



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI BARI “ALDO MORO”

**Dipartimento di Informatica
Corso di Laurea in Informatica**

**Tesi di Laurea in
Modelli e metodi per la sicurezza delle applicazioni**

**COMPARAZIONE DI ALGORITMI
BASATI SU RETI NEURALI PER
IL DENOISING DELLE IMMAGINI**

Relatore

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Co-relatore

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Laureando

Esposito Matteo

L'obiettivo della tesi è la sperimentazione di diversi autoencoder, tra cui l'architettura Unet in task di ricostruzione di volti in immagini rumorose.

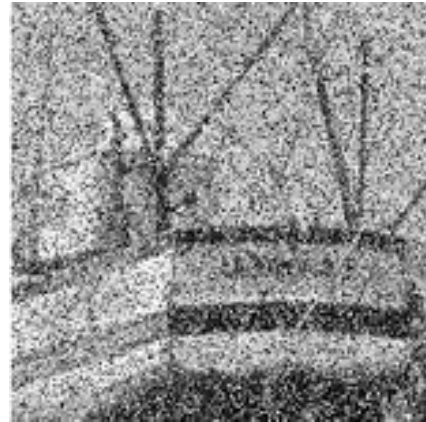
Problematica

In fotografia, con il termine rumore si intende la presenza di informazioni e artefatti indesiderati in un'immagine.



Image Denoising

L'immagine denoising è una tecnica di elaborazione delle immagini che mira a rimuovere il rumore presente in un'immagine digitale, andando così a migliorarne la qualità.



Filtri



Original

0	0	0
0	2	0
0	0	0

-

$\frac{1}{9}$

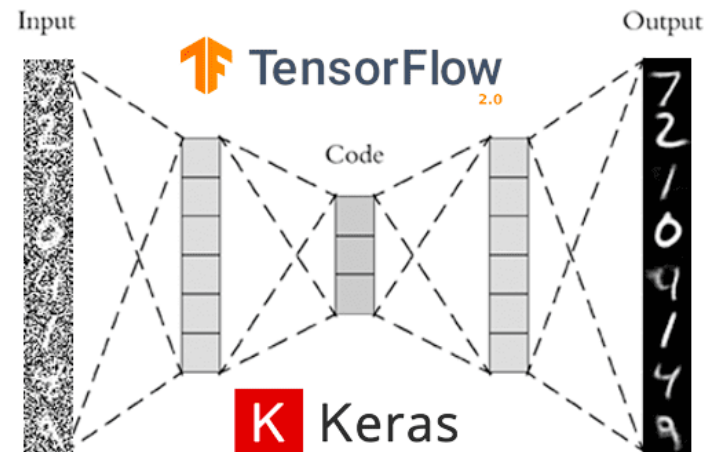
1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1



Sharpening filter

- Accentuates differences with local average

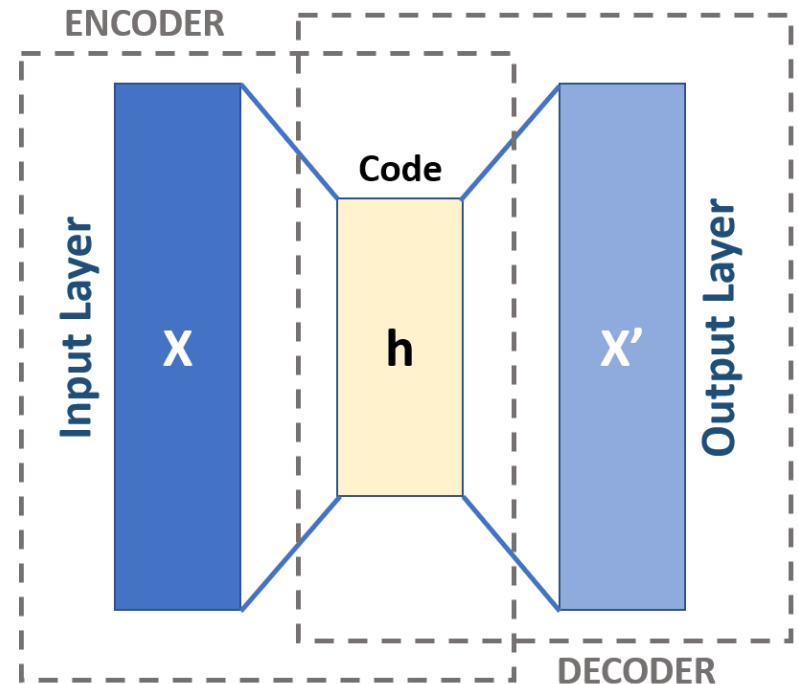
Reti Neurali



Autoencoder

Gli autoencoder sono reti neurali artificiali addestrate in modo non supervisionato.

