UNIVERSITEIT GENT

FACULTY OF **ENGINEERING**

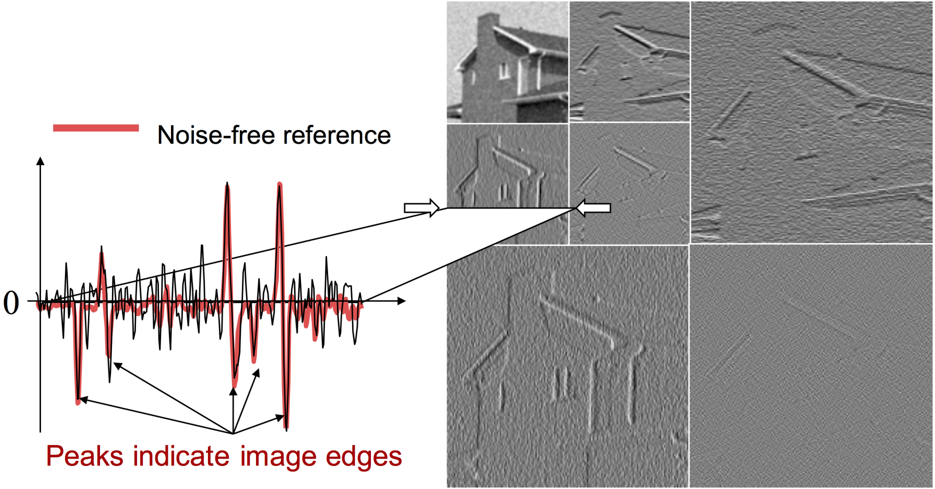
Sparse Coding and Machine Learning in High-dimensional and Multimodal Image Processing

Aleksandra Pižurica

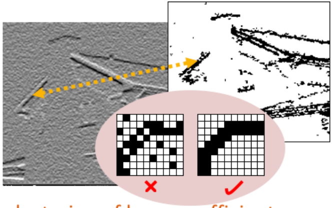
Department Telecommunications and Information Processing
Ghent University

Karen Eguiazarian's 60th anniversary celebration
Tampere, Finland, 10 January 2020

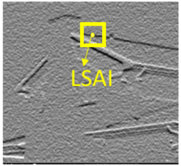
Some historical notes on wavelet domain image denoising



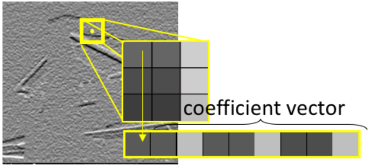
Spatial context modeling in wavelet domain image denoising



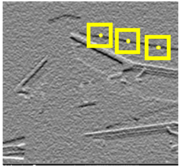
Spatial clustering of large coefficients
(Markov random models: fields and trees)



Calculate a local spatial activity indicator
(LSAI) from the neighboring coefficients

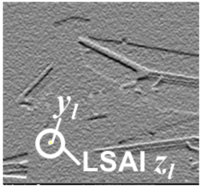


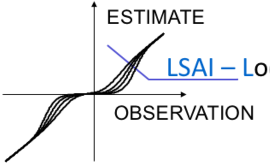
Model the statistics of coefficient vectors
(GSM models and generalizations)



Non local: look for self similar contexts
throughout the image

Some historical notes on wavelet domain image denoising: *ProbShrink*

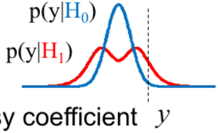


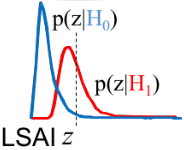


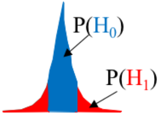
LSAI – Local Spatial Activity Indicator

$$y = x + n, \qquad \hat{x} = P(H_1 \mid y, z)\, y = \frac{\eta\xi\mu}{1+\eta\xi\mu}\, y$$

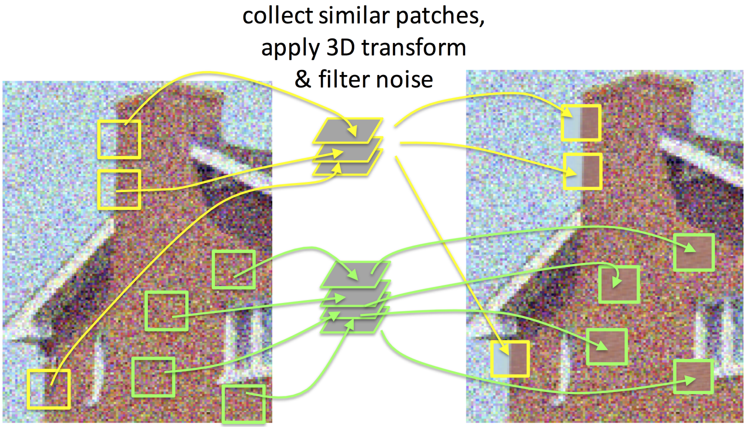
$$\eta = \frac{p(y \mid H_1)}{p(y \mid H_0)} \qquad \xi = \frac{p(z \mid H_1)}{p(z \mid H_0)} \qquad \mu = \frac{P(H_1)}{P(H_0)}$$







Some historical notes on wavelet domain image denoising: BM3D



K. Dabov, A. Foi and K. Egiazarian.. Image denoising by sparse 3D transform-domain collaborative filtering. IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, 2007.

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Advanced Statistical Tools for Enhanced Quality Digital Imaging with Realistic Capture Models

Edited by: Karen Egiazarian, Keigo Hirakawa, Aleksandra Pizurica and Javier Portilla

Pižurica *et al. EURASIP Journal on Advances in Signal Processing* 2013, **2013**:140
http://asp.eurasipjournals.com/content/2013/1/140

EURASIP Journal on Advances in Signal Processing
a SpringerOpen Journal

EDITORIAL **Open Access**

Advanced statistical tools for enhanced quality digital imaging with realistic capture models

Aleksandra Pižurica[1*], Javier Portilla[2], Keigo Hirakawa[3] and Karen Egiazarian[4]

Editorial

Getting closer to reality in modeling image capture devices is crucial for the improvement of image quality beyond the limits of image restoration algorithms as we know them today. This calls for more accurate statistical modeling of distortions and noise coming from real capture devices (Poisson noise, internal non-linearities, space variant point spread functions due to nonideal optics, chromatic aberrations, etc.). While these effects are often not considered in the restoration algorithms, their impact on the resulting image quality is huge in practice. For the camera captures, the amount of light received will be further decreased by technical barriers (diffraction effects) [8]. Hence, increasing further the sensor resolution by itself will not necessarily lead to actual gains in image quality. Also, recent improvements in sensor sensitivity allow cameras to operate in very low lighting conditions, but this boosts noise in the acquired images. The negative effects of noise can be largely suppressed by post-processing algorithms, but these require precise knowledge of the noise characteristics to achieve optimal performance. Due to the mismatch between the actual

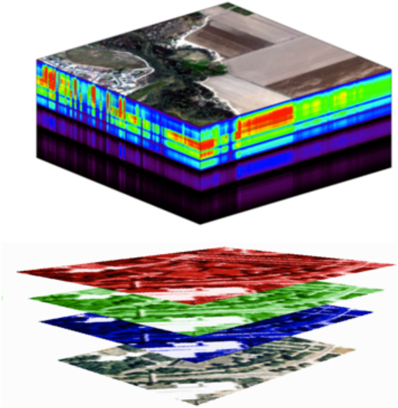
Collaboration with Karen at Ghent University

Collaboration with Karen at Ghent University

Outline

1. Sparse Coding of High-Dimensional Signals
   - Sparse representation
   - Sparse Representation Classification
2. Applications in Remote Sensing
   - Robust SRC in Hyperspectral Imaging
   - Sparse Unmixing
   - Sparse Subspace Clustering
3. Applications in Art Investigation
   - The Ghent Altarpiece
   - Challenges for signal processing and machine learning
   - Paint loss detection based on sparse coding
   - Deep learning approaches
   - Virtual restoration

A Wealth of High-Dimensional Multimodal Data



Remote sensing data (hyperspectral, visible, LiDAR,...)

Digitized paintings (infrared, X-Ray, visible)

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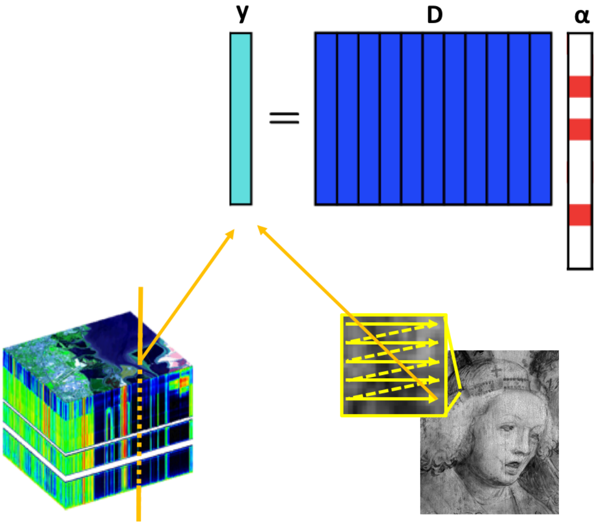
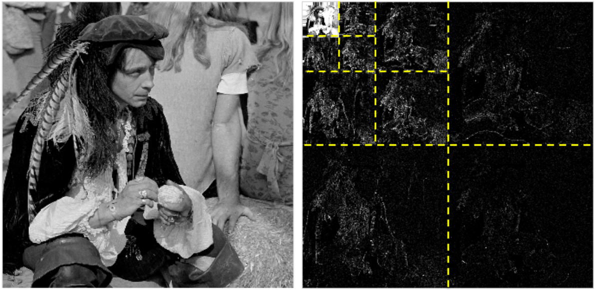
Sparse representation



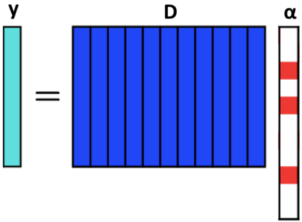
Designed vs. Learned Dictionaries

- **Designed dictionaries**: wavelets, curvelets, shearlets...
  - typically yield sparse representation of signals and images
  - advantages: generic, fast computation



- **Learned dictionaries**
  - trained on a set of representative examples
  - goal: optimally sparse representation for a given class of signals

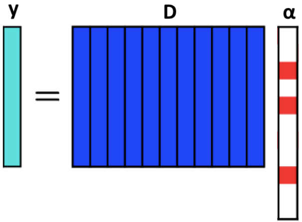
Sparse coding



$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|_2^2 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \|\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|_0 \leq K$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \|\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|_0 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|_2^2 \leq \epsilon$$

Sparse coding



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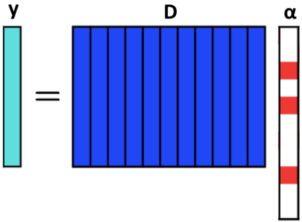
Greedy algorithms

- Matching Pursuit (MP) [Mallat and Zhang, '93]
- **OMP** [Tropp,'04], CoSaMP [Needell and Tropp, '09]
- IHT [Blumensath and Davies, 09]

