Data Analysis Using a Combination of Redundant Multiscale Transforms

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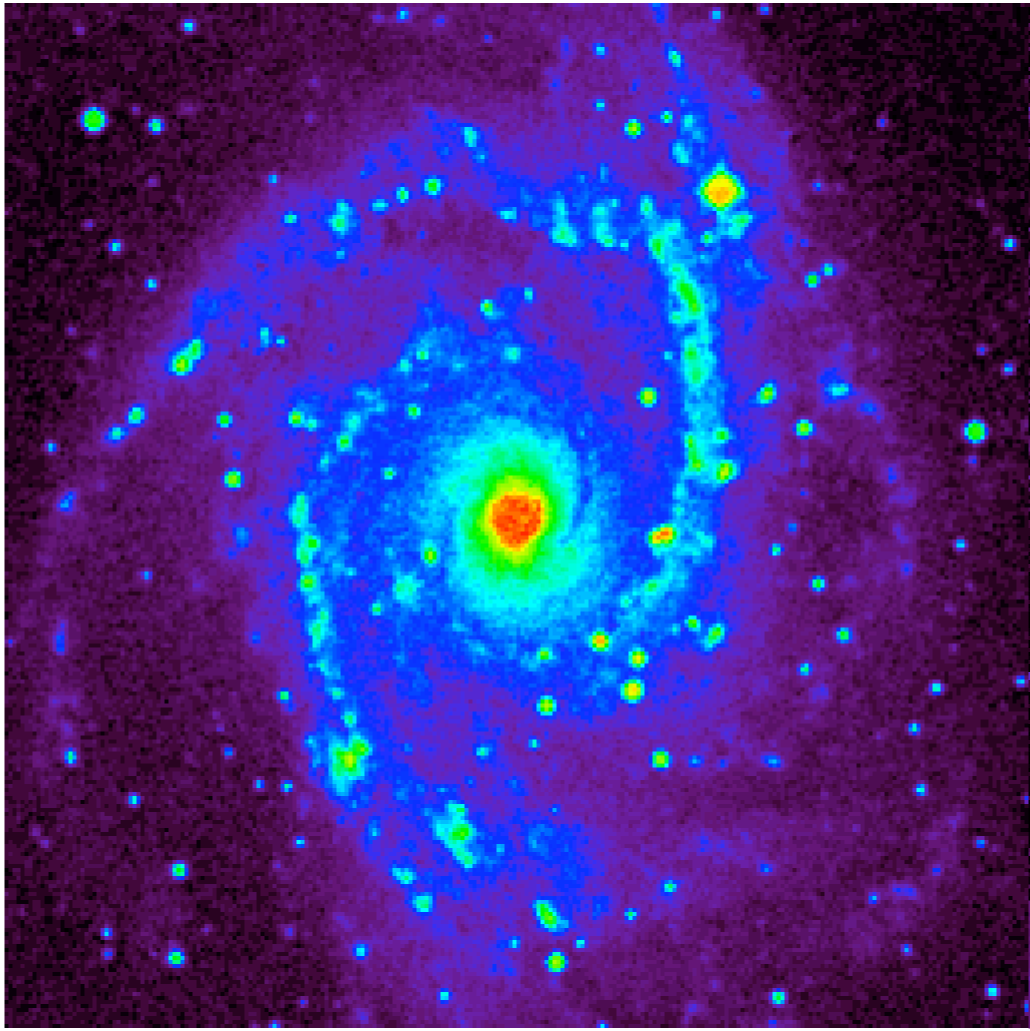
TOWARD REDUNDANCY

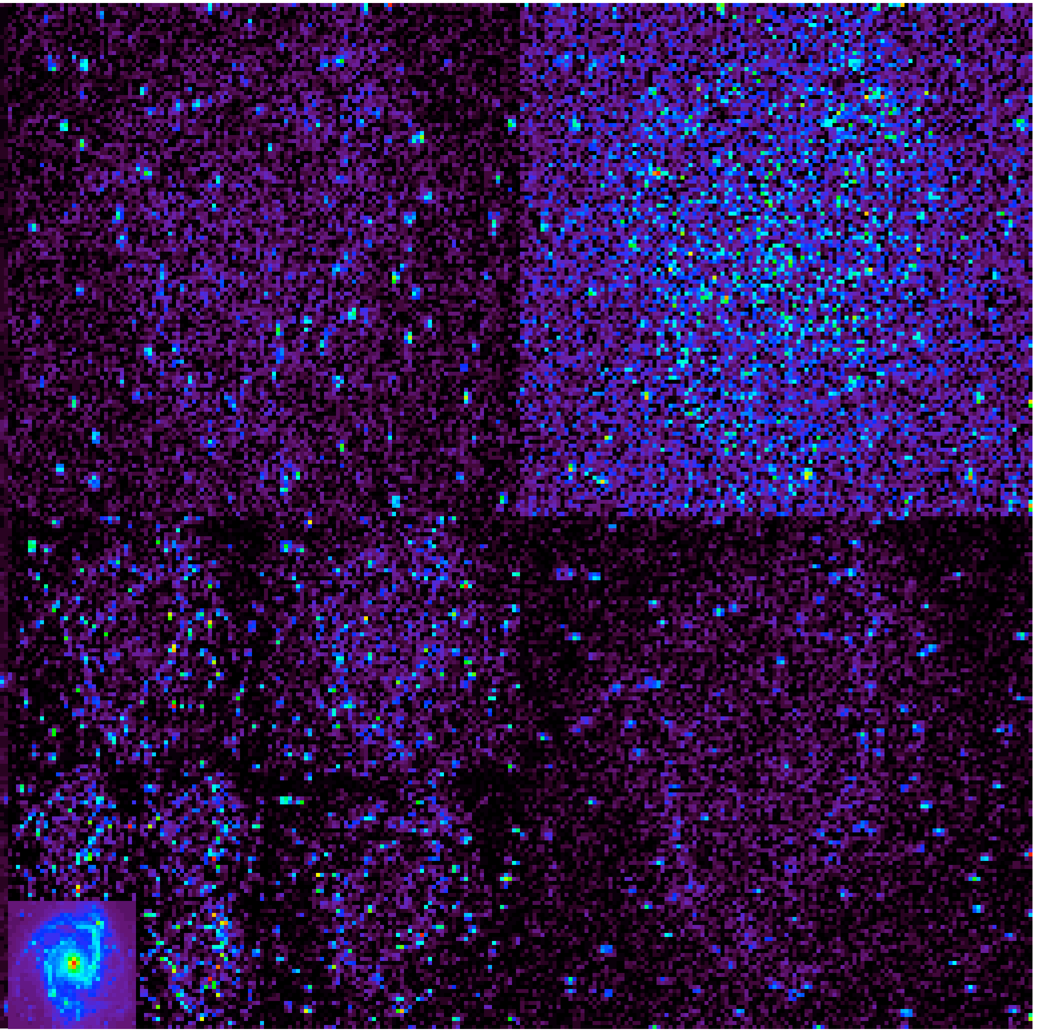
. Orthogonal WT: Mallat, 1989.
. Bi-orthogonal WT: Daubechies, Cohen, … 1992
. Lifting Scheme: Swelden, 1996.
===> JPEG 2000 Norm

. Isotropic Undecimated Wavelet Transform (1990, in Astronomy)

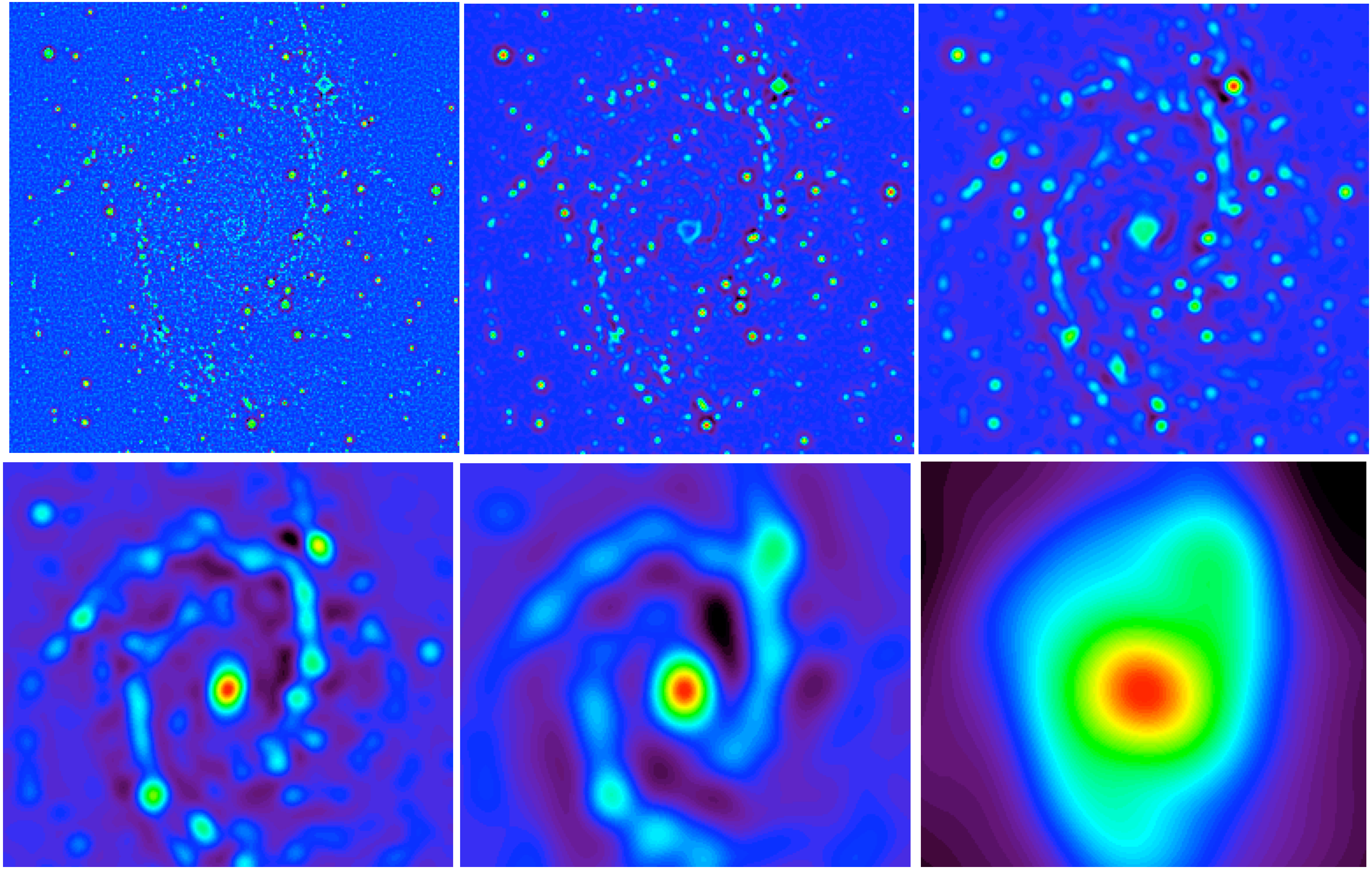
NGC2997

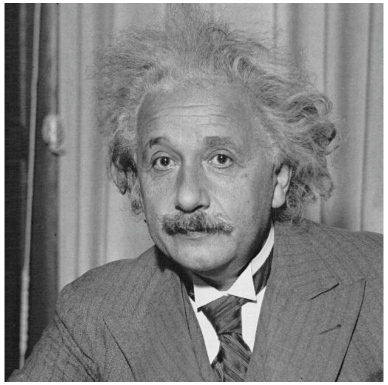


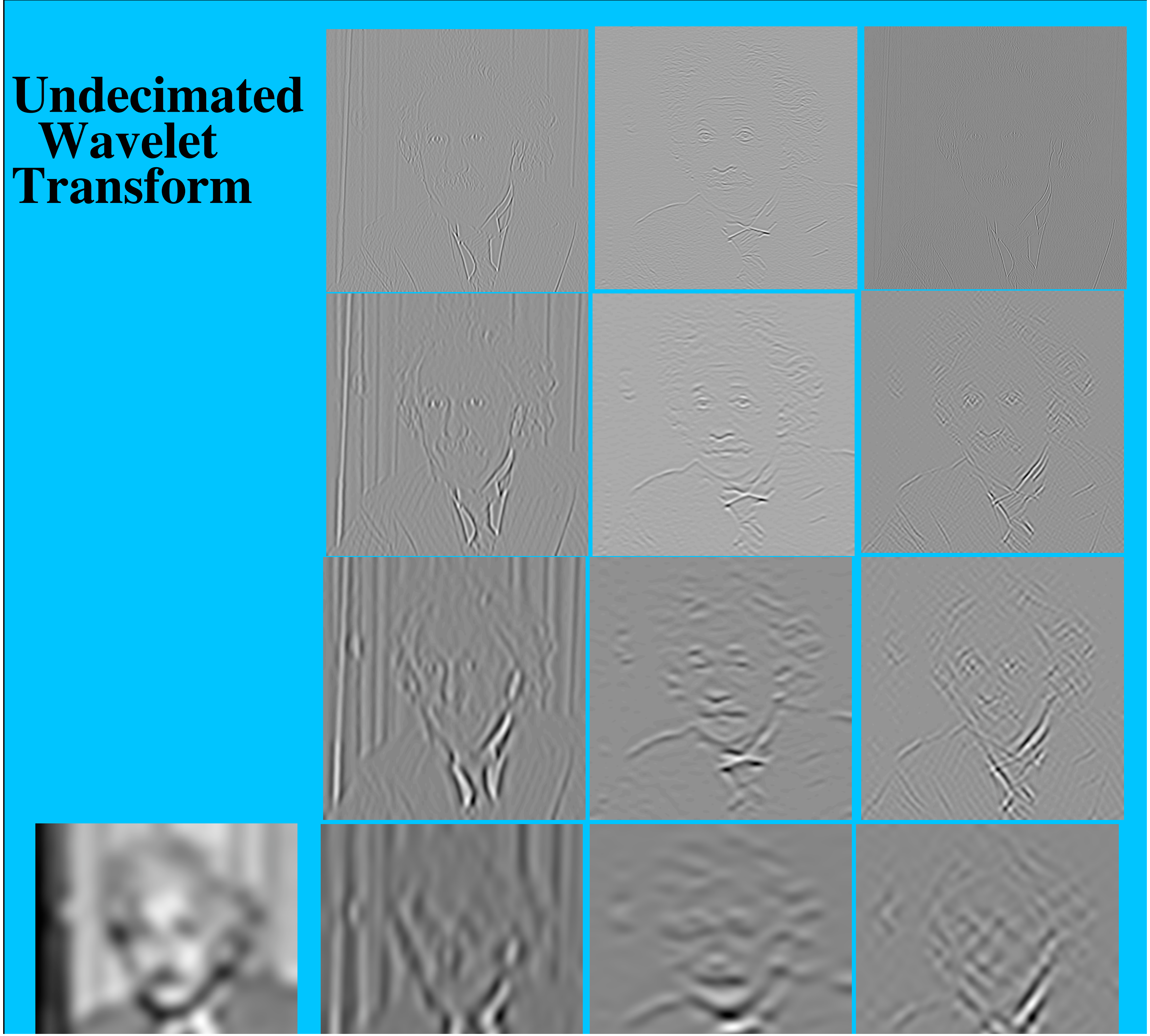
NGC2997 WT

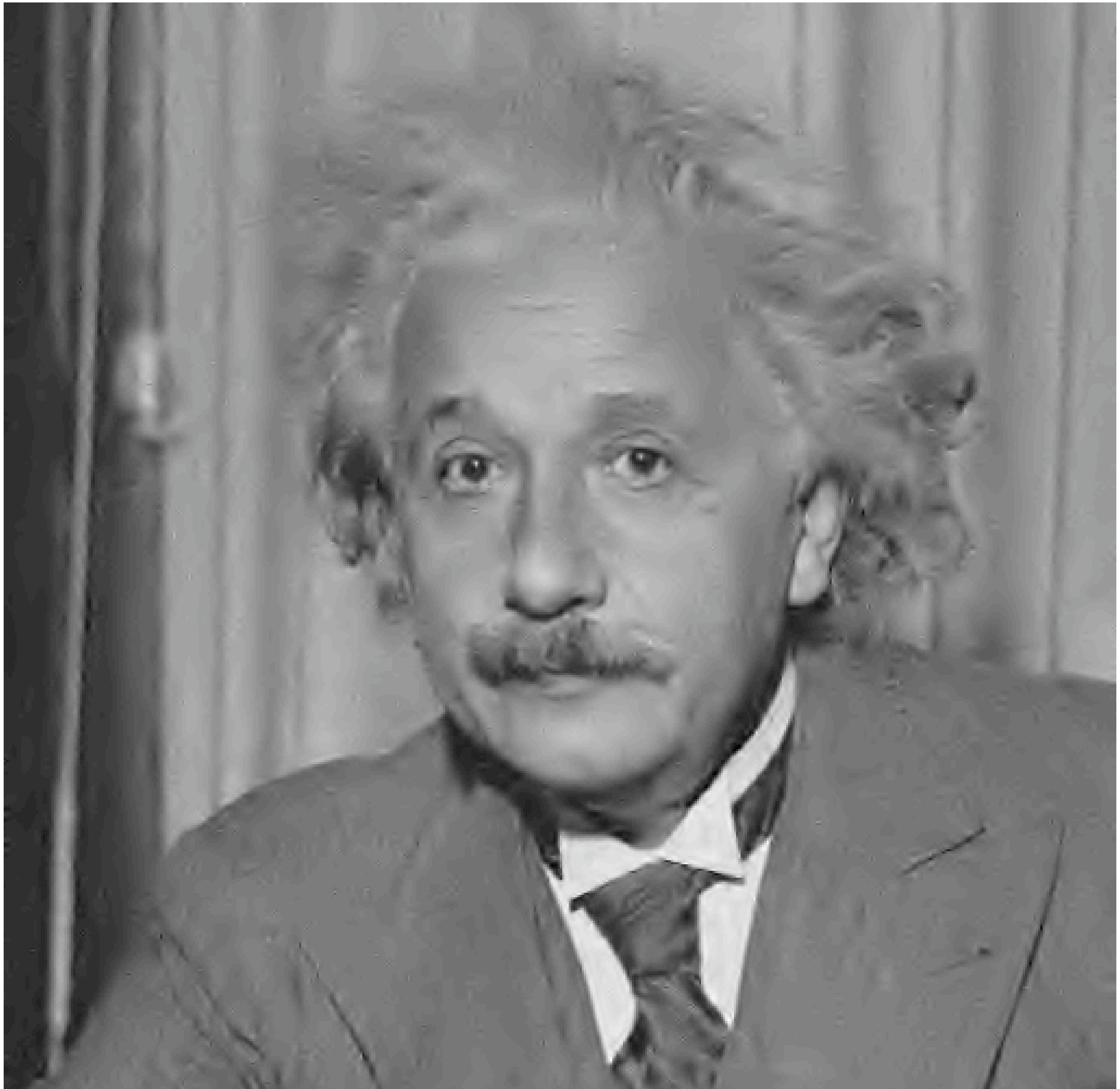


Undecimated **Isotropic** WT: $I(k,l) = c_{J,k,l} + \sum_{j=1}^{J} w_{j,k,l}$





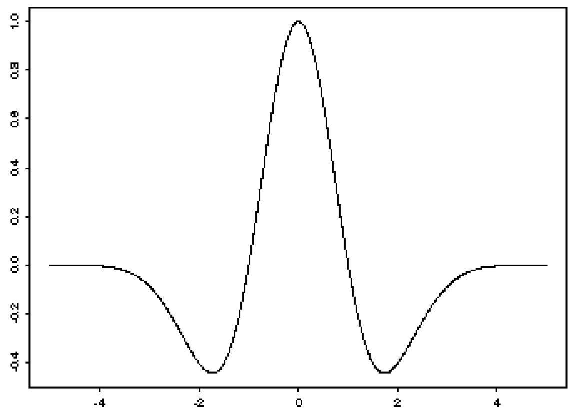

Undecimated
Wavelet
Transform

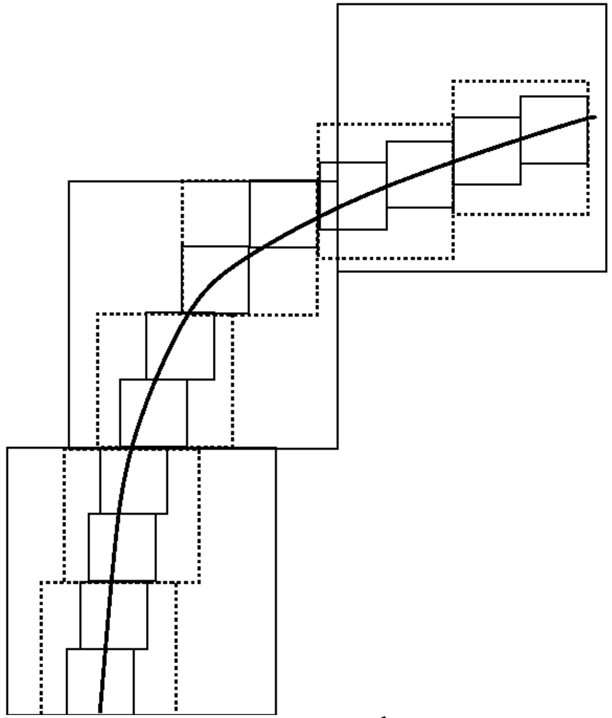


From Redundancy to Super-Redundancy:

