

Comprehensive Insights into Psychological Image Quality: Addressing Ecological Validity and Emotional Content

Introduction

QoE measure of the **delight or annoyance** of a customer's experiences with a service.



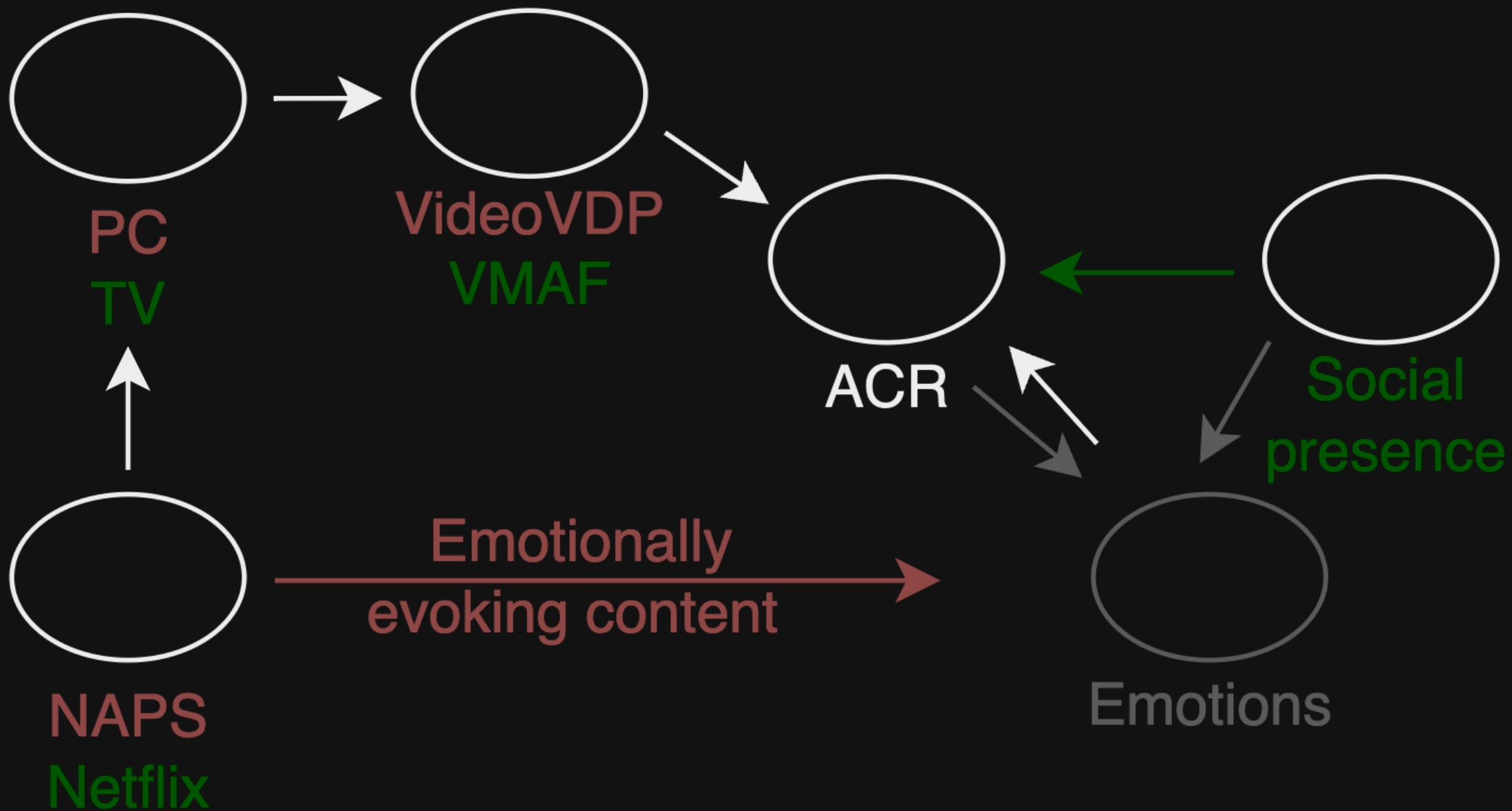
Introduction

QoE measure of the delight or annoyance of a customer's experiences with a service.

Objective of this studies was to use psychological factors as **independent** variable.



