

Automatic Image Quality Assessment in Python

(Penilaian Kualitas Gambar Otomatis di Python)





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LATAR BELAKANG

- Kualitas gambar adalah hal yang bersifat subjektif.
- Untuk itu diperlukan penilaian kualitas gambar yang secara kuantitatif mewakili persepsi kualitas manusia.
- Tujuannya untuk menganalisis kinerja algoritma di berbagai bidang visi komputer seperti kompresi gambar, transmisi gambar,dan pemrosesan gambar.
 - Untuk mengatasai masalah tersebut ditemukanlah penilaian kualitas gambar otomatis dengan python

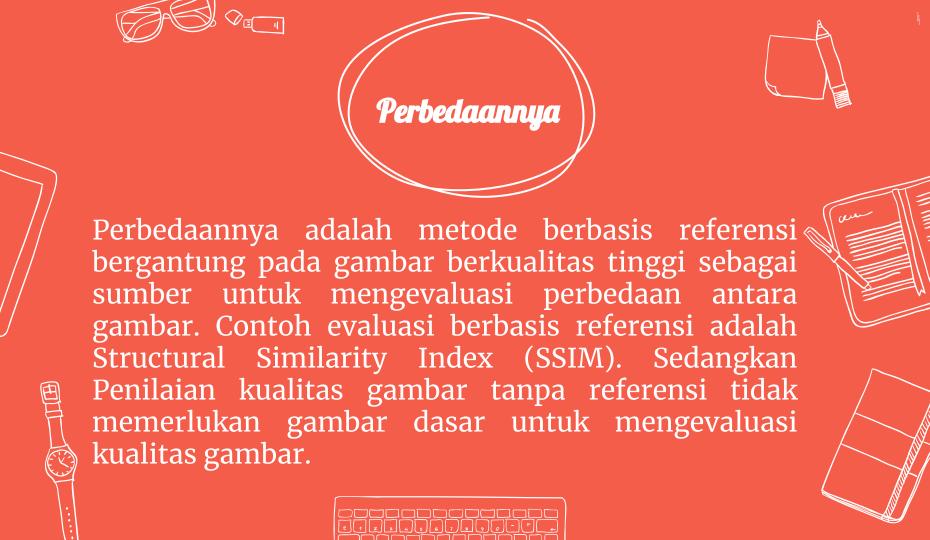




REFERENCE BASED
EVALUATION (EVALUASI
DENGAN REFERENSI)

NO REFERENCE EVALUATION (EVALUASI TANPA REFERENSI)









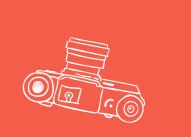
No Reference IQA

- Tidak memerlukan gambar dasar untuk mengevaluasi kualitas gambar.
- Informasi yang diterima algoritma hanya gambar terdistorsi yang kualitasnya sedang dinilai.
- Metode Blind umumnya dibagi menjadi 2 yaitu
- 1. Langkah pertama menghitung variabel yang menggambarkan struktur gambarnya
 - 2. Langkah kedua menemukan pola pendapat manusia dari variabel-variabel tersebut
- Untuk membandingkan kinerja algoritma IQA biasanya dengan TID2008 yaitu database yang dibuat mengikuti metodologi untuk menjelaskan cara mengukur skor pendapat manusia dari gambar yang dirujuk
- Untuk implementasi metode Deep Learning menggunakan TensorFlow 2.0







