Sparse Coding for Image and Video Understanding

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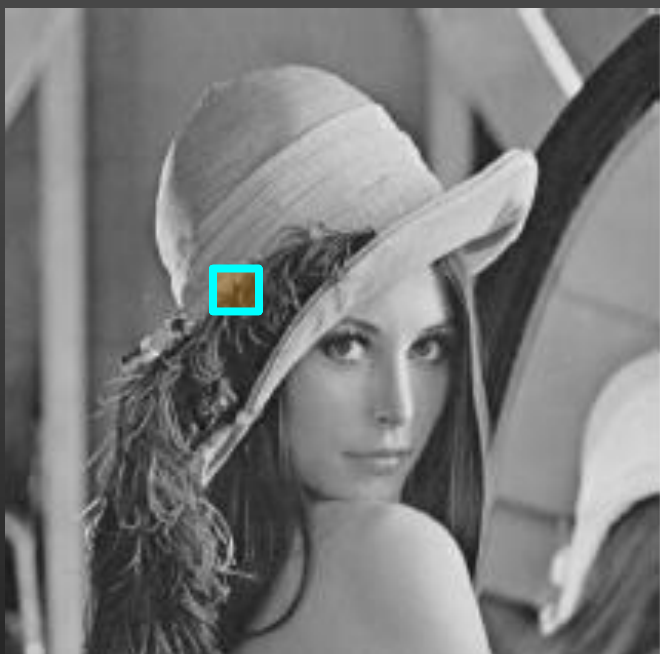
Sparse Coding
for
Image and Video Understanding

Julien Mairal and Francis Bach

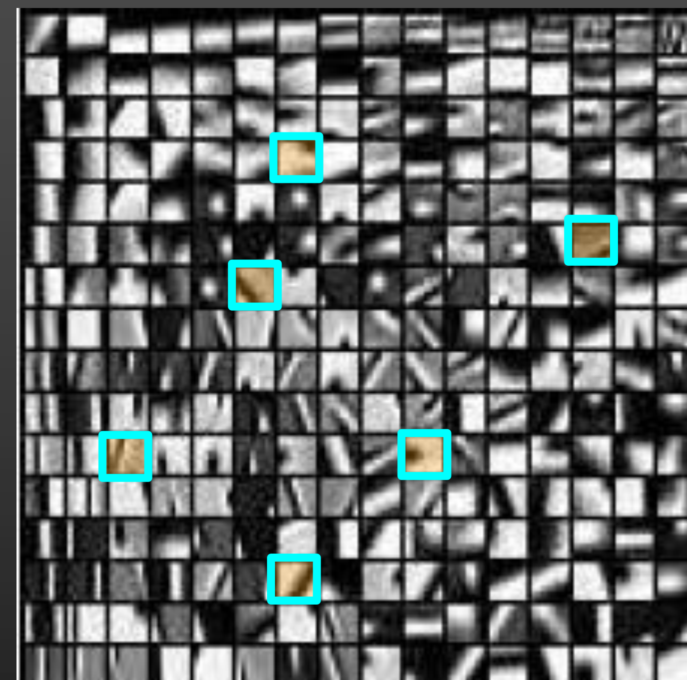
Sparse linear models

Signal: $x2\ R^m$



Dictionary:

$D=[d_1,...,d_p]2R^{m \times p}$



$$x \approx ®_1 d_1 + ®_2 d_2 + \ldots + ®_p d_p = D®, \text{ with } |®|_0 « p$$

(Olshausen and Field, 1997; Chen et al., 1999; Mallat, 1999; Elad and Aharon, 2006)
(Kavukcuoglu et al., 2009; Wright et al., 2009; Yang et al., 09; Boureau et al., 2010)

Sparse coding and dictionary learning: A hierarchy of optimization problems

$\min_{®} 1/2 \, | x - D® |_2^2$

$\min_{®} 1/2 \, | x - D® |_2^2 + ¸ \, |®|_0$

$\min_{®} 1/2 \, | x - D® |_2^2 + ¸ \, Ã(®)$

$\min_{D \in C, ®_1, \ldots, ®_n} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} [\, 1/2 \, | x_i - D®_i |_2^2 + ¸ \, Ã(®_i) \,]$

$\min_{D \in C, W, ®_1, \ldots, ®_n} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} [\, f\,(x_i, D, W, ®_i) + ¸ \, Ã(®_i) \,]$

$\min_{D \in C, W, ®_1, \ldots, ®_n} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} [\, f\,(x_i, D, W, ®_i) + ¸ \sum_{1 \leq k \leq q} Ã(d_k) \,]$

Least squares

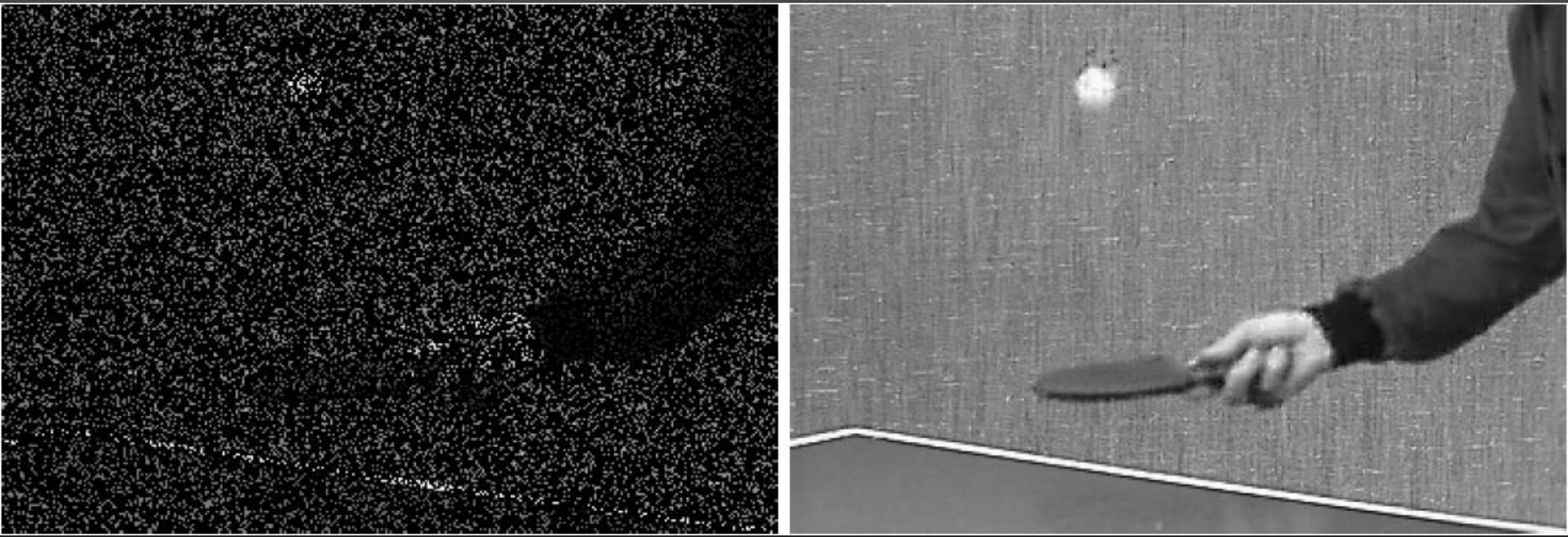
Sparse coding

Dictionary learning

Learning for a task

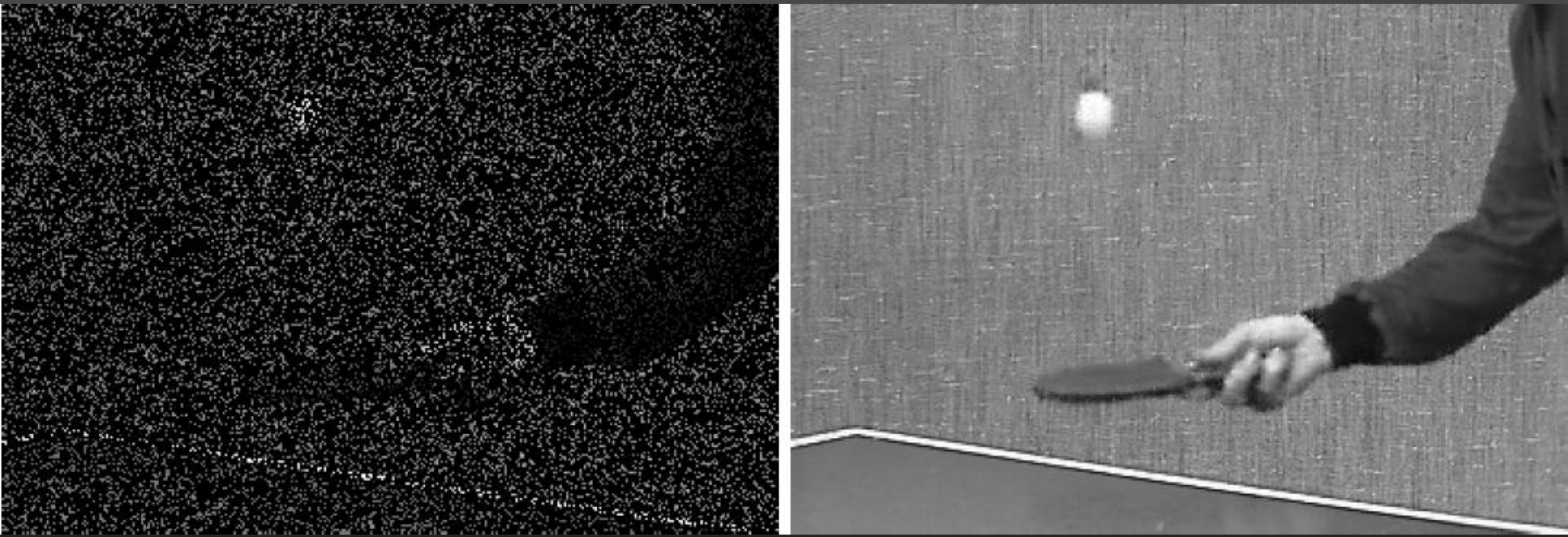
Learning structures

Video inpainting



(Mairal, Sapiro and Elad, 2008)

Video inpainting



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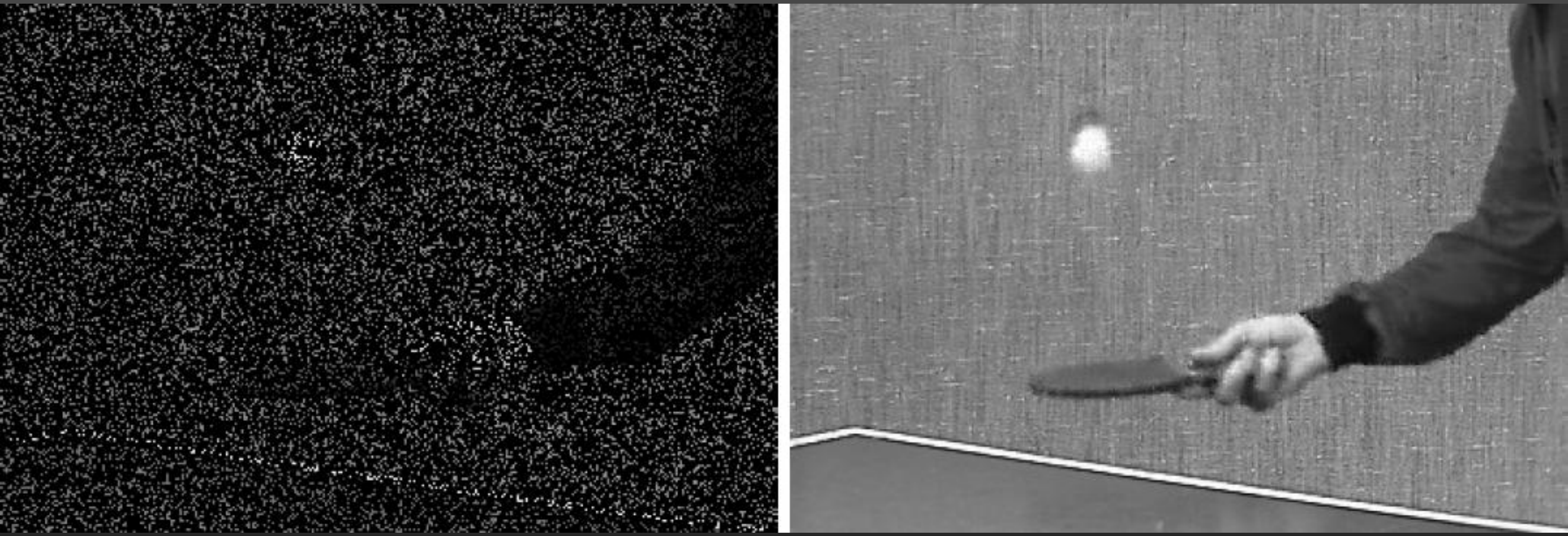

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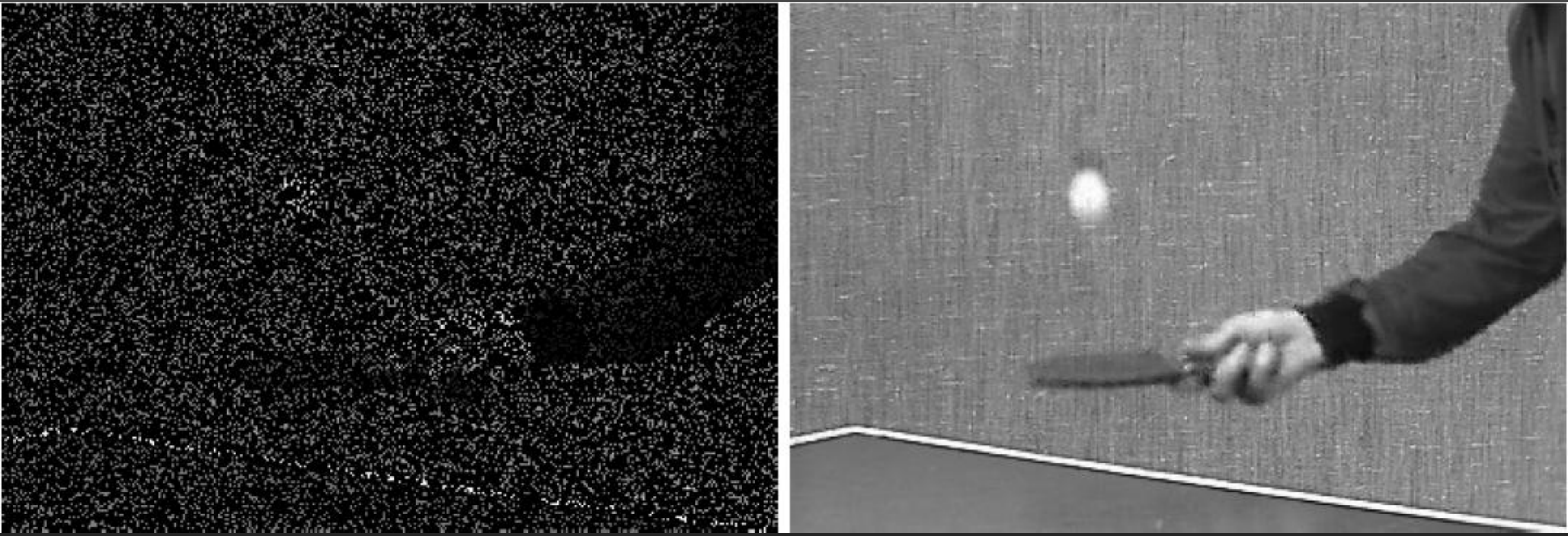

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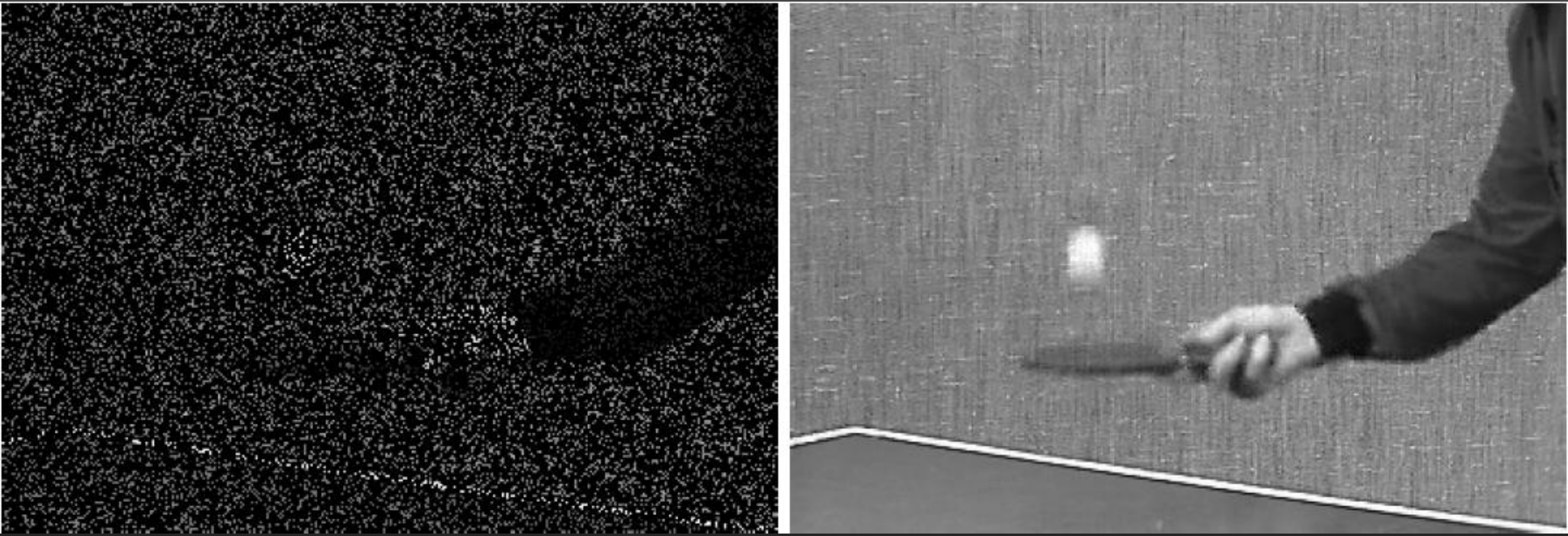
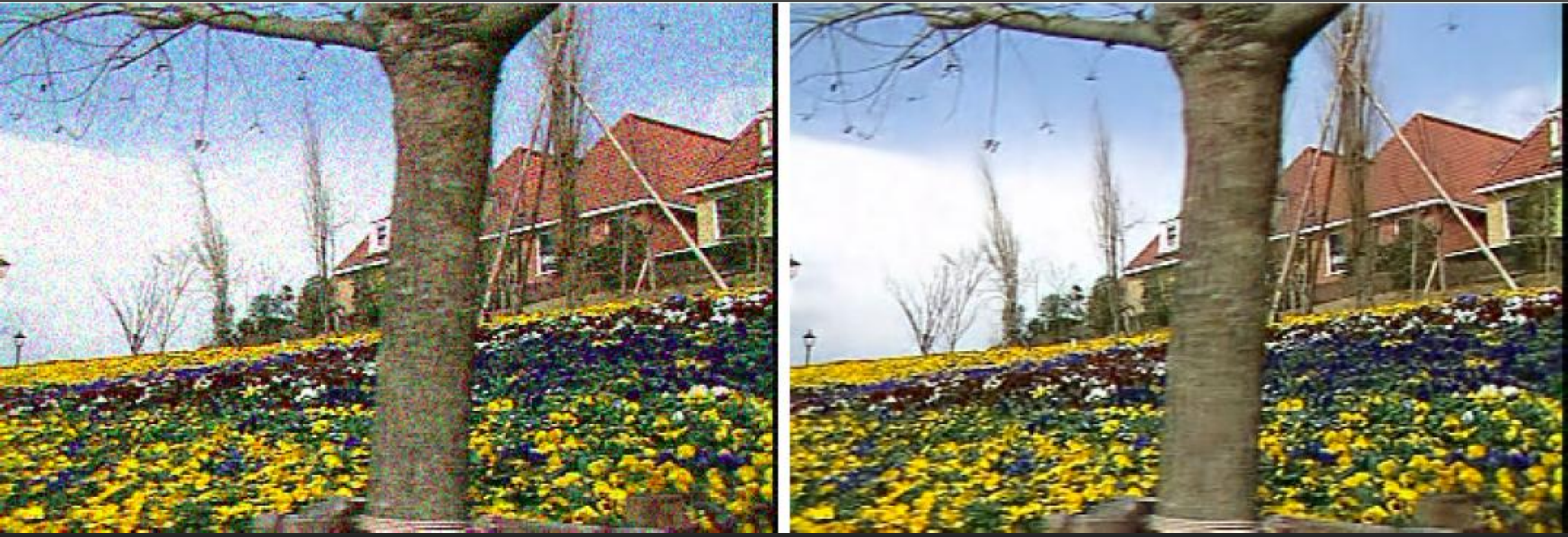
Video inpainting



(Mairal, Sapiro and Elad, 2008)

Video denoising



(Mairal, Sapiro and Elad, 2008)

Video denoising

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Video denoising

(Mairal, Sapiro and Elad, 2008)

Important messages

- Patch-based approaches achieve state-of-the-art results for many image processing tasks.
- A dictionary can be learned on the data of interest itself.
- Sparse coding is well adapted to data that admit sparse representations.
- Sparse coding is only adapted to those.
- It is *not* compressed sensing (Candes'06).

