基于对偶方法的变分光流改进算法

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摘要:

光流模型一: CLG 模型+(灰度守恒假设+梯度守恒假设)+非二次惩罚+SOR = (u,v)

光流模型二: CLG 模型+(灰度守恒假设+Laplacian 守恒假设)+非二次惩罚+SOR=(u',v')

最终光流:对偶迭代(u,v)与(u',v')

理论依据:

光流三要素:光流产生速度场;是一种携带信息并具有光学特性的载体,如像素等;是三维场景运动对二维平面的投影成像。是带有灰度的像素点在图像平面上的运动而产生的瞬时速度场。

1. CLG 光流模型

1981年,Horn 和 Schunck[5]假设两帧图像时间间距很小,图像中某点亮度与物体上对应点处的表面的反射率成比例并假设反射率平滑变化没有空间不连续。在排除对象彼此遮挡的情况下提出了光流算法的经典模型。

设 f(x,y,t) 是图像像素点 (x,y) 在 t 时刻的亮度。假设 t+1 时刻,此像素点运动到 f(x+u,y+v,t+1),且亮度保持不变。则有:

$$f(x,y,t) = f(x+u,y+v,t+1)$$

对上式 Taylor 展开并忽略二阶及其高阶分量有:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}v + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 0$$

其中,u、v是二维光流水平与垂直分量,f 为灰度图像。在此基础上假设图像又具有连续性和平滑性,加入平滑权重因子 α 建立光流数学模型

$$E_{HS}(u,v) = \iint_{\Omega} ((uf_x + vf_y + f_t)^2 + \alpha |\nabla \omega|^2) dxdy$$

其中, $|\nabla \omega|^2 = |\nabla u|^2 + |\nabla v|^2$ 。上述模型是一种全局光流方法(H-S 方法),该方法也最终成为了变分方法的理论基础。尽管这种算法可以得到稠密的光流场,但对噪声的鲁棒性很差。

同样是 1981 年,Lucas 和 Kanade[8]利用图像的空间强度梯度,使用牛顿-拉夫逊迭代法提出了一种图像配准技术——局部光流方法(L-K 方法),其模型为

$$E_{LK}(u,v) = K_{\rho} * (uf_x + vf_y + f_t)^2$$

其中, K_{ρ} 是以 ρ 为标准差的 Gaussian 函数。L-K 方法使得光流在噪声情况下具有很好的鲁棒性,但也只是得到稀疏的光流场。

Bruhn 等人结合了 H-S 方法和 L-K 方法的优缺点提出了 CLG 光流模型[7]:

$$E_{CLG}(u,v) = \iint_{\Omega} [K_{\rho} * (uf_x + vf_y + f_t)^2 + \alpha |\nabla \omega|^2] dxdy$$

上式求得欧拉一拉格朗日(Euler-Lagrange)方程:

$$\partial_{\tau}\omega = \Delta\omega - \frac{1}{\alpha}K_{\rho} * \nabla f(\nabla f^{T}\omega + f_{t})$$

$$\sharp \psi, \quad \omega = (u, v)^{T}, \quad \nabla f = (f_{x}, f_{y})^{T}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = \Delta u - \frac{1}{\alpha}(K_{\rho} * (f_{x}^{2})u + K_{\rho} * (f_{x}f_{y})v + K_{\rho} * (f_{x}f_{t})) \\ 0 = \Delta v - \frac{1}{\alpha}(K_{\rho} * (f_{x}f_{y})u + K_{\rho} * (f_{y}^{2})v + K_{\rho} * (f_{y}f_{t})) \end{cases}$$

CLG 光流模型综合了 H-S 和 L-K 两种方法的优缺点,得到了鲁棒性好且致密的光流场。 但由于此模型是以灰度守恒假设为基础模型建立的,所以对光照或者亮度变化的序列图像不 能得到较为准确地光流场。