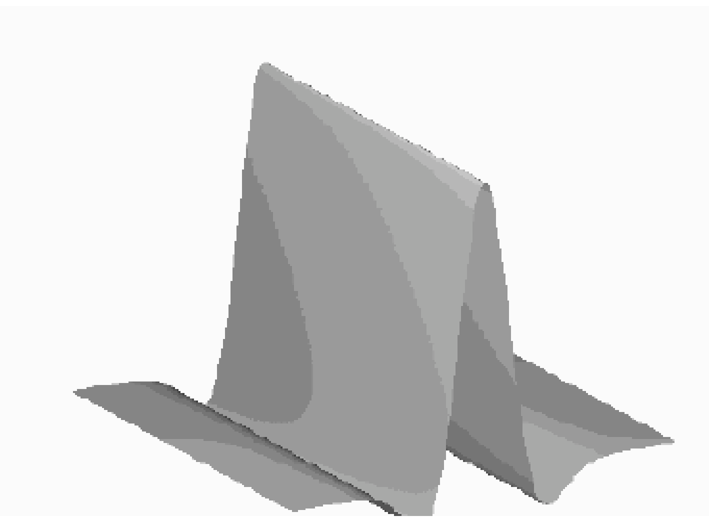
The Curvelet Transform

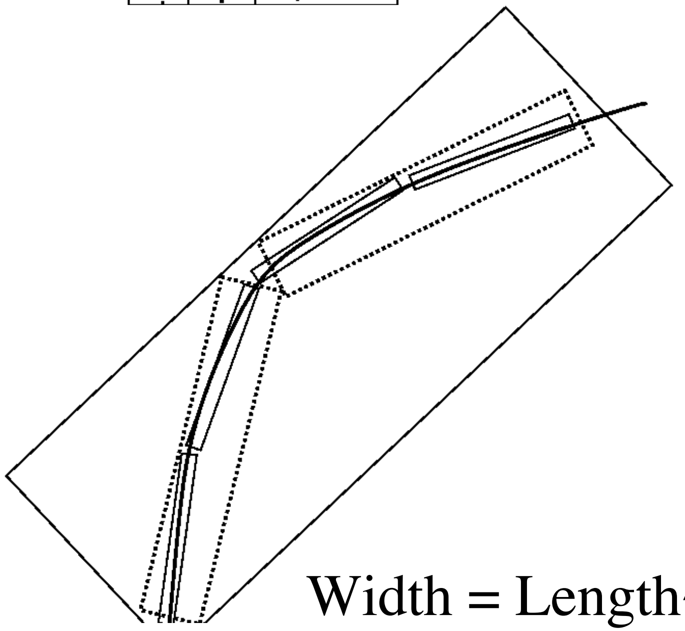
Wavelet





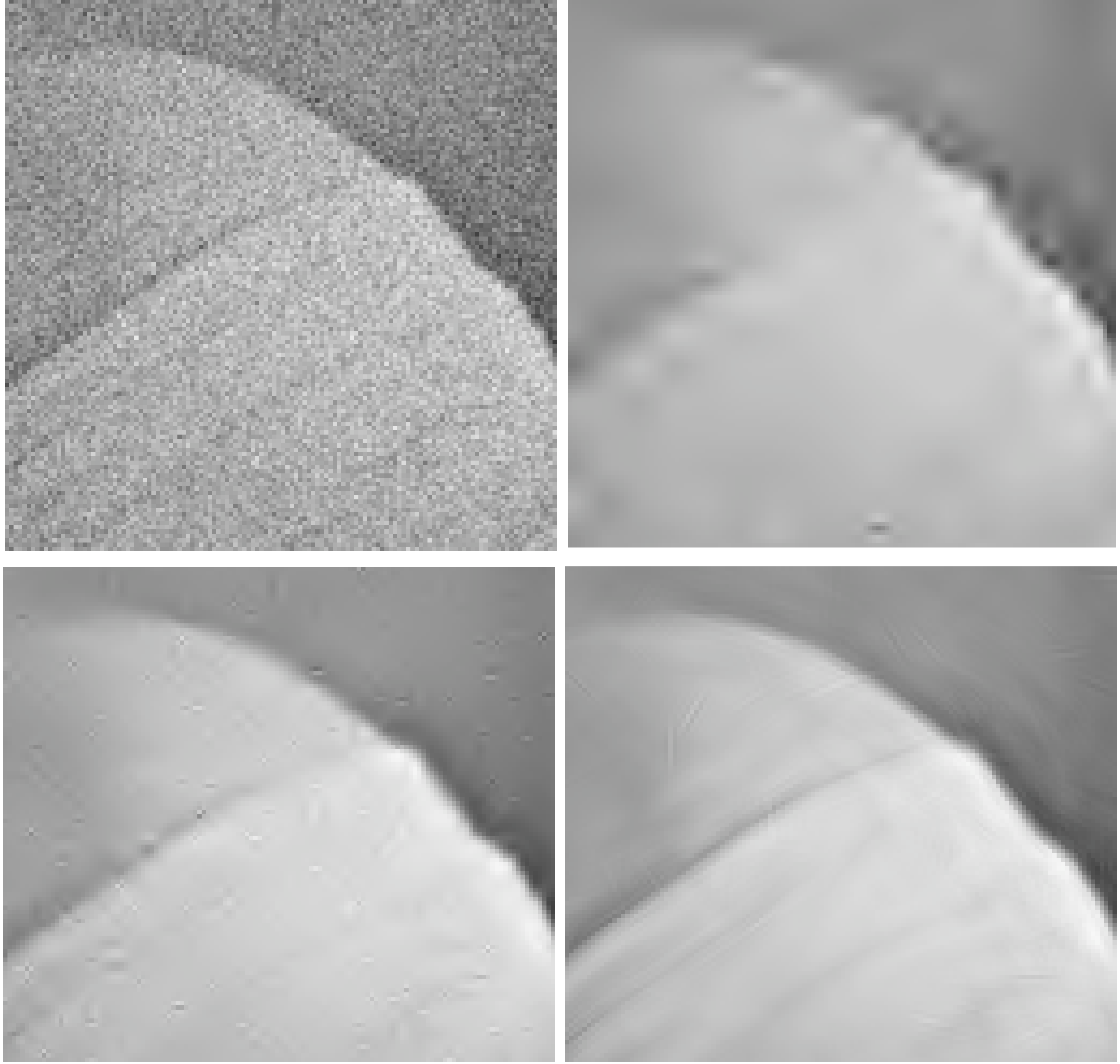
Curvelet

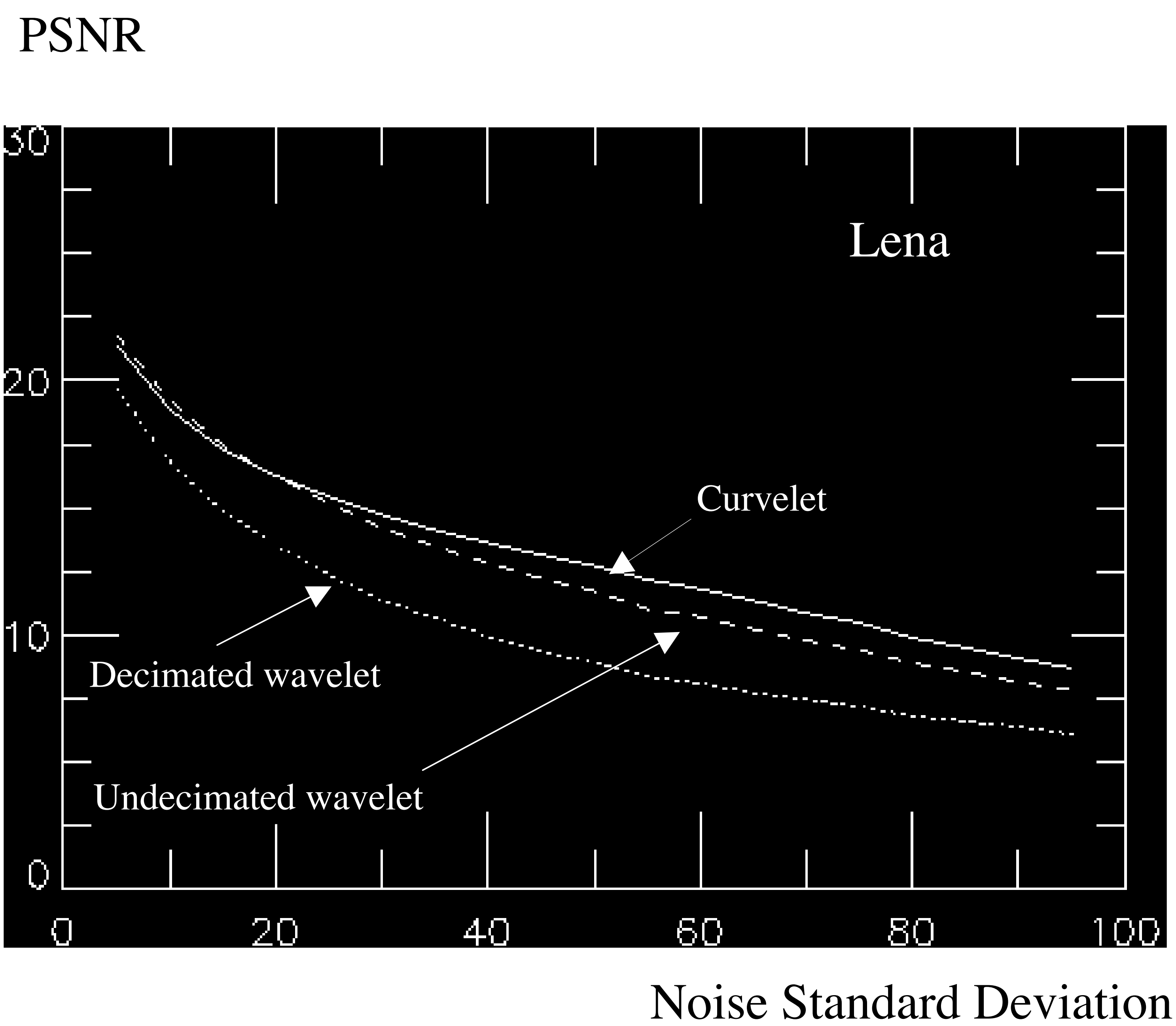


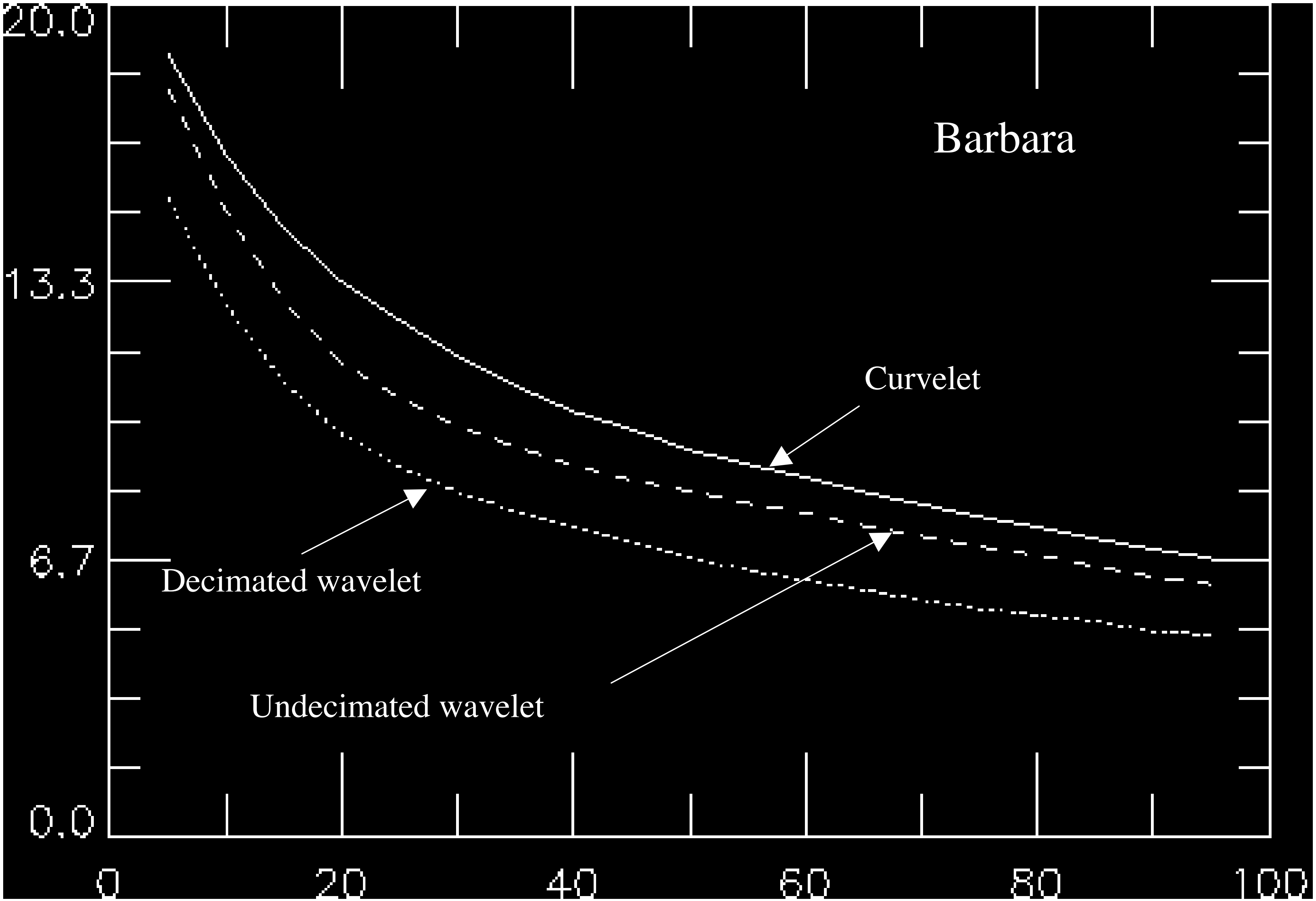


Width = Length^2


Curvelet




PSNR
Lena
Curvelet
Decimated wavelet
Undecimated wavelet
0
10
20
30
0
20
40
60
80
100
Noise Standard Deviation

20.0
13.3
6.7
0.0
0
20
40
60
80
100
Barbara
Curvelet
Decimated wavelet
Undecimated wavelet

Multiscale Transforms

Critical Sampling

- (bi-) Orthogonal WT
- Lifting scheme construction
- Wavelet Packets
- Mirror Basis

Redundant Transforms

- Pyramidal decomposition (Burt and Adelson)
- Undecimated Wavelet Transform
- Isotropic Undecimated Wavelet Transform
- Complex Wavelet Transform
- Steerable Wavelet Transform
- Dyadic Wavelet Transform
- Nonlinear Pyramidal decomposition (Median)

New Multiscale Construction

- Contourlet
- Bandelet
- Finite Ridgelet Transform
- Platelet
- (W-)Edgelet
- Adaptive Wavelet
- Ridgelet
- Curvelet

From Super-Redundancy to Hyper-Redundancy:

Data Analysis Using a Combination of Redundant Multiscale Transforms

1) From Curvelet Filtering to Wavelet/Curvelet Filtering

-The Curvelet Transform for Image Denoising, *IEEE Transaction on Image Processing, 11, 6, 2002.*

-Gray and Color Image Contrast Enhancement by the Curvelet Transform, *ITIP, 12, 6, 2003.*

-Astronomical Image Representation by the Curvelet Transform, *Astron. and Astrophys., 398, 785, 2003.*

*-**Very High Quality Image Restoration**, in Signal and Image Processing IX, San Diego, 1-4 August, 2001, Eds Laine, Andrew F.; Unser, Michael A.; Aldroubi, Akram, Vol. 4478, pp 9-19, 2001.*

2) Extension to the Deconvolution Problem

-Wavelets and Curvelets for Image Deconvolution, *Signal Processing, 83, 10, 2003.*

3) Morphological Component Analysis (MCA)

-Redundant Multiscale Transforms and their Application for Morphological Component Analysis,

Advances in Imaging and Electron Physics, 132, 2004.

- Image Decomposition Via the Combination of Sparse Representation and a Variational Approach, *ITIP, submitted.*

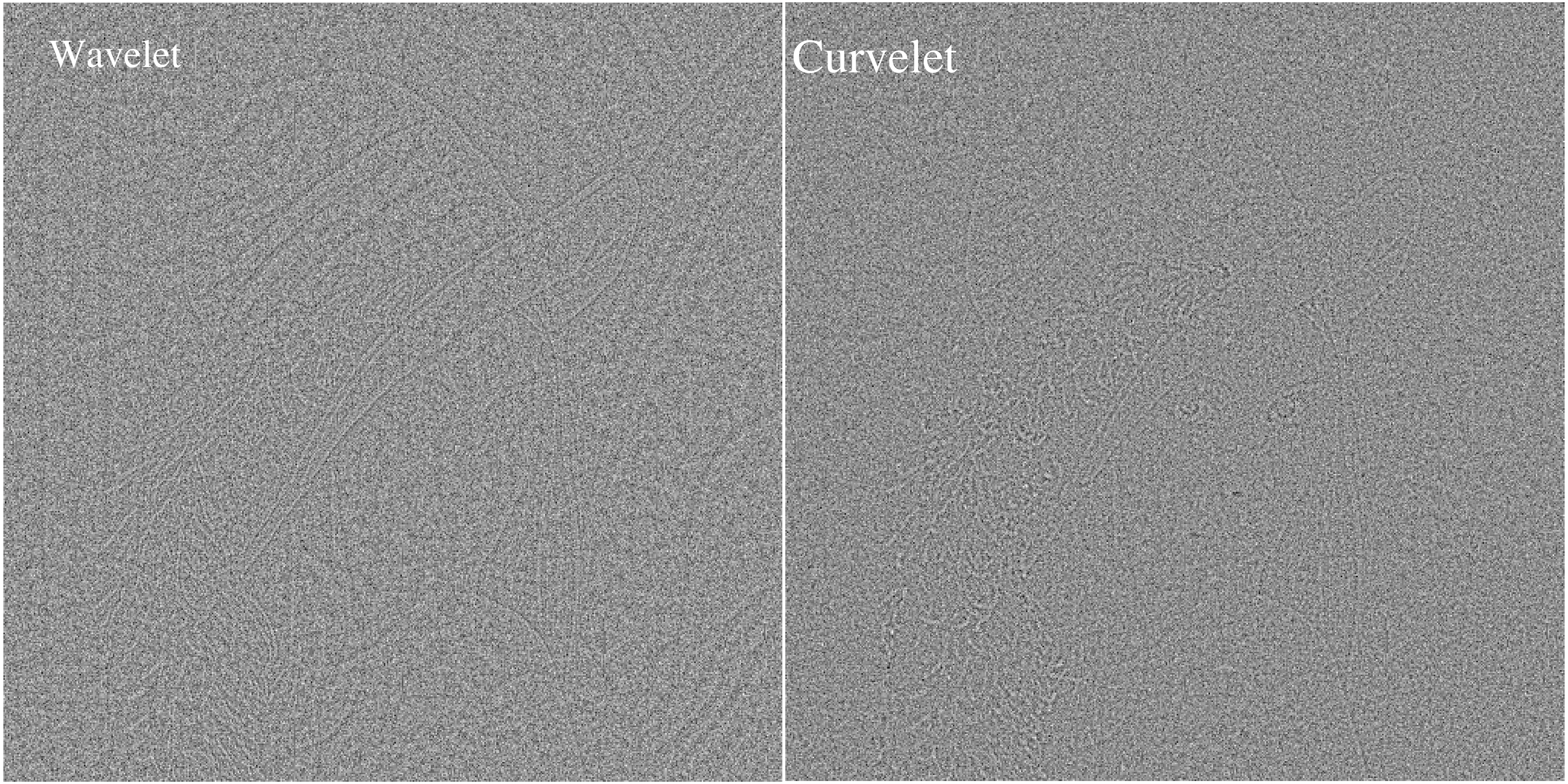
==> Texture/Piecewise smooth content separation

==> Edge detection

==> Interpolation of missing data

4) Application in Cosmology

- Detecting Cosmological non-Gaussian Signatures by Multi-scale Methods, *Astronomy and Astrophysics, 416, 9--17, 2004.*


Wavelet
Curvelet

RESTORATION: HOW TO COMBINE SEVERAL MULTISCALE TRANSFORMS ?

The problem we need to solve for image restoration is to make sure that our reconstruction will incorporate information judged as significant by any of our representations.

<u>Very High Quality Image Restoration</u>*, in Signal and Image Processing IX, San Diego, 1-4 August, 2001, Eds Laine, Andrew F.; Unser, Michael A.; Aldroubi, Akram, Vol. 4478, pp 9-19, 2001.*

Notations:

Consider K linear transforms $T_{1}, ..., T_{K}$ and α_k the coefficients of x after applying $T_K : \alpha_k = T_k s, \quad s = T^{-1}\alpha_k$.