Outline

- Sparse linear models of image data
- Unsupervised dictionary learning
- Non-local sparse models for image restoration
- Learning discriminative dictionaries for image classification
- Task-driven dictionary learning and its applications
- Ongoing work

Sparse coding

- The l_0 version:

$$\min_{®} 1/2 \ | x - D® |_2^2 + ¸ \ |®|_0$$

NP-hard, greedy approximate algorithms

- The l_1 version:

$$\min_{®} 1/2 \ | x - D® |_2^2 + ¸ \ |®|_1$$

convex, exact algorithms

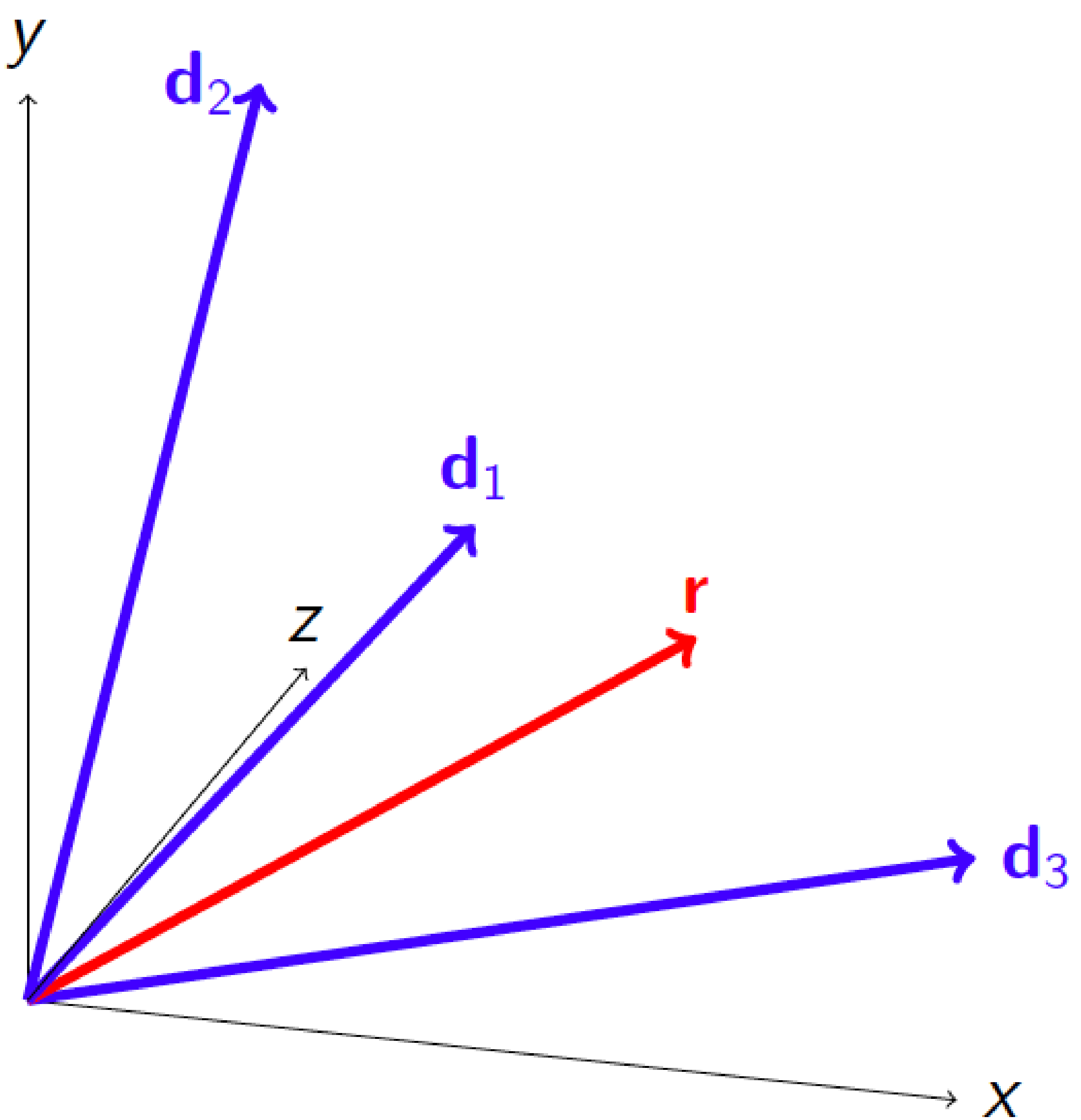
Finding your way in the sparse coding literature is not easy. The literature is vast, redundant, sometimes confusing and many papers are claiming victory.

The main classes of methods are:

- greedy procedures [Mallat and Zhang, 1993], [Weisberg, 1980],
- homotopy techniques [Osborne et al., 2000], [Efron et al., 2004], [Markowitz, 1956],
- soft-thresholding-based methods [Fu, 1998], [Daubechies et al., 2004], [Friedman et al., 2007], [Nesterov, 2007], [Beck and Teboulle, 2009],
- reweighted-$\ell 2$ procedures [Daubechies et al., 2009],
- active-set methods [Roth and Fischer, 2008].