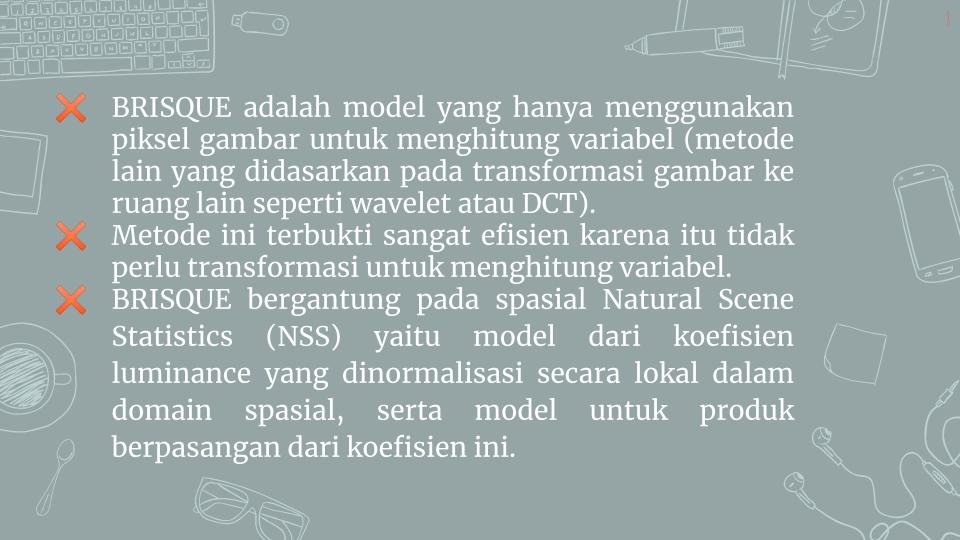














Natural Scene Statistics (NSS) dalam Spasial Domain

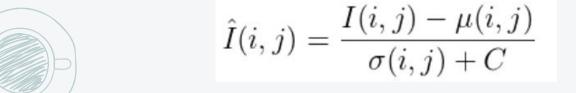
```
def normalize_kernel(kernel):
    return kernel / np.sum(kernel)

def gaussian_kernel2d(n, sigma):
    Y, X = np.indices((n, n)) - int(n/2)
    gaussian_kernel = 1 / (2 * np.pi * sigma ** 2) * np.exp(-(X ** 2 + Y ** 2) / (2 * sign return normalize_kernel(gaussian_kernel)

def local_mean(image, kernel):
    return signal.convolve2d(image, kernel, 'same')
```

Misal diberikan sebuah gambar I(i,j)

- Hitung luminansi yang dinormalisasi secara lokal Î(i,j) dengan pengurangan rata-rata lokal μ(i,j)
- 2. Membaginya dengan deviasi lokal $\sigma(i,j)$ yang ditambah dengan konstanta C untuk menghindari pembagian nol.



def normalize_kernel(kernel):
 return kernel / np.sum(kernel)

Y, X = np.indices((n, n)) - int(n/2)

return normalize kernel(gaussian kernel)

Untuk menghitung luminansi yang dinormalisasi secara lokal atau koefisien subtracted contrast normalized (MSCN) diperlukan menghitung rata-rata lokal

diperlukan menghitung rata-rata lokal
$$\mu(i,\ j) = \sum_{k=-K}^{K} \sum_{l=-L}^{L} w_{k,\ l} I_{k,\ l}(i,\ j)$$

Dengan w adalah kernel ukuran Gaussian (K, L).

def gaussian kernel2d(n, sigma):

gaussian kernel = 1 / (2 * np.pi * sigma ** 2) * np.exp(-(X ** 2 + Y ** 2) / (2 * sigma ** 2))

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Kemudian hitung deviasi lokal

$$\sigma(i, j) = \sqrt{\sum_{k=-K}^{K} \sum_{l=-L}^{L} w_{k, l} (I_{k, l}(i, j) - \mu(i, j))^{2}}$$

Terakhir hitung koefisien MSCN

$$\hat{I}(i, j) = \frac{I(i, j) - \mu(i, j)}{\sigma(i, j) + C}$$



def calculate_mscn_coefficients(image, kernel_size=6, sigma=7/6):
 C = 1/255
 kernel = gaussian_kernel2d(kernel_size, sigma=sigma)
 local_mean = signal.convolve2d(image, kernel, 'same')
 local_var = local_deviation(image, local_mean, kernel)

return (image - local mean) / (local var + C)

$$f(x; \alpha, \sigma^2) = \frac{\alpha}{2\beta\Gamma(1/\alpha)} e^{-\left(\frac{|x|}{\beta}\right)^{\alpha}}$$

dimana
$$\beta = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{\alpha})}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{\alpha})}} \quad \text{dan Γ adalah Gamma} \\ \alpha = \text{mengonto} \\ \sigma^2 = \text{variasi}$$