We propose solving the following optimization problem:

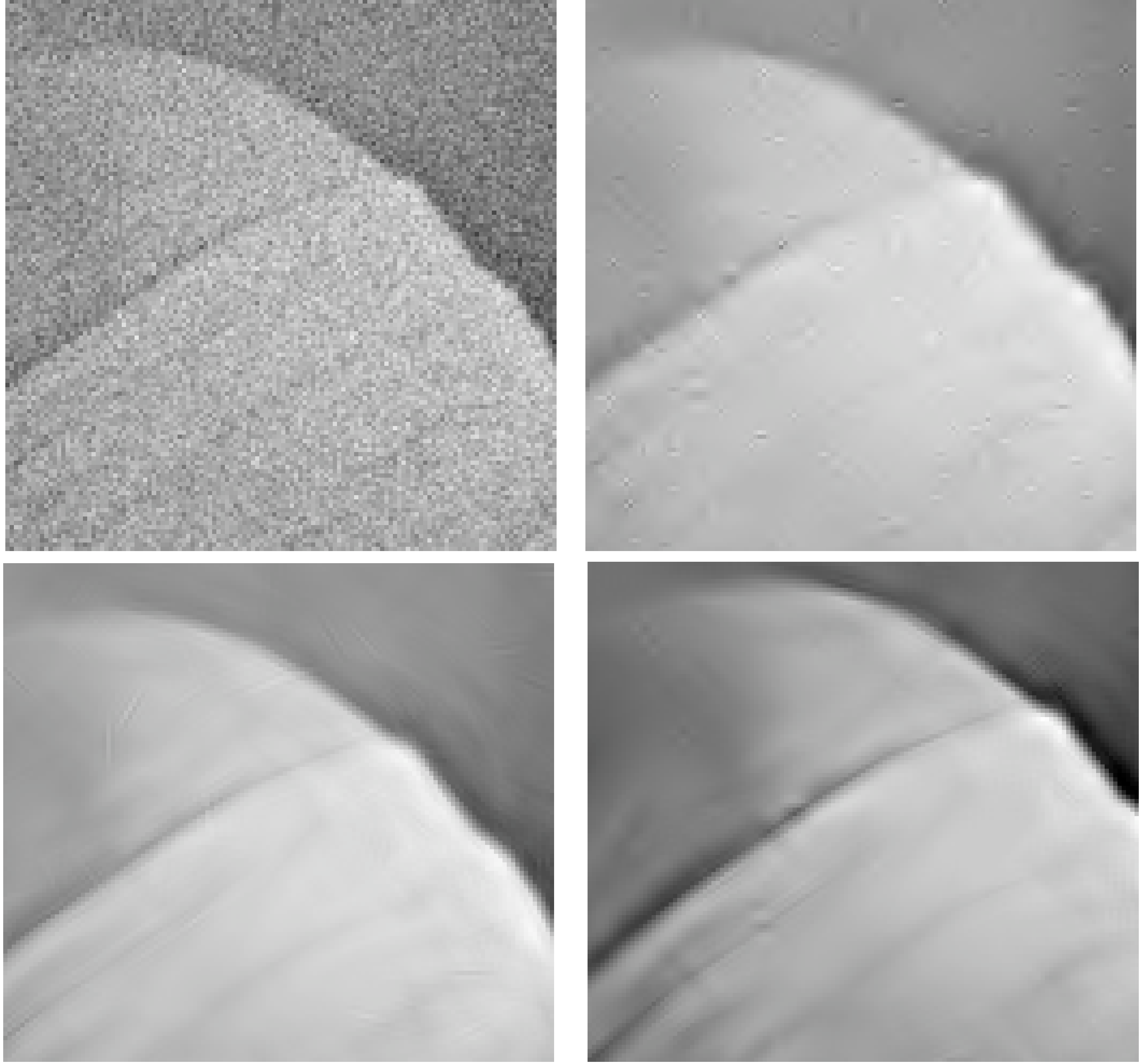
$$\min \quad \text{Complexity\_penalty}(\tilde{s}), \qquad \text{subject to} \quad \tilde{s} \in C$$

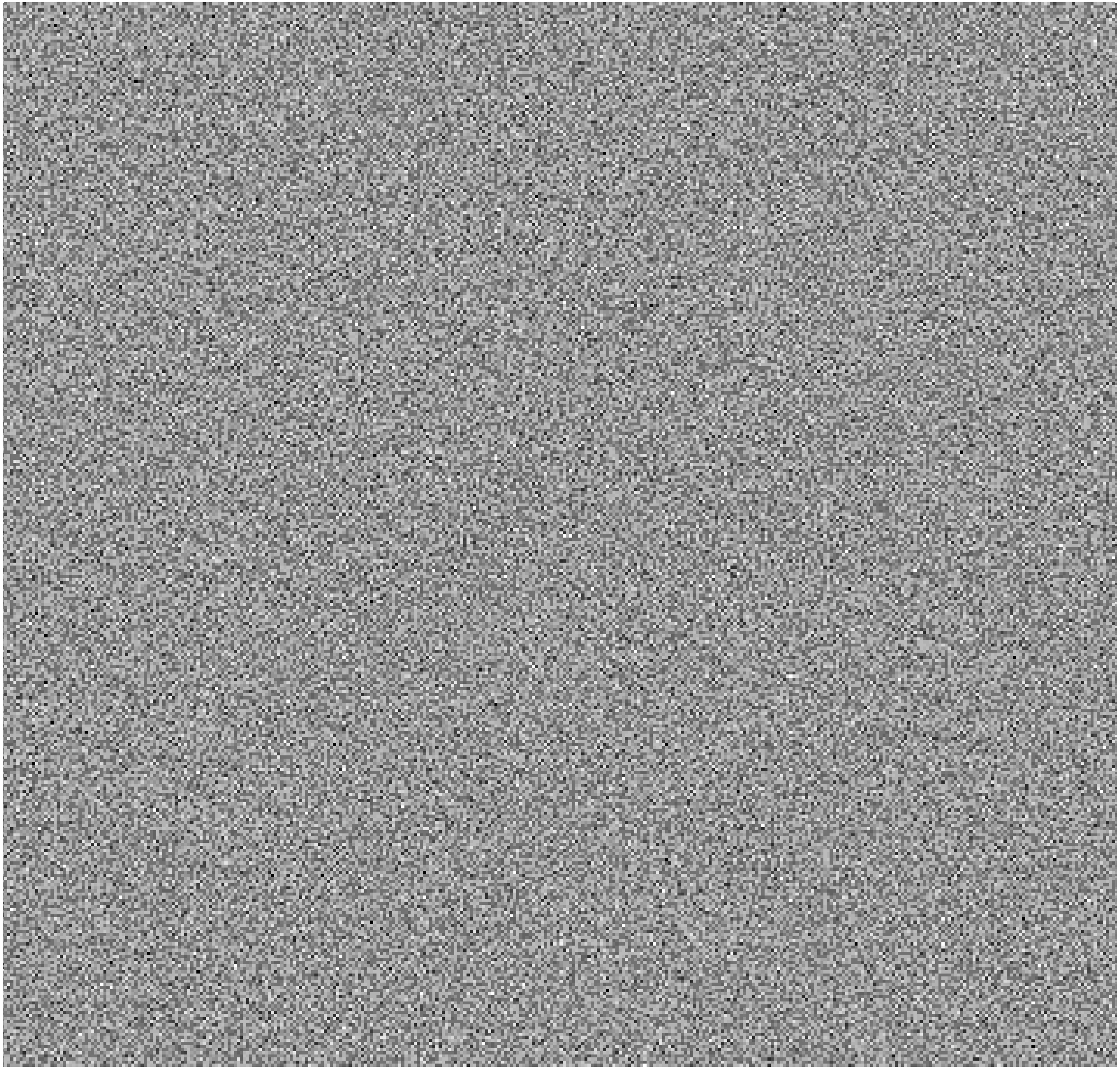
Where C is the set of vectors which obey the linear constraints:

$$\tilde{s} > 0, \qquad \text{positivity constraint}$$

$$\left| \left(T_k \tilde{s} - T_k s \right)_l \right| \leq e, \quad if \left(T_k s \right)_l \qquad \text{is significant}$$

The second constraint guarantees that the reconstruction will take into account any pattern which is detected by any of the K transforms.





DECONVOLUTION:

$$s = P * \tilde{s} + N$$

We propose solving the following optimization problem:

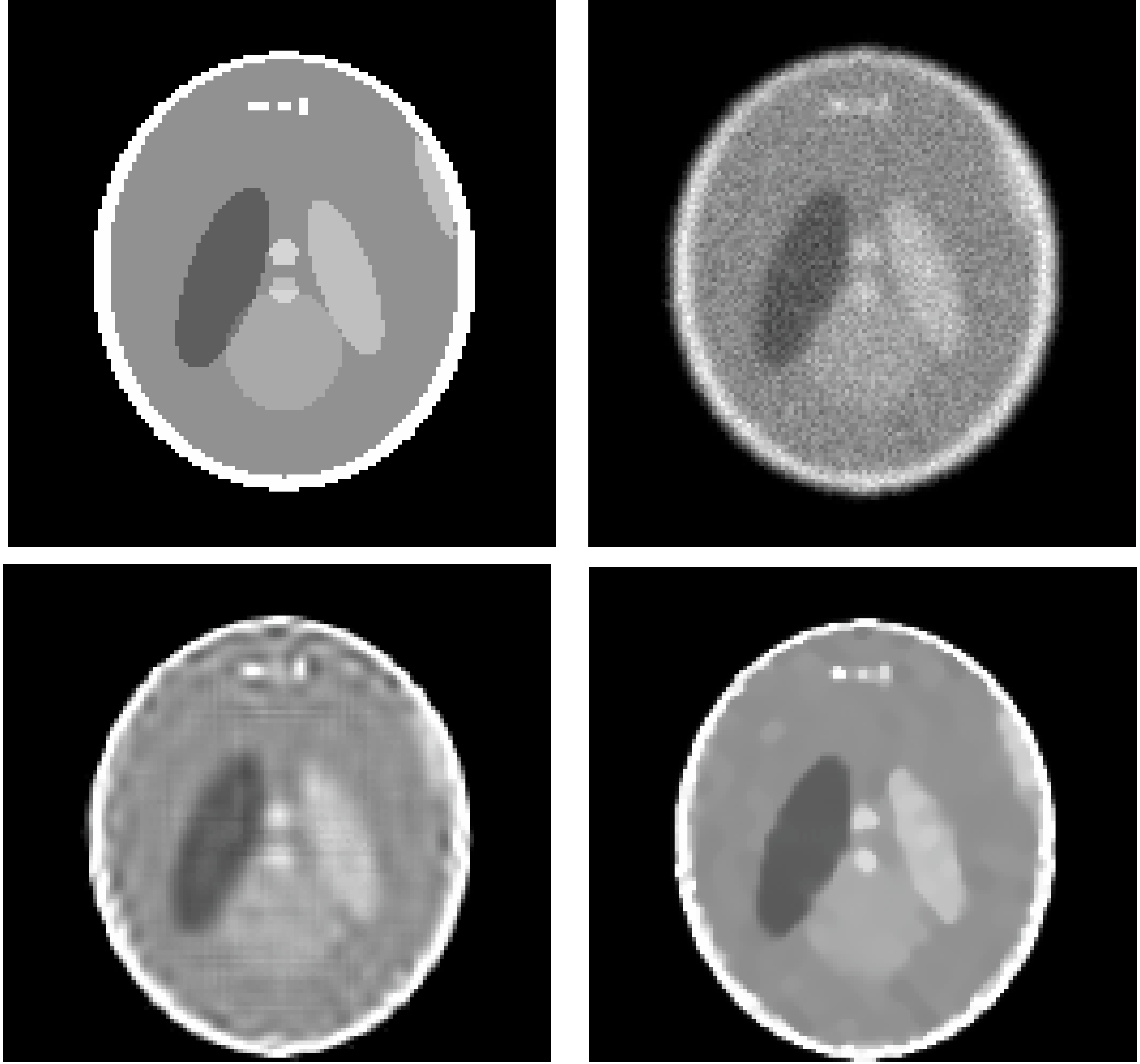
min Complexity_penalty $(\bar{s})$, subject to $\bar{s} \quad C$

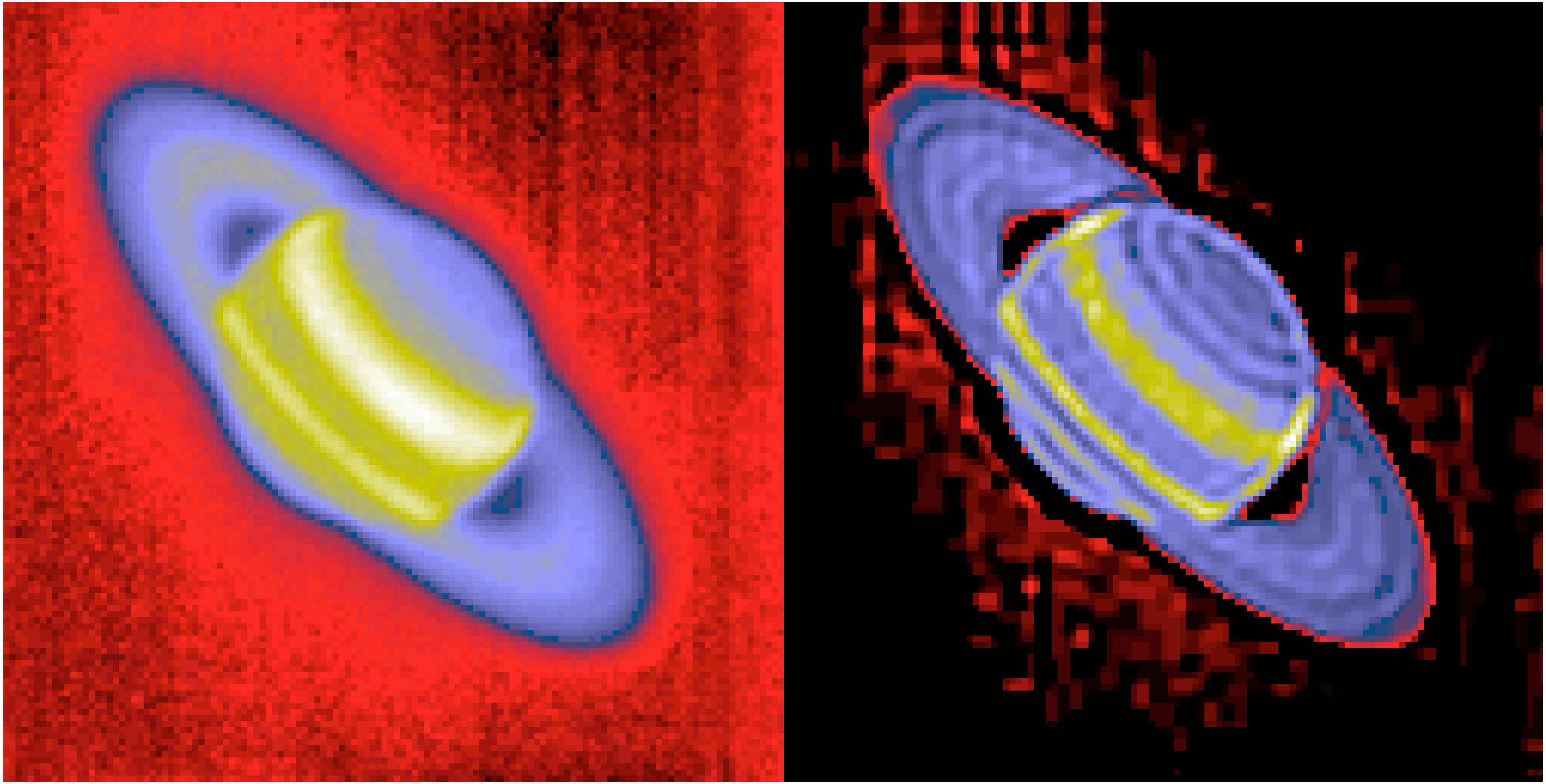
Where C is the set of vectors which obey the linear constraints:

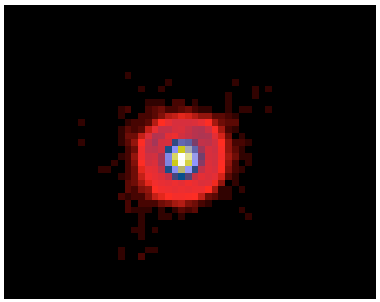
$\tilde{s} > 0,$ positivity constraint

$\left|\left(T_k \tilde{s} - T_k P * s\right)_l\right| \leq e, \quad if \left(T_k s\right)_l$ is significant

The second constraint guarantees that the reconstruction will take into account any pattern which is detected by any of the K transforms.







Morphological Component Analysis (MCA)

Given a signal s, we assume that it is the result of a sparse linear combination of atoms from a known dictionary D.

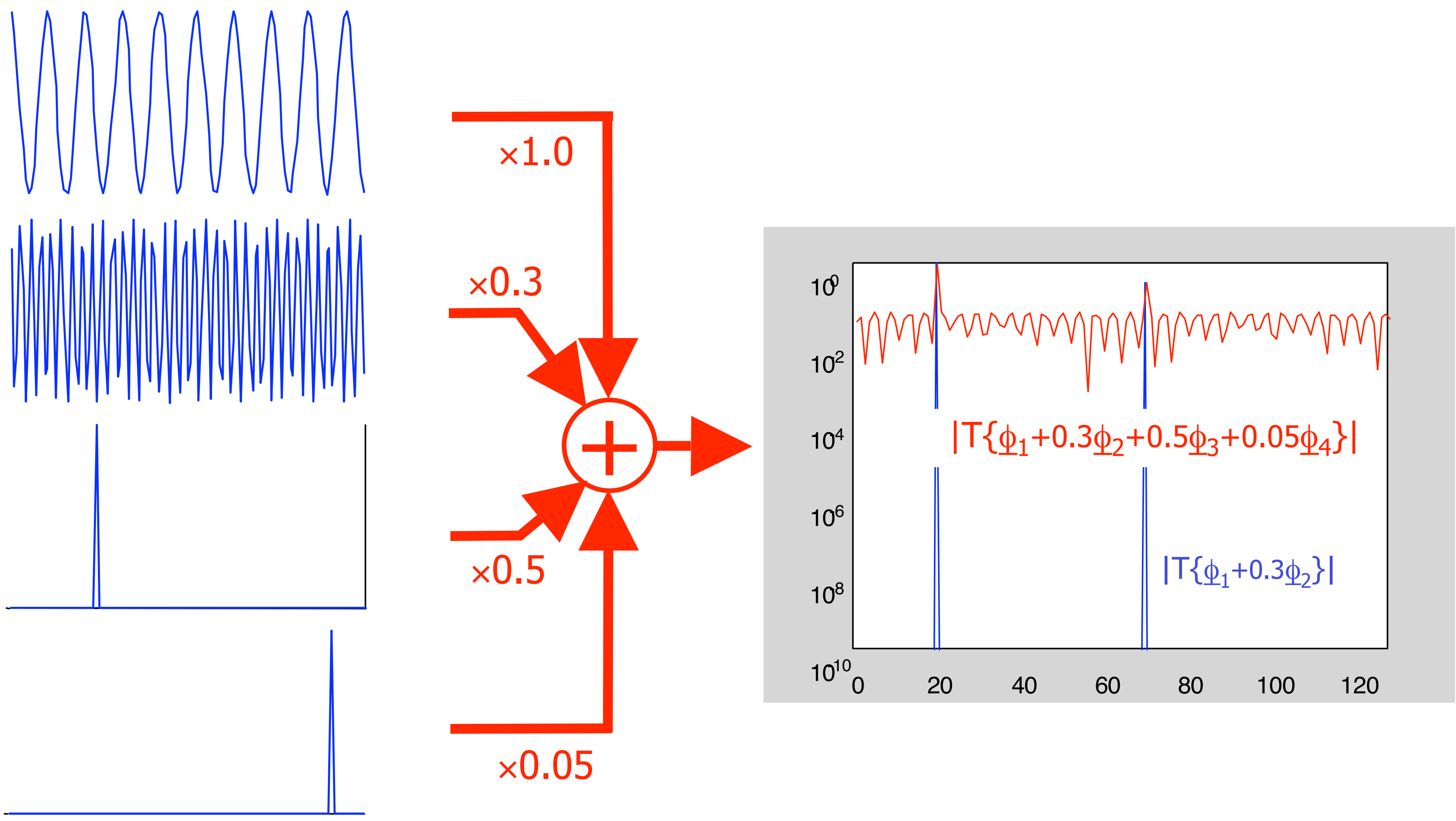
A dictionary D is defined as a collection of waveforms $(\phi_\gamma)_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$, and the goal is to obtain a representation of a signal s with a linear combination of a small number of basis such that:

$$s = \sum_\gamma \alpha_\gamma \phi_\gamma$$

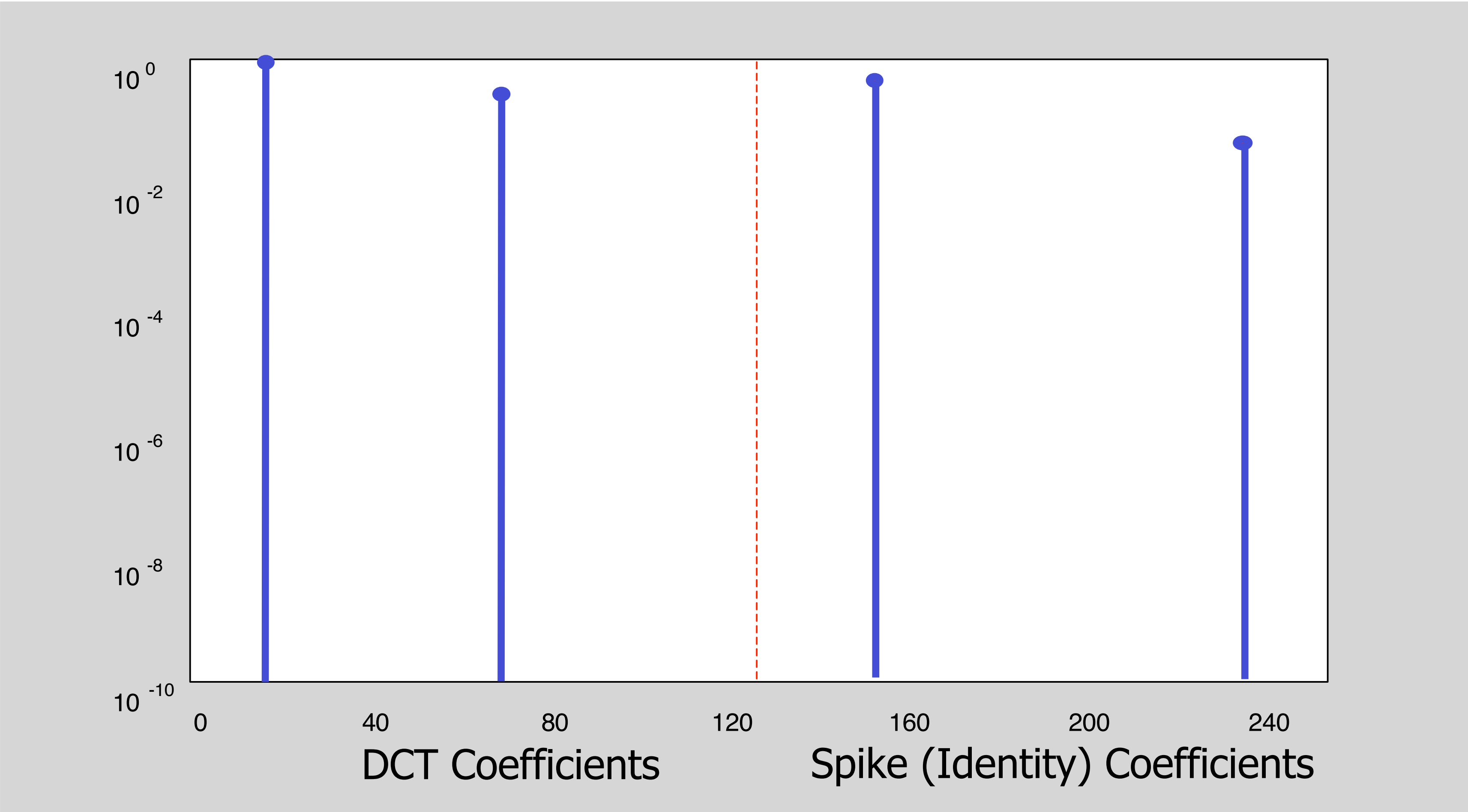
Or an approximate decomposition:

$$s = \sum_\gamma \alpha_\gamma \phi_\gamma + R$$

Example – Composed Signal



Example – Desired Decomposition



Formally, the sparsest coefficients are obtained by solving the optimization problem:

$$\text{(P0)} \quad \text{Minimize} \quad \|\alpha\|_0 \quad \text{subject to} \quad s = \phi\alpha$$

It has been proposed (*to relax and*) to replace the l_0 norm by the l_1 norm (Chen, 1995):

$$\text{(P1)} \quad \text{Minimize} \quad \|\alpha\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad s = \phi\alpha$$

It can be seen as a kind of convexification of (P0).

