ASSCSIM: Active Semisupervised SuperPixel Clustering based Similarity Measurement for Image Quality Assessment

K.MAHALEKSHMI[#1], S.KIRITHIKA[#2], C.DANIEL NESA KUMAR[#3]
[#1] *MCA Student, Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, TamilNadu, India*
[#2] *MCA Student, Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, TamilNadu, India*
[#3] *Assistant Professor, Department of MCA, Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, TamilNadu, India*

ABSTRACT: Image Quality Measurement (IQM) aspires to make use of computational algorithms to compute the image quality constantly with individual evaluations. The well-known structural similarity index brings IQM from pixel to construction depending step. A new version of the well-liked IQM step, particularly introduced to yield super-pixel prediction in occurrence of varied types of image distortions. Features from superpixels might increase the results of IQM. Motivated from this, proposed a new Active Semisupervised SuperPixel Clustering based Similarity Measurement (ASSCSIM) measure by mining perceptually important features and correcting similarity results. The proposed method determines the image quality depending of clustering algorithm which makes use of an active step for selection of image pixels to reduce the amount of labeled superpixels, and it utilizes multithreshold to expand superpixels depending on there criteria's such as superpixel luminance, superpixel chrominance, and pixel gradient related similarities. The first two criteria's measures the generally visual idea on local images. The last criteria calculate structural variations. The strength of superpixel related regional gradient dependability on image quality is also measured. Noised images providing high regional gradient stability through the related location images are visually acceptable. Consequently, these criteria's are further revised with considering regional gradient reliability addicted to their computations. A weighting function with the purpose of designates superpixel based texture complexity is used in the pooling step in the direction of attain the ending quality score. Experimentation results on benchmark image databases shows that the proposed ASSCSIM measure is performs better when compared to other modern metrics.

Index terms: Full-reference, Image Quality Measurement (IQM), Active Semisupervised SuperPixel Clustering based Similarity Measurement (ASSCSIM), clustering, superpixel, and texture complexity.

I. INTRODUCTION

Computerized images are normally distorted by an extensive assortment of pollutions among procurement, compression, transmission, interpreting, and show, any of which for the most part could bring about a reduction of visual quality [1-5]. Since the images are at last to be seen by Human Visual System (HVS), the best technique for measuring quality is through subjective assessment. Be that as it may is normally tedious and illogical in true applications. In this way, there has been an expanding push to create target estimation approaches with the purpose of foresee image quality consequently.

As indicated by the accessibility of a reference image, the target IQA calculations by and large fall into three classes: Full-Reference (FR) [6], Reduced-Reference (RR) and No-Reference (NR) calculations [3]. These three are needed at various circumstances. In spite of the fact that NR-IQA is possibly the most helpful objective, the issue of making calculations with the purpose of precisely anticipate visual quality, particularly with no data about the first image, still makes it appealing to create FR-IQA calculations in down to earth applications.

Early FR IQA strategies, for example, Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR) and Mean Squared Error (MSE), assess image quality in view of power contrasts amongst reference and mutilated images. In these two strategies, just a numerical correlation is performed while the visual component of people is disregarded. To take care of this issue, researchers have proposed numerous measurements for consolidating the qualities of the HVS. Visual Signal to Noise Ratio (VSNR) abuses close limit and supra-edge properties of human vision to quantify picture constancy [7]. In the metric called Most Apparent Distortion (MAD), bending perceivability is ascertained, and diverse procedures are embraced for close limit and obviously noticeable mutilations [8]. Visual Information Fidelity (VIF) [9] determines image quality by utilizing shared data amongst reference and twisted images. Look into on HVS is constrained, and just piece of its qualities has been displayed and used [10].

A few works [11]– [13] have been made to reproduce the complex procedures of the HVS. Most methodologies, be that as it may, by and large portray quality regarding the pixel contrasts between a "unique" image and it's harmed, or coded, partner. For a given flag, its "unique" shape is one that is free of any mutilations and is in this way thought to be of flawless quality. Procedures that require both a unique and coded image are known as full reference [12] measurements. Diminished reference [12] or no reference [12] measurements that require just a fractional flag, or none by any means, are generally harder to outline. Both of the strategies analyzed in this work are full reference in nature. Too, every one of the strategies is a pixel-contrast "mistake" measure, rather than the more complex "perceptual" sort that consolidates propelled learning and properties of the HVS.

