

图像质量评价模型 以及在CT成像中的应用

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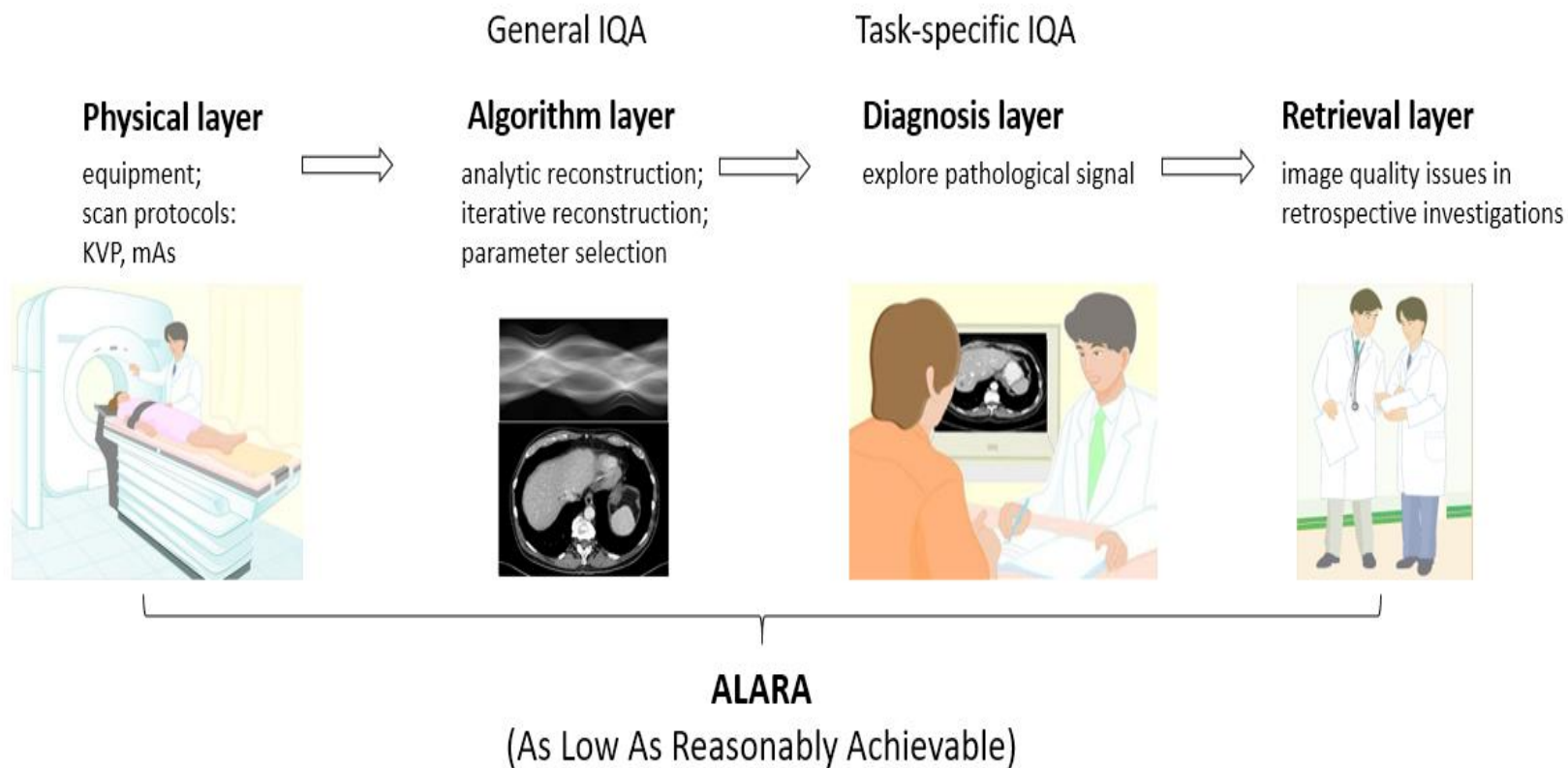
国家数据广播工程技术研究中心，主任

数据智能计算与通信创新所，所长

图像处理与识别研究所，所长

2019年11月

关于图像质量评价问题的 Special Session



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关于图像质量评价问题的 Special Session

■ 动机

- ◆ 对于CT、PET/SPECT而言，图像质量评价是一个多层次的话题；
- ◆ 对于Tomographic的成像算法层面、以及医生临床诊断层面，我们有两个话题：
 - ✓ Task-specific Image Quality Assessment (IQA), e.g., Hotelling Observer
 - ✓ General IQA, including FR(full reference) IQA, e.g., SSIM, or BIQA (Blind IQA), e.g., M3



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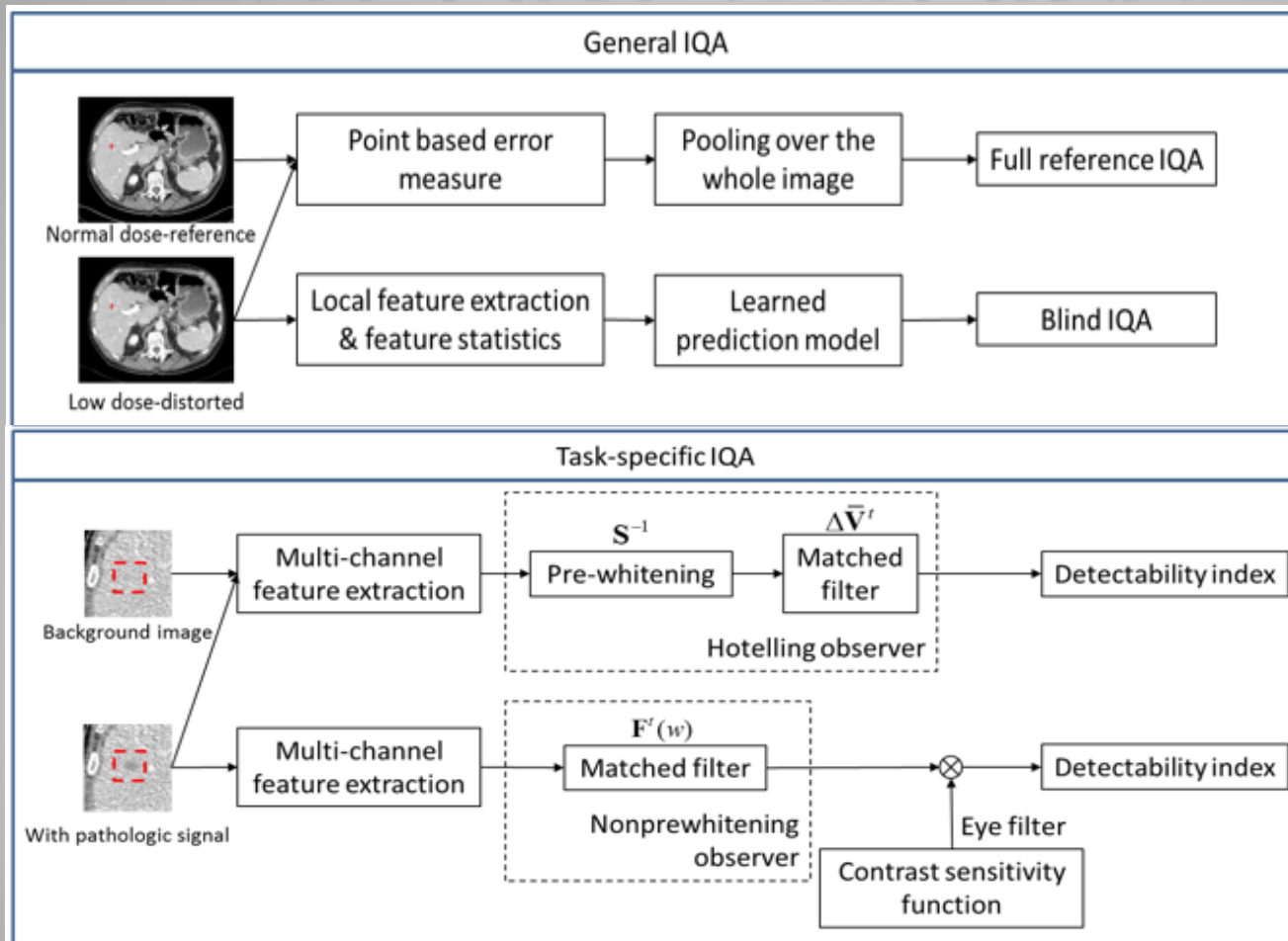
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通用和面向任务的图像质量评价



Framework of General IQA

Framework of Task-specific IQA



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□ 动机

- General IQA和Task-specific IQA有很大的不同，值得研究其中的关系，并且构建更好的模型。



正常剂量重建参考图像

对图像噪声抑制较小
SSIM=0.8583 , $\beta=15000$

对图像噪声抑制明显
SSIM=0.8834 , $\beta=40000$

Qiong Xu, et al, "Low-dose X-ray CT Reconstruction via Dictionary Learning", IEEE TMI, vol. 31, 2012.



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■ 我们的方案之一：

- ◆ 建设一个CT图像数据库，该数据库包括：
 - ✓ 提供一定数量、在不同剂量水平下扫描的投影数据；
 - ✓ 采用各种重建方法、各种重建参数选择来重建图像；
 - ✓ 引入放射科医生对每一个图像进行主观质量评价；
 - ✓ 邀请非专业人士对每一个进行主观质量评价；
 - ✓ 最终形成一个CT图像的主观质量评价数据库，包括不同的评价方式。
- ◆ 数据库将对学术研究开放使用。
- ◆ 欢迎国内单位提供数据，参加到数据库建设中，提升学术影响力。



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国家天元数学西北中心

Tianyuan Mathematical Center in Northwest China

西安数学与数学技术研究院

Xi'an International Academy for Mathematics and Mathematical Technology

English version

面向需求 聚焦前沿

强化交叉 服务国家

首页

概况

研究实体

中心活动

学术研究

产学研合作

招贤纳士



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国家天元数学西北中心2019主题活动年活动公告

日期: 2019-01-29 点击:

经国家天元数学西北中心学术委员会讨论决定, 国家天元数学西北中心2019年度的活动主题为“数据科学与医疗健康”。主题活动年旨在围绕国家在医疗健康领域的重大需求, 推动数学、统计学等学科在智能诊断、医疗数据分析等领域的交叉应用与发展, 以期培育医学与人工智能应用数学新方向, 并在相关研究中取得重要成果。

为更好地组织开展主题活动年, 中心聘请了主题首席科学家、专家委员会及组织委员会。主题科学家主持本年度所有科学活动。专家委员会协助主题科学家审定活动计划、遴选相关活动组织人、演讲人等。组织委员会负责组织落实各项活动安排。各委员会名单如下:

首席科学家: 徐宗本 院士 (西安交通大学)



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三、前沿学术交流

● **专题研讨班**：聚焦主题中的前沿热点问题组织专题研讨班，邀请相关专家“以一个单元一位专家”的形式介绍专题成果，与研讨班学员交流并研讨最新研究进展。每期研讨班预计人数20-50人。举办地点为西安交通大学，拟在以下时间段的3-5天开展。目前已确定的研讨班信息包括：

时间段	专题研讨班名称	负责人	工作单位
3月25-29日	典型疾病智能诊断主流数学方法	孔德兴	浙江大学
4月11-14日 (11日报道)	基于动力学不稳定性理论的健康临界状态评估方法	肖燕妮	西交大
6月24-28日	智能诊断可解释性和安全性问题	王学钦	中山大学
	超声标准化成像的智能化方法	黄庆华	西工大
9月26-30日	医学影像分析建模和基础算法新进展	杨孝平	南京大学
	多模态智能医疗影像分析	孙剑	西交大
11月11-15日	医学图像质量评价和面向诊断目标的图像重建	牟轩沁	西交大
11月29-30日	典型疾病智能诊断新进展	中心组织委员会	西交大

研讨会时间
已调整为12
月12-15号。

<http://xiammt.xjtu.edu.cn/info/1052/1634.htm>



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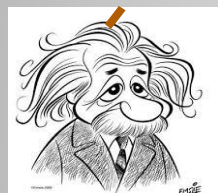
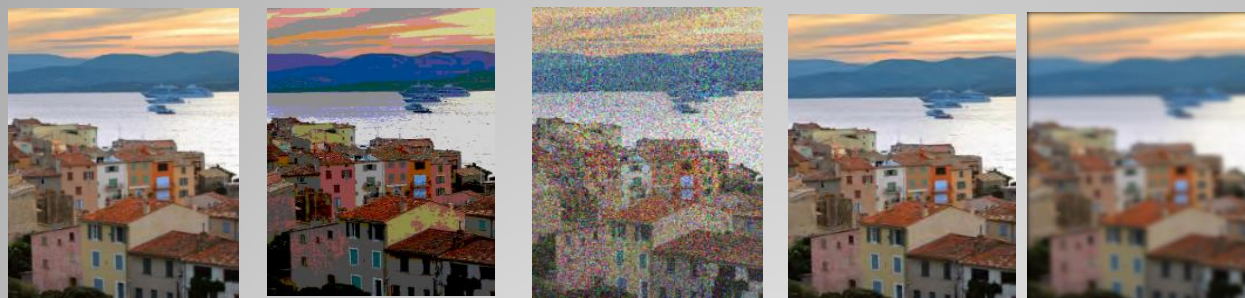
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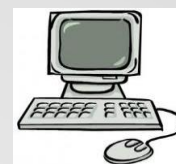
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图像/视频质量感知模型的研究



人的大脑可以非常容易的判断出具有更好质量的图像（即便不用观察原始图像）

计算机如何判断出具有更好质量的图像???（传统的MSE被证明不能很好地表达视觉系统的感知能力）



图像/视频质量感知模型能够为图像处理和计算机视觉领域的几乎所有科学问题提供优化目标，有着广泛的应用前景。

$$MSE(x, y) = \frac{1}{M * N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M (x(i, j) - y(i, j))^2$$



