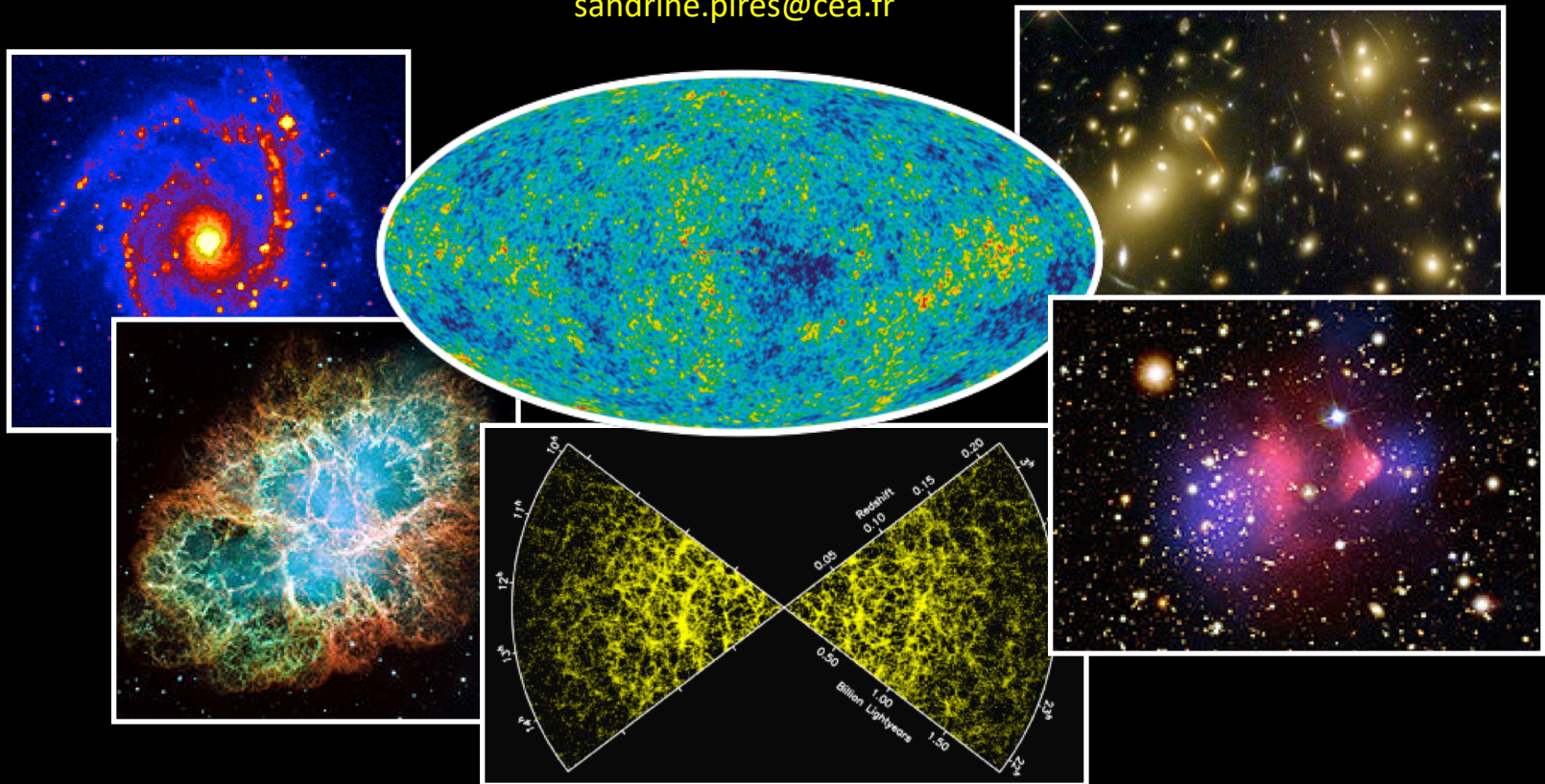


Inpainting and Morphological Component Analysis

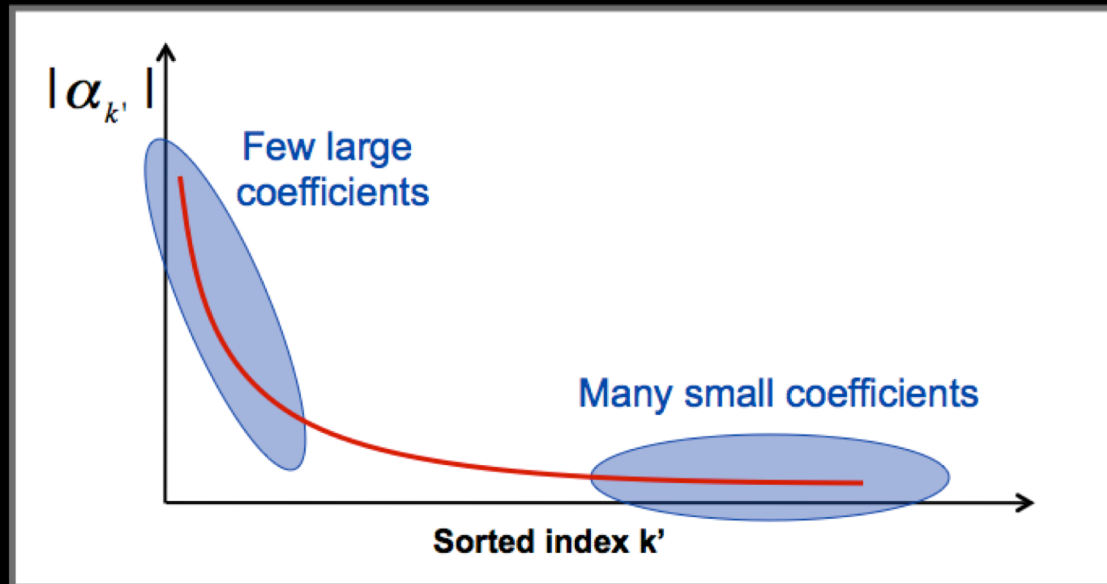
Sandrine Pires
sandrine.pires@cea.fr



Methods based on sparsity

Considering a transform : $\alpha = \Phi^T X$

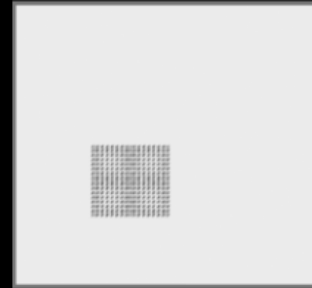
A signal X is sparse in a basis Φ
if most of the coefficients α are equal to zero or close to zero