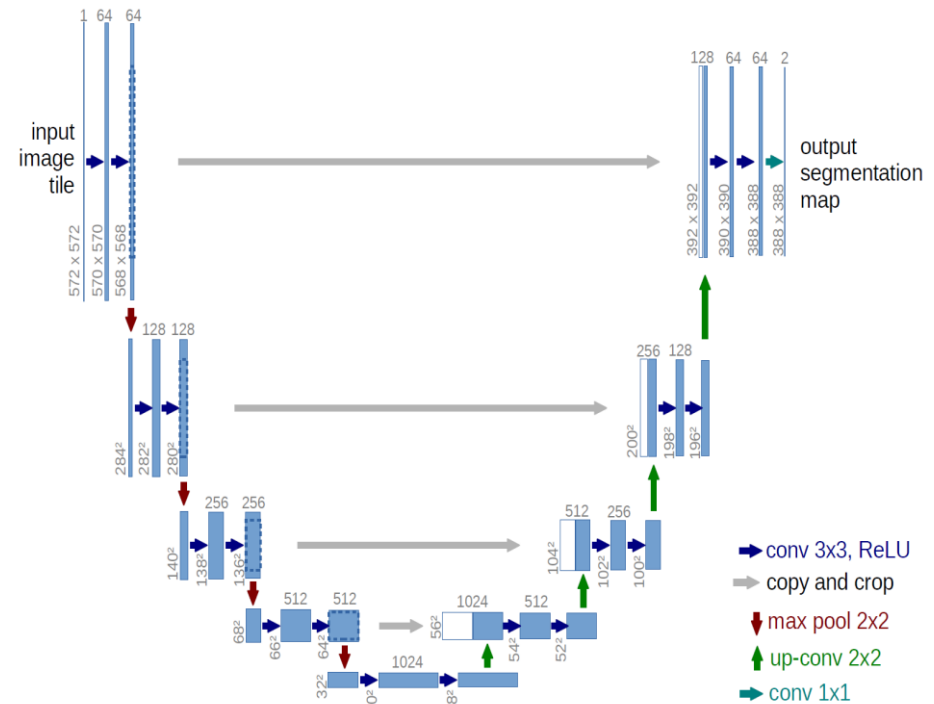
Un autoencoder è composto da due parti, l'encoder che codifica i dati in input e il decoder che genera l'output in base alla codifica



La UNet è stata progettata presso il dipartimento di informatica dell'Università di Friburgo nel 2015 per elaborare immagini biomediche.

Nei casi biomedici viene richiesto non solo di distinguere se c'è una malattia, ma anche di localizzare e segmentare l'area dell'anomalia.

La UNet si dedica a risolvere questo problema andando ad eseguire la classificazione su ogni pixel dell'immagine data in input, a differenza delle classiche reti neurali che effettuano solo la classificazione delle immagini.

