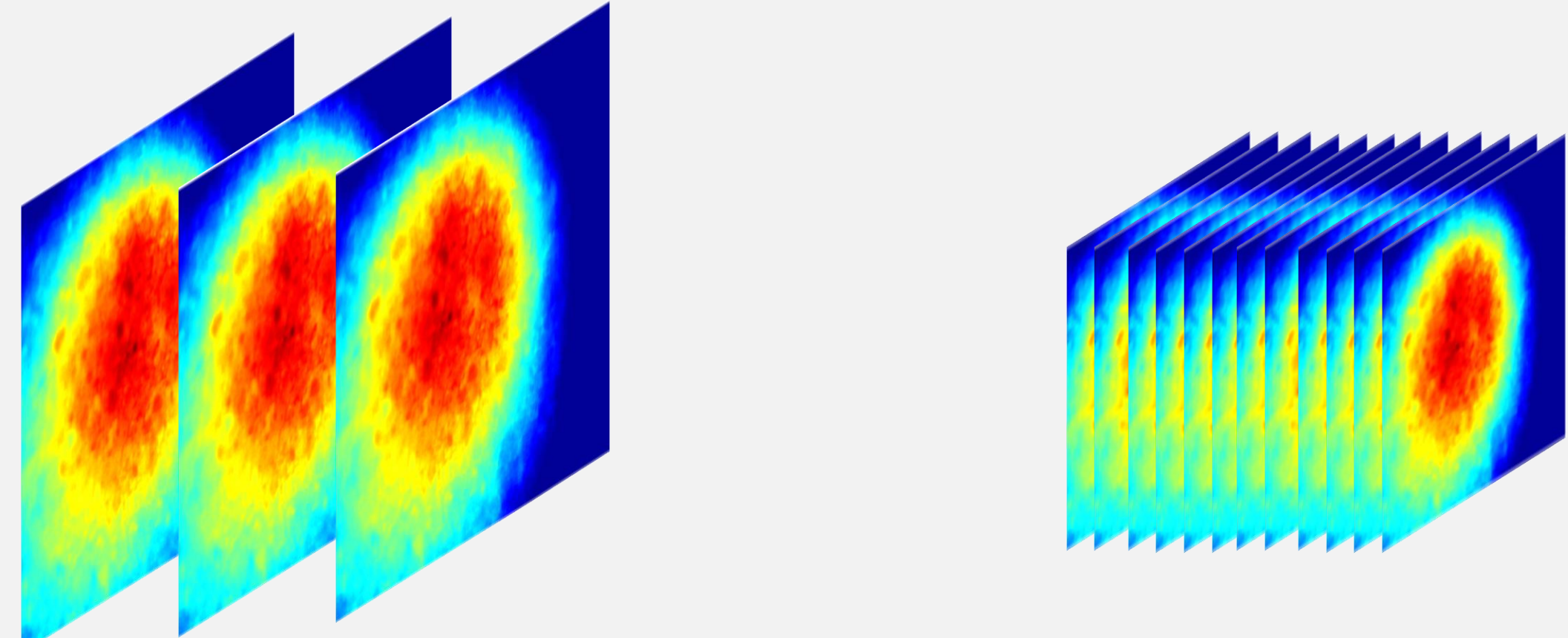


## Research Motivation

Fuse different spatial temporal resolution images to obtain high spatial, temporal resolution images



