

画像情報特論 (1)

はじめに

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This Year's Schedule

- 5/06 授業の概要 (Introduction)
- 5/13 ハイブリッドTCP (Hybrid TCP)
- 5/20 理解度確認 (CourseN@vi 1)
- 5/27 ハイブリッドTFRC (Hybrid TFRC)
- 6/03 無線・海中・センサーネットワーク (Wireless/Underwater/Sensor)
- 6/10 P2Pストリーミング (Peer-to-Peer Streaming)
- 6/17 理解度確認 (CourseN@vi 2)
- 6/24 H.265/HVC
- 7/01 超解像 (Super-Resolution)
- 7/08 SIFT/HOG
- 7/15 理解度確認 (CourseN@vi 3)
- 7/22 スパース符号化 (Sparse Coding)
- 7/29 三次元画像処理 (3D Image Processing)

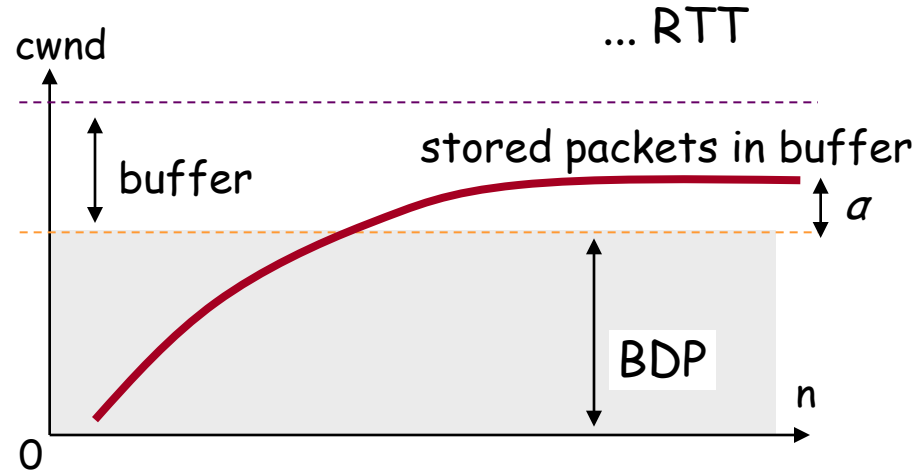
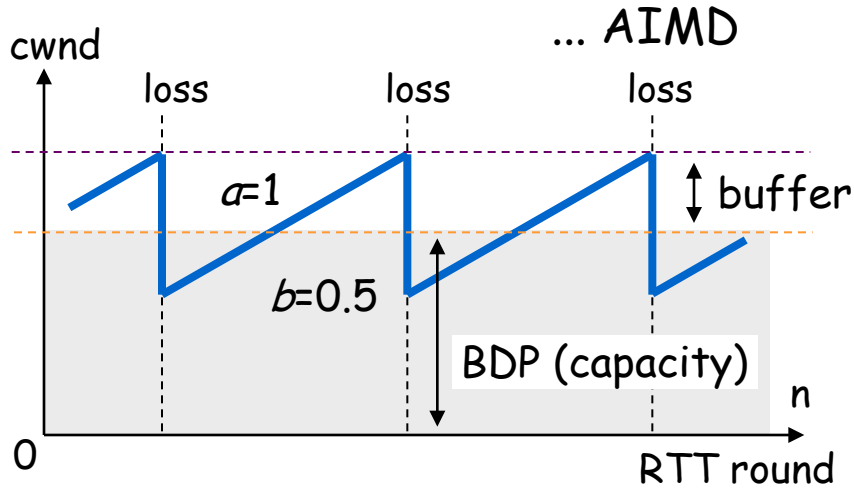
途中で変更の可能性あり (This is a tentative schedule)

上記とは別に、途中で2回の理解度確認 (Two more CourseN@vi's are planned)

Hybrid TCP

■ Loss-driven

■ Delay-driven



TCP-Reno, High-Speed TCP,
TCP-Westwood, CUBIC-TCP, ...