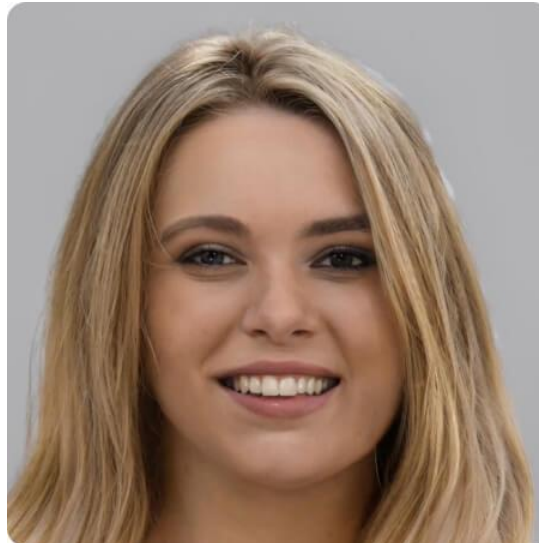


Task di utilizzo UNet

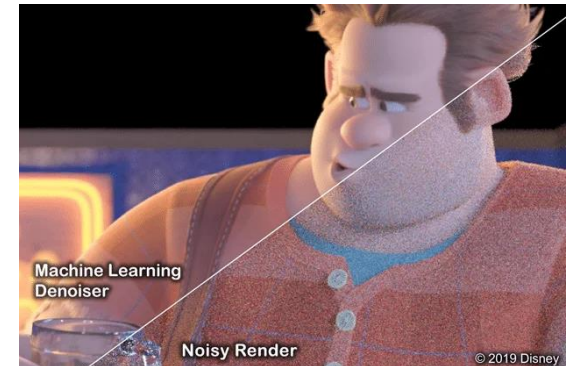
Segmentazione di immagini



Generazione di immagini



Ricostruzione di immagini



Reti allo stato dell'arte per il denoising

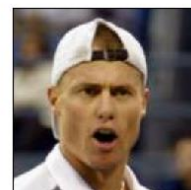
- DnCNN
- MIRNet
- REDNet
- MWCNN
- PRIDNet
- RIDNet



Dataset: Labeled faces in the wild

Il dataset LFW contiene circa 13.000 immagini di volti di circa 5.000 individui diversi, catturate in contesti naturali, come ad esempio feste, manifestazioni pubbliche, luoghi di lavoro e istituzioni, è stato creato e mantenuto dai ricercatori dell'Università del Massachusetts.

Le immagini sono state raccolte da diverse fonti, tra cui fotografie di notizie, album fotografici online e video di YouTube.



Dataset: Celebrities attributes

Il dataset CelebA é stato introdotto nel 2015 e contiene circa 202.000 immagini di volti di celebrità di diverse età, genere ed etnie. Le immagini sono state catturate in contesti diversi, come eventi pubblici, spettacoli televisivi e set di film.

Le immagini sono state annotate manualmente con diverse etichette, tra cui la posizione degli occhi, del naso e della bocca, la forma del viso, l'età e il genere.