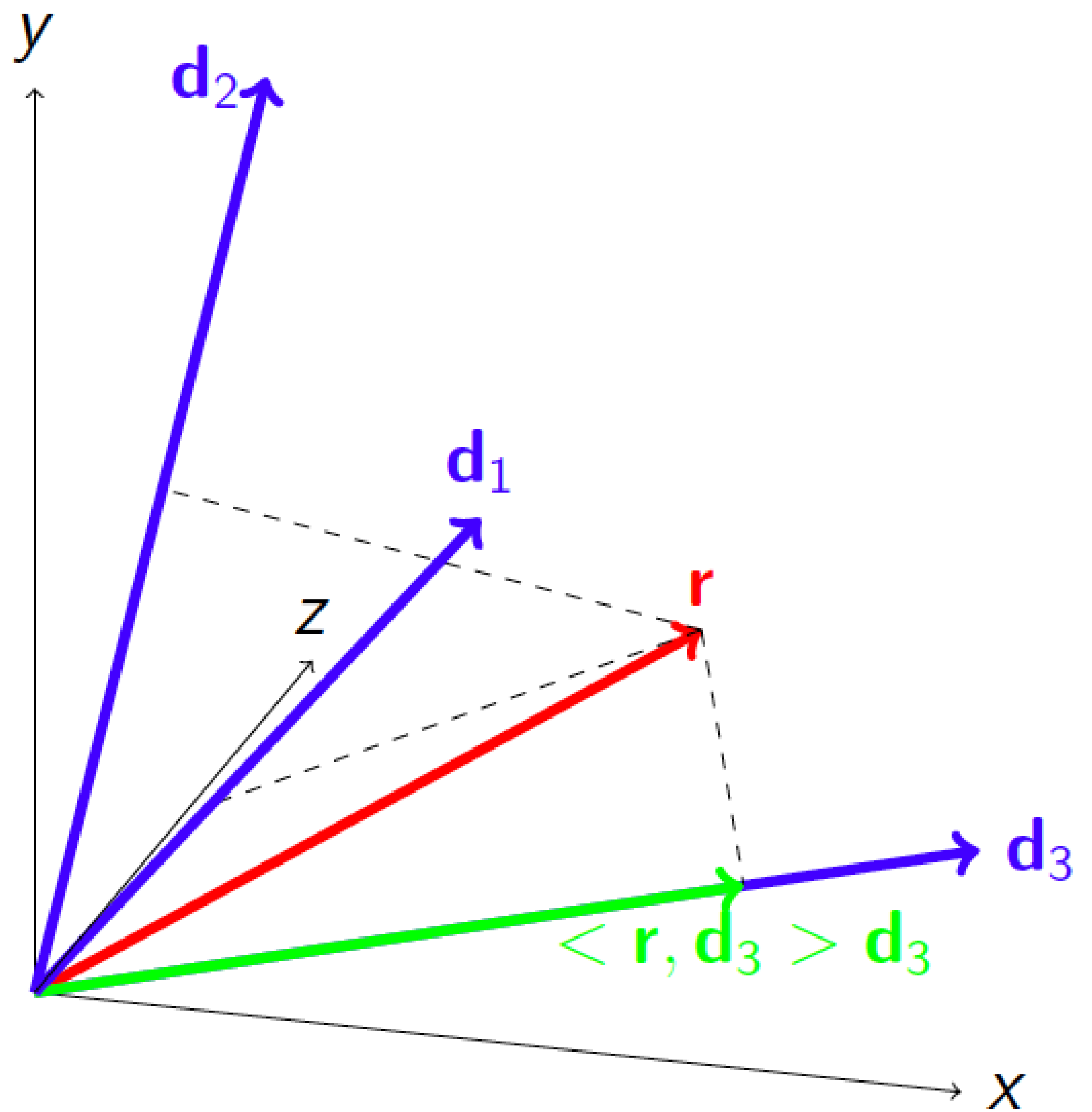
Matching Pursuit

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (0, 0, 0)$$



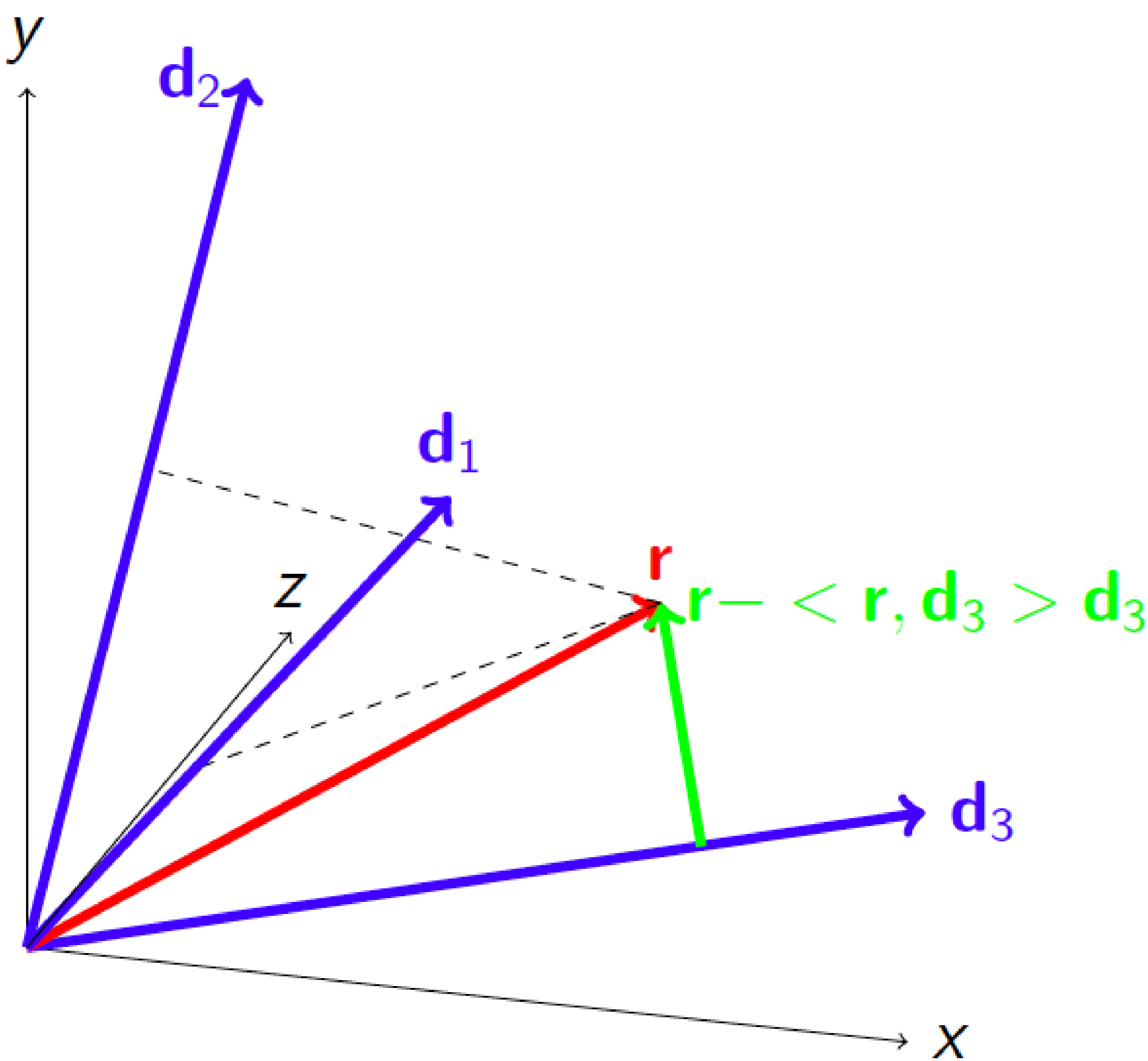
Matching Pursuit

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (0, 0, 0)$$



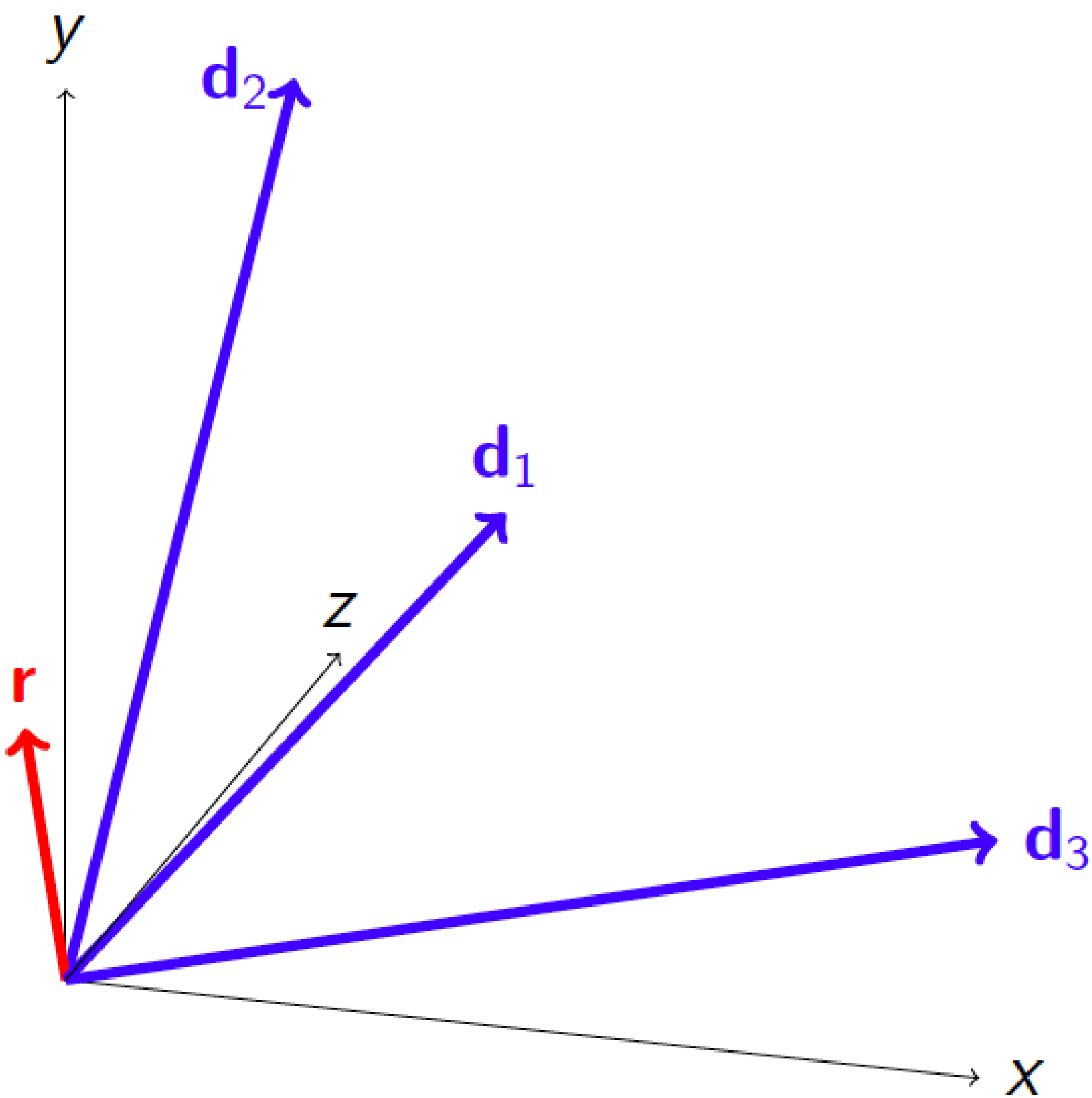
Matching Pursuit

$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (0, 0, 0)$



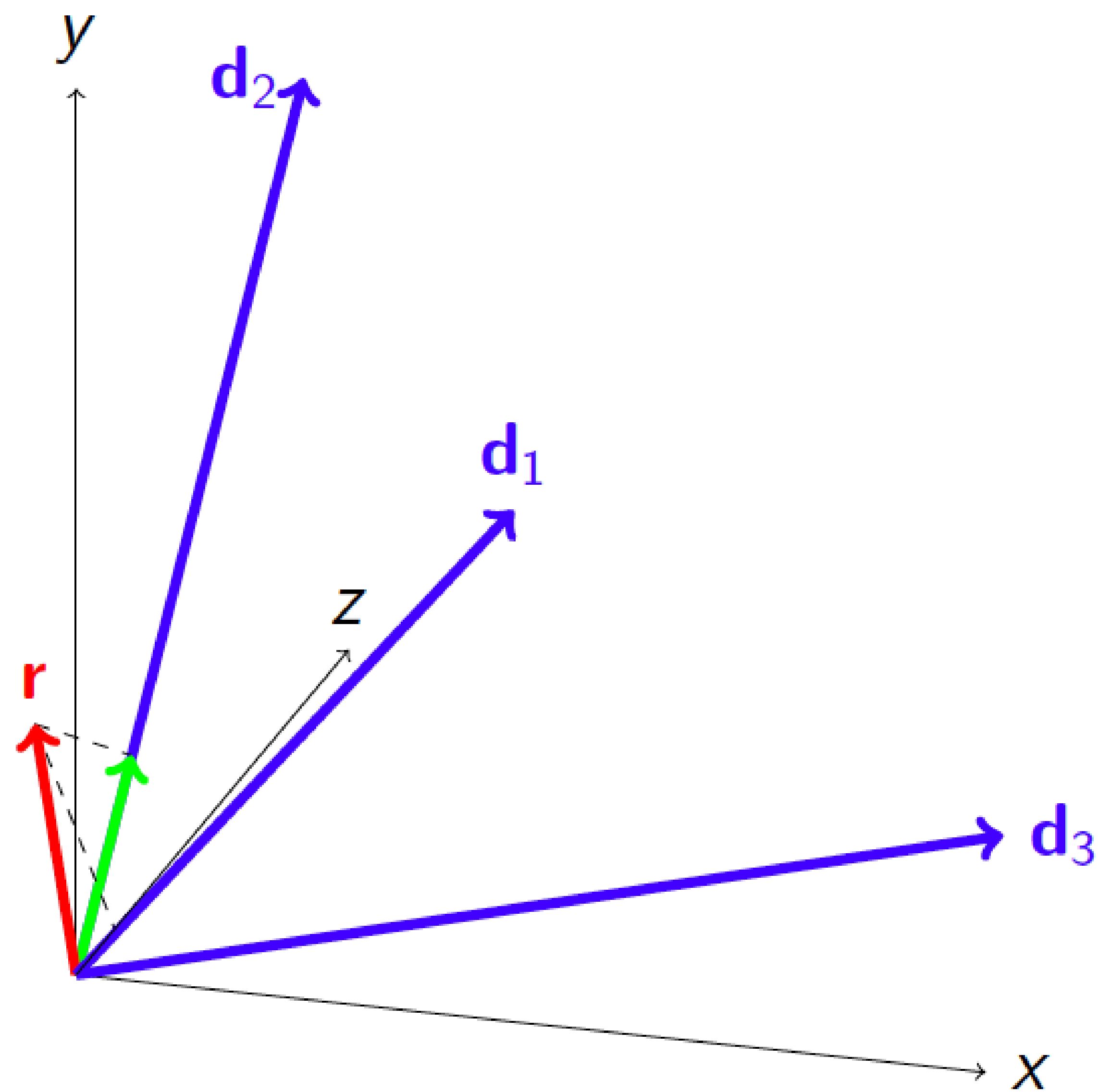
Matching Pursuit

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (0, 0, 0.75)$$



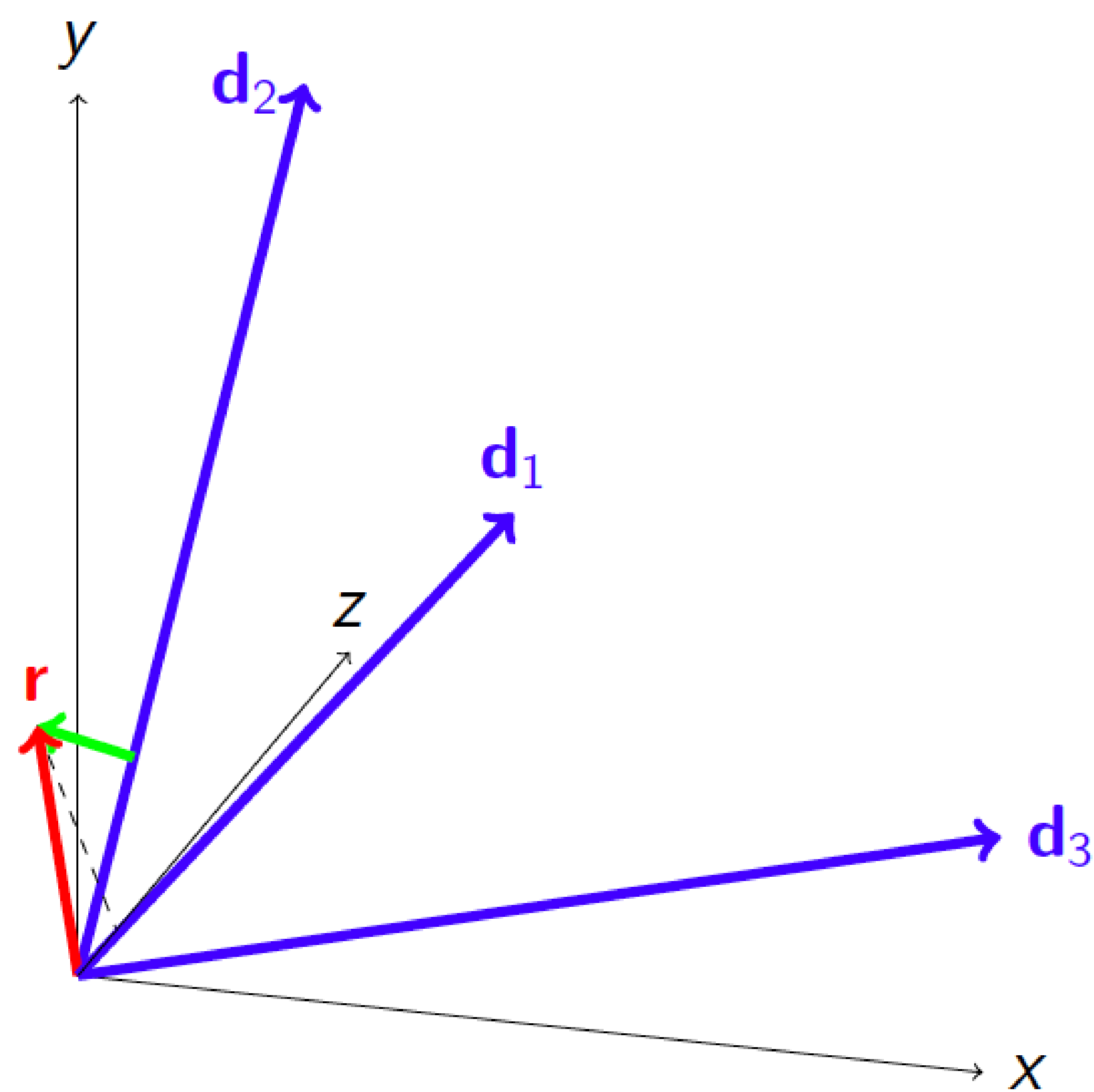
Matching Pursuit

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (0, 0, 0.75)$$



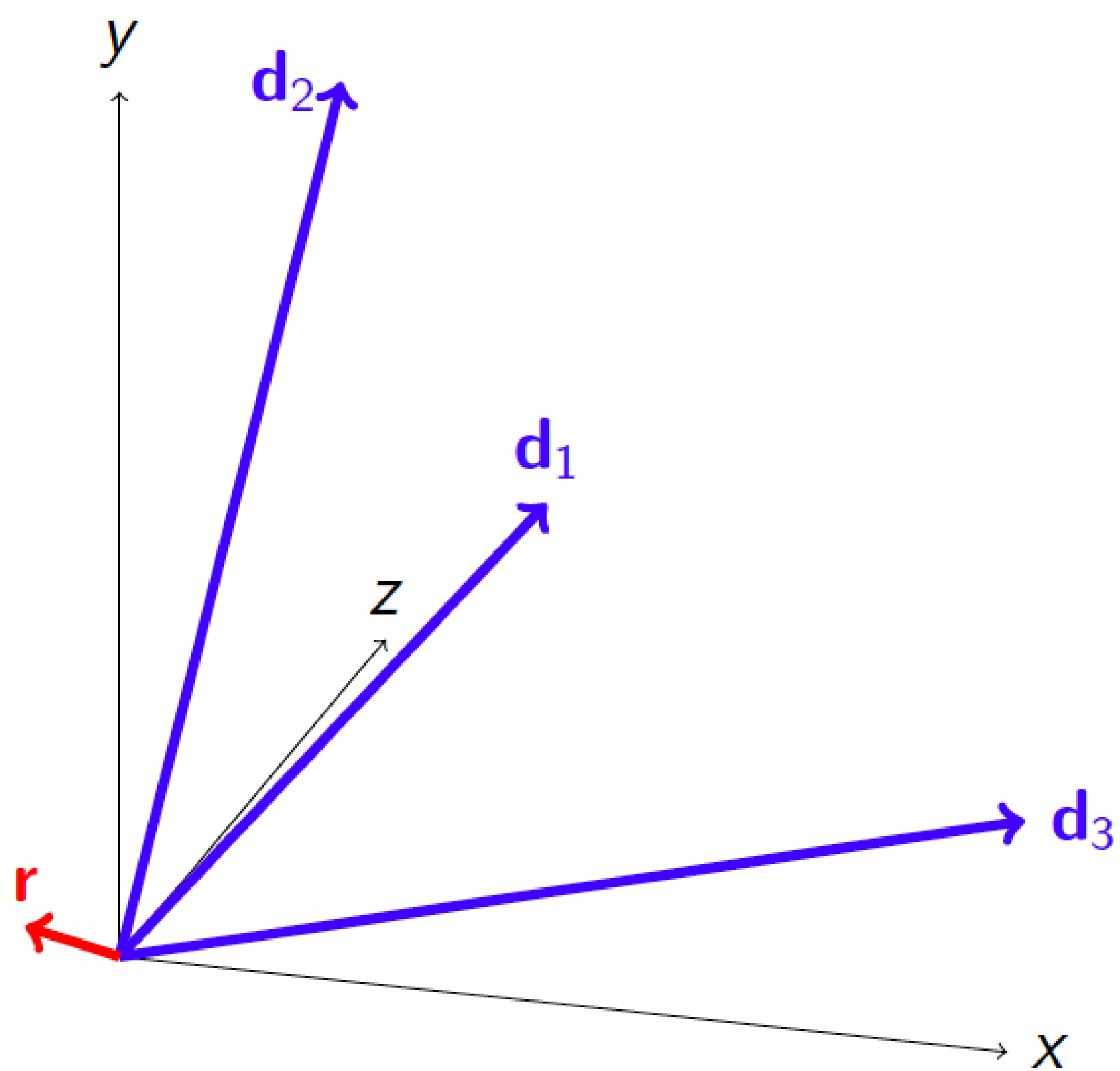
Matching Pursuit

$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (0, 0, 0.75)$



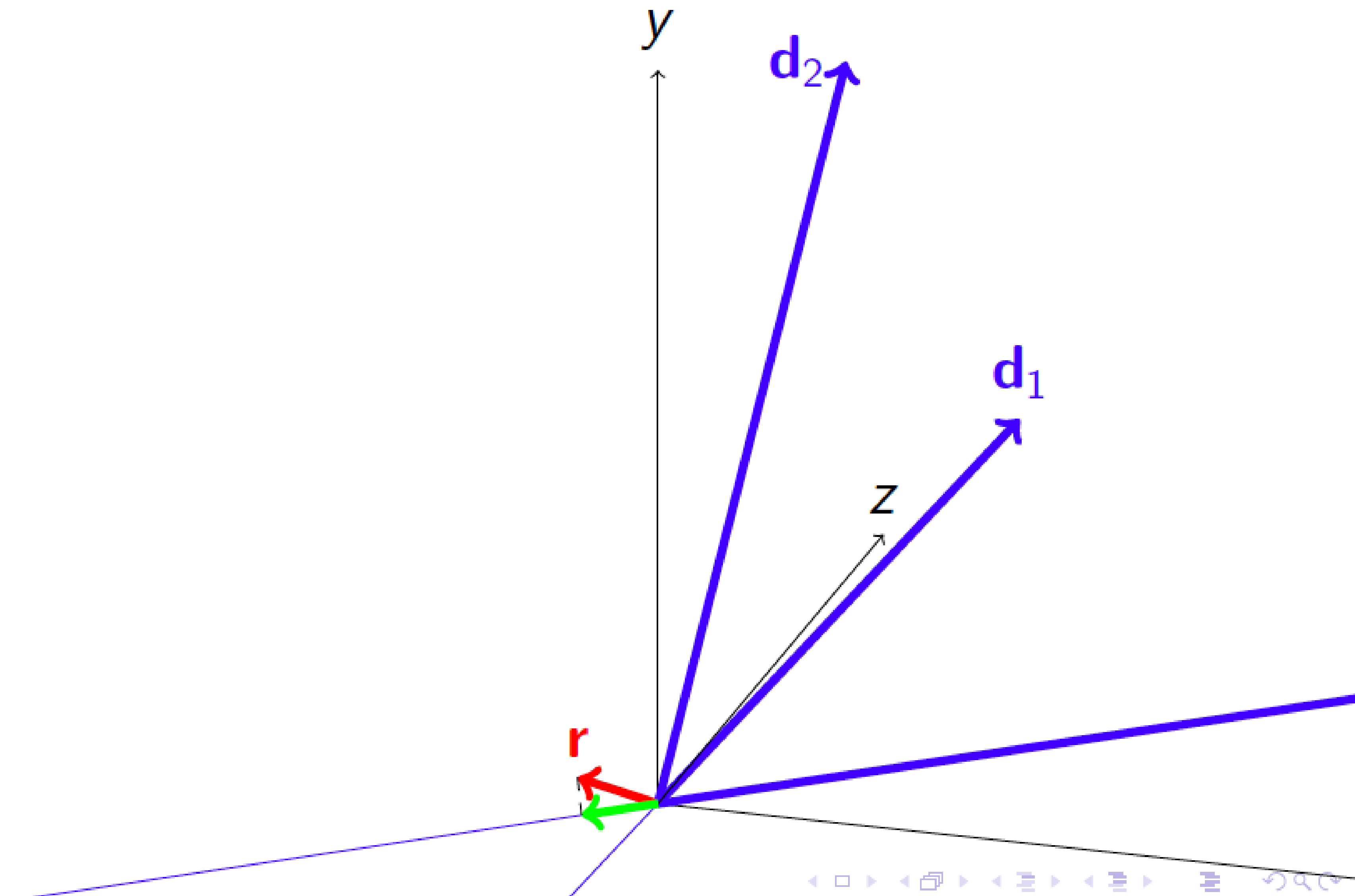
Matching Pursuit

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (0, 0.24, 0.75)$$



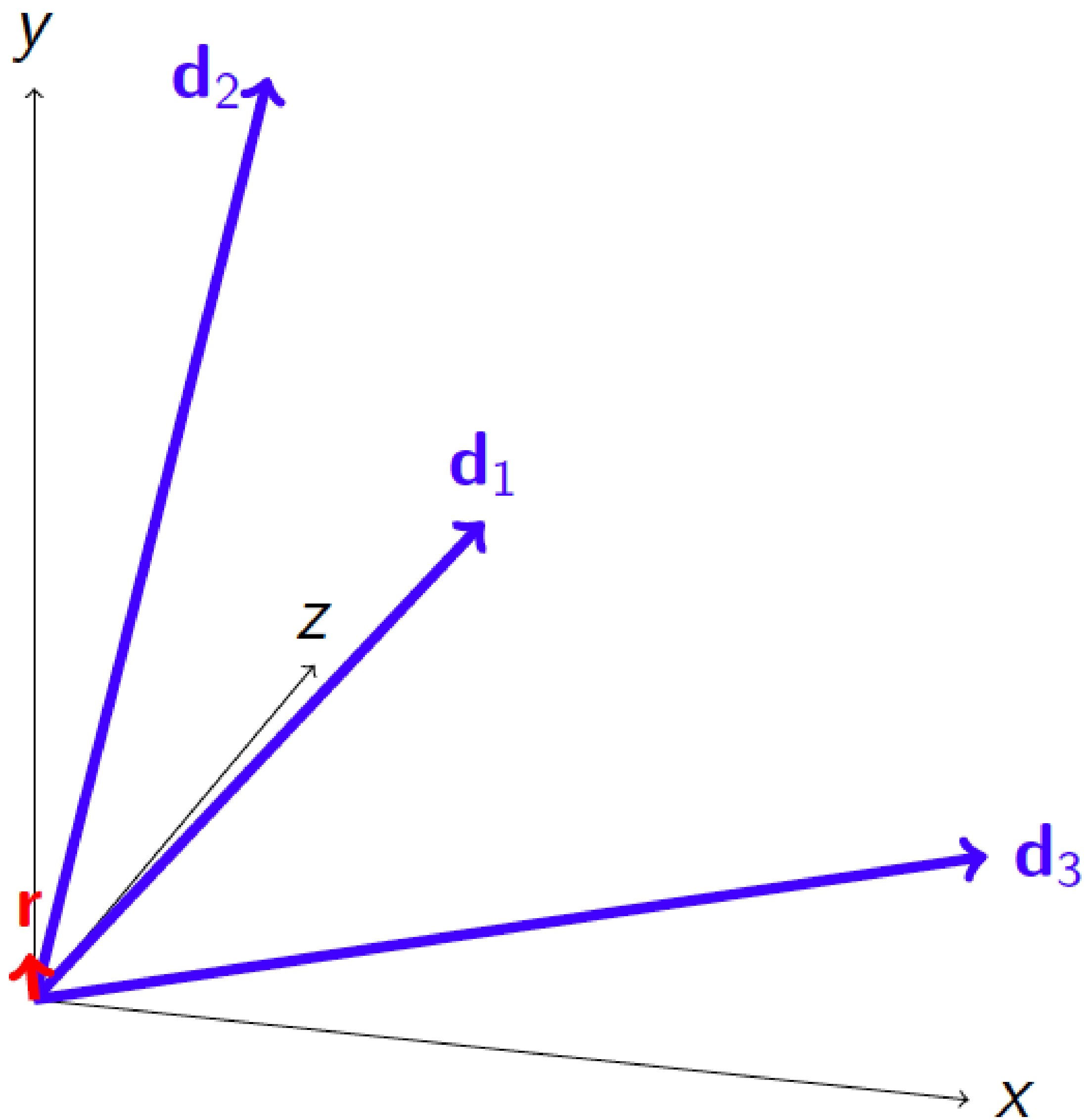
Matching Pursuit

$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (0, 0.24, 0.75)$

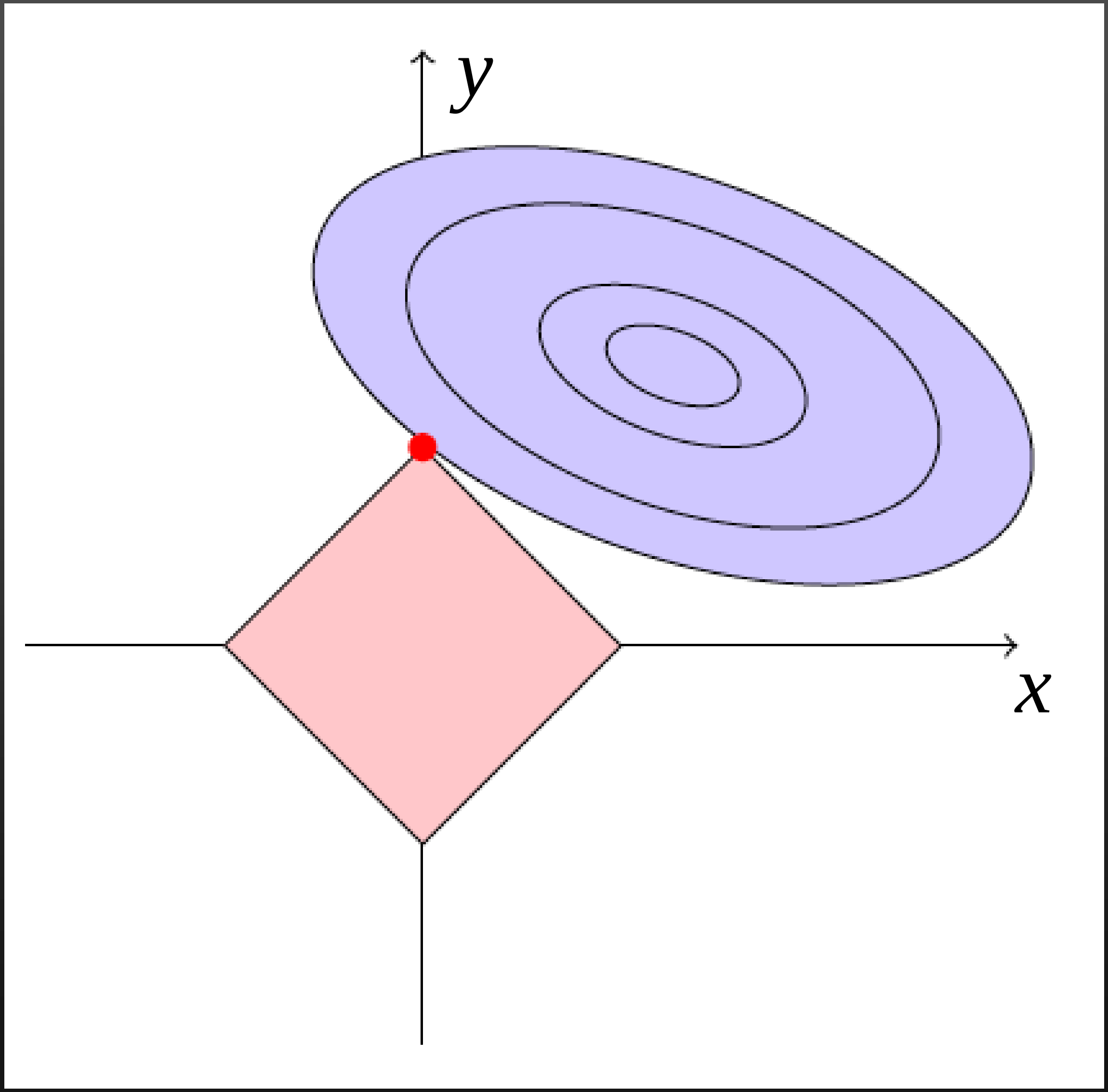


Matching Pursuit

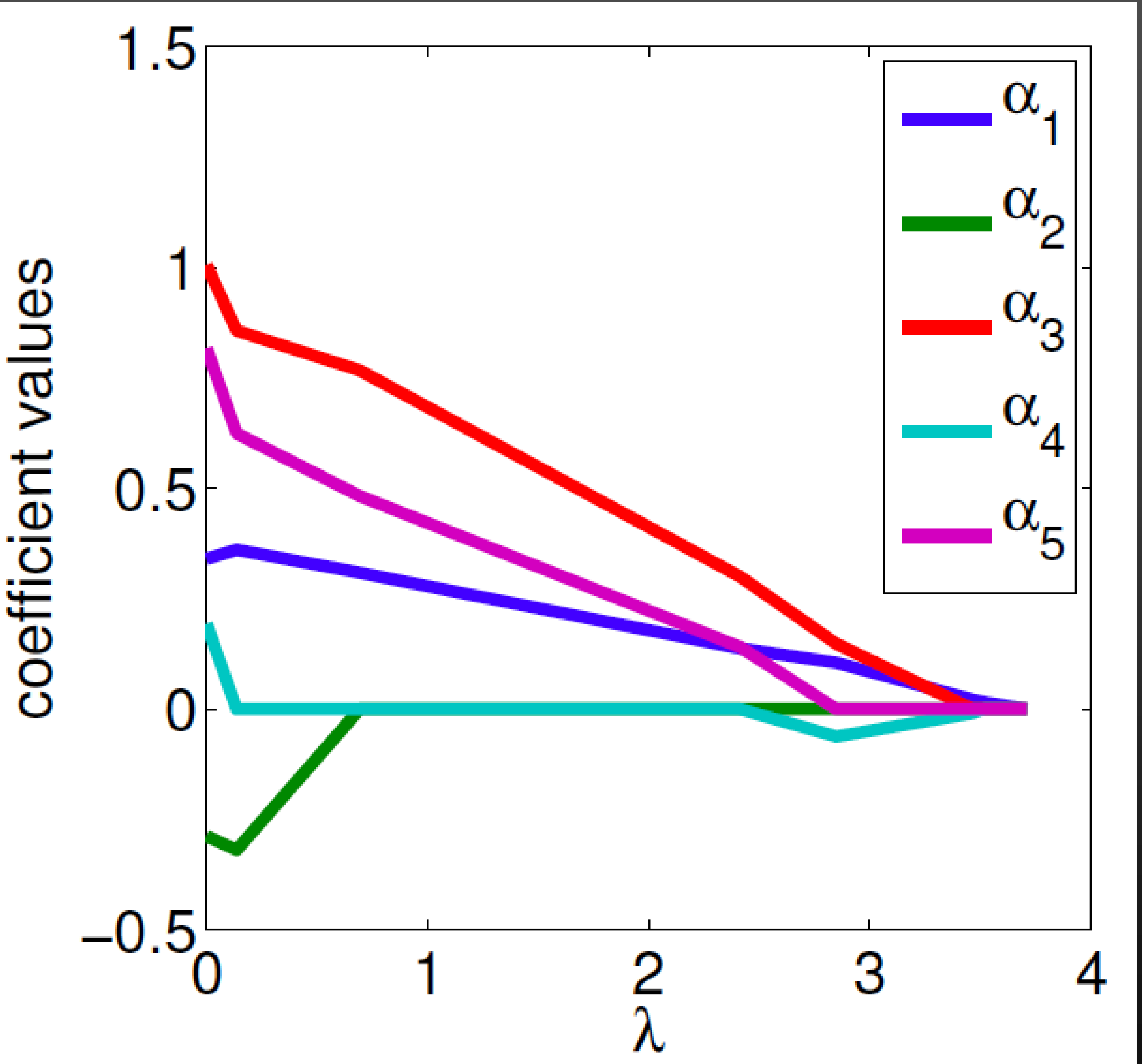
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (0, 0.24, 0.65)$$



The l_1 norm and sparsity



LARS (Efron et al., 2004)



Dictionary learning

- Given some loss function, e.g.,

$$L(x, D) = \min_{®} 1/2 \,|\, x - D® \,|_2^2 + ¸ \,|®|_1$$

- One usually minimizes, given some data x_i, i = 1, ..., n, the empirical risk:

$$\min_D f_n(D) = 1/n \sum_{1 \le i \le n} L(x_i, D)$$

- But, one would really like to minimize the expected one, that is:

$$\min_D f(D) = E_x[L(x, D)]$$

(Bottou& Bousquet'08 ! Stochastic gradient descent)

Online sparse matrix factorization

(Mairal, Bach, Ponce, Sapiro, ICML'09, JMLR'10)

Problem:

$$\min_D f(D) = E_x [L(x, D)]$$

$$\min_{D \in C, ®_1, \ldots, ®_n} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} [1/2 \; | x_i - D®_i |_2^2 + ¸ \; |®_i|_1]$$

Algorithm:

Iteratively draw one random training sample x_t and minimize the quadratic surrogate function:

$$g_t(D) = 1/t \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} [1/2 \; | x_i - D®_i |_2^2 + ¸ \; |®_i|_1]$$

(Lars/Lasso for sparse coding, block-coordinate descent with warm restarts for dictionary updates, mini-batch extensions, etc.)

Online sparse matrix factorization