TCP-Vegas, FAST-TCP

BDP/Buffer relationship

Unfairness by loss-driven TCP

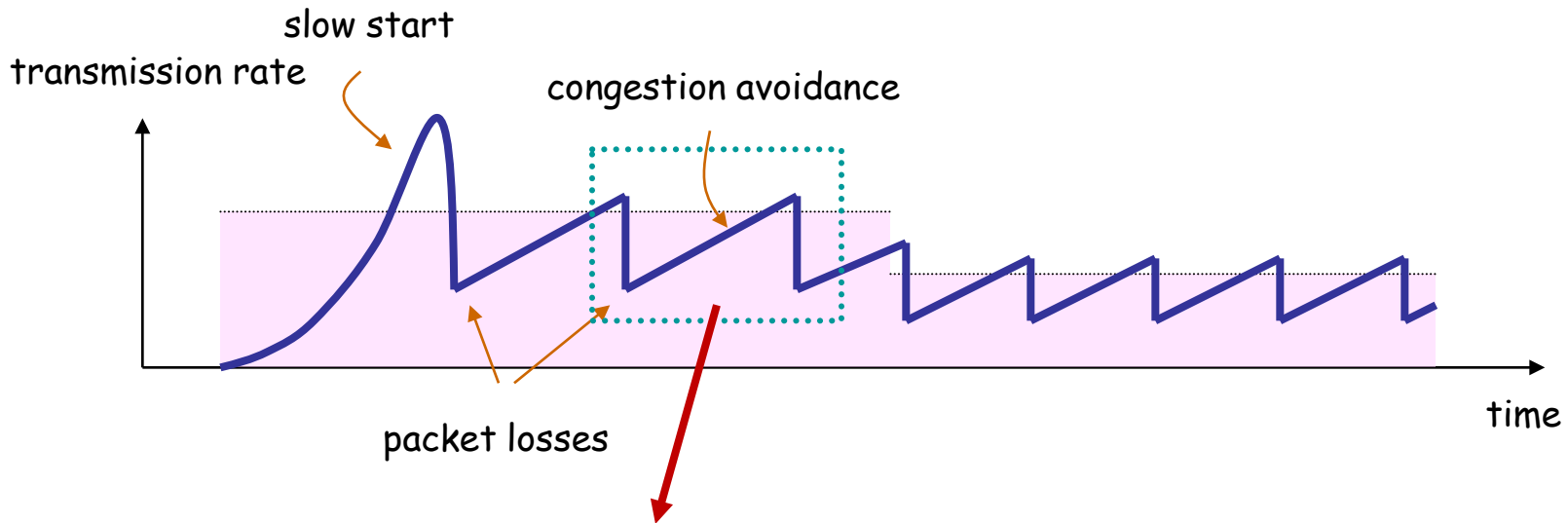
small buffer \rightarrow \times efficiency
large buffer \rightarrow \times delay