Sparse coding



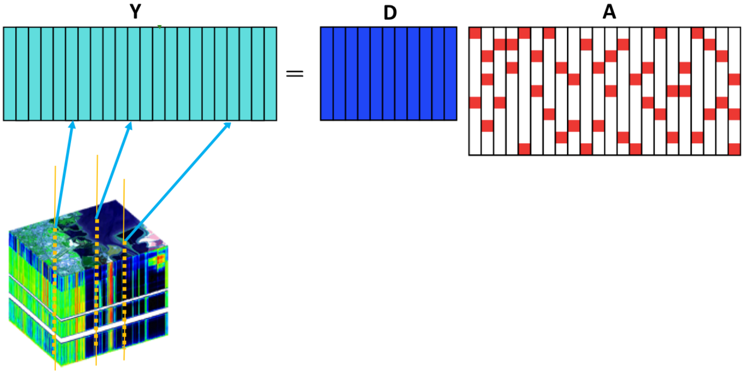
Convex relaxation:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \|\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|_2^2 \leq \epsilon$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|_2^2 + \lambda\|\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|_1$$

LASSO [Tibshirani, '96], BPDN [Chen et al, '01]

Sparse coding and dictionary learning

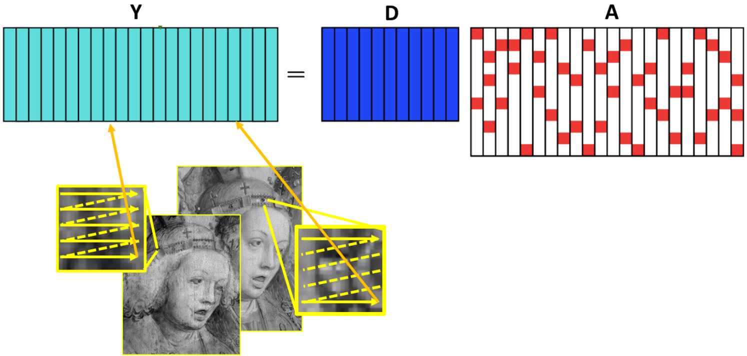


$$\{\hat{\mathbf{D}}, \hat{\mathbf{A}}\} = \arg\min_{\mathbf{D},\mathbf{A}} \left\{ \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{DA}\|_F^2 \right\} \quad \text{subject to} \quad \forall i, \|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i\|_0 \leq K$$

A similar objective:

$$\{\hat{\mathbf{D}}, \hat{\mathbf{A}}\} = \arg\min_{\mathbf{D},\mathbf{A}} \sum \|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i\|_0 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{DA}\|_F^2 \leq \epsilon$$

Sparse coding and dictionary learning

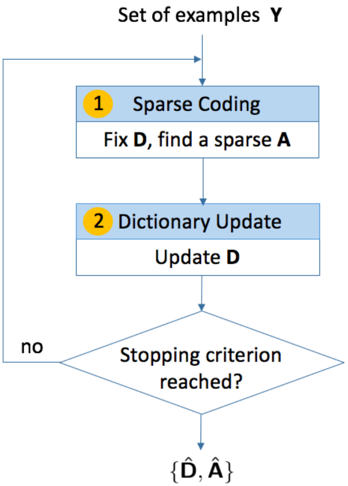


$$\{\hat{\mathbf{D}}, \hat{\mathbf{A}}\} = \arg\min_{\mathbf{D},\mathbf{A}} \left\{ \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{DA}\|_F^2 \right\} \quad \text{subject to} \quad \forall i, \|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i\|_0 \leq K$$

A similar objective:

$$\{\hat{\mathbf{D}}, \hat{\mathbf{A}}\} = \arg\min_{\mathbf{D},\mathbf{A}} \sum_i \|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i\|_0 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{DA}\|_F^2 \leq \epsilon$$

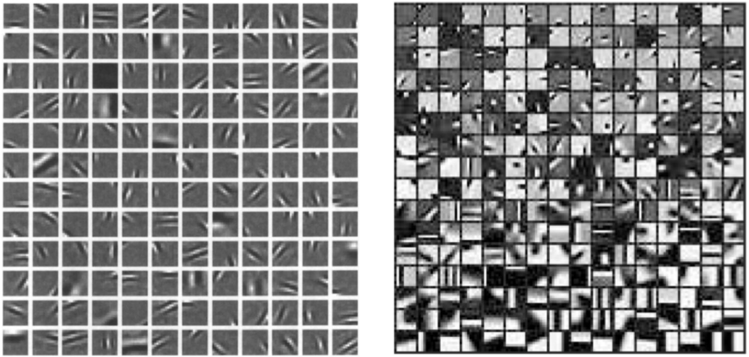
Iterate Two Steps: Sparse Coding and Dictionary Update



Dictionary update:

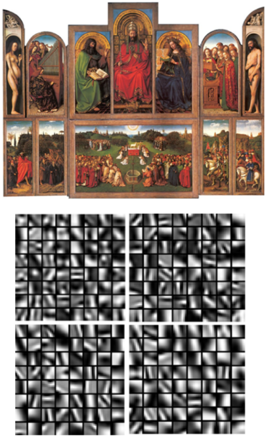
- Maximum likelihood method of [Olshausen and Field, 1997]
- MOD [Engan et al., 1999]
- K-SVD [Aharon et al., 2006]

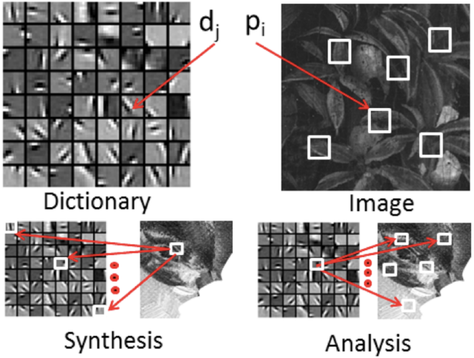
Learned Dictionaries of Image Atoms - Examples



Examples of dictionaries trained by [Olshausen and Field, 1997] (left) and K-SVD [Aharon et al., 2006] (right)

Application in Painter Style Characterization





[Hughes et al, 2009], [Latić and Pižurica, 2014]

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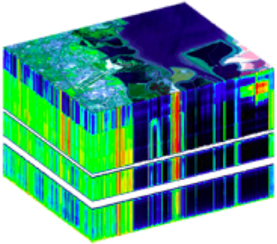
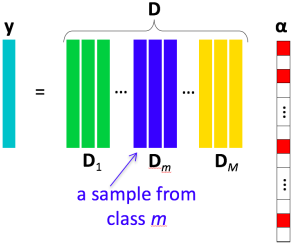
Sparse Representation Classification

[Wright et al, 2009]





$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|_2^2 \;\; \text{subject to } \|\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|_0 \leq K$$

$$r_m(\mathbf{y}) = \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{D}_m \hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}_m\|_2, \qquad m = 1, \ldots, M$$

$$class(\mathbf{y}) = \arg\min_{m=1,\ldots,M} r_m(\mathbf{y})$$

Joint Sparsity Model

Collect pixels from a small neighbourhood $\mathcal{N}_\epsilon$ into $\mathbf{Y} = [\mathbf{y}_1, ..., \mathbf{y}_T] \in \mathbb{R}^{B \times T}$

$$\mathbf{Y} = \underbrace{[\mathbf{y}_1 \ \ldots \ \mathbf{y}_T]}_{\text{pixels from } \mathcal{N}_\epsilon} = [\mathbf{D}\alpha_1 \ \ldots \ \mathbf{D}\alpha_T] = \mathbf{D}\underbrace{[\alpha_1 \ \ldots \ \alpha_T]}_{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{DA}$$

Sparse codes $\{\alpha_t\}_{t=1}^T$ share the same support $\Longrightarrow$ **A** is sparse with only K non-zero rows, i.e., **A** is row sparse.

JSRC method [Chen et al., 2011a]:

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}} = \arg\min_{\mathbf{A}} \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{DA}\|_F^2 \ \text{ subject to } \|\mathbf{A}\|_{row,0} \leq K$$

$$r_m(\mathbf{Y}) = \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}_m\hat{\mathbf{A}}_m\|_F, \qquad m = 1, ..., M$$

$$class(\mathbf{y}_{central}) = \arg\min_{m=1,...,M} r_m(\mathbf{Y})$$

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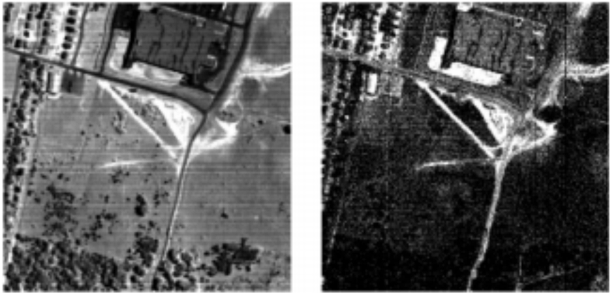
Robust SRC for Hyperspectral Image Classification

$$\mathbf{Y} = \underbrace{\mathbf{X}}_{\text{ideal image}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{N}}_{\text{Gaussian noise}} + \underbrace{\color{red}{\mathbf{S}}}_{\color{red}{\text{sparse noise}}}$$



Examples of stripe noise and mixed noise in a real hyperspectral image.

Huang, S., Zhang, H., Liao, W., and Pižurica, A. (2017). Robust joint sparsity model for hyperspectral image classification. In IEEE ICIP 2017.

Robust SRC for Hyperspectral Image Classification

$$\mathbf{Y} = \underbrace{\mathbf{X}}_{\text{ideal image}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{N}}_{\text{Gaussian noise}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{S}}_{\text{sparse noise}}$$

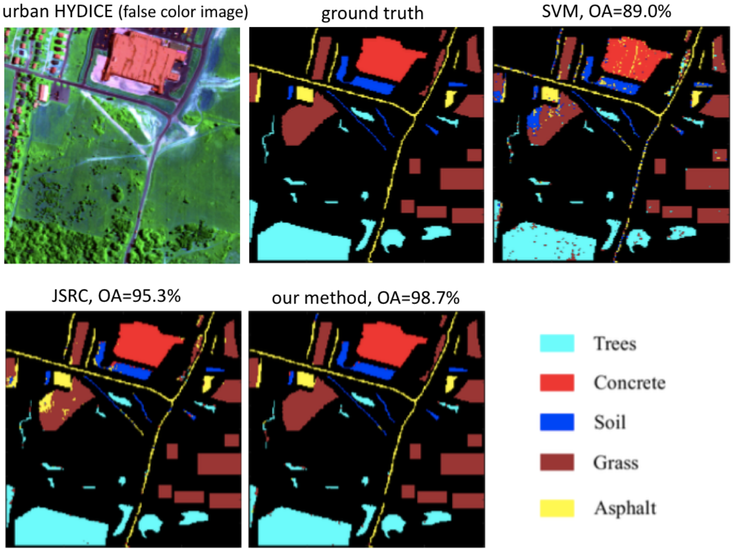
$$\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}, \hat{\mathbf{S}}\} = \arg\min_{\mathbf{A},\mathbf{S}} \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{S}\|_F^2 + \lambda\|\mathbf{S}\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \|\mathbf{A}\|_{row,0} \leq K$$

$$r_m(\mathbf{Y}) = \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}_m\hat{\mathbf{A}}_m - \hat{\mathbf{S}}\|_F, \qquad m = 1, ..., M$$

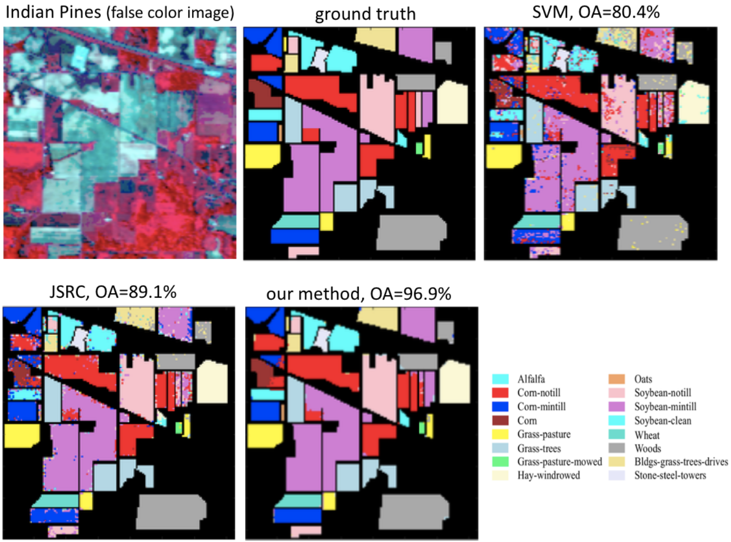
$$class(\mathbf{y}_{central}) = \arg\min_{m=1,...,M} r_m(\mathbf{Y})$$

S. Huang, H. Zhang and A. Piurica (2017). A Robust Sparse Representation Model for Hyperspectral Image Classification. Sensors.

