



Faculty of Engineering

**Full Reference Objective Video Quality Assessment with Temporal
Consideration**

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**Master of Engineering
2018**

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Full Reference Objective Video Quality Assessment with Temporal Consideration

Loh Woei Tan

A thesis submitted

In fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Engineering

(Electronic and Computer Engineering)

Faculty of Engineering
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
2018

DECLARATION

The thesis has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to my beloved parents, family members and friends.

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ABSTRACT

Video quality assessment (VQA) is an extension of image quality assessment (IQA). A video is a series of images arranged in time sequence. Therefore, IQA methods can be used to assess videos quality. A video has three dimensional data; two for the spatial dimensions and one for the temporal dimension. IQA methods assess video quality by assessing spatial effects without the need to consider the temporal effects and distortions. This makes IQA methods inappropriate and maybe inaccurate for assessing video quality. In order to apply in real time scenarios, VQA methods have to be reliable and correlated well to the judgement of human visual system (HVS). Furthermore, they have to be computationally efficient to give fast results. Current VQA methods have good correlations with subjective scores but are high in terms of computational complexity. In this thesis, two VQA methods, Index1 and Index2, with lower computational complexity are proposed. Index1 deals with Just Noticeable Difference (JND) in both spatial and temporal parts of the video. For the temporal part, JND is combined with temporal information to account for temporal distortions. For Index2, it is based on the previous work of mean difference structural similarity index (MD-SSIM). The temporal part of Index2 deals with the variation of temporal information. Both of the proposed methods are then compared with state-of-the-art VQA methods in terms of performance and computational complexity. The proposed methods were found to have acceptable performance with lower computational complexity.

Keywords: quality assessment, temporal, just noticeable difference, video, computational complexity.

Penilaian Kualiti Video Objektif Rujukan Penuh dengan Pertimbangan Dimensi Masa

ABSTRAK

Penilaian kualiti video (VQA) ialah lanjutan daripada penilaian kualiti imej (IQA). Video ialah satu siri imej disusun dalam urutan masa. Oleh itu, kaedah IQA boleh menilai kualiti video. Video ada tiga dimensi, dua untuk dimensi ruang dan satu untuk dimensi masa. Kaedah IQA mengabaikan kesan dan gangguan masa. Pengabaian ini menjadikan kaedah IQA tidak tepat dan sesuai untuk menilai kualiti video. Untuk penggunaan situasi sebenar, kaedah VQA perlu mempunyai kaitan dengan sistem visual manusia (HVS). Selain itu, kaedah VQA perlu mempunyai kerumitan pengiraan yang rendah. Walaupun kaedah-kaedah VQA yang dicadangkan baru-baru ini mempunyai korelasi yang baik dengan skor subjektif, tetapi mereka mempunyai kerumitan pengiraan yang tinggi. Dalam tesis ini, dua kaedah VQA dengan kerumitan pengiraan yang lebih rendah telah dicadangkan. Salah satu kaedah yang dicadangkan menggunakan konsep perbezaan hanya diketahui (JND) dalam dimensi ruang dan masa. Bagi bahagian masa, JND digabungkan dengan informasi masa untuk mengambil kira gangguan masa. Bagi kaedah VQA kedua, ia berdasarkan kerja perbezaan purata struktur indeks persamaan (MD-SSIM). Bahagian masa kaedah VQA ini berkaitan dengan perubahan informasi masa. Dua kaedah yang dicadangkan telah dibandingkan dengan kaedah VQA yang dicadangkan oleh penyelidik lain dari segi prestasi dan kerumitan pengiraan. Dua kaedah yang dicadangkan telah terbukti mempunyai prestasi yang lebih baik dan kerumitan pengiraan yang lebih rendah.

Kata kunci: *penilaian kualiti, dimensi masa, perbezaan hanya diketahui, video, kerumitan pengiraan.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DECLARATION	i
DEDICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ABSTRAK	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xv
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xviii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Overview	1
1.2 Problem statements	8
1.3 Objectives and scopes	10
1.4 Outline of the thesis	11
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	13
2.1 Introduction	13

2.2 Video distortions and their causes	14
2.2.1 Video transmission	14
2.2.2 Video compression	17
2.2.3 Rapid motion	20
2.3 Subjective quality measurement	21
2.3.1 Brief introduction	21
2.3.2 DSCQS	22
2.3.3 SSCQE	23
2.3.4 DCR	24
2.3.5 PCom	25
2.3.6 SAMVIQ	25
2.3.7 ACR	26
2.3.8 Advantages and disadvantages of subjective quality measurement	26
2.4 Objective quality measurement	27
2.4.1 Brief introduction	27
2.4.2 Different types of objective VQA methods	27
2.5 Related IQA methods	28
2.5.1 Brief introduction	28
2.5.2 MSE/PSNR	29
2.5.3 SSIM	30
2.6 Existing objective full reference methods	33