Study 1
Study 2



Study 1: Psychological Image Quality



Source Reference Circuits (SRCs)

- Nencki Affective Picture System (NAPS) picture database used
- 1,356 high-quality realistic pictures, categorised as: “people”, “faces”, “animals”, “objects” and “landscapes”
- Database providing per-picture ratings covering entire range of 3 psychological variables: valence, arousal & approach/avoidance
- Using a subset of the NAPS database in the “people” category (250 pictures), being one of the most popular categories used in research
- Not removing pictures with potentially graphic, sexual or upsetting content



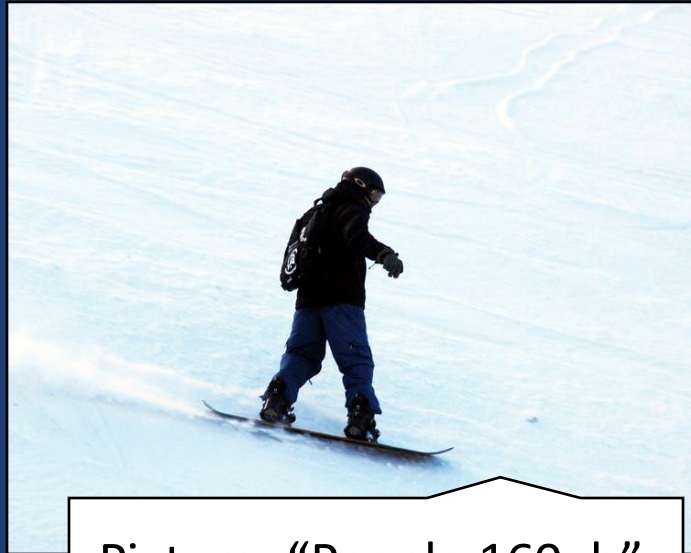
Hypothetical Reference Circuits (HRCs)

- 7 quality levels with fixed quality metric levels, as shown in Table
- Max quality metric level achieved for SRC image: 10
- The values of the other levels empirically selected
- Aiming at achieving distribution of quality levels being:
 - Widest possible
 - Most uniform

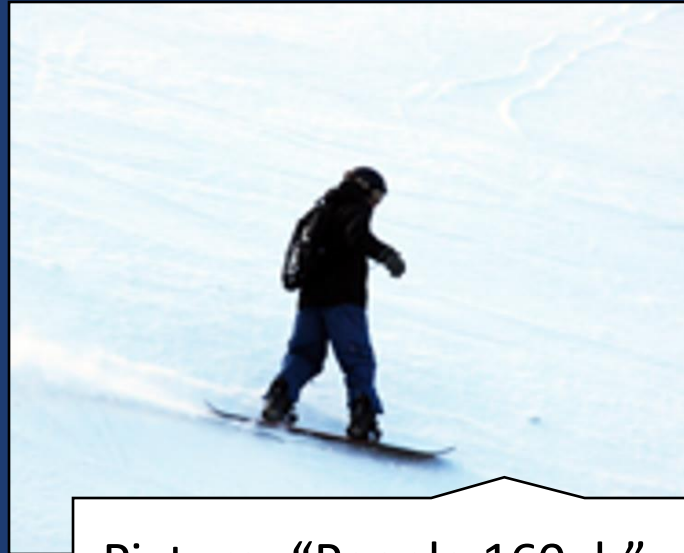
Quality	FovVideoVDP Quality Setting
A	10.000
B	9.825
C	9.600
D	9.350
E	9.050
F	8.600
G	7.750



Example Processed Video Sequence (PVS) (Or Actually Processed Picture)



Picture: "People 160_h",
Compression: "A"



Picture: "People 160_h",
Compression: "D"



Picture: "People 160_h",
Compression: "G"

Picture Quality (ACR) as Measured Variable

**Assess quality of material
displayed**

- ☐ excellent
- ☐ good
- ☐ fair
- ☐ poor
- ☐ bad

Next

Time since start: 0 minutes.
Progress: 0%.



