

*Dedicated to the scientific community*

# Declaration

I hereby certify that

- The work presented in this dissertation is my own original work, conducted under the general supervision of my advisor.
- This work has not been submitted to any other institution for any degree or diploma.
- I have adhered to the guidelines provided by Tezpur University in writing this thesis.
- I have followed the norms and guidelines outlined in the Ethical Code of Conduct of the university.
- Whenever I have used materials (data, theoretical analysis, and text) from other sources, I have properly cited them within the text of the dissertation and included their details in the references.

*Kunal Pradhan*

**Kunal Pradhan**



Department of Computer Science & Engineering  
Tezpur University

Napaam, Tezpur- 784028, Assam, India.

Dr. Swarnajyoti Patra  
Assistant Professor

Phone: +91-3712-275117

Fax: +91-3712-267005/6

E-Mail: swpatra@tezu.ernet.in

### Certificate of Supervisor

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**Semantic-Aware Structure Preserving Image Filtering Techniques**” submitted to Tezpur University in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering under the School of Engineering, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Computer Science and Engineering, is a record of research work carried out by **Kunal Pradhan** under my supervision and guidance.

All assistance received from various sources has been duly acknowledged. No part of this thesis has been submitted elsewhere for the award of any other degree.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Swarnajyoti Patra'.

Signature of Supervisor

(Swarnajyoti Patra)

Assistant Professor

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Tezpur University

Assam, India-784028



## Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **“Semantic-Aware Structure Preserving Image Filtering Techniques”** submitted by **Kunal Pradhan** to Tezpur University in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering under the School of Engineering, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Computer Science and Engineering, has been examined by us on ..... and found to be satisfactory.

The Committee recommends the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Signature of Principal Supervisor

Signature of External Examiner

# Acknowledgments

**Funding:-** *This work is supported by the Science and Engineering Research Board, Government of India, with Grant No. CRG/2020/003018.*

First and foremost, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, **Dr. Swarnajyoti Patra**, for his unwavering support, guidance, and encouragement throughout the duration of this research. The insightful feedback and constructive criticism have been invaluable in shaping this thesis. I would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the members of my doctoral research committee (DRC) and all the faculty of the department of CSE, Tezpur University, for their time, expertise, and helpful suggestions. Their diverse perspectives and academic rigor have greatly enhanced the quality of this work. A special thanks to my fellow scholar, senior and junior friends for their camaraderie and moral support. Our numerous discussions and collaborative efforts have been a source of inspiration and motivation. I would like to acknowledge the technical assistance provided and the administrative support from all the dignitaries of our department. Their contributions behind the scenes were crucial to the smooth progress of my research. I am particularly grateful to **the Science and Engineering Research Board, Government of India** for providing the necessary funding and resources for this research. Without their support, this work would not have been easy-going. On a personal note, I owe a debt of gratitude to my family and friends for their unconditional love, patience, and encouragement. To my parents, thank you for your unwavering belief in me and your constant support. To my friends, thank you for being a source of strength and joy during the challenging times.

---

Lastly, I would like to express my gratitude to **Dr. Irfan** and other psychiatrist of LGBRIMH, Tezpur, for the therapy, invaluable support and encouragement throughout my healing phase, which helped me persevere and successfully complete my research.

Finally, I want to dedicate this to **Prof. Manoranjan Maiti** and **Dr. Samir Maity**, under whom I began my research journey.

Thank you all.

*Kunal Pradhan*

**Kunal Pradhan**

# List of Figures

1-1	Evolution of image filtering . . . . .	4
1-2	Proposed framework . . . . .	30
2-1	(a) Original image with simple structure. (b)(c) The filtered images obtained using smaller and larger static box windows. (d) Original image with complex structure. The filtered images and their zoomed portion obtained using (e)(f) static box window and (g)(h) proposed dynamic window. . . . .	43
2-2	(a) Original 1-dimensional signal and the corresponding filtered signal obtained by applying (b) Opening, (c) Closing, (d) (Opening + Closing)/2, and (e) Median operations with a fixed SE of size 3 unit.	43
2-3	(a) Original image, its magnified part enclosed with yellow rectangle and the intensity values of the pixels on the red line. The filtering results obtained by applying (b) Opening, (c) Closing, and (d) (Opening + Closing) / 2. . . . .	45