Even though a great deal advance has been accomplished in FR IQA, a few issues still exist. To begin with, the highlights utilized as a part of existing techniques are by and large separated from square image patches. These patches don't have visual implications, and in this manner the subsequent highlights may not be ideal. Second, in numerous FR models, the nature of a given pixel is controlled by the difference in highlights on that pixel between the reference and mutilated images, though the general difference in highlights in a little locale is overlooked. Image pixels are just important when accumulated as image locales, showing that provincial quality evaluation ought to be performed. At last, in most customary FR techniques, a substantial distinction of neighborhood highlights demonstrates poor nearby quality. Be that as it may, this isn't generally valid for normally utilized highlights. For instance, the nature of differentiation improved pictures may in any case be worthy; regardless of obvious contrasts recognized utilizing normal highlights [8].

The proposed work computes the quality of the image based on the grouping technique which makes use of an active step designed for chosen of image pixels to decrease the quantity of labeled superpixels, and it utilizes multithreshold in the direction of expand superpixels based on their criteria's are superpixel luminance, superpixel chrominance, and pixel gradient related similarities.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Capodiferro et al [14] proposed a new form of the mainstream SSIM picture quality evaluation strategy, particularly intended to yield uniform MOS expectation in nearness of various kinds of image contortions. Reaction leveling is gotten through the polynomial blend of a fundamental SSIM metric with a helper metric portrayed by a differing affectability. Exactness and consistency of this composite file, called E-SSIM, are exhibited with tests directed on two autonomous documents explained with MOS esteems.

Malpica and Bovik [15] proposed another quality metric for extend pictures that depends on the multi-scale structural similarity (MS-SSIM) list. The new metric works in a way to SSIM yet takes into account extraordinary treatment of missing information. Likewise show its utility by reexamining the arrangement of stereo calculations assessed in the Middlebury stereo vision page http://vision.middlebury. edu/stereo/. The new calculation which we term Range SSIM (R-SSIM) record has highlights that settle on it an appealing decision for evaluating the nature of range pictures.

Sheik et al [16] displayed the after effects of a broad subjective quality examine in which an aggregate of 779 misshaped pictures were assessed by around two dozen human subjects. The "ground truth" picture quality information acquired from around 25000 individual human quality judgments is utilized to assess the execution of a few unmistakable full-reference picture quality evaluation calculations. To the best of the learning, aside from video quality investigations directed by the Video Quality Experts Group, the examination displayed in this paper is the biggest subjective picture quality examination in the writing regarding number of pictures, twisting composes, and number of human judgments per picture. Also, we have made the information from the investigation unreservedly accessible to the examination network. This would enable different scientists to effortlessly report similar outcomes later on.

Wang et al [17] perceptual standardization show is regularly used to change the first image motion into a perceptually uniform space, in which all the change coefficients have break even with perceptual significance. Standard coding plans are then connected consistently to all coefficients. Here likewise utilize an alternate approach, in which additionally iteratively reallocates the accessible bits over the picture space in view of a most extreme of negligible basic closeness paradigm. Additionally exhibit the proposed strategy by fusing it with the bitplane coding plan in the set partitioning in various leveled trees calculation.

Li and Bovik [18] presented another execution of SSIM and other Image Quality Assessment (IQA) calculations are less successful when used to rate obscured and uproarious pictures. Additionally address this deformity by considering a four-segment picture display that groups image nearby districts as per edge and smoothness properties. In proposed approach, SSIM scores are weighted by area write, prompting changed forms of (G-)SSIM and MS-(G-)SSIM, called four-segment (G-)SSIM (4-(G-)SSIM) and four-part MS-(G-)SSIM (4-MS-(G-)SSIM). Test comes about demonstrate with the purpose of proposed approach furnishes comes about that are exceptionally steady with human subjective judgment of the nature of obscured and uproarious pictures, and furthermore convey preferable general execution over (G-)SSIM and MS-(G-)SSIM on the LIVE Image Quality Assessment Database.

Li et al [19] proposed a novel multi-channel Regional Mutual Information (RMI) technique to evaluate quality of images. In the proposed technique, the wavelet change is initially used to break down the image into various recurrence subbands to ascertain RMI esteems. At that point multi-channel RMI is gotten by weighted total of RMI esteems in the different wavelet recurrence subbands. The execution of the proposed calculation is contrasted and that of such all inclusive appraisal strategies as PSNR and Structure SIMilarity (SSIM). Trial comes about show that the proposed strategy is exceptionally viable for assessing quality of images and it beats the evaluation techniques in view of PSNR and SSIM.