(Mairal, Bach, Ponce, Sapiro, ICML'09, JMLR'10)

Problem:

$$\min_{D} f(D) = E_x [L(x, D)]$$

$$\min_{D \in C, A} [1/2 \, | X - DA |_F^2 + ¸ \, |A|_1]$$

Algorithm:

Iteratively draw one random training sample x_t and minimize the quadratic surrogate function:

$$g_t(D) = 1/t \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} [1/2 \, | x_i - D®_i |_2^2 + ¸ \, |®_i|_1]$$

(Lars/Lasso for sparse coding, block-coordinate descent with warm restarts for dictionary updates, mini-batch extensions, etc.)

Online sparse matrix factorization

(Mairal, Bach, Ponce, Sapiro, ICML'09, JMLR'10)

Proposition:

Under mild assumptions, D_t converges with probability one to a stationary point of the dictionary learning problem.

Proof: Convergence of empirical processes (van der Vaart'98) and, a la (Bottou'98), convergence of quasi martingales (Fisk'65).

Extensions:

- Non negative matrix factorization (Lee & Seung'01)
- Non negative sparse coding (Hoyer'02)
- Sparse principal component analysis (Jolliffe et al.'03; Zou et al.'06; Zass & Shashua'07; d'Aspremont et al.'08; Witten et al.'09)

Performance evaluation

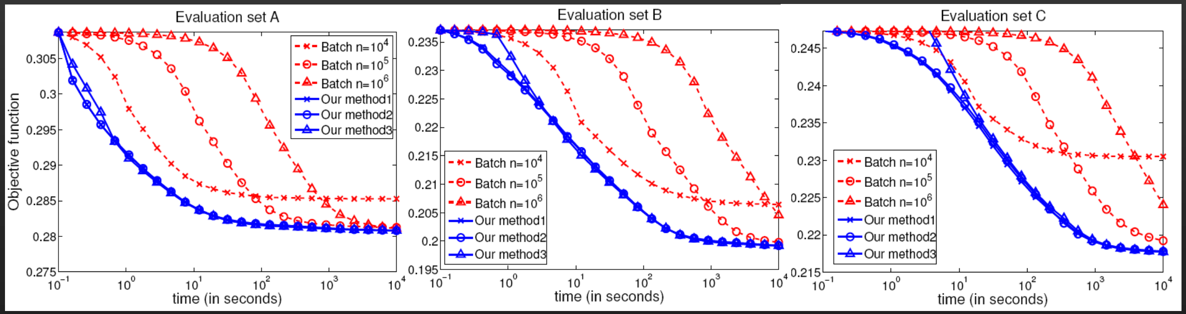
Three datasets constructed from 1,250,000 Pascal'06 patches (1,000,000 for training, 250,000 for testing):

- A: 8£8 b&w patches, 256 atoms.
- B: 12£16£3 color patches, 512 atoms.
- C: 16£16 b&w patches, 1024 atoms.

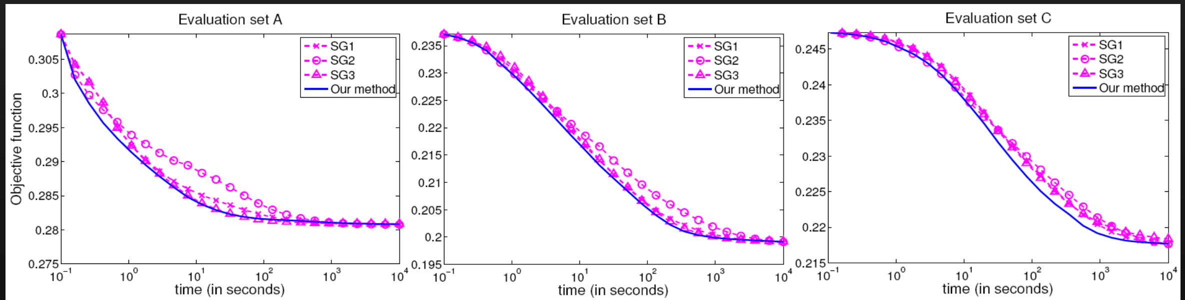
Two variants of our algorithm:

- Online version with different choices of parameters.
- Batch version on different subsets of training data.

Online vs batch



Online vs stochastic gradient descent



Sparse PCA: Adding sparsity on the atoms

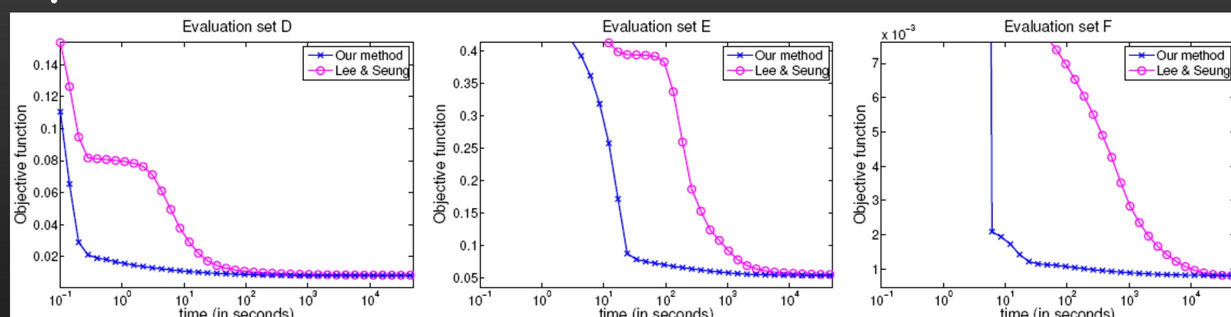
Three datasets:

- D: 2429 19£19 images from MIT-CBCL #1.
- E: 2414 192£168 images from extended Yale B.
- F: 100,000 16£16 patches from Pascal VOC'06.

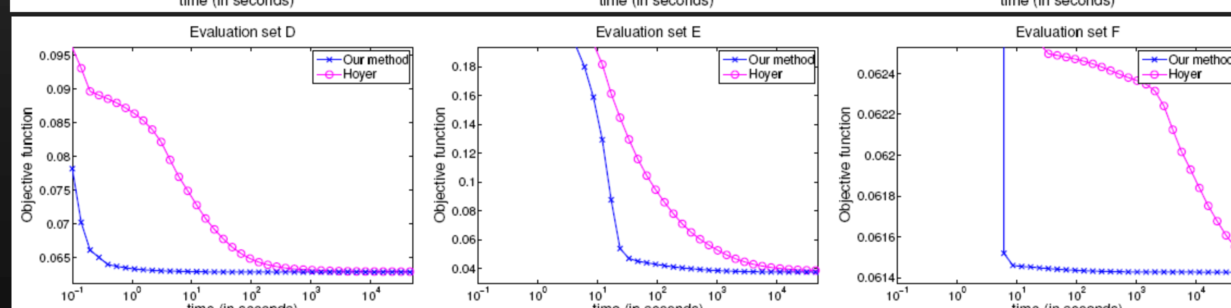
Three implementations:

- Hoyer's Matlab implementation of NNMF (Lee & Seung'01).
- Hoyer's Matlab implementation of NNSC (Hoyer'02).
- Our C++/Matlab implementation of SPCA (elastic net on D).

SPCA vs NNMF

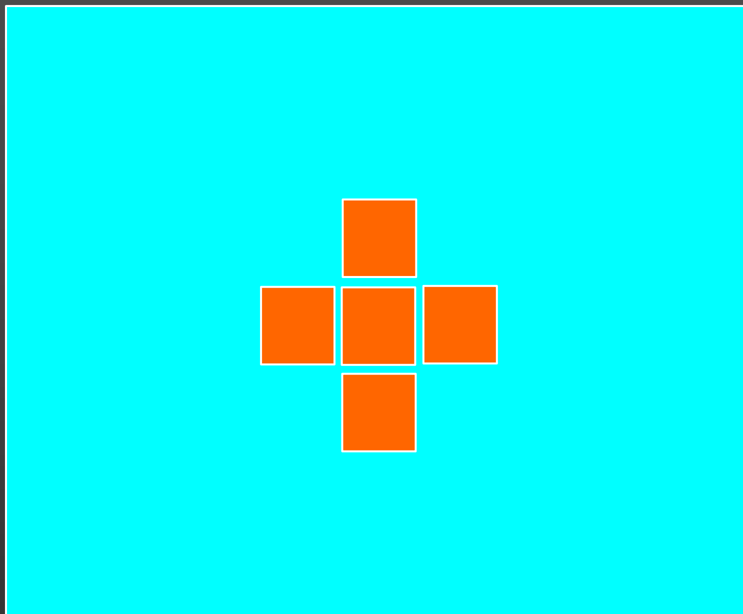


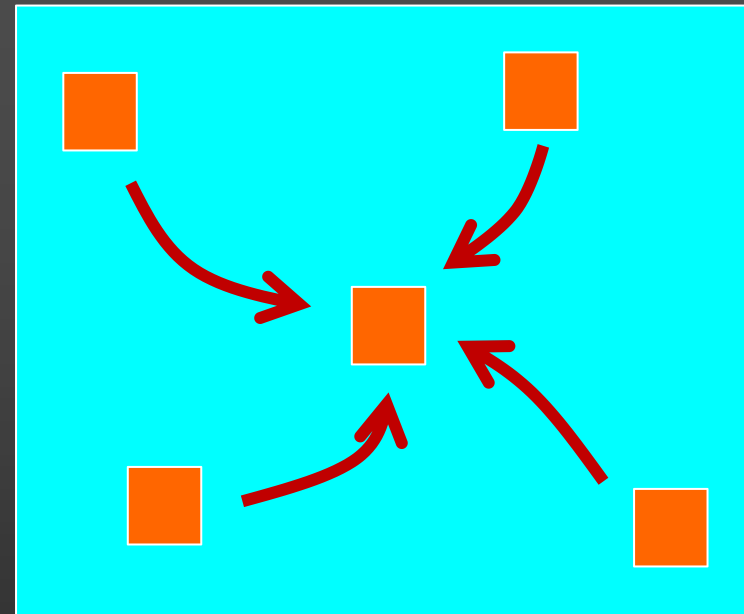
SPCA vs NNSC




Inpainting a 12MP image with a dictionary
learned from 7x10^6 patches in 500s
(Mairal et al., 2009)