\times friendliness

BDP: Bandwidth-Delay Product

Hybrid TFRC

■ TFRC



Modeling of steady-state
TCP behaviors

$$R = \frac{1}{RTT} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2p}}$$

p: packet loss rate

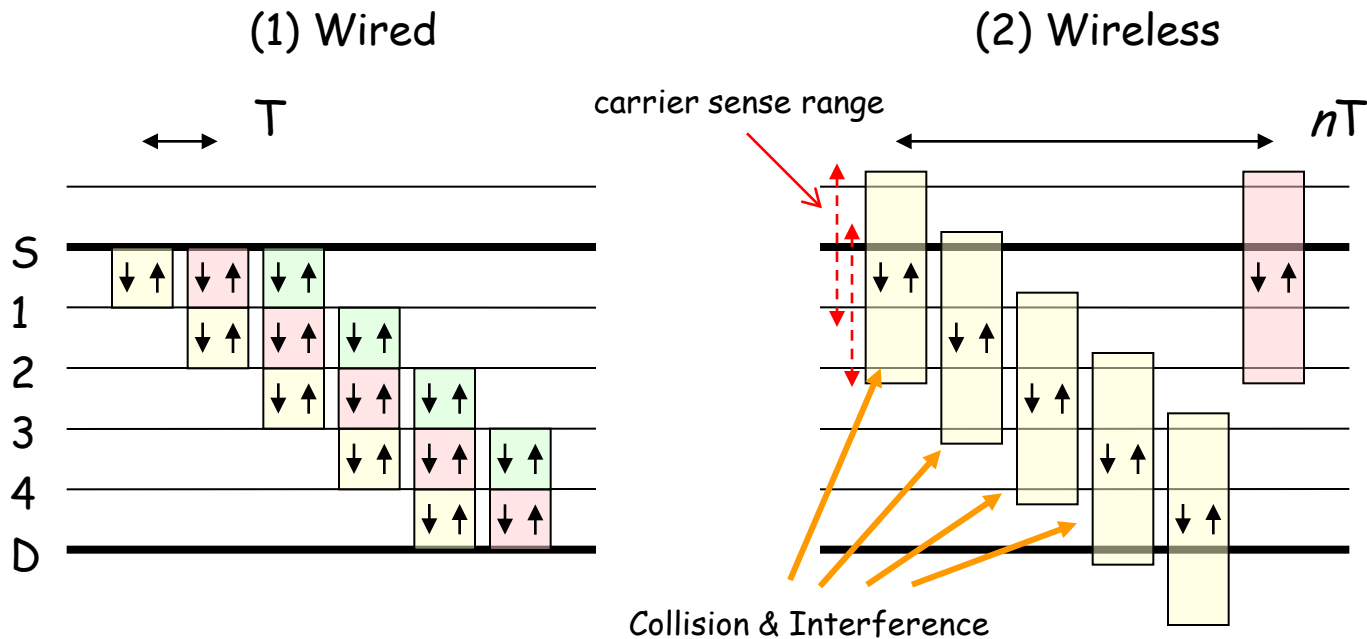
BDP/Buffer relationship

small buffer → × efficiency
large buffer → × delay



Wireless/Underwater/Sensor

■ Single-Channel Multi-hop Network



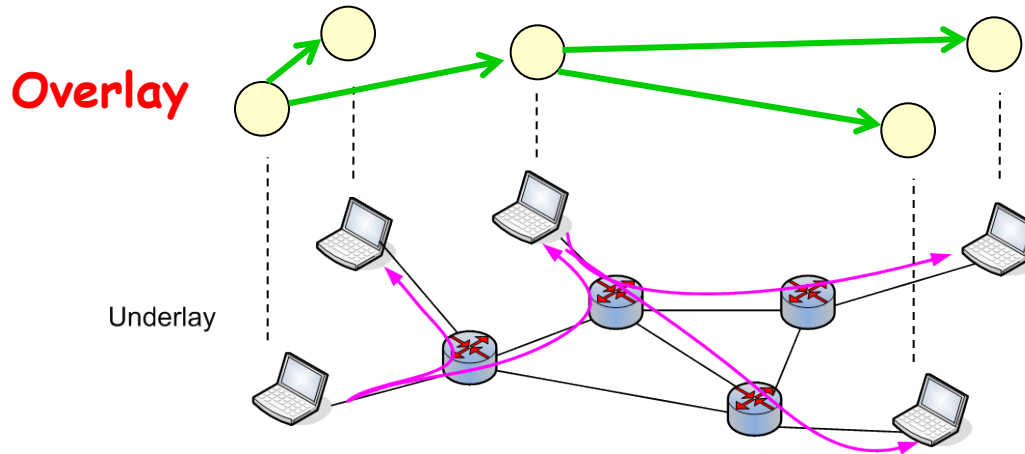
Channel Efficiency = 1



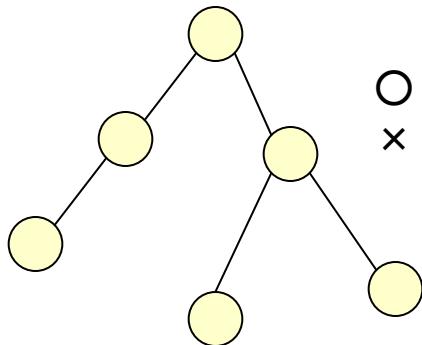
Channel Efficiency = $1/n$
(n : # of multi-hops)

