

Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza im. Stanisława Staszica w Krakowie

AGH University of Science and Technology

> Method for Assessing Objective Video Quality for Automatic License Plate Recognition Tasks

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Introduction

2 Acquisition of the Existing Source Reference Circuits (SRC)

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- 2 Acquisition of the Existing Source Reference Circuits (SRC)
- Preparation of Hypothetical Reference Circuits (HRC)

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Quality Experiment

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- 6 Results

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Nowadays, there are many metrics for overall Quality of Experience (QoE), both those with Full Reference (FR), such as the peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR) or structural similarity (SSIM), and those with No Reference (NR), such as Video Quality Indicators (VQI), which are successfully used in video processing systems to evaluate videos whose quality is degraded by different processing scenarios.

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- However, they are not suitable for video sequences used for recognition tasks (Target Recognition Videos, TRV).

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- Therefore, correctly estimating the performance of the video processing pipeline in both manual and Computer Vision (CV) recognition tasks is still a major research challenge.

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- However, they are not suitable for video sequences used for recognition tasks (Target Recognition Videos, TRV).
- Therefore, correctly estimating the performance of the video processing pipeline in both manual and Computer Vision (CV) recognition tasks is still a major research challenge.
 - In response to this need, we show in this paper that it is possible to develop the new concept of an objective model for evaluating video quality for Automatic License Plate Recognition (ALPR) tasks.



Figure: Frame of the AGH data set for video quality assessment in plate recognition



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The source of the full data set for ALPR is the CCTV Source Reference Circuits (SRC video sequences).



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- The source of the full data set for ALPR is the CCTV Source Reference Circuits (SRC video sequences).
- Collected at the AGH University of Science and Technology, Krakow, Lesser Poland, by filming parking during high traffic hours.
- The data set contains video sequences, containing approximately 15,500 frames in total.



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The ALPR Subset

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frames for ALPR

The ALPR Subset

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The whole set is subsampled, resulting in 120 images divided into a training set, a test set, and a validation set, in a ratio of 80 vs 20 vs 20, respectively.

Figure: The montage of selected SRC frames for ALPR





Figure: Diagram of a single-lens reflex camera with basic labels. Based on Reflex camera labels.svg. The author of the original base image is Jean François WITZ. By Astrocog – Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0

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The HRC set is based on the digital camera model and how the luminous flux reflected from the scene eventually becomes a digital image.



Figure: Diagram of a single-lens reflex camera with basic labels. Based on Reflex camera labels.svg. The author of the original base image is Jean François WITZ. By Astrocog – Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0









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HRC	Unit	Min	Max
Under-Exposure	FFmpeg filter parameter	0	-0.6
Over-Exposure	FFmpeg filter parameter		0.6
Defocus (Blur)	ImageMagick filter parameter		6
Gaussian Noise	FFmpeg filter parameter		48
Motion Blur	ImageMagick filter parameter		18
JPEG	ImageMagick filter parameter	0	100

Table: Thresholds for specific Hypothetical Reference Circuits (HRC) – distortions (listed in rows)

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HRC	#HRC
Over/Under-Exposure (Photography)	12
Defocus (Blur)	6
Gaussian Noise	6
Motion Blur	6
JPEG	19
Motion Blur + Gaussian Noise	5
Over-Exposure + Gaussian Noise	5
Under-Exposure + Motion Blur	5
#PVS	6720

Table: Hypothetical Reference Circuits (HRC) - distortions

Recognition Experiment

Recognition Experiment Overview



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ALPR Time



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ALPR Time

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The average execution time of the ALPR computer vision algorithm per single video frame is 0.21 s.

ALPR Time

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- The average execution time of the ALPR computer vision algorithm per single video frame is 0.21 s.
- Importantly, execution times are evaluated using a PC with an Intel Core i5-8600K CPU.

Quality Experiment Overview



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Indicators

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No	Name	Authors	Language
1	Commercial Black		C/C++
2	Blockiness		C/C++
3	Block Loss		C/C++
4	Blur		C/C++
5	Contrast		C/C++
6	Exposure	VQ AGH	C/C++
7	Interlacing		C/C++
8	Noise		C/C++
9	Slicing		C/C++
10	Spatial Activity		C/C++
11	Temporal Activity		C/C++

Indicators

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No	Name	Authors	Language
12	BIQI		MATLAB
13	BRISQUE	LIVE	MATLAB
14	NIQE		MATLAB
15	OG-IQA		MATLAB
16	FFRIQUEE		MATLAB
17	IL-NIQE		MATLAB
18	CORNIA	UMIACS	MATLAB
19	HOSA	BUPT	MATLAB

Results

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	Precision	Recall	F-measure
All metrics	0.779	0.776	0.777
Only ours	0.758	0.759	0.764

Table: General results we received for ALPR for 2 classes

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Table: Confusion matrix for the test set, ALPR scenario, all metrics, and two classes

		Algorithm	
		Not more than 2 err.	Other cases
Truth	Not more than 2 err.	292	302
	Other cases	138	628

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- The numerical analysis is to check the sensitivity of the model to individual distortions.
- As one can see, for the Gaussian Noise, Defocus, Motion Blur, and JPEG HRCs, the model shows quite similar error sensitivity – it is wrong in about 30% of the cases.
- The exception is Exposure HRC, for which the model is much less mistaken, only for 11% cases.





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- Our observations suggest that the characteristics of the initial scene are an important component that misleads the models.
- VQI completely disregards this factor, which has a major impact on the accuracy of recognition.

Publication

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Leszczuk, M., Janowski, L., Nawała, J., Boev, A. (2022). Method for Assessing Objective Video Quality for Automatic License Plate Recognition Tasks. In: Dziech, A., Mees, W., Niemiec, M. (eds) Multimedia Communications, Services and Security. MCSS 2022. Communications in Computer and Information Science, vol 1689. Springer, Cham.

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