Signal and image representations

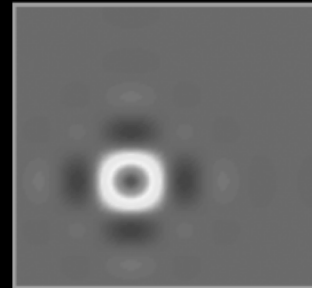
- ✓ Local DCT :

- ✓ Stationary textures
- ✓ Locally oscillatory



- ✓ Wavelet Transform

- ✓ Piecewise smooth
- ✓ Isotropic structures



- ✓ Curvelet Transform

- ✓ Piecewise smooth
- ✓ Edge structures

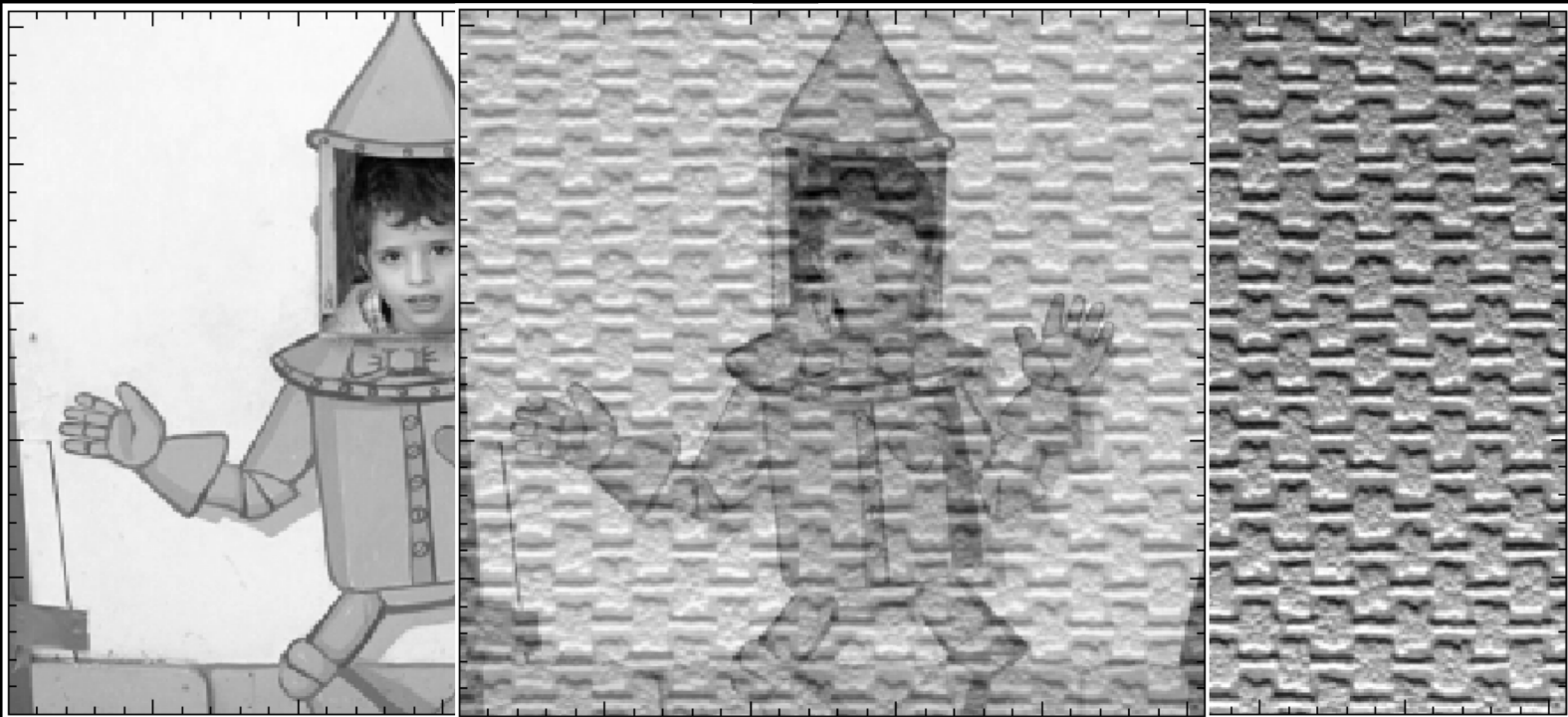


Morphological Component Analysis

(Starck et al, 2004)

$$Y = X_1 + X_2$$

$$\alpha_i = \phi_i^T X_i$$



Morphological Component Analysis

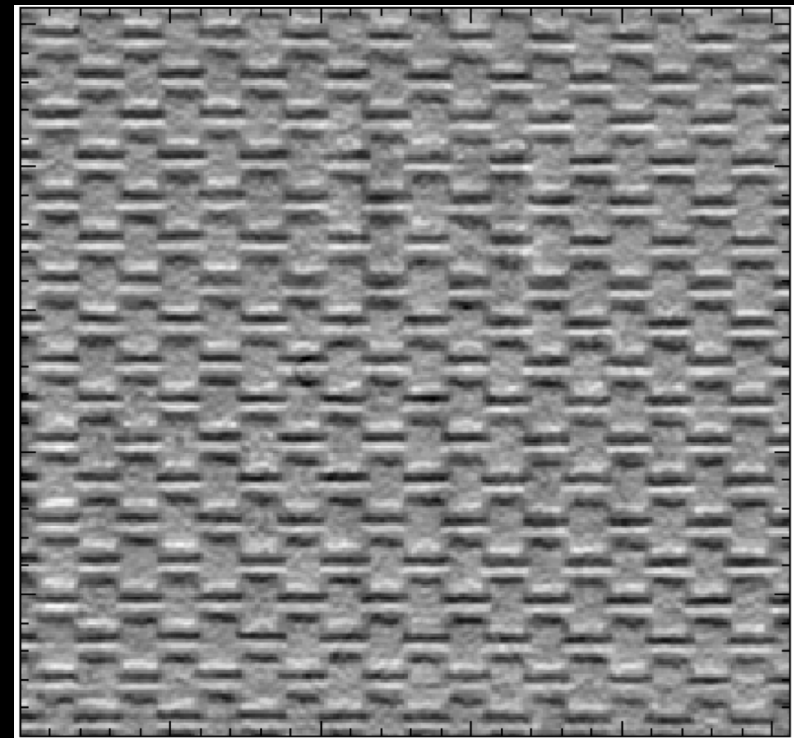
$$\min_{\alpha_i} \sum_i \|\alpha_i\|_1 \text{ s.t. } Y = \sum_i \Phi_i \alpha_i$$