Xu et al [20] proposed novel Fast Feature Similarity Index (FFSIM) for quality evaluation of images . In light of the way that HVS reacts to the brilliance boost for the most part conforming to Weber's law, the proposed FFSIM just performs spatial separating to rapidly ascertain the differentiation between the present pixel and its experience, which is utilized to register Weber visual notability similitude and a weighting coefficient in pooling stage after connected nonlinear mapping. Weber differentiates and the inclination size assumes corresponding parts in describing the picture neighborhood quality. In the wake of acquiring the nearby quality guide, we utilize Weber weighting coefficient again as a weighting coefficient to infer a solitary quality score. All things considered, the multi-scale variant of the FFSIM calculation, i.e., MS-FFSIM is additionally proposed, which agrees to the spatial recurrence reaction attributes of the HVS framework. Broad examinations performed on six freely accessible IQA databases exhibit that the proposed FFSIM and MS-FFSIM can accomplish higher consistency with the subjective assessments than best in class IQA measurements and the computational proficiency is enormously enhanced results.

Sun et al [21] proposed another Superpixel-based SIMilarity list (SPSIM) by removing perceptually important highlights and reexamining likeness measures. The proposed strategy assesses image quality based on three estimations, to be specific, superpixel luminance likeness, superpixel chrominance similitude, and pixel slope comparability.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed work computes the quality of the image based on the grouping technique which makes use of an active step designed for chosen of image pixels to decrease the quantity of labeled superpixels, and it utilizes multithreshold in the direction of expand superpixels based on their criteria's are superpixel luminance, superpixel chrominance, and pixel gradient related similarities. A superpixel is a successfully important region consists of spatial neighboring pixels. These pixels frequently distribute several regular properties, such as related colors, intensities, to the right from spatial adjacency. These points formulate superpixels a suitable and successful tool in the direction of determine image features in image processing applications. In the proposed work, make use of the new Active Semisupervised SuperPixel Clustering (ASSC) algorithm, which is computationally capable and provides leading observance in the direction of image boundaries. Furthermore, ASSC be able to be easily experimented with basically setting the number of cluster centers (*Nc*). In addition current an instance of ASSC algorithm is shown in Fig. 1, where *Nc* = 400.

Fig. 1. Illustration of the ASSC superpixel segmentation

An ASSC with label propagation for imbalanced and picture datasets is proposed to tackle the already specified superprixel quality issue. It utilizes Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) grouping to segment the given picture pixels into bunches and chooses one pixel from each bunch as named pixel. This strategy for pixel determination can ensure that the chose pixel can cover however many groups as could be expected under the circumstances. In spite of the fact that the k-closest named neighbors of every pixel in $C3$ are not in $C3$, the k-closest neighbors (kNNs) are in $C3$ (if k ≤ 4). Since kNNs of every pixel in $C3$ are unlabeled, kNNs calculation needs to discover the closest named neighbor from $C1$ and $C2$. The proposed calculation chooses more vital pixels as named pixel and extends its name to its neighbors.

The proposed ASSC process can be partitioned into two stages: dynamic information choice calculation and SSC.

Stage 1 chooses vital information which don't lie in the limits of groups and yields those chose pixel in the wake of marking them.

Stage 2 extends the marked pixels by engendering themselves names to their neighbors. With a specific end goal to influence the chose information to cover whatever number groups as could be expected under the circumstances, a functioning instrument of choosing pixels are displayed. It parcels a given pixels into m groups by utilizing MST grouping calculation; here, m is the quantity of the pixels which will be chosen, and just a single pixel is picked in each group. Since just a single pixel in each bunch is chosen, every one of chose pixel ought to be the better portrayals of comparing group, and the focuses of groups and the pixel with most extreme thickness are two better portrayal of each group. The SSCs should utilize the character of marked pixel to direct their grouping procedure.

