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Fast adaptive up scaling of low structured images using a hierarchical filling strategy

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Abstract:
Due to the explosion of online and multimedia content, there is now an overwhelming quantity of information available in the form of still photographs, moving pictures, and sound recordings. As a result, there is a need for efficient and effective methods of storing and retrieving multimedia data like photos. Visual content is used to guide the search, navigation, and retrieval processes in Content Based Image Retrieval (CBIR). Images include information about the items they portray, such as their colours, textures, shapes, and locations. Colour, texture, and form are all examples of low-level qualities that can only tell you so much about an image's content. As a result, a semantic gap emerges between how pictures are understood visually and how they are represented using simple attributes. newline Using low-level traits and their combinations, researchers from all across the globe are attempting to bridge this semantic divide. We identify a number of issues with current low-level features and retrieval methods, and we offer some potential fixes. newline As the volume and diversity of photos in a Content Based Image Retrieval system's database grows, the system's accuracy tends to decline. This may lead to the retrieval of pictures that seem similar but convey distinct semantic notions. In addition, precise picture segmentation is necessary for form feature extraction. However, since segmenting images remains an open problem, extracting shape features is not very trustworthy. To address these issues, this article proposes a CBIR that employs a multistage retrieval technique. newline A picture's low-level details might be either regional or worldwide. Both global and local characteristics may be retrieved from a picture, with the former relying on the whole frame and the latter on only a small section of it. CBIR systems that rely on regional traits are known as RBIRs. In most cases, an RBIR system's accuracy exceeds that of its comparable global CBIR. There is a need for precision in question formulation and a longer response time in conventional RBIR systems.
Keywords: Region Based Image Retrieval systems (RBIR)**,**multimedia,segmentation

Introduction

The internet's massive volumes of multimedia data are used in healthcare, satellite information, video and still picture libraries, computer forensics, and surveillance systems. Thus, efficient multimedia file retrieval and storage are always needed. Multimedia storage as well as retrieval systems have been developed to meet this need. Textile Based Image Retrieval (TBIR), the most used retrieval technique, uses automatic or human-annotated image descriptions. Traditional TBIRs query the database for terms that characterise the image's context. Google Images was the most common TBIR. Text-based systems process information rapidly because string matching is computationally efficient. However, TBIR may produce unhelpful results because it is difficult to describe images in words. Image annotation is imprecise and time-consuming. To avoid TBIR constraints, simpler content-based image retrieval (CBIR) methods were developed. Visual qualities including colour, texture, form, and spatial positioning are used to represent images in CBIR systems' databases. The algorithm discovers comparable pictures from an input photo or drawing. This

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querying strategy matches how people interpret visual data and eliminates the need to explain photographs in words. QBIC is a superb CBIR system.