Ridgelet component



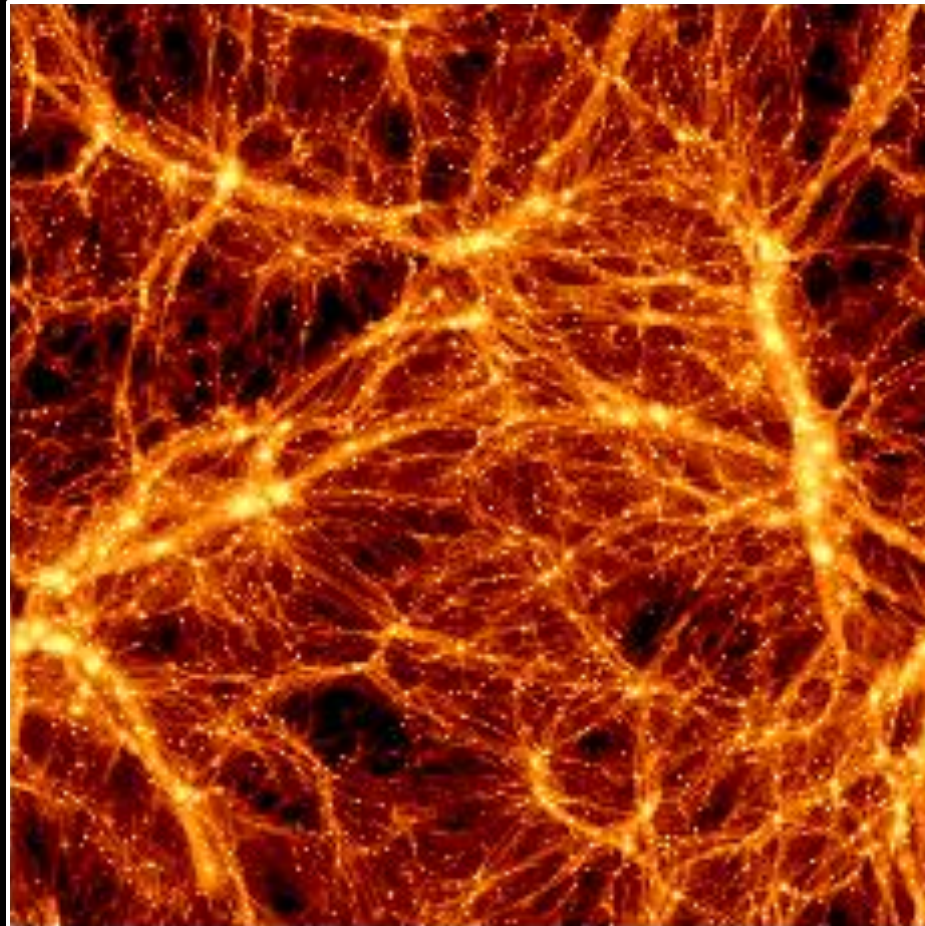
Contour image

DCT component



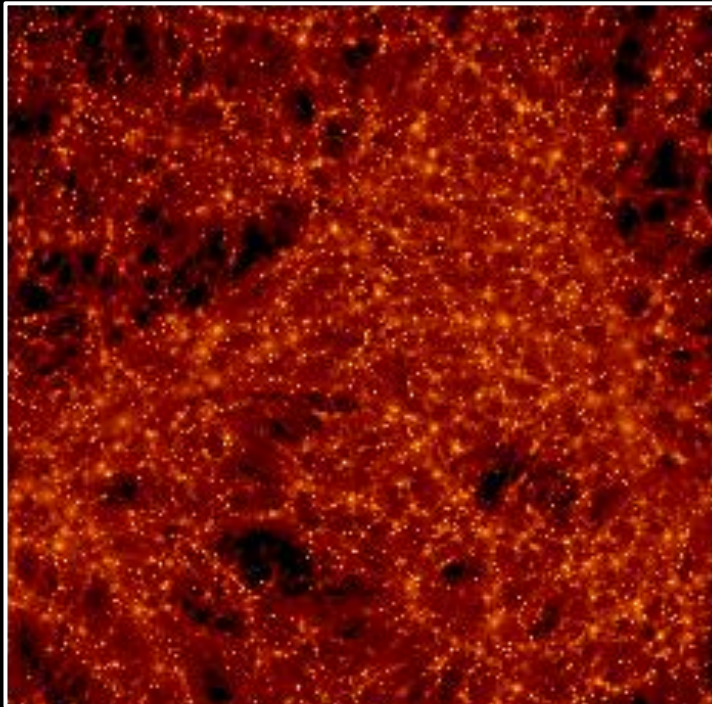
Texture

Morphological Component Analysis



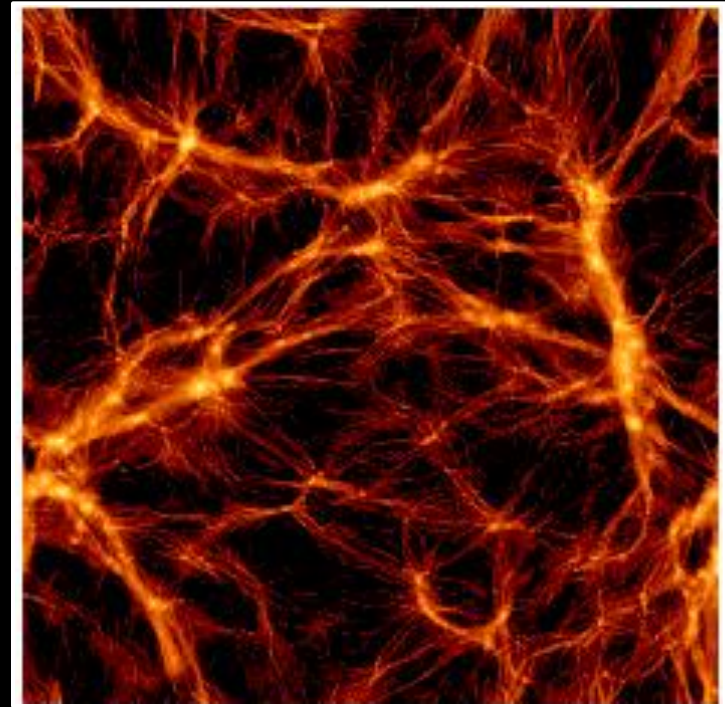
Morphological Component Analysis

Wavelet component



Compact sources

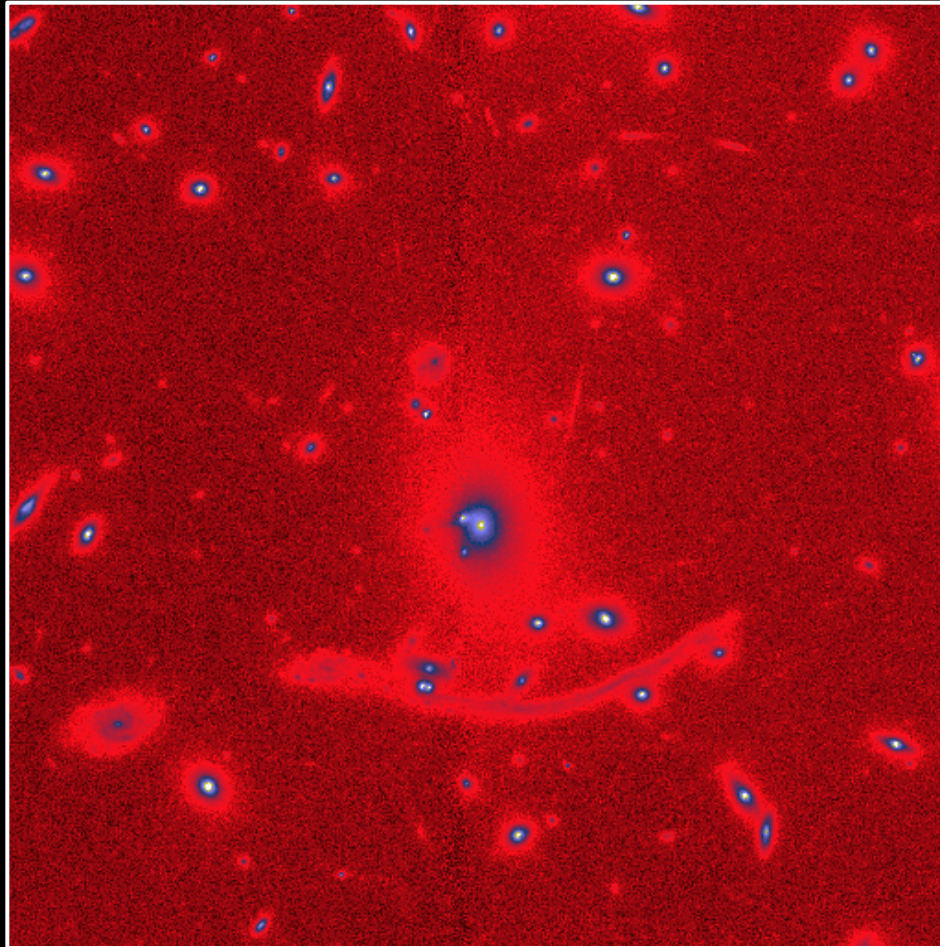
Curvelet component



Filaments

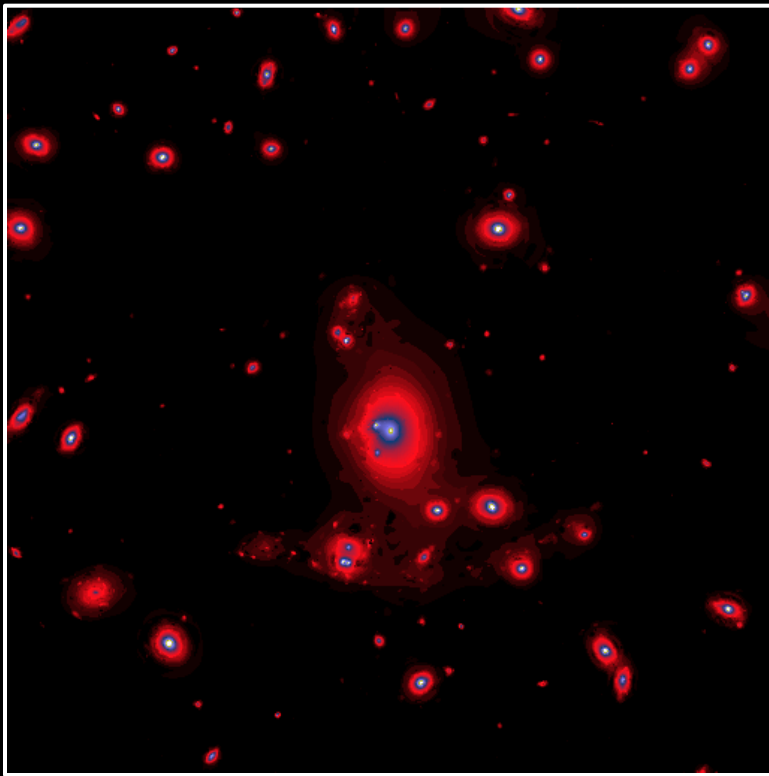


Morphological Component Analysis