CLG 模型对应守恒假设的数据项数学表达式:

灰度守恒假设:

$$E_{Data}(u,v) = \iint_{\Omega} \Phi(K_{\rho} * |uf_{x} + vf_{y} + f_{t}|^{2}) dx dy$$

梯度守恒假设:

$$E_{Data}(u,v) = \iint_{\Omega} \Phi(K_{\rho} * | uf_x + vf_y + f_t |^2) dxdy$$

$$E_{Data}(u,v) = \iint_{\Omega} \Phi(K_{\rho} * | \nabla f_x u + \nabla f_y v + \nabla f_t |^2) dxdy$$

Laplacian 守恒假设:

$$E_{Data}(u,v) = \iint_{\Omega} \Phi(K_{\rho}^* | \Delta f_x u + \Delta f_y v + \Delta f_t|^2) dx dy$$

2. 原始数据项:

变分方法的能量泛函表达式:

$$E(u,v) = E_{Data}(u,v) + \alpha E_{Smooth}(u,v)$$

$$E_{Smooth}(u, v) = \iint_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^2 + |\nabla v|^2) dx dy$$

模型一数据项:

$$E_{Data}(u,v) = \iint_{\Omega} (\gamma_1 | uf_x + vf_y + f_t |^2 + \gamma_2 | \nabla f_x u + \nabla f_y v + \nabla f_t |^2) dxdy$$

模型二数据项:

$$E_{Data}(u,v) = \iint_{\Omega} (\gamma_1 |uf_x + vf_y + f_t|^2 + \gamma_2 |\Delta f_x u + \Delta f_y v + \Delta f_t|^2) dxdy$$

二次惩罚函数表达式:

$$\Phi_i(s^2) = 2\varepsilon_i^2 \sqrt{\frac{s^2}{\varepsilon_i^2} + 1}, \quad i \in 1,2$$

扩散反应方程:

$$\partial_{\tau}\omega = \Delta\omega - \frac{1}{\alpha}R(\omega)$$

其中, $\omega = (u, v)^T$, τ 为辅助变量, $R(\omega)$ 为扩散反应项。

3. 改进数据项

记:

$$f_{x} = \partial_{x} f(X + \omega, t + 1)$$

$$f_{y} = \partial_{y} f(X + \omega, t + 1)$$

$$f_{z} = f(X + \omega, t + 1) - f(X, t)$$

$$f_{xx} = \partial_{xx} f(X + \omega, t + 1)$$

$$f_{xy} = \partial_{xy} f(X + \omega, t + 1)$$

$$f_{yy} = \partial_{yy} f(X + \omega, t + 1)$$

$$f_{yz} = \partial_{x} f(X + \omega, t + 1) - \partial_{x} f(X, t)$$

$$f_{yz} = \partial_{y} f(X + \omega, t + 1) - \partial_{y} f(X, t)$$

$$f_{xxz} = \partial_{xx} f(X + \omega, t + 1) - \partial_{xx} f(X, t)$$

$$f_{yyz} = \partial_{yy} f(X + \omega, t + 1) - \partial_{yy} f(X, t)$$

$$f_{xyz} = \partial_{xy} f(X + \omega, t + 1) - \partial_{xy} f(X, t)$$

$$\nabla = (\partial_{x}, \partial_{y})^{T}$$

模型一改进的数据项:

$$\begin{split} E_{Data}(u,v) &= \iint_{\Omega} \Phi_{1}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho}^{*} | f(X+\omega,t+1) - f(X,t)|^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho}^{*} | \nabla f(X+\omega,t+1) - \nabla f(X,t)|^{2}) dx dy \\ & + \chi_{1}(x,y)^{T} \end{split}$$

数据项对应的改进反应项为:

$$R(\omega) = \Phi_{1}'(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * f_{z}^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * |f_{xz} + f_{yz}|^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}\nabla f) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz} + f_{yz})(\nabla f_{x} + \nabla f_{y}))$$