P2P Streaming

■ Overlay networks

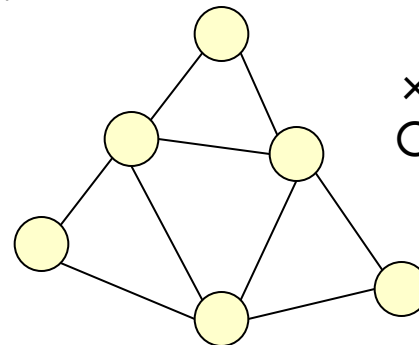


■ tree



○ complexity
× robustness

■ mesh



× complexity
○ robustness

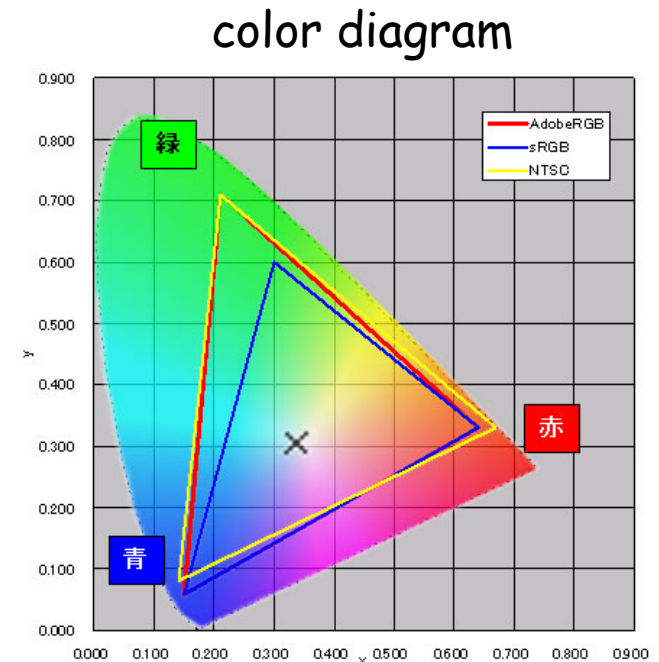
H.265/HVC

■ H.265

- HVC: High-performance Video Coding
- NGVC: Next Generation Video Coding

■ Other topics

- Higher resolution
 - spatial: U-HDTV
 - temporal: 10,000 frames
- Gamut expansion
- High dynamic range
- 3D / freeviewpoint



Super-resolution

■ 超解像

- 高周波数成分推定 (Frequency domain)
- 複数画像からの高解像度化 (Multiple images)
- 1枚の画像の高解像度化 (Example-based)