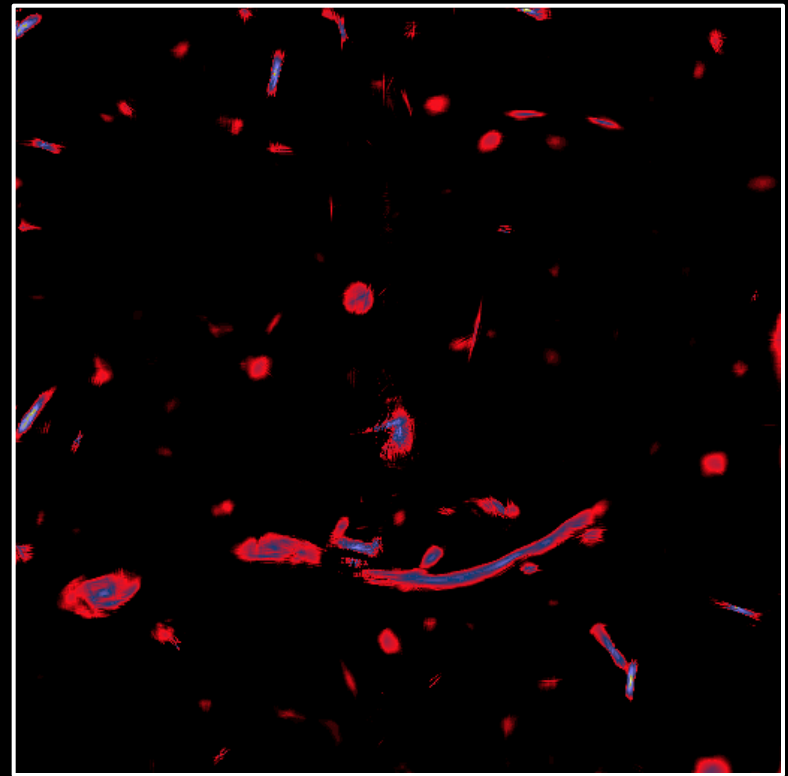




Morphological Component Analysis



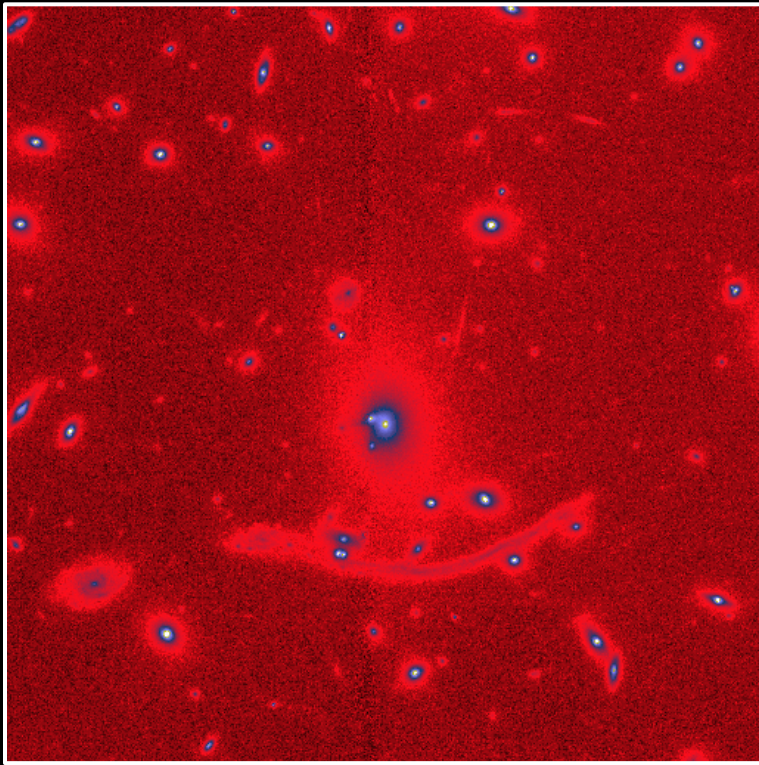
Wavelet component



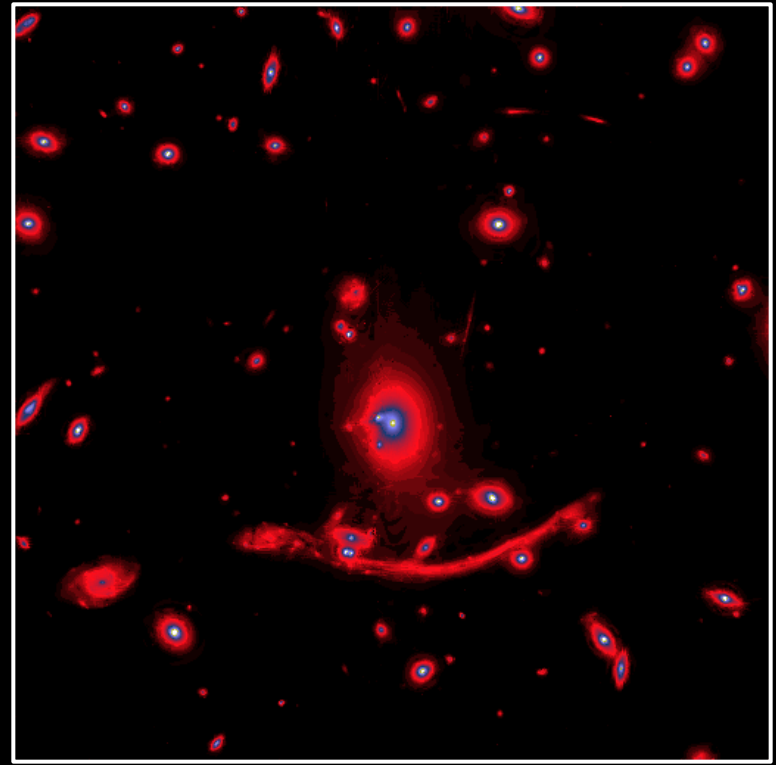
Ridgelet + Curvelet
component



Morphological Component Analysis



Original image



Reconstructed image

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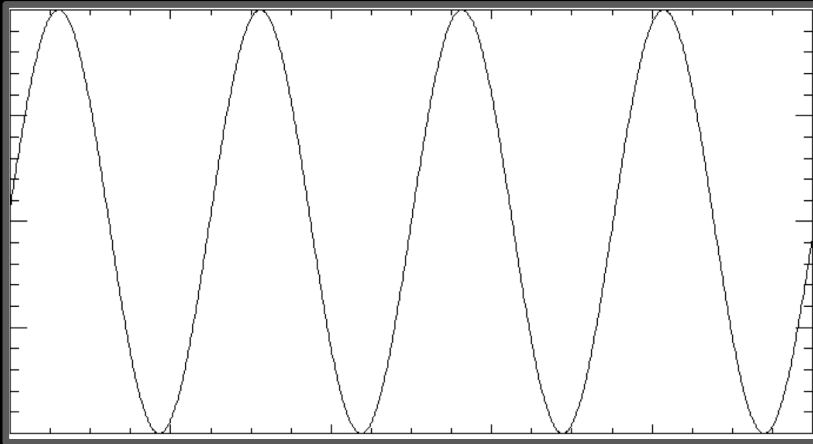
Missing data

(Elad et al, 2005)

