

Image quantization under spatial smoothness constraints

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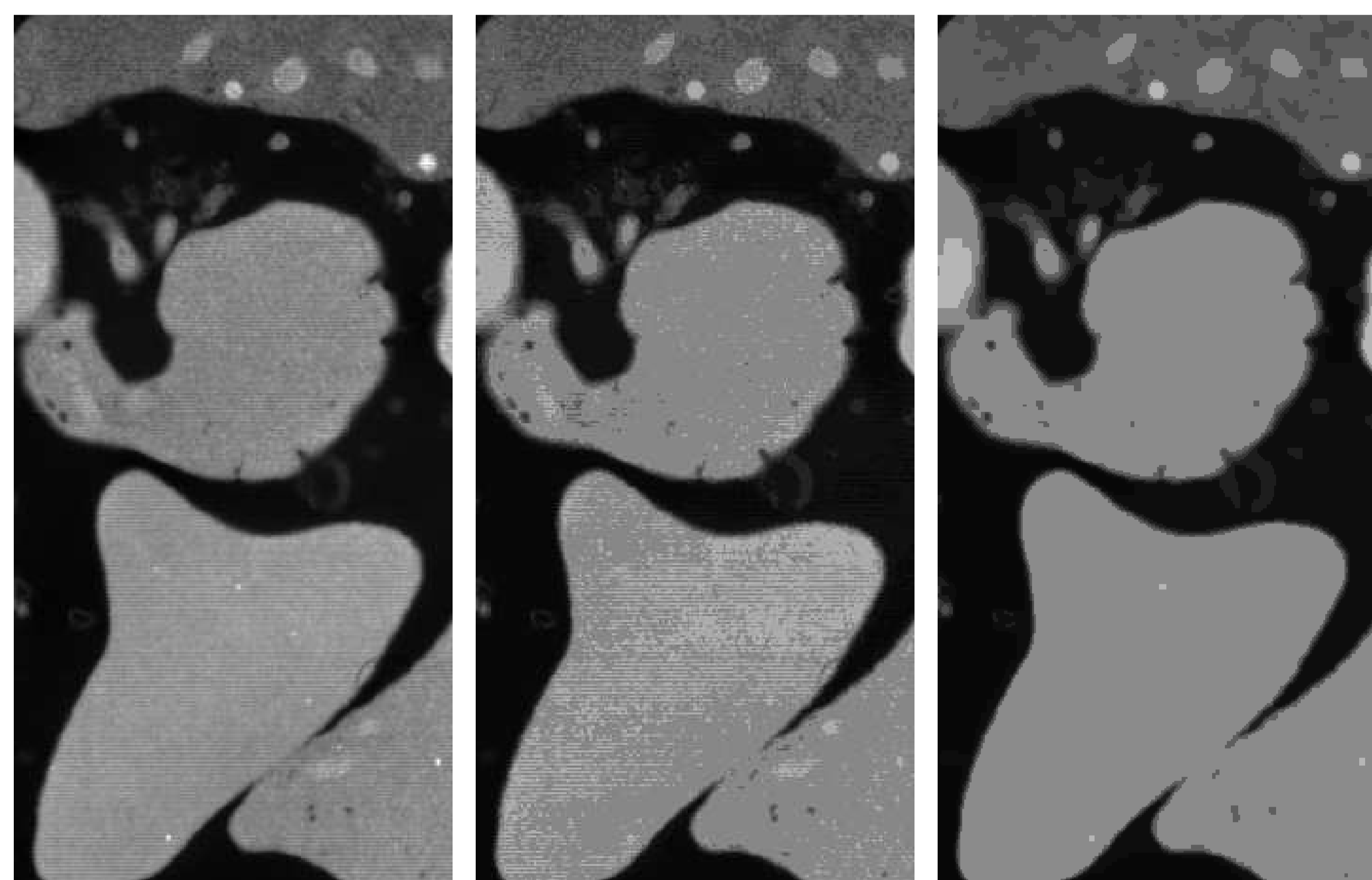
INTRODUCTION

State of the art:

✗ Lack of spatial regularity of the quantized image [Max, 60] [Lloyd, 82]

Proposed algorithm:

✓ An optimization approach involving a novel two-step, iterative, flexible, joint quantization-regularization method featuring both convex and combinatorial optimization techniques.