2-4	(a) Gradient image without applying pre-processing, (b) Gradient image with applying proposed pre-processing and (c) Its histogram with the best fitted log-normal distribution curve by maximum likelihood estimator. (d) The initial edge-map $E_b$ obtained by applying global threshold $t_1$ . . . . .	49
2-5	(a)(d) Original images, their (b)(e) initial edge-maps $E_b$ , and (c)(f) refined edge-maps $E_r$ produced by the proposed technique. . . . .	52
2-6	(a) Original image $I$ and (b) the corresponding gradient image $J_{mg}$ . (c)(d)(e)(f)(g) The zoomed version of the red windows of center pixels $p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4$ and $p_5$ are shown in the original image, and (h)(i)(j)(k)(l) their corresponding local histograms obtained from the gradient image. . . . .	53
2-7	Adaptive windows for the median filter are designed using the generated edge-map ( $E_r$ ). . . . .	56
2-8	(a)(f) Original images and the generated edge-maps after (b)(g) iteration 1, (c)(h) iteration 2, (d)(i) iteration 3. (e)(j) Filtered images produced by the proposed technique after $3^{rd}$ iteration. . . . .	57
2-9	(a) Original image and some magnified portions of it. Filtered images obtained by the proposed technique after (b) iteration 1, (c) iteration 3, and (d) iteration 5. . . . .	57



2-10 Comparative results for part of the Roman marine life mosaic image in Pompeii (a) Original image and some zoomed portions of it. Filtered images generated by applying (b) BTF,  $k = 7, n_{itr} = 5$  [32], (c) SATF  $ss = 4, sr = 0.05, st = 0.1, n_{itr} = 7, div = 30$  [69], (d) RoG,  $\lambda = 0.01, \sigma_1 = 2, \sigma_2 = 4, K = 4, dec = 2.0$  [22], (e) SATV,  $\lambda = 1.25, n_{itr} = 19$  [125], (f) FABF  $\rho_{smooth} = 5, \rho_{sharp} = 5$  [55], (g) RILS,  $\lambda = 0.35, \gamma = 50/255, n_{itr} = 25$  [91], and (h) Proposed,  $W = 31 \times 31, n_{itr} = 4$  . . . . . 61

2-11 Comparative results for part of a roman still life mosaic image: (a) Original image and the filtered images produced by applying (b) BTF,  $k = 5, n_{itr} = 3$  [32], (c) SATF  $ss = 3, sr = 0.1, st = 0.1, n_{itr} = 7, div = 30$  [69], (d) RoG,  $\lambda = 0.01, \sigma_1 = 1, \sigma_2 = 2, K = 2, dec = 2.0$  [22], (e) SATV,  $\lambda = 2.5$  [125], (f) FABF  $\rho_{smooth} = 2, \rho_{sharp} = 4$  [55], (g) RILS,  $\lambda = 0.5, \gamma = 25/255, n_{itr} = 15$  [91], and (h) Proposed,  $W = 17 \times 17, n_{itr} = 3$  . . . . . 62

2-12 Comparative results for a brick wall graffiti image: (a) Original image and the filtered images produced by applying (b) BTF,  $k = 9, n_{itr} = 7$  [32], (c) SATF  $ss = 7, sr = 0.05, st = 0.1, n_{itr} = 7, div = 30$  [69], (d) RoG,  $\lambda = 0.01, \sigma_1 = 2, \sigma_2 = 4, K = 4, dec = 2.0$  [22], (e) SATV,  $\lambda = 0.75$  [125], (f) FABF  $\rho_{smooth} = 5, \rho_{sharp} = 5$  [55], (g) RILS,  $\lambda = 0.75, \gamma = 50/255, n_{itr} = 25$  [91], and (h) Proposed,  $W = 7 \times 7, n_{itr} = 7$  . . . . . 63

2-13 (a)(b)(c)(d) Original images, and (e)(f)(g)(h) the filtered images obtained by the proposed technique. . . . . 63

2-14 (a) Original image of a mosaic floor ( PIQE=38.97 ) and some zoomed portions of it. Filtered images obtained by the proposed technique after iteration 3 for (b) $W = 7 \times 7$  ( SSIM=0.75, MSSIM=0.76, MI=2.27, PIQE=79.92 ), (c) $W = 15 \times 15$  ( SSIM=0.75, MSSIM=0.77, MI=2.28, PIQE=78.34 ), and (d) $W = 23 \times 23$  ( SSIM=0.76, MSSIM=0.77, MI=2.28, PIQE=78.50 ). . . . 67