Robust SRC for Hyperspectral Image Classification



Robust SRC for Hyperspectral Image Classification



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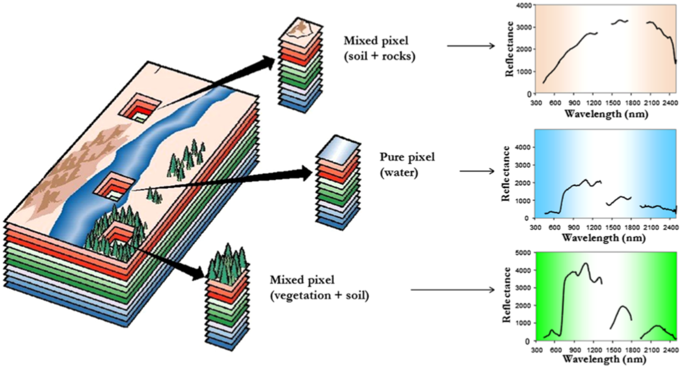
Spectral Mixing



S.R Bijitha, P. Geetha and K.P. Soman (2016). Performance Analysis and Comparative Study of Geometrical Approaches for Spectral Unmixing. International Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research.

Sparse Unmixing

Ideal hyperspectral image reordered as a matrix $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{B \times MN}$

Linear mixing model:

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{E}\mathbf{A}$$

$\mathbf{E} \in \mathbb{R}^{B \times K}$ – library of **endmembers**; $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times MN}$ – **abundance**

$$\mathbf{Y} = \underbrace{\mathbf{E}}_{\text{library}} \underbrace{\mathbf{A}}_{\text{abundance}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{N}}_{\text{Gaussian noise}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{S}}_{\text{sparse noise}}$$

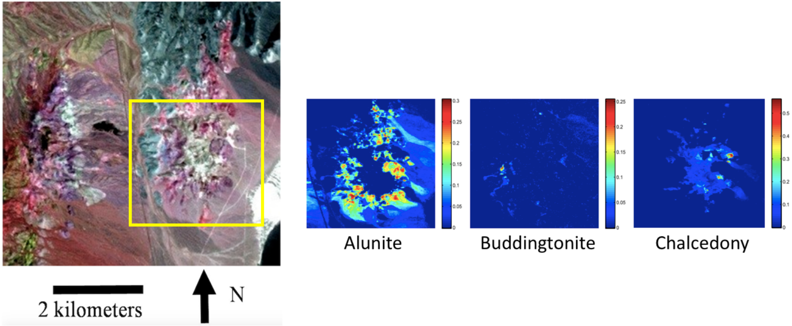
The approach of [Aggarval et al, 2016]:

$$\min_{\mathbf{A},\mathbf{S}} \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{E}\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{S}\|_F^2 + \lambda_1 \|\mathbf{A}\|_{2,1} + \lambda_2 \|\mathbf{S}\|_1$$

Many similar variants exist, also making use of low-rank assumption:

$$\min_{\mathbf{A}} \operatorname{rank}\{\mathbf{A}\} \quad \text{subject to} \quad \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{E}\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{S}\|_F^2 \leq \epsilon$$

Sparse Unmixing



Estimated fractional abundance maps (AVIRIS Cuprite subscene, USGS library).

R. Wang, H.-C. Li, A. Pižurica, J. Li, A. Plaza, and W. J. Emery (2017). Hyperspectral Unmixing Using Double Reweighted Sparse Regression and Total Variation. IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters.

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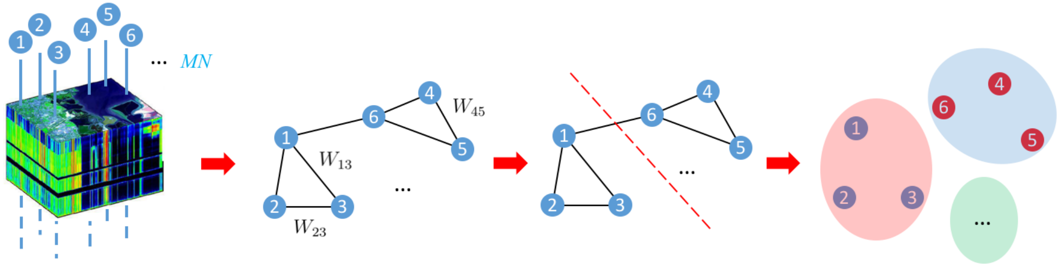
Spectral clustering

No labelled data available $\rightarrow$ no supervised classification but instead clustering

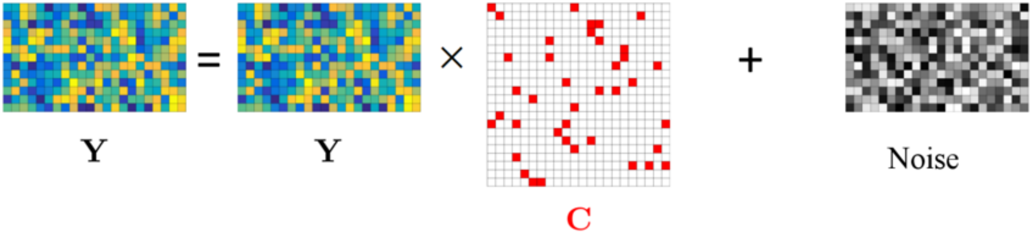


Similarity matrix: $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{MN \times MN}$

Sparse Subspace Clustering

[Elhamifar and Vidal, 2013]

Self-representation model: $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Y}\mathbf{C} + \mathbf{N}$; $\quad \mathbf{Y} = [\mathbf{y}_1 ... \mathbf{y}_N] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times N}$



$C_{i,j} \neq 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{y}_i$ and $\mathbf{y}_j$ are in the same subspace.

Similarity matrix: $W = |C| + |C|^T$

Sparse Subspace Clustering

[Elhamifar and Vidal, 2013]

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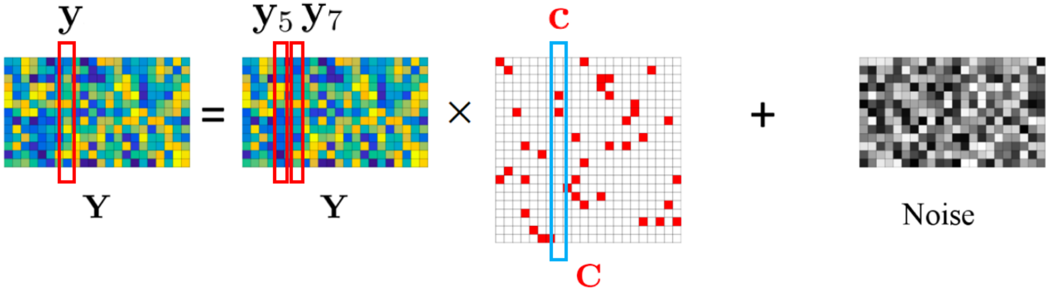
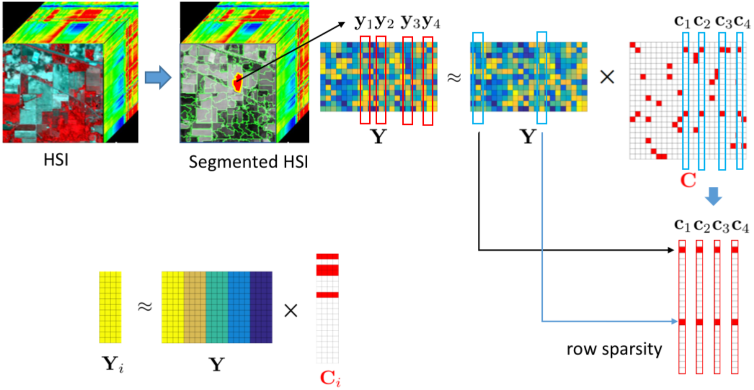


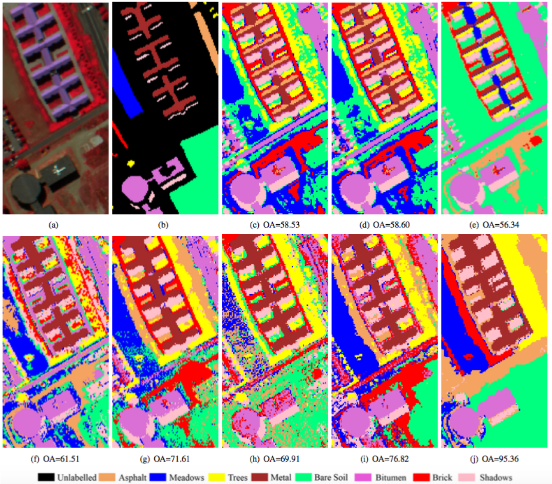
$\mathbf{y} \approx \mathbf{Y}\mathbf{c} = \sum_i \mathbf{y}_i c_i = c_5 \mathbf{y}_5 + c_7 \mathbf{y}_7$

Joint Sparse Subspace Clustering - JSSC



S. Huang, H. Zhang and A. Pižurica (2018). Semi-supervised Sparse Subspace Clustering Method With a Joint Sparsity Constraint for Hyperspectral Remote Sensing Images. IEEE J. Sel. Topics in Earth Observation and Remote Sens.

