Image Compression by Partial Differential Equations (Séminaire Doctorants IRIMAS)

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sous la direction de Zakaria Belhachmi

Overview Examples

Goal : reconstruct missing parts of an image $f: D \rightarrow [0, 1]$ from $K \subset D$.



Figure – Inpainting

Overview Examples



Figure – Examples [2]

"Classical" Compression Compression by Inpainting

JPEG

Each block 8×8 of an image is described as a function

 $F: \{0,\ldots,7\}^2 \to \mathbb{R}.$

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Then, we can decompose F as :

$$F=\sum_{0\leq u,v\leq 7}c_{u,v}\,F_{u,v}.$$

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For compression purpose, we can neglect small $c_{u,v}$.

"Classical" Compression Compression by Inpainting

We do not do this : we remove parts of the image and reconstruct them by inpainting :



Figure – Compression by Inpainting.

"Classical" Compression Compression by Inpainting

Question 1

How to choose pixels to keep?

"Classical" Compression Compression by Inpainting

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Answer 1

We should keep relevant pixels to obtain a good reconstruction.

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Questions 2-3

What is a good reconstruction? How to find these pixels?

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Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ the support of an image $f : D \longrightarrow [0, 1]$. Some errors examples

Example 1

$$\|u-f\|_{L^2(D)} := \left(\int_D (u-f)^2 dx\right)^{1/2}.$$

Example 2

$$|u-f|_{H^1(D)}:=\left(\int_D |\nabla u-\nabla f|^2 dx\right)^{1/2}.$$

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Shape Optimisation Problem

$\min_{K\subseteq D} \{\mathcal{E}(u_K) \mid u_K \text{ solution of an inpainting problem}\},\$

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A trivial solution is K = D. We need to add constraint on the "size" of K.

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Compression problem

 $\min_{K \subseteq D, m(K) \le c} \{ \mathcal{E}(u_K) \mid u_K \text{ solution of an inpainting problem} \},\$

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 $\min_{K \subseteq D, m(K) \le c} \{ \mathcal{E}(u_K) \mid u_K \text{ solution of an inpainting problem} \},\$

The existence of a solution depends on the inpainting problem, on the error \mathcal{E} and on m.

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Problem (Homogeneous Diffusion Inpainting [1])

Find u in $H^1(D)$ such that

$$\begin{cases}
-\Delta u = 0, & \text{in } D \setminus K, \\
u = f, & \text{in } K, \\
\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = 0, & \text{on } \partial D.
\end{cases}$$
(1)

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Problem (Heat equation)

Find u such that

$$\partial_t u - \Delta u = 0, \quad in \ [0, +\infty[\times D, \\ u = 100, \quad on \ [0, +\infty[\times \Gamma, \\ \partial_n u = 0, \quad on \ [0, +\infty[\times \partial D \setminus \Gamma. \end{cases}$$
(2)

and $u(0, \cdot) = 0$ in D.



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Problem (Heat equation)

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Problem (Heat equation $(t \rightarrow +\infty)$)

Find u such that

$$\begin{array}{l} \partial_{t} \vec{u} - \Delta u = 0, \quad in \ [0, +\infty[\times D, \\ u = 100, \quad on \ [0, +\infty[\times \Gamma, \\ \partial_{n} u = 0, \quad on \ [0, +\infty[\times \partial D \setminus \Gamma. \end{array}) \end{array}$$

and
$$u(0, \cdot) = 0$$
 in D.



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Theorem

If the inpainting is the homogeneous diffusion inpaiting

$$\mathcal{E}(u) = |u-f|_{H^1(D)} := \left(\int_D |\nabla u - \nabla f|^2 dx\right)^{1/2},$$

and if

$$egin{aligned} m(\mathcal{K}) &= cap(\mathcal{K}) := \inf \Big\{ \int_D |
abla u|^2 \ dx + \int_D u^2 \ dx \ u &\in H^1_0(D), \ u \geq 1 \ p.p. \ dans \ \mathcal{K} \Big\}, \end{aligned}$$

Then, the compression problem admits at least one solution.

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Question

In practice, how to construct K?

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Topological Gradient

Goal : Determine the influence of make a hole in K on the error. Let $K_{\varepsilon} := K \setminus B(x_0, \varepsilon)$ such that $B(x_0, \varepsilon) \subset K$.

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$$j: A \subset D \mapsto \min_{v \in H^1(D), v=f \text{ in } A} \int_D |\nabla v|^2 dx.$$

Proposition

The compression problem is equivalent to $\max_{K \subset D, m(K) \le c} j(K)$.

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Topological Gradient

$$\max_{K \subset D, \ m(K) \le c} j(K) = \max_{K \subset D, \ m(K) \le c} \min_{v \in H^1(D), \ v = f \ \text{in} \ K} \int_D |\nabla v|^2 \ dx$$
$$= \max_{K \subset D, \ m(K) \le c} \left(\underbrace{\left(\min_{v \in H^1(D), \ v = f \ \text{in} \ K} \int_{D \setminus K} |\nabla v|^2 \ dx}_{\ge 0} \right) + \int_K |\nabla f|^2 \ dx \right)$$

Then,

$$\max_{K \subset D, \ m(K) \leq c} \int_{K} |\nabla f|^2 \ dx \leq \max_{K \subset D, \ m(K) \leq c} j(K).$$

17/27

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Topological Gradient

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Proposition

When ε tends to 0,

$$j(K_{\varepsilon}) - j(K) = -|\Delta f(x_0)|^2 rac{\pi}{2} \, \varepsilon^4 + o(\varepsilon^4).$$

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Topological Gradient





Figure – f et $|\Delta f|$.

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Topological Gradient

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How to build K?

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Answer

Keep points x_0 where the quantity $|\Delta f(x_0)|$ is maximal.

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Fat Pixels

For m > 0 and $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we set

$$\mathcal{A}_{m,n} := \Big\{ \bigcup_{i=1}^n \overline{B(x_i,r)} \ \Big| \ x_i \in D, \ r = mn^{-1/2} \Big\}.$$

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Answer

Built K such that the pixels density increase with the quantity $|\Delta f|$.

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Figure – Topological Gradient vs Fat Pixels.



Figure – B-Tree vs Random.

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Figure – Image with Gaussian Noise.



Figure – Image with Salt and Pepper Noise.

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Figure – Image with Gaussian Noise.



Figure – Image with Salt and Pepper Noise.

Thanks for your attention !

- Z. Belhachmi, D. Bucur, B. Burgeth, and J. Weickert, *How to choose interpolation data in images*, 70, pp. 333–352.
- C. Schmaltz, P. Peter, M. Mainberger, F. Huth, J. Weickert, and A. Bruhn, *Understanding, optimising, and extending data compression with anisotropic diffusion*, 108.