2-15 (a)(d)(g) Original images, (b)(e)(h) images with Gaussian noise ( $\sigma = 0.03$ ) and their corresponding (c)(f)(i) denoised images obtained by applying proposed filtering technique. . . . . 68

2-16 (a)(c)(e) Original images and their corresponding (b)(d)(f) enhanced images obtained by the proposed technique. . . . . 69

2-17 (a)(c) Tone mapped images generated by Farbman’s method [47] and (b)(d) tone mapped images generated by Durand’s method [49] integrating proposed filtering technique. . . . . 71

2-18 (a)(g) Original images and (b)(h) Edge detected from the original images, (c)(i) Edge detected after  $5 \times 5$  Gaussian smoothing, (d)(j) Edge detected after  $9 \times 9$  Gaussian smoothing, (e)(k) Edge detected after smoothing by the proposed technique using Canny operator, and (f)(l) Edge detected by the proposed technique with proposed morphological gradient-based approach. . . . . 72

3-1 (a) A perfectly smooth image and a line passes through different objects on it, (b) (c) (d) intensity distribution of the pixels on the image associated to the different portions of the line. . . . . 78

3-2 Four lines horizontal  $H$ , vertical  $V$ , diagonal  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  passing through the center pixel  $p$  within a square window  $w$ . . . . . 80

3-3	Reference (a) step distribution function $T_L$ and (b) uniform distribution function $U_L$ . . . . .	80
3-4	Approach I: Overall framework of the developed technique . . . . .	82
3-5	Approach II: Overall framework of the developed technique . . . . .	84
3-6	Input images (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f) and their corresponding edge-maps generated by Model I (a1)(b1)(c1)(d1)(e1)(f1), Model II (a2)(b2)(c2)(d2)(e2)(f2), Sobel operator (a3)(b3)(c3)(d3)(e3)(f3), Prewitt operator (a4)(b4)(c4)(d4)(e4)(f4), and Canny edge detection algorithm (a5)(b5)(c5)(d5)(e5)(f5). . . . .	88
3-7	Original image of Pompeii Marine Life mosaic, corresponding edge-maps, and filtered images produced by Model I and Model II of the proposed technique . . . . .	89
3-8	Comparative results of a mosaic floor image: (a) Original image and zoomed portions of it. Filtered images with best possible parameters and its respective SSIM Values obtained by (b) Reg-Cov ( $k = 15, ps = 6, \sigma = 0.2$ ) [SSIM = 0.36] [72] (c) BTF ( $k = 9, n_{itr} = 7$ ) [SSIM = 0.37] [32], (d) SATF ( $ss = 3, sr = 0.1, st = 0.1, n_{itr} = 7, div = 30$ ) [SSIM = 0.44] [69], (e) SATV ( $\lambda = 1.25$ ) [SSIM = 0.32] [125], (f) RILS ( $\lambda = 1.5, \gamma = 50/255, n_{itr} = 15$ ) [SSIM = 0.25] [91], (g) GISF ( $\alpha = 0.75, \lambda = 1.25, n_{itr} = 10$ ) [SSIM = 0.45] [92], and (h) Proposed ( $w = 11 \times 11, n_{itr} = 5$ ) [SSIM = 0.51] techniques. . . . .	90
3-9	(a)(c)(e)(g)(i) Original images with different types of textures and structures, (b)(d)(f)(h)(j) Corresponding filtered images generated by the proposed technique. . . . .	91

3-10 Comparative results for Mosaic Floor I image: (a) Input image and some highlighted portions of it. Filtered images produced by applying (b) Reg-Cov ( $k = 15, ps = 6, \sigma = 0.2$ ) [72] (c) BTF,  $k = 9, n_{itr} = 7$  [32], (d) SATF  $ss = 3, sr = 0.1, st = 0.1, n_{itr} = 7, div = 30$  [69], (e) SATV,  $\lambda = 2.5$  [125], (f) RILS  $\rho_{smooth} = 3, \rho_{sharp} = 5$  [91], (g) GISF,  $\lambda = 50, \gamma = 20/255, n_{itr} = 15$  [92], (h) Proposed Model I, ( $w = W_2$ ), and (i) Proposed Model II, ( $w = W_3$ ) techniques. . . . . 95