2.6.1 Brief introduction	33
2.6.2 VQM Index	33
2.6.3 DVQ Index	35
2.6.4 MOVIE Index	37
2.6.5 Method by Sheikh and Bovik	39
2.6.6 VSSIM Index	42
2.6.7 FMSE Index	44
2.6.8 ViMSSIM Index	46
2.6.9 ViS ₃ Index	48
2.6.10 Review of Existing Methods	51
2.7 JND	53
2.8 Summary	54
CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY	55
3.1 Introduction.....	55
3.2 Index1 Method	56
3.2.1 Brief Introduction to Mod-MSE	56
3.2.2 Spatial part	58
3.2.3 Temporal part	62
3.2.4 Overall index of Index1	65
3.2.5 Comparison of Index1 and Mod-MSE	65
3.3 Index2 Method	66

3.3.1 Brief Introduction to MD-SSIM	67
3.3.2 Spatial part	68
3.3.3 Temporal part	71
3.3.4 Overall index of Index2	75
3.3.5 Comparison of Index2 and MD-SSIM	75
3.4 Performance Evaluation	76
3.5 Benchmark databases	77
3.5.1 LIVE Video Database	78
3.5.2 CSIQ Video Database	78
3.6 Experimental Settings	79
3.6.1 Experiment procedures of the proposed method	80
3.6.2 Experiment procedures of the performance evaluation	82
3.6.3 Overall flow of the experiment	84
3.7 Summary	85
CHAPTER 4: RESULTS, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION	86
4.1 Introduction.....	86
4.2 Results, discussion, and analysis for Index1 and Index2.....	86
4.2.1 Statistical performance with Existing Methods	87
4.2.2 Statistical performance of Index1	96
4.2.3 Statistical performance of Index2	98
4.2.4 Statistical performance for videos	101

4.2.5 Computational complexity	109
4.3 Summary	110
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS	111
5.1 Overview	111
5.2 Summary of the proposed methods	111
4.2.1 Index1	112
4.2.2 Index2	112
5.3 Contributions of the research	113
5.4 Future Works	115
REFERENCES	116
APPENDIX	128

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 1.1	Consumer primary online activities.....	4
Table 3.1	Comparison of Index1 and Mod-MSE	66
Table 3.2	Comparison of Index2 and MD-SSIM.	75
Table 3.3	Details of LIVE video database.	78
Table 3.4	Details of CSIQ video database.	79
Table 4.1	Overall Performance of VQA methods for all databases.	87
Table 4.2	SROCC of all distortions in LIVE database.	88
Table 4.3	CC of all distortions in LIVE database.	88
Table 4.4	SROCC of all distortions in CSIQ database.	90
Table 4.5	CC of all distortions in CSIQ database.	91
Table 4.6	RMSE of Index1 for LIVE and CSIQ databases.	94
Table 4.7	RMSE of Index2 for LIVE and CSIQ databases.	96
Table 4.8	SROCC of Index1 related VQA methods for LIVE videos.	97
Table 4.9	CC of Index1 related VQA methods for LIVE videos.	97
Table 4.10	SROCC of Index2 related VQA methods for LIVE videos.	98
Table 4.11	CC of Index2 related VQA methods for LIVE videos.	98
Table 4.12	SROCC of Index2 related VQA methods for CSIQ videos.	99
Table 4.13	CC of Index2 related VQA methods for CSIQ videos.	100

Table 4.14	SROCC and CC for H.264 compressed videos.	101
Table 4.15	RMSE of Index1 and Index2 for H.264 compressed videos.	102
Table 4.16	SROCC and CC for compressed videos.	104
Table 4.17	RMSE of Index1 and Index2 for compressed videos.	105
Table 4.18	SROCC and CC for medium distorted videos.	107
Table 4.19	RMSE of Index1 and Index2 for medium distorted videos.	108
Table 4.20	Computation complexity for all VQA Methods.	109

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1.1 Global number of users from 2000 to 2016.	2
Figure 1.2 Global Internet penetration rate from 2000 to 2016.	2
Figure 1.3 Expectation growth of mobile data by Cisco.	3
Figure 1.4 Statistics of mobile video viewing form Q4 2013 to Q4 2015.	4
Figure 2.1 Scale used in DSCQS.	23
Figure 3.1 General framework of proposed methods.	55
Figure 3.2 Mod-MSE workflow.	58
Figure 3.3 Effect of applying JND.	60
Figure 3.4 Magnification of Figure 3.3	60
Figure 3.5 Workflow of spatial Index1.	62
Figure 3.6 The concept of difference on two previous frames.	63
Figure 3.7 Workflow of temporal Index1.	65
Figure 3.8 MD-SSIM workflow.	68
Figure 3.9 Effect of applying modified weight.	70
Figure 3.10 Workflow of spatial Index2.	71
Figure 3.11 Examples of variation in temporal information	73
Figure 3.12 Temporal workflow of Index2.	74
Figure 3.13 Flow of experiment.	84
Figure 4.1 Scatter plot of Index1 for LIVE videos.	94