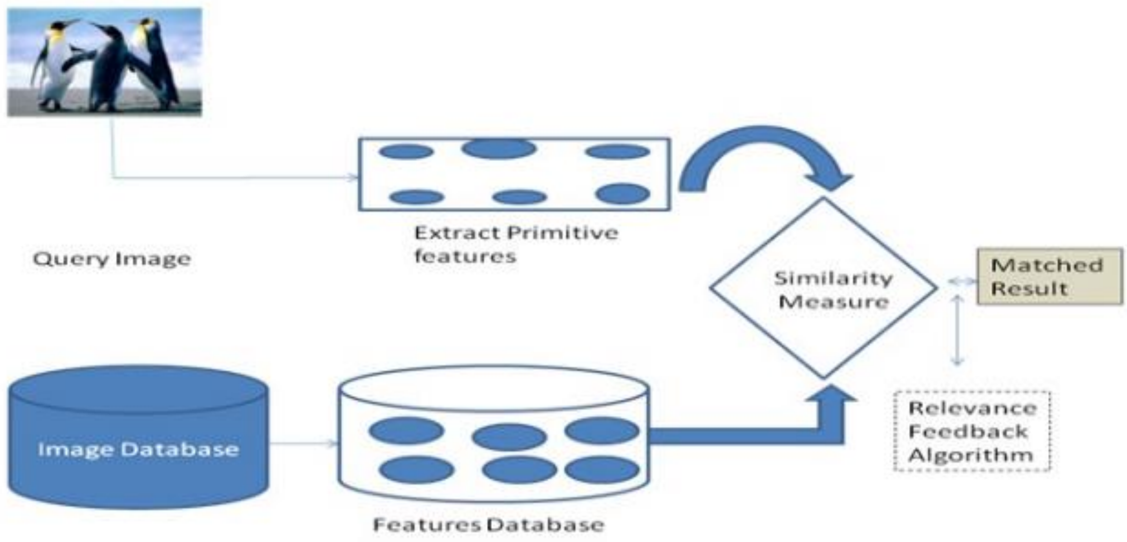

Figure 1: Architecture of a typical CBIR system

Figure 1 depicts a typical CBIR system, which uses a multidimensional feature vector to describe the image's low-level properties including colour, texture, shape, and spatial placements. A feature database is made up of the image database's feature vectors. When a user submits a query to the system with a sample picture or sketch of the item, the process of retrieving it is kicked off. The feature extraction procedure used to create the feature database is then applied to the query picture, transforming it into the feature vector utilised internally. The similarity measurement is used to determine how far off the query image's feature vectors are from the target pictures' feature vectors in the feature database. Finally, an indexing scheme that permits rapid searching of the database of pictures is used to perform the retrieval. In order to provide perceptually and conceptually more relevant retrieval results, user relevance input has recently been included into the improvement of the retrieval process. In this chapter, we'll go over the basics of content-based picture retrieval.

Visual Content Descriptor

It's possible for a number of visual artefacts to appear in a natural photograph of a complicated scene. The visual information in pictures is encoded as a feature descriptor in CBIR systems. A good descriptor is one that can reliably distinguish between similar objects regardless of rotation, scale, or lighting changes. However, visual features' invariance and discriminatory power are not independent. If characteristics with a broad range of invariance are used, it may be impossible to distinguish between the attributes that matter most. It is possible to have a local or global feature description. While a global feature utilises the visual content of the entire image, local descriptors are extracted using a specific region of interest. The term "Region Based Image Retrieval" (RBIR) refers to a class of content-based image retrieval (CBIR) systems that use region characteristics to describe pictures. In contrast, Global CBIR systems use image-level global characteristics to describe pictures. The image's local and global elements essentially stand in for the image's colour, texture, form, and spatial connections between items. The next sections will go through some commonplace aspects of colour, texture, form, and spatial relationship:

Color Features

The most noticeable aspect of a photograph is its colour. Three primary colours are blended together in the right proportion to create the final colour shown at every given pixel in a picture. More information may be gleaned from the three-dimensional colour than from the

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one-dimensional grayscale numbers. A suitable colour space must be established before any colour descriptors can be extracted. RGB, CIE L*a*b*, CIE L*u*v*, HSV, and opponent colour spaces are often utilised for image retrieval applications. While experts can't agree on a single colour space, uniformity is a must for any colour space used in an image retrieval task. In a uniform colour space, the apparent distance between any two colour pairs is identical to the actual distance between those same pairs in the space. Colour moments, colour histogram, colour coherence vector, and colour correlogram are some of the most popular colour characterization tools.

Shape Features

Shape aspects reveal a picture's most important semantics. Shapes are usually described using a piece of a picture. Segmentation approach affects shape feature reliability. Rapid, reliable segmentation is difficult. This limits form features to retrieval when objects or image areas are freely accessible. Boundary and interior form descriptors exist. Chain codes, polygonal estimates, Fourier descriptors, and finite element models use boundaries to describe forms. The latest region-based descriptors are statistical moment and area. Form properties should apply to all three of the axes of motion.

Spatial Information

The efficiency of an image retrieval system may be enhanced by taking into account the positions of various items inside the picture. Image retrieval applications may benefit from the discriminatory information provided by the spatial position and connection of objects. The colour histograms of the blue sky and the blue ocean may seem identical, but their physical placements in the photographs could not be more unlike. Image matching based on shared geographic features may be used to perform spatial location matching. Similar objects that are located in various parts of a picture cannot be identified using this method. Images with the tiger on the left side may not be identical to those with the tiger on the right. To get around this issue, computers check every part of the picture for similarities to the query item or area. The system's reaction time might lengthen as a consequence of this. Two-dimensional strings, spatial quad-trees, and symbolic representations are the most often used methods for determining geographically related locations.

Literature Review

Keon-HeeAhn et.al.,(2020)SISR has grown rapidly in recent years. Most SISR models are trained and assessed using synthetic data, which generates low-resolution (LR) images from excellent quality (HR) images with pre-defined deterioration. RealSR is harder since LR pictures need complicated degradation. MARS is our proposed solution. Adaptive upscaling requires picture data collection. Trials showed that the suggested strategy might enhance RealSR's extremely-resolved photos.