3-11 Comparative results for Mosaic Floor II image: (a) Input image. Filtered images produced by applying (b) Reg-Cov ( $k = 15, ps = 6, \sigma = 0.2$ ) [72] (c) BTF, ( $k = 9, n_{itr} = 7$ ) [32], (d) SATF ( $ss = 3, sr = 0.1, st = 0.1, n_{itr} = 7, div = 30$ ) [69], (e) SATV, ( $\lambda = 2.5$ ) [125], (f) RILS ( $\rho_{smooth} = 3, \rho_{sharp} = 5$ ) [91], (g) GISF, ( $\lambda = 50, \gamma = 20/255, n_{itr} = 15$ ) [92], (h) Proposed Model I, ( $w = W_2$ ), and (i) Proposed Model II, ( $w = W_3$ ) techniques. . . . 96

3-12 Comparative results for Mosaic Floor III image: (a) Input image. Filtered images produced by applying (b) Reg-Cov ( $k = 15, ps = 6, \sigma = 0.2$ ) [72] (c) BTF, ( $k = 9, n_{itr} = 7$ ) [32], (d) SATF ( $ss = 3, sr = 0.1, st = 0.1, n_{itr} = 7, div = 30$ ) [69], (e) SATV, ( $\lambda = 2.5$ ) [125], (f) RILS ( $\rho_{smooth} = 3, \rho_{sharp} = 5$ ) [91], (g) GISF, ( $\lambda = 50, \gamma = 20/255, n_{itr} = 15$ ) [92], (h) Proposed Model I, ( $w = W_3$ ), and (i) Proposed Model II, ( $w = W_3$ ) techniques. . . . 96

3-13 (a)(c)(e)(g)(i) Input images with a wide range of diverse textures and structures, and (b)(d)(f)(h)(j) Respective filtered images obtained by applying developed method. . . . . 97

3-14	(a)(d)(g) Original images, (b)(e)(h) images with Gaussian noise ( $\sigma = 0.03$ ) and their corresponding (c)(f)(i) denoised images obtained by applying proposed filtering technique. . . . .	100
3-15	(a)(c)(e) Original images and their corresponding (b)(d)(f) enhanced images obtained by the proposed technique. . . . .	101
3-16	(a)(c) RGB tone mapped images generated by Farbman techniques [47] and (b)(d) RGB tone mapped images generated by integrating proposed filtering technique in [49]. . . . .	102
4-1	A fixed-size square window and the four lines $H, V, D_1,$ and $D_2$ passing through the center pixel $p$ . . . . .	108
4-2	(a)(f) Original images and their corresponding generated (b)(g) semantic gradient images (SGIs), (c)(h) histograms of SGIs, (d)(i) edge-maps, and (e)(j) filter images. . . . .	110
4-3	(a) Original image and the filtered images produced by our developed technique by using the options (b) $F_4,$ (c) $F_3,$ (d) $F_2,$ and (e) $F_1.$ . . . . .	115
4-4	Filtering results of a cross-stitch cartoon image having regular texture: (a) the original image and the filtered images produced by (b) Reg-Cov ( $k = 15, ps = 6, \sigma = 0.2$ ) [72] (c) BTF, $k = 9, n_{itr} = 7$ [32], (d) SATF $ss = 3, sr = 0.1, st = 0.1, n_{itr} = 7, div = 30$ [69], (e) SATV, $\lambda = 2.5$ [125], (f) RILS $\rho_{smooth} = 3, \rho_{sharp} = 5$ [91], (g) GISF, $\lambda = 50, \gamma = 20/255, n_{itr} = 15$ [92], and (h) Proposed ( $F_4$ ) techniques. . . . .	116

4-5 Filtering results of a mosaic image having complex textures and structures: (a) the original image and the filtered images produced by (b) Reg-Cov ( $k = 15, ps = 6, \sigma = 0.2$ ) [72] (c) BTF,  $k = 9, n_{itr} = 7$  [32], (d) SATF  $ss = 3, sr = 0.1, st = 0.1, n_{itr} = 7, div = 30$  [69], (e) SATV,  $\lambda = 2.5$  [125], (f) RILS  $\rho_{smooth} = 3, \rho_{sharp} = 5$  [91], (g) GISF,  $\lambda = 50, \gamma = 20/255, n_{itr} = 15$  [92], and (h) Proposed ( $F_3$ ) techniques. . . . . 117