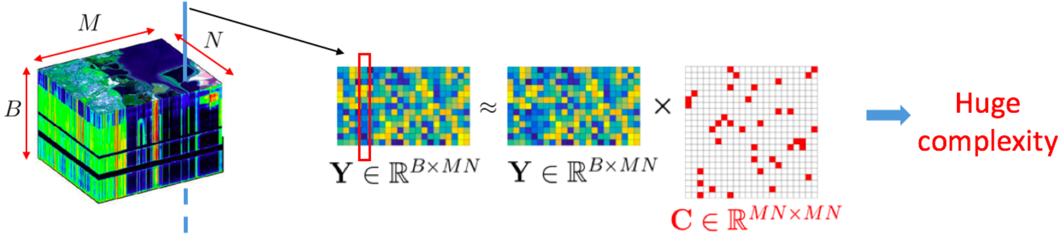
Joint Sparse Subspace Clustering - JSSC



Pavia University image. (a) False color image, (b) Ground truth (c) FCM, (d) k-means, (e) CFSFDP, (f) SSC, (g) L2-SSC, (h) CPPSSC (1 % labelled samples), (i) JSSC and (j) JSSC-L (1% labelled samples)

S. Huang, H. Zhang and A. Pižurica (2018). IEEE JSTARS

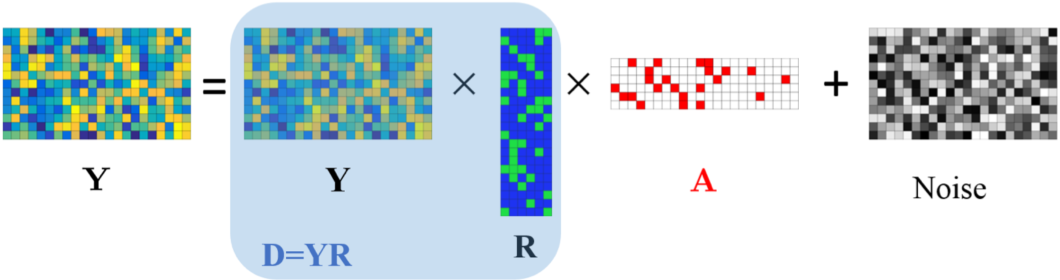
Nice, but ...



SSC becomes practically infeasible for very large scale data.

E.g. for the full *Pavia University* image 610×340, the size of **C** is 207400×207400
$\rightarrow$ 320,5 GB memory

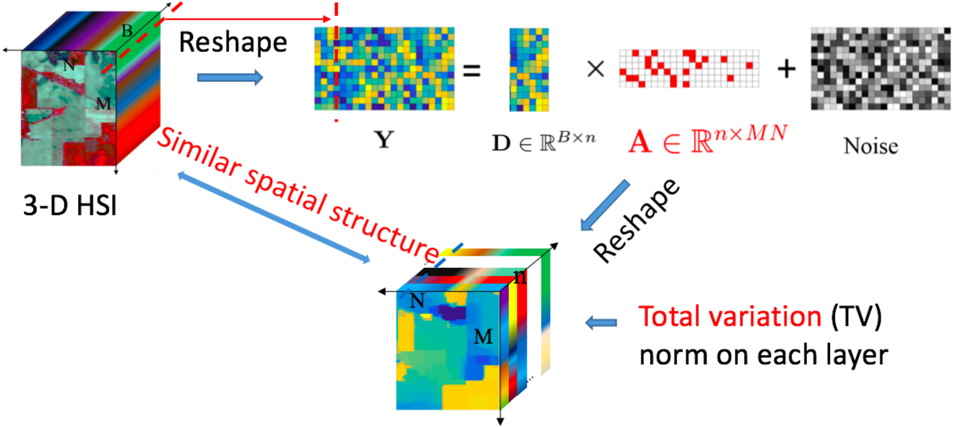
Sketching



Reduces greatly the size of the problem!

P. A. Traganitis and G. B. Giannakis. Sketched subspace clustering. IEEE Trans. Signal Process., vol. 66, no. 7, pp. 16631675, 2018.

Sketched Sparse Subspace Clustering for Hyperspectral Images

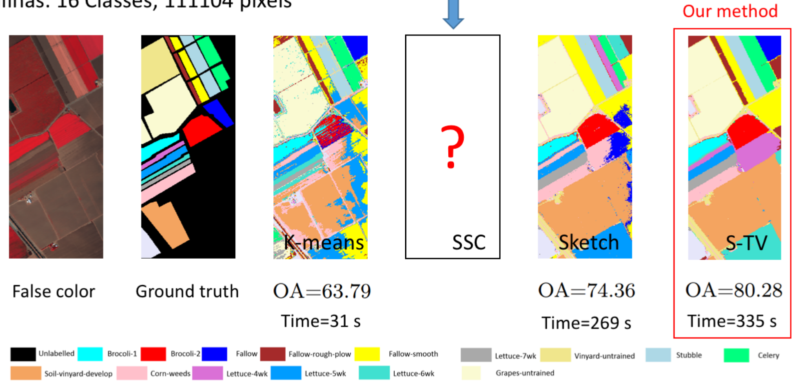


S. Huang, H. Zhang and A. Pižurica Sketched Sparse Subspace Clustering with Total Variation Constraint for Hyperspectral Images, submitted to Information Sciences (2019).

Sketched Sparse Subspace Clustering for Hyperspectral Images

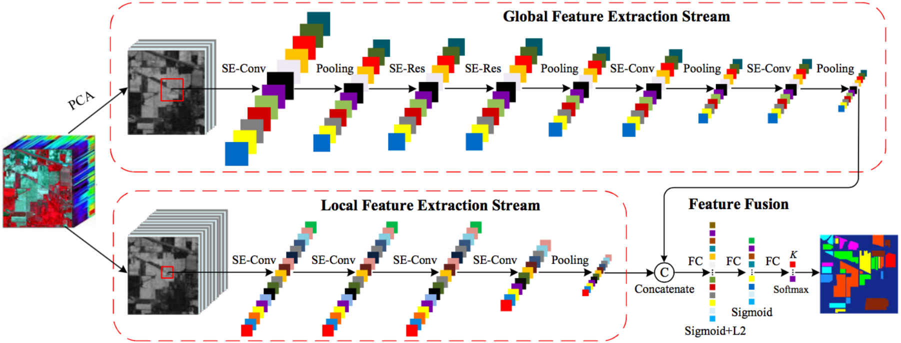
$$\mathbf{Y} \in \mathbb{R}^{204\times111104} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{111104\times111104}$$

Salinas: 16 Classes; 111104 pixels



S. Huang, H. Zhang and A. Pižurica Sketched Sparse Subspace Clustering with Total Variation Constraint for Hyperspectral Images, submitted to Information Sciences (2019).

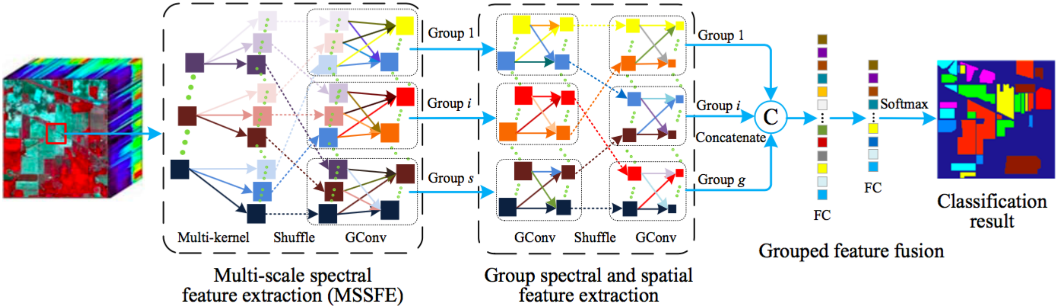
Deep learning in HSI classification



Improving the performance in the case of limited labelled data.

X. Li, M. Ding and A. Pižurica. Deep Feature Fusion via Two-Stream Convolutional Neural Network for Hyperspectral Image Classification, IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, in press (2019).

Deep learning in HSI classification



Reducing the computational complexity - applicability to large scale data.

X. Li, M. Ding and A. Pižurica. Group Convolutional Neural Networks for Hyperspectral Image Classification, ICIP 2018.

Outline

1. Sparse Coding of High-Dimensional Signals
   - Sparse representation
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   - Robust SRC in Hyperspectral Imaging
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   - Paint loss detection based on sparse coding
   - Deep learning approaches
   - Virtual restoration

The *Ghent Altarpiece*

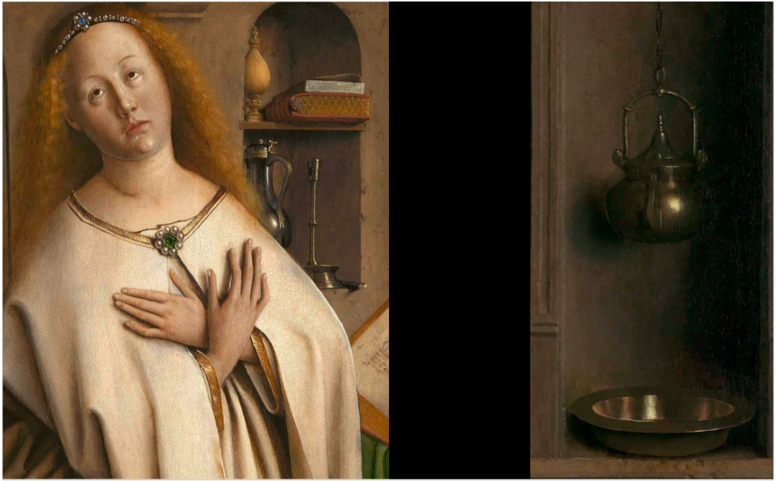
Hubert and Jan Van Eyck, completed in 1432.

The *Ghent Altarpiece*

Hubert and Jan Van Eyck, completed in 1432.

The *Ghent Altarpiece* - Some details

The *Ghent Altarpiece* - Some details



The *Ghent Altarpiece* - Some details

The current restoration of the *Ghent Altarpiece*

Ghent Altarpiece - Current Restoration Campaign

SCIENCE

The New York Times

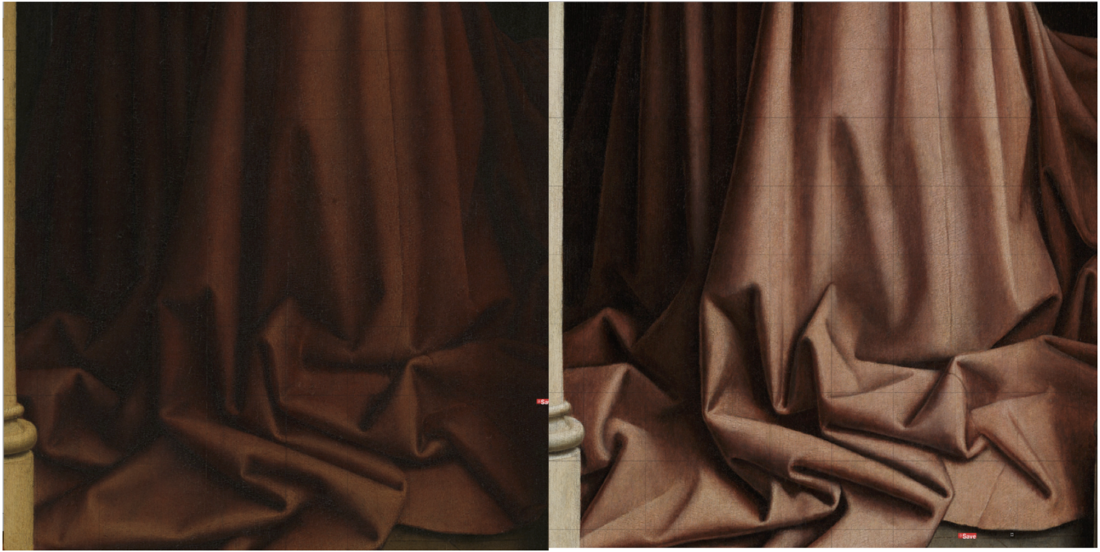
A Master Work, the Ghent Altarpiece, Reawakens Stroke by Stroke

By MILAN SCHREUER DEC. 19, 2016

Ghent Altarpiece restoration – Phase 1

= Overpaint © KIK-IRPA

Ghent Altarpiece restoration – Phase 1

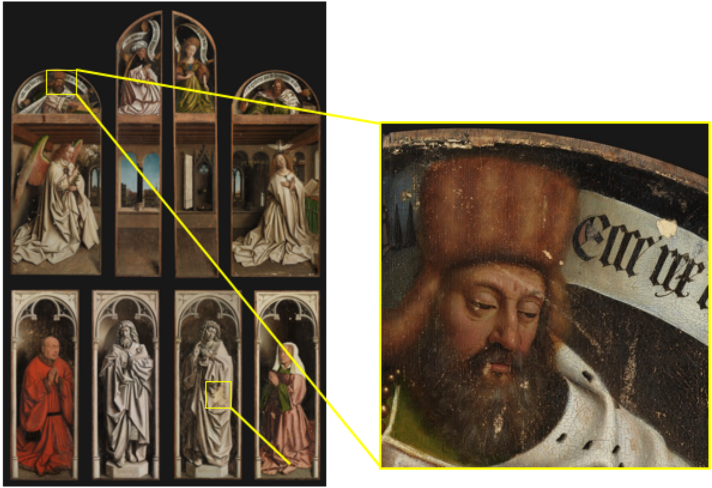


Ghent Altarpiece restoration – Phase 2 (inner panels)

The *Mystic Lamb* – before and after the restoration.