It has been shown (Donoho and Huo, 1999) that for certain dictionary, it there exists a highly sparse solution to (P0), then it is identical to the solution of (P1).

We consider now that the dictionary is built of a set of L dictionaries related to multiscale transforms, such wavelets, ridgelet, or curvelets.

Considering L transforms, and α_k the coefficients relative to the kth transform:

$$\phi = [\phi_1, \ldots, \phi_L], \quad \alpha = \{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_L\}, \quad s = \phi\alpha = \sum_{k=1}^{L} \phi_k \alpha_k$$

Noting T_1,...T_L the L transform operators, we have:

$$\alpha_k = T_k s_k, \qquad s_k = T_k^{-1} \alpha_k, \qquad s = \sum_{k=1}^{L} s_k$$

A solution α is obtained by minimizing a functional of the form:

$$J(\alpha) = \left\| s - \sum_{k=1}^{L} T_k^{-1} \alpha_k \right\|_2^2 + \|\alpha\|_p$$

Different Problem Formulation

$$J(s_1,\ldots,s_L) = \left\| s - \sum_{k=1}^{L} s_k \right\|_2^2 + \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{L} \left\| T_k s_k \right\|_p$$

.We do not need to keep all transforms in memory.

.We can easily add some constraints on a given component

An efficient algorithm is the Block-Coordinate Relaxation Algorithm (Sardy, Bruce and Tseng, 1998):

. Initialize all s_k to zero

. Iterate j=1,...,M

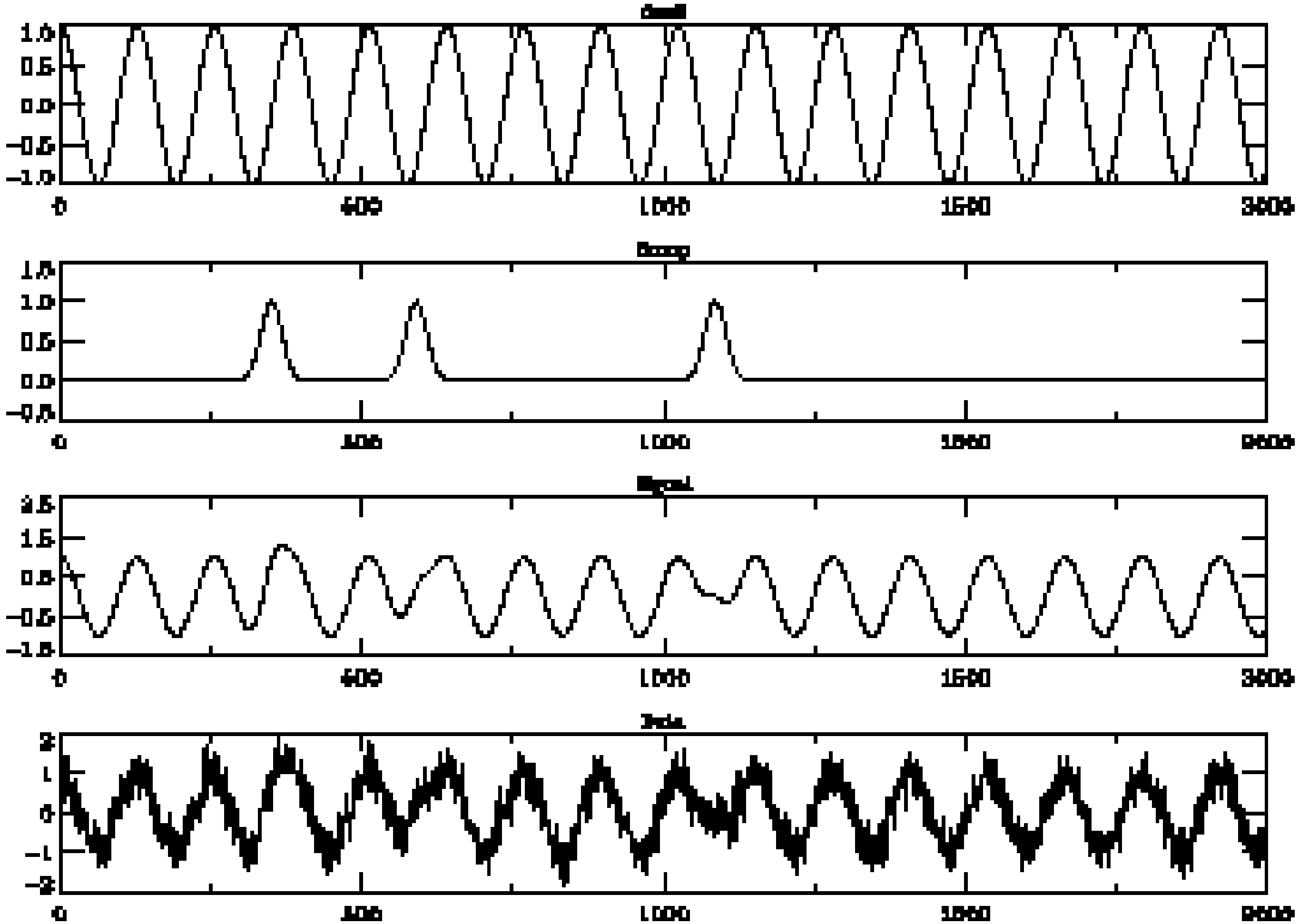
- Iterate k=1,..,L

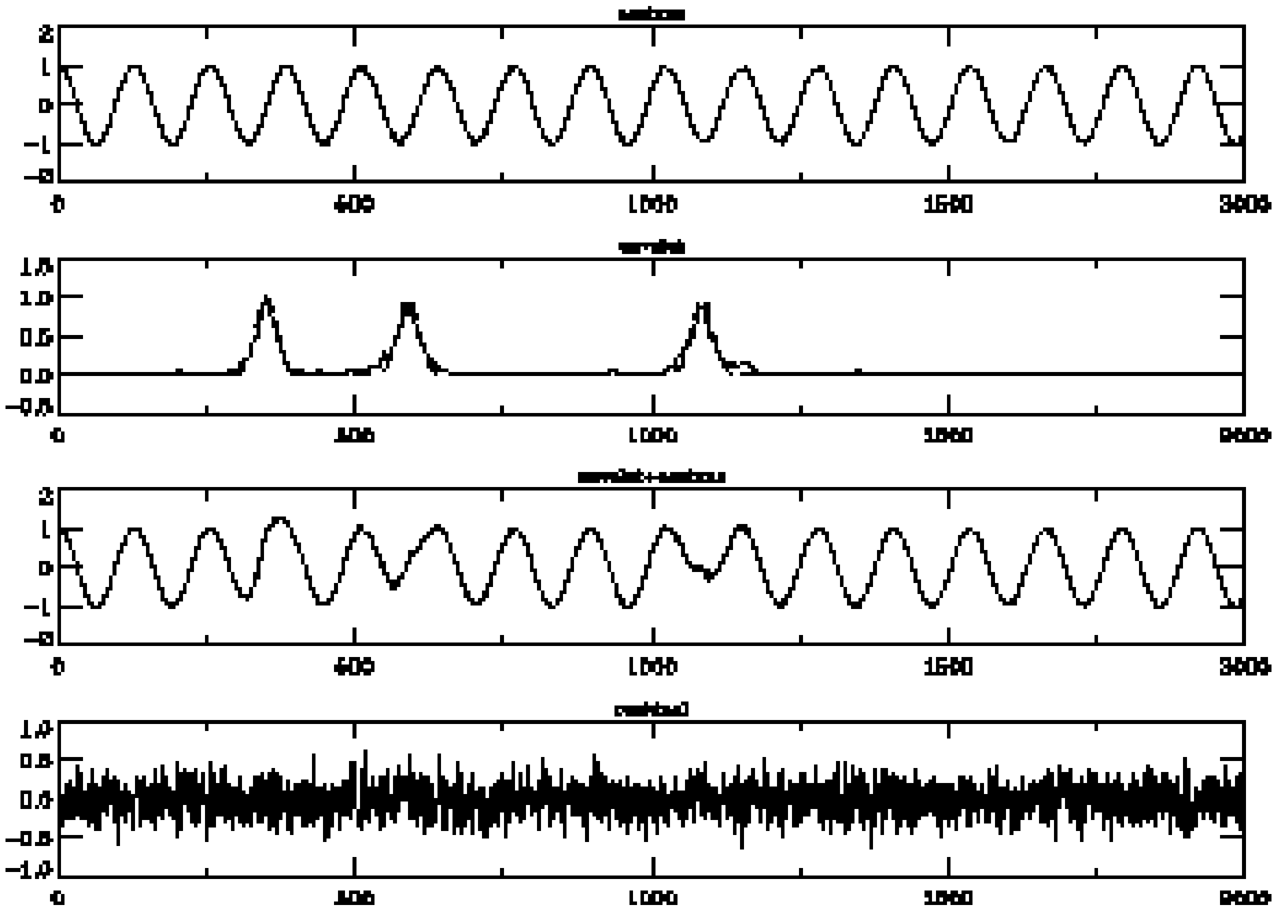
- Update the kth part of the current solution by fixing all other parts and minimizing:

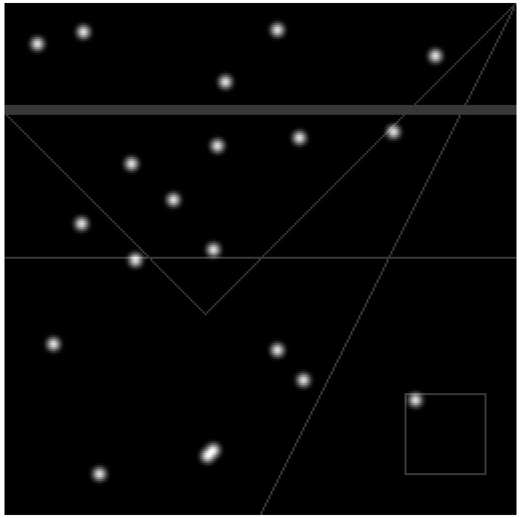
$$J(s_k) = \left\| s - \sum_{i=1, i \neq k}^{L} s_i - s_k \right\|_2^2 + \lambda \| T_k s_k \|_1$$

Which is obtained by a simple soft thresholding of :

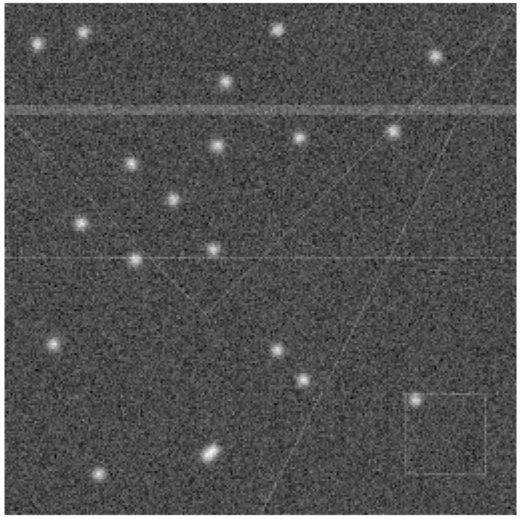
$$s_r = s - \sum_{i=1, i \neq k}^{L} s_i$$



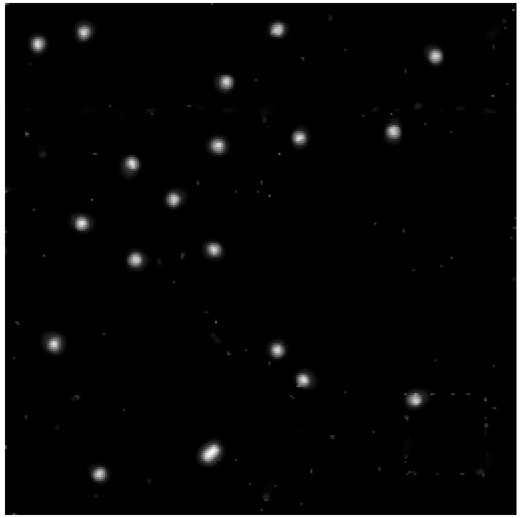




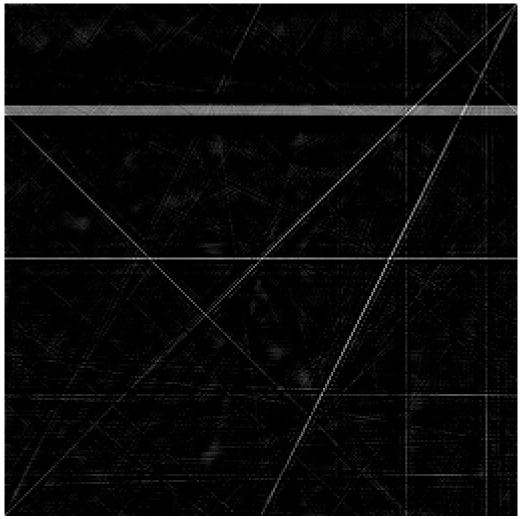
a) Simulated image (Gaussians+lines)