Peng Liu et.al.,(2019-Recently, deep convolutional neural network–based algorithms have outperformed previous approaches to the problem of restoring images. These improvements in efficiency and precision have been made possible by the current approaches' use of a quicker and deeper network. Despite this, they exert considerable effort to restore razor-sharp edges and nuanced textures despite the massive factor of upscaling. We propose a new multiple habitats adaptive convolutional network in this study to address this issue. The suggested network is based primarily on a convolutional block that is itself made from three sub-blocks of varying sizes. Two convolutional layers, a single dynamic rectifying linear unit layer, and a few adaptive short cuts make up each of the sub-blocks.

Jordi Salvadoret.al(2013) This research uses cross-scale self-similarity to estimate an extremely-resolved rendition of a previously seen picture. We use learning to determine the best upscaling and analysis filters for separate-image super-resolution. This method uses local error measures from fitting each filter to each picture patch instead of just one metric to calculate every glossary-based or learning-based super-resolution. Real-time interactive software benefits from the suggested method's low processing costs and parallelizable architecture. The experimental findings reveal that our method beats dictionary-based super-resolution and is comparable to deep learning and adaptive post-processing in generality..

Image Indexing

Images are captured one at a time and analysed for their colour, texture, and form characteristics, as illustrated in Figure 1.

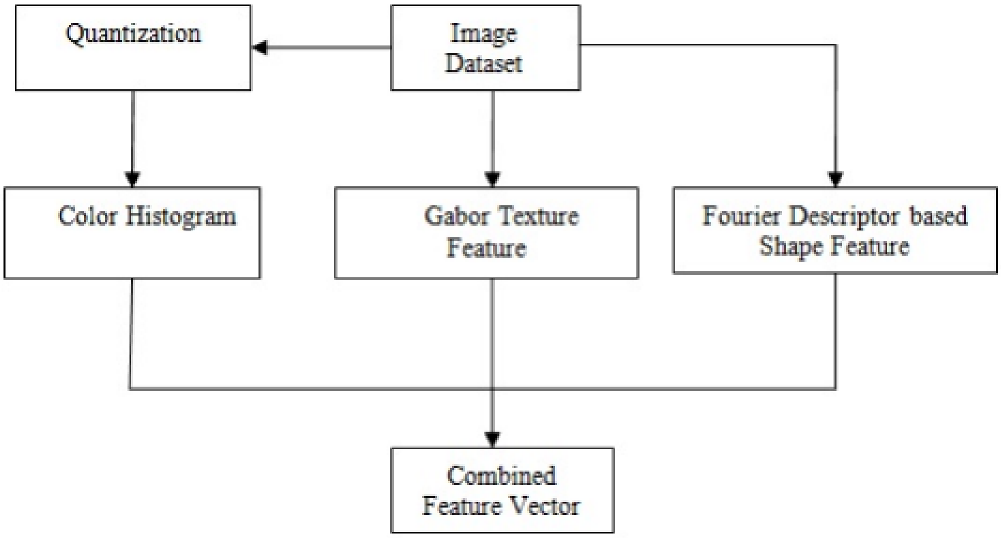

Figure 1: Content Based Image Indexing

First, an HSV quantization colour histogram is derived to extract image colour characteristics. Colour feature vectors are created using histogram bin pixel counts. Gabor texture characteristics are generated and saved in a database for texture information. The form feature vector uses the centroid distance's Fourier descriptor. The feature vector contains data from all three sources after indexing the database with the main key. The relational database table stores the generated feature vector with the primary key as a periodic counter (see Table1). Counter starts at 1. Each new feature vector recorded adds a picture to the database.

Table 1: Structure of database

Index	Color Feature			Texture Feature			Shape Feature			Image Path/Name
	C_1	C_2	C_n	T_{n+1}	T_2	T_m	S_{m+1}	S_2	S_q	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Horse1.jpg
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No two photos in the database may have the same name, since all names must be distinct. Colour is broken down into its constituent parts (C1, C2, etc.). Similar to how components are used to express form and texture properties.

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Experimental Result

Figure 2.Image representating each category of different database

Our system's sample run is shown in Figure 3. The top left picture is the query image, while the remaining 20 photos are the results of the search. Our system's precision is sensitive to the values of N, P, and K. N should always be equal to the total number of photos in the database that match the criteria of the query image..

Figure 3. Retrieval results for an example query

Giving the user the possibility to adjust parameters manually significantly expands the system's adaptability. The stage-by-stage retrieval results for the parameters N, P, and K with their default values of 10, 8, and 5 are shown in Figure 4. In this way, the search space is reduced, allowing the low-level characteristics to more accurately reflect the user's intent. The suggested method has been evaluated by computing the average accuracy across many categories using the default settings. If the category of the query picture matches the category of the returned image, then the obtained image is relevant. Each picture in each set is used as a query in the current evaluation of the system. When the number of output photos (L) is set to 20, the average precision and average recall for that category are computed based on the retrieval results of each of these 20 images.