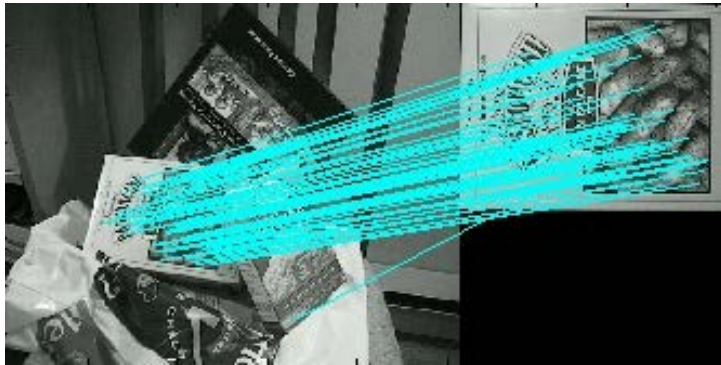
a: LR Frame 45

b: Data Fused Frame 45

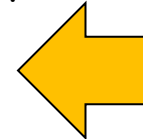
c: Deblurred Frame 45

SIFT / HOG

■ Scale Invariant Feature Transform



SIFT descriptors
Point correspondence

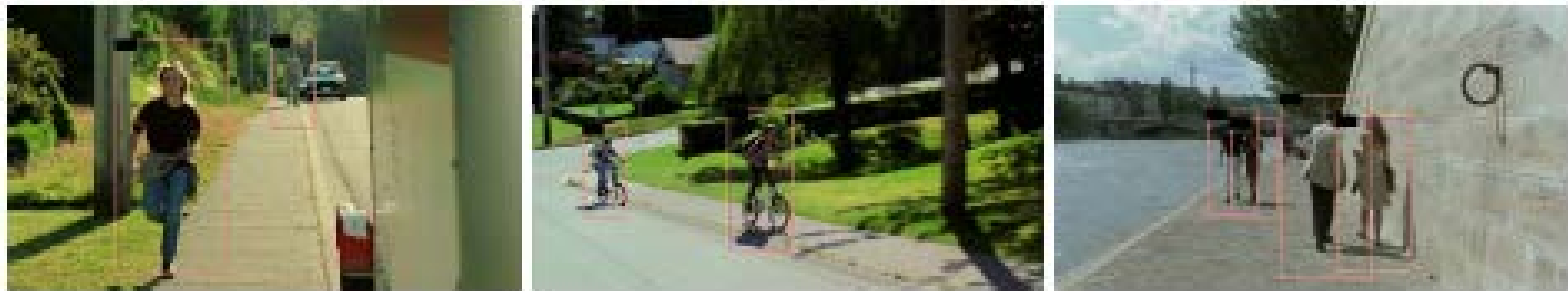


局所的な輝度勾配の
ヒストグラム



■ Histogram of Oriented Gradient

Human body detection



Sparse Coding (1)

■ Sparse Decomposition

$$\mathbf{f} = A\mathbf{s}$$

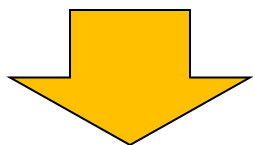
$M=N$: complete (orthogonal, unique)

$M>N$: overcomplete (解が無数)

\mathbf{f} : N -d vector (input)

A : $M \times N$ matrix (transform matrix)

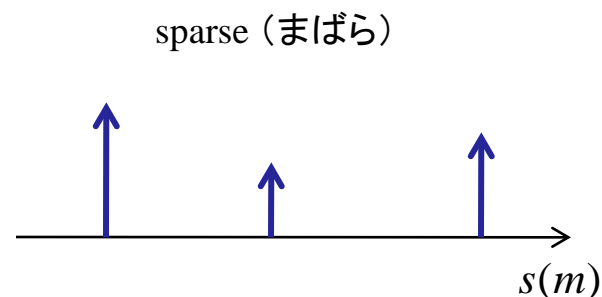
\mathbf{s} : M -d vector (transform coefficient)



$$\hat{\mathbf{s}} = \arg \min_s \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{f} - A\mathbf{s}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{s}\|_1$$

L2-norm (ユークリッド距離)

L1-norm



Sparse Coding (2)

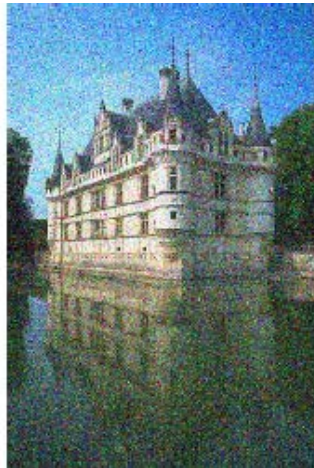
- Sparse Coding

$$(\hat{A}, \hat{s}) = \arg \min_{A, s} \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \|\mathbf{f}_i - A\mathbf{s}_i\|_2^2 + \sum_i \|\mathbf{s}_i\|_1$$

Basis vector learning from sample images



Original



Noisy (12.77dB)



Denoise (29.87dB)

Preparation

- Tools
 - ns-2
 - OpenCV
 - MATLAB (Image Processing Toolbox)