

Hypothesis testing in natural images

Selected topics in statistical signal and image analysis - final project

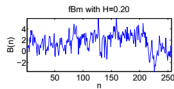
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June 18, 2013

Introduction

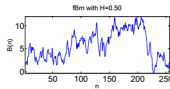
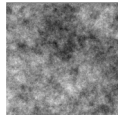
- Textured images are observed to be self-similar.
- Proposed model for self-similar textures: fractional Brownian motion (fBm) [1]
- fBm is a Gaussian process with $H \in (0, 1)$ and:

$$E[B_H(t)B_H(s)] = \frac{\sigma_B^2}{2}(|s|^{2H} + |t|^{2H} - |t-s|^{2H})$$



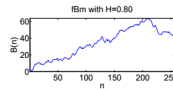
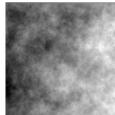
(a)

2D fBm with $H=0.20$



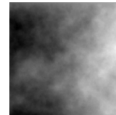
(b)

2D fBm with $H=0.50$



(c)

2D fBm with $H=0.80$



Example for an fBm-based model in image processing

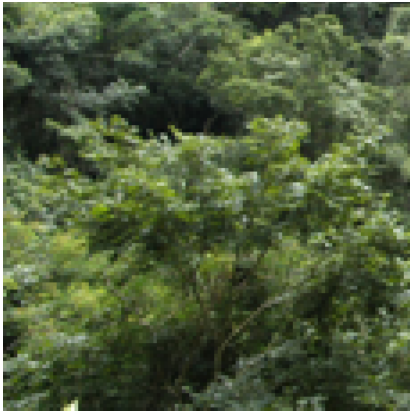


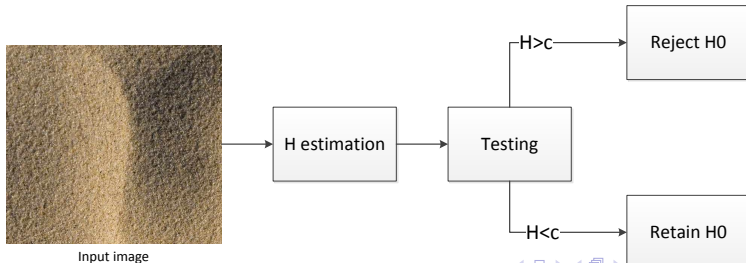
Figure: Low-resolution image



Figure: High-resolution

Hypothesis testing on H

- Goal: Given an image, decide whether it is a stochastic texture.
- Assumption: H values for stochastic textures are low, $H < H_s$.
- Method:
 - 1 Obtain an estimator, \hat{H} , for the Hurst parameter of an image.
 - 2 Make a decision with hypothesis testing scheme (threshold).
 $H_0: H < H_s$.



Method

$$E[B_H(t)B_H(s)] = \frac{\sigma_B^2}{2}(|s|^{2H} + |t|^{2H} - |t-s|^{2H})$$

- The increments of an fBm are stationary, with the following variance:

$$\begin{aligned} W_H(\tau) &= B_H(t) - B_H(t + \tau) \\ \Rightarrow \sigma_{W_H, \tau}^2 &= E[W_H(t)W_H(t + \tau)] = \sigma_B^2 \tau^{2H} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

- Therefore:

$$\log \sigma_{W_H, \tau}^2 = 2H \log \tau + \log \sigma_B^2 \quad (2)$$

$$y_\tau = \alpha x_\tau + \beta \quad (3)$$

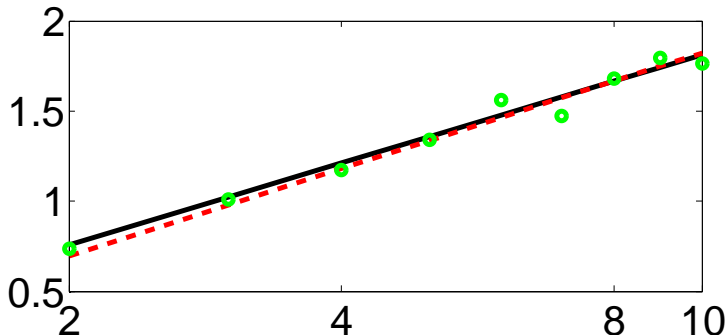
$$\Rightarrow Y = \hat{A}X + \mathcal{E} \quad (4)$$

$$\hat{A} = X^\dagger Y \Rightarrow \hat{H} = \frac{1}{2} \hat{A}(1) \quad (5)$$

- Practically, using weighted least squares.