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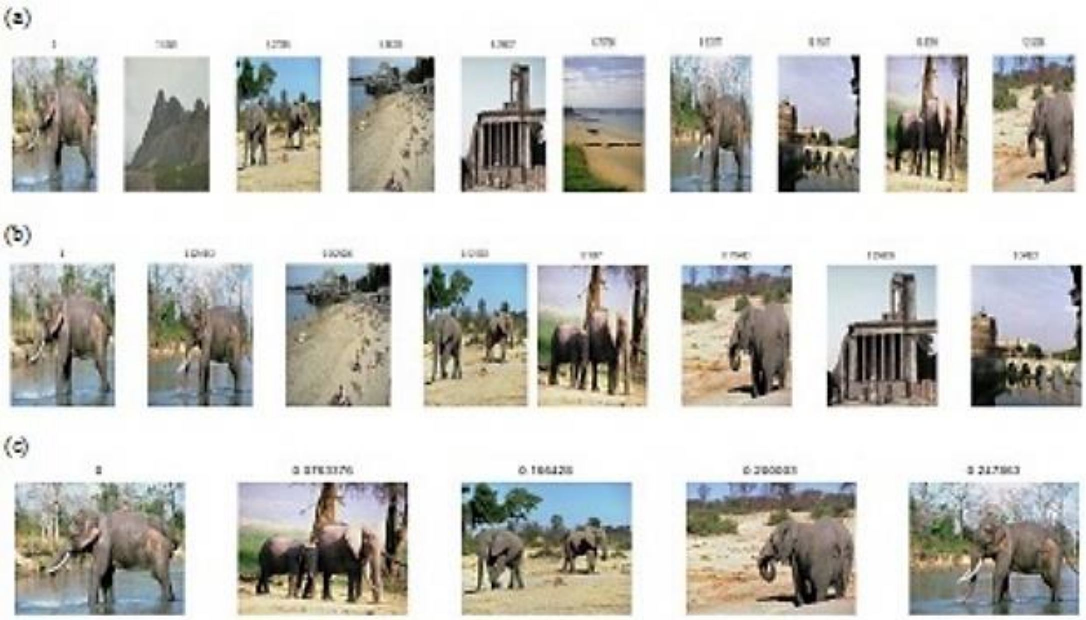

Figure 4: Intermediate results for each stage (a) Result of first stage (RC) with N=10 (b) Result of second stage (RT) with P= 8 (c) Final result of system (RS) with K = 5

Table 2 displays the results of an evaluation of the proposed system and five alternative alternatives. It has been shown that our technique has higher average accuracy than all other methods, with the exception of the Buses category. However, our model's average precision in this class can also be increased by selecting appropriate values for N, P, and K. Improvements in search efficiency have resulted mostly from focusing on more relevant parts of the database.

Table 2 Average precision of different models

Category ID	Class	Proposed Model	ElAlami (2011)	Chuen et al. (2009)	Wang et al. (2011)	Jhanwar et al. (2004)	Huang and Dai (2003)
1	Africa	**0.748**	0.703	0.683	0.720	0.453	0.424
2	Beaches	**0.582**	0.561	0.540	0.400	0.398	0.446
3	Buildings	**0.621**	0.571	0.562	0.600	0.374	0.411
4	Buses	**0.802**	**0.876**	**0.888**	0.500	0.741	**0.852**
5	Dinosaurs	**1.000**	0.987	0.992	0.950	0.915	0.587
6	Elephants	**0.751**	0.675	0.658	0.600	0.304	0.426
7	Flowers	**0.923**	0.914	0.891	0.800	0.852	0.898
8	Horses	**0.896**	0.834	0.803	0.630	0.568	0.589
9	Mountains	**0.561**	0.536	0.522	0.300	0.293	0.268
10	Food	**0.803**	0.741	0.733	0.400	0.369	0.427
Average		**0.769**	0.739	0.727	0.590	0.527	0.533

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Conclusion

We introduced a new method for quick upscaling of poorly structured photos, one that maintains sharp focus and unaltered edges. To do this, the strategy is adaptable, using a computationally costly method only where necessary and relying on simpler techniques elsewhere. Uncomplicated approach in all the other parts. Edge clarity is preserved when grey value pictures are filled in using a median filter as the basis. Less expensive methods simply interpolate the area in the other areas.

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