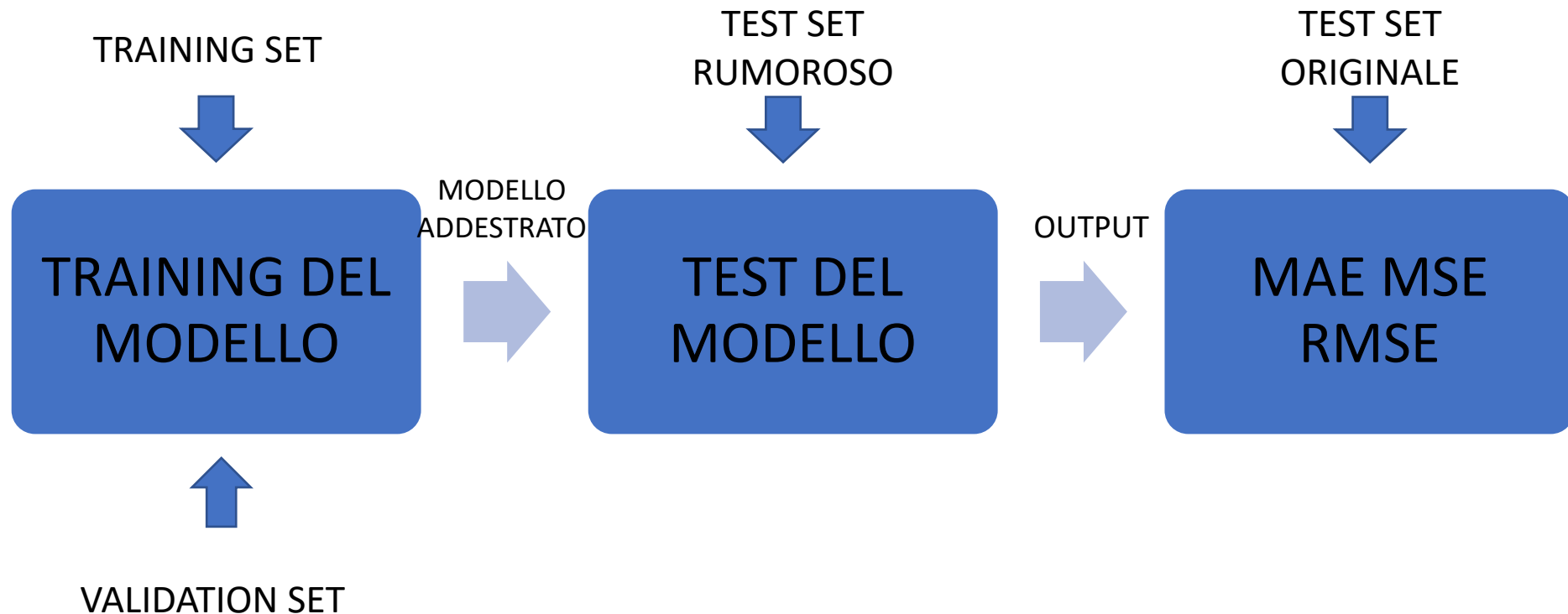
Split dei dataset

Entrambi i dataset sono stati suddivisi in:

- Training Set (70%)
- Validation Set (10%)
- Test Set (20%)

	LFW	CELEBA
TRAINING SET	9.264 (+9.264 IMMAGINI RUMOROSE)	70.000 (+70.000 IMMAGINI RUMOROSE)
VALIDATION SET	1.323 (+1.323 IMMAGINI RUMOROSE)	20.000 (+20.000 IMMAGINI RUMOROSE)
TEST SET	2.646 (+2.646 IMMAGINI RUMOROSE)	40.000 (+40.000 IMMAGINI RUMOROSE)
TOTALE	26.466	200.000

Sperimentazioni



Output LFW

IMMAGINE ORIGINALE



DNCNN



MWCNN



COPIA RUMOROSA



MIRNET



PRIDNET



UNET



REDNET



RIDNET



Output CelebA

IMMAGINE ORIGINALE



DNCNN



MWCNN



COPIA RUMOROSA



MIRNET



PRIDNET



UNET



REDNET



RIDNET



Metriche

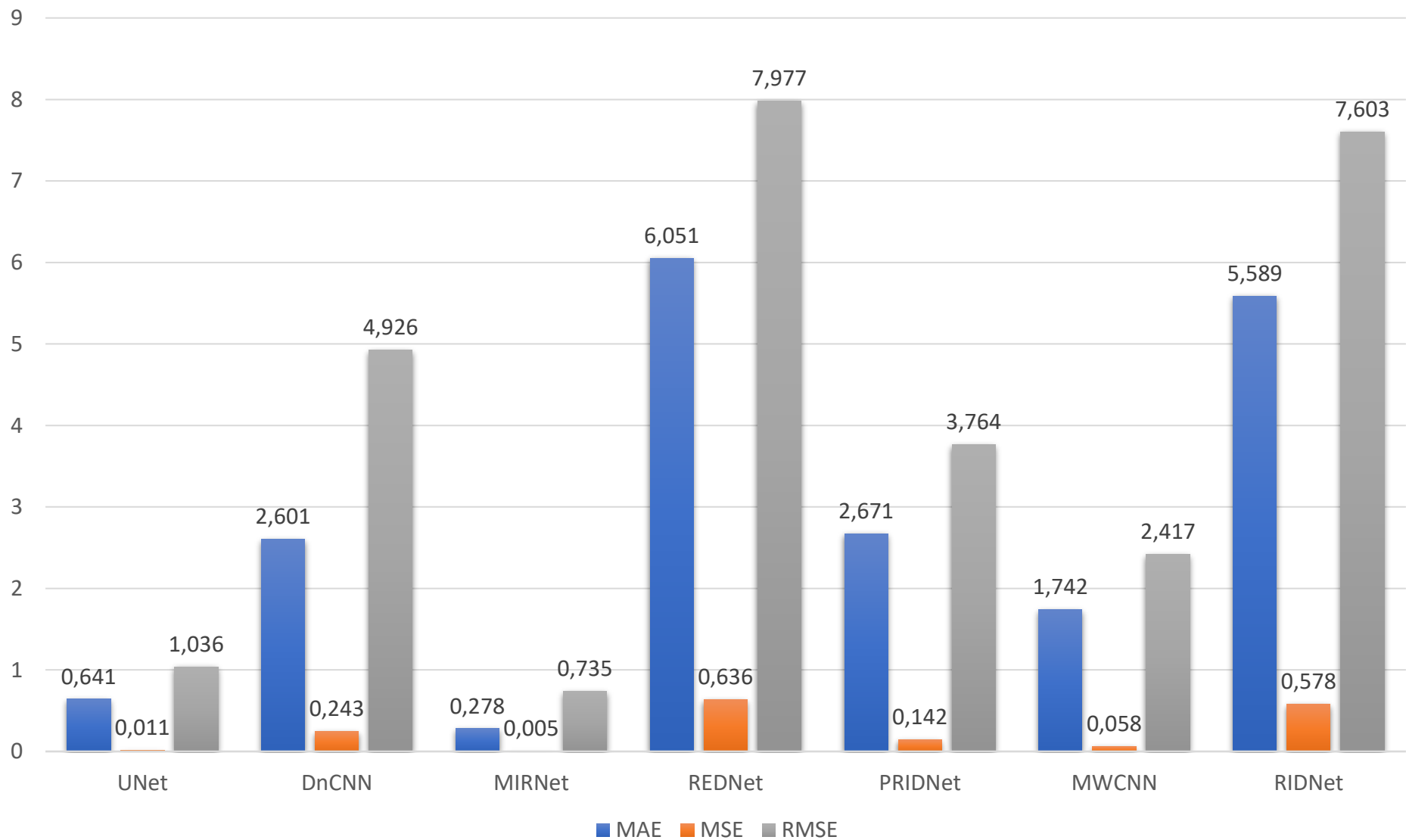
Per quantificare la discrepanza tra l'immagine originale e l'output prodotto dalla rete abbiamo utilizzato le seguenti metriche di errore.