In this paper, right off the bat, the grouping consequences of MST are converged by the name of its named pixel. Since the thickness of each group isn't one of a kind and the densities of bunches might be unique, shouldn't utilize the same growing limit while using the strategy for mark spread to extend the named pixel. Besides, the growing edge of each cluster ought to be gotten in light of its thickness consequently, and it is utilized to extend the marked pixel in one group. At long last, whatever remains of unlabeled pixels are doled out with the most regular name among its kNN named neighbors. Be that as it may, in superpixels, luminance calculation is performed on the pixels circled by the green line. The numerical articulations of these two strategies are as per the following:

$$L_P = \frac{1}{|C_r|}\sum_{j\in C_r} Intensity(j) \quad (1)$$

$$L_P = \frac{1}{|C_g|}\sum_{j\in C_r} Intensity(j) \quad (2)$$

where C_r is denoted as the group of pixels in the red square, $C_g$is denoted as the group opixels inside the green line, $|C_r|$ represented as the amount of pixels in C_r, and $|C_g|$ is denoted as the number of pixels in C_g.

Image luminance speaks to the shine apparent by HVS, and it is a vital component in foreseeing Image quality. Shading, which is overlooked in numerous ordinary measurements, additionally impacts human recognition about Image quality and has been progressively stressed in late research. Obviously, the second condition is more exact in depicting pixel luminance. The force and chromatic segments are then determined by the YUV creation. Utilizing the Y part, the luminance of the i^{th} pixel is assessed by the mean power as takes after:

$$L_i = \frac{1}{|S_i|}\sum_{j\in s_i} Y(j) \quad (3)$$

where s_i is the superpixel with the purpose of encloses the i^{th} pixel and $|s_i|$ is the amount of parts in s_i. Subsequently, we be able to determine the pixel-wise luminance similarity as described as follows:

$$M_L(i) = \frac{2L_r(i)L_d(i)+T_1}{L_r^2(i)+L_d^2(i)+T_1} (4)$$

where $L_r(i)$ and $L_d(i)$ is described as the luminance of the i^{th} pixel in r and d, correspondingly, and T_1 is a positive variable in the direction of keep away from unsteadiness when $L_r^2(i)$ + $L_d^2(i)$ is very little. Correspondingly, be able in the direction of obtain $M_U(i)$ and $M_V(i)$. The chrominance similarity is the sum of $M_U(i)$ and $M_V(i)$ given in equation (5):

$$M_C(i) = M_U(i)M_V(i) \quad (5)$$

Luminance comparability and chrominance similitude can properly describe low-level highlights. As it were, they measure the general impression when a picture is seen by people. As appeared in Figure 1, a superpixel is generally a homogeneous zone and structures or varieties are broadly disseminated in the limits of superpixels.

Gradient similarity is described as the similarity of slope magnitudes on every pixel among r and d as described in equation(6):

$$M_G(i) = \frac{2G_r(i)G_d(i)+T_2}{G_r^2(i)+G_d^2(i)+T_2} (6)$$

where $G_r(i)$ and $G_d(i)$ is denoted as the gradient magnitudes of the i^{th} pixel in r and d, correspondingly. The role of T_2 is related to with the purpose of of T_1. It is valuable in the direction of notice with the purpose of the values of T_1 and T_2 significantly manipulate FR Image Quality Measurement (IQM). Enlarge or reduce of gradients (IDG), which be able to be determined as

$$IDG(g_r, g_d) = \frac{1}{K}\sum_{i=1}^{k} psgn\big(g_d(i) - g_r(i)\big) (7)$$

where psgn(x) returns 1 when $x \leq 0$ and 0 generally, is another imperative factor with the purpose of impacts quality evaluation. On the off chance that IDG is near 1, angles are for the most part expanded; if IDG is near - 1, inclinations are for the most part diminished. Different cases don't show a solid variety drift.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Benchmark databases are important to assess the execution of IQM techniques. When all is said in done, Laboratory for Image and Video Engineering (LIVE) [22], Categorical Subjective Image Quality (CSIQ) [23], Tampere Image Database 2008 (TID2008) [24], and Tampere Image Database 2013 (TID2013) [25] are most broadly utilized databases. Four criteria computed between expectation results and human-evaluated scores, in particular, Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient (PLCC), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), Spearman's Rank Order Correlation Coefficient (SROCC), and Kendall's Rank Order Correlation Coefficient (KROCC), are used to look at the execution of various IQM measurements [26]. Likewise contrast the proposed strategy and GMSD, LLM, and SPSIM surely understood IQM approaches on the four benchmark databases are appeared in Table 1. The outcomes are appeared in figure 2-5.