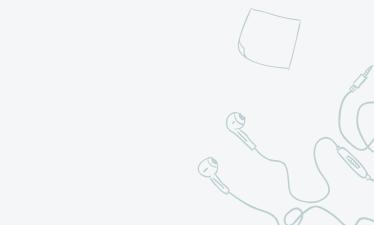
dan
$$\Gamma$$
 adalah fungsi
Gamma
 α =mengontol bentuk
 σ^2 = variasi

def generalized_gaussian_dist(x, alpha, sigma):
 beta = sigma * np.sqrt(special.gamma(1 / alpha) / special.gamma(3 / alpha))

coefficient = alpha / (2 * beta() * special.gamma(1 / alpha))
return coefficient * np.exp(-(np.abs(x) / beta) ** alpha)













PAIRWISE PRODUCTS OF NEIGHBORING MSCN COEFFICIENTS









Model pairwise products of neighboring MSCN coefficients di sepanjang empat arah (1) horisontal H, (2) vertikal V, (3) diagonal utama D_1 dan (4) diagonal kedua D_2 .

$$D2(i, j) = \hat{I}(i, j)\hat{I}(i+1, j-1)$$

def calculate_pair_product_coefficients(mscn_coefficients):
 return collections.OrderedDict({
 'mscn': mscn_coefficients,
 'horizontal': mscn_coefficients[:, :-1] * mscn_coefficients[:, 1:],
 'vertical': mscn_coefficients[:-1, :] * mscn_coefficients[1:, :],
 'main_diagonal': mscn_coefficients[:-1, :-1] * mscn_coefficients[1:, 1:],
 'secondary diagonal': mscn_coefficients[1:, :-1] * mscn_coefficients[:-1, 1:]

Model Asymmetric Generalized Gaussian Distribution (AGGD)

$$\int \frac{\nu}{(\beta_l + \beta_r)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} e^{\left(-\left(\frac{-x}{\beta_l}\right)^{\nu}\right)} x < 0$$

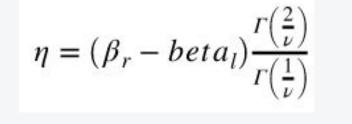
$$f(x; \nu, \sigma_l^2, \sigma_r^2) = \begin{cases} \frac{\nu}{(\beta_l + \beta_r)\Gamma(\frac{1}{\nu})} e^{\left(-\left(\frac{-x}{\beta_l}\right)^{\nu}\right)} & x < 0\\ \frac{\nu}{(\beta_l + \beta_r)\Gamma(\frac{1}{\nu})} e^{\left(-\left(\frac{x}{\beta_r}\right)^{\nu}\right)} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

dimana side dapat dituliskan r

$$\begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Parameter lain yang tidak ada dalam rumus sebelumnya adalah mean

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$$



def asymmetric_generalized_gaussian(x, nu, sigma_l, sigma_r):
 def beta(sigma):
 return sigma * np.sqrt(special.gamma(1 / nu) / special.gamma(3 / nu))
 coefficient = nu / ((beta(sigma_l) + beta(sigma_r)) * special.gamma(1 / nu))
 f = lambda x, sigma: coefficient * np.exp(-(x / beta(sigma)) ** nu)
 return np.where(x < 0, f(-x, sigma l), f(x, sigma r))</pre>









def asymmetric generalized gaussian fit(x):





Estimate α using the approximation of the inverse generalized Gaussian ratio.

$$\rho(\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(2 / \alpha)^2}{\Gamma(1 / \alpha)\Gamma(3 / \alpha)}$$

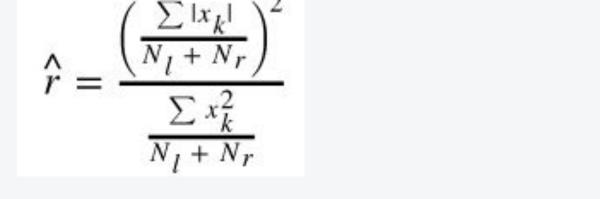
def estimate_phi(alpha):
 numerator = special.gamma(2 / alpha) ** 2
 denominator = special.gamma(1 / alpha) * special.gamma(3 / alpha)
 return numerator / denominator

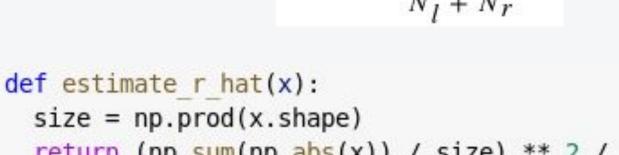
$$\hat{r} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum |x_k|}{N_l + N_r}\right)}{\frac{\sum x_k^2}{N_l + N_r}}$$