$$MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - x_i|$$

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i)^2$$

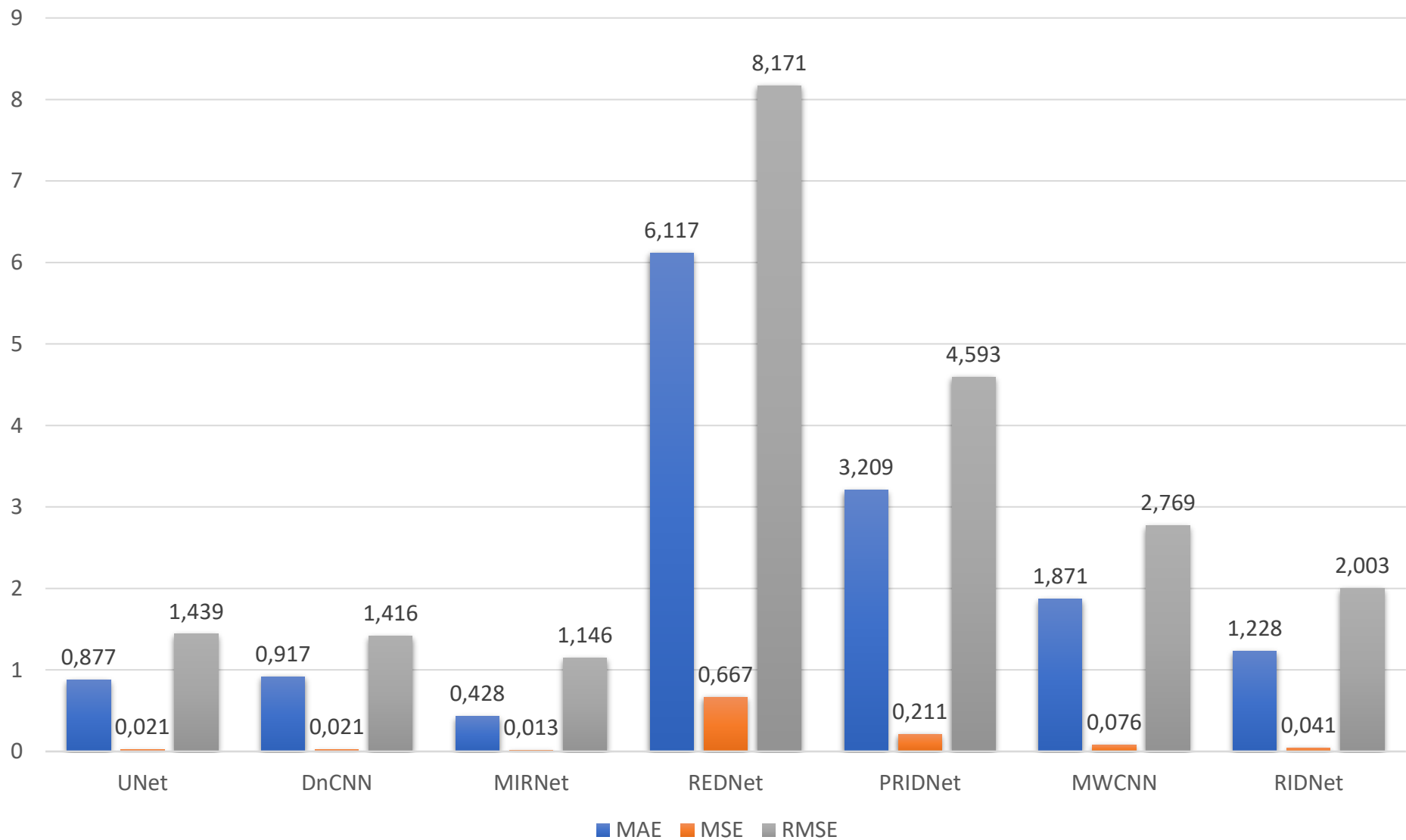
$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i)^2}$$