Psychophysical Experiment – Crowd-Sourcing Platform

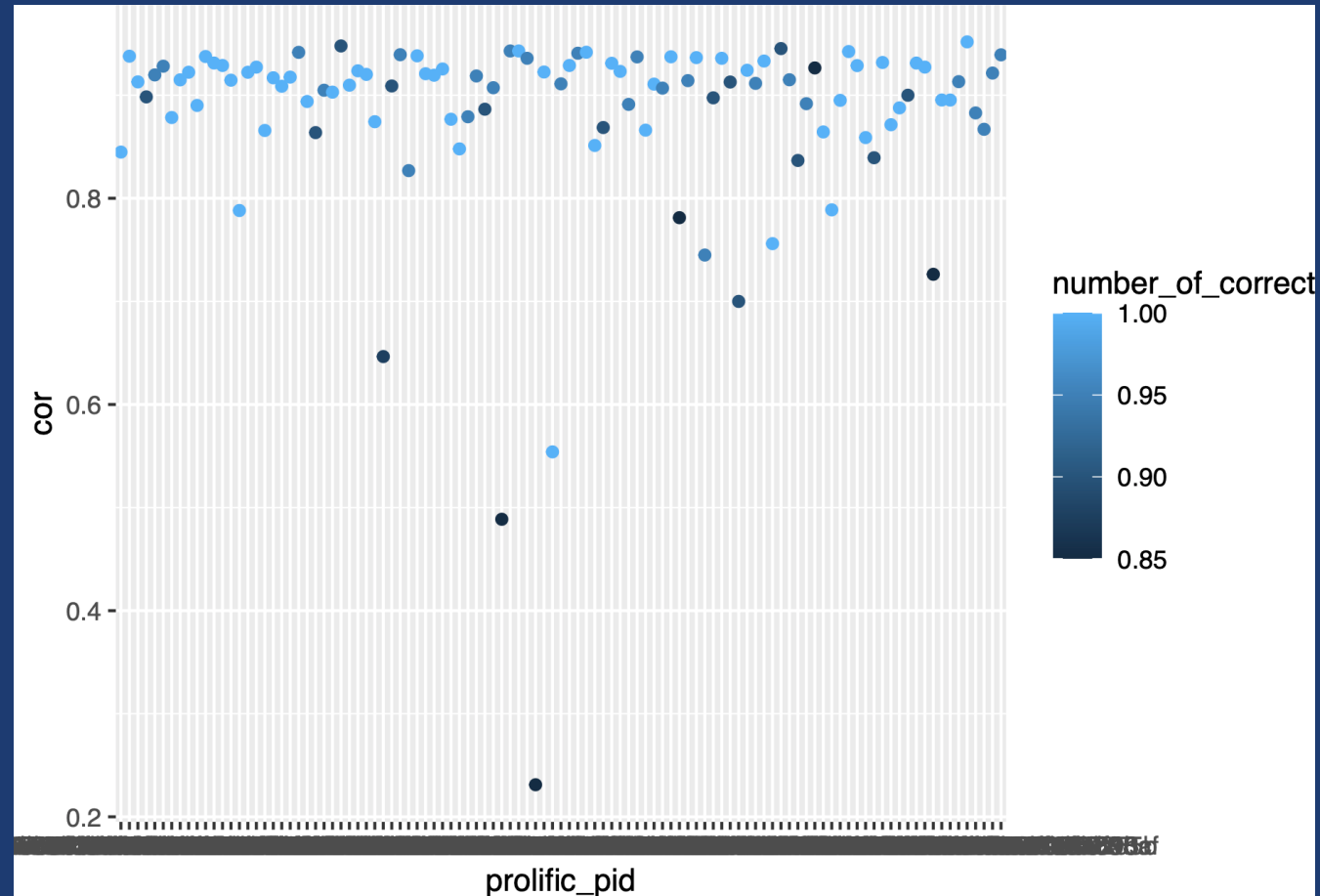
- Lack of specialized requirements
- Experiment to be tailored for crowdsourcing
- Participants recruited and compensated through Prolific
- Test group of 115 users participating in experiment
- Experiment carried out remotely
- Participants compensated (£9=\$11/hour) for their time



Empowering world-changing research



The Vast Majority of Participants Being Not Outliers (ITU-T 0.75 Pearson Correlation Criterion)