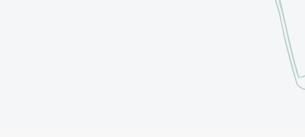






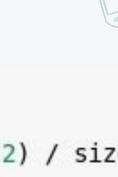


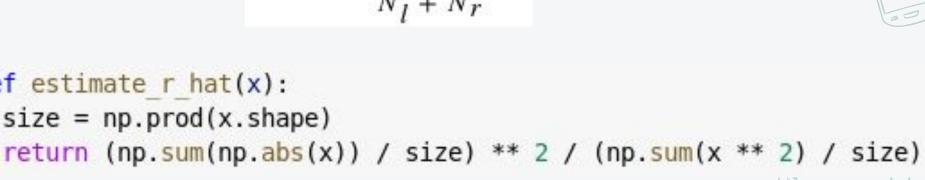












Calculate \hat{R} using $\hat{\gamma}$ and \hat{r} estimations. $\hat{R} = \hat{r} \frac{(\hat{\gamma}^3 + 1)(\hat{\gamma} + 1)}{(\hat{\gamma}^2 + 1)^2}$

return r hat * numerator / denominator

denominator = (gamma ** 2 + 1) ** 2

```
def mean squares sum(x, filter = lambda z: z == z):
  filtered\ values = x[filter(x)]
  squares sum = np.sum(filtered values ** 2)
```



Calculate $^{\wedge}_{l}$ where N_{l} is the number of negative samples and N_{r} is the number of positive samples.

$$\hat{\gamma} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{N_l - 1} \sum_{k=1, x_k < 0}^{N_l} x_k^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{N_r - 1} \sum_{k=1, x_k > 0}^{N_r} x_k^2}}$$

return np.sqrt(left squares) / np.sqrt(right squares)



return solution[0]



```
def estimate_alpha(x):
    r_hat = estimate_r_hat(x)
    gamma = estimate_gamma(x)
    R_hat = estimate_R_hat(r_hat, gamma)
    solution = optimize.root(lambda z: estimate_phi(z) - R_hat, [0.2]).x
```

Estimate left and right scale parameters.

$$\sigma_{l} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N_{l} - 1} \sum_{k=1, x_{k} < 0}^{N_{l}} x_{k}^{2}}$$

$$\sigma_{r} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N_{r} - 1} \sum_{k=1, x_{k} > 0}^{N_{r}} x_{k}^{2}}$$

def <mark>estimate mean</mark>(alpha, sigma l, sigma r):

return (sigma r - sigma l) * constant * (special.gamma(2 / alpha) / special.gamma(1 / alpha))

alpha = estimate alpha(x)

sigma l = estimate sigma(x, alpha, lambda z: z < 0)sigma r = estimate sigma(x, alpha, lambda z: z >= 0)

constant = np.sqrt(special.gamma(1 / alpha) / special.gamma(3 / alpha)) mean = estimate mean(alpha, sigma l, sigma r)

return alpha, mean, sigma l, sigma r







MENGHITUNG BRISQUE FEATURES







```
def calculate brisque features(image, kernel size=7, sigma=7/6):
 def calculate features(coefficients name, coefficients, accum=np.array([])):
   alpha, mean, sigma l, sigma r = asymmetric generalized gaussian fit(coefficients)
   if coefficients name == 'mscn':
     var = (sigma \ l ** 2 + sigma \ r ** 2) / 2
      return [alpha, var]
    return [alpha, mean, sigma l ** 2, sigma r ** 2]
 mscn coefficients = calculate mscn coefficients(image, kernel size, sigma)
 coefficients = calculate_pair product coefficients(mscn coefficients)
```

features = [calculate_features(name, coeff) for name, coeff in coefficients.items()]
flatten_features = list(chain.from_iterable(features))
return np.array(flatten_features)















Setelah menghitung brisque feature, selanjutnya memperkirakan kualitas gambar. Gambar yang digunakan adalah gambar yang berasal dari datase Kodak.

```
Auxiliary Functions:
 def load image(url):
   image stream = request.urlopen(url)
```

```
def plot histogram(x, label):
  n, bins = np.histogram(x.ravel(), bins=50)
```

n = n / np.max(n)plt.plot(bins[:-1], n, label=label, marker='o')

return skimage.io.imread(image stream, plugin='pil')