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Various versions of Lena with different distortions¹



Original Lena
MSE=0, Q=1



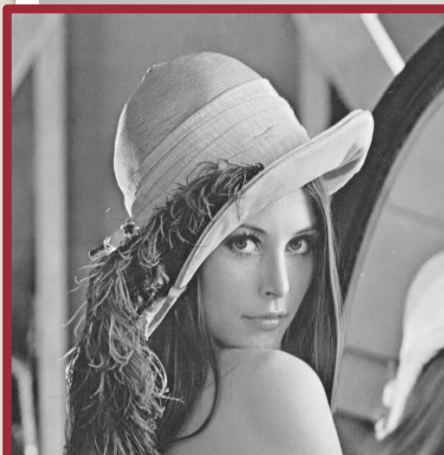
Salt-pepper noise
MSE=225, Q=0.6494



Additive Gaussian
noise
MSE=225, Q=0.3891



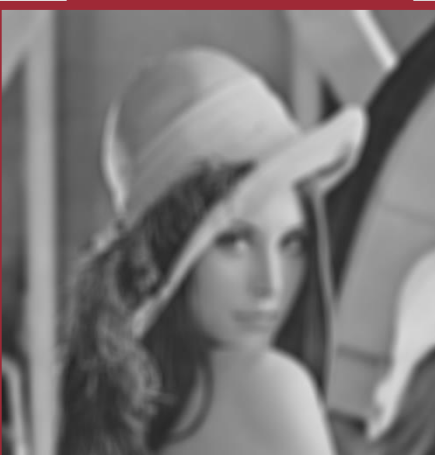
Multiplicative speckle
noise,
MSE=225, Q=0.4408



Mean shift
MSE=255, Q=0.9894



Contrast Stretching
MSE=225, Q=0.9372



Blurring
MSE=225, Q=0.3461



JPEG compression
MSE=215, Q=0.2876

1. http://www.cns.nyu.edu/~zwang/files/research/quality_index/demo.html

更广泛的图像重量评价模型的应用

拉格朗日优化算子的正则化参数求解

$$x_{\beta} = \arg \min_x \{ \phi(x) + \beta \Psi(x) \}$$

➤ 完美的正则化参数优化选择问题尚未解决

- 参数选择的优化将是基于问题的解决方案
- 正则化参数没有明确的物理意义
- 非线性问题
-



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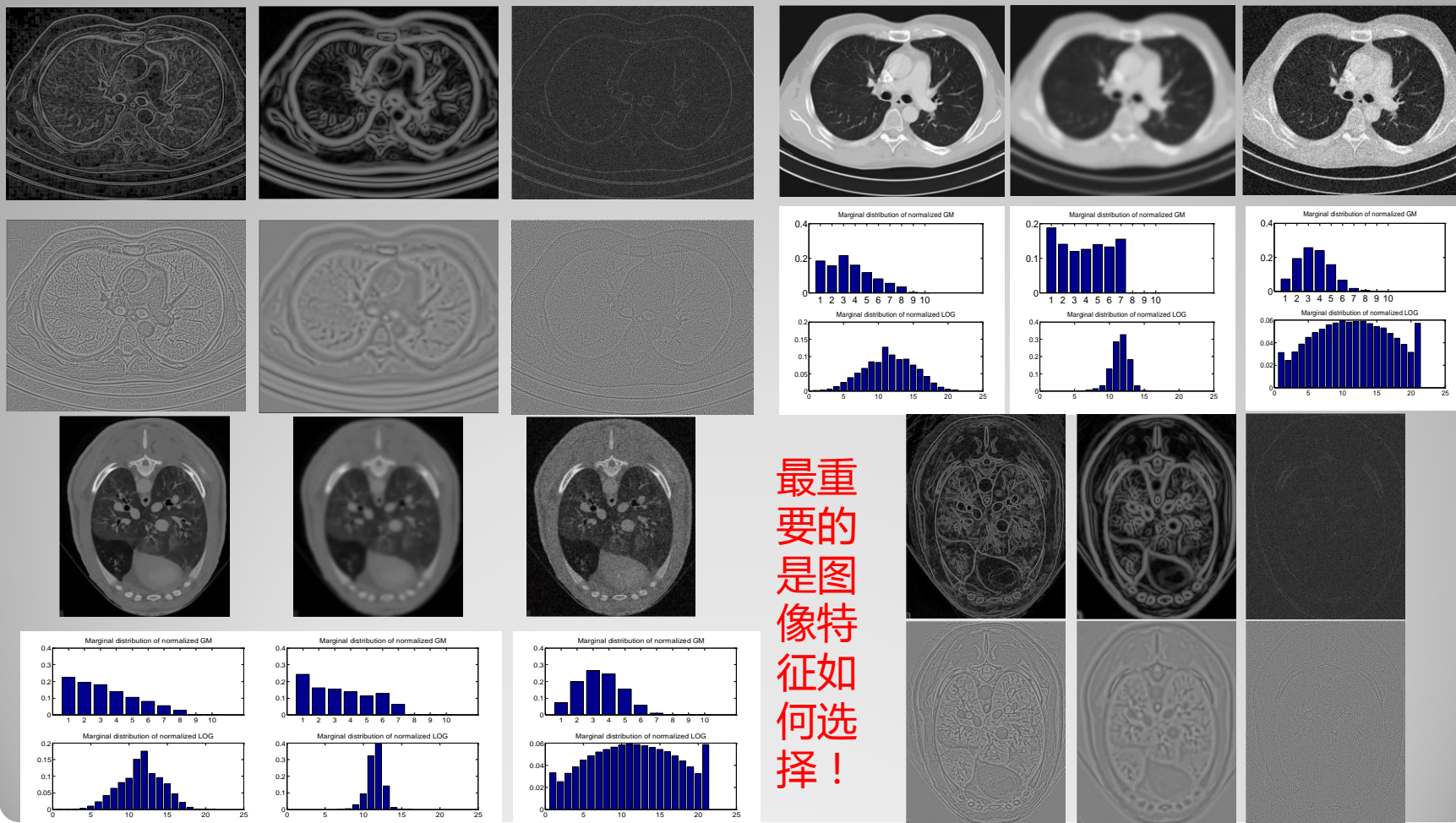
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从自然图像统计的角度上看正则化参数选择.....



最重要的是图像特征如何选择！



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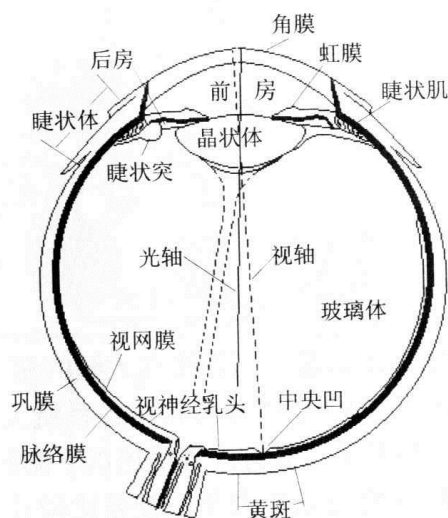
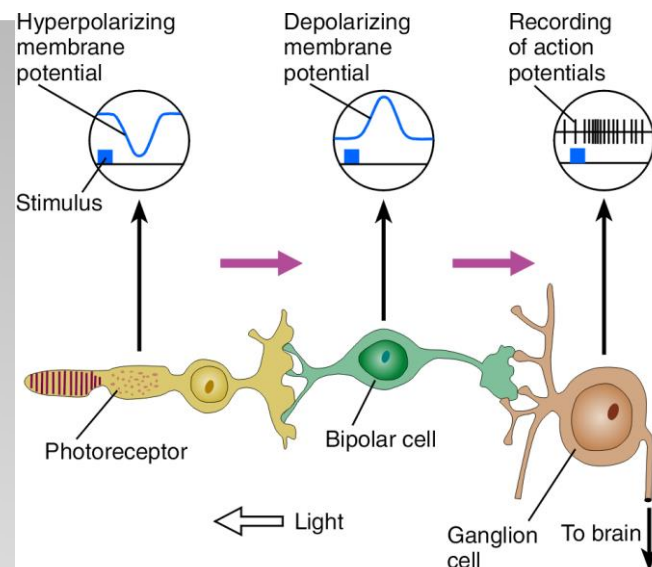
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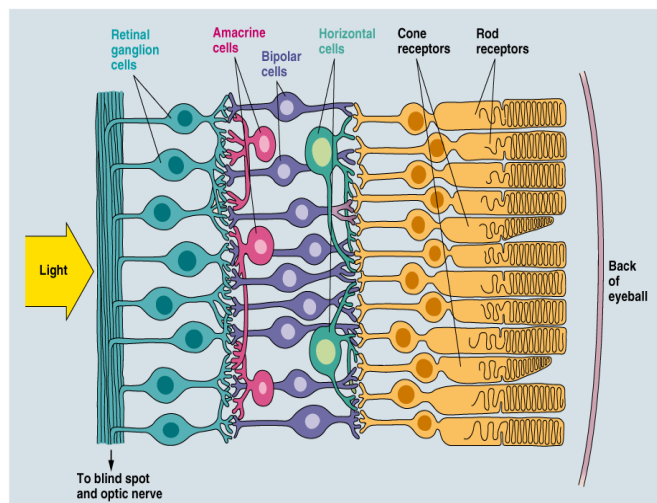
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视觉信息感知的第一步：我们的眼睛



► Cellular Structure of the Mammalian Retina



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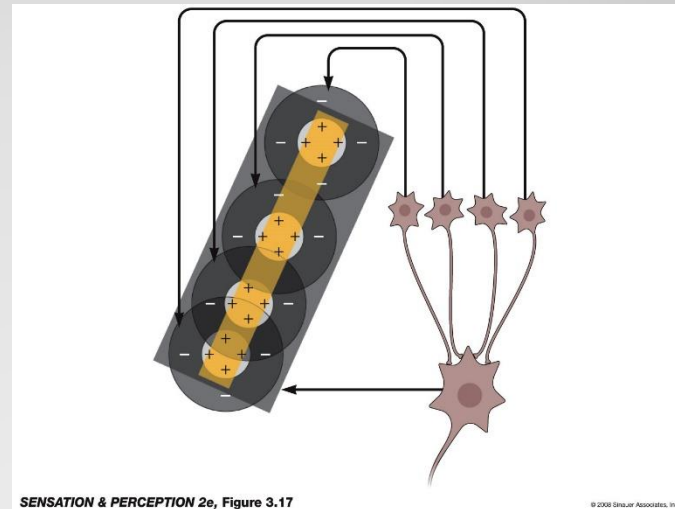
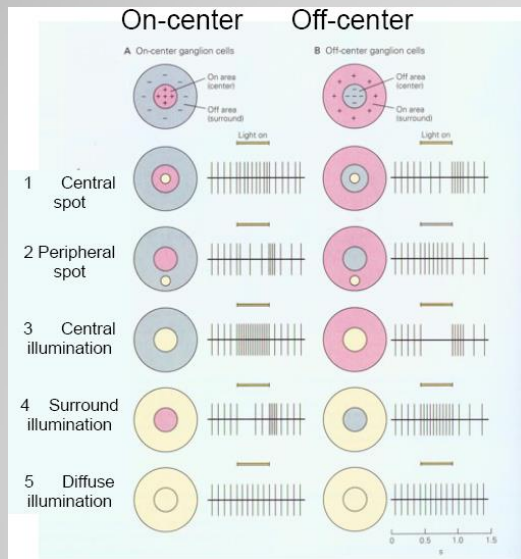
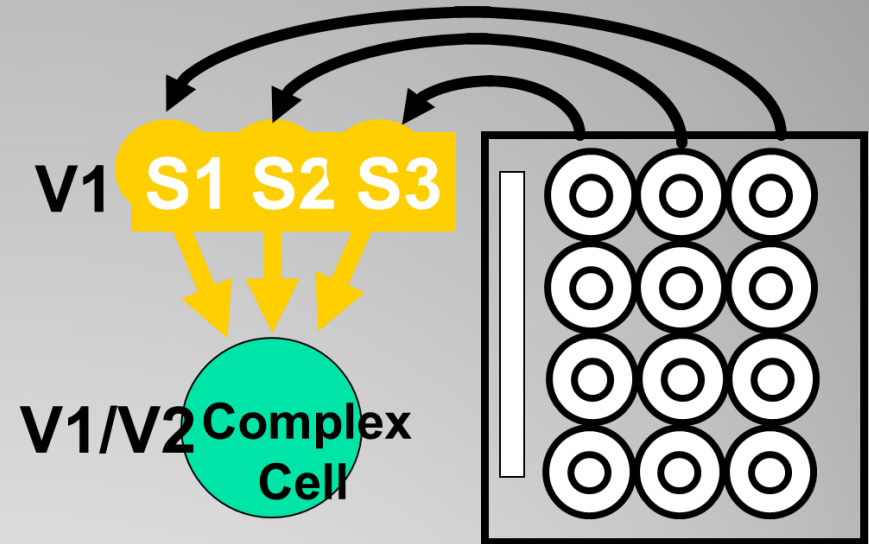
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视网膜的节细胞和 初级视觉皮层的简 单细胞、复杂细胞