State of the art in image denoising





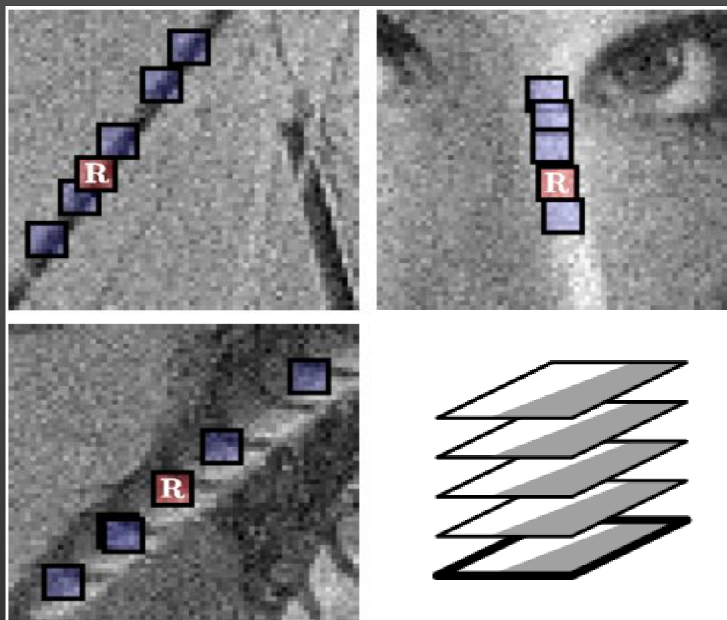
Non-local means filtering (Buades et al.'05)

Dictionary learning for denoising (Elad & Aharon'06; Mairal, Elad & Sapiro'08)

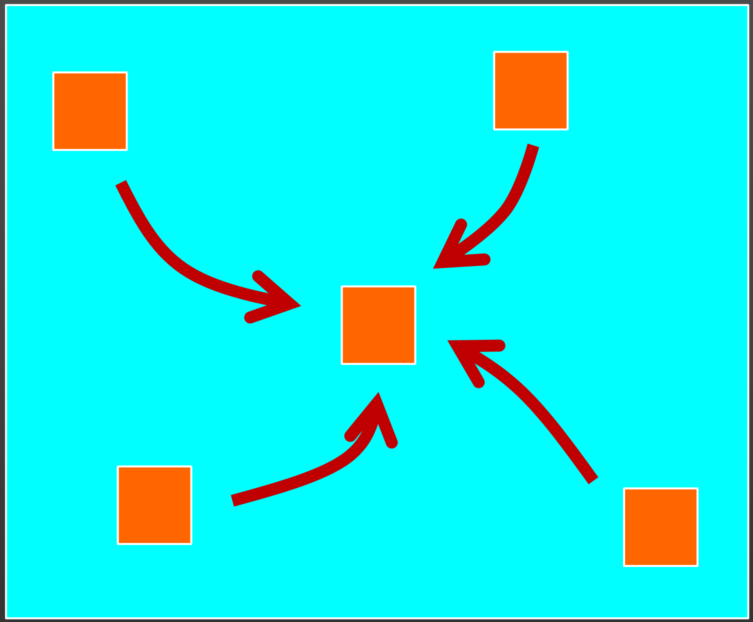
min $_{D\epsilon C, ®_1, \ldots, ®_n} \sum_{1\le i\le n}$ [1/2 | x_i – D$®_i$ $|_2^2$ + ¸ $|®_i|_1$]

$x = 1/n \sum_{1\le i\le n}$ R_iD$®_i$

State of the art in image denoising



BM3D (Dabov et al.'07)



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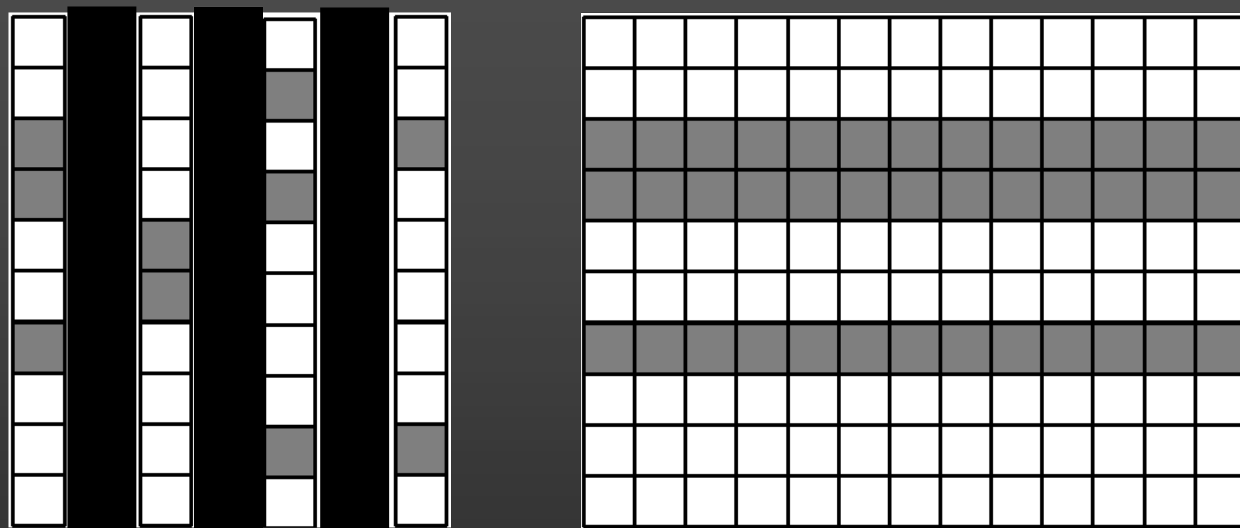
$$\min_{D \in C, ®_1, \ldots, ®_n} \sum_{1 \le i \le n} [\, 1/2 \,|\, x_i - D®_i \,|_2^2 + ¸ \,|®_i|_1 \,]$$

$$x = 1/n \sum_{1 \le i \le n} R_i D ®_i$$

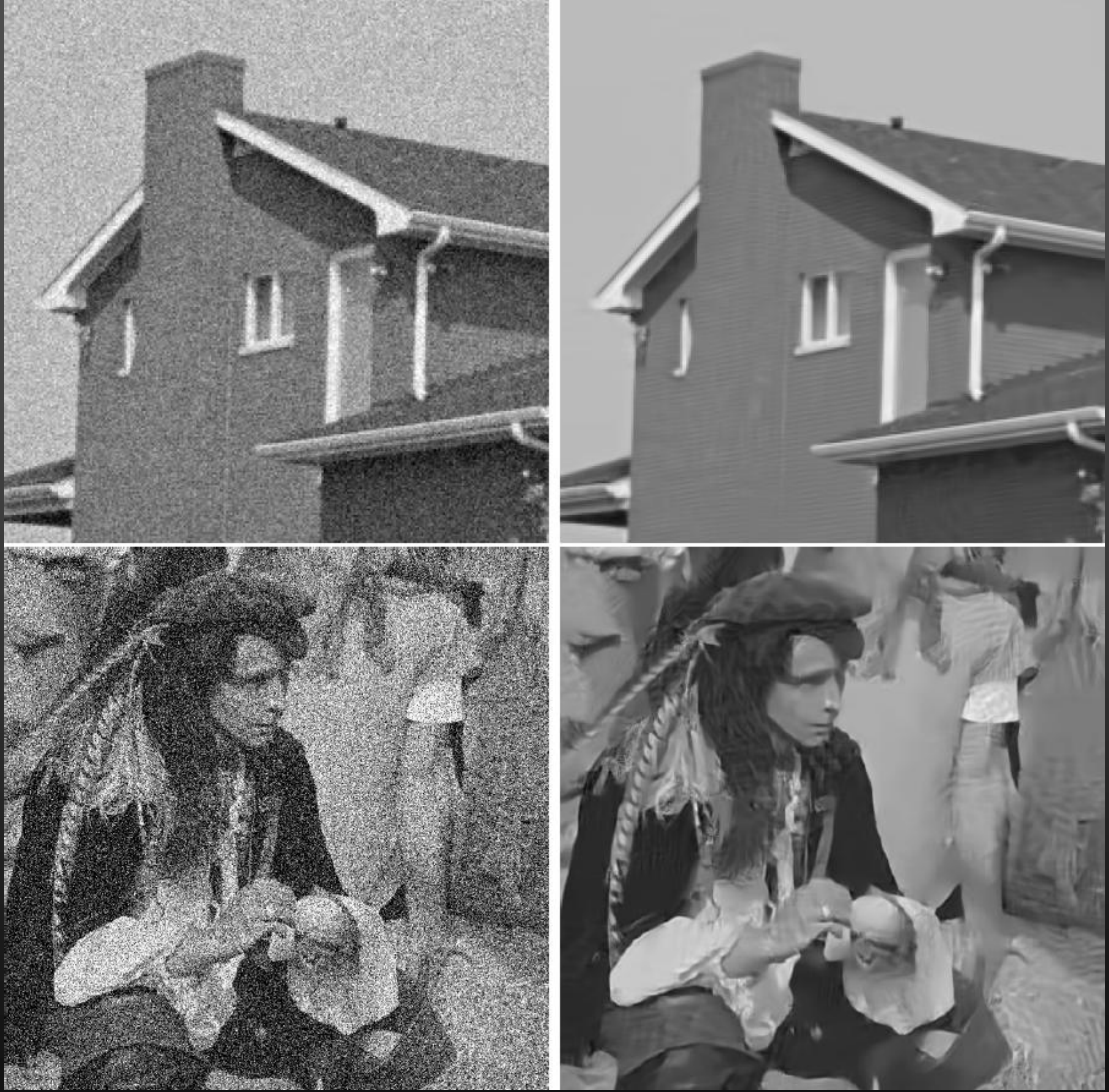
Non-local sparse models for image restoration (Mairal, Bach, Ponce, Sapiro, Zisserman, ICCV'09)



Sparsity vs Joint sparsity

$$\min_{\substack{D \in C \\ A_1,\ldots,A_n}} \sum_i \left[\sum_{j \in S_i} 1/2 \, | x_j - D\alpha_{ij} |_F^2\right] + \lambda \, |A_i|_{p,q}$$

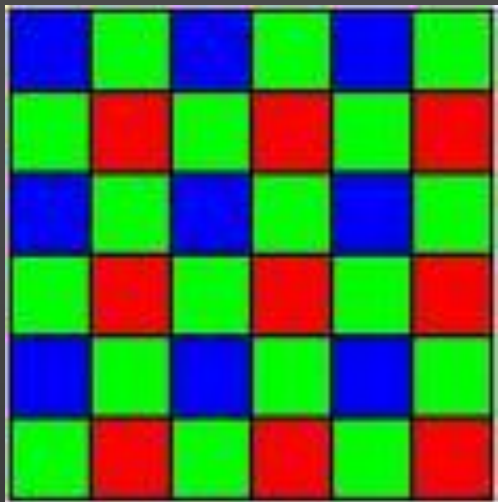
$$|A|_{p,q} = \sum_{1 \le i \le k} |\alpha^i|_q^p \quad (p,q) = (1,2) \text{ or } (0,1)$$



σ	[23]	[25]	[12]	[8]	SC	LSC	LSSC
5	37.05	37.03	37.42	37.62	37.46	37.66	**37.67**
10	33.34	33.11	33.62	34.00	33.76	33.98	**34.06**
15	31.31	30.99	31.58	32.05	31.72	31.99	**32.12**
20	29.91	29.62	30.18	30.73	30.29	30.60	**30.78**
25	28.84	28.36	29.10	29.72	29.18	29.52	**29.74**
50	25.66	24.36	25.61	26.38	25.83	26.18	**26.57**
100	22.80	21.36	22.10	23.25	22.46	22.62	**23.39**

PSNR comparison between our method (LSSC) and Portilla et al.'03 [23]; Roth & Black'05 [25]; Elad& Aharon'06 [12]; and Dabov et al.'07 [8].

Demosaicking experiments

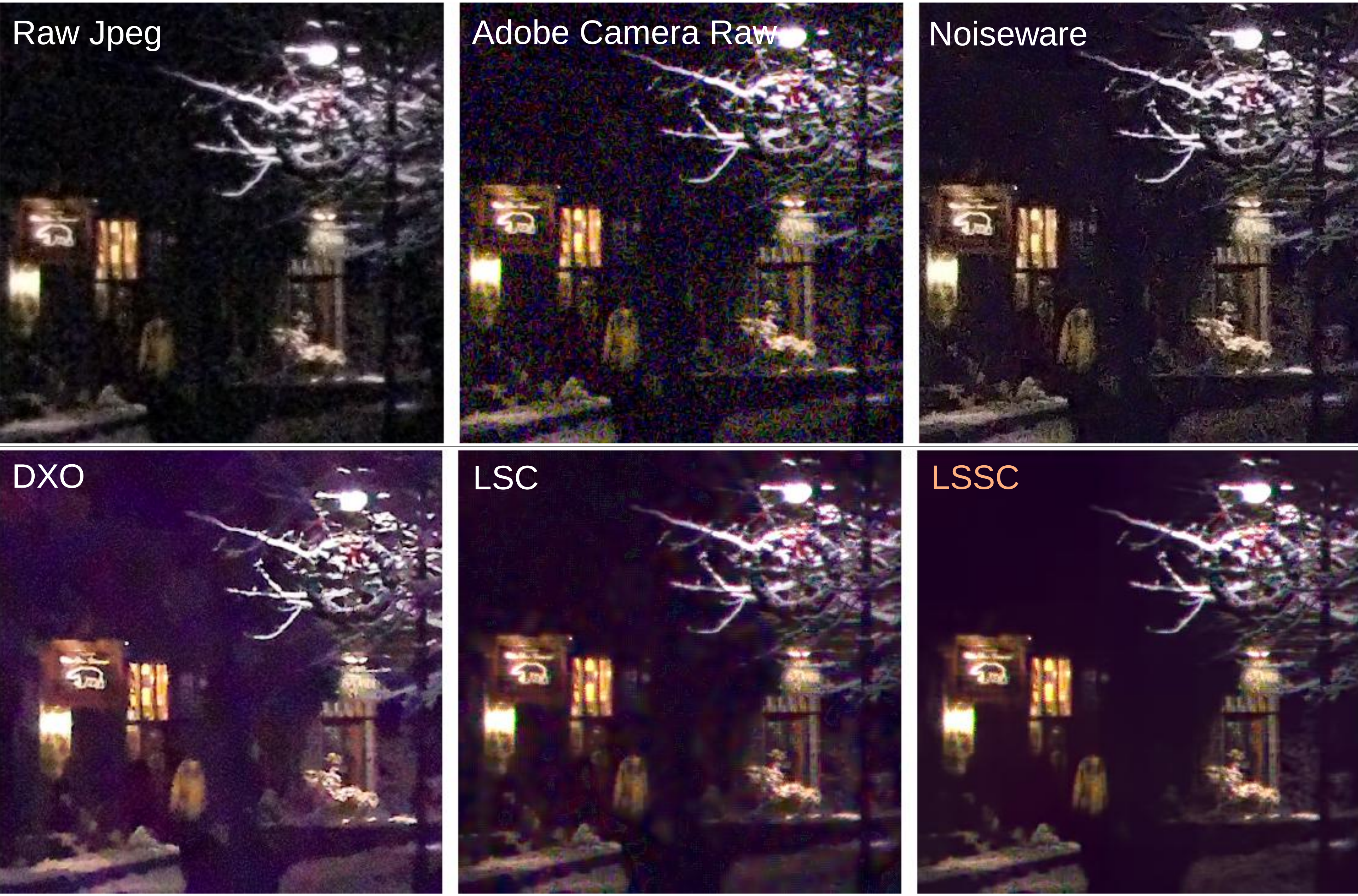


Bayer pattern

Im.	AP	DL	LPA	SC	LSC	LSSC
1	37.84	38.46	40.47	40.84	40.92	**41.36**
2	39.64	40.89	41.36	41.76	42.03	**42.24**
3	41.40	42.66	43.47	43.15	43.92	**44.24**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	41.93	43.22	43.92	43.47	43.93	**44.34**
24	34.74	35.55	35.44	35.59	35.85	**35.89**
Av.	39.21	40.05	40.52	40.88	41.13	**41.39**

PSNR comparison between our method (LSSC) and Gunturk et al.'02 [AP]; Zhang & Wu'05 [DL]; and Paliy et al.'07 [LPA] on the Kodak PhotoCD data.

Real noise (Canon Powershot G9, 1600 ISO)



Learning discriminative dictionaries with l_0 constraints

(Mairal, Bach, Ponce, Sapiro, Zisserman, CVPR'08)

$$\alpha^*(x,D) = \underset{\alpha}{\text{Argmin}}\ | x - D\alpha |_2^2 \ \text{ s.t. } |\alpha|_0 \leq L$$

$$R^*(x,D) = | x - D\alpha^* |_2^2$$

Orthogonal matching pursuit
(Mallat & Zhang'93, Tropp'04)

Reconstruction (MOD: Engan, Aase, Husoy'99; K-SVD: Aharon, Elad, Bruckstein'06):

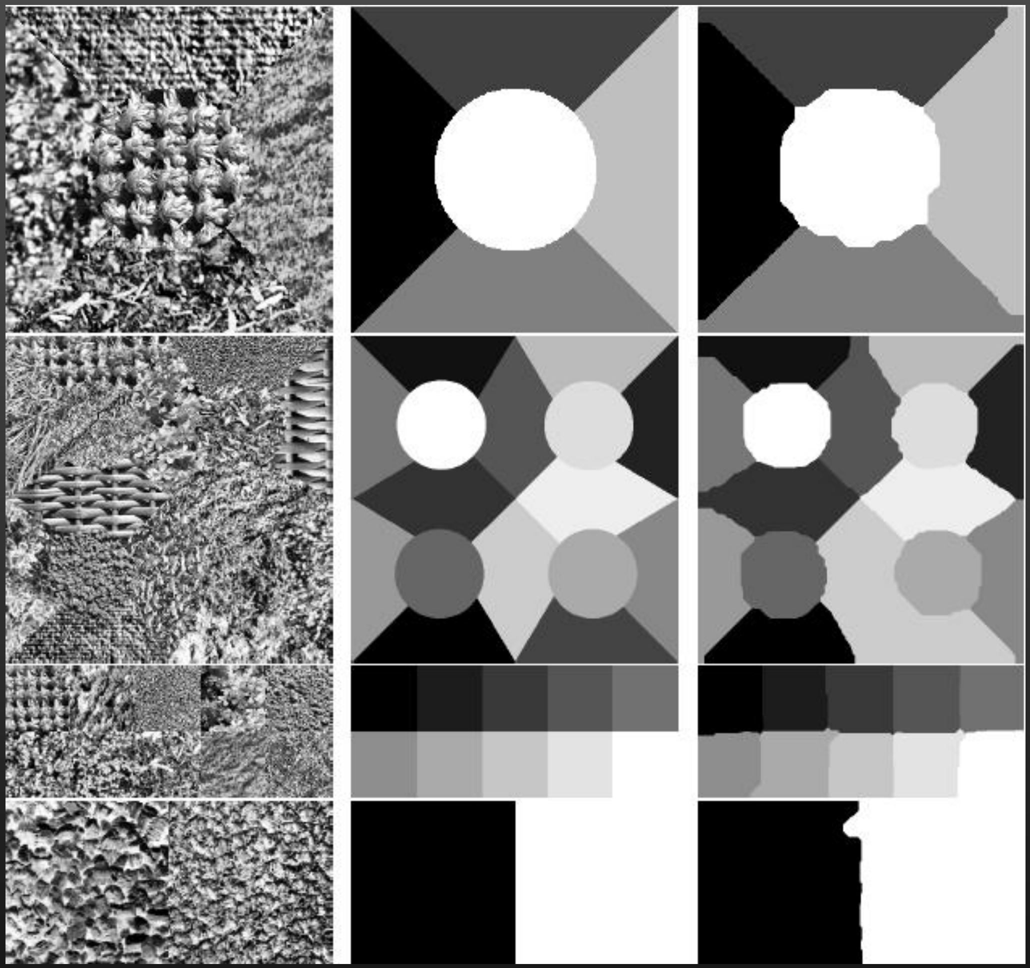
$$\min_{D} \sum_l R^*(x_l,D)$$

Discriminative approach:

$$\min_{D_1,\ldots,D_n} \sum_{i,l} C_i^{\lambda}\ [R^*(x_l,D_1),\ldots,R^*(x_l,D_n)] + \lambda\gamma\ R^*(x_l,D_i)$$

(Both MOD and K-SVD versions with truncated Newton iterations.)