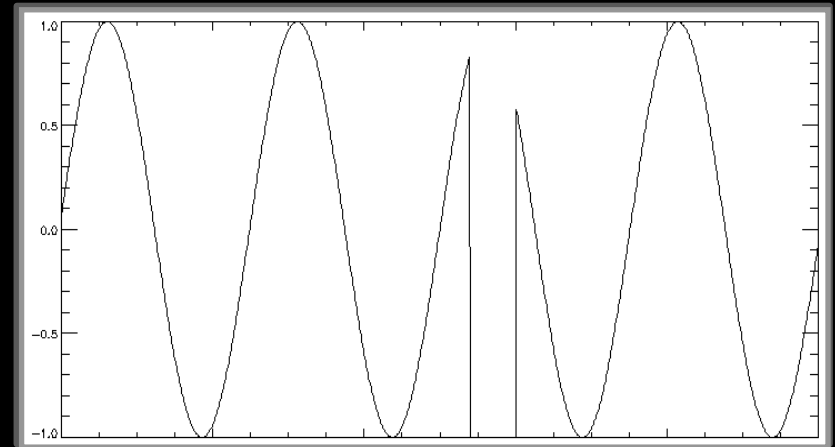
- ✓ Causes of missing data:
 - ✓ Occurrence of defective or dead pixels
 - ✓ Partial sky coverage due to problems in the scan strategy
 - ✓ Saturated pixels
 - ✓ Absorption or masking of the signal by a foreground
- ✓ Problems caused by missing data:
 - ✓ Bias and decrease on statistical power
 - ✓ Distortions in the frequency domain due to abrupt truncation
 - ✓ Other edge effects in multi-scale transforms
- ✓ How to deal with missing data?
 - ✓ Correction of the measure by the proportion of missing data
 - ✓ Other corrections specific to a given measure (i.e. MASTER for power spectrum estimation)
 - ✓ Inpainting methods

Inpainting based on sparsity

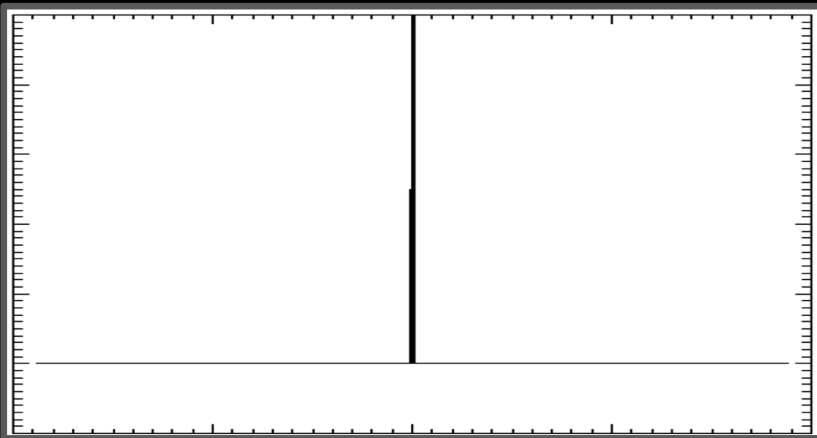
$$\min_{\alpha} ||\alpha||_1 \text{ s.t. } Y = M\Phi\alpha$$



