classification.

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