

Nonlocal Centralized Sparsity and Rank Minimization for Image Super Resolution

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Proyecto Final - Modelado Matematico

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Sparsity Model

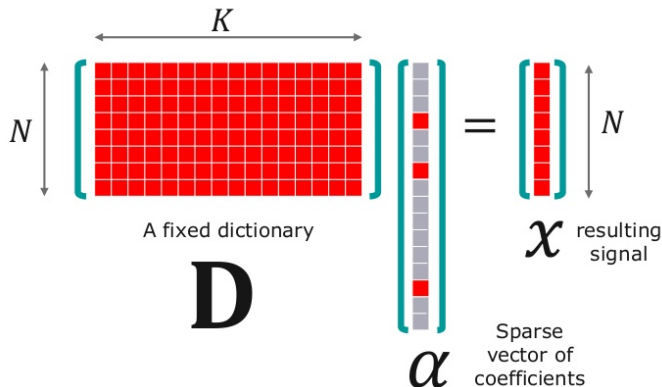
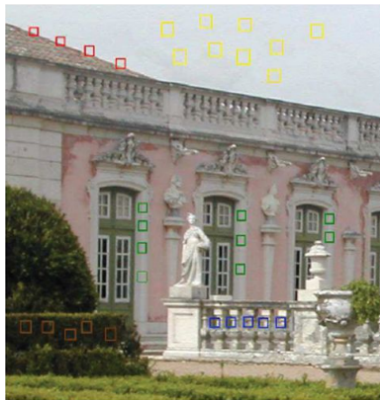


Figure: A signal \mathbf{X} can be represented sparsely by a vector α on a representation basis \mathbf{D}

Nonlocal similarities



$$\beta_i = \sum_{p \in \Omega_i} \omega_p \alpha_p, \quad \omega_p = \frac{1}{\varphi} \exp \left(\frac{-\|\hat{\mathbf{x}}_i - \hat{\mathbf{x}}_p\|_2^2}{h} \right) \quad (1)$$

Dictionary learning

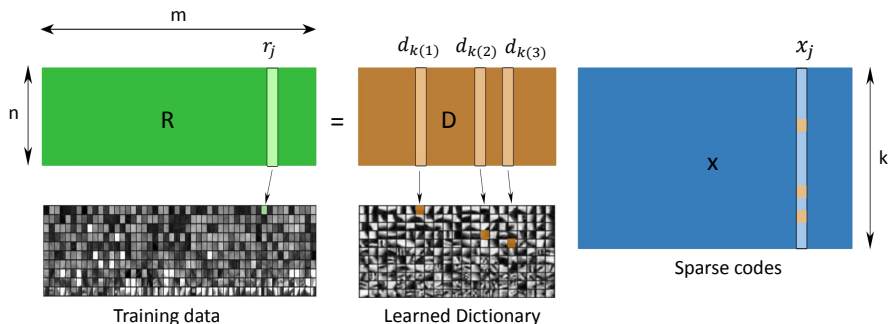


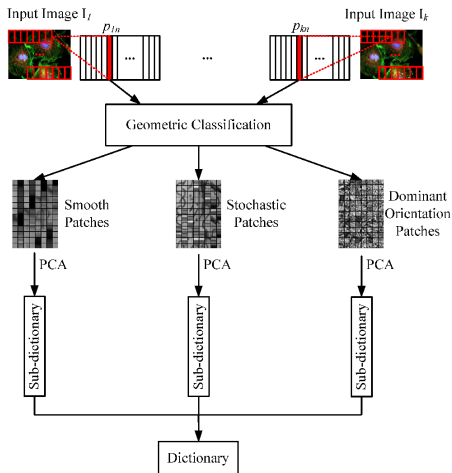
Figure: Dictionary learning by patches

$$\hat{\mathbf{D}}, \hat{\mathbf{X}} \in \underset{\mathbf{D} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}, \mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times m}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{DX}\|_F^2 + \tau \|\mathbf{X}\|_1 \quad (2)$$

where $\|\mathbf{X}\|_1 = \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \sum_{i=1}^k |x_{i,j}|$

Dictionary learning by PCA

A simple test on the Columbia multispectral image dataset reveals that 10,000 random 7x7 spatial patches require only 6 principal components to capture 99% of the variance. We also train the spatial bases using PCA from monochrome patches.



Proposed

State-of-art:

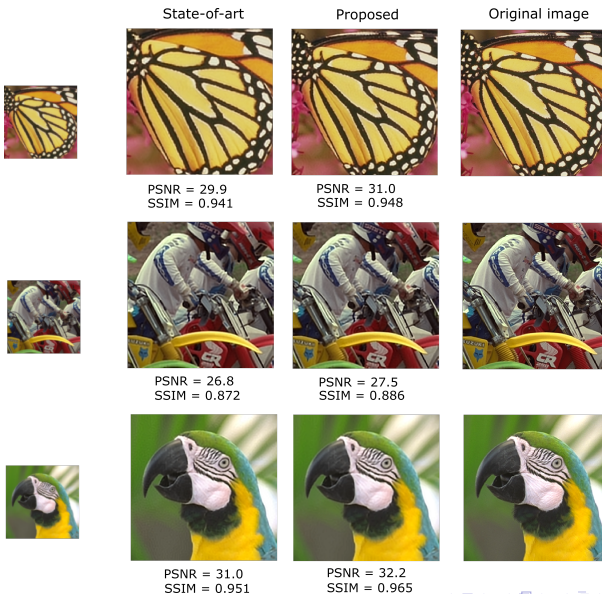
$$\alpha_y \in \operatorname{argmin}_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \| \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H}\Phi \circ \alpha \|_2^2 + \lambda \sum_i \| \alpha_i - \beta_i \|_1 \quad (3)$$

Proposed:

$$\alpha_y \in \operatorname{argmin}_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \| \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H}\Phi \circ \alpha \|_2^2 + \lambda \sum_i \| \alpha_i - \beta_i \|_1 + \rho \sum_i \| \mathbf{z}_i \|_{w,*} \quad (4)$$

where $\mathbf{x} = \Phi \circ \alpha$ and \mathbf{Z}_i is the set of similarities patches to \mathbf{x}_i ,
 $\mathbf{Z}_i = [\mathbf{z}_{i,1}, \mathbf{z}_{i,2}, \dots, \mathbf{z}_{i,1}]$.

Results



The End