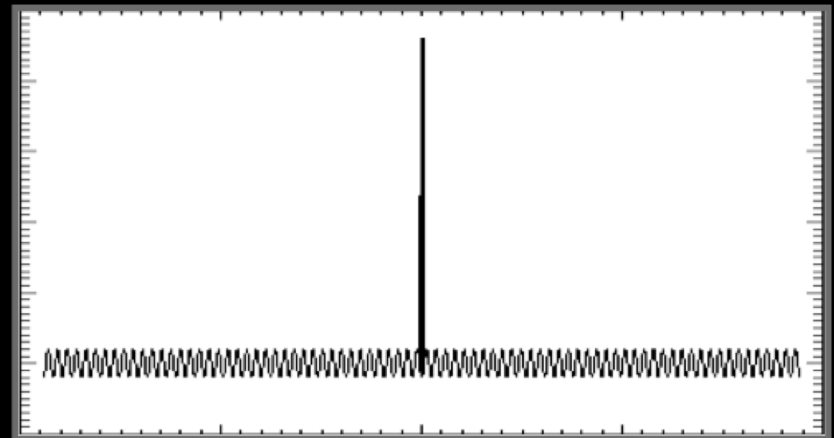
Sine curve



Truncated sine curve



Fourier transform of the sine curve

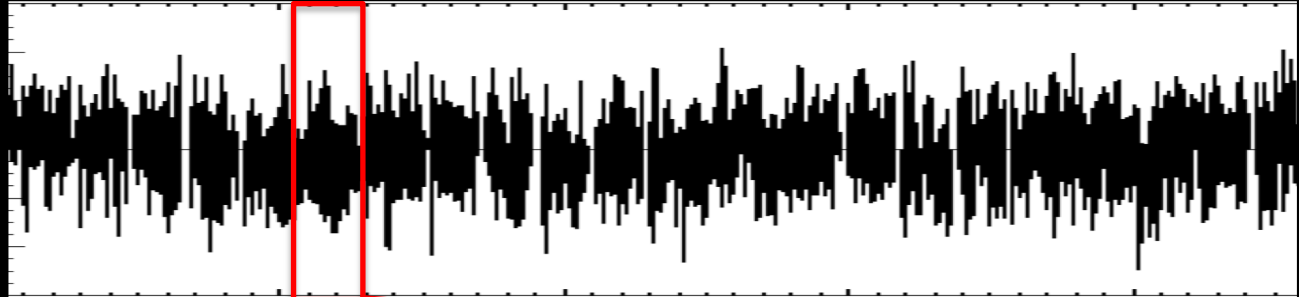


Fourier transform of the truncated sine curve

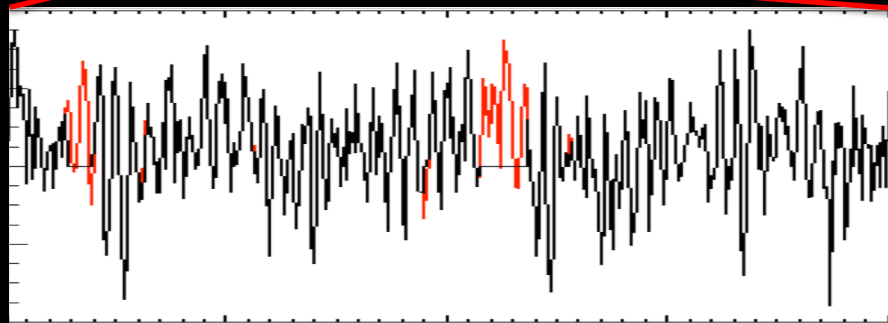


Inpainting on asteroseismic data

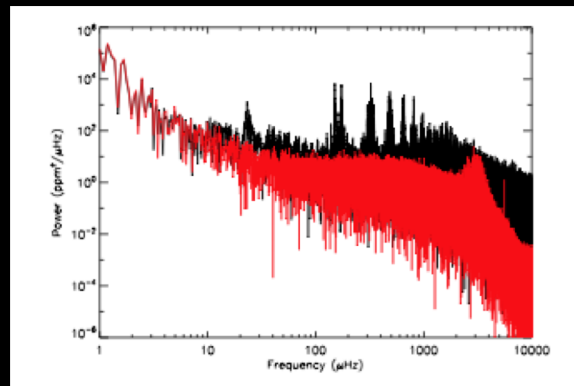
*Light curve
(time series)*



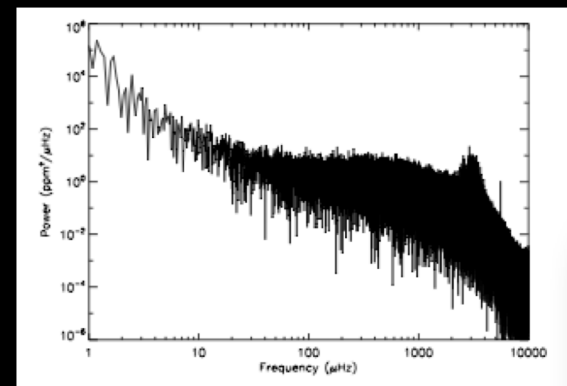