扩散反应方程(Euler-Lagrange 方程)

$$\begin{cases} div(\Phi_{2}'(|\nabla u|^{2} + |\nabla v|^{2})\nabla u) - \frac{1}{\alpha}\Phi_{1}'(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * f_{z}^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz} + f_{yz})^{2}) \\ (\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}f_{x}) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz} + f_{yz})(f_{xx} + f_{yx})) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$div(\Phi_{2}'(|\nabla u|^{2} + |\nabla v|^{2})\nabla v) - \frac{1}{\alpha}\Phi_{1}'(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * f_{z}^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz} + f_{yz})^{2})$$

$$(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}f_{y}) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz} + f_{yz})(f_{xy} + f_{yy})) = 0$$

超松弛迭代(SOR)计算方法:

$$\begin{split} \omega^{k} &= (u^{k-1} + du^{k-1}, v^{k-1} + dv^{k-1})^{T}, \quad \omega^{0} = (0,0)^{T}, \quad \omega^{k+1} = (u^{k} + du^{k}, v^{k} + dv^{k})^{T} \\ & \begin{cases} div(\Phi_{2}^{'}(|\nabla u^{k+1}|^{2} + |\nabla v^{k+1}|^{2})\nabla u^{k+1}) - \frac{1}{\alpha}\Phi_{1}^{'}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k+1})^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz}^{k+1} + f_{yz}^{k+1})^{2}) \\ & (\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k+1}f_{x}^{k}) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz}^{k+1} + f_{yz}^{k+1})(f_{xx}^{k} + f_{yx}^{k})) = 0 \\ div(\Phi_{2}^{'}(|\nabla u^{k+1}|^{2} + |\nabla v^{k+1}|^{2})\nabla v^{k+1}) - \frac{1}{\alpha}\Phi_{1}^{'}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k+1})^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz}^{k+1} + f_{yz}^{k})^{2}) \\ & (\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k+1}f_{y}^{k}) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz}^{k+1} + f_{yz}^{k+1})(f_{xy}^{k} + f_{yy}^{k})) = 0 \end{cases} \end{split}$$

对于上式,由于 f_{**}^{k+1} 的存在,所以上式是非线性的。因此有必要进行一阶泰勒展开:

$$f_z^{k+1} \approx f_z^k + f_x^k du^k + f_y^k dv^k$$

$$f_{xz}^{k+1} \approx f_{xz}^k + f_{xx}^k du^k + f_{xy}^k dv^k$$

$$f_{yz}^{k+1} \approx f_{yz}^k + f_{yx}^k du^k + f_{yy}^k dv^k$$

并且有

$$u^{k+1} = u^k + du^k$$
$$v^{k+1} = v^k + dv^k$$

其中, du^k , dv^k 表示第k 层迭代结果, u^k , v^k 表示第k 层的迭代初值, u^{k+1} , v^{k+1} 表示第k+1层的迭代初值。

上式代入则有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[0 = div((\Phi_{2}^{'})^{k}(|\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k})|^{2} + |\nabla(v^{k} + dv^{k})|^{2})\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k})) - \\ & \frac{1}{\alpha}(\Phi_{1}^{'})^{k}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k})^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz}^{k} + f_{xx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{xy}^{k}dv^{k}) \\ & + f_{yz}^{k} + f_{yx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{yy}^{k}dv^{k})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * ((f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k})f_{x}^{k}) \\ & + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz}^{k} + f_{xx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{xy}^{k}dv^{k} + f_{yz}^{k} + f_{yx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{yy}^{k}dv^{k})(f_{xx}^{k} + f_{yx}^{k})) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 0 = div((\Phi_{2}^{'})^{k}(|\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k})|^{2} + |\nabla(v^{k} + dv^{k})|^{2})\nabla(v^{k} + dv^{k})) - \\ & \frac{1}{\alpha}(\Phi_{1}^{'})^{k}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k})^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz}^{k} + f_{xx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{xy}^{k}dv^{k}) \\ & + f_{yz}^{k} + f_{yx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{yy}^{k}dv^{k})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * ((f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k})f_{y}^{k}) \\ & + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz}^{k} + f_{xx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{xy}^{k}dv^{k} + f_{yz}^{k}dv^{k}) + f_{yz}^{k}du^{k} + f_{yy}^{k}dv^{k})(f_{xy}^{k} + f_{yy}^{k}) \end{aligned}$$