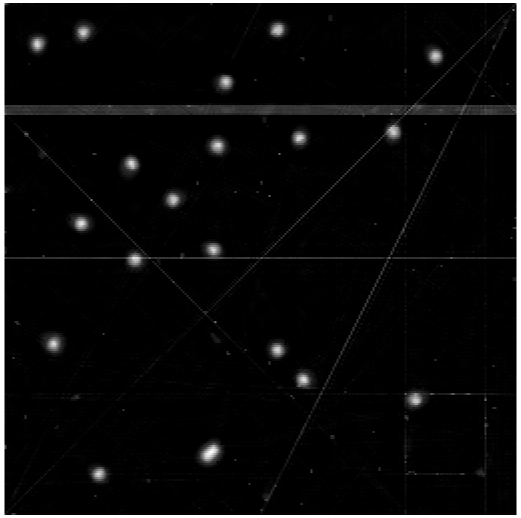
b) Simulated image + noise



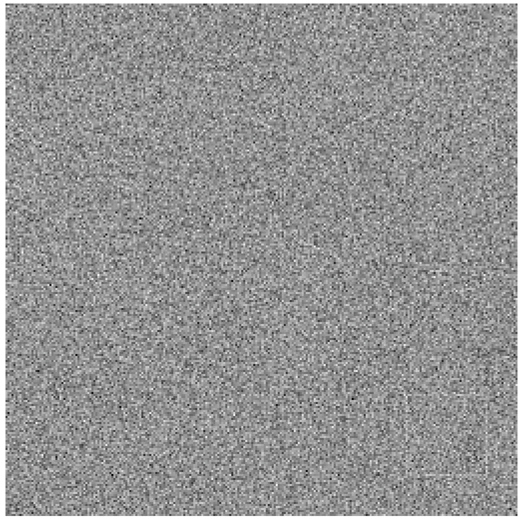
c) A trous algorithm



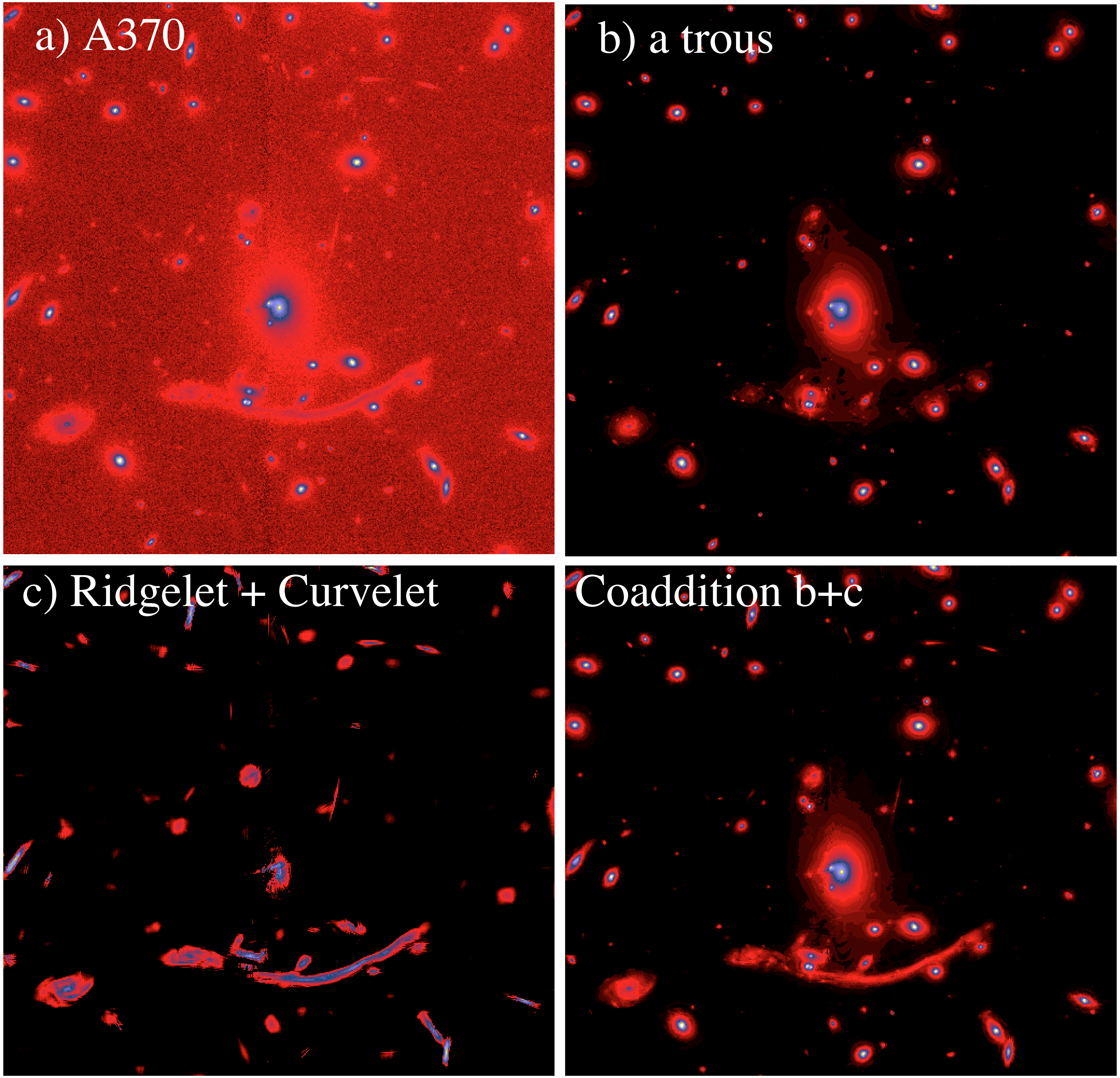
d) Curvelet transform

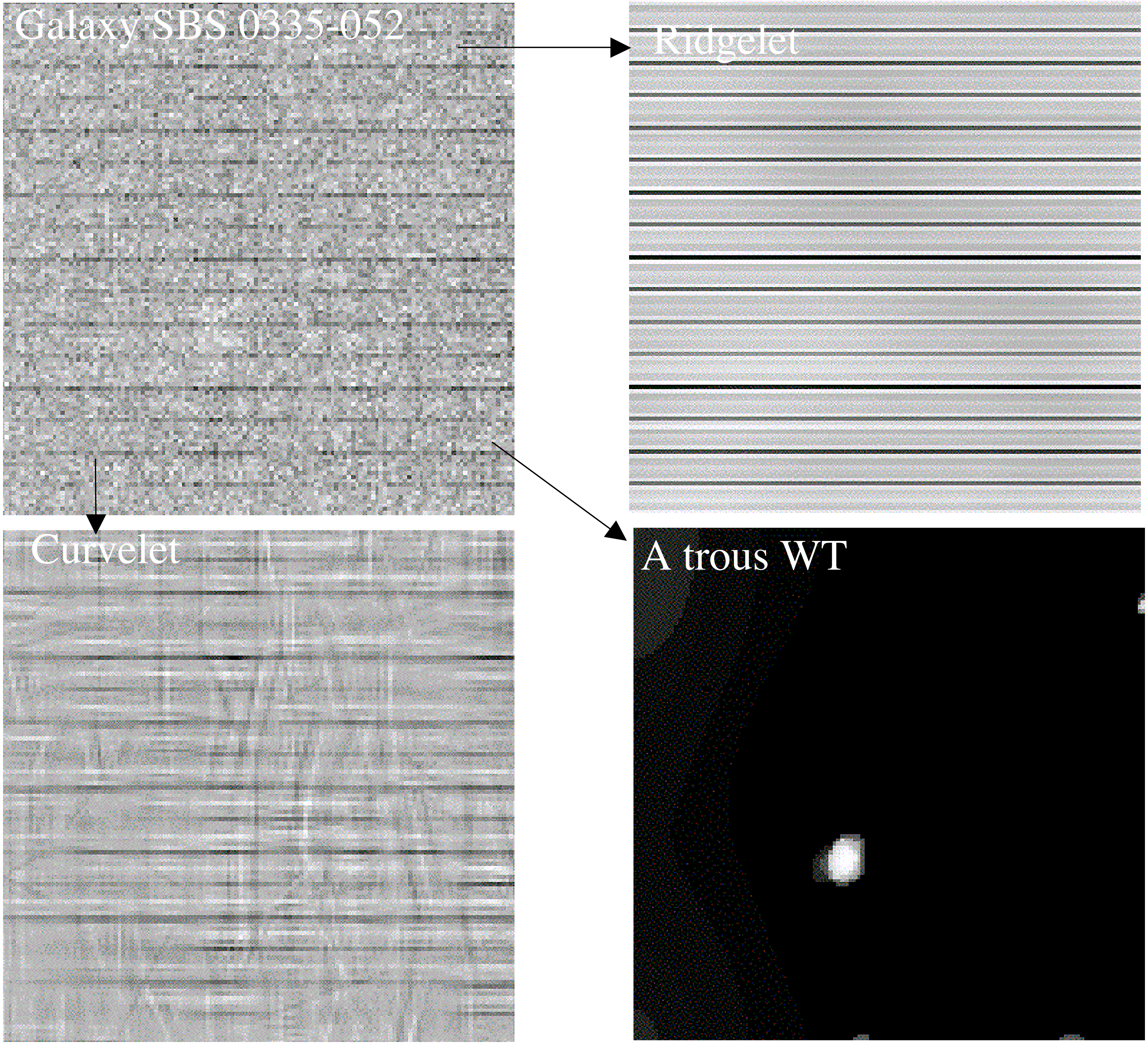


e) coaddition c+d

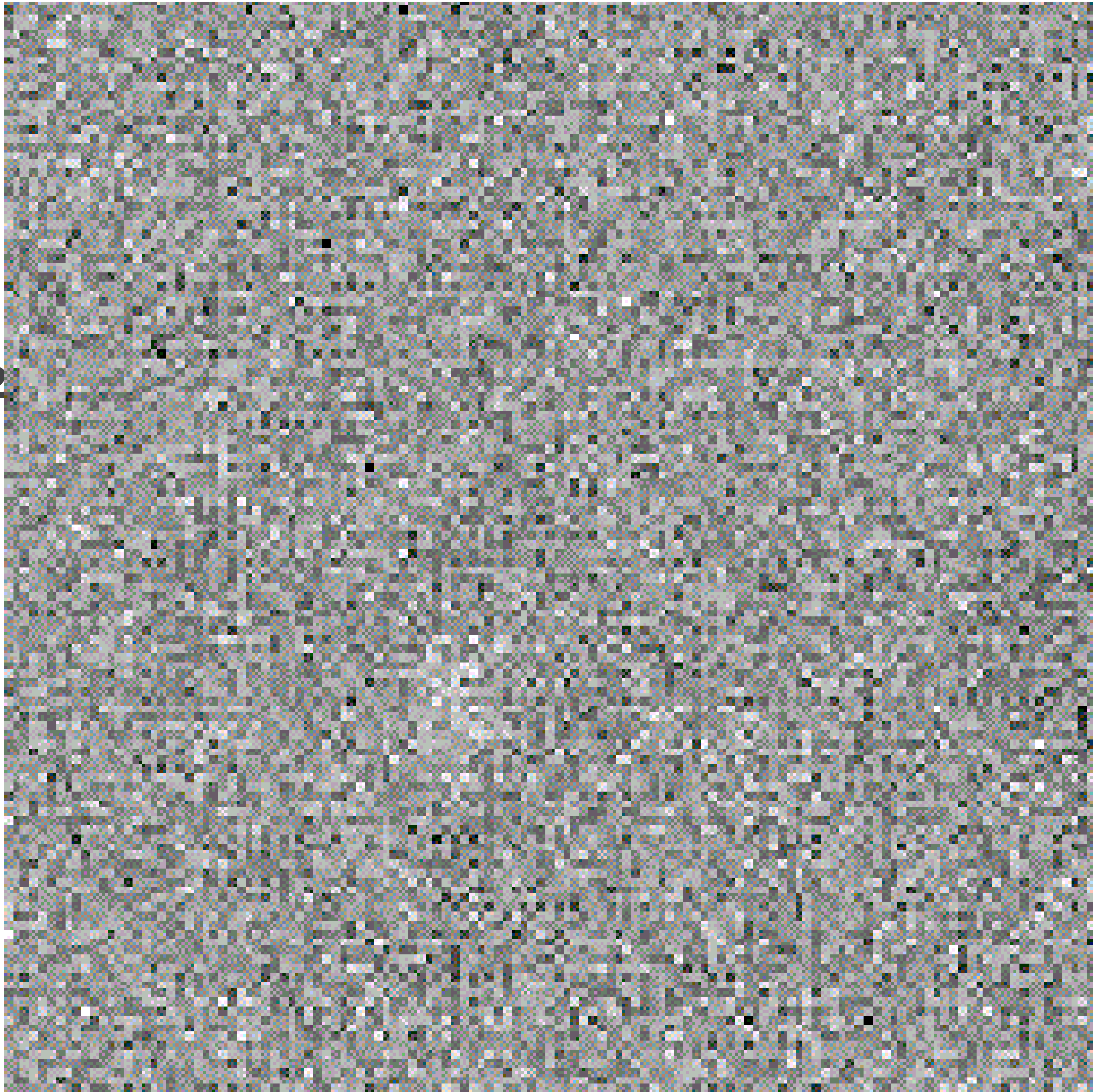


f) residual = e-b


a) A370
b) a trous
c) Ridgelet + Curvelet
Coaddition b+c

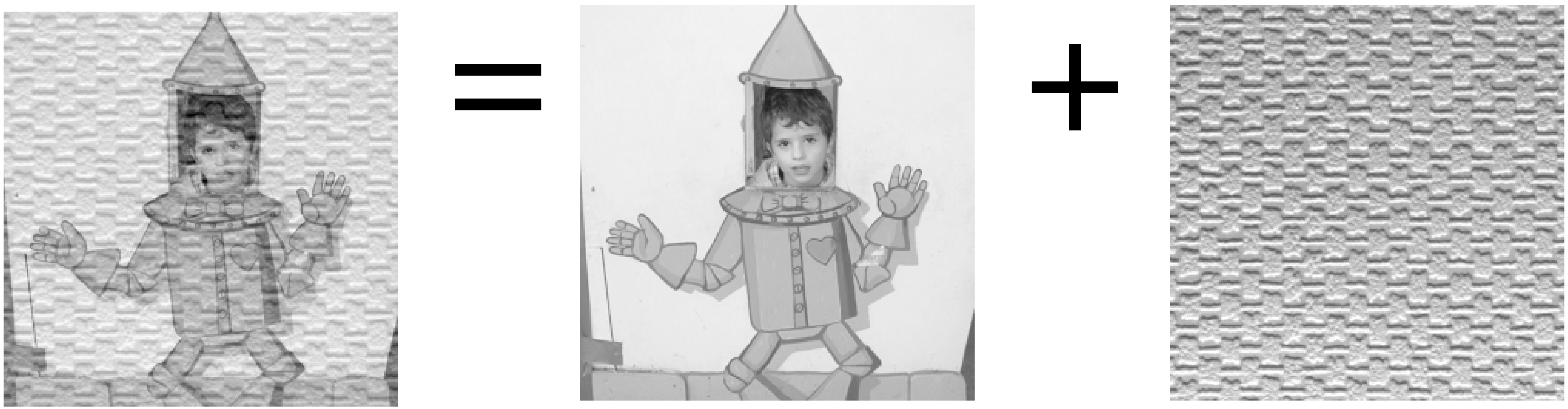

Galaxy SBS 0335-052
Ridgelet
Curvelet
A trous WT

Galaxy SBS 0335-052
10 micron
GEMINI-OSCIR



Separation of Texture from Piecewise Smooth Content

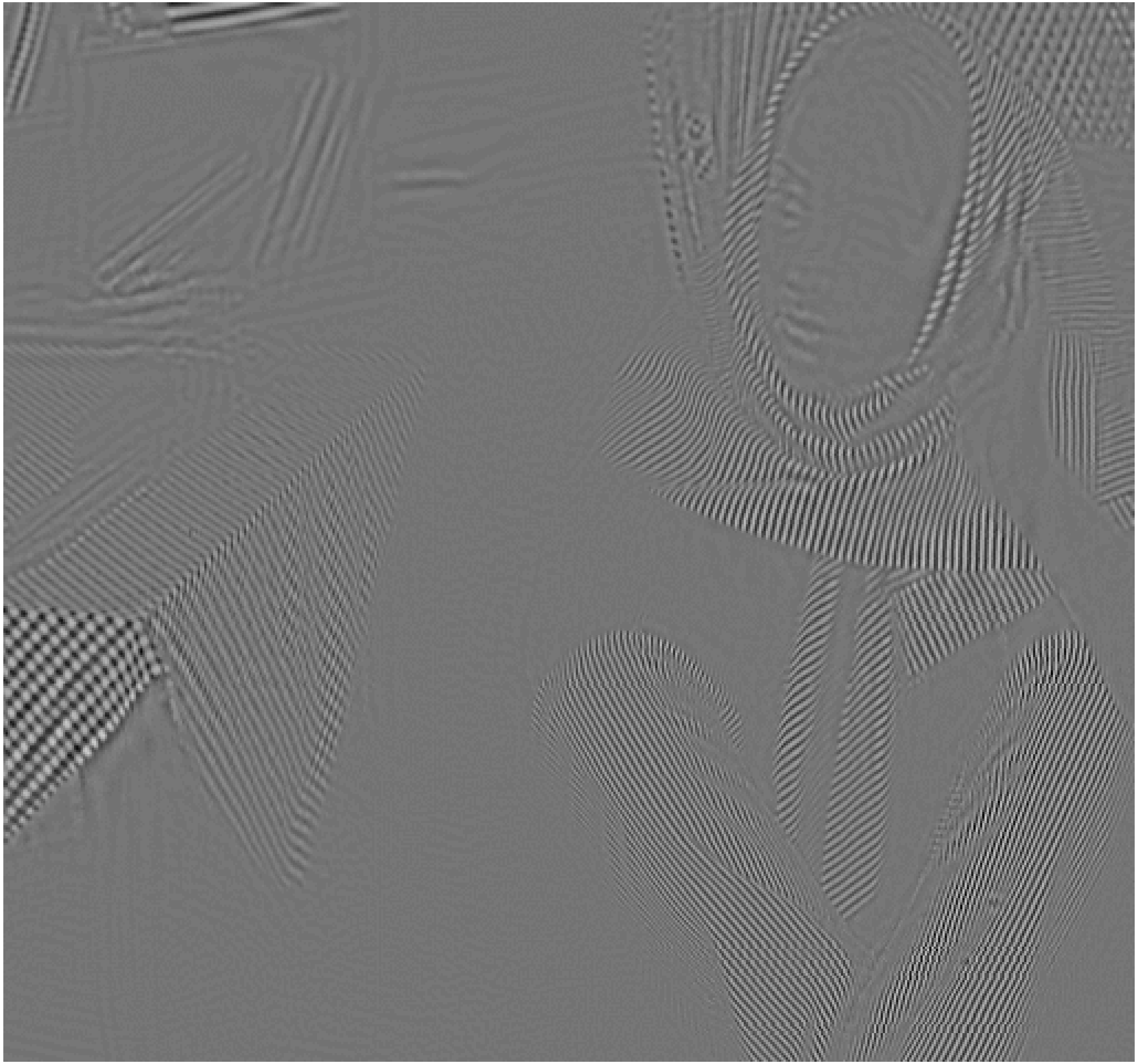
The separation task: decomposition of an image into a texture and a natural (piecewise smooth) scene part.

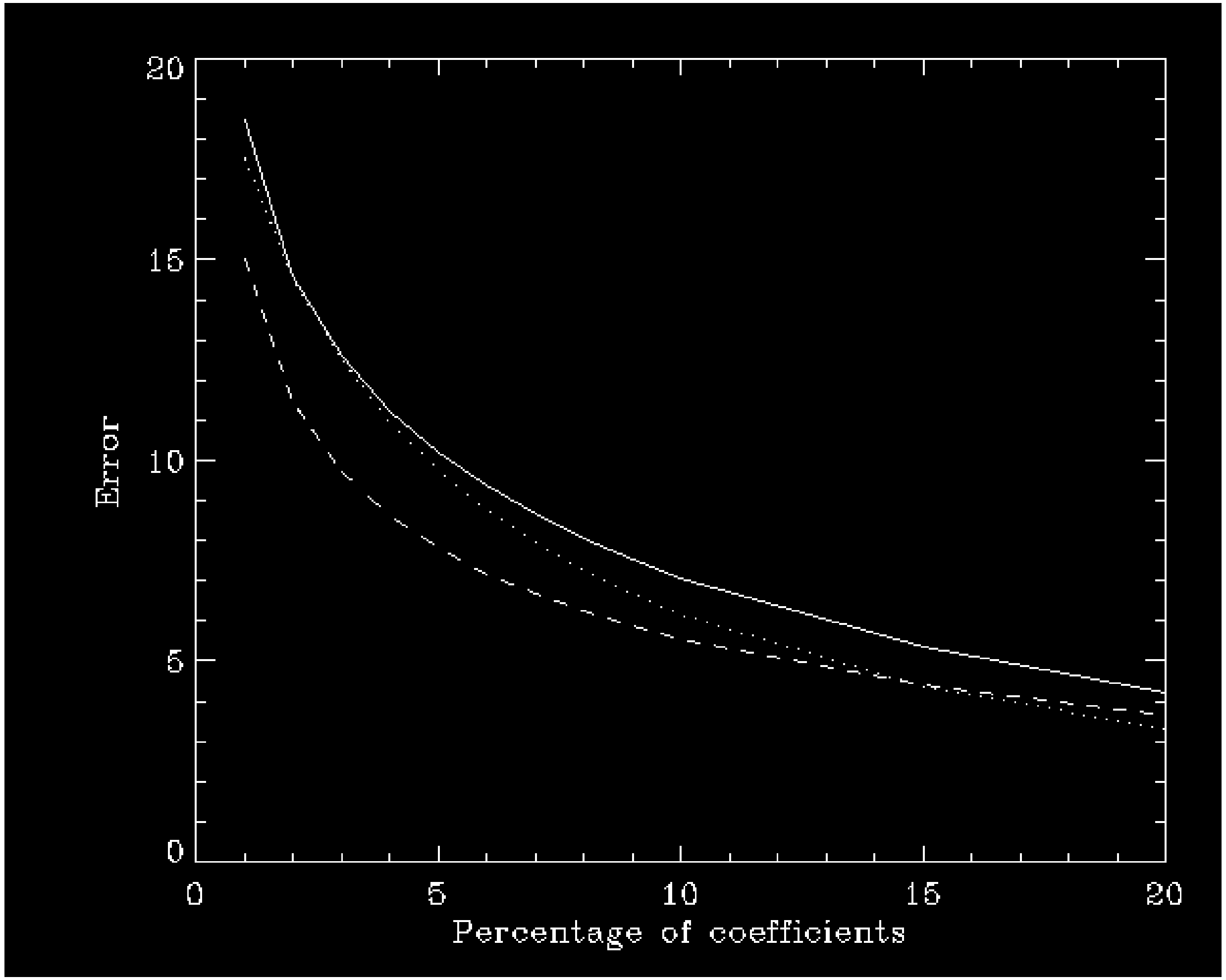


Numerical Consideration

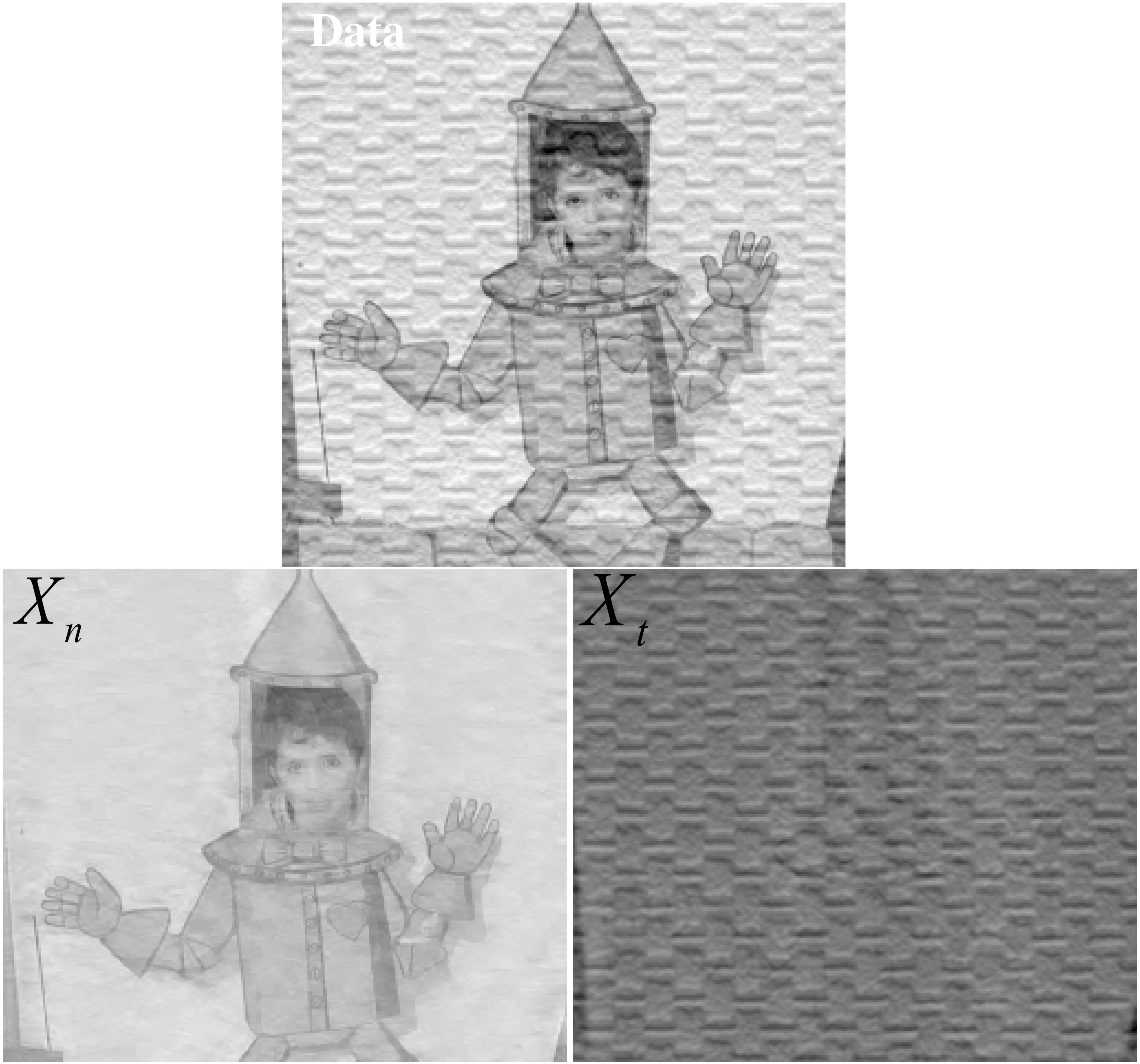
The DCT is denoted $\mathcal{D}$ and its inverse by $\mathcal{D}^{-1}$ (with a clear abuse of notations). The curvelet transform is denoted it by $\mathcal{C}$ and its inverse by $\mathcal{C}^{-1}$. We have two unknowns - $\underline{X}_t$ and $\underline{X}_n$ - the texture and the piecewise smooth images. The optimization problem to be solved is

$$\min_{\{\underline{X}_t,\, \underline{X}_n\}} \quad \|\mathcal{D}\underline{X}_t\|_1 + \|\mathcal{C}\underline{X}_n\|_1 + \lambda \left\|\underline{X} - \underline{X}_t - \underline{X}_n\right\|_2^2 + \gamma TV\left\{\underline{X}_n\right\}.$$



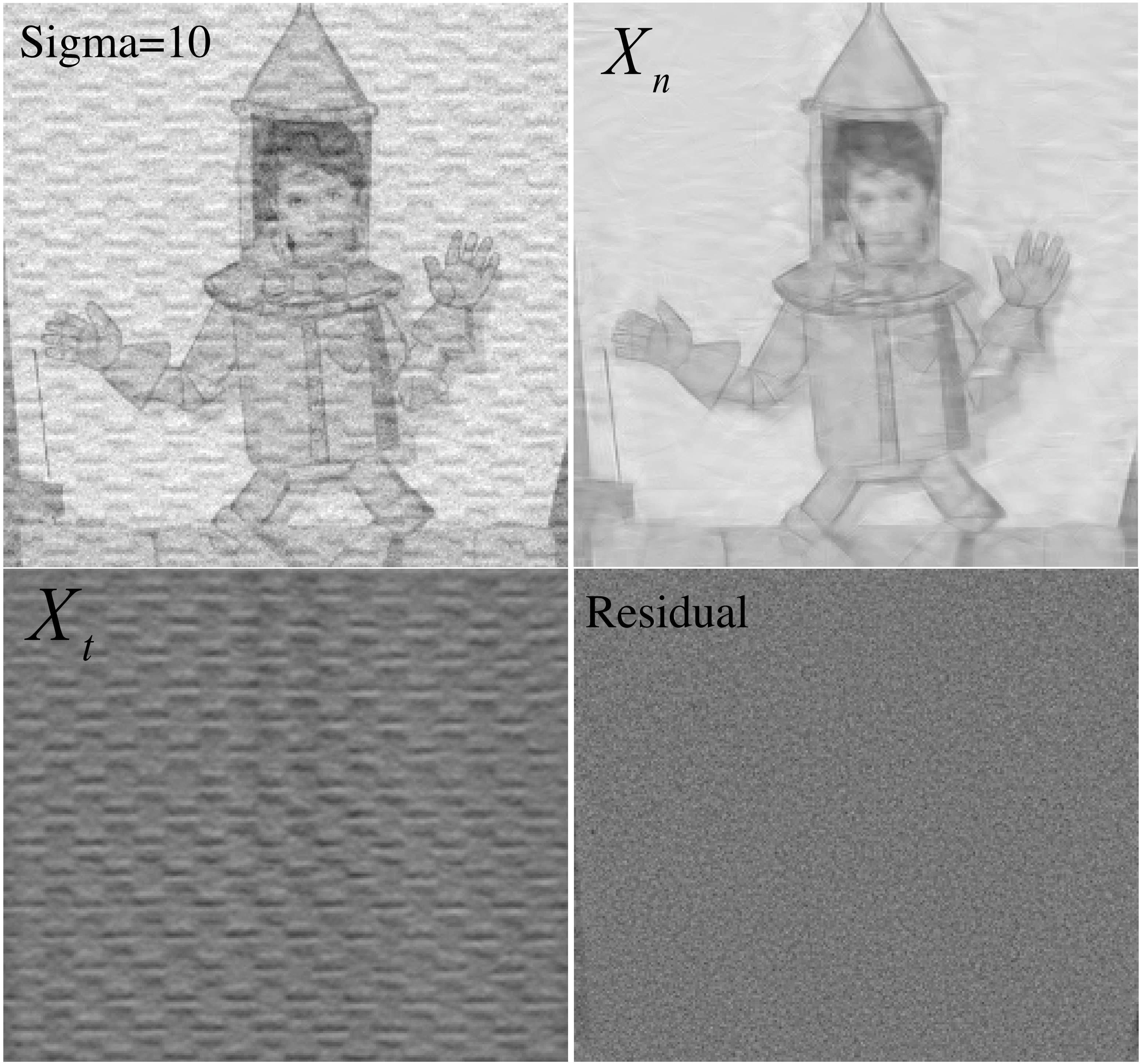


Error
Percentage of coefficients
0
5
10
15
20



Data
X_n
X_t

Edge Detection


Sigma=10
X_n
X_t
Residual

Interpolation of Missing Data

$$J(s_1,\ldots,s_L) = \left\| M\left(s - \sum_{k=1}^{L} s_k\right)\right\|_2^2 + \lambda \sum_{k=1}^{L} \left\| T_k s_k \right\|_p$$