Original

Lloyd-Max

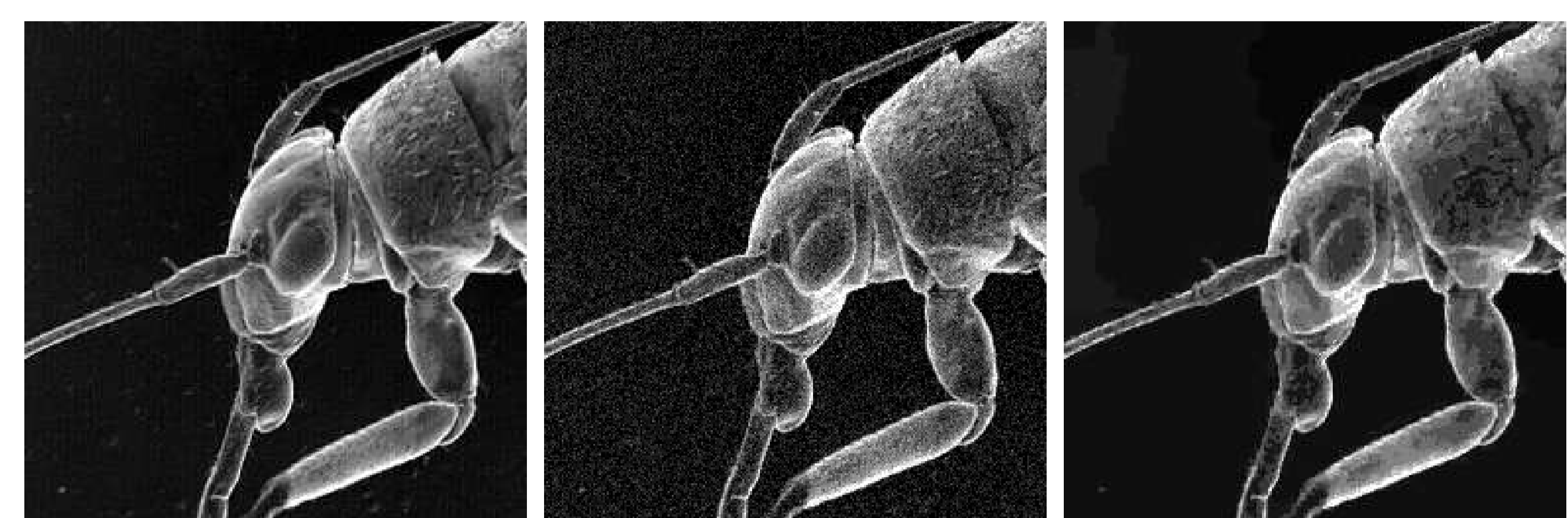
Proposed

Entropy = 0.84 bpp Entropy = 0.56 bpp
 $p=2, \psi=Id, \mu=400$

ALGORITHM

- ❶ Chose the number of quantization levels Q
- ❷ Initialize $\mathbf{r}^0 \in \mathbb{C}_Q$
- ❸ **Step 1:** Find i_D^ℓ minimizing $\varphi(q_{i_D^\ell, \mathbf{r}^\ell}, f) + \rho(i_D)$
- ❹ **Step 2:** Find $\mathbf{r}^{\ell+1}$ minimizing $\varphi(q_{i_D^\ell, \mathbf{r}}, f)$ s.t. $\mathbf{r} \in \mathbb{C}_Q$

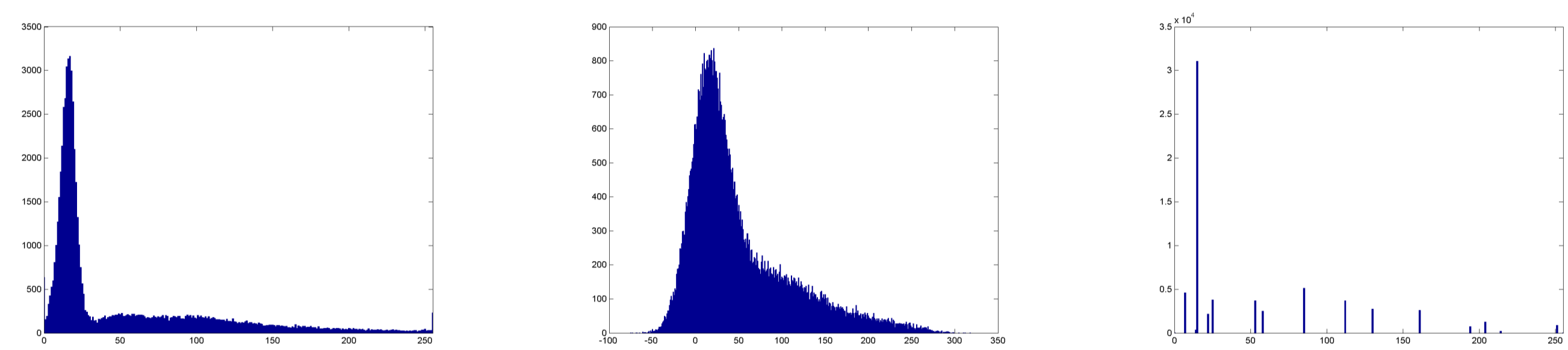
Energy minimization achieved by repeating Steps 1 and 2 in the loop.