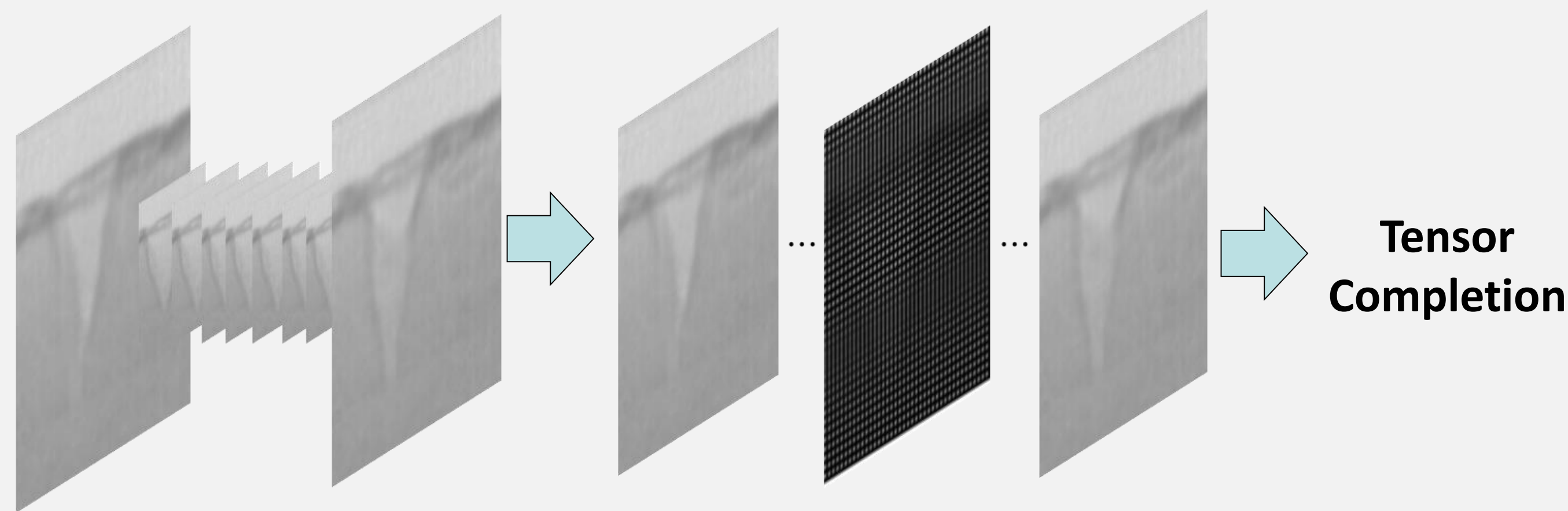
Low temporal resolution, high spatial resolution

High temporal resolution, low spatial resolution

### Research Questions

- How to make use of the information from time sequence?
- How to enhance the edge in the reconstruction image?

## Research Framework



Framework on X-ray images with different spatial temporal resolution

## Proposed Formulation

### Tensor Completion (Liu *et al.*, 2012)

Estimate the values of missing elements of array data

### Smooth Sparse PARAFAC tensor completion

$$\min_{\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{V}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathcal{T}_\Omega - \mathcal{Z}_\Omega\|_F^2 + \sum_{r=1}^R \frac{g_r^2}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \rho^{(n)} \left\| \mathbf{L}^{(n)} \mathbf{u}_r^{(n)} \right\|_p^p + \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{\tau_m^2}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \phi^{(n)} \left\| \mathbf{v}_m^{(n)} \right\|_1,$$

$$\text{s.t. } \mathcal{Z} = \sum_{r=1}^R g_r \mathbf{u}_r^{(1)} \circ \mathbf{u}_r^{(2)} \circ \dots \circ \mathbf{u}_r^{(N)} + \sum_{m=1}^M \tau_m \mathbf{v}_m^{(1)} \circ \mathbf{v}_m^{(2)} \circ \dots \circ \mathbf{v}_m^{(N)},$$