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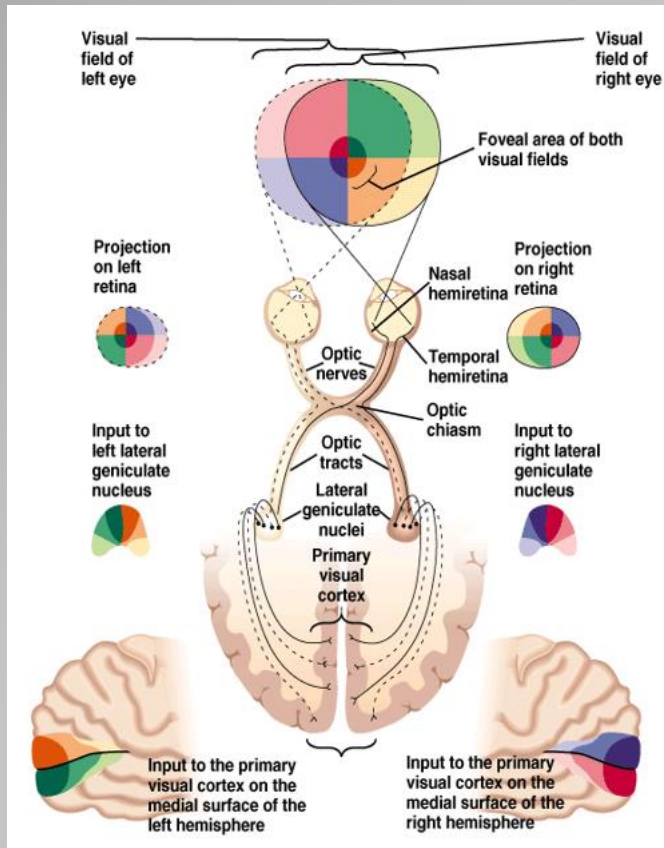
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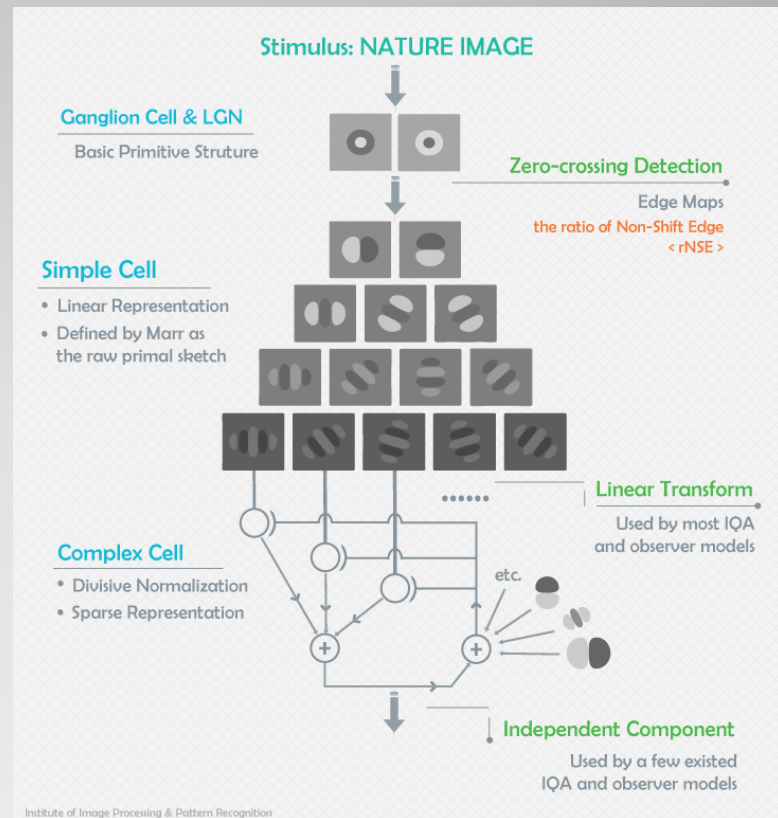
视觉信号处理机制



Retina-Geniculate-Striate System

Source: Adapted from Netter, 1962.

我们的猜想：
自然图像的感知差异可以通过视觉通路中
最早阶段细胞（视网膜节细胞和外侧膝状
体细胞）的输出（LOG）来计算完成



早期视觉通路中的图像处理模型



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节细胞和LGN的信号响应模型

■ Gaussian函数

$$G(x, y, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

■ DOG函数

$$DOG(x, y, \sigma_1, \sigma_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} - \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_2^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$$

■ LOG函数

$$\nabla^2(x, y, \sigma) = \frac{-1}{\pi\sigma^4} \left(1 - \frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

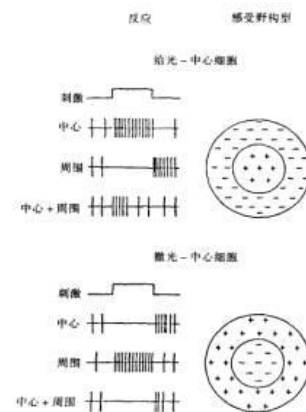
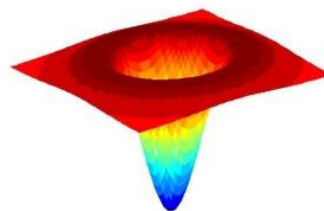
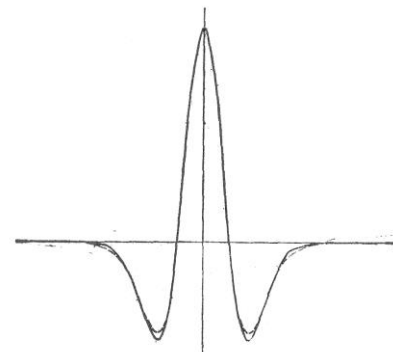
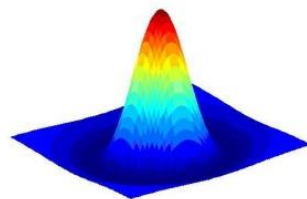


图 5-2 视网膜 ON 型(给光中心)和 OFF 型(微光中心)神经节细胞反应模式和感受野构型
左侧图表示不同光照条件下细胞的模式化反应。右侧图感受野构型,其中的“+”号表示细胞放电速率增加,即兴奋;“-”号表示放电速率降低,即抑制



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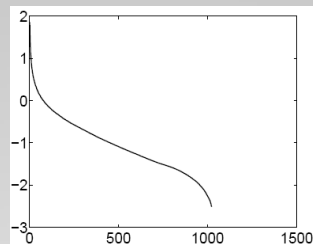
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LOG的计算理论意义

- Marr认为是用于提取图像边缘，而且通过该边缘可以重建原始图像，从而检测图像的有用信息；
- 近期的一项研究指出，这种圆对称感受野可以用于白化信号（消除冗余）。

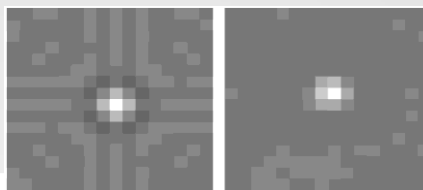
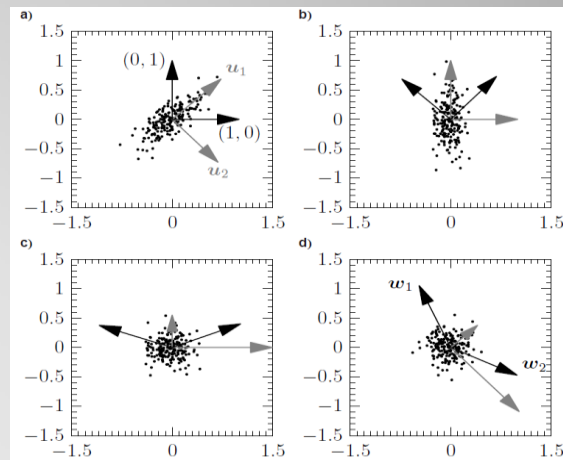
$$\mathbf{z} = \underbrace{\mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{U}^T}_{=\mathbf{W}} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{x}.$$

$$z_k = \mathbf{w}_k^T \mathbf{x}, \quad k = 1, \dots, K.$$



$$\mathbf{\Lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{var}(y_1)}} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{var}(y_2)}} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{var}(y_K)}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Atick JJ, Redlich AN (1992) What does the retina know about natural scenes? Neural Computation 4(2):196-210



圆对称感受野可以用来白化自然图像



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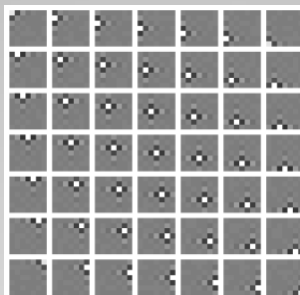
<http://ipl.xjtu.edu.cn/>

LOG的计算理论意义

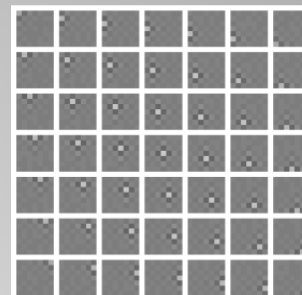
- 我们的研究表明，LOG也可以白化失真图像



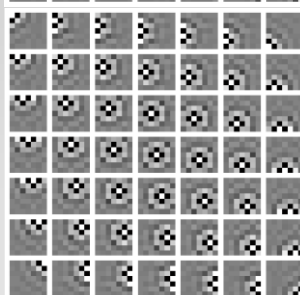
parrots



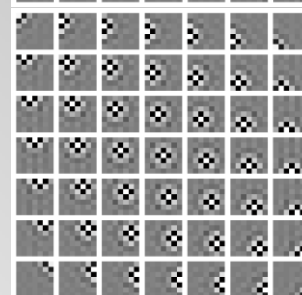
bikes



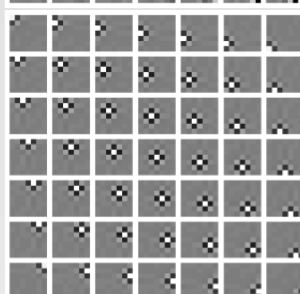
jp2k_img127



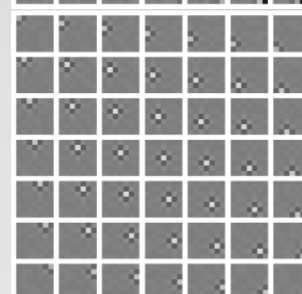
jp2k_img115



jpeg_img149



jpeg_img77



LOG can whitening both natural images and their distorted counterparts



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全参考图像质量评价模型

Based on Non-shift Edge (NSE) Map



原始图
像



LOG滤
波



零交叉检
测



原始图像边
缘

$$P_i = \frac{E_{R,i} \cap E_{D,i}}{E_{R,i}}$$

$$rNSE = P_i$$



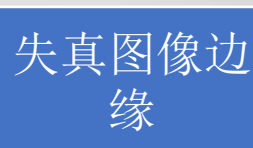
失真图
像



LOG滤
波



零交叉检
测



失真图像边
缘

“and”



$$NSER = - \sum_{i=1}^N \log(1 - P_i)$$



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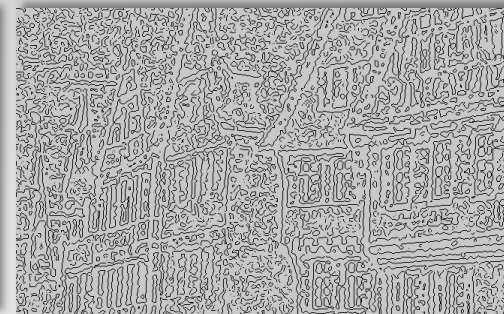
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Why NSE can work?



相同的主观分



NSE图保留了原始图像中边缘点的信息



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全参考图像质量评价模型

Based on LOG Signal

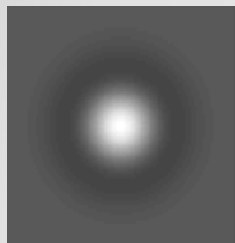
LOG – MSE

$$= \frac{1}{N} (l \otimes R - l \otimes D)^2$$

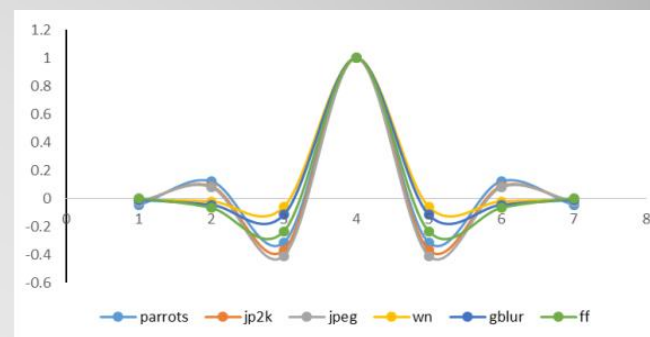
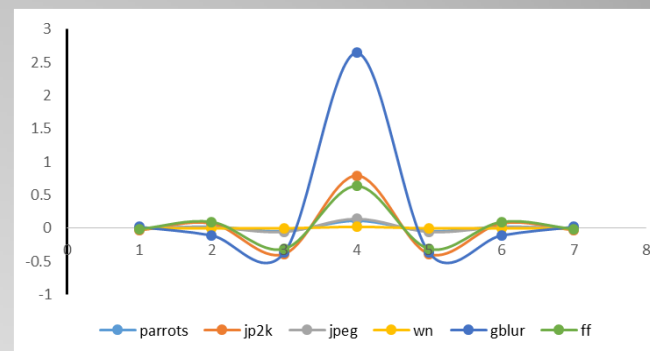
LOG – COR

$$= \frac{1}{N} \frac{2(l \otimes R)(l \otimes D) + c}{(l \otimes R)^2 + (l \otimes D)^2 + c}$$

$$l(x, y, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2\sigma^2}{\sigma^4} e^{-\frac{(x^2 + y^2)}{2\sigma^2}}$$



LOG滤波模板



The profile of the PCA-whitened resulted filter for the image parrots and its distorted images. Top: the original profile; Bottom: the profile after normalized the maximum response to 1.