Zoom on the Light curve



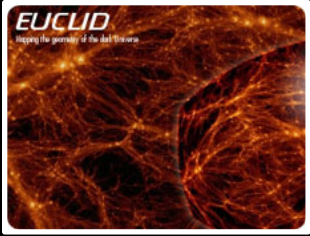
Power spectrum



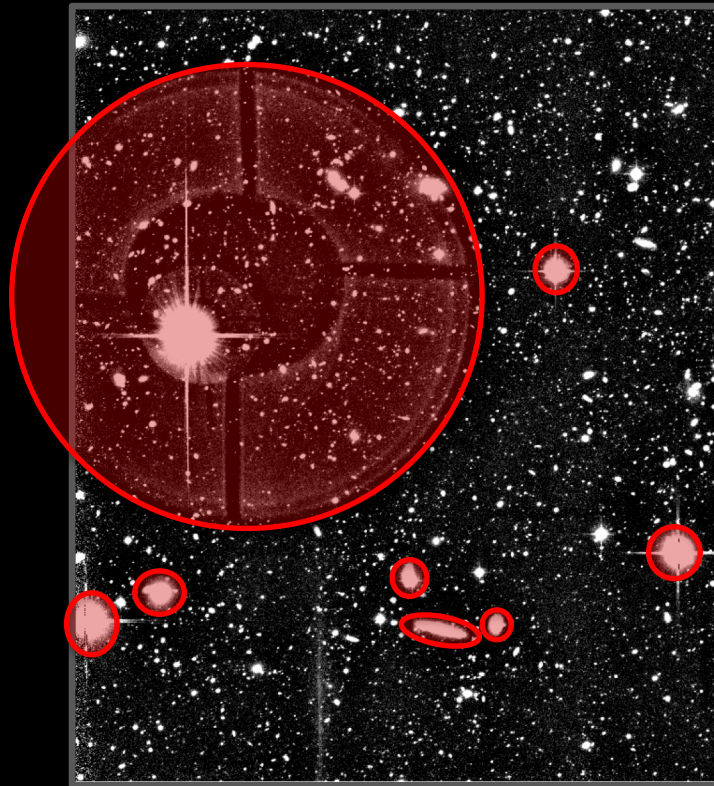
Original (red) and masked (black) data

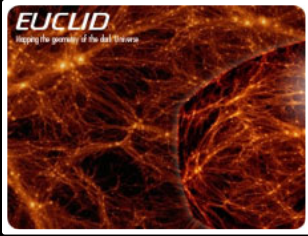


Inpainted data (black)

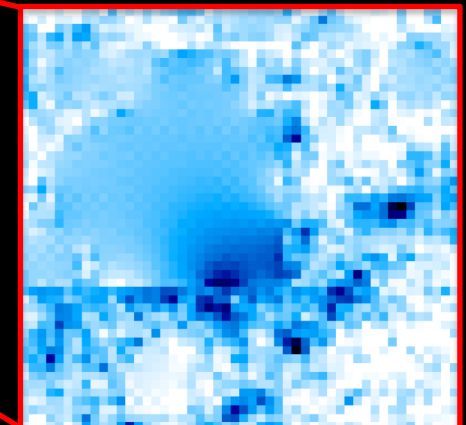
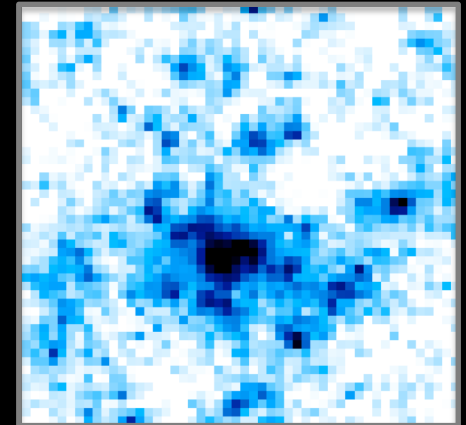
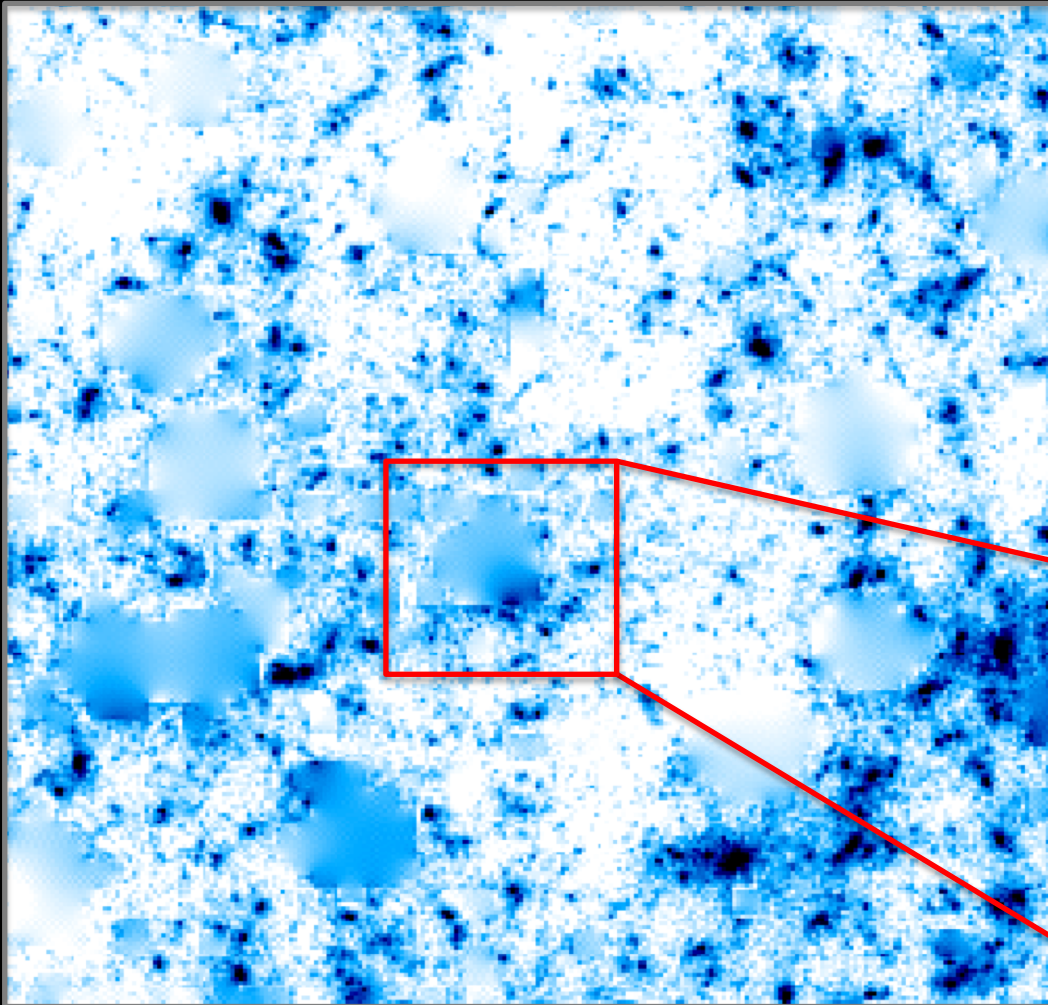