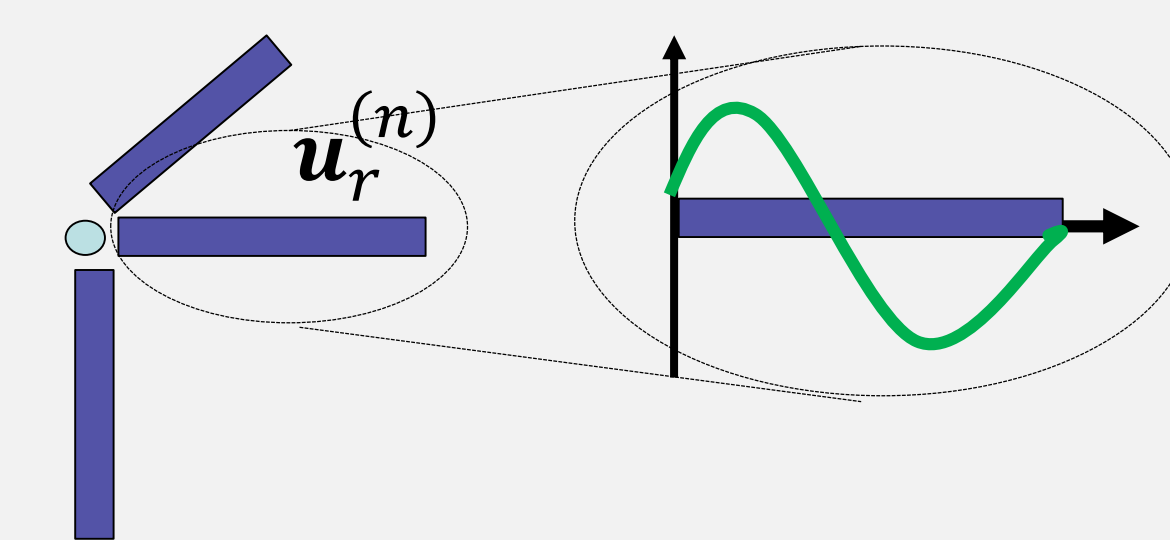
$$\left\| \mathbf{u}_r^{(n)} \right\|_2 = 1, \left\| \mathbf{v}_m^{(n)} \right\|_2 = 1, \forall r, n, m$$

Optimization: Fixed rank Smooth Sparse PARAFAC tensor completion  
FR-SSPC is an alternating minimization algorithm

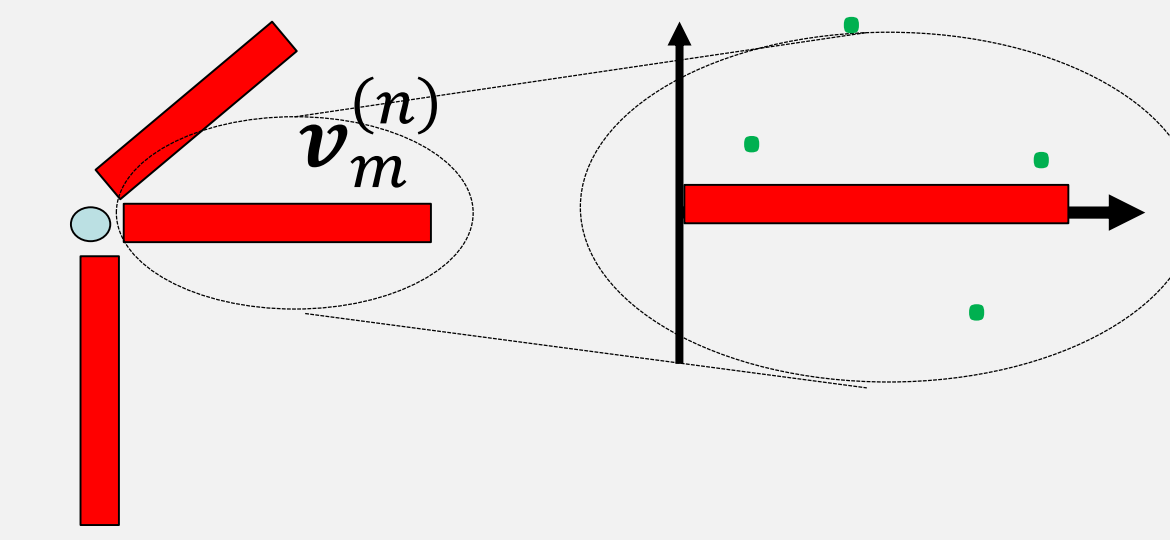
**Theorem 1: The FR-SSPC algorithm is a monotonically non-increasing until the objective value converges**