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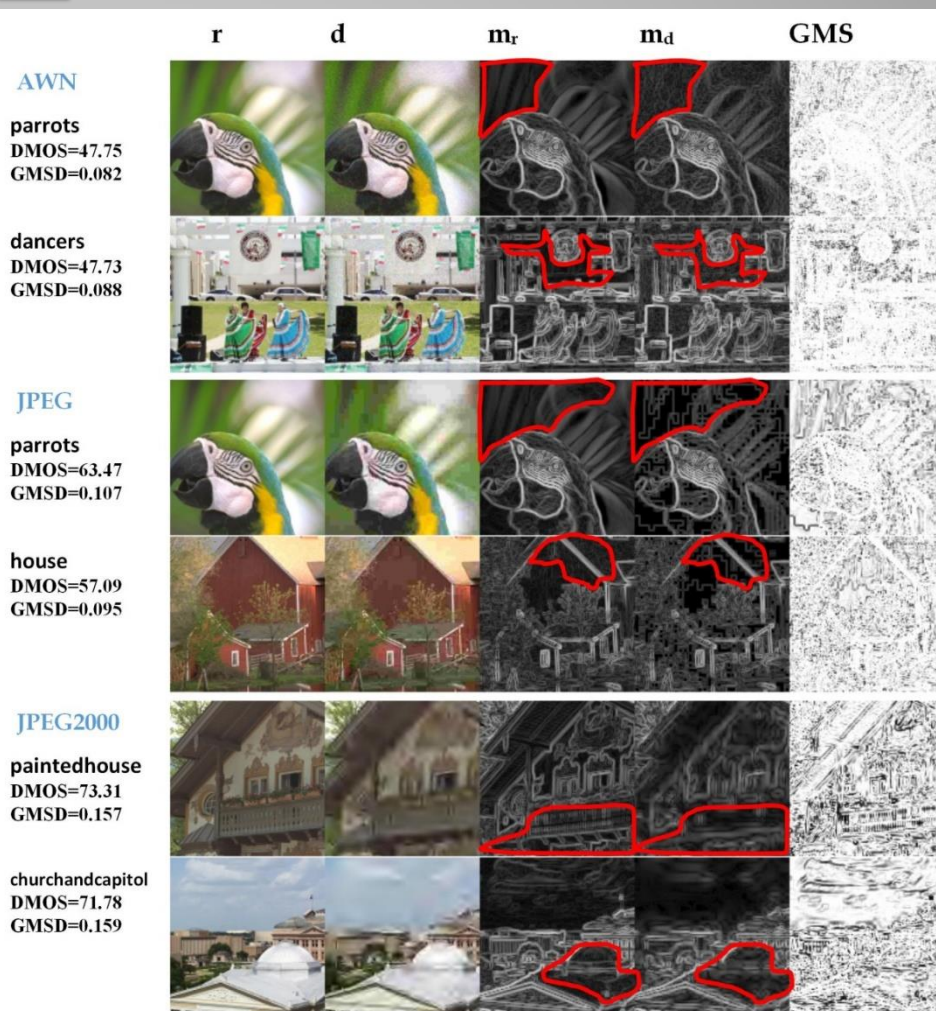
全参考图像质量评价模型 Based on LOG Signal

- Measuring the Gradient Similarity

$$GMS(i) = \frac{2m_r(i)m_d(i) + c}{m_r^2(i) + m_d^2(i) + c}$$

$$m_r(i) = \sqrt{(r \otimes h_x)^2(i) + (r \otimes h_y)^2(i)}$$

$$m_d(i) = \sqrt{(d \otimes h_x)^2(i) + (d \otimes h_y)^2(i)}$$



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实验结果

The SROCC performance of the purposed IQA metrics and other state-of-art methods on the three largest databases.

Database	GMSD	LOG-MSE	LOG-COR	NSER	rNSE	VIF	VSNR	IFC	MS-SSIM	SSIM	UQI	PSNR
LIVE	0.960	0.927	0.934	0.9419	0.9292	0.9631	0.9274	0.9234	0.9441	0.9472	0.8933	0.8717
TID2008	0.891	0.757	0.835	0.7404	0.7670	0.7496	0.7046	0.5692	0.8526	0.7749	0.6004	0.5818
CSIQ	0.957	0.876	0.922	0.9337	0.9331	0.9172	0.8086	0.7722	0.9115	0.8756	0.8098	0.7991
MEAN	0.9242	0.827	0.881	0.8374	0.8478	0.8427	0.7834	0.7042	0.8892	0.8411	0.7228	0.7056

- M. Zhang, X. Mou, and L. Zhang, "Non-Shift Edge Based Ratio (NSER): An Image Quality Assessment Metric Based on Early Vision Features," *IEEE Signal Processing Letters*, vol. 18, no .5, pp. 315-318, 2011.
- W. Xue, and X. Mou, "An image quality assessment metric based on Non-shift Edge," *18th IEEE International Conference on Image Processing (ICIP)*, 2011.
- Mou X, Zhang M, Xue W, Zhang L, "Image quality assessment based on edge," *Digital Photography VII, Proceedings of the SPIE*, Volume 7876, pp. 78760N-78760N-9, 2011.
- W. Xue, L. Zhang, X. Mou and A. C. Bovik, "Gradient Magnitude Similarity Deviation: A Highly Efficient Perceptual Image Quality Index," *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, vol.23, no.2, Feb. 2014, pp.684-695.
- Mou,Xuanqin, Xue, Wufeng, Chen Congmin, Zhang Lei, LoG acts as a good feature in the task of image quality assessment, *Proceedings of the SPIE*, 03/2014



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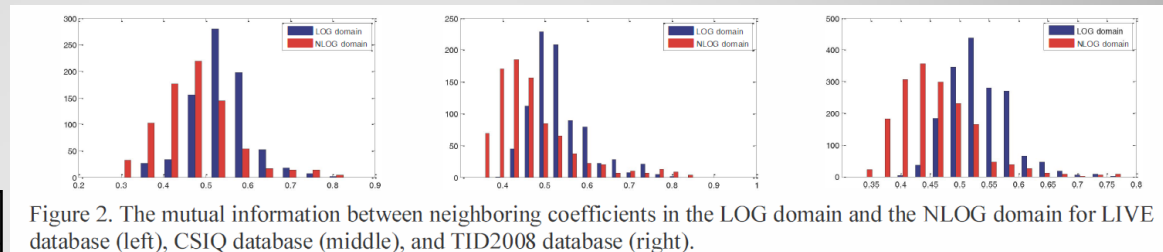
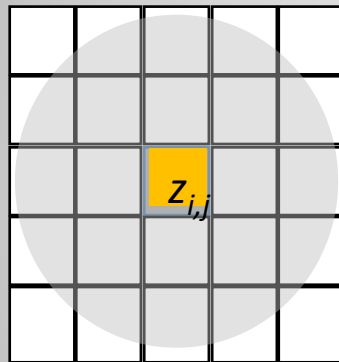
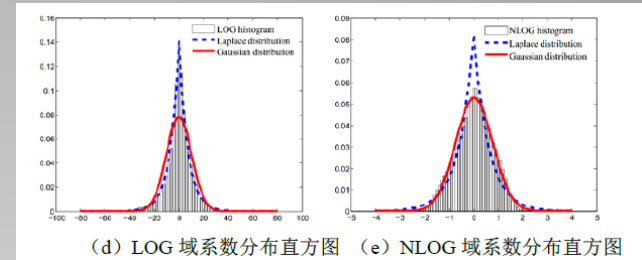
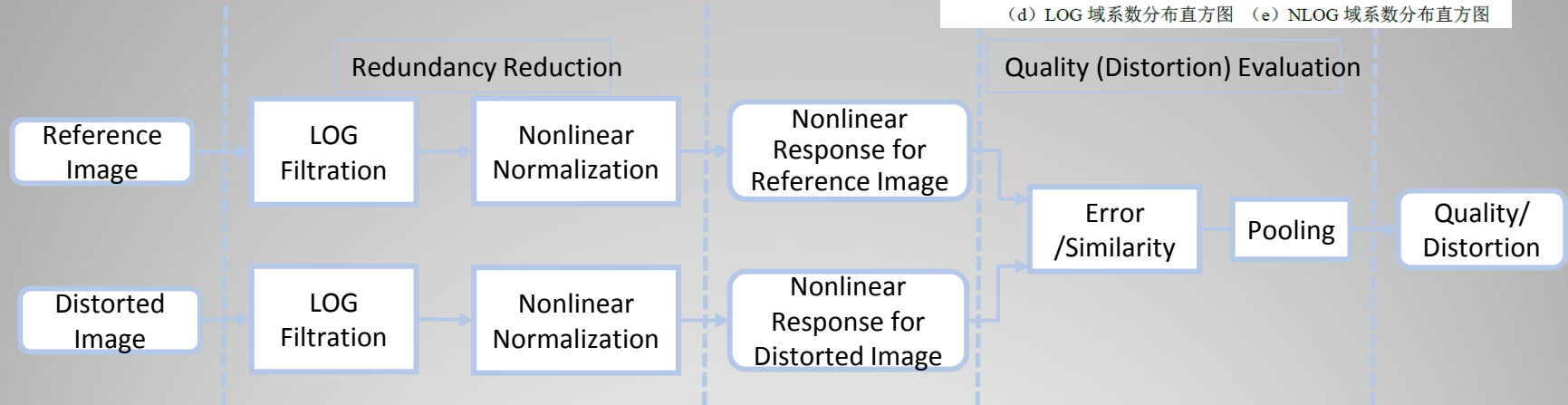
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全参考图像质量评价模型

Based on Normalized LOG Signals



$$r = \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 \otimes g + c}}$$

$$q_{error}(i) = |\mathbf{r}_{a,i} - \mathbf{r}_{b,i}| \quad Q_{error}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N q_{error}^2(i)$$



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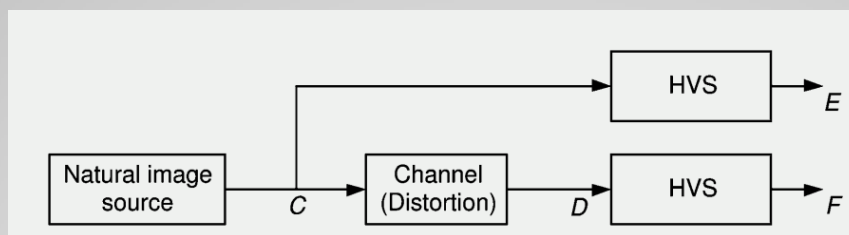
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全参考图像质量评价模型

Based on Normalized LOG Signals

Theoretical Analysis

- Mutual information and IQA



$$\text{IFC} = \sum_{k \in \text{subbands}} I(C^{N_k, k}; D^{N_k, k} | S^{N_k, k})$$

$$\text{VIF} = \frac{\sum_{j \in \text{subbands}} I(\vec{C}^{N, j}; \vec{F}^{N, j} | S^{N, j})}{\sum_{j \in \text{subbands}} I(\vec{C}^{N, j}; \vec{E}^{N, j} | S^{N, j})}$$

1. H. R. Sheikh and A. C. Bovik, INFORMATION FIDELITY CRITERION FOR IMAGE QUALITY ASSESSMENT, IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON IMAGE PROCESSING, VOL. 14, NO. 12, DECEMBER 2005.
2. H. R. Sheikh and A. C. Bovik, IMAGE INFORMATION AND VISUAL QUALITY, IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON IMAGE PROCESSING, VOL. 15, NO. 2, FEBRUARY 2006.



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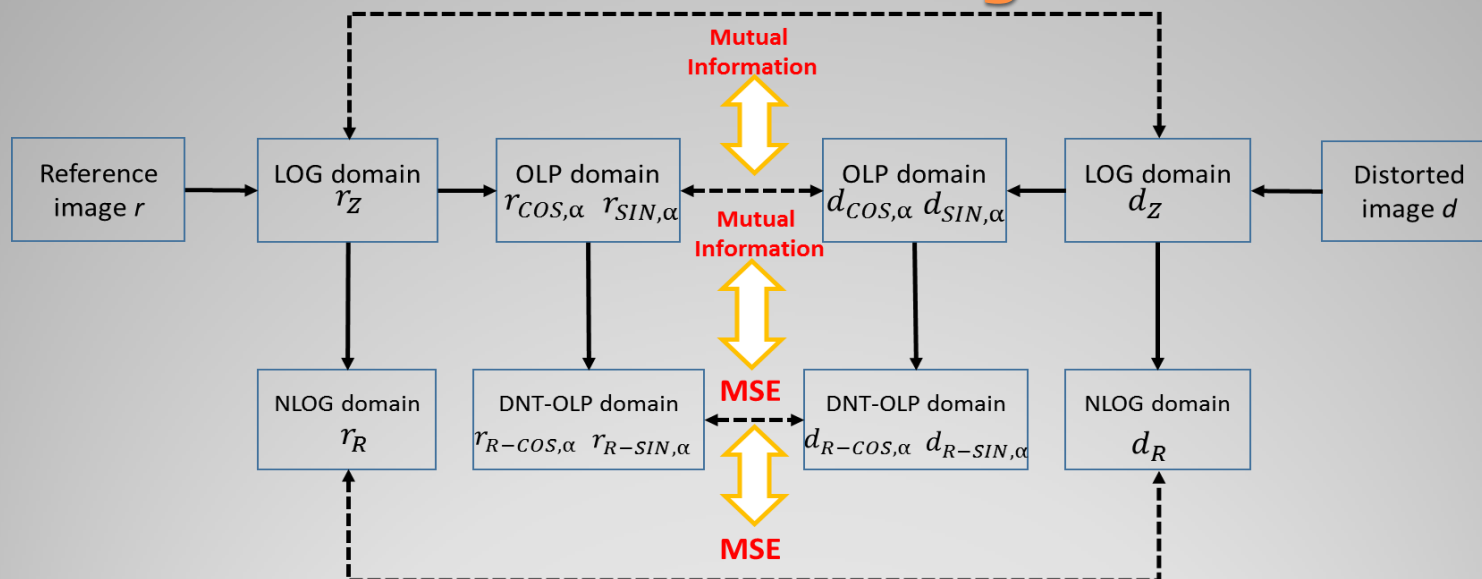
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全参考图像质量评价模型

Based on Normalized LOG Signals



1. The equivalence of the mutual information between the reference image and distorted image in the LOG domain and in the oriented Laplacian pyramid domain (OLP). In this oriented Laplacian pyramid domain, we can represent natural images with Gaussian Scale Mixture model, and model the distortion procedure as a decay factor and an additive noise, as in IFC.
2. The equivalence of the mutual information between r and d in the OLP domain, and the MSE between r and d in the divisive normalized OLP (DNT-OLP) domain. Following the work in IFC, this can be easily proved.
3. The equivalence of the MSE between r and d in the NLOG domain and in the DNT-OLP domain.