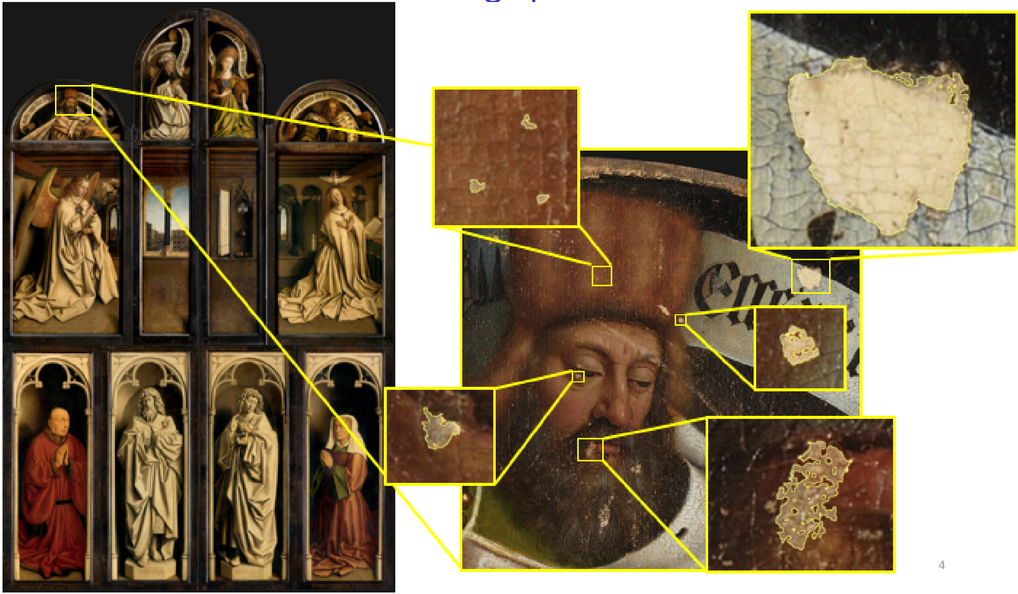
Central panel

Restoration – Phase 1, after cleaning: paint losses



3

Restoration – Phase 1, after cleaning: paint losses



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Why do we need automatic paint loss detection?

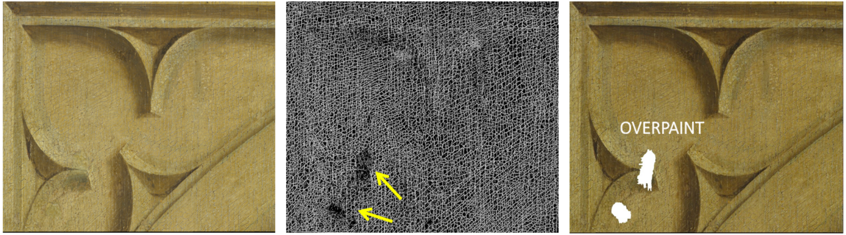
Paint loss detection is crucial for

- documenting purpose
- virtual restoration
- decision making in the actual restoration process

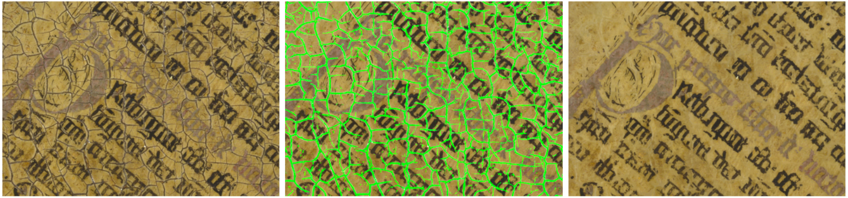
Currently done manually:

- labor intensive
- only rough indication
- prone to errors

Crack detection



Diagnostics, overpaint detection.

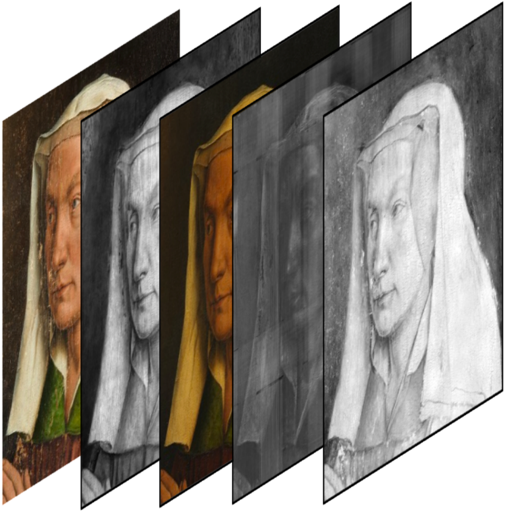


Input for virtual crack filling. Improving readability of inscriptions.

Challenges: Information extraction from multimodal data

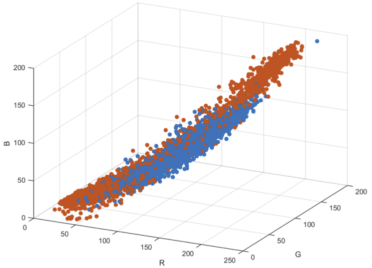
Extracting useful information from multiple modalities, with

- huge data
- imperfect alignment
- scarce annotations
- erroneous annotations



Paint loss detection problem - difficulties

©Ghent, Kathedrale Kerkfabriek, Lukasweb



A scatter plot of RGB values for randomly selected paint loss and background pixels in the macrophotography after cleaning (red: paint loss; blue: background).

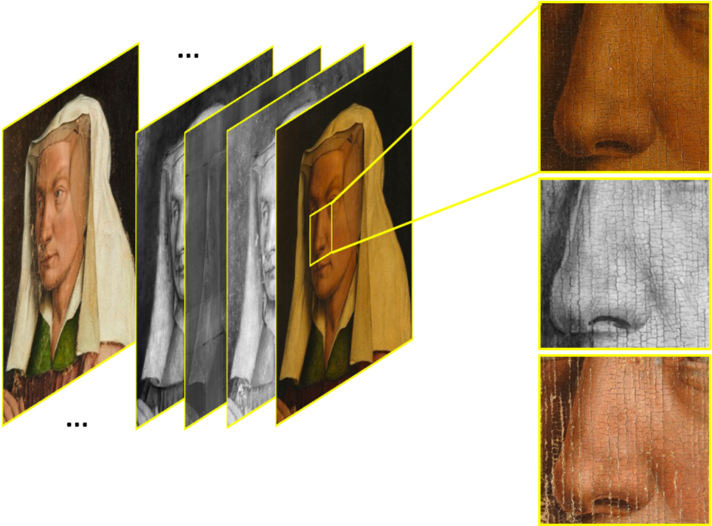
A multimodal approach

Macrophotography | X-radiography | Infrared macrophotography | Macrophotography | Infrared reflectography

Before treatment | During treatment

©Ghent, Kathedrale Kerkfabriek, Lukasweb

Registration of multimodal images



Crack patterns can be employed as landmarks.

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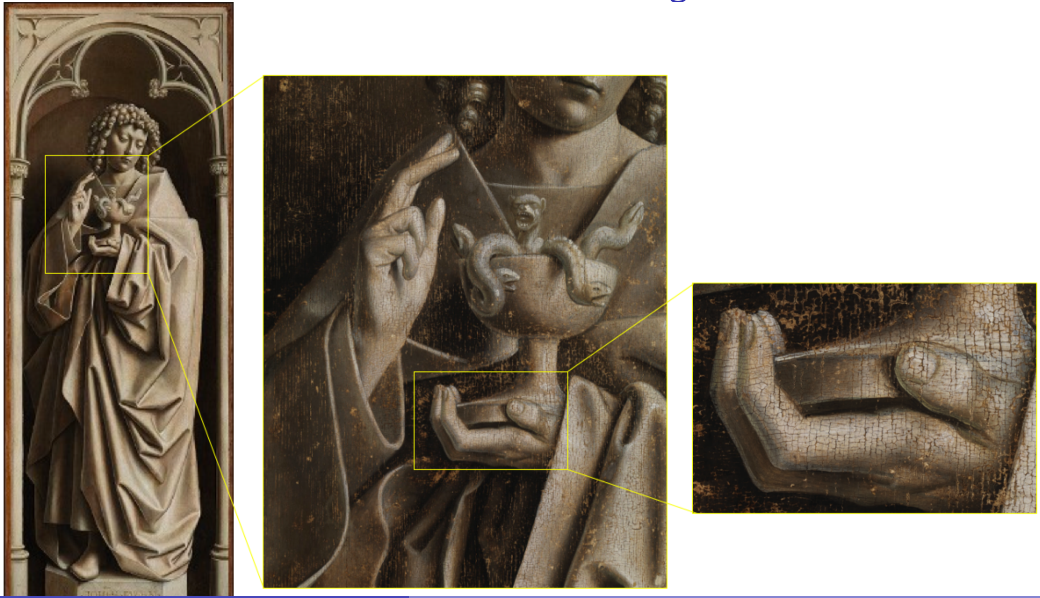
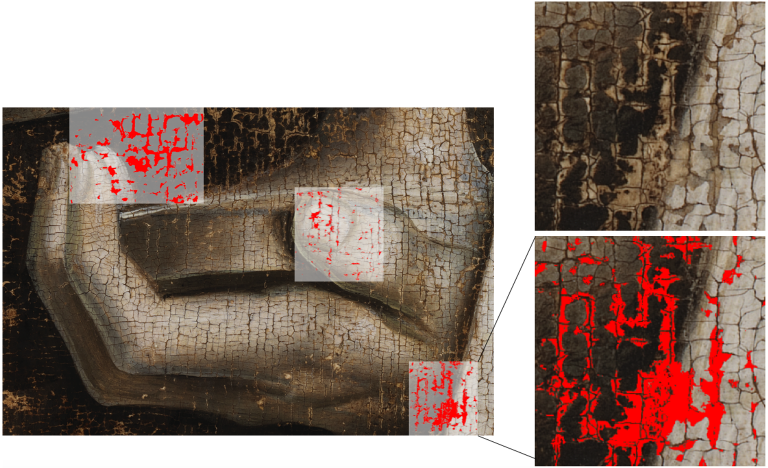
Paint loss detection data sets - *John the Evangelist*

