

# Low-Rank 3D Tensor Completion

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# Overview

- 1 Motivations
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- 3 Description of the problem and algorithms
  - ALS
  - GeomCG
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# Motivations

- Movies
- Signal processing
- Multiple parameters approximation

# Norm and matricization

- Generalization of Frobenius norm for  $\mathcal{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{l_1 \times l_2 \times l_3}$ :

$$\|\mathcal{X}\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{l_1} \sum_{j=1}^{l_2} \sum_{k=1}^{l_3} x_{i,j,k}^2}$$

- Unfolding  $\mathcal{X}$  in the  $i^{th}$  dimension:

$$X_{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^{l_i \times (l_j \cdot l_k)}, j \neq i, k \neq i, j$$

- $n$ -mode product:

$$\mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{X} \times_n U \iff Y_{(n)} = UX_{(n)}$$

- $n$ -rank of a tensor:

$$\text{rank}_n(\mathcal{X}) := \text{rank of } X_{(n)}$$

# Tucker Decomposition

- Core tensor  $\mathcal{G} \in \mathbb{R}^{R_1 \times R_2 \times R_3}$ , principal components in each mode  $A_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{I_1 \times R_1}$ ,  $A_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{I_2 \times R_2}$ ,  $A_3 \in \mathbb{R}^{I_3 \times R_3}$ :

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{G} \times_1 A_1 \times_2 A_2 \times_3 A_3$$

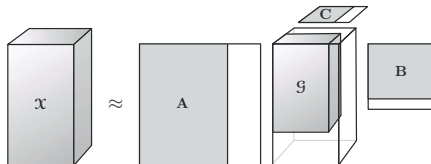
- Higher-Order SVD: Find components that best capture the variation in mode- $n$ , independently of other modes

# Higher Order Singular Value Decomposition

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procedure HOSVD( $\mathcal{X}, R_1, R_2, \dots, R_N$ )
  for  $n = 1, \dots, N$  do
     $\mathbf{A}^{(n)} \leftarrow R_n$  leading left singular vectors of  $\mathbf{X}_{(n)}$ 
  end for
   $\mathcal{G} \leftarrow \mathcal{X} \times_1 \mathbf{A}^{(1)\top} \times_2 \mathbf{A}^{(2)\top} \dots \times_N \mathbf{A}^{(N)\top}$ 
  return  $\mathcal{G}, \mathbf{A}^{(1)}, \mathbf{A}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{A}^{(N)}$ 
end procedure

```



# Problem as in ALS

- Each frame is divided into Macro-Blocks (MBs) of size  $N$
- For each incomplete Macro-Block  $P^0$ , look for  $K - 1$  complete MBs minimizing

$$S_i = \|P_{\Omega}^0 - P_{\Omega}^i\|$$

- Stack all selected  $P^i$  into a tensor  $\mathcal{X}$  with  $P^0$  at the top.

## Alternating Least Square Algorithm

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1. Form  $\mathcal{X}$  from  $\mathbf{P}^0, \dots, \mathbf{P}^{K-1}$  using Block Matching criteria
  2.  $(\mathcal{X}(:, :, 1))_{\overline{\Omega}} = \left( \frac{1}{K-1} \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \mathbf{P}^i \right)_{\overline{\Omega}}$
  3. Choose mode ranks  $\{R_1, R_2, R_3\}$ , tolerance  $\sigma$ ;  
Initialize  $\mathbf{A}^{(1)}, \mathbf{A}^{(2)}, \mathbf{A}^{(3)}$
  4.  $\mathbf{A}^{(3)}(:, 1) = [1, \dots, 1]^T / K$
  5. for  $n = 1, 2, 3$ 
    - $\mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{X} \times_1 \dots \times_{n-1} \mathbf{A}^{(n-1)T} \times_{n+1} \mathbf{A}^{(n+1)T} \dots$
    - $\mathbf{Y}_n \leftarrow$  unfold  $\mathcal{Y}$  in mode  $n$
    - $\mathbf{A}^{(n)} \leftarrow$  first  $R_n$  principal component of  $\mathbf{Y}_n$
  - end
  6.  $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{X} \times_1 \mathbf{A}^{(1)T} \times_2 \mathbf{A}^{(2)T} \times_3 \mathbf{A}^{(3)T}$
  7.  $\mathcal{X}_l = \mathcal{G} \times_1 \mathbf{A}^{(1)} \times_2 \mathbf{A}^{(2)} \times_3 \mathbf{A}^{(3)}$
  8. If  $\|\mathcal{X}_l - \mathcal{X}\|_F \leq \sigma$  STOP, otherwise return to Step 4.
  9. Recover missing area in  $\mathbf{P}^0$ :  $(\mathbf{P}^0)_{\overline{\Omega}} = (\mathcal{X}_l(:, :, 1))_{\overline{\Omega}}$
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# GeomCG

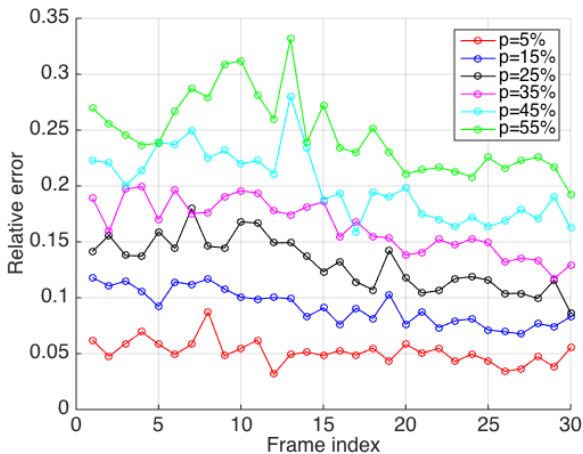
Optimization on the manifold

# Movie reconstruction

Macro-Block size:  $N=8$



$$\text{Relative error} = \frac{\|F_{\text{original}} - F_{\text{restored}}\|}{\|F_{\text{original}}\|}$$

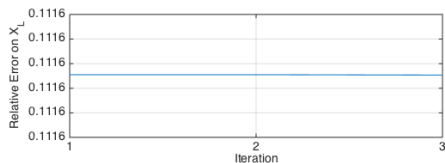
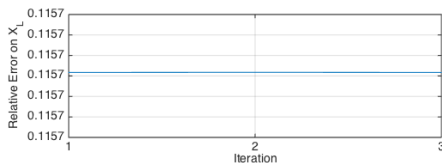


# Importance of initial guess

Educated guess



Random guess



# Inpainting



1



2

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.briqueterie-chimot.fr/wpcproduct/la-brique-rouge-chimot/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://images.forwallpaper.com/files/images/0/0249/0249d4f1/113975/winter-park-snow-bench.jpg>

# Comparison with GeomCG

Compare results for rank 1



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