= skimage.io.imshow(image)

1. Load image

```
%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = 12, 9

url = 'http://www.cs.albany.edu/~xypan/research/img/Kodak/kodim05.png'
image = load_image(url)
gray_image = skimage.color.rgb2gray(image)
```



2. Menghitung Koefisien

```
[] %%time
```

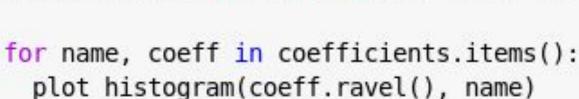
mscn_coefficients = calculate_mscn_coefficients(gray_image, 7, 7/6)
coefficients = calculate_pair_product_coefficients(mscn_coefficients)

CPU times: user 232 ms, sys: 9.59 ms, total: 241 ms Wall time: 261 ms

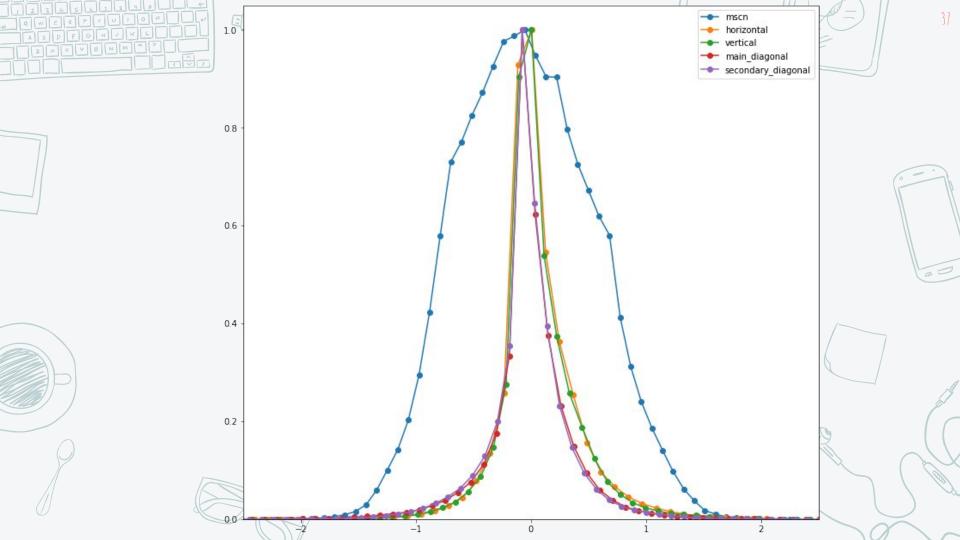
Setelah menghitung koefisien MSCN dan produk berpasangan, kami dapat memverifikasi bahwa distribus

berpasangan, kami dapat memverifikasi bahwa distribusi sebenarnya berbeda.

%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = 12, 11



plt.axis([-2.5, 2.5, 0, 1.05])
plt.legend()
plt.show()



3. Menyesuaikan Koefisien dengan Distribusi Gaussian Umum

```
brisque_features = calculate_brisque_features(gray_image, kernel_size=7, sigma=7/6)
```