Texture classification results

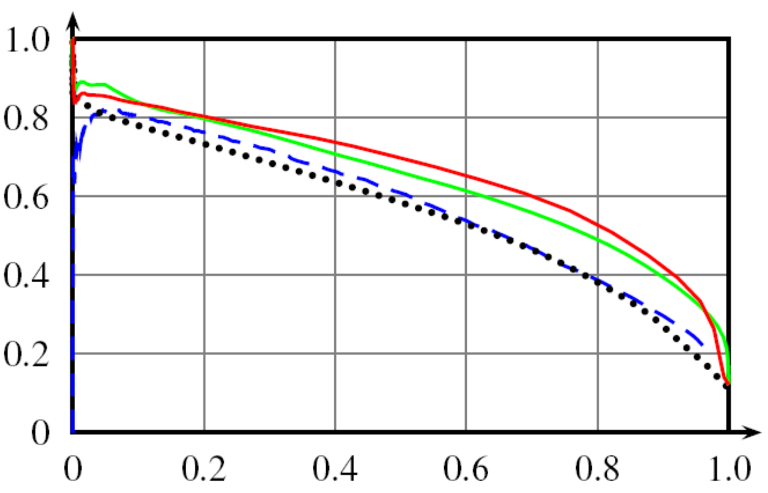


♯	[28]	[17]	[34]	[16]	R1	R2	D1	D2
1	7.2	6.7	5.5	3.37	2.22	1.69	1.89	**1.61**
2	18.9	14.3	7.3	16.05	24.66	36.5	16.38	16.42
3	20.6	10.2	13.2	13.03	10.20	5.49	9.11	**4.15**
4	16.8	9.1	5.6	6.62	6.66	4.60	3.79	**3.67**
5	17.2	8.0	10.5	8.15	5.26	**4.32**	5.10	4.58
6	34.7	15.3	17.1	18.66	16.88	15.50	12.91	**9.04**
7	41.7	20.7	17.2	21.67	19.32	21.89	11.44	**8.80**
8	32.3	18.1	18.9	21.96	13.27	11.80	14.77	**2.24**
9	27.8	21.4	21.4	9.61	18.85	21.88	10.12	**2.04**
10	0.7	0.4	NA	0.36	0.35	**0.17**	0.20	**0.17**
11	**0.2**	0.8	NA	1.33	0.58	0.73	0.41	0.60
12	2.5	5.3	NA	1.14	1.36	**0.37**	1.97	0.78
Av.	18.4	10.9	NA	10.16	9.97	10.41	7.34	**4.50**

Pixel-level classification results

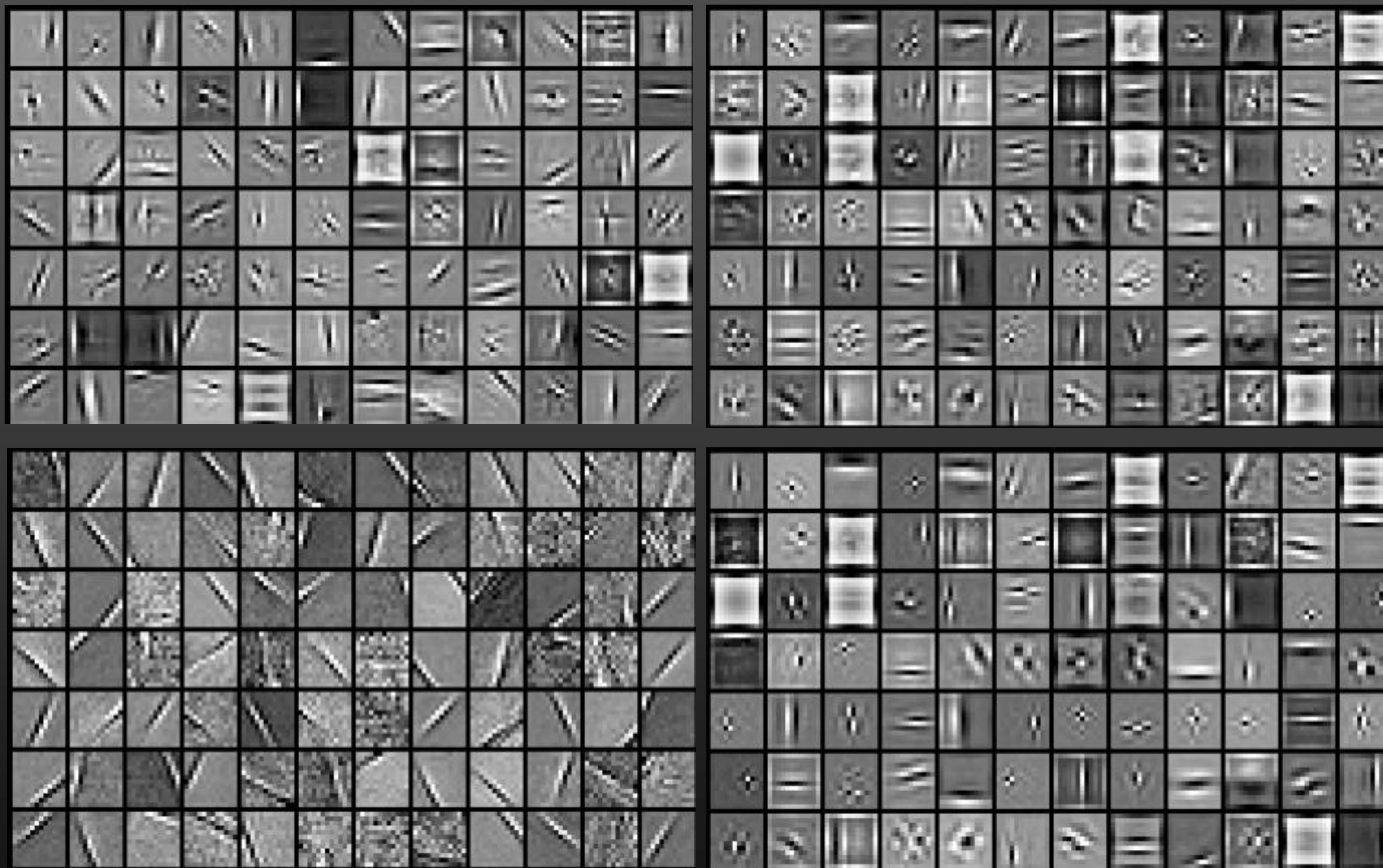
Qualitative results, Graz 02 data

Quantitative results



Comparaison with Pantofaru et al. (2006) and Tuytelaars & Schmid (2007).

Reconstructive vs discriminative dictionaries



Reconstructive

Discriminative

Bicycle

Background

Learning discriminative dictionaries with l_1 constraints

(Mairal, Leordeanu, Bach, Hebert, Ponce, ECCV'08)

$$\alpha^*(x,D) = \underset{\alpha}{\text{Argmin}}\ | x - D\alpha |_2^2 \text{ s.t. } |\alpha|_1 \leq L$$

$$R^*(x,D) = | x - D\alpha^* |_2^2$$

Lasso: Convex optimization
(LARS: Efron et al.'04)

Reconstruction (Lee, Battle, Rajat, Ng'07):

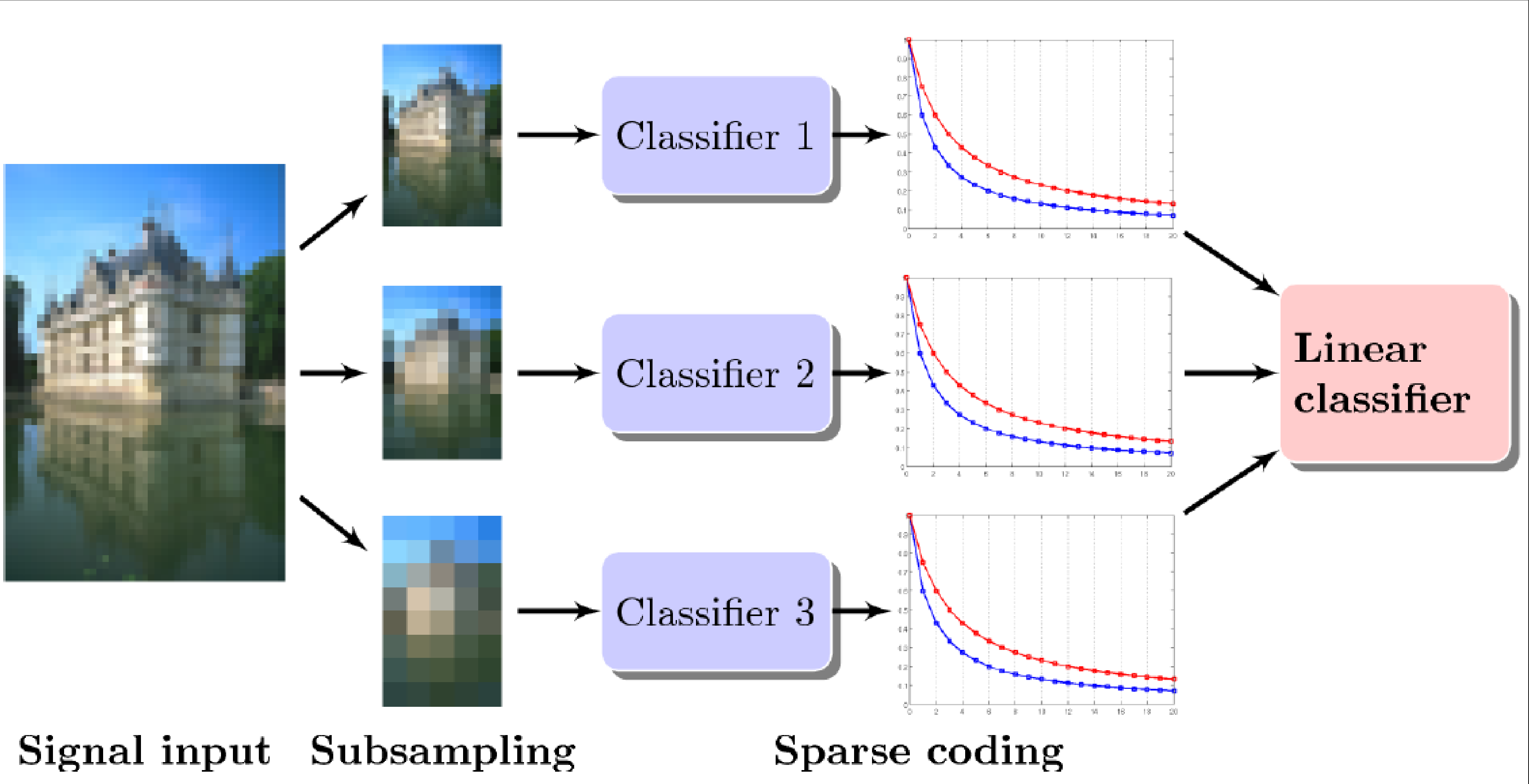
$$\min_D \sum_l R^*(x_l,D)$$

Discriminative approach:

$$\min_{D_1,\ldots,D_n} \sum_{i,l} C_i^\lambda [R^*(x_l,D_1),\ldots,R^*(x_l,D_n)] + \lambda\gamma\, R^*(x_l,D_i)$$

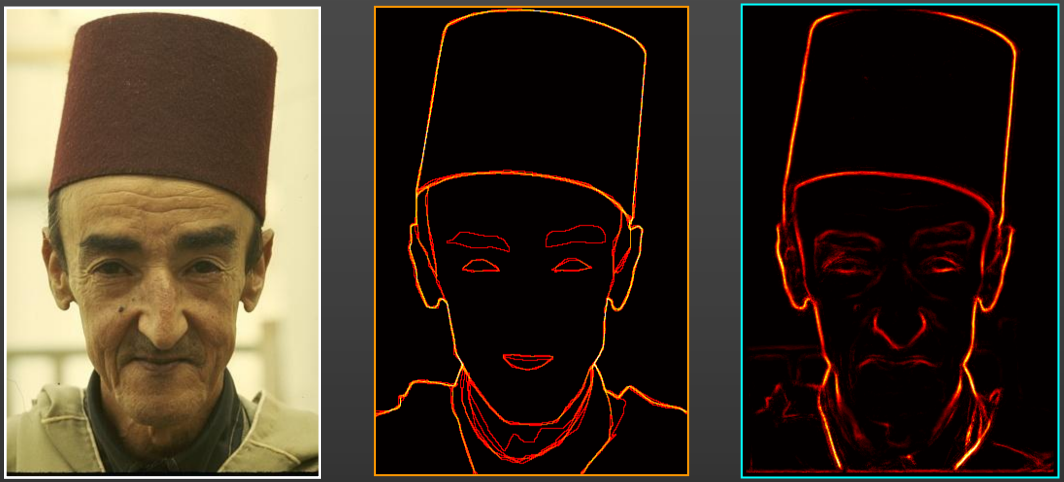
(Partial dictionary update with Newtown iterations on the dual problem; partial fast sparse coding with projected gradient descent.)

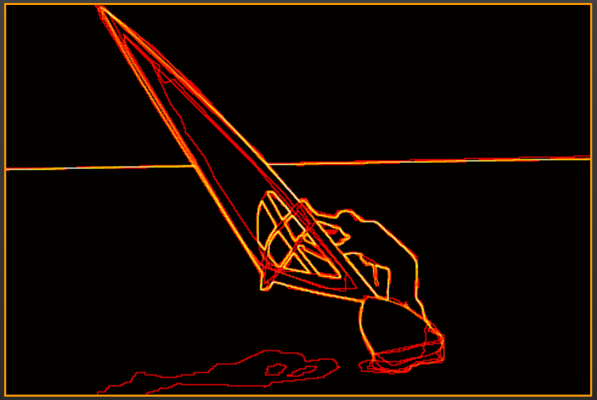
Patch classification with learned dictionaries



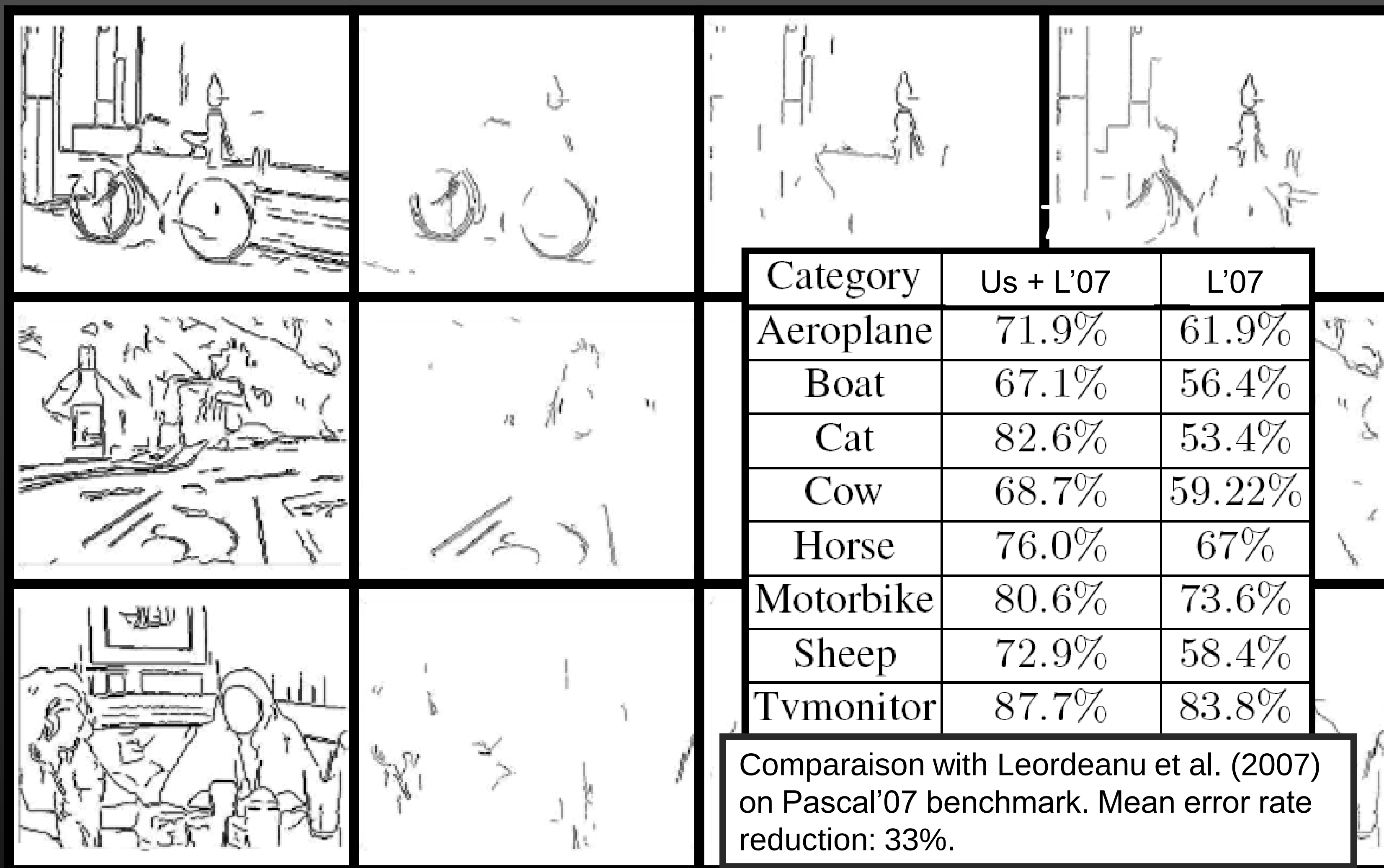
Edge detection results

Quantitative results on the Berkeley segmentation dataset and benchmark (Martin et al., ICCV'01)





Rank	Score	Algorithm
0	0.79	Human labeling
1	0.70	(Maire et al., 2008)
2	0.67	(Aerbelaez, 2006)
3	0.66	(Dollar et al., 2006)
3	0.66	Us – no post-processing
4	0.65	(Martin et al., 2001)
5	0.57	Color gradient
6	0.43	Random



Category	Us + L'07	L'07
Aeroplane	71.9%	61.9%
Boat	67.1%	56.4%
Cat	82.6%	53.4%
Cow	68.7%	59.22%
Horse	76.0%	67%
Motorbike	80.6%	73.6%
Sheep	72.9%	58.4%
Tvmonitor	87.7%	83.8%

Comparaison with Leordeanu et al. (2007) on Pascal'07 benchmark. Mean error rate reduction: 33%.