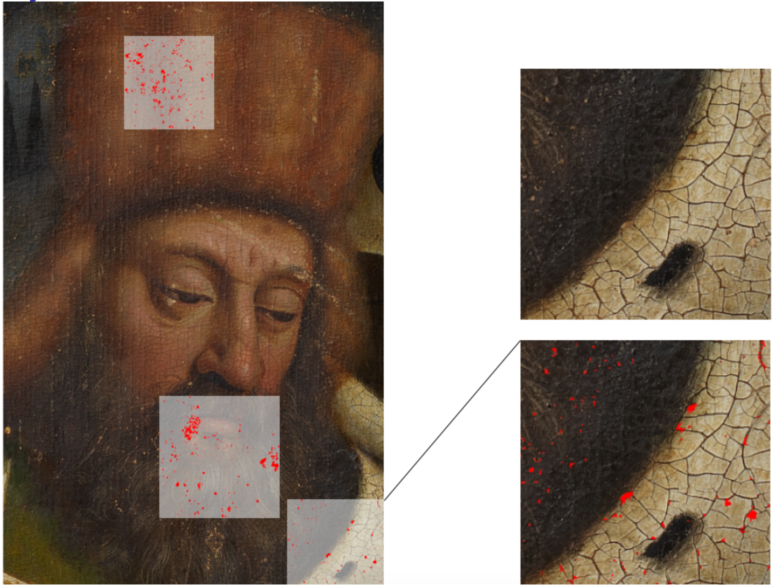


Paint loss detection data sets - *prophet Zachary*

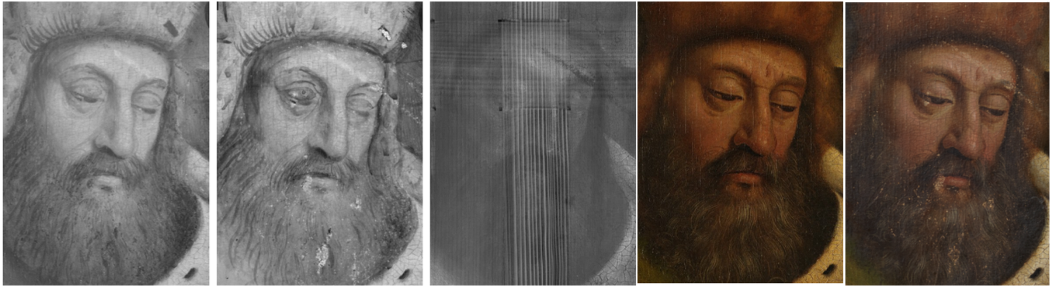
Annotations by art restorers



Annotations by art restorers

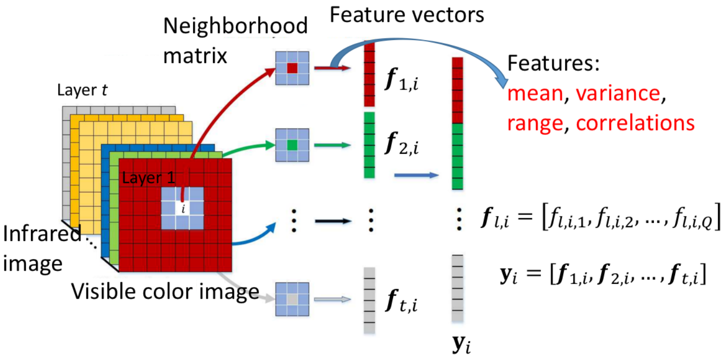


Multimodal Data



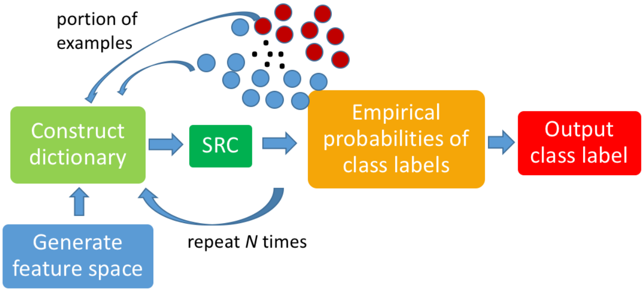
- Annotations done on macrophotographs during the treatment;
- Dictionaries for sparse representation classification constructed from the available multimodal data. The available modalities may differ from one panel to another.

Features for SRC



S. Huang, W. Liao, H. Zhang, and A. Pižurica (2016). Paint Loss Detection in Old Paintings by Sparse Representation Classification. iTWIST.

SRC-based Paint Loss Detection Method

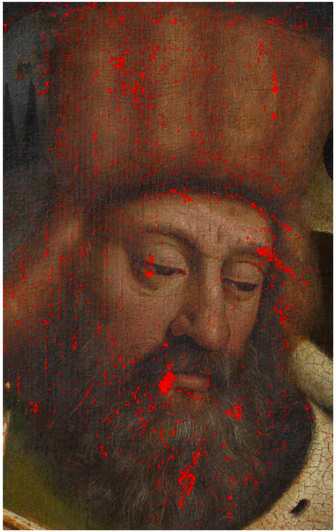


N_j^m - number of trials in which $\mathbf{y}_j$ was labelled as class m; $m \in \{PaintLoss, Other\}$

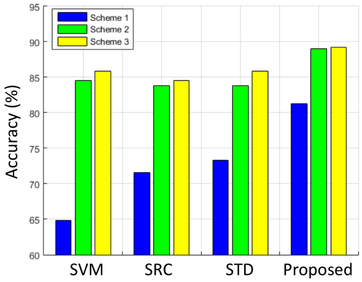
$$class(\mathbf{y}_j) = \arg\max_m p_j(m) = \underbrace{\arg\max_m \left(N_j^m / N\right)}_{\text{empirical prob. of class } m}$$

S. Huang, W. Liao, H. Zhang, and A. Pižurica (2016). Paint Loss Detection in Old Paintings by Sparse Representation Classification. iTWIST.

Paint Loss Detection Results



Paint Loss Detection - Numerical results



Schemes	Number of modalities	Imaging modalities
1	1	M_{AC}
2	3	M_{AC}, M_{BC}, IR_{BC}
3	5	M_{AC}, M_{BC}, IR_{BC}, IRR_{BC}, X-ray$_{BC}$

M – macrophotography
IR – infrared macrophotography
IRR – infrared reflectography
X-ray – radiography

subscript:
AC – after cleaning
BC – before cleaning

SVM – Support Vector Machines
SRC – Direct application of SRC (Sparse Representation Classification)
STD – Sparse Representation for Target Detection [Chen et al., 2011b]
Proposed – the proposed method based on kernel-SRC [Huang et al., 2018]

S. Huang, L. Meeus, B. Cornelis, B. Devolder, M. Martens, and A. Pižurica, (2018). Paint loss detection via kernel sparse representations. In Image Processing for Art Investigation (IP4AI).

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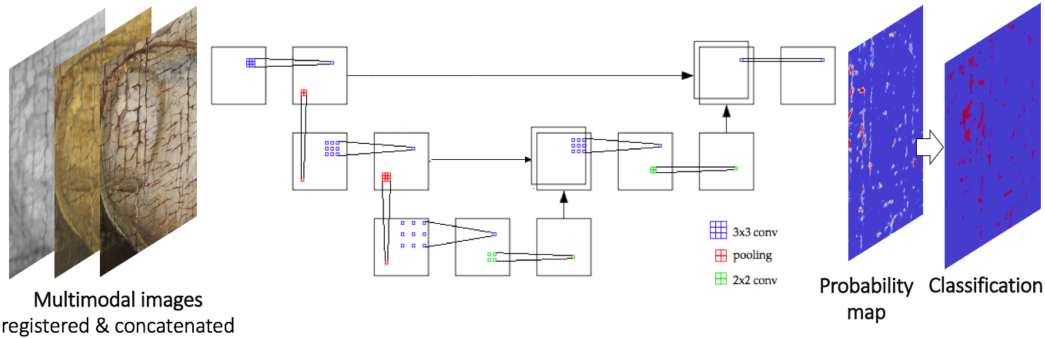
A multiscale deep learning method for paint loss detection

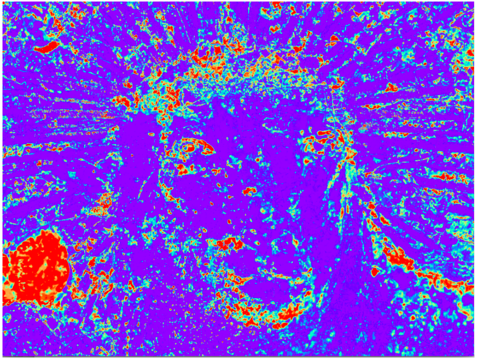


L. Meeus, S. Huang, B. Devolder, M.Martens, and A. Pižurica (2018).
Deep Learning for Paint Loss Detection: A Case Study on the Ghent Altarpiece. IP4AI.

A multiscale deep learning method for paint loss detection

Size: 5954×7546; processed in < 1 minute

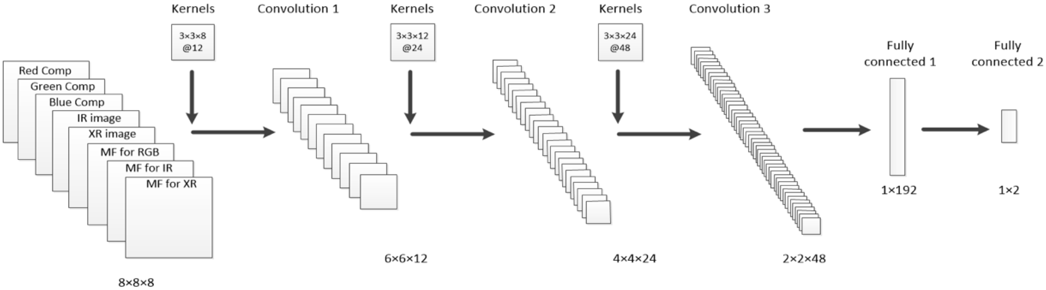
A multiscale deep learning method for paint loss detection



Deep learning in crack detection

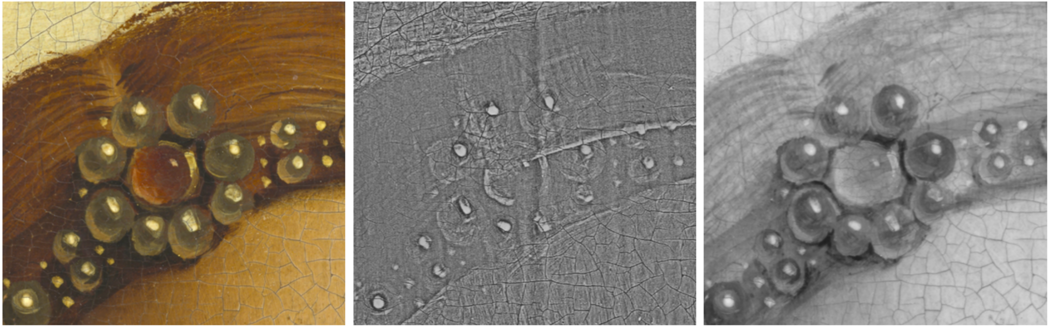
Crack detection in roads reported in [Lei et al,2016], [Cha et al, 2017].
However, crack detection in paintings is much more challenging!