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全参考图像质量评价模型

Based on Normalized LOG Signals

Experimental Results

Table 1. Performance comparison of the proposed IQA models and other competitors.

	LIVE(779)			CSIQ(866)			TID2008(1700)			Weighted average	
	SRC	PCC	RMSE	SRC	PCC	RMSE	SRC	PCC	RMSE	SRC	PCC
<i>PSNR</i>	0.876	0.872	13.36	0.806	0.751	0.173	0.553	0.523	1.144	0.694	0.664
<i>IFC</i>	0.926	0.927	10.26	0.767	0.837	0.144	0.568	0.203	1.314	0.703	0.537
<i>NSER</i>	0.942	0.939	9.362	0.934	0.947	0.084	0.740	0.796	0.813	0.837	0.868
<i>SSIM</i>	0.948	0.945	8.95	0.876	0.861	0.133	0.775	0.773	0.851	0.841	0.836
<i>VIF</i>	0.964	0.960	7.61	0.919	0.928	0.098	0.749	0.808	0.790	0.844	0.875
<i>MAD</i>	0.944	0.939	9.37	0.899	0.820	0.150	0.771	0.748	0.891	0.845	0.811
<i>IW-SSIM</i>	0.957	0.952	8.35	0.921	0.914	0.106	0.856	0.858	0.689	0.896	0.895
<i>FSIM</i>	0.963	0.960	7.67	0.924	0.912	0.108	0.880	0.874	0.653	0.911	0.904
<i>LoG-MSE</i>	0.927	0.913	11.136	0.876	0.646	0.200	0.757	0.737	0.907	0.827	0.754
<i>LoG-COR</i>	0.934	0.928	10.214	0.922	0.916	0.105	0.835	0.826	0.756	0.881	0.873
<i>NLOG-MSE</i>	0.947	0.945	8.952	0.945	0.947	0.085	0.851	0.836	0.736	0.898	0.890
<i>NLOG-COR</i>	0.941	0.937	9.536	0.931	0.933	0.094	0.838	0.827	0.755	0.886	0.880

1. W. Xue and X. Mou, "Image Quality Assessment with Mean Squared Error in a Log Based Perceptual Response Domain," ChinaSIP 2014, Xi'an China.
2. W. Xue, X. Mou, L. Zhang, and X. Feng, Perceptual Fidelity Aware Mean Squared Error, IEEE ICCV 2013.



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Perceptual Fidelity Aware Mean Squared Error

An MSE-like l2-norm distance metric

- 对MSE做一个简单的修改：增加一个测量结构的MSE算子 (by introducing a MSE of a structure measure)
 - Structure MSE, SMSE

$$\begin{aligned}\text{SMSE}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{d}) &= \frac{1}{N} \left(\|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{d}\|_2^2 + \alpha \|\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{d}\|_2^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \left(\|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{d}\|_2^2 + \alpha \|\mathbf{S} \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{d})\|_2^2 \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{SMSE}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{d}) = \frac{1}{N} (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{d})^T (\mathbf{I} + \alpha \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S}) (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{d})$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{I} + \alpha \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S}$$

$$\gamma_i = 1 + \alpha \lambda_i$$

$\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S}$ eigenvalue: λ_i , $i=1,2,\dots,N$

\mathbf{M} eigenvalue: γ_i , $i=1,2,\dots,N$, we have:



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Perceptual Fidelity Aware Mean Squared Error

An MSE-like l2-norm distance metric

- SMSE是一个距离算子的充分必要条件:
- \mathbf{M} is semipositive definite (SPD)

$$\gamma_i = 1 + \alpha \lambda_i \geq 0 \quad i=1,2,\dots,N$$

When \mathbf{M} is SPD and symmetric, we can find a matrix \mathbf{P}

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{P} \quad \text{SMSE}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{d}) = \frac{1}{N} \left\| \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{d}) \right\|_2^2$$

The matrix \mathbf{P} can be viewed as a new feature extractor (a linear projection/transform) which is able to simultaneously measure the pixel-wise energy preservation and local neighborhood-wise image structure preservation. \mathbf{P} can also be viewed as a kernel to measure the similarity between \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{d} .



Perceptual Fidelity Aware Mean Squared Error

An MSE-like l2-norm distance metric

- Two Issues:
 - Determining \mathbf{P} and ∂ for SMSE become an IQA metric
 - The performance of the new metric?

There are many candidates in choosing \mathbf{P} and determining ∂ , e.g., LOG (Laplacian of Gaussian), Gradient operator, etc.

$$S_d: \quad f = [1, -1]$$

$$S_l: \quad f = [0, 1, 0; 1, -4, 1; 0, 1, 0]$$

$$S_{log}: \quad f = G(i,j) * S_l$$

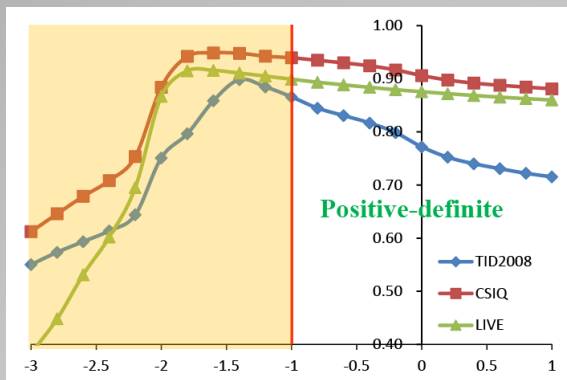
$$S_g: \quad f = \text{sqrt}(G_i^2(i,j) + G_j^2(i,j))$$



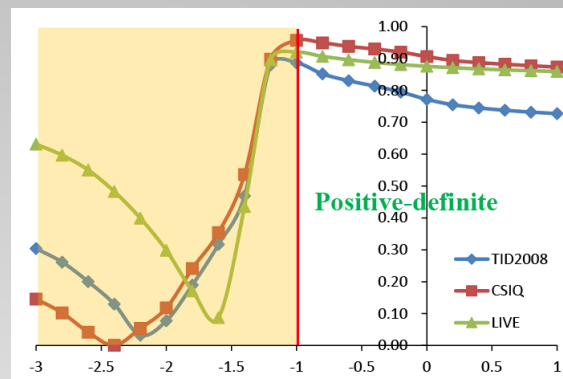
Perceptual Fidelity Aware Mean Squared Error

An MSE-like l2-norm distance metric

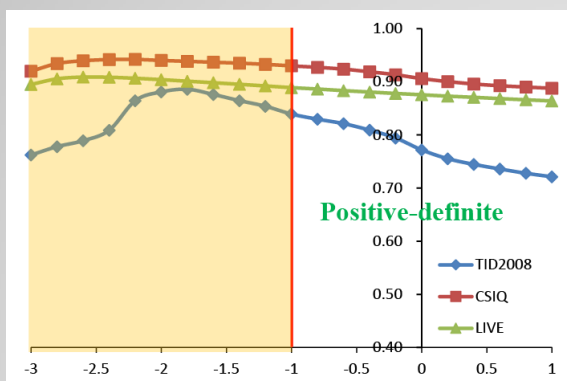
梯度算子



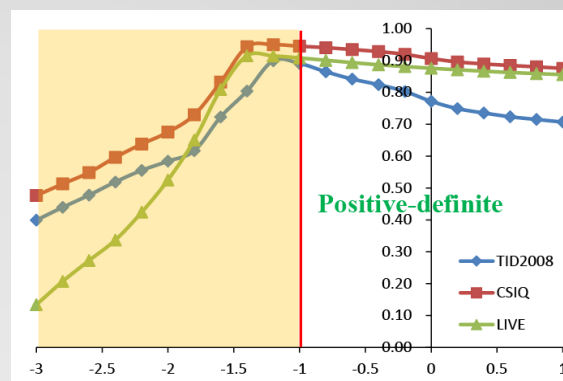
拉普拉斯算子



高斯梯度算子



高斯拉普拉斯算子



三个数据库上采用四种结构提取算子（从上到下，从左到右：梯度算子，高斯梯度算子，拉普拉斯算子，高斯拉普拉斯算子）SMSE的性能（SRC）随参数c的变化。黄色区域表示 $c < -1$ 的区域，在范围不能保证SMSE为正定的距离指标。



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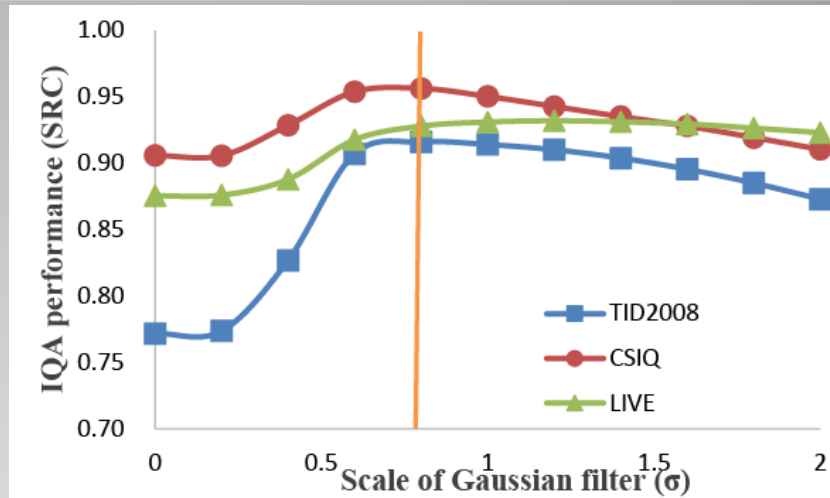
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Perceptual Fidelity Aware Mean Squared Error An MSE-like l2-norm distance metric



$$\text{SMSE}(r,d) = \frac{1}{N} (\|r - d\|_2^2 + \alpha_d \|S_d r - S_d d\|_2^2 + \alpha_l \|S_l r - S_l d\|_2^2)$$

Gabor公式

$$h \otimes r = r + \sigma^2 \Delta r + o(\sigma^2) \approx r + \sigma^2 \Delta r$$

高斯公式

$$\iiint_V (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla b + b \nabla \cdot \vec{a}) dV = \iint_{\partial V} b \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SMSE}(r,d) &= \frac{1}{N} (\|r - d\|_2^2 - 2\sigma^2 \|S_d r - S_d d\|_2^2 + \sigma^4 \|S_l r - S_l d\|_2^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \|h \otimes r - h \otimes d\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$



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How Does SSIM Really Work?

$$\frac{2\mu_x\mu_y + C_1}{\mu_x^2 + \mu_y^2 + C_1} = 1 - \frac{(\mu_x - \mu_y)^2}{\mu_x^2 + \mu_y^2 + C_1} \quad \frac{2\sigma_{xy} + C_2}{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 + C_2} \quad \begin{matrix} x_i - \mu_x = l_i \\ y_i - \mu_y = k_i \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{2\sigma_{xy} + C_2}{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 + C_2} = \frac{2\sum_{i=1}^N l_i k_i \omega_i + C_2}{\sum_{i=1}^N l_i^2 \omega_i + \sum_{i=1}^N k_i^2 \omega_i + C_2}$$

Thus SSIM is equivalent to

$$\left(1 - \frac{(\mu_x - \mu_y)^2}{\mu_x^2 + \mu_y^2 + C_1}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{W \otimes (l_i - k_i)^2}{W \otimes (l_i^2 + k_i^2) + C_2}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (l_i - k_i)^2 \omega_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N l_i^2 \omega_i + \sum_{i=1}^N k_i^2 \omega_i + C_2}$$

$$\approx 1 - \frac{W \otimes (l_i - k_i)^2}{W \otimes (l_i^2 + k_i^2) + C_2}$$



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Experimental Results of PAMSE and SMSE

	LIVE (779 images)			CSIQ (750 images)			TID2008 (1300 images)			Weighted average	
	SRC	PCC	RMSE	SRC	PCC	RMSE	SRC	PCC	RMSE	SRC	PCC
MSE	0.8756	0.8739	13.283	0.906	0.8882	0.125	0.7718	0.7649	0.852	0.8362	0.8279
SMSE with S_d	0.8992	0.8953	12.17	0.9394	0.9155	0.11	0.8659	0.8491	0.649	0.8946	0.8795
SMSE with S_l	0.8890	0.8890	12.647	0.9299	0.9049	0.116	0.8393	0.8230	0.751	0.8770	0.8629
SMSE with S_g	0.9197	0.9162	10.946	0.9569	0.9188	0.108	0.8864	0.8711	0.637	0.9143	0.8963
SMSE with S_{log}	0.9091	0.9046	11.644	0.9449	0.9421	0.091	0.8934	0.8764	0.890	0.9114	0.9016
PAMSE	0.928	0.9243	10.428	0.9565	0.9163	0.109	0.9162	0.9018	0.571	0.9301	0.9119
IFC [17]	0.9259	0.9268	10.264	0.8827	0.8912	0.124	0.7589	0.8007	0.792	0.8383	0.8599
SSIM [24]	0.9479	0.9451	8.927	0.9247	0.9188	0.108	0.8742	0.853	0.690	0.9082	0.8962
MAD [9]	0.9438	0.9394	9.368	0.9604	0.8881	0.125	0.8694	0.8306	0.736	0.9142	0.8762
VIF [16]	0.9636	0.9604	7.614	0.9282	0.9321	0.099	0.8731	0.8938	0.593	0.9130	0.9226
rNSE [27]	0.9242	0.9211	10.639	0.9405	0.9495	0.086	0.8622	0.8766	0.636	0.9002	0.9083
FSIM [29]	0.9634	0.9597	7.674	0.9544	0.9541	0.082	0.9199	0.9068	0.557	0.9412	0.9341