Trapping Questions

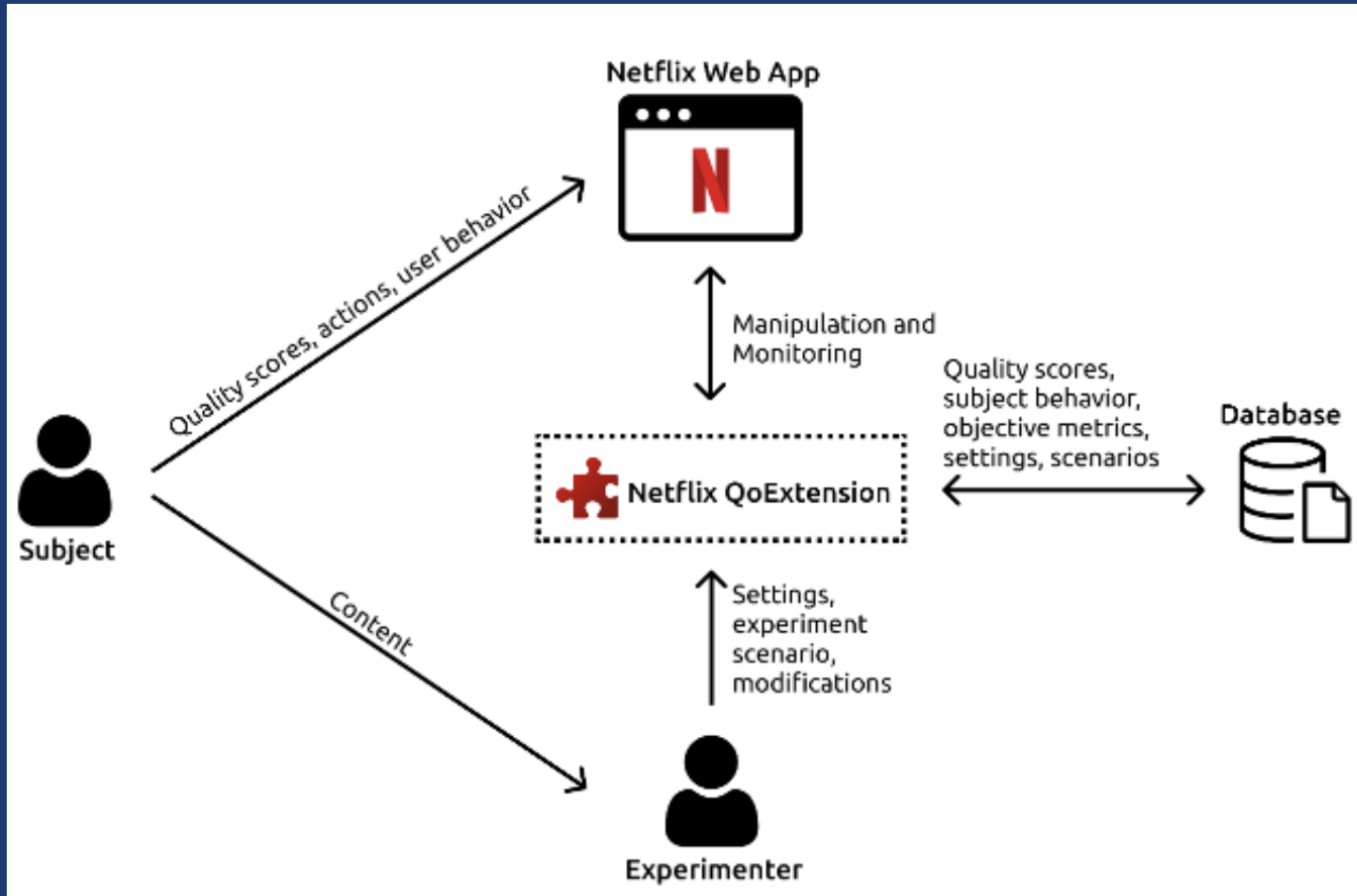
- 20 trapping questions asked to filter out inattentive participants
 - Examples given on the right
 - Up to 3 errors were allowed (agreed a priori)
 - Remember that low image quality may make it difficult to answer
 - All participants positively verified (no more than 3 errors)!
- “Did the photo show a market?” (Answer: True)
 - “Did the photo show a street?” (Answer: True)
 - “Did the photo show an artist?” (Answer: True)
 - “Did the photo show a garlic?” (Answer: False)
 - “Did the photo show pollution?” (Answer: False)



