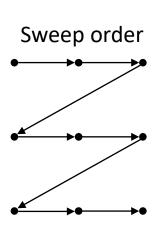


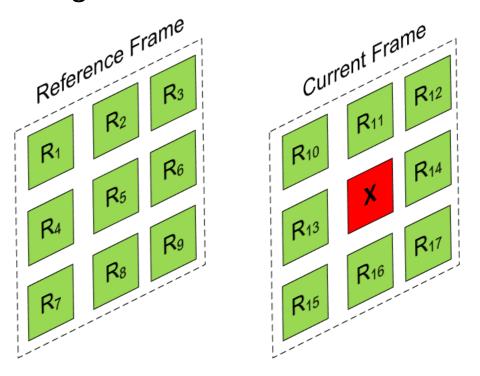
time





Problem:

Generate a predicted image based on the reference images. The predicted image should be as similar as possible with the original image.



For example:

Generating a prediction for image *X* by:

$$X' = f(R_1, R_2, ..., R_{17})$$

Wish:

Input

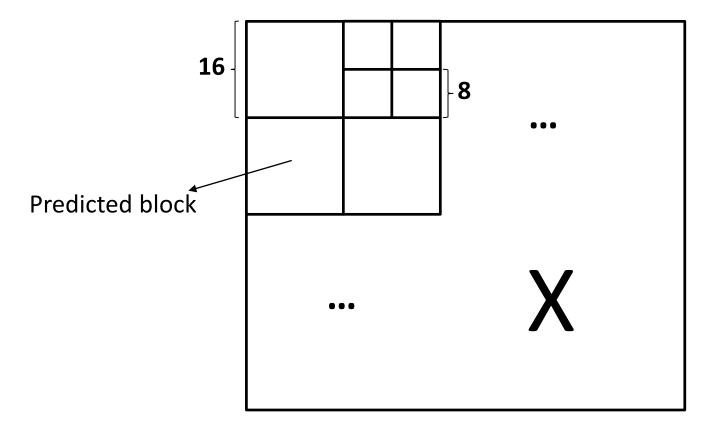
- Dataset: NagoyaDataLeading, NagoyaFujita,NagoyaOrigami.
- Data format is RGB.
- Original video: intensity varies in [0,255].
- Each component of each pixel is 8 bits.
- Parameter: The resolution of each view is 880x912.

Constraints

- The original to-be-predicted image (X) cannot be used in the optimization model.
- More than one temporal reference image (R_1-R_9) should be applied into the optimization model.
- More than one spatial reference image $(R_{10}-R_{17})$ should be applied into the optimization model.

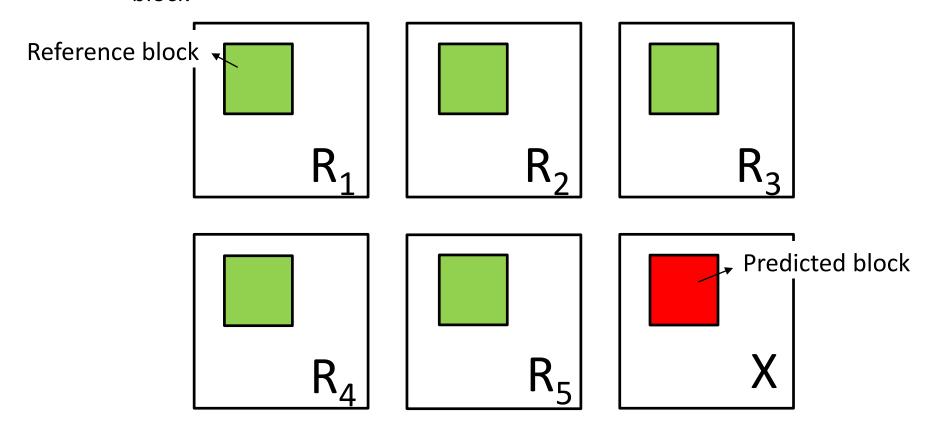
Constraints

- The predicted image should be segmented into small predicted blocks.
- The size of each block must be 4×4 , 8×8 , 16×16 , 32×32 or 64×64 .



Constraints

- The reference blocks must have the same size with predicted block
- The reference blocks may have different location with the predicted block

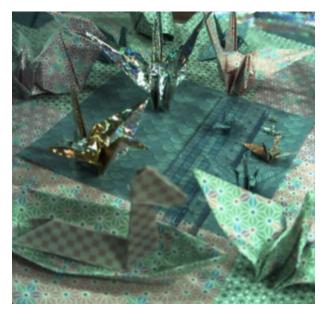


Evaluation

$$PSNR_{mean} = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(PSNR(X_R, X_R') + PSNR(X_G, X_G') + PSNR(X_B, X_B') \right)$$







Output

- A predicted image in RGB format, pixel value is an integer varying in [0,255].
 Converting the pixel value to an integer can be processed after optimization.
- PSNR of the original and predicted image of each dataset, and average PSNR of three dataset sets.
- A partition image to show the partition result of the predicted image comprising predicted blocks.
- Source code of the algorithm with Cost evaluation.
- Project report including but not limited to:
 - Problem description
 - Details in the mathematical models and how it is solved by convex optimization
 - Processing results analysis
 - Improvement discussion
- Presentation slides