Task-driven dictionary learning

(Mairal, Bach, Ponce, PAMI'12)

$$\min_{W,D} f(W,D) = E_{x,y}[L(y, W, \alpha^*(x, D))] + \nu|W|_F^2$$

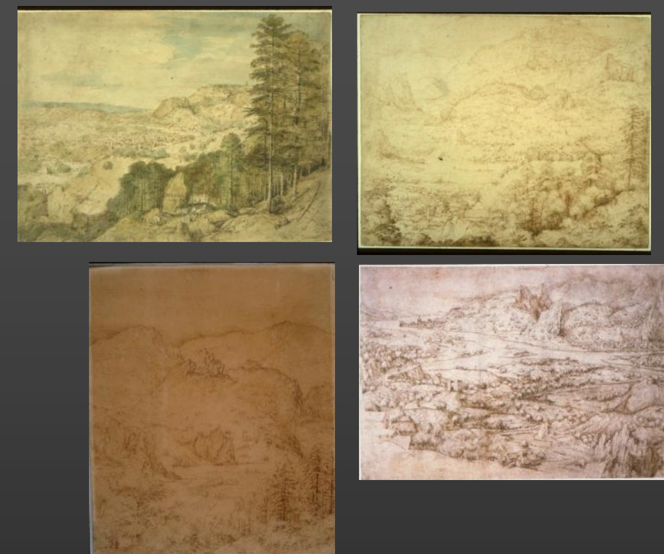
$$\text{with } \alpha^*(x,D) = \underset{\alpha}{\text{Argmin}}\ |x - D\alpha|_2^2 + \lambda|\alpha|_1 + \mu|\alpha|_2^2$$

(Mairal et al.'08; Bradley & Bagnell'09; Boureau et al.'10; Yang et al.'10)

- Applications: Regression, classification.
- Extensions: Learning linear transforms of the input data, semi-supervised learning.
- Proposition: Under mild assumptions, f is differentiable, and its gradient can be written in closed form as an expectation.
- Algorithm: Stochastic gradient descent.

Authentic

Fake

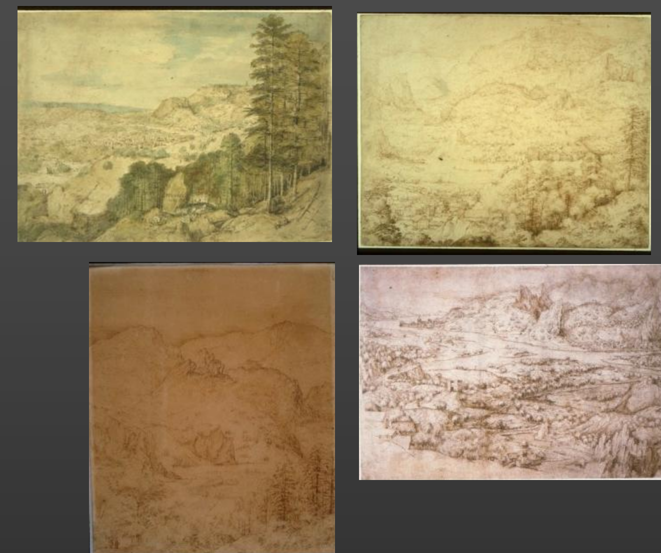


(Mairal, Bach, Ponce, 2010)

Data courtesy of James Hughes & Daniel Rockmore

Authentic

Fake



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Data courtesy of James Hughes & Daniel Rockmore

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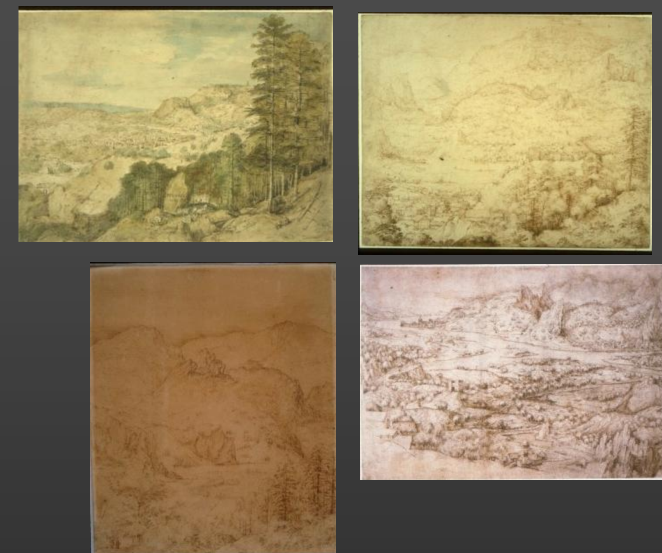

Authentic

Data courtesy of James Hughes & Daniel Rockmore

A common architecture for image classification

Filtering ↓	↓	↓	↓
	SIFT at keypoints	dense gradients	dense SIFT
Coding ↓	↓	↓	↓
	vector quantization	vector quantization	sparse coding
Pooling ↓	↓	↓	↓
	whole image, mean	coarse grid, mean	spatial pyramid, max
	↓	↓	↓

Idea: Replace k-means by sparse coding (Yang et al., CVPR'09; Boureau et al., CVPR'10, ICML'10; Yang et al., CVPR'10).

Learning dictionaries for image classification
(Boureau, LeCun, Bach, Ponce, CVPR'10)

Method	Caltech-101, 30 training examples		15 Scenes, 100 training examples	
	Average Pool	Max Pool	Average Pool	Max Pool
	Results with basic features, SIFT extracted each 8 pixels			
Hard quantization, linear kernel	51.4 ± 0.9 [256]	64.3 ± 0.9 [256]	73.9 ± 0.9 [1024]	80.1 ± 0.6 [1024]
Hard quantization, intersection kernel	64.2 ± 1.0 [256] **(1)**	64.3 ± 0.9 [256]	80.8 ± 0.4 [256] **(1)**	80.1 ± 0.6 [1024]
Soft quantization, linear kernel	57.9 ± 1.5 [1024]	69.0 ± 0.8 [256]	75.6 ± 0.5 [1024]	81.4 ± 0.6 [1024]
Soft quantization, intersection kernel	66.1 ± 1.2 [512] **(2)**	70.6 ± 1.0 [1024]	81.2 ± 0.4 [1024] **(2)**	83.0 ± 0.7 [1024]
Sparse codes, linear kernel	61.3 ± 1.3 [1024]	71.5 ± 1.1 [1024] **(3)**	76.9 ± 0.6 [1024]	83.1 ± 0.6 [1024] **(3)**
Sparse codes, intersection kernel	70.3 ± 1.3 [1024]	71.8 ± 1.0 [1024] **(4)**	83.2 ± 0.4 [1024]	84.1 ± 0.5 [1024] **(4)**

Single - feature	Method	Caltech 15 tr.	Caltech 30 tr.	Scenes
Boiman et al. [3]	Nearest neighbor + spatial correspondence	65.0 ± 1.1	70.4	-
Jain et al. [9]	Fast image search for learned metrics	61.0	69.6	-
Lazebnik et al. [12]	(1) SP + hard quantization + kernel SVM	56.4	64.4 ± 0.8	81.4 ± 0.5
van Gemert et al. [27]	(2) SP + soft quantization + kernel SVM	—	64.1 ± 1.2	76.7 ± 0.4
Yang et al. [31]	(3) SP + sparse codes + max pooling + linear SVM	67.0 ± 0.5	73.2 ± 0.5	80.3 ± 0.9
Yang et al. [31]	(4) SP + sparse codes + max pooling + kernel SVM	60.4 ± 1.0	—	77.7 ± 0.7
Zhang et al. [32]	kNN-SVM	59.1 ± 0.6	66.2 ± 0.5	-
Zhou et al. [33]	SP + Gaussian mixture	—	—	84.1 ± 0.5

Scenes, supervised dictionary learning

	Unsup	Discr [1024]	Unsup	Discr [2048]
Linear	83.6 ± 0.4	84.9 ± 0.3	84.2 ± 0.3	85.6 ± 0.2
Intersect	84.3 ± 0.5	84.7 ± 0.4	84.6 ± 0.4	85.1 ± 0.5

Learning dictionaries for image classification
(Boureau, LeCun, Bach, Ponce, CVPR'10)

Method	Caltech-101, 30 training examples		15 Scenes, 100 training examples	
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Soft quantization, intersection kernel	66.1 ± 1.2 [512] **(2)**	70.6 ± 1.0 [1024]	81.2 ± 0.4 [1024] **(2)**	83.0 ± 0.7 [1024]
Sparse codes, linear kernel	61.3 ± 1.3 [1024]	**71.5 ± 1.1 [1024] (3)**	76.9 ± 0.6 [1024]	**83.1 ± 0.6 [1024] (3)**
Sparse codes, intersection kernel	70.3 ± 1.3 [1024]	**71.8 ± 1.0 [1024] (4)**	83.2 ± 0.4 [1024]	**84.1 ± 0.5 [1024] (4)**

Yang et al. (2009) have won the 2009 Pascal VOC challenge with this type of technique.

Scenes, supervised dictionary learning

	Unsup	Discr[1024]	Unsup	Discr[2048]
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Intersect	84.3 ± 0.5	84.7 ± 0.4	84.6 ± 0.4	85.1 ± 0.5

Non-blind deblurring (Couzinie-Devy, Mairal, Bach, Ponce, 2011)

	Cameraman						*Lena*					
PSNR input image	20.76	22.35	22.29	24.7	25.53	23.44	25.84	27.57	27.35	29.00	30.74	28.97
Richardson-Lucy [23]	4.47	5.53	3.58	0.49	1.21	1.04	4.80	5.29	2.71	0.02	0.26	0.53
Sparse gradient [15]	7.73	6.89	4.78	2.24	2.64	2.70	7.02	2.83	5.44	4.06	3.30	3.33
SA-DCT [10]	8.55	8.11	6.33	3.37	-	-	7.79	7.55	6.10	4.49	3.56	3.46
BM3D [4]	8.34	8.19	6.40	3.34	3.73	3.83	7.97	7.95	6.53	4.81	4.18	4.12
Linear	3.34	7.72	6.00	3.20	3.47	2.69	3.58	7.30	5.82	4.64	3.89	3.58
Linear + Dictionary	4.76	8.35	6.47	3.57	3.94	3.35	4.83	7.79	6.13	5.16	4.34	4.17

Non-blind deblurring (Couzinie-Devy, Mairal, Bach, Ponce, 2011)

Anisotropic (motion blur) kernels (Levin et al., 2009)

Kernel	1	2	3	4
Sparse gradient [15]	9.04	6.91	7.49	**10.67**
Ours	**10.67**	**7.17**	**9.02**	6.63
Kernel	5	6	7	8
Sparse gradient [15]	8.64	9.18	**11.15**	**10.24**
Ours	**10.52**	**10.03**	9.64	7.75

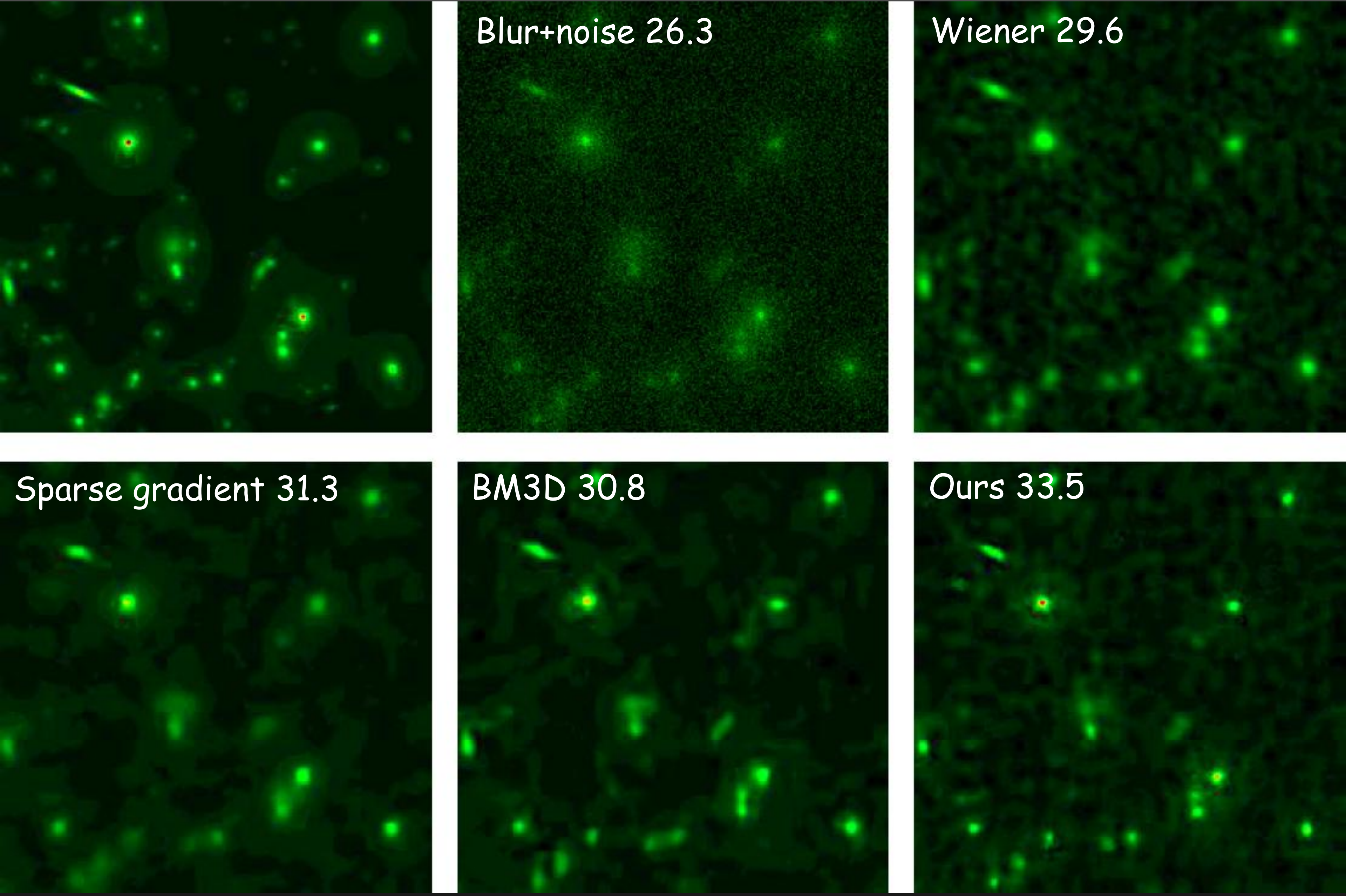


Image courtesy of J.-L. Starck

Digital zoom (Couzinie-Devy, Mairal, Bach, Ponce, 2011)

	Cubic spline	Yang et al. [28]	Ours
Lena	31.91	32.13 / 33.06	**33.31**
Girl	31.44	31.48 / 31.93	**32.00**
Flower	38.48	38.69 / 39.59	**39.92**

Digital Zoom

(Fattal, 2007)


(Glasner et al., 2009)

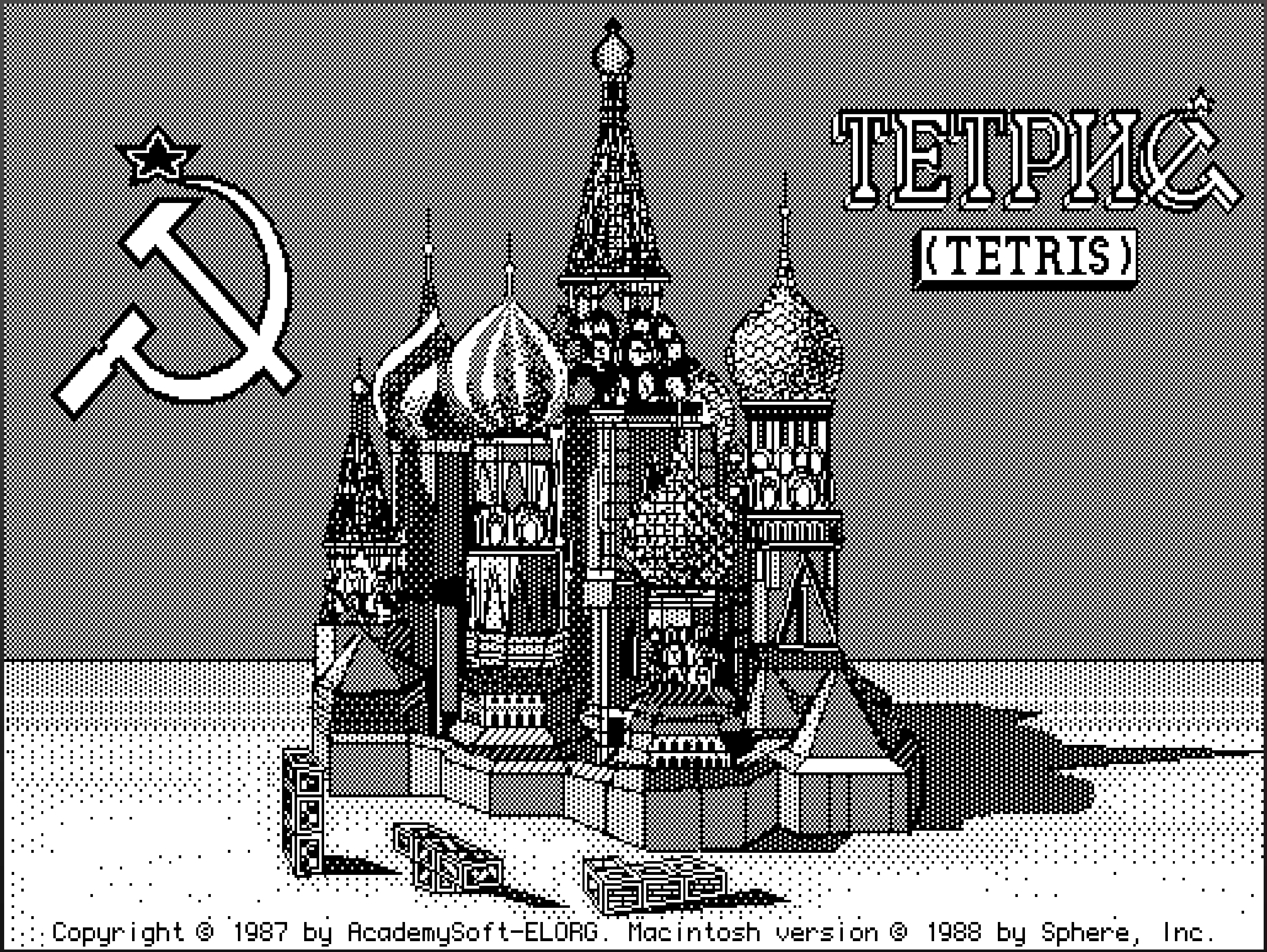
(Couzinie-Devy et al., 2011)

(Fattal, 2007)

(Glasner et al., 2009)

(Couzinie-Devy et al., 2011)

Inverse halftoning
(Mairal, Bach, Ponce, 2010)



Inverse halftoning

(Mairal, Bach, Ponce, 2010)


MELENCOLIA§I


16 3 2 13
5 10 11 8
9 6 7 12
4 15 14 1


MELENCOLIA I

	Validation set				Test set							
Image	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FIHT2	30.8	25.3	25.8	31.4	24.5	28.6	29.5	28.2	29.3	26.0	25.2	24.7
WInHD	31.2	26.9	26.8	31.9	25.7	29.2	29.4	28.7	29.4	28.1	25.6	26.4
LPA-ICI	31.4	27.7	26.5	32.5	25.6	29.7	30.0	29.2	30.1	28.3	26.0	27.2
SA-DCT	32.4	28.6	27.8	33.0	27.0	30.1	30.2	29.8	30.3	28.5	26.2	27.6
Ours	33.0	29.6	28.1	33.0	26.6	30.2	30.5	29.9	30.4	29.0	26.2	28.0

PSNR comparison between our method and Kite et al.'00 [FIHT2]; Neelamini et al.'09 [WInHD]; Foi et al.'04 [LPA-ICI]; and Dabov et al.'06 [SA-DCT].