Study 2: Watching with Friends



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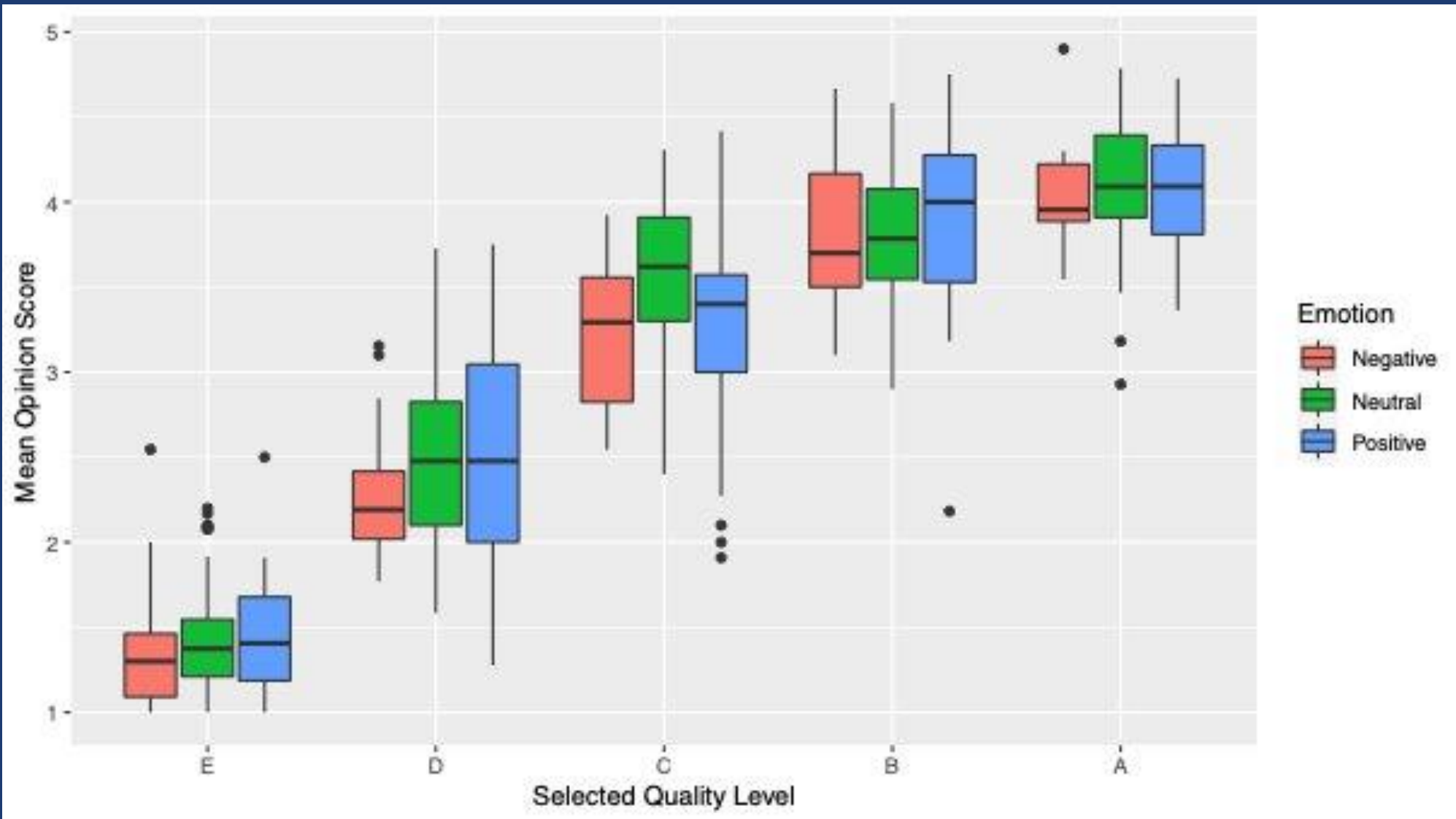