Original

Noisy
Gaussian
SNR = 11.4 dB

Proposed
 $p=2, \psi=Id, \mu=500$
SNR = 16.3 dB
Entropy = 0.68 bpp



Histograms

PROBLEM

Goal of algorithm:

- Find \mathbf{r} - the set of Q quantization values r_1, \dots, r_Q .
- Assign r_i to each image position (n, m) in an *optimal* way.

Notations:

- f - an original image of size $N \times M$
- \mathcal{D} - a partition of $\{1, \dots, N\} \times \{1, \dots, M\}$, $\mathcal{D} = (\mathbb{D}_k)_{1 \leq k \leq Q}$
- i_D - a label image, $i_D(n, m) = k \Leftrightarrow (n, m) \in \mathbb{D}_k$
- $q_{i_D, \mathbf{r}}$ - a quantized image.

Lloyd-Max quantizer:

$$\underset{i_D, \mathbf{r}}{\text{minimize}} \varphi(q_{i_D, \mathbf{r}}, f)$$

φ - some measure of data fidelity

Proposed quantizer:

- \mathbb{C}_Q - a closed convex cone, $\mathbb{C}_Q = \{(s_1, \dots, s_Q) \in \mathbb{R}^Q \mid s_1 \leq \dots \leq s_Q\}$

$$\underset{i_D, \mathbf{r}}{\text{minimize}} \varphi(q_{i_D, \mathbf{r}}, f) + \rho(i_D) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \mathbf{r} \in \mathbb{C}_Q$$

ρ - a measure of smoothness, e.g. *anisotropic TV* defined as:

$$\rho(i_D) = \mu \left(\sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \sum_{m=1}^M \psi(|i_D(n+1, m) - i_D(n, m)|) + \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \psi(|i_D(n, m+1) - i_D(n, m)|) \right), \quad \mu \geq 0$$

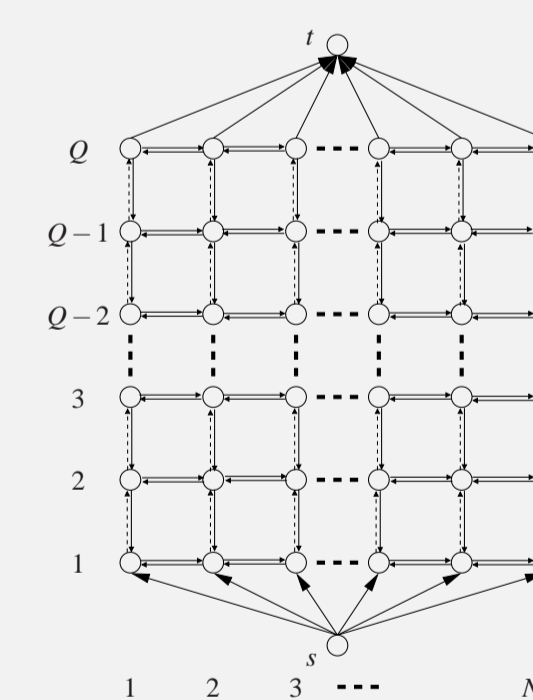
Evaluation criteria:

- SNR [dB]
- Shannon entropy of order (2,2) [bpp]

