

GA Group Projects

- Today we will form teams of several students;
- Each team will implement a GA in Matlab (or C/Java/VB?) to restore a corrupted image:



- Each team should have one good programmer, and access to a notebook computer (preferably with Matlab)!
- You will submit a written report in week 15 and give a short presentation in week 14 (in English)

GA Group Project: details


- The form of the corruption source is additive noise:
$$N(\text{row}, \text{col}) = \text{NoiseAmp} \times \sin([2\pi \times \text{NoiseFreqRow} \times \text{row}] + [2\pi \times \text{NoiseFreqCol} \times \text{col}])$$
- Teams must code a simple GA that optimises the three unknown constants **NoiseAmp**, **NoiseFreqRow**, and **NoiseFreqCol** such that the restoration error (the difference between the original and GA-optimised restored image) is minimised.
- To make things easy, we will measure the average per-pixel restoration error, thus:

$$\text{Restoration error} = (I_{\text{original}} + \text{Noise}^{\text{GA}}) - I_{\text{corrupted}}$$

where **Ioriginal** is the original uncorrupted Lena image, **Icorrupted** is the corrupted image (I will give you), and **Noise^{GA}** is the modelled GA corruption noise using the noise equation above.

GA Group Project: details

- Each iteration of your GA will, *for each gene in the population*:
 - Generate new values for **NoiseAmp**, **NoiseFreqRow**, and **NoiseFreqCol**.
 - Corrupt the original image using the equation
$$N(\text{row}, \text{col}) = \text{NoiseAmp} \times \sin([2\pi \times \text{NoiseFreqRow} \times \text{row}] + [2\pi \times \text{NoiseFreqCol} \times \text{col}])$$
 - Measure the restoration error (subtract the GA corrupted image from the original corrupted image). This becomes the (inverse of) this gene's fitness
 - Make new child genes using selection, crossover, and mutation functions.
- The search ranges for the three variables are:
 - **NoiseAmp** 0 to 30.0
 - **NoiseFreqRow** 0 to 0.01
 - **NoiseFreqCol** 0 to 0.01
- Each gene encodes all three variables. If you use 1 byte per variable, each gene will be 24-bits, if you use 2-bytes per variable, 48 bits:



10110111 01010001 11001010 (24-bits per gene)

NoiseAmp NoiseFreqRow NoiseFreqCol
- You need to map the (binary) integer values of each gene to floating point values for the variables. I.e, for **NoiseAmp**, **00000000=0.0** and **11111111=30.0**