由于 Φ'的存在,上式中对于未知增量 du^k , dv^k 仍是非线性的,为了去掉 Φ'中的非线性量,再次使用迭代,即使用一个外部迭代来解决。引入外部迭代变量 l ,则未知增量可表示为 $du^{k,l}$, $dv^{k,l}$,并有外部迭代初值 $du^{k,0}=0$ 。

$$\begin{cases} 0 = div((\Phi_{2}^{'})^{k,l}(|\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k,l+1})|^{2} + |\nabla(v^{k} + dv^{k,l+1})|^{2})\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k,l+1})) - \\ \frac{1}{\alpha}(\Phi_{1}^{'})^{k,l}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz}^{k} + f_{xx}^{k}du^{k,l+1}) + f_{xy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{yz}^{k} + f_{xx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yz}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * ((f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yz}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})f_{x}^{k}) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz}^{k} + f_{xx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{xy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{yz}^{k} + f_{yx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yz}^{k} + f_{yx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yz}^{k} + f_{yx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yz}^{k} + f_{yx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yz}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})(f_{xx}^{k} + f_{yx}^{k})) \end{cases}$$

$$0 = div((\Phi_{2}^{'})^{k,l}(|\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k,l+1})|^{2} + |\nabla(v^{k} + dv^{k,l+1})|^{2})\nabla(v^{k} + dv^{k,l+1})) - \frac{1}{\alpha}(\Phi_{1}^{'})^{k,l}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz}^{k} + f_{xx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yz}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * ((f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yz}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * ((f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yz}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})f_{y}^{k}) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xz}^{k} + f_{xx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{xy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{yz}^{k} + f_{yx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yz}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})(f_{xy}^{k} + f_{yy}^{k}))$$

散度表达式计算如下:

$$div(\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k,l+1})) = div(\nabla u^{k}) + div(\nabla du^{k,l+1})$$

= $\Delta u^{k} + \Delta du^{k,l+1} = u_{xx}^{k} + u_{yy}^{k} + du_{xx}^{k,l+1} + du_{yy}^{k,l+1}$

模型二改进的数据项:

$$E_{Data}(u,v) = \iint_{\Omega} \Phi_{1}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho}^{*}|f(X+\omega,t+1)-f(X,t)|^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho}^{*}|\Delta f(X+\omega,t+1)-\Delta f(X,t)|^{2})dxdy$$
数据项对应的改进反应项为:

$$R(\omega) = \Phi_{1}'(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * f_{z}^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz} + f_{yyz})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}\nabla f) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz} + f_{yyz})(\nabla f_{xx} + \nabla f_{yy}))$$

其中, Δ 为 Laplacian 算子。

扩散反应方程(Euler-Lagrange 方程)

$$\begin{cases} div(\Phi_{2}'(|\nabla u|^{2} + |\nabla v|^{2})\nabla u) - \frac{1}{\alpha}\Phi_{1}'(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * f_{z}^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz} + f_{yyz})^{2}) \\ (\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}f_{x}) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz} + f_{yyz})(f_{xxx} + f_{yyx})) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$div(\Phi_{2}'(|\nabla u|^{2} + |\nabla v|^{2})\nabla v) - \frac{1}{\alpha}\Phi_{1}'(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * f_{z}^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz} + f_{yyz})^{2})$$