CPU times: user 231 ms, sys: 15.4 ms, total: 246 ms

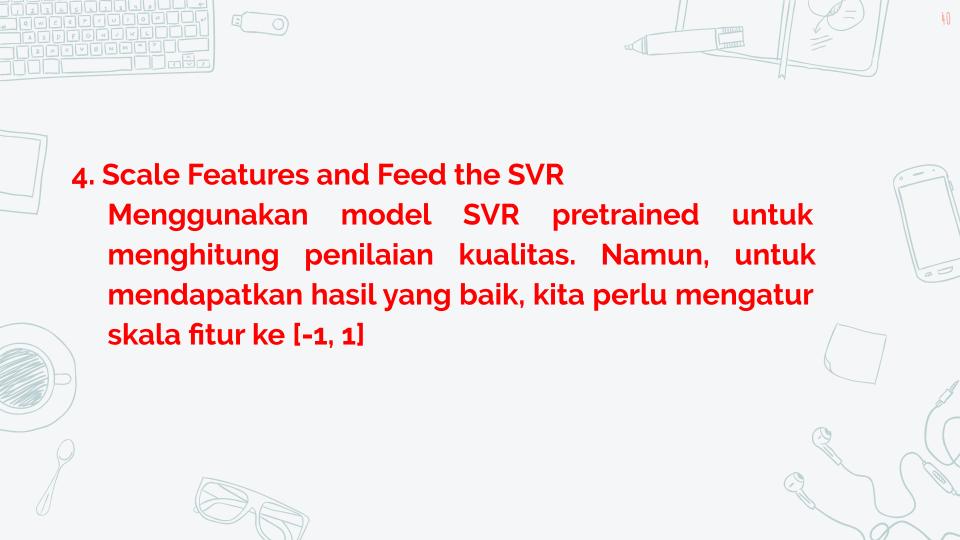
Wall time: 250 ms

Wall time: 68.2 ms

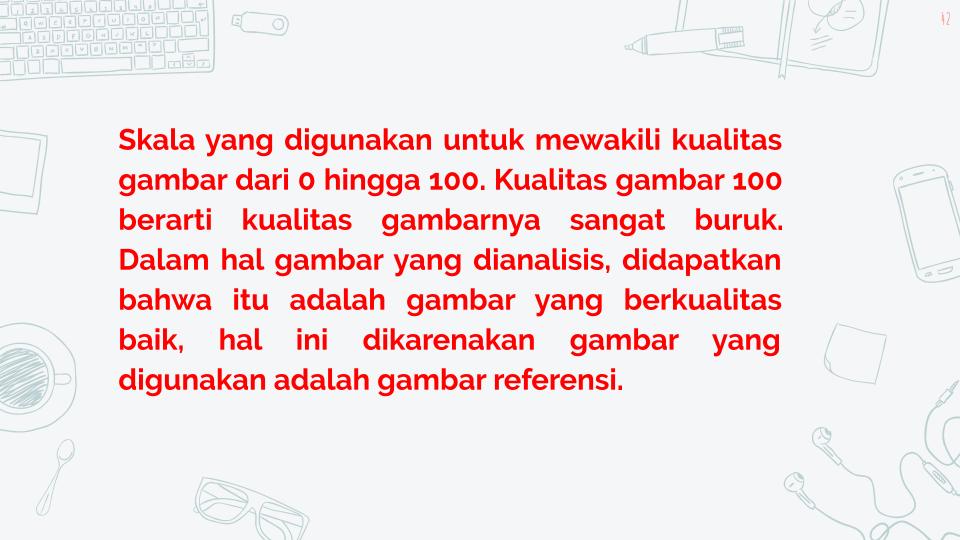
4. Mengubah Ukuran Gambar dan Menghitung BRISQUE Feature

```
downscaled_image = cv2.resize(gray_image, None, fx=1/2, fy=1/2, interpolation = cv2.INTER_CUBIC)
    downscale_brisque_features = calculate_brisque_features(downscaled_image, kernel_size=7, sigma=7/6)
    brisque_features = np.concatenate((brisque_features, downscale_brisque_features))

CPU times: user 63 ms, sys: 6 ms, total: 69 ms
```



```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
def scale features(features):
  with open('/content/drive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/normalize.pickle', 'rb') as handle:
    scale params = pickle.load(handle)
  min = np.array(scale params['min '])
  max = np.array(scale params['max '])
  return -1 + (2.0 / (max - min ) * (features - min ))
def calculate image quality score(brisque features):
  model = svmutil.svm load model('/content/drive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/brisque svm.txt')
  scaled brisque features = scale features(brisque features)
  x, idx = symutil.gen sym nodearray(
      scaled brisque features,
      isKernel=(model.param.kernel type == svmutil.PRECOMPUTED))
  nr classifier = 1
  prob estimates = (svmutil.c double * nr classifier)()
  return symutil.libsym.sym predict probability(model, x, prob estimates)
Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force remount=True).
```



calculate image quality score(brisque features)

CPU times: user 12.2 ms, sys: 874 μs, total: 13.1 ms Wall time: 19.6 ms 4.954157281562374



Metode ini diuji dengan database TID2008 dan berkinerja baik; bahkan dibandingkan dengan metode IQA.













Berikut Link Notebooknya:

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1JBt vM9Z07y8ROIFN9D8j91SImIL0BOvx