## More on Formulation

$$\mathcal{Z} = \underbrace{\mathbf{u}_1^{(n)} + \dots + \mathbf{u}_R^{(n)}}_{\mathcal{Z}_{smooth}: R \text{ smooth rank-1 tensors}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{v}_1^{(n)} + \dots + \mathbf{v}_M^{(n)}}_{\mathcal{Z}_{sparse}: M \text{ sparse rank-1 tensors}}$$



Smoothness in vector space



Sparsity in vector space

Total variation

$$\text{TV} (p = 1): \sum_i |\mathbf{u}_r^{(n)}(i+1) - \mathbf{u}_r^{(n)}(i)|$$

Quadratic variation

$$\text{QV} (p = 2): \sum_i \left| \mathbf{u}_r^{(n)}(i+1) - \mathbf{u}_r^{(n)}(i) \right|^2$$

**Theorem 2: The regularization terms in the formulation enforce smoothness in  $\mathcal{Z}_{smooth}$  and sparsity in  $\mathcal{Z}_{sparse}$ , specifically,**

$$\|\mathcal{Z}_{smooth}\|_{TV} \leq \sqrt{\prod_n I_n} \sum_{r=1}^R \frac{g_r}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \left\| \mathbf{L}^{(n)} \mathbf{u}_r^{(n)} \right\|_1,$$

$$\|\mathcal{Z}_{smooth}\|_{QV} \leq R \sum_{r=1}^R \frac{g_r^2}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \left\| \mathbf{L}^{(n)} \mathbf{u}_r^{(n)} \right\|_2^2,$$

$$\|\mathcal{Z}_{sparse}\|_1 \leq \frac{1}{N} \sqrt{\prod_n I_n} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{\tau_m}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \left\| \mathbf{v}_m^{(n)} \right\|_1$$

## Optimization on $R, M$

$$\min_{\mathcal{Z} \in \mathcal{SS}(R, M)} R + M, \text{ s.t. } \|\mathcal{T}_\Omega - \mathcal{Z}_\Omega\|_F^2 \leq \varepsilon.$$