4-6 Filtering results of a floor image having irregular texture: (a) the original image and the filtered images generated by (b) Reg-Cov ( $k = 15, ps = 6, \sigma = 0.2$ ) [72] (c) BTF, ( $k = 9, n_{itr} = 7$ ) [32], (d) SATF ( $ss = 3, sr = 0.1, st = 0.1, n_{itr} = 7, div = 30$ ) [69], (e) SATV, ( $\lambda = 2.5$ ) [125], (f) RILS ( $\rho_{smooth} = 3, \rho_{sharp} = 5$ ) [91], (g) GISF, ( $\lambda = 50, \gamma = 20/255, n_{itr} = 15$ ) [92], and (h) Proposed ( $F_3$ ) techniques. . . . . 118

4-7 Filtering results of a bee image having irregular varying scale textures: (a) the original image and the filtered images generated by (b) Reg-Cov ( $k = 15, ps = 6, \sigma = 0.2$ ) [72] (c) BTF, ( $k = 9, n_{itr} = 7$ ) [32], (d) SATF ( $ss = 3, sr = 0.1, st = 0.1, n_{itr} = 7, div = 30$ ) [69], (e) SATV, ( $\lambda = 2.5$ ) [125], (f) RILS ( $\rho_{smooth} = 3, \rho_{sharp} = 5$ ) [91], (g) GISF, ( $\lambda = 50, \gamma = 20/255, n_{itr} = 15$ ) [92], and (h) Proposed ( $F_2$ ) techniques. . . . . 118

4-8 (a)(d)(g)(j)(m)(p) Original images with various textures and structures and their corresponding (b)(e)(h)(k)(n)(q) edge-maps and (c)(f)(i)(l)(o)(r) filtered images generated by the proposed technique. 119

4-9 (a)(d)(g) Original images, (b)(e)(h) images with Gaussian noise ( $\sigma = 0.03$ ) and their corresponding (c)(f)(i) denoised images obtained by applying proposed filtering technique. . . . . 123

4-10	(a)(c)(e) Original images and their corresponding (b)(d)(f) enhanced images obtained by the proposed technique. . . . .	124
4-11	(a)(c) RGB tone mapped images by Farbman techniques [47] and (b)(d) RGB tone mapped images by proposed filtering, respectively, from two different HDR images. . . . .	125
5-1	First PC of the Pavia University data set and the five filtered images generated from it by applying (a) the filtering technique presented in Chapter 2 and (b) the Approach I presented in Chapter 3, considering the size of windows $7 \times 7$ , $11 \times 11$ , $17 \times 17$ , $27 \times 27$ , and $43 \times 43$ . . . . .	136
5-2	First PC of the Pavia University data set and the four filtered images generated from it by applying (a) the Approach II presented in Chapter 3 and (b) the filtering technique presented in Chapter 4 by using four discrete options. . . . .	137
5-3	Indian Pines data set: (a) False color composition; (b) Classes with color code; (c) Training samples; (d) Test samples; and (e) Ground truth map. . . . .	138
5-4	Pavia University data set: (a) False color composition; (b) Classes with color code; (c) Training samples; (d) Test samples; and (e) Ground truth map. . . . .	139
5-5	University of Houston data set: (a) False color composition; (b) Classes with color code; (c) Training samples; (d) Test samples; and (e) Ground truth map. . . . .	141

5-6	(a) Ground truth map and the classification maps provided by (b) ESFP I, (c) ESFP II (d) ESFP III and (e) ESFP IV for the Indian Pines data set. . . . .	143
5-7	(a) Ground truth map and the classification maps provided by (b) ESFP I, (c) ESFP II (d) ESFP III and (e) ESFP IV for the Pavia University data set. . . . .	144
5-8	(a) Ground truth map and the classification maps provided by (b) ESFP I, (c) ESFP II (d) ESFP III and (e) ESFP IV for the University of Houston data set. . . . .	145
5-9	(a)(i) Original images ( Two simple RGB images, those already used in the previous chapters to show the filtering results ) and (b)(j) Segmented image from those original images, (c)(k) Segmented image from the filtered images of BTF [32], (d)(l) SATF [69], (e)(m) GISF [92], and (f-h)(n-p) proposed I, II, and III techniques from Chapters: 2, 3, and 4 respectively. Segmented using an unsupervised technique, MeanShift++ [68]. . . . .	155
5-10	(a)(g) Two original test images from BSD500 dataset [100] and (b)(j) segmented images from those original images, (c)(k) segmented images from the filtered images of BTF [32], (d)(l) SATF [69], (e) GISF [92], and (f-h)(n-p) proposed I, II, and III techniques from the Chapters: 2, 3, and 4 respectively. Segmented by applying a supervised technique called BiSeNet V2 [151], (q)(r) Respective ground truth edges of the two test images. . . . .	156