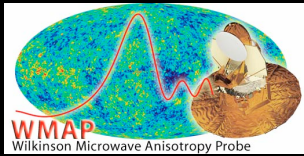
Missing data In Weak Lensing



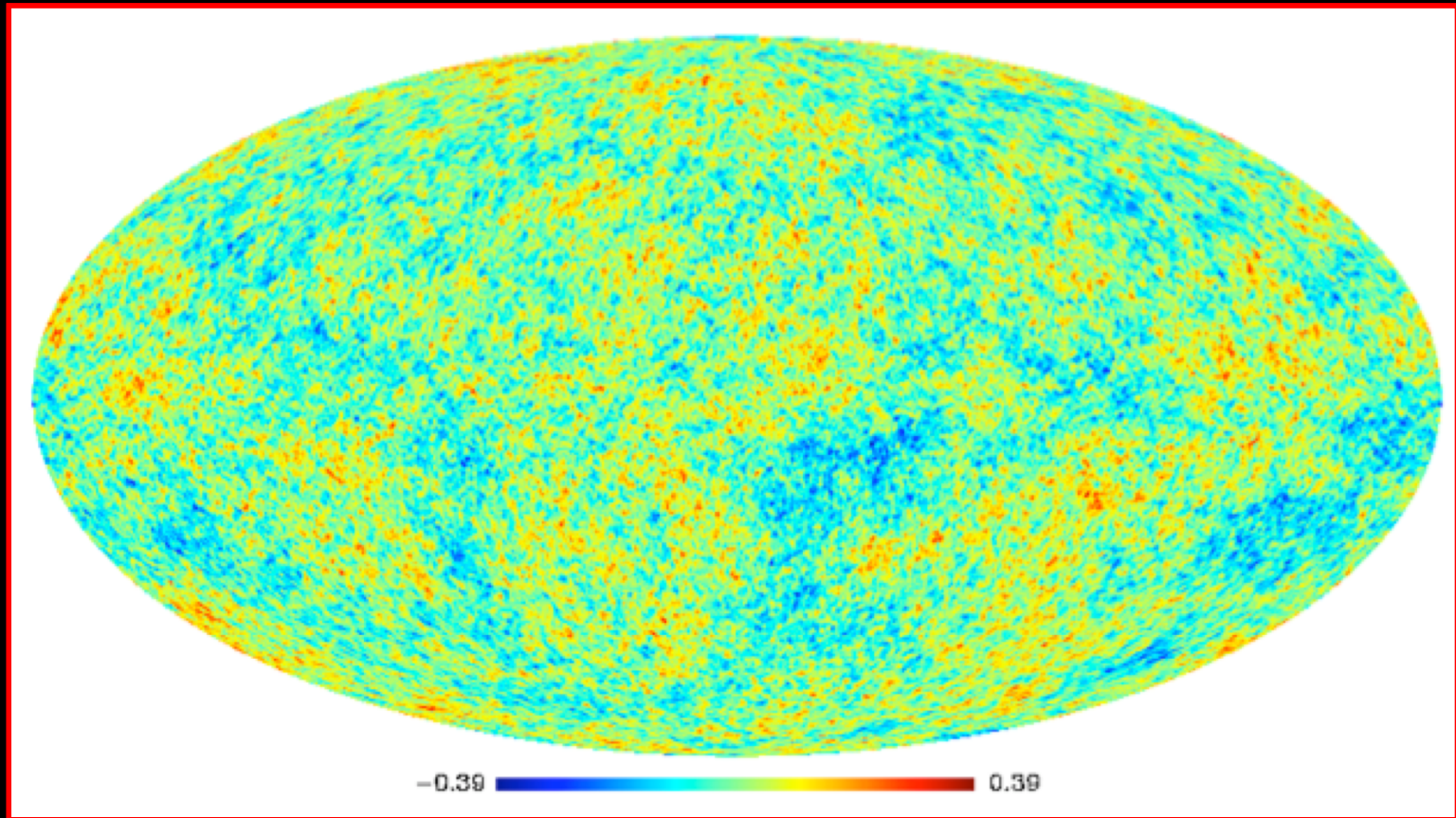


Missing data In Weak Lensing data





Inpainting in Cosmic Microwave Background data



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