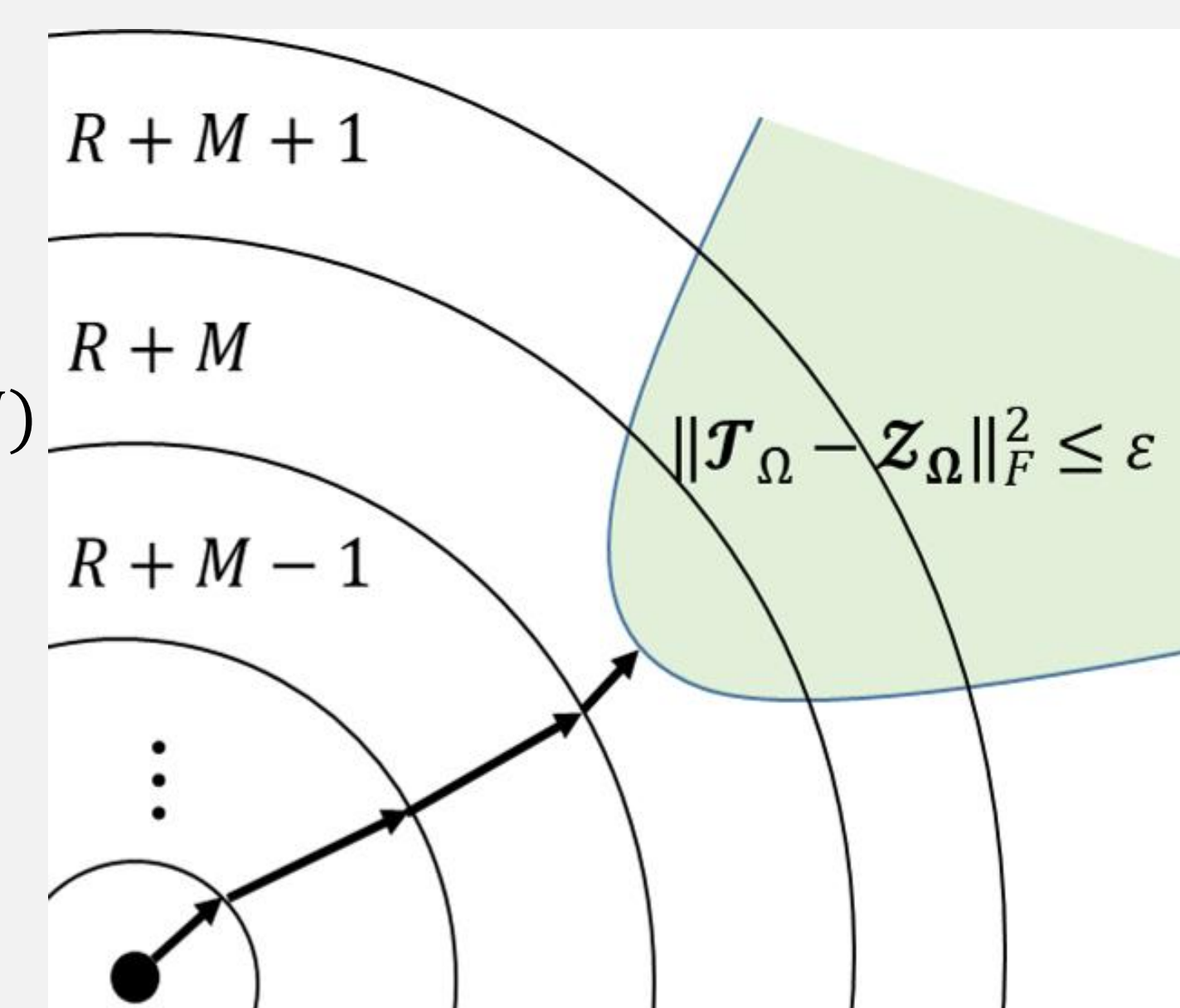
$\mathcal{SS}(R, M)$ : set of decompositions which contain  $R$  smooth and  $M$  sparse components

$$\text{Define } E(R + M) = \min_{\mathcal{Z} \in \mathcal{SS}(a, b)} \|\mathcal{T}_\Omega - \mathcal{Z}_\Omega\|_F^2$$