Figure 4.2	Scatter plot of Index1 for CSIQ videos.	94
Figure 4.3	Scatter plot of Index2 for LIVE videos.	95
Figure 4.4	Scatter plot of Index2 for CSIQ videos.	96
Figure 4.5	SROCC and CC for H.264 compressed videos.	102
Figure 4.6	Scatter plots of Index1 for H.264 compressed videos.	103
Figure 4.7	Scatter plots of Index2 for H.264 compressed videos.	103
Figure 4.8	SROCC and CC for compressed videos.	104
Figure 4.9	Scatter plots of Index1 for compressed videos.	105
Figure 4.10	Scatter plots of Index2 for compressed videos.	106
Figure 4.11	SROCC and CC for medium distorted videos.	107
Figure 4.12	Scatter plots of Index1 for transmission medium distorted videos.	108
Figure 4.13	Scatter plots of Index2 for transmission medium distorted videos.	108

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

2D	Two Dimensional
3D	Three Dimensional
ACR	Absolute Category Rating
ATI	Absolute Temporal Information
BIBS	Blind Image Blur Score
CC	Pearson Linear Correlation Coefficient
CSF	Contrast Sensitivity Function
DCR	Degradation Category Rating
DCT	Discrete Cosine Transform
DMOS	Difference Mean Opinion Score
DSCQS	Double Stimulus Continuous Quality Scale
DSIS	Double Stimulus Impairment Scale
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
DVQ	Digital Video Quality
FMSE	Foveated Mean Squared Error
FR	Full Reference
GUI	Graphic User Interface
HDTV	High-Definition Television
HVS	Human Visual System
IIR	Infinite Impulse response
IP	Internet Protocol
IQA	Image Quality Assessment

JND	Just Noticeable Difference
MAD	Most Apparent Differences
MD-SSIM	Mean Squared Error Difference Structure Similarity
Mod-MSE	Modified Mean Squared Error
MOS	Mean Opinion Score
MOVIE	Motion-Based Video Integrity Evaluation
MPEG-2	Moving Picture Experts Group type
MSE	Mean Squared Error
MSSIM	Multiscale Structure Similarity Index
NR	No Reference
PCom	Pair Comparison
PC	Phase Congruency
PS	Program Segment
PSNR	Peak Signal to Noise Ratio
QoE	Quality of Experience
QoS	Quality of Service
QP	Quality Parameters
RR	Reduced Reference
SAMVIQ	Subjective Assessment Methodology for Video Quality
SNR	Signal-To-Noise Ratio
SROCC	Spearman Rank-Order Correlation Coefficient
SSCQE	Single Stimulus Continuous Quality Evaluation
SSIM	Structure Similarity Index
STS	Spatiotemporal Slices

TP	Test Presentation
TS	Test Session
VQA	Video Quality Assessment
VQEG	Video Quality Expert Group
VQM	Video Quality Metrics
VIF	Visual Information Fidelity
VSSIM	Video Structural Similarity index

LIST OF SYMBOLS

C	Constant
CC	Pearson Linear Correlation Coefficient Value of a Method
$c(x, y)$	Contrast Value of a Pixel
$C(p)$	Contrast Map at Block
D	Distorted Frame
$D(b)$	Perceived Distortions
$D(x, y)$	Pixel in Distorted Frame
F	Number of Frames
f_{min}	Minimum Number of Frames
$FSIM$	Feature Similarity Index for an Image
$FSIM_c$	Feature Similarity Index for a Color Image
G	Frequency Response
$GM(x)$	Gradient magnitude value of a Pixel
K	Constant
L	Dynamic Range
$I(x, y)$	Luminance Value of a Pixel
LA	Local Amplitude
lG	Logarithm Gabor Filter Response
$Lmap$	Local Statistical Difference Map
MAD	Most Apparent Differences Index of an Image
MAX	Maximum Value of a Pixel

<i>MDSSIM</i>	Mean Squared Error Difference Structure Similarity Index of a Video
<i>ModMSE</i>	Mod-Mean Squared Error Index of a Video
<i>MSE</i>	Mean Squared Error Value of a Video
<i>MSE(f)</i>	Mean Squared Error Value of a Frame
<i>MSE(x_f, y_f)</i>	Mean Squared Error Value of a Pixel
<i>MSSIM(x, y)</i>	Multiscale Structural Similarity Index of a Pixel
<i>N</i>	Total Number of Pixels
<i>PC(x)</i>	Phase Congruency value of a Pixel
<i>pv(f)</i>	Processed Video Frame
<i>PSNR</i>	Peak Signal to Noise Value of an Image
<i>q</i>	Result of Mapping Objective Score
<i>R</i>	Reference Frame
<i>R(x, y)</i>	Pixel in Reference Frame
<i>rd</i>	Respective Difference
<i>r(f)</i>	Result of Averaging <i>f</i> frames
<i>s(x, y)</i>	Structure Value of a Pixel
<i>SSIM(x, y)</i>	Structural Similarity Index of a Pixel
<i>SROCC</i>	Spearman Rank-Order Correlation Coefficient Value of a Method
<i>thres</i>	Threshold Value
<i>v(f)</i>	Frame of a Video
<i>θ</i>	Orientation Angle

κ	Kurtosis
μ	Mean Intensity
ξ	Local Distortion Visibility Map
σ	Standard Deviation
$\tilde{\sigma}$	Minimum Standard Deviation
ζ	Skewness
τ	Parameters to be fitted