各个算法在三个数据库上的性能比较。性能评价指标包括SRC, PCC, 和RMSE。

1. W. Xue, X. Mou, L. Zhang, and X. Feng, Perceptual Fidelity Aware Mean Squared Error, IEEE ICCV 2013.



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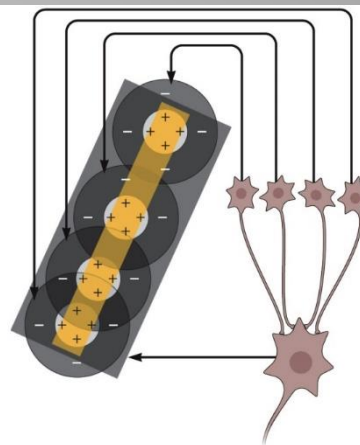
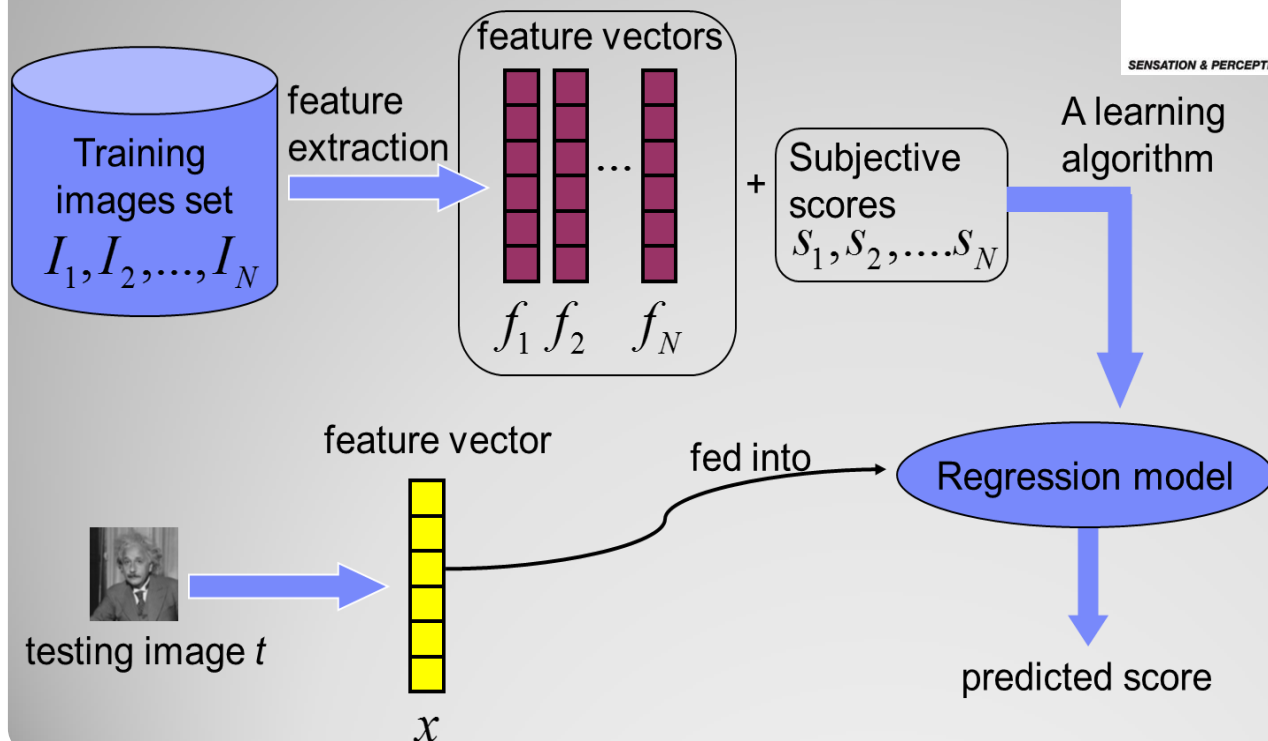
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图像质量盲估计模型

一般框架

LOG可以看成点特征



SENSATION & PERCEPTION 2e, Figure 3.17

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已有的BIQA模型一般采用代表初级视觉皮层细胞输出的特征



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图像质量盲估计模型

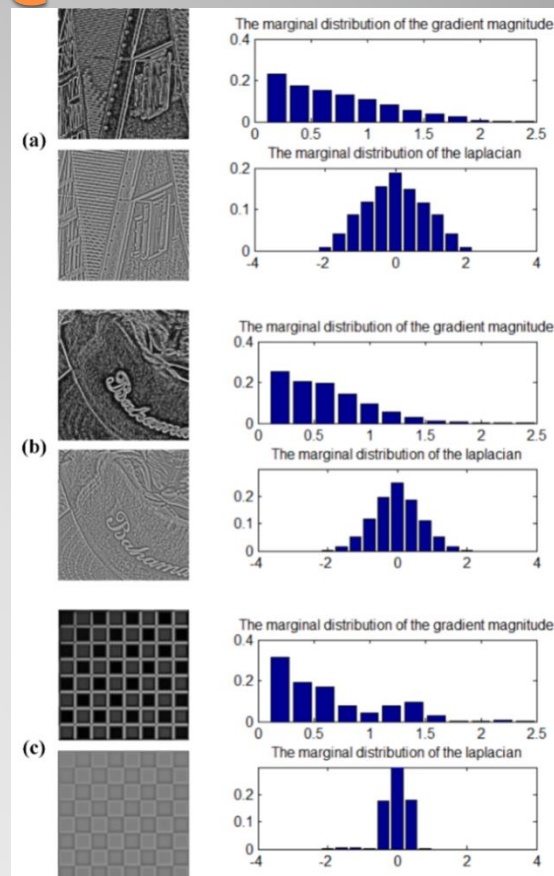
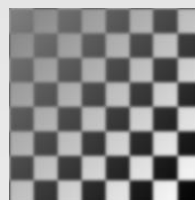
Based on Local Contrast Feature

- Local Contrast Feature (LCF) senses image information by detecting the intensity and the phase of the local contrast. i.e., the Gradient Magnitude and the Laplacian of Gaussian Signal.

$$G'_I = G_I / (R_I + \varepsilon)$$

$$L'_I = |L_I| / (R_I + \varepsilon)$$

$$R_I = \sqrt{\|(G_I, L_I)\|_2^2} \otimes H$$



LCF在自然图像与非自然图像之间的不同表现



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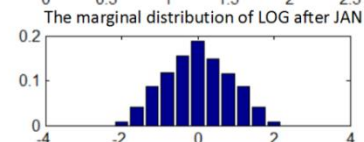
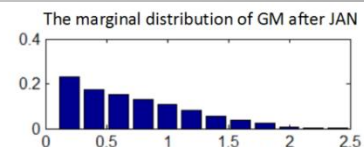
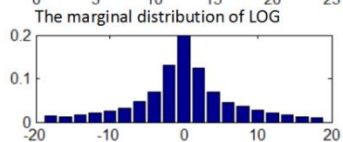
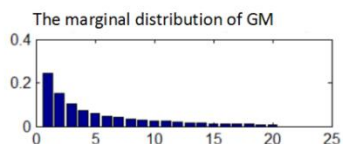
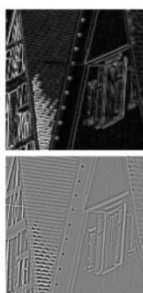
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图像质量盲估计模型

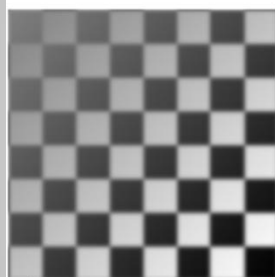
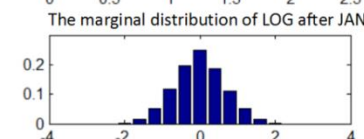
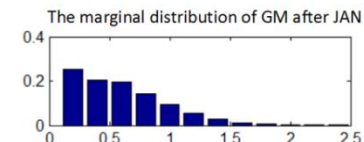
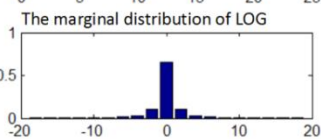
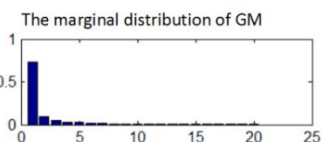
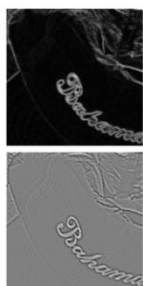
Periphery Inhibition for LCF



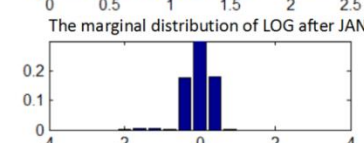
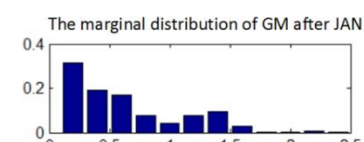
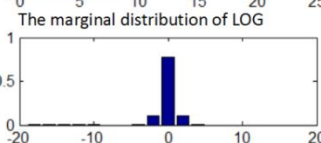
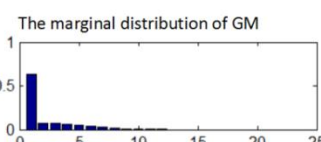
(a)



(b)



(c)



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图像质量盲估计模型

Periphery Inhibition for LCF

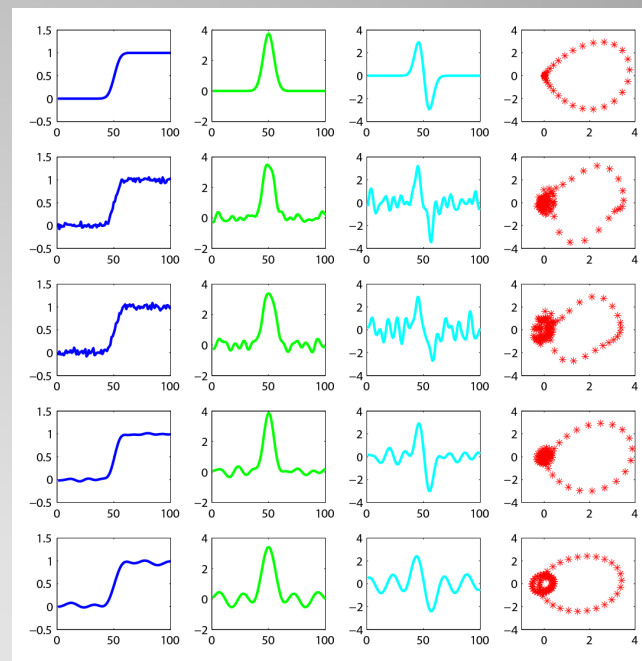
$$Q_G(G'_I = g_i) = P(G'_I = g_i) \text{Exp} \text{IND}_{i,j} \prod_{j=1 \dots N}$$

$$= P(G'_I = g_i) \text{Exp} \frac{P(G'_I = g_i \cap L'_I = l_j)}{\prod_{j=1 \dots N} P(G'_I = g_i) \times P(L'_I = l_j)}$$

$$Q_L(L'_I = l_i) = P(L'_I = l_i) \text{Exp} \text{IND}_{i,j} \prod_{j=1 \dots N}$$

$$= P(L'_I = l_i) \text{Exp} \frac{P(G'_I = g_i \cap L'_I = l_j)}{\prod_{j=1 \dots N} P(G'_I = g_i) \times P(L'_I = l_j)}$$

$$\text{IND}_{i,j} = \frac{P(G'_I = g_i \cap L'_I = l_j)}{P(G'_I = g_i) \times P(L'_I = l_j)}$$



阶跃信号（第一行）及其两种类型在两个退化水平下（噪声，第二、三行和DCT量化，第四、五行）梯度模值（第二列）和LOG响应（第三列），以及二者的联合散点图。

- Wufeng Xue, Xuanqin Mou, Lei Zhang, Alan C. Bovik, and Xiangchu Feng, "Predict Image Quality by Joint Statistics of Gradient Magnitude and Laplacian of Gaussian Features", *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, Vol.23, NO.11, 2014, pp.4850-4862.