$$E(1) \geq \dots \geq E(R + M - 1) \geq \varepsilon \geq E(R + M)$$

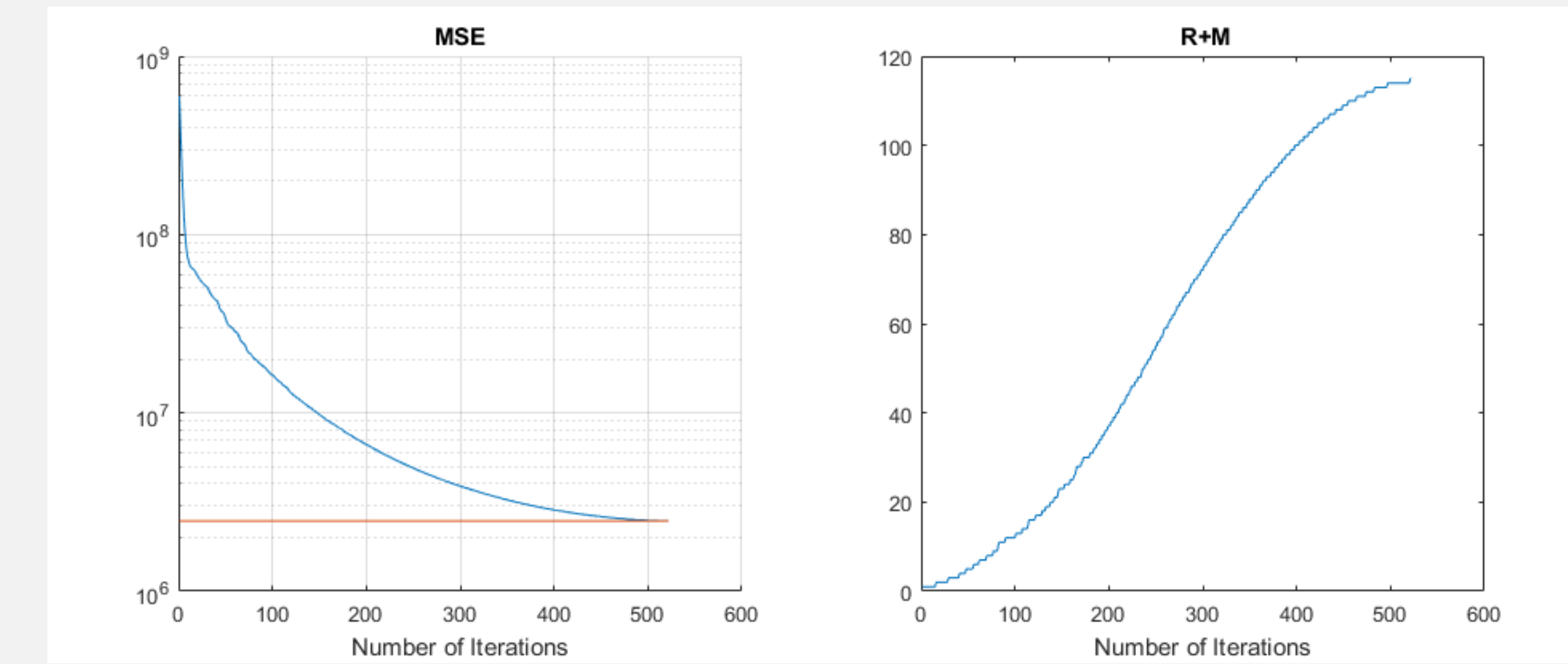
### SSPC Algorithm

- 1: **input:**  $\mathcal{T}, \Omega, p, \rho, \phi, \varepsilon$
- 2:  $R \leftarrow 0, S \leftarrow 0$
- 3: **repeat**
- 4:  $R \leftarrow R + 1$  or  $S \leftarrow S + 1$
- 5:  $\mathcal{Z} \leftarrow \text{FR-SSPC}(\mathcal{T}, \Omega, p, \rho, \phi)$
- 6: **until**  $\|\mathcal{T}_\Omega - \mathcal{Z}_\Omega\|_F^2 \leq \varepsilon$
- 7: **output:**  $\mathcal{Z}$