Where M is the mask: M(i,j) = 0 ==> missing data
M(i,j) = 1 ==> good data

If the data are composed of a piecewise smooth component + texture

$$J(X_t, X_n) = \left\| M(X - X_t - X_n)\right\|_2^2 + \lambda\left(\left\| \mathbf{C} X_n \right\|_1 + \left\| \mathbf{D} X_t \right\|_1\right) + \gamma \, \mathrm{TV}(X_n)$$

. Initialize all s_k to zero

. Iterate j=1,...,M

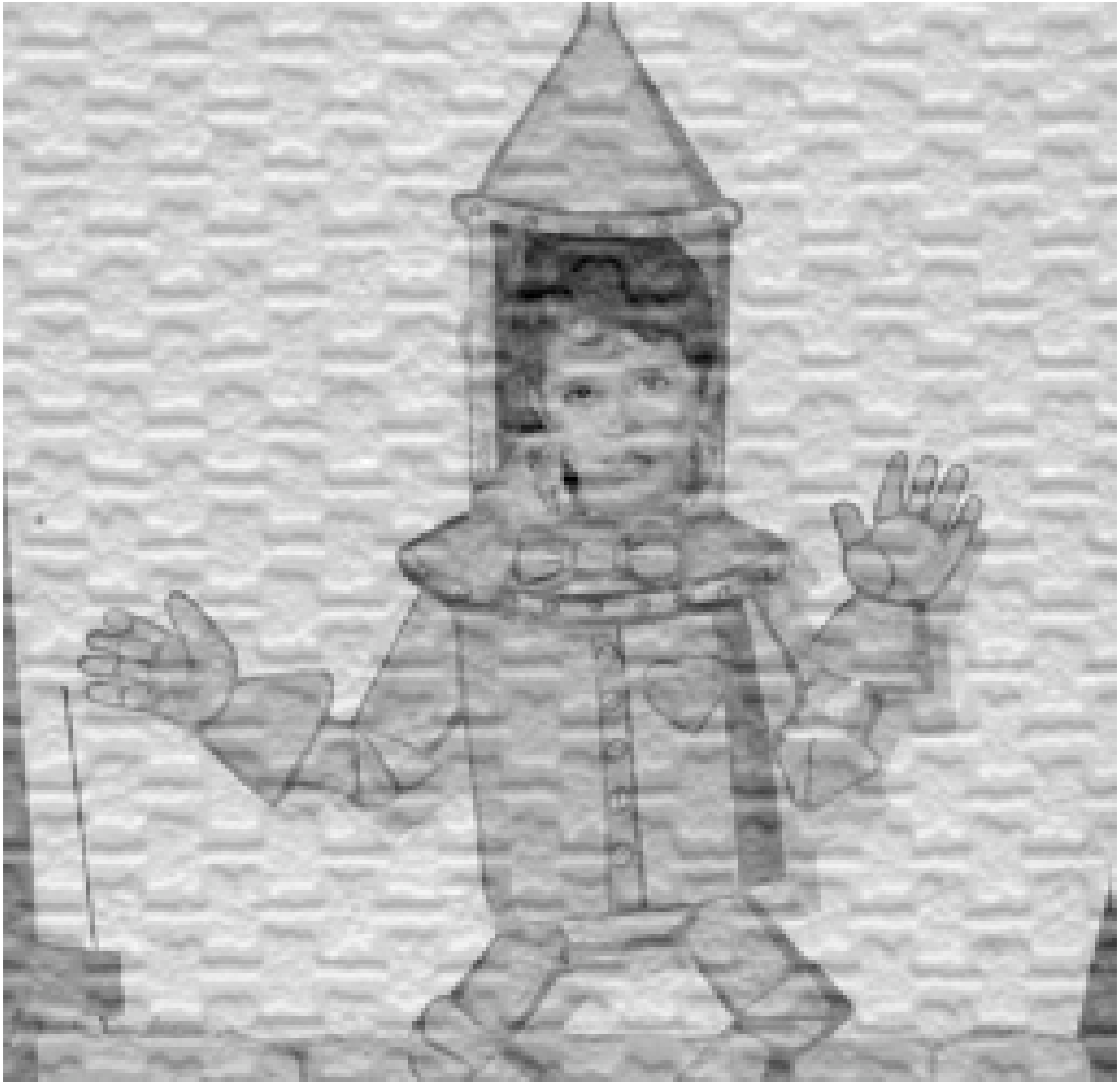
- Iterate k=1,..,L

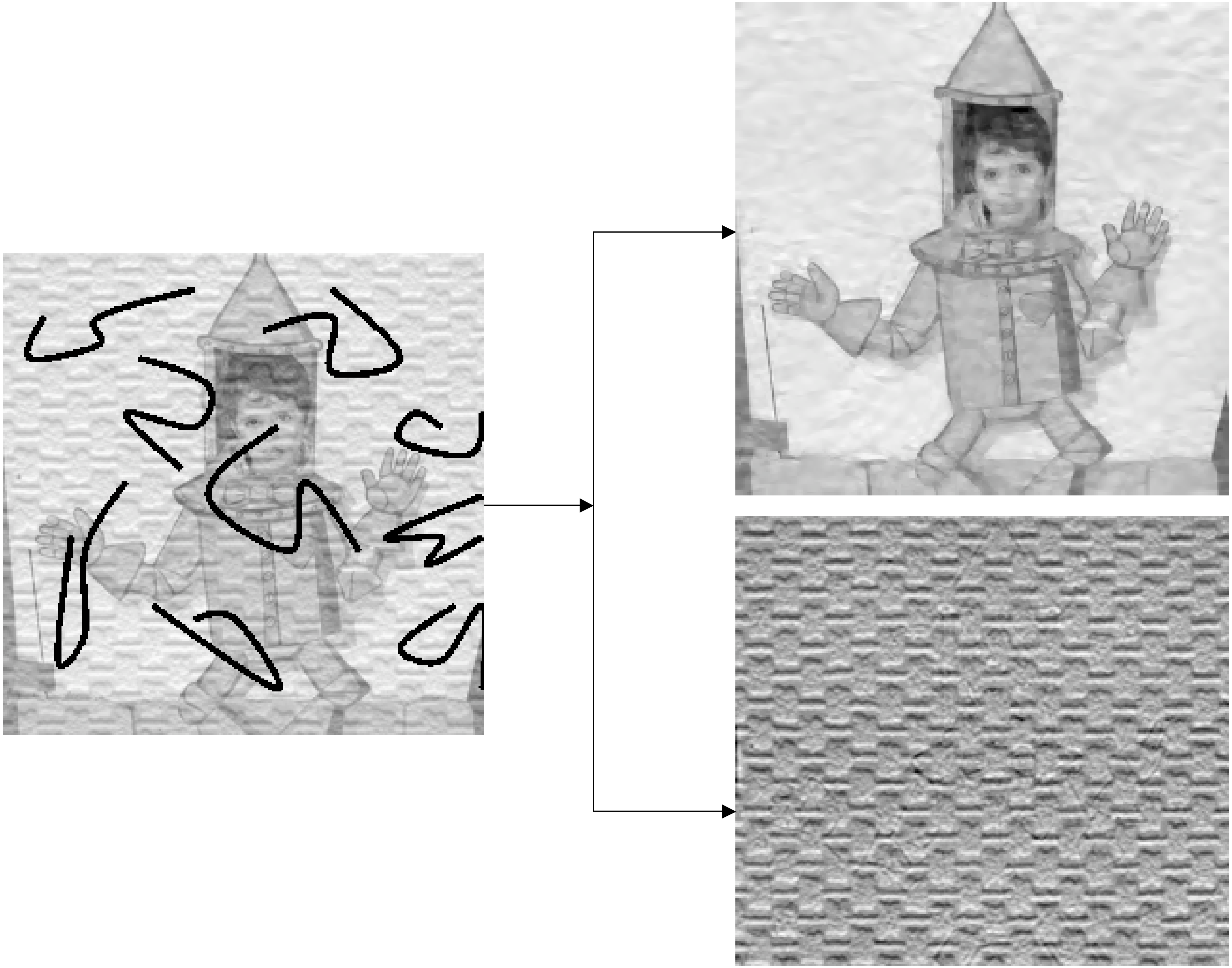
- Update the kth part of the current solution by fixing all other parts and minimizing:

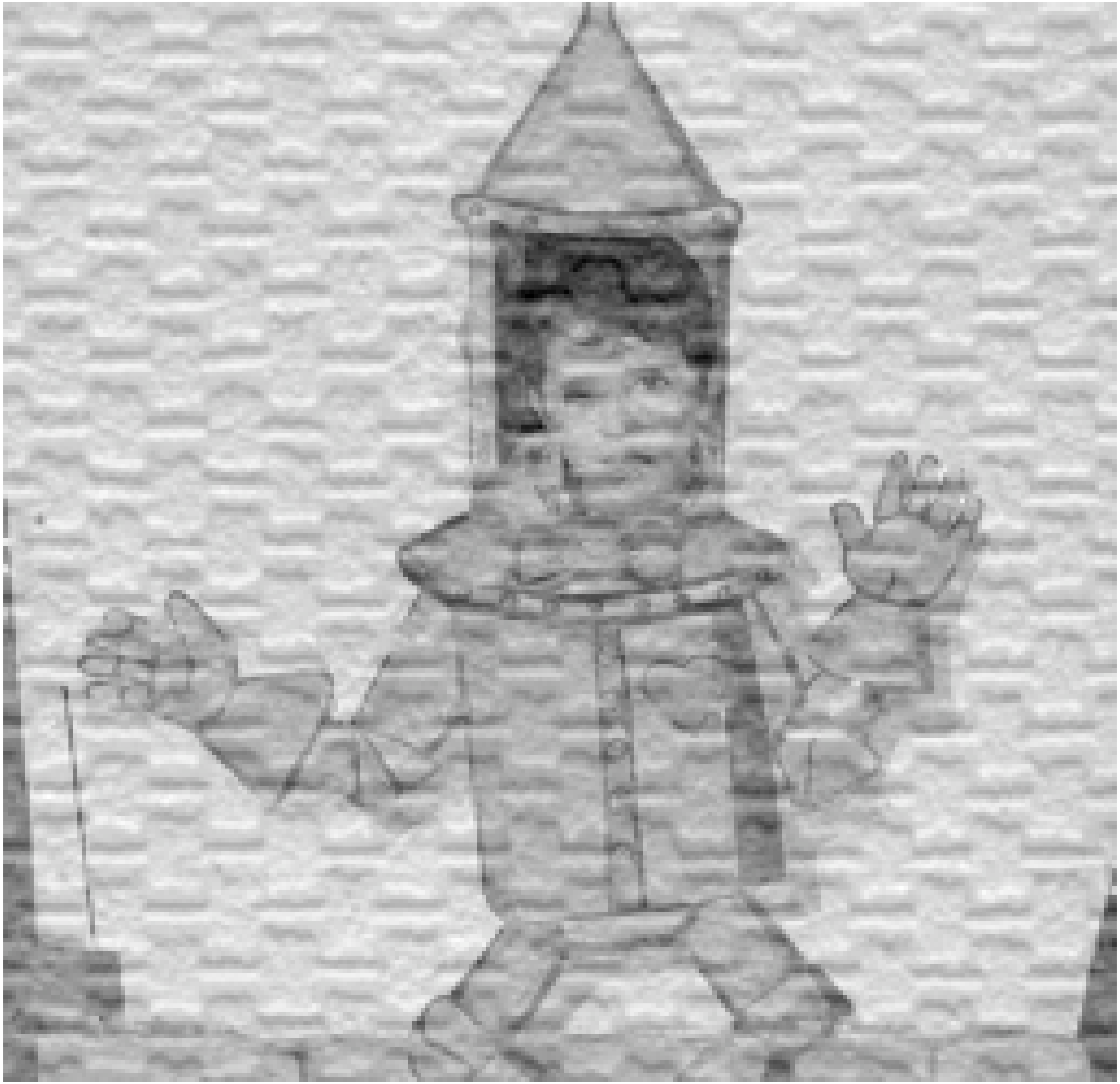
$$J(s_k) = \left\| M(s - \sum_{i=1, i \neq k}^{L} s_i - s_k) \right\|_2^2 + \lambda \left\| T_k s_k \right\|_1$$

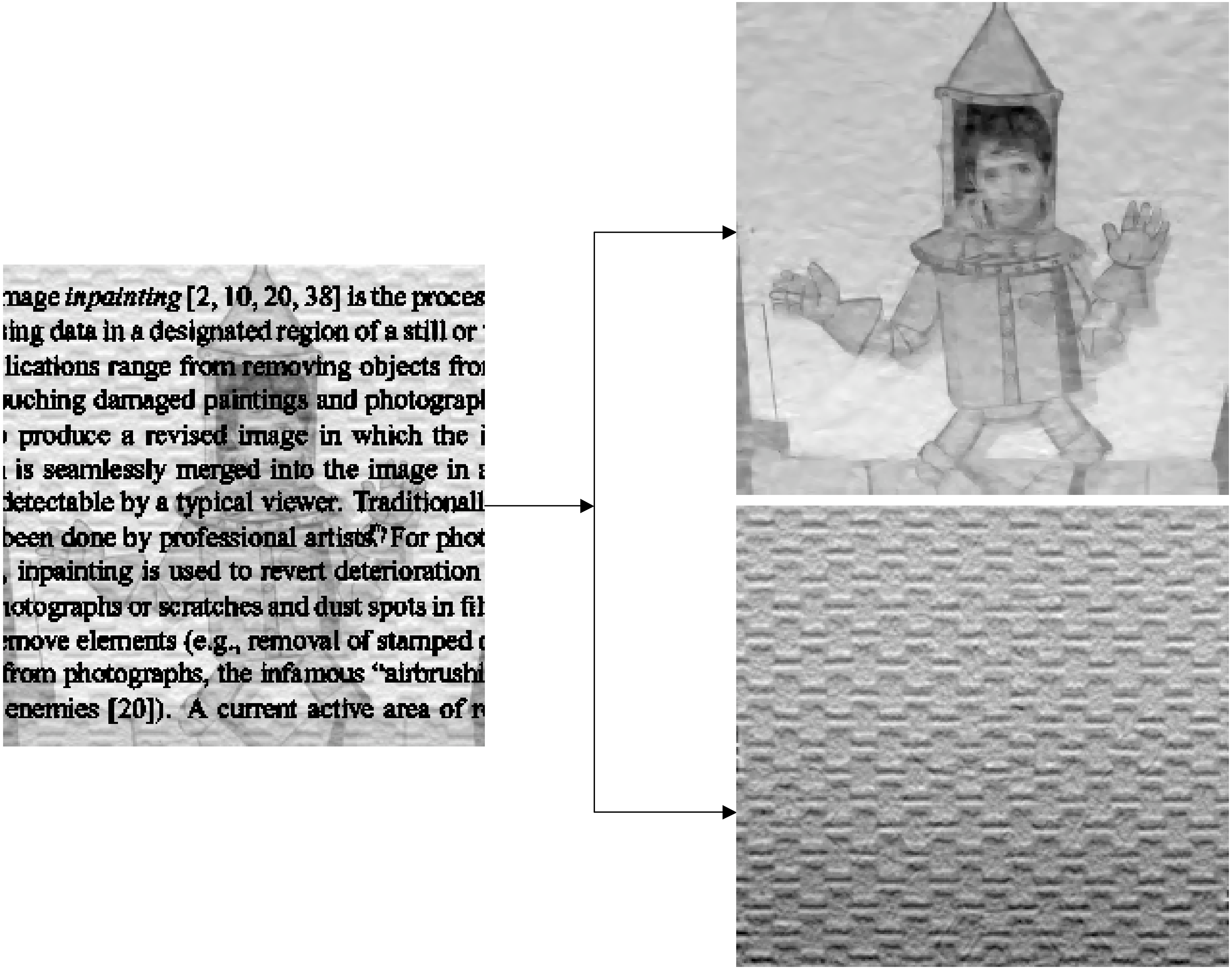
Which is obtained by a simple soft thresholding of :