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图像质量盲估计模型

Experimental Results

IQA model	LIVE (779 images)			TID2008 (384 images)			CSIQ (600 images)			Weight average	
	SRC	PCC	RMSE	SRC	PCC	RMSE	SRC	PCC	RMSE	SRC	PCC
PSNR	0.8829	0.8821	12.8983	0.8789	0.8611	0.8073	0.9292	0.8562	0.1444	0.8978	0.8687
SSIM	0.9486	0.9464	8.8035	0.9032	0.9087	0.6620	0.9362	0.9347	0.0990	0.9345	0.9342
FSIM	0.9639	0.9612	7.5461	0.9555	0.9539	0.4707	0.9629	0.9675	0.0710	0.9617	0.9617
BIQI [8]	0.8084	0.8250	15.3883	0.8438	0.8704	0.7872	0.7598	0.8353	0.1542	0.7995	0.8384
DIIVINE [16]	0.8816	0.8916	12.3294	0.8930	0.9038	0.6714	0.8697	0.9010	0.1249	0.8800	0.8974
BLIINDS2 [15]	0.9302	0.9366	9.5185	0.8982	0.9219	0.6117	0.9003	0.9282	0.1028	0.9131	0.9305
CORNIA [11]	0.9466	0.9487	8.6969	0.8990	0.9347	0.5669	0.8845	0.9241	0.1054	0.9151	0.9373
BRISQUE [14]	0.9430	0.9468	8.7214	0.9357	0.9391	0.5442	0.9085	0.9356	0.0980	0.9298	0.9414
M ₁	0.9278	0.9329	9.8355	0.9246	0.9332	0.5711	0.9035	0.9298	0.1025	0.9189	0.9319
M ₂	0.9447	0.9489	8.6452	0.9278	0.9432	0.5263	0.9140	0.9408	0.0947	0.9307	0.9449
M ₃	0.9511	0.9551	8.0444	0.9369	0.9406	0.5377	0.9243	0.9457	0.0909	0.9390	0.9488

基于梯度模值和LOG响应的三个模型以及其他已有无参考评价模型的性能比较



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图像质量评价模型在CT成像中的应用

How IQA Model play a roles in Tomographic Imaging?

- 自适应选择图像重建算法参数
- CT图像特征的统计分析
- 通用图像质量评价模型与观察者模型在评价CT重建图像时的异同
- 面向CT图像感知质量的图像特征表示和分析
- ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○



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基于CT图像质量的迭代重建框架

研究背景

$$\mu_\beta = \arg \min_{\mu} \{ \underbrace{\|A\mu - b^\delta\|_2^2}_{\text{保真项}} + \underbrace{\beta\psi(\mu)}_{\text{正则项}} \}$$



未去噪图像

参数合适

参数过大

如何选择合适的参数?

已有方法

偏差准则

需已知测量数据的噪声水平

$$F(\beta) = \underbrace{\|A\mu - b^\delta\|_2^2}_{\text{测量误差}} - \underbrace{\delta^2}_{\text{噪声水平}}$$

测量误差 噪声水平

造成图像过模糊

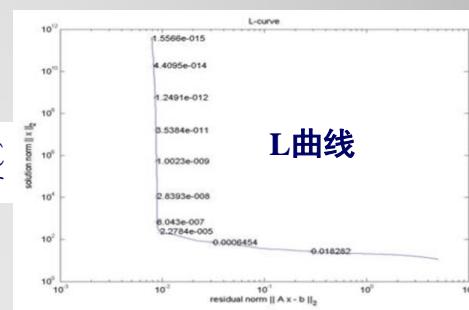
广义交叉验证

$$GCV(\beta) = \sum_l \varpi_l ((A\mu^l(\beta)) - b_l)^2$$

$$\beta = \arg \min_x GCV(\beta)$$

极小化广义交叉函数有多解

L曲线



$$\|Ax - b^\delta\|_2$$

计算成本高



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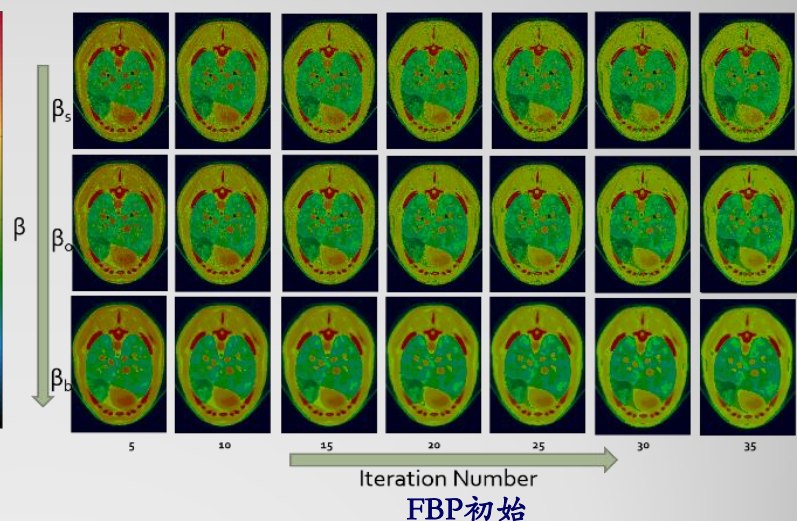
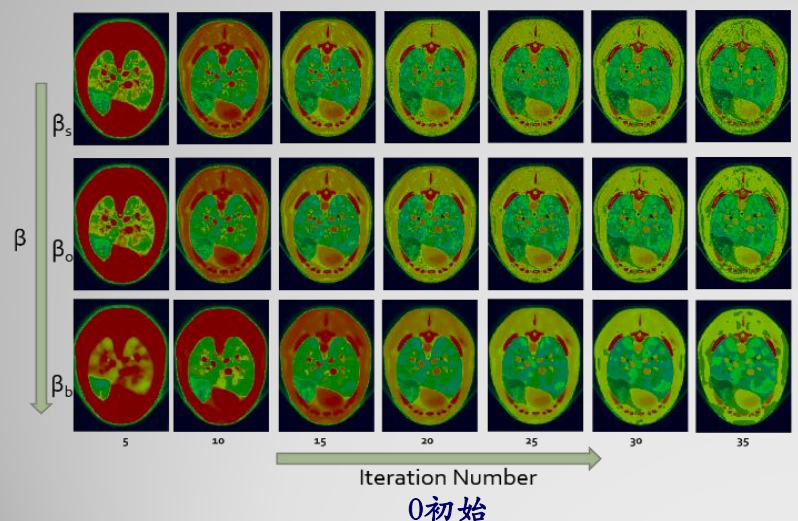
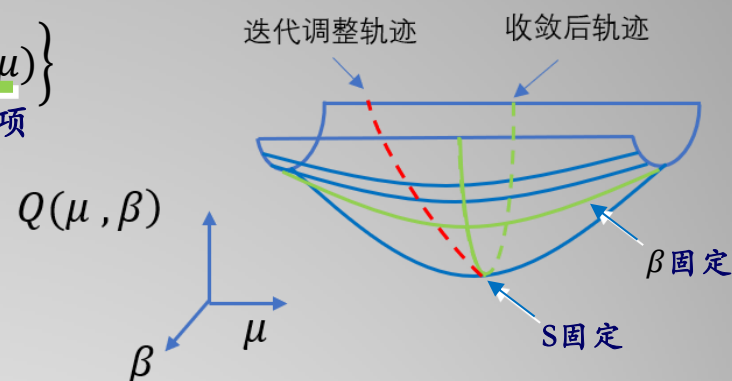
基于CT图像质量的迭代重建框架

■ 传统迭代框架

$$\hat{\mu}_{\beta} = \underset{\mu}{\operatorname{argmin}} \{ \underbrace{\|A\mu - \tilde{\mathbf{b}}\|_2^2}_{\text{保真项}} + \underbrace{\beta\psi(\mu)}_{\text{正则项}} \}$$

■ 基于CT图像质量的迭代框架

$$\min_{\beta, S} \underbrace{Q(\mu(\beta, S), \beta)}_{\text{CT迭代重建函数}} \underbrace{\quad}_{\text{图像质量函数}}$$



图像质量变化：最优 β 获得最优质量 如何构建函数？



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基于CT图像质量的迭代重建框架

■ 构建CT图像质量评价函数——医学图像统计特性

$$\hat{u}_\beta = \phi_{\alpha_\beta} + \phi_{\gamma_\beta}$$

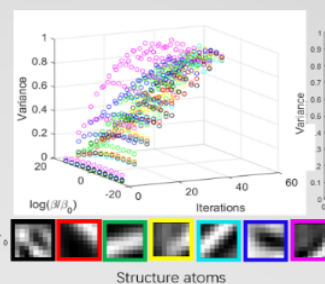
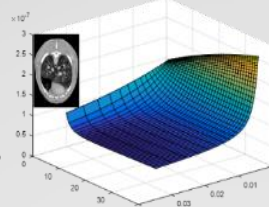
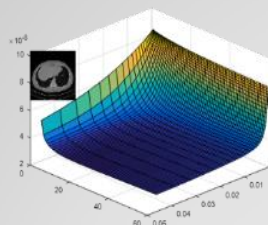
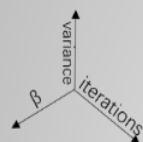
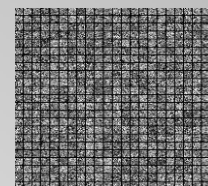
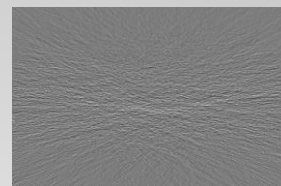
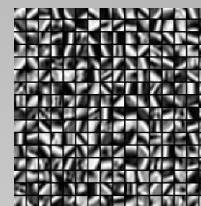
结构 噪声

$$f(\beta) = \{g(\alpha_\beta; a_1, \delta_1^2), g(\gamma_\beta; a_2, \delta_2^2)\}$$

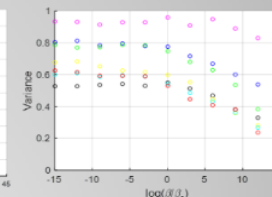
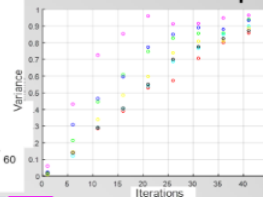
拉普拉斯分布 高斯分布

$$var(f(\beta)) = var(\alpha(\beta)) + var(\eta(\beta))$$

随着 β 增大改变

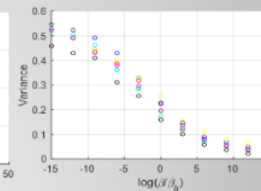
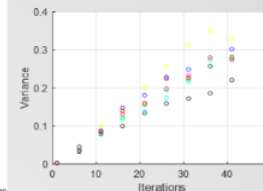
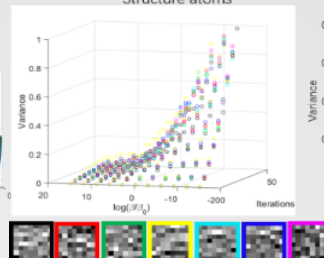


Structure component



Structure atoms

Noise component



Noise atoms



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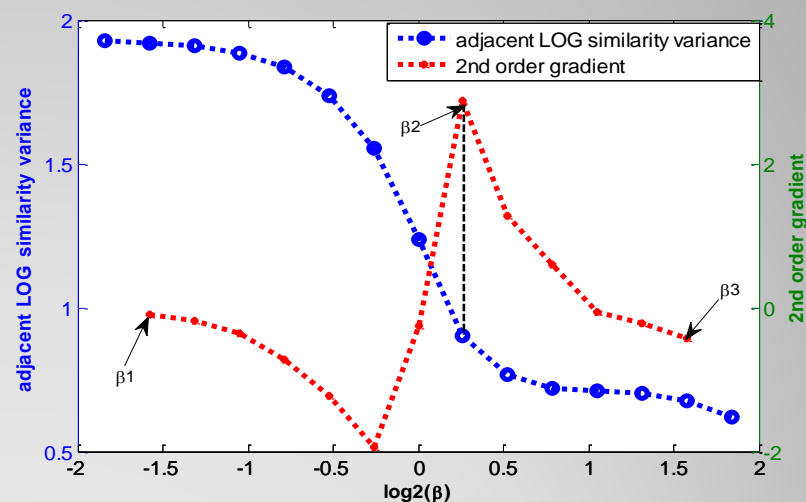
■ 构建CT图像质量评价函数——设计质量函数

$$\text{var}(f(\beta)) = \text{var}(\alpha(\beta)) + \text{var}(\eta(\beta))$$

$$Q(\mu(\beta), \beta) = \frac{\partial^2 \text{Var}(\mu \otimes \text{LOG})}{\partial \beta^2}$$

其中LOG为Laplacian of Gaussian滤波算子

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\text{LOG}} &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} g(x, y | \sigma) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} g(x, y | \sigma) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2\sigma^2}{\sigma^4} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2}} \end{aligned}$$



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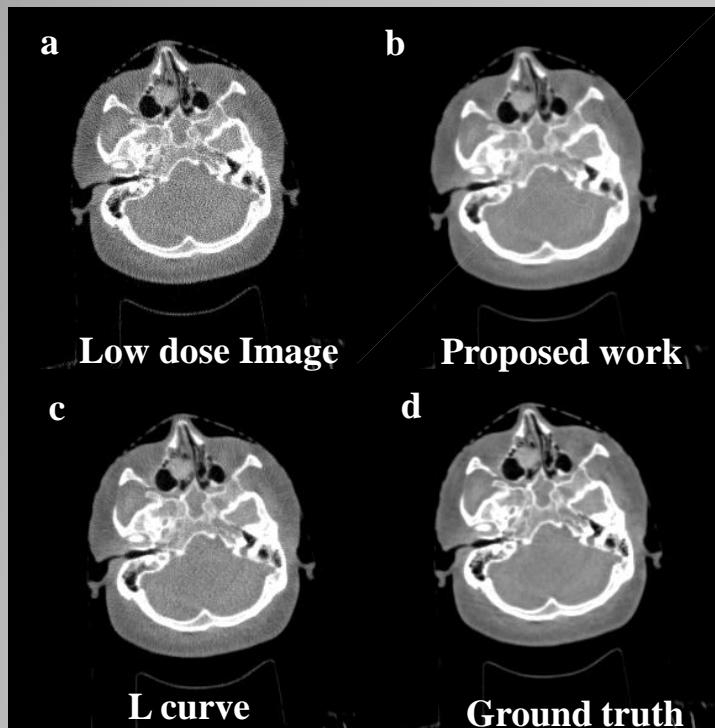
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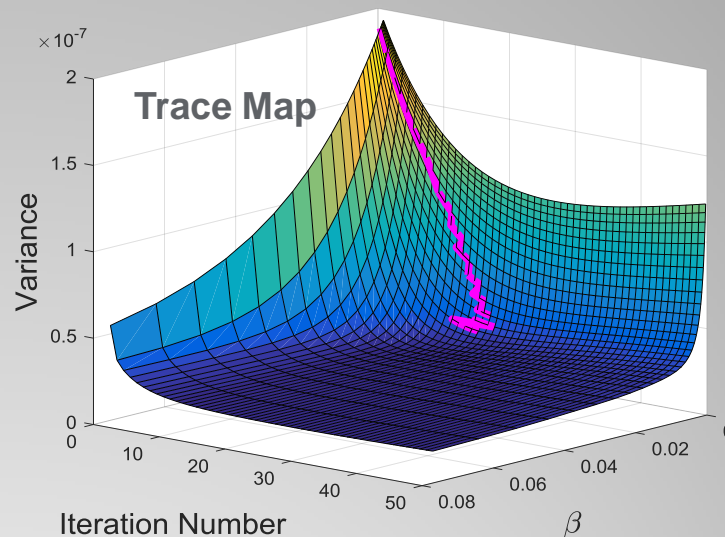
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基于CT图像质量的迭代重建框架