Experiment

Regression model evaluation



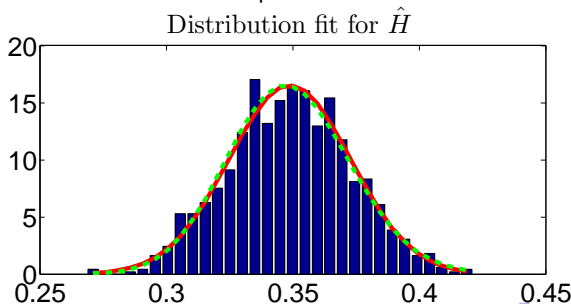
Regression model sample points. True line plotted using the simulated H values. Regression model **result**.

Hypothesis testing

The estimator can be expressed as:

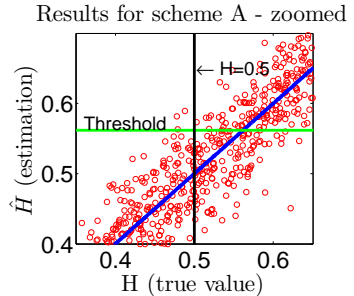
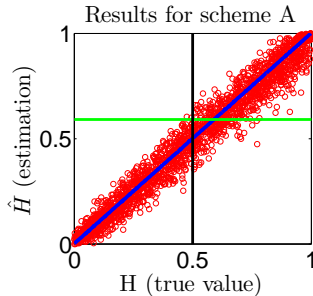
$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in T} x_1^i \log \left(\hat{\sigma}_{W_{H,i}}^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in T} x_1^i \log \left(\frac{1}{N-i} \sum_{j=1}^{N-i} W_{H,j}^2 \right).$$

- Problem: What is the distribution?
- Proposal: Estimate Gaussian parameters



Hypothesis testing

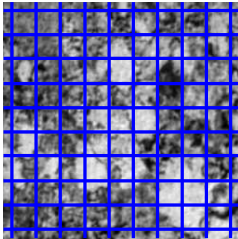
Assuming the estimator is Gaussian, perform a Wald test.



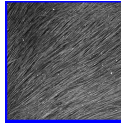
Results on 2D images

Expansion to 2D: By majority of extracted lines

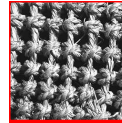
1D extraction grid



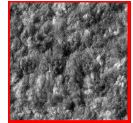
#224: $H_{est} = -0.02 \pm 0.024$



#228: $H_{est} = 0.23 \pm 0.015$



#233: $H_{est} = 0.27 \pm 0.014$



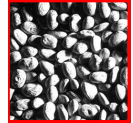
#238: $H_{est} = 0.35 \pm 0.027$



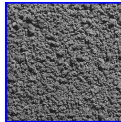
#242: $H_{est} = 0.10 \pm 0.018$



#247: $H_{est} = 0.50 \pm 0.012$



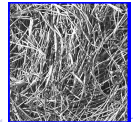
#251: $H_{est} = 0.07 \pm 0.017$



#256: $H_{est} = 0.67 \pm 0.028$

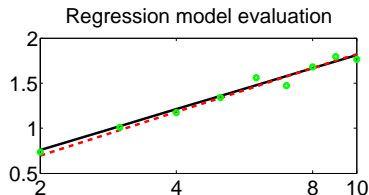
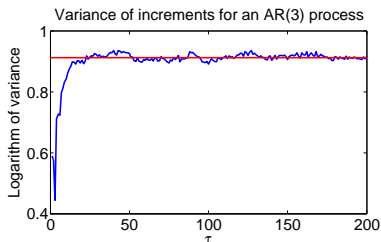


#260: $H_{est} = 0.08 \pm 0.018$



Summary and conclusions

- A hypothesis testing framework was implemented, based on a regression model.
- Estimation of H was performed and used as a test statistic for Wald test.
- Results may improve for a true 2D estimation of H .
- Dependencies between increments need to be incorporated in the model.
- Higher order regression coefficients can be used for deciding between different image models.



Bibliography

- [1] B.B. Mandelbrot and J.W. Van Ness. Fractional brownian motions, fractional noises and applications. *SIAM review*, 10(4):422–437, 1968.