Risultati LFW



*Valori moltiplicati per 100

Risultati CelebA



*Valori moltiplicati per 100

Conclusioni

I risultati mostrano come l'autoencoder UNet riesca ad avere degli ottimi risultati in confronto alle reti neurali allo stato dell'arte per il denoising di immagini, ottenendo valori peggiori solo alla MIRNet (+0.3%) su entrambi i dataset, e valori vicini a quelli della DnCNN sul CelebA.

Utilizzo di autoencoder per il restauro e la ricostruzione di documenti macchiati e/o deteriorati sul dataset ShabbyPages.

A different strand of work analyses the relationship between parties, think tanks and NGOs. In particular, think tanks associated with political parties are usually described as key partners in formulating programmatic platforms, and especially in guiding the drafting of new legislation and public policy proposals. Yet research on the relationship between parties and think tanks in Latin America suggests that those linkages are neither necessary nor sufficient for an institutionalized party system (Garcé 2009). This strand of literature provides three useful insights to explain different levels of RPG and individual parties' programmatic strategies:

- the role of interest aggregation in society;
- parties' ability (or inability) to establish systematic relations with interest groups on the basis of their programmatic proposals; and
- the role of think tanks as potential suppliers of 'programmatic content', especially when parties' endogenous capacities are weak.

The literature on party organization and internal politics

Although a well-established field of study, only a handful of works on party systems explore the possible links between party organization and internal politics, including candidate selection and the scope of programmatic structuring and mobilization pursued by a party or party system. In this respect, the literature lacks useful conceptualizations and explanations of programmatic politics. Nonetheless, a number of works (e.g. Kitschelt 1994; Levitsky 2003; Samuels 2004) address the relationship between party organization and programmatic flexibility. In their view, parties that lack rigid organizations are seen as better able to pursue a programmatic realignment, particularly in moments of shifting electoral trends in a society. More recently, Kitschelt and Koelman (2010) and Hu and Heller (2010) have made somewhat opposing arguments, claiming that parties with more complex and decentralized organizational structures are more likely to adapt their programmes to changing conditions. Therefore, there are no solid predictions on the likely effects of organizational patterns on RPG.

Both Katz (2001) and Slavets and Morgenstern (2008) claim that party selection procedures shape the sociological and ideological characteristics of party personnel. In this regard, different selection mechanisms are expected to drive different legislator behaviour, depending on factors such as the prime orientation of their loyalty to interest groups, a given constituency and party leaders. Selection procedures that prime ideological traits or partisan loyalties might also help generate a more ideologically homogeneous pool of candidates. Those candidates are expected to focus more on competing on the provision of public goods. In any case, linkages between this literature and a party's programmatic character are still weak.

1. Programmatic Parties: A Survey of Dimensions and Explanations in the Literature

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**GRAZIE PER
L'ATTENZIONE**