■ 实验结果



Time	Proposed method	L-curve
Head Neck	36	30×31



SSIM	Proposed method	Low dose	L-curve
Head Neck	0.8333	0.6171	0.7903

MAE (HU)	Proposed method	Low dose	L-curve
Head Neck	7.5013	63.9824	18.1303



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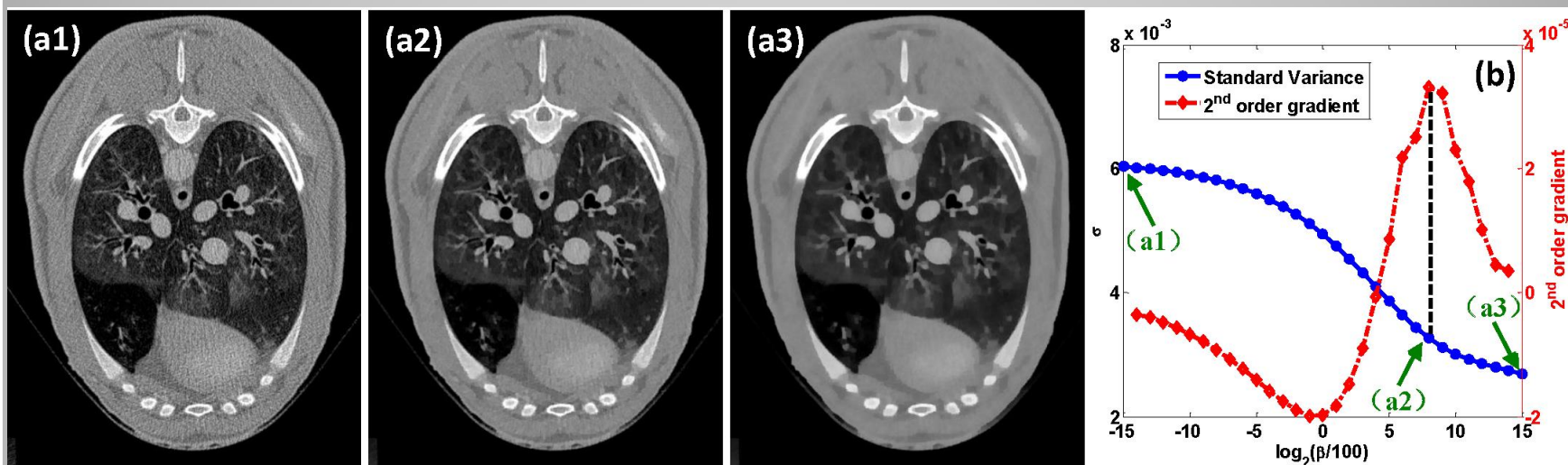
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基于CT图像质量的迭代重建框架



- The optimal β^* is expected to locate at the point with maximum curvature on the curve of variance vs β



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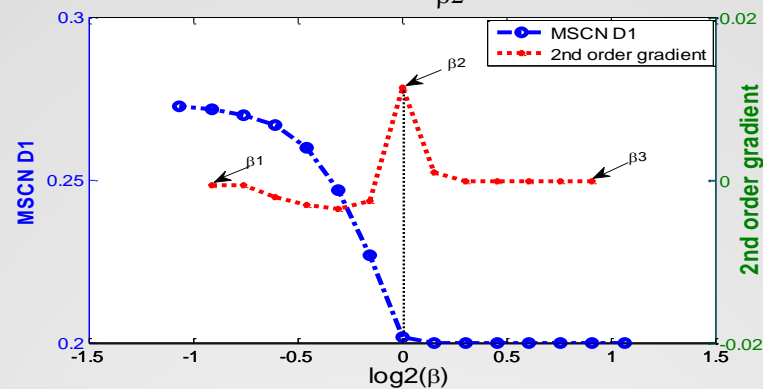
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β_3

β_2

β_1



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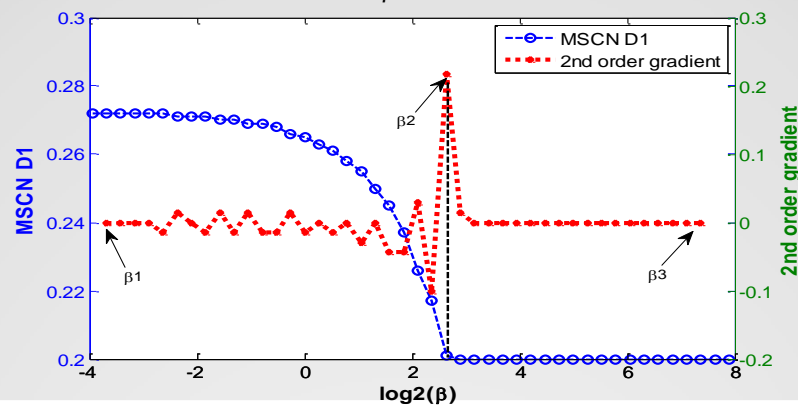
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β_3

β_2

β_1



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基于CT图像质量的迭代重建框架

■ 结论与展望

- 提出一种基于质量的迭代框架，在迭代中根据图像质量自适应调整正则化参数
- 与之前的L曲线方法相比，缩短了选择的时间
- 可以根据医学图像的统计特性设计基于任务的重建框架，提高CT对病灶的表示能力



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基于增强图像局部质量的迭代重建算法

□ 动机

- General IQA和Task-specific IQA有很大的不同，值得研究其中的关系，并且构建更好的模型。



正常剂量重建参考图像

对图像噪声抑制较小
SSIM=0.8583 , $\beta=15000$

对图像噪声抑制明显
SSIM=0.8834 , $\beta=40000$

计算框架：Qiong Xu, et al, "Low-dose X-ray CT Reconstruction via Dictionary Learning", IEEE TMI, vol. 31, 2012.



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基于增强图像局部质量的迭代重建算法

■ 方法基础

传统的基于字典的迭代重建算法

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}_s} \|\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}\|_2^2 + \beta \left(\sum_s \|\mathbf{E}_s \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{D} \mathbf{a}_s\|_2^2 + \sum_s \nu_s \|\mathbf{a}_s\|_0 \right)$$

其中 \mathbf{A} 是系统矩阵， \mathbf{x} 是图像最优解， \mathbf{b} 是投影数据测量值， β 是正则参数， \mathbf{E}_s 是可用来提取图像块的矩阵， \mathbf{D} 是过完备的字典， \mathbf{a}_s 是稀疏系数

■ 提出方法

在正则项中引入线性结构算子 \mathbf{S} ，在保持图像全局质量的同时，增强图像局部质量。

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}_s} \|\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}\|_2^2 + \beta \left(\sum_s (\|\mathbf{E}_s \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{D} \mathbf{a}_s\|_2^2 + \alpha \|\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{E}_s \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{D} \mathbf{a}_s)\|_2^2) + \sum_s \nu_s \|\mathbf{a}_s\|_0 \right)$$

基于增强图像局部质量的迭代重建算法

其中当同时引入梯度算子和拉普拉斯算子时，可简化推导为一个高斯平滑算子 h 。

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{a}_s} \|\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{b}\|_2^2 + \beta \left(\sum_s \|h \otimes (\mathbf{E}_s \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{D} \mathbf{a}_s)\|_2^2 + \sum_s \nu_s \|\mathbf{a}_s\|_0 \right)$$

推导依据: Xue, Wufeng, XuanqinMou, Lei Zhang, and Xiangchu Feng. "Perceptual Fidelity Aware Mean Squared Error." Proc. IEEE ICCV 2013. pp. 705-712. 2013.



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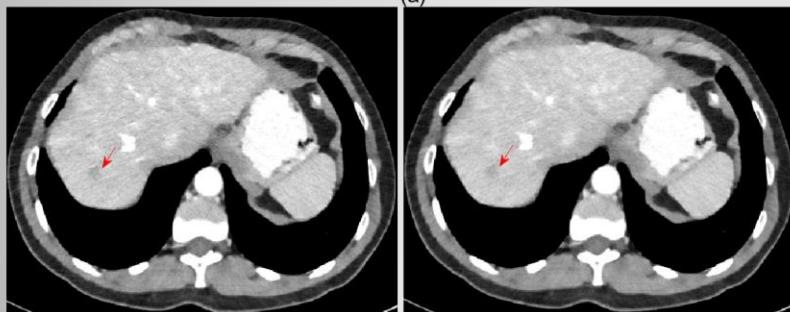
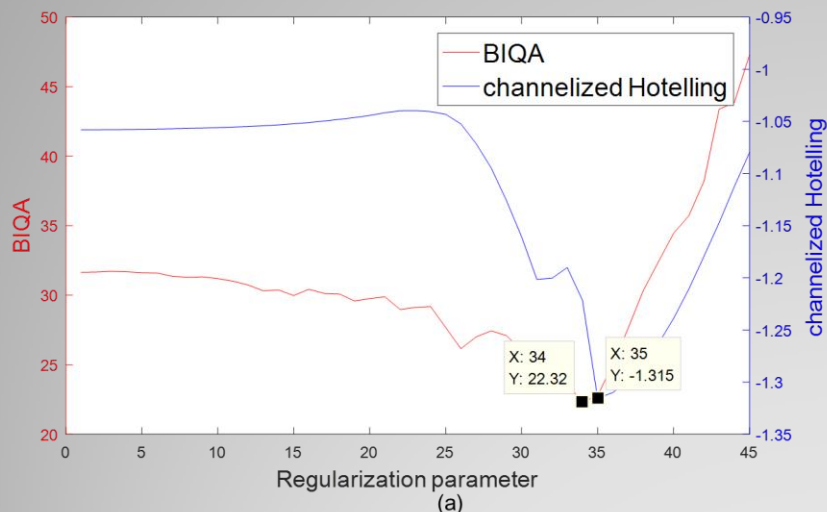
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基于增强图像局部质量的迭代重建算法

■ 实验结果-实际数据

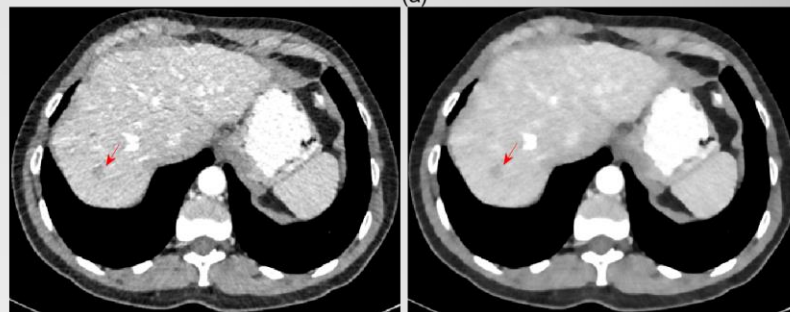
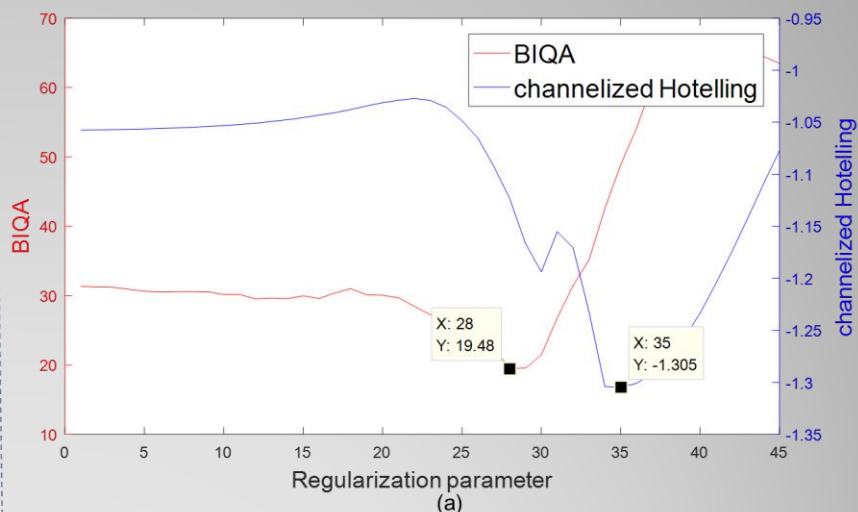
Images reconstructed by proposed FAIR



(b)

(c)

Images reconstructed by DL_IR



(b)

(c)



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基于增强图像局部质量的迭代重建算法

■ 结论与展望

- 两种图像质量评价方法均可选出相对应的最优重建图像。
- 提出方法可使选出的对应最优重建图像之间的差异更小
- 在保持重建图像全局质量的同时提高局部图像质量。
- 为下一步研究提升CT图像质量提供基础。



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2019年11月