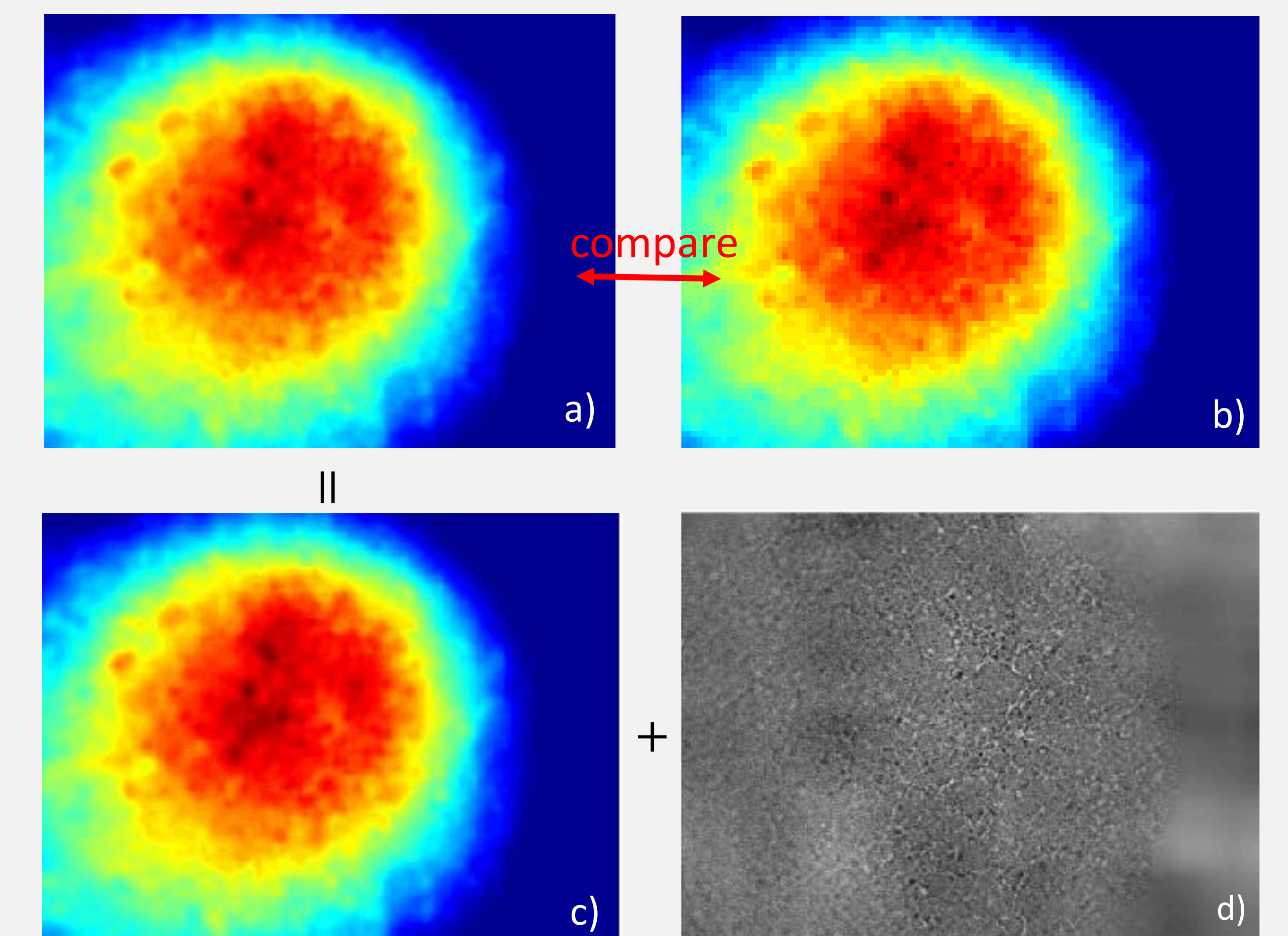


Convergence Behavior of SSPC (Yokota, 2016)

## Experimental Results



Convergence performance of SSPC algorithm



a) Reconstructed image; b) Low resolution image;  
c)  $\mathcal{Z}_{smooth}$  image; d)  $\mathcal{Z}_{sparse}$  image

## Summary and Future Work

- Propose a tensor completion model, which fuses images with different spatial temporal resolution successfully
- Enhance edges in the reconstructed images significantly
- The proposed formulation can be applied to video decoding, inpainting

## References

- Yokota, Tatsuya, Qibin Zhao, and Andrzej Cichocki. "Smooth PARAFAC decomposition for tensor completion." *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing* 64.20 (2016): 5423-5436.
- Liu, Ji, et al. "Tensor completion for estimating missing values in visual data." *IEEE transactions on pattern analysis and machine intelligence* 35.1 (2012): 208-220.

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