A deep learning method for crack detection in paintings

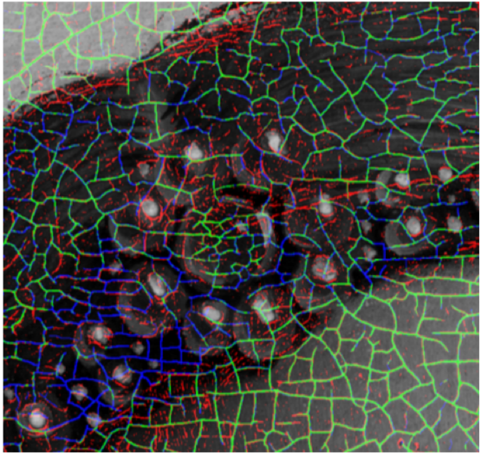


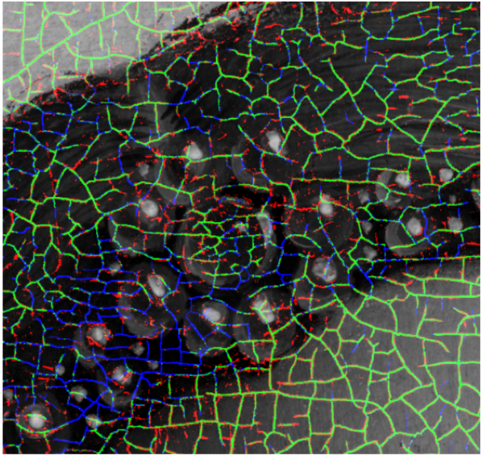
R. Sizyakin, B. Cornelis, L. Meeus, M. Martens, V. Voronin, and A. Pižurica (2018). A deep learning approach to crack detection in panel paintings. IP4AI.

Crack detection: panel *Singing Angels*



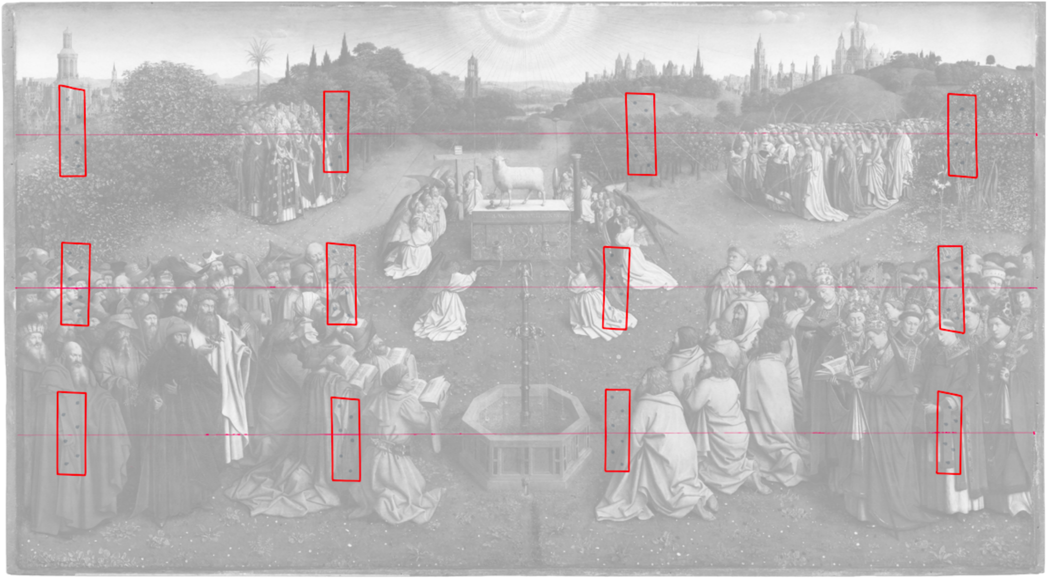
Crack detection: panel *Singing Angels*



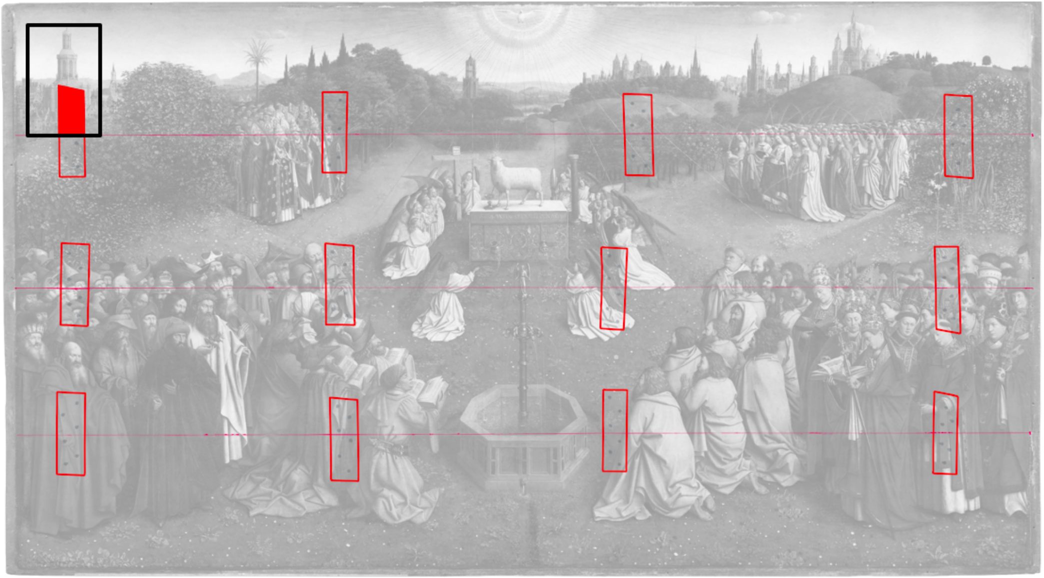


Left: A Bayesian multimodal method (BCTF). Right: CNN-based.
red – false detections; blue – missing cracks; green - -correct.

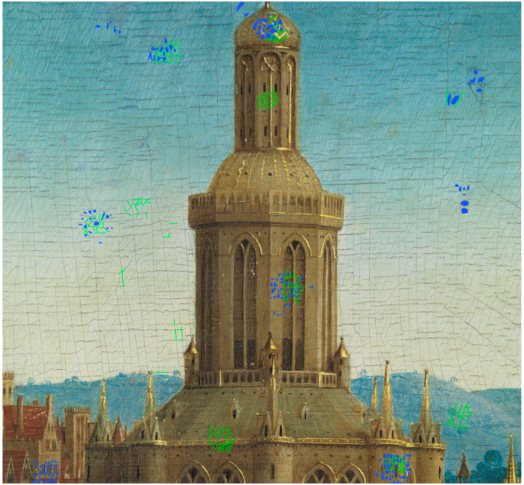
Crack detection: Central panel



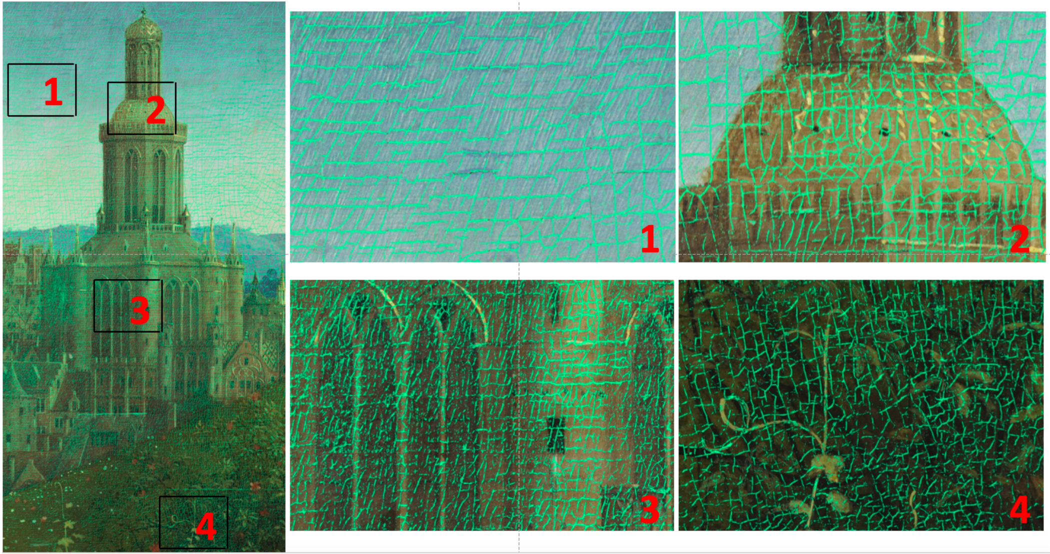
Crack detection: Central panel



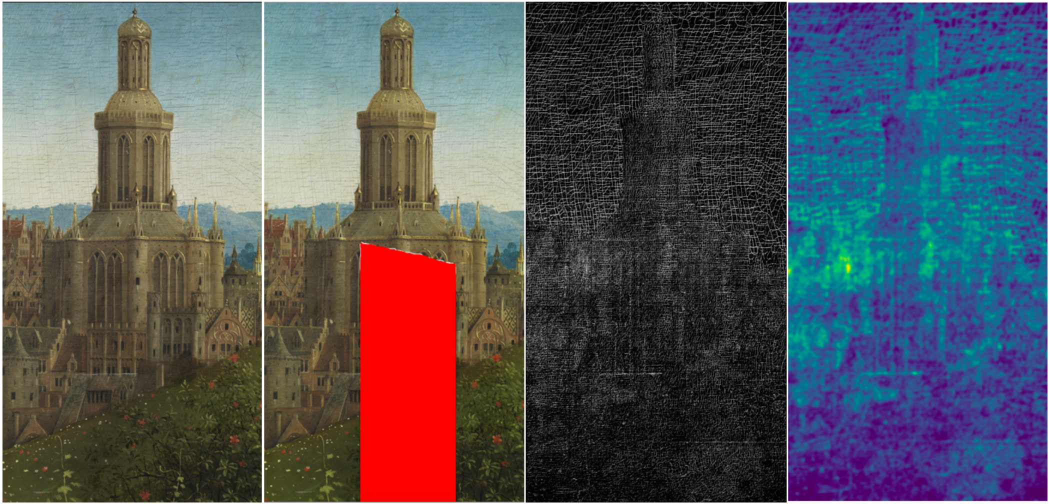
Crack detection: Central panel



Crack detection: Central panel



Crack detection: Central panel



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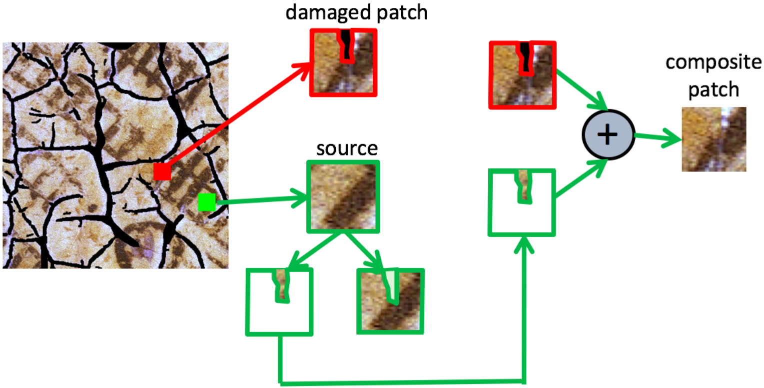
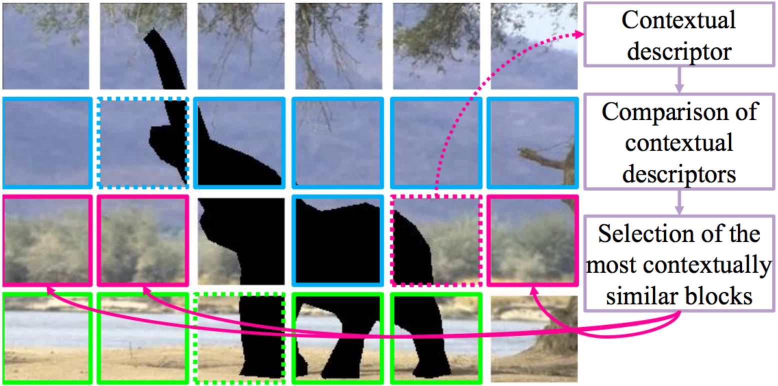
Patch-based inpainting