$$s_r = M(s - \sum_{i=1, i \neq k}^{L} s_i)$$

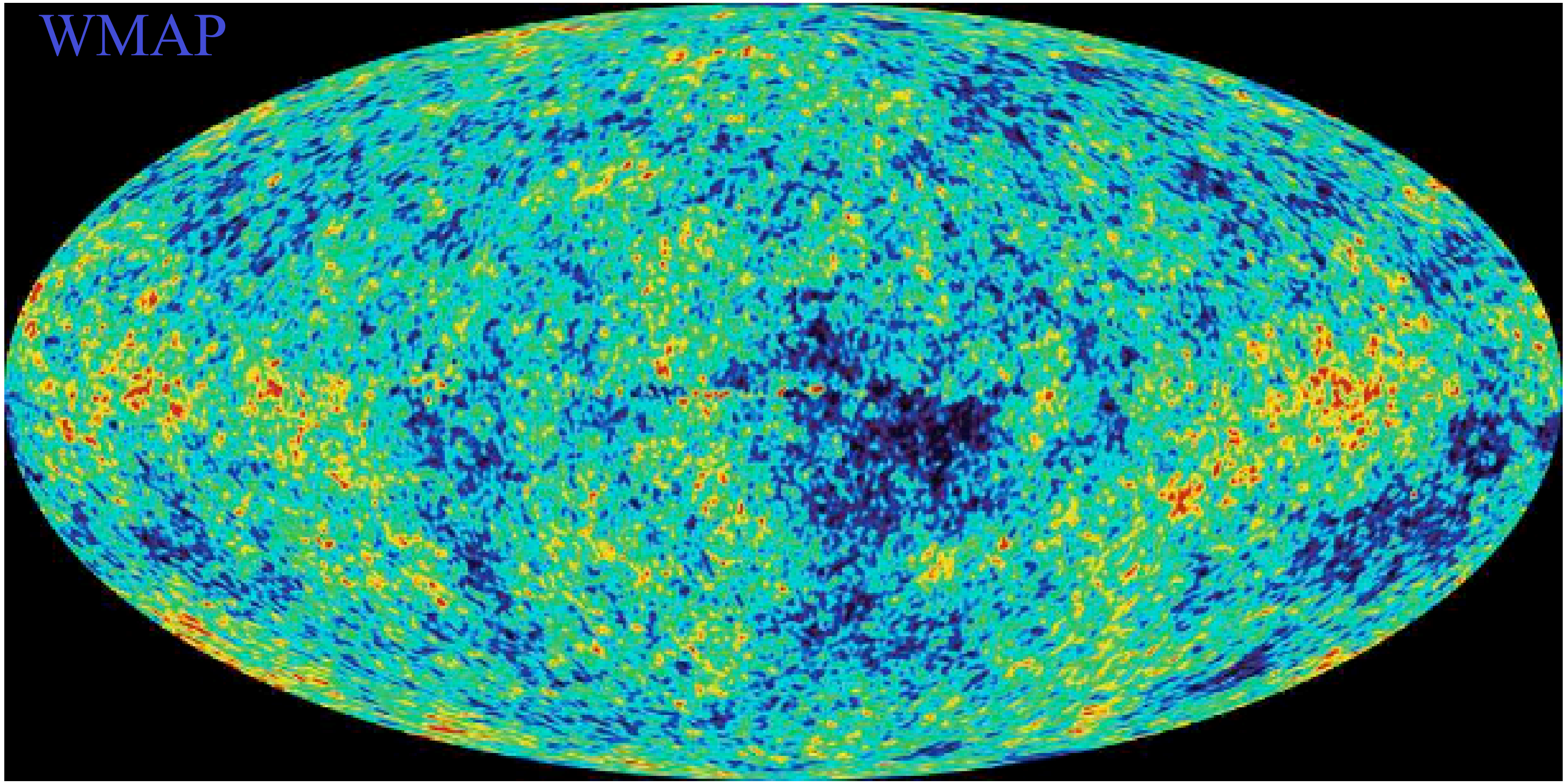




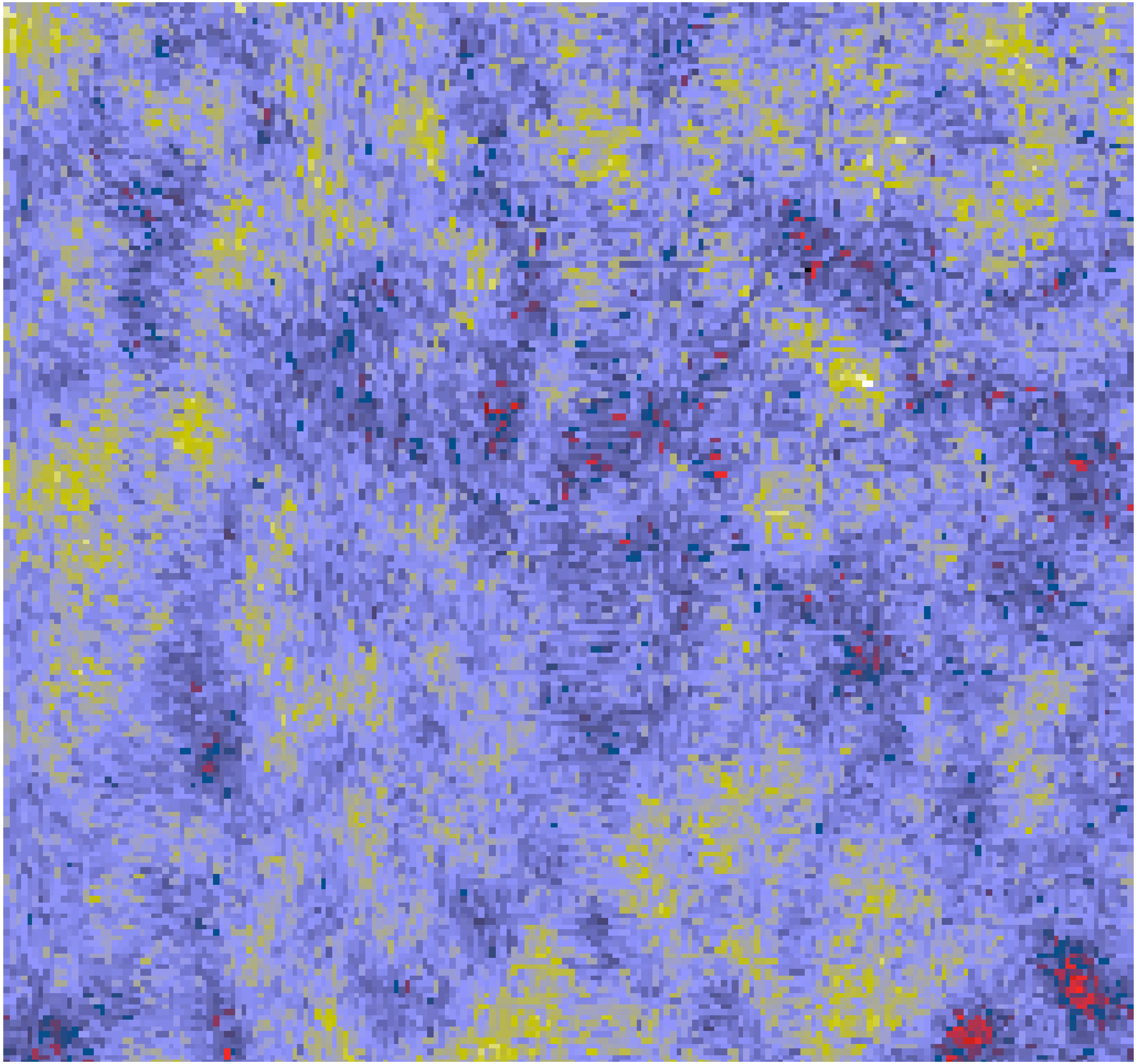


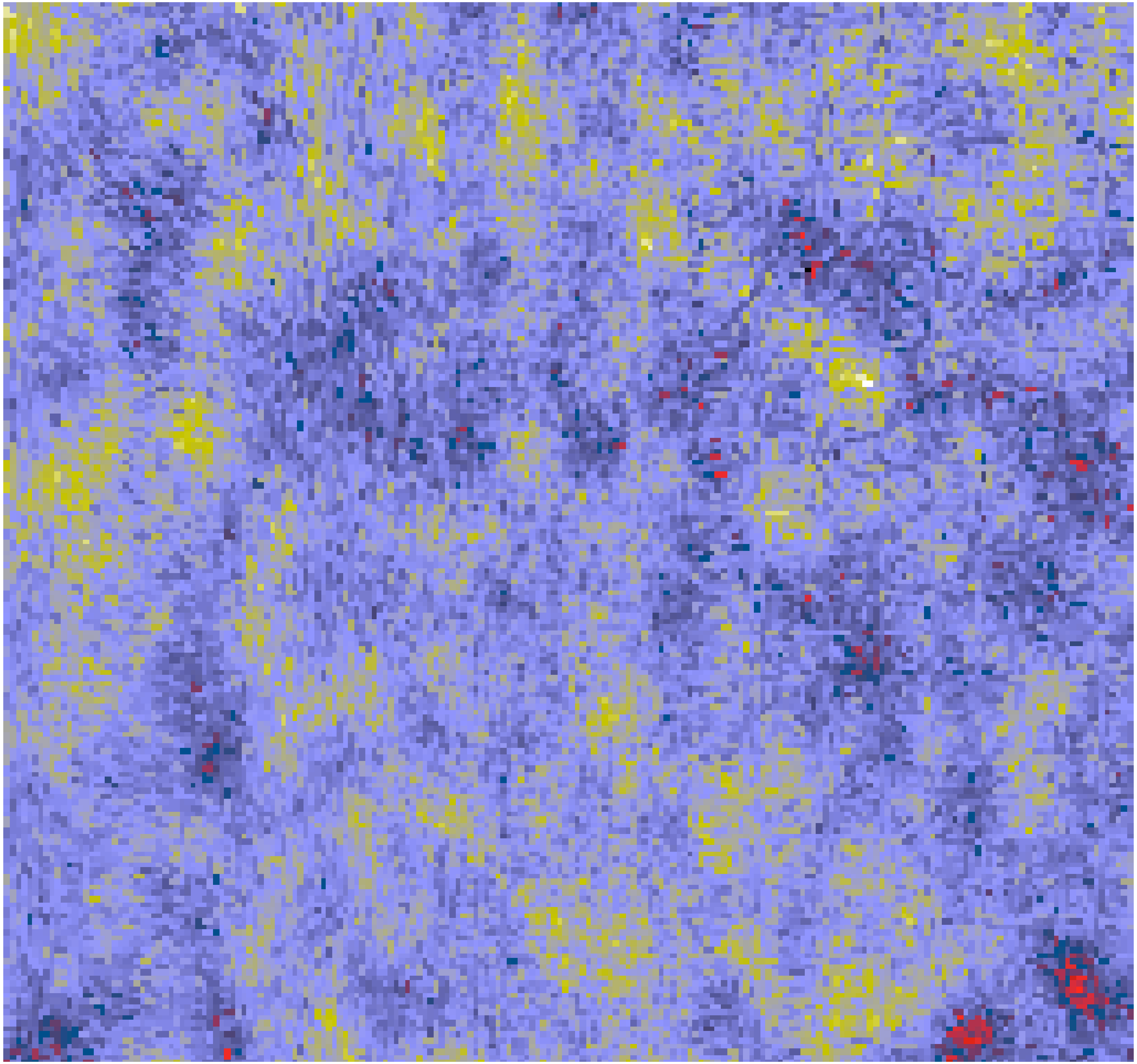

nage inpainting [2, 10, 20, 38] is the proces
ing data in a designated region of a still or
lications range from removing objects fro
uching damaged paintings and photograp
produce a revised image in which the
is seamlessly merged into the image in
detectable by a typical viewer. Traditionall
been done by professional artists. For phot
, inpainting is used to revert deterioration
otographs or scratches and dust spots in fi
move elements (e.g., removal of stamped
from photographs, the infamous "airbrush
enemies [20]). A current active area of r

Application in Cosmology

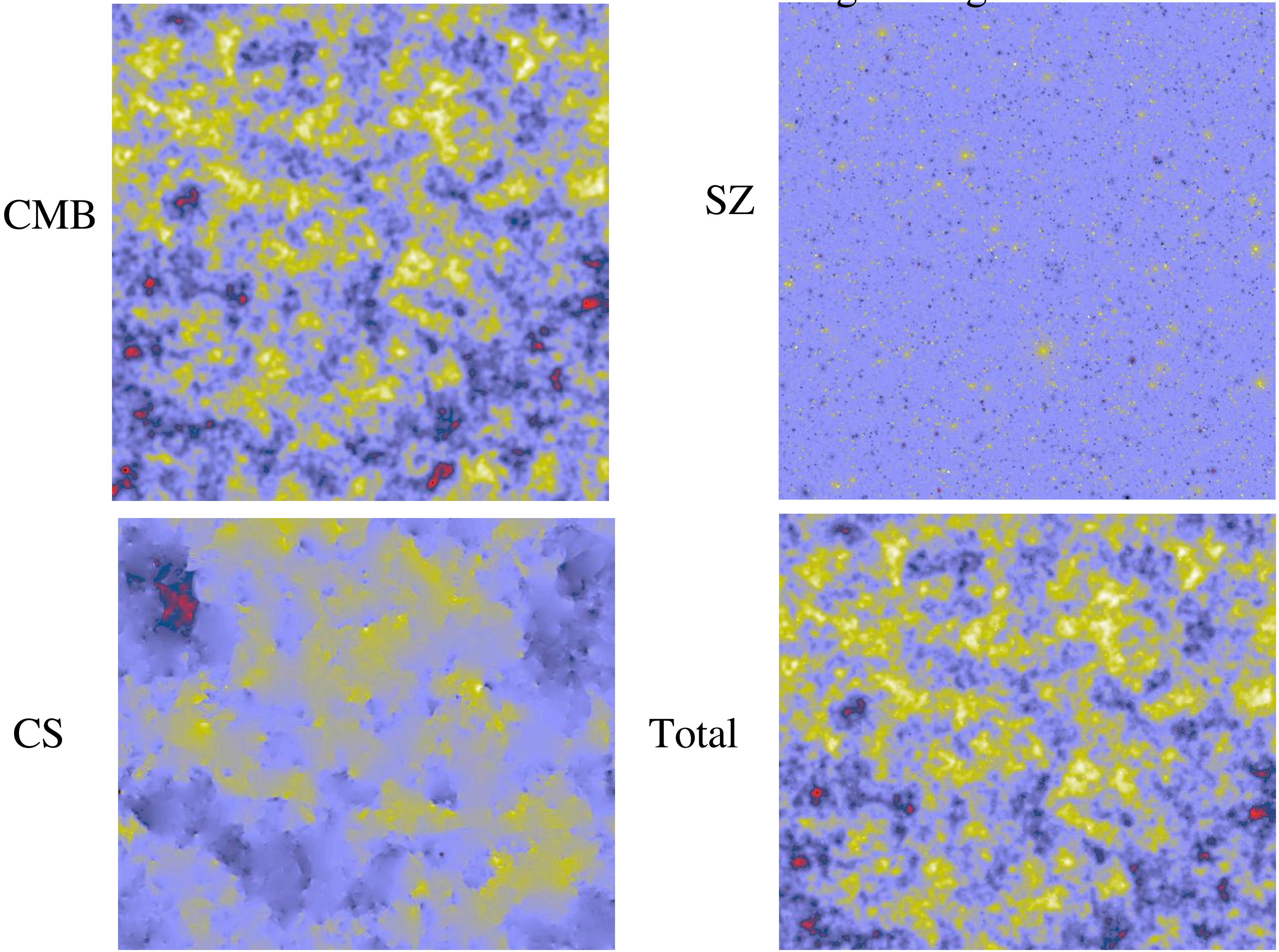


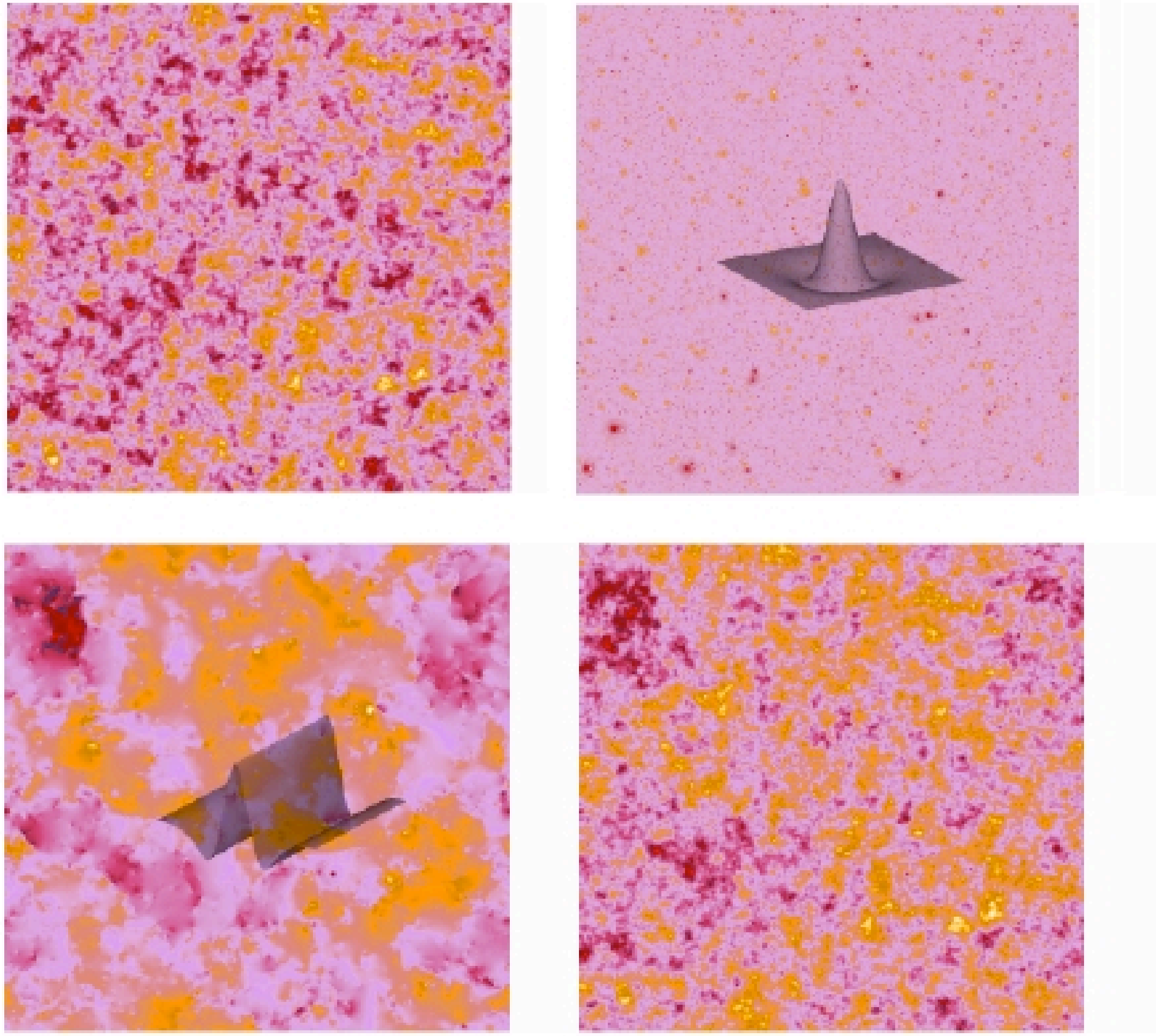
The cosmic Microwave Background is a relic radiation (with a temperature equals to 2.726 Kelvin) emitted 13 billion years ago when the Universe was about 370000 years old.





Detection of non-Gaussian Cosmological Signatures





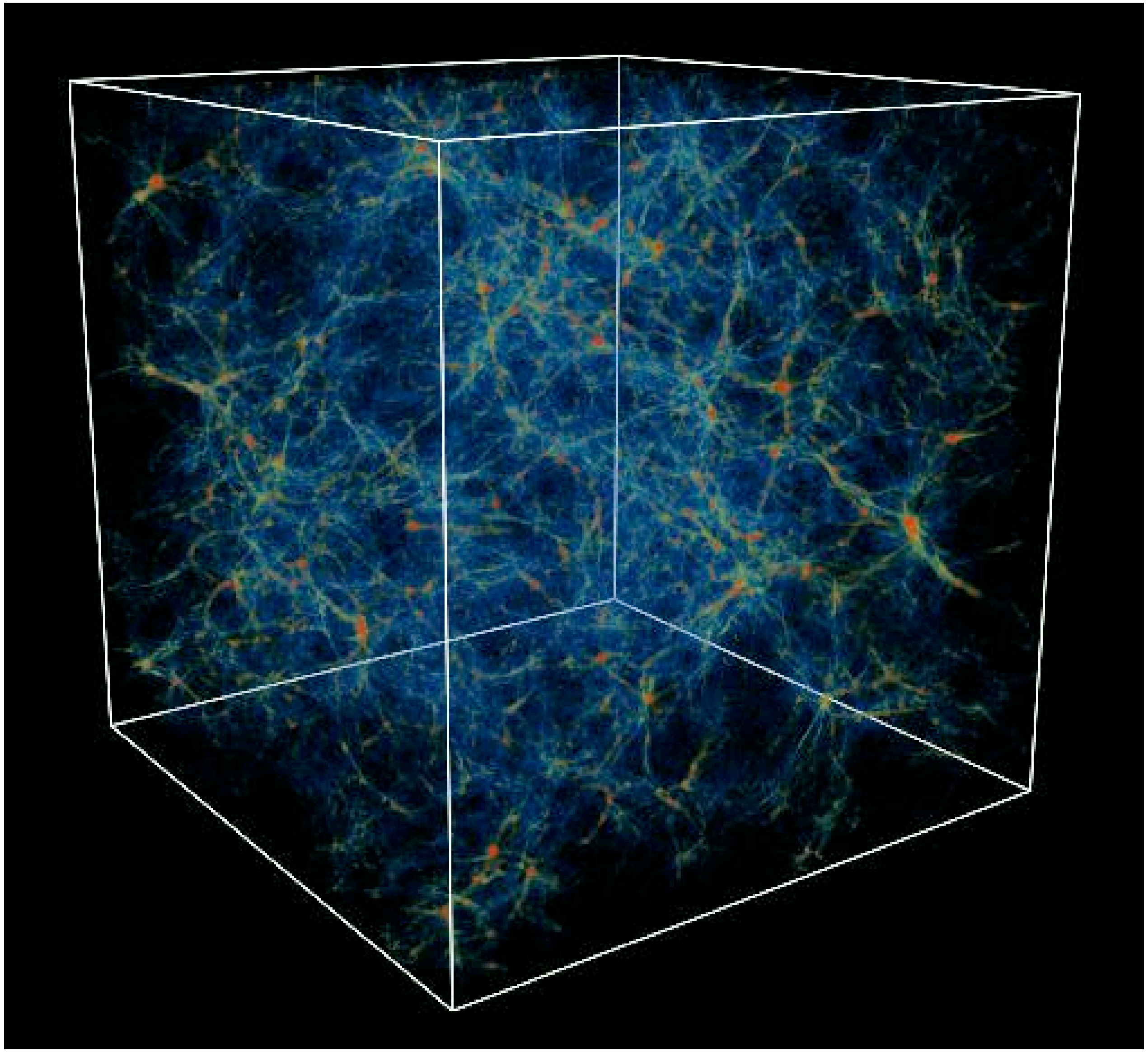
Results

- **Curvelets are NOT sensible to KSZ and sensitive to cosmic string**

	Bi-orthogonal WT	Ridgelet	Curvelet
CMB+KSZ	1106.	0.1	10.12
CMB+CS	1813.	5.7	198.
CMB+CS+KSZ	1040.	5.9	165.

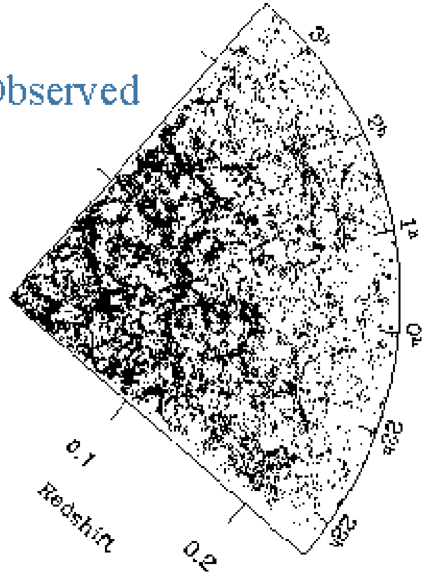
Detecting cosmological non-Gaussian signatures by multi-scale methods, *Astron. and Astrophys., 416, 9--17, 2004* .