OPTIMIZATION

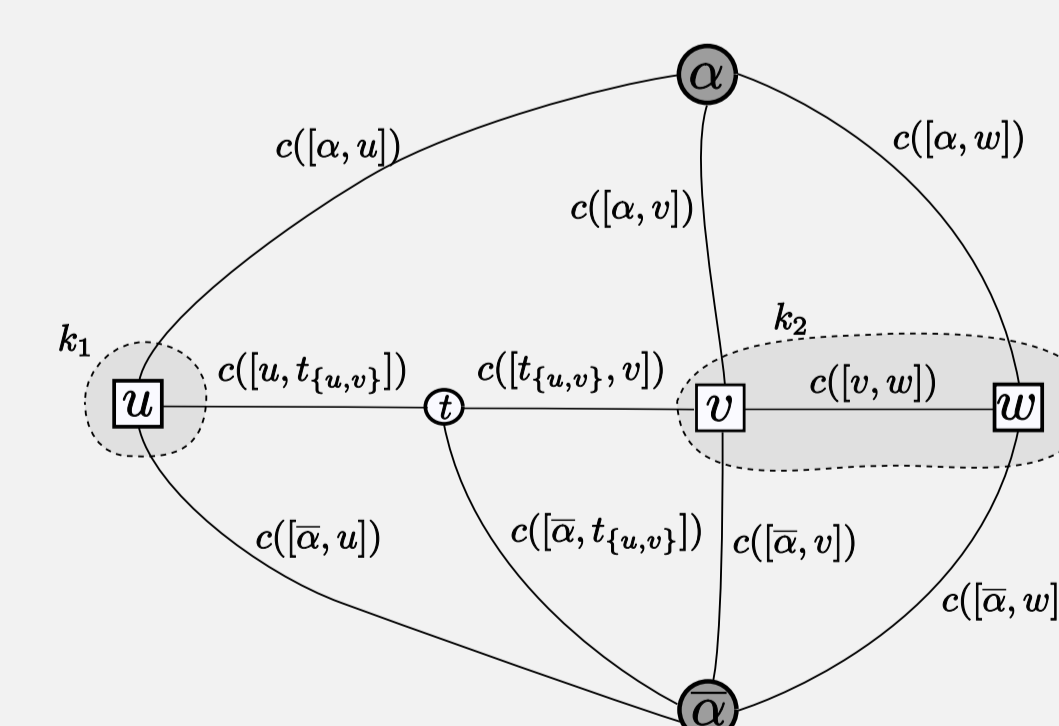
Step 1:

- i_D belongs to a nonconvex set of discrete values \Rightarrow **nonconvex** problem \Rightarrow use of **combinatorial optimization methods**
- ρ *anisotropic TV* \Rightarrow **graph-cuts** : Ishikawa like framework [Ishikawa et al., 99] or α -expansion algorithm [Boykov et al., 01]



Ishikawa-like framework for convex functional ψ :

- labels ι take values from 1 to Q
- capacity of data edge for node $u_{i,j}$: $\varphi(r_{\iota}, f(n_j, m_j))$
- capacity of penalty edges: μ



α -expansion for submodular functional ψ :

$i_D(n_u, m_u)$ for node u is denoted by i_u

$$c([\bar{\alpha}, u]) = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{if } i_u = \alpha \\ \varphi(r_{i_u}, f(n_u, m_u)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$c([\alpha, u]) = \varphi(r_{\alpha}, f(n_u, m_u))$$

$$\begin{cases} c([u, t_{\{u,v\}}]) = \psi(|i_u - \alpha|) \\ c([t_{\{u,v\}}, v]) = \psi(|\alpha - i_v|) & \text{if } i_u \neq i_v \\ c([\bar{\alpha}, t_{\{u,v\}}]) = \psi(|i_u - i_v|) \end{cases}$$

Image above:

node u belongs to label k_1
 $\{v, w\}$ belong to label k_2

$$c([u, v]) = \psi(|i_u - i_v|) \quad \text{if } i_u = i_v$$

Step 2: If $\varphi(\cdot, f)$ is convex, the determination of $\mathbf{r}^{(\ell+1)}$ given $i_D^{(\ell)}$ is a conic constrained convex optimization problem.

$$\ell_p\text{-norm: } \mathbf{r}^{(\ell+1)} \in \underset{\mathbf{r} \in \mathbb{C}_Q}{\text{Argmin}} \sum_{k=1}^Q \sum_{(n,m) \in \mathbb{D}_k^{(\ell)}} \omega_{n,m} |r_k - f(n, m)|^p, p \geq 1$$

Solution: proximal algorithms [Combettes and Pesquet, 2010], **FISTA** [Beck and Teboulle, 09]