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超松弛迭代(SOR)计算方法:

$$\begin{cases} div(\Phi_{2}^{'}(|\nabla u^{k+1}|^{2} + |\nabla v^{k+1}|^{2})\nabla u^{k+1}) - \frac{1}{\alpha}\Phi_{1}^{'}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k+1})^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k+1} + f_{yyz}^{k+1})^{2}) \\ (\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k+1}f_{x}^{k}) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k+1} + f_{yyz}^{k+1})(f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{yyx}^{k})) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$div(\Phi_{2}^{'}(|\nabla u^{k+1}|^{2} + |\nabla v^{k+1}|^{2})\nabla v^{k+1}) - \frac{1}{\alpha}\Phi_{1}^{'}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k+1})^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k+1} + f_{yyz}^{k+1})^{2})$$

$$(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k+1}f_{y}^{k}) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k+1} + f_{yyz}^{k+1})(f_{xxy}^{k} + f_{yyy}^{k})) = 0$$

对于上式,由于 f_{**}^{k+1} 的存在,所以上式是非线性的。因此有必要进行一阶泰勒展开:

$$\begin{split} f_z^{k+1} &\approx f_z^k + f_x^k du^k + f_y^k dv^k \\ f_{xxz}^{k+1} &\approx f_{xxz}^k + f_{xxx}^k du^k + f_{xxy}^k dv^k \\ f_{yyz}^{k+1} &\approx f_{yz}^k + f_{yyx}^k du^k + f_{yyy}^k dv^k \end{split}$$

并且有

$$u^{k+1} = u^k + du^k$$
$$v^{k+1} = v^k + dv^k$$

其中, du^k , dv^k 表示第k 层迭代结果, u^k , v^k 表示第k 层的迭代初值, u^{k+1} , v^{k+1} 表示第k+1层的迭代初值。

上式代入则有:

$$\begin{cases} 0 = div((\Phi_{2}^{'})^{k}(|\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k})|^{2} + |\nabla(v^{k} + dv^{k})|^{2})\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k})) - \\ \frac{1}{\alpha}(\Phi_{1}^{'})^{k}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k})^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{yyx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * ((f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k})f_{x}^{k}) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k} + f_{yyz}^{k} + f_{yyx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k})(f_{xxx}^{k} + f_{yyx}^{k})) \\ 0 = div((\Phi_{2}^{'})^{k}(|\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k})|^{2} + |\nabla(v^{k} + dv^{k})|^{2})\nabla(v^{k} + dv^{k})) - \\ \frac{1}{\alpha}(\Phi_{1}^{'})^{k}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k})^{2} + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{yyx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * ((f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k})f_{y}^{k}) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k} + f_{yyx}^{k}dv^{k} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * ((f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k})f_{y}^{k}) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * ((f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k})f_{y}^{k})) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * ((f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k})f_{y}^{k})) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * ((f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k})f_{y}^{k})) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * ((f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k})f_{y}^{k})) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxz}^{k}du^{k} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k})^{2})(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k}) + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k})^{2})$$

由于 Φ '的存在,上式中对于未知增量 du^k , dv^k 仍是非线性的,为了去掉 Φ '中的非线性量,再次使用迭代,即使用一个外部迭代来解决。引入外部迭代变量l,则未知增量可表示为 $du^{k,l}$, $dv^{k,l}$,并有外部迭代初值 $du^{k,0}=0$, $dv^{k,0}=0$ 。

$$\begin{cases} 0 = div((\Phi_{2}^{'})^{k,l}(|\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k,l+1})|^{2} + |\nabla(v^{k} + dv^{k,l+1})|^{2})\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k,l+1}) - \frac{1}{\alpha}(\Phi_{1}^{'})^{k,l}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})^{2} \\ + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{yyz}^{k} + f_{yyx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})^{2} \\ + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})f_{x}^{k}) \\ + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{yyz}^{k} + f_{yyx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})(f_{xxx}^{k} + f_{yyx}^{k})) \end{cases}$$