# List of Tables

2.1	The skewness values obtained from local histograms are associated with the different pixels of the gradient image. . . . .	52
2.2	The values of the IQA metrics SSIM, MSSIM, MI and PIQE obtained for the filter images generated by the different techniques. The bold font indicates the best values of these IQA metrics. . . . .	65
2.3	List of parameters of the proposed technique and their suggested values. . . . .	66
2.4	The execution times ( in seconds ) of the developed method in contrast to the state-of-the-art methods. . . . .	73
3.1	The scores of the IQA metrics SSIM, MSSIM, MI and PIQE of the filtered images produced by the different techniques. The bold font are indicating the best scores of these IQA metrics. . . . .	98
3.2	The run time ( in seconds ) of the state-of-the-art and the technique we developed. . . . .	103
4.1	The SSIM, MSSIM, and PIQE for the filtered images produced by different techniques. Bold type face indicates the best results. . . . .	122

5.1	Class names, labels, as well as training and test samples selected by the IEEE GRSS Data Fusion Committee in 2013 [57], and available ground truths for Indian Pines dataset. . . . .	139
5.2	Class names, labels, as well as training and test samples selected by the IEEE GRSS Data Fusion Committee in 2013 [57], and available ground truths for Pavia University dataset. . . . .	140
5.3	Class names, labels, as well as training and test samples selected by the IEEE GRSS Data Fusion Committee in 2013 [57], and available ground truths for the University of Houston dataset. . . . .	142
5.4	The classification results obtained from various techniques using the same training and test samples as those in [57] for the Indian Pines dataset. . . . .	147
5.5	The classification results obtained from various techniques using the same training and test samples as those in [57] for the Pavia University dataset. . . . .	148
5.6	The classification results obtained from various techniques using the same training and test samples as those used in [57] for the University of Houston dataset . . . . .	149

5.7 The quantitative measure for the segmented image quality using no reference ( without ground truth ) metrics like Spatial Entropy, Color homogeneity, Edge preserving index ( EPI ), Normalized gradient deviation ( NGD ) and reference based ( with ground truth ) metrics  $F_1$  score, Fragmentation Index ( FI ), Normalized mutual information ( NMI ), and Hausdorff distance ( HD ) of the original images and the filtered images produced by BTF [32], SATF [69], GISF [92] and three proposed techniques of the previous chapters. For semantic segmentation, two recently developed different methods: MeanShift++ [68] and BiSeNet V2 [151]. The bold fonts indicate the best scores of the respective metrics. . . . . 154

# List of Algorithms

1	Proposed semantic-aware structure preserving filtering technique . . .	58
2	Approach I: Proposed reduced parameter sensitive image filtering technique . . . . .	83
3	Approach II: Proposed reduced parameter sensitive image filtering technique . . . . .	89
4	Proposed parameter efficient image filtering technique . . . . .	113
5	Algorithm to generate the proposed profiles $I_{ESFP}$ Ior IIor IIIor IV . .	137

# Glossary of Terms

BF	Bilateral Filtering
Reg-Cov	Region Covariance
BTF	Bilateral Texture Filtering
SATF	Structure Aware Texture Filtering
SATV	Structure Adaptive Total Variation
FABF	Fast Adaptive Bilateral Filter
RILS	Real-Time Iterative Least Square
GISF	Generalized Image Smoothing Framework
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio
PSNR	Peak Signal to Noise Ratio
SSIM	Structural Similarity Index Measure
MSSIM	Multi-scale Structural Similarity Index Measure
PIQE	Perception-based Image Quality Evaluator
MI	Mutual Information
$D_{KL}$	Kullback-Leibler (KL) Divergence
JSD	Jensen Shannon Divergence
MGD	Morphological Gradient Distribution
SGI	Semantic Gradient Image
EPI	Edge Preservation Index
NGD	Normalized Gradient Deviation
FI	Fragmentation Index
NMI	Normalized Mutual Information

# Symbols and Notations

$\delta$	morphological dilation
$\epsilon$	morphological erosion
$\delta(\epsilon)$	morphological opening
$\epsilon(\delta)$	morphological closing
$\epsilon(\delta)$	morphological closing
$\delta - \epsilon$	morphological gradient
$(\delta(\epsilon) + \epsilon(\delta))/2$	morphological texture filtering