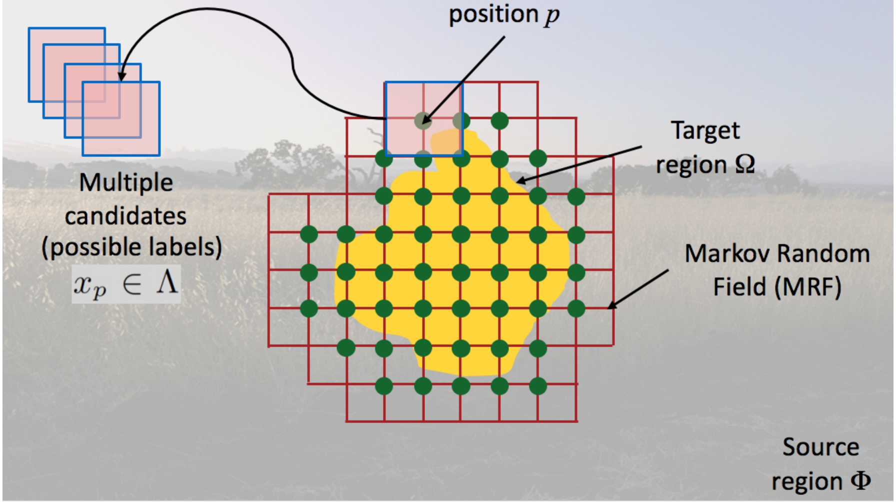


Context adaptative inpainting

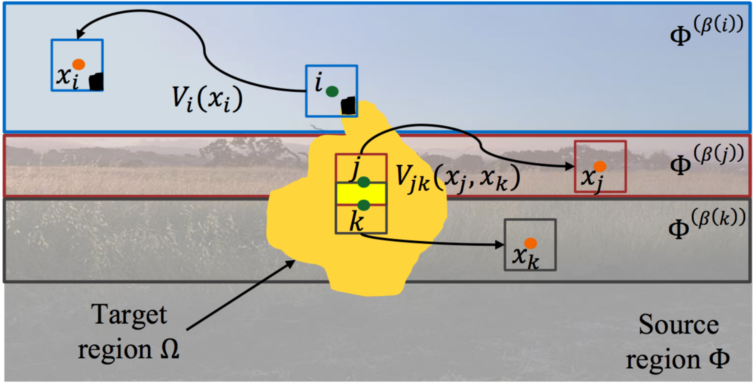


T. Ružić and A. Pižurica et al. Context-aware patch-based image inpainting using Markov random field modeling. *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing* 2015

Global inpainting



Global inpainting

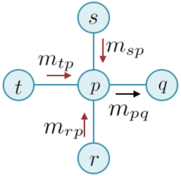


$$E(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i \in \nu} V_i(x_i) + \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle \in \varepsilon} V_{ij}(x_i, x_j), \tag{1}$$

[Komodakis and Tziritas, 2007], [Ružić and Pižurica, 2015]

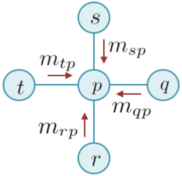
Global inpainting

Messages



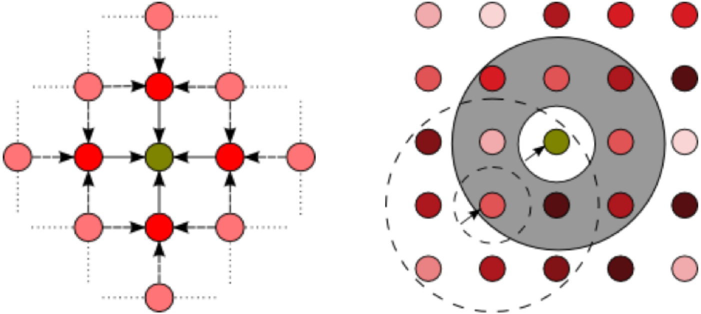
$$m_{pq}(x_q) = \min_{x_p \in \Lambda} \Big\{ V_{pq}(x_p, x_q) + V_p(x_p) + \sum_{r: r \neq q, (r,p) \in \varepsilon} m_{rp}(x_p) \Big\}$$

Beliefs



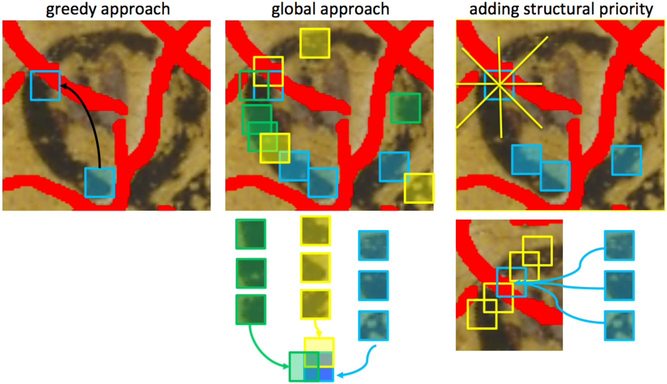
$$b_p(x_p) = -V_p(x_p) - \sum_{r:(r,p) \in \varepsilon} m_{rp}(x_p)$$

Global inpainting: efficient inference



T. Ružić and A. Pižurica et al. Context-aware patch-based image inpainting using Markov random field modeling. *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing* 2015

A summary of patch based inpainting



$$P_{i,j} = \mathcal{S}(\phi_i, \phi_j) + \max_k \sum_{l \in N_{j,k}} \mathcal{S}(\phi_i, \phi_l)$$

A. Pižurica et al. Digital Image Processing of the Ghent Altarpiece. *Signal Process. Mag.* 2015

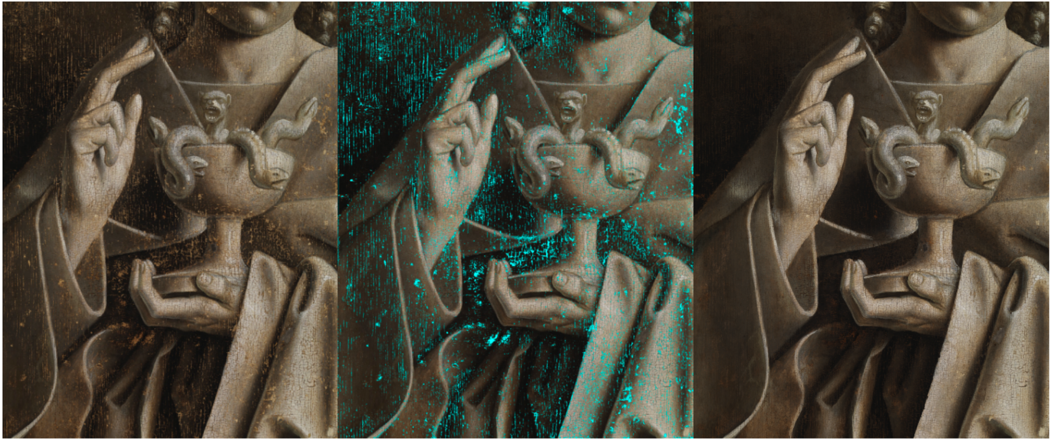
Crack inpaiting

Crack inpaiting

Virtual Restoration

Automatic paint loss detection;
inpainting method of [Ružić and Pižurica, TIP, 2015].

Virtual Restoration



Automatic paint loss detection;
inpainting method of [Ružić and Pižurica, TIP, 2015].

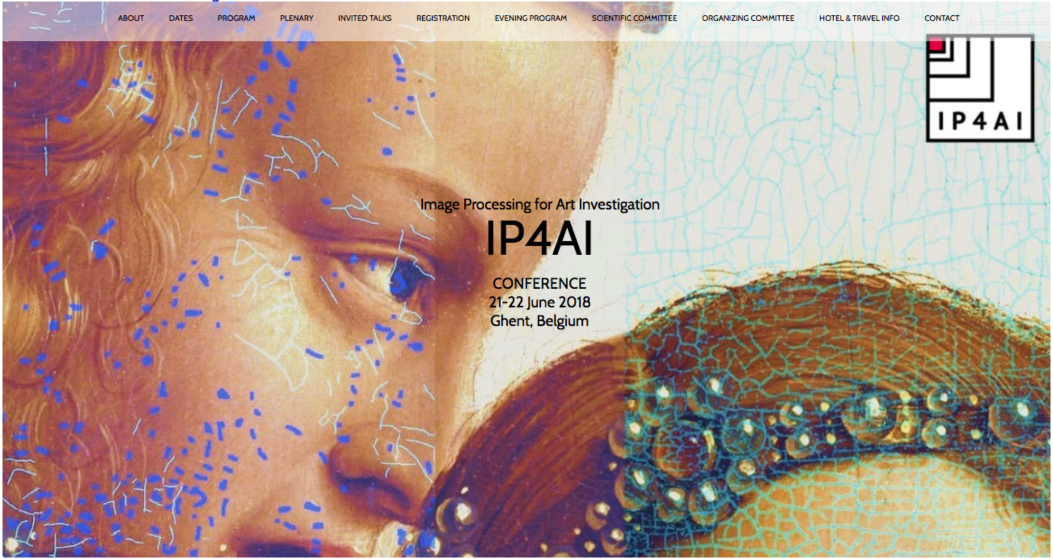
Virtual Restoration

Automatic paint loss detection;
inpainting method of [Ružić and Pižurica, TIP, 2015].

Virtual Restoration

Left: Input; Middle: virtual restoration; Right: actual restoration.

IP4AI Community



Aharon, M., Elad, M., and Bruckstein, A. (2006).
The K-SVD: An algorithm for designing of overcomplete dictionaries for sparse representation.
IEEE Trans. Signal Process., 54(11):4311–4322.

Chen, Y., Nasrabadi, N. M., and Tran, T. D. (2011a).
Hyperspectral image classification using dictionary-based sparse representation.
IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens., 49(10):3973–3985.

Chen, Y., Nasrabadi, N. M., and Tran, T. D. (2011b).
Sparse representation for target detection in hyperspectral imagery.
IEEE J. Sel. Topics Signal Process, 5(3):629640.

Engan, K., Aase, S. O., and Hakon-Husoy, J. H. (1999).
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