Study Design

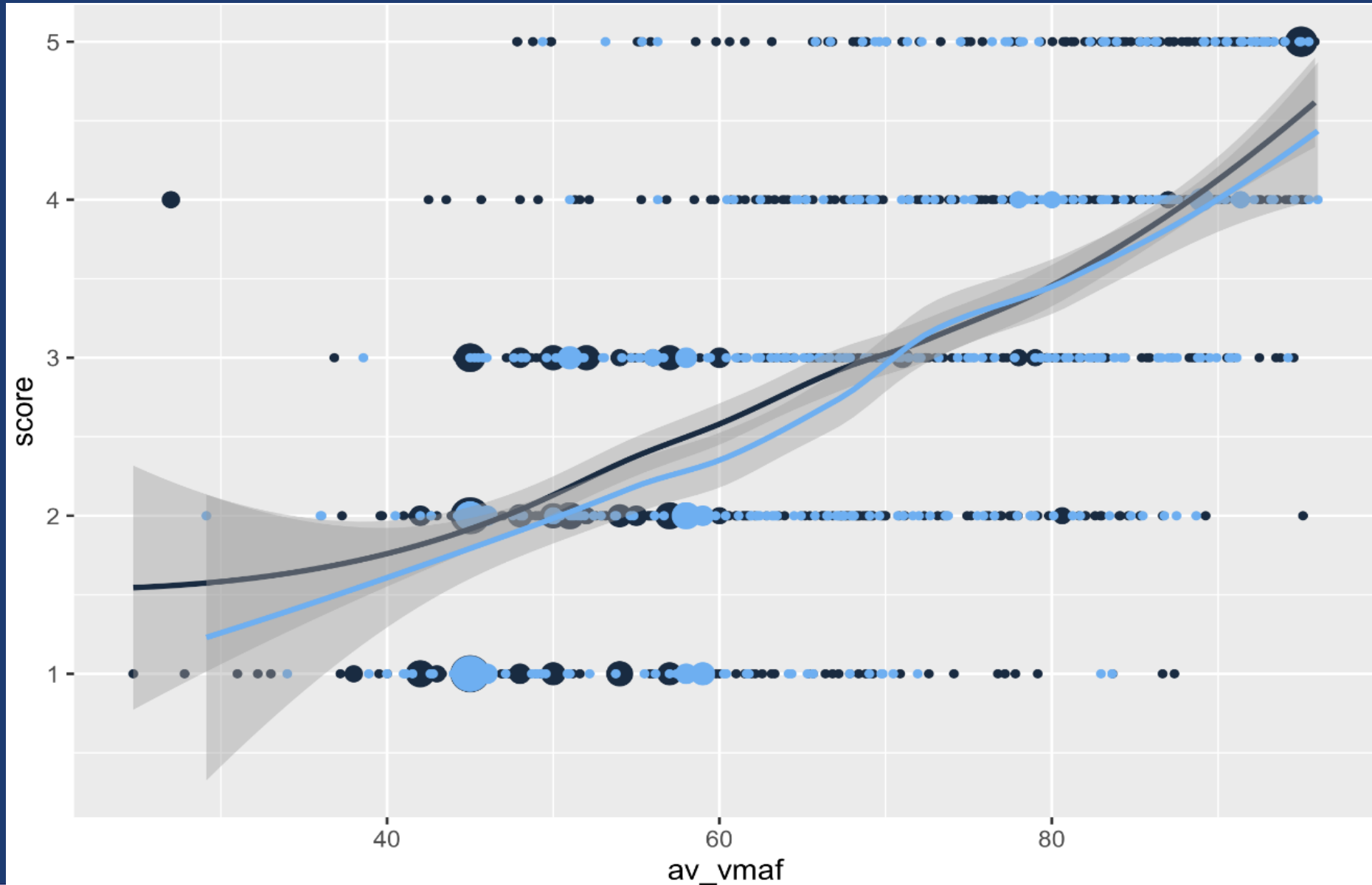
- 23 pairs of participants
- 2 series: alone and together
- Scores were obtained every 2.5 minutes
- Content chosen by participants



Study 1 results



Study 2 results



Conclusions

- **Observation on Effects:**

- Effects are lower than initially expected.
- Measuring QoE with ACR scale neglect influence of emotional factors.

- **Insights on Metric:**

- Metrics performance is better than anticipated.
- This can allow for QoE studies focused on emotions and behaviour.



Recommendations

- **For ACR:**
 - Use this scale only for perceptual studies.
 - For studies measuring other aspects of QoE use metrics as approximation.
- **QoE future studies:**
 - Use behavioural or emotional measures.



Thank you

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