$$0 = div((\Phi_{2}^{'})^{k,l}(|\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k,l+1})|^{2} + |\nabla(v^{k} + dv^{k,l+1})|^{2})\nabla(v^{k} + dv^{k,l+1})) - \frac{1}{\alpha}(\Phi_{1}^{'})^{k,l}(\gamma_{1}K_{\rho} * (f_{z}^{k} + f_{x}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})^{2} \\ + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{y}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})f_{y}^{k}) + \gamma_{2}K_{\rho} * (f_{xxz}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{yyz}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})f_{yy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})(f_{xxy}^{k} + f_{xxx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{yyz}^{k} + f_{yyx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})(f_{xxy}^{k} + f_{xxy}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{yyz}^{k} + f_{yyx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})(f_{xxy}^{k} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{yyz}^{k} + f_{yyx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})(f_{xxy}^{k} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{xxy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1} + f_{yyz}^{k} + f_{yyx}^{k}du^{k,l+1} + f_{yyy}^{k}dv^{k,l+1})(f_{xxy}^{k} + f_{xyy}^{k}))$$

散度表达式计算如下:

$$div(\nabla(u^{k} + du^{k,l+1})) = div(\nabla u^{k}) + div(\nabla du^{k,l+1})$$

= $\Delta u^{k} + \Delta du^{k,l+1} = u_{xx}^{k} + u_{yy}^{k} + du_{xx}^{k,l+1} + du_{yy}^{k,l+1}$

4. 对偶方法

变分方法虽能有效的计算得到稠密光流场,并且成为目前计算光流的主流方法之一。但这种方法步长取值小,迭代速度慢,并且不能得到准确地光流场。Chambolle[3]最早将对偶方法这种高效准确的数值算法应用于图像分解。由于其步长可以估计,一般取值较大,所以迭代速度较快,而且能得到比较准确的实验结果。对偶方法第一次应用于光流计算是 Zach和 Pock等[1-2],但也只是用于图像灰度不变假设的这种简单数据项。此方法引进了光流计算辅助变量,即将能量最小化的问题转化为变量的交替迭代问题,极大提高了计算效率,同时克服了原先定点迭代计算需要引入规则项参数以及双重迭代的问题,避免了人为误差的引入,提高了光流计算精度。

对偶理论:

若 $F: X \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty]$ 是一个凸泛函,定义 F 的有效区域为

$$dom(F) = \{x \in X \mid F(x) < \infty\}$$

可知 $dom(F) = \{x \mid$ 存在一个 $\omega \in R(x, \omega) \in epi(F)\}$

详细理论参照文献[10]

原问题和对偶问题

原问题(P): min
$$c^Tx$$
 对偶问题(D): max b^Tw $s.t.$ $Ax \ge b$ $s.t.$ $A^Tw \le c$ $w \ge 0$

定理 1 (弱对偶定理) 若 $x^{(0)}$, $w^{(0)}$ 分别为(P), (D)的可行解,则 $c^T x^{(0)} \ge b^T w^{(0)}$

定理 2 (最优准则) 若 $x^{(0)}$, $w^{(0)}$ 分别为(P), (D)的可行解且 $cx^{(0)} = w^{(0)}b$, 则 $x^{(0)}$, $w^{(0)}$ 分别为(P), (D)问题的最优解。

定理 3 (强对偶定理) 若(P), (D)均有可行解,则(P), (D)均有最优解,且(P), (D)的最优目标函数值相等。

本文在变分方法的基础上结合了对偶的方法,引进了灰度守恒假设,梯度守恒假设和 Laplacian 守恒假设以及局部约束与全局约束结合的思想,进一步提高了光流算法的鲁棒性和 精确性。

5. 参考文献

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附录:

变分法的基本问题是求泛函的极值。即把变分问题转化为偏微分方程边值问题。