Great hall
SCORE
0
BONUS
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ROCKS
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LIVES
ELIXIR


Great Hall
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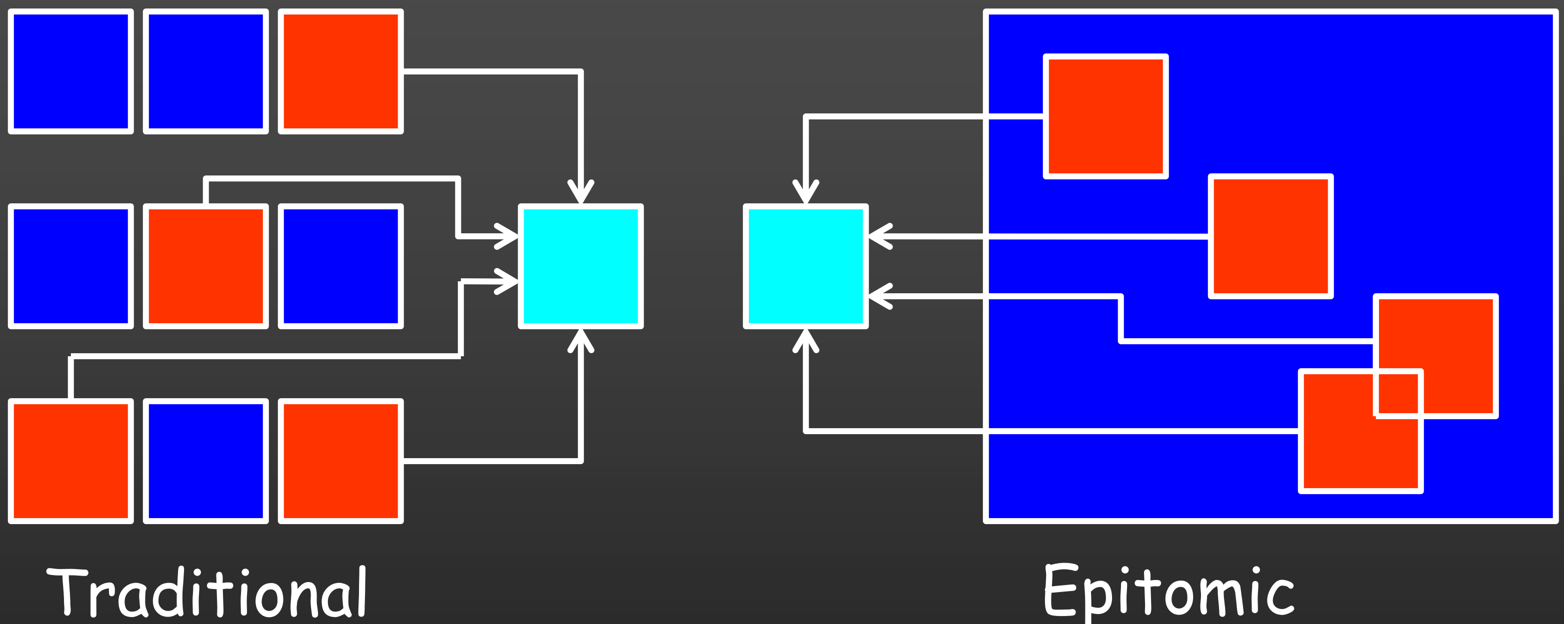
Epitomic dictionaries

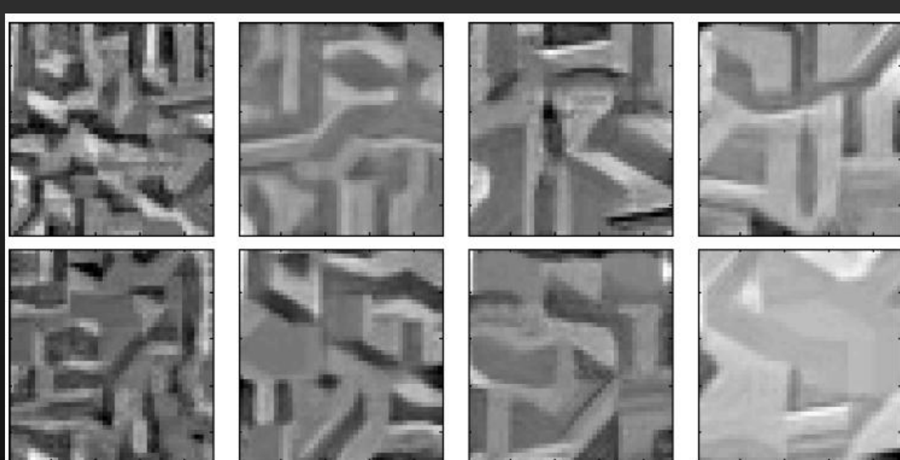
(Benoit, Mairal, Bach, Ponce, CVPR'10)



Epitomes: (Jojic, Frey, Kannan, 2003)

Related ideas: (Aharon & Elad, 2007; Hyvarinen & Hoyer, 2001; Kavukcuoglu et al., 2009; Zeiler et al., 2010)

Pairs of epitomes obtained for different patch sizes



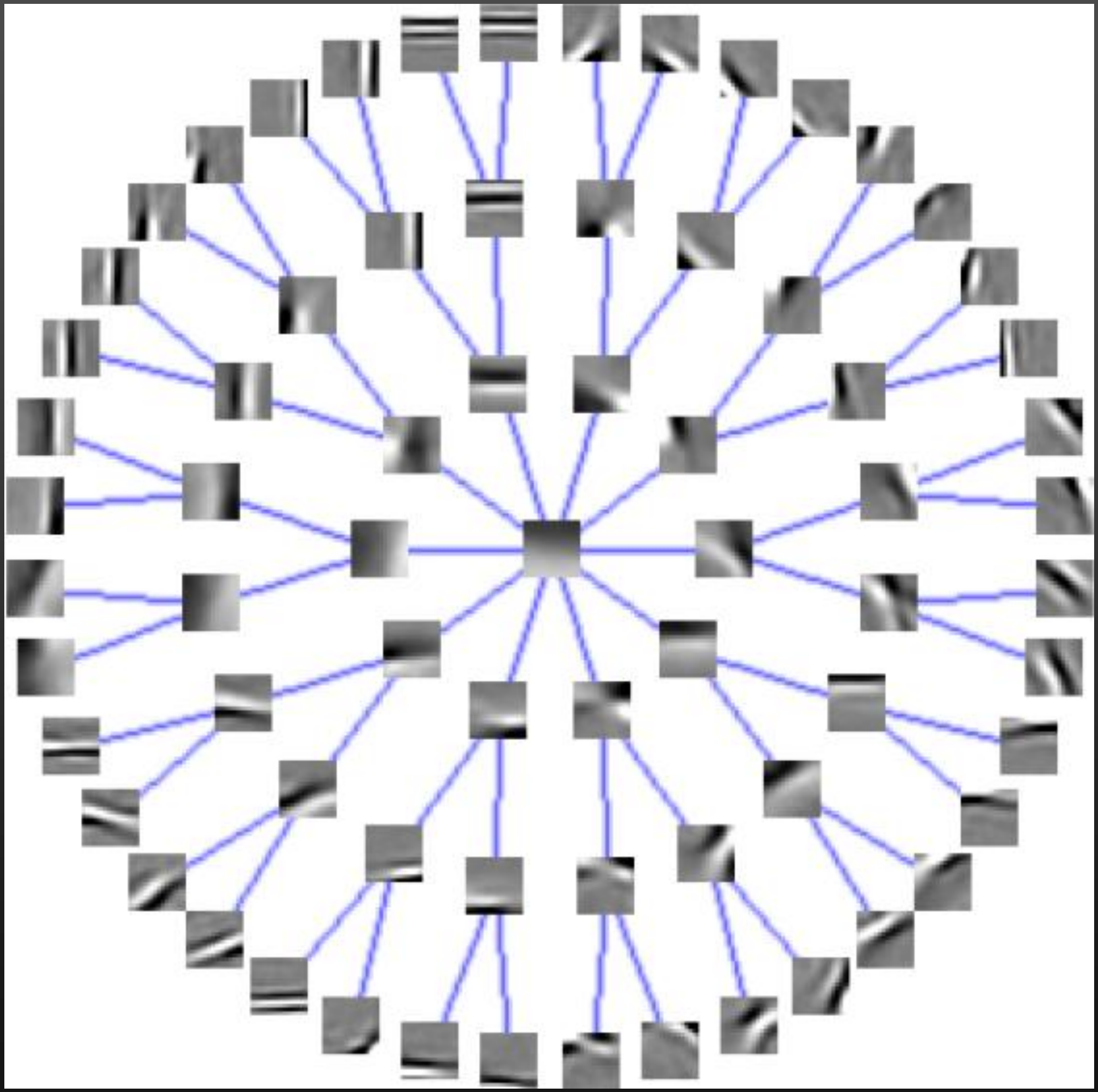
Denoising experiment

Image	σ	10	15	20	25
house	2E	35.89	**34.33**	**33.25**	**32.03**
	1E	35.89	34.31	33.07	31.90
	ISD	**36.05**	34.25	32.72	31.76
	DL	35.63	33.43	32.01	30.77
barbara	2E	34.07	33.91	30.43	**29.24**
	1E	33.99	31.83	30.35	29.15
	ISD	**34.21**	**32.22**	**30.71**	29.22
	DL	34.00	31.71	30.20	28.94
lena	2E	**35.44**	33.62	32.27	**31.37**
	1E	35.41	**33.67**	**32.35**	31.34
	ISD	35.42	33.64	32.25	31.09
	DL	35.17	33.23	31.73	30.64
boat	2E	**33.66**	31.72	30.33	**29.33**
	1E	33.62	31.70	30.36	29.30
	ISD	33.64	**31.79**	**30.41**	28.45
	DL	33.49	31.50	29.99	28.91
peppers	2E	**34.46**	**32.37**	**30.93**	29.70
	1E	34.37	32.33	30.89	**29.79**
	ISD	34.23	32.30	30.69	29.44
	DL	33.92	31.76	30.20	29.03

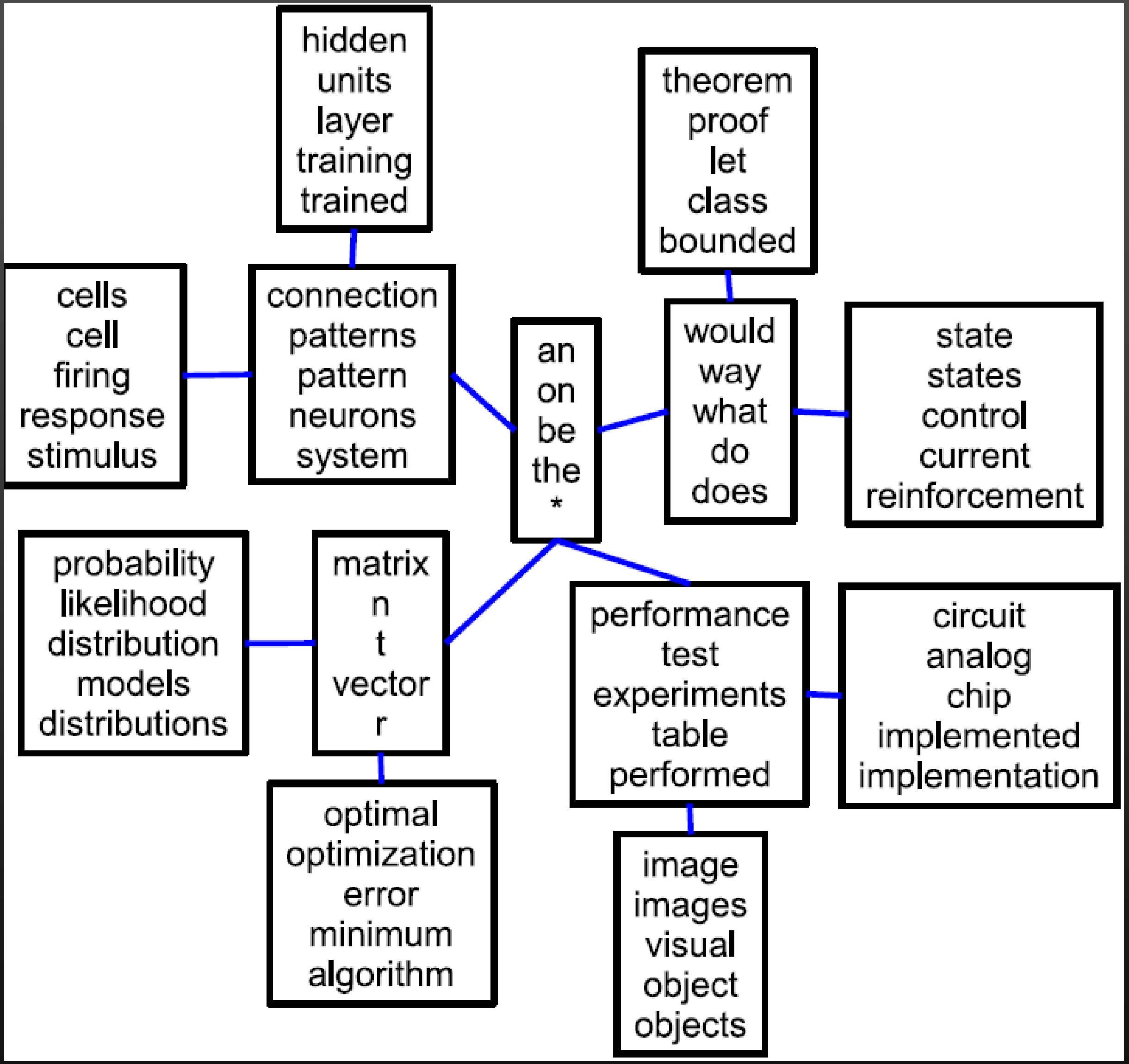
ISD = (Aharon & Elad'08)
DL=flat dict. learning

Proximal methods for sparse hierarchical dictionary learning

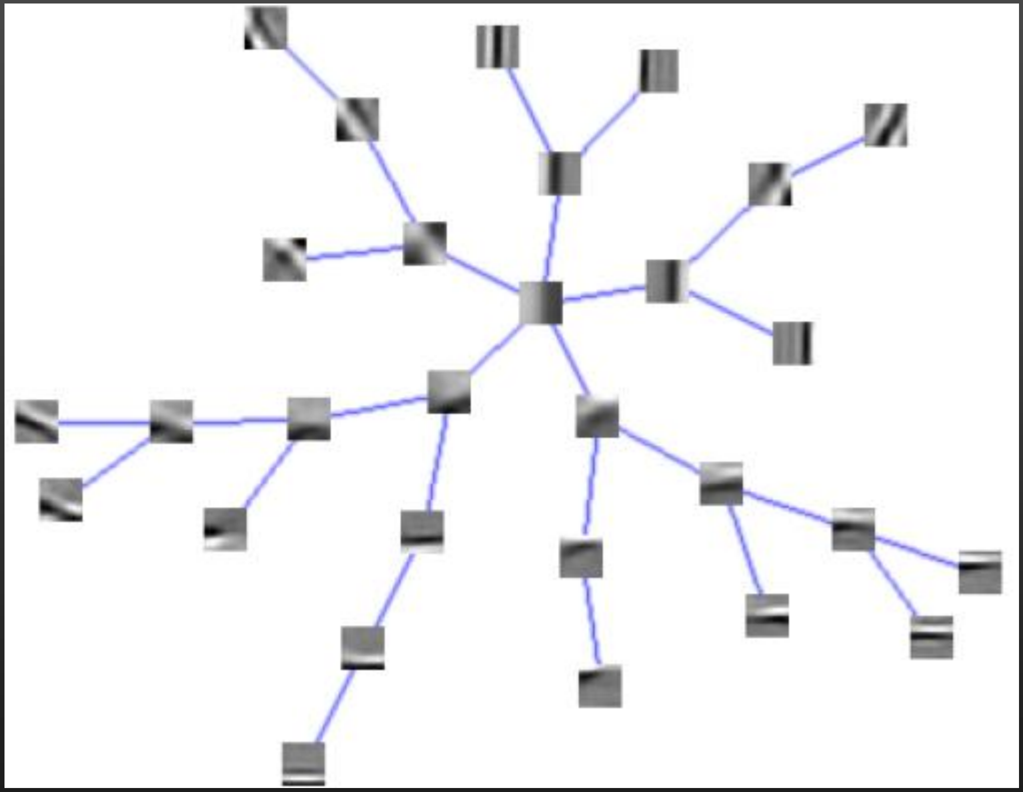
(Jenatton, Mairal, Obozinski, Bach, ICML'10)

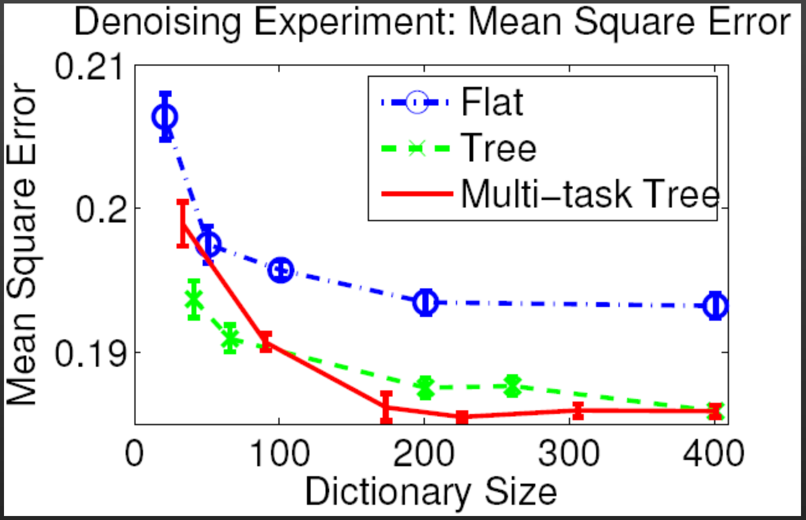


Proximal methods for sparse hierarchical dictionary learning
(Jenatton, Mairal, Obozinski, Bach, ICML'10)



Network flow algorithms for structured sparsity
(Mairal, Jenatton, Obozinski, Bach, NIPS'11)





SPArse Modeling software (SPAMS)

http://www.di.ens.fr/willow/SPAMS/

Tutorials on sparse coding and dictionary learning for image analysis

ICCV'09: www.di.ens.fr/~mairal/tutorial_iccv09/
NIPS'09: www.di.ens.fr/~fbach/nips2009tutorial/
CVPR'10: www.di.ens.fr/~mairal/tutorial_cvpr2010/

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