Table 1. Performance Comparison of IQM methods on four Databases

Dataset	Metrics	GMSD	LLM	SPSIM	ASSCSIM
LIVE	SROCC	0.9723	0.9742	0.9702	0.9804
	KROCC	0.8325	0.8415	0.8521	0.8635
	PLCC	0.9728	0.9745	0.9821	0.9858
	RMSE	0.6514	0.6681	0.6763	0.6815
CSIQ	SROCC	0.9415	0.9621	0.9154	0.9453
	KROCC	0.8359	0.8578	0.8659	0.8781
	PLCC	0.9632	0.9658	0.9691	0.9718
	RMSE	0.0701	0.1120	0.1056	0.0915
TID2008	SROCC	0.9102	0.9215	0.9315	0.9481
	KROCC	0.7182	0.7581	0.7618	0.7781
	PLCC	0.8891	0.9015	0.9178	0.9248
	RMSE	0.6354	0.6478	0.6671	0.6789
TID2013	SROCC	0.8326	0.8569	0.9158	0.9147
	KROCC	0.7581	0.7782	0.7958	0.81185
	PLCC	0.9051	0.9184	0.9281	0.9347
	RMSE	0.6781	0.7182	0.7358	0.7581

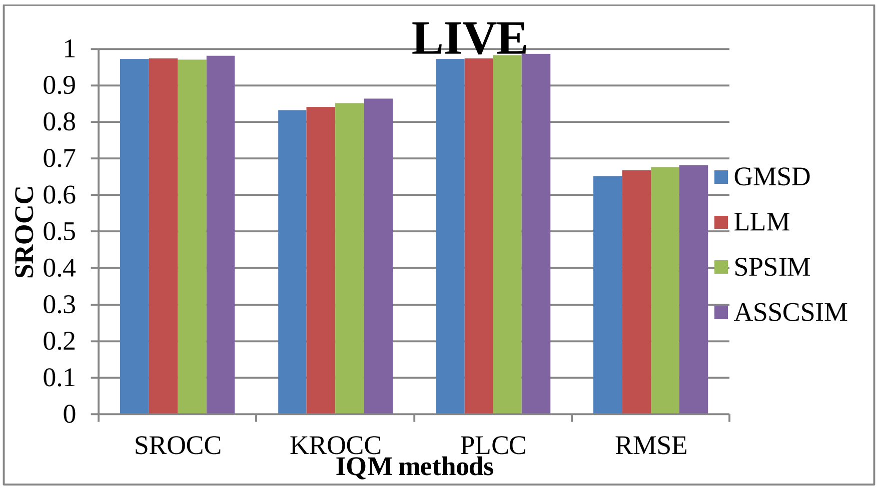

Figure 2. SROCC Comparison of IQM methods on LIVE dataset

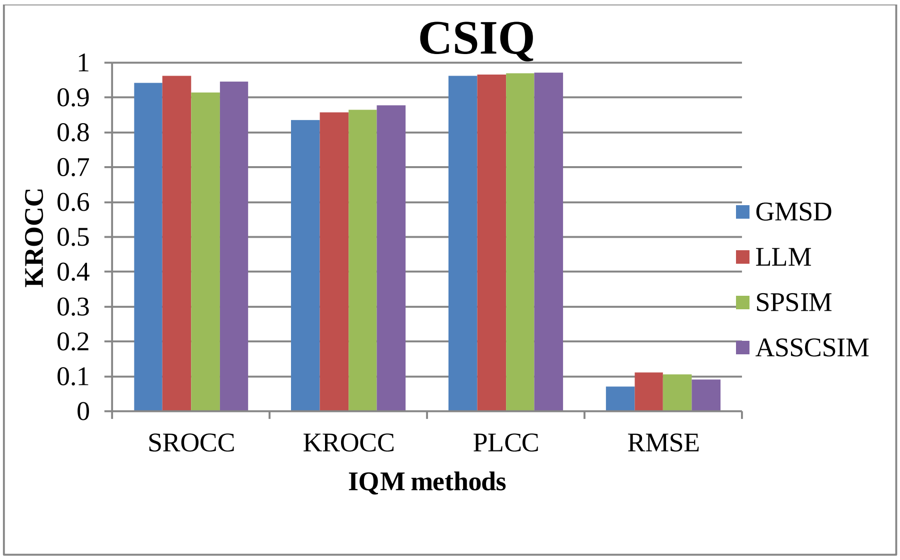

Figure 3. KROCC Comparison of IQM methods on CSIQ dataset

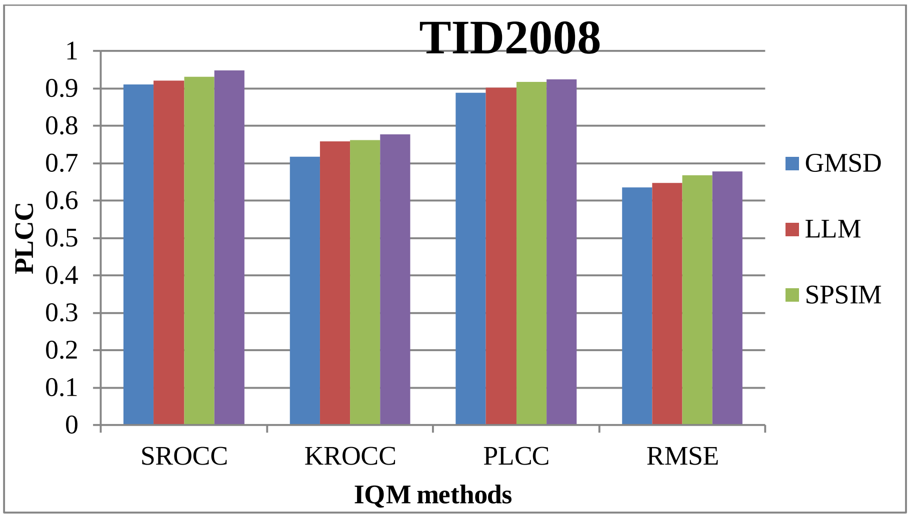

Figure 4. PLCC Comparison of IQM methods on TID2008 dataset

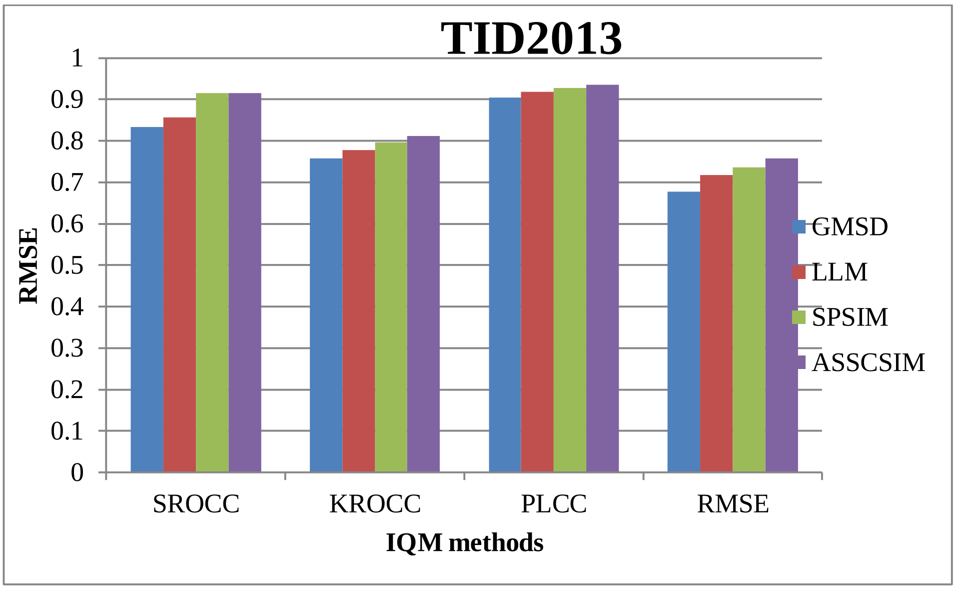

Figure 5. RMSE Comparison of IQM methods on TID2013 dataset

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The new IQM method from the viewpoint of superpixels is introduced in this work. Based on the assessment with the purpose of visual important regions is important designed for image quality evaluation, also division position and distorted pixels addicted to numerous superpixels. Features from superpixels strength enhance the results of IQM. A new Active Semisupervised SuperPixel Clustering based Similarity Measurement (ASSCSIM) measure is proposed with mining perceptually significant features and measuring similarity results. Consequently, mean values of luminance and chromatic steps are computed and matched in superpixels as a different of square patches in the way of effectively revisit local quality. Eventually, in direct to get a final quality value, a weighting arrangement make use of consistency complexity is used. The results of four image datasets demonstrate with the intention of proposed ASSCSIM algorithm predicts image quality further continuously with human assessment when compared to other existing methods.

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