Spatial distribution of the galaxies

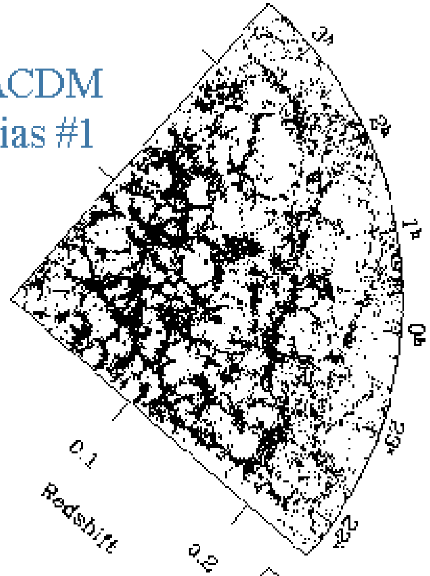


Models vs observations

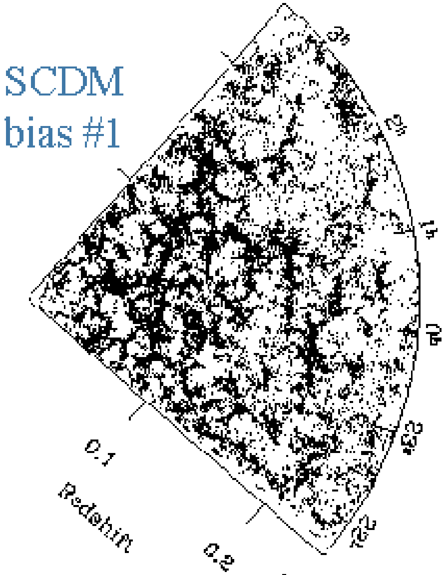
Observed



ΛCDM
bias #1



SCDM
bias #1



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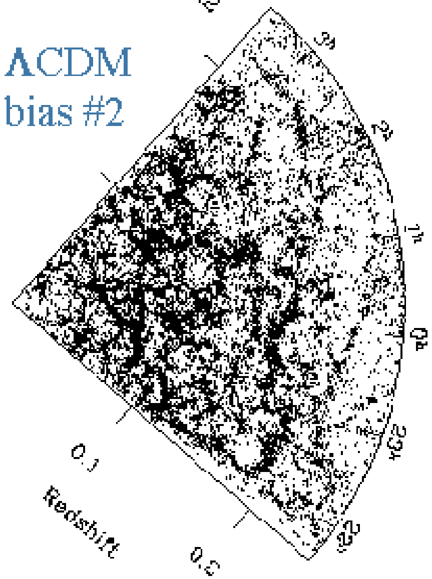
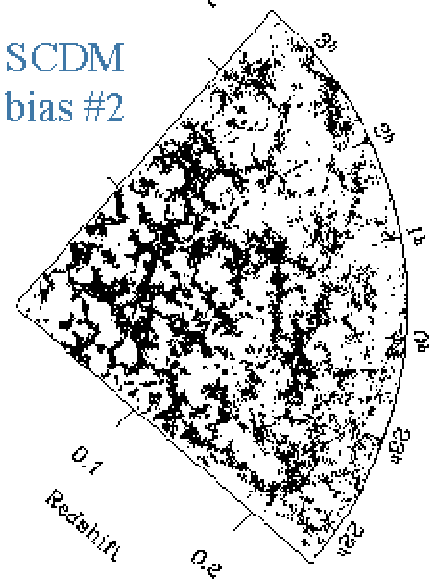
bias #2



SCDM
bias #2

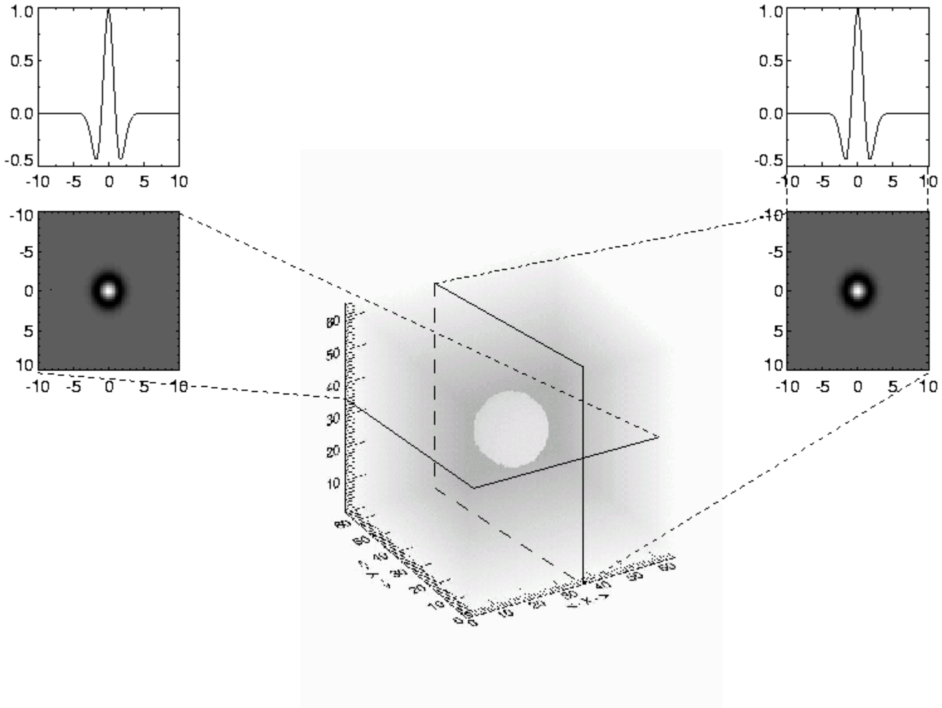


3D MULTISCALE TRANSFORMS

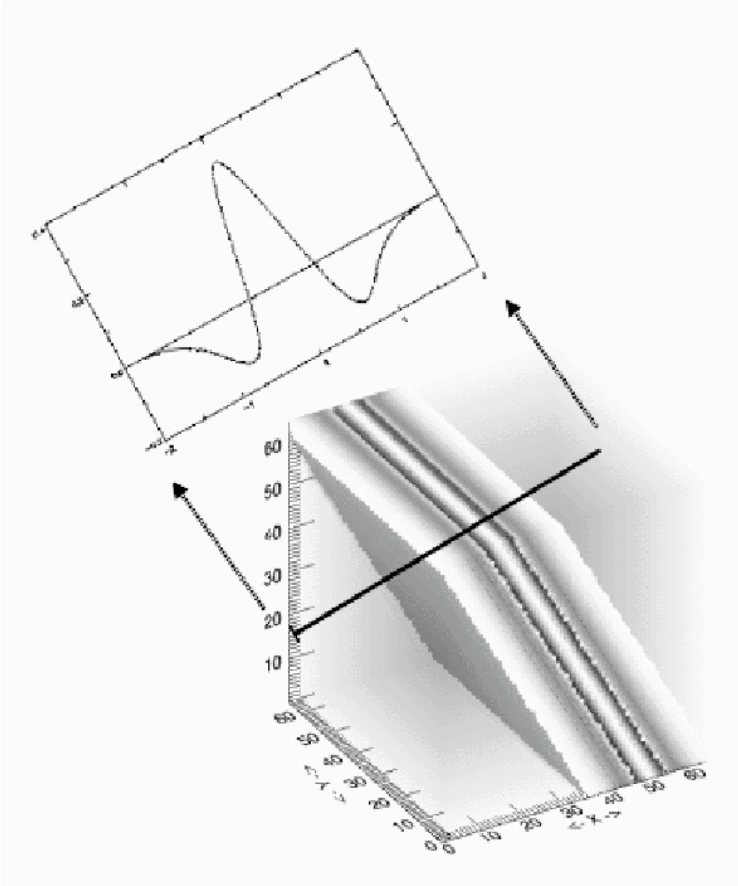
1) **3D WAVELET TRANSFORM: Isotropic Structures**
2) **3D RIDGELET TRANSFORM: Sheet like Structures**
3) **3D BEAMLET TRANSFORM: Filaments**

=> Statistical information extraction.

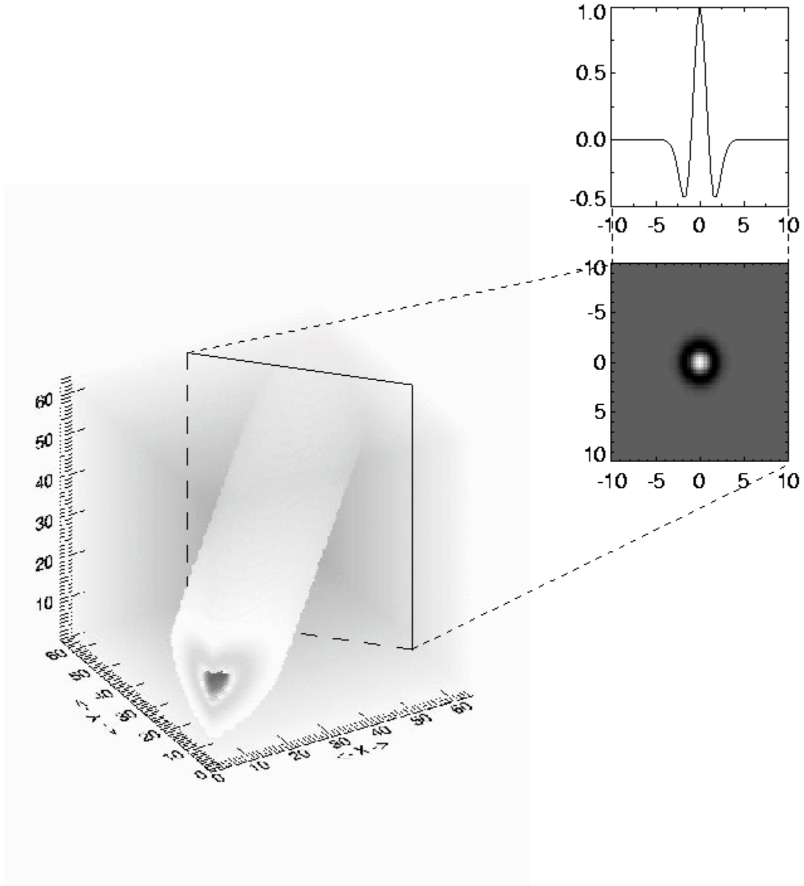
3D Wavelet Function

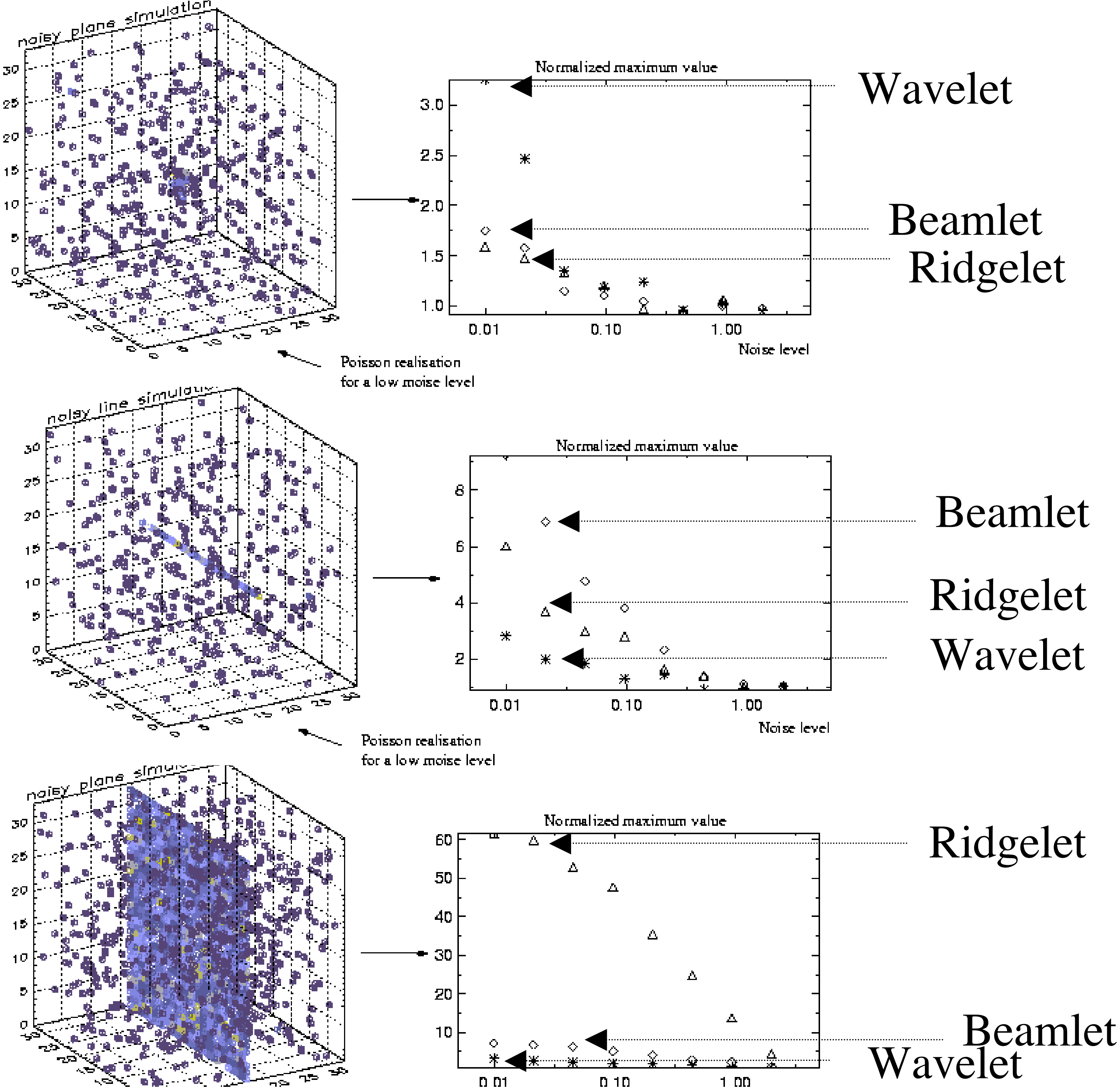


3D Ridgelet Function



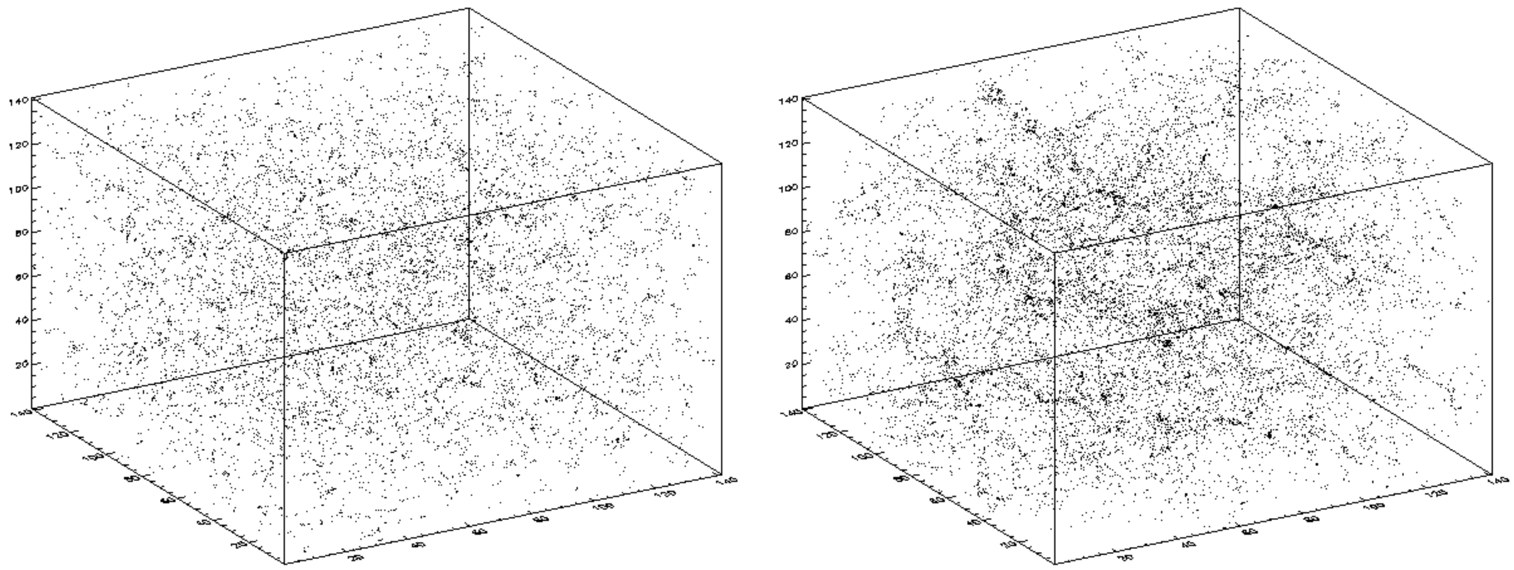
3D Beamlet Function



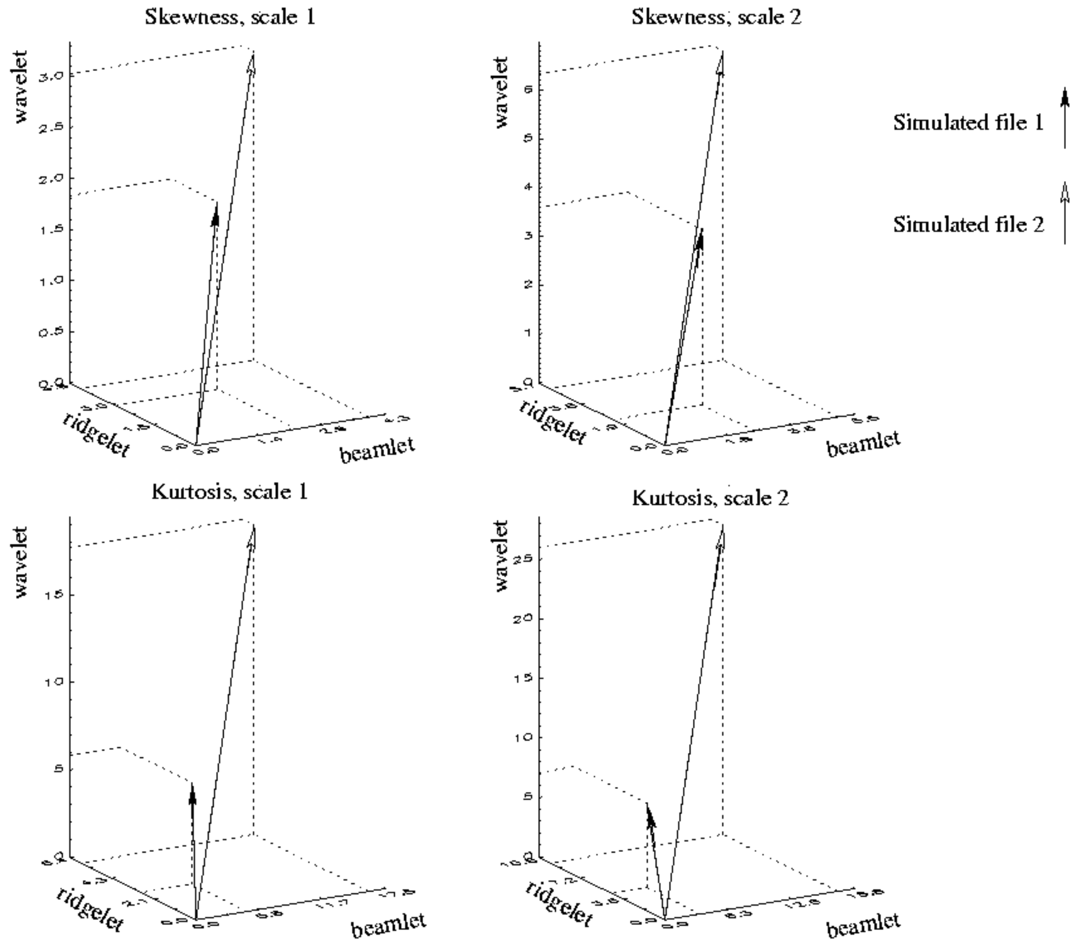


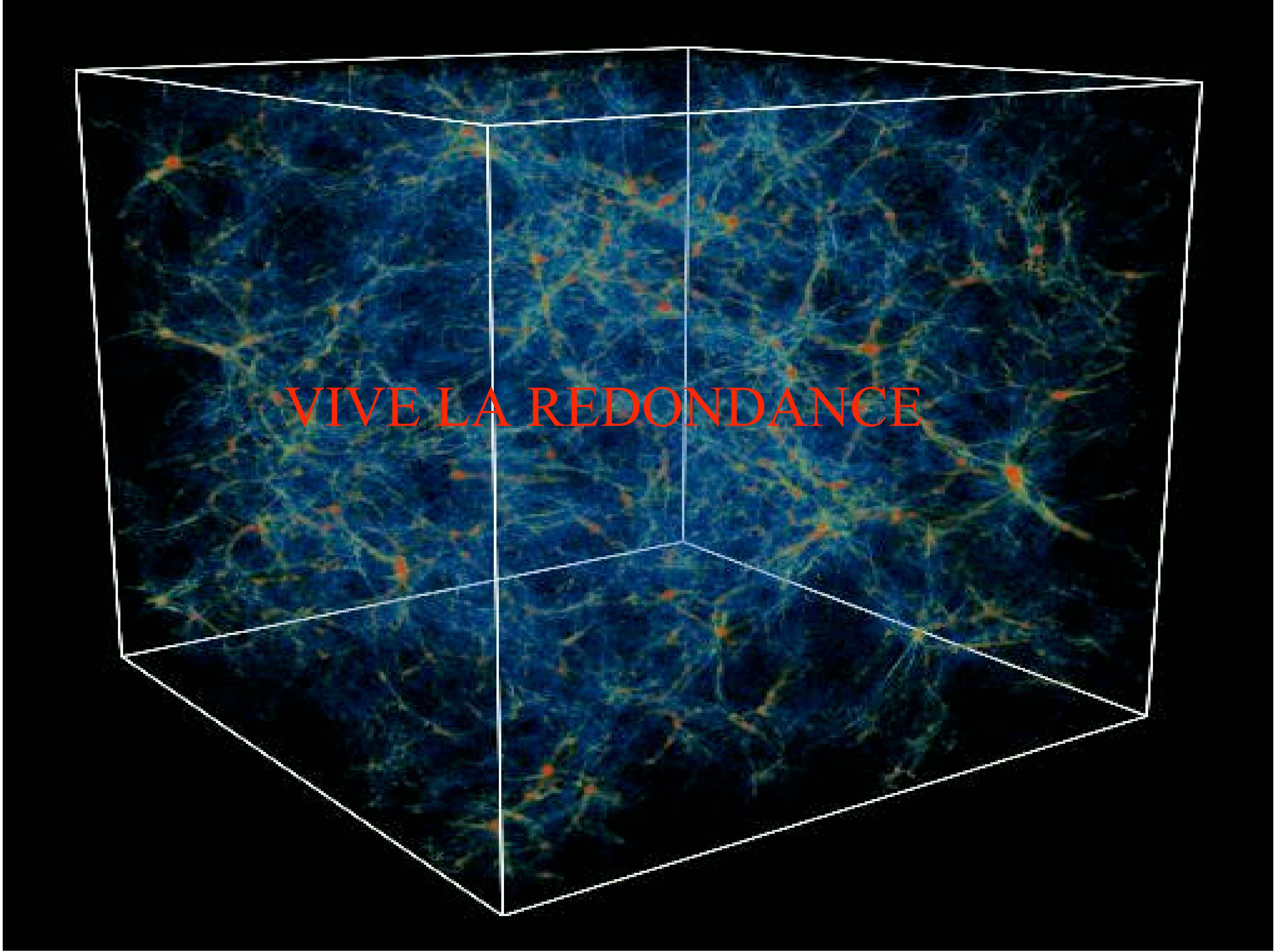
noisy plane simulation
Normalized maximum value
Noise level
Wavelet
Beamlet
Ridgelet
Poisson realisation
for a low moise level
noisy line simulation
Normalized maximum value
Noise level
Beamlet
Ridgelet
Wavelet
Poisson realisation
for a low moise level
noisy plane simulation
Normalized maximum value
Ridgelet
Beamlet
Wavelet

Simulations



Skewness and Kurtosis

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